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*Cover:* Cho Yiu Conference Hall, University Administration Building  

(Photo by Mr. Michael Leung)

Chinese University Bulletin is an official publication of  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Publication of
A New Era Begins

The Third Report of the founding Vice-Chancellor of this University, entitled *A New Era Begins, 1975-1978*, has recently been published. The three Reports, *The First Six Years, 1963-1969*, *The Emerging University, 1970-1974*, and *A New Era Begins* constitute a continuous and complete record of the University's establishment and development under the administration of the first Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li.

The pattern of the University's growth has not been simple and linear. Out of the historic circumstances and official assumptions involved in its establishment, the University has developed dynamically, responding to the special needs of the Hong Kong community, to economic pressures, and, most importantly, to the motivating power of its own objectives and aspirations.

The University has undergone three phases of development. The formative phase is from 1963 to 1969. Subsequent to the founding of the 'federal-type' Chinese University of Hong Kong from three existing private liberal arts colleges—Chung Chi College, New Asia College, and United College, organizational units at university level—graduate and professional schools, research institutes and centres, extramural studies—were established, exemplifying major institutional objectives which would increasingly shape the future development of the University. A magnificent 273 acres of land adjacent to Chung Chi College was acquired from the Government as the permanent campus site of the University.

The second phase, covering 1970-1974, is a critical period of institutional development. The University progressed from an association of three independent undergraduate colleges to a complex organization providing undergraduate, graduate, and professional education, fostering research through a system of institutes and centres, and conducting extensive programmes of public service. In brief, a modern university.

The third phase, from 1975 to 1978, is the period when the University is ushered into a totally new era. Implicit in the development of The Chinese University is a persistent question of the adequacy or the appropriateness of the original structure, policies, and administrative machinery to serve the present and future purposes of the University. To solve the problem, the University finally decided on a fundamental change in University policy and structure. This momentous change is a historic turn and has virtually laid a new foundation for future development.

This Report is largely concerned with the change undergone by the University during 1975-1978. Every aspect of the University's development is fully covered in the twelve Sections:

I Continuity: The Enduring Goals of The Chinese University
Addendum: On the Name of The Chinese University of Hong Kong
II Change: The Reports of the Working Party and the Fulton Commission
III Foundation for the Future: New Ordinance
IV Student Life: Campus Organization and Services
Addendum: A Message to the Colleges

V Academic Programme Developments

VI Professional and Graduate Education:
     The Faculty of Medicine
     Addendum: On Medical Education

VII Research Institutes and Centres and the
     University Press

VIII The Institute of Chinese Studies

IX Public Service: The Chinese University in
     the Hong Kong Community

X The Chinese University and the International
     Academic World

XI The Mountain Is Transformed: The
     Campus

XII Epilogue: A New Era Begins
     Addendum: An Interview with Dr.
     Choh-Ming Li on the Eve of His
     Retirement

In Section I, Dr. Li reaffirmed the distinctive goals and values which have shaped the University from its earliest years and which give it a special role in higher education.

The basic functions of The Chinese University are instruction, research, and public service. The University infuses these functions with a special set of objectives which constitute its distinctive educational mission—the integration of Chinese and Western intellectual and cultural traditions. As for the enduring goals of the University, they include the provision of an 'undergraduate programme balanced between an idea-orientated general education and a discipline-orientated specialized education', and the attainment of an international character.

Section II describes the two-phase process by which the deep-seated issues regarding university structure and policy were considered and historic changes proposed. The first phase of such formal consideration was a comprehensive institutional self-study conducted by the Working Party on Educational Policy on University Structure, which was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. The second phase was a searching inquiry undertaken by the Chancellor-appointed Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong, with Lord Fulton of Falmer as Chairman. The Working Party postulated two primary conditions for progress in the future: (1) strengthened academic participation in the government of the University and (2) the integration of departments of study. In considering the problems of the institutional implementation of the two major recommendations of the Working Party, the Fulton Commission reached the conclusion that fundamental statutory changes must be made and new constitutional arrangements devised, in order to enable The Chinese University to continue to develop as a university.

Section III presents a digest of the provisions of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976, adopted 23rd December, 1976, which repeals old statutes, resolves long-standing issues of responsibility, provides for participation by Faculty members in academic policy matters, establishes a new role for the Colleges, and makes important changes in the administrative organization.

Section IV describes the new organization of the Colleges, their mode of operation, and their individualized programmes. It is also concerned with students’ educational environment outside the formal classroom, that is, the University campus—its structure, its activities, its living arrangements, and its health and appointments services.

With the consolidation of the separate College departments into University-wide Boards of Studies, responsible, under the Senate, for formal instruction and academic staffs in their respective disciplines, the Colleges ceased to be conventional unitary educational institutions, and began, instead, the challenging task of developing a new role. Some of the generally accepted responsibilities are: (1) to preserve College historical traditions; (2) to contribute to the intellectual and personal development of each student through personalized relationships between students and members of the academic staff, and through the general education programme; (3) to provide responsible personal counselling for their respective student members; (4) to promote a comprehensive programme of student social and athletic activities, and to encourage student organizations focused upon constructive intellectual and cultural interests; (5) to raise funds and to administer scholarships and prizes to students; and (6) to manage student hostels.

Section V is concerned with recent developments in the educational programmes and resources—the expansion or strengthening of the academic disciplines or professional fields; the addition of new areas of instruction and investigation; the formulation of new courses of study or patterns of specialization. In the academic programme, a new development which deserves special mention is derived from recent emphasis upon the principle that each academic discipline should include a 'Chinese dimension' to be integrated into the discipline's theory and method.
Section VI describes further efforts to meet the demand for professionally trained men and women, including an important new dimension—the Faculty of Medicine. The Chinese University’s innovative and socially significant approach to medical education was also clearly defined in the Addendum.

The research activities of various research units are reviewed in Section VII with one notable exception. The exception is the Institute of Chinese Studies, including its Art Gallery, which because of its wide-ranging activities focused on the distinctive educational mission of The Chinese University, is fully discussed in Section VIII. An important institutional development related to all research and publications of the University took place on 1st June, 1977—the formal establishment of The Chinese University Press. It is described in Section VII.

Section IX describes the various kinds of public service programmes and projects through which the University makes its expertise available to the community of Hong Kong. Apart from its production of highly trained young graduates needed to sustain Hong Kong’s advanced business and industrial society, The Chinese University’s public service activities take various forms, the most important being the extensive extramural studies programme, and the various research and consultation projects in which the University’s expertise is used in solving Hong Kong’s pressing social, business, and technological problems.

Section X reaffirms the University aspiration to be international in character, and describes recent activities of the University in the international academic world. These include active participation in the affairs of regional and international associations of universities; cooperative projects with foreign governments and with individual institutions and organizations in various parts of the world; continuing productive relationships with international foundations; sponsorship of international conferences and workshops; frequent visits by distinguished scholars and various specialists; and, finally, a well-structured student exchange programme.

The title of Section XI, ‘The Mountain Is Transformed’, is intended to suggest a sense of the magnitude of the new campus building programme and of its extraordinary rate of growth. The spectacular development of the last four years proceeded despite the fact that Hong Kong was affected by the worldwide recession. Its continuing progress during this period was due as much to the contributions of private donors as to government support. At the same time, it is firmly believed that buildings are not mere ‘bricks and mortar’, but expressions of particular educational goals and functions.

The final Section is a brief epilogue, closing the story of the first fifteen years in the history of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Before glancing ahead, Dr. Li cast a backward glance at the past fifteen years, noting some factors which were critical in the historical development of The Chinese University.

Acknowledgement

In his ‘Preface’, Dr. Li expressed his deep gratitude to those who have given him warm personal encouragement and unfailing support over the years. Among them are: the three successive Governors of Hong Kong since the establishment of the University, who are at the same time Chancellors of the University—H. E. Sir Robert Black, H. E. Sir David Trench and H. E. Sir Murray MacLehose; the University Council and its Council Chairman—the late Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan and Sir Yuet-Keung Kan, its Vice-Chairman, and concurrently Chairman of the Campus Planning Committee, Dr. R. C. Lee; the Treasurer of the University, Dr. Q. W. Lee; Lord Fulton and members of his second Commission; the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (formerly the University Grants Committee) and its successive Chairmen, Sir Michael Herries, Sir Sidney Gordon and The Honourable J. H. Bremridge. Again in the ‘Introduction’, Dr. Li wrote, ‘For the first fifteen years now ended, we in The Chinese University humbly express our deep gratitude for the strong and sympathetic support of Government, and for the continuing encouragement and generous support of many individuals, organizations, and foundations. All of these in their respective roles participated significantly in the emergence of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, which now begins a new era of service to countless generations of Chinese students to come.’

To conclude his Report, Dr. Li quoted Vice-Chancellor Ma Lin’s installation speech, ‘It is indeed a formidable yet challenging task. There is an old saying which goes, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step”, and another proverb says, “A good beginning is half way to success”. As the University has confidently made its first step forward we shall steadfastly continue the journey which is so well begun.’
The University held its Twenty-first Congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees and other degrees at the University campus on 6th December, 1979. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Ma Lin, presided at the ceremony, which was attended by over 3,700 guests and parents.

Three eminent persons were awarded the honorary doctoral degrees by the University. Professor W. H. Trethowan, Dean of Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Birmingham, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa; Mr. T. C. Cheng, who was President of United College, Director of the School of Education and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of this University until recently, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa; and Dr. Y. C. Wong, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at the University of Hong Kong and a Council member of this University was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa. Professor W. H. Trethowan addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The Public Orator was Dr. Byron Weng, Senior Lecturer in Government and Public Administration.

