Breakthrough in Detecting Risk and Preventing Relapse in Schizophrenia
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July

JC-Wise International Symposium on Water Sustainability
Date: July 11 – 12, 2019
Venue: Lecture Hall II, Lee Shau Kee Lecture Centre, Centennial Campus, HKU
Contact: Miss Emily Cheuk
(Tel: 3917 1232; Email: jcwise@hku.hk; Website: www.jcwise.hk)

Social Sciences Summer Programme 2019
Date: July 15 – 19, 2019
Venue: Centennial Campus, HKU
Contact: Miss Mary Tsang
(Tel: 3917 1226; Email: sssp@hku.hk; Website: www.socsc.hku.hk/sssp/2019)

August

JC Joyage International Symposium on Promoting Mental Wellbeing in Ageing Communities: Policy, Practice and Public Awareness
Date: August 2, 2019
Venue: Loke Yew Hall, HKU
Contact: Ms Allison Ng
(Tel: 3917 1250; Email: jcjoyage@hku.hk; Website: www.jcjoyage.hk)

1-day Workshop on Life & Death Education by Ms Agnes Tin
Date: August 9, 2019
Venue: Centre on Behavioral Health
Contact: Ms. Amy Choi
(Tel: 2831 5163; Email: amychoi@hku.hk)

HKU-USyd Symposium
Date: August 30, 2019
Venue: Social Sciences Chamber, Centennial Campus, HKU
Contact: Miss Connie Ko
(Tel: 3917 2309; Email: connieko@hku.hk; Website: http://sociology.hku.hk/events)

Human Rights and Drug Policy in the Philippines Workshop
Date: August 26 – 30, 2019
Contact: Miss Leona Li
(Tel: 3917 7459; Email: linglili@hku.hk; Website: http://crime.hku.hk)

September

HKU-WES International Symposium: Worlds of Work: Implications of Urbanisation, Technology and Sustainability
Date: September 9-11, 2019
Venue: Dr Tommy Tse
(Tel: 3917 8532; Email: tommyt@hku.hk)
The State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences at the University of Hong Kong (SKL) was established in 2005 by the Department of Psychology. It aims to provide a national platform for world-class and cutting-edge research in unravelling the neural underpinnings of brain functions. Our SKL is a recognised multidisciplinary national research unit for empirical and translational research in brain sciences. We have an active collaboration with renowned brain science laboratories worldwide (e.g. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, King’s College London, UCLA, Chinese Academy of Science, Peking University).

Over the past decade, our SKL has nurtured young talents and made remarkable achievements in team building. We have attracted twenty-three Principal Investigators. Our members have received numerous prestigious awards in recognition of their research excellence in their respective research areas (e.g. RGC prestigious Fellowship, Fulbright Fellowship, major grant awards from the US National Institute of Health). Our SKL has formed strong international and interdisciplinary research teams with proven records of successful collaboration with fruitful outcomes. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the complex relationships between neurobiological and psychosocial factors underpinning cognitive and affective processes have been gradually unravelled. Our work appears in world-leading peer-reviewed journals including Science, Molecular Psychiatry, Nature Neuroscience, Proceedings of National Academy of Science, Journal of Neuroscience, Trends in Cognitive Sciences, and Cerebral Cortex. The substantive impact has been made toward translational research goals for the betterment of mental wellness.
The prevalence of age- and stress-related problems leading to a substantial socioeconomic burden and premature mortality has increased around the world. The United Nations General Assembly has assigned "promoting mental health and well-being" as an integral part of the Sustainable Development Agenda. Our SKL is uniquely positioned to address these pressing issues both internationally and regionally, capitalising on the latest development in state-of-art knowledge of the brain and cognitive sciences.

In 2018, Professor Tatia MC Lee, May Endowed Professor in Neuropsychology and Head/Chair Professor of Department of Psychology, assumed the directorship of the SKL. Together with her executive council members, a programme of research is underway to address essential questions such as: What are the risk factors for vulnerability to the age-/stress-related brain and affective problems? What are the neural underpinnings of the affective processing network? What is the facilitation of early detections of brain/affective problems for timely interventions? What is the optimal prediction of individual treatment outcomes, leveraging on the latest development in the burgeoning field of precision healthcare? What are the effects of interventions delivered through modulation of neural processes and neuroplastic mechanisms? What are the neural mechanisms underpinning these interventions? Research to address these questions can catalyse close collaboration between the public and private health care providers. The prediction of risks and provision of timely individualised interventions prevent the development of a wide array of emerging disease epidemics including but not limited to dementia and depression. If successful, advances on these topics can drastically reduce health care costs.

We are optimistic that our international and interdisciplinary team based at HKU is well prepared to embark on an innovative research direction. In particular, we focus on research that can bring direct impact to mental health, with affective disorders as one of the central foci. Some examples include animal models to understand the cellular as well as the molecular mechanisms of how light therapy may ameliorate the symptoms of depression. In humans, we are unravelling the neurobiological underpinnings of neuroplasticity, mapping the neural network for affective processing and developing novel techniques based on machine learning and closed-loop neuroimaging to reprogramme fear circuits in the human brain. We have also added sleep as a new focus to understand how traumatic memories may be consolidated and modulated during sleep. We are also researching how sleep quality, in general, may have an impact on affective well-being. In a broader context, we have also been working at the genetic as well as epidemiological levels to identify early risk factors. We aim to combine these multiple sources of information to inform a coherent framework for the promotion of brain and mental health, making use of the latest tools of ‘big data’ science. These works have already been published and have attracted funding.

We are fortunate that the launching of the China brain project offers our SKL a timely and unique role to contribute to generating essential knowledge about brain functions in health and diseases. With great enthusiasm and excitement, in the coming years we will find out how our long-term goal to translate research findings from the basic laboratories to the clinic may ultimately impact on the well-being of the everyday lives of individuals, both regionally and beyond.

