Social Research Centre

The Social Research Centre is an inter-disciplinary research facility of the University's Social Science faculty working together in an integrated research programme. The Centre was established in November 1969, to take the place of the former Social Survey Research Centre. It consists of a group of social science teaching staff from all three Foundation Colleges. The Centre has both a research and an educational commitment.

In its research programme, the Centre undertakes studies of social change in Hong Kong. This means that various aspects of the evolving social scene in Hong Kong are investigated from the vantage point of the dynamics of their history as well as from the standpoint of the dynamics of their future directions. The Centre has particular interest in research which permits not only an assessment of a given situation, but also an analysis of alternative future developments coupled with a capability to observe the actual future developments as they occur.

In this regard, the Centre's research programme is one of basic research through which the Centre seeks to advance social, scientific, and particularly sociological, knowledge of both secular and induced processes of change.

However, since the Centre’s programme is firmly grounded in the needs of the community it prefers to undertake studies which not only contribute to the advancement of basic knowledge, but which also have practical policy implications for the Government of Hong Kong, for various voluntary organizations, and for the people in Hong Kong.

Whenever possible, the Centre will undertake to help other interested organizations in the formulation of their research programmes, in research design, field work, analysis of data and thereby act as a consultant on relevant aspects of research studies which, in themselves, may be carried out by other private or Governmental organizations.

In its educational commitment, the Centre seeks to contribute to the development of a cadre of expert researchers whose abilities and skills will contribute to this community regardless of the position which such researchers may come to occupy in the future. The Centre's educational functions, both at the post-baccalaureate and the pre-baccalaureate levels, are coordinated with the Boards of Studies of the relevant fields. Undergraduate students participate in the research efforts and receive training in field work, interviewing, and other aspects of social research.
Assistant Research Fellows

Sister Joan Frances Delaney,
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology, United College.
Mr. T.B. Lin,
Lecturer in Accounting and Finance, New Asia College.
Mr. K.Y. Wong,
Lecturer in Geography, Chung Chi College.
Mr. S.L. Wong,
Lecturer in Sociology, Chung Chi College.

Research Assistants

Mr. Chan Chee-wang
Miss Pang Lai-sim
Mr. Oscar Tang
Mr. Sidney Wong

In the academic year 1970/71, the Centre will be under the direction of Prof. Jiri Nehnevajsa, who will replace Prof. Holzner.

Research Programmes

The following studies are under way or in process of development in the current academic year:

Rural Research Programme
Coordinator: Mr. S.L. Wong
The Impact of Urban-Industrialism on a Chinese Village
(Mr. S.L. Wong and Dr. Rance P.L. Lee)

Urban Research Programme
Coordinator: Dr. Aline Wong
Study of Higher Chinese Civil Servants
(Dr. Aline Wong)

Teacher Education Study
(Sister Joan Frances Delaney)

Hawker Study Programme
Coordinator: Dr. Arthur J. Van Alstyne
A Study of the Hawker’s Family in Hong Kong
(Dr. F.M. Wong)

The Consumption Behaviour of the Hawker Population in Hong Kong
(Dr. T.B. Lin)

Education Practices among the Hawkers
(Sister Joan Frances Delaney)
A Study of the Temporal Variation of the Hawking Population in Hong Kong
(Dr. K.Y. Wong)
Medical Behaviour among the Hawkers
(Dr. Rance P.L. Lee)

Spatial Problems of Hawking Activities in Hong Kong
(Mr. F.Y. Tse)
The Psycho-Cultural Analysis of Life History Materials of Selected Hawkers
(Dr. Hiroshi Wagatsuma)
The Process of Inflow to the Hawker Population
(Dr. Rance P.L. Lee)

Communication and Information Network among the Hawkers
(Dr. Michael Wei and Dr. Arthur J. Van Alstyne)

A Study of the Organizational Pattern and Behaviour of the Hawkers
(Dr. Aline Wong)

Kwun Tong Health Services Study
(Dr. Rance P.L. Lee in co-operation with Dr. L.K. Ding)

An Evaluative Study of Methodist Social Services
(Dr. F.M. Wong in co-operation with Dr. Rance P.L. Lee and Mr. S.L. Wong)

Industrial Community Study (being developed)

Operational Policy

All staff members who carry out the research programmes work on a voluntary basis and the majority of them are academic staff of the University. The Centre provides the academic staff with the opportunity to pursue their academic interests so that their working time can be fully utilized. The field work supervisors of the Centre are tutors whose duty is to train students in field research programmes. The Centre is therefore not only a research centre, but also a training and teaching centre where the undergraduate programme can best be developed. The instructional unity is a vital factor of the Centre in which theory and practice, research and instruction blend into one integral whole.
Assistant Research Fellows
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Assistant Lecturer in Sociology,
United College.
Mr. F.Y. Tse,
Assistant Lecturer in Geography,
Chung Chi College.

Consultant
Dr. L.K. Ding,
Plummer Diagnostic Laboratory.

Research Assistants
Mr. Chan Chee-wang
Miss Pang Lai-sim
Mr. Oscar Tang
Mr. Sidney Wong

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Honorary Degree for Vice-Chancellor
Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the 206th Convocation of the University of Western Ontario held on 27th May, 1970. The award was a recognition of Dr. Li’s role in international education. Another recipient was Mr. Alfred Joseph Casson, an eminent artist in Canada.

At the Convocation, Dr. D.C. Williams, President of the University of Western Ontario, called Dr. Li “an internationalist who, in his person, exemplifies the meeting of East and West”. President Williams said, by conferring the degree, the University of Western Ontario was symbolizing “its dedication to the cause of international education”.

Dr. Li was the speaker of the Convocation. The following is Dr. Li’s speech.

Higher Education in Asia
I do want to thank you most warmly, President Williams, for the privilege of being here today and especially for the honour the University has done me in conferring this high degree. I accept it with humility, and feel all the more so when I find myself in the august company of Mr. Casson, one of the world’s great painters of our time.

It is also a great honour for me to be here today to be the speaker at your Convocation. Let me, first of all, join your distinguished faculty and administration, and your families and friends in offering my heartiest congratulations on your achievement. You are now going to embark on your life career, carrying the ideals of the University with you. Let me also wish you success and happiness for all the years to come.

Your three or four years in the University have indeed been very eventful years, both for yourself and for the society we live in. Aside from class instruction, many social and world issues have engaged your attention and, in fact, might have involved you intimately. One of these issues is certainly the war in Southeast Asia. Your Convocation at this time coincides with the critical point of current history at which the West, especially the United States, is pursuing the policy of military withdrawal. But military withdrawal or disengage-
ment in Southeast Asia will certainly bring to the fore many other types of relationships that have up to now been overwhelmed by the military issue. These other types of relationships are those that the West will inevitably become involved in, such as, trade, economic development, cultural interchange, etc. I am keenly conscious of the role you will have to play as leaders of tomorrow in developing these other relationships, or involvements if you like, into mutually satisfactory, beneficial, and really creative arrangements.

