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*(Cover photo by Mr. Tsang Hin Sing)*

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The University held its Twenty-Third Congregation for the conferment of honorary and other degrees on 3rd December, 1981 at the University Mall. His Excellency the Chancellor of the University, Sir Murray MacLehose, presided at the ceremony.

Four distinguished persons were awarded the honorary doctoral degrees by the University: Professor Cheng Te-k’un, a world-renowned Chinese archaeologist and former Professor of Fine Arts and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa; Professor A.L. Cullen, Emeritus Professor of the University of London and Senior Fellow of the Science Research Council, U.K., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa; Professor Yueh Wai Kan, a pioneer in developing methods to detect sickle-cell anemia in unborn infants, Professor of Medicine, Biochemistry and Biophysics at the University of California, San Francisco, and Investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Laboratory, San Francisco, U.S.A., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa; and Sir Run Run Shaw, a member of the University Council, President of the Shaw Brothers (HK) Ltd., Chairman of the Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Ltd. and Managing Director of over 40 local and overseas companies, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science, honoris causa. Professor Cheng Te-k’un addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The Public Orator was Professor G.H. Choa, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University.

This year, 1,196 graduates obtained their Master’s and Bachelor’s degrees, including 43 Masters of Philosophy, 70 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Social Work, 1 Master of Arts, 8 Masters of Arts (Education), 259 Bachelors of Arts, 250 Bachelors of Business Administration, 268 Bachelors of Science and 295 Bachelors of Social Science.
Citations

Professor CHENG Te-k’un

To some of us present, the few years we spent in what was known as Free China during the Pacific War were perhaps the most meaningful in our lives, in spite of the physical hardships and the mental anguish brought about by thinking of the people at home and what the future would be. There were still campuses where university life went on under very difficult circumstances. Gathered on these campuses were a large number of well-known scholars from all over China, among them Professor T.K. Cheng, teaching students who like themselves were indomitable and indefatigable in their pursuit of learning. At that time no less than five universities were located in Chengdu, the provincial capital of Sichuan. The local West China Union University where Professor Cheng taught, played host to the four refugee institutions, generously providing them temporary accommodation and sharing with them its facilities. It was then in Chengdu that I first heard of Professor Cheng, although I did not have the pleasure of knowing him until a few years ago when our paths crossed at this University. His association with the West China Union University dated from 1936 before the arrival of the refugees. After the War Professor Cheng went on to Princeton, Malaysia, Cambridge and then Hong Kong. His appointment as Reader in Chinese Archaeology at Cambridge University was as much a personal honour to him as a mark of recognition of the quality of Chinese academia and scholarship. After Cambridge he joined our University as Professor of Fine Arts and was instrumental in developing and strengthening that Department. He also served as Dean of Arts and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, in which latter capacity he played an important part in the reorganization of the University in 1976. It has been said that the best compliment one can pay a Chinese individual is to call him a scholar and a gentleman. As a friend and an admirer, I consider Professor Cheng as just such an example, with his unfailing kindness to both his colleagues and students and his ability as a teacher and an administrator. For his many services in various capacities to the University, I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Professor T.K. Cheng the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa.
Mankind has been greatly benefited by recent advances in technology, especially the introduction of the science of electronics which has caused a second industrial revolution with even more far-reaching consequences than the first. With great ingenuity in using a new source of energy to design and make new machines and devices, we now have not only spacecrafts which have put men on the moon, but many appliances for the laboratory, office and home. Even our children have already taken an early lead in abandoning the conventional mechanical toys for electronic games which attract perhaps more so the adults. For Hong Kong, the electronics industry, which now manufactures many varieties of products of high quality, is an important diversification in our bid to boost our export trade which is vital to our economy. Such is the importance of this industry that our University, in fulfilling its mission to serve our community by supplying its needs, has put greater emphasis on its electronics programme by upgrading it from a minor to a major one. The move has resulted in yet another popular field of study, sought after by both undergraduates and postgraduates who can now work for a Doctor of Philosophy degree in electronics. To develop this programme, the University has been fortunate to have Professor Cullen to turn to for advice and help. Professor Cullen occupied a chair of Electrical Engineering at the London University from 1967 to 1980. He is now an Emeritus Professor and a senior fellow of the Science Research Council in the United Kingdom. A leading authority in his field, he has been awarded several premiums by the Institution of Electrical Engineers over the years. A fellow of a number of institutes, Professor Cullen is above all a Fellow of the Royal Society. I suspect that not many engineers have been admitted into that august body, at least there are perhaps not more of them than medical men. In any case, this accolade is the indisputable sign of recognition for a scientist and as such Professor Cullen has certainly distinguished himself by his many significant contributions to a new branch of science and engineering. For his invaluable services to the University, I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Professor Cullen the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa.
Professor Yuet Wai KAN, F.R.S.

Like me, Dr. Y.W. Kan is a member of a family which has its roots firmly planted in Hong Kong, an alumnus of Wah Yan College and a graduate in medicine of the University of Hong Kong. Fortunate for Dr. Kan but unfortunate for me, the similarity ends there, for few could and would have chosen the career of scientific research which he took up after he left Hong Kong for the States soon after taking his degree in 1958, and fewer still could have achieved the many distinctions which have now crowned his career, including a fellowship of the Royal Society. Only just now I said that this fellowship is a signal honour for a scientist and only sparingly given. For Dr. Kan, it is an even greater honour because he is the first ever Chinese to be elected. It is not easy to explain in words of one syllable the work which Dr. Kan has done. To quote the citation by the Royal Society, Dr. Kan is distinguished for his analysis of globin gene polymorphism in human populations and of human disorders affecting haemoglobin synthesis. To translate, he has made many significant contributions to the science of molecular biology by studying the genetic aspect of hereditary blood disorders. I am not so sure this is an improvement but let me tell you that among other things he discovered that the early visitors from Europe to China, including Marco Polo and his gang and those who came after him, had left their marks on the genes of the indigenous population. But above all, he has developed a technique to detect certain blood-cell abnormalities at a very early stage in the foetus, so that it is now possible to plan the proper management of such cases. The title of his present appointment, at the University of California, San Francisco, Professor of Medicine, Biochemistry and Biophysics, is an indication of the versatility of both the man himself and his work. The Chinese University of Hong Kong has now a Faculty of Medicine, which is only months old. As we proceed to grow, we will honour distinguished medical men from time to time, and we cannot have a more distinguished candidate than Dr. Kan to decorate the list at its very top. I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Dr. Kan the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. 
Sir Run Run SHAW, C.B.E.

It was almost exactly five years ago that I had my first opportunity to sing the praise of Sir Run Run Shaw in public. The occasion was the laying of the Foundation Stone for Caritas Medical Centre’s Extension. Like other similar projects, the financing of this one needed the help of some public-spirited citizen. While thanking Sir Run Run for making a substantial contribution towards its building cost, I told the gathering that he had the vision to provide social services for the people of Hong Kong with generous donations out of his accumulated wealth, though, true to his character, he did not publicize his good deeds. I am glad to have the privilege to eulogize him again today. In all the years I have known him I have never ceased to admire the man for his readiness to use his boundless energy to play many roles in the community life of Hong Kong. To cite a few instances, he has enriched our cultural life as Chairman of the Hong Kong Arts Festival Society and the Hong Kong Arts Centre, and as President of the Hong Kong Red Cross and Vice-President of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation, he has done much to help the sick and disabled. Sir Run Run’s association with the University began in 1967 when he became a member of the Board of Trustees of United College, by 1972 he was Vice-Chairman and five years later he was appointed to the Council. To the right of where I am standing and only a stone’s throw from this platform, you can see the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. This fine building has been donated by Sir Run Run to the University, to meet the needs of the students for a place where they can hold ceremonies and exhibits and stage concerts, plays and cinema shows. Officially opened in May, it is fast becoming the centre of cultural activities in the campus and possibly in Shatin in time to come, for the use of the facilities is open to others besides ourselves. For the many services which he has rendered to the community and the University I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Sir Run Run Shaw the degree of Doctor of Social Science, honoris causa.
Address by Professor Cheng Te-K'un

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, fellow colleagues and students, ladies and gentlemen,

I feel greatly honoured to have been asked by the Vice-Chancellor to address the Congregation to-day. First of all, let me, on behalf of my fellow honorary graduates, express our thanks and respect for the Chinese University. At this Congregation, the Chinese University is honouring such fields as social welfare, popular entertainment, electrical engineering, electronics education, medicine, haematology, art and archaeology. However, the profuse compliments which the Public Orator showered on us really made us blush.

I am a student of Chinese art and archaeology and the history of the Chinese people and culture constitutes the subject of my study. I propose to take this opportunity to present a brief survey on the contribution which archaeology has made towards the development in this field.

Culture is the totality of behaviour of the human species in the struggle for survival. To survive, the human species has to be able to cope with three different situations. First, they must be able to utilize natural resources and create a material civilization. Secondly, they must cooperate with each other in order to create an orderly society in which people may live peacefully together in contentment. Finally, they have to cultivate their own moral character in order to achieve mental balance and peace of mind. Owing to the difference in environment, races of the world have created their own varied and multifarious cultures, which are all results of their struggle for survival and should not be classified as high or low, primitive or sophisticated. The Chinese people have a long history and a considerably complete record has been kept of its continuous efforts to cope with these situations so as to establish a civilized and prosperous country. The early achievements were compiled by ancient historians and nearly all basic inventions and teachings were ascribed to pre-Ch' in-Han sages. It is said that we are the descendants of Huang-ti, and counting from this first ancestor, our culture is but four to five thousand years old.

In the last hundred years or so, our country was greatly weakened, experiencing defeat in various wars and our door was forced open to numerous Western merchants and missionaries as well as scholars. Unfamiliar with some of the basic knowledge of Chinese history and teachings as their background, these Western scholars were sceptical about what was contained in the ancient works, either belittling or expressing ridiculous views on Chinese culture. Some of them even put forth such theories as: Hsia and Shang were legendary dynasties; China before the Chou Dynasty was unpopulated; the Chou people belonged to the Turkish tribe; many of China's basic material civilization and art originated from the West. Unfortunately these ridiculous views were adopted by many Western authors in their works, propagating what were erroneous. In the national anthem of the early Republic of China there was the line 'The Chinese people originated from the peak of K'unlun Mountain', fully reflecting the foreign-worship psychology of our fellow countrymen.

