# 63rd Commencement & Honorary Doctoral Degree Conferment Ceremony

# 第六十三屆畢業典禮暨榮譽博士學位頒授典禮

21 November 2022
二〇二二年十一月二十一日

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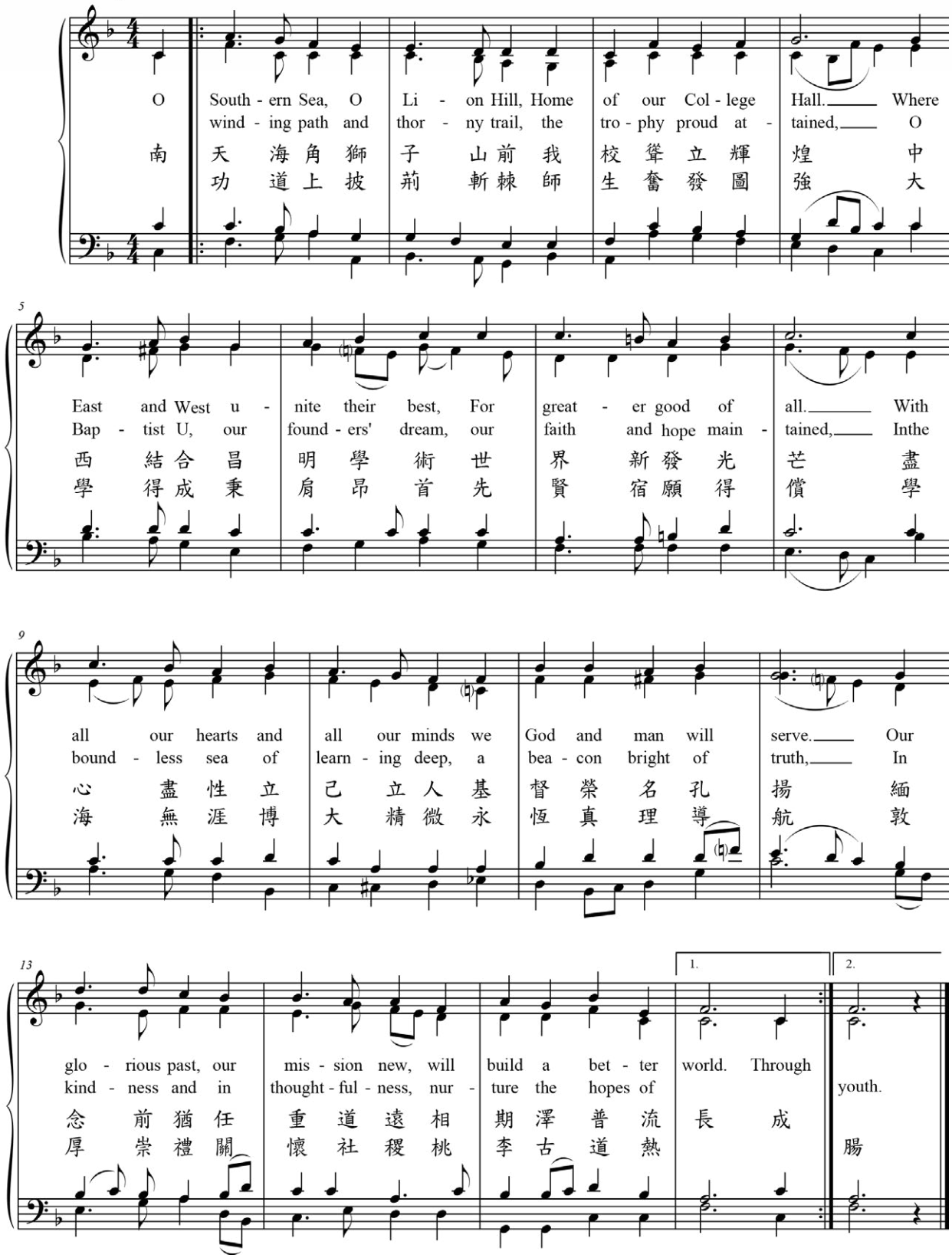
# HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY ANTHEM
# 香港浸會大學校歌

First stanza (Chinese) by F.Y. Hsieh
English translation by Christine Fall
Second stanza by Daniel Tse

Melody by Daniel Tse
Harmonization by David Francis Urrows



# SCRIPTURE
# 經文

## Proverbs 3:1-2

[1] My son, do not forget my teaching,
but keep my commands in your heart,
[2] for they will prolong your life many years
and bring you peace and prosperity.

## Job 23:10-12

[10] But he knows the way that I take;
when he has tested me, I will come forth as gold.
[11] My feet have closely followed his steps;
I have kept to his way without turning aside.
[12] I have not departed from the commands of his lips;
I have treasured the words of his mouth more than my daily bread.

## 箴言三章1-2節

[1] 我兒，不要忘記我的法則；
你心要謹守我的誡命；
[2] 因為它必將長久的日子，
生命的年數與平安，加給你。

## 約伯記二十三章10-12節

[10] 然而他知道我所行的路；
他試煉我之後，我必如精金。
[11] 我腳追隨他的步履；
我謹守他的道，並不偏離。
[12] 他嘴唇的命令，我未曾背棄；
我看重他口中的言語，過於我需用的飲食。

# ORDER OF CEREMONY

* **PROCESSIONAL**
Mace Bearer: Prof Henry FOCK, Director of Student Affairs

* **NATIONAL ANTHEM**

* **DECLARATION OF THE OPENING OF THE CEREMONY**
Dr Clement C J CHEN, Chairman of the Council and the Court

* **UNIVERSITY ANTHEM**

* **INVOCATION** Proverbs 3:1-2; Job 23:10-12
Rev TSE Hung, Chaplain

**SPECIAL MUSIC** "Salut d'Amour" by Edward Elgar
Violin Soloist: Mr Arthur H H TSANG, student, Academy of Music
Piano Accompanist: Mr Anson P H CHAN, student, Academy of Music

**CONFERMENT OF HONORARY DOCTORAL DEGREES**

| | Citations delivered by: |
|---|---|
| Prof Anil Kumar JAIN — Doctor of Science, *honoris causa* | Ms Jenny LAM |
| Prof Timothy J MITCHISON — Doctor of Science, *honoris causa* | Prof Stuart CHRISTIE |
| Ms Chloe Y W SUEN — Doctor of Humanities, *honoris causa* | Dr Glos HO |
| Dr Olga Nawoja TOKARCZUK — Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa* | Prof Stuart CHRISTIE |

**ADDRESS**
Prof Timothy J MITCHISON

**CONFERMENT OF DOCTORAL DEGREES**
Doctor of Philosophy
Doctor of Business Administration
Doctor of Education

**CONFERMENT OF MASTER'S DEGREES**
Master of Philosophy

It is requested that there be no applause until
all graduates have received their degrees

**PRESENTATION OF SCHOLASTIC AWARD**
Ms Rosanna Y T CHOI, Treasurer of the Council and the Court

**ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES**
Prof Alexander Ping-kong WAI, President and Vice-Chancellor

* **BENEDICTION**
Rev TSE Hung, Chaplain

* **DECLARATION OF THE CLOSING OF THE CEREMONY**
Dr Clement C J CHEN, Chairman of the Council and the Court

* **RECESSIONAL**

Graduates are requested to remain standing until
the procession and all the guests have left the hall

** The congregation please stand*

# 典禮程序表

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | 主禮人就席 | | 持權杖：學生輔導長<br>霍廣賢教授 |
| * | 中華人民共和國國歌 | | |
| * | 宣布典禮開始 | | 校董會及諮議會主席<br>陳鎮仁博士 |
| * | 校歌 | | 會眾 |
| * | 讀經 | 箴言三章1-2節；約伯記二十三章10-12節 | 校牧 |
| | 祈禱 | | 謝虹牧師 |
| | 歌頌 | | 小提琴獨奏：音樂學院曾憲希同學<br>鋼琴伴奏：音樂學院陳柏憙同學 |
| | 頒授榮譽博士學位 | | 宣讀贊辭： |
| | Anil Kumar JAIN教授 — 榮譽理學博士 | | 林楚芹女士 |
| | Timothy J MITCHISON教授 — 榮譽理學博士 | | Stuart CHRISTIE教授 |
| | 孫燕華女士 — 榮譽人文學博士 | | 何詠茵博士 |
| | Olga Nawoja TOKARCZUK博士 — 榮譽文學博士 | | Stuart CHRISTIE教授 |
| | 致辭 | | Timothy J MITCHISON教授 |
| | 頒授博士學位 | 哲學博士<br>工商管理博士<br>教育博士 | |
| | 頒授碩士學位 | 哲學碩士 | |

會眾請於學位頒授完畢後始鼓掌

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 頒發最佳學業成績獎 | | 校董會及諮議會司庫<br>蔡懿德女士 |
| | 向畢業生致辭 | | 校長<br>衞炳江教授 |
| * | 祝福 | | 校牧<br>謝虹牧師 |
| * | 宣布禮成 | | 校董會及諮議會主席<br>陳鎮仁博士 |
| * | 主禮人退席 | | |

畢業生請於全體嘉賓退席後始離座

** 會眾肅立*

# Professor Anil Kumar JAIN
## Anil Kumar JAIN 教授

In Shenzhen, a mother shaved the heads of her quadruplet sons so that their hair showed the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. But can a computer tell the boys apart if their heads weren't numbered?

If you show a computer a photo of the Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi, followed by a caricature and a painting of Gandhi, can a computer tell that those are different representations of the same person?

Such pattern recognition problems in biometrics are just part of Professor Anil Jain's expertise. His interest in artificial intelligence though started way before we installed lamp posts that can identify us, or e-channels where your fingerprints are all you need to go through immigration.

