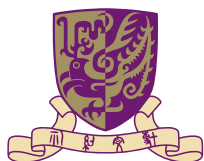




中文大學：五十年光影紀事

CUHK: FIVE DECADES IN PICTURES



結合傳統與現代
融會中國與西方



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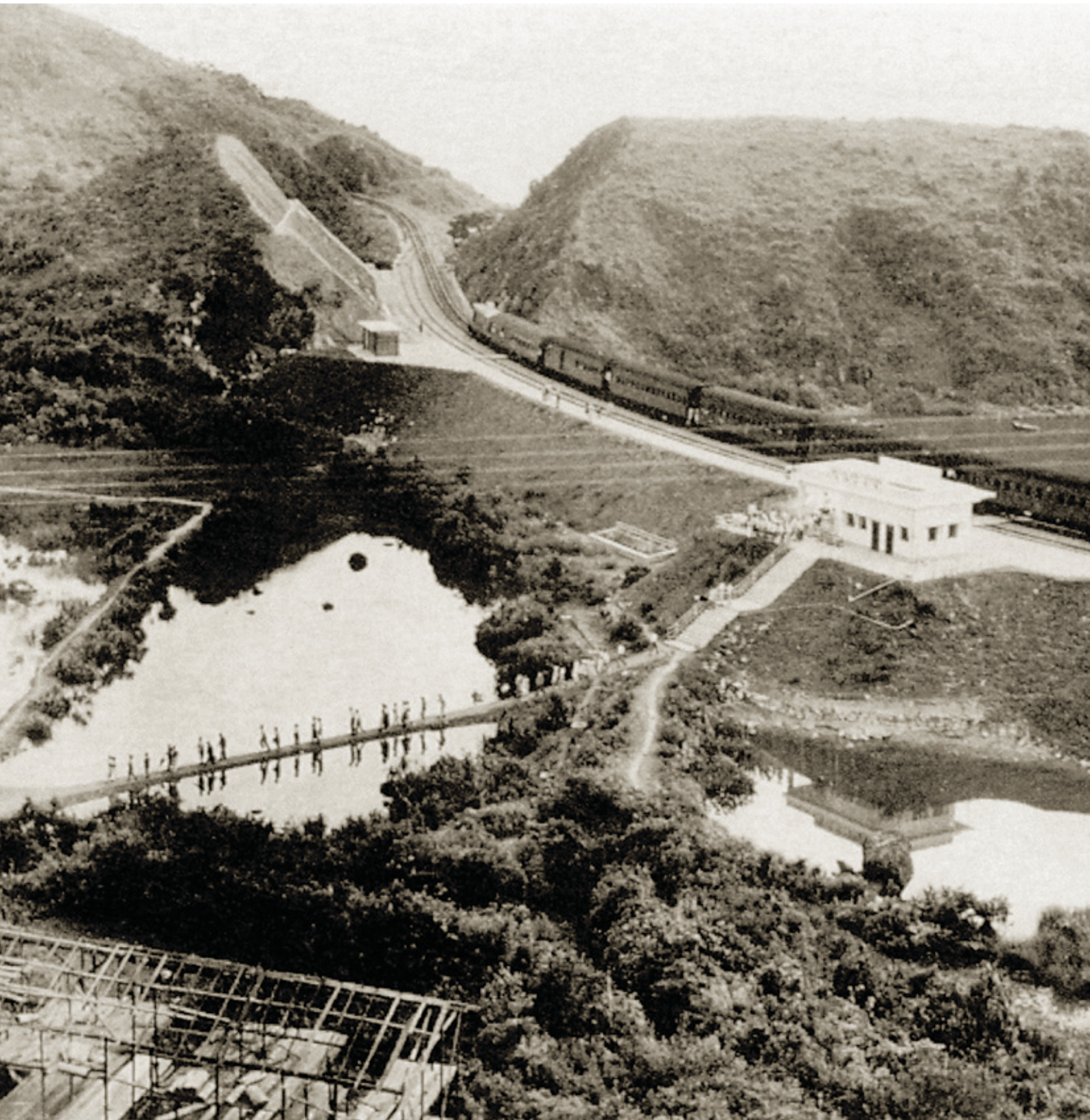
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香 港中文大學的第一個十年，橫跨不只十個年頭。蓋追本溯源，大學建基所繫的三所創校成員書院—新亞書院、崇基學院和聯合書院—早於1949年、1951年及1956年一一成立。

這三所書院辦學理念及價值取向各異，但都對當時在香港建立一所新的高等院校有著共同理想。新亞書院植根傳統中國文化，關心當代社會發展；崇基學院糅合基督教傳統與西方人文精神；本身由華南五所專上學院合併而成的聯合書院，也抱著為本地學子提供優質教育的理念。它們各自的優勢及特色，為中文大學打下了良好基礎。到了今天，書院制度仍然是中文大學的鮮明旗幟之一，而且不單在香港，更在亞洲各地獨領風騷。中大學生跟書院的關係密切，歸屬感隨年月有增無減，以致畢業多年的校友，自我介紹時，還總是先報書院名號，再報學系。

1963年10月17日，中文大學假大會堂舉行第一屆大會，由第一任監督柏立基爵士主禮，香港中文大學宣告正式成立。一年後，李卓敏博士從第二任監督戴麟趾爵士手中接過《香港中文大學條例》，接受任命為第一任校長。創校先賢高瞻遠矚，以無比勇氣及實幹精神治校，為大學定下發展藍圖，「結合傳統與現代，融會中國與西方」的使命，引領及驅策著一代一代的中大人。大學創立初期，師生人數不多，設施與資源有限，但一系列學科已經就緒。頭一個十年內，大學已經提供文學、科學、社會科學，及教育方面多個學位課程。


新大學的校舍選址落實在沙田馬料水，基建工程旋即展開。校園開發之初一片光禿禿的山頭，現在回顧，不免令人沉浸於緬懷過去的陳詞舊調，但在上世紀六、七十年代，那片牛山濯濯代表的卻是一個夢想和無限可能。校園內第一座建築物，便是以美國憲法的作者之一Benjamin Franklin為名。這段期間，中國文化研究所及大學行政樓也相繼興建，成為未來的校園地標。行政樓內的祖堯堂，為紀念大學第一任校董會主席關祖堯爵士而名，至今仍是重要會議和典禮的首選場地。經過五十年，大學校園的建築物數量，由最初的寥寥數所，遞增至今天超過一百六十座教學、研究、住宿及各類功用的樓房或設施。

正當大學的磚頭一塊一塊地蓋上去的時候，作育英才的本業亦漸次開展。大學著重的人文精神及全人發展，體驗在通識教育上。隨時代轉變，中文大學的通識課程亦不斷求精求新。遠在1965年，中文大學已經與美國加州大學簽定協議，互相派遣學生作交流學習，開海外學術交流風氣之先；又成立校外進修部，為在職大眾提供公餘進修機會。中文大學也設立了香港第一所研究院，提供本科以上及以研究主導的課程。以人類年齡計，中文大學尚在襁褓，但已經紮紮實實站起來，朝一所現代綜合型大學各方面的建設及探索邁開闊步。

早期的學生生活，簡單而不乏浪漫。青年學子砥節礪行，學研精進，閒來則浴水翻山，磨勵意志，增厚感情，有的更情花綻放。半個世紀前，沙田沒有今天般方便，但距離上的阻隔並沒有阻止我們的學生關心國家，參與社會，中文大學學生會便在1971年成立。那些日子，那些黃昏，同學上完一天的課，還要趕柴油火車返市區，住宿舍的則積極投入課外活動或宿舍生活中。現在留下那時期的照片，大都是黑白的，但印在膠卷、烙在心上的影像，生動、多姿、斑斕，永不褪色。

1971年10月，數以百計的師生，排滿在崇基學院新舊圖書館之間九百米長的路上，赤手以人傳人方式在兩天內把舊圖書館的十二萬冊館藏運到新的圖書館。這項創舉，在高等教育界史無先例，也在大學的歷史中佔上不可磨滅的一幕。

中文大學編年史第一章章末，是一個期待已久的註腳：沙田校園建設完成，除崇基早已於1956年建校於此外，新亞與聯合於七十年代初相繼遷入，至此中文大學的精神與才粹，有了匯聚騰飛的舞台，掀開以後為人熟悉的故事。 50




The first decade of The Chinese University of Hong Kong covered more than 10 years, for the root and origin of the University can be traced back to the three Founding Colleges—New Asia, Chung Chi and United which were founded in 1949, 1951, and 1956, respectively.

These Colleges were each different in their educational ideals and values. But they were united in their vision for a new outfit in higher education in Hong Kong. The Christian tradition and western humanism upon which Chung Chi College was founded complemented the Chinese heritage and social concerns exemplified by the New Asia spirit. United College, itself an amalgamation of five post-secondary colleges in southern China and committed to providing quality education to local students, completed the triumvirate. The distinctiveness and collaboration of the three Founding Colleges had combined to give the fledgling University a healthy platform to grow and thrive. This college tradition remains a hallmark characteristic of the University to this day and is unique not only in Hong Kong but also in this part of the globe. The bonds CUHK students form with their Colleges are so strong that years after their graduation the same men and women would identify themselves first by their college affiliations and next by their academic disciplines.

The Chinese University came into being at the inauguration congregation held on 17 October 1963 at the City Hall, officiated by its first Chancellor, Sir Robert Black. A year later, Dr. Choh-ming Li was appointed its first Vice-Chancellor and received The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance from the hands of its second Chancellor, Sir David Trench. The founding fathers of the University had combined vision, courage and pragmatism in steering the young University and laying down the blueprint for its development. Its aspiration, captured in ‘To Combine Tradition with Modernity. To Bring Together China and the West’, has since found expression in many of its subsequent decisions, undertakings and achievements. In the early days, the numbers of students and teachers were small, and facilities and resources were limited, but a wide range of academic services was nevertheless on offer. In the first decade, the University had begun to offer various programmes of studies in Arts, Science, Social Science, and Education leading to the award of academic degrees.

Infrastructural construction soon went ahead after Ma Liu Shui, Shatin, already the site of the Chung Chi campus, had been identified as the campus for the new University. The barren hilltops of the early campus are nostalgic clichés by now, but back in the 1960s and early 1970s they entailed a dream and the vastness of potentialities. The first building was named after one of the authors of the American Constitution, Benjamin Franklin. The Institute of Chinese Studies and the University Administration Building were built in this period and had since become landmarks on campus. The Cho Yiu Conference Hall in the latter, named after the first Chairman of the University Council,



Sir Cho-yiu Kwan, remains to this day the premier venue for University-level meetings and other signature events. In the span of five decades, the number of buildings on campus has blossomed from a few into well over 160 teaching, research, residential and recreational facilities of various designs and functions.

Even before the University had a proper roof, it had begun to lay bricks for its many mansions. General education was the natural expression of its humanistic and whole-person educational ideals and the curriculum in this regard has been continuously refined and adapted with the changing times. In as early as 1965, the University had signed an agreement with the University of California to provide overseas exchange opportunities for its students. Extramural studies serving the public at large as well as the Graduate School offering postgraduate and research-oriented studies soon followed suit, the latter being the first of its kind in Hong Kong. A toddler by human standard, the Chinese University did not wait long to get up and pioneer in all the aspects of a modern comprehensive university.

Early student life was simple but idyllic. The young men and women developed their intellectual capabilities while enjoying the camaraderie with their teachers and fellow students. When not in class, some of them rowed in the Tolo Harbour for leisure. Some climbed the mountains of Ma On Shan to steel their resolve. Friendships were forged; romances ripened. Shatin was a much more remote locale five decades ago than it is today, but physical distance did not deter our students from caring for and participating in society. The Chinese University Student Union was inaugurated in 1971. It is nostalgic to look back to the days, or rather evenings, when those finishing school had to catch and hop on the diesel train to get back to town after a day's travails. Those who did not have to commute went for their extracurricular activities or back to their dorm life. Photographs from these early days are necessarily in black and white, but the memories and sentiments recorded on celluloid are of varying and enduring colours.

