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THE FIFTH CONGREGATION

The University's Fifth Congregation for the conferment of degrees and award of diplomas was held in the afternoon of October 14, 1966, in the Concert Hall of the Hong Kong City Hall. After the procession entered the Hall, the Chancellor, Sir David Trench, K.C.M.G., M.C., declared the Congregation open. In the solemn ceremony that followed, the graduates and diplomates were presented to the Chancellor for the conferment of degrees or award of diplomas.

Afterwards the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, addressed the Congregation.

A total of 338 students from the three Foundation Colleges sat for the Degree/Diploma Examination, of whom 300 received degrees and 26 diplomas. 46 graduated *cum laude*.

The Congregation was followed by a graduation dinner that same evening in the Restaurant of the City Hall. Mr. B. Preston Schoyer, Representative of Yale-in-China in Hong Kong, proposed a toast to the graduating class of 1966, to which Miss Tang An-Yan and Mr. Kwok Yau-Yee replied, in Chinese and English respectively, on behalf of the class.

"SIGNS OF MATURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT"

*English Text of the Vice-Chancellor's Speech delivered
in Chinese at the Congregation.*

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First, to all of you of the graduating class, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations for your achievements, and to wish you the best of luck in the years ahead. This year, for the first time, we have instituted a system of awarding marks of distinction and it is a great pleasure to me to note that 46 of you have achieved Bachelor Degrees *cum laude*. You will be even more pleased to know that the Hong Kong Government has just decided to equate our *cum laude* and *magna cum laude* degrees with second and first honours degrees respectively of all other Commonwealth Universities for the purposes of employment in the Public Service.

This is the third Congregation of The Chinese University for the awarding of degrees. It also marks the University's third anniversary, and I am pleased to report that we are showing signs of maturity and development that seem to me to be rather precocious

in a three year old! This may not be too apparent to outsiders who can observe little of the University as a physical entity with our three constituent colleges at such distances from one another. But let me review for you the events of the year, which *in toto* show progress in many fields.

As you know, we have charted an international course that is to keep our Chinese University in the closest touch with universities overseas. Notable in this area this past year has been our staff development programme. Through a gift from the Ford Foundation, ten of our staff have gone to the United States, the senior men to engage in research and refresher courses and to get acquainted with the work of their colleagues in that country, the younger staff to study for higher degrees. Also, through the generosity of the Leverhulme Trust Fund and the Shell Oil Company, several of our staff and graduates are studying in the United Kingdom, at the University of Leeds, at the London School of Economics, and at the School of Oriental and African Studies. This programme of staff development is, I believe, unique among the universities of the world, and it is one we expect to continue.

Great effort has been and is being made to recruit Professors and other senior University teaching staff. But since our standard is high, recruitment has been relatively slow. I am happy, however, to be able to report that Professor Joseph Fu has just arrived to occupy the Chair of Chemistry and Professor Ch'iu Kaiming to assume the University Librarianship.

On the international level, the past year has also seen the start of the California programme, which with other programmes has brought students and scholars from overseas to the University. This year the numbers have increased. The French, German and Japanese Governments have contributed the services of language teachers to the University, and the latter two have offered fellowships for our graduates to study at universities in their countries. In the colleges, too, contact with overseas institutions has grown. There are the Williams Programme at United, the Yale-in-China Programme at New Asia, and at Chung Chi the Dartmouth, Princeton and Wellesley Programmes.

During this past year we have seen the establishment of the University Grants Committee with distinguished representation from the United Kingdom, Australia, and Hong Kong. The Committee has met in Hong Kong twice to consider University needs for the Triennium 1967 to 1970. These many developments are a measure of our continuing commitment to a University that looks outward as well as inward.

As to our internal developments, considerable progress can be reported. Let me speak first of academic development. A year ago we saw the inauguration of

the School of Education. The graduates of the first class are now serving the community in various educational capacities. Thanks to the Asia Foundation, the Centre for Mass Communications was also established during the year, with a distinguished Advisory Board of publishers, journalists and other experts. The Social Survey Research Center was set up in the spring with Ford Foundation support, and has since been at work on two important projects, the Family Survey and the Higher Level Manpower Survey. This September we have seen the inauguration of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, a very happy event made possible by generous donations from the Board of Trustees of Lingnan University; and also this year the University Graduate School has opened its doors, a very significant event in the history of the University.

The Graduate School has admitted 33 students to work for the Master Degree in five fields: Business Administration, Chinese Linguistics and Literature, Chinese History, Geography, and Philosophy. The reason for selecting only these fields at this time was to meet the following criteria: (1) the programme planning had been completed by the professors concerned, most of whom hold permanent chairs; (2) there was a sufficient number of experienced staff to teach and supervise graduate level studies; and (3) the library and laboratory facilities were adequate.

The Institutes have been increasingly busy with a wide variety of research projects. The Geography Research Center has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for an important population study, now well under way. The Economic Research Center will, in a few months' time, complete its agricultural study on a projection to 1980 of the Hong Kong demand for agricultural staples, with funds provided by the United States Government. The Center for Chinese Linguistics Study operates with funds from the Asia Foundation for special research in that field.

On the undergraduate level there have been important developments. Perhaps what is most significant is the broad change in teaching methods with the introduction of small-class teaching and seminars and the introduction of so-called "core" programmes in the curricula. The latter refers to the reduction of required courses to the essential minimum, thus freeing the teachers for tutorial work and more research, and also giving the students greater freedom to exercise their intellectual curiosity. Independent research by University and College staff has, indeed, increased substantially during the year. Three new undergraduate departments or subjects have been introduced, Journalism at New Asia, Music at Chung Chi, and Electronics at United.

In the area of capital development I have several important matters to report. The Inter-University Hall to house visiting scholars has been completed. I

am particularly pleased to announce that detailed plans are being prepared for the erection of the University Student Centre, donated by the people of the United States, and that work on this building, the first University building on the new site, will begin this spring. It will play a pivotal and guiding role in enabling the University to move systematically to the new campus in the course of the next few years.

What is most gratifying is the response of the Hong Kong Government to our request for funds to build the new campus at Ma Liu Shui. The overall cost of planned University and College construction is formidable, the current estimate being close to \$160,000,000. These figures are tentative, but the Government has indicated it will be responsible for what amounts to a major share of the building programme, a very heart-warming evidence of faith in our accomplishments and aspirations.

So much for the past year. What of the years immediately ahead? Academically, we hope to continue the unique staff development programme which enables senior staff to make direct contact with the thinking and research in their fields in other significant academic areas of the world and to give the younger staff opportunity to obtain higher degrees.

Before the whole University moves out to the new site, emphasis will be centered on the development of graduate studies which will include more fields in the coming years. The number of graduate students is expected to reach about 100 by the autumn of 1970. In the meantime, we will continue to encourage faculty research, both independent projects and the research programmes of the Institutes. The University will soon establish an Institute of Chinese Studies to foster graduate work and staff research with the aid of the disciplines of the Social Sciences as well as the Humanities. A major research project is being planned for this new Institute. It is hoped, too, now that the post of University Librarian has been filled, that a University-wide system will be developed to increase the general effectiveness of and the cooperation between the College libraries and the University Central Library for the benefit of students and staff of the University as a whole. Finally, we look forward to the establishment of a University Press and the publication by the University of our own scholars' research works.

The immediate years ahead are crucial for our building programme. The precise details of planning for many of the buildings, such as the scope of College libraries, the size of classrooms and hostel accommodations for students, remain to be worked out with the University Grants Committee, but this basic work is in hand. Of special importance is the need to seek funds from private sources to supplement the generous assistance of the Hong Kong Government. Work has begun on this financial development and it is hoped

that by 1970 not only will most of the needed funds be subscribed but most of the new buildings will be rising or already in use on the hillside behind Ma Liu Shui. In this effort I expect that the graduates and friends of the University, here and abroad, will help. We must remember that the University belongs to all of you.

Thank you.

“THE CHALLENGE IS OPEN!”

Speech by Mr. Preston Schoyer, Representative of Yale-in-China, before proposing a toast to the Graduates at the Graduation Dinner.

Your Excellency and Lady Trench, Mr. Vice Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am not certain why I am here. What I mean is, why am I, of all this distinguished gathering, called upon to speak tonight. It has been a policy of the Yale-in-China Association to remain in the background and be as inconspicuous as possible. I can only suppose that the University management, faced for the first time with paying for their dinners, wanted to be sure that expenses ended there, and so engaged the most inexpensive speaker they could think of.

In any event I felt so overcome and so flattered when Dr. Li asked me to speak that I couldn't say no, in fact I couldn't say anything—so here I am. And, having an audience, I find I do have some comments, and perhaps some confessions to make.

