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Cover: University Square (Photographed by Mr. Fung Kwok-Foo)
New Pro-Vice-Chancellors

Appointed

The University Council announced the appointment of Professor Gerald H. Choa and Professor Bay-sung Hsu as Pro-Vice-Chancellors from 1st March, 1979 for a term of two years upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Tung-Choy Cheng and Professor Te-K'un Cheng.

Mr. T. C. Cheng will be retiring from the University this autumn after many years of distinguished service. He has been with the University ever since it was first established and has served as President of United College and Director of the School of Education, as well as Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Professor T. K. Cheng joined the University as Visiting Professor of Fine Arts from Cambridge University in 1974. He served as the Dean of the Arts Faculty from 1975 to 1977 and is currently the Director of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art.

Professor Gerald H. Choa is the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Administrative Medicine. He was the Director of the Medical and Health Services Department of the Hong Kong Government before he joined the University.

Professor Bay-sung Hsu has held the Chair in Physics of this University since 1964. He served as the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Staff/Student Relations from 1972 to 1975 and is at present the Dean of the Faculty of Science.
Profile

Professor Gerald H. Choa

Dr. Gerald H. Choa, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Chair Professor of Administrative Medicine of this University, is Pro-Vice-Chancellor from 1st March, 1979 to 28th February, 1981.

Professor Choa received his M.B.B.S. and M.D. degrees from Hong Kong University, and is Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London (F.R.C.P. London), Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (F.R.C.P. Edinburgh) and Fellow of the Faculty of Community Medicine (F.F.C.M.).

Professor Choa was Lecturer in Medicine at Hong Kong University from 1952 to 1956 and Part-time Lecturer and Examiner in Medicine from 1956 to 1967. He entered the service of the Hong Kong Medical and Health Services Department in 1956 and served as Specialist of Medicine (1956-1962) and Senior Specialist of Medicine (1962-67) at Queen Mary Hospital. He was appointed in 1967 Deputy Director (Medical Division) of the Department and in 1970 Director of Medical and Health Services, a post he held until he joined this University in 1976.

As Dean of the new Faculty of Medicine, scheduled to admit the first batch of students in 1981, Professor Choa has played a key role in all facets of its planning.
Dr. Bay-sung Hsu, Chair Professor of Physics of this University since 1964, is Pro-Vice-Chancellor from 1st March, 1979 to 28th February, 1981.

Professor Hsu received his degrees of B.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Manchester and is a Fellow of the Institute of Physics. He has pursued an academic career ever since graduation, starting with research at universities and research institutes in the United Kingdom, mainly on polymer physics and fibre science, with numerous papers published in various international journals.

Besides being an academic, Professor Hsu is a veteran administrator. He was the Dean of the Faculty of Science from 1966 to 1967, 1969 to 1971 and again from 1977 until recently. He has also been Vice-Chairman and later Chairman of the University Science Centre Management Committee (1972-1977), Chairman of the University Library Committee (1968-1970), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Staff/Student Relations and Chairman of the Benjamin Franklin Centre Management Committee (1972-1975), and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Joint Universities’ Committee on Student Finance since its formation in 1979.
Council Membership

Chairman
Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-keung Kan

Vice-Chancellor
Dr. Ma Lin

Pro-Vice-Chancellors
Professor Gerald H. Choa
Professor Bay-sung Hsu

Treasurer
Dr. Q. W. Lee

Two Members elected by the Board of Trustees of each College from among its own members
Mr. Wilfred Sien-bing Wong
Mr. Li Fook-hing
Mr. Edwin Tao
Mr. H. C. Tang
Dr. the Hon. P. C. Woo
Sir Run Run Shaw

Head of each College
Dr. S. W. Tam
Dr. Ambrose Yeo-chi King
Professor S. S. Hsueh

Dean of each Faculty and of the Graduate School
Mr. John B. Gannon
Mr. Chang Chien-min
Professor L. B. Thower
Dr. Tzong-biau Lin
Professor Gerald H. Choa
Professor Hsing Mo-huan

One Fellow of each College elected by the College's Assembly of Fellows
Dr. Philip Fu

Mr. James Chi-yan Watt
Dr. Lam Yat-wah

Three members elected by the Senate from among the academic members of the Senate
Professor S. T. Chang
Professor L. B. Thower
Dr. Chang Hson-mou

