



中文大學校刊
THE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN

Autumn 1976



The University Bulletin

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Cover: Where east and west meet (by Mr. Lee Yuk-chor)

International Asian Studies Programme

In keeping with its distinctive mission of promoting cultural exchange between East and West, this university is going to launch an International Asian Studies Programme (IASP) in autumn 1977. The purpose of the Programme is to provide overseas students and scholars interested in Asian and especially Chinese affairs an opportunity to live, study and conduct research in a Chinese milieu presenting many facets of Chinese culture past and present.

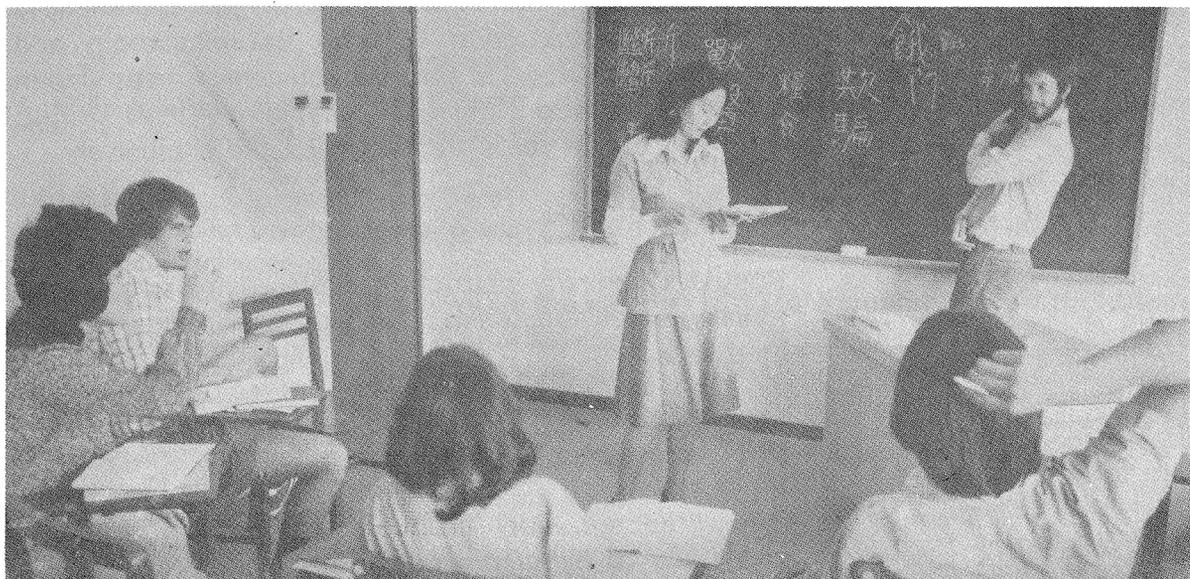
This International Programme is a cooperative endeavour of the Chinese University and the Yale-China Association and has received generous financial support, both local and overseas, most notably from the Lilly Endowment, the Kresge Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the General Service Foundation, the Chase Manhattan International Foundation, and the Sing Tao Foundation.

IASP aims at meeting the needs and interests of everyone from beginners to specialists in Chinese and Asian studies. It allows great flexibility in terms of curriculum options, research opportunities, academic requirements, and the choice of academic terms. No previous courses in Chinese language or Asian studies are required for admission. IASP participants will be divided into three categories: Associate Students, Research Students and Special Scholars. The Programme will offer a wide diversity of Asian and Chinese courses taught in English, plus an optional,

rich curriculum of Chinese language instruction. Advanced students or researchers, on the other hand, are as free as their ability permits to take advantage of the abundant course offerings conducted in Chinese and to avail themselves of the research opportunities at the University and in Hong Kong. They may undertake independent research projects in Chinese or Asian studies under the supervision of an appropriate member of the University faculty.

IASP is totally integrated into the regular academic, administrative, and social fabric of the University. IASP participants and their Chinese counterparts live in the same hostels. Some courses in Asian and Chinese studies taught in English and tailored for the IASP participants are incorporated into the regular University curriculum.

Several overseas study programmes have existed at the Chinese University. For five years the College Centre for Education Abroad (CCEA) in Glenside, Pennsylvania operated a programme precursory to IASP. The director has been Dr. Y.Y. Kueh, Lecturer in Economics, who will put his considerable experience to work for IASP as Associate Director. IASP supersedes the CCEA programme and functions as an umbrella organization for other existing exchange programmes at the University. It is the exclusive avenue of admittance into the University for scholars and students in Asian and Chinese studies.



Interview with Director of IASP

Professor S.S. Hsueh



Professor S.S. Hsueh, a graduate of Yenching University, obtained his Licence ès Science Politique from the University of Geneva and Doctorat ès Science Politique from its Graduate Institute of International Studies, and joined this University in 1966.

Professor Hsueh has also taught or conducted research in the University of Hong Kong, Oxford University, the University of The Philippines, and Nanyang University in Singapore, where he served as Vice-Chancellor from 1972 to 1975 on secondment. He is currently Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, Chairman of the Board of Studies in Government and Public Administration, and Director of the International Asian Studies Programme.

Q. What is the prime motivating purpose of launching such a programme as the IASP?

A. The Chinese University of Hong Kong has always emphasized its international character in line with the cosmopolitan nature of Hong Kong and with the modern concept of a university which needs to be constantly exposed to major cultural traditions and trends in the world. One distinctive educational goal of the University is to seek a meaningful integration of Chinese and Western cultural and intellectual traditions. In that spirit, the University has been promoting Chinese culture through instruction, research and public service. Over

the past 14 years, conscientious efforts have been made to develop Chinese and Asian studies in view of their increasing relationship.

Japanese studies was introduced at Chung Chi College in 1967. A Centre for East Asian Studies was founded in 1971. Furthermore, Asian studies, especially Chinese studies, constitutes a substantial proportion of teaching and research in the University. Over the years, universities and scholars abroad have tended to look upon the Chinese University as an important centre of higher learning in the field of Chinese and Asian studies. Several foreign universities and colleges have maintained exchange arrangements with the University. Individual scholars have spent varying periods of time with us for study, research or other academic activities.

These experimental arrangements, developed during the past decade or so, have reached a stage where Asian studies need to be more effectively organized and to be fully integrated into the University's academic structure and development, in order to make a greater contribution in the world of higher learning. Therefore, an International Asian Studies Programme has been established, in co-operation with the Yale-China Association, to provide opportunities for selected numbers of scholars from Asia and other parts of the world to pursue studies or research in a Chinese cultural environment and at the same time to stimulate intellectual contacts of our local students with foreign students.

- Q. The IASP is intended to function as an umbrella organization for other exchange programmes at the University. Would you please tell us exactly how it functions and co-ordinates all existing programmes?
- A. The Senate Committee on International Programmes, which has been recently re-organized, co-ordinates the planning of international programmes in the University. The International Asian Studies Programme represents an integration of Chinese and Asian studies, open to both local and foreign students. The University and its constituent Colleges have exchange arrangements with a number of foreign universities and colleges, and these arrangements will

be co-ordinated by the Senate Committee on International Programmes.

Applications for admission to the Programme will be selected on a highly competitive basis. A small number of undergraduate students, postgraduate students and special scholars for research and advanced studies will be admitted every year for varying lengths of time depending on their academic needs. IASP students will live with local students in the hostels of the Colleges or the Graduate School. As the Programme is fully integrated into the University's academic and administrative structure, its participants will become members of the University community. The planning and offering of courses are done in full collaboration with the relevant Boards of Studies and the Chinese Language Centre, in accordance with policies laid down by the Senate Committee on International Programmes.

