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Gro Harlem Brundtland, 75, a former prime minister of Norway, was awarded the **first Tang Prize in Sustainable Development** for "concept, leadership, and implementation of sustainable development for the benefit of humanity."

Yu Ying-shih, the winner **Tang Prize in Sinology**, is a 84 year-old scholar and has spent a lifetime interpreting traditional Chinese thought through the lens of modern scholarly techniques. His scholarship has taken him to schools like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Tang Prize Foundation noted Yu's deep probing into Chinese history, thought, politics, and culture, as well as his interpretation of traditional Chinese thought from the perspective of a modern scholar.

James Allison of the United States and **Tasuku Honjo** of Japan were named joint recipients of the **Tang Prize in Biopharmaceutical Science** for discoveries that have helped advance immunotherapy. The Tang Prize Foundation said the discoveries by Dr Allison and Dr Honjo have spurred additional development of therapeutic approaches along the line of immunotherapy and brought new hope that many types of cancers can be cured.

Albie Sachs, a former justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, became the first winner of the Tang Prize in **Rule of Law** for his contributions to human rights and justice around the world. Sachs spent his lifetime fighting apartheid, helped write the new Constitution of South Africa and was appointed by late South African president Nelson Mandela in 1994 to serve as a justice of the Constitutional Court - a position he held until 2009.

The **Tang Prize** was established in 2012 by Taiwanese entrepreneur Samuel Yin to honor leaders in four fields: sustainable development, biopharmaceutical science, sinology and rule of law. Laureates are selected based on the originality and impact of their achievements, irrespective of nationality or ethnicity. Winners of the award are selected by a panel of judges convened by Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institute. The panel comprises prominent researchers and scholars from Taiwan and abroad, including Nobel laureates. The biennial prize takes its name from the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), a period considered to be the height of classical Chinese civilization, characterized by liberal policies and robust cultural activity.

Each prize carries a cash award of NT\$40 million (US\$1.33 million) and a research grant of up to NT\$10 million to be used within five years, as well as a medal and a certificate.

Contents

1.	Researchers in Kaohsiung unveil new strain of guava	2
2.	NCKU team discovers new liver disease treatment	2
3.	Research institute unveils tech-infused textile	2
4.	Scientists produce largest fluorescent fish, ministry says	3
5.	Taiwanese academician wins international award	3
6.	Taichi grows stem cells: research	3
7.	Taiwan reports breakthrough in early colorectal cancer diagnosis	4
8.	Brundtland wins Tang Prize in Sustainable Development	4
9.	U.S., Japan scientists win Tang Prize in biopharmaceuticals	5
10.	Chinese American historian wins Tang Prize in Sinology	6
11.	Former South African judge wins Tang Prize in Rule of Law	7
12.	Taiwan researchers contribute to Neanderthal project	7
13.	New methods to diagnose Parkinson's	8
14.	Taiwan, EU sign business incubation accord	8



1. Researchers in Kaohsiung unveil new strain of guava

(Central News Agency, 03 06 2014)

Taiwan has unveiled a newly developed guava strain that has better quality during summer time, a local breeder said. The "Kaohsiung 2," nicknamed "Crispy Pearl," has a stable edible part of 45 percent all year round, higher than the common "Pearl" guava at an average 43 percent, said Chu Yu chun, an assistant researcher at the Kaohsiung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station in southern Taiwan.

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/local/kaohsiung/2014/06/03/409234/Researchers-in.htm>

2. NCKU team discovers new liver disease treatment

(The China Post, 04 06 2014)