Not more than four persons from universities or educational organisations outside Hong Kong who shall be nominated by the Council
The Rt. Hon. Lord Fulton of Falmer
The Rt. Hon. Lord Todd of Trumpington
Dr. Clark Kerr

Four persons nominated by the Chancellor
Dr. R. C. Lee
Dr. the Hon. Rayson Huang
Mr. W. C. L. Brown
Dr. the Hon. Francis Y. H. Tien

Three persons elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council
The Hon. Li Fook Wo
The Hon. Lydia Dunn
The Hon. James Wu Man-hon

Not more than four other persons, normally resident in Hong Kong, who shall be elected by the Council
Dr. J. S. Lee
Professor Y. C. Wong
Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-keung Kan
Dr. the Hon. Sir Kenneth Ping-Fan Fung

Secretary of the Council
Mr. N. H. Young
Recent Publications of University Press

Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Vol. IX

The current issue is published in two volumes totalling 630 pages. The first volume contains 11 Chinese articles and the second 6 English articles, covering various aspects of Chinese studies: archaeology, literature, art, social studies and economics. Twelve book reviews have also been included.

Titles of the articles are:

(In Chinese)
Lin Shou-chin, Academic Contributions of the Excavation at Shang Ts'un Ling
Yen Keng-wang, Brief Notes on the Omissions and Errors in the Standard Histories
Jao Tsung-i, Artists and Art Theories of the Late Ming Dynasty
Yü Ying-shih, Ts'ao Hsüeh-chin's Literary Relationships with Tun Min and Tun Ch'eng
Tsuen-hsuin Tsien, Chinese Paper for Graphic and Decorative Arts
Kenneth C. K. Liang, Political Deterioration and Collective Disturbance in China, 1796 to 1911
Han-sheng Chuan & Ho Hon-wai, The Merchant-managed Railways in the Late Ch'ing Period
Yuk Wong, Te-Ch'ing on Buddha-nature by Assimilating Confucianism and Taoism
P'an Wu-su, The Four Divisions of Law in Sung China
Yang Yuán, The Geographical Distributions of the Yen-Kuan, T'ieh-Kuan and Kung-Kuan in the Former Han Dynasty

(In English)
Chun-shu Chang & Hsüeh-lun Chang, K'ung Shang-Jen and His T'ao-Hua Shan—A Dramatist's Reflections on the Ming-Ch'ing Dynastic Transition

Yeh-chien Wang, Economic Depression and China's Monetary Reform in 1935
David Faure, The Rural Economy of Kiangsu Province 1870-1911
R. Quested and N. Tsuji, A Fresh Look at the Sino-Russian Conflict of 1900 in Manchuria
Cheng Te-k'un, Ch'in-Han Architectural Remains
Noel Barnard, The Nieh Ling Yi

The Influential Clans of the Chin and Southern Dynasties
By Wang Yi-T'ung

This book by Professor Wang Yi-T'ung of the University of Pittsburgh is in two volumes. The first volume traces the history of the influential clans of the Chin and Southern Dynasties, and the second contains 75 tables showing the genealogical trees of the clans. The existence of influential clans is a unique phenomenon in Chinese history and this authoritative work is a comprehensive study of it.

Elementary COBOL: A Structured Programming Approach
By Douglas S. Tung

Of all the computer languages, COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) is the most widely and extensively used language for administrative data processing. This book has been designed to facilitate the learning of COBOL.

The author's fundamental premise is that it is not enough to be able to use the language: it is equally important to adopt a systematic approach to programming. In line with the latest developments in programming techniques, the concepts of structured programming, resulting in simplification of programming tasks and improved clarity, are adopted in this
This book consists of 14 chapters. Each chapter begins by explaining the concepts involved, followed by one or more example programmes illustrating the materials covered. Every opportunity is taken to expose practical problems drawn from a variety of areas in business data processing and scientific applications.

Mr. Douglas S. Tung is Lecturer of the Computer Science Department of this University.

