



HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
香港浸會大學歷史學系

NEWSLETTER

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香港浸會大學

HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

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The Birth of Our Logo



We are very pleased to announce that the winner of the History Department Logo Competition is Ms. Amina Yat-law AI (歐伶兒), a student in the BSSc in China Studies History option and Diploma in Education. The Department would like to thank Ms. Amina AI, and all the other competition entrants, for the time and effort they put into creating their designs.



The Department first solicited entries to the logo competition in an announcement at the annual assembly in September 2014. After receiving all the competition entries in November, we invited opinions on the designs from the History Department's academic staff. On the basis of these comments, the judging panel selected a shortlist of suitable entries. The most important criteria in the judging process were that the logo should be professional, aesthetically pleasing, and evoke the spirit of history without referring explicitly to a particular historical time period or geographical area. We also received valuable advice from design experts in the Academy of Visual Arts. The final step was to hold a vote among students and staff to decide upon the winning design. The judging committee is very grateful for the feedback we have received from staff and students during the competition process, which we have taken into account.

The new logo will be widely used in the Department's promotional materials, stationary and on the website. We hope that you will join us in congratulating Ms. Amina AI on her success in the competition.

In an interview after the prize presentation on 13 February 2014, Amina said that she attempted to encapsulate the distinctive features of history in the logo. At the beginning of the competition, she came up with some



Above:
Prof. Clara HO presented
the certificate to Amina.



The organizers (Dr. Catherine LADDS and Dr. Bettina DIETZ) of the competition and Amina.

initial ideas, including a leaf, a ring, a hemp cord, and a wheel, and began to look for ways to combine these elements into a unique logo.

“I needed to seriously consider that the logo must not only have clear symbolism and meaning, but also must be a harmonious combination of design elements in which each element can be interpreted. I took inspiration from historical studies because historians need to interpret individual pieces of evidence,” Amina said.

She further explained the concepts of the logo. Dark blue and light yellow green are the colors of the logo, representing the spirit of the Department and creating thematic coherence with the Department’s decoration colors. The outer layer of the logo is a wheel, which symbolizes the ongoing nature of history and implies that study of history recovers the past and introduces it to the present. The hemp cord not only represents the use of knots to record events in ancient history, but also indicates that history is nurturing human civilization. Amina pointed out that the image of a book in the middle of the logo is adapted from the HKBU’s emblem, thus representing the connection between the Department and the University. The logo fonts are semi-cursive script and Franklin Gothic. “I think that the semi-cursive script has traits of variation and readability. Then, I decided to use Franklin Gothic as the English font after receiving feedback from the competition judging panel. I’m certain that Franklin Gothic is a neutral, universal and popular font with a simple aesthetic quality and high legibility. Above all, I think these two fonts are consistent with the nature of the Department, which has an international reputation in historical research,” Amina said. In addition, she chose a left-to-right text direction in both Chinese and English in order to maintain consistency. Significantly, she applied an optical illusion in the logo; when viewing the logo it appears to spin. Amina spent about three months in total on planning, designing, and revising the logo design.

Amina also shared her opinion on logo design principles. She believed that the most important principle was that the logo should be “appropriate,” which she interpreted as meaning that it must have meaning to the organization. The other principles were that the logo should be “attractive” and “simple” as well as “relevant” that the logo can be easily understood by audiences.

Amina was very pleased to hear that she is the winner of the competition. “During all these years, my study of history has inspired me in many ways and I have also been affected by the academic atmosphere of the Department. For me, as a member of our “big family,” the adoption of my logo design by the Department is certainly an honor.” Moreover, Amina thinks that creating a logo is significant to the Department because the logo can help to create a sense of belonging within the “big family.” At the end of the interview, Amina took this opportunity to extend her gratitude to other participants and all those people who supported her.



“Sources and Approaches in Military History: The Case of Hong Kong during the Second World War” (2015.2.2)

A lecture co-organized by the History Department and the Advanced Institute for Contemporary China Studies was held at AAB701 on 2 February 2015 (Monday). Dr. Chi-man Kwong was invited to deliver a presentation on “Sources and Approaches in Military History: The Case of Hong Kong during the Second World War.”

In his presentation, Dr. Kwong mainly focused on the period of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong (25 December 1941 – 15 August 1945). Firstly, he provided an overview of the previous research on this period and pointed out that a majority of studies concentrated on the war crimes of Japanese. He also discussed the possibility of expanding the research area on this period. For instance, historians could explore the economic condition of Hong Kong during this period, the role of Hong Kong in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the reasons for the failure of Japanese occupation of Hong Kong.

Significantly, Dr. Kwong drew attention to the East River Column in anti-Japanese resistance activities. On one hand, he emphasized the importance of the efforts of the East River Column in resisting Japanese aggression and argued that the retrocession of Hong Kong should not be over-emphasised. On the other hand, the British Army Aid Group and other underground anti-Japanese forces were also essential for achieving progress towards the end of the Japanese occupation. Finally, Dr. Kwong suggested that researchers should investigate multiple facets of the anti-Japanese resistance movement in order to clearly reconstruct the military history of this period.



明初燕王府地點平議 “A Study on the Location of Prince Yan's Mansion in the Early-Ming Dynasty” (2015.2.12)



Professor Hung Chu 朱 鴻 (Department of History, National Taiwan Normal University) was invited to deliver a lecture on “A Study on the Location of Prince Yan's Mansion in the Ming Dynasty 明初燕王府地點平議,” co-organized by the History Department and Modern History Research Center. The lecture was the first event in the History of the Ming and Qing Dynasties lecture series and was held at AAB153 on 12 February 2015 (Saturday).

In the lecture, Prof. Chu discussed several historical records in which the location of Prince Yan's Mansion is ambiguous, including *Ming Taizu shilu* 明太祖實錄 (Veritable records of Ming Taizu), *Ming Shizong shilu* 明世宗實錄 (Veritable records of Ming Shizong), *Ming huidian* 明會典 (Collected statutes of the Ming Dynasty) and *Ming shi* 明史 (The history of the Ming Dynasty).

In addition, Prof. Chu pointed out that the unclear records not only revealed the difficulties of investigating the history of the Ming Dynasty in the Qing period, but also led to controversies about Prince Yan's Mansion, which was located in either the *Danei* 大內 (Great Within, Ming Forbidden City) of the Yuan or the *Xiyuan* 西苑 (West Garden, the imperial garden palace on the west side of the Forbidden City). Prof. Chu argued that the location was most likely the *Xiyuan*.



