A UNIVERSITY IS TRULY LAUNCHED

His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Trench, spoke of a bright future for higher education in Hong Kong when he addressed a large and distinguished gathering at the Installation Dinner of the Chinese University at the Gloucester Restaurant on September 9. He referred to the installation of Dr. Li Choh-ming as first Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University and the conferment of degrees earlier in the day and said that the university was now well and truly launched. ‘We are now, quite indubitably, and before the whole world, a University; and this is a proud title indeed,’ said Sir David.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor’s speech:

...
Public Endorsed Status

Our guests have provided the necessary audience and our Honorary Graduates, by accepting our degrees, have publicly endorsed our status as a University and proclaimed their faith in us. Some of them travelled many thousands of miles to be here, and we must all be very grateful indeed to them that they should have consented to undergo a fatiguing journey in order to honour us in this very practical and essential manner. We are delighted to see those of them who are visitors here and trust that they are enjoying their stay in our city.

I find myself now the Chancellor of two Universities. The faintest suggestion that this might ever happen would, I say, have very greatly astonished my tutor when I was myself an undergraduate. However, be that as it may, two Universities I am glad to say we now have. They will be complementary to and not in competition with one another; each working in its own way, and in its own sphere, but generally supporting each other in unity, equality and mutual respect.

Hong Kong’s Need

There will naturally be points to be settled between them as the system develops, but there is already no doubt that their duality well suits Hong Kong’s needs and nature. I look forward therefore to a bright future for higher education in this Colony.

As I have said, on Dr. Li, whom we have installed today, will continue to fall the chief responsibility for the administration of the new Chinese University of Hong Kong. He and his colleagues all face a heavy and difficult task and I know will be brilliantly performed and most rewarding.

I am certain you will all join me in wishing him well in his task. Our Honorary Graduates have not only given great services to the University already, but by accepting degrees have expressed in a very personal way their confidence in the future of the University.

I ask you all therefore to rise now and drink to the health, prosperity and future happiness of our Vice-Chancellor and our first Honorary Graduates.

OPPORTUNITY AND RESOLUTION

(The following is the inauguration speech delivered by the Vice-Chancellor at the installation ceremony.)

I cannot help but feel very humble on this solemn occasion to mark my installation as the first Vice-Chancellor. The task of the first Vice-Chancellorship poses as much difficulty as it does challenge, difficulty that at times seems insurmountable. But, I am greatly heartened by the warm support from the Government of Hong Kong, from the local communities, from the Council, the faculties and students of the University itself, from the sister University of Hong Kong, from universities abroad, from prominent Chinese scholars everywhere, and from Overseas Chinese communities. It is this support which gives me the courage to proceed and the assurance that the difficulties can be overcome and the challenge met.

In particular I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the founders, trustees and faculty members of the three Post-Secondary Colleges who were responsible for developing these Colleges into the constituent parts of this University, and thus gave us a solid base on which to build. Without these we could not hope to realise our present and future plans.

A Special Role

Hong Kong today has achieved an international status unrivalled anywhere in the world. It has become the place of family reunions for the Overseas Chinese, the headquarters of their enterprises and the reservoir of their capital. The Chinese University, established in this city, at this juncture, has a special role to play. This means recognising the fact that international interest in our University has been strong and genuine from the very beginning.

The University, of course, established as a public institution by the Government of Hong Kong, is financed for the most part by the Government itself. But because of the wide international interest in the University, in its students and their potential leadership roles, and because of the vital importance of international standards in academic work, the University has inevitably been conceived not just as a Chinese institution with British affiliation but as a Chinese institution of international character.

The Basic Quality

This basic quality is manifested in many ways. Many outstanding Chinese scholars abroad, men of international reputation, together with many equally outstanding Western scholars have given us full support by serving on the three Advisory Boards of the University. The three chairmen of these Boards are one Briton, one American and one French man. The University Council, which has four prominent educators from the West, namely, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex, the Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, the Harvard Professor of History and President of the University of California. We are closely associated with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas in London, a council composed of all the major universities in the United Kingdom and with the aim of giving advice and assistance to universities abroad.

A programme of close affiliation with the University of California has begun which we expect will develop into one of comprehensive cooperation that will include general work, teaching as well as research, post-graduates, students and staff exchanges. This relationship with one university is not intended to be exclusive. We expect to establish working relations with the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, and with other institutions. Ties already exist between some of the Foundation Colleges of our University and the Yale-Graduate School of International Relations. We have also established various programmes in the fields of Chinese Art, Chinese Language, Chinese History in Asia, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Princeton-in-Asia, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Wellesley College, and Kyung University. We expect that such ties will be further strengthened and developed.

International Assistance

In academic matters international assistance has also been forthcoming. The British Inter-University Council and American foundations have generously provided the services of experts from abroad to help plan and prepare various programmes for the University. Cultural exchange of one form or another has been extended to us by the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan. There are keen interests here and abroad in supporting the establishment of such academic departments as Management and Journalism. All these developments make it urgent for the University to have an international cooperation building, without which most of the prospective arrangements cannot be achieved. We hope that the first building of the University, to be completed in 1965, is going to be for this purpose. It might well be named Inter-University Hall.