- Q. In the course of planning, has the IASP encountered any practical difficulties?
- A. The principal component of the Programme is Chinese studies, which has been a major strength of the University. Since the establishment of the Department of Japanese Studies, increasing interest and expertise in this field have been developed. As a result, Japanese studies will constitute another important part of Asian studies. In addition, Southeast Asia has become an increasingly important region in Asia, and therefore the Programme will also include some meaningful aspects of Southeast Asian studies.

It is apparent that the introduction of any major academic programme will encounter certain problems in its planning and implementation. However, the Programme has been fortunate in being able to overcome them, thanks to the full support of all the relevant academic and administrative units of the University. The planning of Asian studies is a joint effort of the Programme and the Boards of Studies concerned. I am glad to say that the Boards of Studies and the Programme have reached full understanding and collaboration. With the blessing of the Vice-Chancellor and the approval of the Senate, the International Asian Studies Programme has completed its

planning, and it is obvious that the Programme will be reviewed every year for improvement.

Q. Will the IASP have its own faculty?

A. As mentioned earlier, the Programme is an integral part of the University's overall academic structure. On principle, therefore, teachers of Asian studies are members of the Boards of Studies concerned, and offer courses open to all students of the University including IASP participants. Two teaching posts in Asian studies are being advertised, and the lecturers will be assigned to the relevant Boards of Studies. In other words, teachers in Chinese and Asian studies will, in one way or another, contribute to the Programme.

Q. It is natural that IASP participants would like to have someone to turn to when they have personal or academic problems. Do you think Chinese teachers would understand their academic concerns as they relate to their home institutions?

A. Generally speaking, IASP students will be academically treated as other students of the University and will need to fulfil basic course requirements. Adequate provision for academic and personal counselling will be made in the same manner as for other students. However, in view of their different cultural backgrounds, a small number of teachers will be required for consultation by IASP students. As the University has a number of non-Chinese academic staff and as many Chinese academic colleagues have studied in other countries, some of them may be called upon to help in academic and personal counselling to IASP students.

Q. We all know that there is a shortage of student hostels at this University. Will this affect the accommodation arrangements for the IASP participants?

A. The Programme is fully aware of the shortage of student hostels and its implications in relation to IASP students and scholars. In principle, however, since the Programme is part of the University's academic development, its students

would hope to be given appropriate accommodation facilities. Furthermore, funds have been raised for the Programme to increase hostel accommodation in the various Colleges. As a large number of Hong Kong students go abroad every year to pursue their studies, it is hoped that local students of the University will fully appreciate the mutual advantage they will derive from frequent intellectual contacts with foreign students in our University. Every care will be exercised in the selection of IASP students in order not to over-strain the student hostel facilities. It is expected that with the completion of the new College hostels, including additional spaces financed by funds raised for the International Asian Studies Programme, the situation of student accommodation will be improved.

Q. The IASP is, after all, an international programme based in Hong Kong. Has the Programme received any local support?

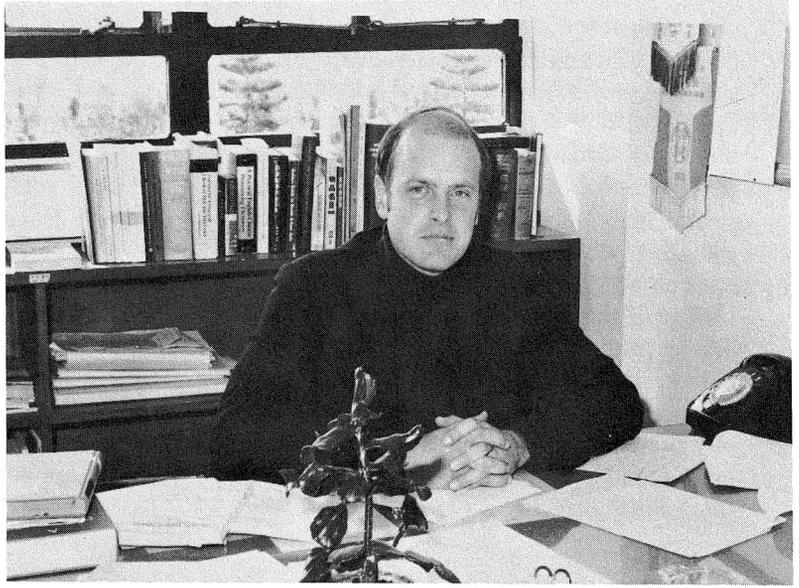
A. Indeed, the Programme has received local and international support. For instance, the Sing Tao Foundation, which promotes Chinese studies and East-West cultural exchanges, has pledged a contribution to the sum of US\$40,500. Cathay Pacific Airways has agreed to provide annually for a total of 16 round-trip air passages for three years for students and scholars from Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The Yale-China Association has raised about US\$200,000 as a contribution to the construction of accommodation facilities for IASP students in the new College hostels. Support has also been obtained from Soka University in Japan to the sum of US\$30,000 for scholarships and fellowships. The Programme is confident of securing additional support in Hong Kong and abroad as it progresses in years to come.

Special mention should also be made of the invaluable help which has been given by the Programme advisers from Asian and Western countries in its planning, as well as by colleagues in Boards of Studies and administrative units in extending their assistance in the realization of the Programme.

Interview with Yale-China Representative

Dr. Douglas G. Spelman

Dr. Douglas G. Spelman, a Harvard Ph.D., specializes in History and East Asian Languages. He was Assistant Professor of Chinese History of Bucknell University in U.S. A. from 1970-72 and served as Resident Director, Oberlin-in-Taiwan, at Tunghai University of Taiwan in 1973-74. He is now Representative of the Yale-China Association at this University.



Q. Why is Yale-China cooperating with the University in the development of IASP?

A. Throughout its seventy-five-year history two important aspects of Yale-China's work have been education and the promotion of Sino-American understanding. Until recently, our educational efforts have consisted primarily of assisting in the education of Chinese youth. But in the last decade or so, education about China for Americans, and other foreigners, has become an increasingly prominent focus of activity.

One expression of this interest was the founding, over twelve years ago, of the New Asia Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre, now a formal part of the University. Another example is IASP, which will enable non-Chinese to learn not only language but also the history and culture of China. In short, IASP fits well with the general aims of Yale-China and thus we welcome the opportunity to participate in its development with the University.

Q. How does Yale-China help IASP?

A. When the idea for IASP was first born three or four years ago, it was clear that a major obstacle to having a large number of foreign students on campus was the limited number of hostel spaces. It would be unjust for foreign students to displace too many local students from those spaces. Therefore, Yale-China agreed to help by raising enough money to provide hostel accommodations for IASP participants. Happily, this goal has been accomplished.

Another way in which we will help is by serving as IASP's representative in North America, which up to the present has supplied the majority of foreign students at the University. It is reasonable to assume this may well be the case in the future as well, although one of the exciting aspects of the programme is the hope that students and scholars from Asia and Europe will come as well, so that the participants will be truly "international."

Q. How do you see IASP differing from the various exchange programmes currently operating at the University?

A. While building on the firm foundation already laid by existing programmes, IASP will be more "comprehensive." As I have just mentioned, hopefully the participants will be drawn from Asia and Europe as well as America, thus further promoting the cultural interchange on campus. Second, not only will the participants be more varied in terms of national origin, but also in terms of academic level. In the past, the majority of foreign students have been at the undergraduate level. While this will probably continue to be the case, we hope that greater numbers of graduate students and of advanced scholars engaged in teaching or research will join the programme. And finally, IASP will integrate and coordinate all affairs dealing with international students with the purpose of enriching their experience. For instance, IASP will make possible the offering of more courses on China and Asia in English open to all but primarily for the benefit of foreign students.

