



香港浸會大學  
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

Reaching a  
new milestone



Sixty years of excellence at  
Hong Kong Baptist University

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Hong Kong Baptist University

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**Reaching a new milestone**

**Sixty years of excellence at  
Hong Kong Baptist University**

## Message from the Chairman of the Council and the Court



As it proudly celebrates the 60th anniversary of its founding, Hong Kong Baptist University is richly deserving of congratulations on many fronts. It has undergone dramatic transformation during the past six decades and successfully charted a course for its unique brand of whole person education to play an important role in the development of education in Hong Kong, serving as a catalyst in driving the territory's economic growth and social progress.

Throughout this time, HKBU has gained an enviable reputation at home not only for the high standard of its teaching and learning, including launching programmes that are first of its kind in Hong Kong, but also for the quality and impact of its research and its deep commitment to focusing on the needs of the community it serves. The ever-growing roll call of awards and recognitions it wins from counterparts and peers overseas serves as testimony to its success in enhancing its international stature.



While HKBU can justly take pride in its achievements since its modest beginnings as Hong Kong Baptist College 60 years ago, it is by no means resting complacently on its laurels. According to the Chinese calendar, “60 years” has a special meaning: the conclusion of a full cycle and the beginning of a new one.

HKBU has been a place of outstanding scholarship, ground-breaking research, and quality education that encourages young minds to think independently. As it embarks on a new cycle, it will remain so. As reflected in the theme of the 60th anniversary celebrations, Whole Person Education for a Better World, we will maintain our relevance and value to society and seek to transform the ambitions, opportunities and lives of our students and the way the world works – through ideas and innovation.

This pictorial booklet is a record of HKBU’s extraordinary journey from being a small private post-secondary college, obliged to sharing classrooms with a secondary school, to a medium-sized public university – one with soaring ambitions.

The booklet is also a tribute to those who have made this transformation possible: our founders, present and former staff and students, and the myriad supporters and stakeholders whose backing has been a vital source of encouragement and practical assistance. Let us all wish HKBU the most joyful of birthdays and may its next 60 years be crowned with as much success as the first.



Cheng Yan-kee  
Chairman of the Council and the Court  
Hong Kong Baptist University

February 2016

## Message from the President and Vice-Chancellor



Since joining Hong Kong Baptist University, I have become more keenly aware of the remarkable role HKBU has played in Hong Kong's higher education over the past six decades. From its humble beginnings as a post-secondary college, the University has come a long way and remains steadfast on its path to strive for excellence. With the dedicated efforts of students, staff, alumni and other stakeholders, HKBU has built upon the mission and aspirations of its founding fathers and developed as a higher education institution that delivers academic excellence, innovation and social progress.

As we celebrate the historic occasion of HKBU's 60th birthday, I warmly recommend this publication to anyone who is interested in higher education and those who would like to learn more about HKBU's amazing journey of development. I believe this publication serves a number of useful purposes.

First, it is a succinctly informative record of Hong Kong Baptist University's path of development through the decades from its humble birth. It chronicles the evolution of its cherished ethos of whole person education, the institution's blossoming into different fields of innovation and research both in Hong Kong and

beyond its borders, and its response to the challenges posed by a fast-changing and increasingly globalised world. It is a fascinating story running as a parallel and complementary narrative to the development of higher education in Hong Kong since the 1950s.

Second, the publication shares with the public the insights and thinking behind the unique HKBU mission that believes quality higher education should go beyond imparting technical knowledge and skills; it should also adopt a holistic approach to strengthen attitudes, character, health and moral qualities.

The booklet also serves as a unifying force for all members of the HKBU family, past and present, by showcasing the University's myriad achievements and strengths as it endeavours to nurture all-round leaders, conduct innovative research and provide dedicated service to the community.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all parties involved in this important project: they include the writing and editorial team comprising Professor Ricardo Mak, Professor Chow Kai-wing and Dr Wong Man-kong of the Department of History, and Mr Fung Man-sang of the Communication and Public Relations

Office (CPRO), as well as members of CPRO responsible for the production and coordination work.

Our special gratitude goes to HKBU alumnus Dr Jacinto Tong for his generous support in the printing and production of this meaningful publication. The third Chinese version of the history book is also being produced.

On the joyous occasion of HKBU's diamond jubilee, I hope you enjoy reading this publication and find out more about our vision, mission and dedication to serving and helping build a better world.



Roland T Chin  
President and Vice-Chancellor  
Chair Professor of Computer Science  
Hong Kong Baptist University

February 2016

# Hong Kong Baptist University major milestones

1956

Hong Kong Baptist College was founded by the Baptist Convention of Hong Kong as a private post-secondary institution, and was housed in borrowed facilities at Pui Ching Middle School.



1966

The College's permanent campus on Waterloo Road was completed



Dr Lam Chi-fung became the founding President

1956



The College was recognised by the Government as Hong Kong's first privately run four-year post-secondary institution

1970



Dr Daniel Tse was appointed as the College's second President

1971



1981

The United Kingdom Council for National Academic Awards validated Hong Kong Baptist College's diploma programmes and affirmed its potential to offer bachelor's degree courses



1986

The first batch of bachelor's degree programmes was introduced



1992

The College launched the Doctor of Philosophy programme



The College was brought under the aegis of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, and became a fully funded public tertiary institution

1983



All incoming students were enrolled in bachelor's degree programmes. Master's degree programmes were also introduced

1989



Hong Kong Baptist College was officially renamed Hong Kong Baptist University

1994

1995

The second campus, the Shaw Campus, was completed on Renfrew Road. The Waterloo Road campus was renamed Ho Sin Hang Campus



2000

Hong Kong Baptist University Kindergarten, the first university-affiliated institution of its kind, was established



2005

The fourth campus, Kai Tak Campus on Kwun Tong Road, was established to house the Academy of Visual Arts



The third campus, Baptist University Road Campus, was established

1997



Professor Ng Ching-fai was appointed as the University's third President and Vice-Chancellor

2001



Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College, the first full-scale collaboration in higher education between Hong Kong and Mainland China, was established in Zhuhai

2005



2006

The HKBU Affiliated School Wong Kam Fai Secondary and Primary School, the first of its kind in Hong Kong to be managed in conjunction with a university and providing 12-year through-train education, officially opened



The fifth campus, Shek Mun Campus in Sha Tin, was completed to run associate degree programmes and self-funded degree programmes

2009

The Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation was established



Professor Albert Chan was appointed as the University's fourth President and Vice-Chancellor

2013

The Partner State Key Laboratory of Environmental and Biological Analysis (Hong Kong Baptist University) was established



Professor Roland Chin was appointed as the University's fifth President and Vice-Chancellor

2006

2010

2015



## Mission

Hong Kong Baptist University is committed to academic excellence in teaching, research and service, and to the development of whole person in all these endeavours built upon the heritage of Christian higher education.

## Vision

Hong Kong Baptist University aspires to be a premier institution of higher learning providing broad-based, creativity-inspiring education with distinctive contribution to the advancement of knowledge through research and scholarship.



## University Emblem

The book displayed in the motif symbolises the unique quality of the University's educational philosophy that trains the mind, body and spirit – Whole Person Education. The waves embodied in the design are symbolic of Hong Kong's seaboard location as well as the University's unceasing pursuit of excellence. The interlocking border illustrates the linkage of kindred spirits, reflecting HKBU's Christian heritage and its international relationships.



## University Logo

The acronym "BU" coupled with the outline of a book on the logo resembles the Chinese characters of "welcome" (迎) and "progress" (進), denoting the merging of Eastern and Western cultures, a theme close to HKBU's philosophical essence.



## Hong Kong Baptist University 60th Anniversary Logo

The logo uses a brighter shade of HKBU's corporate colour – blue – to portray vibrancy steeped in a rich heritage. The 60th anniversary tagline “Whole Person Education for a Better World 育全人 惠全民” highlights the proud tradition and educational philosophy which underpins all HKBU's endeavours, while the design of the zero indicates upward movement, representing HKBU's continuous drive for progress. The round shape of the zero and the circle of the numeral six symbolise the all-round development of HKBU graduates.



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## Cradle of whole person education in Hong Kong: 1956-1970



*In 1956, Hong Kong Baptist College was founded by the Baptist Convention of Hong Kong as a small private post-secondary college. Funded solely through tuition fees and donations, the College faced severe hardship in its first decade, yet its founders remained steadfast in their vision and went against the odds to fulfill their dream of providing education that nurtures the whole person.*



Amidst the joy of the celebrations for Hong Kong Baptist University's Diamond Jubilee in 2016, it is well worth looking back to remember the modest circumstances in which this cherished institution came into being. It was on 5 March 1956 when Hong Kong Baptist College (HKBC), as it was then called, started life, established as a private post-secondary college. Indeed, so modest was the newly minted College that in its early years it shared classrooms and other core facilities with a middle school.

Soon after, with the dedication, persistence and determination of its founders – hallmark qualities for which Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) has become renowned – the College progressed, initially at a relatively sedate pace but then with increasing momentum.



The Hong Kong Baptist College emblem



Hong Kong Baptist College shares the campus of the Pui Ching Middle School from 1956 to 1966

The following landmark dates give just the bare bones of HKBU's dynamic development: in March 1970 the College was registered as an Approved Post Secondary College under the *Post Secondary Colleges Ordinance* (1964); in 1983 – a particularly key year – the College became a government-funded higher education institution after gaining successful accreditation by the UK Council for National Academic Awards in 1981; eventually, on 16 November 1994 and after less than four decades since its lowly birth, Hong Kong Baptist University came into existence.

According to Chinese tradition, the 60th anniversary that HKBU is marking in 2016 represents the completion of a full cycle. At the same time it denotes the dawn of a new age. It's a time when it is appropriate not only to reflect on past milestones and achievements but also to look forward with eagerness and hope to a forthcoming era filled with infinite promise and opportunities.



Students perform Chinese opera *Xi Shi* in 1959 to raise funds for the building of the permanent campus



The library of the College



The University is justly proud to be able to stand tall at this landmark in its arduous but trail-blazing development with full confidence that the progressive evolution and refinement over the past six decades of its distinctive brand of whole person education, coupled with steadfast adherence to the motto “Faith and Perseverance”, will stand HKBU in good stead for what lies ahead.



Students demonstrate their musical talent in a Founders' Day event



Staff and students at the Class of 1961 Graduation Banquet

The Certificate of Registration of Hong Kong Baptist College under the Education Ordinance

The bedrock foundation, which serves as a constantly reassuring guideline for future development, is enshrined in HKBU's Mission and Vision. The Mission declares that HKBU is profoundly committed to academic excellence in teaching, research and service and is at the same time dedicated to the development of the whole person in all its endeavours, built upon the heritage of Christian higher education.

HKBU aspires to be a premier institution of higher learning which provides a broad-based education that inspires creativity while making a distinctive contribution to the advancement of knowledge through research and scholarship.

## Humble yet ambitious beginnings

The world may be ever changing but at HKBU a consistency in outlook and policies has been clearly apparent since the institution's earliest days and survives to this day. HKBU, located in the heart of a highly multicultural city, has stressed since the era of its founder and first president Dr Lam Chi-fung the vital importance of East-West integration. His strongly held view was that Hong Kong people should learn about local culture, but then use that knowledge in order to fully understand and appreciate foreign cultures. Even the University's anthem clearly suggests HKBU as being a meeting point between East and West: "O Southern Sea, O Lion Hill, home of our College hall, where East and West unite their best, for greater good of all."

A second constant theme of the College and then the University was expounded by the second president, Dr Daniel Tse Chi-wai. He championed HKBU as the standard bearer of "Light and Truth". He stressed the need for courage and unwavering advancement as crucial qualities in the face of the hardships that would inevitably arise. As a result, HKBU is a byword for perseverance, proudly delivering a brand of whole person education that nurtures future leaders who not only possess perseverance but are also confident, caring, righteous and responsible.



Dr Lam Chi-fung, the founding President



Dr Daniel Tse, the second President, briefs students about the future plans of the College



## Against all odds: the first 10 years

The birth of HKBU coincided with the rebuilding of broken societies, not only in Hong Kong but globally, just 11 years after the Second World War had ended. While there was still much hardship and suffering to endure, it was also a time that was ripe with opportunities, particularly in education. Primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong saw a gradual increase in student numbers. At a period when The University of Hong Kong was the only public institution of tertiary education, private post-secondary colleges sprang up one after another.



The Baptist Convention of Hong Kong resolves in its annual meeting held in 1955 to establish Hong Kong Baptist College

A breakthrough opportunity presented itself in 1955 when the Baptist Convention of Hong Kong decided to establish Hong Kong Baptist College. The following year the Board of Governors was founded with Dr Wong Yue-kwong acting as chairman, Dr Lam Chi-fung as president and Maurice J Anderson as vice-president.

In establishing priorities for the College, Dr Lam pressed ahead with realising his vision of integrating East-West cultures, transmitting local culture to the rest of the world and holding student-organised conferences to import and learn about overseas values. He believed strongly that through this two-way communication of cultures, learning becomes an important tool for social development. Such cultural cross-fertilisation also accommodates both the spirit of a modern Chinese Christian institution of higher education and the down-to-earth practical needs of Hong Kong.



A religious gathering held at the College

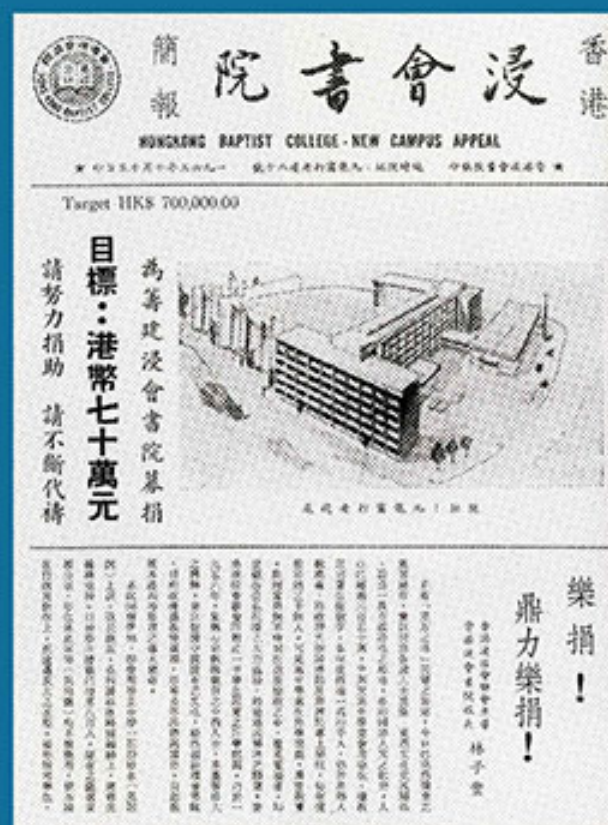


Challenges and obstacles were nothing new to Hong Kong Baptist College in its early years. It was forced to weather a series of crises as it pressed ahead with its pursuit of ceaseless advancement. In the 1960s, the College was mainly self-supporting, with more than 80 percent of total income derived from tuition fees. In 1968 and 1969, the College experienced a financial slump, leading to a controversial decision to increase tuition fees in 1969 and 1970. In a reaction to this move, more than 600 out of the College's 3,000 students held a peaceful demonstration on campus, calling on the College to reverse its decision and to seek sources of external funding. Notable among the various arguments that were aired during the crisis

were expressions of sympathy for the students' cause. At the same time President Lam made innumerable bids to attract outside donations and other means of fiscal support.

## Academic development in the 1960s

In September 1956, four-year diploma programmes were offered by a total of six academic departments: Chinese Language, English Language, Sociology, Mathematics and Science, Civil Engineering and Business Administration. In 1960, the College expanded its curriculum with the addition of Geography and History majors. In 1961, Baptist College was restructured into two independent faculties: the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science.



The College appeals for donations to support the construction of the permanent campus



The first cohort of 153 students of the College in 1956



Within a year of its foundation, enrolments at the College witnessed encouraging increases. In 1956, there were 153 students. This number of freshmen gradually climbed to 214 in 1957 and 282 in 1958 before moderating in 1959 to 225. The first batch of graduates in 1960 numbered 66 students, of whom 15 advanced to careers in architectural or legal firms, 13 explored opportunities overseas and the rest took on new challenges either as teachers, students in education studies or executives in commercial companies, religious and charitable organisations.

In September 1965, the College saw the founding of its third faculty, the Faculty of Business Administration.



Students get hands-on experience in the Civil Engineering Laboratory



A graduation ceremony in the early days



Jubilant graduates celebrate with friends and relatives



A graduate receives her certificate from President Lam Chi-fung

The College's academic portfolio of three faculties and 11 departments was further expanded in 1968 with the founding of the Department of Communication. This was the first academic discipline of its kind to be established in Hong Kong, offering courses in journalism, radio and television, broadcasting and public relations. The Department rapidly earned a high reputation in Hong Kong and became much in demand by student applicants.