The international nature of the University has also been given special emphasis by international participation in its building programme. In recent years the Hong Kong economy has been developing very rapidly. The Chinese University, however, by virtue of its international character, should not rely solely on the Hong Kong Government for financial resources, but should seek voluntarily seek substantial contributions from the Chinese community in Hong Kong and from those other countries that have taken a deep interest in its growth.

Pledges of Help

Last November, I had the pleasure of announcing an American contribution of a quarter of a million American dollars for the purchase of a building for the University student centre. Now I am happy to announce that approval has just been given by Her Majesty’s Government of an appropriation of a quarter of a million pounds sterling from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to the Chinese University. Meanwhile...
been their public-nature: we have installed our Vice-Chancellor and conferred our first degrees before the world; particularly the academic world.

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THE CHANCELLOR:

H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

SIR DAVID TRENCH

His Excellency Sir David Trench arrived in Hong Kong on April 14, 1964 to assume the Governorship of Hong Kong in succession to Sir Robert Black.

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All these developments make it urgent for the University to have an 'international-cooperation' building, without which most of the prospective arrangements cannot be made. We hope that the first building of the University, to be completed in 1965, is going to be for this purpose. It might well be named Inter-University Hall.

The international nature of the University has also been given special emphasis by international participation in its building programme. In recent years the Hong Kong economy has been developing very rapidly. The Chinese University, however, by virtue of its international character, should not rely solely on the Hong Kong Government for financial resources, but should most vigorously seek substantial contributions from the Chinese community in Hong Kong and from those other countries that have taken a deep interest in its growth.

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a leading member of the local Chinese community has come forward with a pledge of three million Hong Kong dollars for the building of the University library. All this is a splendid beginning. Interest in supporting other parts of the building programme, including the buildings for the Colleges, is also developing.

Obviously, the Chinese University welcomes and solicits material support from abroad, not because Hong Kong is an underdeveloped area or is backward in its economic growth, which clearly it is not, but because of the necessity and even the demand to develop its international character. This emphasis on the international qualities of the University does imply any means that is intended to be exclusively Western. The curricula cover Western, Chinese and other Asian subjects. The operation of the University with its three constituent colleges is developing a unique pattern of its own, quite different from what is found in other parts of the world. The University’s teaching methods are being thoroughly re-examined in an effort to develop methods that will adapt the best American, British, Chinese and other concepts to our own needs.

Research is Indispensable

The Chinese University, of course, is not a mere association of three colleges, engaged mainly in undergraduate teaching. As a university, it must provide facilities for its faculty members to do research and to give training to postgraduates. To the University, research is indispensable because it serves directly the needs of the community, enables the faculty members to keep up with the newest developments in human knowledge and to make contributions to it, and enriches undergraduate teaching and postgraduate training. Moreover, research will enable the University to attract and keep able staff. It will also provide an effective vehicle for international cooperation and assistance.

The facilities for faculty research and postgraduate training are to be provided for in institutes. Each of the constituent colleges today has a Faculty of Arts, of Science and of Commerce and Social Science. With respect to the humanities, there is already the Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research which has been in operation for many years at New Asia College.

New Institutes

With respect to other fields of research and postgraduate training, we are prepared to set up at this time two new institutes at the University. One is to be the Institute of Social Studies, which will include units in such areas as business and public administration, economics, geography, mass communication, modern Chinese studies, social survey, sociology and social welfare, and world history. The other is to be the Institute of Science and Technology which will engage in both basic and applied research in such areas as biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics and statistics. There will be no necessity to recruit faculty members for the exclusive purpose of doing research in the University; the faculties are meant for the existing faculties. We expect that many of these research units will work closely with the industrial, commercial and communal interests of Hong Kong.

Plans are also under way both to establish a School of Education and to initiate extra-mural programmes to meet the pressing needs of the community. Further, as the development of the Chinese University cannot be divorced from the future of the Chinese secondary schools in Hong Kong, machinery will soon be set up to explore ways to assist them.

Progress on Many Fronts

Although the University has been in existence less than a year, progress has been made on many fronts. As regards our physical plant, not only has the master plan for the University campus at Ma Liu Shui been drawn up and approved by the University Council, but, thanks to the cooperation of the Plover Cove Dam Project, the levelling of the sites at the new site has begun. On the academic side, inter-collegiate teaching is due to start on a modest scale presently, and the first class of university graduates will have their commencement next month. Eleven professors have been appointed according to the recommendations of the External Assessors in England.

The University Senate will be brought into existence in October. As to the administration of the University, it has developed into a pattern in which the Academic Planning Committee, consisting of the three college presidents and the Vice-Chancellor, constitutes for all practical purposes the executive arm of the University. In this committee each president, while representing his own college, takes into full account of the interests of the University as a whole.

Opportunities for Youths

The University is established, of course, primarily for Chinese youth. The present total enrolment is about 1,660, almost the same as the undergraduate enrolment at the University of Hong Kong. Thus the existence of the Chinese University has doubled the opportunities for secondary-school graduates to enter university in Hong Kong. This number of 1,660 will gradually increase as circumstances permit. In spite of rapid economic growth in Hong Kong, there are still many deserving students who find it financially difficult, if not impossible, to come to or remain with the University. We hope that the number of bursaries, undergraduate scholarships and postgraduate fellowships will be greatly increased from private as well as public contributions in order to assist as many of these students as possible.