A National Cheng Kung University (NCKU) team has discovered the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis and developed antibodies that reduce liver damage, inhibit hepatic fibrosis and recover liver function, according to a press release from the school. Ming-shi Chang, chair professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at NCKU, led the team to make another breakthrough in their research on interleukin 20 (IL-20), said the NCKU. Currently, NCKU has been granted a patent in the United States, which has attracted great interest from the biotechnology industry, the university said. Hepatitis, fatty liver disease, and hepatotoxicity are some of the primary disorders that lead to the development of liver diseases, according to Chang, who added that inflammation of the liver can evolve into liver fibrosis and cirrhosis, and patients in the final stages of liver cirrhosis often develop liver cancer. Inflammation is the source of many diseases, said Chang. She also said that IL-20 is involved in several inflammatory diseases. Chang's team discovered that IL-20 is a primary cause of liver diseases, and they confirmed that the liver tissue of patients with liver fibrosis, liver cirrhosis and liver cancer have significantly higher levels of IL-20. IL-20 causes liver inflammation and increases the development of the extracellular matrix, thus causing liver fibrosis and cirrhosis, the NCKU stated. IL-20 is a protein secreted by the human immune system, Chang said. An excessive amount of IL-20 can damage body tissue and, therefore, lead to many diseases such as osteoporosis and a variety of liver diseases, said the NCKU. Most liver diseases result from liver damage caused by long-term chronic hepatitis. Patients with liver disease include people infected with the hepatitis B and C viruses, as well as alcoholic hepatitis and toxin-induced hepatitis. Repeated or prolonged chronic hepatitis can seriously damage liver cells. This damage stimulates fibroblasts in the liver to produce collagen fibers, which are then deposited in the liver and fill up the empty spaces left by dead hepatocytes. Finally, this fibrosis causes liver cirrhosis, the NCKU stated. Chang and her research team observed that patients with liver fibrosis, liver cirrhosis and liver cancer also had high levels of IL-20. After investigating this phenomenon, they discovered that IL-20 activates hepatic stellate cells and stimulates transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta1, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha as well as Type I Collagen in these cells to increase the accumulation of the extracellular matrix. Because IL-20 is a protein secreted by the human body, Chang and her research team developed an anti-IL-20 monoclonal antibody, which inhibits the functions of IL-20 and stops IL-20-induced liver damage at the same time. Chang's research has provided a solution to the therapeutic management of liver fibrosis and a new direction for treating liver diseases, said the NCKU. Their research titled "IL-20 and IL-20R1 antibodies protect against liver fibrosis" has been published in the May issue of Hepatology.

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/national/national-news/2014/06/04/409309/NCKU-team.htm>

3. Research institute unveils tech-infused textile

(The China Post, 05 06 2014)

The Taiwan Textile Research Institute (TTRI) unveiled its award-winning Cardio Care, a revolutionary product redefining the concept of wearable devices at the COMPUTEX Taipei trade show. The product embodies the latest breakthroughs at TTRI, combining the comfort, breathability, flexibility and moisture wicking properties of engineered textiles with the connectivity and sensor capabilities of mobile devices. The new technology-infused fabric is fashioned into a garment, providing unparalleled comfort and convenience unseen in other common mobile wearable device products. When worn, the product is able to provide real-time monitoring data on heart rate variability to a smart wristband or smartwatch device using Bluetooth Smart and ANT+ data transmission protocols. The garment also provides compression support to muscles and the sternum. Most notably, Cardio Care received distinction in the Red Dot design Award 2014 and has passed various international certifications including ISO and CE. In addition, Cardio Care is available in variants catering to the needs of female joggers, including seamless stitching for improved comfort. Other variants are available for cyclists, with optional blood oxygen level sensing athletic gloves.

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan-business/2014/06/05/409407/Research-institute.htm>



4. Scientists produce largest fluorescent fish, ministry says

(Taipei Times, 05 06 2014)