One thing I would like to confess, and I say this in particular to the graduating class, is that, like some of you, I am not a scholar. I did a little English teaching years ago. I had a student who once wrote a threatening comment at the end of an essay: “I want,” he wrote, “all the time a mark of 100, 90, 80, 70, 60. If I get 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0, I go to the River. I die. I am a die man.” Though I gave him 40, he failed to carry out his threat, but what was most depressing, his English never improved, nor that of his classmates. At the end of the year I felt like going to the river myself. Instead, I turned to writing and journalism and have only recently come back to education.

Anyway, this incident and others left me with a feeling of awe and diffidence in the face of scholars. Scholars seemed to me people above ordinary people, and I don't refer just to their laudable pursuit of truth; rather by nature, mentality, by some special award of Heaven they seemed to be on a level above the rest of us.

But while I still have some of this feeling, I have found increasingly that many of them are ordinary mortals after all. For example, there is a picture on the bulletin board of the Universities Service Centre

where I am employed in helping visiting scholars. The picture is of Joseph Justus Scaliger, a Renaissance philologist, who, it seems, became hysterical at the sight of watercress (what in Cantonese you call *sai-yeung-choi*). Now if a scholar is afraid of watercress, I feel better. I really don't feel he is above me as a human being. Then, not long ago, I read some magazine articles discussing historians in the United Kingdom. It was interesting in that they called each other names, not personal name calling but professional name calling; still, they used such flattering comments as "stupid fool", "silly ass" or "mutton head". What occurred to me was that if two scholars could call each other a "mutton head", presumably at least one was right and perhaps both. This reduced my awe of scholars still further, so that I came to the illuminating conclusion that they were not only ordinary mortals like myself, but capable of the same errors that I make.

And this brings me to you, ladies and gentlemen of the class of 1966, and to the education you have received. If your teachers have been capable of error, and no doubt the best of them will admit it, then your education has been imperfect. I trust this won't lead you to ask for your money back; but rather I trust it will make you restless and impatient to correct the imperfection, and I think it will if you are also aware that you have received something very precious, for one cares only about correcting things that have value. In any case, if you have this concern, your second step in education, the one that will last all your life, has begun.

Consider then the story of the little boy who excitedly informed his teacher that he was soon going to have a baby brother. Then one day his very modern mother let him touch her stomach so that he could feel the unborn child kicking and squirming about. After that he was very silent at school, never speaking of the brother to come. Eventually, his teacher asked him why he no longer talked about his baby brother, and with a pained expression he replied: "Mummy ate him." Now in my view your knowledge today is very far advanced over that child's knowledge of biology—even the philosophy students know better—but in 25 years from now you can be as far ahead of your present level of learning as you are now ahead of that small boy's level.

There are two questions to ask here—one is *why* and the other is *how*? The *why* is simple. You continue the process of your education because you have only begun it, and if you don't continue it and all the graduates around the world don't continue it, then you are writing an end to civilization and ultimately to the human race—it is as simple as that.

As to *how* I can only give my views, and fortunately they are brief. In the first place don't be satisfied with what you have learned and don't be patient about

correcting it. Satisfaction in this instance is complacency and patience is a form of despair. The principal thing is to keep on studying. But if you are a biologist, for example, for heaven's sake, read history and study the arts. Nothing is so boring and so unenlightened as a scientist who knows only his science. On the same plane, a humanist who knows only the arts is a hermit living in an ivory tower, without knowledge of or influence on the evolution of human society. Therefore, if you are steeped in Chinese Literature, for heaven's sake, read books on paleontology, population problems and learn that the Chinese Classics, along with Plato and Shakespeare, will perish from this universe in the year 4,600,000,000 A.D. unless the cosmologists, the astro-physicists and their engineering colleagues devise ways of replanting us in some other longer-lived planetary system.

That is the second step.

The third step is to be organized about your future educational explorations. When I was a student 30 years ago, we thought we knew everything, nothing upset us, nothing shocked us. We were even amused at the poetical conclusion to our class history, a bit of verse that went:

"So we the boys, whom nothing could amaze,
Stepped downward into life—and so were
drowned."

And so we were. We were drowned in the economic depression of the period and only a little later in the Second World War. You are much better equipped in this respect. You, perhaps more than any other graduates in other areas of the world, outside of countries actually torn by war, have a knowledge of uncertainty. It is a very healthy knowledge. And right there I make my last proposal. I draw it from Margaret Mead, the distinguished American anthropologist, enthusiastically supported by Sir Julian Huxley, the eminent British scientist, that there be a Professorship of the Future who would chair a Department of Human Possibility. I propose you enrol in this Department. It is not enough to continue to develop your mind and knowledge. It is urgent that you use your mind and knowledge in a long range investigation into all human development to the end that human evolution itself no longer be allowed to run wild, that man apply himself not only to controlling his own ever increasing numbers but to the development of human quality and of the fullest potentials within him, and to bringing the human race to new heights morally, aesthetically, mentally and physically. We have only had glimpses of the enormous possibilities of the human race, but they are enough to know that in it there is a tremendous potential.

This is the challenge that is open to you. If it is not taken up, most of mankind will never enjoy the

pursuit of happiness, and the hope that man has a bright future or any future will become dim, indeed.

The class is now ended. Your homework is assigned. The examination will come in, let us say, 25 years. Your conscience will give it to you. You will be your own examiner. I wish you luck, the more so because my life and that of my children are involved as well as yours.

Thank you.

UNIVERSITY SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

The Superannuation Scheme for the University staff was approved by the University Council on October 1, 1966, with retrospective effect to October 17, 1963. Every University and College employee entitled to participate in the Scheme contributes five per cent of his monthly salary, and the University a sum equivalent to twelve and one half per cent of his salary, to the Scheme.

At the termination of his service with the University, a participant of the Scheme is entitled to receive a sum of money from the University representing his own contribution. Whether, and, if so, how much of the University contribution he is entitled to receive would depend on his age and the number of the years of his service.

SOCIAL SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE OFFERS SERVICE TO UNIVERSITY'S FACULTY

The Social Survey Research Centre of the University recently announced that an orientation to the use of computers in social science research would be given to faculty and students of the University early next year. It would also provide introductory courses in the use of its equipment. Further training opportunities would be provided to students by means of occasional part-time employment in the Centre.

The Centre's excellent library of IBM cards prepared for social science studies done elsewhere in Asia, together with codebooks for them, would be made available to students and faculty for purposes of training and secondary analysis, announced the Centre's Director Dr. Robert E. Mitchell. Topics for which these cards and codebooks are available include "University Students in Indonesia", "Indian Trade Union Leadership", "Career Lines and Family Backgrounds of 19th Century Chinese Bureaucrats", "Japanese National

Character", "Political Awareness in Laos", and many others.

As its staff is fast developing research experiences, the Centre is now in a position to provide assistance on all phases of the research process, from the initial preparation of a research proposal to the final analysis and report-writing.

The Centre has a plan to sponsor a series of informal faculty seminars. At present, it is prepared to offer seminars on such kinds of topics as "Basic Principles underlying Survey Research", "Recent Developments in Advanced Research Techniques", "Problems of Interviewing in Hong Kong", etc. Suggestions as to what additional things the Centre might do and what other topics should be included in the seminar series are welcome. The Centre hopes that the University's faculty members would think about some research projects which can be related to the services that the Centre can provide to the University.

NEW PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

The University appointed Dr. S.C. Joseph Fu to be Professor of Chemistry on October 3, 1966.

Mr. Paul P. Duteil was appointed Visiting Lecturer of French under a special grant from the French Government. Meanwhile, Dr. William A. Sullivan was appointed Visiting Lecturer of American History.

The School of Education has a new Lecturer, Dr. George See-Chuen Cheong, beginning from September 27, 1966. College appointments this month include that of Mrs. Lily P.C. Chang as Assistant Lecturer of English Language and Literature by United, that of Mr. Peter K.H. Lee as Part-time Lecturer of Religious Knowledge & Philosophy by Chung Chi and that of Mr. Tsow An Chung as Part-time Lecturer of Economics by New Asia.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF UNIVERSITY HONOURS DEGREES

The Hong Kong Government recently decided to equate, for the purpose of employment in Public Service, the degrees conferred by this University *cum laude* and *magna cum laude* with second and first class honours degrees conferred by other Commonwealth universities.

STUDENT ENROLMENT

The total enrolment figure of the University up to the end of September 1966 was 1,978.

There were 1,928 undergraduates in the three Colleges of the University. 1,165 of them were males and 763 females. Chung Chi College had a sub-total of 719 students while New Asia College and United College 624 and 585 respectively. In addition, 33 post-graduate students study in the University's Graduate School and 17 in the School of Education. The figure 1,978 did not include the 23 trainees enrolled in New Asia Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research nor the 25 exchange and part-time students in Chung Chi and New Asia.

