



The Review 2002



THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2859 2111 • Fax: (852) 2858 2549

Web site: <http://www.hku.hk>



T H E U N I V E R S I T Y O F H O N G K O N G

VISION

The University of Hong Kong, as a pre-eminent international university in Asia, seeks to sustain and enhance its excellence as an institution of higher learning through outstanding teaching and world-class research so as to produce well-rounded graduates with lifelong abilities to provide leadership within the societies they serve.

MISSION

- The University of Hong Kong will endeavour
- To advance constantly the bounds of scholarship, building upon its proud traditions and strengths
 - To provide a comprehensive education, developing fully the intellectual and personal strengths of its students while developing and extending lifelong learning opportunities for the community
 - To produce graduates of distinction committed to lifelong learning, integrity and professionalism, capable of being responsive leaders and communicators in their fields
 - To develop a collegial, flexible, pluralistic and supportive environment that will attract, retain and nurture scholars, students and staff of the highest calibre in a culture that inspires creativity, learning and freedom of thought, enquiry and expression
 - To engage in innovative, high-impact and leading-edge research within and across disciplines
 - To be fully accountable for the effective management of public and private resources bestowed upon the institution and act in partnership with the community over the generation, dissemination and application of knowledge
 - To serve as a focal point of intellectual and academic endeavour in Hong Kong, China and Asia and act as a gateway and forum for scholarship with the rest of the world



A message from Professor Lap-Chee Tsui, Vice-Chancellor	2
Teaching and Learning: Cultivating Success	6
Research: Broadening Perspectives	16
Honours and Appointments	26
Facts and Figures	28

A key objective of The University of Hong Kong is to build on its local and regional leadership and develop into a world-class institution. You can count me as an example of this outward-looking goal. I arrived this year from overseas, having specialised in genetic research, an area which is also of interest to the University. But I have not been brought in to steer a new path or impose a new order. The University is already a quality institution which promotes excellence in teaching and research. My role is to work with others here to build on these strengths as the University elevates itself into the top international ranks.

The groundwork for this task has been laid by my predecessors, together with every member of the University family. Their hard work and dedication have enabled the University to become a multi-faceted organisation with more than 14,000 students, modern teaching and research facilities, and an extensive range of research programmes. In many areas, the University can claim impressive achievements, as the following pages of this *Review* will describe.

Our researchers attract the highest competitive grants from the major Hong Kong research funding bodies. They produce work of local and international significance, such as the discovery of a new, potentially health-threatening bacteria and the uncovering of evidence of ancient life in Tibet. They are working in cutting-edge areas establishing Hong Kong as the fourth entry point worldwide for a global database of all genetic life, for example, and setting up a new Genome Research Centre for the region. They also collaborate with researchers overseas and in Mainland China, where our close links with institutions there provide increasing opportunities for joint teaching and research.

All this is accomplished by an international, high-calibre academic staff who invariably also have teaching duties. These are not an afterthought, but are at the core of the

University's work. We underwent a vigorous external review of our teaching quality and improvement assurance processes in 2002 and received encouraging informal feedback. (The final report will be ready in early 2003). The University offers some of the most innovative teaching in the region, exemplified by the fact we are the leading practitioner in



problem-based learning in Asia. Our quality and innovation, coupled with our high standards and impressive facilities, enable us to attract the best students in Hong Kong and a growing number of top students from Mainland China and overseas.

We like to benchmark our programmes against top institutions around the world. A mark of our success in this respect is that we undertake student exchanges with more than 100 leading universities in North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and Asia, who all recognise the quality of our programmes. We have also formed partnerships with overseas research institutes,

such as the Institut Pasteur of France and the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre of New York. Our interaction with the outside world is helping to attract a growing number of international visitors to the University, such as South African President Thabo Mbeki and financier and philanthropist George Soros, who both visited during the 2001–02 academic year.

improvement. But improvement must be undertaken within a framework – a vision. This vision was best defined by the new Chairman of the University Council, Dr Victor Fung, who wants The University of Hong Kong to become one of the top universities in the world. A top university, he says, promotes internationalism. As described above, the University is heavily

2002, providing high-quality facilities. Environmental awareness is actively promoted in the University community and, in 2002, we prepared our first environmental report.

As for the past, the University maintains special and on-going links with people and traditions from our past. Our 90th anniversary celebrations were completed in 2002 with

will need to exercise teamwork, an inter-disciplinary approach and good communication skills. Indeed, these are the same qualities that we try to instil in our students. A successful university cannot afford to be an ivory tower. We must be active in the community and the rest of the world, and encourage our students to do the same.



The University, indeed, cultivates internationalism on campus. By having an open door and encouraging student and academic exchanges and collaborations, we have been able to develop strong links with the outside world. We also have a special role to play as a top-quality English-language university on China's doorstep. The University provides a window from the outside world into China, and vice versa, and we are heavily engaged in solidifying that role. Interestingly, our first congregation outside Hong Kong was held in 2002.

Of course, there is always room for

involved in pursuing that goal. Dr Fung says a top university also puts excellence first and maintains a special bond with the past.

The emphasis on excellence already exists here. Exercises such as the review of teaching processes help us to identify strengths and weaknesses. We are now undertaking a review of governance and management to ensure everything from our vision and mission statements to our daily administration serves our ends properly. The pursuit of excellence is also applied to everything from our buildings to our concerns about wider issues. The state-of-the-art Faculty of Medicine building opened in

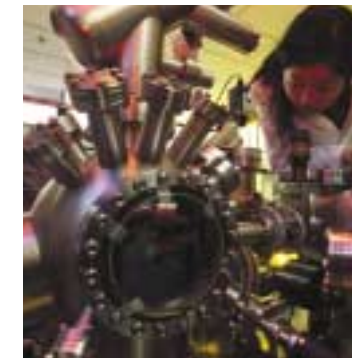
events that showcased the outstanding achievements of our alumni, many of whom are leaders in Hong Kong society and elsewhere. Moreover, the traditions and experiences of the past help to inform decision-making at the University. We are now focused on enhancing the University's many strengths – its position as a place which values academic excellence, its international presence and reputation, and its reputation locally as a place in which the students, staff and community can take pride.

The University of Hong Kong is a fine university which is prepared to become one of the world's finest. To accomplish that, we

As Vice-Chancellor, my job is to work with my colleagues to ensure The University of Hong Kong remains a dynamic institution of excellence, one which will soon sit comfortably among the world's best.

Professor Lap-Chee Tsui, Vice-Chancellor

Cultivating Success



Hong Kong is in the process of positioning itself as an international city with a strong knowledge-based economy. The success of this goal depends on an educated population that can meet the pace and demands of the 21st century. The University of Hong Kong plays a vital role in fulfilling this need. We

attract the brightest students in Hong Kong and provide them with an education that develops their skills and knowledge to a level recognised by many of the world's top universities and by employers. Our graduates have gone on to become leaders in Hong Kong and in their fields of expertise.



The University's teaching programme is the foundation of this achievement. We take great pride in the quality of our teaching and 2001-02 was an exciting and encouraging year in this respect. We underwent an external review of our teaching and learning processes, in which our staff demonstrated their commitment to quality education, underscoring our efforts to make The University of Hong Kong a world-class institution.





Centre for Problem-Based Learning

The University is the leading practitioner of problem-based learning (PBL) in Asia. In PBL, students construct their own understanding of issues and devise solutions to real-world problem scenarios. They work in teams and exercise and develop their research and communication skills, critical thinking and ability to integrate information across different domains. Our Medical and Dental Faculties, as well as our Speech and Hearing Sciences programme, have practised PBL for several years, and it is increasingly being used in other disciplines such as social work and education.

The Centre for Problem-Based Learning was established at the University in 2001 and has promoted PBL to all of Hong Kong's universities and in countries such as Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand. The Centre also has set up a professional association and publishes a newsletter and runs international workshops on PBL methods.

