

University Council Resolves to Proceed with Discussions with the Government on Institutional Integration

At its meeting held on 28th March, the University Council received the Report of the University's Task Force to Advise on Institutional Integration and endorsed its recommendations, authorizing the Council Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor to pursue discussion with the government on the possibility of integration between The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST).

From October 2002 to March 2003, the Task Force held 10 meetings and organized four consultation sessions to solicit views and comments from staff, students, alumni, and other members of the University community.

The Task Force recommended to the University Council that it should affirm its wish to pursue discussion with the government and HKUST on the way forward, in order to come to an understanding on the many issues that need to be resolved before a decision can be made; and that the Council Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor should be authorized to initiate formal dialogue with the government in the first instance and to report to the Council thereon, within the following parameters:

- that the government should first formally affirm that the purpose of the proposed integration is to improve quality and create a university capable of competing at the highest international levels, rather than to reduce cost, and that, in particular, the unit of funding per student will not be adjusted downwards for increased size or efficiency gained, so that the integrated institution can have the resources to achieve its goals;
- that in addition, the government and the UGC agree to consider the integrated institution, provided it satisfies certain conditions to be agreed upon, as the primary candidate for the focused and enhanced public and private support cited in the Sutherland Report, with such public support to start once integration plans are accepted by all parties;
- that the government further pledges to support, in

principle, the added administrative cost incurred during the transition (as front-end loading for a new university) and the capital spending needed to build extra teaching and office space for decanting of departments and programmes, with the level of such support to be negotiated;

- that the scenario to be explored is initially a federal structure evolving over a period of time to a single unitary university; and
- that the government recognizes the issues and concerns presented in the Task Force's Report, and pledges that these will be seriously addressed in any integration plans.

The Task Force further recommended that, subject to favourable indications from the government on the above issues and at a time judged by the Council Chairman to be suitable, the Council Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor should be encouraged to initiate dialogue also with HKUST on any and all matters concerning a possible integration between the two universities, with a view to improving communication and mutual understanding, and, where appropriate, also with a view to joining hands in discussions with the government on the way forward.

In agreement with the Sutherland Report of the University Grants Committee and the government, the Task Force believes that Hong Kong needs as a matter of urgency to 'strategically identify and create a small number of institutions capable of competing at the highest international levels'. The Council concurs that for the benefit of the community, and especially future generations of university students, CUHK should contribute to the establishment of such an elite institution. The *status quo* is not sustainable, either for Hong Kong or for its universities, because in a competitive world, those who do not advance will be overtaken — Hong Kong by other cities and our universities by other universities in the region.

In the short to medium term there are not likely to be fundamental changes in the principles and methodology

by which universities in Hong Kong are funded (namely, largely according to student numbers); likewise the level of such funding is not likely to improve. Thus the resources required to achieve excellence can only come with relatively large student numbers, which will allow a university to achieve economies of scale, to command critical mass, to offer a sufficiently wide range of courses, and to exert influence.

But the present size of universities in Hong Kong is too small for this purpose, and there is little chance in the foreseeable future for the university sector in Hong Kong to expand further. Given these constraints, the Task Force is of the view that integration between CUHK and another university of comparable strength and mission would be a good way to achieve this goal. This constitutes a strong *prima facie* case to pursue integration with HKUST. The integration would be desirable, and if the right conditions were provided, also feasible.

Nevertheless, in the event of an integration between CUHK and HKUST, there would be many issues and difficulties which cannot be addressed by CUHK alone, in particular the resources required for a relatively smooth transition.

The Council of CUHK hoped that the Government would take these matters into consideration and give the University its response as early as possible.

The Council of CUHK was appreciative of the efforts made by members of the Task Force, whose recommendations were made after months of extensive study and objective, rational and careful deliberation. The Council also thanked all staff, students, alumni and other members of the University who had contributed their views on such an important matter, which would affect the University's future development.

For details of the Report of the Task Force to Advise on Institutional Integration, please consult <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/doc/ii/report0328e.pdf>.

Task Force Set up to Combat SARS

Following the outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), commonly known as atypical pneumonia, in Hong Kong, the CUHK SARS Campus Task Force was set up on 21st March to monitor and assess its impact on members of the CUHK community and the campus environment. The Task Force will give advice on and implement preventive measures to safeguard the health of staff and students against infection and keep them updated on information related to the disease and its prevention. The most up-to-date information related to SARS can be found at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/sars/>.

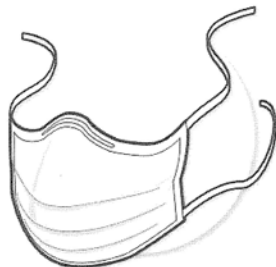
The composition of the Task Force is as follows:

Chairman

- Prof. Jack Cheng (Pro-Vice-Chancellor)

Members

- Dr. Kenneth Pang (Director, University Health Service)
- Mr. Jacob Leung (University Secretary)
- Mr. S.W. Lee (Deputy Registrar)



- Prof. Ho Puay Peng (College Coordinator*, New Asia College)
- Mrs. Pauline Kan (Information Coordinator, University Health Service)
- Ms. Alice Ho (Communication Coordinator, Pro-Vice-Chancellor's Office)
- Ms. Emily Hui (Director, Information & Public Relations Office)
- Ms. Amy Tsui (Representative, Information & Public Relations Office)
- Mr. Lam Shi-kai (Representative, University Safety & Environment Office)
- Mrs. Connie Chan (Representative, Office of Student Affairs)
- Mr. Aaron Li (Representative, CUHK Staff Association)
- Mr. Michael Chan (Representative, CUHK Staff Association)
- Prof. Kwan Hoi-shan (Representative, CUHK Teachers' Association)
- Mr. Tsang Wai-hang (Student representative, CUHK Students Union)
- Mr. Pau Kin-ho (Student representative, United College Students Union)

Secretary

- Ms. Jenny Lam

* To be taken up by the deans of students or college secretaries of the four constituent colleges. Prof. Ho Puay Peng assumed the post on 14th April, succeeding Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah of Chung Chi College.

Nine to Receive Vice-Chancellor's Exemplary Teaching Award

Nine teachers will be awarded the Vice-Chancellor's Exemplary Teaching Award 2002 in a presentation ceremony to be held on 15th May. They are Prof. Chu Hung-lam of the Department of History, Dr. Jose Lai Chan Sau-hing of the English Language Teaching Unit, Prof. Lee Ching-chyi of the Department of Decision Sciences and Managerial Economics, Ms. Elean Leung Fung-lin of the Physical Education Unit, Prof. Young Fung-yu of the

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Prof. Fok Tai-fai of the Department of Paediatrics, Prof. Ng Kung-fu of the Department of Mathematics, Prof. Susanna Lee Sau-tuen of the Department of Biochemistry, and Prof. Lam Kin-che of the Department of Geography and Resource Management. The award was set up in 1999 to give open recognition to outstanding teachers of the University and to encourage commitment to teaching.

