

樹仁簡訊

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饒宗頤教授、黃仁龍資深大律師獲頒授榮譽博士學位
Professor JAO Tsung-I and Mr. WONG Yan-Lung, SC, Received Honorary Degrees



饒宗頤及黃仁龍 獲頒授榮譽博士學位



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著名國學大師饒宗頤教授及黃仁龍資深大律師於2012年12月7日，親臨香港樹仁大學，出席第38屆畢業禮（第四節），接受校方頒授榮譽博士學位。這是仁大自2009年以來，第4次頒授榮譽博士學位。

頒授學位儀式於下午3時在邵美珍堂舉行，由校監胡鴻烈博士主持。胡校監首先向饒宗頤教授頒授榮譽文學博士學位。

饒宗頤教授 獲榮譽文學博士學位

仁大新聞與傳播學系系主任梁天偉教授在贊辭中，稱讚饒宗頤教授在中國學術、中國文化以及藝術上成就斐然，而且饒宗頤教授在學術上勇於開創的精神十分值得莘莘學子學習。

梁教授說：「饒教授『業精六學，才備九能』，迄今已出版著作80餘部，發表論文500餘篇，在敦煌學、甲骨學、詞學、史學、目錄學、楚辭學、考古學、韻學諸方面都有不凡的成就。綜觀饒教授的治學方法，有兩點值得後學者效法：一、他可憑有限的材料，研究出開創性的成果。從他在敦煌學上的研究成績，和對『馬王堆帛書』所得的成果，就可見一斑。而從學術到藝術，很多都遵此法。二、他提出從田野考古、文獻記載和甲骨文研究相結合來研究華夏文



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化的『三重證據法』。」

梁教授又讚揚饒宗頤教授已經高齡95，但仍然鍥而不捨地追求學問，這樣「苦行僧」一般的精神，令人佩服。他說：「一位大師的誕生，除了天賦、環境之外，最重要的還是恒心、凝志、思辨、博覽、實證。饒教授可以為一門學問而跋山涉水，到發源地考察，專門學習他們的語言；而為解決一個問題，必窮根究柢，可以飯不進、茶不思、覺不睡。他說做學問，要抵受得住吃苦、抵受得住孤

獨，始有所成。」

黃仁龍資深大律師 獲榮譽法學博士學位

胡校監之後向黃仁龍資深大律師頒授榮譽法學博士學位，由仁大法律與商業學系Professor Nadja Alexander宣讀她撰寫的贊辭。

Nadja Alexander教授高度讚揚黃仁龍先生過往在擔任律政司司長的7年間，對自身原則的堅定不移和他的



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- 01 饒宗頤教授獲頒授榮譽文學博士學位。
The Degree of Doctor of Letter honoris causa is awarded to Professor Jao Tsung-I.
- 02 饒宗頤教授 Professor Jao Tsung-I
- 03 前排由左至右：黃仁龍博士、饒宗頤教授、胡鴻烈博士
Front row from left to right: Professor Jao Tsung-I, Dr. Wong Yan-Lung, Dr. Henry Hu
- 04 黃仁龍資深大律師獲頒授榮譽法學博士學位。
The Degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa is awarded to Mr. Wong Yan-Lung, SC.
- 05 黃仁龍博士 Dr. Wong Yan-Lung

施政理念。她說：「在這裏，不同的文化思潮交匯並容、激情碰撞，並湧現一泓泓智慧的新泉。中國清代著名的林則徐將軍所作的兩句不朽的詩句，便能很好的體現這種竭誠為民服務，且又恪守自身原則的施政理念。『海納百川，有容為大；壁立千仞，無欲則剛』作為律政公職人員之首，黃先生在刑法、憲法，乃至其他層面的種種貢獻可謂不勝枚舉。」

Nadja Alexander教授亦在贊辭中提到黃仁龍先生一直熱心參與公共服務。她說：「黃先生曾出任建築物上訴審裁小組主席、暴力及執法傷亡賠償委員會主席，以及非本地高等及專業教育上訴委員會主席。他亦曾擔任香港施達基金會副主席，為香港基督教關懷無家者協會擔任顧問和參與義務工作，並至今一直為這兩個非政府

組織繼續做貢獻。」

黃仁龍：兼容並蓄並不意味一味迎合

黃仁龍先生之後代表榮譽博士學位領受人致辭。黃仁龍先生曾在2010年以主禮嘉賓的身分出席仁大第36屆畢業典禮，今次再踏足樹仁，獲頒授法學博士學位，他表示對樹仁有一份特殊的親切感。同時，他表達了對饒宗頤教授的敬意。他說：「得知與饒教授一同獲頒榮譽博士，我只覺愧不敢當。饒教授畢生從事中國文化研究，其成就乃國家之驕傲、民族之瑰寶。未想竟能有此機會與饒教授同台獲頒殊榮，本人榮幸之至！」

黃仁龍先生也在致辭中提到香港面對「一國兩制」帶來的各種變化和挑戰，應該兼容並蓄而不是一味

迎合。他說：「我們應首先關注整體的長遠利益，而非局部或眼前利益，應毫不動搖地堅守核心價值和基本原則，並用開明的態度去分辨以至接受非關鍵性的事宜，用謙卑的態度和勇氣去接納差異，用智慧和承擔去正面建設而非負面拉倒。」

頒授碩士學位

另外，同場亦舉行了碩士學位頒授儀式 [相關報道見第6頁]，包括社會科學（輔導心理學）碩士學位，及工商管理碩士學位。輔導心理學是仁大首個自己開辦的碩士課程，而工商管理碩士課程則由美國路易斯安那（門羅）大學與仁大合辦。該校商學院副院長Dr. Donna Luse專程由美國來港，主持頒授碩士學位儀式。

Professor JAO Tsung-I and Mr WONG Yan-Lung Received Honorary Degrees in the 38th Graduation Ceremony



Hong Kong Shue Yan University awarded Honorary Degrees to the Master of Chinese Culture, Professor Jao Tsung-I, GBM, and former Secretary for Justice, Mr. Wong Yan-Lung, GBM, SC, at the fourth session of the 38th Graduation Ceremony on 7th December 2012. It is the fourth time that Shue Yan has conferred Honorary Degrees since 2009.

The Honorary degrees were conferred by Dr. Henry Hu, President of the University.

Professor Jao Tsung-I: Doctor of Letters, honoris causa

The Degree of Doctor of Letters honoris causa was awarded to the famous Chinese scholar, calligrapher and painter, Professor Jao Tsung-I.

In his citation, Professor Leung Tin Wai, Head of the Department of Journalism and Communication, praised Professor Jao for his contribution to Sinology and Chinese Culture, and his continuous search for new ground in the study of Chinese culture.

“Professor Jao is truly a renaissance man, ‘an expert in many branches of

knowledge and master of many skills’. He has to date published over 80 books and more than 500 scholarly papers. His scholarly achievements in the many fields of humanities, ranging from Dunhuang studies and the studies of oracle bone inscriptions to etymology and history, from bibliographical studies and Chuci studies to archaeology and phonology, are staggering. A broad survey of Professor Jao’s learning and research methodology shows that there are two areas in particular in which younger scholars can learn from him: First, is Professor Jao’s remarkable ability to produce groundbreaking results in his research even when there are only limited source materials available. This can be clearly seen in the fruitful achievements he has attained in his Dunhuang studies, as well as his work on the manuscripts of the Mawangdui silk banners. This is a feature that runs throughout both Professor Jao’s scholarship and his art. Second, he advocates employing the “Triple Evidence Method” for the study of ancient Chinese culture by integrating the results of archaeological field study with the study of historical records and oracle bone inscriptions.” Professor Leung said.

Professor Leung also praised Professor

Jao for his pursuit of knowledge with the “disciplined spirit of a true ascetic”: “The emergence of a great master is made possible not only by natural endowments and a favourable environment, but also by the ability to persevere, to be focused in ambition and will, to think with discernment, to be well-read and to seek verification of supporting evidence. Professor Jao has embarked on arduous journeys for the sake of learning a specific discipline. He has conducted on-the-spot observations and study in order to learn a language. In order to get to the bottom of things, he has been willing to go without food and sleep until a solution to a problem is found. He once cautioned that unless a person is able to endure hardships and loneliness, he will never achieve any significance in academic pursuit.”

Wong Yan-Lung, SC,: Degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa

The Degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa was awarded to Mr. Wong Yan-Lung, GBM, SC, who was Secretary for Justice of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for seven years from 2005 to 2012.

In her citation, Professor Nadja



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01-02 饒宗頤教授和黃仁龍資深大律師與仁大高層、親友和嘉賓合照。
Professor Jao Tsung-I, Mr. Wong Yan-Lung and guests

03 饒宗頤教授與行政副校長胡懷中博士。
Professor Jao Tsung-I and Dr. Fai-chung Hu, Vice President (Administration) of HKSJU

Alexander praised Mr. Wong for always standing firm against the winds and the authority of conventional wisdom during his seven-year term as Secretary for Justice.

Professor Nadja Alexander said: "Such an approach nurtures the internationality of Hong Kong - an oasis of cultural resilience, where the energetic friction of diversity continually offers up new springs of knowledge. This facilitative yet firm leadership style is also reflected in the timeless wisdom of the famous Chinese General Lin:

'Be open to diverse views, like the ocean that can carry all the river water flowing into it; Be able to uphold justice uncompromised by personal desires, like a cliff standing steep without falling unto either side.'