Never in the history of higher education has the transmission of knowledge received such a literal enactment. In October 1971, hundreds of students and staff, some spouses, lined the 900-metre distance from the old library of Chung Chi to the newly completed Elisabeth Luce Moore Library and manually passed on its holdings, 120,000 tomes in all, in two days. It was an experience and a sight indelibly engraved in the institutional memory of the University.

The first decade in the University's annals closed with a much desired endnote: construction of the Shatin campus was completed and, with Chung Chi already there, New Asia and United moved into the unified campus in the early 1970s. The precepts, the people, and now the premise were ready for the Chinese University to take off. It has been a familiar story since. 〰





◀ 柏立基爵士主持中大成立典禮
Sir Robert Black officiated at the Inauguration Congregation



◀ ▼ 聯合書院於1971年3月舉行中大校舍奠基典禮，
下圖為堅道舊校舍
United College: CUHK campus groundbreaking ceremony
in March 1971 (left); old campus in Caine Road (below)





◀ ▲
 崇基學院於1956年5月在微雨中舉行中大校舍奠基典禮，
 上圖為啟真道博士為新校舍典基
 Chung Chi College: CUHK campus groundbreaking
 ceremony in May 1956 (left);
 officiated by Dr. Leslie Kilborn (right)



▲ 新亞書院於1972年6月舉行中大新校舍奠基典禮，右上圖為農圃道舊校舍
 New Asia College: CUHK campus groundbreaking ceremony in June 1972 (above); old campus in Farm Road (top right)



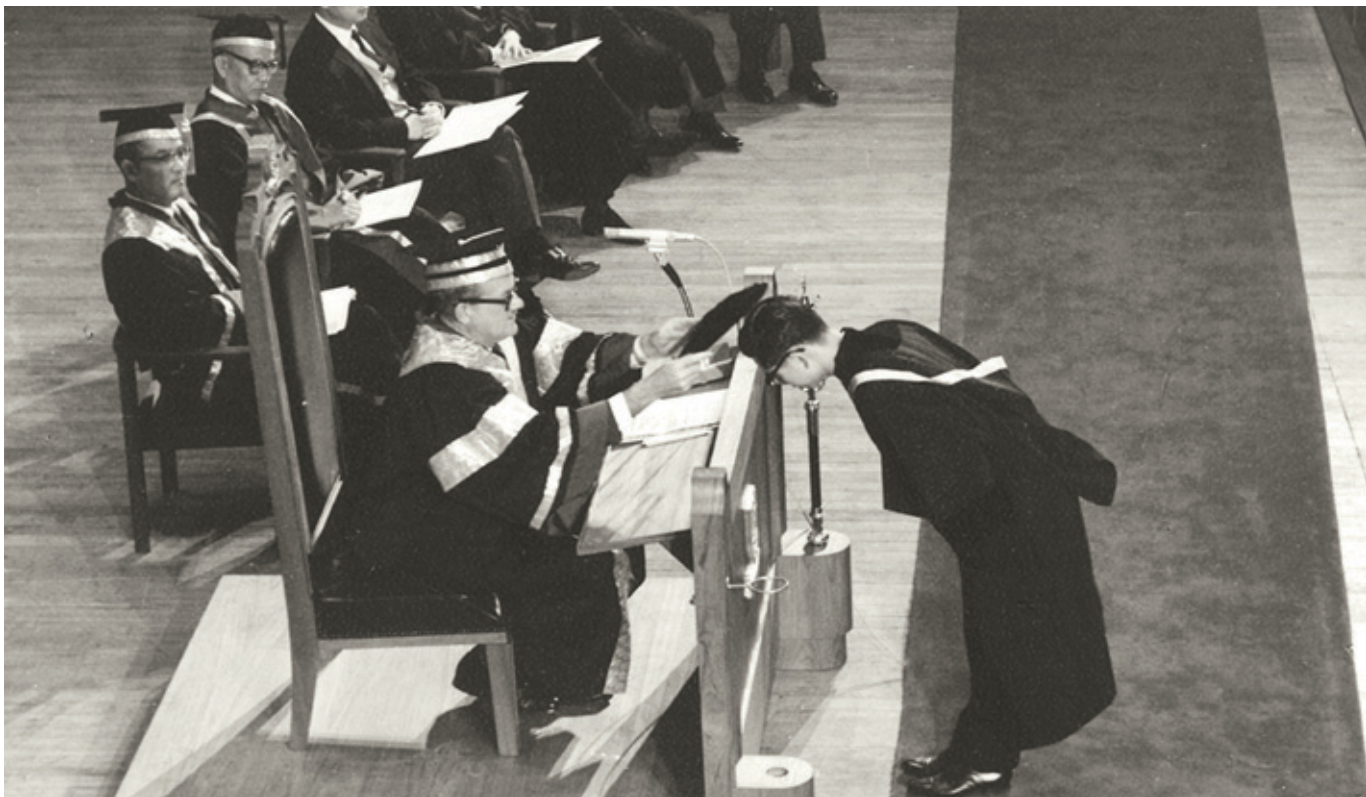


▲ 李卓敏博士從戴麟趾爵士手中接過《香港中文大學條例》
Dr. Choh-ming Li receives The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance from Sir David Trench



▲ 成立晚宴
Inauguration dinner

◀ 中大首任校長李卓敏博士（1964–1978）
Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-ming Li (1964–1978)



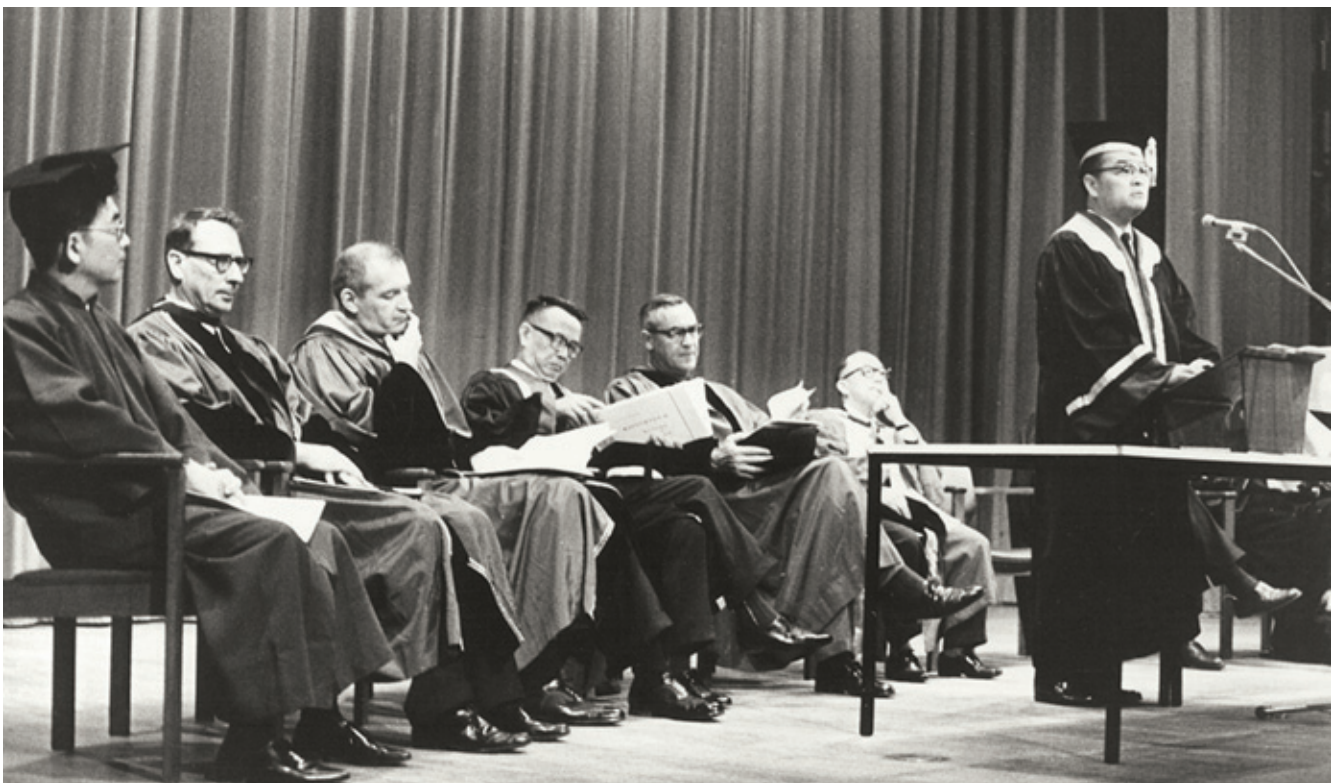
▲ 1964年10月戴麟趾爵士主持首屆學士學位畢業典禮
Sir David Trench officiated at the first degree conferment ceremony in October 1964



▲ 1971年第一屆中大學生會成立
Inauguration of Chinese University Student Union, 1971



▲ 校長與三間成員書院院長：（左起）錢穆、李卓敏、容啟東、鄭棟材
The Vice-Chancellor and the College Heads: (from left) Ch'ien Mu, Choh-ming Li, K.T. Yung, T.C. Cheng



▲ 1965年8月26日與美國加州大學簽定學術合作協定，李卓敏校長致辭
Dr. Choh-ming Li spoke at the academic exchange agreement signing ceremony with the University of California on 26 August 1965

▼ 大學首座建築物范克廉樓，1969年
First building, Benjamin Franklin Centre, 1969



▲ 1967年電子計算中心開幕
University Computing Centre opened in 1967

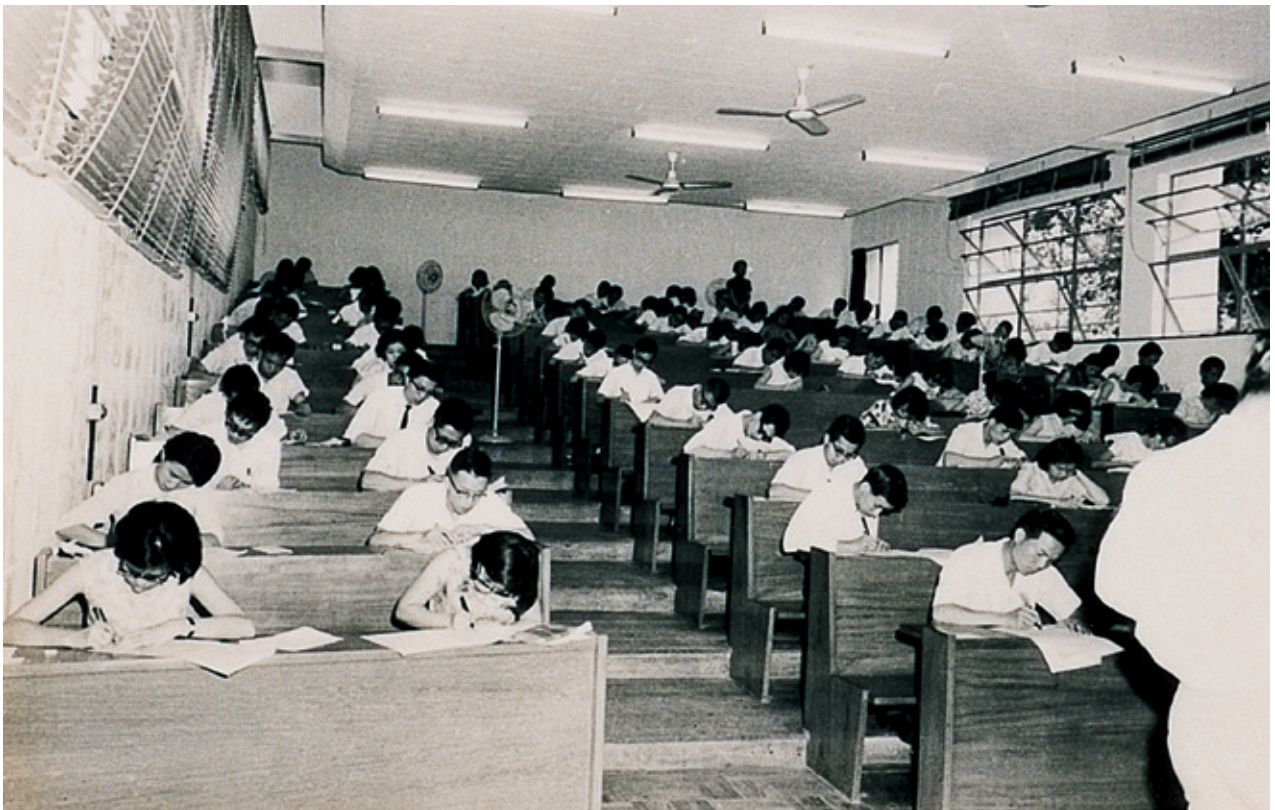
▼ 中國文化研究所於1970年代初落成
Institute of Chinese Studies completed in the early 1970s



