

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

NINTH
CONGREGATION

Conferment
of
Honorary Degrees

12TH MAY, 1969



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



ORDER OF CEREMONIAL

The Congregation will stand while the procession is entering and leaving the Hall

1. The Chancellor will declare the Congregation open.
2. The Vice-Chancellor will present to the Chancellor the following candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*:

Shiing-Shen CHERN

Douglas James Smyth CROZIER

Kenneth Ernest ROBINSON

Chien-Shiung WU

3. Dr. D. J. S. Crozier will address the Congregation.
4. The Chancellor will declare the Congregation closed.

Public Orator: Prof. Shou-Sheng HSUEH

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

CITATIONS

SHIING-SHEN CHERN, D.Sc.

Dr. Shiing-shen Chern is one of the most outstanding mathematicians of the world today. His contribution to the study of mathematics is so significant that it bears his name: the famous "Chern's characteristic classes".

Professor Chern's academic background and experience are indeed most impressive. He began his academic pursuit by taking the degree of Bachelor of Science from Nankai University, Tientsin, China, in 1930, and subsequently earned the degree of Master of Science at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, four years later. He then continued graduate work in France and Germany, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Science at the University of Hamburg in 1936.

He returned to China to teach at the Southwest Associated University, where he was a professor of mathematics from 1937 to 1943. Then, he conducted further research in the U.S.A. as a member of the famous Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. In 1946, he was invited by the Academia Sinica in Nanking to assume the important post of acting director of its Institute of Mathematics. In 1949, Dr. Chern left for the U.S.A. to become a professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago, and since 1960 has been with the University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Chern has been elected to numerous distinguished professional and academic bodies, especially the Academia Sinica of China, the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A., the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Mathematical Society, of which he served as Vice-President from 1962 to 1964. He has also been connected, in various capacities, with prominent mathematical journals.

Once in an interview by a newspaper reporter, Dr. Chern was asked why he had studied mathematics. His answer was that "My Chinese and English were not good and I could not conduct experiments; therefore, I could only study mathematics." As a matter of fact, Dr. Chern's Chinese and English have been very good ever since his student days. As a fast writer, he used to help his classmates by writing compositions for them, although he complained that the ones he wrote for others sometimes earned higher marks than the ones written for himself.

For cultural and academic reasons, Dr. Chern has been very dear to The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is our External Examiner for mathematics and a member of the Advisory Board on Natural Sciences. The University owes him a great debt of gratitude for what he has contributed to improve its academic programme.

As a recognition of his remarkable achievements in modern mathematics and valuable contribution to the work of our University, may I present to you, Mr. Chancellor, Shiing-shen Chern for conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

DOUGLAS JAMES SMYTH CROZIER, C.M.G., B.A., LL.D.

Anyone who has given more than three decades of his lifetime to outstanding public service certainly deserves recognition. Dr. Crozier not only devoted 31 years of his valuable life to the public service of Hong Kong, but wholly dedicated it to the cause of education, which endears him to all of us who have education at our hearts.

Dr. Crozier joined the Department of Education of the Hong Kong Government in 1931. He soon distinguished himself as a gifted teacher, respected both by colleagues and pupils. It was also clear in his early years of service here that he was not only a dedicated teacher but strived to establish a proper standing of his profession in the community. To this end, he was a prime mover in the establishment of the Hong Kong Teachers' Association.

After the Pacific War, he was appointed Senior Inspector of Schools and became increasingly involved in educational administration. He played a significant role in the educational reconstruction of Hong Kong, in the face of pressing demands on education since the end of the war. His outstanding performance and sense of dedication made him the obvious choice for the important and exacting post of Director of Education in 1951. During his tenure of office, phenomenal progress was made in the field of education: an ambitious 7-year primary school expansion programme; schemes to provide aid to numerous schools; the introduction of the Chinese School Certificate Examination; the development of post-secondary colleges towards university status; and the establishment of the Grantham Training College, the Technical College, and the Evening School of Higher Chinese Studies, just to mention a few. School enrolment nearly quadrupled during his term of office. Because of his ability and experience, he was subsequently called upon to serve on the Legislative and Executive Councils and, in recognition of his worthy contribution to Hong Kong's educational development, Her Majesty the Queen appointed him to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1957.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong has a special affection and regard for Dr. Crozier since our University, established in 1963, is the fruit of the seed sown during Dr. Crozier's incumbency as Director of Education. In that capacity, he worked quietly but firmly behind the scenes towards the creation of this institution. This is a fitting occasion to express our appreciation to Dr. Crozier, who has given so much to the development of Hong Kong's education, including the birth of this University.

It is therefore with gratitude and affection that our University is presenting to you, Mr. Chancellor, Douglas James Smyth Crozier as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

KENNETH ERNEST ROBINSON, M.A., F.R.Hist S., J.P.

