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

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

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

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

- that the government should first formally affirm that the purpose of the proposed integration is to improve quality and create a university capable of competing at the highest international levels, rather than to reduce cost, and that, in particular, the unit of funding per student will not be adjusted downwards for increased size or efficiency gained, so that the integrated institution can have the resources to achieve its goals;
- that in addition, the government and the UGC agree to consider the integrated institution, provided it satisfies certain conditions to be agreed upon, as the primary candidate for the focused and enhanced public and private support cited in the Sutherland Report, with such public support to start once integration plans are accepted by all parties;
- that the government further pledges to support, in principle, the added administrative cost incurred during the transition (as front-end loading for a new university) and the capital spending needed to build extra teaching and office space for deans of departments and programmes, with the level of such support to be negotiated;
- that the scenario to be explored is initially a federal structure evolving over a period of time to a single university structure, and
- that the government recognizes the issues and concerns presented in the Task Force's Report, and pledges that these will be seriosuly addressed in any integration plans.

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

In agreement with the Sutherland Report of the University Grants Committee and the government, the Task Force believes that Hong Kong needs a university capable of competing at the highest international levels. The Council concurs that for the benefit of the community, and especially future generations of university students, CUHK should contribute to the establishment of such an elite institution.

The status quo is not sustainable, either for Hong Kong or for its universities, because in a competitive world, those who do not advance will be overtaken — Hong Kong by other cities and our universities by other universities in the region.

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

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

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

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

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


Task Force Set up to Combat SARS

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

The composition of the Task Force is as follows:

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

Members
- Dr. Kenneth Pang (Director, University Health Service)
- Mr. Jacob Leung (University Secretary)
- Mr. S.W. Lee (Deputy Registrar)
- Prof. Ho Puay Beng (College Coordinator*, New Asia College)
- Mrs. Pauline Kan (Information Coordinator, University Health Service)
- Ms. Alice Ho (Communication Coordinator, Pro-Vice-Chancellor's Office)
- Ms. Emily Hui (Director, Information & Public Relations Office)
- Ms. Amy Tsai (Representative, Information & Public Relations Office)
- Mr. Lam Shi-kai (Representative, University Safety & Environment Office)
- Mrs. Connie Chan (Representative, Office of Student Affairs)
- Mr. Aaron Li (Representative, CUHK Staff Association)
- Mr. Michael Chan (Representative, CUHK Staff Association)
- Prof. Kwan Hoi-shan (Representative, CUHK Teachers' Association)
- Mr. Tsang Wai-hang (Student representative, CUHK Students Union)
- Mr. Pui Kin-ho (Student representative, United College Students Union)

Secretary
- Ms. Jenny Lam

* To be taken up by the deans of students or college secretaries of the four constituent colleges. Prof. Ho Puay Beng assumed the post on 14th April, succeeding Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah of Chung Chi College.
Nine to Receive Vice-Chancellor’s Exemplary Teaching Award

Nine teachers will be awarded the Vice-Chancellor’s Exemplary Teaching Award 2002 in a presentation ceremony to be held on 15th May. They are Prof. Chu Hung-lam of the Department of History, Dr. Jose Lai Chun Sau-hing of the English Language Teaching Unit, Prof. Lee Ching-chyi of the Department of Decision Sciences and Managerial Economics, Ms. Eileen Leung Pung-lin of the Physical Education Unit, Prof. Young Fung-yu of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Prof. Fok Tai-fai of the Department of Paediatrics, Prof. Ng Kung-fu of the Department of Mathematics, Prof. Susanna Lee Sau-tuen of the Department of Biochemistry, and Prof. Lam Kin-che of the Department of Geography and Resource Management. The award was set up in 1999 to give open recognition to outstanding teachers of the University and to encourage commitment to teaching.

CUHK Chemist Awarded Croucher Fellowship

Prof. Xie Zuewei of the CUHK Department of Chemistry was one of five scholars in Hong Kong to have been presented the prestigious senior research fellowship of the Croucher Foundation this year in recognition of their outstanding research performance. The award presentation ceremony took place at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel on 27th March. The US$100,000 fellowship is awarded to local academics who excel in scientific research. The amount enables the institution concerned to provide teaching relief for the fellow who can then devote more time to research activities. Each winner will also receive a cash award of HK$40,000.