Professor Tatia Lee Mei-chun (李湄珍教授)
Director
State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences
Schizophrenia is a severe mental illness characterised by psychotic symptoms such as auditory hallucinations and delusions. The lifetime risk, which is the chance that a person may suffer from the illness during one’s lifetime, is around 1%. The illness emerges in both men and women, typically from late teens to mid-thirties. The point prevalence of the illness among adults is estimated to be between 0.3% and 0.7%. However, due to its chronicity and marked impacts on the patients’ social functioning, schizophrenia accounts for over 70% of service users in our hospital and community-based mental health services.

Despite the advances in antipsychotic medications since the 1960s, repeated relapse has remained a real threat to an estimated eight per cent of persons suffering from schizophrenia. Research has consistently shown drug noncompliance, and family ‘high expressed emotions’ (often referred to as ‘high EE’) as the two most potent risk factors of relapse. The introduction of a long-acting depot injection has greatly helped address the issue of drug noncompliance. However, detecting high EE has turned out to be very challenging, resulting in delayed intervention and avoidable relapses.

High EE refers to family members of the patients showing the behaviour of over-criticism, hostility or emotional-over-involvement. The Camberwell Family Interview (CFI) assesses traditionally high EE, which however is overwhelmingly complicated and grossly impractical in clinical settings. CFI requires specially trained staff and the cooperation of a family member. The interview, taking about an hour itself, needs to be audiotaped, and then rated by trained staff. Two to three hours are needed for every assessment.

Our team has spent ten years developing a practical alternative to CFI – a concise 12-item self-report scale. It only takes two minutes or less for a patient to complete. Involvement of family members is not required. Our latest validation study followed up a hundred schizophrenic patients for one year. Using CFI as the benchmark, our concise 12-item scale achieved 90% accuracy in identifying high EE. Those patients in high EE families showed a 6.3 times elevated 1-year relapse rate. Our findings have recently been reported in the Comprehensive Psychiatry (2019, vol 89, 1-6).

Early detection of high EE can ensure necessary interventions to be promptly rendered, including family therapy. Even when family therapy failed, previous research has revealed that the harmful effects of high EE can still be significantly mitigated if the patient and family members are sufficiently engaged in separate meaningful activities. Risk of relapse can be lowered significantly.

We have widely disseminated our innovative tool to the mental health professionals in Hong Kong. I have recently conducted relevant training for the staff of the Early Psychosis Program of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority. There were also enquiries from Mainland China, Taiwan and the US. Our team aims to pursue further cutting-edge research in this area and to keep disseminating our findings to relevant stakeholders in the community. Minimising avoidable relapses is the essential first step for pursuing the best recovery, and this is also our dream.

Dr Ng Siu Man (吳兆文博士)
Department of Social Work and Social Administration
Global Financialisation

Global financial institutions and activities increasingly impact ordinary lives. The subtle global movements of capital, for instance, affect family finances, household debts, and personal pension funds. The term “financialization” was coined to describe this phenomenon. To understand how ordinary citizens and families across continents have been drawn into these global circuits of capital, a workshop on Financial Globalization was held in London on October 19-20, 2018. HKU-KCL Strategic Partnership Fund sponsored the workshop and was co-organized by Dr Cheris Chan from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Professor Alexandru Preda from King’s Business School.

The workshop brought together international scholars who specialised in financialization in different areas of life to exchange ideas and speak with various audiences. We discussed, for instance, what drew Taiwanese citizens to invest in stocks, how U.S. families dealt with financing education, how financial rating agencies like S&P and Moody’s shaped organisations’ and ordinary people’s investment strategies, and how the development of algorithms in trading shaped our everyday perceptions on investment. Together, these presentations identified common problems that can be investigated from a transnational perspective and brought new insights into how global processes condition local personal decisions. The dialogue and discussions were lively and novel and drew audiences from across London’s academic and non-academic communities.

The highlights of the workshop included formal visits to the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE). The LME, which is owned by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, is the world’s largest market in options and futures contracts on metals, such as copper, lead, aluminium, tin and steel. It is the only European exchange that still has floor trading in the form of an open-outcry—the oldest system for trading stock and futures. In this system, traders sit in a circle called “the Ring” and yell out to negotiate the pricing of each of the nine metals for futures trading. Some of these prices will then serve as reference pricing for these metals when they are traded as goods in different parts of the world. If you’ve seen dramatic floor trading scenes from documentaries and TV series such as The Greed of Man (大時代), then you have an idea of what it is like. Still, the LME traders’ noise, energy and intensity were truly something to behold.

The LSE is one of the world’s oldest stock exchanges, being founded in 1571; however, because all its exchanges are made electronically, the LSE does not look its age at all. While there, we held a meeting with LSE’s representatives to exchange information and ideas. It is rare for social scientists to personally exchange views with people who drive the global financial sector. The representatives heard some of the questions and issues we raised for the first time. This knowledge exchange, along with our dialogue with various audiences during the presentations, marks a crucial step to move forward the role of social sciences in financial globalisation by making sense of and revealing the global currents of financialization and its profound impact on different aspects of our life.

Dr Cheris Chan Shun-ching (陳純菁博士)
Department of Sociology
HSBC Rural Sustainability

To conserve agricultural social-ecological systems and to promote integration between urban and rural livelihoods, the Policy for Sustainability Lab (PSL) launched an action-research programme in 2013 to rejuvenate Lai Chi Wo village, a once desolate Hakka community in northeastern New Territories. This is in order to develop a community-based model for rural revitalisation applicable in big cities in Asia and elsewhere. PSL initiated the programme in collaboration with some social entrepreneurs, funded by The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, supported by environmental non-profits and local villagers, and is endorsed by the Hong Kong SAR Government. The revitalisation effort is weaved with collective efforts by actors across the sectors to cope with challenge after challenge and has been recognised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to be an exemplary case of collaborative governance for rural sustainability.