Professor Nadja Alexander also praised Mr. Wong for his extensive public service in: "Mr. Wong has served as Chairman of the Buildings Appeal Tribunal, the Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Boards and the Non-local Higher and Professional Education Appeal Board. He has also served as Vice-Chairman of the CEDAR Fund and a member of the Steering

Committee and volunteer of the Hong Kong Christian Concern for the Homeless, and continues his contributions to both NGOs."

Wong Yan Lung:

The capability to accommodate does not necessarily entail convergence

In his speech on behalf of Professor Jao and himself, Mr. Wong expressed the deep gratitude of the honorary graduates for the high honour which the university had conferred on them.

Mr. Wong expressed the deepest respect for Professor Jao. "When I learned Professor Jao was the other honorary graduand, my immediate reaction was one of embarrassment. How can I ever come close to sharing the stage with Professor Jao, whose life-long achievement in the study of Chinese culture is nothing short of the utmost pride and treasure of the nation?" Mr. Wong said.

Mr. Wong Yan Lung also noted that Hong Kong is facing a variety of changes and challenges brought about One Country Two Systems, and the capability to accommodate does not necessarily entail convergence.

"In tackling challenges under the new constitutional order, the need for in-depth understanding of the contents of the respective regimes goes without saying. More important, however, are an overriding concern for the long-term good of all as opposed to part, an uncompromising commitment to the core values and foundational principals, an enlightened liberty to identify and accept non-essentials, a humility and courage to embrace differences, as well as a wisdom and commitment to construct rather than to pull down." Mr. Wong said.

Master's degrees were also awarded at this ceremony (see page 7). The Master of Social Sciences in Counselling Psychology programme is the first Master's Degree programme offered solely by Shue Yan. The MBA programme is jointly offered by the University of Louisiana at Monroe (USA) and Hong Kong Shue Yan University. Dr. Donna Luse, Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration of the University of Louisiana at Monroe, came to Hong Kong to confer the degrees.

輔導心理學碩士課程首屆學生畢業



01

香港樹仁大學自行開辦的首個碩士課程——輔導心理學碩士課程，首屆學生畢業禮於2012年12月7日下午在仁大校園邵美珍堂舉行，共有14名學生獲頒授社會科學碩士（輔導心理學）學士學位。

輔導心理學碩士課程於2010年9月開辦，它不但是仁大首個自行開辦的碩士課程，也是現時香港唯一的輔導心理學碩士課程。第一年錄取24名學生。全日制學生修讀年期為兩年，兼讀制修讀年期為4年。

余鎮洋以「優異成績」（平均積點達3.7或以上）畢業，他接受訪問時表示，他於2008年在仁大獲輔導及心理學榮譽社會科學學士，之後在青年服務機構出任輔導員。工作期間，對心智、智力等專業評估，及專業輔導很感興趣，但因為尚未取得相關的學歷和專業資格，無法一展抱負。2010年初，余鎮洋得知仁大即將開辦輔導心理學碩士課程，認為是

實踐志願的良機。

「在臨床心理學家和輔導心理學家這兩個專業當中，我較喜歡後者。因為後者着重輔導，能夠為有需要的人提供正能量，發掘他們的強項。另外，我是仁大輔導及心理學系的學生，知道學系的老師們很用心教學。我於是決定填寫報名表。」

輔導心理學碩士課程採用「科學家—實踐者」教學模式（scientist-practitioner model），學生最少要完成1,000個小時的實習，才能畢業，其中校外實習佔690個小時。余鎮洋指出，修讀期間的各種實習工作，給他帶來很多寶貴的經驗。

余鎮洋的實習首先在輔心系的輔導暨研究中心開始，輔導對象是仁大學生。之後，他被安排到廣華醫院，為患痛症和有情緒問題的病人提供輔導；並在其他機構輔導有學習障礙和特殊學習需要的學生。

余鎮洋的長遠目標是個人執業，開設自己的輔導中心。

翁嘉鑫是另一位輔導心理學碩士課程的應屆畢業生，他在香港浸會大學完成心理學社會科學學士（榮譽）學位課程。他的志願是要成為其他人的「路燈」，而仁大開辦的輔導心理學課程正好切合他這一目標。

翁嘉鑫形容在仁大的兩年裏，對他個人的成長產生很大的正面作用，把他訓練成一個敢於表達自己，並能夠幫忙別人的人。

「我是一個比較害羞的人。兩年前我也不敢相信我能夠在陌生人面前，暢談自己的感受和看法，甚至給人提供參考意見。」翁嘉鑫說。

翁嘉鑫指出，課程中的實習機會，不但建立了他的自信心，而且讓他懂得如何與不同人溝通接觸，了解服務對象的需要。

SYU first Master's degrees awarded



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- 01 畢業生與教授合照。
Graduates and professors
02 畢業生 Graduates
03 翁嘉鑫 Mr. Yung Ka Hing
04 余鎮洋 Mr. Yu Chun Yeung

02

On the afternoon of 7 December, 2012, at the fourth session of the 38th Graduation Ceremony of Hong Kong Shue Yan University (SYU), the first cohort of 14 students from the Master of Social Sciences in Counselling Psychology programme (MSSCP) were awarded Master's degrees.

The first cohort of 24 full-time and part-time students commenced their studies in September 2010. The MSSCP is SYU's first accredited master's degree programme, and thus far, it is also the first programme of its kind in Hong Kong. The duration for full-time studies is two years, and four years for part-time.

Isaac Yu Chun Yeung graduated with distinction (cumulative GPA of 3.70 and above) from the programme. When interviewed, he told the reporter that he graduated from SYU's double major in Counselling and Psychology in 2008. Afterwards, he worked as a counsellor in a youth centre, during which period he became very interested in cognitive and intellectual assessment, as well as professional counselling. However, owing to his lack of professional qualifications, he was limited in what he could do professionally. Hence, when SYU offered the MSSCP in 2010, he deemed it to be a golden opportunity to realize his professional goals.

Isaac said further: "Between clinical and counselling psychology, I preferred the latter because of its emphasis on counselling. Being a counselling psychologist, I am able to use a strength-based approach to help my clients to uncover their potential. Furthermore, as a former graduate of SYU, I

have intimate knowledge of the devotion of the instructors to teaching. Therefore I did not hesitate to submit my application when the programme became available."

The MSSCP adopts a scientist-practitioner approach, requiring the students to complete at least 1,000 hours of practicum, of which 690 hours of practice are in agencies. Isaac pointed out that the variety of practical work provided him with valuable clinical experience.

Isaac started his clinical practice in the Counselling & Research Centre of SYU's Department of Counselling and Psychology. Subsequently, he was placed at Kwong Wah Hospital to provide counselling for people suffering from chronic pain and emotional problems. Later, he also had the opportunity to work with students with learning disabilities and other special educational needs.

Isaac's long-term goal is to go into private practice and run his own counselling centre.

Alvin Yung Ka Hing, another graduate, completed his undergraduate education in psychology at the Hong Kong Baptist University. His goal was to become a beacon lighting up life's pathways for other people, and SYU's MSSCP programme appeared to answer his educational needs.

Alvin described his two years at SYU as being extremely positive for his personal growth, training him to be a person who dared to speak his mind, and rendering him capable of helping others.

"I used to be quite introverted. Two years ago, I would not have thought it possible to be able to speak up in front of strangers and to share my thoughts and feelings with them, not to mention giving them suggestions!"

Alvin told the reporter that his clinical practice had not only enhanced his confidence, it had also taught him how to interact with people from all walks of life, and to understand their needs for psychological services.

1337名本科畢業生



01

香港樹仁大學第38屆畢業禮於2012年12月6-7日，在北角寶馬山校園邵美珍堂舉行。本屆共有1,337名學生修畢本科課程，獲學士學位，其中189人為銜接學位課程畢業生。

在1,337名本科畢業生中，商學院佔533人；其次是社會科學院，有436人；文學院佔368人。

畢業禮分4個場次舉行，文學院畢業禮安排在6日上午舉行，商學院畢業禮在6日下午和7日下午舉行，而社會科學院畢業禮則安排在6日下午和7日上午舉行。學士學位頒授儀式由仁大校監胡鴻烈博士主持。

輔導及心理學系畢業生梁翠儀，以一級榮譽的成績獲心理學榮譽社會科學學士，目前在仁大攻讀輔導心理學碩士課程。她表示在仁大4年中最難忘的是與同學相處。「雖然樹仁校

園沒有其他大學的大，但這反而令同學的關係更親密、相處更融洽，使校園生活非常愉快。」

社會學榮譽社會科學學士課程畢業生汪洸表示，4年的大學生活讓他學會自理，學習上發揮主動性，在為人處事方面也成長不少。

汪洸說，在仁大的日子裏，印象最深刻的學習活動是2010年暑假到內地進行實地考察。「在東莞一個月的考察調查中，使我學到如何與老師同學一起完成一項研究，當中的經歷確實難得，也影響了我之後的學習方向」。目前，他在香港浸會大學攻讀社會學碩士課程，他希望將來從事學術研究工作。

工商管理學榮譽學士課程畢業生梁浩斌認為，他在仁大學習中最大的得着大大提升了普通話的能力。他說：「現在從事有關物流的工作，通

第38屆畢業禮本科畢業生人數
Number of Graduates (Bachelor)
of the 38th Graduation Ceremony

學院 Faculty	人數 Number
商學院 Faculty of Commerce	533
社會科學院 Faculty of Social Science	436
文學院 Faculty of Arts	368
總數 Total	1,337

常接觸的是內地客戶，過去學習的普通話對我在溝通上起了很大作用。」

梁浩斌勉勵師弟師妹努力讀書，並學好普通話。

A New Milestone for the 1337 Graduates of HKSYU Bachelor's degree programmes



02

The 38th Graduation Ceremony of Hong Kong Shue Yan University was held on 6th and 7th of December 2012 in the Lady Shaw Hall at the university campus in North Point. 1,337 students graduated from the University's Bachelor's degree programmes.

