

# CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Autumn • Winter 1991





# Chinese University Bulletin

## Autumn • Winter 1991

The *Chinese University Bulletin* is an official publication of The Chinese University of Hong Kong published by the University Secretariat for distribution to members and friends of the University.

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Cover: Snapshots of the 42nd and 43rd congregations

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# The Forty-second Congregation for the Conferment of Honorary and Higher Degrees

The University's 42nd congregation for the conferment of honorary and higher degrees was held at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall on 24th October 1991. HE the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Wilson, officiated at the ceremony, which was attended by about 1,000 graduates, parents and guests.

This year, four distinguished persons were awarded honorary degrees: Dr. Edwin H.C. Tao and Dr. Li Kwoh-ting received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*; Prof. Zhou Guangzhao, the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*; and Dr. Chiang Chen, the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. Their citations were written and delivered by Dr. Y.H. Chou of the Department of English.

Prof. Zhou Guangzhao represented the honorary graduates to address the assembly on the theme of scientific and technological development in the modernization of China.

The congregation also saw the award of higher degrees to 231 graduates, including two Doctors of Medicine, 11 Doctors of Philosophy, 88 Masters of Philosophy, 29 Masters of Arts, one Master of Divinity, 84 Masters of Business Administration, 14 Masters of Arts (Education) and two Masters of Social Work.



## Dr. Edwin H.C. Tao, D.Eng.

Dr. Edwin H.C. Tao is typical of industrialists in Hong Kong, who, having come from the mainland, went on to receive their education in the West before launching into successful careers here. And yet Dr. Tao is a unique case in terms of his personal achievements and his commitment to the community.

He was born in Beijing, and first went to school there. The Sino-Japanese War soon broke out and he was forced to continue his education in the southern part of China. He went to college, first in Shanghai, at St. John's University, and later in Kunming, at the National Southwest Associated Universities. Among other things, St. John's was known for its excellent English standard, something Dr. Tao was later to put to good use. As the Japanese made an inroad into the coastal region in the south, Dr. Tao moved to Kunming. While keeping up with his study in engineering, Dr. Tao started a humble business, as it were, when he and two other college friends obtained some kind of franchise to supply subtitles for English films at a local cinema in Kunming. The extra income certainly made their life during the war slightly more tolerable. He has, in fact, since kept up his interest in languages. He is well versed in several Chinese dialects, including Putonghua, Shanghainese and the Yunnan dialect, not to mention Cantonese, which, from what I can determine, he speaks with hardly any accent at all. His knowledge of foreign languages is also considerable. He is quite at home in English – and occasionally offers advanced proficiency courses for his staff. He has also spent a number of years studying French.

But before he graduated, the situation further deteriorated and he went on to join the military

service and taught in an engineering corp training school. Again, it was a straightforward job, for officer trainees at the school hardly had any knowledge about machines. After the war, he went back to college and obtained a degree in engineering from Tsing Hua University. For his further studies, Dr.

Tao chose the United States but he had yet to spend another year for his second honours degree from Rose-hulman Institute of Technology. Dr. Tao's master's degree was from Yale University and he also managed to gain some practical training before returning to Hong Kong in 1952. If the story sounds rather involved, it is precisely the kind of experience many Chinese intellectuals had to go through at that time.

If Dr. Tao's early years have been turbulent ones, his engineering career since the fifties is marked by steady progress as well as many achievements and increasing involvement in the improvement of Hong Kong's engineering industry and tertiary education. He served as engineering director of several engineering companies before being appointed general manager and managing director of American Engineering Corp. In 1983, he began his career in consultancy and served as senior manager of Ryoden Engineering Co. Ltd. Currently, he is director of Rankin & Hill (HK) Ltd., which is a full-capability international engineering consultancy firm with 25 offices located in various parts of the world. As a successful engineer, Dr. Tao was a former president of the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers and the Hong Kong Engineering Society as well as senior or honorary fellow of various local, American and UK engineering bodies, including the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers,



Institution of Mechanical Engineers (London), American Society of Mechanical Engineers, just to name a few of them.

Dr. Tao is devoted to the achievement of engineering excellence in Hong Kong through close association with tertiary institutions, engineering institutions, government committees and industry in general. He is currently chairman of the Advisory Board of the Industrial Centre as well as external examiner for the Mechanical and Marine Engineering Department of the Hong Kong Polytechnic, and chairman of the Vocational Training Council's Electrical Industry Training Board. But what is particularly noteworthy about Dr. Tao is that he practises what he preaches. He has for many years devoted time and effort to supervising the training of young engineers for professional qualifications as well as teaching extramural and diploma courses on a regular basis. According to Dr. Tao, the practice is not exclusively altruistic, for he firmly believes in *jiao xue xiang zhang* (teaching and learning go hand in hand). It is particularly important in a field like engineering to keep an open mind and to remain in touch with the latest developments.

His association with The Chinese University of Hong Kong also dates back several decades, beginning from the early days when New Asia College was still at Farm Road. From 1978 to 1991, he graciously served as chairman of the board of trustees of the college and made great contributions to the

college's development. Currently, apart from his involvement at New Asia, he is also a member of the Council of the University and its Campus Planning and Building Committee. Dr. Tao also served on the Engineering Academic Advisory Committee to help the University establish a new Faculty of Engineering.

His commitment to education is, in fact, not restricted to Hong Kong. He spent years promoting engineering linkages between Hong Kong and institutions in the United Kingdom and the United States. Currently he is also engaged in drawing up recommendations for accreditation of engineering programmes and curricula for universities in China. He has also served in fields not directly connected with engineering. For instance, he was formerly chairman of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East, Yale Club and the Tsing Hua Alumni Association, Hong Kong, and a member of the Basic Law Consultative Committee and the Executive Board of the Ocean Park Corporation. For his selfless devotion to the general well-being of the community and for his outstanding achievement in the field of engineering, he was awarded an honorary doctoral degree by Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, his alma mater in 1988.

Mr. Chancellor, may I respectfully present a most successful industrialist and engineer, an able administrator and a selfless educator, Dr. Edwin H.C. Tao, for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

### Dr. Li Kwoh-ting D.Econ., DS, D.Eng., LLD

The name of K.T. Li is not only known to the man in the street in Taiwan; it is also known in academic and political circles all over the world. Since the early sixties, Dr. Li Kwoh-ting has demonstrated outstanding leadership in Taiwan in transforming its economy from one with limited resources into one of the most dynamic forces in the Pacific region. The success has a great deal to do with Dr. Li's insight

and his methodical approach to the island's economic and technological development. Dr. Li's name is synonymous with Taiwan's economic and technological achievements over the past 30 years.

Dr. Li was born in Nanjing and in his early years received a traditional education which included the Chinese classics and calligraphy – he was particularly familiar with the style of Yan Zhen-qing. But his real

interest was not aroused until he was confronted with the fascinating worlds of mathematics, geometry and logic in his secondary school. These were also the subjects which subsequently led to a career in physics. Upon his graduation with a degree in physics, he took up teaching at Jin-ling Girls' College. But his teaching career was interrupted after three years when he was awarded a scholarship to study nuclear physics at the renowned Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, where at that time some of the most outstanding physicists of the world congregated. By his own account, those were three of the most enjoyable years in his life as he worked under such well-known scholars as Lord Rutherford (a two-time Nobel Laureate) and Professors J.J. Thomson, Chadwick, Cockroft and Walton. It was also at this time that Dr. Li devoted himself to the study of superconductors, now a mainstream research area but at that time an enterprise rarely attempted.

His research was interrupted at the end of his third year at Cambridge when he felt compelled to return to China to do what he could for a country engaged in a war against Japan. He soon found a teaching position at Wuhan University and a supplementary job in the air defence industry, which marked a new departure in his career. From then on, he was to become more and more involved with industry. His qualifications from that point onward are too numerous to list. What I would like to do here is summarize some of his contributions to economic policy-making and implementation in Taiwan, first as a cabinet member for over 20 years and then as a presidential adviser upon his retirement, or shall I say, semi-retirement in 1988.

Under the patronage of Mr. Yin Zhong-rong, Dr. Li was initially charged with promoting the island's industrial development as early as 1953. Specifically, he was given the brief to encourage investment from the private sector to supplement funds from the United States. Under the currency

reform from 1958 to 1960 the New Taiwan Dollar was pegged to the US currency, thus paving the way for an export-oriented economy for the next 30 years and accounting to a great extent for the ensuing success of Taiwan's economy. Of course, success did not come easily, and there were difficulties to overcome from time to time. Taiwan had to learn to be financially independent in the face of the gradual phasing out of American aid. Efficient legislation also had to be passed expeditiously to encourage further private investment in industrial development, including some of the 10 major infrastructure projects which began in 1973. And, above all, long-term technological and educational plans had to be laid down to give priority to developing energy resources, the information and computer industry, automation in production, etc.



Dr. Li's semi-retirement in 1988 also freed him from administrative work. He has since been doing something he had always wanted to do. By publishing and lecturing on the miracle of Taiwan's economy, Dr. Li has continued to make his contributions, now in a larger context, it seems to me. The honours he has received are again numerous, including honorary degrees from the University of Maryland and Boston University, the Sung Kyun Kwan University in South Korea, and the National Central University and National Chiao-tung University in Taiwan. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the New York Chinese Institute of Engineers, and made Distinguished Honorary Citizen of the State of Arizona. And lectureships named after Dr. Li have been set up at Harvard and Stanford respectively. Last but not least, he was also made senior fellow at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Mr. Chancellor, for his outstanding achievements as a scholar well versed in science and technology, as an able top administrator, steering Taiwan's economy to success, and as a humanitarian devoted to the betterment of people's physical and spiritual life, I present Dr. Li Kwoh-ting for the conferment of the Degree of Laws, *honoris causa*.

## Prof. Zhou Guangzhao

Prof. Zhou Guangzhao is a well-known public figure in China and overseas. A prominent physicist respected all over the world, Prof. Zhou specializes in elementary particles, the physics of explosions and radiational fluidic dynamics, and boasts a publication record of over 100 significant articles. He is the president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, with a gargantuan staff of over 90,000. In recent years, he has devoted a great deal of his energy to a series of reforms, and mapped out a bright future for the institution. Although Prof. Zhou has been able to keep a perfect balance between scholarship and administrative work, his double career did not exactly come as planned. Prof. Zhou believes that the road one travels is often determined by a number of unforeseen factors but that the secret of success lies in trying one's best.

Forty-five years ago, before Prof. Zhou was admitted to Tsing Hua University, he had barely finished the fifth year of his secondary education because of the war. As a result, he had not had any physics, but he was able to finish the reading for the entire course within a short space of four months and got himself accepted by the nation's most outstanding tertiary institution in science and technology. Upon his graduation, Prof. Zhou went on to Russia for further studies. The period between 1957 and 1960 can be said to be his golden period, when he was able to forge ahead with his research in physics, and, at the same time, to pick up skiing, a hobby he still relishes today. In 1960 Prof. Zhou was unexpectedly forced to interrupt his personal research when he was recalled to China, where he participated successfully in the national defence project, a fact known to all of us.



And since the seventies, Prof. Zhou has become increasingly involved in the administration of the top research academy of the nation. In his busy schedule, skiing, or, for that matter, his other favourite sport of swimming, has become a luxury. From what I know, Prof. Zhou nowadays manages at best to take a walk occasionally for relaxation. At times, pacing in his office seems to have become the only way of keeping himself physically fit.

As president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Prof. Zhou is particularly concerned about how results of scientific and technological research can be put to the service of the community. To that end, the academy has been keeping a good balance between high-calibre research and profitable high technology industry. At first sight, the two enterprises do not seem to go together and implementing them at the same time might seem to be an impossible task.

Prof. Zhou first called for the dismantling of the traditional closed system in favour of some sort of open-door policy. More than 80 laboratories have since been made available to scientists in and out of China who wish to come and conduct individual or collaborative research. An increasing number of the academy's staff have also been abroad for short visits. Greater emphasis has also been placed on interdisciplinary research, one good example being collaborations between the electronic and optical sciences.

To further improve coordination between academia and industry, Prof. Zhou has also arranged to have approximately 10 per cent of his work force go out of the academy to start their own enterprises or to cooperate with industry. Some of these notable

enterprises include computer firms in the Zhongguan Cun District in Beijing, the science park at Shenzhen, agricultural farms in Hainan, and, last but not least, Xiwang Computer Company here in Hong Kong. Good progress has been made so far.

Of course, all this has not been at the expense of the academy's pure research. Among some of its well-known projects are genetic research on fish, electronic colliders and superconductivity. Their scientific values apart, these projects have great potential for commercial applications as well.

In almost all disciplines, theory and its application are often incompatible, but in pure science it is particularly important that they complement each other, for the future well-being of mankind often depends on a successful partnership of the two. Prof. Zhou with his 'army' of scientists is devoted precisely to the realization of this end and his con-

tributions to China cannot be overrated.

