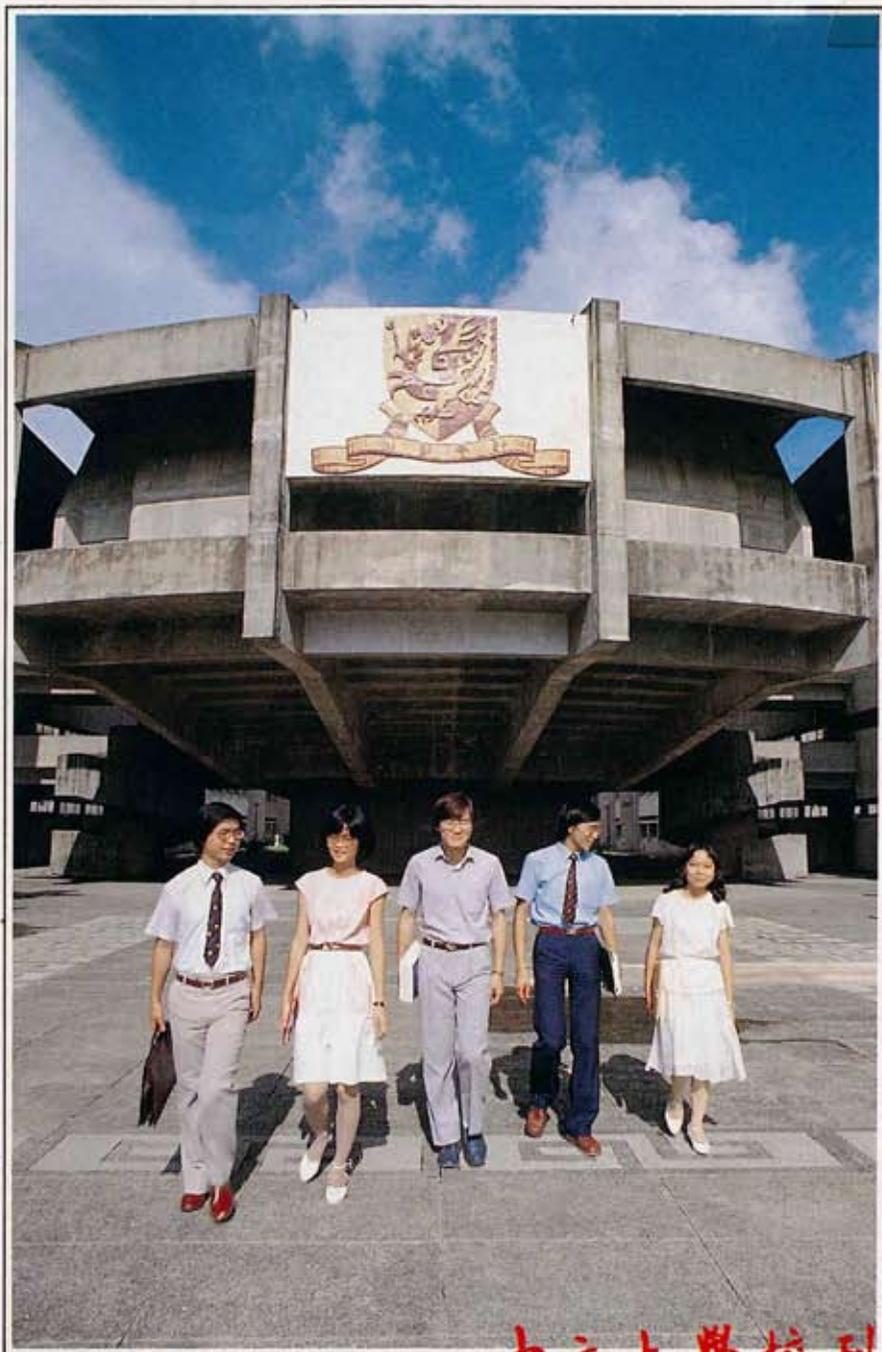


中大校慶 ANNIVERSARY



中文大學校刊
CHINESE
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Number Four 1983

中大校慶 ANNIVERSARY

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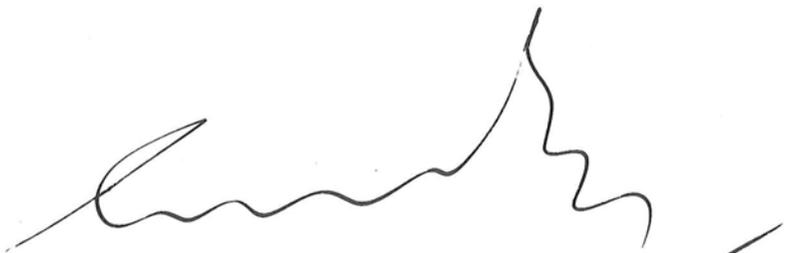
Forewords

University systems and their underlying principles are changing with times; nevertheless, the basic functions of education have remained the same as in China in the ancient days – ‘educating people and moulding customs’ and ‘training of talents for society’. Hong Kong has followed the same pattern. On the one hand, our University seeks to promote the best of Chinese culture and achieve the aims of ‘broadening one’s intellectual horizon and keeping within the bounds of propriety’. On the other hand, it keeps track of the developments of the world, advancing with the times by discarding the outdated and taking in the new and useful.

Higher education in Hong Kong before the 1960s was characterized by elitism. However, in the last quarter of the century, drastic social changes have opened it to all, irrespective of class and social background. Indeed, The Chinese University of Hong Kong came into being amid the surge of general interest to enable aspiring youths from different classes to develop their potential in their chosen field. Our University has over the years trained more than ten thousand graduates, well-equipped not only with specialized knowledge and professional skills, but also with the ability to cope with the realities and problems of the ever-changing world, ready therefore to assume leadership roles in society in time. The Chinese University has thus played its part in promoting the social and economic prosperity of Hong Kong.

With its distinctive mission of integrating eastern and western cultures, The Chinese University’s contribution to cultural interflow has also been noteworthy. Academics well-trained in the western sciences and methodology are often encouraged to carry out in-depth studies into traditional Chinese culture and students are taught the best of the two cultures. In these endeavours, the University has established itself as a centre of cultural exchange.

The Chinese University has made full use of its advantageous geographical setting and various favourable conditions to develop itself and overcome the many difficulties encountered during these twenty years. Though greater challenges probably lie ahead, I am confident that with the devotion of University members and the unfailing support from the society, we can forge ahead from strength to strength, and live up to the aspirations of our founders and expectations of the community.



Q.W. Lee

Hong Kong witnessed rapid population and economic growth in the 1950s and 60s. The phenomenal expansion in commerce and industry brought with it a pressing need for manpower with diversified talents and the increase in the number of secondary students led to a mounting demand for higher education. In response to these needs, The Chinese University of Hong Kong was established in October 1963.

In the past twenty years, the barren hill adjacent to Chung Chi College has been transformed into a magnificent campus. Physical development of the campus was actively undertaken immediately after the Shatin site was formally leased to the University in 1970, and United College (formerly in Hong Kong) and New Asia College (formerly located in Kowloon) were moved to Shatin in 1972 and 1973. The present campus, with a total of ninety-three buildings, is an ideal place for higher learning and research.

While the first decade was marked by physical development, the second decade has been characterized by organizational and academic development.

Subsequent to the centralization of the three foundation Colleges in Shatin, the organization and functions of the University and its foundation Colleges have undergone significant changes and integration of the college departments has been implemented, all with the aim of pooling resources.

Initially, the University was a liberal arts university, with only three Faculties: Arts, Science, and Commerce and Social Science. However, with the changing needs of society, the University has taken upon itself to provide more professional education. The Faculty of Business Administration was set up in 1974, and the Faculty of Medicine in 1977, taking in the first batch of medical students in 1981. The University has grown substantially not only in size (with the undergraduate enrolment now nearly reaching 5,000, as compared to the original 1,395) but also in the number of departments, from 16 over 40.

Since 1981, apart from four-year full-time undergraduate programmes, the University has been offering six-year part-time degree programmes, which are an innovation in Hong Kong. Four programmes were introduced in the first two years: Social Work, Business Administration, Chinese and English, and Music.

At the postgraduate level, the University has also made significant progress. Since its establishment in 1966, the Graduate School has expanded greatly: the number of divisions has risen from five to twenty-five, offering twenty-six master's programmes and six PhD programmes; and its student body has grown from 31 to 459. The School of Education, which provides professional training for university graduates, had a modest enrolment of 19 in 1965 when it was first set up, but the present enrolment reaches a total of 526 for the full-time and part-time Diploma in Education courses together. The three-year part-time M.B.A. programme, designed for practising managers and executives, now has an enrolment of

130, more than triple the figure for 1977, when the Programme was launched.

A distinctive feature of this University is its emphasis on a balanced education. All students are required to take General Education courses, which aim to broaden the students' horizon, sharpen their faculties and develop their power of critical thinking so that they may take up their role in the ever-changing world.

It is gratifying that the University has over the years gained international recognition, especially for its research efforts. The numerous papers by our staff appearing in well-established academic journals serve to bear testimony to their hard work. The University's three research institutes – Institute of Chinese Studies, Institute of Science and Technology and Institute of Social Studies – and their research centres are also very active, with projects ranging from the purely academic to those with direct relevance to society.

Dr. Choh-Ming Li, founding Vice-Chancellor of the University, said with remarkable insight that setting up a new university in the twentieth century is a tremendous challenge. Indeed, we have encountered countless difficulties in the last twenty years, which could not have been overcome without the united effort of members of the University. It is really heartening that we have also been blessed with the moral and material support of all sectors of the society, who have demonstrated great faith in the University, so that we may forge ahead with our plans of development.

Though relatively young, we have laid a solid foundation and built successfully on it. We are pleased to look back with pride, and at the same time we are looking ahead, not with complacency, but with confidence in our ability to accept new challenges. Our immediate plans for the next decade include expansion of the Departments of Computer Science and Social Work, the Faculty of Medicine and the School of Education. On the threshold of another decade, let me reiterate our pledge to make our utmost efforts to contribute to the academic world as well as society at large.



Ma Lin

At the invitation of the Editor of the *University Bulletin* to write something of reminiscent nature on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the University, I could not help living through once again the crucial struggle within myself some twenty years ago as to whether I should accept the challenge of coming to Hong Kong to establish The Chinese University. This has to be personal, and I hope you will forgive me for being so.

It may be recalled that in the early nineteen sixties Hong Kong was still generally considered to be an intellectual desert. The challenge to build up a new university — not from scratch, but with three existing colleges, each representing a distinct strain of higher-education development on the Chinese Mainland since the turn of the century — was tremendous. The key question was, ‘Is it possible to organize and operate a university under these circumstances as an organic unity rather than as a collection of discrete parts?’ The answer clearly depends on what sort of a university one wants it to be.

After long hesitation, I finally yielded and agreed to give the matter a try — for one to three years.

The inauguration ceremony took place in 1964, presided by His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and attended by the community leaders, the diplomatic corps, and the representatives of many major universities abroad. In the formal speech given in Mandarin, I boldly put forward the basic theme of the University in these words: ‘The Chinese University of Hong Kong is not going to be a British university (though Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony), or a Chinese university (though Hong Kong is about 98% Chinese), or an American university (though I come from the United States). It is going to be an international university.’

After this basic philosophy was spelled out, the next step was to define the goals for the university to be international. Without setting forth the goals for the faculty, the students and the University Council, the objective could never be achieved. In fact, I was soon asked by the faculty as to what I was driving at. My reply was, ‘We all know of the world community of universities, the world community of scholarship, and the world-wide academic standard. We have to be part of all of them if we want to be a university of some standing. The world standard can only be defined in reference to the international recognition accorded by the world academic community. It is all a matter of recognition. The world academic community know you only through the quality of your faculty, your research results, and the performance of your graduates. All these cannot be measured quantitatively. But when you visit abroad and identify yourself as coming from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and if the host institution should say “Fine! I know of your university. Please send us more of your graduates”, then you know where you stand.’

For an institution to be so recognized, very high standards must be maintained for the appointment and promotion of faculty members and for the training of students. Hence, the University Ordinance requires the

service of both external assessors for faculty appointments and promotions and of external examiners, especially for degree papers. Although the system of external assessors and external examiners have long been a traditional practice of and between British Commonwealth universities, The Chinese University extends the geographical confines to include countries outside the British Commonwealth countries.

The international character of the University goes further. The University Ordinance provides for four outstanding world-known university educators – two from the United Kingdom and two from the United States – to be invited to serve on the University Council. In addition, there are three Academic Advisory Boards – one on Natural Sciences, one on Social Sciences, and one on the Humanities – that have been set up from the beginning of the University, each composed of world-renowned authorities in their own fields of specialization, ready to give advice to and to be consulted by the University administration. Needless to add, there are also exchange programmes of students and faculties with universities overseas.

In this reminiscent mood I could go on and on. But let me conclude by saying that I would not have stayed with the University for fifteen years and that The Chinese University of Hong Kong could not be what it is today without the unstinting support of the Hong Kong Government and community, the University Council, faculty and students, the various international foundations, and the world community of universities.



C.M. Li

Chancellors

8



Sir Robert Black, GCMG, OBE

Chancellor from October 1963 to March 1964

Sir Robert Black, Governor of Hong Kong from 1958 to 1964, brought about the birth of The Chinese University. The evolution of the University began in June 1959 with the announcement by Government that it was considering the establishment of a new university in which Chinese would be the principal language of instruction. In 1962, the First Fulton Commission was set up to advise on the matter. Thanks to Sir Robert's enthusiastic support, The Chinese University was established in October 1963, only five months after the publication of the *Fulton Report*. The University also owes the acquisition of its 109-hectare site at Shatin to Sir Robert.



Sir David Trench, GCMG, MC

Chancellor from April 1964 to November 1971

In April 1964, Sir David Trench assumed Governorship of Hong Kong in succession to Sir Robert Black. As Chancellor of a young university, Sir David not only guided the University in formulating its policies but also gave it full support, especially in the crucial development of the university campus during a very difficult period for Hong Kong. It was under his capable leadership that the University emerged as a promising institution of higher learning.



Lord MacLehose of Beoch, GBE, KCMG, KCVO

Chancellor from November 1971 to April 1982

Lord MacLehose of Beoch (then Sir Murray) was Governor of Hong Kong for twelve years. He has brought about the rebirth of The Chinese University. In 1975, he appointed the Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong (i.e. the Second Fulton Commission) to review the mode of governance and academic structure of the University. As a result, a new Ordinance, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976, repealing and replacing the old, was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the *Fulton Report*. Thus, it was Lord MacLehose who ushered the University into a totally new era.



Sir Edward Youde, GCMG, MBE

Chancellor from May 1982 to date

Sir Edward Youde became Governor of Hong Kong in May 1982. Under his guidance, the University will devote itself to the development of professional education and research, in response to the needs of Hong Kong society.

Council Chairmen

10



Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan, CBE, JP

Founding Council Chairman from 1963 to October 1971

The late Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan, who was Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and Provisional Council, was actively involved in the creation of The Chinese University, and when the University was formally inaugurated, he served as its Council Chairman for two four-year terms. His unfailing support in those early days stood the administration in good stead. In particular, he was instrumental in securing the grant of the Crown Land in Shatin from the Government for the University campus.

Sir Cho-Yiu, a solicitor by profession, was president of the Law Society, Vice-President of the Standing Military Court during the Military Administration, and First Magistrate when the civil Government was reinstated after the War. For many years, Sir Cho-Yiu served on the Urban Council, Executive Council and Legislative Council as Unofficial Member. He dedicated himself whole-heartedly to the welfare of Hong Kong, giving valuable selfless service to the entire community. He was awarded the OBE in 1959 and the CBE in 1965.

Under his chairmanship, the University benefited greatly by his wise counsel and patient guidance in the formulation of policies and development plans. Before his retirement as Council Chairman, he generously donated the magnificent University Conference Hall. His friends, in commemoration of his dedication and contribution to higher education, donated a sum towards the construction of a postgraduate hall named after him.

It must be mentioned that Lady Kwan (who passed away a few months ago) was no less devoted to the cause of higher education, as her donation of five-hundred thousand dollars to the Faculty of Medicine as research fund last year testifies.



Sir Yuet-keung Kan, GBE, JP

Council Chairman from October 1971 to October 1982

Pro-Chancellor from 1982 to date

Sir Yuet-keung Kan was Chairman of the University Council for eleven years and his contributions to the University were invaluable. His association with the University dates back to the early fifties when he took part in drafting the constitution of Chung Chi College. Subsequently he served on the College's Board of Governors first as member (1961-64) and later as Chairman (1964-68). In 1964 he was appointed a member of the University Council and became Chairman in 1971. Under his chairmanship, the University not only continued with its rapid expansion and development, but in 1977 underwent a metamorphosis, which made for better organizational integration.

Sir Yuet-keung is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of East Asia Limited. For many years he was the Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils with a long and distinguished record of public service. He has been knighted twice by H. M. the Queen. As former Chairman of the Trade Development Council, his efforts in promoting trade relations have brought him not only local but also international recognition. He was appointed to the Order of the Sacred Treasure in the second degree by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan and awarded the Grand Decoration of Honour in gold with the Austrian star by the Austrian Government recently.

Though he retired from his office as Council Chairman last October, Sir Yuet-keung is now a Life Member of the Council and has kindly consented to take up the post of Pro-Chancellor. The University is thus assured of his continued involvement.



Dr. the Hon. Q. W. Lee, CBE, JP

Council Chairman from October 1982 to date

Dr. the Hon. Q. W. Lee was appointed Council Chairman in October last year in succession to Sir Yuet-keung Kan.

Before this appointment, Dr. Lee had been Treasurer of the University since its establishment – and hence the longest serving University Officer. As Chairman of the Finance Committee for the past twenty years, he played an important and active role in formulating the University's financial policies, in helping to secure funding support from the Government as well as private sources, and in managing the Staff Superannuation Funds of the University. Thanks to his incessant efforts, there has been a steady flow of donations for capital development, academic and research programmes as well as financial aid to students of the University. As a keen supporter of the Three-year Part-time M.B.A. Programme, he played no small part in the acquisition of the premises of the Programme's town centre in Kowloon.

