POLICY ON RETIREMENT

In a statement to the Council, the Vice-Chancellor presented the procedure of retirement at the present stage of University development. The procedure was approved by the Council in a recent meeting.

The Vice-Chancellor's statement reads as follows: "The Academic Planning Committee (APC) recalled that the Provisional Council of the University resolved that the retirement age should be 65, but this was not approved by Government for subvention purposes.

Recently the Vice-Chancellor obtained Government's agreement to a one-year moratorium on the retirement rule for the year 1964-65. However, it will be necessary to produce a policy which is not only acceptable to Government, but also serves the best interests of the University and its staff. It is realized that retirement at the age of 60 is required in accordance with Statute 18 of the University Ordinance, and therefore could not be changed without amending the Statutes. However, the APC recommended that the College Councils should consider the following categories of staff:—

(i) Those who will be retired by 30th September, 1965;
(ii) Those who will be retired by that date if suitable replacements are available (this implies that the posts will be advertised);
(iii) Those who might be recommended for a one-year extension from the above date.

It was agreed that the College Councils are expected to report on category (i), but should make recommendations to the University concerning categories (ii) and (iii). Such reports and recommendations should be forwarded by the Presidents concerned to the Vice-Chancellor, not later than the end of January 1965; and the Vice-Chancellor, after due consideration, would submit them with his recommendation to the University Council. Extension approved by Council entitles the incumbent to superannuation benefits for the extended period.

The APC agreed further that only in exceptional circumstances would the University consider extension beyond the age of 65. Instances of very exceptional cases are distinguished scholars of international repute and teachers of critical importance to the operation of the College or the University. In all such cases the appointee would continue to be a member of the Superannuation Fund.

The APC reminded itself that extension over 60 is subject to the physical fitness of the staff concerned. With regard to the passages for over-aged staff on overseas terms the APC agreed that the College Council concerned, or the University as the case may be, should pay passage from the overseas territory to Hong Kong, but that if the staff concerned had to return home after one year's service, he should pay his passage for the return journey to his own country. It was agreed in principle, however, that generally in cases like this there should be implicit agreement to extend the services to two years, thereby entitling the incumbent to full fares for the return journey.

The APC also agreed that accumulated leave prior...
to the effective date of retirement would be handled in accordance with Article 5(d) of the Terms of Service (A) which reads:

"An appointee in good standing who retires or resigns whose contract terminates and is not renewed, shall be given a gratuity in lieu of the leave that has accumulated but not been taken. The gratuity shall be so calculated as to be equal to the salary and Superannuation Fund contribution that would have been paid had the leave been taken, but in no case shall the gratuity exceed the equivalent of eleven months' salary and superannuation fund contribution."

RULES CONCERNING GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The following are rules recently approved by the Council concerning gifts, donations, endowments and financial assistance given to the University:

I. Types of contributions welcome and solicited:
   A. Gifts of buildings or parts thereof, equipment, books and publications, and furniture.
   B. Endowment for undergraduate and postgraduate bursaries, scholarships and fellowships, and for professorial chairs or readerships.
   C. Donations of scholarships and bursaries, loan funds, and prizes, and for visiting professorships.
   D. Financial assistance to institutes, research projects, and teaching departments.

II. Acceptance of contributions:
   A. Offers of contributions should be made to the Vice-Chancellor and in his absence, to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. In the absence of both, the Registrar shall act on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor for the purpose of ascertaining the size of the contribution and the conditions attached, if any.
   B. The Vice-Chancellor shall accept, subject to approval of the Council, contributions, provided that (a) such gifts, etc. are not incompatible with the purpose of the University, and (b) such gifts, etc. should not involve the University in recurrent expenditure every year.
   C. Offers that may involve recurrent expenditure in the future shall be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.
   D. The Finance Committee shall consider all matters relating to the investment of contributions and shall make its recommendations to the Council.

III. Rules applicable to gifts, endowments and donations:
   A. Commemoration of the donor, if desired, will be given.
   B. Naming a building or parts thereof, or of any institute, must be approved by the Council.
   C. The donor of a building will, if he so requests, be informed of the architectural plan of the building that the University has adopted and of the progress in construction.