CUHK Chemist Awarded Croucher Fellowship

Prof. Xie Zuwei of the CUHK Department of Chemistry was one of five scholars in Hong Kong to have been presented the prestigious senior research fellowship of the Croucher Foundation this year in recognition of their outstanding research performance. The award presentation ceremony took place at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel on 27th March.

The US\$100,000-fellowship is awarded to local academics who excel in scientific research. The amount enables the institution concerned to provide teaching relief for the fellow who can then devote more time to research activities. Each

winner will also receive a cash award of HK\$40,000.

Prof. Xie's research focuses on organometallic chemistry of f-block and early transition metal complexes; chemistry of boron clusters, carboranes and metallocarboranes; homogenous catalysis and coordinative unsaturation; small molecule activation and polymer synthesis. The honours and awards he received recently include the National Natural Science Prize (3rd class) from the State Commission on Science and Technology of China (1997), the Young Scholar Award (2000), the Outstanding Young Investigator Award (2001), and the K. C. Wong Education Foundation Lectureship (2002).

Six Teachers of Science Lauded for Excellence in Teaching



Six teachers in the Faculty of Science received the Faculty Exemplary Teaching Award 2002 at an award presentation ceremony held on 18th January 2003. The winners were (from left) Prof. Poon Wai-yin (Department of Statistics), Prof. Ng Kung-fu (Department of Mathematics), Prof. Norman Y.S. Woo (Department of Biology), Prof. Dominic T.W. Chan (Department of Chemistry), Prof. Hui Pak-ming (Department of Physics), and Prof. Susanna Lee Sau-tuen (Department of Biochemistry).

The Dean's Honours List 2001-2 was also announced on the occasion.

Chung Chi Students Do Themselves Proud in Toastmasters Contests

Three Chung Chi students, To Man-wui, Lai Ming-fai, and Cheung Ho-sang, represented the college's Toastmasters Club to compete in the Toastmasters International Division H Area H2 and V3 International Speech and Table Topic Contests on 15th March. Mr. Lai was the first runner-up in the area H2 Table Topics Contest. Mr. To and Mr. Cheung were the second runner-up in the Area H2 International Speech Contest and the Table Topics Contest respectively. Mr. Cheung went on to represent the college's Toastmasters Club to compete in the Division H Table Topics Contest on 12th April 2003.

The contestants were cheered on by a group of 15 students led by Mr. Jor Chi-keung of the English Language Teaching Unit and Dr. Linda Yung Chor-wing of the Department of Economics.



Mr. Lai Ming-fai receiving the prize from the judge

Translation Awards

The results of the 2003 Stephen C. Soong Translation Studies Memorial Awards were announced on 25th March by the Research Centre for Translation.

The winners this year were Chang Nam Fung (Lingnan University), whose submission is titled 'Polysystem Theory: Its prospect as a Framework for Translation Research', and Xu Jun (Nanjing University), whose submission is titled 'Integrating the Empathy and

Perspectives of Author, Translator and Reader for Text Recreation'.

Wang Dongfeng (South China Normal University) received an honourable mention for his treatise on 'Mechanism for the Acceptance of Foreign Concepts by the Target Culture — A Hypothesis'.

The panel of adjudicators consisted of Dr. Mary Fung, Dr. Eva Hung, Prof. David Pollard, and Prof. Wang Kefei.

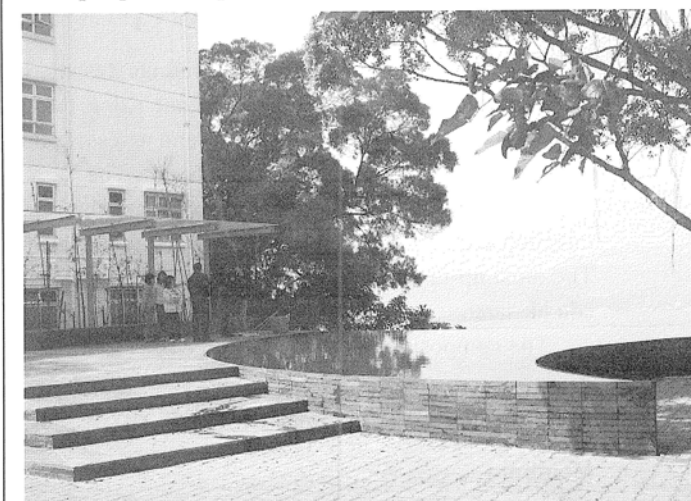


The Chinese University of Hong Kong enters its 40th anniversary in 2003. Its history over the course of 40 years is a magnificent story of the birth, growth, maturation, and blossoming of an institution of higher learning founded by the Chinese, a story synchronous with that of Hong Kong's evolution from a colonial city to an international metropolis.

Established in 1963, The Chinese University is the integration of three original colleges — New Asia, Chung Chi, and United — into a modern, collegiate university, the first of its kind in any Chinese society. Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the founding vice-chancellor, was a scholar Chinese in his feelings and global in his vision. He advocated 'combining tradition and modernity, bringing together China and the West' when charting the course of the University's academic development. In his inaugural speech, he reiterated his ideal of building a university of international character with roots in Hong Kong and eye on the world. It is also worthy of note that, ever since its inception, the University has adopted a policy of bilingualism. Under British colonial rule, this was by no means something that can be taken for granted; and in the midst of globalization of higher education today, such a policy has proven to be highly conducive to the University's development and competitiveness.

The University established a Graduate School in 1966. It was a milestone in the history of higher education in Hong Kong, an indication that the University was determined right from the start to become a research university, one which places equal emphasis on teaching and research. For 40 years, the University has committed itself as much to the nurture of talent as to the creation, development, and application of knowledge, gaining for itself increasing international standing over the period. Today when everybody talks about 'knowledge economy', we cannot but admire the vision and aspiration of our forefathers, who set the overall direction of development for the University early on in its history.