▲ 1972年麥理浩爵士參觀新落成的祖堯堂
Sir Murray MacLehose in the newly completed Cho Yiu Conference Hall in 1972



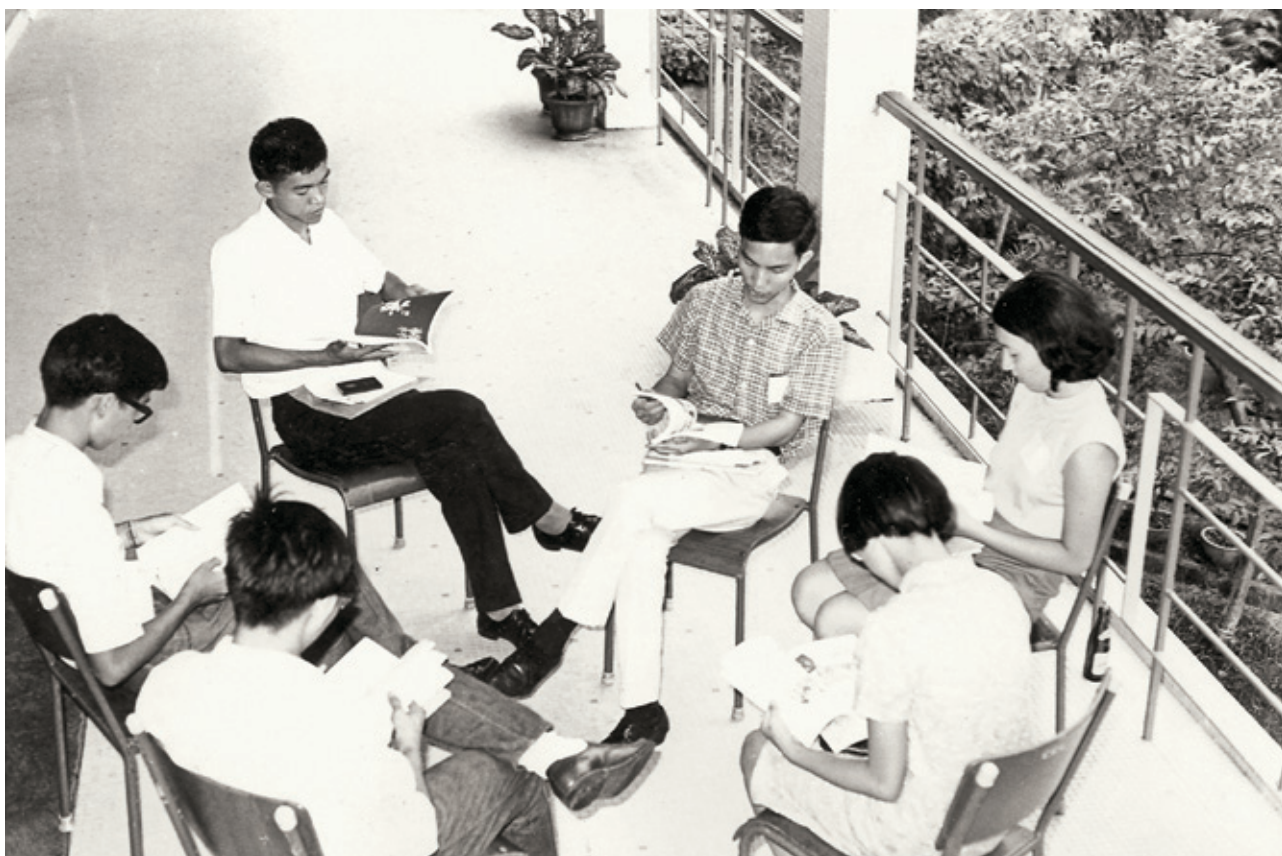
▲ 楊振寧教授演講，從早期至今一直支持中文大學
Prof. C.N. Yang, a supporter from the early years, gives a lecture





▲ 手轉手，人傳人，1971年崇基圖書館喬遷
By hand, in hand—relocation of Chung Chi library, 1971





劉世鏞先生提供 Courtesy of Mr. Lau Sai-yung



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1973 – 1982

第二個十年 The Second Decade







中文大學創校後的第二個十年，正值世界歷史急遽變化的時期。當時石油危機引發經濟動盪，人心與社會價值觀丕變。香港則經濟起飛，每年本地生產總值均超過百分之八，令它躋身「亞洲四小龍」之列，成為世界金融中心。香港社會也歷經變遷。政府在1973年推行新市鎮計劃，往後十年間，多處地方滄海桑田，急速都市化，幾座新市鎮於焉誕生，中大所在地的沙田便是其中之一。

在此背景下，創校校長李卓敏博士發表第三份校務發展報告，該報告恰如其分地題為《新紀元的開始一九七五—一九七八》，縷述大學成立第二個十年間的發展及擴張，從中也可見到大學一方面須因應本地社會需要和外部經濟壓力不斷求變，另一方面要秉持創校時之願景、目標和抱負所面對之困難。該報告也象徵中大領導層的嬗遞，因為李博士在1978年退休，由馬臨教授接任校長之職。

令中大跨入這個「新紀元」的推動力，主要來自第二份《富爾敦報告書》，這份影響重大的文件為中大今天的組織架構奠定基礎。草創之初的中大由幾所書院組成，實行邦聯制，每所書院有各自的教學部門和員工。《報告書》最重要的建議，是提出明確界定大學與書院之間的關係，並廓清大學與書院各自的角色，這點最後於1976年載入《香港中文大學條例》成為法律。不同書院的學系予以整合，由大學統一負責，提供「學科為本」的教育。教學與教師的任免屬於大學權限，這有利資源的有效運用，並有助大學為未來發展制訂長遠目標。這種統一的具體例子是教學方法的改進，以及愈來愈廣泛採用教學器材，使得教學更加專業，令學生更加投入。

經重新界定的書院角色，是提供「學生為本」教學，協助學生在思想、德行和個人方面的發展。這包括提供同宿設施、關顧和輔導服務、緊密的師生交往，以及培養學生之間情誼的社交和體育活動。這種獨特的制度至今仍在實行，既透過正式的教與學傳遞知識，也鼓勵學生探索自我，兩者相輔相成，是中大有別於其他本地大學的特點。

該報告也強調中大固守初衷，矢志成為融會中西知識和文化的國際大學。最顯著的例子是中國文化研究所的工作。該所成立於1967年，一直致力成為推廣和研究中國文化的國際重鎮。除了定期舉行展覽、研習班和會議外，該所在1973年創辦《譯叢》，這本漢英翻譯期刊把不朽的中文佳作逐譯成英文，供國際讀者欣賞。


作為一所年資尚淺的研究機構，中文大學的建樹已不限於弘揚中國研究，在其他學科諸如中草藥、食物蛋白、香港社會生活、機器翻譯、教學法和經濟學等均甚有貢獻。中文大學出版社在1977年成立，是大學傳播學術成果的利器，後來發展為名聞遐邇的學術出版機構，專長出版中國文化和香港研究著作，但也廣及一般讀物、教材和電子書刊。今天，出版社每年出版圖書逾五十種，歷來出版著作超過一千三百種。

為履行大學達成溝通東西文化的使命，1977年大學在雅禮協會支持下成立亞洲課程部，為香港境外學生提供在中國社會環境中生活、學習和研究的機會，從而增進中國和亞洲研究知識。

當然，若非校園配合發展擴大，大學不可能在這十年間有長足的成長。在這段時期，校園有多座重要建築物落成，令這個山城氣象一新。這些建築物包括科學館、邵逸夫堂、大學體育館、保健中心和研究院宿舍。各書院也興建了新的學生宿舍。

1974年，大學入口豎立石闕四擎和刻有校名的石碑一座。不設校門，象徵大學與社會聯繫無間，致力服務大眾。事實上，工商管理學院和醫學院分別在1974年和1981年成立，主要是因為香港經濟成長和人口增加，亟需訓練有素的管理和醫療人員，大學遂設立這兩所學院滿足社會需要。在這十年間，中大開辦校內最早的博士學位，分別是中國文化研究和電子學，此外還增設人類學和心理學等課程。

中大在創校第二個十年的這些發展，顯示這所大學不只致力於香港的發展，而且開始邁步，朝成為真正的國際綜合大學的方向前進。🚶




The second decade of the University's existence coincided with a rapidly changing period in world history. There was economic upheaval caused by the oil crisis. Large shifts in people's social values and attitudes were also evident. In Hong Kong it was a time of booming economic growth with an annual GDP of over 8 per cent, helping it become one of the 'Asian Tigers' and a global financial hub. Changes were also afoot in Hong Kong society. The government's implementation of the New Town Development Programme in 1973 led to the tremendous pace of transformation and urbanization of several new towns in the following decade, including the small neighbouring rural township of Shatin.

It was against this backdrop that the third report on the development of CUHK by the founding Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-ming Li, was published. Aptly titled 'A New Era Begins 1975–1978', it signified the development and expansion of the University during its second decade of existence, and the challenges it faced in responding dynamically to the needs of the local community and external economic pressures while staying true to the vision, objectives and aspirations on which the University was founded. The report also symbolized the passing of the torch as Professor Ma Lin took the reins as the University's Vice-Chancellor after the retirement of Dr. Li in 1978.

Much of the impetus for the 'new era' came from the second *Fulton Report*, a seminal document that laid down the foundations for the present-day organization and structure of the University. In its formative years the University was a loose federation of individual Colleges, each with its own teaching departments and staff. The most important recommendations in the *Report*, which were later enacted into law through The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976, called for the formalization of the university-college relationship and setting the respective roles of the University and the Colleges. Academic departments from different Colleges were integrated under the University as part of its role to provide 'subject orientated teaching'. Teaching and staffing fell under the purview of the University, leading to better resource management and ability to set long-term goals for future growth. One concrete example of such consolidation was the development of educational pedagogy and the increasing use of instructional equipment to make teaching more professional and engaging.

The redefined role of the Colleges was to provide 'student orientated teaching' by fostering the intellectual, moral and personal development of students. This included the provision of communal living spaces, pastoral and counselling support, greater teacher-student interactions, as well as social and athletic activities that engendered camaraderie among students. This unique arrangement, which is still practised to the present day and which distinguishes CUHK from other universities in Hong Kong, provided a balance of knowledge transmission through formal teaching and learning, and student empowerment to engage in the process of self-discovery.