The external review, the Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review, was conducted in June 2002 by the University Grants Committee (UGC). It focused on "education quality work" – the processes and mechanisms we have in place to ensure and improve the quality of our teaching. One of the areas the Review panel looked at closely was how we use feedback to help us evaluate and further develop the quality of the education we provide. We have mechanisms in place to gather views from colleagues, students, employers, alumni, the community and leading academics world-wide. This is one of many measures we employ to ensure that the quality of education at the University remains high and is of an international standard.

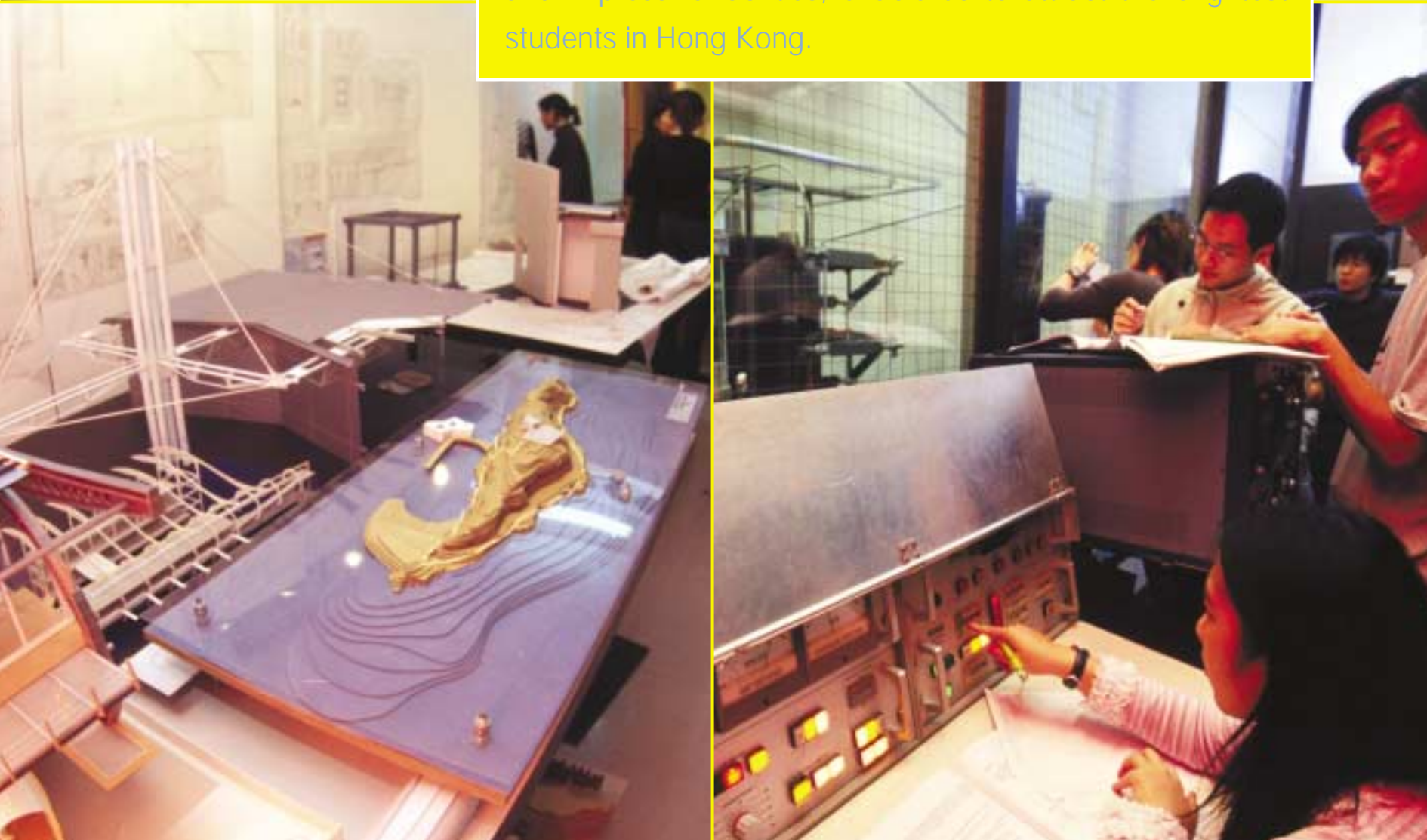
The final Review report will not be released by the UGC until January 2003, but informal feedback indicated the Review panel, which included highly-experienced external reviewers from around the world, was very impressed by our efforts. We were also encouraged by the

results of an internal assessment we commissioned in advance of the Review. External consultants assessed all of our units and witnessed the dedication of staff throughout the University to continually developing their teaching, as well as excellent examples of innovation in the development of student-centred teaching methods. For example, we have become the regional leader in problem-based learning, a student-centred approach which is popular in North America and Europe (see panel).

Our academic programmes in general are designed to prepare students for the demands of a technology- and information-driven world. We employ some of the best academics in the world, who encourage students to be independent learners who seek, filter and interpret the information they need. Students are required to broaden their horizons by taking courses outside of their speciality. They are also expected to be conversant in information technology.



Our quality and innovation, coupled with our high standards and impressive facilities, enable us to attract the brightest students in Hong Kong.





Cora Chan is in her second year of a double Bachelor of Arts degree in government and laws.

"I chose to study at Hong Kong University because I'm interested in law and the University is renowned for its law programme. The international atmosphere also appealed to me.

"There are infinite opportunities to try new things here. I have participated in sports, dance and bridge. I have also enhanced my abilities in areas I had previous experience in, such as debating, public speaking and writing. It's important to make the best of the many opportunities here and add value to ourselves, in order to compete with the world's elite."



Pun Kwok Hung is Associate Professor of Computer Science and Information Systems, as well as being a barrister. He has been named a Teaching Fellow.

"The presence of overseas students in class has definitely had a positive impact in the Engineering Faculty. In my experience, overseas students are more willing and spontaneous in raising and answering questions in class. This has helped to create a more relaxed atmosphere which encourages local engineering students to actively participate.

Outside the classroom, I've also noticed there are more and more local students chatting and making friends with those from overseas. These interactions not only improve students' English language skills, but also help them to understand the different values and approaches to life that overseas students often have."

Gwyn Edwards has been named a Teaching Fellow of the University. He is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Education and has knowledge of British universities.

"The staff at The University of Hong Kong is far more international than it would be in a university in the UK. I think that's a very positive thing. You have people coming from different backgrounds and systems. It challenges one's assumptions. This is an advantage Hong Kong might have over universities elsewhere in the world.

"One of the things that probably students would value in my teaching is I use a lot of discussion and a lot of groupwork activities. Students are very active in my sessions. My approach is to keep students involved in their learning, within a structure."



Oscar Berger is a political science undergraduate from Lund University in Sweden. He is an exchange student at the University.

"I came here because it is close to the Mainland, the courses are conducted in English and Hong Kong University has a good reputation. The teaching is very good. I've learned a lot in a short period of time and I'm satisfied in that way. The University is well-organised and I really appreciate how they have made it easy for overseas students.

"The general academic scene is very active. A lot of famous and not-so-famous people give lectures here. I have a teacher who brings speakers into the class, like government officials and journalists. Sometimes we have lunch with them. That would never happen in Sweden."





We employ some of the best academics in the world, who encourage students to be independent learners.



The University supports multiple learning opportunities to enrich students' learning experiences. Hundreds of courses, lectures and societies are offered outside of the curriculum and many are initiated by students. We especially encourage contact with the outside world and other cultures, through exchanges and mixing with international students and academics on campus. These interactions help students to mature and develop their thinking and social skills – skills that will be useful to them throughout their lives.

About ten per cent of our student population now goes overseas or to Mainland China each year for exchanges lasting from a few weeks to one year. These exchanges are organised both centrally by the University and by individual faculties and departments. Our largest overseas programme is a student exchange arrangement with more than 100 leading universities in the United States, Britain, Japan, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Germany and elsewhere, signifying international recognition of the high quality of our teaching. Our undergraduates can study for up to one year at any of these institutions, earning credits towards their degree here. More than 200 of the University's students participated in this exchange programme in 2001–02, with scholarship support. Past participants have reported the overseas experience helped them to develop personally and academically, and made them more attractive to employers.

