



*Probing Our
Cultural Heritage*

**CHINESE
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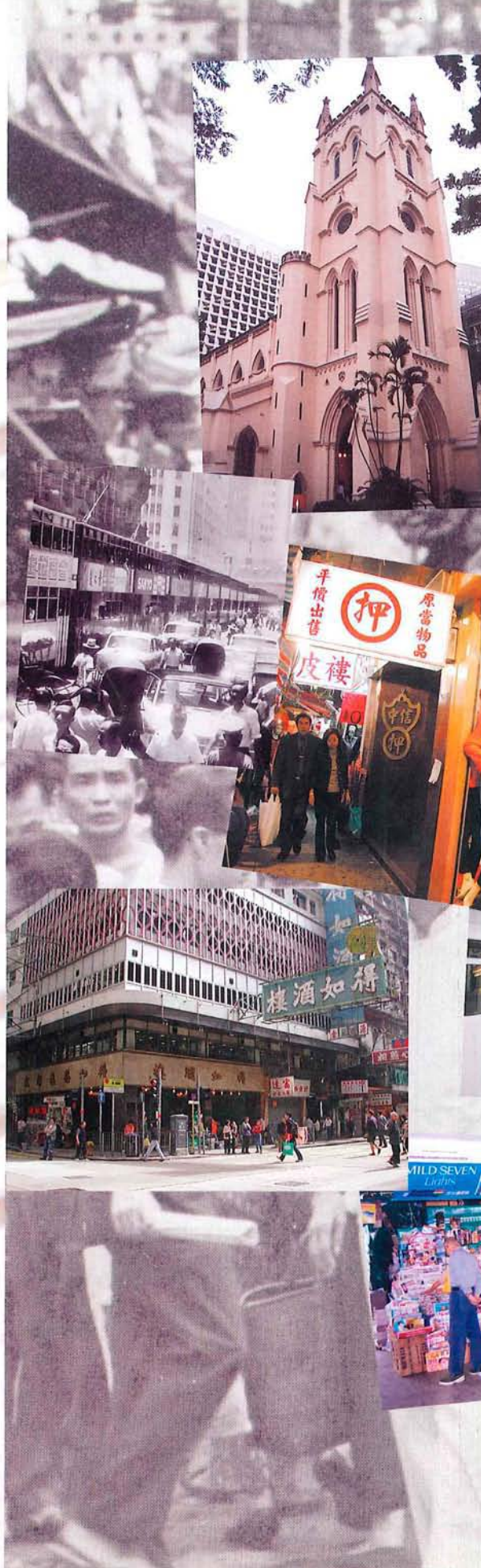
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PRESERVING AND ILLUMINATING HONG KONG'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

As the new century dawns, all trades and professions in Hong Kong busy themselves with devising new strategies to scale new heights. And the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has announced its determination to turn Hong Kong into a world-class metropolis, right up there with London or New York.

To build a metropolis strong in local colour, one must first understand Hong Kong's past — its unique history, tradition, and development. What efforts has The Chinese University of Hong Kong made to preserve and develop Hong Kong culture? What are its contributions? This article will examine these questions from the perspectives of history, society, politics, the media, religion, and architecture. The next issue of the Bulletin will introduce to readers the achievements of University members in the areas of music, literature, and art.







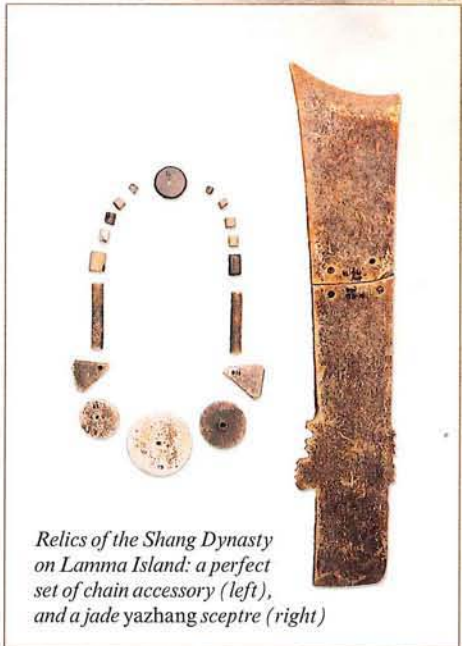
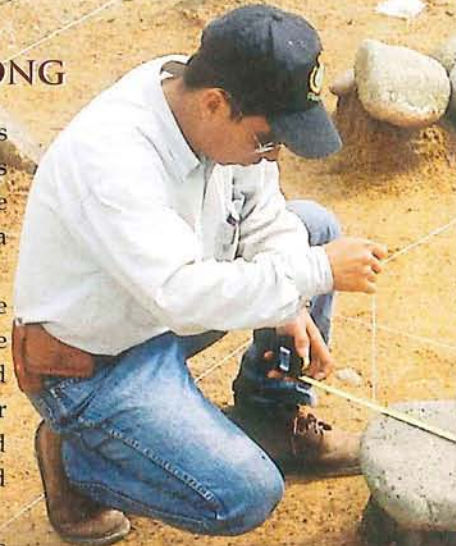
PROBING PREHISTORIC HONG KONG

Data from local excavation sites indicate that as early as the New Stone Age, at around 5,000 BC, Hong Kong was already inhabited. Cultural remains from the remote past have been uncovered in various sites on Hong Kong Island, Lamma Island, Lantau Island, and in Tuen Mun and Ma Wan.

At The Chinese University, researchers from The Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art of the Institute of Chinese Studies have since its founding in 1978 been collecting and processing excavation data for the study of local history. Over the last decade, they have also participated actively in field work at numerous sites in Hong Kong and Macau, and uncovered a large amount of buried relics.

From 1987 to 1989, the centre uncovered cultural remains

belonging to six different eras from the Jin and Tang Dynasties to modernity three feet below the ground in Tung Wan on Lantau Island. This was followed by the uncovering in 1990 of a jade *yazhang* sceptre and a perfect set of chain accessory of the Shang Dynasty in Tai Wan on Lamma Island. Both were displayed in 'National Treasures — Essence of China's Historical Relics', an exhibition held from 1997 to 1998 to mark the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty.



Relics of the Shang Dynasty on Lamma Island: a perfect set of chain accessory (left), and a jade yazhang sceptre (right)

Large numbers of remnants of prehistoric houses have also been uncovered at sites including Tung Wan, Pa Tau Kwu, and Pak Mong on Lantau Island, and Tai Wan on Lamma Island. These finds disprove

the theory that Hong Kong's earliest inhabitants were boat people. In 1998, an excavation team from the University uncovered remains of over 6,000 years ago on Centre Island in Tolo Harbour, just off the coast of Ma Liu Shui.

Through its work the centre contributes significantly to the salvage of excavation sites in the territory and the understanding of prehistoric Hong Kong.



Unearthed artefacts from Tung Wan on Lantau Island

In the background: CUHK archaeological team members gauging the structure of a prehistoric house in Pa Tau Kwu



UNDERSTANDING HONG KONG'S MODERN HISTORY

Most historians begin their studies of modern Hong Kong from the Opium War. After 1840, this once deserted island underwent dramatic and rapid changes and evolved into today's Hong Kong. Researchers from the University's Department of History have been examining such an evolution through intensive community studies. Among them Prof. Ho Pui-yin focussed on Sha Tin and Tung Chung, Prof. Kwok Siu-tong on Mongkok, Yaumatei, and Tsimshatsui, and Prof. Lau Yee-cheung on Shap Pat Heung and Rennie's Mill.

Once the scope of a study has been determined, researchers need to conduct numerous site visits to collect data about the locality. All relevant literature and raw data will be reviewed, interviews will be conducted, and artefacts will be collected from the informants. Researchers also need to participate in local events and ceremonies. The data collected are then carefully studied and analysed. Without such efforts, old manuscripts will disintegrate, old buildings will be demolished, and oral traditions lost.



A site visit to Lek Yuen Village in Sha Tin

After a project is completed, all useful materials are returned to the government, relics will be displayed after proper treatment for the benefit of the public, and research findings will be published. Promoting community studies is not only an important educational process, it can also help reconstruct Hong Kong history.

Sha Tin

The historical reconstruction of Sha Tin, coordinated by Prof. Ho Pui-yin, began in 1995. The aim was to revive the oral tradition in history studies and collect field data from the Sha Tin District from approximately 1898 to the early 1970s, just before the full-scale development of the Sha Tin New Town. The target sites were over 50 villages in Sha Tin as it is now known, and in Tai Wai, Fo Tan, Ma On Shan. Interviewees included indigenous village elders and their descendents, and people who moved to Sha Tin to settle down during different periods. Students were mobilized to interview close to a thousand elderly inhabitants during the summer holidays. To prove the accuracy of and supplement the information obtained from these interviews, they also collected genealogical trees, personal notes, pictures, ledgers, books, and local gazettes. Primary sources also include information from government files, and official documents issued by the Chinese government.

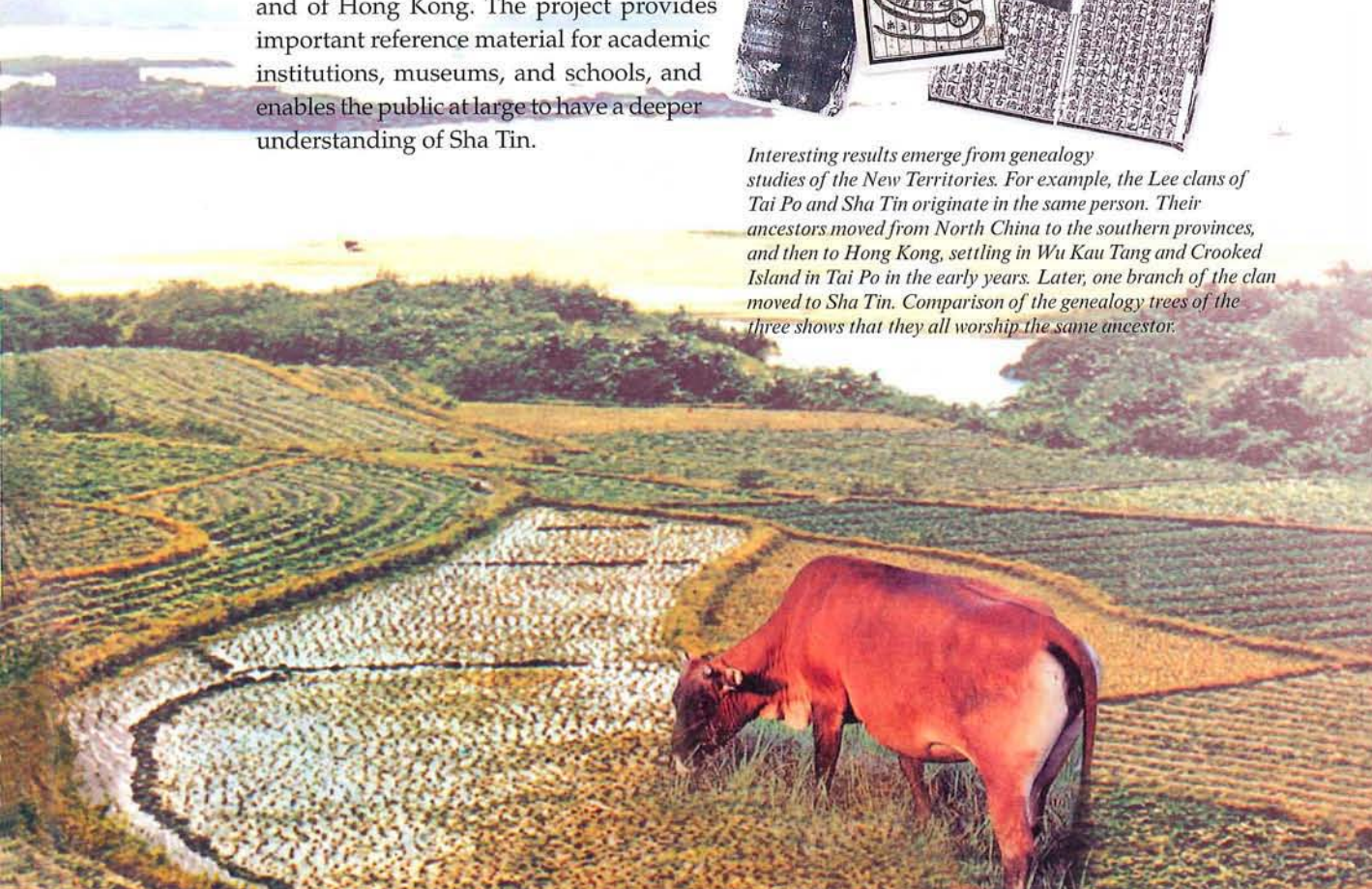


Prof. Ho Pui-yin

Through such studies, Sha Tin's history slowly reemerged. Important discoveries were made relating not only to the origin of the villages, their organizational structure, historical development, and the growth of its tourism industry, but also to the overall development of the New Territories and of Hong Kong. The project provides important reference material for academic institutions, museums, and schools, and enables the public at large to have a deeper understanding of Sha Tin.



Interesting results emerge from genealogy studies of the New Territories. For example, the Lee clans of Tai Po and Sha Tin originate in the same person. Their ancestors moved from North China to the southern provinces, and then to Hong Kong, settling in Wu Kau Tang and Crooked Island in Tai Po in the early years. Later, one branch of the clan moved to Sha Tin. Comparison of the genealogy trees of the three shows that they all worship the same ancestor.



Old Customs and Traditions

In the New Territories and other remote parts of Hong Kong, one still finds many old customs and traditions related to ancestral worship, religious ceremonies, and wedding ceremonies.



Seen here is Sha Tin's dragon boat ritual. Each family would pack up their garbage and put it in the paper boat with a red packet. This signifies riddance to all things unlucky.



Seen here is the lantern lighting ceremony of Tai Wai Village. Usually held in the first month of the lunar year, villagers hang lanterns in the Hau Wong Temple.

To each lantern is attached a piece of red paper with the names of male newborns in the village. Fruits and vegetables signifying good luck are also hung up.

Hong Kong's Quarrying Industry



Ma On Shan in Sha Tin was a lively quarry in the 50s. Later quarrying activities stopped. Both the original Ma On Shan old village and the new village where quarrymen had settled became dilapidated. Through interviews, researchers recorded in detail the development of Hong Kong's quarrying industry, fights over territory among the quarrymen, their occupational diseases, and their lifestyle. Seen here is Ma On Shan new village.

Tung Chung

Tung Chung's old areas had to be pulled down to make way for the building of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok and the development of a new town. Before demolition work began, the government commissioned the University to photograph the old areas, including the fortress, old buildings, schools, and villages. Researchers from the University also conducted extensive interviews with the local inhabitants to gain a better understanding of the Tung Chung community. Results of this study have become the only historical reference material about Tung Chung that is available in Hong Kong.