Ancient China: Studies in Early Civilization
Edited by David T. Roy & Tsuen-hsuin Tsien

This volume consists of sixteen essays on various aspects of early Chinese civilization contributed by scholars in their special fields in honour of Professor Herrlee G. Creel, whose work on ancient China has been in the forefront of sinological scholarship for the last half-century. The articles represent major disciplines in ancient Chinese studies, including archaeology and anthropology; epigraphy, philology, and linguistics; intellectual, cultural, economic and institutional history; and philosophy, art and literature. They are arranged roughly in chronological order, covering all important periods from pre-history to the end of the Later Han Dynasty in A.D. 220. Students in Chinese studies will find this collection of scholarly papers a significant contribution to the understanding of Chinese culture in the ancient period.

The volume is edited by Professor David T. Roy, Professor of Chinese Literature and Curator of the Far Eastern Library, University of Chicago.

Twelve Towers
Short Stories By Li Yü
Retold by Nathan Mao
(2nd edition)

The Twelve Towers (Shih-erh lou) is a collection of a dozen vernacular Chinese short stories by the renowned seventeenth-century fiction writer, dramatist, and drama critic Li Yü, often identified by his tzu, Li Li-weng (1611-1680?). It presents a vivid and realistic picture of Chinese society in the seventeenth century and a wide-ranging yet detailed study of characters within the traditional themes of Chinese fiction. These are stories of idyllic charm, bedroom farce, as well as innocent romance. The plots are full of surprises and sexual crises. These features have made the collection immensely popular in China for the last three hundred years.

Professor Nathan Mao teaches English at Shippenburg State College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

CO-PUBLICATIONS

(1) Later Mohist Logic, Ethics and Science
By A. C. Graham

The Canons and other later writings of the school of Mo-tzu, dating back to 300 B.C., contain nearly all that survives of the logic of ancient China, and its optics and mechanics, the only organised set of geometrical definitions, and the only fully rationa-
system of ethics. They represent the high point of abstract rationality in traditional Chinese civilization, and are crucial documents for any inquiry into its achievements and limitations in logic and science. Unfortunately their formidable textual difficulties have hitherto made it impossible to use them with any confidence, and English translations of Mo-tzu have omitted them. Western sinologists have generally ignored this rich material with the result that they have been forced to draw their conclusions about Chinese logic from the almost negligible remains of the Sophists.

The present work begins with a general account of the school of Mo-tzu, its social basis as a movement of craftsmen, its isolated place in the Chinese tradition, and the nature of its later contributions to logic, ethics and science. The relation of Mohist thinking to the structure of the Chinese language is also discussed.

The textual problems of the later writings, the grammar and style, the technical terminology, the significance of stock examples, and the overall organisation of the documents, are then explored in detail. With the investigation of these preliminary questions, the possibilities of interpretation are confined within controllable limits. The edited and annotated Chinese text follows, with an English translation and commentary, a glossary, and a photographic reproduction of the unemended text from the Taoist Patrology.

Professor A. C. Graham is Professor of Classical Chinese at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.

(2) Cold Nights
By Pa Chin
Translated by Nathan Mao and Liu Ts'un-yan

Available for the first time in English translation, Cold Nights (Han-yeh) ranks alongside Pa Chin’s earlier novel Family (Chia) in importance both as a masterpiece of fiction and as social commentary about China. It is in literature such as this that we see the work of a perceptive and critical eye dealing with a historic epoch, examining life with art and thereby striving to transform both. Pa Chin has long been recognized as a great modern writer, and the growing popularity of his work in translation testifies to his universal appeal and importance.

Cold Nights, first published in 1947, is set in Chungking at the end of World War II. It describes the strain of incompatible relationships between a mother, son and daughter-in-law as they deteriorate amidst the social weariness and ennui which pervaded China in the 1940’s. Victimized by circumstances and by themselves, they are average people seeking average lives; their plight is shared with the rest of humanity and is depicted with compassion tempered with unflinching realism.

The book has more than 200 pages and is a co-publication of the Chinese University Press and the University of Washington Press.

The translators are Professor Nathan Mao of Shippensburg College and Professor Liu Ts'un-yan of Australian National University.
Q. What has impressed you most in your less-than-a-year's experience with the Chinese University Press?

A. I am most impressed by the good-will, cooperation and assistance extended to me by every sector of the University.

With the support of the Vice-Chancellor and the University Bursar, we have made a breakthrough in the development of the Chinese University Press in the setting up of a revolving fund for the Press, which enables the Press to print more books.