UNIVERSITY GIVEN McDouALL FUND FOR HISTORY AND LITERATURE STUDENTS

Dr. C.T. Yung, President of Chung Chi College, attended with Mrs. Yung the farewell dinner party given by 166 Chinese organizations on October 19 in honour of the Hon. J.C. McDouall, the retiring Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and his wife.

At the party, Dr. Yung accepted on behalf of the University the McDouall Scholarship Fund, which will be used for establishing scholarships for students of Chinese Literature and History at the University.

The Fund, amounting to HK\$150,000, had been collected from all walks of life from the local Chinese community. Mr. McDouall described it as "munificent and most praiseworthy".

CALTEX SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHEMISTRY STUDENTS

The University's Senate Committee on University Scholarships has approved the extension of the Caltex Scholarships of the value of \$2,000 each for another year to Mr. Chan Cheuk Yui of United College and Mr. Ngan Hark Lim of New Asia College, both students of Chemistry.

The scholarship formerly held by Mr. Yue Chee Ping, a recent graduate *cum laude* of Chung Chi College, will be awarded to Mr. Teo Boon Keong, a 2nd-year student in the same College.

TEACHING POSTS FOR GRADUATES OF SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Among the 21 graduates of the University who entered the School of Education in September 1965, 19 finished their course in June this year and were given Diploma in Education. According to a recent statistical report, all the diplomates are now in the teaching profession. The distribution of the 19 are as follows:—

Types of Schools

Government Secondary School	1
Grant-in-aid Secondary School	1
Subsidized Secondary Schools	6
Private Secondary Schools with Assistance to Teachers	5
Private Secondary Schools	5
Sabah Government School	1
Total	19

Grades

Assistant Education Officer	1
Assistant Masters/Mistresses	4
Certificate Masters/Mistresses with Prospective Promotion to Assistant Masters/Mistresses	3
Sabah Government A.E.O.	1
Private School Teachers with Government Assistance	5
Private School Teachers	5
	19

Major Subjects

Chinese	9
Biology	4
History	4
Geography	1
Physics	1
	19

OBITUARY

Mrs. Ruth M. Mack, former Lecturer in English at Chung Chi, passed away on October 5 at 8:45 a.m. in the Baptist Hospital, Kowloon, after a long illness. She was 58. Mrs. Mack joined Chung Chi in August, 1956 and retired two months ago.

COMINGS AND GOINGS

△ Dr. C.M. Li, the Vice-Chancellor, returned to Hong Kong on September 28 from the United States. He had an operation for appendicitis on August 20 in a San Francisco hospital.

△ Mr. & Mrs. A. Grand Fordyce visited the University's new campus site at Chung Chi College on October 20, 1966. Mrs. Fordyce is the Vice President of the Mary Lasker Foundation, and Mr. Fordyce, a well-known architect. Mrs. Fordyce attended the University monthly Friday luncheon after her visit to the College.

△ Mr. & Mrs. Omer Robbins and Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Larsen, Trustees of Redlands University, Redlands, California, visited Chung Chi College on October 17, 1966.

△ Dr. S.S. Hsueh, Reader in Public Administration assigned to United College, attended an international conference on Public Administration in West Berlin from October 17 through October 24, 1966. The purpose of the Conference was to bring together senior Asian academicians and administrators to discuss major administrative problems of economic and social development and to exchange views and experience with their counterparts in Germany. Dr. Hsueh delivered the keynote address "On the Role of Public Administration in National Development" at the opening session of the Conference.

△ Mr. Harold Ho, Lecturer in Social Work at Chung Chi College, has recently been invited by ECAFE to attend the Regional Short-term Training Institute for Community Development Instructors to be held in Bangkok from November 7 to 29, 1966.

△ Dr. S.T. Tsou, Dean of the University Faculty of Science and Senior Lecturer in Mathematics at United College, has been granted a leave to visit higher academic institutions overseas under the Ford Grant Faculty Development Scheme.

△ Mr. Yue Chee Ping, who graduated this year from Chung Chi College with a B.Sc. *cum laude*, left for Canada to pursue graduate studies at the University of British Columbia on a research fellowship.

COLLEGE NEWS IN BRIEF

△ United College celebrated its Tenth Anniversary on October 20, 1966 with a series of academic and social events taking place between that day and the end of the year. A ball was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Hilton Hotel on the 20th, where the Hon. Fung Ping-fan, C.B.E., K.St. J., J.P., Chairman of the

College's Board of Trustees, acted as host on behalf of the College.

The College Board of Trustees has appointed a committee to launch a campaign for the donation of prizes to be awarded to the College's best students.

Other events in celebration of the College Tenth Anniversary in the coming months will be reported in the subsequent issues of this *Bulletin*.

△ Over 700 students and staff members of New Asia College celebrated the Anniversary of Confucius' Birthday, the 17th Anniversary of the College's Foundation and the Teachers' Day on September 28. Dr. T.C. Ou, the President, addressed the assembly. He gave a brief history of the founding of New Asia, emphasizing the Confucian principles as the guiding principles for the College. Representatives of the College Council, the Alumni Association and the Student Union of the College also spoke. Other functions for the day included a garden party at the campus and a luncheon party in the College Dining Hall.

△ *Marriage Laws and Customs of China* by Dr. Vermier Y. Chiu, the late Chairman of the Board of Governors of New Asia College, came off the press on October 16, 1966 to mark the second anniversary of the author's death. The book was published by New Asia's Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research in token of the College's grateful remembrance of Dr. Chiu's eminent service to the College. It is an important and comprehensive treatise on the marriage law in force in the Ch'ing Dynasty as well as in various periods in different parts of China.

△ Mr. Tschang Hsi Lin, Lecturer of Geography at Chung Chi, presented a paper *in absentia* on "Marine Potholes of Hong Kong" to the 11th Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo from August 22 to September 10, 1966. An abstract of his paper was published in the Geographical Review of Japan, Vol. 39 No. 9.

△ Dr. Y.K. Chau, Lecturer and Chairman of the Chemistry Department, Chung Chi College, in collaboration with Messrs. L. Chuecas and J.P. Riley, had a paper published in the Proceedings, 11th Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, 1966, Vol. 5, No. 37. The title of the paper was: "Determination of amino acids in marine phytoplankton by gas-liquid chromatography".

△ Dr. S.G. Mason, Professor of Physical Chemistry and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry of McGill University, gave a lecture at United College on "Kinetic Theory of Flowing Dispersions." Dr. Mason, an authority in the field of Colloid Chemistry, is a Research Director of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

The lecture was illustrated by films showing the hydrodynamic aspects of colloidal particles. Professor Mason said that the theory had been widely applied in industries and in branches of Chemistry.

△ A public lecture sponsored by the Chemistry Department of Chung Chi College was given on October 25 in the Physics Lecture Hall by Professor F.H. Spedding of Iowa State University. Professor Spedding is Director of the Ames Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and a leader in the research of Rare Earths. Professor Spedding spoke on "A Review on Rare Earths."

△ Mr. Po-Chung Chan, Research Fellow from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, gave a lecture on "New Trends in the Study of Industrial Geography" on October 12 in the History and Geography Department of Chung Chi College. Mr. Chan had long been a research worker in Taiwan before he went to the University of Pennsylvania in 1963. He stayed in Pennsylvania until June, 1966, when he travelled to Europe to do research on various problems of industrial development. He was in Hong Kong for a few days on his way back to Taiwan.

△ A public lecture, sponsored by the Chinese Department, Chung Chi College, was given by Mr. Mitsu Hara, Assistant Professor of the Otani Women's University, Japan, on "Chinese Music and its Influence on Japan" on October 25. During the lecture, colour slides were shown, recording tapes were played and Japanese musical instruments were heard.

△ A garden party of the Staff Club of Chung Chi College was held on October 20 at the Chapel Lounge to welcome new members and to elect the Standing Committee for the academic year 1966/67. The newly elected Committee had its first meeting on October 27 to elect office-bearers. Mr. Lo Po Yiu was elected President of the Club.

△ The Staff Association of New Asia College has elected a new Executive Committee for the academic year 1966/67, with Mr. Wang Chi as Chairman, Mr. John T.S. Chen as Vice-Chairman.

△ Mr. Ho Kam-fai, Head of the Department of Social Work, United College, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Social Work Training for three years beginning from November 1, 1966.

△ Mr. William C.C. Kung, Acting Head of the Department of Business Management, United College, has accepted an invitation from the Hong Kong Management Association to give three lectures on Personnel Management in June, 1967. As a token of his support, Mr. Kung has undertaken to donate his lecture fees to the Association.

△ The Rev. Franklin Woo, Associate Chaplain of Chung Chi, has been asked by the World Student Christian Federation to serve as one of the Chaplains at their coming strategy consultation for Asia to be held in Hong Kong during the week November 6 through 13.

