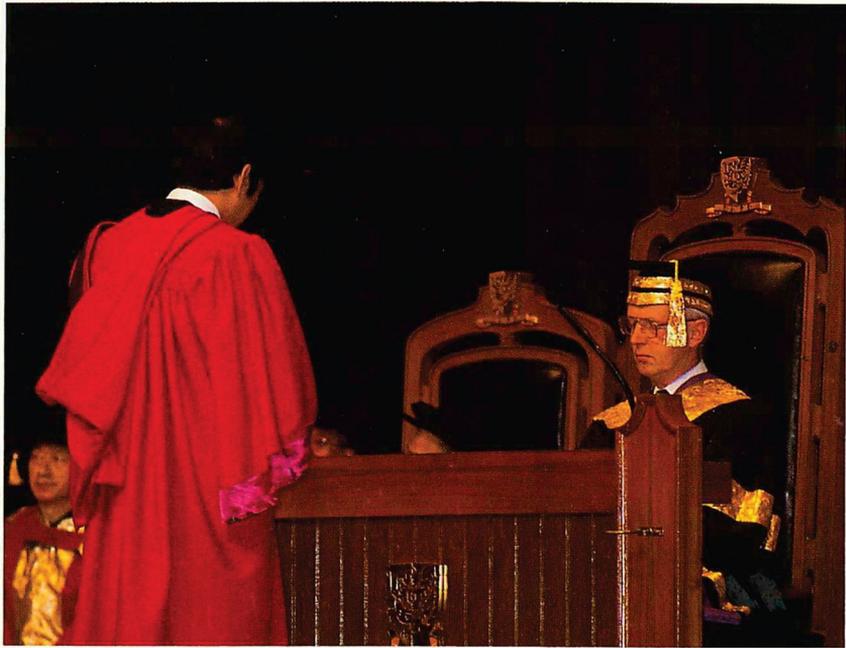


中文大學校刊  
CHINESE  
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BULLETIN  
Number Four 1986





# Chinese University Bulletin

## Number Four 1986

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*Cover: Thirty-first Congregation (photo by Michael Leung)*

### **Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin***

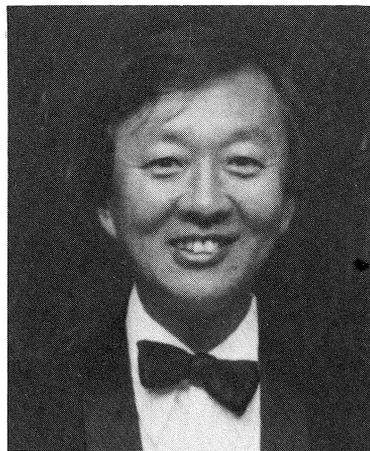
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## Appointment of New Vice-Chancellor



The University Council announces the appointment of Dr. Charles Kuen Kao as Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1st October, 1987 to succeed Dr. Ma Lin upon the latter's retirement. Currently Dr. Kao is an Executive Scientist of the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) Corporation in the United States, and his appointment is the result of a world-wide search for a new Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Kao was born in Shanghai. He was educated at St. Joseph's College in Hong Kong before he went to the University of London to study Electrical Engineering. After obtaining the degrees of BSc in 1957 and PhD in 1965, Dr. Kao began his professional career first as Development Engineer, and then as Principal Research Engineer and Chief Scientist in leading telecommunication operation and research laboratories in England, Germany and the United States. As Vice-President and Director of Research at ITT's Electro-optical Products Division and later in his role as Executive Scientist, he gained extensive experience in direct management of large labour forces as well as coordinating experience in linking the operation of eight main laboratories of ITT throughout Europe and North America.

A pioneer in the field of optical fibre communication technology, and regarded worldwide as father of this modern technology, Dr. Kao has written as well as edited several major texts on the subject. Furthermore, he has released over one hundred research papers in international journals and conferences. His work is significant because it made possible the commercial development of optical fibre communication systems and it has resulted in twenty-nine patents. Dr. Kao has also played an important role in the advancement of learning by serving on the editorial boards of various academic journals of international repute, such as the *Journal of Quantum Electronics*, *Optics Letters* and the *Journal of Optical*

*Communications*. He also served as Visiting Professor at various universities in England and America and is currently an adjunct Professor at Yale University in the Department of Electronic Engineering and the Department of Applied Physics.

In 1970, Dr. Kao was appointed by The Chinese University as Reader and Chairman of the then newly established Department of Electronics. He was instrumental in developing a major programme in Electronics and was later made the first Professor of this Department. During the same period, he also served on the Senate, Faculty Board and other committees of the University. After his departure in 1974 to re-join the ITT in the United States, Dr. Kao has kept a close association with the University. He was one of the four internationally distinguished speakers at the First International Summer School on Optoelectronics organized by the University in 1982. Upon the establishment of an Engineering Academic Advisory Committee at the University earlier this year for the development of an engineering curriculum, Dr. Kao was invited to serve as Chairman.

Dr. Kao is a Fellow of leading institutions of Electronics and Electrical Engineering in the United Kingdom and the United States. His outstanding contribution to research in optical fibre communication has won him eight international awards since 1976. These include the L.M. Ericsson International Prize, a biannual award given by the King of Sweden, and the IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal. In 1984, Dr. Kao was awarded the prestigious Eleventh Marconi International Fellowship for revolutionizing communication techniques in the form of optical fibre technology. In recognition of his outstanding achievement in scientific research, the University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science in 1985.

Dr. Kao is fifty-three years old and married with two children.

## *Thirty-first Congregation — Conferment of Honorary Degrees and Higher Degrees*

The University held its Thirty-first Congregation on 30th October, 1986, at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. Over 1,500 graduates and guests attended the ceremony, at which His Excellency the Chancellor Sir Edward Youde presided. This year the University conferred honorary degrees on four eminent persons. The Hon. Mr. Justice Simon Fook-sean Li was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law, *honoris causa*, Mr. Wu Qingyuan (Go Sei Gen) the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*, Professor Sir Andrew Patrick McEwen Forrest the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, and Dr. the Hon. Daniel Chi Wai Tse the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. The Hon. Mr. Justice Li addressed the congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The Public Orator was Dr. Fong-ching Chen, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, who also wrote the citations.

This congregation was also for the conferment of higher degrees to 207 graduates. Dr. Leung Wing Cheong, Joseph, of the Department of Medicine was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which the University awarded for the first time. Ms. Lo Woon Chun of the Division of Chinese Language and Literature was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Other graduates included seventy-five Masters of Philosophy, sixteen Masters of Arts, nineteen Masters of Arts (Education), three Masters of Divinity, three Masters of Social Work, and eighty-nine Masters of Business Administration.

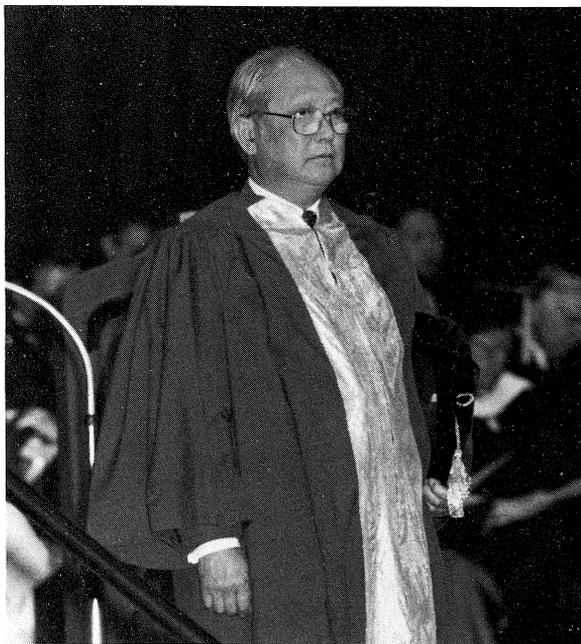


(From left) Professor Hsu Baysung, Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee, Dr. the Hon. Daniel Chi Wai Tse, Dr. the Hon. Mr. Justice Simon Fook-sean Li, Sir Edward Youde, Dr. Wu Qingyuan, Professor Sir Andrew Patrick McEwen Forrest, Dr. Ma Lin, Professor G.H. Choa

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## Citations

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**The Honourable Mr. Justice Simon Fook-sean Li, LLB, Barrister-at-law**

When the Qin Dynasty gave way to the Han Dynasty, men of talent and ambition rose to take advantage of the opportunities thus opened up and accomplished a great many monumental deeds. However, it was probably due to the methodical clerk Xiao He rather than anyone else that Han was able to unify China and bring peace to millions. Having shown no outstanding qualities nor performed heroic feats, Xiao nevertheless did appreciate well before all others the importance of gathering the maps, archives and census records of the previous Dynasty, and of understanding the woes and needs of the common man. He was thus able to smoothly usher in a new start for the country. Today, Hong Kong is also at a major turning point, and men of intelligence and drive are rising to the call of the times ready to make their mark. Taking a lesson from the past, do we not now also expect that the future peace and prosperity of this city will again depend on the incessant efforts of experienced men like Mr. Justice Li who are working quietly behind the scene?

A native of Heshan of Guangdong Province, Mr. Li grew up in Hong Kong and studied law in the University College of London University after the War, earning his LLB in 1950. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1951 and took up an appointment in the Chancery Chambers during the following year. Returning to Hong Kong in 1953, he was

appointed Crown Counsel and then Senior Crown Counsel in the Legal Department, crossed over to the Judiciary as a Judge of the District Court in 1962-71, was appointed a Judge of the High Court in 1971-80, elevated to Justice of Appeal in 1980 and four years later on account of his seniority was made Vice-President of the Court of Appeal, the highest position in the Judiciary ever held by a Hong Kong Chinese.

In 1982 China and the United Kingdom commenced talks on the future of Hong Kong, and two years later made a Joint Declaration announcing that Hong Kong would become a Special Administrative Region under Chinese sovereignty in 1997, and as such would be governed in accordance with principles laid down in the Joint Declaration and a set of Basic Law to be made according to these principles. Once announced the Joint Declaration drew strong and divided public response, and if the future of Hong Kong was to be decided as agreed upon then it became essential that local views be conveyed to the British Parliament in order that there would be a basis on which for it to ratify the agreement reached in the Joint Declaration. At this juncture Mr. Li decided to accept appointment as a member of the Independent Monitoring Team on the Assessment Office testing the Acceptability of the Sino-British Draft Agreement, and after months of dedicated work was able to achieve his mission and made it possible for the Agreement to be signed by both sides on time. As soon as the Agreement came into effect, the drafting of the Basic Law became a pressing task if Hong Kong was to ensure future long-term stability. As a leading authority in the legal profession, Mr. Li again accepted appointment as a member of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and as the person in charge of the Working Group under the Committee on Inhabitants and Other Person's Rights, Freedom, Welfare and Duties, thus further increasing the heavy responsibilities he is shouldering on behalf of the people of Hong Kong. It is indeed fortunate that Mr. Li comes from an established local family with many of its members taking key positions in business, industry, the professionals and the Government, and that Mr. Li is himself a scholar steeped in the legal tradition of the West and most experienced in its practice. Clearly it would be propitious and reassuring to have a man of his background, training and attitude to participate in the deliberations on the Basic Law, and his contribution to this most important task can be expected to be substantial indeed.

In recognition of his distinguished service to the legal profession and of the many efforts he has made for securing the future of the Territory, Mr. Chancellor, may I request Your Excellency to confer on Mr. Justice Li the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.



### Mr. Wu Qingyuan (Go Sei Gen)

Human intelligence may be applied to art, science, as well as commerce, industry and politics, thereby giving birth to glorious civilizations; it may also be applied against its own kind, thereby bringing oppression, war and destruction. The art of the board game is deeply fascinating and enticing, perhaps precisely for the reason that it provides a way of pitting one intelligence against another, thus in a peaceful way giving vent to the fighting instinct deep down in human nature. *Weiqi* is extremely simple and natural in its rule, but immeasurably complicated in the variation it gives rise to, much more so than any other board game. It is not accidental that for two thousand years it has permeated the Chinese life and thought, and grown into an integral part of Chinese culture and history; or that after being exported to Japan, it has become even more refined after centuries of careful studies, and was eventually elevated to the status of a 'national art' of the country.

*Weiqi* playing reflects the pattern of thinking: the style of the individual gives cue to personal trace, whereas the national style allows an insight into the character of a people. In China, for instance, *weiqi* playing is an expression of flair and intelligence; it is also a symbol of ease and leisure. Stories abound in which the incomparable poet restored an upset game without difficulty, a prime minister went on playing in the face of an invading army, or the master player was easily beaten at the game by the goddess whom

he happened to meet in a mountain dwelling. Whereas in Japan, *weiqi* takes on the character of a duel, in which technique, strength and will power are of supreme importance. *Weiqi* professionals exhausted themselves fighting each other within a closely regulated system of tournament and ranking, and often became martyrs of the art, such as amply illustrated in the stories of Akahosi and Mizutani. As for Mr. Wu Qingyuan (Go Sei Gen), who now stands in front of you, who with supreme talent and diligence became a national champion at thirteen, and after emigrated to Japan created a new era of *weiqi* through the discovery of the 'New Opening' and was for twenty years the undisputed master of the *weiqi* world, who at the same time was for his whole life a deeply religious person in search of peace — he is no longer what can be understood from the viewpoint of a single people. Rather, his art of *weiqi* as well as his remarkable life are both testimony to the conflict as well as the amalgamation of the two peoples and the two cultures of China and Japan.

Wu Qingyuan's exceptional talent and deep love for *weiqi* are rare inborn gifts. From the age of seven when he first started playing he immediately became deeply immersed in the wonderful world of the *weiqi* board together with its black and white playing stones, and with insatiable desire he began to bore into the ancient Chinese and modern Japanese *weiqi* classics bought by his father. He emerged as a leading player in Beijing after only three to four years, and at the tender age of thirteen achieved what masters of a bygone age such as Guo Bo-ling and Wang Longshi did several centuries ago, namely to win national championship, and moreover, was even able to square off with the senior Japanese professionals who were then far in advance of Chinese players. However, he was not destined to enjoy the leisurely life of a Chinese *weiqi* master such as Shi Xiang-xia or Fan Xi-ping: after the sudden death of his father, his mother had no choice but to accept repeated invitations from Japan, and in 1928 took the fourteen-year-old Qingyuan to that country in search of a new world for her talented son.

His playing strength confirmed upon arrival in Japan, Wu was very exceptionally awarded the rank of the Third *Dan*, and thus secured the position of a professional player. During the following four to five years, under the care of his teacher Segoe Kensaku, Wu enjoyed a steady and happy life, and was soon able to distinguish himself in many tournaments, attaining the exalted rank of the Sixth *Dan* when he was barely twenty. At that time Wu Qingyuan and

Kitani Minoru, who was five years his elder, were arch rivals as well as close friends. On the occasion of a trip together to the Jigokutani Springs in 1933, the two of them conceived of the 'New Opening', which then set in motion a revolution of *weiqi*. At that time the Shusaku School, which advocated first methodically and firmly establishing one's position in the corners of the *weiqi* board had already dominated the Japanese style of playing for almost a century. The 'New Opening' emphasized the opposite, and advocated all manners of new lines of play aimed at speedily and flexibly gaining dominance at the centre of the board. Such a totally new thinking immediately captured the imagination of the professional players as well as the amateurs, and its advantage and usefulness soon became apparent. In no time at all, this thinking became the main stream of twentieth century *weiqi* playing and also became the forerunner of the 'Chinese School' created by Chen Zu-de in the sixties as well as the 'Universe School' created by Takemiya Masagi which is currently a predominated school. It was thus that the free and unrestricted thinking of young Wu ushered in a new era of *weiqi*.

