# 香港浸會大學歷史學系概況——二十年來的回顧及其展望

周佳榮 香港浸會大學歷史學系

# 一、學系簡史

香港浸會大學歷史學系是一個具有悠久傳統而又嶄新的學系。本系前身為香港浸會學院史地系, 創於1960年,至1978年獨立為歷史學系,其初由隋唐史專家章群先生掌系主任之職。1980年至1985 年間,劉家駒先生出任系主任,為學系奠下規模,其間「大學及理工教育資助委員會」將浸會學院 納入資助範圍。劉先生長於東南亞史,著有《歷史與現實》(1978)、《菲律賓菲化運動之研究》 (1983)等書,但不幸於1987年因病去世,是學界及本系的一大損失;不過浸大歷史系有今日的表 現,實得力於劉先生所奠下的基礎。

1985年至1988年間,系主任一職由楊意龍博士出任;1988年至1995年間,由馮培榮博士、鮑紹霖博士、史百川教授(Prof. J. Barton Starr)擔當系主任。在他們的帶領下,本系自1988年起開設文學士(歷史學主修)榮譽學位課程;次年又與地理系、社會系、經濟系合作,開辦社會科學士「中國研究」(歷史學專業)榮譽學位課程。1994年11月,學院正名為香港浸會大學;與此同時,本系亦正式成為香港第三個大學歷史系。1995年9月起,由本人兼掌系務。

現時本系除招收上述兩個學士課程的本科生外,還招收研究生,提供哲學碩士及哲學博士課程,計有本科生195人(包括歷史學主修學生120人及中國研究歷史學專業學生75人)、碩士班研究生9人、博士班研究生3人。

#### 二、開辦課程

本系開辦的學位課程有二:其一是歷史學主修課程,學生在接受基本史學訓練的同時,可在 (一)中國歷史、(二)西洋歷史、(三)本地及亞洲歷史、(四)中國/亞洲與西方關係四者之 中,選擇一個範疇作為學習重點。其二是中國研究(歷史學專業)課程,學生以當代中國為學習重 心,並且須於二年級下學期結束後赴北京清華大學參加暑期學習班,為期五週。所有本科生必須在 教授指導下撰寫畢業論文,這規定已成為本系的教學特色之一。

本系每年通常開設四十餘個科目。史學訓練及史學史方面,計有「西方的史學傳統」、「中國史學史導論」、「社會主義與共產主義傳統」、「史學理論及其應用」,以及專為三年級學生而設、全體教授均參與的「畢業論文指導」。

中國史方面,有「中國史導論」、「中國文化及社會史」、「明代史」、「清代史」及「中國歷史專題研究」;課程較集中於近代和現代,如「近代中國」、「中國近代史導論」、「近代中國社會經濟史」、「近代中國思潮」、「民國時期的革命和民族主義」、「中國現代史」、「當代中國政治思想」等。「1911年以前的中國婦女史」、「二十世紀中國女性與政治」、「近代中國基督教史」、「台灣史」諸科,則為香港現時大專院校中所僅見。本系並預定於1998年度開辦「中國醫

學史」,以配合校方在中醫中藥研究方面的發展。至於本地史,有「十九世紀香港史」、「二十世紀香港史」及「香港與中國時事選論」三科。

本系亦注重中外關係史的訓練,除「1500年以來的中國與西方」及「近代中國的對外關係」兩基本科外,有「中美關係史」和「中俄關係史」,及中英關係、中日關係等專題研究。

亞洲史方面,主要有「近代亞洲:1800-1945年」、「二十世紀中國與亞洲」,學生可選讀「東南亞史」、「東南亞華人」、「二十世紀日本」、「近代日本與西方」,以及特定內容的「亞洲歷史專題研究」。

西洋史方面,常設的有「西洋文化史」、「十九世紀歐洲史」、「二十世紀歐洲史」,另有「西洋思想史」、「西方帝國主義的起源」及「西洋歷史專題研究」。美國史科目,有「1877年以前的美國史」、「1877年以後的美國史」及「二十世紀美國外交」。國際關係史方面,則有「西方外交與近代亞洲」、「1945年以前的國際關係」、「1945年以後的國際關係」、「中國/亞洲與西方關係專題研究」。

高級研究學位課程的研究生,可以選擇下列其中一項作為研究範圍: (一)中國古代史,以中古史、女性史為主; (二)中國近代現代史,以思想史、基督教史為主; (三)中外關係史,以中國與亞洲、歐洲或美國的關係為主; (四)西洋史,以美國史、歐洲史為主; (五)傳統及近代史學。

#### 三、研究重點

本系設有教學資源室、時事資料室及西洋史資料室,為師生提供教學上的方便。系內教授以研究中國史居多,因此設有中國文化史、中國思想史、中國女性史、中國基督教史四個研究室,配合有關研究計劃的進行,其中一些項目已見成績。另有較具規模的馬禮遜文獻研究室,多年來一直從事有關文獻資料的整理工作;亞太史研究室尚在籌組階段,預算短期內可以開展研究工作。

本系教授的中文著作,分別在香港、北京、上海、台北等地出版;另有英文專著,及中、英、日文論文多篇。單以專書而論,中國文化、思想及女性史方面,林啟彥博士、黃嫣梨博士編著《中國文化專題》(1992)及《中國文化導論》(1994),林啟彥博士著《中國學術思想史》(1993),拙著《中國歷代史學名著》(1994),黃嫣梨博士著《漢代婦女文學五家研究》(1993)、《朱淑真及其作品》(1991)、《蔣春霖評傳》(1993)、《三餘筆錄——史話·書話·心話》(1993)、《中國文化與婦女》(1994)、《張若名研究及資料輯集》(1997)等,劉詠聰博士著《女性與歷史——中國傳統觀念新探》(1993)及《古代中國的育兒》(1997)。近代史方面,有拙撰《蘇報與清末政治思潮》(1979)、《辛亥革命前的蔡元培》(1980),林啟彥博士《步向民主》(1989),林啟彥博士與本人合著《共和國的追求與挫折——辛亥革命與中華民國的成立》(1992)等。另有李金強博士《區域研究:清代福建史論》(1996)、鮑紹霖博士《台獨幕後——美國人的倡議和政策》(1992),及上述兩位的英文專刊<sup>1</sup>。

探討香港本地學界及歷史的著作,劉詠聰博士與本人合編《當代香港史學研究》(1994),黄嫣梨博士編著《香港浸會大學校史》(1996),鍾寶賢博士、黃文江博士與本人合編《戰後香港軌跡》之《民生苦樂》及《社會掠影》(1997),黃文江博士另有英文的《理雅各:東西十字路口的先鋒》(1996)<sup>2</sup>。最近鍾寶賢博士亦出版其探討中港經濟關係史之英文專著<sup>3</sup>。

日本研究方面,有拙著《近代日本文化與思想》(1985),林啟彥博士譯宮崎寅藏《三十三年之夢》(1981)及與譚汝謙博士合譯實藤惠秀《中國人留學日本史》(1982)。美國研究方面,史百川教授有專研美國革命的著作<sup>4</sup>,另主編關於美國憲法的論集<sup>5</sup>。

此外,本人撰有《潮流遠近——歷史的教與學》(1987)、《中國歷史科高中新課程析論》 (1993)及中學各級中國歷史科課本。本系且於1996年底創辦《歷史教育論壇》,以促進歷史教育 為宗旨,備受學界歡迎,現已出版至第三期。 1998年起,本系創辦《歷史與文化》;又與教學發展中心合作,出版《近代中國基督教史研究集刊》。這兩種學術期刊均以登載專題論文、研究概況及書評為主,創刊之初即甚獲好評。

