



# Chapter

# 1



*The purpose of setting up the University in 1911 was to provide a British-style university education for Chinese students so as to assist in the modernisation of China*



*(Left) Main Building and the University Gate, 1940s*

© TimePix, US

Chapter

1



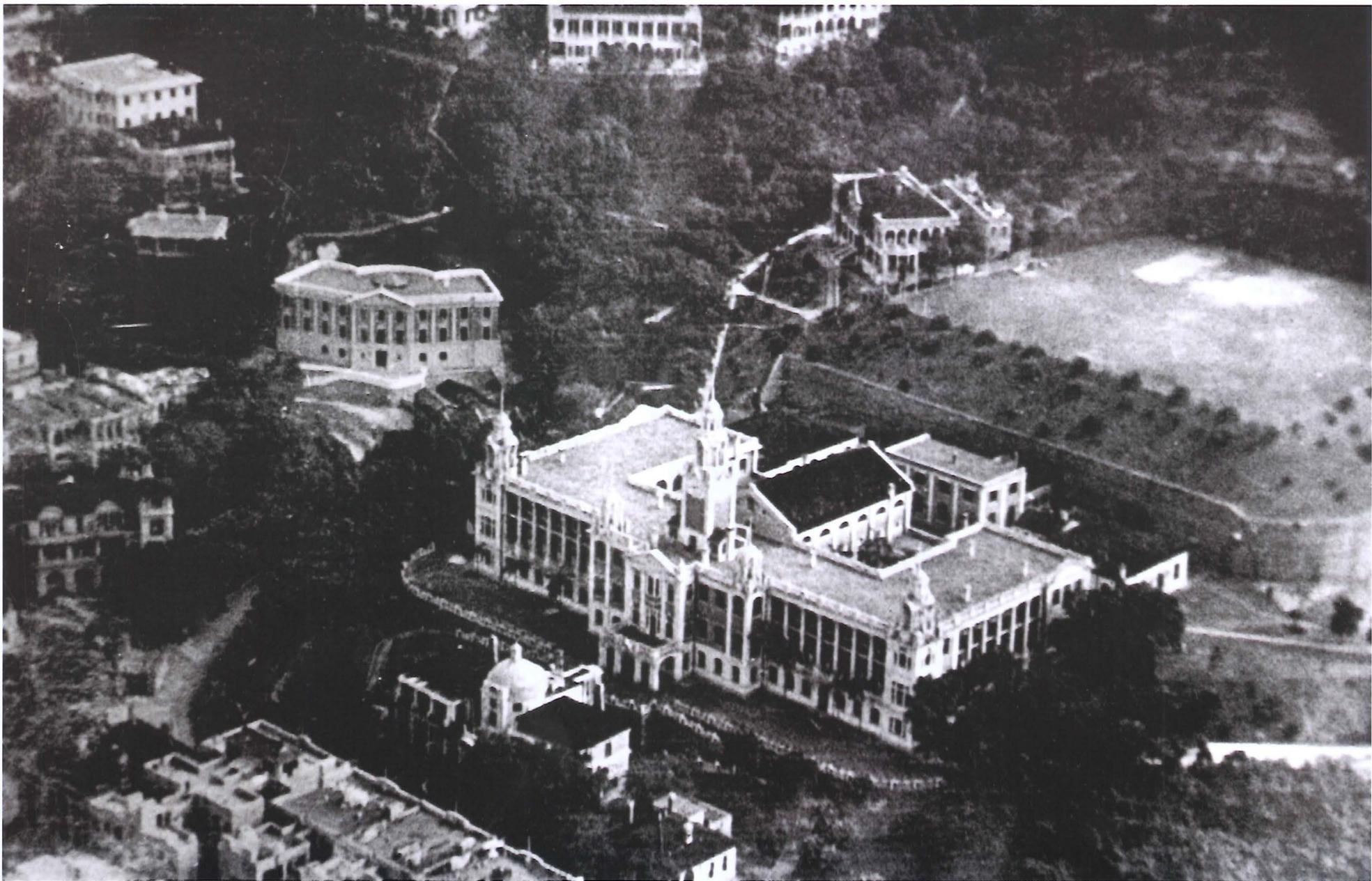
# The Changing Profiles





*Main Building and the Students' Union Building, 1919 (later renamed Hung Hing Ying Building)*

Impact



*The University, 1933*

## *The Beginning*

At the turn of the twentieth century, rising aspirations of Chinese students both on the mainland and in Hong Kong resulted in a growing demand for university education. Many went abroad to study in Europe, America and Japan. At one time, there were about 13,000 Chinese students being trained in Japan, but that number subsequently fell to 3,000 by 1912. There was also an increasing number of institutions based on Western models being established in China itself.

Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hong Kong (1907-1912), actively pursued the establishment of the University of Hong Kong (HKU) to serve as a British university in Hong Kong for China. The purpose of setting up the University was clear – to provide a British-style university education for Chinese students so as to assist in the modernisation of China. Lugard's idea fired the imagination of a Parsee, the merchant and broker Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody who made a preliminary offer of HK\$150,000 for the erection of the first buildings and the endowment of a university in 1908. The year before this offer, the College of Medicine had received the gift of \$50,000 from another local merchant, Ng Li-hing 吳理卿, to erect new anatomy laboratories and other buildings. Lugard wished to incorporate the College in the new University and acted as a mediator between it and Mody's representative. On March 3, 1908, the decision was finally taken to amalgamate the College with the University on the site where the Main Building now stands. A new general committee charged with the organising of a university was first convened in March 1908. It gave birth to an endowment fundraising sub-committee which became effective in March 1909. The first foundation stone was laid in March 1910. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated by ordinance on March 30, 1911 and the first building was opened in March 1912. Thus was the University born in a line of "Marches".

