

International Link

國際連線 雜誌 Magazine

2020年8月號



慶祝貝多芬誕辰二百五十周年

Celebrate Beethoven's 250th Birthday

2020年8月號

August 2020

定價HKD: 42.00

ISSN 1998-538X



9 771998 538004

North Korea Masikryong Ski 朝鮮 馬息岭滑雪场



5 日 4 夜 建議行程

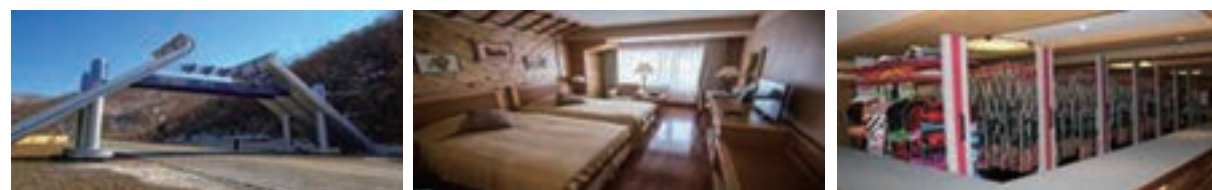
1. 抵達平壤，導遊迎接，入住高麗 5 星級飯店
2. 早餐後，往萬壽台大紀念碑，萬景台故居，主題思想塔，午餐後，前往馬息岭滑雪场 (約 4 小時車程)，入住馬息岭飯店
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5. 往平壤機場，平安回家



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(suggest 2 nights in Pyongyang/ 2 nights in Masikryong Ski Resort)

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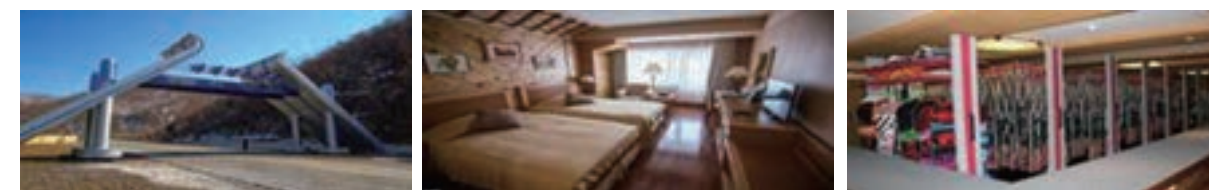
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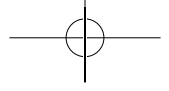
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國際連線

國際標準刊號：ISSN 1998－538X

出版人及承印：國際連線傳媒（香港）有限公司
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香港發行商：國際連線傳媒（香港）有限公司
澳門發行商：經緯出版社

Publisher & Printing: International Link Communications (HK) Ltd.
Address: Flat H, 8/F., Far East Bldg., 5-6 Middle Road, T.S.T.,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
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Distribution(HK): International Link Communications (HK) Ltd.
Distribution(Macau): Longitude & Latitude Publication Co.

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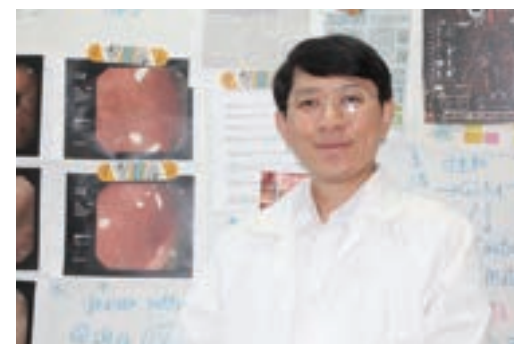
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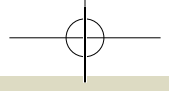
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慶祝貝多芬誕辰二百五十周年

Celebrate Beethoven's 250th Birthday

路德維希·范·貝多芬 (Ludwig van Beethoven) 是德國作曲家、鋼琴演奏家和指揮家。他於一七七零年十二月出生於波恩，並在十二月十七日於波恩 Remigius Square 的教堂接受洗禮。雖然他受洗的日期有被紀錄，但出生日期卻不明，據稱是一七七零年十二月十六日。

法蘭茲·約瑟夫·海頓 (Franz Joseph Haydn)，沃夫岡·阿瑪迪斯·莫札特 (Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart) 與貝多芬被譽為十八世紀三大傑出音樂家，而貝多芬更曾一度拜海頓為師，但後人對貝多芬的評價是「青出於藍勝於藍」。貝多芬一生共創作了九首編號交響曲、三十六首鋼琴奏鳴曲 (其中三十二首帶有編號、一首未完成)、十部小提琴奏鳴曲、十六首弦樂四重奏、一部歌劇 - 《費黛里奧》(Fidelio) 及二部彌撒曲等等。由於貝多芬上承古典樂派傳統，下啟浪漫派之風格與精神，因而在音樂史上佔有非常重要地位。貝多芬於一八二七年三月二十六日在維也納逝世，逾兩萬人出席了其葬禮，其墓碑只刻上「貝多芬」，因當年誰都認識他。時至今日，貝多芬的作品更為世人所熟悉及欣賞，可見其對音樂藝術何其影響深遠！

樂聖「一生坎坷」

貝多芬被後人稱為殿堂級大師、樂聖，但其一生甚為坎坷。貝多芬在音樂上的啟蒙老師是其父約翰，為使其子將來達到莫札特的成就，因此很早便教小貝多芬學琴，稍有彈錯便毒打，若喝醉酒更粗暴虐待，甚至經常打頭。雖然貝多芬八歲之齡就能在科隆登台演出，十一歲就在劇院樂隊演出，十三歲就成為風琴師，並發表了三首奏鳴曲，但經常被打頭，

為其日後患上耳疾埋下禍根，亦因經常演出，令他很早便輟學，所以貝多芬在音樂上具甚高成就，但文化程度則不高。

由於貝多芬在六歲時患上中耳炎，當時並沒有接受良好治療，到二十多歲已產生耳鳴，總醫不好，影響他的聽力，從此開始規避社交生活，希望隱瞞自己聽力問題，不讓別人知道。正因耳疾，影響了其與別人的人際關係、甚至愛情，只沒有影響其音樂創作而已。

貝多芬於一八零二年依從醫生建議移居至維也納附近的小村落海利根施塔特 (Heiligenstadt) 生活和療養，其間，因耳疾令他思考自殺與活著的目的，並寫了著名的「海利根施塔特遺書」，最後，他當然沒有選擇自殺，否則世人便欣賞不到他其後創作的經典作品。到底是甚麼力量驅使貝多芬沒有自殺呢？他說：「是藝術，就只有藝術保留了我的生命！」。雖然貝多芬因為藝術而沒有自殺，但耳疾及最終成為全聾卻影響了他的性格，據不完全統計，貝多芬在維也納生活的三十五年間，竟然搬家超過六十次以上，即平均每年要搬家兩次，主要原因便是其脾氣欠佳，與人不和等等原因。

眾所周知，貝多芬終生沒結過婚的，難道當時薄有名氣的音樂家沒遇上愛慕的人或仰慕他的人？當然不是，只是全都沒結果而已。正因他的愛情失敗，反而成就他創作了一些經典之作。

《獻給愛麗絲》

貝多芬創作的鋼琴奏鳴曲當中，《獻給愛麗絲》(Für Elise) 便是音樂愛好者最為熟悉的樂曲之一，更

是鋼琴學習者必修的樂章。當年貝多芬創作這首鋼琴奏鳴曲後，在很長的時間內，掀起一片尋找誰是「愛麗絲」的熱潮，目標人物一度達四位之多。原來真實的情況是，當年貝多芬愛上他的一位學生特蕾莎 (Therese Malfatti)，他於一八一零年四月二十七日剛好創作了這首鋼琴奏鳴曲，原想利用參加特蕾莎父親當晚舉行的宴會上公開演奏此曲向當年只有十八歲的女學生求婚。到達特蕾莎家後，因為太興奮把酒喝多了，忘記求婚一事，在離開特蕾莎家時，匆匆忙忙在樂譜上寫了「獻給特蕾莎」，由於匆忙關係，字體是寫得非常潦草的。多年以後，音樂家諾曼為貝多芬寫自傳，最後在特蕾莎家裡找到了這曲子，但因字體太潦草，諾曼看錯是「獻給愛麗絲」，所以後來便把這曲子命名為《獻給愛麗詩》。這故事教訓我們，向對方求婚時不要喝得太醉，否則可能會錯失一段良緣。假如當日貝多芬沒喝醉，而特蕾莎也是喜歡老師的話，這曲子便不是名叫 Für Elise，而是 Für Therese 了。

《月光》失戀之作

在十八世紀時期，階級之分仍是很嚴重的。當時神職人員地位最高，其次是貴族，再其次便是平民。貝多芬的全名是 Ludwig van Beethoven，若是貴族應是 von 而不是 van，所以人們一看其名字便知道他不是貴族，是一名平民。按德國駐香港總領事林文禮 (Dieter Lam) 解釋貝多芬的名字是這樣說的：貝多芬的名字源自佛萊明語 (比利時一種方言) Beetroot 是紅菜頭，「Hoven」是「Hof」的眾數，意思是農場，因此，貝多芬全名的意思是「來自紅菜頭農場的路德維希」。

早於認識特蕾莎十年之前的一八零零年，當年貝多芬已三十歲，他愛上了一位名叫茱利葉塔·貴契阿迪 (Giulietta Guicciardi) 的女學生，是一位女伯爵。聞說這位女學生也是喜歡他的，但礙於她是貴族，而他是平民，最後只能分手收場。當時貝多芬很傷心，但很不服氣，便於一八零一年創作了鋼琴奏鳴曲《月光》「Moonlight」Sonata。該曲子表達出他心情的起伏，

高低音之間猶如向這一位女學生對話，要她回想昔日相處時的美好時光。因此《月光》的曲音是非常豐富的。這首月光奏鳴曲，原稿稱為「幻想曲式的奏鳴曲」(Sonata quasi una fantasia)，是後人稱為《月光》奏鳴曲的。