The development of culture follows an erratic course and a nation alternates between prosperity and decline. In the past few decades, Chinese culture entered a period of renaissance under a new environment. Brilliant results have been achieved in all branches of learning, archaeology being one. Archaeological finds have led to new discoveries in the origin of the people and the development of culture in China.

We now know that this vast country was already populated during the Pleistocene, which
began three million years ago. The Pleistocene epoch is divided by geologists into three periods: Upper, Middle and Lower. In the Lower Pleistocene, 1,700,000-200,000 years ago, the land was populated by Homo erectus. Fossils of Homo erectus were found in many places and altogether there are five species: Yuanmouensis of Yunnan, Yunhsienensis and Yunhsiensis of Hupei, Lantienensis of Shensi and Pekinesis of Hopei. These Homo erectus made stone tools and invented the use of fire, which was their main source of energy.

The dating of the Middle Pleistocene was from about 200,000 to 100,000 years ago. In the three main river basins of China were found relics and remains of Homo Neanderthalensis. There were the Ma-pa Man in the Chuchiang valley, the Ch'ang-yang Man in the Yangtse valley, and in the Huangho valley there were the Ordos Man, the Hsu-chia-yao Man and the Ting-ts'un Man. The stone tools they used were varied and catered for the various hunting activities.

The Upper Pleistocene dated from around 100,000 to 10,000 years ago, and the land was populated by Homo sapiens sapiens. In South China, there were the Li-chiang Man, the Lai-pin Man and the Liu-chiang Man, and in North China there were the Sjara-osso-gol Man, the Chih-yü Man and the Upper-Cave Man. Not only did they develop the industry of stone, shell, bone and horn, but they also improved the techniques of grinding, polishing, piercing and carving. Settlement was established, with a familial social unit. They sewed, made tailored clothes and wore ornaments. Cultural development was truly reflected by the way they lived.

Archaeologists labelled this long Pleistocene epoch the Palaeolithic age. The ensuing Holocene began 10,000 years ago. The inhabitants of China at that time were generally called Proto-Chinese, and their culture belonged to the Neolithic Age. In the recent decades, thousands of Neolithic sites have been recorded all over China. Not only had they made significant progress in agriculture and industry, but they have also learnt to use fire to make pottery. In architecture, they had demonstrated their fine and sophisticated skills in making tenons and mortises and carving. The level of their material civilization was very high indeed. They lived in village communities, and the worship of a common ancestor provided the uniting force. They invented symbols and characters as a means of communication and as decoration on daily utensils. The symbols and patterns on pre-historic painted pottery were painted by Chinese brushes, which were in use six to seven thousand years ago. Actually, the basic cultural traits of China were fully developed in the pre-historic period.

The Chinese people were the master of a big mass of land with various types of environment, and the Proto-Chinese adapted their cultures accordingly. Although they were inevitably different physically and in their language and culture, they were the Mongoloid race, which had survived without interruption. The most significant contribution of archaeology is to establish the pre-historic history of one million years of the Chinese people and culture. Although the articles unearthed are simple and rustic, they betrayed the abundant material underground, waiting for later excavations.

Historical China can be traced back to the ancient Three Dynasties. The Hsia Dynasty existed roughly 4,000 years ago. Although no inscriptions have yet been found on the relics of the Hsia people, their dwelling sites, were laid, in terms of cultural layers, right above the pre-historic level and beneath the Shang level. The layers were so distinct that the existence of Hsia is beyond doubt. Besides, there were the descendants of the Hsia people living in the Chi state even during the Ch'un-ch'iu period. At that time there were more than one hundred small states, which were occupied by the different tribes in the
Chinese world, and it was apparent that the Hua, Hsia, Yi and Ti tribes lived together in the Eastern Chou times.

The contribution of archaeology is all the more invaluable in the substantiation of historical periods. Previously, proof of Shang's existence lay only in the few essays and poems, rendering detailed study impossible. The newly found sites and relics, which covered an extensive area, served to prove that the Shang people had kept literary records, spent efforts on academic research, established a perfect political system, a social structure with military set-up, and were capable of fully developing agriculture, industry and commerce. They already had the knowledge of using water and fire as energy and wood, clay and metal, etc. as raw material to make glazed pottery, glass, and to produce alloyed articles of gold, silver, copper, iron and bronze. The elaborate artefacts were unique, winning the admiration of other peoples; and when the masterpieces were recently exhibited in a number of countries, millions of visitors were attracted.

The archaeological excavations proved that China is a vast country rich in natural resources, its peoples are varied but intelligent and hardworking. In the countless generations, it has become a 't'ien-hsia, a miniature world, by itself. After several thousand years of development, it has achieved good results in all the three aspects mentioned at the beginning of my address. The land is fully utilized, leaving hardly any piece of useful plot unturned. China's economy is basically agricultural, so all local products were fully made use of. Before the 18th century, its material civilization ranked first in the world. The Chinese had also made a number of scientific inventions, such as gun powder, compass, paper, printing, metallurgy, clock, etc. all being the basis of modern technology. As for social organization, China, with tribal integration and cultural assimilation as its aim, has succeeded in having a common spoken and written language for its peoples, and has achieved political and historical unity, bringing all the peoples under heaven ('t'ien-hsia) together as a family. In the realm of spiritual pursuit, the Chinese have taken the humane and "golden-mean" approach as the guiding principle for all religions and philosophy, and have been intent on cultivating themselves to be humble, gentle, loyal and faithful. This aspect of the Chinese culture has contributed greatly to the progress of human race, and is thus an achievement which all Chinese should be proud of, justifying the great confidence they have of the future of Chinese culture.

With the rapid development of modern science and new means of communication in recent centuries, the world has become so small and peoples have to come to live so closely together. In this new situation the difference in culture has caused many misunderstandings and conflicts. Some serious confrontations may even result in the extermination of the human race by launching a nuclear war.

The differences and conflicts between cultures cannot be reconciled by military forces. The tragedy can only be avoided by mutual understanding, by learning from each other and by being friendly towards each other. This was evidently the policy championed in the development of Chinese culture. If a quarter of the human race can live together as a world by itself in the past, there is no reason why the various cultures in modern times cannot be integrated to bring about an ideal world for us to live in.

From the Chinese point of view, we should not only have confidence in the future of the Chinese people, but also exert ourselves to play our part earnestly in the struggle for peace on earth.

Finally, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate today's graduates, whose efforts of the last four years have yielded satisfactory results. It is my hope that you all have a promising future and you will stride forward towards good will among men.
H.E. the Chancellor with Sir Yuet-keung Kan and Professor Cheng Te-K'un at the reception after the Congregation

(From left) Professor G.H. Choa, Sir Run Run Shaw, Professor Cheng Te-K'un, Sir Murray MacLehose, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Dr. R.C. Lee, Professor A.L. Cullen, Professor Yuet-wai Kan, Dr. Ma Lin and Professor Bay-sung Hsu
The First Fulton Commission: Some Personal Memories

By Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell, formerly Deputy Director of the Inter-University Council

It was a very wet and humid evening when, on 25 July 1962, my long-held hope of visiting Hong Kong was at last fulfilled. I still remember the impact of that first journey through Kowloon, across the ferry and up to the old Gloucester Hotel where the Fulton Commission was to stay — the throbbing life of the streets notwithstanding the late hour and the pouring rain, the kaleidoscope of colour from the busy, gaily illuminated shops and the neon signs reflected in the shining wet roadways, the fascination of the ferry and the passing junks, and the panorama of multicoloured lights dancing round the harbour’s edge. Yet the task of advising on the scope, timing and mechanism for establishing a new “federal-type Chinese University” was no less exciting than the scene.

The involvement began for me, in a way, some ten years earlier when I joined the Inter-University Council (IUC); though I had for five years been concerned with the development of university education abroad, South-East Asia was new territory for me. At the first meeting of the IUC’s Executive Committee which I attended, in October 1952, a major item on the agenda was the report of the Keswick Committee on Higher Education in Hong Kong, which confirmed “the extent and urgency of the demand for a wide variety of post-secondary courses, and particularly for degree courses, in the medium of Chinese”. Almost at once, therefore, I was introduced to the intriguing question of how, in an unfamiliar part of the world, such courses could best be launched. The Keswick Committee in fact had rejected the idea of establishing a separate Chinese university for two reasons. First, they found practical obstacles of finance and staff recruitment, but, more important, they were swayed by a second, philosophical argument — “to found such a university would be to deny the principles which should govern all higher education in Hong Kong. Hong Kong’s situation gives it unique advantages as a meeting place for Chinese and Western thought and ways of life and it should be one of the first functions of its university to bring them together . . . This purpose can only be achieved within the walls of one university, for the emphasis must be on partnership and common purpose rather than on rivalry and delimitation of aim”.

Fortunately official policy in Hong Kong gradually crystallized in favour of a second university in which Chinese would be the principal medium of instruction, and from 1959 the pace of government backing quickened. In June, as will be recalled, it undertook to give selected post-secondary colleges an improved status and financial help to raise their standards and promised to appoint in due course a commission to advise whether any of these colleges were yet ready for inclusion as components of a federal university. (The concept of a federal pattern, it will be noted, appears, as in East Africa, to have originated in government thinking.) In October Lord
Fulton made a preliminary visit to outline the considerations likely to weigh with the proposed commission; in 1960 Sir James Duff, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, who had been foundation Principal of a rapidly developing and distinguished university in Nigeria, Professor Foltz from USA and Mr. John Pearson, Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, followed to help in the framing of future courses in Arts, Science and Business Administration and in Library development. Contacts were also arranged in the opposite direction; the Presidents of Chung Chi, New Asia and The United College visited British universities and three members of the administrative staffs of these colleges came to Britain to study the organization and working of university registries, especially in the federal context. As the IUC was involved in all these arrangements, I had the good fortune to become acquainted, before the Fulton Commission ever came to Hong Kong, with some of those who were destined to play key roles in the future of The Chinese University. For me, therefore, the opportunity to serve as secretary of the Fulton Commission was a welcome chance of renewing acquainances as well as visiting a new part of the world.