The growth of the University over the past four decades is perhaps best reflected in the physical development of its campus. The once barren hillock in Ma Liu Shui has now been transformed into a stunning campus with over 130 buildings, flanked on one side by the hills and on the other by the sea. Nowhere in Hong Kong is spring's presence so intensely felt as at the University, where bauhinia trees and azalea clusters complement the green with their purples and pinks around March. The Chinese



The Tienren Heyi (meaning 'Heaven and Man are one') Pavillion and its pool



University campus is a lush garden congenial for humans, flora and fauna, an Elysium where culture and nature coexist in harmony. Near the sea, Chung Chi College's Weiyuan Lake (未圓湖) is as scenic as its distant counterpart in the North — Weiming Lake (未名湖) of Peking University. At the hilltop on the campus of New Asia College, the newly erected Tianren Heyi pavillion (天人合一亭) commands a grand view of the virile Ma On Shan and the charming Pat Sin Range, while the colour of the sky as reflected by its pool of clear waters is the same as that reflected by Tolo Harbour closer to the horizon. In an environment of such perfect harmony, man is reunited with nature. Who would deem it unfit to describe the view as 'Hong Kong's second most picturesque'? Four decades of painstaking cultivation have turned the University's campus into one of the world's most beautiful in the eyes of many visiting international scholars.

On this stunning campus, the true accomplishments of the University have found manifestation in the institutions it has developed, in the talent it has nurtured, and in the academic research it has pioneered. Institutionally there are four colleges, seven faculties, a graduate school, 61 academic departments, an extensive University Library System, and close to a hundred research institutes, centres, and laboratories. The grand framework of a research-based comprehensive university has taken shape. When the University was founded, there were only 1,600 students. Today there are 15,000, of whom some 9,000 are undergraduates and 6,000 postgraduates. The most recent batch of 5,287 graduates joined the ranks of the University's alumni last year, bringing its membership close to 70,000. We pride ourselves on the many Chinese University graduates who have fared excellently in different sectors — in academia, education, finance, commerce, government and public administration, art and music, and the mass media. They help create the gigantic force that propels Hong Kong forward from a colonial city to a world-famous metropolis. The Chinese University as we know it today is in every sense an international university, one that enjoys worldwide recognition and reputation in many areas of its teaching and research. Its MBA Programme was ranked number one in Asia by *Asia, Inc.* last August, and its Executive MBA Programme has also been rated top in Asia and 20th in the world by the London-based *Financial Times*. Forty years of tireless efforts by staff and students seeking progress and self-renewal have assured the University a place in the forefront of the international league of universities.

As the University moves from the 20th to the 21st century, each step has left an imprint, represented a phase, established a foothold, all leading upwards to a higher plane. It has embraced change while staying true to its commitments, and the pursuit of excellence has remained its guiding star for 40 long years. One issue that has engaged the largest part of the University's efforts is the construction of proper

systems for a modern university, wherein lies the crux of institutional governance. While the personal styles and values of individual vice-chancellors will exert considerable influence on the universities they serve, the true identity and character of a modern university hinge largely on its system of governance. Over the last 40 years, The Chinese University has persistently sought to perfect its system of governance through a process of rigorous self-inspection. No doubt the present model displays many characteristics that are uniquely The Chinese University's, but there are also attributes that it shares in common with all modern universities. Institutional autonomy and academic freedom are two such crucial attributes. They are also the cornerstones of our system of governance, over which the University has maintained a very clear stance. But while emphasizing institutional

since its inception, it has also benefited from the wise counsel and unstinting support of generations of University Council members and the College Boards of Trustees. It is obvious that The Chinese University's stupendous growth in the last 40 years has been inseparable from that of this great city.

From 1963 to 2003, the Chinese University has stridden shoulder to shoulder with Hong Kong, and the period has witnessed not only the rise of the University but also Hong Kong and Asia as a whole — a completely 'new Asia' as envisaged by Dr. Ch'ien Mu when he founded a college of the same name more than half a century ago. It is true that Hong Kong is now in the throes of economic recession and dire fiscal deficits, and the University is faced with huge budget slashes in the few years to come. Both our city and our University have run

into rough weather on the way forward. While it is imprudent to underestimate our difficulties, neither should we lose heart. As a city, Hong Kong's modern institutions have given it an unrivalled advantage in the face of challenges posed by globalization. As a tertiary institution, The Chinese University is in possession of huge potentials to elevate itself to a yet higher plane. There is no reason why we cannot surmount the difficulties ahead; there is no reason why we cannot rise up

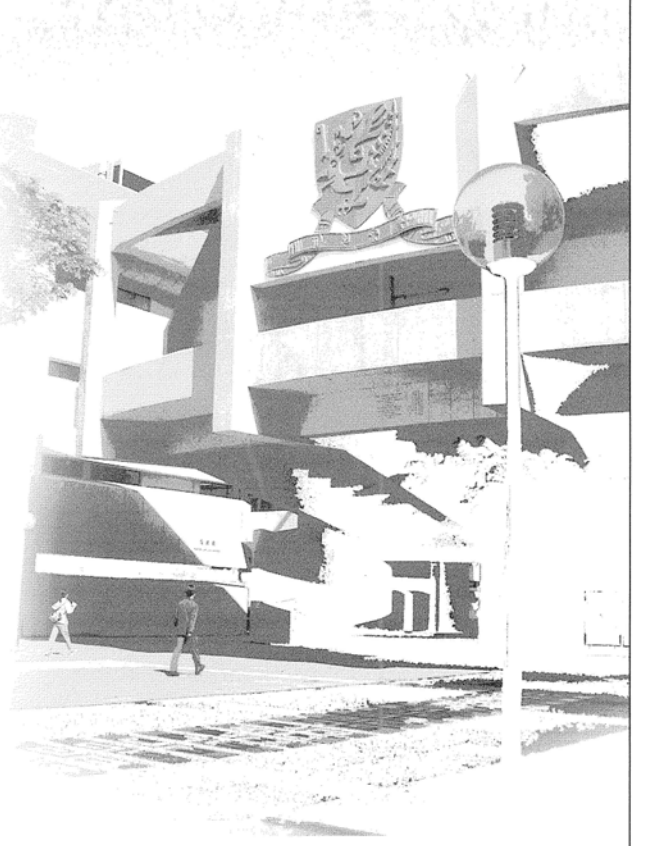
to the challenges in front of us. For 40 years, Hong Kong people have undertaken to build for themselves a great Asian city; such efforts will not stop. We at The Chinese University have likewise undertaken to build a great Asian university; our efforts shall never stop. Come wind or rain, we will continue to forge ahead undaunted. Together our city and our University shall come through; together we shall be greeted by blue skies as we march forward. □