IV. Rules applicable to bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships:
   A. Offers of bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships shall be referred by the Vice-Chancellor, after acceptance, to the University Scholarship Committee of the Senate for action in accordance with Statute 11 (3)(b).
   B. After the University Scholarship Committee has taken action in accordance with Statute 11 (3)(b), the Vice-Chancellor shall refer the offer of the donation or endowment to the Finance Committee for consideration of suitable action to be taken for the investment of the fund(s).

V. Rules applicable to financial assistance to special research projects only:
   A. A portion of the contribution, normally from 10 to 15 per cent, will be used to defray additional costs to the University created by the project for which the donation is given. This amount will be placed in a Special Fund and will be at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor.

PART-TIME TEACHING

The Council, in a recent meeting, approved a policy governing the employment of part-time teachers, which will take effect in the coming academic year. The details of the new policy are as follows:

1. A part-time teacher is one engaged by the University or one of its constituent Colleges for the express purpose of teaching part-time. Members of the Administrative Staff who teach concurrently are not considered part-time teachers.
2. A part-time teacher should teach not more than six units in a term (5 months).
3. As a rule part-time teaching will be permitted only in cases where a qualified full-time teacher is not available for courses that are required of students majoring in the subject concerned, or a part-time teacher may be engaged to test his suitability for full time appointment.
4. All appointments will be reviewed by the Academic Planning Committee before they are finalized.
5. All part-time teachers will be expected to attend department meetings and to set and mark examination papers.
6. Compensation, payable monthly, shall be made at the rate of $2,000 per term for a two-unit course, $3,000 per term for a three-unit course, or $4,000 per term for a four-unit course, constituting the entire compensation for all the duties listed above.
7. The compensation for part-time teaching is charged against unfilled full-time posts, hence no additional budgetary provision is required.
8. This policy will take effect from the 1965/66 academic year.

COLLEGE BURSARS OR comptrollers

Mr. John L. Espy, Chung Chi College

Mr. Espy was born in Cordele, Georgia, U.S.A. and obtained his B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1944. After several years as an electronics officer in the Navy, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and obtained the Sc. M. in Chemical Engineering.

Between the years 1947-1953, Mr. Espy taught engineering subject at the Robert College School of Industrial Chemistry. Early this year he was made Bursar in addition to his teaching post.

Mrs. Espy is working in the Order Department of the Chung Chi College Library. Their two children attend the Diocesan Boys' School.

Donald Cole McCabe, New Asia College

Mr. McCabe was born on Staten Island, New York City, December 26, 1917. After graduating in 1935 from the Morristown, New Jersey public high schools, he attended Yale University where in 1939 he received a B.A. degree in American History.

In 1939, Mr. McCabe was appointed by the Yale-in-China Association as "Bachelor" English teacher for Yali Middle School in Huan, China. Because of fighting then in progress in China, Yali had been relocated from Changsha to Yuling in the same province. His appointment included a preparatory year of study at the Yale Graduate School in the Departments of Education and Race Relations, and two subsequent years, 1940-1942, in Yuliing.

Upon his return to the United States in September
to the effective date of retirement would be handled in accordance with Article 56 of the Terms of Service (A) which reads: "An appointee in good standing who retires or resigns or whose contract terminates and is not renewed, shall be given a gratuity in lieu of the leave that has accumulated but not been taken. The gratuity shall be so calculated as to be equal to the salary and Superannuation Fund contribution that would have been paid had the leave been taken, but in no case shall the gratuity exceed the equivalent of eleven months' salary and superannuation fund contribution."

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COLLEGE BURSARS OR COMPTROLLERS

Mr. John L. Espy, Chung Chi College

Mr. Espy was born in Cordele, Georgia, U.S.A. and obtained his B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1944. After several years as an electronics officer in the Navy, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and obtained the Sc. M. in Chemical Engineering.

Between the years 1947-1953, Mr. Espy taught engineering subject at the Robert College School of Engineering in Istanbul, Turkey. During these years he travelled widely throughout the Near East, studying the factors retarding the industrialization of developing countries.

In 1953 Mr. Espy joined the Engineering Division of the Kodak Park Works of the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, N.Y. where his assignments included the design and selection of chemical process equipment, project coordination, economic evaluations, financial analysis of projects and training-coordinator for engineering personnel.

Since 1963 Mr. Espy has been a member of the Chemistry Department at Chung Chi College, teaching from the Morrisstown, New Jersey public high schools, he attended Yale University where in 1939 he received a B.A. degree in American History.

