



號一十八道和成地馬跑港香
三二一三七七H：話電

訊 仁

胡鴻烈

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編主系聞新院書仁樹港香

月四年三七九一

樹仁的成長與未來

校長 鍾期榮 博士

樹仁書院自創立迄今，雖僅短短載半，但她發展的迅速順利，就像一個初生的嬰兒且夕間變成少年一樣令人意外地吃驚。在本港大專院校行列裏，樹仁是最稚齡的，但她所引起社會關注，特別是教育圈子內的重視，和來自各方面的殷切期望與鼓勵支持，不僅令我們感奮，而且令我們以驚以喜；戰戰兢兢，不敢不益自努力振作，快馬加鞭地往前衝。我想這一切決非偶然，正如樹仁的創辦一樣，是由許多決定因素促成的。也就是為了一種理想，我們才敢於跨上一個艱苦的旅程。這裏，我很願將個人的感受與大家分享。

創辦之動力與理想

在本港從事了十五年大專教育後，我們心自問，實感極度灰心失望，而面臨了一個嚴重的抉擇，此即或者完全脫離教育事業，或者就自己來辦一間書院，否則便變成無意義的浪費時間與生命了。

我為什麼會有這種感覺呢？很簡單地說，因我認為大專教育應有其時代使命與功能，大專書院既為高等學府，擁有一些專家學者，而又地位崇高，受人重視，其一言一行，均足以影響社會，發生示範或領導的作用，故大專教育應以下列各端為鵠的：

(一) 弘揚學術、表彰真理，決不盲從附和、自欺欺人，而須著書立說，流傳於世。
(二) 造就人材，使其有以天下興亡為己任的襟懷，關心民生疾苦，決非徒囿於個人名利小天的的自私自利者或蛀書虫。
(三) 發揚國故，溝通中西學術文化，決非全盤西化的一面倒，而要以人文精神，彌補科技唯物文明之不足。
(四) 領導社會風氣，以新風格、新精神來一挽社會頹風，伸張正義，維護公理，振世道人心於末世。

也許我所追求的太過理想、曲高和寡，經過十五年來摸索，才體會到寄人籬下，決難實現，因此我決定要作播種的農夫，移山的愚公，負起「樹仁」的重任，來向這個目標邁進。

當然還有另一重要的因素推動我，這便是我深覺本港大專學額有限，每年因角逐學位所引起劇烈競爭，緊張、失望與苦悶，和嚴重的人材

外流，不僅有違社會公平，亦且成為社會隱憂，因此我們應竭盡棉薄，為有志向學的青年提供良好的專上教育，去爭取和實現社會公平。就是在這種理想的推動下，樹仁書院便創立了。

謀求創造獨特風格

我心目中所想像的「樹仁」，是一所不同於其他大專的高等學府，她必須去創造和建立她自己獨有的特性和風格；這些特性和風格，可以概括為下列各方面：

(一) 首先，樹仁是建立於人類最高貴的感情——愛——的基礎上，大家互相關懷愛護，切磋琢磨，親如家人手足。

(二) 在作學問工夫上決不敷衍妥協，而以真理為依歸，課堂上極力鼓勵學生思索發問，和展開熱烈討論，充滿民主與學術自由的氣息。

(三) 但在作人方面，則必須虛懷若谷，通情達理，靜如處子動若蛟龍，故活的學習，與書本知識的傳授同樣重要，小組教學，小組討論，課外活動，校外人士專題演講，參觀與實習等，成為課程的重要部份。

(四) 絕大部份在樹仁任教的先生都是為追求理想，抱着滿腔熱誠，來為教育而獻身，其中更不乏飽學鴻儒之士，如阮雁鳴、湯定宇、吳天任、何覺、錢山、閻之適、陳耀南、關頤仁、黃思聰、黃志涵等諸教授，均樂為為懷，誨人不倦，使青年學子置身其間，如春風化雨，樂樂融融。

(五) 樹仁書院的校董會，是由社會各界領袖所組成，如宗教領袖聖公會白約翰會督、徐誠斌主教、立法局黃宜平議員、市政局貝納祺、伍秉堅、陳普芬、胡鴻烈諸議員、新聞界岑維休、胡仙、岑才生、銀行界霍實材、工商企業界丁熊照、顏成坤、劉漢棟、陸蔭百、萬春先、教育界阮雁鳴、DR. Maurice Anderson、會漢文等，均社會知名之士，他們對樹仁和樹仁學生的前途，當能給予良好的助力與影響。

(六) 樹仁書院規模不大，但維持一定水準，着重學生質素，是為那些專心用功尋求知識者

而設的理想處所，老師們孜孜不倦的教學熱誠和同學們求知若渴的熱情，形成了我們學院的又一特色，故此我們能以精神的滿足，來克服物質的匱乏。

培植人才

服務社會

樹仁書院現在只設六系，主要目的在為本港社會培植人材，以適應社會之實際需要。

(一) 中國文學系：古典文學史與現代文學並重，培養寫作與研究的興趣，希望能對發揚中國文化作出貢獻。
(二) 外國語文學系：編譯人材及第二外國語的訓練和文學鑽研並重，為創作或研究奠定基礎。
(三) 新聞學系：為新聞及傳播事業培養新血，以發揮輿論力量。
(四) 社會學及社會工作學系：着重社會研究及青年與社區工作，以為服務或升學之準備。
(五) 會計銀行學系：以配合本港工商界之需求，培養專門技術人材為宗旨。
(六) 工商管理學系：培植現代化工商事業科學化之專門人材。

今年擬增設法律商業學系，以商業知識及商業範圍內所需之法律知識相輔相成，訓練工商界之高級人材為宗旨。

海外大學緊密合作

樹仁書院與美國多間大學均維持一定之關係及洽商合作計劃，其中較著者，計有「南方耶魯」之稱的杜倫大學 (Tulane University)，路易士安納州立東北大學 (Northeast Louisiana State University)，路易士安納學院 (Louisiana College)，曼徹斯特學院 (Manchester College)，貝蒙學院 (Belmont College) 等，均接受樹仁學生前往升學或深造。一九七二年七月，東北大學會特派社會學及社會服務系主任晏務

理博士 (DR. Maurice J. Anderson) 携助教來港與樹仁書院合作，首次創辦授予學分之暑期課程，參加攻讀者凡四十餘人，均獲得該東北大學給予學分而為美國其他大學所承認。為具體地促進中美文化交流邁進了一步。