Born in Uttar Pradesh in India, Anil K Jain was only two years old when the father of computer science Alan Turing posed this question in 1950: can machines think? Can computers pretend to be humans via a keyboard or a screen? Professor Jain has spent a lifetime exploring that question.

After earning his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology in Kanpur in 1969, Anil Jain went on to write a thesis titled "Some Aspects of Dimensionality and Sample Size Problems in Statistical Pattern Recognition" for his doctorate degree at Ohio State University in 1973. After a brief period at Wayne State University in Detroit, he became a professor in the Department of Computer Science at Michigan State University, and today, as a Distinguished Professor there.

Over the years, Professor Jain has received a long list of international awards including the W. Wallace McDowell Award, the highest honour awarded by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Computer Society, a Guggenheim Fellowship, the Humboldt Research Award, and the IAPR King-Sun Fu Prize. He was also a member of the US National Academies panels on *Information Technology, Whither Biometrics and Improvised Explosive Devices*. He also served on the US Defence Science Board, the Forensic Science Standards Board, and the AAAS Latent Fingerprint Working Group. Professor Jain is a member of the United States National Academy of Engineering, Foreign Member of the Indian National Academy of Engineering and The World Academy of Sciences. In 2019, Professor Jain was elected a Foreign Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

His publications include the Encyclopaedia of Biometrics, the Handbook of Face Recognition and the Handbook of Fingerprint Recognition, all of which are widely used by students and academics in computer science worldwide. Professor Jain has also received multiple best paper awards, including one titled "Face Spoof Detection With Image Distortion Analysis" from the IEEE Signal Processing Society in 2015. That was not long after using Meitu became common practice for those who wish to make their faces more appealing on the internet.

Professor Jain has published over 280 papers and his citation impact is the highest among computer scientists worldwide. He has supervised some 50 doctorate students, many of whom are from overseas, including China. The majority of his students specialise in face and fingerprint recognition, in videos, in touchless imaging, and more recently, in defence against physical and digital attacks.

Professor Jain also holds several patents, most of which dealing with apparatus and methods for recognising fingerprints. All of his patents have been licensed to various companies. This is highly relevant in Professor Jain's home country of India where the government has, over the past decade, been utilising their large biometric database of over 1.4 billion residents to ensure that social services are delivered to eligible residents in a timely fashion. The development of artificial intelligence, for Professor Jain, goes way beyond coming up with increasingly complex deep networks and recognition algorithms that can handle ever bigger databases. The future of AI, he said in one lecture, lies in combining human knowledge with data driven approaches. Machines, he believes will be able to combine their own hypotheses with verified hypotheses. That means a machine should be able to tell that a caricature of a bald man with gold rim glasses, in the right context, is indeed Gandhi, India's non-violent independence leader. It is about access to labelled data so that a machine can tell the quadruplets apart just from their biometrics at birth. But more importantly, as Professor Jain pointed out, artificial intelligence should improve human lives. Machines should be able to protect us from adversarial attacks and safeguard our privacy. They should be able to explain their decisions. In a court of law, for example, if biometrics are used in coming up with a verdict, that computer decision should be transparent. And most of all, Professor Jain hopes that AI can be used for global good, to improve the lives of the poorest one billion people in our world who are making less than two US dollars a day.

We have come a long way since Turing's Imitation Game. The internet has amassed data, created a connected world and given voice to the voiceless worldwide. Then there are those who worry that artificial intelligence will take away jobs and deprive us of purpose. But being at the top of a scientific discipline is about

having vision beyond the obvious. In computer science, it is about knowing that computers, like humans, will have a future that we cannot even begin to imagine, a partnership between man and machine. That is Professor Anil Jain. Over the past 25 years, he has given numerous talks around the world with titles such as "Infant ID: Fingerprints for Global Good", "Biometrics: Past, Present and Future" and "Why, What and How We Democratise Data Science".

Here at Hong Kong Baptist University, Professor Jain first visited us in 2007 for a talk on pattern recognition. He returned between 2014 and 2019 to share his research findings and to collaborate with our students and faculty. Between 2015 and 2018, Professor Jain served as a Departmental Academic Advisor in the strategic development of our Computer Science Department. In 2021, Professor Jain received an honorary doctorate from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. That was in addition to at least 19 awards and fellowships he already received around the world. Today, we have the honour here at Hong Kong Baptist University to add to that list. We honour Professor Anil Jain as a Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

*This citation is written by Ms Jenny Lam,*
*Senior Lecturer, Department of Journalism*

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在深圳，一位母親為了方便辨認其誕下的四胞胎兒子，為他們分別剪了一號、二號、三號和四號的不同髮型。但如果不編號的話，一台電腦是否能把他們分辨出來呢？

如果你向一台電腦展示已故印度領導人甘地的照片、漫畫和畫像的話，電腦又是否能分辨出，這是同一個人的三種不同呈現模式呢？

此類有關生物識別中的模式識別問題，只是Anil Jain教授所擅長的領域之一。早在我們安裝能辨認路人的電燈柱，或旅客出入境時使用辨認指紋的電子通道之前，Jain教授就已開始對人工智能技術產生興趣。

Anil K Jain出生於印度北方邦。1950年，也就是他年僅兩歲的時候，計算機科學之父圖靈提出了這樣的問題：機器能思考嗎？電腦能通過鍵盤和螢幕假扮成人類嗎？這些都是Jain教授一直都在探討的問題。

1969年，Jain教授在印度坎普爾理工學院獲得電機工程學士學位，其後於1973年在美國俄亥俄州立大學獲得博士學位，其博士論文題目是《統計模式識別中的維度和樣本量問題的一些方面》。後來，他在美國底特律的韋恩州立大學短暫任職後，在密西根州立大學擔任計算機科學系教授，直至目前仍擔任該學系的傑出教授。

Jain教授多年來屢獲國際大獎，其中包括美國電機電子工程師學會頒發的最高榮譽——W・華萊士・麥道爾獎(W. Wallace McDowell Award)、美國古根海姆獎(Guggenheim Fellowhip)、德國洪堡研究獎(Humboldt Research Award)以及國際模式識別協會傅京孫獎(IAPR King-Sun Fu Prize)等。他還是美國國家學院資訊科技、生物識別及簡易爆炸裝置專家小組的成員，並服務於美國國防科學委員會、法醫科學標準委員會及美國科學促進會隱約指紋工作小組。Jain教授也是美國國家工程院院士、印度國家工程院外籍院士及世界科學院院士，並在2019年當選為中國科學院外籍院士。

他撰寫並出版的書籍包括《生物識別百科全書》、《人臉識別手冊》及《指紋識別手冊》，這些書都在全球各地計算機科學領域的學生及學者中廣泛使用。Jain教授還多次榮獲最佳學術論文獎項，其中一篇題為《帶影像畸變分析的人臉欺騙檢測》的論文，在2015年獲IEEE信號處理學會(IEEE Signal Processing Society)評選為最佳學術論文。而在此論文發表前不久，人們開始流行用美圖的軟件幫自己美顏修圖，在網絡上當帥哥美女。

Jain教授至今已發表逾280篇學術論文，其論文的引述影響力也位居全球計算機科學家之首。他也指導過大約50名博士生，其中許多都是海外生，包括中國學生。他大部分的學生現已成為在視像、非接觸圖像，以及最新的防範人身及數碼攻擊等方面的人臉及指紋識別技術各領域的專家。

Jain教授還擁有多項專利，其中絕大部分都是與指紋識別的裝置和方法有關，而且這些專利均授權給不同的公司使用。這一點與他的出生地印度密切相關，因為在過去十年來，印度政府已在利用14億人口的龐大生物數據庫，來確保向有資格的居民提供及時的社會服務。而對於Jain教授來說，人工智能技術的發展，將遠遠超出使用日益複雜的深度網絡和識別演算法來處理更龐大數據庫的範疇。他在一次講座中曾表示，人工智能技術的未來，將在於人類知識與數據驅動模式的相結合。他認為，機器將能夠以其本身的假設與經過驗證的假設結合起來。這意味著在適當的背景下，一台機器可能辨認出漫畫中戴著金邊眼鏡的光頭男子，正是印度非暴力獨立運動領袖甘地。這一理念與機器掌握有標識數據有關，因為機器根據四胞胎嬰兒在出生時的生物特徵，就可以將他們辨認出來。不過，正如Jain教授指出，更重要的是，人工智能技術應該能改善人類生活。機器可以保護我們免受惡意攻擊，並保護我們的私隱，而且還能解釋其作出的決定。例如，在法庭審案時，如果生物特徵被用作舉證，那電腦的決定應當是透明的。最重要的是，Jain教授希望人工智能技術能用於全球公益事務，以改善世界上每天收入不足兩美元的10億貧窮人口的生活。

自圖靈的模仿遊戲之後，我們已經走過很長的一段路。互聯網積累了大量數據，創造了一個互聯的世界，並讓世界上的沉默者得以發聲。但也有人擔心，人工智能將奪去我們的工作，而且讓我們失去目標。不過，要成為某一科學領域中的佼佼者，就要有超乎常人的視野。在計算機科學領域，這就意味著要認識到，電腦和人類一樣，將擁有我們不曾想像的未來，那就是人與機器之間的夥伴關係。這就是Jain教授。在過去25年來，他曾在全球各地主持無數講座，而講座主題包括「嬰兒身分證明：全球公益指紋」、「生物識別的過去、現在和未來」、「我們為何、如何和怎樣使數據科學民主化」等。

說到與香港浸會大學的淵源，Jain教授首次到訪浸大校園是在2007年，當時他為我們帶來有關模式識別的講座。在2014至2019年期間，他又多次重返浸大校園分享其研究成果，並與我們的師生共同從事研究工作。他還在2015至2018年擔任浸大計算機科學系的學術顧問，為該學系的戰略發展出謀劃策。除此之外，他在世界各地已獲得至少19個獎項和院士榮譽。今天，香港浸會大學很榮幸對此錦上添花，向Anil K Jain教授頒授榮譽理學博士學位。

*此贊辭由傳理學院新聞系系主任、*
*專業應用教授李文中譯*

# Professor Timothy J MITCHISON
# Timothy J MITCHISON 教授

Professor Timothy John Mitchison is currently Hasib Sabbagh Professor of Systems Biology at Harvard University where, since 1997, he, his colleagues, and PhD students have established world-leading lab-based research in cell biology and systems pharmacology. Throughout his career, Mitchison has sought to communicate his love of science beyond the scientific guild, to convey to more general audiences the wonder of growth and form as the hurly-burly of cytoplasmic subcellular activity gives way to the precisely organised and ever more complex structures found in nature.