Q. What are the chief purposes of foreign students coming here to study Asian and Chinese culture? What attracts visiting scholars to come for research?

A. Two main purposes seem to be most common among undergraduates. One is to broaden their education by learning about and living in another culture. These students usually have not studied any Chinese language in the past, but probably have had some introductory courses on Chinese or Asian history, philosophy, religion, etc. In general they are more likely to come for a term than a full year. However, there have also been a good number of students who have more than a passing interest in China, and have decided that they will probably want to pursue a career related in some way to China or Asia. Frequently they have already begun Chinese and in rare cases can already use the language easily enough to take courses in it. These students come to deepen their knowledge of China, conscious that they are laying the ground work for a serious commitment to this field of study.

Visiting scholars of course are living that commitment. They come to Hong Kong in most cases to study some aspect of contemporary China, since the University and Hong Kong can offer unparalleled human and literary resources, plus an agreeable atmosphere, for that study. Others come to investigate urban or rural life in Hong Kong, and again the University can provide a near-ideal base for such projects.

In short, I think students and scholars come and will continue to come here for the opportunity to study Chinese and China in a Chinese setting, although their particular concerns will vary with interest and degree of specialization.

Q. As Yale-China representative here, you must have met many exchange students with their various problems. What, in your experience, are the major difficulties encountered by the foreign students studying in a Chinese milieu?

A. One problem which has been a major spur to the development of IASP has been a limited selection of courses in English. Students are of course interested in learning about China and Asia and so want such courses, and in practical terms they must often fulfill requirements at their home institutions. For both of these reasons, through IASP the University can increase the number of courses on China and Asia in English to satisfy the needs of the students.

Of course, one might mention the "difficulty" of learning Chinese. Almost all foreign students do study Chinese, mostly Mandarin, and there are few who don't groan over mastering the tones or understanding the proper stroke order for a particular character. Despite this difficulty, many of the students learn quite a bit of Chinese!

Other "difficulties" I would classify as those that are part of living in a foreign culture. The food is different (often better, but still unfamiliar), hostel rules are more restrictive, friendships are formed and developed in different ways - all of these have caused problems, but recognizing cultural differences and learning to cope with them is a central reason for travelling abroad.

Hung On -To Memorial Fund

Book Exhibition

The Chinese University held a Hung On-To Memorial Fund Book Exhibition from 8th to 16th October, 1976 at the University Library.

The Hung On-To Memorial Fund of HK\$100,000 was donated by the Hung family for library acquisitions. With this generous donation, nearly a thousand books and art albums have been added to the Eastern and Chinese Art and Archaeology Collection of the University Library.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Dr. Li pointed out, "This University is most grateful to the Hung family for the donation of the 'Hung On-To Memorial Fund' in 1970. The decision to use the Fund to purchase art books, which are invaluable objects of art apart from being reference books, was made only after long and careful deliberation. But the time taken for the purchase was much much longer. Art books as a rule are not printed in large quantities, and are easily sold out. Although we usually lost no time in placing orders once the catalogues were available, more often than not they were out of print already. Indeed, the procurement of this collection has been a formidable task, which, I must hasten to add, has also been most rewarding, considering the everlasting value of the books.

With these new additions, the art book collection of this University has probably become one of the biggest collections in Southeast Asia. And, I am proud to tell you that for this reason the 4th Conference on Art Education, INSEA, Asia to be held in Hong Kong at the end of this year (1976) has chosen this University as its venue."

On display at the Hung On-To Memorial Fund Book Exhibition are the most valuable items, among which are:

Books in Western Languages

1. Gorer, Edgar and Blacker, J.F. *Chinese Porcelain and Hard Stones* 2 vols. London, Quaritch, 1911.
2. Strehlneck, E.A. *Chinese Pictorial Art* Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1914.
3. *Arts Asiatica* 18 vols. Paris, G.Van Oest, 1914-1935.
4. Lucas, Sydney Edward, ed. *Catalogue of the Sassoon Chinese Ivories* 3 vols. London, Country Life, 1950.
5. Salmony, Alfred *Archaic Chinese Jades* Chicago, Art Institute, 1952.



Opening ceremony of the Exhibition

6. *Chinese Art* 4 vols. New York, Universe Books, 1960-1965.
7. *Arts Asiatiques* 11 vols. Paris, L'ecole Francaise D'extreme-orient, 1962-1973.
8. Ecke, Gustav *Chinese Painting in Hawaii in the Honolulu Academy of Arts and in Private Collections* Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1965.
9. *Arts of China* 2 vols. Tokyo, 1968-1970.
10. Siren, Oswald *A History of Early Chinese Art* 4 vols. New York, Hacker Art Books, 1970.
11. Siren, Oswald *Chinese Paintings: Leading Masters and Principles* 7 vols. New York, Hacker Art Books, 1973.

Books in Oriental Languages

1. *Yin chueh shan Han mu chu chien* (Bamboo Tablets unearthed from Han Tomb -- Sun Tzu on the Art of War)
2. *Yun kang shih k'u* (Yun Kang Cave)
3. *T'ang Li-hsien mu pi hua* (Mural paintings and decoration of Li-hsien -- T'ang Dynasty)
4. *T'ang Li Chung-jun mu pi hua* (Mural paintings and decoration of Li Chung-jun -- T'ang Dynasty)
5. *Ku kung wen wu hsuan ts'ui* (Catalogues of Chinese art objects -- in the National Palace Museum)
6. *Ku kung fa shu* (Masterpieces of Chinese calligraphy -- in the National Palace Museum)
7. *Ku kung sung tz'u t'u lu* (Porcelain of Sung Dynasty -- in the National Palace Museum)
8. *T'ang Sung Yuan Ming ming hua ta kuan* (Chinese paintings of T'ang, Sung, Yuan and Ming)
9. *Fu shih hui ta hsi* (Ukiyoe -- Japanese colour prints)



Right: Buddhist sculpture from Yun-kang

Above: Part of Yin Chueh shan Han mu chu chien

Below: Part of the Catalogues of the Collection in the National Palace Museum

Machine Translation Research at CUHK

Introduction

The application of computer to the translation of natural languages has been an intellectual challenge to the computer scientists as well as linguists, ever since the introduction of computer to the scientific world in the late 1940's.

Hong Kong being a truly bilingual society, the importance of translation has always been emphasized and the Chinese University has endeavoured to bring translation into its academic programme. The establishment of the Translation Centre in 1971 and the subsequent introduction of the minor degree programme in Translation are the results of its total efforts.

Machine Translation (MT) research at the University was initiated by Professor Loh Shiu-Chang in late 1969, to study the possibility of automatic translation from Chinese into English by computer techniques. The preliminary survey, after studying the sentence structures and linguistic complexity of the Chinese scientific texts, particularly mathematics, both syntactically and semantically, indicates clearly that mathematics being an exact science, is relatively easy to tackle, and Fully Automatic High-Quality Translation (FAHQT) is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to achieve, but some practical machine translation system involving the collaboration between man and machine is feasible.

In September 1971, the machine translation project under the direction of Professor Loh was formally established with a grant from The Asia Foundation. The aim of the project was, of course, the collection and study of the linguistic data of both the Chinese source and the English target languages, particularly in the field of mathematics, for the purpose of designing and constructing a practical machine translation system. The proposed system, when completed, should be capable of translating Chinese mathematical texts taken mainly from *Acta Mathematica Sinica* (數學學報) (which is published quarterly by Peking Academy of Sciences) into readable, but grammatically correct, English.