However, a price must be paid for challenging an established tradition, and in the hostile atmosphere then prevailing between China and Japan, it was also inevitable that there would be those who would look askance at a foreigner like Wu. Indeed, in the same year as the 'New Opening' appeared, Wu courageously adopted the new style of play in an open game against the *honinbō* Shūsai, who as *meijin* was also the acknowledged grand master of the time, and immediately incurred the wrath and hostility of the conservatives in the Japanese Go (*Weiqi*) Association of which he was a member. Thus unimaginably severe pressure was brought to bear on the young man of nineteen who was all alone in an alien land. Besides, the many games that he had to play almost without stop upon attaining the senior rank also started to take toll of his already poor health, and gradually his body was yielding under pressure as well. Exhausted body and nerve were probably responsible for his sudden decision to return to Tianjin to join the Red Swastika Society in 1935, his naturalization as a Japanese under social pressure the next year, and his need for complete rest in a sanatorium in the year that followed. When he regained health and came out of the sanatorium in 1939, the epoch in which the title of *honinbō* was handed down within the master's family whereas the title of *meijin* was awarded by consensus, and which had lasted several decades had finally ended. What followed was a new epoch in

which the champion was to be decided by open tournament.

*Weiqi* is an art and also a war. While it was exciting for a professional player to create a new style, yet there was no way of excelling among one's peers other than to do battle and vanquish one's opponents on the *weiqi* board. The so-called 'ten-game challenge tournament' was the traditional Japanese system for judging the relative strength of players and deciding upon professional positions. In such a tournament the player who had lost four games in a row had to accept the fate of losing standing vis-à-vis his opponent, and to a true professional this is tantamount to staking one's life-long reputation at one big gamble. It was therefore also called 'the sword fight on the cliff'. It was at the time when the guns of the Second World War began to thunder in Poland that the two young rivals, Wu and Kitani Minoru, started the well-known 'challenge tournament of Kamakura', which lasted all together three years and ended with Kitani losing his standing by one step, that is down to the position of *senaisen*. However, victory did not as in the past brought Wu the coveted title of *honinbō* or *meijin*: it merely earned him the right to fight on without a respite. During the next fifteen years, he had to do battle in no less than nine more 'ten-game challenge tournaments', meeting practically all the best Japanese players, including all the *honinbō* after Shusai. Standing alone against wave after wave of top warriors who all tried their very best, Wu fought through a total of almost one hundred games and, unbelievably, was actually able to stand his ground. Apart from the senior player Karigane who ceased playing half way through the tournament, he was able to force all other opponents such as Fujisawa Hosai, Hashimoto Utaro, Sakata and Takagawa Shukaku down to the lower position of *senaisen* or even *josen*, namely a position lower by two steps. Such an unprecedented and probably unduplicable record in *weiqi* history made that period unarguably the Wu Era, proving that he was not only an ingenious *weiqi* artist, but also a great *weiqi* warrior, the incomparable foremost player of the time.

Unfortunately the brilliant battle record and elevated title by no means brought him a secure position or even special consideration in other tournaments. Indeed, the epoch of the real 'challenge tournament' had already passed; in the 'title tournaments' which replaced it all new entrants to the tournament have to start from the same point, and no exception was made even for Wu, who had demonstrated superiority over all other strong players. Shabby treat-

ment and years of lonely fight now tired him and dampened his enthusiasm, and by the late fifties the brilliance with which he shone began to dim. In August 1961 Wu, who was then in the middle of the first *meijin* title tournament, was hit by a motorcycle during a traffic accident, which caused considerable injury and left the problem of periodic attacks of migraine and psychosis, bringing to a premature end of his professional life as the reigning *weiqi* master. While Wu dominated the *weiqi* world for almost two decades during the forties and fifties, somehow he was destined not to win even a single title of the many major open tournaments such as the *honinbō* which started in the late thirties, and the *meijin*, the *Ōza* and the *Jindan* which started in the sixties; and even the rank of the Ninth *Dan* was not awarded to him until after long delays. How utterly capricious and unjust can fate be at times when it comes to distribute rewards among men! His student Lin Hai-feng whom he discovered as a young boy was by comparison far more fortunate: during the mid-sixties Lin in his early twenties was able to win the titles of both *meijin* and *honinbō*, and became the very first of the post-War generation which has since dominated the *weiqi* world.

While *weiqi* is but a peaceful match of intelligence, yet for the professional players who constantly have to struggle for hair-thin victory and can never relax the slightest in his calculation at the board, *weiqi* could wreck havoc on one's nerves much the same as war would ravage the countryside. To gain balance in life, Wu has from his early days been very much drawn towards religion, from which he seeks peace and balm of the mind, and his religious fervour was such that he had, for a few years, even totally given up *weiqi* in devout pursuit of a different world. For him *weiqi* belongs to the warrior's world of victory and defeat, whereas religion belongs to the gentle world of peace. Even though *weiqi* has brought him fame and success, whereas religion once led him into painful experience, he is nevertheless equally devoted to both. His strong commitment to either of these two pursuits is characteristic of the Japanese soul, while his ability to harbour and balance the opposite worlds of war and peace within one mind perhaps is a manifestation that after his long stay in Japan he nevertheless remains deeply affected by traditional Chinese culture.

To be sure, the game board is very much like the political stage, on both of which victory and defeat, gains and losses are both fleeting. Perhaps even the art of *weiqi* itself is but a milestone, albeit an important one, in the long history of human progress: it is well known that the computer is already

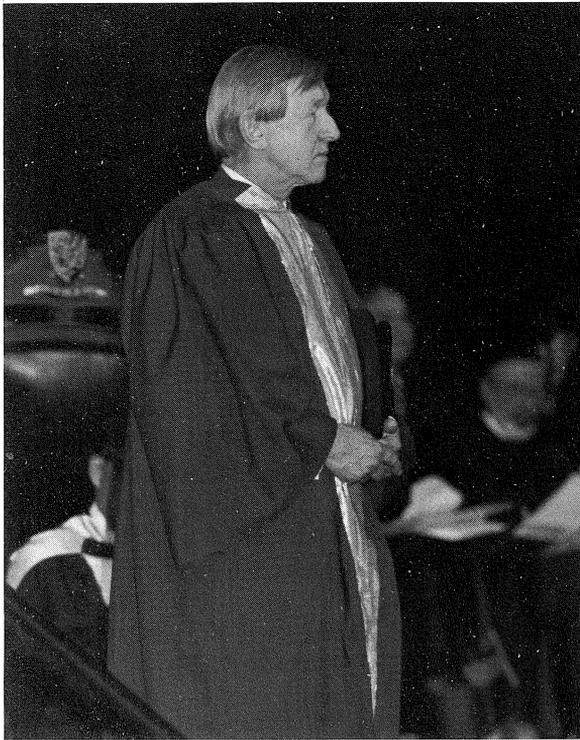
an almost unbeatable checker player and also an excellent chess player. Even though the computer is still an extremely poor *weiqi* player at the moment, yet with the appearance of large-scale integration of parallel processing units which function much as the brain does, it is now totally impossible to predict what the computer is eventually capable of. Still, wherever science and technology may lead us, the unceasing search of Wu for the ultimate in life remains a manifestation of the very best in human spirit, and it is also the driving force which brings progress, and as such can never fail to draw deep admiration and respect.

Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of Wu Qingyuan's immense contributions to *weiqi* during the past sixty years, in recognition of the dignity and high moral standard with which he withstood abuse and pain, and of the harmony he has been able to bring among different peoples, and also in recognition of his life-long search for the ultimate meaning in life, may I request Your Excellency to confer upon Mr. Wu Qingyuan the Degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*.

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**Professor Sir Andrew Patrick McEwen Forrest, MD, ChM, FRCS, FRS, Hon FACS, Hon DSc, Hon FRACS**

Almost exactly one century ago a young surgeon trained at Aberdeen by the name of Cantlie set sail for this part of the world, and right upon arrival joined two other doctors to start a new College of Medicine, which as one knows then grew into what is now our sister University. Six decades later his footsteps were followed by yet another young surgeon, this time trained at St. Andrews, who unfortunately stopped short of Hong Kong at Singapore, and after a brief stint as Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy went back to the United Kingdom. Looking back at this then little noticed episode one surely would be excused for speculating what might have happened to the course of development of this University had the young Dr. Patrick Forrest then come all the way. In any case, we are undoubtedly grateful that Dr. Forrest, or rather Professor Forrest, did finally come, albeit a few decades late, and once here did so generously give of his invaluable time and advice in helping to found our new Medical Faculty, which will proudly present its first class of graduates



for the conferment of their degrees in two months' time this year.

Born in 1923 at Dundee, the young Patrick Forrest read medicine at St. Andrews during the War and graduated just when peace came. Joining the Navy nevertheless, he came over to see the Far East, took a great liking to it, but decided to return home for advanced training first. As so often turns out in life, this led to highly successful professional careers one after another, and allowed no more thoughts of other plans. He was elected FRCSE in 1950 and FRCS in 1952, appointed Lecturer at the University of Glasgow in 1955, subsequently promoted to Senior Lecturer and then, having been elected FRCSG, moved in 1962 to Cardiff to take up a Chair at the Welsh National School of Medicine. Then came the supreme call which brought him back to Scotland, and in 1970 he was inaugurated as the Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery at the University of Edinburgh, a position he has since held.

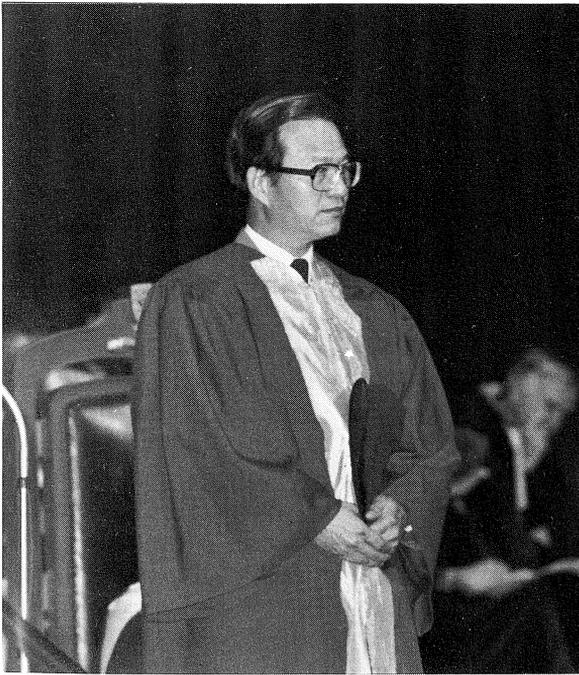
An amiable yet at the same time forceful and, even by the standard of master surgeons, incredibly hard working person, Professor Forrest has over the years kept up a pace and schedule which probably would exhaust several lesser mortals put together. Specializing in the surgery of breast cancer, he has led a long-term project for improving total management of the patient and coordinated national surveys for identifying the pattern of the disease. His work

was reported in many journal articles, and recently he jointly authored a general text *The Principles and Practice of Surgery*, which was published in 1984. Just as publications are the measure of the man as an academic, so are students the measure of the man as a teacher, and judging from the long list of leaders in the field trained in his wards, including Professor David Carter at Glasgow, Professor Robert Shields at Liverpool and Professor Leslie Blumgart at Zürich, Professor Forrest surely has excelled in that part of his work as well.

At the same time, a host of professional and public responsibilities arose to claim his attention and expertise. These include honorary consultancies at several hospitals, visits to overseas institutions through many prestigious visiting professorships and eponymous lectureships, membership on the Medical Subcommittee of the UK University Grants Committee during 1967-76, and appointment since 1981 as part-time Chief Scientist of the Scottish Home and Health Department, a pivotal position which makes him responsible for fostering and coordinating scientific and medical research throughout Scotland. It was in 1976 that Professor Forrest finally did come to Hong Kong as a founding member of the Medical Academic Advisory Committee, known as MAAC, which was formed for advising on the establishment of a Medical Faculty in this University. Bringing characteristic vigour and devotion to the work of the Committee, he has been tireless in helping the new Faculty in selecting senior staff and planning for the surgical ward and related facilities in the new Prince of Wales Hospital at Shatin. And the University is indeed grateful to him, as well as other members of the MAAC, for ensuring the smooth progress made by the Faculty year after year since it first admitted students in 1981.

Professor Sir Patrick Forrest was awarded at St. Andrews the University Gold Medal for his Mastership of Surgery thesis in 1954 and the Rutherford Gold Medal for his Doctorate of Medicine thesis in 1958. It is but natural that a host of other distinctions and honours should be conferred on such an academic leader. He was elected FRSE in 1976, Hon FACS in 1978, Hon FASA in 1981, and Hon FRACS in 1986; elected President of the Surgical Research Society during 1974-76; awarded the Degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* by the University of Wales in 1981; and knighted in 1986.

In recognition of his distinctive contribution to the medical profession, and of his service to this University, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Professor Sir Andrew Patrick McEwen Forrest the Degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.



**Dr. the Honourable Daniel Chi Wai Tse, OBE, BS, MS, PhD, Hon LLD, JP**

At the juncture of the Medieval and the Modern Age a profound change came over Western theology, in that the individual free will gradually replaced predestination as the key to salvation. This change had many far-reaching repercussions, and for instance is believed to be a cause of the rise of commerce and industry in the West. That change notwithstanding, we can hardly deny that in many cases one's path appears to be guided by fate rather than the person's own inclinations even today, and Dr. Daniel Tse's career can perhaps serve as a good example.

Close to three decades ago, Dr. Tse like many other gifted young men from this part of the world left for the United States in pursuit of a scientific career. After ten years of effort, just when his research work began to bear fruit, he became moved by an invitation from the Baptist College, decided to return to work in a then politically volatile Hong Kong, and three years later further accepted the College Presidency, a yoke under which he has now toiled for no less than fifteen years. During that one and a half decades Dr. Tse has indeed worried, toiled, pleaded and against many odds moved heaven and earth for the advancement of his College, as all eyes could see. And as all would also agree, it has been mainly due to his tireless efforts that Baptist has now grown into a well established subvented tertiary institution which has won approval for offering degree courses. Looking

back, surely the founding fathers of Baptist as well as Dr. Tse himself would be glad that nearly two decades ago he had chosen to answer the call of his destiny.

Its historic march towards 1997 having started last year, Hong Kong has begun to witness fundamental social changes. It was also last year that saw Dr. Tse taking on the role of a social activist. He accepted appointment to the Kowloon City District Board, and to the surprise of many, stood and won a highly competitive election to become one of the first elected members of the Legislative Council; he was then also invited to join the Basic Law Consultative Committee as well as the Executive Council. Moving thus directly into the inner core of political power from the outside academic world in the mere span of no more than one year is exceptional indeed. It is a measure of the degree to which his talents are now being appreciated, and probably also an indication of how keenly our leadership is now looking for new blood in anticipation of 1997. In view of the plethora of complex problems that surely will arise to confront the Government in due course, the people of Hong Kong are no doubt heartened and relieved to see a person of Dr. Tse's calibre and dedication once again rise to the call of the times.

