唐獎緣起與精神

資料來源：[唐獎教育基金會]
http://www.tang-prize.org/

【唐獎緣起】

從尹衍樑博士的祖父開始，教育就是尹家一脈相傳的家訓與信念。他們從不以企業或以金錢數字計算人生的價值。尹衍樑博士的父親尹書田先生，總是無時不刻地提醒他，教育才是傳世的大業：「如果你有能力幫助別人念書，是好事一樁。」尹博士秉持父親作育英才的理念，以興人興學為志業，一九八九年出資成立了光華教育基金會，捐贈獎助學金給多所學校，長期挹注的莘莘學子超過十四萬名。一九九四年，尹衍樑博士更在中國創辦北京大學光華管理學院，而且持續捐助各大學，設立基金以發展管理、醫學、工程、法律和人文等研究領域，不斷於世界各地作育英才。

尹衍樑博士以人生為課堂，以經驗為教材，期待以此和千萬學生共勉，分享生命的理念。尹博士希望有朝一日，他所幫助的青年學子也能承襲如此之生命態度，孜孜奮鬥，把成就回饋給更多的人。正因尹博士深知教育可以帶動社會的進步，所以他胸懷天下，成立唐獎，希望藉以獎助時代的先驅者，從而擴大、更新我們對人類社會與文明的視野與思考，使人世臻至美好的新境界。

FOUNDER's Philosophy

The Tang Prize is an extension of Dr. Samuel Yin's commitment to education. Investment in education is a cherished legacy passed down to Dr. Yin from the Yin family. Dr. Yin's father, Shu-Tien Yin, always reminded him that life should not be measured by one's wealth but by one's contributions to others by providing them with greater access to knowledge. With his father's ideal of nurturing and developing human potential in mind, Dr. Yin established the Guanghua Education Foundation in 1989, providing grants and scholarships to over 140,000 students. In 1994, he also founded the Guanghua School of Management at Peking University. In addition, he keeps supporting universities and cultivating talents in fields such as management, medicine, engineering, law, and the humanities.

Dr. Yin believes that education is life itself. He has shared his outlook and life experiences with millions of students in the hope that they, too, will give back to society by sharing what they know with others. In light of this, Dr. Yin established the Tang Prize with the realization that education is the key to driving social progress. The Tang Prize is committed to encouraging inquiring minds to explore new perspectives and insights to make the world a better place.

唐獎專欄

【唐獎精神】

唐獎的設立，是華人以中華文化數千年涵養，面對當前社會發展，以新視野與新思維，所注入的實際行動與思考。有感於全球化的進步與發展，當人類享受文明的豐厚果實與科技所帶來的便利同時，人類文明亦面臨氣候變遷、貧富差距、社會道德式微等考驗。為鼓勵世人重新省思永續發展的中庸之道，尹衍樑博士於 2012 年 12 月成立唐獎，設立永續發展、生技醫藥、漢學及法治四大領域研究，不分種族與國籍，遴選出對世界具實質貢獻與影響力的成就者。

唐獎所設之四大獎助領域，考究的是 21 世紀人類所需要的智慧，並勉勵時代的先驅者以其學易天下，以天下為己任，共同為世界文明而努力。「永續發展」表彰對人類在地球上永續生存與發展具開創性及卓越貢獻的研究成果；「生技醫藥」著重透過生物醫學或藥物研發，有效解決人類疾病，提升健康與生活品質；「漢學」指其廣義領域，重點在彰顯中華文化，促進人類內在的精神自覺；「法治」則基於人生而平等的信念，期待建立更為普及、完善的制度，以實踐人類及自然之共同福祉為目標。

唐獎發軔於東方思想沃土，擬以其文化價值與精神和世界相互調和，乃人類智慧與全球知識的淬聚，期待成為 21 世紀永續發展的重要推手，謙卑無私地推及每個角落，為世界之美好貢獻力量，展現新時代的價值與意義，創造源遠流長的未來。

The Tang Prize

In the advent of industrialization and globalization, humanity has greatly enjoyed the convenience brought about by science and technology, reaping unprecedented benefits made possible by progress and development. Yet, humanity also faces a multitude of critical environmental, socio-cultural, and ethical issues on an unparalleled scale, such as climate change, inequality, and moral degradation. Against this backdrop, Dr. Samuel Yin established the Tang Prize in December 2012 to encourage individuals across the globe to chart the middle path to achieving sustainable development by recognizing and supporting scholars for their revolutionary efforts in the four major fields of Sustainable Development, Biopharmaceutical Science, Sinology, and the Rule of Law. The Tang Prize is truly global in reach, with laureates selected on the basis of the originality of their work along with their contributions to society irrespective of their nationality or ethnicity.

Rooted in the long-standing cultural traditions of Chinese philosophical thinking and in an outlook of convergence and mutual enrichment with other traditions, the Tang Prize aims to provide fresh impetus to the promotion of first-class research and development in the 21st century. Implemented with self-effacement and selflessness, the Tang Prize seeks to bring about positive changes to the global community and to create a brighter future for all humanity.

