



THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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*Special Issue on the Installation of the First Vice-Chancellor
and Conferment of Honorary Degrees*

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A UNIVERSITY IS TRULY LAUNCHED

His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Trench, spoke of a bright future for higher education in Hong Kong when he addressed a large and distinguished gathering at the Installation Dinner of the Chinese University at the Gloucester Restaurant on September 9.

He referred to the installation of Dr. Li Choh-ming as first Vice Chancellor of the Chinese University and the conferment of degrees earlier in the day and said that the university was now well and truly launched.

'We are now, quite indubitably, and before the whole world, a University; and this is a proud title indeed,' said Sir David.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's speech:

This, of course, is a great day for us in the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Although the University has

been in practical operation for some time now, somehow the formal, public acts of installing the Vice-Chancellor and conferring the first degrees have contributed very greatly indeed to bringing the whole University to life.

We are now, quite indubitably, and before the whole world, a University; and this is a proud title indeed. Before us now stretches a future of devotion to the cause of truth and higher learning; and to the training of the young leaders of tomorrow.

I can think of no worthier and more honourable endeavour—and if we approach this task proudly, we also approach it in humility for it will require of all of us the highest qualities we can bring to bear.

Today then we can say that our University is well and truly launched: and in this consummation our Vice-Chancellor and our Honorary Graduates have played a vital part. I do not need to stress this in the case of Dr. Li. We all know how hard and with what complete devotion he has worked to make the University a reality.

Expert and Friendly Advice

Our Honorary Graduates also have of course given the University very great help in its formative stages; help which has played an essential part in bringing the University into being.

From them, and from our other guests here this evening also, I do not doubt we shall receive much expert and friendly advice and assistance in the future.

All this, and without going into details which will be familiar, I most sincerely and gratefully acknowledge; and on behalf of the University I proffer our most hearty and sincere thanks to them all.

But when I said a moment ago that our Honorary Graduates, and indeed our other guests at the ceremony this morning, had played a vital part in today's proceedings, I meant something more than this, and something rather different. One essential of today's activities has

been their public-nature: we have installed our Vice-Chancellor and conferred our first degrees before the world; particularly the academic world.

Public Endorsed Status

Our guests have provided the necessary audience and our Honorary Graduates, by accepting our degrees, have publicly endorsed our status as a University and proclaimed their faith in us. Some of them travelled many thousands of miles to be here, and we must all be very grateful indeed to them that they should have consented to undergo a fatiguing journey in order to honour us in this very practical and essential manner.

We for our part are delighted to see those of them who are visitors here and trust that they are enjoying their stay in our city.

I find myself now the Chancellor of two Universities. The faintest suggestion that this might ever happen would, I may say, have very greatly astonished my tutor when I was myself an undergraduate.

However, be that as it may, two Universities I am glad to say we now have. They will be complementary to and not in competition with one another; each working in its own way, and in its own sphere, but generally supporting each other in amity, equality and mutual respect.

Hong Kong's Need

There will naturally be points to be settled between them as the system develops, but there is already no doubt that their duality well suits Hong Kong's needs and nature. I look forward therefore to a bright future for higher education in this Colony.

As I have said, on Dr. Li, whom we have installed today, will continue to fall the chief responsibility for the administration of the new Chinese University of Hong Kong. He and his colleagues all face a heavy and difficult task: but one which I know will be brilliantly performed and most rewarding.

I am certain you will all join me in wishing him well in his task. Our Honorary Graduates have not only given great services to the University already, but by accepting degrees have expressed in a very personal way their confidence in the future of the University.

I ask you all therefore to rise now and drink to the health, prosperity and future happiness of our Vice-Chancellor and our first Honorary Graduates.

THE CHANCELLOR:
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR DAVID TRENCH

His Excellency Sir David Trench arrived in Hong Kong on April 14, 1964 to assume the Governorship of Hong Kong in succession to Sir Robert Black.



Born on June 2, 1915, Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench was educated at Tonbridge School and Jesus College, Cambridge University, graduating with a M.A. degree. He joined the Colonial Service as a Cadet in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate in 1938 and was seconded to the West Pacific High Commission in 1941.

Commissioned during the war in the British Solomon Islands Defence Force, he served in the Western Pacific during the campaign in the Solomon Islands and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was awarded the Military Cross and the United States Legion of Merit. In 1947, he returned to the civil administration of the Solomon Islands, which form part of the Western Pacific High Commission, serving as Secretary to the Government of the Solomon Islands Protectorate, and Acting Resident Commissioner on two occasions. He attended the Joint Services Staff College in 1949.

On arrival in Hong Kong on January 7, 1950, he first served as Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Secretariat before being appointed Deputy Defence Secretary in March, 1950. He became Acting Defence Secretary in December 1951 and served in that capacity until his appointment as Clerk of Councils in March, 1953.

He became Acting Deputy Financial Secretary in January, 1956 and was promoted to Cadet Officer, Staff Grade five months later. He served as Deputy Financial Secretary (Finance) from June, 1956 to November, 1956. In February, 1957, he was appointed Commissioner of Labour and Commissioner of Mines. He went on leave in November, 1957, and attended the Imperial Defence College in 1958 before returning to Hong Kong. In January, 1959 he was appointed Deputy Colonial Secretary and served in that post until his appointment as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1961.

Sir David is a member of the Royal Commonwealth Society and one of his chief hobbies is photography.

OPPORTUNITY AND RESOLUTION

(The following is the inauguration speech delivered by the Vice-Chancellor at the installation ceremony.)

I cannot help but feel very humble on this solemn occasion to mark my installation as the first Vice-Chancellor. The task of the first Vice-Chancellorship poses as much difficulty as it does challenge, difficulty that at times seems insurmountable. But, I am greatly heartened by the warm support from the Government of Hong Kong, from the local communities, from the Council, the faculties and students of the University itself, from the sister University of Hong Kong, from universities abroad, from prominent Chinese scholars everywhere, and from Overseas Chinese communities. It is this support which gives me the courage to proceed and the confidence that the difficulties can be overcome and the challenge met.

In particular I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the founders, trustees and faculty members of the three Post-Secondary Colleges who were responsible for developing these Colleges into the constituent parts of this University, and thus gave us a solid base on which to build. Without this base we could not hope to realize our present and future plans.

A Special Role

Hong Kong today has achieved an international status unrivalled anywhere in the world. It has become the place of family reunions for the Overseas Chinese, the headquarters of their business enterprises and the reservoir of their capital. The Chinese University, established in this city, at this juncture, has a special role to play. This means recognition of the fact that international interest in our University has been strong and genuine from the very beginning.

The University is, of course, established as a public institution by the Government of Hong Kong; it is financed for the most part by the Government itself. But because of the wide international interest in the University, in its students and their potential leadership roles, and because of the vital importance of international standards in academic work, the University has inevitably been conceived not just as a Chinese institution with British affiliation but as a Chinese institution of international character.

The Basic Quality

This basic quality is manifested in many ways. Many outstanding Chinese scholars abroad, men of international reputation, together with many equally outstanding Western scholars have given us full support by serving on the three Advisory Boards of the University. The three chairmen of these Boards are one Briton, one American and one Chinese. On the University Council we have four prominent educators from the West, namely, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex, the Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, the President of Harvard University and the President of the University of California. We are

closely associated with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas in London, a council composed of all the major universities in the United Kingdom and with the aim of giving advice and assistance to universities overseas.

A programme of close affiliation with the University of California has begun which we expect will develop into one of comprehensive cooperation that will include general research efforts and exchange of scholars, faculties and students. This relationship with one university is not intended to be exclusive. We expect to establish working relations with the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, and with other institutions. Ties already exist between some of the Foundation Colleges of our University and the Yale-in-China Association, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Princeton-in-Asia, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Wellesley College, and Kyoto University. We expect that such ties will be further strengthened and developed.

International Assistance

In academic matters international assistance has also been forthcoming. The British Inter-University Council and American foundations have generously provided the services of experts from abroad to help in planning various programmes for the University. Cultural exchange of one form or another has been extended to us by the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan. And there are keen interests here and abroad in supporting the establishment of such academic departments as Management and Journalism.

All these developments make it urgent for the University to have an 'international-cooperation' building, without which most of the prospective arrangements cannot be made. We hope that the first building of the University, to be completed in 1965, is going to be for this purpose. It might well be named Inter-University Hall.

The international nature of the University has also been given special emphasis by international participation in its building programme. In recent years the Hong Kong economy has been developing very rapidly. The Chinese University, however, by virtue of its international character, should not rely solely on the Hong Kong Government for financial resources, but should most vigorously seek substantial contributions from the Chinese community in Hong Kong and from those other countries that have taken a deep interest in its growth.

Pledges of Help

Last November, I had the pleasure of announcing an American contribution of a quarter of a million American dollars from the World Church Service for the building of a University student centre. Now I am happy to announce that approval has just been given by Her Majesty's Government of an appropriation of a quarter of a million pounds sterling from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to the Chinese University. Meanwhile

a leading member of the local Chinese community has come forward with a pledge of three million Hong Kong dollars for the building of the University library. All this is a splendid beginning. Interest in supporting other parts of the building programme, including the buildings for the Colleges, is also developing.