In 1969-70, student numbers totalled 2,357, a more than threefold increase from the 672 students in the 1960-61 academic year.



Governor Sir Robert Black inspects the HKBC graduates in 1962

## Sowing the seeds of whole person education

In his speech at the College's first Commencement in 1956, President Lam Chi-fung highlighted the institution's core concept of whole person education, which seeks to balance students' personal, academic, physical and spiritual development. The College's role as a Christian institution has enabled it to promote both liberal education and Chinese cultural thinking. In keeping with this combined approach, it was compulsory at this stage for freshman students to undertake subjects in Chinese, English, Chinese history, natural science and biblical studies. In addition, students of the departments of Mathematics, Civil Engineering or Business Administration were required to take at least two subjects in Social Sciences. Courses such as world history and English literature were compulsory for students in Chinese Language. For students of English Language, courses in psychology were required subjects.



Staff and student performers pose at the 1966 College Banquet





With its firm belief that student-centred extra-curricular activities help to cultivate students' balanced growth, students have always been strongly encouraged to create and manage their own academic and interests clubs. These complemented the events and activities organised by the institution to meet students' academic and social needs. In the early days, religious elements were also prominent in institution-run activities, since academic leaders such as President Lam Chi-fung maintained that religion was a substantial and preferred factor in contributing to character development. Students were thus required to attend courses on Christian teachings and attend bi-weekly religious services. Moreover, services and activities offered by the Chaplain's Office, which included Noontime Worship, Christian Emphasis Week and Baccalaureate Service, created an environment that fostered an understanding of the Christian heritage. Supported by the Chaplain's Office, the Christian Students' Union was established to advocate the Christian faith and way of life.





Students show their fun side in a soft-drink drinking competition



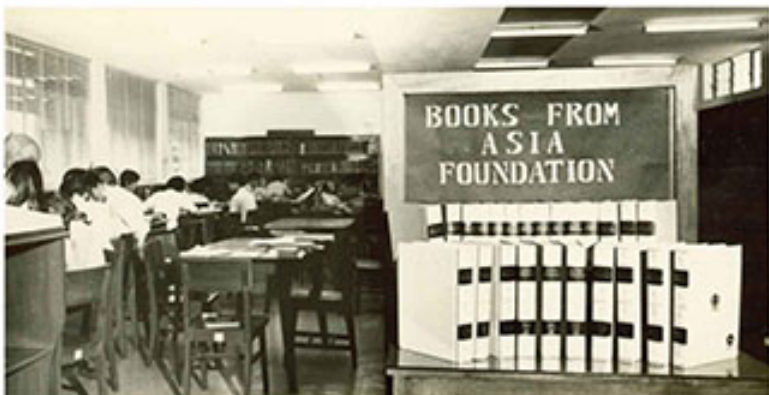
The Students' Union holds its first annual general meeting in 1968

The College's Students' Union was founded in November 1967 comprising an executive committee, a council, an editorial board and a number of subcommittees and executive organs. In keeping with its constitution, the Union strove to preserve its autonomy and self-governance as well as to facilitate students' all-round development and enhance their social awareness.





Students from the US visit the College and exchange views with a HKBC student



HKBC obtains support from many overseas organisations in various forms, including donations of books

**WHAT'S NEW IN HONG KONG?**

*Hong Kong Baptist College? Well, not quite as new as Planet Cove (that's only one-third full as yet). But just as urgent. Probably more so. Asian students are desperate for education. In case you haven't noticed.*

Actually, we were founded in 1956. But don't mistake us for old. We've never had time to get into the conventional business of going and coming into the next century (at 1960 or so). Our main mission in Hong Kong is to educate. We have a long and proud history of education. We have a long and proud history of education. We have a long and proud history of education.

**HONG KONG BAPTIST COLLEGE.**  
 Wai Yee Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 President: Dr. Lee Chi-Ping. Vice President: Dr. Maurice J. Anderson.

## Reaching out to the world

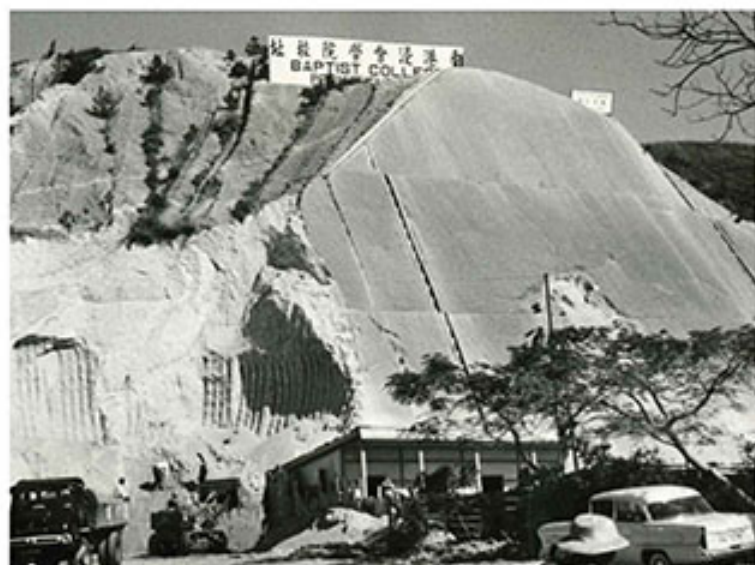
From its founding, HKBC embarked on the path to achieve full internationalisation of the campus. This remains a key goal to this day. As early as 1957 President Lam Chi-fung emphasised the importance of establishing networks with overseas institutions as a means of broadening students' horizons and enhancing their future prospects. That summer, HKBC students went on exchange to Oklahoma University in the United States and in June, Baylor University in Texas announced collaboration plans with the College that involved the establishment of a teacher exchange programme, and a scholarship scheme for HKBC students.

From 1960 to 1970, cross-cultural exchange between HKBC and overseas networks was further assisted under the direction of career missionaries, drawing on a concept that emerged from US President John F Kennedy's Peace Corps programme. The Journeyman Programme was launched in 1964 and new graduates were supported in their work in developing countries as professionals and preachers.

*Time magazine Asia Edition publishes a free advertisement for the College in 1968*

## Campus development in the 1960s

Ever since its establishment, and in no small part due to the tireless efforts of its leaders, Hong Kong Baptist College has been fortunate in receiving generous support, help that was invaluable in contributing to campus growth. A shining example of benefactors' tangible support came in 1965 when President Lam Chi-fung attended the International Baptist Convention and received about US\$200,000 for investment in campus development.



The Government grants a permanent campus site on Waterloo Road to the College in 1957



The ground-breaking ceremony of the permanent campus in 1959 marks a new stage of the College's development



In 1957, the Government granted the College its permanent address at Waterloo Road in Kowloon Tong. During its early years the College operated through co-used classrooms, laboratories, libraries and function halls at Pui Ching Middle School.

Finally on 1 May 1966, the College's campus on Waterloo Road, designed by renowned architect Mr Eric Cumine, was completed. The inauguration ceremony was held on 21 October that year with Governor Sir David Trench officiating. The occasion was highlighted by an inspirational speech by Dr Baker James Cauthen of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board. President Lam also made a speech in which he gave credit to the ground-breaking achievements of the previous decade.

But above all, the inauguration of the new campus was a powerful symbol: a reaffirmation that the College and later the University had arrived as a permanent presence at its proudly held location at the foot of Lion Rock Hill.



Dr Lam Chi-fung signs a construction contract for the building of the permanent campus



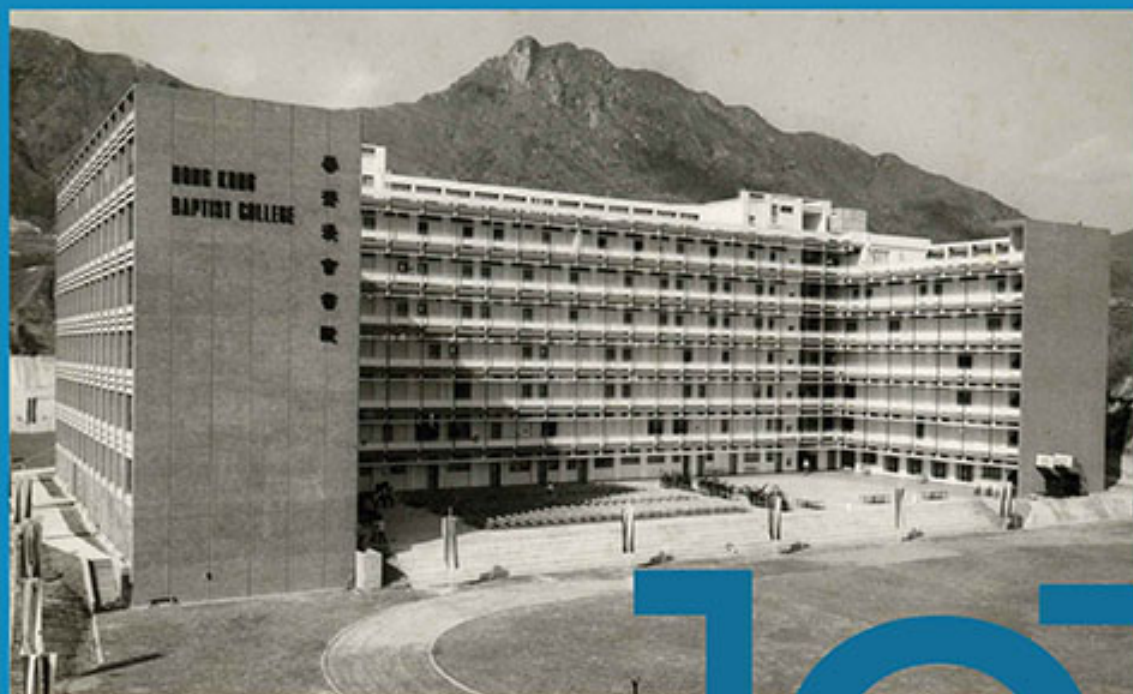
Campus construction work is underway



The Waterloo Road Campus is completed in 1966

## Below the Lion Rock: Hong Kong Baptist College in the 1970s

*In many respects, the 1970s were watershed years for Hong Kong Baptist College. Despite periodic setbacks, important strides were made in recognising the College's academic qualifications, enhancing its stature both in the community and overseas, and towards the ultimate goal of attaining university status. The decade, while momentous, was also tinged with tragedy.*







Night view of the Waterloo Road Campus in the 1970s

The first positive step occurring at the opening of the decade – the registration of Hong Kong Baptist College (HKBC) as an Approved Post Secondary College under the *Post Secondary Colleges Ordinance* (1964) – seemed to augur well for the future. It was followed by another morale-boosting development in 1971, when the Government confirmed that graduates holding the Baptist College Diploma were regarded as similar to those given the Post Secondary Colleges Joint Diploma previously awarded by the three colleges that constituted The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Under this transitional arrangement, graduates were qualified to teach in government-subsidised or public schools while graduates teaching in private schools secured the privilege of receiving government subsidies.



The Director of Education endorses the College's status as an Approved Post Secondary College in 1970



The year 1971 also saw tragedy strike. On 3 March the College's first president, Dr Lam Chi-fung, suffered a stroke and passed away on 17 April. At a memorial service held on 30 April, President Lam was deservedly hailed as a pioneer of tertiary education in Hong Kong. His life and work were an inspiration, not only for those who served under him but also for laying out a path for others to follow. The flame that he lit would continue to shine brightly on many generations to follow.

His successor as president was Dr Daniel Tse Chi-wai, aged 36. In his stirring inaugural speech, Dr Tse took the upbeat view that the difficulties encountered by the College in its early years should not be seen as

setbacks but, on the contrary, as valuable experiences that had helped to shape the unique character of the institution. For him, the obstacles that lay in the path of the College's development could become life-changing lessons to be studied and learned from. If Hong Kong itself could succeed in transforming its many disadvantages into assets, then better days should not be far off for Hong Kong Baptist College. Signalling the start of a bold new era, his speech was an inspiration to those present, instilling in the campus a fresh sense of vigour and vitality.

That same year, 1971, the College was rapidly expanding. With 56 additions to the family, the teaching population grew to 196 full-time teachers and 37 part-time instructors.

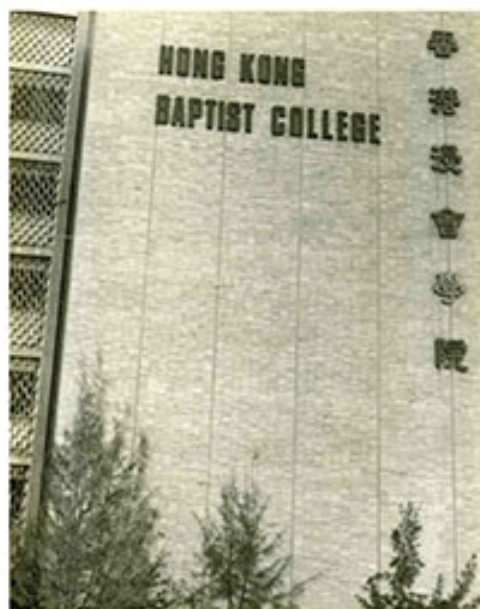


Dr Daniel Tse becomes the President in 1971

Additional positive sign came in 1972. In April, the College was granted approval by the Governor in Council to change its Chinese name from 香港浸會書院 to 香港浸會學院. According to President Tse, this change in terminology, from 書院 (*shu yuan*) to 學院 (*xue yuan*), was significant. It was necessary in order to avoid confusion that might arise over the level and nature of the College's academic programmes as distinct from those of the Anglo-Chinese secondary schools in Hong Kong, which commonly used the term *shu yuan*.

The College was also earning a rising level of recognition for the considerable contributions it was making to the local community. This commendation came in a variety of forms. Of special note, and with particular interest to the College's graduates, was the Government's readjustment of the value of entry points earned by Baptist College diploma holders as

qualifications for certain government positions. The Colonial Secretariat announced in April 1974 that graduates of the College were to be given half the number of the increments that were awarded to full degree holders. It was a further step in a positive direction. However in the mid- to late-1970s, the prospects of the College darkened as it faced severe challenges. On the financial front, President Tse was indefatigable in his lengthy and skilled lobbying of government departments and officials in the quest for support. However, the only backing received from the Government remained a loan for the College plus the provision of interest-free loans for students. It was not until 1978, after the *White Paper on Senior Secondary and Tertiary Education* was published, that the Government finally made an offer of financial assistance to the College.



The change of its Chinese name from *Shu Yuan* to *Xue Yuan* signifies the College's status as a tertiary institution



Mr Oen Yin-choy officiates at the naming ceremony of the Oen Hall in 1975. Private donations serve as an important source of financial support especially in those days.





## Academic development

Following its highly promising progress at the start of the decade on the academic front, Hong Kong Baptist College was restructured to pave the way for an improved organisation and lay foundations for future expansion. The new structure was as follows:

### Faculty of Arts:

Departments of Chinese Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Music and Fine Arts, and Religion and Philosophy programme.

### Faculty of Business:

Departments of Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, and Secretarial Management.

### Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering:

Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Mathematics and Physics.

### Faculty of Social Sciences:

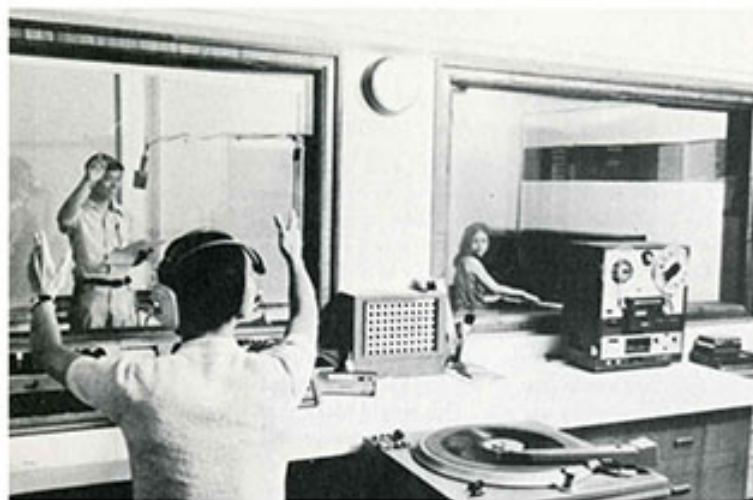
Departments of Communication, History and Geography, Sociology and Social Work, and Physical Education programme.







The Computer Centre is established in 1972



The Department of Communication provides students with state-of-the-art equipment



The choir performs in the 18th Commencement

In 1975, the Division of Extramural Studies was established to promote lifelong learning and provide professional and continuing education opportunities for adult learners.

