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Chinese University Bulletin

Number Three 1984

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Cover: Research on Chinese herbs (photo by Michael Leung)

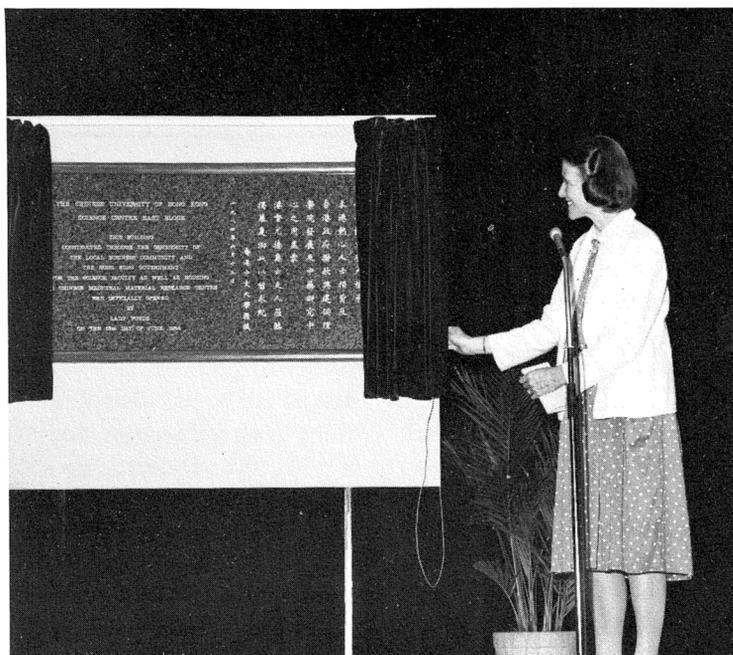
Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin*

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Opening of Science Centre East Block



The Opening Ceremony of the Science Centre East Block was held on 13th June, 1984 in the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. Lady Youde officiated at the ceremony and unveiled the commemorative plaque.

The newly completed six-storey building is an extension to the Science Centre. The total construction cost of the new block is close to HK\$15 million, with 11 million coming from the Government. Private donations of \$3.7 million contributed towards the construction of the second and third floors, which house the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre (CMMRC).

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, said, 'The Science Centre East Block, built with Government grant and private donations, bears testimony to the Government and the community's support of the University's development. It is constructed to accommodate our expanding Science Faculty, especially the modern laboratories of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre,

and will enable the University to make great strides in a range of research activities.' In his address, the Director of the CMMRC, Dr. H.M. Chang, gave an account of the development and research activities of the Centre and pointed out that 'Chinese medicine is an integral part of our cultural heritage. We value highly the accumulated clinical experience of the Chinese people and hope to derive knowledge from the agony of our forefathers and, through intensive scientific research, to improve the health care of the Chinese masses.'

Attending the ceremony were 350 guests, including Government officials, community leaders, benefactors of the CMMRC as well as the 100 participants of the International Symposium on the Chinese Medicinal Material Research, which is organized by the CMMRC and held in Hong Kong from 12th to 14th June. After the ceremony, guests were invited to the new building for a guided tour, the highlights of which were the laboratories and museum of the CMMRC.

International Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research



Dr. H.M. Chang speaking at the opening ceremony

An International Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research, organized by the Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Centre (CMMRC), was held from 12th to 14th June. The three-day Symposium aimed at promoting exchange of ideas among scientists interested in the advancement of scientific investigation of traditional Chinese medicines.

Attending the Symposium were about two hundred scientists and scholars. More than one hundred and forty of them were from twenty-three countries all over the world, including China, U.S.A., Japan, South Korea, West Germany, Canada, Sweden and Switzerland. Local participants were mainly members of the University's Faculties of Science and Medicine. Altogether fifty papers were delivered by the participants, among whom were such renowned authorities as Dr. S.Y. Hu of Harvard University, Professor Shijo Shibata of Meiji College of Pharmacy in Japan, Professor H. Wagner of Universität München in West Germany, Professor Wang Yu of Academia Sinica in Shanghai, Professor G.J. Xu of Nanjing College of Pharmacy and Professor Xue Shepu, of the Institute of Basic Medical Science, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

The Symposium was declared open by Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor. Also speaking at the Opening Ceremony were Dr. H.M. Chang, Director of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre and Chairman of the Symposium Organizing Committee, Professor Wang Yu and Professor Shoji Shibata.

In his address, Dr. H.M. Chang pointed out,

'Hong Kong is a good rendezvous for Chinese scientists to meet their counterparts from other parts of the world. We, the Hong Kong people, feel qualified to serve as hosts because we have neither language nor cultural barriers with Chinese scientists and because we maintain close contacts with many leading researchers from other countries.' Professor Wang described the international Symposium as extremely meaningful and useful, and hoped that Hong Kong would not only be a free port as it is now but would also become a 'free port' for academic exchange. He observed that scientific discoveries were predominantly results of international efforts and that international cooperation and exchange of ideas could promote scientific research, same with Chinese medicinal material research. Professor Shoji Shibata commended the computerized database of Chinese medicinal material of the CMMRC, saying, 'The information retrieval system of this database will give a great benefit to the researchers of Chinese medicines. Especially for non-Chinese scientists it will be very helpful to remove the language barrier for investigating Chinese literatures, since the database is based on English.'

Eight major topics were covered in the Symposium: general approach of Chinese medicinal material research; recent developments of Chinese medicinal material research, liver diseases, trichosanthin and related abortifacient proteins, anti-cancer and other drugs, ginseng, micro-circulation and gossypol. The proceedings of the Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research (English version) will be published shortly with the Chinese version to follow.

Conference on Chinese-Style Enterprise Management

A Conference on 'Chinese-Style Enterprise Management', organized by the Faculty of Business Administration, was held at the Cho Yiu Hall of the University from 19th to 23rd June, 1984. Chaired by Professor K.C. Mun, Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration, the Conference was attended by about fifty participants. Besides local participants from this University and the University of Hong Kong, scholars from Mainland China, Taiwan and the United States were invited, including Professor Jiang Yi Wei, Deputy President of the China Industrial Economics Association and Standing Member of the China Business Management Association, Professor Kuo Kun Mo of the Department of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University, Professor Ezra F. Vogel of the Department of Sociology, Harvard University, and Professor Joseph Lee of the Department of Economics, Mankato State University.

Officiating at the opening ceremony of the Conference was the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, who pointed out in his address, 'Most conference on enterprise management in the past concentrated on Western-style enterprise management. Although enterprise management has its general principles and

techniques, it is inevitably influenced by the local political and economic system and culture. . . . It would be meaningful to study the feasibility of transplanting Western-style management to the East and Eastern-style management to the West.'

Altogether twenty-three papers were presented at the Conference and they were centred around the following topics:

- (1) The characteristics of Chinese-style enterprise management
- (2) The operational environment and style of enterprises in China
- (3) Confucianism and enterprise management by Chinese (including overseas Chinese)
- (4) Topical studies on enterprise management by Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan and South-East Asia
- (5) The current reform and setting up of the enterprise management system in China and other case studies.

This Conference has made possible the free exchange of ideas and research results and participants were already looking forward to their meeting again in the near future.

News in Brief

Council Membership

* The following persons have been re-elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to be members of the University Council, each for a term of three years, upon the expiry of their present terms of office:

The Hon. S.L. Chen (30th June, 1984)
Dr. the Hon. Harry Fang (17th October, 1984)
The Hon. Maria Tam (17th October, 1984)

* The following persons have been re-elected by the Council to be members of the Council, each for a term of three years, upon the expiry of their present terms of office:

Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee (30th June, 1984)
Dr. J.S. Lee (17th October, 1984)
Professor Y.C. Wong (17th October, 1984)
Dr. the Hon. Sir Kenneth Ping-fan Fung (14th January, 1985)

UPGC News

* The following have been appointed by the Governor to be members of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) until 31st March, 1987:

Mr. P.C.S. Deveson, Chairman of Inchcape (Hong Kong) Ltd., and
Miss Eleanor Wong, Managing Director of Hong Kong Knitters Ltd.

Professor David Todd, Professor of Medicine, University of Hong Kong has been appointed to be a member of the UPGC Medical Sub-Committee.

* UPGC's comments on the University's 1985-88 Academic Development Proposals were delivered in a letter from the UPGC Chairman to the Vice-Chancellor in April, the gist of which is given below.

The UPGC noted that student numbers at the University are likely to total 7,000 by 1988 and,

bearing in mind the need for concerted expansion of 'open education' among all tertiary institutions, the UPGC urged the University to consider the community's demand for graduates of various disciplines in expanding part-time programmes in all Faculties. It expressed interest in proposals allowing credits in the part-time programmes for work done in other institutions, as well as interchangeability between the University's own part-time and full-time programmes.

The UPGC reiterated its interest in faster expansion of Education and Social Work, and agreed in principle to continue funding the Medical Faculty on an earmarked basis throughout the 1988-91 triennium.

Furthermore, it is hoped that continued support could be given to the Arts Faculty. The proposal for introducing engineering courses in the present Faculty of Science was however not yet accepted at this stage, pending further study of the overall provision of engineering education in Hong Kong.

The UPGC fully supported the development of postgraduate studies, especially research work and training of research students, for which it would make additional financial provision. It also suggested that scholarships or other support be offered to attract high-quality students to postgraduate programmes.