△ Chung Chi Student Union has organized seven *kuoyü* (Mandarin) classes with approximately 170 participants. Commencing from October 6, the classes meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A *Kuoyü* Week will be proclaimed some time in December to popularize the speaking of *kuoyü* in the College. Members of the College are encouraged to speak *kuoyü* as much as possible in conversation as well as in lectures.

△ Students of the Department of History and Geography, Chung Chi College, were led by the Department's Lecturer, Mr. H.L. Tschang, on a trip to Lantau Island, Chi Ma Wan, Cheong Sha Lau, and other nearby places for geomorphological studies in October.

△ A swimming competition across the Tolo Harbour, one of the traditional annual sports events jointly sponsored by the Department of Physical Education and the Student Union of Chung Chi College, took place on September 30, 1966. David Tonge was the first man to finish the course and Phyllis Hörmann won the women's title.

△ Mr. Dennis Parker, Senior Education Officer (Music) of the Education Department, Hong Kong Government, visited the Music Department of Chung Chi College on Thursday, October 20, 1966. He gave an interesting and informative talk to the second-year music students on "The Education Department and Music in Hong Kong Schools."

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was brought into being by the First Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in July 1959, which in turn was convened as a result of deliberations at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal in August, 1958. The general basis of the plan, which is essentially that of bilateral arrangements between any two Commonwealth countries, was confirmed at the Second Commonwealth Education Conference at New Delhi in January, 1962, and at the Third held at Ottawa in August, 1964.

Commonwealth Scholarships are intended to provide opportunities for overseas study to young graduates of high intellectual promise who may be expected to make a significant contribution to their own countries on their return. The awards are normally tenable for two years at the universities or other institutions of higher learning in the awarding country. Awards for undergraduate study may also be made where facilities are inadequate for post-graduate study. Moreover, some Commonwealth countries have instituted Visiting Fellowships normally for senior scholars of established reputation and achievement.

According to a recently published report of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, more than 1,000 students from all parts of the Commonwealth held Commonwealth Scholarships during the year ending March 31, 1966. Thus the target figure envisaged at the start of the scheme six years ago and reached for the first time in 1964/65 was exceeded again. The Report indicates that some expansion of this scheme is now in train. As part of the British contribution to the plan, a further 100 awards have been made available following discussion at the Commonwealth Medical Conference in Edinburgh last year, specially for medical postgraduates seeking specialized training in Britain.

Most of the 1,013 award-holding scholars came from the developing countries including 180 from India, 82 from Pakistan, 53 from Nigeria and 49 from Ceylon. However, there were sizable contingents from the older Commonwealth countries such as Canada, Australia and Britain. Of the 1,013 scholars, 506 held awards in Britain, 294 in Canada, 80 in Australia, 61 in India and 28 in New Zealand, with smaller numbers in another nine awarding countries. There is at present a very great demand for overseas awards in the developing countries.

The scholarships covered a very wide range of subjects. There was a good balance between different areas of study. Nearly 25% of the scholars were concerned with pure science, a further 20% worked in the field of technology, while social studies and arts together accounted for more than 40%. Over three quarters of the scholars were candidates for higher degrees. The number and range of awards of senior fellowships had increased steadily, and some 27 fellows received awards in five countries during the year.

Enquiries about nomination of candidates and the award of scholarships or fellowships in any country should be addressed to the local agency; enquiries about the Plan as a whole should be addressed to the Association of Commonwealth Universities or the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, both at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

STAFF PROFILES

Dr. Helen Hinze Pocher

Dr. Pocher, Fulbright Lecturer in English at The Chinese University, received her B.A. in Brooklyn College, her M.A. at the University of Wisconsin, and her Ed.D. at the University of California at Berkeley. At present she is on leave from San Francisco State College, California, where she is an Associate Professor of English and Speech.

She was appointed at San Francisco State College in 1955 after she had held teaching appointments at Montana State University, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, and Brooklyn College.

Dr. Pocher has had many publications in the field of language development and learning, and psycholinguistics. She is now assigned to the University's School of Education.

Professor Anthony M. Tang

Professor Anthony M. Tang was born in Shanghai, China, and is now a naturalized U.S. citizen. He attended L'Université L'Aurore in Shanghai as a Civil Engineering student and received his B.B.A. degree in 1949 from Loyola University of New Orleans and his Ph.D. in Economics in 1955 from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. His doctoral thesis on "The Economic Development of Southern United States with Particular Reference to Agriculture" won a prize from the American Farm Economic Association as one of three best Ph.D. theses written in U.S. in 1959. Professor Tang's major undergraduate study areas were Accounting and International Trade; his major graduate study areas were Statistics, Economic Theory, Agricultural Economics, International Economics, and International Relations.

Professor Tang has an outstanding teaching experience lasting eleven years in the fields of Agriculture and Economic Development, Soviet Economic Development, and Statistics. His research interest is in agriculture and economic development dealing with the Southern United States, Japan, and Mainland China. Quantitative studies in the economics of race discrimination and of education and research are also among his special interests.

Professor Tang is a member of the American Economic Association (AEA), American Farm Economic Association, Southern Economic Association, The Econometric Society, and the Society for International Development. He has also served on many national committees such as the AEA Advisory Committee to the U.S. Census Bureau, 1960-62; the AEA Policy Board for the Economics Institutes, 1963-68; Program Committee of the Econometric Society, 1966. During 1963-66, he was an editor of the *Southern Economic Journal*.

At The Fifth Congregation

October 14, 1966



The Vice-Chancellor addressing the Congregation



Chancellor Sir David
Vice-Chancellor



Part of the
procession



David Trench and
Dr. C. M. Li



A moment of expectation



The Chancellor conferring Degree on a graduate

Professor Tang's publications are numerous. The more recent ones include: "A Critical Analysis of the Area Redevelopment Act and Local Subsidies to Industry" in *Problem of Chronically Depressed Rural Areas*, Raleigh, N.C., 1965; "External Forces in Agricultural Development" in *Economic Development of Agriculture*, Iowa State University Press, 1965; "On Growth under Conditions of Austerity" in *The Theory and Design of Economic Development*, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966; "Policy and Performance in the Agriculture of Communist China," in *Economic Trades in Communist China*, to be published in 1967 by Aldine Co., Walter Galenson, T.C. Liu, and Alexander Eckstein, eds.; "On the Subjective Equilibrium of Subsistence Farm," in *Peasant and Subsistence Agriculture*, to be published in 1967, Clifton Wharton, ed.

Professor Tang is Professor of Economics at Vanderbilt University, having joined the staff there in 1954 as an instructor. He was Visiting Lecturer at Osaka University, Japan, 1959-60 and Visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics at University of California, Berkeley, 1963-64. While at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, he is Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, Director of University Studies in Economics, as well as Director of the Economic Research Centre.

Professor Paul Wienpahl

Professor Paul Wienpahl was born in Southern California. He obtained his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of California, Los Angeles. From 1942 to 1945 he served as a captain in the U.S. Army, being with the Military Government in France and Germany during 1944-46.

From 1946 to 1947 he was an Instructor in Philosophy at U.C.L.A. From 1947 to 1948 he held a similar post at New York University. In 1948 he went to the University of California, Santa Barbara, as an Assistant Professor of Philosophy. In 1954-55 he spent a year in France on a Ford Foundation Fellowship, studying existentialism. In 1959 he went to Kyoto, Japan, for six months to study Zen Buddhism. The outcome of his work was the book *The Matter of Zen* published in 1964. In 1963 he was advanced to Professorship and became Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Santa Barbara. Professor Wienpahl is currently Director of The University of California Study Centre in The Chinese University.

During the years he has published some twenty articles in such journals as *Mind*, *The Journal of Philosophy*, *Analysis*, *Chicago Review*, *Philosophical Review*, and he shortly expects to publish a book on Wittgenstein.

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教職員簡介

卜喬博士 教育學院 英語講師

卜喬博士 (Dr. Helen Hinz Pocher)，以富伯萊津貼講師之身份，前來担任本大學英語教師。曾在美國普魯克林大學，威斯康辛大學及拍克萊加尼福尼亞州大學等各校先後獲得學士、碩士及教育學博士各學位後，歷任蒙達拿州立大學，威斯康辛大學，伊利諾斯大學及普魯克林大學等校教職，並於一九五五年就加尼福尼亞州三藩市州立大學教授，担任英語及演說



卜 喬 博 士

學課程。現值在假，特約其前來本校教育學院授課。
卜博士著述甚多，其著作皆有關語言發展與學習以及心理語言學等類之作品。

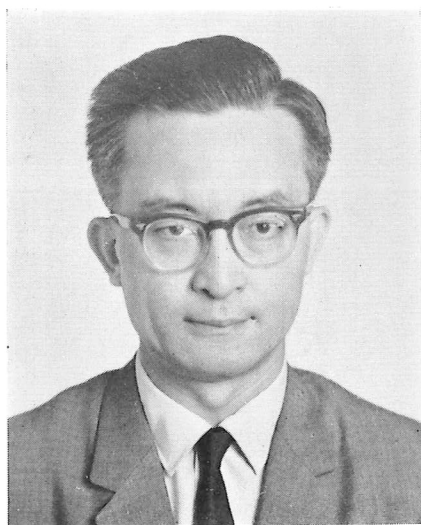
唐宗明教授 經濟學客座教授

唐宗明教授，生於上海，現為美國公民。曾在上海震旦大學攻讀土木工程學，於一九四九年，在美國新奧利安士州之羅疏蘭大學得工商管理學學士學位，並於一九五五年，得美國田拿西州之梵道品大學經濟學博士學位。其博士論文「南美洲之經濟發展着重於農業」，曾獲美國農場經濟協會之獎金，該論文經認為

一九五五年在美國三篇最佳博士論文作品之一。唐氏在大學進修時，所主修者為會計與國際貿易；其在畢業時，則以統計，經濟理論，農業經濟，國際經濟及國際關係等為主修科。

唐教授之教學經驗，至為豐富，於農業經濟發展，蘇俄經濟發展及統計等學科，曾教授達十一年之久。又對於南美洲、日本及中國大陸各地之農業經濟發展問題，深具研究之興趣。唐氏對於種族歧視方面之教育與經濟問題，亦有特別興趣，且曾作局部之研究。唐氏亦為「美國經濟協會」，「美國農場經濟協會」，「南方經濟協會」，「經濟調整協會」及「國際發展協會」等機構之會員，並曾在下列若干國立委員會服務：一九六〇至六二年，美國政府人口調查局美國經濟協會諮詢委員會；一九六三至六八年，美國經濟協會經濟研究所政策委員會；一九六六年，經濟調整協會計劃委員會。唐教授於一九六三至六六年曾主編「南方經濟報」。

唐氏著作甚多，其詳情請參閱本刊英文版。渠為美國梵道品大學經濟學教授。於一九五四年，在該大學任講師，於一九五九至六〇年間，曾任日本大阪大學客座講師，並於一九六三至六四年，在美國拍克萊加尼福尼亞州大學，就任農業經濟學客座教授。現在本



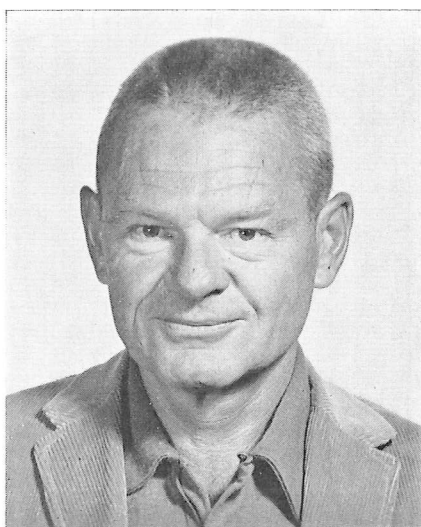
唐 宗 明 教 授

大學任商學及社會科學學院院長，經濟學大學系主任及經濟研究中心主任。

溫普爾教授 哲學客座教授

溫普爾教授 (Prof. Paul Wiempah)，生於美國加尼福尼亞州南部，先後於洛杉磯加州大學獲得學士，碩士及哲學博士各學位。一九四二至四五年間，曾服役於美國陸軍為上尉，一九四四至四六年，服務於駐法德兩國軍政府。

自一九四六年起至一九四七年，溫普爾教授曾在洛杉磯加州大學任哲學系教師，並於同年轉就紐約大學



溫 普 爾 教 授

担任類似教職，以迄一九四八年。旋於一九四八年到聖巴巴拉加州大學，任哲學系副教授。由一九五四至五五年，得福特基金會之研究獎助金，前往法國，費一年之時間，研讀形而下學哲學。嗣於一九五九年又赴日本九州，以六個月之光陰，研究神道佛學，並以研究所得著「神道問題」一書，業於一九六四年出版。一九六三年，晉升為聖巴巴拉加州大學哲學系講座教授，主持該系系務，現在本大學兼任加州大學研究中心主任。

數年來，溫氏在各報刊發表之論文，達二十餘篇之多，其詳情暨未發表之論著，備載於本刊英文版。

有彩色幻燈片之放映、錄音帶之播放，並有日本樂器之演奏。

△崇基學院教職員聯誼會，於本月廿日在禮拜堂場圃舉行迎新園遊會，並選舉一九六六至六七年度之常務委員會委員。新常務委員會於本月廿七日舉行第一次會議，選舉理事，盧寶堯先生當選主席。

△新亞書院教職員聯誼會業經選出一九六六至六七年度之理事會理事，以王佑先生為主席，陳佐舜先生為副主席。

△聯合書院社會工作系主任何錦輝先生，自一九六六年十一月一日起經港督委任為社會工作訓練諮詢委員會委員，任期三年。

△聯合書院工商管理學系代理主任孔惠廉先生，經應香港工業總會之邀，定於一九六七年六月演講三次，其講題為：「人事管理問題」。孔先生決將其演講費捐贈該會，聊表其支持該會之至意。

△崇基學院副校牧胡仲楊牧師，因應世界學生基督徒聯合大會之請，定於十一月六日至十三日之期間，担任該大會在本港舉行之亞洲區佈道商討會之牧師。

△崇基學院學生會業經組設七班國語講習班，參加者約達一百七十人。

自十月六日起，每星期二與星期四各上課一次。並定十二月之某週為「國語講習週」，以求講習國語普及全校，並鼓勵全體員生，無論談話或講課時，儘量使用國語。

△崇基學院歷史地理系講師章熙林先生，於本年十

月間，曾率同該系學生旅遊大嶼山、芝蔴灣、長沙欄暨其他附近地區，研究沿岸地形。

△崇基學院體育部會同該學院學生會，於本年九月卅日聯合舉辦橫渡吐露港之游泳比賽。此為該學院每年舉行之一項傳統活動。比賽結果，湯大衛以第一人

英聯邦大學獎助學金計劃年報

英聯邦貿易經濟會議，由於一九五八年八月在蒙特里奧開會討論之結果，乃有一九五九年七月在牛津舉行第一次英聯邦教育會議。在該會中始訂定英聯邦大學獎助學金計劃。該項計劃一般原則，要以聯邦中任兩國家間之雙邊協議為主。是項原則，業於一九六二年一月及一九六四年八月，分別在新德里及渥太華各地舉行之第二次及第三次會議中通過。

英聯邦獎學金之目的，乃在協助優秀青年大學畢業生，俾有前往海外深造之機會，並望其能學成歸來，為其本國作重大貢獻。該項獎學金之頒給，普通為期兩年，由受領人在指定國家之大學或研究院從事深造研究。大學肄業生，亦得受領該項獎學金，但以國內該科無適當之研究設備者為限。此外，有若干聯邦國家，並設有訪問研究員獎助金之辦法，但此項獎助金大抵皆為已成名之學者而設。

據英聯邦教育聯絡委員會最近發表之報告謂，至一九六六年三月底之期間內，英聯邦各地學生，已有一千餘人獲得英聯邦獎學金。該項計劃係於六年前開始施行，而其所定之數目目標，於一九六四至六五年度已告完成，現則超過此一數字。該報告並稱，此項計劃目下正力求有所擴充。英國對此一計劃，為示贊助起見，於去年在愛丁堡舉行英聯邦醫學會會議討論時，又捐贈獎學金一百名，作為專款，資助有志前

游畢全程取得男子組冠軍，何非莉則得女子組冠軍。

△香港政府教育司署高級音樂教育官柏架先生(Mr. Dennis Parker)，於本月二十日訪問崇基學院音樂系，並對該系二年級生發表演講，其講題為：「教育司署與香港學校之音樂」，內容雋永而富啓迪。

往英國接受醫學專科訓練之研究生。

計受領獎學金之各國學生一千零一十三人中，多數來自發展中之國家，其中來自印度者一百八十人，來自巴基斯坦者八十二人，來自尼及利亞者五十三人，來自錫蘭者四十九人。此外來自較深資聯邦各國之學生，如加拿大，澳洲及英國等地者，為數亦相當可觀。凡此一千零一十三名之得獎學金之學生中，在英國研讀者五百零六人，在加拿大者二百九十四人，在澳洲者八十人，在印度者六十一人，在新西蘭者二十八人，另有少數在其他九國中受領獎學金研讀。目前請領在發展中海外各國獎學金者為數甚多。

該獎學金所包括之科目範圍，至為廣泛，且各研究部門彼此之間配合亦至妥善。計約有百份之廿五學生攻讀純理科，百份之二十研讀理工科；至於攻讀社會學科及文科者，共佔百份之四十以上。其中四分之三以上之學生皆在攻讀更高學位。至於高級研究員獎助金之名額與類別已日見增加，在本年內約有廿七名研究生，將在五國領受獎助金。

關於如何提名應選及各國頒發獎學金暨研究獎助金各詳情，可函詢本港代辦機關；至於是項計劃之詳細內容，則請函詢英聯邦大學協會或英聯邦教育聯絡委員會。此兩機構之地址，均為：Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.

