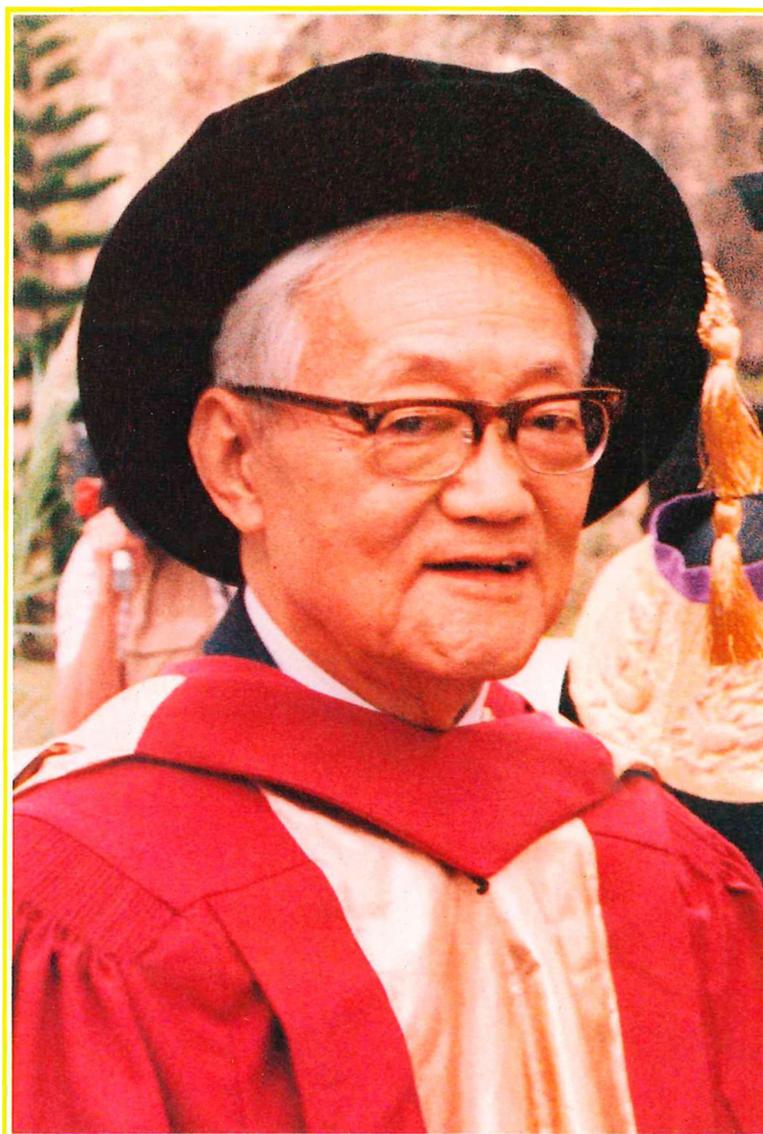


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Chinese University Bulletin

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Cover: *Dr. Ba Jin (photo by Mr. Tsang Hin Sing)*

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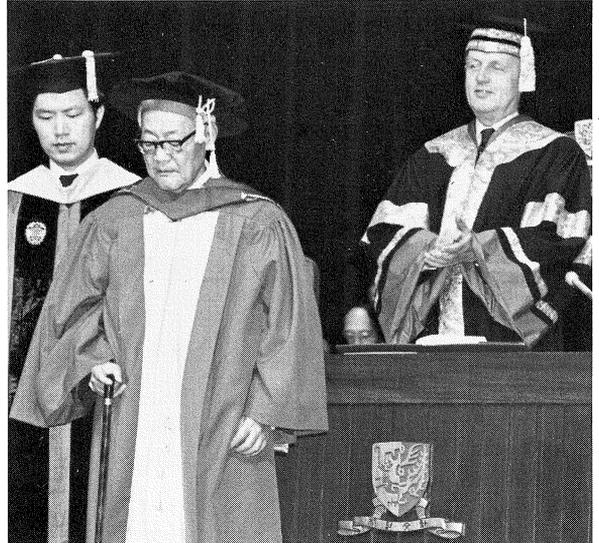
Twenty-Seventh Congregation — Conferment of Honorary Degrees and Higher Degrees



A man of letters, a scholar, a leader in the community, a justice and a successful businessman were the honorary graduates of the University this year. Over a thousand guests witnessed the conferment of the degrees to the eminent five on 18th October at the Twenty-seventh Congregation, at which His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde presided. Mr. Li Fei-kan (Ba Jin) from Mainland China and Professor William Watson from the United Kingdom were awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*, the Hon. Lydia Dunn and the Hon. Mr. Justice T.L. Yang the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, and Mr. Li Dak-sum the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. Their citations were written by the Public Orator, Dr. F.C. Chen. Dr. the Hon. T.L. Yang addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

This Congregation, held at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, was also for the conferment of higher degrees. Altogether, 168 Doctor's and Master's degrees were conferred on the graduates: four Doctors of Philosophy, sixty Masters of Philosophy, one Master of Arts, thirteen Masters of Arts (Education), one Master of Divinity, seven Masters of Social Work, and seventy-three Masters of Business Administration. The four Doctors of Philosophy were: Mr. Fung Yiu-ming and Mr. Lau Kin-ming (both of the Chinese Studies Division), Mr. Chan Chok-ki (Electronics), and Mr. Wong Sai-peng (Physics).

Citations



Mr. Li Fei-kan (Ba Jin)

Exactly eight decades ago, a strong-headed and unusual child was born to an old official's family in Chengdu in Western China. Growing up in the midst of loving parents and siblings, decadent clansmen, old traditional culture and radical new thoughts, he developed into a fighter against oppression and injustice, with a strong, independent character. He left his disintegrating family at nineteen for studies in Shanghai, and responding to the beckoning of the home of revolution, went abroad to France four years later. By the side of the Pantheon, in the tolls of the Notre Dame and in a squalid apartment in the Latin quarters, he became immersed in the spirit of great writers such as Rousseau, Hugo, Tolstoy and Gorky. Agony, solitude and passion began to rush off his pen, and a life-long career of writing has thus taken root in him.

After returning to Shanghai, he, day and night, in an empty room, 'forgot himself and forgot all that surrounded him', only feeling 'the turbulent stream of life rushing forward', compelling him to write non-stop of the many only too familiar people and events swirling in his head, and to let out the maddening love and hatred, joy and agony pent up inside him. Just like that, within the short span of four to five years, this young man who was not quite thirty

published no less than ten novels and novelettes, which enthralled the new generation of intelligentsia and put the contemporary literary circle in a stir. Among these works were *Destruction* and *New Life* which were searches for the road to revolution, *Autumn in Spring* which was an accusation against pre-arranged marriage, and *Fog, Rain* and *Lightning* in the Trilogy of Love, but the best known and most powerful was his autobiographical novel *Family*, which was an attack on the traditional social system. The young man was no other than Ba Jin, a dominant figure on the modern Chinese literary scene and for sixty years the most conscientious author who never gave up on his writing.

The guns of January 28 at Gate North shattered the calm of everyday life, and also brought political pressure. From then on, Ba Jin travelled frequently to Beijing, Tienjin, Guangzhou and Hong Kong, and for the time being he had to channel his energy to short pieces and translation. After full-scale war with Japan broke out on July 7, 1937, he resumed work on novels, completing the last two of the Turbulent Stream Trilogy, *Spring* and *Autumn*, and then made his way to the rear area in the South West, where he wrote the War Trilogy *Fire*. War and travels broadened his view and deepened his thoughts, and he completed three more novels around the time when victory finally came: *Leisure Garden*, *Ward Number Four*

and *Cold Nights*, all of which were written under difficult circumstances, in tea houses in Guiyang, under faint candle-light in a wayward inn in Beibei, using Chinese ink ground on tea cup covers and writing on rough reed paper. All in all Ba Jin produced within two decades no less than twenty novels and novelettes, more than ten volumes of short stories, travels and essays, more than twenty volumes of translated Russian and other foreign works, particularly the novels of Turgenev, which totalled up to more than four million words. Indeed a golden harvest has come of his long toil.

Ba Jin's novels were not only immensely popular but also had an impact on students and the intelligentsia matched by few others. This was not only because of a very direct and highly emotional style of writing, but also because he was writing on the most urgent concern of his readers: their bewildered and anxious search for a way out of crumbling traditional institutions, and their angry protest against a disintegrating social system, the injustice of which was becoming increasingly obvious. Thus his work sprang directly from a search for the meaning of life, and he was striving to be true to his subjects, not just to be artistic. However, there could really be no division between truth and beauty in the final analysis, and perchance that is where the moving power of *Family*, *Leisure Garden* and *Gold Nights* really lies.

Apart from writing, Ba Jin has also made important contributions towards the modern Chinese literary movement through his publication activities. Together with friends he founded the Culture and Life Publishing House in 1934 and served as its chief editor, in which position he saw to press a large number of Western literary works in translation, and discovered and helped along a great many young writers, some of them like Cao Yu, He Qifang and Xiao Qian have long since become renowned in their own right. He also helped to establish the Ping Ming Publishing House in 1949 and was active in its work until the mid-fifties.

After the inauguration of New China in 1949, distinction and honour came to Ba Jin: he was elected first a Member and then a Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, a Vice-Chairman of the Association of Chinese Writers and also a Delegate to the First, the Second and the Third

National People's Congresses; he had also been on foreign visits many times as the head of Chinese delegations of writers. In 1957 together with his good friend Jin Yi he founded and edited the bimonthly *Harvest*, which soon became the major literary magazine of China. He did not let his pen rest either, and published many volumes of short stories, essays and translated works. Yet it was not easy to turn around 'the pen that was used to writing of darkness and agony, to write instead of new people and their deeds, and to sing of the victory and joy of the common people'. He did make visits to mines, villages and the troops, in order to gain first-hand experience with workers, peasants and soldiers. But his many capacities and activities made life too busy, and he never felt he had enough time for gaining the intimate experience and insight necessary for dealing with these subjects which were new to him. Thus the pace of his output unavoidably slackened.

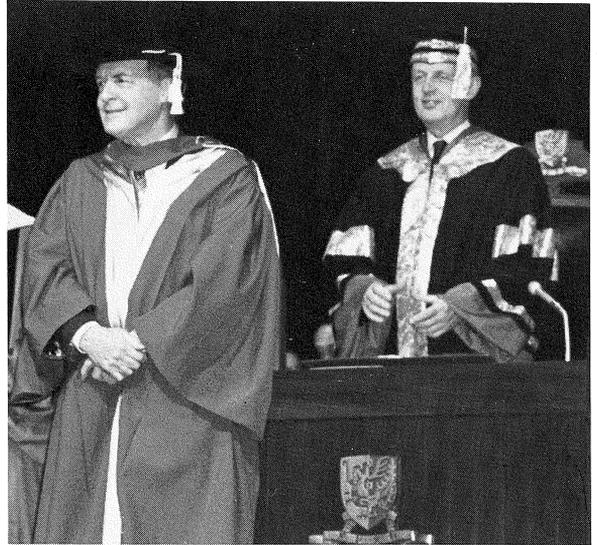
Besides, to move forward, China had yet to go down a winding path. The Cultural Revolution brought unprecedented catastrophe to the people of China, and an author of Ba Jin's renown naturally would not be spared the brunt of its impact. He was repeatedly 'struggled against', was forced to castigate himself, and to denigrate every single one of his own works and even his own person, was packed off to the ranks of 'demons and monsters', imprisoned in 'cowsheds', sent down to cadre schools, all that time witnessing the struggling on and falling down by the way side of his friends and relatives, even the one closest to him. But Ba Jin had strength and determination, and he endured those ten seemingly endless years in silence and disgrace without falling down.

He did not merely live on, but actually rebuilt confidence and regained courage through reflection and soul-searching. Soon after the end of the Cultural Revolution, he already had his pen in hand and openly discussed the outrages of those ten years by examining his own record with a critical, unsparing eye and relentlessly analysing what led to the catastrophe. In unmistakable terms he called for courage and determination from everyone to speak the simple truth, to squarely face past wounds and mistakes, and to fight for justice and one's rights. Starting with 1979, his *Random Thoughts* is being serialized in the newspaper, and by now has also appeared in four

published volumes; his *Reminiscences of My Works* was published in 1981; he is now also able to push forward in earnest the task of translating Herzen's *My Past and Thoughts* written during the reign of Nicholas I, which he first secretly began in the attic of his house back in 1973. These are words of tear and blood straight from his heart, and they are indeed the cry of the conscience of China which had just taken such a painful lesson. 'Audacity, more audacity and always audacity!', so cried the French revolutionary Danton, and these words deeply moved Ba Jin when he was in his twenties. He is now already eighty, but looking back upon the long, hard journey he has made, can one find any better words to sum it up?

Ba Jin has now stood up again. He is the Chairman of the Association of Chinese Writers, a Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Honorary Chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of Shanghai, a Delegate to the Fifth People's Congress and also a Vice-Chairman of the Fifth People's Political Consultative Conference. Publication of the Bimonthly *Harvest* which he founded was resumed in 1979. His works especially *Family* and *Cold Nights* have been translated into many foreign languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian. He was awarded the Dante International Award by the Dante Alighieri Society of Italy in 1982, and also the Commandeur of Legion d'honneur by President Mitterrand of France in person in 1983. These are but a measure of the honour and respect with which he and his works are now being held in China and abroad. Ba Jin had visited Hong Kong many times during the thirties, and has also stopped over here since the War, so he is no stranger in this port city of the south. It is indeed a great honour for The Chinese University of Hong Kong that he can be present here with us today at this Congregation, and surely the people of Hong Kong do also feel heartened and honoured to have his presence amongst them.

Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of Ba Jin's immense contribution to the modern literary movement of China throughout the past sixty years, in recognition of his moral courage and life-long search for truth, and in recognition of his powerful call upon the Chinese people for improving themselves and keeping up with this rapidly changing age, may I request Your Excellency to confer upon Mr. Ba Jin the Degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*.



Professor William Watson, CBE

Ever since the accidental discovery of the famous Rosetta stone around the turn of the 18th century by a Napoleonic expeditionary force to Egypt, it seemed to have become a time-honoured tradition for archaeologists or would-be archaeologists to march alongside troops, especially in the Near and Middle East. It could not therefore have been entirely accidental that the young Intelligence Officer William Watson should, after six years' of service in places like Egypt and India, find the lure of antiquity irresistible. As a matter of fact, the life-long scholarly pursuit set off by this potent experience went further afield beyond the Middle East to faraway China and Japan, whence the riches of the art of these two ancient civilizations were brought much closer to the Western world.

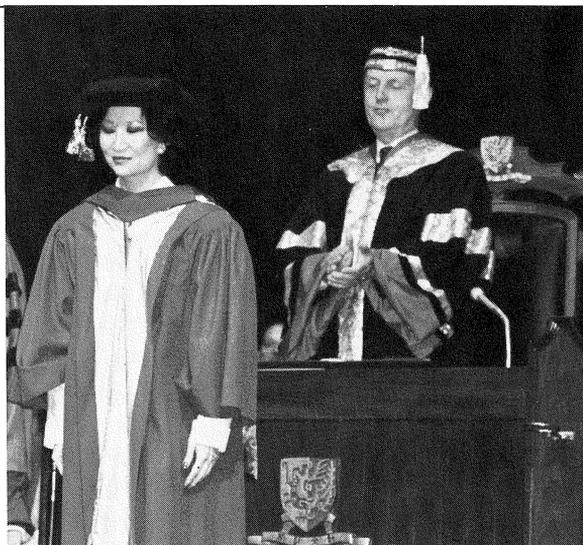
Born in 1917 during the First World War, the young William Watson read Modern and Medieval Languages in Gonville and Caius at Cambridge, and upon graduation found himself on the eve of another devastating general war, which was to involve him in military service of the most unusual kind. When peace returned he decided cipher and secret rendezvous were no country for him, and traded them for a more placid existence at that hallowed institution, the British Museum, where as Assistant Keeper for the next two decades he became engaged in deciphering a totally different sort of secret for the benefit of the general public. First with the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and then the Department of Oriental Antiquities, he was during this period mainly interested in Japanese sculptures and Shang and Zhou bronzes of ancient China, on which a number of studies were subsequently published, incorporating

much of the new materials just then coming to light and making use of special exhibitions being held in London.

In 1966 he moved a few blocks up Gower Street over to Gordon Square, to take up the Chair of Chinese Art and Archaeology at the School of African and Oriental Studies of London University. He was also invited to head the Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, which holds a most magnificent collection of Chinese porcelain, mainly of the Sung period and onwards, that would have been the envy of any curator outside China itself. Naturally his attention and energy increasingly turned towards this particular Oriental art form, and as a result the fame of the Foundation as a centre for Oriental ceramic studies had been steadily on the rise throughout his tenure. He was also active in arranging exhibitions, an outstanding example being the dazzling 1973/74 London presentation of major new archaeological finds of China, for which he wrote the masterly introduction. *The Genius of China*. At the same time a steady harvest of scholarly publications was kept up, eventually totalling some ten books and numerous articles on a wide spectrum of Chinese art, including the *Cultural Frontiers in Ancient East Asia* published in 1971 and the *Tang and Liao Ceramics* published this year. Thus when Professor Watson retired from his Chair and the Percival David Foundation last year, it must have been with considerable pride and satisfaction that he looked back on those thirty-six years of solid scholarly achievement, and presumably would not have totally regretted the six years' stint with Intelligence which might have led up to it.

Over the years, it would but be natural that a stream of honours and distinctions should have been attracted to a renowned scholar like Professor Watson. He was awarded the Sir Percy Sykes Memorial Medal in 1973, the Commander of the Order of British Empire in 1982, has been elected Fellow of the British Academy, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, has been made a Trustee of the British Museum since 1980 and was the President of the Oriental Ceramic Society from 1981 to 1984.

Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the study and exposition of Oriental art, may I request Your Excellency to confer on Professor William Watson the Degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*.



The Honorable Lydia Dunn, CBE, JP

Were the economy of Hong Kong a ship sailing forth in international trade wind, then Miss Lydia Dunn would undoubtedly have been the skysail atop the mainmast, where it can catch wind most easily and efficiently. Whether in a breeze or a gale, whether on a run or close-hauled, we can always look up to find it correctly trimmed and well filled, making the ship fly towards the distant horizon.

To rise to the top would not have been easy, but judging from the feat of Miss Dunn, it does not seem too difficult either. Born and brought up in Hong Kong, she went through St. Pauls' Convent School and then the University of California at Berkeley, where she obtained a BS in business administration. After returning to Hong Kong, she joined Swire & MacLaine Limited as an administrative trainee, rose in ten years to export manager and then director, and within another ten was made Senior Director of the Swire Group as well as Chairman of several subsidiary companies, thus joining the inner circle of one of the oldest and biggest hongongs of Hong Kong. It would be naive to imagine luck or chance counts much in the fiercely competitive trading world, where only true talent and hard work can make one rise, the success of Miss Dunn probably being no exception. However, her immense strength which must be the envy of many of the presumably stronger sex makes the move up the ladder seem so effortless, that one cannot but be held in admiration and amazement.

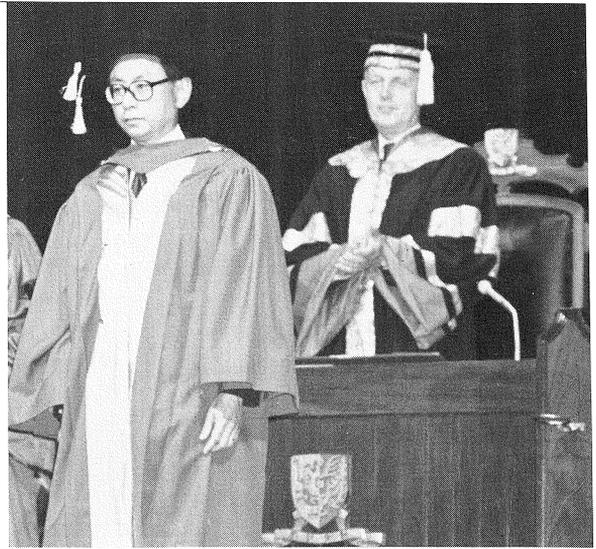
In Hong Kong, recognized talents are always relentlessly sought after. Thus, during the past several years, she has been appointed director by several major corporations, such as The Hongkong

and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mass Transit Railway Corporation, and the Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation, and has also been appointed to the Legislative Council and the Executive Council as well as numerous other consultative and public bodies, either as member or chairman. Surely it would have taken the most resolute and resilient workaholic merely to survive the kind of schedule entailed by such heavy commitments, not to mention savouring it and thriving on it like Miss Dunn.

The most important contribution made by Miss Dunn towards the economy of Hong Kong is probably through her work with the textile and garment development, especially her efforts for liberalizing international textile trade. Following the footsteps of several noted community leaders, she was appointed the Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council in 1983, to look after the promotion of export trade, which is the lifeline of Hong Kong. In that position she will now surely find a worthy challenge in keeping up the momentum of the Hong Kong economy while it is about to tack onto a different course in shifting winds. Apart from trade, land is another important factor in the economy of Hong Kong to which Miss Dunn has made considerable contribution, mainly as chairman during the 1980-83 period on several public committees responsible for land policy and its implementation. She was made a Justice of the Peace in 1976, an Officer of the Order of British Empire in 1978, and then a Commander of the Order of British Empire in 1983.

Also concerned with the promotion of higher education, Miss Dunn was invited by this University to join the University Council in 1978, served as Chairman of the Appointments Board from 1979 to 1982, and became the University Treasurer as well as the Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1982. She is presently also the Chairman of the dental teaching hospital of Hong Kong University.

Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of her public service, especially her efforts towards trade and economic development, and in recognition of her contribution towards the higher education of Hong Kong, may I request Your Excellency to confer upon Miss Lydia Dunn the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.



The Honorable Mr. Justice T.L. Yang

The two pillars of traditional Chinese political philosophy were Confucianism, which emphasized the importance of rites and education, and Legalism, which saw law and punishment as having more direct and definitive effects. In practice, the statesman made use of both approaches to obtain a judicious mixture which would, ideally, elicit the best from both of them. While such a compromise avoided the pitfalls of the extremes, the two Schools in effect counteracted each other, thereby stultifying the free individual development of both. And this is still a problem with Chinese politics today. On the other hand, law and education are in the West conceptually associated with two separate and distinct ideals, namely justice and knowledge. Just as 'render to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and to God what belongs to God', so it was considered natural that legal and educational institutions should each develop in its own separate way without interfering with each other — so separate that, as a matter of fact, they often become divided from each other. This is indeed a fundamental difference between the thinking of China and that of the West. Nevertheless, Mr. T.L. Yang does, in more than one sense cross that line: a prominent figure on the bench while at the same time the key person responsible for bringing together the Government and universities, he nevertheless does not suffer from a conflict of roles or from the multifarious demands made on him. This surely speaks for the calibre of his learning which enables him to move from one culture to another with ease. It must only be a metropolis like Hong Kong which can produce Mr. Yang's breed, and it must be persons of Mr.

Yang's versatility and learning who can bridge the gulf separating the East from the West.

Originally from Zhongshan County of Guangdong Province, Mr. Yang grew up in a Westernized family in Shanghai. Having studied law in Suzhou University, Hong Kong University and also University College, London, he earned his Bachelor of Law from London University, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1953. Returning to Hong Kong in 1956, he joined the Judiciary and made steady progress in a distinguished legal career in which his talents have been well recognized: having served as Magistrate, Senior Magistrate and then District Court Judge, he was made a high Court Judge in 1975 and then a Justice of Appeal in 1980, when he barely turned fifty, that is, at the age when one begins to realize one's own destiny.

Apart from work on the bench, Mr. Yang has chaired a number of commissions of public inquiry, investigating highly publicized and controversial cases like the 1972 rainstorm disasters, the 1976 Leung Wing Sang case and the 1980 MacLennan case, admirably acquitting himself in these tasks with coolness and aplomb, despite the heat and heavy pressure which must have come to bear on him. Outside of the forbidding judicial chamber, Mr. Yang is a concerned community leader and has devoted considerable effort to various community work such as assistance to discharged prisoners, the prevention of child abuse, and the Rotary and Boy Scouts movements, etc.

But his major service to the community has undoubtedly been made in the area of education. He has been active in the governing bodies of institutions of higher learning ever since 1970, having served on the Board of Governors of Baptist College, on the Board of Trustees of Chung Chi College of this University, first as a member and then as Vice-Chairman, and on the Council of this University. He has also served on the Court of Hong Kong University since 1979. In view of this experience and of the high esteem in which he is being held, he was invited by Government to serve on the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, first as a member in 1978 and then as its Chairman in 1981. The past several years have seen many changes for higher education in

Hong Kong: it has undergone two comprehensive reviews and then entered a period of rapid expansion, as evident from the establishment of the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, the institution of degree courses at Hong Kong Polytechnic, the change in status of Baptist College into a subvented organization, the establishment of the Dental School at Hong Kong University and of the Medical Faculty as well as the Part-time Undergraduate Degree Programmes at this University, and also the hard-won recognition of the importance of academic research, for which the support level is being increased. It would be hard to imagine all these developments without seeing the moving spirit of Mr. Yang in them, and he surely should be remembered when present efforts to expand, diversify and modernize higher education of Hong Kong finally come to fruition some time in future.

In recognition of his distinguished service to the community, especially to higher education, Mr. Chancellor, may I request Your Excellency to confer upon Mr. T.L. Yang the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Mr. Li Dak-sum, JP

As an essentially agricultural country, China has not always been able to recognize the important and beneficial role of trade and commerce. However, judging from the examples of legendary tycoons like Zi-Gong or Tao-Zhu, it certainly does not appear that China was lacking in entrepreneurial talents who could start from scratch amass fabulous fortunes. Following sages' teachings and out of love for one's native land, the wealthy man usually turned to philanthropy, sponsoring schools, water works, almshouses and other worthy community projects, much in the same spirit as the present day Community Chest, that is, to return what is taken from society to where it comes from. And that is precisely the spirit which moves Mr. Li Dak-sum.

