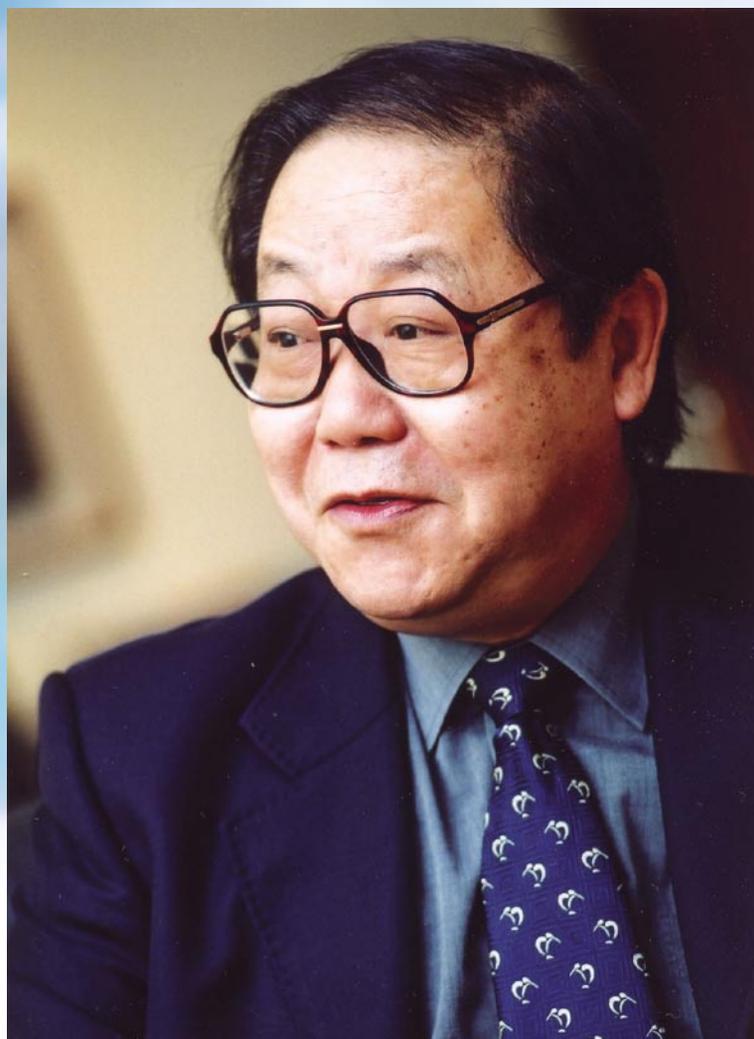


最難忘情

Ever in My Heart

金耀基教授與中大

Professor Ambrose Y.C. King and The Chinese University





中文大學校刊 Chinese University Bulletin

特刊·二零零七年春
Special Supplement · Spring 2007

© 二零零七年 香港中文大學
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Hong Kong 2007

《中文大學校刊》為半年刊
由中文大學資訊處出版
贈予大學友好和教職員
The Chinese University Bulletin is
published biannually by the
Information Services Office and is
distributed to friends and staff of CUHK

通訊處

中華人民共和國
香港特別行政區 新界 沙田
香港中文大學資訊處
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Information Services Office, CUHK,
Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong SAR,
The People's Republic of China

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Chinese calligraphy courtesy of Prof. Ambrose King



序言 最難忘情

Preface *Ever in My Heart*

In 1970, founding Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Dr. Choh-Ming Li invited famous Chinese sociologist Yang Ching-kun to help launch the discipline of sociology at CUHK. Highly impressed by Prof. King's book *From Tradition to Modernity*, published in 1966, Yang recommended Prof. King to Vice-Chancellor Li. He even wrote the young Prof. King, who was in the United States at the time, urging him to join the then newly founded Chinese University. Prof. King did — as a lecturer in sociology. He went on to become Head of New Asia College, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, and, in 2002, he was installed as the fifth Vice-Chancellor of CUHK. During his vice-chancellorship, Prof. King led CUHK to overcome unprecedented challenges and founded a School of Law that has significant implications for both the University and legal education in Hong Kong.

Born in 1935, Prof. King is a native of Tiantai in Zhejiang Province. He obtained his BA in law from Taiwan University, M.Phil. in political science from Taiwan Chengchi University, and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Pittsburgh. He had been visiting scholar at Cambridge University, MIT, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Heidelberg. Prof. King is a great educator, an esteemed sociologist and a brilliant essayist who is as prolific and respected a writer as he is a teacher. Prof. King was Founding President of the Hong Kong Sociological Association. In 1994, he

金耀基教授在他的散文集《劍橋語絲》（牛津版）序言裡說：「文字是一種因緣，如果不是在一九七五年去了劍橋，就不會有《劍橋語絲》；如果不是一九八五年在海德堡住了半年，也不會有《海德堡語絲》。」

金教授與中文大學的關係也是一種因緣。一九七零年，中大創校校長李卓敏博士邀請中國著名社會學家楊慶堃教授協助發展中大的社會學，楊教授看過金耀基教授在一九六六年出版的《從傳統到現代》，非常欣賞，於是推薦金教授給李卓敏校長，還寫信給人在美國的金教授，鼓勵他到當年新成立的中文大學發展。金教授來到中大，任社會學教師，其後歷任新亞書院院長、社會學系系主任、大學副校長，並在二零零二年出任中大第五任校長，直至二零零四年七月退休，任內領導大學克服了不少挑戰，並且成立了對中大和本地法律教育均意義重大的法律學院。

金耀基教授一九三五年出生，是浙江天台縣人，台灣大學法學士、台灣政治大學政治學碩士及美國匹茲堡大學哲學博士，曾遊學英國劍橋大學、美國麻省理工、威斯康辛大學和德國海德堡大學。金教授是出色的教育家、著名社會學家和散文家，桃李滿門，著作豐碩。他是香港社會學會創會會長，學術論文發表於各種國際學報，

一九九四年獲選為台灣中央研究院院士，九八年獲香港科技大學榮譽博士學位，同年獲香港特區政府頒授銀紫荊星章，二零零一年獲選為匹茲堡大學傑出校友。

金教授興趣廣泛，著作除學術論文外，亦有不少抒發感情的散文，而且佳作紛陳，其風格被譽為「金體文」。文首所述的兩冊散文集膾炙人口，一版再版，風靡讀者甚眾。本特刊之名及序言副題「最難忘情」即取自他的一篇散文。一九八五年，金教授回到一別三十六年的故鄉，歸來後寫了感人至深的「最難忘情是山水」。

金教授退休後仍熱心服務中大，二零零五年初即應邀領導大學的雙語政策委員會。他最難忘情的是中文大學，中大人最難忘情的是他。□

was elected Academician of Academia Sinica, Taiwan. In 1998, he received an Honorary Doctor of Letters from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and the Silver Bauhinia Star from the Government of the HKSAR. He was elected an outstanding alumnus of the University of Pittsburgh in 2001.

Prof. King is a man of many interests whose lyrical writing is, like his academic papers, elegant and well-known. His two famous essay collections, republished many times since the first edition, have enjoyed a loyal following all these years. The title of the Preface of this publication 'Ever in My Heart', is taken from one of his essays.

Prof. King has continued to serve The Chinese University with passion and dedication since his retirement. In 2005, he was invited to lead the University's Committee on Bilingualism. □



留學美國匹茲堡（一九六四）；背景為「知識之塔」
In front of the Tower of Learning in Pittsburgh, USA (1964)



長期服務中大
A veteran of CUHK

服務中大三十多年：一九七八年，（左起）李卓敏校長、馬臨教授、李夫人、富爾敦爵士、金耀基教授及陳方正博士攝於校長寓所「漢園」。

From left: CUHK founding Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Prof. Ma Lin, Mrs. Li, Sir John Fulton, Prof. Ambrose King and Dr. F.C. Chen outside the Vice-Chancellor's Residence (1978)



中大歲月

Years at The Chinese University



一九七零

加入中文大學任社會學教師。三十多年來桃李滿門。

1970

Joined CUHK as lecturer in sociology; a teacher well loved and respected by generations of students.

一九七四

獲委任為「教育方針與大學組織工作小組」成員，參與檢討大學十年來的教育方針及組織結構。

1974

Appointed a member of the Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure to review basic policy matters concerning the undergraduate programme and the necessary readjustments in the structure of the University.



與錢穆先生（中）和陶學祈先生（右）合攝於第一屆「錢賓四先生學術文化講座」（一九七八）

At the inauguration of the 'Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture' with Dr. Ch'ien Mu (middle) and Mr. Edwin Tao (1978)

一九七七

出任新亞書院院長；一年後成立「錢賓四先生學術文化講座」，並邀得八十四高齡的書院創辦人錢穆先生返新亞擔任首位講者。馬臨校長曾謂：「金耀基教授於本校一九七六年改行新制後十年中，任書院院長……，對中大之穩定進步有重大貢獻。」

出任社會學系系主任。領導學系十三年間，人才輩出，學系亦成為社會學教研重鎮。

1977

Appointed head of New Asia College; instrumental in setting up the 'Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture' in 1978 and inviting the 84-year-old college founder to return to Hong Kong and deliver the inaugural lecture. According to Prof. Ma Lin, then Vice-Chancellor, 'Professor Ambrose King ... as a College Head ... contributed so much to the stability and progress of the University during the decade following the reorganization [of CUHK] in 1976.'

Assumed chairmanship of the Department of Sociology; the department went from strength to strength in 13 years under his leadership, becoming a regional centre of excellence in sociology studies.

一九七九

升任教授

1979

Appointed Reader

一九八三

晉升為社會學講座教授。

獲大學委任為「課程檢討特別小組召集人」，領導改革本科課程的結構，包括確立學分制及選修制，以及制定通識及語文教育的要求。

1983

Promoted Professor of Sociology.