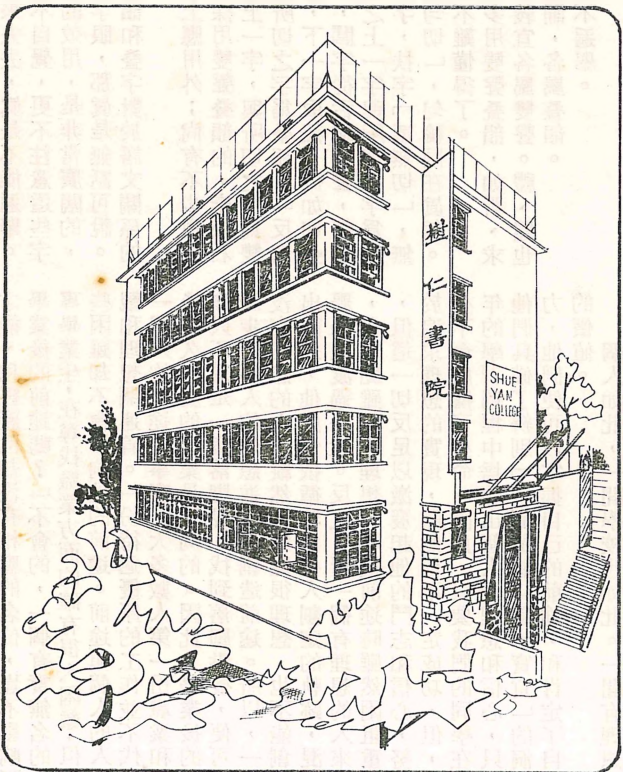
此外，樹仁書院亦獲得英國國際會計師學會 (A.I.A.) 承認，並特許本校學生豁免初級試，而可直接參加該會之專業資格考試。

設獎學金扶植青年

樹仁書院獲港府正式承認為非牟利院校，本純教育宗旨，盡力協助及扶植青年，使獲受良好的高等教育，故每年特由校董及社會賢達慷慨捐款，設置獎學金，計一九七一至七二年度支付獎助學金五萬元，本年度增至六萬元，共有五種獎助學金一百名，分為特優獎學金，每名二千元，優異獎學金，每名一千五百元，優良獎學金，每名一千元，普通助學金，每名五百元，工讀助學金，每名每月八十元，凡有志青年而經濟上有需要者，均可獲得協助解決困難，專心向學。

齊心合力邁向成功

當然，現在我們所已經作的，只是一個好的開始，要實現理想，還有一段遠大的旅程，必須我們全校師生上下同心同德去努力奮鬥，並且還要以最快速度，向第一流學府急起直追，迎頭趕上。



香港樹仁大學圖書館
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雙聲疊韻字疊

我國文學的美妙運用

吳天任教授

我國文學尤其是詩歌的美妙，盡人皆知，但它美妙的條件，却很少人注意到。分析起來，這些條件，可分內在的和外在的，前者是指文學中的情感意旨和音調的運用；後者是指文學作品的修辭技術和描寫的方法。

現在我所說的，就是屬於後者，文學寫作的技術和方法，本來很多，現在只就其中的雙聲，疊韻，疊字幾種簡單說說吧！

我國詞語中，原有很多連綿詞語，即把兩字合用，成爲一個形容詞或動詞的，例如：低昂、緩急、存亡、去住、疾徐、悲歡等，是意思相反的。如：吹噓、追隨、扶持、浸潤、輾轉、糜爛等，是意思相聯的。

這些相連字眼，不知起於何時，但却是最聰明的方法，因爲只用兩字，便可以表達出很多意思，雙聲疊韻字眼，也是其中意思相連的一種。文學中的詩歌，固以情感爲主要骨幹，但情感的表達，一定要配合柔揚和諧的聲律，易於誦讀，才能動人而引起共鳴，雙聲疊韻字，就是聲律上的主要運用。這三種修辭技術，大都屬於形容詞方面，凡稍爲涉獵文學的，都會懂得。所謂疊韻，據李松石「音鑑」云：「兩字同歸一母爲雙聲，兩字同歸一韻爲疊韻」。可知雙聲，就是兩字同一音母發音的。例如：猶豫、瑟縮、游移、消息、辨別、容忍、踴躍、踟躕、邂逅。所謂疊韻就是兩字收音相同，即兩字同韻的，例如：牢騷、逍遙、窈窕、突兀、倉皇、蕭條、依稀、渺小、盤桓、沉吟、徘徊。

古文用字取其諧和

古人文字，取其諧和，諧和即雙聲疊韻之謂。雙聲古所謂和，乃同一母字，一聲之轉。疊韻，古所謂諧，乃同韻字，其音最相近者，至於疊字，就是二字疊用，一字形容不夠，再加一字，言之不足，又重言之，例如：

欣欣、滔滔、茫茫、霏霏、隆隆、浩浩、赫赫、欸欸、遲遲、寂寂、悠悠、天天、萋萋、灼灼、盈盈、纖纖、忽忽。

以上三種字眼，無論在文學作品或是我們日常談話，都是不可少的。我國古來最有名的文學作品，如詩經、楚辭、漢賦、杜詩等，大都以這三種字眼爲其修辭的要素，我們隨便舉出幾例：詩經：關關雎鳩，窈窕淑女，唯葉萋萋，其鳴喈喈，陸彼崔嵬，我馬虺隤，桃之夭夭，灼灼其華，蔽芾甘棠，搔首踟蹰，邂逅相遇，聃聃同心。

以上關關、萋萋、喈喈、夭夭、灼灼、是疊字；窈窕、崔嵬、虺隤、蔽芾是疊韻；關關、聃聃、是雙聲。在楚辭方面，例如：

離騷：余固知謇謇之爲患，老冉冉其將至，長顛頹亦何傷，惟鬱邑余侘傺，高余冠之岌岌，長余佩之陸離，佩繽紛其繁飾，芳菲菲其彌章，女婁之嬋媛，申

雙聲疊韻杜詩常見

詩聖杜甫，也非常喜用這一類字眼，清代周春有「杜甫雙聲疊韻譜」。分析甚詳。同時洪亮吉「北江詩話」云：「三百篇無一非雙聲疊韻，降及楚辭與淵雲枚馬之作，以迄三都兩京諸賦，無不盡然。唐詩人以杜子美爲宗，其五七言近體，無一非雙聲疊韻也」。我們試舉杜詩幾例：

感懷張天步，從容靜塞塵。(奉送嚴公入朝)

牢落新燒燧，蒼茫舊築壇。(王命)

大羊曾爛熳，宮闕尚蕭條。(寄董卿嘉榮)

東宮官軍速，蹙縮萬事危。(遺馮奉先嚴公)

艱難苦恨繁霜鬢，潦倒新停濁酒杯。(登高)

風塵在昔音書絕，關塞蕭條行路難。(宿府)

支離東北風塵際，飄泊西南天地間。(詠懷)

翠華想像空山裏，玉殿虛無野寺中。(同上)

以上感感、從容、牢落、蒼茫、蕭條、爛熳、東縛、蹙縮、在昔、支離、飄泊、想像、虛無、或屬雙聲，或屬疊韻。這些詞語所代表的意思，各隨環境用法的不同，分別適應，所有喜怒哀樂動靜的情態，都是由這些聯綿字眼表現出來。有時我們看了，口雖不能說明其意思，但心中總