The programme comprises a whole array of activities ranging from agricultural rehabilitation and community revitalisation to cultural reinvention and biodiversity and hydrology-related research. The programme adopts a collaborative approach which leverages the resources and commitment from the public, business, nonprofit, and social sector for the attainment of sustainability goals.

The new phase of the programme titled “HSBC Rural Sustainability” (2017-2021) will focus on three strategic tasks:

- **To incubate socio-economic models for rural communities**, which include (1) the *eco-agriculture model* that connects farmers and landowners with ecologists and farming experts to develop eco-friendly farming; (2) the *eco-kitchen model* that engages farmers, producers and suppliers to co-design and co-develop a local food supply chain to enhance the diversity, branding and economic value of local agricultural products; and (3) the *co-creation model* that reinvigorates rural communities through artistic or cultural approaches;
- **To set up an Academy for Sustainable Communities** which offers a variety of courses covering issues involved in sustainable development in both urban and rural communities, to nurture a new generation of change agents for sustainability; and
- **To formulate a sustainability assessment framework** as a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of sustainability projects.

**Professor Wai-Fung Lam** (林維峯教授)
Director
Centre for Civil Society and Governance
"Social Innovations for Sustainable Communities" (SISC) is a three-year programme (2019-2021) supported by HSBC which strives to incubate and nurture social entrepreneurship for the promotion and attainment of sustainability through empowering the crowdsourcing of ideas and also building a corps of intergenerational “sustainability catalysers”.

The objectives of the programme are:

• To nurture a corps of “sustainability catalysers” in different domains, which are committed to the cause of sustainability, equipped with the knowledge of community-based socio-economic and environmental solutions, conversant with social enterprises and common practices, and eager and capable of putting innovative ideas into practice. The programme will incubate, facilitate, and upgrade social innovation endeavours by the youth and the young old;
• To establish an incubation platform on which social entrepreneurs can have easy access to information and knowledge of the best practices of social entrepreneurship, and document their experiences systematically into cases which can be shared with other like-minded fellow members; and
• To enrich and expand the frontier of the ecosystem for social entrepreneurship in Hong Kong to prepare the community to tackle sustainability challenges facing Hong Kong 2030-2050, through developing an enhanced toolkit and know-hows, promoting commoning as a strategy for social innovation, and building a corps of “sustainability catalysers”.

Commencing in the first quarter of 2019, Stage I of the programme will focus on a community-wide reflection exercise through which members of Hong Kong society collectively depict the sustainability visions for Hong Kong 2030-2050 and set the paths to attaining the visions. Building upon community resources and expertise in the field of social entrepreneurship, Stage II of the programme will focus on a series of training and incubation activities to empower social innovators and entrepreneurs, to help launch and scale-up social innovation endeavours, and to further enrich the ecosystem for social entrepreneurship in Hong Kong.

Professor Wai-Fung Lam (林維峯教授)
Director
Centre for Civil Society and Governance
Extension of “Jockey Club End-of-Life Community Care Project”

The Jockey Club End-of-Life Community Care (JCECC) Project has been running for three years. Since the Project’s launch, it has served over 3,800 end-of-life patients and family members. The Project also advocates and promotes end-of-life care to healthcare experts, social care professionals, and the public through different professional pieces of training, public education and volunteering activities. A viable framework for medical-social collaboration with public hospitals and NGOs is gradually building up.

To fortify the service provision, further increase the public awareness and consolidate service results for possible service adaptations in the public health system, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust has further donated $124 million to support JCECC over the next three years (2019-2021) with the following features:

- A systematic professional capacity building programme for healthcare professionals in the hospitals and community, residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) staff, community nurses and volunteers.
- Extended coverage of service provision of district-based support for RCHEs.
- New service model: Integrated Community End-of-Life Care Support Team (ICESTs) service model for NGO partners in delivering end-of-life care services.
- A wide array of public education programmes to raise awareness of the general public and to promote end-of-life care.

The Faculty of Social Sciences will incorporate online learning and a flipped classroom to professional training programmes in order to enable self-paced learning. Specifically, three main types of programmes: basic level, intermediate level and advanced level courses will be offered to health and social care professionals to enhance their capacity on end-of-life care. The project will achieve long-term sustainability for end-of-life dialogue in society through a mass media platform and public education programmes, such as video clippings, newspaper columns, community seminars and international conferences. To ensure the accountability of the deliverables mentioned above, the Faculty will use a refined evaluation framework to evaluate the outputs and impacts of the Project.

www.jcecc.hk
JC Joyage Fun Day 2019

The JC JoyAge Fun Day 2019 was held successfully on Saturday, March 9, 2019, at the Lee Shau Kee Lecture Centre of the University of Hong Kong. The aim was to promote family support and mental wellness for the elderly.

Beautiful balloon artwork adorned the venue. Various interactive activities were prepared for elderlies and their family members. These activities included balloon twisting classes, "meet-and-greet" experiences with rescued dogs from the Hong Kong Institute of Animal Assisted Intervention (IAAI) and Mongrel Club HK, professional photo-shoots from ZOOMA, fun games with AR technologies, dance practice on chairs as well as talks on mental wellness delivered by a clinical psychologist, Mr Sam Choi.

The Fun Day concluded with laughter and joy from over seven hundred elderly participants of eight NGOs who spent a productive and meaningful day with their loved ones and family members.
In 2007, the United Nations declared April 2 as the World Autism Awareness Day, intending to highlight the need to improve the quality of life for persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). In light of this, JC A-Connect: Jockey Club Autism Support Network (JC A-Connect) organised the second Family Fun Day on March 31, 2019. Through various activities, more than one thousand family members and friends of children with ASD and the general public gained a deeper understanding of ASD and the needs of individuals with ASD.

Also, two ASD-friendly movie days were held on April 21 and 28, 2019 for more than six hundred children with ASD. This was a rare opportunity for these children to watch a movie in the cinema together with their families and friends. A less stimulative cinema setting was specially created by preparing a peace corner, adjusting the light effect and volume level, and allowing the participants to make noise and have bodily movements. The vision is to have similar ASD-friendly activities that would be held more frequently in Hong Kong in order to better understand promote understanding and social inclusion of those with ASD.