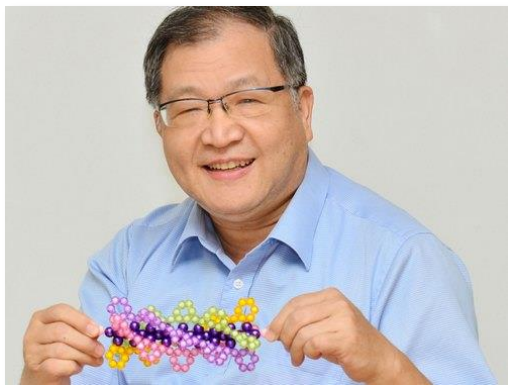
The world's largest glow-in-the-dark fish — about 12cm long — have been produced by Taiwanese researchers at Academia Sinica, with the cooperation of a tropical fish export company, and have gained patents for the critical technologies involved, the Ministry of Science and Technology said. Funded by the ministry, the project was led by Chen Jyh-yih, an associate research fellow at Academia Sinica's Marine Research Station. Chen said the estimated global trade value of aquarium fish has reached about US\$5 billion a year, with the annual output of aquarium fish exported from Taiwan at about NT\$1 billion (US\$3.32 million). The world's first fluorescent fish was produced in Taiwan in 2003 and was selected by Time magazine as one of the 40 coolest inventions of the year. While it is more difficult to genetically modify bigger fish, the team succeeded in finding the suitable promoter — a sequence of DNA that initiates the transcription of a particular gene — from tilapia myosin and injected it into the eggs of the convict cichlid, along with pink fluorescent protein from a type of local coral. The team produced the genetically modified fluorescent pink convict cichlid in 2012 and the double transgenic fluorescent green and pink convict cichlid, known as the peach princess, last year, Chen said, and also gained a patent for the DNA promoter after submitting an application in 2012. However, because trading regulations and genetically modified organism guidelines differ in different countries, the fish cannot be commercially exported at present, he said, adding that a rough estimate is that the price of the fish could be about NT\$80,000. The cost of a normal convict cichlid is less than NT\$100, he said. In addition, Chen said that the fish not only have a huge potential market value, but also serve an educational purpose and their images can be made into creative products.



<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2014/06/05/2003592047>

5. Taiwanese academician wins international award

(Central News Agency, 09 06 2014)



A Taiwanese researcher from Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institution, has been granted an award in chemistry by the prestigious Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in Italy, Academia Sinica announced Monday. Peng Shie-ming, an academician and former vice president of Academia Sinica, was awarded the Luigi Tartufari International Prize in Chemistry along with Italian chemist Luisa De Cola, the organization said in a statement. Peng is an expert in inorganic chemistry and crystallography and is noted for his work in the synthesis and structure of transition metal complexes, which describes how transition metals bond with neutral or non-metallic materials, it said. Transition metal complexes have important applications in molecular electronics and magnetic materials. An award ceremony will take place on June 26 at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (Italian National Academy of

Science). Founded in 1603 in Rome, the academy is one of the oldest scientific academies in the world and included Galileo Galilei among its first members. The Luigi Tartufari prizes honor Italian and foreign researchers in four fields -- astronomy, physics, chemistry and earth sciences. Each prize carries a monetary award of 25,000 euros (US\$34,105).

<http://focustaiwan.tw/news/ast/201406090026.aspx>

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/national/national-news/2014/06/10/409799/Taiwanese-academic.htm>

6. Taichi grows stem cells: research

(Taipei Times, 09 06 2014)

Taiwanese researchers have identified a possible scientific evidence for the health benefits of the taichi: Shadow boxing apparently reinvigorates stem cells. In a study published in the latest issue of international medical journal Cell Transplantation, a research team found that taichi can increase the number of stem cells in practitioners. Lin Hsin-jung, a neural surgeon and head of China Medical University Beigang Hospital in Yunlin County, said his



team's research was selected for the cover story of the journal's latest issue. Lin said he had wanted to scientifically test the theory that taichi is good for the body, with practitioners saying it helps them live longer, healthier lives. His team conducted three years of research in which 60 subjects under the age of 25 were divided into three groups, one of which undertook taichi and a second brisk walking. A control group did no exercise at all. At the end of the experiment, the researchers concluded that the individual stem cell counts among the taichi practitioners was significantly higher than subjects in the other groups. Doing regular taichi helped the subjects with their heart function, reinvigorated neural cells, balanced excitement and inhibition controls, and helped with mental trauma and nerve exhaustion, Lin said. The research paper is titled "Taichi intervention increases progenitor CD34+Cells in young adults."