Above:
Prof. Hung CHU



In order to deal with the problem of the location of the Prince Yan's Mansion, Prof. Chu indicated that the records of *Chunming mengyu lu* 春明夢餘錄 (Record of dreams of the Capital) and *Qinding rixia jiuwen kao* 欽定日下舊聞考 (Imperial commissioned ancient accounts heard in precincts of the throne), which were compilations of materials on Beijing history, showed that the Mansion was located in the Longfu Palace 隆福宮 and Xingsheng Palace 興聖宮 near the northern lake Beihai 北海 in the Xiyuan. Moreover, he provided further proof that Prince Yan's Mansion was located in the Xiyuan by identifying the location of the Neige 內閣 (The Grand Secretariat) before the fourteenth year of the Ming Emperor Yongle 永樂 (The year before the establishment of the Forbidden City). Neige was situated in Xingzai 行在 (Temporary imperial abode), which was located in Xiyuan and formerly Prince Yan's Mansion. This opinion on the location of Xiyuan can also be proved using poems and collected works written by members of the Neige and other scholars because these works described the environment of Neige, which was the same as the

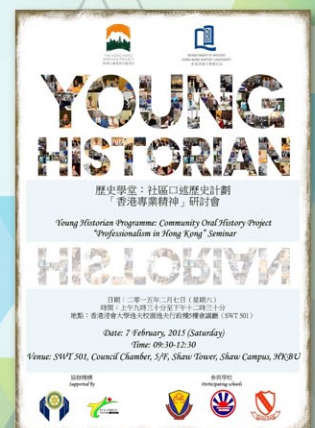
environment of the Xiyuan. Thus, Prof. Chu emphasized that the Prince Yan's Mansion was certainly located in the Xiyuan in the early Ming Dynasty.

“Professionalism in Hong Kong” Seminar (Community Oral History Project) (2015.2.7)

The “Young Historian Programme: Community Oral History Project – ‘Professionalism in Hong Kong’ Seminar” was jointly organized by the Department and the Hong Kong Heritage Project at SWT501 on 7 February 2014 (Saturday).

Dr. Man-kong Wong conveyed Prof. Clara Ho's greetings to all participants and delivered the welcoming speech on her behalf. Afterwards, souvenirs were presented to the three participating schools by Ms. Fanny Lu, who is the Executive Director of the Hong Kong Heritage Project.

Ten History students and forty-one secondary school students from Queen Elizabeth School, Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon) and Wa Ying College presented their findings from their oral history projects. These





projects focus upon four themes: “Corporate Vision,” “Serving the Public,” “Science in Service” and “Arts and Education”. After the students’ presentations, Principal Lee of Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon), Ms. Melanie Li, Ms. Lu, and Ms. Kitty Ma led the discussion. At the end of the discussion, Dr. Wong summarized the wisdom shared by the ten interviewees about their oral history projects.





"I would live wherever the project goes." (去到哪, 住到哪。)

—— Paul POON

"People issues were more important than making deals and selling products."

—— Nick COLFER



"Attach great importance to the client relationship."
(重視與客人之間的關係。)

—— Rainy CHAN

"It is the important fact you should like what you are doing.
If you like what you are doing it will turn well."

—— Felix BIEGER



"There will always be challenges and temptations to do things
in a lower standard."

—— Andy BROWN

"Defend the truth at all cost." (維護真相, 不畏強權。)

—— Simon CHU



"Treat artifacts with sincerity and true respect."
(對文物有真誠, 對文物要有崇敬的心。)

—— Shing-wai CHAN

"Words and statements are scientifically grounded."

—— Hoi-keung MONG



"We need to attend to the differences among students and
develop their potentials." (我們會因材施教, 讓學生發揮所能。)

—— Po-kwan YEUNG

"As a professional director, my pieces have to be professionally completed,
although I might encounter some changes, even some bad ones."

(作為一種專業、一個專業的人、一個導演, 在這個工作範疇裡面, 起碼要做到的
就是環境怎樣差, 所有事情有任何變動, 你一定要用你的專業去完成所有的東西。)

—— Johnnie TO



All student participants were presented with a certificate to recognize their performance and contribution. Thanks must go to Dr. Yuen-han Law, Miss Wai-kwan Chan, Mr. Wai-li Chu, Mr. Chun-hin Leung and Mr. Sing-ping Lee for they also contributed to organizing the presentation at the seminar.

The following history students are the in-charge group leaders in these oral history projects:

University Student	Interviewee	Participating School
Oi-ying KWOK	Mr. Paul POON (Managing Director, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited)	Queen Elizabeth School
Ka-wai LEE	Mr. Nick COLFER (Chairman of Tai Ping Carpets)	Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon)
Chai-hung CHAN	Ms. Rainy CHAN (General Manager, The Peninsula Hong Kong & Regional Vice-President, Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Limited)	Wa Ying College
Chunmei TAN	Mr. Felix BIEGER (Retired General Manager of the Peninsula Hotel)	Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon)
Hiu-ching CHEUNG	Mr. Andy BROWN (Executive Director of Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Garden)	Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon)
Ka-ming HUNG	Mr. Simon CHU (Retired Chief Archivist at Public Record Office, HKSAR Government, Hong Kong Public Records Concern Group)	Wa Ying College
Long-ni LIU	Mr. Shing-wai CHAN (Head of Conservation Office, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, HKSAR Government)	Sir Ellis Kadoorie Secondary School (West Kowloon)
Yu-lok SIU	Dr. Hoi-keung MONG (Retired Chief Forensic Pathologist, HKSAR government and Chairman of Institute of Advanced Motorists)	Queen Elizabeth School
Chor-yin LAM	Dr. Johnnie TO (Film Director)	Queen Elizabeth School
Edward Hay-ching FU	Mr. Po-kwan YEUNG (Ex-Chief Superintendent [Auxiliary], School Principal, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council)	Wa Ying College

Postgraduate Students' Seminar: Representation of Cities in Late-Qing Utopian and Science-fiction Literature (2015.2.26)