It is in this context that I would like to say a few words about the phenomenon of Higher Education in Asia today. What we aspire to do there should be of interest to you.

To speak of Asian Higher Education seems to imply that Higher Education in Asia is a unique system which in no way duplicates its Western counterpart and that we are talking about two separate worlds. But is this true?

Two incidents came to my attention just last month indicating that we are bound together. On April 24th, a frail, old, Chinese lady who is a neighbour of ours, refused to go to bed. She stayed in, awake all night listening to the radio until she had been assured that the Apollo 13 astronauts had returned safely to earth. She has no interest in science and knows practically nothing about the space programme but, like millions of others on this planet, she was gripped by concern, fear and relief, the reactions shared by all. The question of Asian, Canadian, American or European did not arise.

Then an interesting development came into focus in the latter half of April. The Chinese language press was suddenly flooded with articles and features on pollution, water and air pollution, combustion and smog. The problems have been with us for some time but the general public is only now becoming aware of them. The sudden awakening has made us a member of the ecology club. Not only do we enjoy the fruits of this awakening but we are now also confronted with their dire consequences. In the East as well as in the West, we will all be caught up in the chain of cause and effect of our technological advance. There are no exceptions.

On these fundamental and universal issues we are identified by our common humanity. A close look at our present subject, Higher Education in Asia, reveals, however, some strong similarities in East and West and some clear contrasts.

We all know that most of the earliest universities in Asia were modelled closely after universities in the West. And we also know that national and cultural characteristics gave them a special quality and spirit. The pen may be mightier than the sword but ink is no substitute for blood. These new Asian universities adopted Western forms more easily than they were adapted to Western content.

I should not like to give the impression that all Asian universities are alike or that their aims are identical. Suffice it to say that their purposes range from complete rejection of traditional values to the other extreme of rejection of Westernization, seen as a subversive and disruptive influence on society. We must avoid labelling them by saying that one is Western and the other is traditional.

Actually most of our universities make an honest effort to give equal weight to the task of modernization and the responsibility for revitalizing cultural tradition. This position is a valid one based on the intellectuals' belief that since the modern university in the West has kept cultural tradition alive, at least up to now, there is no reason why they cannot achieve the same in Asia.

The process of cultural evolution and interaction is a complex one at the best of times, but where the society is in a long transition and the conflict between modernizing and traditional forces, the problems are magnified.

Reactions to these conflicting forces have been sometimes violent and always vocal, what we now call "guts" reactions. Perhaps for our purposes we could quote two slogans which emerged from the encounter in China: one reads, "Traditional studies as the base; Western practices for practical purposes only". Some who used this slogan meant specifically by "practical purposes", "bigger battleships and better guns". Impatient with the progress being made under this policy, others adopted the slogan "Wholehearted Westernization at all costs". Feelings ran high and for a time obscured the possibility of exposing a more balanced programme.

The passage of time and the experience of becoming a vital and integral part of the world community have resulted in a new, mixed view of culture. By tradition we mean the living tradition which is and should be constantly and continuously enriched, and not the enshrined and mummified tradition kept in emotion and spirit. By tradition we mean the living tradition which is and should be constantly and continuously enriched, and not the enshrined and mummified tradition kept in emotion and spirit. In Hong Kong we are caught between modern and traditional. The mini skirt co-exists with the cheongsam and will soon give way to the midi; our young people occasionally enjoy a hamburger or hot dog but no Chinese in his right mind would think of taking Western food for his regular daily meals.

Our sports and athletic activities, our transportation, are completely Western. Taking advantage of the solar and lunar calendars, we join in the fun on holidays which have little significance for us with almost as much spirit as we bring to our Chinese festivals. Exhibitions of modern painting alternate with calligraphy and fine Chinese brush work. Our City Hall has sell-out houses for Chinese opera and world-famous symphony orchestras and ballet.

The pattern of our lives is so interwoven with various strands that we must pause to identify the traditional values we seek to preserve: our language and literature, our history, religions and philosophy, our fine arts, as they have special meaning for us and as they contribute to the enlightenment of all mankind.

The basic question remains the same: is Westernization the answer to our present situation? How do we clear up the misunderstanding of what Westernization and modernization mean, especially the confusion of the words "modern" and "Western".

For many other types of relationships, or involvements if you like, into mutually satisfactory, beneficial, and really creative arrangements.

The three Foundation Colleges of The Chinese University today, each of which pre-dates the University, were very much patterned after the American model. After the University was established in 1963, we aspired to work out a system which would combine the best features of both British and American systems and which would appropriately meet the needs in Hong Kong. While doing so, we have invariably found that all these models are themselves under close and critical re-examination by some of the best academic minds in the West, and it would be folly for us to choose and adopt features that would be repudiated tomorrow. As a case in point, what should be the teaching method in a Western university? While we are far from finding an answer. In order to arrive at a contemporary synthesis, therefore, we have had to keep abreast with the latest thinking in the West and at the same time to contribute our own ideas; should the emphasis be upon leadership training rather than on mere professional or technical competence; how do we meet our emotional, aesthetic and moral needs? There are many others but we all benefited from this opportunity to identify our special problems, to define the areas of concern of Asians and to seek Asian solutions. We are looking for a "new synthesis", to cul the best wherever we find it and to copy no particular system in its entirety.

An example may be cited to illustrate the point. As I said earlier, universities in Asia from the beginning have been patterned after the models in the West—without any serious attempt to develop a new model that meets the needs of the country or the local community. Until recently all the universities in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, and Hong Kong followed the British pattern faithfully, whereas the American model predominated in the United States and in 1949 China. In contrast to the American practice, the British system recognizes no course credits, provides no majors or minors, gives very few lectures, but requires the students to specialize early in their college careers. The American student spends his first three or four years of study at the university, the examination being comprehensive in nature and given by the teaching faculty of the university and external examiners from outside the university. The American system, by doing otherwise, attempts to give the student a much wider and broader education.

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It is in this context that I would like to say a few words of inspiration in Higher Education in Asia today. What we aspire to do there should be of interest to you.

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The basic question remains the same: is Westernization the answer to our present situation? How do we clear up the misinterpretation of what Westernization and modernization mean, especially the confusion of the words? We must remember that for a long time Asia, as part of mankind, was part of Western civilization. This should not be the basis for the argument that Westernization is the answer to our present situation. As I said earlier, universities in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong followed the British pattern faithfully, whereas the American model predominated in the countries and territories up to 1949 China.

In contrast to the American practice, the British system recognizes no course credits, provides no majors or minors, gives very few lectures, but requires the students to specialize early in their college years and to complete their three or four years of study at the university, the examination being comprehensive in nature and given by the teaching faculty of the university and external examiners from outside the university. The American system, by doing otherwise, attempts to give the students a much wider and broader education.