With regard to the matter of employment, the Government of Hong Kong has already committed itself to the policy of treating our graduates on the same footing as those of any other British Commonwealth universities. We expect that the training given in the Chinese University will meet the needs of the local communities here that their demand for our graduates will rise in pace with time. No doubt, the international nature of the University will open up many other opportunities here and abroad for our students.

Good Faith and Untiring Support

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that what with all the generous external assistance, the success of the University depends and must depend on the whole-hearted support of the Government and the community of Hong Kong. I am happy to say that during the first year of operation the Government has demonstrated the best of good faith and the community, represented by the University Council, has given untiring support.

It is up to us, therefore, to move forward with resolution to bring the plans, the hopes and dreams of which I have spoken, to reality. I can only say I welcome the challenge. We owe it to Hong Kong and to those friends inside and outside the community who have struggled to bring the Colleges forward to their present status, to struggle in turn to bring the University forward to a position of respect among the honoured universities of the world. I do not doubt the outcome. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR: DR. CHO-H-MING LI

Dr. Li Cho-h-ming has for many years been Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Centre for Chinese Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. He was a member of the Fulton Commission which recommended the establishment of the Chinese University.

Dr. Li is 52, and is married with two sons and a daughter. His academic record includes undergraduate work at the University of Nanking, from 1927-1930, a B.A. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, 1932, M.A. from the same university, 1933 and Ph.D., 1936, also from the University of California.

From 1937 to 1943, Professor Li was Professor of Economics at Nankai, Southwest Associated, and National Central Universities in China.

Between 1943 and 1950, Professor Li spent several years in public administration in China, and also sat on various international organizations concerned with economic affairs before joining the University of California in 1951.

His publications include books on economics and numerous articles in journals, magazines and newspapers.

HONORARY GRADUATES
Sir Robert Black

Sir Robert Black came to Hong Kong as Governor in 1958. During the previous decade the Colony had successfully weathered severe threats to its welfare brought on by social and economic change. Sir Robert led the community to an unprecedented prosperity in spite of the many problems caused by an explosive growth in population. His interest in the community’s well-being, however, reached far beyond economic welfare.

During his period as Governor, Hong Kong greatly expanded its vast housing estates for the underprivileged, its medical facilities and its educational opportunity. While it had to give first consideration to the drastic need for more primary and secondary schools, he also showed a special concern for Chinese higher education, hitherto unavailable to most of the graduates of Chinese secondary schools.
In conclusion, I would like to repeat that what with all the generous external assistance, the success of the University depends and must depend on the whole-hearted support of the Government and the community of Hong Kong. I am happy to say that during the first year of operation the Government has demonstrated the best of good faith and the community, represented by the University Council, has given unstinting support.

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It was with his sympathetic backing that the three Post-Secondary Grant Colleges, which are now the Foundation Colleges of the University, were given the necessary assistance to enable them to achieve university status. He also made it possible for the University to acquire the huge and beautiful university site at Ma Liu Shui. Finally, only five months after Sir John Fulton and his Commission had provided the guidelines, Sir Robert gave the ultimate impetus to bring the University into being. Indeed, but for Sir Robert's support at this stage, we might not be here today.

His own words at the Inauguration Ceremony last October, spoken with acknowledged emotion, summed up the spirit with which he devoted himself to the creation of our institution. 'I am seeing now,' he said, 'the consummation of hopes and dreams and plans, and the outcome of visitations, conferences and commissions, all in pursuit of the idea to which I myself have long been wedded.' Thus, as is altogether fitting, a most grateful university now proudly confers on Sir Robert Black the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Sir John Scott Fulton

Though an Oxford Don firmly rooted in the traditional disciplines of logic and philosophy, Sir John Fulton has been notably in the forefront of what has been called avuncular; certainly no uncle could have given more time or wiser guidance. He took a month out of his extremely busy schedule to visit Hong Kong in October 1959 to advise the Post-Secondary Grant Colleges on their development, summing up his views in an admirable report. Again in 1962 he chaired the Commission that bears his name.

He and the other members investigated our three Colleges that summer and declared them ready for university status. More than anyone else he contributed to the Commission's impressive report, outlining the framework of the University, its purposes and potential, and providing us with a draft constitution so thorough in its preparation that it was adopted almost precisely as it had been written. Further, through all these years he has never failed to answer our request for advice and counsel though the imposition on his time has been a heavy one.

Sir John Fulton

Dr. Clark Kerr

President Clark Kerr is a distinguished scholar, administrator, arbitrator in labour disputes, Government servant and author. In addition, in his capable hands lies the destiny of some 65,000 students and the well-being of the nine universities which together make up the University of California.

Despite the awesome responsibility and endless tasks imposed upon him as President of the University of California, he has taken interest in its small, fledgling sister 10,000 miles away. He has energetically assisted in fostering the relationship between the two universities, helped in formulating plans for the development of our University, has honoured us by agreeing to serve on our University Council, and, last but not least, has shown great generosity of spirit in allowing us to deprive his University of the valuable services of Dr. Li Chih-Ming.

International cooperation is the very breath of life to us if we are to grow to a position of respect among the universities of the world, and in recognition of this, the Chinese University today confers upon Clark Kerr the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Hon. C. Y. Kwan

The Honourable Kwan Cho Yiu is a leading member of the legal profession in Hong Kong. He has practised as a solicitor for thirty years and was at one time President of the Law Society, Vice-President of the Standing Military Court during the Administration, and First Magistrate when the civil Government was reinstalled after the Pacific War. He contributed greatly to the improvement of Hong Kong's legal system by serving on the Committee on Chinese Law and Custom and the Law Reform Committee.