Born in Ningbo of Zhejiang, the cradle of Chinese business magnates, Mr. Li came to Hong Kong shortly after he graduated in accountancy from



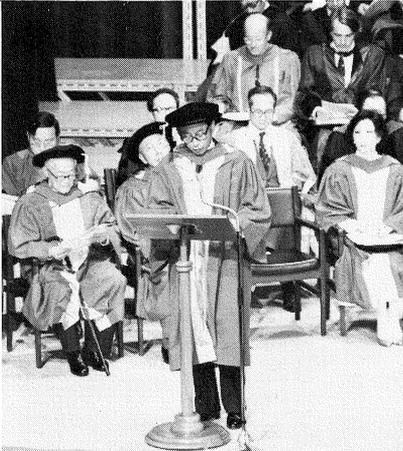
Fudan University in Chongqing. Starting with a dealership in electrical appliances, he soon built it by hard work and good judgment into a burgeoning business spreading all over Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, eventually turning it into a multinational corporation. Mr. Li is presently the Board Chairman or Managing Director of Roxy Electric Co. Ltd., Hong Kong and

its many associated and subsidiary enterprises in Singapore and Malaysia, and also a director of the Union Bank of Hong Kong Ltd. Apart from membership on Government committees, his public service includes Council membership of Caritas, Hong Kong, and Principal Directorship of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals in 1969-70, to which he then served as Adviser in 1970-71. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1977.

Invited to serve on the Board of Trustees of New Asia College of the University in 1976, Mr. Li has since donated a number of scholarships to the Business Administration Faculty, and in 1980 generously donated to the University the Li Dak-Sum Building, which now houses part of the Faculty. In recognition of his contribution to Hong Kong business and to business administration education at this University, Mr. Chancellor, may I request Your Excellency to confer on Mr. Li Dak-sum the Degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



(From left) Dr. Q.W. Lee, Dr. T.L. Yang, Dr. Lydia Dunn, Dr. Li Fei-kan (Ba Jin), Sir Edward Youde, Dr. Li Dak-sum, Dr. William Watson and Dr. Ma Lin



Address by Dr. T.L. Yang

Your Excellency the Chancellor, Dr. Lee the Chairman of Council, Dr. Ma the Vice-Chancellor, members of the University Council, members of Staff, all graduating students, ladies and gentlemen:

I feel myself extremely fortunate to have been selected for the award of an honorary doctorate by The Chinese University of Hong Kong. On behalf of my fellow graduates and myself, we offer the University our sincere thanks and wish the University a bright future. We also take the opportunity to congratulate all the students who graduate today and wish you every success in all your undertakings.

The Future of the Judicial System – A Personal View

The judicial system is part of the legal system, which in turn forms part of the social system. Similarly the political system is also part of the social system. Thus both the legal and political systems are components of the social system, and these two are both inter-related and cannot be forcibly separated. Each society has its peculiar historical background and ethos, its own attitudes towards life and value judgment. For this reason every society must adopt a policy which is suitable to its own circumstances in order to demarcate and establish a boundary of rights and obligations, to distribute resources and wealth, to decide on a political system, to define the relations between its people, and to harmonize the interaction between the government and the people, and so on. From this we can see that the enactment and administration of the law greatly influence the movement of society.

Society is the mother of law. Society therefore comes into being before the law. The law is aimed at society. In other words, the people and corporate bodies within the society are objects of the law. It is society that determines the contents of its laws. On the other hand, the making and the administration of law also determines the progress and prosperity of society. It is in this way that law and society affect each other. A particular type of society requires a particular law; the harmony between the two must be finely balanced in order to achieve the result desired.

Law itself is neither live nor dynamic. It is the

judicial organ that breathes life and motion into our law. The aim of the law is to put into practice the spirit and desire of the law, so as to attain balance within the society. Through the courts the Judiciary explains and administers the law, solves disputes between the people and makes decisions on the conflicts between people and government. If the courts constantly let the people and the executive arm of government clearly understand the limits of their own rights and obligations so that all words and actions may be tested against the law, then the law will become something which is capable of life and movement, and it sets a standard of behaviour which everyone may rely on.

In 143 years and after numerous tests, the Hong Kong judicial system has established a strong and healthy foundation. It now has not only the confidence and support of our people, but also the praise of countries all over the world. The Judiciary has all along carried the heavy responsibility of protecting and continuing the present social system. The work of our Judiciary in the future will be heavy and full of challenges. We now know that both China and Great Britain have adopted a solemn policy for the fifty years after 1997: the social system will not change, our life style will not change, our economic system will not change, and there will be no substantial changes in our laws, save for any that contravenes the Basic Law. It follows that there will be no basic changes in our judicial system. On this premise we may make an optimistic forecast about the future

direction of the Judiciary.

Apart from the principle stated above, there are two other considerations. First, in terms of finance, human resources and commercial facilities, and in terms of our flexibility in currency dealings, etc., the present social system in Hong Kong affords a certain degree of benefit to China's long-term policy of four modernizations. Furthermore, over a long period of time, Hong Kong has built up its own unique tradition which contributes towards our prosperity and stability. It is a tradition which no one wishes to lightly demolish, nor is it appropriate to do so. It seems that with these two factors side by side, we may have a high degree of confidence in preserving the law and judicial system with which we are familiar.

As our legal system makes a decisive contribution to the present stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, we may, given the long period in which our present legal system will be preserved after 1997, adopted a positive attitude towards Hong Kong's future stability and prosperity, particularly the development of commerce and industry.

1. The Language of the Law

The sources of Hong Kong law come mainly from the statutes and Common Law. The statutes are to be found in twenty-six large volumes. The Common Law is to be seen among the decisions of English and Hong Kong courts going back to the mid-19th century, and these comprised a few hundred volumes all written in the English language, and the volumes are still growing. Owing to all sorts of limitations, it is difficult to translate the Common Law into Chinese. It is not impossible to translate the statutes into Chinese but the human and financial resources required will be enormous. It is a difficult task which requires the long-term cooperation between the people in Hong Kong and China. Even if the translation is completed, not all the problems have been solved. The biggest problem relates to the status of the Chinese and English versions. If both the English and Chinese versions are to enjoy equal status in law then if there are conflicts between the two versions, difficulties will immediately arise as to which version is the authoritative. If only the Chinese version is to be recognized as being authoritative then difficulties will arise when statute law couched in the Chinese language is used together with the Common Law couched in English. The most practical solution – and this is the solution both China and Great

Britain have agreed on – is that in addition to Chinese, English may also be used. Thus we may continue with the present practice of using English as a language of the law and the courts. At the same time, under the Official Languages Ordinance 1974, the use of Chinese may be encouraged for courts below the District Court (such as the Magistrates' Courts, the Juvenile Courts, the Labour Tribunal and the Small Claims Tribunal, etc.) As to District Courts and the superior courts, there is the need for frequent references to precedents in the many cases which involve difficult legal problems. The need for the continued use of English is obvious.

2. Appointment and Dismissal of Judges

Judges of all ranks must possess the necessary qualifications to practice law in a Commonwealth country or Hong Kong, and also a certain degree of practical experience. In Hong Kong the appointment of judges is first considered by the independent Judicial Services Commission, who submits their recommendations to the Governor. Whilst judges of the lower courts are dealt with locally, Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the Governor on the Queen's instructions given through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. As to the removal of a Supreme Court or a District Court Judge, the procedure is for the Governor to first appoint a tribunal of three judges to inquire into the case; if the judges recommend that the judge's removal be considered by the Privy Council in London, then the matter is referred to the Privy Council. The Queen will then act in accordance with the Privy Council's advice. Many former colonies, which are now independent countries within the British Commonwealth, have their Judicial Services Commissions. The right to appoint and remove Supreme Court Judges in those countries falls on the President of the country. As to dismissal of a Supreme Court Judge, the President will appoint three eminent judges from any Commonwealth countries to form a tribunal, whose recommendations will be submitted to him for decision.

The appointment of judges after 1997 will follow the present practice and be dealt with here in Hong Kong by an independent body similar to the Judicial Services Commission and the chief executive of Hong Kong. As to the procedure for dismissal: a judge may only be removed for inability to discharge the functions of his office or for misbehaviour, by

the chief executive acting in accordance with the recommendation of a tribunal appointed by the chief judge of the court of final appeal, consisting of not fewer than three local judges. Additionally, the appointment or removal of judges of the highest rank shall be made by the chief executive with the endorsement of the Hong Kong legislature and reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

I personally feel that (1) for a period of transition we should invite people coming from Common Law countries, mainly the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, to come here and assist our Judiciary. (2) The laws of those four countries and that of Hong Kong are largely similar, it will therefore be easy for lawyers from those countries to work in Hong Kong. (3) A team of visiting lawyers will supplement the shortage of competent lawyers in Hong Kong. It will not be beneficial to forcibly elevate local lawyers who are without the necessary qualities and experience. In particular, the Supreme Court requires Judges with great qualities and experience and it is only when we have slowly but surely succeeded in training up Hong Kong talents that we may preserve a reasonable standard. (4) The Common Law is a system that is lively and dynamic. There are new developments almost every year. By keeping in contact with the Common Law through foreign lawyers serving in Hong Kong we could avoid being out of touch and at the same time enrich our own law.

The urgent task at the moment is to attract suitable Hong Kong and expatriate people to serve within our Judiciary. The difficulties cannot be underestimated. But three factors are important:

- (i) The Judiciary must preserve its present independence.
- (ii) The judge's salary, pension, security of tenure, and career advancement must be guaranteed.
- (iii) The dignity of the Judiciary must be protected.

These we can perceive in the Draft Joint Declaration.

3. Precedents of Foreign Courts

At present, those that are most frequently cited are English decisions, next come Hong Kong decisions, though there are occasions when Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and American decisions are also referred to. There are many complicated rules

governing the weight to be given to such decisions and whether they are binding on our courts. These rules fall outside the ambit of this talk. The only decisions made outside Hong Kong which are legally binding on Hong Kong courts are the opinions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. All other decisions from countries outside Hong Kong enjoy persuasive authority and the degree of persuasiveness depends on the rank of those courts and of the Hong Kong courts making references to them. My personal view is that opinions of the Privy Council given before 1st July, 1997 should be made part of the Hong Kong law and will be binding on our courts. Privy Council's opinions made after that date will not have binding authority but will enjoy high persuasive authority just as those decisions made by the higher courts of other Common Law jurisdictions. In this way Hong Kong will retain its sovereignty within the Judiciary but at the same time enrich our law by reference to others.

4. The Final Court of Appeal

Civil and criminal cases of major importance dealt with by the Hong Kong Court of Appeal may, under certain circumstances, go on further appeal to the Privy Council in London. In these circumstances, the Privy Council is Hong Kong's Final Court of Appeal. In recent years, this type of appeal has averaged about twenty cases per year, two-thirds of which are rejected. From this, we may see that the standard of Hong Kong courts has reached a certain level. After 1997 the Final Court of Appeal will no longer be the Privy Council, in which case Hong Kong will have to establish its own Final Court of Appeal, comprising three to five judges. Possibly even at that time, there will still be a shortage of people in Hong Kong suitable for appointment to this high office. My suggestion is that of the three to five judges, two or three may be judges from Hong Kong's own Court of Appeal and the others may be eminent and senior judges coming from Common Law countries, such as the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand or Canada. It is only time and expense which keep down the number of appeals to the Privy Council at present. When the Final Court of Appeal is local, I should expect the number of appeals to increase very quickly – unless the number of appeals is controlled by a tough system of requiring leave to be given before an appeal may be lodged. It may well be that the Court will also have the task of interpreting the Basic Law and protecting basic rights. Depending on

the workload, I personally feel we might need to have a permanent corps of three to five judges. But if the number of appeals does not call for a permanent bench, then I would suggest that in any one year there be two or three temporary sessions each of a duration of two or three months. As for the judges for that Court, whether appointed locally or from overseas, there may be a panel of say ten to fifteen judges, serving on a rotating basis. The appointments of the Final Court of Appeal judges may be made by the chief executive on the recommendation of an independent body similar to the Judicial Services Commission.

There are different arguments respecting the exact timing of establishing such a court. I suggest that the following considerations may help us to make a decision: an earlier start will give us more experience, more time to strengthen the confidence of the court itself and of people in that court, and it will also establish its reputation at an earlier date. Moreover, it will give us sufficient time for arrangements to be made with other countries, and the help of England in this respect will also be of benefit.

5. The Future of Judicial Independence

A fair trial is impossible without an independent Judiciary. It is absolutely necessary that judicial work be carried out strictly in accordance with the law and be not influenced by outside factors in any way. The interference of the Judiciary might come from government or legislative agencies, or some powerful unofficial or semi-official individuals or bodies, pressure groups, public opinions or the news media. The law has made clear provisions to prevent any words or actions which might influence the administration of justice. On the basis that both China and Great Britain have agreed to make no basic changes to our legal system, there should be no doubt that the independence of Judiciary will be preserved.

The independence of Judiciary not only ensures impartial trials, it also has the effect of preventing abuses and excesses by the government so that the people may receive the protection of the law. The courts are independent, so their work does not come under the control of an executive department of government, nor could the legislature interfere. They simply work within the framework of the law and are not influenced by political considerations.

There are a number of factors which make the independence and impartiality of Judiciary possible, and they are:

- (i) A public trial which enables people to see for themselves that the courts are independent and impartial.
- (ii) The people recognize it as a tradition worth preserving.
- (iii) Freedoms of speech and the press act as a check upon judicial work.
- (iv) An independent and purely private legal profession uninfluenced by any side also acts as a check on the Judiciary.
- (v) The guarantee of judges' salary, pension, security of tenure and career advancement also helps the independence of Judiciary.
- (vi) The executive departments of Hong Kong Government fully realize the long-term benefit of an independent Judiciary and therefore restrain themselves from interfering with the work of a court.
- (vii) The people similarly respect this principle.
- (viii) The relevant government departments conscientiously execute the court's orders and adopt a cooperative attitude.