樂曲源自生活

在貝多芬的作品當中有不少源自生活的，例如他熱愛大自然，對他來說，那是他靈感的泉源。他在夏天時喜歡到安靜的鄉郊度假兼創作，其 F 大調第六交響曲《田園》便是表表作之一，曲中描述了大自然的百態，而各樂章都有小標題，具有自然主義傾向的聲響效果，對於交響樂形式和結構的開創性變革，都大大提升了標題音樂的地位。

此外，貝多芬奏鳴曲十八號 Opus31/3 便有回想故鄉之感。其小步舞曲形式旋律很美，中間 TRIO 前後有相反的感覺。曲中回想故鄉的溫暖以及快樂的時光，前面一個音一個音，中間之後又好像很衝動，令人感覺是孩子們在玩遊戲，但當遊戲結束後，又回到現實的情景。

大時代作品

相對於海頓、莫札特，貝多芬的年紀是比上述兩人年輕很多的，正因這樣，貝多芬經歷了法國大革命整個過程，而他本人是支持法國大革命的理念的。在一八零三年五月至一八零四年初，他創作了第三號交響曲，該作品是交響樂曲歷史上的里程碑式作品，是貝多芬最為鍾愛的作品之一，原本貝多芬想將該作品獻給他所欽佩的拿破崙，但因拿破崙後來稱帝，他憤怒地把樂章草稿頂部寫着「波拿巴」的字挖出來，留下了一個洞。後來他把標題改為「英雄交響曲 - 為紀念一位英雄人物」。

晚年流芳百世之作

貝多芬自四十七歲左右開始便全聾了，因此已甚少公開演出，作品也減產了。一八二四年四月宣告

貝多芬名言： Beethoven saying

“Music is a higher revelation than all wisdom and philosophy”
「音樂有着比一切智慧和哲學更崇高的示。」

“The aim in the art world, as indeed in the whole of creation, is freedom, progress ---”
「在藝術世界裡，創作旨在自由與進步。」

“The true artist has no pride; unfortunately he realize that art has no limitations ---”
「真正的藝術家不會自滿。不幸的是，他理解到藝術是沒有極限。」

“I never thought of writing for fame or honor. What is in my heart must come out, and that is why I write.”
「我從未想過為名譽而創作。我創作，是因為心裡有話要說。」



完成的第九號交響曲，距離第八號已有十二年之久，貝多芬嘗試將詩篇與交響曲聯繫在一起。該作品演奏全曲需約一小時，末樂章的歌詞由德國詩人弗里希·席勒的《歡樂頌》(An die Freude) 中部分詩句改編而成。該作品的別稱「合唱」由此而來。據聞首演時，即使樂隊沒有完全準備充足，但演出大獲成功，全場觀眾站立鼓掌達五次之多，當時即便是皇室最高成員也只不過需要站立三次致禮，所以貝多芬事後也感動萬分。

一八二六年，貝多芬染病，健康迅速惡化。他說：「我只希望自己能給這個世界一些美好的音樂，然後就像一個老頑童一樣，在各位體面的先生面前了結塵世上的事。」

一八二七年三月，貝多芬在病榻臨終之際說：「鼓掌吧，朋友，喜劇結束了。」

手稿分隔五十五年

貝多芬所創作的九首編號交響曲只有第九號交響曲是有獨唱及合唱的。時至今日，《第九交響曲》仍在世界文化界有相當的地位，尤其該曲第四樂章部分樂段給指揮家海伯特·馮·卡拉揚 (Herbert von Karajan) 整理後，以《歡樂頌》(Ode to Joy) 之名成為歐洲聯盟的盟歌。事實上，《第九號交響曲》的手稿，因第二次世界大戰的原因，一部分存在當時的東德，另一部分則存在西德，直至東西德統一後，即相隔五十五年後才復合。聯合國教科文組織於二零零一年九月四日將柏林國立圖書館收藏的《第九交響曲》手稿列入「世界記憶名」。

今年是貝多芬誕辰二百五十周年，世界各地安排了很多音樂會、講座、展覽等活動，因疫情關係大部分經已取消或延期，期待疫情過後，《歡樂頌》的歌聲再度響遍全球！

編輯部





你知道朝鮮民主主義人民共和國是怎樣的嗎？

What Do We Know about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948. During these 71 years, it has been turned from a backward colonial agrarian country into a dignified, powerful socialist country, drawing great attention of the international community. Its features can be seen from various angles.

A Country of Independence

The DPRK is recognized as a "country of independence" and a "country of principle" in the world political circles. It neither dances to the tune of others nor yields to any power and outside forces in the international arena, but says what it has to say. It also conducts state building and activities independently and in conformity with its actual conditions.

In the closing years of the previous century when socialist systems in the east European countries collapsed

one after another and confidence in socialism was on the wane across the world, the DPRK, maintaining its principles, followed the road of socialism without vacillation.

The country's politics of independence owes much to President **Kim Il Sung** (1912-1994) who founded the country. Leading the country for a long time, he had been praised as a world veteran statesman representing the 20th century, a renowned state leader.

The smaller a country is, the stronger it should be in the sense of national pride, and if a country is servile to any big power, the nation would go to ruin—this was his motto.

The Korean people are upholding **Kim Il Sung** as their eternal leader, who laid down a lasting foundation for an independent, powerful country and brought about the wellbeing of modern Korea.



A Country of Unity

The high level of unity of all the people is the most remarkable feature that distinguishes the DPRK from other countries. The whole society and all the people are firmly united around their leader; this is the main source of the country's strength.

Thanks to the solid unity of the leader, the Party and the masses, the country has developed into a powerful socialist country, braving all manner of trials and difficulties.

It is not fortuitous that the DPRK is called by the international community a "formidable country" and a "country that does what it is determined to do."

The country's unity is unthinkable apart from the exploits of Chairman

Kim Jong Il (1942-2011) of the National Defence Commission, whom the Korean people uphold as the eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea. Having started to work on the Central Committee of the WPK in the mid-1960s and leading the Party for a long time, he ensured that all the people and the entire country achieved unity, unprecedented in human history.

Based on this unity, the DPRK develops and advances towards a brighter future without any hesitation or vacillation even under the harshest-ever sanctions by the hostile forces.

A Country with Powerful Military Strength

The military strength of the DPRK is recognized across the world. It possesses modern strategic weapons and powerful means of attack and defence and has an army capable of performing any modern warfare efficiently.

As it is strong in the military aspect, no force dares to provoke the country. Its military strength should not be assessed by the standard of its army. With all the people being armed and the whole country fortified on a high level, it is literally a "porcupine".

The country's politics of independence is supported by the powerful military strength as well as by the self-supporting economy.

It adheres to the principle of self-reliant defence. In view of the fact that Korea had suffered all manner of trials by outside forces, it is so natural that the powerful military strength is regarded as a treasured sword with which to protect the security of the country and nation.

The preceding leaders, **Kim Il Sung** and **Kim Jong Il**, paid special attention to building up the country's military capability. Inheriting their idea of giving priority to armed forces, Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un is turning the country into a military giant, a strategic state recognized by the world.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



朝鮮的特質

Traits of the DPRK

Each country has its own modes of politics and national traits. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has its traits that cannot be found elsewhere in the world.

What should be mentioned first in dealing with the traits of the country is the harmonious whole of its leader and its people. Westerners find it difficult to understand this trait, regarding it as something mysterious. People in Western countries distrust their statesmen in general, and some even entertain internalized hatred towards them.

The tradition of close relationship between the leader and the people in the DPRK originated on September 9, 1948 when Kim Il Sung, the eternal president, founded the Republic. Since then, the national leaders have regarded it as their noble duty to believe in people as in heaven and devote their all entirely for the happy life of the people. And the Korean people have followed and revered their leaders not as statesmen involved in administering the country but as their parents whom they share their destiny with.

Another special trait of the country is that all its people help and lead one another forward under the ideal of "One for all and all for one."

While such inhuman acts as parents abandoning their children and the children killing their parents cut a wide swathe through the West, in the DPRK such beautiful traits as a girl volunteering to look after orphans and a girl being cured of an obstinate disease thanks to the help of her teacher, friends and a medical team are commonplace. A man saved another's child first rather than his daughter when they were drowned

in a river. Helping and leading one another forward in difficult situations, the Korean people are advancing vigorously, overcoming all sorts of trials in the face of severe blockade and sanctions imposed by the US and its vassal forces.

The people aiding the service personnel and the service personnel loving the people is another trait unique to the DPRK.

Many countries in the world disburse colossal amounts of money from their national budgets for the maintenance of their armed forces in charge of national defence.

In the DPRK the service personnel regard it as their mission to defend to the death the people's lives and property as befits their sons and daughters and, far from burdening the people, they stand in the vanguard in creating people's happiness.

They are pushing ahead with grand projects for the welfare of the people, holding high the slogan "Let us take upon ourselves both national defence and socialist construction!"

The people, on their part, treat them as their own flesh and blood, and render them material and spiritual support on their own accord.

This relationship between the army and people is called army-people unity in the DPRK.

These traits contribute to consolidating the country's strength and give birth to its miracles and innovations which draw the world's attention.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





朝鮮三大主要政策 Three Major Policies of the DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea captures the attention of the world for its three major policies—free education, free medical service and providing houses free of charge. The reason is that these policies are not only perfect but universal.

These policies are not administered only for specific members or units of society but for everyone without

discrimination.

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal compulsory education, all pupils and students realize their wishes, enjoying equal rights to learn; university and college students even receive scholarships paid by the state.

Under the universal free medical system, all



medical services such as checkup, test, treatment, operation, hospitalization and medicines are provided free of charge; women give birth to their babies under the best medical conditions in hospitals like the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

The houses built at state expense are provided not only to blue- and white-collar workers but to farmers free of charge.

It is quite surprising that the state enforces these policies when it is placed under the sanctions and blockade imposed by the US and its vassal forces.

The country has enforced these policies whatever the situation and circumstance. The universal free medical service can be taken as an example. It was introduced in November 1952, when the Korean war (1950-1953) was at its height; in other words, the system that demands huge funds was introduced at the time when the state had to direct all its human and material

resources to achieving victory in the war.