The student exchange arrangement is reciprocal and students from 75 countries have been brought to the University's campus to study. They are attracted by our use of English, high academic standards and proximity to China. This is also an attraction for overseas

students from universities where there is no exchange agreement, and in 2001–02 we admitted about 900 students in this category.

On the Mainland, the University works closely with Chinese universities, such as Peking University, Tsinghua University and Fudan University, to offer a window for Mainland students and academics to the outside world, and vice versa. Mainland students can enter full-time undergraduate study on a scholarship at the University and the first batch to do so graduated in 2002. Following a new policy of the Government, we also launched a fee-paying scheme for Mainland undergraduates in 2002. This attracted very positive coverage in the media and we received more than 1,000 applications for sixty places. Additionally, we began admitting undergraduate exchange students from the Mainland in 2001–02 to study for one or two semesters and we continued to attract large numbers of outstanding Mainland post-graduate students to our research programmes.

Summer study programmes are also offered by the University, in addition to exchanges during the academic year. More than 120 of our students went on cultural or language study trips to Russia, Korea and Europe in 2002. Another 450 students went to the Mainland, where we have offered summer study trips since 1995. They participated in fifteen programmes focusing on everything from culture and law to management and music. Thirty other students joined the China Vactrain programme, which places students in Mainland companies for two months to help them understand business on the Mainland better.



Sun Jiada was among the first full-time Mainland undergraduates admitted to the University. He graduated in 2002 and is pursuing a Master's degree here.

"Hall life was the most special aspect of my life here. I learnt how to live independently and how to get along with different kinds of people. I made many friends.

"The credit system allowed me to choose courses according to my interests. Only half the courses I took were compulsory for my degree in physics. I treasure this freedom in choosing courses, which widened my horizons a lot.

"I think this is a university of truly international stature. I can be in touch with the most advanced technologies and scientific developments. Moreover, there is a community of excellent international scientists and students. It is a great environment for study and research."



Ho Sik Ying is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Work and Social Administration. She was recently named a Teaching Fellow.

“Teachers are encouraged to do things differently when they face students from diverse academic and cultural backgrounds. They have to examine their use of language, choice of examples and explanations of theories. Students, on the other hand, are encouraged to improve their communication skills and intellectual ability. This is what Hong Kong University can and should offer students.

“It is interesting how students behave differently when they are in project groups. Most students initially prefer not to be placed in groups with English-speaking students. But when they are, they find it rewarding to get to know the experiences of people from different cultures. The shocks, surprises and misunderstandings that arise enrich their learning experiences.”

A more recent development in our interactions with the outside world has been to move beyond student exchanges and enter into joint teaching programmes. On the Mainland, we offer a joint International MBA with Fudan University, which has been very popular and produced 337 graduates. As a result of this success, we introduced a Master of Social Sciences and Social Administration

The University is able to enter into these exchanges with leading universities because we offer highly-regarded, high-quality programmes. We continuously strive to develop and improve the education we offer, as indicated in the Review of our teaching and learning processes. We also endeavour to serve the community, both through our undergraduate and post-graduate

Kwok Yiu Tung graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration in 2002. He spent one year on a study exchange at Tokyo's Waseda University.

“Before I went to Japan, I thought perhaps I might get lazy after a year there. But the reality was totally different. Their approach required lots of interaction between students. At first I felt a bit uncomfortable watching my friends from America be so aggressive in class. After a while, I really enjoyed expressing my opinions and listening to others.

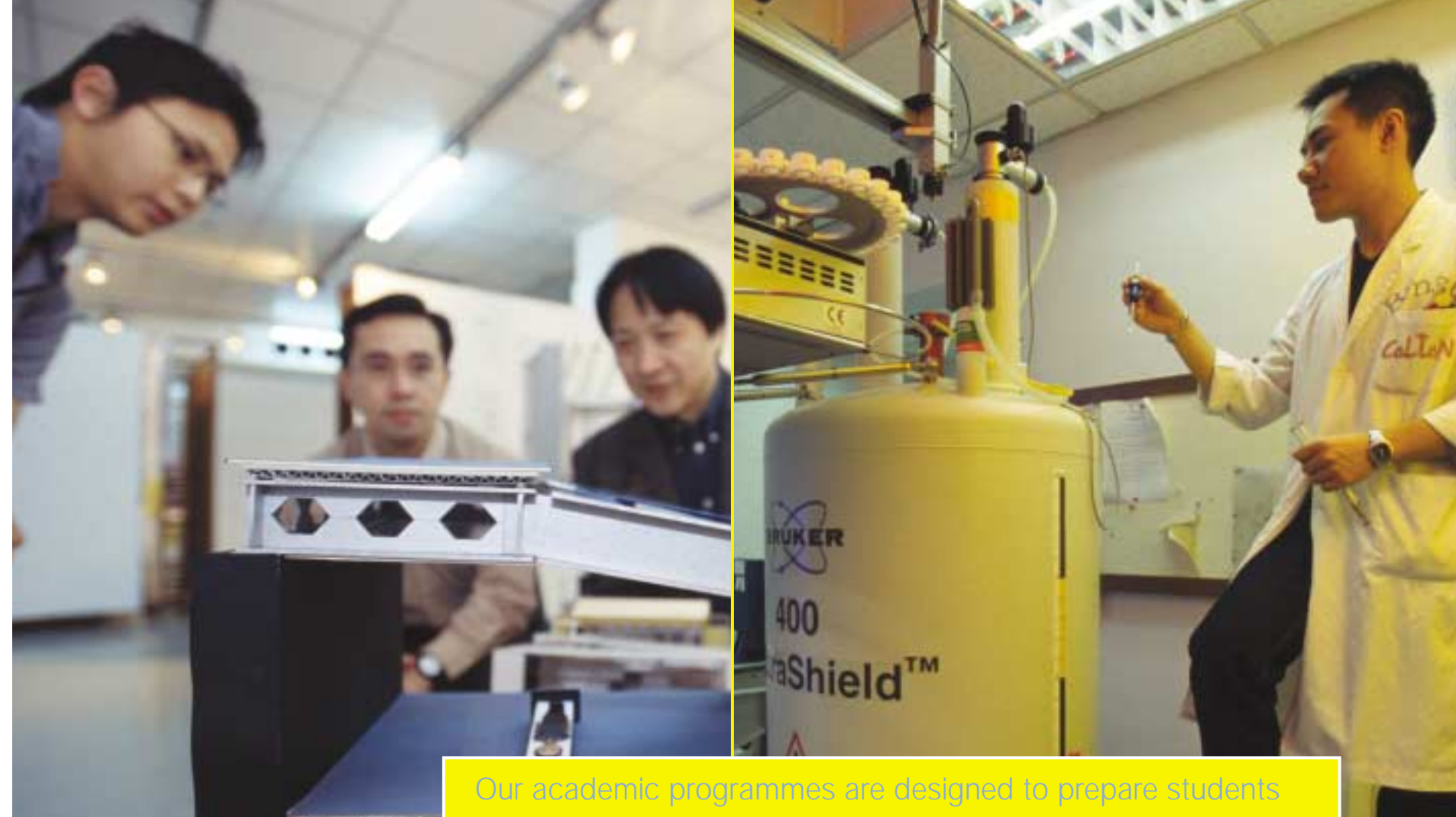
“When I returned here, I didn't feel shy raising questions in class any more. By participating more, I found I was willing to devote more time to my studies. And my academic results improved significantly. It would not be easy for me to get a job in the current economic downturn without having overseas experience.”

degree in Shanghai in 2001–02. Another new programme, the Master of Public Administration degree, will be offered in 2002–03 in Shanghai and Beijing.