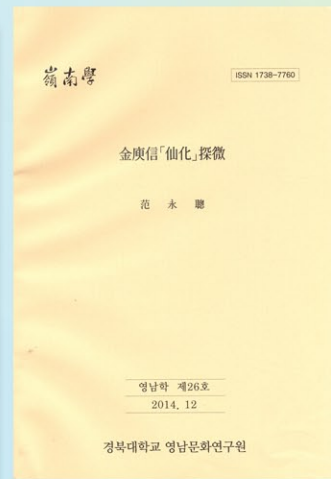
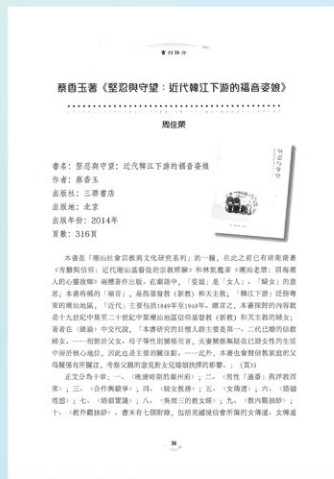
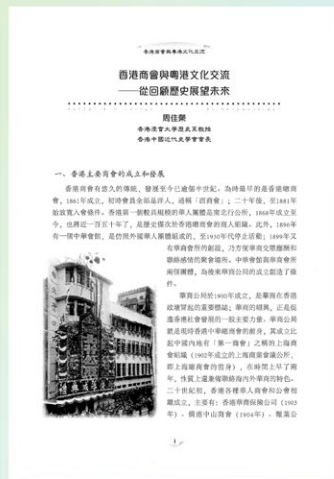
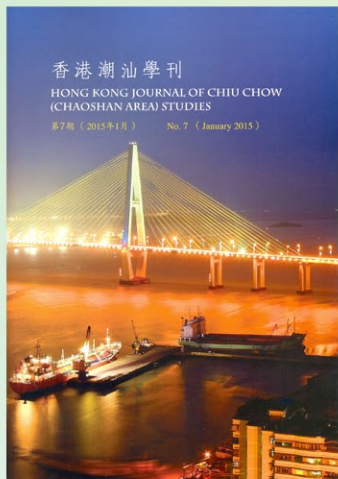
Above:
Mr. Thomas MARLING

Mr. Thomas Marling, a PhD student (HKPFS) of the Department, gave a presentation on his research on “The Representation of Cities in Late-Qing Utopian and Science-fiction Literature.” The presentation was organized by the Department and held in AABI 153 on 26 February 2015.

In his presentation, Mr. Marling attempted to frame the late-Qing urban modernisation agenda as a struggle over the everyday. However, rather than analysing specific material sites, practices and “modernisers” in situ, he explored the historicity of the framework itself, by attempting to offer one branch of an as-yet largely unwritten genealogy of discourses regarding cities and the urban everyday during this period.

Moreover, Mr. Marling considered that urban modernisation was not an explicit aspect of the reform agenda in the late-Qing and examined the possibility of establishing a discursive position on the city at this level. Also, he proposed to find out the differences in the presentation of cities in utopian and science fiction texts reflect differing conceptualisations of the city in Chinese society (with regards to the everyday). In addition, he attempted to explore the reason and manner to differentiate between utopian and science fiction texts so that he can further recognize a critical relationship between the two genres.





Prof. Kai-wing CHOW, Professor

- ◆ (主編)《香港潮汕學刊》，第7期(香港：香港浸會大學近代史研究中心，2015年1月)。
- ◆ 〈香港商會與粵港文化交流——從回顧歷史展望未來〉，《香港潮汕學刊》，第7期(2015年1月)，頁1-5。
- ◆ 〈蔡香玉著：《堅忍與守望：近代韓江下游的福音姿娘》〉，《香港潮汕學刊》，第7期(2015年1月)，頁36-38。

Dr. Wing-chung FAN, Lecturer I

- ◆ 范永聰：〈金庚信「仙化」探微〉，載대한민국 경북대학교 영남문화연구원 (Yongnam Culture Institute, Kyungpook National University, Korea 大韓民國慶北大學校嶺南文化研究院) 編：《영남학》(Yongnamhak 《嶺南學》)，제 26 호 (第 26 號)。대구광역시 (大邱廣域市)：대한민국 경북대학교 영남문화연구원，2014 年 12 月，頁 425-472。

Members' Activities 本系成員學術活動

Dr. Man-kong WONG, Associate Professor

- ◆ Organized the "Professionalism in Hong Kong" Seminar (Community Oral History Project), Hong Kong Baptist University, 7 February 2015.

Dr. Chi-man KWONG, Assistant Professor

- ◆ Was invited to give a presentation on "Sources and Approaches in Military History: The Case of Hong Kong during the Second World War," Hong Kong Baptist University, 2 February 2015.

Dr. Kam-chau KWOK 郭錦洲博士

田野考察——在現場找尋歷史



田野考察是研究者離開辦公桌，親身走進地方社會研究歷史。很多人以為這是一門很新的方法，但其實太史公司馬遷早已提及他是走過大江南北來搜集民間資料的。那麼在田野考察中究竟要看什麼？找什麼？不同人有不同的看法，我在此不能很有系統地說出什麼是田野考察，只能談談過往我在田野考察時的感受。

我的研究是關於徽州的傳統社會。早在二十世紀初，當地的民間文獻已大量地被發現，所以對歷史學者來說，徽州並不是陌生的課題。但以田野考察作為研究徽州社會的方法，則是近二、

三十年才流行的。現時的徽州人已很懂得與外來的研究者打交道，有一次我去一間小店買果汁，店主馬上問我：「你是來旅遊還是作研究的？」我回答是作研究後，便反問他為什麼他只問「來旅遊」和「作研究」這兩個可能性，他說外地人來這裡大多數只是為這兩個目的。由此可知學術界對徽州研究的關注，連當地學術圈外的人都已感覺到。

據說因為有太多學者來徽州搜購民間文獻，造成文獻在當地有價有市，甚至是當地人會複製或偽造文獻出售。同樣，我也見過有重新建成的祠堂和古跡，為了遷就旅遊發展，新建成的位置已不是原本的位置，而是在公路附近，方便遊客。這些情況當然會為研究帶來麻煩，但我們無須用負面的眼光來看這些為了迎合外來者而出現的改變，因為我們要明白，地方社會和所謂的傳統，其實是在不斷變化的，歷史學者的工作，就是要指出當地在什麼時候出現什麼變化。



在田野考察要做的第一件事情，就是與當地人交朋友，因為沒有當地人的幫忙，研究者可謂「寸步難移」。問題不在於你是否熟悉當地環境，而在於就算你懂得找到某所重要建築或某位村民，沒有人事關係的話，人家也不一定會開門讓你進入或與你談話。對於研究者來說，與當地交朋友最直接的方法，便是看看自己有沒有親戚、朋友或同事，在當地有聯繫，靠著「順瓜摸藤」的方法，便可認識當地人，就算沒有直接認識，透過「間接再間接」認識，都是一個方法。大陸人是很懂得「禮儀」的，只要有人情關係，怎樣也會請



