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Contents

Interview with Dr. Choh-Ming Li	1
Farewell, Dr. and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li	5
Tribute to Mr. Energy	6
Good-bye, Dear Gardener	7
15 Years with Dr. Choh-Ming Li	9
Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for Choh-Ming Li Building	10
Regional Seminar on Recent Developments in Medical Education	12
Exhibition and Symposium – Trade Pottery in East and Southeast Asia	17
Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for Fong Shu Chuen Building	20
Personalia	21
Student Enrolment 1978-79	24
Federation of Alumni Association of CUHK	25

Cover: Choh-Ming Li Building

Dr. Choh-Ming Li



Dr. Choh-Ming Li, born in China in 1912, attended Nanking University in 1927-30 before going to U.S.A. to further his studies at the University of California, Berkeley, where he obtained the degrees of B.A. (1932), M.A.(1933) and Ph.D.(1936).

Dr. Li was Professor of Economics at Nankai

University, Southwest Associated University and Central University in China between 1937 and 1943. He served as member of China's special mission to U.S.A., Canada and U.K. after World War II in 1943-45 and was Deputy Director-General of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRRA) in 1945-47, China's chief delegate to UN

Relief and Rehabilitation Conferences and to UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in 1947-49, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs, National Government of China in 1949-50. Dr. Li resumed teaching in 1951, joining the University of California (Berkeley) and taught there until 1963 as Lecturer, Associate Professor and Professor of Business Administration, and was for some time Director of the Center for Chinese Studies.

In 1962, Dr. Li accepted the invitation of the Hong Kong Government to serve as a member of the First Fulton Commission, which recommended the establishment of a second university in Hong Kong. Dr. Li became the first Vice-Chancellor of the newly established Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1963. He will retire at the end of September 1978, after holding the post for 15 years.

Dr. Li has published countless articles and monographs, among which are: Economic Development of Communist China, (1959); Statistical System of Communist China (1962); The First Six Years, 1963-69 (1971); The Emerging University, 1970-74 (1975) and Li's Chinese Dictionary (in the press).

In recognition of Dr. Li's contributions to education and culture, universities and institutions the world over have awarded him with various honours, among which are: honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Hong Kong (1967), University of Michigan (1967), Marquette University (1969) and University of Western Ontario (1970); honorary Doctor of Social Science by the University of Pittsburgh (1969); the Elsie and Walter A. Haas International Award from the University of California, Berkeley (1974); and he was elected an Honorary Member of The International Mark Twain Society in America (1977). He was also awarded a C.B.E. (Honorary) in 1967 and made a K.B.E. (Honorary) in 1973 by Her Majesty the Queen.

Dr. Li was married in 1938 to Madam Sylvia Chi-wan Lu and has two sons and a daughter.

Q. As a member of the first Fulton Commission, which recommended the establishment of The Chinese University, did you have any inkling that you would be appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the University? What was your reaction when you were offered the post? And what made you decide to accept the appointment?

A. When I was invited to be a member of the Fulton Commission, the only member of Chinese descent, I was remotely concerned that I could be later drafted to be the first Vice-Chancellor. I had been very happy with the University of California at Berkeley and at the time was deeply involved in research projects out of which I was able to publish one book every one or two years. Therefore I insisted that another member of Chinese descent, particularly from the Commonwealth countries, be also invited to be a member of the Commission. As a result, Professor Thong Saw-pak of Malaysia was invited.

When the Fulton Commission presented its Report, I did not sense any strong possibility that I would be invited to be the first Vice-Chancellor. When the post was offered to me, I declined and the negotiation went on for many months. What finally made me accept were: 1) the Hong Kong Government had decided to allocate the hills next to Chung Chi College to be the University site, instead of the original decision to locate the University at the valley below Shatin Heights, which is far away from Chung Chi College; (2) one of the three Foundation College Presidents flew in from Hong Kong to persuade me, on behalf of the three College Presidents, to accept the post; 3) the University of California, at the urging of London and Washington, agreed to give me an unusually long leave of absence of three years.

Q. Then what made you stay on for fifteen years?

A. Primarily the challenge of building up a new university in the latter half of the 20th century for the people. The understanding with the Hong Kong Government from the beginning that we would not be interfered with and that our academic autonomy would be completely respected convinced me that this tremendous challenge could be met. Then the warm support given by the community in the form of sincere encouragement and generous donations was another factor. And finally the growing pace of support among the teaching and administrative staff within the University as time went on, assured me that the challenge would be met.

Q. To be the Vice-Chancellor of a new university is of course no easy task. What is the most difficult aspect of your job?

A. For the first Vice-Chancellor of not only a new university but of a university of such nature as The Chinese University, the greatest difficulty was to get the three Colleges to work together as an integral part of an organic university for the sake of maximizing the utility of human, financial and material resources that were made available to the University by the community, in order to build up a first-rate university.

Q. What gave you the most satisfaction during your tenure?

A. Many different answers could be given, each with equal truth. For example, to see the three Colleges together on the new site for the first time in 1973 was very gratifying. But looking over the fifteen years I find the most satisfaction in the fact that the university community of the world has given us due recognition and respect and holds high expectation for our future.

Q. We all know that you have an exceptional

ability for raising funds for various projects of the University. What is the secret of your success?

A. Raising funds abroad is generally less difficult than raising funds in the local community, for the simple reason that Chinese do not have the tradition of giving large sums to philanthropic enterprises. What has turned the trick in the case of The Chinese University is our fortune in gaining the confidence of the community in what we are doing and what we want to do.

Q. Would you please comment on the present academic standard of The Chinese University?

A. The academic standard of any university depends primarily on the teaching staff who must not only be good teachers but also serious research workers trying hard to advance the frontiers of knowledge. Nearly all of our recruits for various faculties have been Ph.D.'s, if we could use that as a convenient indication of their academic qualifications. But even more significantly, the results of various research centres and institutes in recent years have grown exponentially, and they are mostly published in learned journals of world standing. Another indication of the academic standard of the University is found in the many favourable reports from our External Examiners, who are generally prominent scholars in their own fields, and from the graduate schools of many overseas universities about the performance of our own graduates who have gone to study with them.

Q. Do you think The Chinese University has been successful in playing a leadership role in the society?

A. It is difficult to comment on the leadership role of The Chinese University in the society, for

the comments could sound like self-glorification. But a few points of interest might be made. The tremendous emphasis placed on effective bilingualism by The Chinese University has begun to take effect in the community; even the secondary school system has now begun to consider the idea seriously. Then we are certainly the first to initiate Journalism, Fine Arts and Music as university degree subjects. The two-year MBA programme, followed recently by the introduction of the three-year part-time MBA programme, is another example. However, I do think that one of the unique roles The Chinese University plays in the world university community is found in its special mission to develop a Chinese dimension in all academic disciplines.