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As a case in point, what should be the teaching method in a world where examination results are far from being a reliable guide to our emotional, aesthetic, and moral needs? We must pause to identify the patterns faithfully, whereas the American model. After the University was established in 1963, we aspired to work out a system which would combine the best features of both British and American systems and which would appropriately meet the needs in Hong Kong. While doing so, we have invariably found that all these models are themselves under close and critical re-examination by some of the best academic minds in the West, and it would be folly for us to choose and adopt any system. We are far from finding an answer.
to the subject. Thus, all in all, we do not expect to produce wonder-working drugs or to dispense cure-all prescriptions but we shall search diligently for new directions to produce "a new man for a new society".

At the present we are much concerned about the strained relationships between universities and students in many parts of the world. There seems to be a danger of serious dislocation of the student, teaching and administrative sectors of the university community in a period when we need to strive together in harmony of purpose to meet the major crises of our day.

The series of explosive disturbances that has shaken many of the great universities of North America and Europe and even some of the universities in the East has led us to do some real soul searching. The old questions are being asked in a new context. They must be answered in terms of our region.

We see the danger of overburdening administrators to the point where they have time only for the pressing day-to-day decisions and the danger of failing to heed their pleas for long-term planning. It often seems that university teachers, faced with the knowledge explosion, no longer have time or energy for anything outside their field of specialization. Important issues of moral standards and social justice seem to be left to the students. We do not think that this is so but it is evident that there are a great many people who either think it is so or would like to make it so. Whether we can do it is a question but we would like to avoid copying the West in the matter of this disruption and to build a genuine community of scholars, some of them teachers and some of them students, but all of them learners.

We remind ourselves that history does not repeat itself; only historians repeat themselves. If history does repeat itself in Asia, we hope that we shall have sense enough not to repeat ourselves.

I said earlier that I am keenly conscious of your role as leaders of tomorrow. As leaders of tomorrow, the responsibility of developing meaningful, mutually beneficial, and really creative relationships with other parts of the world rests on your shoulders. The education this great University has given you prepares you well for the task. I look forward to your contribution to your Alma Mater, your country and the whole humanity.

External Examiners

The following is a list of External Examiners for the 1970 Degree Examinations:

Undergraduate Examinations

Faculty of Arts

Chinese Literature
Prof. Chen Shih-hsiang,
University of California, Berkeley,
U.S.A.

English Language and Literature
Prof. C.T. Hsia,
Columbia University,
U.S.A.

Fine Arts
Prof. Fong Wen,
University of Princeton,
U.S.A.

French
Mr. G. Delaforge,
Alliance Francaise,
Hong Kong.

German
Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Schrimpf,
Ruhr-Universität Bochum,
Federal Republic of Germany.

History
Prof. Li Tien-yi,
Ohio State University,
U.S.A.

Japanese
Mr. Akio Watanabe,
University of Hong Kong,
Hong Kong.

Music
Prof. A.J.B. Hutchings,
University of Exeter,
England.

Philosophy
Prof. Wing-tsit Chan,
Chatham College,
U.S.A.

Religious Knowledge
Dr. C.S. Song,
Tainan Theological Seminary,
Taiwan.

Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

Accounting and Finance
Prof. Li-yue Sheng,
National Cheng Chi University,
Taiwan.

Business Management
Prof. Bi-li Yang,
National Cheng Chi University,
Taiwan.

Economics
Prof. Anthony M. Tang,
Vanderbilt University,
U.S.A.

Geography
Prof. Soki Yamamoto,
National Tokyo University of Education,
Japan.

Journalism
Prof. Frederick T.C. Yu,
Columbia University,
U.S.A.

Social Work
Miss Betty Wong,
University of Alberta Hospital,
Canada.

Sociology
Prof. William T. Liu,
University of Notre Dame,
U.S.A.

Faculty of Science

Botany
Prof. Y.C. Ting,
Boston College,
U.S.A.

Chemistry
Prof. Jui-Ihsin Wang,
Yale University,
U.S.A.

Electronics
Prof. A.L. Cullen,
University of London,
England.

Mathematics
Prof. Fan Ky,
University of California, Santa Barbara,
U.S.A.

Physics
Prof. Chien-shiung Wu,
Columbia University,
U.S.A.

Zoology
Prof. Harry Wang,
Loyola University,
U.S.A.

Postgraduate Examinations

Business Administration
Prof. Wayne S. Boutilier,
University of California, Berkeley,
U.S.A.

Chinese History
Prof. Li Tien-Yi,
Ohio State University,
U.S.A.

Chinese Language and Literature
Prof. P. Chan,
Academia Sinica,
Taiwan.

Prof. Li Tien-Yi,
Ohio State University,
U.S.A.

Education
Dr. Chen-Iwa Tai,
University of Singapore,
Singapore.

Geography
Prof. Paul Wheatley,
University of London,
England.

Philosophy
Prof. Wing-tsit Chan,
Chatham College,
U.S.A.
to the subject. Thus, all in all, we do not expect to produce wonder-working drugs or to dispense cure-all prescriptions but we shall search diligently for new directions to produce "a new man for a new society".

At the present we are much concerned about the strained relationships between universities and students in many parts of the world. There seems to be a danger of serious dislocation of the student, teaching and administrative sectors of the university community in a period when we need to strive together in harmony of purpose to meet the major crises of our day.

The series of explosive disturbances that has shaken many of the great universities of North America and Europe and even some of the universities in the East has led us to do some real soul searching. The old questions are being asked in a new context. They must be answered in terms of our region.

We see the danger of overburdening administrators to the point where they have time only for the pressing day-to-day decisions and the danger of failing to heed their pleas for long-term planning. It often seems that university teachers, faced with the knowledge explosion, no longer have time or energy for anything outside their field of specialization. Important issues of moral standards and social justice seem to be left to the students. We do not think that this is so but it is evident that there are a great many people who either think it is so or would like to make it so. Whether we can do it is a question but we would like to avoid copying the West in the matter of this disruption and to build a genuine community of scholars, some of them teachers and some of them students, but all of them learners.

We remind ourselves that history does not repeat itself; only historians repeat themselves. If history does repeat itself in Asia, we hope that we shall have sense enough not to repeat ourselves.

I said earlier that I am keenly conscious of your role as leaders of tomorrow. As leaders of tomorrow, the responsibility of developing meaningful, mutually beneficial, and really creative relationships with other parts of the world rests on your shoulders. The education this great University has given you prepares you well for the task. I look forward to your contribution to your Alma Mater, your country and the whole humanity.

### External Examiners

The following is a list of External Examiners for the 1970 Degree Examinations:

#### Undergraduate Examinations

**Faculty of Arts**

**Chinese Literature**
- Prof. Chen Shih-hsiang, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.

**English Language and Literature**
- Prof. C.T. Hsia, Columbia University, U.S.A.

**Fine Arts**
- Prof. Fong Wen, University of Princeton, U.S.A.

**French**
- Mr. G. Delaforge, Alliance Française, Hong Kong.

**German**
- Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Schrimpf, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Federal Republic of Germany.