Professor Mitchison's expertise inhabits precisely this crux between cellular processes and what he terms the more "highly ordered and precise" assemblages at larger scale. He reminds me that all any student needs to begin is a (unicellular) frog egg and a decent microscope. Over the years, Mitchison's imagination has intervened boldly to illustrate the functional dynamism of processes attending cell division (mitosis), including cytoskeleton and cytoplasm self-organisation, as foundational tenets for his field. As a cherished former postdoctoral fellow told me, Mitchison is a "pure" scientist, an enabler of those around him, generous and always egalitarian when instilling the "exploratory spirit" of science. For his part, Mitchison credits his early mentors in California for imbuing him with the *collective* endeavour good science requires: "Only one-tenth [of the process] is ever you", Mitchison declares, "the other nine-tenths belongs to your colleagues and students".

Professor Mitchison took his BA in Biochemistry at Merton College (Oxford University) in 1980, followed by PhD studies in Biochemistry and Biophysics at the University of California San Francisco (UCSF). While at UCSF, Mitchison's doctoral research was supervised by Marc Kirschner, under whose direction he first identified, then analysed, what he termed the "dynamic instability" of microtubules, including mapping the interactions occurring between microtubules and chromosomes during cell division (mitosis). Another mentor at UCSF, Bruce Alberts, a specialist in DNA and DNA replication, urged Mitchison to explore genetic pharmacology. By 1997 Mitchison was recruited away from UCSF to become director and co-founder of the Institute for Chemistry and Cell Biology (ICCB) at Harvard, the first of its kind in an academic setting. At ICCB, Mitchison and colleagues first piloted phenotype-based drug-screening techniques, whose "high-throughput" volume established the necessary "knockouts" of unwanted genetic constituents, hence accelerating prototyping for therapeutic development. Mitchison is duly credited as the creator of the tools of perturbation used to document patterned responses in subcellular environments as well as for their refinement to the purposes of therapeutic application.

Currently heading the lab at the Harvard Medical School Systems Biology Department, Professor Mitchison has enjoyed productive and happy collaboration with numerous students and colleagues. His particular interests involve analysing the diverse mechanisms of cell division (cytokinesis) as well as the patterns, metabolic morphologies, cell sizes and shapes, and pharmacological cues in both normal and diseased cells. To date, Professor Mitchison's research has had promising potential for the field of pharmacology and biotechnical drug development, particularly with regard to the enhancement of current treatments for tissue inflammation. To cite only one recent example, Mitchison and his postdoc, the Taiwanese scientist Weng Jui-Hsia, have solved what he calls the "colchicine problem" by successfully binding clinically-tested medicinal properties of the ancient poison to a microtubular protein. The impact on cardiovascular medicine—including preventative and pre-surgery treatments for high cholesterol and heart disease patients—has been significant. In 2011, Mitchison helped found the Systems Pharmacology initiative at Harvard which pursues similarly innovative approaches joining the design and testing of innovative drug therapies to challenging demands currently faced by patients, doctors, and biotechnology companies throughout the world.

In 1997, Mitchison was elected to the Royal Society (UK) for "substantial contributions to the improvement of natural knowledge". In 2008, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences conferred upon him a life membership. He is also a past president of the American Society for Cell Biology, which body awarded him the Keith R. Porter Lectureship in 2013, and was elected by his peers to the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America in 2014.

Individual achievements apart, few scientists possess Professor Mitchison's distinguished family pedigree. He descends directly from British life-science pioneers and other original thinkers, including his great grandfather John Scott Haldane (inventor of the respirator) and his grandmother, Naomi Mitchison, the prolific Scots novelist, poet, and activist who first taught him the pleasures of digging in the garden as a boy. Mitchison's father, the eminent immunologist Avrion Mitchison, always modelled the love of lab

work, near at hand, including, during an exercise on the cellular production of antibodies, having asked his son to go and personally extract the necessary cells from the goat in the garden!

Looking back, Mitchison is thoughtful: for him, his family's greatness did not lie exclusively in the well-earned esteem of others, but also in their clear-sighted and unflinching regard for the object in view, when working with one's hands, including the craftsperson's approach to his or her task. Today they remain a family which has learned by doing. And, of course, none of them should ever have toiled alone.

Professor Mitchison is deeply committed to international collaboration and is a firm believer in the value of combining research with education in smaller universities. In recent years, he has been a scientific adviser for on-going research on polysaccharides and novel drug delivery at the HKBU School of Chinese Medicine. Mitchison is deeply interested in how the properties of traditional Chinese medicines may be bound to motor proteins operating within microtubular environments. Mindful of HKBU's new Chinese medicine hospital to come, Mitchison looks forward to advising HKBU colleagues about how to ensure that the clinical pharmacology of Chinese medicines attains the highest global standards, including lab-based measurement, testing, and blind-trialling. "There are lessons to be learned," Professor Mitchison opines. In the spirit of his pure science, openness, and his love for Hong Kong, I imagine him presently rolling up his sleeves and setting to work with his hands in the laboratory after hours.

*This citation is written by Professor Stuart CHRISTIE,*
*Acting Dean, Faculty of Arts*

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Timothy John Mitchison教授是哈佛大學哈西卜・薩巴格(Hasib Sabbagh)系統生物學講座教授。1997年以來，他和同事以及博士生們在細胞生物學和系統藥理學的實驗研究，取得卓越成就，研究成果領先全球。Mitchison教授更致力走出科學界，將他對科學的熱誠推廣出去，讓更多人認識細胞生長和成形的奧妙，因為從亞細胞活性到自然界中所發現的組織精確、複雜的結構體，是個很有趣的過程。

Mitchison教授的專長，恰恰就是細胞繁殖過程，即他稱為「高度有序和精確」的細胞大規模組裝的聚合。他提醒我，任何學生在開始學習時只需一個(單細胞)青蛙卵和一個像樣的顯微鏡。多年來，他以他的想像力大膽地闡明，在細胞分裂(有絲分裂)過程中所發生的細胞骨架和細胞質自行組織等功能性變化，成為這個研究領域的基本原理。一名他悉心栽培的前博士後告訴我，Mitchison教授是個「純粹的」科學家，是他周圍的人的推動者，在培養科學的「探索精神」時，總是慷慨大方，一視同仁。Mitchison教授自己就感謝他在加利福尼亞大學學習時的導師，向他灌輸了一個重要觀念——優質的科學有賴於*集體*努力。他說：「只有十分之一[的成果]是你的，另外十分之九是屬於你的同事和學生的。」

1980年，Mitchison教授在牛津大學默頓學院獲得生物化學學士學位；隨後在加州大學三藩市分校攻讀生物化學和生物物理學，獲得哲學博士學位。在加大期間，他師從Marc Kirschner，在他的指導下發現和分析了他稱之為微管的「動態不穩定性」，包括繪製微管和染色體在細胞分裂(有絲分裂)期間發生的相互作用。他在加大的另一位導師、染色體和染色體複製專家Bruce Alberts，敦促他探索遺傳藥理學。1997年，Mitchison教授被哈佛大學羅致，創立化學和細胞生物學研究所，是學術界首個同類機構，他並成為首任所長。Mitchison教授和所內同事率先利用基於表型的藥物篩選技術，用「高通量」方法有效「敲除」了沒用的遺傳成分，從而加快了將這一技術落實應用為治療方法。Mitchison教授因而被公認為是細胞擾動工具的創造者，這些工具已被應用於記錄亞細胞環境中的模式化反應，以及研發治療方法。

Mitchison教授目前領導哈佛醫學院系統生物學系的實驗室，與眾多學生和同事合作無間。他的研究範圍包括分析細胞分裂的不同機制，以及正常和患病細胞的模式、代謝形態、大小和形狀、藥理學機制等。Mitchison教授的研究成果，對藥理學和生物技術藥物開發，有巨大的轉化潛力，特別是在改良治療細胞組織炎症方面。舉一個新近的例子，Mitchison教授和他的博士後、台灣科學家翁瑞霞通過將臨床測試藥用特性與微管蛋白結合，成功解決了他稱之為「秋水仙鹼問題」。這對心血管醫學有重大貢獻，包括對高膽固醇和心臟病患者的預防性和手術前治療。2011年，Mitchison教授參與創立哈佛大學系統藥理學計劃，旨在以類似的創新方法，將創新藥物療法的設計和測試結合起來，以滿足世界各地患者、醫生和生物技術公司的需求。

1997年，Mitchison教授因為對「提升自然知識有重大貢獻」而當選為英國皇家學會會員。2008年，美國藝術與科學學院授予他終身院士資格。他也是美國細胞生物學學會的前主席，該會於2013年授予他基思・R・波特(Keith R. Porter)講座榮譽。2014年，他被同業選為美國國家科學院院士。

除了個人成就之外，很少科學家擁有與Mitchison教授相似的顯赫家族血統。他的曾祖父是著名的生命科學先驅、呼吸器的發明者John Scott Haldane。他的祖母Naomi Mitchison是位多產的蘇格蘭小說家、詩人和社運分子，是她首先教他小時候在花園挖洞的樂趣。他的父親是傑出的免疫學家Avrion Mitchison，常常以身作則，和兒子一起分享做實驗的樂趣。有一次，老Mitchison要做一個關於細胞產生抗體的實驗，就叫兒子親自跑去花園，從山羊身上提取所需的細胞！