CULT (Chinese University Language Translator)

The first machine translation system, CULT, was designed and tested in October 1972. In the following month, a demonstration to the members of the council and the senate of the University was held and several mathematical and biochemistry texts taken from *Kexue Tong Bao* (科學通報) were translated. Fig. 1 is one of the mathematical papers translated at the demonstration.

In subsequent years, many improvements and modifications have been made to the machine translation system. Difficulties encountered in linguistics, both syntax and semantics, and in the programming have been identified and rectified. As a result, CULT has become more refined in structure and efficient in operation.

The present translator shown in Fig. 2 consists of four modules, namely (1) Dictionary lookup procedures employing the largest matching principle (2) Syntactic analyser to determine precisely the role that the individual word plays in the sentence i.e. to which part of speech the word belongs, whether noun, verb etc. The process is accomplished by means of a rather sophisticated true-false table. (3) Semantic analyser and (4) Output procedures for arranging the output sentences.

Translation of *Acta Mathematica Sinica*

Since January 1975, the machine translation system, CULT, has been used regularly in translating the Chinese mathematical journal called *Acta Mathematica Sinica*, published quarterly by the Academy of Sciences, Peking. The subscribers are mainly from the well-known international university libraries, mathematical institutes and research institutes. Among them are University of California (Los Alamos Scientific Library), Stanford University of U.S.A., British Library of U.K., CSIR Library of South Africa, CSIRO Library of Australia, Trondheim University of Norway, Montreal University of Canada, Canterbury University of New Zealand,

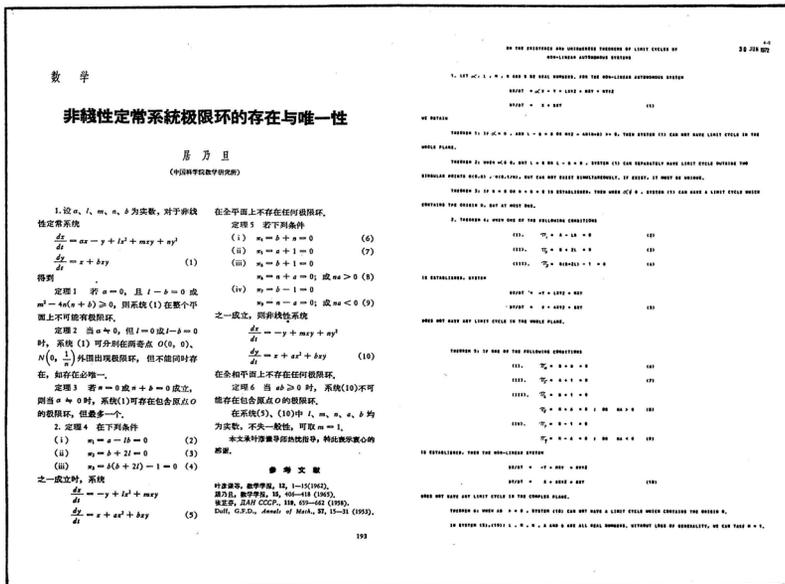


Fig. 1

Universitate of Graz of Austria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Erlangen University of Germany, University of Nigeria, Zurich University of Switzerland, Tate Institute of Fundamental Research of India, Aryamehr Technical University of Iran and many others. The comments received so far are very favourable and most of the readers consider the quality of translation satisfactory.

Compilation of a New Glossary

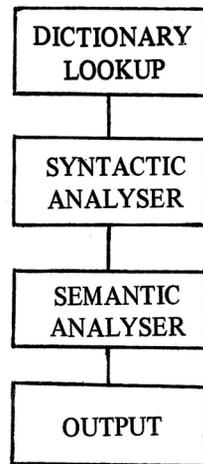
During the course of the translation of *Acta Mathematica Sinica* for the past years, increasing difficulties have been experienced, not so much with the capability of the language translator, nor the lack of linguistic understanding, but with the translation of new mathematical terms due to the unavailability of an up-to-date dictionary of mathematical terms. This difficulty is the chief reason for the delay in publication.

The compilation of a new *Chinese-English Glossary of the Mathematical Science* becomes our primary objective, if the publication of the journal is to be continued. With a generous grant from The Asia Foundation and Rockefeller Brothers Fund, together with the assistance of our mathematics colleagues, a total of more than 30,000 terms in mathematical and computing sciences has been compiled, translated, indexed and checked. This new glossary of the mathematical and computing sciences (Chinese-English and English-Chinese) will be published before the end of 1976.

International Conferences and other Activities

Since our research activities and achievements in machine translation became known, invitations to

Fig. 2 Four Modules of CULT



participate in international conferences and seminars were received. At the invitation of the organisers of the meeting, papers related to our machine translation activities at The Chinese University were presented at "CETA (Chinese English Translation Assistance) Workshop on Chinese language and Chinese research materials" in Washington D.C. in March 1972, "ESCAP (Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) Expert Group Meeting on the Translation of Population materials" in Bangkok in December 1975 and "FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Information Service) Seminar on Machine Translation" in Washington D.C. in March 1976.

Visitors from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries to the project were constantly received.

Recently, at the requests of ESCAP and IGCC (Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee) and with the financial support from The Asia Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Iranian Ministry of Health and Nepal Ministry of Health, a feasibility study of a pilot machine translation project in selected countries of ESCAP region was undertaken. A report of the findings and recommendations has been published by ESCAP in August 1976.

The Future

The capability and potential of the language translator, CULT, have been amply demonstrated by publishing the translation of *Acta Mathematica Sinica* for the past two years, resulting in a total of nine issues. The extension of the translator to other scientific and technological subjects has also been studied.

The translation of two issues of *Acta Physica Sinica* (物理學報) reveals the distinct possibilities of applying the language translator to other scientific and technological fields.

The translation of English into Chinese by means of a modified CULT system has been studied. Fig. 3 shows a sample Chinese output. The Chinese characters are drawn by a plotting device.

The translation of other language-pairs as well as simultaneous translation of multilinguals are being investigated.

To say the least, the future of CULT is promising.

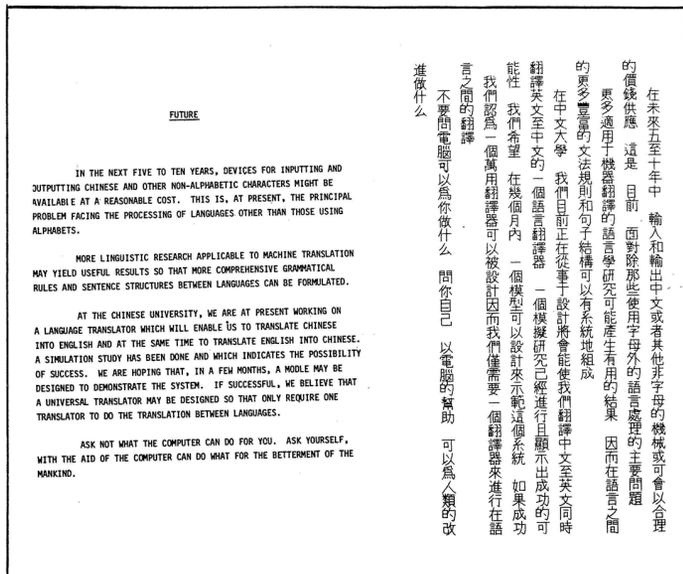


Fig. 3

List of Publications

(A) Journals translated by CULT

Mathematics

Acta Mathematica Sinica (數學學報)

- Volume 17 No. 1 March 1974
- No. 2 June 1974
- No. 3 September 1974
- No. 4 December 1974