LOOKING BACK AS THE UNIVERSITY REACHES 40

Ambrose Y.C. King



autonomy and academic freedom, the University has never forgotten its responsibilities to society and academia. There are, for example, mechanisms to govern different aspects of the University's activities, including quality assurance for teaching and research. The recruitment, promotion, reward, and punishment of teachers in particular follow a transparent and objective set of procedures, each and every member of the teaching staff having been recruited via a strict international selection exercise. What I wish to point out here is that ever since the 1980s, the University has been on the same par as leading institutions in the US and the UK in the competition for talent, largely because it is able to offer attractive salaries and provide an environment conducive to research. University teachers in Hong Kong have indeed enjoyed competitive packages for the last 20 years. Yet compared with the packages of primary and secondary school teachers here, and those offered by private organizations or the learned professions (such as doctors and lawyers), they are not particularly high; and compared with those enjoyed by the civil servants, they are definitely not high. They are however high enough to have given local universities a competitive edge internationally, and to have made possible the quantum jump in the quality of tertiary education in Hong Kong over the last two decades. Without doubt, The Chinese University owes its impressive development to the support of the Hong Kong government and the community at large. As a public university, it has derived the bulk of its income from government grants, it has received generous donations from different sectors of the community



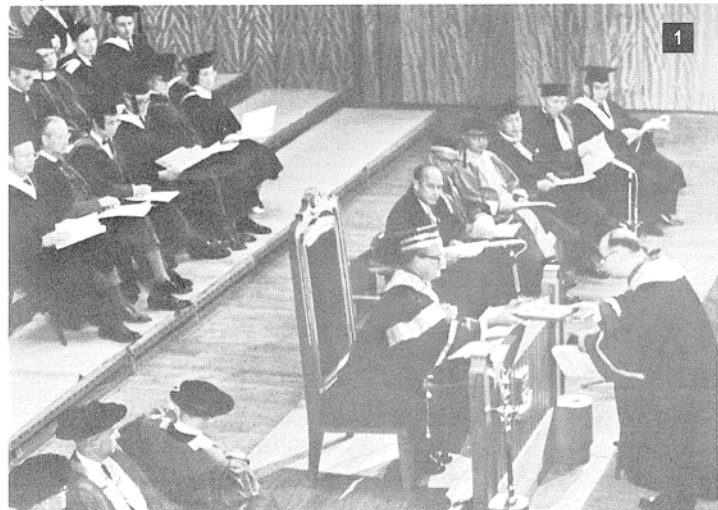
李卓敏博士 — 創始的十五年 (一九六三至一九七八)
Dr. Choh-Ming Li: The First 15 Years (1963–1978)

李卓敏校長為大學訂下整體發展的理念、目標和方向，確立了教研的基本政策，並推行體制改革，為中大的長遠發展奠定穩固的基礎。

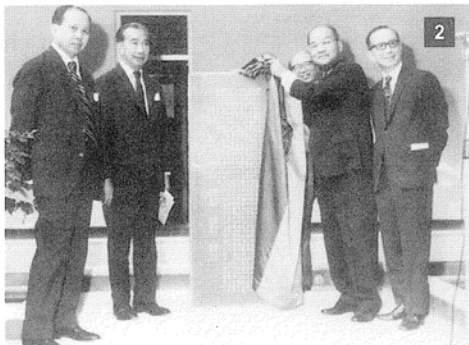
Dr. Choh-Ming Li set down the mission, objective, and overall direction of development for the University as well as its policy on teaching and research. He also initiated institutional reform, laying a solid foundation for the long-term growth of the University.

任內大事紀要
Major Events

- 首任校長就職 (一九六四)
Installation of the first Vice-Chancellor — Dr. Choh-Ming Li (1964)
- 大學首次頒授學士學位 (一九六四)
First conferment of bachelor's degrees (1964)
- 確立雙語、雙文化教育政策
Formulation of a bilingual and bicultural education policy
- 成立校外進修部 (一九六五) (一九九四年改名校外進修學院)
Department of Extramural Studies established (1965)
(renamed School of Continuing Studies in 1994)
- 簽訂首個學生交流協議 (一九六五)
First student exchange programme launched (1965)
- 設立全港首間研究院 (一九六六)
Hong Kong's first graduate school established (1966)
- 成立中國文化研究所 (一九六七)
Institute of Chinese Studies established (1967)
- 中大學生會宣告成立 (一九七一)
Inauguration of University Student Union (1971)
- 沙田校園大興土木，三院校舍歸一 (一九七二至七三)
A unified campus in Sha Tin (1972–73)
- 成立工商管理學院 (一九七四)
Faculty of Business Administration established (1974)
- 大學新條例與規程正式通過 (落實教師治校及學系整合) (一九七六)
New University Ordinance 1976 enacted, emphasizing academic participation in University governance and the integration of academic departments
- 開辦亞洲課程 (一九七七)
International Asian Studies Programmes launched (1977)



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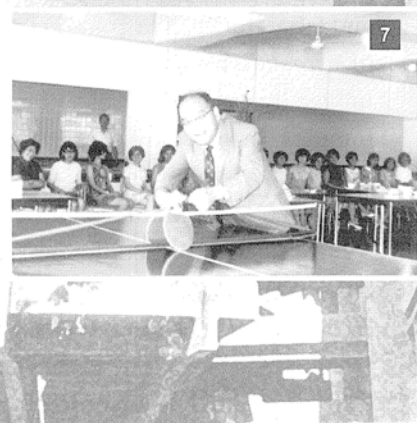