唐獎專欄

【四大獎項】

永續發展獎

唐獎所獎助之「永續發展」獎項是表彰對於人類社會在地球上永續生存與發展具有開創性及卓越貢獻的科學與技術，包括工程與建設、能源、環境與生態等領域。

生技醫藥獎

唐獎所獎助之「生技醫藥」領域，表彰具原創性之生物醫學及藥物研發之科學研究，對於重要疾病之預防、診斷及治療有明確之影響，以生技醫藥解決人類疾病的問題，有助於人類健康之增進。

漢學獎

唐獎所獎助之「漢學」，意指廣義之漢學，包括研究中國及其相關之學術，如思想、歷史、文字、語言、考古、哲學、宗教、經學、文學、藝術（不包含文學及藝術創作）等等領域。本獎旨在表彰漢學領域之成就，並彰顯中華文化對人類文明發展之貢獻。

法治獎

基於人生而平等之信念，個人，包括國家和國際組織，皆受法律之規範。唐獎提倡法律應兼顧正當程序與實體正義，為和平、人權、永續發展而奮鬥，以追求人類及自然之共同福祉為最高目標。唐獎所設置之法治獎，係獎助對法治理念或實踐有創新，進而對法治之實現貢獻卓著之個人或機構。

Award Categories

The Prize in Sustainable Development

The Tang Prize in Sustainable Development recognizes those who have made extraordinary contributions to the sustainable development of human societies on earth through ground-breaking innovations in science and technology in fields such as engineering and construction, energy, and environment and ecology.

The Prize in Biopharmaceutical Science

The Tang Prize in Biopharmaceutical Science recognizes original biopharmaceutical or biomedical research that has led to significant advances towards preventing, diagnosing and/or treating major human diseases to improve human health.

The Prize in Sinology

The Tang Prize in Sinology recognizes the study of Sinology in its broadest sense, awarding research on China and its related fields, such as Chinese thought, history, philology, linguistics, archeology, philosophy, religion, traditional canons, literature, and art (excluding literary and art works). Honoring innovations in the field of Sinology, the Prize showcases Chinese culture and its contributions to the development of human civilization.

The Prize in Rule of Law

All individuals are born equal, and everyone, including states and international organizations, is accountable to the law. For the purpose of the Tang Prize, the Rule of Law encompasses due process and substantive justice, and champions peace, human rights, and sustainable development in order to serve the common good of humankind and nature. The Tang Prize in the Rule of Law recognizes individual(s) or institution(s) who have made significant contributions to the rule of law, reflected not only in the achievement of the candidate(s) in terms of the advancement of legal theory or practice, but also in the realization of the rule of law in contemporary societies through the influences or inspiration of the work of the candidate(s).

「唐獎光輝 世界共響」－唐獎週活動介紹

資料來源：[唐獎教育基金會]
http://www.tang-prize.org/

唐獎榮耀暨獎章證書展

日期：2014 年 9 月 1 日至 9 月 28 日

地點：中正紀念堂

為介紹唐獎及榮耀唐獎得獎人的成就，本次展覽將唐獎四大獎項領域的精神與意涵，及第一屆唐獎得獎人在獎項的奉獻與精神以展覽的形式一同呈現在世人眼前。

另，唐獎教育基金會與台灣創意設計中心自 2013 年底即合作舉辦「唐獎獎章國際設計邀請賽」與「唐獎證書設計競賽」。獎章設計 10 位國際頂尖設計師參賽，證書部分則針對台灣設計師徵稿。經過初決選，5 月 22 日宣佈唐獎獎章設計由日本設計大師 Fukasawa Naoto (深澤直人) 掄魁；證書則由台灣設計師黃維瀚以「開啟非凡」奪得青睞。

唐獎書畫選粹展

日期：2014 年 9 月 5 日至 9 月 28 日

地點：故宮博物院

為彰顯唐獎發軔於東方思想沃土，以其文化價值與精神和世界相互調和，故第一屆唐獎典禮系列活動的第一項活動 - 歡迎酒會的場所，選擇於故宮辦理，無論建物外觀或實質內涵，均能代表東方建物指標及東方思想精髓，且足能營造出讓貴賓倘佯在中華文化之氛圍及空間，讓貴賓能有別於其他場域的獨特感受，成為唐獎頒獎活動的特色。

另為充分表達唐朝融合各種宗教、文化、民族，多元而包容，開創中華歷史上最璀璨的盛世，故宮同時特別舉辦「唐獎選萃展」，特選足以表達唐朝璀璨盛世的唐 玄宗 鶺鴒頌、唐 李昭道 春山行旅圖、唐人 宮樂圖、五代南唐 周文矩 畫明皇會棋圖、宋 李公麟 免胄圖、宋 李公麟 畫麗人行等至高文化價值的書畫，以輝映唐獎得獎者的崇高成就。

唐獎歡迎酒會

時間：2014 年 9 月 15 日 (一) 18:30-20:30

地點：國立故宮博物院

歡迎酒會將為一系列的唐獎週活動拉開序幕。歡迎酒會的地點特別選在收藏中華文化瑰寶的國立故宮博物院，將邀請首都台北市長為唐獎祝福，及中研院院士、海內外貴賓、各界代表參加。酒會後安排故宮博物院為唐獎安排的書畫選粹特展，呈現中華文化豐厚的人文底蘊。

「唐獎光輝 世界共響」音樂會

時間：2014 年 9 月 16 日 (二) 19:30-21:00

地點：國家音樂廳

演出者：廖瓊枝、林惠珍、魏海敏、NSO 國家交響樂團

指揮：邱君強

唐獎音樂會在具有東方文化氣息之國家音樂廳舉行，以優美的樂聲彰顯每位獲獎者的研究成就外，期藉由音樂會活動表演，展現台灣表演藝術及豐厚文化創意。唐獎特別邀請國家交響樂團，以中西合流的形式，精心規劃將傳統戲曲與西方交響樂作跨界結合，表達如唐獎所希望的創新、整合性概念，將是一場世界上難得一見之音樂饗宴。唐獎音樂會邀請的表演者皆為台灣國寶級的藝術家：