Mr. Chancellor, Prof. Zhou is an outstanding scholar in his own right. He has been made a fellow of six scientific bodies overseas, including Fellow of the Third World Academy of Sciences, Italy, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Foreign Member of the Academy of Science of Czechoslovakia, Honorary Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, and chairman of the Pacific Science Association. In recent years, Prof. Zhou has particularly committed himself to putting technology to use for the benefit of the community and to promoting academic exchanges between China and the rest of the world. For his achievement and contributions, may I ask your Excellency to confer upon Prof. Zhou Guangzhao the Degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

## Dr. Chiang Chen, D.Eng.

The economic growth in Hong Kong over the past 30 years is self-evident, but its achievements did not come without pain. The road to success can be likened to a turbulent river rather than a calm stream. Sailing down the river, one runs the risk of shipwreck at any time and whether one makes it down to the destination depends entirely upon one's wisdom and perseverance. In the same manner, equipped with their unyielding will power and their dedicated entrepreneurial spirit, many of Hong Kong's industrialists have survived one crisis after another. And their impressive success stories have often been made complete with their generous reciprocation to the community, very much in the pursuit of *liyong housheng* (making the best of everything for the benefit of common people). As an industrialist, Dr.

Chiang Chen can be said to be one of the best examples of such a conviction and spirit.

The MacLehose Trail runs from Pak Tam Chung at Sai Kung in the east all the way to So Kwun Wat at Tuen Mun in the west, covering a distance of approximately 100 kilometers. To walk the entire distance at one go is by no means an easy task. Nevertheless, three years ago, at the age of 65, Dr. Chiang took with him 16 people in his company to participate in such a walk. Before the trip was over, 13 of the young people had dropped out, but Dr. Chiang was able to stay the course, and finished the whole journey. From what I know, Dr. Chiang doesn't exactly have strong knees – he is receiving regular physiotherapy – so the walk must have been a test of his will and perseverance.



It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Chiang has a success story longer and perhaps more complicated than most people. And it is equally clear that his commitment to the community deserves our admiration no less than his achievements. Dr. Chiang was born of a farmer's family, became an orphan at an early age, endured extreme hardship and received only four years of formal education. At the age of 18, Dr. Chiang responded to the call, *shi wan qingnian shi wan jun* (If there are one hundred thousand young men and women, that means there are a hundred thousand service men and women [to serve the nation]), and enlisted in the army. In 1949 he made his arduous way down to Hong Kong from Hunan as a refugee all by himself. Once in Hong Kong, Dr. Chiang endured further hardships as he took up work at a pier, a dyeing factory and the mine at Ma On Shan respectively. Despite the hardship and difficulties, Dr. Chiang remained undaunted and persisted. He even went to Japan because of better wages there. Upon his return to Hong Kong, he found a job at Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company and, as a novice knowing hardly anything about machinery, Dr. Chiang very conscientiously and methodically picked up a comprehensive knowledge of mechanical maintenance.

In 1958, Dr. Chiang set up Chen Hsong, a small maintenance workshop to begin with, at Tai Hum Tsuen with the little money he was able to raise. Soon afterwards, following the rapid development of Hong Kong's plastics industry, Chen Hsong began to manufacture plastics machines and grew from a workshop to a company, and eventually to a group business. Today the group is thriving and can be described as an industrial empire. Of course, its setbacks have been numerous, but they too are highly educational. In 1972-73, for instance, when the worldwide recession hit Hong Kong and banks started to tighten credit, Dr. Chiang found himself in financial straits. And it was only through his wisdom, hard work and persistence that Dr. Chiang was able to weather the crisis. Nowadays, the Chen Hsong Group has expanded its business, with plants located in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China, and its production and investment greatly diversified. Apart from injection moulding machines, which the group is most noted for, it also manufactures robots, custom moulding, and ductile cast iron. A trading and investment arm has

also been added.

In Dr. Chiang's philosophy, if Hong Kong's industry is to prosper, automation is essential. And it is only through a considerable investment in automation research that we can hope to be able to manufacture high precision products and make our goods truly competitive. To this end, Dr. Chiang donated generously towards the establishment of the Hong Kong Plastic Technology Centre at the Hong Kong Polytechnic.

To further make industry take root in the Chinese community, Dr. Chiang in his philanthropic spirit donated his entire shareholding in the Chen Hsong Group, valued at 800 million Hong Kong dollars, to set up the Chiangs' Industrial Charity Foundation. The funds are to be used: '1. to encourage and assist in the research and development of machinery; 2. to encourage and assist in the improvement of production techniques in the mechanical industry; and 3. to assist in the training of talents in the industrial field.' It is his hope that some day the funds will support a kind of Nobel Prize in Asia to give incentives to scientists of Chinese origin to conduct technology research. Last year, Dr. Chiang made a generous donation for the construction of Chiangs Building on The Chinese University campus for the accommodation of visiting scholars and trainees.

Dr. Chiang started off with practically nothing and has struggled for a good part of his life, confirming the adage, *tian xing jian, junzi zi qiang bu xi* (Nature proceeds on its own ceaseless course, so does a gentleman, forever forging ahead). And what is particularly worth mentioning is his reformist conviction that industry must serve the community – a conviction which he preaches and puts into practice by returning to the community that which he has obtained from it. His hope is that his gesture may encourage the business sector to contribute its share to the promotion of technology.

Mr. Chancellor, Dr. Chiang Chen exemplifies perseverance and success. Dr. Chiang is also an example of selfless commitment to the betterment of education. His story reflects the Confucian conviction that once you are on your feet, you ought to assist others to do the same (*ji li li ren, ji da da ren*). On behalf of the University, may I request that your Excellency confer upon Dr. Chiang Chen the Degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

## Development of Science and Technology in the Modernization Process of China

*An address by Prof. Zhou Guangzhao  
(with sub-headings added by the editor)*

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, members of the University Council, honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First allow me to express, on behalf of my fellow honorary graduates, our immense gratitude to The Chinese University of Hong Kong for bestowing upon us this special honour, to the vice-chancellor and the staff of the University, and to all the guests gathered here today.

I find it particularly noteworthy that among the honorary graduates here to receive degrees from The Chinese University of Hong Kong today, there are those from Hong Kong, from Taiwan, and also from the mainland. We have different experiences and work in different fields, but all to one goal, and that is the prosperity and modernization of China. We feel especially fortunate, for what little we can contribute towards our country and our people, to be so highly honoured by a university we so much respect. I would venture to say that this congregation in a way represents the process of the modernization and the progress of China; it also signifies the unity of the Chinese people working together for a brighter tomorrow.

For one and a half centuries, Hong Kong has been witness to the suffering of China, and to her efforts to strengthen herself. Situated in the cross-roads between Eastern and Western civilizations, and through unrelenting hard work and effort, Hong Kong has developed into an international centre of

finance, trade, information exchange and communications. Various sectors in Hong Kong have contributed significantly to the efforts of China to stand on her own feet, to strengthen herself, to carry out reform and open up, and to develop the economy and education; indeed many of these contributions have been unique. Today's congregation will further encourage us to work with our friends at The Chinese University, and those from different sectors in Hong Kong, for a better future for our people.



## What is Modernization?

Modernization consists in applying the fruits of modern science and technology to innovate the mode of production and the way of life in society, to reform outdated political, economic and social systems, to work persistently to enhance productivity and to improve upon various social institutions. Science and technology do not stand still; they progress and develop constantly. If we take a longer historical perspective, we will find that modernization and reform are likewise an unending process.

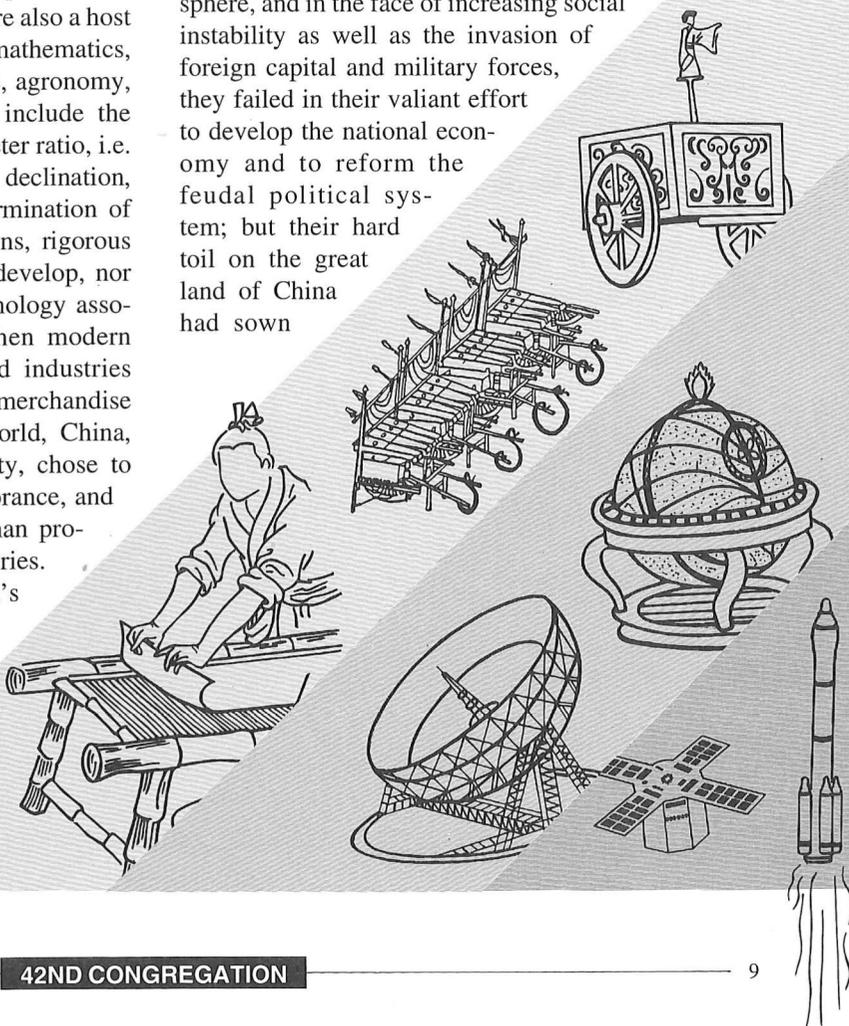
## Scientific and Technological Development in China before and after the 17th Century

The development of science and technology in China is a very important facet of the modernization of China. Before the 17th century, our ancestors stood ahead of their contemporaries in the world with their many brilliant achievements in science and technology. It was the Chinese who have contributed the three important inventions so indispensable to the advent of modern civilization, namely, gunpowder, the magnetic compass and printing. There were also a host of great Chinese scientists in the fields of mathematics, physics, astronomy, geography, medicine, agronomy, irrigation and architecture; some firsts include the calculation of the circumference-to-diameter ratio, i.e.  $\pi$ , the measurement of the geomagnetic declination, the classification of plants and the determination of the 12 tones. But for a variety of reasons, rigorous and systematic modern science did not develop, nor did the machinery industry and the technology associated with large scale production. When modern science and technology and the related industries developed in Europe and, with gunboats, merchandise and capital, swept across the whole world, China, lulled by an illusory sense of superiority, chose to adopt a closed-door policy rooted in ignorance, and standing outside the mainstream of human progress, stagnated and lay dormant for centuries. In 1840, the British forced open China's door with guns and opium. And then, with one unequal treaty after another, with one part of China after another becoming colonized, some Chinese began to awaken to reality, recognizing that the idea of a superior nation

was but a myth, and started to explore anew from various angles the paths to modernization and development. Thus to learn modern science and technology from the West, and to let them take root and spread in China have become inevitable steps in the modernization of China.

## A Period of Learning from the West to Modernize China

At the turn of the century, a deep sense of national crisis prompted a group of young classical scholars to forsake the traditional path of gaining entry to the officialdom and the mandarinat through examinations in the classics; instead, they went abroad to study modern science and technology and to learn about the modern ideas in the West. On their return to China, they built railroads, started enterprises, tried to bring education to the masses, formed scientific societies, and published scientific journals. Through reformation and the new cultural movement they launched the first wave in the modernization of China. However, resisted by the feudal system, undermined by corruption in the political sphere, and in the face of increasing social instability as well as the invasion of foreign capital and military forces, they failed in their valiant effort to develop the national economy and to reform the feudal political system; but their hard toil on the great land of China had sown



the seeds of hope and nurtured the first green shoots for the modernization of China.

In 1914, a group of Chinese students in America formed the Chinese Science Society and subsequently published the magazine *Science*. They set up libraries and established scientific instrument companies. By 1919 there were 604 members. Throughout the great land of China they spread scientific knowledge and the scientific spirit, which are vital contributions in the history of modern Chinese science.

In 1916, the first institute dedicated to research – the Central Geological Research Institute – was established in China. In 1928, the Academia Sinica was established in Nanjing. In the following year, the Beiping Academy was set up in Beiping. By 1949, under the umbrella of these two nation-wide and comprehensive research institutions there were a total of 22 research institutes in the spheres of both the natural and the social sciences, employing some 700 senior and mid-level scientists. In this same period, higher education also saw major advances. In the difficult days of the Second World War and in the face of the Japanese invasion, a generation of distinguished scientists were trained on the dilapidated campuses in Kunming; they have since made their names, not only in China, but internationally, and some have reached the highest pinnacles of achievement in various fields of science.