The assistance and moral support given me by the Graduate School, the various Research Institutes and Centres are also very heartening. They have agreed that their books and papers will be submitted for publication under the imprint of, and be issued through, the Chinese
ese University Press

The Chinese University Press, established in June 1977 on the foundation of the 9-year-old Publications Office, is now in its second year of operation. The new Director, Mr. Richard Lai, assumed office in September 1978, succeeding Dr. Francis K. Pan.

Mr. Lai graduated from National Sun Yat-sen University in 1942 with a B.A. degree and from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1949 with an M.A. degree.

Mr. Lai was one of the founders of a Chinese magazine Tienfeng Monthly, New York. In 1952-54, he served as an Associate Officer of the Conference and General Services Department, United Nations Secretariat. Mr. Lai went to Singapore in 1954 to assist Dr. Lin Yu-tang in founding the Nanyang University and was appointed concurrently Executive Secretary and Associate Professor of Education. He left Nanyang University the next year for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), London, where he stayed until 1962. He joined the Hong Kong Government Information Services in 1962 at the invitation of the Director of Information Services. In 1976, Mr. Lai was promoted Director of Information Services, a post he held until his retirement in 1978.


Q. What do you consider as the primary functions of a university press?
A. To my mind, teaching, research and dissemination of knowledge are the three main functions of a university, and university presses are primarily concerned with the last: making the fruits of research efforts by the academics available to people outside as well as inside the University.

Q. Is there any difference between the Chinese University Press and other university presses?
A. Publications of the Chinese University Press reflect the characteristics of The Chinese University, and our efforts have all along been focused on publishing:
(1) Books in Chinese studies. We have published some eighty titles covering all aspects of Chinese culture: language and literature, philosophy, history, archaeology, arts, economics, as well as medical sciences.

(2) Books of regional relevance. We have devoted much of our attention to publishing books of significance to Hong Kong, China and Southeast Asia, the most note-worthy of which is the monumental *Kuang Tung Wen Cheng* (Works by Kwangtung Authors), in 6 volumes.

(3) Books related to the cultural interflow between China and other countries. These include translations of works of importance into and from Chinese; linguistics studies of the Chinese and English languages and comparative literature studies.

Q. What has the Chinese University Press achieved during this year’s operation?

A. During the year, we have exerted ourselves on four fronts: publication, sales promotion, inventory control and international cooperation.

*Publication:* Forty titles are scheduled for publication this year, comparable to the output of a medium-sized American university press, which ranges from 20 to 75 titles a year.

*Sales promotion:* So far, sales of our Chinese books are small locally, and the market for our English books even smaller. To promote the sales of our publications, we have set up a retail network of twenty-odd bookstores locally and, overseas, we have appointed university presses as our distribution agents, advertised in scholarly journals, participated in exhibitions, and regularly mailed to our clients promotion brochures, etc.

We have also compiled a master mailing list—comprising names and addresses of our clients (institutions as well as individuals) and obtained lists of the names and addresses of members of such learned societies as Japan’s Toho Gakkai, European Association of Sinologists, USA’s Botanical Society, Society for the Study of Southern and Northern Dynasties, and of university bookstores and libraries abroad. We launch at least two promotion campaigns a year, every time sending out 8,000 or more copies of seasonal catalogues to potential clients.

The Press is also gradually breaking into the markets of neighbouring countries: Taiwan publishers have approached us for authorization to reprint some of our books, six Japanese bookstores have placed standing orders for our books, and orders are coming in from Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries. In fact, we are trying hard to explore the Taiwan, Mainland China, Japan, Singapore and Southeast Asia markets and to build up a larger network of retail outlets in the region.

*Inventory control:* Twice a year, we check the stock and review the sales and prices of our books, so that reprints may be available in time to meet demands and prices may be adjusted as necessary.

*International cooperation:* I attended the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses this Spring with Mr. George Kao, our honorary representative in USA, and established valuable contacts with many university presses and commercial publishers which should help further our co-operation with them and help increase the sales of our books in the States. We are also building up closer contacts and looking forward to more cooperation with university presses in England, France and other European countries.

