

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

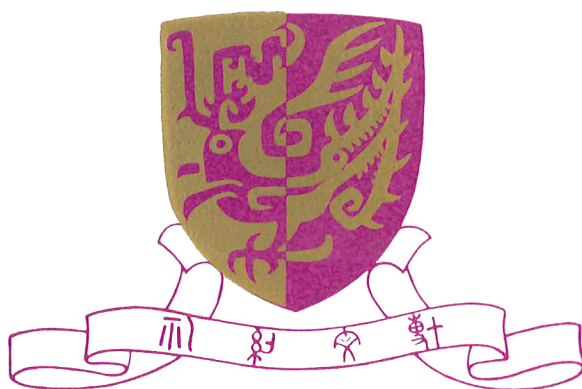
FIFTEENTH  
CONGREGATION

17th October, 1974



The cover design is a reproduction of the official programme cover for ceremonies of the University. The motif of the gold border is the University emblem – the mythical Chinese Bird of the South, “feng”, symbol of nobility, beauty, loyalty, majesty and many other virtues.





## ORDER OF CEREMONIAL

1. The Chancellor will declare the Congregation open.
2. The Vice-Chancellor will present to the Chancellor the following candidates for the conferment of the degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS, *honoris causa*:

LEE Jung Sen

WOO Pak Chuen

YANG Ching Kun

YUNG Chi Tung

Public Orator: Mr. Nelson H. Young

3. Candidates for the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
4. Candidates for the degree of MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
5. Candidates for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
6. Candidates for the degree of MASTER OF ARTS IN EDUCATION will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
7. Candidates for the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
8. Candidates for the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
9. Candidates for the degree of BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
10. Candidates for the degree of BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE will be presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of the degree.
11. Dr. Yang Ching Kun will address the Congregation.
12. The Chancellor will declare the Congregation closed.

*Music provided by the Band of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force  
by kind permission of the Commissioner of Police*

## CITATIONS

LEE Jung Sen, B.A., O.B.E.

Mr. Lee Jung Sen, an eminent industrialist and director of numerous concerns, has always found time for the promotion of higher education. He has served on the Council of this University since its inception in 1963 and now chairs its Terms of Service Committee.

With his ardent interest in Chinese culture, Mr. Lee has significantly furthered the University's efforts in this direction as Chairman of the Art Gallery Management Committee of the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Dictionary Project Committee for the *Lin Yutang's Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage*.

As a recognition of his distinguished service to higher education and economic prosperity in Hong Kong, may I present to you, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Lee Jung Sen for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

WOO Pak Chuen, LL.B., Ph.D., C.B.E., J.P.

A prominent figure in the legal profession, Dr. the Hon. Woo Pak Chuen made his mark from the start. He is the first Chinese to be awarded a Ph.D. by the Faculty of Law of the University of London and the first and only practising lawyer in Hong Kong with a British Ph.D. in Law.

Dr. Woo is an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council and was for ten years Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. With his untiring public-spiritedness he has rendered invaluable service to the community.

Pledged to the advancement of education, Dr. Woo personally contributed to the drafting of the Ordinance of this University and has been a Council Member of the University since the days of the Provisional Council. More recently he has had occasion to direct his efforts to yet other areas through his Chairmanship of the Board of Education of Hong Kong.

In recognition of his outstanding achievements, this University recommends Dr. the Hon. Woo Pak Chuen to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

YANG Ching Kun, B.A., M.A ., Ph.D.

Professor Yang Ching Kun is a sociologist of international renown. In 1958, he was appointed Professor of Sociology at the University of Pittsburgh and in 1972 Distinguished Service Professor. For three decades he has been very active on the American academic scene. This University is much indebted to Professor Yang for his singular vision in the development of the Sociology programme, in particular the organization of the Social Research Centre and the construction of a unified curriculum for the three Colleges.

In recognition of his brilliant academic achievements, this University recommends Professor Yang Ching Kun to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

YUNG Chi Tung, B.Sc., Ph.D., LL.D., O.B.E., J.P.

Dr. Yung Chi Tung, a distinguished botanist and dedicated educationalist, has devoted over forty years to higher education in various parts of the world.

President of Chung Chi College since 1960 and the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor of this University, Dr. Yung has given unsparingly of his energies and leadership from the planning stage of the University through its formative years and subsequent development. As a Member of the Board of Governors of The Hongkong Polytechnic, he is playing an active part in the development of a new facet of Hong Kong's tertiary education.

Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of his significant contributions to higher education in Hong Kong, Dr. Yung Chi Tung is presented to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

## English Version of Dr. YANG Ching Kun's Address

It is a great privilege to share high honors with Mr. J. S. Lee, the Hon. P. C. Woo and Dr. C. T. Yung in receiving the Honorary Degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and speaking for myself and on their behalf, we are deeply grateful.

Vice-Chancellor Dr. C. M. Li asked me to speak on urbanization and ecological balance. For popular interest, I made a slight change of the topic and will speak on the great environmental pollution brought on by the industrial civilization. Since I am unfamiliar with the facts of Hong Kong, I will speak about the United States as an illustration of the nature of the problem.

The United States in the 1970's is at a high level of industrialization. Economically it is characterized by mass production and mass consumption, pursuing day and night an ever higher GNP and annual rates of economic growth. At a glance, it presents a scene of endless luxury and affluence. This is a dream eagerly pursued by the developing countries of the third world. But there has always been a distance between dream and reality, for, as we recall from Chinese poetry, even fairyland suffers from the defect of the monotony of perfection. Thus, this age of mass production and mass consumption has also brought a new disaster of our age: the great pollution of water, land, and air, knocking the ecosphere of the earth out of balance. Short of timely remedy, Jay W. Forrester warned that in a few decades all the industrial countries will be unfit for healthy human habitation. Jacques Cousteau, the well-known marine scientist, said that in another eighteen years (from 1974) all living matters of the ocean will die. Both men are renowned scientists and their statements were not made merely to frighten an already worried world.

Let us first consider air pollution. One morning several years ago I went up to the 42nd floor of the Ford Building in New York City, and looking down from the window I saw a sea of white fog rushing up from the ground, obliterating pedestrians and vehicles and later the low buildings, and finally it rose past the 42nd floor and on upwards. Even on the 42nd floor I felt I sank into a cauldron of white foam. This was my first personal experience of the much reputed air pollution from heat inversion. It was a frightening experience.

The typical example of air pollution is not New York, but Los Angeles of California. Affected by air pollution, 700,000 of the residents, 10 per cent of the metropolitan population of that city, suffered varying degrees of lung and pulmonary disease. As far back as 1968, the medical school of UCLA issued warnings that air pollution had seriously threatened the health of the residents in most areas of that city during much of the year, and advised all those who had no need to remain in Los Angeles to leave the city.

I come from the steel industry center of Pittsburgh, and I well remember that in the 1940's, before the cleaning up of the air, the entire city was buried in a thick yellow fog because of pollution from the steel industry. In those days, street lights were turned on in the downtown area during the daytime for one thousand hours each year, almost one-fourth of the daylight hours of a year. The automobile industry center of Detroit, Michigan, was so affected by air pollution in terms of human health and property damages that the loss came to be on the average of \$20,000 per capita annually. One forecast has



warned that should the current state continue, air pollution will reduce 50 per cent of the sunlight reaching the earth by 1985, only eleven years from 1974. Should this occur, it would gravely endanger not only human health but also agricultural crops and forests by which we live.

Let us turn to water pollution. Industrial civilization won admiration because it brought the substitution of mechanical labor for labor by men and draft animals. But the difference in the sources of energy of these two kinds of labor generated serious problems. Human and animal labor derives its energy from foods of organic matter. So long as we do not use the flush toilet which symbolizes the modern age, eating and elimination turn food into fertilizer, returning organic matter to nature, and the generation of energy for human and animal labor produces no environmental pollution. But now mechanical movements substitute for human and animal labor, and the development of cybernetics has given rise to the computer and automation of machines, freeing man from mental labor. But machines which work for men in both physical and mental labor derives its energy from non-biodegradable mineral sources: petroleum, coal, and uranium in the case of nuclear energy. In addition, the residues from the generation of the overwhelming quantities of energy required for mass production far exceeds the capability of the environment to absorb. This makes environmental pollution uncontrollable. Thus, men cannot rest in comfort by watching machines work for them for the energy that activates the machines has brought totally unsuspected problems.

Take for example, electricity, which constitutes a leading form of energy for running the machines. The generation of electricity by using fossil fuel or uranium expels enormous amounts of hot water into neighboring rivers and lakes and raises the water temperature. Many varieties of fish will die if water temperature is raised by one to two degrees Fahrenheit. The water temperature in the Hudson River in New York City has been raised three degrees in recent years.

We use electricity for far more than substitution for physical and mental production labor. We use it for cooling and heating of our houses and for lighting which turns night into day in our great cities. All these consume enormous amounts of electric energy. The United States will need 250 additional gigantic generating plants to keep up with the steadily growing demands for electricity for the coming ten years. A forecast has warned that if the trend continues, by the year 2,000, only 26 years from now, the surplus heat from generating electrical energy will raise all the surface water in the United States by twenty degrees Fahrenheit. If many kinds of fish will die when water temperature is raised by only one to two degrees Fahrenheit, it would not be difficult to imagine the damaging consequence when water temperature is raised by twenty degrees Fahrenheit.

We often use the quantity of electricity consumption as an index to the progress of civilization, but the price of this progress can already be seen in the raising of water temperature alone. But, so far as water is concerned, thermo pollution is augmented by many forms of industrial pollution. Chemical industries, and many forms of mining, particularly iron and coal, throw out billions of tons of toxic waste water, pouring it into surrounding rivers, lakes and coastal waters, poisoning the fish, and killing crops if the water is spilled onto crop land.

In addition to industrial waste water, there is the uncontrollable amount of urban sewerage to pollute the water bodies. New York City alone pours into the Hudson River 36 million tons of sewerage every day, giving the astronomical figure of 129.6 billion tons of sewerage a year. Long Island Sound has been a pleasant recreational place in the vicinity of New York City. I still remember that in 1942 I often went out there in a little boat to fish, and I would catch over 60 flounders in a single morning. In 1962, 20 years later, I went out there to fish again for old times sake, but I could only gaze at the water all day without a single catch. I found later that 179 municipalities on the two shores had continually poured sewer waste into the Sound during the intervening 20 years, and this had eliminated all the fish. Lake Erie, one of the five Great Lakes of the United States and comparable to Tai Hu of China, has lost its fish in the recent decade, and the fishing industry which once prospered on that lake has also come to an end. In the vicinities of all industrial cities, not only fish meet disaster in the rivers and lakes, but swimming and other water sports also become threatened. Along a twelve-mile stretch of the Potomac River outside of Washington, D. C., the capital of a great nation, the bacteria count exceeded by 100 *times* the safety point for swimming.

While air and water pollution is not always visible, pollution of the land is fully visible to the eye. Polluting the land are the frightening quantities of solid waste, in other words, garbage. We will disregard the mountains of industrial waste which fill many valleys around industrial cities, and consider only municipal garbage as an illustration of the problem. The United States discards 360 million tons of garbage each year, filling 5,000,000 large trailer trucks which, if put end to end, will gird the earth twice. You may call this the *great wall of garbage* brought on by the industrial age. Figured in another way, this garbage averages ten pounds per person per day, and it gives us the staggering figure of 18,250 pounds a year for a family of five persons, more than what an average house can hold.

Where did all this garbage come from? The obvious answer: mass consumption as prompted by mass production and the profit motivation. In 1970, some 212 million Americans drove 100 million automobiles. Each year the United States throws out seven million automobiles, seven million six hundred thousand television sets and countless other articles including discarded refrigerators and washing machines. And it is an extremely knotty problem to collect and to dispose of these mountains of affluent garbage. To collect this 360 million tons of garbage each year, the United States spends four billion dollars, employing all kinds of mechanical devices, such as garbage compacting machines, shredding machines, and garbage trucks that perform compacting, transporting and other simultaneous functions. This is a part of the so-called collection technology.

After collection, there is still the disposal problem. And so there is the development of disposal technology. They burn it, bury it, dump it into land fills and shore fills, pour it on to the open sea, sink it to the ocean bottoms, even contemplate shooting radiation contaminated wastes into space by rockets. But none of these methods have proved totally adequate for the preservation of the healthy environment.

Take for example the disposal problem of waste packaging. In traditional times, the disposal of waste packaging was never a problem. In Hong Kong markets, we tie up fish, meat and other foods with a piece of straw and put it in a shopping basket, and

afterwards the straw will become fertilizer, without creating environmental pollution. But in the industrial civilization, the life of luxury is graced by glamorous packaging. In the supermarkets, vegetables, fish, meat and other items are wrapped in plastic, paper, aluminum foil, and other containers, and then loaded into layer after layer of paper bags, giving us a small mountain of packaging materials after unwrapping them at home. The United States discards 50 million tons of packaging materials each year, including 48 billion cans, 2.6 billion bottles, 30 million tons of waste paper, 400 million tons of plastics, 73,000 tons of aluminum foil. This amount of glittering, silvery foil averages 200 tons of consumption per day which will stretch out to 7,500 miles, more than enough to span the United States twice. The sheer quantity of this 50 million tons of luxury waste packaging rapidly pushed into the pages of history the traditional trades of retrieving used articles. Unlike paper and wood, which can be burned to ashes, plastic sheets and containers do not burn, but only melt into a sticky lump, unbreakable, and non-biodegradable. Aluminum foil and aluminum containers similarly do not rust, and are not biodegradable. This waste packaging, unlike traditional garbage, cannot be used as fertilizer and be returned to nature through the organic cycle.

Re-use and recycling have been good traditional ways of disposing of old things and waste materials. But the collection, transportation, cleaning and processing of used materials often raise their cost above that of new materials, and the product is sometimes inferior to those made from new materials. Re-use and recycling, therefore, meet an unsurmountable obstacle under the profit motivation. This explains the lack of significant development of the popular movement of recycling of materials such as bottles and newspapers.

Finally, the automobile symbolizes the dream of luxury of our modern times. The production of 100,000,000 cars and trucks in the U. S. consumes forty per cent of the nation's steel, mobilizes much of the nation's other forms of heavy and light industry, and these industries seriously pollute the nation's environment. The operation of these one hundred million automobiles spurts out a daily average of 230,000 tons of carbon monoxide, contributing 85 per cent of the pollutants of the air. The annual abandonment of seven million automobiles has led to the appearance of many verticle junk yards around the great cities, junked cars being piled up like hills by high lifts. The 3,600,000 miles of beautiful highways indeed stand as the unmatched pride of America, but they also destroy huge areas of agricultural fields and forests. Now environmentalists dub the automobile the perfect pollution machine. A few public-spirited citizens now bring out the long neglected bicycle for short-distance transportation.

The Americans are a highly rational people, and the grave pollution at last has aroused the attention of the American nation. In academic circles, there has appeared the new field of environmental studies, which has coined a system of new terminology of its own, developed a new set of theories and concepts as well as a new scientific technology for the collection and disposal of waste matter. Environmentalists have initiated a series of popular movements for environment protection, inspired many pieces of environmental legislation compelling industry to be responsible for the cost of environmental cleanliness, and set up many forms of government and civilian organizations for restoring ecological balance. If we regard the unceasing growth of mass production as the major source of

pollution, we are beginning to hear the cry for zero economic growth as a counter measure. In the United States the anti-pollution struggle is rapidly gathering strength.

Hong Kong is already an industrialized community. The signs of the great pollution I have just described are beginning to appear everywhere. As a leading institution of higher learning in Southeast Asia, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, with its many centers of research in the physical and social sciences, should be able to make important contributions to the study of this problem.

Thank you.

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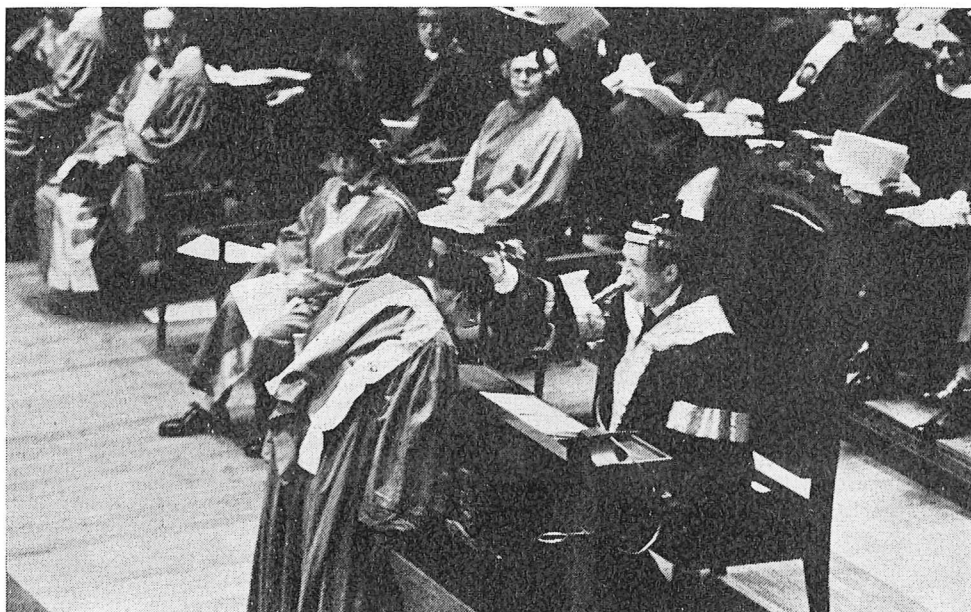
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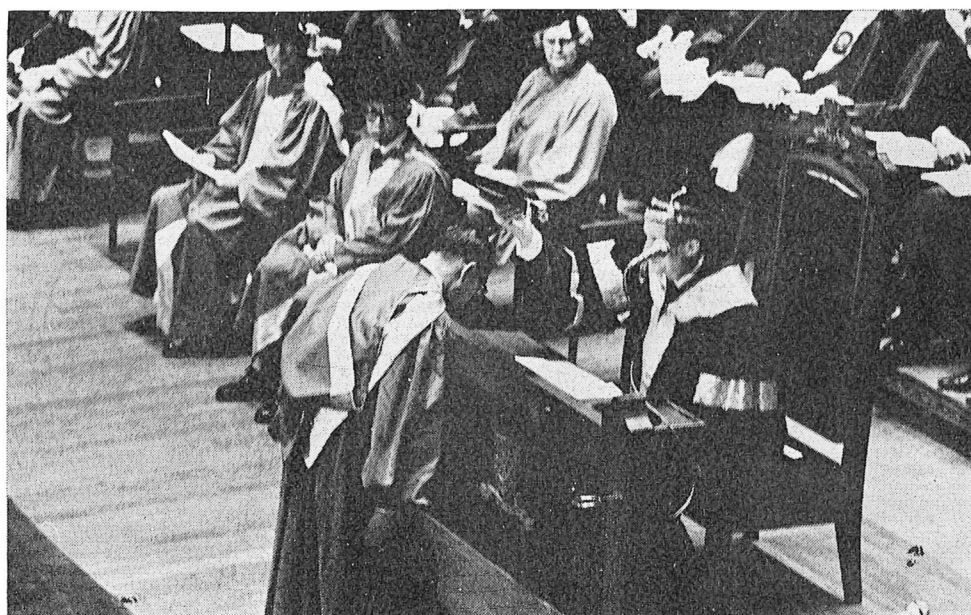
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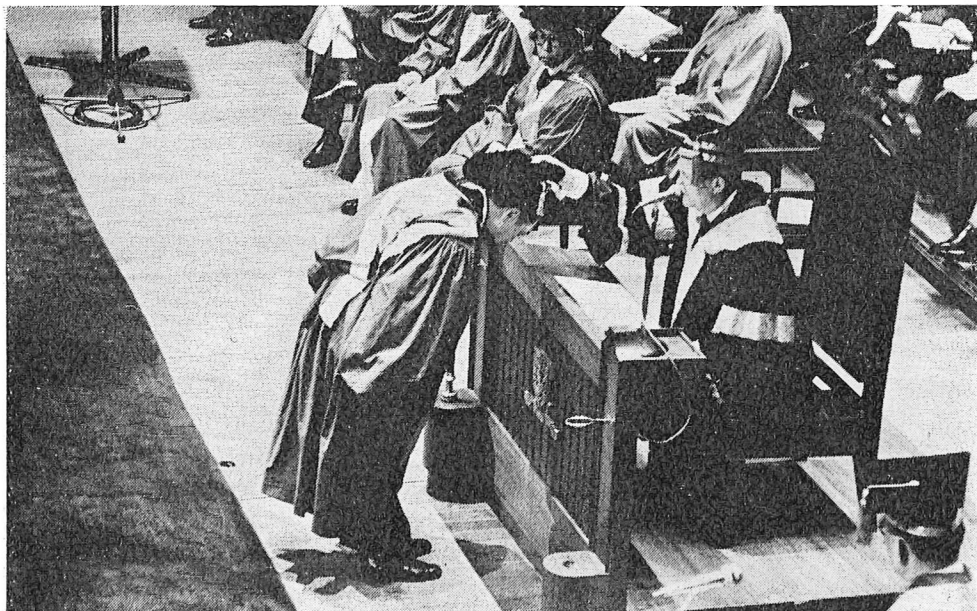
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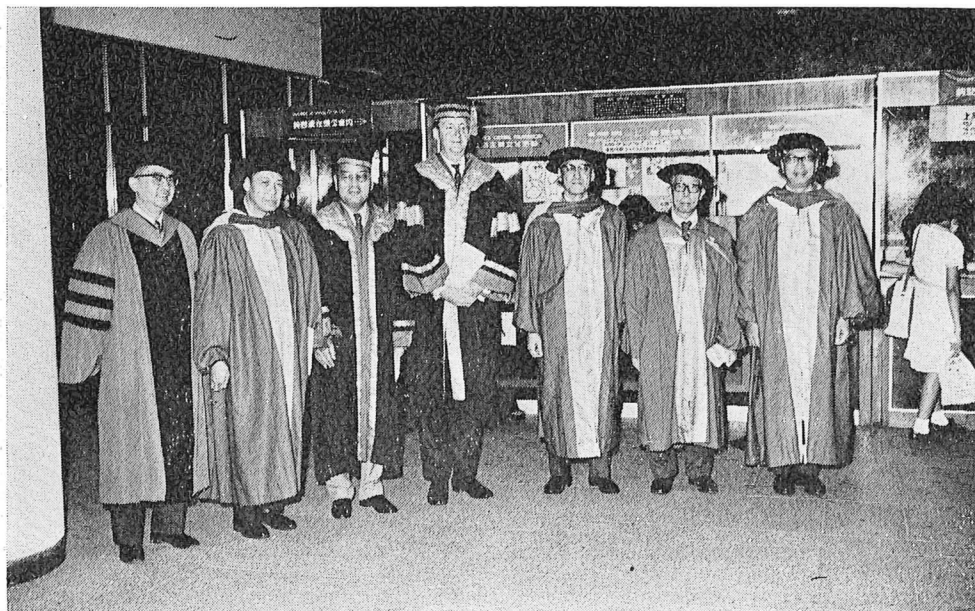
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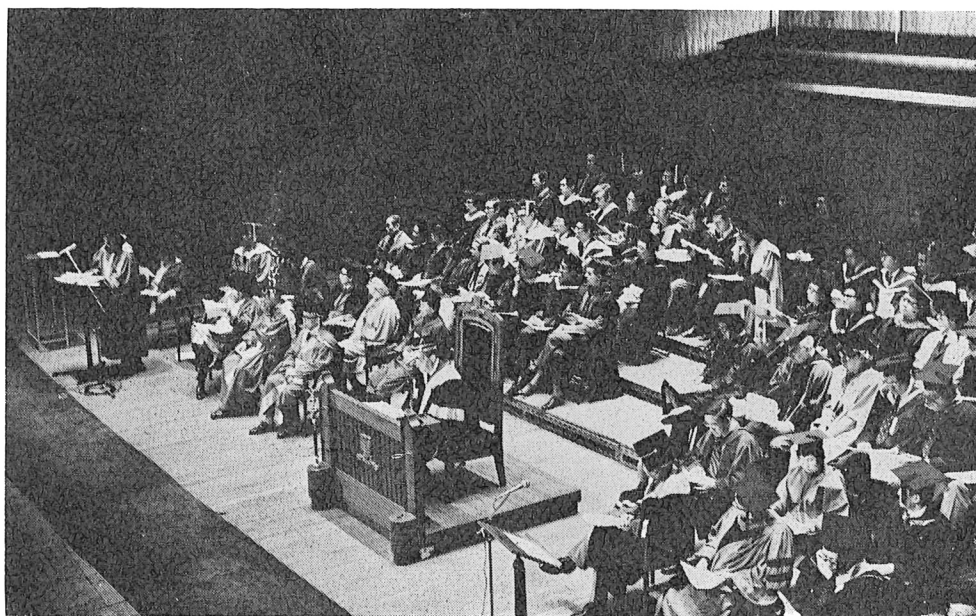
*From left to right: Dr. Ying-Shih Yu, Dr. Yang Ching Kun, Dr. Choh-Ming Li,  
H.E. Sir Murray MacLehose, Dr. the Hon. Woo Pak Chuen, Dr. R.C. Lee, Dr. Lee Jung Sen.*