## Great Strides Made on the Road to Modernization

The end of the Civil War in China brought with it favourable conditions for the development of science and technology. In November 1949, Academia Sinica, i.e. the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was established through the amalgamation of the former Academia Sinica, the Beiping Academy and the Yan'an Academy for the Natural Sciences. In the early 1950s, a large group of well-known scientists gave up favourable working and living conditions abroad, and returned to the mainland to take up positions of leadership in various universities and research institutes. They established and developed new areas of academic endeavour, and trained the younger generation of scientists. From the humble beginnings of 21 research institutes with 291 researchers and technical staff, the Chinese Academy of Sciences had, by the end of 1965, grown to become an umbrella structure consisting of 106 research institutes with 24,714 scientists and technical personnel.

During this period, Chinese scientists were the first to synthesize biologically active insulin crystals,

and had a leading position in polypeptide and protein synthesis. They proposed the theory that petroliferous rocks may be associated with terrestrial sediments, and thereby discovered major oil deposits in Daqing. China was therefore able to cast off the label of a nation deprived of oil. They invented the world-famous finite element method and the three-dimensional flow theory of rotating blade machinery, and discovered the anti-sigma hyperon. Chinese scientists also mounted a major nation-wide survey of resources and environment and established beach-heads of research in the areas of semiconductors, computing, automation, nuclear physics and artificial satellites. They solved a series of scientific and technological problems that had major impacts on the national economy, including the production of antibiotics, synthesis of artificial rubber, extraction of rare metals from ores, the control of locusts and the improvement of crop strains.

## Progress Interrupted by the Cultural Revolution

The Cultural Revolution that began in 1966 interrupted the modernization on the mainland. The disastrous decade that followed dealt a heavy blow to science and technology, and to the economy. We lost a very good opportunity for the rejuvenation of China, and the gap between us and the advanced nations widened. Social instability and political interference caused research institutions to disintegrate, work to stop, knowledge to age and become antiquated, and a whole new generation that could have picked up the reins to be lost. These damages have not yet been fully repaired even to this day.

## The Second Wave of Modernization under the Reform and Open-Door Policy

The opening and reform of China which began in the late 1970s launched the modernization process anew, and created the environment and conditions favourable to the development of science and technology. After more than a decade of re-learning and broad international exchanges, Chinese scientists have recovered their vigour, and are beginning to labour at the frontiers of science.

During this period, Chinese scientists were the first to synthesize alanine transfer ribonucleic acid (tRNA<sup>ala</sup>) and the biological macromolecules of *qinghaosu* (artemisinin) isolated from plants, and they bred the first transgenic fish. They proposed a new method for determining the gene sequence in DNA;

they discovered and invented the new nonlinear optical crystal BBO and LBO, and they invented a new method for the computer proof of mathematical theorems. In the areas of high temperature superconducting materials, novel magnetic materials, quasicrystals, layered-controlled mine-bed technology, breedings by genetic technology and in building an electron-positron collider with high luminosity, they also have attained internationally leading positions.

### An Overall Review

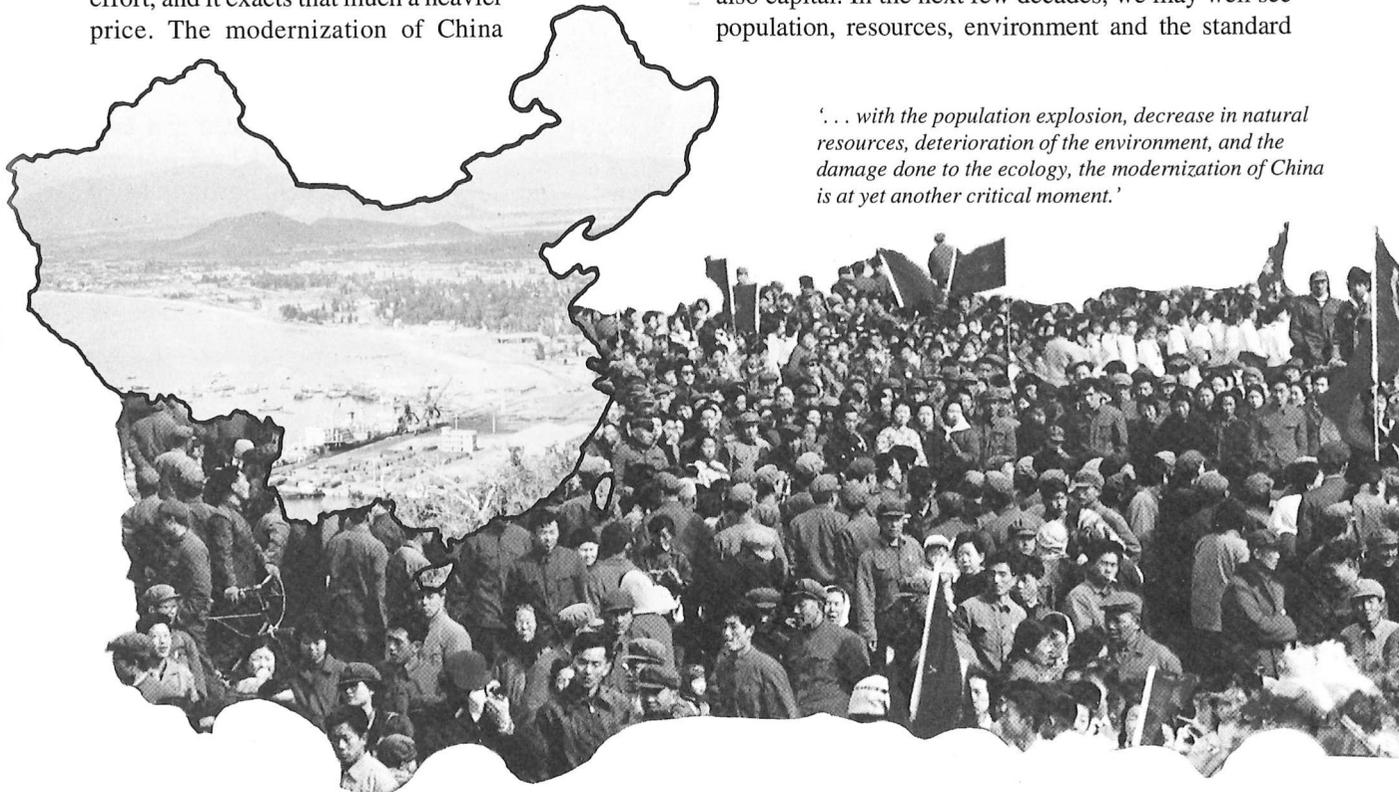
The development of Chinese science and technology, from learning to popularization, from research to innovation, has been going on for over a century. We have made some progress and have first rate achievements in some areas, but with science and technology developing by leaps and bounds all over the world, we must admit that our overall standard is very much behind the best in the world, whether in terms of depth or breadth, and whether in terms of invention or application. There is a Chinese saying: learning is like rowing upstream – if you do not go forward, you are actually falling behind. It is very much so in scientific and technological research and applications. Once the gap has widened, it becomes all the more difficult to catch up, it takes that much more effort, and it exacts that much a heavier price. The modernization of China

started very late, it went through a tortuous and difficult path, and we have lost many favourable opportunities. It is only by learning in earnest the lessons of history, by carefully evaluating the times and the trends, and by grasping the opportunities to further development that we can begin to close the gap and catch up with the rest of the world in the race for modernization.

### What Needs to be Done Now?

The song ‘The March of the Volunteers’ exhorted the Chinese to overcome the deep national crisis brought about by Japanese invasion, reminding them that ‘the Chinese people is at the most dangerous moment in its history’. But now, with the population explosion, decrease in natural resources, deterioration of the environment, and the damage done to the ecology, the modernization of China is at yet another critical moment. In another 40 years, even with stringent family planning, the population of China will reach 1.6 billion, and the average acreage of arable land per capita will drop to about one *mu* (0.067 hectare). The heavy burden of such a huge population is perhaps twice what the land of China can reasonably bear. The huge population is now exerting heavy pressures on resources and on the environment, and is dissipating the thrust of economic development, and also capital. In the next few decades, we may well see population, resources, environment and the standard

*‘... with the population explosion, decrease in natural resources, deterioration of the environment, and the damage done to the ecology, the modernization of China is at yet another critical moment.’*



of living trapping one another into a vicious downward spiral. The historical development and the fate of the people now urgently call upon the next generations of Chinese people to use the little time that remains to strive for the modernization of China. The first priority must be the modernization of the economy, and of science and technology, in order to eradicate poverty and to uplift the backward culture, in order that we may become a country strong and prosperous, with a flourishing culture, for only then can we in a fundamental way arrest the population explosion and the damage being done to the environment, and be able to stand proudly on our own feet among the nations of the world.

For an economically backward country to modernize, it is necessary to go through a stage of learning and transferring. We have to acquire knowledge in science and in production technology and skills, to accumulate capital, to get to know the market, to improve management and to foster the development of talent. This is a transitional stage, for our ultimate goal must be, through the digestion and improvement of all that is acquired from abroad, and through research and development, to reach a stage where we can innovate and be independent. I see that Hong Kong and Taiwan have already embarked on a march towards this stage. Innovation means novelty and inventions in principles, design, materials, production and management, and all this requires a massive and strong team in research and development to work continuously to elevate the standard of the scientific knowledge on the part of the production and management personnel. Independence means the ability to engage in mutually beneficial exchange and trade with other nations, be they in capital, technology, resources or markets, without any one-sided reliance, and to be able to enter the international economic arena as one among equals. Independence also means the protection of resources and the environment, so as not to leave any serious problems for our children and grandchildren, and also the achievement of a steady long-term growth. Undoubtedly the development of science and technology and the widespread utilization in the economic sphere of the fruits they bear are key ingredients for realizing the goal of graduating from learning to innovation, from transfer to independence.

### **Conditions Conducive to the Development of Science and Technology**

Through long and incessant efforts, science and technology in China now has a respectable base.

The experience of history tells us that the development of science and technology requires a good environment and certain conditions; these include an enlightened and stable political scene, adequate financial resources, a democratic academic atmosphere, encouragement of thorough investigations, and opportunities for broad international collaboration and exchange. Regrettably, Chinese society does not yet possess all these necessary attributes. As reform and opening up deepen and take root, as the fruits of science and technology are increasingly used in production and in daily life, more and more people are coming to appreciate the importance of science and technology. The understanding and support of society at large will in time provide a better environment and conditions conducive to the development of science and technology, and these will help to push forward the progress of science and technology in the years to come.

### **Looking Forward**

The world is rapidly entering an age of information and intelligence, and the value and function of knowledge in social development will become further enhanced. Grasping and being able to utilize knowledge, excelling in innovation and invention, these are the attributes that a people must possess in order to play a leading role in the world of tomorrow.

The Chinese people are known for their diligence and bravery, and also for their high intelligence and wisdom, as witnessed by the longest civilization in human history that they have created and kept alive. We have so many bright and hard working young people, and such excellent institutions of higher learning and of research as The Chinese University of Hong Kong, that I see no reason why Chinese science and technology cannot develop rapidly; in this we have hope and faith.

Contiguous to China on one side and facing the rest of the world on the other, Hong Kong, with its prosperous economy and sophisticated culture, has both unique endowments and an imperative moral responsibility to develop science and technology, and to promote the cause of the modernization of China.

Dear graduates, on your shoulders rests the historic responsibility to create a bright future for China. We have reason to believe that in the next century, through the effort of you all and of succeeding generations of young people like yourselves, China will eventually catch up with the rest of the world. □

*Translated by Prof. Kenneth Young*

## The Forty-third Congregation for the Conferment of First Degrees



The University held its 43rd congregation at the University Mall on 12th December 1991. His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Wilson, conferred bachelor's degrees on 1,484 graduates, including 318 Bachelors of Arts, 327 Bachelors of Business Administration, four Bachelors of Medical Sciences, 103 Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery, 351 Bachelors of Science, and 381 Bachelors of Social Science.