But it was also much more. It was a chance to help fashion a new and distinctive part of the tapestry of university development which was rapidly taking shape Commonwealth-wide and to which the IUC was deeply committed. The timing was opportune as a glance at the contemporary university scene will show. In Britain the university system was under serious review; the Robbins Committee was about to recommend a great expansion of higher education and the regrading of colleges of advanced technology as universities; and the University of Sussex, of which Lord Fulton was vice-chancellor, was busily “drawing a new map of learning”. Overseas in the Third World political development of a dramatic nature, incredible a few years earlier, was proceeding with startling acceleration, precipitating a proliferation of university patterns. In that setting of quickening tempo, massive expansion and progressive change, it was hardly surprising that the idea of a new university in Hong Kong, offering the prospect of higher education to a hitherto disadvantaged clientele, should strike the IUC as consistent with the spirit and trends of the time.

There were, moreover, other features of the enterprise in Hong Kong which increased its peculiar interest for the IUC. First, there was the language aspect. Although some courses in Khartoum were taught in Arabic, this would be the first university with which the IUC was associated which would have a language other than English as the principal medium of instruction. What special problems would that create? And might it encourage similar developments elsewhere? Second, there was the as yet uncertain repercussion on, and relationship with, the existing university. Would financial problems or undesirable tensions or even stultifying rivalries — in the educational system ensue? There were unfortunately cogent contemporary examples elsewhere of difficulties created by the formation of a second university in a country. Third, there was the whole idea of associating various separate institutions under the umbrella of a single university. The Asquith Report, the IUC’s original basic guidance document, had recommended against federal systems in principle and a delegation to Northern Nigeria on which I had recently served had rejected a federal solution, preferring to bring four specialist institutions into a unitary structure. On the other hand, events in other areas seemed to be calling into question the accepted anti-federalism; the University of Malaya had adopted a federal constitution in 1959 (though it seemed unlikely to last) and in East Africa the governments had come out in favour of a similar arrangement. The organizational structure suggested was therefore a very topical subject. Finally, there was a comparative international aspect. Chinese, American and British educational traditions were each represented among the three selected post-secondary institutions. How could these different traditions be brought together harmoniously? This too was a topical issue elsewhere, at least in so far as the working together of British and American university practice and the proper recognition of indigenous culture were concerned. For all these reasons the task ahead of us was of considerable academic interest, with implications not only for Hong Kong but also elsewhere.

During that summer of 1962 the IUC was involved in a great deal of thinking about new university development overseas; there was the Tananarive Conference on higher education in Africa, a review of needs and priorities in East Africa, a preliminary study in Malawi and the negotiation of plans for a secular university to serve the three High Commission territories in Southern Africa. Would the findings of the Fulton Commission and all these other investigations coalesce to produce a viable strategy for the future? Certainly events in many countries seemed to be underlining the need for fresh, imaginative planning.

For our task we had a carefully composed team with a shrewd mixture of nationality, discipline and
experience. Lord Fulton, the Chairman, had a background of the humanities and the experience of working in two multi-college universities (Oxford and Wales) and of planning a new university (Sussex). Professor Sir Frank Young was a biochemist from Cambridge with experience also in London, both multi-college universities, and he had served in the politically sensitive arena of Central Africa. Dr. Choh-Ming Li, then a Professor of Business Administration, was one of two members of Chinese origin; he contributed a knowledge of American higher education and the federal system in California as well as a vital appreciation of Chinese attitudes. The other Chinese participant was Professor Thong Saw Pak, Professor of Physics in the University of Malaya, who was acquainted with the problems of applying a federal pattern there and of adapting the British pattern of university education to local conditions. The final member was Dr. John Loach, doyen of British University Registrars.

It was an extraordinarily happy team with everybody making his own contribution. Lord Fulton had, of course, already reconnoitred the scene but it was an inspiration to us to watch his incisive identification of the central issues and to be introduced to his vision of the future. Dr. Choh-Ming Li was quietly invaluable in interpreting Chinese wishes and, I am sure, did a great deal behind the scenes to steer and smooth our path. It was an altogether enjoyable experience in which the kindness and hospitality we met everywhere still stand out in the memory. But that, after all, is Hong Kong. Our task did not, however, end in the sunshine and warmth of Hong Kong — we needed three two-day sessions in London during the winter to finalize our recommendations and in particular the details of the constitution. If one vivid memory is our arrival in Hong Kong and another the exhibition of Fine Art in New Asia College, yet another is sitting round a table in an unheated IUC office in London in mid-winter in overcoats studying drafts by candlelight because of a protracted power cut. Though our task was lengthy it was considerably helped by the excellent preparatory work done in Hong Kong before our arrival on many aspects of the proposed university’s development — on overall site allocation and schedules of accommodation, for example, by the Kwan Committee, though some of this work was negated by the fact that the eventual site turned out to be different from, and scenically much more dramatic than, the site originally selected, which lay at the southern end of Shatin Valley. Had the creation of the Ma Liu Shui site been envisaged then, it would greatly have eased the Commission’s deliberations as we were concerned throughout our discussions by the apparently inevitable geographical separation of Chung Chi College from its two partners. The preparatory work meant that the documentation which confronted us at our temporary office in the Wellington Barracks was formidable in both mass and variety. I looked it out from IUC files recently and it weighed well over 10 lbs. And in addition there were letters from members of the public who took the trouble to respond to our invitation to let us know their wishes and opinions.

Against that mass of evidence, what was the really critical issue? It soon became clear that it was the nature of the federal structure, for the Commission soon satisfied itself that university status was justified in respect of all three grant-receiving post-secondary colleges — each college clearly revealed the intellectual character and potential which befit a member of the international family of universities, though there were, not surprisingly, acknowledged individual weaknesses in some disciplines, in academic facilities, in staffing and in technical support. Already there were within the colleges apprehensions that the planning so far undertaken portended a departure from the promised federal nature. It is not surprising therefore that the Commission devoted a considerable part of its report to the nature of the university and the internal allocation of responsibilities. Such matters as the review of the Colleges’ achievements and standing, the timing of university status and estimates of finance, though important and specifically required by the Commission’s terms of reference, occupy a relatively small part of the complete report. In the context of the major issue which was identified it is interesting to look back now at the Commission’s general reflections, drawn from their own varied experience of federal universities, on the balance between college and central university functions and the key factors likely to make for success.

"The lesson of successful federal universities is simple. There must be a strong individual life pulsing through each of the colleges; there must be powers of regulation, co-ordination and control exercised by the university. But two essentials are present where federal constitutions have been stable and happy in their results. Somehow the colleges must be made to feel ‘We are the university’ and therefore to accept responsibility for the whole, to look outwards as well as inwards. . . . Secondly, the most successful federations are those where the colleges assume teaching responsibilities for students in other colleges and in the university at large. . . . The colleges in any federal university must carry out individual tasks in teaching and in research; but unless they come
in the light of developments in intercollegiate teaching member prediction on the working of that constitution which the Commission allowed itself is interesting to recall exac constitutional framework which emerged had no togethers for academic tasks which the y jointly undertake and carry out in common through machinery which only the existence of the university offers, the association will not bear full fruit or enjoy the strength which should flow from the rich diversity of its parts. When they accept full responsibility for one another, the members of the colleges breathe life into the university; they largely provide its government and largely inspire its policies; by their association in joint tasks they look outwards as well as inwards, and they grow in strength and stature both as individual colleges and as partners in the university enterprise.”

“The special character of a collegiate university should confer on it important academic advantages. Living, learning and the social activities of the students should more easily be integrated in a college than in a much larger community. . . . In the second place, the partnership between colleges in a federal university offers the advantages of large scale organization . . . co-operation between colleges can make possible a range of academic subjects which none of the colleges by itself can hope to offer; and the central resources of the university can supplement in the most costly fields the efforts of the individual institutions.”

“The possibility of full exploiting these advantages depends to a large extent on the geographical relations of the colleges to one another . . . Where there is a very wide geographical dispersal of the university the advantages of federal organization are reduced.”

“The university has invariably, if history is a guide, to be empowered to act as adjudicator between the competing claims of the colleges to undertake new academic developments; and a university organized primarily to supervise matriculation, co-ordinate courses, conduct examinations and award qualifications is not the happiest instrument for such a purpose. In particular, it would have the serious disadvantage of laying an overstrong emphasis on the distinction between the university administrator on the one hand and the college teacher on the other.”

While influenced by these general reflections, members of the Commission recognized that circumstances in Hong Kong were sui generis and so the constitutional framework which emerged had no exact parallel elsewhere. In this connexion the one prediction on the working of that constitution which the Commission allowed itself is interesting to recall in the light of developments in intercollegiate teaching which have occurred since then.

“We venture to suggest that the most searching test of the new University will be found to lie in the ability of the Colleges to throw themselves whole-heartedly into reciprocal arrangements for the teaching of their students. Inter-collegiate lectures — and inter-collegiate arrangements for supervision and for tutorials — will open to all students the whole range of academic talent which the new University can attract; and in undertaking these responsibilities for one another the Colleges will bring the University into its fullest life.”

I have often been asked whether the University as it is to-day matches the Commission’s vision of it. That is not an easy question to answer because we are 20 years on and the Commission was primarily concerned with the urgent task of getting the university started on a sound base. Moreover, we were at pains to avoid prescribing academic directions for future decades, not only because we were not given sufficient indications of manpower needs to justify such an attempt but also because that would have been trespassing on the rightful duties of an independent university. Nevertheless some obvious differences stand out. First, there is the site, the magnificence of which, as already mentioned, far surpasses that which the Commission was shown, and the splendid array of buildings which, in so far as they represent the generosity of private benefactors, far exceed the cautious hopes we held in 1962. Second, there are the constitutional adjustments resulting from the second Fulton Commission, made necessary by experience and changing circumstances. As an overall comment, we were no doubt excessively modest in our expectations — thanks to our anxiety to be realistic — and I do not believe there is one of us who, seeing the University as it is to-day, would not be impressed by its achievements and proud to have been associated with its birth. Of course there are various new developments which add to the interest of a return visit — the establishment of a medical school whose involvement in the community will surely be a great strength to the University, the size of the non-resident student body, the growth of extra-curricular educational activities, and so on. But these are the product of changing times and the University’s legitimate reassessment of contemporary and impending needs. There is, however, one immensely important opportunity which, it seems to me, now lies before the University which the Fulton Commission, operating in a different political era and in the context of Hong Kong’s own immediate educational needs, could not have foreseen with any precision, namely the fostering of mutual understanding of, and co-operation with, higher education in China. Surely it is here that The Chinese University is uniquely placed to make a vital and distinctive contribution to the great benefit of East and West alike.
A Seminar on Modern Chinese Literature, organized by the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of this University, was held on 21st-23rd December, 1981.