你吃頓飯，你也可以回敬他們或送些小禮物給他們，朋友便是這樣交下了。



真的找不到直接或間接聯繫的話，也是有方法的，但要花些時間，我其中一個同學便是這樣。她每一天都會去一個祠堂，祠堂有碑文，她便去抄寫碑文，就這樣抄了大約三個月，當地村民便奇怪，為何每天都有個傻瓜來此處抄碑文，於是便主動與她談話，我的同學表明她是學生身份，對當地的祠堂很有興趣，並馬上請教她不明白的碑文，話題便這樣打開了。不要以為去一次地方便是做了田野考察，田野考察是要去同一地點多次的，人類學系更會要求學生用一年時間與想研究的群體一同生活，但歷史系沒有這類要求，所以能安排去一次便已很好了。

我的同學是用村民的語言來與他們溝通，如果我們問村民，想知道當地的「歷史」或「文化」，村民便有可能會將他們以前在學校學過的官方歷史說給我們知道。為免此情況發生，最好的方法是「就地取材」，當地有什麼便問什麼，有祠堂便問祠堂，有牌坊便問牌坊，最好的問法是問「這是什麼？」村民的答案隨時具啟發性，特別是村民的答案與自己內心預計的答案不同時。最好是邀請村民帶我們往鄉村四處走走，當見到一些特別華麗的建築時，不要直接問「那一戶人家是否很有錢？」，因為村民對「有錢」的看法可能與我們不同，所以，我們可以問這家人以前有多少頭牛，討多少個老婆，透過這些問題大約可知這家人在當地的地位。另外，我們也可以透過祭祀儀式來了解當地的社會結構，例如可問村民，他們決定下年拜菩薩時，是由誰主持？或在什麼地方卜杯（即用兩塊半月形的木片求問神明的心意）的？通常祠堂或廟宇都是鄉村的社區中心，所以在祠堂和廟宇祭祀背後，都具有權力的劃分，主持卜杯的人和地方，在當地村民心目中都會具有特別地位和意義。



總體來說，如何進行田野考察，是「八仙過海、各顯神通」，各有各的方法，很多時是隨機應變，看見不同的人，碰見不同的事，便馬上要思考我要問什麼問題。有時與村民談了一整天，也問不出什麼有用的東西，但有時村民的一句說話，其啟發性足以改變整個研究方向。

Dr. Raymond Kwun-sun LAU 劉冠燊博士



History and politics have had a profound impact on my life. Admission to Hong Kong Baptist University has been a rewarding experience, particularly as Professor Ricardo King Sang Mak imparted to me his extensive knowledge on History and International Politics. Without his indispensable help and sure advice at every stage of my undergraduate Honours Project, I could not have completed my comparative research on Tony Blair's Third Way and Margaret Thatcher's premiership as well as their impact on British Politics. HKBU was and remains a loving and nurturing environment.

In many respects, the inspiration I received from Edward Freeman's famous quote, "History is past politics and politics present history" cemented my decision to pursue postgraduate studies in the field of Political Science in Australia. I am always grateful to Professor Alex Bellamy and Dr. Geoffrey Hawker for their orientation toward the excellent world of International Relations and African Politics. Even though I am academically trained as a political scientist, the most important lesson that I have learned is, still, the complementary nature of history and politics: a sound understanding of politics requires knowledge of the historical roots of contemporary problems, and that the study of history is enhanced through the conceptual rigour derived from political science.

As such, I would like to take this opportunity to share an article regarding Australian foreign policy towards the crisis in Darfur, Sudan, titled "Australia, UN Security Council and the crisis in Darfur". Focusing on Canberra's policy towards Darfur is not only because it has widely been called the "first genocide of the 21st century", but also because this is my first-ever academic publication! This should be a 'good read', especially for those of you who are interested in looking for insomnia cures.

Australia, UN Security Council and the crisis in Darfur

Canberra's \$24 million bid to join the UN Security Council for 2013-14, launched by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd in March 2008, paid off on 18 October 2012. [During the 67th session of the UN General Assembly, Australia, along with Rwanda, Argentina, South Korea and Luxembourg, was elected to serve as one of the elected 10 non-permanent members \(E-10\) on the 15-member Security Council for two-year terms beginning on 1 January 2013.](#) For the first time in 27 years, and the fifth time in UN history (1946-47, 1956-57, 1973-74 and 1985-86), Australia will again play a key role in exercising the Council's function of maintaining international peace and security with the five permanent members (P-5): the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France and the People's Republic of China.

Describing the outcome as "[a big, juicy, decisive win](#)," the country's foreign minister Bob Carr suggested that Australia's success in securing a seat on the Council was "[an endorsement of Australia's good global citizenship](#)" and its being "[an activist, committed middle power](#)." Indeed, Australia's long term engagement and contribution to the UN since the world body was found in 1945 are exemplary. Along with [deploying the first group of UN military observers to Indonesia in 1947](#), [Australia is a signatory to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide](#). [As the first human rights treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly](#), the Genocide Convention places a strong emphasis on criminalising acts of intentional annihilation of a national, racial, ethnic or religious group, whether in time of peace or war. Article I demands the double obligation of signatories to prevent and to punish genocide, which is considered a crime under international law. Article 8 requires calling upon the UN to take such action for "the prevention and suppression" of acts of genocide.

But perhaps more significantly, Australia is one of the most significant contributors to the idea of the responsibility to protect (R2P), a principle that was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit. This R2P principle, [first formulated by then Foreign Minister Gareth Evans in 2001](#), highlights the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing at national and international levels. In other words, R2P is concerned with saving lives by protecting population from widespread and systematic mass atrocities.

Then, in the face of what has been widely referred to either as "[the first genocide of the twenty-first century](#)" or "[genocide in slow motion](#)," what is Australia's role in responding and halting the conflict in Darfur, Sudan? Has Australia honoured its responsibility to protect in saving civilians in Darfur from large-scale attacks?

Darfur in war: Khartoum's counter-insurgency campaign and its unwillingness to protect

Darfur, meaning homeland of the non-Arabised and Muslim Fur ethnic group, has been deprived of resources for economic development and lacks political autonomy. The essential feature of the Sudanese government's policy of marginalisation is the deliberate underdevelopment of a uniformly Muslim region of approximately six million people. Decades of oppressive government rule and neglect made Darfur a "[time bomb waiting for a fuse](#)" and it finally reached the tipping point in early 2003 when two rebel groups in Darfur—the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—launched their own insurgencies against government forces in the region.