平日用語例子亦多

不只文學，就是我們平常說話，也有不少是雙聲疊韻的，有些雖不能用文字寫出，但我們聽到或說到這些句語，大家便馬上具體了解它的意思，無須再加翻譯，例如：

污糟、巴閉、辣捷、閉閉、嚙嚙、噁咕、拉雜、尷尬、滑突、翳滯、(廣州話無適當字眼者，暫用同音字代替)這裏面都是雙聲疊韻的字眼，和文學上的用法一樣。至於疊字，也很普遍，如形容長，便說長長的，短便說短短的，以至大的，小小的，疏疏的，密密的，歡歡喜喜，啼啼哭哭，飽飽滯滯，來來去去，真是不能遍舉。不過我們平日說話，便不自覺，更不注意這些字眼的效用罷了。其實它的效用，是非常廣闊的，如果不許我們說及這種字眼，那真是無話可說。由此看來，可知雙聲疊韻和疊字對於語文關係的重要。

前途的摸索

心莊

「桂林街時代的新亞，比你們現在的情況還艱苦得多！」

「崇基初創辦時，連課室都沒有，上課還是借聖保羅堂的課室，論條件和規模，你們都優勝多了。」

去年學校初開辦時，常聽到這類鼓勵的說話。說話的含意是：「崇基新亞創辦時一切條件比你們還差，但現在都奮鬥成功了，所以，你們應該比他們更容易成功。」

朋友的鼓勵是值得感激的。不過，說話的內容却很容易引起偏誤的寄望。尤其剛入學的同學，這些說話使他們不自覺地將自己與中大相比；結果，失望、自卑、和茫然的感覺產生了，他們深深地感到自己是被拋棄的一羣；他們寄望和幻想有一天樹仁也加入了中大，他們也拿到了學位。可是，我們發展的路向和軌跡，真的要依隨以往的崇基、新亞、聯合、以至浸會、珠海嗎？首

在一個大家庭裏，設若長輩和晚輩相處得好，一定會覺得其樂融融。樹仁書院的長輩，就是校長鍾期榮博士；晚輩則是莘莘學子。鍾校長在辦學方面很有理想，因此要求很高。有的學系學生人數不多，可是請了衆多名家學者來執教。在平時，學生作業多，課室所提的問題也多，教授詳導指導，學生不可能沒有收穫。

樹仁書院所開設的課程，很有創新的精神，能追得上時代。樹仁書院所請的教授，水準都是很高的。如詩人吳天任教授、小說家黃思聰、名報人林友蘭教授和宋都文教授、名學者湯定宇教授、名教育家阮雁鳴教授、社會工作者曾漢文教授、劍橋大學碩士 Webster 教授及美國波士頓大學 O'Neill 教授等等。

樹仁書院的圖書，都是根據學生的需要特

樹仁書院大有前途

良友之聲出版社編輯部主任 陳中幹

也許有人會提出疑問：「學生只具備學識、才能、和經歷但卻沒有相應的名位，豈不影響了畢業後的前途嗎？」不會的，一個有實無名的大專畢業生，在尋找職業方面的確有很大困難，但這些困難不會影響他的前途。前途與個人的人生觀和理想連貫着。一份待遇優厚的工作並不代表一個人的前途，事實上大多數人第一份職業和其後長久發展的事業是不同的。因此，畢業後的工作只不過是一個落腳點。找到落腳點後，便可以逐步向個人的理想進發和創造前途。所以，一個沒有理想的人，縱然立腳點很理想，也不能創造出前途，他只會依循着由他人劃定的軌跡，混混沌沌地渡過一生。反之，對一個有理想的人來說，立腳點雖然不理想，尋找前途時雖然困難重重，但這一切反足以激發起他的鬥志和信心，努力於追求理想的實現，雖然他不一定成功，但至少不會虛擲了生命。因此，只要我們的同學在四年的學習過程中培養出個人的理想和信心，只要他們具備了「表面價值」與「實質」的洞識力，他們便可以掌握自己的前途，和肯定了自我的價值。

個人如此，一間學校也如此。一間有理想的學校不會因校舍狹窄、設備不足、和校齡幼稚而減弱了發展的信心，因爲這都是「物」的因素，只要能夠踏實地掌握着「人」的因素，「物」的因素是可以克服的。現代的西方社會就是太重視「物」的因素，甚至反客爲主地「人」被「物」控制了，於是，很多現代的迷信便產生：人們相信沒有佔地廣闊的校園，建築宏偉的校舍，便不能使行政上軌道、沒有巨額數字的行政經費便不能使行政上軌道、沒有設備齊全的運動場和學生中心便不能培養出學生的歸屬感。「錢」主宰了一切。好像說貧窮的地方便不能辦學校。可是，貧窮的中國不一樣設立了很多理想的學校嗎？而且，貧窮的人總不能等待自己富有後才注意子女的教育吧。

因此，我們所要把握的是「人」的因素，這包括了教授的學養和責任感、同學的求知動機和信心、還有，同學、教授和行政人員間的合作關係。假如有一天，我們學校有了宏偉的校舍、完善的設備、和充裕的經費，但「人」的因素却衰退了，那時我才會失望地說：「沒有前途了！」

慶勇於探索真理，開闢新路，像門得起興了的雄鷹；而另一方面，又是那麼謙虛謹慎，一如一塊拚命想吸取水份的乾海綿。

課外活動，也十分豐富多采。記得過聖誕中學部，坐位不滿三百，但人頭湧湧，教授和學生歡聚一堂，中外人士也一起歡笑。最顯得的校監胡鴻烈博士了，他是一大家兒和學生一起玩遊戲，一會兒又與在座的中外學者談談笑笑。

學生領袖的組織能力頗強，會場一切佈置得井井有條，美觀大方，可算難能可貴了。教授與教授之間，相處得非常好，這也是令我感到非常愉快的。

我覺得樹仁書院是一所大有希望與前途的大專院校。

漫談大學國文課本

——何覺教授——

大學國文，本來包括很廣泛，例如歷代散文、漢魏六朝文、專家文等等都在範圍之內，不過教育部規定大學第一學年，國文是必修科，無任何學系均須修習。因此大學國文課本，便是大一一的國文課本。目前大一一的國文，似尚少一理想讀本。以前在國內各大學大一一的國文，都由擔任該科教員自由選講，後來教育部，覺得不應漫無標準，遂有大學國文課本編輯之計劃，交由國立編譯館編輯。是時國立編譯館館長是家師辛樹幟先生，後來又是家師陳可忠先生擔任館長，因此我仍習聞其論。當時選文仍以六經（應是五經）為依據，依四部次第排列，民國三十二年，在重慶初版共五十篇。後來又有傅東華、黃華表諸人有各選本。其後我所知在香港有等大學學校，也自有編定。黃繼持兄對我說香港中文大學，最近也有編大學國文課本之計劃，但仍未有印出。現在樹仁書院也感覺有此需要了。