<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2014/06/09/2003592343>

7. Taiwan reports breakthrough in early colorectal cancer diagnosis

(Central News Agency, 11 06 2014)

Taiwanese researchers have found a new biomarker that increases the accuracy of diagnosing colorectal cancer -- an apparent breakthrough in fighting the most lethal cancer in the country. The Institute of Chemistry at Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institute, released a report Wednesday on the biomarker, Stomatin-like Protein 2 (STOML2), and its use as a noninvasive biomarker for early colorectal cancer (CRC) diagnosis. Early detection is important for the disease, which has topped the local list of killing cancers for six consecutive years. Chen Yu-ju, director of the Institute of Chemistry, and her team worked with Chang Gung Memorial Hospital to analyze regular and diseased tissues from 28 CRC patients using a mass spectrometer. They discovered for the first time that patients who show a higher level of STOML2 have an 86% rate of CRC occurrence and a lower chance of surviving the regular period of five years. They also found that STOML2 has an overall sensitivity of 71% in CRC detection, a result derived from blood samples analyzed by the enzyme immunoassay (EIA). The overall sensitivity in detection increases to 87% with a combination of measurements EIA and carcinoembryonic antigen, a test of serum levels used in clinical cancer diagnosis. Chen said her team still needs to do 100 more tests on samples from patients, and if everything goes well, STOML2 can be applied to clinical CRC diagnosis in 5-10 years. Future research on the biomarker will focus on its relation to lung cancer and breast cancer, she added. Funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Chen's team has also set up the world's first database on Stomatin-like Protein in CRC patients.

<http://focustaiwan.tw/news/ast/201406110032.aspx>

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/national/national-news/2014/06/12/409970/Academia-Sinica.htm>

8. Brundtland wins Tang Prize in Sustainable Development

(Central News Agency, 18 06 2014)



Gro Harlem Brundtland, a former prime minister of Norway, was awarded the first Tang Prize in Sustainable Development on Wednesday for her "innovation, leadership, and implementation of sustainable development for the benefit of humanity." Brundtland, the "godmother of sustainable development," chaired the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) from 1984 to 1987. The WCED, also referred to as the Brundtland Commission in recognition of her leadership, coined the term "sustainable development" in a landmark report in 1987 titled "Our Common Future."

Brundtland was honored for her leadership on sustainable development that "laid out the scientific and technical challenges for the global community to achieve a better balance of economic development, environmental integrity, and social equality for the benefit of all humanity," said Nobel

laureate Lee Yuan-tseh. Through the award, "we will let people know what some great leaders (have) accomplished and what we need to do in that area," said Lee, the president of the International Council for Science and the former president of Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institution.

The 1987 "Brundtland Report" by the WCED laid the groundwork for the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which produced a global action plan for sustainable development known as Agenda 21 and initiated the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the lead-up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The report defined the term "sustainable development" as "development that meets the needs of the present without



compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The concept supports economic and social development while also highlighting the importance of protecting the environment and natural resources. In the foreword of the report, Brundtland wrote that the challenge of finding sustainable development paths should be the motivation for "a renewed search for multilateral solutions and a restructured international economic system of cooperation." "These challenges cut across the divides of national sovereignty, of limited strategies for economic gain, and of separated disciplines of science," she wrote, calling for "higher expectations, for common goals pursued together, for an increased political will to address our common future." The report compiled the views of hundreds of experts, scientists, industrialists, government and NGO representatives, and members of the general public, and it continues to have a major impact on UN conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and Conference of the Parties.

Born in 1939 in Oslo, Norway, Brundtland graduated with a medical degree from the University of Oslo and a Master's in public health from Harvard University. She was Norway's Environment Minister from 1974 to 1979 before becoming the first female Prime Minister of Norway -- and the youngest ever -- in 1981. She later served as the director-general of the World Health Organization from 1998 to 2003, during which time she was credited for helping to prevent the spread of SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) and gained recognition for successfully negotiating an agreement on tobacco control. Brundtland was named a UN Special Envoy on Climate Change from 2007-2010 and was on the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability from 2010-2012. She currently serves as deputy chair of The Elders, a group of world leaders brought together in 2007 by late South African president Nelson Mandela to work for peace and human rights.