Kenneth Ernest Robinson is an eminent author, scholar, vice-chancellor and Fellow of the prestigious Royal Historical Society. Although a relatively new comer to Hong Kong's educational scene, Professor Robinson has already won the admiration of many Western as well as Chinese educationalists. As Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong's oldest institution of higher learning, he has made important contributions not only towards its scholastic excellence but also towards its cooperation and collaboration with The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Professor Robinson received his formal education in England. He took his university degree, with First Class Honours, in P.P.E. and in Modern History at Hertford College, Oxford University, and subsequently pursued graduate work at the London School of Economics and Political Science of the University of London.

Both scholastically and administratively, he devoted his earlier career to colonial and Commonwealth affairs. He joined the Colonial Office in 1936, became Assistant Secretary in 1946, and resigned two years later to embark on an educational career. For nine years, he was a Fellow of Nuffield College at Oxford and Reader in Commonwealth Government. Distinguished by his scholarship and achievements, he was invited to occupy the important position as Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at the University of London, and concurrently Professor of Commonwealth Affairs, which posts he held until 1965.

Professor Robinson's services have been in great demand internationally. Among others, he was invited to be a Visiting Lecturer at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, a Reid Lecturer at Acadia University, and a Visiting Professor at Duke University.

Among his varied interests, Professor Robinson is also an authority on Africa. He travelled widely in East, Central and South Africa, and has written extensively on African affairs. He has also served, at different times for varying periods, on the Civil Service Selection Board in the United Kingdom, Colonial Economic Research Committee, Colonial Social Science Research Council, Council of the Overseas Development Institute, and Board of Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Since his arrival in Hong Kong in 1965, Professor Robinson has not only effectively worked towards the progress of the University of Hong Kong, but also greatly helped in the development of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He has served on its Council since arrival and significantly contributed towards smooth collaboration between the two universities.

In recognition of his valuable services towards higher education in Hong Kong and towards the advancement of our University, I have the honour and pleasure in presenting to you, Mr. Chancellor, Kenneth Ernest Robinson for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

CHIEN-SHIUNG WU, PH.D., D.SC.

The charming lady who is being honoured on this occasion is reputed as the world's foremost female experimental physicist. Among many other scientific contributions, she has, through experimental demonstration, disproved the law of the conservation of parity, which for long had been accepted as a fundamental law of nature. Thus, Dr. Wu has made one of the greatest contributions to the knowledge of the universe.

Professor Wu was the first woman to be honoured with a major award by the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A., of which she is a distinguished member. Several prominent academic institutions, including Yale and Princeton, have conferred honorary degrees upon her. She was also the first woman to receive the Research Corporation Award of the U.S.A. and honoured as the Woman of the Year (1962) by the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Wu received her early education in China, and took the degree of Bachelor of Science at the National Central University in 1936. She then entered the University of California for graduate work, where she obtained the Ph.D. degree in 1940. She has a rich teaching career, and taught at Smith College and Princeton University. She joined the scientific research staff of the Division of War Research at Columbia University in 1944, and became associate professor of physics in 1952 and a full professor in 1959. She has so far produced about 100 research papers published in leading academic journals.

Professor Wu has dedicated her career primarily to the study of nuclear forces and structure. For a long time, the law of the conservation of parity was accepted in physics that in nature there was no intrinsic difference between right and left. This was challenged by Dr. Wu's close associates, Dr. Tsung-dao Lee and Dr. Chen-ning Yang. Through the experimental proof by Professor Wu, this law was disproved, thus opening up new horizons of thinking about the basic physical structure of the universe and making an unprecedented advance in both the theoretical and experimental study of nuclear physics. By disproving the law of the conservation of parity, she also effectively reaffirmed intellectual parity between women and men.

Dr. Wu is a member of the Advisory Board on Natural Sciences of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She has been generous in her advice and services. In that capacity, she has greatly contributed towards the development of the academic programme at this University.

In recognition of her brilliant achievements in science and lasting contribution to our academic development, it is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you, Mr. Chancellor, Chien-shiung Wu as the first woman scholar for conferment by our University of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

FULL TEXT OF DR. D. J. S. CROZIER'S SPEECH

That I should have been invited to address this distinguished gathering today on behalf of the honorary graduands is, I assume, a recognition of my seniority in years and not of any other quality I possess. My fellow graduands have won distinctions I cannot claim: high international eminence in their respective fields of learning and, in the case of Dr. Robinson, the addition of a notable career in university administration. They are all worthy recipients of academic acclaim; and I would like to stand aside from them for a moment and applaud with you their merits for the honours which His Excellency the Chancellor has just bestowed upon them.

But if the accident of years has given me this opportunity to speak I am very glad to take advantage of it. For to me this occasion is more than just a University Congregation; it is the glimpse of a Promised Land into which I had thought never to set foot. When the time came for me to retire from the public service in Hong Kong one of my chief regrets was that I should not be here to see the inauguration of The Chinese University. I had the privilege of being associated with its conception and early planning; but I was no longer here when it came into being. The opportunity to see it now, in full existence, is to me a signal bonus to the gratification I feel at being given the University's highest academic award, an award that I have received with all the more pleasure because it has been conferred during the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Li whose rare combination of talents have played such a decisive part in planting the University so firmly on its feet.