廖瓊枝：高齡 80 歲，一生致力於台灣傳統戲曲的保存與傳承，曾獲民族藝師薪傳獎及國家文藝獎。

魏海敏：台灣京劇第一女伶，是國際知名的京劇旦角演員、梅派傳人，投入京劇表演近 30 年。曾獲得 1993 年紐約亞洲傑出藝人金獎，2007 年國家文藝獎。

林惠珍：是第一位以泰雅族身分踏入聲樂樂壇的原住民，以富涵技巧與力度的聲音，在每首曲子中的情感表達都遊刃有餘，充分表現出所有曲調之優美、高貴及戲劇性。

邱君強：自幼學習鋼琴，曾跟隨徐頌仁教授學習鋼琴與指揮，就讀於台灣大學化學工程學系期間，曾任台大合唱團指揮及鋼琴伴奏。大學畢業之後，赴德國柏林藝術大學就讀，主修指揮。2006-2008 年間曾任國家交響樂團指揮。

國家交響樂團：國家交響樂團成立於 1986 年，現有 96 名團員，每年樂季演出約 80 場次。20 多年來世界知名的音樂家合作逾 700 多位，是一個自信、精銳，有文化意識的台灣藝術代表團隊。

唐獎得獎人大師座談

時間：9 月 17 日、20 日 -21 日

地點：台北 (漢學獎)、台中 (法治獎)、台南 (生醫獎)、高雄 (永續獎)

希望年輕學子可以親炙大師風采，學習大師對此領域之看法、生涯、人生觀、期許與勉勵，在北中南校園舉辦大師座談，聽眾為社會大眾、教職員及學生。

唐獎頒獎典禮

時間：2014 年 9 月 18 日 (四) 14:30-16:00

地點：國父紀念館

唐獎是 21 世紀起永續發展、生技醫藥、漢學及法治的重要推手，透過唐獎得主的貢獻與遠見，引領未來研究及教育年輕人，如何透過東方圓融、整合、宏觀，加上西方分類專精，東西融合，為未來世界之永續發展找出解決方案，並藉由唐獎得主來台互動交流以及透過國際學者、專家及媒體來台宣導，提升台灣於國際社會的能見度，這將是華人世界最重要的活動亮點，對科技、教育、文化、觀光等有重要影響。

唐獎盛宴

時間：2014 年 9 月 18 日 (四) 18:30-20:30

地點：圓山大飯店

晚宴是各界貴賓得以親炙唐獎得獎人風采的正式宴會，邀請國內外貴賓及各界代表出席，選定代表東方建築特色及富麗堂皇古典氣派的圓山飯店作為晚宴場所。席間將安排原住民的古謠傳唱為貴賓獻唱，展現台灣在地多元文化，另外，也準備唐獎創意料理，讓貴賓度過一個難忘的夜晚。

唐獎得獎人演講 (永續發展、生技醫藥、漢學、法治)

時間：9 月 19 日 (五) 09:00-18:00

地點：台北國際會議中心

為了讓國內各界可以親聞得獎人成就專業內容、影響及展望，舉辦得獎人演講，聽眾為專業領域人士，包括大學教授、學術研究者及社會該領域專業從業者。每個獎項一場次，共 4 場次。

唐獎教育基金會成立

Award Ceremony and Introduction of Tang Prize Week

Glory of the Tang Prize: Laureate and Design Exhibition

Date: 9/1 – 9/28

Venue: Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall

To honor the accomplishments of the first Tang Prize Laureates and better acquaint the public with the values of the Prize, the Foundation will present the life and works of each of the distinguished laureates in the first-ever Laureate and Design Exhibition.

Set right alongside our laureate displays are the inspired efforts of the design candidates from the Tang Prize Medal and Diploma Design Competition, which was held at the end of 2013 in collaboration with the Taiwan Design Center. Medal designs from ten world-leading designers reached the final selection process, while the diploma design was limited to submissions from Taiwanese designers only. After the initial discussion and selection, the Tang Prize Foundation announced the winners of the medal and diploma designs on May 22: renowned Japanese designer Fukasawa Naoto was selected for his overlapping, dragon-inspired medal; Taiwanese designer Huang Wei-han was selected for his diploma “Door to Outstanding Achievements.” The Laureate and Design Exhibition will collect the achievements of these exceptional individuals—laureates and designers—in one grand, inspiring display.

Tang Prize Week: An Exhibit of Select Painting and Calligraphy

Date: 9/5 – 9/28

Venue: National Palace Museum

The Tang Prize brings Eastern thought, value, and spirit to the fore of the world stage. This can be seen in our reception locale— the National Palace Museum in Taipei, which was chosen for its architectural beauty and cultural value. Within this very characteristic building, full of the symbols and tones of Eastern culture, guests will feel the elegance of Chinese civilization and the depth of

its history, and feel as though they've been transformed into another time, another place.

In addition to the reception, we will also be holding at the National Palace Museum the "Tang Prize Week: An Exhibit of Select Painting and Calligraphy," which will present to our guests the religions, the cultures, the ethnic groups, and the varied elements of Chinese civilization that reached a peak during the Tang dynasty. Guests will be able to appreciate the painting and calligraphic skills of the Tang and Song dynasty, in works such as *Ode to Pied Wagtails* by Emperor Xuanzong, *Traveling Through Mountains in Spring* by Li Zhaodao, *A Palace Concert* by anonymous, *Emperor Minghuang Playing Go* by Zhou Wenju, *Leaving Behind the Helmet and Beauties on an Outing* by Li Gonglin. In each brush stroke, the glory of the laureates' achievements will shine through.