Q. In your opinion, how successful is the University in realizing its objectives and is it up to your expectations in its development?

A. The University has already begun to carry out its special mission. To develop a Chinese dimension in arts and social sciences is not difficult; in fact our Social Research Centre and Economic Research Centre, and the Institute of Chinese Studies, for example, have done excellent work. It is gratifying to me to see that even in sciences, the development of the Chinese dimension has been outstanding. Recently, the World Health Organization and UNESCO have designated this University as one of the six world centres in studying herbs and plants for anti-fertility. There is also a

research project studying edible fungi, a study that has made this University one of the world centres, if not the centre, in this field of study.

Q. Let's turn to less serious topics. I believe many colleagues and friends would like to learn more about their Vice-Chancellor outside the office. What are your hobbies and recreations?

A. I have given the impression to people that I am a work-horse with little interest in anything other than my work. It is true that I have not much time for my hobbies and recreations. However, once a week, weather permitting and when I am not travelling, I play tennis. For my relaxation, Chinese calligraphy, reading and more recently compiling a Chinese dictionary, may be mentioned.

Q. Finally, what is the advice you would like to give to your colleagues and students to make The Chinese University a better university?

A. For my colleagues, I would like to stress the importance of research, for good teaching is something we take for granted for any university teacher as one of the qualifications for his appointment. For the students, through our dual teaching system I hope they would develop their power of analysis and judgment and also their adaptability to various life conditions. Aside from this, both teachers and students, I hope, will always dedicate themselves to the University's interests.

The new address of Dr. Choh-Ming Li after his retirement will be:

81 Northampton Avenue
Berkeley
California 94707
U.S.A.

Farewell

Dr. and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li

The farewell party in honour of the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li, held on 29th September, 1978, was attended by over 700 members of the University, including Council members, staff and students, as well as alumni of the University. At the party, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the University Council, paid tribute to the retiring Vice-Chancellor. Sir Yuet-keung referred to Dr. Li as "Mr. Energy" for "the tremendous dynamism he has shown in his work for the University, the vitality and forcefulness he has put into every aspect of his University-oriented activities" and praised him for leading the University through the 1975/76 financial crisis and for providing the motivating force for many important programmes and projects. University members presented a replica of the University crest to Dr. & Mrs. Li as a souvenir.

A bronze bust of Dr. Li will be placed at the entrance of Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences and two oil portraits of him will be displayed at the Sir Cho-Yiu Conference Hall and at the Institute of Chinese Studies.



Sir Yuet-keung Kan presenting a souvenir to Dr. and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li

Tribute to Mr. Energy

*Speech of Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Council Chairman,
at Farewell Party for
Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li*

We are gathered here tonight to pay tribute and bid farewell to Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li. If Dr. Li had achieved less, I would have found it necessary to offer a comprehensive review of what he had accomplished. As it is, his achievements are so extensive and varied and so well-known to all of you that I shall merely refer to a few aspects of his contribution to this University.

First of all, not many of you may know Dr. Li's nickname: "Mr. Energy". I need hardly say that he has earned this title, not because he has built-in bionic parts or solar cells, but because of the tremendous dynamism he has shown in his work for the University, the vitality and forcefulness he has put into every aspect of his University-oriented activities, whether these have been carried out at staff meetings, social functions or friendly discussions.

He could, as far as I am concerned, also be called "Mr. Cool". No matter how difficult or heated the problems he has had to face, he has dealt with them with unflappable composure and aplomb, and then, quite often, gone off to play a few sets of tennis as if nothing had happened.

The praiseworthy manner in which the members of the University, under his leadership and guidance, have dealt with serious problems was well illustrated a few years ago when it became known that recurrent funds for the financial year 1975/76 would be considerably below the University's requirements.

The effects of the world-wide recession were particularly severe on a young University going through growing pains, and firm steps had to be taken. The Vice-Chancellor set up a Working Group on Economy, later reconstituted into a Committee on Economy, and all departments, offices and units, academic and administrative, university and collegiate, tightened

their collective belts in far-reaching economy measures.

But Dr. Li knew that cutbacks and reductions would not provide a complete answer to the problem. A university must continue to move forward, else it is liable to regress. The Vice-Chancellor sought and obtained additional financial support from the community. The Pi-Ch'iu Building and the covered stand of the University Sports Field were completely financed by private sources. Donations to the Sui-Loong Pao Building were increased from the original pledge of 60 per cent to cover the entire construction cost. And by April 1976 the University had, under Dr. Li's leadership, successfully weathered the period of financial stringency.

Dr. Li's energy has similarly provided a motive force for many other important University programmes and projects, not least the major work of reorganising and restructuring that went on from 1975 to 1977. He may not be a six-million-dollar bionic man, but he has clearly been worth many times six million dollars to the University.

I have so far spoken of Dr. Li, and undoubtedly he has been the one who has caught the public eye. The contribution which a wife makes to her husband's success cannot be measured in headlines, however—as my wife has often told me — Mrs. Li's steadfast support and encouragement has undoubtedly been one of the major factors in her husband's outstanding career.

After fifteen years of continuous, dedicated hard work, even Mr. Energy will, I think, be glad of a change of pace. May I propose a toast to the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Li and, on behalf of us all, wish them happiness and good health for many, many years to come.

Good-bye, Dear Gardener

*Speech of President, CUHK Student Union
at Farewell Gathering for Dr. Choh-Ming Li
(22nd September, 1978)*

Today, we are holding a farewell gathering for our retiring Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Li.

There is a famous Confucian saying: "A thirty-year-old man is well-established", meaning that when a man reaches the age of thirty, he knows the philosophy of life, is able to stand on his own feet and is considered a grown-up. Now, when we are bidding farewell to Dr. Li, we would naturally ask: How mature is The Chinese University after fifteen years?

Indeed, the University's development has been very much tied up with Dr. Li's Vice-Chancellorship.

The Chinese University was established to meet the needs of the Chinese community in Hong Kong. In the early days, three constituent colleges—Chung Chi College, New Asia College and United College—together formed a solid base for the University in manpower and other resources, but each of the Colleges had its own goal and educational ideal: how to integrate the three Colleges into an organic whole

working in full cooperation became a matter of primary concern. Dr. Li has contributed much to achieving a unified university: important issues were agreed upon in a spirit of cooperation, thus enhancing the internal stability of the University.