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- 1 在中大首任校長就職典禮上 (一九六四年九月九日)，大學監督戴麟趾爵士把《大學條例》授予李卓敏校長。
Sir David Trench, Chancellor of the University, presenting a copy of the University's Ordinance to Dr. Choh-Ming Li at the installation ceremony of the first Vice-Chancellor (9th September 1964)
- 2 中國文化研究所所址於一九七零年底落成，翌年舉行研究所紀念碑揭幕儀式 (左起：司徒惠、利孝和、林植宣、李卓敏、李棧)。
The unveiling of the memorial plaque of the Institute of Chinese Studies by Dr. Choh-Ming Li in 1971
- 3 第一屆中大學生會就職 (一九七一)
The University Student Union inaugurated (1971)
- 4 根據大學新條例組成的行政與計劃委員會 (左起：薛壽生教授、鄭棟材先生、張健民先生、陳佐舜博士、林聰標博士、徐培深教授、蔡永業教授、李卓敏博士、邢慕寰教授、Mr. D.A. Gilkes、楊乃舜先生、鄭德坤教授、馬臨博士、譚尚濤教授、金耀基教授和 Mr. John Gannon) (一九七七)
The reconstituted Administrative and Planning Committee in 1977 (from left: Prof. S.S. Hsueh, Mr. T.C. Cheng, Mr. Chang Chien-min, Dr. John T.S. Chen, Dr. Tzong-biau Lin, Prof. Baysung Hsu, Prof. Gerald H. Choa, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Prof. M.H. Hsing, Mr. D.A. Gilkes, Mr. Nelson H. Young, Prof. Cheng Te-K'un, Dr. Ma Lin, Dr. S.W. Tam, Dr. Ambrose Y.C. King, and Mr. John Gannon)
- 5 李卓敏校長 (左二) 與錢穆 (左一)、容啟東 (右二)、鄭棟材 (右一) 三位成員書院院長合照 (一九六零年代)
Dr. Choh-Ming Li (left 2) with the presidents of the foundation colleges: Dr. Ch'ien Mu (left 1), Dr. C.T. Yung (right 2) and Mr. T.C. Cheng (right 1) (1960s)
- 6 李卓敏校長 (中) 與中大首四名榮譽博士學位領受人合照 (左起：利銘澤、富爾敦、李卓敏、柯克樂、關祖堯) (一九六四)
Vice-Chancellor Choh-Ming Li (middle) with the University's first four honorary graduates (from left: R.C. Lee, J.S. Fulton, Choh-Ming Li, Clark Kerr, and Cho-yiu Kwan) (1964)
- 7 李卓敏校長躍躍欲試 (一九六九)
Vice-Chancellor Choh-Ming Li itching for a game of table tennis (1969)



任內大事紀要

Major Events During Their Terms

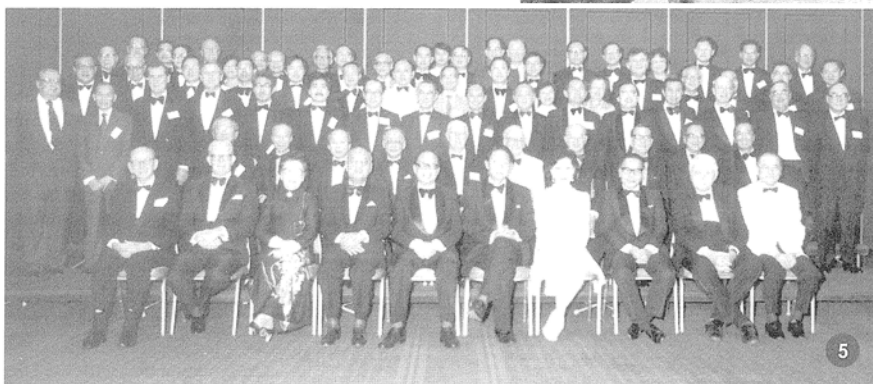
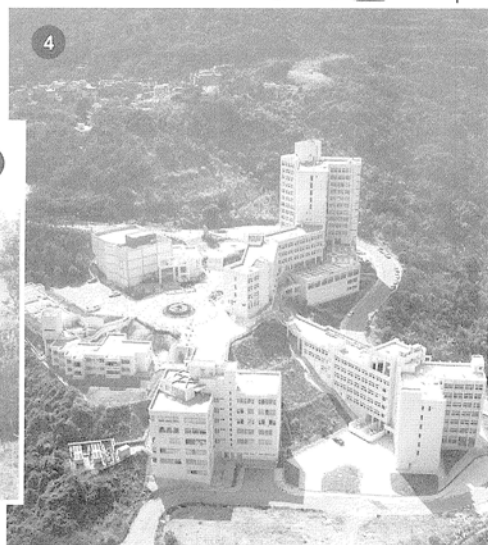
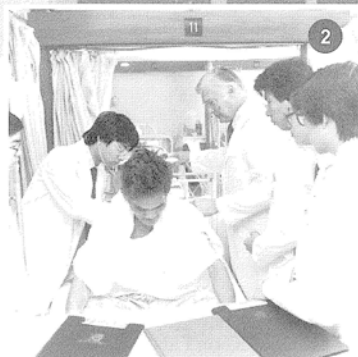
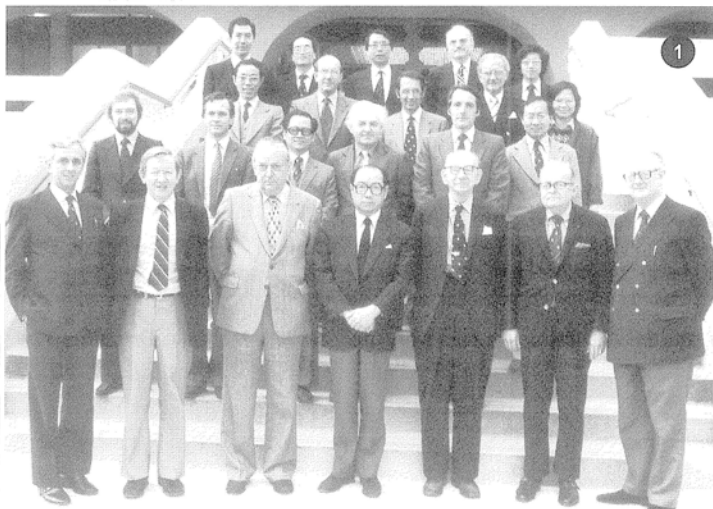
馬臨教授 — 鞏固和拓展 (一九七八至一九八七) Prof. Ma Lin: Consolidation and Expansion (1978-1987)

大學體制的改革於馬臨校長任內完成，他並開展與內地的學術交流，檢討本科課程和推行學分制，擴充高級學位課程，進一步發展專業教育，更為書院傳統注入新的生命力。

Institutional reform was completed during the term of Prof. Ma Lin, who also extended the coverage of academic exchange to the mainland, reviewed the undergraduate programme and implemented the credit unit system, expanded postgraduate programmes to the doctoral level, reinforced professional education to include medicine, and revitalized the college tradition by establishing Shaw College.