Six Teachers of Science Lauded for Excellence in Teaching

Six teachers in the Faculty of Science received the Faculty Exemplary Teaching Award 2002 at an award presentation ceremony held on 18th January 2003. The winners were (from left) Prof. Poon Wai-yin (Department of Statistics), Prof. Ng Kung-fu (Department of Mathematics), Prof. Norman Y.S. Woo (Department of Biology), Prof. Dominic T.W. Chan (Department of Chemistry), Prof. Hui Pak-min (Department of Physics), and Prof. Susanna Lee Sau-tuen (Department of Biochemistry). The Dean’s Honours List 2001–2 was also announced on the occasion.

Chung Chi Students Do Themselves Proud in Toastmasters Contests

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

The competitions were cheered on by a group of 15 students led by Mr. Lui Chi-kong of the English Language Teaching Unit and Dr. Linda Yang Chor-wing of the Department of Economics.

Translation Awards

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

The winners this year were Cheung Nam-fung (Lingnan University), whose submission is titled ‘Polysystem Theory: Its prospect as a Framework for Translation Research’, and Xue Jun (Nanjing University), whose submission is titled ‘Integrating the Empathy and Perspectives of Author, Translator and Reader for Text Recreation’.

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

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

On this stunning campus, the true accomplishments of the University have found manifestation in the institutions it has developed, in the talent it has nurtured, and in the academic research it has pioneered. Institutionally there are four colleges, seven faculties, a graduate school, 61 academic departments, an extensive University Library System, and close to a hundred research institutes, centres, and laboratories. The grand framework of a research-based comprehensive university has taken shape. When the University was founded, there were only 1,000 students. Today there are 15,000, of whom some 9,000 are undergraduate and 6,000 postgraduates. The most recent batch of 5,287 graduates joined the ranks of the University's alumni last year, bringing its membership close to 70,000. We pride ourselves on the many Chinese University graduates who have fared excellently in different sectors — in academia, education, finance, commerce, government and public administration, art and music, and the mass media. They help create the gigantic force that propels Hong Kong forward from a colonial city to a world-famous metropolis.

The Chinese University as we know it today is in every sense an international university, one that enjoys worldwide recognition and reputation in many areas of its teaching and research. Its MBA Programme was ranked number one in Asia by Asia, Inc. last August, and its Executive MBA Programme has also been rated top in Asia and 20th in the world by the London-based Financial Times. Forty years of tireless efforts by staff and students seeking progress and self-improvement have secured the University a place in the forefront of the international league of universities.

As the University moves from the 20th to the 21st century, each step has left an imprint, represented a phase, established a foothold, all leading upwards to a higher plane. It has embraced change while staying true to its commitments, and the pursuit of excellence has remained its guiding star for 40 long years. One issue that has engaged the largest part of the University's efforts is the construction of proper systems for a modern university, wherein lies the crux of institutional governance. While the personal styles and values of individual vice-chancellors will exert considerable influence on the universities they serve, the true identity and character of a modern university hinge largely on its system of governance. Over the last 40 years, The Chinese University has persistently sought to perfect its system of governance through a process of rigorous self-inspection. No doubt the present model displays many characteristics that are uniquely The Chinese University's, but there are also attributes that it shares in common with all modern universities. Institutional autonomy and academic freedom are two such crucial attributes. They are also the cornerstones of our system of governance, over which the University has maintained a very clear stance. But while emphasizing institutional autonomy and academic freedom, the University has never forgotten its responsibilities to society and academia. There are, for example, mechanisms to govern different aspects of the University's activities, including quality assurance for teaching and research. The recruitment, promotion, reward, and punishment of teachers in particular follow a transparent and objective set of procedures, each and every member of the teaching staff having been recruited via a strict international selection exercise. What I wish to point out here is that ever since the 1980s, the University has been on the same par as leading institutions in the US and the UK in the competition for talent, largely because it is able to offer attractive salaries and provide an environment conducive to research.

University teachers in Hong Kong have indeed enjoyed competitive packages for the last 20 years. Yet compared with the packages of primary and secondary school teachers here, and those offered by private organizations or the learned professions (such as doctors and lawyers), they are not particularly high; and compared with those enjoyed by the civil servants, they are definitely not high. They are however high enough to have given local universities a competitive edge internationally, and to have made possible the quantum jump in the quality of tertiary education in Hong Kong over the last two decades. Without doubt, The Chinese University owes its impressive development to the support of the Hong Kong government and the community at large. As a public university, it has derived the bulk of its income from government grants, it has received generous donations from different sectors of the community since its inception; has also benefited from the wise counsel and unswerving support of generations of University Council members and the College Boards of Trustees. It is obvious that The Chinese University's stupendous growth in the last 40 years has been inseparable from this.