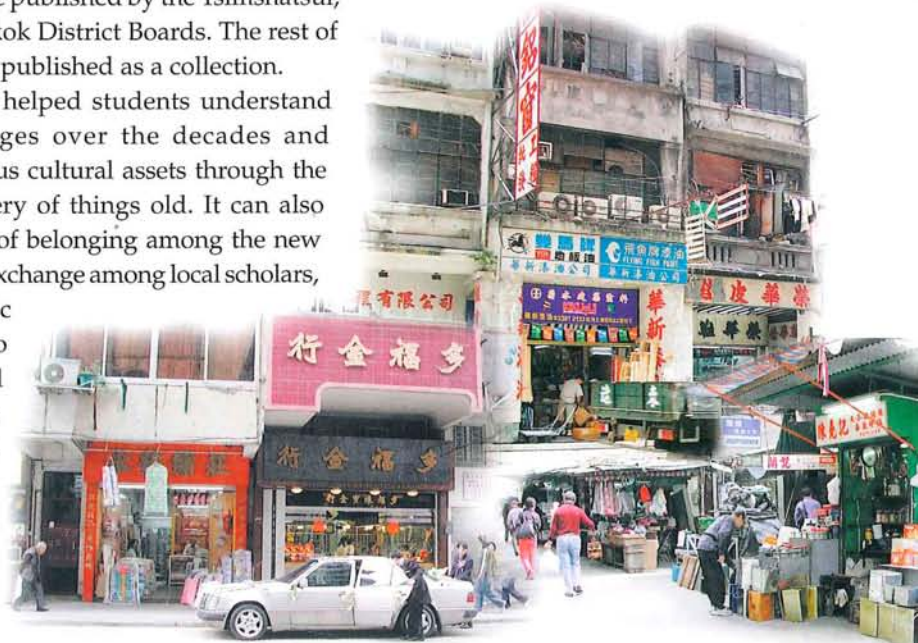
Tsimshatsui, Yaumatei, and Mongkok

Yaumatei is one of the districts awaiting urban renewal. Prof. Kwok Siu-tong of the Department of History, who grew up and received his primary and secondary education there, is very familiar with the Tsimshatsui, Yaumatei, and Mongkok districts. Last year, he launched a project entitled 'Into the Community: An Exploration of Historical Culture by Secondary Schools' with the sponsorship of the Quality Education Fund, and invited over 40 students and teachers from Pui Ching Middle School and Kowloon Yah Yan

College to participate. They attended lectures given by professors of the University about the history and cultural characteristics of these districts. Then, in groups, they made site visits to uncover old businesses and lifestyles that are fast disappearing. On the topic of food, there were traditional Chinese cake shops, banquet caterers, and herbal tea shops; on the topic of small businesses, there were cinemas, pawn shops, the fruit market, the jade market, practitioners of Chinese medicine, operators of walla-wallas, and letter-writers; on the topic of traditional customs, there were fortune-telling, nighttime flea markets, and dragon boat races; on the topic of community service and education, there were the out-patient clinic at Kwong Wah Hospital, free schooling organized by the Tung Wah Group, and the Yaumatei Kaifong Association.

The participating students completed 38 reports and produced some 200 pieces of journalistic fiction. The reports will be included in the book *In Search of Nostalgia in the Community*, soon to be published by the Tsimshatsui, Yaumatei and Mongkok District Boards. The rest of the work will also be published as a collection.

The project has helped students understand Hong Kong's changes over the decades and appreciate the precious cultural assets through the search and rediscovery of things old. It can also strengthen the sense of belonging among the new generation, promote exchange among local scholars, and draw public attention to the need to preserve the cultural heritage inherent in old communities in Hong Kong.



Story of the Red Brick House

On Shanghai Street in Yaumatei stands a red brick house. It was rumoured to have been a post office in the 1920s. But a study on the history of water supply in Hong Kong shows otherwise: the house was the earliest pumping station for fresh water supply on Kowloon Peninsula.



The red brick house is listed as a first-grade protected building by the government.

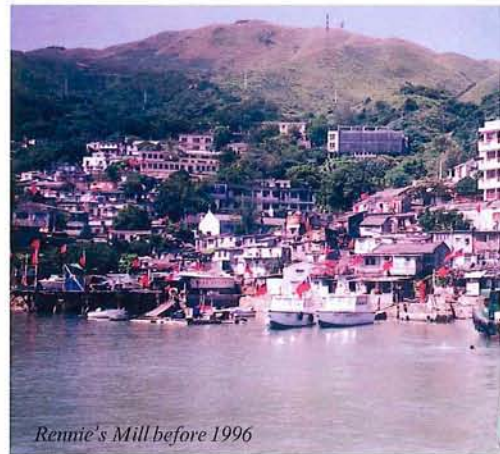
In the late 19th century, as there were no reservoirs on Kowloon Peninsula, the government took advantage of Yaumatei's low lying terrain to dig a few big water wells. A mud dam was also built several tens of feet underground near the outlet to the sea to trap water for centralized allocation. And a pumping station was erected to service the entire Kowloon Peninsula. When researchers first searched for information on the pumping station in the files of the Water Supplies Department, they were told that it no longer existed. There were only floor plans indicating its location to be on Station Street.

This 'station' was previously interpreted as 'railway station', which had long been demolished. But in fact, 'station' refers to 'police station', that is, the pre-war Yaumatei Police Station, which was located on the same street (now renamed Shanghai Street) where the red brick house stands. Comparison with the old floor plan and architectural design further confirmed the real identity of the red brick house. The building is now listed as a first-grade protected building by the government. It is frequently due to historical research of this sort that the true value of many old buildings is revealed.

Rennie's Mill

Following the civil war in China, many mainlanders fled to Hong Kong after 1949. They first settled in the Sai Ying Poon area. As more and more refugees arrived, the Hong Kong government moved some of them to Mount Davis, and later to Rennie's Mill in the Junk Bay area. Mandarin was then the lingua franca in those communities and the Taiwanese flag could be seen flying on the Double Tenth.

The Protestant and Catholic churches figured prominently in the history of Rennie's Mill. Missionaries began offering medical relief to the inhabitants in 1951, when the first make-shift clinic with only a stone slab and scanty equipment was established. From such humble beginnings grew Haven of Hope Christian Service, which now operates a vast network of 25 service units, including hospitals, rehabilitation centres, hospices, and clinics in Tseung Kwan O. The old Rennie's Mill, once known as 'Little Taiwan', was demolished in 1996, and its memory eclipsed by the high rises in the area. Prof. Lau Yee-cheung of the Department of History, who grew up in Rennie's Mill, sets out to rediscover its history, specifically the role played by the church and other institutions, its language development, and educational services available to its inhabitants.



Rennie's Mill before 1996

Shung Ching Sun Chuen in Shap Pat Heung

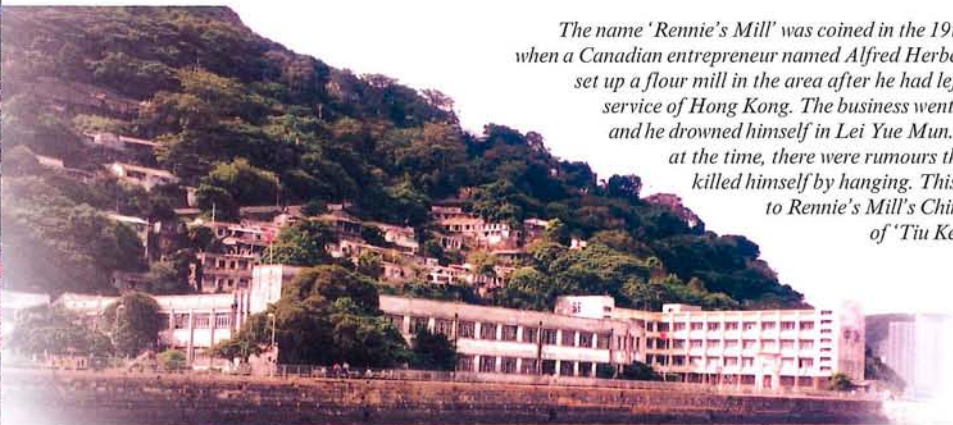
Yuen Long's early inhabitants built 18 villages, hence the name Shap Pat Heung, which literally means '18 villages'. The number later increased to 30, and Shung Ching San Chuen, a Hakka village, is one of them. In the 1930s, Hakka people originating in south China returned to Hong Kong from Indonesia and Jamaica and settled in the area. The village itself was founded in 1957. Though much younger than the neighbouring villages, its leaders soon managed to improve its hygiene and living conditions. In 1959, Shung Ching Public School was founded to provide education for the village children. The village leaders also donated land for rehousing the Wing On Public School founded by the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee.

Prof. Lau Yee-cheung studied Shung Ching San Chuen in its historical and cultural contexts through relevant literature, observation, and interviews with village leaders and residents. He used questionnaires to find out when the villagers first came to Hong Kong, whether they had been living overseas previously or on the mainland, what they thought of urbanization and the government's land policy, and whether they spoke the Hakka dialect. Using the data collected, he tried to reconstruct the history of the village by recounting its origins, the relations between the local Hakkas and the new comers, the development of educational enterprises, and the impact of urbanization on the village.

Himself of Hakka descent, Prof. Lau believes that reconstructing the history of that area helps preserve and disseminate Hakka culture, which is an integral part of Hong Kong's heritage.



Prof. Lau Yee-cheung (right 2) and his students with Mr. Lee Man-hong (middle), the first village chief of Shung Ching Sun Chuen



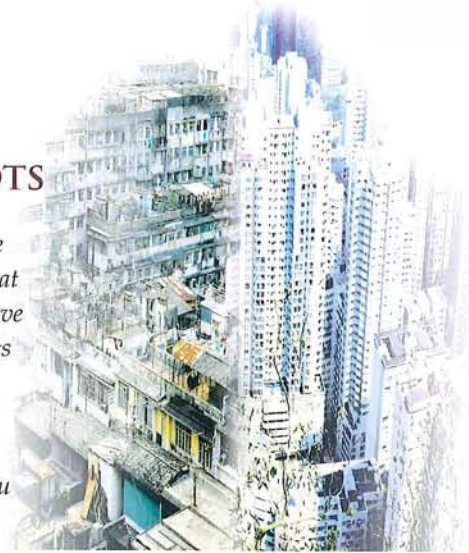
The school in the foreground was the site of the old mill.

The name 'Rennie's Mill' was coined in the 19th century when a Canadian entrepreneur named Alfred Herbert Rennie set up a flour mill in the area after he had left the civil service of Hong Kong. The business went bankrupt and he drowned himself in Lei Yue Mun. However, at the time, there were rumours that he had killed himself by hanging. This gave rise to Rennie's Mill's Chinese name of 'Tiu Keng Leng'.



REDISCOVERING CULTURAL ROOTS

Well knowing that many of Hong Kong's old communities will face the fate of redevelopment, the University's researchers not only work hard at uncovering their history but also strive to emphasize the need to preserve their cultural heritage in the process of redevelopment, so that buildings with historical value are not demolished and dwellers in the original communities do not find themselves lost and alienated in the homogeneity of new residential high-rises and shopping malls. It was with this sense of mission that researchers of the University studied Wu Kau Tang (Tai Po), Aberdeen, and Tai O.



Wu Kau Tang in Tai Po

The Wu Kau Tang project is a one-year interdisciplinary research project coordinated by Prof. S. T. Kwok, dean of arts. Participating departments include Chinese Language and Literature, History, Religion, Anthropology, Sociology, Architecture, and the then Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Centre.

The part of the project handled by Prof. Ho Pui-yin of the Department of History involved discovering which clans first inhabited this area and their subsequent development, charting their population distribution, and examining ways of preserving Hakka culture. Once an important anti-Japanese military base and a centre of Hakka culture, the place is found to be highly suitable for development into a spot for ecological and cultural travel.

In another project entitled 'Village Culture Resources Development—A Study of Adaptive Reuse of a Hakka Village and Its Environs', Prof. Alex Lui of the Department of Architecture studied a group of Hakka villages located in a small but rugged basin in Wu Kau Tang. They are surrounded by paddy fields, which used to support the livelihood of the villagers. Now, most village houses are vacant and the fields abandoned. The villagers have given up farming and moved to live in the city or overseas, looking for better lives.

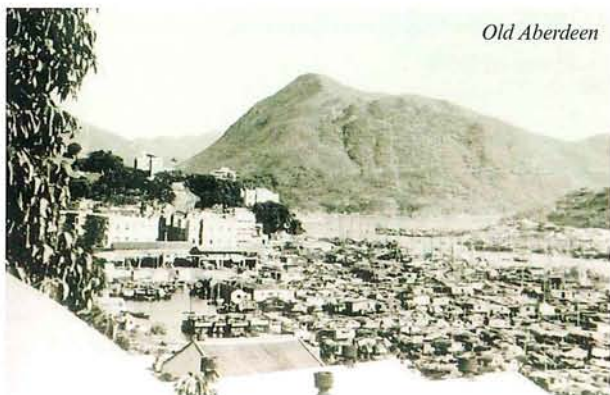
Apart from elucidating the historical background of those Hakka villages, their culture and their lifestyle in the social and geographical contexts of the Wu Kau Tang villages, Prof. Liu's project serves the important function of introducing the concept of adaptive reuse of old Hakka settlements. In the Wu Kau Tang context, this would mean restoring two groups of deserted and ruined village houses for use as a Hakka Cultural Park and a Chinese Herbal Medicine Centre, and the conversion of abandoned paddy fields to a Chinese herb plantation. The objective is to accord new economic value to the old Hakka settlements and to save the Hakka villages from complete obliteration in the process of urbanization.

Through the preservation of Hakka culture, modern cultural life can be enriched and the diversity of Hong Kong society ensured.



Aberdeen

Although the government already has plans to develop Aberdeen into a tourist spot, many local organizations believe that more in-depth studies about the community should first be conducted and the views of its inhabitants consulted. The Hong Kong Architects' Association in fact invited the University's researchers to study the salient points of the government's redevelopment plan, the relationships between travel, culture, and Aberdeen's early history, and the need for urban renewal. The researchers probed



Old Aberdeen

into relevant literature about the place, conducted interviews to uncover its history, and administered a questionnaire survey to understand the views of Aberdeen inhabitants on the future development of the place. The majority of the respondents indicate that they want to see Aberdeen maintain its unique identity as a fishing port, which is part and parcel of Hong Kong's history.

Tai O

Tai O, the water village on Lantau Island, is losing colour. Once dubbed Venice of the Orient by the Hong Kong Tourist Association, many of its houses have been demolished and its inhabitants rehoused in high rises. The recent fire did further damage to its stilted houses. Prof. Wallace Chang of the Department of Architecture has carried out research into Tai O, in particular its stilted houses, the composition of its population, and its unique water-land environment. He has also studied the culture, rituals, and customs of the people of Tai O, and the challenges they have to face when Tai O takes on a new role and a new identity.

In connection with the research, a Save Tai O Workshop was held on 27th and 28th May 2000 by the Department of Architecture jointly with the Hong Kong Institute of Architects' Heritage and Conservation Committee. Findings were compiled into two documents: one being the proceedings of the Save Tai O Workshop, and the other being recommendations put forward to the government and the community for the preservation of the Tai O culture.



Stilted houses





TRACING HONG KONG'S DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE HISTORIES OF FAMILIES AND ENTERPRISES

Prof. Ho Pui-yin's interest in socio-economic history has sparked a number of research projects that trace the development of some of Hong Kong's established families as well as the rise of entrepreneurs. These projects shed much light on Hong Kong's economic development and changes in social values and customs.

Prosopography

Previous research on Hong Kong's history and economy tended to emphasize the personal achievements of important figures and their impact on society. However, to understand the true nature of social change, studies should be conducted from the perspective of the entire group of merchants and businessmen. A project entitled 'Prosopography' has studied over 500 Cantonese businessmen: their background, migration pattern, the characteristics of their careers in Hong Kong, and their relationship with the community. Issues such as whether they have extended their influence through marriage or blood relations, and whether they have turned economic power into political power are analysed.