In these fifteen years, the University has built up a sizeable campus and the number of faculty members and library holdings has greatly increased. Although the University is mainly financed by government subvention, outside donations also constitute a substantial part of its income. Both local and overseas individuals and foundations have generously donated to this University, thereby showing full confidence in the University under Dr. Li's leadership.

Last year, the University added a new dimension to its teaching programme: student-orientated teaching was introduced to supplement subject-orientated teaching. With increased guidance, students will have a better understanding of their chosen discipline and hence a better chance of developing their potentials



to the fullest. Also with the welfare of the students in mind, and wisely, in our opinion, Dr. Li drew the Government's attention to the short-comings of its suggestion to change the four-year curriculum into a three-year one, which, he believes, would be inadequate for a balanced education.

Dr. Li has pointed out time and again that the objective of the University is to meet the needs of society by educating the younger generation to take up responsible roles in various sectors of this economically highly developed society. He has also emphasized that The Chinese University has its own distinctive mission—the interflow and blending of Chinese and western cultures. To carry out this mission, this University requires its students to have a deeper understanding of their own native culture, and provides within its system for the fostering of the Chinese cultural heritage. He has also emphasized that the University aims to become an institution of international character and promote regional cooperation in academic research.

These objectives are the guiding force behind the University's units. To meet the need of the local society for professional people, the Department of Electronics, the Faculty of Business Administration, the School of Education and the Medical Faculty have been established. As for the interflow of Chinese and western cultures, research projects of the Economic Research Centre, the Centre for Communication Studies, the Social Research Centre are mostly local- and China-oriented. In recent years, the success of the research on Chinese medicinal herbs and machine translation clearly demonstrates that the University is making headway in the promotion of cultural interflow. International conferences have often been held at this University, the most recent ones being the Consultation Meeting on Medicinal Plant Research in Southeast Asia and the Seminar in Recent Developments in Medical Education—further proof of the University's commitment to regional cultural exchange.

All these years, Dr. Li has always been present at important student activities—like the inauguration of the University Student Union, Sports Day, Swimming Gala and Open Day—to give us encouragement and support. For the Orientation Day this year, he made a point of hurrying back from Canada to officiate at the Opening Ceremony. Naturally we were all moved. Dr. Li often exhorts us to work hard in our studies and research so as to make greater contribution to society in future. Dr. Li himself is our excellent example. In spite of his heavy daily workload, he has undertaken various research projects. At present, he is compiling a Chinese dictionary, characterized by its well-classified index system which will be extremely easy to use. This dictionary will certainly prove very helpful to users of the Chinese language.

In these fifteen years, Dr. Li has successfully overcome many problems. Now the University is established, and from what used to be a barren hill has risen a university town, for which Dr. Li has worked so hard. I remember Dr. Li once said, "I well remember how deeply moved I was to see the very first graduate stand before the Chancellor for the formal conferment of the degree." All these years, Dr. Li has cared for the students of the University as if they were his own children and indeed one cannot but ask: how can parents not feel proud to see their children graduate and come out to serve society?

We all feel sad when we realize that the University, a steadily growing young shoot, is going to lose its "gardener", who sowed the seed. However, we believed Dr. Li will continue to give us the encouragement and advice which we shall need so much in the days to come.

On behalf of all students of the University, therefore, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Li for what he has done for us, and I would also like very much to wish Dr. Li a most happy life after his retirement.

15 Years with Dr. Choh-Ming Li

*Chang Hoi Kau
President of The Federation of Alumni Associations
The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Alumni of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and of the three Foundation Colleges before the formation of the University in 1963 have established themselves both locally and overseas, and in Hong Kong, are contributing to all sectors of the society. Each of the Foundation Colleges has long had its alumni association, but a university-wide body has been absent all these years. Many alumni have expressed their wish to have an all-embracing association through which they can maintain a close relationship with their *alma mater* and among themselves.

Inspired by Dr. Li, the alumni associations of Chung Chi College, New Asia College, United College, Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, and the School of Education came together two years ago to prepare for the formation of The Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr. Li has given us support and encouragement in our task, but has never interfered with the affairs and decision of the Preparatory Committee. Thanks to Dr. Li, The Federation of Alumni Associations was inaugurated on 9th September, 1978 with the aim of uniting

the alumni of the University to serve society.

At the Inauguration Ceremony of the Federation, Dr. Li delivered an enlightening address, exhorting us to bring together all alumni of the University, be they in Hong Kong or abroad, to organize cultural activities, in line with the University's mission of blending Chinese and western cultures. We appreciate very much Dr. Li's advice and pledge to live up to his expectations in our service to our fellow alumni, our *alma mater* and society.

Just as the Federation finally comes into being, Dr. Li's retirement is due. We are greatly indebted to him for what we have learnt from him over the years, and sincerely hope that Dr. Li will continue his close association with us and give us the guidance we need so much for the development of our Federation.

On behalf of The Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Li for all he has done for us, for the University and the younger generation. May I wish Dr. Li a happy retirement.

The Federation of Alumni Associations presenting a souvenir to Dr. and Mrs. Choh-Ming Li



Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for Choh-Ming Li Building



Dr. Choh-Ming Li laying the foundation stone, with Mrs. Li and Sir Yuet-keung Kan looking on

On 7th July, 1978, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, laid the foundation stone for the University's Basic Medical Sciences Building named after him. The ceremony was presided over by Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the University Council.

The Choh-Ming Li Building, which marks a new development in professional education at the University, is located at the east end of University Science Centre. This eight-storey building with a total floor area of 80,000 square feet, will house the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Biochemistry, multi-disciplinary laboratories, operating theatres, X-ray room, animal house, lecture theatre, audio-visual room, and administration offices, etc. The Building is expected to be completed in 1981.

Sir Yuet-keung Kan's Speech

It is a particular pleasure and privilege for me to have the opportunity to address this assembly on this occasion. It is true that many a foundation stone has been laid, and many a building erected, on this campus; but this occasion is a very special one, for we are laying a foundation stone with a twofold meaning. On the one hand, it commemorates the eminent educationalist who brought about the evolution and development of this University; and on the other, it marks the inauguration of a new Medical School in Hong Kong. This particular foundation stone therefore serves not only as a milestone for past achievements, but also as a starting point for future endeavours.