In 1939, Mr. McCabe was appointed by the Yale-in-China Association as "Bachelor" English teacher for Yali Middle School in Hurnan, China. Because of fighting then in progress in China, Yali had been relocated from Changsha to Yuandong in the same province. His appointment included a preparatory year of study at the Yale Graduate School in the Departments of Education and Race Relations, and two subsequent years, 1940-1942, in Yuandong.

Upon his return to the United States in September
Mr. McCabe volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy. He undertook initial military training at the U.S. Naval Service Midshipmen's School, Columbia University, and received his commission as Ensign in June 1943. He served as commissioned officer until December 1963 when he retired from military service with the rank of Commander.

Mr. McCabe's twenty-year naval career included varied assignments in the Far East and in Naval Headquarters offices at Washington, D.C. During 1945-1946 he studied Japanese at the U.S. Navy School of Oriental Languages at Colorado University.

Immediately prior to his appointment as Comptroller at New Asia College, Mr. McCabe pursued further graduate studies at George Washington University and The American University in Washington D.C. He is a candidate for the M.A. degree in Far East Area Studies at The American University.

Mr. McCabe arrived in Hong Kong to assume his present duties on July 2, 1964. He is married and lives with his wife, Rosenda, a registered nurse, in Yau Yat Chuen, Kowloon.

Mr. Ng Kwan Kwai, United College.

Mr. Ng was born in Hong Kong in 1902 and graduated from Queen's College in 1923. Upon graduation, he joined the Hong Kong Government as an Audit Clerk in the Audit Department.

After the war, he was placed in charge of the general office-management of the Audit Department in addition to his normal auditing duties. During his career, he had taken part for many years in the training of local recruits. He held the post of Senior Examiner and Acting Auditor when he retired from the Government service in 1960.

Mr. Ng assumed duty as Bursar of United College in April, 1960 when the College first became a Government-aided institution.

Mr. Leo Hua-chan, United College.

Mr. Leo graduated from the Boone Library School in 1927 and obtained his B.A. degree from Hua Chang University. He was then appointed as librarian at several institutions, besides which he taught Library Science at various schools, one of which was his alma mater—the Boone Library School.

During these early years Mr. Leo served as librarian at the Nankai University, at the Ministry of Railways and at the National Peiping Normal University. From 1937 to 1939, Mr. Leo was in Germany as an Exchange Librarian at the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig and later as the Visiting Librarian at the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. His stay in Germany afforded him the opportunity to secure a good working knowledge of the German language.

During the war, Mr. Leo returned to China and joined the Central Library which was then in Chungking. He was attached concurrently to the Boone Library School and the Soochow Social Science College as part-time Professor of Library Science.

After the war, Mr. Leo was appointed by the Ministry of Education as Executive Secretary and a Member of the National Sian Library Planning Commission. His work ended two years later, and from 1948 to 1962 his time was divided between Lingnan University and the National Sun Yat-sen University, where he served as Librarian and Assistant University Librarian respectively.

In 1962 Mr. Leo came to Hong Kong and in the following year joined the United College as Librarian. Early in 1964, Mr. Leo became a member of the American Library Association.

Mr. Hubert P.C. Cheng, United College.

Mr. Hubert P.C. Cheng worked for many years in the railway service in China. He was born in 1904, and is married with two sons and a daughter. He obtained a B.A. degree from Franklin College, Indiana, U.S.A., in 1926.

From 1926 to 1936, Mr. Cheng was a lecturer at National Chiao-tung University, Shanghai and also at the National Chiao-tung University.
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COLLEGE DEANS OF STUDENTS

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From 1926 to 1936, Mr. Cheng was a lecturer at National Chi-nan University, Shanghai and also at the National Chiao-tung University.

From 1953 to 1957, Mr. Cheng was Dean of Men and lecturer at Chung Chi College.

From 1957 to 1963, Mr. Cheng was the Executive Director of the Mencius Educational Foundation, Hong Kong. Before joining the United College in 1963, Mr. Cheng visited the United States to study various aspects of student counselling services, under the sponsorship of the Asia Foundation.

His publications include a book, “Practical Railway Operation in China”, and articles in Chinese concerned with railway problems and the status of post-secondary college students in Hong Kong.

Mr. Tao Chen-yun, New Asia College.