#### 四、學術活動

本系舉辦大型國際學術活動,始自1989年5月與香港中國近代史學會合辦「五四運動七十周年紀念國際學術會議」,這在當年學壇是一大盛事,全港報章均廣泛予以報導。1994年5月舉行的「近代中國史學研討會」,合辦單位尚有香港中文大學歷史系。1996年5月,本系又與上述兩機構合辦「明末以來中西文化交匯研討會」。

本系與香港中國近代史學會聯合舉辦「王韜與近代世界國際學術研討會」,於1997年12月舉行,是王韜研究的第一次大型會議,取得美滿成果,系中幾位同寅且已著手進行更全面、更深入的王韜研究。本系另於1998年6月間與上述兩機構及嶺南學院中文系合辦規模更大的「近代中國海防國際研討會」,與會學者人數比以上幾次更多,同時並舉行「香港海防博物館藏品展」,由香港歷史博物館提供展品,場面盛大。

1996年2月及4月,本系與香港政府教育署歷史組合辦了兩次「當代世界史研討會」,第一次的主題是歐美問題,第二次的主題是亞洲問題。同年6月,另舉辦「中國歷史科考試課程研討會」。參加研討會的中學教師,共有三百餘人。本系現正計劃在不久的將來繼續舉行歷史教育研討會,加強與其他大、中院校的學術交流。

此外,本系還經常於每個學年舉辦學術會議和公開講座,例如「中國歷史講座」、「中國基督教史講座」、「中西文化交流講座」及「日本研究講座」等,或由系內教授、研究生作專題報告,或邀請中外學人來校主講。

#### 五、今後展望

香港浸會大學校歌中有二句:「中西結合,昌明學術」,實亦為我系的宗旨。「艱苦奮進」是一貫的浸會精神,「繼往開來」則為中國知識分子的傳統。本系將於1998年秋季慶祝學系正式成立二十周年,為邁向二十一世紀作準備。過往的路途雖然崎嶇,但師生多年來的努力並沒有白費,一分耕耘,證明自有一分收獲。吾人不必再為過去的艱辛而欷歔,自然也不應為目前的成績而高傲。現時系中有任教多年的資深學者,也有剛執教鞭不久的青年專家;有在校已五、六年的研究生,也有剛踏入大學之門的新同學。本著史學求真實、研事理的信念,為建立充實的社會和締造豐盛的人生,本系將朝著教學與研究並重的方向前進,寄望學界和社會給予我們更大的支持。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Lee Kam Keung, A Brief Report on Conferences on China's 1911 Revolution: Two Important Issues 1961-1982 (1987); Danny Shiu-lam Paau, The Issue of Taiwan in Sino-American Relations: Roots of Bitterness and Controversies (1990).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Wong Man-kong, James Legge: A Pioneer at Crossroads of East and West (1996).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Stephanie Chung, Chinese Business Groups in Hong Kong and Political Change in South China, 1900-1925 (1998).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> J. Barton Starr, *Tories, Dons, and Rebels: The American Revolution in British West Florida 1775-1783* (1976); *Alabama: A Place, A People, A Point of View* (collaborated with Daniel S. Gray, 1977).

# 【學術演講】

# 華夏族性別制度的形成及其特點(提要)\*

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# 【討論的前提】

- 1. 建立在考古學家的研究認定華夏族曾有過母系氏族時代並經歷了從母系制向父系制的轉變。周禮的建立標誌著父權制的奠基,華夏性別制度的定型。
- 2. 性別制度係指有關兩性分工的制度、婚姻制度、繼承制度以及實現性別規範目標的教化制度等。
- 3. 性別制度是由主導階級的主動性別構造並自上而下從中心到邊陲推行的,又是隨社會變化而不斷 揚棄的。

#### 一、華夏族性別制度的形成

與華夏先民經歷社會轉型——由父系向母系制轉變一致。具體而言,是在夏商周三代:夏代是氏(部)族與國家並存、家室與權力不分的時代,夏初權力反復爭奪、家室反復傾覆以及母舅妻室氏(部)族對甥婿的支持十分明顯,中期進入父子相承的父系制穩定期,以實行父系本位的同輩兄弟相及(前中期)和父子相世(後晚期)的繼承原則(無嫡庶、宗法不嚴)和男子本位的男婚女嫁(不一定是夫所)、一夫多婦(無嫡妾之分)的婚姻制度為其特點。商周之際特別是周滅商建立的以「周禮」為標誌的父權制奠定了華夏族性別制度。

周代父權制性別制度的形成是與男性貴族等級制建立健全密切相關,權力支配者——主導階級的主動性別需要健全改進兩種社會組織——稱為外(公)事的權力組織和內(私)事的家庭組織;既要在「公」組織領域排除對父子相承權力的任何干擾,又要排除在「私」組織領域可能出現的亂倫和內婚現象,於是性別規範的制度從貴族內部建立並實行起來。

#### 二、華夏性別制度的內容

概括地說,父系夫所的外婚——嫡妾制,父子相傳的嫡長子繼承制和男外(公)女内(私)的性別分工,就是華夏族性別制度的核心內容。

婚姻制度:周代實行同姓不婚的外婚制、從夫居的一夫一妻多妾的嫡妾制(商代有內婚制殘餘,一夫多婦無嫡妾之分)。

繼承制度:周代實行以尊尊之義經親親之義從而由傳少子到傳嫡長子,又由嫡長子繼承制派生出生育、宗法、喪服與分封制(商代實行以親親之義經尊尊之義從而由兄終弟及到傳少子,無嫡長子繼承制,也無宗法、分封諸制)。

兩性分工制度:周代男子事公外農桑,女子事內私蠶織(商代貴婦從事祀戎、視農事諸公外事)。

#### 三、華夏性別制度的特點

- 1. 華夏族性別制度最重要的特點是等級制——既有男女之間的性別等級,又有婦女之間的等級,等級劃分體現於無所不在的親疏和尊卑的差別上;作為性別的人,是被性別等級制度規定構造的,從而產生了性別教化制度,對婦女的要求在道德倫理方面是婚育貞孝,在氣質心理和身體方面是卑弱寡欲;性別等級對婦女又具有一種張力和彈性,即婦女作為具體的角色定位,會得到不同的對待(如女妻母的角色),使婦女得到某種尊重和肯定(如尊母、敬妻、愛女),婦女還在家庭領域利用提供的空間發揮能動性,甚至獲得很大的權力(如家庭母權甚至母后政治),在不越性別規範的前提下,做出受贊揚之事(如木蘭從軍等)。
- 2. 性別制度具有家國同構性:一方面體現在「修齊治平」的政治理想,一方面表現在國家和君主可以直接干預家庭生活和倡導道德風紀(如漢代表彰貞婦,元明清表彰貞孝節烈的愈演愈烈)。
- 3. 家庭本位、注重整體的以陰陽平衡論作為理論基礎的性別制度,具有性別不平等的隱蔽性,決定了女性性別意識提升的艱巨性。

\* 1997年3月13日在香港浸會大學歷史學系與中國女性史研究室合辦公開講座的演講提要。

# 【學術演講】

# 中華傳統文化與海外文化的雙向關係\*

來新夏 南開大學

近年來,在中華文化建設的討論中,有若干不同的主張與見解。如新儒家說、徹底重建說、西體中用說、「西化說」和綜合創新說等等。其中中華傳統文化與海外文化的雙向關係是經常涉及的一個重要問題,也就是我們今天要討論的中華傳統文化的價值取向與如何對待海外文化的問題。我準備從以下三個問題進行討論:

- 一、怎樣認識中華傳統文化;
- 二、中華傳統文化對海外文化的影響;
- 三、怎樣對待海外文化。

# 一、怎樣認識中華傳統文化

在認識中華傳統文化問題上,主張恢復者有之,主張拋棄者有之,主張區別對待、擇善而從者亦有之。其所以眾說紛紜,莫衷一是者,就在於對「傳統」的含義認識不足。

「傳統」是特定時代不斷形成和不停發展的一種歷史概念。它既是社會存在的反映,也是不斷變化發展的成果。任何國家和民族的傳統文化既不是單一的,也不是只有好與壞的兩種極端,而是多來源、分地區、全方位、多層次、有選擇地反映時代,所以傳統文化「既是包袱,又是財富」。因此,我們必須以一種選擇的態度來認識它。

近幾十年來,中國對傳統文化的選擇標準,首先是「取其精華,去其糟粕」,並加以詮釋作民主性精華和封建性糟粕。這個標準曾產生過一定的時代效應,運用也簡便易行;但卻簡單化了。因為如視傳統文化只有精華與糟粕,那麼既非精華,又非糟粕的無益無害的中性文化就不存在了,而中性文化又確是現實的存在。再者,這樣傳統文化中的許多內容將被冠以糟粕之名而拋棄掉,致使悠久的中華傳統文化出現大片的虛無空白。另有一種標準便是人所習知的「古為今用」。這從現實需要從歷史遺產中去挑選為我們所需的角度看,有其一定的合理性;但它忽略了從現實反過去認識傳統文化的價值取向。因為每一種文化現象都是特定歷史時代的產物,可能雖非現實所需要,但仍不失其在原有歷史環境中的光輝地位。如果只提「古為今用」,而忽視其本身的歷史價值,那就使本來具有豐富內涵的傳統文化只賦有「以今識古」的單項運動意義了。

海外學者對中華文化的認識多從探討中華文化的核心入手。港台學者多主張以儒家思想為核心,以儒家學說為主流;西方學者也多以儒家來概括中華傳統文化。這顯然是把中華傳統文化的豐富內涵局限得過於狹小。即以儒學而論,也是雜糅多種文化來源的混成物,所以《荀子·法行篇》中就記有一位學者曾提出過「夫子之門,何其雜也」的質詢。那麼,究竟應該怎樣來認識中華傳統文化呢?我認為應持如下一些觀念來認識中華傳統文化:

- 一、不能把中華傳統文化僅尊作聖人賢哲所遺留而不加篩選,更不要以過去的枷鎖來束縛後來的發展。
- 二、中華傳統文化不是凝固的死亡遺體。它既有過去的源頭,也有現實的特色,更是未來的起點。其中必有可被選擇的,不可輕率地把孩子和洗澡水一齊倒掉。
- 三、中華傳統文化是多層次、全方位的。有物質的、制度的、風習的、思想的、上層的、民間的等等。所以不要把它看作是單一的內容。
- 四、中華傳統文化中有不少與現代社會有矛盾衝突的內容,如平等與等級、開放與封閉、改革與保守、橫向吸收與垂直承受等等,所以必須要善於明辨是非,擇善而從。

有了這些認識,那麼在選擇中不致感到困惑而束手。

# 二、中華傳統文化對海外文化的影響

中華傳統文化對海外文化的影響,特別是東方地區,具有悠久的歷史。即以中華紀年方法為例,自漢武立建元為年號,至清宣統止,二千餘年沿用不衰,而周邊的越南、朝鮮以至日本皆借鑒推行,至今日本猶以平成為紀年年號。唐代文化鼎盛,日本派出遣唐使十數批,不僅親炙中華文化,而舶載回國的中華典籍近二千種,至於鑒真大師東渡傳播中華文化之佳話,更是久已膾炙人口。宋代茶文化之發揚與日本茶道之創立更有血緣淵源。當今日本茶道各流派仍奉唐陸羽為茶聖。

至其書畫插花等事也均受中華文化影響。明初鄭和多次航行海外,使亞非各地廣沐中華傳統文化。晚明以來,中外文化交流日密,中華傳統文化對外影響日深。

十八世紀以來,西方經濟迅速發展,物質文化得到明顯增長,但是,社會精神文明卻出現空虛 淪落。文化與文明雖是一種源與流的關係,但源頭活水不一定都是順流而下,也可能出現逆水回轉 的滯退現象。文化愈發展,文明愈墮落的逆向現象也存在於現實生活中。其原因就是由於文化包含 有三個層次,即表層的器物層、中層的理論制度層和深層的文化層,只有三層共建才是完整的文 化。當時有些西方人對世界三大文化中心的文化內涵,很羨慕東方文化巨人燦爛的傳統文化,因為 中國的傳統文化既不像希臘文化那樣注重人與自然的關係,也不像印度文化那樣注重人與神的關 係,而是推崇和主張以人文主義,更準確地說以人倫思想為核心。在中國傳統文化中把人與自然的 關係擺成「天人合一」的模式,司馬遷寫史標準之一的「究天人之際」就是要溝通人與自然的關 係,而將各種天人感應的現象載入史冊。對於人和神的關係則處理成一種泛神觀念,即凡是在人周 圍的神都是以人的意願去確定其存在和命名的,「祭神如神在」正是對這一意願的典型概括。中國 傳統文化對人際間的現實關係非常注重:仁人愛物,尊老愛幼,人倫綱常以及「未知生,焉知死」 等等論題都表明中國傳統文化的核心所在,而這正是當時西方社會所希望和羨慕的,他們想從中國 的倫理道德中尋求慰藉和補益。當前,歐美現代化已達到高度發展的程度;同時也面臨著道德生活 中的精神困擾,因而也像他們前輩那樣,想求助於中國傳統文化,於是西方一些學者便以提倡新儒 學或復興儒學作為針對西方現代化時弊的救世良方。這也是中國傳統文化中儒學文化對海外文化的 吸引力。

# 三、怎樣對待海外文化

任何一個民族、一個國家在完善和建設自己的文化時,不僅要繼承和選擇本土文化,還要善於吸收和融合海外文化。長期以來,海外文化似乎專指西方文化,但不容忽視的還有以日本為主的東方文化。中國在某一歷史時期還有所謂學習蘇聯的「蘇化」問題。對待海外文化的基本態度應是對所有本土文化以外的海外文化資料都能擇善而從,科學評價地加以吸收和融合。從漢晉開始,中國傳統文化就對海外文化從不斷探求和選擇中發展自己新的文化模式。如漢以來對佛教文化的融合,唐代長安之成為當時中外文化並容的總匯以及明清時的西學東漸,傳教士大量地移殖海外文化,甚至大臣(徐光啟)帝王(康熙帝)都親自學習和介紹海外文化。近代之初所提出的「師夷之長技以制夷」口號,雖有狂傲的偏見,但確是吸收海外文化的一種明智態度。維新運動時,維新分子樊錐在《湘報》發表《開誠篇》(三)一文中呼號「一革從前,搜索無剩,唯泰西是效」,力主仿效明治維新,這可稱是「全盤西化」的最早公開號召。清末更提出「中體西用」的口號。這是當時中國正處於內外交困的特定歷史條件下產生的。它被迫接受傳統觀念中視為「奇技淫巧」的外來器物層作為「西用」,來改進中國落後的生產力以求富強。民國以後,由於實行西方的資產階級政治制度,西方的社會風習被一些人所接受;但適逢軍閥混戰的動亂局面,尚難顧及深層的文化觀念,即使有也都是一知半解、支離破碎的扭曲,或浮游於飲食服飾的表層,難以深入到思想、政治、經濟的深層,而真正使西方文化產生影響的則是七十多年前的「五四」愛國運動。