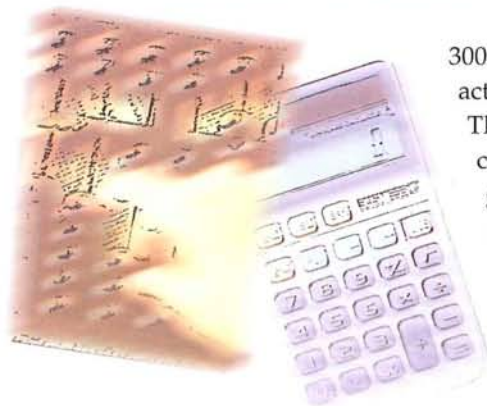
The research shows that many businessmen and entrepreneurs would sponsor charitable work or make donations to support the development of their home town after they have achieved success. This is characteristic of traditional Chinese businessmen. On the other hand, they are very receptive of modern Western knowledge. Many send their offsprings overseas to acquire the most up-to-date knowledge and know-how so that they can help with the family business when they return to Hong Kong. This process illustrates the marriage between traditional Chinese values and the pursuit of Western cost-effectiveness. The inter-relationship among these families is also intriguing. The early development of Hong Kong's department stores, for example, cannot be divorced from the evolvement of relationships between the Kwok's (of Wing On Department Stores Group), the Ma's (of Sincere Company Ltd.), and the Choy's (of The Sun Company Ltd.). Researchers examine when they began associating with one another, how they became blood relations through marriage, and, in doing so, consolidated their respective positions in Hong Kong society. The changes in traditional cultural values can also be seen through the evolvement of each family and the inter-relationships within the whole group.



Two early advertisements of department stores in Hong Kong



Cantonese Entrepreneurs in the 20th Century



The group under scrutiny in this study are over 300 entrepreneurs of Cantonese descent who were active in two different eras: pre-1949 and post-1978. The study analyses how they exploited their cultural resources such as friendships, social and geographical network, marriages, and blood relations to attain economic success. Emphasis was given to the similarities and differences of entrepreneurs who stayed in Hong Kong and those who went overseas, as well as those who had to operate under different political and economic circumstances.

From a macro perspective, studying the evolution of different enterprises is crucial for understanding Hong Kong's development. Hong Kong's transition from an entrepôt to an industrial city, then a financial centre, and now a metropolis emphasizing advanced technology is closely related to the rise and development of these enterprises. As the older generation of businessmen try to offset the vulgarity often associated with business people by encouraging their children to be lawyers, doctors, and other professionals, the social influence of these business families continue to grow, and they continue to play very important roles in Hong Kong's political and economic development.



The Hong Kong Products Expo 2000



HONG KONG FROM AN ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVE



Prof. Ho Puay Peng

Architectural studies are often closely connected with the physical form of building structures. Yet Prof. Ho Puay Peng of the Department of Architecture believes it is more interesting to study the relationship between architecture and lifestyle, because architecture loses its meaning when separated from living. His project on Ping Shan Village in Yuen Long is an example of studying architecture in its cultural context.

Ping Shan

The project's main informant was a 70-year-old elder of Ping Shan village, a descendant of the Tang clan who was a judge for many years in Guangzhou before returning to settle in Hong Kong. Through the researcher's observation and interview with the informant, the project examines the development of the clan, the village architecture, the living, public, and ritual space in the village, the significance of the fengshui hill, the power structure of the village and its evolvement, and the village's relationship with the Hong Kong government and other villages.



Ancestral halls of the Tang clan

Ping Shan, home of the 800-year old Tang clan, one of the most influential and well-known among the big clans, was once a very strong anti-British base. When the British took over the New Territories and erected a mat-shed as a temporary police station on Ping Shan's fengshui hill, the villagers pulled the structure down overnight. Over the years, bickering between the villagers and the government continued, including one which arose over the colour of the roof of the police station on the fengshui hill. Originally black, the roof of the police station was painted red by the government. This



The Ping Shan police station (top left) at the top of the local fengshui hill

angered the villagers who claimed that the fengshui reading of the hill and its surrounding landscape resembles that of a crab sprawled out in the whole region, with the hill being its body. A red structure would mean the crab is dead as crabs only turn red when they are cooked.

In 1993, Hong Kong's first heritage trail was organized in Ping Shan by the Antiquities and Monuments Office. After 1997, the roof of the former police station was painted dark green in response to the villagers' request, and it will be handed over to the villagers to be turned into a district museum.

Chi Lin Nunnery

Another project of Prof. Ho Puay Peng's involves the study of Buddhist monasteries, including the recently completed Chi Lin Nunnery in Kowloon, a meticulously designed modern replica of Tang architecture. The nunnery is also reminiscent of Japanese architecture which is believed to have been heavily influenced by Tang culture. Prof. Ho's study enhances understanding of the solemnity of Tang architecture and the relationship between Chinese and Japanese architecture; more will thus appreciate the cultural significance of the nunnery in Hong Kong.



Hong Kong Heritage Museum

The Hong Kong Heritage Museum in Sha Tin opened in December 2000. Prof. Ho had lent his expertise to several projects in the museum, including the reconstruction of an ancient marketplace using the old market in Yuen Long as a blueprint, the building of a model stage for Cantonese opera, and the chronological study of the history of Tsuen Wan, tracing its development from a few villages to a satellite town of the 70s and to what it is now. Two years from

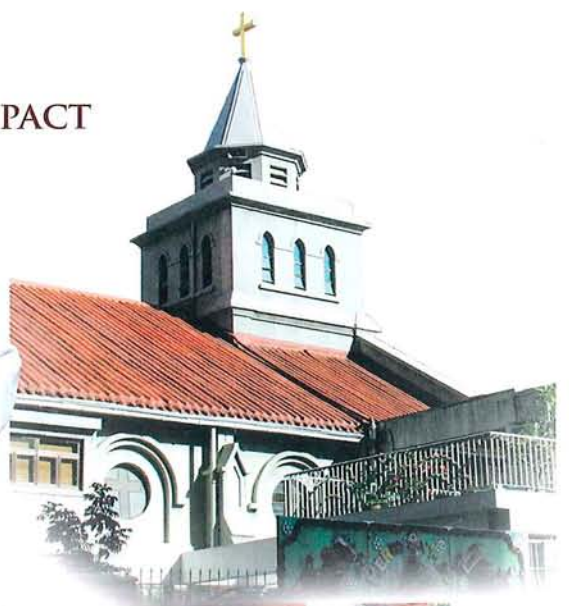


now, he will help with an exhibition on Hong Kong architecture to be staged by the museum. Prof. Ho is eager to let the public know more about Hong Kong's architecture — not only old buildings but also the cultural contents of architecture and the concepts of space and living in the city.



EXPLORING THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF RELIGIONS

Hong Kong's colonial experience makes it culturally unique — it is a Chinese society with heavy Western influences. The juxtaposition and amalgamation of two different sets of cultural and ethical values are subjects of exploration for those trying to understand the developments of the Christian and Catholic churches and Taoism in the territory.



Chung Chi Chapel

Influence and Contribution of Christianity

Hong Kong was colonized by a Protestant country for one and a half centuries. Many of its governors and important officials were Christians. Through them Christianity made its impact felt in all aspects of local life. Yet

few scholars in the past chose to explore the role of Christianity in the interaction of Chinese and Western cultures.

The Department of Religion at the University has over the last decade been involved in vigorous research into the development and influences of Christianity in Hong Kong. Projects include the history of Christianity and missology; Christian attitudes towards society, politics, and poverty; the response of the Christian church towards the reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997; and church participation in Hong Kong's labour movement.



Prof. Archie Lee



Prof. Angela Wong

Head of the Department of Religion Prof. Archie Lee Chi-chung pointed out that the different projects share a common aim, and that is to 'understand what contributions Christianity has made to Hong Kong's development, what issues it has brought up, and how Hong Kong people have been trying to resolve two different cultures.' They fill a historical gap by reinterpreting and recording how Christianity has impacted on Hong Kong society and culture.

The project led by Prof. Archie Lee and Prof. Angela Wong is a case in point. They discovered that, prior to 1949, the Christian church disapproved of many Chinese customs. Insisting that Christians must be monogamous and all human beings are equal, it attempted to challenge practices such as foot-binding, concubinage, the keeping of young girls as bondsmen, and polygamy. The church also instigated the Anti-bondmaid Movement in the 1920s, and the practice was finally outlawed in 1933.

Prof. Wong said, 'Although the position of the Christian church had the backing of the colonial government, the Chinese often used culture as a basis for retort, such as that the bondmaid system could prevent poor girls from starving to death or resorting to prostitution. Christians among the Chinese were caught in the middle. While they treasured Chinese culture, they also appreciated Western respect for women. Consciously or subconsciously they tried to combine the essence of both cultures. This may have been the origin of the well-known bicultural characteristic of Hong Kong people.'

Prof. Lee added, 'Hong Kong's Christians attend Sunday worship on the one hand, and follow traditional Chinese customs and rituals during births, deaths, and weddings.

The study of the relationship between Christianity and Hong Kong allows us to reconstruct Hong Kong's early history, understand the relationship between tradition and modernization, and handle a hybrid cultural identity. Through the conflicts and harmony of being Christians and Chinese at the same time, we can also reexamine the uniqueness of Hong Kong society, reflect on issues such as who we are, what identity means, and how we should develop our society.'



Board of directors of the committee against the system of bondsmen



Prof. Leung Yuen-sang of the Department of History will be undertaking research into the 'Modes of Christian Universities in Asia'. Chung Chi College, Baptist University, and Lingnan University are the extensions of the tradition of the 13 Christian universities in mainland China, yet each bears its own unique characteristics. Prof. Leung's project will try to identify the similarities and differences among Christian universities in Asia, with the aim of understanding the role Christianity plays in the development of education in the region.

Efforts at Preserving Taoist Traditions

Prof. Lai Chi-tim of the Department of Religion is fascinated by Taoism, a religion born and raised on Chinese soil. However as Chinese people tend to mix the creeds and rituals of Taoism, Buddhism, and other folk religions, their inter-relationships are complex. That is why most Chinese people cannot put their finger on one religion they are affiliated with. The ceremony *chiao*, for instance, includes both Buddhist and Taoist elements. It incorporates Taoist rituals, the Buddhist concept of hell, and many other folk taboos and customs.



Prof. Lai Chi-tim



'Chiao', or renewal rites

Teachers at the department have studied the history of Hong Kong's main Taoist temples such as Ching Chung Koon, Yuen Yuen Institute, and Fung Ying Sin Koon, all of which have been in existence since the 1920s. They find that these temples are in one way or another related to the 'Complete Perfection' or Ch'uan-ch'en Sect, whose lineage can be traced back to Southern China.

Prof. Lai Chi-tim himself has been concentrating on the development of Taoist scripture chanters and rituals for the dead. He has built a huge collection of Taoist scriptures, or *k'o'i*, and has recorded different ceremonies on video for the sake of scrutinizing the structure, meanings, and development of the ceremonies. According to him, the early inhabitants of Hong Kong were boat people, and local chanters were hired to perform rituals at

their births, deaths, weddings, and fate-turning ceremonies. After 1949, Taoist priests from the mainland moved south and arrived in Hong Kong. Since then characteristics of both regions can be found in the local rituals.

Times have changed, scripture chanting and rituals for the dead have been modernized. Prof. Lai pointed out that whereas previously ceremonies for births, weddings, funerals were conducted by a single scripture chanter, there is now division of labour and the ceremonies have been simplified. The period of performing rituals for the dead, for example, has been reduced from seven weeks to one day.

Modernization has also made the preservation of traditions difficult. Apprentices of Taoism no longer spend years learning the different scriptures, ceremonies, and rites from a master. 'There are only 20 to 30 elderly Taoists who know everything by heart. The less experienced ones can only recite summaries extracted from different scriptures,' Prof. Lai remarked.

The situation is the same on the mainland. In an attempt to salvage the Taoist tradition, the University's researchers expand their scope of studies to include Taoism in the South China region, striving to recover as many old scriptures and photos as possible, and to conduct interviews and make video recordings whenever necessary.

Charity Work by the Catholic Church

Prof. Frederick Cheung of the Department of History began investigating the 'Charitable Services of the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres in Hong Kong' in 1999, being a pioneer in this area of research.

Founded in France in 1696, the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres set up a convent in Hong Kong in 1848 and began offering charitable services as part of its missionary work. Although the population in Hong Kong then stood at only 20,000, there could be a few hundred abandoned babies within a short span of a few months. Hence the first task of the Catholic Mission's was to set up nurseries and orphanages. As society developed, the demand for such services was gradually replaced by that of education and health care.

Prof. Cheung has planned to expand the scope of his research to include other Catholic missions such as the Franciscans and the Dominicans, hoping that a fuller picture of the contribution of the Catholic church to Hong Kong can be portrayed.



St. Teresa's Hospital



A nursery



CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY AS REPRESENTED BY THE MASS MEDIA



Prof. Eric Ma Kit-wai

Prof. Eric Ma Kit-wai of the School of Journalism and Communication has been studying the role played by the mass media in shaping social culture and identity. He said, 'As patriotic and racial feelings are not strong in Hong Kong, the mass media, in particular television, have become the cohering force in shaping social culture and building collective identification.'

The classic example is the coining of the term 'Ah Chahn' (阿燦). Ah Chahn was a TV character back in the late 70s. He had come to reunite with his

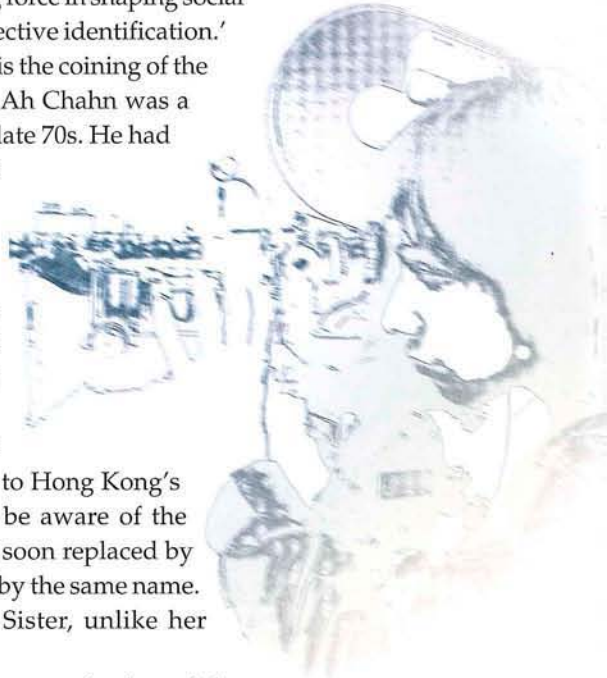
family in Hong Kong from mainland China and was portrayed as the embodiment of backwardness, vulgarity, and laziness. As the programme struck a chord with the social temperament at the time, Ah Chahn soon became a synonym for mainland immigrants as distinct from people born and raised in Hong Kong.

In the 90s Hong Kong people had a clearer knowledge of the circumstantial changes pertaining to Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty. They also began to be aware of the strengths of mainlanders. The term 'Ah Chahn' was soon replaced by 'Cousin Sister' (表姐), derived from a series of movies by the same name. Though still alienated from modern life, Cousin Sister, unlike her predecessor, has power, character, and work ability.

Another term — 'Hongkongers' (香港人) — has acquired special identity and cultural meanings after its adoption by the mass media for close to two decades. Its main function is to situate 'Hong Kong Chinese' and 'mainland Chinese' in opposite camps. Unlike terms such as 'Hong Kong citizens' and 'Hong Kong Chinese people', what it signifies is a fundamental difference attributable not only to geography or politics, but also attitude to life, character, education, and ideology.

The birth and innate meanings of terms such as 'Ah Chahn', 'Cousin Sister', and 'Hongkongers' reflect the influence of the mass media in moulding Hong Kong's social culture and identity under the specific historical contexts of the post war years.

The power of the mass media also means that Hong Kong people should adopt a more critical attitude towards collective identification. Using case studies, Prof. Ma discovered that the presentation of Hong Kong history by infotainment programmes on TV comes under the influence of different political and economic forces internal and external to the media. 'Narratives about the past are the result of adjustments by and projections of memory, imagination, and desire,' he said.



Growing Hybridity of Hong Kong's Cultural Identity

Prof. Ma conducted several research projects to explore the impact of the mass media on social culture. Summarizing the results, he said Hongkongers had a very clear cultural identity back in the 70s and 80s, but since the transition to 1997, this identity has become mixed. This is because Hong Kong's cultural identity emerges from comparisons with the mainland; its achievements, efficiency, and cosmopolitanism stand out in relief against the mainland's inadequacies. But these comparisons have been rendered politically incorrect by the 1997 factor. And the state of affairs after the economic downturn leaves them hardly any ground for continued pride.