談到編輯大學國文，有許多應顧慮地方。最重要還在選文之標準。又必須顧慮學生的需要。譬如教育部所定，國立編譯館所編，自然是正大之路，但可惜對現代文太缺少。至於私人選輯的，又多是偏重於史為多。我在抗戰時在桂林任廣西教育研究所編纂，也是負責編纂教本，是時同仁編纂的，有梁漱溟、李四光、穆木天、楊熙

時、雷沛鴻諸先生，當時談到選文標準，穆木天是偏重現代文學的。結果桂林淪陷，選本都淪劫火而失去。選文每因各人之偏至而各有不同。自是必然之理。

試拿兩個文學上的人人熟知、亦頗重要的流派說吧！世所謂「唐宋八家」和「桐城派」聚訟多矣。自來推重韓愈的人不少，也不必說了。而古人指斥韓愈的，如王船山、如廖燕，近世如嚴幾道、如岑仲容對韓都有不好的批評。八家中之柳宗元文章，清代桐城方苞，對之備極詆斥。至於桐城派古文，推重之者固多，且不說，而指斥之者亦不少，今舉陳蘭甫李詳為例言之：

陳澧云「近時作文入桐城一派者，以為文章宜雅而有法也，譏之者以為才力薄也。然使能雅而有法，則未盡然也。」（見東塾遺稿）

李詳（字審言）云「……文章之道，大則籠罩百家，自鑄偉詞，小亦鑽仰先達，樹義卓然；若舉天下統一定一尊，此為正派，餘則非是，固無此理。……古文無義法，多謂古語，則文自寓法。古文無派，於古有承者皆謂之派，期無負於古人，斯已矣，於桐城何尊焉。」（見近代古文選）

大抵陳蘭甫李審言，對桐城派之評語，實天下之名言，而天下尊桐城文的，也不過偏至罷了。我在抗戰時在無錫國專任教亦講散文，頗不喜桐城派，故講義絕少選桐城文。

在此短紙拉雜漫談，其意不易暢達。在我以為今後大學國文，應以四部順序安排為正道。但必須加入近代文，並所選文字應接近現代文學思想，不一定因為以六經為根柢，就選太多古奧語文。而且大學一年學生，包括文理各系，亦應分別給以適當訓練。不應偏重文科。

許多教育家相信，若把學校環境，造成一個充滿優美、善良、純真、快樂……的天地，對青年人人格的培養，一定會有好的效果。青年人的身心，只要不沾染上社會醜惡面的污漬，將來成熟的時候，他們就會自然地排斥那些不合理的事情，也自然就不會把傳統遺留下來的、壞的事物，再傳播給下一代。這是一個很理想的想法。伊甸園便是這樣的一個環境。尤其好的是理想的學校校園裏，更沒有那罪惡的果子可摘。

「樹仁」便是這樣的一個環境。

「樹仁」的校園不大，和一般大學比較起來，簡直很小。但是這環境裏面沒有罪惡的果子可摘。

我們的社會環境——很多很多地方都是如此，剛剛和這個理想的环境相反，荊棘的人多，荊棘果的人少。

從前國內的大學，有不少辦得不錯的。可是辦新開系的就很少。燕京大學，那龐大的名聲，新聞系的學生不少（人數佔全校各系的第一位），當時是抗戰勝利後的全盛時期，系裏只有一位系主任，本系的課開出來，三兩味而已。學生選課是在文法學院各系的課程裏，東抓一劑、西

辦者有理想，所以肯耗資百萬，有高尚的理想，所以肯毀家興學，使用這百萬、以至無數的百萬，在百年樹人、樹德建仁的大計劃上。老實說，如果為了「財利」，大概辦學店也不是最痛快的辦法，不要說非牟利學府，更不要說私立專上學院；如果為了「浮名」，創辦者早有實至名歸的社會榮譽，更犯不着親力親為，奔走奮鬥，費盡了無可估計的精神心力。究竟，他們為的是呢？且聽聽他們的呼籲：

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本港人口雖有四五百萬，能觸及這些問題的並不多，能想及解決這些問題的更少，不只深

辦報的人必須注意，因為壁報是站著看的，所以要盡量避免看的人重疊起來；要做到這一點，應該採取狹而長的編排方式，而不宜短而闊。此外，人有平視的習慣，壁報過高或過低，都會使看的人覺得十分吃力。因此壁報的闊度，四張原稿紙已是極限，必要時候還可以將天地頭裁去，看起來更加整齊美觀。

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因此，第三點感想是：樹仁有前途，而且有光輝的前途——如果天理人心，都同意理想高尚、奮鬥勤勉的學府，應當有前途的話。

理想、幹勁、前途

——陳耀南教授——

我已有二十多年不會見到壁報了。這次來樹仁，在過道邊再度見到，心裏頗感親切。

在高中時代，許多學生都喜歡辦壁報，有的甚至唱獨角戲，從拉稿、抄寫、編排到張貼，一手包辦。在一間比較有生氣的學校裏，普通都有幾張壁報，多數以文藝為主，取拓荒、新苗、勞圃、晨光、耘耕一類的名字。

辦壁報的學生，多數愛好文藝，普通只要有三個志同道合的學生，一份壁報就產生了。在戰時的重慶，物力極度缺乏，原稿紙都用質地粗劣的土紙印成。編排的時候，用四川嘉定和樂山產的褐色粗報紙打底，以便張貼。不過條件雖然如此不愜人意，編

出來的壁報也相當美觀。達到編輯的人有藝術天才，還能將壁報的面目設計得與眾不同。

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壁報與壁報之間，偶爾也會打擂台，尤其是在大學裏。我記得有一次，有人在晚上撕壁報，第二天就在原來張貼的地方出現很大的告示，是用駢體文寫的。不久之後，一份特大的壁報補上了那個空位。像這樣的毅力，參考。

很偶然地到樹仁夜大專兼課，於是知道了樹仁的成就絕非偶然。

在短短四箇月中，樹仁從無到有，在短短一年中，樹仁從創立到壯大，聲譽鵲起，發展迅速，上開大學二年，下建完全中學，學生人數，高達一千五百，近來更註冊為不牟利學府，豁免一切稅項；而申請撥地建校計劃，亦在進行中。這一切社會人士、喜見樂聞而又有目共睹的成就，當然絕非倖致，而實在根源於一種貫徹上下、力爭上游的奮鬥創建精神。

現在僅就所見所聞，歸納成三點感想。

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辦報的人必須注意，因為壁報是站著看的，所以要盡量避免看的人重疊起來；要做到這一點，應該採取狹而長的編排方式，而不宜短而闊。此外，人有平視的習慣，壁報過高或過低，都會使看的人覺得十分吃力。因此壁報的闊度，四張原稿紙已是極限，必要時候還可以將天地頭裁去，看起來更加整齊美觀。