On academic services and administration, the UPGC felt that Hong Kong's educational institutions should establish their own norms for assessing space requirements and asks for the University's assurance that adequate resources and expertise are available to manage building projects. It also recommended that student services, particularly those offered by the Appointments Service, be extended to part-time students.

Finally the UPGC called for more formalized and structured cooperation among all higher educational institutions in order that the large volume of resources provided to the institutions be used to maximum effect.

Honorary University Architect Re-appointed

The University Council approved the extension of the appointment of Dr. the Hon. W. Szeto as Honorary University Architect for a term of three years from 1st July, 1984.

New Dean for Business Administration

Professor Y.T. Chung, Professor of Accounting and Director of the MBA Programmes, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration for a term of three years ending 31st July, 1987 to succeed Professor K.C. Mun, whose term is to expire on 31st July, 1984.

Department of Translation and English Language Teaching Committee established

The Senate approved the establishment of the new Department of Translation and the English Language Teaching Committee in 1984-85.

The Translation Section, which is currently a unit within the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, is at present offering a Minor programme for the undergraduate students. According to the University's academic development plan, a new Master of Arts programme in Translation will be introduced and translation courses will be offered to undergraduate students of the Part-time Degree Programme in Chinese-English beginning from 1984-85. The new Translation Department, which will become independent from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, will be responsible for these new academic developments.

Starting from 1984-85, the General and Service English Committee under the English Department will be renamed the English Language Committee, and established as an independent unit under the Faculty of Arts. This Committee will be responsible for first-year English and Advanced English Proficiency courses, while the English Department will concentrate on the Major and Minor programmes, the postgraduate programmes, the Part-time Degree Programme in Chinese-English and the operation of the Comparative Literature Research Unit.

New Part-time Degree Programme

The Senate has approved the establishment of a Part-time Degree Programme in Informatics in 1986-87.

Professorial Inaugural Lectures

Inaugural lectures have been delivered by the following professors:

Professor Allen M.Z. Chang, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:

'Reproductive Medicine: Certainty and Uncertainty' (25th May)

Professor Gary L. French, Professor of Microbiology:

'Consequences of Invisibility' (29th June)

Installation of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer

A superconducting nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometer, Burker model WM 250, has been installed in the Chemistry Department with HK\$1.25 million provided by the Croucher Foundation. An agreement has been reached between the University and the Croucher Foundation that the instrument is

to remain technically the property of the Foundation while the Chemistry Department undertakes the responsibility for its maintenance and running.

The NMR spectrometer is a powerful analytical instrument to be used by chemists for structural determination of organic compounds, physicists for solid-state research, biochemists and molecular biologists for determination of structure-function relationships, and identification of known drugs and toxins, and new compounds from natural source and Chinese herbs. This superconducting instrument, operated at -270°C mainly through the consumption of liquid helium and liquid nitrogen, allows high performance at a low cost comparable to the conventional 60 MHz spectrometer equipped with an electromagnet.

Budget Committee

The University announces that effective 1st July, 1984, membership of the Budget Committee will be as follows:

Chairman:

Professor Baysung Hsu

Members:

Professor Howell Tong

Dr. Philip Fu

Dr. L.M. Ng

Professor Rance Lee

Dr. Stanislaus Hu

Ex-officio members:

University Secretary, Dr. F.C. Chen

Registrar, Dr. P.W. Liu

Bursar, Mr. D.A. Gilkes

Secretary:

Mr. Terence Chan

The terms of reference of the Budget Committee is to make recommendations to the Administrative and Planning Committee (AAPC) on all matters relating to financial procedure and planning in the University. Except for the ex-officio members, all other members of the Committee, including the Chairman and Secretary, are appointed in their personal capacity for a term of two academic years.

Joint Committee on New Student Orientation Established

A Joint Committee on New Student Orientation has been established to replace the annual Joint Meeting of University and Colleges New Student Orientation Committees.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Chairman:

Dr. Chan Kwong-yu (Senior Lecturer in Biology)

Members:

Mrs. Grace Chow (Deputy Director of

Student Affairs)

Dr. Chen Te (Chairman, Chung Chi College Committee on New Student Orientation)

Mr. K.P. Nip (Representing the Dean of Students of New Asia College)

Mr. P.K. Chiu (Representing the Dean of Students of United College)

Mr. Joseph Law (Representing the Assistant Registrar, Admission and Registration)

Mr. Yeung Wan Cheung (Representative of the CUHK Student Union)

Mr. Chan Ping Wa (Representative of the Chung Chi College Student Union)

Mr. Siu Sai Wo (Representative of the New Asia College Student Union)

Mr. Wong Ding Sun (Representative of the United College Student Union)

Secretary:

Mr. Yuen Fat-yin (Executive Officer of the Student Affairs Section)

University Animal House Committee Reconstituted

The Animal House Committee has been reconstituted and current membership is as follows:

Chairman:

Mr. A.E. Starling (Chairman, Basic Medical Sciences Building Management Committee)

Members:

Professor L.B. Thrower (Chairman, Science Centre Management Committee)

Mr. H.C. Ng (Director of the University Animal House, ex-officio)

Mr. D.A. Gilkes (Bursar)

Dr. R. Teoh, representative of Faculty of Medicine (Clinical Sciences)

Professor W.C. Hamann, representative of Faculty of Medicine (Basic Medical Sciences)

Professor J.C.K. Lee, representative of Faculty of Medicine (Pathology Services)

Dr. W. Ho, representative of Faculty of Science

Dr. V. Ooi, representative of Faculty of Science

Secretary:

Mr. Andrew Chan

The Committee is responsible for the overall management and development of the University's Animal House, to ensure a fair distribution of laboratory animals to all potential users in all Faculties, and to ensure that proper standards for cleanliness of the Animal House and the breeding and care of laboratory animals are maintained.

'Another important function of the Colleges also emerged, namely, the development of a congenial cultural and intellectual environment for staff and students.' (*'Introduction'*, Vice-Chancellor's Report 1978-1982)
In three consecutive issues, the Chinese University Bulletin will publish articles written by the Heads of the three Colleges, which aim to give our readers a general idea of what efforts they have made in enriching the cultural life of the University community.
— Editor

The Intellectual and Cultural Facets of College Life

— by Lee Cheuk-yu, Acting Head of United College

One of the important functions discharged by the College is to promote the moral, intellectual, social, physical, and aesthetic development of the students. The provision of a congenial cultural and intellectual environment within the College by inviting local and overseas eminent scholars to share their views with us has benefited our students by broadening their outlook, and inculcating in them a proper attitude towards learning. This has been done through lectures, seminars and workshops. The speakers invited to speak on these occasions include distinguished scholars and experts from a wide variety of fields. There are various schemes established to cater to such needs, many if not all of which would never have been implemented without the financial support of the College Endowment Fund.

One of the schemes financed by the Endowment Fund is the Distinguished Visiting Scholar Scheme, established in 1979-80. Under this scheme, scholars of international stature are invited to come live among us for a period of time, during which they are to deliver a series of public lectures on topics of their choice and make themselves available to interested faculty members and students. Visiting scholars included Professor C.N. Yang (State University of New York), Professor S. Schram (London), and Professor Ezra Vogel (Harvard).

Another scheme, also financed by the Endowment Fund, is the Resident Fellowship Scheme, which came into being in 1982 to enable scholars from neighbouring countries to visit the College. During their stay of one month to one year, they are attached to a department and participate in various academic research/exchange activities. They are also involved in activities organized from time to time by the College to promote intellectual and community life on campus (e.g., to deliver public lectures, participate in College projects such as the Project to Promote Bilingual Skills of Students).

The College enjoys excellent relations with such multi-national corporations as IBM Corporation, Bank of America, and many overseas higher educational institutions. Because of such relations, we have been able in the past to arrange, on an *ad hoc* basis, for scholars/specialists in various fields/areas of speciality

to come and deliver lectures when they pass through Hong Kong. Such lectures have greatly benefited faculty members and students. Among scholars and specialists who have come and lectured are Mr. George Ching (Vice-President, Bank of America), Mr. Gareth C.C. Chang (Vice-President, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, U.S.A.), Dr. Leo Rideout (Staff Member, IBM Corporation), Dr. George Fan (Director of Exploratory Systems, IBM Watson Research Centre, N.Y.), Professor Harold W. Lawson Jr. (Linköping University in Sweden), and Professor Per-Olov Löwdin (University of Florida).

Lectures on general topics relating to culture, art, science, university life, etc. by prominent local figures in the public and private sectors are highlights of the monthly assemblies of students. In addition, most welcomed by our students is the Ivory Tower Lecture Series on more specialized topics regarding frontiers of research and social and political issues of topical interest.

Still another kind of intellectual activity worth mentioning is the annual workshops organized to provide an opportunity for teachers and students to exchange experiences and views on social issues, thereby enhancing mutual understanding. Panel speakers are scholars and specialists invited from the University and from outside. Topics which have been discussed include 'Academic Spirit and Its Environment', 'Cantonese and the Culture of Hong Kong', 'Sense of Values among Youth in Hong Kong', and 'Computer in Our Lives'.

On cultural development, the College sees as one of its main educational objectives the promotion and enhancement of students' awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the Chinese as well as other peoples. The German Cultural Week (6th-13th April, 1983) jointly organized by the German Studies Section and the College, was the first of its kind and received favourable response from staff, students and alumni. This was followed by the Chinese Cultural Festival (4th-29th October, 1983), and the Austrian Week (20th-25th February, 1984), which was co-sponsored with the Austrian Consulate-General, Hong Kong. Activities included traditional music and dances, exhibitions, lectures and cultural variety shows.