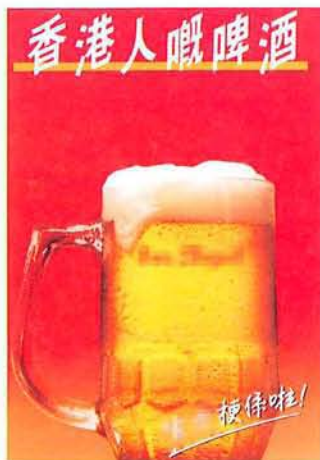
He had used signs often seen in the mass media as representing the mainland to gauge respondents' emotional response. The results showed that the cultural identification of Hongkongers is increasingly hybrid. This is due to the fact that they are both Hong Kong people and Chinese people, yet the first identity is built upon opposition to the latter. The respondents identified with signs related to national history, which breed feelings of pride and familiarity. On the other hand, signs related to mainland politics and the armed forces breed resentment and repulsion.



The Great Wall and the PLA generate different emotional responses

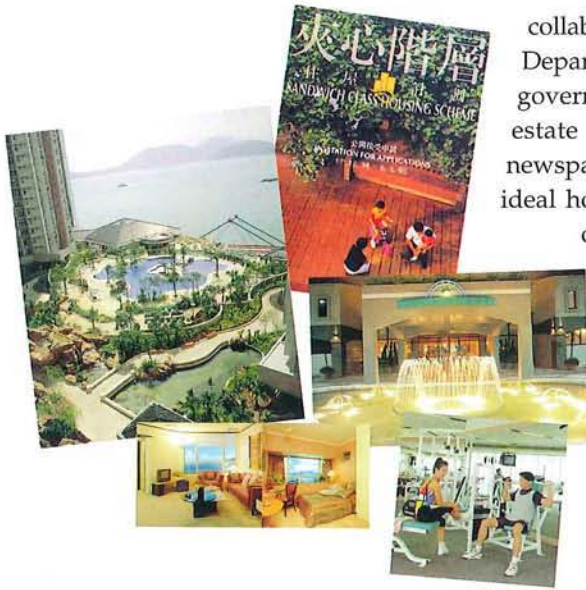
Advertisements Record Social Change

To explore Hong Kong's lifestyle changes, Prof. Ma also let respondents watch television commercials of the last 30 years which he had categorized. Commercials for



wine and other alcoholic beverages can be used as one of the many illustrative categories. Alcoholic beverages produced in mainland China in the 70s belonged to the lowest cultural stratum. Even casting foreigners in the commercials did not help to improve their image. On the other hand, a porter produced in the West as a common drink for local construction workers was effectively re-portrayed as the choice of Western-educated yuppies in Hong Kong. Local cultural identity emerged hand in hand with the takeoff of the Hong Kong economy back in the 70s. The commercials of that period were all involved in constructing the good (Hong Kong) life. The economic boom of the 80s gave brandy commercials more space for interpretation, and the 'Big Spender' series became a household term. In the 90s, the

middle class became the spokesmen for alcoholic beverage commercials, projecting Hong Kong's superiority through images of its people as highly westernized gourmets and travellers. The beer commercials of the more recent years however have a local and regional flavour, reflecting the growing hybridity in the Hong Kong identity.



In another project, Prof. Ma collaborated with Prof. Sidney Cheung of the Department of Anthropology in studying the government's housing policy as well as real estate advertisements on television and in newspapers. They found that the idea of the ideal home has been changing continuously over the last 50 years — from the 'brightly lit room' of the 50s to the present-day residences with clubhouse facilities, sea view, and large private space. Although related to economic growth and changes in social values, these changing demands are mainly influenced by the government's housing policy and the portrayals in advertisements of the so-called ideal living environment.

Cross-border Marriages and the Media

As Hong Kong has more dealings at every level with mainland China, the number of people working or marrying on the mainland is also on the rise. As a result, Hong Kong men are featured much more frequently in the media on the mainland.

Prof. Ma has embarked on another project to study the interaction between cross-border marriages and their portrayals by the Hong Kong and mainland media.



Researchers will analyse the generic image of mainlanders in the Hong Kong media, and that of the Hongkongers in the mainland media, as well as the socio-economic backgrounds of cross-border married couples. Through this, they hope to identify changes in the political culture of these couples both prior to and after marriage, and how much of these are due to the

influence of the media. Research findings are expected to reflect changes that are actually taking place in society, thereby helping people on both sides of the border to understand each other better. Researchers also hope that data generated from the project will help the HKSAR government set more realistic housing, education, and social welfare policies.



UNDERSTANDING HONG KONG'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CULTURE

The fall of Margaret Thatcher on the steps of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in 1983 heralded a 14-year long transition to the full resumption of the sovereignty of Hong Kong by the Chinese government. The period was marked by waves of immigration, bickering between the Chinese and British governments, and speculation in the real estate market. Yet Hong Kong's economy was at the peak of its prosperity until the onset of the Asian financial crisis. Three years after the handover, just before the dawn of the new century, Hong Kong society was full of anxiety and uncertainty — a world's difference from its pre-1997 confidence.



Local Empirical Social Science Research

What has Hong Kong's political culture been like for the last few decades? What social changes have there been? Researchers at the University attempt to understand the process through empirical social science research. Ever since the 70s, questionnaires have been used to gather information, data have been carefully analysed, socio-political pictures of Hong Kong has been painted, and suggestions concerning public affairs have been raised.



Prof. Lau Siu-kai

Professor of sociology at the University Lau Siu-kai pointed out that The Chinese University has always been a leader in this area. Not only was it the first academic institution to study local political culture and social change using the empirical approach, it has also produced the largest amount of research output. And the majority of young scholars of socio-political studies in other local tertiary institutions are in one way or another related to The Chinese University. The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, for example, brings together local scholars to study social indicators and

developments, and their findings have served as yardsticks for assessing the existing political system and a reference guide in the formulation of public policies.

Two Theories to Explain Political Apathy

Before the 70s, most scholars of Hong Kong studies were from overseas. They had no roots in Hong Kong, nor any knowledge of Cantonese and Chinese customs and traditions. As their research could only proceed from the perspective of the administration, it was not without bias.



Prof. Ambrose King

Professor of sociology at the University of Hong Kong came forth with the theory of administrative absorption of politics in the 70s, pointing out that the Hong Kong government was making use of different official organizations to assimilate the Chinese elite into its system, with the aim of strengthening the legitimacy of the colonial administration and reducing demands from and conflicts in society. In addition, Hong Kong society was far less politicized at the time, with most people concentrating on

economic activities. As a result, remarkable achievements in Hong Kong's economy was achieved within a short span of 20 years.

Prof. Lau Siu-kai himself reexamined Hong Kong's political culture in the 70s to understand why, unlike other colonies at the time, Hong Kong did not suffer from political instability or unrest. He analysed, using questionnaire surveys, the mentality and structure of Hong Kong society, and found that many social institutions and groups (the most important of which being the family) played very significant roles in solving important social problems, which, in other colonies, were left to the government. He put forward the theory of social accommodation of politics, pointing out that the Hong Kong government seldom interfered with the lives of the citizens, who were largely content with their lot.

The theories of the two sociology professors effectively explain Hong Kong's political situation before the 80s. They have been highly influential, serving as the basis for present day research into the local political culture.

Tracing Changes in Hong Kong's Political Culture

Over the last 15 years, Prof. Lau gradually shifted from pure academic research to solving practical, real-life problems. 'Academia for academia's sake is not enough. Sociologists should be able to apply their knowledge for the benefit of society,' he said. And he hopes to see more scholars in the field participating in public discussions and voicing their views over social and political issues.



City Forum in session

When the 1997 issue emerged in the early 80s, Chinese, British, and Hong Kong officials eagerly sought the advice of scholars. Scholarly analyses of political developments were also solicited by the media. Hong Kong's social science research began to attract attention from outside academia, and Prof. Lau was frequently consulted by different quarters on socio-political issues, and has unwittingly become a 'public intellectual' in the process.

'Social changes are golden opportunities for social scientists to contribute their expertise and prove their worth. These opportunities are hard to come by, yet we sociologists in Hong Kong have been lucky. The first opportunity came before the return of sovereignty to China when there was a lot of uncertainty over Hong Kong's future, and the second time is now when we need to rebuild our political, economic, and social values and institutions,' Prof. Lau said.

Since the 80s, Prof. Lau has collaborated with Prof. Kuan Hsin-chi, professor of



Prof. Kuan Hsin-chi

government and public administration, in a series of trend studies on Hong Kong's political culture. Topics include Hong Kong's general elections, Hong Kong's relationship with China, the decline of authority, political conflicts, and difficulty in governance. Some projects have been completed and some are still ongoing.

They discovered quite early on that Hong Kong is a very



functionalist, utilitarian society. While people believe in the rule of the law, they lack a thorough understanding of democratic values. They have decreasing trust in the government, but they expect it to interfere more with social and economic affairs.

Such a political culture persisted after 1st July 1997. Changes, if any, have been slow. At the same time, however, the substance of Hong Kong's political environment has changed radically, resulting in a strained relationship between the legislative



The June 4th candlelight vigil in Victoria Park

and executive arms, and a decline in social cohesiveness. Hong Kong's economy also suffered enormously in the Asian financial crisis, and has become the breeding ground for mass politics and populism. Different sectors of society are now fighting to protect their own interests, all demanding the rebuilding of a new social order and the establishment of new values.

Analysing Hong Kong's Needs in the New Century

The government of the HKSAR realizes that only by implementing institutional and policy reforms can Hong Kong regain its former stability and prosperity. But how?

Prof. Lau believes that the government needs to win the 'confidence, respect, and understanding' of different sectors of society before it can take on the important task of guiding Hong Kong in overcoming hard times and opening up the future. The success or failure of reform depends on whether the government can build a ruling coalition upon a broad social base.

According to Prof. Lau, this coalition must be created and maintained by the Chief Executive and its members should include influential political, economic, and social leaders and the groups they lead or represent, so that they can mobilize the masses and lead public opinion. The coalition must be stable and well structured. It should constantly try to synchronize different interests so as to be able to give balanced attention to all sectors.



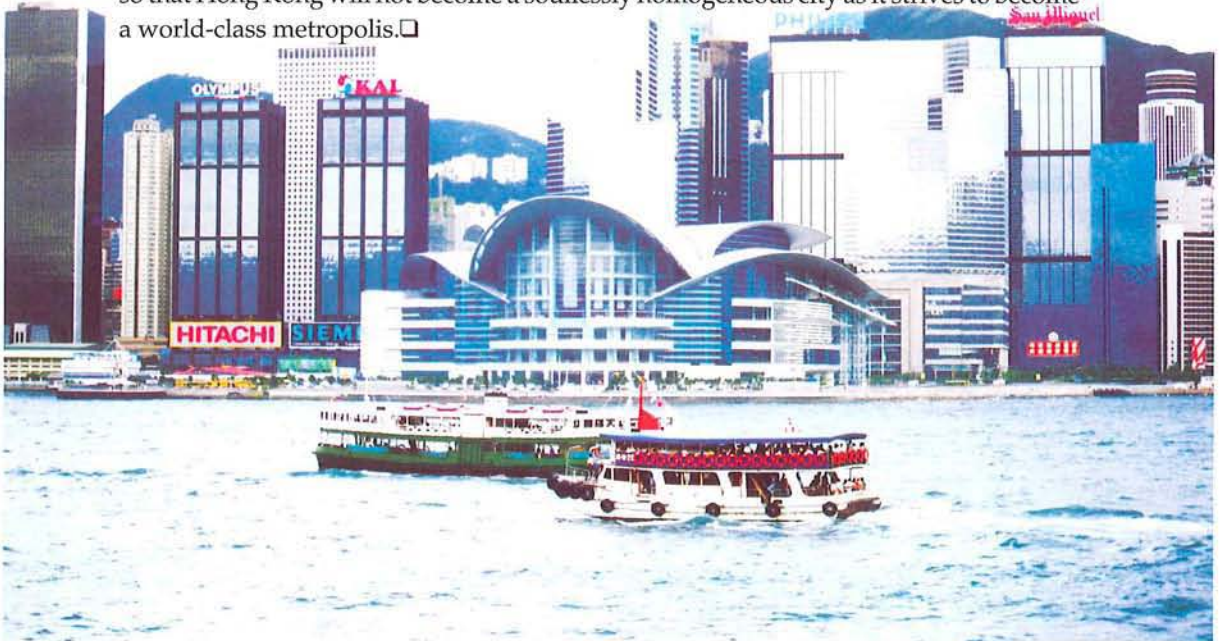


UNDERSTANDING THE PAST BUILDING THE FUTURE

Hong Kong is a melting pot of different immigrant communities, largely from the mainland. One approach to understanding Hong Kong culture is to look at it in terms of the different groups who have made Hong Kong their home over the years. Although the distinctions between them have gradually faded with time and a new generation of 'home-grown' Hongkongers has emerged, whose affinity lies purely with Hong Kong, there are still traces of their customs and cultures. One still finds shops catering to Chiu Chow style funerals in Kennedy Town, schools for the Fukien community in North Point, Shanghainese food stores in Tsim Sha Tsui and Kowloon City, and Hakka villages throughout the New Territories. These unique cultures are essential for the understanding of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong identity.

To understand how different ethnic and social groups have helped to create what is known as the Hong Kong miracle in the last century, and how they have developed common institutions and their own cultural identity, it is necessary to study and reflect on them from multiple perspectives. Hence members of the University have engaged themselves in in-depth research, trying to uncover Hong Kong's past so as to throw light on the present, and plan for the future. Such efforts span many different disciplines, and the *Bulletin* can only afford to give a bird's eye view of some of these attempts in this issue.

The ultimate aim of all these efforts is to preserve the quintessential plurality that makes Hong Kong culture what it is against the current of urbanization and redevelopment, so that Hong Kong does not sever itself from its history and traditions, so that Hong Kong will not become a soullessly homogeneous city as it strives to become a world-class metropolis. □



A Truly **Special** Rhodes Scholar

Hong Kong Rhodes Scholar for the year 2000, Jade Lai Wing-yu is the third Chinese University student to have won the award in three consecutive years since 1998, or the fourth CUHK awardee in five years since 1996. Jade is also a very special young lady.



Her Choice of a Major

A psychology-turned-sociology major at The Chinese University, Jade is now reading English Language and Literature at the University of Oxford. Why this choice? 'My ultimate dream in life is to be a creative writer or engaged in anything that involves creative and not only analytical thinking,' she said. She never studied English literature in secondary school, nor did she take many electives in English literature at the University. She has read and was 'very impressed' by Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, in fact, but does not claim to have read widely. And like many artistically-inclined young people, she has written her share of poems that are never published. Her choice of a major was simply driven by passionate interest. 'I've always followed my heart when choosing subjects. Reading novels in secondary school, I was fascinated by

people's thoughts and the inner world of emotions. So I chose psychology in the first year of my university studies. However I soon realized that the approaches in psychology are too scientific for my taste. They do not focus on what I found most fascinating about people — their sensibilities. I changed my major to sociology and fell in love with it. But I have always liked art and literature. It was just that I had felt a bit inhibited about changing my field so drastically,' she explained.

Her Parents

Jade's idealistic approach to her studies even got her into trouble with her parents, whom she described as 'very typical Hong Kong parents' whose knowledge of careers was limited to law, medicine, and accountancy. They could not imagine what careers subjects such as

psychology or literature could entail, and so protested strongly against her choices, and sometimes even issued threats against disobedience. Hence Jade and her elder sister, who is now also studying in the UK on a different scholarship, had always had to fight for what they wanted to do, including going to church. Slowly her parents gave them freer rein when they realized that the two girls knew what they were doing. 'They would put up opposition in the beginning, but when they realize it was futile, they would give up without bearing a grudge. My mom and dad would never punish me for doing things my way. That's how they are most supportive,' she said with a laugh.