This year, 1,041 graduates received their Master's and Bachelor's degrees, including 47 Masters of Philosophy, 32 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Divinity, 5 Masters of Social Work, 1 Master of Arts, 5 Masters of Arts (Education), 243 Bachelors of Arts, 174 Bachelors of Business Administration, 230 Bachelors of Science, and 302 Bachelors of Social Science.
Professor W. H. Trethowan, CBE, MA, MB, MChir, FRCP, FRACP, FRCPsych, FRANZCP (hon.), DPM

Professor W. H. Trethowan is a psychiatrist of international renown. The author of two books, *Uncommon Psychiatric Syndromes*, and *Psychiatry*, and more than one hundred articles, a distinguished professor for over three decades and an inspiring leader in public service, he has firmly established his reputation in his very specialized field. The world and all of us in it are saner and healthier, thanks to the efforts of extraordinary persons like Professor Trethowan.

He was trained at Cambridge, where he obtained his Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery degrees. Having previously taught at the University of Manchester and Sydney University, he came to Birmingham University where he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1968 to 1974 and is at present Department Head and Professor of Psychiatry. Three institutions, the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Psychiatrists, have elected him a Fellow in recognition of his achievements.

In public service, Professor Trethowan’s record is just as impressive. He has been Consultant Psychiatrist of the Central Birmingham Health District since 1962, and is sought after for his services by many British medical and health councils and committees. In addition, Professor Trethowan has been a member of the University Grants Committee of the United Kingdom since 1974. For distinguished services in these areas, he was awarded a C.B.E. in 1975.

The Chinese University considers itself fortunate in having been able to benefit from his experience and counsel. As Chairman of the University’s Medical Academic Advisory Committee since 1975, Professor Trethowan has given invaluable advice on the new Medical School’s development and curriculum planning. With the guidance of Professor Trethowan and his Committee, the University’s Medical School is now well on its way to admitting its first class of students in 1981.

For his contributions to the psychiatric and medical professions and, in particular, to the University’s Medical School, I now ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to confer on Professor W. H. Trethowan the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa.*
Mr. T. C. Cheng, OBE, BA, MA, DipEd, JP

To members of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Mr. T. C. Cheng needs no introduction. Many of us know from first hand experience that he is a resourceful educationalist and a brilliant administrator who has helped provide the leadership that has made the University what it is today.

Mr. Cheng has served the University in many key posts over a long period of time. He was appointed President of United College in 1963—the first year of the University’s existence—and served in that post until 1977. For four years before retirement, he was Pro-Vice-Chancellor and concurrently Director of the School of Education. He was also the founding Director of the Department of Extramural Studies from 1964 to 1970. In these and many other roles, Mr. Cheng has served with distinction, displaying a deep knowledge of his fellowmen as well as unusually acute judgment. Indeed, the University owes much to this prominent administrator, especially during its difficult times.

Before joining the University, Mr. Cheng had a record of enviable achievements as a government official. While an Inspector of schools, following the War, he was instrumental in re-establishing the Northcote Teachers’ Training College (now the Northcote College of Education). Appointed to the Government Administrative Service in 1955, he served with various departments, and from 1959 to 1963 was Chief Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, being the first local officer appointed to the post.

Mr. Cheng’s history of service stretches beyond the University and the Government, for he has also rendered continual and honourable service to the communities, local and overseas. Since 1972 he has been an External Examiner of the Institute of Education, Singapore. He is a member of the Court of the University of Hong Kong, Chairman and Deputy President of the Hong Kong Red Cross, as well as Chairman of the Police Education and Welfare Trusts Management Committee. He is an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and a Justice of the Peace, honours that he well deserves.

In recognition of his outstanding contribution to the University and untiring service to the community, I now ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to confer on Mr. T. C. Cheng the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*. 
Professor Y. C. Wong, OBE, BSc, PhD, DSc, JP

Professor Y. C. Wong, believe it or not, is a four-dimensional man. A trail-blazing mathematician of world reputation, his two remarkable books, *Linear Geometry in Euclidean 4-space* and *Isoclinic n-planes in Euclidean 2n-space, Clifford parallels in elliptic (2n-1)-space, and the Hurwitz matrix equations*, together with over 40 research papers, have been hailed as the first to show conclusively that geometry in four dimensions, due to the very particular and exceptional character of its groups, is much more interesting than geometry in three dimensions. These gripping books should be compulsory reading for all adventure fans.

Professor Wong attained his Bachelor of Science degree from Sun Yat-sen University in 1935, and two doctoral degrees, Ph.D. in 1940 and Doctor of Science in 1947, from London University.

At the University of Hong Kong, where he assumed the Chair in Mathematics in 1948 at the age of 35, Professor Wong provided intellectual guidance of the first order for 29 years. He also served as Head of the Department of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering from 1950 to 1953, and Provost-Chancellor from 1963 to 1966. In recognition of his notable and dedicated service, the University of Hong Kong conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science in 1968, and appointed him Emeritus Professor of Mathematics upon his retirement in 1976.

If the University of Hong Kong is Professor Wong's home base, then Hong Kong and Southeast Asia is his field and the whole world his stadium. He has been, inter alia, the Founding President of the Southeast Asian Mathematical Society, a research associate of several leading American universities, and is the Honorary President of the Hong Kong Mathematical Society. It is appropriate that a special issue of the *Southeast Asian Bulletin of Mathematics* to honour Professor Wong is now in the press. The Chinese University is also indebted to him, for he has been a most valued member of the University Council since its inception in 1963.

For his signal scholarship and his esteemed leadership in promoting the mathematics profession of the region, I now ask you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to confer on Professor Y. C. Wong the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa.
Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen,

I am sure I speak not only for myself but also on behalf of my fellow honorary graduates when I tell you how conscious all three of us are of the honour done to us by The Chinese University of Hong Kong in conferring honorary degrees upon us on the occasion of this Congregation. Speaking for myself I can say that this is a moment I shall always look back upon with special delight as it marks the highest point so far in my association with the University in that it makes me a member of it as well as awarding me a doctor's degree which is something which I have never possessed until now.

When the Vice-Chancellor wrote and told me of the proposal to confer this upon me I at once replied saying how happy I would be to receive this accolade. At the same time I took the opportunity of stressing how greatly I valued my association with the University in my capacity as Chairman of its Medical Academic Advisory Committee. This, as I am sure most people here already know is the body responsible for advising the University on a wide range of matters concerned with the foundation of its new Medical School.

The original invitation to chair the Committee which I have now done ever since April 1976, promised from the very start to be a most exciting prospect, quite apart from affording me and my fellow members the always enjoyable opportunity of making fairly frequent visits to Hong Kong. I was not disappointed; for indeed I am constantly amazed at the progress that has been made since then. This is in large measure due to all those who have had the responsibility of implementing the Committee's advice. Although I am aware that others have also been involved—perhaps too numerous to mention on this occasion—I would like to pay particular tribute to the Dean of Medicine, Professor Gerald Choa who, together with Mr. Arthur Starling, has worked hard and long in order to ensure that the plans that the Committee has put forward are implemented as smoothly as possible.
I have been involved in medical planning in one form or another for many years. However, I am sorry to have to say that in the United Kingdom many, although not quite all of the projects about which my advice has been sought at one time or another, have never come to fruition, and sometimes when even on the very brink of realization have been swept away owing to constant and seemingly unpredictable fluctuations in the Country's economic climate. While I do not propose to enlarge on this matter, I mention it merely to emphasize what a very great pleasure it is to be associated with an undertaking which, as must be quite obvious to every interested person, is quite literally not only a growing concern but one which is growing at a truly remarkable rate.

Medical Education

In asking me to address the Congregation the Vice-Chancellor suggested that it might be appropriate for me to say something about medical education. This, therefore, is what I propose to do.

Interested friends and colleagues at home have quite often asked me what kind of medical curriculum the Chinese University's new Medical School will offer its students. Will the course be taught in Chinese or English? Will it follow the pattern of medical education of British medical schools or those of some other country? What attention if any will be paid to traditional Chinese medicine?

Before attempting to answer these questions I should stress, perhaps, that the Medical Academic Advisory Committee is agreed that it should not take upon itself the task of planning the curriculum in any detail, believing that this should lie firmly in the hands of the Dean, the various Professors and other members of staff whose responsibility it will eventually be to teach the students and who will no doubt and in due course constitute themselves into such academic boards as are necessary to carry matters forward. This, however, does not mean that the Medical Academic Advisory Committee should absolve itself from giving advice on certain broad principles, which it believes should be seriously considered. Indeed, it would be an impossible task to plan schedules of accommodation, to advise on the many facilities that are and will be required and to make recommendations about staffing structures without bearing these broad principles in mind. Other reasons why the Committee should not concern itself with detailed curricular planning are that it is of course, called together only from time to time and when sufficient business requiring full consultation with the Dean has been collected. Likewise, its life is limited, for when its remit has been completed, probably in 1987, when the first batch of students will be graduating it will be dissolved.

It should be understood that a medical curriculum is not a static affair and therefore cannot be laid down once and for all. It should, indeed, be so shaped as to become an organism able to accommodate itself as smoothly as possible to ever-changing patterns of medical care. Furthermore, and due perhaps to the increasing influence of the mass media both here in Hong Kong and elsewhere, patients and their relatives are likely to continue to insist that their doctors are not only clinically competent but that their practice is up-to-date. This alone demands that medical education and training should be both flexible and forward-looking.

Medium of Instruction—Chinese or English?

Will the medical course be taught in Chinese or English? The answer, of course, is both. The vast majority of the World's medical literature—both textbooks and journals—are published in the English language not only in the United States and the United Kingdom but in a growing number of other countries where English has inevitably become the main medium of medical communication. Some of the teachers in the new Medical School—those particularly concerned with the preclinical part of the course in which anatomy, physiology and the other sciences basic to medical practice will be taught—will not necessarily
be Chinese-speaking. However, a knowledge of Chinese is clearly essential in the case of those entering the clinical years as many of the patients—possibly the great majority of those whose conditions will be studied by the students and the doctors who care for them—will be primarily Chinese-speaking and their knowledge of English limited. For this reason the students admitted to the medical course will need to be bilingual. This, therefore, will be an entry requirement.