Fleshing out this structure during the first half of the decade were a welcome series of advances achieved on a variety of fronts, particularly in the struggle for academic recognition. Hong Kong Baptist College, while still just a private tertiary education institution, was slowly but steadily emerging as a highly respected body, not only within Hong Kong but also well beyond the city's limits.

Moreover, solid progress was also taking place within the campus. A five-year plan was designed to improve in-house facilities and overall teaching effectiveness. The achievement of this latter goal was facilitated by the appointment of four faculty deans who helped to coordinate the further growth of the College's main faculties.

However, the College faced another steep mountain to climb in 1977 when the Government issued its *Green Paper on Senior Secondary and Tertiary Education*. This advised The Chinese University of Hong Kong to adopt a three-year instead of its four-year curriculum and at the same time dealt a blow to private tertiary institutions, describing their status as being between tertiary-preparatory and tertiary institutions. For the College, the Government's decision did not just negate HKBC's existing record of contributions to society, it simultaneously underrated the standing of the College's graduates, thereby seriously hindering their career prospects. In a robust response to this discriminatory measure, the College initiated a one-day class suspension on 19 December. In a further highly visible reaction, more than 2,000 College staff members and students led a silent march to deliver a protest petition to the Central Government Office.



Thousands of students and staff express their anger over the Green Paper in a large-scale gathering on campus



The Students' Union conducts a "one person, one letter" campaign to protest against the Green Paper





President Tse explains to student leaders details of the 2-2-1 system in his office

Faced with this strong public outcry, the Government proposed in October 1978 in its *White Paper on Senior Secondary and Tertiary Education* to subsidise those students taking vocational courses. It also gave the qualifications gained by the College's graduates equal status with those of other graduates in meeting the required criteria for careers in the civil service.

In addition, a new 2-2-1 system – comprising two years of tertiary preparatory studies, two years of post-secondary studies and a one-year honours programme – was suggested to replace the College's four-year structure, without subsidising the fifth-year students. Shortly thereafter, the 2-2-1 system was introduced by the College, and provision of government subsidies began in the 1979-80 academic year.





Confronted with this abrupt transition, the College busied itself with preparations for the 2-2-1 system in August 1978. The groundwork included the establishment of the two-year Programme of Basic Studies for Secondary Five graduates, which formed the first stage of the 2-2-1 system. Students of the Basic Studies would take the Advanced Level Examination and undergo an internal assessment by the College before entering the two-year Programme of Senior Studies. Successful candidates of the Senior Studies programme who passed the assessment would then be awarded a Senior Diploma and would be eligible to continue on to the fifth-year of study for an Honours Diploma. The College also offered a pilot International Baccalaureate Programme for Secondary Five graduates in the 1979-80 academic year in parallel with the Programme of Basic Studies.

During the decade, the College's student number gradually increased. In 1970-71, the student enrolment was 2,710, and in 1979-80 the total reached 3,152.

## Internationalisation

Stepping briskly into the 1970s, the College's evolution into a widely acknowledged and respected institution had the positive effect of opening up fresh opportunities for its determined drive to internationalise its fast-developing campus. In the summer of 1972, the College's Board of Governors delegated President Daniel Tse to visit a number of overseas institutions in order to gather a series of references to be used for evaluating the College's future development needs and establishing a broader academic and professional network.

In December 1972, the College was accepted by the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning, becoming the third Hong Kong institution to become a member – the others were The University of Hong Kong and The Chinese University of Hong Kong.



Dr Daniel Lam, Chairman of the HKBC Board of Governors (centre), receives a donation from the Board of International Ministries of American Baptist Churches



A delegation from the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention visits the College in 1973

In 1973 the College received welcome invitations from a number of overseas universities to participate in their student exchange programmes. In response, an overseas exchange programme committee was formed to formulate policies, and subsequently the College entered into academic and cultural exchanges with a number of institutions in Asia, Europe and the United States. Also in 1973, the College entered into a new and formal relationship with the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. Among the many methods whereby it supported the College, the United Board supplied faculty members with grants to enable them to participate in academic conferences.



SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS  
795 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30308, U.S.A.

President Daniel C.W. Tse  
Hong Kong Baptist College  
224 Waterloo Road  
Kowloon, Hong Kong

Dear President Tse:

Enclosed you will find the report of the committee which visited your campus in October, 1974. The organization for and purpose of the visit are explained in the introduction by Dr. Ben Fisher and I shall not repeat it. We sincerely hope that the report of the committee will be helpful to you. If there are errors in fact or even in the suggestions based on committee opinion and judgment, I hope you will let me know. As far as I am concerned, you may use this report or parts of it in any way you wish.

It is a pleasure for me to endorse the report. Although our visit on your campus was very brief, I do believe the report reflects something of the program and quality of Hong Kong Baptist College. It is never possible to write a report which will do all that you and your associates might desire.

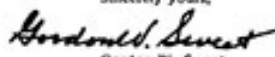
Inasmuch as you and your administrators and faculty have been very anxious for deserved recognition in the United States, it is unfortunate that there is not a device or procedure through which you might become a member of a recognized accrediting agency in the United States. It is my opinion that you would qualify, and I hope this simple expression may be of some value to you.

The students are the most important part of an institution of higher education which really exists for them. You indeed have a spirited, dedicated, and talented student body. For that, it has been necessary to build a good faculty, which you have done, and to provide necessary physical facilities. The latter you are building, although the resources needed are not easy to come by. The library is good and well administered. I believe the institution knows what its purpose and objectives are and is striving diligently to fulfill these.

It was an exciting experience to me to be with you and on your campus, personally and professionally. You are an outstanding leader and have the respect and recognition of competence by your constituents, the city, the students, and others involved in the institution.

Putting all this together you have a fine institution, and I sincerely hope that even though there is no official stamps of accreditation, your graduates, students, and faculty will receive the recognition at home and abroad which normally accompanies the official accreditation stamp. There is an expression that it is not the symbol, but that which is symbolized which is important.

Sincerely yours,



Gordon W. Sweet  
Executive Secretary  
Commission on Colleges

GWS:jlm

The report by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in the US affirms that HKBC's academic quality meets university standards

In August 1973, the Institute of International Education published the *IIE Report* for the College, which endorsed the academic standard of HKBC. In addition, Dr Ben C Fisher of the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention in the United States penned *A Special Report on Hong Kong Baptist College*, declaring the College's graduates as being equal in qualification and standing to all graduates from Southern Baptist universities and colleges.

In 1974, Dr Gordon Sweet, representing the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in the United States, made an inspection visit to HKBC. This resulted in a 1975 report that affirmed the College's professional qualifications as meeting the university standards set by the Commission. In late 1974, the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia (ACUCA), which grouped together 22 tertiary institutions from seven Asian locations, was established. President Tse had the honour of being appointed as founding president, confirming once again the growing stature of the College and its recognition in the international arena of higher education.

Between 1977 and 1979, exchange students travelled to and from Hong Kong Baptist College, Malone College, Baylor University, Whitworth University and Capital University. Restricted only by its availability of residential housing, HKBC had been well and truly transformed into a significant platform for global academic exchange.





Despite tight resources, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering exerts every effort to develop its research facilities



Staff and students engage in a research project on water pollution in 1975



Sociology and Social Work students interview a street vendor for a social study survey

## Research development

From the early 1970s, HKBC began to receive a constant flow of financial support from a variety of organisations and contributors. For example, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia supported the College in moving ahead with its research and teaching despite the tight economic environment. The Lingnan University Foundation of New York also deserves mention for establishing the College's earliest financial basis for academic research.

The rising quality and widening scope of the College's research was reflected in the variety and depth of its results showcased in the College's publications. Further specialisation was also a priority, and to assist in reaching this goal a number of research centres were founded. The Department of Economics in 1972 established the Economics Department Research Centre (EDRC), a body which covered both research projects and the issuing of the EDRC Experimental Publication. The latter sought to stimulate students' understanding of economic issues and global affairs. Reacting in timely fashion to communal and global concerns as they arose, further research initiatives were launched: in May 1975, a centre was established to probe water pollution and its role in the context of the overall environment; the Social Research Centre was subsequently launched by the Department of Sociology and Social Work to carry out research into a variety of local issues and social developments impacting Hong Kong.

## Campus growth

Consistent increases in student enrolment during this decade were matched by an expansion of the campus and its facilities. The Annex Building was completed and began operation for the Departments of Communication and Civil Engineering in August 1972. In 1975, the main campus building was officially named Oen Hall, and the new C S Tse Memorial Hall was opened for administrative and functional purposes.

The year 1976 witnessed the opening of the Lui Ming Choi Library, situated on the lower ground level of the Dr Lam Chi-fung Memorial Building. A year later, the Christian Education Centre was established with a prayer hall accommodating 400 seats. On 19 May 1978, the 1,346-seat Academic Community Hall was completed and inaugurated by Governor Sir Murray MacLehose. The Hall has since been used not only for College events but is leased to outside communities and organisations. This gesture, like many of HKBU's community-oriented initiatives, was much appreciated: the Hall has become one of the city's popular venues for staging cultural performances.

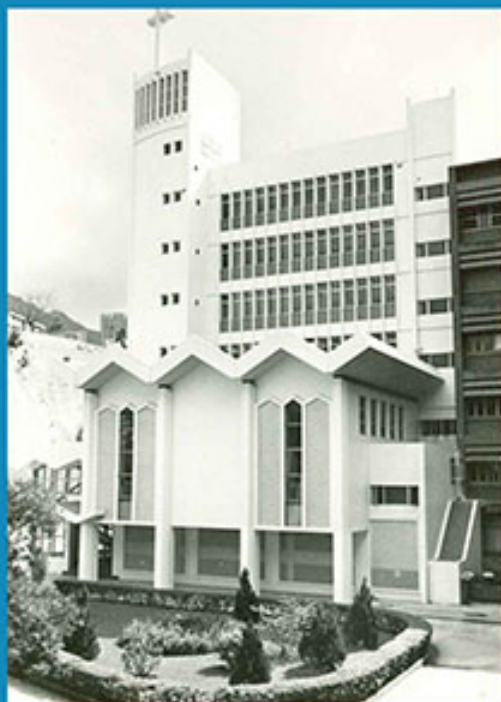


C S Tse Memorial Hall



Lui Ming Choi Library





The Christian Education Centre



The Lam Chi Fung Memorial Building houses the Academic Community Hall



Governor Sir Murray MacLehose (right) unveils the Academic Community Hall in 1978



A general view of the campus in the late 1970s

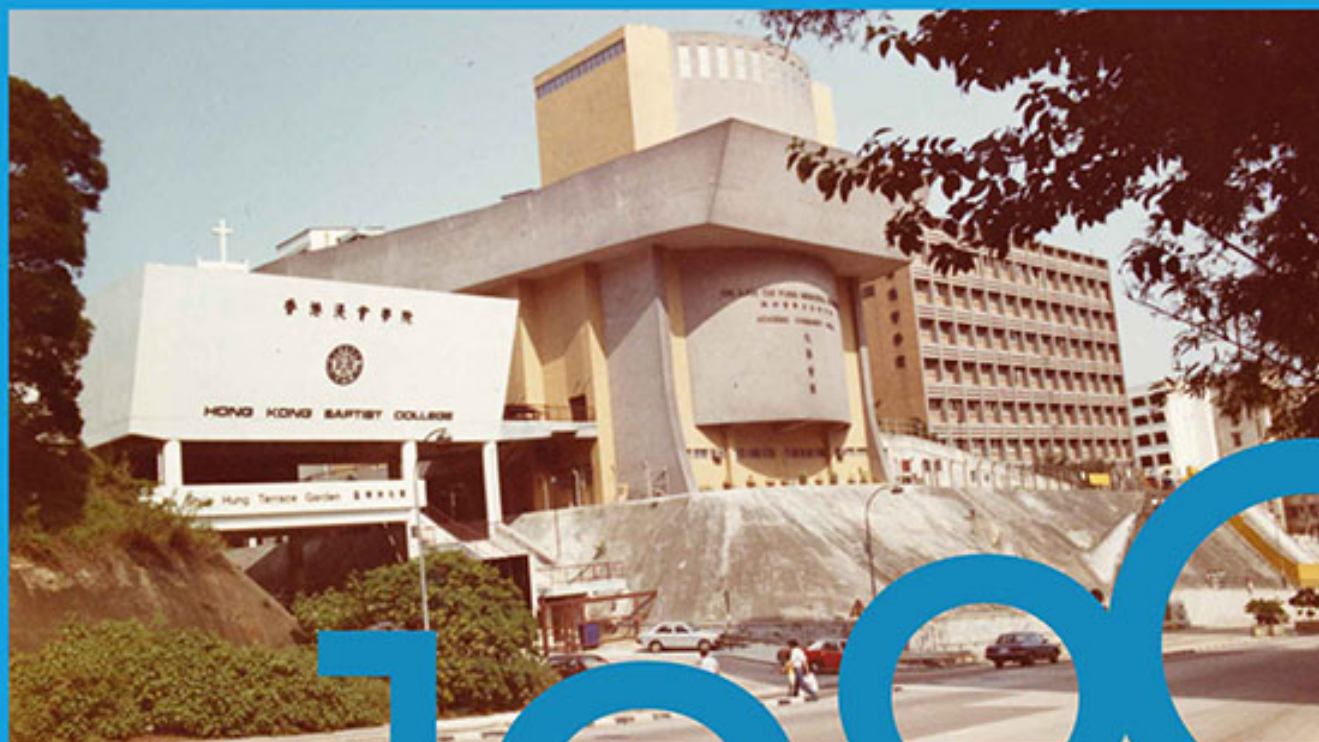


A night view of the campus in the late 1970s



## Writing a new chapter: the 1980s

*The 1980s were years of vigorous growth for Hong Kong Baptist College. During the decade, it rose from being an impecunious private college to becoming a public higher education institution that offers undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes, thereby laying a firm basis for the elevation of the College to university status.*



While concentrating on making preparations for the 2-2-1 system, Hong Kong Baptist College (HKBC) received a welcome boost out of the blue – in January 1981, Britain's Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) arrived at the College on the Government's invitation to assess and validate its diploma programmes. The accreditation exercise was a tough experience for the College – there were no concessions or compromises for a newcomer to this process. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the entire college community, the results were highly fruitful: the CNAA's report was encouragingly positive, it confirmed that the College had proven not only its two-year Senior Diploma was equivalent to a UK professional diploma, but the fifth-year programme was also as rigorous as the final year of a bachelor's degree.

During June of that year, the Government embraced the Executive Council's proposal for increasing the



The delegation from the UK Council for National Academic Awards validates HKBC's diploma programmes in 1981

financial subsidy for the College and providing support for fifth-year students. This move further built the case for exploring opportunities to elevate the College's academic status.

In November 1981, the CNAA paid a second visit to the College to carry out the second phase of its assessment exercise.



President Tse briefs staff and students about the campus development plan of the early 1980s





Newspapers widely report the news of HKBC gaining government approval to become a publicly funded higher education institution



The College celebrates its 30th anniversary and launches its first batch of bachelor's degree programmes in 1986

In February 1982, the Government officially announced its intention to bring the College under the ambit of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) in 1983-84. This was a major breakthrough in the College's drive to become an official tertiary education institution fully funded by the Government.

In March, the CNAAC issued its report on the second visit, and the comments were on the whole favourable. It was especially encouraging that many of the College's courses were assessed as being at near degree level. As a result, the College planned to launch a continuous three-year Honours Diploma Programme in 1982-83, replacing the 2+1 structure in post-secondary studies and serving as a basis for further developing degree programmes.

In 1983, the Legislative Council approved HKBC as an independent higher education institution under the aegis of the UPGC that was qualified to offer three-year bachelor's degree courses. The following two visits from the UPGC resulted in more good news: in 1984, two degree programmes of the College were approved and a year later, it was decided that these programmes would commence in the 1986-87 academic year.



Despite these exciting and encouraging developments, the College received unpleasant news from the UPGC concerning the Civil Engineering programme. The UPGC's view was that while the College should develop along the lines of an arts and sciences institution, including a vocational emphasis in its teaching, it should not offer technical subjects. Also the very limited space HKBC had at that time was certainly not adequate to develop civil engineering and other forms of engineering courses. Hence it was decided not to provide funding for the College's Civil Engineering programme. After lengthy discussions with the UPGC, and bearing in mind that it was almost impossible to run the programme with private funding alone, the College finally accepted the Committee's disappointing decision and resolved to close the Department of Civil Engineering after the final batch of students graduated in 1985.

On 1 January 1984, a further positive step was taken when the *Hong Kong Baptist College Ordinance* came into effect and the College became a public higher education institution, fully funded by the Government and an autonomous institution governed by its own ordinance.



President Tse, students and staff protest on campus against the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee's decision to terminate the College's civil engineering programme in 1982

## Academic development

In 1982-83, the Academic Board of the College took concerted action to lay down the new structural framework for the three-year programmes to be offered in 1983-84. Under the new framework, each programme was to comprise three key components: major studies (65% of total units), liberal education (20%) and non-major complementary studies (15%).

