



祝賀屠呦呦獲獎 港基金早具慧眼



中英社評

二〇一五年諾貝爾醫學獎昨日公布評選結果，中國女科學家屠呦呦，以研發中草藥青蒿素治療瘧疾成果獲得這項殊榮。這是中國本土科學家首次奪得諾獎中的科學獎。

與屠呦呦一同分享本年度醫學獎的還有愛爾蘭科學家威廉·坎巴利和日本科學家大村智，兩人以研究寄生蟲病獲獎。

對中國科學界特別是中醫藥學界來說，屠女士的獲獎當然是一個值得歡迎和高興的好消息。儘管長期以來，有關諾獎的評選準則和視野都受到不少詬病，日前就有退休評委在回憶錄中自揭當年把諾貝爾和平獎頒給奧巴馬是一項錯誤的決定，並為此感到後悔，而美國白宮也馬上「爆料」回應稱，奧巴馬當年也曾想過拒絕領獎，云云。但從自然科學領域而言，諾貝爾醫學獎、物理學獎和化學獎這三個科學獎項，在國際科學界仍然被視為是一項成就最高、爭議最少的權威性獎項，中外科學家都以能登上瑞典皇家科學院的頒獎台為榮。

因此，對屠呦呦今次的獲獎，應該肯定是一件值得自豪和具有突破性意義的大事。儘管對這位今年已經八十五歲高齡的女科學家以及她的研究成果來說，這一諾獎來得是「不嫌其早、只嫌其遲」。事實是，國內有關青蒿素治療瘧疾的研究早在上世紀六十年代後期已經展開，當時在中國一些落後地區以及非洲大陸，瘧疾仍是一種致命的傳染病，每年都有數百萬人死於該病，當時國家領導人毛澤東、周恩來親自下令中國科學院開展防治瘧疾的研究，名為「五二三項目」，全國動員了五百多位科學家和研究人員投入了有關工作。

當時年僅三十多歲的屠呦呦加入了研究團隊，並且憑她的艱苦鑽研精神和不懈努力取得了突破，最後成功研製出殺滅「瘧原蟲」有效率達百分之百的「雙氫青蒿素」，為非洲國家廣泛使用，每年挽救了數以百萬計民眾的生命。



▲中國中醫科學院中藥研究所懸掛的屠呦呦照片



▲在寧波市開明街的一幢老宅前，不少民眾停下拍照合影留念。據悉，屠呦呦的老家就在此處

因此，屠呦呦的成功或成名，並不自今日始，其研究成果也不是因今日獲得諾獎才得到肯定；屠女士研發出青蒿素這種價廉高效的治療瘧疾藥物，早已在實踐中造福於千千萬萬貧苦大眾，挽救了無數生命，也早已在國際學術界中得到肯定，公認她的貢獻直堪比美諾貝爾醫學獎和早已應該獲得國際殊榮。

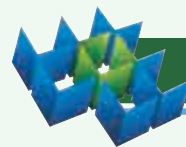
事實是，早在今次諾獎公布前，美國「拉斯克醫學獎」已於二〇一一年把當年的「臨床醫學獎」頒授給八十一歲的屠呦呦。而更值得一提的是，屠呦呦女士最早獲得的一個境外獎項，是香港「求是科技基金會」頒發的「傑出科技成就集體獎」。

事緣「求是科技基金會」創辦人、已故愛國實業家查濟民先生，在非洲尼

日利亞開設有當地最大規模的印染廠和紡織廠，工人數以萬計，但每年都有不少工人死於瘧疾。因此，當查老先生獲悉屠呦呦團隊在展開青蒿素治療瘧疾的科研工作後，立即斥資相助，並在一九九六年經楊振寧、周光召等評委決定，把傑出集體獎一百萬元獎金頒贈給屠呦呦團隊。因此，可以說，「求是基金會」比諾貝爾獎早二十年已經洞悉此一研究成果的重要性，堪說獨具慧眼，也是本港和屠女士與諾獎的一段小小因緣。

希望屠呦呦女士的獲獎，能夠激發起內地更多青年科學家和莘莘學子在科研領域繼續努力，創造成果，造福人類，為國爭光。

2015-10-06



安然啓迪

李陵與蘇武

西漢將領李陵奉漢武帝之命出征匈奴，兵敗被困，血戰而降。漢武帝得知李陵投降後龍顏大怒，把李陵的家人全部誅殺，連為李陵辯解的司馬遷也慘遭宮刑。漢朝的處罰令李陵傷心欲絕，從此打消回到漢朝的想法，並娶了匈奴單于的女兒為妻，官拜右校王，徹底融入了匈奴的生活。

李陵出征一年後，漢武帝派蘇武出使匈奴，輾轉又遭匈奴囚禁。蘇武寧死不降，匈奴便把他流放到寒冷的北海（今西伯利亞）牧羊。十三年間，蘇武每天緊握漢朝的杖節，以致杖上的毛全部脫落。一天，蘇武碰見故友李陵，得知漢武帝駕崩，立刻向南哭拜，吐血不已。