In response to the rebel attacks, the Sudanese government launched the counter-insurgency campaign by recruiting, organising, arming, training and financing groups of nomadic Arab militias—Janjaweed (“devil-horsemen”). Documents obtained by [Human Rights Watch](#) demonstrated Khartoum’s official policy of systematic support for and coordination of the militias leaders and members—from “allowing” their activities and “securing their vital needs”, “providing them with sufficient armoury” and opening new camps to provide “relative impunity for abuses committed by Janjaweed militia members against civilians”. In particular, the government and Janjaweed attacks on the Darfur villages consisted of “[heavy aerial bombardment followed by ground attacks by Sudanese army troops and the Arab militia Janjaweed forces.](#)” As a result of Khartoum’s disproportionate counter-insurgency campaign against the two Darfur-based rebel groups, it is estimated that [some 180,000 people have died in the conflict because of the combined effects of war, hunger, malnutrition and conflict-induced disease.](#)

Australian government’s response: mirroring the international community’s failure to protect



In an absolute sense, the Darfur conflict is hardly a case of “non-intervention”. Indeed, the international community has responded by deploying [the largest peacekeeping mission in the world](#) since July 2007—the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)—and triggering [the UN Security Council referral to the International Criminal Court \(ICC\) in March 2005](#). The ICC has issued two arrest warrants against the Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir for his alleged criminal responsibility in relation to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur in 2009 and 2010 respectively. This is [the first time in ICC](#)

[history that a sitting head of state is being indicted and for the Court to seek an indictment for the gravest of all international crimes—genocide.](#)

Yet, as 2013 marks the 10th anniversary of the conflict, the very word “Darfur” is, by and large, synonymous with “[the failure of the international community to stop war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and ethnic cleansing.](#)” This is largely attributed to the sequential approach adopted by international policymakers in order to avoid endangering the peace negotiation that was bringing an end to Sudan’s long-running North-South war. Along with the priority given to safeguard the 2005 North-South peace process, the need to secure Khartoum’s cooperation for the effective establishment and operation of UNAMID has also constrained the international community’s willingness to confront the Khartoum regime. To make things worse, the ICC judicial intervention provides Sudan the opportunity to outwit the international community: [expelling humanitarian agencies in Darfur](#) so as to divert international attention from Bashir’s alleged crimes. In this respect, people in Darfur continue to suffer without adequate protection and ICC indictees remain at large. Cajoling Khartoum for cooperation and support over the deployment of a civilian protection force while pursuing justice against the Sudanese president and his government for the ongoing atrocities in Darfur are, therefore, temporally incompatible.

In responding to the Darfur crisis, Australia's policy response has been largely consistent with [the Security Council's emphasis on finding a non-military solution to the conflict in Darfur](#). This is highlighted by AusAID's package of humanitarian assistance, which includes food aid and air transport, on-the-ground logistics support and health projects. [Australia has provided more than \\$82 million of assistance since May 2004](#). Yet, notwithstanding [its acknowledgement of Darfur as one of the world's worst humanitarian disasters](#), the Howard government utterly rejected a request by the UN on contributing military personnel to the AU/UN hybrid mission because of "[heavy military commitments in other parts of the world](#)." To date, [since the change of government in 2007, Australia only contributed eight personnel to UNAMID](#). In this sense, providing humanitarian assistance and giving very limited support to the under-funded and ill-equipped UNAMID have largely been Canberra's policy towards Darfur.

Perhaps [the Australian government was at the forefront of urging the Security Council to take timely and decisive action in Libya during 2011](#), but Canberra's "[slow, hesitant and inadequate](#)" response to Darfur sits uneasily with Australia's advancement and endorsement of the R2P principle. Here, the implications are twofold. First, with respect to Australia's unreserved military commitment to Iraq after the 9/11 attacks, it reveals that preserving a close defence relationship with its foremost security ally, the United States, is still a central preoccupation of Australian foreign and security policy. Second, because of "[the perceived limited relevance of events in Africa to Australian domestic politics](#)," Africa has, by and large, remained a low priority in the Australian foreign policy agenda.

After Australia's Security Council win: where now for Canberra?

This relative neglect of Africa, however, has largely been reversed because of the Rudd government's efforts to foster a [new engagement with Africa](#). Most visibly, Canberra's broadening and deepening of the country's relationships with the continent is evidenced by AusAID's "[Looking West](#)" [strategic approach to aid to Africa](#). But, in particular, given the [strong support from African nations](#) that Australia received during its bid for the Security Council seat, the elevation of African issues in Australian foreign policy seems not only inevitable but also justifiable.

One key issue after Australia's UN victory will be what agendas Canberra should pursue when it assumes the Council's rotational Presidency in September 2014. While Carr has identified [women's role in global peace as Australia's key priority](#) on the Council, there are two main grounds to make the decade-long Darfur crisis a credible focus for policymakers in Canberra.

The first ground is that there has been [an apparent change in international attention to South Sudan's independence](#) and the heightened tension between the Two Sudans since the split in mid-2011. This lack of attention and concern is largely attributed to then UNAMID commander's announcement that the war in Darfur "[has effectively ended](#)" in 2009. Yet, ten years after the conflict erupted, civilians continue to suffer from increased insecurity and state-sponsored violence. Therefore, even though the ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda has urged the Security Council to increase its efforts to end the ongoing impunity in Darfur, the Security Council's decision to trigger the ICC's jurisdiction for the investigation of atrocity crimes committed in Darfur will not provide immediate and adequate protection to civilians in the region.

Against the backdrop of Australia's new engagement with Africa, this is an opportunity for Canberra to put back on the international radar screen the issues of civilian protection in Darfur. With its Security Council Presidency in September, Australia needs to use its seat on the Council to strengthen UNAMID's efforts to protect civilians before offering support for the ICC's efforts to [bring alleged perpetrators of past and ongoing crimes in Darfur to justice](#). In particular, as a well-respected advocate of R2P principle, the Australian government can exert its influence on the Security Council to adopt a "protection first, punishment later" approach in Darfur. This ensures that the ICC's responsibility for pursuing justice is not used by the Security Council as an instrument of diplomacy, and, even worse, a substitute for civilian protection.

Second, apart from its alliance with the United States, [re-engaging with multilateral institutions](#) is an important basis for Australian foreign policy under Kevin Rudd. Australia, as an "[independent middle power](#)," is not obliged to buy into the US argument that the international community needs to focus on avoiding war in southern Sudan at the expense of Darfur. Rather than being seen as "[America's deputy sheriff](#)," pushing the Security Council to provide a more robust protection to civilians in Darfur will show the world that Australia can exert its "[creative, middle-power diplomacy](#)" by offering fresh insights into this decade-long conflict.