Her Interests

A glance at Jade's resume would tell you she has always had a knack for integrating personal interest with work. She was a disc jockey for Commercial Radio in Year 1, an assistant producer for Independent Television News (ITN), a British television station, during the

1997 coverage, and a reporter for ATV World Channel the summer before she left for the UK. She believes that she will eventually embark on a media-related career, be it as social commentator or as journalist. However creative writing is definitely where her heart is. 'I enjoy working as a reporter and it has indeed taught me many things. I've learnt to balance my sensibility with rationality, to deal with things calmly which is probably a more effective way of doing things. Yet it is not something I love a hundred per cent, the way I know writing is,' she said.

Her Personality

Rationality and passion have always been two big issues in Jade's life. Seeing her seated there in fashionably straight hair giggling about how Hong Kong people are repressed about their desires, no one would have guessed that Jade was from the mainland. When she came to Hong Kong from Guangzhou, at age six, with her family, the term 'new immigrants' was not as



The Rhodes Scholarship, established under the will of Sir Cecil Rhodes in 1902, represents one of the highest achievements of young scholars the world over. Rhodes Scholars are supposed to have high intellectual merit, outstanding scholastic attainment, pleasant personality, and physical vigour. The scholarship was originally designed for students from the Commonwealth countries, the United States, and Germany. Since 1985, Hong Kong has been included in the scheme and one local student has been honoured as Rhodes Scholar each year. They are awarded scholarships to pursue studies of their choice at Oxford.

prevalent then as it is now, but the discrimination was the same. 'I did not have much trouble with adaptation because, after all, we too speak Cantonese, but I had to deal with many problems at an early age due to the discrimination we encountered here. I was very old when very young, so old in fact that at times I felt I could not handle it. My mentality was very different from that of my peers. Everyone thought I was calm, rational, even cold, but actually I was only repressing my emotions. As I grew up, I began to understand and express myself better. I'm actually a born performer. I get very excited once I'm on stage. I can lose myself in acting and become another person. Being a reporter brings out that talent in me. So people who know me now might label me as someone very different. However I think such categorizations are not necessary,' she said.

Her Uniqueness

Jade's intelligence and strong analytical powers have no doubt contributed to her being shortlisted for the scholarship, but it was her passion that finally won the selection committee over. She graduated from the Department of Sociology with flying colours in August 2000, but at the time of the selection, which took place in May, she had only one year of sociology grades to show the committee, and her grades in her first year as a psychology major were not that impressive. Describing herself as a 'hard choice' and a 'non-typical candidate', she believes that if they had been very conservative, the committee would not have chosen



Jade with a friend at the Oxford Matriculation Day held in October 2000

her. In fact they did query her choice of English literature, something she had never studied in the past. But passion is contagious. They were convinced by her sincerity and commitment in the end, and of course her excellent command of English.

Her Strength

Before the selection process, Jade said she had sometimes wondered if her interests had been too eclectic and not focussed enough. But it was this eclectic quality which made her day. The selection process was extremely thorough, involving all possible kinds of questions and ways of evaluation. In one section of the finals, the three finalists including Jade had to pick one of several given topics, make a five-minute speech after one minute of preparation, then lead a discussion involving the other finalists and the entire selection committee. The topics covered anything under the sun — from Hong Kong's social policies and current affairs issues, to trade between wealthier and poorer nations, to philosophical questions such as

whether linguistic and cultural differences lead to differences in thinking. There was also a pre-selection dinner during which eating was secondary to discussions of the *X-Files*, the building of the Hong Kong Disney theme park, the assassination of J. F. Kennedy, and June 4th 1989. 'During the selection process, I realized that many of the topics that I had always cared about came up one by one. The other two finalists were respectively from Canada and the US. They were very smart obviously but those topics did not seem to touch them. I also realized that my vocabulary was not any weaker than theirs, my articulation was better,

and most important, I genuinely cared about those topics. Because I cared, I paid attention, therefore I knew, and had things to say,' she said.

Two-time Scholar

Some years ago, Jade won a Li Po Chun scholarship to study for two years at the Li Po Chun United World College. At the time too, it was not so much her grades which made her win, she believes, but her passion and her faithfulness to it. Summing up her experience of receiving the two prestigious scholarships, she said, 'It's as if everybody got together to help me make my dream come true.' □

Other Rhodes Scholars from CUHK Since 1996



▲ 1996 Rhodes Scholar —
Jack Wong Chak-kei, B.Eng. (Electronic Engineering), who read control engineering at Oxford



▶ 1998 Rhodes Scholar —
Amanda Lee Pui-shan, B.Eng. (Electronic Engineering), who furthered her studies in engineering science at Oxford



▲ 1999 Rhodes Scholar —
Daniel T.Y. Hui, MA (Applied English Linguistics), who is reading general linguistics and comparative philology at Oxford



Research News

RGC Research Grants for 2000–2001

A total of 148 research proposals submitted by academic and research staff of the University have been awarded earmarked grants totalling HK\$85,173,000 from the Research Grants Council (RGC) for 2000–1. The University also received a direct allocation of HK\$15.7 million to finance small projects costing less than HK\$200,000 each.

For 2000–1, the government has made available some HK\$368 million for selected research proposals submitted by academic and research personnel in the UGC-funded tertiary institutions, HK\$66 million for direct allocation to the institutions to finance small projects, and HK\$29 million to support new initiatives aimed at encouraging group research and strengthening the research base of these institutions under the central allocation scheme.

The 148 CUHK projects selected for earmarked grants fall into four subject disciplines: biology and medicine (42); engineering (35); physical sciences (24); and the humanities, social sciences and business studies (47).

Other Research Grants Add up to HK\$130 million

Research grants totalling some HK\$130 million from various other local and overseas sponsors for CUHK projects were recorded during the period May to October 2000:

Sponsors	Amount Involved	Number of Projects Supported
The Croucher Foundation	HK\$200,000	2
Health Services Research Fund	HK\$2,542,829	6
Innovation and Technology Fund	HK\$28,285,000	9
Rockefeller Foundation	US\$9,999	1
Health Care and Promotion Fund	HK\$122,900	2
Beat Drugs Fund	HK\$608,900	1
Hong Kong Sports Development Board Research Programme 2000-1	HK\$414,425	2
Innovation and Technology Fund and Shipley Asia Limited	HK\$1,503,000	1
Innovation and Technology Fund and Eu Yan Sang (Hong Kong) Ltd.	HK\$9,280,000	1
Holy Carpenter Primary School (Funding from the Quality Education Fund)	HK\$201,000	1
Christian Family Services Centre (Funding from the Quality Education Fund)	HK\$55,000	1
S.K. Yee Medical Foundation	HK\$306,980	1
Hong Kong Education Department	HK\$1,225,000	3
S.K. Yee Fund	HK\$218,000	1
Quality Education Fund	HK\$85,746,260	18

Fellowship Awards

Two fellowship awards were recorded during the same period:

Croucher Senior Research Fellowship Award 2000-1

Awardee: Prof. Raymond Yeung Wai-ho (Department of Information Engineering)

2000 Postdoctoral Fellowships in France Programme

Awardees: Mr. Jun Li (Department of Biology) and Mr. Zhang Xue-bing (Department of Physics)

Research Highlights

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

Two such articles, on education development in South China and science fiction respectively, can be found on pages 36-45.





INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: *The Experience of Shenzhen*

The Challenges of the New Century

Faced with information explosion and the globalization of economies, Asian countries must readjust the direction of their manpower development, enhance the effectiveness of their education systems, and strengthen the human capital of their cities in order to deal with the challenges of the new century.

The Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research of The Chinese University launched a strategic research project on the interactive relationship of education and development in South China in the mid-1990s. The findings of the research will have important implications for policies governing educational development in mainland China and Hong Kong.



A Study of the Non-State Economic Sector in Shenzhen

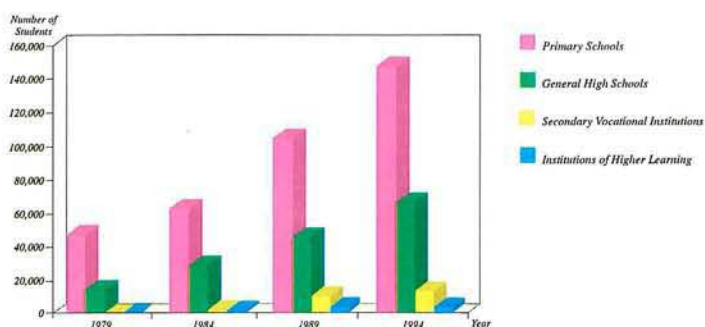
Entitled 'Education and Development in South China: A Study of the Manpower System and Relevance of Education for the Development of the Non-State Economic Sector', the project is led by Prof. Chung Yue-ping and funded by the Research Grants Council (RGC). Its objective is to understand the operation of the manpower system in the non-state economic sector in Shenzhen, identify an efficient education system that is also relevant to the economic development of the region, and explore the effect of economic development on educational development.

From 1994 to 1997, four different surveys by random sampling were conducted on the views of schools, as providers of education, students, as recipients of education, Hong Kong enterprises in Shenzhen, as providers of employment, and employees, as recipients of employment. The surveys were supplemented with documentary analysis, interviews, visits, and classroom observations. The major findings of the project, completed in 1998, can be summed up as follows:

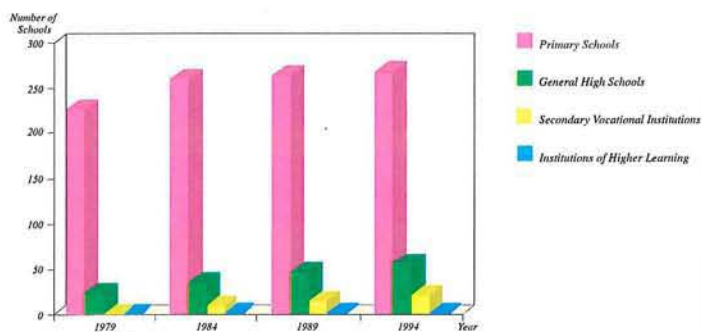
(1) Expansion in and Diversification of Education

It is revealed that there has been a rapid expansion in education at all levels in Shenzhen accompanying growth in the economy. Such expansion is achieved mainly through a dramatic increase in enrolment in schools, including institutions for vocational and adult education. There is, however, a comparatively slow increase in the total number of schools.

The diversification of education following expansion is the result of the central government's policy to increase the provision of vocational and technical training, as well as the local effort to meet the needs of the economy.



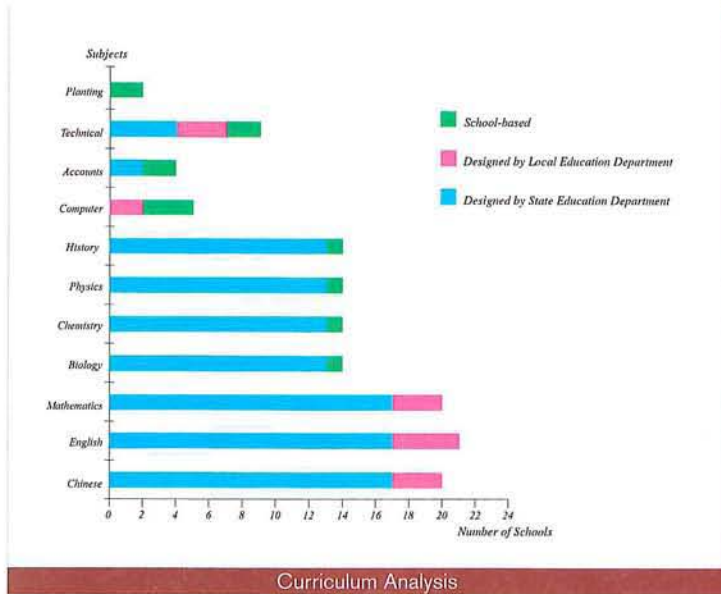
Change in Student Enrolment in Shenzhen



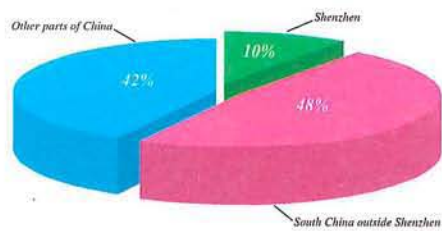
Change in Number of Schools in Shenzhen

(2) Decentralization of Curriculum Development and Financial Arrangement

Curriculum development is observed to show signs of decentralization in response to local needs. About 40 per cent of the schools report that they underwent major curriculum changes in the three years prior to 1997. Alongside government-designed curricula and textbooks, the schools have also adopted locally developed curricula and textbooks.



The employment of teachers also shows signs of decentralization. About a quarter of the schools report that the number of teachers they hire falls below the designated level, and the resources have instead been used to improve other aspects of the school. Over half of the schools admit that they have manipulated school resources to attract more and better teachers.



(3) A Thriving Labour Market

Shenzhen's 'labour market' is the mainland version of the employment agency. Inside the premises of the market, potential employers interview job seekers and, at times, make job offers on the site. Some 'labour markets' have been computerized. They display vacancy notices on large LCD screens, and also provide computerized employer-employee matching service.

The thriving 'labour market' in Shenzhen is an indication of the great manpower mobility there. It also provides an important mechanism for the movement of workers from state units to non-state enterprises.



Walk-in interviews are conducted at 'labour markets' in Shenzhen.



Requirements for different jobs are listed on an LCD screen.

(4) Education Enlivens Economic Development

Increased Productivity and Wages

The researchers find that, generally speaking, education has raised the productivity and competitiveness of workers in South China during its transition into a market-oriented economy. College and university graduates receive significantly higher wages in the non-state (private) sector. Wage discrepancy between workers with different education levels is also more obvious in private enterprises.

Greater Demand for On-the-job Training

It is also observed that better educated employees have received and hope to receive more on-the-job training. In other words, the demand for on-the-job training is related to the initial level of education of the workers. Basic education, therefore, has long term effects on the pursuit of lifelong learning by workers and the ability of a society to adjust to changes.

Better Adaptability in the Face of Change

Senior secondary students with good academic achievement and high educational aspirations are observed to be more aware of social change and willing to adjust to such change. Education is seen to have helped students anticipate and harness change in a rapidly developing economy.

(5) Economic Development Impacts on Education

Changing Partnership Between Schools and Enterprises

Schools used to receive resources from enterprises to develop training programmes that met the needs of their partner enterprises. Schools also gave higher priority to their partner enterprises when assigning their graduates to work.

This old form of partnership between schools and enterprises has disintegrated following changes in the government's policy towards vocational education, the emergence of new technology, and the shift of labour distribution due to market forces. A new form of school-enterprise partnership needs to be defined and worked out in the future.

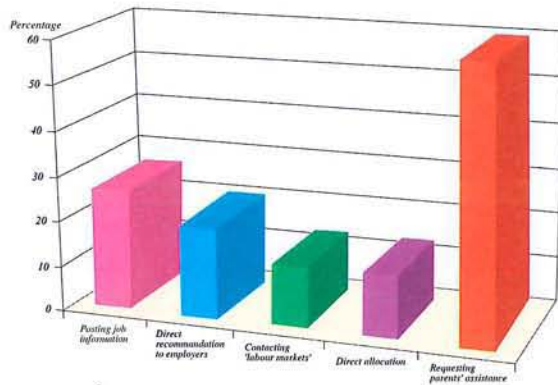
Greater Demand for Educated Manpower

The Shenzhen workforce has attained a much higher education level than the general population in mainland China, with employees in the non-state sector being more educated than those in the state sector. This indicates that, in a rapidly developing economy, particularly in the non-state sector, the workplace demands and has been able to attract highly educated manpower. And this demand for educated labour increases as economic development progresses rapidly.