Born in 1912, Mr. Tao majored in History at the National Tsing Hua University and later studied at the graduate school of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Mr. Tao had taught as Professor of History at the National Wu-han University and National Taiwan University. He was also a Research Fellow of the Academia Sinica.
SOME HISTORICAL FOOTNOTES

The need for a university in Hong Kong teaching through the medium of Chinese has existed for many years. As the Report of the Committee on Higher Education in Hong Kong, commonly known as the Keswick Report, said, "Hong Kong is unique geographically and politically and its people have a more advanced cultural background than the peoples of most other Colonies."

The vast majority of its inhabitants are Chinese, and the Chinese have a traditional love of scholarship, and a highly developed language, literature, and artistic sense. Hong Kong, it was thought, by reason of its location and circumstance, should maintain a centre for the East and the West to meet, not only for commercial advantage, but also for cultural exchange. To accomplish this, a university with Chinese as the medium of teaching was considered as important as a university with English as the medium of teaching; each would make a valuable complement to the other.

Keswick Report

Ever since the inception of the University of Hong Kong, even among the British residents in the Colony, there have been many who have advanced the idea of establishing a university teaching through the medium of Chinese, or a university teaching through the medium of English in all branches of learning. The Keswick Report gave strong support to such an idea. For various reasons, however, this recommendation of the Keswick Report did not lead to immediate action.

Nevertheless, the need existed. Since 1949, social and political conditions in China have undergone a great change. In addition to the large number of young men and women of college age who could no longer return to China for their higher education, there were thousands who emigrated from Mainland China to the Colony. The growth of population in the Colony from less than a million to more than three million between 1949 and 1959, accentuated the need for a second university.

Students with No Opportunity

There are thousands of students who passed the Chinese School Certificate Examination each year, but most of them have found no opportunity for higher education. It would be not only wasteful, but also dangerous to society, should the ablest youths who passed the Chinese School Certificate Examination have no suitable avenue open to them for university education with the exception of those who went abroad.

Among the immigrants to Hong Kong there were a number of refugee educators and missionaries who were formerly teachers in universities or colleges on the mainland of China. The refugees began teaching in Chinese of their own, though with very inadequate resources. New Asia College was founded in 1949 by such a group of refugee professors and students, and, at first, used rented flats in a slim district of Kowloon. Chung Chi College was founded in October 1951 with only sixty-three students and a few rented classrooms, by several representatives of various Protestant Churches and Missions in Hong Kong. The United College of Hong Kong, a combination of five refugee colleges, was also founded in similar rented premises. However, in spite of adversity, devotion to learning kept the Colleges going and with the help of friends and society at large, and by their own persistent effort, all three Colleges developed steadily.

Combined Efforts

At the end of 1956, at the initial suggestion of the Rev. Charles H. Long, Jr., representative of the Yale-China Association which was assisting New Asia College, the Rev. R.O. Hall, Bishop of Hong Kong, called a meeting at his house of representatives from Chung Chi, New Asia and United to discuss joint policies and action for the achievement of objectives of common interest. This meeting was chaired by Dr. F.I. Tseung, then the President of United College. This Provisional Committee for Joint Action by the Chinese Colleges of Hong Kong had several meetings and finally a Chinese Colleges Joint Council was established on February 25, 1957, with Chung Chi, New Asia and United Colleges, each having three representatives. Dr. R.O. Hall and Dr. C.L. Chien of the Education Department were co-opted as advisers, and Dr. F.I. Tseung was elected the first Chairman.

Joint Council

The objectives of the Council were to raise standards in Chinese higher education; to develop joint policies where possible, and to work for the achievement of objectives of common interest; and to represent Member Colleges in joint negotiations with Government where common policy concerned. The Director of Education, then the Hon. D.J.S. Crumpton, chairman of the organization of the Joint Council and he showed sympathy with its aims. Conferences between the Council, the Director of Education and Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office, in 1957 led the Council to think that there might be a possibility of Government might support a new university teaching through the medium of Chinese but only when the Colleges had achieved the necessary standards.

In October, 1957, the Council appointed a Committee to discuss standards for admission and for graduation; standards of teaching staff; library provision and equipment, etc.; and administration and control of the Colleges. Their recommendations were summarized in a Memorandum published in 1958.