Obviously, the Chinese University welcomes and solicits material support from abroad, not because Hong Kong is an underdeveloped area or is backward in its economic growth, which clearly it is not, but because of the necessity and even the demand to develop its international character.

This emphasis on the international qualities of the University does not imply by any means that it is intended to be exclusively Western. The curricula cover Western, Chinese and other Asian subjects. The operation of the University with its three constituent colleges is developing a unique pattern of its own, quite different from what is found in other parts of the world. The University's teaching methods are being thoroughly re-examined in an effort to develop methods that will adapt the best American, British, Chinese and other concepts to our own needs.

Research is Indispensable

The Chinese University, of course, is not a mere association of three colleges, engaged mainly in undergraduate teaching. As a university, it must provide facilities for its faculty members to do research and to give training to postgraduates. To the University, research is indispensable because it serves directly the needs of the community, enables the faculty members to keep up with the newest developments in human knowledge and to make contributions to it, and enriches undergraduate teaching and postgraduate training. Moreover, research will enable the University to attract and keep able staff. It will also provide an effective vehicle for international cooperation and assistance.

The facilities for faculty research and postgraduate training are to be provided for in institutes. Each of the constituent colleges today has a Faculty of Arts, of Science and of Commerce and Social Science. With respect to the humanities, there is already the Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research which has been in operation for many years at New Asia College.

New Institutes

With respect to other fields of research and postgraduate training, we are prepared to set up at this time two new institutes at the University. One is to be the Institute of Social Studies, which will include units in such areas as business and public administration, economics, geography, mass communication, modern Chinese studies, social survey, sociology and social welfare, and world history. The other is to be the Institute of Science and Technology which will engage in both basic and applied research in such areas as biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics and statistics. There will be no necessity to recruit faculty members for the exclusive purpose of doing research in the University; the facilities are meant for the existing faculties. We expect that many of these research units

will work closely with the industrial, commercial and communal interests of Hong Kong.

Plans are also under way both to establish a School of Education and to initiate extra-mural programmes to meet the pressing needs of the community. Further, as the development of the Chinese University cannot be divorced from the future of the Chinese secondary schools in Hong Kong, machinery will soon be set up to explore ways to assist them.

Progress on Many Fronts

Though the University has been in existence less than a year, progress has been made on many fronts. As regards our physical plant, not only has the master plan for the University campus at Ma Liu Shui been drawn up and approved by the University Council, but, thanks to the cooperation of the Plover Cove Dam Project, the levelling of the hills at the new site has begun. On the academic side, inter-collegiate teaching is due to start on a modest scale presently, and the first class of university graduates will have their commencement next month. Eleven professors have been appointed according to the recommendations of the External Assessors in England.

The University Senate will be brought into existence in October. As to the administration of the University, it has developed into a pattern in which the Academic Planning Committee, consisting of the three college presidents and the Vice-Chancellor, constitutes for all practical purposes the executive arm of the University. In this committee each president, while representing his own college, takes into full account of the interests of the University as a whole.

Opportunities for Youths

The University is established, of course, primarily for Chinese youth. The present total enrolment is about 1,660, almost the same as the undergraduate enrolment at the University of Hong Kong. Thus the existence of the Chinese University has doubled the opportunities for secondary-school graduates to enter university in Hong Kong. This number of 1,660 will gradually increase as circumstances permit. In spite of rapid economic growth in Hong Kong, there are still many deserving students who find it financially difficult, if not impossible, to come to or remain with the University. We hope that the number of bursaries, undergraduate scholarships and postgraduate fellowships will be greatly increased from private as well as public contributions in order to assist as many of these students as possible.

With regard to the matter of employment, the Government of Hong Kong has already committed itself to the policy of treating our graduates on the same footing as those of any other British Commonwealth universities. We expect that the training given in the Chinese University will so meet the needs of the local communities here that their demand for our graduates will rise in pace with time. No doubt, the international nature of the University will open up many other opportunities here and abroad for our students.

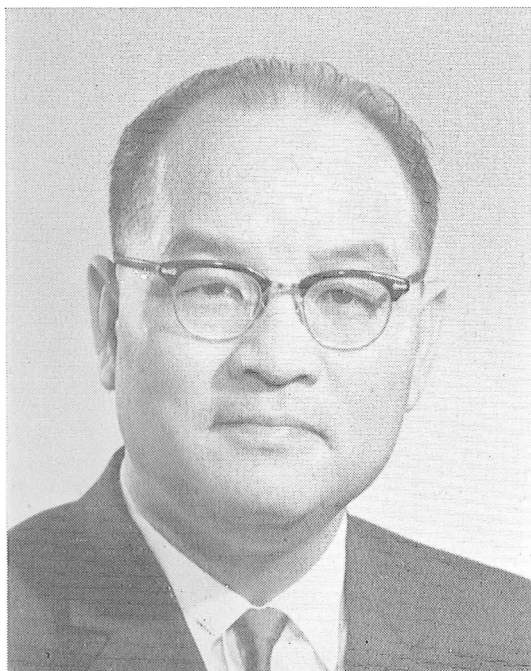
Good Faith and Unstinting Support

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that what with all the generous external assistance, the success of the University depends and must depend on the whole-hearted support of the Government and the community of Hong Kong. I am happy to say that during the first year of operation the Government has demonstrated the best of good faith and the community, represented by the University Council, has given unstinting support.

It is up to us, therefore, to move forward with resolution to bring the plans, the hopes and dreams of which I have spoken, to reality. I can only say I welcome the challenge. We owe it to Hong Kong and to those friends inside and outside the community who have struggled to bring the Colleges forward to their present status, to struggle in turn to bring the University forward to a position of respect among the honoured universities of the world. I do not doubt the outcome. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR: DR. CHOH-MING LI

Dr. Li Choh-ming has for many years been Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Centre



for Chinese Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. He was a member of the Fulton Commission which recommended the establishment of the Chinese University.

Dr. Li is 52, and is married with two sons and a daughter. His academic record includes under-graduate work at the University of Nanking, from 1927-1930, a B.A. degree from the University of California, Berkeley,

1932, M.A. from the same university, 1933 and Ph.D., 1936, also from the University of California.

From 1937 to 1943, Professor Li was Professor of Economics at Nankai, Southwest Associated, and National Central Universities in China.

Between 1943 and 1950, Professor Li spent several years in public administration in China, and also sat on various international organizations concerned with economic affairs before joining the University of California in 1951.

His publications include books on economics and numerous articles (in both Chinese and English) in journals, magazines and newspapers.

HONORARY GRADUATES

Sir Robert Black

Sir Robert Black came to Hong Kong as Governor in 1958. During the previous decade the Colony had successfully weathered severe threats to its welfare brought on by social and economic change. Sir Robert led the community to an unprecedented prosperity in spite of the many problems caused by an explosive growth in population. His interest in the community's well-being, however, reached far beyond economic welfare.



During his period as Governor, Hong Kong greatly expanded its vast housing estates for the underprivileged, its medical facilities and its educational opportunity. While he had to give first consideration to the drastic need for more primary and secondary schools, he also showed a special concern for Chinese higher education, hitherto unavailable to most of the graduates of Chinese secondary schools.

It was with his sympathetic backing that the three Post-Secondary Grant Colleges, which are now the Foundation Colleges of the University, were given the necessary assistance to enable them to achieve university status. He also made it possible for the University to acquire the huge and beautiful university site at Ma Liu Shui. Finally, only five months after Sir John Fulton and his Commission had provided the guidelines, Sir Robert gave the ultimate impetus to bring the University into being. Indeed, but for Sir Robert's support at this stage, we might not be here today.

His own words at the Inauguration Ceremony last October, spoken with acknowledged emotion, summed up the spirit with which he devoted himself to the creation of our institution. 'I am seeing now,' he said, 'the consummation of hopes and dreams and plans, and the outcome of visitations, conferences and commissions, all in pursuit of the idea to which I myself have long been wedded.' Thus, as is altogether fitting, a most grateful university now proudly confers on Sir Robert Black the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Sir John Scott Fulton

Though an Oxford Don, firmly rooted in the traditional disciplines of logic and philosophy, Sir John Fulton has been notably in the forefront of what has been called



Britain's educational revolution, designed to offer broader university opportunity to more of the young men and women of the United Kingdom. In the process he has created a new university, the University of Sussex, which he now serves as its distinguished Vice-Chancellor.

If his role at the University of Sussex can be described as paternal, then here at our University it has been

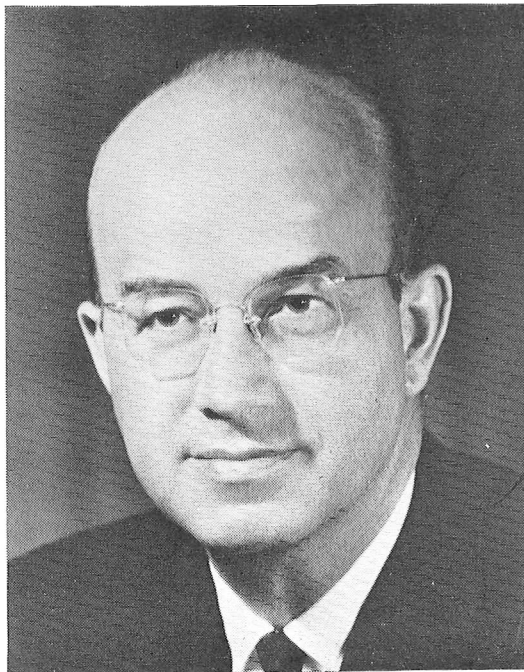
avuncular; certainly no uncle could have given more time or wiser guidance. He took a month out of his extremely busy schedule to visit Hong Kong in October 1959 to advise the Post-Secondary Grant Colleges on their development, summing up his views in an admirable report. Again in 1962 he chaired the Commission that bears his name.