In developing the new programmes, a combined studies approach involving more than one major discipline plus an inter-disciplinary approach were adopted. The new system first saw reality in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering with its Combined Sciences degree proposal, which was built on the programmes of the Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics departments.





In 1986-87, the first batch of bachelor's degree programmes, in Combined Sciences and in Social Work, was offered. In 1987-88, the College launched the second batch of degree programmes – in Business Administration, and Communication. The Arts and Social Sciences degree, which included disciplines in Chinese Language, English Language, Geography, History, and Religious Studies, was offered in 1988-89.

The academic year 1988-89 was another historic one for Hong Kong Baptist College: it launched its first ever Master of Philosophy (MPhil) programme. The initial intake of six students was in the Faculty of Science. This may have seemed a small step forward but, symbolically at least, it was a giant leap by the College, propelling it into the realm of postgraduate education.

In 1989-90, the College launched another batch of bachelor's degree programmes, this time in Music, Computer Science and China Studies. The China Studies Programme was the first of its kind in Hong Kong. This innovative programme was planned as early as 1984 when two faculties put their heads together to develop it, covering studies in the economics, history, geography and sociology of contemporary China.





The first batch of students to graduate with a bachelor's degree at the Commencement ceremony in 1989



Jovial cheerleading team members demonstrate their team spirit at the sports day

The College witnessed the graduation of its first batch of degree holders during the 30th Commencement in the autumn of 1989, and from that point on all incoming students were enrolled in bachelor's degree programmes.

From 1989-90, the College offered Conversion Programmes for its diploma and honours diploma graduates, who could obtain bachelor's degrees by taking part-time programmes.

During the decade, student enrolment in post-secondary studies programmes grew steadily. In 1980-81, there were 3,353 students enrolled at the College, comprising 1,278 in the Basic Studies Programme and 2,075 in the Diploma Programme or the Programme of Senior Studies. In 1989-90, there were 2,536 students enrolled in master's and bachelor's degree programmes, while 413 took Honours Diploma Programmes.

New departments established during the 1980s included Religion and Philosophy (1984), Computer Science, Finance and Decision Sciences, Marketing (1988), and Education Studies (1989).



## Progress in internationalisation

The College's continuing efforts to cater more fully for the needs of its teachers and students by broadening the international outreach of the campus bore fruit during the decade. Established in December 1981, the Faculty and Staff Development Fund offered financial assistance to the College's endeavours that are focused overseas, particularly in supporting staff who travel abroad for further training, attending international conferences and conducting research. The College's goal of strengthening its teaching and academic stature led to a collaborative project established with Britain's University of Hull in 1987. Under this programme, the University of Hull Bursary offered three-year programmes for teachers at the

College to further their education. In the same year, the K C Wong Education Foundation presented its International Conference Grant, subsidising the College's academic staff wishing to attend conferences in Europe and North America.

In May 1989, the College reached an agreement with Tsinghua University in Beijing to establish the Wei Lun Academic Exchange Centre on the Tsinghua campus. This enabled students of the China Studies Programme to spend summer sojourns gaining first-hand experience of the contemporary cultural, social, political and economic situation in Mainland China.



The College attracts a greater number of international faculty members in the 1980s



The Wei Lun Academic Exchange Centre in Tsinghua University

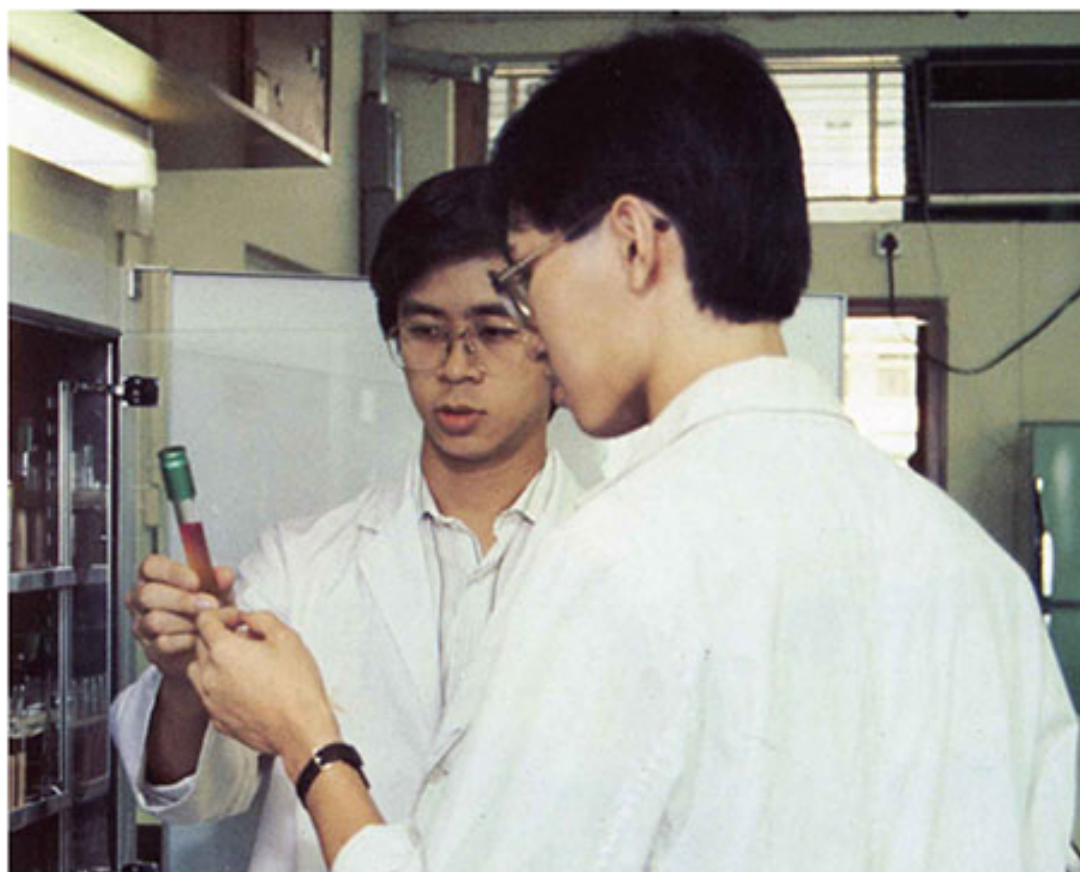
## Research forges ahead

Since 1983 Hong Kong Baptist College has made coordinated efforts to take its research endeavours to a higher level, based on proposals made by Britain's CNA and in keeping with the College's own strenuous efforts in this field. Taking maximum advantage of improved public funding, in 1985-86 more than 150 research projects were undertaken by almost 100 academics, as compared with the 112 projects in 1984-85. The figure rose rapidly to 272 projects in 1989-90.

In a further measure to motivate staff to undertake research, the College decided to tap its own private funds to provide them with support, in addition to the funds set aside for research from the UPGC.







In 1987, the College benefitted from the Government's decision to allocate a special research grant of HK\$120 million for the higher education sector. The UPGC set up a Research Subcommittee to manage the fund and distribute it under a system of competitive bids. Two projects from the College's staff were given awards in the first round of the exercise conducted in 1988-89. In 1989-90, five out of eight

larger scale research proposals that the College submitted to the UPGC for competitive research funding were approved.

On top of the College's research activities, a number of consultancy services were provided by staff in the Faculty of Science and School of Business to a variety of industrial and commercial concerns.

## Enhancing whole person education and campus life

In keeping with its mission to promote the fully rounded development of its students, both within and outside the classroom, student participation in extra-curricular social and recreational functions under the sponsorship of the Student Affairs Office was strongly encouraged during the 1980s. The annual Student Festival was the largest and most welcomed event directed by the Students' Union.

In 1982-83, a new effort was launched to develop student leadership capabilities. Seminars were offered for officers of the Students' Union and support dealing with finance and budgeting, goal-setting, decision-making, creativity and the organisation of committee functions was provided for societies and interest clubs.





In 1983, several core principles were developed to guide the College in planning its programmes for delivering whole person education and enabling students to become well-balanced in academic achievement, professional competence and character development. These principles were aimed at:

1. Promoting liberal education that shapes student development from different perspectives and in a variety of capacities through multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary programmes that meet the diversified needs of modern society;
2. Placing emphasis on self-learning and motivating students to undertake lifelong learning through the use of resource centres, modern educational technology and open-ended student projects that stimulate independent thinking and research;
3. Achieving a thorough understanding of the English and Chinese languages for effective communication and analytical reflection through intensive bilingual training and appropriate computer skills;



4. Encouraging positive interaction with communities and peoples inside and outside the city to broaden students' horizons in the basic tenets of arts, science, religion, philosophy and social sciences, thereby enabling them to understand the differences between peoples and cultures as well as what they share in common; and
5. Training responsible young people who will serve as strong, self-sufficient leaders, fully equipped to face the challenges of society and ready to offer a helping hand to the community, thereby illustrating the eternal truths of a whole person education that is grounded in Christian values – to be responsible and to possess the spirit of serving others.

## Campus development

Expanding the campus and its facilities was a key priority in the 1980s. In 1980 and 1981, three projects were completed: the Shiu Pong Hall, which was an executive hall for official functions and meetings and also the residence of the President, the Au Shue Hung Terrace Garden, and the Sing Tao Communication Centre built for the Department of Communication.

In late 1982, the 3,700-square-metre Fong Shu Chuen Library opened, an invaluable facility for both students and staff. The College was happy to receive additional support from the Government, including 2,500 square metres of land on Kam Shing Road to accommodate sports facilities.

In 1985, the Government approved and funded the College's five-year campus development plan which provided an additional 23,000 square metres,

representing an 80% increase in gross area of building space. From 1987 to 1990, the following developments were witnessed: the relocation of the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences to the temporary campus on Renfrew Road (1987), the opening of the Yeung Shui Sang Building for student amenities and the Au Shue Hung Centre for Film and Television for the Department of Communication (1988), the inauguration of the Sir Run Run Shaw Building for the School of Business and central administration, and the Cha Chi Ming Science Tower (1989). The five-year plan was completed in 1990 with the establishment of the Wai Hang Sports Centre on Kam Shing Road.

These new buildings were all named after supporters in appreciation for their donations which they so generously gave to the College when it was weathering the turbulent seas of its early development.

### Shiu Pong Hall

Located on 9 Broadcast Drive adjacent to the Ho Sin Hang Campus, Shiu Pong Hall is HKBU's official residence of the president. Named after Dr Hung Hin-shiu and his wife Mrs Hung Yeung Pong-wah in acknowledgement of Dr Hung's generous donation, it was built in 1980 to provide residence for President Daniel Tse. Due to the government's regulations which prohibited post-secondary colleges from building their own residences for presidents, Dr Tse moved in upon its completion in the capacity of a campus ground superintendent, with Shiu Pong Hall being regarded as the night-shift superintendent's quarters and also an executive hall for official functions and meetings. It was only after Baptist College became a publicly funded body in 1984 that the Hall became the official residence of the president.







The five-year campus development plan adds five new buildings to the campus; (top left) Yeung Shui Sang Building; (top centre) Au Shue Hung Centre for Film and Television; (top right) Cha Chi Ming Science Tower; (bottom left) Sir Run Run Shaw Building; and (bottom right) Wai Hang Sports Centre

# 1990



## **“O Baptist U, our founders’ dream”: the 1990s**

*The 1990s were the years when the carefully nurtured green shoots of growth burst into glorious bloom for Hong Kong Baptist College. After almost 40 years of untiring effort, stoical resilience in the face of adversity, and above all unparalleled dedication to higher education, the College finally fulfilled its founders’ dream of gaining the status and title of University.*



By the early 1990s, Hong Kong Baptist College (HKBC) had already succeeded in fulfilling three major criteria for becoming a university. First, the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) agreed on the mission and academic profile of the College as a medium-sized institution of arts and sciences in 1992. In the same year, the Legislative Council gave the go-ahead for the College to align its staff's salary levels with those of the three universities in Hong Kong. Finally in July 1993, the Executive Council granted the College the authority for self-accreditation of its academic programmes.

After achieving these three targets, the College went ahead with the submission of its proposal to the Government to rename itself as Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) and also sought to amend the *Hong Kong Baptist College Ordinance*. In May 1994, the Executive Council approved in principle the long-sought and hard-won renaming of the College, and on 16 November 1994, the Legislative Council approved the *Hong Kong Baptist University Ordinance*. Nine days later, the legislation was gazetted and Hong Kong Baptist College was formally retitled as Hong Kong Baptist University.



President Tse officiates at a flag raising ceremony on 25 November 1994 to celebrate the retitling of Hong Kong Baptist College to Hong Kong Baptist University

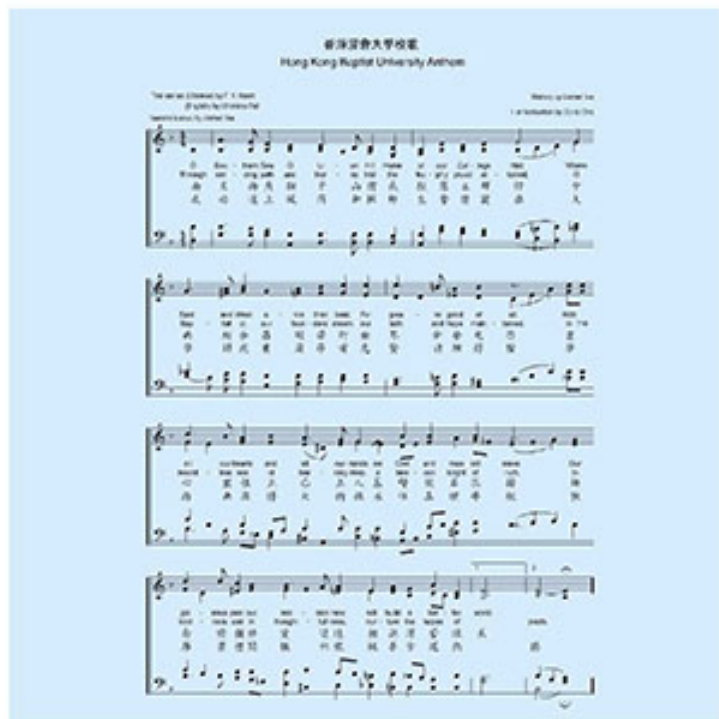


In accordance with official procedures following on from this development, the Governor of Hong Kong was appointed Chancellor and the President was renamed President and Vice-Chancellor. Under the new structure, the Board of Governors re-emerged as the highest advisory body, the Court, and the Council was established as the highest executive body while the Academic Board was renamed as the Senate.

Celebrating this huge leap in its fortunes, HKBU introduced a series of new brand identities: a fresh university emblem, a new logo and a revised anthem.



(Above and below) The College organises a "U Day" on 16 November 1994 to celebrate the passing of the new Hong Kong Baptist University Ordinance in the Legislative Council



The revised university anthem consists of additional lyrics in which the first stanza adopts lyrics previously written by Professor Zia Nai-zin, a former professor in Chinese of the College. The second stanza was written by President Daniel Tse in 1993 and the new anthem was arranged by Dr Gene Cho, former reader of the Department of Music and Fine Arts.

The new additions to the university anthem are:  
*Through winding path and thorny trail the trophy proud attained;*  
*O Baptist U, our founders' dream, our faith and hope maintained;*  
*In the boundless sea of learning deep, a beacon bright of truth;*  
*In kindness and in thoughtfulness, nurture the hopes of youth.*



Reflecting the University's struggles and vision since the 1970s, the first two lines of the second stanza properly narrate the hard work of students and teachers under the leadership of President Tse – effort that was duly rewarded when the College achieved its goal of becoming a university. The last two lines of the new stanza emphasise the far-reaching vision of the University – to persevere in educating future generations in body, mind and soul.

On staff affairs, an organisational restructuring took place from 1995 to 1996 to align the newly-minted HKBU more closely with other universities in the territory. During this transition, academic staff members were given new titles as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor and Chair Professor.

Since its earliest days, financial assistance from the private sector has been pivotal in the successful development of the institution. Despite the fact that government subsidies were progressively increased, private donations were still very much needed for projects that did not qualify for public funding. In light of this urgent requirement, the University established the University Foundation Fund in 1993. It has proved to be a crucial vehicle for generating funds to finance HKBU's ambitious plans.



A First Day Souvenir Cover of Hong Kong Baptist University and a Last Day Souvenir Cover of Hong Kong Baptist College are released to commemorate the retitling



A donors' plaque is installed on campus in 1997 to recognise the supporters of the University

## Academic development

The early years of the new decade saw impressive enhancements and expansion of the soon-to-be university's academic capabilities and aspirations, developments that would have profound consequences for the future.