- Volume 18 No. 1 March 1975
- No. 2 June 1975
- No. 3 September 1975
- No. 4 December 1975

Volume 19 No. 1 March 1976

Physics

Acta Physica Sinica (物理學報)

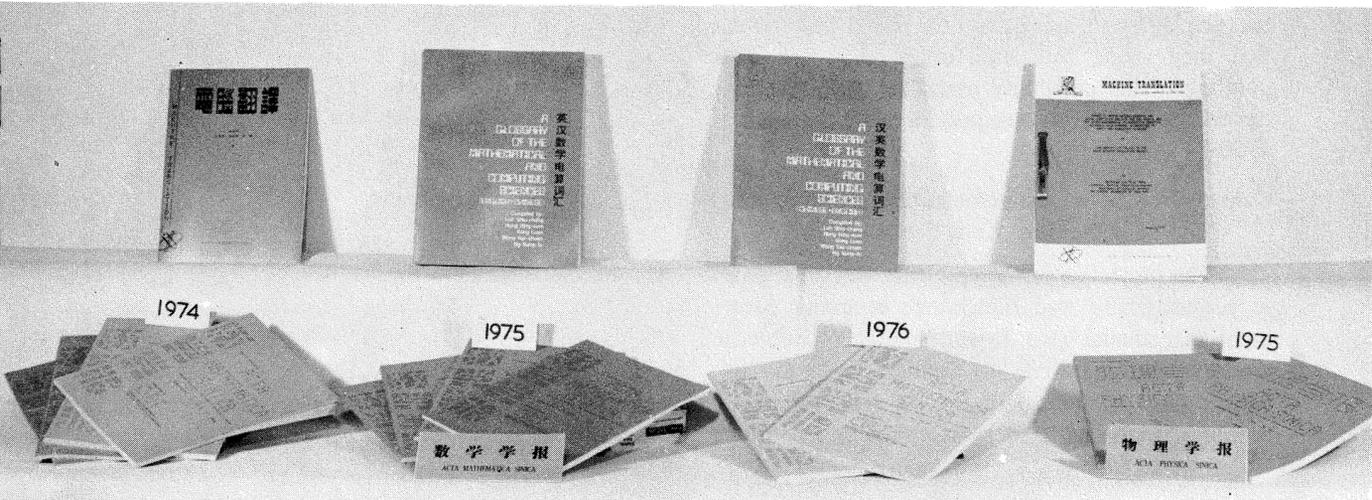
- Volume 24 No. 1 January 1975
- No. 2 March 1975

(B) Others

Book : 電腦翻譯 (*Machine Translation in Chinese*)/December 1975

Dictionary : A Glossary of the Mathematical and Computing Sciences (Chinese-English/English-Chinese)

Report Papers



Economic Research Centre

The Economic Research Centre was set up in 1964. As the Chinese University was well aware of the strategic position it occupied in the interflow of Chinese and Western thought, it aspired to be a Chinese institution of international character. The application of Western research methodology to the study of the economic problems of China, Southeast Asia as well as Hong Kong is therefore considered one of the essential roles of the University.

The first major research project of the Economic Research Centre was *Long-term Economic and Agricultural Commodity Projections for Hong Kong 1970, 1975 and 1980* undertaken in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture during 1966-68, and the results were subsequently published under the same title in 1969 with second printing in 1970. This was followed by a number of smaller research projects and ensuing occasional papers.

Since 1973, the Centre has stepped up its research activities on continuing basis with encouraging results. The following outlines the research projects in progress:

Estimation of Hong Kong's National Income and Expenditures, 1950-74

This project started with the estimation of Hongkong's domestic product on the expenditure side, not only improving on the official estimates of GDP beginning from 1961 but extending them back to 1950-60. This was followed by the study on the income side with breakdowns for major productive sectors. Preliminary comparison of the estimates from the two different approaches for recent years shows that they check with each other quite well, thus pointing to the possibility of setting up Hongkong's national accounts throughout the entire period of 1950-74.

Construction of an Econometric Forecasting Model for the Hong Kong Economy

This project probably represents the first attempt to systematically read Hongkong's economic future on regular annual basis. It will build an econometric model comprising some 40 simultaneous equations with a feedback loop structure of some 70 socio-economic variables actively working on the Hong

Kong economy. It is expected that the model will take a concrete shape in 1977 and the first projection for 1978 will be made by the end of the same year.

Export and Employment -- A Case Study of Hong Kong

The purposes of this research project are: (1) to determine the mechanism of employment creation through export expansion, (2) to measure the direct and indirect effects of exports on employment, (3) to identify the key industries in terms of their employment effects, (4) to explain the causes and patterns of export instability which may have direct bearing on employment fluctuations, and (5) to investigate the trade barriers imposed on Hongkong's exports by foreign countries and Hongkong's trade promotion strategies.

This project is progressing satisfactorily and is expected to be completed in 1977.

A Study on the Chinese Strategy for Technological Transformation in Agriculture, 1965-75

This project covers five major parts, viz., (1) historical review, (2) allocative strategies, (3) organizational strategies and institutional mechanisms, (4) case studies, and (5) aggregate impact.

Owing to manpower restraint, only part (5) is undertaken at present. This part concentrates on the integrated "high-stable yield fields" (according to major grain-regions) with a view to examining the quantitative output and productivity contributions of various technological advances (water control, mechanization, fertilizer, etc.).

China's Model of Development: A Sectoral Linkage Analysis

Five major topics will be dealt with, namely, (1) Agricultural Development: Pre- and Post-1949, (2) Growth Patterns of the Industrial Sector, (3) Growth and Structural Changes in Foreign Trade, (4) Labour Absorption and Labour Productivity, and (5) A Sectoral Linkage Analysis. The project will culminate in the construction of a sectoral balanced growth model with emphasis on the intersectoral flow of real goods and financial sources in the context of policy-oriented specification.

The whole project proceeds in two stages. The work of the first stage concentrates on (1) and (2) listed above and is scheduled to be concluded in late 1977.

In addition to the above summarized research projects which are being undertaken, new projects proposed for consideration include (a) *Factor Intensity and Pattern on Trade: Hong Kong*, (b) *A Case Study of Eastern Retail Behaviour in Hong Kong and Macau*, (c) *International Inflation under Alternative Exchange Rate Systems*, and (d) *The Political Economy of Maoism*.

The participants of all research projects are primarily members of the Board of Studies in Economics, while graduate and undergraduate students have also been encouraged to take part as part-time research assistants. This in no way affects normal teaching and learning. In fact, the efforts to involve both teachers and students in these research projects are exactly in line with the University's policy of integrating teaching and research so that the one can complement the other. With the Board of Studies in Economics growing in size in the next triennium, it is believed that the Economic Research Centre will emerge as an important workshop for both teachers and students.

Looking ahead, the Centre's research policy will continue to emphasize scientific analysis of practical problems relating to this part of the world and, in particular, those having direct bearing upon the Hong Kong economy.



