

**Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa***

**Professor Hugh T Patrick**

**Citation**

APEC – the acronym for Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation - has become a household term in the past ten years or so. As it is the political forum attended by leaders of the countries on both sides of the Pacific, APEC has been instrumental in fostering regional economic cooperation and integration, and in advancing Asia-Pacific economic dynamism and a sense of community among the constituent nations. Being committed to the strategy of “open regionalism”, APEC has also effectively functioned as a building block for promoting the course of the World Trade Organization as a global system of free trade and free investment flows. As such, APEC has also helped to drive the waves of globalization in the 1990s, which, despite the “hiccup” associated with the Asian Financial Crisis, greatly helped to bring large and small countries of the world closer together for promoting mutual economic welfare.

However, very few people in this region, let alone those in Europe or America, are aware that the origin of APEC can be traced to the work of a small group of prominent academics, who sincerely subscribed to the economics and philosophy of trade and investment liberalization as a pathway to regional economic advances and development.

Mr Chairman, we have one of such farsighted scholars on stage today. He is Professor Hugh T Patrick, the recipient of this year’s honorary degree of Doctor of Social Sciences. Professor Patrick holds the R D Calkins Chair of International Business at the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University, where he is concurrently the Director of the Center on Japanese Economy and Business. He is also Co-Director of Columbia’s APEC Study Center.

Professor Patrick completed his BA at Yale University in 1951, specializing in economics, mathematics, and philosophy. He earned two different MA degrees from the University of Michigan, one in Far Eastern studies in 1955, and the other in economics in 1957. Professor Patrick was awarded a PhD in economics at the University of Michigan just three years later, in 1960, for a highly acclaimed thesis on the Bank of Japan, with respect to the effectiveness of the central bank’s techniques of monetary control.

Prior to joining Columbia University in 1984, Professor Patrick was Professor of Far Eastern Economics at Yale University. There, he was affiliated with the internationally renowned Yale Economic Growth Center for more than two decades, first as an Assistant Director, then Associate Director and, subsequently, as Director of the Center. At Yale University, he was also Chairman of the Council of East Asia Studies, which is responsible for planning and supervising the programmes of studies and research on culture and history, as well as contemporary problems of development and modernization in China, Japan, Korea and other Asian countries.

Professor Patrick, as a scholar, is internationally recognized to be a leading specialist on the Japanese economy and on Pacific Basin economic relations. He has published fifteen books and some sixty articles and essays. His major fields of published research on Japan include macroeconomic performance and policy, banking and financial markets, government-business relations, and Japan-United States economic relations.

However, Professor Patrick’s contributions and influence extend far beyond campus scholarship and the North American continent. He is a member of the United States National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation and its Board of Directors. He served as one of the four American

members of the binational Japan-United States Economic Relations Group appointed by President Carter and Prime Minister Ohira in 1979-1981. He has been a member of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations since 1979. He was also Chairman of the US Social Science Research Council in 1985-1988. He has testified before the US Congressional committees on numerous occasions. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Society in the United States for 22 years. In 1992, he was honoured with the award of Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize for his book *Pacific Basin Industries in Distress*. In November 1994, the Government of Japan further awarded him the *Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold and Silver Star* (Kunnitō Zuihōshō).

Needless to say, Professor Patrick's scholarship and expertise are also much sought after by academic peers outside the United States. Thus, he has been awarded the most reputable Guggenheim, Fulbright, and Fulbright-Hays fellowships for lecture and research tours to various overseas universities, including the University of Tokyo, Hitotsubashi University, University of Bombay, and the Australian National University, during his tenures with Yale and Columbia.

Nonetheless, the greatest contribution of Professor Patrick lies in the pivotal role he has played in pioneering economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific region. Professor Patrick, working in conjunction with Professor Kiyoshi Kojima of Hitotsubashi University, founded, in 1968, the Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PAFTAD) which has become a regular gathering of distinguished academics, including notably, Professor Edward Chen, President of our own University, who are all most enthusiastic about providing both the theoretical foundation and empirical research for economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. It was the hard work of the PAFTAD members that eventually led to the recognition by the governments of various Asian Pacific countries of the necessity to jointly form, in 1980, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC). This was a formal organization to rally the support of academics and businessmen, by working together with government officials for promoting the course of regional economic cooperation. It was the PECC that in turn led to the establishment, in 1989, of the broader, more formal and definitely more influential APEC.

In 1985, Professor Patrick was elected and today remains the Chairman of the International Steering Committee of PAFTAD. It was precisely during the critical years of the late 1980s that, under his helmsmanship, PAFTAD, as the academic arm of PECC, contributed most significantly to the design and formation of APEC in 1989. With his profound knowledge of Japan, in particular, Professor Patrick was most instrumental in this respect, given the importance of Japan serving as the engine of Asian industrialization and development.

We are therefore honoured to have such a prominent scholar as Professor Patrick with us in Lingnan University today. He is a scholar with a rare flair of originality and unmatched capability for translating theory into practicality and academic vision into workable, remarkable policy programmes.

Mr Chairman, with the advent of APEC, the world and the Asia Pacific region especially have changed a great deal in the past decade – changes for the better, of course. It is essentially through APEC that China has been able to drastically scale down her import tariffs from some 46 percent in 1992 to recently just around 15 percent. It is through APEC that China has now been able to be brought to the doorstep of WTO. It is also essentially through APEC that the Hong Kong SAR, a pioneer and advocate of economic liberalism, has been able to enjoy the full fruits of accelerated trade and investment liberalization across the Asia Pacific and globally. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, may I present Professor Hugh T Patrick for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa*.