Tang Prize Reception

Date: 9/15 (Mon) 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Venue: National Palace Museum

The Tang Prize Reception on September 15 will lift the curtain on our first ever Tang Prize Week. We have especially chosen for this event the National Palace Museum, an important center for the collection of Chinese art and historical artifacts. Present at the event will be Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-pin, Academia Sinica scholars, foreign guests, and representatives from a number of fields. Afterwards, the National Palace Museum will be open to visitors, with a special exhibition featuring Tang and Song dynasty artworks in the "Tang Prize Week: An Exhibit of Select Painting and Calligraphy," showcasing the remarkable cultural wealth of Chinese civilization.

Tang Prize Concert

Date: 9/16 (Tues) 7:30 PM – 9:00 PM

Venue: National Concert Hall

Players: Liao Qiong-zhi, Mewas Lin, Zhu Lu-hao, Taiwan Philharmonic

Conductor: Qiu Jun-qiang

A superb representation of the musical spirit of Chinese culture and music, the Tang Prize Concert brings the majestic sounds and grand sights that symbolize the accomplishments of our prize laureates. We have especially invited the Taiwan Philharmonic to present to the audience a unique mix of traditional Chinese opera with Western symphony. Innovation and integration—qualities central to the Tang Prize—will reach the audience through the music, the words, and the feelings of the performers. As we have invited a number of accomplished performers to the event, the concert will be a night of rare talent and wonder. Performers include…

Liao Qiong-zhi: At 80 years of age, all dedicated to the preservation and transmission of this traditional Chinese art, Liao Qiong-zhi is a recipient of the Folk Art Heritage Award and National Cultural Award of Taiwan.

Wei Haimin: The leading lady of Taiwan's Peking Opera world best known for her portrayal of the "dan" role, Wei has over 30 years of experience on the stage. She won the 1993 Outstanding Asian Artist Award in New York as well as the 2007 National Cultural Award of Taiwan.

Mewas Lin: The first Atayal individual to step on the Taiwanese music stage, Mewas gives us deep cutting portrayals of deep emotion with her strong performance voice. Her unique qualities give each performance a rare beauty and majesty that are especially well-suited to the stage.

Qiu Jun-qiang: After an attentive study of piano in his early years, Qiu has since studied piano and conducting under the accomplished Xu Song-ren. Then, during his study at the National Taiwan University Department of Chemical engineering, he conducted and played piano accompaniment for the university's chamber singers. Qiu traveled to Berlin, Germany for post-grad study, where he majored in conducting. From 2006-08, Qiu acted as the conductor of the Taiwan Philharmonic.

Taiwan Philharmonic: Founded in 1986, the Taiwan Philharmonic currently seats 96 superb musicians, and gives around 80 performances each year. Over the past 20 years, 700 world-renown musicians have collaborated with the Philharmonic. With its confident poise, talented musicians, and rich cultural tones, the Taiwan Philharmonic is an essential figure in Taiwan's musical and art world.

Masters' Forum

Date: 9/17, 20-21 (Wed, Sat, Sun)

Venue: Taipei (Sinology), Taichung (Rule of Law), Tainan (Bio. Sci.), Kaohsiung (Sustainable Development)

We sincerely hope that the youth will appreciate and be inspired by the spirit of the laureates to achieve greater accomplishments themselves. In this series of lectures given in a number of Taiwan's major cities, the general public will be able to better understand the laureates and their contributions to humanity.

Tang Prize Award Ceremony

Date: 9/18 (Thurs) 2:30 PM – 4:00 PM

Venue: Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

The Tang Prize will be an influential guide to the fields important to the 21st Century—Sustainable Development, Biopharmaceutical Science, Sinology, and Rule of Law. Through the contributions and vision of our prize winners, we hope to support and guide research and the education of our youth. Qualities specific to Eastern culture—oneness, integration, and broad vision—and those cherished by the West—analysis and classification—will come together as a whole more perfect than its parts to contribute to the sustainable development of the human race. Our prize recipients will also contribute to bringing Taiwan into the international spotlight through media coverage

and academic exchange and discussion. With its huge influence in technology, education, culture, and tourism, the Tang Prize is set to become the most significant event in the Asian world.

Tang Prize Banquet

Date: 9/18 (Thurs) 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

Venue: The Grand Hotel

The Tang Prize Banquet, a celebration of the accomplishments of the Prize Laureates, will certainly be a night to remember. We have invited many notable personages from Taiwan and representatives from a number of fields to attend. As for the venue for this special event, we have chosen the Grand Hotel, a hotel that is symbolic of both Asian architecture and the magnificence of classical Chinese style. Greeting the distinguished guests at the event will be a presentation of Taiwanese aboriginal folk songs—which presets yet another layer of Taiwanese culture. Guests will also be able to enjoy a course of creative dishes designed especially for the Tang Prize Banquet.

Laureate Lectures

Date: 9/19 (Fri) 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Venue: TICC

Bringing the accomplishments of the Tang Prize laureates to a larger audience, we have arranged a series of detailed lectures in which the laureates in each of the Tang Prize fields (one lecture per category) will speak to professionals, students, and researchers about their life's work.