Discussion session at Economic Research Centre

Personalia

I. Appointments

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

- Professor Liu Tsun-yan
Visiting Professor of Chinese Studies, New Asia
- Professor W. T. Marrocco
Visiting Professor of Music, Chung Chi
- Professor Hideo Nishioka
Visiting Professor of Japanese Studies, Chung Chi
- Dr. John R. Bennett
Lecturer in English, New Asia
- Mr. Louis L. S. Chen
Part-time Lecturer in Music, Chung Chi
- Dr. Cheung Yat-shing
Lecturer in English, United
- Mr. Cheung Yee
Part-time Lecturer in Fine Arts, New Asia
- The Rev. Chow Tin-wo
Lecturer in Theology, Chung Chi
- Dr. Dirk Dethlefsen
Lecturer in German Studies, United
- Dr. David W. Faure
Temporary Lecturer in History, New Asia
- Dr. Gaylord Leung
Lecturer in Chinese, Chung Chi
- Mr. Lin Shou-chin
Lecturer in History, Chung Chi
- Dr. Liu Chang-yuan
Visiting Lecturer in Philosophy, New Asia
- Dr. Thomas Yuntong Luk
Temporary Lecturer in English, New Asia

Dr. Pong Tak-san
Lecturer in History, United

Mr. Nobuisa Tsuji
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese Studies, Chung Chi

Dr. Wang Sung-hsing
Lecturer in Anthropology, New Asia

Dr. Wong Wai-leung
Lecturer in Chinese, New Asia

Miss Chen Jow-Jin
Assistant Lecturer in English, United

Mrs. Jane M. Friederichs
Assistant Lecturer in English, Chung Chi

Mr. Luke S. K. Kwong
Assistant Lecturer in History, Chung Chi

Mr. Daniel P. L. Law
Assistant Lecturer in Music, Chung Chi

Mr. Lee Yun-woon
Assistant Lecturer in Fine Arts, New Asia

Mr. Lo Sze-mei
Assistant Lecturer in Chinese, Chung Chi

Mr. Hugh R. N. Macdonald
Assistant Lecturer in Music, Chung Chi

Mrs. Marie-Claude Certain
Part-time Instructor in French, New Asia

Mrs. Chang Chou Li-jen
Language Instructor in Chinese, Chung Chi

Mr. C. D. Godwin
Language Instructor in English, United

Mr. Hor Man-leuk
Temporary Instructor in Fine Arts, New Asia

Mrs. Lee Tsui Chee-yea
Language Instructor in Chinese, United

Miss Tsong Bi-chi
Temporary Instructor in Physical Education, Chung Chi

Mr. Wong Yuet-sang
Part-time Instructor in Chinese Music, Chung Chi

Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Au Yeung Pak-kuen
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, United

Dr. Elbert Shih
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, New Asia

Mr. Vincent C. L. Cheung
Part-time Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management, New Asia

Mr. Ng Sek-hong
Part-time Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management, Chung Chi

Mr. Chan Chan-ieong
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management, New Asia

Mr. Chan Yuk-shee
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, Chung Chi

Mr. Shih Ta-lang
Assistant Lecturer in Marketing & International Business, United

Mr. Lawrence S. Tai
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, United

Mr. Thomas Wai Tang
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, New Asia

Mr. Thomas C. H. Wong
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance, Chung Chi

Faculty of Science

Professor Wu Ta-sun
Visiting Professor of Mathematics, New Asia

Dr. P. W. Chan
Visiting Associate Professor in Physics

Dr. Alan Brace
Visiting Scholar in Mathematics, New Asia

Dr. Cheung Lung
Temporary Lecturer in Electronics, United

Dr. Lo Kuo Tzee-nan
Temporary Lecturer in Mathematics, Chung Chi

Dr. Luh Tin-yau
Temporary Lecturer in Chemistry, Chung Chi

Dr. Tso Wung-wai
Lecturer in Biochemistry, United

Dr. Wong Kam-han
Lecturer in Chemistry, United

Mr. Lau Yick-man
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science, United

Mr. Lau Kwan-yiu
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science,
United

Mr. Ooi Eng Choon
Assistant Lecturer in Biology, New Asia

Faculty of Social Science

Professor John F. Jones
Professor of Social Work, United

Dr. V. Kanesalingam
Lecturer in Government and Public Administration,
United

Mr. Lee Thiam-swee
Lecturer in Social Work, Chung Chi

Dr. Lee Yuk
Temporary Lecturer in Geography, Chung Chi

Dr. Louis-James Luke Nthenda
Lecturer in Government & Public Administration,
United

Dr. Tam Sai-wing
Lecturer in Geography, Chung Chi

Mr. Robert Carroll
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Tin-wai Leung
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Chun-leung Poon
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Peter Chiu-yin Pun
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Thomas Wai-hung Tang
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mrs. Susan Yuan
Part-time Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Wong Wai-chung
Assistant Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Miss Helen F. H. Siu
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology, United

Mr. Wong Yue-chim
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Economics, New Asia

Miss Lam Mong-chow
Field Instructor in Social Work, Chung Chi

Miss Kay Yin-kay Ku
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work, Chung Chi

Mr. Mok Bong-ho
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work, Chung Chi

School of Education

Mr. Chan Kai-sun
Part-time Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Dr. Francis K. Pan
Director of Publications Office

Mr. J. J. Day, Jr.
Director of Computer Services Centre (concurrently)

Mr. Michael J. Costin
Sub-Librarian, University Library

Dr. Teresa Lee Au
Resident Physician, University Health Service

Mr. Andrew Chan
Dean of Students, United (concurrently)

Dr. Chen Te
Acting Dean of Students, Chung Chi (concurrently)

Mr. Fang Hsin-hou
Temporary Publication Officer, Chung Chi

Mr. James V. O'Halloran
Assistant Librarian I, University Library

Mr. Lam Siu-ye
Acting Bursar, Chung Chi (concurrently)

Mr. Liu Yuen-chang
Hon. Consultant, Buildings Office

Dr. Ng Lee-ming
Acting Registrar, Chung Chi (concurrently)

Mr. Patrick Kai-chiu Yiu
Secretary, Chung Chi

Mr. Stephen Shek-ming To
Assistant Engineer, Buildings Office

Mrs. Chan Shu-an
Temporary Administrative Assistant, United

Mr. Anthony Yuk-cheung Chan
Temporary Administrative Assistant, Chung Chi

Mrs. Grace Kwong
Temporary Administrative Assistant, Lingnan Institute
of Business Administration

Mr. Leung Chung-yan
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Department of
Extramural Studies

Miss Rowena Yuk-bing Leung
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Department of
Extramural Studies

University of California Study Centre

Professor W. T. Marrocco
Associate Director

Research Staff

Mr. Chang Teh-chang
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies

Mr. Chou Fa-kao
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies

Mr. Su Lin-kuan
Research Fellow, Institute of Science and Technology

II. Promotions

Academic Staff

Dr. Chan Yau-wa
Reader in Physics, Chung Chi

Mr. Lao Yung-wei
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Chung Chi

Dr. Li Wai-kee
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, Chung Chi

Dr. Liang Chi-sen
Senior Lecturer in Geography, Chung Chi

Dr. Ng Kung-fu
Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, United

Dr. Wong Yau-chuen
Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, United

Mr. Chan Shing-cheong
Lecturer in Chinese, United

Mrs. Serena S. H. Fung
Lecturer in Translation, New Asia

Mr. Norman Yan-tak Ng
Lecturer in Geography, United

Administrative Staff

Mr. Paul Yen
Senior Assistant Bursar, University Bursary

Mr. Charles Kit-hung Wong
Administrative Assistant, Department of Extramural
Studies