回望過去，Mitchison教授領悟到，對他來說，他的家庭的偉大之處，不僅在於贏得他人的尊重，還在於他們對研究對象有一份清晰和堅定的尊重，事事親力親為，以工匠的態度成就眼前的任務。時至今日，他們仍然是一個邊做邊學的家庭。當然，他們從來都不是單打獨鬥的。

Mitchison教授致力推動國際合作，堅信研究與教育相結合在規模較小的大學中的價值。近年他擔任香港浸會大學中醫藥學院多醣和新藥研究的科學顧問，對中藥的特性可能與運動蛋白在微管環境中的活動相關，深感興趣。由於香港浸會大學即將成立新的中醫醫院，Mitchison教授希望能就如何確保中藥的臨床藥理學達到全球最高標準，向浸大的同事提出建議，包括在實驗室進行的量度、測試和盲法測試。Mitchison教授認為：「這當中有很多我們還需學習的地方。」以他純粹的科學精神、開放的態度和對香港的熱愛，我可以想像他正捲起袖子、下班後依然在實驗室工作的模樣。

*此贊辭由研究院前副院長、*
*新聞系前系主任劉志權教授中譯*

# Ms Chloe Y W SUEN
# 孫燕華女士

Ms Chloe Suen is a firm believer in the ability of arts and culture to inspire and improve lives. She is a dedicated patron and promoter of arts and culture and has an impressive array of academic achievements. Ms Suen received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and a Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy from Carnegie Mellon University in 2004, a Master of Arts in Organizational Psychology from Columbia University in 2009, and a Master of Liberal Arts in Museum Studies from Harvard University in 2021.

Ms Suen is Chair of the Simon Suen Foundation, which she helped to establish 10 years ago alongside her parents, Dr and Mrs Simon Suen, with the goal of promoting, preserving, and advancing Chinese arts and heritage, and nurturing the next generation of artists and scholars within the artistic and cultural landscape of Hong Kong. Inspired by her parents' dedication to philanthropy, Ms Suen has resolutely accepted the responsibility of leading the foundation since 2015 and devotes herself wholeheartedly to the foundation's mission.

The Simon Suen Foundation has made great strides toward its mission since its establishment by supporting a diverse set of projects related to Chinese arts and culture. Specifically, in 2015, Ms Suen put the Foundation's philosophy into practice by founding Sun Museum, one of the very few non-profit, privately funded art museum in Hong Kong that is open to the public for free. This was an audacious project for Ms Suen, who believes that being exposed to "*the power of arts and culture leads to personal enrichment*". Accordingly, Sun Museum provides its visitors with a walk-through experience that illustrates how the arts and culture of Hong Kong are connected to a wealth of Chinese traditions. Under Ms Suen's leadership, Sun Museum has presented nearly 50 exhibitions since its inception and has earned public recognition of its mission and unique programmes. Ms Suen also recognises the importance of planting the seeds of interest in arts and culture in the young people of society and aims for Sun Museum to enable people of all ages and cultural backgrounds to explore artworks that will help enhance their understanding of Chinese culture. In 2016, the museum received the Culture and Creativity Award from the Hong Kong Association of Cultural Industries, in recognition of its outstanding performance in the cultural and creative sector.

In addition to her work leading the foundation, Ms Suen devotes much of her time and energy to public service. She serves on the Advisory Committee on Built Heritage Conservation, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, the Museum Advisory Committee as well as its Art Sub-committee. She is also the Vice-Chairperson and Convener of the Appreciation and Education Working Group of the Sha Tin Arts and Culture Promotion Committee. Furthermore, she serves on the boards of a variety of schools and non-profit organisations.

In recognition of her outstanding contributions to the development of arts and culture in Hong Kong, in 2017, Ms Suen was awarded the Secretary for Home Affairs Commendation Scheme's Certificate of Commendation, and in 2020, she was awarded the HKSAR Chief Executive's Commendation for Community Service.

Ms Suen and her family are long-standing supporters of HKBU. In 2021, under Ms Suen's leadership, the Simon Suen Foundation generously made multiple donations to support the University's research on artificial intelligence and clinical Chinese medicine, in particular the use of intelligent wearable devices to collect important data for related research projects. Ms Suen noted that "*as Chinese medicine is an essential part of Chinese culture, it is essential for the Simon Suen Foundation to support the development of high-quality Chinese medicine services for the betterment of society*". The Foundation also supports the development of the Mr. Simon Suen and Mrs. Mary Suen Sino-Humanitas Institute (SHI), the Jao Tsung-I Academy of Sinology (JAS), and Simon Suen Foundation Scholarship in Chinese Cultural Studies. Ms Suen hopes that these organisations will "*improve the humanistic education of the younger generation by broadening their horizons and deepening their understanding of Chinese culture*". In addition to promoting Sino-Western cultural exchange in Chinese literature education, Ms Suen has also been a long-term supporter of HKBU's "Global University Film Award" (formerly the "Global Chinese-Speaking College Student Film and Television Award"), which aims to construct a global film and television-based platform for cultural exchange.

Ms Suen is strongly committed to excellence in academia and has been a valuable supporter of HKBU's academic efforts in her

positions as a Member of the HKBU Court and Honorary Director of the HKBU Foundation. She is also the Co-Chairman of the Young Entrepreneurs Committee of the HKBU Foundation, which brings together outstanding young entrepreneurs from all walks of life to provide valuable advice to the foundation on how to enhance students' learning experiences and cultivate their entrepreneurial spirit. As a shining example of an entrepreneur and philanthropist, Ms Suen reminds young people to be responsible for their choices; she exhorts every young person to "*embrace your strengths, think about your choices, have the courage to make a decision, and do it with all your heart!*".

In recognition of her steadfast support to HKBU, her substantial contributions to the preservation and promotion of Chinese arts and heritage and her dedication to support the next generations of artists and scholars, HKBU is pleased to award Ms Chloe Suen the Doctor of Humanities, *honoris causa*.

*This citation is written by Dr Glos Ho,*
*Associate Head, Department of Marketing*

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孫燕華女士堅信，文化藝術能激勵人心、改變人生。她熱心推動和資助文化藝術發展，在學術上亦取得卓越成就。孫女士於2004年獲美國卡內基梅隆大學頒授工商管理理學士及哲學文學士雙學位，2009年又取得美國哥倫比亞大學的組織心理學文學碩士學位，並在2021年獲得哈佛大學的博物館研究文學碩士學位。

孫女士目前擔任孫少文基金會主席，該基金會是她10年前與父母孫少文伉儷一同創立，其宗旨是推廣、保護和弘揚中國藝術及傳統文化，並為香港本地文化藝術界培育新一代的藝術家和學者。在父母熱心公益精神的薰陶下，孫女士於2015年接棒領導基金會，全身投入有關工作。

孫少文基金會自創立以來，一直秉承其宗旨，支持與中華文化藝術相關的各類項目。2015年，孫燕華女士更將基金會的理念深度實踐，創辦了一新美術館，這也是香港僅有的數家免費向公眾開放的私人營運美術館之一。對於堅信「文化藝術的力量能豐富人生」的孫女士而言，這是一個極富挑戰的項目。一新美術館也遵循這一理念，讓公眾通過參觀，感受到香港文化藝術與底蘊深厚的中華傳統文化密切相連。在孫女士的帶領下，一新美術館自創建以來已先後舉辦了近50場展覽，其辦館理念和獨具特色的文化藝術活動也贏得了公眾的認可。孫女士也認識到在香港社會的年輕一代中播下文化藝術種子的重要性，同時亦致力讓不同年齡和文化背景的觀眾，通過在一新美術館欣賞各種藝術作品，加深對中華文化的瞭解。2016年，一新美術館榮獲香港文化產業聯合總會頒發文化創意產業大獎。

孫女士除負責基金會的運作，更投放大量時間和精力在香港的公職服務事業。她是保育歷史建築諮詢委員會、非物質文化遺產諮詢委員會、博物館諮詢委員會及其藝術專責委員會的成員，並擔任沙田文化藝術推廣委員會副主席暨導賞及教育工作小組召集人。此外，她還是多家學校的校董及非牟利機構的理事會成員。

2017年，孫女士獲嘉許為香港民政事務局局長嘉許計劃得獎者，以表揚她對香港文化藝術發展的傑出貢獻。2020年，她獲頒發香港特別行政區行政長官社區服務獎狀。

孫女士及家人是香港浸會大學的長期支持者。在孫女士的領導下，孫少文基金會曾多次慷慨捐助，支持浸會大學在人工智能和中醫藥臨床研究，特別是有關利用可穿戴的人工智能裝置收集重要數據的研究項目。孫女士曾表示，「中醫藥是中華文化重要組成部分之一，發展高質素中醫服務、造福社群，亦是孫少文基金會所支持的。」基金會更大力支持香港浸會大學孫少文伉儷人文中國研究所及孫少文基金會中華文化獎學金計劃的發展。孫女士希望，這些項目能「開拓年輕一代的視野，加深他們對中華文化的瞭解，從而加強他們的人文教育」。除了促進人文學科教育的中西文化交流，孫女士亦一直支持香港浸會大學的「全球大學生電影獎」（前身為「全球華語大學生影視獎」）——該獎項旨在打造一個促進文化交流的全球影視平臺。

孫女士一直積極參與教育界的工作，並以追求卓越為己任。她以其香港浸會大學諮議會成員及香港浸會大學基金榮譽會董的身分，為大學的學術發展提供大力支持。她還擔任香港浸會大學基金青年企業家委員會的聯席主席，凝聚各界傑出青年企業家，為提升學生的學習體驗及培育他們的企業家精神提供真知灼見。孫女士是企業家和慈善家的傑出典範，她提醒年輕人要為他們的選擇負責，也激勵年輕人應「擁抱優勢、深思熟慮、勇於決定、全力以赴」。

為表彰孫燕華女士對香港浸會大學的長期支持、對中華藝術及傳統文化的保育和推廣，以及對栽培未來一代藝術家和學者的積極貢獻，香港浸會大學謹授予孫燕華女士榮譽人文學博士學位。

*此贊辭由傳理學院新聞系系主任、*
*專業應用教授李文中譯*

# Dr Olga Nawoja TOKARCZUK
## Olga Nawoja TOKARCZUK 博士

"Life always managed to elude me. I'd only ever find its tracks, the skin it sloughed off. By the time I had determined its location, it had already gone somewhere else. And all I'd find were signs that it had been there, like those scrawlings on the trunks of trees in parks that merely mark a person's passing presence." This passage from Dr Olga Nawoja Tokarczuk's award-winning novel *Flights* captures one of her main goals in writing, which is to seize life as it unfolds through incomplete stories and dreamlike tales that show up from afar in odd dislocated panoramas. Tokarczuk is noted for the mythical tone of her writing. Trained as a clinical psychologist from the University of Warsaw, she turned instead to become a writer of poems, novels, and shorter prose works.