Hosted by the Faculty, and initiated and funded by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, JC A-Connect aims to provide holistic support for children with ASD attending mainstream schools. This support extends to their parents and teachers through three components: School Support, Family Support and Public Education. Currently, JC A-Connect is bringing in an overseas evidence-based programme, the Caregiver Skills Training Programme developed by the World Health Organization, to equip parents of children with ASD or developmental delays with essential parenting and behavioural management skills. This fosters the optimal development of the children. An inauguration ceremony and a forum held on November 6, 2018 and January 26, 2019 respectively to enlighten stakeholders with worldwide, evidenced-based practices of early interventions and parental support for children in need.
JC-WISE Water Fun Fest 2019 @ Ocean Park Hong Kong

JC-WISE and Ocean Park organized the “Water Fun Fest 2019.” The water-themed carnival was held at the Ocean Park Waterfront Plaza during the Easter holidays from April 19 to May 1, 2019. This fun-filled activity was designed to educate the community about water conservation and sustainability. This year the team proudly announced, “3D River Adventure“, a digital interactive river tunnel highlighting the biodiversity and cultural values of Hong Kong’s rivers; and “Along with Water: the Two World”, a brand new photo-hunting game on the water footprint of local dishes and ingredients. These two new attractions were in addition to the popular and fun-packed infotaining games from last year like "WISE River Sketch" 3D Interactive Rivers Drawing, AR Intelligent Sandbox, and the Fisherman experience game. The Water Fun Fest this year has brought unforgettable memories to over 130,000 visitors and has successfully raised the level of the community’s appreciation of the multiple values of water.

www.jcwise.hk
Social Sciences Society, HKUSU is the only student-run organisation representing all undergraduate students in the Faculty of Social Sciences in the university. We, the fifty-first Executive Committee, aim to strengthen the cohesion among members and to arouse the social awareness of members this year.

For the well-being of members, we organised the Yoga Touch Day in January. It provided our members with an opportunity to explore yoga. ‘Shining SOLO’, a festival welfare event, was successfully held in March. We distributed various types of homemade desserts to show warmth to our members during the White Valentine’s Day.

‘Talk on Hong Kong Culture and Art Performances – Busking’, aimed to raise the awareness of HKU students to protect Hong Kong culture, and to encourage them to reflect on the usage of public space in Hong Kong. We invited a famous Busker platform City Echo to be our guest of honour to share their experiences and thoughts.

In April, we organised a diverse array of activities. The Career Talk was held to facilitate the career paths of members. Superpass x Welfare Festival also held in late April aims to give support and encouragement to members before the Final Examinations.

In August, the Registration Day and the Orientation Series will be held to help first-year students adapt to university life. In September, the SIGC talk and the High Table Dinner will be organised to provide our members with guidance on SIGC and have a chance to meet with each other on a special night. In October, we will hold two activities focusing on social issues, namely ‘Hong Kong Culture – Cantonese’ and the ‘Social Sciences Festival – Social Mobility’ to deepen our members’ understandings of different social issues in Hong Kong. Our last event ‘Welfare Week – Bonding’ will be held in November to provide welfare for our members in the forms of welfare packs and other activities.

Throughout the year, we have also been actively participating in Joint-Society and Inter-Faculty activities, to allow our members to socialise with students from other faculties and societies. Examples include the Inter-Faculty Sports Competition, Joint-Society Secret Angel and Joint-Society Banquet.

For more information, please like our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/SSSHKUSU) and follow our Instagram (www.instagram.com/ssshkusu). We look forward to joining our family.

Miss Chan Suen Tung (陳宣同小姐)
Chairperson
Social Sciences Society, HKUSU
Session 2019
The Faculty has established long-term collaborations with many renowned universities. There are five dual degrees programmes offered. Apart from the current dual degree programmes with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva Institute) in Switzerland and Sciences Po in France, the Faculty offers the following new dual degree programme aiming for an initial cohort in the 2019-2020 academic year.

Successful study on the four-year dual degree programme will give students two Bachelor’s degrees from two highly respected international universities – one from the USA – UC Berkeley – and one from Asia – The University of Hong Kong (HKU). Students will spend the first two years at HKU and the third and fourth years at UC Berkeley. Students will complete much of the compulsory courses of the major at HKU. They will have some credits of disciplinary electives to complete and to pursue a second major or minor at UC Berkeley. Credits gained overseas will be transferred towards the student’s HKU degree. Students will earn a Bachelor of Social Sciences from HKU, and a Bachelor of Arts from UC Berkeley.

Details on the curriculum are at http://hku.berkeley.edu
I am currently a practising Sport and Performance Psychologist in Hong Kong. I was a student-athlete at HKU and a Psychology major of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Upon completing my Master’s graduation at Boston University in 2013, I founded my company, Inner Edge Limited. I guide athletes, performers, coaches and parents in performance enhancement and personal development through mental skills training. I recently launched my new Chinese book, 《運動心理學 — 建立自信、盡展所長》 (Sport Psychology: Building Confidence and Maximizing Potential) published by Arcadia Press Ltd. This book is written for young athletes, coaches, parents and sports enthusiasts on building mental toughness and confidence, improving communication, coaching and parenting philosophies and motivating the self. For those that are interested in the psychological sciences behind sport and performance, feel free to get a copy. It is currently on sale in all local Chinese bookstores.