Appointed chairman of a Special Panel on Curriculum Review to strengthen the credit-unit system, establish general education and language education requirements, and enhance student choice in the undergraduate curriculum.

一九八九

獲大學委任，領導專責小組重新檢討學分制，以加強其靈活性。「靈活學分制」於一九九零年二月獲教務會通過，配合於同年九月開始實施的大學聯招。

出任大學副校長，主責學術規劃和發展。

1989

Appointed chairman of a Working Group on Curriculum Review to increase the flexibility of the credit unit system. The system was approved by the Senate in February 1990 for implementation in conjunction with the first JUPAS exercise.

Appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, with responsibility for academic planning and development.

二零零二

九月接任成為中大第五任校長。任內各種挑戰接踵而至，如大學整合、非典型肺炎衝擊及大學削資等，並為規劃中大第五個十年的治理體制和學術發展而夙夜匪懈。大學得以在艱難形勢下仍向前奮進。

2002

Appointed the fifth Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University in September. His vice-chancellorship since have seen very challenging issues being tackled, such as institutional integration, the SARS outbreak, and budget cuts. Much also has been done under Prof. King's leadership in preparation for a new model of institutional governance and major academic initiatives, setting the stage for a new phase of development as CUHK reaches 40.

金耀基校長於二零零二年十月二十二日就中大與科大合併議題與學生交換見。

The Vice-Chancellor met with students to discuss institutional integration on 22 October 2002.



從風險到危機管理：後沙士時期的經濟復蘇工作坊

'From Risk to Crisis Management: A Post-SARS Revival Workshop'

二零零四

主持「二零零四年全球大學校長論壇——二十一世紀的大學」。論壇宗旨為促進國際高等學府間的合作，於二零零四年三月二十九至三十日在中文大學舉行，四十多位來自世界各地卓越學府的校長應邀蒞臨，在論壇上交流經驗及商討全球高等教育在二十一世紀的發展。

五月宣布成立法律學院，為香港培育法律人才。

七月退休。

獲頒社會學榮休講座教授銜。

2004

Hosted The University Presidents' Global Forum 2004 'Universities in the 21st Century' on 29 and 30 March 2004 at which over 40 heads of prestigious institutions of higher learning the world over gathered to discuss strategies for higher education development in the 21st century. The Forum aimed at promoting collaboration among leading universities.

The University announced the establishment of the School of Law in May. The School is expected to contribute to the learning and development of law through research, particularly in the context of the different legal and constitutional traditions of the region.

Retired in July.

Awarded the title of Emeritus Professor of Sociology.

二零零四年全球大學校長論壇（二零零四年三月二十九至三十日）
University Presidents' Global Forum 2004 (29–30 March 2004)



大學於二零零四年五月十日舉行新聞發布會，公布籌備法律學院的詳情。左起為梁定邦博士、金耀基校長和副校長廖柏偉教授。
(From left) Dr. Anthony Neoh, Prof. Ambrose King, and Prof. Liu Pak-wai, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, announcing plans for a law school on 10 May 2004



金耀基校長於二零零四年六月二十九日主持任內最後一次行政與計劃委員會會議。
The last AAPC meeting chaired by Prof. King was held on 29 June 2004

二零零五

應邀出任雙語政策委員會主席，領導委員會向大學建議作長遠規劃，以期落實及優化中大的雙語政策。

2005

Accepted the invitation to chair the Committee on Bilingualism to review and make recommendations on how The Chinese University can continue to uphold and enhance its policy on bilingualism.

就任香港中文大學
第五任校長
二零零二年十二月五日

Installed as the fifth
Vice-Chancellor of
The Chinese University of
Hong Kong
5 December 2002



就職講辭

Inaugural Address

站 在這個莊嚴的講台上，就任香港中文大學第五任校長，我感到十分榮幸。儘管我不須像我的幾位前任，在就職時要對校長的職位作出長時期的承諾，但我一樣感到責任的沉重。我會向這個崇高的職位保證，一日是校長，我就會做一日中大校長應做、須做的事。我一定會竭盡所能，肩負起校長的責任，不負大學對我的信任與付託。

中大立校明年就四十年了。其實，今年十月十七日中大已進入四十周



I feel most honoured standing here on this august platform to be installed as the fifth Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Unlike my predecessors I am not required to make long-term commitments to this position; yet the weight of responsibility I feel on my shoulders is no less heavy. To this lofty position I offer my pledge: for as long as I am Vice-Chancellor, I will do what a vice-chancellor should and must. And for the confidence and trust reposed in me, I will return my best when performing my duties as Vice-Chancellor.

The University will turn 40 next year. On 17 October it in fact entered its 40th year. The history of The Chinese University over the course of four decades is a magnificent story of the birth, growth, and blossoming of an institution of higher learning founded by the Chinese. I feel impelled to pay tribute to our founding Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, and to my predecessors — Prof. Ma Lin, Prof. Charles Kao, and Prof. Arthur Li. It is my good fortune to have worked with them at different stages of my career, availing myself of the opportunity to be involved in institutional development in diverse capacities under their leadership, and to share in the joy of growing with the University.

Every one of our former Vice-Chancellors served the University with all their heart, each successfully pushing it to a new and higher plane of development during his term. What needs also to be pointed out is that the University is most

blessed to have enjoyed, since its inception, the selfless support and contribution of its Council Chairmen and members, who have been some of the wisest and most capable community leaders in this city, making our institution a *bona fide* Chinese university founded by Hong Kong Chinese.

Today, as we gather at the University Mall for the 58th Congregation, we can best see and best feel all that the University has heroically achieved in 40 years. What was once a barren hillock has now been transformed into a stunning campus cloaked in green, with some 130 buildings, flanked on one side by the hills and on the other by the sea. Institutionally there are four colleges, seven faculties, a graduate school, and close to a hundred research institutes and centres. The grand framework of a research-based comprehensive university has taken shape at The Chinese University. When the visionary Dr. Choh-Ming Li was inaugurated founding Vice-Chancellor, there were only 1,600 odd students. Today, there are 15,000, of whom some 9,500 are undergraduates and 5,500 postgraduates. After today, some 4,500 graduates of the class of 2002 will join the ranks of the University's alumni, who are an elite group boasting a membership of close to 70,000. Perennial efforts by the University to nurture local talent have helped create the force that propels Hong Kong forward from a colonial city to an internationally-famous metropolis. The Chinese University of Hong Kong 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 just been rated top in Asia and 20th in the world by the London-based *Financial Times*. Forty years of tireless efforts by staff and

年。中大四十年的歷史是一間中國人創辦的大學，由誕生而成長而茁壯而騰飛的偉大故事。我必須對創校校長李卓敏，及我的前任馬臨、高錕和李國章諸位先生表達我的敬意。我感到幸運，能與他們在不同時期共事，在他們的領導下，我在不同的崗位上參與了校政的發展，也使我分享到與中大家一起成長的喜悅。

每一位前任校長都為中大投入了最大心力，他們在中大每一個階段，都成功地把中大推上一個新的台階。當然，更應指出，從創校到現在，中大都幸運地得到歷屆校董會主席與校董無私的支持與貢獻，他們都是香港社會的賢達與翹楚，這使中大十足的成為一間香港中國人創辦的大學。

今天我們在大學廣場舉行校長就職與第五十八屆畢業典禮，最能看到、感受到中大四十年來不平凡的成就。原來的濯濯荒山，已變成一個擁有一百三十多幢建築，依山傍海，綠茵滿目，氣象萬千的壯麗校園，而在制度的建構上，更已擁有四個書院，七個學院，一個研究院，以及近百個研究所、研究中心，巍巍然形成一間研究型的綜合性大學的大格局。具有遠見的創校校長李卓敏先生就職時，中大只有一千六百多名學子，現在已增至一萬五千人，其中九千五百個本科生，五千五百個研究生。今屆的畢業同學就有四千五百多人，今天之後他們就會加入到已有近七萬的龐大校友的精英隊伍。樹木樹人，中大對香港社會由一殖民地城市轉化為一國際都會，提供了巨大的

創造發展的動力。今日今時，中大已成為一間名實相符的國際性大學，在不少教研領域，我們已取得了國際性的肯定與聲譽，中大的MBA在今年八月被 *Asia Inc* 評為亞洲第一，EMBA亦為倫敦的 *Financial Times* 評為亞洲第一，在世界居第二十位。四十年來，中大師生的奮力精進，日新又新，使中大已經無愧地躋身於世界大學之前列。

中大今天已步上第五個十年。回顧既往，我們誠然可以感到自信自豪，但今天我們面對的是愈來愈烈的高教的全球化挑戰，實不允許我們有絲毫的自滿。我們應該毫不懈怠地繼續向卓越的境界推進，我們還有許多工作要做，其中大學「治理模式」的完善，更是關乎中大在新世紀再上台階的工程。而在全球化的趨勢下，我們必須堅持中英雙語並重；作為一間研究型的大學，我們必須教學與研究並重；在專業日趨深化的今天，我們又必須專業與通識並重。中大在世界大學的競賽中，我們固然要珍惜傳統的特色，但更重要的是我們必須有所守，也有所變，所守所變都在為增強我們在國際競爭的優勢。

過去三十二年中，我有幸與中大結緣，而在我最後服務中大的一年，更有幸以校長的身分，與中大師生結隊向前，精益求精，一起踏上大學的卓越之路。無疑的，沒有一位校長能夠走完全程，但中大必會有校長與師生不畏艱難，無懼風雨，永不言休地在大學之路上向前邁進。□

students seeking progress and self-renewal have done the University proud, assuring it a place in the forefront of the international league of universities.