The survey on enterprises reveals that a significant proportion of senior and intermediate management staff, engineers and senior technicians are recruited from Hong Kong. This means that there is ample employment opportunity in the non-state sector of South China for educated and skilled manpower from Hong Kong. In a broader sense, this flow of human capital from Hong Kong to South China is an example of the economic cooperation and integration between the two regions.

The Changing Role of Schools in the Labour Market

The recruitment of labour by enterprises depends on application by individuals and recommendation from schools, two equally important channels, both of which require comprehensive information about the labour market. This implies that schools have to change their functions from assigning jobs to providing career guidance and counselling for their students.



Ways of Career Guidance by Schools in Shenzhen

The Need to Develop Indigenous Capabilities

The rapid economic development in South China has attracted educated labour easily from all parts of China. Consequently, the development of education in the local areas is not seen as urgent and necessary. In fact, education has not expanded in proportion to economic development. The building up of indigenous capabilities through educational expansion is an important issue in areas with an ample supply of educated manpower from the outside.

(6) Spread of the Shenzhen Experience

The majority of workers in Shenzhen are closely connected with their hometowns and villages. Through them, the development experience of Shenzhen is spread to the rest of China. Other than money capital and technology, Shenzhen's impact also includes human resources, i.e. employees who have been exposed for years to the development of a market economy as well as an open door policy. Shenzhen's mediating function is expected to intensify with the rise in the educational level of its labour force.

On another front, senior secondary students in Shenzhen are observed to be highly aware and receptive of the changes in society: they are willing to take the initiative to



deal with change, such as in making new friends and moving to a distant place for the sake of their career. Education, therefore, is the key to the nurturing of China's competitive human resources.

Conclusion

This research shows that education and economic development are closely related. In the context of the new economy, education helps to increase workers' productivity and earnings, and exerts a positive effect on their response to on-the-job training as well as students' attitude towards change. On the other hand, the boom of the non-state sector has brought about changes in education: the decentralization of educational finance and management, the redefinition of partnership between schools and enterprises, a greater demand for more education, a change in the role of schools in the labour market, and an increased demand for general training. □

Profiles of CUHK Investigators

Prof. Chung Yue-ping, dean of education, received his Ph.D. from Stanford University. His research interests include educational and economic development of China, vocational education and the labour market, tertiary education, economic aspects of teacher and school effectiveness, issues of efficiency and equity in education expansion.

Prof. Leslie Lo Nai-kwai, director of the Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research, obtained his Ph.D. from Columbia University. His research interests include educational policy, educational development in China and Asia, non-formal education, the social role of intellectuals, and teacher development and teacher education.

Prof. Grace Mak Chiu-ling obtained her Ph.D. from New York State University. She specializes in education in China, education in Hong Kong, education for women, and teacher education.

Prof. Wong Hin-wah obtained his Ed.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. His specialties include curriculum and instructional design, the development and evaluation of compulsory education, teacher education, comparative studies of curriculum development in South-east Asia.

Prof. Xiao Jin received her Ph.D. from Michigan State University. Her research interests include adult and continuing education, human resources development, and the economic costs of adult education.

Prof. Esther Ho Sui-chu received her Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia. She specializes in the sociology of education, parental involvement, parent-school-community cooperation, school effectiveness and reform, decentralization and school-based participation, research methodology, and multi-level analysis in educational research.

Prof. Hung Fan-sing taught at Sir Robert Black College of Education. His research interests include rates of return to education, cost and benefits of education in China, privatization of education, investment in human capital.



Team members visit a secondary school in Shenzhen.



Science Fiction and Fantasy Nutrients of the Creative Mind

The widespread consumption of science fiction in the form of cultural products such as novels, films, television programmes, comics and cartoons reflects the increasing importance of science fiction and fantasy. Figments of the wildest imaginations several decades ago have now become part of everyday life: electronic money, voice-controlled electrical appliances, remote-controlled monitoring systems, and microchip identification for dogs. Whereas a few decades ago, science fiction is a sub-culture, it has now moved from the periphery to mainstream culture with the advent of the information age, the Internet, and novel technologies. We are indeed, to quote Jean Baudrillard, the 'first generation living in science fiction'.

Universities in the West had courses in science fiction novels and culture way back in the 50s. In recent years, examples are often quoted from science fiction by important technoculture publications to illustrate the concern of the humanities over the impact of technological development on the human race. Issues such as genetic engineering, cloning, and human-assisted reproduction have become important issues that sit astride technology and culture.

What is the situation like in Chinese communities? With greater freedom of speech, a more efficient telecommunications network, and a more lively convergence of Chinese and Western cultures, Hong Kong should presumably enjoy greater advantages in science fiction creation than Taiwan and the mainland. Yet, ironically, its performance in this respect has been lagging behind.



Representative works of Chang Shi-kuo, sci-fi writer from Taiwan

Taiwan, which has had three generations of sci-fi writers, produces works with high quality in terms of cultural depth, and grasp of latest technology. In mainland China, *Science Fiction World*, a science fiction journal published in Chengdu, Szechuan Province, enjoys a 40,000-strong circulation. This giant of a publication boasts a huge team of young writers, whose setback, however, is the lack of adequate exposure to the latest technology and its cultural implications, and their limited command of foreign languages, notably English. Most works written in Taiwan and on the mainland are what is known as 'soft core' sci-fi, rather different from the 'hard core'



Science Fiction World, enjoying a large circulation in mainland China

materials written by scientists that are frequently found in the West.

In Hong Kong, science fiction works are scarce and quite a lot of them are of low quality. Efforts at promotion are weak and basically amateurish in nature. One of the main reasons for this is probably the historical division of students into science and arts streams at too early a stage in their schooling, which propels science and humanities to opposite poles. Teachers and students alike are trapped in an exclusive world of either arts or science.

An interdisciplinary research group at The Chinese University led by Prof. Wong Kin-yuen received approximately HK\$1 million from the Research Grants Council in 1998 to study the different traditions of science fiction writing in Chinese and Western societies. Entitled 'A Comparative Study on Chinese and Western Science Fiction and Fantasy in the Context of Hong Kong Culture', the project has two objectives.

First, it is to establish the relationship between the humanities and the spaces mapped by science and technology in contemporary society through a study of science fiction, and to investigate the functions of science fiction in dealing with such relationships, for example, the impact of advanced communication technology on our identities, how we see ourselves and relate to society and reality

as we know it, how we position ourselves between electronic culture such as ICQ and the Internet, and humanity. The split in modern thinking between nature and culture, subject and object, literature and science has been dealt with in many science fiction works, and a thorough study of this genre in a Chinese-Western comparative perspective is believed to illuminate the kind of cultural anxieties we are faced with.

The second objective is to rethink Hong Kong's educational structure, so that any absence of science fiction in the curriculum or teaching material can be made up for by the authorities. 'Although we live in an IT-filled environment, most teachers can detach themselves completely from real life. One rarely finds composition topics that touch on information technology, not to mention science fiction. How then can students develop creativity in these areas?' said Prof. Wong. He pointed out that whereas technology provides material for science fiction works, the imagination and creativity in such works also inspire scientific research in a mutually reinforcing circle. (After all the term 'cyber space' was coined by a science fiction novelist.) This circle is absent in Hong Kong. Hence decision-making authorities should keep up with the times by bringing technological culture into the humanities curriculum so that arts and science are engaged in a mutually reinforcing and mutually beneficial relationship.

The project has five component parts:

(1) *Data Collection*

Prof. Wong visited the University of California at Riverside in the US, and the University of Liverpool in the UK, which

boast respectively the second and the third largest collections on science fiction and fantasy worldwide. He discovered there is very little data on works in that genre that are written in Chinese. The first mission of the project is therefore to set up the world's first database on science fiction materials in Chinese with a bibliography translated into English, and exchange such data with the two libraries, so that Western scholars will come to know about Chinese science fiction.

(2) *Translation and Comparative Studies*

The researchers will collect the translated texts of Western science fiction, and investigate how Chinese intellectuals have received the theories of Western science and technology and applied them to educating the young since the early 20th century.



Sci-fi classics

(3) *Forms and Narratives*

Science fiction has gone through a long history of formulation. From the Gothic novel of the 19th century to the mixed discourse of today, the fears and repressions of society of each era have manifested themselves in science fiction. In the context of post-modernism, feminism, and post-colonialism, science fiction reflects issues of race, class, gender, and sexual desire. By carrying out a study on the production and consumption of science fiction and

fantasy in Chinese-speaking societies, the project will be able to delineate a theory of identity in Chinese societies.

(4) *Cultural Studies*

This part of the study focusses on the relationship between science fiction and popular forms of mass media. In various traditions of cultural theory, science fiction presents and critically evaluates the concepts of media and technology, rethinking the relationship between humans and machines. Postmodernist science fiction also examines relations between culture and the new media in the context of multiculturalism. The findings of such study will help Hong Kong understand how pop culture influences the construction of cultural identities.

(5) *Conferences and Publications*

The results of the project will be published in three collections of essays, respectively entitled *Chinese Science Fiction: An Annotated Bibliography*, *Comparative Studies of Modern Science Fiction*, and *Hong Kong Culture and Science*

Fiction. Another outcome of the project is Hong Kong's first international conference on science fiction and fantasy to be organized jointly with UC Riverside in January 2001. Participants will include scholars, cultural critics, and sci-fi writers from mainland China, Taiwan, the US, the UK, Australia, and Japan.

According to Prof. Wong the creation of Silicon Valley was closely related to the artistic experiments with virtual reality of the hippies in the 60s. 'We now talk about building Cyberport in Hong Kong but we do not have that kind of cultural background. This means that any cyberport we build will only remain on a very superficial and commercial level. We talk about IT without really knowing much about I or T. We only know how to use the computer,' he remarked. He hopes that the research project can be the first step in preparing Hong Kong for the rapid changes ushered in by technological advancement, so that it can gain an edge over its neighbours in different areas of development in the new century. □

Prof. Wong Kin-yuen is one of the few Chinese scholars engaged in science fiction research. He has taught courses in science fiction and fantasy in the US and Taiwan, and has been promoting the genre in Hong Kong. He has also participated actively in important international academic conferences, and published in academic journals related to the subject. Prof. Wong is currently chairman of the Department of Modern Languages and Intercultural Studies at The Chinese University.



A CAMPUS GREEN AND CLEAN

As societies become more developed, individuals, organizations, and governments are increasingly plagued by environmental problems such as air and water pollution, waste disposal, and energy consumption. Protecting the environment, conserving natural resources, and reducing waste have become the common concerns of the human race. Here at The Chinese University, a university-wide initiative to keep the campus green and clean has been launched.

CUHK is the recipient of the **Regional Award for Strengthening EIA Practice in Asia** for 2000, presented by the International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA) in recognition of the University's contribution over the years to the promotion of environmental studies. IAIA is one of the largest environmental audit organizations in the world with members drawn from experts in environmental audit and protection in 107 countries.

Comprehensive Audit of the Campus Environment

The Chinese University campus is known for its natural beauty. A cherished asset of all members of the University, it is the result of close to four decades' of painstaking effort. In September 1999, the University conducted Hong Kong's first ever campus environmental audit. Comprehensive data on the University's facilities, operations, and environmental conditions were gathered to facilitate the planning of environmental work for the coming decade. The exercise was carried out by the then Centre for Environmental Studies under the direction of the Environmental Protection Monitoring Group. Chaired by director of the centre, Prof. Lam Kin-che, the group comprised teaching staff, students, and representatives from administrative units.

According to Prof. Lam Kin-che, the audit lasted for six months and involved over 10 University units. The water and air quality and the noise level etc. of over 20 sites were observed and monitored. The group also studied relevant documents and sought the professional advice of the Hong Kong Productivity Council on the audit procedure.

Hong Kong's First Campus Environment Action Plan

The audit shows that the campus landscape is tranquil, its waters clear, and its air fresher than that of the city. It also verifies that members of the University have a high level of environmental awareness, and that the operations of the University are well planned and well managed so that ecologically unsound elements are kept to a minimum.

A summary of the audit report and an associated environmental action plan were released at a press conference held on 5th June 2000 to mark World Environment Day. The action plan contains eight salient points for greening the campus.



Hong Kong's first ever campus environmental action plan was announced at a press conference. (From left: pro-vice-chancellor Prof. P.W. Liu, vice-chancellor Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, and Prof. Lam Kin-che)

Snapshots of a Green Campus



Chung Chi College



New Asia College



United College



Shaw College



Establishment of an Efficient Environmental Management Structure

The University appointed a University Steering Committee on Environment, chaired by Prof. Chan King-ming of the Department of Biochemistry and comprising experts from different fields, to review and formulate overall policies and strategies related to environmental protection. The objective of the committee is to make every member of the University ecologically aware. To strengthen the monitoring mechanism, three sub-committees have been set up to look after the improvement of environmental black spots, canteen hygiene, and air pollution respectively. A hotline has also been installed for staff and students to lodge complaints and give suggestions.



Prof. Chan King-ming

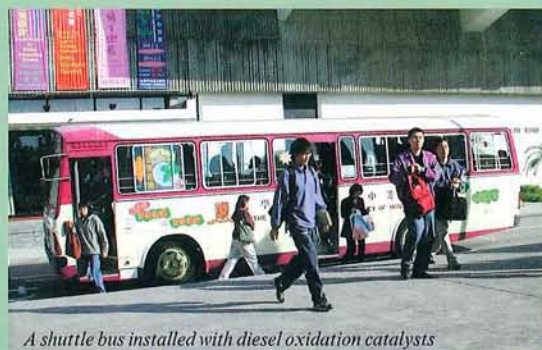
The University Safety Office was reconstituted to become the University Safety and Environment Office, and a new post of Environmental Officer was created. Coordinators were appointed in individual units and departments to facilitate the mobilization of the whole campus in supporting environmental initiatives.



Control over Campus Traffic

The University campus, measuring some 130 hectares and with an elevation from 4.4 to 140 metres above sea level, has been carved from a rocky promontory into a number of plateaux to provide the sites for buildings of the University and its four colleges, as well as blocks of staff residences. Moving people around efficiently and in an environment friendly way on such a campus is therefore quite a task. All 12 of the University's shuttle buses have now been installed with diesel oxidation catalysts to reduce smoke emission. Trial runs of LPG mini-buses have also been arranged.

To reduce the use of private cars, shuttle buses, and mini-buses on campus, the University will strive to make travelling by foot more convenient. The Mong Man Wai Building on central campus, officially opened last year, has been so designed that its elevators can provide pedestrian access to the top of the hill, meaning that New Asia College and United College can now be reached using elevators. There are also plans to strengthen the shuttle mini-bus service on campus as a means to reduce the use of private cars.



A shuttle bus installed with diesel oxidation catalysts



Elevators in the Mong Man Wai Building connect central campus with facilities on the hill top.



Weiyuan Lake

Monitoring of Indoor Air Quality and Water Quality



The health and safety of all staff and students is an issue of major concern. To improve indoor air quality, particularly in the many science laboratories, new and replacement chemical fume cabinets have been installed over the last few years. The quality of potable water, cooling water, water in the University's swimming pool and the Weiyuan Lake will continue to be closely monitored. Drainage and sewage systems will be vigilantly inspected.



Waste Management

The University calls on its members to reduce waste by 20 per cent by the end of 2007, and has striven to improve waste collection and recycling arrangements, such as the use of colour coded recycle bins for segregating waste, and the systematic collection of old clothing, books, toys, and electrical appliances for charity. The quantity of waste paper and aluminium cans collected and recycled has been on a steady increase.