As to the first of these, the educationalist we pay tribute to has been Vice-Chancellor of this University since its establishment some fifteen years ago. From my years of experience in working with him in the University Council, I could easily speak at great length of his achievements and merits. For the purpose of this short address, however, I propose merely to quote two passages which sum up a most distinguished career. The first passage is from the January 1973 issue of *Newsweek*: "The mission impossible at hand was to transform a group of independent Chinese colleges in Hong Kong into a cohesive 'federal' institution. The Colleges were utterly disparate—philosophically, pedagogically and geographically. But over the next seven years, the ebullient Dr. Li succeeded in centralising curriculum planning and essential services, while preserving much

of the individual character of the member colleges. Having acquired the lease of a 333-acre site from Government for the campus, he then managed to raise millions of dollars for building from sources ranging from wealthy Hong Kong businessmen to foundations in the United States". That was a recapitulation of the year 1963. Then a second quotation from the citation of the Haas International award conferred by the University of California at Berkeley: "Under your guidance, The Chinese University of Hong Kong is evolving into a unique centre for the study of contemporary China; an institution of higher learning dedicated to enriching Chinese civilization everywhere. It is a glowing tribute to your vision and inspired leadership."

Not only has the effort and accomplishment of the Vice-Chancellor manifested itself throughout the University, but his influence has extended far outside this campus. Under his leadership, this University has promoted regionally- and locally-oriented research projects, and produced graduates equipped with a well-blended training in Chinese and Western knowledge and skills, in order to serve the needs of the Hong Kong Community. It is in answer to community needs that a Medical School is now being founded on this campus; and it is most befitting that this new building should bear the name of the outstanding personality who is about to retire from his office with this University. I understand this new Medical School is not going to be a mere training ground for doctors, but will provide a continuing process of medical education from pre-medical studies through postgraduate courses to continuing education for practising doctors. The undergraduate curriculum will comprise clinical studies to be conducted in the new Teaching Hospital in Shatin, scheduled to be completed in 1983; and pre-clinical courses to be conducted in this Basic Medical Sciences Building. When completed this building will house the Faculty offices, and the pre-clinical departments of Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology with their respective laboratories, teaching accommodation, and offices, and such other facilities as dissection rooms and an animal house. This building is therefore a significant addition to this campus, and, as I said earlier, a starting point for the new discipline of Medicine. Hence, it is rightly named after the father of this University who has led his child through all these years towards the goal of offering the best kind of higher education to our community. I take this opportunity to wish him a long and happy retirement; and to wish the new Medical School every success in the future.

Recent Developments in Medical Education

A Seminar on Recent Developments in Medical Education was held at the University on 6th and 7th July, 1978. The Seminar was co-sponsored by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, U.S.A., and the Faculty of Medicine of The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Delegates from medical schools and institutions from six Southeast Asian countries spoke on their country's developments in medical education over the past 25 years. They include:

Dr. D. Saifuddin
Dean, School of Public Health
University of Indonesia

Professor Daizo Ushiba
Director
International Medical Information Centre
Japan

Professor K. Somasundaram
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
University of Malaya

Dr. Jose Cuyegkeng
Dean, College of Medicine
Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Centre
Philippines

Dr. Kasarn Chartikavanij
Rector
Mahidol University
Thailand

Dr. Wong Poi Kwong
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
University of Singapore

Professor M. J. Colbourne
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
University of Hong Kong

Professor W.H. Trethowan, Professor of Psychiatry of the University of Birmingham, and Dr. John Z. Bowers, President of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, spoke on the U.K. and U.S.A. scenes. Professor Trethowan and Dr. Bowers are Chairman and member respectively of the University's Medical Academic Advisory Committee.

In his opening address, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, reported on the background leading to the establishment of a second medical school in Hong Kong and the planning of the new medical school.

Professor Ma Lin, Professor of Biochemistry



and Vice-Chancellor-Designate, spoke at the closing of the Seminar. In his closing remarks, Professor Ma summarized what has been discerned at the Seminar in three directions: back on past developments, ahead to goals and targets for the future, and around among themselves for possibilities of interchange and cooperation. He concurred with Professor Colbourne in that past developments exemplify a combination of "growth and change", and "in the process of growth and change," he said, "our delegates have also identified several problems. Some of these are common to all, for example, the difficulty encountered in recruiting, training and retaining medical teachers, especially in the pre-clinical or basic medical sciences. Others are of regional concern. These include the over-production of medical graduates in one country and under-production in another." Looking ahead into the future, Professor Ma pointed out that they will seek to solve or at least contain the problems encountered in the past. "We anticipate expanded efforts in medical research. We look forward to substantial improvements in the delivery of health care to rural districts in the not too distant future. . . . we can foresee further undertakings in the development of a medical education, perhaps at a postgraduate level, which is in tune with local needs." He also expressed the hope that the cooperative spirit signified by their presence at the Seminar will prevail among themselves, that the

shortage of medical graduates and teachers may be alleviated by the pooling of manpower resources and the exchange of appropriate personnel among the institutions in the region.

Opening Address by Dr. Choh-Ming Li

The Chinese University of Hong Kong is relatively young: only fifteen years of age. It is impossible to talk about development of the University in the past quarter of a century, let alone Medical Education in this institution, which is still in an embryonic stage. We have, nevertheless, invited you to this Seminar, in order to attempt what the Chinese call "casting a brick in order to draw a jewel", meaning to make an inexpensive offer and hope for a rewarding return. For we are sure to learn a lot from your experience and expertise when you discourse on recent developments in Medical Education in your countries; and we shall use this valuable exchange to help planning our new Medical School. What I propose to do is to start the ball rolling by giving you an account of our development plan for this new school: how it came about, how far we have progressed, and what sort of medical education we intend to offer.

Internal Force

I will begin with the factors that lead to the decision to establish our Medical School. It is a traditional Chinese metaphysical principle that it takes the 'yin' and the 'yang' matched together to give birth to all things under the sun. Our Medical School is similarly engendered from two driving forces—internal and external. First the internal force. With our 333-acre campus and a student number of over 4,000, there is room for further development. The addition of a new Faculty of Business Administration in 1974 was a step towards internal developments, as well as meeting a community need. The next step is obviously to launch medical education, which will satisfy the aspirations of this University both to render more service to the community and to develop further. As early as 1974, when I reported on the progress of this University from 1970 to 1974, I had expressed our intention to enter into the medical field. We were then psychologically and physically prepared to set up a Medical School.