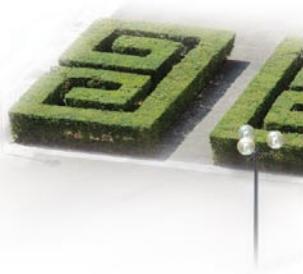
Looking back now as the University marches into its fifth decade, we have every reason to be proud and confident. But what lies ahead of us is the challenge posed by the intensification of globalization in higher education, which permits no self-complacency on our part. So let us continue to march forward in our quest for excellence. Let us tackle the many tasks that need to be done. On one such task — the refining of the model of institutional governance — is hinged the elevation of the University to a yet higher level of development in the new century. With globalization in full force, we must continue to uphold bilingualism, stressing proficiency in both English and Chinese. As a research university, we must give equal emphasis to teaching and research. And in the light of heightened specialization, we must pay the same attention to professional and general education. In a race against universities from across the world, we should definitely cherish what is uniquely our heritage. But what is even more important is the readiness to embrace change while remaining true to our commitments, all for the sake of strengthening our competitive edge at the international level.

It is my good fortune that my path has intertwined with that of the University's over the past 32 years. It is also a blessing that in the last year of my service, I can journey with you all on its path to excellence as Vice-Chancellor of the University. Obviously no vice-chancellor can ever travel the whole length of the journey. But let me assert my firm belief that on the way there will always be a vice-chancellor and teachers and students of the University who persist in forging ahead, relentlessly, fearlessly, and undauntedly. □



訪問金耀基教授

Interviewing Prof. Ambrose King



■ 編者

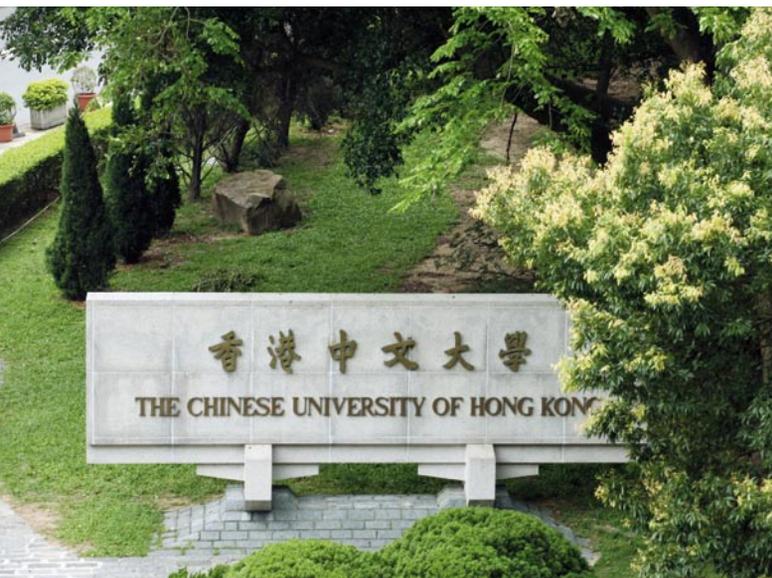
Chinese University Bulletin

■ 金耀基教授

Prof. Ambrose King

- 你在就職中大校長的講詞提到，你「無須像幾位前任校長般，在就職的時候要就校長的職位作長時期的承諾，但一樣感到責任的沉重。一日做中大校長，就要做一日中大校長應該做的事。」當時你覺得有甚麼責任，你覺得中大校長應該做甚麼？

You mentioned in your inaugural address as Vice-Chancellor of CUHK that ‘unlike [your] predecessors [you are] not required to make long-term commitments to this position; yet the weight of responsibility [you] feel on [your] shoulders is no less heavy...for as long as [you are] Vice-Chancellor, [you] will do what a Vice-Chancellor should and must.’ At the time, what did you believe was the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University?



- 現在回想就職當日，我當然知道我站在中大歷史的甚麼位置和我所肩負的責任。因我任期不長，所以曾說「任重而道不遠」。我於一九七零年加入中大時，我知道中大要成為一間中國人辦的國際性大學，這是創校校長李卓敏博士的理念。中大對中國文化的發揚有責任，對中西文化的會通也一樣有承擔，同時強調中大的中國性和世界性。我強烈感覺到中大是一間自許極高的大學，我們可以用 *great university*（偉大學府）的概念來形容中大的自我期許。我認同中大應有這

樣的自我期許。四十年來，追求卓越，日新又新，有所變，也有所守，中大在世界大學之林中已卓然而立，而今日在高等教育全球化愈來愈烈的形勢下，要保持中大的競爭力，便必須在教學與研究的質素上不斷提升，唯有這樣才能為香港、為中國培育第一等的人才。任何人擔任中大校長之職，不能不感到責任之沉重。

Recalling my inauguration as Vice-Chancellor, I knew clearly where I stood in the history of the University and what my responsibilities were. My tenure was not long hence my words 'My responsibility is heavy but the journey is short.' When I joined The Chinese University in 1970, I was aware that it aspired to become an international university run by Chinese. It was the ideal of our founding Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-Ming Li. Being Chinese, it is our duty to promote culture and foster integration between Chinese and western cultures. In doing so, we attach equal importance to our Chinese heritage and our international outlook. CUHK is a university with the high aspirations befitting a great institution. For over 40 years, CUHK has undergone changes and upheld traditions in its pursuit of excellence. It has found its place among the great universities of the world. In the light of globalization of higher education, we have to sustain progress in the quality of our research and teaching in order to maintain our edge. It is only by doing so that we can nurture top talent for Hong Kong and China. Anyone in the position of Vice-Chancellor of this University is bound to feel the weight of responsibility on his shoulders.

- 蔡元培說過，大學的功用為領導社會和服務社會。你覺得領導和服務這兩者本身是否有衝突，或者已有從屬的關係？

Mr. Cai Yuanpei said that a university's functions are to lead and serve society. Is there conflict between the roles of leading and serving, or is one secondary to the other?

- 蔡元培先生當年主持的北京大學，是新文化運動的重鎮，鼓吹的新觀念和新思潮，風動全國，這是一間大學「領導社會」的例子，卻是很特殊的。在今日知識導向的社會中，大學創發的新知識和新理論，直接和間接地都會影響或帶引社會的發展。說到「服務」，大學研發的知識，大學培育的人才，都是對社會最大、最主要的服務。在這樣的理解下，領導和服務兩者基本上是有沒有衝突的。當然，如果把「服務」的概念任意擴大，以致失去分寸，負面地影響到大學的核心任務，即是教學與研究，那就會有矛盾，會有衝突了。



Peking University, where Mr. Cai Yuanpei served as President, was the cradle of the new cultural movement. It advocated new ideas and thinking and its influence was felt throughout the country. It was a prime example of a university 'leading society' and an unusual one at that. In the knowledge-based society of today, universities develop knowledge and theories that directly or indirectly affect the development of society. The creation of knowledge and the grooming of talent are a university's greatest service to society. According to this definition, there is no conflict between the roles of leading and serving. Of course, if the concept of 'service' is extended beyond what is appropriate so it negatively affects a university's core responsibilities, that is, teaching and research, then there would be conflict and contradiction.

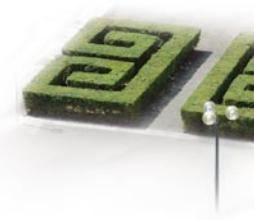
■ 你曾經提到大學必須有所守和有所變。可以談一下嗎？

You once mentioned that there are certain things a university must preserve and certain things it must change. Could you elaborate on this?

■ 一間成功的大學，在它的展過程中，都必須有所守，有所變。我對牛津和劍橋這兩間古老大學的歷史演變曾有過這樣的觀察。其實，百年來，特別是二次大戰之後，世界一些著名的學府無不經歷了多次的大變化，都在變中成長壯大。變是發展的主調，變的動源多數是外在的，

不過它們在變中仍會堅守大學的核心任務，那就是在教學與研究上追求卓越的決心與執著。今天全球化的態勢十分激烈，任何一間有作為的大學，不能不把自己放在全球的格局中，那樣，就必須時刻自省自勵，作出必要的變革，以保持全球性的競爭力。但無論作甚麼變革，都不能不堅守大學的核心任務。

A successful university must both change and remain unchanged in the process of development. I have observed this from the historical evolution of two old and established universities, Oxford and Cambridge. In the last century, especially after World War II, all famous universities in the world underwent countless drastic changes as they grew and thrived. Change was the theme of development and its motivation was often external. But these universities managed to uphold their core duty, that is, the steadfast pursuit of excellence in teaching and research. Today, given the intensity of globalization, any university with promise must position itself in the global context. It must engage in self-



金耀基校長主持四十周年校慶公開講座，論述「全球化與大學之定位」（二零零三年九月二十日）
Prof. Ambrose King delivered a public lecture on 'Universities in the Age of Globalization' during the 40th Anniversary Fair (20 September 2003)

reflection and soul-searching and make necessary changes, in order to maintain its competitiveness. But whatever the changes, it must remain true to its core responsibilities.

- 你在校長任內最後一份大學年報裡說，你從來無意當中文大學的校長。現在回味那幾年的事情，有哪些是最難忘的？

You said in the last *Annual Report* of your vice-chancellorship that it was never your intention to become the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University. Recalling the events of those few years, which have been the most memorable?