Ms Karen Lo Cheuk-hang (盧綽蘅女士)
BSc (2011)

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As a 2018 graduand, I feel grateful for my experiences at HKU, which changed my life and widened my international horizons. During my study period at HKU, I was selected as a delegate to participate in the United Nations conference, including the United Nations Climate Change Conference, and the United Nations General Assembly. These experiences helped deepen my understanding of major international and public affairs. Currently, I am a research assistant at Tsinghua University and a regional focal point (health care) at the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth. At the end of 2018, I cooperated with twenty-seven young people who worked in the international area, to publish a book written in Chinese titled 《視界之外: 中国青年看世界》 (Beyond the Vision, Into the World). A university staff that wanted to inspire more young Chinese people to step into international society originated this book. China needs to explain to the world as it becomes increasingly influential in global society. This book introduces our international experiences and thoughts of being an international citizen. Through this book, we prescribed our experiences and vision. In this book, I wrote about my experience at HKU.

Ms Zhang Xiuli (張秀麗女士)
MIPA (2018)
Two years ago, I applied for the BSocSc-MA Joint Programme held by HKU and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) based in Geneva, Switzerland. This autumn, I will be one of three students of the first batch to graduate from the programme.

The three of us have been extremely fortunate to have been afforded the opportunity to be part of this programme, and we have benefitted from the guidance of both institutions. In addition to the education we received from both schools, we also were exposed to two very different environments that will shape our future careers in some way or another – the high-intensity, academically-driven one of HKU, and the truly international, diplomatic and interdisciplinary one of Geneva.

We have all had different experiences during our stay in Geneva. As a student of the International History department at IHEID, I learned not only about the past, but also how we should think of it and relate to it as historians and as private individuals. Thirty years ago, the world changed forever in different ways – some were liberated from oppressive regimes, while others were made to realize, in such terrible ways, that their struggles would be met with the harshest of consequences. For us, 1989 is a historical event to be studied and commemorated every year; for those who were alive and participating at the time, it is a memory of the hardships they went through, fighting the good fight. In times like these, it is important to remember the past, and draw inspiration from it when going forward.

To us, thirty years from now: may we have honoured those who sacrificed for us; may we have made our future successors proud.

Miss Yasmine Hung Yun-yin (洪欣然小姐)
BSocSc (2018)
**EVENTS SPOTLIGHT**

**Seminar on Liberal International Order in Trouble**
September 20, 2018
Department of Politics and Public Administration

**Jockey Club Online Youth Emotional Support “Open Up” Official Launch Ceremony & 2018 Hong Kong Youth Mental Health and Internet Usage Survey Release**
October 7, 2018
HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention

**1978 Geography and 1968 Geography Alumni Visit**
October 27, 2018 | November 11, 2018
Department of Geography

**Sociology Capstone Fair**
November 30, 2018
Department of Sociology
20th Anniversary Research Seminar Series – Confronting Ageism and Increasing Age Diversity: Developing an Age-friendly University
December 14, 2018
Sau Po Centre on Ageing

Children’s Difficulties with Text Comprehension: From Theory and Research to Intervention
January 23, 2019
Department of Psychology

Community Support for Person with Intellectual Disabilities: Engagement, Participation and Strategies
February 2, 2019
Department of Social Work and Social Administration

Jockey Club End-of-Life Community Care Project (JCECC)
“My Little Story with Mom” Community Screenings and Seminars
November 30, 2018, December 8, 2018, December 14, 2018 and January 7, 2019

ExCEL3
Public Lecture on Fostering Innovation and Effective Performance through Strategic Philanthropy
December 10, 2018
Speaker: Professor Steven Rathgeb Smith
President, International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR)
Executive Director, American Political Science Association (APSA)
Public Lecture / Forum

September 7, 2018
Speaker: HE José Ramos-Horta
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (1996)
President of East Timor (2007 - 2012)

Public Lecture on Liberalism and Democracy in Myanmar
November 29, 2018
Speakers:
Professor Ian Holliday
Vice-President and Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Teaching and Learning), HKU
Professor Roman David
Head of Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University

Computational and Data-Driven Approached to Estimate Missing Data in Life Cycle Assessment for Environmental Footprint Analysis
November 30, 2018
Centre for Water Technology and Policy

Public Forum on Hong Kong’s Public Records and Access to Information Systems in a Data-saturated World
February 22, 2019
Co-organised by Faculty of Social Sciences and Journalism and Media Studies Centre
Contemporary China Research Public Lecture
Major Country Diplomacy in the Changing World Politics: The “China Plan” for a New Era of International Relations
November 15, 2018
Speaker: Mr Song Ru’an
Deputy Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China in the Hong Kong SAR

Research Hub on Institutions of China
February 20, 2019

Distinguished Lecture Series
China’s Major-Country Diplomacy in the New Era
April 4, 2019
Speaker: Mr Xie Feng
Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China in the Hong Kong SAR

State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences
Public Talk of HK SciFest 2019:
April 24, 2019
i) Sleep and Health – What do we know?
ii) Genes, Stress and Mental Health
Announcement
The Scientist would like to clarify two publications author sequence in the Fall 2018 Issue as follows:
1. “Long Term Exposure to Black Carbon and Cardiovascular Mortality in an Elderly”
   Authors: Lee, M Y, Chan, C H Y, Chan, C L W, Ng, S M & Leung P P Y

**Psychophysiological Effects of Dance Movement Therapy and Physical Exercise on Older Adults with Mild Dementia: A Randomized Controlled Trial**
Authors: Ho, R T H, Fong, T C T, Chan, W C, Kwan, J S K, Chiu, P K C, Yau, J C Y & Lam, L C W
Journal: Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences

This 3-arm randomised controlled trial examined the psychophysiological effects of a 12-week (24 sessions) Dance Movement Therapy (DMT) and physical exercise on older adults with mild dementia. Results indicated that the DMT group showed significant decreases in depression, loneliness, and negative mood and improved daily functioning and diurnal cortisol slope. The effects on daily functioning and cortisol slope remained at the one-year follow-up. The exercise group of matched intensity showed no significant effects on the outcomes. The findings support the potential utility of DMT as a multifaceted intervention for improving various aspects of functioning in older adults with declining cognitive abilities. The lack of beneficial effects for our exercise intervention and long-term DMT effects highlights the need to maintain persistent levels of exercise with adequate intensity and duration.