With his concern for educational development in Hong Kong, he is on the Council and other major committees of this University and the Hong Kong Polytechnic, and is a member of the Court of the University of Hong Kong. In 1976, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Education of the Hong Kong Government and in 1981 was also made a special adviser to the International Panel of Educators who were invited by the Government to conduct an overall review of education in Hong Kong.

Dr. Lee has a distinguished record of public service. He was an Executive Councillor from 1968 to 78 and a Legislative Councillor from 76 to 78, and this August, he was reappointed to the Executive Council. He has served as Chairman and member of numerous public bodies in the areas of banking, commerce, education and health. His achievements as a leading local banker have been equally remarkable. He figures prominently among those whose initiative, determination and entrepreneurial efforts have contributed towards the economic progress and prosperity of Hong Kong. He is now Chairman and General Manager of the Hang Seng Bank Limited.

With such a dedicated member at its helm, the University will forge ahead and is set to take up new challenges.

Vice-Chancellors



Dr. Choh-Ming Li, KBE(Hon.), JP

Founding Vice-Chancellor from 1964 to 1978

Dr. Choh-Ming Li, a distinguished educator and scholar, was the first Vice-Chancellor of this University. He held the post for fifteen years, with his term extended thrice, and charted the course of the University. He has devoted himself to the promotion of Chinese Studies, Economics and Management Studies and made significant scholarly contributions. His pioneering publications, *Economic Development of Communist China* and *The Statistical System of Communist China*, have remained works of classic importance. He has also compiled the *Li's Chinese Dictionary*.

Born in China, Dr. Li attended Nanking University from 1927 to 1930. Then he furthered his studies at the University of California, Berkeley, graduating with the degrees of BA (1932), MA (1933) and PhD (1936). In the years 1937 to 1943, Dr. Li taught at Nankai University, National Southwest Associated University and Central University in China as Professor of Economics. From 1951 to 1963, Dr. Li was on the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley as Lecturer, Associate Professor and finally Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Center for Chinese Studies. In 1964, he came to serve as the first Vice-Chancellor of the newly-established Chinese University.

In its formative years, Dr. Li, with the able assistance of University staff, laid a solid foundation for the University, which assumed a distinctive character and sought to gain international recognition through a dynamic promotion of academic research. Dr. Li has been regarded as a fund-raiser of considerable reputation. In addition to the full support of the Government, substantial sums were raised for the University from local and overseas donors for various development projects – evidence of the confidence which was placed in the University under his leadership. When he retired in September 1978, the University had emerged as a promising institution, ready to play a more active part in the local community and the international world of learning. The three Vice-Chancellor's Reports, *The First Six Years 1963-1969*, *The Emerging University 1970-1974*, and *A New Era Begins 1975-1978*, give detailed records of the University's achievements in these fifteen years.

In recognition of his contributions to education and culture, local, American as well as Canadian universities have conferred upon him numerous degrees and honours. He received the Elise and Walter A. Haas International Award from the University of California, Berkeley in 1974, and was elected an Honorary Member of the International Mark Twain Society in America in 1977 and a Member of the Society of the Berkeley Fellows in 1980. He was awarded a CBE (Honorary) and made a KBE by Her Majesty the Queen. He was also a recipient of The Clark Kerr Award of the University of California and the Soong Foundation Hall of Fame (USA) Award.

Though Dr. Li has retired from his post of Vice-Chancellor here, he has *not* retired from the field of higher education. He now serves as Emeritus Professor of Business Administration of the University of California, Berkeley and a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok).



Dr. Ma Lin, CBE(Hon.), JP

Present Vice-Chancellor from October 1978 to date

Dr. Ma Lin assumed the Vice-Chancellorship on 1st October, 1978 upon Dr. Choh-Ming Li's retirement, but his association with The Chinese University dates back to 1965, when he joined the faculty as Senior Lecturer and was instrumental in establishing the Biochemistry Programme. He was promoted Reader in 1972 and Professor the following year. Even before his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma played a leadership role in university administration. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science and a member of a number of Senate Committees, including the Senate Committee on Staff-Student Relations, of which he was Chairman.

Dr. Ma comes from a family of distinguished scholars. After receiving his secondary education at King's College, Hong Kong, he furthered his studies at the West China Union University, majoring in Chemistry, and graduated with a BSc degree in 1947. He then pursued postgraduate studies at the University of Leeds and was awarded the PhD degree in Protein Chemistry in 1955. Upon graduation, he spent a year as Post-Doctoral Fellow at University College Hospital (London) and St. James's Hospital (Leeds). Returning to Hong Kong in 1957, he taught at the University of Hong Kong before joining this University.

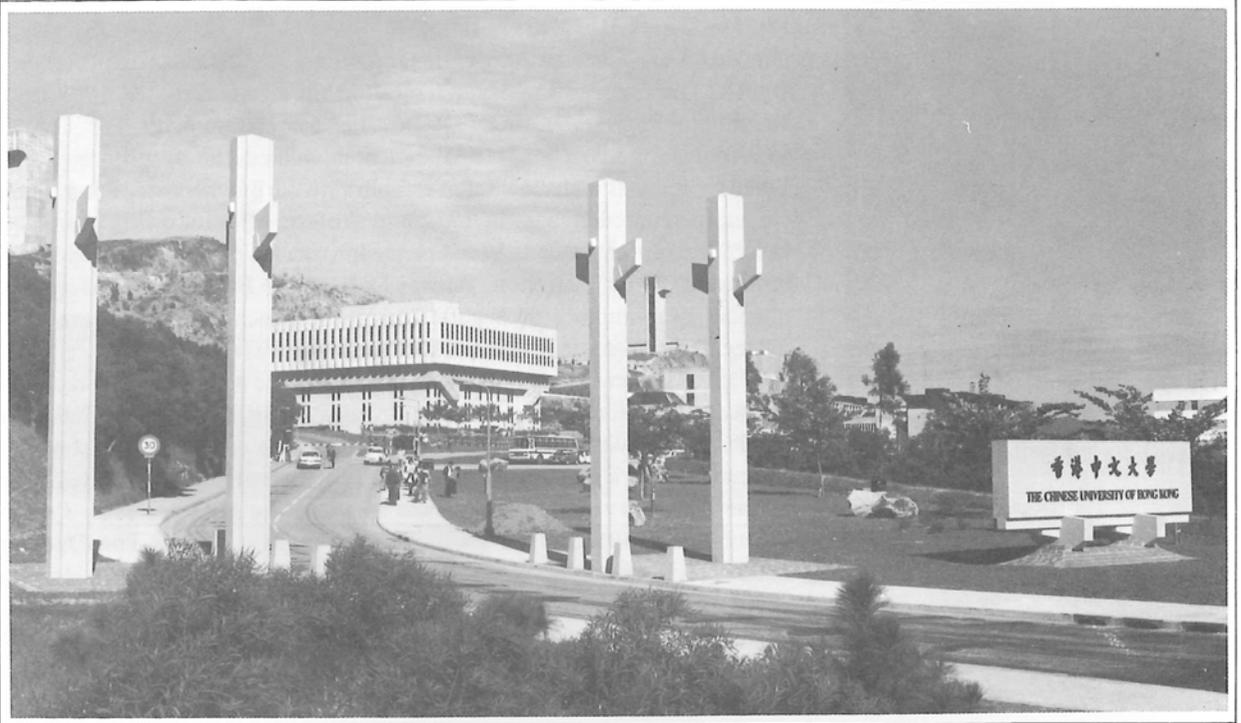
Dr. Ma has numerous publications to his credit. The results of his scholarly research on clinical biochemistry and hydatidiform mole have appeared in many international academic journals. During his sabbatical year in 1969, he worked as Visiting Biochemist at the Hormone Research Laboratory of the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Ma's contribution to the local community and the academic world is well-known, being a Council Member of the University of Hong Kong, an Honorary Adviser of the University of East Asia, a Member of the Administrative Board of the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning, and a Member of the Board of Directors of Ming-Yu Cultural Foundation, Hong Kong. He was made an Unofficial Justice of the Peace in 1978 and awarded a CBE (Honorary) this year.

As Vice-Chancellor of a newly reorganized University, Dr. Ma is faced with many challenging tasks – the consolidation of the University with its new structure, the expansion of professional education in such fields as medicine and business administration, and the shaping of a new mode of education through 'subject-orientated' and 'student-orientated' teaching.

A Brief Review: 1963–83

16



Twenty years have elapsed since the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong on 17th October, 1963, and the University is now an organic modern institution of higher learning with a magnificent campus, offering a full range of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. Through the hard work of staff and students, it has achieved excellence in teaching and research and has kept pace with other institutions in the international academic world.

On the recommendation of the first *Fulton Report*, the Government decided to incorporate three private liberal arts colleges — Chung Chi, New Asia, and United — to set up The Chinese University, in which Chinese would be the principal language of instruction.

Even in the early days, the University had at its disposal considerable human and material resources, as compared with other new universities, to provide a stimulating environment, since the three Foundation Colleges were already established institutions whose teaching staff included scholars and educators from Mainland China. Their amalgamation as a federal university brought together in one institution their respective traditions

and specialities. New Asia College reflects the characteristics of the national universities with their Confucian background, Chung Chi College the Christian universities with their Western outlook, and United College the locally-oriented colleges with their commitment to serve the community.

One of the first tasks of the University was to bring all its components together on one campus, so as to eliminate unnecessary duplication and pool resources in both administration and teaching. Originally the Central Office of the University and the three Colleges were located in Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories, from 1,600 to 4,800 metres apart. The problem was immediately solved when the Government granted the 110 hectares of land adjacent to Chung Chi College in Shatin as campus site. The main buildings of the Headquarters and New Asia and United Colleges were completed within a decade. It cannot be over-emphasized that the early acquisition of an integrated campus site has contributed significantly to the development of the University.

As the University originated in three post-secondary colleges, it adopted a federal system at its inception. But after several years of planned development, The Chinese University had emerged as a complex organization with many other teaching and research units, the Graduate School, research institutes and centres, the University Library and the School of Education, etc. To enable the University to function as an organic whole, organizational changes had to be made.

In 1977, the University implemented new constitutional arrangements, under which Departments of the three Colleges were integrated into University Departments, which are responsible for subject-orientated teaching, and it was stipulated that the principal role of the Colleges would be the provision of student-orientated teaching. Thus, a complementary relationship was established between the formal learning offered by the University Departments and the informal learning provided by the Colleges, which are responsible for general education and the organization of recreational and athletic activities for the students. Another change ushered in by the new Ordinance and Statutes was greater participation by teachers in University governance. The reorganization of 1977 undoubtedly was a milestone in the development of the University.

In the past two decades, the University has developed not only undergraduate instruction in the humanities and the sciences, but also postgraduate and professional education. At present, a wide range of full-time programmes leading to the BA, BBA, MB ChB, BSc and BSSc degrees are offered by the over forty Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Business Administration, Medicine, Science, and Social Science. There are four part-time degree programmes leading to the degrees of BA, BBA and BSSc. Postgraduate programmes leading to the PhD, MPhil, MA, MA(Ed), MBA, MDiv and MSW degrees are offered by the Graduate School through the twenty-five Graduate Divisions/Board. The School of Education offers one-year full-time and two-year part-time programmes leading to the Diploma-in-Education.

From the very inception of the University, a premium has been placed on research, and as early as 1965, institutes and centres were established. Both teachers and students have engaged actively in basic and applied research and dedicated themselves to the advancement of knowledge. The establishment of the Publications Office in 1968 (reorganized as the Chinese University Press in 1977) provided a convenient outlet for its dissemination.

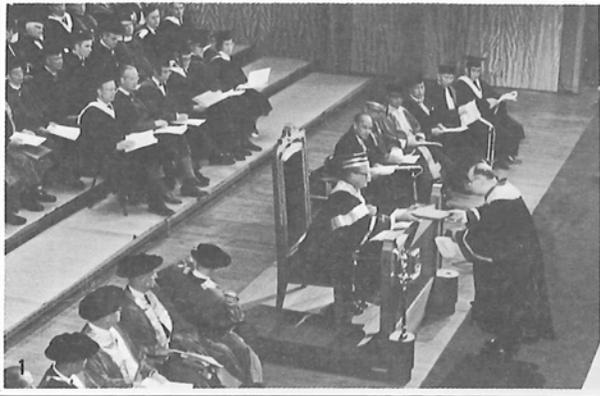
Throughout its two decades of development, The Chinese University has received encouragement and generous support from Government, from international institutions and foundations and from public-spirited individuals, without which the University could not have achieved so much in such a short time.

- 1961 Preparatory Committee appointed by the Hong Kong Government to suggest steps for the provision of sites and buildings for a federal type Chinese university
- 1962 Fulton Commission established
- 1963 Hong Kong Government accepted recommendations of Fulton Commission and Provisional Council established
University to be named The Chinese University of Hong Kong
110 hectares of land in Ma Liu Shui granted for the University's development
Dr. C.T. Yung appointed first Pro-Vice-Chancellor
University inaugurated; The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, 1963 came into effect; University Council, with the Hon. C.Y. Kwan as Chairman, established
Dr. Choh-Ming Li appointed first Vice-Chancellor
- 1964 University Motto: *Po Wen Yueh Li* adopted
Formation of three Advisory Boards on Academic Matters: Natural Sciences, Humanities, and Social Science and Business Administration
Installation of first Vice-Chancellor and Conferment of Honorary Degrees
Boards of Studies and Senate formed
Conferment of Bachelor's Degrees for the first time
- 1965 Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities and Institute of Science and Technology established
Department of Extramural Studies established
Medical Scheme implemented
School of Education established
Boards of Faculty established
- 1966 Lingnan Institute of Business Administration established
Graduate School established
Decision by the Hong Kong Government to equate degrees conferred with *cum laude* and *magna cum laude*, introduced in 1965-66, with second and first class honours conferred by other Commonwealth universities
- 1967 Institute of Chinese Studies established
Conferment of Master's Degrees for the first time
- 1968 Publications Office established
Appointments Service established
- 1969 Central Office moved to University campus
Classification of first degrees into Bachelor's degree after the Honours system adopted by Commonwealth universities
- 1971 Inauguration of University Student Union
Sir Yuet-Keung Kan appointed Council Chairman
Art Gallery established
- 1972 United College moved to Shatin campus
Senate Staff/Student Relations Committee established

- Science departments moved to Science Centre at Shatin campus
- 1973 *Journal of The Chinese University of Hong Kong* published
New Asia College moved to Shatin campus
- 1974 Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure established
New Faculty of Business Administration established
- 1975 New Fulton Commission appointed
- 1976 The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976, drafted in accordance with the recommendations of the *Fulton Report*, came into effect
- 1977 Mr. T.C. Cheng and Professor Te-K'un Cheng appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellors
Chinese University Press established
Faculty of Medicine established
Three-year Part-time MBA Programme launched
- 1978 Institute of Business Management Studies established
The Federation of Alumni Associations, CUHK established
First Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, retired
Installation of the new Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin
Office of Student Affairs established
- 1979 Professor Gerald H. Choa and Professor Bay-sung Hsu appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellors in succession to Mr. T.C. Cheng and Professor Te-K'un Cheng
- 1980 First PhD programmes launched
- 1981 Faculty of Medicine admitted first batch of undergraduates
Part-time Degree Programme launched
- 1982 Sir Yuet-Keung Kan appointed first Pro-Chancellor
The Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill gazetted, stipulating that a certificate of experience for the purpose of obtaining full registration may be obtained from this University as well as the University of Hong Kong
Research Institutes and research centres reorganized
Dr. Q.W. Lee appointed Council Chairman
Conferment of PhD Degree for the first time
- 1983 Town Centre of the Three-year Part-time MBA Programme opened
Senate approved implementation of provisional acceptance scheme as from 1984-85
University Twentieth Anniversary



- 1 Some of the people who helped to bring the University into being: (from left) Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Lord Fulton and Dr. D.Y. Lin.
- 2 Mr. C.Y. Kwan presenting the official copy of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, 1963 to the Chancellor, Sir Robert Black, at the Inauguration Ceremony.
- 3 Dr. Choh-Ming Li with the three former College Presidents: (from left) Dr. Ch'ien Mu, Dr. C.T. Yung and Mr. T.C. Cheng.



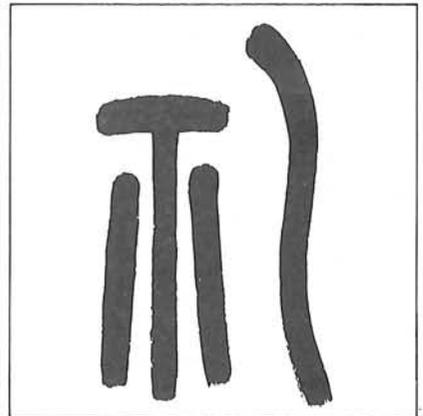
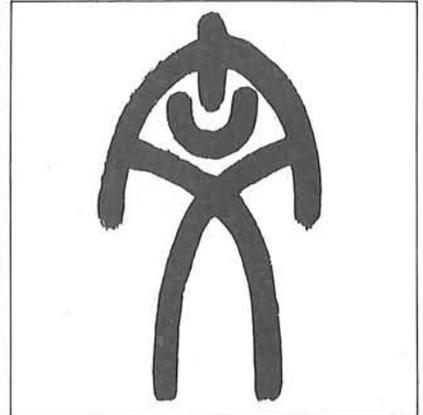
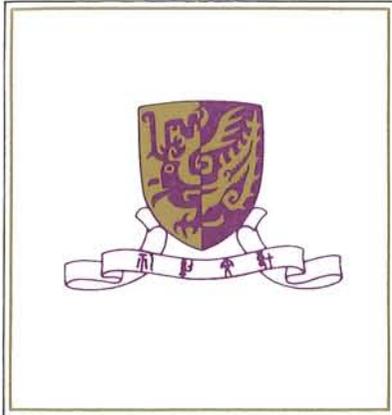
1 Installation of the first Vice-Chancellor. His Excellency the Chancellor Sir David Trench presenting the Ordinance of the University to Dr. Choh-Ming Li.