- 是的，我從來沒有想過要做大學校長。因為我從來不願意放棄我教研的工作，那是我進入大學的初衷。二零零二年校董會委任我的時候情形很特殊，我覺得沒有甚麼選擇，也不覺得要謙讓，我毫不猶豫地擔承起大學校長的責任。兩年中，我要做的已經超過我原來準備做的，本來準備做一年，卻做了兩年。你問我覺得怎樣，我覺得沒有一分鐘的悔意。

我在任內經歷過很多事情，有些是完全不曾預想到的。我只講幾件事。我的校長椅子還沒有坐暖，事情就來了。中大要慶祝創校四十周年，籌備了上百種活動，其中有一個是全球大學校長論壇，邀請了世界各地五十多位校長參加。可是，沙士（非典型肺炎）突然爆發，外地人對香港都裹足。我立即去函所有的校長，解釋論壇需要延緩舉行。記得只有劍橋大學校長因早已起程，未有收到我的信。他來了，我在沙士陰影下歡迎他，意義很特別。一年後，這個全球校長論壇才成功舉行了。



二零零四年全球大學校長論壇「二十一世紀的大學」（二零零四年三月二十九至三十日）
University Presidents' Global Forum 2004 'Universities in the 21st Century' (29–30 March 2004)

在沙士開始肆虐香港的時候，當時的醫學院院長鍾尚志教授打電話給我，說要對外界講市區爆發的情況，他希望有我的支持。我說你有絕對證據的話，我當然支持。這個問題非常嚴重，若市區爆發，是不得了的，香港經濟必會受影響。我認為宣布市區爆發對香港是個極大的壞消息，但不把真相及時說出來，對香港的傷害會更大。事實證明鍾院長做的是對的。在沙士肆虐的幾個月中，大學進入一個非尋常時期，曾作出中大有史以來第一次停課（但不停業）的決定。同時，在醫學院為中心，其他有關科系的配合下，幾乎不分晝夜，全方位地為克服沙士而盡力。我校經歷了最黑暗的日子，但最終打了漂亮的一仗。醫學院幾位老師也為《時代》雜誌選為亞洲英雄。

在我任內另外一件痛苦而傷腦筋的事是政府削資，大學的財政預算大受影響。有一位外地校長到訪時和我談起，他說現在全世界許多大學校長都面對這個問題。他問我要縮減多少？我說是每年五千萬元。他問：「合美金多少？」我說：「是美金五千萬元。」他聽了也咋舌。

幸好中大人人都很理解和團結，難關還是一個一個的過了，中大整體的活力並未因削資受到太多影響。當然任內最開心的事就是法律學院的成立。這是中大一個意義重大的發展里程碑，對本地的法律教育影響深遠。中大作為一間綜合性的研究型大學也因此整全無缺了。

No, I never intended to be Vice-Chancellor. I was reluctant to give up teaching and research which were the very reasons I joined the University. When I was appointed Vice-Chancellor by the University Council in 2002, circumstances were unique. I felt I had no choice but I also felt there was no need to be excessively modest so I accepted the appointment without hesitation. In those two years, I did more than I had originally intended. I was prepared to be Vice-Chancellor for a

year, but I ended up doing it for two. You ask me how I feel. I can tell you there has not been a single moment of regret.

I experienced a lot during my term, including events that were entirely beyond my expectation. Let me talk about a few. An emergency occurred even before my seat was warm. The University had



二零零三年十二月的削資簡報會
At the budget cut briefing session in December 2003

organized a hundred activities to celebrate its 40th anniversary. One of them, the University Presidents' Global Forum, had invited the participation of over 50 university presidents. Then SARS broke out and the whole world was wary of coming to Hong Kong. I wrote immediately to all the presidents to explain that the forum would be postponed. Only the President of Cambridge University had set off before my letter could reach him. He arrived and I welcomed him under the shadow of SARS. It gave special meaning to the occasion. A year later, the forum was held.

At the onset of the SARS outbreak, Prof. Sydney Chung, then dean of the Faculty of Medicine, rang me expressing the wish to talk to the public about the urban outbreak and requesting my support. I told him that if he had absolute proof, I was definitely behind him. An urban outbreak was a very serious issue that would have repercussions in the economy. I believed that an urban outbreak was very bad news for Hong Kong, but not promptly telling the truth would cause even more harm. As events unfolded, Prof. Chung's decision was proven right. During those few months, the University was in a state of emergency. Classes were suspended (but operations were not) for the first time in its history. The Faculty of Medicine, being a core medical service centre, worked non-stop with other departments to combat SARS from all fronts. Those were the darkest days in the University's history but, in the end, the battle was won. And our teachers at the Medical Faculty were elected 'Asian Heroes' by *Time* magazine.

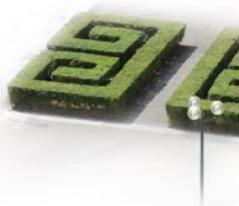


前特首董建華先生於沙士期間訪問中大病毒基因研究組。其右為金耀基校長，左為鍾尚志教授。

Former Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa visiting the CUHK Virus Genomics Group during the SARS outbreak. To his right is Prof. Ambrose King; to his left is Prof. Sydney Chung.

Another agonizing event during my tenure was the government's funding cut which had a huge impact on the University's budget. I happened to mention this to a visiting university president from overseas. He said many university presidents were faced with this problem. I told him we had to cut back by \$50 million per year. He asked, 'How much is that in US dollars?' I replied, 'It's US\$50 million.' He was incredulous.

Thanks to the understanding and unity of the CUHK community, we overcame our hurdles. The University's overall vigour was not seriously dampened by the funding cut. The happiest event during my term was the establishment of the School of Law. Not only is it a milestone in the development of the University and legal education in Hong Kong, but it has also made CUHK complete as a comprehensive research-based university.



■ 你在中國出生，台灣長大，曾經在美國讀書，在香港工作生活的時間最長，你很喜歡劍橋，你說在海德堡就像回到家一樣。你怎樣看這幾個地方？你視哪處為家？

You were born in China, you grew up in Taiwan, lived and studied in the United States. Yet it was in Hong Kong that you spent most time working and living. You are fond of Cambridge yet you said returning to Heidelberg was like homecoming. How do you feel about these different places?



一九八五年遊學海德堡，寫下隨感式的散文，結集成膾炙人口的《海德堡語絲》。站立處是德國社會學家韋伯的故居。

View from the former home of German sociologist Max Weber at Heidelberg, the background of his highly acclaimed collection of essays (1985)

■ 劍橋和海德堡都是大學城，小而美麗，文化氣息特別醉人，我雖是異鄉人，卻不感到零落，真是可以遊，可以居。海德堡是社會學家韋伯讀書著述的地方，對我而言，更有一份特別的感情。海德堡我去過多次，第二次去的時候，就有像回家一樣的感覺。其實，作為一個現代人，一生中極可能在不同國度的地方住過，生活過，都可能有一種認同和感情；在某個意義，現代的人，是一個無處是家，而又是處處是家的人。這是現代人之幸，還是不幸呢？說到中國大陸、台灣和香港，我都生活過，我都有千絲萬縷的關係。目前來說，香港是我的家，我在香港住得最久，工作的日子最長，親人和朋友在香港最多，每次從外地回港，我就感覺回家了！

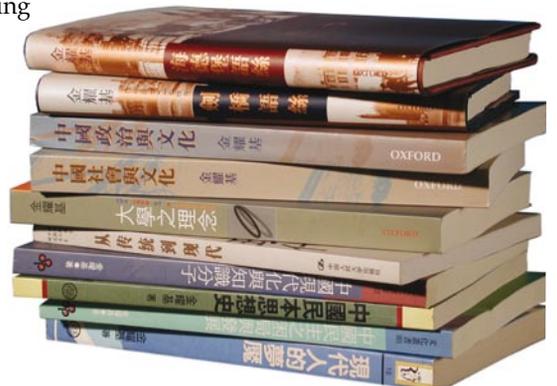
Cambridge and Heidelberg are both university towns, small and beautiful with a mesmerizing cultural atmosphere. Although I was a foreigner, I was never lonely there as a traveler and inhabitant. Heidelberg was where sociologist Max Weber studied and penned his works so it held special meaning for me. I have been to Heidelberg many times. On my second trip there, there was a feeling of homecoming. In the modern age, one may live in different countries throughout one's lifetime, with which and to which one may develop identification and attachment. In a sense, the modern man is someone for whom home is at once nowhere and everywhere. Is this a blessing or a curse? I have lived in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong and have innumerable ties with each. For the time being, Hong Kong is my home. I have spent the largest chunk of my life living and working here. Every time I arrive in Hong Kong from abroad, it feels like home.

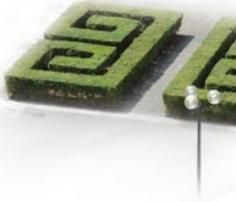
- 你的《劍橋語絲》和《海德堡語絲》都是膾炙人口的散文集。你會寫一本《中大語絲》嗎？讀者都在等待呢。

Reflections on Cambridge and Reflections on Heidelberg are well-known essay collections. Would you write *Memoirs of The Chinese University*? Your readers are eagerly waiting.

- 我一九七零年來中文大學，七七年當新亞院長，之後做副校長、校長，這麼多年，幾乎與學校行政沒有分開過。我主要是教書，但行政工作真是不少，老實說，行政工作是煩心的。我在劍橋和海德堡時，完全沒有行政，也不需要授課，除了作幾場學術報告外，完全是我自己的時間。所以在做社會學的研究之餘，我就讓壓在心底的文學衝動釋放出來，把自己的所見、所聞、所思，寫成一篇篇散文，後來成為《劍橋語絲》和《海德堡語絲》。文字是一種因緣。中大在我心中是特殊的，也真有許多可寫的東西。也許，有一天我會提起筆來。

I joined The Chinese University in 1970. I was head of New Asia College in 1977, and later Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. All these years, I was almost always involved in administration. Teaching was my chief duty but I always had a fair share of administrative work and, truth be told, it was wearying. At Cambridge and Heidelberg, I had no administrative or teaching duties. Apart from writing academic reports, I was master of my own time. When I did not have my nose buried in sociology research, I would release my literary spirit and weave my observations and thoughts into essays which later became *Reflections on Cambridge* and *Reflections on Heidelberg*. The Chinese University has a special place in my heart and there are indeed many things to write about. Perhaps, one day, I will put pen to paper.