In short, HKU evolved from the Hong Kong College of Medicine founded in 1887. Since the founding of the University in 1911, the number of faculties has grown from two, Medicine and Engineering, to ten by the year 2001. Many non-faculty teaching and research centres have also been set up. There were only 23 graduates at the first Congregation in December 1916. Since the 1960s, there have been significant increases in the number of degrees awarded (Figure 1). By the year 2001, the University had produced a cumulative number of over 90,000 alumni, supplying a sustained, highly educated pool of manpower to serve Hong Kong. This role has evolved with the changing political, economic and social environment of Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland and the international arena during the past 90 years.

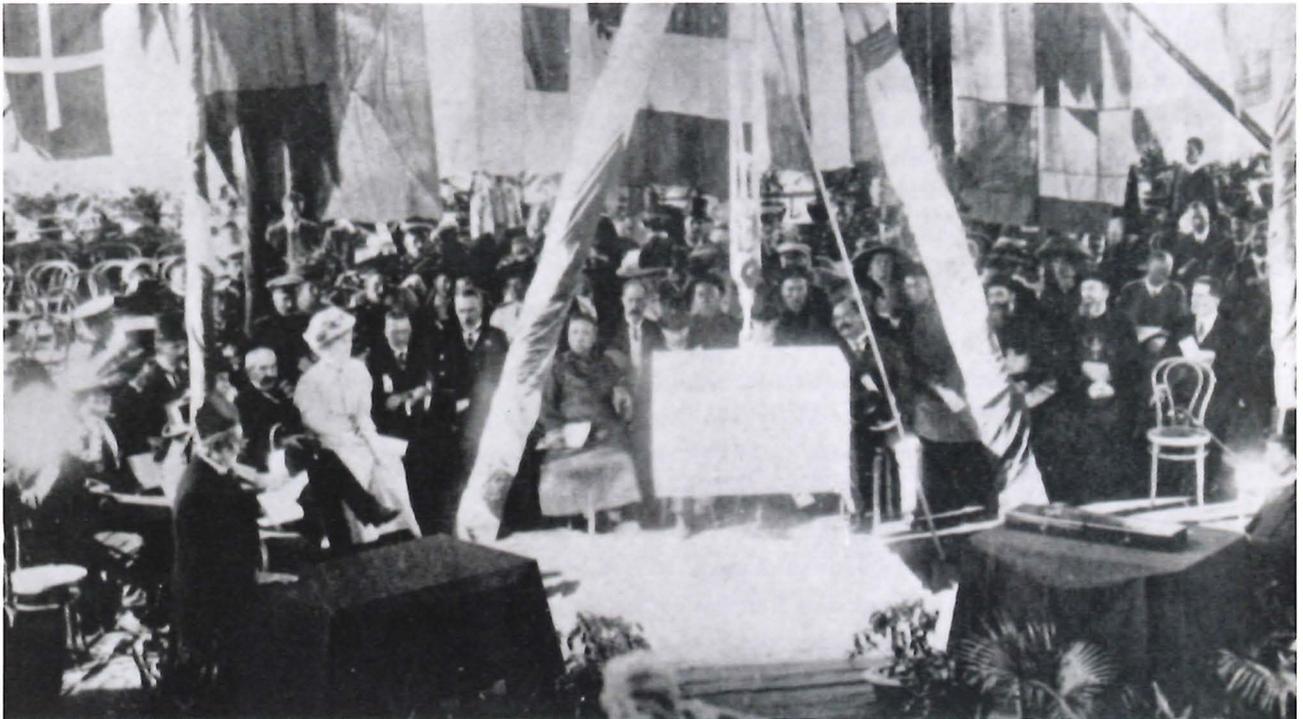


*Central District, 1919*



*Hong Kong, 1912*

### The Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony



*Laying of the Foundation Stone, March 16, 1910: Frederick Lugard is about to lay the foundation stone of the Main Building, heavily hovering over the feet of two dignitaries in the front row. The Chinese Provincial Delegates are there, led by Wei Han, who is at the left of the stone; Ho Kai 何啟 is at the right.*

### *Pre-War Years*

In the pre-war years, about one-third of the HKU students came from Guangzhou (then Canton) and northern China and another one-third from the British and Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia. Many came to HKU because it was *the* international institution in the region. In those years, HKU graduates were among the few privileged intellectuals when they returned to their place of origin and had become celebrated because of their contributions. In Malaysia (then Malaya), for example, quite a few HKU graduates were honoured as Tan Sri and Puan Sri because of their distinguished merits to their nation.

The University initially was committed to training doctors and engineers for China. In the first cohort of 54 undergraduates, 37 were in the Faculty of Engineering and the remainder in the Faculty of Medicine. When the Faculty of Arts was established in 1913, one of the original purposes was to “train men for the higher grades of the Chinese civil service”. That purpose was “defeated by the unsettled conditions in China”, as the University openly admitted in 1922. After the 1911 Revolution, China entered an era of warlords from the 1910s to 1930s. During that time, there was an expectation for the University, echoed by Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hong Kong and Chancellor of the University in 1935 that “the University of Hong Kong should become during the course of the 20th century a famous seat of Chinese learning”.

After the Japanese invasion from 1937 to 1945, the country plunged into a civil war until the People’s Republic of China was founded in 1949. Some graduates took up key positions in new China. They were mostly professionals who brought to China state-of-the-art technology and knowledge in the West. With a patriotic fervour, they

pledged to contribute to China's strengthening and modernisation, but often could do so only under all kinds of suspicions that their "Western" studies were somehow working against the communist regime.