Enforcement of these policies was not suspended even in the closing years of the last century, when the country was conducting the Arduous March owing to the moves of the allied imperialist forces to blockade and isolate it; the children across the country learned to their heart's content, all the people lived without feeling any worry about medical treatment, and the modern houses built one after another in different parts of the country were provided to the people free of charge.

These policies enforced without letup in the days, when many people of the world were apprehensive about its destiny, struck the world with wonder, and demonstrated that its socialism will be victorious forever.

These policies improve the people's standard of material and cultural living in a systematic way.

There is no limit in the country in improving the people's livelihoods.

The course of progress of socialist construction in the country was immediately the course of the development of these policies on the principle of constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standards.

The country enforced universal primary compulsory education in 1956, and introduced universal and free secondary compulsory education in 1958. In 1959 universal compulsory education system was established. In 1972, it enforced universal 11-year compulsory education for the first time in the world, and in 2012 universal 12-year compulsory education.

As for the universal free medical service, it has developed the system in a systematic way—introducing the district doctor system in the 1960s, turning village clinics into hospitals in the 1970s and raising the specialized levels of medical service in the 1980s and

1990s. In recent years many modern specialized hospitals have been built, like the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Okryu Children's Hospital and Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital. It is not fortuitous that WHO praised the public health system of the country as an advanced one in its report published in January 2011.

As for houses, in Pyongyang, the capital of the country, hundreds of thousands of flats had already been built on such streets as Ragwon, Chollima, Changgwang, Kwangbok and Thongil. Recently, high-rise and superhigh-rise apartment houses have been built on Changjon, Mirae Scientists, and Ryomyong streets, and provided to teachers, scientists and other working people.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



金正恩與世界

Kim Jong Un and the World

Kim Jong Un, Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country which is winning one victory after another by dint of invincible military capabilities and self-development with the nuclear forces and single-hearted unity as the backbone, has been brought into the political limelight in the world.

2 000 Days

The fundamental source of the DPRK's increasing military capabilities is the leadership of **Kim Jong Un**, who is making selfless devoted efforts, day and night, for the good of his people with ardent patriotism.

Under his leadership the country has attained the status of a nuclear power and a space power. The military power is now leaping forward to become an economic and sci-tech power and a civilized nation.

This year he guided the test-firing of ground-to-ground intermediate-range strategic ballistic rocket Hwasong 12, ground-to-ground intermediate-range strategic ballistic missile Pukguksong 2, the ground jet test of a Korean-style high-thrust engine and test-firing of ICBM Hwasong 14 developed by the Academy of Defence Science. These aroused the great interest of the world.

Mass media and Internet websites of the world, totalling 200 000, reported impressive scenes of **Kim Jong Un** bestowing warm affection for the soldiers and people at the military posts and workplaces he visited and blood-sealed ties of kinship between the leader and his people, praising the outstanding leadership and noble moral traits of the DPRK's leader, who is raising the country's strength to the highest level possible and bringing into fuller bloom the flower of the single-

hearted unity unique to the country.

Hong Kong-based Phoenix reported: the DPRK has emerged in the international arena with a new appearance in the short period of time after **Kim Jong Un** began leading the country; **Kim Jong Un** has demonstrated his outstanding leadership abilities.

Radio Sputnik and other media of Russia reported: the DPRK leader is achieving successes one after another in the face of international sanctions and pressure, the greatness of his personality and courage is stirring the whole world; even the US media, which were inclined to accusing the DPRK, are now carrying every day the news of the successes achieved by **Kim Jong Un**.

Malaysian newspaper Guangming Ribao and Myanmar newspaper The New Age reported: The reality of the DPRK, in which a Mallima era of reducing ten years to one has been ushered in, is the fruition of the seasoned leadership of **Kim Jong Un**; surpassing the world standards, extraordinary speed of creation, audacity and immensity are **Kim Jong Un**'s mode of creating in leading the building of a powerful country.

Russian newspaper Veteran and German newspaper Rote Fahne, writing that the international society vividly witnessed the outstanding leadership abilities of

Kim Jong Un over the past five years, emphasized: The service personnel and people under the leadership of a great person will surely win—this is the key to and law of successes achieved in the DPRK; the strength of a people plus the leadership of an outstanding leader prevails over heaven.

Many people, looking back upon the past 2 000 days, say: Supreme Leader

Kim Jong Un has changed global balance

of strength; the world is moved by the words and movements of the outstanding General; the newly-emergent power, the DPRK, is influencing the world situation; the time of the DPRK is just the standard time of the world.

Sun of the World

President **Kim Il Sung** and Chairman **Kim Jong Il** accomplished most successful political achievements noteworthy in the history of shaping the destiny of humankind by authoring and developing the immortal Juche idea, the great guiding ideology in the era of independence. Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**, carrying forward their cause, is leading his country to a prosperous tomorrow.

Many people of the world say: The DPRK is a country in which the sun does not set;

As there is Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**, the sun will shine for ever; Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** is another sun who embraces all people with love and affection; He is the sun of the world, the sun of destiny, whom the people will follow to the end of the earth.

The feeling of respect of the world progressive people for him, whom they praise and follow as their

sun, is reflected in the gifts, certificates of honour, orders, medals and honorary titles, which have been bestowed on him by different countries of the world.

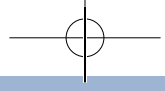
At the ceremony of conveying the certificate and gown of honorary Doctor of Economics of his university conferred on **Kim Jong Un**, the president of a Malaysian university said that it was a source of pride and a historic event for his university to award the highest academic degree to **Kim Jong Un** before the leaders of other countries.

In accordance with the result of an online voting of its subscribers of all social strata, American magazine Time selected **Kim Jong Un** as the first of the ten persons of the year 2012, and CNN selected him as one of ten persons in the global spotlight. Voters in the annual meeting of 2012 China International News Forum selected him as one of the ten foreign persons of the year 2012.

Giancarlo Valori, Chairman of the Italian General Investment Group, said:

"Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** is, indeed, the sun of the world, who attracts humankind by dint of politics of love and trust, benevolent politics, that can never be unfolded by any politician in this world."





Attractive Leader

Many people around the world are unstinting in their praise of **Kim Jong Un**, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, calling him a man to whom everyone cannot but be attracted.

Beloved Leader of the People

The Korean people call him “our leader” and “beloved leader of the people.”

Wherever he goes, they greet him with thunderous applause and feel honoured by his visit.

Their respect for him is based on his noble personality and benevolent politics for the people.

His political activities are always related to the people and consist of important undertakings geared to realizing their hope and desire.

Make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people! Give top and absolute priority to the interests of the people!

These catch-phrases of his are permeated with his boundless love and affection for the people.

He regards himself as a servant of the people.

The photos he has taken with the people are quite illustrative.

He had photos taken with the people even in a

storehouse filled with fishy smell or on a heap of potatoes and with kindergartners on his both sides. Such photos cannot be found in the albums of heads of state of other countries.

Witnessing the thunderous cheers of the Korean people for their leader, many foreign visitors said that they wondered whether they were in heaven or on the earth.

Leader in World Spotlight

In the bedlam caused by COVID-19 which rapidly spreads over the world in 2020, **Kim Jong Un** is back in the spotlight.

In late January, **Kim Jong Un**, with a keen insight into the serious consequences of the spread of COVID-19, saw to it that decisive, preemptive and comprehensive anti-epidemic emergency measures were taken throughout the country.

It was before the WHO declared the international emergency state due to COVID-19. In this situation, the DPRK set the national anti-epidemic emergency system in motion ahead of the other countries and started a strong nationwide anti-epidemic combat against COVID-19. The far-sightedness and outstanding leadership of **Kim Jong Un** further attracted the worldwide attention.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



為勞動人民之國

A Country for the Working People

“A hotel for workers, a palace for workers, a banquet for workers... To repeat these unfamiliar words makes me feel impressed by the policy of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that takes care of the workers.”

This is what a foreigner said after looking round the hostel of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill.

In January 2017 **Kim Jong Un**, Supreme Leader of

the DPRK, visited the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill and looked round the newly-built hostel for workers. The inauguration ceremony was followed. Seeing the hostel on TV screen, people the world over were so surprised that they thought their eyes were deceiving them.

The seven-storey building is equipped with all the facilities needed for providing the highest level of life for the workers—bedrooms, dining room, room for



birthday party, sports and recreation rooms, and so on. What attracts special attention is a cooking practice room on every floor, where the workers can cook various foods and also learn cooking skills; they were built in consideration of the reality of the hostel, most of whose boarders are girls.

Featuring illumination by means of sunlight, cooling and heating by means of geothermal energy and a hydroponic hothouse and mushroom cultivation area on the roof, this energy-saving, green-architecture structure can be called a typical architectural structure.

The silk mill had been built before the country’s liberation (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese occupation. When building it to plunder mulberry silkworm cocoons produced in the rural areas of northwest Korea, the Japanese set up just beside the production site of the mill, equipped with conventional facilities, a so-called hostel and five-metre-high walls around the mill with three-fold wire entanglements above them. In this mill with no labour safety facilities, teenage Korean girls were forced to work for 16-18 hours a day.

Only after **Kim Il Sung**, eternal President of the DPRK, brought the liberation of the country by defeating the Japanese imperialists, could the workers lead a genuine labouring life.

Thanks to the deep concern and warm care

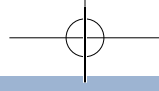
of **Kim Il Sung**, eternal President, and Kim Jong Il, eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission, the mill turned into an enterprise good for working; it was refurbished with modern equipment for production, and a nursery, kindergarten, polyclinic, hostel, canteen, sanatorium and other welfare service facilities were set up.

Now thanks to the great love of **Kim Jong Un**, a modern hostel was built for workers. Similar welfare facilities for workers have been built throughout the country, like the hostel of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill and Munmyong Health Complex of the Pyongyang Electric Cable Factory 326, all at the expense of the state.

These structures for workers are never an outcome of economic calculation. To be noteworthy is the fact that the policies of the ruling Workers’ Party of Korea are based on the stand that it must value the workers and that it must give all the best things to them even though they may cost a huge sum of money.

Indeed, the DPRK can be called the one and only world for the working people on this planet which, puts them forward as masters of the country and provides every convenience for them.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





朝鮮策略性資源基礎 是自力更新經濟 DPRK's Strategic Resource— Foundation of the Self-Reliant Economy

The First Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in April this year adopted a decision on further consolidating and developing the country's self-reliant economy.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy can be called a strategic resource unique to the DPRK.