「五四」運動出於挽救民族危亡,改造落後現狀的強烈願望,曾經以無畏的氣魄採取以「打倒孔家店」為口號的反傳統手段,從批判「孔教」入手,向傳統文化不斷地進行猛烈衝擊,解除了束縛人們思想的桎梏,引進具有海外文化屬性的民主與科學作為基本精神來建設新文化,終於開闢了歷史的新紀元,創造了彪炳史冊的偉大業績。可惜它未能獲得適應的土壤與經濟現代化相配合,所以其價值觀念和思維方式沒有得到徹底的改變。而它的反傳統手段竟被後來有些人曲解和利用,導致了對民族傳統文化的虛無態度,從而推蕩出有關中國文化的論戰,其中最有代表性的是「全盤西化」論。這是二、三十年代文化論戰中某些知識分子以放大鏡觀測傳統文化壞的一面所產生的憤慨偏激情緒的產物。最早是在一本題名《中國文化的出路》書中所提出:「西洋文化在今日就是全世界文化」。這個口號是把西方文化與現代化等同起來,並企圖生吞活剝、原封不動地用以實現中國現代化,其結果必然出現削中國之足適西方之履的弊病。近年來,在吸收海外文化問題上還有一種「西體中用」論,主張者還做了詮釋說:所謂「西體」就是現代化,就是馬克思主義,所謂「中用」就是把中國的實際作為海外文化的載體或媒介,這與「全盤西化」又有甚麼不同呢?只不過是說法動聽一點而已。我們對海外文化的態度是吸取而非照搬。更不是誰優於誰,誰吃掉誰的問題。是彼此撞擊融合,而不是拼盤雜湊。不是1+1=2,而是1+1=新1。我們非常清醒地認識到,只有吸取海外文化中適應我們國情背景和土壤的那些內容,使之與從本土傳統文化中選擇出有生命力的合理

成分相結合,才能將中華民族的文化置於世界文化之林而具特色。

\*1997年5月16日在香港浸會大學歷史學系的學術演講。

# 【史學新聞】

# 消息匯報

## 香港浸會大學歷史學系「日本研究講座」

香港浸會大學歷史學系於1997年起設立「日本研究講座」,由周佳榮博士統籌。第一次講座的主題是「西方法政思想與近代日本」,由朱益宜博士主持於1997年2月12日舉行,講題包括林啟彥博士〈《民約論》傳入日本的經過及其影響〉、林學忠先生〈明治時期《國際法》之傳入與近代日本的出發〉。第二次講座的主題是「二十世紀日本政治的發展」,由李金強博士主持,於1998年3月20日舉行,講題包括林啟彥博士〈近代日本步向民主政治之路〉、趙雨樂博士(香港公開大學)〈日本近現代的政黨政治〉。

#### 香港大學中文系七十周年紀念國際學術研討會

香港大學中文系為慶祝該系成立七十周年,於1997年12月10日至12日舉行大型國際學術研討會,來自世界多個國家和地區以及本港的學者踴躍參加,提交論文達百餘篇,內容包括中國歷史、文學、哲學及翻譯等領域。會議期間,並有趙令揚教授就職香港大學中文系講座教授演講,題目為〈明代史學撰作之創新與衍變〉。

#### 香港保良局文物館展覽廳揭幕

香港保良局(Po Leung Kuk)為保存該局的檔案文物,於1980年開始系統地整理有關文獻資料,1984年闢設文物室,至1996年擴展為文物館。1998年1月19日展覽廳工竣揭幕,開放予市民參觀。保良局成立於1878年,其初旨在救助香港和東南亞一帶被販賣及逼良為娼的婦女幼童,二十世紀二、三十年代且肩負起教養的責任,八十年代更增加兒童醫療及老人服務。1998年正是該局服務社會120年的歷史里程,檔案文物的保存和展覽尤具特殊意義。

保良局文物館收存的史料包括:華民政務局及各埠來往信簿、誌事錄、議案簿、留局婦孺人數簿、婦孺出入局登記簿、徵信錄、口供簿、各類年刊及特刊、收支數簿、規章剪報及雜項、各項活動照片、對聯、碑記、各方送贈的紀念品等等。

#### 第二屆「周恩來研究國際學術討論會」

1998年2月27日至3月2日,天津市政府、南開大學合辦的第二屆「周恩來研究國際學術討論會」在天津舉行,由於適逢中國已故總理周恩來誕生一百周年紀念,所以會議盛況空前。一連四天,世界各地的學者雲集。開幕儀式由天津市市委副書記劉峰岩及南開大學校長侯自新等主持,大會發言包括原周恩來總理辦公室副主任、中共中央文獻研究室顧問李琦,英國著名記者迪克威爾遜,及周恩來研究中心主任王永祥等;與會人士還結隊參加周恩來鄧穎超紀念館開幕典禮,及參觀有關展覽。在這次大會上宣讀的論文多達二百餘篇,香港方面參加此次討論會的學者,有香港浸會大學歷史系黃嫣梨博士、教育系葉國洪博士及香港中國近代史學會陳敬堂博士三人。

#### 「香港非政府機構面對21世紀挑戰」學術座談會

1998年3月27日,香港城市大學當代中國研究中心、香港珠海書院亞洲研究中心合辦的「香港非政府機構面對21世紀挑戰」學術座談會,在城市大學鄭翼之樓多媒體會議廳舉行。會議首先由兩位主持人——香港中文大學政治與行政學系講座教授兼系主任翁松燃教授、香港城市大學政治學講座教授兼當代中國研究中心主任鄭宇碩教授致詞,引言報告共有八個,朱楊珀瑜(香港政府社會處副處長)的題目是〈社會福利服務面對廿一世紀挑戰——如何提供優質服務〉,柴松林(台灣消費者文教基金會創辦人)的題目是〈台灣第三部門的開拓者——消費者文基金會〉,湯小泉(北京中國康復研究中心主任)的題目是〈中國內陸地區殘疾人社區康復與非政府組織工作的特色〉,方敏生(香港紅十字會秘書長)、吳水麗(香港基督教服務處總幹事)、盧錦華(香港循道衛理中心總幹事)、溫麗友(香港新生精神康復會行政總裁)分別從不同的方面報告〈香港非政府構面對二十一世紀的挑戰〉,郭原慧儀(香港救世軍社會服務部高級行政主任)、郭鍵勳作總結發言。香港浸會大學歷史系周佳榮博士及黃嫣梨博士、香港樹仁學院中文系金達凱教授、香港珠海書院亞洲研究中心李谷城教授、台灣政治大學歷史所胡春惠教授等,以及相關團體的負責人和研究社工問題的專家學者六十多人,出席了這次座談會。

#### 「華南社會組織與身份認同」講座

香港華南研究會與皇家亞洲學會香港分會合辦的「華南社會組織與身份認同」周年講座,1998年3月28日於香港灣仔稅務大樓41樓舉行,內容包括:講座一由張小軍(香港中文大學人類學系)主講,題目為〈鄉村政治化與宗族的衰落——以民國年間福建一個鄉村為例〉;講座二由馮志明(香港大學歷史系)主講,題目為〈從分化獲得力量——十九世紀末至二十世紀初香港人力車伕之族群身份認同〉。