But there are other reasons why a sufficient knowledge of English is necessary. Many of the best students will, after qualification wish to study abroad perhaps in the United States, the United Kingdom or Australasia, for the purpose of gaining further experience and postgraduate qualifications so that, among other things, they may become the teachers of tomorrow. Because Hong Kong will, at least in the foreseeable future, only possess two medical schools and because it is now thought that postgraduate like undergraduate teaching should for the most part be firmly University based, opportunities for postgraduate study are bound to be limited here at home so that those wishing to gain further experience will inevitably need to spend some of their time abroad, most probably in other predominantly English-speaking countries. A knowledge of English is also necessary if temporary registration to practise abroad is sought, this usually being an essential aspect of postgraduate training.

*Teaching of Traditional Medicine*

The other two questions which I raised earlier relate to the pattern of undergraduate medical education to be followed and to whether attention should be given to the teaching of traditional Chinese medicine. The short answer to this question could be "No" which, I am aware, might possibly surprise some people. However, it is conceivable that this could one day turn out not to be completely true. Whereas in its broad outlines the medical course at CUHK will be based on the British pattern (there are several reasons why this is probably more appropriate to Hong Kong than the American style of medical education or that adopted in certain other countries) there is no reason to suppose that where traditional Chinese medical procedures are shown to be definitely effective that some knowledge of these should not be imparted to medical students. However, before any such teaching is included in the curriculum the real worth of what is taught must be established. This can only be done following adequate research. Some research, particularly into the active principles which may be present in certain Chinese herbal remedies is already under way. Out of this research it is conceivable that new knowledge may come—knowledge not only of value to those practising in Hong Kong but elsewhere also.

As an illustration of this reference may be made to the plant *Rauwolfia serpentina* the root of which contains several alkaloids, notably reserpine, which is effective in the treatment both of some cases of severe mental illness and also high blood-pressure. The properties of Rauwolfia have been known to practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine in India for many centuries but it has only been known to Western medicine for the last 25 years or so when it was introduced in the 1950s. However, it has now fallen once again largely into disuse owing to certain inconvenient side-effects and the fact that other drugs which have since been synthetized have been shown to be more effective.

A rather different illustration is based on the comparatively new knowledge of certain naturally occurring pain-killing substances in the nervous system known as *endorphins*. Their presence may conceivably provide a rational explanation for the effects of acupuncture, which some now think may stimulate the activity of these substances. But it is still too early to say; much further investigation is required.

The point of this digression, however, is to stress that all sound medical teaching in whatever speciality must rest firmly on a basis of research. Teaching and research are indivisible; all medical educators are unanimous on this point. This is why in appointing medical teachers great attention should be paid to selecting those who at a senior level have shown themselves to be proficient in research and at a more junior level, those who show promise in this direction.

*Flexibility of the British Pattern*

When I stated a short while ago that The Chinese University's medical course will be based essentially on the British pattern I also had two other matters in mind. The first is that the Dean and I, together with the other members of my Committee are anxious that the new medical qualification of The Chinese University will, like that of its sister University's medical school, achieve recognition by the General Medical Council for the purpose of full regis-
tration and the right to practise in the United Kingdom, primarily and as I have already said for the purpose of postgraduate study.

Luckily the General Medical Council (of which I myself am currently a member) is fairly flexible in its approach. This means that although it insists that there are certain basic requirements to any medical curriculum, options are still available. This is fortunate for two reasons. The first is that there is in-built flexibility in the design of medical curricula which allows medical schools to experiment and leads also to a certain degree of healthy rivalry between one and another none of whose medical curricula are precisely similar. The second reason applies particularly to overseas medical schools based on the British pattern which have to pay special attention to the health requirements of the populations whom their medical graduates will ultimately serve. Although, therefore, there are similarities in the diseases that occur both in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong, there are also differences to be found rather more in their prevalence perhaps than in their nature. Due regard must be taken of these differences in planning a medical curriculum. Likewise the overall patterns of disease are changing.

Professor Choa in a paper which he gave at the 25th Anniversary Symposium of Chung Chi College, stated that Hong Kong 'has now caught up with the developed countries in that people die mostly of the degenerative diseases rather than infectious diseases including tuberculosis. Consequently in the field of preventive or community medicine the emphasis is now quite different'. This brings me to remark that my own subject—psychiatry—has grown enormously in importance in the U. K. over the last 25 years so that the number of psychiatrists now exceeds the total number of internists. It is a common observation that as a population becomes physically healthier mental disorder and social problems tend to loom larger. Quite probably the same is happening here in Hong Kong. Indeed, there is evidence that this is the case.

Likewise because people today are living much longer than they used to we are seeing very much more of the diseases which are commonly associated with growing older. These include cancer—a special problem in Hong Kong—heart disease, strokes and dementia, all of which are greatly on the increase. This increase has led to the filling of hospital wards so predominantly by old people that geriatric medicine as such is almost beginning to lose its identity as a specialty as it becomes more and more the business of all physicians and surgeons or indeed of almost all doctors save perhaps obstetricians and paediatricians.

Specialization and Lifelong Training

I would like to make two further points about medical education in general. The first is that medicine has so grown in its various dimensions that no student, however assiduous can absorb anything approaching the totality of medical knowledge. In view of this it would appear that medical education is moving towards the identification of a core of knowledge which every student must necessarily acquire together with the opportunity to undertake various options or electives. As these should be a matter of choice, this in effect may mean earlier specialization. Although some may be opposed to this idea, its ultimate acceptance is probably inevitable.

My second point arises out of the first. This is that medical education no longer stops at the point of qualification and the granting of a medical degree. It is an on-going process which should last a lifetime. Gone is the day when a newly-qualified doctor could be let loose to practise, with no provisions made for periodic if not continuous refreshment of his skills. In medicine as in other disciplines it must not be forgotten that the facts of today often turn out to be the fictions of tomorrow and that doctors must be kept aware of this, together with that of the changing pattern of diseases and of advances in their treatment and prevention.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I think there is only one thing which now remains for me to do. This is to offer my very best wishes to all of today's graduates, to wish them well in their future careers and endeavours and to say how much I and my colleagues and no doubt many others also are looking forward to the day when their numbers will include those who, for the first time, are graduating in medicine with a degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong.
The first 'Hong Kong Conference on East-West Comparative Literature' was held by the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre of the Institute of Chinese Studies of the University from 14th to 16th August, 1979. Through theoretical and practical reconsiderations of some basic concepts and methodologies in East-West comparative literary studies, some of the crucial problems encountered in the comparative study of Chinese literature were raised and their possible solutions discussed, with the final aim to broaden the scope of both Chinese literature and comparative literature studies.

Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Ching-ho Chen, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, in their opening addresses, both emphasized the importance of such a 'comparative approach' towards a 'broad but unified concept of Chinese Studies' here at The Chinese University since the University aspires to 'function as the cultural exchanging ground between the East and the West'.

Among the thirty scholars who participated, thirteen came from abroad. They were:

(from Taiwan)
Dr. Han-liang Chang, National Taiwan University
Professor Ch’iu-lang Chi, Tamkang College of Arts & Sciences

(from U. S. A.)
Professor Limin Chu, National Taiwan University
Professor Chien Hou, National Taiwan University

Professor A. Owen Aldridge, University of Illinois
Professor Horst Frenz, Indiana University
Professor Donald Wesling, University of California, San Diego
Professor Wai-lim Yip, University of California, San Diego
Professor Dominic Cheung, University of Southern California

(from Europe)
Professor Douwe Fokkema, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands
Professor Elrud Ibsch, Free University, the Netherlands
Professor André Lefevere, University of Antwerp, Belgium
Professor Robert Ruhlmann, University of Paris

Local scholars included Dr. Ping-leung Chan from the University of Hong Kong, Dr. Chingho Chen of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Mr. John B. Gannon of the Arts Faculty, Professor D. C. Lau of the Department of Chinese Language & Literature, Dr. Shu-hsien Liu of the Department of Philosophy, Mr. Stephen C. Soong of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre, and other teaching and research members.
from the Chinese Department, English Department and the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre.

The six sessions of the Conference were made up of five seminars and one colloquium:

1. 'East-West Comparative Literature: An Inquiry into Possibilities'
   Chairman: Professor Limin Chu
   Speaker: Dr. Heh-hsiang Yuan
   Discussants: Professor Horst Frenz
                Professor Dominic Cheung

2. 'Andersstreben: Conceptions of Media and Intermedia'
   Chairman: Mr. John Gannon
   Speaker: Professor Wai-lim Yip
   Discussants: Dr. Yun-tong Luk
                Dr. William Tay

3. 'Strength and Weakness of Marxist Literary Criticism'
   Chairman: Professor Robert Ruhlmann
   Speaker: Professor Douwe Fokkema
   Discussants: Dr. Gaylord Leung
                Professor Donald Wesling

4. 'Towards a Structural Generic Theory of T'ang Ch'uan-ch'i'
   Chairman: Professor Chien Hou
   Speaker: Dr. Han-liang Chang
   Discussants: Professor Ch’iu-lang Chi
                Professor Elrud Ibsch
                Professor André Lefevere

5. 'Linguistic and Mythical Readings of Hsing as a Combinational Model'
   Chairman: Dr. Philip Sun
   Speaker: Dr. Ying-hsiung Chou
   Discussants: Dr. Ping-leung Chan
                Dr. Shu-hsien Liu

6. Colloquium
   Participants: Dr. John Deeney (Co-ordinator)
                 Professor A. Owen Aldridge
                 Dr. W. L. Wong

All the papers, discussants' reports and other reference materials will be edited and collected for future publication. Following the concluding reports given by Professor Chien Hou and Professor Horst Frenz, Mr. Stephen C. Soong, Director of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre, closed the Conference with a note of thanks to all participants.