He and the other members investigated our three Colleges that summer and declared them ready for university status. More than anyone else he contributed to the Commission's impressive report, outlining the framework of the University, its purposes and potential, and providing us with a draft constitution so thorough in its preparation that it was adopted almost precisely as it had been written. Further, through all these years he has never failed to answer our request for advice and counsel though the imposition on his time has been a heavy one.

And so the Chinese University, in recognition of the great assistance given to it by Sir John, now confers upon Sir John Fulton the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Clark Kerr

President Clark Kerr is a distinguished scholar, administrator, arbitrator in labour disputes, Government servant and author. In addition, in his capable hands lies



the destiny of some 65,000 students and the well-being of the nine universities which together make up the University of California.

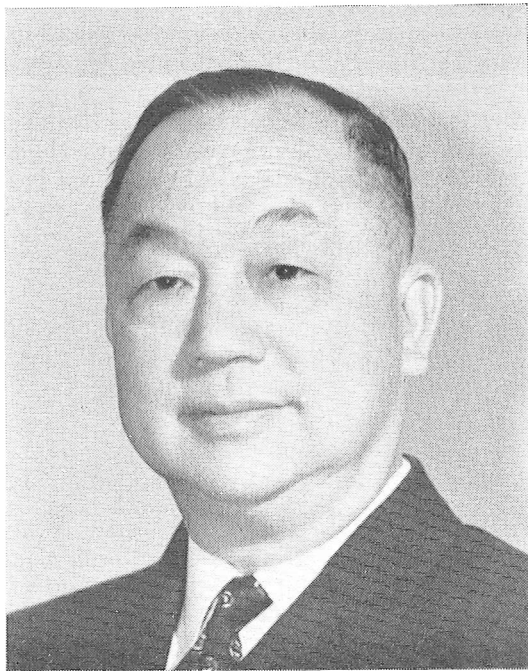
Despite the awesome responsibility and endless tasks imposed upon him as President of the University of California, he has taken interest in its small, fledgling sister 10,000 miles away. He has energetically assisted in

fostering the relationship between the two universities, helped in formulating plans for the development of our University, has honoured us by agreeing to serve on our University Council, and, last but not least, has shown great generosity of spirit in allowing us to deprive his University of the valuable services of Dr. Li Choh-Ming.

International cooperation is the very breath of life to us if we are to grow to a position of respect among the universities of the world, and in recognition of this, the Chinese University today confers upon Clark Kerr the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Hon. C. Y. Kwan

The Honourable Kwan Cho Yiu is a leading member of the legal profession in Hong Kong. He has practised as a solicitor for thirty years and was at one time President of the Law Society, Vice-President of the Standing Military Court during the Military Administration, and First Magistrate when the civil Government was reinstated after the Pacific War. He contributed greatly to the improvement of Hong Kong's legal system by serving on



the Committee on Chinese Law and Custom and the Law Reform Committee.

At present he is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He is interested in the welfare of Hong Kong and is well known for his support of many welfare projects. Mr. Kwan has played a direct role in the creation of the Chinese University and has been the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Provisional Council.

He is now Chairman of the Council, and has played a leading part in successfully conducting negotiations with the Government concerning the University site at Ma Liu Shui, and in the determination of major policies. The

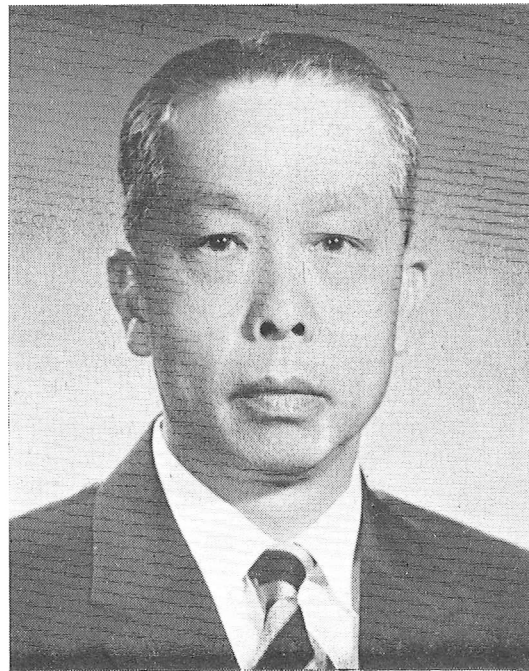
University is proud to honour him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

The Hon. R. C. Lee

The Honourable Richard Charles Lee completed his education at Oxford University where he received the degree of M.A. Since returning to Hong Kong, he has been engaged in industrial and commercial enterprises, including banking and public utilities, and has been active in the promotion of overseas trade for the products of Hong Kong.

He has represented Hong Kong in various international conferences and trade fairs in Singapore, Australia, West Germany and West Africa. He is interested in the public welfare of Hong Kong and served in various capacities in the promotion of education, charity, sports and welfare projects.

He is now a member of the Court and Council of the University of Hong Kong, Life President of the South China Athletic Association and the Wanchai Kaifong Welfare Association. Because of his public spirit and able



leadership, he was appointed a member of the Public Services Commission, the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, besides many Boards and Committees.

When the Chinese University was being established last year, Mr. Lee served on the Provisional Council and later the University Council where he contributed greatly to the creation of our University. As the Senior Chinese Representative on the highest Government Councils of Hong Kong, he led the community in supporting the founding of the University. It is most fitting that we, in appreciation of his work confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

DELEGATES FROM ABROAD

<i>Year of Found- ation</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Delegate</i>
12th C.	University of Oxford	Sir William Hayter
1636	Harvard University	Chu Seu Heung, Esq.
1701	Yale University	Heyward Isham, Esq.
1746	Princeton University	W. Mallory-Browne, Esq.
1754	University of Columbia	Prof. A. Doak Barnett
1821	George Washington University	Mrs. Marquerite S. Bordwell
1821	McGill University	R. K. Thomson, Esq.
1827	University of Toronto	Prof. W. A. C. H. Dobson
1836	University of London	Sir Lindsay Ride
1853	University of Washington	Burin Wongsanguan, Esq.
1866	Carleton College	Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock
1868	University of California	William E. Forbes, Esq.
	University of California (Santa Barbara)	Mrs. Edward H. Heller Dr. Vernon I. Cheadle
1873	University of Canterbury	Dr. L. L. Pownall
1891	Stanford University	Prof. Lyman P. Van Slyke
1904	University of Leeds	Dr. J. V. Loach
1908	University of Philippines	Dean Vicente Abad Santos
1911	University of Hong Kong	Sir Lindsay Ride
1913	Association of Commonwealth Universities	Sir Sidney Caine
1925	Claremont Graduate School and University Center	Stephen Uhalley, Jr., Esq.
1955	University of Saigon	Prof. Pham Bien Tam
1959	University of Malaya	Dato Sir Alexander Oppenheim
1961	University of Sussex	Sir John S. Fulton
1962	University of Singapore	Dr. Cheong Weng-Eang
1962	University of Keele	R. N. Rayne, Esq.

THE MACE OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Bird of the South, 'feng', gilt in gold and topped on a sphere and a wheel on a redwood shaft of three feet long is the University Mace of The Chinese University

of Hong Kong. The base of the Mace is enveloped with golden lotus leaves.

The University Mace was the work of Mr. M. F. Griffith, Acting Senior Education Officer, who was also the designer of the University crest, Coat of Arms and many other University documents.

'The original design of the Bird of the South, called "Feng" in Chinese, was of the Shang period, which I took from rubbings of bronze vessels in various museums,' said Mr. Griffith.

When the design was proposed to the University Distinctive Marks and Ceremonial Dress Committee, it was unanimously approved to adopt the Bird of the South as the symbol of the University. '“Feng” had a close association with the Southern part of China and was a style of bird widely sought for in ancient Chinese bronzes and arts. It was also intimately related with Chinese intellectual and scholarly traditions. It also implied the immense continuity for which the culture of China is so celebrated,' said Mr. Griffith.

The design is now used in the University shield, crest, the badge of the Coat of Arms, the Seal, the diplomas and certificates, and the mace.

In making the University mace, Mr. Griffith carved it on hardwood pieces before it was cast and joined together. 'The wheel, "Luan", under the sphere was from a sketch I made several years ago from an original displayed at the London Victoria and Albert Museum,' Mr. Griffith said. 'The shaft is of polished rosewood and the lower portion represents a lotus, seen as a base in many Chinese sculptures.'