2 His Excellency Sir Murray MacLehose presenting the University Ordinance to Dr. Ma Lin at the Installation Ceremony.

3 The Second Fulton Commission: (from right) Professor C.K. Yang, Lord Fulton of Falmer, Sir Michael Herries and Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell (Secretary).

University Emblem, Colours and Motto

23



The emblem of the University is the mythical Chinese bird *feng* (鳳), which is chosen because of its symbolism as Bird of the South since the *Han* Dynasty. It is also a symbol of nobility, beauty, loyalty and majesty.

The University colours are purple and gold, representing devotion and loyalty (purple), perseverance and resolution (gold).

The motto of the University is '博文約禮' (*po-wen yueh-li*): '博文' is to broaden one's intellectual horizon; '約禮' is to keep within the bounds of propriety.

These words of Confucius have long been considered a principal precept of his teaching. It is recorded in the *Analects of Confucius* that the Master says, 'By extensively studying all learning, and keeping himself under the restraint of the rules of propriety, one may thus likewise not err from what is right.' (Legge's version of the *Four Books*)

In choosing '博文約禮' as its motto, the University is laying equal emphasis on the intellectual and moral aspects of education.

Campus Development

24



The campus of the University, its physical plant and surroundings, does indeed warrant superlatives. Nestled in the hills of the New Territories overlooking Tide Cove to the east and Tolo Harbour to the north, the site rises from 4.4 to 140 metres above sea level and commands an inspiring panoramic view of the surrounding landscape.

Before the 110-hectare tract contiguous to the 23-hectare campus of Chung Chi College was granted to the University, the site was no more than a barren hill used by the Government to obtain fill for the gigantic Plover Cove Dam Project. The rocky promontory was carved into four plateaus to provide sites for the University and the constituent colleges. The university headquarters and the central activities buildings are located mainly at the mid-level, with Chung Chi College at the lower level and New Asia College and United College at the upper level. Now the barren lot of rocks and soil has been transformed into a magnificent campus dotted with groups of buildings.

University Headquarters

The University Mall at the mid-level is the hub of the University. Around the impressive tree-lined Mall and the University Square the following major central buildings cluster: the University Administration Building, the University Library, the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Art Gallery, the Sui-Loong Pao Building and the Pi-Chiu Building (two teaching blocks), the Y.C. Liang Hall (a lecture room complex), the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall (a 1,500-seat multi-purpose auditorium), the Science Centre Complex, and the Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences.

Other central buildings, scattered all over the campus, include the Benjamin Franklin Centre (an amenities building for staff and students), the Health Centre, the Sports Centre, the Li Dak Sum Building (a teaching building), the Fong Shu Chuen Building (a Chinese language Centre), the Marine Science Laboratory, the Estates and Maintenance Building, the Postgraduate Hall Complex (hostels mainly for postgraduates), the guest houses and staff quarters.

Chung Chi College

The campus of Chung Chi College was largely completed before it became a part of the University. Subsequently additional buildings were constructed, including a seminary, Elisabeth Luce Moore Library, Chung Chi Centre (staff-student amenities building), minor staff quarters and several student hostels. The old Library was converted into a music centre, the former student dining hall a gymnasium and the previous clinic staff quarters. It has received continuous support from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. It has also received a grant from Henry Luce Foundation towards the cost of the new Library, donations from various churches in the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and Hong Kong for the Seminary, donations from Sheng Kung Hui, the local Anglican Church, for Wen Lin Tang (a hostel) and from Bethlehem Co. Ltd. and Yale-China Association for Madam S.H. Ho Hall and Wen Chih Tang.

New Asia College

The New Asia campus comprises eight buildings: Cheng Ming Building, Humanities Building, Ch'ien Mu Library, Staff-Student Centre, three hostels (Chih Hsing Hall, Grace Tien Hall and Xuesi Hall) and Friendship Lodge (staff quarters). Donations from the College Board of Trustees, Yale-China Association, local and overseas community are received towards the cost of Friendship Lodge, from Bethlehem Co. Ltd. and Yale-China Association for Xuesi Hall, and from Dr. the Hon. Francis Tien, Chairman and Managing Director of Manhattan Garments Ltd., for part of the construction cost of Grace Tien Hall.

United College

United College has now seven buildings: T.C. Cheng Building, Tsang Shiu-tim Building, Wu Chung Library, Cheung Chuk Shan Amenities Building, Adam Schall Residence, Bethlehem Hall and United Residence. It has

received donations from the Society of Jesus and the Maryknoll Sisters for half of the cost of Adam Schall Residence, from Bethlehem Co. Ltd. and Yale-China Association for Bethlehem Hall and from the College Endowment Fund Committee for United Residence.

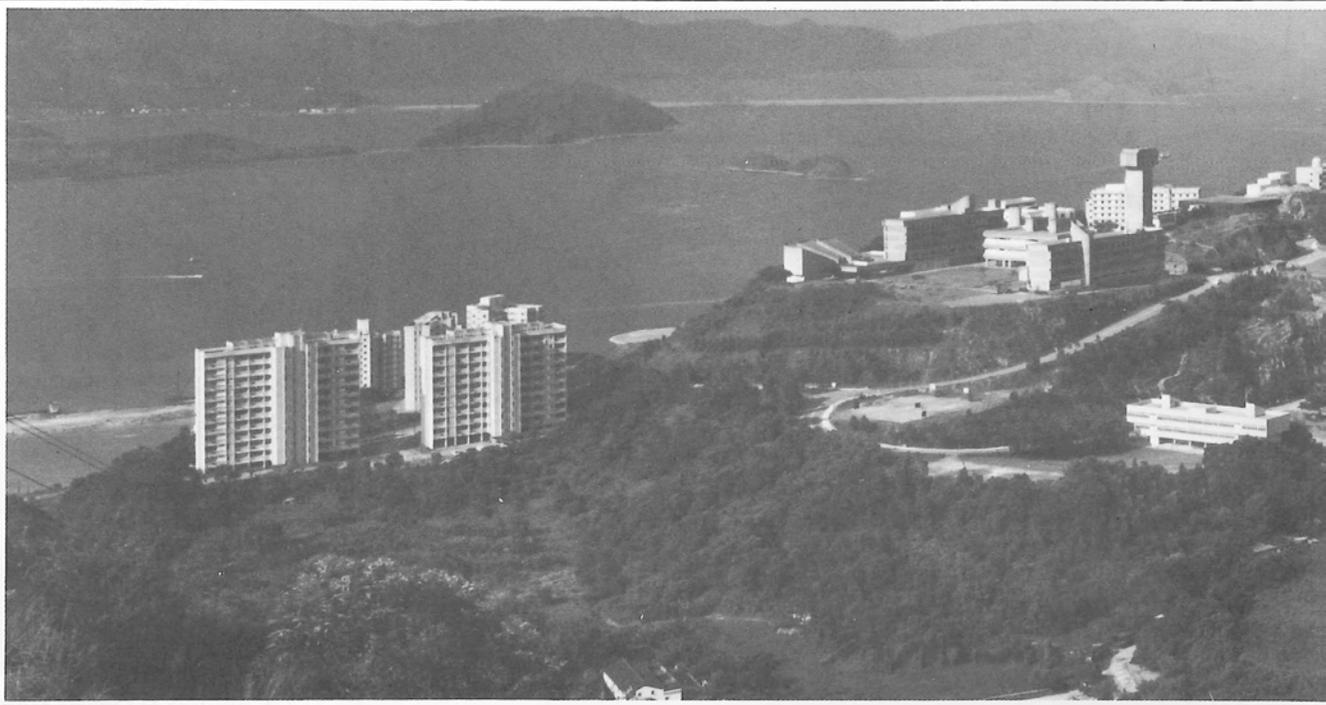
Sports Facilities

The University and the Colleges provide a variety of sports facilities, including two sports fields, three gymnasiums, a swimming pool and eight tennis courts.

Besides Government support, the rapid physical development of the University has been made possible by generous donations from local and overseas organizations.

University Buildings and their Donors

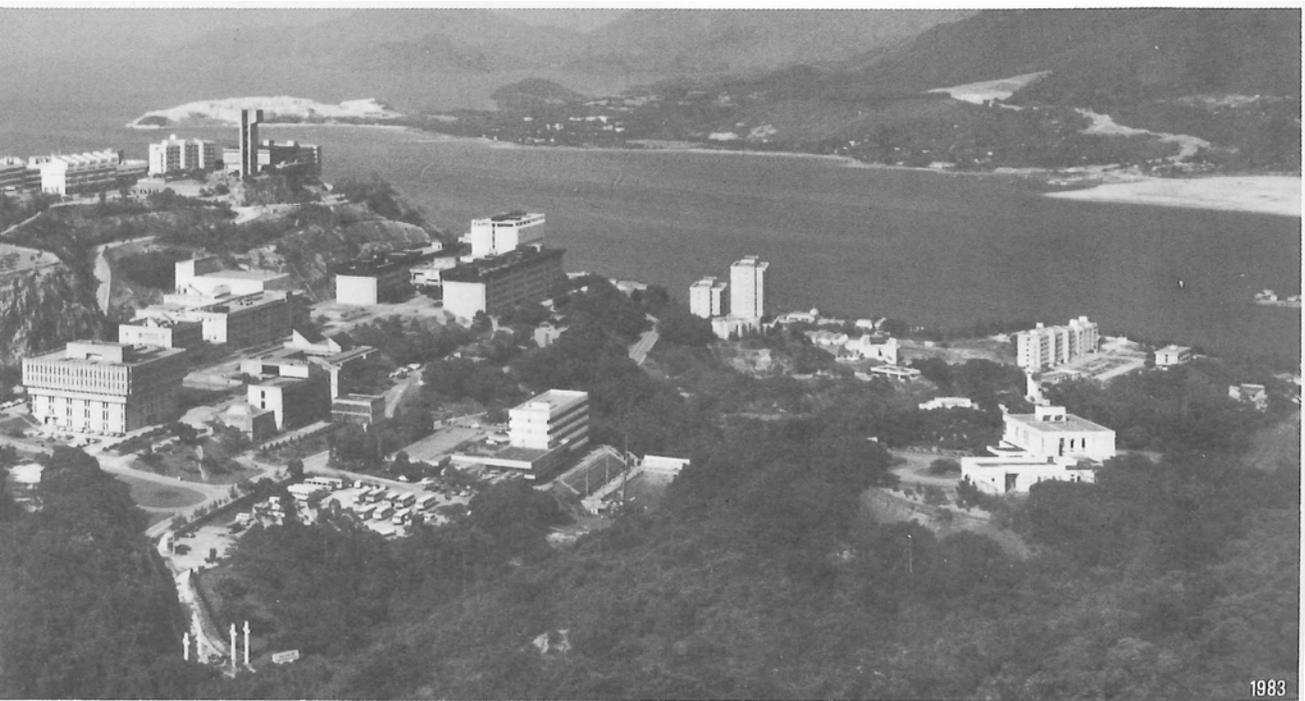
<i>Year</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Donors/Organizations</i>
1968	Benjamin Franklin Centre	The People of the United States of America
1971	Institute of Chinese Studies	Lee Hysan Estate Co. Ltd.
	Cho-Yiu Conference Hall	The late Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan
	University Health Centre	Yale-China Association
1972	University Library	The late Dr. the Hon. P.Y. Tang
1973	Science Centre	U.K. Government
	Yali Guest House	Yale-China Association
1974	University Entrance Pylon	'Chuwansau', an anonymous donor
1975	Postgraduate Hall Complex	Friends of the late Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan and General Ho Shai Lai
1977	Sui-Loong Pao Building	Sir Yue-kong Pao
	Art Gallery Conservation Annex	Lee Hysan Foundation Ltd.
1978	Tennis Courts	The Shell Company of Hong Kong Ltd.
1979	Y.C. Liang Hall	Mr. Y.C. Liang
	Pi-Ch'iu Building	The Ho Tim Charitable Foundation
	Fong Shu Chuen Building	The Fong Shu Fook Tong and Group of Companies
1980	Lion Pavilion	Lions Club of Kowloon Central
1981	Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	The Shaw Foundation Hong Kong Ltd.
	Li Dak Sum Building	Mr. Li Dak Sum
1982	University Sports Centre	The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd.
1983	Three-year M.B.A. Programme Town Centre	Messrs. Cheng Yu Tung and Fung King Hey, and members of the local business community



University Campus



1963



1983



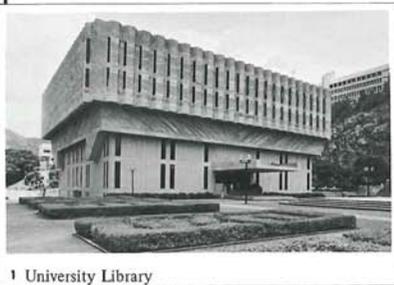
2 Sui Loong Pao Building



3 Pi-Ch'iu Building



4 Y.C. Liang Hall



1 University Library



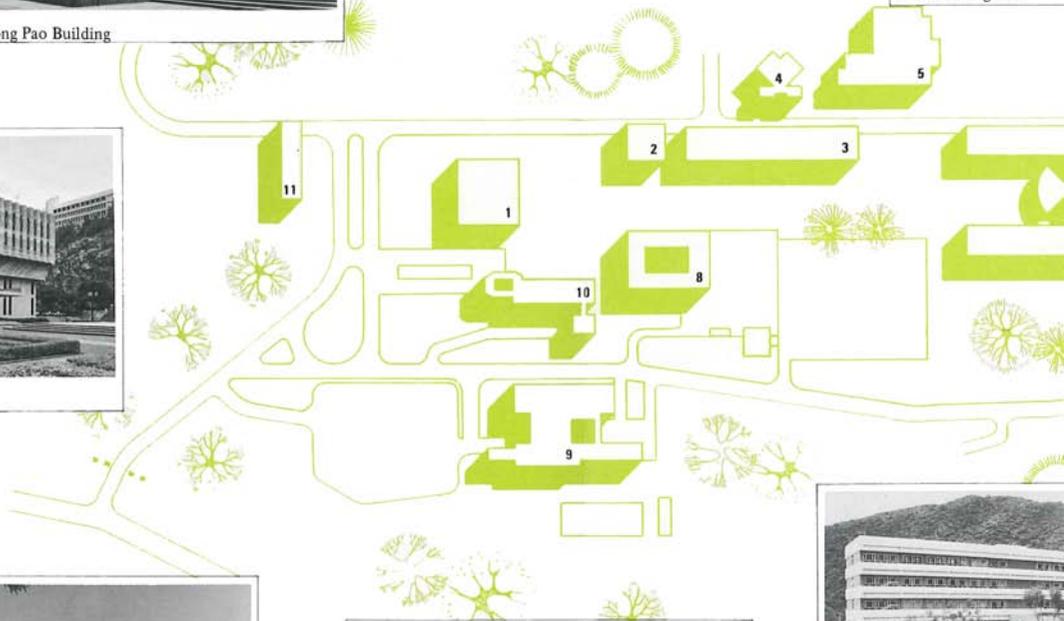
11 Li Dak Sum Building



10 University Administration Building



9 Benjamin Franklin Centre

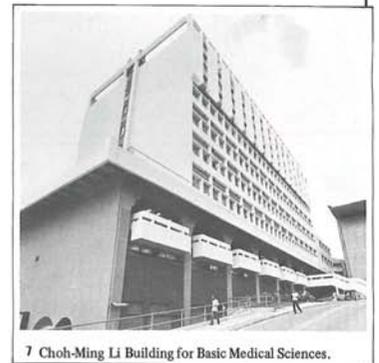
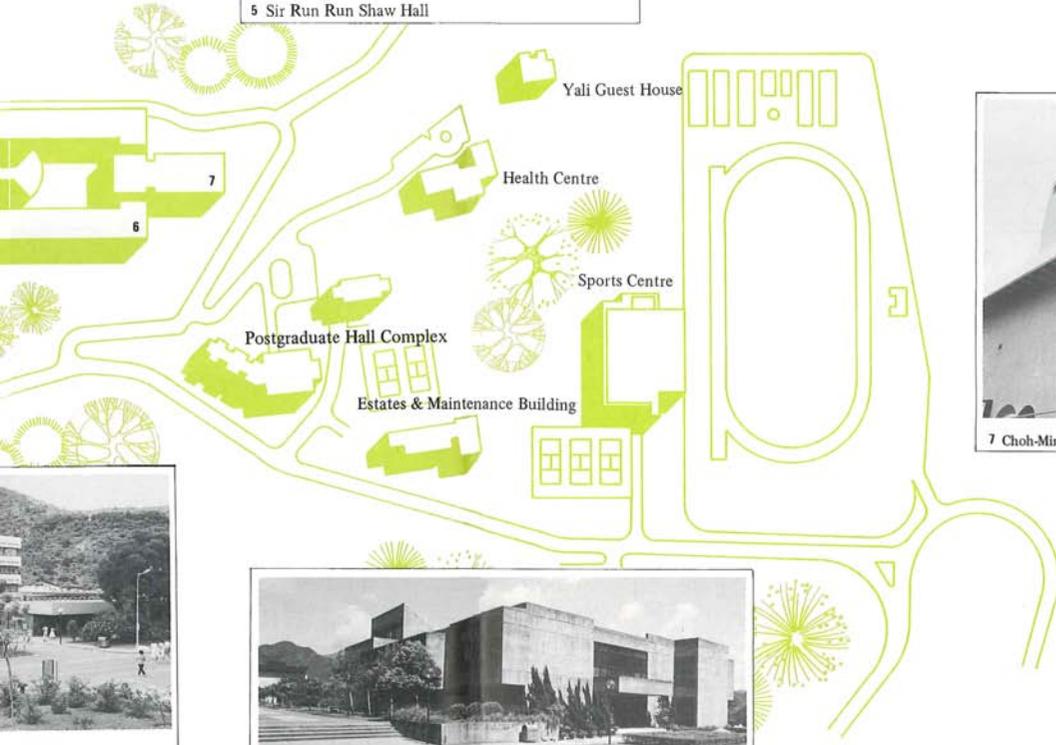




5 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall



6 University Science Centre



7 Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences.