Basic science subjects have been taught at HKU since 1912 but the Faculty of Science was not formally launched until 1939. By the late 1930s, it was recognised that the University's primary role was to train doctors, engineers and teachers for Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Locally, the graduates of the pre-war era laid down the foundation for localisation of these professions. They represented the elite, often acting as Chinese community leaders under the colonial rule in addition to their professional roles.

During the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong from 1941 to 1945, the University stopped its teaching and research activities. But the staff, graduates and undergraduates did not stop making contributions to Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland; they participated in the defence of the territory and were involved in relief work especially on the mainland.

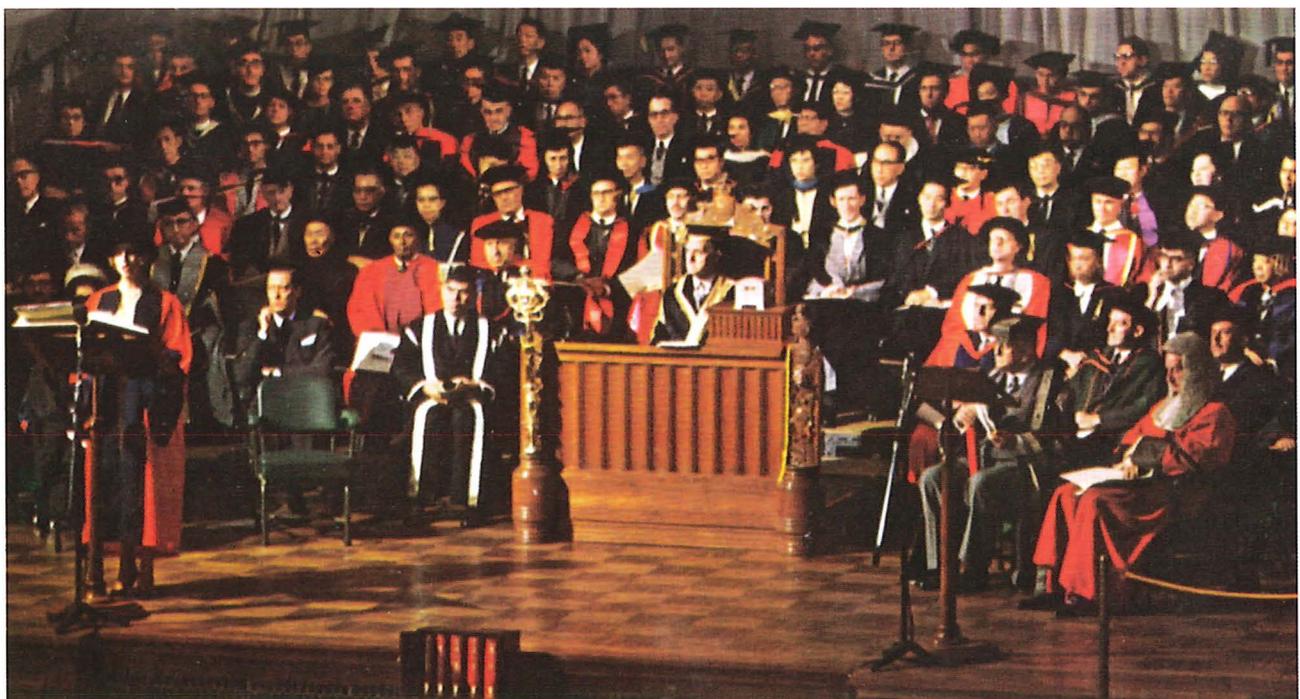
### From the 1950s to 1970s

HKU resumed normal operation in 1948 after the ravages of the war. The following two decades saw the influx of refugees from the mainland. The post-war baby boom also drove up the population, creating problems and opportunities for Hong Kong. Demand for housing, utility, transportation, education and medical care escalated.

Being the only university in the colony, HKU provided a steady supply of doctors, engineers, architects, teachers, social workers and administrators to help build the basic physical and social infrastructure. In 1950, it started offering professional training for architects. Recognising the need of Hong Kong people for continuing education in a changing society, HKU also established the Department of Extra-mural Studies in 1956. In the medical field, the University supplied only about 16 doctors a year up until the Second World War. After the war, the number increased to 60, and further to 150 in 1970 in order to meet the medical needs of a booming population. It remained the only source of supply of locally trained doctors in Hong Kong until 1980 when The Chinese University of Hong Kong established



*Frederick John Lugard was born of missionary parents on January 22, 1858 in India. By the time he arrived as Governor of Hong Kong, his work and exploits in Africa on behalf of the British Army, the British East Africa Company, the Royal Niger Company and the Colonial Office, were legendary.*



*The 57th Congregation marked the climax of the University's Golden Jubilee Anniversary, 1961*

The Lugard Tribute

*Now the foundation stone has been duly laid and the magnificent project is on the way to realisation. We feel confident that in the future the result of the education given in the University will fulfil all expectations.*

The Tribute was a gift from the Hong Kong Chinese community in 1910 to Sir Frederick Lugard, the first Chancellor (1911-1912) of the University and the Governor of Hong Kong (1907-1912). The Tribute is permanently loaned to the University for exhibition.

The centre piece of the satin scroll, framed by a gold border, is the text of the message to Lugard and a list of the 87 donors who contributed to the cost of producing The Tribute.

Fifty-two donors to The Tribute were also members of the Hong Kong University Chinese Fund-Raising Sub-Committee.

The Chinese believed that they would be the chief beneficiaries of the new University of Hong Kong.