Opening Address by the Vice-Chancellor

Friends and colleagues, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to The Chinese University of Hong Kong for the occasion of the Conference on East-West Comparative Literature.

As a scientist, my role here is less participation than congratulation; as an educator who oversees, with the assistance of many able hands, the day-to-day operation of an institution of higher learning in implementing its educational goal, I am, in spirit, a humanist and thus share with you the interest in advancing the cause of human understanding.

Often superficial observation of the distinction between the discipline of humanities and that of science is that the former focuses its attention on the abstract and philosophical, and the latter on the concrete and real. Sir Francis Bacon used the fable of the Sphinx to illustrate the dichotomy between the two disciplines, and to demonstrate how one solved the problems raised by the other. The physical appearance of the Sphinx—with the face and voice of a virgin, the wings of a bird, the claws of a griffin—implies the beauty and charm of science when first confronted, the freedom it may bring when properly mastered, and the terror it threatens when out of control. Such a creature of diametrically opposed possibilities was finally conquered by Oedipus, the proto-man, who, having solved the riddle of the Sphinx, became king of a nation. The twofold condition attached to the riddle suggests (a) distraction and laceration of mind, if one fails to solve it, (b) a kingdom, if one succeeds. The story brings out the mutual dependency of science and humanities, and shows two kinds of concerns: one concerning the nature of things and the other concerning the nature of man; and the mastery over both promises man his kingdom. By such affinity between the two disciplines, I feel a certain kinship with you.

There is another meaningful connection between a scientist and a humanist; they all share the same loyalty—to solve the problem of misunderstanding. The scientist brings man understanding of his world; the humanist, of man. It is through the combined efforts of both that a more livable world is made possible. This brings us still closer to each other.

I also feel the particular meaningfulness of holding the East-West Comparative Literature Conference at our University site as the University claims itself to function as the cultural exchanging ground between the East and the West. May the success of your conference be symbolic of the East and the West through mutual understanding and cooperation.

Thank you.
An international conference, “Research in Interpersonal Interaction in Pluralistic Societies”, was held at the University from 23rd July to 16th August, 1979. The conference was co-sponsored by the Culture Learning Institute of the East-West Center and the Social Research Centre of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and the organizing committee was made up of:

- Dr. Rance P. L. Lee (CUHK)
- Dr. Wang Sung-hsing (CUHK)
- Mr. Edmond K. K. Sin (CUHK)
- Dr. David Y. H. Wu (East-West Center, Conference Coordinator)

A total of fourteen scholars from Australia, Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States participated in the conference. They are:

- Dr. David Y. H. Wu
  Research Associate; Coordinator: Culture and the Interactive Process Project
  Culture Learning Institute
  East-West Center
- Dr. Geoffrey M. White
  Research Associate
  Culture Learning Institute
  East-West Center
- Ms. Lleander Choo Jung
  Research Intern
- Culture Learning Institute
  East-West Center
- Mr. Jonathan Okamura
  Joint Doctoral Research Intern, East-West Center and University College London
- Ms. Chavivun Prachuabmoh
  Lecturer, Thammasat University; Degree Student Participant
  Culture Learning Institute
  East-West Center
- Dr. Wang Sung-hsing
  Lecturer, Department of Anthropology
  The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Dr. Kwang-kyu Lee
  Professor, Department of Anthropology
  College of Social Sciences
  Seoul National University
- Professor Emerenciana Y. Arcellana
  Manual Roxas Professor of Political Science
  University of the Philippines
- Dr. Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista
  Associate Professor, Behavioral Sciences Department
  De La Salle University
Ms. Pismai Wibulswasdi  
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology  
Chiangmai University

Dr. Brian L. Foster  
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology  
State University of New York at Binghamton

Dr. Leland Y. Yee  
Chief of Psychological Services  
Oakland Unified School District

Ms. Veronica Alzona  
Graduate Student in Political Science  
University of the Philippines

The conference was officially opened on 25th July by Professor Bay-sung Hsu, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University. During the conference, participants discussed problems of understanding, adjustment, and intergroup tension that arise when people interact as individuals or groups in multi-cultural and cross-national settings. They also met with Social Science Faculty members of the University. In his closing remarks, Dr. David Y. H. Wu thanked the University for providing the necessary facilities and assistance which led to a fruitful conclusion of the conference. He looked forward to further opportunities of collaboration and interchange between the East-West Center and The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Opening Remarks  
by Professor Bay-sung Hsu

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You have travelled a long way to come to The Chinese University of Hong Kong and attend this Conference on Interpersonal Interaction in Pluralistic Societies. On behalf of The Chinese University, I wish to extend a warm welcome to all of you.

My colleagues and I at The Chinese University consider it an honour to have this opportunity to collaborate with the Culture Learning Institute of the East-West Center in jointly sponsoring this Conference. I understand that in these several weeks you will discuss problems of understanding, adjustment, and inter-group tension that arise when people interact as individuals or groups in multi-cultural and cross-national settings. To my knowledge, this Conference is the first of its kind ever held in Hong Kong. I think that you have made a right decision to choose Hong Kong as the site for it, because all the problems you are going to discuss are being faced by the people not only in your countries but also here in Hong Kong. As you may have noted, the people in Hong Kong have diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Although more than 98 per cent of the population are Chinese in origin, the Chinese themselves are far from being homogeneous in composition. About a half of them were born in Hong Kong; the rest of them came in various time periods from different parts of China. The Chinese people are clustered into a number of dialect groups, such as Cantonese, Chiu-chow, Hakka, Hoklo, Taishanese, and Shanghainese. The non-Chinese people in Hong Kong are even more heterogeneous in ethnic origin; they came from many parts of the world, including Britain, India, America, Australia, Portugal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Canada, Japan, Indonesia, and West Germany, etc. Despite the fact that Cantonese and English are the major languages in Hong Kong, a wide variety of local dialects and other languages are still used by many ethnic groups in Hong Kong.

I believe, and I think most of you would agree with me, that ethnic diversity could be a source of strength and could also be a source of problems in a contemporary society; which direction it takes would have to depend on how the matter is tackled. I am very pleased to see that in this conference room is a group of experts from different countries, ready to exchange ideas and experience on such an important matter. I am sure that the research work you have done and the ideas you have generated would make significant contribution to the understanding of the life-styles and social organizations of the various language and ethnic groups, and their relationships, in Hong Kong and in other societies. I am confident that knowledge derived from this Conference will help improve interpersonal interaction in multi-cultural societies. Your deliberations will thus also contribute to the making of a more peaceful world in which, like it or not, most countries are pluralistic.

The planning and organization of a conference require a good deal of work and conviction. In this connection, I would like to pay tribute to Dr. David Wu of the East-West Center’s Culture Learning Institute and to the staff of our University’s Social Research Centre for their efforts in making this Conference possible.

It is my sincere wish that you will find the coming weeks of dialogues and exchange of research findings beneficial to your future work and to the people in your own countries. Now I have the honour to declare this Conference open.
A Special Emphasis Week on University Teaching and Learning was held at the University from 3rd to 6th September, 1979. The programme was arranged by the Senate Committee on Instructional Development and staff members from many different departments contributed to the Week's activities. During the Week there were many opportunities to discover what facilities were available to help staff in their teaching and students in their learning.

The Vice-Chancellor opened the Week. In a written address he said that in order to provide education of a high quality that was also socially relevant, the University must be prepared to exercise its tradition of intelligent flexibility and to modify itself from time to time. Academics were used to giving systematic and critical attention to academic subjects in order to maintain the highest possible standards in them. In the same way and for the same reasons, in their role as professional educators, they needed to give systematic and critical attention to their educational practices. In discussing the reason for having a Special Emphasis Week he pointed out: 'much of what is being taught in the university today was not known 20 years ago and may be obsolete or irrelevant 10 years hence. The ways of teaching and learning 10 years hence, the ways of teaching and learning which suit a more leisurely age may no longer be suitable. It is necessary to learn new ways of teaching and learning. It is necessary to learn new ways of teaching and learning which suit a more leisurely age may no longer be suitable.'

The Special Emphasis Week was planned to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and experience concerning learning and teaching in the University. It was part of an ongoing programme in the University to maintain the highest possible standards in education and to explore and use to their best advantage all the recent advances in educational technology and our understanding of the teaching and learning process.

Programme of the Week included over ten topical lectures on teaching technology as well as workshops and introductory sessions on computer-assisted learning, micro-teaching and audio-visual aids. Highlights of the programme were: a lecture on 'The Functions and Limitations of Lecturing' by Professor To Cho-Yee, Director of the School of Education; seminars and discussions on 'Sciencing in English: A New Approach to First Year English', 'Small Group Teaching, The Applied Learning Model', 'The New Curriculum for First Year Chinese Language Studies' and 'Chinese-Oriented Approaches to Teaching and Learning in the University'.

The new Audio-Visual Department of the University Library was also opened, and exhibitions of work were held. Workshops on audio-visual aids and how to prepare materials and projects were held. The new Audio-Visual Department of the University Library was also opened, and exhibitions of work were held.