8 Institute of Chinese Studies

University Headquarters



1 Elisabeth Luce Moore Library



3 Administration Building

Teaching Blocks

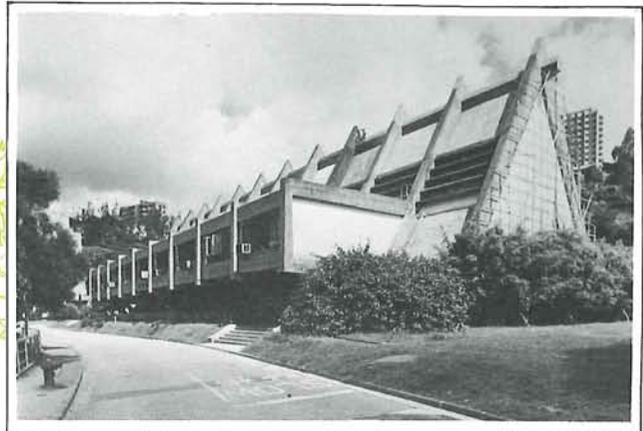
Indoor Sports Centre

Music Centre

Lingnan Stadium

Chinese Music Centre





2 Chung Chi Tang

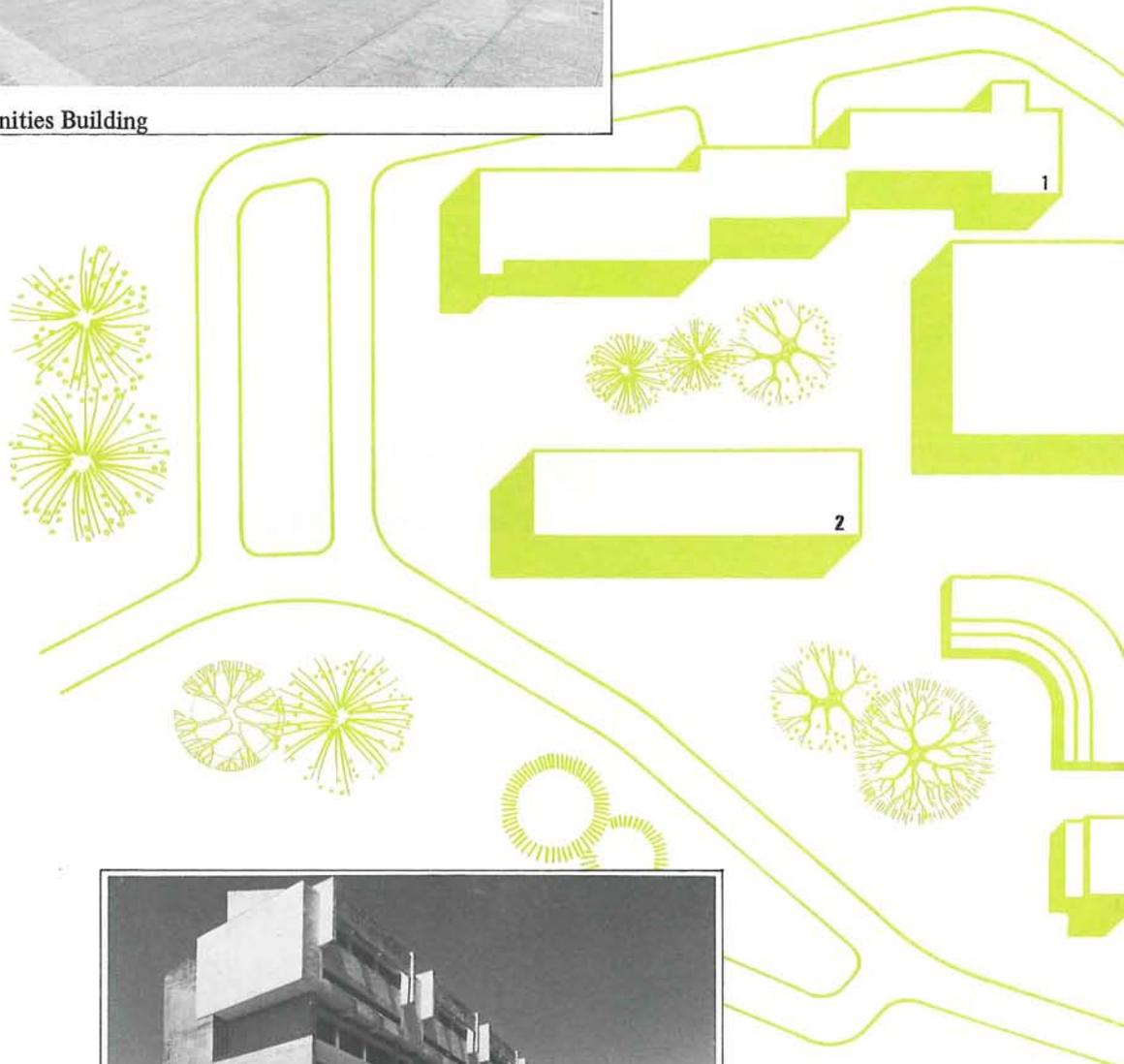
Fong Shu Chuen Building



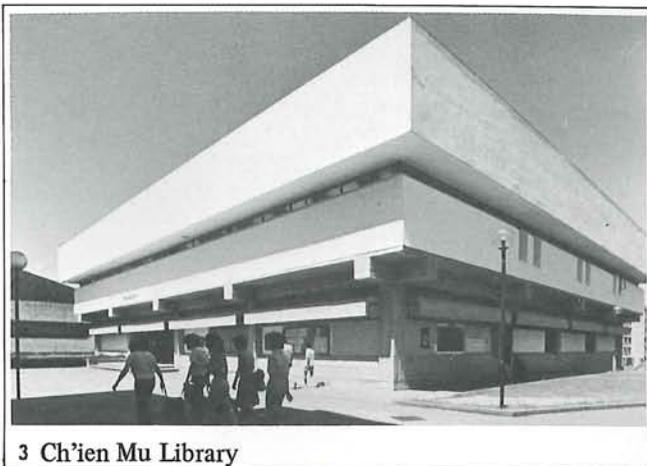
4 College-Chapel



1 Humanities Building



2 Cheng Ming Building



3 Ch'ien Mu Library



Xuesi Hall



Grace Tien Hall

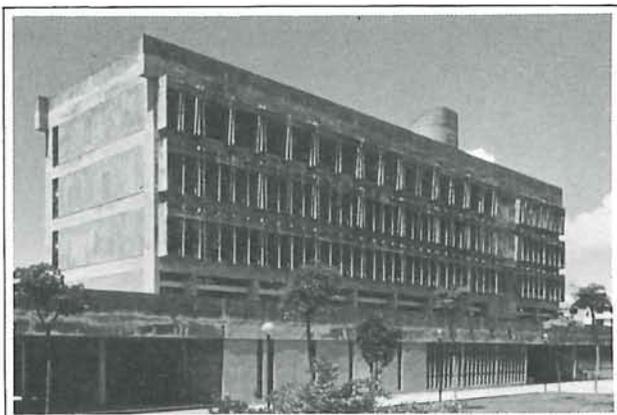
Chih Hsing Hall



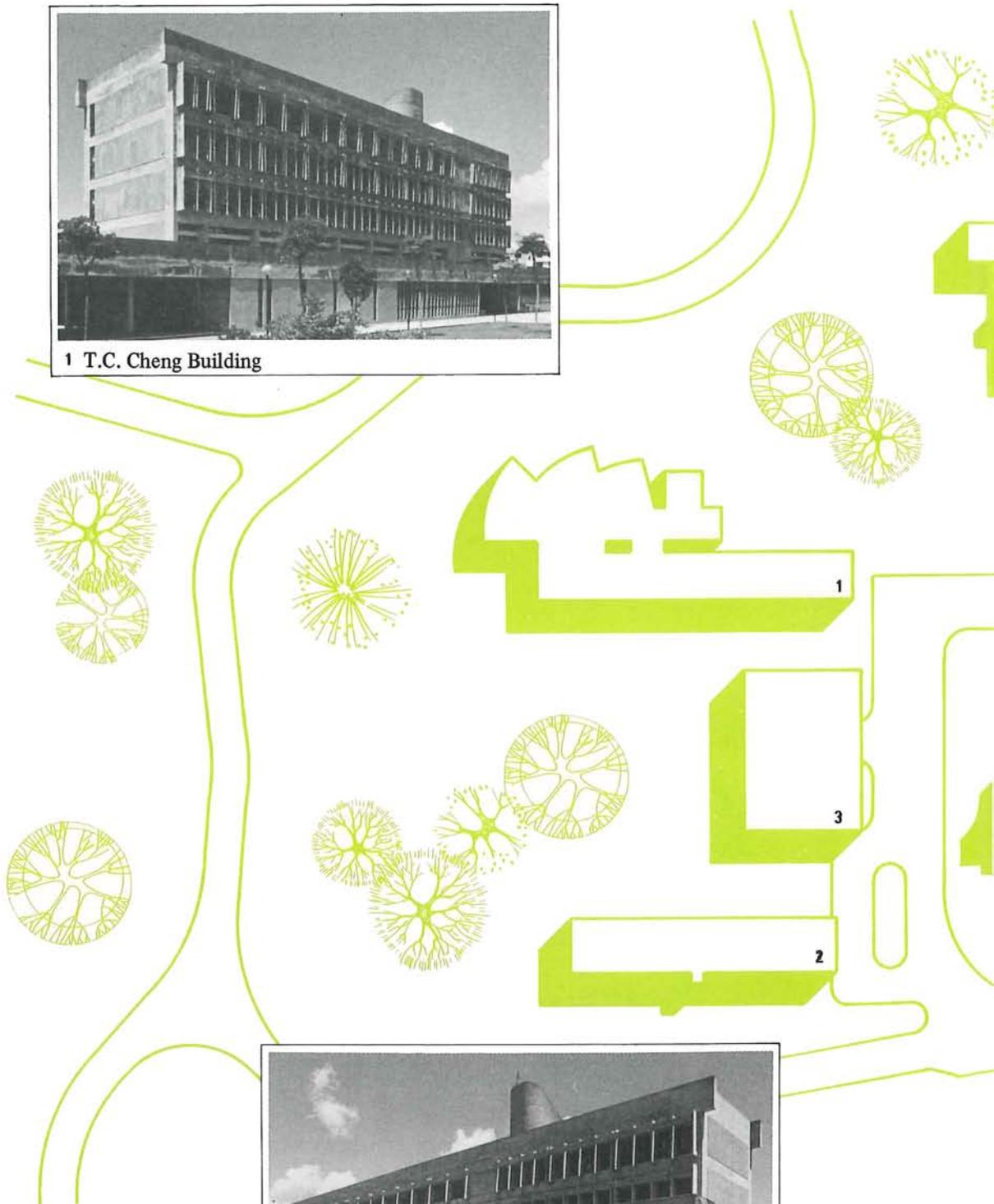
4



4 Staff-Student Centre



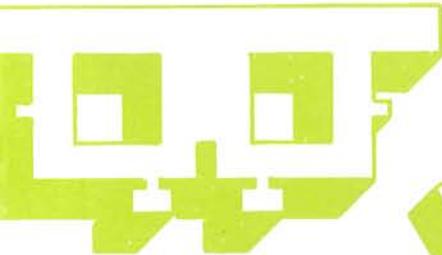
1 T.C. Cheng Building



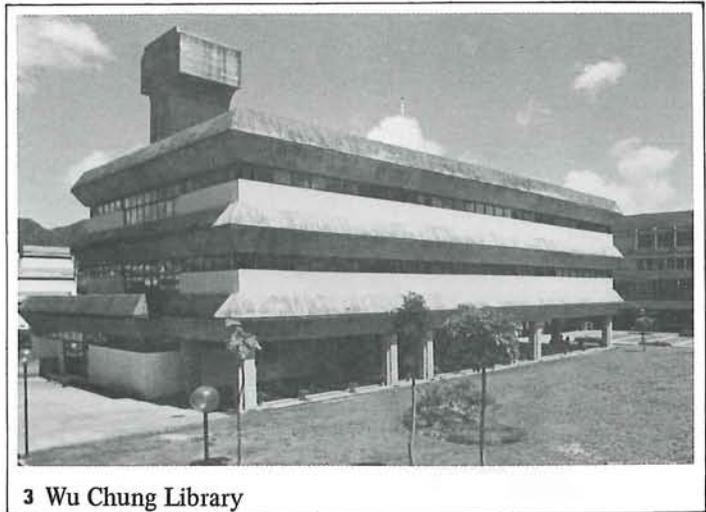
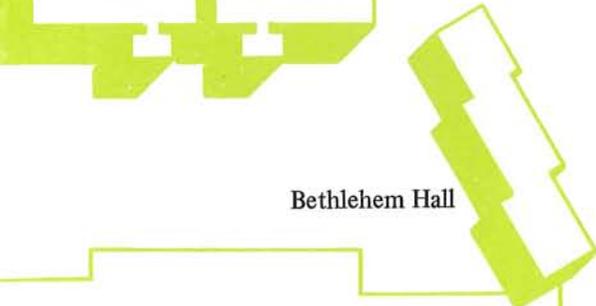
2 Tsang Shiu Tim Building



Adam Schall Residence



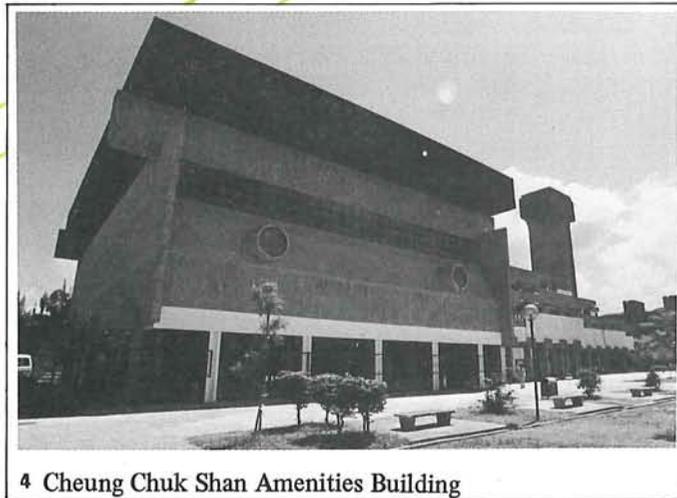
Bethlehem Hall



3 Wu Chung Library



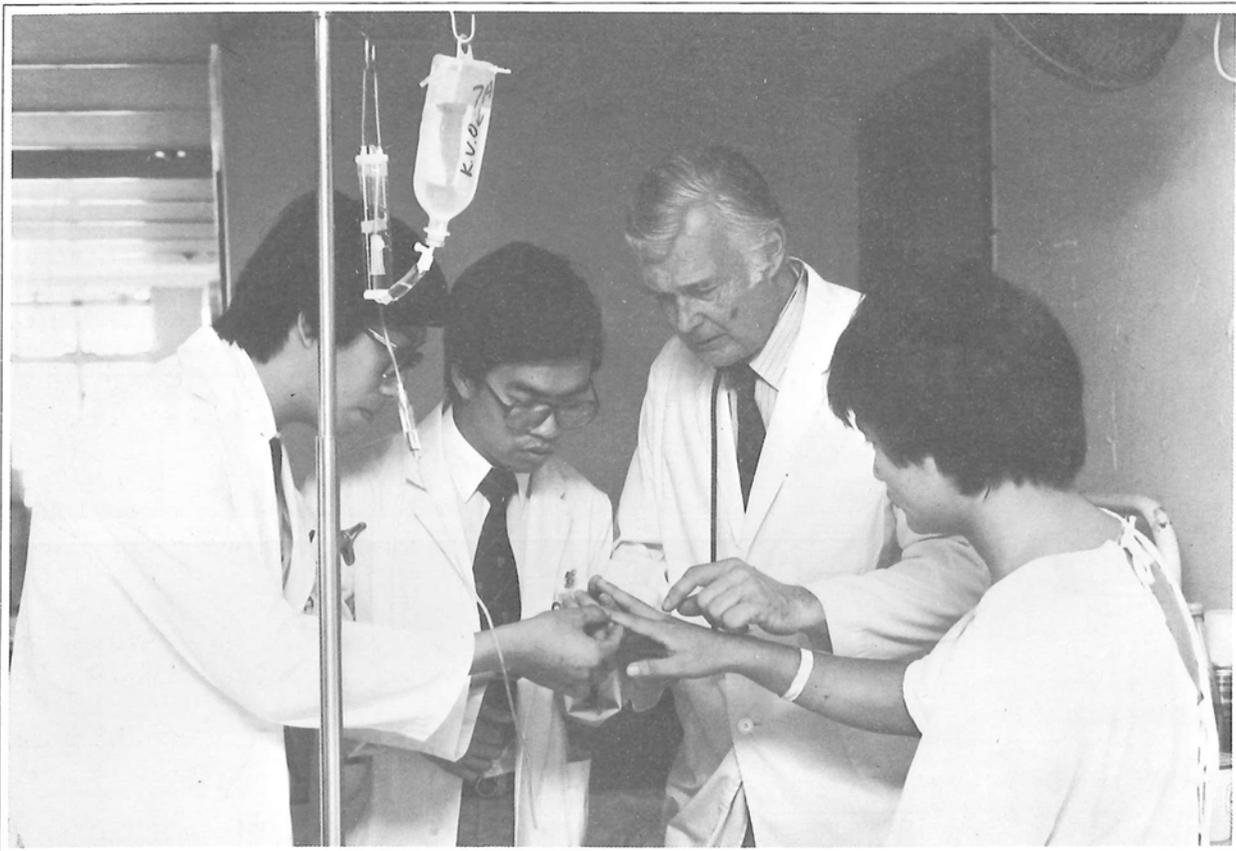
4



4 Cheung Chuk Shan Amenities Building

Academic Development

38



In academic matters the University has always believed in availing itself of the expertise and experience of educators around the world. Three Advisory Boards on Academic Matters (Advisory Board on Natural Sciences, on Humanities and on Social Science and Business Administration) have been set up with local and overseas distinguished scholars. The University's programmes of studies, teaching methods and examination system have benefited from the advice of external experts. To ensure high academic standards, local and overseas scholars are invited to serve as External Examiners for the Degree Examinations for undergraduates and postgraduates.