At present he is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He is interested in the welfare of Hong Kong and is well known for his support of many welfare projects. Mr. Kwan has played a direct role in the creation of the Chinese University and has been the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Provisional Council.

He is now Chairman of the Council, and has played a leading part in successfully conducting negotiations with the Government concerning the University site at Ma Liu Shui, and in the determination of major policies. The University is proud to honour him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.

The Hon. R. C. Lee

The Honorable Richard Charles Lee completed his education at Oxford University where he received the degree of M.A. Since returning to Hong Kong, he has been engaged in industrial and commercial enterprises, including banking and public utilities, and has been active in the promotion of overseas trade for the products of Hong Kong.

He has represented Hong Kong in various international conferences and trade fairs in Singapore, Australia, West Germany and West Africa. He is interested in the public welfare of Hong Kong and served in various capacities in the promotion of education, charity, sports and welfare projects.

He is now a member of the Court and Council of the University of Hong Kong, Life President of the South China Athletic Association and the Wanchai Taifong Welfare Association. Because of his public spirit and ability leadership, he was appointed a member of the Public Services Commission, the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, besides many Boards and Committees. When the Chinese University was being established last year, Mr. Lee served on the Provisional Council and later the University Council where he contributed greatly to the creation of our University. As the Senior Chinese Representative on the highest Government Councils of Hong Kong, he led the community in supporting the founding of the University. It is most fitting that we, in appreciation of his work, confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.
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The Mace of the University

The Mace of the University was the work of Mr. M. F. Griffith, Acting Senior Education Officer, who was also the designer of the University crest, Coat of Arms and many other University documents.

The original design of the Mace was for the University crest, Coat of Arms and many other University documents. It was unanimously approved to adopt the design of the Mace as the symbol of the University. "Feng" had a close association with the South of China and was a style of bird widely sought for in ancient Chinese bronzes and jade carvings. The design of the Mace is used in the University shield, crest, badge of the Coat of Arms, the Seal, the diplomas and certificates, and the mace.

In making the University mace, Mr. Griffith carved it on hardwood pieces before it was cast and joined together. "The wheel, "Luan", under the sphere was from a sketch I made several years ago from an original displayed at the London Victoria and Albert Museum," said Mr. Griffith. "The shaft is of polished rosewood and the lower portion represents a lotus, seen as a base in many Chinese sculptures."

Mr. Griffith was trained at Hastings, Sussex, and Bromley College of Art, Kent, before coming to Hong Kong to work for the Education Department. He is now in charge of the Art Section of the Inspectorate and has a keen interest in the early sculpture and art of the Orient (see picture of Mace in Chinese section).
DELEGATES FROM ABROAD

Year of Foundation University Delegate
12th C. University of Oxford Sir William Hayer
1636 Harvard University Chu Sen Hsing, Esq.
1701 Yale University Heyward Isham, Esq.
1746 Princeton University W. Malardy-Brown, Esq.
1754 University of Columbia Prof. A. D. Okech
1821 George Washington University Mrs. Marquise St. Bordwell
1827 McGill University Prof. R. K. Thornton, Esq.
1827 University of Toronto Prof. W. A. C. H. Dobson
1836 University of London Sir Lindsay Ride
1853 University of Hong Kong Burin Wongsangsan, Esq.
1866 Carleton College Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock
1868 University of California William E. Forbes, Esq.
1871 University of California (Santa Barbara) Dr. Vernon L. Cheadle
1891 University of Hong Kong Dr. L. L. Powell
1891 Stanford University Prof. Lyman P. Van Slyke
1904 University of Leeds Dr. J. V. Louch
1908 University of Philippines Dean Vicente Abad Santos
1911 University of Hong Kong Sir Lindsay Ride
1913 Association of Common-wealth Universities Sir Sidney Craine
1925 Claremont Graduate School Stephen Uhleby, Jr., Esq.
1925 School of Saigon Prof. Pham Bien Tam
1950 University of Malaya Dato Sir Alexander Oppenheim
1961 University of Sussex Sir John S. Fulton
1961 University of Singapore Dr. Cheong-Weng-Eang
1962 University of Keele R. N. Rayne, Esq.

THE MACE OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Bird of the South, 'feng', gilt in gold and topped on a sphere and a wheel on a redwood shaft of three feet long is the University Mace of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The base of the Mace is enveloped with golden lotus leaves.

The Mace was the work of Mr. M. F. Griffith, Acting Senior Education Officer, who was also the designer of the University crest, Coat of Arms and many other University documents.

The original design of the Bird of the South, called "Feng" in Chinese, was of the Shang period, which I took from rubbings of bronze vessels in various museums," said Mr. Griffith.

When the design was approved by the University and submitted to the Department of Antiques and Cultural Dress Committee, it was unanimously approved to adopt the Bird of the South as the symbol of the University. "Feng" had a close association with the short period of China and was a style of bird widely sought for in ancient Chinese brush and bronze engravings. It was also intimately related with Chinese intellectual and scholarly traditions. It also implied the immense confidence for which the culture of China is so celebrated," said Mr. Griffith.