The Special Emphasis Week was planned to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and experience concerning learning and teaching in the University. It was part of an ongoing programme in which staff explore the possibilities for interesting and more effective teaching and learning. Before the Week was over participants were already requesting and planning further sessions to deal with some of the issues that had been raised during the Week and to make the workshops available on other parts of the campus. Future Projects. To expand and improve on the achievements of the Week, further workshops and introductory sessions on computer-assisted learning in teaching technology will be held in future years. In September, 1979, the programme was presented by the Senate Committee on Instructional Development, and a Special Emphasis Week on University Teaching and Learning was held at the University from 3rd to 6th September.
The Institute of Chinese Studies organized a Symposium on Sino-Japanese Cultural Interchange from 18th to 21st December, 1979. Over sixty scholars in Sino-Japanese Studies from Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Australia, U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and France attended the Symposium to discuss the influence of the Chinese and Japanese cultures on each other from the earliest times to the first decades of the twentieth century.

Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, welcomed the participants of the Symposium at the Opening Ceremony, and Dr. Chingho A. Chen, Convener of the Organizing Committee and Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, also delivered the opening and closing addresses. Dr. Chen pointed out: "Since its establishment in 1967, the Institute of Chinese Studies of this University has chosen as one of its research subjects "The relationship between China and her neighbouring countries." We have paid special attention to the economic and cultural contacts between China and Japan, in consideration of the position occupied by Hong Kong in the international community of the Far East, and of its strong tie, both economically and culturally, with China and Japan." Now that Sino-Japanese
relations have stepped into a totally new phase of friendship and mutual assistance, "We therefore deem it significant to convene an international symposium with the aim of making a retrospect on Sino-Japanese cultural interchange which have lasted for nearly two thousand years, and reassessing the various results achieved by the two prominent peoples through their long and incessant course of cultural interchange.'

Eight sessions were held at the Symposium and forty papers were delivered.

1. Historical Background
Chairman: Professor HIBINO Takeo (Otemon-gakuin University)
Papers:
Professor OKAZAKI Takashi, "The Han Chinese Culture and Japan"
Professor ESAKA Teruya, "The Cultural Exchanges among China, Japan and Korea from the Archaeological Viewpoint"
Professor NISHIOKA Hideo, "The Formation of the Japanese People and the Role Played by Chinese Immigrants in the Founding of Japan"
Dr. WANG Sung-hsing, "A Comparison of the Chinese and Japanese Family Systems"

2. Artistic Interchange
Chairman: Mr. James C. Y. WATT (CUHK)
Papers:
Ms. Joan STANLEY-BAKER, "The Obaku Connection: One Source of Potential Chinese Influence on Early Tokugawa Painting (1660s-1800s)"
Professor James CAHILL, "Phases and Modes in the Transmission of Painting Styles from Ming-Ch'ing to Edo Japan"
Professor Ralph CROIZIER, "Reverse Current: Japanese Influences on the Cantonese School of 'New National Painting'"
Dr. O. R. IMPEY, "T'ien Chi Porcelain and Shoki-imari"
Professor Kei SUZUKI, "Appreciation of Chinese Painting by Japanese"

3. Intellectual Interchange
Chairman: Professor IJICHI Yoshitsugu (Osaka University of Foreign Studies)
Papers:
Professor Harry HAROOTUNIAN, "'Chugoku o Shiru tame ni': The Modern Japanese Discourse on China and Asia"
Professor BAE Jong-Ho, "Studies on the Thoughts of Chu Tzu in Japan and Korea"
Dr. William S. ATWELL, "From Past to Present: Some Common Themes in the Statecraft Scholarship of Ch'en Tzu-lung (1608-47) and Ogyu Sorai (1666-1728)"
Professor OBA Osamu, "Shōgun Yoshimune and Chinese Culture"
Professor HONG Soon-Chang, "The Opinions of Some Leading Japanese Orientalists on Chinese Culture"

4. Historical Interaction
Chairman: Professor Marius B. JANSEN (Princeton University)
Papers:
Professor SAKUMA Shigeo, "The Sino-Japanese Relations and the Activities of Japanese Pirates in the Ming Dynasty"
Mr. MATSURA Akira, "Chinese Maritime Trade with Nagasaki after the Promulgation of the Shōtoku New Regulations"
Dr. Douglas R. REYNOLDS, "Prelude to Imperialism: Japanese Research and Trade in Late Ch'ing China"
Professor SHIN Seung-Ha, "Relations of the 'Open Door Policy' of Korea with China and..."
Japan in the Early Kuang-Hsi Period

5. Modern Interaction
Chairman: Professor D. C. LAU (CUHK)
Papers:
- Professor WANG Teh-chao, “Japan Seen by Huang Tsun-hsien 黃遵憲”
- Professor Marius B. JANSEN, “Some Continuities in Meiji Views of China”
- Professor LIN Ming-Te, “The Influence of Japan’s Policies on China from Late Ch’ing to the Early Republican Days”
- Dr. CHONG Yock-Sin, “Comparative Study of Sino-Japanese Modernization During the Middle of the 19th Century”

6. Language Learning
Chairman: Professor Chingho A. CHEN (CUHK)
Papers:
- Professor IJICHI Yoshitsugu, “The Understanding of China and Chinese Language Teaching in Japan”
- Professor SAKADA Yukio, “Teaching of the Japanese Language to Chinese Students”
- Mr. LIU Ming, “A Study of the Problems Arising from the Learning of Chinese by the Japanese Students, Using the Contrastive Analysis Method”
- Professor ROKKAKU Tsunehiro, “The Characteristics of the Teaching of Chinese Language in Japan”

7. Literary Interchange
Chairman: Professor SANETO Keisyu (Waseda University)
Papers:
- Professor Donald KEENE, “The Survival of Chinese Literary Tradition in the Meiji Era”
- Professor TANAKA Issei, “T’ien Yüeh and K’uei-lei: Chinese Influences on Japanese Drama”
- Professor NAKAMURA Tadayuki, “The Literary Circles in the Late Ch’ing and Meiji Literature”
- Professor LI Yung-chi, “A Study on the Thoughts of Kitamura Tōkoku”
- Professor ITO Toramaru, “Lu Hsün and Chuang Tsao She in Connection with Contemporary Japanese Literature”
- Professor HIBINO Takeo, “The Development of Japanese Translation of Chinese Mysterious Stories”

8. Acculturation and Translation
Chairman: Professor Donald KEENE (Columbia University)
Papers:
- Professor HUANG Te-Shih, “The Chinese Translation of Japanese Novels in Taiwan”
- Professor OHTA Tsugio, “The Prevalence of Pai Shi Wen Chi in Japan”
- Professor Michihiro ISHIHARA, “The Assimilation of Chinese Culture Through the ‘Wakokubon’ (Japanese Reprint of Chinese Classics)”
- Professor SANETO Keisyu, “The Problems of Studying Abroad and Translation in Japan and China”
- Professor OGAWA Hiroshi, “The Achievements of Contemporary Japanese Scholars in the Translation of Chinese Literary Works”
- Dr. Yue-him TAM, “The Development of Sino-Japanese Translation and the Characteristics of Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange”

Introductory Lecture:
- Professor CHENG Te-k’un, “Prehistory in China and Japan”

In conjunction with the symposium, the Art Gallery of the Institute of Chinese Studies mounted an exhibition on “Chinese Tea Utensils” from 7th to 31st December, 1979. The exhibits, carefully selected from local private and public collections, include ewers, teapots, bowls, cups, caddies, covered bowls, prints, and paintings, and are supported by explanatory notes, illustrations and photographs.
Sir Yuet-Keung Kan Re-appointed as Chairman

His Excellency the Chancellor has, upon the re-nomination of the University Council, re-appointed Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-Keung Kan as Chairman of the Council for a further term of three years from 24th October, 1979 to 23rd October, 1982.

New Council Member

Dr. the Hon. Harry Fang has been elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council as a member of the University Council to succeed Mr. James Wu Man-hon, who retired in September 1979.

Research Units Renamed

The Research Unit on Chinese Medicinal Materials has been renamed as “Research Centre for Chinese Medicinal Materials”. This signifies the development of the Unit into a full-fledged research centre.

The Senate has also resolved to rename the “Research Unit on Food Protein Production from Wastes” as “Research Centre for Food Protein Production”.

Exchange Programme with Soka University

One of the aims of the Centre for East Asian Studies is to have a better knowledge of Japanese culture and Sino-Japanese relations. To facilitate the research at the Centre and to promote understanding between the Chinese and Japanese people, the University in 1975 reached an agreement with Soka University to initiate an Exchange Programme to provide for the two institutions (1) to exchange staff in accordance with their teaching and research needs; (2) to accept graduates of the other institution who wish to pursue further studies under the supervision of designated professors as Special Graduate Students, and (3) to exchange publications and teaching materials.

Under the Exchange Programme, Soka University has sent Professor Mitsuo Moita (1976), Professor Nihei Masasuke (1977-78) and Professor Kinnosuke Komuro (1979-80) to The Chinese University as Visiting Professors, and this University has sent Mr. Sheung Chung-ho (1976), Dr. Chingho Chen (1977), Professor T. K. Cheng (1977), Professor S. S. Hsueh (1978) and Dr. Byron S. J. Weng (1980) to Soka University to give lectures and conduct research.

The Chinese University has also received from 1977 to 1980 an annual donation of US$10,000 from Soka University for the establishment of ten IASP (International Asian Studies Programme) Scholarships, four to be awarded to Japanese and six to Asian students pursuing the IASP programme.
New Committees

Appointments Board

An Appointments Board was established on 1st August, 1979 to advise the University on matters related to graduate employment and to give guidance to the operation of the Appointments Service.

Members of the Appointments Board are as follows:

Chairman
The Hon. Lydia Dunn, O.B.E., J.P.
Managing Director, Swire & Maclaine Ltd.