The Draft Sino-British Joint Declaration in its Annex I clearly indicates that the Judiciary will be independent after 1997. Firstly, the principle of separation of three powers, and our independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication, have also been taken into account. Secondly, it is clearly stipulated that the courts shall exercise judicial power independently and free from any interference.

This guarantee serves to strengthen our confidence in Hong Kong's future.

6. Conclusion

The foundation of the Judiciary is the people's confidence and support, and these are cultivated over a long period of time by the performance and personal character of the judicial officers. In this regard, judicial workers need always be vigilant and preserve the fine tradition of the Judiciary.

In this short address, I have briefly discussed the position of the judicial system in the fifty years after 1997. In the sixty-three years from now, and the period after that, the development and evolution of the judicial system depend on people in all walks of life in China as well as Hong Kong. It will be their effort and cooperation which will bring about harmony and balance within the society of the whole nation.

News in Brief

Standing Patent Committee

A Standing Patent Committee was established on 1st August, 1984 with the following terms of reference:

- (1) To recommend to the Administrative and Planning Committee (AAPC) and to review from time to time guidelines for the handling of existing and potential inventions by staff members of the University.
- (2) To ensure proper dissemination of University policy on patents to members of the University.
- (3) To help and advise staff on patents and to assist in the filing thereof and in related matters.
- (4) To supervise the administration (including financial administration) of all matters related to patents in accordance with the established guidelines.
- (5) To submit a report to AAPC upon termination of activities with regard to each invention or discovery brought to its attention, and such other reports as it deems necessary to AAPC from time to time.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Chairman:

Professor T.C. Chen (appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for a term of two years)

Members:

Professor S.W. Tam (appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for a term of two years)

Professor J.E. Gardiner (representing the Dean of Faculty of Medicine)

Professor Y.W. Lam (Dean of Faculty of Science)

Mr. D.A. Gilkes (Bursar)

Secretary:

Mr. Laubie Li (Secretary, Science Centre Management Committee)

Work-study Programme in Electronics Revised

The Senate has approved the revised Five-year Work-study Programme in Electronics, to be implemented as from 1985.

Under the revised programme, students after sitting their Part I Degree Examination will receive industrial training for a continuous period of fifteen months (from June to August of the following year). At the end of this period students will return to the University to complete their fifth year.

New Graduate Programmes

The Graduate School will launch the following programmes in 1985-86:

- (a) PhD Programme in Chemistry;
- (b) PhD Programme in Mathematics; and
- (c) MPhil and PhD Programmes in Clinical and Pathological Science.

New Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Electronics

Mr. M.G. Gale, Managing Director of Cable and Wireless Ltd., has been invited to serve as Chairman of the University's Advisory Committee on Electronics. He is to succeed Mr. F.L. Walker, Managing Director of the Hong Kong Telephone Co., who, after four years of service on the Committee, will resign at the end of the year upon his retirement from the Hong Kong Telephone Co.

New Members of the Appointments Board

The following have been invited to serve as ex-officio members of the Appointments Board:

Mr. Michael Leung, Director of Education, to serve from November 1984 to July 1986, succeeding the Hon. C.H. Haye, who took up his new office as Commissioner of the Hong Kong Government Office in London on 25th November.

Mr. Heung Shu Fai, Vice-President of Arral and Partners Ltd., who succeeded Mr. Lau Sai Yung as Chairman of the University's Federation of Alumni Associations.

Civil Service Career Exhibition 1984

The 1984 Civil Service Career Exhibition was held at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall on 1st and 2nd November. Twenty-four Government departments and units took part in the Exhibition, which was opened by the Hon. E.P. Ho, Secretary for Commerce, Mr. J.M. Rowlands, Secretary for the Civil Service and the Hon. W.C.L. Brown, Chairman of the University's Appointments Board on 1st November.

Professorial Inaugural Lecture

Professor Lin Tzong-biau, Professor of Economics, gave his Inaugural Lecture, 'Can Econometric Forecasting Models Survive the Challenges?', on 7th December.

First Conference of Hong Kong Educational Research Association

The founding ceremony and the first annual conference of The Hong Kong Educational Research Association, which is an independent academic body, were held at the University's Sir Run Run Shaw Hall

on 17th November. At the ceremony, Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee, Chairman of the Education Commission, inaugurated the Association, Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, gave a welcoming speech and Professor C.Y. To, Director of the School of Education of this University, made the presidential address.

The keynote speech for the Conference, 'An International Perspective for Education Research in Hong Kong', was delivered by Professor M.A. Brimer of the Department of Education, the University of Hong Kong. About twenty papers were presented at the full-day conference.

Colleges Celebrated Founders' Day

The three Colleges celebrated their Founders' Days in the months of September and October. New Asia College celebrated its 35th anniversary, the 2535th birthday of Confucius and Teacher's Day from 29th September to 1st October; Chung Chi College its 33rd anniversary on 26th October; and United College its 28th anniversary from 20th to 26th October. To mark the occasions, special assemblies were held, social and cultural activities were organized.

New Office-bearers of the Federation of Alumni Associations

The Federation of Alumni Associations of the University elected, at its meeting on 12th October, the new Executive Committee and Council of Representatives for 1984-85.

Executive Committee

Chairman:

Mr. Heung Shu Fai (New Asia)

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Ho Man Sum (United)

Hon. Secretary:

Miss Chan Wai Yee (New Asia)

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. Chan Chat Yin (Chung Chi)

Welfare & Recreation:

Mr. Wong Yuk Ying (United)

Public Relations:

Mr. Chan Yue Kai (MBA)

Academic:

Mr. Lee Wai Man (Sch. of Ed.)

Council of Representatives

President:

Mr. Heung Shu Fai (New Asia)

1st Vice-President:

Mr. Ho Man Sum (United)

2nd Vice-President:

Mr. Leo Liu (MBA)

3rd Vice-President:

Mr. Lo Kwok Wai (Sch. of Ed.)

4th Vice-President:

Mr. Chan Chat Yin (Chung Chi)

Hon. Secretary:

Miss Chan Shuk Chun (Sch. of Ed.)

Representatives:

Mrs. Juni Li (New Asia)

Mr. Law Cheung Kwok (New Asia)

Mr. Lee Kai Ming (New Asia)

Mr. Siu Kam Yuen (New Asia)

Mr. Law Hoh Shing (United)

Mr. Lo King Him (United)

Mr. Wong Yuk Ying (United)

Mr. Yeung Chiu Yin (United)

Mr. Chan Yue Kai (MBA)

Mr. Wankie Pang (MBA)

Mr. Lee Wai Man (Sch. of Ed.)

Mr. Chan Pik Kiu (Chung Chi)

Mr. Fung Tak Choi (Chung Chi)

Mr. Wong Chee Ham (Chung Chi)

Mr. Wong Tak Sing (Chung Chi)

A Further Boost from Sino-British Fellowship Trust

The Sino-British Fellowship Trust, an international foundation based in the United Kingdom for promoting cooperation in higher education and research between China and Great Britain, donated to the University an annual sum of £10,000 over a period of five years in support of the University's academic exchange programmes with universities and research institutes in China.

Over the years, the University has already established a number of academic links and research

collaboration with major centres of learning in China such as the Academia Sinica. This injection of funds will further enhance development of the many existing exchange activities, including staff development and attachment programmes in such diverse areas as business administration, electronics, laser research, medical and computer studies; special conference, workshop and symposium to provide a meeting ground for scholars from Mainland China, Hong Kong and overseas; as well as collaborative research projects in many different areas.

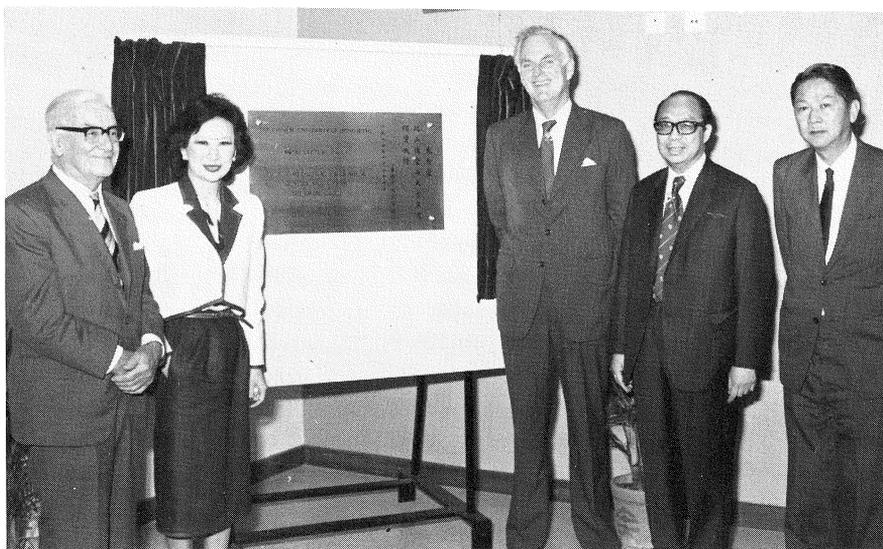
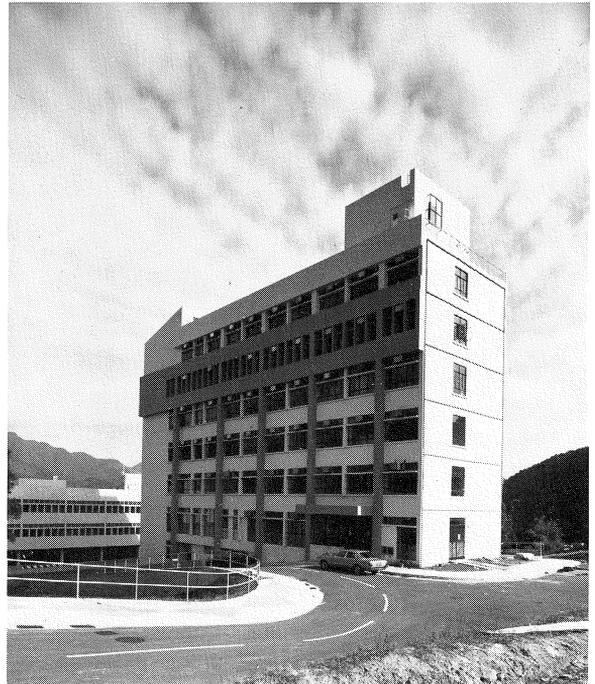
Academic Building I Came into Use Swire Lecture Halls Opened

The Academic Building I, situated at mid-level beside the Li Dak-sum Building, came into use recently. Having a gross floor area of around 3,000 square metres, the seven-storey building provides ample teaching facilities in the form of sizable lecture halls, conference rooms, seminar rooms and classrooms, and is accessible to handicapped students. It houses the offices of the Faculties of Arts and Social Science, the Graduate School and the Departments of Economics and Chinese Language and Literature.

The two close-seat tiered lecture theatres are well-designed to meet the acoustic and visual requirements and are equipped with audio-visual aid facilities, sliding blackboards and dimmer light controls. Other lecture rooms smaller in size are also adequately equipped, with minor modifications to suit individual needs.

The project, initially financed wholly by the Government at about eight million dollars, received a donation of one million dollars from The Swire Group. In appreciation of this generous support, the two lecture theatres were named Swire Lecture Halls, which were formally opened by Mr. John Swire, Chairman of John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd. at a brief ceremony held on 26th October. Among the guests attending the ceremony were Dr. the Hon.

Q.W. Lee, Chairman of the University Council, Dr. Lydia Dunn and Mr. Yao Kang of John Swire & Sons, and Lord Fulton, Life Member of the University Council.



(From left) Lord Fulton, Dr. the Hon. Lydia Dunn, Mr. John Swire, Dr. the Hon. Q. W. Lee, and Dr. Ma Lin

Student Enrolment 1984-85

The student enrolment of the University indicates an across-the-board increase in 1984-85. Full-time undergraduate enrolment grows from 4,710 to 5,001, part-time undergraduate enrolment from 290 to 372, and postgraduate enrolment from 1,016 to 1,177.

The Faculty of Medicine, with the acceptance of another group of pre-clinical students, now has an enrolment of 321. This year also marks the beginning of the second year of clinical studies for the first group of medical students admitted three years ago. In response to Government's request, the Department of Social Work increases its intake of first-year students to 115, which is the biggest group of new students among all the departments. With these new students, the Department of Social Work becomes

the second biggest department following the Department of Accounting and Finance in terms of student number.

The part-time bachelor's degree programmes continue their expansion in student enrolment, which now reaches 372. In the academic year 1983-84, the first batch of part-time bachelor's degree students in Social Work graduated.

Among the postgraduate divisions, the enrolment of two-year full-time MBA Programme has increased from 65 to 81 with the introduction of an MBA Programme on Marketing and International Business. This, together with the increase in the enrolment of the Diploma in Education Programme of the School of Education, accounts for most of the growth in student enrolment in the postgraduate programmes.