#### 「禮教與情慾」研討會

1998年5月8日,台灣中央研究院近代史研究所文化思想史組舉行題為「禮教與情慾:前近代中國文化中的後/現代性」的研討會。會議首先由呂芳上致開幕詞,然後分四節進行:(一)第一場論文發表,由楊翠華主持,梁其姿擔任評論,論文包括Francesca Bray(Santa Barbara)"Decorum and Desire: the Architectonics of Domestic Space in Late Imperial China",葉漢明(香港中文大學歷史系)〈妥協與要求──華南婚俗文化形成假說〉。(二)議題討論,由羅久蓉主持,議題包括林維紅(台灣大學歷史系),〈貞節──政治與道德控制之下的情慾與禮教〉,熊秉真(近史所)〈人理入情──明清幼學發展與兒童關懷之兩面性〉。(三)第二場論文發表,由余敏玲主持,游鑑明擔任評論,論文包括王鴻泰〈青樓名妓與情藝生活:明清的妓女與文人〉,劉詠聰(香港浸會大學歷史系)〈敦禮尚情──俞樾對女性著作之推介〉,張壽安(近史所)〈嫂叔無服,情何以堪?──清代「禮制、情慾之衝突」議例〉。(四)議題討論,由黃克武主持,議題包括華瑋(文哲所)〈『色情』與『賢文』的對抗──以《才子牡丹亭》為例〉,余安邦(民族所)〈報與情──觀念的澄清與問題的提出〉。最後由熊秉真致閉幕詞。

# 香港古物古蹟辦事處講座

1998年5月16日香港的古物古蹟辦事處文物資源中心在九龍尖沙咀彌敦道136號該辦事處舉辦週末講座,講題有二:一、張忠培教授(故宮博物院研究員)講〈中國考古學的進展〉;二、楊耀林先生

(深圳博物館副館長)及葉楊先生(深圳博物館考古隊隊長)講〈深圳考古與歷史〉。

古物古蹟辦事處為了配合「馬灣東灣仔北考古收穫——一九九七年中國十大考古新發現之一」展覽,舉行一系列有關考古研究的講座:(一)1998年5月23日,蔣廷瑜先生(廣西壯族自治區博物館館長)主講〈廣西省近年考古新發現〉;(二)5月30日,王占奎先生(陝西省考古研究所副所長)主講〈陝西考古成果夏、商、周斷代工程〉;(三)6月27日,鄒興華先生(古物古蹟辦事處考古組館長)主講〈香港馬灣東灣仔北考古收穫〉。

## 第二屆「中國商業史會議」

香港大學亞洲研究中心主辦第二屆中國商業史會議,於1998年7月2日及3日舉行。討論共分五組進行:第一組有葉顯恩(廣東社會科學院歷史研究所)〈儒家傳統文化與徽州商人〉、韋慶遠(中國人民大學歷史系)〈中國十六世紀的重商恤商問題〉;第二組有濱下武志(日本東京大學東洋文化研究所)〈山西票號在東亞的分行網絡〉、孔祥毅(山西財經大學晉商研究中心)〈明清時期廣東商人的地位與作用〉、張瑞威(英國牛津大學聖安東尼學院)〈清中國沿海貿易商人〉;第四組有邱捷(中山大學歷史系)〈晚清廣州商人的『平糶』活動〉、馬敏(華中師範大學歷史研究所)〈紳商名辨及其社會內涵〉、李培德(香港大學亞洲研究中心)〈清末盛宣懷的企業經營活動〉;第五組有林滿紅(台灣中央研究院近代史研究所)〈日本南進政策的馬前卒——日治時期台商的東南亞經貿活動〉、許保強(香港嶺南學院翻譯系)〈海外華人商業網絡——一個歷史社會學詮釋〉、蘇基朗(香港中文大學歷史系)〈宋元海外貿易與沿海區域經濟發展——一個新制度經濟學反思〉。

## 《男女》籌備創刊

《男女:上古及帝制時期中國之兩性》(Nan Nu: Men, Women, and Gender in Early and Imperial China)是一部跨學科學術期刊(半年刊),刊載具有創見的中國兩性研究論著,範圍包括史學、文學、語言學、人類學、考古學、藝術、音樂、法律、哲學、醫學、科學、及宗教等。時限起自中國文明之始,迄二十世紀初期。另設書評專欄,評論近期以中文、日文及西方語文出版的中國兩性研究專著;間中亦刊載中國兩性研究近期動態之學術報告和書評論文。所有文章均以英語發表。編輯與出版費用由荷蘭萊頓Brill Academic Publishers及美國聖路易市華盛頓大學分擔。

《男女》的編輯是宋漢理(Harriet Zurndorfer; 萊頓大學漢學研究院)。地址:Sinologisch Instituut, P.B. 9515, Faculteit der Letteren, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands. 編委會其他成員包括:杜德橋(Glen Dudbridge; 英國牛津大學);管佩達(Beata Grant; 美國華盛頓大學);劉詠聰(Clara Wing-chung Ho; 香港浸會大學);梁其姿(Ki Che Angela Leung; 台灣中央研究院);曼素恩(Susan Mann; 美國戴維斯加州大學);羅溥洛(Paul S. Ropp; 美國克拉克大學)。編緝委員會現徵求英文稿件,篇幅較長、著重考證的論文尤為歡迎。期刊雖以英文刊行,一切中、日文詞彙及出版資料均附原文。來稿須經編輯委員審查,及外送專家評審。稿件獲通過後,再經編輯委員會編輯整理,然後刊載。

(香港浸會大學歷史系資料室)

# [Seminar Abstract]

Chinese Diaspora Identities Reconsidered\*

Comparing the Chinese immigrants overseas to the Jews in diaspora is not a new idea. Various European travelers to Southeast Asia, dating back to the dawn of the colonial era, had been struck by the parallel between the migratory behaviors of the Chinese there and the Jews. Earlier in this century, King Vajiravudh of Siam rendered in a most unsympathetic manner the best-known public reference to the Chinese population in his country and elsewhere as "The Jews of the East." Notwithstanding such precedents and the baggage of negative reference, describing the dispersal of Chinese people outside China as a diaspora has suddenly acquired great currency since the 1980s as a target of media attention and scholarly research.

The surging prominence of the "Chinese diaspora" seems to be the result of several intersecting developments. First of all, the perceived economic success of the ethnic Chinese in general and particularly, their role in the rise of Asia Pacific in the current restructuring of the global economy have stimulated great interest in and out of the academia to fathom the secret of Chinese capitalism. Adding to the excitement have been the economic reform in China and the country's apparent enthusiasm in cultivating the support of the Chinese overseas as a conduit to access foreign investment and technology. Indeed, not only has China fully restored legitimacy to the study of the ethnic Chinese abroad by its own scholars, it has become a major supporter in promoting academic research and exchange by hosting numerous international conferences on the subject.

Meanwhile, against the predictions of the once influential assimilation theory, western scholars now realize that the immigrant Chinese and their native-born descendants have not altogether vanished and melted into the majority populations in the settlement countries. The resilience of their ethnic identities in diverse historical circumstances demands a new level of appreciation. Moreover, from about 1970, the sizable influx of ethnic Chinese from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other secondary locations into North America and Australasia has ushered in the latest phase of Chinese international migration with distinctive features of postmodernist conditions. In many cases, the sheer affluence of the contemporary Chinese migrants, their urban background and cultural sophistication have enabled them to take full advantage of jet traffic, technology in telecommunications, and other trends of globalizing capitalism to expand networks of families, businesses, professional activities, and personal acquaintances that now span several continents. In other words, local residence and adaptation notwithstanding, these people are becoming at the same time part of a mobile and cosmopolitan population of global Chinese.

Furthermore, the ascendance of the diaspora has dovetailed with an emerging effort in Chinese studies to dec-center the claim of China on issue of identity and culture. The last decade has seen a remarkable development of new anthropological and historical scholarships on the study of regional identities, ethnicities and sub-ethnicities, and minority cultures and consciousness. The "Chinese diaspora" could join these exposes in unsettling the core representation of Chineseness often rendered in a monolithic and essentialist fashion.