學 人 行 蹤

△大學校長李卓敏博士，業於九月廿八日返港。在美時曾於八月廿日在美國三藩市醫院接受盲腸割治手術。

△名建築師格連·科治史先生暨其夫人於十月廿日前往訪問崇基學院方面之中文大學新校址，並於是日參加本大學舉行之午餐月會。科治史夫人現任馬利拉斯加基金會副主席。

△美國加里福尼亞州赤城大學校董羅品先生夫婦，聯同賴臣先生夫婦於十月十七日訪問崇基學院。

△聯合書院公共行政學教授薛壽生博士於最近出席十月十七日至廿四日在德國西柏林舉行之公共行政學之國際會議。會議之目的，在使亞洲國家高級學術界人士及政府行政大員共聚一堂，討論有關社會經濟發展中之行政問題，並與德國方面之專家交換意見與經驗。

薛教授在會議開幕典禮中，所講主題為：『公共行政在國家發展中之任務』。

△崇基學院社會學及社會工作學系講師何輝維先生將於十一月七日至廿九日前往曼谷參加由聯合國亞洲遠東經濟委員會所主持之「社區發展」導師短期訓練班。

△大學理科學科主任兼聯合書院數學系高級講師周紹棠博士取得福特基金會發展計劃之贊助，將於十一月間出國，參觀海外各高等學府。此行為期約兩月。

△崇基學院本屆理科優良畢業生余子平君，最近獲

研究獎學金，已離港前往加拿大不列顛哥倫比亞大學深造。

學 院 消 息

△聯合書院於本年十月二十日舉行十週年校慶，自該日起以迄今年年底止，連續舉行學術及社交等項之活動，用申慶祝。該院並於是日晚假希爾頓酒店舉行餐舞會，由該院校董會主席馮秉芬議員代表該院主持盛會。

該院校董會經設一委員會，發動向社會人士勸募獎金，以資獎勵該院學業成績優良之學生。

至於該院慶祝十週年校慶各項活動情形，容在本校刊陸續報導。

△新亞書院員生七百餘人於九月廿八日在該校舉行孔聖誕及十七週年校慶暨教師節慶祝大會。首由該校吳院長俊升博士致詞，簡述新亞建校之歷史，並強調該校以儒家思想為主。繼由該校校董會、校友會及學生會代表分別致詞。是日節目並有校園茶會及午餐等。

△新亞書院故董事長趙冰博士之英文遺著「中國婚姻法」(Marriage Laws and Customs of China)一書，業經該校研究所於十一月十六日，趙冰博士逝世兩週年紀念日出版。此書之出版除具紀念之意義外，且為清代婚姻制度及其他各代中國各地婚姻問題提供一重要文獻。

△崇基學院史地系講師章熙林先生，前擬出席東京第十一屆太平洋科學會議並宣讀其論文：「香港之海成壺穴」一文，但因故未能成行。其論文之摘要，經

在日本地理學評論第卅九卷第九期發表。

△崇基學院化學系講師兼系主任周耀歧博士，曾與朱克斯(L. Chucase)及雷利(J.P. Riley)兩氏合作論文一篇，定名為：「Determination of amino acids in marine phytoplankton by gas-liquid chromatography」，經載於本年在日本東京舉行之第十一屆太平洋科學代表大會第卅七期第五卷會議錄。

△加拿大麥基爾大學物理化學教授兼化學系主任美臣博士(Dr. S.G. Mason)曾在聯合書院作學術演講，其講題為：「膠體分散系統之運動學說」。美氏為膠體化學之泰斗，兼任加拿大政府造紙研究院主任。在演講時並放映影片，說明膠狀微粒在水力中之種種現象。美臣教授謂，在工業界及化學各部門均已廣泛採用此學理。

△崇基學院化學系，於本月廿五日在物理學講堂主辦公開學術演講，由美國伊渥華州立大學施柏因教授(Prof. F. H. Spedding)主講：「對稀有泥土之檢討」。施氏為美國原子能委員會奧斯尼斯化驗所主席，於研究稀有泥土，甚有心得。

△崇基學院歷史地理系，於本月十二日舉行學術演講，敦聘陳伯中先生主講：「對工業地理研究上之新趨勢」。陳氏前在台灣從事研究工作多年，於一九六三年前往賓夕凡尼亞大學任研究員。本年六月，由美赴歐，研究有關工業發展各項問題。此次返台經港作數日勾留。

△崇基學院中國語文系，於本月廿五日主辦公開學術演講，並邀請日本大谷女子大學助理教授水原渭江先生主講：「中國音樂對日本之影響」。在演講時，

政府承認

本大學各項榮譽學位

香港政府最近決定，本大學所頒授成績優異及優良兩項等級，在公務員甄敘時，其地位得與英聯邦各大學所頒授之一等榮譽成績與二等榮譽成績地位相同。

本校學生人數

本大學學生人數，截至一九六六年九月底止，共有一千九百七十八人。

本校三成員學院之大學肄業生，共有一千九百二十八人。其中男生佔一千一百六十五人，女生七百六十三人。計崇基學院共有學生七百二十九人，新亞書院六百二十四人，而聯合書院則為五百八十五人。此外，在本大學研究院研讀者則有十七人。至於在新亞研究所之二十三名受訓生暨在崇基新亞各學院攻讀之交換生及兼讀生廿五名，均未計在一千九百七十八名之內。

麥道軻獎學基金

資助本校學生攻讀中國文史

香港政府華民政務司麥道軻司憲榮休，本港一百六十六所華人團體，特於十月十九日，假座海天酒樓設讌，為麥氏夫婦餞別。

崇基學院容啓東校長暨其夫人亦參加宴會，容氏并於席間代表本大學接受「麥道軻獎學基金」，計共港幣壹拾五萬元，作為資助本大學學生攻讀中國文學及

歷史之獎學金。

麥氏謂此項基金，為本港華人社團所募集，堪稱「慷慨義舉，最足欽式」云爾。

德士古獎學金

獎助學生攻讀化學

大學教務會獎學金委員會，業經通過，准將德士古獎學金每名港幣貳千元，其於第二年乃由聯合書院之陳焯賢君及新亞書院之顏克濂君繼續受領。此二人均為化學系學生。

至於崇基學院本屆成績優良畢業生余子平君，其所應領是項獎學金，將以轉給該學院二年級學生張文卿君。

本校教育學院

畢業生從事教育工作

本大學畢業生於一九六五年入教育學院進修者，共有廿一人，其中十九人，經於本年六月完成其所修之課程，皆獲得教育文憑。

據最近統計報告，所有畢業生現皆從事教育工作。分別在下列各校担任教職：

學校類別

官立中學校	一人
補助中學校	一人
津貼中學校	六人
教師受助私立中學校	五人

職位

私立中學校	五人
沙巴官立學校	一人
合共十九人	

助理教育官	一人
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助理教席	四人
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檢定教師（有希望晉升為

助理教席）	三人
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沙巴官立學校助理教育官

私立學校受助教員	五人
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私立學校教員	五人
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合共十九人

主理科目

中文科	九人
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生物科	四人
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歷史科	四人
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地理科	一人
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物理科	一人
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合共十九人

訃告

麥國珍夫人，曾充本校崇基學院英國語文學系講師，臥床已久，不幸於本年十月五日上午八時四十五分，在九龍浸信會醫院逝世，享年五十八歲。

麥夫人係於一九五六年八月，即就崇基學院教職，於逝世前兩月始告退休。

以為自己是通天曉。沒有甚麼能使我們沮喪，沒有甚麼能使我們驚倒。我們底班史當時用兩句詩作結論，對於這兩句詩，我們倒覺得十分有趣：

「我們這一羣難不倒的孩子們，投入人生！從此滅頂。」

我們果真如此。我們首先被世界經濟大恐慌淹沒了，不久，第二次世界大戰又再把我淹沒。在這一方面，你們更有能力對付一切。除了真正遭遇戰災的國家之外，你們比世界上任何地區的畢業生都更瞭解徬徨兩字的意義。這是一個很健康的瞭解。我想在這兒作我今晚最後一次的建議。美國有名的人類學家瑪加烈·米德女士建議過，應該設立講座教授一席，以「未來教授」為名，主持一個「人類可能系」。這個主張，深得英國名科學家朱連·赫胥黎爵士的贊同。我建議你們去報名參加這一系。僅僅知道繼續發展你們的心靈與知識是不夠的，更迫要的是，你們要運用你們的心靈與知識，對人類的發展作一個長期的研究。使人類的進化不至越軌，不僅致力於控制與日俱增的人口，還要發展人性和人類所有的潛能，將人類帶到一個眞善美健的高峯。對於人類偉大的能力，我們至今不過略窺知一二，但已足夠使我們明白，人的潛能，其龐大處無與倫比。