I. Undergraduates	5,373	Geography	168
<i>Full-time Programmes</i>	<i>5,001</i>	Government & Public Administration	155
Faculty of Arts	1,038	Journalism & Communication	123
Chinese Language & Literature	261	Psychology	55
English	265	Social Work	297
Fine Arts	71	Sociology	214
History	238	<i>Part-Time Programmes</i>	<i>372</i>
Music	53	Chinese & English	97
Philosophy	87	Music	32
Religion	63	Business Administration	99
Faculty of Business Administration	890	Social Work	144
Accounting & Finance	328	II. Postgraduate Students	1,177
General Business Management & Personnel Management	288	PhD (Full-time)	16
Marketing & International Business	274	(Part-time)	10
Faculty of Medicine	321	MA (Part-time)	19
Faculty of Science	1,456	MA (Ed) (Full-time)	2
Biochemistry	91	(Part-time)	42
Biology	194	DipEd (Full-time)	125
Chemistry	215	(Part-time)	522
Computer Science	176	MBA	
Electronics	238	2-year (Full-time)	76
Mathematics	182	Marketing & International Business (Full-time)	5
Physics	235	3-year (Part-time)	150
Potential Medical Major	65	MDiv (Full-time)	7
Statistics	60	MPhil (Full-time)	169
Faculty of Social Science	1,296	(Part-time)	2
Anthropology	41	MSW	
Economics	243	2-year (Full-time)	5
		3-year (Part-time)	6
		DipSW (Part-time)	21
		Grand Total:	6,550

Chung Chi College After the University's Reorganization



by Philip Fu

Chung Chi College was founded in 1951 to provide higher education in accordance with Christian traditions, promoting academic research, and training students to serve the community.

It is the educational policy of Chung Chi College to give equal emphasis to the study of major/minor subjects and general education, so as to provide students with an all-round education. The General Education Programme grew out of the original Philosophy of Life Programme from which students have benefited greatly.

Since the University's reorganization in 1976, the College has focused its efforts on student-orientated teaching (STOT). STOT, conducted in small groups, not only provides students with more opportunities to ask questions, but also helps the teachers to have a better idea of the students' degree of understanding. Moreover, during such academic discussions, an interdisciplinary approach is encouraged. STOT is indeed complementary to subject-orientated teaching, which consists mainly of classroom teaching.

The General Education Programme of Chung Chi College has continued to develop after the reorganization of the University. Seeking to broaden the interests of students and give them a wider perspective than their major or minor subjects provide, the Programme recognizes, in particular, their common needs for:

- (a) knowledge of the nature and structure, purposes and functions of modern university education, particularly its emphasis on rational thinking;
- (b) a critical awareness and appreciation of the main cultural traditions of China and the West;
- (c) an understanding of the modern scientific point of view and of the intrinsic value of the natural and social sciences and their relation to society and culture; and
- (d) an ability to face contemporary and perennial issues of life and their challenge to rational inquiry, discussion and personal commitment.

In the last few years, more General Education courses have been offered and frequent revisions have been made to improve the course contents. The number of teachers involved in the General Education Programme has also increased considerably. In 1984, a General Education Resource Centre was set up in Elisabeth Luce Moore Library to facilitate the use of special audio-visual equipment by students.

Apart from developing the General Education Programme, the College has devoted much of its efforts to the provision of a good learning environment, and the fostering of an ideal academic atmosphere. The College exploits every possible means to achieve this goal, and below are but some of its major efforts.

(1) *Seminars and lectures*

Every year, the College holds an annual conference during the Christmas vacation to discuss topics of interest to its members. With the active participation of teachers and students, the annual

conference has become an extremely meaningful event of the College. The Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellows Programme was established last year, enabling the College to invite distinguished scholars to come here to lecture, and to discuss with teachers and students freely topics in their specialized fields. Among those who have been invited to the conference and the Programme are Professor Chen-ning Yang, Nobel Laureate in Physics, and Professor Tsung-yi Lin, an authority in Psychiatry.

(2) *Regular meetings and assemblies*

During the regular luncheon meetings organized by the College Life Committee, members of staff or outside guests are invited to talk on various topics, such as social issues, art appreciation, etc. Of similar nature are the Tolo Nocturne gathering and Long Men Zhen, organized by the Student Life Committee. Above all, there is the Weekly Assembly, which is held every Friday at the Chapel, and is often attended by over a thousand staff and students. Indeed, all these meetings and assemblies are held with an aim to broaden the students' perspective.

(3) *Social education*

A new policy on hostel allocation was introduced in 1983-84, providing every student an opportunity to live in a hostel for at least one year during their four-year study. In the past, students who lived not far away from the campus or in spacious homes were usually not allocated a place in the hostels, because the total capacity of student hostels can only cater for the need of half of the Chung Chi students. With the implementation of the new policy, every student has a chance to live in a hostel, in which students may cooperate with one another and establish good interpersonal relations.

(4) *Support for student activities*

Student activities constitute an important part of university education. Participation in student activities is very rewarding, both physically and intellectually; and through the planning and organizing of such activities, students are able to gain much practical experience and cultivate the virtue of serving others. To encourage students to organize more diversified activities, the College not only gives the students bodies financial support but also provides them with the necessary equipment, facilities and the needed space. In addition to the Student Union, Chung Chi students have also organized more than twenty departmental societies, interest groups, etc. Among the many activities of the College, the Founders' Day Dinner, which is attended by over a

thousand staff and students and held at the Lingnan Stadium every year, is a special feature of Chung Chi's campus life. Moreover, Chung Chi students are allowed to sit on many College Committees: more than two-thirds of the College Committees have student members. By including them in the various committees, the College intends to encourage students to participate in its policy-making process and to develop a democratic spirit among students.

(5) *Scholarships and exchange programmes*

The College spares no efforts in helping those students with financial difficulties or family or personal problems to continue their studies without disruption. Apart from Government Grant and Loan, various types of scholarships and grants are also offered by the College. Moreover, the College has made available some research funds to those students who undertake research during the summer vacation, and set up academic creativity awards to encourage students to engage in quality research or other creative pursuits, individually or in group.

Chung Chi students may also take advantage of the exchange programmes established between the College and universities in the U.S.A. and Japan to study for a year in an overseas institution.

The College has also placed great emphasis on staff development. In recent years grants have been awarded to teachers to assist them to further their studies, carry out research, attend conferences abroad and participate in cultural exchange activities.

Being a Christian College, the Chaplain's Office provides spiritual guidance for its staff and students and organizes various religious activities for them. However, members of the College are not required to accept the Christian faith or adopt any theological stand. At present, about one-third of the students are Christians.

The provision of theological training is another characteristic of Chung Chi College. Since 1957 religious education and theological training have been part of its academic programme, and the Division of Theology has established itself as an academic organization of high standard. The Theological Council of the Division of Theology is responsible for the formulation of academic and administrative policies for theological education and practical training for ministry.

The College publishes weekly a bilingual *Campus Newsletter* and annually the *College Handbook* and *The Chung Chi Bulletin*, which reports College activities, news and views in Chinese and English.

Music Department

Equal Emphasis on Chinese and Western Music

by D. Gwilt

Objectives

The Music Department was founded in 1965 by Chung Chi College, and the original intention was to stress music education and church music. Over the years the Department has developed greatly, and its prime objectives now are to train people for leadership in the cultural community of Hong Kong, to qualify graduates for research work in their specialized fields, to mould performers who are at once knowledgeable and highly skilled, and to provide teachers for the local schools, academies and Government institutions.

More specifically, the Department aims to train practical musicians, whatever the individual student's goal may be, and to this end all students learn two instruments throughout the course, take part in chamber music, sing in the Department choir, and those who play orchestral instruments perform with the University Orchestra.

The Programme

The core courses of the curriculum are organized to ensure that every student has a firm grounding in the theory, history and practice of music, and also that all students study Chinese music, both in class and in performance on an instrument. Elective courses are offered so that students of the Department may strengthen their specialisms, and students from other departments may come to grips with the study of music. The Department offers four specialisms — Performance, Theory and Composition, History of Western Music and Chinese Music.

Every year a number of students elect to minor in the Department. At present there are fifty-eight students majoring in music, and twenty-eight minoring.

The Part-time Degree Programme in Music was started in 1982, and there are now thirty-two students taking this course. When it reaches its full strength there will be fifty-two students in the course. This course is basically the same as the full-time one, stressing the same things, and, although there are fewer practical courses, there is a Part-time Programme choir, and music-making is encouraged.

Activities of the Department

Teaching is as far as possible geared to the

principle that the most important aspects of music are its creation and performance.

The Department organizes a lively series of concerts, lecture recitals, master classes and other events open to the University and public, with distinguished scholars and performers regularly visiting the Department. Staff and students also perform on campus and in Hong Kong. Members of staff are very active in Hong Kong, composing music, conducting choirs and orchestras, performing in concerts, giving lectures and broadcasts, writing programme notes and music reviews in various publications, and as members of many committees dealing with music in Hong Kong.

Students take an active part in discussions about the courses and the organization of the Department generally, and the Music Society (a student organization) organizes a variety of musical events, publications, summer courses, and so on.

Research and The Chinese Music Archive

Publications by members of staff have mainly been in the field of Chinese music, but research carries on in Western music also, the results appearing in the form of radio broadcasts, conference papers, programme notes and so on. The Chinese Music Archive was set up in 1970, and is a large collection of audio-visual materials, books, journals, scores and musical instruments. The collection is one of the finest outside the People's Republic of China. With this continually growing archive, and with the efforts of staff and students in the field, much research work, as well as collection of materials, is being done. More research work, and eventually more publication in the field of Western music will no doubt soon be seen as a result of the newly offered postgraduate courses. The library holdings are now reaching a point closer to self-sufficiency for basic research.

Career Prospects of Graduates

Students of the Department come from a wide variety of schools and backgrounds, showing that the study of music is no longer to be thought of as a privilege for the moneyed few, and that the status of music as a subject has undergone a radical change in the community over the last twenty years.

Graduates from the Department often go into the teaching profession, but are of course disappointed that there are few, if any, positions for graduates in music in the Government schools, although a significant number is employed by the Government Music Office. Many graduates go overseas for further study – in Composition, Performance and Musicology. Others have entered the field of arts management, broadcasting, and so on.

Future Development

The future of the Department lies in increasing its present programmes at the postgraduate level – proposals for one-year Master's programmes in Composition and Performance have already been made – eventually perhaps even offering a DPhil programme, and increasing the strength and importance of the Chinese Music Archive as a centre for research into Chinese and eventually Asian music.



The Chinese Music Archive

Alumnus S.B. Woo Elected Lieutenant Governor of Delaware, U.S.A.

When drivers on the U.S. highways saw huge billboards declaring that S.B. Woo was seeking the office of Lieutenant Governor in Delaware State, they all began to ask: 'Who is S.B. Woo?'

Dr. S.B. Woo, Professor of Physics at the University of Delaware, formally announced on 8th June, 1984 in New York the establishment of the 'Professional's Committee for S.B. Woo', many



(Back row, second from left) Philip Fu, Aaron Lee, William Wan; (Front row, second from left) S.B. Woo

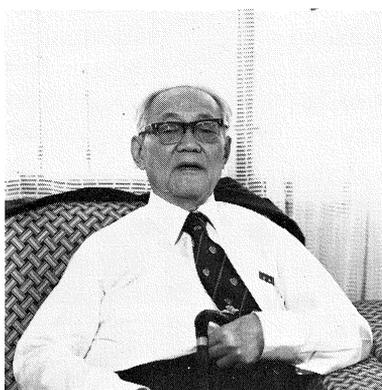
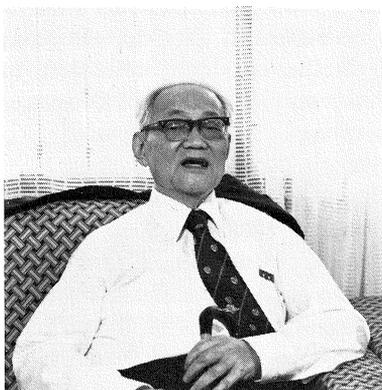
members of which were closely related to this University. At the meeting, he made known that he was a graduate of Pui Ching Middle School and an alumnus of Chung Chi College (1955-56). Recalling his time at the College, he said that he was a member of the Chung Chi Basketball Team, the captain of which was William Wan, and the team coach was Aaron Lee, now Director of Physical Education of this University. Other familiar names quoted included Philip Fu, President of the Student Union then and Head of Chung Chi College now. During the election, Dr. Woo won the full support of his fellow alumni in New York, some of whom were also active in his campaign.

Good news came on 6th November. Dr. Woo, with 119,657 votes, was elected the Lieutenant Governor of Delaware State, the highest office at the State level ever sought by a 'first-generation Chinese-American'. It was extremely remarkable for Dr. Woo to have won the election as a Democratic candidate since the nation-wide election was dominated by the Republicans, and as an Asian in Delaware State since the Asian votes there was less than 0.5 percent. It means that Dr. Woo was elected by the choice of both his fellow Asian and non-Asian Americans.

Dr. Woo has really made history by being the first Chinese-American Lieutenant Governor in the United States of America.

– W.H.C. WAN, Alumni Affairs Officer

An Interview with Dr. Ba Jin



During Mr. Ba Jin's stay at the University, we had several occasions to meet the great author and talk with him on his writing career, his views on creative writing and on the literary scene of China to-day, and his plans for the future.