**History**
- Prof. Li Tien-yi, Ohio State University, U.S.A.

**Japanese**
- Prof. Akio Watanabe, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

**Music**
- Prof. A.J.B. Hutchings, University of Exeter, England.

**Philosophy**
- Prof. Wing-tsit Chan, Chatham College, U.S.A.

**Religious Knowledge**
- Dr. C.S. Song, Tainan Theological Seminary, Taiwan.

**Faculty of Commerce and Social Science**

**Accounting and Finance**
- Prof. Li-yue Sheng, National Cheng Chi University, Taiwan.

**Business Management**
- Prof. Bi-li Yang, National Cheng Chi University, Taiwan.

**Economics**
- Prof. Anthony M. Tang, Vanderbilt University, U.S.A.

**Geography**
- Prof. Soki Yamamoto, National Tokyo University of Education, Japan.

**Journalism**
- Prof. Frederick T.C. Yu, Columbia University, U.S.A.

**Social Work**
- Miss Betty Wong, University of Alberta Hospital, Canada.

**Faculty of Science**

**Botany**
- Prof. Y.C. Ting, Boston College, U.S.A.

**Chemistry**
- Prof. Jui-Hsin Wang, Yale University, U.S.A.

**Electronics**
- Prof. A.L. Cullen, University of London, England.

**Mathematics**
- Prof. Fan Ky, University of California, Santa Barbara, U.S.A.

**Physics**
- Prof. Chien-shiung Wu, Columbia University, U.S.A.

**Zoology**
- Prof. Harry Wang, Loyola University, U.S.A.

#### Postgraduate Examinations

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- Prof. Wayne S. Boutell, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.

**Chinese History**
- Prof. Li Tien-Yi, Ohio State University, U.S.A.

**Chinese Language and Literature**
- Prof. P. Chan, Academia Sinica, Taiwan.

**Education**
- Dr. Chen-Iwa Tai, University of Singapore, Singapore.

**Geography**
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- Prof. Wing-tsit Chan, Chatham College, U.S.A.
Prof. Lin Yutang’s Press Conference

The first draft of the University’s Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage has been completed and final editing is under way. The Dictionary, under the directorship of Prof. Lin Yutang, will be ready for printing by the end of 1970.

Prof. Lin was in Hong Kong for a short visit in May. The University took this opportunity to arrange a conference for Prof. Lin to meet the press on matters related to the progress of the Dictionary Project. At the conference, conducted at the Extramural Town Centre on 11th May, 1970, Prof. Lin informed the press in detail of the nature of his work, the editing procedure and the difficulties involved.

The Dictionary will exceed 1,300 printed pages. Meanwhile studies and discussions on printing details are being carried out.

Gifts to the University

- The University has received with gratitude a special gift of books on Chinese art from Mr. J.M. Hu and brothers in memory of their late father Mr. P.K. Hu. The collection comprises Porcelain of The National Palace Museum (33 volumes), A Garland of Chinese Paintings (5 volumes), A Garland of Chinese Calligraphy (2 volumes) and The Selected Works of Famous Painters in Chinese History (10 volumes). These volumes are very valuable for research purpose in Chinese art and culture. The books were presented to Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor of the University, by Mr. J.M. Hu, Chairman of Patt Manfield and Co., Ltd., on 2nd May, 1970 at a brief ceremony held in Dr. Li’s office in the Benjamin Franklin Centre.

- Dr. the Hon. Fung Ping-Fan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, United College, generously donated to the College in April ten thousand dollars, in addition to his previous donation of $50,000 and other donations of books.

- Prof. S.C. Loh, Professor of Computer Science and Head of the Department of Physics and Electronics, United College, generously donated to the College Library on 13th May a large number of Electronics and Science journals, totaling 546 issues in 24 titles. These journals will be of great value to students majoring in Electronics. This donation is timely in view of the institution of a new Department of Electronics within the College’s Faculty of Science, beginning with the coming academic year.

Extramural Summer Programme

To further the goals of personal enrichment and enhancement of professional and vocational competence, the Department of Extramural Studies of the University is offering 40 courses this summer in various fields of study:

- Chinese Studies
- Philosophy
- Economics and Administration
- Science and Mathematics
- Education
- Computer Science
- English
- Art

Included in the summer programme are the following new projects:

- Industrial and Medical Mycology
- Delinquency and Family Failures
- Modern English Rhetoric
- Poetry and Music (An Introduction)
- Fashion Design
- Day Time Painting Studio
- Buddhism and Chinese Novels

Since its establishment in April, 1965, the Department of Extramural Studies has received enthusiastic response from the public. Last year, its enrolment reached approximately 10,000.

Nanyang University Staff on a Goodwill Visit

Nanyang University Academic Staff Tour visited Hong Kong from 15th April to 20th April, 1970. The team of 14 academic staff of various disciplines was led by Dr. Rayson L. Huang, Vice-Chancellor of Nanyang University, on a goodwill visit to universities in Malaysia, Thailand and Hong Kong.

The group of faculty members of Nanyang University visited Chung Chi College, New Asia College and the Central Office on 17th April. At Chung Chi College they were greeted by Dr. C.T. Yung, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University and President of Chung Chi College, and had informal discussions with the College faculty members. After a tour of Chung Chi campus, the guests were invited to join the monthly University Luncheon at the Benjamin Franklin Centre with Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor, and academic and administrative staff of the University. Following the luncheon, they departed for New Asia College and were welcomed by Dr. Y.T. Shen, President of New Asia College. The Nanyang University academic staff paid a visit to United College on 18th April. They were greeted by Mr. T.C. Cheng, President, some staff members and student representatives of the College.

International Press Institute

19th General Assembly

The 19th General Assembly of the International Press Institute, a worldwide body of newspaper publishers, owners and editors, was held in Hong Kong from 18th to 20th May, 1970. It was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir David Trench, at the City Hall. Attending the opening ceremony at the invitation of the International Press Institute and the IPI Hong Kong National Committee were Mr. H.T. Wu, Registrar; Prof. Charles L. Allen, Visiting Professor of Journalism; Mr. Stephen C. Soong, Special Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor; and Mr. T.C. Lai, Deputy Director of the Department of Extramural Studies of the University. Dr. Michael T.K. Wei, Department Head and Lecturer in Journalism at New Asia College, was one of the fifteen delegates of the IPI Hong Kong National Committee to participate in the three-day Assembly.

More than 240 delegates from 37 countries attended the Assembly, the third held in Asia. The programme of the Assembly dwelt heavily on Asia.

At the election on 20th May, Miss Aw Sian, Managing Director of Sin Poh Amalgamated (H.K.) Ltd., and Chairman of the Chinese Language Press Institute, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the International Press Institute, the first woman to head the Institute. Miss Aw is a member of the Board of Governors of New Asia College and the University’s Advisory Committee on Journalism Education and Communications Research.

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Dr. Rayson L. Huang, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Dr. C. T. Yung, Mr. T. C. Cheng, Dr. Y. T. Shen and the Nanyang University Academic Staff Tour
Personalia

• Dr. Robert Dan, Director of the University Health Service, has been admitted to membership in The Royal Society of Health, London.