The *Report* also emphasized the continuity of CUHK's aspiration to be an international university that integrates Chinese and Western intellectual and cultural traditions. This is



best exemplified by the work of the Institute of Chinese Studies. Established in 1967, the Institute continued its objective to be an international centre for the promotion and study of Chinese culture. Along with its regular exhibitions, workshops and conferences, 1973 saw the inauguration of *Renditions*, a Chinese-English translation journal that featured the most enduring Chinese writings rendered into English and made available to an international readership.

In its short time as a research institution, the University not only made important advances to the knowledge of Chinese studies, but also in other disciplines with research on Chinese medicinal herbs, food proteins, social life in Hong Kong, machine translation, teaching pedagogy, and economics, among others. The dissemination of scholarship was further enhanced with the establishment of the Chinese University Press in 1977, which has since developed into a reputable publisher of scholarly works, with a unique edge in Chinese culture and Hong Kong studies, as well as books of general and educational interest and electronic publications. Today, the Press publishes more than 50 titles a year and carries well over 1,300 titles in its backlist.

In keeping with the mission of promoting cultural exchange between East and West, the International Asian Studies Programme was launched in 1977 with the support of the Yale-China Association, and provided students from outside Hong Kong with opportunities to deepen their knowledge of Chinese and Asian studies by living, studying and conducting research in a Chinese setting.

Of course, the decade of growth of the University would not be possible without the concurrent development and expansion of its campus. Throughout the decade many prominent buildings were constructed and helped to transform the face of the mountains. These include the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, the University Sports Centre, the Choh-Ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building, and the postgraduate hall complex. New student hostels were also constructed for each of the three constituent Colleges.

In 1974 the university pylon was erected at the main entrance to the University, consisting of four stone pillars and a sign bearing the name of the University. With no gates or barriers, the pylon symbolized the University's connection to the community and its commitment to public service. Indeed, the founding of the Faculty of Business Administration (1974) and the Medical School (1981) was due in large part to the demand for trained management and medical personnel for Hong Kong's growing economy and increasing population. The same decade also saw the launch of the University's first PhD programmes in Chinese Studies and Electronics and other academic programmes such as anthropology and psychology.

These developments during the second decade showed that the University was not only committed to the development of Hong Kong. It was also taking its first steps to becoming a truly international and comprehensive university. 啟





▲ 1973年李卓敏校長向到訪嘉賓聖公會坎特伯里大主教藍賽講述大學的發展
Dr. Choh-ming Li introduced the University's development plan to Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1973



▲ 1974年大學入口豎起石闕四擎
The gateless gate at University entrance, 1974



▲ 1975年菲臘親王參觀文物館
Prince Philip visited the Art Museum in 1975



▲ 1974年大學游泳池
The Swimming Pool, 1974













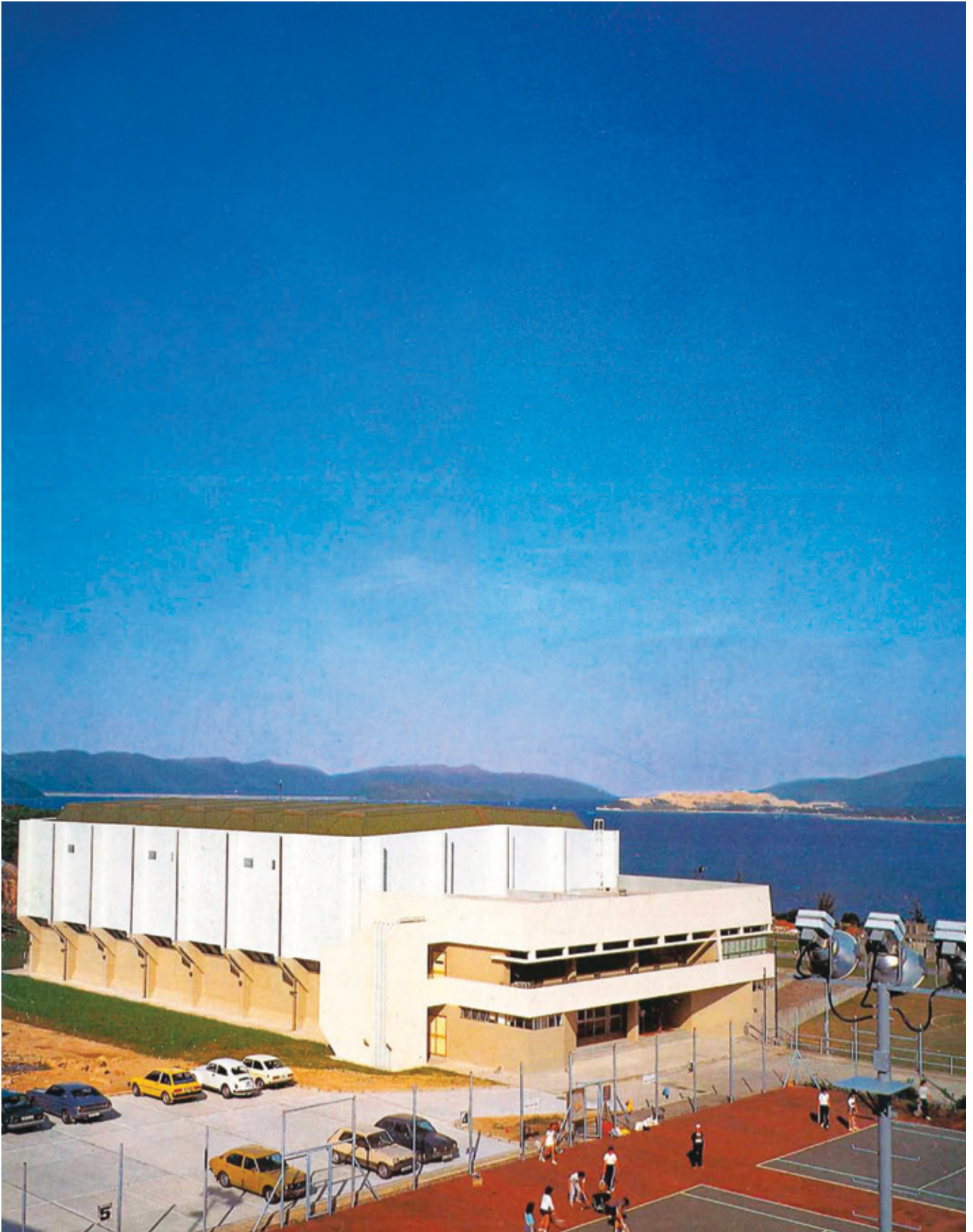
▲ 1978年9月李卓敏校長惜別晚宴
At the farewell dinner for Dr. Choh-ming Li in September 1978

◀ 第二任校長馬臨教授（1978–1987）
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ma Lin (1978–1987)









▼ 李卓敏基本醫學大樓於1982年落成
The Choh-ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building, 1982



◀ 1978年7月7日李卓敏基本醫學大樓
奠基禮
Groundbreaking on 7 July 1978 by
Dr. Choh-ming Li

▼ 1981年邵逸夫堂
Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, 1981



1983 – 1992

第三個十年 The Third Decade







在中大早期歷史中，1983至1992這十年是較為謐靜的時期，推土機和打樁機震耳欲聾的噪音已不復聞，代以崇基學院禮拜堂內的管風琴奏出巴哈和梅湘的雄渾樂曲，若論分貝，或許與施工機器不遑多讓，但肯定悅耳得多，也更有助於薰陶心靈。在中大邁入第三個十年期之時，今天校園的面貌已大致成形，主要的教學樓、辦公樓和宿舍業已落成，原來嶮峻起伏的地勢已經平整，留待日後規劃和發展。

到了1983年，中文大學已廣為香港市民熟悉，是讓下一代接受良好教育，從而獲得理想工作的地方。在1980年代，香港經濟重心從製造業和轉口貿易移向服務業，這個時期白領職位俯拾皆是，堪稱是大學畢業生的黃金年代。在這期間，中文大學充分了解社會需要，為公司行號、金融機構、學校和政府提供高質素的生力軍。在1980年代，政府機構也開始羅致愈來愈多的中大畢業生，每年都有穩定數目的畢業生加入政府政務職系，是以也有愈來愈多的中大畢業生在高級公務員梯隊嶄露頭角。另一方面，大學恪守其學術使命，秉持熱情和衝勁，進行不同學科的研究。在1983年，中大首名博士生畢業戴上博士帽。

研究院迅速充實研究生課程，培養頂尖畢業生，他們日後遍布世界各地的學術殿堂發光發熱，這是後話。同一時間，在沙田的另一處角落，還有一件令人振奮之事正靜靜醞釀。醫學院首批畢業生在1986年獲授學位，中大創校先賢的夢想得以完成，大學竭誠盡忠服務社會、為求才若渴的領域提供優秀專業人才的承諾得以實踐。1991年護理學系成立（2002年改名那打素護理學院），1992年藥劑學院成立，是中大堅定實踐這個承諾的寫照。在工業方面，中大在1991年成立工程學院，是在本地高等教育界引進電子工程學的先驅。


中大既晉身全球重要學府之列，地位日高，聲譽日隆，擴大規模已是刻不容緩，所以在獲得邵逸夫爵士慷慨捐資後，即按照書院制大學的優良傳統，籌辦新書院。逸夫書院在1987年奠基，1990年落成。同時，中大繼續致力保持它在區內頂尖學府的地位，1983年舉辦關於中國現代化的會議，1986年與中央研究院簽訂學術交流協議，以及1987年首次有中大學生獲選羅德學人，均屬值得一書的盛事。

在1987年，在創校之初為中大擘劃校園設計的建築師司徒惠，向大學捐贈著名雕塑家朱銘的雕塑《門》和惠園。這兩項建設至今仍然妝點大學廣場的面貌，往後世世代代的畢業生每見到這兩項地標，也就憶起他們在這個校園所花的一段寶貴光陰。1987年中大第二位校長馬臨教授退休，他主理校政九年，厥功至偉，高錕教授繼他之後出掌中大，大學無論國際聲譽和學術地位，都將更上層樓。

在1980年代末，一批新建築在校園陸續出現，它們與大學早期外觀方正俐落、色彩素淨的建築大異其趣，呈現另一種風格，迥異於廣受青睞的清水混凝土飾面。就用途和美感而言，新建築沒有那麼氣勢雄偉，但更親切可喜。中大校園開始成熟，慢慢出現不同建築風格和色彩。

在這十年，在學生事務處的努力下，學生與大學管理層之間有了更深入的相互了解，彼此交流看法和意見的機會日多，學生代表也出現在教務會等高層面的會議上。同時，為校友提供的服務也趨於大型，校方舉辦的校友日，是每年一度的盛事，吸引數以千計畢業生攜眷回到校園，為校園生活增添姿彩。

1980年代是中文大學成年的時期，也是它鞏固實力和資源，準備往後二十年大展拳腳的時期。就對社會發展與成長的貢獻而論，在這十年間，中大畢業生在擇業方面趨於多元化，更為平均地分散於教育、商界和政府這三個本地就業市場的主要領域，以前的情況似乎是一面倒投身教育界。雖然學齡兒童數目減少、第三產業發達等社會經濟因素無疑也有其作用，但大學的努力也功不可沒，它教導即將離校的學生就業規劃的概念，協助他們為初期的工作生涯做好準備，並爭取主要僱主的支持。👉




The ten years between 1983 and 1992 make for a relatively quiet decade in the University's early history, as the thundering noises of the bulldozers and the piling machines had given way to powerful music by Bach and Messiaen from the organ in the Chung Chi Chapel, maybe equal in decibels but certainly a lot more pleasing to the ear and to the intellectual mind. The campus had, by the dawn of the University's third decade, been more or less licked into its present shape, with the major teaching, administrative and residential facilities in place, and the rugged terrain tamed and harnessed in readiness for zoning and development in the years to come.