In 1990, the Division of Continuing Education was upgraded to the School of Continuing Education. Meanwhile, the Department of Communication evolved as the College's sixth faculty and was renamed the School of Communication in 1991. Under the School, three departments were founded, namely Cinema and Television, Journalism and Communication Studies. The departments of Physical Education and Government and International Studies were established under the Faculty of Social Sciences in 1992 and 1994 respectively.



The Department of Communication is upgraded and renamed the School of Communication



The College confers its first honorary doctoral degrees on Dr Billy Graham (front row, fourth from left) and Sir Run Run Shaw (front row, second from right) in the presence of Governor Sir David Wilson





The launch of the PhD programme signifies the realisation of a longstanding aspiration of providing a complete academic ladder



The Physical Education programme is introduced in 1992

The year 1990-91 also marked the conferment of the College's first-ever honorary doctorate degrees, which were awarded to renowned Christian evangelist Dr Billy Graham and legendary entertainment tycoon and philanthropist Sir Run Run Shaw.

In terms of courses, the College launched new degree programmes in Humanities and in Translation in 1990-91, Physical Education and Recreation Studies in 1992-93, European Studies in 1994-95 and Government and International Studies in 1995-96.

Another significant milestone for the College came in spring 1992 when it launched the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) programme, thereby marking the completion of the academic ladder from undergraduate to postgraduate studies. The first cohort of four PhD students was admitted to the Faculty of Science.

A number of taught master's degree programmes were offered in the 1990s, including Music, Language Studies, Chinese Literature, Language and Culture, Business Administration, Analytical Chemistry, Scientific Computing, Education, Communication and Social Work. A Postgraduate Diploma in Education programme was also launched.

Another milestone for the University came in 1995 when the School of Continuing Education (SCE) offered a 2+2 programme with the Western Michigan University – a prototype of the associate degree programmes in Hong Kong. Later in 1999, SCE

became the first institution in Hong Kong to launch its own two-year associate degree programmes. In 1999, SCE established Hong Kong's first degree programme in early childhood education.

In March 1997, the University Grants Committee, formerly called the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC), released its Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review Report. This commended the University's teaching and learning processes for delivering high-quality whole person education.







The full-time bachelor's degree in Chinese Medicine is the first of its kind in Hong Kong

In the latter part of the 1990s, the University recorded another creative breakthrough – the launch of the territory's first full-time Chinese medicine bachelor's degree programme. To prepare for this innovative move, the Institute for the Advancement of Chinese Medicine was founded in 1997 and a five-year collaboration agreement was signed with China's Tsinghua University and the Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Before the year ended, the University worked together with Hong Kong Baptist Hospital in founding a Chinese medicine clinic at the Baptist Hospital Au Shue Hung Health Centre.

In September 1998, the new double degree programme in Chinese Medicine and Biomedical Science was rolled out, signifying both a beginning of pedagogy in this field as well as academic research into Chinese medicine at an international level. As part of the effort to achieve the latter objective,



The Chief Executive of the HKSAR Mr Tung Chee-hwa (second from left) officiates at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Jockey Club School of Chinese Medicine Building in 1998

the University participated in a variety of research projects: for instance, it embarked on focused research into arthritis and rheumatism and worked with Tsinghua University to establish a laboratory. In 1999, the School of Chinese Medicine, destined to achieve high levels of recognition locally and internationally, was founded.

By the turn of the century, the University had emerged as a leading institute in the pedagogy and research of Chinese medicine, with a new undergraduate degree programme in Pharmaceutical Sciences in Chinese Medicine launched in 2001.

In 1990-91, student enrolment at the bachelor's and master's degree level was 3,191. There were also some 1,600 diploma graduates enrolled in part-time conversion programmes. In 1999-2000, the total number of students increased to 4,789, comprising 3,998 undergraduate and 791 postgraduate students.

## Research developments

Greater government funding in the 1990s coupled with efforts to attract resources from private and commercial benefactors acted as an enormous boost to the scope and variety of research throughout the city's higher education sector.



(Above and below) Research activities take off in the 1990s with both quality and quantity rising significantly



A staff member of the Faculty of Science briefs Governor Sir David Wilson on the latest research equipment

Hong Kong's very first Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) was carried out in 1993 by the UPGC. The positive conclusion of the RAE was that the College had achieved a respectable level of research performance. Taking into account the inevitable differences in the role and mission of UPGC-funded institutions, Baptist College's performance clearly compared favourably. Further RAEs were conducted in 1996 and 1999, when the College had secured university status, and the percentage of the faculty rated as being active researchers had steadily risen from 40% in 1993 to 44% in 1996 and then 56% in 1999.



In 1998-99, the University founded the Institute for Natural Resources and Waste Management. The Institute, in partnership with the United Nations Environmental Programme, the Nanjing Institute of Soil Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Zhongshan University, conducted research in soil science, environmental protection and the recycling of natural resources. The collaboration with the Nanjing Institute of Soil Science was the first venture of its kind between a key research institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a university outside Mainland China.

## Internationalisation in the 1990s

As Hong Kong Baptist College evolved into Hong Kong Baptist University, the efforts to drive forward the campaign to internationalise the campus were stepped up. In order to foster additional academic links with overseas institutions, the College formed several international institutes or consortia for Asian, North American and European academics to assemble and connect.

In 1993, the Centre for East-West Studies was renamed the David C Lam Institute for East-West Studies. Founding members Baylor University, Ohio University, Simon Fraser University, Tsinghua University and



The David C Lam Institute for East-West Studies, a unique consortium of more than 25 universities worldwide, begins operations in 1993



Member universities of the David C Lam Institute for East-West Studies sign membership agreements in 1995

University of Leeds were later joined by University of Strathclyde and University of Western Sydney. Associate and corporate members from a variety of East Asian and European institutions also joined.

Serving as an additional platform for East-West interaction, the Wing Lung Bank International Institute for Business Development was formed in 1992. Aiming to advance research into global business development, the Institute provides synergy for an impressive network that brings together research efforts in Australia, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands, Thailand, the Philippines and the UK through international conferences and exchange programmes. Its International Summer Institute has been an important highlight of East-West interaction in this field since it began in 1997. The Institute offers overseas and Mainland Chinese students, through short-term courses, a valuable opportunity to learn from the business management experiences of others and gain an enhanced understanding of cross-cultural issues within an East-West context.



The International Summer Institute is an important annual event in promoting East-West cultural exchange

Notably, through these measures HKBU has become far more than a platform for the promotion of East-West interchange. Blending both an international vision and its aspirations for academic advancement, the University devotes particular attention to financially supporting academic projects and encouraging global research collaboration between the University's talents and overseas professionals. Established in 1994, the University Fellowship, made possible by a private donation, sponsors visiting scholars undertaking research and academic endeavours in Hong Kong, and welcomes overseas scholars to conduct public seminars in Hong Kong. In 1995, the Distinguished Lecture Series was held for the first time, at which John C Polanyi, the 1986 Nobel laureate in Chemistry, gave an inspiring opening lecture.



In 1991 HKBC hosts a historic video-conference with seven other higher education institutions in Hong Kong and Australia's Western Sydney University to discuss the development of higher education



As HKBU gained stature both locally and internationally, it received the honour of being selected by the European Union Commission to set up in 1997 the European Documentation Centre for Hong Kong. At this Centre, virtually every document issued by the European Union can be readily accessed by the public.

On the student side, the University offers a growing array of internship and exchange opportunities to ensure its students are empowered locally and connected globally. Among the internship programmes, all of which give students hands-on experience in a range of fields in order to equip them more effectively for today's globalised job market, the Metropolitan Attachment Programme, introduced by the Student Affairs Office in 1998, is the most popular. Every year, more than 200 students spend eight weeks during their summer vacation in major cities across the world where they acquire invaluable professional and cultural experiences.

In a further step towards internationalisation, exchange students have been warmly welcomed at HKBU; in 1998, there were 33 foreign exchange students from 22 partner institutions. The following year HKBU welcomed the first batch of 11 undergraduate students from Mainland China.



The Metropolitan Attachment Programme gives HKBU students an opportunity to develop their global experience



Exchange students enrich the campus atmosphere with international elements



## Whole person education and campus life

Skillfully balancing the ideals of professionalism and diversity, by 1991 a wide selection of complementary study courses were readily offered to students. The courses addressed language and computer skills, analytical and critical thinking, lifelong learning and self-awareness, ethical consciousness and life meaning, cultural acknowledgment and harmonious co-existence, and physical awareness and healthy lifestyle. To help students take full advantage of an all-round university life and thus make their experience at HKBU fulfilling and rewarding, a Leadership Development Programme and a Character Development Programme were introduced.



Upon transitioning to university status in 1994, HKBU understandably placed fresh emphasis on its cherished mission of delivering whole person education. In particular, the University paid attention to aligning its own educational development with those of others in the world.





In 1996, whole person education was re-emphasised as one of the University's core values, as articulated by the Court of the University: "The corporate Christian commitment of the University is expressed in numerous ways, but especially through its philosophy and practice of whole person education. This holistic approach to knowledge and learning is considered to be the most appropriate preparation for life and service in the rapidly expanding and developing society of Hong Kong as well as in a rapidly changing world at large." In striving to realise its educational goals, the University further invested efforts into creating an environment that advocates the development of moral character, mutual respect for people, the formation of caring interpersonal relationships and genuine concern for society in hopes of nurturing wholesome, responsible and well-informed young people.



In 1996-97, a new subject, University Life, was launched for freshmen to acquire the study methods necessary to thrive in a modern university and to expose them to the enlightening applications of educational and information technology. The subject also provided a mentoring system to give new students timely assistance in tackling their academic challenges, helping them keep abreast with the University's requirements and hasten their progress.

Students of HKBU are afforded many formal and informal opportunities to participate in the University's governance. Starting from the 1990s, student representative places have been provided at various levels of university committees, including the Council, the highest executive body, and the Senate, the supreme academic body. As of September 2015, there are a total of 284 student representative places.



## Campus development

The Shaw Campus on Renfrew Road, named after philanthropist Sir Run Run Shaw, was completed in mid-1995. The Opening Ceremony was held on 7 October 1995 attended by Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten and Sir Run Run Shaw. The Shaw Campus, comprising the Shaw Tower, the Wing Lung Bank Building for Business Studies, and the David C Lam Building, houses the central administration offices, the School of Business, the Au Shue Hung Memorial Library, the Lam Woo International Conference Centre and the Li Promenade.

Furthermore, to express the University's appreciation of donor Dr Ho Sin Hang's long-standing support, the Waterloo Road Campus was renamed Ho Sin Hang Campus.

During the construction of the Shaw Campus, seven two-storey buildings were built south of the Shaw Campus to ease the space shortage on campus.

In June 1997, the 12-storey Dr Ng Tor Tai International House, which provides 176 rooms, opened as a guesthouse for visiting scholars.



Shaw Campus

### Shaw Tower Carillon

Walking on Renfrew Road, a pleasing melody emanating from the rooftop of the Shaw Tower can be heard every hour. These tunes come from the carillon at the top of the building.

The carillon, which has 25 bells, was made by the long-established Royal Bellfoundry Petit & Fritsen with quality bronze using the ancient technique of bell casting. The bells range in size, with the largest one weighing 112 kg, with a diameter of 56 cm and a height of 48 cm. Altogether, the 25 bells weigh 920 kg. Each bell plays a different octave. A computerised control triggers different melodies at different points of the day to indicate the time.







Dr Ng Tor Tai International House

As suggested by the University, the Government named the new road between the Shaw Campus and the seven low-rise buildings as Baptist University Road – the first time in Hong Kong that a road has been named after a university. As a result, the new campus area located between Baptist University Road and Renfrew Road was named the Baptist University Road Campus, and became the third campus of the University.

In 1999 a new building at the Baptist University Road Campus, the Jockey Club Academic Community Centre and the Madam Chan Wu Wan Kwai School of Continuing Education Tower, was built.

At the start of the 1999-2000 academic year, the BU Bridge, a footbridge crossing Junction Road, opened to the public, providing improved access between the Ho Sin Hang Campus and the Shaw Campus.

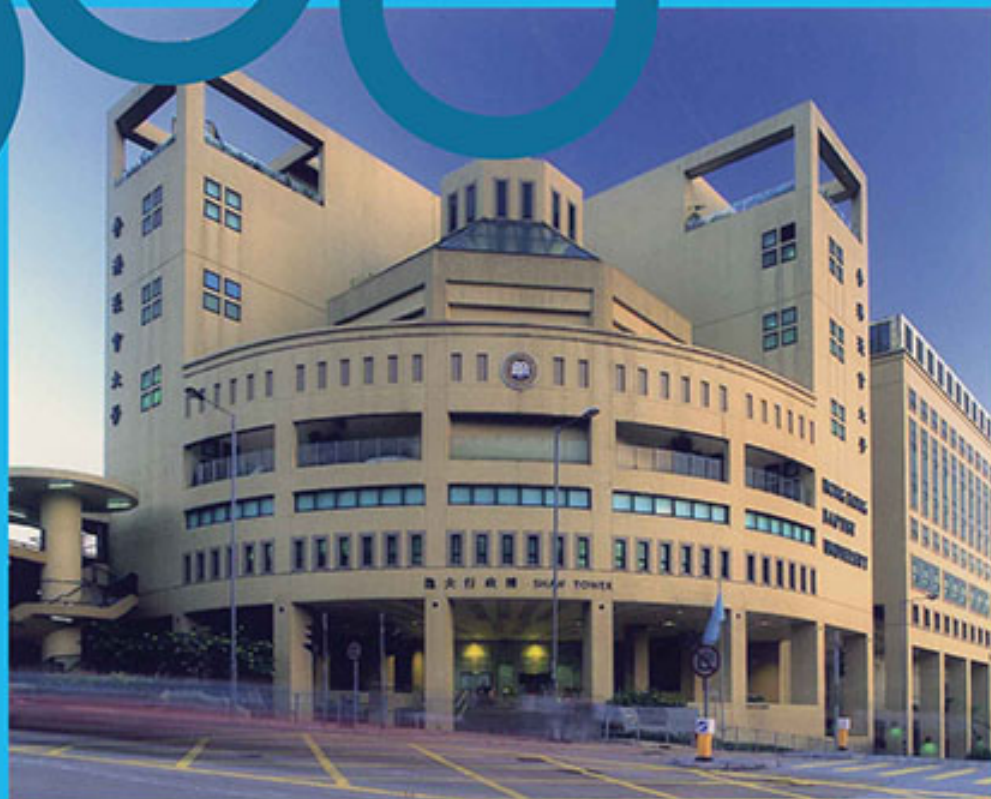


Madam Chan Wu Wan Kwai School of Continuing Education Tower



The low-rise buildings on Baptist University Road Campus

# 2000



## Entering the new century: the 2000s

*The first decade of the new millennium not only saw a great surge in the research strength and postgraduate studies at HKBU, it also witnessed its expansion into childhood, primary and secondary education as well as its reach extending into the Chinese mainland. These impressive developments were undertaken despite harsh cuts in public funding.*



Mid-2001 marked the retirement of President Daniel Tse, bringing down the curtain on a momentous and remarkable period of transformation for the University. President Tse's contributions to the University community were countless, not least his wise leadership of Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) as it steered its obstacle-strewn path towards attaining university status.

On 1 July 2001, Professor Ng Ching-fai became the third President and Vice-Chancellor of HKBU.



Professor Ng Ching-fai assumes presidency of HKBU in 2001

After the Asian financial crisis struck in 1997, the Government's recurrent funding of tertiary education entered a downward trend, with the inevitable result that competition for funding from other sources became ever keener. The situation was aggravated by the sudden ravages of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in the spring of 2003. In the face of a mounting fiscal deficit, the Government further cut back its subsidies to universities, and also severed the link between university staff's pay structure and that of the civil service. Naturally, the steady reduction of its operating budget presented an enormous challenge to the University's management. Key measures adopted to achieve cost reductions included salary cuts, a reconfiguration of the pay structure and the further streamlining of operational procedures. These were galling decisions to make at a time when HKBU was still basking in the glory of its recently acquired status and anxious to spread its wings as a fully-fledged university.



Discussions on the government funding cut take place on campus in the early 2000s



HKBU celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2006

The demands of the then straitened financial circumstances meant that painful action was inescapable. To this end, a new pay structure, built on the concepts of rationalised pay scales, closer alignment with the market and a stronger link between performance and reward, was implemented in phases, starting in 2004-05 and completed in 2005-06.

With the funding situation so unstable, the requirement to boost donations from non-government sources became ever more urgent. Whereas government funding covered staff, teaching and other running costs, private donations were needed to help build new facilities, and support the initiatives and innovations that HKBU – never short of ambition – yearned to introduce.