Dr. Tse is, of course, by no means the aloof scholar that one might mistake him to be; rather he has always been the devout Christian with a keen sense of social responsibility. Besides church and religious activities, he has for years worked as director for a number of Christian secondary schools, and has also for over a decade involved himself in the community relations and civic education programmes of the Independent Commission Against Corruption. While unexpected turns in his remarkable career might have reminded one of the verse 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh and wither it goeth', his path is really not difficult to comprehend if one turns to his faith for an explanation. It is all but natural that Dr. Tse the man of faith and conviction should not rest on what has already been achieved by human effort, but rather should always work towards a higher goal in the same way as an instrument of the divine.

Dr. Tse was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1977, awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Baylor University, his *alma mater*, in 1982, made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 1984, and awarded an OBE in 1986. Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of his contribution to higher education and of his social services, may I request Your Excellency to confer upon Dr. Daniel Chi Wai Tse the Degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

## *Address by Dr. Simon Fook-sean Li*

*Your Excellency, Dr. Lee, Vice-Chancellor Ma, members of the University Council, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

*An honorary doctorate is the highest honour a university can bestow upon an individual. As a parochial judge who has never made any academic or intellectual contributions to education, literature, science or arts, I consider myself most fortunate to receive this honour. I have done little to deserve it; but it would be presumptuous to question the wisdom of those who have seen fit to bestow it upon me.*

*Following the tradition upon call to the English Bar where it is customary for the most junior member to make the address for himself and his seniors, I have the privilege, on behalf of my fellow graduates who have distinguished themselves in arts, medicine and education, to offer the University our thanks. We would like to congratulate all graduating students and wish them every success in the future.*

### **Some Thoughts on Rights Under the Basic Laws**

Ever since the ratification of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong (the Joint Declaration) and the appointment of the Basic Law Drafting Committee by the Government of the People's Republic of China, most people in Hong Kong have shown great interest in the proposals for the content of the Basic Law. By and large, attention has been concentrated on the structure of the future Government, the electoral system and the relationship between the central Government of the People's Republic of China and the local Government of the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong.

Great emphasis has been repeatedly laid on the concept of Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong. This indeed is an important principle which should be the subject matter of further study and discussion. However, there is something just as important, if not more important, and fundamental. The concern of the majority of the inhabitants of Hong Kong is the continuation of their way of life with the least possible interference from the Government. This entails freedom of the person, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of movement at one end of the scale down to the freedom to play an occasional game of mahjong or to go to horse racing in the future.

Hitherto, Hong Kong cannot be described as having a constitutionally democratic government. Yet the people have enjoyed a great measure of freedom, and their fundamental rights have been protected under the law. To date, the rights and freedoms of our citizens are protected by an enlightened government which abides by the rule of law and by constitutional conventions. We must face the fact that Hong Kong has never been an independent territory

and it will not be in the future. I would like to clarify that I am not against democracy. However, what I want to emphasize is that we should focus on the essentials first.

#### **The Background of the Drafting**

The rights and duties of the nationals of the People's Republic of China are set out in their constitution. When Hong Kong becomes a Special Administrative Region, we need our Basic Law to ensure the continuation of our way of life.

Paragraph 5 in Article 3 of the Joint Declaration stipulates that the current social and economic system as well as the lifestyle of people in Hong Kong will remain unchanged. It goes on to ensure that our rights and freedoms will be preserved. Section XIII of Annex I to the Joint Declaration recapitulates the same rights and freedoms to which I shall refer later. It further preserves the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong. In fact, all the rights and freedoms declared to be preserved and protected are those we people in Hong Kong have hitherto enjoyed without a written constitution. Now that the Basic Law is to be drafted, it will be necessary, as has been said, to give those rights and freedoms legal sanctity.

#### **Approach to Drafting**

In view of the detailed provisions in the Joint Declaration, it is not all that difficult to write the chapter on rights and duties in the Basic Law. All that need be done is to adopt a formula whereby the rights and freedoms hitherto recognized by law will continue. In addition, those rights and freedoms stipulated in

the Joint Declaration should be put in this chapter section by section. Such an approach may seem over simplification. But the Basic Law is concerned with matters of principle. It is inappropriate to legislate in detail. Be that as it may, one or two matters deserve careful consideration.

### *1. Definition of Inhabitants*

At its second general meeting last April, the Basic Law Drafting Committee approved a skeleton draft for the Basic Law. Chapter 3 of the draft is devoted to Rights and Duties of the Hong Kong Inhabitants. Section XIV of Annex I to the Joint Declaration gives descriptions of various categories of inhabitants in Hong Kong. Generally they are:-

- a) Chinese nationals born in Hong Kong.
- b) Chinese nationals who have lived in Hong Kong for a continuous period of seven years or more.
- c) Persons of Chinese nationality born outside Hong Kong of Chinese nationals in either of the above categories.
- d) Other persons who have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of seven years or more and have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence and their children under twenty-one years of age.
- e) Other persons who had the right of abode only in Hong Kong prior to the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

These are clearly persons who will have the right of abode in Hong Kong.

Several questions immediately arise. First of all there are, at present, Chinese nationals who have lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more with their spouse and children born in the Chinese mainland. By virtue of the aforesaid definitions their children are entitled to a right of abode in Hong Kong after 1st July 1997, but not their spouse. If that is the law, it seems unreasonable and inhumanitarian that children may join their parents while a husband or wife may not be united with the spouse. This argument applies equally to spouses of non-Chinese nationals who have lived in Hong Kong for a continuous period of seven years or more and have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence. On the grounds of humanitarianism, spouses of these inhabitants should be allowed a right of abode in Hong Kong.

Arising from this is the question of immigration control. If spouses and children of persons with a right of abode are allowed a similar right, a high degree of proof must be applied in order to ensure that they are the genuine spouse or children of a person having a right of permanent abode.

Another problem arises over Section I of Annex I which stipulates that:

‘The Government and legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be composed of local inhabitants.’

No definition has been provided of the term ‘local inhabitants’. If all persons who have a permanent right of abode are regarded as local inhabitants, then difficulty may arise in that Section IV of Annex I specifically stipulates that British and foreign nationals holding permanent identity cards of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may serve as public servants at all levels except as heads of major Government departments. This appears to be in conflict with Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which provides that all workers are to have:

‘Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence.’

If these people are not to be regarded as local inhabitants then they will be denied the right to vote or to be candidates to the legislature. In this way we run the risk of losing the talents amongst the non-Chinese nationals who have roots in Hong Kong and who have made substantial contributions to the financial and industrial sector.

### *2. International Covenants*

Section XIII of Annex I stipulates that:

‘The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force.’

Because of this stipulation both Covenants are applicable subject to certain reservations made for Hong Kong by the U.K. Government which is a signatory to these Covenants. In this connection it is of interest to observe that the only reservation in respect of Article 7 of the latter Covenant is that of postponement of the application of the provision for equal pay to men and women for equal work in the private sector. No reservation has been made to the provision for equal chance of promotion.

To solve this problem, I am of the opinion that it is not necessary to write into the Basic Law the contents of Section IV of Annex I to the effect that British and foreign nationals may not serve as heads of major departments — if appointments are to remain within the discretion of the Chief Executive, because he will be the person to make recommendations to the People’s Congress. The International Covenant in question came into force and was made applicable to Hong Kong upon the U.K. Government becoming one

of the signatories. Whether the principle set out in Article 7 of that International Covenant has been observed by the Administration to date is open to question. After all, seniority is a fact; competence is a matter of opinion! No doubt the criteria for promotion has always been subjective, and it will continue to be so.

Some suggestions have been made that the contents of these two Covenants be incorporated in the Basic Law. Some others suggest that the whole text of these two Covenants be attached to Chapter 3 (on Rights and Duties of Hong Kong Inhabitants) of the Basic Law in the form of an annexure. The former suggestion is both impracticable and unnecessary – impracticable because it will make the text in Chapter 3 far too long and cumbersome; unnecessary because it will make the text of Chapter 3 repetitive. Both Covenants set out general principles for the protection of human life, human dignity and freedom and other fundamental rights. They are more in the nature of rules of guidance. Article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a glaring example. It makes provisions for the right of men and women to marry and to found a family. Section IV of that Article requires States Parties to take appropriate steps to ensure responsibilities of spouses during marriage without specifying what type of responsibilities. If such general provisions were to be written into the Basic Law, one would be tempted to ask the question: 'What are the responsibilities?'

As has been said, the skeleton draft of Chapter 3 (Rights and Duties) of the Basic Law has listed all the basic human rights and freedoms along the guidelines of these two Covenants – particularly the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. For this reason, all that is necessary is to make provision in the Basic Law for preserving the force of these two Covenants.

### *3. Other Rights and Freedoms*

In accordance with the contents of the Joint Declaration, the skeleton draft of Chapter 3 to the Basic Law sets out a list of rights and freedoms for Hong Kong inhabitants. These include the right to vote or to stand as candidates, freedom of opinion, speech and publication, freedom of assembly and demonstration, freedom of association, to organize trade unions and to strike, freedom of the person, the right of privacy, freedom of confidential communication, freedom of movement, of international travelling and of migration, freedom of choice in occupation, freedom to pursue academic study or creative talent, freedom to marry and to raise a family without restriction, rights to have access to the courts to obtain redress and protection of one's rights and

freedom, to legal representation, to legal aid, to confidentiality of legal consultation, and rights to enjoy social welfare service. In addition, all persons in Hong Kong, inhabitants or otherwise, will have their legal and equitable rights as well as their common law rights protected. The indigenous inhabitants of the New Territories shall preserve their original privileges.

### *4. Other Personal Rights and their Limitations*

Freedom of the individual may be ensured by provisions in the Basic Law in various forms. Examples may be found in the constitutions of various Commonwealth countries. Of these, the recent enactment of the Constitution Act 1982 of Canada is an example. Various rights and freedoms, as contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are set down, but such rights are qualified by Section I of the Act which provides that:

'The Canadian charter of rights and freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law, as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.'

It also leaves the function of interpretation to the courts. Section 24(1) of the Act provides that:

'Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this charter, have been infringed or denied, may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.'

Other nations have similar guarantees for freedom of the individual, but with the qualifications that such rights and freedoms conferred, are subject to such restrictions as is deemed necessary or expedient in the interest of the security of the state, public order, or morality, or friendly relations with other countries. In some countries, the constitution contains provisions in derogation of those rights and freedoms; as in the case of the proclamation of a state of emergency without giving any clear criterion as to the circumstances in which such derogation is permissible.

Briefly glancing through the constitutions of other countries, it appears that those of Bermuda and Belize are nearest in content to the Joint Declaration, the International Covenants, and those provisions set out in the framework of the skeleton draft, approved during the meeting of the Drafting Committee last April. In those countries, the right to life is subject to limit so as to permit imposition of the death sentence by a court of law, killing in the course of self defence or prevention of a serious crime or during a state of war. Right to freedom of person is subject to many other limitations. One glaring example is the power of arrest and detention in execution of an order by a

court of competent jurisdiction, arrest on a reasonable suspicion that the arrested person has committed or is in the course of committing, or about to commit a crime. It may also be necessary to limit the freedom of movement of those of unsound mind, those addicted to drugs or alcohol or suffering from infectious disease for the sake of public health and safety. There is also the limitation justified on the ground of immigration control and the deportation of aliens, extradition of criminals as well as repatriation of fugitive offenders.

#### *5. Provisions as to Rights and Freedoms*

Most of the rights and freedoms together with their limitations are provided by the existing Ordinances currently in force in Hong Kong. All that is necessary is for the Basic Law to declare in Chapter 3 a statement of law recognizing each and every one of the rights and freedoms and to preserve the local Ordinances. There is no necessity for us to follow rigidly the constitution of other countries.

#### *6. Provision as to Duties*

I now come to the concept of duties of the inhabitants. Rights and duties are correlative. One person's right gives rise to another's duty to respect it. If rights and freedoms are to be accorded universal acceptance and recognition by society, they must entail that the person exercising them refrain from abuse. This principle applies generally whether the rights and freedoms are asserted by an individual, a group of persons, a Government official or even the Government. Thus the imposition of a duty on a person is for the protection of others so as to create a proper balance for the stability of society.

Here again the restrictions designed to prevent the abuse of power are provided for in our Ordinances. To give one or two examples, the freedom of speech and publication are subject to the laws of defamation, sedition and incitement; the freedom of association depends on whether the aims and objects of the association are lawful. When it comes to imposing duties, all that is necessary is to state that all persons, including Government officials, are subject to the Basic Law and the other laws in force.

#### *7. Access to Courts of Law*

Section XIII of Annex I declares that every person shall have the right to obtain judicial remedies, and shall have the right to challenge the actions of the executive in the courts. So far as the actions of local executives of the Special Administrative Region are concerned, the proposition is clear. What has not been made clear is whether actions of executives from the central Government posted in Hong Kong are to be within the jurisdiction of the courts in Hong Kong. By the same token, such actions should equally be

liable to the same challenge and remedies. I raise this question in view of the contents of Section XII of Annex I. It is envisaged that the Central People's Government will station military forces in Hong Kong for its defence. Little as I know of the Chinese law, I understand that if a member of the military force is involved in a crime or a dispute, whether in his official or private capacity, such a member is answerable to a court martial. The present law in Hong Kong is that, under similar circumstances, such a member of the military force is answerable to the Civil Court whether in its civil or criminal jurisdiction. In other words, when a soldier commits a crime, he is tried by our criminal courts; if he commits a civil wrong, he will be answerable to our court in its civil jurisdiction. Whatever way his commanding officer wants to deal with him is only a disciplinary matter for the court martial afterwards. If the Hong Kong law is to be preserved completely, this present system should be followed.

#### **Conclusion**

The Basic Law will be but a piece of paper. Whether it can enable us to achieve the object of preserving the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong will depend on good faith and good will. What is more important is people's respect and observance of the rule of law. Ultimately it requires an impartial tribunal which will interpret and enforce the law without fear or favour, malice or ill-will; and that such tribunal is permitted to perform its task without interference or political pressure.

Much that has been said are matters of approach by one individual to the question of Hong Kong inhabitants' rights and duties. Some touch on matters of politics and policy for the future. A judge is never a politician and only indirectly a law-maker. His function is to interpret and administer the existing law. To be involved in drafting of legislation is therefore a novel experience. As a judge who is accorded the privilege to make suggestions to model the future law for the future jurisdiction, I welcome criticisms and suggestions to my personal views. I am grateful that I am permitted to take advantage of this opportunity to attract new and better ideas. However, I firmly believe that given good-will and faithful interpretation of the spirit of the Joint Declaration, a draft Basic Law acceptable to the Hong Kong inhabitants can be prepared. Some of the problems I mentioned may or may not exist. Some of my suggestions may or may not be sound. If I err, I err with sincerity and ignorance. I can only plead for indulgence, for as Francis Bacon had said: 'A much talking judge is like an ill-tuned cymbal'. I apologize for jarring your ears with such a lot of noise.

# Conference on Chinese Banking & Nation Building in SE Asia

The International Conference on Chinese Banking and Nation Building in Southeast Asia, organized by the Overseas Chinese Archives, Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, was held at the Cho Yiu Conference Hall of the University in 10th-11th October, 1986. This was one of the major activities organized by the Archives since it was established in 1983. Thirty-five participants from Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong and Taiwan took part in this conference, including some notable bankers and banking specialists in the region.