Ironically, that is exactly where the idea of the "Chinese diaspora" appears to have fallen short. For instance, Go Bon Juan has challenged what he sees as an obsession with the "Chineseness" of the global Chinese. Given the long-term tendency of acculturation and local identification, many ethnic Chinese would feel more at home with fellow members of a national and cultural group —— like the Filipinos in his case —— than with the Chinese from other places. The emphasis on the shared "Chineseness" of this disparate population is misleading. More than anything, it is an ethnocentric expression of chauvinism that claims every accomplished Chinese individuals, regardless of his or her personal preference, as a member of the Chinese race.

In addition, as pointed out by Ien Ang, the popular imagery of the "Chinese diaspora" usually presupposes and authentic culture fixated on China as the motherland —— the very essentialism that should be critiqued —— and insinuates the ethnic Chinese as culturally lacking and inferior because of their residence in the

foreign countries. The cultural politics of diaspora thus deprives the ethnic Chinese "of an autonomous space to determine their own trajectories for constructing cultural identities."

Despite these shortcomings, a more critical and analytic diaspora paradigm can be salvaged from the recent scholarship of Cultural Studies to advance our research on the Chinese overseas. Stuart Hall has written persuasively on the fragmented, multifaceted, unstable, and contingent nature of cultural identities in the postmodern world, in contrast to the previous assumption of a unified, stable, and coherent self. With particular reference to migrants and people who have experienced dislocation and extended exposure to different cultures, the works of Hall and others like Paul Gilroy, James Clifford, and Arjun Appadurai have driven home the point about their cultural hybridity and the need for a transitional and multilateral framework to probe the formation of their identities. It is a strategy that concerns and prioritizes the perspectives of the transplanted individuals and groups by placing their subjectivity at the center of the historical stage and not privileging the influences and claims of the sending country or those of the host society. Carefully executed, this approach will advance a truly diasporic portraiture of Chinese identities outside of China.

\* Lecture delivered on March 19, 1997, organized by the Department of History, Hong Kong Baptist University.

# [Academic Conference]

# A Report on the

"International Conference: Heritage and Education"

Yik-yi Chu Department of History Hong Kong Baptist University

The Antiquities Advisory Board, the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust, and the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Broadcasting, Culture and Sport Bureau organised a large scale international conference on "Heritage and Education" from 17-18 December 1997. The conference was held in the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, and invited local and overseas specialists to deliver their papers.

The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Honourable Tung Chee Hwa, and the Director of State Bureau of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Zhang Wenbin spoke at the opening ceremony.

The conference had nine panels. Panel A was chaired by Dr. Elizabeth Sinn. Dr. Richard Engelhardt, UNESCO Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia and the Pacific, talked about "The UNESCO World Heritage Education Project." Ms. Hou Jokun, Director of the Division of Science and Education, National Administration for Cultural Heritage, provided "A Survey of Propaganda and Education for Cultural Heritage in China." Professor David Lung, Chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board, spoke about how to "Preserve our Heritage, Benefit our Future Generations."

Panel B1 was chaired by Dr. Richard Engelhardt. Mr. Peter Burman, Director of the Centre for Conservation Studies, University of York, talked about "Heritage Education in UK: Policy and Practice." Ms. Robyn Sloggett, Chief Conservator of the University of Melbourne Conservation Service, spoke about "Positioning, Planning and Action: Developing a National Conservation Strategy for Australia's Movable Cultural Heritage." Ms. Beth Boland, Historian at the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, introduced "The U.S. Teaching With Historic Places Program." As for Panel B2, the chairman was Mr. Andrew Chan. The Historical Building Survey Team gave an "Interim Report on the Territory-wide Historical Buildings Survey in Hong Kong," and the Archaeological survey Team provided an "Interim Report on the Territory-wide Archaeological Survey in Hong Kong."

Panel C1 was chaired by Mr. Lu Zhou. Mr. Yuan Zhongyi, Curator of the Museum of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shi Huang, elaborated on "The Significance of Heritage Preservation and Education with Reference to the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shi Huang." Mr. Dai Chunyang, Deputy Director of the Gansu Research Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, talked about "The Giant Dragon — A National Pride: Brief Introduction on the Section of the Great Walls in Gansu Province." Mr. Mai Yinghao, Honorary Director of the Guangzhou Municipal Museum, introduced the "Enlightenment Gained from the Discovery of the Palace Remnants of the Southern Yue Kingdom of the Western Han Dynasty in Guangzhou."

Panel C2 was chaired by Mrs. Pamela Rogers. Ms. Boey Yut Mei, Committee Member of Singapore Heritage Society, spoke on "Heritage Education in Singapore." Ms. Lin Lee Loh-lim, of the Asian & West Pacific Network for Urban Conservation, pointed to the "Raising Consciousness in a Historic City." Mrs. Amita Baig, Director General of the Architectural Heritage Division, the India National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, talked about "The Spirit of Heritage Education."

Panel D1 was chaired by Dr. Daniel Waters. Dr. Trevor Holmes, Historical Buildings Advisor, talked about the "Conservation of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Shanghai." Dr. Michael Stratton of the Centre for Conservation Studies, University of York spoke on "Education and Industrial Heritage: Interpretation of Ironbridge and Other Museums in Britain." Dr. Edward Harrris, Director of the Bermuda Maritime Museum, talked about "War & Peace: Historic Fortifications and Heritage Education in the Age of Cultural Tourism."

Panel D2 was chaired by Dr. Michael Lau. Ms. Diane Jones, Associate Director of Peddle Thorp & Walker, pointed to "Conservation and Education in New South Wales." Professor George Henderson of Leicestershire's De Monfort University talked about "Architectural Conservation Education: Mainstream or Backwater? The UK Experience." Mr. Xiao Kangda, Director of Guangzhou Research Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, introduced "Heritage Preservation and Education in Guangzhou."

Panel E was headed by Mr. Paul Young. Mr. Jason Yuen of the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust talked about "Heritage Education for the Architects: A Review of its Significance and Development in Hong Kong." Mr. Abraham Razack, Chief Executive of the Land Development Corporation, talked about "Integrating Hong Kong's Unique Heritage and Customary Lifestyle with Modern Life." Mr. Peter Marsden, Principal Consultant of ERM Hong Kong Ltd., talked about "Heritage Impact Assessment: Methodologies and Opportunities." Mr. Roger Nissim, Manager of Sun Hong Kai Properties Ltd., introduced the "Ma Wan Archaeological Heritage Centre by Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd."

Panel F1 was chaired by Mr. Peter Burman. Mr. Thomas Kvan, Senior Lecturer in Architecture at the University of Hong Kong, talked about "Computing and Heritage Education." Mr. T. G. Hassall, Chief Executive of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England, talked about "The Educational Uses of England's National Monuments Record." Ms. Kate Clark, who headed the Historic Research and Analysis Team of the English Heritage, spoke about "Heritage Education for a Sustainable Future: The Role of English Heritage."

Panel F2 was chaired by Father Louis Ha. Ms. Barbara Reeve, Conservator of the National Maritime Museum, talked about "Education Workshops for School Students: The Australian National Museum Experience." Dr. Joseph Ting, Chief Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of History, talked about "The Role of the Hong Kong Museum of History in Local Heritage Education." Mr. S.Y. Yim, Chief Curator of the

Museum Section of the Regional Services Department, gave "A Tentative Discussion of the Heritage Education in the Provisional Regional Council's Museums."

Panel G1 was chaired by Mr. Jason Yuen. Professor David Dolan, Director of the Research Institute for Cultural Heritage, Curtin University, talked about "Education and Interpretation: the Core Business of Heritage." Mr. Lu Zhou, Deputy Professor of the School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, talked about "Preservation for Architectural Heritage — Education and Practice in the School of Architecture, Tsinghua University." Mr. Wu Zengde, Administrative Officer of the Shenzhen Administrative Committee of Cultural Relics, spoke on "Heritage Preservation and Heritage Education." Mr. Elizabeth Vines, Conservation and Heritage Consultant of the McDougall & Vines, introduced "Conservation Practice in Australia — The Burra Charter under Review."