Orndorff and Grant Regulations

The Memorandum was sympathetically received by the Government and finally a Committee composed of Mr. L.G. Morgan, then Deputy Director of Education, Dr. C.L. Chien of the Education Department, Dr. J.C.L. Wong, then the Executive Secretary of the Council, was appointed to consider a Post-Secondary Colleges Ordinance, and Grant Regulations to define the conditions under which Government would give financial assistance to selected colleges.

In June 1959 Government announced a programme which provided that a Chinese University with the principal medium of instruction should be established, that financial aid would be given to the three Colleges concerned to improve their standards, that in due course, provided the required standards were met, and that a commission would be appointed to recommend on the preparedness of the Colleges for university status. Financial assistance began that year, and in May 1960 the Post-Secondary Colleges Ordinance was enacted into law, giving Government power to proceed with its plans.

Under the Grant Regulations all the approved post-secondary colleges were to select all students for admission to first-year courses from among those attaining an approved standard at a Joint Entry Examination. These Examinations were controlled by standing committees composed of members nominated by the approved post-secondary Colleges on the Grant List and members nominated by the Director of Education. The Colleges were also required to participate in the formation of a Joint Establishment Board for selection of staff.

Overseas Advisors

As proposed in the declaration of June 1959, a number of experts in university education were invited to the Colony and gave valuable and encouraging advice both to Government and to the Colleges on their development. Mr. J.S. Fulton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex, visited the Colony in October, 1959 and provided an extensive and useful report.

The proposals in the Report for the development of the Colleges towards university status underwent serious study by the Colleges. One of the matters which received very close attention was that of re-framing the individual colleges courses and syllabuses, both to make them more suitable for colleges of university standing within a federal set-up, and to ensure that they would meet the needs of Hong Kong. As this was a very complex and difficult task, the Colleges, therefore, suggested to the Government that three advisors with wide experience in the framing of courses and syllabuses should be invited from the United Kingdom or the United States, to advise on the Arts, Natural Science, and Commerce and Economics. Such advisors were appointed on the suggestion, and three eminent scholars, Sir James Duff, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, and Professor F.E. Fults, came to Hong Kong to study the problems.
His publications, in the area of Sino-Japanese relations, are:


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in the spring of 1961. Then early in 1962 Mr. J.D. Pearson, Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, also visited the colony and gave a useful report on library development in the Colleges. The expert advice thus gained played a very significant part in the development of the three Grant Colleges toward University status.

Joint Establishments

Following the 1959 announcement, the Chinese Colleges Joint Council, under the chairmanship of the Hon. C.Y. Kwan, was appointed. Its terms of reference were to advise on a site for the central university buildings and the accommodation required. In due course a site in the upper Shatin Valley, not too far from Chung Chi College, was selected and Government was persuaded to set aside 250 acres there.

Fulton Commission

Finally, in May 1962, Government, satisfied with the progress made in all fronts, announced the appointment of a commission to make recommendations on the establishment of the University. The Commission was a distinguished group of men, and credit for bringing them together must go to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas in England in particular to Sir Charles Morris, Chairman of the Council and presently Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and Professor F. C. Young, Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Cambridge. Mr. L.C.M. Maxwell, Secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, joined the group as secretary. The Commission came to Hong Kong that summer and before its departure publicly announced that in their view the three Post-Secondary Grant Colleges were ready for university status. They took it that their job was to recommend the establishment of a University.

A Selection Committee to find a suitable candidate for the post of Vice-Chancellor was appointed. Meanwhile the executive affairs of the University were entrusted to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor Dr. C.T. Yung, with the Acting Registrar, Mr. H.T. Wu assisting him.

Thus, a University was finally born.

(Editor's note: The above story—pieced together from reports, minutes of meetings, speeches, Government announcements, etc.—may serve to fill some historical gaps before the Chinese University was established. Special appreciation should be expressed to Mr. S.L. Wong, former Executive Secretary of Chinese Colleges Joint Council and presently Secretary of the University, for his records, personal papers and reminiscences. Thanks also to those who had played an active role in the development of the University for reading the copies and making valuable suggestions and corrections.)
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Joint Establishments

Following the 1959 announcement, the Chinese Colleges Joint Council and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, joined the group as secretaries. The Commission came to Hong Kong that summer and before its departure publicly announced that in their view the three Post-Secondary Grant Colleges were ready for university status. They took it that their joint task was to recommend

Shortly thereafter, Government announced that it had approved the Commission's recommendations in principle, as had the Colleges. In June the formation of a Provisional Council was announced; and on July 2, 1963 with the completion of necessary preliminary work, which was considerable, the process of preparing the way for the establishment of the University began.