Q. What is the most significant achievement of the Chinese University Press since its establishment?

A. Despite its short history, the Chinese University Press is becoming widely known. Quite a number of unsolicited manuscripts have been sent to us, a number of university presses have proposed to us co-publication projects, and orders are regularly coming in from libraries and bookstores abroad—all these are solid proofs of the recognition accorded us by overseas scholars and institutions. But, strictly speaking, this can hardly be called achievements, we need at least a decade or so more to really establish ourselves and make a name for the Press. I would consider it a success only if the Chinese University Press is recognized by the international academic world as the publisher of books in Chinese studies. I may be too ambitious, but, anyway, we have made a good start.
Q. Have you encountered any difficulties?

A. Well... a medium-sized university press in the United States putting out 20 to 30 titles annually would have fifteen staff members, excluding those responsible for inventory control, and clerical and secretarial staff; but there are only eleven of us, including five clerks/secretary and an office assistant, in the Chinese University Press. I am not suggesting that we should have the same establishment as theirs, but it is not difficult to see that we are very much short-handed.

However, the greatest difficulty lies in the lack of understanding of the nature of the Press. It is a fact that even university presses with turnovers of US$1m.-US$2m. still have to be subsidized. This is because scholarly books, important though they are, do not sell well. We have published titles which managed to cover the cost or even make a profit, like the Lin Yutang Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage, but such cases are, after all, rare. We feel that we are doing a job as important as, and more far-reaching than teaching and are making the University better known internationally, and that the value of the Chinese University Press to the University cannot be measured in terms of revenue alone.

Q. What are the development plans of the Chinese University Press?

A. Apart from putting out new scholarly publications, we plan to:

(1) reprint the best-sellers. Some of the best-sellers such as Modern Biology and Hong Kong Taxation have already seen several printings. Recent reprints include Twelve Towers, Jade Flowers and Floral Patterns in Chinese Decorative Art, A Golden Treasury of Chinese Poetry, and A Pronouncing Dictionary of Chinese Characters in Archaic and Ancient Chinese, Mandarin and Cantonese.

(2) publish the transcriptions of Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture as a series. The first one, Chinese National Character and Culture in Historical Perspective, will be off the press soon. The second lecture, I understand, will be given by Professor Joseph Needham, the world-famous sinologist.

(3) issue a series of books consisting of reprints of scientific papers. We have invited some overseas scholars in various fields to select papers and write in-depth introductions for the books.

Besides these, the Chinese University Press has also some long-term plans, the more important of which include:

(1) Publishing two titles of special significance: The Four Books (English translation) by Professor D. C. Lau and Archaeology in China by Professor T. K. Cheng, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of The Chinese University in 1983. Professor Lau has recently translated Mencius and Analects into English for the Penguin Classics Series, and he has agreed to proceed with the English translation of The Great Learning and The Doctrine of the Mean. When completed, the new translations of the Four Books will be published in one volume. Professor Cheng will complete his Archaeology in China, by revising and updating the first three volumes, Pre-historic China, Shang China and Chou China, and writing the last volume, Han China.


(3) Publishing an English Dictionary of Chinese Idioms and Clichés.

Q. Finally, what has been your greatest satisfaction since you took up this job?

A. We have made a start in putting the Chinese University Press on a business-like basis. On the whole, we have had a successful year because we have published more books and have bigger revenue than before and because we are gradually putting everything in order. If things go as planned, I am pretty certain that in three years' time, the Chinese University Press will become one of the better-known university presses in Southeast Asia. With the backing of the whole University, I think nothing is impossible.
New Director

Dr. Chingho Chen

The University has appointed Dr. Chingho Chen as the new Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies. Dr. Chen is Reader of Japanese Studies and concurrently Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies.

Dr. Chen was born in Taiwan in 1917, graduated from Keio University in 1942 and received his Litt. D. degree from the same University in 1966. He pursued specialized studies at École Française d'Extrême-Orient (in Hanoi) from 1943 to 45, and also at Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises of Université de Paris from 1954 to 1955. Dr. Chen has taught at National Taiwan University, University of Hue, University of Saigon and Catholic University of Dalat in Vietnam, Keio University, Southern Illinois University, Soka University in Japan, and served as Chairman of the “Uy-ban Phien-dich Su-lieu Viet-nam” (Committee for the Translation and Research of Vietnamese Historical Sources), University of Hue, from 1959 to 1965.