Panel G2 was chaired by Dr. Desmond Hui. Mr. Mason Hung, Senior Manager of the Hong Kong Tourist Association, introduced "The Hong Kong Tourist Association's Involvement in Heritage Promotion." Professor Leonardo Meraz Quintana (Architectural Studio Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico City) spoke about "The Inclusion of Heritage Topics in the Architecture Program of a Mexican University." Dr. Jeffrey Cody, Assistant Professor in Architecture at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, talked about the "Teaching Heritage Protection in the U.S.: Eight Lessons for Hong Kong." Mr. Huang Miaozhang, Deputy Director of the Guangzhou Research Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, emphasised "The Importance of Propaganda on Heritage Preservation, with Reference to the Theft of the Ancient Tombs at Hengzhigang in Guangzhou."

Panel H1 was chaired by Dr. Elizabeth Sinn. Ms. Jeannette Hlavach, Actor Senior Heritage Planner of the City of Vancouver, talked about "Heritage Planning in Vancouver." The Hon. Edward Ho, Chairman of the Council of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust, talked about "The Role and Achievements of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust in Heritage Conservation and Education." Professor Michael Kwartler, Director of the Environment Simulation Centre, New School for Social Research, New York City, talked about "Historic Preservation in High Density, High Value Environment: the Case of New York City." Mr. Luis Antonio Durao, Mr. Chan Kin-seng, and Ms. Maria Joao Parreira, Instituto Cultural Macau, pointed to "Asserting an Identity — Cultural Heritage Policy in Macau."

Panel H2 was chaired by Dr. C. C. Choi, Dr. Daniel Waters, President of Royal Asiatic Society (Hong Kong Branch), introduced "The Royal Asiatic Society and Heritage Education." Mr. Au Ka-fat, President of the Hong Kong Archaeological Society, also introduced "The Hong Kong Archaeological Society — A Pioneer in Heritage Preservation." Dr. Cheung Siu-woo, Chairperson of the South China Research Circle, talked about "Heritage in Historical and Cultural Context: The Role of the South China Research Circle in Heritage Education." Mr. Koo Kai-fai, Executive Producer (Education Television) of Radio Television Hong Kong, talked about "Television and Heritage Education in Hong Kong."

Panel I was chaired by Professor David Lung. Dr. Y.M. Leung, Chief Executive of the Curriculum Development Institute, Education Department, emphasised "The Significance of the Incorporation of Local History in the Secondary School Curriculum." Mr. Poon Huen-wei, Principal of the HKTA Tang Hin Memorial Secondary School, asked "How Should the Government Promote Heritage Education to Secondary School Students?" Professor Patrick Lau, who headed the Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong, talked about "Heritage Conservation in Architectural Education." Mr. Chiu Siu-tsan, Executive Secretary of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, talked about "The Launching of the Year of Heritage — Some Observations and Inspirations."

[Departmental Activities]

- Professor Lee Ngok 李鍔, Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Development) of The University of Southern Queensland and current external examiner of the department, delivered a talk on "China's Defence Priorities and Asian Security Problems 中國國防重點與亞洲安全問題" at the Department on January 3, 1997. The function was co-organised by the History Department and the Modern Chinese History Society of Hong Kong.
- Dr. Ming K. Chan 陳明銶, Senior Lecturer of the Department of History, University of Hong Kong, was invited by the History Society to deliver a talk on February 20, 1997. Dr. Chan spoke on "The Role of Hong Kong in Modern Chinese Politics 香港在近代中國政治的角色."
- Professor Du Fangqin 杜芳琴of the Women Studies Center, Tianjin Normal University, visited the Department from March 12 to March 15, 1997. She delivered a public lecture at the Department on March 13 entitled "The Gender System of the Han Chinese People: Its Formation and Characteristics 華夏族性別制度的形成和特點." On the same day Professor Du also presented a seminar at the Gender Studies Research Group, the David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies. Chaired by Dr. Terry Yip, Professor Du gave a report on the Studies on Women's History in Mainland China.
- Professor Chang Yu-fa 張玉法of the Academic Sinica, Taipei, delivered a lecture at the Department entitled "Liberalism in Twentieth Century China 二十世紀中國之自由主義" on March 17, 1997. The seminar was co-organised by the Department and the Modern Chinese History Society of Hong Kong.
- Dr. Wing Chung Ng 伍榮仲, Assistant Professor of the Division of Behavioral and Cultural Sciences, the University of Texas, San Antorio, and Fellow at the National Humanities Center, presented a seminar entitled "Chinese Diaspora Identities Reconsidered" on March 19, 1997.
- Professor Niu Dayong 牛大勇of the History Department, Beijing University, visited the Department on March 19, 1997 and gave a talk on "An Introduction to the Department of History, Beijing University, with Special References to Studies on the History of Sino-American Relations at Beijing 北京大學歷史系概況——兼論中美關係史在北京的專業研究."
- Professor Tien-wei Lin 林天蔚, Emeritus Professor of the National Cheng-chi University, visited the Department on March 27, 1997 and gave a lecture on "The Course of Studies on Local Histories 方志學研究之歷程."
- Professor Lai Xinxia 來新夏of the Nankai University visited the Department from May 15 to May 19, 1997. During his visit, Professor Lai presented a lecture entitled "The Inter-relationship of Traditional Chinese Culture and Overseas Culture 中華傳統文化與海外文化的雙向關係" on May 16, 1997.
- Professor Chen Jiang 陳絳 of the Department of History, Fudan University, delivered a seminar at the Department entitled "On the Question of Modernization in Modern Chinese History中國近代史上的現代化問題" on June 23, 1997.
- Dr. Lo Hui-min, Former Head and Visiting Fellow at the Division of Pacific and Asian History, Australian National University, visited the Department on June 26, 1997, and gave a talk on "Who is Ku Hung-ming 誰是辜鴻銘?"
- Professor Edwin P.W. Leung 梁伯華of the Department of Asian Studies, Seton Hall University, visited the Department and lectured on "Views and Thoughts on the Study of Modern China's Diplomatic History近代中國外交史研究之我思我見" on July 28, 1997.
- Mr. Christopher Newall, a barrister in the Department of Justice spoke at a seminar in the Department of History on September 24, 1997, about "Postcards as Historical Sources in Chinese History." A keen philatelist, Mr. Newall used postcards from the period of the Boxer Rebellion and on missionaries in China to present an interesting introduction to the use of postcards as primary sources for research in and teaching of the history of China.

- Prof. Paul S. Ropp of the Department of History, Clark University, visited the Department on October 20, 1997 and delivered a lecture entitled "The Curious Case of He Shuangqing: The Great Peasant Woman Poet." The function was jointly presented by the Department of History, Chinese Women's History Research Unit, and the Gender Studies Research Group at the David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies.
- Prof. Yee Yim-kwong 余炎光, Head of the History Department, Shue Yan College, delivered a lecture entitled "Warlord in Republican China談民國軍閥" on October 24, 1997.
- Professor You Xilin尤西林of the Shaanxi Normal University delivered a lecture about "The View of *Tianxia* as Different from *Guojia*有別於國家的'天下觀'" on October 27, 1997. The lecture was coorganised by the Department of History, HKBU and the New Asia College, CUHK.
- Mr. Yeung Wing Wah楊榮華, President of the Bauhinia H.K. 香港紫荊歌舞團 visited the Department on November 26, 1997. He also gave a talk on "Folklore: A Form of Chinese Popular Art中國民間藝術——民歌."
- Dr. So-an Cheng張壽安, Research Fellow of the Institute for Modern History, Academic Sinica, and currently visiting scholar at the David. C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies, delivered a lecture entitled "From *li to li*: Changes in Confucianism during the Qing Period 從理到禮:儒學思想在清代的轉變" on November 27, 1997.