Professor Rainbow Ho Tin-hung (何天虹教授)
Centre on Behavioral Health

**Poverty Concentration in an Affluent City: Geographic Variation and Correlates of Neighborhood Poverty Rates in Hong Kong**
Authors: Guo, Y, Chang, S S, Sha, F & Yip, P S F
Journal: PloS One

Previous investigations of geographic concentrations of urban poverty indicate the contribution of a variety of factors, such as economic restructuring and class-based segregation, racial segregation, demographic structure, and public policy. However, the models used by most of the past research do not consider the possibility that poverty concentration may take different forms in different locations across a city. Most studies have been conducted in Western settings. We investigated the spatial patterning of neighbourhood poverty, and its correlates in Hong Kong, which is amongst cities with the highest GDP in the region, using the city-wide ordinary least square (OLS) regression model and the local-specific geographically weighted regression (GWR) model. We found substantial geographic variations in small-area poverty rates and identified several poverty clusters in the territory. Factors found to contribute to urban poverty in Western cities, such as socioeconomic factors, ethnicity, and public housing, were also mostly associated with local poverty rates in Hong Kong. Our results also suggest some heterogeneity in the associations of poverty with specific correlates (e.g. access to hospitals) that would be masked in the citywide OLS model. Policy aimed to alleviate poverty should consider both citywide and local-specific factors.

Professor Paul Yip Siu-fai (葉兆輝教授)
Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention
Deciphering Human Contributions to Yellow River Flow Reductions and Downstream Drying Using Centuries-Long Tree Ring Records

Journal: Geophysical Research Letters

Recent Yellow River flow reductions have had significant impacts on China’s economy and water policy. The short and heavily human-modified gauge records are unable to reveal natural flow variability now and in the past. Here we use tree rings to reconstruct long-term Yellow River flow, which enables an assessment of natural flow variability and the detection of human contributions to recent flow reductions. Our 1,200-year reconstruction reveals that under natural conditions the Yellow River flow should have increased markedly since the early twentieth century. However, the observed flow decreased since the late 1960s, and such a decrease must be predominately caused by human interventions instead of climate change.

Dr Li Jinbao (李金豹博士)
Department of Geography

The Secret to the Success of the Doctrine of Double Effect (and Related Principles): Biased Framing, Inadequate Methodology, and Clever Distractions

Authors: Steinhoff, U
Journal: Journal of Ethics

There are different formulations of the doctrine of double effect (DDE), and sometimes philosophers propose "revisions" or alternatives. For example, the means principle. To demonstrate that such principles are needed in the first place, one would have to compare cases in which all else is equal and show that the difference in intuitions, if any, can only be explained by the one remaining difference and thus by the principle in question. This is not the methodology defenders of the DDE, and related principles use. I will discuss their procedure, focusing on their preferred four pairs of examples. While these examples might have rhetorical force, they are nevertheless philosophically and methodologically useless (since they do not keep all else equal). As a corrective, I offer examples that do keep all else equal. These examples undermine the DDE and related principles. I argue that while the Loop case and the "closeness" problem in the context of Jonathan Bennett’s Sophisticated Bomber example might once have been an embarrassment of sorts for defenders of the DDE, their discussion serves as a convenient distraction from the many clear examples disproving the DDE and related principles. I conclude that there is simply no sufficient intuitive support for the DDE or related principles. Instead of looking for their “rationales,” they should be abandoned.

Dr Uwe Steinhoff (石樂凡博士)
Department of Politics and Public Administration
Information that conveys racial group membership plays a dominant role in influencing people's information processing including perceptual, memory and evaluative judgments. Whether own- and other-race information can differentially impact people's perceptual awareness at a preconscious level remains unclear. Employing a breaking continuous flash suppression (b-CFS) paradigm, we investigated whether compared with other-race stimuli; participants' own-race stimuli would be prioritised to gain privileged access to perceptual awareness. Across five experiments (N = 136), we firstly found that participants' own-race faces enjoyed privileged access to perceptual awareness (Experiment 1). In Experiments 2–5, we employed an associative training task to establish associations between otherwise arbitrary visual stimuli and own- vs. other-racial groups. Although otherwise arbitrary visual stimuli were prioritised to represent one's race (vs. other-race) during the training, own- and other-race representing stimuli did not differ in their potency in entering perceptual awareness. Bayesian analyses and an internal meta-analysis further corroborated this dissociation. Taken together, our findings suggest that people’s perceptual expertise with their own-race members’ faces plays a determining role in shaping perceptual awareness. In contrast, newly learned race-representing stimuli did not influence early perceptual selection processes as indicated by the time they take to emerge into perceptual awareness.

One of Us? How Facial and Symbolic Cues to Own- Versus Other-Race Membership Influence Access to Perceptual Awareness

Authors: Yuan, J, Hu, X, Chen, J, Bodenhausen, G V, & Fu, S
Journal: Cognition

Individuals with insomnia have been found to have disturbed perception of facial expressions. Through eye movement examinations, here we test the hypothesis that this effect is due to impaired visual attention functions for retrieving diagnostic features in facial expression judgments. Twenty-three individuals with insomnia symptoms and 23 controls without insomnia completed a task to categorize happy, sad, fearful, and angry facial expressions. The participants with insomnia were less accurate in recognizing angry faces and misidentified them as fearful faces more often than the controls. A hidden Markov modeling approach for eye movement data analysis revealed that more individuals with insomnia adopted a nose–mouth eye movement pattern focusing on the vertical face midline while more controls adopted an eyes–mouth pattern preferentially attending to lateral features, particularly the two eyes. As previous studies found that the primary diagnostic feature for recognizing angry faces is the eyes while the diagnostic features for other facial expressions involve the mouth region, missing the eye region may contribute to difficulties in recognizing angry expressions, consistent with our behavioral finding in participants with insomnia symptoms. Taken together, the findings suggest that impaired information selection through visual attention control may be related to the compromised emotion perception in individuals with insomnia.