The design is now used in the University shield, crest, the badge of the Coat of Arms, the Seal, the diplomas and certificates, and the mace.

In making the University mace, Mr. Griffith carved it on hardwood pieces before it was cast and joined together. The wheel, "Shan", under the sphere was from 135mm. It made several years ago from an original displayed at the London Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Griffith said. The side is polished rosewood and the lower portion represents a lotus, seen as a base in many Chinese sculptures.

Mr. Griffith was trained at Hastings, Sussex, and Bromley College of Art, Kent, before coming to Hong Kong to work for the Education Department. He is now in charge of the Art Section of the Inspectorate and has a keen interest in the early sculpture and art of the Orient (see picture of mace in Chinese section).

RED, PURPLE AND GOLD BRAID

The Hong Kong Tourist Standard banded on the next day of the Installation Ceremony: 'Red, Purple and Gold Braid' and 'Dr. Li installed as Chinese Varsity V.-C.'

Its sombre dignity was interrupted by splashes of vivid red and purple, or by the glitter of gold braid, as the procession slowly wound its way towards its stage.

Dr. Li then delivered his inaugural speech in Mandarin—thus ending the speculation as to whether it would be made in Chinese, as the local dialect, English, as the official language of Hong Kong, or Mandarin, as the official language of China.

The New Life Evening Post, on September 11, called the announcement of establishing a School of Journalism in the Chinese University as "one of the finest achievements of the local newspapers. "The establishment of a School of Journalism will contribute greatly to the Chinese newspapers of Hong Kong and possibly to all the Chinese newspapers in Southeast Asia."

In the editorial of Wah Kim Yat Po the next day, the paper called for support from the local people 'to consolidate the foundation of the University.' 'We have now learned the ideals of the Chinese University but the realization of these ideals depends on the continuing efforts of everybody. This is a responsibility of the Government, the four million citizens of Hong Kong and those who are interested in the well-being of Hong Kong'.

According to Dr. Li, the South China Morning Post said the Vice-Chancellor took the opportunity to clarify an issue that received great attention in the months before and immediately after the University came into being. This was the general policy of progress to be adopted by the University.

It continued to say: 'One view was that it should provide an academic front for research 'not involved in the political whirlpool'. Another view, perhaps better described as a fear, was that it would ignore China's historic culture and that though Chinese language would be the medium of instruction there would be an over-concentration on English history and literature. Dr. Li, a highly accomplished administrator with a most respected academic record, did well to stress that while this would be a Chinese University it could boast of being neither exclusively Chinese, nor that of a Chinese institution dependent on purely British influences, but that it would develop as a Chinese institution of international character.

In view of Dr. Li's academic background, this is what might have been expected. And it is surely obvious that this is the wisest way for the University to plan its development. Its academic traditions are of course those of the University of Sussex and Chancellor Vernon L.Cheadle and Dr. J. V. Looch of the University of Leeds arrived the second day of Typhoon Ruby. On the 7th, Dato Sir Alexander Oppenheim of the University of Malaya and President Clark Kerr with Mrs. Kerr and two of their children reached Hong Kong. The following day, Sir John Fulton and Lady Fulton of the University of Sussex and Chancellor Vernon L.Cheadle and Mr. William Allaway of University of California, Santa Barbara, arrived. All of them missed Ruby but had a taste of China.

Prof. Tarn, who was staying in the Mandarin Hotel with a room overlooking the harbour and Kowloon, said the harbour of Hong Kong in all stillness during Sally, was 'a most significant sight I have ever seen'. To see the harbour without ships, junk and ferries is a rare experience, indeed.

In spite of the inconveniences caused by Ruby and Sally, the visiting guests managed to pay a visit to all the foundation colleges, talk with College officials and teaching staff and take a sight-seeing tour of Kowloon.

All in all, the University was blessed by their presence as the Chancellor said; 'Our guests have prided the University and probed the厶s status as a University and proclaimed their faith in us. Some of them travelled many thousands of miles to be here, and we must all be very grateful indeed for that they should have consented to undergo a fatigue journey in order to honour us in this very practical and essential manner'.

The Dinner Party given by the Vice-Chancellor to the visiting guests was held at the University Club and took place in the new building. The atmosphere of the custom, cordiality and fellowship replaced solemnity and formality of the early day.

The Chancellor, Sir David Trench, spoke to the distinguished gathering of overseas guests and staff of the University and the three foundation colleges. (See speech on the front page.) He asked the dinner guests to join him for a toast to the Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Graduates, Sir John Fulton who was acting in the absence of the Chancellor. (See speech on the front page.) He asked the dinner guests to join him for a toast to the Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Graduates, Sir John Fulton who was acting in the absence of the Chancellor. (See speech on the front page.) He asked the dinner guests to join him for a toast to the Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Graduates, Sir John Fulton who was acting in the absence of the Chancellor. (See speech on the front page.)
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The Vice-Chancellor expressed his appreciation for the presence of the overseas guests who had come to witness the ceremony and especially introduced Mr. William E. Forbes and Mrs. Edward H. Heller who came as representatives of the Regents of the University of California.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Due to various unforeseeable reasons, there has been no August issue of The University Bulletin.
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NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Due to various unforeseeable reasons, there has been no August issue of The University Bulletin.
Sir John Fulton speaks at the Vice-Chancellor’s dinner party.

