

#### 4. THE NEW COMMANDMENT (JOHN 13:34)

新誡: CHRIST IS THE MEASURE OF LOVE.

“I give you a new commandment,  
that you love one another as I have loved you”  
“我給你們一條新命令：你們該彼此相愛；  
如同我愛了你們，你們也該照樣彼此相愛。”

Love your neighbour  
as yourself  
愛鄰如己

Be a Neighbour  
(to the one in need)  
使己成鄰

Love as Christ has  
loved us  
愛如基督



#### 3. THE GOOD SAMARITAN PARABLE REVISITED.

“AND WHO IS **MY** NEIGHBOUR?”

HOW JESUS TURNED THE LAWYER'S QUESTION ON ITS HEAD.

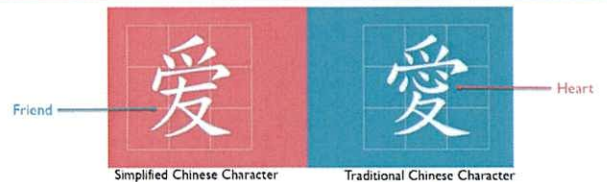
- Jesus' answer is that you must reach out and become a neighbour to others especially when the Other is in need.
- This principle of **alterity**, driven by **compassion**, goes beyond reciprocity to embrace especially those **who are in no position to reciprocate**.
- It goes beyond the language of rights to that of **unconditional gift**.

受心為愛

Heart —

- “Ai,” the traditional Chinese character for love (愛) consists of a heart (middle) inside of “accept,” “feel,” or “perceive,” as a hand offering one's heart to another hand.

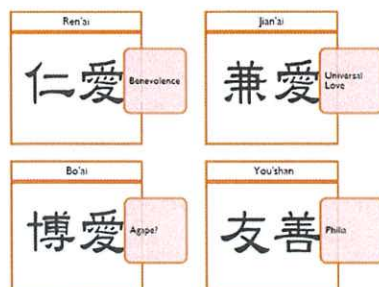
#### ETYMOLOGY



#### Four Kinds of Love in Greek

- Eros (Romantic love)
- Philia (Friendship)
- Agape (Perfect and unconditional love)
- Storge (Affection, as in parental love for children)

#### FOUR KINDS OF LOVE IN CHINESE



- Cf Greek concepts: Eros, Philia, Agape, Storge. Agape is the highest form of perfect unconditional or divine love (Shen'ai 神愛)
- However, “Universal Love” in FT is translated as 博愛精神 (FT, 99); “Political Love” is translated as 具有政治力量的愛 (FT, 180)
- Mozi (墨子) (470-391 BC) used the term Jian'ai (兼愛) to mean universal or impartial love.