I remember that when Professor Herbert Butterfield was speaking at its sister University's Golden Jubilee celebrations eight years ago he said that as one who presided over a College with over 700 years of history behind it he could see distinct advantages in being connected with a young institution, in knowing just how it had begun rather than being dependent for this knowledge on the doubtful accuracy of ancient records. There is something in this. Universities are not born every day; and future generations of this University will envy us the experience of knowing it in its infancy.

One of my earliest contacts with the post-secondary colleges—as they were then called—was a visit I paid in 1951 to New Asia College in the premises it occupied at that time, a few drab apartments in a noisy street off Nathan Road. There, for the first time, I met Mr. (now Dr.) Chien Mu and his devoted band of scholars in exile. It was a humbling experience to observe learning being pursued with such single-mindedness and in surroundings that could not have been more uncongenial. It struck me then that there, perhaps, in another continent and drawing its inspiration from other intellectual springs, were the spiritual heirs of the colleges of Europe in the twelfth century: Bologna, Paris, Oxford. Everywhere it was the teacher rather than the place that mattered. Those shoddy flats off Nathan Road somehow had an atmosphere of learning and of learning being directed to good purposes.

Recently, an English academic leader warned us that scholarship was beginning to encounter a new kind of philistinism, the philistinism of intelligent men. One saw this happen where higher education was treated solely as a knowledge industry and where knowledge, not wisdom, became the first and final object of study. In this situation there is a danger that the values of the university become

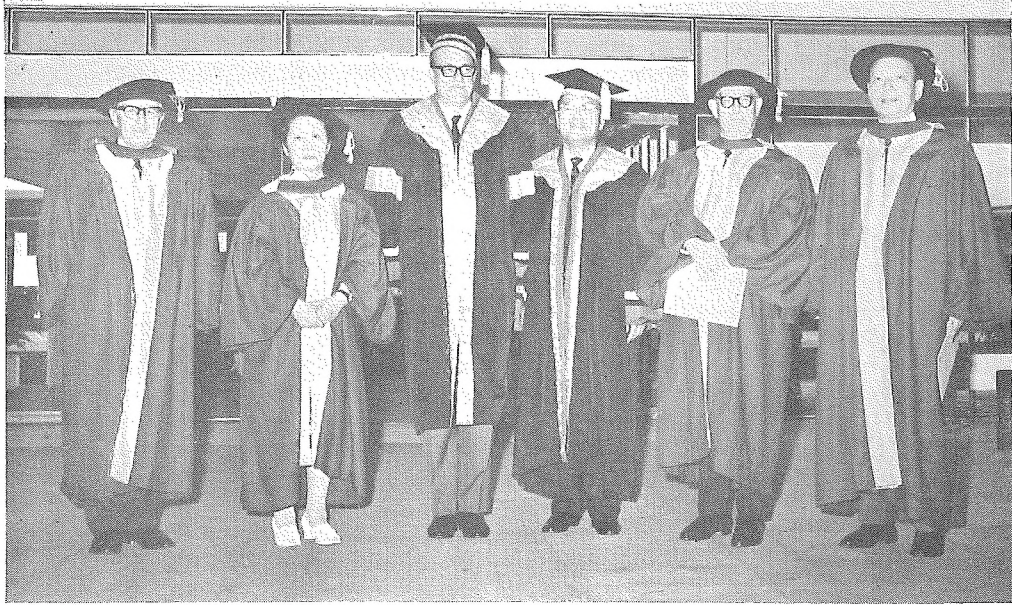
confused with those of the labour market; that they should amount to nothing more than a superior kind of "know-how". This is not to deny the value of "know-how" or that a proper, and indeed essential, purpose of a university is that it should serve the community that maintains it by providing skilled manpower in all fields in which its teaching and research are carried on. But this can be done, and done all the better, when it is related to wisdom. And that, as Tolstoy once reminded us, has but one science—the science that explains the whole creation and man's place in it. We need to be aware of the danger of treating Education simply and solely as a marketable commodity. In its drive towards material prosperity this great community has achieved a most impressive success, a success for which credit must go to all sections of its society, and not least to those who have been trained at its universities. But material prosperity alone, without some knowledge of the art of living, some respect for historic processes and some belief in higher values will not guarantee communal happiness and social justice.

It is in providing for social well-being in its fullest sense that The Chinese University will, I believe, make one of its greatest contributions. All its colleges have inherited and, in their own way are helping to create, the highest traditions of learning adjusted to modern needs.

All the colleges had simple and austere beginnings. But the demands of modern teaching and research require elaborate and indeed expensive facilities. I congratulate the Council on its plans for the physical development of the University and the Colleges—plans made possible by the financial generosity of Government and private philanthropy in Hong Kong as well as by substantial gifts from public and private agencies in Britain and America. But more important than these plans is the way in which they are related to a sound and progressive academic policy, a policy which, in this case, must take account of collegiate interests and weave their separate threads into a single university pattern. This is no easy matter and I am delighted that it appears to have been successfully accomplished.