■ 可以談談你的退休生活嗎？

Please tell us about your life in retirement.

- 我的退休生活是安適的，生活節奏不再像退休前的緊張了，至少作息已不需靠鬧鐘了。我有較多的時間看書，特別是專業以外的書，以前想看但未看的一些影帶都心安理得地看了。去年底，我從頭到尾看完了《大長今》，真好。不久前與老朋友遊吳哥窟，有意思。不過，我必須說，退休後，我遠遠沒有享受到「自由、自在」的生活境界。還是有頗多的會議要開，在本港和外地的，仍有不少諮詢性的工作要做，有些學術演講依舊推辭不了，甚至我原計劃每周寫一次毛筆字都做不到。一本英文書的稿我早排好了，就是沒有時間定下來校閱。自己都覺得這樣下去不行了。我必須在作息上再作調整，至少我要留多點時間跟雋軒Adrian玩玩，他是我的小孫兒，一歲多，正是牙牙學語時候。他是我退休生活中最大的快樂。



Retired life is relaxing. My pace of life has slowed down and my hours are no longer dictated by the alarm clock. I have more time to read, especially books outside my speciality. I could watch with no qualms videotapes that I had always wanted but had no time to watch. I finished all episodes of the Korean serial drama 大長今 at the end of last year. It was good. I went to Angkorwat with some old friends not long ago. It was memorable. But I am still a long way from a free and leisurely life. There are many meetings to attend both in Hong Kong and overseas, and much consultancy work to do. There are academic lectures I cannot decline to give. Even my original plan of practising Chinese calligraphy once a week has to be postponed. The typescript of an English book awaiting publication is sitting on my desk but I never got around to proofreading it. I cannot carry on like this. I must

rearrange my schedule. At least I want to spend more time playing with Adrian, my youngest grandson. He is one and just starting to learn how to talk. He is my greatest joy in retirement.

■ 請你給大學同事和同學一點忠告，好嗎？

What advice do you have for colleagues and students of the University?

- 我常會懷念中大的同事。我在中大三十多年，前後結識不少同事，許多人的才華學識、品格、能力，都令我欣賞欽佩。我任校長期間，更讓我有機會認識全校不同部門的同事。他們的敬業精神，給我很深印象。在大學與沙士戰鬥期間，在大學應付大量削資期間，我更有機會認識到許多同事出色的專業倫理，也看到許多同事任勞任怨，把中大整體利益放在第一位。我有幸有這麼多優秀的教職人員做同事。中大能不斷進步，中大之能在四十幾年中贏得世界性的肯定，歷年中大同事的勞心勞力是功不可沒的。在此，我要向他們問候，祝他們健康愉快！對於中大就學的同學，我想跟他們說，大學從校長到教職員的用心用力，目的是要為同學打造一個最好的修業進德環境。希望同學們好好把握時間，好好學習，把自己充量的裝備起來，成為一個創造事業，對社會有貢獻的中大人。

I often miss my colleagues at The Chinese University. In my 30 years here, I have befriended many staff, met many individuals whose talent, scholarship, character, and ability I admired. When I was Vice-Chancellor, I made the acquaintance of colleagues from different departments and units, whose respect for their jobs left a deep impression on me. The challenge of SARS and the funding cuts gave me the opportunity to learn more about my colleagues' ethics of professionalism. I also witnessed many of them toiling without complaint for the overall interest of the University. I had the good fortune to work with many excellent faculty and staff. Without the concerted effort of generations of CUHK staff, the University would not have made continuous progress and earned the world's recognition in a little over 40 years. May CUHKers enjoy happiness and health always! I also want to say to our students that the whole university, from the Vice-Chancellor to all faculty and staff, are working to build an ideal environment for their academic and personal growth. I hope they will make wise use of their time to study and prepare themselves for a meaningful career and contributions to society. □





領受榮譽法學博士學位
二零零五年十二月八日
Receiving Doctor of Laws,
honoris causa
8 December 2005



頒授榮譽學位

Conferment of Honorary Degree

榮譽法學博士讚辭

Citation of Prof. King Yeo Chi Ambrose, Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*

Who are living today have the good fortune to stand astride two centuries as witnesses to many earth-shaking historical changes. Yet what significance do these experiences hold for us? Will they become just a part of our memory of the past, now and again raising a smile, or inducing a sigh? Or should we look squarely at these historical events and consider their underlying causes and implications from various angles? To ponder the past and look toward the future from the vantage point of the present: this is a sage's approach to life. Prof. Ambrose Y.C. King is a sociologist, thinker and educator, touching on issues and areas that span over different generations and centuries.

Prof. Ambrose King's academic training began in Taiwan. In the 1950s he gained a Bachelor of Arts from Taiwan University and an MA from Chengchi University. Following this he went abroad to study at the University of Pittsburgh in the United States, where he broadened his intellectual horizons. He was awarded a Ph.D. in 1970. Like many intellectuals of the day, he was concerned about the new developments in China as it sloughed off the old society, and gave his attention to the subsequent course that Chinese culture might take. He employed the theoretical framework of Max Weber, a western scholar, as a different entry point to formulate

我們有幸生當今日，橫跨兩個世紀，見證歷史上許多掀天覆地的變化。然而這些經歷對我們究竟有什麼意義？是記憶中的往事，偶爾勾起一絲微笑，一聲太息？還是我們要正視這一樁樁歷史事件，從不同角度來思考變化背後的原因和涵義？立足現在，反思過去，展望將來，這是智者處世治學的態度。金耀基教授正是一位這樣的智者。他是一個跨世紀，也是一個跨時代的學者、社會學家、教育家。

金教授的學術修養紮根於台灣。他一九五零年代取得台灣大學的學士學位和政治大學的碩士學位。其後負笈美國匹茲堡大學，眼界漸寬，堂廡頓拓。一九七零年取得博士學位。正如當時許多知識分子一樣，他關心中國從舊社會蛻化出來的新發展，他注視中國文化今後的何去何從。他利用西方學者韋伯的理論架構，從另一個角度切入，對這一連串的政治、思想問題，另闢蹊徑，重新分析。金教授一九六六年發表《從傳統到現代》乙書，二零零四年出版《中國的現代轉向》，

四十年來，孜孜於斯，全力研究中國在最近兩百多年來轉型的軌跡和模式。從十九世紀末，到二十一世紀初，中國在皇權制度瓦解，家族制度崩潰之後，漸漸進入一個新的時代。但是兩百年下來，中國在現代化的過程中，到底付出多少代價，取得多少成功？在今日全球一體化的大趨勢下，中國如何保存自己的個體獨特性？金教授指出東西文化各有所長，我們無謂固地自封，也不必感到自卑。我們要了解西方文化，化解東西之間的矛盾爭執，我們的努力是要讓全球展立一個共存並列的多元世界。在這橫跨三個世紀的漫長革命中，金教授承認現代化的路途十分艱危崎嶇，但是前景卻是愈來愈清亮。我們要告別過去，但是我們也要尊重歷史，從歷史中汲取經驗，認清自己在這個多元國際化社會中的定位，發展自己的潛能，為將來努力，重構一個新的文明秩序。

金教授一九七零年來港工作，其後發表一系列有關香港社會的論文。其中包括一九七五年的 *The Administrative Absorption of Politics in Hong Kong*，一九八一年的 *Social Life and Development in Hong Kong*，一九八七年的《香港政治之特性及其民主之展望》，一九九五年的 *One Country, Two Systems: An Idea on Trial*，二零零零年的《香港：華人社會最具現代性的城市》等。他認為要了解香港，不能脫離殖民統治和資本主義這兩條主要的線索。我們要在這兩條線索交織成的架構裡進行深層的分析，探討在過去殖民主義的潮流下，香港的政制文化如

a new analysis of this series of political and intellectual issues. Between *From Tradition to Modernity* (1966) and *The Modern Turn of China* (2004), Prof. King devoted almost four decades to the study of the course and pattern of changes that China underwent during the past two centuries and more. From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 21st, following the disintegration of the dynastic order and the collapse of the clan system, China has gradually entered upon a new era. But in these 200 years as China has modernized, what costs have been endured, and what has been achieved? In today's world, where the major trend is globalization, how can China preserve its own unique identity? Prof. King points out that each of the two cultures, East and West, have their strengths and weaknesses. We should not be complacent, nor should we feel inferior. We must understand Western civilization and reconcile the contradictions and tensions between East and West, striving for the construction of a pluralistic world where different cultures co-exist in harmony. Prof. King recognizes that, in this lengthy revolution spanning three centuries, the path of modernization has been enormously difficult and fraught with danger, but the way ahead is growing brighter. Even as we bid farewell to the past, we must respect history and learn from it, finding our own place in this plural and internationalized society, in order to develop our own potential, strive for the future and build a new order of civilization.

Prof. King came to work in Hong Kong in 1970, thereafter publishing a series of theses on Hong Kong society. These include *The Administrative Absorption of Politics in Hong Kong* (1975); *Social Life and Development in Hong Kong* (1981); *The Special Character of Hong Kong's Polity and Its Democratic Prospects* (1987); and *One Country, Two Systems: An Idea on Trial* (1995), and *Hong Kong: A City with the Most Traits of Modernity in Chinese Societies* (2000). He held that in order to

understand Hong Kong, one cannot overlook two important threads: colonial rule and capitalism. It is only upon the tapestry woven from these two that we can attempt a deep analysis: having cast off colonialism, whither the political system and culture of Hong Kong? As China seeks a new order of civilization, how can Hong Kong transform itself from a colonial city into an international metropolis? These are issues that Prof. King has been pondering in recent years, and ones that everyone in the Mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong are concerned about.