Shorter taught programmes have been developed in trilateral arrangements with universities in China and the United States. Hong Kong students in selected programmes, and their counterparts in China and the United States, rotate among the three places to work on a joint project. So far, participants in triangle programmes include Tsinghua University, Tongji University and Fudan University in China and Princeton University, Yale University, the Wharton Business School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States.

programmes and through the School of Professional and Continuing Education, which is the leading provider of lifelong education in Hong Kong.

The ultimate measure of our success in these efforts is our students. The University attracts the brightest students from Hong Kong, the Mainland and overseas. Our goal is to ensure they have ample opportunities to develop their social, thinking and creative skills, as well as knowledge in their subject areas. The feedback we receive indicates that we are achieving that goal, for our students are the most sought-after graduates in the region. They are well-prepared to become productive, leading members of society.



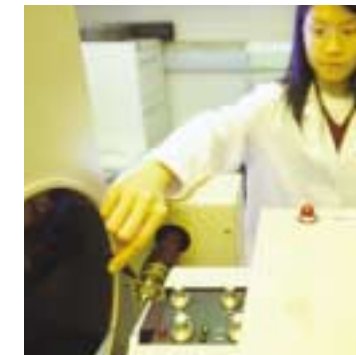
Our academic programmes are designed to prepare students for the demands of a technology- and information-driven world.



Broadening Perspectives



As an English-language university on the doorstep of Mainland China, The University of Hong Kong offers researchers unique opportunities to bridge cultures and continents. Our lively, leading-edge research programmes span the globe and, in terms of outputs, place us among the top universities in the world.



Quality and utility underscore our efforts and this has been recognised in several ways. Our staff have published in many respected, high-impact and peer-reviewed international journals and received high honours from the Mainland and overseas. We have active joint programmes with top mainland universities and with leading institutions elsewhere, such as the Institut Pasteur of France.

The University is also in the process of establishing a world-class Genome Research Centre. This was given added weight by the appointment of one of the world's leading human genome experts, Professor Lap-Chee Tsui, as the new Vice-Chancellor of the University in 2002.

Our achievements have enabled us to become the most successful university in Hong Kong in securing competitive research funding from the Research Grants Council (RGC). In 2001–02 we received more than \$170 million from the RGC's Competitive Earmarked Research Grant and the Innovation and Technology Fund's Innovation and Technology Support Programme and the General Support Programme.





David Zhang (left) and Li Sheng Hua uncovered evidence of ancient life in Tibet.



Patrick Woo led the discovery of the Hong Kong bug.

PROJECTS

The research outputs of the University's academic staff are substantial. More than 6,500 research output items were produced during 2001–02. Many of them were published in international journals and two-thirds were refereed.

A sampling of research projects undertaken in 2001–02 is below, showcasing the excellent range of outputs produced each year. As in other years, our research covered everything from medicine, law and engineering to education, business and the humanities. A full description of all of our outputs is recorded annually in the *Research and Scholarship* section of our website and on a specially-produced CD-Rom.

ANCIENT FOOTSTEPS UNCOVERED

Evidence that humans were in Tibet 20,000 years ago – almost 16,000 years earlier than previously thought – has been unearthed by University scientists. They have dated fossilised hand and foot impressions and a fireplace to those ancient times. Previously, it was thought glaciers gripped the region 20,000 years ago and humans appeared in Tibet only 4,600 years ago.

The discovery by researchers in the Department of Geography and the Department of Earth Sciences has implications for geology, geography and archaeology. The findings have been published in several influential international scientific journals.

THE HONG KONG BUG

A potentially lethal bacterium has been identified by a 10-person team of University scientists. *Laribacter hongkongensis* was discovered after the team was called in to trace the source of infection in a patient, who was in a life-threatening condition at Queen Mary

Hospital. Using the resources of the Gene Bank in the United States, the scientists found no match and realised they had discovered a new, medically-significant bacterium. A discovery like this usually comes along only about once a decade.

The team has also been in contact with scientists in Switzerland, where the same bacterium was subsequently identified in a patient. They are now trying to assess what kind of danger *Laribacter hongkongensis* poses to public health.

PREVENTING SUICIDES

The Faculty of Social Sciences opened the Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention in 2001–02 to address the growing problem of suicides. Suicides in Hong Kong increased by more than 25 per cent in the three years before 2001, despite a drop in the elderly suicide rate.

The Centre is supporting a three-year programme to conduct research into suicide prevention, train workers and the public, and produce resource materials. Additionally, the Centre is involved in the International Association of Suicide Prevention and has undertaken a joint project to support Hong Kong and Mainland scholars pursuing suicide research. The project partners are the University of Rochester in the United States and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, with funding from the National Institute of Health on Suicide in China.

WAVES AND THE HUMAN PULSE

The mathematical rhythm of waves has been applied to the human pulse, resulting in a new monitor that can help diagnose heart problems. The monitor, called a "pressure transducer", picks up signals at three points on the wrist used for diagnosis in Chinese medicine.

A trial of the device began in the spring of 2002 and has already been tested on more than 200 patients. Common patterns have been identified in patients with cardiovascular conditions. Dramatically, one man who volunteered to be part of the control group unknowingly had a heart irregularity that was picked up by the pulse monitor. He was whisked to hospital for surgery. The two-year project involves the Department of Mechanical Engineering and the Department of Medicine.

ENHANCING HONG KONG'S COMPETITIVENESS

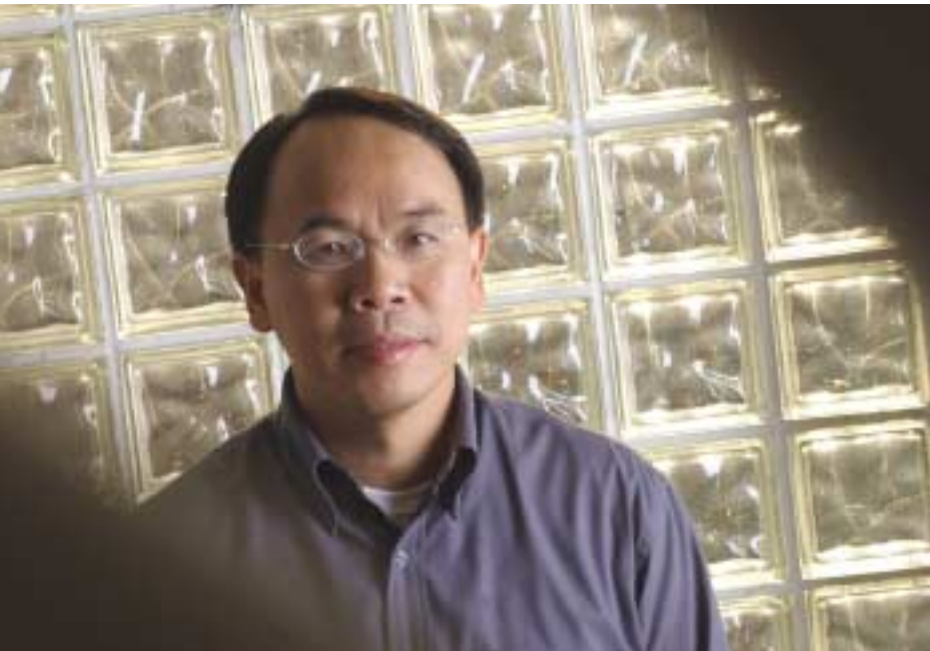
The Centre for E-commerce Infrastructure Development has been set up to enhance Hong Kong's technology base and keep it competitive in the global marketplace. One project, begun in January 2002, aims to establish the internationally-standard ebXML software infrastructure in Hong Kong. This facilitates participation in global trade and logistics over the Internet.

The ebXML infrastructure defines the format and vocabulary used for exchanging e-commerce information, particularly in Business-to-Business exchanges. Significantly, the Centre is already bringing the benefits of this system to local users. It has used ebXML applications to help the MTR Corporation and the Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals enhance their procurement processes electronically. It is also helping the Government's Information Technology Services Department to identify suitable projects for Business-to-Government e-business initiatives.