The Seminar, chaired by Professors T.T. Chow and D.C. Lau, discussed modern Chinese literature and other related topics with special emphasis on literature of southern China in the forties. More than twenty speakers, among whom were writers and scholars from Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin, Nanjing and Jinan, presented papers and took part in discussions. Scholars in Taiwan, though unable to attend the Seminar, also sent in papers.

In his keynote address, Professor T.T. Chow described the 1940's as "a dramatic and stirring age, a turning point in modern Chinese history after the 1911 Revolution, the May 4th Movement and the Northern Expedition". However, he deplored the fact that writers of this period had been neglected for more than thirty years, and urged various parties concerned to collect, preserve, systematize and republish first-hand data on the literature of the forties, most of which were either poorly printed or lost. "It is essential," he said, "that the works of writers with different viewpoints and styles should remain intact when published, for only then can we carry on the long-standing and fine tradition of Chinese literature."

The Seminar consisted of six sessions, chaired respectively by Professor T.T. Chow, Professor W.L. Yip, Mr. K.C. Yu, Mr. C.H. Sheung, all from this University, and Dr. L.Y. Chiu from the University of Hong Kong.

The following papers were presented at the Seminar:

Lou Qi, "Literary Movements in southern China in the 40's"
L.Y. Chiu, "Studies on Modern Chinese Literature in the 40's: Data and Methods"
Chen Ji-ying, "The Evolution of Chinese Literature in the 40's"
Wai-lim Yip, "Perspectives in the Study of Poetry in the 40's"
Wang Xin-di, "Styles and Features of Modern Chinese Poetry in Shanghai in the 40's"
Huang Yao-mian, "A Review of Huang Ning-ying's Poem, 'Retreat'"
Yu Kwang-chung, "Palm-Reading for Wang Xin-di: An Analysis of His Poems"
Tang Tao, "Shanghai Literature in the Mid-Forties"
Ke Ling, "A Look at Play-Writing in Shanghai during the Japanese Occupation"
Liu Yi-chang, "Huai-zheng - a Shanghai Publisher in the 40's"
Ding Jing-tang, "Lu Xun Studies in Shanghai in the Early 40's"
Li Hua-yen, "Shanghai Magazines Published in the 40's and Now Collected in the Fung Ping Shan Library, University of Hong Kong"
Lin Huan Ping, "The Literary Achievements of Mao Dun in Hong Kong and Guilin in the 40's"
Yeh Zi Ming, "Literary Reviews of Mao Dun in the 40's"
Wong Kai-chee, "Forms of National Literature: An Evaluation of the Discussions Held in Southern China and Chong Qing"
Lo Wai Luen, "The Organization and Activities of the Association of Chinese Literary Bodies, Hong Kong Chapter"
Tien Zhong Ji, "Literary Works of Wang Tong-zhao in the 40's"
Gaylord Leung, "Scholars' Prose"
Robert Ruhlmann, "Realism and Tragedy in Some Short Stories by Zheng Ding Wen"
Chau Ping Leung & Wong Tak Wat, "The Theme of Initiation in Chang Ai-ling's Short Stories"
Ng Mau Sang, "Short Stories of Li Kwang Tien"
Kung Lo Sun, "An Outline of Chinese Literature in the 40's"
Wu Hong Cong, "On the Artistic Value of The Story of Xia Qiao: The Character and Style of the Author"
Liu Xi Cheng, "Zhao Shu Li's Short Stories in the 40's"
Li You, "A New Literary Form in the 40's"

In his concluding address, Professor D.C. Lau described the Seminar as fruitful, and called for systematic and concerted efforts to collect, sort out and publish materials on modern Chinese literature, to be made available to scholars from various regions. The Department of Chinese Language and Literature is, in fact, planning to set up a centre for reference materials on modern Chinese literature, and the proceedings of this Seminar, will be the first set of materials to be collected.
A conference on “Hong Kong History and Society in Change”, organized by a committee drawn from faculties of the two local universities, was held at this University on 10th-12th December, 1981.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Secretary for City and New Territories Administration, Mr. David Akers-Jones, said that the conference was timely and its goal was of direct interest to all, especially to the many persons in the government and the community who were trying to understand a complex and sophisticated society.

Tsuen Wan Town Manager, Dr. James Hayes, speaking for the organizing committee, said he thought the increased interest in local history is due to the fact that Hong Kong now means more to the people who live here than it used to. “Hong Kong is now valuable for its own sake and there is, again, a world-wide interest in China and all things Chinese,” he said. Dr. Hayes further pointed out that, as a result of these changing circumstances, many people want to know more about the place. “Those who live here want to understand it better and people from outside have become fascinated by it,” he added.

The conference, the first of its kind, had two main objectives. Firstly, it was intended to draw together and review the work that had already been done on the history and society of Hong Kong. Secondly and more importantly, it would seek to identify the areas in which further work is necessary.

The conference consisted of eleven sessions:

K.C. Fok, “Ming military measures in the Hong Kong region”
T.W. Lin, “A study of Hong Kong’s naval defence in the late Ming and the Early Qing dynasties”
K.K. Siu, “Social changes in the Qing dynasty after the establishment of the new boundary”
David Faure, “The Tengs of Kam Tin – a hypothesis on the rise of a gentry family”
Patrick Lau, “Traditional architecture in Hong Kong”
Alan Birch, “Approaches to Hong Kong history”
Carl Smith, “Shamshuipo, from proprietary village to industrial-commercial urban complex”
Barbara E. Ward, “Floating villages move ashore: half a century of change along the water margin of Hong Kong”
L.H. Kwan, “The charitable activities of local Chinese organizations during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, December 1941 – August 1945”
Patrick Hase, “Observations at a village funeral”
Alice N.H. Lun Ng, “Traditional education in rural Hong Kong”
Bernard Luk, “Traditional education in urban Hong Kong”
David Faure, Alice N.H. Lun Ng & Bernard Luk, “Highlights from Hong Kong’s historical inscriptions”
Judith Strauch, “Middle peasants and market gardeners: the social context of the ‘vegetable revolution’ in a small agricultural community in the New Territories”
Wong Shu Lun, “The migration of Shanghaiese entrepreneurs to Hong Kong”
Lee Ming Kwan, “The evolution of the Heung Yee Kuk as a political institution”

The Proceedings of the Conference will be published.

An Exhibition of Source Materials on Hong Kong History was held at the Institute of Chinese Studies of the University to coincide with the Conference on Hong Kong History and Society in Change held from 10th to 12th December, 1981. To mark the opening of the Exhibition, the Hon. David Akers-Jones, Secretary for City and New Territories Administration, performed a ribbon-cutting ceremony on 10th December, accompanied by Dr. Ma Lin, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Edward Chen, who represented the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong. A wide range of exhibits, including original documents and photographs, were on display, giving the visitors to the Exhibition a rare opportunity to gain some impression of the change Hong Kong has undergone in the past century or so.
New Part-Time Degree Programmes

The University introduced in 1981-82 a part-time degree programme in Social Work. Preparations for similar programmes in Chinese and English, Music, and Business Administration, all scheduled to begin in 1982-83, are under way.

Besides heralding a new phase in the academic development of the University, these programmes will help alleviate the acute shortage of university places in Hong Kong. The University has always been aware of the inadequacy of the present tertiary education system in meeting the increasingly heavy and complex demands and aspirations of the community. As expansion of places within the existing academic framework provides only part of the answer, provision of part-time degree studies through a number of programmes in Arts, Business Administration, and Social Science has offered itself as a means of meeting the needs of promising adults for university education.

The part-time degree courses are similar on a par with full-time programmes in standard, but unlike the latter, they do not require students to take a Minor subject.

The normal length of study is six years, which are divided into two parts of three years each. Each academic year consists of three terms of 13 to 14 teaching weeks, with classes meeting twice or thrice per week. Upon completion of the first part of a programme, a student will be awarded a Certificate. At this point, he may either apply for permission to take a leave of absence before resuming his studies or proceed at once to the second half of the programme. In the second part, he will be required to sit the Degree Examination, taking a total of seven or eight papers. Upon passing the examination and satisfying all other requirements, a student will be awarded a Bachelor’s Degree which is identical in standing with the degree conferred upon a full-time student of the University.

For admission to undergraduate part-time degree studies, an applicant should normally a. have gained in one and the same Hong Kong Higher Level Examination in 1979 or thereafter Grade E or above in Chinese Language and Literature, English Language and three other subjects; or b. possess a Matriculation Certificate of The Chinese University of 1978 or before. He should also have had at least three years’ full-time working experience and be aged 23 or above by 1st September of the year in which admission is sought. There is, however, provision for exemption from these admission requirements.

The part-time degree programme in Social Work is offered on a part-time day-release basis. It aims at providing an opportunity to acquire further qualifications for experienced social workers without academic training and holders of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Hong Kong Polytechnic or a diploma awarded by a recognized post-secondary institution. In view of the professional nature of the degree, extensive field instruction will be offered.

The aims of the part-time degree programme in Chinese and English is threefold: to improve the students’ practical abilities in Chinese and English; to develop an understanding of the relationships and contrasts between the two languages and the two cultures, and to offer the opportunity for training in language use related to the needs of the community. The programme will cover Chinese language and literature, English language and literature, translation and comparative and contrastive studies.

The part-time degree programme in Music is introduced to meet the urgent need of music teachers in Hong Kong for adequate musical training at tertiary level. Apart from enabling these teachers to improve their knowledge and understanding of music, and to make good any deficiencies in their earlier musical training, it will offer a comprehensive basis for the study of Chinese music to equip them for the teaching of the subject in the schools of Hong Kong.

