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Chinese University Bulletin

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Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin*

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

Editor: Mrs. Y.L.C. Foo

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

CU Graduates: Employment and Career

As a civic university, The Chinese University deems it one of its primary functions to produce graduates not only well trained in their own disciplines, but also with lofty ideals and a vision for the future. In order to meet the society's need for able, industrious young talents, the University has, through the years, provided good education for its students, initiated its graduates into suitable employment and assisted them to utilize their talents and training for the good of society. A Graduate Placement Programme, which aims at helping employers in various sectors to recruit new staff effectively, is launched annually by the Appointments Service. In spite of the slow-down in Hong Kong's economy in 1982, placement figures still exceeded those of the previous years: 1,840 career openings in a large variety of fields were offered to graduates of the year by a total of 722 organizations.

A closer look at the career development of our graduates presents to us the following picture.

The high quality of employment that many graduates of The Chinese University have been able to enjoy is perhaps best illustrated by a recent study on the career development of 1979 graduates, which reveals that the career progress of most graduates of that year was very encouraging. By the third quarter of last year, the average salary of the graduates surveyed had appreciated by 104.1%. For those in the commercial sector the appreciation was 144.7%.

According to the survey on the first employment of 1982 graduates, over 98% of the year's graduates who intended to start working were able to secure satisfactory jobs within six months after graduation. The starting salary of 1982 graduates was also favourable: over 55% received an initial pay

above \$4,500 per month and 19% were in the \$3,501-\$4,500 range. At the top of the scale were 2% who started at \$7,001 to \$8,500 per month. The average appreciation over the 1981 figure is 22%. A recent Government study suggested that the average salary increase in the private sector between 1982 and 1983 ranged only from 7 to 9%.

CU (Chinese University) graduates may nowadays be found in virtually every employment sector, but their performance is particularly prominent in certain fields. In *China trade*, many graduates are now highly valued for their familiarity with the foreign trade legislation and practice of China. Recent years have seen many CU graduates developing rewarding careers in the PRC-held banks in Hong Kong, which over the past three years have made no less than 80 job offers to graduates in Business Administration and Economics. Others have found their way into multinational business setups which trade with China on a long-term basis.

In the field of *electronic data processing*, graduates who minored in Computer Science had already been in great demand as system analysts, programmers and sales engineers before the University produced its first batch of Computer Science majors. The opportunities available to the first class of Computer Science majors in 1982 were particularly abundant, and some of them had as many as ten job offers shortly after graduation.

Many CU graduates have embarked on careers in tertiary services such as *banking, finance and accounting*. In 1982 alone, no less than 97 graduates were absorbed into the banking and finance industry. Their performance in the areas of Foreign Exchange and Commodities Trading is particularly outstanding.

News in Brief

In the field of *education*, the contribution of CU graduates has been of long standing. There is also a steady stream of CU graduates who join the ranks of *Civil Service*, serving in a very large variety of grades. It is noteworthy that every year many of them are awarded Government Scholarships for overseas training in public administration and other professional disciplines. As a pioneer in offering a major programme in *Social Work*, the University has provided the profession with a substantial number of dedicated workers whose contribution is widely acknowledged by both the Government and voluntary social service agencies.

Many CU graduates are now occupying very prestigious positions in the *mass media*. Their performance in the *broadcasting* profession is particularly outstanding, and some of them have recently been appointed to the directorate in the Government's broadcasting agency, and other positions of great responsibility in the commercial stations.

The training provided by the University's *Electronics* Department, long recognized by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers and the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, has also won high acclaim from employers in both the manufacturing and the public utilities sectors. Electronics majors in recent years have also diversified their career interests considerably and launched themselves into marketing services as well as telecommunication engineering.

These are just some of the major fields in which the contribution of CU graduates is the most obvious and immediately noticeable. There are many others who are enriching life in Hong Kong in various ways: CU graduates have firmly established themselves in the realm of serious music as teachers, performers and composers. Those who are engaged in research work in their respective disciplines probably contribute more to the world of learning, but they also influence and benefit the community indirectly. Recent years have also seen a growing number of graduates launching their careers abroad, working in America and Western Europe on international exchange programmes, and in developing countries as management staff in a variety of industries.

—*Appointments Service*

New Admissions Scheme Approved

The Senate has approved the implementation of a new admissions system as from the academic year 1984-85. The new scheme is summarized as follows:

- (1) In September or October of 1984, students who will be studying in Middle 6/Form 6 of the one-year or two-year streams can apply to the University for early assessment on the strength of their CEE results obtained in the same year. Students in the two-year stream will also apply for exemption from the HLE at the same time. Applicants can apply either through their schools or directly to the University, thereby relieving the administrative burden of the secondary schools.
- (2) After an initial screening, the University will invite a number of applicants for interviews and request their references, who may be their principals or teachers, to send in letters of recommendation. In the selection process, the University will take into consideration CEE results, letters of recommendation, interview performance, extracurricular activities and other special talents which the applicants may have. The objective of such a process is to assess their academic ability as well as potential for overall development. After the early assessment, successful applicants will be informed of the University's provisional offers in March 1985.
- (3) Candidates with provisional offers studying in the one-year stream should sit for the HLE in the same year. In order to be formally admitted, they will only have to satisfy the specified entrance requirements by obtaining a grade E or above in Chinese Language and Literature, English Language and three other subjects in one sitting of the examination.
- (4) Candidates with provisional offers studying in the two-year stream will participate in a final scholastic assessment conducted by the University after completing their Form 6 year. The aim of this assessment is to

evaluate the progress they have made in the ALE syllabus in the Form 6 year and their language standard. It is not a competitive public examination. Candidates with provisional offers who satisfy the specified entrance requirements in this scholastic assessment will be formally admitted and must enrol in autumn of the same year.

- (5) Candidates who are given provisional offers, regardless of whether they are studying in the one-year or the two-year stream, are expected to be students who have performed outstandingly in various areas. For that reason, the University anticipates that the great majority of these candidates should have no problem in fulfilling the formal entrance requirements for enrolment after completing one year of sixth-form study.
- (6) Applying for early assessment on the strength of CEE results is the first opportunity open to all sixth-form students who wish to seek admission into the University. Under the new system, all of them also have a second chance to apply. Students in the one-year stream who are without a provisional offer can complete their sixth-form study and apply for entry on the strength of their HLE results. The University will set aside an appropriate proportion of its places for this group so that they will still have a realistic chance for admission. Students in the two-year stream who do not have a provisional offer may proceed to Form 7. If they are still interested in entry to the University, they can apply for exemption of the HLE on the strength of their ALE results. Form 7 students can apply in the same year in which they sit for the ALE, and if admitted, can enrol in the same year as first-year students in the University.
- (7) Besides sixth-form students in the two streams, young men and women who are working may study on their own the HLE or the ALE syllabus, and if they are interested in the University, they can apply with the results obtained in one of these examinations.

Professorial Inaugural Lecture

Professor Thomas C.W. Mak, Professor of Chemistry, delivered his Professorial Inaugural Lecture, 'Crystallography and Modern Chemistry', on 13th May.

Vice-Chancellor Invited to Join Royal Society of Arts
Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, was invited to join the Royal Society of Arts as Honorary Corresponding Member in Hong Kong for a period of four years. The appointment is the first of its kind ever made in Hong Kong.

The Society was established in 1754 in the United Kingdom to encourage the development of arts, manufactures and commerce.

Obituary

The University records with deep regret the passing away of Dr. Richard C. Lee, Vice-Chairman of the University Council, on 6th July, 1983.

Born in Hong Kong in 1905, Dr. Lee was educated at Oxford University where he obtained the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Engineering. In 1964, he was honoured by both this University and the University of Hong Kong when he received two honorary degrees (LL.D.) within the same year.

For over three decades, Dr. Lee was a prominent figure in the local business community. He was Chairman of the Hysan Development Limited and of the Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd., and served as director of a number of banks and other business concerns. In addition, he also made important contributions in public services as a member of the Urban, Legislative and Executive Councils. He also sat on numerous official consultative bodies including the Board of Education and the Public Services Commission. In recognition of his outstanding service to the community, Dr. Lee was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1946, was awarded the O.B.E. in 1949, and the C.B.E. in 1963.

At The Chinese University, Dr. Lee will be remembered for his contribution to Hong Kong's educational development and his efforts to help build this University from the early 60s to the present day. He was one of the key figures in the community who mobilized social support for the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and also actively took part in the planning of the institution. When the University was founded in 1963, Dr. Lee became the Vice-Chairman of the University Council. He was also Chairman of the University's Campus Planning Committee and of the Tender Board.

For more than twenty years, Dr. Lee has been closely associated with the University. His death is indeed a great loss to the academic community. However, his unflinching efforts in bringing our institution into being and charting the course of developments in our magnificently built campus through two decades shall always be remembered with appreciation.