Professor G.H. Choa, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Overseas Chinese Archives, officiated at the opening ceremony, and the Honourable David K.P. Li, Director and Chief Executive of the Bank of East Asia and member of the Legislative Council, was invited to be the keynote speaker of the conference. In his opening address, Professor Choa stated that the theme of the conference was very timely and important. He stressed that although Chinese banking in this region came as early as Western banking, and no later than modern banking in China, the study of the value of Chinese banking and the role of Chinese bankers in nation-building seemed to have been rarely attempted, if not completely neglected. He was proud of the fact that the Overseas Chinese Archives were the first to organize a conference on this theme.

The keynote speech by the Honourable David Li was entitled 'The Development of Chinese Banking in Southeast Asia', and among the audience were over forty academics and administrators of the University as well as prominent local bankers, in addition to the registered participants.

One of the unique features of this conference was the exchange of views between bankers and academics. The conference was divided into seven sessions, and a total of eleven papers was presented, five of which by teachers of the University. Topics covered were broad and diversified, and the following is a list of the papers:

- 'The growth and development of Chinese bank capitalist in Thailand', by Miss Punnee Bualek, Krirk Institute, Thailand;
- 'Management perceptions of marketing effectiveness: a study of Bank of China Group in Hong Kong', by Dr. Chan Tsang-sing, Department of Marketing and International Business, CUHK;
- 'Localization of Chinese banking in Southeast Asia', by Dr. Chang Chak-yan, Department of Government and Public Administration, CUHK;

- 'The financial system and development in Malaysia', by Dr. Hing Ai-yun, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Malaya, Malaysia;
- 'Performance of Chinese banks in Hong Kong', by Dr. Ho Yan-ki, Department of Accounting and Finance, CUHK;
- 'Competition among commercial banks in Hong Kong – a strategic marketing review for local Chinese banks', by Dr. Lee Kam-hon, Department of Marketing and International Business, CUHK;
- 'The role of domestic bank in economic development in Singapore', by Professor Lee Sheng-yi, National University of Singapore and Chung Hua Institution of Economic Research;
- 'Chinese banking and economic development in Indonesia', by Dr. Hank Lim, Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore;
- 'Banking crisis in Hong Kong and Taiwan: a comparative perspective', by Dr. Jao Yu-ching, Department of Economics, University of Hong Kong;
- 'Evolution and prospect of Chinese banks in Malaysia', by Mr. Shue Kwong-tau, Malayan Banking HQ, Malaysia;
- 'Chinese bankers' perceptions of banking environment and the competitive strategies of local Chinese banks in Hong Kong', by Dr. Nyaw Mee-kau and Mr. Lau Ho-fuk, Faculty of Business Administration, CUHK.

The seven sessions were chaired respectively by Dr. Lawrence Tai, Head of Department of Accounting and Finance, Dr. Gwee Yee-hean, Executive Director, The Industrial and Commercial Bank Corporation, Singapore, Dr. Y.C. Jao, Reader of Department of Economics, University of Hong Kong, Mr. C.M. Chang, Head of Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management, Professor K.C. Mun, Head of Department of Marketing and International Business, Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi, Director of Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, and Professor S.Y. Lee, National University of Singapore.

The conference was sponsored by the Lee Foundation in Singapore and The Chinese Banks' Association of Hong Kong. The organizing committee comprised Dr. Nyaw Mee-kau (Conference Chairman), Dr. C.Y. Chang, Miss Marian Fung (Conference Secretary) and Miss Lily Cheung.

Papers presented at this conference will be edited and published at a later date.

– Dr. Nyaw Mee-kau

# Exhibition of Calligraphy of Kang Youwei

An exhibition of 'Calligraphy of Kang Youwei' was mounted at the Art Gallery from 30th August to 5th October. A preview was held on 29th August and Madam Kang Tonghuan, the seventh daughter of Kang Youwei, and Professor Liu Haisu, a renowned Chinese painter and calligrapher and a student of Kang, were invited to officiate at the opening ceremony.

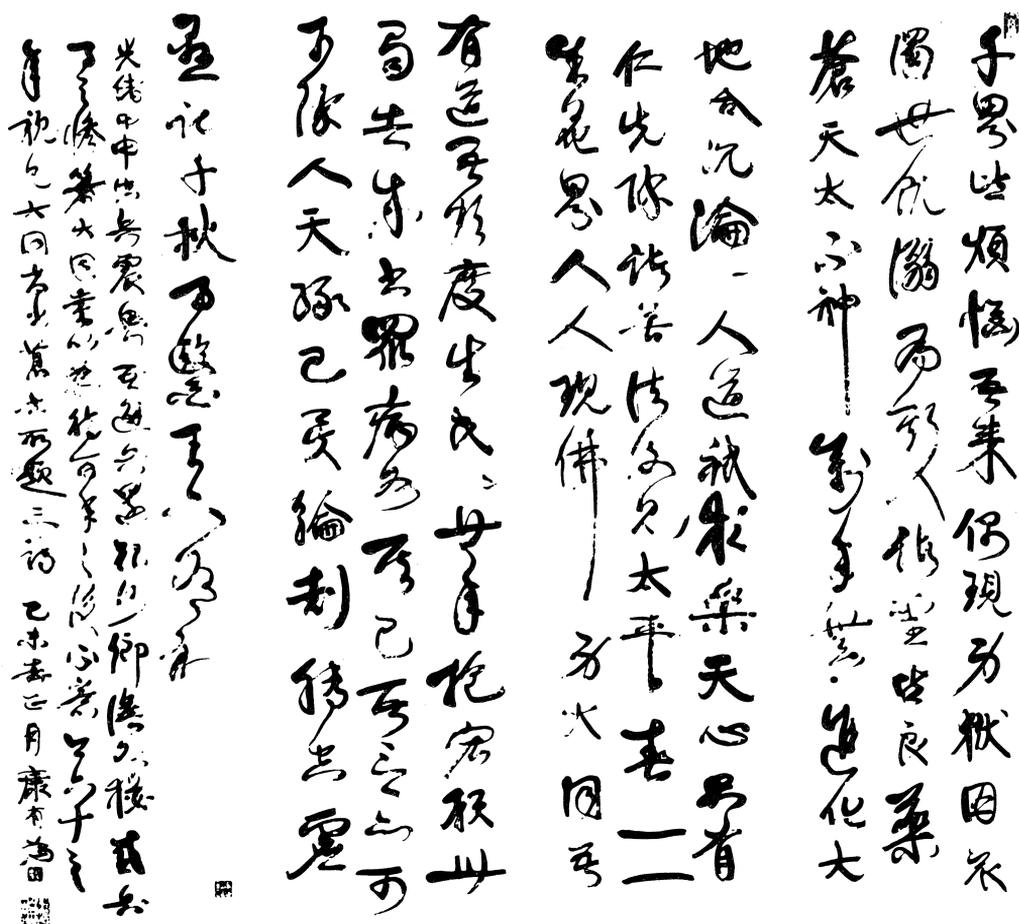
Kang Youwei (1858-1927) was the key figure of the 'Hundred Days Reform' of 1898. He was at the same time an influential scholar, educator, poet and calligrapher. His treatise on Chinese calligraphy, *Guangyizhou Shuangji*, is a significant contribution to the art of calligraphy in China and has left its imprint ever since its publication. In actual practice, Kang was distinguished by a personal style which is both original and monumental.

On display in the exhibition were representative calligraphic works by Kang, supplemented

by family letters, manuscripts, ink rubbings, photographs, publications and writing materials. All are important sources for the study of Kang's life and thought. The majority of the exhibits came from the Kang's family collection. Lenders included Madam Kang Tonghuan, Dr. Lee Yun Kuang, Kang's grandson-in-law, Dr. Mark Kai Keung, Kang's great grandson, and Mr. Wang Tsung-yen.

The Art Gallery has all along placed emphasis on the study and promotion of Guangdong culture. In 1981 it organized an exhibition of 'Guangdong Calligraphy of the Ming and Qing Periods' jointly with museums in Guangzhou. It is hoped that the exhibition of 'Calligraphy of Kang Youwei' will stimulate further study and more specialized research on modern calligraphers from Guangdong.

To coincide with this exhibition, the University Library staged a 'Kang Youwei: A Book Exhibit' from 29th August to 5th September.



Poems, inscription to Datongshu; Cursive script, date 1919, set of four hanging scrolls

# Exhibition of Paintings of the Ming & Qing Dynasties from the Guangzhou Art Gallery

An exhibition of 'Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties from the Guangdong Art Gallery', jointly organized by the Guangdong Art Gallery and the Art Gallery of the University, is being held at the Art Gallery of this University from 18th October to 14th December.

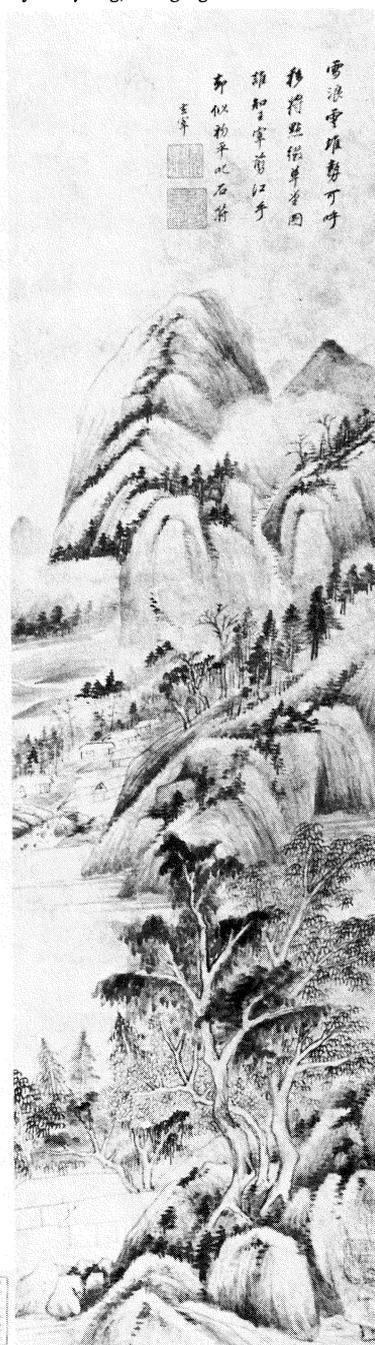
This is the third cooperative exhibition project between the two museums, and is presented in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Guangdong Art Gallery.

The exhibition features ninety-nine scrolls and albums of Chinese paintings by 102 well-known artists who were active in the Ming and Qing dynasties. While making no attempt to organize a comprehensive exhibition to trace all the developments in Chinese painting in the past five centuries, it is hoped that the breadth of the painting development in the two dynasties, with all its varied richness, can be demonstrated in the present exhibition. The absence of works by some of the important artists of the Ming and Qing period may be compensated by the inclusion of minor masters whose presence would give a more complete picture of a stylistic current or an artistic centre. For example, the development of the Orthodox school can be traced to the late Qing period in the works of Dai Xi and Zhang Zhiwan. Or the complexity of the art scene in Yangzhou is demonstrated by the works of Gu Fuzhen, Wang Yun, Yan Yi and Cai Jia placed alongside those by the more popular Yangzhou Eccentrics. In addition, major artists from Guangdong were also included in the exhibition to highlight regional developments in the period under discussion. All of the exhibits, including landscapes, figures, birds and flowers, bamboo and animals, are selected from the Guangdong Art Gallery.

The preview of the exhibition was held on 17th October and Dr. Q.W. Lee, Council Chairman, officiated at the opening ceremony.

A lecture on 'Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties from the Guangzhou Art Gallery' was given by Mr. Xie Wenyong, Assistant Curator of the Guangzhou Art Gallery on 20th October.

Ming Dynasty; Dong Qichang (1555-1636); Thatched Cottage of Jianjiang; Hanging scroll



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# News in Brief

## *Bill for the Fourth College Enacted*

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Declaration of Shaw College) Bill 1986 passed through the third reading in the Legislative Council meeting held on 30th July, 1986.

## *News on University Committees*

\* The membership of the Standing Patent Committee for 1986-88 is as follows:

### *Chairman:*

Professor Tien-chi Chen

### *Members:*

Professor S.W. Tam

Professor John Gardiner (representing the Dean of Medicine)

Professor S.T. Chang (representing the Dean of Science)

Mr. David A. Gilkes (Bursar)

### *Secretary:*

Mrs. Doris Law (Secretary, Science Centre Management Committee)

\* The membership of the Board of Management of the Institute of Social Studies, for a term of two years from 1st September, 1986, is as follows:

### *Chairman:*

Professor Mun Kin-chok

### *Members:*

Professor Rance Pui-leung Lee (Director, Institute of Social Studies)

Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi (Director, Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies)

Dr. Lau Siu-kai (Director, Centre for Hong Kong Studies)

Professor D.C. Lau

Professor Lin Tzong-biau

Professor To Cho-Yee

Professor Yeung Yue-man

### *Secretary:*

Mr. Edmond K.K. Sin (Administrative Assistant, Institute of Social Studies)

\* The membership of the Senate Committee on University Press from 1st August, 1986 for a term of two years is as follows:

### *Chairman:*

Vice-Chancellor

### *Members:*

*The Deans of the Faculties*

*The Dean of the Graduate School*

Professor Ambrose Y.C. King

Mr. T.C. Lai

Professor D.C. Lau

Dr. Francis Pan (1985-87)

Dr. Fong-ching Chen

Professor S.T. Chang

Professor Rance Pui-leung Lee

Director of the University Press (Secretary)

\* Professor Yeung Yue-man, Registrar, has been appointed Chairman of the Senate Committee on Final Scholastic Assessment for a term of two years from 1st August, 1986 to 31st July, 1988.

\* Professor Thomas Chung Wai Mak, Dean of Science, has been reappointed Chairman of the Senate Committee on Computer Services Centre for a term of two years from 1st August, 1986 to 31st July, 1988.

## *New Chairman and Members of Appointments Board*

\* The Hon. David K.P. Li, Director and Chief Manager of the Bank of East Asia Ltd., has accepted the Vice-Chancellor's invitation to serve as Chairman of the Appointments Board for the 1986-87 academic year, succeeding Mr. W.C.L. Brown, who after four years of service as Chairman of the Board, has recently resigned because of his other commitments.

\* The following persons have also been invited to serve on the Board for a term of two years until 31st July, 1988:

— Mr. Brian H. Renwick, Manager Personnel of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

— Mr. Irving Koo, General Manager of the Canon Division, Jardine Marketing Services Ltd.

## *University Members Serve on Outside Committees*

(1) The following members of the University have been appointed/reappointed to serve on various boards and committees:

\* Professor To Cho-Yee, Director of the School of Education, reappointed by His Excellency the Governor as a member of the Board of Education for a further term of one year until 30th June, 1987.

\* Professor Tien-chi Chen, Professor of Computer Science and Electronics and Head of United College, appointed by the Acting Governor as one of the five local academic members on the Planning Committee for the Third University from 1st September, 1986 to 31st August, 1989.

(2) The following members have been appointed/reappointed by the University to serve on outside committees:

\* Dr. Frank H. Fu, Director of Physical Education, to represent the University on the Working Party on Sports in Education established by the Sports

Development and Technical Committee of the Council for Recreation and Sport, Municipal Services Branch.