Members
Professor A. M. Chung
Director, Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Major General J.K.I. Douglas-Withers, C.B.E., M.C.
Assistant Director & Group Personnel Manager Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Mr. D. von Hansemann
Director, Jebsen & Co., Ltd.
The Hon. Thomas Lee Chun-yon, C.B.E., J.P.
Director of Social Welfare, Social Welfare Department
Mr. William Lee
Governing Director, World Wide Shipping Agency Limited
Mr. Marcus Mak Ping-kwan, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary (Appointments Division), Civil Service Branch, Government Secretariat
Mr. A. D. Morrison
Personnel Manager, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Dr. Su Chung Jen
Principal, Clementi Middle School
Professor To Cho-yeo
Director, School of Education,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
The Hon. K.W.J. Topley, C.M.G., J.P.
Director of Education, Education Department
Captain John N. Tuanmu
Personnel Manager, General Administrations Department, Golden Peak Maritime Agencies Ltd.
Mr. Peter Whyte
Dean of Students, University of Hong Kong

Ex-officio Members
Mr. Chang Hoi Kau
Chairman, The Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Professor S. T. Chang
Director of Student Affairs, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Mrs. Grace Chow
Assistant to the Director of Student Affairs, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Mr. Tam Shu Fan
President, Student Union, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Secretary
Mrs. Grace Chow

Sub-Committee on Staff Health Benefits

A Sub-Committee on Staff Health Benefits has been established under the University Health Service Committee to advise the Committee on medical and dental benefits for staff and dependants. Membership of the Sub-Committee is as follows:

Chairman: Chairman of the University Health
Service Committee
Members: One representative each from the Secretariat, Bursary and the Health Service

Executive Committee of the Senate Committee on University Library System

An Executive Committee has been established under the Senate Committee on University Library System with the following membership:

Chairman: Chairman of the Senate Committee on University Library System
Members: Deans of Faculties or their representatives
Member & Secretary: Librarian

Student Enrolment 1979-80

I. Undergraduates

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<th>Faculty</th>
<th>M.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Language &amp; Literature</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>298</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>Fine Arts</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>History</td>
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<td>133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Administration Faculty</td>
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<td>Accounting &amp; Finance</td>
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<td>General Business Management &amp; Personnel Management</td>
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<td>Marketing &amp; International Business</td>
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<td>Social Science Faculty</td>
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<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Journalism &amp; Communication</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>Social Work</td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
<td>2,836</td>
<td>1,638</td>
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II. Postgraduate Students

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<td>M.S.W.</td>
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<td>M.A.</td>
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<td>M.A. (Ed.)</td>
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<td>Dip.Ed. (Full-time)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dip.Ed. (Part-time)</td>
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<td>188</td>
<td>485</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>293</td>
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<td>Grand Total:</td>
<td>3,476</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>5,407</td>
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I. Appointments

Dean of Faculty of Science
Professor L. B. Thrower

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Professor F. C. Johnson  
Visiting Professor of English
Mr. Nobuo Arai  
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese
Dr. Chou Ying-hsiung  
Lecturer in English
Dr. Richard Man-wui Ho  
Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature
Dr. Kao Mu-sen  
Temporary Lecturer in Fine Arts
Mr. Law Ping-min  
Lecturer in History
Mr. Lee Fuk-wah  
Temporary Lecturer in Fine Arts
Dr. Luk Yun-tong  
Lecturer in English
Mr. Jean Patrice Malaurie  
Visiting Lecturer in French
Dr. Michel Masson  
Lecturer in French
Mr. Joseph Boyle  
Assistant Lecturer in English
Mr. Joseph Tai-wai Kaung  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Religion

Mrs. Lee Tsui Chee-yee  
Assistant Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature

Miss Vivien Pui-wen Lo  
Assistant Lecturer in Music

Faculty of Business Administration

Mr. Andrew Siu-kung Chan  
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management
Mr. Peter Ka-nin Chen  
Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management
Mrs. Dominica Suk-yee Lee Hung  
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance
Miss Tsang Yuk-hing  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance
Mr. Joseph Sai-kee Wan  
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance
Mrs. Susan Yuan  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management

Faculty of Science

Professor Tien-chi Chen  
Visiting Professor of Electronics
Dr. Ceva Hing-kam Lam  
Lecturer in Mathematics
Dr. Luk Hing-sun  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Mrs. Susan Yuan  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management
Faculty of Social Science

Dr. David Kim-yee Chu
Temporary Lecturer in Geography

Dr. Richard Yan-ki Ho
Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Steve Sheng-I Hsu
Lecturer in Geography

Dr. Peter Jie-leung Man
Lecturer in Sociology

Dr. Ng Lee Ching-yee
Temporary Lecturer in Psychology

Mrs. Stephanie H. M. Yee
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

School of Education

Professor Cho-yee To
Professor of Education & Director

Mr. Fung Yee-wang
Lecturer

Dr. Lau Sing
Lecturer

Dr. Lee Yen Chia-chih
Lecturer

Lingnan Institute of Business Administration

Mr. S. D. Hussain
Visiting Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Dr. George V. Summers
Medical Sub-Librarian
University Library

Dr. Lo Tsun-fan
Resident Physician
University Health Service

Dr. Rose Lim Paik-chok
Resident Physician
University Health Service

Dr. Fung Siu-tai
Dental Surgeon
University Health Service

Mr. Jacob Leung Siu-kwong
Assistant Secretary (Personnel)
University Secretariat

Mr. Alan Ho Yuk-shing
Senior Computer Officer II
Computer Services Centre

Mrs. Mary Yao Mak Mee-lan
Senior Computer Officer II
Computer Services Centre

Mr. Patrick Kwong Tze-hea
Assistant to the Director of University Press

Mrs. Teresita Kaung
Administrative Assistant
University Registry

Mr. Ng Tsun-hao
Computer Officer
Computer Services Centre

Miss Lilian Chan Wai-yin
Assistant Librarian II
University Library

Miss Carmelita Ko Wai-king
Assistant Librarian II
University Library

Mr. John Cheung Yee-hon
Probationary Assistant Librarian
University Library

Miss Winnie Cheung Lai-ling
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Office of Student Affairs (Student Activities)

Mr. Ho Hon-wai
Editorial Assistant
Institute of Chinese Studies

Mr. Kwong Kong-ching
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Office of Student Affairs (Appointments Service)

Mrs. Ivy Li Mak Suet-mui
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students’ Office
United College

Miss Jenny Wu
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Office of Student Affairs (Appointments Service)

University of California Study Centre

Professor Wayne C. Harsh
Director

Research Staff

Professor T. K. Cheng
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Chinese Studies

Professor T. I. Jao
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Chinese Studies
II. Promotion

Academic Staff

Mr. David Gwilt
Reader in Music
Dr. Ambrose Y. C. King
Reader in Sociology
Dr. Kong Yun-cheung
Reader in Biochemistry
Dr. Lam Yat-wah
Reader in Electronics
Mr. Lao Yung-wei
Reader in Philosophy
Dr. Lin Tzong-biau
Reader in Economics
Dr. Mun Kin-chok
Reader in Marketing
Mr. James C. Y. Watt
Reader in Fine Arts
Dr. Bau Yun-shen
Senior Lecturer in Biology
Dr. Chan Wai-leung
Senior Lecturer in Mathematics
Dr. David T. Y. Chen
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry
Dr. Chen Te
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy
Dr. Cheng Shiu-ching
Senior Lecturer
School of Education
Dr. Chi Hsiu
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry
Mr. Arthur Hinton
Senior Lecturer
School of Education
Mr. Aaron S. L. Lee
Director of Physical Education
Dr. Lee Yun-kuang
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature
Dr. William J. F. Lew
Senior Lecturer
School of Education
Dr. Li Tu
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy
Mr. Lin Shou-chin
Senior Lecturer in History

Mr. Mei Ying-yun
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature
Mr. Meng Chuan-ming
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature
Dr. Victor Mok Oi
Senior Lecturer in Economics
Dr. Wong Kwan-yiu
Senior Lecturer in Geography
Dr. Yung Kung-hing
Senior Lecturer in Biology
Mr. Chan Tsang-sing
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business
Mr. Shih Ta-lang
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business
Mr. Chik Hon-man
Senior Language Instructor
Chinese Language Centre
Miss Hon Kwai-yue
Senior Physical Education Instructor
Mr. James Yee Chi-ming
Senior Language Instructor
Chinese Language Centre

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Grace Chow
Deputy Director (Appointments Service)
Office of Student Affairs
Mrs. Sonja Shih
Probationary Administrative Assistant (Personnel)
University Secretariat

III. Retirement

Mr. T. C. Cheng
Director
School of Education
Mr. Hu Hsiao-sheng
Senior Lecturer in Economics
Dr. S. T. Tsou
Senior Lecturer in Mathematics
Mr. Chu Ming-lun
Lecturer in Mathematics
Mr. Cecil C. Luk
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management
Mr. Hu Chien-wei
Assistant Librarian
New Asia College Library
Professor Chen Tien-chi was born in Hong Kong and studied Chemical Engineering at the National Sun Yat-sen University in Canton from 1945 to 1947. He then went to the United States where he obtained the degrees of Sc.B. in Chemistry from Brown University, and M.A. (Chemistry) and Ph.D. (Physics) from Duke University.

Since 1956 Professor Chen has been associated with IBM Corporation, where he is now a Research Staff Member at the San Jose Research Laboratory. He has also taken up part-time teaching in Mathematics, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at various American universities, including the University of California, Berkeley and Stanford University. Dr. Chen has published over thirty articles covering his research interests in computer architecture, hardware-firmware algorithms, optimal programming, magnetic bubble logic, numerical analysis, Chinese Language Processing and computational quantum Chemistry. He is also the owner of thirteen patents.