In these early years of its life the University has been immensely fortunate in those who have influenced its growth. Not least its Chancellors. With them I would include Sir Alexander Grantham, one of the best and most sympathetic friends the post-secondary colleges could have wished for. Financial Secretaries have a habit—and after all they are the custodians of the public purse—of resisting demands for new items of expenditure, especially expenditure in fields that do not offer quick returns. But Sir Alexander had a way with him, even with Financial Secretaries, and it was during his administration that public money was first made available to the colleges that now form the University. His successor, Sir Robert Black and its first Chancellor, was a constant inspiration in those days when, half-fearfully, we faced the challenge of transforming the grant-aided colleges into a fully-fledged and independent university and one whose status would command international recognition. He was an enthusiastic and—I am glad to say—an impatient supporter of this policy and its implementation during his period of office as Governor gave him particular satisfaction. And you, Sir, have been an equally true friend of the University and of Chinese higher education. I am sure the University is well aware that in you it has a Chancellor of sympathy, understanding and imagination.

Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of the honorary graduands whom you have honoured this evening I offer you their humble thanks and their assurance that they will always take pride in the membership of the University to which you have admitted them.



大 學 監 督 與 四 位 榮 譽 法 學 博 士 合 影

• 士 爵 趾 麟 戴 督 監、士 博 雄 健 吳、士 博 雅 詩 高：右 至 左 自
• 士 博 身 省 陳、士 博 淳 品 樂、士 博 敏 卓 李 長 校

The Honorary Graduates with H.E. the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor

From left to right: Dr. D.J.S. Crozier, Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu, H.E. the Chancellor Sir David Trench, Vice-Chancellor Choh-Ming Li, Dr. K.E. Robinson, and Dr. Shiing-Shen Chern

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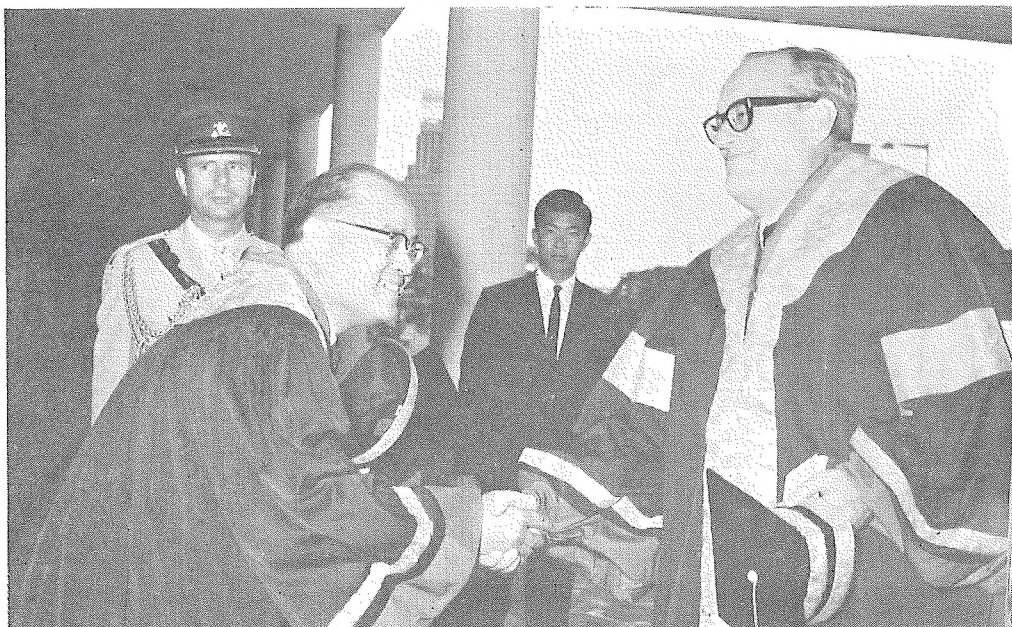
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臨蒞士爵趾麟戴督監迎歡士博敏卓李長校學大

His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir David Trench, greeted on arrival by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li