The DPRK has aspired after building a self-reliant national economy from the early times of its founding.

Establishing a many-sided economic structure, building firm bases of raw materials, equipping all the fields of the national economy with modern technology and training its own native technical cadres—this is the line of building a self-reliant national economy the DPRK has consistently adhered to; it turned down the demand of the Soviet Union to join the COMECON.

It achieved industrialization and developed the rural economy by its own efforts.

The metal industry, the backbone of the economy, relies on domestic raw materials and fuel, and the high-standard machine-building industry which produces CNC equipment is also based on its own technology.

Same is true with the chemical, building-materials and light industries and agriculture.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy has made the DPRK a country strong in independence.

Today different countries in the world are linked to each other economically through globalization. This link, in case a certain country experiences an economic crisis or some countries engage in a trade war, sets off a chain reaction, affecting other counties and regions. To make matters worse, a small number of speculators with huge

capital can drive the economy of a country or a region into crisis.

Some countries that have a bigger say in the world arena seek their political, military and economic gains in other countries through withdrawal of investment, economic sanctions and artificial creation of economic crisis.

In particular, it is very common to see one country forcing other countries to make political concessions by using aid, loan and trade war as a weapon.

These economic phenomena, however, cannot work in the DPRK which has a firm foundation of its self-reliant economy.

This is the reason why the DPRK, though it has its own voice and does not make any concessions with regard to its independence in the international arena, is not influenced by any other countries.

The foundation of the DPRK's self-reliant economy guarantees sustainable development and prosperity of the country.

It guarantees a peaceful environment in the country. A peaceful environment is prerequisite for the development of a country.

As it has a strong foundation of its self-reliant national economy, the DPRK could build a strong defense industry by its own efforts. No country in the world would dare ignite a war against it, which has attained the status of a strategic state, and its people are creating their life without fear of any crisis.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy of the DPRK guarantees the development of its political system.

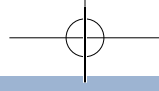
As they have this foundation, the ruling Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government are satisfactorily executing such socialist policies as free education, free medical care and free housing and are going to further expand the benefits of these people-oriented policies, further consolidating the people's support and trust in the Party and socialist system. To see from another point of view, the people's material life is stable and accordingly there is no social unrest, chaos or disturbance because the self-reliant economy is not affected by worldwide economic upheavals.

The foundation also guarantees sustainable development of the country's economy and culture.

The hostile forces are trying to make its economy collapse through harsh sanctions unknown in the history of humankind. However, the reality shows that the foundation of the country's self-reliant economy is firm and the level of its modernization, scientification and informatization is being raised day after day. The economy continues to grow while some of its sectors that used to rely on imports are being equipped with production lines based on domestic resources. The development of the economy is giving strong impetus to the development of culture. Investment in education, public health, sports and arts is increasing, bringing remarkable successes.

The future of the DPRK that depends on the foundation of the self-reliant national economy, a strategic resource unique to it, is bright.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



關於朝鮮 About DPRK

DPRK's National Emblem



The national emblem of the DPRK was instituted on September 9, Juche 37(1948) with the foundation of the Republic and was stipulated by the socialist constitution of the Republic.

Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution, symbolizes the revolutionary cause of Juche which was pioneered by the great President, the founder of the socialist Korea, and the glorious tradition of the revolution that the state has inherited.

The red five-point star and its rays symbolize the brilliant future of the country and people struggling for the building of a thriving country, independent and

peaceful reunification and the accomplishment of the cause of Juche revolution.

The hydroelectric power station symbolizes the powerful heavy industry and the working class while the ears of rice symbolize the socialist rural economy and the cooperative farmers.

The oval shape of the national emblem stands for the invincible unity and cohesion of the Korean people who are closely rallied behind the Party and the leader.

The name of the country “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” written on the red ribbon signifies that the DPRK is an independent, democratic and people-oriented state which represents the interests of the Korean people.

The national emblem is in oval shape and the ratio of the height to width is 6:5.

DPRK's National Flag



The national flag of the DPRK was instituted on September 9, Juche 37(1948) with the foundation of the Republic and was stipulated by the socialist constitution of the Republic.

The red color of the national flag symbolizes the blood of the anti-Japanese revolutionary predecessors

who fought for the liberation and independence of the country and the invincible might of the Korean people who are firmly united behind the Republic.

The white color signifies that the DPRK is a state of the homogeneous nation from one lineage that has lived on the same land with one language and culture, and with high integrity and ethics.

The blue color symbolizes the courageous feature of the Korean people who are fighting for the victory of the cause of socialism and the spirit of the people struggling for peace and progress of the world.

The red five-point star depicts the wisdom of the Korean people who are advancing dynamically having inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and the development prospects of the Republic. The ratio of the width to the length is 1:2.

DPRK's National Anthem

The national anthem of the DPRK is Patriotic Song.

Patriotic Song represents the pride and honor of the Korean people of having beautiful nature, abundant resources, the 5,000-year long history and splendid

culture and tradition as well as their noble patriotism to build and bring eternal glory to the thriving country following the leadership of the Workers’ Party of Korea. It was produced in Juche 36(1947).



《Patriotic Song》

1. Shine bright, you dawn, on this land so fair,
The country of three thousand ri,
So rich in silver and in gold you are,
Five thousand years your history.
Our people ever were renowned and sage,
And rich in cultural heritage,
And as with heart and soul we strive,
Korea shall forever thrive
Our people ever were renowned and sage,
And rich in cultural heritage,
And as with heart and soul we strive,
Korea shall forever thrive

2. And in the spirit of Mount Paektu,
With love of toil that shall never die,
With will of iron fostered by the truth,
We'll lead the whole world by and by.
We have the might to foil the angry sea,
Our land more prosperous still shall be,
As by the people's will we strive,
Korea shall forever thrive!
We have the might to foil the angry sea,
Our land more prosperous still shall be,
As by the people's will we strive,
Korea shall forever thrive!

DPRK's National Tree—Pine

Pine is found everywhere in Korea, an evergreen coniferous and strongly viable tree. The Korean people regard it as a symbol of their national characteristics—simple yet iron-willed.

The evergreen tree arouses a philosophical feeling of being undaunted even in the face of severe cold and stormy wind.

The Korean people demonstrate their strong spirit by creating many songs and poems about this tree.



DPRK's National Bird—Goshawk

Westerners regard eagle as a symbol of strength and bravery. In the East, however, hawk is viewed as a symbol of bravery and agility.

Goshawk is the national bird of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It inhabits the mountainous areas in the middle and northern parts of Korea.

Though not so large, it has a well-balanced body, bright eyes, sharp beak and strong claws. It is characterized by fast-flying, shrewdness and resolute temperament.

The bird symbolizes the spirit and will of the Korean people who are advancing vigorously through thick and thin and never flinch in the face of attacks from any formidable enemy.



DPRK's National Dog—Phungsan

Phungsan is a superior breed unique to Korea. Its native place is the Phungsan area in the northern highlands of Korea. It is not so big but tenacious and nimble. Its fur is white (sometimes yellowish) and its triangle-shaped ears are stiff. Its neck is thick, short and well-developed. It has short and firm legs and runs fast even in a mountain.

Clever and loyal, the dog never betrays its owner. As a good hound, it fights its opponents to the last. It can win the shepherd dog of Europe, which is much bigger than itself.

All the Korean people like this dog.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



無敵的朝鮮式社會主義

Invincibility of Korean-Style Socialism

Amid the sanctions imposed by the hostile forces on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gaining momentum, the country is reporting one successful event after another in its efforts to strengthen its defence capacity and build its-economy.

What has made the small country so invincible?

First of all, the people have been guided by great leaders.

The territory, population and economic power are not all that determines the strength and weakness of a country.

Korea was subjected to military occupation and colonial rule for 40 years by imperialist Japan; it had to fight a war (1950-1953) against the imperialist aggression. Since then it has had to experience all manner of trials and difficulties for decades owing to the constant threat of war and moves by the hostile forces to stifle it. However, under the leadership of their successive leaders, the Korean people have built and defended the socialism and built theirs into a country that no force dare attack.

Kim Jong Un, chairman of the State Affairs

Commission of the DPRK, who is carrying forward the cause of his predecessors, President **Kim Il Sung** and General **Kim Jong Il**, has come under the political limelight of the world as the most distinguished political leader of the modern era.

Kim Jong Un is a matchless master of ideology and theory, an attractive politician possessed of a high level of people-oriented art of leadership, a versatile statesman, a man who implements without fail and on the highest level what he has planned to do, a brilliant commander possessed of unexcelled courage and mettle and resolute and adroit temperament, and the supreme defender of the prestige of his nation—this is part of the comment by mass media of the world.

The history and reality of the DPRK testify to the fact that if the leader of a country is great, the country, though small, can become powerful.

Second, the Korean people have achieved single-hearted unity with their leader.

United single-heartedly around their Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**, they are demonstrating the prestige of their country with unprecedented strength and

miraculous events.

The basis of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the ruling Workers' Party of Korea and the masses, which serves as the source of viability of the Korean-style socialism, has been the affection of the people cherished by the leaders of the country.

Socialism of the Korean style, which embodies the idea of "The people are my God" cherished by the President **Kim Il Sung** and General **Kim Jong Il**, is now being consolidated and developing thanks to the politics of loving the people administered by Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**.

The might of the single-hearted unity of the Korean people, who defend and support the ideology and leadership of their leader, symbolic of the sovereignty and prestige of their country and the safety and destiny of their nation, and turn out to accomplish his intentions with one mind, constitutes the motive force that assures the invincibility of the DPRK.

Third, the Korean people regard the socialism as valuable as their life itself.

In the late 1990s socialism collapsed in several countries, but the DPRK defended and developed it. This is attributable to the fact that Korean-style socialism is people-centered.

Carrying forward the cause of his predecessors, **Kim Jong Un** is always concerned with the wellbeing of his people. Mingling with them, he listens carefully to what they have to say, and ensures that their thoughts and demands are reflected in the policies of the Party and state. And it is his iron rule to give top and absolute

priority to people's interests and convenience.