– Editor

Q. I remember that in describing your writing career, you once remarked, 'I'm only a processing worker, using my experience in life as raw materials'. Could you explain how you do about your work?

A. I wrote about life, basing myself on how I look at it and analyse it. This is life as I saw and experienced it. It does not necessarily mean that everything is true to life.

Q. You have reiterated that you are not concerned with the techniques of creative writing and indicated that 'the highest reaches of literature transcends any craftsmanship'. Would you say more about that?

A. When I wrote my novels, I never concerned myself with methods of creative writing and techniques of expression, etc. At the beginning, I was so inexperienced that I often came out with wrong Chinese characters. Over a long time, I learned to write, I learned to correct what I have written. With practice I came to understand how to write better. In my past experience, what is called craftsmanship is nothing more than what is described by the Chinese proverb, 'Practice makes perfect'. The more you write, the better you can master the language. To be 'skilful' simply means being able

to get around, cover up, or remedy your defects and to highlight your virtues. You will find that I have no technique in my works, and I write only to move my readers. Take for example, whenever I see something very touching, I have an urge to tell others, and as I repeat my story, I have a chance to polish it and write a little better, leaving a deeper impression on my readers each time. The value of a piece of work lies in its content rather than its form. An attractive person does not need to dress up. Of course, dressing up has its uses as it makes a person even more attractive. I am an unattractive person and nothing can make me look better. The highest reaches of art transcends technique. This is only my personal view on writing.

Q. Perhaps this is a state where 'the personality of the author comes through, transcending the words'. Let us turn to the style of your writings in the early and later periods. It is generally felt that your early writings are overcharged with emotion while your recent works are more controlled and subtle. What do you think of this way of looking at your writings?

A. At the beginning of my career, I merely wanted to pour out all my thoughts and feelings, and tried by doing so to move my readers. As time went on, I gained more experience in life and had a deeper understanding of life as it was, therefore when I wrote *Leisure Garden*, *Cold Nights* and *Ward Number Four*, I tried to be more objective, laying before my readers the facts of life, which I hoped would impress them

and stir their feelings. In recent years, as I grow older and mellower with more worldly experience, I usually have second and third thoughts before doing anything, refraining from acting on impulse like a young man.

Q. *Most of your novels were published before the Liberation. Why haven't you produced more since?*

A. In the past, I used to depict the sordid and painful side of society. After the Liberation, I tried to turn away from these themes and write about people in the new society, their happiness and their feelings. Unfortunately, I was not familiar with these things and familiarization took time, but I was fully occupied with other jobs, and much time was spent on the many social obligations. That is why I have not written much and what I have written is nothing but short pieces. It is indeed a grave mistake for me to try my hand at unfamiliar topics instead of those familiar to me.

Q. *You are at present planning to write two novels on the Cultural Revolution, aren't you?*

A. A couple of years ago, I drew up a five-year plan, and announced that I would write eight books, two of which being novels. My health was better then and the plan was revealed to foreign reporters during an interview. I was hoping that an early announcement of my plan would serve to egg me on, and that people may leave me alone to concentrate on my writing. The two novels I had in mind are: *A Pair of Beautiful Eyes* and *Inextinguishable Flame*, which deal with the fate of an intellectual couple during the Cultural Revolution and how they supported and encouraged each other. The first book was started about two years ago. I planned to write a thousand words a day, but my schedule was interrupted by other business and the work was laid aside. In the last three years, ill health confined me to hospital one third of the time. At present my condition is getting worse. I am suffering from Parkinson's disease, which affects my hands, making writing extremely difficult. I have to struggle with my characters stroke by stroke, like a primary school boy. No more than two hundred words can be produced every day. Should my health improve and I am spared the interruptions, I might be able to finish this sixteen- to seventeen-thousand-word novel in about one year's time.

Q. *Will there be autobiographical elements in this novel?*

A. It is hard to say at this stage. In the past, when I embarked on a new novel, I had only a theme in mind and no outline at all. Once the novel got started, all the characters were left to develop in their own setting. I can only answer your question after the novel is completed.

Q. *What progress have you made on your other writing and translation projects?*

A. Apart from the eight books I just mentioned, I have also a plan to translate the five-volume memoirs by A. Herzen. In total, I still have seven books to write and translate. So far, I have published *Reminiscences of My Works* and four volumes of *Random Thoughts*. I have just begun the fifth volume of *Random Thoughts* and I hope to complete at least one novel, if not both — I may never have a chance to write *Inextinguishable Flame*. The first volume of Herzen's memoirs has been translated and published, the rest will be carried on by a friend of mine if I should prove unable to complete my task.

Q. *When you were interviewed by reporters in 1979, you mentioned that you would not write your autobiography until you are eighty. Have you thought of working on that now?*

A. If time permits me to do so, after I have finished the last volume of *Random Thoughts* and a novel, I may consider it. However, the trouble is that my memory is now failing. When Mao Dun wrote his Memoirs, his last book, he spent much time and effort looking for verification of what he had written. I am afraid I do not have the energy and time to do that.

Q. *In Random Thoughts, you repeatedly stressed the importance of speaking the truth and the necessity of thinking for oneself. What is this in aid of?*

A. That book was intended to serve as my will. Having written for four or five decades and I have come a long way through life, it is now time for me to sum up the way I look at things. What I have said in the book may not necessarily be correct, yet to the younger generation, it may have some value as reference.

To speak the truth simply means to lay bare one's heart, say what one believes in and what is the fruits of one's reflections. After the

downfall of the Gang of Four, I went over what was problematical where I was concerned and felt I myself too, must bear some of the responsibility. During a certain period, there were times when I took the false words of the Gang of Four to be true, and there were times I bowed to brute force and stayed alive by saying false things. Now I have turned over a new leaf and am determined to speak the truth. We cannot expect others to speak honestly unless we do it ourselves. I want to put down my own experiences during those days mainly to remind people that this kind of catastrophe should not be allowed to happen again. If we all think for ourselves, we will not allow others to walk all over us. If a writer wants to write, he has to think for himself, or else what good does another writer do to society.

Q. Will writers in China be under much pressure not to speak the truth?

A. I cannot say there will be no pressure at all, but it will not be great. If you see life and facts in such a way and analyse them in such a manner, no one can force you to do otherwise. To any piece of work there are bound to be different responses. Some people will criticize it, others will be in favour of it. What matters is that one thinks for oneself and has one's own perception of life.

Q. At present, are writers in China still subjected to many restrictions in their writings?

A. If one's thought is more liberated, one's writing will be more liberated. If one is constantly worrying whether one has stepped over the lines, or whether one is right, one will feel that there are plenty of restraints. Writers ought to speak the truth and put down what they believe, and let readers form their own opinion.

Q. What do you think about the contemporary writers in China?

A. I do not read much as I suffer from ill health. On the whole I find that some young and middle-aged writers can write better than people of my generation. Life itself nurtures writers. After the ten-year long Cultural Revolution, many writers start to see life in a better perspective and write on a wider range of subjects. They are able to produce more mature works based on their own experiences, especially some of the middle-aged writers.

Q. What advice can you offer a young writer?

A. The prerequisite of good writing is that a writer should have something to offer. Of course, the more knowledge he has, the better. Ideally speaking, he should be armed to teeth with it. Then he must keep on writing as practice makes perfect.

Q. Could you tell us what progress has been made in the building up of the 'Modern Literature Archives' which you initiated?

A. The Modern Literature Archives are a unit under the Association of Chinese Writers and are housed in the old Temple of Longevity in the western suburbs of Beijing. There is a preparatory committee, comprising more than twenty members. The archives start from scratch and grow steadily. So far 50,000 volumes have been collected, and the collection of other materials is in progress. At present, we have succeeded in collecting many manuscripts, letters, pictures etc. of Mao Dun, Lao She and myself. We have made several feature display rooms open to visitors from literary circles on a trial basis. The official opening will, however, not be held until early next year. If we have enough money one day, we shall build a better place to house the Archives.

Q. Finally, would you say something about your pseudonym? Many people in the past wrongly assumed that it is derived from the names of the two anarchists, Bakunin and Kropotkin, using the first and last characters of the Chinese transliterations.

A. I have explained that time and again, yet those who do not believe it just will not believe it. In 1928, after I completed my first novel, *Destruction*, at La Fontaine, a secondary school in Château-Thierry in France, I was looking for a pseudonym. Just then, a Chinese school-mate of mine there, Ba Enbo, killed himself by jumping into a river. In honour of his memory, I adopted the first character 'Ba' from his name. As I was then translating Kropotkin's book, *The Origin and Development of Ethics*, so I took the last character from the Chinese transliteration of his name and putting the two together made up the pseudonym 'Ba Jin'. When I revisited Château-Thierry in 1979, the student register at La Fontaine was no longer complete. I could not find my own name there, but I did find the name of Ba Enbo.

An Interview with Professor William Watson



Professor & Mrs. Watson outside the University's Art Gallery

Q. As a Chinese art historian, have you always focused your interest on the art of the Tang and Pre-Tang periods?

A. Yes. When I was in the British Museum, my particular assignment in the Department of Oriental Antiquities was Chinese art, culture and archaeology up to the end of the Tang period. In the Museum, one has to be knowledgeable up to a point about all aspects and all periods of Chinese art because people would come with questions. Eventually I developed a special interest in Tang art in addition to my interest in the history of Chinese art in general.

Q. How many years were you with the British Museum?

A. Nineteen years. I entered the Museum just after I left the army and I was already fired with the idea of specializing in the study of Chinese history, art and archaeology. I first went into the British Medieval Department to learn to be an archaeologist. I waited for about four years for my chance to transfer to the Department of Oriental Antiquities. One condition for entering this Department was a degree in Chinese and I was given one or two hours a day to go to the University of London to take the course. My first degree was in modern and medieval European languages, taken in 1939 at Cambridge University.

Q. Has your interest in Chinese art and archaeology anything to do with your having spent some years in Asia?

A. No, my interest certainly didn't begin only in

the War; it goes back even to my childhood and I can't account for it. When I went to Cambridge in 1936, there wasn't a big faculty of Chinese studies, so reading for a degree in Chinese was out of the question, but I had always been interested in affairs in China. Nevertheless it was after my seven years in the army that I decided to make Far Eastern studies my special field.

*Q. You have recently published *The Tang and Liao Ceramics*. How was it that you dealt exclusively with ceramics?*

A. I always had the ambition to write on different aspects of Tang art and in recent years, I have been very interested in Tang ceramics because of its contribution to our knowledge of Tang culture and art in a very wide sense. I regard Tang pottery as one of the greatest aestheticism in Chinese ceramics by the variety of invented shapes, by the interesting way in which certain Buddhist themes are worked into the pottery and then the gradual development of high-fired wares. In the book, I was looking at ceramics from the art historian point of view. I have paid attention first of all to the shapes of pieces and to the history of kilns, not to the material. I was very keen as well to put the ceramics of the Liao period into perspective with the Tang ceramics. I flatter myself that I have managed to do it better or more fully, in terms of material, than has been done previously.

In writing the book, I based it entirely on publications coming from the People's Republic

in the last twenty years. It is very much a reflection of work done in the Republic on the subject of Tang ceramics and the excavation of archaeological sites during the period.

Q. You have published more than ten books. Which ones are your favourites?

A. If you ask an author that, I think he always likes the latest one best. There are two others which I like most: one is a little book called *Style in the Arts of China*, which is really an essay written in about a month and I regard it my best book; the other is *Ancient Chinese Bronzes*, which of course is out of date because so many more discoveries have been made. I think I still like it because it was written in such a way that it looked forward to change.

Q. Would you tell us something about your best book then?

A. The *Style in the Arts of China* is not a history of the development of art period by period but is an attempt to talk about the general principles of Chinese design. What I mean by style is that special imprint on any form of art which makes it Chinese.

Q. Have you done any comparative studies of East and West in your works?

A. I have not done any straight comparative work except in *Style in the Arts of China*. There I talked about certain principles of art as appearing in the West and in China, either making comparison of resemblances or contrasts.

Q. Does one have to be very familiar with Buddhist art for the study of Tang art?

A. I always recognize the importance of Buddhist art and think that any account of Chinese art which omitted Buddhist sculpture and painting would not be complete. It is also my belief that although the sources of Buddhist art in China come from India, when it reaches China, it is Chinese art — it becomes very much a national art which is quite distinctive.

As for the sources of Buddhist art, I did make acquaintance with it rather fully in India. I visited many Buddhist sites or Buddhist temples in northwest India and studied their art first-hand. These studies stood me in good stead when it came to looking at the art of Dunhuang, Gongxian, Yun Gang and Longmen in China itself.

Q. You are also a specialist on Japanese art, aren't you?

A. Well, let us get it clear. When I was offered a travelling fellowship to go to the East for one year in the fifties, I could not go to the People's Republic of China, so I went to Japan, to study China in Japan. When I was there I did spend the time looking at Japanese and Buddhist sculpture. One has to see it in this light. The history of Buddhist art isn't complete in China without taking certain phases of this art in Japan into account. Hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese sculptors, architects and craftsmen went to Japan in the beginning of the eighth century when the capital of Nara was being rebuilt and they founded in Japan the tradition of Chinese art. Japan is full of Chinese art in application and there are certain parts of Buddhist sculpture which have survived in Japan but have not survived in China.