Dr. Fu also represents the University to serve on the World University Games Committee of the Hong Kong Post-secondary Colleges Athletic Association for the 1987 Games for 1986-87.

\* Professor Joseph C.K. Lee, Dean of Medicine, continues to represent the University on the Supplementary Medical Profession's Council for a further term of three years beginning 1st October, 1986.

\* Mrs. Grace M.Y. Chow, Deputy Director of Student Affairs, reappointed member of the Appointments Board of the University of Hong Kong for a further term of two years ending 30th June, 1988.

### *Third University Planners Visited the University*

Eight members of the Planning Committee for the Third University, headed by its Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Cheng Hon-Kwan, visited the University on 25th September. They were received by the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Administrative and Planning Committee. After viewing a slide presentation on the University, the visitors held an hour-long discussion session with officers of the University on university governance and structure, and curriculum development.

Established on 12th September, the Planning Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. the Hon. Sir S.Y. Chung with five overseas and five local academics and eight local lay members, will map out plans for setting up the third university in Hong Kong which is expected to have its first student intake by 1994.

### *Commonwealth Conference of Registrars*

The Eighth Commonwealth Conference of Registrars of Universities of Southeast Asia and Pacific Area took place in Hong Kong on 22nd, 24th and 26th September, 1986. The first day of the conference was held at Sir Cho Yiu Hall of this University.

Participating in the conference were thirteen registrars and senior administrators from nine universities of Hong Kong, Southeast Asia and the Pacific area, as well as two administrators representing the Australian and the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committees.

The theme of the conference was 'Administrative aspects of developing academic initiatives', and topics covered were goals, academic matters, university finance, physical development, human resources development, and the planning of a new university.

### *Meeting of the Basic Law Drafting Committee Sub-Group at the University*

The Basic Law Drafting Committee Sub-Group on education, science, culture, sports and religion held two meetings at the University on 4th and 12th September respectively.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, and President Qian Weichang of the Shanghai University of Technology are Co-Conveners of the Sub-Group. Other members include Mr. Henry Fok, the Rt. Rev. Peter Kwong Kong-kit, Mr. Mao Junnian, Master Sik Kok Kwong, Mr. Szeto Wah and Dr. Raymond Wu from Hong Kong, and Mr. Xu Songde from the Chinese mainland.

### *CUHK/IBM Partnership Programme Concluded*

The Partnership Programme between the University and the International Business Machines World Trade Corporation has been successfully concluded.

The Partnership Programme was initiated in 1983 in response to the University's request to IBM for support in computing facilities and professional expertise, and the provision of a highly interactive computer environment that could be applied in science, medicine, Chinese language processing, arts and other disciplines.

Under this programme, research projects using the IBM 3031 processor ranged from scientific data manipulation in physics and chemistry to large data volume research in sociology. In 1986 alone, sixty-four projects used the mainframe for very complex and in-depth research.

This Partnership Programme also extended IBM's support of a previous three-year partnership agreement for a Computerized Chinese Medicine Database commenced in 1980. The extended support helped update the database of the Chinese Medicinal Research Centre so that two key journals and three comprehensive books in Chinese Medicine have been published. The widely scattered data in Chinese was thus organized into a modern English information system.

### *Exhibition on the Life of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen*

To commemorate the 120th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an exhibition on 'The Life and Activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen', jointly sponsored by this University and Zhongshan University in Guangzhou, and in collaboration with Sun Yat-sen Home Museum in Cuihang Village, was held from 29th October to 1st November at the Hong Kong Exhibition Centre. The exhibition was officially opened by Dr. Ma Lin, and Professor Li Yue-sheng, President of

Zhongshan University.

The exhibition highlighted in chronological sequence Dr. Sun's academic training and intellectual development, his contribution to the founding of the Chinese Republic and his life-long dedication to the revolutionary cause. The exhibits included about 300 photographs and fifty artefacts of historical interest. Of special value were items on loan from Sun Yat-sen Home Museum. There were also a video presentation of Dr. Sun's activities and a tape-recording of his speech.

#### **Reception for Scholarship Donors**

A reception in honour of donors of scholarships and prizes was held on 25th September at the Penthouse of Hang Seng Bank Building.

The reception, hosted by Dr. Ma Lin and Professor G.H. Choa, Chairman of Senate Committee on Scholarships, was attended by over 150 guests, including donors, staff and scholarship recipients.

#### **College Visiting Scholars**

\* The United College 1986-87 Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Professor K.C. Chang, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology at Harvard University, visited the College from 15th September for two weeks.

\* Two New Asia College Ming Yu Visiting Scholars visited the College in September: Professor N.Z. Zia, Professor of Philosophy at the former Lingnan University in China, visited the College from 3rd to 9th September; and Professor Lin Shuzhong, Nanjing College of Fine Arts, from 4th to 17th September.

Another two scholars visited New Asia College as its S.Y. Chung Visiting Scholars in October and November: Professor Wu Hsiao-ling, Research Fellow of the Institute of Arts of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, from 1st to 7th October; and Professor K.R. Tsai of the Department of Chemistry, Xiamen University, from 26th October to 8th November.

#### **Colleges Celebrate Founders' Day**

The Colleges celebrated their anniversaries in September and October 1986: New Asia College its thirty-seventh anniversary as well as the 2537th birthday of Confucius (Teachers' Day) on 26th and 27th September; United College its thirtieth anniversary from 15th to 26th October; and Chung Chi College its thirty-fifth Founders' Day on 31st October.

Celebration programmes of the Colleges included scholarship/prize awarding ceremonies, dinners, anniversary ball, and recreational and academic activities.

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## Department of Mathematics

The Department of Mathematics of the three constituent Colleges, in existence before the establishment of the University, were integrated in 1975 and centralized in the newly completed Science Centre. In 1982, its Statistics Section became a full-fledged Department within the Science Faculty. The Department of Mathematics has an area of about 520 square metres. Three mini computers have been installed for teaching purposes.

The Department has fifteen lecturers, one instructor and ten part-time tutors, with Dr. Wai-Leung Chan as Chairman of the Department. Members of the Department are all devoted to the teaching and research of mathematics.

#### **Programmes of Studies**

The Department of Mathematics offers the

following programmes of studies:

1. A four year major undergraduate programme
2. A four year minor undergraduate programme
3. Service courses for first- and second-year undergraduates throughout the University
4. A two year MPhil programme
5. A PhD programme, started in 1985

The major and minor undergraduate programmes have an average annual enrolment of forty-five and fifty respectively. Courses in both pure and applied mathematics are offered to meet the various needs of students. For students who intend to carry out research in mathematics, the programme provides a solid foundation in algebra, geometry and analysis as well as advanced courses in these areas. Others may take courses in applied mathematics, which have more practical value for their future career.

As for career destinations, most of the graduates of the Department enter the teaching profession and about seventy percent of them teach in secondary schools. Others take up posts in various fields, such as computer and data processing, administration and management, or in finance and business. Many of our best students stay on to study for higher degrees in this University or work for PhD degrees abroad.

There is an average of ten students working for MPhil degrees in the Department each year. They have to do course work, write a thesis and take an oral defence. Most of the MPhil graduates further their studies abroad. Some of our graduates have gained international reputation for their great success in mathematics, the most outstanding being the Fields medalist, Professor Shing Tung Yau.

### Research Activities

Members of the Department are actively engaged in research. Their fields of research and recent research topics are summarized as follows:

*Dr. K.F. Lai*

Automorphic forms, algebraic groups, algebraic geometry – Eisenstein series, trace formula, algebraic cycles.

*Dr. K.F. Ng*

Functional analysis – Inverse functions, tangent cones, positive semigroups.

*Dr. W.L. Chan*

Control theory – Nonsmooth optimization, China's population dynamics and control, KdV and K-P equations.

*Dr. Y.C. Wong*

Functional analysis – Ordered topological vector spaces, theory of operator ideals geometry on Banach spaces.

*Dr. H.L. Chow*

Topological groups – Harmonic analysis.

*Dr. L.F. Ho*

Control theory – Exact controllability of wave equation, spectral assignability of linear feedback systems.

*Dr. S.P. Lam*

Algebraic topology – Algebraic K-theory, stable homotopy theory, maps between classifying spaces and unstable algebras over the steenrod algebra.

*Dr. K.W. Leung*

Classical groups – Isometries of intrinsic metrics on strictly convex domain.

*Dr. H.S. Luk*

Several complex variables – Geometry and analysis on Cauchy-Riemann manifolds.

*Dr. K.P. Shum*

Algebra – Semigroups, rings and lattices.

*Dr. P.K. Tam*

Functional analysis – Curitz algebra, extensions of derivations.

*Mr. L.O. Tse*

Differential geometry – Finsler spaces.

*Mr. K.W. Yip*

Functional analysis

### Looking Ahead

Spectacular developments continue to take place in mathematics. Many long standing open problems have been solved. Close, unexpected relations between different areas have been discovered. Recent advances in number theory include the proofs of Riemann hypothesis over finite fields, Mordell-Weil conjecture on algebraic curves, the first case of the Fermat's last theorem about the equation:  $x^p + y^p = z^p$ , the Langlands programme of applying Lie group theory to number theoretic problems (such as Hodge-Tate conjecture on algebraic cycles). Mathematics and physics once again interact to give far-reaching results, for example, the Yang-Mills equations in quantum field theory and the theory of fibre bundles, the instanton solutions and the geometry of four dimensional space, the Kadomtsev-Petiashvilli equation in plasma physics and algebraic curves, the KdV equation and differential geometry, quantum physics and Conne's non-commutative differential geometry. As pointed out by Professor Sir Michael Atiyah, our classical picture:

Classical: Physics  $\xleftarrow{\text{Analysis}}$  Geometry  $\xrightarrow{\text{Algebra}}$  Number Theory

should be enlarged to a quantum picture:

Quantum: Quantum Field Theory — Connes — Langlands

Classical: Physics  $\xleftarrow{\text{Analysis}}$  Geometry  $\xrightarrow{\text{Algebra}}$  Number Theory

The boundary between pure and applied mathematics becomes much less distinct. The Department hopes to have these important developments reflected in the teaching of mathematics, so that students not only learn abstract and difficult mathematics, but also use mathematics widely and skilfully.

It is a pleasure to point out that the work of Professor Shiing-Shen Chern and Professor Chen Ning Yang plays a decisive role in the interaction of mathematics and physics mentioned above, and both professors are closely related with this University. They have given the Department of Mathematics invaluable help and encouragement.

# Yeung Shui Sang Laboratory for TL Dating of Ancient Ceramics

The Yeung Shui Sang Laboratory for Thermoluminescence (TL) Dating of Ancient Ceramics was established in early 1986 with a generous donation from Mr. Yeung Wing-tak and his brothers.

It is well known that fine imitations of antique Chinese ceramics very often defy scholars, collectors and curators who rely on typological or stylistic considerations for authentication and dating. TL dating method provides an alternative to get over the impasse.

More important, as it can be applied to ceramics directly to give absolute dating, it will undoubtedly contribute greatly to the understanding and knowledge of ancient Chinese ceramics.

## The Establishment of the Laboratory

Since July 1982, the Department of Physics and the Art Gallery have been collaborating on researches on TL dating for ancient ceramics. Under the supervision of Dr. L.S. Chuang of the Department of Physics, a computerized TL measuring system has been fabricated. New methods of dating for pottery using this system have also been developed. The resulting TL ages of pottery pieces tested were in good agreement with the corresponding archaeological ages within fifteen percent discrepancy (Fig. 1).

At present, collectors and archaeologists in Hong Kong and in the neighbouring regions can only resort to the TL dating service provided by the laboratories in the United Kingdom and USA. This long-distance service is both time-consuming and expensive, not to mention the possibility of breakage during shipping. The establishment of a laboratory for TL dating in Hong Kong is undoubtedly a solution to this problem. Moreover, being in close proximity to the archaeological sites in South China, we can carry out measurements of the environmental dose rate *in situ* as frequently and accurately as desired. This will help to ascertain not only the date of archaeological finds more accurately but also the date of different strata of the sites which are hitherto undatable.

Realizing the importance of scientific dating towards the study of ancient ceramics, Mr. Yeung Wing-tak, a well-known collector of Chinese ceramics, and his brothers generously donated one million Hong Kong dollars for the establishment of the Yeung Shui Sang Laboratory for TL Research. Subsequently a management committee for the laboratory was formed, with Mr. Yeung Wing-tak as Chairman. Dr. L.S. Chuang was appointed Director of the laboratory.

The laboratory aims (1) to research for the

improvement of TL methods for dating ancient ceramics and to publish the results of the research; (2) to collaborate with other museums and archaeological institutes in China, Japan and Southeast Asia, in TL projects; and (3) to provide dating and authentication service to the public with certification.

## The Principle of TL Dating

TL dating method was first developed at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford University. It has provided dating service of ancient pottery for a number of years, but the dating service of porcelain has begun only recently. However, the dating of both pottery and porcelain by this method follows the same principle.

The fabric of ceramics is a matrix of amorphous clay in which a variety of crystalline minerals of various grain sizes are embedded. Such crystals may act as a source of TL. When the ceramic is fired in the kiln during manufacture, it reaches a temperature high enough to discharge all previously stored TL energy — a process that may be compared to setting a clock to zero time. Subsequently the ceramic is subjected to a small amount of ionizing radiation year by year. Much of this comes from traces of radioactive isotopes in the ceramic itself; some derives from similar isotopes in the burial medium, and a minor proportion from cosmic radiation. Such processes restore TL energy to the ceramic.

When a sample of the ceramic is heated in suitable apparatus, the intensity of TL can be measured in the form of a 'glow curve' (Fig. 2). The TL represented by the glow curve is proportional to the total archaeological radiation dosage received. The annual radiation dosage received by the ceramic can be determined from the measurement of the radioactive contents of the specimen and its surroundings. Therefore, the time that has elapsed since the manufacture of the specimen can be calculated according to the following basic age equation:

$$\text{Age (yr)} = \frac{\text{Total Absorbed Dose}}{\text{Annual Dose}}$$

## Work in progress

We have already developed reliable methods using modified fine grains and quartz inclusion for the dating of pottery. However, these methods cannot be applied directly to stonewares and porcelain because of their different types of fabric.

At present, we are engaging in the following work:

1. Research on methods for dating stonewares and porcelain in order to cover the dating of all types of ceramics.
2. Measurement of environmental dosage on gamma radiation at various sites in Hong Kong.
3. Research and experiments to verify the unified model postulated by Dr. Chuang and to explain puzzles still extant in the field of TL research.

The completion of the above work will lead to the establishment of a standard method for dating all types of ceramics. It is anticipated that this will be achieved in early 1987. By then we shall be able to commence dating service of ancient ceramics for the public and to conduct collaboration projects with other institutions in the neighbouring countries.