Among the 1,337 students, 533 were from the Faculty of Commerce, 436 were from the Faculty of Social Sciences and 368 were from the Faculty of Arts. A further 189 students graduated from the University's conversion programmes.

There were four sessions in the Graduation Ceremony. The Faculty of Arts session was held in the morning of 6th December. The Faculty of Commerce sessions were held in the afternoon of 6th and 7th December. The Faculty of Social Sciences sessions were held in the afternoon of 6th and in the morning of 7th December.

The Bachelor's degrees were conferred by Dr. Henry Hu, President of Hong Kong Shue Yan University.

Ms. Leung Chui Yee, a first class honours graduate of the Bachelor of Social Sciences with Honours in Psychology programme, said the most memorable experience in her four years of study was the moments she shared with classmates. "The university campus is so small that it actually fosters relationships between classmates, leading to a fruitful university

life," she said.

Ms. Leung is now studying for a Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology offered by Shue Yan University.

Mr. Wang Guang, a graduate of the Bachelor of Social Sciences with Honours in Sociology programme, said four years of campus life turned him into an active learner and an independent person with advanced social ability. A field trip to Mainland China in 2010 impressed Wong the most throughout his university life. "During the month-long field trip to Dongguan, I learned how to complete a research project with teachers and classmates. This was a rare experience and it influenced my choice of further study," he said.

Mr. Wang is currently studying on a postgraduate degree programme in Sociology offered by Hong Kong Baptist University. He is hoping to become an academic researcher.

Mr. Leung Ho Pan, who graduated from the Bachelor of Business Administration with Honours programme, said his greatest learning achievement in Shue Yan was a tremendous improvement in Mandarin.

"The logistics job I am doing involves many mainland customers. My experience in learning Mandarin helps a lot in facilitating communication," he said. He encourages students to study hard and master Mandarin.



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- 01-02 畢業生慶祝取得學士學位。
Students celebrating after being awarded Bachelor's degrees
- 03 汪洸 Mr. Wang Guang
- 04 梁翠儀 Ms. Leung Chui Yee
- 05 梁浩斌 Mr. Leung Ho Pan

189名銜接課程學生畢業



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香港樹仁大學第38屆畢業典禮的銜接課程學士學位頒授儀式，分別於12月6日及7日，在寶馬山校園邵美珍堂舉行，畢業人數共有189人。

學位頒授儀式由校監胡鴻烈博士主持。各銜接課程畢業人數如下：心理學，69人；社會工作，55人；社會學，34人；英國語言文學，27人；輔導及心理學，4人。

現任互勵會中心主任的葉創志於2003年畢業於輔導及心理學系。葉畢業後並沒有放棄繼續進修的念頭，並先後於香港大學及香港城市大學修讀有關管理及社會工作的學位課程，並正式取得註冊社工的專業資格。在2010年，葉毅然決定重回母校報讀輔導及心理學的銜接課程。

葉創志指出，輔導及心理學的知識與社會工作截然不同，是一個專門的領域，既重視理論，也着重個案分析。今次進修能為自己增值，提升在社會工作中的競爭力。

葉創志寄語仍在樹仁求學的師弟師妹，雖然樹仁並非知名學府，但只要肯努力，一定能得到回報，「後天的努力才是最重要」。

現職機艙服務員、於2005年畢業於輔導及心理學系的林敏慧，帶同丈夫、老爺、奶奶及其兩歲的女兒一起參加畢業禮。林敏慧表示，要兼顧工作、家庭和功課絕不容易，之所以在2009年決定重投學習生活，報讀心理學銜接課程，是為了增進知識，應付工作需要和照顧女兒。

在工作和家庭之外，林敏慧還要應付功課、測驗和考試，時間分配非常困難，因而經萌生放棄的念頭，但當想到能圓學士夢，她決定堅持下去。

林敏慧希望在校的學生，珍惜在大學讀書的日子。她說：「校園生活永遠是最開心的，承受的壓力較少，而且能得到老師的體諒。」

01 銜接課程畢業生慶祝取得學士學位。

Conversion programmes students celebrating after being awarded Bachelor's degrees

02 林敏慧與她的丈夫和兩歲的女兒。

Ms. Lam Man Wai with her husband and 2-year-old daughter

03 葉創志 Mr. Ip Chong Chi

Conversion programmes: 189 graduates



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The conferment of Bachelor's degrees on the 189 students who successfully completed Conversion Programmes took place on 6 and 7 December 2012 during the 38th Graduation Ceremony of Hong Kong Shue Yan University in the Lady Lily Shaw Hall at the University's North Point campus.

The Bachelor's degrees were conferred by Dr. Henry Hu, President of the University.

The graduates were from five Conversion programmes, including: 69 from Psychology, 55 from Social Work, 34 from Sociology, 27 from English Language and Literature, and 4 from Counselling and Psychology.

Mr. Ip Chong Chi, who works as the Centre-In-Charge of the Hong Kong Mutual Encouragement Association, graduated with an Honours Diploma in Counselling & Psychology in 2003. Since his graduation, Mr. Ip has continued to study part-time while working during the day. He first completed a Bachelor's degree in Management at the University of Hong Kong, and another Bachelor's degree in Social Work at City University of Hong Kong in order to become a qualified social worker. In 2010, he decided to take the Conversion Programme in Counselling & Psychology at his alma mater - Hong Kong Shue Yan University.

Mr. Ip explained that the knowledge he had learnt from the Counselling & Psychology Conversion Programme was totally different from what he had learned in social work – it was a pretty special area, covering theoretical knowledge and the

analysis of cases.

Mr. Ip did not agree with the general preconception that Shue Yan's facilities and resources were not as good as other universities in Hong Kong. In his view, “even though the facilities of our campus are not so perfect, they facilitated our study and helped to build up closer relationships among the classmates, which other universities may not be able to do.”

Mr. Ip conveyed a sincere message to his fellow students: “The most important thing is our efforts.”

Ms. Lam Man Wai, a flight attendant who graduated from the Department of Counselling & Psychology in 2005, attended the Ceremony with her family and her 2-year-old daughter. She stated that to take care of her job, her family and schooling was a daunting task to her. The nature of her job and the problems she encountered in taking care of her child had prompted her to further her study of Psychology. Thus, in 2009, she decided to go back to Shue Yan and complete the Conversion Programme in Psychology.

Ms. Lam mentioned that during her study, she found that it was hard to manage her time well among different tasks, working in daytime, taking care of her family, and doing school work. She had once thought of giving up, but once she thought of graduation, she chose to persist and to continue her study.

Ms. Lam hoped that fellow students could try their best and study hard, and the most important thing was to enjoy

their university life. “All along, school life was the happiest and most memorable experience, with little pressure and professors would always show their understanding for our students.”

十二月號採編團隊 The Editorial Team of December Issue

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QAC Workshop: Standards-Referenced Assessment Approach

Under the criterion and standards referenced assessment, students are provided with clear expectations about what will be assessed and to what standard, said Dr. Gayle Morris, Director of Academic Programs Centre for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning, The University of Hong Kong (HKU), in Hong Kong Shue Yan University's QAC Workshop.

The QAC Workshop, organized by the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) was held on 3 December 2012 in the Library Complex of the University. It was the third academic activity related to outcomes based teaching and learning (OBTL) and the professional development of academic staff organized by the QAC in this academic year. The theme of the workshop was "Beyond learning outcomes: Enhancing student learning through a standards-referenced assessment approach".

Around 30 academic staff attended the seminar, together with two associate vice presidents and five department heads / administrative and associate department heads.

Dr. Gayle Morris said in recent years universities internationally have been moving away from norm-referenced assessment ('grading on the curve' as it is commonly known) to criterion and standards referenced assessment. Under the criterion and standards referenced assessment, students are graded on the bases of the quality of their work alone, not how they perform compared to other students in the class. Secondly, students know, at the start of their course, the criteria and standards by which they are going to be assessed.

Dr. Morris stressed the importance of assessment and feedback for learning. This involves sharing learning goals and the assessment criteria with students with the aim of helping them to know and to recognize the standards which they need to achieve. This also helps students to engage in self-assessment and peer assessment, and the feedback on their learning leads to students recognizing their next steps and



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how to take them.

"Academic staff should provide students with clear expectations about what will be assessed, and to what standard, and involve students in conversations about learning, not just with you, but each other. They also should facilitate feedback through which students are stimulated to develop capacities in monitoring and evaluating their own learning," said Dr. Morris.