Today, Tokarczuk is one of Poland's most celebrated and beloved authors. In 2019, she was awarded the 2018 Nobel Prize in Literature as the first female Polish prose writer. The Nobel committee praised her novels and short stories for representing "a narrative imagination that with encyclopedic passion represents the crossing of boundaries as a form of life." Her novel *Flights* won her the 2018 Man Booker International Prize, as well as her country's highest literary honour, the Nike Literary Award. In fact, she won the Nike Literary Award twice for her novels *Flights* and *The Books of Jacob* in 2008 and 2015 respectively. She also won the Nike Readers' Choice Award five times, with her novel *Primeval and Other Times* being the award's first recipient ever. In 2015, she received the German-Polish Bridge Prize for contribution to the mutual understanding between European nations. And in 2020, Tokarczuk received the title of an Honorary Citizen of Warsaw as a recognition of her literary achievements. In all, she is the author of eight novels and two short story collections, and many of them have been translated into almost 40 languages, making her one of the most translated contemporary Polish writers.

Tokarczuk was born in Sulechów near Zielona Góra in western Poland. A daughter of two teachers, she found her love of literature at a young age through her frequent visit to a school library run by his father. Drawn particularly to fairy tales, she began to read the works of another famous Polish Nobel Laureate, Henryk Sienkiewicz. She also recalled receiving as a child her mother's poem about swimming in the ocean, about keeping strong in the water. She was always taught to develop an inner source of strength. At the age of 17, Tokarczuk debuted with two short stories published in a youth scouting magazine. A year later, she went on to study clinical psychology at the University of Warsaw. It has been told that Tokarczuk considered herself a disciple of the Swiss psychoanalyst Carl Jung, and cited his important insights in psychology as an inspiration for her literary work. For 10 years from the late 1980s onward, she published poems and reviews in the press alongside her work as a psychotherapist and teacher's trainer. Eventually, she quit to concentrate on literature and went for literary scholarships in the United States in 1996 and in Germany in 2001/02.

In various interviews, Tokarczuk talked about how writing is a constant act of invention, so "in a way I don't have any holidays, I don't have empty days," she said. Her books are about curiosity, mobility, and people looking for meanings. She refers to her technique as "constellation", an original form that allows the reader to draw their own lines and form their own pictures. For instance, she termed her 1998 novel *House of Day, House of Night* a "constellation novel", a patchwork of loosely connected disparate stories, sketches, and essays about life past and present. Her goal was to make those images, fragments of narrative and motif, merge together only upon entering the reader's consciousness.

One of Tokarczuk's translators, Jennifer Croft, regards her books as "compelling and entertaining at the same time, so accessible and inviting, which is Olga's signature." Speaking of translation, Tokarczuk has once called her translators "gods", co-creators who are like gardeners because they take her Polish texts, rework them, and then plant them in the soil of other cultures and languages. In her acceptance speech at the Nobel Banquet in December 2019, she paid special homage to her translators in her characteristic sense of humour: "I…owe a great deal to my translators. They will… catch every little inconsistency, and they'll kick up a fuss about every mistake I make." Like all great writers, Tokarczuk realises deeply that writers and artists are never individuals unconnected to a community of other creators.

With such a belief, she gives back to the community of other writers, near and far. Since 2015, Tokarczuk has been the co-host of the annual Literary Heights Festival, which has included a rich programme of cultural events taking place in her own village. And in 2019, she donated a portion of her Nobel prize money to establish the Olga Tokarczuk Foundation for a planned wide range of educational programmes, writing contests and public debates, as well as providing scholarships for young aspiring writers and international writers' residencies. With the Foundation, she has devoted herself to creating a progressive intellectual and artistic centre in her home country and beyond.

Tokarczuk visited Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) in 2008 through the annual visiting writers' programme of the International Writers' Workshop (IWW) organised by the Faculty of Arts. During her month-long residence in Hong Kong, she met the HKBU community of creative writers, literature lovers among the general public, local writers and mainland Chinese students from Shandong University and Beijing Normal University – Hong Kong Baptist University United International College at the IWW events.

Tokarczuk is an avid traveller who has developed the magical form of constellation consciousness to capture life's fascinating fragments. We return to her novel *Flights*, where she wrote, "Standing there on the embankment, staring into the current, I realised that—in spite of all the risks involved—a thing in motion will always be better than a thing at rest; that change will always be a nobler thing than permanence." In recognition of her many esteemed literary achievements, her unique voice that crosses boundaries as a continuously moving form of life, and her passion and commitment to nurture other writers and artists, HKBU is pleased to award Dr Olga Nawoja Tokarczuk with the Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*.

*This citation is written by Professor John N Erni,*
*Former Head of Department of Humanities and Creative Writing*

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「我跟所謂的生活總是擦肩而過，最多只能追上它的足跡，追上它脫下的老皮。我才剛鎖定它的位置，它卻已轉往他處，

而我所能找到的，就只有公園樹皮上『到此一遊』這類的痕跡。」[1] Olga Nawoja Tokarczuk博士在她獲獎小說《雲遊者》中的這段話，闡述了她寫作的主要目標之一，就是通過從遠方湧現、既稀奇古怪又不完整的故事和夢幻般的傳奇，抓住不斷推陳出新的生活。Tokarczuk博士本是一名臨床心理學家，畢業於華沙大學，但她後來成為專職作家，創作詩歌、小說和短篇散文，以神話般的筆觸著稱。

Tokarczuk博士是波蘭當代最著名和備受愛戴的作家之一。2019年，她獲頒2018年諾貝爾文學獎，是首位獲此殊榮的波蘭女散文作家。諾貝爾委員會稱讚她的小說和短篇小說「代表著一種蘊含百科全書式的熱情、跨界別敘事想像的生命形式。」她的小說《雲遊者》贏得2018年曼布克國際獎（Man Booker International Prize）和波蘭最高文壇榮譽——尼刻文學獎（Nike Literary Award）。事實上，她憑藉小說《雲遊者》和《雅各書》分別於2008年和2015年兩次榮獲尼刻文學獎。她亦五次獲得尼刻讀者選擇獎（Nike Readers' Choice Award），更以《太古和其他的時間》這部小說成為該獎項有史以來第一位獲獎者。2015年，她獲得德國－波蘭國際友誼橋獎（German-Polish Bridge Prize），以嘉許她對促進歐洲國家之間相互理解的貢獻。2020年，華沙市授予Tokarczuk博士榮譽市民稱號，以表彰她的文學成就。Tokarczuk博士至今共創作了八部小說和兩部短篇小說集，許多已被翻譯成近40種語言，是作品被翻譯最多的當代波蘭作家之一。

Tokarczuk博士出生於波蘭西部綠山城附近的蘇萊胡夫鎮，父母都是教師，從小就因為常去由父親打理的圖書館而愛上文學。她特別喜歡童話故事，開始閱讀另一位著名波蘭諾貝爾獎得獎人Henryk Sienkiewicz的作品。她憶及小時候曾收到母親的一首詩，一首描寫在碧海裡游泳，在碧波中保持堅韌持久的詩文。Tokarczuk博士從小就接受教誨，要好好開發自己內在潛藏的力量。17歲時，Tokarczuk博士在一家童軍雜誌上首度發表了兩篇短篇小說。一年後，她前往華沙大學攻讀臨床心理學。據說Tokarczuk博士視自己為瑞士精神分析學家Carl Jung的信徒，常以這位心理學大師的理論來激發自己文學創作的靈感。從1980年代末起的10年間，她除了從事心理治療師和培訓教師的工作外，更於媒體發表多篇詩歌和評論。最後她決定辭去工作，專注於文學事業，並於1996年和2001/02年取得文學獎學金分別前往美國和德國。

在不同的訪談中，Tokarczuk博士均提及寫作是一種持續不斷的創作行為，所以「在某種程度上，我沒有任何假期，我沒有空閑的日子。」她的著作都是關於好奇心、流動性和人如何尋找意義的。她稱自己的創作手法為「星群」，是一種允許讀者勾畫自己的線條和圖像的原創方式。例如，她稱1998年出版的《白天的房子，夜晚的房子》為星群小說，是一部由多個不大相連的故事、小品和關於過去與現在生活的散文拼湊而成的作品。她的目標是讓這些圖像、零碎的敘事和意念在進入讀者的意識時才融合起來。