By 1983, the Chinese University had become well known enough among the citizens of Hong Kong for being a place where their children might 'have a good education, and get a good job afterwards'. With the transition of Hong Kong's economic emphasis from manufacturing and entrepot trade to the service industries, the 1980s were a golden age for degree-holders, with an enviable abundance of white-collar jobs. The Chinese University responded to the needs of the community very well during this decade, and supplied commercial firms, financial institutions, schools, and the Government with young blood of the highest quality. The 1980s also saw the University beginning to augment the ranks of the upper echelon of the Civil Service on a regular basis, there being a steady stream of fresh graduates entering the Administrative Grade every year. On the other hand, the University was true to its academic mission, and research was carried out with enthusiasm and vigour in various disciplines. In 1983, the first PhD of CUHK received his round hat.

While the Graduate School was fast beefing up its programmes and turned out star graduates who would, in due course, illumine the academic firmament worldwide, another excitement was quietly brewing in a far corner of Shatin. The first graduates of the newly established Faculty of Medicine took their degrees in 1986, bringing to fruition a dream of the University's founding fathers, and fulfilling their promise that the University would faithfully serve the community by providing high-calibre professionals in areas where they were most needed. That promise was further enhanced with the establishment of the Department of Nursing in 1991 (renamed The Nethersole School of Nursing in 2002) and the School of Pharmacy in 1992. On the industrial front, the Chinese University, which played a pioneering role in introducing electronic engineering to higher education in Hong Kong, established its Faculty of Engineering in 1991.

As the University grew in stature and reputation among the important seats of learning around the world, the need for expansion was keenly felt and, following the best traditions in collegiate institutions, a new College was to be built, with a generous endowment from Sir Run Run Shaw. The foundation stone of Shaw College was laid in 1987, and its doors were opened in 1990. In the meantime the University continued to work hard to secure its position among the leading institutions of higher learning in the region, and landmark



events during those years included an important conference on the modernization of China in 1983, the academic exchange agreements signed with the Academia Sinica in 1986, and the first of the University's graduates winning the prestigious Rhodes Scholarship in 1987.

In 1987, Dr. W. Szeto, the architect who laid down the master plan of the campus two decades ago, donated 'The Gate' by the famous sculptor Ju Ming and 'The Forum' fountains to the University. Both structures continue to adorn the University Square to this day, at the same time serving as permanent reminders to successive generations of graduates of the time worthily spent on their well-beloved campus. In 1987 Professor Ma Lin, the second Vice-Chancellor, retired from the helm of the University after nine years of service of unsurpassed merit, and was succeeded by Professor Charles K. Kao, who inaugurated a new chapter in the University's advancement to international fame and exalted standing.

During the late 1980s a number of new buildings had emerged on campus that featured deviations from the angularity and monochrome of the earliest buildings, and they provided alternatives to the much-loved and well-executed fair-faced concrete that had been a mark of distinction of the CUHK campus. For both utility and aesthetics, the new buildings were less monolithic and monumental, but more personable and friendly. The Chinese University campus was beginning to mature, with the gradual appearance of a variety of architectural styles and colours.

The decade also saw a lot more understanding and exchange of views and opinions between the student body and the university management. At the same time, services to alumni commenced on a large scale, and alumni home-coming began to be organized as grand affairs, drawing thousands of graduates back to the campus with their families and bringing vivid colours to life on campus.

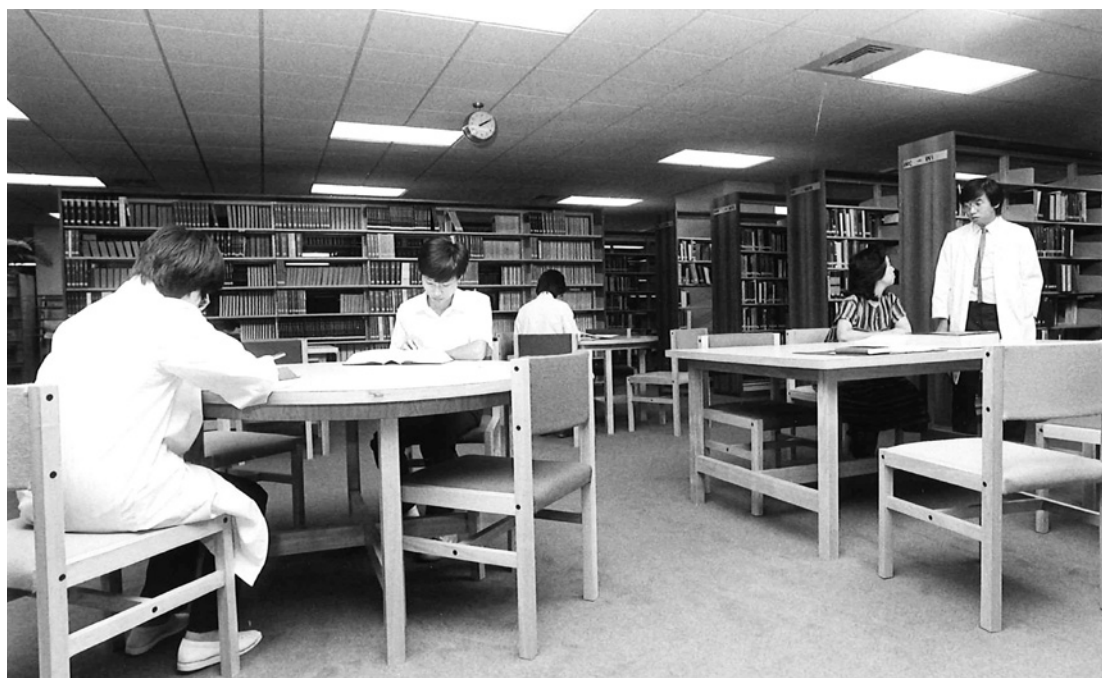
The 1980s were the years during which the Chinese University showed itself coming of age, and it was also a time when the University consolidated its strengths and resources to prepare for the achievements that were to come in the next twenty years. In terms of contribution to community growth and development, Chinese University graduates showed greater diversification in their career destinations during the decade, and became more evenly distributed in the three main sectors of the local employment market, education, commerce and the public services whereas, in the years before, there appeared to be an over-reliance on jobs in the teaching field. Socio-economic factors such as the decrease in the number of school-age children, and the booming opportunities in the tertiary sector of the economy, no doubt all played a part, but the University had also made great efforts to instil the concepts of career planning into graduating students, to prepare them for the early employment life, and to garner the support of major recruiters. 🏠



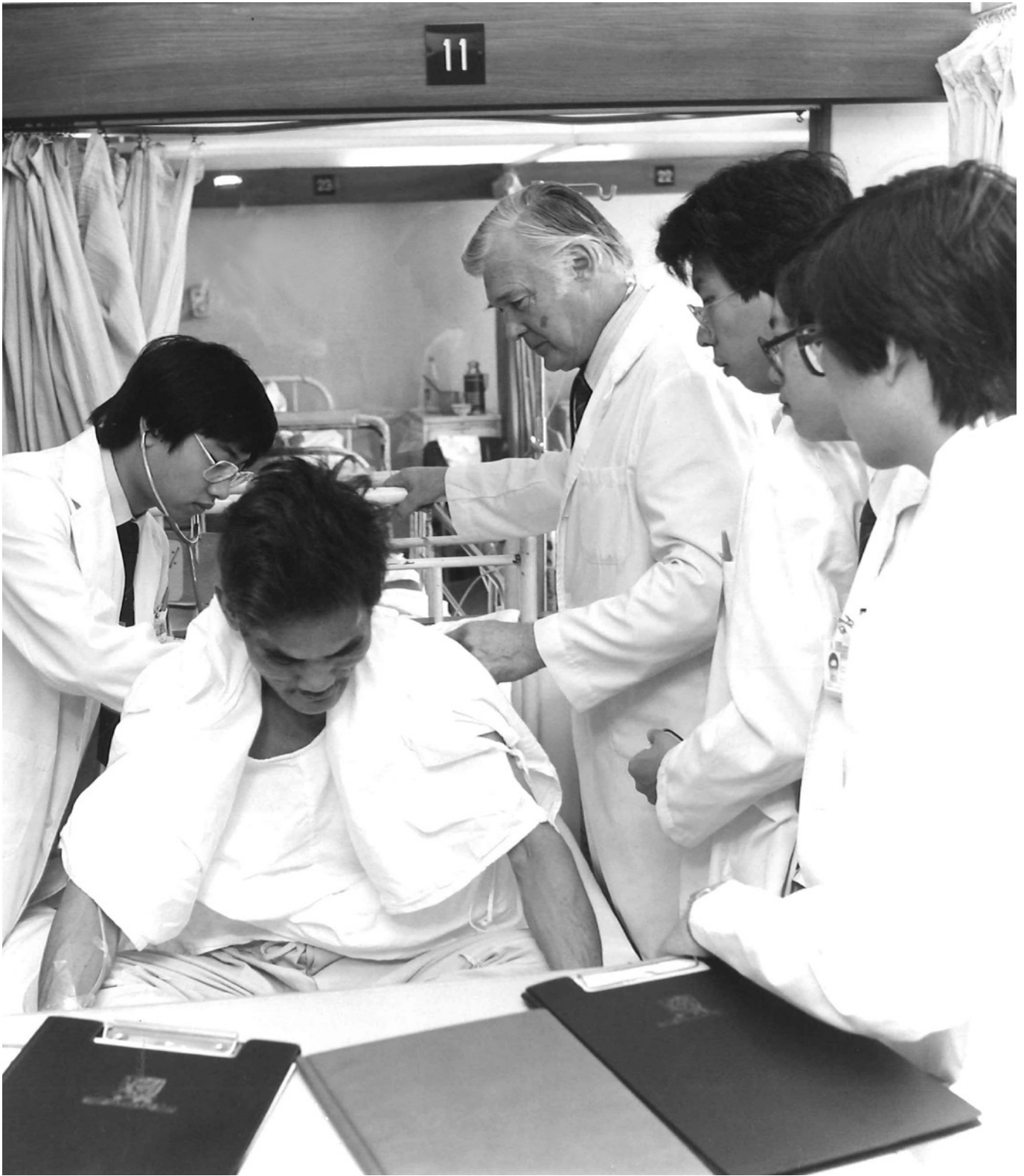


崇基禮拜堂內的管風琴
Organ in Chung Chi Chapel

▼ 威爾斯親王醫院，1984年
Prince of Wales Hospital, 1984



◀ 醫學院圖書館
Medical Library







▲ 中大首位羅德學人黃淑慈，1987年
Miss Dorothy Wong, first Rhodes Scholar from CUHK, 1987



▲ 尤德夫人（右）在校董會主席利國偉爵士（中）陪同下參觀當時的中藥研究中心
Sir Q.W. Lee (middle) accompanies Lady Youde (right) in a visit to the then Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre









◀ 第三任校長高錕教授（1987-1996）
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Charles K. Kao (1987-1996)





▲ 「惠園」及「門」由前大學建築師司徒惠博士饋贈（站立者）
Dr. W. Szeto (standing) gifted 'The Forum' and 'The Gate' to the University



▲ 朱銘的「門」，地標中的地標
Ju Ming's 'The Gate' — landmark of landmarks



▲ (左起) 副校長金耀基教授、錢穆教授、高錕校長，和時任院長林聰標博士於1989年新亞書院40周年晚宴上聚首一堂
(From left) Prof. Ambrose King, Dr. Ch'ien Mu, Prof. Charles K. Kao and Dr. T.B. Lin at New Asia College's 40th anniversary dinner in 1989



▲ 1990年首届校友日
First Alumni Day, 1990



▲ 1988年香港生物科技研究院成立
The Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology was established in 1988



▲ 1991年工程學院成立，1994年遷進新落成的何善衡工程學大樓，圖為彭定康爵士於大樓揭幕禮後參觀學院設施
Established in 1991, the Faculty of Engineering moved into the new Ho Sin-Hang Engineering Building in 1994.
Sir Christopher Patten is being given a tour of its facilities.