Dr. Morris also shared her experience in HKU about developing grade descriptors by faculty at programme and course level in the workshop using a video presentation. Participants in the workshop were organized into groups which stimulated a lively discussion across departments of the different practices of using assessment criteria by individuals in each group.

01 From left to right: Ms Andrea Hope, Associate Academic Vice President of HKSYU, Dr. Gayle Morris, Mr. Aman Shah, Associate Vice President (Quality Assurance) and Ms YU Ka Lee, Registrar (Quality Assurance) of HKSYU

02 Dr. Gayle Morris discusses with participants.

校友會的長遠工作規劃



香港樹仁大學校友會於1980年成立，伴隨母校發展已逾30年，是一個獨立、跨學系的非牟利校友組織。校友會的最高權力為會員大會，而行政工作由會員選舉產生的管理委員會負責。

校友會周年會員大會於每年9月的「校友日」同日舉行，通過會務和財務報告，並每兩年選舉新一屆管理委員會成員。在2012年9月，新一屆管理委員會經選舉產生，任期至2014年，成員見證了薪火相傳的結合，包括了從80年代初到2012年畢業的校友，讓校友會的工作能更全面照顧不同校友和在校同學的需要。管理委員會經詳細討論後，議決通過2012—2014年的各項工作規劃。

配合校友會的未來發展，工作規劃重點包括：深化會員事務、探討校友會成為認可慈善團體的可能性、推廣康體活動、推動會員福利。

深化會員事務——任何一個機構或組織，要具備可持續發展能力，發展會員的工作是至為關鍵。香港樹仁大學校友會是母校唯一一個跨學系的校友組織，一直擔負校友與母校之間橋樑的角色。新一屆管理委員會的目標，會致力凝聚更多校友加入校友會的網絡，包括借助校友會網頁、Facebook、Linkedin等媒體及管道，擴大校友會和校友之間的聯繫，亦期望透過與校內的學生會、系會、學生組織等加強聯繫，讓更多校內同學認識

校友會的工作，為他們日後加入校友會的大家庭作好準備。校友會亦會因應母校的發展，研究修訂會章，讓其他如合辦課程的畢業同學、研究生等，亦可參與校友會。

探討校友會申請成為認可慈善團體——校友會現為註冊擔保有限公司，雖屬非牟利性質，但若獲政府認可為慈善團體，可以更清晰凸顯校友會的非牟利和服務特色，亦方便校友會為在校同學籌募獎、助學金，甚或有需要時為同學和校友提供緊急援助。校友會已成立工作小組，加緊推動有關工作，包括進一步強化在教育服務的定位，以符合成為慈善團體的要求。

推廣康體活動——校友會過往不時舉辦郊遊、遠足等活動，今屆校友會計劃把康體活動「常規化」，其中首個目標是成立長跑隊，以便以校友會名義組隊參與全港性大型長跑活動；另亦會視乎會員的意向，參與其他隊際活動，強化校友的團隊精神、提升組織力。

推動會員福利——為提升對會員的服務，校友會會致力為會員搜羅不同會員福利，包括飲食、購物折扣優惠等，務求令會員可以獲得更多會員權益。

為落實有關工作規劃，校友會將加強與母校、在校同學和各界機構的聯繫，尋求更大的合作和發展空間，

總體目標是透過更多元化的服務，凝聚更多校友，增加會員的向心力，使能在校友之間建立更緊密的互助和合作，共同為母校和社會發展作出更大貢獻。如對校友會的工作有任何意見，歡迎與校友會聯絡：info@hksyuua.com。

樹仁大學校友會 2012-14年度管理委員會

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副主席：潘琪偉先生
司庫：黃潤添先生
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香港樹仁大學校友會2012-14年度管理委員會



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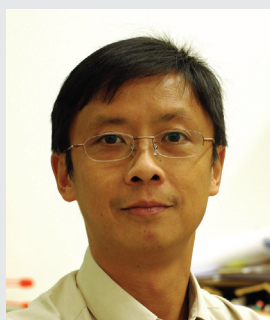
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01	主 席	唐文標先生	1982年畢業，法商系 執業律師；公職出任職安培訓復生會主席
02	副 主 席	潘琪偉先生	1984年畢業，會計系 雋思顧問有限公司首席顧問（中港財稅及公司發展事務）及調解員
03	司 庫	黃潤添先生	1988年畢業，工管系 會計師，宏利保險財務顧問
04	秘 書	吳劼先生	2012年畢業，工管系 華潤物流（百適企業）有限公司客務副主任
05	副 秘 書	李鎮邦先生	1997年畢業，會計系 Li & Co. 經理；英國註冊會計師
06	會員事務	李翠姿小姐	2006年畢業，社會系 香港專業進修學校學生發展主任
07	公共傳訊	冼學良先生	1987年畢業，新聞系 僱員再培訓局傳媒及對外事務經理
08	委 員	林楊賢先生	1981年畢業，社工系 退休公務員；抑鬱症外展輔導員及認可調解員
09	委 員	岑偉傑先生	2009年畢業，工管系 龍躍中國顧問有限公司擔任資訊科技及行政助理
10	委 員	黎秀珠小姐	1987年畢業，法商系 粉嶺裁判法院法庭登記處及行政部書記長
11	委 員	歐陽麗妮小姐	2011年畢業，經融系 雅域仕有限公司會計及公司秘書
12	委 員	黎永瑩小姐	2011年畢業，會計系 現任職於黃著峯會計師事務所，從事審計工作

香港樹仁大學第三十八屆畢業典禮贊辭

饒宗頤教授 榮譽文學博士

贊辭由梁天偉教授和黃仲鳴副教授撰寫。

饒宗頤教授，是我國當代著名的歷史學家、考古學家、文學家、經學家、教育家和書畫家，是集學術和藝術於一身的通人，是舉世矚目的漢學泰斗。

饒教授字固庵，又字伯子、伯廉，號選堂。生於1917年8月9日，廣東潮安人，今年已是95歲，精神仍矍鑠，思路仍清晰，對中國學術、文化的研究和追求，仍然不斷努力探索。《易經》說：「天行健，君子以自強不息」，這正是他終身奉行的座右銘。

饒教授沒有輝煌的學歷，教育程度只是中學。父親饒鏐是潮州工商金融界名流，也是思想進步的學者。家中天嘯樓藏書十餘萬卷，饒教授自小浸淫其間，徜徉書海。15歲以驚人的才華，續編父親遺著《潮州藝文志》，刊於《嶺南學報》。不到18歲，受聘於國立中山大學廣東通志館，擔任藝文纂修。由此可見，他在嶺南文史上的造詣，已見重於士林，這也是他在學術界嶄露頭角的起始。

抗日烽火起，饒教授滯留香港，得識大學問家葉公綽和王雲五，學識和視野又得以擴闊。1943年任教於無錫國學專修學校，1946年任教於廣東文理學院。這是饒教授始有文名、風華正茂的歲月，但他深潛的學問，和蜚聲國際的學術地位，卻是1949年移居香港之後。他利用香港學術自由、東西交往的環境，借助英國、法國、印度、日本的資料和研究成果，開拓了他的漢學境域。他除在香港大學任教外，還先後從事研究於印度班達伽東方研究所，又在新加坡大學、美國耶魯大學、法國高等研究院宗教學部、日本京都大學等地任教。他潛心苦學，通曉英、法、日、德、印度等國語言文字，對古梵文、

古巴比倫楔形文字也頗有研究，因此，他博古通今，能直接參照東西方的歷史文化，對比交匯，寫下的著作擲地有聲。不過，他強調研究傳統中國學問，撰寫論文最好還是使用中文，那才不會隔膜。

饒教授「業精六學，才備九能」，迄今已出版著作80餘部，發表論文500餘篇，在敦煌學、甲骨學、詞學、史學、目錄學、楚辭學、考古學、韻學諸方面都有不凡的成就。綜觀饒教授的治學方法，有兩點值得後學者效法：

一、他可憑有限的材料，研究出開創性的成果。從他在敦煌學上的研究成績，和對「馬王堆帛書」所得的成果，就可見一斑。而從學術到藝術，很多都遵此法。

二、他提出從田野考古、文獻記載和甲骨文研究相結合來研究華夏文化的「三重證據法」。

當然，這並非任何一位學者所能做到的，必須有扎實的基本功、深厚的學識才能臻此。「融通於胸」，打通學術任督二脈，那才能稱之為「大師」。通曉多種外文而有大成者，前有陳寅恪、錢鍾書、季羨林，這些大師俱去矣，網絡世界中曾選舉「國學新偶像 (ICON)」，饒教授排行第一。

饒教授是學問大家外，還是一位藝術家。他自幼習書畫，由臨摹開始，刻苦自勵，終能獨闢蹊徑。他的畫作，不泥古，而是摻合了他的學術情懷，劈開畫壇另一新路，例如他擺放在「饒宗頤文化館」的《荷花四屏》，以「敦煌描白」的手法，並以金色、紅色等鮮豔顏色的簡單線條，來勾畫出荷花形態，再輔以潑墨

而成的荷葉，飄逸之氣迫人而來，兩旁以他自創的「饒體」書法，寫上出自「馬王堆帛書」的對聯：「去無作相，住亦隨緣」，更見意境高遠。

饒教授的「饒體」書法，也別具創意。這正和他的畫作一樣，都以「學問」為基礎，他說：「藝術家沒有學養必定鮮有傑作。」旨哉斯言也。他習書九十年，博采眾長，終成一家之「書」。