Individuals with Insomnia Misrecognize Angry Faces as Fearful faces while missing the eyes: An eye-tracking study

Authors: Zhang, J, Chan, A B, Lau, E Y Y, & Hsiao, J H
Journal: Sleep

Individuals with insomnia have been found to have disturbed perception of facial expressions. Through eye movement examinations, here we test the hypothesis that this effect is due to impaired visual attention functions for retrieving diagnostic features in facial expression judgments. Twenty-three individuals with insomnia symptoms and 23 controls without insomnia completed a task to categorize happy, sad, fearful, and angry facial expressions. The participants with insomnia were less accurate in recognizing angry faces and misidentified them as fearful faces more often than the controls. A hidden Markov modeling approach for eye movement data analysis revealed that more individuals with insomnia adopted a nose–mouth eye movement pattern focusing on the vertical face midline while more controls adopted an eyes–mouth pattern preferentially attending to lateral features, particularly the two eyes. As previous studies found that the primary diagnostic feature for recognizing angry faces is the eyes while the diagnostic features for other facial expressions involve the mouth region, missing the eye region may contribute to difficulties in recognizing angry expressions, consistent with our behavioral finding in participants with insomnia symptoms. Taken together, the findings suggest that impaired information selection through visual attention control may be related to the compromised emotion perception in individuals with insomnia.

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This study adopted a cluster randomised clinical trial to examine the effect of primary and secondary outcomes of Dual-Process Bereavement Group Intervention – Chinese (DPBGI-C), a theory-driven bereavement group intervention with treatment as usual for 125 widowed older adults in Hong Kong. DPBGI-C is an eight weekly group intervention. Both DPBGI-C and treatment, as usual, were found to have a statistically significant positive impact on grief, depression, and social support, but DPBGI-C had a more significant effect size. The DPBGI-C also found to have statistically significant positive changes in anxiety, emotional loneliness and social loneliness, which were absent in the control group. Significant interaction effects between intervention type and time were found for grief, anxiety, emotional loneliness and social loneliness. This first effectiveness study of an evidence-based and theory-driven intervention for widowed Chinese older adults offers insightful implications for theory building and practice.

**An Integrative Model of Internalized Stigma and Recovery-related Outcomes among People Diagnosed with Schizophrenia in Rural China**

Journal: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology

Internalized stigma, an adverse psychological process, severely impedes the lives of people diagnosed with schizophrenia and restricts them from social integration and recovery. The aim of this study was to empirically evaluate an integrative model of relationship between internalized stigma and patients’ recovery-related outcomes among people diagnosed with schizophrenia in a rural Chinese community. A total of 232 people diagnosed with schizophrenia in Xinjin, Chengdu, participated in this study and completed measures of internalized stigma, social interaction, perceived social support, social functioning, and symptoms. The internalized stigma of mental illness scale (ISMI) was used to measure the internalized stigma. Path analysis was used to test the association between internalized stigma and recovery-related outcomes. There were no significant differences in mean scores of ISMI by gender, age (18–64 years and ≥ 65 years), education, marital status, or economic capacity. Internalized stigma was negatively associated with perceived social support and social interaction. Furthermore, higher level of internalized stigma was associated with impaired social functioning, and a lower level of social functioning was significantly associated with more severe symptoms. The results show that internalized stigma is associated with poor social interaction and weakened perceived social support in people diagnosed with schizophrenia, and is linked negatively to outcomes in their recovery. It is essential to tailor interventions related to reducing internalized stigma within a Chinese context and evaluate the effectiveness of anti-stigma intervention on recovery for people diagnosed with schizophrenia.
While the processes of production and consumption are increasingly interrelated in society, there is burgeoning literature on consumers’ increased power through the prosumption process and its evolutions and manifestations in various industries, markets and social contexts. This article challenges the theoretical assumption that all types of ‘prosumers’ become directly empowered by digital technology or have an equal opportunity to participate in the production process through Web 2.0. By extending George Ritzer’s reconceptualised idea of prosumption beyond the Global North, our research analysed two specific East Asian cases of fashion consumers whose countries shared rapidly rising economic status and cultural significance yet underwent different sociocultural trajectories. Using focus group interview, we investigated how these consumers interact differentially with the existing social structure, cultural values and other emergent social agents, and the extent to which they are able to exert an influence on the production of immaterial fashion. Contesting the expressivist takes of the ‘cultural turn’ which overemphasises consumers’ awareness of and control over symbolic fashion, this article’s major theoretical contribution relates to symbolic consumption out of the global fashion centres. We explored prosumption’s vicissitudes and limits as a theoretical concept, and challenge its universality across different cultures, political-economic models and product categories. The study concluded with the new and differing orders of fashion consumption in Korea and China: the recognition of the overlapping effects of economic, sociocultural, habitual and technological factors which constitute different levels of empowerment and create different types of ‘prosumers’.

**Reconceptualising Prosumption Beyond The ‘Cultural Turn’: Passive Fashion Prosumption in Korea and China**

Authors: Tse, T & Tsang, L T
Journal: Journal of Consumer Culture (Sage Publication)

While the processes of production and consumption are increasingly interrelated in society, there is burgeoning literature on consumers’ increased power through the prosumption process and its evolutions and manifestations in various industries, markets and social contexts. This article challenges the theoretical assumption that all types of ‘prosumers’ become directly empowered by digital technology or have an equal opportunity to participate in the production process through Web 2.0. By extending George Ritzer’s reconceptualised idea of prosumption beyond the Global North, our research analysed two specific East Asian cases of fashion consumers whose countries shared rapidly rising economic status and cultural significance yet underwent different sociocultural trajectories. Using focus group interview, we investigated how these consumers interact differentially with the existing social structure, cultural values and other emergent social agents, and the extent to which they are able to exert an influence on the production of immaterial fashion. Contesting the expressivist takes of the ‘cultural turn’ which overemphasises consumers’ awareness of and control over symbolic fashion, this article’s major theoretical contribution relates to symbolic consumption out of the global fashion centres. We explored prosumption’s vicissitudes and limits as a theoretical concept, and challenge its universality across different cultures, political-economic models and product categories. The study concluded with the new and differing orders of fashion consumption in Korea and China: the recognition of the overlapping effects of economic, sociocultural, habitual and technological factors which constitute different levels of empowerment and create different types of ‘prosumers’.