When the University was first established, a great number of courses offered by the respective constituent Colleges were more or less the same. In 1964, to pool resources for the benefit of the whole University, inter-collegiate teaching was introduced — a single course instead of three was offered to students from the three Colleges. Teachers could thus reduce their teaching load and devote more time to research and student coun-

selling. Seven inter-collegiate courses were offered within the first year.

By 1973, when all three Colleges were on one campus, inter-collegiate courses had grown to 457. As a result of the reorganization of the University in 1977, College Departments were integrated to become university-wide departments, which are responsible for the design and review of the programme of studies and teaching assignments. With this pooling of resources, academic programmes have been strengthened.

The University started off with three Faculties: Arts, Science, and Commerce and Social Science. In 1974, an independent Faculty of Business Administration was established and the former Faculty of Commerce and Social Science became the Faculty of Social Science. With the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in 1977, the University has become a truly diversified modern University offering a full range of professional and liberal arts subjects:

Faculty of Arts

Chinese Language and Literature (including Translation), English, Fine Arts, French, German, Japanese and Italian Studies, History, Music, Philosophy, Religion

Faculty of Business Administration

Accounting and Finance, General Business Management and Personnel Management, Marketing and International Business

Faculty of Science

Biochemistry, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Electronics, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics

Faculty of Social Science

Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Government and Public Administration, Journalism and Communication, Psychology, Social Work, Sociology

Faculty of Medicine

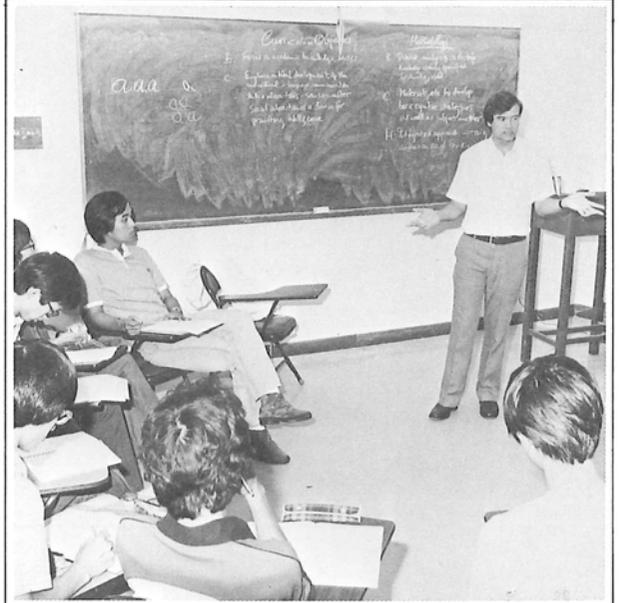
Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Morbid Anatomy, Microbiology, Chemical Pathology, Community Medicine, Medicine, Clinical Pharmacology, Clinical Oncology, Surgery, Traumatic and Orthopaedic Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Anaesthesia, Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging.

All first-year undergraduates are required to take General Chinese, General English and Physical Education courses. With the University's emphasis on balanced education, another compulsory element in its programme is General Education, which aims to widen students' perspectives and deepen their understanding of scientific methods as well as their appreciation of literature, art, and Chinese and Western cultures. General Education courses are offered by the Colleges.

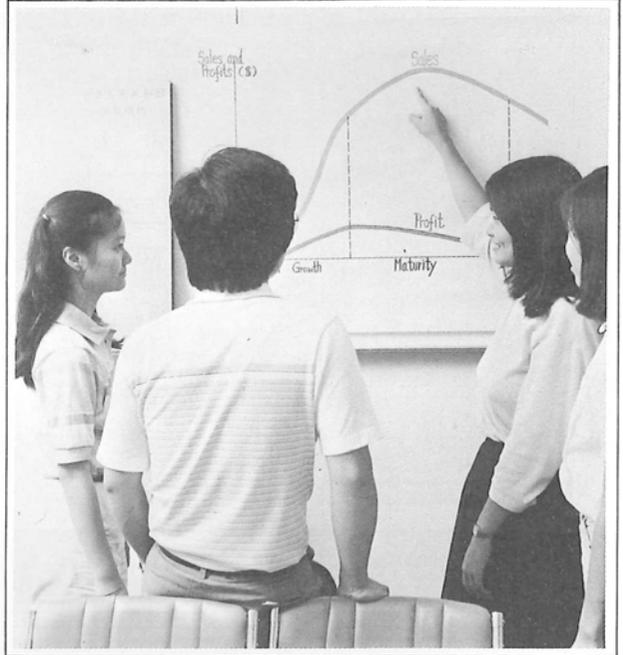
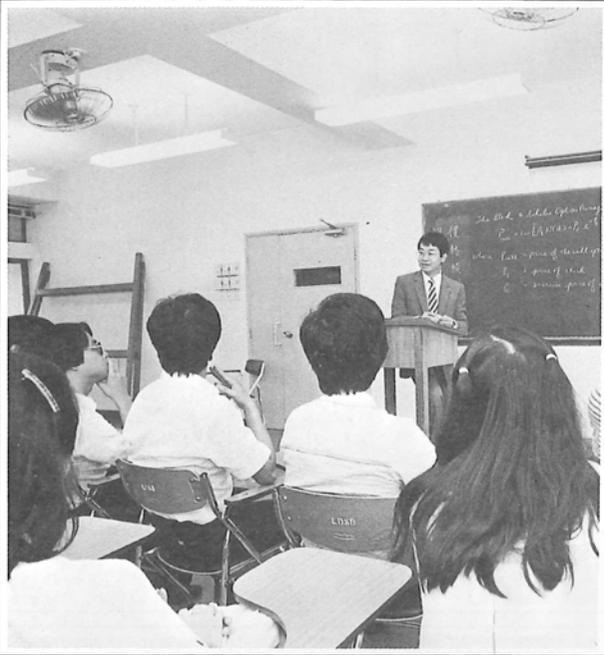
The University also offers part-time degree programmes, providing qualified and aspiring working adults with a second chance to receive university education. The first programme, in Social Work, was launched in 1981. Three other programmes, Business Administration, Chinese and English, and Music, were offered in the following year.

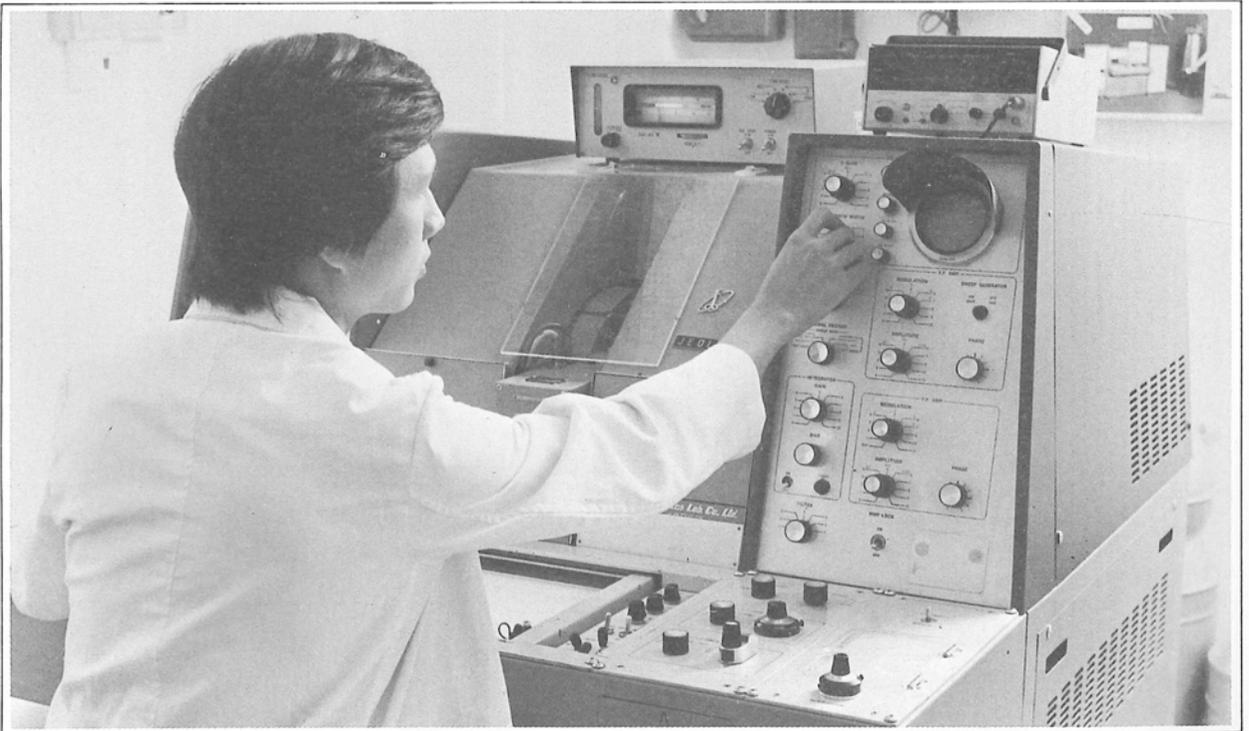
The Graduate School was established in 1966. Starting with five divisions – Chinese History, Philosophy, Chinese Language and Literature, Geography and Business Administration – it has since grown considerably and now comprises twenty-four Graduate Divisions and one Graduate Board. Programmes formerly offered by the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration in 1966 to 1981 are now offered by the MBA Division. In 1977-78, a Three-year Part-time MBA Programme was introduced. In 1980, doctoral programmes were inaugurated and PhD programmes are now offered in Chinese Studies, Basic Medical Sciences, Biochemistry, Biology, Electronics and Physics.

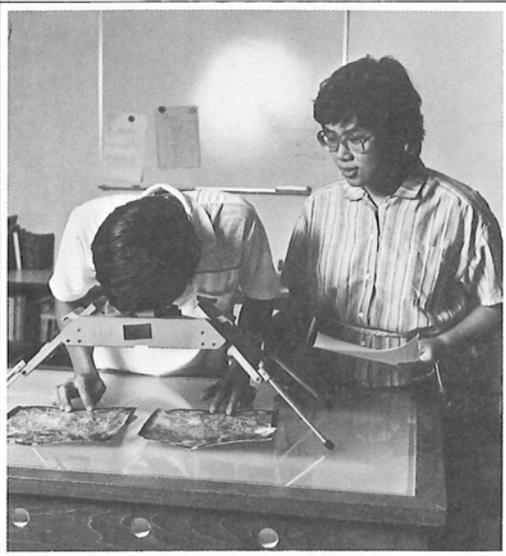
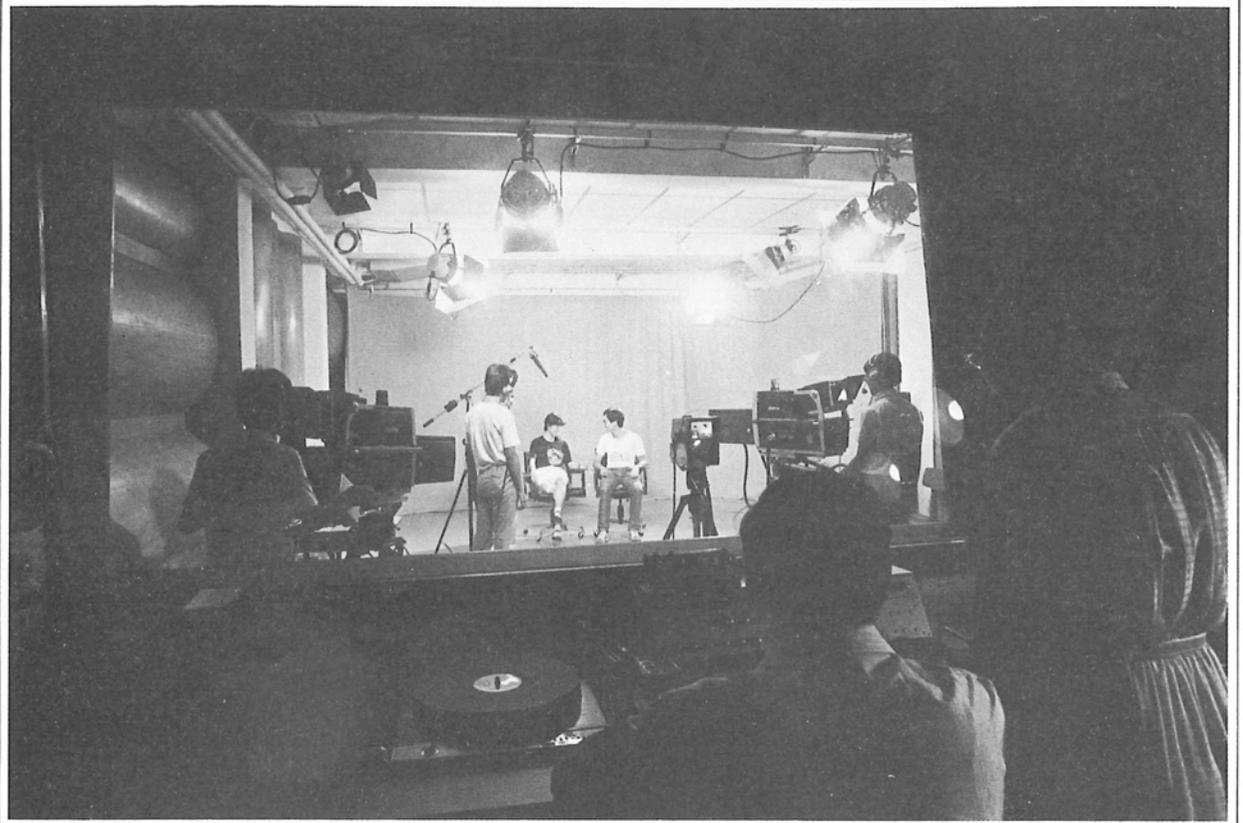
The School of Education was founded in 1965, offering a one-year (full-time) Diploma in Education programme. In 1967, a two-year part-time evening course leading to the Diploma in Education was offered to provide in-service training for secondary school teachers. Then in 1976, a two-year part-time day course leading to the Diploma in Education was introduced to enable secondary school teachers to make use of their summer vacation and weekends to receive professional training. In 1973, the School launched a programme leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Education.