2014 Tang Prize Week

Date / Time	9/1-9/28	Sep. 15	Sep. 16	Sep. 17	Sep. 18	Sep. 19	Sep. 20	Sep. 21
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
09:00	Glory of the Tang Prize: Laureate and Design Exhibition 9/1-28 @CKS Memorial Hall 10/4-11/9 @National Science and Technology Museum The Great Tang Painters: Painting and Calligraphy Exhibition 9/1-28 @National Palace Museum Open to public					Laureate Lectures @Taipei International Convention Center 09:00-10:20 Sustainable Development 11:10-12:10 Sinology 13:30-15:20 Biopharmaceutical Science 16:00-17:20 Rule of Law		
10:00				Masters' Forum 10:00 in Sustainable Development @National Sun Yat-sen University, KaoHsiung			Masters' Forum 9/20 10:00 in Sinology @Taipei 9/20 15:00 in The Rule Of Law @National Chung Hsing University, TaiChung 9/21 10:00 in Biopharmaceutical Science @National ChengKung University, Tainan	
11:00								
12:00								
13:00								
14:00					Tang Prize Award Ceremony @National Dr. Sun Yet-sen Memorial Hall			
15:00								
16:00								
17:00								
18:00					Tang Prize Banquet @The Grand Hotel			
19:00		Tang Prize Reception @National Palace Museum	Tang Prize Concert @National Concert Hall					
20:00								
21:00								

唐獎得獎人 全世界關注

資料來源：[唐獎教育基金會]
http://www.tang-prize.org/


Gro Harlem Brundtland

一、永續發展獎

格羅・哈萊姆・布倫特蘭夫人 (Gro Harlem Brundtland)

唐獎「永續發展獎」得獎人布倫特蘭夫人 1939 年出生於挪威貝魯姆政治世家。從小受父親的影響，研習醫學，1963 年畢業于奧斯陸大學醫學系，爾後于 1965 年取得美國哈佛大學公共衛生學院碩士學位。在哈佛大學研習期間，她受到啓蒙，了解「生態發展」的重要性，在那環境議題仍未是政治主流議題的時代裡，她已經深深體認到人類的健康與環境有極大的關係。1975 年她就任挪威環境部長，任內因她明快解決數個棘手的環境議題，聲名大噪，1981 年成為挪威第一位女性總理，也是挪威有史以來最年輕的一位。

有鑒於當時全球過度開發與環境資源過度消耗，人類必將面對這些重要的挑戰，而當時全世界唯有她曾經同時出任過環境部長和總理，聯合國秘書長任命布倫特蘭夫人領導「聯合國世界環境與發展委員會」(通稱為布倫特蘭委員會)，對當時議題提出建言。1987 年，她在聯合國大會上發表了《我們共同的未來》(Our Common Future) 的報告。此一文獻又稱為《布倫特蘭報告》，正式將「永續發展」定義如下：「永續發展是一發展模式，既能滿足我們現今的需求，同時又不損及後代子孫滿足他們的需求。」接著，她又催生了 1992 年的首屆「地球高峰會」，更讓各國簽下減少溫室氣體而訂定的《京都議定書》。

二、生技醫藥獎

詹姆斯・艾利森
(James P. Allison)
本庶 佑
(Tasuku Honjo)


James P. Allison


Tasuku Honjo

來自美國德州大學安德森癌症中心的免疫系主任詹姆斯艾利森，與來自日本京都大學免疫基因學的講座客座教授本庶 佑，共同獲得唐獎「生技醫藥獎」，艾利森博士和本庶博士的發現，促使大家在免疫治療法上尋求新的契機，同時也讓許多難以治療的癌症曙光乍現，他們發現了 CTLA-4 與 PD-1 微控制免疫系統的重要關鍵，這個發現提供抗癌藥物新的發展契機，可依此發展單株抗體，拿掉這兩個免疫煞車的作用，來活化免疫系統，為癌症免疫治療帶來革命性的重大突破，帶領人類進入醫藥新紀元。

早在 1987 年，艾利森就發現，人體的免疫系統有個平衡機制，分別有負責踩油門與踩煞車的功能，一個是能夠大量地增生免疫細胞，一個則是抑制免疫細胞的增生。艾利森發現兩個煞車因子的其中之一「CTLA-4」，他認為只要把「煞車」拿掉，在免疫細胞被活化下，殺死癌細胞的效力就更大。之後在 1996 年，艾利森更在《科學》期刊上發表論文，用實驗數據證明，老鼠身上的腫瘤可以被消除掉。1998 年，本庶佑的研究團隊也發現了另一個煞車因子，「那時，我們發現細胞會進行自殺，可是到了某一個階段，又有一些東西阻止了它們的自殺行為，我們剛找到它時，就稱它為『程式性死亡因子』，變成了今日的 PD-1。」，在標靶治療成為癌症治療主流的十多年後，唐獎兩大得獎人美、日學者艾利森（James P. Allison）與本庶佑（Tasuku Honjo）的「癌症免疫療法」，被喻為是癌症研究上的重大突破。

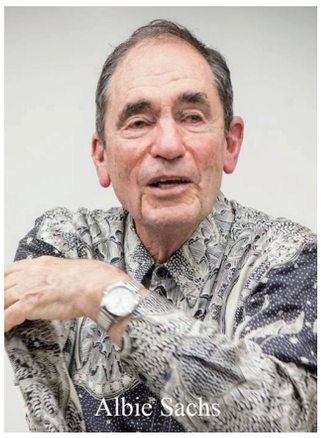

余英時

三、漢學獎

余英時
(Yu Ying-shih)

國際知名史學泰斗、美國普林斯頓大學榮譽教授余英時榮獲首屆唐獎漢學獎。僅管他在第一時間接受訪問時謙虛地表示，他覺得他自己「受之有愧」，「很意外，也不敢當」，但余英時教授深入探究中國歷史、思想、政治與文化，以現代知識人的身份從事中國思想傳統的詮釋工作，闡發中國文化的現代意義，論述宏闊、見解深刻，學界久尊為海內外治中國思想、文化史之泰斗。「究天人之際，通古今之變」為傳統學者治史之宗旨，余先生以其研究撰述與人生實踐，對此語做了最佳的現代詮釋。