堂禮入進員人禮主

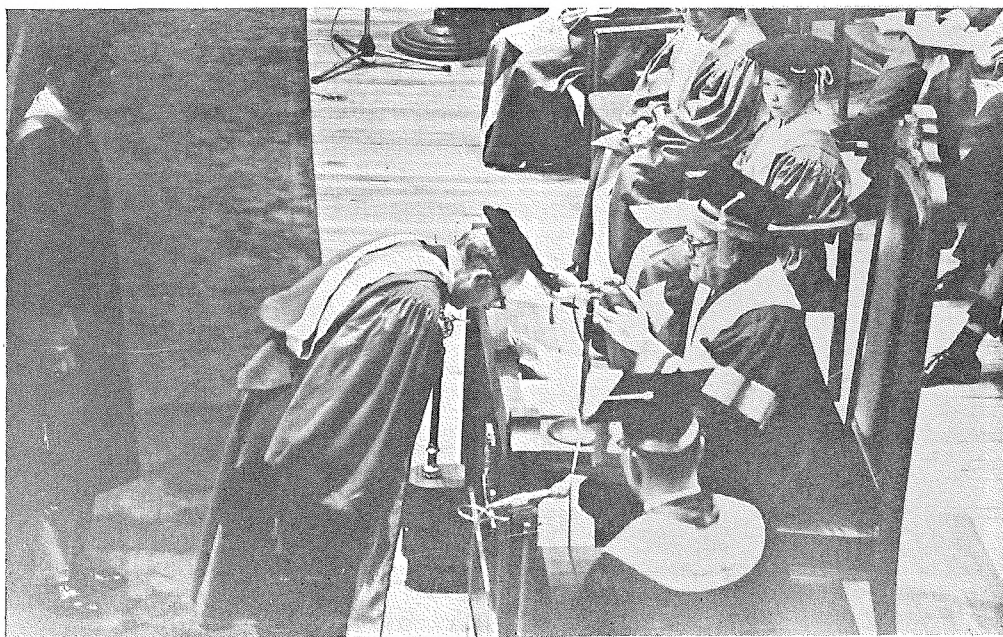
The procession entering the hall

持主士爵
禮典位學

THE "CAPPING



士博身陳
Dr. Shiing-Shen Chern

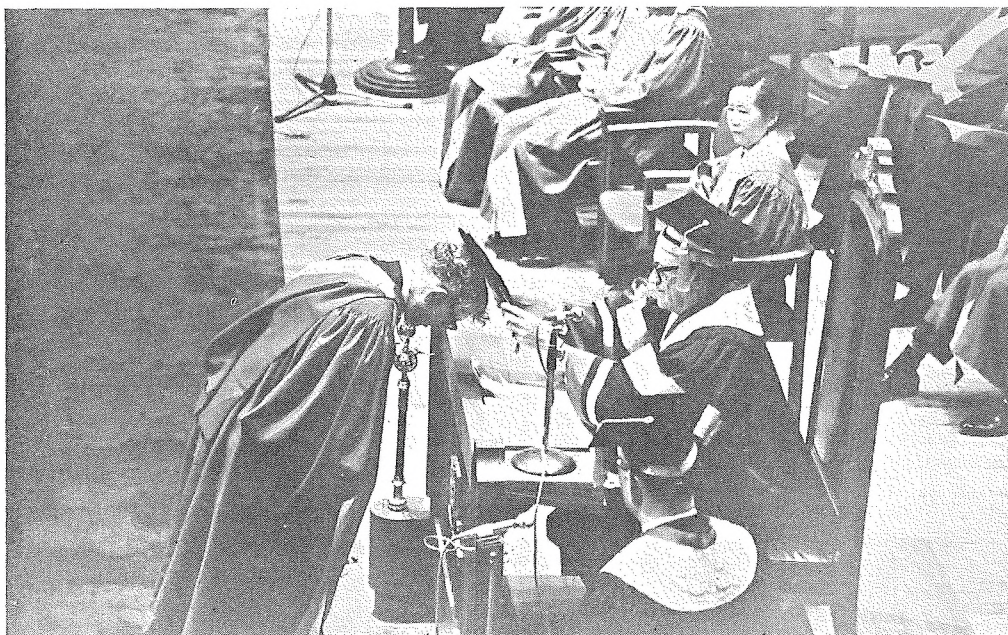


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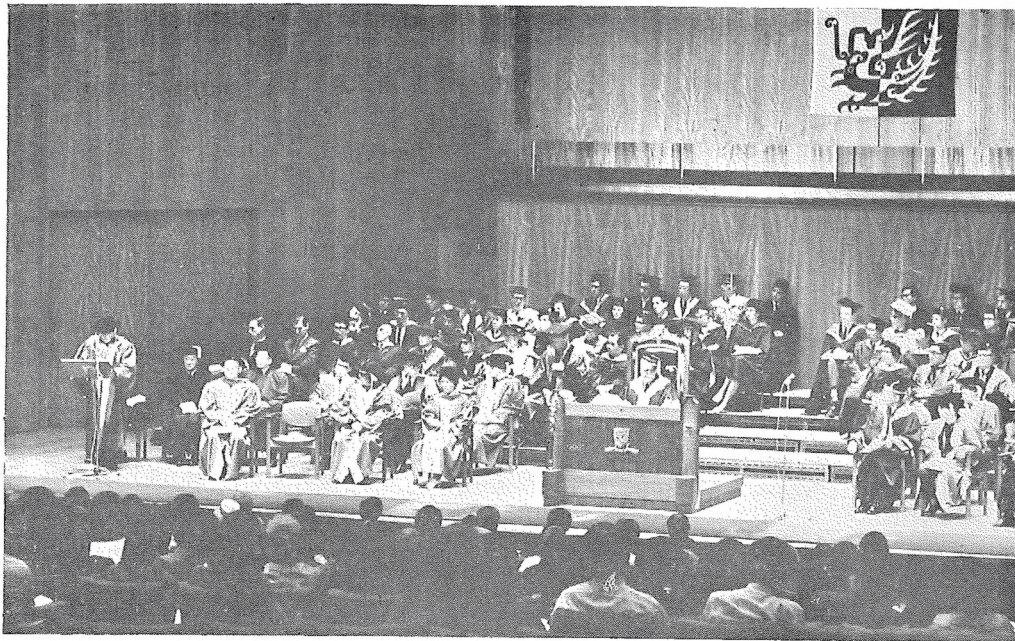
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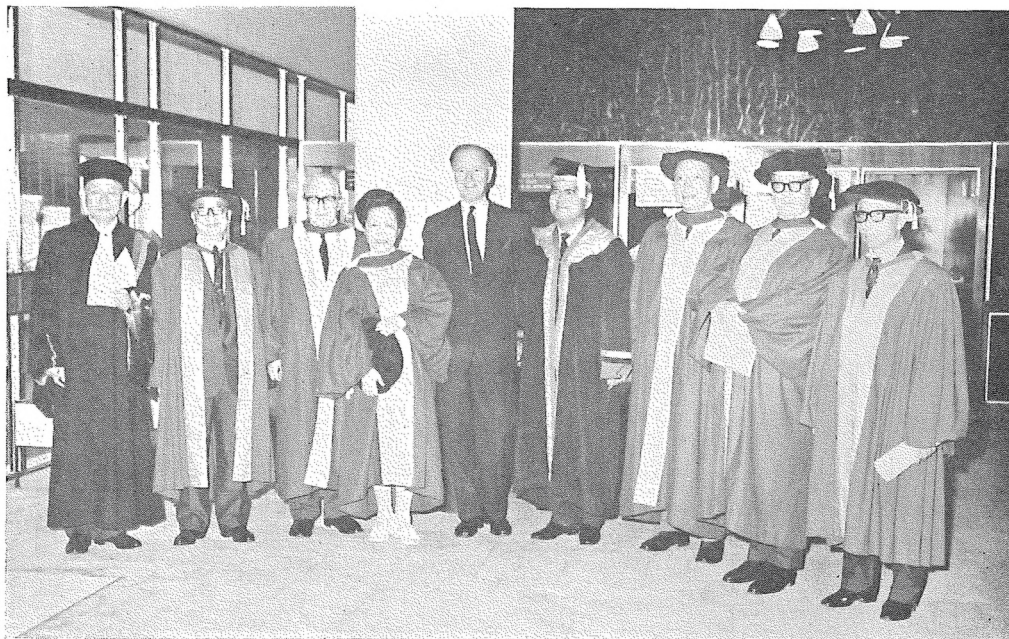
士博雄健吳

Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu



高詩雅博士在典禮中致詞

Dr. D.J.S. Crozier addressing the Congregation



本大學第一任監督與四位榮譽法學博士合影

自左至右：高詩雅博士、吳俊升博士、校董會主席關祖堯爵士、陳省身博士、
 第一任監督柏基立爵士、李卓敏博士、樂品淳博士、
 校董會副主席利銘澤博士

The Honorary Graduates with the first Chancellor of the University

From left to right: Dr. T.C. Ou, Pro-Vice-Chancellor; Dr. the Hon. Sir Cho-yiu Kwan, Chairman of University Council; Dr. D.J.S. Crozier; Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu; Sir Robert Black, the