Professor Chen is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and has served as an IEEE Computer Society Distinguished Lecturer (National Lecturer) since 1972. He has also served as Associate Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Computers and is now an editor for the International Journal of Computer and Information Science. He is also President of the Chinese Language Computer Society.
Professor Francis C. Johnson was born in Australia in 1934. He read English and History at the Sydney University and Economics at the Queensland University, graduating from these universities with the degrees of B.A. and B.Econ., respectively. He furthered his studies at the University of London, where he obtained the Dip. TEFL and graduated later from the Columbia University with the degrees of M.A., Ed.D. (English Language) and the Professional Diploma in Education.

Professor Johnson had been teacher and principal of several schools and teachers colleges in Papua New Guinea. Before joining the University of Papua New Guinea in 1966 as Professor of English Language and Head of English Department, he was the Director of Teacher Training at Papua New Guinea. He left the University of Papua New Guinea in 1973 to work as Senior Staff Consultant of the Hawaii English Project at the University of Hawaii for a year. Since then, he engaged in independent instructional materials writing and served as consultant to numerous universities, colleges of advanced education and departments of education in in-service and pre-service courses in English language teaching.

Professor Johnson’s publications include books, research reports, instructional materials and journal articles in the fields of English Language and English Language Teaching. Among the titles of books published are English as a Second Language: An Individualized Approach (1973) and Individualizing the Language Classroom (1976). Major sets of instructional materials include the Minenda Books, the Endeavour Reading Programme, the Jacaranda Individualized Language Arts Programme, and the Jacaranda Listening Skills Programme. Journal articles and chapters in books have been published in a number of professional and academic journals in Australia, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Singapore and Papua New Guinea.

Professor Johnson joined The Chinese University of Hong Kong as Visiting Professor of English in July 1979.
Professor Cho-Yee To attended Sung Lan, Pui Ying and Clementi middle schools for his primary and secondary education. He then received his training at Grantham Teachers' Training College and completed his teacher's certificate course in 1956. Subsequently, while teaching at Kei Yan School in Hong Kong, he enrolled at the United College of Hong Kong and graduated with a Diploma in Social Studies in 1959.

From 1962 to 1967, Professor To went to the United States to pursue postgraduate studies in education and philosophy at Washington University in St. Louis (M.A., 1963), The University of Michigan, and Southern Illinois University (Ph.D., 1967). As a graduate student, he worked closely with internationally known scholars such as George E. Axtelle, Nelson Bossing, John L. Childs, George S. Counts, Morris S. Eames and Lewis E. Hahn. His dissertation is entitled “John Dewey’s Conception of the Relation of Education to the Democratic Ideal”.

Professor To began his academic career in 1964 as a Research Assistant at the Centre for Dewey Studies, Southern Illinois University and later was appointed Lecturer in Education at the same University. He joined the University of Michigan in 1967 as Assistant Professor of Education and was promoted to Associate Professor of Education in 1972. He has been Professor of Education since 1976 and was also Chairman of the Programme in Social Foundations, The University of Michigan, before he assumed the Professorship of Education and Directorship of the School of Education at The Chinese University of Hong Kong in August 1979.

University Members
Gained International Recognition

Professor S. T. Chang

Professor S. T. Chang, Professor of Biology and Director of Research Centre for Food Protein Production, has recently been appointed by the Council of the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO) as an alternate member of the UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme)/UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)/ICRO Panel on Microbiology. The Panel was established in 1965 (1) to develop and foster an international network of organizations for the preservation and exchange of cultures of micro-organisms, including bacteria, fungi, microalgae, rickettsiae, protozoa, and viruses; (2) to explore the potentials of micro-organisms being used as a natural resource to improve the welfare and environment of people, especially in developing countries; and (3) to assist in the training of teachers, technologists, and researchers in microbiology. There are sixteen full members and sixteen alternate members at present in the Panel.

Professor Chang has also been elected President of the newly-established International Mushroom Society for the Tropics.

Dr. Y. C. Kong

Dr. Y. C. Kong, Reader in Biochemistry and Project Associate of the Research Centre for Chinese Medicinal Materials, has been appointed by the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) to serve as a member of the WHO’s Expert Advisory Panel on Traditional Medicine in an honorary capacity for five years.

This appointment by WHO, which has been made after consultation with the Hong Kong Government, not only recognizes Dr. Kong’s knowledge of and contribution to traditional medicine, but also indicates the increasing interest and confidence of WHO in the research in traditional medicinal materials carried out at The Chinese University. The 10-panel members from all over the world will advise WHO on important developments in their field and help formulate policies on medicinal research and administration. Dr. Kong is the first Hong Kong resident appointed to the panel.

Dr. Kong has also been commended by the Steering Committee of the WHO’s Task Force on Indigenous Plants for Fertility Regulation at its recent meeting in Geneva for his work in the WHO-appointed Hong Kong Collaborating Research Centre at the University. The Chinese University is one of the six centres (now four) originally selected by WHO to conduct such research. The Hong Kong Centre was ranked second to the Chicago Centre which is internationally recognized as the leader in the field.
Gifts to the University

Sir Yue-keung Kan, Council Chairman, receiving a donation for the construction of a Teaching Block from Mr. Li Dak Sum (right) on 25th June, 1979. Looking on is Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor.

As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's developments, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support its physical development programmes, research projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, etc. The University received the following gifts and donations in 1979.

**Physical Development Programmes**

1. From Mr. Li Dak Sum a donation of not more than three million Hong Kong dollars for the construction of a teaching building on the campus.

2. From Dr. Aw Sian a donation of HK$1,500,000 for the construction of a Chinese Medicinal Material Research Laboratory.

3. From the surplus fund in the amount of HK$565,640.99, left over from the contributions of Sir Yue-Kong Pao's family towards the construction of the Sui-Loong Pao Building, to set up a "Sui-Loong Pao Trust Fund", and to utilize the bank interest generated to meet expenses related to staff and campus development.

4. From the surplus fund in the amount of HK$255,278, left over from the donation by the late Mr. Y. C. Liang for the construction of a Lecture Theatre Complex, to meet part of the cost for the conversion of two former Pro-Vice-Chancellors' houses into guest houses.

**Equipment**

5. From Television Broadcasts Limited a donation of HK$50,000 for the purchase of photographic equipment for the Art Gallery.

6. From Class Nos. 1 and 2 of the Diploma in Management Studies Programme a sum of HK$2,500 and HK$2,600 respectively to the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration for the purchase of video recording and playback equipment.

7. From the Hang Seng Bank, Limited some used IBM computer machines.

**Research Projects**

8. From the following individuals, companies and
foundations donations in support of the research on Chinese medicines:

(a) Mr. Kevin S. Hsu a donation of HK$1,000,000

(b) Mr. Richard K. C. Lee a donation of HK$500,000

(c) Mr. John Tung a donation of HK$500,000

(d) Mr. C. H. Yü a donation of HK$100,000

(e) Mr. S. L. Pao a donation of HK$50,000

(f) Dow Chemicals Pacific Ltd. renewal of their grant for two years (1979 & 1980) at US$5,000 per annum

(g) D. H. Chen Foundation a donation of HK$40,000

(h) Mr. Yeh Kan-nee a donation of HK$20,000

(i) a Singapore anonymous donor a donation of HK$15,000

(j) Mr. Harry P. S. Chang a donation of HK$10,000

(k) Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation Fund Ltd. a donation of HK$10,000

(l) Mr. Yü Li-tzü a donation of HK$10,000

(9) From the International Development Research Centre a grant of Canadian $35,100 for the Economic Research Centre to undertake a project on ‘Economics of Tourism (Asia)’.

(10) From the Government Lotteries Fund a grant of HK$118,453 to the Social Research Centre for carrying out a research project on the effects of caretaking forms and styles on the development of children in urban Hong Kong.

(11) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a grant of HK$104,000 to finance two Research Associateships at the Institute of Chinese Studies.

(12) From the Board of Directors of the Chinese Entertainment and Land Investment Co. Ltd. a donation of HK$100,000, in memory of the late Mr. Liang Chi Hao, as contribution to the Medical Research Fund.

(13) From the Trustees of Lingnan University US$17,200, being contribution for the operating expenses of the Department of Sociology and the Social Research Centre in conducting their “Programme of Research and Teaching on the Chinese Society”.

(14) From the Lee Foundation (Singapore) a donation of HK$75,000 for biochemical research work on acupuncture treatment of narcotic withdrawal.

(15) From the Population Council a grant of US$12,500 for research on the chemical and pharmacological characterization of the abortifacient protein from Trichosanthes kirilowii, under the direction of Dr. Hin-Wing Yeung, Lecturer in Biochemistry.

(16) From Mr. K. S. Lo a further donation of HK$25,800 for continuing the research project on the “History of Tea Drinking and Tea Utensils in China” for another year.

(17) From the Lotus Tours Ltd. a sum of HK$22,000 being donation to The Chinese University Research Funds.

(18) From Mr. Henry H. Hsu a donation of HK$20,000 for research purposes.

(19) From Dr. J. S. Lee a sum of HK$6,000 being contribution towards the Art Gallery’s research trip to pottery production centres in South China.

(20) From the Corn Products Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd. 10 bags (50 lb. per bag) of Catfish Food and 20 bags (50 lb. per bag) of Shrimp Feed for experiments at the Marine Science Laboratory.

Fellowships and Scholarships

(21) From Mr. Kevin S. Hsu HK$1,000,000 for the setting up of a “Kevin S. Hsu Medical Education Endowment Fund”.

(22) From the Trustees of Lingnan University:

(a) US$18,000 designated for the operating expenses of the Lingnan Fellowship Programme for Faculty Development in the academic year 1979/80.

(b) US$10,000 and US$15,000, being the cost of operating the Lingnan Trustees Doctoral Business Administration Fellowship Programme in the academic year 1979/80 and 1980/81 respectively.

(23) From the Lions Club of Hong Kong (Host) a scholarship fund amounting to HK$150,000 in honour of Lion Dr. Francis K. Pan.