"To make a difference in shaping the international events that in turn shape our nation's future," Kevin Rudd [proclaimed](#) during his tenure as Foreign Minister, is "the business of Australian foreign policy." As Australia assumes the Security Council Presidency in September 2014, it is time for Canberra to translate words into deeds—to bring the civilian protection concerns in Darfur back to the Council's agenda. After all, pursuing justice is no substitute for providing protection.



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〈求學點滴一二〉

2015年2月承蒙各位老師厚愛，我的博士論文答辯獲得通過，研究生階段的求學歷程也算是告一段落。業師提攜鴻恩，恐難於此一一交代。故此，我簡單分享這三年來求學的一二點滴，特別是令我難忘的遊學經歷。

首先，特別感謝中央研究院歷史語言研究所的邱仲麟老師，讓我能有機會前往這學術殿堂訪問三個月。史語所於1928年創立，創所所長傅孟真先生於書札中曾言：「睹異國之典型，慚中土之搖落，並漢地之歷史言語材料，亦為西方旅行者竊之，而漢學正統，有在巴黎之勢，是若可忍，孰不可忍？」說出一代民國學人的壯志。在台期間造訪胡適、傅斯年的墓園，讓我感觸良多，使我反省在當今之世從事歷史研究，特別是中國史研究的意義。



上圖：
與邱仲麟教授合影

在台灣這段期間，國家圖書館、傅斯年圖書館是我最常出入的圖書館。當中所藏的善本古籍，不少是我在香港無法看到的。當然，三個月的時間所能看到的也不過是滄海一粟，但讓我感受最深的是當地濃厚的學術氣氛。

左圖：
傅斯年之墓（位於台灣大學校園內）

中圖：
胡適之墓（於中央研究院舊大門對望的小山丘）

右圖：
與黃克武教授合照



台北，不單雲集了中研院、國立故宮博物院、國史館等學術機構，而且還有台灣大學、台灣師範大學、政治大學、東吳大學、台北大學等高等院校，從事歷史研究的「學術人口」多出香港好幾倍。每日、每月都有著形形色色講座、研討會，各種研究方法、經驗，都令人耳目一新，眼界大開，獲益良多。《禮記·學記》云：「獨學而無友，則孤陋而寡聞」，在台灣最高興的是認識到各位老師、學友。老師親切指教，令我畢生受用。而台灣學制與香港不同，碩士生一般四年才能畢業，博士更需時五至八年，研究生之間雖屬同輩，但台灣學友的歷練更廣，互相切磋砥礪，也讓我份外珍惜。



右圖：
與日本同學交流合照



左圖：
蘇祿國王墓

2014 年的夏天，感激佐藤仁史老師的協助，讓我有機會去到更東的地方——日本。日本，作為亞洲首個躋身發達之林的國家，其學術體系亦比中國更早完成「近代化」，因而成立了不少歷史悠久的「寶庫」如：東洋文庫、內閣文庫、靜嘉堂文庫等，當中的稀世珍寶實在太多，只恨時間太短，未能一一細覽。

另外亦特別難忘的是，2013 年秋有幸跟隨中國明代研究學會的各位老師前往山東、河北、北京考察，正所謂「讀萬卷書不如行萬里路」。

修讀博士課程的三年間，除了作為學生外，另一身份則是作為學系的 Tutor。

眾所週知，我除了是歷史系 2010 年度的畢業生外，也是第 30 屆歷史學會的財政幹事，也許因為這樣的緣故，令不少同學對我並不感陌生，同時亦令我對學系有較強的歸屬感。故此，我也希望發揮自己微薄的力量，讓師弟、妹有更好的學習機會和發展。從台灣回來後，一直被那邊的學風所吸引，故此我也嘗試仿效他們舉辦讀書會，希望帶來一些改變。準備的過程中，令我反思很多「理所當然」的問題，同學的認真準備，亦令我珍惜這種交流。在能力許可之下，我也希望能延續下去。



上圖：
與中國明代研究學會考察合照



右圖：
讀書會同學們

行文至此，驟然發現三年光陰之短促，學生階段業已告終。感激這段期間幫助過我的師友，特別是學

系各位老師的扶持、鼓勵。沒有學系的支持，恐怕求學路上會更為艱辛。

業師常言學問當「經世致用」，《中庸》又言：「故君子尊德性而道問學，致廣大而盡精微，極高明而道中庸。溫故而知新，敦厚以崇禮。」我想這些都應是我繼續努力奮進的目標，以報答諸位師友的恩德。

附圖：



- 中國國家圖書館的古籍館是我在北京最喜愛的地方。

該館為 1931 年北平圖書館的舊址，建築外觀仿中國傳統宮殿，內部則為西式，甚具民國風采，於此可遙想民國先賢追求學問的情景。此外，該館毗鄰北海公園，風景怡人，讀完書後，在公園閒逛，份外舒服。



- 魯迅先生於鎌倉圓覺寺所贈的「泰山木」與「木蓮」至今仍存。



- 「耳塚」或稱「鼻塚」，埋葬了豐臣秀吉征伐朝鮮期間中國與朝鮮將士、平民的耳、鼻。



- 十分高興以「師兄」的身份與同學相處

Kit-oon LAI 黎潔媛

BSSc (Hons) in China Studies – History, Year 3
Returned from exchange in Sogang University, Korea

縱使已回到香港兩個月，但交流的生活還是歷歷在目，相信往後也難以忘記。

要我說我的感受，我會選擇說韓國的歷史跟美食。很多人問：「讀歷史，為何會選韓國？為看偶像？」不，可能不熟悉歷史的人並不知道古代中韓歷史關係有多密切，若是走在歷史遺跡的地方，你便會明白中韓歷史的趣妙，特別是遊走慶州。不過，嘴饞的我，韓國美食也是我選擇此地的第二大原因呢！

在作交換生期間，我修讀了一門課名為 *Korean Culture History*，內容由韓國舊石器時代直至朝鮮時代，雖然教授是一位外國人，但他對韓國的歷史知識非常熟悉，最特別的是他很鼓勵我們到處遊走，用眼睛去看歷史，去了解每個地方的由來，慶州就是他特別推介的地方。事實上，首爾雖作為南韓的主要樞紐，