The inscription "de yin xiang jiang", meaning "Virtue shelters Hong Kong", on the lid of the casket



Carved designs on the red sandalwood casket

its own medical faculty. With these three decades from 1950 to 1980, medical graduates from HKU manned the medical and health services in Hong Kong, supported by new breakthroughs in medical research and clinical procedures achieved in their parent Faculty of Medicine. The baby boom and population expansion owed a lot to the improvements brought about by this medical workforce to the local health conditions, with dramatically reduced infant and other mortality rates. Some HKU alumni, especially medical graduates, also took the lead in relieving the population pressure by introducing family planning and birth control measures. The well-established Faculty of Engineering continued to supply manpower for development of infrastructure. Many engineering graduates in the 1950s and 1960s have become leaders in the field, both in the public and private sector.



*Central District, 1965*

The late 1960s witnessed developments in the training for two new professions in Hong Kong. In 1967, the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Department of Social Work were established, admitting students majoring in social work. They provided the much-needed manpower for the expansion of social services in the decades to come. Likewise, the Department of Law was set up in 1969 and thereafter provided the first locally trained lawyers.

After the 1967 Riots, many changes occurred in the socially and culturally 1970s. Among them were the provision of more social services, the setting up of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), increasing autonomy of local professional bodies, emergence of a local culture (e.g. music, television, film) and the maturation of the local media. The 1970s was an era of wealth accumulation and internal consolidation. HKU graduates played important development roles in every fabric of the community. They also contributed a great deal as professionals to the development of new towns, housing estates (both public & private) and major infrastructure.

Within the University, there was increased student participation in student and social movements. The grant and loan scheme launched by the government for students in need also provided young people from economically disadvantaged backgrounds the means to acquire tertiary education. This development changed the character of the University from an elitist to a more grass-root educational institution.

Economically, Hong Kong gradually transformed itself into a manufacturing centre, with service industries beginning to develop. The Department of Industrial and Manufacturing Systems Engineering was set up in 1973 and provided many graduates to serve the fast growing manufacturing industries of the time.

### **The 1980s to the Turn of the Century**

The 1980s was an era of great opportunity, fuelled by the mainland's open-door policy espoused since 1978. Hong Kong once again became the window to China for international trade as re-exports boomed in the mid-1980s. Container terminal operations expanded rapidly and medium/small sized enterprises flourished. Some HKU graduates took the lead in exploring investment opportunities in China. This started a trend of outward processing and re-defining the economic relationship between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland. An increasing proportion of HKU graduates joined the manufacturing and services sectors to provide high value-added services (e.g. management, marketing, and design) while production lines moved



*Hong Kong, a metropolitan city, 1990s*



*Hong Kong, the past and the present*



*Hong Kong University students, 1990s*

into the mainland. At the same time, globalisation of trade in services (not just trade in goods) became an international agenda item. Hong Kong was fast becoming an international financial and services centre.

At HKU, the 1980s saw the commencement of the training in dentistry. It started offering dental degrees in 1980 and set up the Faculty of Dentistry in 1982. The Faculty remains the only local training ground for dentists. In 1984 three Schools either resumed or were upgraded to Faculty status: Architecture, Law and Education, reflecting the growing importance and separate academic and professional identity of the three professions within HKU and the community at large. The Department of Computer Science and Information Systems was also set up in 1988 to strengthen training in information technology which had assumed growing significance since the 1980s.

Unlike their predecessors who mostly joined the Civil Service, the educational or social services sectors, graduates of the 1980s had more diverse career paths. A much higher proportion joined the manufacturing, financial and services sectors. For example, from the early 1980s to 2000, the percentage of first-degree graduates joining the community, social and personal services sectors (mainly comprising government, medical, dental and social services sectors) fell from 65 per cent to 33.7 per cent. However, for the same period, there were increases from 4.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent for the manufacturing sector, and from 18.6 per cent to 40.4 per cent for the financial, insurance and business

services sectors. There were similar increases in the transport and wholesale sectors (Figure 2). These graduates were ready to fuel the multi-faceted development of Hong Kong during this period and their contribution to the city's development was widespread.

Against the backdrop of economic prosperity, non-materialistic ideals began budding in the 1980s. Concern for the environment emerged. In response to this, the Centre of Urban Planning and Environmental Management was established in 1980

to meet the needs and provide leadership in this field. This spurred the study of urban design and the introduction of a Master of Urban Design programme in 1988. HKU graduates have taken, and will continue to take, the lead in championing sustainable development in the decades to come. Other HKU graduates became leaders in politics, forming political and pressure groups in this era. They have laid the foundation for the formation of political parties, which have taken on greater political significance since the 1990s.

By the turn of the century, Hong Kong had become a full-fledged service-based economy and is evolving into a knowledge-based society. The economic ties between it and

China have become more interwoven due to increasing two-way investments. Many China enterprises have been listed on the local stock exchange as a means to raise capital. In the latter part of the last decade, Hong Kong also experienced political transition and the Asian financial crisis.