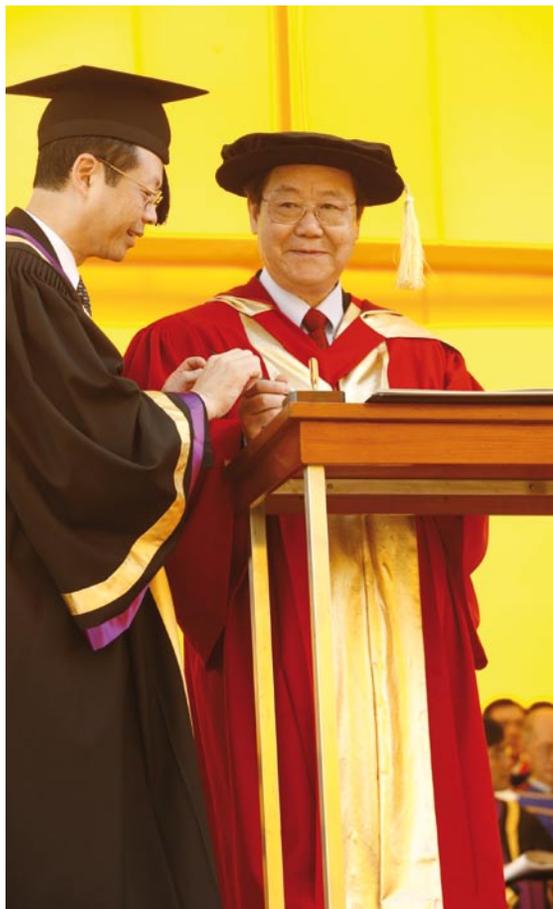
In 1975, Prof. King went to Cambridge University in England where he wrote his first essay on university education, entitled 'Two Cultures and Technological Humanism'. He pointed out that, in an atmosphere where there was interaction between different cultures and fields of study, the unique internal spirit and external dynamism can better manifest themselves. In 1983 he published *The Idea of a University*, a work that was the fruit of many years of reflection and study. Prof. King has been involved with university education for close to 40 years, and has set an example of personal involvement by moving forward along this path to make his ideas of a university a reality. He believes that both western monastic education and the traditional Chinese academy attached equal importance to knowledge and character-building. The ideas of the wise men and philosophers of the past are the life-giving headwaters of today's universities. Yet modern universities tend to over-emphasize the teaching of knowledge at the expense of cultivation of the moral character. Therefore, Prof. King eagerly promotes the philosophy of the traditional Chinese academy as a way to enhance moral education, while at the same time emphasizing the global vision and foresight crucial to university education. He has initiated diverse programmes for visiting scholars, inviting world-renowned academics as visiting

何轉型；在中國追尋新文明秩序的歷程中，香港如何由一個殖民式城市轉化為一個國際性的都會。這是金教授近年一直在思索的問題，也是海峽兩岸三地所有的人一直在關心的問題。

金教授一九七五年遊訪英國劍橋，寫下他第一篇討論大學教育的文章，題目是《兩個文化與技術人文主義》。他指出在不同的文化，不同的研究領域互動衝擊之下，大學教育更能展現出它獨特的內在精神和外在動力。一九八三年出版的《大學之理念》就是他多年思考研磨的成果。金教授從事大學教育近四十年，身體力行，朝著這個方向邁進，實現他的大學理念。他認為無論是西方的僧侶教會教育，還是中國傳統的書院講學，都是學問和人格並重，追求一個文明秩序，一個充滿活力的道德理想。先賢先哲，他們的理念是今日大學的源頭活水。但是現代大學發展過分側重知識的傳授，而缺乏人格的培養。所以金教授積極推行書院式的人格教育，同時強調大學教育中不可缺少的世界觀和前瞻性。他創立各種訪問學人計劃，邀請世界一流的學者來訪問講學，目的就在促進思想交流，刺激年輕一代學子的求知欲望，建立一個更遼闊的知識平台。

金教授一九七零年加入香港中文大學行列，在社會學系教學。一九七四年升任高級講師，一九七九年晉升教授，一九八三年榮升講座教授。一九七七年至一九八五年擔任新亞書院院長，一九八九年任中文大學副校長，二零零二年獲委任為大學校長，二零

零四年榮休。金教授與中大一起成長，參與中大這三十多年來每一個階段的開發和拓展。尤其是擔任校長的幾年，為大學確定第五個十年的發展計劃，引進新機制改進大學的管治架構，成功爭取開設法律學院。在最艱難的時刻，他以無比的信心，百折不撓的精神，率領大學渡過非典型肺炎爆發，和政府大幅削資的重重難關。中文大學今天能躋身於世界大學之前列，金校長功不可沒。金教授除了學術研究及行政職務以外，也積極參與社會事務，曾出任廉政公署、香港法律改革委員會、香港政府中央政策組顧問委員會，以及香港研究資助局等機構組織的要職。



lecturers, with the goal of enhancing intellectual exchange to inspire young scholars' thirst for knowledge and to establish a broader platform for intellectual pursuits.

In 1970, Prof. King joined the ranks of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, teaching in the Department of Sociology. In 1974, he was promoted to Senior Lecturer, in 1979 to Reader and in 1983, Professor of Sociology. From 1977 to 1985, he served as head of New Asia College and in 1989 he became Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University. In 2002 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of this University, and honorably retired in 2004. Prof. Ambrose King and The Chinese University grew to maturity together; he was involved in the University's breakthroughs and every stage of development over these 30 years. This was particularly true of the years he served as Vice-Chancellor, when he set the fifth 10-year development plan for the University, introduced a new mechanism to improve the governance of the University, and successfully established the School of Law. With incomparable energy and an indomitable spirit, he led the University through numerous difficulties: the SARS outbreak and the substantial budget cuts imposed by the government. That The Chinese University of Hong Kong today takes its place among the leaders of world universities is in a meaningful way due to the efforts of Prof. King. In addition to his academic research and administrative work, Prof. King is active in community affairs: he has advised the ICAC, served on the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong, and has been a member of the Central Policy Unit and the Hong Kong Research Grants Council.

Prof. King's achievements have gained him a high academic reputation. In 1994, he was elected a Fellow of Academia Sinica in Taiwan, and in the following years he has been honoured by many universities. In addition to his teaching, research and academic administration, the

multi-talented Ambrose King also delights in penning beautiful and profoundly literary essays. *Cambridge Musings* (1977), *Heidelberg Musings* (1986), and *Ever in My Heart* (2005) are the literary creations of a sociologist and the philosophical musings of a man of letters. Recently, Prof. King has been enthralled by calligraphy, pursuing the traditional literati spirit and refreshment for the mind in brush, ink and paper.

Prof. King turned 70 this year, the age to follow what the heart desires. As the Chinese saying goes, it is rare for a person to reach the age of 70. However, with today's medical advances, 70 is no longer a rarity. But in today's world, a man such as Prof. King, with his scholarly cultivation, breadth of mind, attainments and health, is rare indeed. Though Prof. King has retired, he still serves the University, lecturing and chairing the Committee on Bilingualism for the University. He has always striven relentlessly to contribute to the development of the University and to the construction of a new civilization order for China. He hopes to continue to reflect and to engage in such undertakings in the next decade. He once said that history created Hong Kong and Hong Kong created history. He also said, China entered the world and the world entered China. Prof. King, though you did not found The Chinese University, it was under your care and that of its forefathers that it grew and prospered. You strode into Hong Kong and into The Chinese University, together with colleagues, past and present, creating its history. We are confident that affection for the University is deep in your heart. You and The Chinese University of Hong Kong are in perfect harmony and The Chinese University is honoured by your presence in it. Mr. Chancellor, I now respectfully present Prof. Ambrose Y.C. King for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. □

*Translated from the Chinese citation written by
Prof. Samuel Cheung*

金教授在學術上的成就，贏得學界的推譽。一九九四年當選台灣中央研究院院士，其後更獲多所大學頒授榮銜。金教授才華橫溢，在研究教學行政之餘，更執筆縱情於小品散文，情真意深，文字亮麗。一九七七年的《劍橋語絲》、一九八六年的《海德堡語絲》、二零零五年的《最難忘情》，是社會學家的文學創作，是文學家的哲學玄想。金先生近日更醉心於書法，從筆墨書香中追尋傳統的人文精神，頤情養志。

金教授今年七十，從心所欲。中國人說人生七十古來稀。不過今日醫學昌明，七十歲是古稀今不稀。但是環顧當今之世，有金先生的學養，有金先生的襟懷，有金先生的成就，有金先生的健康，還當真稀少。金先生雖然已經退休，但是他還繼續為大學服務，在課堂講課，為中大籌思雙語教學政策。金先生一生為中大之發展盡心盡力，為中國建構新文明秩序努力不懈。他希望以未來的十年功夫，繼續思考，繼續努力。他曾經說過歷史創造香港，香港創造歷史。他也說過，中國進入世界，世界進入中國。金先生，中文大學雖不是由您所創，但卻是在您與中大前賢的培育下，茁壯成長。您踏入香港，進入中大，與中大人一起締造中大的歷史，我們相信中大的情意也進入您的胸膛中，心懷底。中大與您水乳交融。中大以您為榮。謹恭請監督閣下頒授榮譽法學博士銜予金耀基教授。□

本讚辭由張洪年教授撰寫

榮譽法學博士領受人講辭

Address by Prof. King Yeo Chi Ambrose,
Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*