It is quite natural that the Korean people regard socialism as valuable as their life itself.

Fourth, the propellant of their advance is self-reliance.

The history of the Korean revolution is the one pioneered and advanced on the strength of self-reliance. Propelled by the spirit of self-reliance, the Korean people achieved the liberation of their country, emerged victorious in postwar reconstruction and realized socialist industrialization, thus building theirs into a socialist country equipped with solid foundations of an independent economy and strong self-defence capabilities.

In the face of extreme moves for sanctions by the hostile forces, this country is achieving remarkable successes one after another in economic construction and improving the people's standard of living, this is a demonstration of its capabilities for self-development. By displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the Korean people are achieving innovative and miraculous successes in developing science and technology and building the economy, thus thwarting the enemy's moves for sanctions.

Western mass media including Reuters and Independent of Britain reported: Even though north Korea is under harsh sanctions, its economy is developing; particularly, the highest growth rate of its economy is striking the world with admiration.

Source: Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





委內瑞拉駐香港總領事館 發表委內瑞拉獨立日獻辭

Hong Kong, SAR, commemorates Venezuela's Independence Day and recognizes the loyalty and commitment of the glorious FANB

The Consulate General of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China realize this July 5 an act to celebrate the 209 years of the Declaration of Independence of Venezuela that coincides with the Day of the National Bolivarian Armed Forces (FANB), to highlight the glorious legacy of the Liberator Simón Bolívar and the libertarian spirit of the armed corps that accompanied the independentist feat.

A floral offering was made at the Consulate

headquarters in Hong Kong to remember the historic event that took place on July 5, 1811, when the country's independence was declared and marked a new political and social destiny of independence, sovereignty and freedom for the Venezuelan people.

As part of the activities, an electronic commemorative card dedicated to the repatriation of the Kueka Stone was also released, a commitment assumed and consolidated by the Bolivarian Government, led by Constitutional President Nicolás Maduro in the defense of national

sovereignty, ancestral values and indigenous culture.

The "Grandmother Kueka" is a 30-ton jasper stone, and was stolen from Canaima National Park by German artist Wolfgang von Schwarzenfeld in 1998. This year, in a historic event, she returned to the country after 20 years of claims and negotiations to specify the return of this National Heritage, a sacred symbol of the Pemón indigenous people.

On July 5, 1811, Venezuela became the first nation to break the yoke of Spanish rule, when representatives

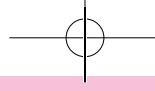
from seven provinces of the country joined together to end the Spanish monarchy, and later signed the Act of Declaration of Independence of Venezuela.

The provinces of Barinas, Barcelona, Cumaná, Margarita, Mérida and Trujillo joined the cause of Caracas to disavow any monarchical figure, while the provinces of Maracaibo, Guayana and Coro did not participate in said Congress, but later joined the independentist fight undertaken by the Liberator Simón Bolívar along with his patriotic forces.



Ana Dubraska Garcia, Consul-in-Charge, Consulate General of Venezuela in Hong Kong





「香港國際影視展（線上版）」登場 多功能網上平台助環球影視娛樂 業界跨越「疫」境創造商機

因應疫情最新發展及世界多地仍實行出入境限制，香港貿易發展局（香港貿發局）將於八月二十六至二十九日舉辦「香港國際影視展（線上版）」（FILMART Online），透過網上平台聯繫環球影視娛樂業界，「疫」境下締造商機。

FILMART Online 吸引來自三十六個國家及地區超過六百家公司參展，包括首次參與的阿根廷、巴西、奧地利、希臘、愛爾蘭、荷蘭、瑞士和以色列展商。香港各大電影公司，以及中國內地及國際主要電影單位，亦繼續支持這個移師線上舉行的亞洲最大規模內容交易平台，向環球買家發佈和推廣超過二千套最新影視作品。而亞洲區內首要的電影融資平台香港亞洲電影投資會（HAF）亦會參與 FILMART Online，繼續為電影工作者締造商貿交流機會，展出三十二個仍在發展階段的「HAF 電影計劃」及二十二個即將完成的「製作中」（WIP）電影計劃。

FILMART Online 結合多項嶄新功能，除了為參展商設立專屬網頁，展示公司資料及作品，亦會設

置虛擬影院，採用數位版權管理（DRM）加密及數碼水印等技術，讓獲得相關展商授權的買家觀賞試映。FILMART Online 又善用大數據和人工智能技術，加強搜尋功能，讓買家更簡易快捷地找到心水影視作品；另一方面，大會亦積極安排網上商貿配對會議，並且按買家個別需要制訂建議參展商名單，務求促成更多交易和合作。

新型冠狀病毒疫情衝擊各地各行各業，影視娛樂業亦難免受到影響。大會緊貼業界所想，透過 6 場線上論壇多角度剖析行業動向，聚焦中國影視市場、亞洲串流平台、互動娛樂的最新趨勢等主題，讓業內人士瞭解影視市場「疫」後的轉變，及如何應對嶄新挑戰。當中講者陣容強勁，包括 Media Partners Asia 行政總裁 Vivek Couto、MX Player 首席執行官 Karan Bedi、新麗傳媒高級副總裁兼新麗電影總裁李寧、北京愛奇藝科技有限公司愛奇藝首席技術官劉文峰、亞馬遜網絡服務 AWS 解決方案架構亞太區首席架構師 Olivier Klein 等。

資料來源：香港貿發局

FILMART Online opens Multifunctional virtual platform creates opportunities

In light of the travel restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the HKTDC Hong Kong International Film and TV Market (FILMART) is being moved online in 2020. Presented by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC), FILMART Online will be held from 26 to 29 August with the aim of creating business opportunities for the global entertainment industry in the face of a challenging business environment.

FILMART Online is set to attract more than 600 exhibitors from 36 countries and regions, including new joiners from Argentina, Brazil, Austria, Ireland, Switzerland and Israel. Major film production companies from Hong Kong, Mainland China and the rest of the world will continue to give their support for the virtual version of Asia's largest content trading platform, with more than 2,000 of the latest film and television productions being released and promoted. The Hong Kong-Asia Film Financing Forum (HAF), a respected Asian film financing platform, will also participate in FILMART Online, continuing its efforts to create business exchange opportunities for film industry participants by exhibiting 32 HAF film projects currently in the development stage and 22 work-in-progress film projects.

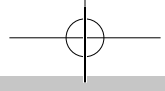
A number of new features will be introduced for the virtual iteration of FILMART. These include dedicated web pages for exhibitors to showcase their company profiles and productions along with a virtual screening platform, equipped with digital rights management (DRM) encryption and an individual watermark, to ensure that authorised buyers can enjoy film previews with ease.

FILMART Online will also use big data and artificial intelligence technologies to enhance the search function, making it more efficient for buyers to find their desired film and television productions. In addition, buyers will be provided with details of recommended exhibitors that closely match their needs, while virtual business matching meetings will be arranged to connect exhibitors with potential buyers.

The novel coronavirus pandemic has impacted various industries across the globe, including, inevitably, the film and entertainment industry. FILMART Online will address industry concerns over the current uncertainties by organising six online conferences focusing on how industry players can adapt to an ever-changing market by redeploying their content acquisition, and by highlighting the latest production and marketing strategies. Other topics being covered at the conference include the outlook for the Mainland China film and television market, the latest trends in streaming platforms across the Asia Pacific region, and insights into the development of interactive entertainment content.

The line-up for the conference features a number of respected industry figures, including Vivek Couto, Executive Director & Co-Founder of Media Partners Asia Research Services; Karan Bedi, CEO of MX Player; James Li, Senior Vice President of New Classics Media Group and CEO of New Classics Media Pictures; Wenfeng Liu, CTO of iQIYI, Inc.; and Olivier Klein, Lead Technologist, Asia-Pacific AWS Solutions Architecture of Amazon Web Services.

Source: HKTDC



高研院打造人文社科研究平台

為促進人文社科研究、推廣人文社科和科技的結合，澳門大學成立人文社科高等研究院（簡稱高研院），致力打造跨越學院疆界的校級研究平台，建設澳大跨學科國際水平研究團隊，實現學術資源協同效應的戰略佈局。

打造跨越學院疆界的校級研究平台

高研院是澳大學術單位之一，二零一九年底成立，由澳大副校長蘇基朗教授兼任代院長。蘇教授是歷史學家，專長中國法制史、海洋史和社會經濟史等跨學科領域。他表示，高研院將會統籌人文學院、社會科學學院、工商管理學院、教育學院和法學院的精英研究力量，引進高端人文社科人才，開展專題研究。

因應粵港澳大灣區發展，澳門特別行政區正在打造以中華文化為主流、多元文化共存的交流合作基地，需要人文社會科學為之提供綜合性的、跨學科的理論支持和制度基礎。蘇教授認為，高研院的設立，正是牢牢把握灣區深度融合、協同發展這一歷史機遇，充分利用特區的地理區位優勢，努力發揚澳門中西結合、兼容並包的社會傳統。

「3+3+3+3」為骨幹的研究戰略佈局

澳大制定了「3+3+3+3」研究戰略佈局，包括三間國家重點實驗室（中藥質量研究、模擬與混合信號超大規模集成電路、智慧城市物聯網）、三個重點發展方向（精準醫學、先進材料、區域海洋）、三個跨學科交叉領域（認知與腦科學、人工智能與機器人、數據科學）、三個人文社科研究平台（人文社科高等研究院、澳門研究中心、亞太經濟與管理研究所）。在這些領域，澳大重點研究世界尖端學術問題、鼓勵跨學科合作，打破學科壁壘，結合人文社會科學和現

代科技。

開展三大專項研究領域的團隊建設

作為人文社科研究平台，高研院將一步推動人文社科的跨領域和跨學科研究，構建高水準、跨學科、國際化、富有競爭力的綜合學術研究平台。

高研院將展開三個重大專項研究領域的團隊建設，包括中華文明與文化交流、文理滙流創新機、環球視野下的澳門。蘇教授說：「這三項重大專項研究領域，以頂層設計的方式，邀請個別研究有成的校內學者為主持人，圍繞重大專項研究領域展開子項目研究計劃，以期通過文理交叉、跨科越界、協同合作的團隊方式，創造影響深遠的學術突破點。」