– Philip Y.C. Mak

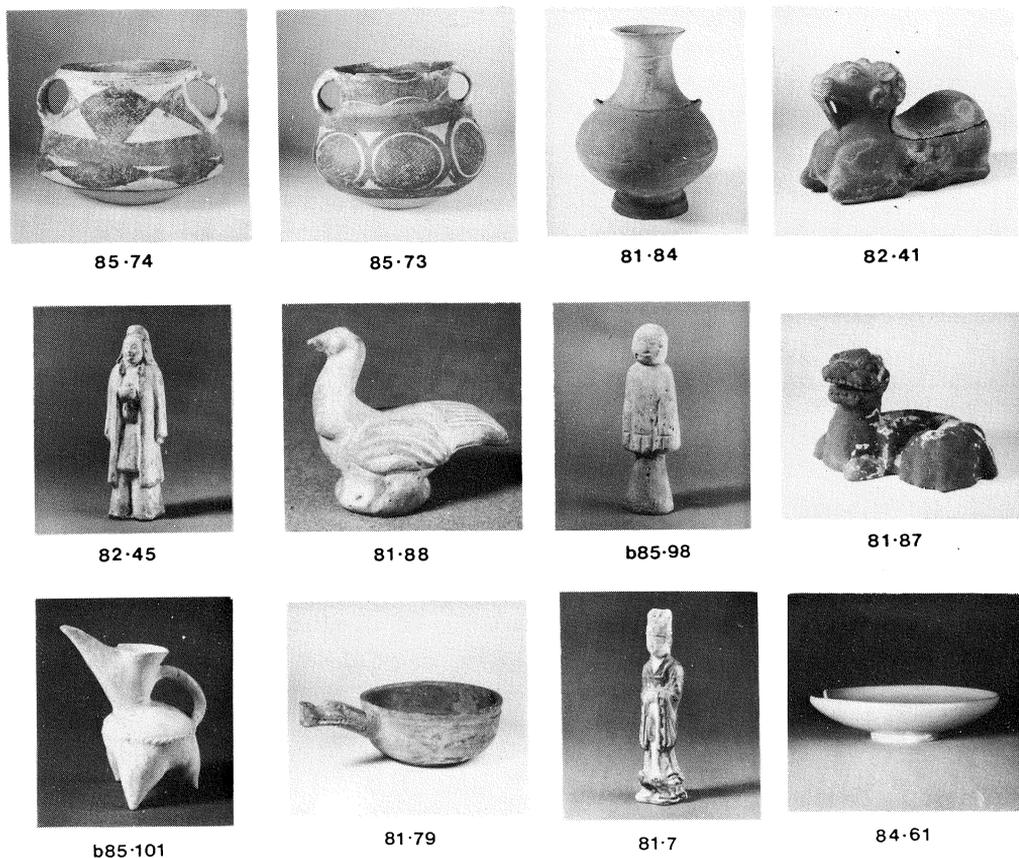
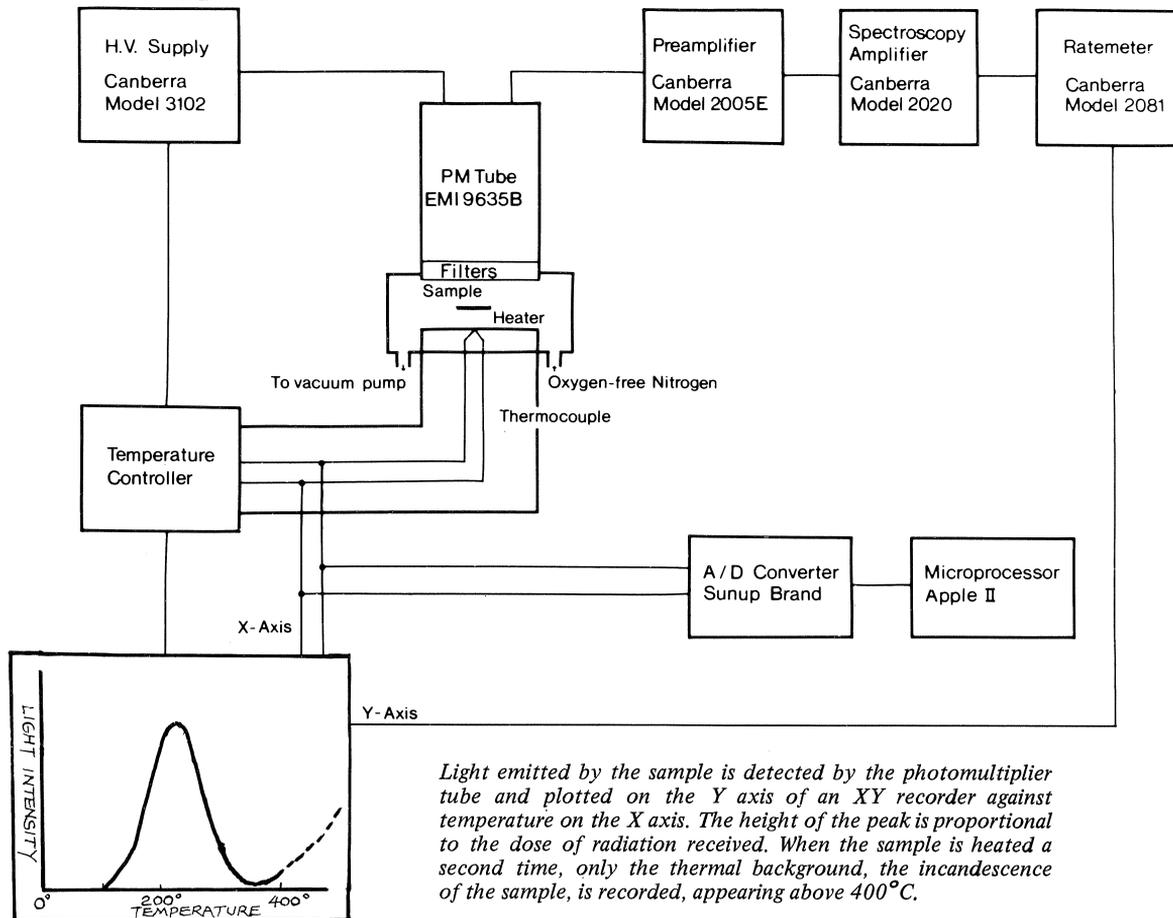


Fig. 1

Sample Code	Description	Archaeological Age (years B.P.)	TL Age (year B.P.)
85.74	Painted pot, Gansu type, Neolithic	4500 - 5000	4401 ± 715
85.73	Painted pot, Gansu type, Neolithic	4500 - 5000	5439 ± 674
81.84	Pottery vase with flaked brown glaze, East Han	1800 - 1900	2810 ± 527
82.41	Lamb-shaped pottery lamp, Han	1900 - 2100	2007 ± 305
82.45	Pottery male attendant in white glaze, Sui	1400	1445 ± 256
81.88	Miniature bird in green glaze	1700 - 1900	1656 ± 288
b85.98	Grey pottery female attendant, Han	1900 - 2100	1888 ± 287
81.87	Grey pottery receptacle modelled in the shape of a coiled chimera, East Han	1800 - 1900	1502 ± 273
b85.101	White pottery, Neolithic period	4500 Neolithic	3683 ± 612
81.79	Grey pottery ladle, East Han	1800 - 1900	1822 ± 348
81.7	Figure of male attendant in <i>sancai</i> glaze, Tang	1100 - 1400	1265 ± 224
84.61	Dish in jun blue glaze (broken) Song/Jin	700 - 800	728 ± 128

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the TL apparatus



## Seminars • Concerts

\* New Asia College organized the following lectures by its Ming Yu and S.Y. Chung Visiting Scholars:

- 'A new interpretation of I-Ching' by Professor N.Z. Zia, Professor of Philosophy of the former Lingnan University in China, on 8th September.
- 'A discussion on the family background and artistic lineage of Shen Zhou based on newly-excavated tomb tablets' by Professor Lin Shuzhong, Nanjing College of Fine Arts, on 10th September.
- 'Transformation and Texts — Buddhist Scriptural Stories' by Professor Wu Hsiao-ling, Research Fellow of the Institute of Arts, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, on 2nd October.

— 'New Horizons in Chemical Catalysis' by Professor K.R. Tsai, Department of Chemistry, Xiamen University, on 4th November.

\* The Department of Chemistry organized the following lectures/seminars:

- 'Research on biologically active compounds' by Professor Su Jingyu, Department of Chemistry, Zhongshan University, on 12th September.
- 'Synthesis of novel polytertiary phosphine and their metal complexes' by Dr. Pramesh N. Kapoor, Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi, India, on 6th October.
- 'Potential latent forms of the anti-cancer drug methotrexate' by Dr. H.T.A. Cheung, University of Sydney, Australia, on 14th October.

- ‘Researches on chemical modelling of nitrogen fixation’ by Professor K.R. Tsai of Xiamen University, on 31st October.
- \* United College organized:
- A series of three lectures on ‘Rise of Chinese civilization as political process’ by the College’s 1986-87 Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Professor Kwang-Chih Chang, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology, Harvard University:
    - (1) ‘Art of the Chinese Bronze Age’ (17th September);
    - (2) ‘Shamanism and politics in ancient China’ (22nd September); and
    - (3) ‘A new paradigm for the rise of civilizations’ (24th September).
  - A panel discussion on ‘Origin of the South Chinese tradition’ on 26th September. Speakers included Professor Kwang-Chih Chang, Dr. Chiao Chien, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, and Dr. David W. Faure, Lecturer in History. Professor Tien-chi Chen, Professor of Computer Science and Electronics and Head of the College, was the moderator.
- \* The Department of Psychiatry organized the following lectures:
- ‘The sick child’s predicament’ by Professor David C. Taylor, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Manchester, U.K., on 17th September;
  - ‘Psychiatric consultation in a university teaching hospital’ by Professor Woo Tai Hwang, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia, on 6th October;
  - ‘Monoamines, monoamine oxidases and mental illness’ by Professor Merton Sandler, Department of Chemical Pathology, Queen Charlotte’s Hospital, U.K., on 24th October. The lecture was jointly organized with the Department of Chemical Pathology.
- \* The Institute of Chinese Studies organized the following activities:
- A seminar on ‘New directions of Chinese linguistics’ conducted by Professor Ting Pang Hsin, Director of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, on 25th September.
  - A seminar on ‘Major archaeological discoveries in Yunnan during the past thirty years’ conducted by Professor Wang Ningsheng, Associate Professor, Yunnan Nationalities Research Institute, Yunnan College of Nationalities, on 29th September.
- ‘A *weiqi* tournament’ jointly organized with the Hong Kong Go Association and Hong Kong Go Club, and sponsored by Ming Po Daily News Ltd., was held on 31st October and 1st November at New World Hotel. Players from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong participated in friendly matches with Dr. Wu Qingyuan as the commentator.
- \* The Department of Electronics presented a seminar on ‘Low energy boron ion implantation and rapid thermal annealing’, which was conducted by Professor W.K. Chu, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of North Carolina, USA, on 6th October.
- \* The China’s SEZs Data and Research Unit of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies presented a lecture on ‘The SEZs as I see them’ by Mr. Kwan Nok, Editor-in-chief of the *Yearbook of China’s SEZs*, on 7th October.
- \* The Department of Biochemistry presented a seminar on ‘Mechanisms of gene activation in early animal development’ on 23rd October. The seminar was conducted by Professor John Bertrand Gurdon, Professor of Zoology at Churchill College, Cambridge University.
- \* The Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies and the Department of Economics jointly presented a public lecture on 28th October on ‘Reforms of the Chinese economic system: problems and prospects’ by Professor Ma Bin, Mr. Li Zhongfan, and Mr. Zo Mu, from the State Council of the PRC.
- \* The Department of Music organized:
- A lecture, ‘About the right use of the editions – chance and dilemma in the *Urtext*’, by Professor Klaus Boerner, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany, on 8th October.
  - A student trombone recital by Mr. Lee Kwok Ki on 15th October.
  - A demonstration-lecture entitled ‘From computer music to originality’ by Professor Lin Erh on 27th October. Professor Lin, a professor in computer science, is the first Chinese composer to compose on a synthesizer.

# Profiles



*Dr. David S. Yen*

## **Dr. David S. Yen**

### *University Librarian*

Dr. David S. Yen joined this University on 1st September, 1986 as the University Librarian.

Educated in America, Dr. Yen has a broad educational background. He received his BA in History and Economics from Baylor University, MDiv in Biblical Theology from American Baptist Seminary of the West, Berkeley, MS in Information Science from the University of Southern California, MA and PhD in Government from Claremont Graduate School, and LLB from Cambridge University.

Dr. Yen started his teaching career at Western Washington State University in 1972. A year later, he joined the School of Law of the Southwestern University in Los Angeles and became Professor of Law in 1975. At the Southwestern University, he served concurrently as Director of the Law Library, which he built as one of the leading law libraries in Southern California. In 1983, Dr. Yen became Dean of Research and Library Services, Director of International Studies, and Professor of Law at the Western State University in California. As Dean of Research and Library Services, he was instrumental in the planning and establishment of the library facilities for the new campus in San Diego in 1983, and played a vital role in the reorganization of the library facilities on the Fullerton campus. As Director of International Studies, he established and implemented a Cambridge Summer Study Program in International Law subjects at Cambridge University from 1983 on.

Dr. Yen is a member of the American Library Association, American Association of Law Libraries (he was a member of its Education Committee from 1977 to 1978), American Association of International Law, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and American Academy of Political Sciences. He is an Executive Editor of *Computer/Law Journal*, and a book reviewer for *Law Books in Review* and the *International Association of Law Libraries Journal*. He is a member of Pi Sigma Alpha (Political Science Honor Society).

The rich professional experience of Dr. Yen has been acquired through his innumerable professional activities over the years. He has been invited to attend conferences on university library resources, sources

and substance of international public and private law, which were sponsored by famous universities as well as institutions such as the International Association of Law Libraries, the Practising Law Institute, the American Association of Law Schools, the American Association of Law Libraries and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The major seminars and conferences he has participated since 1976 included the Conference of Minority Law Administrators and Teachers, at Northwestern University School of Law; the Institute of American Constitutional Law and Legal History, at Harvard Law School; the International Conference on Legal Systems in Socialist Countries, at Budapest, Hungary; the Institute of the Japanese Legal System, at the University of Tokyo; the International Conference on Latin American Legal and Social Systems, at Quito, Ecuador; the Conference on Multinational Corporations and International Law, at London; the US Immigration and Naturalisation Institute, at San Francisco; and the International Economic and Trade Law Conference, at Beijing, China. In addition, he has served on the Governor's Task Force on Higher Education for the State of Washington, and directed Asian-American study programmes and community relations in California.

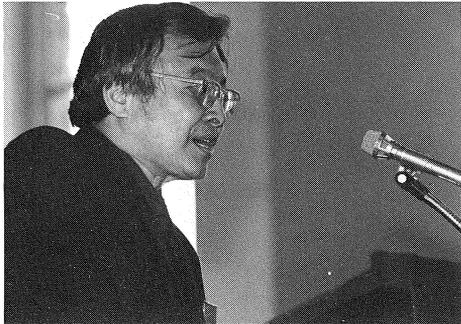
Dr. Yen was awarded scholarships by universities for his academic achievement and honours by university student associations for his distinguished service.

## **Dr. Philip Shen**

### *Dean of Faculty of Arts*

Dr. Philip Shen was born and educated in Manila, Philippines. He went to the United States in 1953 for graduate studies in Philosophy of Religion and Theology, and received an MA from Oberlin College, and a BD and a PhD (with distinction) from the University of Chicago.

He joined the Department of Philosophy and Religion of Chung Chi College in 1962 and was Chairman of the Department for many years. From the beginning he has been involved in the College's general education programme, teaching every year its introductory course for the freshman class and a course on 'Plato's *Republic*'. For the former he has written and



Dr. Philip Shen

edited a number of books. A booklet, *Notes and Bibliography in Scholarly Essays*, has been widely used, with a number of printings in its Taiwan edition.