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雜談

壁報

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無題

★關吉仁教授★

我見到夜校的同學白天工作，夜晚趕來讀書，很疲倦，常常強打着精神聽課，他們很能堅持，成績也相當不錯。我講書的時候就會想：要是中國人都有這樣大的勇氣，那還得了嗎？

這種精神幹事，那還得了嗎？

希望在青年身上。他們是主人。我們老了，我們只能幫他們一點忙，除了這個，還能做些什麼呢？

辦者有理想，所以肯耗資百萬，有高尚的理想，所以肯毀家興學，使用這百萬、以至無數的百萬，在百年樹人、樹德建仁的大計劃上。老實說，如果為了「財利」，大概辦學店也不是最痛快的辦法，不要說非牟利學府，更不要說私立專上學院；如果為了「浮名」，創辦者早有實至名歸的社會榮譽，更犯不着親力親為，奔走奮鬥，費盡了無可估計的精神心力。究竟，他們為的是呢？且聽聽他們的呼籲：

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「人才外流，社會蒙受損失」！

本港人口雖有四五百萬，能觸及這些問題的並不多，能想及解決這些問題的更少，不只深

辦報的人必須注意，因為壁報是站著看的，所以要盡量避免看的人重疊起來；要做到這一點，應該採取狹而長的編排方式，而不宜短而闊。此外，人有平視的習慣，壁報過高或過低，都會使看的人覺得十分吃力。因此壁報的闊度，四張原稿紙已是極限，必要時候還可以將天地頭裁去，看起來更加整齊美觀。

壁報編成以後，應該用彩色筆將每一篇文章的起訖標出來，這樣不但好看，而且讀的人也方便。如果有興趣，還可以加上花邊。還有，刊頭也很重要，應該找個有藝術修養的人，畫一個漂亮的刊頭；喜歡新潮或古典，可隨自己高興。

因此，第三點感想是：樹仁有前途，而且有光輝的前途——如果天理人心，都同意理想高尚、奮鬥勤勉的學府，應當有前途的話。



記者是無冕皇？

編者按：香港星島日報總編輯施祖賢先生，於二月二十三日蒞校作專題演講，題是「新聞工作者的心理準備」。

施先生認為目前新聞工作者的地位，並非如外間所傳說的「無冕皇」，反之，在實際情形中，很多時是「無臉皇帝」。施先生並就新聞記者職業道德一事，談及有關新聞工作者的自律。

在目前，除了香港以外，亞洲很多地區，對新聞工作者，並不一定可以暢所欲言，而且在趨勢上，亞洲新聞的管制將愈來愈厲害，因此新聞工作者並非是無冕皇帝。

在香港而言，施先生認為新聞界在政治言論上，是有絕對的自由，報紙可以左傾或右傾，但由於香港是一個商業社會，事情每每以利益為大前提，涉及到人事及經濟的範圍甚廣，所以作為一個新聞工作者，並非抱有正義感，敢言直諫便可以，由於人事及利益的關係，使新聞工作者不能成為無冕皇帝，對社會上很多不平等的事，無法揭露給讀者知道。

新聞自律不可缺

記者操守應提高

施先生又說，由於香港有較多新聞自由的關係



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吹雨打，故此新聞工作者應該具有刻苦耐勞的工作態度。

施先生說，在採訪一個社會有名望的人時，尤其是一些暴發戶，很多時你會被拒絕接見，並會受到無端的侮辱。因而作為一個記者，要抱著隨時失望的心情，以避免因為這些事而令到你沮喪，你必須仍然站穩自己的工作崗位，建立起對工作的更堅強信心。

男女記者各有長 待遇奇低須改善

施先生認為一個學徒出身的記者，在經驗上會較為豐富，但由於沒有了理論根據，因此在新聞工作的基礎上，是不甚穩固的，因此將來的發展可能會受限制。

有一位女同學問及男記者與女記者在報館的地位，施先生答覆她，女記者在工作上時是佔很大便宜，因為很多人對女記者較為客氣。但女記者工作範圍較窄，很多事情，由於體力及其他原因，女記者又不若男記者，倘若結了婚，生育兒女，她就要照顧家庭而不能從事於此行了。

但一個受過新聞教育出身的記者，經驗雖然較遜，但經驗是累積的，因此，這些記者有了新聞工作的理論，日後這些記者的發展便會較多。

施先生說這是因為長久的習慣，現實生活環境，與及各報館的薪酬制度。

本校為提高學生寫作興趣及廣泛獲取更多知識，特邀請名家兼名報人金庸先生於二月廿一日下午二時蒞臨本校就新聞工作漫談作一演講。全校學生踴躍而來聽講者擠滿了整個課室，氣氛空前熱烈，金庸先生極力鼓勵學生發問討論，而以輕鬆的座談方式舉行。

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金庸先生說

「少做工夫，多歎世界」的含義

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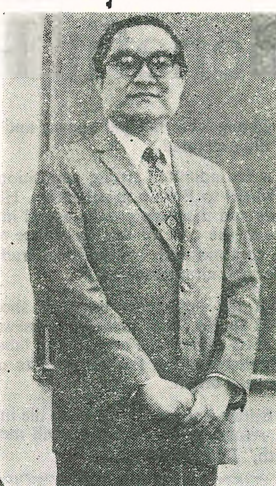
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圖為學生歐陽先生。

(Cont'd from page 7)

sophistical electronic components, integrated circuit and LSI (large scale integration), more than 80% of European production of carbon black and so on and so forth. Sixty per cent of UK's production of pharmaceutical goods are in the hand of American subsidiaries.

DOMINATION

Europeans will be less worried if American domination did not extend to key industries. But it is a fact that American industry is so important inside European key industry that leads the phenomenon to a political and economic dimension. A key industry can be a large industry. That is to say an industry that is important quantitatively. It may, for example, represent 10 to 20 per cent of the manufacturing sector. So a large industry or an industry made up of very large firms, large firms which employ a lot of people, and have considerable money to finance university professorships, influence newspapers, participate trade associations etc. Again a large industry may be a fast growing industry which may become a large industry tomorrow. It will become quantitatively important. Moreover, this usually indicates that a fast growing industry is more profitable than a declining or stagnant industry. There are more opportunities in a fast growing industry for expansion and profit. It is in a fast growing industry that profits are made. Again it is often indicated that a fast growing industry is an industry that will have more export or that will export more at a percentage of its production than a declining industry. So the fact that an industry is fast growing is important. They have immediate implications for the value of the balance of payment and they hold the key to the future. For example, electronics grows at a rate of 30 per cent a year. Textile has been growing at a minus 5 per cent a year. Again a key industry needs research intensive or advanced technology. That is an industry that uses heavy input of science, and draws heavily upon engineers,

qualified scientists. These industries again hold the key to the future. Key industries may be closely related with military defense, for example, aircraft, or computers used for the Apollo programme, used for the control of International Continental Ballistic Missile. Electronics again applies to tele-communication radar and various other devices. Lastly a key industry may be an industry which product is a necessary input for other industries. Take the case of computer, many companies, many university laboratories, many defense or missile science and many government administration depend on the computers as their nervous centre. Without computers or without ample repair and maintenance of the computers they would be paralysed.