The Making of the Medical Faculty

The founding of the Faculty of Medicine at this University not only signifies a major development in Hong Kong's medical education, but also represents a giant step forward in the realization of the University's ideals. In the *Supplement* which marked the opening of the Choh-Ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building (*Chinese University Bulletin* Supplement 2), readers have been introduced to our newly established Faculty of Medicine: its establishment, its staff, its facilities, its aims and objectives, and its course of study and curriculum. The *Supplement* also contained profiles of five of the professors and heads of departments who had taken up their posts: Professors C.N. Chen (Psychiatry), S.P.B. Donnan (Community Medicine), J.E. Gardiner (Pharmacology), D.J. Riches (Anatomy) and W.C. Hamann (Physiology), as well as their aspirations, and plans for the respective departments.

Indeed, even a casual observer would not have failed to see the progress the Faculty of Medicine has been making. As issue Number 2 of the 1982 *Bulletin* has further introduced readers to two more of the professors, namely Professor D.P. Davies and Professor A.K.C. Li, we are introducing in the present issue the other new professors and department heads, as well as the tasks they see lying ahead of them (including those of Professor Davies and Professor Li), in the hope that a more complete picture of the Faculty of Medicine may be given.

Profiles

Professor A.M.Z. Chang

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Professor Allan Mang-zing Chang graduated from Sydney University in 1964 with the degrees of MBBS. After serving as a resident in the teaching hospitals of Sydney and Adelaide, he obtained his specialist training at the Jessops Hospital for Women, Sheffield between 1967 and 1971, and obtained his MRCOG in 1970. He returned to Australia in 1971 and was in private practice in the coal mining town of Yallourn,

Victoria until 1973. He joined the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Monash University in Melbourne and worked towards his PhD in a project on the effects of drugs on foetal acid-base balance.

Professor Chang joined the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Queensland University in 1976, and worked there until he joined this University in December 1982. While in Queensland, his interest included clinical auditing, obstetric epidemiology, and the social and psychological factors surrounding conception, pregnancy and childbirth.

Professor G.L. French

Professor of Microbiology

Professor Gary Lawrence French studied medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, where he also took an intercalated BSc degree in Physiology. He qualified MBBS in 1971. After house appointments he joined the rotating pathology programme at St. Thomas' as Assistant Lecturer and then became Lecturer in Microbiology at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. He then returned to St. Thomas', where he was respectively Lecturer and Senior Lecturer (and Honorary Consultant) in Microbiology. He qualified MRCPATH (Medical Microbiology) in 1977.

His research interests include hospital infection, antibiotic resistance and the use of computers and chemical analysis for the rapid diagnosis of infectious disease. He has just completed an MD thesis on the use of gas chromatography for the identification of oral streptococci.

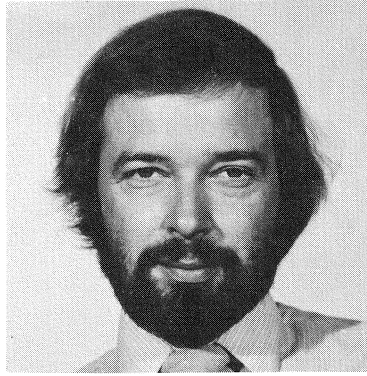
Professor J.C.K. Lee

Professor of Morbid Anatomy

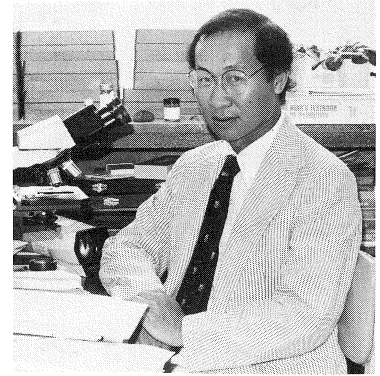
Professor Joseph Chuen-kwun Lee received his elementary and secondary school education in China and Hong Kong, where he attended Queen's College. After completing his medical studies at the University of Hong Kong in 1964, followed by a year of internship, he left for the United States. He did a rotating internship to study the fundamentals of American medical care and went on to a residency programme in Pathology at The Cornell University Medical College



Professor A.M.Z. Chang



Professor G.L. French



Professor J.C.K. Lee

in New York. There, while studying Pathology, he developed an interest in experimental medicine. The latter led him to the School of Medicine of the University of Rochester in upstate New York, where he carried out his postgraduate research on the characterization of ferritin produced by transplantable hepatomas. In 1970 he joined the University of Toronto to continue his residency training in Pathology, first at the Banting Institute and Toronto General Hospital, then at the Ontario Cancer Institute and Princess Margaret Hospital. In 1972 he returned to teach Pathology at Rochester, where he rose to the rank of Associate Professor of Pathology and of Oncology. In 1980 he was Visiting Professor to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and before coming back to Hong Kong, he studied chromosomes at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. He had been Consultant Pathologist to the postgraduate medical education programme of the University of Hawaii, to the Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology, and to the Radiation Pathology Reference Center in the United States. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and of the College of American Pathologists.

Professor P.C. Leung

Professor of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery

Professor Ping-chung Leung received his basic education in Hong Kong. After obtaining his MBBS from the University of Hong Kong in 1966, he received training as a general surgeon at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Within the first four years of general surgical training, he further obtained the fellowships of Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS 1970) and the Edinburgh College of Surgeons (FRCS Edin. 1970). He also gained a Master's degree in Surgery in 1981 from the University of Hong Kong.

Professor Leung's interest in Orthopaedic-Traumatic Surgery started in 1971 when he was

working for a year in the Orthopaedic Surgery Unit at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. He spent two and a half years in the United Kingdom for further training in Surgery on a Commonwealth Scholarship. The emphasis of his work was laid on the areas where expertise was needed in Hong Kong, such as plastic-reconstructive surgery, hand surgery and traumatic surgery. He worked on hand surgery, orthopaedic surgery and plastic-reconstructive surgery at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; plastic-reconstructive surgery at Canniesburn Hospital, Glasgow; children orthopaedic and reconstructive surgery at the Children Hospital, Great Ormand Street, London; and traumatic and reconstructive surgery at the Royal Infirmary Hospital, Belfast.

For two years after his return to Hong Kong he did general surgery, orthopaedic surgery and plastic surgery at Queen Mary Hospital and Kwong Wah Hospital. His emphasis shifted more and more to orthopaedic-traumatic surgery and its related reconstructive measures as he became head of the newly established Combined Orthopaedic-Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Unit at the new Princess Margaret Hospital in 1976, where he was Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and Plastic Surgeon-in-charge until November 1982. He was Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1974 to 1980, and had been Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Caritas Medical Centre since 1977. In these appointments, he pioneered the hand surgery service, and the research and clinical application of microsurgical techniques in Hong Kong.

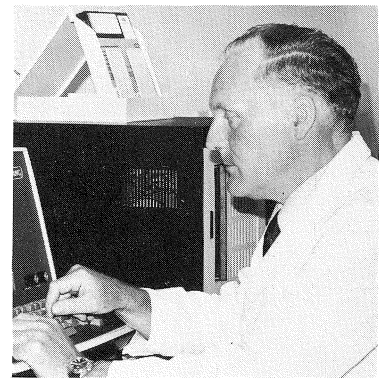
Apart from frontier techniques like microsurgery, Professor Leung is also interested in commonly occurring clinical conditions such as common fractures and injuries, and the medico-social implications of accidents and injuries. His publications include over sixty original contributions in the various fields of orthopaedic and traumatic surgery and he is one of the leading figures in toe-transplantations and microvascular bone grafting techniques.



Professor P.C. Leung



Professor J. Vallance-Owen



Professor J.A. Thornton

Professor J. Vallance-Owen
Professor of Medicine

Professor John Vallance-Owen graduated MA, MBBChir (Cantab) in July 1946, having received his education at Cambridge University (Natural Science Tripos Parts I & II) and the London Hospital; he proceeded MRCP (London) the same year. For the next five years, he held various appointments at the London Hospital, including Pathology Assistant with Professor Dorothy Russell, Clinical Laboratory Assistant with Sir Samuel Bedson, and finally Medical First Assistant for over two years to Sir Horace Evans (later Lord Evans of Merthyr Tydfil). He obtained his MD (Cantab) in 1951 and worked with first Dr. C.L. Cope and then Professor Russell Fraser at the Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital. Having secured a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship in 1955, he went to work for a year in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. In 1958, he became Consultant Physician and Senior Lecturer in Medicine at the University of Durham, and then in 1964, Consultant Physician and Reader in Medicine at the University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. He was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, the Queen's University of Belfast in 1966, a post he held until his translation to The Chinese University.

Professor Vallance-Owen is not only a physician in the broadest sense of the word, he is also an authority on Diabetes Mellitus, which he has studied and treated for over thirty years. For the same period, he has been teaching undergraduates and post-graduates and more recently been an examiner for the final MB and for higher medical and science degrees of many different universities. Since 1973, he has been a regular examiner for the membership examination of the Royal College of Physician of the United Kingdom and also of Ireland. He is a Fellow and has also been an elected Councillor of both these Colleges. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Patholo-

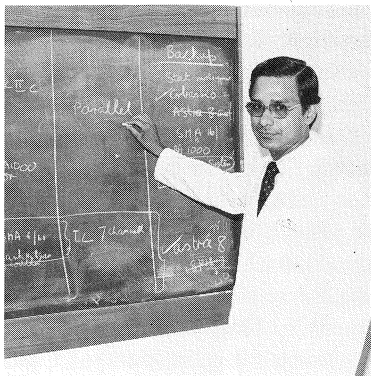
gists.