社會調查研究中心將為大學教師效力

本大學社會調查研究中心最近宣稱，該中心將於明年初，指導本大學員生應用電腦計算機。該中心並將設立使用該機各項入門課程，且予各學生在該研究中心臨時工作之機會，以資訓練。

這是當前你們面對着的考驗。如果你們不接受它，那麼大部份的人類將永無追尋快樂之一日，而人類久盼之光明的前途，或任何前途，必將慘淡無光了。

這一課已經完結了，家課也已經規定好，二十五五年之後就得重加考試，那時候你們的良心將擔任考試委員。我敬祝你們幸運。我為你們祝福，因為我和我子女的命運，一如你們的命運，將與你們的成功連在一起。

大學公積金基金

大學教職員公積金基金規則已於一九六六年十月一日經大學校董會通過，其生效日期應回溯自一九六三年十月十七日起計算。凡大學及各成員學院聘用之人員，有資格參加是項計劃者，就其月薪項下提出百分之五，大學方面亦按該員月薪額，撥付百分之十二點五，悉數彙存，作為公積金。

凡參加是項計劃之人員，在大學服務終止之時，可領回其本人所繳納之份金，至於能否取得本大學之份金，可得若干，則須視其服務之年數及年齡而定，基金規則有極詳細之規定。

該研究中心主任米曹博士宣稱，該中心所庫藏之IBM電腦卡片，至為豐富，該項卡片係在亞洲其他地區所作社會科學研究之所得，並附有卡片紀錄之密碼本，皆可資本校各員生作訓練及分析之用。該項卡

片及其密碼本之題材，包括：「印尼大學生」，「印度工會之領導地位」，「十九世紀中國官僚之官運及家庭背景」，「日本民族性格」，「寮國之政治警覺」及其他等等。

由於其工作人員研究經驗日豐之故，該研究中心對各階段研究之進行，自研究計劃之初步準備，以迄最後分析與報告書之草擬，均可代為協助。

該研究中心擬為本大學教師舉辦一項連續非正式之研討會。研討題目，擬設下列各項：「調查研究之基本原理」，「高等研究技術之最新發展」，和「有關在香港訪問之問題」等等。各方如對該研究中心認為尚有應行舉辦其他事務，及以研討會應行包括其他題材者，如有意見，均所歡迎，凡該研究中心能為大學所作其他研究計劃，並望本大學各教師能為提示。

新聘化學系講座教授

及其他教師

傅守正博士，經於本年十月三日，由本大學聘任為化學系講座教授。

杜德爾先生 (Mr. P. Pouradier Duteil) 經本大學聘為法文客座講師，此一教席係得法國政府專款之資助。同時，蘇黎文博士 (Dr. William A. Sullivan) 亦受聘為美國歷史學客座講師。

張思全博士已於本年九月廿七日起，就任為教育學院講師。本月份中各學院尚聘任有新教師如下：張馮寶中女士為聯合書院英國語文學系副講師，李景雄先生為崇基學院宗教知識及哲學學系兼任講師，及鄒安樂先生為新亞書院經濟學系兼任講師。

勸勉有加

蕭約先生

代表美國雅禮協會致詞

督憲閣下督憲夫人，大學校長先生和各位嘉賓：

我真莫名其妙何以會到這裏來。我的意思是說在此貴賓顯要雲集的場合中，何以要我今晚在此講話，這是我百思莫解的。美國雅禮協會的方針，素來主張要退居幕後，儘量不顯露身份。也許是中文大學當局，今晚第一次宴客只想付晚宴之費，不想出其他費用所以想出以最廉宜的代價來請人演講。

李博士卓敏既要我講話，我既覺盛情難却，同時也很感榮幸；所以不能不在這裏說幾句話。我所要說的算是我個人的意見，也可以說是我要向各位所坦白的話。

對於本屆畢業班同學我所要特別坦白的，則是我和你們中的某些同學一樣，並不是個學者。數年前我曾教過英語。我曾有一位學生，在其論文的末段，寫有恐嚇的言辭說：「我要你時常給我一百分，九十分，八十分，七十分或六十分的分數；如果我所得到的分數只有五十分，四十分，三十分，二十分，十分或零分時，我就要投河自殺了，我死了不能復生。」我雖然只給了他四十分，而他並沒有實行他的恐嚇。可是最令人沮喪的就是他的英文始終沒有進步，連他的同學也是一樣。到了是年年杪，我覺得自己倒要去投河了。後來，我轉行從事寫作和新聞事業，最近才再回到教育界來工作。

爲了這一事件和其他的事件，使我在學者們面前感到敬畏而謙遜。我覺得學者是超乎一般人之上的；我

並非僅指他們追求真理可欽的成就，而是指他們才能，智慧，得天獨厚，與衆迥然不同。

雖然我至今仍有這樣的感覺，但我又逐漸發現他們之中也有許多和常人無異的。例如在大學服務中心，這是我服務的地方，協助若干來訪的學者。在該中心有一張圖畫貼在告示欄上。這圖畫所畫的是蘇葛利查，他是一位文藝復興時代的語言學家，這位語言學家一望見西洋菜時，便陷於歇斯德里的病症了。如今我發現有一位學者會畏懼西洋菜時，我感到放心許多了。因爲我發覺他也並不比我強了多少。不久以前，我曾在雜誌裏讀過幾篇有趣的文章，討論英國的史學家。他們互相稱名道姓，但所稱的不是他們的真姓名，而是職業的名稱。他們所彼此標榜的是稱對方爲「呆人」或稱爲「笨驢」，甚至稱爲「羊頭」者，我認爲如果有二位學者互稱其名爲「羊頭」時，則最少其中一人確是羊頭，或者二人皆是羊頭了。這樣使我對他們敬畏之心稍稍輕減，我因而斷定他們是和我一樣，均屬普通人，並像我一樣也會做錯事的。

各位本屆畢業男女同學，一九六六年的畢業典禮使我與各位相見，並使各位獲得教育。如果你們的教師也會犯有錯誤，相信許多好教師也會承認，則你們所得的教育就還不算完全了。

我相信你們也不會叫他們退回學費的，但我更相信你們要充實其不足，就要有堅耐的精神。我以爲你們大家也明白，你們業已獲得有寶貴的學識，故對於正確而可貴的事物，務須愛惜之。無論如何，你們如有此懷抱，則在開始接受第二步教育時，終身將受其益。

現再說個故事，有個小童很緊張地對其老師講，不久他就將有一個小弟弟了，有一日他的很開通的母親許其撫摸她的腹部覺得胎內的嬰兒躍躍而動。自此以

後，他在校裏默默無言，不再談小弟弟的事了。最後其老師問他，何以許久不復談其小弟弟之事呢？他很沉痛的回答：「媽媽已經把他吃掉了」。在我看來，認爲你們今日所得到的知識，遠遠超過那個小童對於生物學知識，這一點，甚至讀哲學的學生都會知道——但從今廿五年以後，你們的學問，將勝於今日的學問，亦猶你們今日之學問，勝於小童之學問了。

這裏有兩個要問的問題——第一是爲甚麼，第二是怎麼辦。「爲甚麼」的回答很簡單。你得繼續你的教育，因爲你不過纔開始受教育。如果你不繼續，如果全世界的畢業生都到此爲止，那麼，人類的文明，最後，甚至整個人類，都得從此完結——就那麼簡單。

至於「怎麼辦」，我只能提供我個人的意見，幸好我的意見也很簡單。第一，對於你的所學，不要自滿，有過即改，絕不忍耐。在這一方面來說，滿足就是不求進步，忍耐就是絕望的形態。最主要的就是不斷學習。譬如，你如果是學生的，無論如何，你也得唸唸歷史，研究一下各種藝術。一個科學家如只懂本行科學，世界上再沒有人比他更俗不可耐的了。在同一地球上，一個諷刺家如只懂藝術，對於人類社會進化之知識及其影響，一無所知，等於住在象牙塔裏面。所以，如果你是專研中國文學的，無論如何，你也得唸唸有關古生物學和人口問題的書，並且要明白除非宇宙學家和太空物理學家與他們幹工程的同事們能找一個方法，把我們搬到一個更長壽的星座體系去，中國的古典文學，與柏拉圖的哲學和莎士比亞的文學一樣，都會在公元四，六〇〇，〇〇〇，〇〇〇的時候一起消滅。這就是第二步。