回饋澳門社會為己任

在澳門多元文化的背景下，澳大的人文社科教研彰顯了獨特的優勢和視角。澳大目前有五個學院歸屬於廣義的人文社會科學範疇，涵蓋語言、歷史、文學、宗哲、法律、經濟、管理、商科、教育、傳播、社會、心理、政治等。澳大在中國歷史文化、澳門地方史、葡語教育、憲法與基本法、旅遊與博彩管理、澳門教育發展、經濟模型、犯罪學、心理學、傳媒研究等領域成績斐然，在社會科學總論領域更進入基本科學指標資料庫（ESI）前 1%。

澳大近年還積極推動中國歷史文化在葡語系國家的傳播與影響，同時著力提高澳門居民對中國歷史文化的認識。澳大崇文樓滙聚高研院、澳門研究中心、中國歷史文化中心、孔子學院、中葡雙語教學暨培訓中心、藝術設計中心及澳門中小學生人文社科教育基地等富實力的人文社科教研單位，全力促進澳門成為大灣區以至世界的中外文化交流中心。此外，澳大也

是國家教育部人文社科重點研究夥伴基地，大力加強在人文社科領域的發展。

蘇教授強調說：「高研院不僅促進大學範圍內的人文和社科研究，培養學有所成的青年才俊，推廣人文和科技領域的跨界合作，還以回饋澳門社會為己任，透過建構跨領域的綜合性本地智庫，通過不同政策範疇的理論開發和實證調研，以期為澳門特區行穩致遠、融入灣區並參與灣區建設，儘力作出貢獻。」

「駐院學人計劃」吸引海內外人文社科學者

高研院設立了「駐院學人計劃」，吸引海內外人文社科頂尖學者訪駐澳大，與澳大學者一同探究高

端人文學術課題，促進澳門人文社科學術的研究與交流。「駐院學人計劃」分為校內學人及訪問學人兩類，接受校內外學者申請。校內學人計劃為研究成果即將結項的優秀澳大學者提供代課經費等條件，協助其順利完成卓越學術著作。訪問學人計劃為校外資深或領軍學者而設，同時亦培養優秀年輕學者，讓後者有機會與資深學人及澳大學者，在高研院日夕問學，切磋砥礪，互相啟發。來訪學者或致力研究團隊建設，或在澳大高研院專心著述，均不難巧遇同道中人。根據訪問計劃及資歷，來訪學者將獲得澳大不同程度的資助。

來源：《澳大新語》第二十二期



澳門大學人文社科高等研究院



在人文社科領域，澳大產生了一批有影響力的學術成果。



澳大副校長蘇基朗教授

IAS Creates a Research Platform for Humanities and Social Sciences

The University of Macau (UM) has established the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences (IAS) to promote research in the humanities and social sciences, and their collaboration with technology. Essentially, IAS aims to create a university-level, cross-faculty research platform, build world-class interdisciplinary research teams, and form a strategic synergistic structure to drive the sharing of academic resources.

A University-level, Cross-faculty Research Platform

Founded in 2019, IAS is headed by UM Vice Rector Prof Billy So, who serves as the institute's interim director. He is a historian who specialises in the legal, maritime, and socio-economic history of China. According to Prof So, IAS will coordinate the efforts of various faculties, including the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Business Administration, Faculty of Education, and Faculty of Law, to share vital resources and optimise research capabilities. He adds that the institute will recruit top-tier scholars to work on special research projects.

In response to the development of the Guangdong - Hong

Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) hopes to develop the city into a centre for exchange and cooperation with Chinese culture as the mainstream and the coexistence of different cultures. This initiative certainly requires comprehensive and cross-disciplinary support. According to Prof So, the establishment of IAS

is part of UM's effort to seize the historic opportunities presented by the integration of the cities in the Greater Bay Area, and IAS will leverage the city's geographical advantage, its inclusiveness, and its cultural diversity.

A '3+3+3+3' Strategic Research Structure

UM has formulated a '3+3+3+3' strategic research structure. The four '3's in the strategy refer to the university's three state key laboratories (for integrated circuits, Chinese medical sciences, and internet of things for smart cities, respectively), three new key research areas (precision medicine for cancer treatment, advanced materials, and regional oceanography), three interdisciplinary research fields (artificial intelligence, cognitive and brain science, and data science), and three research platforms for the humanities and social science (IAS, Centre for Macao Studies, and Asia - Pacific Academy of Economics and Management). In all these areas, UM supports cutting - edge research, interdisciplinary collaboration, and the integration of new technologies.

Developing Research Clusters in Three Key Areas

As a research platform in the humanities and social sciences, IAS hopes to enhance UM's interdisciplinary research and develop an integrated, internationalised, and competitive academic platform. IAS has identified three keys areas where research clusters will be developed, namely Chinese civilisation in multicultural mélange; the convergence of arts, humanities and sciences; and Macao from a global perspective. 'In these three areas, we

will develop research teams with a top-down approach, with accomplished UM scholars serving as the team leaders. These teams will carry out interdisciplinary and collaborative research in order to achieve breakthroughs,' says Prof So.

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Committed to Contributing to Macao

Firmly rooted in Macao's multiculturalism, UM's teaching and research in the humanities and social sciences have unique advantages. The university has five faculties in the humanities and social sciences, offering programmes in a wide array of disciplines, including linguistics, history, literature, philosophy, religious studies, law, economics, management, business, education, communications, sociology, psychology, and political science. Noteworthy achievements have been made in areas such as Chinese history and culture, local history of Macao, Portuguese language education, the constitution and the Basic Law, tourism and gaming management, development of education in Macao, economic models, criminology, psychology, and media studies. In the Essential Sciences Indicators (ESI) rankings, UM is among the top 1 per cent in Social Sciences, General.

UM is committed to disseminating Chinese history and culture in Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as enhancing Macao residents' understanding of Chinese history and culture. At UM, the Cultural Building houses IAS, the Centre for Macao Studies, the Centre for Chinese History and Culture, Confucius Institute,

Chinese-Portuguese Bilingual Teaching and Training Centre, the Centre for Arts and Design, and Macao Base for Primary & Secondary Education in Humanities and Social Sciences. Together, they support Macao's effort to become a regional, or even global, cultural exchange centre. Furthermore, two research centres at UM are now official partners of two Ministry of Education Key Research Institutes in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Prof So says, 'IAS is dedicated to promoting university-wide research in the humanities and social sciences, nurturing young talent, and stimulating collaboration between humanities and sciences. It also aspires to be a comprehensive and cross-disciplinary local think tank that generates theoretical and empirical studies in different policy fields. These efforts intend to support the sustainable development of Macao, and to enhance the SAR's participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area.'

Fellowship Scheme Targeted at Scholars at Home and Abroad

IAS has launched a Fellowship Scheme to encourage top scholars at home and abroad to conduct cutting-edge research at UM as IAS fellows, and to promote research and exchange in humanities and social sciences in Macao. The scheme is divided into two categories, for regular UM staff and applicants who are not regular staff. The scheme provides outstanding UM scholars who are nearing the completion of their research projects with funding to help them complete their academic works. The other category is for senior or leading scholars from outside the university. It also aims to nurture excellent young scholars by enabling them to work with senior visiting scholars and UM scholars at IAS. Visiting scholars will receive different levels of funding from UM based on the specific dimensions of their visiting programmes and personal backgrounds.

Source: UMagazine Issue 22



澳大成功研發智能系統用於快速區分新冠肺炎檢測

澳門大學科技學院王百鍵教授及機電工程系博士生晏濤開發一種基於多尺度卷積神經網絡的智能自動診斷系統，能成功區分新型冠狀病毒肺炎和其他常見的肺炎，診斷速度比醫生快將近六十倍，為肺炎檢測帶來新的可行方案。該研究剛獲國際科學期刊 *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals* 發表。

新冠病毒肺炎一般通過深喉唾液核酸測試來確認，但核酸測試也存在不少缺點，例如供應不足，費時且假陰性率高等問題，可能導致患者無法及時診斷，更可能導致病毒擴散。目前，眾多專家已建議使用胸部電腦斷層掃描（CT）來診斷可疑病例，因為即使在發病初期，也可以透過胸部電腦斷層掃描來檢測。CT 診斷準確性高且可以提供與治理有關的詳盡資訊，但胸部電腦斷層掃描圖像則需要人手識別其特徵，加上患者眾多及每位患者的多次 CT 掃描皆產生了大量的 CT 圖像（每次掃描平均產生過百片圖像），這對身處疫情嚴峻地區的放射科醫生來說是一個重大挑戰。

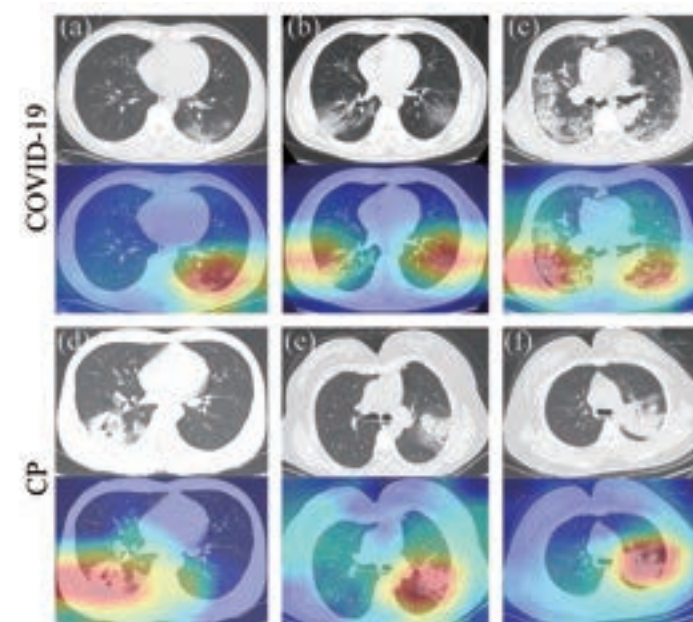
為此，王百鍵教授及晏濤於疫情初期便與湖北省襄陽市中心醫院放射科的副主任王江濤、醫師任浩、襄陽市第一人民醫院的放射科副主任李陽以及普外科主治醫師王華僑合作研究，取得了這兩間醫院的二百零六個核酸檢測為陽性的個案及他們