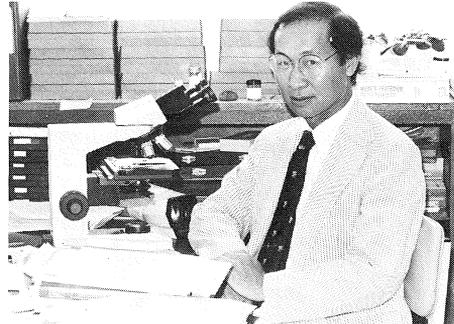
Dr. Shen is a much sought-after public speaker and has published over fifty articles in journals and chapters in books in English and Chinese on topics in education, modern China, and in philosophy and religion. Among the latest are: 'Modernization and the Autocratic Tradition in China', *Ching Feng*, 1984; and 'Theological Pluralism: An Asian Response to David Tracy', *The Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 1985. The former was a Fiftieth Anniversary Lecture for the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, and the latter, a Seventy-fifth Anniversary Lecture for the American Academy of Religion.

Dr. Shen is active in service to local and international communities. He has been for some years member of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (New York), the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches (Geneva), and the Board of Consultants of *The Journal of Religion* (Chicago). He is currently the Chairman of the Hong Kong Philosophy Society and of the Board of the Christian Study Centre on Chinese Religion and Culture.

Dr. Shen is an internationally recognized creative paper folder, with works exhibited and published in the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe, Singapore, and Japan. A booklet introducing him and his works was published by the British Origami Society in 1982.

**Professor J.C.K. Lee**  
*Dean of Faculty of Medicine*

Professor Joseph Chuen-kwun Lee received his elementary and secondary school education in China and Hong Kong, where he attended Queen's College. After completing his medical studies at the University of Hong Kong in 1964, followed by a year of internship, he left for the United States. He did a rotating internship and went on to a residency programme in pathology at The Cornell University Medical College in New York. There, while studying pathology, he developed an interest in experimental medicine. The



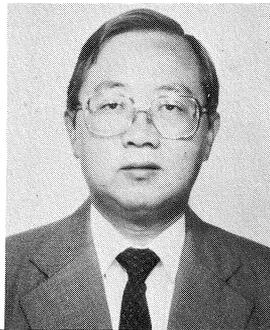
Professor J.C.K. Lee

latter led him to the School of Medicine of the University of Rochester in upstate New York, where he carried out his postgraduate research on the characterization of ferritin produced by transplantable hepatomas. In 1970 he joined the University of Toronto to continue his residency training in pathology, first at the Banting Institute and Toronto General Hospital, then at the Ontario Cancer Institute and Princess Margaret Hospital. In 1972 he returned to teach Pathology at Rochester, where he rose to the rank of Associate Professor of Pathology and of Oncology. In 1980 he was Visiting Professor to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and before coming back to Hong Kong, he studied chromosomes at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. He had been Consultant Pathologist to the postgraduate medical education programme of the University of Hawaii, to the Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology, and to the Radiation Pathology Reference Center in the United States. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the College of American Pathologists, and the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia.

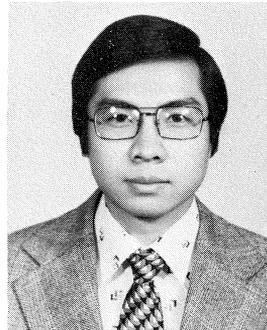
Since joining this University in 1982, Professor Lee has been involved in organizing the teaching of Morbid Anatomy to medical students, pathology service in the Prince of Wales Hospital, and research in his Department as well as with outside agencies. He was the Chairman of the Hong Kong Pathology Society in 1984-85. Currently he is an Honorary Consultant to the Hong Kong Government, British Military Hospital, Pok Oi Hospital and Yan Chai Hospital. He serves on the Hong Kong Medical Council and is Chairman of the Optometrists Board.

**Professor Rance P.L. Lee**  
*Dean of Faculty of Social Science*

Professor Rance P.L. Lee was a sociology graduate of this University in 1965. He then pursued further studies at the University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., specializing in medical sociology and research methodology. Prior to receiving his PhD from the University of Pittsburgh in 1968, he participated in an interdisciplinary research project on mental health at the



Professor Rance P.L. Lee



Dr. Chun-yiu Cheng, Jack

School of Public Health, Harvard University for a year.

Professor Lee was appointed Lecturer in Sociology at this University in 1968. He was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1975, Reader in 1980, and Professor in 1984.

Professor Lee's administrative ability has been well demonstrated since his early posts of Deputy Director (1969-72) and then Director (1973-82) of the Social Research Centre. His past and present responsibilities span across a wide spectrum of university life. To cite but a few examples, he was Dean of Social Science (1980-83), Director of the Institute of Social Studies (1982-date), Chairman of the University Committee on Student Finance (1980-86), Director of Part-time Degree Studies and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Part-time Degree Programmes (1985-date), and member of the University Budget Committee (1983-date), the Academic Equipment Grant Committee (1984-date), and the University Health Service Management Committee (1985-date).

Amidst his busy schedule, Professor Lee has been actively involved in community service since 1975. Many government and non-government organizations have benefited from Professor Lee's service as member of their advisory boards and committees, including the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Education Department, the Housing Authority, the Shatin District Board (formerly Shatin District Advisory Board), the Statistics Advisory Board of the Hong Kong Government, the United Christian Medical Service, and the Society for the Rehabilitation of Offenders.

As an academic, Professor Lee will be judged by his contribution towards the advancement of scholarship. His publications include five books and about sixty articles, and he has participated in numerous international conferences. He has become an internationally known scholar, especially in the area of medical sociology. He has been invited to serve as editor/advisory editor of several regional and international journals, including *International Review of Modern Sociology* (U.S.A.), *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* (Singapore), *Chinese Soci-*

*ology and Anthropology: A Quarterly Journal* (U.S.A.), *Social Science of Medicine: An International Journal* (U.K.). He is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Steering Board of the Research Committee on Medical Sociology, the International Sociology Association.

Professor Lee is modest and humble. He stresses team spirit in research and in administration. He spares no opportunity to give credit to those who work with him. His re-election as Dean of Social Science thus reflects the extent to which he has won respect and trust from among his colleagues.

— H.C. Kuan

#### Dr. Chun-yiu Cheng, Jack

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery*

Dr. Chun-yiu Cheng, a Queen's College boy graduated MBBS with distinctions from the University of Hong Kong in 1976. He then joined the Government Medical and Health Department and has worked in both Queen Mary Hospital and Princess Margaret Hospital specializing in the fields of Orthopaedics and Traumatic Surgery, and Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. In 1982 he was awarded a Commonwealth Medical Fellowship which enabled him to continue with a year's training in the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre in Oxford University and the Princess Margaret Rose Orthopaedic Hospital in Edinburgh University. After returning to Hong Kong, he joined the newly established Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery in this University as Lecturer in 1983 and was appointed Senior Lecturer in July 1986.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1980 and more recently in 1984 as Fellow in Orthopaedic Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Dr. Cheng is currently subspecialized in Children (Paediatric) Orthopaedics and Hand Surgery. He is also actively involved in major research projects like the study of post-burn hypertrophic scar in Hong Kong Chinese, congenital abnormalities of the limbs in Chinese, cerebral palsy children and other basic science research.

# Personalia

(From 1st August to 15th October, 1986)

## *I. Elections/Concurrent Appointments*

Professor Rance P.L. Lee  
Dean of Social Science

Dr. Philip Shen  
Dean of Arts and Faculty Admissions Tutor

Professor D.J. Riches  
Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi  
Director, Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies

Dr. Chan Tsang-sing  
Associate Director, Office of International Studies Programmes

Dr. Chan Man, Joseph  
Director, Grace Tien Hall, New Asia College

Dr. Yum Tak-shing  
Warden, Postgraduate Hall Complex

Mr. Yeung Kin-fong  
Acting Director, Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art

Mrs. Doris C. Law  
Supervisor, Mall Buildings Management Office

## *II. Appointments*

### **Academic Staff**

#### *Faculty of Arts*

Professor David Punter  
Professor of English

Professor Richard C. Bush  
Visiting Professor of Religion

Dr. Wu Hung-I  
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature

Dr. Chau Fuk-hing, Rebecca  
Lecturer in Japanese Studies

Mr. Louis Chen Poh-tong  
Temporary Lecturer in Music

\*Dr. Tam Kwok-kan, John  
Lecturer in English

\*Mr. Leung Cheung-shing, Samuel  
Assistant Lecturer in English

Mr. Chan Hung-kan  
Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

Mr. Chan Kwan-chung  
Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

#### *Faculty of Business Administration*

Dr. Neil B. Holbert  
Senior Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

\*Dr. Michael H. Hopewell  
Senior Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Dr. Sudhir K. Saha  
Senior Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management

Dr. Charles F. Warnock  
Senior Lecturer, MBA Division

Mr. Chan Chi Fai, Andrew  
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Mr. Cheung Kin Kong, Elton  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Ms. Ho May Foon, Betty  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Mr. Kwong Kok Shi  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Dr. Japhet S. Law  
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management

Ms. So Lai Man, Stella  
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

\*Part-time Degree Programme teacher

\*Dr. Gail R. Waters  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management  
Mr. Chan Mounq Yin, Anthony  
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

*Faculty of Medicine*

Professor David M. Davies  
Professor of Clinical Pharmacology  
Dr. Chan Nang-fong  
Senior Lecturer in Community Medicine  
Dr. Jen Ling-sun  
Senior Lecturer in Anatomy  
Dr. Lau Ching-ching  
Lecturer in Pharmacology  
Dr. Liu Swee-chau, Christopher  
Lecturer in Anatomy  
Dr. Clive Hamilton-Wood  
Visiting Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology &  
Organ Imaging  
Dr. Jeremy Price  
Visiting Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology &  
Organ Imaging  
Mr. Tam Siu-lun, John  
Assistant Lecturer in Microbiology  
Dr. Alfred Si-yan Au  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. Ka-kam Chan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. Michael S.Y. Chan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Diagnostic  
Radiology & Organ Imaging  
Dr. Wing-ye Chan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Dr. Y.F. Chan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy  
Dr. Alice Chau  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Paediatrics  
Dr. King-on Cheung  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Major J.R. Clarke  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery  
Dr. W.A. de Silva  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia  
Dr. Iain Murray Fairley  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Diagnostic  
Radiology & Organ Imaging  
Dr. Robert Ting-kiwok Ho  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. L.L.T. Hou  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy

Dr. Richard Li-chi Kay  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. David C.S. Kwan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. Kui-chun Lam  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. Edward Man-fuk Leung  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. Shung-pun Leung  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Dr. Lo Wai-kei  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Lt. Col. J.E. Lovegrove  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery  
Major David Martin Lowe  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia  
Dr. L.J. McGuire  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy  
Dr. Hon-shing Ng  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Dr. Tze-pin Ng  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Community  
Medicine  
Dr. Shek-cheong Poon  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Obstetrics &  
Gynaecology  
Dr. Daisy Saw  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy  
Dr. Linda Semlitz  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Dr. Peter Man-lung Teo  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Clinical Oncology  
Dr. Shou-pang Wong  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine  
Dr. David Yeung  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Diagnostic  
Radiology & Organ Imaging  
Dr. Kwong-yam Yip  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Diagnostic  
Radiology & Organ Imaging

*Faculty of Science*

Dr. Chen Fong-ching  
Honorary Senior Lecturer in Physics  
Dr. Choi Ki-on, Andrew  
Lecturer in Computer Science  
Dr. Wong Po-keung  
Lecturer in Biology  
Mr. Choy Chiu-sing, Oliver  
Assistant Lecturer in Electronics

Mr. Leung Shing-on  
Assistant Lecturer in Statistics  
Mr. Tang Kwok-wah  
Assistant Lecturer in Statistics  
Dr. Zhang Qiangxing  
Visiting Scholar, Department of Computer  
Science  
Mr. Stephen Wu  
Instructor in Computer Science

#### *Faculty of Social Science*

Professor Glen W. Sparrow  
Visiting Professor of Government & Public  
Administration  
Dr. Chan Man, Joseph  
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication  
Dr. Chow King-wai  
Lecturer in Government & Public Administra-  
tion  
Dr. Lee Siu-nam, Paul  
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication  
Dr. Georgette Wang  
Visiting Lecturer in Journalism & Communi-  
cation  
Mr. Luk Chiu-ming  
Assistant Lecturer in Geography  
Professor Hisao Tanaka  
Visiting Scholar, Department of Economics  
Miss Ho Man-yuen  
Instructor in Geography

#### *School of Education*

Mr. So Man-jock  
Part-time Visiting Senior Lecturer  
Mr. Neo Eng-guan  
Visiting Scholar

#### **Administrative Staff**

Dr. Chen Fong-ching  
Director, Institute of Chinese Studies  
Mr. Jacob Leung  
Acting Secretary of the University  
Dr. David S. Yen  
University Librarian  
Ms. Yip Hon-ming  
Administrative Assistant, Registry  
Dr. Hung Wai-yee, Eva  
Managing Editor, Research Centre for Trans-  
lation  
Mr. Koo Tak-ming  
Executive Officer I, Personnel Section,  
Secretariat

Mrs. Gloria L. Chan  
Executive Officer II, University Health Service  
Miss Lam Pui-yan, Pandora  
Executive Officer II, Office of Student Affairs  
Mr. Li Kin-hung, Ali  
Executive Officer II, Information and General  
Affairs Section, Secretariat  
Mr. Tsang Chun-pong  
Executive Officer II, Chinese University Press  
Miss Yuen Wing-han, Jean  
Executive Officer II, MBA Division  
Mr. Chu Kwok-fan  
Assistant Editor, Institute of Chinese Studies  
Mrs. Chan Lee Yin-king  
Directress, Grace Tien Hall, New Asia College  
Mrs. Karen L. Yum  
Honorary Lady Warden, Postgraduate Hall  
Complex

#### **Research Staff**

Professor Jao Tsung-i  
Honorary Professor, Institute of Chinese Studies  
Dr. Chuang Lien-sheng  
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Science  
and Technology  
Mr. Chang Hsin  
Honorary Senior Research Fellow, Centre for  
Contemporary Asian Studies

### **III. Promotions**

#### **Academic Staff**

Dr. Chiu Kam-wai  
Reader in Biology  
Dr. Patrick C.P. Ho  
Reader in Ophthalmology, Department of  
Surgery  
Dr. Serena S.H. Jin  
Senior Lecturer in Translation  
Dr. Peter N.S. Lee  
Senior Lecturer in Government & Public  
Administration  
Dr. Luh Tien-yau  
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry  
Dr. Danny S.N. Wong  
Senior Lecturer, MBA Division  
Dr. Betty L. Yau  
Senior Lecturer in Education  
Mr. Leo Y.M. Sin  
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business  
Mrs. Hsi-ching C. Dolfin  
Senior Instructor, Chinese Language Centre

Mr. Huang Kai-hua  
Senior Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

Mr. Lo Chi-hung  
Senior Instructor, Chinese Language Centre

#### Administrative Staff

Miss Goretty H.S. Siu  
Assistant Bursar, Bursary

#### IV. Regrading

Dr. Lau Man-lui  
Lecturer in Economics

#### V. Retirements

Dr. Chuang Lien-sheng  
Reader in Physics

Mr. Hsu Kwan-san  
Senior Lecturer in History

Mr. Chang Ching-ju  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. Feng Shih-yu  
Lecturer in Physics