任內大事紀要 Major Events

- 開展博士學位課程 (一九八零)
Launch of doctoral programmes (1980)
- 推出本科兼讀課程 (一九八一)
Introduction of undergraduate part-time degree programmes (1981)
- 成立醫學院並收錄第一批醫科學生 (一九八一)
Faculty of Medicine established and the first batch of medical students admitted (1981)
- 本科課程收錄首批暫取生 (一九八五)
Provisional Acceptance Scheme introduced for undergraduate programmes (1985)
- 改革本科課程，推行學分制，加強通識教育 (一九八六)
Undergraduate curriculum overhauled to implement a credit-unit system and give emphasis to general education (1986)
- 成立逸夫書院 (一九八六)
Shaw College established (1986)



- 1 醫學教育諮詢委員會成員及首批醫學院教授和人員攝於一九八二年。左起：(後排) 李國章教授、梁秉中教授、陳耀燭先生、Dr. George Summers、陳鈞潤先生；(中二排) 李卓予教授、Prof. D.J. Riches、Prof. S.P.B. Donnan、Mr. Arthur Starling、李陳景華女士；(中一排) Prof. G.L. French、Prof. C. Metreweli、陳佳釵教授、Prof. J.E. Gardiner、Prof. W.C. Hamann、李川軍教授；(前排) Prof. C.E. Stroud、Prof. A.P. M. Forrest、Sir William Trethowan、蔡永業教授、Sir Melville Arnott、Dr. John Z. Bowers、Prof. A.D.M. Greenfield。
Members of the Medical Academic Advisory Committee and the first batch of chair professors and staff of the Faculty of Medicine (1982). From left: (back row) Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, Prof. P.C. Leung, Mr. Andrew Chan, Dr. George Summers, Mr. Rupert Chan; (second middle row) Dr. C.Y. Lee, Prof. D.J. Riches, Prof. S.P.B. Donnan, Mr. Arthur Starling, Mrs. Clara Lee; (first middle row) Prof. G.L. French, Prof. C. Metreweli, Prof. C.N. Chen, Prof. J.E. Gardiner, Prof. W.C. Hamann, Prof. J.C.K. Lee; (front row) Prof. C.E. Stroud, Prof. A.P.M. Forrest, Sir William Trethowan, Prof. Gerald H. Choa, Sir Melville Arnott, Dr. John Z. Bowers, and Prof. A.D.M. Greenfield.
- 2 醫學院學生在新落成的教學醫院上課 (一九八四)
Medics in class at the newly completed teaching hospital (1984)
- 3 大學監督尤德爵士 (中) 在校董會主席利國偉 (左)、校長馬臨 (右) 等陪同下視察逸夫書院院址 (一九八五)
Sir Edward Youde (middle), Chancellor, accompanied by Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee (left), Council Chairman, and Prof. Ma Lin (right), Vice-Chancellor, surveying the site for Shaw College (1985)
- 4 逸夫書院校園 (一九九一)
The Shaw College campus in 1991
- 5 大學二十周年紀念晚宴 (一九八三)
20th Anniversary Dinner (1983)
- 6 馬臨校長 (中) 靜觀校長盃賽事 (一九八一)
Vice-Chancellor Ma Lin (middle) enjoying the VC's Cup Tournament (1981)

僱員個人資料查詢系統增添功能

Staff Self-Service Enquiry System: New Features

「僱員個人資料查詢系統」已增添兩項可供查閱的資料：稅務資料和校外專業服務紀錄。大學全職僱員可從大學辦公室的電腦，經互聯網查閱下列個人資料及紀錄：

- 個人資料
- 醫療福利
- 退休福利
- 薪津詳情
- 房屋福利
- 稅務資料
- 校外專業服務紀錄

該系統的網址為<https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/ssp/logon.asp>，請以互聯網瀏覽器 Internet Explorer 5.01(或更新的版本) 進入，內設使用說明。

The Staff Self-Service Enquiry System (SSES), first launched on 1st November, has now incorporated two more modules, 'Taxation' and 'Outside Practice'. Full-time staff members may access SSES for the following employment-related information/records:

- Personal Data
- Medical Benefits
- Retirement Benefits
- Payroll Data
- Housing Benefits
- Taxation
- Outside Practice

SSES is easy to operate and can be accessed with Internet Explorer 5.01 or above via <https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/ssp/logon.asp>. Instructions for the applications are available online for reference.

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

圖書館閉館

Closure of Libraries

大學圖書館暨各分館於五月一日(勞動節)及五月八日(佛誕)閉館。

The University Library and all branch libraries will be closed on 1st May 2003 (Labour Day) and 8th May 2003 (the Buddha's Birthday).

取消本年暑期體育訓練班及比賽

為預防非典型肺炎疫症蔓延，體育部決定取消二零零三年各項暑期體育訓練班及教職員比賽。不便之處，敬請見諒。查詢請電體育部(二六零九六零九七)。

大學游泳池延期開放

受非典型肺炎影響，師生中心管理委員會已決定延期開放大學游泳池，重開日期將另行通告。不便之處，盼為原諒。

Cancellation of Summer Sports Courses and Postponement of Pool Opening

To prevent the spread of atypical pneumonia, all summer sports courses and staff tournaments organized by the Physical Education Unit will be cancelled. Please direct enquiries to 2609 6097.

The opening of the swimming pool, originally scheduled on 14th April 2003, has been postponed until further notice.

Personalia · 人事動態 · Personalia · 人事動態 · Personalia · 人事動態 · Personalia · 人事動態 · Personalia · 人事動態

Information in this section can only
be accessed with **CWEM password**.

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

網址 website <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/puo/>

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2. 來函或投稿請寄沙田香港中文大學秘書處出版事務處《中大通訊》編輯部(電話2609 8584，圖文傳真2603 6864，電郵pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk)。
3. 投稿者須附真實姓名、地址及聯絡電話，文章則可用筆名發表。
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6. 所有內容未經編者書面准許，不得轉載。
7. 本刊每期發行三千八百份，免費供校內教職員索閱，部分郵寄本地教育機構及與大學有關人士。私人索閱，請致函本刊查詢。

1. The *Newsletter* is published on the 4th and 19th of each month.
2. All contributions and suggestions should be sent to the Editor, *CUHK Newsletter*, Publication Office, University Secretariat, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (tel. 2609 8584; fax. 2603 6864; e-mail pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk).
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九位教師獲 校長模範教學獎

九位教師因教學表現卓越，獲得二零零二年度校長模範教學獎。他們是歷史系朱鴻林教授、英語教學單位賴陳秀卿博士、決策科學與企業經濟學系李慶琦教授、體育部梁鳳蓮女士、計算機科學與工程學系楊鳳如教授、兒科學系霍泰輝教授、數學系吳恭孚教授、生物化學系李秀端教授，以及地理與資源管理學系林健枝教授。

校長模範教學獎自一九九九年設立以來，本屆獲獎人數是歷年之冠。頒獎典禮訂於五月十五日舉行。

開放每日一篇網頁 供學子停課期間繼續學習

非典型肺炎肆虐香港，全港中小學停課。教育學院及香港教育研究所本月特別免費開放「每日一篇文章」網頁(www.prof-ho.com/read)，供中小學生在家繼續學習，並養成閱讀習慣。