Internationalization

The third question is the internationalization of the production. I still want to talk about IBM mainly because only IBM has got a factory or more than a factory in each of the major European countries and Japan. IBM organizes its European production on a product by plant stage. Product by plant for IBM means for example that IBM France will produce X for the whole of Europe and will supply X for IBM Germany, for IBM UK, for IBM Italy. IBM Germany will produce Y for the whole of European market, to IBM France, IBM UK, IBM Italy and so forth. Each plant therefore concentrates on a part of the IBM range. Now what are the political consequences of this. This is what I want to talk about. Political consequences are, firstly, no European country if it depends on IBM alone will have a total independent capability. Secondly, each of the European countries only has part of the total capability but the US has the total IBM capability because IBM duplicate its production in between Europe on the one hand and the US on the other. So IBM provides the total capability to the US but does not provide a total capability to each European country. That is very important political consequence.

U.S. CHALLENGE

The fourth question is the

response. Now to response to the American challenge has been until recently national rather than a united European approach. France will provide us with an interesting example. I have told you that there was Bull, one of the two independent European companies. Bull was then taken over by the US in 1963. Bull was taken over by American GE because the French government gave the green light. French gave the green light because the America made a number of promises. They said employment to be maintained and research and development, technological proposal would be maintained. So US GE was allowed to take over Bull. But the promises were broken. American did not keep their promises. Because of the De Gaulle atomic bomb programme. France needs atomic computers to carry out the vital calculation. So France decided to launch a national company CII entirely on government money.

In Germany, you have Siemens and AEG very little government support until recently for German private industry is much more closely knitted. German industry support German industry. Very close link between German companies and German factories. As a result, Siemens and AEG in fact have a protected market receiving preference from the rest of the West German private industry. But now the government is coming in giving a lot of money to Siemens and AEG.

Then we look at ICP plus English Electric which have become ICL. Labour government imposed the rule. The rule has been maintained by the concern with the government. Just like France, the rule says buy ICL unless the American equipment is more than 25 per cent cheaper than ICL. This is why HK is also buying ICL.

Now all these fields have been mentioned. Europeans now are beginning to join hands. A further fact is that Siemens and CII and Philips have now formed more or less a merged company, a consortium. The group of three had decided to launch a new computer range by 1976, a computer range whose cost will be shared between the three parties, a computer range which will have

access to protect government market in the home countries of the three countries German, France and Holland.

This has begun. The group however is still too small to be able to meet IBM competition. So next step logically must be for ICL to join CII, Philips and Siemens, a combined European consortium to meet the American challenge, first in the European market and then in world market. I think for this move towards the unified approach must come otherwise the alternative is for these companies to be taken over by Americans or to go bankrupt. There is no other way.

RESEARCH

Fifth question is the implication for foreign control. As I have said, political dependence, the key instrument, military dependence, computer-effects production, management, administration, research, everything. If Europe is only using American computers, it is also a detrimental effort in European technological potential, because companies like IBM do most of their research and development, of their scientific activities in the home country, in the US. As a consequence, they move their best scientists in Europe to the US from Europe. Brain drain within the international companies. Also, more sophisticated computers made in the US, smaller, more ordinary computers made in Europe, very dangerous for European technological development.

Lastly we now talk about Japan. We all know that in fact Japan controls and fences off foreign investment into Japan. IBM was special exception. Japan needs IBM's technology. Moreover, the Japan market is very big. Japan market is bigger than the West Germany market. And this market that is growing very fast, grows say 30% per year. Besides, Japan computer industry much bigger and much stronger than any Western European computer industry. The industry looks not only stronger, but it has more companies (such as Fujitsu, Nippon Electric, totally 6 companies), which means more internal competition. The com-

petition however makes Japan industry efficient. Japan electric computer company has been established long ago. This company helps the users to lease, or to buy computers, in other words, computer is so expensive, very often, the users can only rent for leasing. This presents a big cash problem to the manufacturers. In Japan there is no problem, government comes in and finance the leasing. Now this is the situation the situation announces that Japan is very strong and European is very weak.

The reason why the Soviet Union is falling behind the US in the arms race and in the race for the moon, because of its weakness of electronics and computer.

COMMUNIST

Since the US companies would not trade with the communist countries. This gives an opportunity to the European companies. They use the communist countries to sell their additional stocks to help them to scratch out the fixed cost. Now the circumstances are changed, because American industry is starting exporting directly to communist countries. European companies and Japanese companies are now facing their very strong competitor. Strong European companies are hence joining hands with those Japanese companies in order to compete against the US. Siemen is reported joining hands with Fujitsu to manufacture computers for Soviet Union; Fiat is producing cars into Soviet Union; ICL sell to USSR; CII is given the licence to produce computer for Romania and to Delhi. So Japanese companies cooperate with European companies already in communist market and, I believe, in foreign market, in Asia, South Africa and so forth. The economic cooperation between China and Japan would be a new factor in world trade and would be a logical outcome of the present tendency of development.

(The lectures were recorded by Shue Yan Students and have not been presented to Dr Hu for correction).

South China Morning Post

Vol. XXIX No. 4

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1973

Price 50 cents

UK's shift to Europe to benefit HK - eventually

Britain's entry into the Common Market might benefit Hongkong's economy eventually, the United Kingdom Consultant to the European Economic Community, Dr Yao-su Hu, said on his arrival yesterday from London.

Dr Hu, an economist, said he based this prediction on the improvement of the UK economy through its EEC membership. Also, a more outward-looking EEC in general, would be an attractive market for Hongkong-manufactured products.

In 1972, the eve of Britain's entry to the EEC, Hongkong's exports to the United Kingdom and Germany had already increased by 40 and 100 per cent respectively while the increase in exports to the United States was only 20 per cent, Dr Hu added.

When asked about the eventual switch over

of Hongkong exports to the UK from free entry under the Commonwealth Preference scheme to the Common External Tariff system at the end of the transitional period of several years, Dr Hu emphasised that the preferences had already been in the process of erosion and, even if Britain had not joined the EEC, they were to have disappeared by 1980.

Dr Hu considered the UK Common Market negotiators had, while applying for EEC membership, secured a good deal for Hongkong under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development generalised preference scheme.

He said the EEC was a living institution in full evolution and many policies had not yet been devised. Therefore, the actual effects on

Hongkong were not yet known and could not be fully evaluated.

Dr Hu admitted strong opposition persisted in Britain to Britain membership. Higher food prices and the deep psychological implications were at the core of this resistance to readjust and conform with international trade patterns under new circumstances.

But the opponents were all short-sighted, added Dr Hu. They included housewives, trade unionists against the adoption of labour-saving technology and a few economists of Eastern European origin.

"Britain has to change or to die in the EEC. But refusal to join the EEC will mean a slow death," Dr Hu said.

His list of anticipated benefits for the UK from Common Market membership included:

- Provision of a large marketplace-free of tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions, for much of British industry.

- Eventual benefits to agriculture, even more than to manufacturing, due to the faster growth of some city services due to the EEC.