Visiting Scholars/Fellows

In 1978/79, the following overseas scholars visited the ICS, where they conducted research and/or academic seminars:

1. Associate Professor I. Tanaka, University of Tokyo
2. Professor Li Fang-kuei, University of Hawaii
3. Professor Lin Wen-yueh, University of Taiwan
4. Professor Masataka Banno, International Christian University
5. Professor Wolfgang Franke, Universiti Malaya
6. Professor L. Vandermeersch, University of Paris VII
7. Professor R. Ruhlmann, University of Paris III
8. Professor Bernard Gallin, Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Visiting Fellows during the year included:
1. Professor Hsiao Hsin-yi, Victoria University of Canada
   23rd September, 1978 - 28th November, 1978
2. Dr. François Jullien, University of Paris VII
   16th October, 1978-
3. Mr. Ta Trong Hiep, University of Paris VII
   19th January, 1979 - 15th May, 1979
Academic Seminars

The ICS has altogether organized ten academic seminars in 1978/79.

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<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Professor Lin Wen-yueh</td>
<td>Literature in the Life of Literary Men in the Six Dynasties</td>
<td>21st September, 1978</td>
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<td>University of Taiwan</td>
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<td>Associate Professor I. Tanaka</td>
<td>A Study of the Hui Chou Version of the <em>P’i P’a Chi</em></td>
<td>12th October, 1978</td>
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<td>University of Tokyo</td>
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<td>Professor Hsiao Hsin-yi</td>
<td>Significance of the Bronze Inscriptions in the Interpretation of the Concept of <em>hsiao</em> in Western Chou</td>
<td>26th October, 1978</td>
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<td>Victoria University of Canada</td>
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<td>Professor M. Banno</td>
<td>My Experience in the Study of Modern Chinese Diplomatic History—A Self-appraisal by a Japanese Researcher</td>
<td>2nd November, 1978</td>
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<td>International Christian University</td>
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<td>Professor L. Vandermeersch</td>
<td>Sinology in France Today</td>
<td>25th January, 1979</td>
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<td>University of Paris VII</td>
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<td>Professor Peter Li</td>
<td>Hong Kong in Chinese &amp; Western Literature: A Comparative View</td>
<td>22nd February, 1979</td>
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<td>State University of New Jersey</td>
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<td>Professor R. Ruhlmann</td>
<td>The Concept of Destiny in Iliad &amp; San-kuo-yen-yi</td>
<td>8th March, 1979</td>
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<td>University of Paris III</td>
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<td>Professor Bernard Gallin</td>
<td>The Entrepreneurial Spirit: Its Historical &amp; Contemporary Role in Chinese Rural Economic Development</td>
<td>29th March, 1979</td>
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<td>Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan</td>
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<td>Mr. Wang Erh-min</td>
<td>The Evolution of the Concept of International Relationship in Nineteenth Century China</td>
<td>26th April, 1979</td>
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<td>C.U.H.K.</td>
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Advisory Committee on Electronics

The Advisory Committee on Electronics is set up to advise the Vice-Chancellor on the relevance and effectiveness of the Electronics programme at the University towards fulfilling the needs of the community, in particular the related Hong Kong industries.

Members of the Advisory Committee are as follows:

Chairman:
Mr. George F. A. Warwick
General Manager
Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Members:
Mr. S. W. Chan
Personnel Manager
Sylvania Far East Ltd.

Mr. Steve Co
General Manager
Motorola Semiconductors Hong Kong Ltd.

Mr. B. Corbeek
Managing Director
Coronet Industries Ltd.

Mr. S. James
Section Manager, Operations
Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd.

Dr. C. M. Ko
Chief Research Engineer
The Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd.

Mr. Y. K. Lam
Technical Services Engineer
China Light and Power Co. Ltd.

Mr. J. McAllister
General Manager
Fairchild Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Mr. Christopher Reardon
Managing Director
Data General Hong Kong Ltd.

Mr. W. H. Stacy
Managing Director
National Cash Register Mfg. Co. (HK) Ltd.

Mr. Wayne R. Thompson
General Manager
Plessey Packaging (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Mr. C. Williams
General Manager
Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. Ltd.

Mr. David H. Woo
Engineering Manager
Atlas Electronics Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Raymond M. Yau
Industrial Relations Manager
Ampex Ferrotec Ltd.