香港中文大學今天頒授給我榮譽法學博士學位，這是我一生中最珍貴的榮譽；我能與汪道涵先生、連戰先生、鄭海泉先生、Richard Roberts 先生與李亦園先生，五位傑出人士一起領授榮譽，感到十分榮幸。在此請允許我代表大家表達我們對中大的謝忱。中大的學位對我而言，具有不尋常的意義。我在中大工作三十四年，而今天我與在座的畢業同學一樣，第一次嘗到獲得中大學位的喜悅，並且享受到做一個「中大人」的滋味。現在，讓我對中大人講幾句話。

你們今天在中大畢業，所面臨的是一全球化的歷史轉折點，充滿挑戰，也充滿機會。從歷史與全球的格局看，是中國的升起，亞洲的升起。對香港的中國人來說，令人欣喜的是看到兩岸三地的三個中國人社會，通過經濟，文化的交流合作，政治上的理性對話，已愈來愈形成一個互依共榮的中華經濟共同體了。各位中大人，你們施展的舞台不止是香港，也是整個華人經濟文化區，甚至全球了。

一九六三年創校以來，中文大學一直把自己定位為一間融會中西學術的國際性大學，更以傳承與發揚中國文化

Today The Chinese University of Hong Kong has bestowed upon me the most precious honour I have received in my lifetime by admitting me to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. It is also a tremendous privilege for me to be thus elevated in the company of five distinguished individuals, namely Mr. Wang Daohan, Mr. Lien Chan, Mr. Vincent Cheng Hoi-chuen, Mr. Richard J. Roberts and Mr. Li Yihyuan. On behalf of all the honorary graduates, I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to the University. The honorary degree just granted to me by The Chinese University carries with it a very special meaning. I have worked in this University for 34 years and, like the ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class today, I am experiencing for the first time the joy of receiving a CUHK degree, and the first taste of being a *zhongdaren* (a person from The Chinese University). Now, with your leave, may I say a few words to my fellow *zhongdaren*.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, today you are at the threshold of a historic turning point of global dimensions, one that is teeming with challenges and opportunities. From a historical and global perspective, this is the rise of China and the rise of Asia. For Chinese living in Hong Kong, what calls for celebration is the gradual emergence of a Chinese economic entity through economic and cultural cooperation and exchange, and rational political dialogue, among the three Chinese communities on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Graduates of The Chinese University, your future

is no longer limited to the confines of Hong Kong. The entire region under Chinese economic and cultural influence is now your stage, and perhaps the entire world as well.

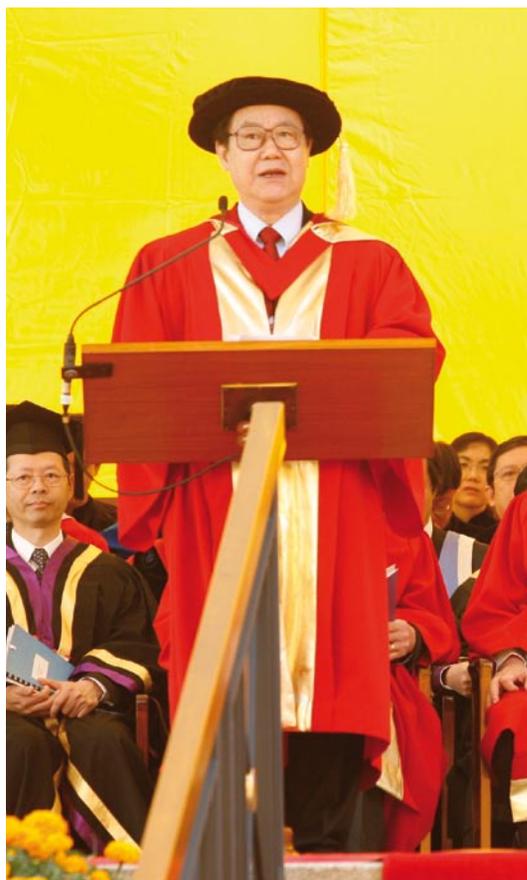
Since its inception in 1963, it has been the policy of The Chinese University to position itself as an international seat of learning where Chinese and Western traditions integrate. It also maintains as its mission the perpetuation and development of Chinese culture. It was very much the hope and wish of its founders that the University should be an institution of excellence both Chinese and international in character. The University's policy in fulfilling this vision has always been a bilingual mode of teaching, with equal emphasis on Chinese and English. Over the past 42 years, bilingualism has proven its importance as the principal catalyst of The Chinese University's internationalization, which ensures the University's ascendance in the global competition among tertiary institutions. On the other hand, the bilingual skills so amply possessed by the graduates of this university have given them immense advantage in their career advancement so that, as the saying goes, the world is their oyster, the sky their limit.

As we look forward to the 21st century, we see trends towards globalization propelled by economic forces and scientific and technological advancements and, at the same time, a worldwide tendency towards heterogeneity and pluralism driven by a desire for historical-cultural recognition. The Chinese University, with its strong commitment to both its Chinese cultural heritage and an international outlook, is well positioned to understand the growing importance of bilingualism, which it has encouraged and promoted for so many years, and the strong need for efforts in that direction to be further strengthened.

English is an international language. It is the most commonly used medium for international communication. It is the language of choice in business and, more importantly, in the academic

為職志。創校人的願望就是把中大打造為一間同具中國性與世界性的偉大學府。而其中最能反映體現此一願望的政策之一就是推行中、英並重的雙語教學。四十二年來，事實顯示，雙語政策有力地促進了中大的國際化，使中大在全球大學的競爭中保持上升的優勢，而中大畢業生擁有的中、英雙語能力更成為他們事業開創與發展的語言資本，使他們的事業有更大的空間，更大的舞台。

面向二十一世紀，一方面是科技及經濟力量形成的全球一體化趨勢；另一方面是歷史及文化認同要求造成的全球多元化趨勢，中大是一間對中國文



化有承擔，而又致力於國際化的學府，她一定會意識到行之有年的中、英並重的雙語政策，在今日看，是更有需要，更應加強了。

英語（文）是國際語言，是國與國間最多共用的溝通語言，它是職業場上的強勢語言；更是最重要的國際學術語言，在大學的知識譜系中，大部分的知識，特別是科學知識，皆以英文為載體。在今日知識經濟，知識社會的時代，英文是知識創造與運用不可或缺或語文工具，這是為甚麼英語愈來愈成為國際語言，而上世紀初葉風行一時的「世界語」（Esperanto）卻在大學中消失了。

中文（漢語）是中國人的身分語文，是中國人文化認同的根源，它是中國文化的載體，通過它，才能走進中國文化的廣闊世界，裡面有中國文學、中國藝術、中國歷史、中國哲學、中國建築、中國醫學、中國宗教等等。無疑的，中文是從事中國學術研究的必要語文，也是發展漢語的「知識產業」，「文化產業」不能缺少的資源，即使一個非中國的知識人，中文亦應是值得去學習擁有的。事實上，中文已因中國的升起，日漸成為一種國際性的語文了。

中大人，在全球化的新世紀，現代的知識人至少應會兩種語文，香港的中國知識人，如果今天對語文可有一次選擇，我相信都會傾向選擇中文與英文。中文大學實踐了四十多年的中、英並重的雙語傳統，是有先見性的，是值得堅持的。中大人，我為你們擁有這樣的傳統感到高興與驕傲，我預祝你們，鵬程萬里。□

community worldwide. In the spectrum of knowledge at the university, English is the medium for the transmission of knowledge in most disciplines. This is especially true in the sciences. Given that present day economies and societies are knowledge-based, English has become the indispensable linguistic tool for creating and exploiting knowledge. This is why English is preeminent among world languages, while attempts such as Esperanto, despite its wide popularity during the early 20th century, have disappeared from university circles.

Chinese is the language that gives identity to the Chinese people, and the embodiment of Chinese culture itself. It is the conduit through which one may enter the expansive realm of Chinese culture, in which one finds Chinese literature, Chinese art, Chinese history, Chinese philosophy, Chinese architecture, Chinese medicine, Chinese religions, and many others besides. Undoubtedly Chinese is the essential language for Chinese academic studies, and a sine qua non in the development of Chinese-based 'knowledge industry' and 'cultural industry'. The study of the Chinese language, and the ability to embrace it, is certainly worthy of the effort of an intellectual, even if he is a non-Chinese. In point of fact, Chinese is already becoming an international language with the emergence of China in the global community.