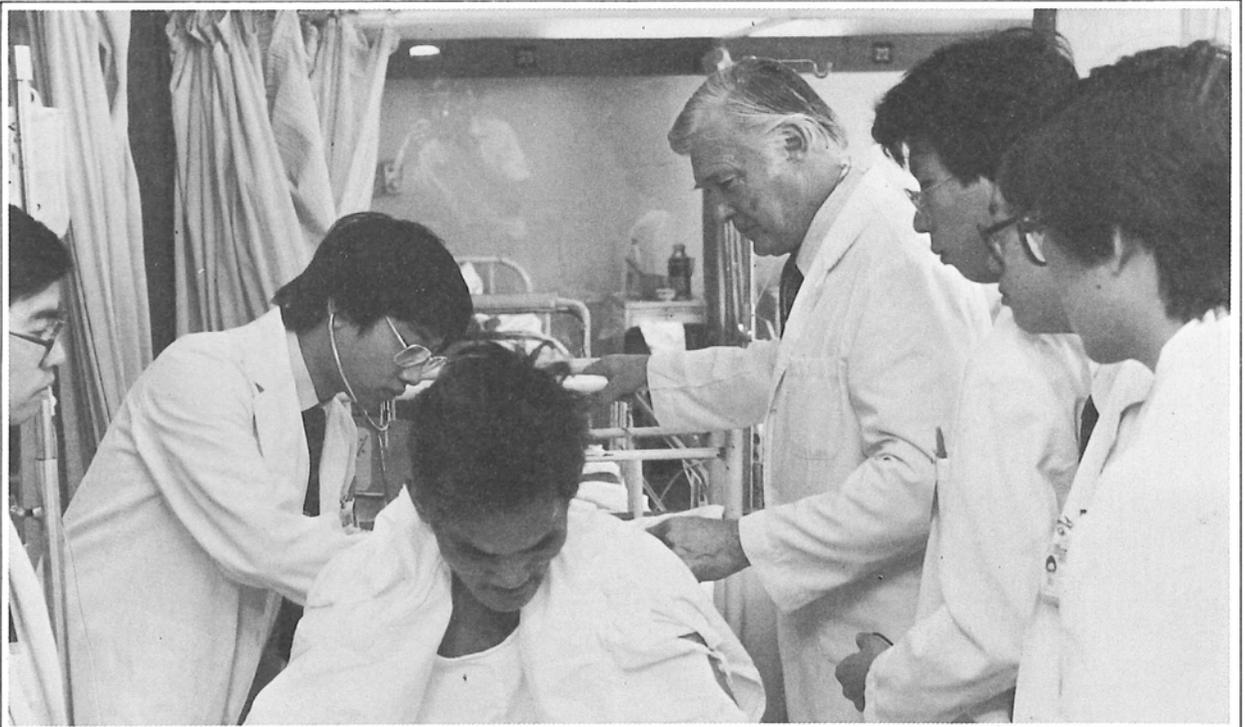


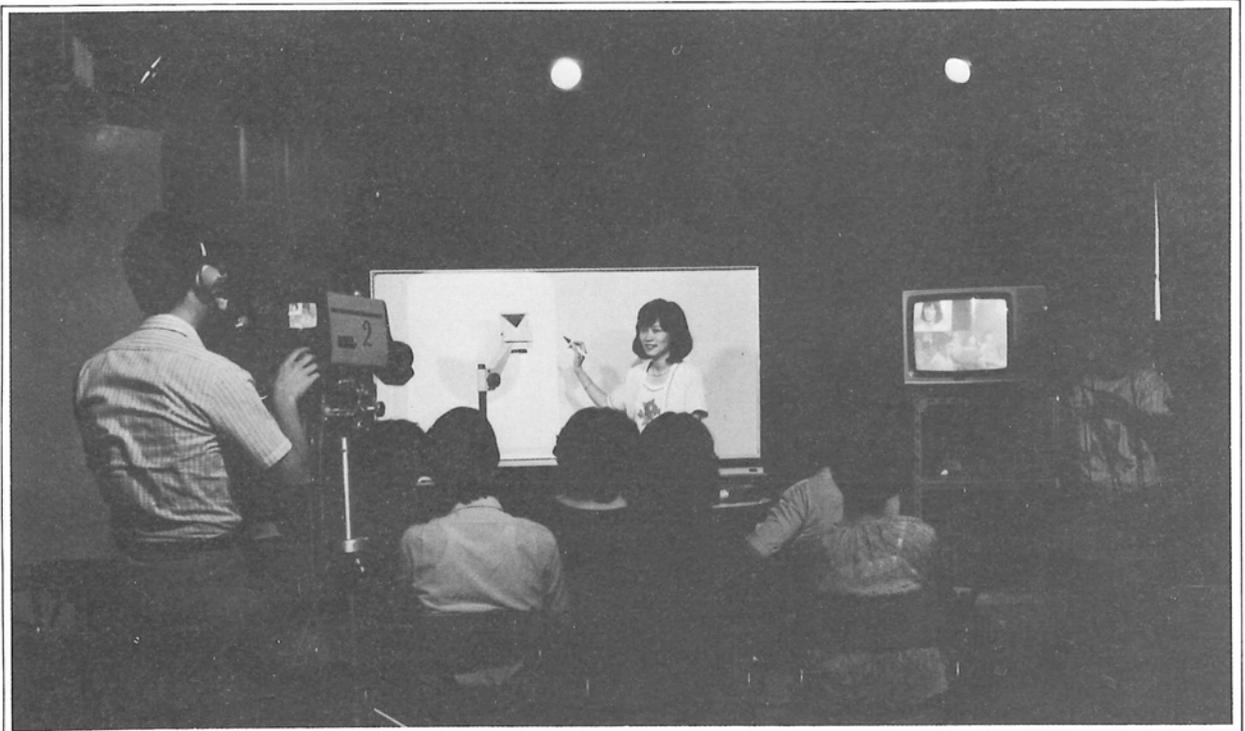
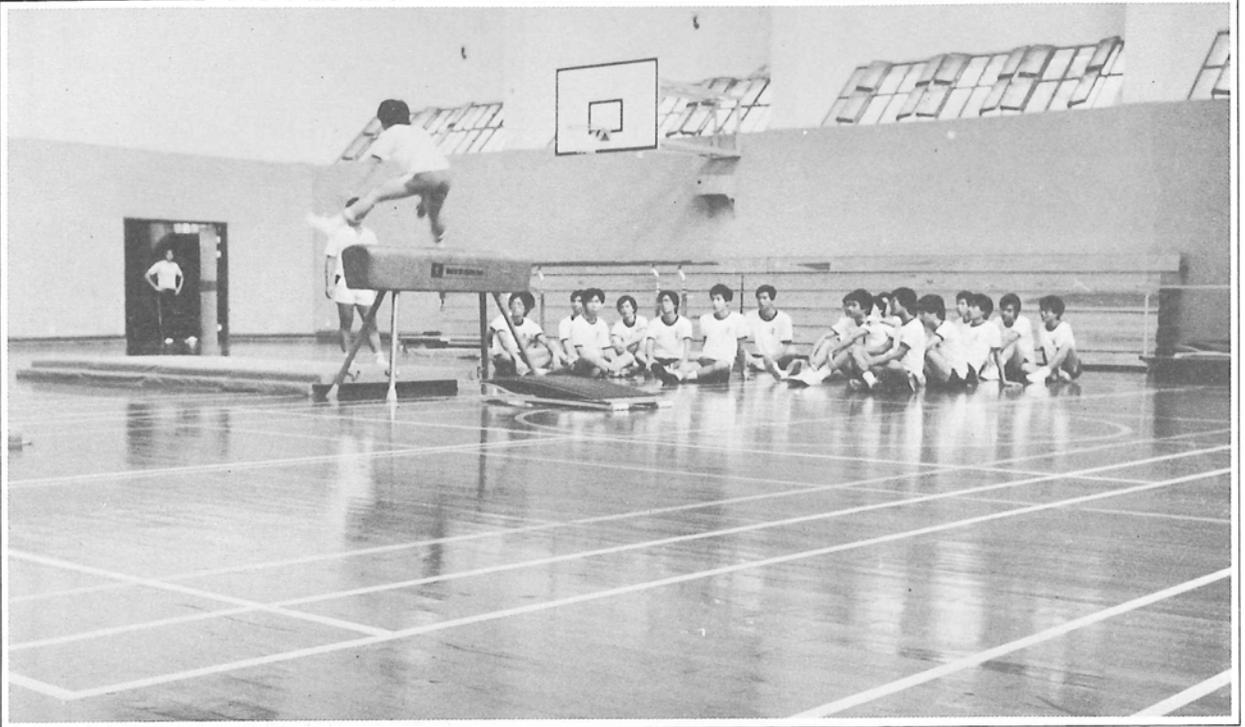
Faculty of Business Administration











Support Facilities and Services

In the University, support facilities and services such as libraries, the Computer Services Centre and the University Instructional Media Services also play an important role in the teaching and learning processes.

Library Facilities

The University Library System comprises the main library and four branch libraries: Elisabeth Luce Moore Library of Chung Chi College, Ch'ien Mu Library of New Asia College, Wu Chung Library of United College, and Li Ping Medical Library (which will be housed in the teaching hospital).

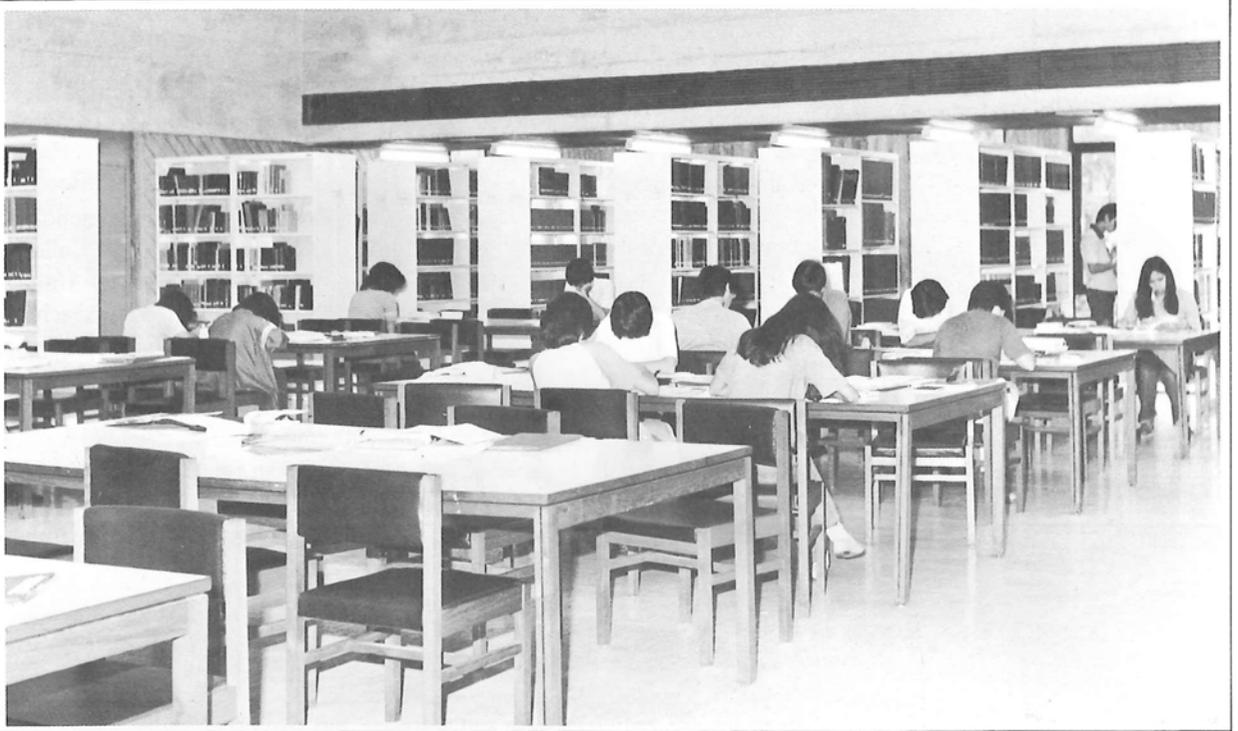
The libraries on campus have a seating capacity of over 1,500. The System's holdings total over 770,000 volumes of books (over 390,000 volumes in oriental languages and 380,000 volumes in western languages) and 6,000 journals and periodicals (over 1,500 in oriental languages and 4,600 in western languages). Being one of the most modern academic libraries in East Asia, the System also provides microfilm facilities, audio-visual services and information retrieval service.

Computer Services Centre

To assist members of the University in their learning, teaching and research, the University has established a Computer Services Centre, which provides not only hardware and software, but also consultative services for users.

University Instructional Media Services

The main function of the University Instructional Media services is to assist in the production of audio-visual materials. In conjunction with the Instructional Development Office, the Unit has built up a library of reference books and journals on university teaching methods and instructional materials.



Academic Research and Exchange

49



The University has spared no effort in fostering research among teachers and students. Research institutes and centres were set up early in its history to provide faculty members with research facilities and to promote interdisciplinary research on special topics. It has also been encouraging the exchange of knowledge and experience through an effective programme of publications, academic conferences and seminars.

It is gratifying that the research projects have over the years received substantial support and generous donations from the Government, leaders of the local business community and international foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, The Asia Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Yale-China Association. To achieve better collaboration among the various disciplines and the maximum use of resources, the four Research Institutes were reorganized last year into the following: Institute of Chinese Studies, Institute of Science and Technology, and Institute of Social Studies.

Research projects completed by University staff in these years have been innumerable. Listed below are some of the projects in the major areas.

Chinese Studies

With the University's Chinese heritage and geographical setting, it is only natural for Chinese studies to be the major thrust in research.

The Institute of Chinese Studies and its Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art, the Art Gallery, and the Chinese Music Archives of the Music Department have built up large collections of first-hand research material, bibliographies and indices, photographs and reference books, all of which have been made available to scholars from all parts of the world. The impressive output in Chinese Studies testifies to the achievements in the field. Apart from articles published in various journals of the University such as *The Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies*, the *Chinese Language Studies*, the *Renditions*, or other learned journals of international repute, there are also monographs published by the University Press or the Research units concerned. The Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art has so far published three titles in the Monograph Series, one title in the Publication Series, three titles in the Studies Series and one title in the Bibliographical Series. The Research Centre for Translation has published nine titles of *Renditions Books*. The Ng Tor-tai Chinese Language Research Centre has issued material and tapes on correct pronunciation in collaboration with the Department of Extramural Studies. Rich collections of Chinese works of art and antiquities are housed in the Art Gallery and are available for research purposes. Notable among these are a collection of over 1,300 paintings and calligraphy by Guangdong artists and scholars dating from Ming to recent periods, over 250 bronze seals of the Warring States to the Ming Dynasty, a collection of over 400 pieces of Chinese jade flowers dating from the Tang Dynasty, over 300 rubbings of ancient inscriptions and a comprehensive collection of Chinese ceramics. Apart from studies of the collections, research is also carried out on special topics such as the history of tea-drinking and tea utensils in China, the trade pottery in Southeast Asia and various types of seals unearthed in China in recent years. In addition, the Art Gallery conducts research on the application of science in the examination of works of art.

The Art Gallery has mounted over 20 exhibitions and published catalogues for the exhibitions. To foster interflow of knowledge and experience, lectures and international symposia are often sponsored in conjunction with the exhibitions.

Scientific Studies

Members of the Faculties of Science and Medicine have been actively engaged in research and published their findings in international academic and professional journals. Research undertaken by the Centres of the Institute of Science and Technology, which has also been reorganized, are mainly long-term projects of an interdisciplinary nature.

In an attempt to help solve environmental pollution and food shortage problems, the former Research Centre for Food Protein

Production has conducted two research projects with considerable success. One is the production of food proteins from treated sewage wastes and the other is the production of straw mushrooms from cotton wastes and used tea leaves. The former Hung On-To Research Centre for Machine Translation, in its on-going experimentation in machine translation of languages, successfully designed the Chinese University Language Translator. A *Glossary of the Mathematical and Computing Sciences* and later its expanded edition have also been compiled to facilitate output in machine translation. After reorganization, the above Centres are renamed Research Laboratories and placed under the respective Department of Biology and Computer Science. Another major research unit is the Marine Science Laboratory. Studies on the complete culture of the pair-prawn, *Tenaeus orientalis*; mass production of sand-shrimp fry, *Metateneus ensis*, water pollution of Tolo Harbour; marine life in Tolo Harbour, including induced spawning, rearing of young fish, growth rates and feeding, population densities in the cages and diseases are some of the important research projects undertaken by the Laboratory.

The main objective of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre is to undertake laboratory investigation of certain selected Chinese medicinal herbs in order to establish their true therapeutic value on a scientific basis. Research has been carried out on antifertility herbs, anti-hypertension herbs and herbs affecting hepatic function. Since 1980, a large amount of information on Chinese medicines has been computerized, facilitating cross reference, retrieval and link-up with western computerized medical and scientific data-base. The Centre has received generous local support for the establishment of a Chinese Medicine Research Fund and an interdisciplinary Research Laboratory. It is noteworthy that the University has been designated by the World Health Organization as one of the Collaborating Research Centres for research on indigenous plants for fertility regulation and the Hong Kong Centre ranks second to the Chicago Centre.

As for research in the Faculty of Medicine, major projects carried out by the pre-clinical departments are as follows:

Anatomy: Normal and pathological skin structure and function; culture and electron microscopy of cancer cells; development and function of the eye and spinal cord; primate locomotion.

Pharmacology: Narcotic analgesics in hospital practice; role of certain hormones in drug and steroid metabolism; effects of opiates on the nervous system.

Physiology: Physiology and pathophysiology of the skin senses; microcirculation and the effects of various agents; blood transport and renal secretion of certain ions; action of thyroid hormones and analogs.

Business Management Studies

A highly developed commercial city like Hong Kong provides ample research material for business studies. At the same time the commercial

and industrial sectors depend on the advice and guidance of academics for their progress. In the realm of Business Management Studies, individual teachers have conducted numerous researches, both academic and applied. Under the Institute of Business Management Studies (1978-82) a number of projects have also been undertaken, among which are: 'The Export Behaviour of Hong Kong Firms', 'Media Consumption Behaviour', 'Consumer Judgement Models in Clothing Store Selection', 'Direct Foreign Investment Environment in Hong Kong', 'Direct Foreign Investment: Low Developing Countries to Low Developing Countries', 'The Practice of Japanese Businessmen in Hong Kong', 'Retail Location Study for Commercial Banks', 'Marketing and Management Concepts for Christian Organizations' and 'Management Needs of the Manufacturing Sectors in Hong Kong'.

Social Studies

In the field of social studies, interdisciplinary research has been promoted. Indeed, the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities was the first research institute set up in the University. Before its reorganization in 1982, there were under it the Centre for Communication Studies, Centre for East Asian Studies, the Economic Research Centre, the Geographical Research Centre, the Public Affairs Research Centre, and the Social Research Centre. Now the Institute has been renamed the Institute of Social Studies with two centres under it, viz. the Centre for Hong Kong Studies and the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.

Most of the Centres have focused their studies on the political, social and economic problems of Hong Kong, Southeast Asia and China, and issued numerous Occasional Papers. The Social Research Centre carried out extensive studies on a variety of Hong Kong's social problems such as housing, population, aged people, family, interpersonal relationships, secondary school pupils, and education. The large-scale 'Kwun Tong Industrial Community Research Programme', which studied many aspects of the new town, is a typical example of interdisciplinary research. The Economic Research Centre developed an econometric forecasting model and has since September 1978 released periodic forecasts of the Hong Kong economy, which are useful reference for local businessmen and policy makers. The model has also an international dimension: the Centre has joined the Pacific Sub-Link system, which attempts to link national economic models of various countries. Research activities of the Centre for Communication Studies included various projects on communication studies such as 'Studies of Women and Media', the documentation of material on communication and journalism and the publication of *The Asian Messenger*. One of the major projects completed by the Centre for East Asian Studies is 'Editing and Annotating the Works of Vietnamese Historical Sources', conducted in cooperation with the Southern Illinois University. Besides Hong Kong-related research such as 'Needs and Aspirations of the Kowloon City Residents on Community Building

Aspects in the Kowloon City District', the Public Affairs Research Centre also conducted a Project on Recent Development in China's Legal System, with its Programme on Law and State-building. The Project will continue after reorganization under the Contemporary Asian Studies Centre. Other research projects on Contemporary Chinese Society conducted on a relatively large scale included a study of China's rural communes in Guangdong Province and a project on the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Research findings of both projects are published in local and overseas journals as well as the following monographs: *People's Commune and Rural Development: The Experience of Doushan Commune in Taishan County*, *The Largest Special Economic Zone of China - Shenzhen* and *Shenzhen Special Economic Zone: China's Experiment in Modernization*.

International Conferences, Seminars and Symposia

As an international university, The Chinese University has over these years invited world-renowned scholars to give lectures, and sponsored numerous international conferences, seminars and symposia with a view to fostering academic interflow.