External Force

The external force is the necessity for establishing a second Medical School, as stipulated in the White Paper on the Further Development of Medical and Health Services published in 1974, which is in effect the development plan for the decade 1973–1982. It recommended the building of four more hospitals, thus raising the hospital bed : population ratio from 4.25 to 5.5 per thousand, and a number of clinics in the developing townships. It was also proposed to regionalize the medical and health services, with Hong Kong divided into five regions, each with a regional hospital, a number of district hospitals, including some government-assisted hospitals, specialist and general clinics. It was estimated that an additional 100 doctors per year would be required to provide adequate staffing for all the new projects when completed. To produce 100 more doctors a year, there were two obvious alternatives: to increase the intake of the Medical Faculty of the Hong Kong University by another 100 students or to establish a Medical School at this University. After lengthy and careful deliberations, the latter choice was made by the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, the body responsible for advising Government on tertiary education. In arriving at their conclusion, the Committee took into consideration both the internal and external factors: viz. space is available in our campus for the addition of a Medical School; and a regional hospital and specialist clinic have to be built in

Shatin which can be used for clinical teaching.

We welcome the addition of medical teachers on our staff for they will doubtlessly add lustre and prestige to the University by their contribution to the advancement of medical science through their work and research, and fruitful exchange of expertise with their colleagues in other disciplines. Medical students too will be a great asset to our community. On our campus, they will have the opportunity to mix with others and take part in university life in full, unlike the isolation in some universities with separately situated medical schools.

Medical Academic Advisory Committee

Approval was given by the Government and the Legislature in 1974 to establish this new Medical School. But it was not until 1976, when Hong Kong recovered from economic recession that preparatory work actually began. A Medical Academic Advisory Committee was appointed by the University to advise on all aspects of the project. The Chairman of this committee, Professor W.H. Trethowan of Birmingham, will be joining us in tomorrow's session. Other members include some eminent medical educationists of U.K., and Dr. John Bowers of the U.S.A., who is the co-sponsor of this seminar. The Advisory Committee has met three times in Hong Kong since 1976, and I will now give you a progress report of the committee's recommendations on the building projects and academic policies, and the execution of some of them to-date.

A time schedule has been set on the premise that the regional hospital in Shatin, on which work has recently started, will be ready to admit patients and available for clinical teaching by the middle of 1983. Hence, admission of the first batch of pre-medical students will take place in the fall term of 1980, and pre-clinical students a year later, by the time a Basic Medical Sciences Building will be completed. Delegates to this seminar are invited to attend the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for this building tomorrow after the conclusion of this seminar, and it is hoped our guests may have time to visit also the hospital site or even the East New Territories region to be served by this hospital, within these two days. But now let me first describe briefly our undergraduate academic programme.

Course of Studies

The course of studies will be for six years, con-

sisting of one Pre-medical year, two Pre-clinical years, and three Clinical years. It should be explained that in the secondary education system in Hong Kong, there are two kinds of schools, known respectively as Chinese and Anglo-Chinese. Students from both streams are eligible to enter The Chinese University of Hong Kong after fulfilling its matriculation requirements. In the Chinese schools, Chinese is used as the medium of instruction but English is taught as a second language, on the other hand, in the Anglo-Chinese schools, English is used with Chinese taught as an optional language. Another difference is that students in the Chinese schools spend only one year in the Sixth Form whereas those in the Anglo-Chinese schools spend two years. For admission into the medical school students from the Chinese schools will have to enter the Pre-medical year as they will be required to study physics, chemistry and biology for one more year. However, direct admission into the Pre-clinical year will be considered for students in the Faculty of Science who wish to transfer to medicine, and for science graduates and students who have done exceptionally well in the Advanced Level Examination after two years in the Sixth Form. Throughout the entire course, English will be used in teaching. Following the usual practice, graduates will have to serve a year of internship in an approved hospital, of which their own teaching hospital will be one.

Physical Plant

Coming back to the physical plant: the plans for the Basic Medical Sciences Building and the teaching hospital have already been completed. The Basic Medical Sciences Building will be built adjacent to the Science Centre of the University, where among others the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Biochemistry are situated. In this building, the Pre-clinical Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology will be accommodated, while further space will be allocated to the Department of Biochemistry. There will be the usual facilities: lecture rooms, offices, research laboratories, multi-disciplinary laboratories, dissection rooms and animal quarters. The teaching hospital will be located on a site which has been formed by reclamation about five miles from the campus. It will have some 1,400 beds, to be divided among the various specialities. The Department of Pathology will be situated in the hospital building complex. A separate building which will be an extension to the hospital, and designated as the Clinical Sciences Building, will provide offices and research laboratories for the clinical academic staff and lecture and seminar rooms for the students.

Besides, there will be an out-patient clinic where the clinical staff will see cases referred to them and hold teaching sessions as well. In addition to quarters for the medical and nursing staff, it is proposed to build a student hostel where final year students will be accommodated so that they can attend hospital practice on a 24-hour basis for elective periods. There will be a Library in the Clinical Sciences Building for both staff and students. Provision for the use of audio-visual aids, including close-circuit television, and computerisation of hospital records will be made.

It is estimated that these two building projects will cost about HK\$500 million, including equipment. For the University, the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee has recommended to the Government to give the University earmarked grants to cover the capital cost of the Basic Medical Sciences Building, and the Clinical Sciences Building in the hospital complex, and to meet the recurrent expenditure of the medical school for the first three years after teaching commences. As the teaching hospital is in fact the Government regional hospital for the East New Territories region, it will be included in the public works programme to be financed by the Government.

Staffing

I now turn to the staffing of the new school, particularly in the clinical departments at the hospital. There will be both academic and Government staff, thus the Professors and their Senior Lecturers and Lecturers will provide the services besides teaching, while the Government doctors will be honorary lecturers or tutors. The Medical Academic Advisory Committee has recommended the establishment of some 15 chairs covering both pre-clinical and clinical subjects. It is expected that a considerable number of the staff, especially the chair-holders, will have to be recruited from abroad. To recruit them, the net will be cast widely and it is hoped that the challenge and the opportunity will attract the best people. The compilation of the curriculum will be left to the appointees but it is the Advisory Committee's wish that renovations should be introduced within reasonable limits and integration of pre-clinical and clinical studies attempted as far as possible.