The objectives of the part-time degree programme in Business Administration are to contribute to the growth of knowledge in business and to the understanding of the concepts of administration; to provide men and women who have a good educational background and appropriate working experience with an opportunity to realize their managerial potential and to prepare them for responsible administrative and executive positions in business, governmental and other organizations. The programme will provide students with a sound basic education in business, to be strengthened by some more advanced courses in selected areas of organizational or administrative activities.

For these programmes, the Government has allocated to the University separate funds in addition to the block grant for its other programmes.
Appointments Service

Much of the value that one may derive from a university education lies in that it enables him to develop his potentials more fully, and therefore to serve his community more ably. It is the duty of a university to ensure that each graduate is properly initiated into the working life, and that he is beneficially employed in a field where his work will be conducive to the welfare of society. The Appointments Service, one of the first student service departments to be established at The Chinese University, has functioned as an intermediary between the students and the employers over the years. In this role, it has always directed its efforts towards helping graduates to make the best use of their training, and enlarging the scope for their career development.

The work of the Appointments Service may be broadly divided into three main categories. The first of these consists of services to students and includes the provision of career counselling and related information, and the exploration and development of career opportunities for graduates. The second area of work is addressed to the employers, to whom the Appointments Service regularly renders services such as publicizing information on job vacancies, organizing career talks, collecting applications, and arranging for recruitment tests and interviews. The third area consists of surveys and research projects, from the findings of which the University may derive useful information regarding the career destinations and employment pattern of its graduates.

The Appointments Service operates a well-stocked Careers Library. Its collection consists of materials on employment conditions in various career fields; publications of Government departments, business organizations and schools; newspaper and magazine cuttings as well as information on post-graduate studies, an exhibition on career openings in the Civil Service, a series of talks on employment prospects in the business field, and seminars on the teaching profession. Publications produced by the Service during the last three years include several handbooks on career planning, job-seeking techniques and further studies in foreign countries, and a regularly published News Bulletin.

The Appointments Service also conducts annual surveys on the first employment of the University's graduates. Results of the 1981 survey revealed that the graduates are, among other things, entering a wider range of professions, getting higher salaries, and giving more thought to career planning.

Diversification of career interests, evident among fresh graduates in recent years, is a salutary trend. The Appointments Service believes that a certain degree of diversification in the career destinations of our graduates is desirable, for it is in keeping with the development of Hong Kong's economy. As the demands of the community vary from time to time, graduating students are always encouraged to assume a more flexible career outlook, and to acquire as comprehensive an understanding of the large variety of career alternatives as possible.

According to the survey, the number of first-degree graduates joining the teaching profession continued to drop, from 43.5% in 1979 to 35.1% in 1981, although teaching vacancies were on the increase. On the other hand there was a corresponding increase in the number of graduates who entered the Civil Service and the business sector. The percentage of graduates joining the Civil Service at various ranks rose from 9.5% in 1980 to 13.6% in 1981. This may be attributed to a number of factors, among them the recent implementation of the district administration policy, the expansion of various departments and the improved welfare schemes and scope for development.

As for graduates absorbed into the business sector, the percentage (43.9%) exceeded the previous year's figure by 1.6%. The increase was particularly discernible in career fields which called for a broad-based education: administration/management,
marketing, mass communication and public relations. Other areas which attracted more graduates than before were those which prospered as a result of Hong Kong's technical sophistication and gradual development as a major financial centre of the world: banking, accounting, electronic engineering and computer/data processing.

The number of first-degree graduates who proceeded to further studies increased by 3.5%, but the number of those who went abroad shrank by 3%, a fact which testifies to the effect of soaring tuition fees and living expenses at overseas universities. Of these graduates, about 28% were awarded full scholarships while some 50% relied entirely on their own financial resources. It is also to be noted that 47% of those who pursued post-graduate studies opted for professionally-oriented training, namely, courses leading to the Diploma in Education and the Master of Business Administration degree.

While fresh graduates were entering a wider range of professions, those with qualifications other than a first degree generally succeeded in embarking upon a career related directly to their speciality. For example, the great majority of diplomates in Education entered the field for which they had been trained, and almost all Masters of Business Administration were absorbed into the commerce and industry sector, their chief choices being banking, finance, data processing, market research, management consultancy and advertising. About one-third of those who were awarded the master's degree in other disciplines pursued further studies while about 13% of them were engaged in research work. The rest took up teaching positions at secondary or tertiary level.

Graduates obtained information about their first jobs from a variety of sources, the most important being the Appointments Service, from which nearly two-thirds of first-degree graduates learnt about the openings which they eventually took up. Other sources of career information include newspapers, friends, relatives and teachers. Appointment offers were received earlier than before, with 77% of the graduates obtaining their offers by August. Some offers were extended to graduates as early as April.

The percentage of graduates who had two or more offers was around 40%.

Generally speaking, the level of satisfaction with the first appointment was high. The majority of higher-degree graduates reported that they were happy with their first appointments. As for first-degree graduates, there was a moderate increase in discontented cases. This may suggest a more discerning attitude towards career planning, for the main reason given by the graduates for not being happy with their first job was that they saw rather limited prospects for future development in the organizations they had joined.

The average pay for first-degree graduates increased by 16.1% as compared with that of the previous year, with 45% of them receiving a monthly salary in the range of HK$3,500 to $4,500. The initial salary in the private sector tends to be lower, but this was normally compensated by bonus and an extra month's pay. Most of the higher-degree graduates were satisfied with their starting salary, which showed an increase of 36.1% over the previous year's figure. About a quarter of them received a salary exceeding $6,500 per month.

Because of sophistication in management methods and increased specialization in various employment sectors, job types and recruitment criteria are becoming more clearly defined. To this new trend our graduates have responded appropriately over the past few years, as was witnessed by their increasingly diversified choice of jobs. Graduates of the years to come, whether trained as specialists or generalists, will have to be more discriminating and precise in matching their potentials and inclinations with the increasingly exact occupational requirements of the labour market. It is towards this particular aspect that the Appointments Service hopes to direct its major efforts in the near future, by providing a more comprehensive and thorough counselling programme which will help graduating students make their career choices judiciously. For this purpose the Service will continue to seek the opinions and advice of those who are concerned with the career development of the graduates of this University.
Recent Developments of Various Units

School of Education

In order to improve teachers' understanding of various aspects of health science, the School of Education has in conjunction with the Hong Kong Medical Association introduced a new elective course in “Health Education”.

Objectives of the course are as follows:
1. To provide teachers and prospective teachers with a basic knowledge of health and medicine so that they will be competent to teach health education in the upper forms with a view to improving the general health of the community.
2. To help teachers and the new generation to become more health-conscious.
3. To explore ways of introducing health education into schools where it is not yet included in the curriculum.

Throughout the planning of the course, professor G. H. Choa, Dean of the Medical Faculty, has been consulted. As the course is the first of its kind, never before offered in the schools of education of local universities or in the government colleges of education, it has met with favourable response from various quarters. In this course, students will be taught such topics as prevention of diseases and promotion of health, community medicine and individual responsibility, common diseases, common misconceptions and superstitions in the light of modern medical knowledge, relevant anatomy, physiology and pathology, principles of treatment, and strategies in health education.

Though the course is organized and co-ordinated by the School of Education, which will also provide the general philosophy of health education and establish its relevance to the teaching profession, it will be taught mainly by renowned specialists of the Hong Kong Medical Association. Motivated by a genuine interest in health education in Hong Kong, these specialists will serve as honorary lecturers and speak on specific topics in the context of local education. Their lecture fees will be donated to the University towards the setting up of a fund for the development of the course.

The new course has proved highly popular with the students of the Diploma in Education programme. Whereas the average size of a class in the School of Education is 40-50 students, current enrolment for “Health Education” reaches 90. Apart from students of this University, inspectors from the Education Department and lecturers from the three colleges of education are also attending the course as auditing students.

For the first two years, “Health Education” will be offered on an experimental basis. However, if it proves successful, it will be established as a regular course.

Three-Year MBA Programme Acquires New Premises

The University's Three-year Part-time Programme leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) is set to move to the 362-square metre permanent premises at East Ocean Centre, Tsimshatsui in the summer of 1982.

Since the inception of the Programme in 1977, its classes have been conducted in the evenings on rented premises in the urban area. In June 1980 the Chairman of the University Council, Dr. the Honourable Sir Y.K. Kan, and the University Treasurer, Dr. Q.W. Lee, launched an appeal for donations to acquire permanent premises in town. Thanks to the strong support of Mr. K. H. Fung and Mr. Y. T. Cheng, Co-Chairmen of the Advisory Board to the Programme, and to the generosity of a large number of donors, the target of HK$8.5 million was reached in October 1981, and the Programme was able to purchase new premises of its own.

Society of the Friends of the Art Gallery Inaugurated

The Friends of the Art Gallery of The Chinese University of Hong Kong — a society for local art lovers — was inaugurated at a brief ceremony held at the Art Gallery on 16th October, 1981. It has a threefold goal: to foster public interest in the Art Gallery, to publicize it to overseas visitors and to provide scholarships for post-graduate studies in Oriental Art at the University.

In his address at the inauguration ceremony, Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, expressed gratitude to art lovers for their gifts and assistance to the Art Gallery, paying special tribute to the Society's Chairman, Mrs. Jack Tang, and its President, Dr. J. S. Lee.
News on Committees

Committee on the Development of Chinese Teaching Materials

In view of the need for modern and high-quality teaching materials once Chinese becomes the medium of instruction at secondary schools, the University has set up a Committee on the Development of Chinese Teaching Materials to launch and coordinate a comprehensive Chinese teaching materials development programme. The membership is as follows:

Consultants: Dr. Ma Lin, Vice-Chancellor
Dr. Q. W. Lee, Treasurer

Chairman: Professor D. C. Lau, Professor of Chinese Language and Literature

Members: Four senior staff members of the University
Mrs. Louise Mok, Deputy Chief Inspector of School
Mr. Y. H. Lam, Principal of Pui Ching Middle School
Mr. C. H. Lee, Principal of Pui Shing Middle School
Miss Betty Tsang, Assistant Education Officer (Administration)
Dr. Y. M. Tam, Senior Lecturer in History (Secretary)

There is an Executive Committee, with Dr. Tam as Chairman, which makes recommendations and implements resolutions of the Committee.