A Selection Committee to find a suitable candidate for the post of Vice-Chancellor was appointed. Meanwhile the executive affairs of the University were entrusted to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor Dr. C.T. Yung, with the Acting Registrar, Mr. H.T. Wu assisting him.

Thus, a University was finally born.

(Footer note: The above story — pieced together from reports, minutes of meetings, speeches, Government announcements, etc. — may serve to fill some historical gaps before the Chinese University was established. Special appreciation should be expressed to Mr. S.L. Wang, former Executive Secretary of Chinese Colleges; Joint Council and present Secretary of the University, for his records, personal papers and reminiscences. Thanks also to those who had played an active role in the development of the University for reading the copies and making valuable suggestions and corrections.)
多間教育機構任圖書館長職，並兼任敎授圖書館管理學，其中包括其母校「文華圖書館學專科學校」。陸氏曾任南開大學及國立北平師範大學圖書館長。一九三七至三八年，陸氏應邀赴德國任萊比錫為交換圖書館長及柏林普魯士邦立圖書館訪問館長。戰時，陸氏回國任職重慶中央圖書館，並為文華圖書館學專科學校與蘇州社會敎育學院兼任圖書館學敎授。戰後，陸氏獲敎育部任命為國立西安圖書館筹备會執行秘書及會員。一九四八至六二年間，陸氏服務嶺南與中山兩大學圖書館。一九六二年，陸氏南下香港任職聯合書院為圖書館長。一九六四年初，陸氏成爲美國圖書館協會會員。書院訓導主任簡介

鄭寶照先生

鄭寶照先生字揚生，信奉基督敎，隸中華聖公會，已婚，有二子一女。鄭先生早歳留學美國，一九二六年得美國印第安那州佛蘭克林大學文學士，一九二六至二七年任國立暨南大學商學院講師，一九二七至一九三六年任國立交通大學管理學院講師，一九五三至五七年任崇基學院兼任講師，一九五五至五七年任崇基學院訓導主任。一九五七至六三年任香港孟氏敎育基金會主任。自一九六三年九月任聯合書院訓導長迄今。鄭先生除專志於敎育外，早年曾服務於中國鐵路機構，對中國鐵路問題，發表論文多篇。兩年前曾再度赴美考察大學學生輔導及敎育基金會工作。

陶振譽先生

新亞書院訓導長陶振譽先生，安徽天長人，生於公元一九一二年。一九三三年卒業於北平國立淸華大學歷史系。旋赴日本攷入東京帝國大學研究院。陶先生為中國敎育部審定敎授；歷任國立武漢大學、台灣師範大學歷史敎授；並擔任中央研究院近代史專任研究員多年。現為新亞歷史系兼任講師。陶先生之著述多爲有關中日外交史學研究。「甲午戰爭期間列強之外交」、「評矢野博士所著日淸役後支那外交史」；「日本學人對中國史的硏究」；及「日本史網」等。

大學成立歷史溯引

香港早就應該有一所以中文爲主要敎學語文之大學。正如迦塞高等敎育報告中所云：「香港在地理上及政治上均有其獨特及卓越之處，且其居民文化水準之高，亦爲英國其他殖民地所望塵莫及。其居民中，中國人民尤愛好學術、文學、並富藝術氣息。基於此，香港之發展實不應只限於貿易；於文化溝通方陎，實亦可成爲一中心。」故設立一所以中文講授之大學正如一所以英語講授者一樣重要，兩者亦可互相勉勵。

一九四九年來，由於中國政之改變，許多適齡男女靑年不能依往例返大陸受大學敎育，且有數以千計之靑年從内地遷居香港。香港在一九四九至五九年間，人口從不及一百萬躍至三百萬有餘，人數之激增使設立另一所大學之需要更形迫切。