後來漢朝與匈奴講和，蘇武終於獲釋，李陵跟他訣別，淚下滿襟。蘇武回朝後受到重賞，李陵則最終埋骨異域。其實漢武帝死後，漢朝的使節曾邀請李陵回歸，並表示既往不咎。李陵沉默良久，最終嘆道：「吾已胡服矣！」

歷史上，蘇武常被視作盡忠報國的典範，李陵則充滿國仇家恨的爭議。但今天的世界跟兩千年前大有不同，我們不用成為俘虜也可寄居他鄉，國際間的友好往來也頻繁得多，所以我們在不同國家間的遷移和工作模式亦更趨多元。

身在何方皆可立業

董建華先生曾負笈英國利物浦大學（並因而成為利物浦的球迷），後在美國生活十年，再回港經營家族生意，及後更成為香港首任行政長官，肩負落實「一國兩制」的重任。今日，董先生積極推動中美關係，他當年在美國結交的人脈便大派用場。

「光纖之父」高錕教授比董先生在外地發展更久，從到英國讀大學開始，除短暫回港籌辦中文大學電子系外，共旅居三十餘載，建立科研偉業，再於50多歲時回港出任中文大學校長。高教授晚年榮獲諾貝爾獎，彰顯他一生的功績。

更甚者，則如華人經濟學大師鄒至莊教授。鄒教授在香港長大（曾就讀聖保羅女中中學附屬小學），然後到美國深造，在普林斯頓任職四十多年。雖然鄒教授終身留在美國，但也擔任海峽兩岸領導人的經濟顧問。再者，他的經濟理論——例如計量經濟學中的「鄒檢驗」（Chow test）——在全球任何地方皆可應用。鄒教授對世界的貢獻不是重於泰山嗎？

最後，我想起一首詩：孩兒立志出鄉關，學不成名誓不還；埋骨何須桑梓地，人間何處不青山！

盧安迪

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作者畢業於聖保羅男女中學，曾代表香港參加國際數學奧林匹克及國際物理奧林匹克，現就讀於美國普林斯頓大學。



英語節拍

狗

當大家討論狗隻時，很多人都欣賞牠們忠心的性格，有些更為人類社會作出貢獻。當然，不少狗隻具有可愛的臉孔，成功迷倒不少朋友。

當中以貴婦狗（Poodle）最為著名。貴婦狗有不同品種，如：標準貴婦狗（Standard Poodle）、迷你貴婦狗（Miniature Poodle）、玩具貴婦狗（Toy Poodle）及茶杯貴婦狗（Teacup Poodle）。牠們的身高各有不同。而茶杯貴婦狗最細小。牠們性格活潑好動、聰敏友善。由於牠們的毛髮較長，因此不少朋友都會為牠們燙髮（Perm），為牠們創造不同形象。

不過，飼養牠們亦非易事。主人需要花很多心思及時間照顧牠們。牠們較容易生病，故主人需要時刻留意牠們的飲食習慣。主人也需要為牠們定期洗澡及梳理毛髮。我們常將牠們比喻為高級跑車，笑說兩者都屬於high maintenance一類，需要時刻照顧。high maintenance常用於形容需要特別照顧的人、奢侈品及狗隻。His girlfriend is so high maintenance. 這指他的女朋友需要時刻照顧。

說起愛狗人士，大家絕不可以忘記英女王伊莉莎白二世。她自小喜愛威爾斯哥基犬（Welsh Corgi）。英女王除了不時帶愛犬旅遊外，更特意安排專人為愛犬準備牛排及雞胸肉。牠們的餐單更是每天不同，並由專人設計。

撰文：李慧慈（Ada）香港專業進修學校（港專）傳訊與拓展總監、李慧文（Shida）香港專業進修學校（港專）語言傳意學部主任

Ada & Shida 同時身兼香港電台 Teen Power《型英營》（TE-EN-GERS）節目主持。

Congratulations to Tu Youyou on winning the Nobel Prize in Medicine

The jury selecting the winners for the Nobel Prize in medicine announced yesterday that the 2015 prize went to Tu Youyou, a female Chinese scientist, for her discovery of an anti-malarial agent called Artemisinin. This is the first time for a Chinese national to win a Nobel Prize in science.

Irish-born scientist William Campbell and Japanese scientist Satoshi Omura shared this year's Nobel Prize in medicine with Tu for their research in parasitic diseases.

For Chinese scientists especially those in traditional Chinese medicine, Ms. Tu's winning the prize surely is good news worthy of celebration. This is despite the fact that, the Nobel Prize's selection standards and field of vision have long come under question and criticism. Not long ago, a retired member of the Nobel Institute said in his memoir that it was a mistake to award the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize to [US President] Barack Obama, and that he regretted that decision. The White House immediately retorted that Obama had also thought of turning down the award. But in the domain of natural sciences, Nobel prizes in medicine, physics and chemistry are still regarded internationally as the least disputed, authoritative awards to honour greatest achievements. Chinese and foreign scientists all see it an honour to mount the rostrum in the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Therefore, Tu Youyou's winning the prize this time should surely be a pride-worthy big event which is also of breakthrough significance. This is despite that for this female scientists who is already 85 years old and her research findings, this prize arrives too late rather than too early. As a matter of fact, research on treatment of malarial with artemisinin had started as early as in later 1960s. At the time, malaria had remained a fatal infectious disease in some backward Chinese regions and in the African continent, with millions of people killed annually by this disease. The then national leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai personally ordered the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) to do research on prevention and treatment of malaria. The research was name Project 523. Over 500 scientists and researchers were mobilised to concentrate on the research project.