Tokarczuk博士作品翻譯者之一Jennifer Croft認為，Tokarczuk博士著作的特點是「扣人心弦，趣味盎然，既容易讀又引人入勝。」談到翻譯，Tokarczuk博士一度稱翻譯她作品的譯者為「神」，是和她共同創作的園丁，因為他們將她的波蘭語文本重新演繹，再種植在其他文化和語言的土壤裏。在2019年12月舉行的諾貝爾獎晚宴上，她以獨有的幽默方式特別向這些翻譯者致敬：「我……非常感謝我作品的譯者們，他們會……抓住每一個小小的歧義，為我犯的每一個錯誤起鬨。」Tokarczuk博士跟所有偉大作家一樣，都深知作家和藝術家從來都不是與其他創作者毫無連繫的。

懷著這個信念，Tokarczuk博士不論遠近，致力回饋作家社群。自2015年起，她協辦一年一度波蘭文學高峰節，內容包括在她居住的村莊所舉行的一系列文化活動。2019年，她捐贈了部分諾貝爾獎獎金成立Olga Tokarczuk基金會，用於舉辦各項教育計劃、寫作比賽和公開辯論，以及為年輕作家提供獎學金和贊助國際作家駐留計劃。通過基金會，Tokarczuk博士致力在祖國和其他地方創建穩步發展的知識和藝術中心。

2008年，Tokarczuk博士透過香港浸會大學文學院舉辦的國際作家工作坊駐校作家計劃訪問浸會大學，駐港一個月期間，她與香港浸會大學創意作家社群、社會各界文學愛好者、本地作家，以及來自山東大學和北京師範大學－香港浸會大學聯合國際學院的學生會面交流。

Tokarczuk博士熱衷旅行，開發稱為星群意識的奇幻寫作方式，以捕捉生活中迷人的片段。在小說《雲遊者》中，她寫道：「站在堤防上凝視水流時——即使有各式各樣的危險存在——我體認到動總好過於靜，改變總比不變來得崇高。」[2]為了表彰她出類拔萃的文學成就，她作為一種不斷移動的生活形式、跨越國界的獨特聲音，以及她對培育其他作家和藝術家的熱情和承擔，香港浸會大學謹此授予Olga Nawoja Tokarczuk博士榮譽文學博士學位。

*此贊辭由研究院前副院長、*
*新聞系前系主任劉志權教授中譯*

[1]奧爾嘉．朵卡萩（葉祉君譯）（2020）《雲遊者》，臺北：大塊文化出版股份有限公司，第15頁。
[2]奧爾嘉．朵卡萩（葉祉君譯）（2020）《雲遊者》，臺北：大塊文化出版股份有限公司，第23頁。

# ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR TIMOTHY J MITCHISON

I like to thank the HKBU leadership for this honour, and welcome my fellow scholars to this event. HKBU is my academic home-from-home in Hong Kong. My visits to the bonsai garden over the years have been a source of spiritual refreshment. Why those little trees stay so young, while I age, is an enduring mystery. I also like to give a special thanks to Professor Stuart Christie who wrote my citation for the honour, it was great fun working with him.

First a few words about my own history. I was born in Scotland, into an academic family. Educated at Oxford then the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) where I studied biochemistry and cell biology. Faculty at two large US medical schools, UCSF and Harvard, where my group has researched how cells are physically organised and the mechanism of certain medicines. I have an adopted child from China, now 26, at graduate school, and thriving. I am forever grateful to China for that gift.

I'd like to touch briefly on three topics: international collaboration, small universities and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).

First, international collaboration. I am a huge believer in the power of international academic collaboration to build bridges that identify and celebrate shared values and help, just a bit, to unite the world. Even the smallest bridges can help. My father, an immunologist, did a lot of work for the WHO. He visited China in the Mao era and was in Iran inspecting a vaccine facility when their revolution started. I'm not such a brave traveler, but my visits to Asia, and Hong Kong especially, have hugely broadened my perspective on science and life. We live in a time where we need academic collaboration more than ever. Perhaps the need is greatest in infectious disease biology, where all humans face common threats. But I fervently believe that international collaboration has huge value in all areas of inquiry and teaching and that universities can set an example that may inspire our political leaders.

Second, the value of small universities. I have only worked at large medical schools, and my own education was at a large university. But my China-born child studied at Mount Holyoke College in Western Massachusetts, which is about the same size as HKBU. Lorna Mei-Yun found community and a deep sense of personal mission at Mount Holyoke—as well as a great education. I have been involved in organising PhD education at Harvard for many years, and our data show that students who went to small colleges tend to out-perform peers from large schools. It's hard to find metrics for inspiration, but some of my most independent-minded students, the ones who ended up researching their own ideas rather than mine, were educated at small colleges. There is huge benefit in a school where you get to know professors personally, so hats off to HKBU and the small university tradition.

Finally, I'd like to make some remarks about traditional Chinese medicine, which is a huge strength of HKBU and perhaps the main reason I'm here today. Five hundred or 5,000 years ago, every human society had a traditional medicine tradition based on plants and fungi that grew locally that was passed down by oral transmission, with little written documentation. In the West, starting in the 1800s, the most powerful of these traditional herbal medicines were swept into an emerging movement of rooting medicine in mechanistic science. We still use plant-derived medicines like morphine and aspirin, and investigating their molecular mechanism has led to breakthroughs in signaling biology. But during the modernisation of medicine in the West, many potentially useful medicinal plants were forgotten. In China, applications of herbal medicines were documented in writing by scholars, starting thousands of years ago. Combined with the huge biodiversity of medicinal plants in China, this scholarship fostered a robust field of traditional medicine, which continues strongly today, operating in parallel with more molecular approaches. A patient with a chronic disease in Hong Kong has the choice of treatment using Western medicine, or TCM. Many find benefit in choosing both. TCM treatment are not well known in the West, and when I discuss them with colleagues at Harvard Medical School, I tend to face skepticism. I am convinced that many, though likely not all, TCM treatments provide medical benefit. Convincing the world of the benefit of TCM treatments will require application of rigorous methodology for clinical investigation, which has often been lacking in the past. Doctors and scholars at the HKBU School of Chinese Medicine have been at the forefront of applying placebo-controlled trial design to TCM, which is the only way we will identify the plants and molecules that truly work as medicines. I also believe that some TCM ingredients have the potential to elucidate completely new, and non-obvious, ideas for disease treatment. For example, the medicinal molecules contained in most medicinal fungi never leave the gut, yet they seem able to exert benefit to the immune system throughout the human body. Research on this topic has led scholars at the HKBU School of Chinese Medicine to investigate the properties of M-cells. These are a fascinating, and little-studied population of cells in the human gut that provide a sort of portal to the immune system that can be accessed by medical molecules from fungi and perhaps other TCM ingredients. I had never heard of M-cells until I started collaborating with colleagues at HKBU, which brings me back to my earlier remarks of the benefit of international collaboration and learning from the perspective of scholars from different intellectual traditions.

In closing, I want to thank the HKBU leadership again, and celebrate HKBU's illustrious past and promising future. Small universities, international collaboration and TCM have never been more relevant, and HKBU is the place for all three to thrive.

# TIMOTHY J MITCHISON 教授講辭

很感謝香港浸會大學領導授予我的榮譽，也歡迎蒞臨這個典禮的同行學者。浸會大學是我在香港的學術家園。多年來，我常去大學的盆景花園，視它為洗滌心靈的源泉。為什麼那些小樹青春常駐，而我卻越來越老？這是個長期令我困惑的謎。我也要特別感謝撰寫我的榮譽學位贊辭的Stuart Christie教授，我跟他合作愉快。

讓我先講一下我自己的歷史。我出生在一個蘇格蘭學者家庭，在牛津大學和加利福尼亞大學三藩市分校接受教育，專攻生物化學和細胞生物學。我在加大三藩市分校和哈佛兩所大學的醫學院任教，我的團隊致力研究細胞的結構和某些藥物的運作機制。我從中國領養的孩子，今年已經26歲，在唸研究所，表現出色。我永遠感謝中國給我的這份禮物。

我會就三個話題簡略講一下我的看法：國際協作、規模小的大學和傳統中藥。

第一，國際協作。我堅信國際學術協作的力量，它是發現和表揚共同價值的橋梁，能為推動世界團結出點綿力，儘管是最小的橋梁也有它的作用。我父親是個免疫學家，為世界衛生組織做了很多工作。他在毛澤東主政的年代訪問中國，在伊朗革命剛開始時到當地視察一個疫苗設施。我不是個像他一樣勇敢的旅客，但是我多次到亞洲尤其是香港訪問，大大擴闊了我對科學和生命的視野。我們生活在一個比任何時候都需要學術協作的年代。也許這個需要對傳染病生物學尤為重要，因為所有人都面對共同的威脅。但我深信，國際協作在各個研究和教學領域都有重大的價值，而大學可以樹立榜樣，喚醒我們的政治領袖。

第二，規模小的大學的價值。我只曾在大的醫學院工作，也只曾在規模大的大學接受教育。但我在中國出生的孩子Lorna Mei-Yun，她上的大學是在馬薩諸塞州西部的曼荷蓮學院(Mount Holyoke College)，規模跟浸會大學一樣。她在曼荷蓮找到深厚的社群感和個人使命感，受到優良的教育。我在哈佛大學長年參與組織博士培訓，我們的數據顯示，在規模小的大學畢業的學生的表現，比在規模大的大學畢業的要好。要從數據找出有啓發性的指標是很難的，但在我的學生中，最有獨立見解、最終決定研究自己想出來的題目、而不是我的主意的，都是在規模小的大學畢業的。能在規模小的大學唸書，認識每一位教授，對學生有莫大的好處。在此，讓我向浸會大學和規模小的大學的傳統致敬。