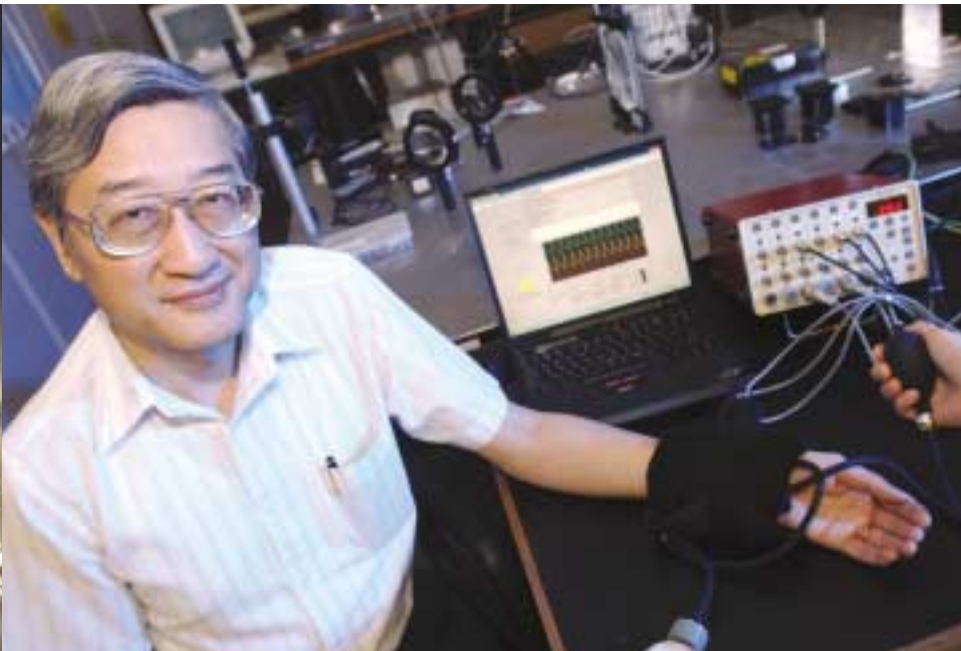
ADDING UP THE COSTS OF POLLUTION

More than 17,000 Hong Kong people are hospitalised each year with pollution-related heart and lung illnesses, a problem that is costing \$220 million annually, according to an international report by the Department of Community Medicine.

The researchers stripped out variables, such as temperature, seasonal differences and



Paul Yip is Director of the new Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention.



Allen Chwang devised a new pulse monitor.



Peter Cunich (left) and Jason Ali answered the riddle of church orientation.



Manolete Mora (right) promoted greater appreciation of gamelan music.

holidays, to relate air pollution to medical statistics. Their results were validated by St George's Hospital Medical School in Britain, which was looking at similar issues in London. The Hong Kong team in turn validated the London research. The findings were published in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* in January 2002.

EXPLAINING CHURCH ORIENTATION

European church-building traditions are far removed from the concrete landscapes of Hong Kong, but they held sufficient interest for University researchers who set out to answer a riddle: why were many churches positioned in the same direction?

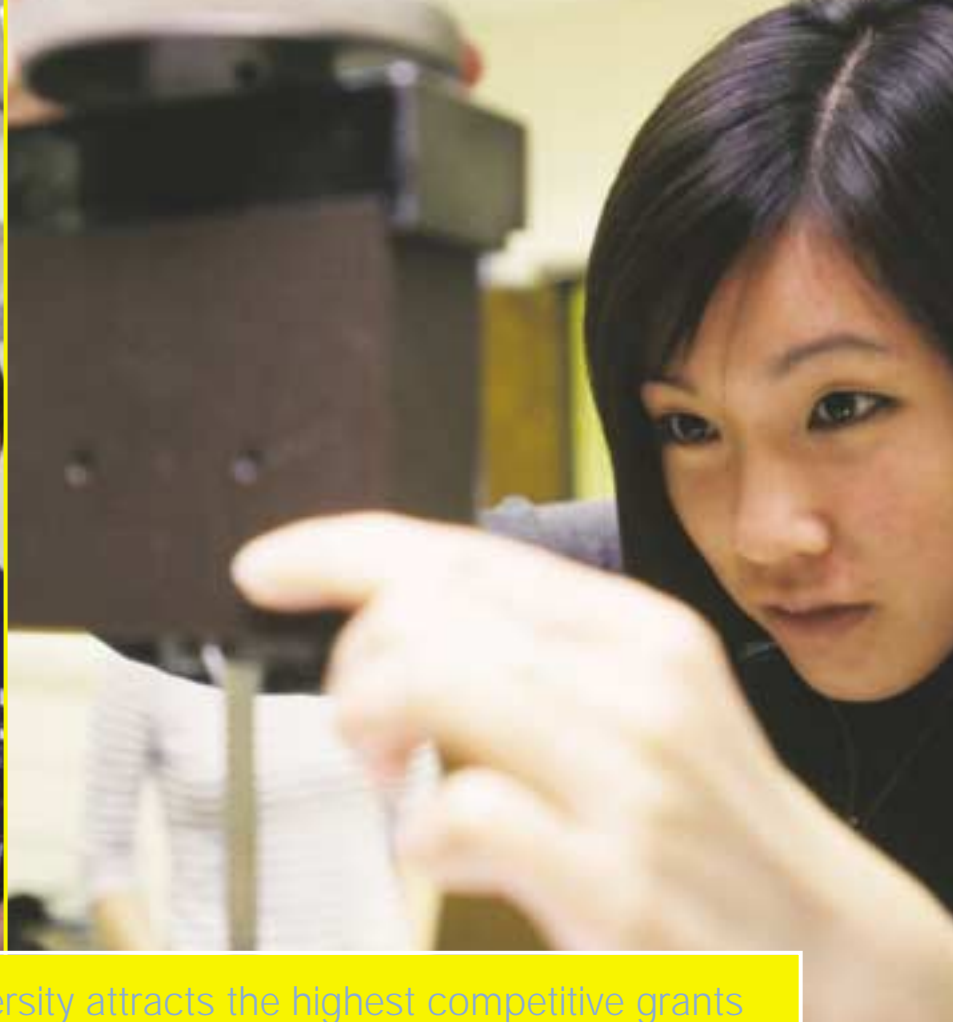
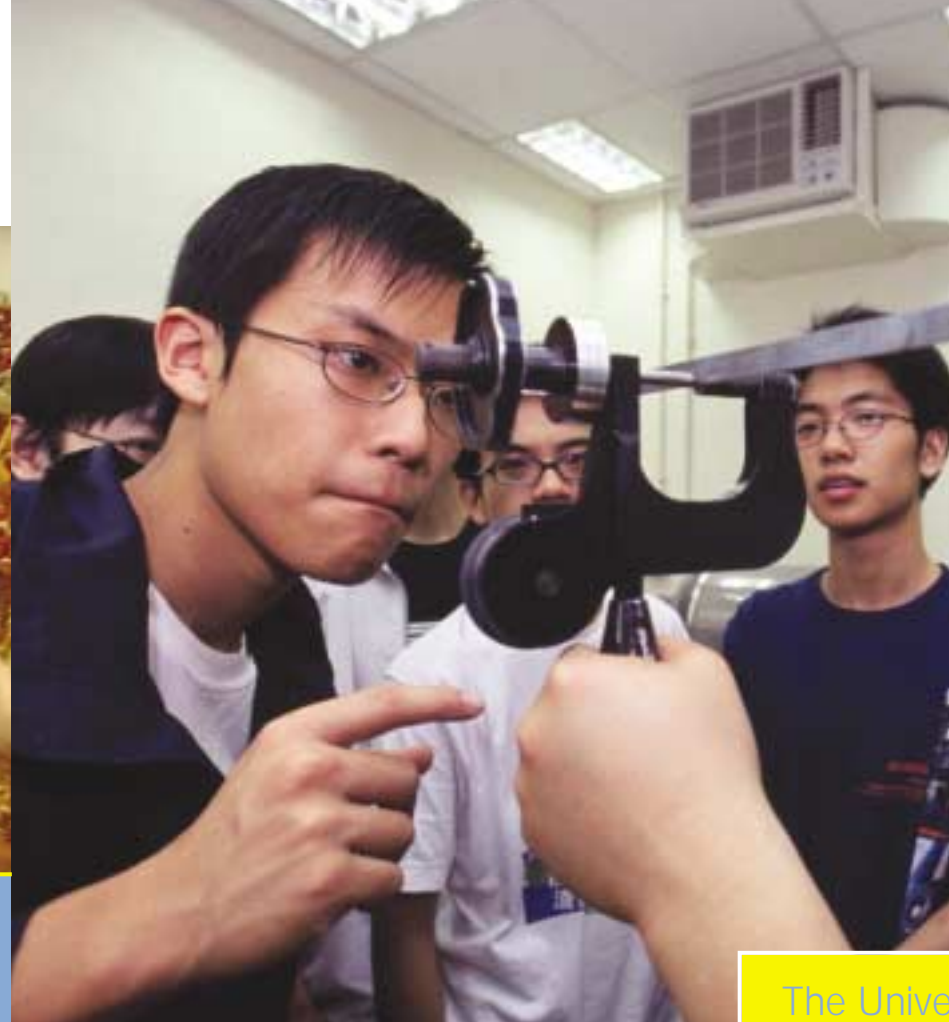
The riddle proved to be a fruitful sideline for researchers in the Department of Earth Sciences and the Department of History, who carried out their investigations without funding. They discovered many churches were probably orientated on Easter Sunday, the most