III. Retirements

Academic Staff

Professor Chou Fa-kao
Professor of Chinese, Chung Chi

Mr. Chang Teh-chang
Reader in History, Chung Chi

Mr. Lo Po-yiu
Senior Lecturer in Business Administration, Chung Chi

Dr. Tschang Hsi-lin
Senior Lecturer in Geography, Chung Chi

Mr. Su Lin-kuan
Senior Lecturer in Physics, New Asia

Mr. Wong Ching-chang
Senior Lecturer in Chinese, New Asia

Mrs. M.E.R. Bridges
Lecturer in English, United

Mr. Chan Kai-sun
Lecturer, School of Education

Mr. Hung Pao-shu
Lecturer in Business Administration, New Asia

Mr. Lee Jun-chung
Lecturer in Business Administration, New Asia

Mr. Bruce Y. P. Lee
Lecturer in Journalism, New Asia

Mr. Li Hui-ying
Lecturer in Chinese, United

Dr. Adine Wang
Lecturer in French, New Asia

Administrative Staff

Mr. Fang Hsin-hou
Secretary, Chung Chi

Mr. Liu Yuen-chang
Assistant Buildings Officer, University Buildings Office

Development of Anthropology Programme

The years after WWII have seen rapid development in the study of Anthropology, especially in the west. The reasons behind this development are: (1) the study of cultures, especially those of non-occidental countries, tallies with the broadened world outlook of the west, which has developed as a result of advanced communication systems and frequent contact with foreign cultures; and (2) interdisciplinary approach has become the most common approach in academic research, and anthropology, being an all-embracing discipline, is very much in line with this trend. Nowadays, nearly all well-established universities in Britain and America have included Anthropology in their programmes of study and it has become a compulsory course for most university students.

Traditionally, Anthropology comprises four sub-disciplines: cultural/social anthropology, physical anthropology, archaeology and linguistics. It can be seen that although Anthropology is generally regarded as a branch of social sciences, its scope is much wider, embracing other disciplines in the fields of humanities, fine arts, biology and even natural sciences. Thus, Anthropology may very well be developed in a young university like the Chinese University by making full use of the existing resources and manpower and soliciting the support and cooperation of the various disciplines.

Anthropological courses of this University were first introduced in 1973-74 at New Asia College with two lecturers: Dr. Chiao Chien and Dr. John T. Myers. The world-renowned Anthropologist, Professor Francis L. Hsu, joined the University as Visiting Professor in Anthropology in 1975-76. During the year, student enrolment greatly increased, and the proposal to launch a minor programme in Anthropology as from 1976-77 was finally approved. But the tempo of development has to be slowed down as a result of the resignation of Dr. John T. Myers and the return of Professor Hsu to the University of Northwest, where he has been Professor for some time. The implementation of the minor programme has thus to be postponed for one year. However, with the arrival of a new Lecturer by the end of 1976, and other visiting staff, it is hoped that the implementation of the development plan may go ahead.

The Anthropology programme is launched by stages: the initial development will be focused on cultural/social anthropology, but courses on archaeology and linguistics will also be introduced. Development of physical anthropology will need to wait until the University's new Medical School is set up. Our ultimate goal is, of course, to establish a full-fledged Anthropology department.

The Anthropology Department will not only be responsible for the offering of major and minor courses at the University, but will also endeavour to serve the local community through its research:

Folk Culture Studies

In to-day's China, Hong Kong is the only place where a little of the Chinese folk cultures and relics is still preserved, and in the study of traditional Chinese culture, popular relics and

Physical

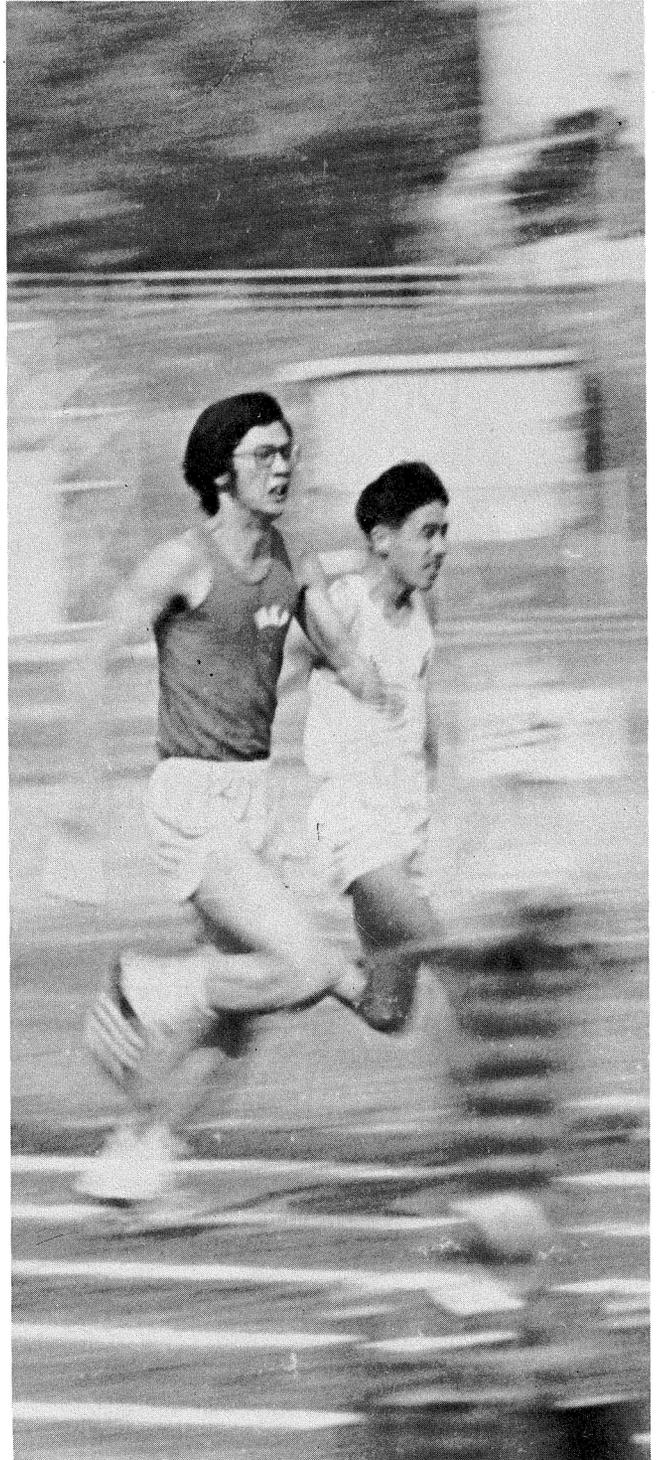
folk customs constitute the most important data. However, on the Mainland, although special care has been taken to preserve the famous historic sites, general popular relics like temples, castles and ancient buildings were usually left uncared for or even demolished in the process of socialist construction; and some of the folk customs and habits were discouraged and discarded. As for Taiwan, it has a culture of its own as a result of its geographical separation from the Mainland and fifty years of colonial rule by Japan. The folk cultures and relics preserved in Hong Kong are therefore all the more valuable, but with the rapid urbanization of the New Territories and the decline of the older generation, the gradually disappearing folk culture is in danger of complete dissolution. In face of such danger, our urgent concerns include vigorous ethnographic work for the preservation of the traditional folk cultures, and an in-depth understanding of the social, cultural processes of these rural communities in transition.

Study of Ethnic Relations

Hong Kong society consists of a great number of ethnic groups: Chinese, British, Indians, Eurasians etc. The Chinese population itself also shows a tremendous diversity: Cantonese, Hakka, Chiu Chow, Shanghainese etc., each with its own dialects and customs carried over from its home town. How do these various ethnic groups coexist peacefully with each other and maintain their distinctive life styles at the same time? A study of this problem has not only theoretical importance in the field of anthropology but also practical value for social and economic developments.

The Study of Archaeology

With Hong Kong as a base, we may study the archaeological finds of the Mainland as well as make field studies and excavations in the neighbouring Southeast Asian countries. Both China and Southeast Asia are treasuries of archaeological finds, and in Hong Kong there may also be some ancient and even pre-historical sites worthy of study and excavation.