Q. Have you encountered any difficulties in your study of Chinese art?

A. In the early days of the People's Republic, there were few opportunities for us foreigners to travel in China, and when we got to China, there were fewer opportunities to go to the museums and sites. My first visit was in 1955 and I think I was one of the very first western scholars on the humanities side to go there. These visits by foreigners were interrupted, just as publication was interrupted, by the Cultural Revolution. So, that was a difficulty. The only difficulties now will be the practical ones. We need to find money to go to China to collect material and a senior man like myself gets more satisfaction from sending a student of mine to do the work than from visiting myself.

Q. Are there any exchange schemes between China and Britain?

A. Yes, there are two levels of it: the government scheme through the British Council and the scheme between the Academy of Social Sciences in China and the British Academy. The government scheme takes charge of doctoral students and undergraduates and the other post-doctoral exchanges.

Q. Recent developments in the Chinese archaeological scene and the streaming of published material from China must have facilitated your research.

A. Yes, recently the amount of publication from China is astounding and the use of carbon 14

dating, of isotope, and so forth put things on a new level. These are great advantages for us. There is another feature which I find very enlightening. In the past, archaeological studies in China concentrated on the centre of China, but in the last few years, you got so many studies of the outer provinces. One has to be reading fiercely all the time to keep up with that amount of information.

Q. *Which Chinese archaeologists amongst those you came into contact with, could you tell us, have impressed you most?*

A. The three names that spring to mind are the people who bring together the new information in a compact form. They are Xia Nie (夏鼐) and Zhou Hang (鄒衡) of the older generation and Wang Ning-sheng (汪寧生), an archaeologist from Yunnan. However, it is not really fair to ask somebody like myself to name individual archaeologist because the work is in fact done by thousands of people in the provinces, who do the excavating. It is a nation-wide effort and not something confined to specialists in the Institute of Archaeology or in the Institutes of Minority Peoples. Nowadays the whole organization is developing and the provinces have their local publications.

Q. *You held the Chair of Chinese Art and Archaeology at the School of Oriental and African Studies for seventeen years and I think it is the only post in any British University for the teaching of the history of Chinese art.*

A. Yes. In Oxford, there is some teaching on the history of art but it is done by the people in the Ashmolean Museum, not by members of the University staff. The courses I taught were for the degree of BA in Archaeology of China. My professorship was the only one in the Western countries which was not specialized in painting. I am extremely interested in all aspects of decorative art and my students studied the decorative arts, which covered bronzes, ceramics, jades, lacquers and Buddhist art, etc. Of course, they took a paper on Chinese painting as well.

There is another thing which I think is worth mentioning. My students had to do half language and half history of art and archaeology. Of course, they were not able to study as much Chinese language as students who specialized in language. On the other hand, from the beginning, they were using the Chinese they had learnt, using it positively to study the art. Since

there was no one to teach the special language of art and archaeology, I actually taught Chinese language as well, using texts which were specially relevant to art and archaeology, such as the *History of Chinese Painting* published in the Tang Dynasty.

Q. *What were your responsibilities as Director of the Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art?*

A. The Chair at the University of London is the only one in the world which is combined with the directorship of an important collection of ceramics. The purpose of the Foundation is to support the teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions. It is not intended that the Director should confine himself to pottery and porcelain, and under him, there is a Curator, who is a specialist on ceramics. The Collection was put together by David, who took advantage of a situation that existed in Beijing in the twenties and early thirties when dealers had these marvellous things to sell, and has not been altered since he made the donation to the University. It has been there in a way as an inspiration to the holders of the professorship to continue their studies of Chinese culture and history of Chinese art. In our studies, both my predecessor, Professor Hansford, and myself made suitable reference to the ceramics. One of the first things I did when I assumed the Directorship was to start a series of colloquies and before I left, we have got to No. 12 and some of them are directly concerned with China, others are concerned with the influence of Chinese art outside China, or styles of painting with the Chinese influence in Japan. We even had one colloquy on a formal Islamic art which contains Chinese elements.

Q. *Finally, could you tell us something about your plans after retirement?*

A. You know very well that in the academic world retirement is merely an administrative convenience. In fact, one's work goes on just the same. I am not teaching students now but there are many books I have to write and I am involved in London in all the Chinese affairs of the British Museum, of which I am a Trustee, and the British Academy. At the moment, I am very much involved in the study of relations, as shown by archaeological excavation and by the history of art, between China and the Southeast Asian countries.

Seminars · Concerts · Exhibitions

* Professor Johan Korkisch of the University of Vienna spoke on 'Separation of Metals by Combined Ion Exchange-Solvent Extraction' on 17th September. The Seminar was organized by the Department of Chemistry.

* The Institute of Chinese Studies presented the following lectures:

- 'Recent Developments in the Study of Li Bai, the Tang Poet' by Professor Chan Ying of the Chinese Department of Hebei University.
- 'Prehistoric Taiwan' by Professor Sung Wen-hsun, Anthropology Department of National Taiwan University on 26th November.

* The Department of Chemistry and the Hong Kong Chemical Society co-sponsored the following lectures by members of the Guangdong Provincial Chemical Society Delegation on 21st September:

- 'Convolution and Deconvolution Voltammetry' by Professor Mo Jinyuan of the Department of Chemistry, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou.
- 'Membrane Chemistry' by Mr. Lin Ruqun of the Department of Chemistry, Jinan University, Guangzhou.

* The School of Education and the Goethe-Institut, Hong Kong jointly organized a one-day Conference on 'The Application of Microcomputer in the School' on 22nd September. An exhibition of

books on computer and computer education, sponsored by L'NL Promotions Co. Ltd, was also staged the same day.

* The Art Gallery and the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art of the University jointly organized a two-session seminar on 'Pre-Qin Archaeology in Guangdong' on 24th September. Speakers included local scholars and scholars from Guangdong Province.

* Dr. Colin B. Mackay from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada gave a public lecture on 'Universities in Canada: Patterns and Trends' on 26th September.

* The Department of Economics presented:

- a lecture on 'Problems in Reforming the Labour System and Wage System in China' by Professor Wang Jing of Zhongshan University on 27th September.
- a seminar on 'The Dutch Disease – Is It Contagious?', conducted by Professor H.J. Duller of the University of Leiden, Holland on 28th September. Professor Duller was the second visiting scholar under the 'New Asia Ming-Yu Research and Visiting Programme'.
- a public lecture, in conjunction with the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, on 'Depression and Revival in Sichuan's Agriculture' by Professor Andry Donnithorne of The Australian National University on 12th October.

- a lecture on ‘**Macroeconomic Modelling**’ by **Professor Kenneth F. Wallis** of the University of Warwick, U.K. on 30th October.
- a lecture on ‘**The Long-Run Behaviour of the Velocity of Money**’ by **Professor Lars Jonung** of the University of Lund, Sweden on 2nd November.
- a seminar on ‘**Government Deficits, Stabilization and Deficit Financing**’ by **Dr. Ho Luk-sang**, Lecturer in Economics of this University on 30th November.

* **Professor Huang Jun** of the Foreign Languages Department, Jinan University, Guangzhou conducted a **Workshop on the Computer and Language Teaching** on 1st October. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the English Language Teaching Unit and the Senate Committee on Instructional Development.

- * The Department of Statistics organized:
- a seminar on ‘**Some Problems in Nonlinear Time Series**’ conducted by **Professor M.B. Priestly** of the Department of Mathematics, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology on 12th October.
 - a lecture on ‘**Asymptotic Approximations**’ by **Dr. Kimiko O. Bowman** of the Statistics Research Department, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S.A. on 15th October.
 - a lecture on ‘**Two-Stage Estimation on Censored and Self-Selectivity Models**’ by **Dr. Richard Y.C. Wong**, Lecturer of Economics of this University on 22nd November.

* **Dr. Tadashi Sasaki**, Senior Executive Vice-President of Sharp Corporation, Tokyo Branch, gave a talk on ‘**A Review of Semiconductor Technology of Today and Tomorrow**’ on 17th October. The talk was presented by the Department of Electronics.

* New Asia College and Yale-China Association jointly presented a talk on ‘**Women in the Work Place**’ on 18th October.

* The Department of Philosophy presented the following lectures:

- **What Is So French in French Philosophy?** – **Michael Foucault and/in Contemporary Philosophy** by **Mr. Joel Thoraval** on 22nd October.
- **Chinese Language, Chinese Philosophy and ‘Truth’** by **Professor Chad Hansen** of the University of Vermont on 25th October.

* The Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies organized:

- (1) a conference on ‘**Economic Laws of the People’s Republic of China**’ on 26th and 27th October. It is the fourth of a series of conferences of the Project on Law and State-Building, which aims at studying the legal development in China since 1950.
- (2) two lectures in conjunction with the Institute of Social Studies: ‘**Theory and Application of Population Control**’ by **Professor Yu Jingyuan** and ‘**Systems of Population Control Management**’ by **Professor Yan Shanchang** from Beijing Institute of Information and Control on 8th November.

* The Birmingham and West Midlands Festival in Hong Kong and this University jointly sponsored a Biotechnology Symposium on 31st October and a Technology Seminar on 1st November. The Technology Seminar was held in two sessions: ‘**Electronic Electrical Engineering**’ and ‘**Automation and Numerical Control**’.

Eminent professors and scholars from universities in Birmingham/West Midlands and Hong Kong participated. **Professor S.T. Chang**, Professor of Biology, chaired the Biotechnology Symposium, and both sessions of the Technical Seminar were chaired by **Dr. J.S.C. Wong** of the Department of Electronic Engineering, Hong Kong Polytechnic.

* **Dr. Harald B. Malmgren**, President of Malmgren, Inc., U.S.A. spoke on ‘**Hong Kong’s Role in the International Trading Community before and after 1997**’ on 2nd November. This was the second Li and Fung Lecture organized by the MBA Division of the Faculty of Business Administration.

* **Professor Mai Huasan**, Professor of Calligraphy at Guangzhou Arts Academy and Visiting Scholar of United College, gave a public lecture on ‘**Rubbings of the Lan-Ting Preface and Its Importance in the History of Chinese Calligraphy**’ on 15th November.

* New Asia College organized the following lectures:

- ‘**Historical Development of the Logical Structure of Chinese Philosophy**’ and ‘**The Logical Structural System of Chinese Philosophy and Its Characteristics**’ on 12th and 19th November respectively by **Professor Zhang Liwen** of the People’s University in Beijing. Professor Zhang was the College’s

S.Y. Chung Visiting Scholar for the year.

- ‘1984 Ch’ien Mu Lecture in History and Culture’ by Professor Chan Wing-tsit, Gillespie Professor of Philosophy at Chatham College, U.S.A.. The titles of Professor Chan’s lectures on ‘Master Chu – Life and Thought’ are: ‘The New Fortune of Chu Hsi’ (20th November); ‘What is New in Chu Hsi?’ (22nd November); and ‘Possible Contributions of Chu Hsi’s Thought to World Philosophy’ (27th November).

An exhibition of books and periodicals by Professor Chan was also on display in the Ch’ien Mu Library from 18th to 29th November.

* The Department of Fine Arts and the Art Gallery presented the following lectures on 27th November:

- ‘The Artistic Aims of Zheng Banqiao’ by Mr. Yang Boda, Deputy Director of the Palace Museum; and
- ‘The Paintings of Jin Nong and Their Relationship with Luo Pin’ by Miss Mu Yiqin, Associate Research Fellow of the Palace Museum.

* The Department of Music presented the following lectures/recitals:

- ‘Chinese Music Now and in the Future’ by Professor Zhao Feng on 13th September.
- A talk on ‘Schools of Gu-zhang and Their Performing Art’ by Professor Zhao Yizhai of Shengyang Conservatory of Music in China on 20th September.
- An Organ Recital by Karl Hochreither on 25th September.
- An Aguado Guitar Duo Lecture – Recital by Mr. Kenneth Geggie and Mr. Peter Batchelar on 4th October.
- Peking Opera Lectures:
 - ‘Introduction to Percussion – Ensemble in Peking Opera’ by Mr. Yang Jun on 8th October;
 - ‘Introduction to Stage – Choreography and Gestures in Peking Opera’ by Mr. Ma Yuqi on 10th October; and
 - A Demonstration of Movements and Percussion Music as Performed in the Peking Opera by Mr. Yang Jun and Mr. Ma Yuqi on 15th October.
- An Er-hu and Gu-zheng Recital by Mr. Wong An-yuan and Miss Hsiang Sze Wah on 18th October.
- A Piano Lecture Recital on Works by Chopin

and Headington by Mr. Christopher Headington on 24th October.

- A Violin-Piano Duo Recital by Angus Watson and David Gwilt on 1st November.
- A Demonstration lecture on ‘Chinese Instrumental Music’ by Professor Lam Yu Sum on 7th November.
- Jiang-Nan Silk and Bamboo Music Recital by the Dung-Huang Silk and Bamboo Music Orchestra on 14th November.
- An Organ Recital by Marek Kudlicki, co-sponsored by Radio Television Hong Kong on 22nd November.
- A lecture on ‘Current Technique of Film Music and Composers Today’ by Joseph Horovitz on 26th November.
- A Cello Recital by Penelope Lynex and Gabriel Kwok (piano) on 28th November.