但其實只有六百多年歷史，可是慶州作為以前新羅時代的首都卻有著一千多年歷史，如大苑陵、國立慶州博物館等，都是不可不到的地方，若然在韓國不到慶州真的枉作此行。

至於美食，香港韓風盛行，相信烤肉、部隊鍋、飯卷、炸醬麵、炸雞、啤酒……都是大家都熟知韓國美食，那就讓我分享較有特色的豆漿冷麵(콩국수)，在我第一次品嚐後便愛上它，它的湯底由大量大豆磨成濃濃的豆漿，加上芝麻，配上麵條，用料簡單卻美味非常！可惜的是，韓國只有在夏天才有賣豆漿冷麵，冬天並沒有，踏入十月，想吃到它是一件不可能的事情。但是，我在濟州島遇到一位很好的「阿珠媽 아줌마」(大嬸)，她知道我很想吃，縱使是只有幾度的天氣，她也特地弄給我吃，讓我在離開韓國之前再回味一遍豆漿冷麵的美味，謝謝你「阿珠媽」！



每當我們去一個新環境，一定會遇到不同的人 and 事，也要用時間去適應。然而，要是你喜歡那個地方的文化、生活模式和歷史，你很快就能融入，也很享受每一天。交流，不只是學習，更多的是親身去了解一個地方的文化和風俗。假如你也即將去新的地方交流，緊記好好珍惜和享受在當地的每一天，別讓自己後悔！



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大學，在我心目中是一個綠水環山、翠樹湖影的理想國度。大學生可以在冬日暖陽下的綠茵草地上睡躺；幾個好友相約在校園中練跑；三五知己在林蔭下領略四季變換，一起談談理想，超脫於紅塵世俗。甚至在失落或者突然興起時，任性地提起背囊，走訪各地，體驗不同的歷史文化，嘗試沉澱出生命的底色。武漢大學，這所有百年歷史的大學，在我第一次到武漢旅遊時，便對其留下了美好的印象，希望能親身體驗這裡的生活，好讓自己能從節奏急促的「港式生活」中暫時解放出來。

初到武大時，一切的確需要時間來調節、適應。不論是找宿舍和上課地點、辦理學生證，都是靠一個「問」字。在前往辦理學生證的辦公室時，指示標誌，錯誤連連，在外的門牌與在內的工作場所並不一致。結果，我和室友轉折了好幾回，其間也經多次由電郵聯絡，重複地傳送資料，至十月中左右才拿到學生證。同時，亦由於武大的地方太大，起初需要常問人「怎樣回宿舍？」和「怎麼去教室？」外出時，更不知怎樣乘搭校車，往往拿著手機，看著地圖轉來轉去。但在熟悉武大的環境後，我已習慣步行三十分鐘至

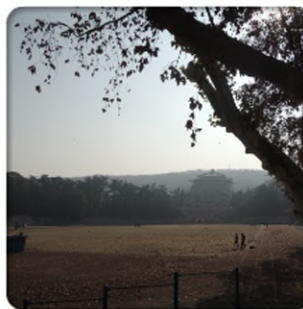
四十五鐘到教室上課去。當中最不適應的是，我感興趣又能選修的科目，課堂竟都是晚上九時才下課的。在寒冷黑暗的夜裡，山裡樹葉簌簌地響，獨個歸家，很是不安。然而，脫離了香港急促的生活節奏，亦不用忙於兼職，相對地得到了較多的閒暇。有空的時候，我可以到武大老齋舍的樓頂看著夕陽緩緩落下，或四處溜躑，至東湖湖畔吹吹風。每一天，都是新開始。



武漢大學與香港的大學相比，當然有不盡善的地方，但其在教學的範圍和模式上，也有值得讚許的地方。在科目的選擇上，歷史系分有四班，分別是：基礎班、世界歷史班、中國史班和考古班。原來，考

古班的必修科已佔 15 個學分，幾乎是一個學期需要修讀的學分，且所佔的時間也是其他 3 班的 5 倍。如果是來交流一年的同學，絕對可以考慮，因為可以親身在「考古地盤」實習。為了能把成績「轉回來」，我便沒有選修考古班，除了一些必修科外，還選修了法國史、美國史和阿拉伯史，把所學的貫通融會起來，整個學期如同上了一門通識性的世界史般，十分享受。而且，那邊歷史系的學生設有修讀日文或法文初階的要求，有利本科生研究日本和法國史。縱然學生日後有其他的發展路向，四年的大學生涯，起碼學得一技傍身，不至空手而回，更甚者，對將來工作也有一定的幫助。

選擇到武漢交流，少不得要坐高鐵到其他省市遊覽一番。在旅途中，並沒有特別的驚險事情，只是一個人在外，難免會發生一些糊塗尷尬的情況，如試過因為乘搭早機，獨個摸黑到只有幾個人蕩來蕩去，漆黑一片的國內航班機場，十分嚇人；又試過去錯武漢高鐵站，幸好我提前出發，能立刻乘出租車到武昌站去上海（武漢市有武漢、武昌和漢口三個鐵路站）；也試過從濟南回武漢，似懂非懂地和鄰座的湖南大叔亂聊著和應對著……「關關難過，關關過。」即使有著種種的挑戰，仍要學會勇敢地面對。我想，這正是在外遊歷最有意義和寶貴之處。



在一個沒有你熟悉的事物、一個陌生的空間中，體驗和享受令人嚮往的校園生活，是十分難得的機會，亦是一段很難忘的經歷。

Ms. Gloria Hin-yung HO 何顯容女士

Diploma in History, HKBC, 1984

Current Position: Branch Manager, Manulife (International) Limited



上圖：
攝於以色列首都——耶路撒冷東部之橄欖山

我是歷史系 1984 年的畢業生，去年剛剛是我畢業的三十週年。回想 1984 年初，那時快將畢業，心裡一片茫茫然。三十年前，走進歷史系的大門，看不到自己的前途。因為一般人都認為讀歷史的人，大概只有兩條路走：一是繼續讀書、做研究，因為我認為讀歷史最高境界便是考古和做研究；二便是投身教育界當老師。

可惜，時不與我。當年浸會的學生，雖與港大、中大的學生獲相等程度的大專教育，但卻只可獲頒授文憑證書，而非大學學位，在當時社會上的認受性亦有所不同。甚至，還記得當年有消息說，中學如要聘請浸會畢業生當老師，便須先寫報告解釋。

由於我沒打算繼續升學，又自覺非人之患的材料，便選擇一走了之，離開香港，遊走中國，後更乘西伯利亞鐵路往歐洲繞了一圈。一年後返港，我很幸運地獲聘於一間跨國公司，更任職至今。

回首過去三十年，不少同學都因相似的原因，在畢業後沒有「依循先例」，而選擇投身商界。雖說是為勢所逼，但卻時勢造英雄，最終我們都能摸索出另一條出路。最近再聚首，見各人均有所成，不由得讚嘆、