The University organises the Golden Jubilee Forum: Pathways to Creativity with five distinguished panelists, Professor Sunney Chan, Dr Vincent Lo, Dr Wang Shing-ching, Professor Zheng Xiaoying and Mr Xu Bing who share their views on how to stimulate creativity and open up the pathways to success





The University establishes the Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation in 2009 to raise funds to support projects not covered by public funds

On the plus side, from 2003, the University benefitted from the Government's launch of its Matching Grant Scheme under which funds were awarded to match donations received by local higher education institutions. During the decade, four Matching Grant Schemes were conducted and HKBU successfully raised a total of HK\$729 million, comprising HK\$454 million in donations and HK\$275 million in matching funds to support its various projects not partially or fully covered by public funds.

In a key move in 2009, the Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation was established to raise funds for the University to help realise its educational aspirations.

Despite the recurring hardships during this period, the University never compromised on its teaching quality. In the *Quality Audit Report* released by the Quality Assurance Council of the University Grants Committee (UGC) in September 2009, HKBU was commended. The report said the University was achieving its goal of providing a liberal, holistic education through the concept of whole person education, delivered in a caring and supportive environment that was clearly appreciated by students.

## Academic development

In terms of undergraduate programme development, the opening decade of the 21st century was a period of consolidation. However, several new programmes were introduced. In 2001-02, Hong Kong's first Pharmacy in Chinese Medicine degree programme was offered by the School of Chinese Medicine. In addition, a 2+2 programme (combining a specific degree and a diploma in education) opened in various disciplines for students who were targeting teaching as their career.



HKBU's Pharmacy in Chinese Medicine programme is another Hong Kong first



The cultural atmosphere of the campus helps inspire Visual Arts students' creativity

Underlining the high priority placed on the importance of stimulating creativity, HKBU launched an undergraduate degree in Visual Arts in the 2005-06 academic year, quickly followed by the establishment of the territory's first Academy of Visual Arts. In keeping with its innovative spirit, the Academy made its home off the main campus in a former officers' mess of Britain's Royal Air Force, a Grade One historic building constructed in a unique early 20th century architectural style.



In addition, a double degree programme in English Language and Literature and English Language Teaching was also offered. In 2009, the Academy of Film under the School of Communication, also a first in Hong Kong, was established, building on the well-established strengths of the School and its former department of Cinema and Television.

The University again performed well in the UGC's Second-round Teaching and Learning Quality Process Reviews in 2002, which covered research, postgraduate and continuing education.

In 2003-04 a far-reaching curriculum reform was implemented, designed to broaden the three-year undergraduate system and better prepare students with transferable skills and knowledge such as language proficiency, IT know-how, critical thinking, creativity, adaptability and cross-cultural perspectives. In order to stay abreast of the ever-changing requirements of a knowledge-based economy, the weighting between core subjects and general education subjects was reconfigured. Major subjects decreased from 80% to 65% of the curriculum, giving general education subjects a boost, with these classes forming 35% of the curriculum.



The Academy of Film under the School of Communication, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, is established in 2009



A forum on the proposed four-year curriculum is held to collect students' views on the reform

As an important part of the reforms, a new language policy was implemented which made English the official medium of instruction in all teaching except for subjects such as Chinese Language and Literature, China Studies and Chinese Medicine.

The reform was also treated as a preparation for the 3+3+4 educational structure proposed by the Government to expand the three-year undergraduate system to four years in 2012-13. This step required a great deal of preparatory work by the University, which set up task forces to lay the groundwork for introducing the new curriculum following in-depth consultation with colleagues.



The *Quality Audit Report* reaffirms HKBU's achievement in providing students with quality whole person education in a caring and supportive environment



The School of Continuing Education signs an articulation agreement with the University of Michigan for associate degree graduates to pursue further studies

To improve the management of the blossoming associate degree programmes, the College of International Education was founded in 2000 under the School of Continuing Education to administer the associate degree and later the self-funded undergraduate programmes. The University signed agreements with a number of overseas universities so that associate degree holders could continue their studies in Australia, Canada, the United States and Britain.



To cater for society's growing demands for higher education and postgraduate studies, the University established the Graduate School in 2002 to coordinate and administer affairs concerning postgraduate programmes.

During the decade, a number of taught master's degree courses were also introduced. They were established in the fields of Strategic Human Resources Management, Applied Accounting and Finance, Corporate Governance and Directorship, Chinese Medicine, Film, Television and Digital Media, Environmental and Public Health Administration,

Information Technology Management, Sport and Leisure Management, Contemporary China Studies, Youth Counselling, Public Administration, Media Management, Translation and Bilingual Communication, Art Administration, Social Work, and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Chinese Medicine.

HKBU's Department of Mathematics in cooperation with the Kent Business School of the University of Kent in Britain also began offering a double master's degree in Operational Research and Business Statistics.



HKBU confers its first Honorary University Fellowships in 2006 on seven distinguished persons: Ms Tsar Teh-yun, Dr Stephen Riady, Mrs Amelia Lee, Mr Bernard Fung, Mr Wong Kam-fai, Dr Yip Wai-hong, and Dr Lawrence Yick, in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the community and to the University

Other postgraduate programmes launched included the Doctor of Business Administration, and the Postgraduate Diploma in Early Childhood Education.

The student population of full-time undergraduate programmes in 2000-01 was 3,990, with 198 in

research postgraduate programmes and 665 in taught postgraduate programmes. In 2009-10, undergraduate student numbers had increased to 4,946, research postgraduates totalled 385 and taught postgraduates 2,931.





## Research expands

The leadership of newly appointed President and Vice-Chancellor Ng Ching-fai saw the further strengthening of the University's research endeavours.

In 2000-01, a total of 598 research projects of the University received research grants from various funding sources. By 2009-10, this figure had risen to 841.

The Research Assessment Exercise 2006 conducted by the Research Grants Council of UGC showed that 75.24% of HKBU academic staff were active in research. Of the 10 areas in which HKBU was reviewed, seven scored higher than the average of all tertiary institutions, with four ranked in the top three. In three areas, namely biology, health sciences and physical sciences, the score in research indices was over 90%.



Members of the Research Grants Council show keen interest in HKBU's research projects during their visit



The Joint Research Institute for Applied Mathematics opens in 2002

Entering the 2000s, the University had already joined hands with Tsinghua University and Beijing University of Chinese Medicine to set up the Joint Universities Projects for Chinese Medicine Research which reinforced the University's well-deserved leading position in Chinese medicine research. This example of cross-institute collaboration continued in 2002 with the Peking University-Hong Kong Baptist University Joint Research Institute for Applied Mathematics plus the establishment of the Joint Institute of Environmental Sciences of HKBU and the Research Centre for Eco-Environmental Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The University also established three new university-wide research institutes in the second half of the 2000s. These were the Advanced Institute for Contemporary China Studies, the Institute for Computational Mathematics, and the Hong Kong Baptist University Sino-Forest Applied Research Centre for Pearl River Delta Environment. By creating these synergies in research expertise, the three institutes have created a superior platform for cross-disciplinary studies of contemporary China, mathematics, science and engineering, as well as environmental issues.



Environmental research is one of the research niches of HKBU as a result of the contributions made by the Dioxin Lab (left) and the Croucher Institute for Environmental Sciences (above)

Inter-disciplinary research in environmental protection is one of HKBU's flagship areas. In 2004, the Croucher Foundation honoured the University's Institute for National Resources and Environmental Management by naming it one of the Croucher Laboratories. The Institute has thus been renamed as the Croucher Institute for Environmental Sciences. The selection was based on the significance of the environmental research conducted by the Institute.



## New ventures in education

Under the leadership of President Ng, the University launched another ambitious venture: Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College (UIC) founded in November 2005 in the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone of Guangdong province became the first full-scale collaboration in higher education between Hong Kong and Mainland China. UIC adopts the HKBU curricula and quality assurance system to ensure that the academic standards of the degree courses conform

to international standards. UIC uses English as the medium of instruction and its graduates are awarded bachelor's degrees by HKBU and graduation certificates by UIC. The 133,000- square-metre lakeside UIC campus officially came into operation in January 2008 and the first cohort of 242 students graduated in 2009. In 2014-15 enrolment of undergraduate and postgraduate students in UIC reached 5,000.



A bird's eye view of the Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College in Zhuhai



HKBU has sought to provide education at all age levels, from childhood through lifelong learning. In keeping with this aspiration, the University engaged in a venture to provide a quality through-train educational path, from early childhood to adolescence. In 2000, the Hong Kong Baptist University Kindergarten, the first kindergarten of its type in Hong Kong operated by a university, was established by the HKBU School of Continuing Education on Baptist University Road Campus.

In December 2006, with funding support from the Kam Shing Group, the Hong Kong Baptist University Affiliated School Wong Kam Fai Secondary and

Primary School, located at a 12,000-square-metre site in Shek Mun, Sha Tin, was officially opened after six years of preparation. As the territory's first school managed in conjunction with a university and providing a 12-year through-train primary and secondary education, the Affiliated School, which operates under the Direct Subsidy Scheme, adheres closely to the ideals of HKBU's whole person education. It has become a model of quality education, practising and demonstrating the University's educational philosophy.



Hong Kong Baptist University Kindergarten is established in 2000



The Hong Kong Baptist University Affiliated School Wong Kam Fai Secondary and Primary School provides a 12-year through-train primary and secondary education



## Internationalisation gathers pace

The drive to internationalise the HKBU campus gained impetus in the 2000s. Notably, in 2003, the University established its International Office, responsible for coordinating matters related to student exchange and cooperation with overseas institutions. The University also launched a series of innovative programmes that have become important, tried and trusted features of the University's non-academic calendar.

For example, in 2004 the Faculty of Arts launched the International Writers' Workshop, the first of its kind in Asia. The Workshop invites about eight creative writers from around the world annually to stay on campus for a month, interacting not only with students and staff but also with Hong Kong writers and the general public. The aim is to cultivate literary creativity and enhance the cultural atmosphere within and outside the University campus.

In the same year, the University became the first university in Hong Kong to launch the Consul-General-in-Residence programme. This "bringing the world to the campus" programme invites senior diplomats based in Hong Kong to share with students and staff topics about their home countries.



Foreign students cherish the excellent exchange opportunity provided by the University



Nine creative writers from around the globe join the first International Writers' Workshop in 2004



The Consul-General-in-Residence programme is another first among Hong Kong institutions

In 2005, the University launched the Dream of the Red Chamber Award: The World's Distinguished Novel in Chinese. This is the first prize in Hong Kong awarded to writers of Chinese novels from around the world and promotes the publication of quality novels in Chinese.

In 2007, the School of Communication inaugurated the Pulitzer Prize Winners Workshop, another first for the Asian region. The University invites winners of the Pulitzer Prize, the most prestigious award available for journalists, to come to HKBU to share their experiences and philosophies in journalism through

seminars and forums. These visits make it possible for students to see face-to-face the outstanding international journalists whose names and writings are featured in publications of the world's leading media organisations.

With regard to student exchange, in 2000-01 there were 44 incoming international exchange students in HKBU and 11 outgoing students. As a result of HKBU's internationalisation efforts, these figures jumped. In 2009-10, the number of incoming students increased to 314, and the number of HKBU students travelling abroad on exchange visits increased to 219.



The Pulitzer Prize Winners Workshop offers HKBU students a chance to learn from top journalists in the world



A local student teaches international students how to write traditional Chinese New Year couplets: an invaluable experience to both parties



## Whole person education in the new century

The ideals of whole person education that HKBU has unswervingly upheld since its founding were more than lived up to in the new century through a wide array of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular initiatives and activities.

A non-credit bearing Arts and Cultural Education Programme was launched in 2001-02 aimed at enabling students to rediscover their intrinsic motivation for learning, increasing their self-confidence and helping them to establish life goals through the provision of a wide selection of seminars and workshops. The areas covered ranged from Chinese culture, drama, music, to science and creative thinking.



Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities are essential components of HKBU's whole person education



A nine-member student delegation successfully scales the 6,206-metre Mount Kyizi in Tibet in 2006 to celebrate HKBU's 50th anniversary, setting a record by becoming the first local university team to achieve this feat

Founded in September 2002, the Cultural Literacy Programme was another innovative initiative to enrich cultural ambience on campus. The Programme was initiated under the Department of Cinema and Television and Humanities Programme as a platform to provide students with opportunities to attend artistic and cultural activities such as media workshops, museum visits and film and performance appreciation sessions in order to enhance their understanding of national, regional and global cultural issues.

To provide more diversified opportunities for student development, the Community Based Instruction Programme was set up in 2002. This emphasised the growth of both teachers and students through problem-based learning. For students, it was an invaluable opportunity to learn through providing community service to ethnic minorities, underprivileged families, homeless people and marginalised young people.

The Centre for Holistic Teaching and Learning was established in 2005-06. The Centre works in partnership with academic colleagues to foster continuous quality learning and teaching. It leverages the latest e-learning technology and combines it with innovative pedagogies to advance good practices in teaching and co-curricular activities. It aims to reinforce the student-centred, whole person- and outcome-oriented ethos of learning and teaching.



The Cultural Literacy Programme brings artistic and cultural ambience to campus



Four students from the School of Business scoop the global championship in the Global Investment Research Challenge held in New York, USA in May 2008 and are invited to preside over the closing bell of the NASDAQ trading day. The team grabbed championships in the Greater China region and Asia Pacific region prior to winning the global championship.



## Hall life enriches campus experience

Hall life is an important component of whole person education. By enabling students to live together and share common facilities, and by requiring them to resolve conflicts among themselves and to cooperate with each other in a wide range of events and situations, hall life contributes immensely to students' character formation and personal growth.

Founded in 2002, HKBU's four undergraduate halls, each named after a prominent personality in contemporary Chinese history – Cai Yuanpei (education), Soong Ching-ling (social affairs), Yang Chen-ning (science) and Zhou Shuren (literature) – collectively accommodate some 1,600 students.

Each hall has developed its own culture. Bearing the Hall motto "Hall with a Heart," residents of Yang Hall endeavour to develop a spirit of sharing and learning. Driven by the spirit of "aide sans frontières", Zhousians (Residents of Zhou Hall) are committed to perpetuating this vision for personal growth and community services. Soong Hall strongly emphasises well-rounded hall education that develops residents' mind, body and social skills. Known to be creative, outgoing and outspoken, residents of Cai Hall have created a lively community whose activities and impact have extended far beyond the campus.



The student hostel is a wonderful place for learning, sharing and living



Nobel laureate Professor Yang Chen-ning visits Yang Hall which is named after him

## Caring for the community, environment and heritage

As a caring institution, the University considers itself as bearing a heavy responsibility and having a unique opportunity to contribute to the well-being of the community which sustains it, especially in an increasingly interconnected age.

A significant example of HKBU fully living up to its responsibilities as a caring body came during the battle against SARS in 2003. During the crisis, the University was proactive in its initiatives and contributions in a diverse range of voluntary services.

These included the transfer of information to the public about the benefits of Chinese medicine as well as community care through the involvement of medical professionals. There were also SARS-related newspaper article placements, exhibitions, seminars and conferences, free consultations and distribution of free Chinese medicine herbal packs. An on-line interactive e-learning platform was established which was a great help to primary and secondary schools and their students who could continue their classes on the Internet during the suspension of classes throughout the city. These actions earned wide recognition.



HKBU staff and students demonstrate their care to the community with professional expertise during the SARS period: (from left) School of Chinese Medicine offers free medical consultations to the public; Department of Education Studies helps primary and secondary schools to carry on classes during class suspension via an Internet e-platform; students of HKBU organise a Smiling Campaign with pupils of HKBU Kindergarten



In 2008, the University launched the Caring for Sichuan programme to set up a social work station with Southwestern University of Finance and Economics on the Mainland to provide long-term service to victims of the massive Sichuan earthquake. HKBU volunteers also organised visits to provide psychological support for victims of the earthquake.

The University is whole-heartedly committed to the preservation of the environment, not only in its research but also in its non-academic efforts and policies. The Better Environment Endeavour, formed

by a group of enthusiastic staff and students in 2000, ran promotional and educational activities to increase environmental awareness among staff and students. Through this effort, the University became the first local tertiary institution to adopt environmentally friendly food containers at campus catering outlets.

The University's greenhouse was awarded a Silver Medal in the Outstanding Green Project Awards 2000 scheme, organised by local architectural professional groups.



HKBU students show their kindness and sympathy through disaster relief campaigns: Caring for (left) victims of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake and (right) survivors of the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004





As a service to the community, HKBU was heavily engaged in heritage conservation in the 2000s. In 2005, the Government leased the historic former British Royal Air Force officers' mess in Kwun Tong, Kowloon to HKBU as the base for the newly founded Academy of Visual Arts. In 2009, the site, renamed as HKBU's Kai Tak Campus, won an Honourable Mention in the Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).



In September 2008, the Jockey Club Creative Arts Centre, located in Shek Kip Mei, Kowloon, was established. A community art project led by HKBU with the renovation work funded by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, the Centre was the first project of its kind to convert a decommissioned industrial building into a popular arts hub, housing more than 100 local artists or arts and cultural organisations.