不過，帕德里克教授的貢獻和影響力遠遠超出學術界和北美大陸。他是美國的太平洋經濟合作全國委員會委員和理事會理事。在1979至1981年間，他是卡特總統和大平正方首相委任的日美經濟雙邊關係小組的四個美方成員之一。他曾是舉足輕重的對外關係委員會的委員，1985至1988年間曾擔任美國社會科學研究委員會主席。他曾多次在美國國會屬下的委員會作證，又曾擔任日本在美協會理事達二十二年之久。1992年，他憑《困境中的太平洋地區工業》一書，榮獲大平正方紀念獎。1994年11月，他更獲日本政府授予勳一等瑞寶章。

無庸諱言，帕德里克教授的學術成就和專長還得到了國外學術界的認同。他任教耶魯大學和哥倫比亞大學期間，曾得到古根海姆、富爾布賴特，以及富爾布賴特—海斯等蜚聲國際的訪問學人基金的贊助，到許多海外大學講學和研究，包括東京大學、一橋大學、孟買大學和澳洲國立大學等。

然而，帕德里克教授最非凡的貢獻，應該是在推動亞太地區經濟合作方面扮演了重要的角色。他與一橋大學的小島清教授一起，在1968年創立了PAFTAD，讓各地的知名學者能夠定期聚首一堂，共同為亞太地區的經濟合作提供理論基礎和實驗研究，其中包括我們嶺南大學的校長陳坤耀教授。正是由於PAFTAD成員努力不懈，才終於令亞太地區各國政府認識到，有必要成立太平洋經濟合作會議(PECC)。PECC於1980年面世，讓學者、商家與政府官員共同努力，促進區內的經濟合作。1989年，PECC又導致了涵蓋更廣、權力更大的APEC的成立。

1985年，帕德里克教授當選為PAFTAD國際指導委員會主席，並擔任該職至今。正是在八十年代末期這個關鍵時刻，作為PECC的學術組織的PAFTAD，在帕德里克教授的領導下，為APEC的設計和創立做出了極大的貢獻。帕德里克教授在這方面所起的作用最為關鍵，原因是他對日本的了解尤其透徹，而日本是推動亞洲工業化和發展的重要力量。

因此，我們今天能把帕德里克教授這樣傑出的學者請到嶺南大學，實在萬分榮幸。他不單見解獨到，而且具有把理論與實踐相結合，把學術遠見轉化為經濟良策與經濟制度的過人才能。

主席先生，APEC成立以來，世界已經在過去十年間向好的方面發生了重大的變化，尤以亞太地區為甚。主要是由於有APEC，中國才能把進口稅從1992年的約46%大幅降至最近的15%。由於有APEC，中國如今已經踏入了世界貿易組織的門檻。也主要是由於有APEC，香港特別行政區這個經濟自由主義的先驅才能充分享受亞太地區和全世界的貿易和投資加速自由化的成果。為了表彰休奇·帕德里克教授的卓越貢獻，懇請頒授榮譽社會科學博士學位予帕德里克教授。

休奇·帕德里克教授

贊辭

最近十年來，亞洲及太平洋經濟合作組織(APEC)已經成為家喻戶曉的名字。它為平洋兩岸的國家領袖提供一個政治論壇，在促進亞太地區的經濟合作和整合以及加強該區的經濟活力和社區精神方面，扮演了重要的角色。此外，該組織奉行「開放的地區主義」政策，在世界貿易組織這個自由貿易與資金自由流動的全球體系中發揮了積極的作用，並且在九十年代掀起的全球化浪潮中出了一分力量。這股浪潮，雖然因為亞洲金融危機而帶來了一些衝擊，但同時也令世界上的大小國家建立了更加緊密的經濟互利關係。

不用說歐美等其他地方了，就連在亞太地區，也很少人知道 APEC 的起源。原來 APEC 的誕生可以追溯到幾位著名學者，這些學者信奉這樣一種經濟學和哲學，就是貿易和投資的自由化，是推動地區經濟發展進步的途徑。

主席先生，今天我們就有幸一睹這樣一位卓有遠見的學者的風采。他就是休奇·帕德里克教授，今年的榮譽社會科學博士學位的得主。帕德里克教授是哥倫比亞大學商學研究院的國際商業學講座教授，同時兼任該大學的日本經濟商業研究中心主任以及亞太經合研究中心主任。

帕德里克教授早年在耶魯大學修讀經濟、數學和哲學，1951年畢業。1955年和1957年，他在密執根大學先後取得遠東研究和經濟學兩個文學碩士學位。僅僅三年之後，他又在密執根大學取得經濟學哲學博士學位，論文論述日本銀行的貨幣控制技術的效用，獲得了高度的評價。

在1984年到哥倫比亞大學任教之前，帕德里克教授是耶魯大學的遠東經濟學教授，隸屬於世界知名的耶魯經濟增長研究中心，初任助理主任、副主任，然後擔任主任，前後共二十多年。期間，他更是耶魯大學的東亞研究委員會主席，負責計劃和監督的教學和研究範圍，涵蓋中國、日本、韓國及其他東亞國家的文化和歷史以及發展和現代化等當代問題。

帕德里克教授在國際上被公認為日本經濟和太平洋地區經濟的學術權威。他的著作包括十五本專著和大約六十篇論文，內容大多圍繞日本的宏觀經濟表現和政策、金融市場、政企關係，以及日美經濟關係。