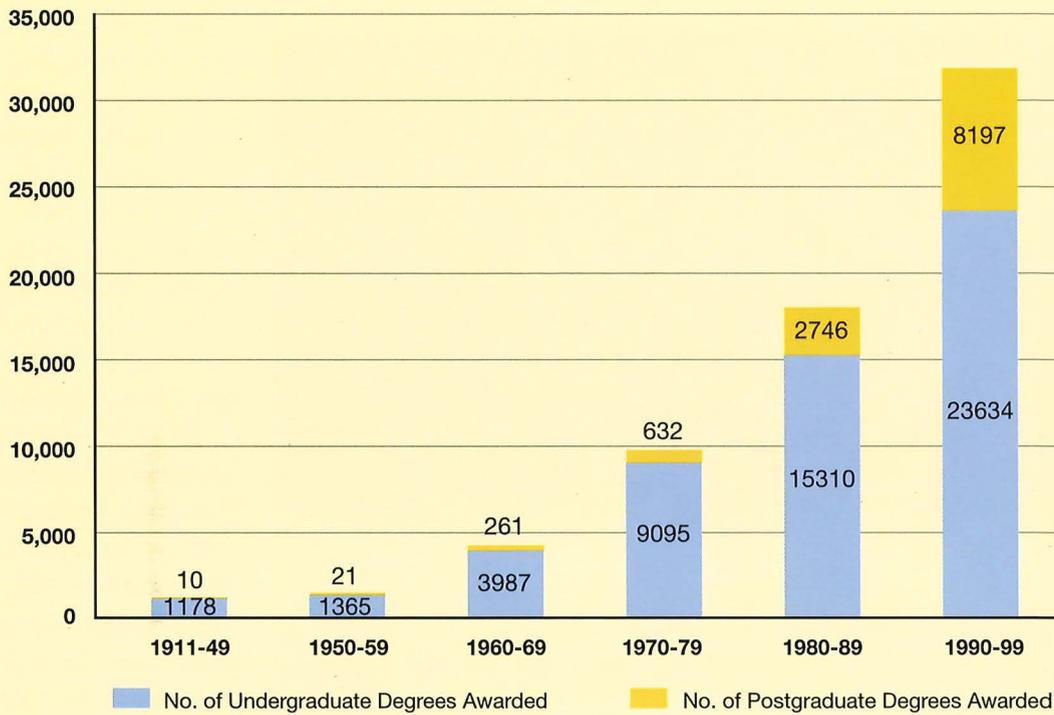
This rapidly changing political, economic and social environment has presented challenges to local society. In the face of the needs of a knowledge-based society for continuing education, the University transformed its Department of Extra-mural Studies into the School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPACE) in 1992, making it the largest local tertiary institution of continuing education. In order to develop a flagship business studies programme in Asia, the School of Business was formed in 1995 by merging with the Department of Management Studies.



*Student life in the 1990s*

**Number of Degrees Awarded 1911-1999**

Figure 1

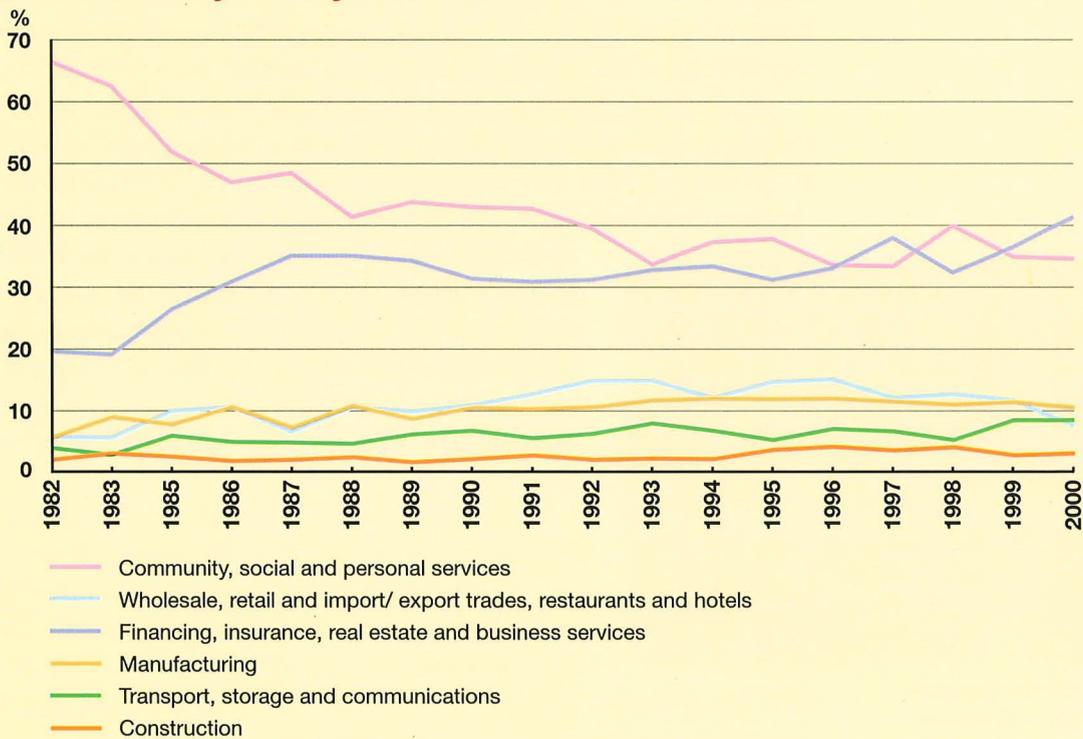


Sources:

- 1) 1911-1949: Graduate List, January 1974, University of Hong Kong (the list may not be exhaustive)
- 2) 1950-1999: Congregation, various years.

**Percentage Distribution of Employed HKU First-Degree Graduates By Industry 1982-2000**

Figure 2



Note:

1. Community, social and personal services include Government, Medical & Dental, Education and other services
2. There is no information about employed HKU first-degree graduates by industry in 1984.

Data Sources: Destinations & Remuneration of Bachelor's Degree Graduates (Statistics), HKU Careers Education & Placement Centre; General Household Survey, Census & Statistics Department

In 1997, the University also began a major restructuring of its curriculum to incorporate problem-based learning and cross-curricula activity. For example, the University now offers mixed degree programmes of Bachelor of Business Administration in Law and Bachelor of Social Sciences in Government and Laws. A new emphasis has been placed on language enhancement, IT literacy, cross-cultural sensitivity and bridging the gap between the arts and sciences.