(24) From the Shanghai Fraternity Association a
sum of HK$150,000 to set up a “Shanghai Fraternity Association Education Endowment Fund”, and to utilize the interest generated to support the Student Work Projects.

(25) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute a grant of US$9,000 to finance research projects and graduate scholarships.

(26) From Professor H. Sutu and his friends an amount of HK$40,000 to be raised for the establishment of an Endowment Fund for Professor H. Sutu Prizes.

(27) From Ning Po Residents Association (H.K.) Ltd. a sum of HK$40,000 for the purpose of encouraging students in community service and of setting up scholarships for outstanding students in Chinese.

(28) From The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce a further donation of 3 scholarships of HK$2,000 each per annum for 6 years with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(29) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK$35,000 as scholarships for three members of staff to study abroad.

(30) From the Duty Free Shoppers an additional donation of HK$20,000 for two Scholarships of HK$5,000 each for the academic years 1978/79 & 1979/80.

(31) From Mr. Alan Ho an annual donation of two scholarships of HK$8,000 each, named after his wife Mrs. Shelleen Ho and his father-in-law, Dr. David Wong, to be awarded to a 2nd year undergraduate, majoring in Marketing & International Business, and to a 2nd year full-time student of the M.B.A. Programme.

(32) From the Alumni Association of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration (L.I.B.A.) donations of HK$10,000 and HK$5,000 to establish a “LIBA Alumni Loan Fund”.

(33) From Everyman’s Book Co., Ltd. an annual donation of one “Mr. Yu Chien-ming Scholarship in Communication Graduate Studies” of HK$5,000 with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(34) From Television Broadcasts Limited an annual donation of one “Television Broadcasts Ltd. Scholarship in Communication Graduate Studies” of HK$5,000 with effect from the academic year 1979/80 for one postgraduate communication student or two undergraduate majors in the upper division broadcast sequence if there is no qualified candidate within the postgraduate communication programme.

(35) From Hong Kong News Group an annual donation of two “Hong Kong Daily News Scholarships in Communication” of HK$2,500 each with effect from the academic year 1979/80 for two undergraduates in journalism/communication who have finished their first year programme of study.

(36) From the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (H.K.) Ltd. an annual donation of two “Winston Scholarships” of HK$4,000 each with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(37) From Wah Kiu Yat Pao an annual donation of a scholarship of HK$4,000 with effect from the academic year 1979/80 for one communication student.

(38) From the Exxon Chemical Asia Pacific Ltd. a donation of a scholarship of HK$6,000 to an outstanding student in the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration in the academic year 1979/80.

(39) From Yaumati Licensed Hawkers’ General Association Ltd. an annual donation of one “Yaumati Licensed Hawkers’ General Association Scholarship in Communication” of HK$2,500 with effect from the academic year 1979/80 for one undergraduate major in communication.

(40) From an anonymous donor a sum of HK$5,000 as an additional donation for the Mobil/AMCHAM Bicentennial Scholarship for the academic year 1978/79.

(41) From Deloitte Haskins & Sells, a firm of certified public accountants, a donation of a scholarship of an amount equivalent to the prevailing annual tuition fees for a final year student in the Faculty of Business Administration, majoring in Accounting.

(42) From the Sales Marketing Executives Club a donation of one SME Scholarship of HK$1,000.
From the respective donors increases in the following grants/scholarships:

(a) Sino-British Fellowship Trust grant from £1,000 to £1,500 annually with effect from 1980.

(b) Four “San Miguel Scholarships” from HK$6,000 to HK$8,000 each with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(c) Three “Chartered Bank Scholarships” from HK$4,000 to HK$6,000 each with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(d) Six “Chinese Temple Scholarships” from HK$1,000 to HK$1,950 for the academic year 1979/80 and from HK$1,950 to HK$2,050 for the academic year 1980/81.

(e) One “Mui Fat Buddhist Monastery Scholarship” from HK$6,000 to HK$8,000 with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(f) One “Reader’s Digest Scholarship” from HK$6,000 to HK$8,000 with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

(g) Two “Hong Kong I.E. Prizes” from HK$100 to HK$200 each with effect from the academic year 1979/80.

Miscellaneous

From Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Finance Co. Ltd. donations of HK$52,500 each, Messrs. Lee Shau Kee, Ng Teng Fong, T. H. Chan, Ho Tim, Liu Lit Man, Wang Tseng Hsiang and Dr. Q. W. Lee donations of HK$20,000 each and Mr. Ho Wing Sun a donation of HK$5,000 towards the Three-year Part-time M.B.A. Programme Endowment Fund.

From The Asia Foundation:

(a) HK$59,880 in partial support of the Extramural Studies Department Certificate Course in Advanced Translation from English to Chinese.

(b) US$10,000 to the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre for the support of a project to prepare a *Chinese-English Dictionary of Chinese Idioms and Clichés*.

(c) HK$33,500 towards the cost of publishing the forthcoming book of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre entitled *Chinese Classical Prose: The Eight Masters of T'ang and Sung*.

(d) US$5,000 for the purpose of meeting partial costs of research and printing for the *Index of 25 Major T'ang Poets* by the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre.

From the Trustees of Lingnan University US$20,000, being contribution for the operating expenses of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration.

From Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. a donation of HK$21,528.50 towards the expenditures for the Symposium on Trade Pottery in East and South-east Asia.

From the Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK$10,000 for the purchase of prizes to be named after Mr. Fong Shu Chuen and Mr. Y. W. Fong.

Books/Antiques

From Dr. C. Y. Chen three volumes of books on Chinese medicines.

From the Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong a donation of HK$5,000 for the purchase of books.

From Mr. Y. W. Fong one lot of books, stamps, etc.

From Dr. J. S. Lee a donation of HK$20,000 to the Art Gallery for the purchase of the Sung rubbings of the *Shih-ch’i t’ieh* by Wang Hsi-chih.

From Mr. Rogerio Lam antiquities to the Art Gallery.

From Linfair Engineering & Trading Co. Ltd. one lot of “Decca” records.

From the U. S. International Communication Agency six boxes of medical textbooks to the medical library of the University.

From Mr. Wong Chung-fong, Harold one lot of books.
The Chinese University Three-Year MBA (CUHK) Association was incorporated in August 1979. The Association has invited Mr. Fung King-Hey, Mr. Cheng Yu-Tung, Dr. Ann Tse Kai, Mr. Li Ka-Shing, Mr. Kwok Tak-Seng, Mr. Lee Shau-Kee, Mr. Chen Din-Hwa, and Mrs. Alice Lam to be its Honorary Presidents, the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Y. T. Chung, Director of the Three-Year MBA Programme, to be its Honorary Advisers, and Mr. Gallant Ho to be its Honorary Legal Adviser. The Chairman of the Association is Mr. John M. K. Luk.

The Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, held a swear-in ceremony for its second Representative Committee and Executive Committee at its annual ball on 10th November, 1979. Membership of the two committees are as follows:

**Representative Committee**
- **Chairman:** Mr. Lee Kam-chung (New Asia College)
- **Vice-Chairmen:** Mr. Thomas H. C. Cheung (United College), Mr. Frederick Yeh Yu-kwang (Lingnan Institute of Business Administration), Mr. Y. F. Woo (School of Education), Mr. George H. C. Hung (Chung Chi College)
- **Hon. Secretary:** Mr. Lee Yen
- **Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. T. W. Chiu
- **Representatives:** Mr. Ip Hon-chow, Ms. Yuen Wai-chu, Mr. Li Kai Ming, Mr. Ho Man-sum

**Executive Committee**
- **Chairman:** Mr. Lee Kam-chung
- **Vice-Chairman:** Mr. Ho Man-sum
- **Hon. Secretary:** Mr. Lee Yen
- **Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. Poon Siu-mang
- **Welfare & Recreation:** Mr. Wu Chi-kwai
- **Academic Matters:** Mr. Y. F. Woo
- **Public Relations:** Mr. Chan Kwok-tai
- **Ex-officio Adviser:** Mr. Chang Hoi Kau
Academic Publications of Staff
(August 1978–July 1979)

Faculty of Arts 文學院

Department of Chinese Language & Literature 中國語言及文學系

張雙慶：《中國古代短篇小說選》，香港華風書局，1979年1月。

張雙慶：《識字敎學——形、音、義》，《香港語文敎育研討會參考資料冊》，1979。

周林蓮仙：《楚辭音韻》，昭明出版社，1979年5月。

周林蓮仙：《論國語的「I」 「ㄟ」 和「ㄨㄟ」》，《香港中文大學學報》，5卷1期，1979年6月。

鄧仕樑：《中文敎師的任務》，《語文雜誌》，1期，1979年6月。

鄧仕樑：《通與不通——在香港建立中文規範的可能性》，《明報月刊》，166期，1979年6月。

鄧仕樑：《文言文敎學與白話文敎學》，《香港語文敎育研討會參考資料冊》，1979。

李達良：《讀周邦彥詞》，《語文雜誌》，1期，1979年6月。

李雲光：《毛詩重言通釋上下冊》，台灣商務印書館，1978年12月。

李雲光：《康有為家書考釋》，香港滙文閣書店，1979年5月。

梁佳蘿：《A n Artist and His Art》《半不閒生 活速寫集》，邊城畫室，1979年2月。

梁佳蘿：《徐志摩英文書信集》，聯經出版事業公司，1979年3月。

梁佳蘿、常宗豪、鄧仕樑、陳榮石：《從語文運用角度論“教育白皮書”的中譯》，《明報月刊》，1979年3月。


梁沛錦：《怎樣提高香港學生中文水準》，《新亞學生報》，15卷1期，1979年3月。

李銳淸：《簡介幾本常見的字典 詞書及其使用方法》，《語文雜誌》，1期，1979年6月。

蒙傳銘：《子學新探》，廣華書局，1978年10月。

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