The Tang Prize was established in 2012 by Taiwanese entrepreneur Samuel Yin to honor leaders in four fields: sustainable development, biopharmaceutical science, sinology and rule of law. Laureates are selected based on the originality and impact of their achievements, irrespective of nationality or ethnicity. "The goal in setting up the four categories is to supplement gaps in the Nobel Prize, instead of to compete with the Nobel Prize," Yin said at the press conference. Winners of the award are selected by a panel of judges convened by Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institute. The panel comprises prominent researchers and scholars from Taiwan and abroad, including Nobel laureates. Up to three winners in each category can share a cash prize of NT\$40 million and a research grant of up to NT\$10 million. An award ceremony for the winners in all four categories will take place Sept. 18 in Taipei. Tang Prize Foundation CEO Chern Jenn-chuan said Brundtland will attend the ceremony in Taipei in September, as well as give a speech and participate in a forum to interact with local young people.

The Tang Prize in Sustainable Development recognizes innovation in science and technology in such fields as engineering, energy, environment and ecology. The biennial prize takes its name from the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), a period considered to be the height of classical Chinese civilization, characterized by liberal policies and robust cultural activity

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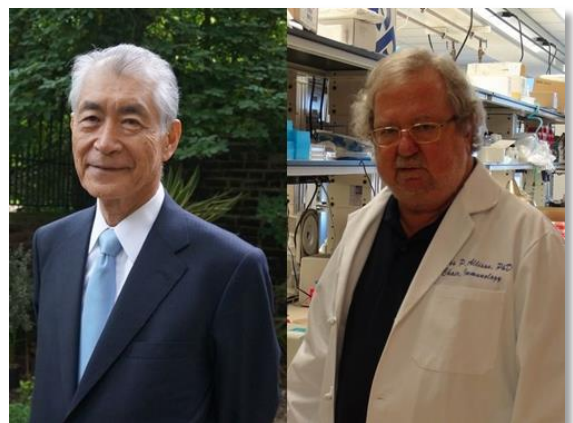
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9. U.S., Japan scientists win Tang Prize in biopharmaceuticals

(Central News Agency, 19 06 2014)

James P. Allison of the United States and Tasuku Honjo of Japan were named joint recipients of the first Tang Prize in Biopharmaceutical Science for discoveries that have helped advance immunotherapy. "The discoveries by Dr. Allison and Dr. Honjo have spurred additional development of therapeutic approaches along the line of immunotherapy and brought new hope that many types of cancers can be cured," the Tang Prize Selection Committee said in Taipei. Their discoveries "have opened a new therapeutic era in medicine." The two immunologists will share a cash prize of NT\$40 million (US\$1.33 million) and will each receive a medal and a certificate.

Allison and Honjo were honored for the discoveries of cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) and programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) as immune inhibitory molecules that led to their applications in cancer immunotherapy, said Nobel laureate Lee Yuan-tseh, who as chairman of the Tang Prize Selection Committee announced the award winner at a ceremony. The award was very meaningful in showcasing the importance of biopharmaceutical science, said Lee, who is president of the International Council for Science and a former president of Academia Sinica, Taiwan's top research institution. Chen Chien-jen, vice president of Academia Sinica, praised the winners' long-time efforts, saying that the discoveries "have started a new paradigm





in immunotherapy," which appears to be more effective and more specific to certain types of cancers. Honjo, a professor at Kyoto University, discovered programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) in 1992, which he later established is an inhibitor of the T cell, a type of lymphocyte that plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity. Antibodies against PD-1 have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as an investigational drug and are developed for the treatment of cancer. One such antibody is expected to be launched in 2015 for treatment of non-small cell lung cancer and has been hailed by some as having the potential to "change the landscape" in lung cancer treatment. Another antibody is in clinical testing for other types of cancers. Honjo, 72, has received many awards and honors, including Japan's Order of Culture in 2013, the Robert Koch Prize in 2012 and the Imperial Prize of the Japan Academy in 1996. He was elected as a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2001, a member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina in 2003, and a member of the Japan Academy in 2005.