• Mr. Wong Ka-Chai has been appointed Temporary Assistant Buildings Officer, Buildings Office, with effect from 25th May, 1970.

• Mr. Kam-Ki Li, Administrative Assistant (Probationary), Buildings Office, has been transferred to the Building Expenditures Unit with effect from 29th April, 1970.

• Mr. Ho Chun-Chung has been appointed Production Assistant, Publications Office, with effect from 20th May, 1970.

Staff Profiles

Mrs. Margaret E.R. Bridges, Lecturer in English Language and Literature, United College

Born in Hong Kong, Dr. Chiu Kam Wai received his secondary school education in Queen’s College. He joined the University of Hong Kong in 1960, and graduated with a B.Sc. (General) in 1963 and a B.Sc. (Special) in 1964. With an award of a postgraduate studentship from the Government of Hong Kong, he pursued postgraduate studies in the Department of Zoology of the University of Hong Kong under the joint supervision of Prof. J.G. Phillips and Dr. P.F.A. Maderson on endocrine-epidermal relationship in reptiles. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1968, and left Hong Kong for the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. to take up an appointment as a research associate in the Department of Biology, where he furthered his postdoctoral research on various aspects of comparative endocrinology. In December 1969, he returned to join the Department of Biology of Chung Chi College. A number of articles of Dr. Chiu’s research work have been published in various international journals.

Comings and Goings

• Dr. C.T. Yung, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University and President of Chung Chi College, and Mrs. Yung left on 29th April for Europe. While in the United Kingdom, Dr. Yung visited the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, the Association of Christian Colleges in Asia and various universities and organizations. In June and July, Dr. Yung will attend the Tenth United Board Presidents’ Conference and the Quadrennial Conference of the Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities.

• The Hon. D.C.C. Luddington, District Commissioner of the New Territories, and several officials of the New Territories Administration, accompanied by 16 members of the Heung Yee Kuk, visited the University on 30th April. They were welcomed by Mr. H.T. Wu, University Registrar; Mr. D.S. Adams, Special Assistant to Vice-Chancellor; Mrs. E.J. Fehl, University Bursar; and Mr. Paul Lam, Buildings Officer.

• Dr. L.S. Chuang, Lecturer in Physics, Chung Chi College, attended the 2nd International Congress on Radiation Protection held at Brighton, England from 3rd to 8th May and presented two research papers. After the Congress, he visited various universities and research institutions in England for about two weeks as a guest visitor of the British Council.

• Dr. Yu Ping-Kuen, Director of the Centre for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, U.S.A., visited the Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research of New Asia College on 13th May. At a tea party given in his honour by the Institute, Dr. Yu talked on “The Application of Chinese Research Materials in the United States”.

• The following guests recently visited United College: Prof. Franklin E. Folts, Professor Emeritus, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Mr. Donald W. Gardner, Jr., Dean of Student Affairs, Williams College, U.S.A.; Mr. James A. Linen, Chairman of Executive Committee, Time Incorporation, and Trustee of Williams College.

• Other visitors to the University included Mrs. Wolfgang Franke of Germany; Prof. Joseph Lauwers, Professor of Comparative Education, University of London; Dr. Ricco Mateschiss, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, University of British Columbia, and Mrs. Mateschiss; Prof. William T. Ross, Director, Asian Studies Center, Michigan State University, and Mrs. Ross; Dr. E.J. Schmidelein, Department of Accounting, Southern Illinois University, and Mrs. Schmidelein; Mr. and Mrs. Strauss of the China Institute, New York; Prof. G.C. Wiegand, Professor of Economics, Southern Illinois University; Mr. Kenji Yamamoto, Vice-Consul for Cultural Affairs, Japanese Consulate General in Hong Kong, and Dr. Yu Ping-Kuen, Director of the Centre for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, U.S.A.

College News

• At the joint invitation of the Departments of Economics and Accounting and Finance of New Asia College, Prof. G.C. Wiegand of Southern Illinois University, U.S.A., gave a series of six talks on the following topics:

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Mrs. Bridges graduated M.A. with First Class Honours in English Language and Literature at Glasgow University in 1938 and was awarded the John Clark prize. She then took a Dip.Ed. at the West of Scotland Training College. During the war, while her husband was serving in the Royal Artillery, she taught English at Ayr Academy and was one of the Ayrshire delegates to the Council of the Educational Institute of Scotland. After the war she went abroad with her husband, then in the service of the British Council, and postings have been in Italy, Brazil, East Pakistan, Cyprus, and now Hong Kong. She has been a lecturer and examiner at various British Council Institutes abroad, particularly in connection with the extra-mural examinations in English of the University of Cambridge, and Italian Ministry of Education summer schools for State teachers of English.

Mrs. Bridges joined United College as Lecturer in English Language and Literature in September 1969.

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University Service to study Western philosophy at the University of Chicago. Before he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Philosophy in 1965 by New Asia College, he had taught at the College in Chinese Culture in Taiwan. He obtained a M.A. degree from this University in 1967 and was appointed Lecturer in the spring of 1969.

Mr. Li has written a number of articles in recent years including: "The Concept of T'en Te during the Pre-Ch'en Period", "Religious and Metaphysical Concepts prior to Confucius", "A Study of Ancient Chinese Religious Thought", "Moral Concepts in Ancient China from the Beginning of the Chou Dynasty to the End of Ch'un Ch'iu Period", "Confucian and Mohist Ideas and Ancient Religious Thought". Mr. Li has also contributed a number of book reviews and translated articles on Western philosophy to various magazines.

(Coming and Going's)

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  16th April
The Changing Nature of Economics
18th April

The Great Boom
22nd April

Recession? Inflation? Or the Beginning of a New Era?
22nd April

The Impact on International Finance
23rd April

• At the invitation of the Student Union of New Asia College, Dr. Yen Yuen-chang, Lecturer at the School of Education of this University, gave a talk on “Thinking and Human Life” on 17th April.

• At the College Assembly of Chung Chi College on 17th April, Mr. Cha Liang Yung, Editor-in-Chief of Ming Pao, spoke on “Crisis of the Press in Hong Kong”.

• A Biology seminar, sponsored by the Department of Biology, Chung Chi College, was held at the College on 24th April. Mr. William Chan, Senior Research Officer, Fisheries Research Station, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, spoke on “Aspects of Fisheries Studies in Hong Kong”.

• Mr. Edward Ho, Chairman of the Music Department, Chung Chi College, has been invited by Radio Hong Kong to give a series of six illustrated talks on Beethoven’s Piano Sonatas as part of their series of programmes to commemorate the bicentenary of Beethoven’s birth. The series began on 15th May.

• Mr. Joachim Poon, Director of Physical Education, United College, left Hong Kong on 22nd May on long leave. He will be away for some five months, during which he plans to take refresher courses in physical education at the University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.

• The Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research of New Asia College held a monthly meeting for its Research Trainees on 27th May. At the meeting, a Research Trainee, Mr. Wan Tat-ming, reported on “The Imperial Censors of the Early Tang Dynasty”, while Miss Dong Wo-kwun presented a paper on “Communications by Sea in China during the Prime Period (627-766) of the Tang Dynasty, as viewed from the Poetry of that Period”.