important date in the Christian calendar. Their findings were published in *Antiquaries Journal* in late 2001 and they now want to look at other church-building traditions to understand how ideas are passed on, lost or ignored.

BRIDGING CULTURES WITH GAMELAN

The resonant percussion of gamelan music has been ringing in the halls of the University's Department of Music, in a project that aims to enhance the knowledge and use of the music outside Indonesia.

Gamelan music has been researched, transcribed and analysed in the Department, and a gamelan website has been set up at which visitors can learn the music. Performances have been organised, including a tour of Mainland China. New pieces for the gamelan, which aim to fuse eastern and western influences, have also been commissioned under a related project entitled International Creativity in the Asia-Pacific Rim.

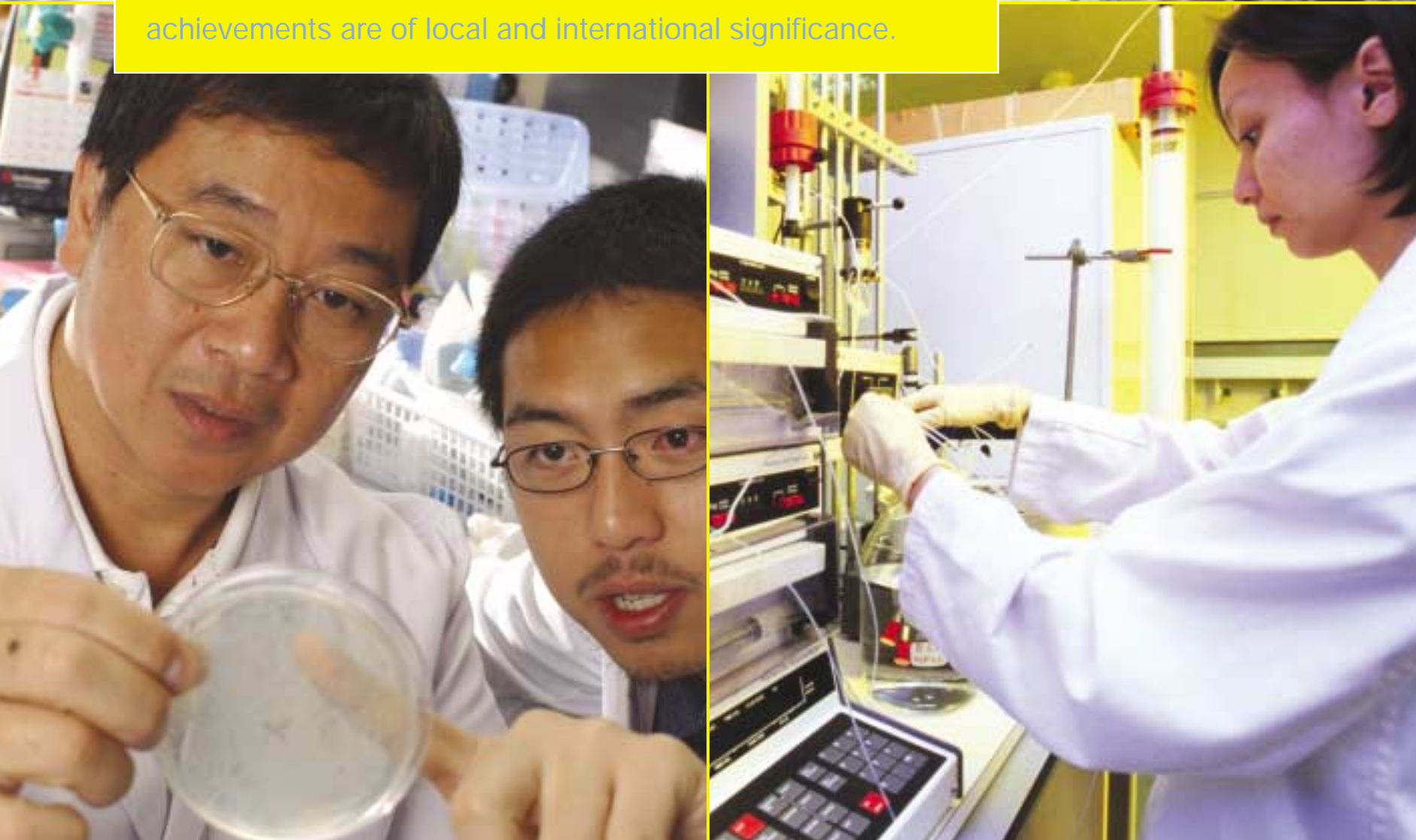


The University attracts the highest competitive grants from the major Hong Kong research funding bodies.





Our researchers work at the frontiers of their fields and their achievements are of local and international significance.



MAINLAND CONNECTIONS

The University occupies an exciting position as a window to Mainland universities. Academic exchanges and joint projects are helping to enrich the body of work produced by both Hong Kong and Mainland researchers.

We co-operate with Mainland universities on several levels. On an institutional level, we have liaison offices in four leading Mainland institutions. In 2001–02, we worked with one of these, Fudan University, to launch the Joint Centre for WTO Research and China Development. Additionally, the University launched the Institute for China and Global Development to study China's role in the global economy. On an individual level, we welcomed 133 visiting Mainland scholars during the year and sent a similar number of our scholars to China. Researchers from both sides also collaborated on individual projects. Two examples are described below:

LANGUAGE AND BRAIN ACTIVITY

Native English and native Chinese speakers use different parts of their brains to process language, in a discovery which could affect language learning programmes and have clinical implications.

A multi-disciplinary team is working on a three-year joint study with the Key Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Learning of the Ministry of Education in China, located at Beijing Normal University. They took functional magnetic resonance images of native Chinese and native English speakers, and found English speakers used the inferior area of the frontal cortex whereas Chinese speakers used the middle front cortex – an area responsible for

visual and spatial processing. The goal of the study, jointly funded by Hong Kong and China, is to develop an educational model that will enable Chinese people to learn English more effectively. It may also have implications in preventing the post-surgical loss of language.

WAVE-ABSORBING SEAWALLS

A joint project between the University and the Dalian University of Technology has been looking at the interaction between waves and the marine environment. In 2001–02, researchers put finishing touches on a seawall design that reduces wave impacts.