To reduce risk as much as possible, a new radioactive waste decay store and 48 new dangerous goods stores were set up recently for the safe storage of potentially dangerous chemicals. Just in 1999–2000 alone, the University Safety Office managed the disposal of over 20,000 litres of chemical waste and 17 tons of biological waste, and held in safe storage significant quantities of decaying radioactive waste.



Colour-coded rubbish bins



New dangerous goods stores



Implementation of Energy Conservation Measures

In July 1999, an Energy Conservation Working Group was set up to conduct energy audits of specified buildings on campus in order to gauge the efficiency of energy use, and to identify areas for conservation and cost savings. Air-cooled air-conditioning systems will gradually be replaced by water-cooled systems to improve energy efficiency by 30 per cent. Lighting systems will also be retrofitted to reduce lighting loads by at least 15 per cent over two years. The University has an overall energy conservation plan to reduce energy consumption by 20 per cent by 2005.



Clean and hygienic canteens



Scrutiny of Construction and Renovation Projects

There are over 120 construction sites on campus and at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Contractors have been asked to comply with all environmental regulations and legislation, and to prepare environmental management plans to preempt problems. Frequent site inspections are also conducted by University staff to monitor the impact of construction activities on the campus environment.

The University has introduced new techniques to beautify artificial slopes, and devised policies and guidelines to preserve the natural landscape and expand green space. The campus is home to many rare species of birds and animals. If resources permit, large-scale surveys of the flora and fauna on campus will be conducted and consideration will be given to making certain parts of the University a natural science education trail.



A construction site



Herbal Garden



New techniques are used to beautify artificial slopes



Monitoring of Canteen Operations

All canteens on campus have their own management committees to help maintain and improve hygienic conditions. In April this year, a Canteen Service Officer was recruited to work closely with the management committees of the canteens to oversee canteen operations and facilitate prompt rectification of irregularities. To put resources to better use and to improve service quality, the canteens in the Benjamin Franklin Centre now take turns to close on Saturdays and Sundays.



Raising Environmental Awareness

Apart from encouraging the Office of University General Education to launch more courses in environmental issues, the University has plans to organize a wide range of activities to promote environmental awareness. It also encourages student

bodies, colleges, departments, and units to form small groups to look into specific issues that are of concern to them. The Health Education Unit of the University Health Service, for example,



Health promotion activity of the University Health Service

regularly holds health promotion activities and health assessment programmes on themes like travel health, canteen hygiene, and food safety.

Through proactive publicity, educational programmes, and environmental awareness events, the University hopes to effect a behavioural change in its members and achieve a sense of cohesiveness among the campus community in its efforts to protect the environment.

From Local to Global

As our economy becomes more developed, and our society more prosperous, more harm is likely to be done to the natural environment. If nothing is done urgently to readjust the balance between development and environmental protection, drinking water may one day be unpotable, the air unbreathable, and rubbish, undisposable due to the lack of space. The Chinese University believes in continuous self-improvement as an environmentally responsible organization. Constant vigilance has been exercised for the preservation of its campus — one of the most beautiful in this part of the world. And only by setting good examples can it spread the message of environmental protection to the rest of Hong Kong and the world.





University Members Honoured

- Five members of the University were on the year 2000 Honours List announced by the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 1st July 2000.
 - Prof. Jao Tsung I, Wei Lun Honorary Professor, was awarded the Grand Bauhinia Medal for his lifelong and distinguished contribution to the study of Chinese culture and outstanding achievements as a calligrapher, painter, poet, and essayist.
 - Dr. Lee Hon-chiu, chairman of the University Council, was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star for his significant contribution to the development of the securities and futures markets.
 - Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor, was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star for his significant contribution to the development of tertiary education and the medical sector.
- Prof. Lee Shiu-hung, director of the School of Public Health, was awarded the Silver Bauhinia Star for his distinguished and dedicated contribution to the promotion of public health in Hong Kong.
- Prof. Daniel Shek of the Department of Social Work was awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star for exemplary community service, in particular his contribution to anti-narcotics and youth work.
- Prof. Fan Jianqing, professor of statistics, was recipient of the Presidents' Award of the Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies (COPSS) for the year 2000. The award, to honour outstanding statistics researchers under 40, is the most prestigious one in the international statistics community, especially among researchers.

Appointment of University Officer

Prof. Jack C.Y. Cheng of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology was appointed by the University Council as University Dean of Students for a term of two years from 1st August 2000.



Academic Linkage with France Reinforced

Three delegations from French institutions visited the University from March to May 2000.

- A delegation led by Dr. Catherine Brechignac, director-general of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), visited the University on 28th March 2000 at the invitation of Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University.

CNRS's mandate as a public organization is to develop research and bring together researchers from different disciplines to work on a wide range of themes and projects. One of



The CNRS delegation at the Chinese Medicines Museum

the main foci of the CNRS visit to the University is to follow up on discussion for cooperation in research into biotechnology and natural substances, in particular Chinese medicine. It is expected that the joint programme will enable scientists from different regions to work together and open gateways into new domains of scientific investigation as well as long-term academic exchange.

- A delegation from the University of Louis Pasteur Strasbourg, one of the most important scientific, technological, and medical universities in France, led by its president Jean-Yves Merindol, visited the University campus on 15th April 2000 and were introduced to members of the Institute of Chinese Medicine. Chinese medicine came to the forefront as a possibility for research collaboration.

The delegation also visited the Faculty of Engineering, the Prince of Wales Hospital, and the Department of Chemistry.

- Prof. Jean-Pierre Drege, director of École Française d'Extrême Orient (EFEO), visited the University from 28th to 30th May to officiate at the centennial conference of EFEO and to meet with faculty members to explore possibilities of further collaboration in the social sciences.

Linkage between the University and EFEO began in 1994 and the focus of collaboration has been on Chinese regional history and local cultures. Since then a representative of EFEO has been resident at the Institute of Chinese Studies as honorary research fellow. Over the past few years, both institutions have agreed on developing inter-disciplinary research projects that would extend to social science subjects.

Professorial Appointments

Professor of Mathematics

Prof. Shum Kar-ping has been appointed professor of mathematics from 1st January 2000.

Prof. Shum obtained his M.Sc. in mathematics from Leeds University in 1968, and his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Alberta in 1971. He joined The Chinese University as lecturer in mathematics in 1971, was promoted to senior lecturer rank in 1988, and reader in 1996.

Prof. Shum is president of the Southeast Asian Mathematical Society, a visiting professor to many universities in mainland China and overseas, and editor of a number of mathematical journals. He specializes in algebraic structures and has published extensively.



Professor of Mathematics

Prof. Xin Zhouping has been appointed professor of mathematics from 7th March 2000.

Prof. Xin obtained his BS in mathematics from Northwestern University in 1982, his MS in applied mathematics from Academia Sinica in 1984, and his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Michigan in 1988. He was professor of mathematics at the Courant Institute of New York University between 1996 and 2000 and has served as



visiting professor of mathematics and associate director of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at The Chinese University since 1998.

Prof. Xin has received many academic awards including the Best Thesis Award in Mathematics from the University of Michigan, presidential fellow from New York University, and the Sloan Research Fellowship Award. His research interests include partial differential equations, fluid dynamics, nonlinear waves, numerical analysis, and applied mathematics.

Professor of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences

Prof. Dennis Lam Shun-chiu has been appointed professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences from 1st April 2000.

Prof. Lam obtained his MB BS in Hong Kong in 1984, became FRCSEd in 1988, FRCOphth in 1990, FHKAM (Ophthalmology) and FCSHK in 1993, and FCOphthHK in 1994.

He joined The Chinese University in 1990 as lecturer in ophthalmology, was promoted to senior lecturer rank in 1995, and reader in 1999. He was appointed chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences in 1998.

Prof. Lam is honorary chief of service and honorary consultant to various Hong Kong and mainland hospitals.

Prof. Lam's current research interests include myopia, molecular genetics of eye diseases, ocular infections, and epidemiology of eye diseases in the Chinese community.



Professor of Statistics

Prof. Fan Jianqing has been appointed professor of statistics from 28th April 2000.

Prof. Fan obtained his BS in mathematics from Fudan University in 1982, his MA in statistics from Academia



Sinica in Beijing in 1985, and his Ph.D. in statistics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1989.

He had taught at UC Berkeley, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and UCLA in the United States. He joined The Chinese University as senior lecturer in 1995 and was promoted to reader rank in 1996.

Prof. Fan is a fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the America Statistics Association, and the International Chinese Statistical Association. His research interests include statistical methods in finance, high dimensional data analysis, generalized linear models, and data analytic modelling.

Professor of Computer Science and Engineering

Prof. Franklin Luk Tai-cheung has been appointed professor of computer science and engineering from 10th July 2000.



Prof. Luk obtained his BS in mathematics from California Institute of Technology in 1972, and his MS in statistics and Ph.D. in computer science from Stanford University in 1974 and 1978 respectively.

He taught at Cornell University from

1978 to 1992, first as assistant professor of computer science, then as associate professor of electrical engineering and professor of electrical engineering. From 1992 to 2000 he was professor and chairman of computer science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He has also been consultant to Lucent Technologies since 1998, and to General Electric's Corporate Research and Development Center since 1997. His research interests include scientific computation with an emphasis on linear algebra, and signal and image processing.

Prof. Luk serves on the editorial boards of *Applied Numerical Mathematics* and *Integration, the VLSI Journal*.

Professor of Architecture

Prof. Essy Baniassad has been appointed professor of architecture from 4th August 2000.



Prof. Baniassad obtained his B.Arch. from the University of Illinois, Urbana, in 1962, and his MA and Ph.D. from the University of Manchester in 1967 and 1978 respectively. He was lecturer in architecture at the University of Manchester from 1968 to 1979, associate professor at the Technical University of Nova Scotia from 1979 to 1981, and professor and dean of the Faculty of Architecture at Dalhousie University from 1981 to 1994. Prior to joining The Chinese University, he was professor in the Faculty of Architecture of Dalhousie University.

Prof. Baniassad is also chancellor of the College of Fellows, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, a practising member of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, and an honorary fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Professor of Statistics

Prof. Chan Ngai-hang has been appointed professor of statistics from 14th August 2000.

Prof. Chan obtained his B.Sc. from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1981 and his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland — College Park in 1985. From 1985 to 1995, he taught mathematics



at Indiana University, and later at Carnegie Mellon University and the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Prior to joining The Chinese University, he was professor in the Statistics Department of Carnegie Mellon University.

Prof. Chan is an associate editor of *Econometric Theory*, *Journal of Forecasting*, and *Communications in Statistics*. His main research interest is time series analysis, in particular statistical inference for spatial-temporal dependent data.

Professor of Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Prof. Jack Cheng Chun-yiu has been appointed professor of orthopaedics and traumatology from 1st October 2000.

Prof. Cheng was educated at the University of Hong Kong, receiving his MB BS in 1976. He became FRCSEd and FRCSGlas in 1980, and FRCSEd (Orthopaedic Surgery) in 1984. He obtained his MD from The Chinese University in 1999.

He joined The Chinese University in 1983 as lecturer in the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, was promoted to senior lecturer rank in 1986, and reader in 1992.

Prof. Cheng is a member of the

International Paediatric Orthopaedic Think Tank, the International Federated Body on Scoliosis Etiology, and the Chinese Society of Material Science. He also serves as an executive councillor of the International Federation of the Paediatric Orthopaedic Societies.

His research interests include congenital muscular torticollis, childhood injury and prevention, bone mineral density in children and adolescents, and biomaterial research.

Emeritus Professor of Marketing

Prof. Mun Kin-chok was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor of Marketing from 1st August 2000 in recognition of his outstanding academic achievements and distinguished service to the University.



Prof. Mun joined The Chinese University in 1969 as lecturer in business administration, was promoted to senior lecturer in marketing in 1974, reader in marketing in 1979, and professor of marketing in 1982. He retired on 31st July 2000.

During his 31 years with the University, Prof. Mun had assumed important administrative posts and made remarkable contributions to the overall development of the University. He was one of the major planners for the establishment of the Faculty of Business Administration in 1974. He initiated the set-up of the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business, and the introduction of the Executive MBA Programme, of which he has been director since 1992. Prof. Mun was also a pioneer in the organization of training courses in Hong Kong for mainland Chinese executives.

New Programmes

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

Degree Programmes

From 2000-1

- Master of Business Administration programme in Finance (at Tsinghua University; self-financed)

From 2001-2

- Doctor of Philosophy Programme and Master of Philosophy Programme in Materials Science and Engineering
- Master of Arts Programme in the Anthropology of Chinese Societies (self-financed)
- Master of Arts Programme in Cultural Management (part-time; self-financed)
- Bachelor of Business Administration Programme in Insurance
- Bachelor of Engineering Programme in Innovation and Design Engineering
- Bachelor of Engineering Programme in Internet Engineering
- Bachelor of Science Programme in Chemistry with Management Studies
- Bachelor of Science Programme in Materials Science and Engineering

Certificate/Diploma Programmes

By the Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research

- Certificate Programme in Language and Culture of Putonghua

By the School of Continuing Studies

- Certificate Programme in Developing Information Systems for Electronic Commerce

- Certificate Programme in Electronic Commerce (Business Applications)
- Certificate Programme in English and Chinese
- Certificate Programme in Internet Multimedia Programming
- Certificate Programme in Linux System Administration and Network Management
- Certificate Programme in Multimedia Application
- Diploma Programme in Developing and Managing Information Systems for Electronic Commerce
- Diploma Programme in Developing and Managing Multimedia Application Systems
- Diploma Programme in English and Chinese

Outstanding Achievements of CUHK Students

Young Composer Wins International Competition

Ng Cheuk Yin, a student of the Master of Music programme, won the Hong Kong Theme Award with his composition *The City That Never Sleeps* in the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra International Competition for Chinese Orchestral Composition held in March 2000.

There were some 80 entries in the preliminary round, submitted mostly by composers from mainland China, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Only eight compositions were selected to enter the finals. Mr. Ng, who has written and arranged over 20 works since secondary school, was the only representative from Hong Kong in the finals.

Excellent Performance in International Marketing Competition

A team of five students from the Three-year MBA (Evening) Programme were the section champion and the overall runners-up of the McGill International Marketing E-Challenge (MIME) held from 29th February to 31st March 2000. On the team were Karen Chan, Thomas Tjong, Wong Siu-fung, Alex Yam, and John Yeung.



Prof. Andrew Chan (front right) with the CUMBA team

MIME is a global on-line marketing simulation competition hosted by the MBA Programme of McGill University in Montreal. A total of nine teams from international corporations and academic institutes in America, Europe, and Asia were divided into two sections to compete against one another under computer-simulated market conditions in a game known as Markstrat 3. The Chinese University team was the only team from Asia.

Accounting Students Capture Championship in Case Analysis Competition

Students from The Chinese University and Taiwan University shared the championship of the Dragon League Accounting Case Competition 2000 held on the CUHK campus from 1st to 3rd April 2000.

Jointly hosted by the School of Accountancy and the Society of Accountancy of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the participants of the



Posing with the winning team are director of the school Prof. Simon Ho (far left), and trainer Prof. Kevin Lam (far right).

competition were top accounting students from Peking University, Fudan University, Taiwan University, and CUHK.

Given the financial statements of a real listed PRC-based share-A and share-H company, the teams were required to prepare a five-page written report in 17 hours and deliver a 30-minute oral presentation to a panel of judges consisting of academics and accounting professionals.