# [Departmental Activities]

# Seminars, 1997

#### • Seminar on Japanese Studies

The first round of the "Seminar on Japanese Studies" organised by the Department was held on February 12, 1997, focusing on "Western Political and Legal Thoughts in Modern Japan." Coordinated by Dr. Chow Kai-wing and chaired by Dr. Cindy Chu, Dr. Lam Kai-yin spoke on "The Introduction of *Social Contract* to Japan and Its Impact 《民約論》傳入日本的經過及其影響," and Mr. Lam Hok Chung spoke on "Japan Encounters the New World Order: The Reception of International Law in Meiji Japan明治時期《國際法》之傳入與近代日本的出發。"

#### • Nationalism in Modern China Seminar

Co-sponsored by the History Department and the Sino-Western Relations Research Programme at the David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies, the "Nationalism in Modern China Seminar I 近代中國民族主義講座之一" was held on May 3, 1997. The seminar was chaired by Dr. Danny Paau, the welcoming remarks was delivered by Dr. Kai-wing Chow. Speakers included Fang Zhiqin 方志欽 (Kwangdong Academy of Social Sciences), Lin Jiayou林家有 (Zhongshan University), Liu Shengyi劉聖宣 (Huanan Normal University), Mo Shixiang莫世祥(Jinan University) and Danny S. L. Paau (HKBU).

#### • Lectures on History of Christianity in Modern China

- Dr. Sun Shangyang 孫尚揚, Associate Professor of the Department of Religion, Beijing University, spoke on "Christianity versus Confucianism: Dialogue of Late Ming明末天主教與儒學對話" on February 26, 1997.
- Rev. Lau Shiu Hong劉少康 was invited to give a talk on his father Rev. Lau Yuet Shing ("My Father Rev. Lau Yuet Shing我的父親劉粵聲牧師") on March 12, 1997.
- Dr. Lauren F. Pfister, Associate Professor of the Department of Religions, Hong Kong Baptist University, gave a talk on "19th Century Cross-Cultural Christian Experiences in Southeastern China," on March 26, 1997.
- Professor Wang Licheng王立誠 from the Fudan University spoke on "The History and Characteristics of the Shanghai University滬江大學的歷史及其特色" on April 9, 1997.
- Professor Tao Feiya陶飛亞 from the Shandong University spoke on "A Protestant Community in the Home Town of Confucius: Historical Analysis of the Jesus Family孔子故鄉的一個基督教社團:耶穌家庭的歷史分析" on April 23, 1997.

# [Departmental Activities]

# Staff Publications, 1996-1997

#### **Books**

- Chow Kai-wing 周佳榮, Stephanie Po-yin Chung 鍾寶賢, and Wong Man Kong 黃文江 (eds.), *Remains in Memories: Pictures of Hong Kong and Its People, 1950's 1970's*戰後香港軌跡——民生苦樂 (Hong Kong: Hong Kong Commercial Press, 1997). ix + 131 pp.
- \_\_\_\_\_(eds.), Remains in Memories: Pictures of Hong Kong and Its Society, 1950's 1970's 戰後香港軌跡——社會掠影 (Hong Kong: Hong Kong Commercial Press, 1997). ix + 139 pp.
- Chow Kai-wing and Clara Wing-chung Ho 劉詠聰 (eds.), *Historical Studies in Contemporary Hong Kong* 當代香港史學研究 (Hong Kong: Joint Publishing Company, 1st printing 1994, 2nd printing 1997). iv + 382pp.
- Clara Wing-chung Ho, *Child-rearing in Ancient China*中國古代的育兒 (Beijing: Commercial Press International, 1997). iv + iii + 201 pp.
- Lee Kam-keung 李金強, Essays on the History of Fujian in the Qing Dynasty 區域研究——清代福建史論 (Hong Kong: Hong Kong Educational Publishing Company, 1996), 320 pp.
- Wong Yin-lee 黃嫣梨, *The Life and Works of Jiang Chunlin* 蔣春霖評傳 (reprint, Nanjing: Nanjing University Press, 1997), 449 pp.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_, Zhang Ruoming (1902-1958) in Perspective 張若名研究及資料輯集(Hong Kong: Centre of Asian Studies, The University of Hong Kong, 1997), 440 pp.

#### Articles

- Chow Kai-wing, "Hong Kong Tongmenghui and the Revolutionary Movement of Late Qing 香港同盟會與清季革命運動," originally published in *Chu Hai Journal* 珠海學報, no. 13 (1981), reprinted in *Zhonghua minguo jianguo wenxian: geming kaigu wenxian* 中華民國建國文獻:革命開國文獻, no. 2 (*Shishu* 史著 1) (Taipei: Guoshi guan, 1996), pp. 705-722.
  , "On the Modification of the Character of Chinese Nation: A Study of Liang Qizhao's *Xinmin shuo* 中國國民性的更新——梁啟超《新民說》析論," *Modern Chinese History Society of Hong Kong Bulletin*, no. 8 (December 1996), pp. 1-12.
  Cindy Chu 朱益宜, "The Nature of Japanese Imperialism in the 1930s: A Review of Seven Classics,": *History Education Forum*, no. 2 (June 1997), pp. 17-31.
  Clara Wing-chung Ho, "On the Compilation of *Biographical Dictionary of Chinese Women* (Qing Volume)," *Research on Women in Modern Chinese History*, no. 4 (August 1996), pp. 321-328.
  , "Cultivation of Female Talent: Views on Women's Education in China during the Early and High Qing Periods," originally published in *Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient*,
- and High Qing Periods," originally published in *Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient* vol. 38, no. 2 (1995), pp. 191-223. An abridged version appeared in Hazel Sara Greenberg (ed.), *Spotlight on China: Traditions Old and New* (New York: The American Forum for Global Education, 1997), pp. 215-217.
- Lam Kai-yin 林啟彥, "The Sino-Western Cultural Views of Yan Fu during the May Fourth Era 五四時期嚴復的中西文化觀," *Chinese Studies* 漢學研究, vol. 14, no. 2 (December 1996), pp. 75-89.
- Lee Kam-keung, "On the Educational Development of Fuzhou, 1866-1911 興學育材—清季福州新教育發展述論1866-1911," *Modern Chinese History Society of Hong Kong Bulletin*, no.8 (December 1996), pp. 13-26.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, "Christian Reformer: Huang Naicheng and the Reform Movement in Late Qing基督教 改革者——黄乃裳與清季改革運動," *Sino-Humanitas*人文中國學報, no. 4 (1997), pp. 189-212.
- Ricardo King-sang Mak 麥勁生, "German Sociology in the Nazi Era 納粹時代的德國社會學" in Hong Kong Journal of Social Sciences 香港社會科學學報, vol. 2 (1996), pp. 159-174.
- J. Barton Starr, "Documentary Editions as Historical Research: A Summary of 'The Papers of Robert Morrison'," *History Education Forum*, no. 2 (June 1997), pp. 1-8.
- James A. Stewart, "Lost Highland Manuscripts and the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-46," *Celtic Connections: Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Celtic Studies*, Vol. 1 (Edinburgh: Tuckwell Press, 1997)
- Wong Yin-lee, "Lu Bicheng and Chinese Women Education In Early Republican China 呂碧城與清末 民初婦女教育," *Journal of Nanyang Technological University* 南洋理工大學學報, vol. 1, no. 1 (October 1996), pp. 229-248.