first Chancellor of the University; Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Shiing-Shen Chern; Dr. K.E. Robinson; and Dr. R.C. Lee, Vice-Chairman of University Council



會 待 招
At the Reception



最近，一位英國學術界領袖發出警告：學術界正面臨新的實利主義的威脅，而這種新的實利主義卻代表了大部份知識份子的想法。高等教育已經成為製造學問的工業。學習最初與最終的目的是知識，而不是智慧。在這種情形之下，大學的價值很容易與商場的價值混在一起，大學只不過是訓練高級專門技能的地方。我並不否定專門技能的價值，更無意反對大學為社會服務。大學應利用教學和研究機構供應社會各方面的專才，可是只有加上智慧，這種工作才能做得成功，並且做得更好。托爾斯泰說道：世界上只有一門科學——解釋宇宙的創造及人類地位的科學。所以我們必須十分謹慎，不可使教育變成商品。香港社會為了努力爭取物質上的繁榮，因此獲得驚人的成就。在這一方面，社會各階層，包括了大學畢業生，都有很大的貢獻。可是如果只有物質上的繁榮，而忽畧了生活的藝術，歷史的發展過程，較高的價值觀念，很難產生幸福與公平的社會。

我深信使香港成為一個真正幸福的社會，將會是中文大學最大貢獻之一。中文大學的成員學院本身，非但繼承而且各自創造適應近代需要的優良學習傳統。

每一所學院在創建時都只有極簡單的設備，可是現代的教學方法及各方面的研究在在需要精密而昂貴的設備。中文大學校董會在大學及學院設備方面有完善的計劃，實在可賀。這些計劃又因香港政府與私人及英、美各公私機構的慷慨捐贈而得實現。比這些計劃更重要的是：如何使計劃與良好的、開明的學術政策相配合。一方面要顧及三所學院本身的特點，一方面又要使所有目標打成一片，交織成一所完整的大學。這是非常艱難的工作，可是我終於看到這工作完成了，實在很高興。