In 2009, the Government commissioned HKBU to revitalise the historic building of Lui Seng Chun as a Chinese medicine and healthcare centre. The Grade One historic building built in 1931 in Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, was officially reopened in 2012 under the name of Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun.

HKBU contributes to heritage conservation and revitalisation: (above) The Kai Tak Campus; (middle) The Jockey Club Creative Arts Centre, and (below) Lui Seng Chun



## Campus development

In the context of HKBU's continuous growth both in student population and academic endeavour, expansion of the campus became a vital priority. One of the key developments in this era was the establishment of the nine-storey, 8,500-square-metre Jockey Club School of Chinese Medicine Building in 2001.

To accommodate residency for local and overseas students, the four residential halls warmly opened their doors in 2002. In September 2006, the 30,000-square-metre HKBU Shek Mun Campus for the College of International Education was unveiled. The Campus houses a library, a heated indoor swimming pool, an auditorium, two indoor gymnasiums as well as language, multi-media, media communication, psychology, creative science, bio-eco and food and nutrition science laboratories.



Jockey Club School of Chinese Medicine Building



Student residence halls

In March 2007, the University announced an extensive five-year campus expansion plan taking in the requirements of the four-year undergraduate system being introduced in 2012. The plan was divided into four phases: first, construction of an 11-storey building for the School of Communication and the Academy of Visual Arts; second, construction of a new floor for both the Wing Lung Bank Building

for Business Studies and the David C Lam Building; third, building a four-storey wing at the Joint Sports Centre's parking lot and a new 13-storey building to replace the seven low-rise buildings for academic teaching and administration purposes; and fourth, building an open area to serve as the entrance plaza of the Baptist University Road Campus.



The Shek Mun Campus in Sha Tin houses the College of International Education of the School of Continuing Education



## Man Lung Garden

Man Lung Garden was first unveiled at the Li Promenade of HKBU Shaw Campus in July 2000 to promote the Chinese heritage of Chinese artistic pot plants (*penjing*) through the display of 20 *penjing* generously donated by Dr Wu Yee-sun, who is widely acclaimed as the “sage of *penjing*”.

The garden was relocated to the Kam Shing Road Entrance of Ho Sin Hang Campus in February 2005. Designed by renowned architect Professor Patrick Lau, the new garden is even more accessible to *penjing* appreciators, allowing passersby to enjoy the relaxing and peaceful feelings that the art of *penjing* presents. With the support of the Sha Tin Bonsai Association and the Hong Kong Bonsai International Society, a collection of over 30 *penjing* of Lingnan School style are on display in this exquisite and spacious garden.



# 2010



## **Vision for the future: from 2010 to present**

*The era dawning in 2010 was marked by a historic milestone in Hong Kong's secondary and higher education: the implementation of the territory-wide 3+3+4 academic reform. It was a transformation that HKBU warmly embraced as presenting an ideal opportunity to further drive forward its unique brand of whole person education. A far-reaching strategic plan, Vision 2020, was formulated to set the course for a dynamic new phase in the University's development.*



The start of the new decade saw the change in leadership at Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU). Professor Ng Ching-fai retired in June 2010, and handed the baton to Professor Albert Chan Sun-chi, who took office as the University's fourth President and Vice-Chancellor in July.

Events with vital implications for HKBU's future then shifted into high gear. In October 2010, after rounds of discussions and consultations with all sectors of the University community, President Chan unveiled the

University's strategic plan *Vision 2020*, a comprehensive blueprint that covered development over the following ten years. The series of initiatives announced in the plan came under three strategic focus areas, namely Quality Teaching and Learning, Innovative Research and Dedicated Service to the Community. The goal, as stated in *Vision 2020*, was the establishment of HKBU as the leading provider of whole person education in the region.



Professor Albert Chan, the fourth President and Vice-Chancellor



President Chan and Vice-Presidents listen to students and staff at one of the consultation sessions for the formulation of *Vision 2020*

Understandably, one of the key factors for the successful implementation of HKBU's ambitious development programme was that of funding. On that subject, HKBU has been well served by the Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation which was established in 2009. In the new decade the University performed creditably in the fifth and sixth rounds of the Government's Matching Grant Schemes, raising a total of HK\$812 million, comprising HK\$523 million in donations and HK\$289 million in matching funds from the Government. This generous support acted as crucial financial underpinning for the University as it rolled out important projects and programmes in keeping with the development plans. These included the establishment of research institutes and endowed chair professorships, teaching and learning facilities, scholarships and awards, exchange and internship programmes, community engagement activities, plus campus development and sustainability projects.



The Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation hosts an annual dinner to thank Foundation members for their support



The University presents its first Distinguished Alumni Award in March 2014 to four renowned alumni: Mr Francis Mak (second from left), Dr Daniel Tse (third from left), Ms Marianna Tsang (third from right) and Mr William Leung (second from right)



## Academic development

The implementation of Hong Kong's 3+3+4 education reform in 2012-13 naturally required a radical restructuring of undergraduate programmes. It was a task necessitating a great deal of hard work and one that was carried out with enormous energy at HKBU. This was particularly so since the University viewed the new curriculum as playing a crucial role in further enhancing its whole person education ethos.

As a result, the University revised its outcome-based philosophy with a focus on seven core graduate attributes – citizenship, knowledge, learning, skills, creativity, communication and teamwork.

creativity, communication and teamwork. To this end, tremendous effort was devoted to designing a strong General Education Programme and improving existing programmes. The goal was to ensure that the University's graduates are equipped with up-to-date and in-depth knowledge of an academic speciality as well as a broad spectrum of cultural and general knowledge. A criterion-referenced assessment policy to evaluate the learning of students against a set of pre-specified qualities or criteria, without reference to the achievement of others, was also adopted.



The seven Graduate Attributes (left) and the General Education Programme (right) are among the major components of the new four-year undergraduate curriculum

Under the four-year undergraduate structure, students are required to take a total of 128 units, comprising 60 units for their major studies, 38 units for General Education programmes and 30 units for free elective courses. The additional year of studies (32 units) is intentionally allocated to General Education and free electives to provide students with a wider choice and broaden their studies.

Most of HKBU's faculties/schools moved to a faculty/school-based admission system for which core and General Education subjects are provided in the first year of study. Students have the opportunity to decide on their major at the end of the first academic year, providing them with greater flexibility than they had in the past.





Under this major change in the city's education structure, two new four-year programmes were introduced: Creative and Professional Writing, and Analytical and Testing Sciences.

A number of new taught master's programmes were also offered, in Human Resources Management, Applied Economics, Advanced Information Systems, Literary and Comparative Studies, Producing for Film,

Television and New Media, Food Analysis and Food Safety Management.

In 2010-11, there were 4,945 undergraduate students, 395 research postgraduate students and 2,926 taught postgraduate students. In 2014-15, student enrolment in undergraduate programmes rose to 6,653, with 453 students in research postgraduate programmes and 3,646 in taught postgraduate programmes.



## Whole person education under the new curriculum

The newly designed General Education programmes for the four-year curriculum aim to equip students with transferable skills as well as a positive life attitude and moral values. With this goal in mind, core subjects in the programmes encompass five major disciplines. These are Arts, Business, Communication/Visual Arts, Science/Chinese Medicine, and Social Sciences. The subjects include University English, University Chinese, Public Speaking, Information Management Technology, Numeracy, Physical Education, History and Civilisation, Values and the Meaning of Life and University Life. Completion of these courses leads to the strengthening of young minds and increasing social awareness of an ever-changing and increasingly complex global community. In addition, Service

Leadership Education was introduced to cultivate students into devoted community leaders through the study of customised subjects.

In 2013-14, the General Education Off Campus project was launched to encourage students to integrate general education with their personal and professional development. In this project students participate in thought-stimulating activities such as appreciation of drama, art performance and experiential learning.

In 2014-15, a total of 154 General Education courses were offered, with many of them being inter-disciplinary subjects.



Students benefit from closer teacher-student ties and General Education Off Campus events under the new curriculum



## Enhancing research strengths

Inter-disciplinary and theme-based research is a core development area of *Vision 2020*, with four focus areas. These are:

- a) Health (involving the expertise of the School of Chinese Medicine and the faculties of Science and Social Sciences);
- b) Environment (involving the expertise of the faculties of Science and Social Sciences, and School of Business);
- c) Chinese and China studies (involving the expertise of the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences as well as the School of Business); and



The University further enhances its research strengths by identifying four core focus areas

- d) Cross-cultural studies (involving the expertise of the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences as well as the School of Communication and the Academy of Visual Arts).

To further enhance its research strengths, the University initiated a number of measures in 2010. These included the appointment of research assistant professors by faculties and schools and the allocation of special funds to invite distinguished researchers to HKBU to collaborate with faculty members and also to help research students.



Nobel laureates Professor Dudley Herschbach (second from left) and Professor Torsten Wiesel (third from left) are invited by the Institute of Creativity to deliver its inaugural lectures

In 2011, the Institute of Creativity was established. The goal of the Institute is to strengthen the University's research culture, nurture a critical mass of research talent, sharpen research performance and further promote the development of inter-disciplinary and theme-based research.

In late 2011 and early 2013 the Mr Simon Suen and Mrs Mary Suen Sino-Humanities Institute and the HKBU Jao Tsung-I Academy of Sinology were established. Their aim is to promote and foster the exchange of research and communication in Chinese classical learning and Sinology among institutions in Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and overseas.

An important element in President Albert Chan's strategic agenda for the University was the strengthening of research linkages with Mainland China. In February 2012, the HKBU Shenzhen Research Centre, located in the Shenzhen Virtual University Park, was officially opened. The Centre undertakes multi-disciplinary research in chemistry, biology, physics and Chinese medicine authentication and anti-inflammation and anti-cancer treatments.

In April 2013, the HKBU Changshu Research Institute opened with the signing of a memorandum of understanding for collaboration between Hong Kong Baptist University and the Changshu Institute of Technology. Under this agreement postgraduate students are admitted and an MSc in Analytical Chemistry programme is offered. In addition, research in new materials and drugs is carried out.



Master of Chinese culture Professor Jao Tsung-i (fourth from right) inaugurates the HKBU Jao Tsung I Academy of Sinology



The HKBU Changshu Research Institute opens in 2013



Three months later, upon receiving approval from China's Ministry of Science and Technology, HKBU established the Partner State Key Laboratory of Environmental and Biological Analysis (Hong Kong Baptist University) with an aim of enhancing exchange and cooperation between HKBU and Mainland China. It was HKBU's first partner state key laboratory. In October 2013, collaboration with Hunan University resulted in the opening of the Hong Kong branch of the State Key Laboratory of Chemo/Biosensing and Chemometrics of Hunan University.



The University's first partner state key lab – the Partner State Key Laboratory of Environmental and Biological Analysis (Hong Kong Baptist University)

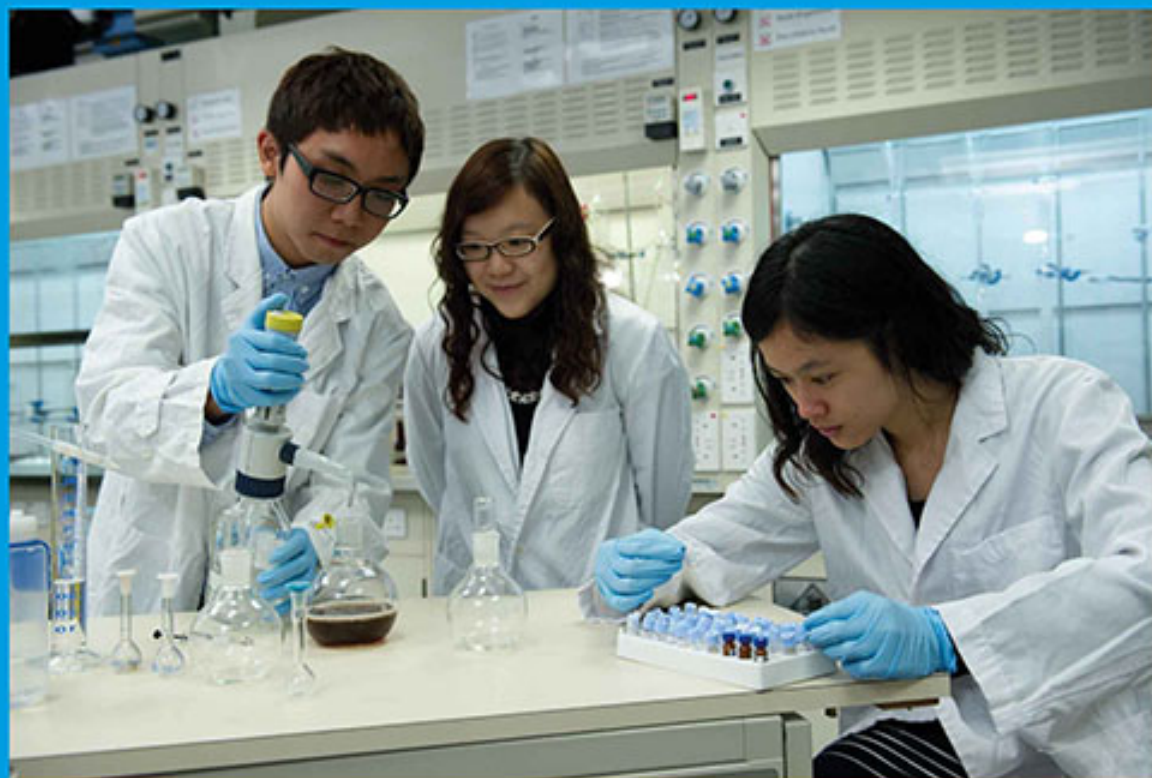


The HKBU (Haimen) Institute of Science and Technology

In April 2015, another Mainland bridgehead for HKBU was established in Jiangsu province – Hong Kong Baptist University (Haimen) Institute of Science and Technology. Located at Haimen and covering about 20,000 square metres, the Institute nurtures high-quality talents, conducts innovative research and engages in technology transfer. The focus is on energy-generating and energy-saving applications, new materials, and the uses of Chinese medicine in treating cancer, inflammation diseases, functional and organic gastroenterology disease as well as neurodegenerative diseases.

In the Research Assessment Exercise conducted by the Research Grants Council of the University Grants Committee (UGC) in 2014, HKBU was awarded the highest rating in four areas: Chinese medicine, mathematics and statistics, geography, and music. Overall, 76% of the research projects conducted were ranked as being of international standing or above.

In 2010-11, a total of 911 research projects were funded from various sources. The number increased to 1,094 in 2014-15.



HKBU receives encouraging results in the Research Assessment Exercise 2014, which finds that 76% of the University's research projects are ranked as being of international standing or above



## Knowledge transfer: a new focus

One of the strategic directions included in the focus area of Dedicated Service to the Community in *Vision 2020* is transfer of knowledge. This encompasses a number of fields in which the University is increasingly active. They include technology transfer such as patent applications and the realisation of the commercial potential of the University's academic work. Also included is the transfer of knowledge in the humanities, social sciences, communication and business through consultancy work, collaborative projects and social, cultural and community engagement. Another important aspect of knowledge transfer is the development of entrepreneurial talents through the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture on campus.

Since 2010, a number of initiatives have been introduced to boost staff and student awareness of knowledge transfer. They include the Knowledge



One of the HKBU spin-off companies, OPER Technology Limited, wins the Red Herring Top 100 Global Award as well as the Top 100 Asia Award in 2015

Transfer Partnership Seed Fund, the Business Entrepreneurship Support and Training Programme, and the Matching Proof-of-Concept Fund.



The University fosters the spirit of entrepreneurship among staff and students through the Business Entrepreneurship Support and Training Programme

As of the end of 2015, five technology spin-off companies have been set up by staff or alumni with the support of the University to commercialise their innovative patented products.

Strong growth has been recorded in the number of patents filed by academics and researchers since 2010. In 2010-11, four new patents were filed and three were granted, while in 2014-15, the number of patents filed increased to 51 and six were granted.

## Internationalisation in the 2010s

The drive to internationalise the HKBU campus, and also to win recognition overseas for its academic achievements, has made important strides. Of special note with regard to the latter effort, between 2010 and 2013, HKBU's School of Business achieved accreditations from the following world-renowned business education institutes: the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB International), Association of MBAs (AMBA) and the European Quality Improvement System (EQUIS). The School is now among the one percent of the world's business schools to be thus triple-accredited.

To enable more students to engage in exchanges overseas, HKBU's student exchange programme has been expanded to include students at the postgraduate level. The University's students are entitled to the Hong Kong PhD Fellowship Scheme provided by the Research Grants Council, which has also attracted outstanding postgraduate students from different parts of the world. While the Scheme attracted only a few participants in its early stages, the number increased to 14 in 2014 with students coming from Asian and European countries.