最後，我想講一講傳統中藥。我認為它是浸會大學的重大強項，也可能是我今天在這裡的主要原因。五百年前或五千年前，每一個人類社會都有以本土植物和真菌為主的傳統醫藥傳統，這些傳統口耳相傳，很少用文字記錄下來。在西方，從1800年代起，人們開始把醫學納入機械科學的範疇，那些最有效的傳統草本藥物就是那時候被收進來的。我們現在也仍然使用嗎啡和阿斯匹林，而研究它們的分子機制也導致訊息生物學上的突破。但在西方醫藥現代化的同時，很多有重大潛在療效的藥用植物卻被遺忘了。在中國，從幾千年前開始，學者就把草藥的應用以文字記錄下來，而中國藥用植物有龐大的生物多樣性，令傳統醫學的學術研究持續蓬勃發展至今，能夠和以分子機制為主的療法平衡運作。在香港，長期病患者可以選擇接受西醫或中醫治療，很多病人同時受惠於兩種治療方式。在西方，很少人知道傳統中藥，當我和哈佛醫學院的同事談起它的時候，他們總是滿臉疑惑。我確信很多——雖然可能不是每一種——中藥治療方法都有療效，但要說服世上所有人接受傳統中藥的好處，需要嚴謹的臨床研究，而過去在這方面的努力甚為不足。浸會大學中醫藥學院的醫師和學者，率先使用安慰劑對照方法測試中藥療效；而只有通過這種方法，才能確認哪些植物和分子可以真正入藥。我也相信，一些重要傳統中藥成分有潛力闡發全新的、並非顯而易見的醫療方法。例如，大多數藥用真菌蘊含的藥效分子從不離開腸道，但它們好像能夠惠及全身的免疫系統。浸大中醫藥學院的學者就從這方面的研究出發，探討M細胞的特性。這些在人體腸道內的細胞，提供了一道傳送門，讓真菌的藥效分子和其他傳統中藥重要成分進入身體的免疫系統，它的運作引人入勝，關於它的研究卻很少。我和浸大同事合作之前，從未聽過M細胞。正如我剛才指出，來自不同地方、不同知識傳統的學者互相切磋合作，是有利學術發展的。

最後，讓我再次感謝香港浸會大學的領導，也很高興看到浸大多年來奮鬥有成，前景一片光明。規模小的大學、國際協作和傳統中藥這三者看起來風馬牛不相及，卻在香港浸會大學這天地裡聚首一堂，一起發光發亮。

*此講辭由研究院前副院長、*
*新聞系前系主任劉志權教授中譯*

# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR ALEXANDER PING-KONG WAI

## Embrace adversity, create new possibilities

Welcome to the 63rd Commencement of Hong Kong Baptist University. I am delighted that we can gather here today to celebrate this occasion. Congratulations to you and your families on this most significant day, as you have reached a major milestone in your life's journey!

Your time at university has not been easy, as you have faced a lot of upheaval and many challenges over the past few years. There were moments when it felt like the pandemic, and the associated disruptions, would never end, but now we are marching out of the pandemic's shadow towards a brighter era. You — the Class of 2022 — have managed to overcome all the obstacles with your strength and stamina, resolve and resilience. All of us at HKBU are proud of you.

Also, here with us today are four honorary doctorate recipients who have joined the HKBU community. I would like to take a moment to recognise them once again, as these distinguished individuals are role models who have led inspirational lives. They are Professor Anil Jain, Professor Timothy J Mitchison, Ms Chloe Suen, and Dr Olga Tokarczuk. Their stories, as we have just heard, reveal how they have attained success and contributed to the betterment of society against all odds. We can definitely learn from their extraordinary careers. Please join me in giving them another round of applause as we welcome and honour them today.

The pandemic has taught us the hard way that life can be full of difficulties and it never works out as expected. But here you are, having survived the virus, and having survived the crisis. The resilience you have acquired and the skills you have learned at HKBU will stand you in good stead in the future. And what will your future be?

You may have heard the old saying about a glass of water, and I am sure you know very well the moral of the story. Whether you believe the glass is half full or half empty is up to you.

The glass is half full, but we are blessed to have colleagues who wholeheartedly served the healthcare needs of the community during the fifth wave of the pandemic. We could have adhered to the diagnostic methods in Chinese medicine to inspect, listen and smell, inquire and conduct palpation. Instead, our Chinese medicine experts broke away from tradition. We quickly turned classrooms into war rooms for free online Chinese medicine consultations, and delivered herbal medicine directly to people's front doors. We transformed diagnostic and treatment models, and provided patients with quality and timely care at home. Caring is in HKBU's DNA, and experts from our Department of Social Work provided counselling support over the phone to help safeguard patients' mental health. These holistic solutions and models are just a few of the many breakthroughs brought about by the pandemic. Remember, this is the environment in which you grew up, and I believe with HKBU's education, you will be bold, innovative and caring too.

I believe you can make it because you are special. You are a special class in the sense that you had less face-to-face learning compared to other classes. But that does not mean you learned less. Instead, you learned differently. You had more online classes than your seniors. Thanks to the creativity and efforts of our teachers, novel e-learning models and platforms have developed quickly. These new pedagogies have not only made e-learning more effective and stimulating, but they have also enabled cross-boundary teaching and learning.

Similarly, the creation of a new virtual experiential learning platform for online intercultural interaction has paved the way for the implementation of online-merge-offline exchange in the future, opening up more opportunities for students to broaden their global awareness. Geographical barriers and social distancing can be bridged not only through digital connections, but more importantly, with a mentality that searches out possibilities and opportunities.

You have grown up in an age of rapid technological advancement. Learning how to learn is far more important than learning technical skills, and that is how we have equipped you for the future world. Notably, the application of AI has become an irresistible trend that brings both possibilities and uncertainty. While people enjoy the convenience that AI has brought to our daily lives, others worry that AI will eventually replace humans. As a result, we need to leverage such cutting-edge technologies in a prudent and constructive way.

On this front, HKBU scientists and artists have taken the lead in developing AI algorithms that can create and appreciate art, and we are collaborating with AI in a way that enhances and promotes harmony between humans and machines. This summer, we launched the ground-breaking "Turing AI Orchestra" during the "Human, Machine, Art, Creativity: International Symposium". We also staged a human-AI joint performance during the HKBU Symphony Orchestra's Annual Gala Concert. Where others see problems and uncertainty, we see opportunities to invent and make the world more diverse. We are taking advantage of the rise of AI, and are making an early move to capture it by collaborating with it. This is the path we have chosen at HKBU. What is your decision? To embrace the advancement of AI, or worry about being replaced?

I hope you will worry about something else. I hope you will worry about the human vulnerabilities that have been exposed by the pandemic. Care for humanity is one of the core values of an HKBU education, and I believe that it has taken root in your heart and will shape what you do. I hope you will worry about the global challenges we are all facing – climate change, geopolitical tensions, pandemic, and stagflation, just to name a few. Severe weather such as hurricanes and flood caused by the climate change occurs frequently raising havoc around the world. The rapidly deteriorating international orders jeopardise globalisation and our ways of life. A newly emerging disease can send ripples across the globe and bring international travel to a halt. The economic situations are in dire condition in many countries and we are at the risk of recession or even depression. Yes, it's worrying. Adversity is a part of life, and it is pervasive and ongoing. But we have managed to adapt to the circumstances around us, and we have turned crisis into opportunity with our creativity, resourcefulness and resilience. As graduates of HKBU, you are well-equipped to explore different possibilities and solutions in the face of threats and adversity. In the end, you will emerge stronger, and you will also have gained valuable and innovative skills that will enable you to solve complex problems.

HKBU is one of the most vibrant universities in Asia and the world, and we are innovatively advancing research and education. We are capitalising on our expertise and specialities to create knowledge, address global challenges and make progress. As graduates, you all possess the spirit of HKBU, and I hope you will continue to draw on its characteristics throughout your lives. Harness the education you have received here and use it for good. As we join the rest of the world in re-opening and emerging from the pandemic, you and your classmates will soon find that the playing field is a lot broader than before. There is so much you can achieve wherever you go – Hong Kong, the nation and beyond – as long as you remain open-minded and are adaptive, inquisitive and innovative. Remember to be compassionate and never stop caring about other people and the issues around the world. These are the fundamental attributes of a BUer, and they will ultimately serve you well in your future endeavours.

Once again, my warmest congratulations to you all on graduating from Hong Kong Baptist University. You are the future, and it is now yours to shape. Every one of you may walk a different path, but I know that you will all go the distance in your own unique ways. I wish you the very best of luck! Thank you.

# 校長衞炳江教授講辭

## 逆境自強 開創機遇

歡迎大家蒞臨香港浸會大學第63屆畢業典禮。很高興我們今天能聚首一堂，慶祝這個特別日子。各位畢業生，你們正式完成了人生旅程的一個重要階段，我衷心祝賀你和你的家人！

作為2022年的畢業生，你們過去幾年的大學生涯並不容易，需要面對很多變化和挑戰，甚至曾經以為這次疫情和其影響不會完結，猶幸我們已經開始走出疫情的陰霾，邁向光明。你們以堅強、耐力、決心和抗逆力，克服了種種障礙，浸大仝人都以你們為傲。

今天在座還有四位新加入浸大家庭的榮譽博士，分別是 Anil Jain 教授、Timothy J Mitchison 教授、孫燕華女士和Olga Tokarczuk 博士，容我在此再次表揚他們。幾位傑出人士都是啟發人心的榜樣，從他們的故事中，我們瞭解到他們如何克服難關以取得成功，以及為社會作出貢獻，我們當可從他們非凡的成就中學習。讓我們以掌聲再次歡迎並向他們致意。

疫情讓我們體會到生活並不容易，而且總是不似預期。然而，你們都從疫情中挺過來，在危機之中熬過來。你在浸大所學到的應變能力和各種技能，將令你有能力面對未來種種挑戰。而你的未來，又會是怎樣？