四百一十六組胸部電腦斷層掃描圖像。另一方面，他們在醫院內也取得了四百一十二組沒有新型冠狀病毒但只有普通肺炎的胸部電腦斷層掃描圖像。

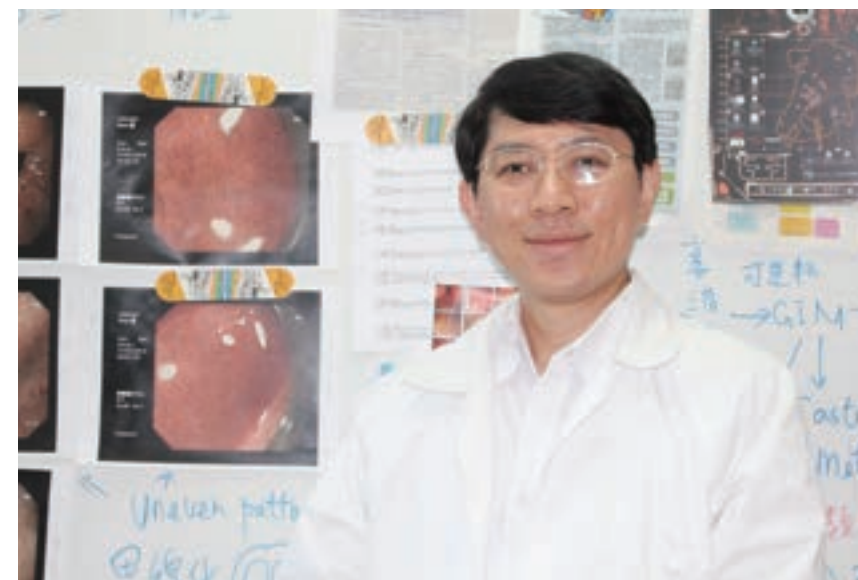
基於這些少量 CT 圖像，研究團隊研發一種基於多尺度卷積神經網絡的自動診斷系統。驗證結果表明，在有限數量的訓練數據下，該智能診斷系統能成功區分新型冠狀病毒肺炎和其他常見的肺炎，其診斷能力與經驗豐富的放射科醫生相當，但診斷速度卻比醫生快將近六十倍，這為肺炎檢測帶來新的可行方案。此外團隊還進一步拓展該系統的功能，他們開發的多類肺炎診斷算法及新型冠狀病毒肺炎嚴重性預測算法已接近完成。不久後，該智能系統將可具有區分正常肺部與五種常見肺炎及對新冠病毒肺炎患者進行嚴重性預測的能力。

研究論文《運用多尺度卷積神經網絡從胸部電腦斷層掃描圖像中自動區分新型冠狀病毒肺炎和普通肺炎》（Automatic Distinction between COVID-19 and Common Pneumonia using Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Network on Chest CT Scans）剛獲國際科學期刊 *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals* 發表，此論文從遞交至正式發表僅用了一個多月。*Chaos, Solitons & Fractals* 是 SCI 一區期刊。

新聞來源：科技學院（澳門大學）



新冠肺炎病者及普通肺炎病者的胸部電腦斷層掃描圖像及智能診斷系統產生的肺炎部位識別圖



王百鍵教授



晏濤



UM develops intelligent system to quickly tell COVID-19-caused pneumonia from regular pneumonia

Prof Wong Pak Kin in the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Macau (UM) and his doctoral student Yan Tao in the Department of Electromechanical Engineering have developed an intelligent system that can successfully distinguish pneumonia caused by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) from other common types of pneumonia, at a speed that is nearly 60 faster than radiologists, bringing a new feasible solution for pneumonia detection. The study has been published by the international science journal *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*.

COVID-19 infection is typically confirmed through reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). However, RT-PCR tests have many problems, such as insufficient supply of the RT-PCR kit, the amount of time required, and a high rate of false negatives. These can impede prompt diagnosis and increase the chances of the spread of the virus. Many experts have proposed using chest computed tomography (CT) to diagnose suspected cases of COVID-19 infection, because CT can detect infection even during the first stage. CT diagnosis has a very high degree of accuracy and can

provide more clinical information, but CT images require manual identification of radiographic features. The rapid growth in the number of COVID-19 patients and the necessity for each patient to undergo multiple CT scans (more than 100 slices per scan) have led to a large number of CT images, presenting an enormous challenge for radiologists, especially in areas hit hardest by the pandemic.

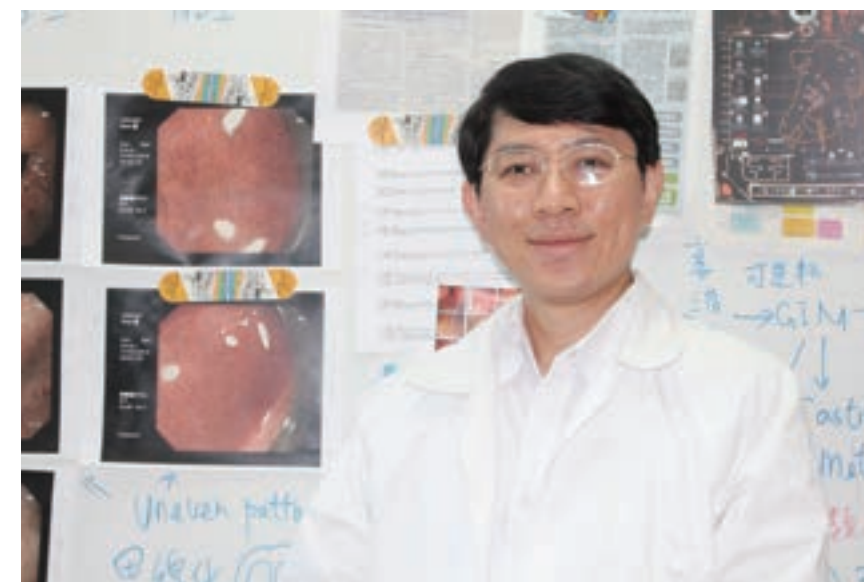
In order to address this issue, Prof Wong and Yan Tao worked with researchers at other institutions in Hubei province, namely Wang Jiangtao, deputy director of the Department of Radiology at Xiangyang Central Hospital and Doctor Ren Hao at the same hospital; Li Yang, deputy director of the Department of Radiology at Xiangyang First People's Hospital; and Wang Huaqiao, a surgeon in the Division of Surgery at the same hospital. They retrospectively collected data on 206 patients with confirmed positive RT-PCR for COVID-19 and their 416 CT scans, as well as data on 412 patients with non-COVID-19 pneumonia and their 412 chest CT scans with clear signs of pneumonia. Based on these CT images, they developed an

automatic diagnosis system based on a multi-scale convolutional neural network. The verification results have shown that after being fed a limited amount of data, the intelligent diagnosis system can successfully distinguish COVID-19-caused pneumonia from other common types of pneumonia. Its diagnostic ability is comparable to that of experienced radiologists, but the diagnosis speed is nearly 60 faster. This brings a new feasible solution for pneumonia detection. Prof Wong's team hopes to expand the functions of the system. They are working to develop a multi-type pneumonia diagnosis algorithm and a new coronavirus pneumonia severity prediction algorithm, which is

expected to be completed soon. The intelligent system will be able to distinguish between normal lungs and lungs infected with five common types of pneumonia, thereby predicting the severity of the condition of COVID-19 patients.

The related paper, titled 'Automatic Distinction between COVID-19 and Common Pneumonia using Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Network on Chest CT Scans', has been published by the international science journal *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, a SCI Q-1 journal, only one month after its submission.

Source: Faculty of Science and Technology (University of Macau)



Prof Wong Pak Kin



Yan Tao



波恩 – 貝多芬的故鄉

Bonn - the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven

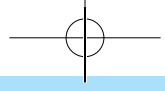
波恩位於德國西部北萊茵 - 威斯特法倫州的一個城市，在一九四九年至一九九零年期間曾是前西德的首都。自東西德統一後，德意志聯邦共和國才以柏林為首都。即使如此，德國聯邦政府一些部門在波恩仍設有分部，

而聯合國約有近二十個機構設在波恩，可見該城市在政治上的重要性。此外，德國電訊和德國郵政、德國對外公共媒體德國之聲 (DW) 等的總部也是設在波恩。波恩國際會議中心更是德國主要國際會議場地之一。

一、波恩市容





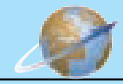


二、波恩舊城區



三、波恩國際會議中心





四、德國之聲總部



宜居城市

相對德國其他城市，波恩的面積只有約一百五十平方公里，人口約三十五萬，算是中型城市。事實上，波恩擁有二千年的歷史，是德國最古老的城市之一。遺憾的是，經歷第二次世界大戰的洗禮，市內不少歷史建築物已被炸毀。戰後，市政府盡力重建現代建築物的同時，亦注重歷史建築物的維修保護。舉例來說，波恩大教堂便是該市甚具歷史的建築物，修建於十一世紀至十三世紀之間，是一座羅馬天主教堂。該大教堂曾是天主教科隆總教區的主教座堂，現仍是一座乙級宗座聖殿。此外，位於老城區的「老市政廳」建於十八世紀四十年代，建成後直至一九七八年都是

市政府的辦公地。後來市政府遷往新市政廳，而老市政廳則作為召開會議、接待貴賓、供市民舉辦婚禮以及演出劇目等用途。

此外，波恩市內的波恩大學創建於一八一八年十月十日，具逾二百年歷史，是德國著名大學之一，註冊學生超過三萬名，在一個只有三十多萬人口的城市而言，隨街行走也會遇到該校的學生。