Clinical Sciences Building in Use



The Clinical Sciences Building, which came into use in January 1984, is an extension to the Prince of Wales Hospital in Siu Lek Yuen, Shatin, about 8 km from the University campus. Designed as a teaching hospital for The Chinese University, the Prince of Wales Hospital has over 1,400 beds, distributed among various specialities. Most of the academic departments are accommodated in this Building, some being on the same level as their wards (or nursing units), thus forming a single unit within the whole.

The departments accommodated in the Building are as follows:

- 1st Floor Chemical Pathology
 Microbiology
 Morbid Anatomy
- 4th Floor Surgery
- 5th Floor Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery
 Anaesthesia
- 6th Floor Paediatrics
- 9th Floor Medicine
- 11th Floor Psychiatry

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology is housed separately in the Special Block, while the Departments of Clinical Oncology and of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging occupy different levels of the podium which forms the base of the entire hospital complex.

The Clinical Sciences Building is fully equipped for clinical studies with the most up-to-date facilities for the sophisticated research interests of a professionally-oriented faculty. For each professor, there is a laboratory attached to his office. Two floors of the Building, the seventh and the tenth, are occupied by communal research laboratories, the Lee Hysan Clinical Research Laboratories. On these two floors, there are eight laboratories for general research,

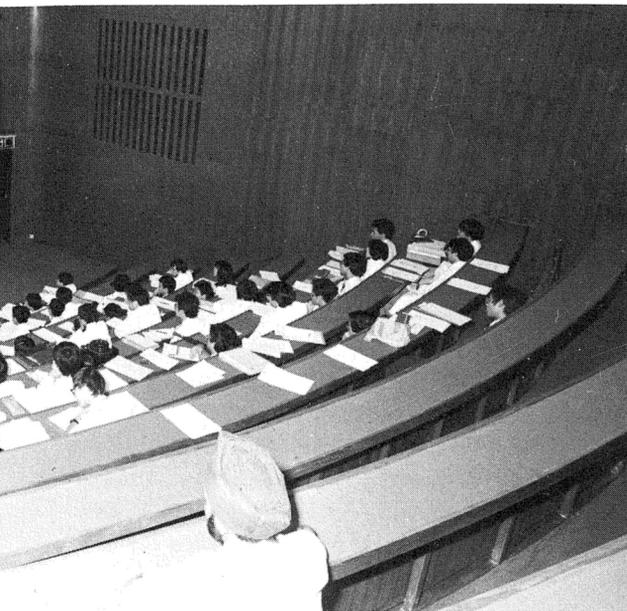
and others for special research such as a Tissue Culture Laboratory, a Centrifuge Laboratory, a Radio Isotope Laboratory and a Biochemical Laboratory. There are lecture/seminar rooms on each floor and a large 4-unit teaching laboratory on the first floor of the Department of Pathology. For the teaching of operative surgery, the operating theatres are equipped with close-circuit television.

Other facilities located on the second floor of the Clinical Sciences Building, apart from seminar rooms, include a lecture theatre, the Li Ping Medical Library, a Medical Media Services Unit and a spacious student common room. The Li Ping Library houses a collection of clinical books and journals and audio-visual software and provides Information Retrieval Services (MEDLINE). The lecture theatre with complete AV/TV installations has a seating capacity of 230.

Adjacent to the Building is the Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic, which functions as a consultation clinic where the clinical staff see cases referred to them and hold teaching sessions as well. Elsewhere in the hospital compound, there are quarters for the medical and nursing staff, and a medical students' hostel, the Madam S.H. Ho Hostel for Medical Students. This five-storey hostel, which is intended for final-year and obstetrics students, has sixty single rooms and twenty double rooms, with a common room, a small library and a study room on the ground floor.

For the provision of the following facilities in the Clinical Sciences Building, generous donations were received from: Mr. Robert Li and Mr. Allen Li, \$1.5 million to the Li Ping Medical Library, Mr. Lee Wing Tat, \$4 million to the Lee Hysan Clinical Research Laboratories, and the S.H. Ho Foundation, \$4.5 million to the Madam S.H. Ho Hostel for Medical Students.





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7	8	

- 1 Ward teaching
- 2 Seminar room
- 3 Li Ping Medical Library
- 4 Pathology Teaching Laboratory
- 5 Lecture theatre
- 6 In the common room of the Student Hostel
- 7 Clinical Research Laboratory
- 8 Student common room

(Photos by Michael Leung)

Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies

CCAS, or Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, is one of the two research centres of the Institute of Social Studies. The Institute emerged as a result of the reorganization of the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities in September 1982. The six centres — Centre for Communication Studies, Centre for East Asian Studies, Economic Research Centre, Geographical Research Centre, Public Affairs Research Centre, and Social Research Centre — under the former Institute were consolidated into the present CCAS and the Centre for Hong Kong Studies.

CCAS is established to encourage and coordinate interdisciplinary research on Asia, especially China and Southeast Asia by international scholars and faculty of the University. At present, four main programmes are being carried out: the Chinese Law Programme, the Chinese Society Programme, the Overseas Chinese Archives and the Population Research Programme.

The Chinese Law Programme

The Chinese Law Programme, or the Programme on Law and State-Building, is a long-term project, originating in the former research project on Recent Legal Development in China carried out by the Public Affairs Research Centre. The Honourable Mr. Justice T.L. Yang is the Coordinator and Dr. Byron S.J. Weng of the Government and Public Administration Department, the Secretary. General Meetings are held at regular intervals, at which guests from overseas and Mainland China are invited to give talks on various aspects of Chinese law. So far, three Conferences have been held and the fourth one is scheduled for October 1984. The first Conference, held in 1981, was entitled 'Legal System and State-Building in China', and the papers presented were published in *Ming Pao Monthly*. The 1982 Conference, with the focus on 'The Constitutional Development in China', was attended by more than thirty participants, including scholars from the United States, Japan, China and France. Papers presented have been revised and edited for publication. The 1983 Conference discussed problems arising from China's Constitutions. Revised conference papers are

now being serialized in *Ming Pao Monthly*. The 1984 Conference will focus on economic laws and development in China. About thirty participants will be invited to deliver papers on China's economic crimes, legal control over business enterprises, contract laws, economic system, etc.

For 1983-84, research on China's economic law is being planned. Editing of a *Yearbook of Laws and Regulations of the PRC* is being seriously considered.

The Documentation Unit of the Programme aims initially at compiling a Chinese law catalogue, and a file of 7,000 index cards of laws and decrees ever promulgated in Mainland China has been made so far. A bibliography of legal studies (mainly books published in the Mainland) since 1949 is also under preparation. Besides, a *Chronology of Chinese Legal Affairs (1949-1981)* has been compiled primarily on *Xin-hua Monthly* sources.

The Chinese Society Programme

The Chinese Society Programme, or Sociology and the Study of Contemporary Chinese Society, is a programme of teaching and research supported by the Lingnan University Board of Trustees. The Coordinator of the Programme is Dr. Pedro Ng of the Department of Sociology.

A special emphasis of the Chinese Society Programme is collaboration and exchange between the Sociology Departments of this University and Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. Altogether six young scholars and graduate students from Zhongshan have come to this University to attend courses, collect data and undertake special studies. In July and August 1983, several faculty members of this University attended a Sociology workshop at Zhongshan University.

The study of Chinese rural communes in Guangdong Province is a major project of the Programme. Members of the Departments of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work started their study on Doushan Commune in Taishan County where they paid a visit in 1976 and a book on *People's Commune and Rural Development: The Experience of Doushan Commune in Taishan County* (in Chinese) was published in 1981

as a result. A group of nine faculty members visited Doushan Commune for the second time in June 1983. Information gathered centred around recent changes and current developments in the structure and functioning of the commune system. This will serve as the base-line for a new phase of topical studies (e.g. population control, health services, education, economic practices, rural-urban relations, etc.) that will shed light on various fronts of social change taking place in China. The scope of attention will therefore not be limited to Doushan Commune. As far as possible, comparisons will be made with other localities (e.g. Huancheng Commune of Xinhui County, which they visited in 1976-77). A second book on Doushan Commune will be prepared as a result of such studies.

Research carried out on other topics under this Programme includes the following:

'Changes in social life in a small town' (Dr. Lau Chong-chor, Sociology; Dr. Chu Kim-yu, Geography; Mr. Ng Yan-tak, Geography);

'The effect of China's policies on the process of urbanization' (Dr. Peter Man, Sociology);

'The inter-relation of China's population policy and sex ratio of new-born babies in recent years' (Dr. Paul Kwong, Sociology).

The Chinese Society Programme is also funding a project on the revision of the *English-Chinese Glossary of Sociological Terms*, undertaken by faculty members of the Department of Sociology. The *Glossary*, first published in 1980 by the Chinese University Press as a reference tool for facilitating the dissemination of sociological knowledge and methods through the Chinese language, has been well received locally and in China.

The Programme on Overseas Chinese Archives

The programme on Overseas Chinese Archives (hereafter called Archives) was established in September 1983 as a data collection centre and aims to promote better understanding towards Chinese communities abroad. The Archives is autonomous in regard to its research activities and financial arrangements. Its governing body (i.e. the Working Committee), under the Chairmanship of Professor G.H. Choa, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, consists of six members, four from this University and two from other institutions of higher learning in Hong Kong. The advisory body has twelve members selected from all over the world; most of them are distinguished figures who care about the Overseas Chinese affairs.