The Chancellor confers an Honorary Degree to the Hon. R. C. Lee.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Graduates.

(L to R: the Hon. R. C. Lee, Sir John Fulton, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Clark Kerr, the Hon. C. Y. Kwang)

The Chancellor, the Hon. R. C. Lee, Lady Trench, the Hon. C. Y. Kwang, and the Vice-Chancellor at the dinner party (L to R).
多日來關於中文大學校長演詞是否用本港官方語言的揣測，隨李博士用國語發表就職演詞而結束。”

九月十一日，新生晚報謂中文大學宣佈即將開辦新聞學院一事，甚受本地報界歡迎。謂此舉將對香港華文報紙以至東南亞華文報紙貢獻甚大。

九月十日華僑日報向本港市民呼籲鞏固中大的基礎：「現在我們已獲知中大的理想，但此理想之實現將依賴我們不斷予以支持。此是政府及四百萬市民與關懷本港前途人士之責任。」

南華早報以「新大學之廣袤遠景」為題刊出此次李校長藉就職典禮之機會澄清新學年的罪與論，使大學依旧行政政策向前邁進。

「有人以爲大學本身應爲自由學術探討之場所，而不應牽涉政治。亦有人過慮中國歷史及文化傳統將被棄置而不顧。或以爲授課語言雖以中文爲主，仍恐有過份注重英國歷史及其文學之嫌。」

「李博士本身爲學術地位極高及富有行政經驗之人材，針對此方面強調謂在英國屬地建立之中文大學，其未來發展固然不應棄置中文，亦不專重英文，而應發展爲一具有國際性之中國大學。」

「就李博士的學術背境而論，上述言論已在意料中，亦顯然爲大學最明智的發展方針。中文大學學術傳統當然爲中文，但學術標準仍應以英國及英聯邦各學院爲準繩。李博士又透露大學將如何與美、日、英三國學術機構進行文化交流，如何使中國及西方優秀學者增加密切聯繫因而使大學之國際質更具規模。」

「大學成立僅及一年，校舍之全部建成，為期還遠。所引以爲慰者，第一座校舍明年即可落成。其最可快慰者，當爲李校長演詞中強烈主張大學之外向及國際性。中國歷史在某一時期中曾因閉關自守而阻礙進步，此語盖深明其害，其尤重要者，國外華人機構應盡其所能吸收一切世界知識之精華。毫無疑問，在李校長領導之下，新大學在進入第二年中縱存任何困難，必將一一克服，而使此大學成爲本區內世界重要之學術中心。」

當晚，校長特別舉行宴會，以資慶賀，會中一片和諧歡樂氣氛，與晨間之莊嚴肅穆，成一對照。在宴會中，督監戴麟趾爵士向外賓、大學及三院教職員致詞，並聯同各貴賓向校長及榮譽學位領受人致賀，繼由富爾頓爵士代表後者致答。校長在答辭中，對李樹培夫人及馮秉芬議員及其委員會中之委員，致謝渠等對典禮籌備工作所付之寶貴時間及精力。

校長又對海外來賓參如觀禮事，表示熟誠的謝忱，並特別介紹如州大學校董代表科貝斯先生和希拉夫人。
麥基路大學（一八二一年）
多倫多大學（一八二七年）
倫敦大學（一八三六年）
華盛頓州大學（一八五三年）
卡爾頓大學（一八六六年）
加州大學（一八六八年）
聖巴巴拉加州大學
坎持布里大學（一八七三年）
史丹福大學（一八九一年）
利芝大學（一九零四年）
菲律賓大學（一九零八年）
香港大學（一九一一年）
聯邦大學協會（一九一三年）
加里蒙大學（一九二五年）
西貢大學（一九二五年）
馬來亞大學（一九五九年）
薩式士大學（一九六一年）
星加坡大學（一九六二年）
基爾大學（一九六二年）

（各代表姓名請參考英文版）

大學儀杖

大學經選定大學儀杖的設計。儀杖為一長三尺之紅木棒，杖頂上為一鍍金古典式之「鳳」（南方之鳥），由一圓球及圓輪所拱托，儀杖之托為金蓮花葉形。此儀杖為教育司署代高級教育官顧里夫所設計，顧氏亦負責設計中文大學之校徽，校章等。顧氏謂：鳳為中國典籍中素稱為「南方之鳥」，儀杖之鳳形計設為參考商朝之銅刻而製成。顧氏曾參考及利用世界各博物院珍存之銅皿設計以取用於儀杖之上。當此設計提議於大學校徽校袍設計委員會時，得到各委員一致贊同，採納為大學之象徴，顧氏又謂：鳳為一與中國南方有關之鳥類，而並為中國古代銅刻藝術作品廣泛採用之象徴。鳳一向被認為與中國傳統文藝學術有密切之關係，最能表達中國固有文化之優美。此設計已用在校盾，校徽，校章，印章，文憑，證書及儀杖之上。