Unlike vertical solid seawalls, which bounce waves back and make the water uncomfortably choppy when traffic and vessel speed increase, the new seawall absorbs the waves. The absorbent seawall was adopted by the Hong Kong Government in 2002 for all new reclamations. It was first used along a reclaimed section of Victoria Harbour.

LINKS ABROAD

The University has a multi-national academic staff and on-going connections with universities around the world. Some of these connections have been formalised, notably with one of the world's leading AIDS research institutes and the Institut Pasteur in France.

AIDS CENTRE

The University signed a memorandum of understanding in the summer of 2002 to set up a twin research centre to the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre in New York. State-of-

the-art facilities will be developed to investigate new therapies for HIV infection and develop AIDS vaccines for China and the world.

The Centre will be an important link in helping to treat and reduce the spread of HIV infection on the Mainland. The AIDS epidemic could infect 10 million people there by 2010,

established in 1999 and combines the interests of both the University and the Institut Pasteur in battling infectious diseases.

In 2002, the Centre signed contracts to make Hong Kong the fourth corner of a global scientific network that catalogues genome research. Currently, the only entry points to the



The University announced it will set up a sister research centre to the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre of New York.



The HKU-Pasteur Research Centre became the fourth entry point to a global database of all known genetic life.

according to a United Nations warning. The collaboration between the University and the Aaron Diamond Centre was welcomed by the Hong Kong SAR's Chief Executive, Tung Chee Hwa, who is keen to draw top research scientists and centres to Hong Kong.

HKU-PASTEUR RESEARCH CENTRE

The HKU-Pasteur Research Centre is another international collaborative effort. It was

International Nucleotide Sequence Database, which contains data on all known genetic life, are in the United States, Britain and Japan. Hong Kong will now join them. The move is supported by a \$15 million grant from the Innovation and Technology Fund – the largest of its kind ever for the University. It is expected to provide a major boost to genome researchers and the biotechnology industry in Hong Kong.

FACILITIES

The University strives to provide world-class facilities for its researchers and students. This entails an on-going effort to update existing facilities and install new ones which can accommodate the latest technological and research requirements.

The new Faculty of Medicine Building was officially opened in 2002. The \$1.5 billion complex houses state-of-the-art facilities in two blocks, including a Genome Research Centre, which will establish Hong Kong as a major global contributor to genetics and genome research. The Centre will look at the genetic factors for diseases common to Chinese and contribute to the Chinese Genome Project. Complementary and alternative medicine will be investigated, including Chinese medicine. In the long run, the Centre aims to produce 'designer therapies' for individual patients. The Centre has secured initial funding of \$120 million over five years.

HONOURS

Two University of Hong Kong researchers were elected to the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2002, the highest scientific honour in China.

Professor John Leong Chi Yan has spent 35 years in the Faculty of Medicine. He is the first medical doctor from Hong Kong to be elected to the Academy. Professor Leong is a specialist in spinal orthopaedics and has worked alongside leading pioneers in the field on spinal tuberculosis, spinal deformities and other conditions. He is also exploring the

genetic basis of degenerative disc disease with other scientists from Hong Kong, Finland and the United States. Professor Leong earned a second honour in 2002 when he became the first Chinese person to preside over the International Society of Orthopaedics Surgery and Traumatology.

"It's a great honour to me personally, but also to The University of Hong Kong because the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the highest body of scientific recognition in China," Professor Leong said.

Professor Vivian Yam Wing Wah, 38, is the youngest scientist thus far elected to the Academy and, unusually, was elected on her first nomination. She is an inorganic chemist and joins her mentor, Professor C.M. Che, who was elected in 1995. Professor Yam is continuing the University's long tradition of world-class research in inorganic chemistry. She is researching new compounds which could lead to new types of luminescent materials. She is also working on the molecular design of chemosensors and biosensors. Her research has been published in leading international journals.

"A lot of people may think that Hong Kong is not a good place for research, but I think there's a lot of hope at Hong Kong University that if you aim high, and are confident, you can achieve a lot," Professor Yam said.



John Leong Chi Yan



Vivian Yam Wing Wah

HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS

APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

Dr the Honourable David K.P. Li, GBS, LLD, JP, was appointed Pro-Chancellor for the University in October 2001. Dr Li is Chairman and Chief Executive of the Bank of East Asia and a Legislative Councillor. Dr Victor K.K. Fung, BSc, MSc, PhD, DCS, LLD, DBA, became Chairman of the University Council in September 2001. Dr Fung is also Chairman of the Airport Authority of Hong Kong and past Chairman of the Trade Development Council. Both men succeeded Dr the Honourable Sir T.L. Yang, who had held both posts simultaneously. A new Treasurer was also appointed in 2001-02, CITIC Pacific Ltd's Managing Director Mr Henry Fan Hung Ling, GBS, JP, who succeeds Dr Li in the post.



David K.P. Li



Victor K.K. Fung



Henry Fan Hung Ling



T.L. Yang

COURT

Dr the Honourable Sir T.L. Yang, GBM, LLB, LLD, DLitt, JP, a former Chief Justice of Hong Kong, has been appointed a Life Member by the University Court. Dr Yang has a long and close association with the University, having served as Chairman of the University Council from 1985–2001 and Pro-Chancellor from 1994–2001.

HONORARY GRADUATES

Nobel Peace Prize winner Nelson Mandela received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. Mr Mandela was a leading figure in South Africa's anti-apartheid movement and became the country's first black president in 1994.

Professor Wang Daohan, a member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits and Professor in the Department of Economics at Peking, Fudan, Shanghai, Jiaotong and Tongji Universities, received a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand received a Doctor of Letters *honoris causa*. She has worked to improve living conditions in her homeland and has lent support to the University's Thai language programme.

Professor Wang Gungwu, a renowned authority on Chinese history, particularly overseas Chinese, received a Doctor of Letters *honoris causa*. Professor Wang is a former Vice-Chancellor of the University and currently is the Director of the East Asian Institute of



Nelson Mandela



Wang Daohan

the National University of Singapore.

Mr Gary Stephens, a founder of Mother's Choice, received a Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa*. Mother's Choice started as a home for young girls facing crisis pregnancies and now also operates in China as Mother's Love.

The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American International Assurance Company, Mr Edmund Tse, received a Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa*. He is active in the industry and helped to establish the University's Institute of Mathematical Research.



Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn



Wang Gungwu



Gary Stephens



Edmund Tse

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS

Mr Darwin Chen, a former Government Director of Cultural Services, has been active in promoting culture and the arts in Hong Kong for 40 years.

Mr Leo Goodstadt was the Government's Chief Policy Adviser from 1989-1997 and has served as Honorary Lecturer in the University's Faculty of Law.

Ms Ann Hui, an alumna of the University, is an influential and award-winning film-maker. Her films include the 1995 masterpiece *Summer Snow*.

Businessman Mr Kwok Sau Po has made donations towards the building of schools, hospitals, nurseries and old age homes, and donated valuable Chinese artifacts to museums.

Dr Leong Che Hung, an alumnus, has made lasting contributions to Hong Kong as a legislator and was instrumental in setting up the Hong

Kong Academy of Medicine. He is also Chairman of the Hospital Authority.

Mr Jack So, an alumnus and Chairman of the MTR Corporation, is a University Council member and also chairs the Steering Committee of the Impact Study which published in October 2002 a volume entitled *Growing with Hong Kong – The University and Its Graduates – The First 90 Years*.

Lady Ivy Wu is active in community service and launched a fellowship in 1993 for mainland academics to undertake specialist training at the Faculty of Medicine.