Mr. Griffith was trained at Hastings, Sussex, and Broomley College of Art, Kent, before coming to Hong Kong to work for the Education Department. He is now in charge of the Art Section of the Inspectorate and has a keen interest in the early sculpture and art of the Orient (see picture of mace in Chinese section).

RED, PURPLE AND GOLD BRAID

The *Hong Kong Tiger Standard* bannered on the next day of the Installation Ceremony: 'Red, Purple and Gold Braid' and 'Dr. Li installed as Chinese Varsity V.-C'.

'Its sombre dignity was interrupted by splashes of vivid red and purple, or by the glitter of gold braid, as the procession slowly wound its way towards its stage.

' . . . Dr. Li then delivered his inauguration speech in Mandarin—thus ending the speculation as to whether it would be made in Cantonese, as the local dialect, English, as the official language of Hong Kong, or Mandarin, as the official language of China'.

The *New Life Evening Post*, on September 11, called the announcement of establishing a School of Journalism in the Chinese University a 'welcome news' for local newspapers. 'The establishment of a School of Journalism will contribute greatly to the Chinese newspapers of Hong Kong and possibly to all the Chinese newspapers in Southeast Asia'.

In the editorial of *Wah Kiu Yat Po* the next day, the paper called for support from the local people 'to consolidate the foundation of the University'. 'We have now learned the ideals of the Chinese University but the realization of these ideals depends on the continuing efforts of everybody. This is a responsibility of the Government, the four million citizens of Hong Kong and those who are interested in the well-being of Hong Kong'.

Headlining an editorial 'New University's wide Horizons', the *South China Morning Post* said the Vice-Chancellor 'took the opportunity to clarify an issue that received a great deal of attention in the months before and immediately after the University came into being. This was the general policy of progress to be adopted by the University.'

It continued to say:

'One viewpoint was that it should provide an academic field for free research "not involved in the political whirlpool". Another view, perhaps better described as a fear, was that it would ignore China's historic culture and that though Chinese language would be the medium of instruction there would be an over-concentration on English history and literature. Dr. Li, a highly accomplished administrator with a most respected academic record, did well to stress that while this would be a Chinese institution in a British colony its outlook would be neither exclusively Chinese, nor that of a Chinese institution dependent on purely British influences, but that it would develop as a Chinese institution of international character.

'In view of Dr. Li's academic background, this is what might have been expected. And it is surely obvious that this is the wisest way for the University to plan its development. Its academic traditions are of course Chinese and its standards will be those of a British or Commonwealth university but Dr. Li was able to point out to the Congregation how cultural exchanges with American, Japanese and British institutions and how close relations between the University and leading Chinese and Western scholars would help to mould its general character.

'It is only a year since it was inaugurated and though it will be a long time before it assumes definite outline on the hills of Shatin it is pleasing to know that the first building will be ready next year. But the most pleasing feature of the Vice-Chancellor's speech is his strong advocacy of an outward-looking and international character. It coincides with a period in Chinese history when a stress on self-sufficiency and a reluctance to accept or solicit outside help is causing a severe obstacle to development and it is all the more important that overseas Chinese institutions should make the most of whatever the best in world scholarship can offer. It need not be doubted that whatever difficulties the new University may face as it moves into its second year of existence, the leadership provided by Dr. Li will do much to establish its reputation as an important centre of learning in this part of the world'.

BETWEEN RUBY AND SALLY

Even the two uninvited guests, Typhoon Ruby and Typhoon Sally, had chosen an appropriate time to arrive in Hong Kong, sandwiching the Installation ceremony in the middle to allow a bright and sunny day on September 9.

By good fortune, none of the overseas guests' arrival schedules were upset by Ruby, although many of them had to be confined in their hotels the very first day of their arrival.

Two Regents of the University of California, Mrs. Edward H. Heller and Mr. William E. Forbes with Mrs. Forbes were the first to arrive on the 4th. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Van Slyke of Stanford University arrived the same evening. They spent their first day in the hotels.

Acting President of University of Saigon, Prof. Pham Bien Tam, Dean and Mrs. Vicente Abad Santos of the University of the Philippines, and Dr. J. V. Loach of the University of Leeds arrived the second day of Typhoon Ruby. On the 7th, Dato Sir Alexander Oppenheim of the University of Malaya and President Clark Kerr with Mrs. Kerr and two of their children reached Hong Kong. The following day, Sir John Fulton and Lady Fulton of the University of Sussex and Chancellor Vernon L. Cheadle and Mr. William Allaway of University of California, Santa Barbara, arrived. All of them missed Ruby but had a taste of Sally.

Prof. Tam, who was staying in the Mandarin Hotel with a room overlooking the harbour and Kowloon, said the harbour of Hong Kong in all stillness during Sally, was the 'most magnificent sight I have ever seen'. To see the harbour without ships, junks and ferries is a rare experience, indeed.

In spite of the inconveniences caused by Ruby and Sally, the visiting guests managed to pay a visit to all the foundation colleges, talk with College officials and teaching staff and take a sight-seeing tour of Kowloon.

All in all, the University was blessed by their presence as the Chancellor said: 'Our guests have provided the necessary audience and publicly endorsed our status as a University and proclaimed their faith in us. Some of them travelled many thousands of miles to be here, and we must all be very grateful indeed to them that they should have consented to undergo a fatiguing journey in order to honour us in this very practical and essential manner'.

The Dinner Party given by the Vice-Chancellor in the evening of the Installation ceremony took a change of the atmosphere of the morning. Cordiality and fellowship replaced solemnity and formality of the early day.

The Chancellor, Sir David Trench, spoke to the distinguished gathering of overseas guests and staff of the University and the three foundation colleges. (See speech on the front page.) He asked the dinner guests to join him for a toast to the Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary graduates. Sir John Fulton responded for the Honorary Graduates.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his response, thanked Mrs. Ellen Li Shu-pui, the Hon. Kenneth Fung Ping-fan and their fellow committee members for their hard work and

devotion of valuable time in the preparation of the ceremony. (Members of Distinctive Mark and Ceremonial Dress Committee are Mr. H. T. Wu (Chairman), Mrs. E. J. Fehl, Mr. M. F. Griffith, Mrs. Ellen Li Shu-pui, Miss H. T. Stewart, Mr. M. H. Su and Mr. N. H. Young. The Committee for the Installation is chaired by the Hon. Fung Ping-fan. Members include Mr. J. S. Lee, Mr. R. E. Lawry, Dr. Andrew T. Roy, Mr. B. P. Schoyer, Mr. N. H. Young and Mr. H. T. Wu.)

The Vice-Chancellor expressed his appreciation for the presence of the overseas guests who had come to

witness the ceremony and especially introduced Mr. William E. Forbes and Mrs. Edward H. Heller who came as representatives of the Regents of the University of California.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Due to various unforeseeable reasons, there has been no August issue of *The University Bulletin*.

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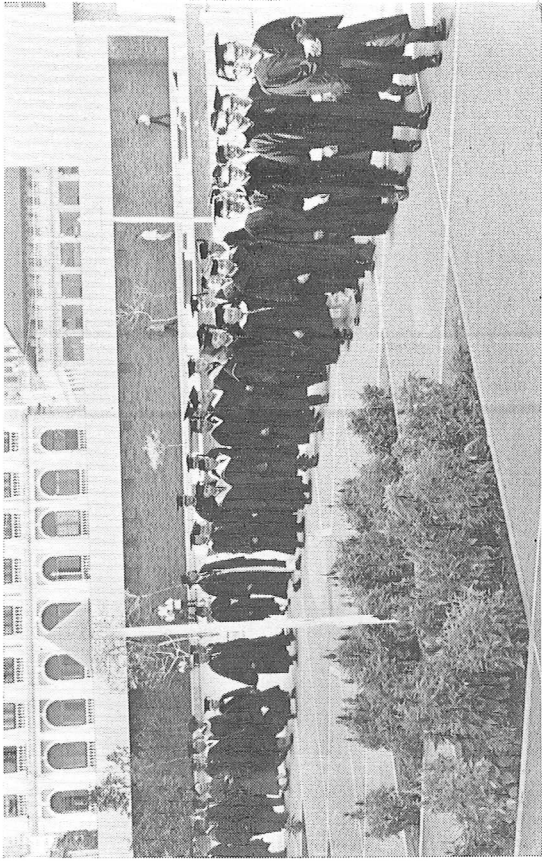
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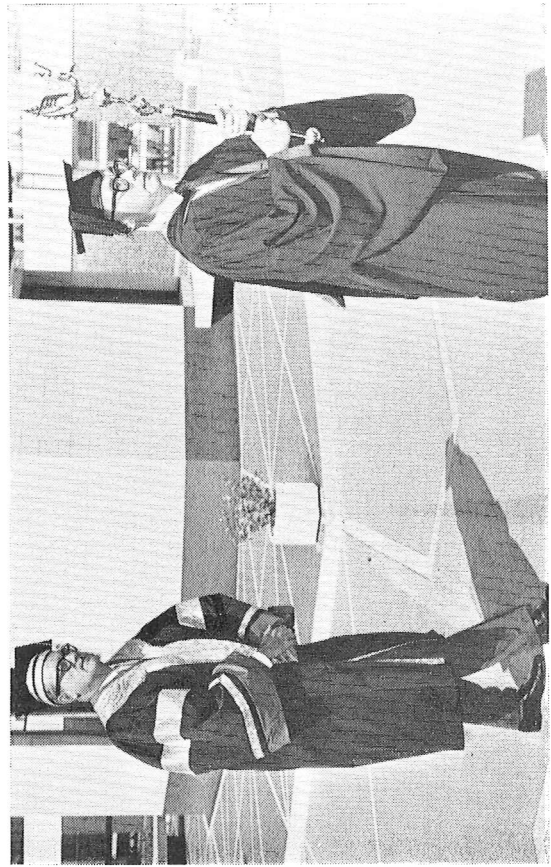
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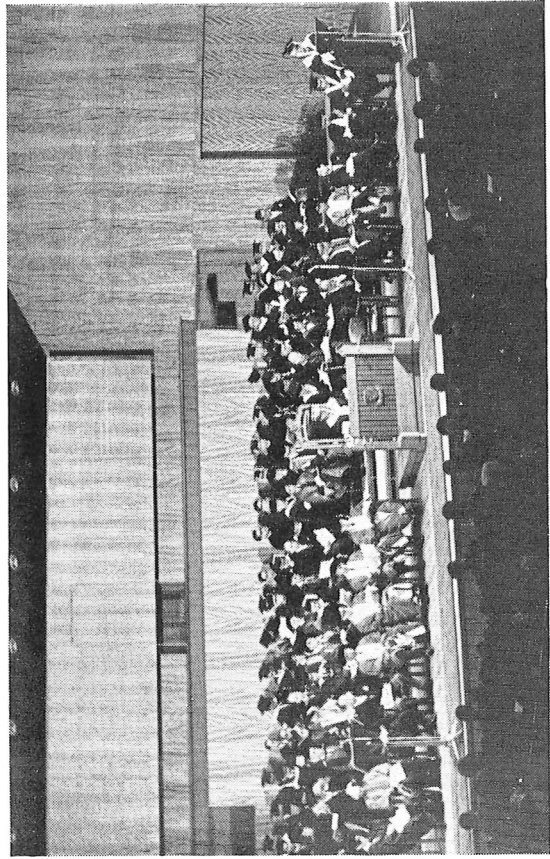
Honorary graduands and senior officials of the University in the Procession.