「學藝相攜」是饒教授的至理名言，認為兩者是貫通的；也可以這麼說，「學」與「藝」都是「饒學」。「饒學」精深博大，流連其間，必感受到中華文化之美。

一位大師的誕生，除了天賦、環境之外，最重要的還是恒心、凝志、思辨、博覽、實證。饒教授可以為一門學問而跋山涉水，到發源地考察，專門學習他們的語言；而為解決一個問題，必窮根究柢，可以飯不進、茶不思、覺不睡。他說做學問，要抵受得住吃苦、抵受得住孤獨，始有所成。

饒教授被譽為「潮州之寶」，其實，他的學問雖植根於內地，長成一棵巍巍大樹，卻得自香港的自由環境，輝煌成就也緣於香港，因此他是「香港之寶」，或可推而廣之，他是「世界漢學之寶」，因為他的著作已影響整個國際學術界，「東學」得以「西漸」，得以光輝照耀，饒教授功不可沒。

謹恭請校監向饒宗頤教授頒授榮譽文學博士榮銜，除予表揚之外，還可為莘莘學子作一垂範，俾以學習饒公做學問的「苦行僧」精神。

HKSJU The 38th Graduation Ceremony Citation Professor JAO Tsung-I Doctor of Letters honoris causa

A citation written by Professor Leung Tin Wai and Dr. Wong Chung Ming, translated by Dr. Kung Chi Keung

Professor Jao Tsung-I is a renowned Chinese scholar, calligrapher and painter. His versatility in scholarship encompasses a wide range of disciplines in the humanities: history, archaeology, literature as well as education and the Confucian classics. The embodiment of the highest level of cultivation in both scholarship and the arts, Professor Jao is an internationally celebrated authority on Sinology.

Born on August 9, 1917, Professor Jao, also known by his courtesy names Gu'an, Bozi and Bolian, and his nom de plume Xuantang, is a native of Chao'an, Guangdong Province. At 95, he is still robust in spirit and clear in thought. He remains steadfast in his dedication to academic pursuits, seeking always to break new ground in the study of Chinese scholarship and culture. The *I Ching* states: "The movement of heaven is full of power. Thus the superior man makes himself strong and untiring." This is the maxim to which Professor Jao has adhered all his life.

Professor Jao's academic career did not begin with years of formal education: in fact he only received formal education up to the secondary level. His father, Jao Ngok, himself an accomplished scholar and progressive thinker, was a distinguished personality within the business and financial circles of his hometown of Chaozhou. As a boy, Professor Jao enjoyed immersing himself in the veritable sea of books in the library of his father's studio, Tianxiaolou, which boasted over 100,000 scrolls. At the age of 15, his precocious talents were already in evidence when he helped compile and edit his father's posthumous work, *A Record of Literature and Arts in Chaozhou (Chaozhou yiwenzhi)*, which was published in the academic journal *Lingnan xuebao*. Before he was 18, Professor Jao was hired by the Bureau of Canton Gazetteers of the National Zhongshan University, where he was placed in charge of compiling and editing books on literature and the arts. This demonstrates that even at a young age, his scholarship on the literature and history of south China was already held in high regard within intellectual circles, and his intellectual prowess made him stand out from his peers.

At the start of the War of Resistance against the Japanese in the late 1930s, Professor Jao was temporarily stranded in Hong Kong. During that time he met the prominent scholars Ye Gongchuo and Wang Yunwu, and through their mentorship his intellectual horizons were significantly broadened. After returning to China, Professor Jao taught at the Wuxi Institute of Chinese Studies in 1943 and, later, in 1946 at the Guangdong Institute of Arts and Science. Professor Jao began to make his name as an outstanding scholar during the war years when he was in the prime of his life. But wider recognition of the profundity of his scholarship and his status as a world-renowned scholar only emerged after he moved to Hong Kong after 1949. Here Professor Jao was able to take full advantage of the British colony's academic freedom and an environment where East met West; as well as the academic materials chronicling the fruits of research from the UK, France, India and Japan that were available locally. Such access was instrumental in enabling Professor Jao to break new ground in his Sinological studies. Besides teaching at the University of Hong Kong, he was engaged in research at the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute in Poona, India. His long list of illustrious academic appointments includes posts at the University of Singapore, Yale University in the United States, the Department of Religious Studies

at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in France and Japan's Kyoto University. He has always applied himself with great dedication, diligence and depth of concentration to his wide-ranging academic research and studies. A true polyglot, he is proficient in English, French, Japanese, German and Hindi. He also has considerable knowledge of ancient Sanskrit and the ancient Babylonian cuneiform script. Being well versed in both ancient and modern scholarship, Professor Jao has been able to directly compare and contrast the history and culture of East and West, and incorporate the best of research across borders in his scholarly works. Though profound, his writings are beautifully articulated and elegantly phrased. Despite his proficiency in various languages, Professor Jao has always considered the Chinese language itself to be the best tool for writing scholarly papers on traditional Chinese learning, as this helps avoid misinterpretation.

Professor Jao is truly a renaissance man, "an expert in many branches of knowledge and master of many skills". He has to date published over 80 books and more than 500 scholarly papers. His scholarly achievements in the many fields of humanities, ranging from Dunhuang studies and the studies of oracle bone inscriptions to etymology and history, from bibliographical studies and Chuci studies to archaeology and phonology, are staggering. A broad survey of Professor Jao's learning and research methodology shows that there are two areas in particular in which younger scholars can learn from him:

First, is Professor Jao's remarkable ability to produce groundbreaking results in his research even when there are only limited source materials available. This can be clearly seen in the fruitful achievements he has attained in his Dunhuang studies, as well as his work on the manuscripts of the Mawangdui silk banners. This is a feature that runs throughout both Professor Jao's scholarship and his art.

Second, he advocates employing the "Triple Evidence Method" for the study of ancient Chinese culture by integrating the results of archaeological field study with the study of historical records and oracle bone inscriptions.

To be sure, not every scholar can achieve the same feats of academic scholarship as Professor Jao. It is necessary to have both solid training in the fundamentals as well as profound and erudite learning to be on his level. One must be able to achieve "mastery of the subject in the heart" and deeply investigate each discipline before one can be called a "great master". Chen Yinke, Qian Zhongshu, and Ji Xianlin were of this rare breed of great masters, having great command of foreign languages and outstanding scholarly accomplishments, yet sadly they all have passed from the scene. In an online survey held to select the "new icon of Sinology", Professor Jao ranked number one.

Professor Jao is an artist of great standing as well as a scholar of profound learning. He began practicing calligraphy and painting from a young age. Starting with copying the masters, he worked diligently at his art, challenging himself and urging himself ever onward until he achieved an artistic breakthrough and opened up a new path of his own. His paintings do not rigidly adhere to the old style, but rather are his own unique integration of

intellectual learning and artistic mood. This can be seen in his *Four Screen Lotus Set* scroll paintings on display at the Jao Tsung-I Academy. Utilizing the "outline technique" found in the paintings of the Dunhuang cave frescos, Professor Jao creates simple but colorful lines in gold and red to outline the shape of the lotus flowers, then adds lotus leaves using the splashed-ink technique. Under his brush, the lotus flowers seem to come alive and emanate an inner vitality and grace. Flanking the flower paintings on either side is a calligraphy couplet quoting a text from a Mawangdui silk banner and written in the Professor's distinctive "Jao style calligraphy": "To go wherever whims take me. To live whenever fate leads me," testifying to the lofty artistic conception of the painter.

Professor Jao's calligraphy style, known as "Jao style," is also truly original. Like his paintings, the Professor's calligraphy is built on a foundation of scholarship. He once said: "An artist will rarely produce masterpieces if he lacks scholarly cultivation." How true this is. Professor Jao has practiced calligraphy for 90 years and over the years established a school of calligraphy of his own.

It is Professor Jao's maxim that "learning and art go hand in hand" and in his career the two are integrally linked. Indeed, one could say that "learning" plus "art" equals "Jao Studies". The realm of "Jao Studies" is broad in scope and deep in inquiry. When one wanders there, one will truly experience the beauty of Chinese culture.

The emergence of a great master is made possible not only by natural endowments and a favourable environment, but also by the ability to persevere, to be focused in ambition and will, to think with discernment, to be well-read and to seek verification of supporting evidence. Professor Jao has embarked on arduous journeys for the sake of learning a specific discipline. He has conducted on-the-spot observations and study in order to learn a language. In order to get to the bottom of things, he has been willing to go without food and sleep until a solution to a problem is found. He once cautioned that unless a person is able to endure hardships and loneliness, he will never achieve any significance in academic pursuit.

Professor Jao is known as the "Jewel of Chaozhou". Indeed, while his scholarship is rooted in mainland China, his achievements like a towering tree have been nurtured by the academic freedom he has enjoyed in Hong Kong. His sterling success as a foremost scholar can be ascribed in some part to his affinity with the city: in this sense, he is also the "Jewel of Hong Kong". Given that his works have also had a strong impact on the international academic circle, he is also by extension the "Jewel of World Sinology". Professor's Jao's enormous contributions have played a big part in the increasing phenomenon of "Eastern learning moving westward", and the prominent place Sinology enjoys worldwide today. Much credit and thanks must be given to him.