Allison, 65, an immunology professor at the MD Anderson Cancer Center of the University of Texas, is the first scientist to identify cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4), a protein receptor that down-regulates the immune system, in 1995. CTLA-4 is found on the surface of T cells, which lead cellular immune attacks on antigens. Allison's team developed an antibody that blocks CTLA-4 activity and showed in 1996 that this antibody is able to help fight several different types of tumors in mice. The research led to development of a monoclonal antibody drug that was approved by the U.S. FDA in 2011 to treat melanoma. The therapy and a combination of anti-CTLA-4 and anti-PD-1 regimen have been shown to dramatically improve the long-term survival rates of cancer patients.

<http://focustaiwan.tw/news/aedu/201406190017.aspx>

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10. Chinese American historian wins Tang Prize in Sinology

(Central News Agency, 20 06 2014)

Chinese American historian Yu Ying-shih on Friday won the Tang Prize in Sinology for his original research and insight into the intellectual history of China. "The 2014 Tang Prize in Sinology is awarded to Yu Ying-shih for his mastery of and insight into Chinese intellectual, political and cultural history with an emphasis on his profound research into the history of public intellectuals in China," Nobel laureate Lee Yuan-tseh, who chairs the Tang Prize Selection Committee, read from the citation. "With an illustrious academic career spanning over half a century, 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," said Lee, who announced the award winner at a ceremony in Taipei. Yu, a Princeton University emeritus professor, is regarded by many of his peers as "the greatest Chinese intellectual historian of our generation." The 84-year-old brought previously neglected aspects of Chinese history into mainstream scholarship and has been credited with rescuing the Confucian heritage from "caricature and neglect" and stimulating younger scholars to "rediscover the richness and variety of Chinese culture after the ravages of Mao [Zedong]'s Cultural Revolution," according to the Tang Prize Selection Committee. Over the past 60 years, the China-born scholar has published around 60 books and hundreds of essays in English and Chinese. In 1976, he published the essay collection "Li Shi Yu Si Xiang" ("History and Thought") in Taiwan, which went on to become one of his most influential works. The collection highlights the interconnectedness of Chinese literature, history and philosophy, as well as the similarities and differences between Western and Eastern thought. Yu is particularly known for his research on the tradition of public intellectuals and the evolution of their identities and statuses. In a breakthrough research project, he counted Buddhist monks of the Northern and Southern dynasties and Sui and Tang dynasties among the public intellectuals, a pioneering concept at the time of its publication. Yu's research on major Chinese intellectuals, including Fang Yizhi and Zhu Xi, have also reshaped the way scholars understand these figures in Chinese history. In addition to his scholarly pursuits, Yu is an outspoken supporter of the democracy movement in China and is known to have sheltered young refugees who fled China after the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989. In 2006, Yu won the U.S. Library of Congress' John W. Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the study of humanity.



<http://focustaiwan.tw/news/aedu/201406200006.aspx>

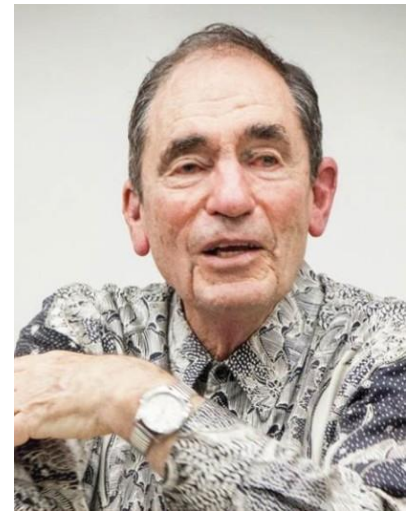
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11. Former South African judge wins Tang Prize in Rule of Law

(Central News Agency, 21 06 2014)