- Provision of a secure political environment, encouraging companies to increase their spending on marketing, capital investment on new plants, and investment in customer services.

- Prospects for launching single products right across Europe through the homogeneous market.

An interview with Dr. Hu which appeared in the SCMP on Jan. 4

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The Tendency of International Economics



Dr. Hu Yao-Su.

(Cont'd from page 8)

- GM (Opel, Vauxhall)
- Chrysler (Simca Rootes)
- Volkswagen
- Fiat
- BLMC
- Renault
- Toyota
- Datsun
- Toyo Kogyo
- AIRCRAFT:**
- Boeing
- Lockheed
- McDonnell Douglas
- Pratt & Witney
- GE
- BAC
- SNIAS
- Hawker Siddeley
- Dassault
- MBB
- Fokker
- Rolls Royce

I want to devote most of my attention to the relation between Europe and the US, that leads logically on to the place of Japan in the western economic world and we might also have a look at the USSR and communist countries. We can think of the world as being made up of a number of blocks — Europe, the US, Japan and the communist countries. We can theoretically start with any of the two blocks of countries. I think it would be illuminating to start with the relationship between Europe and the US.

NON-SYMMETRY

Now there is the basic non-symmetry between the US and European countries because of a number of reasons which I will consider one by one. As we come to the industry, the US often does not supply the European market by exporting from America but by producing in Europe. So we therefore have to pay special attention to the phenomenon of direct international investment.

The basic non-symmetry between US and Europe is that the US invests in Europe and produces in Europe. On the other hand, apart from a few exceptions, such as the Swiss pharmaceutical companies, European companies do not produce in America. They produce in Europe and export to America.

This gives rise to two relative problems. The first is that European countries are worried of American control of the susceptible and very often an important part of European industry. They not only export but they are in Europe. They employ European people. They use European banks. They produce in Europe. They are part of the local industrial set up. This worries Europe. On the other hand, because American industry does not export from America to Europe whereas Europe exports to America, it has a trade deficit in its trade with Europe and the US do not like this trade deficit. They have been putting pressure on the European countries and there is indeed a possibility of a trade war breaking out over this issue following those issues upon the enlargement of the European Economic Community, the EEC.

U.S. NO WORRIES

We can first of all look at the phenomenon at the macro-economic level. At the macro-economic level the American presence in Europe does not look very worrying. American controlled and owned companies represent something like 10% of the production or export or employment of industry in Europe. This is 10% in the European level. There are some countries which have a more than 10%. Britain, for example, have a rate of something like 15 to 20 per cent of its manufacturing sector under American control. The rate of American industry in Belgium is something like 15%. In countries like France and Germany is about 8%. So here we therefore have the phenomenon at the macro-economic level and the American economists come along and say "Why do you worry? Only 10% of your industry is under our control." The phenomenon can only be identified if we does not look at the macro-economy aggregate, but if we look at the American presence or rate at the level of specific industrial branches of specific industry and here the position becomes very different. American industry is totally absent from a number of industry e.g. American industry does not produce in the steel industry in Europe and does not produce in the textile industry in Europe and so forth.

So I propose to talk mainly in terms of case study about these three industries: computers, cars and aircrafts. I think we can proceed in terms of seven questions.

The first question is what is the present situation, and what is the extent of US penetration of control. I have already partly answered this question.

Secondly I want to ask what are the causes, why does America dominate, why does America invest in Europe. Now this ques-

tion about the causes of American investment in Europe can in fact be divided into two questions. The first one is why does America predominate in this industry, what are the advantages, what are the strength of American industry which allows it to compete with European industry in the European home market. The second part of the question is why does American industry choose to produce in Europe rather than produce in America and export to Europe.

The third question is: these companies are multinational in scale, they very often have factories in many countries, how do they organize their production into national scale? How do they divide the total work between the different national subsidiaries and the different factories are located in different countries?

Fourthly, faced with the phenomenon of massive American presence, and of American control, in their very heart, how do European-based industry react to the American challenge.

Fifthly, what are the implication of foreign control?

Six and seven: What happens to the picture when Japan is introduced and when the Soviet Union introduced?

SUBSIDIARIES

The present situation is that more than 90% of Western European production of computers is in the hand of American subsidiaries. One of these companies IBM (International Business Machine) has more than 60 per cent of Western European production and market of computers using American technology and under American licence. European company produces under American licence very often mean that the European company is under American control. The American licensed firm will tell the European licensee not only how much the European licensee must pay for using their technology but they will tell the European companies which are the markets in which they can sell and which they cannot.

In France and until 1963, there was a major French owned and French controlled company in the Computer industry called Bull, Bull is the only European owned company apart from ICP (sector of ICL) that could stand on its own feet. In 1963, Bull was taken over by GE sold its interest to Honeywell. So Bull is now Honeywell Bull. It is still existing but it was taken over by an American Company. Since then French Government started using government money. They created a company GII (Company International for Information). This is almost a nationalised company. Its very survival depends on support. It has less than 10 per cent of the French market, 90 per cent of the French market

is under American capital. May be 89 per cent because 1 per cent must be given to Siemens and ICL.

Although Britain is industrially weak, computer is one field in which Britain is still strong. Britain is one of the two countries together with Japan with more than 50 per cent of national production of computers still in the hand of the country. This is because of the existence of ICL (International Computers Ltd.) ICL was formed by a merger between ICP and English Electric, computer division of each of them. Its very survival depends on government support. ICL has something like 30 per cent of the British market which is very good already when you remember CII. IBM has something like 30 to 40 per cent of the British market.

GERMANY

Germany has 2 companies in the computer field. In fact there is one more but not very important yet. One is Siemens, the other is AEG-Telefunken. There is Philips, a sleeping giant, very big concern again, manufactures practically everything. Philips' base is in Holland. Siemens AEG together have 20 per cent of the German market, 80 per cent American. Philips may have 5 per cent of the Dutch market, 95 per cent American. That is the present situation.

So this leads me on to my second question. The first point is why is America so strong in computer. Basically, it is because of the stimulus which was provided to American computer industry by the massive military and space programmes of the US Federal Government, of the Department of Defense and of NASA (National Aero-Space Agency). So here we have the most advanced market in the world appearing in America. Big market and a market entirely closed to non-American industry. We therefore have this phenomenon that although the computer was invented in Europe, although the early development of the computer was made

in Europe, the take off of the computer into a massive sophisticated industry took place in America. US market for computers even today is bigger than the market of the nine European countries taking together. IBM alone has now a turnover of \$9,000 million. ICL is the largest of the European owned independent companies. ICL's turnover a year is 370 million. IBM's spending on research and development only is more than the total turnover of sales of ICL. Such is the size of the dispersion. Same happens in the case of Bull. IBM gets the best scientists in each of the countries it operates. It offers very high salaries. A lot of the computer science chairs in universities are IBM chairs in most European countries. These therefore are the reasons which allow American industry to penetrate the European market. Now why does American industry also produce in Europe rather than export from the US? If a foreign company wants to penetrate a local market foreign company wants to be able to say that it is a local company. It will say, "we are not US companies, we are local companies because we are producing in your country. We are employing here, we are paying taxes, we are exporting, we are members of your chamber of commerce." First reason is the political need to show a local manufacturing presence. The second reason is that computers are a very technically complex instrument. The users of the computers need a lot of technical assistance from the supplier. All these must need close contact between the manufacturer and the user. So in any case, the American company has to establish servicing technical support companies in the foreign countries in the local market. There are many other reasons that we cannot involve them.