Mr. President, I am proud to present you Professor Jao Tsung-I for the award of the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa* in recognition of his erudite scholarship, but also to hold him up as a role model for our students: may they learn from him the "disciplined spirit of a true ascetic" in their pursuit of knowledge.

香港樹仁大學第三十八屆畢業典禮贊辭

黃仁龍資深大律師 榮譽法學博士

贊辭由Professor Nadja Alexander撰寫，劉劍雯博士翻譯

有這樣一個男孩，出生寒微，卻堅守自身原則，不屈服於朋輩的壓力，勇於突破傳統與陳規。他凡事依心而處，猶如疾風之勁草，堅毅而屹立不倒。

這個男孩，憑一己努力，考取獎學金到英倫劍橋留學，以一等榮譽的成績成為同年級中的佼佼者。回港後他成為首屈一指的大律師，更在四十一歲之年獲委任為律政司司長，成就超卓。

眾所周知，我這裡所提及的人物，正是香港特別行政區上屆律政司司長黃仁龍先生。

黃先生在任律政司司長的7年期間（2005年10月至2012年6月），展現了非凡的領導才能。他處事嚴明理性，政治上作風務實，竭誠為香港服務。在他身上我們看到，領導市民大眾即意味著服務他人，細心聆聽，廣納意見，並在多元的聲音中去蕪存菁，凝聚出香港的共識。

正是這種施政理念孕育了香港這個國際大都會，令其成為能夠包容多元文化和價值觀的綠洲。在這裡，不同的文化思潮交匯並容、激情碰撞，並湧現一泓泓智慧的新泉。中國清代著名的林則徐將軍所作的兩句不朽的詩句，便能很好的體現這種竭誠為民服務，且又恪守自身原則的施政理念。

「海納百川，有容為大；壁立千仞，無欲則剛。」

作為律政公職人員之首，黃先生在刑法、憲法，乃至其他層面的種種貢獻可謂不勝枚舉。在此，還請允許我稍微為在座各位介紹其幾項卓越的成就。

黃先生長久以來投入香港青少年服務，成立青少年毒品問題專責小組，小組的建議對香港積極防止及打擊青少年吸毒有深遠的影響。對律政司司長來說，這是一項非比尋常卻又深受認同的創新任務。黃先生堅定不移，成功使得政府跨部門對這個具挑戰性的社會問題作出回應。現時該計劃的成功正是對黃先生個人努力的肯

定和致意。

黃先生在任期間的其他重大成就，主要是他致力把香港建設成為一流的解決國際爭議的中心，囊括調解、仲裁及訴訟等方面。

為達成這一目標，黃先生成立並主持跨界別的「調解工作小組」，旨在探求調解在香港的多元應用。「調解工作小組報告」建議設立由黃先生主持的「調解專責小組」。本人作為專責小組的成員，目睹黃先生在每次會議上所展現的睿智及解決實際問題的能力，實在嘆服不已。黃先生積極、務實，該小組碩果累累，黃先生功不可沒。雖然時間極其緊迫，專責小組仍成功制定了調解條例（本港首個調解法例），為「香港調解資歷評審協會有限公司」規劃了未來發展的藍圖，並舉辦了一系列引人注目的有關調解的公眾宣傳活動（包括：電視、電台、印刷媒體及國際會議）。這一切均源於黃先生的領導有方。

此外，黃先生在任期內，亦積極提升香港在跨境及國際仲裁領域的重要地位，並致力推動「仲裁條例」的現代化。更重要的是，他促成了總部設於巴黎的國際商會國際仲裁院在香港設立首個秘書處分處。

黃先生的另一項創舉，是成功遊說海牙國際私法會議在香港設立亞太區域辦事處。他孜孜不倦地致力維護香港法治的完整，與一眾獨立、稱職、公正的法官一起，加強了香港這個地區在訴訟方面所擁有的良好國際聲譽。

在「一國兩制」的新局面及中港兩種司法管轄制度下，黃先生面臨前所未有的挑戰。一方面，他以其一向謙遜和開放的態度，著手處理一些嶄新、甚至看似棘手的問題；另一方面，在關乎一些正確的價值觀上，他亦堅決維護。黃先生的個人風格和原則，令他得以為中港兩地建立起廣泛互信和對話的橋樑，而這些建樹將惠及長遠。

黃仁龍先生畢業於銅鑼灣皇仁書院。皇仁書院乃香港首個政府學院。眾所周知，書院乃以其數學及科學

學科著稱。黃先生卻醉心中國古典文學，對藝術、歷史、辯論等學科也有廣泛的興趣。憑著這些學科的出色表現，他以優異成績贏得菲臘親王獎學金到劍橋大學深造。黃先生於1986年從劍橋大學莫德林學院畢業，同時獲頒劍橋大學學士法律及劍橋大學碩士法律學位。從劍橋畢業後，黃先生獲得赴美國密歇根大學修讀碩士學位的獎學金資助。然而他最終婉拒獎學金，選擇回到當時家人需要他的香港來。

1987年，黃先生取得英格蘭與威爾士大律師執業資格，同年獲得香港大律師執業資格。黃先生曾師從終審法院前首席法官李國能先生。據黃先生回憶，李先生是他不折不扣的良師益友。黃先生於2002年正式獲認許為資深大律師。2003年7月至8月期間，黃先生出任香港高等法院原訟法庭暫委法官。在1989至2005年期間，他曾擔任多屆香港大律師公會執委會成員，並於2003至2005年出任該會法律教育委員會主席。

黃先生於2007年10月獲中殿律師學院選為委員，並於2009年獲頒劍橋大學莫德林學院榮譽院士榮銜。2012年7月，特區政府向黃先生頒授大紫荊勳章，以表揚他作為律政司司長對香港所作的貢獻。

黃先生曾出任建築物上訴審裁小組主席、暴力及執法傷亡賠償委員會主席，以及非本地高等及專業教育上訴委員會主席。他亦曾擔任香港施達基金會副主席，為香港基督教關懷無家者協會擔任顧問和參與義務工作，並至今一直為這兩個非政府組織繼續做貢獻。

直至今日，黃先生仍通過各種途徑熱心參與公共服務。我們得知黃先生剛從劍橋歸來。正如世間萬事皆循環往復，曾是劍橋學子的他，如今一度在母校劍橋當訪問學者，給學生上課講演。2013年1月，黃先生將在香港重返私人律師執業。

本人謹恭請大學校監閣下頒授榮譽法學博士學位予黃仁龍先生。

HKSYU The 38th Graduation Ceremony Citation

The Honourable Mr. WONG Yan Lung, SC Doctor of Laws, honoris causa

A citation written by Professor Nadja Alexander

What becomes of a boy from a humble background, who stands firm against the winds of peer pressure and the authority of conventional wisdom, choosing to follow his principles and his heart instead?

Let me tell you. He wins a scholarship to Cambridge, tops his year at college with first class honors, returns to Hong Kong to embark on an illustrious career as a leading barrister before being appointed Secretary for Justice at 41 years of age.

I refer, of course, to Mr Wong Yan Lung—immediate past Secretary for Justice of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

During his seven-year term as Secretary for Justice (October 2005 – June 2012), Mr Wong embodied a robust leadership, balancing a rigorously intellectual approach with a political pragmatism that served Hong Kong well. He demonstrated that leadership means serving others; leadership means listening to, and acknowledging, different views, and then, drawing out of that rich pool of diversity that is Hong Kong, that which really matters.

Such an approach nurtures the internationality of Hong Kong—an oasis of cultural resilience, where the energetic friction of diversity continually offers up new springs of knowledge. This facilitative yet firm leadership style is also reflected in the timeless wisdom of the famous Chinese General Lin:

林則徐的對聯：「海納百川，有容為大；
壁立千仞，無欲則剛」

Be open to diverse views, like the ocean that can carry all the river water flowing into it;

Be able to uphold justice uncompromised by personal desires, like a cliff standing steep without falling unto either side.

As Hong Kong's first officer of the law, Mr Wong's achievements, from criminal law to constitutional law and beyond, are too numerous to list here. I would like, however, to draw your attention to a number of his significant accomplishments.

Mr Wong's longstanding commitment to the youth of Hong Kong led him to establish the Taskforce Against Youth Drug Abuse, the recommendations of which have been significant in shaping a pro-active youth anti-drug programme in Hong Kong today. This was an unusual but well-received initiative for a Secretary for Justice. Its ongoing success is a tribute to Mr Wong's perseverance in achieving a cross-government

response for this most challenging of social issues.

Other highlights of Mr Wong's term reflect his vision of Hong Kong as a world class centre for international dispute resolution, embracing mediation, arbitration and litigation.

To this end Mr Wong established and chaired a cross-sector Working Group on Mediation to make recommendations on ways to facilitate greater use of mediation in Hong Kong. The resulting Report of the Working Group on Mediation ('The Hong Kong Mediation Report') recommended the formation of a Mediation Taskforce, which Mr Wong chaired. As a member of that Taskforce, I was struck by the combination of intellectual insight and ability to engage in practical problem-solving, which Mr Wong contributed to every meeting. He was very much an active, hands-on member of the Mediation Taskforce and instrumental in its achievements. Within an extraordinarily short time frame the Taskforce brought home a Mediation Ordinance (the first mediation legislation in Hong Kong), finalised the blueprint for the Hong Kong Mediation Accreditation Association Limited, and developed a high profile public communications campaign on mediation involving television, radio, print media and international conferences—all under Mr Wong's leadership.