Albie Sachs, a former justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, became the first winner of the Tang Prize in Rule of Law for his contributions to human rights and justice around the world. Sachs, a lawyer and human rights activist who spent his lifetime fighting apartheid, helped write the new Constitution of South Africa and was appointed by late South African president Nelson Mandela in 1994 to serve as a justice of the Constitutional Court - a position he held until 2009. "The Tang Prize is awarded to Sachs "for his many contributions to human rights and justice globally through an understanding of the rule of law in which the dignity of all persons is respected and the strengths and values of all communities are embraced, in particular through his efforts in the realization of the rule of law in a free and democratic South Africa, working as activist, lawyer, scholar, and framer of a new Constitution to heal the divisions of the past and to [establish] a society that respects diversity and is based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights," Nobel laureate Lee Yuan-tseh read from the citation. Tang Prize Foundation CEO Chern Jenn-chuan, who also attended the ceremony, said close to 50 candidates were nominated in the category of rule of law. Sachs was voted the winner by a panel of over 20 judges, over half of whom were prominent foreign scholars in the field, Chern said. Born to politically active parents of a Jewish family, Sachs joined the anti-apartheid movement at the age of 17. After gaining his law degree at 21, he defended people charged under repressive apartheid laws and, as a result, underwent several instances of imprisoning and torture. He went into exile in 1966 and spent the next 24 years studying, teaching and writing in the United Kingdom and Mozambique. During the 1980s, Sachs helped draft the Code of Conduct and Statutes for the African National Congress (ANC), which prohibits torture of detainees under any circumstances. In 1988, South African security agents planted a bomb in his car that blew off his right arm and blinded him in one eye, a story recounted in his autobiographical book "The Soft Vengeance of a Freedom Fighter." "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," Sachs wrote in the book. "If the person accused in a Mozambique Court of being responsible for placing the bomb in my car is put on trial and the evidence is insufficient and he is acquitted, that will be my soft vengeance, because we will be living under the rule of law," he wrote. Sachs returned to his homeland in 1990 after Mandela and other ANC leaders were released from prison, where he played a key role in drafting South Africa's new Constitution and Bill of Rights, a human rights charter contained in the Constitution that lays down the fundamental rights of all South Africans. South Africa's Bill of Rights is regarded as one of the most progressive constitutional documents in the world. Listed are not only traditional civil rights such as the freedom of expression and the right to assemble, but also the rights to housing, education, healthcare, food, water and social security. During Sachs' tenure as a judge, the Constitutional Court abolished the death penalty, overturned anti-homosexuality laws and legalized same-sex marriage. In the landmark Minister of Home Affairs v Fourie case in 2005, Sachs authored the court's decision that legalized same-sex marriage in South Africa, making South Africa the fifth country to recognize such unions. Sachs has honorary doctorates from over a dozen universities, including Princeton, Cambridge and the University of Edinburgh. He is also the author of several books, including "Justice in South Africa" (1974), "Sexism and the Law" (1979) and "The Strange Alchemy of Life and Law" (2009). His writings and lectures have had a great influence on scholars and lawyers around the world.



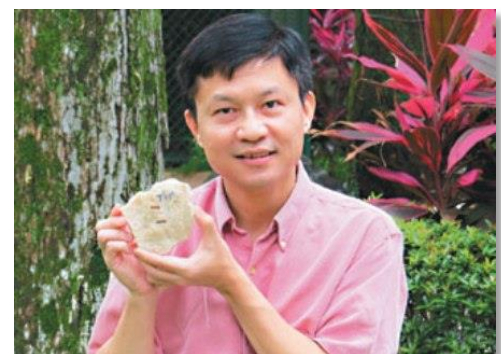
"Through his personal story, his constitutional wisdom, and his clear articulation of many complex issues concerning justice and human rights, Albie Sachs stands out as one of the most influential contemporary advocates for the rule of law," said Lin Tzu-yi, director of Academia Sinica's Institutum Iurisprudentiae, who introduced the contributions of Sachs at the ceremony. "His views offer significant inspiration for societies dealing with issues of division, reconciliation, and the rule of law," Lin said.