With an international reputation for his pioneer work on the measurement of insulin activity and antagonism in plasma, he has been invited to lecture and take part in symposia all over the world. In 1976 he was awarded the Oliver Sharpey Prize of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

In addition to a large number of original articles in medical and scientific journals on carbohydrate and fat metabolism and insulin action, he has written or edited several books on diabetes and one on cardiology.

Professor J.A. Thornton
Professor of Anaesthesia

Professor John Andrew Thornton received his medical education at Guy's Hospital Medical School of London University. He graduated MBBS in 1951 and proceeded to an MD in 1970. After holding house appointments and a residency in Anaesthesia, he served as a Specialist Anaesthetist in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He worked in Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus. From 1953 to 1954, he was Lecturer in Anaesthetics at the Kitchener School of Medicine in Khartoum. He returned to Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1956 to complete his training in Anaesthesia and was appointed Lecturer in Experimental Medicine in 1959. In 1963, he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Anaesthesia at the University of Sheffield Medical School and in 1971 to the Foundation Chair. Professor Thornton is a Fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetics of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and has served as a member of the Board from 1971 to 1983. He has been Chairman of the Education and Examination Committees of the Faculty. He was an Examiner in the Primary and Final FFARCS, England. He has served as a member of the Dental Committee of the Medical Defence Union, and Secretary of the Anaesthetic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. He has been involved at a national level in committees and organizations



Dr. R. Swaminathan

concerning education and training in Anaesthesia. He is currently Adviser in Anaesthesia and Resuscitation to the British Army.

Professor Thornton has travelled widely. He was a Visiting Professor at the Universities of Hobart, Lagos, Accra, Khartoum, Nairobi and at universities in Japan, and an Examiner to the Universities of Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo, Lagos, Ibadan, Colombo, Singapore, Kuwait, Iraq and Dublin. He has wide experience of the problems associated with staffing and training in Anaesthesia. His research interests are in chronic respiratory disease and anaesthesia, dental anaesthesia, adverse reactions to anaesthetic agents, total intravenous anaesthesia and post-operative analgesia. Among his publications are seven textbooks on Anaesthesia and related topics.

Dr. R. Swaminathan

Reader in Chemical Pathology

Dr. Ramasamyiyer Swaminathan studied Medicine at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya and graduated with honours in 1967. In 1970, he went to the United Kingdom for postgraduate training. He worked with Professor A.D. Care of the University of Leeds and investigated 'The Role of Calcitonin on Calcium Homeostasis' and was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1974. Later that year, he joined the Department of Chemical Pathology at the Leeds General Infirmary as a Trainee Registrar. During the training period, he obtained an MSc in Clinical Biochemistry. In January 1977, he joined the Department of Chemical Pathology, University of Leeds as a Lecturer. He continued his training and obtained his MRCPATH (Chemical Pathology) in 1979. While at the University of Leeds, he was first appointed as Honorary Senior Registrar and then as an Honorary Consultant in Chemical Pathology.

His research interests include calcium metabolism, regulation of energy expenditure and obesity, sodium transport in erythrocytes and the use of cellular analysis in Chemical Pathology.

Tasks Ahead

Department of Anaesthesia

I am particularly anxious to encourage the development of national training programmes to assist trainees in the preparation for higher examinations in Anaesthesia. I believe that the academic and service demands of Anaesthesia should be closely integrated. The anaesthetist is in reality the physician to the surgical team and as such is heavily involved in the preoperative, operative and postoperative care of surgical patients. The expertise of the anaesthetist is also invaluable in the fields of intensive care and resuscitation, and the close involvement of the anaesthetist with other disciplines in medicine is essential for the overall well-being of patients. The anaesthetist is also much involved in undergraduate medical and surgical education and has much to offer in the training in acute medicine and surgery.

To foster research amongst anaesthetists, I am currently planning a research programme to investigate into the problems of the management of postoperative pain and the response of patients to pain-relieving drugs.

—J.A. Thornton

Department of Chemical Pathology

Chemical Pathology is the study of the biochemical and physiological aspects of diseases. Chemical Pathology, in conjunction with other areas of Pathology, contributes to the understanding of the disease process and its effects on the patient and contributes to the diagnosis of disease and its management. The subject can be considered to have two subdivisions — Pathophysiology and Clinical Chemistry or Clinical Biochemistry. Over-emphasis on the latter without a thorough understanding of Pathophysiology has led to over-investigation.

The responsibilities of the Department of Chemical Pathology are undergraduate and postgraduate training, an investigation service for clinicians, and research.

At undergraduate level, an understanding of the disease process and how investigations may help in the diagnosis and management will train the students to become good clinicians. At postgraduate level, there is hardly any training in Chemical Pathology in Hong Kong at present. The aim of the new Department will be to offer training facilities for all junior pathologists (whatever their speciality) during their

first two years of training and to attract suitable candidates for specialized training in Chemical Pathology. Adequate training will be provided in the new Department for higher diplomas such as MRCPATH. In addition to Medical Officers, Scientific Officers play an important role in the development of the subject. Training for Scientific Officers in Hong Kong is minimal at present. It will be a great advantage if a higher degree such as MSc in Clinical Biochemistry is available in Hong Kong and it is proposed that such a course be set up in the new Department.

The second function of the Department of Chemical Pathology is to provide an investigation service to clinicians at Prince of Wales Hospital. In addition to the usual investigations, it is proposed to set up a laboratory with special expertise to investigate complex metabolic and endocrinological problems. This type of special service could be made available to other hospitals as well.

A third role of the Department is research. Continued research in Chemical Pathology is essential for better understanding of diseases and improved service to clinicians in investigating patients. All members attached to the Department — Senior Lecturers, Lecturers, Scientific Officers, Medical Officers and Technologists — will be encouraged to undertake suitable research projects. Junior staff will be trained in research methodology so that they can make greater contributions when they move to other hospitals. Chemical Pathology investigations are mainly done on body fluids such as urine or blood. However, examination of body fluids to understand what is happening in cells is like looking through the window of a house in trying to assess all the activities within. The analysis of cells will therefore be an important new aspect in Chemical Pathology. The analysis of cells which are readily available, such as red cells and white cells, will be developed in the new Department.

—R. Swaminathan

Department of Medicine

I know of no better definition of the objectives of a Department of Medicine, or for that matter, a teaching hospital, than Nathaniel Faxon's: 'To advance knowledge, to train doctors and to set an example of medical practice.' This is no mere abstract proposition, but one that states in unequivocal terms what must be the activities of the teacher of medicine and his purpose. As a clinician, I believe it should be turned around to 'Medical Practice, Teaching and Research' as I believe that patients surely must come first.

Do the influences which are brought to bear on the medical student of today really teach him the proper care of the patient, which is medical practice?

If they do not, then there is something wrong with those who teach medicine.

It is easy to overlook the fact that the application of the principles of science to the diagnosis and treatment of disease is only one limited aspect of medical practice. The practice of medicine in its broadest sense includes the whole relationship of the doctor to his patient. It is an art based to an increasing extent on the medical sciences but comprising much that still remains outside the realm of any science. The art of medicine and the science of medicine are not antagonistic but supplementary to each other. — There is no more contradiction between the science and art of medicine than between the science of aeronautics and the art of flying.

Now, the essence of the practice of medicine is that it is an intensely personal matter and one of the chief differences between general or private practice and hospital practice is that hospital practice tends to become impersonal. At first sight this may not appear to be a vital point, but it is, as a matter of fact, the crux of the whole situation. The treatment of disease may be entirely impersonal; the care of the patient must be completely personal. The significance of the intimate personal relationship between doctor and patient cannot be over-emphasized. In a large number of cases, diagnosis, treatment and management are directly dependent upon it and the failure of the young doctor to establish this relationship accounts for many missed opportunities in the practice of medicine.

It cannot be said too often that the patient is a person and not a disease, and it therefore follows that the physician must have an understanding of the individual and be able to consider his feelings. The ability to understand the individual depends on our sensitivity, our intelligence, our experience and our training but not on these alone. To understand the individual, the doctor must gather his experience and train his powers of observation in a spirit of charity, magnanimity and above all sympathy. Indeed a wise man once defined successful medicine as 'understanding touched with sympathy' and this loses nothing if it is changed to 'successful medicine is sympathy armed with understanding'.

It is not difficult to realize a little of the courtesy, the intimacy and the understanding which is required. Although this properly takes place in the sick room of the house, or in a consulting room, nevertheless we have to bring the same spirit into the wards of our hospitals, where the patients need it just the same. It is utterly vital, by example, to show our students, as far as we possibly can, this art of consultation. The care of the patient demands, in addition to skill and knowledge, a lavish expenditure

of time, sympathy and understanding. The good physician knows his patients through and through. His knowledge is bought dearly, but he finds his reward in that personal bond which forms the greatest satisfaction in the practice of medicine.

The problem to be overcome in medical education at present is how to inculcate the scientific attitude while maintaining the highest standard of clinical skill and the most humanitarian concern for the patient as a person.

I have no intention of arguing for or against any particular type of curriculum but some general ideas of what we shall ask from our teachers of medicine can be framed and expressed. The aim, first and foremost, shall be to educate, that is, to give the student not knowledge but the power to utilize knowledge. That he should know facts is obvious and that in his early days he cannot find these out for himself, but must be given them, is equally obvious; his and his teachers' primary purpose, however, must be that he learns how to learn for himself.

Therefore the factual content of the undergraduate period does not have to be any particular percentage of the total of medical knowledge; it has to be chosen for its relevance to future learning, even more than for its relevance to future practice. Equally important, the student's progress must be assessed primarily on his ability to reason and utilize knowledge and not merely in terms of the amount he knows. Similarly his clinical proficiency must be judged on the soundness of his method, of which the correctness of the physical signs he elicits from the patient in an examination is but one indication. If the object of undergraduate education is achieved, then the gaps in knowledge and inadequacy of technique will be made good in the postgraduate period. If the object of undergraduate education is not achieved then such gaps will probably remain forever, and the student will be largely denied the mastery of new data as they unfold before his eyes and the critical evaluation of new treatment as it is bound to be developed.

These then should be our objectives:

1. The student must learn how to learn for himself.
2. He must acquire a scientific method of thought, which is the power to reason and think critically.
3. He must achieve competence in clinical methods, which are the means of obtaining information from patients.
4. He must gain an understanding of the responsibility of a professional person.
5. He must cultivate his inborn sensitivity and sympathies.

Now research. Surely it is an ideal at which we shall always aim but which we seldom realize, that we should impart to the students a desire — a passionate

desire if possible — to understand what he sees, the desire to know as far as it may be known the nature of the phenomena that come under his observation, for it is only out of this desire to understand and from this alone that can be born the urge to add to knowledge, to break new ground. How can this ideal best be achieved? Surely by those who are themselves seeking to advance knowledge. Anyone who puts his observations together to exemplify from them some law of nature, to detect some persistent pattern or some ordered recurrence in events is doing just this! It is in fact to those who look in clinical medicine in this spirit that nature gives the opportunities of new knowledge, through their intellectual vigilance and being prepared to discern in the wide stream of their experience the significant phenomena and events as they go floating by. I submit therefore that some infusion of this reasoned excited curiosity, some interest in the relation of stubborn facts to general principles, is a vital element in the endowment of the true teacher of medicine. The spirit of enquiry is the vital element in the life of the medical school. It can flow only from the teachers in the first instance and whether these are academic teachers or engaged in the private practice of medicine does not seem to me to matter greatly. It is the spirit that counts, the interest in new observation, the capacity for the steady contemplation of facts, the gift of generalizing from them and an unwillingness to puff pompously and incuriously through life along permanent way of the established arts and techniques.

There does rest with me the profound conviction that the responsibilities of the teachers of medicine have never been heavier than now nor their opportunities greater. Each member of the Department of Medicine will keep constantly in mind that it is his individual duty to set an example of medical practice, to advance knowledge as best he can and so to train doctors that there will be among our pupils those whom we have inspired and fitted out to bring these ideals nearer to realization than we have been able to do ourselves.

— *J. Vallance-Owen*

Department of Microbiology

The establishment of the Faculty of Medicine comes at an exciting and challenging time in the development of Clinical Microbiology. The problems of infection within both hospitals and the community have been increasing rather than diminishing, partly as a result of the expansion of intensive care medicine, the widespread misuse of antibiotics, changing social and environmental conditions and the increase in international travel. Treatment has become more difficult because of the worldwide emergence of transferable antibiotic resistance, and the proliferation of new

antibacterial and antiviral drugs has added to the confusion. In the last few years many 'new' infections had been recognized, including Legionnaires disease, campylobacter and rotavirus enteritis, anaerobic sepsis and a wide variety of opportunistic infections. The availability of cheap computers and recent developments in fundamental Microbiology (including the manipulation of bacterial DNA, the production of monoclonal antibodies and the chemical analysis of bacterial cells and their metabolic products) are certain to have far-reaching effects on the practice of Clinical Microbiology in the next decade.

The Department of Microbiology will be actively involved in these new developments and their application to clinical diagnosis and therapy. Teaching will focus on the relevance and application of Microbiology to clinical practice within Hong Kong. The Department does not believe that Microbiology should be limited to the laboratory bench, but will actively encourage clinical liaison and collaboration with other units and departments within the hospital and the University. With this in mind, the Department of Microbiology has already begun to develop collaborative research projects with the Departments of Surgery, Paediatrics and Chemistry, and is actively involved with the development of policies for the control of infection and the use of antibiotics within the Prince of Wales Hospital.

—G.L. French

Department of Morbid Anatomy

I have set my goal to build a Department of Morbid Anatomy (Anatomical Pathology) which will function as a comprehensive unit for: (1) diagnostic pathology — surgical pathology, autopsy, cytopathology and hematopathology, (2) research on the pathology of disease — experimental and clinical, and (3) education — teaching of medical students. Initial efforts on curriculum planning, collection of teaching material, acquisition of equipment, and staff recruitment will be directed towards this goal.

To provide a transition between basic science and clinical medicine, courses in Pathology will be designed to contain both practical information and fundamental insights into the mechanisms and manifestations of disease. To this end, the use of surgical pathology and postmortem materials as primary teaching aids in the laboratory will be emphasized. In addition to regular course work, students will be encouraged to join the ongoing research of the Department or to make independent preliminary inquiries into topics of medicine of interest to them.

My plans for the future include the introduction of programmes for graduate students, postgraduate training in Pathology, and continuing medical education for pathologists and physicians of other

specialities. Joint research projects with other departments of the University and with other institutions in Hong Kong and abroad will also be developed.

—J.C.K. Lee

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

In joining the Faculty of Medicine of this University, I wish to use the opportunity to develop my interests in clinical service, teaching, and research.

It is hoped that the clinical unit will develop multidisciplinary diagnostic and management facilities, taking advantage of the close liaison between specialities in the university environment. Such a unit will, in addition to serving the needs of the local community, provide supportive facilities for medical and paramedical colleagues.

It is also hoped that both undergraduate and postgraduate education will develop. Attempts will be made to develop an innovative undergraduate curriculum, emphasizing the problem-solving approach and interdisciplinary teaching. Postgraduate teaching will go beyond the training of specialists to fulfil the service needs of the community, to encourage and support those medical colleagues who desire to develop special skills or carry out research.

Finally, it is hoped that the multidisciplinary approach of the faculty will enable collaboration between the clinical and laboratory orientated departments in research. Within the speciality, however, research will be directed towards the solving of clinical and educational problems. Long-term clinical and epidemiological audits will be established to enable the assessment of clinical needs, and research activities will be integrated with patient care to enable valid assessment of diagnostic and treatment facilities. Repeated assessment of the effectiveness of undergraduate teaching will also be carried out to enable continuous development and improvement of the curriculum.

—A. Chang

Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery

The continuous industrialization in Hong Kong has brought more accidents and traumas to the local population and this has been well reflected in the ever-rising need for the treatment of limb injuries and bone fractures in the general hospitals. In the Princess Margaret Hospital, for instance, the admissions in the year of 1979 included 1,875 cases of hand injuries and 1,530 cases of bone fractures. On the other hand, urbanization and the general increase in life expectancy have been responsible for the higher incidences of locomotor (i.e. muscular, bone and joints) diseases and ailments.

Facing such a challenge, the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery is ready to fulfil

its tripartite role of service, teaching and research. Service is to be accomplished through its clinical involvement in the Prince of Wales Hospital, which is going to take care of most of the bone and joint problems of a population just less than a million. As for teaching, the Department is going to offer undergraduates a realistic view of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and provide them with the basic techniques in the diagnosis and management of bone and joint problems. It will also take a special interest in the continuing education of young surgeons who have taken up this surgical speciality as a career. On research, the emphasis would be on the study of locally prevalent disease conditions. These include technical frontiers like microvascular techniques in tissue and bone transplants, which the Department wishes to maintain its leading role; wound healing problems related to the local population in the form of scar hypertrophy; the improvement on the treatment of bone and joint trauma and, finally, the medico-social implications and prevention of injuries.

—*P.C. Leung*

Department of Paediatrics

Along with other clinical academic departments, the Department of Paediatrics will involve itself in three principal areas: education (of both the undergraduate and postgraduate), clinical care and research.

In undergraduate teaching our principal aims will be to introduce students to some of the basic concepts about health and disease in children and to sow a few seeds that are concerned with attitudes towards children and their families and the complex interactions which exist between illness and social factors. The areas especially covered will be: growth and development, both normal and abnormal; the influence of the perinatal period on subsequent health; basic facts and clinical presentation of the common diseases; disorders and problems of children (physical, behavioural, social); the importance of preventive paediatrics; introduction to the problems of multiple handicap. The emphasis will be on bedside teaching, complemented by appropriate lectures and seminars, many in a multidisciplinary setting. Students will be responsible, under supervision, for clerking children admitted to hospital and thereby learn the skills of the clinical method. Major emphasis will be on assessing the clinical problem and the principles of management: details of management are more appropriate to the postgraduate. The need to acquire communicative skills will be constantly emphasized. Education being the continuum it is undergraduate teaching will not be undertaken to the exclusion of postgraduate instruction. We have every intention to provide regular postgraduate clinical teaching for as

many as may wish to avail themselves of this, with the emphasis especially on details of problem management.

Good teaching can emanate only from a solid clinical base and to this end our Department, along with other government paediatric colleagues in the Prince of Wales Hospital, have the brief to develop comprehensive in-patient facilities to give a high standard of paediatric clinical care for the population of Shatin and surrounding area. In time we would hope to be able to offer tertiary care in certain sub-specialities, such as childhood cancer and care of the sick neonate, for other parts of Hong Kong. Finally, research into problems of children in Hong Kong will be enthusiastically undertaken in our Department. To start off the principal themes of research will be in the fields of neonatal medicine, oncology, growth and nutrition. With the gradual expansion of the Department other interests will inevitably be developed.

—*D.P. Davies*

Department of Surgery

The aims of the Department of Surgery are to provide a top quality surgical service to the community, to foster an academic atmosphere for surgery and to develop specialist surgery. With these objectives the principles of surgery will be taught to undergraduates and foundations of postgraduate training will be laid.

The department will be in various sections. Besides gastrointestinal and chest surgery, there will be neurosurgery, paediatric surgery, urology, head and neck surgery together with burns, plastic surgery and a nutritional support unit. Moreover, there will be an endoscopic service for the needs of patients in the Prince of Wales Hospital. Each section will be headed by a member of the department who has expertise in that field. The work of each section will be regularly audited to maintain a high standard of care and to encourage clinical research. In this way, the foundations of postgraduate training will be laid.

The undergraduate teaching will be in two phases. In the first clinical year, students attached to the Department will be taught the basic principles of surgery with the objective that they will become proficient in the recognition of surgical problems. They will be adequately prepared to take on their second clinical year which will consist of major speciality training. In the final year, students will rotate between the various surgical sections with the objective of achieving a standard of surgical management comparable to that of a surgical house officer.

In summary, the Department of Surgery intends to play an active role so that our Faculty of Medicine will be recognized as an international centre of excellence.

—*A.K.C. Li*

Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art

A Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art was established in 1978 under the directorship of Professor Cheng Te-k'un to join forces with the Art Gallery of the Institute of Chinese Studies to intensify research in the field. Its main purpose was to coordinate all the research projects undertaken by the faculty members on the subject in the University. It started by building up a Bibliographical Index and a Data Archive to serve our research associates. The former aims at listing all the books and publications known to us while the latter covers all the published field reports and articles printed in China, especially the three leading periodicals, *Wenwu* (文物), *Kaogu* (考古) and *Kaogu Xuebao* (考古學報), bulletins of various universities and all provincial journals which are being brought out in large numbers in recent years. A special collection of archaeological and art books, periodical articles and newspaper cuttings have also been accumulated for reference. The facilities prove to be so useful that they are constantly being referred to not only by members of our own University but also by students and scholars locally and overseas.

The Centre constitutes now a group of thirteen Project Associates in the University and four Correspondent Fellows overseas, namely, Professor Tsugio Mikami in Tokyo, Professor Richard C. Rudolph in Los Angeles, Mr. Ho Wai-kam in Cleveland and Professor Chang Kwang-chih of Harvard.

Research and Publication Programme

The research programme of the Centre covers a wide variety of topics. They are:

1. Chinese Palaeography of the Warring States Period (Material of Ch'u Kingdom) – by Jao Tsung-i
2. Chinese Ceramic Technology – by James C.Y. Watt
3. The Cities of Eastern Chou Period – by Lin Shou-chin
4. Bronze Art of Eastern Chou – by Kao Mu-shen
5. Chinese Seals – by Wang Jen-tsung
6. Jade Carving – by Yang Chien-fang
7. Rubbings of Ancient Inscriptions – by Peter Lam
8. Inscriptions of Pre-Han coins – by Hui Lai-ping
9. Trade Porcelain – by Yip Lai Suk Yee
10. Seal Carving – by Ma Kuo-ch'uan
11. Artists of Modern and Contemporary China – by Kao Mayching
12. Prehistoric China – by Wu Tse Yin-ping
13. Archaeology of Han China – by Cheng Te-k'un

The Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art has an ambitious publication programme. With generous grants from the Lee Foundation of Singapore and the Bei Shan Tang, a revolving fund for publications has been established in 1980 and four series, namely, *Publication*, *Monograph*, *Studies* and *Bibliographical Series* have been launched. In the last three years eight volumes have been published. Lin Shou-chin's *A Study of the Craft of Joints in Fine*

Woodwork during the Warring States (戰國細木工榫接合工藝研究) appeared first in the *Monograph Series*. It was followed by Mr. Lin's *The Neolithic Site of Pan-po* (半坡遺址綜述) and Jao Tsung-i's *Studies on Yun-meng Astrology Book of the Ch'in Dynasty* (雲夢秦簡日書研究). *The World of the Chinese: A Struggle for Human Unity* by Cheng Te-k'un came in the *Publication Series*. There were three items in the *Studies Series*, namely, *Studies in Chinese Historical Geography* (中國歷史地理論文集) and *Studies in Chinese Archaeology* by Cheng Te-k'un and *Bronze Age in China* (中國青銅器時代) by Chang Kwang-chih. *The Bibliographical Series* is launched by the *Publications on Antique Jades* (中國古玉書目) by Yang Chien-fang, which lists a total of 2,066 items. This work is unique because for each archaeological report the types and number of the jade objects unearthed are also given, therefore very useful to students on this subject.

Symposium on Hsia Culture

The Centre has also taken active parts in the symposiums and conferences sponsored by the Institute of Chinese Studies. The most recent one on the Hsia Culture (夏文化) was held at the end of April last year. A highly controversial topic usually untouched by scholars in the West, the subject has been seriously discussed in recent years by students of ancient Chinese history in China. So far more than one hundred articles and books have been published in the Mainland itself. The archaeological data provided by the discovery of the Erh-li-t'ou (二里頭) culture in the last few years have been compared and coordinated with the literary sources which have come down to us from the ancient times. The result seems clear that the former may be identified with the latter and to most students in this field, the Erh-li-t'ou culture is equivalent now to the Hsia culture. The conclusion is built upon a three-dimensional foundation.

First, the distribution of the Erh-li-t'ou remains coincides with the domain of the Hsia activities in history, covering the southern Shansi and northeastern Honan.

Secondly, stratigraphically, the Erh-li-t'ou remains lie invariably between the prehistoric Honan Lung-shan (龍山) level and the Erh-li-kang (二里崗) deposit of the Middle Shang. Hence, the culture existed in the same period, traditionally about 450 years before the Shang dynasty or archaeologically around 2200-1750 B.C. It was a stage when the Hsia tribal group and the Pre-dynastic Shang group co-existed in the Central Plain (*Chung-yuan* 中原).

Thirdly, from the cultural point of view the Erh-li-t'ou culture was the descendant of the Late

Neolithic Lung-shan phase on the one hand and the forerunner of the Shang phase on the other. They succeeded one another in a continuous line.

The important characteristics of the Erh-li-t'ou-Hsia phase may be noted from the material, the social and the intellectual points of view:

First, materially, it was a culture with an advanced agriculture and animal domestication, skilful handicrafts and bronze technology, a distinctive type of pottery with specific forms and modes of decoration, and a stamped earth (*hang-t'u* 夯土) technique in architecture and wall-building.

Secondly, in social organization, the Erh-li-t'ou-Hsia culture was a highly stratified, complex society based on a family or clan system. The powerful and wealthy lived in palatial buildings, practised some ceremonial rites, carried a clan and personal names, which used sometimes the celestial stems, *Chia* (甲), *Yi* (乙), *Ping* (丙), *Ting* (丁) ... and so forth. Succession followed the father-to-son system, but brother-to-brother was sometimes practised. They were buried in grave-pits with an assortment of mortuary furniture. Common burials existed without any grave goods indicating that the owners were probably sacrificial victims.

Thirdly, the Erh-li-t'ou-Hsia people practised ancestral worship. Enquiries were directed to their deceased ancestors for advice by divination with the cracking of the shoulder blades of oxen and sheep. In the intellectual realm the incision of some complex symbols on pottery vessels indicates that a rudimentary form of writing was in use. It is therefore quite possible that remains of some Hsia documents and writings may yet be unearthed in future excavations.

The symposium on Hsia culture was enthusiastically attended by members of the History and Fine Arts Departments in the University as well as students and scholars from the University of Hong Kong. It seems clear that all the available data of the Erh-li-t'ou phase reveal a stage of cultural development intermediate to the Honan Lung-shan culture and the more advanced Shang civilization. The Hsia civilization may now be established in archaeology.

The study of Chinese art and archaeology in The Chinese University is founded on a solid foundation. Its development is characterized by team work and group action. Most of the research activities and symposiums have been sponsored by the Institute of Chinese Studies and supported by the Departments of History and Fine Arts. Cooperation among them and scholars and collectors in Hong Kong and abroad have produced satisfactory results in many respects.

— Cheng Te-k'un

An Interview with Professor Feng Xian-ming



At the invitation of the University, Professor Feng Xian-ming, world-renowned expert in ceramics, served as Honorary Professor of Fine Arts from February to April this year. Professor Feng, Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Research Unit, Palace Museum, Beijing, is also President of the Society of Ancient Chinese Ceramics, President of the Society of Ancient Chinese Export Ceramics, and a Committee member of the Chinese Archaeological Society. Besides contributing regularly to the Palace Museum Journal, Wenwu (文物), Kaogu (考古) and other leading periodicals, he has also edited A History of Chinese Ceramics (Beijing: Wenwu Press, 1982), and written part of the chapters on Tang and Song Dynasties. He now serves on the Editorial Committee of Chinese Ceramics, a joint publication of Shanghai People's Art Press and Bi no Bi Press of Japan (34 vol., of which 7 vol. are now in print).

Q. I understand China's rapid development in archaeology during the past thirty years with its increasing finds has contributed considerably to the study of the history of Chinese ceramics. Could you review for us China's achievement in ceramic studies in the last three decades?

*A. In 'China's Achievements in Archaeological Research Work on Ceramics in the Last Three Decades', an article published in the *Palace Museum Journal* (No. 1, 1980), I have summarized the achievements as follows: (1) a rough outline of the first appearance of porcelain has emerged; (2) a general picture of the distribution of kilns of various dynasties has been formed; (3) the relationship between the decorations on Tang and Song ceramic ware and contemporaneous minor arts has been better understood; (4) many gaps in the history of Chinese ceramics have been filled in; (5) errors in existing literature have been rectified; (6) the provenance of many heirloom pieces have been identified; and (7) specialized studies have been encouraged.*

During the past thirty years, over 1,000 Neolithic sites and more or less the same number of kilns of various dynasties were discovered. Our knowledge of Neolithic sites, previously limited to the Yellow River region, has been extended to the Yangtze River area, and the northeastern and southeastern parts of the country. In Xianyang (咸陽) (Qin capital), Shaanxi and other areas — Qin Shi-huang's Tomb at Lintong (臨潼) in particular — a lot of Qin relics were unearthed. In one of the tomb-figure vaults alone, more than 6,000 figure warriors and figure horses were found. Not only have these finds thrown much light on the quality of Qin pottery and the dynasty's costumes and hairstyles, but they have also provided valuable data for dynastic historians.

Q. What are the differences between modern and traditional research methods in Chinese ceramic studies?

A. In the past, scholars relied heavily on historical literature. Books and articles on the history of ceramics written in the thirties were based on the data provided by this literature. However, this method has its limitations because written records may not be accurate. Nowadays, research is carried out on the basis of historical literature, tomb finds and kiln site finds. I think this is by far the best method. In the last thirty years, we have been to kiln sites all over the country, carrying out field investigations, collecting surface finds or taking part in excavations. We have also visited various provincial museums and other archaeological units and examined their collections of unearthed objects. Our reference material is not confined to ancient and modern historical literature in Chinese but also the works of scholars of other countries. Chinese articles written in the thirties are worth studying although they may contain some erroneous information resulting from the inavailability of sufficient data, which must therefore be checked and analysed carefully.

Q. Were such discoveries made accidentally or were excavations systematically carried out?

A. Discoveries were mainly made in the course of construction. However, excavations have also been conducted on the basis of data provided by historical literature. An example of such planned excavations is the unearthing of many architectural remains, city walls and pottery in the present Dengfeng (登封) prefecture in Henan and the Xia (夏) prefecture in Shanxi, regions where the Xia people were active. Another example is the excavation at the site of Bianliang (汴梁), a Song capital. The Institute of Archaeology, The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and various provincial archaeological units have stationed working teams at important excavation sites, such as Xian (西安) in Shaanxi and Loyang (洛陽) in Henan, both capital cities for several dynasties; and Anyang (安陽) in Henan, a Shang city where a lot of objects bearing oracle inscriptions have been unearthed.

Q. How about scholars of other countries? What methods have they adopted?

A. They, too, place great emphasis on Chinese historical literature, especially articles written

during the thirties. They also study the Chinese ceramics collections of their own countries. Of course, there are inevitably some fakes among their collections. They may also go to visit museums in China.

In the study of Chinese ceramics, scholars of other countries have their own traditions. Their studies are usually focused on one dynasty, one kiln site, or one type of ceramics of a certain era. John Addis of England, for instance, focuses his efforts in recent years on the blue-and-white ware and underglaze copper red ware of the late Yuan and early Ming period (i.e. late fourteenth century). Fujio Koyama of Japan, who visited the Cizhou and Ding kiln regions during the Sino-Japanese War, specialized in the wares of these two kilns. In Mainland China, however, most ceramics specialists work in museums, generally involved in dating newly unearthed relics and newly discovered kiln sites, and necessarily not confining themselves to narrow scopes of study.

Q. Have any studies been carried out on the inter-relationship of various kilns?

A. Yes. In the past three years, the Society of Ancient Chinese Ceramics and the Society of Ancient Chinese Export Ceramics have been formed and meetings are held every two years. The next meeting, scheduled for next year, will focus on the interrelationship of the Changsha, Qiong, and Shouzhou Kilns. As all three kilns produced wares with underglaze decoration, the question as to which kiln influenced which has given rise to much controversy. Right now, large-scale excavation projects are being conducted in Hunan and Sichuan at the Changsha kiln and Qiong kiln sites. It is hoped that new finds will be ready for exhibition and discussion at the meeting.

Q. Is scientific technology used?

A. Scientific methods are used to determine authenticity. We used to send ceramic finds to the Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Academia Sinica, where the chemical composition of the body and glaze, the firing temperature and the physical hardness were analysed. Such analysis was first made by the Shanghai Institute of Ceramics in the fifties. Now, such analysis can be carried out locally in Hunan, Jiangxi, Beijing and Sichuan at their own Ceramics Research Institutes.

Dating, however, depends mainly on experience accumulated over the years and objects

unearthed from dated tombs, which serve as an index.

Q. Have researchers in museums participated in the actual excavation work at kiln sites?

A. In the past, we were mainly involved in kiln site investigations, sometimes taking with us university Archaeology majors. In recent years, we at the Palace Museum also take part in the excavation projects carried out in other provinces. The project at the Longquan kiln in Zhejiang represents a joint effort of Zhejiang Provincial Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Material, Palace Museum of Beijing, The Museum of Chinese History, Shanghai Museum, and the Institute of Archaeology, The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Because the scale of this excavation project is very large, each of these units has had to work on several kiln sites.

Q. What has this large-scale project yielded so far?

A. Excavations have continued for four years. Reports based on findings of the respective excavation sites and samples have been completed by the various units. However, as there are differences in their findings, conclusions cannot yet be drawn. The Longquan kiln sites spread over an extensive area. Before Korea's salvage of the Xin'an sunken ship of the mid-Yuan Dynasty, Longquan ware tended to be attributed to an earlier period. Now there are three schools of thought – Southern Song, Song/Yuan, and Yuan. Dating of many of the Longquan ware unearthed in Sichuan Province is also no easy task, and we certainly need further discussions to arrive at some more definite conclusions.

Q. A History of Chinese Ceramics, of which you are the editor and co-author, is a breakthrough in many respects. Would you please tell us the significance and characteristics of the book, and your experience in the actual editing and writing?

A. Before embarking on the task, we held a meeting and invited nearly one hundred people to attend. At the meeting, it was felt that a new, comprehensive history of Chinese ceramics should be compiled. Despite its long years of development, it was not until the thirties that the first history of Chinese ceramics appeared, with many gaps yet to be filled in. Some dynasties, for instance, were only briefly touched on. With so many relics unearthed during the past twenty years or so, we unanimously agreed that the time had come for us to write a new history based on

these findings. As a first step, we drew up an outline, which was distributed to the provincial units. Unfortunately, because the number of persons involved in the writing of certain parts was too many, the tone, style and standard were not always uniform. Worse still was that some people departed from the outline previously agreed upon. As a result, the book had to be revised thrice and for certain parts, we even had to rewrite the whole section. It took us as long as four years to finalize the draft and put it into print. All the data obtained before 1980 have been included in the book and more up-to-date material will be added in revised editions.

Q. Are other publication projects being planned?

A. The Wenwu Press is considering the publication of twenty volumes of colour catalogues of Chinese ceramics. With the establishment of the Purple Forbidden City Press by the Palace Museum, we shall be able to publish illustrated catalogues or monographs of the collections, by dynasty or by type.

Q. May we know the actual size of the ceramics collection of the Palace Museum? Will the Ceramics Gallery of the Museum mount any special, thematic exhibitions?

A. The total collection is 350,000, of which the Qing Dynasty collection accounts for about 300,000 items. In the Qing collection, there are many duplicates which are mostly utensils of the Qing palace and seldom go on display. Others that are suitable for display range from 40,000 to 50,000 items. The Ceramics Gallery, measuring 600 square meters, can house less than 700 exhibits at one time. The aim of the exhibitions is to show the development of Chinese ceramics. Owing to the shortage of exhibition area, we are unable to hold any special or thematic exhibition for the time being.

Q. Would you enlighten us on the training of new blood in this field?

A. Normally we provide on-the-job training for our assistants. Sometimes the young professionals are asked to write papers on certain topics and through such exercises, they get to know how to go about collecting data. Supervision will be given them during their training. At other times they are asked to assist in different research projects, so that they may have a chance to go through the whole process of research, under the guidance of supervisors. In fact, that was how

we trained graduates sent to the Palace Museum to study and practise from provincial museums and secondary schools about a decade ago.

The Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data has been conducting training classes regularly for the young people assigned to provincial museums. The idea is to impart to them some basic knowledge on archaeology, art and crafts, which will facilitate them in their work. They are expected to build up their knowledge through experience. Besides, the Bureau also set up a formal school, offering two-year courses on the history of Chinese ceramics, painting and bronze, and introductory courses on various arts and crafts, such as jade and lacquer ware. The first batch of students, mainly secondary school graduates of Beijing, will graduate this Autumn, and the best students will be considered for positions in the Palace Museum.

Universities have also taken an active part in training new blood in the field of Archaeology. Right now, there are already thirteen universities offering Archaeology courses in their History Departments.

Q. China has achieved much in the study of ceramics in recent years. Has a better understanding of ancient ceramics helped to improve the ceramic industry?

A. Surely it has. In fact, many ceramic factories are situated at the famous kiln sites of the past—Ding, Jun, Yaozhou and Cizhou in the north; Longquan, Guan of Southern Song, Jingdezhen and Dehua in the south. These kilns are producing new ceramic ware for daily use in modern life as well as making replicas. Their products are usually sent to Beijing for appraisal and comments. Furthermore, Ceramics Research Institutes under the Provincial Industrial Bureaux often conduct research on ancient ceramics with a view to serving the modern ceramic industry. Therefore, they have often established close ties with the factories.

Q. Would the integration of modern technology and traditional methodology result in the production of replicas almost indistinguishable from the original?

A. Yes, this should be the logical development. In the past, the Ceramics Research Institute, after analysing the body and glaze of some ceramics from certain ancient kilns, used the same proportion of material to make replicas, but the end results were usually ware completely different

from the originals. Such attempts had been made in the Longquan and Yaozhou kilns. Finally we realized that the root of the problem might be that the material used was not from the same mine. Now specialists at Yaozhou, having found the material used in the past and using ancient moulds to make the body, have succeeded in producing ware close to the original Song ware in shape, colour and decoration. The only difference is the very glossy surface of present-day productions. Finding ancient material is not easy, and it will take some time before we can successfully imitate ancient ceramic products.

Q. What are the criteria for determining the authenticity of the ware?

A. We use the following criteria to determine the authenticity of ceramics. First, shape — Once the form has been identified, the battle is more than half won. Second, decoration — Each era has its own style and characteristics of decoration. Third, raw material, for body, glaze and colour — Different materials were used in different periods, and once we are able to identify the materials, we are not far from the correct answer. Last but not least, the base mark. Take the Jingdezhen for example, each piece had to undergo a seventy-two-step process, from mining through firing to packing. The division of labour was so fine that during Ming and Qing even base-mark writing was a profession in itself and was a life-long job for the workers. As a result, base-marks of a certain period normally came from the same hands. Imitators could only copy the type of writing but usually failed to master the style. This is what gives them away.

Q. Could you please give us some helpful hints in determining authenticity?

A. Well, the hints are the four 'mores': see more, compare more, remember more and ask more. Seeing more is not confined to the originals, but also replicas produced in the past dynasties and even fakes of recent times. In late Ming and Qing, people imitated out of a love for antiques, but during the Republican days, people imitated for financial gains. Once we have seen more, we can distinguish the authentic from the fakes. Take Chenghua ware for example, once we have seen both the authentic Chenghua and Ming, Qing and Republican copies, we may be able to tell the differences. Of course, to help us do our job well, we have to jot down notes every time and be sure to get the answers to all our queries.

Seminars · Exhibitions

- * The School of Education of the University and the Education Department of the Government jointly organized a seminar on 'Extracurricular Activities' at the Grantham Institute of Education on 30th and 31st March. Eight papers were presented at the Seminar. Professor C.Y. To, Director of the School, gave the keynote address entitled 'The Educational Functions and Principles of Extracurricular Activities'.
- * Professor Jin Qi-hua of Nanjing Teachers' Training College conducted a seminar on 'The Origin of Tu Fu's Poems' on 19th April under the sponsorship of the Institute of Chinese Studies.
- * The Department of Fine Arts presented a lecture on 'Jade of the Han Dynasty' on 22nd April. The speaker was Mr. Yang Bo-da, Associate Director of Palace Museum, Beijing.
- * Professor Zhao Li-hai of the Law Department, Beijing University, gave a public lecture on 'Chinese Attitude towards U.N. Charter Revision' on 22nd April at the invitation of the Department of Government and Public Administration.
- * The Department of Extramural Studies presented a series of three seminars on 'The Open University of the United Kingdom' on 23rd, 30th April and 7th May. Titles of the seminars were 'Course Design and Production', 'Course Transmission and Accreditation' and 'Organization and Government'. The speaker was Professor D.F. Swift, Principal of the Open College, University of East Asia, Macao, and Professor of Sociology of Education, Open University, the United Kingdom.
- * The Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management held a seminar on 'Computer-Based Learning in Manufacturing Management' on 10th May. The speaker was Dr. J. Driscoll, Lecturer in Industrial Studies of the University of Liverpool.
- * Mr. Qin Mu, Associate President of Guangdong Sub-union of the Union of Chinese Writers, China, was invited by the Department of Chinese to give a lecture on 'The Accumulation and Use of Knowledge' on 19th May. Mr. Qin also gave a lecture on 'A Study on the Art of Writing Styles in Literature' on 21st
- May under the co-sponsorship of the Department and the Chinese Language Society of Hong Kong.
- Mr. Qin arrived in Hong Kong on 10th May for a month's visit to the Department.
- * Professor Zhou Duan-ci of the Department of Chemistry, Jinan University, Guangzhou, spoke at a graduate seminar on 'Potentiometric Stripping Analysis' on 27th May at the invitation of the Department of Chemistry.
- * Dr. Lee Yun-cheong, Senior Medical Officer of the Geriatric Unit, Princess Margaret Hospital, spoke on 'Common Health Problems and Services in Geriatrics' at a seminar held by the University Health Service on 8th June.
- * Dr. John Weinman of the Department of Medical Psychology, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, conducted a seminar on 'The Experimental Analysis of Intelligence' on 20th June. The seminar was organized by the Department of Physiology.
- * * *
- * The University Library and the United States Information Service jointly sponsored a book exhibition of 'Studies of the United States' from 14th to 18th April. Books exhibited included over one hundred and fifty titles from thirty-eight American university presses.
- * The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1983 as World Communications Year. To mark the occasion, the University Library held a book exhibition on tele-communications from 12th to 20th May. More than a hundred and fifty books and journals were on display.
- * The 1983 Fine Arts Degree Examination Exhibition organized by the Department of Fine Arts was mounted from 21st May to 2nd June at the Art Gallery. The exhibits included sculptures, oil paintings, printings, Chinese paintings and calligraphy.
- * The annual exhibition of the Department of Fine Arts, sponsored by the Urban Council, was held from 23rd to 25th June at the City Hall. On display were traditional Chinese paintings, modern ink paintings, oil paintings, watercolours, prints, calligraphy and sculptures created by teachers and students of the Department. A number of prizes were awarded to students who have produced outstanding works.

Corrigendum

'Concerts by the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra on 4th February and by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra on 23rd February' reported in the last issue were presentations of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

As the Old-timer Retires

A graduate of Lingnan University of Guangzhou, Mr. K.C. Young joined the University as an Administrative Assistant in 1965. After eighteen years of faithful service, he has impressed most colleagues as a busy bee. The development of the two-men Business Section into a full-fledged unit is the result of his hard work.

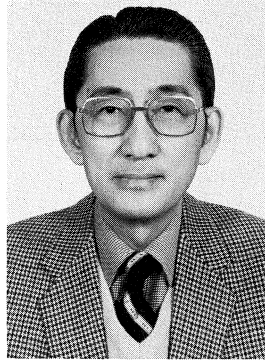
Mr. Young, now Senior Assistant Bursar, is a Jack of all trades but not a master of none. One has only to see his job description when he first came here. Besides assisting in keeping accounts and attending to the business and general affairs of the University, he was also responsible for security, fire-prevention, transportation, telephone installation and even supervision of office decoration works, etc. That was, of course, before the Buildings Office, the Security Unit and Transportation Unit were established. It is not until recent years that he can narrow his scope to the following: mailing service, printing and supply of stationery, purchase of equipment and furniture, booking of air-tickets, and insurance. The planning and setting up of the Benjamin Franklin Centre Staff and Student Canteens, Barber Shop, University Bookstore and supermarket, now under the supervision of respective committees, also owes much to him. No wonder he can say with considerable complacency, 'I am proud to see that the University has truly become a self-sufficient University town'.