Education & Sports Activities at CUHK

It has been the University's policy to promote physical education, sports and recreational activities among the students. Due to the hard work of the Physical Education teachers and various student organizations, the standard of sports activities has made considerable progress.

This University's sports activities are characterized by their popularity and variety. On the one hand, students enjoy all forms of traditional sports prevalent in Hong Kong: dragon dance, lion dance, kung-fu, Tai Chi-chuan (Chinese shadow boxing), shuttlecock and even dragon boat race; and on all special occasions, dragon or lion dance has become an indispensable item. On the other hand, students are offered a wide choice of other popular sports:

- Ball game : basketball, soccer, volleyball, table tennis, hockey, German handball, badminton, softball
- Aquatic sports: swimming, diving, life-saving, canoeing
- Others : track and field events, archery, mountain climbing, dancing, gymnastics, judo, karate and other forms of self-defence, weight-lifting and yoga etc.

Sports activities owe their popularity among students of this University to a number of reasons.

University's Promotion of Physical Education

First, the promotion of Physical Education on the part of the University. The provision of sports fields, gymnasiums and recreational grounds was given the same priority as classrooms, laboratories and libraries in the construction programme. The indoor gymnasiums of United College and New Asia College were completed in 1972 and 73 respectively, and no time was lost in providing facilities for university-wide purposes -- the University Sports Field and the Swimming Pool of the Benjamin Franklin Centre. Chung Chi College, which has for some years had its own sports field and stadium, has also converted the old canteen into a recreation room for the practice of judo, dancing and table tennis.

With the availability of the basic sports facilities, Physical Education was made a compulsory course for all freshmen and an elective course for second-, third- and fourth-year students. Students' general performance, progress made and their attitude towards Physical Education courses are taken into consideration but undue importance is not attached to the achievement of a certain standard. Physical Education courses should be taken as induction courses for students, who may, in the course of their University career, develop a life-long interest in one of the sports.

Physical Education teachers, on their part, are all very keen on the promotion of sports. Before moving into the Shatin campus, United College had to share with another institution the use of one basketball court, and the plight of New Asia was no better, but their enthusiasm was not in the least affected, and the two Colleges' sports activities flourished despite these limitations. Chung Chi College, taking advantage of its location, has regularly held competitions in ball games, track and field events, and other sports, and organized the cross harbour swimming race, Ma On Shan climbing contest, round campus race and hiking on Pat Sin Range etc.

Spontaneity of Students

Second, spontaneity of the students. Owing to the shortage of land in Hong Kong, most secondary schools do not have adequate facilities for physical activities, and most of the students have little, if any, training in physical education. When they enter the University, they tend to take full advantage of the better facilities and take an active part in physical training and various kinds of sports activities. It is of interest to note that in a survey conducted by the *CU Student*, a publication of the University Student Union, in 1973, 86% of the students considered Physical Education courses 'extremely necessary' or 'necessary', despite students' apathy towards most compulsory courses. The popularity of Physical Education courses may be seen from the following table:

Col.	Course	No. of Students	Year				
			1973-74	1974-75	% of Increase	1975-76	% of Increase
	CHUNG CHI*	Compulsory Course for 1st year students	289	330	14%	358	8%
	NEW ASIA	Compulsory Course for 1st year students	272	325	19%	346	6%
		Elective Courses for 2nd, 3rd & 4th year students	0	60	-	105	75%
	UNITED	Compulsory Course for 1st year students	258	322	24%	342	6%
		Elective Courses for 2nd, 3rd & 4th year students	69	107	55%	186	73%
	Total	Compulsory	819	977	19%	1,046	7%
		Elective	69	167	142%	291	74%
	Grand Total		888	1,144	28%	1,337	16%

*Chung Chi does not offer elective courses, but offers a variety of training classes as extra-curricular activities.

The four Student Unions organize annually an aquatic meet and a sports meet. Students of this University are very active on the post-secondary sports scene, participating in various inter-varsity tournaments. Within the University, a diversity of competitions is held: inter-class, inter-departmental, inter-faculty, intra-varsity, students versus staff.

The International Language - Sports

Finally, the intrinsic attraction of sports. Sports is another internationally accepted 'common language'. Through sports, international relations have been strengthened. In the past few years, the following sports teams visited the University and had friendly matches with the University teams:

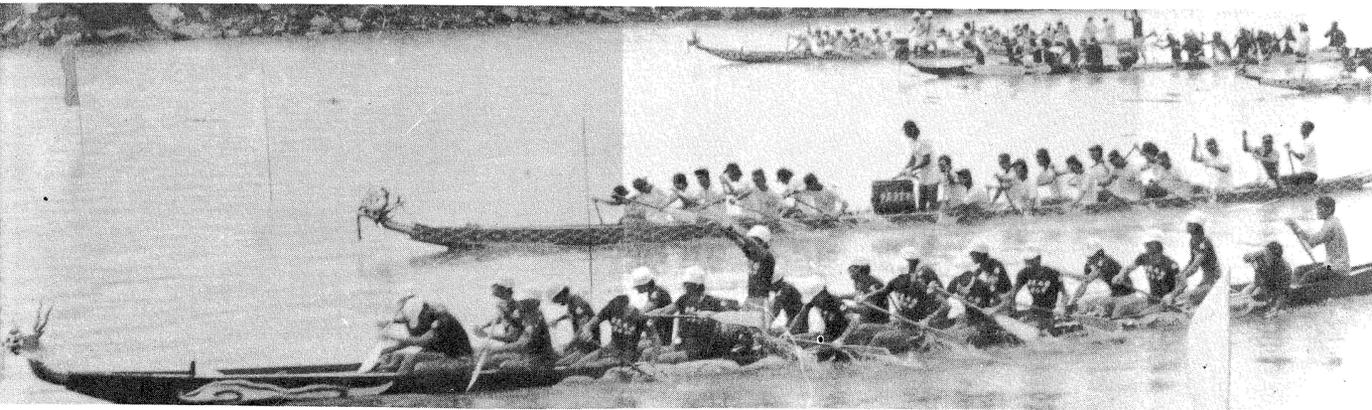
- The People's Republic of China:
 - National Badminton Team (Men and Women)
 - National Volleyball Team (Men and Women)
- Germany: Football Team of Freie Universität Berlin
- Japan: Youth Football Team, Basketball Team (Men and Women)
Volleyball Team, Table Tennis Team, Base Ball Team
- Korea: National Volleyball Team (Men and Women)
- Singapore: Basketball Team (Men and Women) of Nanyang University.

Community Service

The sports facilities of the University are open for the use of outside bodies during the summer vacation. The Family Sports Camps sponsored by the Education Department were held on the University campus for the past two years, The Sports Association for the Physically Handicapped was permitted to use the Sports Field in July 1976 for the training of a team of twelve disabled sportsmen to represent Hong Kong at the Olympia for the Disabled held in Toronto, Canada. And student teams have often held demonstration matches open to the public.

Future Development

Although sports facilities of this University may be considered above average in Hong Kong, there is still room for improvement. The following instances may give an idea of how insufficient our facilities are: the tennis court is usually fully booked within half-an-hour of the advance booking time; student organizations have to book a field for soccer six weeks in advance, and even longer for a field for soccer eleven. Upper-most on our priority list for the improvement of existing facilities are: installation of lighting in the Sports Field to maximize its use, construction of an indoor University gymnasium and another swimming pool for teaching purposes. The existing pool is far from adequate to cater to the needs of over 1,500 students taking swimming lessons.



The University Bulletin

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