Aim of School

Having recapitulated our progress up to the present moment, I would now like to define the aim of the school, which will be the guiding principle for future development. Our objective is to give the

students a medical education and to prepare them to serve the community. It has been said that the main reason for establishing the school is to produce 100 additional doctors for the medical and health services. This will be explained to the students on the day they begin at the University and thereafter they will be constantly reminded of their future roles in the public service. While in the pre-medical year, students will have to attend a course on the behavioural sciences which will include sociology and psychology, in order to appreciate the social and psychological aspects of medical and health problems. This ties in with the university policy of offering General Education in the first year in all faculties, in order to broaden students' knowledge and viewpoint in areas complementary to their specialisms. There is also a dual teaching system to give students both subject-orientated teaching related to their specialist discipline, and small-group student-orientated teaching to build in the students habits and aptitudes of mind characteristic of the expert in their chosen fields and relevant to the solution of the kind of problems they are likely to encounter later in life; and to equip them for meeting changes in a rapidly changing world. This principle of student-orientated teaching will be brought into practice, in the case of medical students, in their pre-medical and pre-clinical years. They will be given opportunities to see how the medical and health services are administered and what facilities, both curative and preventive, are available for the delivery of primary patient care to the general public. Later, when they study community medicine, they will have further opportunities to participate in the day-to-day field work carried out by health officers and nurses, in either people's homes or institutions. For practical purposes, the teaching of general practice will be included in the curriculum under community medicine. Hopefully our students will thus become more community-minded and see the need for their services in the public sector whether as a general practitioner, a specialist or a community physician. It is also intended to prepare some of them for an academic career so that by taking up teaching appointments they will fill another need in the public service. It should be possible to assign some selected students some minor roles in research programmes. When the faculty is fully developed and after the graduation of the first batch of students, postgraduate

training programmes in the various departments will be organized. It is further hoped that eventually the medical school will be able to offer continuing education not only for our own students, but for all practitioners serving in the East New Territories region. For instance, refresher courses and seminars conducted annually at our medical school, on campus or in the hospital, would serve the purpose expeditiously.

New Breed of Doctors

It is the aim of the education programme in every medical school to give the students a broad education in both the theory and the practice of medicine. Students are expected to learn not only from books and lecture notes, but also from practical demonstrations; indeed, less of the former and more of the latter is better for them. They should be taught to observe and think rather than use their memory to assimilate knowledge. In this new Medical School, it will be the responsibility of all teachers to use these methods of teaching right from the start. They will be helped by having facilities such as multi-disciplinary laboratories, audio-visual aid laboratories, seminar rooms and clinical investigation areas. The reasons for taking a different approach, and the philosophy behind our education programme, are to produce a new breed of doctors for Hong Kong who are willing to spend their entire career in the service of the Medical and Health Department or the University instead of entering private practice after biding their time in hospital posts for a limited period. This will be no easy task in the circumstances of Hong Kong where success in all walks of life is measured in terms of wealth and material gain. But it is the same the world over, and the attempt must be made even though it involves changing people's way of thinking and their concept of earning a good living.

I have high hopes that with a staff of energetic and dedicated teachers and the right kind of students, we shall not only produce more doctors to serve in the medical and health services in Hong Kong, but make a significant contribution towards medical education. We aspire to achieve what other countries of the region have achieved in the past twenty-five years, as we shall presently hear about.

Trade Pottery in East & Southeast Asia

The Institute of Chinese Studies organized a Symposium on Trade Pottery in East and Southeast Asia from 4th to 8th September, 1978 to promote studies in export pottery and maritime trade in Asian history. The Symposium was attended by renowned scholars and collectors from Asia, Europe and North America.

Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, welcomed the participants of the Symposium at the Opening Ceremony, and Dr. Chingho A. Chen, Associate Director, Institute of Chinese Studies of this University, delivered the closing address.

Five general and two special sessions were held at the Symposium and more than thirty papers were delivered.

Introductory Lecture

Professor Cheng Te-k'un: The Export of Chinese Ceramic Wares

Session I: Trade and Trade Pottery

1. Professor Eiichiro Tomoyose: Pottery Trade of Ryukyus from 14th to 17th Century
2. Professor Richard Pearson: Chinese Trade and Its Effect on Local Organisation in the Ryukyus
3. Dr. Pensak Chagsuchinda Howitz: Siamese Pottery Trade during the 14th to 16th Century
4. Mr. Abu Ridho: The Trade Pottery and Their Connection with the Local History in Indonesia

Session II: Regional Reports

1. Mr. Yang-mo Chung: Sung-Yuan Celadon

Discovered from Sin-an

2. Professor Won-yong Kim: Early Chinese Ceramics from Ancient Tombs in Korea
3. Mr. Meitoku Kamei: Trade Pottery Excavated from Japan Accompanied by Chronological Dating from the 12th to 14th Century
4. Pengiran Shariffuddin bin Pg Metali: Distributions of Chinese and Siamese Ceramics in Brunei
5. Mr. Lucas Chin: Trade Pottery Discovered in Sarawak from 1948 to 1976
Impact of Trade Ceramic Objects on Some Aspects of Local Culture
6. Dr. Alfredo Evangelista and Dr. Jesus T. Peralta: Preliminary Report on the Butan City Excavations
7. Mr. Oswald A. Theseira: Recent Ceramic Finds in Peninsular Malaysia

Mr. Othamn bin Mohd. Yatim: History of Trade Potteries in Peninsular Malaysia

8. Mrs. Satyawati Suleiman: A Few Notes on the Use of Ceramics in Indonesia
9. Mr. Hasan Muarif Ambary: Discovery of Potsherds in Sumatran Sites

Session III: Studies of Chinese Wares: Production, Dating and Identification

1. Professor Tsugio Mikami: Ch'ang-sha Ware as Trade Ceramics, its Distribution and Dating
2. Mr. Gakuji Hasebe: Sung Ceramics with Underglaze Iron Brown Design Made in South China

3. Miss Mary Tregear: Fukien Kiln of the Sung to Ming Dynasty
4. Mrs. Kamer Aga-Oglu: Chinese Celadon of Specific Type from Philippine Sites: Problems of Provenance and Dating
5. Mr. James C.Y. Watt: Hsi-ts'un and Ch'ao-an and Other Ceramic Wares of Kwangtung in the Northern Sung Period

Session IV: Southeast Asian Trade Pottery and Martabans

1. Miss Roxanna Brown: Archaeological Evidence for the Dating of Southeast Asian Ceramics
2. Dr. Barbara Harrison: Evaluation of Archaic Forms and Designs in Martabans Jars with Uncertain Origins
3. Dr. Pamela Gutman: The Martaban Trade

Session V: Influence of Chinese Pottery on Pottery Tradition and Other Aspects of Local Cultures in Southeast Asia

1. Mr. William Willetts: Chinoiserie and Euro-poiserie; a Pair of *blanc de Chine* Handled Mugs in the Hickley Collection
2. Mr. I. Laszlo Legeza: Trade Ceramics in the Local Cultures of the South Sea (Nan-hai) Islands
3. Mr. George Kuwayama: Chinese Blue and White Patterns in Thai Ceramics

Special Session I: Japanese Trade Pottery

Dr. O.R. Impey: Japanese Porcelain Exported to Southeast Asia in the Mid-Seventeenth Century

Special Session II: Technical Studies

Mr. Dipl.-Ing. L. Kilb: Modern Scientific Methods of Examining Antique Ceramics from Southeast Asia with a view to their Making and Classification

An Exhibition of Trade Pottery in East and

Southeast Asia was held at the Art Gallery, Institute of Chinese Studies, from 2nd to 30th September, 1978. The exhibits, amounting to 275 items, were loaned from public and private collections in Hong Kong, Manila and Singapore. Potsherds found at various sites in Ryukyus, Sarawak, Butan and Calatagan (Luzon) were displayed. The exhibits cover the period from the beginning of Sung in the 10th century to the end of Ming in the middle of the 17th century, when maritime trade between the Asian countries was at its height.