From 1963 to 2003, the Chinese University has stridden shoulder to shoulder with Hong Kong, and the period has witnessed not only the rise of the University but also Hong Kong and Asia as a whole — a completely 'new Asia' as envisaged by Dr. Ch'ien Mu when he founded a college of the same name more than half a century ago. It is true that Hong Kong is now in the throes of economic recession and dire fiscal deficits, and the University is faced with huge budget slashes in the few years to come. Both our city and our University have run into rough weather on the way forward. While it is imprudent to underestimate our difficulties, neither should we lose heart. As a city, Hong Kong's modern institutions have given it an unrivalled advantage in the face of challenges posed by globalization. As a tertiary institution, The Chinese University is in possession of huge potentials to elevate itself to a yet higher plane. There is no reason why we cannot surmount the difficulties ahead; there is no reason why we cannot rise up to the challenges in front of us. For 40 years, Hong Kong people have undertaken to build for themselves a great Asian city; such efforts will not stop. We at The Chinese University have likewise undertaken to build a great Asian university; our efforts shall never stop. Come wind or rain, we will continue to forge ahead undaunted. Together our city and our University shall come through; together we shall be greeted by blue skies as we march forward.
李卓敏博士 — 创始的十五年 (一九六三至一九七八)
Dr. Choh-Ming Li: The First 15 Years (1963-1978)

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

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

任內大事紀要
Major Events

- 首任校長就職 (一九六四)
  Installation of the first Vice-Chancellor — Dr. Choh-Ming Li (1964)

- 大學首次頒授學士學位 (一九六四)
  First conferred of bachelor's degrees (1964)

- 確立雙語、雙文化教育政策
  Formulation of a bilingual and bicultural education policy

- 成立校內研修班 (一九六五) — (一九九四年改名校內進修學院)
  Department of Extramural Studies established (1965) (renamed School of Continuing Studies in 1994)

- 首發各個學生交流協議 (一九六五)
  First student exchange programme launched (1965)

- 設立全港首間研究室 (一九六六)
  Hong Kong's first graduate school established (1966)

- 成立中國文化研究所 (一九六七)
  Institute of Chinese Studies established (1967)

- 中大學生會宣告成立 (一九七一)
  Inauguration of University Student Union (1971)

- 沙田校園大興土木，三院校舍歸一 (一九七一至七三)
  A unified campus in Sha Tin (1972-1973)

- 成立工商管理學院 (一九七四)
  Faculty of Business Administration established (1974)

- 新大學條例與規程正式通過 (一九七六)
  New University Ordinance 1976 enacted, emphasizing academic participation in University governance and the integration of academic departments.

- 開辦亞洲課程 (一九七七)
  International Asian Studies Programmes launched (1977)

在中大首任校長就職典禮上 (一九六四年九月九日)，大學監察戴麟趾爵士把《大學條例》授予李卓敏校長。
Sir David Trench, Chancellor of the University, presenting a copy of the University's Ordinance to Dr. Choh-Ming Li at the installation ceremony of the first Vice-Chancellor (9th September 1964)

中國文化研究所所址於一九七零年底落成，翌年舉行研究所紀念碑揭幕儀式 (左起：司徒惠、利孝和、林植宣、李卓敏、李棪)。
The unveiling of the memorial plaque of the Institute of Chinese Studies by Dr. Choh-Ming Li in 1971

第一屆中大學生會就職 (一九七一)
The University Student Union inaugurated (1971)

根據大學新條例組成的行政與計劃委員會 (左起：薛壽生教授、鄭棟材先生、張健民先生、陳佐舜博士、林聰標博士、徐培深教授、蔡永業教授、李卓敏博士、邢慕寰教授、Mr. D.A. Gilkes、Mr. Nelson H. Young、Prof. Chen Te-K'un、Mr. John Gannon) (一九七七)
The reconstituted Administrative and Planning Committee in 1977 (from left: Prof. S.S. Hsueh, Mr. T.C. Cheng, Mr. Chang Chien-min, Dr. John T.S. Chen, Dr. Tsang-bau Lin, Prof. Kwok-yung Hau, Prof. Gerhard Choa, Dr. Cho-Hsing Li, Prof. M.H. Hung, Mr. D.A. Gilkes, Mr. Nelson H. Young, Prof. Cheng To-Kuin, Dr. No Lin, Dr. S.W. Tam, Dr. Ambrose T.C. King, and Mr. John Gannon)

李卓敏校長（中）與中大首四名榮譽博士學位領受人合照 (左起：利銘澤、富爾敦、李卓敏、柯克樂、關祖堯) (一九六四)
Vice-Chancellor Choh-Ming Li (middle) with the University's first four honorary graduates (from left: R.C. Lee, J.S. Fulton, Choh-Ming Li, Clark Kerr, and Cho-yu Kwan) (1964)