在製作大學儀杖時，顧氏先在硬木上彫出其形，然後造模將各部連接。顧氏謂：杖上之圓輪實參考其私藏之圖樣而製成。此等圖樣為顧氏參觀「倫敦維多利亞亞爾拔博物院」時，從一中國古物中所抄寫而得者。顧氏謂：該儀杖之杖身為磨滑之紅木，其底托形如蓮花，按以蓮花為座實為中國古代彫刻品所常採用之設計。顧氏早安就學於塞撒斯郡之希士汀斯大學及根德郡布羅尼藝術學院，現為香港政府教育司署美術組之負責人。顧氏對東方早期彫刻及藝術索感興趣。紅、紫及金

香港英文虎報於中文大學校長就職典禮翌日以「輝煌奪目的紅、紫、金袍邊」及「李博士榮任香港中文大學校長」為題用頭條新聞報導：

「當贊禮人行列緩步登上講台時，那綴有耀目的紅、紫、金袍邊，使典禮莊嚴肅穆的氣氛，滲進活躍鮮明的感覺。」
行此盛大之慶典，爵士本人在去年十月大學成立典禮中之言詞，充分表達其獻身創立本校之熱誠。爵士言：「余今日睹中文大學成立，使余多年來之希望、及及計劃以及各位專家多次訪問、會議及討論所追求之理想得以實現，至感欣慰。」茲為報功崇德謹授予富爾頓爵士榮譽法學博士學位。

柯克爵士

柯克爵士為牛津大學教授，在傳統之理性學與哲學上造詣至深，在英國教育改革中，爵士立領導地位，創立沙士大學，使英國青年底男女獲得享受更多高等教育之機會。爵士現任該校校長。一九五九年十月，爵士於百忙中來港一月，向各受補助之大學專院校提出意見，並草成卓越之報告書。一九六二年又主持一項調查，爵士對調查團所撰之報告書，所作之貢獻最多，爵士對調查團所撰之報告書，所作之貢獻最多，爵士對調查團所撰之報告書，所作之貢獻最多，爵士對...

柯克爵士

柯克讓爵士在為美國加州大學校長，舉凡該校員生六十五人之前途及其屬下七所具有大學規學府之福利，莫不在其明智領導之下。柯克爵士雖肩負加州大學校長繁重之地位，仍對遠隔萬里初生之香港中文大學備切關懷，致力兩校關係之發展，協助制定本校之發展計劃，並慨允擔任本校校董及給假李卓敏博士，俾其能擔任本校校長。國際合作為本校置身世界著名學府之列所不可或缺者，本校謹以感激之情授予柯克樂君以榮譽法學博士。
各地大学，有所不同。现在大学中之教授方法，正拟参考中、英、美及其他各国制度加以检讨，俾能博取众长，应我们自己的需要。

研究工作之重要
中文大学自然不只是一个单纯着重讲授的联合学府而已。其本身既为一大学，便须筹划如何充实设备，为教师研究工作及训练研究生之用。作为一个大学，研究工作诚不可缺，研究工作直接上可为工商及其他各业效劳，并使教师们对于时代新知识不致脱节，且可有新的发现。间接上对于教学及研究生之训练亦有裨益，同时可使大学吸收保留优良之师资及人才，进而获得国际上合作与协助。

大学为教师研究和研究生训练，便需设立研究所。现在大学三个学院中，皆设有文科、理科、商科及社会科学的课程。就文科来说，新亚书院设办研究所研究中国历史文化已有多年。关于其他研究工作中文大学目下正拟筹办两研究所：一为社会科学研究所，包括工商管理与公共行政、经济、地理、新闻、现代中国问题、社会调查、社会学和社会福利，世界史等。一为科学技术研究所，包括理论与应用科学之研究，如生物学、化学、物理学、以及数学、和统计学等。研究人员，将由现任教师担任，不拟另聘新人。我们希望各研究工作单位都能和本港政府及工商界取得密切联络。

为着应付目前社会的需要，正在筹办者，尚有教育学院，和校外课程部。此外中文大学之前途，与中文中学之水准有密切的关系，故我们准备设立机构来协助中文中学的发展。

中又大学设立不足一年，各方面幸已获得进展。建设方面本校马料水新址图则，业已确定，并经大学校董会通过。由于船湾淡水湖工程恰好与我们工程配合，所以大学新址怡平工程，亦已着手。教务方面，各学院共同讲授办法不久即将逐步实施。大学第一届毕业生将於下月举行毕业典礼。十一位讲座教授业经依照在英国的校外审查委员会的建议，予以正式聘任。大学教务会将於本年十月间成立。关于大学行政方面，我们已设有关务筹画委员会，由大学校长和三位学院院长共同组织，并已成纳米大学行政的常设机构。在此教务筹画委员会中，三位学院院长，虽代表学院本身，但关于一切决定，仍以大学整体之利益为权衡。

青年就学机会
中文大学设立之主目的是为中国青年着想。中文大学学生总数为一千六百五十人左右，约等于香港大学学生之人数，所以中文大学增加了香港中学毕业生们的升学机会，整整一倍。将来环境许可，招收学生人数，当可逐渐增加。香港年来经济发展虽然迅速，仍有若干优良学生，由于经济上的困难，无力入学或继续深造。我们希望将来能从公共机构或私人方面取得更多的学生补助金、奖学金，和研究生的津贴，使这些学生有升学机会。

关于学生就业方面，政府已答应，对于中文大学的毕业生，给予与联邦各大大学毕业生同等的待遇。我们希望中文大学所训练的毕业生，皆能恰应本港社会需要，则将来社会上对于中文大学毕业生的需求，会与时俱增。中文大学的国际的广泛联繫毫无疑问地还可以带给学生们其他多方发展的机会。