The project has received a generous donation of HK$200,000 from the Wideland Foundation Ltd. towards administrative and research costs for the first two years. Direct publication costs will be borne by the University Press, which will be responsible for the actual publication of the materials.

Initially, the Committee will concentrate on the development of teaching materials for secondary schools. After establishing the priority for various subjects, it will invite both internal and external experts to form editorial and review committees for these subjects, and make sufficient provisions for administrative and technical support to ensure their smooth operation. The first publications are expected in two to three years.

Committee on Representation on Curriculum Development and Public Examinations Committees

A Committee on Representation on Curriculum Development and Public Examinations Committees has been established under the University’s Administrative and Planning Committee to:

(a) nominate University representatives to serve on committees of curriculum development and public examinations organizations after consultation with the teaching units concerned; and

(b) ascertain University policies on matters relating to curriculum development and public examinations and keep such representatives informed.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:
Chairman: Dr. John T. S. Chen (Registrar)
Members: Dr. S. W. Tam (Dean of Graduate School)
Professor C. Y. To (Director of School of Education)
Mr. Sheung Chung-ho (Chairman of Department of Chinese Language and Literature)
Dr. Kenneth Young (Senior Lecturer in Physics)

New Member of Appointments Board

Mr. S. B. Cheuk, Executive Director of the Worldwide Shipping Agency Limited, has been appointed a member of the Appointments Board of the University for a term of two years ending 31st July, 1983.

The Appointments Board, whose Chairman is the Hon. Lydia Dunn, Managing Director of Swire and Maclaine Limited, has been established to advise the University on matters related to graduate employment and to give guidance to the operation of the Appointments Service.

New Member Appointed to the Advisory Board of Extramural Studies

Dr. Philip Kwok, Director and General Manager, Wing On Life Assurance Co., Ltd., has been nominated a member of the Advisory Board of Extramural Studies of the University, which advises the Vice-Chancellor on general policies concerning the promotion and development of the extramural work of the University.

I. Appointments

*Head of Chung Chi College*
Dr. Philip Y. K. Fu

*Head of United College*
Professor Chen Tien-chi

*Dean of Graduate School*
Dr. Tam Shang Wai

*Dean of Faculty of Business Administration*
Dr. Mun Kin Chok

*Dean of Students of New Asia College*
Dr. Richard Wong Yue-chim

**Academic Staff**

*Faculty of Arts*
Professor Chow Tse-tsung  
Visiting Professor in Chinese and Translation  
Dr. Terrill E. Lautz  
Honorary Lecturer in History  
Miss Yasu Namatame  
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese  
Dr. John Skoglund  
Visiting Lecturer in Religion  
Mrs. Sheila S.Y.L. Chin  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Music  
Mr. Lee Wood-hung  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Japanese  
Miss Yip Ming-mei  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Music

*Faculty of Business Administration*
Professor Pierre Eiglier  
Visiting Professor in Marketing & International Business  
Dr. Poon Wai-keung  
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management  
Mr. Leung Kwok-choi  
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance  
Mr. Thamis Lo Wing-chun  
Assistant Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

*Faculty of Medicine*
Dr. Anthony Koo  
Reader in Physiology  
Dr. Kelvin Chan Kam-chuen  
Senior Lecturer in Pharmacology  
Mrs. Audrey Chan  
Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Dr. David Chan Wai-ock  
Lecturer in Psychiatry  
Mrs. Suzanne Ho  
Lecturer in Community Medicine  
Dr. Lam Yuk-miu  
Lecturer in Community Medicine  
Dr. Raphael C. K. Pak  
Lecturer in Anatomy  
Dr. Patrick Tam Ping-leung  
Lecturer in Anatomy  
Dr. Tan Tah-chew  
Lecturer in Community Medicine  
Dr. John C. L. Wong  
Lecturer in Pharmacology  
Mr. Leung Man Sing  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Physiology
Faculty of Science

Dr. Ng Ying-wah
Lecturer in Computer Science

Dr. Robert Wong
Visiting Lecturer in Electronics

Miss Bethany Chan Mee Yee
Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. Henry Lam Chi-ting
Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Professor William A. Dando
Honorary Professor of Geography

Professor Alex S. Edelstein
Aw Boon Haw Professor of Journalism & Communication

Professor E. Kimbrough, Jr.
Honorary Visiting Professor of Sociology

Mr. David Chao Wei-jan
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication

Miss Lam Mong-chow
Lecturer in Social Work

Dr. Ng Sik-hung
Honorary Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Karen S. Thomas
Temporary Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

Mrs. Shirley Lau
Field Instructor in Social Work

Mrs. Lina Wong
Field Instructor in Social Work

Mr. Benjamin Ostrov
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

School of Education

Dr. Leo P. K. Yam
Lecturer in Education

Dr. Yu Nae-wing
Lecturer in Education

Mr. John H. McNutt, Jr.
Instructor, English Language Unit, School of Education

Administrative Staff

Mr. Richard Lee Chung-pak
Assistant Secretary
College Office
United College

Mrs. Stephanie Oi-yee Yam
Temporary Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students' Office
United College

Mr. Yim Kwok-ping
Temporary Assistant Architect
Buildings Office

Research Staff

Mr. Wang Teh-chao
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Chinese Studies

Mr. Yen Keng-wang
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Chinese Studies

Dr. Chan Sze Chak, Tim
Research Associate
Department of Psychiatry

Mr. Chow Mo
Research Associate
Chinese Language Research Centre

Mr. Zeng Xian Tong
Research Associate
Art Gallery

Mr. Chang Hsin
Honorary Research Associate
Public Affairs Research Centre

Mr. Fang Chun Ie
Honorary Research Associate
Public Affairs Research Centre
II. Promotion

Academic Staff

Professor Chan Yau-wa
Professor of Physics

Professor David Gwilt
Professor of Music

Professor Liu Shu-hsien
Professor of Philosophy

Dr. Lee Cheuk-yu
Reader in Biochemistry

Dr. Sun Kuo-tung
Reader in History

Dr. Chan Kwong-yu
Senior Lecturer in Biology

Dr. Hsin-chi Kwan
Senior Lecturer in Government & Public Administration

Dr. Harry H. L. Kwok
Senior Lecturer in Electronics

Dr. Lee Kam-hon
Senior Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Dr. Alfred F. Leung
Senior Lecturer in Physics

Dr. Tam Yue-him
Senior Lecturer in History

Dr. Wong Ming-hung
Senior Lecturer in Biology

Mr. Lee Yun-woon
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Yue Kwan-cheuk
Lecturer in Japanese Studies

Administrative Staff

Mr. K. C. Young
Senior Assistant Bursar

Mr. C. T. Chu
Senior Staff Tutor
Department of Extramural Studies

Mr. C. C. Ho
Manuscript Editor
University Press

Mrs. Pansy Wong
Production Manager
University Press

Mr. Chiu Ping-kwan
Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students' Office
United College

Mrs. Sonja Shih
Administrative Assistant
Personnel Section

Miss Jenny Wu
Administrative Assistant
Appointments Service

III. Retirement

Academic Staff

Dr. Chao Chuan-ying
Reader in Biology

Dr. Chi Hsiu
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry

Mrs. Chang Feng Pao-chung
Lecturer in English
Dr. A. Koo

*Reader, Department of Physiology*

Dr. A. Koo was born in Guangdong Province, China in 1944. He read Medicine at the University of Hong Kong, where he obtained his degrees of M.B., B.S. (1970) and Ph.D. (1974). Upon graduation in 1970, he served as House Officer in the University Medical and Surgical Units at Queen Mary Hospital and then as Medical and Health Officer at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. In 1971, he joined the Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine of his alma mater as Lecturer and was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1978. In October, 1981, he was appointed Reader in Physiology, Faculty of Medicine of this University.

Dr. Koo has been an N.I.H. Exchange Fellow in the Department of Physiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Medical Center, Houston (1973), a Visiting Assistant Research Bioengineer in the Department of Applied Mechanics and Engineering Sciences, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego (1976–77), an Honorary Lecturer in Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College, University of London (1979–80), and an Honorary Research Associate in the Department of Physiology, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, University of London (1979–80). He is now concurrently an Honorary Lecturer in Physiology at the University of Hong Kong.

Dr. Koo is a member of a number of local and overseas medical and scientific societies, including American, British and European microcirculation societies. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Sciences, a member of the Institute of Biology, and a committee member of the Editorial Board of the international journal, *Microcirculation*.

Dr. Koo's main research interest is in the physiology of microcirculation, especially the microcirculations of the brain, the liver, skeletal muscles, the uterus and the stomach. His other research interests, as evidenced by his numerous published articles, include the design of electronic instrumentation of microcirculation research, the isolation of hypotensive principles from Chinese medicinal herbs, and the development of animal models for the study of cardiac and liver diseases. His current topic is amine receptors in the vascular smooth muscle in the microcirculation.

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Dr. Kelvin Chan

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Pharmacology*

Dr. Kelvin Chan received his secondary education in Hong Kong and university education in the United Kingdom. He obtained his degree of B.Sc. in Pharmacy from Liverpool Polytechnic in 1969. After graduation, he spent 16 months in a pharmaceutical industry, investigating problems involved in pharmaceutical research and the development of dosage forms. From 1971 to 1972, he worked at the Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre and the Children's Hospital in Birmingham as a pharmacist while reading for his M.Sc. in Pharmaceutical Sciences at Aston University, which he obtained in 1973. Subsequently he carried out research on the pharmacokinetics of pethidine (a morphine-related analgesic) in human subjects and patients and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Birmingham in 1975. Early that year he was given a post-doctoral research grant by the Ministry of Defence to study the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of anticholinesterase drugs in human subjects in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the University of Liverpool. He was appointed Lecturer in Pharmacy and Honorary Research Fellow in Pharmacology in September 1976 and was promoted Senior Lecturer in January 1980. Dr. Chan joined The Chinese University in August 1981.

Dr. Chan’s research interests centre on the
Dr. Poon Wai-keung
Lecturer, Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management
Dr. Poon Wai-keung received his tertiary education in Canada, where he obtained the degrees of B.A., M.Ed. and Ph.D. from the University of Toronto, and also underwent training in the United Kingdom. He joined the University in 1981 as Lecturer in the Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management.