十五。每年拋棄的七百萬輛廢車使許多大城市週圍出現立體廢車場，以高空起重機將破車堆積成百數十尺高之小丘。專門行駛汽車的三百六十萬英里公路確是舉世無雙的豪華建築，但它也摧毀了大量的森林和農田。人們現在把汽車叫做最完善的污染機。少數熱心公益人士於是將棄置已久的腳踏車拿出來，作短途交通的工具。

但美國人民究竟是一個高度理智的民族，這麼嚴重的污染問題，終於引起了美國各界人士的注意。學術界近年來已興起了研究環境健全的學問，運用一套嶄新的術語，發展出一套新的理論概念，創出一套廢物收集與處理的科學技術，推動了保護環境的民眾運動，迫使工業界起環境清潔的責任，制定了一套新的環境保護法令，成立了種種保護環境健全的政府與民間組織。假定大量生產的不斷增長，是大污染的主要禍源，則美國近幾年已有零度經濟增長率的新呼聲。在美國，向污染鬥爭的運動，正方興未艾。

香港已成工業社會，上述污染景象，在港九各地處處露了端倪。作為東南亞學術領導的香港中文大學，有多個自然科學與社會科學研究中心，對這個問題的研究，應該當仁不讓，作出重大的貢獻！

多謝諸位。



Dr. Yang Ching Kun addressing the Congregation

楊慶堃博士致詞



物，姑且不論。也可說這是豪華消費時代帶來了豪華垃圾。而收集及處理這如山如阜的大量豪華垃圾就成了棘手問題。美國收集每年三億六千萬噸的市區垃圾就耗費四十億美元，所用的收集機械有垃圾壓縮機、碾碎機、連壓帶運的垃圾車，不一而足。

垃圾收集後，跟着是處置問題。火燒、土掩、填地、填海、倒向海面、沉入海底，甚至射入太空（原子能渣滓），都未能完善地處理數量這麼龐大的垃圾。

就以包裝廢料為例。包裝廢料在傳統時代原無問題。市場買菜買肉，自備菜籃，用條水草一捆，吊着回家，用後水草變肥料，沒有環境污染問題。但包裝輝煌是工業文明豪華生活的特色。店內蔬菜魚肉及一切物品，都用透明膠紙、花紙、鋁盒鋁片，再套上多層紙袋，回家拆包，從紙袋到種種的瓶盒包裝廢料，堆積如山。以全美計，每年拋棄五千餘萬噸的包裝廢物，其中有四百八十億個鐵罐，二百六十億個瓶子，三千萬噸廢紙，四百萬噸塑膠材料，七萬三千噸鋁片。單以輝煌奪目的鋁片而言，美國每日耗用二百噸，伸長達七千五百英里，可橫跨美國大陸兩次而有餘。這每年五千餘萬噸的豪華包裝垃圾，其數量之大，使收買舊料的傳統行業頓成歷史陳跡。在性質上言，膠紙膠盒並不像紙張木料一樣可以焚化成灰，而是如用火燒，祇溶成一團，燒不化，壓不碎，永不腐爛。鋁片鋁盒也一樣，永不生鏽腐解。這些豪華的包裝廢物，於是不能像傳統垃圾那樣可以當肥料，可藉有機循環去還諸大自然。

舊物再用或廢料翻新，原為處理廢物的傳統方法。然而舊料的收集、運輸、清潔及整理，常使成本超過新料，而品質卻不如新料，在以利潤為生產基礎的資本主義下，廢物利用遂少人問津。近年興起的舊物循環再用運動，例如收集舊玻璃瓶及舊報紙，亦未大見效。

最後，汽車是現代人的繁華夢。美國的一億輛汽車，耗費了全國鋼鐵百分之四十，動員了大量的其他輕重工業，這些工業污染了全國環境。一億輛汽車開動起來，噴出一氧化碳毒氣每日達二十三萬噸，構成空氣污染來源百分之八

到公元二〇〇〇年（廿六年後），發電時排出的熱力，會把全美河流、湖泊的水溫度提高華氏表二十度之多。如水温提高一兩度，許多魚類就會死去，那麼提高二十度，其禍害就不堪設想了。

人們每以消耗電量作文明進步的指標，今僅就提高水温而言，已可以見到這種文明進步的代價。但除了熱的污染外，還有其他方式的工業污染。多種化學工業，以至煤礦鐵礦，都排出數以億萬噸計的含毒的廢水，晝夜傾流入周圍的河流、湖泊與近岸海洋，毒害魚類，如注入田野，則農作物都會枯死。