The School of Business is among the 1% of the world's business schools to have achieved triple accreditation



Another significant achievement in the University's effort to promote the internationalisation of the campus was the launch of the European Union Academic Programme in 2012-13. This is a consortium comprising HKBU, The University of Hong Kong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and Lingnan University and is co-financed by the European Union. Located at HKBU, the programme strengthens the links between the European Union and Hong Kong through academic work and enhances students' understanding of the Union.



The first top-up summer programme offers 21 HKBU students the chance to learn more about the European Union during their stay in Brussels in 2013



TEDxHKBU forum invites speakers from Hong Kong and abroad to share their views on innovative thinking

The HKBU Model United Nations Conference, which increases students' international exposure, global awareness, and sense of world citizenship, was successfully launched in 2010. It has become an annual event at which more than 150 local and overseas tertiary and secondary school students engage in an exchange of ideas and opinions.

In 2010-11, there were 342 incoming overseas exchange students on campus and 274 HKBU students went abroad for exchange, while in 2014-15, 339 students came to HKBU and the number of outgoing HKBU students rose to 462.

## Serving the community

In an important and much-appreciated service to the community, the School of Chinese Medicine started operating its clinical service across Hong Kong in 1997. As of January 2016, there are a total of 15 Chinese medicine clinics under the School, eight of which are operated directly by its Clinical Division and seven are collaborations with the Hospital Authority and non-profit making organisations. Every year the HKBU-operated clinics serve more than 200,000 patients.

The University also plans to establish Hong Kong's first non-profit-making Chinese Medicine Teaching Hospital. The University holds firmly to the view that

such a teaching hospital can maximise the strengths of Chinese medicine by offering comprehensive and systematic in-patient and out-patient treatment to benefit Hong Kong people. It could also provide local internship opportunities for Chinese medicine students of HKBU, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong. In addition, it will benefit the Chinese medicine profession by promoting research and the development of new products.

The University has further stepped up its efforts to provide more opportunities for students to serve the community and broaden their horizons.



The provision of clinical services to the public is one of the key focus areas of the School of Chinese Medicine



Launched by the Faculty of Social Sciences in 2013, the Inter-generational Community of Practice Project expanded learning interchange between university students and secondary school participants to include older adults. The three-year project has enabled teachers to transfer academic and professional knowledge to university students, who then share their expertise with secondary school students and, eventually, with the rest of the community.

The Through Our Eyes Programme of the Academy of Visual Arts, an art education programme focused on lens-based media, is another noteworthy community project. It offers short courses for teenagers to observe and explore the community through lens-based media. The programme enhances bonding between the participants and their communities.



The Inter-generational Community of Practice Project brings together HKBU students and staff, secondary school students as well as older adults

In April 2015, the University successfully secured a donation of HK\$62.21 million from the Hong Kong Jockey Club for its Department of Social Work to carry out the community-based Project on Career and Life Adventure Planning Programme for Youth for five years. The Project aims to build an effective, holistic and sustainable career and life planning model to help 200,000 young people aged 15-21 to pursue their life and career goals.



Through Our Eyes Programme trains youngsters to explore the community through the lens

## Sustainable campus and health concerns

The dawn of the new decade saw fresh initiatives to improve the environment and ambience on the fast-growing campus. In 2010, a Sustainability Policy and the Campus Sustainability Action Plan was proposed, emphasising three areas: resources and energy, a green campus and a sustainable culture. Campus Green Ambassadors were recruited from among staff and students to help develop a low carbon culture, and a number of seminars on green issues, eco-tours and green dining were arranged. Green roofs were installed on buildings.

HKBU became the first tertiary institution in the territory to commit to building a low carbon campus with the launch of its Sustainable Low Carbon Campus Project in 2010. It was also the first local institution to launch a University Policy on Paper Usage and Conservation.



Green roofs are built to provide green space on campus



Student ambassadors help promote green culture



In recognition of its green policies in its purchasing practices, the University won the Gold Prize in the Green Purchasing Award (Corporation) of the Hong Kong Green Award 2010, and the Silver Award in the Public Organisations and Utilities category of the 2011 Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence.

In 2013, a green volunteer team called BU GreenieS, the first of its kind among local tertiary institutions, was established to organise voluntary activities to promote environmental awareness.



Members of HKBU green volunteer team BU GreenieS collect trash at a beach cleanup event



## Campus development

Phases one and two of the University's Campus Expansion Plan were completed in mid-2010. In late 2012, the new Academic and Administration Building and the Madam Kwok Chung Bo Fun Sports and Recreation Centre were opened, marking the completion of phase three of the Plan. January 2016 saw the conclusion of the Plan when the entrance plaza of the Baptist University Road Campus was completed.

While these successes in campus development were being achieved, during early 2013 HKBU faced another challenge that would have deep implications for the local higher education sector.



The new sports hall in the Madam Kwok Chung Bo Fun Sports and Recreation Centre



Academic and Administration Building is named Winner in the category of New Building Works – Client's Representative in the Building Surveyors Awards 2015



Communication and Visual Arts Building



As an urban university with a site area of only 5.4 hectares, making it the smallest among the eight UGC-funded institutions in Hong Kong, HKBU has been facing a space shortage hampering its long-term development. Since 2005, HKBU has taken the initiative to submit plans to the Government proposing the allocation of the former campus site of Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Lee Wai Lee) in Kowloon Tong (Lee Wai Lee site), which is bordered on three sides by HKBU buildings, to

HKBU for its long-term development, including the building of the much-needed Chinese Medicine Teaching Hospital and student hostels.

In December 2012, the Government presented a proposal to the Town Planning Board to rezone about 60% of the southern portion of the Lee Wai Lee site from “Government, Institution or Community” to “Residential” use.



Staff, students and alumni gather at the meeting venue of the Town Planning Board to urge the Board to reject the rezoning of the Lee Wai Lee site

As the proposed change would result in an irreversible loss to the whole society and in particular the higher education sector, the HKBU community initiated a series of actions to express its objections, including the One Person One Letter campaign. This invited members of the University and the public to express their objections to the Government's rezoning proposal during the public consultation period.

As a result, the Town Planning Board received more than 25,000 letters, of which 99.95% objected to the rezoning. Finally, the Town Planning Board decided to retain the southern portion of the Lee Wai Lee site for "Government, Institution or Community" use.



Students, staff and alumni run street booths to collect signatures from the public to object to the rezoning proposal

In late 2013, the Government announced the allocation of the northern portion of the Lee Wai Lee site to HKBU and reserved the southern portion for special education purpose.

The University submitted a proposal on the northern portion of the site to the University Grants Committee in October 2014. The proposal which adds 1,700 student hostel places and 6,900 square metres of academic space to HKBU received full support in early 2015. Slated for completion in 2022, the development will doubtless facilitate the University's further growth.



The University gains approval to build a student hostel and academic facilities at the northern portion of the Lee Wai Lee site



## New leadership

In early 2014, HKBU further refined its vision set out under *Vision 2020* as follows:

“By the year 2020, the University will be the regional leader in whole person education that delivers academic excellence and innovation.”

With the retirement of President Albert Chan in July 2015, the start of the academic year 2015-16 thus heralded yet another new chapter. Entering its 60th year, which according to the Chinese tradition signifies the completion of a cycle and new beginning, HKBU appointed Professor Roland Chin as its fifth President and Vice-Chancellor.

Recognising that HKBU’s continuous growth in size and complexity requires a review of its structure to ensure that it best serves the University’s aspirations, one of President Chin’s first steps after assuming office in September 2015 was to propose the recruitment of a Provost responsible for strategic planning of the University and a Vice-President (Teaching and Learning) responsible for undergraduate education and whole person development.



Professor Roland Chin takes office as the fifth President and Vice-Chancellor in September 2015



Internationalisation will be one of the focus areas for HKBU going forward

## Setting sights high and far

Striving to take HKBU to new heights as a leading provider of whole person education in the region, President Chin has worked closely with and sought advice from students, staff, alumni and other stakeholders to map out the strategies for the University's future development.

In his speech delivered at his inauguration ceremony on 16 November 2015, President Chin remarked that HKBU must play a key role in the emerging Asia higher education hub of excellence by being competitive globally, and at the same time contribute to regional and local development.



Some 300 participants of the 60th Anniversary opening ceremony create a huge human formation of the 60th Anniversary logo



Thousands of students, staff, alumni and friends of HKBU and the public joyously participate in the opening ceremony and the Health Festival held on 9 January 2016 to kick off the 60th Anniversary celebrations. A series of diamond jubilee celebratory activities and events will be held throughout the year.



Over 100 HKBU alumni and friends showcase their talents at the We are BUddies Alumni Show held on 30 January 2016



The University aims to build upon its solid foundation by further advancing in high impact research and enhancing quality teaching and learning. The core strategy that permeates every aspect of HKBU is “internationalisation and innovation” – from teaching and learning, research and development, and collaboration with partners, to nurturing leaders who address global challenges and contribute to social progress for a better world.

Besides creating extensive networks and launching collaborative programmes with institutions around the

world, the University will continue to provide learning experience that prepare its students for the global age. The building of a diverse student and faculty body, increase of student exchange and internship opportunities outside Hong Kong, the provision of more service learning opportunities, and growing support for language learning will help HKBU students broaden their horizons and enhance their cross-cultural competence, making them global citizens with the capacity to think, learn, create and innovate, and who are ready to face challenges ahead.



An aerial photo of the HKBU campuses in Kowloon Tong taken in early 2016

## Appendix I

### **Chairmen of Board of Governors/Council**

Dr David YK Wong (1956-1968)  
Dr Daniel H Lam (1968-1979, 1981-1986)  
Dr Norman B Cheung (1979-1981)  
Dr the Hon Wong Po-yan (1987-1989)  
Dr Lau Wah-sum (1990-1996)  
Dr Moses MC Cheng (1997-2006)  
Dr Wilfred YW Wong (2007-2012)  
Mr Cheng Yan-kee (2013-current)

### **Presidents/President and Vice-Chancellors**

Dr Lam Chi-fung (1956-1971)  
Dr Daniel CW Tse (1971-2001)  
Professor Ng Ching-fai (2001-2010)  
Professor Albert SC Chan (2010-2015)  
Professor Roland T Chin (2015-current)



## Appendix II

### University governance and senior administration\*

Chancellor The Hon Leung Chun-ying	President and Vice-Chancellor Professor Roland T Chin
Chairman of the Council and the Court Mr Cheng Yan-kee	Vice-President (Academic) Professor Franklin T Luk
Deputy Chairman of the Council and the Court Mrs Pamela Chan Wong Shui	Vice-President (Research and Development) Professor Rick WK Wong
Treasurer of the Council and the Court Mrs Doreen DL Chan	Vice-President (Administration) and Secretary Mr Andy SC Lee
	Associate Vice-Presidents Professor Bian Zhaoxiang Professor Allan KK Chan Professor Frank HK Fu Professor Huang Yu Professor Ricky NS Wong

\*As of February 2016

## Appendix III

### Honorary graduates

#### Doctor of Business Administration

Lee Shau-kee (2011)  
Mochtar Riady (2009)  
Hari Naroomal Harilela (2008)  
Michael PK Wu (2008)  
Andrew Sia (2005)  
Marvin KT Cheung (2003)  
Victor KK Fung (2000)  
Chiu Chun-bong (1997)  
Cha Chi-ming (1996)  
Fong Yun-wah (1994)  
Winston WT Yeung (1994)  
Hung Hin-shiu (1993)  
Wu Jieh-yee (1993)  
Quo-wei Lee (1992)

#### Doctor of Humanities

Robert HN Ho (2015)  
Hung Yeung Pong-wah (2015)  
Cecil SO Chan (2014)  
Wilfred YW Wong (2013)  
Wu Jianmin (2013)  
Jimmy Carter (2011)  
Li Lanqing (2011)  
Li Zhaoxing (2010)  
Jiang Shusheng (2009)  
Chia-wei Woo (2008)  
John Charlton Polkinghorne (2006)  
Daniel CW Tse (2001)  
David C Lam (1992)  
William (Billy) F Graham (1990)

#### Doctor of Laws

Kennedy YH Wong (2013)  
Moses MC Cheng (2007)  
Brian W Smith (1999)  
Lu Ping (1998)  
Lucy MF Ching (1997)  
Lau Wah-sum (1996)  
John S Belew (1995)  
Andrew KN Li (1994)  
John J Swaine (1991)

#### Doctor of Letters

Johnnie KF To (2014)  
Wai Chee Dimock (2013)  
Jao Tsung-i (2012)  
Li Xueqin (2012)  
Van Lau (2010)  
Nieh Hualing (2009)  
Chen Yung-shan (2007)  
Hou Hsiao-hsien (2007)  
Kuang Jianlian (2005)  
Lin Hwai-min (2004)  
Xu Jialu (2003)  
Ji Xianlin (2002)  
Peter Newmark (1998)  
Chow Tse-tsung (1997)  
Arthur C Clarke (1996)  
Wu Yee-sun (1991)  
Run Run Shaw (1990)



#### Doctor of Science

Robert H Grubbs (2015)  
Bai Chunli (2014)  
Chen Kaixian (2013)  
Roy Jay Glauber (2012)  
John Pendry (2010)  
Zhang Boli (2010)  
Stanley Osher (2009)  
Rao Zihe (2008)  
John Meurig Thomas (2008)  
Shen Yuen-ron (2007)  
Lu Jeu Sham (2006)  
Moses HW Chan (2005)  
Chen Keji (2004)  
Lotfi A Zadeh (2004)  
Sunney I Chan (2003)  
Samuel CC Ting (2003)  
James W Bridges (2002)  
Gene H Golub (2002)  
Xiao Peigen (2002)  
Alfred Y Cho (2001)  
Deng Tietao (2001)  
Anthony D Bradshaw (2000)  
Daniel C Tsui (2000)  
Paul CW Chu (1999)  
Chen-ning Yang (1999)  
Wang Yuan (1998)  
Zhou Guangzhao (1998)  
Tien Chang-lin (1996)  
Tsai Khi-rui (1996)

Wang Dazhong (1995)

Lee Yuan-tseh (1994)

William C Winegard (1993)

#### Doctor of Social Sciences

Elizabeth KS Law (2015)  
Hui Yin-fat (2014)  
Justin KH Chiu (2012)  
Simon SM Suen (2012)  
Joseph CT Lee (2011)  
Wong Kwok-keung (2010)  
Yang Tianle (2007)  
Alan Walker (2006)  
Annie SC Wu (2006)  
Peter Townsend (2005)  
Henry Steiner (2004)  
John Woo (2004)  
Philemon YW Choi (2001)  
Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales (2001)  
Eric KC Li (2000)  
Wu Jinglian (2000)  
Cha Liu Bie Ju (1999)  
Tin Ka-ping (1996)  
Jackie KS Chan (1995)  
George R Wilson, Jr (1995)  
Ng Tor-tai (1994)  
Wong Po-yan (1994)  
Rosalind MH Lam (1993)  
Kenneth KC Lu (1993)  
Daniel H Lam (1991)

## **Honorary University Fellows**

### **2015**

Merle Allan Hinrich  
Mayching Kao  
Lam Cheung-chuen  
Herman TW Lau  
So Chau Yim-ping  
Connie WC Wong

### **2014**

Gan Chee-eng  
Dickson TY Shang  
Shen Jinkang  
Mary TM Suen  
Wong Nga-chung

### **2013**

Barbara MY Fei  
Raymond KS Kwok  
Allan HC Kwong  
William WC Leung  
So Chung-ping  
So Wing-kin

### **2012**

Delia WS Chan  
Ronald YC Chiu  
Lee Yu-leung  
Ng See-yuen  
Ivis Sze

### **2011**

Abraham YL Chan  
Cheung On-tak  
John KP Fan  
Yu Kwok-chun

### **2010**

Robin YH Chan  
Lau Chor-tak  
Ngai Chiu-fung  
James S Tsien  
Wu Po-kung

### **2009**

May SM Chan  
Peggy P Lam  
Ronald YC Lu

### **2008**

Allen TY Chan  
Chan Sui-kau  
Raymond R Wong  
Stephen HB Yau  
Zhang Da Peng

### **2007**

Anthony KH Chan  
William CL Hui  
Liu Chak-wan  
Liu Hao-ting  
Fredric CF Mao  
Ng Shui-lai

### **2006**

Bernard SK Fung  
Amelia KM Lee  
Stephen T Riady  
Tsar Teh-yun  
Wong Kam-fai  
Lawrence KL Yick  
Yip Wai-hong



## Appendix IV

### Awardees of the Distinguished Alumni Award

#### 2016

Dennis CW Au  
Chan Hung  
May SM Chan  
Ronald YC Chiu  
Liu Chak-wan

#### 2015

Chiu Chun-bong  
Justin KH Chiu  
Matthew YC Lui  
Mark Kai-keung

#### 2014

William WC Leung  
Francis YS Mak  
Marianna WC Tsang  
Daniel CW Tse



香港浸會大學  
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY