

# 中大 / CUHK / 通訊 NEWSLETTER



## 洞明集 / In Plain View

Photos courtesy of Prof. Lam Hon-ming



**食**用豆類雖然常見，但在我們日常的食糧中只佔次要地位。很少人知道豆類比穀物含有更多蛋白質，而大豆是蛋白質和植物油的主要來源，在2015年的全球消耗量分別佔71%和29% ([www.soystat.com](http://www.soystat.com))。大豆除了營養價值豐富，也有非常重要的農業價值，可望成為人類未來最重要的食物來源。

中大生命科學學院教授林漢明是大豆研究中心主任兼農業生物技術國家重點實驗室（香港中文大學夥伴實驗室）副主任，也是大豆遺傳基因研究的先驅，幫助緩解世界糧食供應和安全的問題。林教授在農業生物技術國家重點實驗室與華大基因組研究所（深圳）合作下，破解了三十一種野生和培植大豆的基因組密碼，得出野生大豆比培植大豆有更高生物多樣性的結論。只要能找回在大豆馴化過程中失去的耐逆基因，便可有助培植出能適應惡劣環境的大豆品種。這研究成果已在2010年刊於*Nature Genetics*，為相關研究項目與計劃奠定基礎，大豆基因組研究自此在全球遍地開花。

全球的可耕地日漸萎縮，有見及此，林教授悉力倡導農業界多種植大豆。他說：「儘管人類已知曉豆類能提升農業產能，裨益可持續發展和人類健康，卻仍然沒有好好利用。對豆科植物與栽種技術知識的不足，也限制了其生產和消費。」中國的乾旱和土地鹽漬化問題日益嚴重，導致耕地和農作物產量

每年遞減。中國可說是大豆之鄉，約五千年前已開始培植大豆，現時境內仍存有大量野生大豆。然而中國如今竟是最大的大豆進口國。因此，種植大豆有龐大的經濟效益之餘，也對糧食供應起重要作用。

十多年來，林教授的團隊一直採用高端的基因組序列科技，找尋耐逆野生大豆的遺傳基因，同時以先進的分子生物學技術複製耐逆基因。2014年，他成功從野生大豆識別和複製出嶄新的耐鹽基因，大大提升發展耐鹽大豆的可能性，研究成果同年刊於*Nature Communications*。林教授分秒必爭，同時抓緊機會與中國的大豆育種專家合作，培植可在鹽漬化土地種植的大豆。團隊同時在中國西北部的半乾旱和全旱地區做實驗，冀望在野生大豆中找出耐旱基因，培植出耐旱大豆。

種植大豆有固氮作用，可以令耕作可持續發展。氮是製造由DNA至蛋白質等構成生命體的基本元素，是所有動植物賴以為生的營養。豆科植物能夠固氮，與根瘤中的固氮細菌有共生的關係，當植物枯萎，根瘤中的氮會釋放出來，化作泥土的肥料。大豆可以通過固氮作用攝取大氣中的氮，固氮量平均可達每年每公頃一百公斤，有利於可持續耕作，例如輪耕法（依序在同一片土地種植不同的農作物）或間作法（同時間近距離栽種不同作物）。這便可減少使用氮肥，從而減少污染和溫室氣體的排放。

林教授研究之路遠達中國最貧瘠的地區。他多年來與內地不少農業研究機構合作做實地研究，培植耐逆大豆，並作為先驅作物改善可耕地的土質。這些實驗與經驗成果令人鼓舞。就以甘肅慶陽和平川兩地為例，研究員選擇需水量低、生命力頑強的栽培新品種作為先驅作物，好讓它完成生長周期後，改善土地的土質。此品種集耐逆和適應力強等特質於一身。

聯合國高舉「提供豐富營養，促進可持續發展」的旗幟，宣布2016年為國際豆類年（豆莢科類）。世界大學聯盟（WUN）是一個全球高等教育和研究網絡，由來自十一個國家共十九所研究型大學組成，當中包括中大。WUN去年11月在浙江大學舉辦了一場研討會，林教授代表中大赴會，並與來自澳洲、中國、南非、美國和英國的豆科領域科學家，共同發表以「豆類：人類健康和農業可持續發展方案」為題的政策白皮書，並於2016年8月在*Nature Plants*中發表相關論文。

儘管林教授已為大豆研究奠下穩固基石，但他仍然任重道遠，尤其是在知識轉化方面。林教授說：「作為科學家，我們渴望與政策制定者、資助機構和不同行業合作，開發改良豆科作物的新技術，以應對氣候變化，同時讓社會了解豆類的多方好處，藉此增加豆類的全球產量和消耗量。只有從嚴謹的創新、基礎研究和農業實地試驗入手，才可以充分發揮豆類的潛力。」



**B**eans are common foodstuff, but they remain the supporting cast in our diets. Few are aware that grain legumes contain more proteins than cereals and that soybean is a major source of protein meal and vegetable oil, accounting for 71% and 29% of the respective world consumptions in 2015 ([www.soystat.com](http://www.soystat.com)). In addition to its nutritional value, the agricultural properties of soybean may prove to make it the most important source of our food in future.

Prof. Lam Hon-ming, Professor of CUHK's School of Life Sciences, Director of its Centre for Soybean Research and Deputy Director of the State Key Laboratory of Agrobiotechnology (Partner Laboratory in CUHK), is a pioneer in enhancing the genetic make-up of soybean to help alleviating the looming problems in world food supply and security. Professor Lam's work at the State Key Lab of Agrobiotechnology, in collaboration with Beijing Genomics Institute, Shenzhen, had decoded the genomes of 31 wild and cultivated soybeans and concluded that wild soybeans have more genetic biodiversity within themselves than cultivated ones and that the recovery of those stress-tolerance genes lost in the process of domestication may lead to the breeding of soybean varieties that thrive in adverse environment. The publication of these findings in *Nature Genetics* in 2010 laid down the foundation for related research projects and programmes which had since mushroomed in many parts of the world.

Professor Lam has been an advocate for a more prominent role for the soybean in our agricultural practice to address the issue of shrinking arable land worldwide. He said, 'Grain legumes are currently underutilized despite their known benefits to agricultural productivity, sustainability and human health. Insufficient knowledge of legume science and technology also limits their production and consumption.' The problems are more acute in China, where drought and land salinity have combined to diminish the arable land and the crop thereon every year. Hence, even though soybean was domesticated in China as far back as 5,000 years ago and a large collection of wild soybean is still found in China, the country which can rightfully claim to be the home of soybeans is today's biggest importer of soybeans. Re-domesticating soybeans therefore has great economic as well as food supply implications.

For over a decade, Professor Lam's team had been adopting state-of-the-art genome sequencing technology to map the genetic make-ups of highly adaptive wild soybeans and cloning stress-tolerance genes from them with advanced molecular biology technique. In 2014, he successfully identified and cloned a new salt-tolerance gene from wild soybeans which greatly enhanced the efficiency of breeding salt tolerant soybeans. The findings were

published in *Nature Communications* in 2014. At the same time, Professor Lam lost no time in working with soybean breeders in China to produce soybeans that can be grown on saline lands. Experiments are also carried out in semi-arid and arid regions in Northwest China with the aim to identifying drought-tolerance genes from wild soybeans. The ultimate goal is to transfer the lab results to the fields and produce stress-tolerant soybeans.

Soybean plantation is crucial to a more sustainable form of agriculture in that it can fix nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen is essential to all forms of plant and animal life because it produces the basic building blocks of living matters from DNA to proteins. Legumes are great contributors to symbiotic nitrogen fixation by hosting the nitrogen fixing bacteria in root nodules. When the plant dies, the fixed nitrogen is released into the soil and thereby fertilizes it. Soybeans can fix nitrogen from the atmosphere in quantities of up to 100 kg/ha/yr. It can easily adapt to sustainable agricultural practices such as crop rotation (growing different crops on the same plot of land in sequence) and intercropping (growing different crops in proximity). This would reduce the use of nitrogen fertilizers which leads to pollution and increase in greenhouse gases.

Professor Lam's work has taken him to some of the most poorly endowed regions in China. He has been conducting fieldworks in collaboration with various agricultural institutes on the mainland to breed stress-tolerant soybeans and help to improve or restore arable land with pioneering crops. The experiments and experience in Qingyang and Pingchuan, Gansu, to name but two, are particularly

encouraging. In these experiments, a newly-bred cultivar was selected because it requires very little water and can live longer to complete the growth cycle so that the land will be revived to the requisite level of biodiversity. The cultivar has all the characteristics of a first-generation migrant: resilience, thriftiness and flexibility.

The United Nations has declared 2016 the International Year of Pulses (grain legumes) under the banner 'Nutritious seeds for a sustainable future'. The Worldwide Universities Network (WUN), a global higher education and research network made up of 19 research-intensive universities in 11 countries including CUHK, held a workshop in Zhejiang University last November. Professor Lam represented CUHK at the workshop and, together with scientists in the field of legumes from Australia, China, South Africa, the US and the UK, produced a policy statement titled 'Legumes: Solutions to Human Health and Agricultural Sustainability'. The collective call for action was later reiterated in a paper published in *Nature Plants* in August 2016.

Despite the seminal works by Professor Lam, a lot remains to be done, especially on the translational fronts. Professor Lam said, 'As scientists, we are eager to work with policymakers, funding bodies and industries to develop new technologies for legume crop improvement in response to climate change, as well as to promote the multi-faceted benefits that grain legumes can bring to society with the aim of increasing their global production and consumption. The full potential of grain legumes will only be realized through rigorous innovation, fundamental research and on-farm approaches.'



▲ 林漢明教授（左一）出席WUN的研討會  
Prof. Lam Hon-ming (1st left) attending the WUN workshop



# 以音樂為鑰匙

## If Music be the Key to the Heart



**鑽**進上海街街尾一排相連舊唐樓的隱蔽入口，心理學系的陳瑞燕教授（右圖）登上又窄又陡的樓梯，來到她新近經營的「音樂心智培訓」教室。八個小孩在父母陪同下魚貫而入，脫鞋後在六百餘呎的教室跑來跑去。陳教授熱情地向他們揮手打招呼，可是沒有一張小臉肯抬頭望望她充滿笑意的眼睛或是回道一聲早安。別誤會是小孩不懂禮貌；表情辨識與眼神交流這些普通孩子信手拈來的能力，對自閉症兒童來說並非那般理所當然。

### 寓教於「樂」

教室裏有電子琴、小提琴和各式小型樂器如三角鈴、沙錘、中國鼓，但這裏並非普通的親子唱遊班。「音樂是條輸送帶，傳遞我們真正想教會自閉症小朋友的東西——語言溝通、情緒控制、專注力等。要自閉症孩子上九十分鐘的課並非易事，所以我們用音樂將教學內容串連起來，讓他們較易投入其中。」陳教授說。

一年前，陳教授獲得中大研究及知識轉移服務處（研轉處）首屆「可持續知識轉移基金」撥款四十萬元，成立了慧能培訓協會有限公司，將她多年來結合腦神經心理學與音樂的研究透過開辦社企從大學帶到社會。

早於1998年，陳教授已在*Nature*發表合著文章，揭示音樂培訓與大腦開發的關聯。文中說：「音樂培訓優勝於其他倚靠文字的記憶訓練法。其一，玩樂器愉悅身心，比起記憶訓練更易引起兒童興趣。其二，音樂訓練對語言能力並無要求，所以更適合語言障礙人士鍛煉記憶力。」

開始上課。孩子們首先在導師歡快的鋼琴伴奏下逐一上前自我介紹，學習社交技巧。之後的音樂培訓分成四個環節，包括跟節奏以鼓棍敲擊地板、以跳躍或蹲下動作認識高音低音、咿呀呀呀地學唱沒有歌詞的曲子練習發聲，以及透過表現開心、憤怒和恐懼的交響樂認識各種情緒。

我們或多或少都聽過自閉症兒童是音樂神童或數學天才的故事，但陳教授指出那是個誤區：「我們既不應該歧視自閉症人士，認定他們毫無作為；也不應該神化他們，以為他們全都擁有絕對音準或是過目不忘的超強記憶。普通人當中總有一定比例的人才華出眾，自閉症群體也一樣。」

### 天賦開動未來

除了透過音樂提升自閉症兒童的認知能力，陳教授成立慧能培訓更重要的目標是幫助他們發掘興趣與強項，加以栽培成一技之長，讓特殊需要人士也能發展自我，過上有意義的生活。

「有些自閉症孩子語言發展遲緩，甚至完全缺乏說話能力，很難遵循一般的升學就業途徑——考上大學，當個專業人士。慧能培訓的英文名是Pro-talent，即支持發展天賦，如音樂、繪畫、陶藝、烹飪、園藝，讓自閉症青年能成為樂師、畫師、陶藝師、廚師、園藝師，令他們以自己的職業為傲。自閉症人士最需要的不只是一個工作機會，而是一份生活的尊嚴。」

### 知識造福社會

研轉處何居理先生專責企業及社會創新的資助項目，他和團隊見證了慧能培訓協會從遞交申請到正式開業的全過程。「我最欣賞陳教授對自己的目標與使命非常清晰，同時擁有充沛的社會資本，面對困難時總能愈戰愈勇。」

除了四十萬的種子啟動資金，慧能培訓協會可在開業第二年繼續申請「可持續知識轉移基金」，金額最多為二十萬元，以推展下一步計劃，例如為有音樂潛質的自閉症兒童籌組室樂團。金錢支持以外，研轉處還為陳教授物色了「黑暗中對話」前行政總裁彭桓基先生擔任她的商業顧問，提供社企運作方面的專業意見。

何先生說：「『可持續知識轉移基金』歡迎曾受惠於『知識轉移項目基金』的教授申請，把累積的經驗和社會資本從有期限的項目延伸至可持續發展的社企，亦藉此擴大受益者的類別和數量。」

『可持續知識轉移基金』的革新之處在於它帶領學界走向社企之路，支持以創新思維改善社會問題，也強調企業的持續營運之道。社企界與學界往後定必碰撞出多元合作的花火。」

**D**isappearing into a wide block of traditional Chinese tenements at the end of Shanghai Street, Prof. Agnes Chan (above), a CUHK clinical psychologist, ascends the steep and narrow steps that lead up to her newly opened Music Neuropsychology Training Centre. Eight children file in in the company of their parents, slip off their shoes and frolic around in the 600 sq. ft. area. Professor Chan waves hello to them enthusiastically, but none of the kids ever looks her in the eye to acknowledge or reciprocate the greeting. That is not something to be taken personally, because reading facial expressions and making eye contact, two of the social skills that most of us pick up naturally, can be very challenging for people on the autism spectrum.

### Music in the Mind

The classroom is equipped with a digital piano, a violin and assorted small instruments such as triangles, maracas and Chinese drums, but this is no ordinary music playgroup. 'Music acts as a conveyor belt that carries what we truly want to impart to the autistic children—verbal expression, emotional control, concentration and so on. It's not easy to have an autistic child's attention for 90 minutes, so we use music as a means to engage the interest of the little learners,' says Professor Chan.

A year ago, having received a funding of HK\$400,000 from the Sustainable Knowledge Transfer Project Fund (S-KPF) administered by the Office of Research and Knowledge Transfer Services (ORKTS), Professor Chan started up the Pro-talent Association, a social enterprise that brings her decades of research on the neuropsychology of music out of campus to the community.

As early as 1998, in a co-authored article published in *Nature*, Professor Chan revealed the link between music training and improved brain functions: 'Music training has advantages over other means (to improve verbal memory). First, it may be easier to engage children in playing musical instruments, which is an enjoyable activity, than in mnemonic strategies. Second, musical training requires little verbal skill, so it may be more suitable as a memory-training technique for patients with language impairment.'

Class begins. With the aid of delightful tunes played by the instructor, each child is encouraged to introduce him/herself to the rest to practise his/her social skills. The following musical training is divided into four sessions: having the kids tap tempo against the floor with drumsticks, leap or squat on cues of high or low notes, sing nonsensical nursery rhymes to exercise vocal muscles, and discern emotions like joy, anger and fear through appreciating various symphonies.

Many of us have heard stories about autistic children who turn out to be music prodigies or math geniuses, which according to Professor Chan is a misconception. 'It is just as wrong to



write off autistic people as good-for-nothing as it is to idolize them as possessing perfect pitch or photographic memory, if not both. Among the general population there is always a certain percentage born with exceptional talents. The same odds apply to the autistic group as well.'

#### Turning Talent into Triumph

Besides using music to enhance cognitive functions in autistic children, Pro-talent strives to transform their strengths and special interests into occupational skills needed for life as adults, in the hope that individuals with special needs can also lead independent and fulfilling lives when they grow up.

'Many children with autism have speech disorders or don't talk at all. It is difficult for them to walk the conventional education and career paths, let alone becoming professionals like university-goers do. As the name suggests, Pro-talent supports the development of gifts like music, painting, ceramics, cooking and gardening. By becoming musicians, painters, ceramists, cooks and gardeners, autistic youths can feel proud of what they do. After all, what they need most is not a job opportunity, but living a life of dignity.'

#### Bridging Gown and Town

Mr. Perkins Ho of ORKTS is responsible for administering entrepreneurship and social innovation projects. He and his team have walked Pro-talent from its inception to fruition. 'What I appreciate most about Professor Chan is that she sets specific goals and has a clear vision of them. With incredible persistence and no shortage of social capital, she is able to meet every challenge with grace and poise.'

On top of the HK\$400,000 initial fund, Pro-talent can apply for the S-KPF again for the second year in business, with a HK\$200,000 cap, to move ahead with its plan to form a chamber orchestra comprising individuals with autism. Bankroll aside, ORKTS also found Professor Chan a business consultant—Mr. Antony Pang who was former CEO of Dialogue in the Dark—to advise on the managing of a social enterprise.

Mr. Ho said, 'S-KPF targets professors who had benefited from the Knowledge Transfer Project Fund and encourages them to extend their experience and social capital from one-off projects to sustainable social enterprises. In doing so, they would reach out to a wider and more varied group of people in need.'

'What makes S-KPF unique is that it opens the way for academics to become social entrepreneurs. It promotes creative solutions to social problems as well as the art of running a sustainable business. Such crossover of social enterprise and the academia will surely tap into many possibilities.'

#### 財金淺趣 / FINANCIALLY FRIENDLY

### 你屬哪一類型投資者性格? (上) What Type of An Investor Are You? (Part 1)



強制性公積金計劃令每一位受薪族無可避免都成為投資者，我們於是需要知道自己屬哪一類型投資者性格。

Lipper Analytical Services (2008年歸併成湯森路透成員) 創辦人A. Michael Lipper，在證券與資產管理界打滾四十年，見盡無數投資者，從中歸納出十型投資者性格，在他2008年出版的書*Money Wise: How to Create, Grow, and Preserve Your Wealth*逐一論述。

#### 絕對型投資者

絕對型投資者性格強烈，不惜一切一心追求特定回報，注重的是高質素、低風險、愈長愈好（甚至跨代）的回報期，因而對到期日遙遠的政府或主權債券和保險產品情有獨鍾。但Lipper也得承認世界轉變得實在太快太多，任何追求絕對特定回報的人可能要失望。

#### 自信型投資者

這類投資者對自己的眼光及手法信心十足，投資不只是為了贏而是為了贏到最多。他不惜一切一心追求最佳回報，青睞高風險快回本的股票，對慢熱的債券不屑一顧。贏錢時意氣風發，輸錢時諉過他人。Lipper認為這類人的好處是不會花太多時間擔心其投資組合，但正因如此，壞處也是他們不好好花時間擔心其投資組合。

#### 遲疑型投資者

遲疑型投資者深明投資本身充滿風險的道理，他知道沒有人可以預知未來，而且世事難料，他的策略因此是高度分散的組合，重價值，輕增長。他經常有穩健現金在手，以便趁低掃貨，又或是在逆境應急。頗為諷刺地，Lipper認為這類投資者是最聰明的投資者。

The mandatory provident fund scheme has made every one of us, or each wage-earner among us, an investor. It is therefore important to know what type of an investor you are.

**A. Michael Lipper**, founder of Lipper Analytical Services which became part of Thomson Reuters in 2008, thought he had seen enough investors over his 40 years in the business to identify some personality types. In his 2008 book *Money Wise: How to Create, Grow, and Preserve Your Wealth*, he gives the profiles of 10 types of people with different approaches to investing and wealth management. The first three:

#### The Absolute Investor

As the name suggests, such investors are usually strong in character and have only one thing on their mind—to have specific returns no matter what. They look for high-quality low-risk instruments with long-term returns (often cross-generational). Thus government or sovereign bonds with long maturities and insurance products are their favourites. But Lipper also admits, 'the world is changing so much and so fast for anyone to seek the certainty of an absolute return.'

#### The Confident Investor

Fully confident of their investment acumen and skills, this play-to-win investor looks for the best returns no matter what. He goes for high-risk fast-yield stocks based on their short-term performances, and rarely has time for bonds. When he succeeds, he has only himself to thank. When he fails, he lays the blame on others. The great advantage of this confident investor, according to Lipper, is 'he doesn't have to spend a lot of time worrying about his portfolio.' The great disadvantage is, again quoting Lipper, 'he does not spend a lot of time worrying about his portfolio.'

#### The Uncertain Investor

An uncertain investor recognizes that investing is an inherently uncertain activity. He does not pretend to have a crystal ball and accepts that things can and often go wrong. His strategy is therefore to have a widely diversified portfolio and prefer value over growth. He always has a healthy stash of cash available so as to buy low or bail himself out in rough times. Ironically, Lipper thinks such investors are the most intelligent investors.

## 邵逸夫獎得主揭示發育障礙症療法 Shaw Laureates Shed Light on Rett Syndrome Therapy



2016年邵逸夫生命科學與醫學獎得主艾德里安·伯德教授(右二)及胡達·佐格比教授(左二)於9月28日親臨逸夫書院，分別以「從DNA甲基化到大腦功能」及「蕾特氏症：從臨床到基因組學、表觀基因組與神經迴路」為題演講，吸引四百三十名中大、本地其他院校和中學師生，以及相關專家學者出席。

愛丁堡大學布坎南遺傳學講座教授伯德及貝勒醫學院兒科及分子與人類遺傳學教授佐格比發現的基因和蛋白，可辨識染色體脫氧核糖核酸一種影響基因調控的化學改變，而這基因的突變亦是發育障礙疾病蕾特氏症的致病主因。

佐格比和伯德的研究小組各自研究出蕾特氏症的遺傳病動物—老鼠—模型，證實在大腦製造一種特定的遺傳缺陷，可引發蕾特氏症的主要症狀。MeCP2蛋白在神經細胞中數量很多，並接近染色體結合組織蛋白的水平。由此推斷，改變MeCP2蛋白水平的平衡，對病患者的染色體結構會有嚴重的影響。

佐格比教授指出，用於柏金遜症的腦深層刺激法，亦可治療一些學習和記憶的症狀。大部分神經系統疾病會出現不可逆轉的損毀，然而，伯德教授及其研究小組發現，注入methylC結合蛋白的活性基因，卻可修復蕾特氏症的動物模型。這個發現開啟了以基因重組的新技術來治療某些神經系統疾病之途徑。

Prof. Adrian Bird (2nd right) and Prof. Huda Zoghbi (2nd left), Shaw laureates in Life Science and Medicine 2016, lectured on 'From DNA Methylation to Brain Function' and 'Rett Syndrome: From the Clinic to Genomes, Epigenomes, and Neural Circuits', respectively, on 28 September at Shaw College. The lectures attracted 430 staff and students from CUHK and local universities, professionals in the field, as well as secondary school teachers and students.

Professor Bird, Buchanan Professor of Genetics, Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell Biology, University of Edinburgh, and Professor Zoghbi, Professor of Pediatrics and Molecular and Human Genetics Baylor College of Medicine, were awarded for their discovery of the genes and the encoded proteins that recognize one chemical modification of the DNA of chromosomes. The modification influences gene control as the basis of the developmental disorder Rett syndrome.

The Zoghbi and Bird groups independently produced a genetic animal-mouse-model of the disease and showed that the creation of a brain specific genetic defect reproduced the major symptoms of the disease. The MePC2 protein is quite abundant in nerve cells, approaching the level of the major chromosome-binding histones; thus a change in the balance of the MePC2 protein is likely to have a profound effect on chromosome structure in disease patients.

Professor Zoghbi showed that some of the learning and memory symptoms could be treated with a form of deep brain stimulation that is used on patients with Parkinson's disease. In dramatic contrast to the irreversible damage associated with most neurologic disorders, Bird's group showed that the animal model of Rett syndrome could be restored to normal by reintroducing the active gene that codes for the missing methylC binding protein. This discovery suggests a path to treatment of certain neurologic disorders using the emerging technology of gene editing.

## 剖析公正與誤解

### Lecture on Justice and the Misunderstood

法律學院邀請牛津大學聖休學院校長Elish Angiolini女爵士蒞校，於9月29日假李兆基樓以「公正與誤解」為題演講，逾二百位來自各界人士出席，包括香港司法機構法官、莫慶堯慈善基金代表、聖休學院邀請的嘉賓、法律界知名人士、校友、師生及市民等。Angiolini女爵士除分享她的獨特見解，亦深入探討人類行為的認知如何影響公平體系之回應。

講座為莫慶堯訪問學人計劃的重點活動之一，該計劃是中大為紀念莫慶堯博士及莫氏家族的慷慨捐款而設立，並獲得莫慶堯慈善基金大力支持，旨在提升中大的教學、研究及學術發展，每年邀請一位知名學者到香港參與教學、學術交流及主講一場公開講座。



The Rt. Hon Dame Elish Angiolini, DBE QC, Principal of St. Hugh's College, University of Oxford, has been invited by the Faculty of Law to give a lecture on 'Justice and the Misunderstood', under the Mok Hing Yiu Visiting Professorship Scheme supported by Mok Hing Yiu Charitable Foundation, on 29 September at Lee Shau Kee Building.

Coinciding with the Faculty's 10th Anniversary celebration, the lecture attracted over 200 attendees including judges from Hong Kong judiciary, representatives of Mok Hing Yiu Charitable Foundation, guests of St. Hugh's College, distinguished guests of legal community, alumni, staff, students and the general public. Dame Elish gave her views on the subject and elaborated on exploring the extent to which knowledge of human behaviour influences the responses of systems of justice.

The Mok Hing Yiu Visiting Professorship Scheme was established by CUHK in memory of the late Dr. Mok Hing Yiu with a generous donation from the Mok family. The aim of the scheme is to advance teaching, research and academic development of CUHK. Under the scheme, one widely acclaimed scholar will be invited to Hong Kong on an annual basis, and will participate in teaching, scholastic exchange and to deliver a professorial lecture in a public form to inspire staff and students of CUHK, alumni, professional groups and the general public.

## 從伊波拉爆發到戰地醫院受襲

### From Ebola Epidemic to Brutal Hospital Attacks

中大於10月5日舉辦首屆「呂志和獎—世界文明獎」獲獎者公開講座，由獲「人類福祉獎」的無國界醫生(香港)總幹事卡磊明先生(左)及緊急救援支援組經理暨2014年無國界醫生利比里亞伊波拉救援項目醫療統籌韋達莎醫生(右)主講，講題為「無國界醫生：從伊波拉爆發到戰地醫院受襲」。



「呂志和獎—世界文明獎」由呂志和博士於2015年成立，旨在促進世界文明，並激勵世人建構更和諧的世界。該獎為國際跨界別創新獎項，每年因應世界當前挑戰或需要，為持續發展、人類福祉及正能量等三項獎別訂定一個關注領域。

2010年海地霍亂爆發及2014年西非伊波拉病毒肆虐時，無國界醫生在控制疫情及醫治病患所作出無可替代的貢獻，因而獲獎。卡磊明先生以及韋達莎醫生以他們親身經歷，與在場聽眾分享無國界醫生在受天災、疫症或武裝衝突影響的地區，如何提供醫療及人道援助予，並縷述在戰地醫院受襲和伊波拉疫症爆發下進行救援的挑戰。

On 5 October, the University hosted the LUI Che Woo Prize – Prize for World Civilization public lecture. Mr. Rémi Carrier (left) and Dr. Natasha Reyes (right), representatives of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)—awardees of the prize in the welfare betterment category—spoke on 'From the Worst Ebola Epidemic to the Brutal Hospital Attacks—the First-hand Experience and Perspective of Médecins Sans Frontières'.

Founded by Dr. LUI Che Woo in 2015, the prize is an annual, first of its kind, international, cross-sector and innovative award for advancing world civilization and inspiring people to build a more harmonious world. In order to address ever-evolving global needs and challenges, each year the prize will set a specific area of focus under three prize categories, namely, sustainability, welfare betterment and positive energy.

MSF was awarded for its indispensable contributions to the treatment and control of the cholera outbreak in Haiti in 2010 and the Ebola epidemic in West Africa in 2014. Mr. Carrier, executive director at MSF Hong Kong, and Dr. Reyes, emergency Response Support Unit manager at MSF Hong Kong, briefly introduced how MSF act to provide medical and humanitarian aid to areas of armed conflict, disaster and/or epidemic on a first-response basis. They also shared their first-hand experience and perspective on the challenges of responding to the Ebola epidemic, the brutal hospital attacks they faced, and more.

## 盧煜明教授添兩殊榮

### Prof. Dennis Lo Receives Two Prestigious Awards

李嘉誠醫學講座教授兼化學病理學系系主任盧煜明教授上月分別獲頒「未來科學大獎—生命科學獎」及「湯森路透引文桂冠獎—化學」，以表揚他憑藉血漿DNA診斷技術，開創「無創產前診斷」方法的革命性貢獻，讓百萬計的孕婦受惠。

有「中國諾貝爾獎」之稱的未來科學大獎於2016年成立，設「生命科學獎」及「物質科學獎」，得獎者各獲頒一百萬美元獎金。獎項的頒授對象不限國籍，但其研究項目須主要在大中華地區完成，兼具原創、長期重要性和巨大的國際影響。

湯森路透自2002年起，每年根據來自其權威的引文資料庫Web of Science™分析科學研究引文，透過客觀數據鑑別在化學、物理學、生理學或醫學及經濟學領域中最具影響力的科研者，以頒授「引文桂冠獎」。盧教授自1997年起發表的十四份關於「無創性產前診斷」科研文獻，至今已被引用了超過六千次。



Prof. Lo Yuk-ming Dennis's seminal contribution to the widely-used non-invasive prenatal test based on the original discovery of fetal DNA in maternal blood has brought him another two top honours. The Li Ka Shing Professor of Medicine and chairman of the Department of Chemical Pathology recently receives the Future Science Prize—Life Science Prize, and has been named this year's Thomson Reuters Citation Laureate—Chemistry for his discovery which has benefited millions of pregnant women globally.

Established in 2016, the Future Science Prize, seen as the Chinese version of Nobel Prize, includes two categories: namely Life Science and Physical Science, with US\$1 million award for each. Laureates of the prize will be selected regardless of their nationalities, as long as their achievements are original and innovative, have long-term significance or has passed test of time; and are completed mainly in the Greater China region.

Since the year 2002, the annual Citation Laureates, organized by Thomson Reuters, mines scientific research citations within their global search and discovery platform Web of Science™, and identifies highly cited papers to honour the most influential researchers in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, and economics. According to scientific research citation data on the platform Web of Science™, 14 research papers that Professor Lo published on non-invasive prenatal diagnosis have been cited over 6,000 times since 1997.

## 遴選下任大學校長諮詢會

### In Search for the Next Vice-Chancellor

大學校董會於2016年6月成立校長物色及遴選委員會，就下任校長聘任事宜向校董會提供意見。在進行全球選聘前，遴選委員會於10月4及5日在蒙民偉樓舉辦兩場諮詢會，邀請大學成員及持份者，就期望下任校長所需具備的條件及個人特質提出意見，約一百二十名學生、教職員及校友出席。

諮詢會由校董會兼遴選委員會主席梁乃鵬博士（右四）主持，

大部分成員包括利乾先生、陳志新博士、陳家亮教授、霍泰輝教授、華雲生教授，以及大學教務長及秘書長吳樹培先生均有出席。諮詢會結束時，吳先生強調，遴選委員會會慎重考慮所有收集的意見，整理後會上載至網頁，供大家參閱。

In June 2016, the University Council established the search committee to advise on the appointment of the next Vice-Chancellor to succeed Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung. Before a worldwide search was launched, the search committee organized two consultation forums on 4 and 5 October at Mong Man Wai Building to collect University members' views on the expected qualities and personal attributes of the next Vice-Chancellor. About 120 students, staff and alumni attended the forums.

The forums were hosted by Dr. Norman N.P. Leung (4th right), Chairman of the Council and the search committee. In attendance were Mr. Chien Lee, Dr. Chan Chi-sun, Prof. Francis K.L. Chan, Prof. Fok Tai-fai, Prof. Benjamin W. Wah, members of the search committee; and Mr. Eric S.P. Ng, University Registrar and Secretary. To round up the forums, Mr. Ng emphasized that the views collected will be thoroughly considered, compiled and uploaded to the website later.