**Countering Trump: Toward a Theory of Charismatic Counter-Roles**

Authors: Paul, J
Journal: Social Forces

Founding Sociologist Max Weber described charismatic leadership as something that breaks routines and establishes a sense of ‘extraordinary inertia’ that buoy and propels the enthusiasm that surrounds a rising leader. Most past research has focused on the qualities of either leaders who perform in extraordinary ways or followers who apprehend and extol such performances. In this article, I look beyond the leader-follower relationship, and use the example of Trump to develop a wider typology of ‘charismatic counter-roles’—non-believing actors who unwittingly contribute to the sense of extraordinary inertia that develops around a charismatic leader. These include colossal players—sparring partners for the charismatic hero who are of adequate stature for testing and proving their extraordinary mettle. The second charismatic counter-role is the unworthy challenger—‘establishment candidates’ who appear as foolish representatives of the outmoded moral systems that the charismatic leader is seeking to replace.
Tackling Dementia: A “TIP-CARD” is Needed

Dementia is a crucial challenge of our age. Approximately one in ten older persons are affected. In thirty years, the number of people affected worldwide will reach 132 million due to population ageing (ADI, 2016). There is currently no cure. People affected will eventually lose their self-care ability, and family carers face a significant burden. Also because of population ageing, we have a severe shortage of formal carers to help. The human and economic toll of dementia has driven many countries to formulate a national dementia policy, in the hope of achieving “a world in which dementia is prevented, and people with dementia and their carers live well” (WHO, 2017). With the greatest number of people with dementia, Chinese communities need evidence-based and stakeholders-informed policy solutions to tackle the problem. In the upcoming three-year “Tools to Inform Policy: Chinese communities’ Action in Response to Dementia (TIP-CARD)” programme, we will collaborate with the Chinese University of Hong Kong; Hong Kong Alzheimer’s Disease Association; Peking University; and the London School of Economics and Political Science to conduct a series of situation analysis, costing, and simulating modelling studies with stakeholders to inform the best strategies for dementia care in Hong Kong and the greater Chinese communities.

References:

Dr Gloria Wong Hoi-yan (黃凱茵博士)
Department of Social Work and Social Administration

Outstanding Young Researcher Award 2017/18

I study international politics with a focus on signalling and crisis de-escalation. My work on signalling established a set of systematic asymmetries in information processing, where the same signal elicits asymmetric beliefs depending on whether one is located at the sender or receiver end. These asymmetries challenge the underlying assumptions of signalling theory and are practically crucial because they create misperceptions and signalling failures in conflict situations. My latest research on crisis de-escalation is unique for running a large-scale national experiment that cuts directly into a real-world problem: How can China deescalate a crisis with Japan over the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands? Using a national survey experiment to measure for the first time the “nationalistic backlash” Chinese leaders face for backing down in the territorial dispute, the research also tested different strategies the government can use to reduce the backlash and decrease the risk of war. This research has appeared in specialised journals such as International Security and International Organization, and general media such as Oxford Research Encyclopaedia and The Economist.

Dr Kai Quek (郭全鎬博士)
Department of Politics and Public Administration
CONGRATULATIONS

Staff Award

National Natural Science Award of China

It was my honour to receive the second-class award in this year’s National Natural Science Award of China (國家自然科學獎二等獎), along with four colleagues (Professors Fahu Chen, Professor Jianhui Chen, Professor Wei Huang and Professor Liya Jin) from Lanzhou University. The award is for our work about “Characteristics and Mechanisms of Multi-scale Climatic and Environmental Change in Arid Central Asia (亞洲中部乾旱區多尺度氣候環境變化的特徵與機理)”. Our team has spent nearly two decades to investigate the climatic and environmental change in arid central Asia. Through synthesising natural records and model simulations, we have pioneered in identifying the leading modes and forcing mechanisms of the westerlies-dominated climatic regime in arid central Asia. The synthesis led us to put forward a theory that explains the unique change of the westerlies climate and its interplay with the Asian monsoon at different time scales. Our observations and theory have been well accepted and highly cited by international scholars. Our work represents an original contribution to the field of environmental science and will benefit environmental sustainability in arid central Asia and China’s green Silk Road strategies.

Dr Li Jinbao (李金豹博士)
Department of Geography

Expressive Arts Therapy for Social Enterprise

We took part in the Hong Kong Social Enterprise Challenge (HKSEC) halfway through our study of Master of Expressive Arts Therapy. We were exploring ways to give help with expressive arts therapy. Inspired by our friend, Sau Wai Chim, an MBA candidate at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and an art lover, we formed a team named ARTS POWER. Our proposed social enterprise aims to enhance mental health and holistic wellbeing of the underprivileged by using different art modalities, such as music, dance/movement, visual, drama and creative writing. We went through two rounds of battles utilising discussions, video shooting, website building and rehearsals. With support from our teachers and classmates, we were lucky enough to get into the Grand Final and won the Best Social Mission Award.

While expressive arts therapy is a nascent profession in Hong Kong, we are glad that we could take the opportunity of the competition to disseminate benefits of expressive arts therapy. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to our advisor, Professor Rainbow Ho as well as to our teachers and classmates. The award was presented to us at the Grand Final of the HKSEC in March 2019.

Ms Fiona Law Yu-ting (羅羽庭女士), Ms Pallas Chung Pui-lam (鍾佩琳女士), Ms Shirley Lau Po-chung (劉寶頌女士)
MExpArtsTh
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