值得一提的是，整個波恩市非常清潔、綠化率極高，街道樓宇有序，購物方便且有各類型食肆供選擇，加上萊恩河波恩段兩岸景色怡人，實是理想的宜居城市。

五、正在維修保養的波恩大教堂





六、老市政廳



七、老市政廳廣場



八、波恩大學





九、波恩的食肆及美食





十、環境優美的城區





十一、萊茵河波恩段景色



貝多芬故居

波恩不單是一座政治、文化城市，亦是歐洲著名的旅遊城市，主要原因之一，這裡是音樂大師貝多芬的出生地。貝多芬故居位於老城區其中一條窄巷內，除非是當地居民，作為遊客是需要花一些時間才能找到的。外觀簡樸的貝多芬故居現已改建為「貝多芬紀念博物館」，館內展出與貝多芬相關的收藏作品，是世界各地音樂愛好者來到波恩時的必訪之地。

今年是貝多芬誕辰二百五十周年，波恩市原準備了多項活動，但因全球疫情關係，大部份項目均已取消，而「波恩貝多芬節」亦已改為二零二一年八月二十日至九月十日舉行，屆時將會有約六十個項目舉行，期待這節日在明年能如期舉行，不令一眾樂迷失望。

駱勵生

十二、貝多芬故居。貝多芬在這裡生活和居住了二十二年。





十三、波恩市內的貝多芬銅像。





杏林奇才 方耀博士

Dr. Fong Yiu - remarkable talent for Traditional Chinese Medical Therapy

方耀博士原名方輝燦，其祖父方君健是著名中醫師，父親方群也是一位中醫，現今方耀也是一位傑出中醫，實可稱為三代中醫世家。

因祖父從事革命活動，為逃避政治迫害，所以方耀一歲時被父親帶同他到了高棉（現稱柬埔寨），所以方耀是在柬埔寨度過他的童年，直至一九六零年，方耀在中國駐柬埔寨外交官員的幫助下回到祖國升學，為方便回國，把原名方輝燦改為方耀至今。不久，中國內地開展文化大革命，他因需要到北京照顧親戚，在機緣巧合下遇到時任北京人民醫院院長、清朝御醫、北京四大名醫之一的商振汕醫生，在交往時，商振汕發覺方耀對中醫藥學甚有天賦，且願意艱苦學習，因此收為入室弟子，且把畢生的醫術和經驗盡教，特別是其著名的「點眼神方」悉心傳授給了方耀。其後，方耀於一九七零年在英德茶場總醫院任新醫科副主任並任巡迴醫療隊副隊長。一九七二年七月，方耀取得單程證來港，八月應聘為九龍中醫師公會會員、九龍中醫學院教授，主持第一屆針灸速成班主講課程。同年十月，開創了方耀診所，後改名為香港中華中醫院。一九七三年開辦香港中華中醫學院。



年青時代的方耀

積累經驗 著書立說

憑藉在內地從事醫療工作及在港臨床經驗之積累，方耀先後發長了多篇醫學論文及出版了多部著作，包括《中醫經絡感熱檢查法》、《經絡氣血運行探析》、《針灸醫療中風偏癱的方法研究》、《針灸學術在醫療領域裡擔當的角色》、《久咳哮喘綜合療法研究》、《中藥治療乙肝的研究》、《中西醫治療肺癌的研討》、《中西醫綜合治療艾滋病的研究》等等。此外，方耀並曾出版《中華醫藥保健文摘》，向社會推廣及普及衛生保健醫療知識，造福人群。

此外，方耀在行醫的同時還擔任中國內地及香港一些機構或社團的技術委員會委員或醫事顧問。一九九六年榮獲台灣國際宗教研究院哲學博士學位；一九九六年榮獲漢城世界和平獎；一九九七年任國際中西醫學會世界總會會長；一九九九年入選中國衛生部《中國中醫藥發展五十年》中醫著名科學家；二零零六年中國衛生部公佈《中華中醫院博覽》，列出中國一千位名醫和一千家著名醫院，方耀被列入名醫名錄，這是國家對方耀在中醫藥學方面所作出的貢獻予以肯定。



方耀博士

「神醫」稱號 得來不易

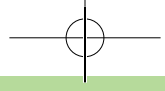
方耀憑藉御醫商振汕的悉心真傳，加上本身的刻苦鑽研和數十年行醫臨床經驗，不少奇難雜症，在方耀高超的針灸技術及自己研發的中藥治療下，都取得理想的療效，因而吸引慕名而來的求醫者眾，據不完全統計，經方耀治療的病者早已逾百萬人次，

部分更是來自海外的求醫者。由於方耀的求醫者不乏著名影藝紅星、社會賢達，因此不時被「八卦」新聞記者追訪，並冠以「神醫」稱號。所謂「樹大招風」，數十年來，方耀也遇過一些不法份子前來詐騙或威迫金錢，個別更假扮病人以誣告方式發難，不勝其煩。

仁心仁術 廣結良朋

為弘揚中華醫藥學，方耀除教授了數千名針灸學員外，還指導了一些內地中醫學博士，包括外籍人士，把其心得和經驗相傳，目的是想把中華醫學造福人類。此外，方耀對病人視為自己的朋友親人，因此，為數不少的病人經方耀治療後都成為好朋友，不時一

起飯聚或旅行。此外，由於方耀懂粵語、普通話外，還懂英語、柬埔寨語、略懂泰語、韓語，加上喜結交朋友，所以跟香港部份外交官都成為好朋友，除推廣中華醫藥學外，也促進了人民與人民之間的友誼，因此他亦是一位民間「友好使者」。



 專題故事 Feature Story





方耀與病者朋友及外交官旅遊以及出席一些外交活動照片



增強體質 有助抗疫

方耀除在香港行醫外，數十年來曾應邀到中國內地、泰國、日本及其他一些地方醫治病人，弘揚中華醫藥學。年前，外國發生禽流感、非典等疾病，他都有向這些國家和地區提供預防及治療方法的意見，甚至提供藥物，受到疫區領導的讚揚和感謝。今年新型冠狀病毒在全球肆虐，他認為需要做好自我防護，最有效的方法之一便是要自我增強體質，這對抗疫是甚有幫助的。

駱勵生



方耀博士接受內地媒體採訪時，他呼籲人們要增強體質，有助防疫抗疫！



方耀博士與本刊總編輯 駱勵生合照



方耀博士接受本刊採訪

North Korea Masikryong Ski 朝鮮 馬息岭滑雪场



5 日 4 夜 建議行程

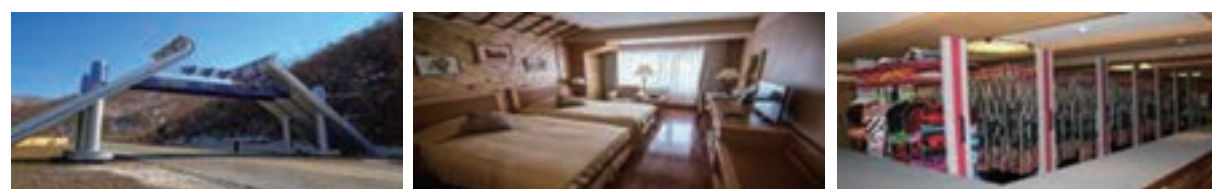
1. 抵達平壤，導遊迎接，入住高麗 5 星級飯店
2. 早餐後，往萬壽台大紀念碑，萬景台故居，主題思想塔，午餐後，前往馬息岭滑雪场 (約 4 小時車程)，入住馬息岭飯店
3. 早餐後，整天自由滑雪，住馬息岭飯店
4. 早上返回平壤，午餐後，往凱旋門，參觀地鐵，少年宮，紀念品店，住高麗 5 星級飯店。
5. 往平壤機場，平安回家



Special tailor made Ski in Masikryong and visit Pyongyang

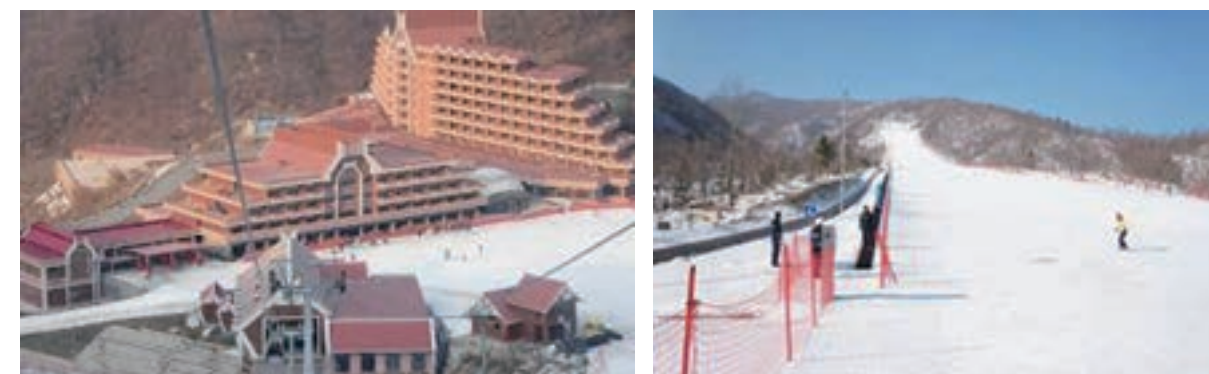
(suggest 2 nights in Pyongyang/ 2 nights in Masikryong Ski Resort)

行程可隨客人喜好而安排



For enquiry, please kindly contact 2155 3836

North Korea Masikryong Ski 朝鮮 馬息岭滑雪场



5 日 4 夜 建議行程

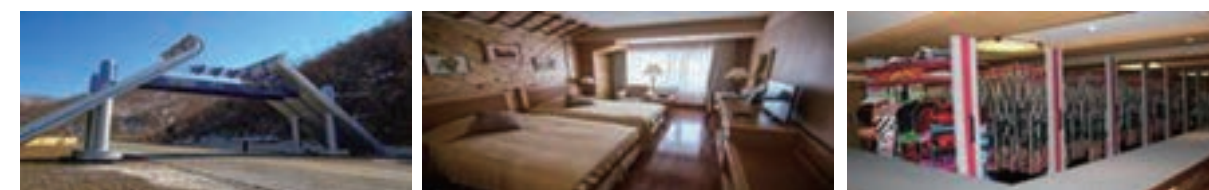
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International Link

國際連線 雜誌 Magazine

2020年8月號



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定價HKD: 42.00

ISSN 1998-538X



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