但水流污染的來源，除工業廢水外，還有城市溝渠的大量穢水。紐約市渠道注入哈得孫河的污水，每日三千六百萬噸，每年就達一千二百九十六億(129.6 billions)噸的天文數字。紐約近郊有一個好去處叫長洲海峽(Long Island Sound)，記得一九四二年常在這地區泛舟釣魚，一個上午照例可以釣得六十幾尾捷沙魚的，於一九六二年舊地重遊，再去那地方釣魚，但一無所獲，整天看着水波出神。原來二十年間海峽兩岸一百七十九處城鎮，晝夜把溝渠污水傾注海峽，把魚類全部趕走。美國五大湖之一的伊里湖，大如中國的太湖，近年魚類絕跡，一度昌盛的內湖漁業亦從此告終。美國凡有工業城鎮之處，附近水流不獨魚鯊遭殃，而且不適宜游泳，國都所在的華盛頓的普吐麥河，其微菌數量已超過游泳安全程度一百倍。

空氣與水流污染，往往不易見得到，但陸地的污染就非常觸目了。污染陸地的是數量驚人的所謂固體廢物，即垃圾。在大城市周圍湮谷為陵的工業廢物，姑且不論，單以市區垃圾而論，美國每年就有三億六千萬噸，可載滿五百萬架拖拉式的大貨車，連接起來可繞地球兩週，堪稱工業時代產生的垃圾長城。如把這批垃圾分攤起來，每人每日十磅，五口之家每年拋棄的垃圾積算達一萬八千二百五十磅之多。

這許多垃圾是怎樣來的？答案是：大量生產與資本主義刺激下的大量消費。一九七〇年美國二億一千五百萬人口，有一億輛汽車。美國每年拋棄的廢物就包括爛汽車七百萬架，電視機七百六十萬架，其他如破冰箱和洗衣機等廢

一年中的大部份時間已嚴重危及大部份地區的市民健康，並勸告如不必要居留該市之居民，應遷居別處。

本人來自美國鋼鐵工業中心的匹茲堡，還記得因為受鋼鐵業的污染，在未實行空氣潔淨以前的四十年代，全城埋葬在一團黃色濃霧之下，市中心白晝開路燈的時間每年達一千小時，幾乎佔了一年白晝時間約四分之一。作為美國汽車業中心的底特律市，空氣造成的物資與健康損失，每年平均每人二萬元。根據一個預測，如現況繼續下去，十一年後（一九八五）空氣污染會將射達地面的太陽光遮蔽減少了一半，到時不獨會嚴重地危害人類的健康，而且危及民生所寄的農作與樹木。

我們再轉過來看水的污染。工業文明令人羨慕之處是以機器勞動代替人畜勞動，而機器或人畜勞動能力來源的不同，就構成了嚴重問題。人畜勞動的能源是有機體食物，只要不用象徵摩登時代的抽水廁，則一食一排洩，食物變成肥料，落葉歸根，返本還元，勞動消耗能力並不產生環境污染問題。但現在機器代替了人畜體力勞動，更隨着控制學（cybernetics）發展出來的電算機及機器自動化，機器進一步代替精神勞動，但代替人類勞心勞力的機器，其能力來源大部份是不能腐解循環還的礦物——石油，煤炭或發射原子能的鈾礦，加以機械能力的大量消耗，所排出來的渣滓，遠超過環境的吸收能量，於是產生了難以控制的環境污染問題。於是人類不能以為有了機器代人勞心勞力，就可以坐視機器工作，袖手旁觀，以為從此安枕無憂，天下太平。

試以機械能力主要形式的電力為例。用來發電的能源無論是化石燃料如油和煤，或是鈾礦，都排出大量的熱水，流入附近的河流湖泊，提高水温，水温如提高華氏一度至二度，許多魚類就會死去。而紐約市的哈得孫河的水温，近年已提高了三度。

電力的用途除了代替人類勞心勞力以外，還製造冷氣、暖氣和照明，千萬人的城市照耀如同白晝。這一切都消耗龐大數字的電力。如此下去，美國今後十年要添二百五十所宏大的發電廠，方能供應有增無已的電力需求。據預測，

## 楊慶堃博士講詞

今天本人得與利榮森先生、胡百全議員及容啓東博士一齊接受香港中文大學榮譽博士學位，實屬畢生殊榮，我們對李校長及中大同人，衷心銘感。

李校長曾囑就都市化與生態均衡問題，略加申述。如今爲了引起大家的興趣，改就工業文明帶來的環境污染問題，作簡單說明。本人對香港情況不熟悉，祇能以美國爲例，說明這問題的性質。

七十年代的美國，處於工業化高峯，經濟上是大量生產與大量消費，日夕角逐國民生產總值與經濟增長年率的提高，表面上一片繁榮富裕，這正是開發中的第三世界所追求的夢境。但夢境與現實從來就有距離，縱是「蓬萊宮中」也嫌「日月太長」，何況工業文明？於是這時代的大量生產與大量消費，也帶來了時代的新災禍！水陸空三界的大污染，使地球的生態環境失卻均衡。如不據Jay W. Forrester的警告，如不及時挽救，工業國家不久將成爲不適宜人類健康生存之地，以研究海洋著稱的Jacques Cousteau說，再過十八年（一九七四年起），全地球海洋中的動植物會消滅無存。二人都是知名科學家，料不徒爲驚世駭俗之論。