1993 – 2002

第四個十年 The Fourth Decade







1993至2002這十年是香港歷史的分水嶺。成為英國殖民地超過一百五十年的香港，在這個時期經歷英治時代的最後歲月，在1997年7月1日主權回歸中國。在這段期間，中文大學也經歷領導層換班和管治制度改革。出任中大校長近九載的高錕教授在1996年榮休，由李國章教授接任校長。到2002年，李國章教授獲香港特區政府委任為教育統籌局局長，遂辭去中大校長之職，由金耀基教授接替。

隨著香港擴展專上教育，中大在1990年代規模日益擴大，功能也趨於多元化。因此大學開始實行校政分權管理措施，把一些決策和管理權力由中央下放到各學院、學系及行政單位，提升效率和靈活性。1995至96年度再實行與表現掛鈎的資源分配模式，又推行新的內部審核制度，以監察各部門的資源運用和服務質素。

在1990年代，更多新的學院成立，這些學院有的是將已有的課程整合加強，有的則提供新的課程。會計學院在1993年成立，酒店管理學院（2002年改名酒店及旅遊管理學院）和中醫學院在1998年成立，公共衛生學院（2009年改名公共衛生及基層醫療學院）和新聞與傳播學院在1999年成立。在這十年間，本科生人數維持在九千多人的規模，但研究生人數則增加超過一倍，由1993至94年度的2,137人，到2001至2002年度5,641人。獲研究資助局撥出的研究撥款，則由1993至94年度二千九百多萬，到2001至2002年度達到一億一千多萬。可見中大在這個階段研究實力大為擴充，已成為具規模的研究型大學。


蓬勃的科研活動帶來了新技術、新概念、新發明，更導致科技轉移活動的大幅增加。而在這段期間，大學愈來愈重視藉著科技轉移來服務社會，推動高增值和高科技工業的發展，認為這是大學功能的一部分。於是，透過簽訂特許使用合約、設立分拆公司、建立合資企業等途徑，中大把不少具商業價值的發明成功轉移予海內外工商機構，成績斐然，有關研究人員的傑出工作也獲得社會肯定。

香港在1997年回歸中國統治，實行「一國兩制」，自此香港與內地關係日益緊密，兩地經濟及其他聯繫日趨鞏固，各界對通曉兩地事務的人才需求孔殷。在1998年，中大開創先河，從內地省市錄取了二十八名學生來校就讀本科課程。這些內地學生品質優秀、勤奮和力爭上游，可以起到與本地學生互相砥礪的作用，也令大學社群更豐富多元。到了2013年，已有約二千三百名內地本科生在中大完成學業，有些人回到內地，有的留在香港或到海外深造或就業。

中大是開創香港互聯網的鼻祖，並大力協助其在香港的發展。1991年，大學在高錕教授領導下率先連接了全港第一條通往美國太空總署的互聯網線。到了1995年，大學資訊科技服務處成立「香港互聯網交換中心」（HKIX），為當時的互聯網服務供應商打開信息交換的方便之門，使本地網絡之間的通訊可直接傳輸，毋須繞道外地，省時省錢，大大減輕了香港與美國互聯網連線的負荷，從而加快了香港與外國的資訊傳輸速度，上網服務從此更加便捷。時至今日，HKIX仍然是亞太區內互聯網的樞紐。

配合日益蓬勃的教研活動，這十年間校園先後有多座建築物落成，包括上海總會科研技術中心、蒙民偉樓、崇基學院新行政樓和利黃瑤璧樓，以及位於威爾斯親王醫院的公共衛生學院等。在增建設施之餘，大學並沒有忘記保護優美的校園。中大在2000年完成了校園環境的全面審核，是全港首個校園環境審核。審核報告指出，中大校園空氣清新，水質良好，環境青翠，校務的規劃和運作周詳而縝密，務求盡量減少有損生態環境的因素。為了保護綠色校園，提高校內環保意識，校方更於2000年5月通過全港第一份校園環保方案。

中大自創校伊始，得到各方友好、眾多善長和校友愛護。為加強和促進大學與校友以及公眾之間的良好關係，香港中文大學校友評議會成立，並在1993年9月9日舉行首次會議，提供校友參與中大校務和決策的途徑。此外，為感謝社會人士歷年來對中大的貢獻與支持，大學設立「榮譽院士」計劃，首屆榮譽院士頒授典禮於2002年5月舉行。🚗




The decade from 1993 to 2002 was a watershed in Hong Kong history. After about 150 years as a British colony, Hong Kong saw off the last years of its colonial era and reverted to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997. During this period, CUHK also underwent leadership changes and governance reforms. After being at the helm of the University for almost nine years, Professor Charles K. Kao retired in 1996. Professor Arthur K.C. Li was appointed Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, succeeding Professor Kao. In 2002, Professor Li resigned from the Vice-Chancellorship as he assumed his new position of Secretary for Education and Manpower of the Hong Kong SAR Government. He was succeeded by Professor Ambrose King.

With the expansion of tertiary education in Hong Kong, CUHK had grown in size and its services and functions had become increasingly diversified. The University began to decentralize certain administrative functions to the Faculties, departments and administrative units to ensure efficiency and flexibility. In 1995–96, it implemented a performance-based funding methodology. New internal audit mechanisms were also introduced to ensure adequate internal control and quality service-delivery.

New schools which either consolidated existing academic programmes or offered new ones mushroomed throughout the 1990s. The School of Accountancy was established in 1993; the School of Hotel Management (renamed School of Hotel and Tourism Management in 2002) and the School of Chinese Medicine in 1998; the School of Public Health (renamed School of Public Health and Primary Care in 2009) and the School of Journalism and Communication in 1999. During this decade, the population of undergraduate students plateaued at some 9,000. But that of the postgraduate students more than doubled, increasing from 2,137 in 1993–94 to 5,641 in 2001–2002. The earmarked grants for research received by CUHK from the Research Grants Council rose from some HK\$29 million in 1993–94 to more than 110 million in 2001–02. These figures were testimony to the fact that CUHK had already evolved into a research university with substantial research capacity.

New technologies, ideas, and processes resulting from research had led to much increased technology transfer activities. To the University, technology transfer is a form of service to the community and a way to contribute to high-tech and high value added industries in Hong Kong. Through licensing, spin-off companies, and other channels, many inventions with commercial value had been successfully transferred to local and international businesses and industries. These successes had also brought recognition to the University's outstanding researchers.

After Hong Kong had returned to Chinese rule under 'One Country, Two Systems' in 1997, the relationship between the city and mainland China became closer than ever. As economic and other ties grew stronger, talent who were conversant in the cultures of the two places



were in increasingly high demand. In 1998, CUHK recruited 28 undergraduate students from some Chinese provinces and municipalities, making it the first local university to tap into the talent pool on the mainland. Their quality, diligence and determination to succeed have brought about a mutually enhancing effect on local students and enriched the campus experience for all. By 2013, some 2,300 mainland students have finished their undergraduate studies at CUHK before returning home, pursuing further studies here or overseas or embarking on a variety of career paths.

The Chinese University played a crucial role in the early inception and growth of the Internet in Hong Kong. In 1991, the University took the lead in establishing a satellite link with NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) in the US under the leadership of Professor Charles K. Kao. In 1995, the Information Technology Services Centre of the University set up the Hong Kong Internet Exchange (HKIX) to provide an interconnection point for local internet service providers (ISP). Since then inter-ISP traffic no longer needs to be routed outside Hong Kong, saving a lot of money and reducing the volume of traffic to another country, thereby speeding up data delivery between Hong Kong and the rest of the world. To this day the HKIX remains an Internet hub of the Asia-Pacific region.

With increased academic and research activities on campus, the University embarked on a number of construction projects, including the Shanghai Fraternity Association Research Services Centre, the Mong Man Wai Building, the new Chung Chi College Administration Building and the Esther Lee Building, and the School of Public Health Building located at the Prince of Wales Hospital. On the other hand, the University set great store by greenery on its campus. In 2000, it completed a comprehensive environmental audit, the first of its kind ever conducted by a local educational institution. The audit confirmed that the air on our campus was fresh, the waters clean, the landscape green, and the operations of the University well planned and managed so that ecologically unsound elements were kept to a minimum. To continue keeping the campus green and to heighten environmental consciousness among the campus community, a university-wide action plan was adopted in May 2000.

Since its inception, CUHK has received much help and support from its alumni, friends and benefactors. To strengthen and promote the relationship between the University and its alumni as well as the general public, the CUHK Convocation was established. Its first meeting was held on 9 September 1993, paving the way for alumni participation in University affairs and policy making. Further, to recognize the significant contribution and support given by members of the community to the University over the years, the University established an honorary fellowship award scheme, and the first honorary fellowship conferment ceremony took place in May 2002. ㊦



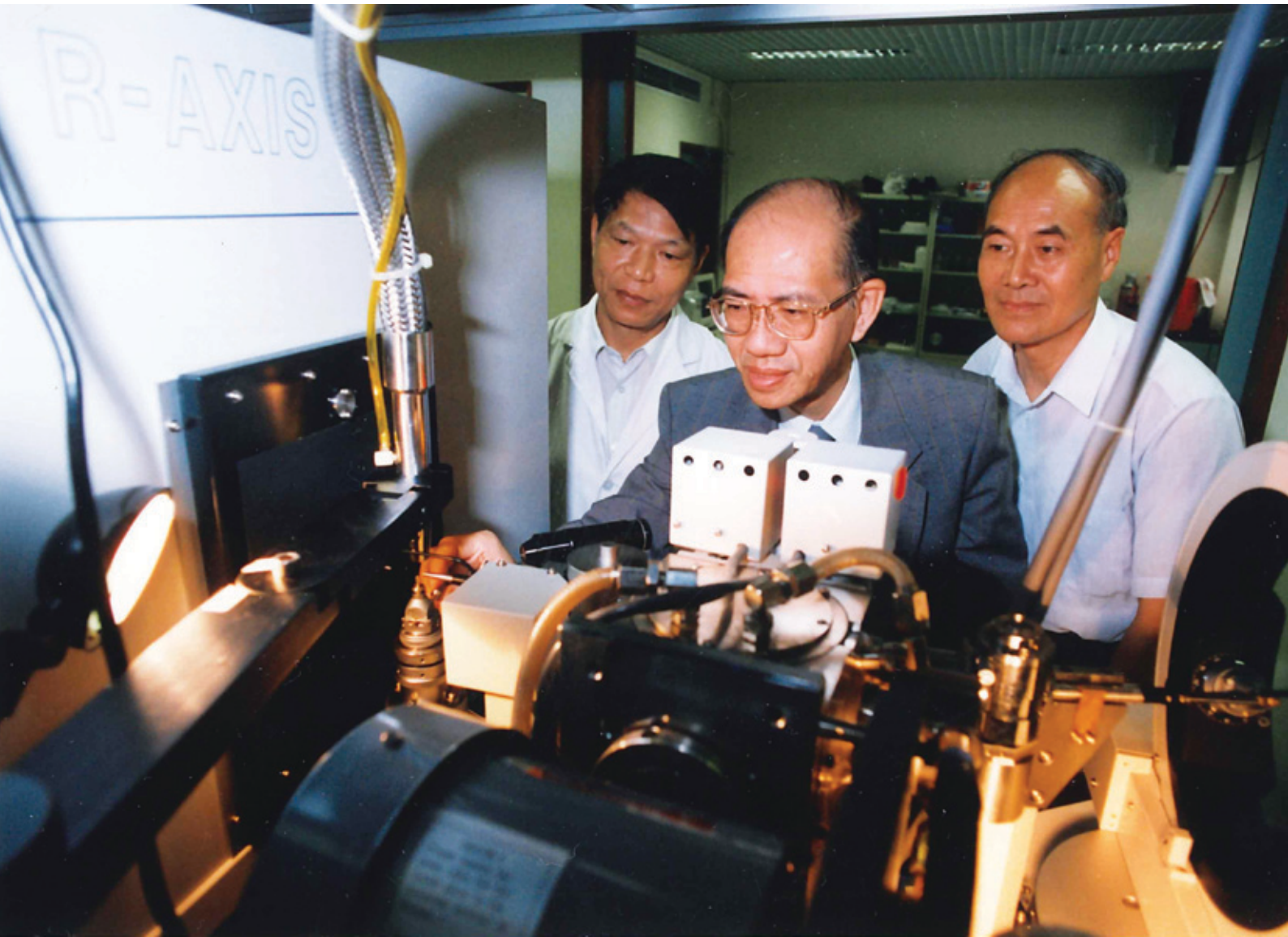
▲ 1993年開放日，主題為「蛻變中的火鳳凰」
CUHK Open Day, 1993