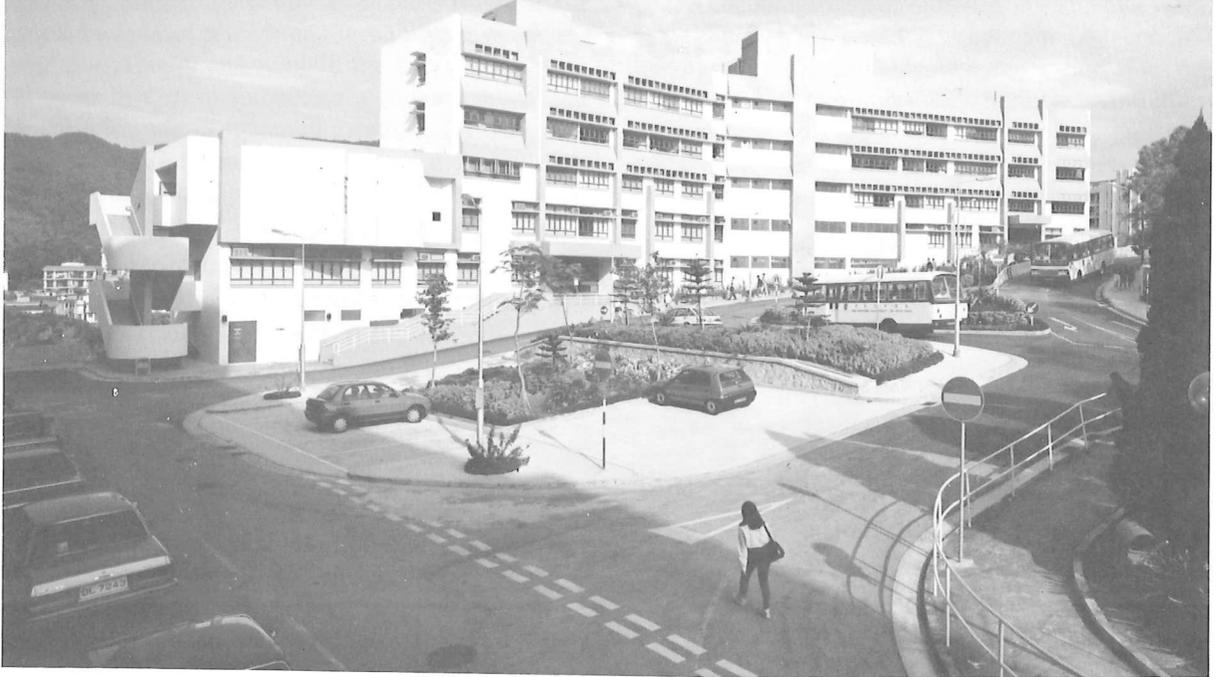
In an address made on the same occasion, the vice-chancellor gave an account of the University's expansion plans for the next few years, which include the increase in both undergraduate and postgraduate places, the establishment of new departments, the introduction of new programmes, and the building of more facilities on the campus.

To maintain the high standard of the University in the face of rapid expansion, Prof. Charles K. Kao stressed the importance of research, staff development programmes, and international academic exchange. He pointed out that several new institutes dedicated to cross-cultural, multi-discipline and applied research had recently been set up at the University to provide reinforcement for the research efforts of faculty members, and a new Office of Academic Links was established to promote exchange activities and linkages with tertiary institutions worldwide. All these new development plans and measures would, according to the vice-chancellor, enable the University to contribute more effectively to society and to attain its educational goal of integrating Chinese and Western cultures.



# Leung Kau Kui Building Formally Opened

## More Facilities for Business Administration Studies



The Leung Kau Kui Building was formally opened by Dr. Leung Kau Kui and Sir Quo-wei Lee, chairman of the University Council, on 9th November. The function was attended by some 200 guests.

Located on the western border of the central campus near the Fung King Hey Building, the six-storey new building with a gross floor area of 4,400 square metres provides accommodation for the Faculty of Business Administration and the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business. Facilities include offices, computer laboratories, a sizable lecture theatre, con-

ference rooms, seminar rooms, and amenities for students.

The Faculty of Business Administration was one of the first faculties established by the University at its inception in 1963. Over the years as Hong Kong gradually develops from an entrepôt to an industrial and commercial city and finally to an international financial centre, the faculty has also evolved significantly in terms of size and curriculum structure. Only three years after its establishment in 1966, a two-year MBA degree programme was introduced, to be followed by the three-year MBA degree programme in 1977 for part-time students, and a part-time BBA degree programme in 1982. Thousands of business executives have been trained and absorbed by local enterprises, each making contributions in their different capacities to the economic growth of Hong Kong.

Intense competition in international trade and structural changes in the local economy are the biggest problems that beset Hong Kong as it enters into the 1990s. In the face of the increasing complexities and uncertainties of the economic environment, both the government and the business sector are looking for professional consultancy services and effective management training programmes to better cope with





challenges of the new decade. And to cater for such community needs, the University established the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business in 1990 to promote and organize management development programmes, coordinate and conduct research on major business issues and problems confronting the Asia-Pacific region, and to provide consultancy services geared towards the specific needs of its business clients.

In an address made at the opening ceremony, Sir Quo-wei pointed out that Hong Kong's growth and expanding economy had created a continuous demand for planning and marketing executives and The Chinese University had been doing its best over the last few decades to train the necessary manpower to meet such a demand. Recently, the Hong Kong Government had embarked on an ambitious plan to further expand the tertiary education sector, and the number of students in the University would be increased from 8,000 in 1990 to 11,500 in 1994, of whom one sixth would be business administration students. Sir Quo-wei was therefore pleased to see that the Leung Kau Kui Building was completed just in time to provide the necessary teaching and research facilities for the staff and students of the Faculty of Business Administration and the newly established Asia-Pacific Institute of Business.

The new building has been named after Dr. Leung Kau Kui, a local business magnate and philanthropist, to give recognition to his staunch support for the University's development over the years. □

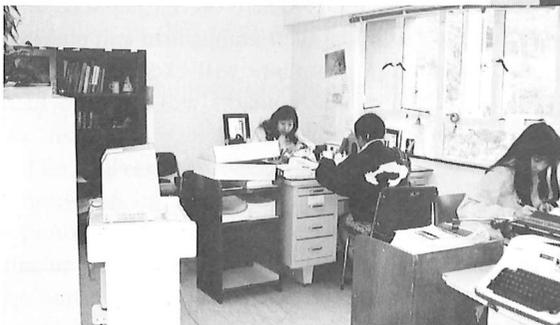
### *Facilities*



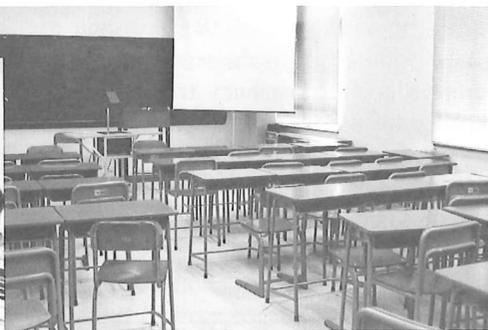
*computer laboratory*



*VIP room*



*office*



*classroom*

# An Open Letter from the Vice-Chancellor on Global Linkages

*The Vice-Chancellor issued his fifth open letter to all staff and students of the University on 28th November 1991. In the letter, he emphasizes the importance of global linkages to the development of this university. Here is the full text of the letter:*

Over the summer months I made an extensive trip through Canada, USA, France, and England. The primary purpose of the journey was to strengthen the linkage of this university with those universities and institutions that had current or probable future relationships with us. In this letter I would like to share with you my thoughts on the importance of global linkage to the staff and students of this university. I shall divide this discussion into four parts: academic openness, staff and student career options, global participation, and present situation.

## **Academic Openness**

Tertiary education worldwide is under significant pressure for adjustment. This is brought about, in my opinion, by at least three factors, namely, knowledge expansion, broadened access and extended social roles. This situation is best described as academic openness. It will lead to corresponding changes especially in the design and delivery of the curricula.

In the USA, a current debate on education may eventually lead to a great deal of changes in the way tertiary education is delivered and its standard maintained. So far the inadequacy of traditional curricula to cope with modern demands has already been recognized. Everywhere I went the academics I met told me that they were revamping their curricula. Almost all business schools have started to place more emphasis on international business and are developing new approaches to the teaching of business. The emphasis in accountancy teaching is, for example, shifting away from bookkeeping theory and methodology to management accounting. Of course, each institute would tailor the changes to suit their environment and strength. At the University of Toronto I found that they had recently changed their medical curricula.

At CUHK the Senate has approved the adoption of a flexible credit unit system, which is now in operation. We now have the opportunity of making our curricula more flexible, up-to-date, and more

effective in meeting the local and current requirements on a continuing basis. To the students, our system might not appear to have the promised flexibility at this initial stage. I can assure them that the academics of this university are working towards achieving maximum flexibility quickly. We need to be vigilant and to tackle this issue at all levels, including consulting with the students. We have already agreed on a policy of urging the departments to work towards a reduction of core course requirements in all fields of studies and to increase student counselling. We feel that the reduction of core course requirements forces curriculum design towards focused selection rather than unfocused coverage, an effective way to cope with the greatly increased range and scope of knowledge.

## **Staff and Student Career Options**

Many tertiary institutions are keen to have staff and student exchanges with our university, and to establish at staff and student levels joint or cooperative research projects. I see this situation as important. Through such exchanges, our students will be able to gain direct experience of studying under a different cultural environment and thereby appreciate, first hand, different perspectives in life and studying habits. This situation applies equally for the other students visiting this university. Great and lasting contacts can be made and friendships cultivated. Through staff exchanges, our academic courses will be enriched by the presence of visiting scholars who bring into our midst their enthusiasm and energy. Our staff on foreign campuses will exert similar effects. Such exchanges and contacts will serve to increase the exposure of our staff, a step important in the course of sound career development.

## **Global Participation**

Linkage to a worldwide community of universities and institutions will bring many unique opportunities of great value. Colleagues engaged in a variety of academic pursuits may find projects that could be

reinforced with input from overseas collaborators. We are already engaged in a number of promising research projects that fall in this category. I see this as a vehicle to strengthen considerably our research effort. We should aim at establishing effective contacts with a network of experts around the world.

Global participation allows our staff to compare and contrast their work with the best in the world. They will be able to keep abreast with the development of knowledge and conduct forefront research. This will help maintain the competitiveness of our staff and, through their work, they can contribute to the advancement of Hong Kong and the world.

### Present Situation

In September this year, we established a new administrative office called Office of Academic Links. This administrative office along with all other administrative units is to provide support services to our academic community. The office is headed by a director, Mr. Mark Sheldon, formerly the coordinator of the Yale-in-China Office at CUHK. He is supported by two associate directors, Dr. Luen Chih Biau, who is tasked with the special responsibility of supporting linkages with universities and institutions in China, and Dr. Law Yu Fai, who is tasked with the responsibility of supporting all other international exchange programmes. These three are spearheading the support functions of this new office, which will serve as a clearing-house for all linkage matters. It will be guided on policy matters by a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Ambrose King, our pro-vice-chancellor.

The Office of Academic Links will also have direct responsibility for the management and allocation of our guest houses and hostel facilities for visitors, both short and long term. In line with the policy of decentralization, all initiatives for developing new linkages are expected to come from the faculties, either through the suggestion of the academic departments or the stimulation from outside institutions. All staff and students are urged to contact the Office of Academic Links on matters related to academic linkages.

We have a number of linkages established recently that should be mentioned as examples.

1. **The Universities Service Centre.** This centre houses a collection of newspapers and news publications of China since 1949. This year, we have formally taken over from the American Council of Learned Societies the ownership and management of this research and resource centre which is currently used by a host of local

and international scholars. Through this centre we are developing strong linkages with different universities and research institutions.

2. **Programme on South China Studies.** This is a research project jointly conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of this university and Yale's Council of East Asia Studies, with a generous donation from Dr. Cheng Yu-Tung and Dr. Lee Sau-Kee. More than 10 people are already involved. The number will grow as the programme develops with additional participants from a number of universities in China. Through Yale, contacts with other East Asian scholars from Harvard, Princeton and Oxford are also expected.

3. **Student Exchange Programmes of the Faculty of Business Administration.** We have been conducting MBA student exchanges with a large number of business schools in USA, Canada and UK. These include the University of Chicago, New York University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Western Ontario, University of British Columbia, York University and also London Business School. The University of Pittsburgh has also been sending their MBA students to our Faculty of Business Administration for a certain period of their studies. MBA student exchanges with UC Berkeley will also take place in the next academic year.

4. **Future Prospects.** We have received many proposals for linkages of different types. With Canada, we have on-going projects and new proposals from the University of British Columbia, the University of Toronto, and the University of Waterloo. From the United States, we have projects on a broad front with the University of California system-wide for almost 30 years. In UK, we are exploring new possibilities with the School of African and Oriental Studies of the University of London, the University of Warwick and others. The list is indeed too long to enumerate.

Academic linkage activities are of critical importance to this university especially at this juncture of our development, and to the development of Hong Kong as a whole. I am convinced that they will create better options for staff and students alike. Moreover, they will constitute one of the surest ways to maintain and raise our academic standard and improve our educational quality. We shall be able to clearly demonstrate the importance of academic freedom in the worldwide context. □

# 1991 Freshmen in Profile

*The annual surveys on new students of the University conducted by the Office of Student Affairs usually reveal interesting statistics about the undergraduate population. The survey on first-year undergraduate students admitted to the University in the academic year 1991-92 has recently been completed. Of the 2,155 full-time students, 2,138 returned the questionnaires, giving a high response rate of 99.2 per cent. As for part-time degree programmes, 369 returns were received from a total of 380 new students.*

## Freshmen in the Full-time Programmes

### **Sex, Age, Religion**

Statistics reveal that the overall male to female ratio among the freshmen is 1:0.99. Male students form the majority in the Faculty of Engineering (87.5 per cent) and the Faculty of Science (67.4 per cent), while female students dominate the Faculty of Arts (77.9 per cent) and the Faculty of Social Science (65.5 per cent). The average age of the students is 18.8 years, while male and female averages are 18.7 and 18.9 respectively. Some 66 per cent of the students profess no religious belief. The others are mainly Protestants (27.1 per cent) and Catholics (4.9 per cent). About 1.2 per cent are Buddhists.