The Archives adheres to its strict policy of non-political involvement and advocating no political ideologies. In building up its collection, it biases

against no sources of data. It will collect private papers of successful Overseas Chinese in various fields, such as arts, education and medicine; publications, minutes and other records of Overseas Chinese Associations, including political parties and business organizations; newspapers and other mass media in Overseas Chinese communities; and government documents on Overseas Chinese affairs. At present, the Archives is compiling a central catalogue of materials on Overseas Chinese which are available in the University Library system at this University, the Zhongshan Library and Fung Ping Shan Library of the University of Hong Kong. The information is also organized according to subjects such as economy, business, biography, association newsletters, history and politics.

The Population Research Programme

The Population Research Group was formed last year to coordinate population research efforts in the University. Convened by Dr. Paul Kwong of the Department of Sociology, the Programme on Population Research is building up a collection of research material and organizing a series of seminars on population-related topics. Some of the on-going and planned research topics are:

'Family structure and life cycle patterns in Chinese populations' (Dr. Paul Kwong, Sociology);

'Sex preference for children in China and Hong Kong' (Dr. Paul Kwong, Sociology);

'The role and status of mothers of Chinese families in urban centres in East Asia' (Dr. Stephen Tang, Sociology);

'Family labour force participation patterns in Hong Kong' (Dr. Richard Wong, Economics; Drs. Stephen Tang and Paul Kwong, Sociology);

'Political impact on China's urban population policy' (Dr. K.S. Liao, Government and Public Administration);

'Agricultural development and population in China' (Dr. Richard Wong, Economics);

'Population density and migration in Hong Kong' (Drs. Y.K. Chan and Peter Man on density, Sociology; and Mr. Ng Yen-tak on migration, Geography).

Affiliated Research Projects

Individual faculty members affiliated with CCAS have carried out numerous research projects, the progress of which is as follows:

Completed Projects

Professor John Jones, Department of Social Work, *A Study of Government Policy in Asian Countries Regarding Social Development*.

Dr. Y.Y. Kueh, Department of Economics, *Weather Adversities and Grain Output in China 1930-1978*.

Dr. Chin-chuan Lee, Department of Journalism and Communication, *Communication and Ideology in Post-Mao China*.

Dr. Joseph Y.S. Cheng, Department of Government and Public Administration, *The Japan Policy of the People's Republic of China in the Period 1968-82*.

Dr. Paul Kwong, Department of Sociology, *Social Impact of Information Technology on Developing Countries (with special reference to Hong Kong): An Annotated Bibliography with an Overview. Projects in Progress*

Dr. Philip H. Cheng, Department of Journalism and Communication, *An Analysis of Chinese Leaders' Value System*.

Dr. Tong-yung Cheng, Department of Economics, *Economic Teaching and Research in a Planned Economy (China as an Example)*.

Dr. Kin-che Lam, Department of Geography, *Environmental Implications of China's Agricultural*

and Industrial Modernization Programme.

Dr. William J.F. Lew, School of Education, *Family, School, and Personality: A Study of Chinese Intellectuals in Taiwan*.

Dr. Mee-kau Nyaw, Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management, *Chinese Enterprise Management in Transition*.

Dr. Byron S.J. Weng, Department of Government and Public Administration, *Japan's Proposed 'Pacific Community'*.
New Projects

Dr. Yan-ki Ho, Department of Economics, *International Banking Activities in Asia-Pacific Countries*.

Dr. Hsieh Jiann, Department of Anthropology, *A Study on the Socialization of the Samei in Kunming*.

CCAS, in an attempt to serve as a bridge between scholars within and outside the University, has started an Occasional Paper Series and a CCAS Newsletter is issued.

Postgraduate Students from Mainland China

In a feature article on the International Asian Studies Programme, appearing in No. 1 1984 of the Chinese University Bulletin, we have presented to our readers a picture of the IASP students. In the same vein, we are going to introduce in this issue the postgraduate students from Mainland China. They have spoken freely to the Bulletin staff on their studies, life on campus and experiences.

Many members of the University may not be aware of the presence on campus of a few postgraduate students who have come from the Mainland to further their studies. They were admitted to MPhil programmes, specializing in the Teaching of English as a Second Language (TESL) or in Comparative Literature.

They are all post-secondary college teachers — from universities and foreign language institutes in Beijing, Nanjing, Tienjin, Guangzhou and Shanghai — who have taken up postgraduate studies to fall in line with the new trend of universities of China to require their teachers to have higher degrees and of the

Central Government to encourage students to study abroad. To be here, they have had to clear two hurdles: a screening test of their own university/institute and the entrance examination and interview conducted by this University in China.

It is generally felt that the pressure is greater here and the first semester is the most strenuous, being the period of adjustment. The period of study at home for the Master's programme is longer: a 3-year programme with an annual break of two-and-a-half months only. Here, term time is shorter and yet the programme takes one year less. Moreover, the teaching method is different. While most teachers in

China adopt the traditional method, which places more emphasis on lecturing and demands less research on the students' part, here students are required to read widely on their own and write many research papers.

Fortunately The Chinese University has an excellent environment for study and research. Of very great help to these postgraduate students is the libraries – rich collection of books and journals, the modern library facilities, the high efficiency of the staff, the long opening hours, the systematic cataloguing system and the open shelf system.

However, the greatest help comes from the teachers. Most of the teachers here are relatively young and have kept abreast of the latest development in their field. Under the guidance of these teachers, they are exposed to various schools of thought, old and new. Above all, they have, through the writing of papers, acquired the techniques of conducting independent research systematically and scientifically.

As for the programmes they are studying here, it is the consensus of these students that they are well planned. The courses are very substantial and practical, introducing them to many topics and materials seldom covered on the Mainland. For literature students, there is exposure to a wide range of classical and modern Chinese and foreign literary theories and works. In the TESL programme, the most up-to-date approaches and theories are included. Comparatively speaking, the programmes of their home institutions are more conservative. Most of the teachers are still dwelling on less controversial and traditional topics. Another marked difference is the requirement in China for all postgraduate students to take such common courses as Politics, Economics, Philosophy, Chinese Literature and a third language.

In comparing the English standard of the students and the undergraduate programmes here with those of their home institutions, they observed that there is also a marked difference. Maybe it is the general English standard of students that accounts for the difference in the design of the programmes. Local students start learning English at a very early age and those who master the language well can already write very good papers in English in their junior years at university. Students of Mainland universities start off with a lower standard in English and the 4-year programme has to be so designed that the first two years are devoted mainly to foundation courses aimed at improving their listening, speaking, reading and

writing ability. It is only when they reach the third and fourth years that courses in the history of literature, linguistics, translation and interpretation are offered. As for postgraduate studies, institutions in China also adopt the credit-unit system. Students who meet the minimum requirement of credits of course work and submit a thesis which they are able to defend successfully, will be awarded a degree. However, there is an upper age limit for students reading for the master's degree, set at 35.

How about their daily life on campus? Are there any adjustment problems? On the whole they have managed quite well except for some difficulties experienced sometimes in communicating with others. There is a dialect barrier between them and their fellow students who speak mainly Cantonese. Since they hardly know Cantonese and some of the local students are not so good at Putonghua, often English has to be resorted to. When asked for their opinion of Chinese University students, they speak very highly of them, praising them as independent, capable, and active in organizing a variety of activities.

In spite of the heavy workload, they still find time for ball games, swimming, jogging and hiking. Nevertheless, they seldom make pleasure trips to town because they have to make full use of the time here for study.

Their sojourn at The Chinese University, though brief, has been very fruitful. They all feel that their self-learning, research and teaching ability has been enhanced greatly. Perhaps one drawback is that Hong Kong, where the majority of the population is Chinese, cannot offer an English-speaking environment, which would be ideal for learning the language.

After they graduate, they will return to their former posts, where they are expected to put what they have learned to good use. Being intellectuals, they earnestly hope that the status of intellectuals in China would be raised. They are also aware of other problems in the educational circles. For example, younger teachers who can really take over from the aging professors are sadly lacking; support facilities and services for teaching are lagging behind; the working environment and remuneration for teachers need to be improved; the mandatory use of uniform teaching materials and approaches has tied the hands of teachers who would like to introduce reforms. Fortunately, some progress, albeit slow, has been made in recent years and they are confident that a bright future lies ahead.

Modernization of Chinese Medicine

— Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre

Research on Chinese medicinal material was first carried out at the University by individual teachers about ten years ago. In 1975, a Research Unit on Chinese Medicinal Material was set up under the Institute of Science and Technology to promote cooperative research among teachers. It was re-organized in 1979 into the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre (CMMRC), where interdisciplinary research developed. The Director of the Centre is Dr. H.M. Chang of Chemistry Department, and members include academics of the Faculties of Science, Medicine and Social Science, and specialists from other fields. With the completion of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Laboratory, the Centre has reached a new phase of development.

The basic objective of the Centre is to evaluate the true efficacy of traditional Chinese medicines by establishing their underlying pharmacological principles, active components and mode of action through strictly controlled experiments and analyses. It is hoped that such research will provide a scientific basis for the administration of Chinese medicines.

The Centre is presently undertaking many basic research projects, which may be grouped under two main categories: (1) study of selected Chinese medicines, including contraceptives, ginseng, herbs for liver diseases and vasoactive agents; and (2) information on and standardization of herbal material.