感激過去歷史系教導我們的種種，其中有三項尤為重要：

一、感恩

感激歷史系老師的循循善誘，也感激在學習歷史的過程中，收穫智慧，啟迪人生。在工作上，感恩是重要元素。

二、鑑往知來

「鑑往」才能「知來」，雖然修習歷史是回顧過去，但卻教我們更具前瞻性和洞察力。這對工作上進行決策時發揮著積極的作用。

三、研究分析

歷史系的訓練，讓我們掌握如何做研究，如資料搜集、分析、解釋和總結的技巧，使我們在工作中能更切實地處理問題、尋找答案，甚至能應用在制定開發市場時的策略。

最後，我認為歷史系培訓了不少人才，相信很多具實力的領袖，都是我們歷史系的學兄、學姐。

Mr. Kin-wong LAI 賴建旺先生

BA (Hons), HKBU, 2012

Current Affiliation: Hong Kong Museum of History

歷史人與博物館



修習歷史的人，相信一定會被人問過這樣的問題：「喂，你讀歷史，將來有甚麼出路啊？」從中四選修歷史開始，到大學三年，這道問題被問了N次，實在不勝其煩。坦白說，社會上與歷史有直接相關的工種的確不多，但既然喜愛歷史，即使畢業後無法從事相關工作，至少自己讀得開心，樂在其中，又有何不可？

畢業後第一份工作是教學助理，這是份適合對教育充滿熱誠，矢志成為老師的朋友的工作，我自問就不太適合了。在一個偶然的機會下，經朋友介紹應徵了香港歷史博物館研究助理一職，從此離開了教育界，轉投文博界。

「在博物館上班？是扮木乃伊呢？還是當守衛？夜晚有沒有見過展品會說話、走來走去？哈哈……」面對無聊的調侃，我不置可否。博物館研究助理的工作主要就是協助所屬的組別去舉辦展覽，除行政工作外，與展覽有關的工作都需要研究助理去負責參與。我所屬的組別是「都市及口

述歷史組」，為什麼叫這個名字，我至今還未有機會找到答案。組內有四名研究助理，兩名負責處理藏品紀錄，我和另一名助理則負責展覽。剛入職就要開展二零一四年重點展覽「皇村瑰寶：俄羅斯宮廷文物展」的工作，工作大致可分為前、中、後三期。前期的工作包括搜羅展品的資料、博閱俄羅斯歷史的書籍、製作簡報和為展覽出版的兒童書擬定內容；中期的工作則主要編輯各件展品的中英說明、校對展覽圖錄和兒童書的內容和協助展場佈置等；當展覽展出後，則需要撰寫專題文章和趣味短文，定期上載到官網、Facebook 上以吸引公眾前來參觀，並要解答任何有關展覽的疑問。



自當上研究助理後，深感「此助理不同彼助理」。以前擔任教學助理，不外乎去代代課、每日看守留堂班和學生們說東道西，悠閒得很。當博物館的研究助理卻是幾乎每天都忙個不可開交，尤其在中、後期階段，光是校對展品說明和展覽圖錄已經教我們組心力交瘁，由於展覽內容不能出錯，因此要反覆核對。雖然籌展過程艱辛，但回想的那段時光，卻感非常充實。

博物館要對公眾負責，所有展覽、出版物都希望可以將真實的歷史呈現出來，讓公眾更了解歷史，因此每個過程都力求一絲不苟，所有資料都希望做到詳實正確。過去博物館偶有失誤，但我們能夠汲取教訓，繼續迎難而上，為向公眾推廣歷史而努力。

作為一個歷史系學生，我對能夠為推廣歷史作出貢獻而感到榮幸。無論將來能否在這方面繼續發展，我會為自己曾經在歷史博物館工作過而感到自豪。



I. Upcoming activities



- ◆ The Fourth International Symposium on the Maritime Defence of Modern China – In Commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of the First Sino-Japanese War (2015.3.6 – 7)



- ◆ Seminar on “甲午戰爭前後的督軍辦事處” (2015.3.5)



- ◆ Seminar on “西力東漸下的民國武術——以馬良、孫祿堂、薛顛為中心” (2015.3.6)

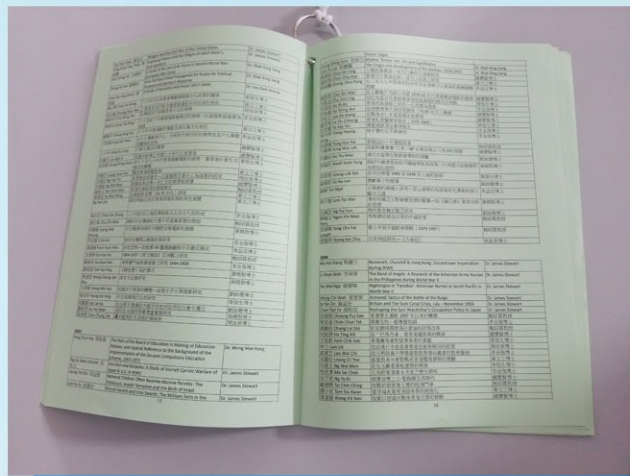


- ◆ Public lecture on “Romancing the Gunboat Zhongshan 真假「中山」艦” (2015.3.9)

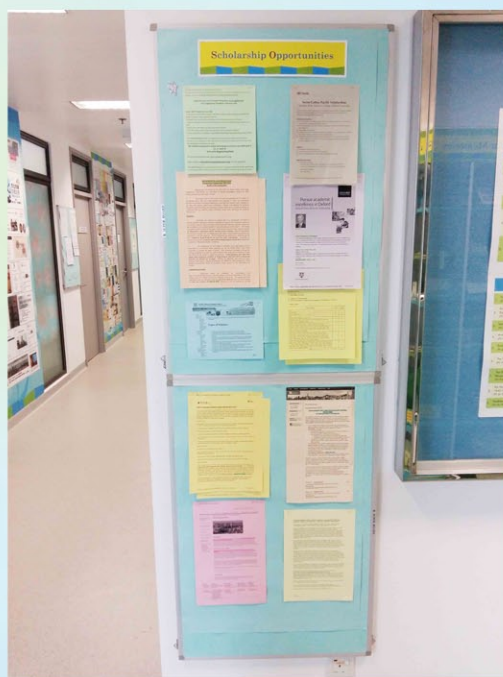


◆ Historians Say: Seminar Series (2015.3.19)

2. Catalogue of the Honours Project / Thesis Collection (available at the Special Collection and Learning Centre, AAB 132)



3. Scholarship News (placed opposite to AAB 152)





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