### **Pre-university Non-academic Life and Working Experience**

Freshmen in general have had an active non-academic life before entering the University: 99.4 per cent of them have participated in various extracurricular activities at school, and about 83 per cent have travelled outside Hong Kong. Some six per cent of the freshmen have had the experience of full-time employment, 28 per cent the experience of part-time employment and 80 per cent the experience of summer work prior to entering university.

*Mode of education undertaken during the year prior to admission to  
The Chinese University: by sex*

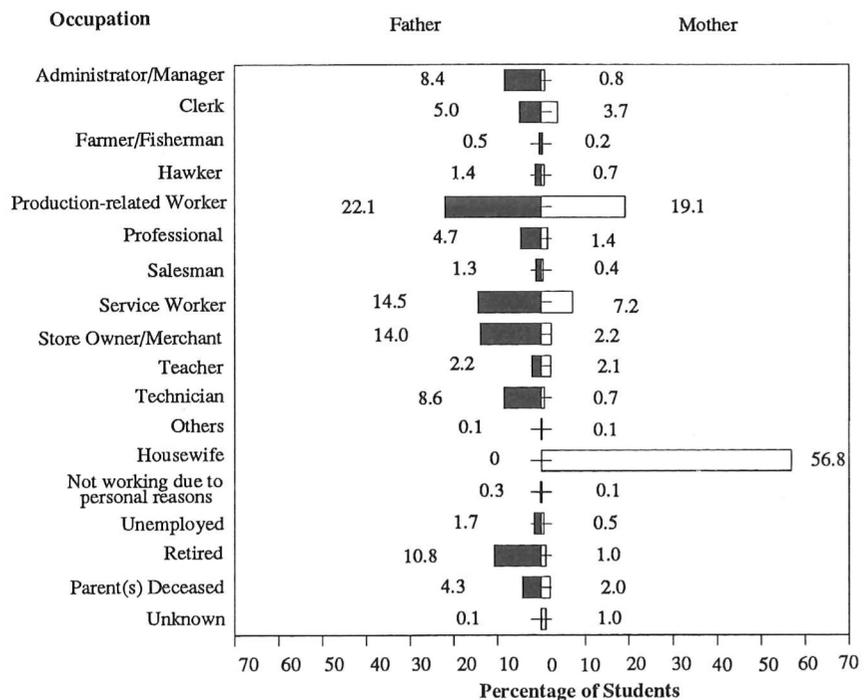
Mode of Education	Percentage of Students		
	Male	Female	Total
Middle 6/Form 6	58.8%	66.7%	62.7%
Form 7	31.8%	26.1%	29.0%
Post-secondary	7.2%	2.6%	4.9%
Private study	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Others	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
Not studying	0.2%	21.1%	1.1%
Unknown	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Family Background

With respect to the level of educational attainment of students' parents, it has been found that 17.7 per cent of the fathers and 8.4 per cent of the mothers have received education to tertiary level while 38 per cent of the fathers and some 33 per cent of the mothers have received secondary education. As regards their occupations, 21 per cent of the fathers are production-related workers, 14.5 per cent are service workers, 14 per cent are store-owners or merchants, and 13 per cent are professionals or in managerial positions. Over half of the mothers (56.8 per cent) are housewives, while 19 per cent are employed as production-related workers.

Students under survey come from families with a median monthly household income of \$11,277. Under six per cent of the families have a monthly household income of below \$5,000. About 88 per cent of the freshmen have to rely in varying degrees on their families for financial support. More than half of them (58.2 per cent) also indicate the need for government grants and loans. Some 48 per cent plan to take up summer or part-time jobs to help provide for their education expenses.

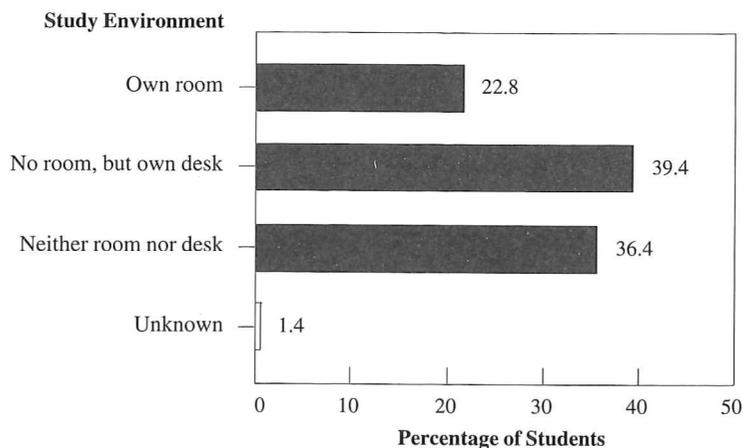
### Parents' occupation



## Home Environment

Some 39 per cent of the students live in Kowloon, another 39 per cent in the New Territories, and 21 per cent on Hong Kong Island. Nearly half of them (44.7 per cent) live in private housing, while some 43 per cent live in public housing estates. The average household size is 5 persons and the average number of siblings is 2.3. The overall average living area per person is 9.2 square metres, which is slightly higher than that of the previous year (8.4 square metres). However, nearly 37 per cent of the students do not have a favourable study environment at home. This may partly explain why close to 73 per cent of the respondents have expressed a strong desire for campus accommodation.

## Study environment



## Choice of Programmes, Expectations, Extracurricular Activities

As many as 97 per cent of the students surveyed have chosen their major programmes out of interest, and some 23 per cent believe that their chosen major will lead to a promising career. Examination results have played a part in the choice of majors for 57.2 per cent of the respondents, and 21.7 per cent of them have been influenced by family expectations. About 97 per cent of the respondents hope to study a subject of their own interest at university. Some 93 per cent expect to obtain specialized training in university, and 88.9 per cent expect a university education which can assist them in perfecting their characters. Some 79 per cent of the students put emphasis on acquiring an all-round education, and most of them express a keen interest in extracurricular activities. Nearly 93 per cent suggested that they would participate in academic activities outside the formal curriculum. Almost 82 per cent are interested in sports and games, 83.2 per cent in activities related to arts and crafts, and 64.5 per cent in social service activities.

## Employment Expectations

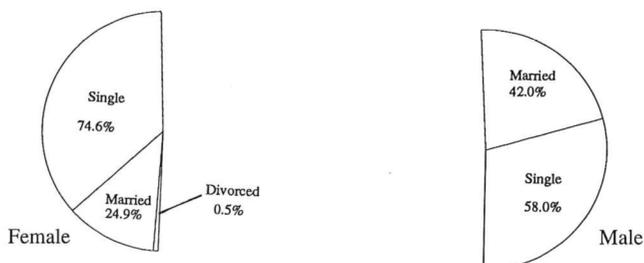
As regards employment expectations, 38.9 per cent of the freshmen have cited administrative/management posts as their top preference, followed by teaching (35.5 per cent), research (23.1 per cent), computer/data processing (18.1 per cent) and banking (13.2 per cent).

## Freshmen in the Part-time Degree Programmes

### Sex, Age and Marital Status

The overall male to female ratio is 1:0.96. Freshmen in the Part-time Degree Programmes are different from their full-time counterparts in many ways. They are older, with an age range between 19 and 49, and an average age of 29 years. Unlike their full-time counterparts, a

Marital status: by sex



large proportion of them are married (33.6 per cent). Of these, 61.6 per cent have one or more children.

## **Educational Background**

About 39 per cent of the respondents have at one time or another attended post-secondary institutions after secondary schooling, while 54.7 per cent are graduates from colleges of education.

## **Occupation**

The new part-time students come from diverse occupational sectors. Nearly 57 per cent of them come from the education sector, 20.9 per cent from various government units, close to 16 per cent from commerce and industry, and 3.8 per cent from social service organizations. Most of these students have chosen to enrol in subjects that relate to their work. To illustrate, 74.2 per cent of those enrolled in the Chinese and English Programme, 65 per cent of those in the Mathematics and Statistics Programme, 89 per cent of those in the Physical Education Programme, 87.4 per cent of those in the Music Programme and 93.5 per cent of those in the Primary Education Programme are from the teaching profession. In the Business Administration Programme, 61.2 per cent of the entrants come from various occupations in commerce and industry.

## **Working Experience**

About 52 per cent of the students have working experience of less than six years, while 26.6 per cent have worked for over 10 years. About 6.5 per cent of the new students have monthly salaries below \$7,000 while some 11 per cent earn over \$21,000 per month, the average being \$13,160. As for the financing of university education, 87 per cent of the respondents report that the major source is their own salary while 17 per cent have to rely on their personal savings.

*Average years of working experience and median salary: by programme*

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Working Experience</b> (av yrs)	<b>Median Salary</b> (HK\$)
Biology & Chemistry	4.9	9,958.3
Chinese & English	4.2	10,760.9
Business Administration	4.7	10,136.4
Mathematics & Statistics	4.0	10,722.2
Music	6.5	9,000.0
Nursing	11.4	19,000.0
Physical Education	5.8	11,571.4
Primary Education	12.9	20,142.9
Overall	6.4	11,318.2

## **Motivation**

About 60 per cent of the entrants aspire after a bachelor's degree and some 52 per cent hope to learn a subject of interest. Another major reason for pursuing a university education is to use their spare time to acquire further professional knowledge.

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## Profiles

### **Dr. Heinz-Peter French**

*Reader in Nursing*

Born in Dusseldorf, West Germany, Dr. Peter French grew up in the United Kingdom, and began his career in nursing in his home town of Darlington. As a qualified general nurse and psychiatric nurse, he had extensive team leadership and head nurse experience in operating theatres. After qualifying as a nurse educator at the Royal College of Nursing and Surrey University, he taught for eight years in general and psychiatric schools of nursing. He later obtained a degree in social psychology and subsequently became a Chartered Psychologist of the British Psychological Society. Dr. French specialized in education in his doctoral studies. He is particularly interested in nursing curriculum, quality/standards of care and clinical decision making.



Prior to joining the University, Dr. French was head of continuing education at South Tees Health District and principal lecturer in nursing studies at Teesside Polytechnic (UK). He has been examiner and assessor to the English National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, internal examiner for the London University Diploma in Nursing (Darlington), and external examiner to the Birmingham Polytechnic Nursing Degree Programme.

Dr. French is married, with a son and a daughter. He loves folk music, particularly that associated with the north of England and the Northumbrian bagpipes.

### **Dr. Kim Seung Chul**

*Lecturer in Operations & Systems Management*

Dr. Kim was born and raised in Seoul, Korea. After graduating from Seoul National University with a BA degree in international relations, he went to the States with his family in the early eighties and undertook MBA studies in the University of Hawaii. Dr. Kim recently obtained his Ph.D. degree in decision sciences from the University of Oregon and joined the CUHK in August 1991.

Dr. Kim specializes in production and operations management. He is particularly interested in developing operating guidelines for business firms in the manufacturing sector and the service industry.

Dr. Kim likes most kinds of sports. Tennis, bowling and skiing are his favourites.



### **Dr. Lau Chung Ming**

*Lecturer in Organization & Management*

Dr. Lau Chung Ming received his B.S.Sc (Economics) and MBA degrees from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and his Ph.D. degree in organizational behaviour from Texas A&M University. Before joining The Chinese University, he worked for an American bank and



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taught at the Hong Kong Baptist College and the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong. He now offers courses in organizational behaviour, principles of management, and business policy.

Dr. Lau's main research interests are organizational culture, managerial cognition, and organizational change and development. His doctoral dissertation, 'A Schematic Approach to the Management of Cultural Change', is a study of the dimensions of change schema and factors affecting the development of change schema. He is currently working on several projects related to organizational change schema, organizational justice, management's perception of organizational change, and organizational development practices in Hong Kong.

Dr. Lau has consulted for various non-profit-making organizations, including voluntary welfare agencies, churches, and social service centres. He has published articles in academic journals and presented papers at conferences of the Academy of Management and the Academy of International Business.

### **Dr. Wen-ying Lin**

*Lecturer in Educational Psychology*

Dr. Wen-ying Lin graduated from National Taiwan University of Education with a B.Ed. degree in 1984, and obtained her MA degree from Southern Illinois University in 1986. She then pursued doctoral studies at the University of Florida, specializing in educational testing, evaluation and research. She was awarded the PEO International Peace Scholarship from 1988 to 1990 and obtained her Ph.D. degree in 1991.