Study on selected Chinese medicinal materials

Good Chinese herbalists are not only disease-oriented but very much patient-oriented. In the treatment of disease, they normally take the approach that would restore the natural balance in the patient and enhance the resistance of the body, thus attaining the curative effects. Therefore, Chinese medicinal materials should be studied in the context of the whole Chinese medicinal system.

Apart from studying herbals which are in popular demand, the Centre also focuses on certain carefully selected Chinese medicines which have strong evidence of clinical efficacy for certain diseases for which Western medicine provides no effective or safe cure. Adopting the multidisciplinary approach, the Centre hopes to find new clues and new medicines

to fill in the blanks in modern medicine. Below are some of the research projects presently undertaken by the Centre.

(A) Research in Contraceptives

The project on female contraceptives from indigenous plants, undertaken by Dr. Y.C. Kong of the Department of Biochemistry, has been supported by the World Health Organization since 1976. This project aims to look for non-steroidal components active against implantation, that is, a morning-after pill. So far, some promising leads are in various stages of investigation. A number of uterotonic components have been identified, as a by-product of the project, e.g., leonurine from Chinese Motherwort (*Leonurus artemisia*) and dehydroevodiamine from *Evodia rutaecarpa*.

Recently the World Health Organization also gave a grant to Dr. W.W. Tso of the Department of Biochemistry and his team for research on gossypol, a promising male contraceptive isolated from cottonseed and first discovered in China. The research aims to investigate the mode of action of gossypol and the feasibility of applying gossypol as a vaginal contraceptive.

Dr. H.W. Yeung of the Department of Biochemistry and his group have been engaged in the study of the abortifacient proteins of *Tianhuafen* (roots of *Trichosanthes* species) which is now used in China for abortion. The research has been extended to related taxa of the cucumber family and has led to the discovery of four new abortifacient proteins. The biochemistry and pharmacology of these proteins are under intensive study to provide the scientific basis for the development of a better contraceptive. The project is supported by the Population Council and the International Foundation of Science.

(B) Herbs for Liver Diseases

The research team led by Dr. H.M. Chang is studying the efficacy of several Chinese herbs in (a) increasing bile secretion to enhance detoxification and (b) promoting blood microcirculation in the liver for liver cell regeneration. These two effects are accepted therapeutic principles in Chinese medicine.

(C) Vasoactive Agents

Berberine from *Coptis chinensis* and dehydroevodiamine from *Evodia rutaecarpa* are shown to have hypotensive effects by Dr. Y.C. Kong. Effects of Chinese herbs on microcirculation are being investigated by Dr. A. Koo of the Department of Physiology and Dr. T.Y. Luh of the Department of Chemistry.

(D) Ginseng

Several groups have carried out research on different aspects of ginseng: (a) comparative saponin contents in different types of ginseng; (b) analysis of ginsenoside contents in commercial ginseng root and ginseng tea; (c) effect of ginseng on the immune system; (d) effect of ginseng on the neurotransmitter metabolism; and (e) effect of ginseng on the regulation of cellular respiration.

(E) Hemostatic preparations

The active components from a famous Chinese formulated medicine, *Yunnan Paiyao*, for stanching, have been identified as diosgenin glycosides by the research team led by Dr. J.C.N. Ma, Department of Chemistry.

(F) Plant Tissue Culture

The possibility of tissue culture as an alternative source of mass quantities of callus of medicinal plants is studied by Dr. K.H. Yung of the Department of Biology and his team. Successful calluses have been developed from a number of herbs, including *Panax ginseng*, *Gynura divaricata*, *Talinum paniculatum*, *Momordica cochinchinensis*, *Trichosanthes cucumeroides* and *Gardenia augusta*.

Other projects being explored are: (a) neuroactive ingredients in Chinese herbs and (b) lactation suppression agents from Chinese herbs.

Information on and standardization of herbal material

A Museum of Chinese Medicines with about 500 authentic specimens and a Chinese medicines computerized database are set up to back up the research of the Centre.

(A) Chinese medicines computerized database

A unique Chinese Medicines computerized database was established for efficient information retrieval and linkup with Western databases. Significant botanical, chemical, pharmacological and clinical reports on all common Chinese medicines (1860 species) have been selected from Chinese sources and translated into English and stored into the computer. This database is enhanced with continued abstracting of medical and scientific papers from about forty important Chinese journals as well as from new

Chinese books. It has opened up the wealth of Chinese medicines for worldwide research.

(B) Authentication of medicinal herbs

The composition of a herb with the same common name may be different due to variation in species, climate and environmental factors, therefore the standardization of Chinese herbs is very important. Botanical and pharmacognostic studies are being carried out to authenticate specimens of commonly used herbs.

Using modern instruments such as HPLC, FT-NMR, FT-IR, GC-MC, etc., the Centre plans to store the complex analytical data of authentic herbs and compounds derived therefrom into a computer. By comparing the fingerprint pattern of standard versus unknown, a reliable scientific identification on molecular level may be established.

(C) *Pents'ao* and History of Chinese Medicine

The empirical knowledge of Chinese medicine has been systematically documented in a series of *Pents'aos* (Chinese herbals) compiled in the past two millennia. These works are important references to traditional uses of Chinese medicines. Systematic and comparative study of *pents'aos* would provide leads for further scientific evaluation. The research group of Dr. Y.C. Kong has written *An Introduction to Pents'ao Study* and is also studying the history of Chinese medicines.

(D) Study on Medical Sociology

Survey and analysis on the use of Chinese and Western medicines in Hong Kong and China and study on the role of Chinese medicine in providing the primary health care of Chinese have been carried out by Professor Rance P.L. Lee of the Sociology Department.

Recent Developments

In mid-June, CMMRC moved to its new site in the Science Centre East Block. On the two floors of about 1,300 square metres are research laboratories of Chemistry, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, and Tissue Culture, and Animal Observation Rooms. There are also a small but unique Museum of Chinese Medicines, an Information Room containing books and journals on Chinese medicines and an information retrieval room for the Chinese medicines computerized database.

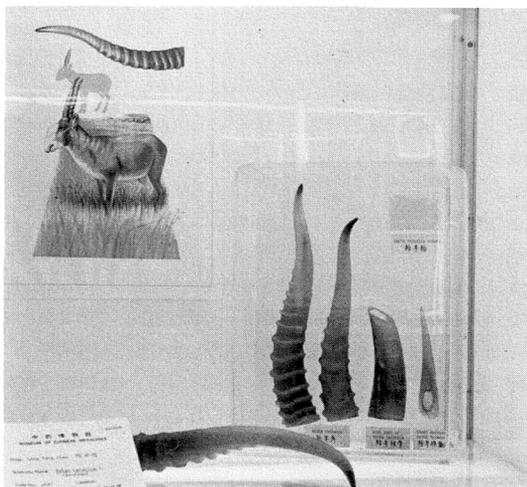
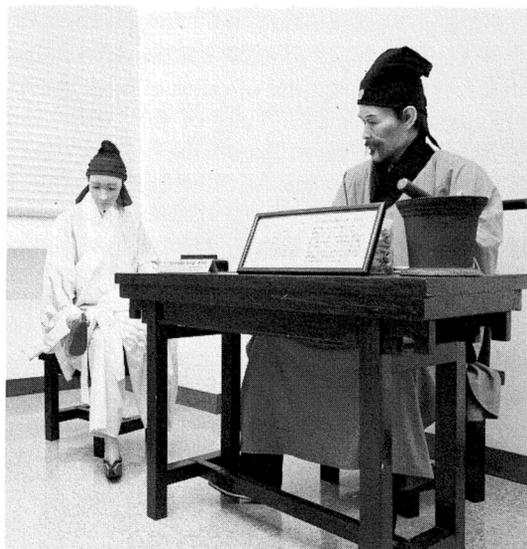
An International Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research was hosted by the Centre from 12th to 14th June in Hong Kong to promote research and international cooperation, thus paving the way for further collaborative research on the modernization of Chinese medicines. About 180 scientists from twenty-three countries participated.

Financial Support

The CMMRC is developed with the support of international agencies and corporations, as well as grants and donations from the private sector. The research laboratory on Chinese medicines was constructed entirely through private donations from local philanthropists. So far, support has been received from the World Health Organization, International Foundation for Science, the Ford Foundation, IBM and Dow Chemical. Private donations totalling HK\$12 million have been received, mainly through the effort of Dr. C.Y. Chen, a doyen of local Chinese herbalists. Major donors include Mr. Kwan Kai Ming, Aw Boon Haw Foundation, Mr. John Tung, Mr. Lam Shiu Leung and Ho Tim Charity Foundation. Moreover, local herbal dealers, especially members of Yee Yee Tong Chinese Medicine Association, Ltd., and Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Merchants Association Ltd., and Dr. C.Y. Chen have kindly donated herb samples for the Chinese Medicines Museum.

Hong Kong being a focal point of East and West and a free port for academic exchange, this University naturally has an edge over many other places in carrying out research on Chinese medicines. The Centre has direct access to massive Chinese literature on Chinese medicinal material as well as the most up-to-date scientific information and it is equipped with modern research instruments. CMMRC, fully aware of the importance of joint efforts in research, is always looking forward to collaboration with scientists and medical personnel of other countries. It has in fact been working with several research institutes and hospitals in China and it is anticipated that the strong ties will continue to develop.