At that time, Tu Youyou, then some 30 year old, joined the research team and made breakthroughs with exertion and persistence, eventually successfully found Dihydroartemisinin which could kill plasmodium falciparum (malaria parasite) with 100% effectiveness. It has since been widely used in African countries to save millions of lives each year.

Hence, Tu's success and fame by no means are just achieved today, and her research findings are not recognized just because of winning the Nobel Prize today. Such cheap yet highly effective cure for malaria found by Ms. Tu has benefited millions and millions of poor people and saved numerous lives, and has long been recognised by the international academic circle. She has long been recognised for deserving to be granted the Nobel Prize in medicine and internationally glorified.

As matter of fact, before the announcement of the Nobel Prize this time, the US Lasker Medical Research Awards already granted its Clinical Medical Research Award to the then 81-year-old Tu Youyou in 2011. What is worth mentioning is that the first overseas prize Ms. Tu has ever won is the Collective Award for Outstanding Achievement of Science & Technologies awarded by Hong Kong's Qiu Shi Science & Technology Foundation.

At that time, founder of Qiu Shi Science & Technology Foundation, the late industrialist Mr. Cha Chi Ming, had invested in Nigeria and operated the largest printing and dyeing mill and textile factory in this African country, employing tens of thousands of local workers. But quite a number of the workers had died of malaria every year. So upon learning

that Tu Youyou's team was doing research on treatment of the disease with Artemisinin, Mr. Cha had immediately allocated funds to financially support the project. In 1996, the Foundation's prize jury, whose members including Chen-Ning Franklin Yang and Zhou Guangzhao, decided to award the one-million-yuan Collective Award for Outstanding Achievement of Science & Technologies to Tu's team. Therefore, it could be said that the Qiu Shi Foundation had understood the significance of her research 20 years before the Nobel Prize did. It really could discern what others couldn't. This is also an episode showing the predestined relationship between Hong Kong and Ms. Tu.

It is hoped that Ms. Tu Youyou's winning the prize could inspire more young scientists and students in the Mainland to continue exerting themselves to make achievements in scientific research so as to benefit humankind and win honours for the country.

06 October 2015

WORDS AND USAGE

Come under sth (phrasal verb) - To be forced to experience something unpleasant. (受到, 引起)

Examples: 1. The government is coming under pressure to change the law. 2. The department had come under criticism for poor performance.

Turn sb/sth down (phrasal verb) - To reject or refuse someone or something. (拒絕, 駁回)

Examples: 1. I turned down the invitation. 2. We turned them down because their offer was too low.

Exertion (noun) - The use of a lot of mental or physical effort. (盡力, 努力)

Examples: 1. I get out of breath with any kind of physical exertion. 2. Their exertions were rewarded when they won the championship.

Die of sth (phrasal verb) - To perish from an injury or a particular disease. (死於(某種疾病))

Examples: 1. The doctors did all they could, but he finally died of cancer. 2. She died of a heart attack.

Exert oneself to do sth (phrase) - To put oneself to strenuous effort. (竭盡全力做某事)

Examples: 1. He needs to exert himself to try to find an answer. 2. We exerted ourselves mightily to raise funds.



通識快訊

「公大講堂」系列

香港公開大學成立田家炳中華文化中心，推出「公大講堂」系列，邀請多位重量級人士主講。

講題	講者	日期
絲綢之路之昨日、今日、明日	張信剛（城大前校長）	10月29日
歌詞背後	盧國沾（著名填詞人）	11月28日
長空萬里任我飛	朱經武（科大前校長）	12月7日
解讀中國經濟	林毅夫（著名經濟學家）	12月16日

其中，張信剛、盧國沾、朱經武的講座在公大楊雪姬演講廳，林毅夫講座在恒生銀行總行博愛堂。查詢電話：27896388

城大同安藝術展延長展期

香港城市大學與台北的故宮博物院合辦「同安·潮一新媒體藝術展——同安船與張仔仔的故事」，展期延至10月17日。以預約模式開放，歡迎學校、社福機構、團體預約參觀。清代中葉在福建同安縣建造的「同安梭船」，是商船、戰船，也是海盜船，曾在東亞海域叱咤風雲，是輪船出現前，最具代表性的中國古帆船。張保仔也曾駕駛這帆船。

展覽時間：上午十時至晚上七時
地點：九龍達之路香港城市大學學術樓（三）三樓
費用：免費
預約：歡迎學校、社福機構、團體致電 3442 7654預約
詳情：www.cityu.edu.hk/tonganship、www.facebook.com/tong.an.ship.hk