Conferences/Seminars Held at the University

- 1967 Chemistry Symposium and Lectures
- 1968 Symposium on Modern Genetics
Inter-Asian Conference on the History of Chinese Science
- 1969 Asian Workshop on Higher Education
- 1970 Symposium on the Teaching of Chinese Language and Literature
The Second Mathematics Symposium
- 1972 Exhibition and Seminar on *The Dream of the Red Chamber*
- 1973 Third Commonwealth Conference of Registrars
- 1974 Workshop on Personnel Administration
- 1975 Symposium on Paintings and Calligraphy by Ming *I-min*
- 1976 Workshop on the Training for Communication Research
Conference on Women and the Media
The Fourth Asian Conference on Art Education
- 1977 A Training Course on the Cultivation of Edible Fungi (Mushrooms)
- 1978 The ASAIHL Seminar on Postgraduate Education in Southeast Asia
The Consultation Meeting on Medicinal Plant Research in South-east Asia
The World Health Organization Uterotonic Assay Workshop
Regional Seminar on Recent Developments in Medical Education
Symposium on Trade Pottery in East and Southeast Asia

- 1979 Conference on Research in Interpersonal Interaction in Pluralistic Societies
International Symposium on Sino-Japanese Cultural Interchange
- 1980 Southeast Asian Mathematical Society Conference
Seminar on Social Work Research
Conference on Social Development
Public Relations Education Seminar
Sixth Commonwealth Conference of Registrars
Ninth International Phenomenology Conference - The Nature and Origin of Art
- 1981 ACU Conference of Executive Heads
Conference on Hong Kong History and Society in Change
Seminar on Modern Chinese Literature
- 1982 Seminar on Enterprise Management
International Summer School on Optoelectronics
- 1983 Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture
Resource and Development of the Pearl River Delta
International Conference on Ancient Chinese Scripts
International Symposium on Sensory Receptor Mechanisms

Publications

The University has also contributed to the academic world through its active publication programmes. A Publications Office was set up in 1968 (reorganized as the Chinese University Press in 1977) to publish books of scholars both within and without the University.

In line with the University's educational goals, the Press publishes both English and Chinese titles of various disciplines, with an emphasis on Chinese Studies.

Publications by the University Press

Chinese titles

中國文化研究

- 唐君毅 中國哲學研究之一新方向 (1966)
- 牟潤孫 論魏晉以來之崇尚談辯及其影響 (1966)
- 周法高 論中國語言學的過去、現在和未來 (1966)
- 陳正祥 中國方志的地理學價值 (1966)
- 龍宇純 唐寫全本王仁昫刊謬補缺切韻校箋 (1968)
- 趙聰 中國大陸的戲曲改革 (1969)
- 何炳棣 黃土與中國農業的起源 (1969)
- 張德昌 清季一個京官的生活 (1970)
- 宋叙五 西漢貨幣史初稿 (1971)
- 全漢昇 漢冶萍公司史略 (1972)
- 香港所見紅樓夢研究資料目錄 (1972)
- 鄧仕樑 兩晉詩論 (1972)
- 吳天任 黃公度先生傳稿 (1972)
- 麥仲貴 王門諸子致良知學之發展 (1973)
- 中文大學中國古典文學翻譯委員會編譯 英美學人論中國古典文學 (1973)
- 大一國文講義 (1973)
- 蘇文耀 黎簡先生年譜 (1973)
- 丁望(編) 中國大陸新聞界文化大革命資料彙編 (1973)
- 曾華滿 唐代嶺南發展的核心性 (1973)
- 張曼儀、黃繼持、黃俊東、古兆申、余丹、文世昌、李浩昌、吳振明
(編) 現代中國詩選(一九一七—一九四七) (1974)
- 周法高等(編) 漢字古今音彙 (1974)
- 錢存訓 中國古代書史 (1975)
- 徐復觀 兩漢思想史(卷二) (1975)
- 周法高等(編) 金文詁林 (1975)
- 周法高等(編) 金文詁林附錄 (1977)
- 周法高等(編) 《廣雅》索引 (1977)
- 劉殿爵、陳雄根(校點) 新式標點《廣雅疏証》 (1978)
- 周法高等(編) 《廣雅疏証》引書索引 (1978)
- 梁元生 林樂知在華事業與《萬國公報》 (1978)
- 張秉權 黃山谷的交游及作品 (1978)
- 王伊同 五朝門第 (1979)
- 何漢威 京漢鐵路初期史略 (1979)
- 陳萬雄 新文化運動前的陳獨秀 (1979)
- 郭廷以 近代中國史綱 (1979)

- 錢 穆 從中國歷史來看中國民族性及中國文化 (1979)
- 陳荆和 (編註) 阮述《往津日記》 (1980)
- 何漢威 光緒初年華北的大旱災 (1980)
- 王爾敏 上海格致書院志略 (1980)
- 周法高 論中國語言學 (1980)
- 霍韜晦 (譯註) 安慧「三十唯識釋」原典譯註 (1980)
- 趙元任 (原著)、丁邦新 (譯) 中國話的文法 (1980)
- 譚汝謙 (主編) 中國譯日本書綜合目錄 (1981)
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- 林壽晉 戰國細木工榫接合工藝研究 (1981)
- 林壽晉 半坡遺址綜述 (1981)
- 鄭德坤 中國歷史地理論文集 (1981)
- 許冠三 王船山的致知論 (1981)
- 劉述先 馬爾勞與中國 (1981)
- 張世彬 沈遠《北西廂絃索譜》簡譜 (1981)
- 饒宗頤 唐宋墓誌：遠東學院所藏拓片圖錄 (1982)
- 楊建芳 中國古玉書目 (1982)
- 王德昭 清代科學制度研究 (1982)
- 張光宇 中國青銅時代 (1982)
- 霍韜晦 (編著) 佛學 (上册)
- 實藤惠秀 (原著)，譚汝謙、林啟彥 (譯) 中國人留學日本史 (1982)
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- Tsien, Tsun-hsui & Roy, David T. (eds.) *Ancient China: Studies in Early Civilization* (1978)
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- Cheng, Te-k'un *Jade Flowers & Floral Patterns in Chinese Decorative Art* (1979)
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- Lau, D. C. (com.) *Lu Xun Xiao Shuo Ji: Vocabulary* (1979)
- Kwei, C. S. *Kwei's Video Codes for Chinese Characters* (1979)
- Ho, Kwok-cheung *A Comparative Study of Chinese Vocabulary in Several Textbooks for Westerners* (1979)

- Louie, Kam *Critiques of Confucius in Contemporary China* (1980)
- Yang, Winston L. Y., et al. (eds.) *Critical Essays on Chinese Fiction* (1980)
- Tay, William, et al. (eds.) *China and the West: Comparative Literature Studies* (1980)
- Kao, George (ed.) *Two Writers and the Cultural Revolution* (1980)
- Soong, Stephen C. (ed.) *Song Without Music: Chinese Tz'u Poetry* (1980)
- Chan, Sin-wai *T'an Ssu-t'ung: An Annotated Bibliography* (1980)
- Tay, William, et al. (eds.) *Chinese-Western Comparative Literature: Theory & Strategy* (1980)
- Cheng, Te-k'un *The World of the Chinese: A Struggle for Human Unity* (1981)
- Bullett, Gerald (tr.) *The Five Seasons of a Golden Year: A Chinese Pastoral* (1981)
- Needham, Joseph *Science in Traditional China: A Comparative Perspective* (1981)
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- Chu, Pao-chin V. K. *Wellington Koo: A Case Study of China's Diplomat and Diplomacy of Nationalism, 1912-1966* (1981)
- Chang, Chun-shu & Smythe, Joan (tr.) *South China in the Twelfth Century* (1981)
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- Cheng, Te-k'un *Studies in Chinese Archaeology* (1982)
- Shih, Vincent Yu-chung (tr.) *The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons* (1983)
- Coblin, South W. *A Handbook of Eastern Han Sound Glosses* (1983)
- de Bary, William Theodore *The Liberal Tradition in China* (1983)
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- Allen, Charles L. *Communication Patterns in Hong Kong* (1970)
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- Newton, E. *Hong Kong Taxation: A Taxpayer's Guide* (1972)
- Shen, C. Y. *The Law and Mass Media in Hong Kong* (1972)
- Nehrt, Lee C. *et al. Managerial Policy, Strategy and Planning for Southeast Asia* (1974)
- Kan, L. B. *Library Services in Hong Kong* (1975)
- Cheng, Irene *Clara Ho Tung: A Hong Kong Lady, Her Family and Her Times* (1976)
- Li, Hui-lin *Nan-fang ts'ao-mu chuang: A Fourth Century Flora of Southeast Asia* (1979)
- Lin, Tzong-biau, *et al. Manufactured Exports and Employment in Hong Kong* (1980)
- Lin, Tzong-biau & Mok, Victor *Trade Barriers and the Promotion of Hong Kong Exports* (1980)
- Choa, G. H. *The Life and Times of Sir Kai Ho Kai* (1980)
- Lee, Rance P. L. & King, Ambrose (eds.) *Social Life and Development in Hong Kong* (1981)
- Jones, John F. (ed.) *The Common Welfare: Hong Kong's Social Services* (1981)
- Lee, Rance P. L. (ed.) *Corruption and Its Control in Hong Kong* (1981)
- Flux, David *Hong Kong Taxation: Law & Practice* (1981)
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- Lau, Siu-kai *Society and Politics in Hong Kong* (1982)

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- Young, Pauline V. *How Can Social Research Serve the Community* (1966)
- Hensman, Bertha *Shakespeare's Successors in English Drama* (1966)
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- Tang, Anthony *Long-term Economic and Agriculture Commodity Projections for Hong Kong 1970, 1975, and 1980* (1969)
- Donnithorne, Audrey *Mainland China's Grain - Output, Procurement, Transfers and Trade* (1970)
- Axilrod, Eric *U. S. Balance of Payments, 1946-1968* (1970)

- Fehl, Noel E. (ed.) *Sir Herbert Butterfield, Cho-yun Hsu and William H. McNeill on Chinese and World History* (1971)
- Lin, T. B. *Monetary Behavior under the Sterling Exchange Standard, Hong Kong as a Case Study* (1971)
- Axilrod, Eric *The Economic Theory of the Two Tendencies of the Cultural Revolution* (1971)
- Cheng, T. Y. *The Impact of Industrialization upon Consumption Pattern with Special Reference to Hong Kong and Singapore* (1971)
- Axilrod, Eric *The U. S. Rate of Profit and the National Income Accounts 1946-1965* (1972)
- Axilrod, Eric *Mao, Lenin and the Two Revolutions* (1972)
- Wei, Michael & Light, Timothy *A Newspaper's Vocabulary – A Raw Frequency Count of the Words in the South China Morning Post* (1973)
- Etherton, A. R. B. *Teaching English to Chinese-speaking Learners – A First Bibliography of Research and Studies* (1974)
- Schramm, Wilbur *The Coming Age of Information* (1979)
- Choa, G. H. (ed.) *Recent Development in Medical Education* (1979)
- Jones, John F. (ed.) *Building China: Studies in Integrated Development* (1980)
- Schramm, Wilbur & Atwood, Erwin *Circulation of News in the Third World – A Study of Asia* (1981)

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- Chang, Shu-ting *The Chinese Mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*): Morphology, Cytology, Genetics, Nutrition and Cultivation* (1972)
- Computing Centre, CUHK *FORTTRAN IV Programming Language – Text for Instruction* (1972)
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- Yong, Chi-hsing *Asymptotic Behavior of Trigonometric Series with Modified Monotone Coefficients* (1974)
- Bewley, T. A. et al. (eds.) *Proceedings of the International Workshop on Hormones and Proteins* (1975)
- Hu, Shiu-ying *The Genera of Orchidaceae in Hong Kong* (1977)
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- Tung, Douglas S. *Elementary COBOL: A Structured Programming Approach* (1979)
- Hung, Hing-sum, Loh, Shiu-chang, Tu, Yuan-haw & Kong, Luan *Problems with Computer Solutions Using Standard FORTRAN* (1982)

Mak, T. C. W. *et al.* *Problems in Inorganic and Structural Chemistry* (1982)

Chang, S. T. & Quimio, T. H. (eds.) *Tropical Mushrooms: Biological Nature and Cultivation Methods* (1982)

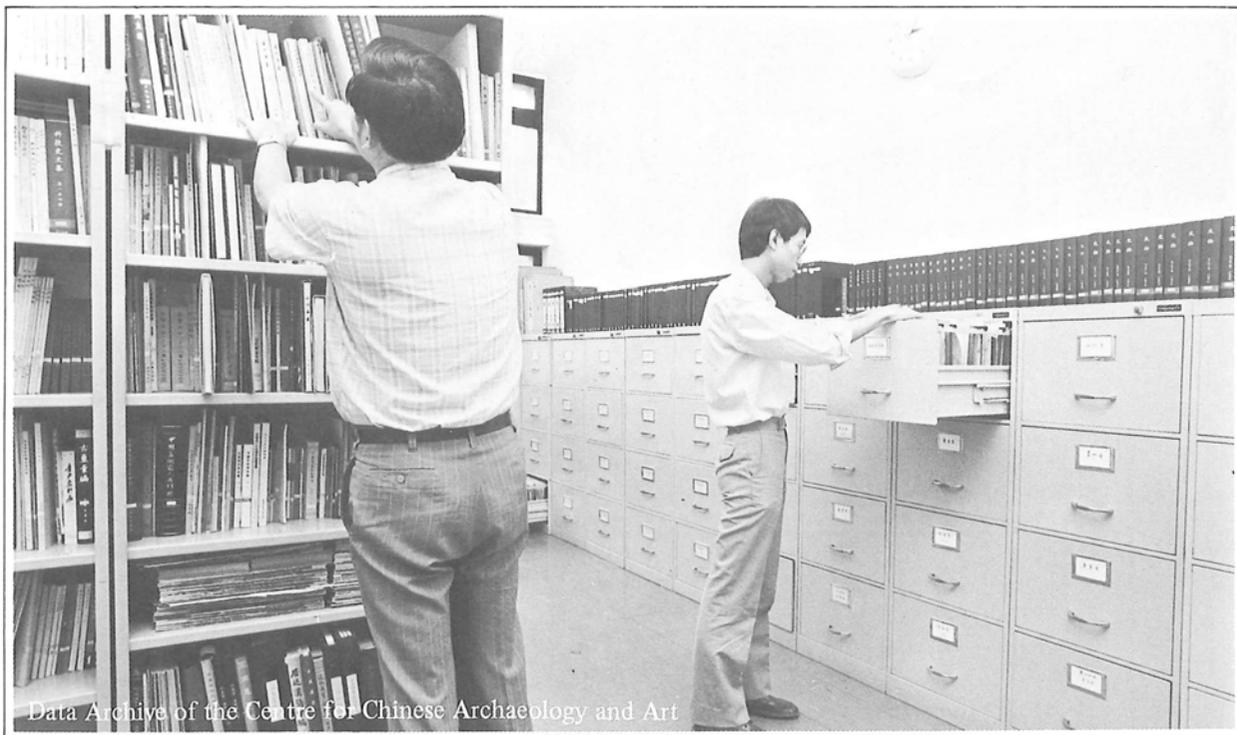
Young, Kenneth (ed.) *Opto-Electronics: Lectures at the 1982 International Summer School at The Chinese University of Hong Kong* (1982)

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Journal of The Chinese University of Hong Kong



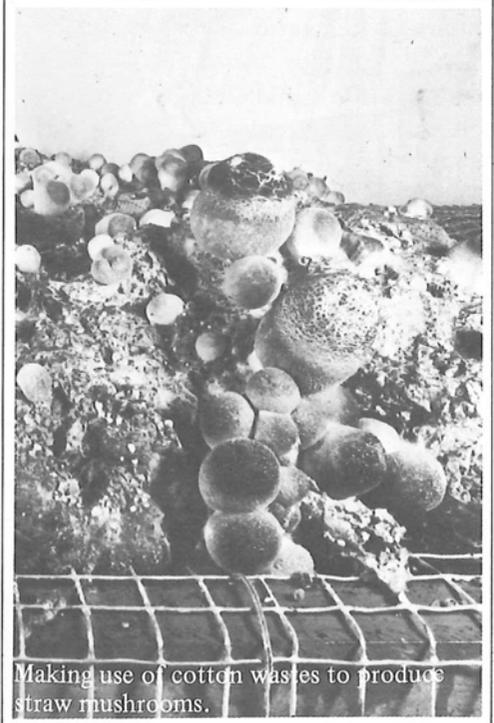
Data Archive of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art



Art Gallery



Research on Chinese Medicinal herbs



Making use of cotton wastes to produce straw mushrooms.



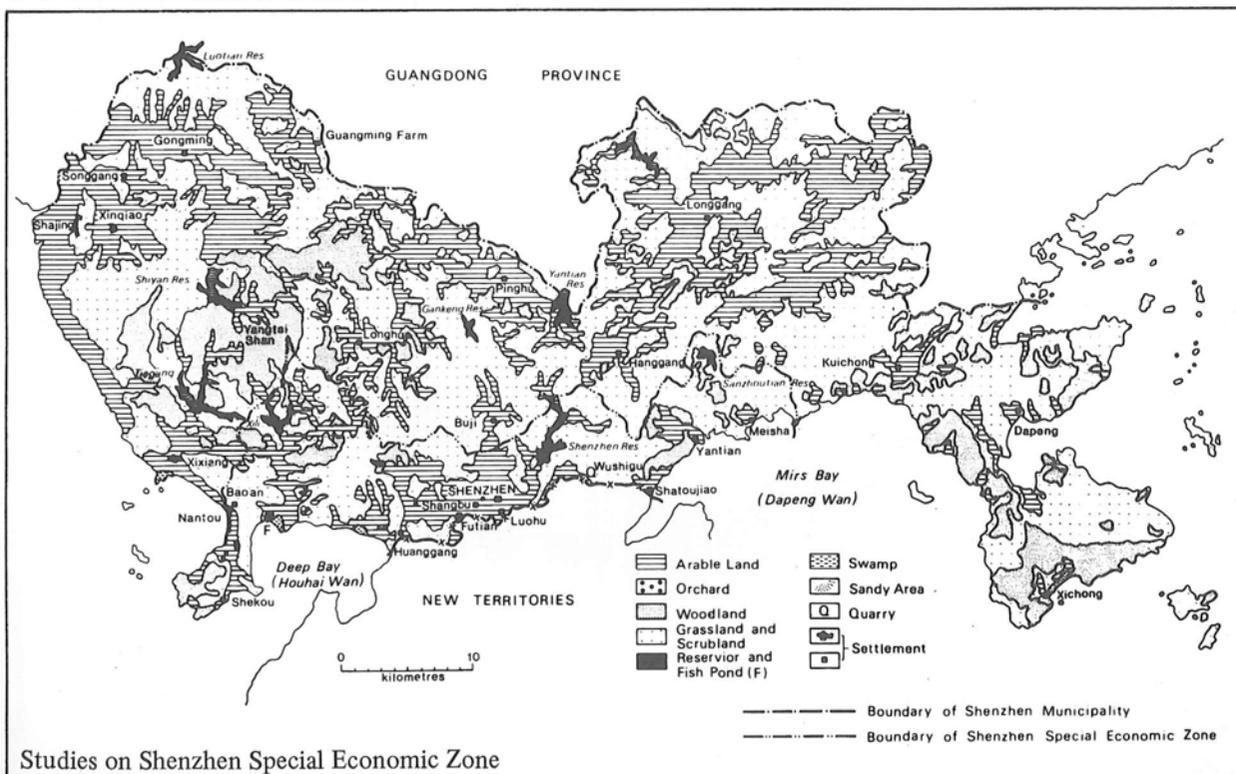
The Study of *Tenuisasa*, a Chinese medicinal herb, at this University has gained international recognition.