## 寰宇實習拓視野

### Global Internship, Global Vision



今年暑假五百多位中大生把握離岸學習機會，參加了由學生事務處舉辦的「寰宇暑期實習計劃」，分別在四十八個國家實習，當中有廿二個國家或地區位處「一帶一路」。學生事務處處長梁汝照先生（左一）表示，實習生汲取工作經驗之餘，也鍛鍊自己的獨立能力和開拓世界視野。

公共衛生學三年級生何珈其（右二）在紐約的聯合國總部實習，他就聯合國的十五年可持續發展目標，參與撰寫《世界生態報告》。「我每星期都有機會與各國大使交流，又可以旁聽不同議題的國際會議，即使實習已經完結，我仍會繼續撰寫和翻譯中文版的報告。」赴荷蘭鹿特丹實習的工商管理四年級生吳鈞惠（右三）在市場策劃公司分析社交媒體，並為公司制訂有關社會企業責任的措施。她讚嘆當地人發展經濟之餘，又不忘保留文化、歷史和自然生態。

環球商業學系五年級生邱卓婷（左二），曾到雲南格萊珉銀行實習，該銀行由諾貝爾和平獎得主、孟加拉籍教授穆罕默德·尤努斯所創，透過貸款給農民和窮人，協助他們脫離貧窮。卓婷坦言是次實習打破自己對金融業的原有看法，「銀行不一定只服務有資產的人，當對象是窮人時，圖利和助人皆可並存，事情不是非黑即白。」

工商管理二年級生鄭智韜（左三）到北京的中信信託有限責任公司實習，他說：「從各項陽光私募金融投資信託計劃的合同擬定，到信託計劃開放日處理客戶訴求等，均加深了我對內地金融生態和市場的認識，為日後發展做好預備。」他特別感謝公司導師熱心指導以外，還相贈金融參考書。

This summer, more than 500 students seized the cross-border learning opportunity Global Internship Programme offered by Office of Student Affairs. They have left their footprints in 48 countries, among which 22 countries or regions are along the Belt and Road routes. According to Mr. Raymond Leung (1st left), Director of Student Affairs, interns not only gained work experience, but also nurtured their independence and global horizon.

Kelvin Ho (2nd right), a Year 3 public health student, worked in the United Nations Headquarters in New York City as an intern. He participated in drafting the *World Ecology Report* with respect to 15-year sustainable development goals. 'Every week, I exchanged views with delegates from different countries and sat in international meetings on various issues. I will continue to draft and translate the report into Chinese, even though I am back.' Janet Ng (3rd right) is a Year 4 student from the Integrated BBA Programme. She was responsible for social analytics and corporate social responsibility initiatives in a market consulting corporation in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. She was amazed by the locals' dedications to cultural, historical and ecological conservation while pursuing economic development.

Cherry Yau (2nd left) is a final-year global business student who interned at Yunnan Grameen Bank founded by the Nobel Peace Prize-winning Bangladeshi professor Muhammad Yunus. The bank aims at poverty alleviation by offering loans to farmers and the poor. She discovers that the internship has liberated her from her rooted view in financial industry. 'The bank can serve not only customers with asset but also the poor. We don't need to see profit-making and poverty relief as antitheses.'

Chester Cheng (3rd left), who is from the Integrated BBA Programme, spent his summer internship in CITIC Trust Co., Ltd. in Beijing. 'From drafting the contracts of Sunlight private equity trust programmes to handling customer enquiries on the open day, I have deepened my understanding of the mainland financial ecology and market. These help me better prepare for my future.' He was grateful for the guidance of his corporate mentor, who even gave him a financial reference book as a gift.

## 雅共賞 / ARTICULATION

## 墨濃意深忘年交

黃賓虹（1865–1955）以繪畫馳名當世，而他的書法甚具古意，融入了焦墨山水中黑、密、厚、重的特色，渾厚華滋，這是因為他能夠將學問融會於書法與繪畫之中。黃賓虹喜愛臨習歐陽詢、褚遂良、顏真卿等唐代書法名家，特別是顏真卿的筆法來源於篆籀等古代書體，讓黃賓虹書寫鐘鼎銘文時別具韻味。這對金文七言聯，其中「擇」、「文辭」、「勒」、「舊」等字是未完全脫離象形的結字，而此作品如黃賓虹的繪畫一樣，墨色黝黑，用筆凝重有力，是黃賓虹將繪畫與書法融和的佳例。

此聯由中大第三任校長高銀教授及夫人惠贈文物館，書於1948年。聯句兩旁行楷題字所書丁亥年，合為公元1947年，嘉平則指陰曆12月，即已進入公元1948年。當時黃賓虹已經八十四歲高齡，為祝賀晚輩兼摯友高吹萬（1878–1958）七十大壽而書，故曰「開古稀」。高吹萬即高燮，別號葩叟，是高銀教授（1933年生）的祖父，他是擅於書畫及富藏書的文人，也是辛亥革命時的文學團體「南社」的骨幹成員。黃賓虹年輕時亦曾支持維新運動，兩老均熱愛書畫藝術，關心國家興亡，因此格外投緣。按題字所記，當時黃賓虹獲高吹萬之長子君介惠贈《吹萬樓詩集》，當中「多謌詠山水友朋之樂」，有感昔日共遊的同伴今日亦已登德高長壽之境，再三展讀集中作品，不勝感佩，所以用古籀書寫楹聯一副以賀。此聯書法線條老辣，頗見拙趣，已達人書俱老之境。黃賓虹自謙「荒率不工，聊博笑正」，可知他與受書者友誼深厚。

黃賓虹不止一次來港遊覽及寫生，其中一次在1928年，他往廣州前經過香港，「以畫為證」，所畫下的風景，成為了《香港寫景圖》與《香港風景》圖，前者描寫「香港登高峰望遠海」的景色，後者則繪畫香港深水灣、淺水灣二灣的風光，被《大公報》譽為「畫香港之第一人」。如今高銀教授伉儷將黃賓虹送贈祖父高吹萬的金文七言聯惠贈本館，再度連繫了黃賓虹與香港的因緣。

（此聯現於文物館展廳二B「好古同樂」展覽中展出）

## 釋文

Translation of the couplet

華采擇金新鼓鑄·文辭勒石舊盤游。

New drum cast with vibrant gold  
Literary works engraved for memorable gathering