Opening Address by Dr. Choh-Ming Li

Let me first extend a warm welcome to all of you who have come from many parts of the world to participate in the Symposium on Trade Pottery in East and Southeast Asia.

This is the second international conference which the Institute of Chinese Studies has organized. Our purpose in holding conferences of this kind is two-fold. First, we should like to promote interest in the subject matter of the conference, and secondly we hope to foster friendship and closer cooperation among the international community of scholars in our field.

In the case of the present Symposium, our own interest in trade pottery arises from our research efforts. Both the Art Gallery and the Centre of Chinese Archaeology and Art at the Institute are currently carrying out research programmes on the history of Chinese ceramics. The focus of this research is, in the first instance, on the pottery as artistic expression and as technological achievement of the Chinese people, and secondly, we are interested in the study of pottery trade as part of the total economical history of Asian countries. I believe that the topic of trade has been the subject of quite a few conferences in recent years, and scholars in this area are reading ever deeper, or wider, significance into the trading activities of early societies. Without becoming too speculative about such questions as the role played by trade in early "statecraft" in Southeast Asia, we shall be quite satisfied if we can, in our studies of trade pottery, trace economic contacts between the various regions of Asia during specific periods in history.

We believe that this University with our extensive research programme on the subject is in many ways the right place for holding such a conference, as we are located at the cross-roads of trade routes of the ancient as well as the modern world; and we are not so far from some of the most important centres of pottery production in T'ang and Sung China.

Pottery was by no means the only commodity traded in early commerce in Asia, but the peculiar physical properties of pottery makes it a specially suitable subject of study for archaeologists and historians. Because it is practically indestructible, it has survived under all kinds of conditions. Ideally, it should provide the perfect clue to the tracing of trade contacts between various parts of the ancient world. In practice, the study of trade pottery has hitherto been hampered by the lack of accurate recording of archaeological finds of pottery, and the lack of reliable information on the wares themselves.

However, largely through the efforts of all of you present here, these deficiencies are gradually being remedied.

A good start in the study of trade pottery was made in Manila in 1968. We feel that the time is right for us to come together for another exchange of the latest information, and knowledge, to which you have all made your own contributions.

It is my sincere wish that you will find the coming week of discussions and exchange of ideas beneficial to your future work. I also believe you will leave this University, and Hong Kong with the satisfaction that you have made a few more friends—or, should I say, having established your own trade contacts in research and ideas.

Let me wish you all success in your deliberations. I now have great pleasure in declaring this Symposium open.



Pear-shaped vase in dark brown glaze with carved 'guri' patterns Yuan



Lung Ch'uan censer with three legs Southern Sung



Small bottle in white glaze with brown spots Northern Sung

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for Fong Shu Chuen Building

The University held a Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for the Fong Shu Chuen Building on 28th September, 1978, at which Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, officiated. Mr. Fong Shu Chuen, a retired businessman, laid the foundation stone for the building to be named after him, and his son, Mr. Fong Yun-wah, delivered a speech on behalf of the donor, The Fong Shu Fook Tong and Group of Companies.

The three-storey Fong Shu Chuen Building, to be erected opposite the University Railway Station with a total floor area of 10,000 sq. ft., will house the New Asia Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre and offices of the International Asian Studies Programme. Construction work will commence towards the end of 1978. The building cost of about HK\$1.5 million will be entirely met by The Fong Shu Fook Tong and Group of Companies.

Summary of Speech by Mr. Fong Yun-wah, M.B.E., J.P.

A few months ago, I was very interested to learn from Professor Ma Lin that The Chinese University of Hong Kong would like to have a building for



From left: Professor Ma, Mr. Fong Shu Chuen, Dr. Li, and Mr. Fong Yun-wah

its Language Centre, whose activities would expand. To me, this is a very worthwhile endeavour. When I discussed this with my father, he too shared my enthusiasm for such a project. In another two days, my family will be celebrating my father's 80th birthday. We have been looking around for a suitable gift for him to mark this happy occasion. And my father indicated that a contribution towards the construction of the Language Centre Building would be most appropriate. Since neither he nor I had had the chance to study in a university, he thought that a donation to help the University to educate our young people would be very meaningful. Furthermore, with a building of its own, the Language Centre of The Chinese University would contribute more to the promotion of cultural interflow and international friendship. After a visit to the site for the Centre, we promptly pledged our whole-hearted support. Today, we are all very glad to witness the laying of the foundation stone for this building.

If it had not been for the praiseworthy vision of the University to expand its Language Centre, it would have been impossible for me to find such an ideal present for my father. And if the Vice-Chancellor had not kindly allowed me to speak to you today, I would not have been able to express in public on behalf of all members of my family our love and respect for my father. We are especially glad that because of this grand and jovial occasion, my father is able to have here a gathering of our esteemed friends to share these happy moments with him. Words fail me in expressing our happiness.

Finally, on behalf of my family, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C. M. Li, Professor Ma Lin and the Council of the University. We wish the Vice-Chancellor happiness and good health in his many years of well-earned retirement and I sincerely hope all our friends present to-day will find time to attend my father's birthday banquet on 30th September. Ladies and Gentlemen, may I wish you all good health, the kind of health my father has always enjoyed. Thank you!