Dr. Poon is a member of the British Institute of Management (MBIM), the Institute of Training and Development (MITD) and the Hong Kong Institute of Personnel Management (AMIPM(HK)). His major academic interests lie in training, development and bargaining and negotiation.

Dr. Ying-wah Ng
Lecturer, Department of Computer Science
Dr. Ying-wah Ng studied Computer Science in the United States, and received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1973 and 1976 respectively. Before he joined the University in 1981 as Lecturer in Computer Science, he had since 1976 worked at Bell Telephone Laboratories (U.S.A.), in the design and development of computer systems for telecommunication.

Dr. Ng’s academic interests are in the areas of fault tolerant computing, computer architecture and design automation.

Dr. Nae-wing Yu
Lecturer, School of Education
Dr. Nae-wing Yu graduated from Taiwan National Normal University with the degree of B.A. in 1971. He later studied Chinese Language and Literature at The Chinese University of Hong Kong and obtained his M.Phil. degree in 1975. He pursued further studies in 1978 in Linguistics at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and was subsequently awarded the doctoral degree by Taiwan National Normal University in 1981.

Dr. Yu is rich in teaching experience. He has been teacher at Lutheran Middle School, Kowloon (1971–72), Principal of Hong Kong Buddhist Secondary School, Tsuen Wan (1973–74), Lecturer in Chinese at Shue Yan College (1975–76), Lecturer in Chinese at Hong Kong Baptist College (1978–80) and Research Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies of the University (1980). He joined the School of Education as Lecturer in August 1981.

Dr. Yu has published a number of books and papers on Chinese phonetics.
Gifts to the University

Local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support the University’s physical development programmes, research projects, publication projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, etc. The University received the following gifts and donations in the second half of the year of 1981.

Physical Development Programme

(1) From Dr. Ho Sin-hang a donation of HK$4.5 million for the construction of an extension to the student hostel in the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Equipment

(2) From Mr. Chan Chun-ha a donation of HK$4.5 million for the computerization of the pathological services and the purchase of an electronic microscope for the Prince of Wales Hospital.

(3) From Mr. Lee Wing Tat a donation of HK$4 million to match the setting-up grant for the clinical research laboratories in the Prince of Wales Hospital, to be named the ‘Lee Hysan Clinical Research Laboratories’.

(4) From the Sharp Corporation a video cassette recorder to the Faculty of Medicine.

Research Projects

(5) From the following individuals and company donations in support of the research on Chinese medicine:
   (a) Mr. 閆啟明 a donation of HK$1.5 million.
   (b) Mr. 林紹良 a donation of HK$1 million.
   (c) Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd. the 5th annual donation of US$5,000.
   (d) Mr. 王時新 a donation of HK$20,000.

(6) From Messrs. Ho Tim and Ho Yin a donation of HK$1.5 million for a research fund.

(7) From the following individuals donations to the Medical Research Fund:
   (a) Mr. Lee Wing Tat a donation of HK$1 million.
   (b) Mr. Lawrence Kotewall a donation of HK$10,000.

(8) From the Trustees of Lingnan University a grant of US$18,010 in support of the third and final year of the “Programme of Research and Teaching on the Chinese Society” conducted by the Department of Sociology and the Social Research Centre.

(9) From the Social Welfare Department Lotteries Fund a grant of HK$79,100 for the project on “Evaluation Study on Family Life Education Service”.

(10) From the Pharmaton Ltd. of Switzerland a research grant of US$10,000 in support of the project “Anti-tumor Effects of Ginseng and its Preparations” by Dr. Yeung Hin Wing of the Department of Biochemistry.

(11) From Mr. Henry H. Hsu a donation of HK$30,000 for Research work.

(12) From Dr. Hong-yen Hsu a donation of US$2,100 to the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre in support of the Traineeship of Mr. Harry Beck.

(13) From Mr. Lam Chik Kuen a donation of HK$10,000 for the “Oral History Project on Shatin up to the Second World War”.

(14) From the Wanying Feed Industry Co. Ltd. 2 bags (42 kg.) of shrimp larvae feed (estimated at HK$500 plus transportation by air freight)
for the research on shrimps at the Marine Science Laboratory.

Publication Project

(15) From Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery, Ltd. a donation of HK$40,000 for the development of teaching materials in Buddhism.

Fellowships and Scholarships

(16) From Mr. Lee Wing Tat a donation of HK$1 million for the establishment of a "K.P. Stephen Chang Memorial Fund for Medical Education".

(17) From The Croucher Foundation the following donations:
(a) HK$250,500 to enable one staff member of the Faculty of Business Administration to pursue a 3-year postgraduate degree course in the United Kingdom beginning 1982–83.
(b) HK$42,000 in support of a training programme for Mr. Patrick Pow, Audio Visual Officer, in the United Kingdom.

(18) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute a grant of US$6,000 for graduate scholarships in 1981–82.

(19) From the Shell Company of Hong Kong Ltd. a grant of HK$17,052 for six nominees to attend the Outward Bound Course.

(20) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation annual donations of US$2,500 for 1981 & 1982 to enable a Museum Assistant to study a two-year M.F.A. course in photography.

(21) From the Ning Po Residents Association a donation of two bursaries of HK$7,000 each as the "Ning Po Residents Association Mr. T.Y. Tung Memorial Bursaries".

(22) From Mr. Chan Kang Fout an annual donation of four scholarships "Vanson Trading Co. Chan Kang Fout Scholarships for Educational Studies" of HK$3,000 each beginning 1981/82.

(23) From the Citibank N.A. a donation of HK$6,000 for a scholarship.

(24) From the Canadian University Association (Hong Kong) a scholarship of HK$3,000 to one or more final-year students for the year 1981/82.

(25) From The Hong Kong Industrial Relations Association a scholarship equivalent to the prevailing annual tuition fee of the University, to be awarded to an outstanding final-year student majoring in Personnel Management.

(26) From the respective donors increases in the following scholarships:
(a) Exxon Chemicals Scholarship to be increased from HK$6,000 to HK$8,000 with effect from the academic year 1980/81.
(b) Three Sik Sik Yuen Scholarships each to be increased from HK$1,950 to HK$2,050 with effect from the academic year 1980/81.

Miscellaneous

(27) From the following individuals, companies and foundations donations to the Three-Year MBA Programme:
Carrian Investments Ltd. a donation of HK$1 million
Cheng Yu Tung Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK$1 million
Honival Emporium Ltd. a donation of HK$1 million
Mr. Lee Shau Kee a donation of HK$1 million
Sun Hung Kai Securities Limited a donation of HK$1 million
Chan Chun Ha Charitable Trust a donation of HK$700,000
Aik San Realty Ltd. a donation of HK$200,000
Shell Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd./Mr. Yung Yau a donation of HK$200,000
Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. a donation of HK$100,000
The D.H. Chen Foundation a donation of HK$100,000
S.H. Ho Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK$100,000
Mr. Ho Tim a donation of HK$100,000
Wah Ha Realty Co., Ltd. a donation of HK$100,000
Wideland Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK$100,000
Mr. S. Y. Chung a donation of HK$50,000
Yee-Sun Wu & Jieh-Yee Wu Charitable Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK$50,000
Mr. H. C. Young a donation of HK$50,000
Hang Lung Development Co., Ltd a donation of HK$30,000
Mr. Lawrence C. H. Chu a donation of HK$20,000
Roxy Electrical Company Limited a donation of HK$20,000
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. a donation of HK$20,000
Hang Lung Bank Ltd. a donation of HK$10,000
Mr. Ho Wing Sun a donation of HK$10,000
Sing Kee Co., Ltd. a donation of HK$10,000
Mr. Woo Hon Fai a donation of HK$10,000
Vanson Trading Co. Ltd. a donation of HK$10,000
Associated Drapers Textiles Ltd. a donation of HK$5,000
Mr. Soo Hock a donation of HK$5,000
Mr. Johnny J.Y. Chee a donation of HK$2,000
Mr. Mak Man Ho a donation of HK$1,000

(28) From the Japan Foundation a grant of HK$389,000 for the triennium 1981—84 for the Staff Expansion Project at the Japanese Studies Section.
(29) From The Asia Foundation a donation of US$13,300 for organizing the Orientation Programme for Luce Scholars in 1981/82.
(30) From the Hang Seng Bank Limited a donation of HK$70,000; HK$50,000 for unspecified purposes at the Vice-Chancellor’s discretion, and HK$20,000 for the support of students’ extra-curricular activities for 1981/82.
(31) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK$39,060 to cover the salary of one Technician in the Department of Fine Arts for the year 1981—82.
(32) From the Social Welfare Department of the Hong Kong Government a grant of HK$8,500 for the visit of Professor Irving A. Spergel to Hong Kong for two weeks in June 1981.
(33) From the German Consulate General a grant of HK$5,697 for the German Language Support Programme 1980/81.

Antiques
(34) From the Lee Hysan Foundation a 7-foot carved ivory tusk estimated to be worth at least HK$1 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Enrolment</th>
<th>1981–82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Undergraduates</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts Faculty</td>
<td>425</td>
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<td>Chinese Language &amp; Literature</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>Fine Arts</td>
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<td>History</td>
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<td>Music</td>
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<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>Religion</td>
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<td>Accounting &amp; Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Business Management &amp; Personnel Management</td>
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<td>Marketing &amp; International Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Faculty</td>
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<td>Chemistry</td>
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<td>Physics</td>
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<td>Potential Medical Major</td>
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<td>Social Science Faculty</td>
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<td>Anthropology</td>
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<td>Economics</td>
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<td>Geography</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Public Administration</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journalism &amp; Communication</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
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<td>II. Postgraduate Students</td>
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<td>Ph.D.</td>
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<td>M.S.W. 2-year (Full-time)</td>
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<td>3-year (Part-time)</td>
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<td>M.A. (Ed.)</td>
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<td>M.B.A. 2-year (Full-time)</td>
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<td>3-year (Part-time)</td>
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<td>M.Div.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dip. Ed. (Full-time)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Part-time)</td>
<td>236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total:</td>
<td>3,463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academic Exchange with Zhongshan University

An agreement for an Academic Exchange Programme between Zhongshan University and this University was signed on 23rd November, 1981. The Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the Secretary of the University, paid an official visit to Zhongshan University in Guangzhou to conclude and sign the agreement, which signifies a major step towards closer academic cooperation with the most important university in South China. The agreement will be effective for two academic years (i.e. until July 1983) in the first instance and may be renewed if both parties so wish.