◀ 第四任校長李國章教授（1996–2002）
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Arthur K.C. Li (1996–2002)



▲ 1995年新生迎新營
Orientation Camp, 1995



▲ 1998年大學錄取全港首批內地本科生
First batch of undergraduates from the mainland, 1998





▲ 中醫學院於1998年成立
The School of Chinese Medicine was established in 1998



▲ 2000年與新世界發展有限公司合作興建教學酒店。左起：李國章校長、新世界集團主席鄭裕彤博士、大學校董會主席利漢釗博士、康乃爾大學酒店管理學院 Prof. David Dittman
 In 2000, CUHK announced teaching hotel project in collaboration with New World Development Ltd. (From left) Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, Dr. Cheng Yu Tung, Dr. Lee Hon-chiu, Prof. David Dittman



▲ 2002年5月6日大學舉行首屆榮譽院士頒授典禮
 The first honorary fellowship conferment ceremony on 6 May 2002





◀ 第五任校長金耀基教授 (2002–2004)
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ambrose King (2002–2004)

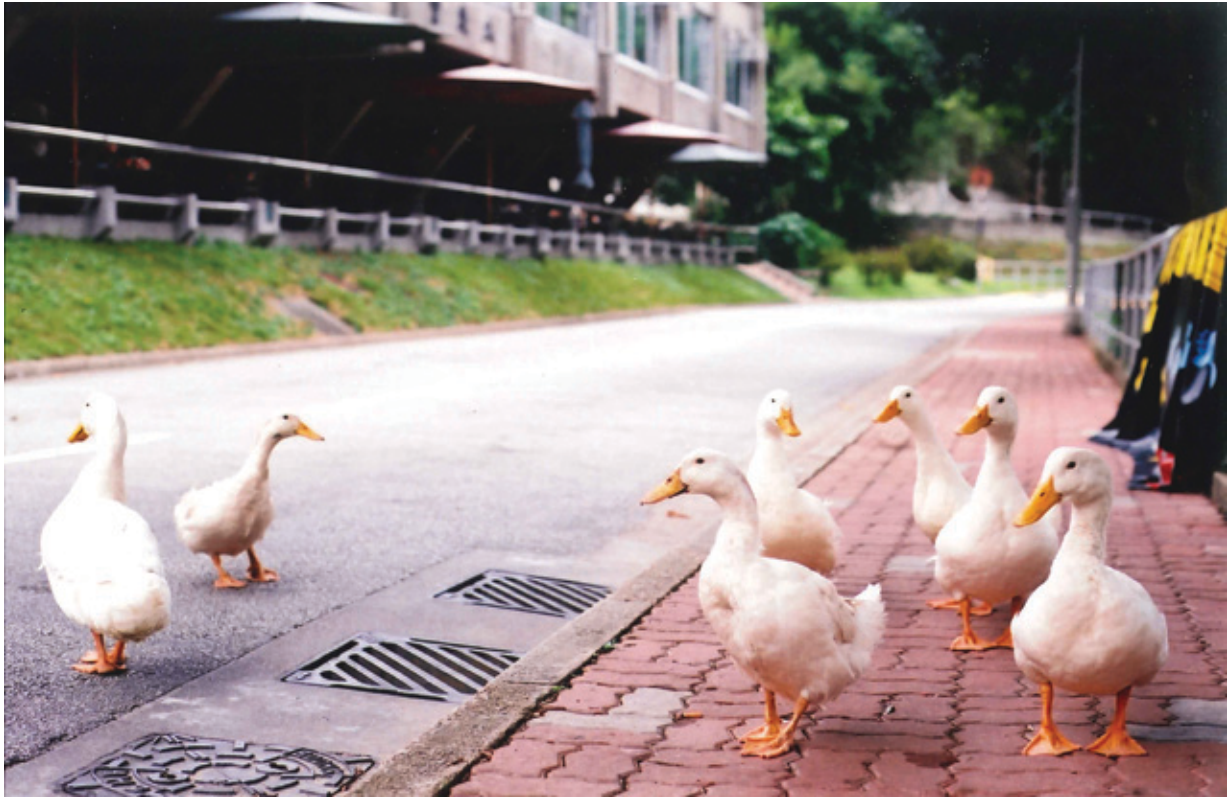




◀ 2002年利希慎音樂廳啟用
Lee Hysan Concert Hall, 2002



梁坤贊先生攝
Photo by Mr. Michael Leung



2003 – 2012
第五個十年 The Fifth Decade







2003年堪稱是中文大學史上最艱難卻又最光榮的一年。在2002年末至2003年夏天，華南和香港爆發沙士（嚴重急性呼吸道綜合症），幾乎成為大型疫症。大學的前線醫護專業人員以勇氣和無私的精神力抗這種當時沒人知其底細的險惡病症，靠著努力、遠見和樂觀，打贏了這一仗。在恢復元氣之餘，中大在這十年的中段時間，為未來發展制訂長遠計劃，包括籌建新書院，以及其他為2012年9月恢復四年學制所需的設施。

劉遵義教授在2004年接替退休的金耀基教授，出任中大校長，在往後幾年推出一系列策略性、重點研究資助和其他大學發展計劃。一直以雙語傳統為榮的中文大學，在這時期將這個傳統轉化為錄取學生和學術交流的新方向，積極招收香港境外的學生，包括向中國大陸龐大的人才資源招手。

在2005年，中大成立法律學院，成為香港法律教育的新力軍。隨著學院的地位提升，它在2008年由School of Law升格為Faculty of Law。法律學院著重獨立研究，並藉著令學生認識香港、內地、亞太區和世界其他地方的不同法律傳統，協助他們培養廣闊的視野。

大學由2006年起開始成立新的書院，以預備在2012年容納額外三千名本科學生。加入中大這個獨特書院制大家庭的新成員分別是：晨興、善衡、敬文、伍宜孫及和聲五所。這些書院均設有宿舍，透過密切的師生接觸和各種服務和體驗學習，秉持和提升中大素來重視的全人教育傳統。

在2008年，大學教育資助委員會（教資會）的質素保證局完成對中大的首個質素核證。該局對中大為學生提供的優質學習經驗、高水平的學術支援和關顧輔導，以及相關的質素保證機制等，給予十一項讚揚和八項贊同。此外，教資會在2011年開設「教資會傑出教學獎」，連續兩年頒發給中大教師，這是對本校教學隊伍專業和奉獻精神的進一步肯定。

在過去十年，大學成員繼續大力協助世界各地的天災受害者。例如，2008年5月四川省發生大地震，幾萬人罹難，中大馬上發動募款和動員人手協助賑災。除了踴躍捐款之外，員工運用自己的專門知識，為有需要的人提供醫療和輔導服務。這些救災活動有的延續至今天。2011年3月，日本東北部發生大地震及海嘯，災況瘡痍，大學成員也感同身受，迅速及積極伸出援手。


2009年10月，前中大校長高錕教授獲頒諾貝爾物理學獎。高教授發明光纖，為通訊科技的發展帶來大變革，並根本改變了人類互相聯繫的方式，這次獲獎是對他劃時代貢獻榮耀的肯定。高教授伉儷其後把諾貝爾獎的獎牌捐贈中大。同年，建築學院和生物醫學學院成立。

在2010年，劉遵義教授退休，沈祖堯教授成為中大第七位校長，帶領大學邁向在教育和學術發展更上層樓的新時代。中大的教學酒店在2011年開幕，為香港酒店和旅遊管理教育掀開新一頁。這個極具雄心的教學酒店計劃，由香港沙田凱悅酒店和鄭裕彤樓組成，為工商管理學院的酒店及旅遊管理學院提供了最先進的實習、教學和研究設施。

中大在2012年推出博群計劃，協調和支持中大人服務本地和世界其他地方有需要的人。此計劃旨在培養師生的社會意識和服務文化，師生可以直接提供服務，也可以與社會企業合作。

在2012年9月，所有本地大學實行四年本科學制，香港教育制度完成了徹底變革。中大自創校實行四年制至1994年，然而這次轉變不只是恢復這個經得起時間考驗的傳統。新的課程更加豐富充實，著重培養人文視野和價值觀，以及發展核心能力，應付這個瞬息萬變的社會。在建設方面，在改變校園景觀時，必經過小心考量，平衡實用需要和環境保護。為應付學生人數增加而興建的新建築物和設施，均按計劃如期完成，標誌著大學教育新紀元的開始。

十年前中大四十周年之際，由於集中全力對抗沙士，慶祝活動暫停，直至2003年底疫情減退，社會開始復元，大學才恢復校慶活動。事後看來，可以說經歷試煉和磨難後的中文大學，睿智穩健，卓越出色，更勝從前。因此，這個十年結束之際，也預示中大擁有了在未來更上層樓、成就偉業的條件，由此邁入充滿慶典盛事和繽紛活動的2013年，讓歡欣鼓舞的中大成員聚首一堂。 50



The year 2003 rightfully went down in the University's annals as one of the most difficult yet glorious years. Between late 2002 and summer 2003, an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in South China and Hong Kong almost reached pandemic levels. The University's frontline medical professionals responded with honour and courage in the selfless fight against this hitherto unknown and treacherous disease. The battle was soon won by the hard work, foresight and inherent optimism of the University community. Alongside efforts at recuperation, CUHK spent the middle years of the decade formulating its long-term vision for growth. This encompassed provisions for the building of new Colleges and other academic facilities for the reversion to a four-year normative curriculum in September 2012.


With the retirement of Professor Ambrose King, Professor Lawrence J. Lau was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University in 2004, heralding a series of strategic planning, focused research investment schemes and institutional development initiatives for subsequent years. Though the Chinese University had always prided itself on its bilingual heritage, it was during this time that this translated into new directions for student recruitment and academic exchange. Positioning itself as a university of international character, the University redoubled its efforts at recruiting students from out of Hong Kong including reaching deep into the vast talent pool on the mainland.

In 2005, the School of Law became the latest addition to Hong Kong's legal education landscape. It was renamed the Faculty of Law in 2008, in recognition of its expanded stature. The Faculty emphasizes independent research and helps students to develop a broad perspective through exposure to different traditions of law in Hong Kong, China, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

The University began establishing new Colleges from 2006 in preparation to house the additional cohort of 3,000 undergraduate students in 2012. The new Colleges that would join the University's unique collegiate family were Morningside College, S.H. Ho College, C.W. Chu College, Wu Yee Sun College, and Lee Woo Sing College. Fully residential, these Colleges uphold and upgrade the well-cherished tradition of CUHK's whole-person education through closer student–teacher interactions and various service and experiential learning opportunities.

In 2008, CUHK completed the first ever quality audit conducted by the Quality Assurance Council (QAC) of the University Grants Committee (UGC). It received from QAC 11 commendations and eight affirmations of, among other things, its high quality student learning experience, the level of academic support and pastoral care and related quality assurance mechanism. The professionalism and dedication of our teaching force were given further recognition by the bestowal of the UGC Award for Teaching Excellence on CUHK teachers for two consecutive years since the scheme's inauguration in 2011.