• Miss Lui Ling-je, a fourth-year student of English of New Asia College, has won the 1969/70 Royal Society of St. George’s Shakespeare Essay Prize. The essay title of the competition was “Humour in Shakespeare’s tragedies or in any one tragedy”. She was awarded HK$1000.

• The contests of essay, poetry, lyric and song, sponsored by the Chinese Literature Department of New Asia College, had been finalized and the Department announced on 16th May that the winners of the contests were Mr. Cheng Kin-nan, Miss Lai Yin-nan, Mr. Tung Chi-wan and Mr. Fung Yu-ming.

• Two student representatives of Chung Chi College, Miss Chen Yan Pik and Miss Chu Lai Fong, selected by the Student Union of the College, attended the International Student Seminar held from 28th to 30th May in Korea under the sponsorship of the Ewha Women’s University, Korea. The theme of the Seminar was “Women’s Role in World Peace”.

• A group of teachers and students of Yuen Long Public Middle School visited New Asia College on 18th May. Ten teachers and students of the Third Year Specialist Art Course of Grantham College of Education visited the Fine Arts Department of New Asia College on 19th May.

Obituary

• Mr. Lee Wing-Kim, Assistant Librarian of Chung Chi College, passed away on 21st April, 1970 in Baptist Hospital after a long illness of heart trouble. He was 47. He joined Chung Chi College in October, 1960.

• Dr. Tchang Pi-Kai, former Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science and Head of the Economics Department of New Asia College, passed away on 28th May, 1970. Dr. Tchang, who retired last year, was one of the Founders of the College and had been on the teaching and administrative staff of the College for about twenty years.
聯合書院體育主任潘克廉先生，於五月廿二日離港赴美，渡假五閱月。潘氏將在假期內，入柏克萊加州大學進修體育課程。

新亞書院硏究所於五月二十七日舉行硏究助理學員報告月會，由硏究助理學員尹達明報告：「唐代前期的御史大夫」；童和君報告：「從盛唐詩看當時國內的水上交通情形」。

新亞書院英語文學系四年級學生呂令意君，獲一九六九至七〇年度之聖喬治皇家學會香港分會之莎士比亞論文比賽獎。呂君參加比賽之論文題目為：「莎士比亞悲劇中之幽黙」。呂君獲獎一千元港幣。

新亞書院中國文學系於四月舉辦作文、詩、詞、曲比賽，經已評卷完畢，於五月十六日公布，由鄭建南、黎燕文、董志宏、馮裕明分膺作文、作詩、作詞及作曲之第一名。

崇基學院學生會選派兩位代表參加在韓國梨花女子大學舉行之國際學生硏討會。該兩位代表為陳彥碧君及朱麗芳君。國際學生硏討會爲期三天，於五月廿八至卅日舉行。硏討題目爲：「婦女界對世界和平之任務」。

元朗公立中學師生於五月十八日赴新亞書院參觀。葛量洪師範學院特別三年制美術科師生十餘人，於五月十九日參觀該院藝術系。

訃吿

崇基學院助理圖書館長李榮儉先生，於四月二十一日在浸信會醫院因心臟病去世，年四十七。李氏於一九六〇年十月加入崇基學院工作。

新亞書院前任商學及社會科學院院長暨經濟學系主任張丕介博士，於五月十八日因病逝世。張氏爲新亞書院創辦人之一，歷任該院行政主管及敎學工作達二十餘年，甫於去年退休。
李杜先生
新亚书院校友讲席
李杜先生字若棠，广东电人，一九三〇年生。李先生先后于一九五七年及一九五九年毕业于新亚书院校文史系及新亚研究所以后，即受聘为该研究所助理研究员及哲学系兼任讲师。一九六二年秋获世界大学服务处奖学金，赴美国芝加哥大学研究西方哲学。一九六三年秋任教于台湾中国文化学院。一九六七年获本校硕士学位。一九六九年春受聘为新亚哲学系讲师。

李杜先生之著作甚丰，已出版者有“先秦时期之天帝观”、“孔子以前之宗教形而上观”、“中国宗教思想之研究”、“中国宗教由周初至春秋时期之道德观”、“儒墨思想与古代宗教思想之关系”，此外尚有多篇有关哲学思想之书评及西方哲学之译文，散见于各种学术刊物。
聯合書院電子計算學講座教授兼物理及電子學系主任樂秀章博士，於五月十三日，以大批理科及電子學科期刊，慷慨贈予該院圖書館。該批刊物計廿四種，共五百四十六冊，對主修電子學科之學生，有莫大之參考價值。鑒於該院於一九七至七一學年始，即將開設電子學系，此項捐贈，允稱合時。

國際新聞協會
第十九屆年會

由世界報業出版及編輯界人士組成之國際新聞報業協會，於五月十八至二十日在香港舉行第十九屆年會，開幕典禮假大會堂舉行，由港督戴麟趾爵士主持開幕禮。應國際新聞報業協會及該協會香港區會之邀請參加開幕禮之大學代表為︰校務主任胡熙德先生、新聞學客座教授艾倫博士（Prof. C. L. Allen）、大學校長特別助理宋淇先生及校外進修部副主任賴恬昌先生。新亞書院新聞系系主任兼講師魏大公博士為該協會香港區會之十五位代表之一。

該協會年會在亞洲舉行乃屬第三次，出席者有三十七個國家及地區之代表約二百四十人。會議以亞洲問題為中心。

該協會於五月二十日舉行選舉，一致推選星系報業(香港)有限公司總經理兼世界中文報業協會會長胡仙小姐任主席，為該協會之第一位女性主席。胡小姐為新亞書院董事及本校新聞敎育及群播導硏究諮詢委員會委員。

南洋大學教職員

南洋大學教職員訪問團，一行十四人，均屬各學科之教師，由南洋大學校長黃麗松博士率領，前往馬來西亞、泰國及香港等地各大學，作親善訪問，並於一九七至七二年四月十五日至二十日，在本港訪問。

該團人員，於四月十七日，先後到崇基學院，新亞書院及大學校本部訪問。該團抵達崇基學院時，由大學副校長兼崇基學院院長容啟東博士迎接，該院各教師曾與之作廣泛之商談。該團嘉賓，於參觀崇基校園後，即應邀到本校范克廉樓，與大學校長李卓敏博士，暨各教師及行政人員等，共同參加大學午餐會。渠等於午餐會後，首途前往訪問新亞書院，獲該院院長沈亦珍博士招待。四月十八日，南洋大學各教職員訪問聯合書院，該院院長鄭棟材先生暨若干教職員及學生代表等，予以歡迎。

大學保健處主任鄧秉鈞醫生已加入英國皇家健康協會，為該協會之會員。黃家齊先生自一九七一月二十五日起，就任大學建築處臨時助理主任。大學建築處見習行政助理李錦祺先生自一九七一年四月二十九日起，調任於擴建主計處。何鎮中先生由一九七三年四月二十日起，任大學出版部印務助理。
研究生考试：