The Academic Exchange Programme will consist of visits by faculty members and research students, joint sponsorship of academic and teaching conferences/seminars, joint research projects and other programmes to be determined by both parties.

In the academic year 1981-82, exchange will primarily be in the areas of Science and Social Science: Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Physics, Anthropology, Economics, Geography and Sociology, with the possible inclusion of Business Administration.

Reappointment of Overseas UPGC Member

Lord Briggs of Lewes, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, has been reappointed by His Excellency the Governor an overseas member of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee for a term of five years with effect from 1st August, 1981.

Visit of the International Panel of Visitors

Three members of the International Panel of Visitors, Sir John Llewellyn, Chairman, Dr. Karl Roeloffs, and Mr. James McHugh, Special Adviser, visited the University on 3rd November, 1981, accompanied by Mr. John Winfield, Principal Assistant Secretary of the Government's Education Branch, and Mr. William Bradley, Secretary of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee. The Panel was appointed by the Government in June 1981 to conduct an overall review of the local education system.

The topics discussed in the visit included the main features of the education system of Hong Kong with particular reference to higher education, especially The Chinese University, language of instruction, teacher education and adult education. A meeting with student representatives was also held.

Colleges Celebrate Founders' Days

* New Asia College celebrated its 32nd anniversary, the 2,532nd birthday of Confucius and Teachers' Day on 26th September, 1981. Among the activities organized to mark the event were performances of spectacular lion dances, in which the lions' eyes were dotted by the newly-arrived Yale-China representative, Dr. Terry E. Lautz. Other programmes included sports competitions, stall games, and contests of kite design, poem writing and singing. The highlight of the celebrations was a ceremony and variety show in the evening attended by over 1,000 people.

* United College celebrated its Silver Jubilee on 24th October, 1981. Programmes included the inauguration of the Ping Fan Hall and the Pak Chuen Hall, and the presentation of prizes for academic excellence by Sir Kenneth Ping-Fan Fung, a member of the University Council, and Dr. T.C. Cheng, Chairman of the United College Endowment Fund Committee. Other activities arranged for the occasion, extending over four months, were academic lectures, a garden party, stage performances and sports competitions as well as a celebration ball.
* Chung Chi College organized a series of academic and social activities to celebrate its 30th anniversary, which culminated in a grand ball at the Regent Hotel on 5th December, 1981. Other activities included lectures and seminars on Hong Kong, an inter-departmental debate for students, and an essay competition.

1981 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament
The first Staff Sports Tournament, jointly organized by the Secretariat and the Physical Education Unit of the University, was held on 15th November, 1981. Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, graciously donated a "Vice-Chancellor's Cup". Other patrons of the Tournament included Deans of the five Faculties, the University Secretary and Director of the MBA Programmes.

The Tournament consisted of soccer and basketball matches. Dr. Ma Lin presented the Cup to the overall champion, the Administration Team, and trophies to winners of the matches, and Mrs. Ma presented banners to the team leaders and souvenirs to all the players.

Civil Service Careers Exhibition 1981
The Civil Service Careers Exhibition, 1981, jointly organized by the Civil Service Branch of the Government Secretariat and the University Appointments Service, was held at this University on 8th and 9th October.

The Exhibition was opened by the Hon. D.C. Bray, Secretary for Home Affairs, and the Hon. Lydia Dunn, unofficial member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the University Appointments Board.

Taking part in the Exhibition were eighteen Government departments and units: the Government Secretariat (Civil Service Branch, Administrative Grade, and Executive Grade), Census and Statistics Department, Education Department, Fire Services Department, Home Affairs Department, Housing Department, Immigration Department, Information Services Department, Inland Revenue Department, Labour Department, Prisons Department, Public Works Department, Radio Television Hong Kong, the Royal Hong Kong Police, Social Welfare Department, and the Trade, Industry and Customs Department. As on previous occasions, representatives of the participating bodies were on hand to explain the wide range of career opportunities in the civil service, which is one of the major employers of university graduates in Hong Kong.

CUHK Federation of Alumni Associations
New Executive Board Elected
The Federation of Alumni Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, at its meeting held on 25th September, 1981, elected the fourth Executive Board (1981–82) with the following membership:

- President: Mr. Yip Yu Fong
- Vice-President: Mr. Ng Kai Yuen
- Secretary: Mr. Lung Ching Cheung
- Treasurer: Ms. Tsang Chui Hing
- Social Convener: Mrs. Juni W.C. Lee
- Academic Secretary: Mr. Wong Chee Ham
- Public Relations: Mr. Ho Man Sum

New Representative Council Elected
The Federation, at the meeting mentioned above, announced that the fourth Representative Council had also been elected. Its membership is as follows:

- President: Mr. Yip Yu Fong (The MBA Alumni Association of CUHK)
- Vice-President: Mr. Ng Kai Yuen (Chung Chi College) Mrs. Juni Lee (New Asia College) Mr. Ho Man Sum (United College) Mr. Lung Ching Cheung (School of Education)
Cultural Events

Buddhist Teaching Materials Development Project Launched

The University has recently launched a Buddhist teaching materials development project in view of the shortage of textbooks for courses in Buddhism offered by secondary schools in Hong Kong.

Carried out under the auspices of the Chinese Teaching Materials Development Committee by faculty members of the Philosophy Department, the Project is financed by the Miu Fat Monastery Ltd. with a donation of HK$40,000. It is expected to produce within ten months a set of teaching materials in Buddhism for use by students who are preparing themselves for the Certificate of Education Examination.

Nobel Laureate Lectures at the University

Dr. Francis Crick, F.R.S. and Nobel Laureate, delivered a lecture on “The biological revolution: its meaning for medicine” at the University on 3rd November, 1981. The lecture was jointly sponsored by the Medical Faculties of the University of Hong Kong and this University.

Dr. Crick is one of the principal founders of the science of molecular biology. He received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 together with Dr. J.D. Watson for their discovery of the structure of molecules which provide the hereditary information within a cell. Their theory of the “double helix” in the 1950's contributed much to the development of modern biology.

Seminar on Hong Kong’s Education

A Seminar on Hong Kong’s Education, organized by the School of Education of the University, was held on 29th August, 1981. It was opened by the Vice-Chancellor and attended by about eighty veterans in educational circles.

The fifteen papers presented on the occasion, together with the views of the participants, have been compiled and sent to the Government Secretariat, which has invited an independent Panel of Educationists to conduct an overall review of the Hong Kong education system.

Third Annual Conference of the Hong Kong Society of Neuroscience

The Third Annual Conference of the Hong Kong Society of Neuroscience, co-sponsored by the Department of Anatomy of the University, was held on 2nd and 3rd September, 1981 at the University. About sixty participants, including ten distinguished scientists from overseas as well as staff from the two local universities, attended the Conference.

University’s Public-Speaking Society Organizes Debates

The newly-established Public-Speaking Society of the University organized two debates to mark its inauguration.

In the first Inter-Collegiate Debating Contest, the first prize went to the United College Team which, in the final round held on 4th December, 1981, argued against the motion that “The Liberation of Women from the Kitchen is a Grievous Mistake of Modern Civilization”.

A Staff-Student Debate was held the same evening, with Mr. Andrew Wong, Dr. Tso Wung-wai, Miss Sonia Ng and Dr. Wong Yue-chim on one side and a group of student challengers on the other over the motion that “Universities should not Require Students to Attend Lectures”. The audience eventually decided by a vote that the trophy should go to the Staff Team.
Art Exhibitions

Guangdong Calligraphy of the Ming and Qing Periods
7th November - 6th December, 1981 (Art Gallery)

The first of its kind, this was a large-scale exhibition held in association with Museums in Guangzhou. It provided a comprehensive picture of Guangdong calligraphy of the Ming and Qing periods. The exhibits, many of which were on display for the first time in Hong Kong, were all drawn from the collections of the Art Gallery, the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Guangzhou Municipal Art Gallery. Notable calligraphists included Chen Xianzhang, Qu Dajun, Liang Peilan, Chen Gongyin, Wu Wei, Gao Yen, Xue Shiheng and Ding Richang.

To help organize the exhibition, the authorities in Guangzhou sent a 5-member delegation to Hong Kong. During their stay here, the delegates visited museums and attended seminars to exchange ideas with local artists.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, extended a warm welcome to the five delegates and said, "This is the first time our University has co-operated with the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Guangzhou Municipal Art Gallery. The exhibits have been carefully chosen from the three museums. After they have been displayed here, they will be exhibited at the Guangzhou Municipal Art Gallery. We hope we can have more opportunities for similar co-operation in future."

"As a result of the development of maritime transportation, Guangdong became the centre for East-West communications, in which commerce boomed and cultural activities flourished. This trend was especially true of the field of calligraphy, in which large numbers of artists emerged. In addition to their achievements in calligraphy, artists featured in this exhibition also excelled as academics, poets, Buddhist scholars or painters. One could say, therefore, that this exhibition introduces us not only to the development of calligraphy in the Ming and Qing dynasties, but also to the cultural history and background of Guangdong in the same period," Dr. Ma added.

Chinese Ceramics from the Collection of the Kau Chi Society of Chinese Art
19th December, 1981 - 18th February, 1982 (Art Gallery)

This is a comprehensive survey of Chinese ceramic ware through the ages, from the third millenium B.C. to the eighteenth century A.D. The exhibits, totalling some one hundred and sixty pieces, consist of neolithic pottery, proto-yue ware, sancai ware, Cizhou ware, Temmokus, northern celadons, Jian ware, Jianzhou ware, Longquan celadons, blue and whites, doucai wares and monochromes. The collection illustrates the superb craftsmanship and the unsurpassed skill of the Chinese potter.

Exhibition of Department of Extramural Studies
The Exhibition of Works by Students of the Extramural Studies Department was held from 27th August to 2nd September, 1981 at the Hong Kong Arts Centre. On display were creations by students of the three certificate courses in Modern Chinese Ink Painting, Drawing and Painting, and Commercial Photography.

Huang Zigao (1794-1839), Couplet, seal script, Guangdong Provincial Museum collection
Academic and Other Publications of Staff
教職員學術及其他著作

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

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