著名作家小思及金耀基校長等十分支持是次行動，並提供文章供學生學習。部分文章由前線醫護人員及康復者撰寫，讓學生邊學習，邊加深對非典型肺炎的認識。

該服務由何萬貫教授策劃，獲本校香港學校網絡電腦支援，每日在網上刊登內容及深淺程度不同之文章，訓練學生的閱讀理解能力。

第五屆宋淇翻譯論文獎

由翻譯研究中心主辦的第五屆「宋淇翻譯研究論文紀念獎」評審會議，已於三月二十五日在中國文化研究所召開，由卜立德教授、王克非教授、張曼儀博士及孔慧怡博士組成的評審委員會，選出本屆得獎名單(依姓名筆劃序)如下：

- 嶺南大學張南峰
《多元系統論作為翻譯研究框架的前景》(英文)
- 南京大學許鈞
《作者、譯者和讀者的共鳴與視界融合》

他們各得紀念獎狀及獎金三千港元。另，華南師範大學王東風以《文化認同機制假說與外來概念引進》，獲得「評判提名獎」。

研究介紹

制定中國人 個性測量表

心理學是以科學方法研究人的心理過程、行為及性格的學問，其理論源自古希臘哲學。經過近世百多年的發展，西方社會已制定了完善的心理測量工具。

這些工具也普遍為心理學未發展完善的國家(包括中國)所採用。心理學講座教授張妙清表示，在本土心理測驗工具發展的初期，援用外地已發展成熟的工具，有其可取之處。但這些外來工具不可能適用於所有文化國度，不少研究亦指出，不同文化背景的人在同一份性格測驗中會有不同的得分模式。另外，這些外來工具沒有覆蓋一些重要的本土文化概念，測量結果每每只能找出文化共通方面的性格特徵，忽略了本土文化對性格的影響。

開發本土量表

中大心理學系和中國科學院心理研究所於是在一九九零年開始合作制定《中國人個性測量表》，內含中西文化共通的以至中國文化獨具的性格概念量表，從而提供一個適用於中國人社會而又可信和有效的個性測量工具。該測量表是兩項研究計劃的成果，獲香港研究資助局撥款資助，經過十年的反覆測試而敲定，更是本土發展的全面性格量表的成功例子，可鼓勵其他地區制定各自的本土量表。

研究小組在編制《測量表》時，先建立正常與病態個性量表的框架，接著擬定量表的構成項目，最後是把《測量表》標準化，包括二十二個正常個性量表、十二個病態個性量表和兩個效度量表，合共五百一十個測試項目。其後的跟進研究證明了《測量

表》應用在中國社會，能適切反映中國人的傷痛、心理適應和對生活的滿意程度。

張妙清教授指出，研究人員建構《中國人個性測量表》，除了為中國社會提供有效的性格測量工具外，亦有助於補充西方性格心理學理論的不足之處。例如測量表內的本土概念，便包含了中國人與人相處時極重視的「和諧」、「人情」和「現代化」等人際關係取向因素，而這些項目卻從未列入西方的心理測驗之內。

性格與文化背景

張教授深入探討西方性格心理學的主流理論「五個因素模型」，將其量表和《中國人個性測量表》仔細比較，發現《測量表》內的「人際關係取向」因素是獨立於「五個因素模型」的。而一些研究又證實「人際關係取向」量表，能有效預測中國人與人相處時所表現的信賴、說服、孝順和適應等社會行為。

但是，「人際關係取向」因素是否中國文化中獨有的呢？如果在其他文化中亦存著這個因素，則其便有文化共通性，而西方的性格理論也須重新檢討。

另一方面，張教授也發現「五個因素模型」的「開放性」(openness)因素，並沒有包含在《中國人個性測量表》之內。其實，一些關於「五個因素模型」的跨文化研究，早已發現中國人對「開放性」一詞的定義莫衷一是，這或因中西文化對「開放性」的概念不盡相同所致。究竟「開放性」因素對理解中國人的性格有沒有意義呢？若有，「開放性」的定義又是甚麼？

探索心理學理論的局限

張教授於二零零零年獲研究資助局劃撥九

十三萬餘元，進一步探討《中國人個性測量表》內有關文化共通和文化獨具的概念，以及這些概念對性格心理學基礎理論的貢獻。這研究主要跟進《中國人個性測量表》遺漏的環節，分兩階段進行。在第一階段，研究人員按中國社會對「開放性」的概念，開發一組量表，並將其加進原來的《測量表》；然後在內地七大區域定額抽樣和在香港隨機抽樣共二千個，以制定新《測量表》的標準和常模。

第二階段利用中國和北美的樣本以及綜合因素分析方法，比較新《測量表》與「五個因素模型」的結構，並探索「人際關係取向」因素是否存在於北美樣本之中。若是，便會研究其在中國文化和非中國文化中的作用。研究人員亦會採用綜合因素分析方法，按新《測量表》與「五個因素模型」的「開放性」量表，找出中國和北美樣本的異同。

張教授說，《中國人個性測量表》面世後，已為海峽兩岸和新加坡等中國社會提供有效的工具，全面量度中國人的性格，並引起美國、澳洲、新西蘭、日本、韓國等地的興趣。她們進一步研究的結果，會驗證本土發展的測量工具是否比翻譯外來的工具更有效，又會揭示西方心理學理論在文化共通上的局限。□

蔡世彬



張妙清教授為心理學講座教授兼心理學系系主任，分別於一九七零及七五年取得柏克萊加州大學文學士和明尼蘇達大學哲學博士學位。其後回港出任基督教聯合醫院臨床心理學家，一九七七年加入中大服務，九五年獲選任為社會科學院院長，九六至九九年借調為政府平等機會委員會的首任主席。

張教授的研究興趣包括心理病理學、臨床與輔導心理學、社區心理學、精神病復康、性格評估、中國人個性測量、性別角色發展等。

大學校董會同意與政府洽談「大學整合」

大學校董會上月二十八日通過「探討『大學整合』專責小組」的報告，並接納專責小組的建議，授權校董會主席和校長，就香港中文大學與香港科技大學整合的可能性，與政府進一步磋商。

專責小組自二零零二年十月杪成立以來，共舉行十次會議和四次諮詢意見集會，廣泛聽取中大教職員、學生、校友和大學其他成員的意見。

專責小組的報告建議中大校董會應表明意願，欲與政府及科大就進一步發展而磋商，以期對眾多須關注的事項取得理解，才決定是否進行整合。專責小組亦建議中大校董會主席和校長應獲得校董會授權，在下述範圍內，先與政府對話，並就對話的結果向校董會報告：