余英時出生在中國天津，師承國學大師錢穆，之後遠赴美國哈佛大學，以現代學術方法詮釋中國傳統思想。中研院副院長王汎森說，「他的成就至今無人能超越，現在很難看到有學者如此堅持在歷史研究上，甚至退休後，研究仍持續不懈。」，中研院院士丁邦新表示，余英時的研究貫通古今，上起三代、下至明清，甚至是當代的各時段，在當今學界相當地罕見。



四、法治獎

奧比・薩克思

(Albie Sachs)

唐獎法治獎得獎人奧比·薩克思 (Albie Sachs)，畢生致力於打破種族隔離制度，一手草擬南非人權憲章，並在大法官任內，完成包括同性婚姻合法化等數項判決，讓南非憲法法院成為當代轉型正義的典範。

現年 79 歲的薩克思是猶太白人，出身在充滿種族歧視的南非，但心中保有對所有人的基本尊嚴，肯定不同社群的能力價值，年輕就讀法律，17 歲就參加「抵抗惡法」運動，1966 年被迫離開南非流亡，1988 年 4 月，南非政府特務在他的車底放置炸彈，意圖奪取他的性命，薩克思雖然幸運存活，但還是失去一條手臂和一隻眼睛的視力，他未採取以牙還牙的報復，反而以德報怨寫成《溫柔的復仇》一書，薩克思說：「成功得到自由，比向加害人施以同樣的傷害，更有力量。」；1990 年他回到南非，1994 年起擔任首任憲法法庭法官，也是已故南非總理曼德拉的好友，在人權奮鬥史上，和曼德拉齊名。

The Laureates and Their Accomplishments

I. Sustainable Development

Gro Harlem Brundtland

Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland was born in Bærum, Norway in April 1939. Influenced by her father, Dr. Brundtland graduated with a medical degree from the University of Oslo in 1963 and earned her Master's degree in Public Health from Harvard University in 1965. During her studies at Harvard, she was inspired by the importance of ecology and came to an understanding of the close relationship between human health and the environment, even though environmental issues were not widely included in the political agenda of that time. In 1975, she was offered the position of Minister of Environment and became widely recognized for seeking to resolve various environmental issues. In 1981, Dr. Brundtland became not only the first female but also the youngest Prime Minister of Norway.

Under her leadership, the UN World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), better known as the "Brundtland Commission," published its landmark report entitled "Our Common Future" in 1987 as a culmination of an international effort involving hundreds of experts and stakeholders. The term Sustainable Development was coined and defined in the report…

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The summit also initiated the most important international agreement for climate change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which eventually led to the Kyoto Protocol.

II. Biopharmaceutical Science

James P. Allison

Tasuku Honjo

Dr. James Allison, Chairman of the Department of Immunology and Executive Director of the Immunotherapy Platform at the University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center; and Dr. Tasuku Honjo, Professor at the Department of Immunology and Genomic Medicine, Kyoto University have been jointly awarded the first Tang Prize in Biopharmaceutical Science for their discoveries, which have given humanity a new strategy in the fight against many intractable illnesses, foremost among them—cancer. Doctors Allison and Honjo discovered, respectively, the key roles that CTLA-4 and PD-1 play in the immune function of human beings. New drugs have been developed using these new pathways for treatment that block the inhibitory function of these receptors, and thereby bringing functionality back to the immune system. Their work has brought a shift in the treatment paradigm, and has given humanity new hope in the battle against illness.

For the past 32 years, cancer has been at the top of the list of causes of death for many countries; consequently it has also been at the top of the list for research. Dr. Allison discovered that the human immune system uses a balance mechanism that is like the acceleration and braking systems on a car. When the accelerator is pushed, the immune system reacts positively by creating more immunocytes; when the brake is pushed, immunocyte creation is stifled. Dr. Allison discovered one of those "braking" mechanisms—CTLA-4—and hypothesized that if this brake were taken away, there would be nothing to stop the creation of more immunocytes that would then kill more cancer cells. In August of 1996, Dr. Allison and his team published their findings, including data on successful tumor removal from a mouse, in Science. Just two years later, in Japan, the independent research team led by Dr. Honjo found another brake. "We knew that cells self-destruct at a certain point. But, somewhere along the line, that self-destruct process was being stopped. When we found the brake, we called it 'programmed death ligand 1,' or simply PD-1." Doctors Allison and Honjo have broken a new path in cancer treatment, and treatments derived from their research have since become mainstream and effective.

III. Sinology

Yu Ying-shih

Yu Ying-shih, a well-known historical scholar and Professor Emeritus of Chinese Studies at Princeton University, was announced as the first recipient of the Tang Prize in Sinology, a field focusing on the contributions of Chinese culture in a wide variety of fields, such as thought, history, philosophy, and religion. When the prize announcement came to Professor Yu's attention, he expressed his feelings in one humble phrase, "I am not worthy of such a prize," a line in perfect harmony with his reputation as an intellectual in the classic Chinese sense of the term. Throughout his career, Professor Yu has reinterpreted the tradition of thought in China and revived the importance of intellectual history by shedding new light on the value, richness, and current significance of Chinese culture. Even within that vast field of culture and history, Professor Yu has a sound understanding of where modern China is as well as where it is heading. Through his vast oeuvre, Yu has interpreted historical change through a comprehensive, philosophical approach.