Miss Wang Hsing-yong  
Lecturer in Mathematics

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## 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 physical development programme, research projects, publication projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, and have presented the University with equipment and books. The University has recently received the following gifts and donations:*

- (1) From the Church of Christ in China, Hong Kong Council, a donation of HK\$1,048,268 towards the Chung Chi College Chaplaincy Endowment Fund.
- (2) From Chen Hsong Machinery Co. Ltd., an increase of its annual donation of one Chen Hsong Industrial Scholarship of HK\$7,000 to three scholarships of \$7,000 each, to be awarded to two Electronics and one Physics students with effect from 1986-87.
- (3) From descendants of the late Mr. Chen Kai-wen an annual donation of HK\$5,000 for the establishment of three Chen Kai-wen Prizes for Chinese Composition, to be awarded, as from 1986-87, to first-year full-time undergraduate students.
- (4) From Chou's Foundation a donation of HK\$20,000 for the establishment of a Student Campus Work Scheme in 1985-86.
- (5) From Framitalia Carlo Erba Ltd.:
  - (a) an annual donation of HK\$1,000 for two academic prizes of HK\$500 each, to be awarded to the best student in Gynaecology and Oncology from 1986-87; and

- (b) US\$4,000 in support of the diabetic and endocrinological research project by Dr. C.S. Cockram of the Department of Medicine.
- (6) From the Incorporated Trustees of Hsin Chong – K.N. Godfrey Yeh Education Fund:
  - (a) HK\$40,000 for bursaries of HK\$2,500 each: ten for 1985-86 and six for 1986-87; and
  - (b) HK\$50,000 for the Student Campus Work Scheme in 1985-87.
- (7) From S.C. Johnson Ltd. a donation of HK\$6,000 for an S.C. Johnson (Johnson Wax) Scholarship to be awarded to a fourth-year student of the Faculty of Business Administration for 1986-87.
- (8) From Kiangsu and Chekiang Residents (HK) Association a donation of HK\$80,000 for The Kiangsu and Chekiang Residents (HK) Association Scholarships and Student Loans to be awarded to students of the School of Education in 1986-87.
- (9) From Mrs. Lam Yeung Sin-wah:
  - (a) HK\$100,000 for the establishment of an endowment fund, the accrued interests from which will be used to provide a Mr. Lam On Hang Memorial Scholarship for Part-time Degree Programmes, to be awarded annually, as from 1986-87, to a fifth-year student of the Chinese-English programme; and
  - (b) HK\$50,000 for the establishment of the Mr. Lam On Hang Memorial Student Travel Loan Scheme.
- (10) From friends of the late Miss Leung Yuen-hung a donation of HK\$40,000 for the establishment of an endowment fund, the accrued interests from which will be used to set up a Leung Yuen

- Hung Memorial Scholarship, to be awarded annually, as from 1986-87, to an outstanding full-time student of the School of Education.
- (11) From the S.L. Pao Education Foundation a donation of US\$17,000 and £ 10,000 for four outstanding graduates to pursue postgraduate studies at overseas universities in 1986-87.
  - (12) From the Trustees of Lingnan University:
    - (a) US\$40,000 for the Lingnan Trustees Doctoral Business Administration Fellowship Programme for three years from 1986-87; and
    - (b) US\$30,000 to support the programmes of academic visitors (management teachers) from mainland China in 1986-87.
  - (13) From Wai Tak Land Investment and Loan Co., Ltd. a donation of HK\$100,000 for the establishment of The Hung On-To Memorial Scholarship Fund, the accrued interests from which will be used to set up two annual scholarships of HK\$3,000 each, to be awarded, as from 1986-87, to one Medical student and one Computer Science student with outstanding performance.
  - (14) From Mr. Wong Hon Tong a donation of HK\$6,000 for the endowment of an annual prize to be awarded to the best student in Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
  - (15) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation Ltd.:
    - (a) HK\$25,000 towards the printing cost of a catalogue for the exhibition on 'Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties from the Guangzhou Art Gallery';
    - (b) HK\$28,500 as further contribution for a joint research project on Chinese seals between the Palace Museum in Beijing and the Art Gallery; and
    - (c) HK\$20,000 to sponsor two research students from Sichuan University's Museum to visit the Institute of Chinese Studies from September to November 1986.
  - (16) From Mr. Simon Kwan a donation of HK\$46,500 for the publication of the second edition of *Imperial Porcelain of Late Qing from the Kwan Collection*.
  - (17) From Wideland Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$25,000 towards the printing cost of a catalogue for the exhibition on 'Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties from the Guangzhou Art Gallery'.
  - (18) From The Croucher Foundation:
    - (a) HK\$122,000 in support of a research project on 'Organometallic Chemistry' by Dr. T.Y. Luh of the Department of Chemistry;
    - (b) HK\$5,000 for a scholarship to be awarded to a PhD student in Biochemistry in 1986-87;
    - (c) HK\$100,000 to sponsor the Third Asia Pacific Physics Conference; and
    - (d) HK\$200,000 for the 1986-87 Croucher Foundation Bursaries.
  - (19) From Cyanamid (Far East) Ltd. a donation of HK\$46,800 in support of research projects of the Department of Clinical Oncology.
  - (20) From The Eli Lilly Asia Inc. (Hong Kong Branch) a donation of HK\$20,000 for the research project on 'Haemophilus influenza' by the Department of Microbiology.
  - (21) From The Endowment for Research in Human Biology, Inc. a donation of HK\$46,746 in support of a research project on 'Human liver alcohol dehydrogenase isozymes' by Dr. W.M. Keung of the Department of Biochemistry.
  - (22) From the following contributors donations in support of research activities of the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery:
    - (a) HK\$1,000 from Miss Chow Choi-ha;
    - (b) HK\$5,000 from Jardine Danby Ltd.; and
    - (c) HK\$7,000 from Mr. Wong Ping Loi, Roy.
  - (23) From the following contributors donations in support of the teaching and research activities of the Department of Surgery:
    - (a) HK\$5,000 from Mr. Chu Tang Sing;
    - (b) HK\$5,000 from Mr. Kwen B. Hing;
    - (c) HK\$500 from Ms. Ho Yuk Sim;
    - (d) HK\$22,500 from Mr. Bharwani Devidas Mohandas;
    - (e) HK\$7,500 from Mr. Yau Shek Kin; and
    - (f) HK\$6,000 from Mr. Yuen Chi Hong.
  - (24) From Freemasons' Fund for East Asian Studies:
    - (a) HK\$8,750 to sponsor the Second Conference on Hong Kong History and Society in Change; and
    - (b) HK\$46,780 in support of a research project on 'The Pearl River Delta – a history' by Dr. David W. Faure of the Department of History.
  - (25) From Mrs. Belinda Hui a further donation of HK\$5,000 in support of the research work on the Intro-vitro Fertilization Programme of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
  - (26) From the Hon. Lau Wong Fat a donation of HK\$33,600 in support of a collaborative research project by Mr. Fung Yee-wang and Dr. Bernard H.K. Luk of the School of Education

- and the researchers of Zhongshan University.
- (27) From Lee Foundation, Singapore:
- (a) HK\$129,348 as further support for the research carried out by a Visiting Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Chinese Studies; and
  - (b) HK\$153,950 to the Overseas Chinese Archives of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.
- (28) From Mr. Lee Wing Tat a further donation of HK\$70,000 in support of the research project on 'Biochemical studies on the effect of ginseng in the central nervous system' by Dr. David S.C. Tsang of the Department of Biochemistry.
- (29) From Mr. Allan H.C. Li a donation of US\$100,000 for promoting research in rheumatology in the Department of Medicine.
- (30) From Li Chung Shing Tong Ltd. a donation of HK\$40,000 in support of the research projects of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.
- (31) From Mrs. Lo Mak Hau-chong a donation of HK\$2,000 in memory of her father for student research at the Science Centre.
- (32) From the Merck Sharp and Dohme (Asia) Ltd. a donation of HK\$20,000 and medicine in support of a research project by Dr. K.S. Woo and Dr. Jean Woo of the Department of Medicine.
- (33) From the Rotary Club of Shatin:
- (a) HK\$70,000 to the Department of Medicine for research; and
  - (b) HK\$80,000 to the Department of Community Medicine for research.
- (34) From Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Ltd. a donation of HK\$96,000 in support of the research project on 'IgA nephropathy study' by Dr. K.N. Lai of the Department of Medicine.
- (35) From Searle Research and Development Division of G.D. Searle and Co. a donation of US\$5,400 for a clinical research by the Department of Medicine.
- (36) From Professor To Cho-yea a donation of HK\$3,597 to the Overseas Chinese Archives of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.
- (37) From the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris a donation of HK\$3,120 to the Department of Biology, half of which for the project on 'Hong Kong MIRCEN microbial biotechnology', and the other half for a collaborative project with the Qingdao Oceanography Institute, China, and the University of Maryland, USA.
- (38) From Wrightson NMA Ltd. a donation of US\$15,000 as partial payment for the research project on 'Chemical analysis of the deer antler extract velvetin obtained from New Zealand deer antler' by the Department of Biochemistry.
- (39) From Ashford Laboratories Ltd. a donation of HK\$7,000 to sponsor a member of the Department of Medicine to attend the Fourth International Symposium of Blood Purification held in Japan in November 1986.
- (40) From Associated Medical Supplies and Gambro Company a donation of HK\$6,000 to sponsor a member of the Department of Medicine to attend the Sixteenth Congress of the International Academy of Pathology in Austria.
- (41) From Bristol-Myers (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$6,000 to sponsor a member of the Department of Clinical Oncology to attend the First Beijing International Symposium on Cancer Treatment and New Trend of Cancer Chemotherapy held in September 1986.
- (42) From Mr. Cha Chi-ming and Mr. Liu Yong-ling a donation of HK\$1,200,000 for the establishment of the 'Professor C.N. Yang Reading Room' in the Science Centre and the acquisition of a Physics book collection for the Department of Physics.
- (43) From Chinese Banks' Association Ltd. a donation of HK\$10,000 to sponsor the International Conference on Chinese Banking and Nation Building in Southeast Asia organized by the Overseas Chinese Archives of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.
- (44) From the following contributors donations for the weekly Cardiac Seminar organized by the Department of Medicine:
- (a) HK\$6,000 from Bayer China Co., Ltd.; and
  - (b) HK\$6,000 from ICI (China) Ltd.
- (45) From the following contributors donations to the Department of Morbid Anatomy:
- (a) HK\$1,750 from Mrs. M.V. Boost; and
  - (b) HK\$3,500 from Ms. Chee Wai Yee.
- (46) From Gell Medical Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$10,500 to sponsor a member of the Department of Medicine to attend the Sixth ASEAN Congress of Cardiology held in Indonesia in June 1986; and
  - (b) airfare and accommodation expenses for six members of the Faculty of Medicine to attend the Joint Academic Symposium on Obstetrics and Gynaecology held in Nanjing in June 1986.

- (47) From General Medical Ltd. a donation of HK\$9,000 to sponsor a member of the Department of Surgery to attend a conference held in Harbin in August 1986.
- (48) From Hang Seng Bank Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$3,000 to sponsor the Third International Summer School on Optical Methods in Biophysics; and
  - (b) HK\$25,000 for students' extracurricular activities in 1986-87.
- (49) From The Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd. a donation of HK\$400,000 for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- (50) From Hong Kong Red Cross on behalf of the audiences of Radio Hong Kong (Chinese Channel) a donation of HK\$6,010 to the Department of Paediatrics for the care of children with blood cancer.
- (51) From The Japan Foundation a donation of HK\$63,000 to sponsor the 1986 Summer Intensive Programme in Japanese.
- (52) From Professor Joseph C.K. Lee on behalf of friends and relatives of his father-in-law, the late Mr. Mak Cheuk-hon, a donation of HK\$1,366 to the Department of Medicine, in memory of the late Mr. Mak.
- (53) From Mrs. Olivia Sin-wah Chan Li a donation of HK\$2,500 to the Combined Endoscopy Unit of the Departments of Medicine and Surgery.
- (54) From Mr. T.F. Loke airfare expenses for a student to pursue studies in Japan.
- (55) From Ming Yu Foundation a donation of HK\$234,000 to New Asia College.
- (56) From The Shun Hing Education and Charity Fund an annual donation of HK\$20,000 for the acquisition of library books.
- (57) From Sino-British Fellowship Trust:
- (a) £10,000 to sponsor the academic exchange programmes with institutions in China for 1986-87; and
  - (b) £1,500 towards the Vice-Chancellor's discretionary fund.
- (58) From Squibb (Far East) Ltd. to the Department of Medicine:
- (a) donations to sponsor a Cardiac Seminar held in June 1986; and
  - (b) HK\$3,600 to sponsor the monthly Renal Seminar.
- (59) From Sun Hey Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$50,000 for the renovation of Yun Chi Hsien, the Staff Club of New Asia College.
- (60) From The T.Y. Wu Foundation a donation of HK\$200,000 in memory of the late Mr. T.Y. Wu in support of teaching and research in Chinese language and literature at the School of Education.
- (61) From The American Chamber of Commerce Charitable Foundation an annual donation of 'The American Chamber of Commerce Charitable Foundation Prize Book Award' to be awarded, as from 1985-86, to students of the Faculty of Business Administration.
- (62) From Chinese Writers Association, Shanghai Branch, on behalf of Dr. Ba Jin a donation of sixty volumes of *Gu Pen Xi Qu Cong Kan* (古本戲曲叢刊).
- (63) From Edward Keller Ltd. on behalf of C.C. Friesland a donation of one unit of Hico ultrasonic nebulizer to the Department of Paediatrics.
- (64) From Fantasy Co. Ltd. a donation of one video recorder to the Combined Endoscopy Unit for medical education and training purposes.
- (65) From Mr. Fong Yun Wah a donation of several books and one wooden sculpture.
- (66) From the Government of Alberta, Canada, a donation of a three-volume set of *The Canadian Encyclopaedia*.
- (67) From The Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd. a donation of some used computer equipment.
- (68) From Hong Kong Publishers and Distributors Association a donation of twenty-three volumes of Chinese books.
- (69) From Dr. Y.F. Kong a donation of 1,155 volumes of books to the School of Education.
- (70) From Mrs. Esther Lee a donation of five gold medals in memory of her late husband, Dr. R. C. Lee, formerly Vice-Chairman of the University Council, to be awarded annually from 1986 for five years to the best student in Surgery in the Third Professional Examination.
- (71) From Ms. S.L. Lee a donation of 105 volumes of books to the School of Education.
- (72) From Mita Industrial Co. (HK) Ltd. a donation of one television set with stand, one video recorder, forty video tapes and fifteen volumes of books.
- (73) From Repco Auto Parts (HK) 1979 Ltd. a donation of several pieces of medical equipment to the Department of Paediatrics.
- (74) From Sigma Designs (HK) Ltd. a donation of five sets of personal computer to the Computer Services Centre.
- (75) From Varitronix Ltd. a donation of one used scribe to the Department of Electronics.



*Qing Dynasty; Li Shizhuo (ca. 1690-1770); Returning Boat in Rain and Mist (detail); Hanging scroll (Exhibition of Paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties from the Guangdong Art Gallery)*