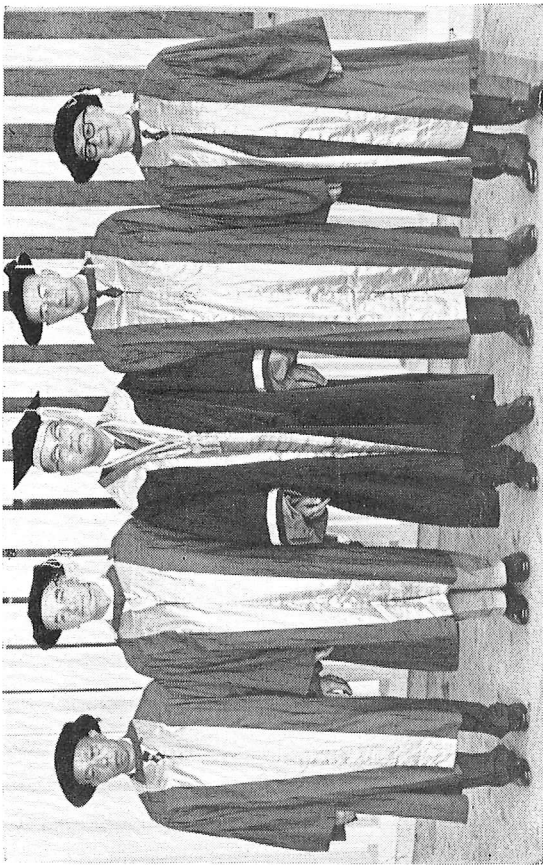
The Head of the Procession in the Memorial Garden of City Hall.



*The Chancellor and the University Mace.
(Mace-bearer, Mr. T. R. Liu, Assistant Registrar of United College.)*



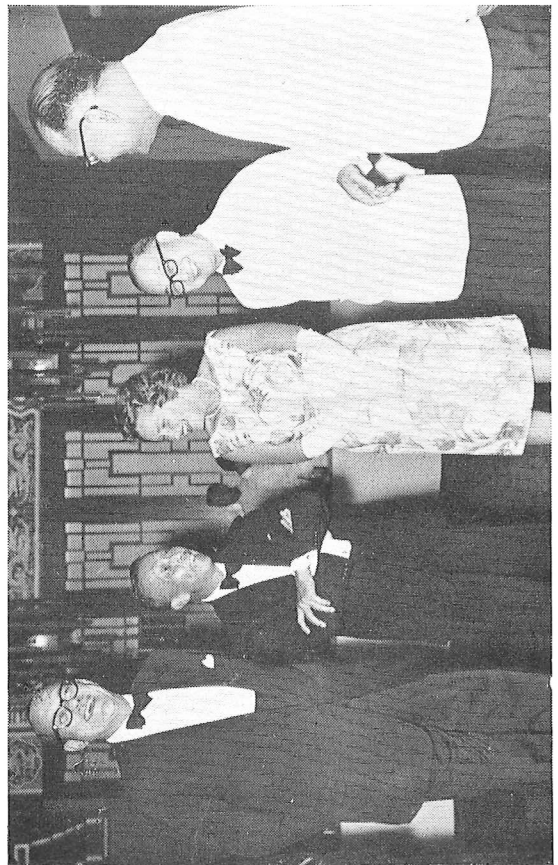
Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the Vice-Chancellor, addresses the Congregation.



*The Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Graduates.
(l. to r.: the Hon. R. C. Lee, Sir John Fulton, the Vice-Chancellor,
Dr. Clark Kerr, the Hon. C. Y. Kwan)*



Sir John Fulton speaks at the Vice-Chancellor's dinner party.



*The Chancellor, the Hon. R. C. Lee, Lady Trench, the Hon. C. Y. Kwan
and the Vice-Chancellor at the dinner party (l. to r.).*



The Chancellor confers an Honorary Degree to the Hon. R. C. Lee

「多日來關於中文大學校長演詞是否用本港官方語言的英語或本港人用的廣東語，或是中國國語的揣測，隨李博士用國語發表就職演詞而結束。」

九月十一日，新生晚報謂中文大學宣佈即將開辦新聞學院一事，甚受本地報界歡迎。謂此舉將對香港華文報紙以至東南亞華文報紙貢獻甚大。

九月十日華僑日報向本港市民呼籲鞏固中大的基礎：「現在吾人已獲知中大的理想，但此理想之實現將依賴吾人之不斷予以支持。此為政府及四百萬市民與關懷本港前途人士之責任。」

南華早報以「新大學之廣袤遠景」為題刊出此次李校長藉就職典禮之機會澄清月來及大學成立前之一切爭論。使大學依既定政策向前邁進。

「有人以為大學本身應為自由學術探討之場所，而不應牽涉政治。亦有人過慮中國歷史及文化傳統將被棄置而不顧。或以為授課語言雖以中文為主，仍恐有過份注重英國歷史及其文學之嫌。」

「李博士本身為學術地位極高及富有行政經驗之人材，針對此方面強調謂在英國屬地建立之中文大學，其未來展望固然不應棄置中文，亦不專重英文，而應發展為一具有國際性之中文學術機構。」

「就李博士的學術背景而論，上述言論已在意料中，亦顯然為大學最明智的發展方針。中文大學學術傳統當然為中文，但學術標準仍應以英國及英聯邦各地大學為準繩。李博士又透露大學將如何與美、日、英三國學術機構進行文化交流，如何使中國及西方優秀學者增加密切聯繫而使大學之國際性質更具規模。」

「大學成立僅及一年，校舍之全部建成，為期尚遠。所引以為慰者，第一座校舍明年即可落成。其最可快慰者，當為李校長演詞中強烈主張大學之外向及國際性。中國歷史在某一時期中曾因閉關自守而阻礙進步，此語蓋深明其害，其尤重要者，國外華人機構應盡其所能吸收一切世界知識之精華。毫無疑問，在李校長領導之下，新大學在進入第二年內縱有任何困難，必將一一克服，而使此大學成為本區內世界重要之學術中心。」

露比及莎莉之間

香港中文大學首任校長就職及頒授榮譽學位典禮期間，先後有「露比」及「莎莉」兩位颶風小姐駕臨，猶幸典禮舉行之日，陽光普照，天朗氣清。

雖在「露比」威脅之下，海外大學觀禮使節皆能依時抵達，參加慶典；所可惜者在抵港之第一天，皆無法步出戶外。

最先抵港之外賓，為美國加州大學校董希拉夫人和科貝斯先生及其夫人；士丹福大學雲斯拉教授夫婦亦於當晚抵達，但因颶風關係均被困於室內。

西貢大學代校長范表心教授，菲律賓大學亞柏山度士院長夫婦，列茲大學註冊主任路治博士均於露比小姐駕臨去後第二日抵埗。九月七日，馬來亞大學奧本威爵士，加州大學校長柯克樂博士及夫人與兩子女抵港。次日，塞撒斯大學副校長富爾頓爵士與夫人及加州大學聖巴巴拉區塞杜爾院長與雅拉惠先生亦隨而到達。各貴賓雖倖免「露比」雌威，但亦要一嘗「莎莉」滋味。