Over 700 students set off for global exchange, 2002

In recent years, there have been new innovative programmes in various fields. In 1999, the Journalism and Media Studies Centre launched the first graduate degree course – Master of Journalism, dedicated to the training of news professionals. The programme seeks to prepare participants not only for the

professional world, but also to become standard bearers in a fast-changing media environment shaped increasingly by commercial pressures and revolutionary technology development.

Also with the speedy development of technology and business as changing in “Internet time”, the Faculty of Engineering of the University offered a pioneering programme of Master of Science in E-Commerce and Internet Computing in 1999. It aims to address the importance and interest in this burgeoning and fast changing area with half of the modules taught by instructors from all over the world.

Venturing into the fast-growing Chinese mainland saw another recent initiative in 1999 by the School of Business which began offering an MBA (International) programme together with the School of Management of Fudan University in Shanghai. Targeting executives based in Shanghai, the programme aims to provide

advanced management education with a multi-disciplinary approach and an international perspective with emphasis on the Asian region. Other areas of significant mainland-Hong Kong collaboration include Traditional Chinese Medicine, Material Science, Genome and Molecular Biology, Social Work and Education. HKU graduates play leading roles in all these fields.

Compared with previous decades, the 1990s was a period of fast development in HKU’s curriculum. There were only three new Bachelor’s Degrees and five new Higher Degrees in the 1970s, increasing to ten and six respectively in the 1980s and significantly to 37 and 41 in the 1990s (Table 1). Many of

these increases were in the Faculty of Engineering, signifying a high degree of specialisation in this area of professional training.

In response to the government’s promotion of community and continuing education after 1997, SPACE also set up the Community College in 2000 to provide broad-based, credit-based programmes offering an alternative education path for secondary school leavers. In 2001, the School of Business further amalgamated with the School of Economics & Finance to form the Faculty of Business and Economics



Linking the past to the present: the portrait of Cecil Clementi, then Governor, has been hung on the wall of the Loke Yew Hall since 1930. The oil painting survived the Japanese occupation with minor damage.

so as to reposition and fortify its provision of business and economics education in the face of the new economic environment after 1997.

In the 1990s, HKU graduates continued to strive for social justice and ideals. Some led in the fight for human rights and freedom of the press. Many are leaders of the first political parties in Hong Kong. Our graduates in the legal profession are particularly active in this area. Concern for the environment continues to grow. The need for more experts in this area led to the establishment of the Department of Ecology and Biodiversity under the Faculty of Science in 1994.

A major feature in the student profile of the 1990s is the high proportion of postgraduate students. In the 1970s, postgraduate degrees accounted for about 6.7 per cent of the total number of degrees awarded. This rose to 15.7 per cent for the 1980s and 25.7 per cent for the 1990s (Figure 1). In 2002, there are around 6,000 postgraduate students as compared with 9,000 undergraduates. Among them, around 1,700 are in research programmes, i.e. PhD and MPhil. This signifies an increasing emphasis on research in the University's mission, and hence a shift towards more postgraduate studies.

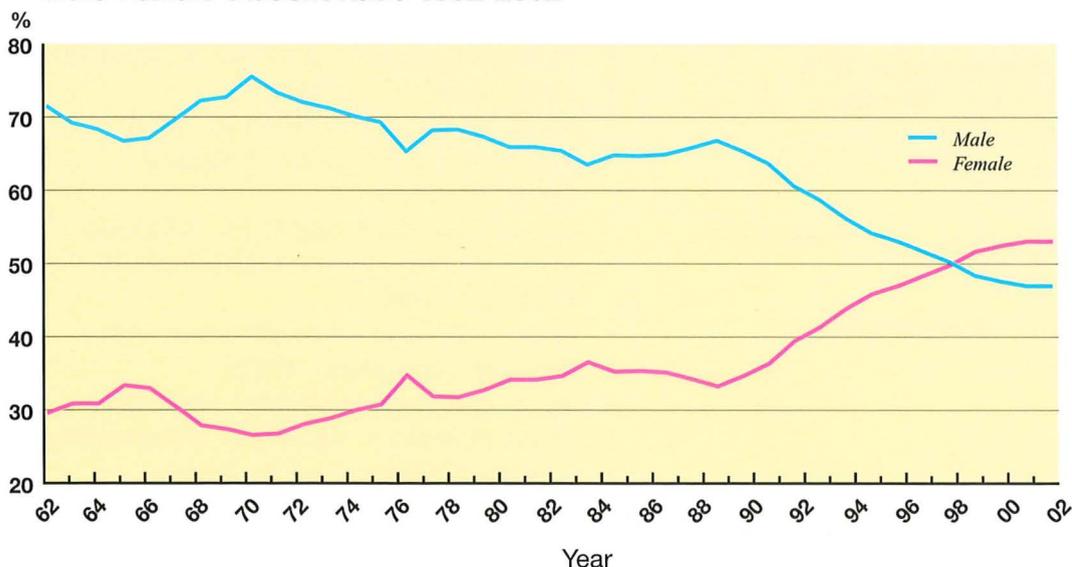
Around 30 per cent of the research postgraduate students are non-local students, coming from 215 nationalities. Around 15 per cent of the undergraduate student body do not come from local mainstream schools. The percentage of non-local students is on the rise. With around 40 per cent of the academics who are of non-Chinese ethnic origin, the University is now best placed to reinforce its role as an international university in the region.