## 書家鈐印

Square seals with white characters



黃賓虹（白文方印）

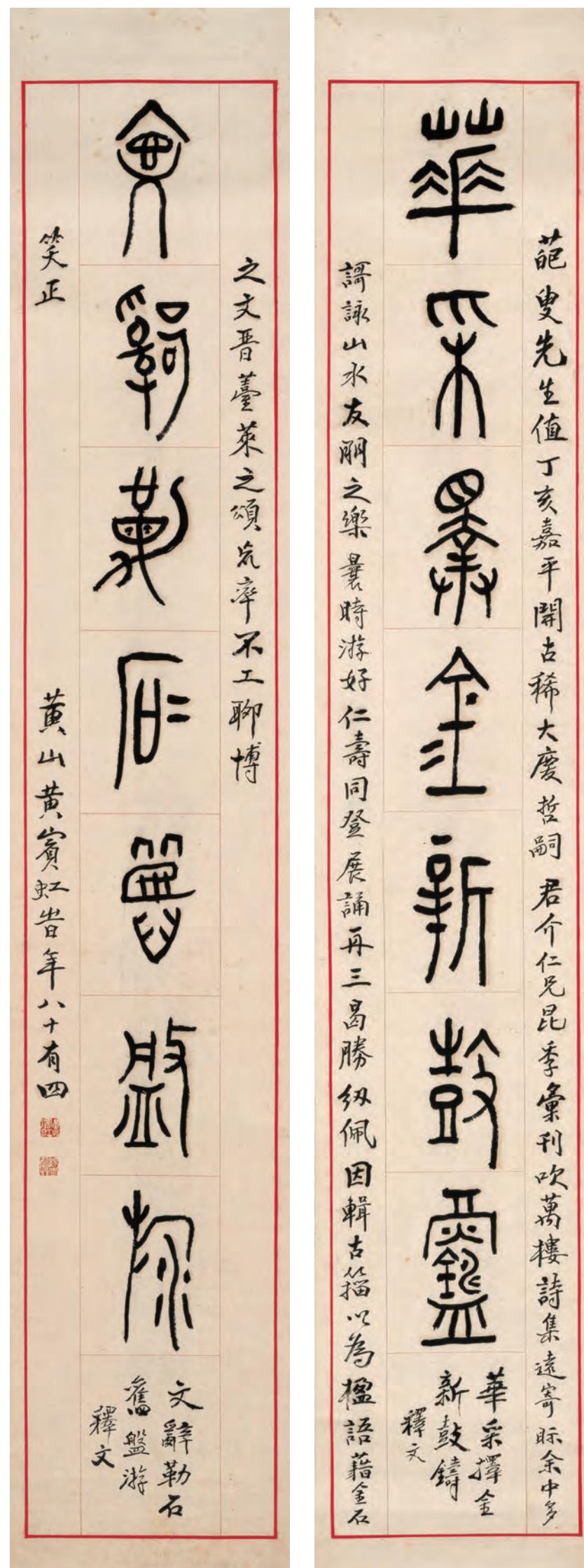
Huang Bin Hong (the calligrapher)



綠雪軒（白文方印，黃賓虹書齋名稱）

Lüxue Xuan

Green Snow Balcony (the calligrapher's studio)



黃賓虹（1865–1955）

金文七言聯

1948年

水墨紙本立軸

高銀教授伉儷惠贈

尺寸

畫心：各 140.5 x 25 豎米

連裝裱：各 182 x 32 豎米

Huang Bin Hong (1865–1955)

Heptasyllabic Couplet in Bronze Script

1948

Hanging scroll, ink on paper

Gift of Prof. and Mrs. Charles K. Kao

Dimensions

Calligraphy on paper: 140.5 x 25 cm each

With frame: 182 x 32 cm each

## A Scripto-Pictorial Celebration of Longevity

Huang Bin Hong (1865–1955) is primarily famous for his paintings, but from the classicism of his calligraphies can be seen traces of Chinese landscape paintings, particularly in the use of luxuriant layers of thick dark ink. He was an ardent imitator after the styles of Ouyang Xun, Chu Suiliang and Yan Zhenqing, famous calligraphers in the Tang Dynasty. The latter's influence shows in particular in Huang's bronze scripts. Several characters in this heptasyllabic couplet have not yet weaned from their hieroglyphic prototypes. Done in his typical style of inky and weighty strokes, the couplet is a remarkable illustration of how Huang has successfully merged calligraphy and painting.

The couplet is a gift from CUHK's third Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Charles K. Kao, and his wife to the Art Museum. Huang inscribed the calligraphy in 1948, when he was 84. The couplet was a gift to his close friend Gao Chuiwan (1878–1958) in celebration of Gao's 70th birthday. An artist and bibliophile, Gao was the grandfather of Prof. Charles K. Kao (b.1933). Huang and Gao's close relationship dates back to their younger days when both were fans of art and literature and concerned about national affairs. Gao was a key member of 'Nanshe', a literary group during the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and Huang was a supporter of the Hundred Days' Reform in 1898. According to the inscription, Gao's eldest son Jun Jie presented the Chuiwan Tower Collection of Poems to Huang, which brought back fond memories with Gao. In the inscription, Huang modestly claimed that his work was 'unskillful and careless, though in the hope to amuse you', which underscores the close relationship between the author and the recipient.

Huang was no stranger to Hong Kong or doing life-drawings here. He put down on canvases his passage through Hong Kong on his way to Guangzhou in 1928—The Hong Kong Landscape portrays Hong Kong's sea view from a summit, and The Picturesque Hong Kong depicts the Deep Water Bay and the Repulse Bay. He was hailed by Ta Kung Pao as the best painter when it comes to depicting Hong Kong scenery. Huang's bonding with the city is revived with Prof. and Mrs. Charles K. Kao's generous gifting of the Heptasyllabic Couplet in Bronze Script—a gift from Huang to Professor Kao's grandfather Gao Chuiwan—to the Art Museum.

(This couplet is now showcased in the 'Spirit of Sharing' Exhibition at Gallery IIB of the Art Museum)

The inscription in running scripts: Mr. Pa Sou (Gao's alias) celebrates his 70th birthday in the 12th month of the year dinghai. His sagacious son Jun Jie published Chuiwan Tower Collection of Poems for him and sent it to me. Many of the rhymes were of pleasure of friendship and landscape. Old friends enjoying longevity together, I cannot help reading them over and over again with heartfelt thanks. Therefore I composed this couplet referring to epigraph and eulogy and wrote in seal script of the Zhou dynasty, it is unskillful and careless, though in the hope to amuse you. Huang Bin Hong of the Huangshan, at the age of 84.