The now 84-year old scholar was born in Tianjin, China. During the early period of his studies, Yu was a student of Qian Mu, one of the great historians and philosophers of modern China; he later took up studies and was extensively influenced by western academia at Harvard University. "He remains to this day unsurpassed in his field. Even today it is rare to see someone so dedicated to historical research; even after retiring, he continues to do research," said Academia Sinica Vice President Fan-sen Wang. Dr. Pang-Hsin Ting, an Academician from the Academia Sinica, summarized Professor Yu's scholarly range as reaching as far back as the early classical period of China to the more recent Ming and Qing dynasties, and even extending to our modern period. "Such a broad mind is a rare thing, indeed," Dr. Ting said.

IV. Rule of Law

Albie Sachs

Albie Sachs has, through his life and work, contributed to the realization of the rule of law in a free and democratic South Africa. As activist, lawyer, scholar, and framer of a new Constitution, he helped to heal the divisions of repression, discrimination and hatred of the past; as a judge on the Constitutional Court of South Africa, he also helped to bring equal marriage rights to same-sex couples, which has become a model case of Transitional Justice in South Africa.

Albie Sachs was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1935, into a Jewish family of Lithuanian background. After matriculating at the South African College Schools at the age of fifteen, he enrolled at the University of Cape Town for a five-year law degree in 1951. The next year, at age 17, he joined the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign and was arrested for sitting on a bench in the General Post Office reserved for non-whites. In 1966, he was again arrested and this time subjected to torture by sleep deprivation and intensive interrogation, which led to his exile to England in 1966. In April 1988, Sachs survived a bomb placed in his car by South African security services, losing an arm and sight in one eye. He told the story of his recovery in his book Soft Vengeance of a Freedom Fighter, the core idea being that "to get freedom was a much more powerful vengeance than to subject the people who had done these things to us to the same harm." After returning to South Africa, Sachs was appointed to the new Constitutional Court in 1994 by Nelson Mandela, his friend and fellow fighter for human rights.

古塞夫院長肯定唐獎為人類開創新局

資料來源：[唐獎教育基金會]
http://www.tang-prize.org/

國際工程院暨俄羅斯工程院為俄羅斯應用科學之最高研發機構，於國際間亦享有盛名，2014 年 3 月 25 日古塞夫院長 (Boris V. Gusev) 拜訪唐獎教育基金會，暢談其對唐獎的看法與期許。

古塞夫院長與唐獎基金會董事長尹衍樑博士相識七年多，是多年好友，尹博士是俄羅斯國際工程院副院長及院士，因此對於尹博士善心捐贈成立唐獎教育基金會的精神具有一定程度的瞭解。他了解尹博士在包含工程界、服務業界等各領域都有許多創舉，他認為其中最好的莫過於成立唐獎。

古塞夫院長認為，雖然唐獎是個新機構，今年才要舉辦首屆頒獎典禮，他表示「這只是一小步，一個小開端，在未來唐獎一定會吸引、收納更多人才，並對世界產生重大的貢獻。」古塞夫院長同時盛讚尹博士「是個非常有遠見、智慧的人，他等於是給當代的人類一支開啟新世界的鑰匙，讓未來百年間的學者去思考永續發展和形成的方向。」

陳振川執行長表示，目前世界面臨氣候變遷、災害頻繁、人口壓力、糧食飲水不足等情況，因此唐獎設立永續發展獎，就是希望全人類能夠關注人類對大自然環境的破壞及與之和宜共存的議題。

古塞夫院長指出，與人類生活最有切身關係的其實是農業、水利、工程等領域，他指出「永續發展獎會讓研究者開始朝不同領域去思考，例如

農業上為了除去病蟲害而用有毒藥劑，但最終的受害者仍是大自然和人類，所以永續發展獎給農業界、化學界一個跨領域結合的機會，是給大家一個新信號，除研究自己的領域外，也不會忘記其他領域的發展。」

古塞夫院長同時提到太空垃圾的問題，過去人類不以為意，認為太空無邊無際，將眾多的廢棄物丟棄在太空中，但現在卻發現會影響飛行安全，所以從一開始就應該朝不該丟太空垃圾的方向思考。十年前的隨手一丟、無心之舉，對現在的太空環境影響就非常大，更何況人類已經存在於地球上數千年，可見對地球所造成的影響有多巨大。他同時提出，「唐獎中永續發展獎的任務並非僅挑選現存於世的產品或研究，而是要從永續發展的定義來思考如何在未來減輕對日常生活環境的影響；對永續發展獎項來說，最大的困難和挑戰，在於研究成果能讓人類信服、要能讓人產生對永續發展的信念。」他解釋說，許多人造物質對於人類是有使用上的好處，例如為了禦寒和保溫而發明保麗龍、聚合物等材質，也許可以節省冷暖氣的耗費，但對人類、自然環境實為有害，而且這些失敗案例的影響力會一直存在於地球上，因此必須對每一個案預見其未來並找出有智慧的應用方法。

古塞夫院長肯定唐獎設置永續發展獎，他表示「這是一種哲學性的思考方向，表達人類應與自然和平共存，不應只思考自己能吃得飽、穿得暖、維持自己身體的健康，而是要思考地球上萬物的發展。」他接著說，「人類使用核能，開採各種能源，以為天然資源取之不盡、用之不竭，但事實並非如此。」所以設立永續發展獎，表示考慮到了人和自然之間的關係，是非常有遠見的創舉。