Furthermore, during his term Mr Wong was instrumental in promoting Hong Kong arbitration for cross-border and international disputes as well as modernising the Arbitration Ordinance. Significantly, he facilitated the establishment in Hong Kong of the first branch of the arbitration arm of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) outside Paris.

In another first, Mr Wong convincingly lobbied for the Hague Conference on Private International Law to establish an Asia Pacific regional office in Hong Kong. He tirelessly protected the integrity of the rule of law in Hong Kong, which underpins the Territory's excellent international reputation for litigation before independent, competent and fair-minded judges.

In the new world of one country two systems, Mr Wong navigated uncharted territory in relation to the interface between the legal jurisdictions of Hong Kong and Mainland China. He approached unprecedented and sometimes seemingly intractable issues with his trademark balance of humility and open mindedness, on one hand, and willingness to stand firm on values, on the other. His personal and principled style has allowed him to build broad bridges of trust and dialogue between Hong Kong and Mainland China, and these will last long into the future.

Mr Wong Yan Lung is a graduate of Queen's

College in Causeway Bay. Hong Kong's first government college, Queen's College is well-known for its focus on maths and science. Mr Wong, however, chose to pursue arts, history, debating, and most of all, classical Chinese literature. He stayed with these subjects and excelled, achieving top marks and winning a Prince Philip Scholarship to the University of Cambridge. Mr Wong graduated from Magdalene College, University of Cambridge in 1986 and was conferred Bachelor of Arts (Law) and Master of Arts (Law) Degrees. After graduating from Cambridge, Mr Wong was offered a scholarship to undertake a Masters degree at the University of Michigan in the United States. He chose not to accept the scholarship but rather to return home to Hong Kong where his family needed his support.

In 1987, Mr Wong was called to the Bar in England and Wales and, in the same year, he was also called to the Bar in Hong Kong. He was a pupil of Hong Kong's former Chief Justice, Mr Andrew Li, a man he says was a mentor to him in every sense of the word. Mr Wong was appointed as Senior Counsel in 2002. He sat as Deputy High Court Judge of the Court of First Instance in July and August in 2003, and was a Council member of the Council of the Hong Kong Bar Association for multiple terms during the period between 1989 and 2005. He also served as Chairman of the Special Committee on Legal Education of the Hong Kong Bar Association from 2003 to 2005.

Mr Wong was elected as a Master of the Bench of Middle Temple in October 2007 and was conferred an Honorary Fellowship by Magdalene College, University of Cambridge, in 2009. He was awarded the Grand Bauhinia Medal in July 2012 on account of his service to Hong Kong as Secretary for Justice.

Mr Wong has served as Chairman of the Buildings Appeal Tribunal, the Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Boards and the Non-local Higher and Professional Education Appeal Board. He has also served as Vice-Chairman of the CEDAR Fund and a member of the Steering Committee and volunteer of the Hong Kong Christian Concern for the Homeless, and continues his contributions to both NGOs.

Today Mr Wong continues his public service in countless ways. True to the cyclical nature of things, he has recently returned from his alma mater, Cambridge, where he has given lectures and talks as a Visiting Fellow. In January 2013 he will return to the private bar in Hong Kong.

Mr President, I commend to you the Mr Wong Yan Lung for the award of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.

香港樹仁大學第38屆畢業典禮（2012年12月7日）

黃仁龍博士演講辭

以下講辭由劉康龍博士翻譯

胡校監、各位校董會成員、饒教授、各位教授、教職員、同學、嘉賓：

我僅代表本人和饒宗頤教授，對樹仁大學頒發這項殊榮表示衷心的感謝。兩年前，我曾於貴校的畢業典禮上致辭。正如我當日所言，我十分敬仰胡鴻烈博士和鍾期榮博士，對樹仁亦有份特殊的親切感。

得知與饒教授一同獲頒榮譽博士，我只覺「愧不敢當」。饒教授畢生從事中國文化研究，其成就乃國家之驕傲、民族之瑰寶。未想竟能有此機會與饒教授同臺獲頒殊榮，本人榮幸之至！

在此，我所能做的便是向吾輩大師，今天的耀星致敬，並與在座諸位分享饒教授的舉止言談、學問思想對我的啟迪。

有幸得娜嘉·亞歷山大（Nadja Alexander）教授替我撰寫贊辭，我曾向其贈詩兩句，今天這詩句用在饒教授身上，堪稱恰如其分——那就是「海納百川，有容為大；壁立千仞，無欲則剛」，由鴉片戰爭的禁煙英雄林則徐所作。

此詩前半部分的意思大致為「若一個人的心胸有海的廣度，便能容納數百條河流」。

正如詩中所言，饒教授的專長囊括諸多領域，包括文學、語言學、歷史學、考古學、哲學、書法、繪畫、音樂等等；饒教授不僅深諳中國文化，亦廣泛涉獵歐洲、印度乃至古巴比倫文化，在中西文化疆域中縱橫馳騁，盡顯才華。

饒教授之偉大，不僅僅在於他滿腹經綸、學識淵博，更因其能融會貫通、觸類旁通，並獨闢蹊徑開拓前人所未敢涉及的全新領域。

這種「海納百川」的能力對香港的發展亦至關重要。歷史上，香港乃東西方文化的薈萃之地。來自世界和中國各地的一代又一代移民將香港建成今日之世界大都市。一國兩制的設計不僅使香港重新煥發生機，也令其充滿韌性，充滿活力，充滿機遇。

對我而言，最直觀體現一國兩制的標誌性場面，莫過於在法律年度的開放典禮上，身披各式法袍，頭戴披肩假髮，一身英式裝扮的法官與律師，為中國國歌的奏響而肅然起立。

為應對新憲制所帶來的挑戰，我們需要深入了解中英兩國的制度，這一點不言而喻。然而，更重要的是，我們應首先關注整體的長遠利益，而非局部或眼前利益，應毫不動搖地堅守核心價值和基本原則，並用開明的態度去分辨以至接受非關

鍵性的事宜，用謙卑的態度和勇氣去接納差異，用智慧和承擔去正面建設而非負面拉倒。

兼容並蓄並不意味著一味迎合。法律制度中有些東西如容許有一寸偏移，整個司法公正必將受侵蝕。然而，兩種司法制度的並存並不意味著有一方必然要面對妥協的風險。實際上，彼此可以互相借鑒，並在此過程中檢測各自的制度，以檢討慣性和一貫的應對方法是否仍能適應新的憲制、法制、乃至全球化環境，從而另闢蹊徑以改善或鞏固原有的制度。

香港不僅要加強與內地的聯繫，我們還必須繼續擴大與國際的接觸。如果我們對國際法的領域作深入了解，就會發現，在國際公法和私法已有的規範或新興的框架下，不同的法律制度是可以並存合作的。由於《基本法》的落實，自1997年以來，實際上香港以自身或以國家一分子的名義，已參與更多的國際事務。因此，我們必須明智地利用這種優勢和靈活性。

去年10月於巴黎，《確證書公約》（也稱《海牙取消認證公約》）50週年紀念大會在宏偉的法國司法部大樓舉行。此公約乃一項國際公文法律認證。此次大會上，我向海牙國際私法會議的成員國代表致辭。在發言中，我特別指出，雖然中國大陸尚非公約的用法，但中港兩種司法制度的分立，卻得以令香港繼續使用「確證書」。香港在亞太地區法律服務的主導地位也給國際友人留下了深刻印象。這便是我們的優勢所在。

兼容並蓄的概念與日常生活息息相關，也同樣貫穿於許多法律的分支。它與平等及宣導相互尊重等基本概念是一脈相連的。在諸多反歧視的法律中，兼容並蓄這個概念扮演著至關重要的角色，並增強了對基本人權和少數權益的保障。這是衡量當今任何國際大都市文明程度的一把標尺。香港及世界其他地區愈發傾向使用調解來解決糾紛，而兼容並蓄的觀念恰恰是這種新型文化的驅動力。這與梵蒂岡神父柯邁·伯克（Cormac Burke）所倡導的深刻道理一樣——法律如醫藥，施治得當應能發揮特有的治療效應。

此詩後半部分的意思大致為「一個沒有私念的人是強大的，就如懸崖峭壁能夠直立千丈」。

就年紀而論，饒教授有著非凡的體魄和精力。由於精力旺盛，有時他還會「童心未泯」。饒教授不僅富有幽默感，眾所周知，他也喜歡在與人握手時牢牢握住對方，以彰顯其過人的體力。我可以作證，我曾以「第一手」的經驗，親身感受過他的力量。那真是一次鼓舞人心的會面。

很顯然，力量和溫暖源於內心的自我。幾年前，饒教授在接受媒體採訪時曾分享過「心無掛礙」的見解。他說，現代人往往太困於物欲，從而背負太多掛礙。痛苦是人自己造出來的。

除了追逐財富以外，人還有諸多慾望，或為名利，或為獲得他人認可，或其他個人私欲等。這些慾望也許源於一個人對成就感的渴望，又或者源於在某一領域建功立業的追求。如果任憑這些慾望凌駕於追求真理和正義之上，人便會很容易受到外物所支配。