工商管理学 鲍德教授 美国柏克萊加州大學
(Prof. Wayne S. Boutell)

中文语文学 陈槃教授 台湾中央研究院

中国语言文学 李田意教授 美国俄亥俄州立大学

中国历史学 李田意教授 美国俄亥俄州立大学

地理学 惠德礼教授 英国伦敦大学
(Prof. Paul Wheatley)

哲学 陈荣捷教授 美国霍普金斯大学

教育学 台镇华博士 新加坡南洋大学

林语堂教授 荷兰华文教育学会会长

舉行記者招待會

本大學之現代通用漢英字典(暫名), 係由林語堂敎授主編, 其初稿經告蕆事, 現正作最後之校勘, 則行於一九七零年杪, 刊行。林敎授於今年五月, 曾到本港作短期之訪問, 本大學乃乘此良機, 介紹林敎授與本港新聞界人士相見, 以便就編纂該字典計劃之進展情形, 作一詳細之報導。林敎授遂於一九七零年五月十一日在本校校外進修部進修中心舉行記者招待會, 講述編纂字典之經過、該字典之性質及特點、編纂方法、及編纂時所遭遇之種種困難問題。該字典刊印後, 將有一千三百餘頁, 都為一冊, 今已由大學出版部進行研討排印事宜。

校外進修部開設

暑期進修課程

本校校外進修部, 鑑於學無止境, 即專業人士, 亦應繼續充實其本身修養, 乃於本年暑期, 開設四十項課程, 範圍包括下列各學科︰

- 国学
- 哲学
- 经济与工商管理
- 数理
- 教育
- 电脑学
- 英国语文
- 艺术

此外, 本年度增設之暑期課程如下︰

- 工業與醫術
- 真菌學簡介
- 兒童犯罪與家敎
- 英文修辭學
- 詩與音樂
- 服裝設計
- 日間美術課程
- 佛敎與中國小說

本校校外進修部, 自一九六五年四月成立以來, 深受各界人士之歡迎, 而去年參加進修之人數, 達一萬人左右, 以後當更能配合社會之需要, 而逐步進展。

本大學獲各界之捐贈

本大學近獲新茂豐有限公司董事長胡惠春先生特別捐贈中國美術書畫專集七種, 凡五十冊, 計「故宮藏瓷」三十三冊, 「藝苑遺珍」七冊, 及明末四僧書畫專集十冊, 以紀念胡氏昆仲之先尊翁胡筆江先生。該批書籍, 為研究中國藝術與文化之第一手資料。一九七零年五月二日, 在新界沙田本大學范克廉樓李校長辦公室, 舉行簡單之贈書儀式, 由大學校長李卓敏博士接受胡惠春先生之捐贈。
存在着同樣的問題：要怎樣才能應付社會對科學與技術人才的迫切需求？訓練能適應社會的通才學生好呢，還是訓練專門人才好？應該着重領袖才能的訓練還是着重專業技術的訓練？怎樣才能滿足我們情感、美感及道德上的要求？會議雖然不能尋得具體的解決辦法，卻使與會者獲益不淺，因為大家可以藉著這個機會找出了個別的難題，井討論與亞洲有關的問題及尋找亞洲方式的解決辦法。我們希望能因此找到一個新的「綜合經驗」，汲取各方面的優點，毋須全部模仿任何制度。

爲了要說明上面的論點，我想在這裏舉一個例子。我上面說過，早期的亞洲大學以西方的大學爲藍本——並沒有努力去創立新的典型以配合社會及國家的需要。印度、巴基斯坦、錫蘭、馬來西亞、星加坡一向都模仿英國的大學，菲律賓及一九四九年之前的中國却模仿美國的大學。英國的大學與美國的學制不同，並無學分制度，沒有主科與選修科，上課時間不多，學生在進大學時必須選擇專修科，在大學第三或第四年時才有考試，考試詳盡而深入，由大學敎師及校外考試委員審閱考試成績。美國的學制則在給予學生以更廣汎的敎育。

中文大學三成員學院成立於先，大致依據美國的學制。中文大學則於一九六三年成立，希望將英美大學制度的優點兼收並蓄，以配合香港社會的需求。同時我們深深體會到英美大學制度，現在正在受西方學術界優秀人士的批評和檢討。假如我們採納了明天便會受人揚棄的制度，實在是愚不可及的事。譬如大學的敎學法應該如何？西方的敎育家也難找出答案。爲了要尋求一個現代的、綜合性的答案，我們要一方面追上西方思想的潮流，一方面也要自己思索出一套合理的方案來。我們不會希望 Irrit 個立產生一番的三個方來。我們將會努力尋求新的方向，以達到培養「新社會新人物」的目的。

目前我們最關心的是世界各地大學與學生的關係。在這個時代，我們所需要的是：大家的目標一致、行動一致去迎接卽將來臨的重大的危機，否則大學的學生、敎師及大學行政人員彼此之間有脱節的危險。

北美洲、歐洲、甚至少數亞洲大學一連串爆發性的動亂發人深省。問題還是老問題，可是內容及所牽渉到的關係都是新的，要解決這些問題，必須要從各地區的客觀環境入手。

我們發覺大學的行政人員工作負荷過重，只能顧及當前的問題，以致缺乏時間去考慮長遠的計劃。另一方面，在世界的知識爆炸性激增中，大學的敎師除了鑽硏自己專長的學問之外，再沒有時間與力量去注意別的事。在這種此輕彼重情形之下，重要的問題如道德標準及社會正義好像只有由學生去思索。我們以爲這是錯的，但很多人以爲這是對的，並且故意向這個方向走。做得到與否是一個問題，可是我們想避免西方大學所產生的分裂現象，並且想建立一個眞正的讀書人的團體，在這個團體中，有些是學生，有些是敎師，但他們都是虛心、好學不倦、追求眞理的人。

我們時時提醒自己：重蹈覆轍的不是歷史，而是歷史學家。假如歷史在亞洲重演，希望我們不會重蹈覆轍。

我已說過你們是社會未來的領袖，你們要負起責任與世界各地建立有意義、與大家有利，令耳目一新的關係。你們有這樣一所優良的大學，給了你們良好的敎育，已經爲你們打好了基礎。希望你們爲母校、國家及全人類而努力。
戰場將引起許多新的問題並造成新的錯綜複雜關 係,而這些關係一向為軍事問題所遮蓋,現在卻 是西方國家所無法避免面對的,例如:貿易、經 濟發展、文化交流等。你們是未來的領袖,將來 不得不牽渉到發展這些新關係的任務之中,使這 些關係成爲與大家有利的合作計劃。

在這個大前提之下,我要向大家報導亞洲高

等敎育的情形。我相信你們一定樂於知道我們在 亞洲所想做的一切。

如果說「亞洲高等敎育」,好像亞洲高等 敎育另有一個獨特的制度,與西方的制度截然不 同;也好像將東方與西方說成兩個迥然相異的世 界。可是事實是否如此呢?