The modernization of Chinese medicines is a complex and difficult task. However, CMMRC is confident that, with continued support from the Government and the local community, it will achieve its aim of putting Chinese medicines on a scientific basis and play its part in the advancement of medical knowledge.



1 2
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- 1 A laboratory of the CMMRC
- 2 A statue of Li Shi-chen (李時珍) (1518-1593), the greatest Chinese herbalist, displayed in the Seminar room
- 3 Ling Yang Jiao (羚羊角) on display in the Museum of Chinese Medicines



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- 1 About five hundred specimens of Chinese medicines are housed in the Museum
- 2 Rou Gui (玉桂) and Gui Zhi (桂枝) on display in the Museum
- 3 Lady Youde visiting the CMMRC after the opening of the Science Centre East Block



Physical Fitness of Hong Kong Children

— Findings of Phase I of Project on Physical Activities and Quality of Life in Densely Populated Areas

The research project on 'Physical Activities and Quality of Life in Densely Populated Areas', jointly launched by the University's School of Education and the University of Michigan, has recently completed the first phase of its study and a report on the research findings has been published. Researchers of the project include academic and research staff of this University, the University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic, Baptist College, the Hong Kong Education Department and the University of Michigan. They are from the fields of education, physical education, medicine, sociology, psychology and city planning.

The research project is carried out in three phases. The first phase aims to prepare a normative description of the physical fitness profile of the school students in Hong Kong, and to identify variables as essential correlates of the fitness measures as found in their education experience, stress experience, health condition and life style.

In the first phase of the study, which was started in 1980, about 6000 students from 204 schools participated and they were then enrolled in P.4, P.6, F.1, F.3, F.5 and F.7. The Asian Committee for Standardization of Physical Fitness Test (ACSPFT) was administered to assess the fitness levels of students and the four main fitness components are power, strength, endurance and flexibility. Student samples had to undergo eight fitness tests, namely 50-meter dash, standing long jump, endurance run, hand grip, pull-up, 50-meter shuttle, sit-up and trunk flexion. In addition to the performance tests, necessary data on the sampled students' life style and examination scores or grades were collected. Questionnaires were sent to students, P.E. teachers and principals respectively. The questionnaire for students covering five main areas was developed to secure information on activity pattern, physical education attitude, study habit, academic pressure, personality characteristics, living environment, health condition and attitude. As for

examination scores or grades, results in public examinations taken in the year of P.6, F.3, F.5 and F.7 were obtained.

Results of Physical Fitness Tests

Hong Kong youths are taller and heavier than their counterparts in Thailand, but shorter and lighter than those in Canada and Australia. As for physical fitness, Hong Kong children appeared to be stronger in muscular strength of lower body but weaker in the upper body and cardiorespiratory function and thus performed better on standing long jump, 50-meter dash, 50-meter shuttle and sit-up but worse on pull-up, hand grip and endurance run as compared with children from Thailand, Taiwan and Canada.

Progression in fitness measures was significantly associated with age for both sexes, with the difference being more distinct for the male group. The effect of school type on physical fitness was more discernible for the secondary than the primary schools. Students tended to perform better in Government and Independent schools than in the Aided and Caput schools.

Relation of physical fitness to environment, activities and health

Residential density was correlated to a certain extent with the height and weight of students. Those living in the low crowded area grew heavier and taller than those in the medium and high crowded areas. However, the effect of residential density on physical fitness was not significant.

In the comparison of physical fitness by sex, males exceeded females on all fitness tests except trunk flexion, on which the females showed their superiority. High level of activity participation enhanced the fitness development and had positive effects on most measures. However, age, school type or level of crowdedness had no effect on the level of involvement in various activities for both sexes at the

secondary and primary levels. As for activity pattern, the ten most preferred activity items for the secondary and primary subjects were similar in kind, with one or two exceptions. Generally speaking, game sports such as basketball, badminton, volleyball, table tennis, football were ranked higher than swimming, jogging, summer programme, cycling and hiking. Football was ranked higher in boy's list and dance and gymnastics in girl's list.

Students classified as 'good health' and 'bad health' groups did not differ on their levels of fitness performance. At the time of survey, the most common diseases contracted by primary students were dental caries, toothache, influenza, gastric pain, worms, insomnia and impaired vision, while influenza, toothache, dental caries, insomnia plus impaired vision and gastric pain were most commonly contracted by secondary students. There were significant correlations of buying food from hawker with enteritis, gastric pain and typhoid, of insufficient sleeping time with stress and insomnia, of inadequate exercises with anaemia, and of over-eating with gastric pain among students.

As for psychological measures, both boys and girls were moderately low in their self concept of ability, quite external in their locus of control belief, moderate in test anxiety, moderately high in their self body image, and moderate in extroversion. Both primary and secondary students tended to show that their self-assurance decreased as they got into higher grades, and females tended to be less self-assuring than males at secondary levels. The effect of school type and residential density on psychological traits was apparent. Both primary and secondary students in Independent schools tended to have lower self concept of ability and less positive body image. Both primary and secondary students living in high crowded home were lower in self concept of ability. Higher level of test anxiety was found associated with secondary students from areas of high residential

density.

Correlation of physical fitness with academic aptitude

In general, physical fitness was not correlated with academic aptitude at the primary six level. Power and strength of Form three boys and flexibility of Form three girls were correlated with their academic achievement. Power of Form five boys and girls, and flexibility of Form five girls were also correlated with their academic achievement. However the above correlations were too small to have any practical value. In other words, academically brilliant students were not necessarily 'book worms', and students with good physical fitness were not necessarily poor in their academic achievement either.

According to the findings of the study, the relationship between physical fitness and student factors such as activity pattern, attitude towards physical education, habit, personality trait, urban stress and health status was rather weak.

The second phase of the 'Physical Activities and Quality of Life' project, which was started last August, is expected to be completed by 1986. The focus of the Phase II study is twofold: (1) Scientific analyses of the 'exercise value' of various Chinese traditional physical activities and investigation of the relationships between physical fitness, health, performance and output, and adaptability of the adult sample drawn from Shatin; and (2) Follow-up investigation of the Phase I study. The third phase of the study, scheduled to be completed by 1988, will see an integration of findings of previous studies.

It is expected that the project will promote understanding of the role and function of health and physical fitness in the urban setting and facilitate community planning with a view to improving the quality of life.

Seminars • Exhibitions • Concerts

* **Sir Martin Roth**, Professor in Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, gave a talk on 'Recent Developments in Depression Illness: Diagnosis of Depression Illness' on 17th April. The talk was organized by the Department of Psychiatry.

* **Professor Song Shuhua** of Institute of National Minorities in China conducted a seminar on 'The Social and Economic Structure of the Ching-Po People in the Yunnan Province' on 19th April. The seminar was jointly organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Anthropology.

* The Chinese Law Programme of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies organized a seminar on 'Economic Contract Law of PRC' on 5th May. The seminar was conducted by **Professor Witmore Gray** of University of Michigan, U.S.A.

* The Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit of the Department of Psychiatry held a symposium on 'Cross-Culture Psychiatric Epidemiology' from 11th to 12th May. More than thirty scholars from this University, the University of Hong Kong and institutions of Australia, China, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan and U.S.A., delivered papers in the symposium.

* 'The 1984 Fine Arts Degree Examination Exhibition' was held at the Art Gallery from 22nd May to 4th June, and under the sponsorship of the Urban Council at the Hong Kong City Hall from 15th

to 17th June.

* The Department of Fine Arts held an **Annual Exhibition** of works by teachers and students at the Hong Kong City Hall from 11th to 13th June. The exhibition featured traditional Chinese paintings, modern ink paintings, oil paintings and works of watercolour, printmaking, calligraphy and sculpture. The exhibition was sponsored by the Urban Council.

* To coincide with the performance of Chaucer's **The Canterbury Tales** on 17th and 18th April by the Drama Workshop of the English Department, the University Library mounted a book exhibition on *The Canterbury Tales* jointly with the Department from 12th to 19th April.

The Department of Music organized the following concerts:

* **Students' Concert** on 5th April.

* **A Chamber Music Concert** by **Mr. Mitchell Sturman** (Clarinet), **Mr. Harrison Ryker** (Viola) and **Miss Eva Lue** (Piano) on 6th April.

* **An organ recital** by **Miss Tam Tin Shi** on 9th April. The programme included works by Clerambault, Bach, Mendelssohn and Alain.

* **A Chinese Orchestra Concert** by the Chinese University Chinese Orchestra on 13th April.

Recent Publications of the University

The following books were published by the Chinese University Press from March to May 1984:

(Titles in Chinese)

Stephen C. Soong (ed.): *A New Anthology of Essays on Translation* (vi + 158 pp., paperback)

Chow Tse-tsung (ed.): *Chinese Papers from the First International Conference on the 'Dream of the Red Chamber'* (263 pp., paperback)

(Titles in English)

Liao Kuang-sheng: *Antiforeignism and Modernization in China, 1860-1980* (xx + 333 pp., hardcover)

Chan Sin-wai (tr.): *An Exposition of Benevolence: The Jenhsüeh of T'an Ssu-t'ung* (xvi + 374 pp., hardcover)

PROFILES



Mr. T.C. LAI

Director, Department of Extramural Studies

Joining the exodus of Hong Kong residents during the Sino-Japanese War was Mr. Lai Tien-chang. Fresh from the University of Hong Kong, he made his way to fatherland and worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Allied victory, however, brought Mr. Lai back to Hong Kong. Here, he stayed at the office of the Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi for one year before he was transferred to the Chinese Embassy in London.