每年參加中文中學會考者達數千人，仍畢業後除少數升入港大及家庭富有力足赴外國留學者外，十之八九不能升學。靑年才能之荒廢，莫此爲甚！南下難民中，有若干受過高等敎育人士，以前曾在國內任敎於公私及敎會大學者，在極艱辛拮據之境況下，開始創立專上學院。新亞書院就是在一九四九年初，由一羣南下逃難之敎授學生在九龍租賃一小地方而成立者。一九五一年十月，敎會人仕與本港敎育界開創崇基書院，起初只有六十三名學生，擠於幾間租來的敎室中。聯合書院是由五間流亡人士創立之學院合併而成。此三學院抱着忠於學術硏究精神辦學，並漸進佳境。

一九五六年初，駐新亞書院中國耶魯大學友好協舍代表朗家恆等，集議於香港聖公會會督何明華氏辦公室中，商討如何改進三院事宜。決議徵求三院意見，成立協會，並推蔣法賢先生爲臨時主席。以後數次聚會中決定，於一九五七年二月廿五日，成立中文專上學校協會，每院派三代表出席。何明華會督與香港敎育司署錢淸廉氏同爲顧問，蔣法賢醫生爲第一屆主席。此協會目的乃欲提高專上學校水準，共同議策，促使政府予以援助。當時敎育司高詩雅氏頗贊成此舉，並表示其關懷。協會與高氏及英國殖民部大臣敎育顧問爵爷Christopher Cox爵士於一九五七年初會商。此次會談使協會覺得要求政府協助創設一中文大學賞頗有希望。故於一九五七年四月，由三院聯合向香港政府遞交創設中文大學之申請。
代表校長審定所受捐贈之多寡,如附有條件者,及其所附之條件。
校長得經校董會核准後,接受各項捐贈,惟該捐贈須與大學之宗者無抵觸及與大學之常年費用不相牽涉者。如捐贈牽涉及大學之經常費用者,則須提交財務委員會考慮。
關於所有捐贈之欵投資問題,財務委員會須加考慮,並向校董會提供建議。(三)捐贈規則:
捐贈人如欲以捐贈金為紀念之用,得贊同之。任何建築物或研究院之定名,須經校董會批准之。捐贈建築物者,如捐贈人欲知大學所擬定之建築圖則及建築之進展情形,應供給之。(四)助學金,獎學金及研究金規則:
助學金、獎學金及團體獎學金經接受後由校長交由大學敎務會中之大學獎學金委員會依照規程第十二條第三項第八節辦理。大學獎學金委員會經照規程第十二條第三項第八節辦理後,校長應將全案交由財務委員會考慮最佳之投資辦法。(五)資助特別研究計劃規則:
此項捐助欵項中百分之十至十五,通常用以支付大學因實施該計劃所發生之附加費用。此數全部將撥入特別費用內,歸由校長支配。
聘請兼任講師的方針
大學校董會在其最近會議中,通過關於聘用兼任敎師議案,將於下一學年內實施。以下為該新方針之詳細內容︰
(一)兼任敎師乃受大學或成員學院之聘作兼任講學者,行政人員兼任敎學者不視為兼任敎師。(二)兼任敎師每學期(五個月)敎授時間不得超過六學分。(三)聘用兼任教師一般由於以下原因:學生專修科目中無適當之專任敎師可以任敎者;或專任敎師在正式聘用之先,使其擔任兼任,以考驗其是否果能勝任愉快者。(四)兼任敎師在聘任之前須經敎務籌劃委員會予以審核。(五)所有兼任敎師須出席系務會議及參加擬定命題及評分工作。(六)凡每學期講授課程為二學分時,其酬金為二千元,三學分時為三千元,四學分時為四千元。上項規定之酬金係包括上述全部工作。(七)兼任敎師酬金應就所缺專任敎師之薪給中支付,故無須另外追加預算。(八)本辦法將於一九六五——六六學年起實施。書院總務長簡介
艾詩伯先生
艾詩伯先生生於美國喬治亞州。一九四四年畢業於喬治亞工專,得理學士銜。後服務於海軍部為電子學工程師數年,嗣又進入麻省工專,得化學工程碩士銜。一九四七至五三年間,艾氏任敎土耳其伊士坦丁堡工業學院。此數年中,艾氏遍遊中東各國,考察此等國家工業落後之因素。一九五三年,艾氏返美任職於紐約柯達廠負責訓練工程人員,指導化學試驗程序等工作。一九六三年來港任敎崇基書院化學系,敎授工業化學。今年初,兼任崇基書院司庫。艾夫人現任職崇基書院圖書館;其二子女就讀男拔萃書院。馬達人先生
新亞書院總務長馬達人先生,一九一七年生於美國紐約史特頓島。一九三九年畢業於耶魯大學,獲文學士學位。旋在中國湖南長沙湘雅中學任英語敎員。一九四二年,馬達人先生返美加入海軍,翌年畢業於哥侖大學美國海軍軍官學校,其後卽在海軍中服役,積功陞至海軍中校;直至一九六三年始退休。馬達人先生於一九四五至四六年間曾在美國科羅拉多大學東方語言學校進修日文,今年七月應聘為新亞書院總務長之前,曾進美國華盛頓大學攻讀碩士學位,專門硏究遠東問題。馬達人先生已婚多年,其夫人羅珊達女士為一白衣天使。吴觀溎先生
聯合書院總務長吳觀溎先生一九〇二年生於香港,一九二三年畢業於皇仁書院,自一九二四年起,一貫任職於香港政府核數署,直至一九六〇年退休,計逾三十六年,其最後職位為高級稽核師及署理核數官。在任職期間,負責審核庫務司署稅收及支出總賬及政府各機關賬目;於第二次大戰復員後,兼處理該署事務,且於多年來,協助該署訓練新進人員工作。一九五九—六〇年度,聯合書院開始接受政府經費補助,成爲補助專上學院之一,吳先生乃於一九六〇年四月接任總務長之職,以迄至今。書院圖書館長簡介
李榮檢先生
李榮檢先生於南海人,幼年在本港受敎育,曾就讀於九龍華仁及喇沙書院,繼入香港大學醫學院攻讀,戰事期間轉徙内地,返港後曾在差餉物業估價署供職。李氏初入圖書館界卽在香港大學圖書館工作,一九五三年晉升爲編目貨,並一度主理馮平山圖書館館務,隨於一九五九年辭職赴英攻讀圖書館學,曾在該地各類圖書館作實習考察,一九六三年註冊為英國圖書館協會合格館員。李氏自一九六一年以來卽被選為香港圖書館協會委員會委員,並曾任該會義務司庫兩年。
POLICY ON RETIREMENT