范表心教授下榻於文華酒店，臨窗眺望海港及九龍，他表示很欣賞香港海港在莎莉蹂躪下之靜態，「我從未有看過如此偉麗的景象」他說。實在，並無片帆下之海港，殊不多觀。

兩股颶風帶來的許多不便，並未減却外賓們遍訪三院的興趣，除與三院教職員友善交談外，貴賓還環遊整個九龍。總之，大學因貴賓之駕臨而增光不少。正如本校督監所說：

「我們的來賓是儀式上所不可或缺的觀眾，而我們的畢業同學，因為接受學位的緣故，已經公開贊同我們的大學地位，並且宣告他們對我們的信心。若干嘉賓且曾旅行了數千里前來本港。他們這樣不辭跋涉來替我們爭光，我們實在十分感激。」

當晚，校長特別舉行宴會，以資慶賀，會中一片和諧歡樂氣氛，與晨間之莊嚴肅穆，成一對照。

在宴會中，監督戴麟趾爵士向外賓，大學及三院教職員致詞，並聯同各貴賓向校長及榮譽學位領受人致賀，繼由富爾頓爵士代表後者致答。

校長在答辭中，對李樹培夫人及馮秉芬議員及其委員會中之委員，致謝渠等對典禮籌備工作所付之寶貴時間及精力。

（按：校徽及校袍設計委員會：

胡熙德先生（主席），范娜亞夫人，李樹培夫人，史超活小姐，奇理夫先生，蘇明璇先生，楊乃舜先生。

校長就職及頒授榮譽學位典禮委員會：

馮秉芬議員（主席），利榮森先生（副主席）芮陶菴博士，蕭約先生，楊乃舜先生，胡熙德先生（秘書）。

校長又對海外來賓參加觀禮事，表示熱誠的謝忱，並特別介紹加州大學校董代表科貝斯先生和希拉夫人。

大學監督向宴會來賓致詞



麥基路大學（一八二一年）
多倫多大學（一八二七年）
倫敦大學（一八三六年）
華盛頓州大學（一八五三年）
卡爾頓大學（一八六六年）
加州大學（一八六八年）
聖巴巴拉加州大學
坎特布里大學（一八七三年）
史丹福大學（一八九一年）
利芝大學（一九〇四年）
菲律賓大學（一九零八年）
香港大學（一九一一年）
聯邦大學協會（一九一三年）
加里蒙大學（一九二五年）
西貢大學（一九二五年）
馬來亞大學（一九五九年）
薩士大學（一九六一年）
星加坡大學（一九六二年）
基爾大學（一九六二年）
（各代表姓名請參考英文版）

大學儀杖

大學經選定大學儀杖的設計。儀杖為一長三尺之紅木棒，杖頂上為一鍍金古典式之「鳳」。（南方之鳥），由一圓球及圓輪所拱托，儀杖之托為金蓮花葉形。

此儀杖為教育司署代高級教育官顧里夫所設計，顧氏亦負責設計中文大學之校徽，校章等。

顧氏謂：鳳為中國典籍中素稱為「南方之鳥」，儀杖之鳳形設計為參考商朝之銅刻而製成。顧氏曾參考及利用世界各博物院珍存之銅皿設計以取用於儀杖之上。

當此設計提議於大學校徽校袍設計委員會時，得到各委員一致贊同，採納為大學之象徵，顧氏又謂：鳳為一與中國南方有關之鳥類，而並為中國古代銅刻藝術作品廣泛採用之象徵。鳳一向被認為與中國傳統文藝學術有密切之關係，最能表達中國固有文化之優美。

此設計已用在校盾，校徽，校章，印章，文憑，証書及儀杖之上。

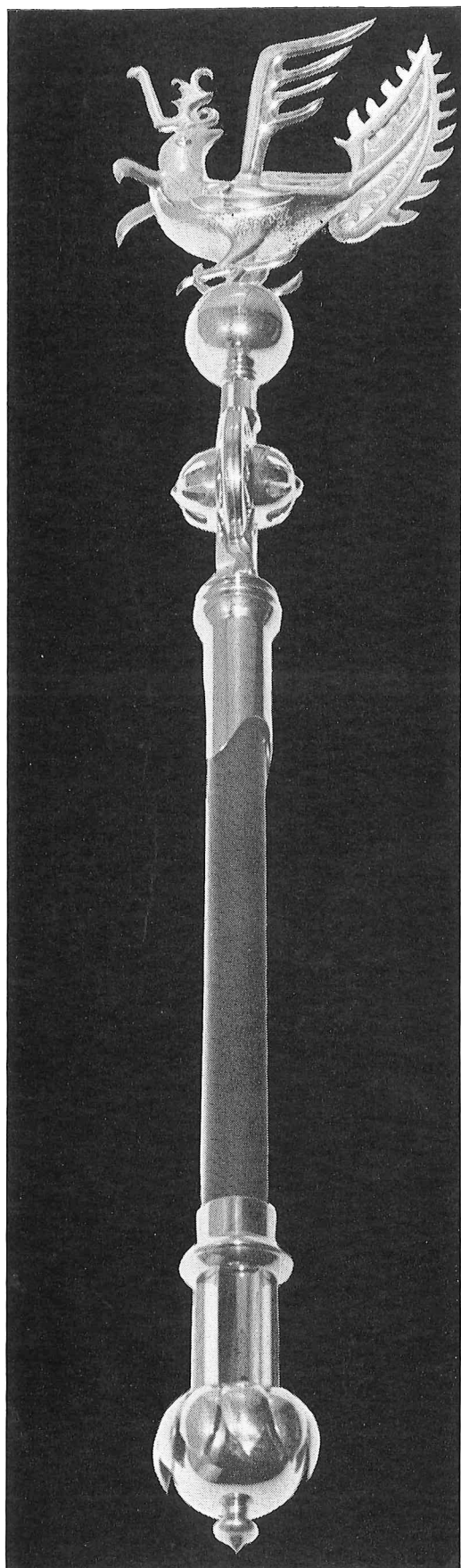
在製作大學儀杖時，顧氏先在硬木上彫出其形，然後造模將各部連接。顧氏謂：杖上之圓輪實參考其私藏之圖樣而製成。此等圖樣為顧氏參觀「倫敦維多利亞亞爾拔博物院」時，從一中國古物中所抄寫而來者。顧氏繼續謂：該儀杖之杖身為磨滑之紅木，其底托形如蓮花，按以蓮花為座實為中國古代彫刻品所常採用之設計。

顧氏早年就學於塞撒斯郡之希士汀斯大學及根德郡布羅尼藝術學院，現為香港政府教育司署美術組之負責人。顧氏對東方早期彫刻及藝術素感興趣。

紅、紫及金

香港英文虎報於中文大學校長就職典禮翌日以「輝煌奪目的紅、紫、金袍邊」及「李博士榮任香港中文大學校長」為題用頭條新聞報導：

「當贊禮人行列緩步登上講台時，那綴有耀目的紅、紫、金袍邊，使典禮莊嚴肅穆的氣氛，滲進活躍鮮明的感覺。」



行此盛大之慶典，爵士本人在去年十月大學成立典禮中之言詞，充分表達其獻身創立本校之熱誠。爵士言：「余今日睹中文大學成立，使余多年來之希望、及計劃以及各專家多次訪問、會議、及討論所追求之理想得以實現，至感欣慰。」茲為報功崇德謹授予拍立基爵士榮譽法學博士學位。

富爾頓爵士

富爾頓爵士為牛津大學教授，在傳統之理則學與哲學上造詣至深，在英國教育改革中，爵士居領導地位，曾創立沙普士大學，使英國青年男女，獲得享受更多高等教育之機會。爵士現任該校校長。一九五九年十月時，爵士於百忙中來港一月。向各受補助之大專學院提供意見，並草成卓越之報告書。一九六二年又主持富爾頓調查團，調查本校三學院，並宣佈此三學院可取得大學地位，爵士對調查團所撰之博洽報告書，所作之貢獻最多，該報告書詳列本校組織輪廓，應具之目的及將來之遠景，更為本校釐訂完善之條例草案。此外，數年來本校如有諮詢，爵士從不憚煩解答。茲為答謝爵士協助之至意，本校謹授富爾頓爵士以榮譽法學博士學位。