Darwin Chen



Leo Goodstadt



Ann Hui



Kwok Sau Po



Leong Che Hung



Jack So

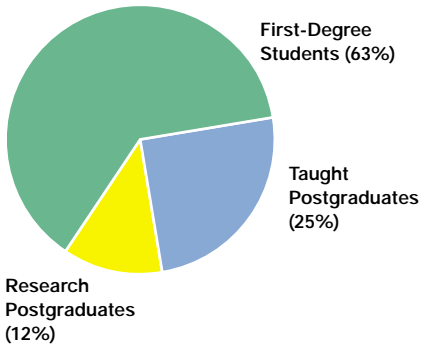


Ivy Wu

FACTS AND FIGURES

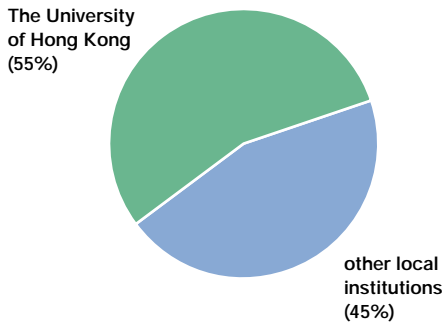
STUDENT POPULATION 2001–2002

	Male	Female	Total	%
First-Degree Students	4050	4978	9028	63%
Taught Postgraduates	1769	1845	3614	25%
Research Postgraduates	963	796	1759	12%
Total:	6782	7619	14401	100%



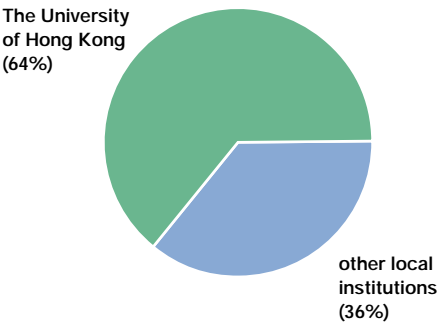
HKAL EXAMINATION
2001–2002

Grade-A1 students (in 2 AL subjects and 1 AS subject) admitted to The University of Hong Kong compared with all other local institutions.



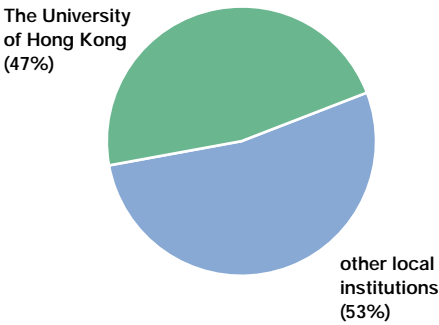
USE OF ENGLISH
EXAMINATION 2001–2002

Grade-A1 students admitted to The University of Hong Kong compared with all other local institutions.



HKCEE
2001–2002

Grade-A1 students (in 6 HKCEE subjects) admitted to The University of Hong Kong compared with all other local institutions.



ON-GOING AND NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2001–2002

Disciplines	No. of Projects	HK\$ 000 000
Actuarial Science and Mathematical Science	58	16
Architecture and Town Planning	64	14
Arts and Design	17	5
Biological, Physical and Marine Science	286	111
Business and Management Studies	45	12
Civil and Structural Engineering	66	61
Education (Inclusive of IT in Education, Physical Education and Problem-Based Learning)	185	131
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	81	69
History and Philosophy	23	3
Information Technology, E-Business Technology and Computer Science	39	57
Language	44	13
Law	33	6
Mechanical, Production and Industrial Engineering	112	39
Medicine, Dentistry and Health	692	362
Social Sciences	177	50
All Disciplines	1922	949

UNDERGRADUATES (UG)

Faculty / Discipline	No. Enrolled
Architecture	349
BA(ArchStud)	201
BSc(Surv)	148
Arts	1474
BA	1474
Business and Economics	1136
BBA	161
BBA(Acc&Fin)	336
BBA(IS)	73
BBA(Law)	76
BEcon	20
BEcon&Fin	431
BFin	39
Dentistry	245
BDS	245
Education	567
BEd	238
BEd(LangEd)	146
BSc(Sp&HearSc)	154
BSc(SSLM)	29
Engineering	1686
BEng(BSE)	19
BEng(CE)	207
BEng(CivE)	266
BEng(Civ-EnvE)	54
BEng(ES&E)	143
BEng(ECE)	89
BEng(ESE)	66
BEng(IETM)	19
BEng(IMMSE)	126
BEng(InfoE)	146
BEng(LESCM)	26
BEng(ME)	246
BEng(SE)	68
BSc(CSIS)	211
Law	329
LLB	329
Medicine	1171
BNurs	288
BSc(Bioinf)	29
MBBS	854
Science	1228
BSc	1228
Social Sciences	843
BCogSc	95
BSc(ActuarSc)	110
BSocSc	432
BSocSc(Govt&Laws)	63
BSW	143

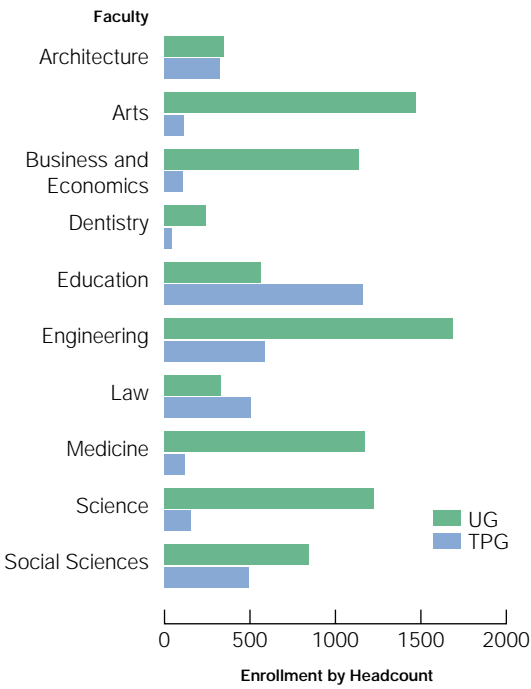
Total: 9028

TAUGHT
POSTGRADUATES (TPG)

Faculty / Discipline	No. Enrolled
Architecture	324
MArch	129
MLA	15
MSc(ConstProjectMan)	48
MSc(RealEst)	47
MSc(UrbanPlanning)	72
MUrbanDesign	13
Arts	114
MA	114
Business and Economics	110
MBA	71
MEcon	39
Dentistry	41
AdvDipEndodont	2
AdvDipOrth	2
AdvDipPaediatrDent	1
AdvDipPeriodont	2
MDS	26
MOrth	7
PDipDS	1
Education	1161
MA(AppliedLinguistics)	32
MEd	192
MSc(Audiology)	8
MSc(SportsScience)	23
PCEd	906
Engineering	590
MSc(CompSc)	54
MSc(Eng)(BSE)	121
MSc(Eng)(CIM)	4
MSc(Eng)(CivE)	121
MSc(Eng)(EEE)	65
MSc(Eng)(GeoE)	79
MSc(Eng)(IEM)	114
MSc(Eng)(ME)	32
Law	506
LLM	21
LLM(CFL)	32
LLM(ChinL)	12
LLM(HR)	22
LLM(ITL)	8
LLMPRCCommL	3
MCL	17
PCLL	351
PDip(ITL)	2
PDipCL	33
PDipCommL	2
PDipL(PRC)	3
Medicine	119
MMedSc	119
Science	153
MSc	82
MSc(EnvMan)	71
Social Sciences	496
MJ	34
MPA	85
MSocSc	214
MStat	25
MSW	106
PCPsych	32

Total: 3614

UNDERGRADUATES (UG)
AND TAUGHT
POSTGRADUATES (TPG)



RESEARCH
POSTGRADUATES

Faculty / Discipline	No. Enrolled
Architecture	92
Arts	289
Business and Economics	49
Dentistry	31
Education	87
Engineering	330
Law	21
Medicine	253
Science	405
Social Sciences	202
Total: 1759	

Faculty	Enrollment by Headcount
Architecture	92
Arts	289
Business and Economics	49
Dentistry	31
Education	87
Engineering	330
Law	21
Medicine	253
Science	405
Social Sciences	202