However, American industry and very often only one company or a few companies may have made up more than 50%, 60%, 70% sometimes a 100% of a number of key industries in Europe. For example: American industry represents more than 95% of European production of computers. (European by which I mean EEC plus the UK). It represents more than 60% of British production of cars and lorries. It represents more than 90% of European production of

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Dr. Hu being interviewed by a reporter.



The Tendency of International Economics

DR. HU YAO-SU

A special one-day seminar on "The Tendency of International Economics" was held by Dr. Hu Yao-su, a famous specialist of "Applied Economics," on 5th January 1973, from 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. for the students of Shue Yan College and other interested persons. Dr. Hu has obtained his Doctor's Degree from Nuffield College Oxford University, and is now the Consultant of European Common Market and Senior Lecturer in Manchester University.

The Seminar was divided into two parts: In the morning, a talk on "Britain and the Common Market" was given which was followed with discussions. A lecture on "Competition in International Trade" was then followed in the afternoon. The Seminar was a very successful one. We now take the pleasure to publish a summary of Dr. Hu's speech in this edition.

First, I think, it would be useful for us to have some historical background on British decision to join the Common Market. The EEC was officially created by the Treaty of Rome which was signed in 1958. During the 1960's each of the six countries of the EEC experienced a much higher growth rate — rate of growth of the GNP — than the United Kingdom. The long term effect of the large amount of compound interest rate is such that where as before the Treaty of Rome, Britain was the wealthiest country in Western Europe. Now she has a low GNP/per head than each of the six, except Italy. Also, the EEC is a much larger market than the British market, it is something five to six times than that of Britain.

The anti-marketists' objections:

Firstly, they held that the faster growth rate of the GNP in the 60's has nothing to do with the creation of the nation of the Common Market. Whether the Common Market created or not, the six countries will have experienced a higher growth rate than Britain.

The second argument is that, from the British point of view, according to the Common Agricultural Policy, Britain will have to pay an agricultural levies to the Community fund. On the other hand, the British membership would hold an adverse effect on British industry, in so far as British industry would suffer from continental competition.

As to the third objection, they say that the benefits of the EEC can be summed up under the heading of a large and fast growing market. These benefits can be obtained by Britain even if she doesn't join the Common Market, because Britain can export to the EEC.

ARGUMENT

What is the precise mechanism whereby membership will help British Industry. To put it simpler, we all know that the EEC is a fast and large growing market for industry, and now the question is how is membership necessary for Britain in order to meet the advantage of a large and fast growing market.

I would like to introduce my personal approach to the problem. I therefore suggest an approach

not in terms of the custom-union theory or international trade theory, but an approach in terms of gross investment. These issue in relation to growth and investment can be distinguished by:—

- i. level of investment,
- ii. geographical location of investment,
- iii. efficiency in investment

The first two issues, level and location are inseparable. The industrial Co. in Britain can choose between England and the other Continental Countries for their location of new plants and to supply the European Markets. Efficiency of investment has something to do with the economy of scale and with the adoption of up-to-date technique of production.

As a result of joining the Common Market, Britain and the Six will remove tariff applied towards each other and by the end of the transitional period, there would be no tariff between the present Six and Britain as regarding industrial products. The removal of the EEC's CET (Common External Tariff) as regarding British export to the Continent, it would be possible to supply other EEC markets from the factories located in Britain without having to suffer penalty of imported duties.

It is wrong to argue, as many anti-marketists done, that the CET is only of moderate high 8-13% and that it does not matter. It does matter very much in that the price is determined by competition, and profits of export sale are a residue between the price on the one hand and the cost plus tariff on the other. A certain percentage of tariff can make a much higher difference to profit. If the EEC market is important to Britain (and it is actually becoming so), the existence of such a so called "moderate tariff" which makes such an important difference to profit, will be more than a sufficient reason for British industry not locating in Britain for new factories, but rather on the continent.

REMOVAL

So far, we've established one point, i.e. as far as British export to the Continental countries is concerned, the removal of the EEC's CET at the end of the

transitional period will remove an important reason for not investing in Britain.

Now, we must ask ourselves that:—

- 1) Are the gains for British industry from the removal of the CET likely to be outweighed by the losses due to the adverse effect of continental competition in the British home market? The answer to this will be: those who will gain will be the dynamic and efficient companies and those suffered will be those inefficient and backward 19th Century companies.
- 2) Can the gains from the CET removal be cancelled by the loss of tariff preferences which Britain have enjoyed

The Second & Thrid Mechanism of the EEC Membership

The second mechanism of the EEC membership:—

It has been agreed between Britain and the Six as a result of the British membership of the Common Market that Britain will remove at the end of two to three years all controls on the outflow of capitals from Britain to the Six. Britain will remove

among Commonwealth markets? no vital investment be prevented. Furthermore, British based firms will invest on the continent to supply EEC countries with profitability.

i) These commonwealth preferences have been in the process of erosion for the last 20 years. The Empire is not an economically logical entity. By 1980, even if Britain not joining the EEC, the preferences will disappear.

ii) Commonwealth market is comparatively smaller to that of the EEC market combined.

iii) Because of geographical distance, Commonwealth market has to be served by local production rather than by exports from Britain. Local manufacturer does not benefit industry in Britain taken in the geographical sense.

iv) The scope that the potential for economy of scale for supplying Commonwealth market is much lesser than supplying the EEC market, because the EEC market are having countries much in common, geographically and in terms of consumption habit, and also geographically nearer.

The third mechanism of the EEC membership:—Confidence. The union of the EEC produce a political atmosphere that will create genuine and mutual responsibility and confidence among the members. With this, there will be genuine multi-national companies which will not only compete in the European market but the world wide as well. There will be full trade, full industrial, economical, political union for the politically orientated industry.

COMPETITION

We stress on the "Key" industries. There are the following questions:

- 1) Extent of US penetration
- 2) Causes
- 3) Internationalisation of production
- 4) Response
- 5) Implications of foreign control
- 6) Japan
- 7) USSR and communist countries.

The "Key" industries include the following three:

COMPUTERS:

- IBM
- Honeywell, GE, RCA
- CDC, Burroughs
- NCR, Univac
- CIL
- ICL
- Siemens
- AEG-Telefunken
- Philips
- Fujitsu
- Nippon Electric

CARS:

- Ford

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Dr. Hu Yao-Su addressing an interested audience in Shue Yan College.