Looking ahead, Hong Kong is repositioning itself as a city in China and redefining its role in the global community. China itself is changing very quickly and is likely to undergo ever more spectacular reforms in view of its accession to the World Trade Organisation. This is amidst changes in the local economy and polity. In 2002, over 80 per cent of the workforce are in the service sector. The year 2002 also saw the introduction of a new governance structure and hence the emergence of a new political culture. The University is facing new challenges unprecedented in Hong Kong's history, so are its graduates.



*Graduands of the new Master of Conservation Class of 2002*

### Male-Female Student Ratio 1962-2002



## New Degrees Offered by HKU in Different Eras

### Before 1950

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Doctor of Medicine – MD
- Master of Arts – MA
- Master of Science – MSc
- Master of Science in Engineering – MSc(Eng)
- Master of Surgery – MS

#### *Bachelor Degrees*

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- Bachelor of Arts – BA
- Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery – MBBS
- Bachelor of Science – BSc
- Bachelor of Science in Engineering – BSc(Eng)

### 1950 – 1959

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Doctor of Science – DSc
- Master of Architecture – MArch
- Master of Arts in Education – MA(Ed)

#### *Bachelor Degrees*

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- Bachelor of Architecture – BArch

### 1960 – 1969

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Doctor of Letters – DLitt
- Doctor of Social Sciences – DSocSc
- Doctor of Philosophy – PhD
- Master of Social Sciences – MSocSc

#### *Bachelor Degrees*

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- Bachelor of Arts in Architectural Studies – BA(Arch)
- Bachelor of Science (General) – BSc(Gen)
- Bachelor of Science (Special) – BSc(Sp)
- Bachelor of Social Sciences – BSocSc

### 1970 – 1979

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Doctor of Laws – LLD
- Master of Business Administration – MBA
- Master of Medical Sciences – MMedSc
- Master of Philosophy – MPhil
- Master of Social Work – MSW

#### *Bachelor Degrees*

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- Bachelor of Building – BBuilding
- Bachelor of Laws – LLB
- Bachelor of Science in Building Studies – BSc(BuildingStudies)

### 1980 – 1989

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Master of Dental Surgery – MDS
- Master of Education – MED

- Master of Laws – LLM
- Master of Public Administration – MPA
- Master of Science in Construction Project Management – MSc(ConstProjectMan)
- Master of Science in Environmental Management – MSc(EnvMan)
- Master of Science in Urban Planning – MSc(UrbanPlanning)
- Master of Urban Design – MUrbanDesign

#### *Bachelor Degrees*

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- Bachelor of Business Administration – BBA
- Bachelor of Dental Surgery – BDS
- Bachelor of Engineering – BEng
- Bachelor of Social Work – BSW
- Bachelor of Science in Biomedical Sciences – BSc(BiomedSc)
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science – BSc(CompSc)
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Studies – BSc(CompStud)
- Bachelor of Science in Quantity Surveying – BSc(QS)
- Bachelor of Science in Speech & Hearing Sciences – BSc(Sp&HearSc)
- Bachelor of Science in Surveying – BSc(Surv)

### 1990 – 2001

#### *Higher Degrees*

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- Doctor of Legal Science – SJD
- Master of Arts in Applied Linguistics – MA(AppliedLinguistics)
- Master of Arts in Transport Policy and Planning – MA(TranspPol&Plan)
- Master of Business Administration (International) – IMBA
- Master of Common Law – MCL
- Master of Economics – MEcon
- Master of Financial Engineering – MFE
- Master of Housing Management – MHousMan
- Master of International and Public Affairs -MIPA
- Master of Journalism – MJ
- Master of Landscape Architecture – MLA
- Master of Laws in Corporate & Financial Law – LLM(CFL)
- Master of Laws in Human Rights – LLM(HR)
- Master of Laws in Chinese Commercial Law – LLMPRCCommL
- Master of Nurse in Advanced Practice – MN
- Master of Orthodontics – MOrth
- Master of Research in Medicine – MResMed
- Master of Science in Audiology – MSc(Audiology)
- Master of Science in Computer Science – MSc(CompSc)
- Master of Science in Conservation – MSc(Conservation)

- Master of Science in Electronic Commerce and Internet Computing – MSc(ESCom&IComp)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Building Services Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(BLD)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Civil Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(CIV)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Civil and Structural Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(CSE)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Communication Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(CommEng)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Computer and Information Technology) – MSc(Eng)(CompIT)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Computers in Manufacturing) – MSc(Eng)(CIM)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Electronic Commerce) – MSc(Eng)(ECOM)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Electrical and Electronic Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(ELE)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Geotechnical Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(GEO)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Industrial Engineering and Industrial Management) – MSc(Eng)(IEIM)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Internet Computing) – MSc(Eng)(ICOM)
- Master of Science in Engineering (Mechanical Engineering) – MSc(Eng)(MEC)
- Master of Science in Global Business Management & E-Commerce – MSc(GBM&ECom)
- Master of Science in Information Technology in Education – MSc(ITE)
- Master of Science in Real Estate – MSc(RealEst)
- Master of Science in Real Estate Development – MSc(RealEstDev)
- Master of Science in Sports Science – MSc(Sports Science)
- Master of Social Service Management – MSSM
- Master of Statistics – MStat
- Master of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Acupuncture and Moxibustion – MTCM
- Bachelor of Education in Primary Education – BEd(PrimaryEd)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering – BEng(CIV)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering (Environmental Engineering) – BEng(CIV-ENV)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Structural Engineering – BEng(CSE)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Structural Engineering (Environmental Engineering) – BEng(CEEP)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Engineering – BEng(CE)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical and Electronic Engineering – BEng(EEE)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Energy Systems Engineering – BEng(EESE)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Environmental Engineering – BEng(CIV-ENV)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Industrial Management and Manufacturing Systems Engineering – BEng(IMMSE)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering – BEng(ME)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering (Environmental Engineering) – BEng(MEEP)
- Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering (Industrial Automation Programme) – BEng(ME(IA))
- Bachelor of Finance – BFin
- Bachelor of Housing Management – BHouMan
- Bachelor of Management Studies – BMS
- Bachelor of Nursing – BNurs
- Bachelor of Pharmacy in Chinese Medicine – BPharm(ChinMed)
- Bachelor of Science in Actuarial Science – BSc(ActuarSc)
- Bachelor of Science in Applied Medical Sciences – BSc(AppMedSc)
- Bachelor of Science in Bioinformatics – BSc(BioInf)
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Information Systems – BSc(CSIS)
- Bachelor of Science in Nursing Studies – BSc(NursStud)
- Bachelor of Science in Sports Science and Leisure Management – BSc(SSLM)
- Bachelor of Social Sciences in Government and Laws – BSocSc(Govt&Laws)
- Bachelor of Traditional Chinese Medicine – BTCM