先就空氣污染來說。幾年前一個清晨我有事到紐約市的福特大廈四十二樓，憑窗俯瞰，祇見一團白霧湧上來，吞沒街上車輛行人，繼而遮蓋了較低的樓宇，最後湧過了四十二層樓，繼續上升，雖高居四十二層樓，仍覺得如沉埋在一盆白色肥皂泡之中。這是我首次體驗到聞之已久的熱氣反蓋造成的空氣大污染，可謂觸目驚心。

空氣污染的典型案例，不是紐約，而是加州的洛杉磯市。該市居民受空氣污染的影響而患不同程度的肺部或心臟疾病的，達七十萬人，佔市區居民百分之十。早在一九六八年，洛杉磯市的加州大學醫學院發表公告說，空氣污染在

## 容啓東博士

容啓東博士早年負笈清華大學及芝加哥大學，獲理科學士及哲學博士學位。容博士不獨學有專長，且畢生致力教育工作：自一九六〇年起任崇基學院院長，亦爲本大學第一位副校長，對本校成立前之籌劃，初期所奠之基業與多年來之發展，厥功至偉。

容博士現任香港理工學院校董，對策劃該學院之發展大計，頗有貢獻。

本校爲表彰容博士發展本港高等教育之殊勞，恭請 監督閣下頒予榮譽法學博士學位。

## 楊慶堃教授

楊慶堃教授爲當代蜚聲國際社會學家，研究精闢，著述甚豐；一九五八年任美國匹茲堡大學社會學教授，並自一九七二年起爲榮勳教授，三十年來在美國各著名大學不斷作專題講學。楊教授獨具匠心，爲本大學三成員書院籌設統一社會學課程；於擘劃本校社會研究中心，不遺餘力。

本校爲表彰楊教授在學術方面超卓之成就，恭請 監督閣下頒予榮譽法學博士學位。

## 胡百全議員

胡百全議員爲考取倫敦大學法律系哲學博士學位之第一位華人；在本港執業律師中，榮獲英國頒授之法律系哲學博士學位者，迄今亦只得胡議員一人，在法律界中胡議員備受敬仰。

胡議員急公好義，現任行政局非官守議員，歷任立法局首席非官守議員，對地方建設，政府施政，貢獻良多。

胡議員熱心教育，親爲本大學草擬成立法案，自臨時校董會成立以來，即爲本校校董。胡議員亦爲港督委任之教育委員會主席。

本校爲讚揚胡議員之卓越功績，恭請 監督閣下頒予榮譽法學博士學位。



## 讚詞

### 利榮森先生

利榮森先生爲經濟長才，乃本港著名之實業家，現任多所商業機構之董事。

於商務繁忙之中，利先生對發展本港高等教育亦不遺餘力，自一九六三年以來即任本大學校董，並於一九七三年起擔任校董會教職員服務規則委員會主席。

利先生熱愛中國文化，從其出任大學文物館管理委員會主席及林語堂當代漢英詞典出版委員會主席可見一斑。

本校爲表彰利先生促進經濟文化之殊勞，恭請 監督閣下頒予榮譽法學博士學位。

# 典禮秩序

(一)  
(二)

監督宣佈典禮開始  
校長請監督頒授榮譽法學博士學位與下列人士：

利榮森

胡百全

楊慶堃

容啓東

宣讀讚詞：楊乃舜先生

(三)

頒授哲學碩士學位

(四)

頒授工商管理學碩士學位

(五)

頒授理學碩士學位

(六)

頒授文學碩士(教育學)學位

(七)

頒授文學士學位

(八)

頒授理學士學位

(九)

頒授工商管理學士學位

(十)

頒授社會科學學士學位

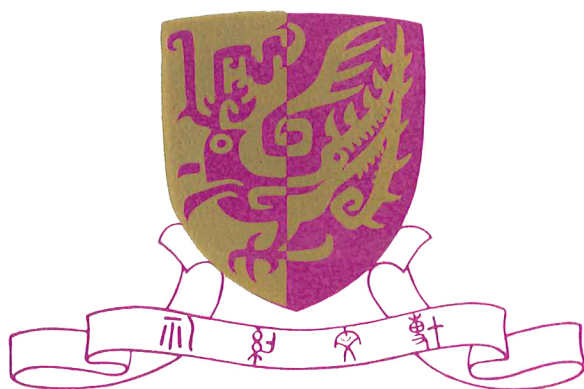
(十一)

楊慶堃博士致詞

(十二)

監督宣佈禮成

本校荷蒙警務處長惠派皇家香港警察樂隊到場奏樂特此致謝



此特刊封面所刊圖案，與本人學歷屆典禮秩序表封面圖案相同。本大學以「鳳」為校徽，鳳亦見於此圖案中。鳳為中國典籍所稱之「南方之鳥」，其所象徵者為高貴、美麗、忠耿、莊嚴及其他各種美德。

香港中文大學

頒授榮譽學位及  
各科學位典禮

一九七四年十月十七日