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12. Taiwan researchers contribute to Neanderthal project

(Taiwan Today, 23 06 2014)

A team of researchers from National Taiwan University played an important role in the recent finding that Neanderthal facial features first emerged 430,000 years ago. Employing radiometric dating techniques, the team helped test the remains of 17 ancient skulls recovered in 2009 from a deep cave in northern Spain. The skulls had some Neanderthal features but were more primitive in other aspects. The finding was





reported in the June edition of U.S.-based journal Science. A total of 31 scientists from Australia, France, Spain, Taiwan and the U.S. took part in the international project. "This is an unprecedented discovery in the history of science," said team leader Shen Chuan-chou, also a professor at NTU's Department of Geosciences. "The results of our work indicate that human race evolved from Homo erectus about 2 million years ago." According to Shen, radiometric dating techniques have a 0.0005 margin of error. "This accuracy plays a key role in research to identify the origins of the human race," he added.

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<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2014/06/23/2003593481>

13. New methods to diagnose Parkinson's

(The China Post, 24 06 2014)

The Chang Gung Memorial Hospital released a report of AV-133 PET scans, the most advanced means of analyzing Parkinson's disease, which were published in an international medical journal. According to the report, the AV-133 PET scans allow physicians to discover the disease in its earlier and less obvious stages, and also provide a clearer diagnosis of the severity of the disease. The hospital's Neuroscience Research Center (NRC) and Animal Molecular Imaging Center conducted a joint research and developed the AV-133 PET scan. According to NRC Chief Lu Chin-song, Parkinson's disease is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system, which results from the death of dopamine-generating cells in the substantia nigra, a region of the midbrain. "The disease is mostly genetic," said Lu. Early in the course of the disease, which usually strikes people over 60, the most obvious symptoms are movement-related, including uncontrollable shaking, rigidity, and slowness in movement and difficulty in walking. In the next stage, thinking and behavioral problems become more frequent for the patients; with dementia and depression surfacing at the advanced stages of the disease. There are approximately 30,000 to 40,000 Parkinson patients in Taiwan currently, and more cases are being diagnosed as the population is aging. According to the hospital's Animal Molecular Imaging Center, the research on AV-133 PET scans have begun in 2009, and more than 300 cases have been completed in the recent five years. The first stage of the scans have been used on human brains with successful results, while the second stage scans are able to differentiate normal aging symptoms from Parkinson's disease. "The strong point of the AV-133 PET scans is that it produces clearer images that show details sharply ... doctors will be able to diagnose the disease in its earliest stage, when there are no symptoms at all. The scan is also helpful to evaluate conditions like depression, dementia and mental abnormalities ... etc," said Lu. "The deterioration in every stage of Parkinson's disease can be seen clearly through the AV-133 scans; this allows physicians to keep tabs on the treatment efficiency closely, and increases the accuracy of the prescriptions," said Lu. "Even gambling addictions and shopaholic symptoms can be diagnosed by the scans too," Lu added. People are advised to take notice of any irregularities in their everyday behavior; allotriomsmia, nightmare-induced sleep-talking may also be the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, even when scans cannot show any signs of dopamine-generating cell deterioration. The hospital's development of AV-133 PET scans was published in the 2014 January edition of the Journal of Nuclear Medicine.

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/national/national-news/2014/06/24/410838/New-methods.htm>

14. Taiwan, EU sign business incubation accord

(Taiwan Today, 30 06 2014)

Taiwan's Small and Medium Business Administration under the Ministry of Economic Affairs signed a joint incubation cooperation memorandum of understanding with the European Business and Innovation Centre Network June 27 at the 23rd EBN annual meeting in Lleida, Spain. The MOU aims to bring together talent and capital markets to create mutually beneficial business opportunities. "Taiwan is known for its innovative capability and flexibility," EBN President Alvaro Simon de Blas said. "It also serves as an Asia-Pacific commerce and traffic hub." He stressed that Taiwan cannot be ignored, given rapid advances in the nation's commercial incubation and its strong economy. "With the signing of this MOU, we will be further dedicated to the mutual formation of Taiwan-EU networking platforms to support SMEs to harness European market potential, generate more business opportunities and, most important of all, to hasten close industrial cooperation between Taiwan and Europe on the basis of reciprocity," Simon de Blas added.

<http://www.taiwantoday.tw/ct.asp?xItem=219096&ctNode=445>