PERSONALIA

I. Appointments

Dean of Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Chang Chien-min

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Professor D.C. Lau
Professor of Chinese

Dr. Liu Shu-hsien
Reader in Philosophy

Dr. Yen Yuan-shu
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Chinese

Mrs. Margaret H. Chang
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Dr. Josef Hillenbrand
Lecturer in German

Mr. Kwong Yeu-ting
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Dr. Liu Chang-yuan
Lecturer in Philosophy

Ms Motoko Nozawa
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese

Dr. William C. Watson
Lecturer in Music

Dr. Bell Yung
Lecturer in Music

Mrs. Fong Chee Ming-choo
Assistant Lecturer in Japanese

Miss Ngan Yuen-wan
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Chinese

Mr. Alain C. Rezelman
Assistant Lecturer in French

Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Ip Yiu-keung
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Mrs. Theresa L.M. Lau
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in General Business
Management & Personnel Management

Mr. David Tse Kwei-che
Assistant Lecturer in Marketing & International
Business

Faculty of Science

Dr. Thomas C.W. Mak
Reader in Chemistry

Dr. Wilson Cho Kar-cheong
Lecturer in Physics

Dr. Lai King-fai
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. Ng Kam-wing
Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. Fung Kwok-pui
Assistant Lecturer in Biochemistry

Mr. Kong Luan
Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. Moon Yiu-sang
Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Dr. Kenneth A. Abbott
Visiting Associate Professor of Social Work

Dr. Byron Weng
Senior Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

Dr. Yang Kuo-shu
Senior Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Chou Win-lin
Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Nelson Chow Wing-sun
Lecturer in Social Work

Mr. Leonard Chu
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication Studies

Dr. Linda Chih-ling Koo
Temporary Lecturer in Sociology

Dr. Lee Chin-chuan
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication Studies

Dr. Kenneth Miu Leung-kai
Temporary Lecturer in Geography

Mr. Law Cheung-kwok
Assistant Lecturer in Economics

School of Education

Mrs. Wan Choi Sin-yu
Lecturer

Mr. Stephen Y.P. Chung
Assistant Lecturer

Lingnan Institute of Business Administration

Professor Chung An-min
Director & Visiting Professor

Dr. Anne Marie Francesco
Visiting Lecturer

Three-year Part-time Master of Business Administration Degree Programme

Dr. Edward J. Schmidlein
Visiting Professor

Dr. Sudhir K. Saha
Visiting Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Mr. Joseph Wang En-pao
Visiting Consultant in Cataloguing, University Library

Rev. Thomas Y. P. Soo
College Chaplain, Chung Chi College

Mr. Patrick Pow
Audio-Visual Officer, University Instructional Media Services

Mr. Adrian Chi
Programmer I, Computer Services Centre

Mr. Joseph Tu
Programmer I (System Programmer), Department of Computer Science

Mr. Wattie Chan
Administrative Assistant, Admission and Registration Section, University Registry

Mr. Wong Kwok-bun
Administrative Assistant, Comparative Literature and Translation Centre

Mr. Chiu Ping-kwan
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Dean of Students' Office, United College

Miss Maria Fatima Lee
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Dean of Students' Office, New Asia College

Mr. Patrick Chu
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mr. Yung Chor
Assistant Engineer, Buildings Office

Mr. Yip Tsun-kit
Temporary Assistant Engineer, Buildings Office

University Press

Mr. Richard Lai
Director

Dr. Francis K. Pan
Honorary Adviser

University of California Study Centre

Dr. David Stephen Averbuck
Associate Director

Yale-China Association

Dr. Elizabeth R. Hayford
Yale-China Associate

International Asian Studies Programme

Dr. Charles Hayford
Associate Director (concurrently)

Dr. H.H. Yuan
Associate Director (concurrently)

Research Staff

Institute of Chinese Studies

Dr. Chingho A. Chen
Director (concurrently)

II. Promotions

Academic Staff

Dr. S.T. Chang
Professor of Biology

Dr. C.Y. Chao
Reader in Biology

Dr. Y.T. Chung
Reader in Business Administration

Dr. S.W. Tam
Reader in Chemistry

Dr. K.W. Chiu
Senior Lecturer in Biology

Dr. C.L. Choy
Senior Lecturer in Physics

Dr. C.Y. Lee
Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry

Mr. So Man Jock
Senior Lecturer in Chinese

Dr. H.H. Yuan
Senior Lecturer in English

Mr. Alan C.C. Chan
Lecturer in Religion

Miss Ho Suk Ching
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Dr. Luke Kwong
Lecturer in History

Dr. Lau Chong Chor
Lecturer in Sociology

Dr. Leung Wing Pun
Lecturer in Physics

Mr. Li Tung Keung
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Lamfat Lo
Lecturer at School of Education

Mr. Benjamin Y.K. Tai
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Student Enrolment

1978 - 79

I. Undergraduates

	M.	F.	Total
Arts Faculty	457	613	1,070
Chinese	119	193	312
English	63	165	228
Fine Arts	28	34	62
History	148	125	273
Music	14	23	37
Philosophy	69	43	112
Religion	16	30	46
Business Administration Faculty	671	227	898
Accounting & Finance	238	91	329
General Business Management & Personnel Management	185	81	266
Marketing & International Business	248	55	303
Science Faculty	1,048	148	1,196
Biochemistry	78	15	93
Biology	154	69	223
Chemistry	183	31	214
Computer Science	9	1	10
Electronics	192	3	195
Mathematics	204	19	223
Physics	228	10	238
Social Science Faculty	687	555	1,242
Economics	214	125	339
Geography	101	99	200
Government & Public Administration	74	32	106
Journalism & Communication	49	45	94
Social Work	80	98	178
Sociology	169	156	325
Total	2,863	1,543	4,406

II. Postgraduate Students

M.Phil.	108	27	135
M.A.	1	0	1
M.A.(Ed.)	18	3	21
M.B.A. 2-year (Full-time)	54	7	61
3-year (Part-time)	78	9	87
M.S.W.	6	2	8
M.Div.	2	1	3
Dip.Ed. (Full-time)	56	45	101
(Part-time)	237	207	444
Total:	560	301	861

Grand Total 3,423 1,844 5,267

III. Retirements

Academic Staff

Professor C.S. Chen
Professor of Geography and Director of Geographical Research Centre

Professor Tsung-i Jao
Professor of Chinese

Mr. Yeung Chung Key
Lecturer in Chinese

Mrs. Carolyn R. Ortmeier
Assistant Lecturer in English

Administrative Staff

Mr. Andrew Chan
Senior Assistant Secretary

Miss Janet Lai
Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Arts

Mr. Y.B. Leung
Assistant Registrar, Academic and Examination Section

Mrs. Katherine Wong
Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Wang Hsueh Ying
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mr. Yeung Kai Sum
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Federation of Alumni Association of CUHK

The Federation of Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong was formally established, embodying the Alumni Associations of Chung Chi College, New Asia College, United College, Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, and the School of Education.

The main objectives of this Federation are: to foster fellowship and to strengthen communication among graduates of the University; to promote the welfare of graduates; and to assist in the development of the University.

The Inauguration Ceremony of the Federation was held on 9th September, 1978, at which Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, and Professor Ma Lin, Vice-Chancellor-Designate officiated.



Chinese University Bulletin

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Address: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong



Seated Lohan in Ch'ing-pai glaze

Yuan