My fellow *zhongdaren*, a modern educated person who lives in the present age of globalization has to have at least two languages at his command. Given the choice, Chinese educated persons living in Hong Kong will, in my view, choose Chinese and English as their two languages. And we may confidently say that the bilingual tradition of The Chinese University, having been in place for over 40 years, is a policy of great foresight and wisdom and one that deserves to be upheld most steadfastly. *Zhongdaren*, it is with great joy and pride that I see you richly embedded in such tradition, and I wish you all the very best in your future endeavours, like eagles taking flight. □



惜別晚宴
二零零四年六月二十六日
Farewell dinner
26 June 2004



惜別晚宴

Farewell Dinner

金耀基教授惜別晚宴於二零零四年六月二十六日假港麗酒店舉行，筵開五十席，盛況空前，出席者有大學校董、教職員、校友、學生和各界友好。晚宴壓軸節目是四十多位校友向金教授獻唱，更安排了金教授的孫兒在曲終前出現，拉著金教授的手和大家共唱，場面溫馨感人。□

The farewell banquet for Prof. Ambrose King was held on 26 June 2004 at the Conrad Hong Kong. In attendance at the magnificent, 50-table event were Council members, teachers, alumni, students, and friends of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The highlight of the evening's programme was a singing performance by over 40 alumni. Right before the finale, Prof. King's grandson came on stage holding Prof. King's hand to join the singing. □

校友大合唱，前排手持禮物的少年是金教授的孫兒。
Alumni singing in chorus. The young man holding a gift in the front row is Prof. King's grandson.





the Vice-Chancellor -
Professor Ambrose Y.C. King

嘉賓在台上祝酒
Guests proposing a toast





1 中大校長。(左起) 現任校長劉遵義教授、李國章教授 (一九九六一二零零二)、金耀基教授 (二零零二—二零零四)、馬臨教授 (一九七八—一九八七)、高錕教授 (一九八七—一九九六)
CUHK Vice-Chancellors: (From left) Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, incumbent VC, Prof. Arthur Li (1996–2002), Prof. Ambrose King (2002–04), Prof. Ma Lin (1978–87), Prof. Charles Kao (1987–96)

2 大學的紀念品是一個複製的中大校徽，由校董會主席鄭維健博士致送予金耀基教授。
Prof. King receiving a replica of the CUHK emblem from Dr. Edgar Cheng, Chairman of the University Council

3 (右起) 大學教育資助委會主席林李翹如博士、李國章夫人、金耀基夫人
(From right) Dr. Alice Lam, Chairman of the UGC, Mrs. Arthur Li, and Mrs. Ambrose King

4 新亞書院的紀念品是合一亭畫像，由合一亭捐贈人伍宗琳女士 (左一)、新亞書院校董會主席周文軒博士 (左二) 和院長黃乃正教授 (右一) 致送予金耀基教授。
The souvenir of New Asia College was a painting of the Pavilion of Harmony, presented to Prof. King by Ms. Dora Wu (left 1), donor of the Pavilion, Dr. Chou Wenh-sien (left 2), Chairman of the New Asia College Board of Trustees, and Prof. Henry Wong (right 1), Head of New Asia College.



惜別晚宴講辭

Speech by Prof. Ambrose King

Thank you for your very kind send-off this evening. I especially value the occasion because it allows me to bid you farewell and to say 'good-bye'. As I reach the end of my 34-year journey with The Chinese University, my heart is brimming with gratitude. Farewell, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Farewell, my beloved colleagues, students, alumni, and friends who have worked shoulder-to-shoulder with me and supported me along the way.

Retirement inevitably causes one to reflect on one's career. I know myself pretty well: I like to read, I like to write, I also believe everyone needs to work. That is why I decided very early on to make university teaching my career. Having said that, chance did have its part to play in my coming to The Chinese University from the United States in 1970. Had it not been for the invitation from the eminent sociologist Prof. Ching-kun Yang, had it not been for the persuasive rhetoric of our founding Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-Ming Li on his visit to Pittsburgh, the last 34 years would have

今夕大家為我惜別，我非常感激，我更應該感謝大家給我一個機會向各位告別，對各位說「再見」。在我三十四年的中大生涯走完最後一程時，我充滿感激之情，揮手告別中大，揮手告別在中大路上一直支持我，一直與我並肩努力的同事、同學、校友與朋友！

當一個人退休的時候，總不免會回想一下他一生的工作。我很清楚我自



金耀基教授與夫人陶元禎女士
Prof. and Mrs. Ambrose King

己，我喜歡讀書，喜歡著述，我也清楚任何人必須工作。所以我一早就選擇大學的教職為志願。不過，一九七零年我從美國到香港的中文大學，多少有些偶然，如果不是社會學家楊慶堃教授的邀約，如果不是中大創校校長李卓敏先生在匹茲堡要我加盟中大的一席話，我過去的三十四年可能很不一樣。回想起來，我真很幸運，我在中大三十二年的教書研究與著述的生涯是快樂的，感覺良好的。其間，有幾次，沒有太多的猶豫，就推辭了他地的邀請，決定留在中大，留在香港。事實上，我發現我不止喜愛上中大，也喜愛上香港。

我來中大之初，並未想到教研之外的事，但一九七七年，李卓敏校長令我信服的游說，使我成為新亞書院最年輕的院長，從此之後，我與大學行政就結下不解之緣，一直到二零零二年，李國章校長因為被邀出任教統局局長，事出突然，在一非常特殊的情形下，又是一位李校長使我成為中文大學最年老的校長。我從未盼望過做校長，也許因為我太習慣於教書與研究，但我到底還是創下了另一個紀錄，即是創下了任期最短的中大校長的紀錄（我不相信也不希望有人會破我這個紀錄）。這一切都似乎是「緣」。無論如何，大學校長的工作畢竟讓我有一個機會為大學的整體發展貢獻我最後的一己心力。同時，我更有機會與大學各個不同領域的同事緊密共處，特別是在過去「多事之秋」的兩年，使我認識到中大不但人才濟濟，而且對大學都是如此忠誠。在大學面臨嚴峻的挑戰時，那種風雨共路，同舟共濟的團隊精神令我感動，而那種「風雨後必有朗朗晴天」的樂觀信念，更使中大克服一個困難後又一個困難。這是中大能一

been very different. I realize with hindsight how extremely lucky I have been. The Chinese University gave me a wonderful 32 years of teaching, research, and writing. The experience couldn't have been better. During those years, I declined without much hesitation several offers from overseas so as to stay at The Chinese University and in Hong Kong. The truth was, I had fallen in love not only with the University but also with Hong Kong.

In the first few years at the University, my sole preoccupation was teaching and research. But then in 1977, I was talked into assuming the headship of New Asia College by Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-Ming Li, and became the youngest College Head New Asia had ever had. Thus began a long, inextricable involvement with University administration until 2002, when Vice-Chancellor Prof. Arthur Li suddenly accepted the government's invitation to serve as Secretary for Education and Manpower. So, under very special circumstances, another Vice-Chancellor with the same surname 'Li' landed me in the position of Vice-Chancellor, and I became the oldest Vice-Chancellor the University has ever had. I never aspired to the position, nor was I particularly interested in it, probably because I'd been too used to teaching and research. Nevertheless I did set yet another record the record of being the Vice-Chancellor with the shortest term. (I do not believe or hope that anyone will break my record.) I cannot but attribute all these twists and turns to destiny. In any case, the vice-chancellorship did give me the chance to contribute my last efforts to the University's overall development. It also gave me the opportunity to work closely with colleagues from very different fields during the past two years, when the University was beset with weighty problems. It was then that I came to realize not only that our University is teeming with talent, but also that they are so

very devoted to the University. What has moved me deeply is their display of camaraderie and team spirit when the University is faced with grave challenges. What has empowered the University to ride out storm after storm is their optimism and conviction that the skies will clear. They constitute a powerful motivating force that steadily drives the University forward towards success. In a century that is to witness the rise of Asia, I am full of high hopes that The Chinese University will develop into a great Asian University. And as I relieve myself of my duties as Vice-Chancellor, my confidence in its bright future is further boosted, not the least by the thought that it will be led by as distinguished a scholar as Prof. Lawrence Lau.

My dear colleagues and friends: in the last 12,000 days, there were numerous unforgettable people and events, very many happy memories, and a few not too happy memories. I am blessed to have experienced the University's steady growth, maturation, and blossoming. I am not sure how much I have given the University, but the University has certainly given me a lot — a lot indeed. To it I owe the most cherished days of my life and the meaning and purpose of my career. If I were to live my life again, I wouldn't want to change anything. Dear colleagues and friends, a university that has just turned 40 is still very young. In fact, universities are forever young. The secret to this lies in the youthfulness of those who enter their gates every year to replace those who are graduating. But then all of us mortals at The Chinese University are destined to age, though we have been young once. Now is the time for me, a mortal who is no longer young, to change tracks. This I speak softly to your ears: I have been yearning for my retirement for a long long time, when I can read at leisure, write for pleasure, and roam the world without commitment to alarm clocks. It's time to say goodbye. Take care. And adieu! □

步步向前，一步步走上成功的動力。在一個亞洲上升的世紀中，我對中大成為一間亞洲偉大學府充滿憧憬，在卸下校長擔子的時候，想到中大有一位像劉遵義教授那樣傑出的學者的繼任者，我更對中大的前景充滿信心。

各位同仁、各位朋友，在一萬二千個日子中，我有許多難忘的人與事，我有太多愉快的以及一些不算是頂愉快的回憶。我是幸運的，我親身經歷了中大的成長、茁壯與騰飛的歷史。我不知我給了中大甚麼，但中大給了我許多、許多，中大的日子成為我一生中最珍貴的部分，中大使我感到歲月沒有虛渡，充滿意義。如果人可以再活一次，我還是會選擇我走過的人生道路。各位同仁、各位朋友、中大剛過了四十歲的生日，中大仍是年輕的。其實，大學永遠是年輕的，大學每年就有三分之一的年輕人踏入校門，這是大學生命常青的秘密，但任何一個中大人有一天都會老去。是時候了，現在是我這個早已不再年輕的中大人改換跑道的時候了！讓我悄悄地告訴大家，對那種可優閒讀書、可自在著述，可四處雲遊而不需靠鬧鐘的退休的日子我已盼望很久！我要向大家告別了，我要對大家說珍重，再見！□

金耀基教授主要中文著作

- 《中國民本思想史》1964·1993
《從傳統到現代》1966·1992
《行政生態學》1967·1992
《中國現代化與知識份子》1972·1990
《劍橋語絲》1976·1988·2000
《現代人的夢魘》1966·1992
《中譯社會學詞匯》(合著)1980
《大學之理念》1983·1992·2000·2001
《中國民主之困局與發展》1984·1991
《香港之發展經驗》(與邢慕寰合編)1985
《海德堡語絲》1986·2000·2001
《中國人的三個政治》1988
《兩岸中國民主的反思》1990
《中國社會與文化》1992
《中國政治與文化》1997
《金耀基自選集》2002
《中國的現代轉向》2004
《最難忘情》2005



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