In the last decade members of the University continued to render assistance to victims of natural disaster around the world. For example, after the May 2008 earthquake in Sichuan that took tens of thousands of lives, CUHK lost no time in mobilizing its financial and human capital



to support relief work. In addition to donations, our staff drew upon their expertise to provide medical and counseling services to those in need. Some of these relief efforts continue to this day. The University community's response to the earthquake and tsunami that devastated the northeastern part of Japan in March 2011 was equally swift and effective.

In October 2009, Professor Charles K. Kao, a former Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, a spectacular testimony to Professor Kao's epoch-making discovery of optical fibre, which has revolutionized how telecommunications technology developed and the way human beings connect with one another. Professor and Mrs. Kao later personally bestowed the Nobel medal to the University. In the same year, the School of Architecture and the School of Biomedical Sciences were established.

In 2010, with the retirement of Professor Lawrence J. Lau, Professor Joseph J. Y. Sung became the seventh incumbent of the top post of the University, leading the University towards a new era of educational and academic endeavours.

The year 2011 marked a new chapter in Hong Kong's hotel and tourism management education with the grand opening of the teaching hotel of the Chinese University. The ambitious teaching hotel project comprises the capabilities of Hyatt Regency Hong Kong, Sha Tin, and the Cheng Yu Tung Building. Together they provide state-of-the-art internship, teaching and research facilities for the School of Hotel and Tourism Management and the Faculty of Business Administration.

The University launched the I-CARE Programme in 2012 as an umbrella facility to coordinate and support the efforts of CUHK members in rendering services to the needy both locally and elsewhere in the world. By offering direct services or partnering with social enterprises to do so, the programme aims at nurturing social consciousness and a service culture among staff and students.

In September, 2012, Hong Kong's education system completed its sea-change when all the universities adopted a four-year undergraduate programme. For CUHK it was more than just a reversion to the time-honoured tradition that had been in place from its inception till 1994. The enriched curriculum emphasizes the fostering of a humanistic outlook and value as well as developing core competencies in a fast-changing world. On the physical side, the campus landscape had been modified with a careful balancing of utilitarian and environmental considerations. The new buildings and facilities erected for the enlarged student population were completed as planned and in time for the inauguration of the new era of university education.

A decade ago, as the University plunged into combat with SARS, its 40th anniversary activities were put on hold, resuming only in late 2003 after the epidemic had subsided and recuperation had begun. In retrospect it can be safely said that the Chinese University had emerged from the trial and tribulation wiser, healthier and more brilliant than ever. It is, therefore, appropriate that such a decade closes with a colour that denotes triumph, success and achievement, paving the way to a full year of celebratory events and happenings in 2013 through which members of the University reunite and rejoice. 彩



陳鎮榮先生提供
Courtesy of Mr. Terrence Chan

▲ 2003年沙士疫症下，行政及規劃委員會會議如常舉行
Business as usual for Administrative and Planning Committee during SARS, 2003

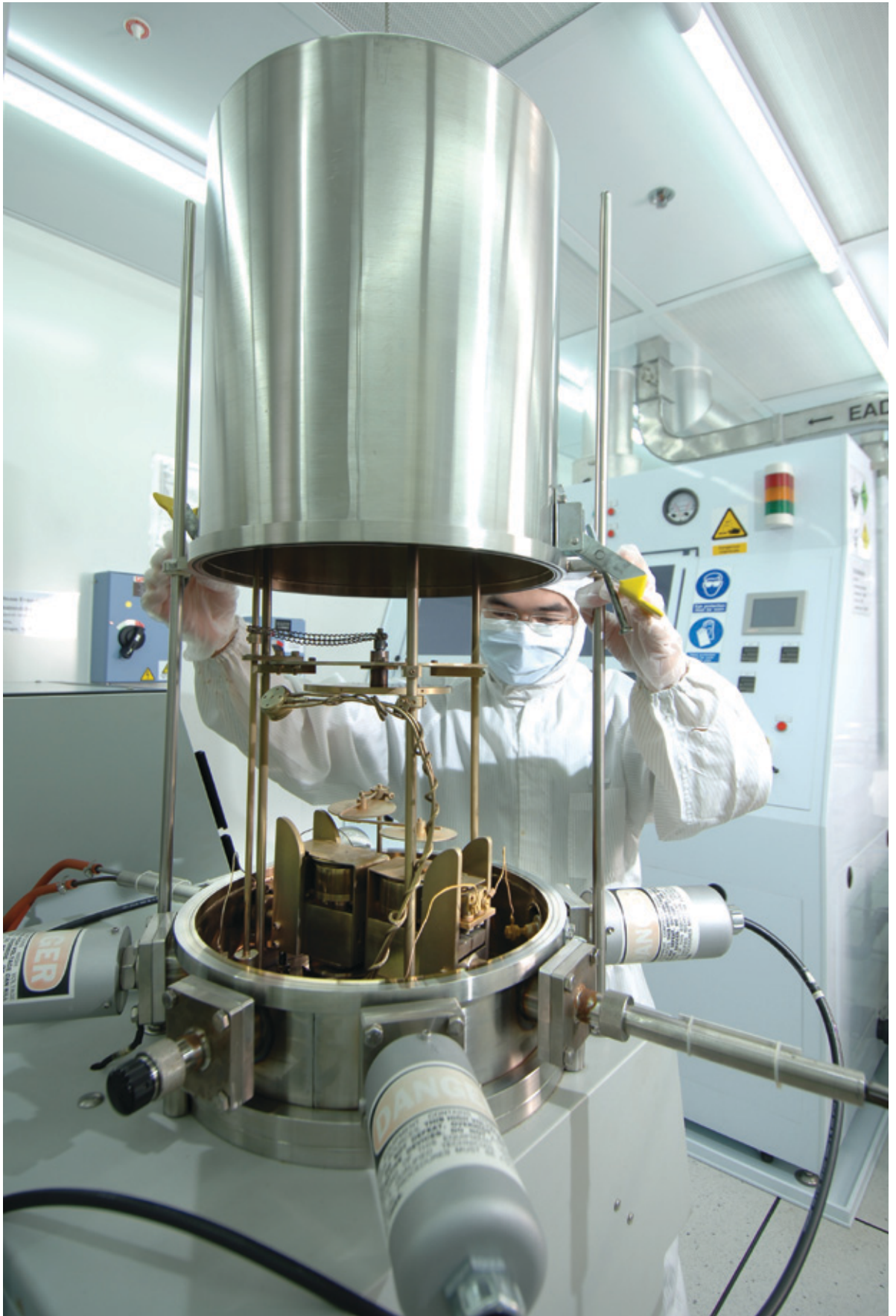
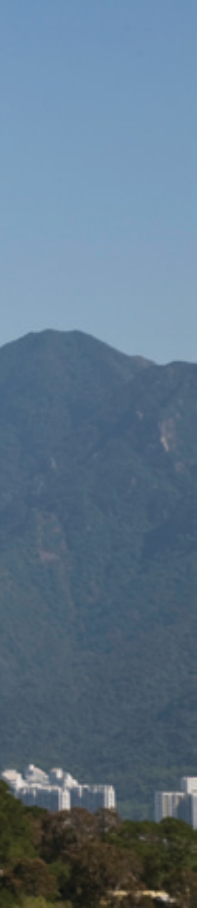






◀ 第六任校長劉遵義教授（2004–2010）
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Lawrence J. Lau (2004–2010)









▲ 2006年11月9日法律學院正式成立，由香港終審法院首席法官李國能主禮

The School of Law was established on 9 November 2006 with Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal Andrew Li officiating

◀ 2006年法律學院模擬法庭

Moot court, School of Law, 2006



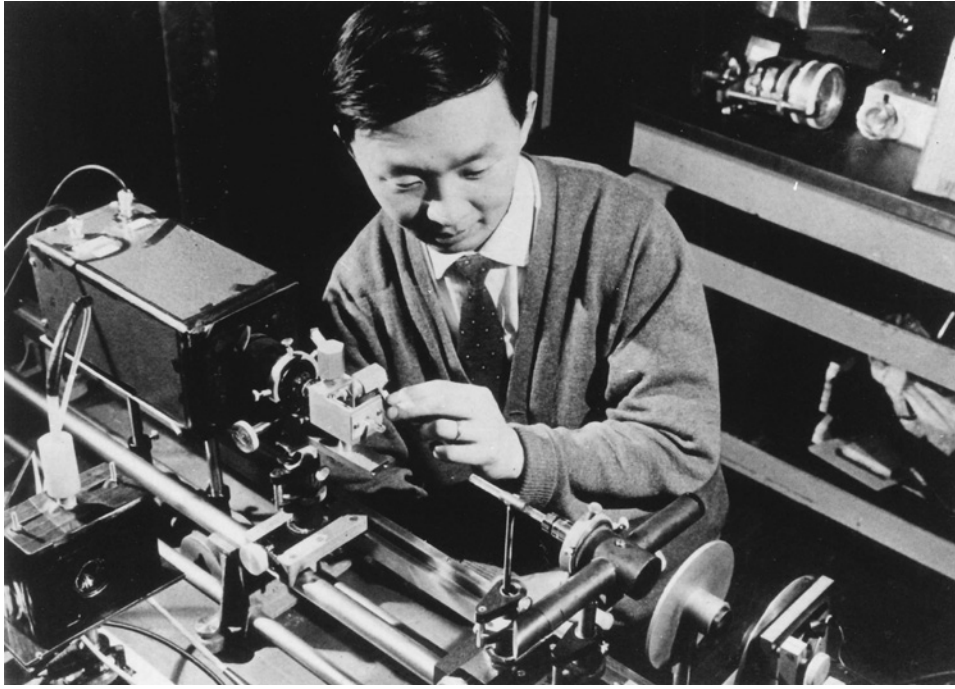
▲ 全校上下為2008年中國四川大地震（上）及2011年日本東北地震及海嘯（下）死難者致哀
The University mourns the victims of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake (above) and the earthquake and tsunami of northeastern Japan in 2011 (below)



▲ 2009年五位校長在新亞書院60周年院慶晚宴上聚首一堂。左起：金耀基校長、劉遵義校長伉儷、馬臨校長、沈祖堯校長、李國章校長伉儷
Five Vice-Chancellors gathered at the 60th anniversary dinner of New Asia College in 2009. (From left) Prof. Ambrose King, Prof. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Lau, Prof. Ma Lin, Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Mrs. and Prof. Arthur K.C. Li



相片：視覺中國 Photo：China Foto Press





▲ 第七任校長沈祖堯教授（2010–現在）
Vice-Chancellor Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (2010–present)



▲ 帶領學生遠赴烏干達 Watoto 服務當地人
Leading students on service trip to Watoto, Uganda in 2011



▲ 2013年5月參與甘肅「香港中文大學金禧無止橋」興建工作
Laying bricks for the Chinese University Golden Jubilee Wu Zhi Qiao in May 2013



▲ 酒店及旅遊管理學院的實習廚房及品酒實驗室
Food and wine laboratory, School of Hotel and Tourism Management





Photo by Keith Hiro

▲ 教資會傑出教學獎：2011年得主統計學系潘偉賢教授（左）；2012年得主矯形外科及創傷學系古明達教授（右）
UGC Award for Teaching Excellence: 2011 recipient Prof. Poon Wai-yin, Department of Statistics (left);
2012 recipient Prof. Shekhar Kumta, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology



▲ 2012年中大博群書節
Homecoming Book Festival, 2012



▲ 崑曲在中大
Promotion of *kunqu* on campus









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傳 承 · 開 創

**Embrace our Culture
Empower our Future**

香港中文大學五十周年
50th Anniversary of CUHK