談及唐獎與諾貝爾獎之的不同時，古塞夫院長指出，一般人認為基礎科學對人類的生活產生

很大的影響，例如物理、化學等，但是他認為最直接影響人類生活的是工程等領域，而永續發展對人類未來的影響更深遠。唐獎的四個領域與諾貝爾獎的獎項沒有重疊的領域，而與其說唐獎與諾貝爾獎互補，不如說唐獎已經開創了一個新的格局，不能用相同角度比較。

除了表達對唐獎與諾貝爾獎的看法之外，古塞夫院長同時補充對工程界獎項的看法，他指出在工程界中也設有許多獎項，例如太空獎、能源獎、數學獎等，但相對侷限於特定領域，但永續發展獎是跨領域的，開啟人類發展的新世界，所以古塞夫院長同時也期勉工程界應該開發新工具或新工法，以降低對大自然的衝擊。

古塞夫院長說，他很高興能在永續領域貢獻一些心力，也在各種場合盡量宣揚唐獎和唐獎精神至歐洲、獨立國協等地。他期待唐獎一年辦的比一年好，若今年沒有十分周延，期望明年可以改善，至於是否得獎是其次，重要的是，唐獎是給全人類的一個信念，所以更要肯定唐獎有永續發展獎。

陳振川執行長表示，從古塞夫院長的分享中能感受到他宏觀的格局和大智慧，對唐獎的未來是鼓勵也提供努力的方向。陳執行長同時感謝古塞夫院長對國際間宣揚唐獎，「像古塞夫院長這樣的專業人才和社會菁英是全人類的重要資產，且如有更多人能像院長一般認同唐獎的精神，相信對世界會產生重大的影響。」

古塞夫院長訪問唐獎基金會　　攝於 2014/03/25

Prominent Russian engineer praises Tang Prize for contributions to sustainability, research

The Tang Prize Foundation received a special visit March 25 from Dr. Boris Vladomirovich Gusev, a renowned Russian engineer who heads both the Moscow-based International Academy of Engineering and the Russian Academy of Engineering.

Given his more than seven years of friendship with Tang Prize Foundation chairman Dr. Samuel Yin – vice president of the Russian Academy and academician there – Dr. Gusev knows the immense amount of effort and dedication it has taken to set up this prize. In fact, the Russian expert ranks the Tang Prize as one of Dr. Yin's greatest achievements over his impressive career.

This will of course be the first year that the Tang Prize is awarded to exceptional achievers, but Dr. Gusev believes it will only become more important over time as it draws ever more attention and contributes to our world. As for the foundation's founder, Dr. Gusev praised Yin as a far-sighted and wise person for his focus on sustainability, what Dr. Gusev described as offering the keys to the future to the people of the present.

Agriculture, water resources, engineering, and related fields are among the most important to our lives, Dr. Gusev pointed out, noting that the award for sustainability will push researchers to explore new directions. He gave an example of pesticides, which improve agricultural efficiency but damage the health of both human beings and our world. Where the Tang Prize comes in is its ability to integrate opportunities in agriculture and chemistry, lighting a new beacon of innovation by encouraging researchers to branch out from their own fields.

One global problem on Dr. Gusev's mind is space debris, which many have largely overlooked despite its major impact on flight safety; one piece of waste carelessly tossed away a decade ago can mean a lot of trouble down the road. The Tang Prize for sustainability focuses not only on existing research, he noted, but on the challenge of using such research to inspire widespread belief in the idea of sustainability. He went on to explain that while many man-made materials like Styrofoam have practical uses in the short term, such as temperature insulation that allows us to save on refrigeration costs, they also end up damaging the environment for years to come.

The importance of keeping the future in mind has lead Dr. Gusev to praise the sustainability award as a philosophically oriented prize that looks to the future to reward man's efforts to live in harmony with nature. We need to look at the state of everything on the planet and not just ourselves, our food, and our clothing, he said, cautioning that the various energy resources we use to sustain our lifestyles, including nuclear energy, are all exhaustible.

There is an obvious inclination to compare the Tang Prize to the long-established Nobel Prize. Dr. Gusev sees a big difference between the two in that the Nobel Prize emphasizes how physics and chemistry change our lives, but it leaves out categories that may have an even greater impact on us like engineering and sustainable development. The two prizes do not overlap, he noted, adding that rather than calling them complementary, he prefers to think of the Tang Prize as representative of a new way of thinking about achievement in research.

Another important aspect of the Tang Prize according to Dr. Gusev is the cross-disciplinary nature of sustainability, which goes beyond more commonly seen prizes for engineering that have narrow focuses such as aeronautics or math. Sustainability as a field represents a new chapter in human development, and he expects it will bring new tools and ideas to engineering. He is proud to have contributed to the field himself, he said, modestly understating his achievements.

He also noted that he has worked to promote the Tang Prize and its spirit in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and expects it only to get better with time. In the event that the first iteration of the prize runs into any unexpected issues this year, he said he is confident that it will improve by the time of the second awards. Just who receives the award itself is less important than its role in encouraging sustainability, he said.

Foundation CEO Dr. Chern Jenn-chuan agreed that the Tang Prize for sustainability aims to inspire discussion of the human impact on the environment in a world undergoing climate change-driven disasters, overpopulation, and shortages of food and water.

He said that Dr. Gusev's remarks spoke to a broad vision and great wisdom and represent a future direction for the Tang Prize to endeavor. He thanked Dr. Gusev's efforts to let the world know about the prize, calling him an "important asset to all mankind." If more can follow in the example of Dr. Gustev and the spirit of the Tang Prize, he said, it will undoubtedly be a major force for good for the future.