Dr. Lin's major research interests are applied statistics, statistical research methodology of education, design of experiments, multivariate analysis,

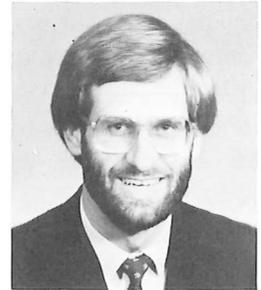
measurement and evaluation, and item response theory.

Dr. Lin is a member of the Hong Kong Educational Research Association and the Comparative Education Society of Hong Kong.

### **Mr. Mark L. Sheldon**

*Director, Office of Academic Links*

A graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, Mr. Mark L. Sheldon attended the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center for graduate studies in international relations and Chinese studies. As part of this programme, he lived and studied in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Philippines.



For five years from 1973, Mr. Sheldon was seminar designer on the staff of the Church Centre for the United Nations in New York City. In 1979, he became consultant and programme associate for the United Methodist China Programme, part of the World Division of the General Board of Global Ministries.

From 1980 to 1981, Mr. Sheldon was director of the China Programme of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, an educational foundation with major programme activities in Asia. In 1982, he was named programme associate for the Public Affairs Department of the Asia Society (New York) with responsibility for the Society's 'America's Asian Agenda for the 1980's' programme and the 'Media Relations Programme', an effort designed to enhance US press coverage of Asia.

In late 1982, he joined the Yale-China Association as associate director in the organization's home office at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. He came to Hong Kong in 1983 to take

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up the post of field staff director of the Yale-China Association based at New Asia College, responsible for the association's academic exchange and teaching programmes in China and Hong Kong. He served for nine years in the position until October 1991 when he was appointed director of The Chinese University's new Office of Academic Links.

Mr. Sheldon is active in academic and exchange organizations such as the National Association of International Educators and the Association of Asian Studies. He also has a long association with the University's International Asian Studies Programme, where he now serves as honorary lecturer and adviser.

Mr. Sheldon is currently a member of the Assembly of Fellows and the Board of Trustees of New Asia College, and was vice-president of the Yale Club of Hong Kong from 1983 to 1991.

**Rev. Dr. Ernest Y.E. Wu**  
*Associate Director, Pastoral Programme, Theology Division*

An old boy of Diocesan Boys' School and a graduate of the University of Hong Kong, Dr. Wu studied theology at Princeton. He furthered his studies in pastoral psychology at Trinity College of the University of Toronto and in pastoral counselling at the Christian Theological Seminary, Indiana.

Dr. Wu once worked in the education sector in Hong Kong, and had experience of parish ministry and hospital chaplaincy in Toronto. Before joining The Chinese University, he worked as a psychological counsellor in San Francisco Chinatown, helping needy families and battered women, and providing leadership for the local community.



Dr. Wu has been a clinical member of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy for almost 20 years. He is also related to the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China and the Presbyterian Church (USA).

Dr. Wu is married, with a son and a daughter. He and his family have travelled extensively in North America, and he is always happy to exchange amusing cross-cultural observations with his colleagues. He used to jog south of the Golden Gate Bridge whilst in San Francisco, and now he can be seen jogging along the Pond Crescent on the Chung Chi campus every morning at around seven.

**Dr. Raymond Yeung**  
*Lecturer in Information Engineering*

Dr. Yeung studied electrical engineering at Cornell University and received his BS, M.Eng., and Ph.D. degrees in 1984, 1985, and 1988 respectively. Upon completion of his doctoral studies, he joined the Performance Analysis Department of AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, working on performance issues of wideband packet networks, public telephone switches, and cellular communication systems.

Dr. Yeung's specialization is information theory and he has published many papers on multi-terminal information theory, source coding, and Shannon's information measures. His most recent research is on the separability of source coding and channel coding in data networks. He is also interested in coding theory, performance analysis and combinatorics. Dr. Yeung is a reviewer for *Mathematical Reviews*.

In his leisure time, Dr. Yeung enjoys skiing, swimming, playing tennis and squash, and listening to classical music.



## News in Brief

### *Council News*

\* The Chancellor of the University has reappointed:

- (1) Sir Quo-wei Lee as chairman of the University Council for three years from 24th October 1991 upon the expiration of his current term of office; and
- (2) Dr. Peter Poon Wing-cheung as a member of the University Council for a further period from 1st October 1991 to 19th October 1992.

\* The University Council has reappointed Dr. Peter Poon Wing-cheung as chairman of both the Campus Planning and Building Committee and the University Tender Board for a term of three years from 14th December 1991.

### *New Deans*

#### *Dean of Science*

Prof. Kenneth Young was elected dean of the Faculty of Science in October 1991 for a term up to 31st July 1994.



#### *Dean of Engineering*

Prof. Omar Wing has been elected dean of the Faculty of Engineering for a term of three years from 1st January 1992.



### *Vice-Chancellor's Two-month Trip Overseas*

Prof. Charles K. Kao made a trip to North America and Europe from 20th July to 20th September 1991 to make contacts with overseas universities and other academic institutions to consolidate or develop linkages with these organizations, and to boost the University's recruitment opportunities by promoting

its image overseas.

The vice-chancellor's itinerary covered places like Vancouver, Toronto, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, London and Paris. Over 30 events of various durations were arranged during the two-month period, including visits to laboratories and research centres and meetings with presidents, chancellors and important academics of major universities like Harvard, Yale, Oxford, the University of London, the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto. Prof. Kao also met with CUHK alumni associations in different cities and attended an international conference on optical communications in Paris.

The trip has resulted in new opportunities for the University to extend its linkage with overseas academic institutions, and has generated considerable interest among overseas academics in job openings in CUHK.

### *Department of Architecture Inaugurated*

The University's new Department of Architecture was formally inaugurated on 8th October 1991. Mr. Graham Barnes, Secretary for Planning, Environment and Lands, officiated at the inauguration ceremony, which was attended by government officials, academics and professionals from the architectural field, and the department's first batch of 52 students.



The department will provide both undergraduate and professional courses in architecture that will meet the requirements of professional institutes in Hong Kong, the UK and the USA. Prof. Charles K. Kao, the vice-chancellor, said at the ceremony that the programmes of the department are designed to prepare the students to face the complex problems that will beset the 21st century: problems such as energy efficiency and environmental protection.

Prof. Tunney Lee, head of the department, stated that the basic task of the professional architect is to design buildings and environments that can help people to enjoy more fulfilling lives and to work more productively, and that the research objective of the department is to benefit the people and environment of Hong Kong and the nearby regions.

The Department of Architecture is temporarily housed in the Chung Chi Library Building. A new home for it is scheduled for completion in 1993.

### ***CUHK Connected to Internet***

The University has become the first institution in Hong Kong to have been connected to Internet, a global computer network that links over 4,000 smaller networks serving more than one million users in the USA, Europe, Australia, and the Pacific Rim countries.



Using a high-speed (64b/s) satellite link, Internet can provide access to a large number of information sources over the world in a matter of seconds. Major functions include personal communication in the form of interactive 'talks', remote access of information and computation resources such as university catalogues, data on specific topics, and daily news. Through this network, the University can forge closer links with overseas tertiary institutions. Research activities will also be greatly facilitated.

In a ceremony held on 21st November to mark Hong Kong's first-ever connection to this global network, University staff from the Faculty of Engineering demonstrated to members of the University and Polytechnic Computer Centre ways of accessing the link. The Chinese University has plans to share the link with other local tertiary institutions and set up a Hong Kong-wide sub-network.

### ***UNESCO Chooses CUHK as the Base of Its Bio-conversion Technology MIRCEN in Hong Kong***

The University has been chosen as the site for the first Microbial Resources Centre (MIRCEN) in Hong Kong, and Prof. S.T. Chang, chairman of the Department of Biology, has been appointed director of the new centre for three years from 25th June 1991.

Set up under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), MIRCENs are components of a global network involving some 200 scientists at 24 locations in 19 countries, all dedicated to research and the training of investigators in the use of microorganisms in new industries and for environmental management. Each MIRCEN serves as a centre for local and international collaboration between MIRCEN scientists and other experts in organizations with similar missions. Asia-Pacific centres have been established in Japan, China, Thailand and Australia.

The Hong Kong MIRCEN aims to foster international collaboration in the fields of microbiology and biotechnology, and is expected to make a significant contribution to the economic and scientific developments in the Asia-Pacific region.

### ***Donation of HK\$20 Million from Sino Land***

The University recently received a major donation of HK\$20 million from Sino Land Co. Ltd. for academic and campus development programmes.

A ceremony to honour the benefactor was held on 8th November 1991. The vice-chancellor expressed thanks for the timely contribution towards the University's expansion plans. The money will be used to set up a research and development fund, and a new teaching block on the Chung Chi campus will be named after the donor in appreciation of their generosity. The new building will provide facilities primarily for the Faculty of Social Science.



### ***Donation of Books by the Australian & Canadian Governments***

Both the Australian and Canadian governments donated books to the University recently to augment its library collections on Australian and Canadian literature. Such books include novels and poems written by eminent writers in Australia and Canada, some of whom are Asian migrants.

Book presentation ceremonies were held on the campus on 4th and 20th November respectively. Prof. Charles K. Kao received the gifts from the Australian Consul General and the Commissioner for Canada on behalf of the University.



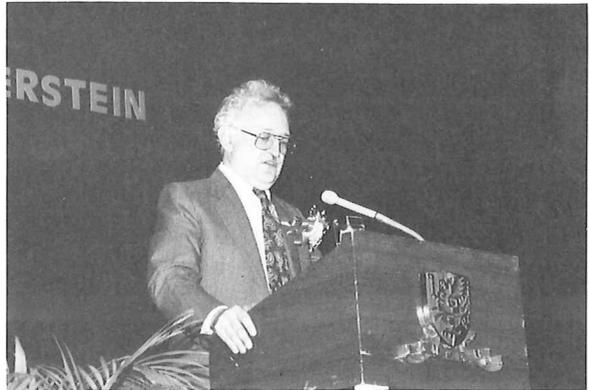
The University's Department of English has plans to introduce to students literary works from different parts of the English-speaking world. Apart from English and American literature courses currently offered, a new course in Canadian literature will be introduced in 1992. The department will also consider offering a course in Australian literature in the near future.

### ***Wei Lun Lectures***

Prof. Immanuel Wallerstein, distinguished pro-

fessor of sociology, State University of New York, visited The Chinese University in November 1991 as Wei Lun Visiting Professor and gave two public lectures on the theme of capitalist civilization.

The two lectures entitled 'A Balance-Sheet' and 'Future Prospects' took place on 19th and 21st November respectively. In the first lecture, Prof. Wallerstein examined the virtues and shortcomings of capitalism as it had existed for the past 500 years. In the second lecture, he analysed the likely development of the world system in the next half century, and pointed out that capitalism, like all other historical systems, would eventually come to an end someday.



Prof. Wallerstein is the founder of the 'world-system' approach to sociological and political economic theories.

### ***Professorial Inaugural Lectures***

Three professorial inaugural lectures were given between October and November 1991:

\* Prof. S.J. Oppenheimer, professor of paediatrics, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled 'Myth, Migration, Mutation, and Malaria in Melanesia' on 1th October.

\* Prof. Robert Li, professor of information engineering, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled 'Evolution of the Switching System' on 15th November.

\* Prof. Andrew Parkin, professor of English, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled 'English and the Place of Poetry' on 29th November.

### ***Professorial Appointments***

The University has appointed the following new professors:

\* Prof. John R.L. Masarei has been appointed professor of chemical pathology from 1st August 1991.

Prof. Masarei obtained from the University of Western Australia his degrees of MB BS and MD in 1961 and 1968 respectively.

Having worked for several years in different hospitals and medical schools in the Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia, he joined the University of Western Australia in 1975 as associate professor in clinical biochemistry, and became head of the Department of Biochemistry, Royal Perth Hospital in the same year. Prof. Masarei joined The Chinese University in 1990 as director of postgraduate medical education and honorary professor of chemical pathology.

Prof. Masarei is a fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australia and the Australian Association of Clinical Biochemists. He also holds membership in various professional bodies such as the Association of Clinical Biochemists (UK) and the Australian Medical Association.

\* Prof. Cho-Yun Hsu has been appointed professor of history from 2nd September 1991.

Prof. Hsu graduated from National Taiwan University with a BA degree in 1953 and an MA degree in 1956. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1962. In the same year Prof. Hsu returned to National Taiwan University to start his teaching career, first as associate professor in the Department of History, and later as chairman and professor of the department. In 1970, he joined the University of Pittsburgh as professor of history and sociology, and was appointed university professor of history and sociology in 1983. He taught at Pittsburgh for 21 years before joining this university.

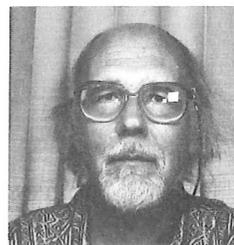
Prof. Hsu is at present president of the Chinese American Society, and first vice-president of the American Association for Chinese Studies.