### ***Bachelor Degrees***

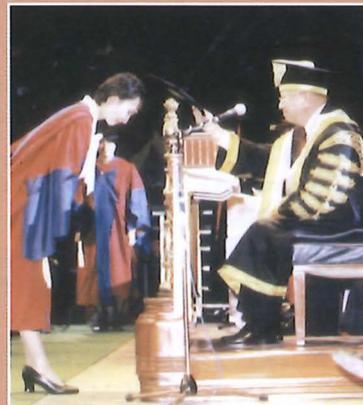
- Bachelor of Accounting – BAcc
- Bachelor of Arts in Surveying – BA(Surveying)
- Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting and Finance – BBA(Acc&Fin)
- Bachelor of Business Administration in Information Systems – BBA(IS)
- Bachelor of Business Administration in Law – BBA(Law)
- Bachelor of Cognitive Science – BCogSc
- Bachelor of Criminal Justice – BCJ
- Bachelor of Economics – BEcon
- Bachelor of Economics and Finance – BEcon&Fin
- Bachelor of Education – BEd
- Bachelor of Education in Language Education – BEd(LangEd)

### ***Honorary Degrees***

- Doctor of Divinity honoris causa – HonDD
- Doctor of Laws honoris causa – HonLLD
- Doctor of Letters honoris causa – HonDLitt
- Doctor of Science honoris causa – HonDSc
- Doctor of Social Sciences honoris causa – HonDSocSc

## Chancellor

1911-1912	Sir Frederick Lugard	1947-1957	Sir Alexander Grantham
1912-1918	Sir Francis Henry May	1958-1964	Sir Robert Black
1919-1925	Sir Reginald Stubbs	1964-1971	Sir David Trench
1925-1930	Sir Cecil Clementi	1971-1982	Lord MacLehose
1930-1935	Sir William Peel	1982-1986	Sir Edward Youde
1936-1937	Sir Andrew Caldecott	1987-1992	Sir David Wilson
1937-1941	Sir Geoffrey Northcote	1992-1997	The Rt Hon Christopher Patten
1941-1946	Sir Mark Young	1997-	The Hon Tung Chee Hwa



## Pro-Chancellor



Sir Albert Rodrigues  
1968-1994



Dr the Hon Sir Yang Ti-liang  
1994-2001



Dr the Hon David Li Kwok-po  
2001-

## Chairman of Council



Dr Victor Fung Kwok-king  
2001-

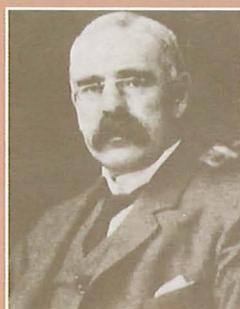
1940-1949	Dr Duncan Sloss
1949-1964	Sir Lindsay Ride
1964-1965	Dr W.C.G. Knowles
1965	Professor A.J.S. McFadzean
1965-1967	Dr Kenneth E. Robinson
1967-1985	Sir Albert Rodrigues
1985-2001	Dr the Hon Sir Yang Ti-liang
2001-	Dr Victor Fung Kwok-king

*Vice-Chancellor*

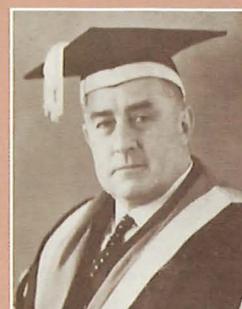
**Sir Charles Eliot**  
1912-1918



**Professor G.P. Jordan**  
(Acting) 1918-1921



**Sir William Brunyate**  
1921-1924



**Sir William Hornell**  
1924-1937



**Dr Duncan Sloss**  
1937-1949



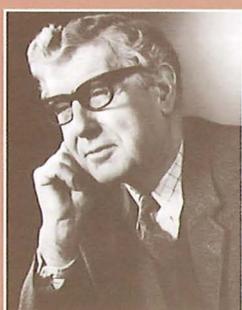
**Sir Lindsay Ride**  
1949-1964



**Dr W.C.G Knowles**  
1964-1965



**Professor A.J.S. McFadzean**  
1965



**Dr Kenneth E. Robinson**  
1965-1972



**Dr Rayson Huang Li-sung**  
1972-1986



**Professor Wang Gungwu**  
1986-1995



**Professor Cheng Yiu-chung**  
1996-2000



**Professor W.I.R. Davies**  
2000-2002



**Professor Lap-Chee Tsui**  
2002-