In a statement to the Council, the Vice-Chancellor presented the procedure of retirement at the present stage of University development. The procedure was approved by the Council in a recent meeting.

The Vice-Chancellor's statement reads as follows: "The Academic Planning Committee (APC) recalled that the Provisional Council of the University resolved that the retirement age should be 65, but this was not approved by Government for subvention purposes.

Recently the Vice-Chancellor obtained Government's agreement to a one-year moratorium on the retirement rule for the year 1964-65. However, it will be necessary to produce a policy which is not only acceptable to Government, but also serves the best interests of the University and its staff. It is realized that retirement at the age of 60 is required in accordance with Statute 18 of the University Ordinance, and therefore could not be changed without amending the Statutes. However, the APC recommended that the College Councils should consider the following categories of staff:

(i) Those who will be retired by 30th September, 1965;
(ii) Those who will be retired by that date if suitable replacements are available (this implies that the posts will be advertised);
(iii) Those who might be recommended for a one-year extension from the above date.

It was agreed that the College Councils are expected to report on category (i), but should make recommendations to the University concerning categories (ii) and (iii). Such reports and recommendations should be forwarded by the Presidents concerned to the Vice-Chancellor, not later than the end of January 1965; and the Vice-Chancellor, after due consideration, would submit them with his recommendation to the University Council. Extension approved by Council entitles the incumbents to superannuation benefits for the extended period.

The APC agreed further that only in very exceptional circumstances would the University consider extension beyond the age of 65. Instances of very exceptional cases are distinguished scholars of international repute and teachers of critical importance to the operation of the College or the University. In all such cases the appointee would continue to be a member of the Superannuation Fund.

The APC reminded itself that extension over 60 is subject to the physical fitness of the staff concerned. With regard to the passages for over-aged staff on overseas terms the APC agreed that the College concerned, or the University as the case may be, should pay passage from the overseas territory to Hong Kong, but that if the staff concerned had to return home after one year's service, they should pay his passage for the return trip to his own country. It was agreed in principle, however, that generally in cases like this there should be implicit agreement to extend the services to two years, thereby entitling the incumbent to full fares for the return journey.

The APC also agreed that accumulated leave prior