* An exhibition of books on ‘China Scenes’ was held in New Asia College Library from 24th September to 6th October.

* An exhibition of Oxford English Dictionaries, companions and illustration boards featuring the production of dictionaries on display was rotated within the four libraries in the University between 16th and 27th October. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the University Library System and the Oxford University Press in commemoration of the centenary of the Dictionary publication.

* A Joint Universities Creative Works Exhibition, organized by the two local universities and sponsored by Bank Nationale de Paris, was held at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall from 8th to 10th November. The Exhibition featured a total of over sixty projects by students of the two Universities. Mr. Andre Travert, Consul-General of France in Hong Kong, officiated at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.

* The Art Gallery has mounted an exhibition of ‘Paintings by Yangzhou Artists of Qing Dynasty’ from 24th November, 1984 to 9th January, 1985. The exhibition was jointly organized by the Palace Museum in Beijing and the Art Gallery. The exhibits have all been selected from the collection of the Palace Museum in Beijing. Mr. Xu Jiatun, Director of Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong Branch, officiated at the opening ceremony on 23rd November.

* A Greek Festival Exhibition was presented by the English Society from 25th November to 1st December.

Personalia

(From 16th September to 15th November 1984)

I. Appointments

Dr. Fung Yun-tong
Associate Director of the Three-year MBA
Programme

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

*Miss Tu Chia-chi
Instructor, Chinese Language & Literature

Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Una Freeston
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Psychiatry
Dr. Cheng Ning Man, Paul
Lecturer in Clinical Oncology
Dr. Michael Scott Rogers
Lecturer in Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Dr. Shiu Cho Tak, Wesley
Lecturer in Clinical Oncology
Dr. R. Abeysuriya
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy
Dr. Cheng Sai-cheong
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Ho Chung-ping
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Lam Suk-yea
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Obstetrics &
Gynaecology
Dr. Law Shiu-kwong
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry
Dr. Lo Wai-hoi
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry
Dr. Mong Hoi-keung
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy
Dr. Pun Chiu-on
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. H.S.K. Seneviratne
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy
Dr. Shum Ping-shiu
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry

**Part-time Degree Programme teacher*

Dr. Lawrence Tse Kin Kee
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Peter Tsoi Ting-kwok
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry
Dr. Yip Chi-pang
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy

Faculty of Science

Professor Robert A. Mah
Honorary Visiting Professor of Biology
Mr. Lee Kin Hong
Lecturer in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Dr. Richard Gambitta
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Government & Public
Administration

School of Education

Professor Leong Che Kan
Honorary Visiting Professor

Administrative Staff

Dr. Lau Cheang Hang Kuai, Marie
Locum Dental Surgeon, University Health
Service
Ms. Chan Yin, Yolanda
Assistant Librarian II, University Library
System
Mrs. Chu Ng Lai-han, Cinnie
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
United College
Miss Lam Bik-yuk, Faith
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
New Asia College
Miss Lau Chi-ka, Karen
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
Chung Chi College

Research Staff

Mr. T.C. Lai
Honorary Senior Research Fellow, Institute of
Chinese Studies
Dr. Nelson Chow Wing Sun
Honorary Research Fellow, Centre for Hong
Kong Studies
Dr. Lai Feng Wai, Frances
Honorary Research Fellow, Centre for Hong
Kong Studies

II. Promotions

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Dr. Thomas H.C. Lee
Senior Lecturer in History
Dr. Yuen Ting-cheuk
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language &
Literature

Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Lo Wing-chun
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Faculty of Science

Dr. Lam Yat Wah
Professor of Electronics
Dr. Choy Yuen-min
Reader in Biochemistry
Dr. Lai King-fai
Reader in Mathematics
Mr. Henry C.P. Lam
Lecturer in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Dr. Leung Yee
Senior Lecturer in Geography

Mr. Jeremiah K.H. Wong
Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

Administrative Staff

Mr. Jacob Leung
Senior Assistant Secretary, Personnel Section
Mr. Yip Chi Ying
Senior Assistant Secretary, Personnel Section
Mr. Ng Lai-hung
Engineer, Buildings Office

III. Regrading

Dr. Alan Siu Kai-fat
Lecturer in Economics

IV. Retirements

Mr. T.C. Lai
Director of the Department of Extramural Studies
Mr. J.B. Gannon
Senior Lecturer in English
Mr. Wang Ning
Lecturer in English

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 physical development programme, research projects, publication project, fellowship and scholarship schemes, and have presented the University with equipment. The University has recently received the following gifts and donations:

- (1) From the following contributors donations towards the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Fund:
 - (a) HK\$50,000 from the D.H. Chen Foundation;
 - (b) US\$500 from the Centre for Chinese Medicine; and
 - (c) US\$20 from Dr. Moon-Aung Wu.
- (2) From Chartered Bank an annual donation of HK\$21,000 for three Chartered Bank Scholarships with effect from 1983-84.
- (3) From the Croucher Foundation a donation of HK\$120,000 in support of the Croucher Foundation Bursary Fund for 1984-85.
- (4) From Dataproducts Components (HK) Ltd.:
 - (a) HK\$5,000 for a bursary fund in 1983-84; and
 - (b) HK\$5,000 for two annual scholarships of HK\$2,500 each with effect from 1984-85.
- (5) From Friends of The Chinese University Art Gallery of Hong Kong a donation of HK\$45,000 for the establishment of two Fine Arts Scholarships at HK\$10,000 and HK\$5,000 annually for three years with effect from 1984-85.

- (6) From the Hong Kong & Kowloon Electrical Appliances Merchants' Association a donation of HK\$30,000 for setting up a scholarship endowment fund with effect from 1984-85.
- (7) From the Incorporated Trustees of Hsin Chong – K.N. Godfrey Yeh Education Fund a donation of HK\$25,000 for ten bursaries for 1984-85.
- (8) From IBM (HK) World Trade Corporation an annual donation of HK\$12,000 in support of six IBM scholarships with effect from 1984-85.
- (9) From the Jebsen Motor Group a donation of HK\$100,000 for setting up a scholarship endowment fund with effect from 1984-85.
- (10) From NCR (Hong Kong) Ltd. a donation of HK\$9,500 for five scholarships for 1983-84.
- (11) From M.C. Packaging (Hong Kong) Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000 for an annual scholarship with effect from 1984-85.
- (12) From Roche Research Foundation a donation of HK\$5,000 for the establishment of a recurring prize of HK\$500 per year.
- (13) From Soka University a donation of HK\$78,130 for the Soka Scholarship.
- (14) From Jardine Danby Ltd. a donation of HK\$12,000 for the publication of a renal handbook entitled *Living with End-Stage Renal Failure* by Dr. K.N. Lai, Department of Medicine.
- (15) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$7,500 in support of the visit of Ms. Sarah Handler to the Institute of Chinese Studies for two months.
- (16) From the Croucher Foundation a donation of HK\$105,026 in support of the research activities of Professor Hamann, Department of Physiology.
- (17) From Mr. Fung Yee-chiu a donation of HK\$9,600 for promoting research at the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (18) From Mr. Ghanshyam B. Khiani a donation of HK\$14,000 for promoting research and staff training at the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (19) From Jardine Danby Ltd. a donation of HK\$8,000 towards the research and overseas conference expenses of Dr. K.M. Chan, Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (20) From Lee Foundation, Hong Kong, a donation of HK\$137,040.94 as the second-year grant for the research project on the clinical studies of the endorphines.
- (21) From Mr. Lee Wing-tat a donation of HK\$100,000 for research on treatment of cancer tumours, and HK\$70,000 for a research project by Dr. David Tsang, Department of Biochemistry.
- (22) From Richards Brooks International Loss Adjusters (Hong Kong) Ltd. a donation of HK\$1,000 for the Department of Pharmacology.
- (23) From Wrightson NMA Ltd. a donation of US\$10,000 for the development of Assays for Pharmacological Properties of New Zealand Red Deer Velvet Antler.
- (24) From Medical Research Council of Canada a donation of HK\$12,000 for a joint research project by Dr. Michael S.C. Tam, Department of Physiology, and Professor Jeffrey Wong, University of Toronto.
- (25) From the following contributors donations for the French Summer Course in France:
 - (a) HK\$2,000 from an anonymous donor;
 - (b) HK\$2,000 from Chung Chi College;
 - (c) HK\$2,000 from Madam Charles Masson;
 - (d) HK\$3,000 from New Asia College; and
 - (e) HK\$5,000 from United College.
- (26) From the following organizations donations to help defray expenses of an international seminar on Medical Disorders in Pregnancy to be organized by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:
 - (a) HK\$10,000 from Bayer China Co., Ltd.;
 - (b) HK\$10,000 from Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd.;
 - (c) HK\$30,000 from Nestle Production (HK) Ltd.; and
 - (d) HK\$1,000 from UNAM Corporation Ltd.
- (27) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$12,000 towards the travel expenses of two Research Assistants while on a study tour of archaeology research centres and libraries in Beijing in August 1984.
- (28) From the following organizations donations in support of the International Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research:
 - (a) HK\$15,000 from Brion Research Institute of Taiwan;
 - (b) HK\$46,800 from forty-eight donors of the Chinese Medicine Merchants Association Ltd.;
 - (c) HK\$50,000 from Hong Kong Yee Yee Tong Chinese Medicine Association Ltd.;
 - (d) HK\$7,777 from Sankyo Co., Ltd.;
 - (e) HK\$15,588 from Shionogi & Co., Ltd.; and

- (f) HK\$7,770 from Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd.
- (29) From ICI (China) Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,830 in support of a lecture organized by the Microbiology Department.
- (30) From the Croucher Foundation:
 (a) HK\$550,000 in support of the development of courses leading to the Master's Degree in translation; and
 (b) HK\$19,232 and US\$315 for travelling and overseas conference expenses for Dr. K.M. Chan, Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (31) From Friends of The Chinese University Art Gallery of Hong Kong a donation of HK\$10,000 to renovate the Art Gallery.
- (32) From Hang Seng Bank Ltd. a donation of HK\$20,000 for student extracurricular activities for 1984-85.
- (33) From Mr. Alan Ho a donation of HK\$1,160 towards the Diploma Course in Management for Executive Development.
- (34) From S.H. Ho Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$2,000,000 for the extension to the Madam S.H. Ho Hostel for Medical Students.
- (35) From The Incorporated Trustees of Hsin Chong – K.N. Godfrey Yeh Education Fund a donation of HK\$26,000 for Students' Programmes for 1983-84, and HK\$25,000 for 1984-85.
- (36) From Dr. Stephen S.F. Hui a donation of US\$2,500 for the second International Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture.
- (37) From IBM (HK) World Trade Corporation a donation of HK\$15,517 for air passage of a visiting lecturer of the 1984 International Summer School.
- (38) From Mr. Eric Mok a donation of HK\$2,000 towards the research/conference travel expenses of the Department of Medicine.
- (39) From Schmidt & Co. (HK) Ltd. a donation to sponsor the visit of Professor W.M.C. Martin, Department of Clinical Oncology, to the Affiliated Tumor Hospital in Guangzhou, China.
- (40) From the Sino-British Fellowship Trust a donation of HK\$102,700 to support the academic exchange programmes.
- (41) From Special Trustees of the Royal Free Hospital a donation of HK\$6,979 as a partial contribution towards Professor Baron's travel expenses to Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.
- (42) From the Travenol Far East Pte. Ltd. a donation of US\$1,475 in support of staff training for the Department of Medicine.
- (43) From Vita Company:
 (a) HK\$3,000 towards the staff training/conference expenses of the Department of Medicine; and
 (b) HK\$3,000 for sponsoring Dr. Joseph W.C. Leung, Department of Medicine, to attend the second Workshop on Operative Digestive Endoscopy.
- (44) From various donors a number of donations and gifts to Chung Chi College from 31st March to 31st August, 1984 amounting to HK\$980,035.
- (45) From various donors a number of donations and gifts to New Asia College from 1st October, 1983 to 31st July, 1984 amounting to HK\$118,000.
- (46) From Astra Pharmaceuticals Sweden four units of Devibiss Ultrasonic Nebulizer Model Pulmo-Sonic complete set with standard accessories for the Department of Paediatrics.
- (47) From Mr. and Mrs. Au Yeung Chak-nam a donation of HK\$20,000 for the purchase of a standard PHOT 2 Zeiss Microscope for the Department of Paediatrics.
- (48) From Mr. Lam Chun-hop an IBM Personal Computer with software for research and patient management in the Renal Unit of the Department of Medicine.
- (49) From Organon (HK) Ltd.:
 (a) twenty boxes of Neo-Pregnosticon 75 Duoclon in support of a research project carried out by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; and
 (b) HK\$8,000 for urine containers, stationery and a data storage system.
- (50) From Mr. Ba Jin 1073 books.
- (51) From Ms. Yeh Chung-min nine books from the collection of the late Mr. Yeh Ling-feng.

Corrigendum

The first line of the article on 'Chinese Arts Festival', appearing on page 4 of the last issue, should read:
'The opening of the Chinese Arts Festival happened to be on the 27th September.'



Li Shan (1686 – after 1760); *Banana Tree and Bamboo*, (dated 1734); Hanging scroll, ink and colour on paper, 195.8 x 104.7 cm (Exhibition of Paintings by Yangzhou Artists of the Qing Dynasty from the Palace Museum)