Conferences/Workshops/ Seminars

- Workshop on Algebra and Discrete Mathematics, 27th to 31st March 2000, by Chung Chi College and Peking University, co-sponsored by the University's Department of Mathematics, the K.C. Wong Education Foundation, and the Southeast Asian Mathematical Society;
- Conference on 'Into the 21st Century: Challenges for Hong Kong and the Asia-Pacific Region', 13th to 15th April

- 2000, by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies;
- New Asia College Golden Jubilee Conference Series:
 - Workshop on the Treatment of Cancer Using Traditional Chinese Medicine, 20th April 2000, jointly organized with the Institute of Chinese Medicine and the School of Chinese Medicine;
 - Symposium on ‘Hospice Care and Palliative Management’, 2nd May 2000, jointly organized with the Society for Promotion of Hospice Care;
 - International Teaching Symposium on Atherosclerotic Diseases, 24th to 29th April 2000, by the Centre for Atherosclerosis Studies of the Faculty of Medicine, the Council on Clinical Cardiology of the World Heart Federation, and the Chinese Society of Cardiology of the Chinese Medical Association of China;
 - Seminar on ‘Post-Divorce Co-parenting’, 29th April 2000, by the Family Social Work Practice and Research Project of the Department of Social Work;
 - The third meeting of the Asia Pacific Musculoskeletal Tumor Society, 3rd and 4th May 2000, by the University;
 - Workshop on ‘Ecological Village 2000’, 9th to 13th May 2000, by the Centre for Environmental Studies and the Department of Geography;
 - Symposium on Emerging Issues of Women’s Health, 27th May 2000, by Chung Chi College and the Programme in Epidemiology and Biostatistics;
 - Conference on ‘Methodological Issues in Epidemiological Studies of Small Risks’, 26th May 2000, by Postgraduate Programmes in Epidemiology and Biostatistics of the Faculty of Medicine, sponsored by the Research Grants Council’s Postgraduate Conference Grants;
 - Brain Tumour Telemedicine Course, 27th May 2000, by the Brain Disease Laboratory of the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology, and the Hong Kong Division of the International Academy of Pathology, sponsored by Hua Xia Foundation and Li Ka Shing Foundation;
 - Conference on ‘Global Transformation After the Asian Economic Crisis’, 27th and 28th May 2000, by the Department of Decision Sciences and Managerial Economics, the Guanghua School of Management, and the China Centre of Economic Research of Peking University, sponsored by the International Economics and Finance Society (Hong Kong Chapter);
 - The Croucher Advanced Study Institute on Neural and Evolutionary Computations for Spatial Data Analysis, 12th to 17th June 2000, by the Department of Geography, sponsored by the Croucher Foundation;
 - International Conference on ‘Communication Frontiers in the New Millennium’, 24th to 26th July 2000, by the School of Journalism and Communication in celebration of its 35th Anniversary;
 - Third Joint Meeting of Chinese Physicists Worldwide on ‘Role of Physics in the New Millennium: Research, Education, and Society’, 31st July to 4th August 2000, by the University and the Overseas Chinese Physics Association;
 - International Conference on Globalization and Women’s Health: Challenges in a Changing Asia, 30th and 31st August 2000, by the Gender Research Centre, the School of Public Health, and the Centre for Environment, Gender, and Development in Singapore;

- Symposium on diabetes and cardiovascular risk factors, 30th September and 1st October 2000, by the Hong Kong Foundation for Research and Development in Diabetes of the Diabetes Care and Research Group, Faculty of Medicine.

Lectures

Wei Lun Lectures

- Prof. Tu Weiming, professor of Chinese history and philosophy and director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, delivered a lecture entitled 'Implications of the Dialogue Among Civilizations for Cultural China' on 4th October 2000.



Prof. Tu Weiming (left) with Prof. S.T. Kwok, dean of arts

- Prof. Barbara Starfield, University Distinguished Service Professor and director of the Primary Care Policy



Prof. Barbara Starfield (left) with Prof. Sydney Chung, dean of medicine

Centre of Johns Hopkins University, gave a lecture entitled 'Primary Care: 21st Century Challenges to Quality' on 16th October 2000.

Other Lectures

- Prof. Jon Douglas Willms, professor and director of the Canadian Research Institute for Social Policy at the University of New Brunswick, delivered a public lecture entitled 'Performing Monitoring of Schooling Outcomes: What Should We Be Measuring and Why?' on 29th May 2000 under the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fund Visiting Professorship.
- Prof. Torsten Husen, Professor Emeritus of Education at Stockholm University, spoke on 'Recurrent Education and Lifelong Learning — Reflections of an Old Educational Researcher' as part of the Lee Hysan Lecture Series in Education, on 8th June 2000.
- Prof. Chu Yun-han of Taiwan University spoke on 'Re-engineering the Development State in the Age of Globalization: Taiwan in Defiance of Neo-Liberalism' on 9th June 2000.
- Prof. Richard M. Suinn, emeritus professor of psychology at Colorado State University, spoke on 'Psychological Interventions with Heart Diseases, Cancer, and Arthritis Pain — A Review of Outcomes and Methods' on 20th June 2000.
- Prof. Christiani Jeya Henry, professor of human nutrition at Oxford Brookes University in the UK, spoke on 'The Biology of Human Starvation: Lessons for the 21st Century' on 26th September 2000 under the Royal Society Kan Tong Po Visiting Professorship Public Lecture programme.

New Technology Centre to Boost University-Industry Cooperation

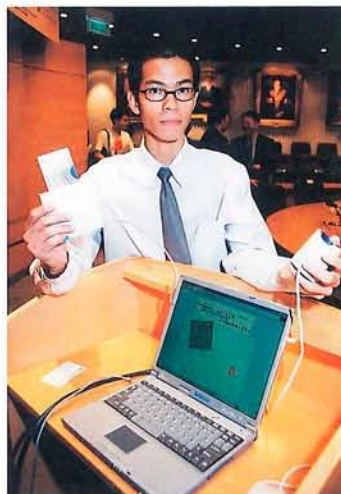
A state-of-the-art technology centre was officially set up on 24th July 2000 by Elec & Eltek Technology Center (Holdings) Ltd. (the 'JV Co. '), a joint venture between The Chinese University of Hong Kong Foundation Ltd. and Elec & Eltek Technology Investment Ltd.



Named the 'CUHK-Elec & Eltek Technology Centre', it will be operated by JV Co. to promote innovative and emerging technologies and invest in any viable ventures derived from such technologies. It will act as a reciprocal channel enabling technology transfer from academia to industry as well as the flow of new ideas from industry to academia. It will also serve as a pre-incubation and incubation centre for IT entrepreneurs, and a continuing education centre offering frontier professional training to practising engineers.

New Smartcard Technology Licensed to Industry

A licence agreement on biometric smartcard technology was concluded between the University and Coulomb



ITEP fellow John Ng with his biometric smartcard

Holdings Ltd. on 26th May 2000. This marked the first technology transfer from university to industry under the sponsorship of the Information Technology Entrepreneurs Programme (ITEP).

Developed by an ITEP fellow Mr. John Ng and his supervisor Prof. Y.S. Moon at the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, the new technology provides a totally new and efficient solution to Internet business transactions, credit card payments, and identity verification. By combining two innovative technologies — smartcard and fingerprint verification technology, it makes real-time authentication of the identity of smartcard holders a reality. With this technology, e-commerce activities and identity verification processes will be conducted more smoothly and with greater security.

ITEP is a joint effort of the government, industry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the University of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology to provide entrepreneurial training for students receiving IT education at the three universities, encouraging them to turn innovative ideas into solid prototypes with application potential and commercial value.

CUHK Project Enhances Multimedia Services on the Internet

Multimedia resources are currently available in different formats, bit-rates, and languages. This diversity poses obstacles in the management and delivery of multimedia resources in a distributed environment. The Department of Information Engineering initiated the project OPERA (An Open Platform for Multimedia Resource Exchange) to provide a more convenient and cost-effective environment for managing and delivering Internet multimedia contents.

OPERA is a software-based platform that can work seamlessly with the present Internet architecture. For Internet users, OPERA's Universal Multimedia Resource Locator replaces existing multiple URLs and automatically redirects the request to the user's desired resource type.

To transfer OPERA technologies to the local industry, a consortium of ISPs and Internet Content Providers has been formed. Existing members include several ISPs, portal sites, and non-profit-making organizations such as the Hong Kong Arts Centre and the Hong Kong Space Museum.

Promoting Software Development

Partnership to Advance Component-based Software

In May the University joined forces with Flashline.com Inc., the company running the premier software component portal, to deliver top-of-the-line software products, services, and resources to businesses and organizations worldwide.

The Open Component Foundation (OCF) of the University's Centre for Innovation and Technology will work

with Flashline.com Inc. to promote the process of component-based development. Developing software with reusable components or building blocks of code instead of writing them line by line dramatically increases the productivity of the programmer and results in highly stable and flexible systems. Proven benefits of component-based development include faster time-to-market, streamlined development, and more reliable and flexible systems.

Expo 2000

Representatives from component vendors, software companies, and quality assurance consultancy organizations in the US, India, Singapore, and Hong Kong gathered in Hong Kong to introduce component technologies and software quality assurance models at Open Component Expo 2000, which took place on 24th August at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.



Three keynote speakers: (from left) Prof. Kenneth Young, CUHK; Prof. K.F. Wong, principal investigator of OCF; and Mr. Y.C. Cheng, acting director of Information Technology Services

The expo was organized by the Open Component Foundation, which was set up by the University and sponsored by the HKSAR government's Innovation and Technology Fund to provide a publicly accessible object software repository portal for promoting a cost-effective way of enhancing the quality of locally developed software.

Tripartite Collaboration on Molecular Biosciences

Molecular biosciences and biotechnology research are recognized as crucial elements of China's national strategy for food and health care security in the 21st century.



From left: Prof. Lu Yongxiang (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Prof. Arthur K.C. Li (CUHK), and Dr. K.C. Cho (Anson Biotechnology Enterprise)

A long-term cooperative agreement was recently concluded among the University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Anson Biotechnology Enterprise to pursue research in molecular biosciences, focussing on the areas of health and food. The signing of the agreement took place on campus on 23rd August 2000. A total of HK\$100 million will be injected into the project. The three parties will capitalize on their respective expertise and resources to support and manage multidisciplinary research activities and resource development within the field of biosciences. The main effort will fall on basic research with potential for application through biochemical, pharmacological, and genomic studies.

Medical News

New Research Centre and New Treatment

Centre for Atherosclerosis Established

The Centre for Atherosclerosis Studies was formally established on 13th April 2000 to examine the increasing prevalence of cardiovascular disease and stroke in Hong Kong, mainland China, and many overseas Chinese communities. It will adopt a multi-centre approach, comparing the situations in different Chinese communities.



Most Chinese atherosclerosis patients have no traditional risk factors such as smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, or diabetes mellitus. Yet research has shown that Chinese in modernized cities such as Hong Kong, Sydney, and San Francisco have higher risk of heart disease or stroke than Chinese living in rural areas in Southern China. The effects of modernized lifestyles and dietary habits as well as other emerging risk factors such as abdominal obesity and increased oxidized low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol will be the foci of the centre's studies.

New Method of Detecting Heart Attacks

Diagnosis of a heart attack at the early stages has never been easy. Many sufferers experience a tight squeezing chest pain but this type of pain may occur with other conditions too, such as indigestion. For this reason, doctors at accident and emergency departments have always been faced with the problem of wrongly sending home patients with heart problems but admitting those without.

Doctors at the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics and the Accident and Emergency Medicine Academic Unit have recently adopted a new bedside test for the speedy diagnosis of patients with a suspected acute heart attack or angina. The test is more sensitive and accurate than the standard tests and results can be obtained immediately.

Services to the Community

Mainland Patients in Poverty Receive Help



The Yu Wing Rehabilitation Fund was established by the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology on 18th April 2000 to provide free medical services to disabled persons in poverty as well as burns patients on the mainland.

The project has been made possible by a generous donation of \$2 million from a Mr. Law.

For the coming three years, it is planned that the fund will support orthopaedic surgery for 100 patients and provide rehabilitation services to 200 patients. It will also help specific localities set up their own rehabilitation training facilities. Short courses in basic rehabilitation will thus be organized for local health care workers; prosthesis and orthotic training and service centres will also be set up to support patients.

New Centre for Elderly with Dementia



Prof. Arthur K. C. Li speaking at the opening ceremony of the new centre

The Jockey Club Centre for Positive Ageing was officially opened on 24th June 2000. The centre is operated by the University and funded by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust.

The first of its kind in southeast Asia to combine day-care, short-term residential service, training, and research on dementia, the centre is housed in a four-storey building, located within Shatin Hospital compounds and equipped with a garden. It has been

specially designed to provide high quality and comprehensive community-based care for elderly persons with dementia. Top level professional care is provided by the team of specialists stationed at the centre.

Academic Exchanges

Microbiology Summer Course for Mainland Fellows

Young fellows specializing in microbiology from different institutions and hospitals in mainland China were selected to participate in the Summer Course 2000 in Microbiology, organized by the Department of Microbiology from 8th to 20th June 2000 at the Prince of Wales Hospital. The course not only provided a chance for the participants to update their laboratory skills and techniques, but also consolidated research collaboration between the University and institutions on the mainland.

Visitors from Shantou Medical School

Twenty students and five teachers from Shantou Medical School visited the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology from 5th to 15th August 2000



under the department's exchange agreement with Shantou Medical School. The students attended classes, tutorials, and practicals with their counterparts at CUHK. The visit was partially supported by the Li Ka Shing Foundation.

Annual Conference for Chinese Medical Educationists



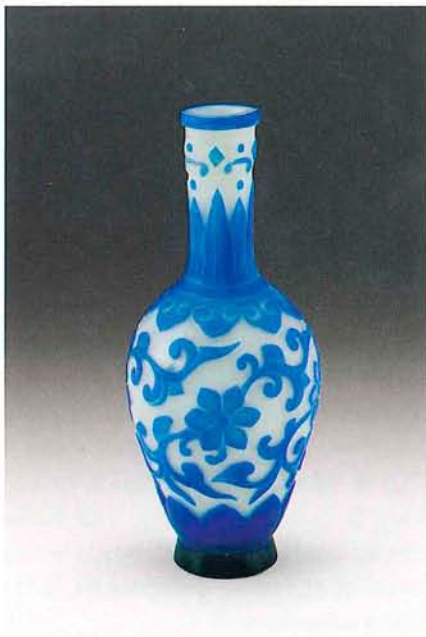
Over 120 medical educationists from 31 organizations in mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong attended the fourth Medical Education Conference for China Mainland, Taiwan and the Hong Kong Region held from 17th to 21st September 2000 in Kunming.

The event was organized by the Peking University Health Science Centre and Kunming Medical College, and sponsored by the China Medical Board of New York. The delegation from the CUHK Faculty of Medicine was led by Prof. Sydney S.C. Chung. The focus of discussion at the conference was the training of family doctors and medical ethics education.

The next conference will be organized by CUHK in Hong Kong in November 2001.

Exhibitions

- **Master of Architecture Programme Graduation Exhibition** took place at Park Court, Pacific Place, from 19th to 21st May 2000. Final projects of 35 graduating students from the programme were displayed.
- **Elegance and Radiance — Grandeur in Qing Glass: the Andrew K.F. Lee Collection** took place from 15th September to 5th November 2000 in the West-wing Gallery of the Art Museum. On display were approximately 150 pieces of glass work in a variety of form, colour, and workmanship produced in the Qing dynasty (1644–1911). These included monochromes, polychromes, overlays, enamel-painted, gilded, and carved pieces.



Vase, blue overlay on white, Qianlong, 1736–1795

- **Early Chinese Glass from the Kwan Collection** displayed ancient Chinese glass from the Eastern Zhou period (770–220 BC) to the Ming dynasty (AD1368–1644) in the East-wing Gallery of the Art Museum from 15th September to 5th November 2000. Most of the over 200 exhibits are personal ornaments such as beads, hairpins, and bracelets. There are also vessels for daily use and burial objects.



A set of glass plaques inlaid with blue-and-white eye pattern, Warring States period

Obituary

Dr. H.M. Chang, Senior College Tutor of Chung Chi College, passed away in Toronto, Canada on 16th June 2000 at the age of 77.



香港中文大學
The Chinese University of Hong Kong