Mr. Warner S. Y. Yeh, MBE
Manager, Electronics Products Division
Sonca Industries Ltd.
Mr. S. F. Bailey, Secretary of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, will be succeeded by Mr. W. M. Bradley as from 1980.

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Yang and the Hon. D. K. Newbigging will replace the Hon. Oswald Cheung and Mr. J. J. G. Brown as members of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee for the period ending 31st December, 1981.

The membership of the UPGC is as follows:
The Hon. J. H. Bremridge, OBE, JP
(Chairman)
Professor Sir John Butterfield, OBE
Dr. A. M. Fraser
Mr. R. C. Griffiths, CMG

Mr. Ho Sai-chu, MBE, JP (until 30th April, 1979)
Dr. C. B. Howe
Lord Briggs of Lewes
Mr. Andrew Li (w.e.f. 1st May, 1979)
Mr. James McHugh, MBE
The Hon. D. K. Newbigging, JP
Dr. F. W. Parkes
Mrs. C. J. Symons, CBE, JP (w.e.f. 1st May, 1979)
Mr. Dennis Ting Hok-shou, JP (until 30th April, 1979)
Dr. R. L. Werner
The Hon. Alex S. C. Wu, OBE, JP
The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Yang
Mr. S. F. Bailey, CBE, JP (Secretary)

Mr. Bernard Zau
Director of Marketing
Micro Electronics Ltd.

Ex-officio Members:
Mr. Gordon J. Bell
Director
Royal Observatory

Mr. K. Bridgewater
Representative
Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

Mr. Cecil S. O. Chan
Joint Director
Federation of Hong Kong Industries

Professor C. F. Chen
Chairman
Board of Studies in Electronics

The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Professor An-min Chung
Director
Lingnan Institute of Business Administration
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Professor S. Y. King
Professor of Electrical Engineering
University of Hong Kong

Mr. H. R. Knight
Assistant Commissioner for Labour
(Industrial Training)
Hong Kong Government

Secretary:
Dr. York Liao
Board of Studies in Electronics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
The New Asia—Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre is one of the leading international institutions for teaching Mandarin and Cantonese to non-native speakers of Chinese. Founded in 1963 under the joint auspices of New Asia College and Yale-in-China Association (which has been renamed The Yale-China Association), the Centre became a part of this University on 1st July, 1974. The Centre now operates both in Kowloon, and at the University campus in Shatin. The Fong Shu Chuen Building, to be completed by the end of 1979, will be the permanent home of the New Asia—Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre.

Every year over two hundred students come from different parts of the world to study at the Language Centre. These students range from absolute beginners to trained sinologists who wish to brush up their spoken Chinese or learn a second dialect. Courses are offered at all levels to cater for students with different needs and abilities. Indeed, the Centre makes every effort to accommodate flexibly the particular demands of each student. The Language Centre also regularly teaches Mandarin to hundreds of local Cantonese-speaking residents, not to mention the students of the University.

Faculty

The faculty of the Language Centre prepare a significant portion of their own teaching materials and audio-visual aids for the students. Tapes may be borrowed from the Centre’s tape library or students may, for a small fee, have personal copies made of non-copyrighted materials.

The Centre has twenty-one full-time language instructors and sixteen part-time instructors. The language instructors are all fully qualified and experienced teachers with varied backgrounds, interests and areas of specialization, including: Chinese Language and Literature, Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Economics, Commerce, Business Management, Linguistics, Psychology, Law, Art, Sociology, Engineering, Military Science.

Language Teaching

Teaching a language is a very complex task. Instructors must have complete mastery of at least one Romanization system for transcribing written Chinese and teaching spoken Chinese to beginners, and be well trained in the methodology of language teaching and basic linguistics. They must also have some knowledge in phonology so as to teach beginners to distinguish between different tones and different sounds and pronounce correctly. One of the unique features of the Chinese language is that it is a tonal language. If one cannot master the precise tones, one may say “Wǒ mài mā. (I sell my mother)”, when one wants to say “Wǒ mài mā. (I buy a horse)”. When
teaching Mandarin to Cantonese speakers, the instructors would have to tell the students the differences of the point and mood of articulations between retroflex initial consonants and sibilant dentals. Moreover, students of different nationalities have different problems in Chinese pronunciation because their mother-tongues are not the same. Instructors, therefore, should be able to solve the problem of each student.