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# 洪菲雅 Hung Fei-nга

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## 身為本年度誠明獎得主，此獎項對你有何意義？

我感到非常榮幸，這個獎項代表自己四年來對學術與社會工作實習的努力付出，終於得到認同和肯定。我一定要在此感謝我的本科論文指導老師陳季康教授，若沒有他一直在旁支持與鼓勵，我想自己未必有勇氣主動申請這個獎項。

## 你的畢業論文探討香港性小眾青年所遇到的挑戰及其精神健康，為何選擇研究這個題目？

在香港，社會工作學系的學生很少就性別議題作廣泛而公開的討論。然而，社會上對性別角色的期望、被主流價值觀劃分為「可接受」或「不能接受」的性行為與性傾向、甚至對性小眾（包括同性戀者、雙性戀者與跨性別者）的既定印象與偏見，都會引致不同形式的歧視與不平等現象，而這些歧視往往對性小眾青年的自我形象與精神健康，構成嚴重的負面影響。

## 參與研究及社會工作實習時，有甚麼難忘的經驗？

今年6月，我有幸出席在新加坡國立大學舉行的第八屆國際健康暨心理健康社會工作研討會，並在會上發表畢業論文。身為場內唯一發言的本科生，我當時真的非常緊張。本以為大家對我的研究不會太感興趣，但當我發言完畢後，竟然有幾位學者走過來，說他們很欣賞我的論點，更鼓勵我繼續從事社會工作的研究，令我感到既興奮又意外。

至於實習工作中最印象深刻的，就是在台北一所服務受虐婦女與兒童中心的日子。你或許會認為入住庇護中心的婦女都很柔弱，但經過幾個月的相處，我卻發覺她們大多是非常勇敢、堅強的女性！雖然經歷了許多創傷，她們仍能振作，以單親媽媽的身份，獨力將孩子撫養成人。我也希望社會能給予施暴者更多情緒輔導及教育支援，試想像這些施暴者若從小就了解尊重妻兒的重要，社會每年可以避免多少家庭悲劇的發生？

## 參與社會工作實習時，曾否遇到令你失望的時刻？你又如何調適心情？

你有看過《反轉腦朋友》嗎？那是我最喜愛的動畫之一，故事講述人生若要過得圓滿，就必須懂得如何「面對和擁抱悲傷」——我非常贊同這個講法。社工的職責不是要確保每個人都過得開開心心，也無法為他人解決所有難題。我們的使命是陪伴有需要的人，讓他們學會認識自己、接受自己，從而發掘各自的潛能，直到有一天，他們能夠運用自己的天賦和資源去解決問題，過獨立而有意義的生活。

## 你積極參與不同社會議題的討論，為弱勢社群發聲。你如何在繁忙的生活中取得平衡？

這對我來說其實一點也不容易，但我相信服務社會是每一位大學生應盡的責任。記得2014年9月，當整個社會為政治問題產生激烈的討論，我也開始對公義和平等的議題有更深入的關注和反思。有段時間，我差不多連續好幾天都沒有好好睡過，希望可以完成更多工作，以滿足社會、老師與實習機構對我的期望。直到有一天，實習機構的一位導師告訴我，我的精神很差，建議我請幾天假，那時我才真正了解到休息的重要。從此以後，當我發覺自己開始力不從心時，就會學習放慢生活的腳步——有時甚至會停下來，讓身心回復力量再重新出發。

## 畢業後有甚麼計劃？

我現在為社會工作學系陳季康教授與張瀞文教授的研究助理，同時協助張文茵女士，為癌症病人提供藝術治療服務，張女士是一位註冊表達藝術治療師，也是我非常敬重的師長，我很高興能夠向她學習。將來，我希望能夠做更多充權工作，幫助弱勢群體、連結社區力量。長遠來說，我希望自己能夠繼續真誠待人、認真追求學問，尋求真理，盡力實踐新亞書院「誠明」的精神。



## What does winning this year's Cheng Ming Award mean to you?

It is rewarding to see my previous four years of commitment to social work has finally been recognized. I do owe a debt of gratitude to my undergraduate thesis supervisor, Prof. Chen Ji-kang, who is also a member of New Asia College. Without his recommendation and encouragement, I wouldn't even have the courage to submit my application for the award.

## Your undergraduate thesis investigates the challenges faced by LGBT youths in Hong Kong. Why did you conduct a research on this specific issue?

Many of the major gender-related issues have not been openly and widely discussed by the students of social work, particularly in Hong Kong. Our society's gender role expectations, its perception of 'acceptable' and 'unacceptable' sexual orientations and behaviours, as well as the society's stereotypical assumptions about the sexual minorities, can lead to various forms of inequality and discriminations, which have profound negative impacts on the self-esteem and mental health of LGBT youths.

## Tell us some of the unforgettable moments from your research and fieldwork experiences.

I had the privilege to present my undergraduate thesis at the 8th International Conference on Social Work in Health and Mental Health in the National University of Singapore this year. As the only undergraduate speaker at the conference, I was a bit intimidated at the beginning. After the presentation, I was very surprised to receive some positive feedback from the conference participants. Their encouragement had definitely reaffirmed my commitment in social work research after graduation.

As for my fieldwork experiences, the most memorable moments came from my three-month placement at a shelter for abused women and children in Taipei. You may think that women living in the shelter are mostly weak and vulnerable. But for me, they are extremely brave. Many of them are trying their best to raise their children and live an independent life as single-mothers. I would also like to see our society offering more education and counselling services to the abusers—just imagine how many tragedies would have been prevented if they had come to realize the importance of respecting their family members.

## Have you ever felt disappointed at any moment of your research or fieldwork? How do you overcome that feeling?

One of my favourite motion-pictures, *Inside Out*, talks about the importance of embracing one's sadness in order to lead a fulfilling life and I couldn't agree more. It is not the job of a social worker to make everyone happy or fix other people's lives. Our mission is to accompany the people in need as they come to accept who they are and discover their potentials. It is our hope that one day they can utilize their own resources and inner strength to enhance their personal well-being and live a meaningful life.

## You are actively engaged in the debates of various social issues. How did you find a balance in life while taking up so many responsibilities?

It was not easy. But I believe that as university students, we do have the responsibility to make a positive change to the society. In September 2014, when Hong Kong was under intense political debate, I started to ponder a lot about social equality and justice. There was a moment that I felt extremely overwhelmed because I wanted to handle everything at the same time. In the end, one of my supervisors advised me to take a few days' break from my fieldwork. Then I realized it is always a good idea, or even necessary, to pause and re-orient our direction in life.

## What is your plan after graduation?

I am currently a research assistant for Prof. Chen Ji-kang and Prof. Chang Ching-wen at the Department of Social Work. I am also helping Ms. Fiona Chang, a registered expressive arts therapist and also a teacher of mine whom I respect a lot, in offering arts therapy services for cancer patients. It would be perfect if I could work for organizations which focus on the empowerment of the marginalized population. As for a long term plan—I will try my best to live by the motto of New Asia College, 'Cheng Ming'—to remain sincere to everyone I encounter and continue to cultivate intelligence and wisdom in everything I do.