Just when Mr. Lai felt he had hit the right career path, China's government changed hands. 1949 was Mr. Lai's last year in the diplomatic service. What marked a new era for China was also a turning point for Mr. Lai.

Back in Hong Kong for the second time, he started an import-export business.

Had Mr. Lai persisted in his import-export business, he would have deprived Hong Kong students of a good teacher, denied himself the chance of breaking new grounds for adult learners which includes introducing Chinese Studies in a down-to-earth way. Hindsight now says that Mr. Lai made the right decision when he switched to teaching.

Today, people who have profited by the scholarship and the imaginative ingenuity of Mr. Lai are all over the world. We may be able to keep count of Mr. Lai's students from Queen's College, St. Paul's Co-Educational College, and the Hong Kong University's English Department with the aid of a computer, but it would be quite impossible to gauge the impact of his contribution to the field of continuing education.

Mr. Lai's devotion to the education of adult students began in 1958 when he was appointed Assistant to the Director of the Department of Extra-

mural Studies at the University of Hong Kong. It was his business to see what people wanted to learn and to provide them with the opportunities. The undertaking was novel enough at that time, and soon Mr. Lai found himself at Manchester University, the mecca for Adult Education professionals. A year later, he returned as Hong Kong's first professional trained in the field of continuing education.

The pioneering professionalism of Mr. Lai was duly acknowledged in 1965 when The Chinese University invited him to be the first Deputy Director of Extramural Studies. And what a deputy! Staffing the new-born department on a shoe-string and then getting 3,500 people to sign up for 139 courses was certainly no mean feat to start with. By 1983, the annual enrolment rose to 35,000, and the number of courses increased to 1,000.

Over the years, courses offered in the classrooms, through correspondence, for self-study, via television, in cooperation with leading newspapers have all been designed to cater to persons in all walks of life.

The achievement of course designers (officially graded as Executive Officer, Administrative Assistant, Staff Tutor and Senior Staff Tutor) owes not a little to the democratic leadership of Mr. Lai. He gives his staff complete freedom and everyone is allowed to develop his or her own potentialities at his or her own pace. Because Mr. Lai never interferes in the work of his staff, his staff feel totally responsible for the department's performance.

While tolerance is his guiding principle, and giving people a second chance his normal practice, Mr. Lai is always quick to see justice done when disputes arise between members of staff.

Mr. Lai's promotion to the Directorship came in 1970, coinciding with the publication of *A Scholar*

in *Imperial China* as well as the second reprint of *Chinese Couplets*.

The following year Mr. Lai published his *Things Chinese* and accepted the concurrent appointment to the Directorship of the University's Publications Office (now The Chinese University Press). Mr. Lai stayed at the helm of the Publications Office until 1976.

Wearing more than one hat was nothing new to Mr. Lai, having been the President of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West. This scholarly Justice of the Peace was also a member of the Hong Kong Government's Public Service Commission and the prestigious Chinese Language Committee. He still serves as the Chairman of the Hong Kong Translation Society and as an executive member of the International Congress for University Adult Education.

A lesser mortal might be content to rest on such laurels. Being what he is, Mr. Lai continues to keep himself up-to-date on education, art and literature as he continues to delve into the Chinese classics, a vast repository of human wisdom.

Mr. Lai's 'gift of enthusiasm and gift of exactness' that the late Professor Edmund Blunden detected in his maiden publication, *Selected Chinese Sayings* (1960), has mellowed over the years. Having written four volumes, he carried on. Between 1972 and now, Mr. Lai has added to his credit thirty-four more volumes, and again in impeccable English.

Mr. Liu Ts'un-yan's comment on *The Eight Immortals* (1972) applies to all Mr. Lai's renditions, I should say. Let me quote him, '... exactly what the average reader sought: a concise work of fascinating narrations in good English, a combination of good literary taste with a thorough background knowledge, without however the unnecessary pedantry.' This quotation explains very neatly the appeal of Mr. Lai's works.

But, very modestly, Mr. Lai said that he had merely been paying tribute to Chinese art and culture.

Anyone who has read Mr. Lai's works would be impressed as much by the gems of wisdom, so simply couched, as by the wealth of beautiful illustrations.

The various aspects of Chinese life, thought and traditions come alive in proverbs, poems and anecdotes hand-picked by Mr. Lai. For example, in *Chinese Food for Thought* (1978) Li Yu says, 'Nothing is more symbolic of the Chinese intellect than chopsticks. They represent the unity of duality, the practical application of Yin and Yang, the pristine demonstration of human skill, from which all latter-day technology sprang.' Would that not help us use our chopsticks with a little more reverence from now on? And while we eat, let us savour what Huang

T'ing-chien (1050-1110 A.D.) has to say in the same book, 'In order to cultivate a right attitude, one must first avoid three types of faults: to be greedy for something palatable, to shun what is unpalatable and to be oblivious of the sources of what one eats.' Mr. Lai's choice of materials for all his renditions certainly bears out this point very well.

My own favourite gem is found in *A Chinese Book of Friendship* (1973), and if you would read on, you would get a glimpse of it here, 'Friendship can be maintained because of two things: interest and perception . . . it is better to have an abundance of perception than an abundance of interest.'

Again, in *A Chinese Book of Friendship*, Wang Hsi-chih's famous lines in the 'Orchid Pavilion Preface' aptly reflects Mr. Lai's mood on many an occasion. 'Whenever I read the ancients and consider the causes of joy and sorrow, I conclude that they were moved by the same situations as we are today. . . . Time and circumstance may change but the things which affect our moods and passions remain the same. When people look back on us in the future, will they not be moved by this writing!'

Mr. Lai's most productive years were 1973, 1976 and 1978. 1973 is memorable because his *Ch'i Pai Shih* and *Chinese Calligraphy* were both published by the University of Washington Press, which subsequently published two more of Mr. Lai's works, namely *Three Contemporary Chinese Painters* (1975) and *Chinese Seals* (1976).

In 1978 and 1979, the Chung Wah Book Company published the Chinese editions of *Chinese Calligraphy* and *Chinese Seals*.

Mr. Lai's research into the Chinese mind has indeed made available to us writings and illustrations which would otherwise never see the light of day.

Avid readers of Mr. Lai's works might be delighted to hear that he will soon serve the University in a new capacity, that of Honorary Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies. *At Table*, a book on the culture of Chinese food, due to be released by the Oxford University Press this October, will certainly, we hope, not be Mr. Lai's last attempt to help us understand the world's oldest civilization.

The most noteworthy characteristic of this prolific writer on things Chinese is that he practises what he preaches. Specializing in the 'running script', Mr. Lai is a calligrapher of high standing. His calligraphy graces the study of many a connoisseur. Mr. Lai is also in great demand as an expert witness in Chinese hand-writing as well as in translation between Chinese and English.

Would such an active scholar ever retire?

— R. Dai



Mr. Stephen C. SOONG

Director, Research Centre for Translation

Mr. Stephen C. Soong, Editor of the Chinese University Bulletin from 1969 to 1980, and currently Director of the Research Centre for Translation, is retiring in July 1984. The Chinese University Bulletin owes its present format, which was introduced in 1975, to Mr. Soong. The Bulletin staff would like to take this opportunity to wish him a happy retirement.

– Editor

Mr. Stephen C. Soong, who is retiring at the end of July this year after eleven years as Director of the Research Centre for Translation, first joined the University administration in 1969. He came here after a distinguished career as editor, translator, critic and writer-producer in the Hong Kong motion picture industry. He was born in 1919 in Shanghai, son of Soong Chun-fang, well-known scholar and Professor of Western Drama at Peking University (immortalized, perhaps a little unkindly, by Somerset Maugham in his sketch 'A Student of the Drama'). Stephen Soong himself graduated from Yenching University in 1940.

It is hard to say which of his many literary skills is the principal one, and which has enriched the life of this University the most. He has published many translations and critical studies of translation (two widely read examples are his Chinese version of *The Captive Mind* by Czeslaw Milosz, and his brilliant study of David Hawkes' translation of *The Story of the Stone*). The great Chinese novel, *The Story of the Stone*, is closest to his heart of all works of literature, and over the years he has established himself as one of its leading experts. A recent anthology of *Stone*-essays reprinted in Peking contains no less than six of his writings (some under his pen-name Lin Yi-liang). He is familiar to readers in Hong Kong as a regular contributor to *Ming Pao Monthly*, and is a leading figure on the Hong Kong literary scene, where his discriminating taste and enlightened views are highly regarded. Many an aspiring young writer and translator

has come to him for advice.

All of this he has brought to the University, and with it a host of contacts in the literary and art worlds. *Renditions*, the translation magazine which he and George Kao have developed over the past twelve years, is one of his most enduring (and endearing) achievements. Its unique style has brought a breath of fresh air into the all too fusty closet of Sinological studies. Without Stephen's dedication and enthusiasm and his all-consuming passion for literature (whether creation or translation), *Renditions* would be a very different thing; without his never-ending quest for the *mot juste*, his earnest pursuit of some new project, the cloisters of the Institute of Chinese Studies will be less lively, it will be a more ordinary place.