中文大學初期很幸運地得到很多人的幫助，尤其是歷屆監督。這些人中，葛量洪爵士是專上學校的好朋友。財政司通常對新的開支，尤其是那些不能立刻見功效的開支，採取保留的態度，因為財政司是公共財產的保管人，自應向社會負責。可是葛量洪爵士有他的辦法，在他任期內，財政司第一次將公款撥給專上學院以資補助，而那時的專上學院就是現在中文大學的前身。葛量洪爵士的繼任人柏立基爵士是中文大學第一任的監督。從受補助的學院一變而成一所完整、獨立、獲得國際承認的大學，我們實在有點戰戰兢兢，幸而柏立基爵士經常給予中文大學很大的鼓勵，並且一向是設立中文大學計劃的熱烈支持者。他特別高興，因為中文大學在他任港督期內成立。還有您閣下，是這所大學及中國高等教育的良友，中文大學有幸，能得到一位像您這樣充滿同情、了解和想像力的監督。

監督先生，我謹代表今天接受榮譽學位各人向您致謝，我們都覺得十分榮幸能成為香港中文大學的一員。

高詩雅博士之演詞

今天香港中文大學邀請我代表獲得榮譽學位各人致詞，我想完全是因為我比較年高，而不是因為我望重。與我一同接受榮譽學位的幾位學者，早已有卓越的成就，素來令我欽仰。

他們在不同的學術範圍內早已馳名國際，樂品淳博士更兼長大學行政，得到學術界的表揚，自是順理成章之事。我願意與你們一起，為他們獲得剛才監督閣下頒贈的榮譽學位而鼓掌。

我叨光虛長幾歲能在這裏發言，願意借這個寶貴的機會說幾句話。對我來說，這不止是一個頒授榮譽學位的典禮，也是一個使我看到「理想國」實現的機會，而這「理想國」我還以為再也不可能親眼目睹。我退休時有幾件令我感到遺憾的事，其中之一就是不能看見中文大學的成立。中文大學孕育時期，我有幸能參與初步的籌劃，可是在成立時卻已離開香港。現在有機會看到中文大學成為一所完備的學府，而且本人並獲頒最高榮譽學位，真是份外高興。尤其高興的是能在李卓敏博士任內獲得此項榮譽，因為李博士罕有的才能是中文大學具有堅固基礎的主要因素。

我記得八年前，在中文大學的姊妹大學——香港大學的金禧慶典中，畢特菲爾教授說：他雖是一所有七百年歷史的大學（劍橋大學）的校長，卻覺得與一所成立沒有多久的大學往來，對他很有益處，因為他可以知道這所大學的來龍去脈，勝於考證年代悠久的紀錄。這句話很有意思，一所大學的成立不是尋常的事，在中文大學的「草創」時代，我們能欣逢其會，將來與中文大學有關人士一定會羨慕我們。

我曾於一九五一年造訪新亞書院，那是我第一次與專上學院接觸。那時，新亞書院的校舍設在九龍彌敦道附近的一條嘈雜的街上，只不過是幾層簡單的公寓。在那裏，我第一次與錢穆先生（現在的錢穆博士）和一群避難來港的學者相見。看見他們在如此不相稱的環境中，專心致力於學問，不禁慚愧。當時我產生了一種印象；也許這裏有來自另一大陸的知識泉源，也許他們是十二世紀歐洲的波羅尼亞、巴黎、牛津大學的繼承者。師長實在比校舍更重要，那鄰近彌敦道的簡陋的校舍非但充滿了學術氣氛，而且大家都感覺到負有一種崇高的使命。

吳健雄教授

吳健雄教授爲近代最卓越之女性物理學家，曾以多年之研究與實驗，否定「宇稱守恒定律」，促使科學發展，引導人類進一步認識宇宙。

吳教授偉大之貢獻，獲得國際科學家之一致欽佩。美國國家科學院因贈以榮譽獎狀，並羅致爲女院士；美國耶魯大學及普林斯頓大學等亦授以榮譽博士學位；一九六二年，美國大學女子學會且推舉爲當年最傑出之女性。

吳教授早年就讀於中國國立中央大學，一九三六年獲學士位，繼赴美深造，一九四零年得博士學位，先後在斯密士、普林斯頓兩大學執教；一九四四年，吳教授參加哥倫比亞大學戰事研究組科學工作，後任該大學物理學副教授，再任正教授。吳教授學術著作甚豐，所撰論文經世界著名學報發表者，不下百篇之多。

吳教授生平之研究，主在探討「核力及核結構」，曾與物理學家李政道、楊振寧兩博士長期密切合作。當李、楊兩博士以理論推翻「宇稱守恒定律」時，係經吳博士之實驗而證實者。自此，人類對宇宙基本物質之結構，遂產生新觀念，物理學理論與實驗之結合，亦於此邁進一步，同時證明，男女之資質與才能完全相等。

吳教授爲本大學學術諮詢委員會委員，對本大學之學術發展，尤多協助。茲爲讚揚吳教授在科學上傑出之貢獻，及對本大學之協助，恭請 監督閣下頒予女學者吳健雄教授以榮譽法學博士學位。

樂品淳校長

樂品淳校長爲著名學者，因具有豐富之行政經驗，於一九六五年被聘任爲香港大學校長，迄今雖祇數年，但在提高港大學術水準，以及促進港大與本大學學術合作上，已有顯著之貢獻，深得中西學者之讚揚。