法治的一項核心價值是司法獨立。司法誓言有寫道，要秉持無私無畏、不偏不倚的精神主持公義，不應計較絲毫個人得失。樹仁大學曾將首個榮譽法學博士授予終審法院前首席法官李國能先生。在他身上，我們看到其堅韌不拔、公正嚴明的個人品質及專業操守。在他身上，我們也看到了一位秉承諾言的法官，遵照法律的規定維護公平，憑藉內心的意志堅守明確的目標，維持清晰的判斷，並作出公正的審判。在他身上，我們見識到一位剛毅之士。

同樣，從貴校創始人胡博士和鍾博士的身上，我們也看到這種剛毅的品質。他們因此受到全社會的尊敬。他們堅守自己理想的教育模式，數十年如一日，不計個人犧牲，致力將樹仁提升一所大學。這種精神已經凝聚成一股強大的道德力量，擊退了冷嘲熱諷，排除了眾多異議，並克服了種種困難。

2005年10月，我獲任命為律政司司長。有記者在首次記者招待會上問道，假若被迫違背自身原則，我是否會因此考慮請辭。我當時回答——我不是輕易言棄的人。欣然的是，正如我在告別記者招待會上所說，這種假設性情形從未出現過。但在過去七年中，我時刻提醒自己，不能以保住職位作為必然目的，更不可盲目膜拜此職位所帶來的聲譽。如此，一個人才能放開雙手並且心無旁騖地去做正確的事情，無論處於任何狀況，均能坦然面對反對意見，甚至嘲諷。

大衛·史密斯（David J. Smith）在其獲獎著作《假如世界是一村》中曾得出如下結論：儘管世界文化和宗教紛繁複雜，「己所欲，施於人」是地球村所有居民的共同期望。饒教授恰巧也曾提出「天人互益」之慧語，二者之精神何其一致。者皆表明，對待任何事情，我們都應從「利人」而非「損人」角度出發，並將「利人」作為生活的終極目標。

今天，面對在場所有的畢業生，我希望你們可以從這個普世真理中獲得啟發，也期盼你們未來的人生會因此變得更加充實、豐富多彩、並充滿力量。謝謝大家。

HKSJU 38th Graduation Ceremony (7 December 2012)

Address by Dr. WONG Yan Lung

President Hu, Governors of the Board, Professor Jao, Professors, Teachers, Students, and Distinguished Guests,

1. On behalf of Professor Jao Tsung-I and myself, I would like to thank Shue Yan University for conferring on us such special honour. As I said at your graduation ceremony two years ago, I am an admirer of Dr. Henry Hu and Dr. Chung Chi-yung, and have a sense of fond affinity toward Shue Yan.
2. When I learned Professor Jao is the other honorary graduand, my immediate reaction was one of embarrassment. How can I ever come close to sharing the stage with Professor Jao, whose life-long achievement in the study of Chinese culture is nothing short of the utmost pride and treasure of the nation?
3. I can therefore do no better than to pay tribute to the grand master and the star of the day, and to share with you how Professor Jao's example and thinking have enlightened me.
4. The couplet I provided to Professor Nadja Alexander who kindly did my citation aptly describes Professor Jao's unique qualities. It reads "海納百川，有容為大；壁立千仞，無欲則剛。" and was written by Lin Tsz su 林則徐, the hero during the Opium Wars.
5. The first part of the couplet can loosely be translated as "Great is the man who has the breadth of the ocean which accommodates hundreds of streams."
6. As stated in the citation, Professor Jao is the expert in many disciplines including literature, linguistics, history, archaeology, philosophy, calligraphy, painting and music, and his repertoire is not confined to those of Chinese origin, but extends to the European, Indian, and old Babylonian cultures.
7. What makes him great is not only the vastness of his knowledge from multiple sources, but his ability to build on such knowledge and open up completely new channels, leading up to virgin territory that no one else has touched.
8. This ability to embrace different streams is the lifeline of Hong Kong. Historically, Hong Kong has been a melting pot of the Chinese and Western cultures. Generations of immigrants from different parts of China and the world help build this world city. The design of One Country Two Systems has not only given Hong Kong a new lease of life but also imbued it with resilience, vitality and opportunities.
9. To me, the most visual and symbolic event epitomizing One Country Two Systems is the ceremonial opening of the Legal Year, where judges and lawyers in their complete English regalia of full-bottom wig and colourful robes rise to the Chinese national anthem.
10. In tackling challenges under the new constitutional order, the need for in-depth understanding of the contents of the respective regimes goes without saying. More importantly, however, are an overriding concern for the long-term good of all as opposed to part, an uncompromising commitment to the core values and foundational principles, an enlightened liberty to identify and accept non-essentials, a

humility and courage to embrace differences, as well as a wisdom and commitment to construct rather than to pull down.

11. The capability to accommodate does not necessarily entail convergence. Certain things of our legal system if allowed to move an inch would erode the integrity of the whole. Yet, the interfaces between the two systems of law need not always spell risks of compromise. They can be opportunities for each side to reflect, review and test its own system, to see if the habitual or orthodox reaction can still catch up with the new constitutional, jurisprudential and globalized environment, and thereby create paths to consolidation or improvement.
12. Hong Kong must not only look to strengthen our ties with the Mainland, we must continue with and expand our international connections. Widening one's perspective to the realm of international law, it is clear that different systems of law can operate and cooperate pursuant to established norms and emerging platforms of public and private international law. Thanks to the Basic Law, Hong Kong's participation in global matters has in fact increased since 1997, either in our own name or as part of the national team. That ability and flexibility must be wisely utilized.
13. I was speaking last October at the 50th Anniversary of the Apostille Convention, held at the magnificent Ministry of Justice building in Paris, and in front of delegates from member states of the Hague Conference on Private International Law. The Apostille Convention deals with international legal certification of documents. I emphasized how the separation of the two systems enables Hong Kong to continue to use the Apostilles when Mainland China is not yet a subscriber. And I impressed upon our international friends Hong Kong's leading role in the Asia Pacific Region regarding legal services. And that must be our edge.
14. The concept of accommodation runs through many branches of the law, as it does in life. It is inseparable from the basic notion of equality and the exhortation to respect one another. It plays a pithy role in the different anti-discrimination laws, and buttresses the protection of fundamental human rights and minority interests. It is a yardstick to measure the civility of any modern and cosmopolitan society. It is the driving force of the new culture of dispute resolution and of mediation in Hong Kong and elsewhere. It also underlies the profound truth advocated by Father Cormac Burke of the Vatican that the law, if applied properly, ought to have a healing effect like medicine.
15. The second part of the couplet can be translated as "Strong is the man who is without selfish desires, like the cliff standing upon thousands of measuring units".
16. For a man of his age, Professor Jao indeed possesses exceptional health and strength. There is such energy and exuberance within him that he could even appear "boyish" at times. Apart from his sense of humour, it is well-known that Professor Jao likes to grip people's hands firmly to make good his claim of superior physical strength. I can testify to that based on first-hand experience being under

his pressure. And it was a most heart-warming encounter.

17. Obviously, the strength and warmth come more from the inner self. In a media interview some years ago, Professor Jao shared his insight on "the heart being free from worries". He said people are too much enslaved by their desires for material things, hence the many worries they shoulder. Misery is self-made.
18. Men have many desires, not confined to wealth. They could be for fame, recognition and other kinds of gratification. They could stem from an innate quest for heroism or championship of one cause or another. If one puts these ahead of the pursuit of truth and justice, one can be easily swayed.
19. A cardinal value in the rule of law is judicial independence. And the judicial oath is to do justice without fear or favour, without bias or prejudice, without any of your personal considerations coming into the equation. Shue Yan's first honorary doctorate of laws was conferred on the former Chief Justice, the Hon. Andrew Li Kwok-nang. In him we find sterling personal and judicial fortitude. In him we find an unyielding commitment to do what is right and fair according to the law, and the inner strength to maintain clarity of purpose, thought and judgment. In him we find a man of steel.
20. In the persons of your founders Dr. Hu and Dr. Chung, we also find that steely quality that the entire community has come to revere. The perseverance with their ideal mode of education, the efforts to elevate Shue Yan to university status, fueled by supreme personal sacrifices over decades, have created a formidable moral force which prevailed over the strongest cynicism, barriers and opposition.
21. In the first press interview upon my appointment as Secretary for Justice in October 2005, reporters raised the question of resignation should I be required to act contrary to my principle. My answer was that I am not the type who quits lightly. I am pleased to say, as I said at my farewell press interview, that hypothetical situation was never realized. Yet throughout the past seven years I kept reminding myself that the retention of the job was not a must and the reputation on the job was not to be idolized. Only then could one be emancipated to seek to do what is right, to face opposition and even ridicule with serenity, come what may.
22. Finally, in his award-winning book *If the World Were a Village*, David J. Smith concluded that despite the different cultures and religions, "Do unto others what you would have them do unto you" is the common aspiration among almost all the inhabitants of the global village. That coincides with the spirit of the new term of wisdom coined by Professor Jao, "天人互益", meaning in all things we should proceed on the basis of benefiting others, not hurting them, and treat that as our ultimate goal in life.
23. So to all graduates today, may you find food for thought from this universal truth, so that your future paths will be fulfilling, blessed with richness and strength. Thank you.