Studies on the complete culture of pan-prawn, *Tenaeus orientalis*



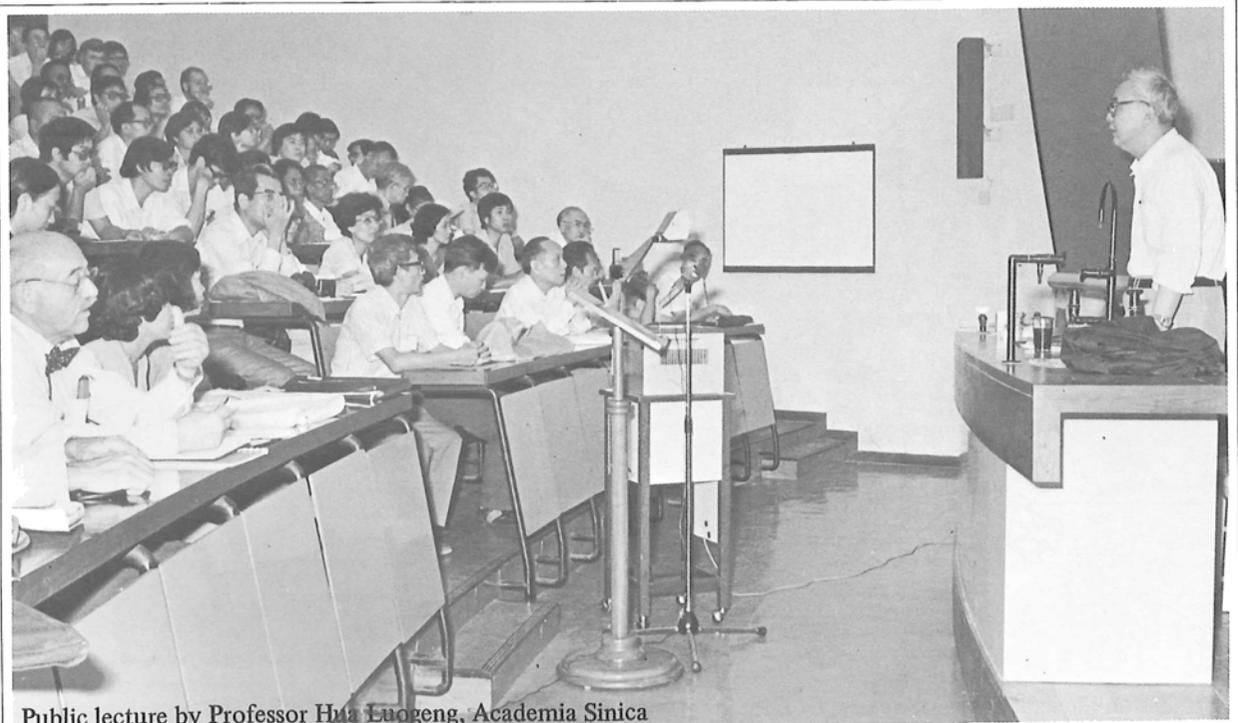
Studies of rural communes in Guangdong, China



Studies on Shenzhen Special Economic Zone



Seminar on Enterprise Management in China



Public lecture by Professor Hua Luogeng, Academia Sinica

Community Service

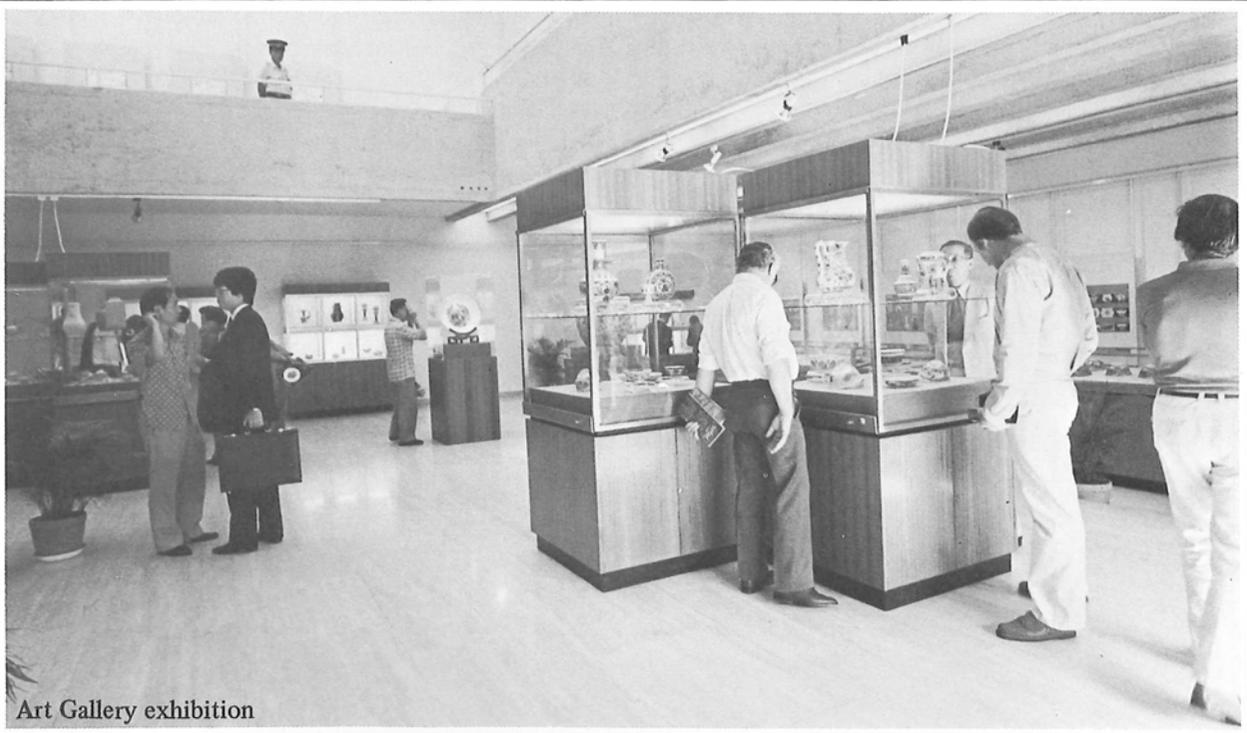
The Chinese University has always been committed to community service. It has used its wide-ranging expertise and intellectual resources for the benefit of the community and for the enrichment of Hong Kong's cultural life. It also serves the society through the Department of Extramural Studies (EMSD), which offers a wide range of general and professional courses.

The most direct form of community service is through the participation of the University's individual staff members on various governmental, semi-official and private committees and bodies. Among the innumerable organizations to which staff members render their service are the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Examinations Authority, Hong Kong Productivity Centre, Hong Kong Management Association, Committee for Scientific Coordination, and Hong Kong Training Council. In recent years, there have also been cases of staff serving on the Legislative Council and the District Boards. Many public-spirited students have also served on voluntary bodies and organizations outside the University.

The University has played an active part in enriching the cultural life of the local community. Art exhibitions mounted by the Art Gallery and the Fine Arts Department, public lectures organized by the various departments and research units, and concerts given by the Music Department have often attracted many interested people. Members of the University have initiated the establishment of the Hong Kong Translation Society and the Hong Kong Comparative Literature Association. Besides, many of the University staff are founding members of the Hong Kong Arts Centre.

Since its establishment in 1965, the EMSD has continuously expanded its programmes to meet the increasing needs of the community. The enrolment of the last academic year totalled 34,379. For the convenience of its students, this Department is housed in down-town Kowloon and centres have also been set up in Quarry Bay, Tsuen Wan, Shatin, Kwun Tong and North Kowloon.

Courses offered by the EMSD cover Chinese, Philosophy, Psychology, Social Science, Fine Arts, Education, Economics, Accounting, Law, Computer Science, English, History, Geography, Mathematics, Audio-visual Language, Home Care and Craft, Performing Arts, and Mass Communication. The Department has also expanded into distance education by conducting radio courses, courses by newspaper, correspondence courses and self-learning courses. Television courses were also offered at one time.





Development of the whole person is part and parcel of total education. The University places great emphasis therefore not only on intellectual development but also on students' development in the moral, physical, social and aesthetic dimensions. To achieve this end, educational, cultural and recreational activities are well provided for.

Facilities for Cultural and Recreational Activities

Apart from the amenities buildings of the Colleges, there is a cultural, social and recreational centre for the whole University community – the Benjamin Franklin Centre. Officially opened in 1969, the Centre was the first central activities building erected on the Shatin campus.

Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, completed in 1981, provides yet another cultural centre for the University community as well as society at large. A well-equipped, multi-purpose auditorium of modern professional standard, the Hall provides an excellent place for lectures, exhibitions,

stage performances and film shows. Since its agreement with external artists and performers provides for student involvement in house management and backstage assistance in the performance, it is also an ideal educational workshop for students.

In its concern for students' physical well-being, the University offers a full range of facilities for sports activities, including two sports fields, three gymnasias, eight tennis courts and an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Student Hostels and Halls

Community life also constitutes a constructive and formative part in students' development. The University has over these years made great efforts to solicit funds, from Government as well as other sources, for the construction of student hostels. Regrettably, however, demand still exceeds supply. For commuting students, two non-residential halls have been inaugurated, in which staff and students can meet and relax, read newspapers and magazines, listen to hi-fi, or play a game of chess. The various activities and get-togethers organized by the Hostels and Halls not only promote students' sense of belonging and *esprit de corps*, but also facilitate interaction between students and staff.

Counselling Services

As a further step in promoting student welfare, the University has set up an Office of Student Affairs, which liaises with student unions and coordinates University-wide student activities on the one hand and provides psychological and career counselling on the other. Counselling and advisory services at College level are provided by the Offices of the Deans of Students, which also lend a hand in organizing College student activities.

Student Organizations

Student unions are organized with the aim of uniting students, promoting their welfare, moral well-being and intellectual development, organizing cultural, recreational and physical activities, and providing social services. Hence they serve not only as laboratories for leadership training, but also training ground for responsible citizenship. The University Student Union and the three College Unions work hand in hand to organize student activities.

Other student organizations such as interest groups, social service groups, religious fellowships, and a variety of societies and associations are also very active.



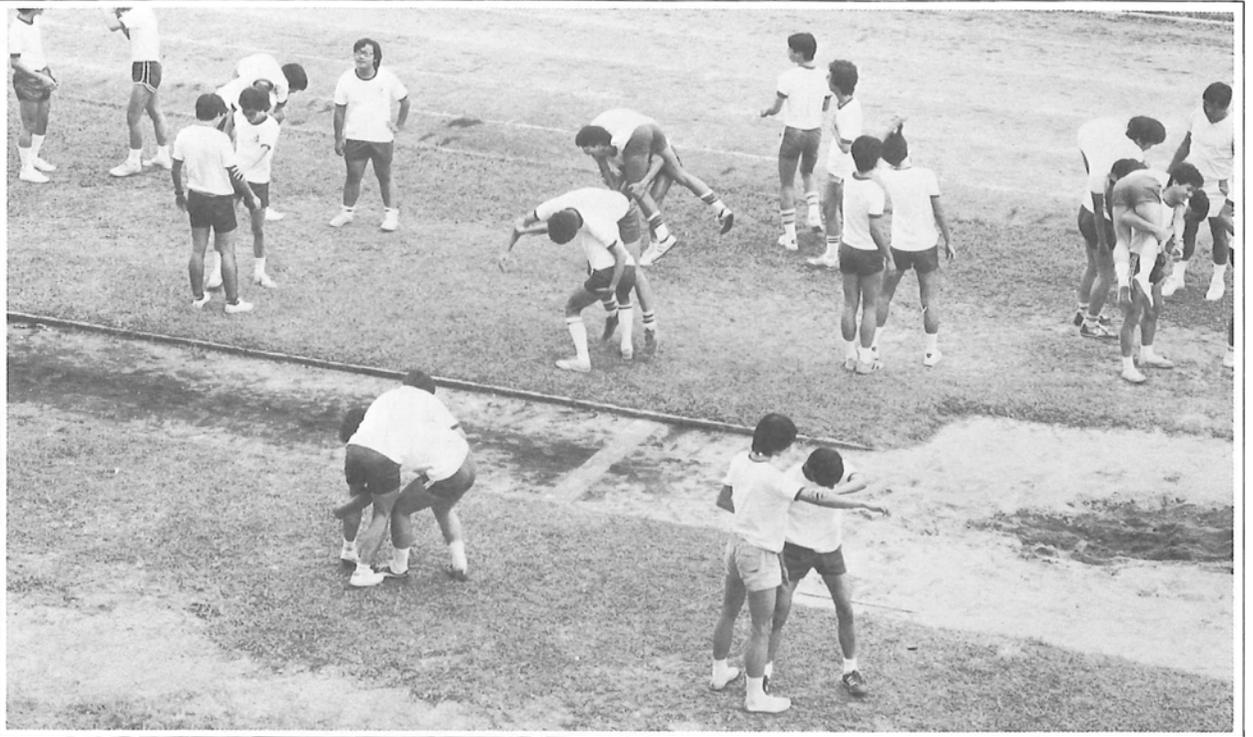
Performance at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall

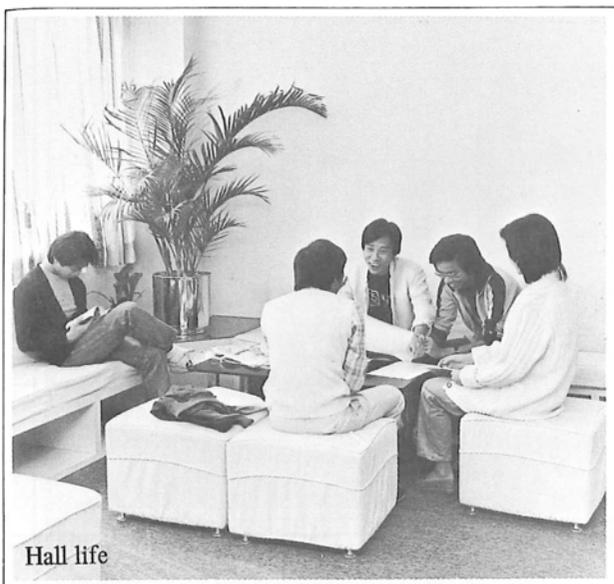


University Open Day organized by the University Student Union

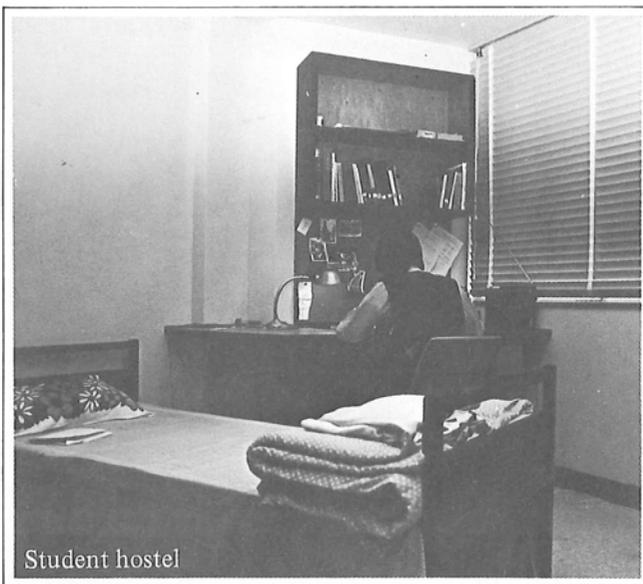


Festival of Chinese Arts organized by the University Student Union





Hall life



Student hostel



Civil Service Careers Exhibition organized by the Appointments Service

Students and Alumni

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Nearly all students of the University come from local Chinese and Anglo-Chinese schools, with more males than females. More than half of them are from the middle or lower middle class. Students from low-income families rely on grants and interest-free loans provided by Government, the University and its Colleges.

The University has, over these twenty years, produced numerous promising young men and women who are working in almost all sectors of the society. Their performance is particularly outstanding in certain fields, such as commerce, banking and finance, education, telecommunication engineering and marketing services, social work and mass media, and music and arts. In recent years, a growing number of graduates have embarked on careers abroad, working in America and Western Europe, and in developing countries as management staff in a variety of industries.

In September 1978, The Federation of Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong was formally established, comprising the Alumni Associations of Chung Chi College, New Asia College, United College, Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, and the School of Education. The Federation aims at fostering fellowship and strengthening communication among graduates of the University, promoting their welfare, and assisting in the development of the University.

Student Enrolment from 1963 to 1983

Year	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Total
63/64	1395	—	1395
64/65	1676	—	1676
65/66	1848	—	1848
66/67	1907	80	1987
67/68	1987	89	2076
68/69	2038	117	2155
69/70	2091	124	2215
70/71	2258	201	2459
71/72	2401	165	2566
72/73	2564	221	2785
73/74	2784	301	3085
74/75	3140	336	3476
75/76	3507	322	3829
76/77	3867	376	4243
77/78	4197	388	4585
78/79	4375	592	4967
79/80	4427	631	5058
80/81	4417	627	5044
81/82	4431	679	5110
82/83	4498	689	5187



1963 - 1983