\* Prof. George Comstock has been appointed professor of journalism and communication from 2nd September 1991.



Prof. Comstock graduated with a BA degree from the University of Washington, USA in 1954. He furthered his studies at Stanford University and obtained his MA and Ph.D. degrees in 1958 and 1967 respectively.

After 1967, Prof. Comstock worked first as assistant professor at New York University, then as social psychologist and senior social psychologist in the Rand Corporation, and as science adviser and senior research coordinator of the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. In 1977, he joined the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, Syracuse University as professor and in 1979 he was appointed Samuel I. Newhouse Professor of Public Communications. He worked in Syracuse for 24 years before taking up his new post in The Chinese University.



\* Prof. Kenneth John Sellick has been appointed professor of nursing from 7th October 1991.

Prof. Sellick started his medical training in Australia. He became a registered psychiatric nurse in 1966 and three years later a registered general nurse. After acquiring extensive experience in nursing and management in various hospitals, he furthered his studies at La Trobe University and obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Behavioural Sciences, Master of Psychology and Doctor of Philosophy (Psychology) in 1978, 1980 and 1989 respectively.

Prof. Sellick was lecturer at the School of Nursing, Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences for six years from 1978. Before joining this university, he was senior lecturer of the Department of Nursing, Lincoln School of Health Sciences, La Trobe University. Prof. Sellick is a Fellow of the Royal College of Nursing in Australia.

\* Prof. David C. Anderson has been appointed professor of medicine from 21st October 1991.

Prof. Anderson studied medicine at St. Andrews University and qualified as M.B. Ch.B. in 1963. Having developed an interest in endocrinology after qualifying, he furthered his studies in biochemistry at



Chelsea College of Science and Technology, and obtained the degree of M.Sc. in 1971. Three years later he was awarded an MD degree by Dundee University. Prof. Anderson was elected FRCP in 1979 and qualified as M.R.C.Path. in 1980.



Prof. Anderson has acquired comprehensive medical experience in different hospitals and medical schools. He was appointed senior lecturer in medicine at the University of Manchester in 1975 and was promoted to reader in 1984. In 1986, he was appointed professor of endocrinology.

\* Prof. Lai Kar-neng has been appointed professor of medicine from 1st January 1992.

Prof. Lai received his MB BS and MD degrees from the University of Hong Kong, and became FRCP (Edin.) in 1988 and FRCP (Lond.) in 1991.



Before joining the Faculty of Medicine of this university as lecturer in 1983, Prof. Lai had extensive research, clinical, and administrative experience working in different hospitals in Australia and Hong Kong. He was promoted to senior lecturer in 1985 and reader in 1989. Prof. Lai is concurrently chief of the Renal Unit and director of the Clinical Immunology Unit of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Prof. Lai is a member of various professional societies including the International Society of Nephrology and the nephrology societies in Australia and Hong Kong; the New York Academy of Sciences; the International Society of Peritoneal Dialysis; and the International Society of Blood Purification.

#### ***University Members Serving on External Committees***

The following members of the University have been appointed/reappointed by His Excellency the Governor to serve on various boards and committees:

\* Dr. Fanny M.C. Cheung, senior lecturer in psychology, has been appointed to the Council of the Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Mentally

Handicapped for three years from 15th August 1991.

\* Prof. Author K.C. Li, professor of surgery, has been appointed a member of the Medical Council of Hong Kong for three years from 1st October 1991.

\* Mr. Andrew W.F. Wong, lecturer in government and public administration, has been appointed a member of the District Board of Sha Tin from 18th October 1991 to 30th September 1994, and a member of the Executive Council for two years until 30th September 1993.

\* Mr. Tsim Tak-lung, director of the University Press, has been appointed a Non-official Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong for such period as he remains resident in Hong Kong.

\* Dr. Serena S.H. Jin, reader in translation, has been appointed a member of the Bilingual Laws Advisory Committee for two years from 30th October 1991.

\* Prof. Ho Kam-fai, professor of social work, has been appointed a member of: (1) the Advisory Committee on Social Work Training and Manpower Planning for two years from 1st November 1991; (2) the Pensions Appeal Panel until 9th November 1993; (3) the Regional Services Appeals Board until 10th August 1993; and (4) the Deportation Tribunal until 1st June 1993.

\* Prof. Yeung Yue-man, professor of geography, has been appointed a member of the Consultative Committee on the New Airport and Related Projects for two years from 1st November 1991.

\* Dr. Chan Kai-ming, reader in orthopaedics and traumatology, and Dr. Frank Fu, senior lecturer in physical education, have been reappointed members of the Hong Kong Sports Institute Board from 1st November 1991 to 31st March 1992.

\* Dr. Lam Kin-che, senior lecturer in geography, has been appointed a member of the Town Planning Appeal Board for two years from 18th November 1991.

\* Prof. Rance P.L. Lee, professor of sociology, has been reappointed a member of the Management Committee of the Police Children's Education Trust and the Police Education and Welfare Trust, both for three years from 1st December 1991. Prof. Lee has also been appointed a member of the Social Welfare Advisory Committee for one year from 1st December 1991.

\* Prof. T.E. Oh, dean of Faculty of Medicine and professor of anaesthesia and intensive care, has been appointed a member of the Hospital Authority for two years from 1st December 1991.

### ***International Conferences***

\* The Department of Surgery organized a practical course in laparoscopic cholecystectomy from 3rd to 6th September.

\* The China Reform and Development Programme of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies hosted a conference on 'Reform and Policy Implementation in China: Transforming Concept into Working Realities' from 9th to 11th September.

\* The Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology and the Hong Kong Division of the International Academy of Pathology jointly presented a Renal biopsy pathology course on 28th September.

\* The Institute of Chinese Studies held a conference on 'Hu Shih and Modern Chinese Culture' from 23rd to 25th October.

\* The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies hosted a 'Conference on China's Urban and Regional Development' from 2nd to 6th December.

\* The Departments of Surgery and Medicine, the Combined Endoscopy Unit at the Prince of Wales Hospital, and the Hong Kong Society of Digestive Endoscopy jointly presented the '6th International Workshop on Therapeutic Endoscopy' from 3rd to 5th December.

\* The Faculty of Business Administration in cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business held a conference on current economic and management problems in the Mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong from 5th to 6th December.

\* The Department of History held a conference entitled 'The Achievements of Historical Figures in South China during Late Ming and Early Qing' from 6th to 8th December.

\* The Department of Surgery organized the 'Wilson T.S. Wang International Surgical Symposium' from 6th to 8th December.

\* The University, the World Health Organization and the Hong Kong Government jointly organized a workshop on 'Drug Abuse Prevention and Control'

from 9th to 13th December.

\* The Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology hosted an annual scientific meeting of the Hong Kong Division of the International Academy of Pathology from 14th to 15th December.

\* The Department of Operations and Systems Management and the America Chinese Management Educators Association in the USA jointly organized an international conference on business forecasting on 21st December.

### ***Art Gallery Exhibitions***

\* An exhibition entitled 'The Dr. S.Y. Yip Collection of Classic Chinese Furniture' was mounted from 20th September to 24th November 1991. On display were some 80 pieces of Ming-style Huanghuali



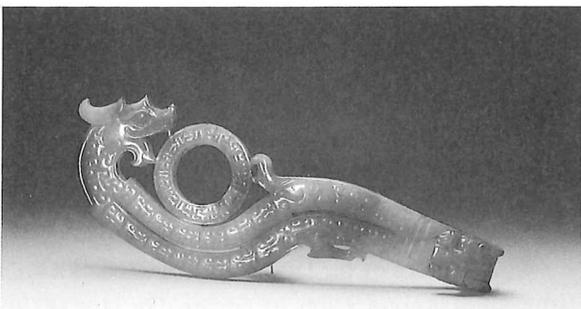
furniture collected by Dr. S.Y. Yip, a local connoisseur of classical Chinese furniture. Various items of furniture such as beds, chairs, wardrobes and desks were shown in functional groupings to recapture a Ming household atmosphere.



\* To celebrate its 20th anniversary, the Art Gallery staged an exhibition of jades from the tomb of the King Nanyue from 6th December 1991 to 16th February 1992. The exhibition was jointly presented by the Art Gallery, the Museum of the Western Han Tomb of



the Nanyue King, and the Kau Chi Society of Chinese Art. Exhibits included about 100 pieces of jades excavated from the tomb of the Nanyue King, including the famous jade shroud, seals, sword fittings, discs, ornaments and vessels. The exquisite workmanship of the jades reveals the excellent quality and the regional style of jade carving in the Nanyue Kingdom in the early Western Han period.



### **Orientation Day for Sixth Formers**

An orientation day was held on the campus on 5th October to familiarize sixth formers from local secondary schools with the academic programmes of the University and student life in CUHK.

The faculties of arts, business administration, engineering, medicine, science and social science opened their facilities to provide some 8,000 visitors with the latest information about their developments through seminars, video shows and counselling programmes. Prof. S.W. Tam, pro-vice-chancellor of the



University, officiated at the opening ceremony. Dr. Ng Lee-Ming, the registrar, and other faculty members were also present to discuss with the visiting students matters relating to University programmes.

### **CUHK Won Intersarsity Rowing Championship**

The University's men's and women's rowing teams defeated their Hong Kong University counterparts in the fifth intersarsity rowing competition held on 29th September 1991 and captured the championship trophies.

The scene of action was the Shing Mun River near the Hong Kong Amateur Rowing Centre. The main races were the coxed eight 4,000-metre race for men and the coxed four 1,500-metre race for women. Much to the jubilation of CUHK onlookers, both the University's men's and women's teams won the races and were separately awarded the Shun Hing Cup (men) and the Pocari Cup (women).

The rowing championship was first held in 1987 to promote interest in rowing. Since then it has become an important annual event between the two universities. □



## Gifts and Donations

The University has recently received from local and overseas individuals and foundations the following gifts and donations in support of its programmes and projects:

- (1) From Multipurpose Investment Ltd., a subsidiary of the Sino Land Group, an annual donation of HK\$5,000,000 for four years to set up a research and development fund at the University.
- (2) From Kai Yue Cheong Limited HK\$1,800,000 towards the construction cost of the Kwok Sports Building (a squash centre).
- (3) From Shell Hong Kong Ltd. HK\$60,000 for the construction of a spectators stand by three tennis courts on the campus.
- (4) From Coopers and Lybrand an annual donation of HK\$10,000 to provide a scholarship for a business administration student concentrating in accountancy.
- (5) From Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$10,000 to provide a scholarship for a second-year student of the Two-year MBA Programme.
- (6) From Duty Free Shoppers Hong Kong an annual donation of HK\$10,000 to provide a scholarship for a second-year student of the Two-year MBA Programme.
- (7) From external examiners of the Faculty of Medicine an annual donation of HK\$600 to provide a prize for a medical student.
- (8) From Hong Kong Institute of Personnel Management an annual donation of HK\$4,000 to provide a scholarship for a business administration student concentrating in organization and management.
- (9) From the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation US\$140,000 for the establishment of a scholarship scheme to provide eight scholarships for students from China admitted to the Two-year MBA Programme from 1992 to 1997.
- (10) From the Hong Kong Society of Community Medicine an annual donation of HK\$1,000 to provide a prize for medical students.
- (11) From IBM China/Hong Kong Corporation HK\$12,500 to provide a scholarship for a computer science student in 1991-92.
- (12) From the Incorporated Trustees of the Wah Kiu Yat Po Fund for the Relief of Underprivileged Children HK\$33,200 to provide four scholarships of \$8,300 each for academically outstanding students of the Department of Journalism and Communication in 1990-91.
- (13) From Overseas Trust Bank Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$6,000 to provide a scholarship for a fourth-year business administration student.
- (14) From Procter & Gamble Hong Kong Limited HK\$30,000 to provide two scholarships of \$15,000 each for second-year students of the Two-year MBA Programme in 1991-92.
- (15) From Roche Asian Research Foundation:
  - (a) HK\$1,000 towards an endowment fund, which provides annually a cash prize of \$500 in psychiatry to a medical student; and
  - (b) HK\$15,561 for a research project undertaken by the Department of Paediatrics.
- (16) From Rotary Club of Shatin HK\$10,000 to provide 10 scholarships of \$1,000 each for students of the Department of Journalism and Communication in 1991-92.
- (17) From Mr. Wong Hon-tong a further donation of HK\$2,000 towards an endowment fund, which provides annually a cash prize of \$1,000 in orthopaedics and traumatology for a medical student.
- (18) From Wu Jieh Yee Charitable Foundation Ltd. a further donation of HK\$1,000 towards an endowment fund, which provides a language prize and a number of book prizes for students who have good performances in the joint examination on Cantonese phonology for freshmen.