- (一) 政府應正式表明，整合的目的是要提升素質，建立一所有能力於國際最高水平競爭的大學，而並非為了削減成本；政府亦應表明，整合之後，對每名學生的資助額，不會因大學規模加大或效益有所增加而向下調整，好讓整合後的大學有資源去達到它的各項目標。
- (二) 政府及大學教育資助委員會亦要同意，只要整合後的大學滿足事先議定的若干條件，應獲視為宋達能報告書中所提及的「政府資助和私人捐助的重點對象」，而這種政府資助，亦應於整合計劃為各有關方面接受之後，立即開始發放。
- (三) 政府原則上也要答應承擔大學在過渡期間的額外行政開支(作為成立新大學的前期投入)，也

要負責斥資興建新教學樓及辦公室，以應付學系和部門搬遷時的需要。政府應與大學磋商此類支出的資助額。

- (四) 要探討的整合方案，是從聯邦制逐漸過渡至全面合併。
- (五) 政府必須慎重考慮專責小組的報告所提出的種種問題和須關注的事項，並承諾會在整合計劃之中嚴肅處理這些事項。

專責小組進一步建議，如果政府對上述各項有正面的回應，而中大校董會主席又認為時間合適，校董會主席和大學校長宜與科大展開對話，探討有關兩校整合的一切事宜，以加強溝通，取得共識；如果情勢適宜，更可聯手與政府磋商，研究院校整合與兩校的前途。

專責小組的建議乃基於下述背景。專責小組同意大學教育資助委員會的宋達能報告書及政府的建議，認為香港急需「從策略角度突出(和建立)少數有能力參與國際最高水平競爭的院校」。校董會也同意中大應該協助香港建立這樣的一所卓越大學，以裨益社會，以及日後的大學生。維持現狀並非長久之計，因為競爭劇烈，不進則退。若只是維持現狀，香港很快會被其他城市超越，而本港的大學亦會被區內其他的大學超越。

在可預見的將來，專責小組看不到政府會對現時大學的撥款原則和機制(即主要按學生人數來計算)作根本的改變，或提高現時的資助水平。因此，如要取

得所需的資源以追求卓越，只能靠增加學生人數，讓大學獲取規模效益和達至臨界規模，並提供範圍更廣的科目，以及發揮更大的影響力。

如要達到這個目標，現時本地大學的規模實在太小，而在可見的將來，香港的大學教育界亦難有進一步擴充的可能。在這樣的限制下，專責小組認為中大與另一所使命相若和實力相當的大學整合，是達到這個目標的好方法。這足以構成有力的表面論據，去研究中大與科大的整合。這整合是可欲的，如條件合適，也是可行的。

惟中大若與科大整合，會有很多困難和必須關注的事項，包括怎樣維持中大的教育理想，保存書院制，繼續對個別學生的關顧，降低行政架構的複雜程度，克服分別在兩個校園運作的困難，防止中大傳統的淡化，並紓解教職員對職業保障和工作量的憂慮等。專責小組無意低估整件事的困難，包括資源上及員生情緒上的問題。部分問題並非中大可以獨自解決，尤其是如何取得足夠的資源，讓過渡期的工作得以順利推行。

中大校董會希望政府慎重考慮以上各點，盡早回應。

校董會感謝專責小組以客觀、理性和審慎的態度完成研究並提供建議；亦感謝中大的教職員、學生、校友和其他成員關注事件和發表意見。

專責小組的報告全文，請參閱<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/doc/ii/report0328c.pdf>。

校方成立專責小組 處理非典型肺炎事宜

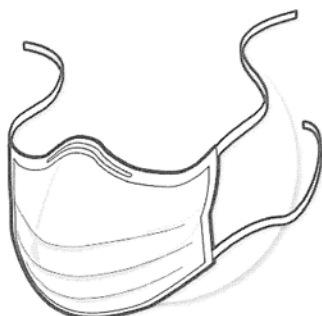
大學於二零零三年三月二十一日成立「香港中文大學校園(嚴重急性呼吸道症候群)專責小組」，由副校長鄭振耀教授領導，以處理非典型肺炎的事宜。小組職權範圍包括(一)監察和評估非典型肺炎對中大員生和校園的影響；(二)建議及推行防治方法，以保障員生的健康，並防止病毒在校園傳播和擴散；(三)發放最新的有關資訊予員生及相關人士。

小組已設立網頁(<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/sars/>)，提供有關非典型肺炎的最新資訊。其成員名單如下：

主席：鄭振耀教授	副校長		
成員：彭國雄醫生	保健處處長	梁少光先生	秘書長
李樹榮先生	副教務長	何培斌教授	新亞書院，書院聯絡人*
簡阮美妍女士	保健處，資訊聯絡人	何少冰女士	副校長室，傳播聯絡人
許雲嫻女士	新聞及公共關係處高級主任		
徐綺薇女士	新聞及公共關係處代表		
林樹佳先生	大學安全及環境事務處代表		
陳吳惠蘭女士	學生事務處代表		
李永元先生	中大職員協會代表		
陳承志先生	中大職員協會代表		
關海山教授	中大教師協會代表		
曾瑋衡先生	中大學生會代表		
包建豪先生	聯合書院學生會代表		

秘書：鄭林素眉女士

* 由四所書院的輔導主任或院務主任輪流擔任。何培斌教授四月十四日起接替崇基學院張越華教授出任。



化學家獲優秀科研者獎

化學系謝作偉教授獲得裘槎基金會頒發「優秀科研者獎」，以表揚他卓越的科研成就。

裘槎基金會九七年起設立該獎項，名額每年五個，旨在鼓勵和促進香港的科學研究，是以向得獎人頒發約值十萬美元的科學獎，以資助所屬院校另聘教師代替得獎人授課一年，讓得獎人有更多時間專心投入研究工作。得獎人另獲個人獎金四萬港元。

頒獎禮於三月二十七日假中環文華東方酒店舉行，由大學教育資助委員會主席林李翹如博士主持。

謝作偉教授一九九五年加入本校化學系任教，他的研究領域包括金屬有機化學、硼籠化學、均相催化、小分子活化及大分子合成，現持一項美國專利。他屢獲獎譽，近年的包括國家自然科學獎三等獎、泛太平洋化學大會傑出青年學者獎和中國傑出青年研究基金獎(海外)，去年成為王寬誠教育基金會講座學者。