柯克樂博士

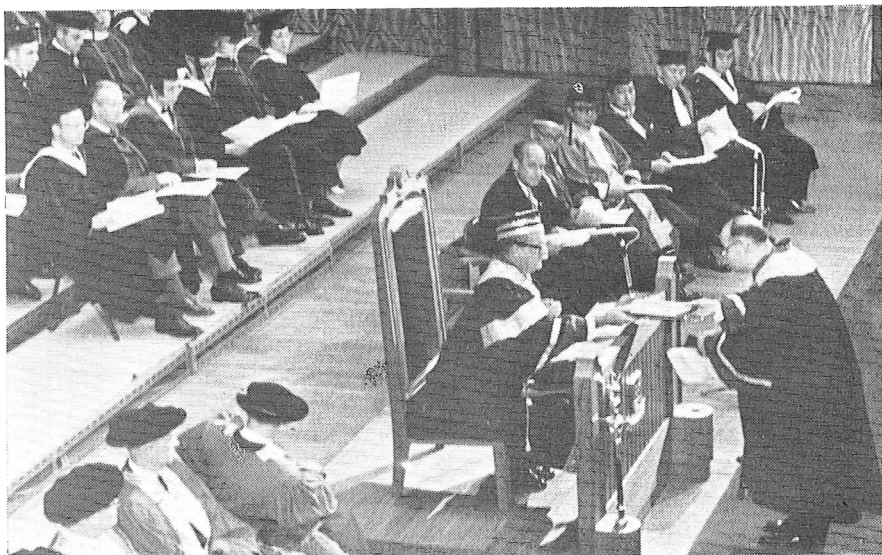
柯克樂君為一卓越學者，教育行政首長，勞資糾紛仲裁人，政府官員及作者。現在世界學術中心之一之美國加州大學校長，舉凡該校員生六萬五千餘人之前途及其屬下七所具有大學規學府之福利。莫不在其明智領導之下。柯克樂君雖肩負加州大學校長繁重之職責，仍對遠隔萬里初生之香港中文大學備切關懷，致力兩校關係之發展，協助制定本校之發展計劃，並慨允擔任本校校董且給假李卓敏博士，俾其能擔任本校校長。國際合作為本校置身世界著名學府之列所不可或缺者，本校謹以感激之情授予柯克樂君以榮譽法學博士。

關祖堯議員

關祖堯君為香港法律界權威，在港執行律師業務三十餘年，曾任香港律師公會主席，軍事法院副庭長，巡理府首席法官，以公正嚴明，馳譽法界，更以其精湛之學識及豐富之經驗，致力於本港法律之改進，曾出任法律改進委員會委員及香港中國法律與習慣委員會委員。現任香港行政與立法兩局議員，平素於社會福利有關之社團，或參加領導，或積極支援，熱心公益，造福鄉梓，有口皆碑。關君對於中文大學之籌備、成立、及基礎之奠定，供獻尤多，歷任中文大學校址委員會主席，臨時校董會主席，現任中文大學校董會主席，對於本校馬料水校址之取得，與各項主要方針之決定，厥功至偉。本校為崇德獎能，特授予榮譽法學博士學位。

利銘澤議員

利銘澤君早年負笈英倫，得牛津大學碩士，回港後經營工商業，投資遍及工業、金融、公用事業等主要建設事業。更致力於香港產品海外市場之開拓與擴展，曾代表香港出席星加坡、澳洲、西德、西非等地舉行之國際性經濟貿易會議及商品展覽會。平素熱心地方公益，對本港教育、慈善、體育及社會福利團體、領導協助、不遺餘力。現任香港大學校董及校務委員會委員、南華體育會永遠名譽會長、灣仔街坊福利會永遠名譽會長。又曾領導籌建南華球場。香港政府慕其德，重其才，屢以重任相委，先後出任穀米糧食統制處處長、稅務委員會委員、高等教育委員會委員，公務人員任用委員會主任委員，市政局議員，屋宇建設委員會委員，立法行政兩局非官守議員等要職。上年本校成立之先，利君在在校臨時校董會中貢獻殊多。本校成立以後，利君以本港華人首席代表之地位，策動各方言論，贊助響應，故本校各項措施，深得校內外各方支持，其功尤不可沒。本校為報功崇德謹授予榮譽法學博士學位。



李校長接受大學章程

參加典禮海外大學代表

牛津大學（十二世紀）
哈佛大學（一六三六年）
耶魯大學（一七〇一年）
普士頓大學（一七四六年）
哥倫比亞大學（一七五四年）
喬治華盛頓大學（一八二一年）

各地大學，有所不同。現在大學中之教授方法，正擬參考中、英、美及其他各國制度加以檢討，俾能博取衆長，應我們自己的需要。

研究工作之重要

中文大學自然不只是一個單純着重講授的聯合學府而已。其本身既爲一大學，便須籌劃如何充實設備，爲教師研究工作及訓練研究生之用。作爲一個大學，研究工作誠不可缺，研究工作直接上可爲工商及其他各業效勞，並使教師們對於時代新知識不致脫節，且可有新的發現。間接上對於教學及研究生之訓練亦有裨益，同時可使大學吸收保留優良之師資及人才，進而獲得國際上合作與協助。

大學爲教師研究和研究生訓練，便需設立研究所。現在大學三個學院中，皆設有文科、理科、商科及社會科的課程。就文科來說，新亞書院設辦研究所研究中國歷史文化已有多年。關於其他研究工作中文大學目下正擬籌辦兩研究所：一爲社會科學研究所，包括工商管理與公共行政、經濟、地理、新聞、現代中國問題、社會調查、社會學和社會福利，世界史等。一爲科學技術研究所，包括理論與應用科學之研究，如生物學、化學、物理學、以及數學、和統計學等。研究人員，將由現職的教師擔任，不擬另聘新人。我們希望各研究工作單位都能和本港政府及工商界取得密切聯絡。

爲着應付目前社會的需要，正在籌辦者，尚有教育學院，和校外課程部。此外中文大學之前途，與中文中學之水準有密切的關係，故我們準備設立機構來協助中文中學的發展。

中文大學設立不足一年，各方面幸已獲有進展。建築方面本校馬料水新址圖則，業已確定，併經大學校董會通過。由於船灣淡水湖工程恰好與我們工程相配合，所以大學新址夷平工程，亦已着手。教務方面，各學院共同講授辦法不久即將逐步實施。大學第一屆畢業生將於下月舉行畢業典禮。十一位講座教授業經依照在英國的校外審查委員的建議，予以正式聘任。大學教務會將於本年十月間成立。關於大學行政方

面，我們已設有教務籌劃委員會，由大學校長和三位學院院長共同組織，並已成爲大學行政的常務機構。在此教務籌劃委員會中，三位學院院長，雖代表學院自身，但關於一切決定，仍以大學整體之利益爲權衡。

青年就學機會

中文大學設立之主要目的，當然是爲中國青年着想。中文大學學生總數爲一千六百五十人左右，約等於香港大學學生之人數，所以中文大學增加了香港的中學畢業生們的升學機會，整整一倍。將來環境許可，招收學生人數，當可逐漸增加。香港年來經濟發展雖然迅速，仍有若干優良學生，由於經濟上之困難，無力入學或繼續深造。我們希望將來能從公共機構或私人方面取得更多的學生補助金、獎學金、和研究生的津貼金，使這些學生有升學機會。

關於學生就業方面，政府已經答應，對於中文大學的畢業生，給予與聯邦各大學畢業生同等的待遇。我們希望中文大學所訓練的學生，皆能恰應本港社會需要，則將來社會上對於中文大學畢業生的需求，會與時俱增。中文大學的國際的廣泛聯繫無疑地還可以帶給學生們其他多方發展的機會。

各界之熱心支持

最後本人願意再指出，我們雖得到國際友人的援助，中文大學之前途，必須靠着香港政府和本地人士的全力支持。在本校創立第一年中，我們獲得政府之熱誠贊助，也得到代表本港社會人士之校董會無限支持。本人十分感謝。

我們必須以堅強的決心邁步前進，來實現上述的計劃，希望和理想。以本人而言，我將竭盡棉薄不辭艱巨，以期完成使命。由於香港政府及各界人士努力之結果，中文大學纔有今日之地位，我們對於他們負有一項責任。此即要發展中文大學使其能躋於世界名大學之林。我相信這個希望一定可以實現。

（照片請參考英文版）

校長李卓敏博士

李卓敏博士爲加州大學工商管理系教授及中國學術研究中心主任，並爲研究及建議成立本大學之富爾敦委員會委員之一。

李博士現年五十二，已婚，有二子一女。一九二七年及一九三零年間在金陵大學肄業，一九三二年，一九三三年及一九三六年，分別考取美國加州大學文學士，碩士及博士學位。

一九三七年至一九四三年間，李博士爲南開大學，西南聯大及國立中央大學之經濟系教授。

一九四三年至一九五零年間，李博士在中國擔任公共行政工作，並曾任多個國際性機構要職，主理經濟事務。一九五一年起回母校加州大學執教於工商管理系。

李博士有關經濟著作甚多，其他專文散見於各雜誌，期刊及報章中。

（照片請參考英文版）

榮譽博士

柏立基爵士

柏立基爵士自一九五八年起任香港總督凡六年。於其任內香港安然渡過一切社會及經濟轉變所引致之動盪，並於人口激增之困難中迅速邁進而臻於前所未有之繁榮，爵士對地方福利之貢獻，不僅在經濟方面，舉凡平民之居住安置，醫藥設備及青年就學之機會莫不大加擴展。爵士雖着重中小學之增設，但對中文中學畢業生前此未能享受之高等教育，亦特別注意，本大學三間基本學院之前身各書院，亦賴其同情與支持，併獲所需之協助乃取得今日之大學地位。本大學在馬料水之宏偉校址，亦爲爵士所賜；而且在富爾頓及其委員會報告書作成後僅五個月，本大學便告成立，亦端賴爵士之推動。否則吾人今日恐不克於此舉