第三步就是：對於將來在教育上的探討，你們要組織起來。三十年前，當我還是一個學生的時候，我們

傅守正教授，業已就任化學系講座教授之職，大學圖書館館長一職亦已由裘開明教授接任視事了。

過去一年來，自實施加州大學交換計劃及其他各項計劃以後，海外學生與學者，紛來本校，其人數今年已有增加。又法國、西德及日本各政府亦已派遣其語文教師，前來本大學服務。而德日兩國政府，且各捐贈研究獎學金，以資助本校畢業生前往各該國大學研讀深造。不獨如此，本校各學院與海外各教育機構之聯繫，亦日見頻繁，在聯合書院則有美國威廉士計劃；在新亞書院有美國雅禮協會計劃；在崇基書院則有達茅斯大學、普林斯頓大學及威爾斯利大學等校計劃。

又過去一年來，曾有大學經費分配委員會之設立，其中代表包括來自英國、澳洲各地及本港之著名人士。他們在香港已曾召開會議兩次，商討一九六七至一九七〇年三年大學所須的經費。以上種種，皆足以表示本大學的對內對外發展之大概。

關於本大學內部發展各事項，亦有可以報導之點。就學術方面發展言，一年前，我們創辦了教育學院，其第一屆畢業生，現已在各教育機關服務。同年承亞洲基金會資助，我們又成立羣衆播導中心，該項中心設有顧問委員會，由若干出版人，新聞記者及其他專家等為委員。又得福特基金會的支持，於今春設立社會調查研究中心，并已着手從事於兩項重要調查計劃，一為家庭調查，一為高級人力調查。今年九月，我們又設立了嶺南商科研究所，這一愉快事件，若沒有嶺南大學校董會之慷慨捐助是不會成功的。

同時，本大學研究院亦已告成立了，為本大學歷史上的一件大事。本研究院已招收了三十三名研究生，從事研讀五門學科之碩士學位，計工商管理學，中國語文學，中國歷史學，地理學及哲學等。目前所以祇限於選定此五門之理由，是為配合下列各原則：
①課程計劃概須由各有關講座教授擬訂，各講座教授

大都為常任席位者；
②須有經驗豐富之教師，足以指導研究工作；及
③須有完善圖書館及實驗室之設備。

大學各研究所越來越忙於各項廣泛研究計劃。地理研究中心現已接受洛克菲勒基金會之捐助，業已進行一項人口問題之重要研究。經濟研究中心前此在美政府資助下，從事研究「香港在一九八〇年農產品需求的展望」，該項研究亦將在今後數個月內完成。中國語言研究中心在亞洲文化協會資助下，也正對中國語言方面問題作特殊研究。

對於大學肄業生方面，也有很多重要發展。其最具意義者為教授法上之廣泛變革。新教授法採用了小組討論和研究班的方式，并在課程上採用所謂核心課程。核心課程的意義是將必修科目減至最低需要限度，使各教師在其教學負擔減輕之後，可以多從事於導修及研究工作。同時對學生智力之運用及發展可予以更大之自由。所以大學與各學院教師之個別研究工作，在今年內確已大為增加。此外，這一年中我們新設立三個部門，那就是新亞的新聞系，崇基的音樂系和聯合的電子學科。

在興建校舍發展方面，本人想將其中重要各點報告各位。博文苑係專為接待外來學者居住而設，現已竣工，苑址建在崇基校址之內。本人特別高興宣佈的，是大學學生中心興建計劃在美國友人資助下已告準備就緒。這是大學新校址中第一座建築物，將於明年春季動工，由於這座建築物領先完成，我們可以預期到今後數年中，大學各部門將會陸續不繼地遷入新址。

最令人鼓舞者，則是香港政府當局答應我們的申請，撥款在馬料水與樂大學新校址。大學及學院建築所需之全盤費用異常鉅大，現時估計接近一億六千萬美元，此數字尚非確數。不過政府已表示願意承擔建築費的大部份，這顯示政府對本校的前途和抱負具有熱

烈信心，十分可慰。

以上所談都是過去的事項。今後我們的展望是怎樣呢？在學術上，對於教職員，我們希望能繼續我們獨特的進修計劃，使年資較長的教職員們能夠就其研究範圍，在思想和學問方面多與世界各地主要之學術界相接觸；對於青年的教職員則儘量給予他們以取得更高學位之機會。

在大學全部未曾遷入新址之前，我們工作發展的重點將在擴大研究院之各項研究，俾於來年能包括更多的系別。我們預料研究生的人數到了一九七〇年秋可望增至一百名。同時我們也將繼續鼓勵教師的學術研究。至於其研究係個別工作抑屬於研究所計劃之範圍，則所不問。本大學不久將創設中國文化研究所，利用社會學及人文學科之方法，以促進研究生與教職員對於各該專題之研究工作。一個重要的專題研究計劃，已在擬議之中。目下大學圖書館長已經就任，我們希望能擬訂一個大學全局之圖書管理制度，以促進圖書管理之效率，加強三間學院圖書館和大學圖書館間之合作，使全校教職員及學生皆可蒙其實益。最後我們希望能早日成立大學出版社，以印行本校各學者所研究之著作。

關於校舍建築，今後數年中，關鍵至大。多項建築物的細節，諸如學校圖書館之規模，課室及學生宿舍的面積等，仍須候與大學撥款委員會的協商決定。不過，基本工作已在進行之中。特別重要的問題是：雖然政府已經慷慨地承擔大部份建築費，我們還要向私人方面籌措款項來補充不足之數。這項財務計劃也已在籌劃中。希望在一九七〇年，不但所需的款項可以籌足，而大部份在馬料水之新校址或已完成，或已開始興建。本人深信本校的畢業生和本校的朋友們，無論在本港或在海外，一定都會給予協助。吾人要記得，這所大學是你們的。

謝謝各位！



中文大學校刊

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本校第五屆集會大典

本大學於本年十月十四日下午，假香港大會堂舉行第五屆集會大典，頒授各項學位暨文憑。當行列進入大廳後，大學監督戴麟趾爵士即宣佈大會開始，並於莊嚴肅穆之儀式中，宣讀各畢業生之名單，逐一由大學監督頒授各項學位或文憑。繼由大學校長李卓敏博士向大會致詞。

本校三成員學院學生，參加本屆學位文憑考試者，共有三百三十八人，取得學位者三百人，其中四十六人名列成績優良，另二十六人取得文憑。

禮成之後，於是日晚，在大會堂餐廳設畢業宴，款待嘉賓。美國雅禮協會代表蕭約先生，舉杯道賀一九六六年畢業班同學，並由唐安仁小姐及郭有義君代表畢業班，分別以中英語致答詞。

長成蓬勃之氣象

大學校長李卓敏博士致詞

督憲閣下及各位嘉賓：

首先，我要向本屆各位畢業同學道賀，恭喜你們學業完成，並祝你們前程遠大。本校於今年開始，頒授成績優越的學位。在你們之中已有四十六位同學，獲得成績優良之學士學位了，這是可喜之事。更可喜的

消息是香港政府剛纔決定：本校所設之優異與優良兩種學位其地位在公務員甄別選拔時，可與英聯邦各大學之一等榮譽成績與二等榮譽成績學位相同。

這一次是本大學頒授學位的第三屆畢業典禮，亦即本大學成立第三週年之盛會，我很高興在這短短的時間，本校在各方面已有相當的進展，使我們看見這個歷史僅有三年的組織，已經長成蓬勃之氣象了！這一點外面人也許不太明瞭，因為本大學自身尚無具體整個的校園，而三間成員學院又彼此相距甚遠，自難一目了然。但如果我們檢討本年之大事紀，將會見到許多方面進展的大略。

正如諸君所知，本大學已擬定一項國際合作方針，以求本校能與海外各大學取得最密切的聯繫。在這方面的工作，其最顯著者，為本校教職員之進修計劃，在過去一年來，由於福特基金會之捐助，本校教職員前往美國者，共有十人之多，資深之教職員則就其所學從事深造研究，并考察該國同事工作之狀況。青年教職員，則可藉此機緣攻讀較高級之學位。又由于蒙利華行信託基金會及蜆殼石油有限公司之慷慨捐贈，本校有數名教職員及畢業生，均承其資助赴英，分別在力斯大學，倫敦大學經濟學院及倫敦大學東方及非洲研究學院進修深造。我相信全球各大學中，惟本大學始有此類教職員發展之計劃，並望此項計劃能繼續進行。

講座教授和其他高級教師，我們都經盡力延聘。但因本大學之要求水準較高，遴選自須慎重，所以若干席位現尚虛懸。然而，我感覺愉快而要報告者，就是

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- 長成蓬勃之氣象
- 勸勉有加
- 大學公積金基金
- 社會調查研究中心將為大學教師效力
- 新聘化學系講座教授及其他教師
- 政府承認本大學各項榮譽學位
- 本校學生人數
- 麥道軻獎學金資助本校學生攻讀中國文史
- 德士古獎學金獎助學生攻讀化學
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