你們一定聽過「半杯水是一半空還是一半滿」這個老問題。其實是空是滿，答案在於你的觀點與角度，而我看見的，是代表樂觀的半滿。

在第五波疫情期間，當社會各界面臨極大挑戰，浸大同事全心全意地為應對社區醫療需求而付出。中醫診症講求「望、聞、問、切」，疫情下我們的中醫專家打破傳統，改變診症模式，將教室改裝成「臨時診症室」，為患者提供免費網上中醫診症服務，並提供送藥服務，讓患者足不出戶仍能獲得優質而及時的醫療護理。同時，本着浸大的關愛精神，我們的社會工作系團隊通過電話輔導照顧患者的精神健康。從這些全方位的解決方案和新模式可見，疫情雖帶來困擾，同時亦讓我們不斷突破，所以我看見的是一半滿的水杯。同學們，經過疫情的洗禮，加上浸大的教育，相信你們都會成為仁勇兼備、敢於創新的人。

是的，我相信你們都做得到，因為你們這一屆畢業生跟以往的不同，你們面授學習的機會沒有他們多，但這不代表你們學習的比他們少，只是學習方式不同而已。儘管你們較學長們有更多時間需要在網上課堂學習，但我們的老師積極發揮創意，加速創新電子學習模式和平台的發展。新的教學法不僅使電子學習更有效和有趣，還有助實現跨地域的教與學。

同樣，新創建的網上跨文化互動虛擬體驗式學習平台，為日後實現線上線下結合模式的交流作準備，讓學生有更多機會開拓國際視野。地域上的障礙和社交距離固然可以借助數碼技術打破，但更重要的是時刻保持探索可能和機遇之心。

你們成長於科技飛速發展的時代，為迎接未來世界，讓你們掌握「學習之道」，遠比單單學習技術和技能重要得多，尤其人工智能的應用已是大勢所趨，既帶來無限可能，也帶來了不確定。有些人享受人工智能為日常生活帶來便利，也有人擔心人工智能最終會取代人類，因此，使用這些尖端科技時必需謹慎，並用得其所。

在這方面，浸大的科學家和藝術家率先開發了可以創造和欣賞藝術的人工智能演算法，我們與人工智能的合作，是以增強和促進人與機器之間的和諧共融為目標。今年夏天，我們在「人、機器、藝術、創意—國際研討會」上推出了劃時代的「圖靈人工智能交響樂團」，此前更在浸大交響樂團的年度音樂會上進行了人機共創共演。其他人眼中的難題和不確定，我們卻看到了機會去創造，使世界變得更多樣化。我們早着先機，把握人工智能的興起，通過與之合作，掌握它的優勢。這是浸大選擇的方向，而你的選擇是什麼？是擁抱人工智能的發展，還是擔心被其取代？

我希望你們關心的會是別的事情，希望你們會關心疫情突顯的人類的脆弱。人文關懷是浸大教育的核心價值之一，相信已深深植根於你們的心中，並影響着你們做的每一個決定。我希望你們會關心人類正面臨的挑戰和世界時事，如氣候變化、地緣政治緊張局勢、疫情、滯脹等。氣候變化引起的颶風、洪水等極端天氣現象頻生，在全球造成嚴重破壞。國際關係迅速變化，正危及全球化進程和我們的生活。新發性傳染病有可能在世界上引起漣漪效應，令國際旅運陷入停頓。一些國家深陷經濟困局，引致我們也得面對衰退甚至蕭條的威脅。這一切的確令人擔憂。逆境是生活的一部分，無處不在、持續不斷。人類除了和其他生物一樣能適應環境，更能憑藉創造力、智慧和抗逆力，化危為機。作為香港浸會大學畢業生，你有能力在面對危機和逆境時探索不同的解決方案。最終，你會變得更強大，也會掌握寶貴的新技能，讓你有能力解決複雜問題。

浸大是亞洲以至全球在創新研究和教育方面最活躍的大學之一，我們利用專業知識和專長來創造知識，應對全球挑戰，推動進步。作為浸大畢業生，你們都具備浸大精神，希望你們繼續發揮當中的特質，並學以致用，造福人類。香港將與世界各地走出疫情陰霾，重新接軌，屆時你們會發現可以一展所長的舞台比以前更廣更闊。無論你們在香港、國家、或世界其他地區，只要保持開放心態，發揮適應力、求知慾和創新精神，你們都可以盡展抱負。別忘記要時常懷有仁愛之心，關心他人和世界各地的問題，這些都是浸大人的基本特質，讓你終生受用。

再次祝賀大家從香港浸會大學畢業。你們就是世界的未來，未來將由你們塑造。每個人走的路都可能不同，但相信你們都會以自己獨特的方式走出成功坦途。祝願大家一切順利。 多謝。

# LIST OF GRADUATES
# 畢業生名錄

## Doctor of Philosophy 哲學博士

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# LIST OF GRADUATES
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## Doctor of Philosophy (Continued) 哲學博士(續)

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| LUO Liwen | 罗丽雯 | Department of Biology 生物系 |
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## Doctor of Business Administration 工商管理博士

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| LEUNG Yvonne Wen Ling | 梁韻靈 | ZHAI Jingyi | 翟靜宜 |

## Doctor of Education 教育博士

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| FUNG Sze Ki Marianna | 馮思琦 | YIP Cheong Man | 葉昌敏 |
| MA Yaoyao | 馬瑤瑤 | ZENG Denggao | 曾登高 |
| WONG Wing-kei Vicky | 黃潁琪 | | |

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| YIU King Fung | 姚景峰 | Department of Biology 生物系 |
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# 歷屆榮譽博士名單

## Doctor of Business Administration (DBA)

| | | |
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| CHENG Yan-kee | 鄭恩基 | 2019 |
| LIU Chak-wan | 廖澤雲 | 2019 |
| Stanley Y L YIM | 嚴玉麟 | 2019 |
| Doreen D L CHAN | 陳許多琳 | 2018 |
| Philip N L CHEN | 陳南祿 | 2018 |
| William Kwok Lun FUNG | 馮國綸 | 2017 |
| LEE Shau Kee | 李兆基 | 2011 |
| Mochtar RIADY | 李文正 | 2009 |
| Hari Naroomal HARILELA | 夏利萊 | 2008 |
| Michael P K WU | 伍步高 | 2008 |
| Andrew SIA | 謝安如 | 2005 |
| Marvin K T CHEUNG | 張建東 | 2003 |
| Victor K K FUNG | 馮國經 | 2000 |
| CHIU Chun Bong | 趙振邦 | 1997 |
| CHA Chi Ming | 查濟民 | 1996 |
| FONG Yun Wah | 方潤華 | 1994 |
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| HUNG Hin Shiu | 孔憲紹 | 1993 |
| WU Jieh Yee | 伍絜宜 | 1993 |
| Quo Wei LEE | 利國偉 | 1992 |

## Doctor of Humanities (DHum)

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| CHOW Yun-fat | 周潤發 | 2021 |
| William C KIRBY | 柯偉林 | 2017 |
| Robert H N HO | 何鴻毅 | 2015 |
| HUNG Yeung Pong Wah | 孔楊邦鏵 | 2015 |
| Cecil S O CHAN | 陳樹安 | 2014 |
| Wilfred Y W WONG | 王英偉 | 2013 |
| WU Jianmin | 吳建民 | 2013 |
| Jimmy CARTER | | 2011 |
| LI Lanqing | 李嵐清 | 2011 |
| LI Zhaoxing | 李肇星 | 2010 |
| JIANG Shusheng | 蔣樹聲 | 2009 |
| Chia-Wei WOO | 吳家瑋 | 2008 |
| John Charlton POLKINGHORNE | | 2006 |
| Daniel C W TSE | 謝志偉 | 2001 |
| David C LAM | 林思齊 | 1992 |
| William (Billy) F GRAHAM | 葛培理 | 1990 |

## Doctor of Laws (LLD)

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| Kennedy Y H WONG | 黃英豪 | 2013 |
| Moses M C CHENG | 鄭慕智 | 2007 |
| Brian W SMITH | | 1999 |
| LU Ping | 魯　平 | 1998 |
| Lucy M F CHING | 程文輝 | 1997 |
| LAU Wah Sum | 劉華森 | 1996 |
| John S BELEW | | 1995 |
| Andrew K N LI | 李國能 | 1994 |
| John J SWAINE | 施偉賢 | 1991 |

## Doctor of Letters (DLitt)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MO Yan (GUAN Moye) | 莫　言(管謨業) | 2017 |
| Elizabeth M DALEY | | 2016 |
| Valerie SMITH | | 2016 |
| Johnnie K F TO | 杜琪峯 | 2014 |
| Wai Chee DIMOCK | 宋惠慈 | 2013 |
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| LI Xueqin | 李學勤 | 2012 |
| VAN Lau | 文　樓 | 2010 |
| NIEH Hualing | 聶華苓 | 2009 |
| CHEN Yung Shan | 陳永善 | 2007 |
| HOU Hsiao-hsien | 侯孝賢 | 2007 |
| KUANG Jianlian | 鄺健廉 | 2005 |
| LIN Hwai-min | 林懷民 | 2004 |
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| JI Xianlin | 季羨林 | 2002 |
| Peter NEWMARK | | 1998 |
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| Arthur C CLARKE | | 1996 |
| WU Yee Sun | 伍宜孫 | 1991 |
| Run Run SHAW | 邵逸夫 | 1990 |

# REGISTER OF THE HONORARY DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS
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## Doctor of Science (DSc)

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|---|---|---|
| Steven CHU | 朱棣文 | 2021 |
| DING Jian | 丁　健 | 2021 |
| Alan B RICKINSON | | 2021 |
| Dame Wendy HALL | | 2020 |
| NG Ching-fai | 吳清輝 | 2020 |
| Harry H Y SHUM | 沈向洋 | 2020 |
| Jeremy K NICHOLSON | | 2019 |
| Sir Fraser STODDART | | 2019 |
| SHI Yigong | 施一公 | 2018 |
| Donal D C BRADLEY | | 2017 |
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