– J. Minford



Dr. Frederick Hok-Ming Cheung

Lecturer, Department of History

Dr. Hok-Ming Cheung obtained his BA (1976) from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, MA (1977) and PhD (1983) from the University of California, Santa Barbara. The title of his doctoral dissertation is: 'From Military Aristocracy to Royal Bureaucracy – Patterns of Consolidation in Medieval Empires'.

For the Winter and Spring Quarters of 1980, Dr. Cheung was Lecturer in the College of Creative Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, teaching Medieval World History. He joined this University as Temporary Assistant Lecturer in September 1980 and was appointed Lecturer in History in August 1983.

Dr. Cheung published his first translated historical work, Professor Hajo Holborn's *The Political Collapse of Europe* in 1978. He has just completed a translation of Professor C. Warren Hollister's *Medieval Europe*. Dr. Cheung has started several research projects on the political and institutional history of medieval England, such as, 'The Political Role of Religion in Consolidating Medieval Empires', 'The Episcopal *Curiales* of William I, William II, and Henry I', and 'On King John's *Magna Carta*'.

Personalia

(From mid-April to 30th June, 1984)

Appointments

Academic Staff

Faculty of Medicine

Professor W.M.C. Martin
Professor of Clinical Oncology
Dr. Woo Kam Sang
Senior Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Yuen Man Pan, Patrick
Senior Lecturer in Paediatrics
Dr. Joseph Alan Che-kong Pang
Lecturer in Medicine

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Au Pang Cheung-chu, Georgina
Audio Visual Officer, Medical Library, Faculty
of Medicine
Mr. Edmond Yam Shun Wah
Administrative Assistant, Personnel Section,
Secretariat
Miss Chan Bing Mei, Julie
Executive Officer II, Institute of Chinese Studies
Mrs. Pak Leung Suk-mei, Rosa
Executive Officer II, Information & General
Affairs Section, Secretariat

Gifts and Donations

As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's development, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support the University's research projects, publication project, fellowship and scholarship schemes. The University has received the following gifts and donations.

Research Projects

- (1) From the World Health Organization the following research grants:
 - (a) US\$70,000 in support of the project on 'A Multicentre Collaborative Approach for the Isolation of Fertility Regulating Agents from Plants' for 1984; and
 - (b) US\$20,000 in support of the project on 'Inhibition of Enzymes by Gossypol During Spermatogenesis' for 1983-84.
- (2) From an anonymous donor a donation of HK\$100,000 in support of research by the Department of Surgery.
- (3) From Mr. D.Y. Pong a donation of HK\$100,000 towards the expenses of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.
- (4) From Mr. Y.L. Liu a donation of HK\$100,000 in support of the translation programme of the University.
- (5) From the Television Broadcasts Limited a

donation of HK\$454,220 in support of the research programme on 'The Use of Television and Other Mass Media in Hong Kong' to be undertaken by the Centre for Hong Kong Studies.

- (6) From the Radio Television Hong Kong and the Lions Club of Mount Cameron a grant of HK\$50,000 for the establishment of a Foundation Fund for Campus Work Scheme for the Department of Journalism and Communication.
- (7) From the Consumer Council a grant of HK\$30,000 in support of the project on 'Analysis of Ginseng Teas and Extracts' of the Department of Biochemistry.
- (8) From the World Health Foundation (H.K.) a grant of HK\$17,000 to Drs. Y.M. Choy and K.P. Fung of the Department of Biochemistry in support of their research project on 'Effect of Anti-Cancer Agents on Glucose Transport of Tumour Cells'.
- (9) From the Power Garment Factory Ltd. a donation of HK\$15,000 towards the Cultural Communication Programme of the Department of Journalism and Communication.
- (10) From the Schmidt & Co. (H.K.) Ltd. a donation of HK\$4,000 towards the research/conference travelling fund of the Department of Medicine.

Publication Project

- (11) From Arthur Andersen & Co. a donation of HK\$10,000 in support of the publication of the second edition of *For First Job Seekers* by the Appointments Service of the Office of Student Affairs.

Fellowships and Scholarships

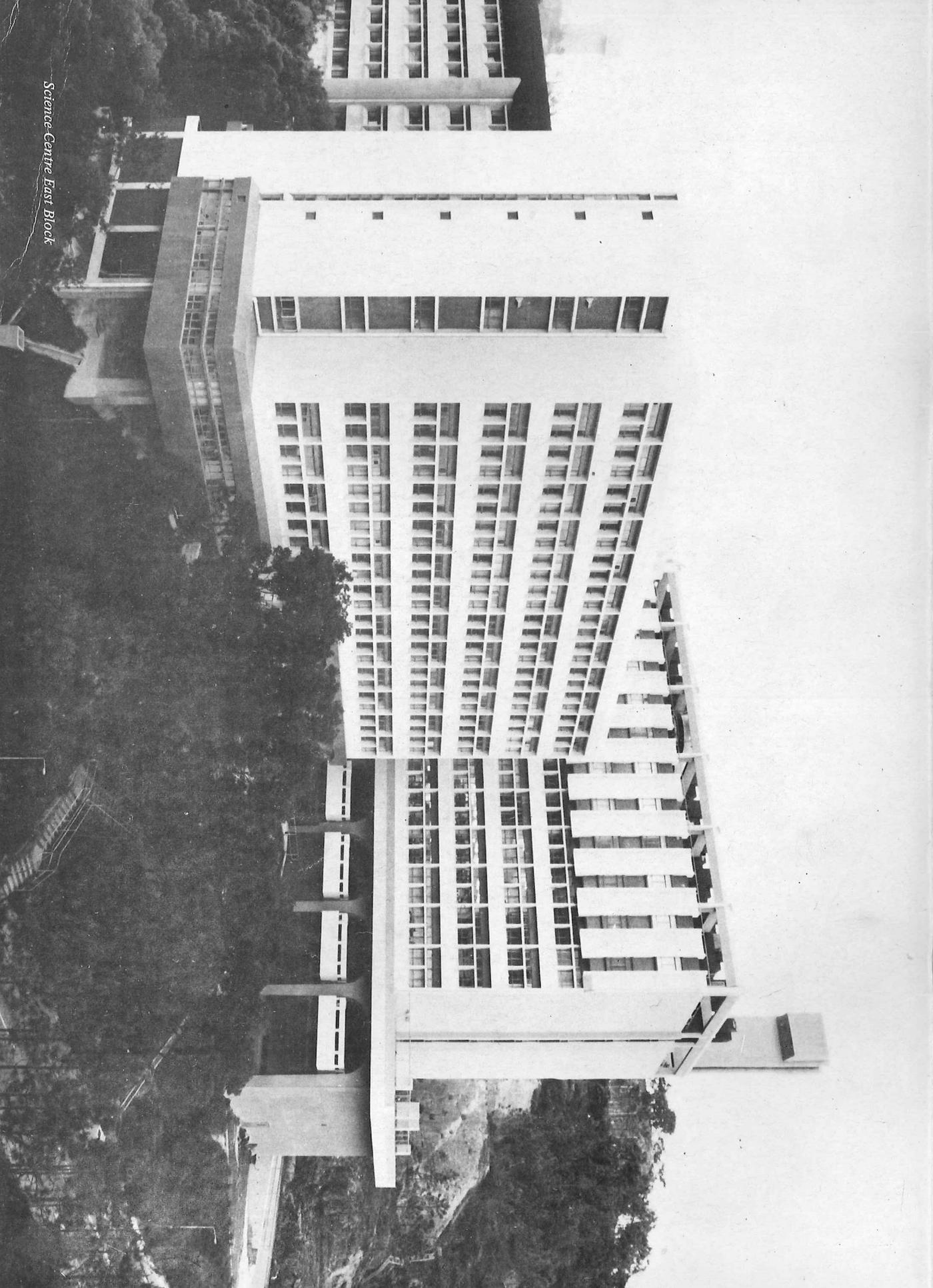
- (12) From Madam Wong Fung Ling a donation of HK\$100,000 for the following:
 - (a) HK\$20,000 for Chung Chi College as scholarships;
 - (b) HK\$20,000 for New Asia College as scholarships; and

(c) HK\$60,000 for United College to set up a Wong Fung Ling Student Loan Fund.

- (13) From the Kiangsu & Chekiang Residents (H.K.) Association a donation of HK\$80,000 for scholarships and student loans for students of the School of Education.
- (14) From Mrs. Lam Yeung Sin Wah a donation of HK\$50,000 for postgraduate scholarships in memory of the late Mr. Lam On Hang.
- (15) From Banque Indosuez a donation of HK\$3,000 to support students to attend a French Summer Course in France.

Miscellaneous

- (16) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$45,000 for the purchase of some essential equipment for the TL dating project under the direction of Dr. L.S. Chuang of the Department of Physics.
- (17) From the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia a grant of US\$2,500 for holding the International Conference on Sung China in Hong Kong.
- (18) From the Hong Kong Government a grant of HK\$7,891.80 for the training of anaesthetists.
- (19) From Dr. L.B. Kan a donation of HK\$2,500 for the employment of student helpers in the University Library System.
- (20) From Mr. Lau Sum Wai a donation of HK\$1,000 to the Department of Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery.
- (21) From the French Government thirty-eight pieces of original palaeolithic stone tools to the Department of Anthropology.
- (22) From the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany a collection of music books and cassette tapes.
- (23) From Mr. Y.L. Liu a telephone recording machine.
- (24) From Thong Sia Co. Ltd. a Seiko Solar Battery Pole Clock, to be installed on the New Asia College campus.



Science Centre East Block