Mr. Young is retiring this September. Knowing that this humorous old-timer has not only toiled and moiled for the whole University community, but also witnessed the stunning growth and development of the University, the Editor has requested him to recount some of his interesting experience.

Growing with the University

'How time flies. Eighteen years passed in just a twinkling. The development of the University in these years has been amazing.

'When I first came here, there were only some twenty or thirty staff, and each had to take up a wide range of duties. Tea-time then was often made use of for discussing problems we encountered in our work. I can never forget my first tea-break: empty-handed I went, but returned with a pile of documents measuring more than half a metre. They included documents about the medical scheme, together with the consultation records of all students, staff and their dependents, the University's accounts books, the Personnel Section's correspondence on air-tickets and hotel-bookings, bills of furniture and sundry items



purchased; all requiring prompt attention. Well, to put it simply, I was to manage all these general affairs (even including construction projects). It is fortunate that division of labour comes as the University expands and develops. Now not only do we have an independent Buildings Office with a total work force exceeding 110, we also have a Security Unit with over 60 guards and fire-fighters. As for the Business Section of the Bursary, its staff has grown from the original two to the present fifteen. And a van has also been purchased to facilitate internal and outgoing mailing service. So you can gather from this how rapid the University has really been developing.'

Anecdotes

'The University has got its own fire-engine. To many this is no news. But I bet few know that it needs no licence. Well, why? It all dated back to 1971 when Sir David Trench, Governor of Hong Kong then, came here to officiate at the opening ceremony of the Benjamin Franklin Centre. Just a few days before the ceremony, a fire broke out at the University Administration Building construction site; and the fire-engine did not arrive until thirty minutes after the alarm was sounded. On seeing the burnt air-conditioner spare parts lying waste at the construction site, Sir David made an exception by granting the University to have its own fire-engine and no licence is needed for it. Having purchased the fire-engine and adding to it guards who have been trained in fire-fighting techniques, the University can now save more than forty-thousand dollars a year as the insurance company grants a deduction of 0.75 percent from our annual fire insurance premium.

'Talking about fire insurance, there is yet another anecdote which is known to few. Some years ago, an auditor asked me why on earth should the swimming pool be insured against fire. Rightly so he asked. The swimming pool is situated at mid-levels and landslides and typhoons may cause damage to it. So my original plan was to insure it against landslide. But the insurance company would only accept landslide and typhoon insurance as an additional insurance to fire insurance. That is why our swimming pool is now insured against fire!'

Gifts and Donations

As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's development, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support the University's research projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, and have presented the University with equipment and antiques. The University received the following gifts and donations in the first half of 1983.

Equipment

- (1) From The Croucher Foundation a grant of HK\$1,250,000 for the purchase of the Bruker WM 250 superconducting n.m.r. spectrometer and associated equipment to be installed in the Department of Chemistry.
- (2) From the Shun Hing Group a set of ultrasound imaging system National GM2440A for research and teaching purposes in the Faculty of Medicine.

Research Projects

- (3) From The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club a grant of HK\$440,000 in support of a research project on amino acid transport variation in equine red blood cells to be carried out by Dr. James D. Young of the Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine.
- (4) From the UNESCO via Microbiological Resource Centre (Bangkok MIRCEN) a research grant of US\$1,300 for the project on edible mushrooms by applying new biotechnology to be undertaken by Professor S.T. Chang, Department of Biology.

Fellowships & Scholarships

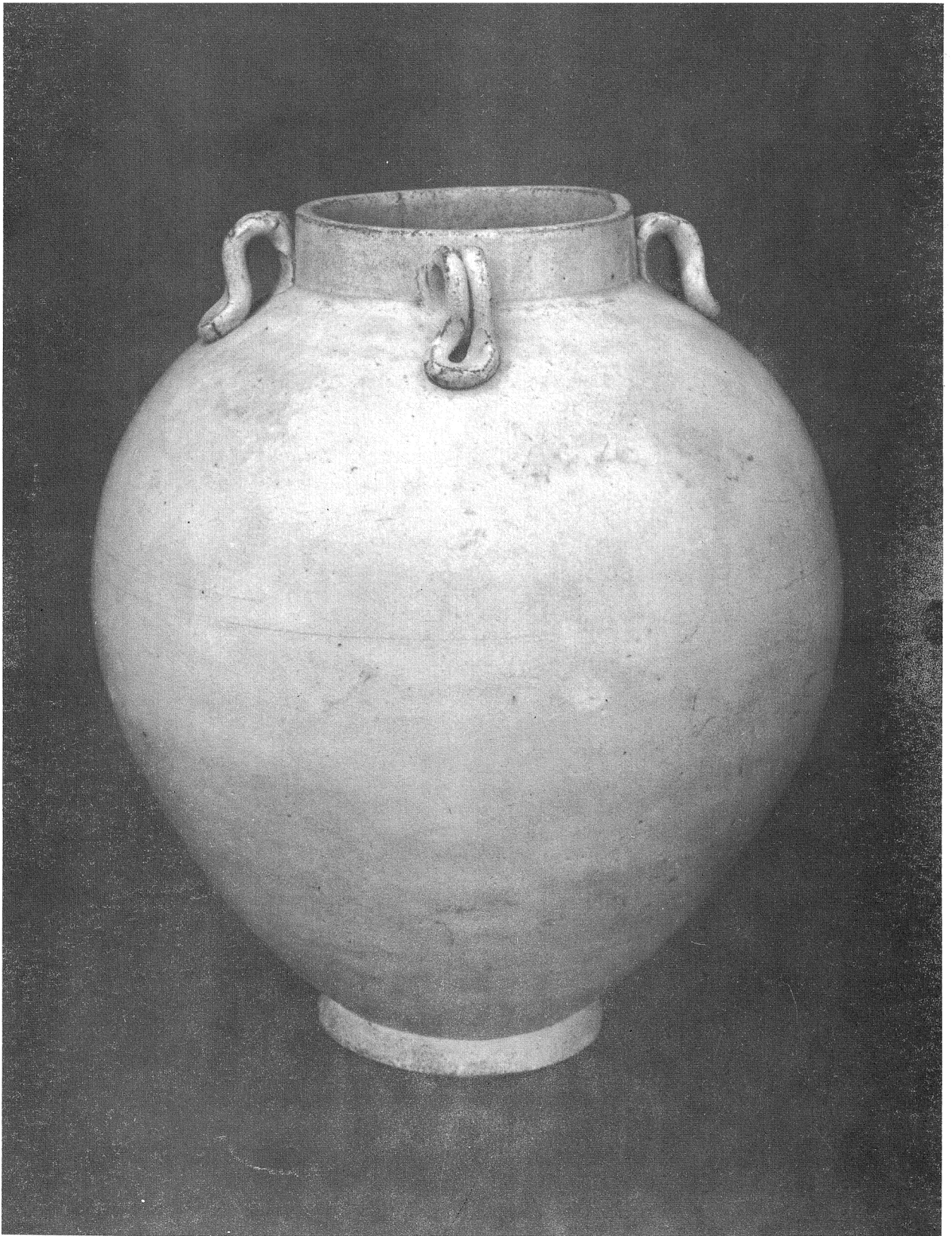
- (5) From Mr. Ca-fee Hu, Managing Director of Patt Manfield & Co. Ltd. a donation of 100,000 shares of Winsor Industrial Corporation Ltd. (at a cost of HK\$345,892) to Chung Chi College for the setting up of the 'C.F. Hu Education Endowment Fund'.
- (6) From the estate of the late 宋迹先生(修性和尚) a donation of HK\$60,000 as scholarship fund for students of the Faculty of Medicine.
- (7) From the Hang Seng Bank Ltd. a donation of HK\$10,000 to the French Studies Section to help students attend a language summer course in France in 1983.
- (8) From Dr. S.S. Lee a donation of HK\$3,000 for the 1982-83 Lee Sheung Sun Academic Awards for the Postgraduate Hall Complex.

Miscellaneous

- (9) From the Rockefeller Brothers Fund a grant of US\$12,640 in support of the International Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture held at the University in March 1983.
- (10) From the UNESCO via Microbiological Resource Centre (Bangkok MIRCEN) a grant of US\$200 for the purchase of culture media or chemicals for the Research Laboratory on Food Protein Production of the University.

Antiques

- (11) From Mr. Jenmou H.C. Hu fifty-eight pieces of ancient pottery to the Art Gallery.



Jar with four loop-handles in white glaze, Northern type; Tang, 7th century; Gift of Mr. Jenmou H.C. Hu. (Gifts & Donations)