前一個月,有兩件事情使我相信事實並非如 此。我的鄰居有一位中國老太太,身體虛弱,有 一天晚上忽然不肯上牀休息。她整夜不寐的聽無 綫電廣播,一直等到她聽到太陽神十三號的太空 人安全返囘地球時才安然就寢。她對科學並無興 趣,對太空計劃更一無所知,但像其他千千萬萬 的人一樣,她顯露出她的關心、恐懼,最後才釋 然於懷。在這一點上,無論是亞洲人、加拿大 人、美國人或歐洲人,反應都一樣。

四月下旬,我們突然面臨一項極有趣的發

展:香港的中文報紙忽然都刊載了有關居住環 境、水或空氣染污、及烟霧問題。其實這些問 題存在已久,不過一般市民一直到現在才開始注 意。這突然的醒覺使我們成爲社會生態學會的一 員。我們不單享受了工業及大都市的果實,同時 還面臨二者所帶來可怕的後果。西方如此,東方 也一樣,我們都得接受科技進步的連鎖因果,並 無例外。

共同的人性使東方人與西方人在這些基本及 世界性的問題上具有同一的反應。雖然如此,假 如我們詳細分析亞洲的高等敎育,便可以找出東 方與西方相似和相異之處。

我們都知道亞洲最早期的大學多以西方的大 學爲藍本,而民族及文化的特點又賦予這些大 學以特有的品質與精神。筆比刀更爲鋒利,墨水 卻不能代替血液。亞洲的大學接受西方的形式較 为容易,却難於採用西方的內容。

我並不是說所有亞洲大學都是一樣,或者都 具有類似的目標。事實上,亞洲大學的目標範圍 很廣,從完全排斥傳統到另一極端排斥西化,因 爲西化被認爲是社會動亂不安的因素。我們當然 不能硬性劃分說這一所大學代表西化,那一所大 學代表傳統。事實上,許多亞洲大學是二者並重 的,一方面使大學走上現代化的途徑,另一方面 努力使傳統文化發揚光大。這目標是正確的,因 爲亞洲的知識份子認爲既然是現代的西方大學是 保存傳統文化的機關,亞洲大學當然也可以發揮 同樣的功能。

社會安定時,文化的演進及互相影響已是一 個極複雜的問題;但當社會面臨現代化與傳統互 相衝突時,問題便越嚴重。

傳統與現代化的衝突所產生的反應往往是強 烈的,而且會引起劇烈的論爭。在中國,文化衝 突的結果就產生了兩個口號:其中一個是:「中 學爲體,西學爲用」。所謂「西學爲用」,有些 人直接指:「堅甲利兵」。另外一部份人覺得進 展太慢,就叫出另一個口號:「全盤西化」。當 時,民情激動,一時難以定出心平氣和的方針。

當社會漸漸成爲世界的一份子,在這過程 中,由時間得到的經驗和變遷形成了新的觀點, 對文化有了綜合的看法。所謂傳統,我們指的是 活的傳統,必須時時生化消長,不是那種僵化 了的木乃伊傳統,後者只配保存於精神的博物館 中。香港是旣現代化又傳統化的都市。短裙與旗 袍共存,不久,中度裙可能取短裙而代之;我們 的青年人有時喜歡吃牛肉飽或腸飽,但正常的中 國人,沒有人願意以西餐來代替中國人的一日三 餐。我們的體育設備,我們的交通工具是全部西 式的。我們同時採用農曆與陽曆,在慶祝西方的 節日時,我們像慶祝中國節日般同樣高興。我們 有現代畫及中國書法和山水畫的展覽會。中國傳 統歌劇及世界著名交響樂團或芭蕾舞團表演時, 我們的大會堂同告滿座。

我們的生活旣然由各種不同的綫索所交織組 成,我們必需先認識清楚我們想保存的傳統的價 值:我們的語言與文學、歷史、宗敎、哲學及美 術。這一切非但對我們具有特別意義,而且對人 類都有貢獻。

可是一個基本的問題仍然存在:西化是否可 以排除我們現在的困難?我們應該怎樣去解釋清 楚西化與現代化的眞正意義,使人瞭解,免得他 們將二者混爲一談?在高等敎育方面,大家一向 認為亞洲大學擔任的角色是配角,只不過是訓練 師資、文員及公務員的機構,硏究工作及較高學 位訓練大學本科學生的敎師必須本身也要從事硏 究工作,另一方面,中文大學認爲提高本科水準,必 須加強發展硏究院。雖然有些亞洲大學生將來仍 然要到西方去求深造,亞洲大學却不應該以訓練 大學本科生的機構自居並覺得滿足。
大學長榮獲

大學榮譽博士學位

大學榮譽博士於五月二十七日在加

在畢業典禮中，西安大畧大學校長韋廉士博士稱李校長為「國際主義者，他在

西安大畧大學邀請李校長在畢業典禮中致

亞洲之高等教育

我十分感謝韋廉士校長，使我今天有機會躬逢盛會，並接受貴校的榮譽學位。我能夠獲得貴校的榮譽學位，使我心感且愧，尤其是能與當代著名畫家嘉信先生一起接受這個榮譽。更使我感到榮幸的是，有機會在這個畢業典禮中致詞。
社會硏究中心

社會硏究中心為一科際硏究中心，俾本校社會科學學科之教職員得以同心協力，從事社會硏究並推動各項硏究計劃。該中心原名社會調查硏究中心，於去年十一月改組並易名為社會硏究中心。該中心之成員為三成員學院之社會科學學科之教職員，顧名思義，實為一硏究及敎學並重之機構。

在硏究計劃方面，其重心乃從事有關香港社會變遷問題之探討。換言之，乃從過去到將來整個動態之歷程及趨勢硏究正在演變中之香港社會，從而預料未來之發展情形。該中心之硏究不僅對某一現象作一評估，更希望找出不同之可能發展路綫，加以分析，以便與將來之實際發展作一比較。該中心盼望此類基本之硏究工作，能增進在社會科學及社會學上有關整個變遷歷程之知識。

另一方面，該中心推行之硏究計劃，務求配合社會之需要。故各項硏究工作不單求知識之增進及學術方面之增益，更希望藉硏究結果，提供切實之意見，以供政府、各義務團體及廣大市民，在決策上作爲參考。

該中心除進行各類硏究工作外，並準備站在顧問性質之立場，協助其他有興趣從事硏究之團體，就硏究計劃、硏究設計、實地工作及資料分析等各項工作予以技術上之援助。

至於敎學功能方面，此中心將與各有關科目之系務會合作，訓練社會硏究之專門人才，以禆益社會。參與各項硏究工作之學生，將接受實習訪問及其他有關實際硏究工作之訓練，使其熟悉硏究工作之基本知識及技巧。

本年度職員
主任︰何士納敎授（Prof. B. Holzner）
副主任：李沛良博士（崇基學院社會學講師）
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