各界之热心支持
最后本人愿意再指出，我们虽得到国际友人的援助，中文大学之前途，必须靠着香港政府和本地人士的全力支持。在本校创立第一年中，我们获得政府之热诚赞助，也得到代表本港社会人士之校董会无尽之支持。本人十分感谢。

我们必须以坚强的决心迈步前进，来实现上述的计划，希望和理想。以本人而言，我将竭尽绵薄不辞艰辛，以期完成使命。由于香港政府及各界人士努力之结果，中文大学才有今日之地位，我们对于他们负有一项责任。此即要发展中文大学，使其能躋於世界名大学之林。我相信这个希望一定可以实现。
中國大學

研究工作

中文大學在研究工作方面，有其獨特的作用和任務。大學設置了數個研究機構，包括

1. 中文大學香港學者研究基金
2. 中文大學社會科學研究中心
3. 中文大學人文與社會科學研究中心

這些研究機構為大學提供了許多資金，支持跨學科的研究項目。此外，大學還設立了數個專門的研究中心，為不同領域的學者提供了研究機會。

特殊使命

中文大學的特殊使命在於為香港社會和國際學術界貢獻全新的教育模式和標準。大學的課程設計和教學方式都為未來的學者提供了無限的學習空間。

大學與資助

大學的資助主要來自於政府、企業和個人。這些資助為大學的發展提供了重要的支持。

使命及決心

商業議長演講

今天舉行中文大學首任校長就職典禮，深感榮幸。中文大學首任校長任務艱巨，若

干困難有時看來似不可克服，但由於使命之重大及香

港政府、本港社團、本校校董會、教職員和學生，我

們姊妹校的香港大學，海外各大學，各地中國學者，

和海外僑胞的鼓勵與支持，本人纔有勇氣接受這個職

務，加強我克服困難及完成使命的信心。

使命

中文大學之國際性格

大學之基本重要性

大學現正和美國加省大學籌劃一廣泛之學術合

作，如共同研究，交換教授與學生之訓練等等。此

種合作不僅限於加省一校而已，將來我們希望和倫敦

大學之東方與非洲研究院及其他大學也取得聯繫，我

們基本學院已與下列國外大學建立有關係，如雅禮協

會，美國亞洲區基督教高等教育聯合董事會，哈佛燕

京研究所，普林士頓學會，威廉斯大學，達茅斯大

學，惠斯理大學，日本京都大學等。這些聯繫我們希

望都能够加強和擴大。

國際的協助

就教務方面來說，國際上給予我們的援助正源源而

來。英國大學協會及美國若干基金委員會，皆派遣專

家前來協助我們草擬各項計劃。與英、美、日、各國

之文化交流工作正在進行。若干中外人士對於我們設

辦科學管理研究所和新聞學系之議亦至感興趣。

大學現希望早日能有一座樓宇，備供實現種種國際

合作計劃之用。我們希望在一九六五年中文大學第一

座完成之樓宇，可撥作此項用途。將來此樓定名為校

際合作樓，或亦恰當。

中文大學之國際性，就本校建築經費而言，尤其顯

著，年來香港經濟發展迅速，惟因中文大學有其國際

性格，自不應依賴香港政府為其惟一之經濟來源，而

必須向本地華人團體及其他國家對于中文大學發展之

有興趣者請求捐助。
A UNIVERSITY IS TRULY LAUNCHED

His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Trench, spoke of a bright future for higher education in Hong Kong when he addressed a large and distinguished gathering at the Installation Dinner of the Chinese University at the Gloucester Restaurant on September 9.

He referred to the installation of Dr. Li Choh-ming as first Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University and the conferment of degrees earlier in the day and said that the University was now well and truly launched.

"We are now, quite indubitably, and before the whole world, a University; and this is a proud title indeed. Before us now stretches a future of devotion to the cause of truth and higher learning; and to the training of the young leaders of tomorrow.

I can think of no worthier and more honourable endeavour — and if we approach this task proudly, we also approach it in humility for it will require of all of us the highest qualities we can bring to bear.

Today then we can say that our University is well and truly launched; and in this consummation our Vice-Chancellor and our Honorary Graduates have played a vital part. I do not need to stress this in the case of Dr. Li. We all know how hard and with what complete devotion he has worked to make the University a reality.

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"We are now, quite indubitably, and before the whole world, a University; and this is a proud title indeed," said Sir David.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's speech: This, of course, is a great day for us in the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Although the University has been in practical operation for some time now, somehow the formal, public acts of installing the Vice-Chancellor and conferring the first degrees have contributed very greatly indeed to bringing the whole University to life.

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Expert and Friendly Advice

Our Honorary Graduates also have of course given the University very great help in its formative stages; help which has been an essential part in bringing the University into being.

From them, and from our other guests here this evening also, I do not doubt we shall receive much expert and friendly advice and assistance in the future.

All this, and without going into details which will be familiar, I most sincerely and gratefully acknowledge; and on behalf of the University I proffer our most hearty and sincere thanks to them all.

But when I said a moment ago that our Honorary Graduates, and indeed our other guests at the ceremony this morning, had played a vital part in today's proceedings, I meant something more than this, and something rather different. One essential of today's activities has