- (19) From American Bar Foundation US\$7,900 for a research project undertaken by Dr. Leung Kwok of the Department of Psychology.
- (20) From Armedic Far East Ltd. to the Department of Medicine:
- HK\$6,000 towards the John Vallance-Owen Research Fund; and
  - FF100,000 for a research project.
- (21) From Astra Pharmaceuticals (HK) Ltd.:
- HK\$20,000 to the Department of Medicine for research purposes;
  - HK\$2,147 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Surgery to attend a scientific meeting in Manila, the Philippines; and
  - HK\$24,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Medicine to attend a congress of cardiology in Seoul, Korea.
- (22) From Mr. Chan Tak Kwan HK\$30,000 for research on cardiothoracic surgery undertaken by the Department of Surgery.
- (23) From Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd.:
- HK\$50,000 for a research project undertaken by the Department of Microbiology;
  - HK\$12,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Medicine to attend a scientific meeting in Nagoya, Japan; and
  - HK\$3,000 for a video show presented by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- (24) From Kraft General Foods (Asia-Pacific) Limited a further donation of HK\$10,875 for a research project on natural colour undertaken by Prof. Yan Bingzong in the Department of Biology.
- (25) From Novo Nordisk A/s HK\$45,000 for a trial jointly conducted with the Department of Medicine.
- (26) From Nutricia (Asia) Ltd. to the Department of Paediatrics:
- HK\$93,345 for a research project; and
  - HK\$8,000 to sponsor two staff members to attend a scientific meeting in Hangzhou, China.
- (27) From Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.:
- HK\$280,000 for a clinical trial undertaken by the Department of Medicine; and
  - HK\$125,000 for clinical trials undertaken by the Department of Clinical Oncology.
- (28) From Quickett Co. Ltd. HK\$8,000 for a research project on toxicology undertaken by the Department of Chemical Pathology.
- (29) From Recreation and Culture Branch, Hong Kong Government HK\$50,000 for the Tung Chung historical fieldwork project undertaken by the Department of History.
- (30) From various donors to the Department of Clinical Pharmacology HK\$17,000 for the installation of an adverse drugs reaction reporting system.
- (31) From Wai Yuen Tong Medicine Co. Ltd. HK\$50,000 for a research project undertaken by the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.
- (32) From Abbott Laboratories Ltd. HK\$23,283 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Paediatrics to attend a congress on nutrition in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- (33) From Allen & Hanburys HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Paediatrics to attend an intensive review course on adult and paediatric allergy in Boston, USA.
- (34) From an anonymous donor HK\$1,000,000 for the burns appeal fund of the Department of Surgery.
- (35) From Bayer China Co. Ltd.:
- HK\$7,000 for the weekly cardiac seminar organized by the Department of Medicine; and
  - HK\$21,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend an intensive care meeting in Canberra, Australia.
- (36) From Siemens Ltd. to the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care:
- HK\$20,000 to sponsor a staff member to attend an intensive care meeting in Canberra, Australia; and
  - HK\$20,000 to sponsor a staff member to attend an international meeting on critical care in London.
- (37) From Upjohn Company S.A.:
- HK\$21,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend an intensive care meeting in Canberra, Australia;
  - HK\$3,000 for a postgraduate seminar organized by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; and
  - HK\$25,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Psychiatry to attend a congress in Cannes, France.

- (38) From Cyanamid (Far East) Ltd. to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:
- (a) HK\$3,000 for the department's post-graduate seminar; and
  - (b) HK\$16,000 to sponsor a staff member to attend a congress in Singapore.
- (39) From Organon (Hong Kong) Ltd. HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend a congress in Singapore.
- (40) From Sterling Drug International Inc. HK\$12,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend a congress in Singapore.
- (41) From the Industrial Promoting Co. Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend a congress in Singapore; and
  - (b) HK\$8,809.90 for an ultrasound course organized by the Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging.
- (42) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$107,630 to the University's Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art for organizing an international conference on South China archaeology, and for a collaborative research undertaken by the centre and the Shanxi Archaeology Institute; and
  - (b) HK\$10,000 for an exhibition of Duan inkstones staged by the Art Gallery.
- (43) From Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (HK) Ltd. HK\$7,200 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend a conference of anaesthesia in Auckland, New Zealand.
- (44) From Mr. Thomas H.C. Cheung HK\$40,000 for the University's student union to purchase an offset printing machine.
- (45) From Cook Asia Ltd. to the Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging:
- (a) HK\$6,660 to sponsor a staff member to attend a radiology meeting in Singapore; and
  - (b) HK\$20,000 for the fourth international imaging course.
- (46) From Daiichi Pharmaceutical Asia Limited HK\$15,000 for a symposium on drug use and abuse organized by the Department of Clinical Pharmacology.
- (47) From Eli Lilly Asia, Inc. HK\$2,054.50 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend a conference on critical care medicine in Washington, USA.
- (48) From Farmitalia Carlo Erba (HK) Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$21,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend the third biennial meeting of the International Gynaecologic Cancer Society in Italy; and
  - (b) HK\$15,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Clinical Oncology to attend a hepatoma conference in Beijing, China.
- (49) From Glaxo Laboratories HK\$40,000 to sponsor two staff members of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend a scientific meeting in Brisbane, Australia.
- (50) From Hang Seng Bank Limited HK\$35,000 for students' extracurricular activities in 1991-92.
- (51) From Hong Kong Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd. HK\$20,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend an international meeting on critical care in London.
- (52) From Howmedica International HK\$15,251 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology to attend an advance course in locking nail in Strasbourg, France.
- (53) From ICI (China) Ltd. HK\$3,500 for the tutors meeting of the Family Medicine Unit of the Department of Community and Family Medicine.
- (54) From Kau Chi Society of Chinese Arts HK\$500,000 for an exhibition of jades from the Tomb of the King of Nanyue organized by the Art Gallery.
- (55) From Korean Society of Allergology US\$1,500 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Medicine to attend an allergy symposium in Seoul, Korea.
- (56) From Lee Hysan Foundation Ltd. HK\$80,000 to sponsor the Chinese Law Programme.
- (57) From Dr. Ma Pui Han HK\$10,000 to the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology for educational purposes.
- (58) From Morning Star Travel Service Ltd. HK\$25,000 to sponsor an intervarsity debating contest to be held between The Chinese Univer-

- sity and a university from mainland China or Taiwan.
- (59) From Nestle China Ltd. HK\$15,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Paediatrics to attend the Commonwealth conference on diarrhoea and malnutrition in New Delhi, India.
- (60) From Mrs. Mary New an annual donation of US\$1,000 for five years for the subscription of two major journals in sociology and in support of the thesis research of the postgraduate students in sociology.
- (61) From Roche Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals Limited HK\$4,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology to attend a hypertension and cardiology symposium in Brazil.
- (62) From Seekers Technical Trading Co. HK\$7,100 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Chemical Pathology to attend an European congress on clinical chemistry in Poland.
- (63) From Ciba-Corning Diagnostics (HK) Ltd. HK\$7,800 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Chemical Pathology to attend an European congress on clinical chemistry in Poland.
- (64) From Sino-British Fellowship Trust:
- £10,000 for academic exchanges with institutions in China in 1991-92; and
  - £1,500 to the vice-chancellor's discretionary fund in 1991-92.
- (65) From Sin Yamato Company Limited HK\$50,000 for the Japan and Asia-Pacific Development Programme of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies.
- (66) From Dai Nippon Travel Service HK\$50,000 for the Japan and Asia-Pacific Development Programme of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies.
- (67) From Stryker Pacific Ltd. HK\$50,000 for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy workshop organized by the Department of Surgery.
- (68) From Y.C. Woo & Co. Ltd. HK\$20,000 for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy workshop organized by the Department of Surgery.
- (69) From United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia US\$40,000 for exchange programmes with institutions in China.
- (70) From various donors HK\$237,900 towards the Hong Kong Paediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Fund of the Department of Paediatrics.
- (71) From various donors HK\$5,849,172.42, £200, US\$150 and S\$50 towards the Children's Cancer Fund of the Department of Paediatrics.
- (72) From various donors HK\$1,331,023.70 towards the Dr. Choh-Ming Li Memorial Fund.
- (73) From various donors donations totalling HK\$832,978.15 to New Asia College during the period July 1990 to June 1991.
- (74) From various donors donations totalling HK\$344,200 to United College during the period July 1990 to June 1991.
- (75) From K.C. Wong Education Foundation Ltd. HK\$15,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Biology to give lectures at Wuhan University, China.
- (76) From Sandoz Pharmaceuticals a television set to the Department of Medicine for use in the Renal Unit of the Prince of Wales Hospital.
- (77) From AST Asia/Pacific an annual donation of HK\$10,000 to provide two scholarships of \$5,000 each for final-year students, one each from the Faculty of Business Administration and the Department of Computer Science.
- (78) From Astra Pharmaceuticals (HK) Ltd.:
- HK\$19,000 for a research project undertaken by the Department of Medicine;
  - HK\$8,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Surgery to attend an academic conference in Dublin, Ireland; and
  - HK\$18,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Paediatrics to attend an international congress in Kyoto, Japan.
- (79) From Mr. Chan Hing Fai and Ms. Chan Lai Hung HK\$65,000 for renal research undertaken by the Department of Medicine.
- (80) From Fong Shing Cotton Mill (HK) Ltd. HK\$100,000 for research projects undertaken by the Department of Chemistry.
- (81) From the Hong Kong Cancer Fund (EORTC) HK\$120,000 for the recruitment of a research associate in the Department of Clinical Oncology.
- (82) From Lee Foundation (HK) Ltd. HK\$25,000 for a research project undertaken by Dr. Stephen L.W. Tang of the Department of Sociology.
- (83) From Dr. Li Kwok Ming, Edmund HK\$3,000 for kidney research undertaken by the Department of Medicine.

- (84) From Pfizer Corporation:
- (a) HK\$45,000 for a research project undertaken by the Department of Medicine;
  - (b) the following donations to the Department of Surgery:
    - HK\$50,000 for a research project;
    - HK\$40,000 for a surgical symposium;
    - HK\$7,500 for the neurosurgical Friday luncheon meetings; and
    - HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff member to attend a congress in Korea.
- (85) From Roche Asian Research Foundation HK\$20,000 for a research project undertaken by the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care.
- (86) From Abbott Laboratories Ltd. HK\$3,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Chemical Pathology to attend a congress of clinical chemistry in Crucon, Poland.
- (87) From Bayer China Co. Ltd. HK\$20,000 to sponsor two staff members of the Department of Medicine to attend an international symposium in Beijing.
- (88) From the following donors to sponsor an exhibition organized by the Information Engineering Society:
- (a) The D.H. Chen Foundation HK\$30,000;
  - (b) Chekiang First Bank Ltd. HK\$15,000;
  - (c) Hayes Microcomputer Products (Asia) Ltd. HK\$5,500;
  - (d) Dr. Ho Tim HK\$10,000;
  - (e) Roctec Enterprises Ltd. HK\$1,500; and
  - (f) New World Paging Ltd. HK\$8,000.
- (89) From Dyechem Trading Co. (HK) Ltd. HK\$11,264.66 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Clinical Oncology to attend a conference on cancer in Beijing.
- (90) From Eisai (HK) Co. Limited HK\$20,000 to the Department of Medicine for neurological studies and educational purposes.
- (91) From the following donors for the fourth international imaging course organized by the Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging:
- (a) Fuji Photo Products Co. Ltd. HK\$10,000;
  - (b) Sterling Drug International Inc. HK\$5,000;
  - (c) Bruel & Kjaer Hong Kong Ltd. HK\$20,000; and
  - (d) The British Council £800.
- (92) From Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd. HK\$20,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Medicine to attend an international congress in Kyoto, Japan.
- (93) From the following donors for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy workshop organized by the Department of Surgery:
- (a) Goodman Medical Supplies Ltd. HK\$40,000;
  - (b) Stryker Pacific Ltd. HK\$50,000; and
  - (c) Inchcape Hong Kong Ltd. HK\$20,000.
- (94) From the following donors for an international conference organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies:
- (a) Dr. Ho Sin-hang HK\$35,000; and
  - (b) Mr. Wu Jieh Yee HK\$35,000.
- (95) From ICI (China) Limited HK\$13,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care to attend a meeting in Basel, Switzerland.
- (96) From Milupa AG Representative Office, Hong Kong HK\$15,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Paediatrics to attend an international congress in Madrid, Spain.
- (97) From Novo Nordisk A/s HK\$3,000 to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology for the postgraduate educational activities.
- (98) From Roche Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Ltd. HK\$21,662 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Clinical Oncology to attend a meeting in USA.
- (99) From Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Ltd. HK\$8,490 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology to attend an international symposium in Beijing.
- (100) From the Universal Mercantile Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000 for the third international imaging course organized by the Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging.
- (101) From Vascotech Co. Ltd. HK\$30,000 to sponsor a staff member of the Department of Medicine to attend a meeting in Calgary, Canada.
- (102) From various donors HK\$229,133 towards the Children's Cancer Fund of the Department of Paediatrics.
- (103) From various donors HK\$1,500 towards the Hong Kong Paediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Fund of the Department of Paediatrics.
- (104) From Mr. Chan Pak Keung a batch of cardiology equipment to the Department of Medicine.