李卓敏校長躍躍欲試 (一九六九)
Vice-Chancellor Choh-Ming Li itching for a game of table tennis (1969)
Major Events During Their Terms


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

Major Events

- Launch of doctoral programmes (1980)
- Introduction of undergraduate part-time degree programmes (1981)
- Faculty of Medicine established and the first batch of medical students admitted (1981)
- Undergraduate curriculum overhauled to implement a credit-unit system and give emphasis to general education (1986)
- Shaw College established (1986)
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九位教師獲校長模範教學獎

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

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

開放③日一日一頁網頁

供學生停課期間繼續學習

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

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

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

制定中國人個性測量表

中大心理學系和中國科學院心理研究所於是在一九九零年開始合作制定《中國人個性測量表》，內含中西文化共通的以及中國文化獨具的性格概念的量表。這測量表的標準和常模，是由香港與內地七個地域，以及香港隨機抽樣共二千個樣本定出，以制定《測量表》的標準。

張妙清教授指出，研究人員建構《中國人個性測量表》的目的是為中國社會提供有效的性格測量工具外，亦有助於補充西方性格理論的不足之處。除了《測量表》的標準和常模，研究還收集了性格測量的樣本，並證實新《測量表》應用在中國社會，能適切反映中國人的傷痛、心理適應和對生活的滿意程度。她們的下一步工作是進一步探討《測量表》並應用於中國社會的實情。
大學校董會同意與政府洽談「大學整合」

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

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

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

(一) 政府應正式表明，整合的目的是要提升素質，建立一所能夠於國際最高水平競爭的大學，而並非為了削減成本；政府亦應表明，整合之後，對每名學生的資助額，不會因大學規模加大或效益有所增加而向下調整，好讓整合後的大學有資源去達到它的各項目標。

(二) 政府及大學教育資助委員會亦要同意，只要整合後的大學滿足事先議定的若干條件，應獲視為宋達能報告書中所提及的「政府資助和私人捐助的重點對象」，而這種政府資助，亦應於整合計劃為各有關方面接受之後，立即開始發放。

(三) 政府原則上也要答應承擔大學在過渡期間的額外行政開支（作為成立新大學的前期投入），也要負責斥資興建新教學樓及辦公室，以應付學系和部門搬遷時的需要。政府應與大學磋商此類支出的資助額。

(四) 要探討的整合方案，是從聯邦制逐漸過渡至全面合併。

(五) 政府必須慎重考慮專責小組的報告所提出的種種問題和須關注的事項，並承諾會在整合計劃之中嚴肅處理這些事項。

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

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

在可預見的將來，專責小組看不到政府會對現時大學的撥款原則和機制（即主要按學生人數來計算）作根本的改變，或提高現時的資助水平。因此，如要取得所需的資源以追求卓越，只能增加學生人數，讓大學獲取規模效益和達至臨界規模，並提供範圍更廣的科目，以及發揮更大的影響力。

如要達到這個目標，現時本地大學的規模實在太小，而可在來的將來，香港的大學教育界亦難有進一步擴張的可能。在這樣的觀點下，專責小組認為中大與科大應各盡所長和實力相若的大學，達成這個目標的不同方法。這整合是合適的，如條件合適，也是可行的。

惟中大若與科大整合，會有很多困難和必須關注的事項，包括處理名譽校長的問題，為兩校在教學和研究上達成一致的問題，為兩校在未來的發展上達成一致的問題，及其他多個須關注的問題。

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

校方成立專責小組

處理非典型肺炎事宜

大學於二零零三年三月二十一日成立「香港中文大學校園(嚴重急性呼吸道症候群)專責小組」，由副校長鄭振耀教授領導，以處理非典型肺炎的事宜。小組職權範圍包括

(一) 監察和評估非典型肺炎對中大員生和校園的影響；

(二) 建議及推行防治方法，以保障員生的健康，並防止病毒在校園傳播和擴散；

(三) 發放最新的有關資訊予員生及相關人士。

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

主席：鄭振耀教授 副校長

成員：

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

秘書：鄺林素眉女士

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

化學家獲優秀科研者獎

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

裘槎基金會九十七年起設立該獎項，名額每年五個，旨在鼓勵和促進香港的科學研究，是以向得獎人頒發約值十萬美元的科學獎，以資助所屬院校另聘教師代替得獎人授課一年，讓得獎人有更多時間專心投入研究工作。得獎人另獲個人獎金四萬港元。頒獎禮於三月二十七日假中環文華東方酒店舉行，由大學教育資助委員會主席林李翹如博士主持。

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