The difficulty of second-language teaching does not lie in pronunciation alone. Instructors have to answer semantic and syntactical questions as well as explain the cultural background in language usage to students. It sounds odd to westerners when we use “Nǐ chīle Fànle ma?” (你吃了飯了嗎) or “Nǐ Dào Nàr Qù?” (你到那兒去) as greetings rather than “Hi!” (喂) or “How are you?” (你好嗎), and students may ask such questions as “Why do you have two ‘le’s?’”, “Does it make any difference if the second ‘le’ is deleted?”, etc. If an instructor does not know precisely the role of the Chinese “adjective” in a sentence, he will be unable to answer the question, “Where is the verb-to-be in simple descriptive sentences like ‘Wǒ mánɡ’ (我忙); ‘Nǐ lèi’ (你累); ‘Tā gāo’ (他高), etc.?”. It is incorrect to say, “The verb-to-be is omitted”, and students will not be satisfied with the answer, “It is not needed in Chinese”.

It is essential for beginners to have a solid foundation in pronunciation and grammar. Vocabulary can be built up gradually. Instructors of the Centre are well aware of this and their teaching is oriented towards this goal.

For intermediate and advanced level students, different techniques must be employed. “Listening→speaking→reading→writing” is the fundamental sequence for teaching or learning a foreign language. “Reading and writing” are in Chinese characters, which need special skills to teach because the Chinese written language is different from phonetic languages.

The Centre offers two-year intensive courses in both Mandarin and Cantonese, on completion of which a student will have acquired enough knowledge of the Chinese language to perform his job in a specialized field. A missionary will be able to preach and read the Bible in Chinese; a diplomat to read Chinese newspapers, magazines and documents (in both traditional and simplified characters) and sometimes to serve as interpreter and translator; a businessman to deal with his clients in Chinese; a sinologist, to make use of first-hand material in Chinese for further research. It is not difficult to see that students’ fields of specialization are really diversified and that the instructors are required to have a full working knowledge of their native language and be very knowledgeable to function as “Jacks-of-all-trades”.

Apart from teaching, instructors of the Centre are involved in the compilation and revision of teaching materials. They are also assigned as coordinators to
groups of students, attending to students' academic and personal problems in a counselling capacity, and extending extra help to them when necessary.

Students

The Centre has so far trained over two thousand foreign students from thirty-seven countries. Over twenty-five thousand local people, including students of this University, have attended Mandarin courses of the Centre since they were first offered in 1967. Among its students, there are missionaries (both Catholic and Protestant), medical doctors, nurses, social workers, school teachers, university professors and students, military officers, government officials, diplomats, businessmen, housewives, etc. Although the great majority of students are aged between 18 and 35, the Centre has had special students as young as 8 years old and as old as 72.

Courses Offered

(A) Mandarin courses at three levels (beginners', intermediate, and advanced) for students of the University. In the first term of each academic year, twenty-one beginners' classes are offered, mainly for freshmen. In the second term, three beginners', fifteen intermediate and three advanced classes are offered to the entire student body. Students take the Mandarin courses for two contact hours a week on an elective basis. Occasional summer courses have also been offered.

(B) Mandarin and Cantonese classes for University's staff and exchange students at all levels. In addition to the two regular terms a year, a ten-week summer term has been arranged for IASP (International Asian Studies Programme) students and a six-week summer intensive Cantonese course for exchange students of the University of California.

(C) Mandarin and Cantonese classes for non-University students. Although these are considered extramural courses, the Centre's principal income is drawn from them. Intensive courses are offered at all levels for four quarters a year, each lasting eleven weeks. Students may be admitted in any quarter because beginners' courses are offered at the beginning of each quarter. For intensive courses, the heaviest programme consists of fifteen hours of classroom instruction per week, but students may also register for less heavy programmes (six or nine hours). The maximum class size is 7 students, while most classes average between 4 and 5. In exceptional cases, private tutorials are available.
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Department of Chinese Language & Literature 中國語言及文學系

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**Department of General Business Management & Personnel Management**
企業管理與人事管理學系


**Department of Marketing and International Business**
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