樂校長早年受教育於英國，先獲牛津大學哲學、政治、經濟及近代史最高榮譽學士學位，再赴倫敦大學政治經濟學院從事研究工作。一九三六年加入英殖民部服務，及至一九四八年，樂先生辭去公職，轉從教育工作，初任牛津大學納菲爾學院院士，及聯邦政府學副教授。一九五七年，受倫敦大學之聘，任聯邦問題研究所所長，同時兼任聯邦事務學教授，在任達八年之久。

樂校長之學術成就，負有國際聲譽，嘗應美加等國著名學府之請，從事講學；對非洲問題之研究，特有心得，亦曾在非洲各地作學術訪問多時，撰就專書極夥。

樂校長生平，至熱心於公眾事務，先後受任爲英國公務員遴選委員會，英國殖民地經濟研究委員會、英國殖民地社會科學研究委員會、英國海外發展學會委員會之委員，以及倫敦大學政治經濟學院董事會董事等職。

一九六五年，樂校長接長港大，同時受聘爲香港中文大學校董，協助本大學發展，尤其對港大與本大學之學術合作，盡力最大。

爲讚揚樂校長對香港高等教育之貢獻，及予本大學之協助，恭請 監督閣下以榮譽法學博士學位頒授樂品淳校長。

高詩雅博士

高詩雅博士服務本港教育界，非但時間最久且亦貢獻最大。

高博士於一九三一年開始在本港教育界工作，直至一九六一年榮休，服務達三十年之久。高博士初入教育司署時，不祇努力於教學，且積極為教育事業爭取應有之社會地位，如本港教師協會之組織，即係高博士所促成者，其才能之優越，已備受各方面之讚揚。

太平洋戰後，高博士升任高級視學官，對戰後本港教育發展，極有貢獻，旋於一九五一年被聘任為教育司；其後，本港教育在其領導下，進展更速，如小學教育七年發展計劃及補助私立學校計劃之推行，中文中學會考制度之實施，葛量洪師範學院、工業專門學院及官立文商專科學校等之設立，以及促進若干私立專上學院組成大學等等，遂使本港教育蒸蒸日上，學生人數之增加，較前幾達四倍之多。本港當局鑒於高博士之卓越才能及工作表現，聘任為立法、行政兩局官守議員，英女皇並於一九五七年授予 C.M.G. 勳銜。

高博士與香港中文大學之關係極為密切。本大學能於一九六三年順利成立，乃因籌備期間獲得高博士之充分協助所致。

本大學為表示對高詩雅博士之讚揚與感謝，恭請 監督閣下頒以榮譽法學博士學位。

讚詞

陳省身教授

陳省身教授受學術界推崇爲世界上一位最傑出之數學家。

陳教授在學術上，具有深厚之基礎及研究經驗，曾先後獲得中國南開大學學士與清華大學碩士學位，繼留學歐洲，再獲德國漢堡大學博士學位。嗣回國執教於西南聯大；一九四三年，赴美國普林斯頓，入「普林斯頓高等研究院」，繼續研究工作。第二次大戰後，應中央研究院之聘，出任數學研究所代理所長；一九四九年，受美國芝加哥大學之請，擔任數學教授；一九六零年轉往加州大學任教，以迄於今。

由於陳教授之特殊成就及聲譽，甚多著名學術機構均爭聘爲院士或委員，先後受任：中國中央研究院院士、美國科學院院士、美國文學與科學院院士、及美國數學學會委員等。在一九六二至一九六四年間，當選爲美國數學會副會長，平日所撰重要論文極多，均發表於世界著名數學刊物。

陳教授之爲人，謙虛而有幽默感。曾有記者詢其選擇繁難數學作研究之原因，答以其本人英文程度欠佳，又不擅於實驗工作，因而選擇數學。其實陳教授中英文造詣極深，下筆神速，昔日在學校時，作文往往獲得最高之評分。

陳教授爲本大學學術諮詢委員會委員，及數學課程校外考試委員，對本大學學術發展協助甚多。

茲爲讚揚陳教授在現代數學上傑出之成就，及對本大學之貢獻，恭請 監督閣下頒以榮譽法學博士學位。

香港中文大學頒授榮譽學位典禮秩序

來賓請於典禮行列進出會場時起立

(一) 監督宣佈典禮開始

(二) 校長請監督頒授榮譽法學博士學位與下列

人士：

陳省身

高詩雅

樂品淳

吳健雄

(三) 高詩雅博士致詞

(四) 監督宣佈禮成

宣讀讚詞：薛壽生教授

本校荷蒙警務處長遣派銀樂隊到場奏樂特此致謝



圖此於見亦鳳，徽枝爲「鳳」以學大本。同相案圖面封表序秩禮典屆歷學大本與，案圖刊所面封刊特此。
○德美種各他其及嚴莊、耿忠、麗美、貴高爲者徵家所其，「鳥之方南」之稱所籍典國中爲鳳。中案

香港中文大學

頒授榮譽學位典禮

一九六九年五月十二日