監督戴麟趾爵士

戴麟趾爵士於一九六四年四月十四日蒞港繼柏立基爵士為香港總督並為中文大學監督。

爵士生於一九一五年六月二日，早年在頓畢列治學校及劍橋大學耶穌學院受教育，得文學碩士學位。一九三九年，投身殖民地服務工作，往英屬所羅門羣島為官學生。一九四一年，借調西太平洋高級專員署服務。

二次大戰時，爵士任職所羅門羣島防衛軍機構。所羅門羣島戰役中適在西太平洋服役，因而獲得少校軍銜及受頒軍事十字章與美國優異勳章。

一九四七年，復返任職所羅門羣島民政工作，屬西太平洋高級專員署，為所羅門羣島保護地政府秘書及兩次任當地署理專員。一九四九年，參加聯合服務人員學院。

一九五〇年一月七日，爵士抵港初出任輔政司署助理秘書，繼於三月委為副防衛軍秘書。

一九五一年十二月調任署理防衛軍秘書，一九五三年三月，任立法行政兩局秘書。

一九五六年一月，調任署理副財政司，一九五六年六月陞任為首長級官學生。一九五六年六月至十一月期間，任副財政司。一九五七年二月，委任為勞工署署長及礦務署署長。一九五七年度假，一九五八年加入皇家防衛學院深造，一九五九年一月，出任副輔政司直至一九六一年出任西太平洋高級專員為止。

爵士現為皇家聯邦協會會員，攝映為其主要嗜好之一。

（照片請參考英文版）

使命及決心

（李卓敏博士就職典禮中演詞）

今天舉行中文大學首任校長就職典禮，辱承各位光臨，本人深感榮幸。中文大學首任校長任務艱巨，若

干困難有時看來似不可克服，但由於使命之重大及香港政府，本港社團，本校校董會，教職員和學生，我們姊妹校的香港大學，海外各大學，各地中國學者，和海外僑胞的鼓勵與支持，本人纔有勇氣接受這個職務，加強我克服困難及完成使命的信心。

本人藉此機會首先向三個基本學院創辦人，校董、和教職員表示敬意。由於此三個基本學院之發展，演成為中文大學之成員，使中文大學有一個良好的基礎，無此基礎，便無中文大學，更談不到中文大學今後的計劃了。

特殊使命

香港今天的國際地位非常重要。它是海外華僑的家族會聚的場所，企業活動的總部和資金匯聚之寶庫。中文大學，恰在這個時候創設在這個地方，確能適應一個特殊的需要并說明何以中文大學成立伊始，即受到國際方面之注意。

中文大學乃為香港政府創辦，其經費大部份出自香港政府之資助。可是，由於本大學的存在與學生們的前途，皆與國際有密切關係，且學術標準又要向國際看齊，所以中文大學不能視為僅與英國連繫之組織，而應為一富有國際性之學府。

大學之基本重要性

中文大學之國際性格從多方面表現出來。例如若干蜚聲國際中國學者與素負盛名之西方學術權威已就任中文大學三個諮詢委員會的委員。諮詢委員會之主席分由華人、英人、美人充任。中文大學校董會中有西方教育家四人充當校董。這四位教育家是英國沙塞斯大學校長，倫敦大學之東方與非洲研究院院長，美國哈佛大學校長和加省大學校長。在倫敦的英國大學協會，是英國各大學聯合組織，其目的是襄助海外聯邦各大學。中文大學和這個委員會已樹立了密切關係。

中文大學現正和美國加省大學籌劃一廣泛之學術合作，如共同研究，交換教授與學生之訓練等等。此種合作不僅限於加省一校而已，將來我們希望和倫敦

大學之東方與非洲研究院及其他大學也取得聯繫，我們基本學院已與下列國外大學建立有關係，如雅禮協會，美國亞洲區基督教高等教育聯合董事會，哈佛燕京研究所，普林士頓學會，威廉斯大學，達茅斯大學，惠斯理大學，日本京都大學等。這些聯繫我們希望都能加強和擴大。

國際的協助

就教務方面來說，國際上給予我們的援助正源源而來。英國大學協會及美國若干基金委員會，皆派遣專家前來協助我們草擬各項計劃。與英、美、日、各國之文化交流工作正在進行。若干中外人士對於我們設辦科學管理研究所和新聞學系之議亦至感興趣。

大學現希望早日能有一座樓宇，備供實現種種國際合作計劃之用。我們希望在一九六五年中文大學第一座完成之樓宇，可撥作此項用途。將來此樓定名為校際合作樓，或亦恰當。

中文大學之國際性，就本校建築經費而言，尤其顯著，年來香港經濟發展迅速，惟因中文大學有其國際性格，自不應依賴香港政府為其惟一之經濟來源，而必須向本地華人團體及其他國家對於中文大學發展之有興趣者請求捐助。

上年十一月本人曾經宣稱：美國世界基督教服務委員會捐助中文大學貳拾伍萬圓美金，作為建設學生中心之用。本人現在很高興地宣佈，英國政府已經批准就殖民地發展福利基金項下，撥貳拾伍萬英鎊給中文大學作為建築之用，同時本港一位華人領袖，自動認捐港幣三百萬圓作為中文大學圖書館建築之用。這都是可喜的開端。其他對本大學及各基本學院之援助計劃亦正在開展中。

中文大學希望外國人士多給予物質援助，這並不是說香港乃一落後地區，無力自給；主要原因，是為着我們必須加強及推展中文大學的國際聯繫，

本人一再強調中文大學的國際性，並非要將中文大學完全西化起來，中文大學課程包括有西方的學科，有中國的學科，和研究其他亞洲方面的學科。中文大學和他的三個成員學院發展其獨特的型式，將與世界



中文大學校刊

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大學的開始

—— 中文大學監督戴麟趾爵士於九月九日香港中文大學校長就職典禮宴會席上致詞全文。 ——

今天對我們的香港中文大學來說，是一個隆重的日子。中文大學實際上雖然已成立若干時間，但是校長的正式就職和正式頒授第一屆學位的行動，使到整個大學能夠蓬勃有生氣，實有很大的貢獻。

我們在全世界的人的眼裏，無疑已是一所大學了。這是一個很值得自傲的名稱。現在擺在我們面前的，是一條為真理和高深學識和為訓練未來青年領袖而努力的前途。我想不出有那種工作會比這件更光榮或更有價值。如果我們以自信的態度來應付這項工作，那末我們更須以謙恭的態度來應付，因為這項工作是需要以我們最高的品質加以達成的。

今天我們可以說：我們的大學已經真正建立起來了。對於這項成就，校長和畢業生都擔任了重要的角色。就李校長來說，我是不須加以強調的。我們都知道他怎樣的努力和專心工作，才能夠使大學計劃得以實現。我們的畢業同學，對於大學的早期有很大的協助，這項協助是使到大學得以成立的主要因素，我深信我們今後可以從他們及今晚在座的其他來賓，獲得更多專門而友好的意見與協助。我很高興承認這一切，並且毋須提到大家所熟知的詳細情形。我現在要代表大學，向他們全體表示最深的謝意。

但是我剛才所說我們的畢業同學和參加今晨典禮的來賓，對於今天的各項儀式都擔任重要的角色。我的意思還不只這一點，並且還有一些不同的意思。在今

天的活動中，一項重要性的事是正式的公開活動。我們在世界人士之前，特別在學術界之前，舉行校長就職典禮，和頒授第一屆畢業學位，我們的來賓是儀式上所不可缺的觀眾，而我們的畢業同學，因為接受學位緣故，已經公開贊同我們的大學地位，並且宣告他們對我們的信心，若干嘉賓且曾旅行了數千里前來本港。他們這樣不辭跋涉來替我們爭光，我們實在十分感激，站在我們方面來說，能見到在座的外國嘉賓，甚感愉快，本席深信他們在本港逗留，感到適意。

本席現在已身膺兩所大學校長。這種事情之竟然發生，我相信我當年的大學導師，也定必非常驚訝。不過就算這樣，我仍然高興與我們現在有兩所大學了。這兩所大學會互相砥礪學問，而不是互相競爭。它們將各有工作方針及範圍，但是一般來說，它們是在和睦、平等，及互相尊重之精神之下，互相幫助的。由於制度發展不同，它們之間自然會有若干論點是需要解決的，但是這兩所大學的雙重性質，十分適應本港的需要和本質。這一點已是毫無疑問的了。因此，我預期本港的高等教育，前途光明。

正如本席剛才所說，今日就職的李博士，將繼續負起這所新成立的香港中文大學的行政重任。他和他的同寅面對着一項艱巨的而最有意義的任務。本席深信他們一定會把這項工作幹得十分出色。本席相信大家和我一樣恭祝李博士成功。至於我們的畢業生，他們不但已經為本大學作出偉大的服務，而且因為他們接受了學位，並表示他們每人都對大學的前途充滿信心。本席現請各位站起來，一起為我們的第一屆校長和第一批畢業生的健康、成功、及愉快乾一杯。

校長就職及頒發榮譽學位典禮

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