



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

NEWSLETTER

系
訊

7
(2015.3)



香港浸會大學

HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

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HISTORY

Introducing History Department's New and Revised Courses

In order to diversify the existing curriculum in line with recent scholarly trends, to broaden the knowledge and widen the horizons of students, the History Department is pleased to announce that 9 new courses have been officially approved to be added into the existing curriculum. In so doing, the Department offers more options that better reflect the interests of students, and will better prepare graduates for the job market. Below is a list of the 9 new courses:

Course codes	Titles
HIST 3226	History of Korea
HIST 3227	Modern History of Singapore
HIST 3317	The Chinese Diaspora
HIST/CHSH 3325	History of Chinese Food Culture in Global Perspective
HIST/CHSH 4136	Childhood in Imperial China
HIST/CHSH 4137	Legal History of Traditional China
HIST/CHSH 4315	Introduction to Museum Studies
HIST 4316	Global History of the Seas, 1400 – 1950
HIST 4317	Global History of Tourism

In fact, these new courses reflect recent developments in historical scholarship, particularly the growth of global history, public history and the history of childhood. It is important that course offerings evolve in tandem with broader changes in the discipline of history so the Department is able to provide “a healthier and more balanced diet” to students. A particularly notable motivation for the change is that there is a genuine need to increase the competitiveness of the programme in the eyes of future students and potential employers of our Department’s graduates.

Furthermore, these courses build upon the existing strengths of faculty members, thereby enhancing the Department’s research-led teaching.

The new courses will be offered to students on a rotating basis in different academic years. Six out of these nine new courses are going to be offered in the 2015/16 academic year. All the new courses will open to History Majors, Minors, and other students (as free electives). Moreover, the Department is very much committed to the continuous enrichment of a diverse curriculum. As such, some more exciting new course proposals are awaiting final approval and are likely to be available in the near future. Stay tuned.

The Department is also aware that some of the courses that were launched more than two decades

ago have employed “twentieth century” in their titles. With the passage of time, these titles can no longer reflect the exact time frame of the contents covered because discussion on topics related to the twenty-first century are often included in such “twentieth-century” courses. In view of this, the Department has made minor revisions to the following course titles:

Course codes	Old Titles	New Titles (effective AY 2015/16)
HIST 2160	Twentieth Century Hong Kong History	History of Hong Kong since 1900
HIST 3216	Japan in the Twentieth Century	History of Japan since 1912
HIST 3225	Twentieth Century European History	Europe since the First World War
HIST/CHSH 3305	China and Asia in the Twentieth Century	China and Asia since 1900
HIST/CHSH 4105	Chinese Women and Politics in Twentieth Century China	History of Chinese Women since 1912
HIST 4216	Twentieth Century United States Diplomacy	United States Diplomacy since 1898

Congratulations to Faculty Members Who Received Long Service Awards



In recognition and appreciation of the dedication of long-serving faculty members in the Department and their contributions to the development of HKBU, the University presented about two hundred colleagues with Long Service Awards on the 59th Anniversary Founders' Day Thanksgiving Service, which was held at the Academic Community Hall on 5 March 2015. Among the award recipients, four are from the History Department.

History Colleagues on the Honour List:

35 Years of Service	Prof. Kai-wing CHOW
25 Years of Service	Prof. Clara Wing-chung HO
20 Years of Service	Prof. Cindy Yik-yi CHU
10 Years of Service	Dr. Wing-chung FAN

The Department wishes to thank all the long-serving colleagues for their dedication, commitment and excellent performance to the University.



教育要以愛心為出發點，培養人才何嘗不然？香港浸會大學以全人教育為宗旨，尤應作如是觀。三十五年來個人的體驗是，從前只願默默耕耘，現時則是提倡的多，不但講和做要合一，教與研亦應並重，此之謂大學之道。

—— Prof. Kai-wing Chow

我在1989年冬取得博士學位，1990年2月就在浸會上班。雖然在這裡服務超過四分之一世紀，但由於這是我博士畢業後第一份工作，所以我大概還算是在壯年吧..... 😊 二十五年來，見證過歷史系同仁的喜怒哀樂。「回首向來蕭瑟處，歸去，也無風雨也無晴」.....

—— Prof. Clara Wing-chung Ho



On sabbatical leave

轉眼十年，百感交集。

事實上，連同在香港浸會大學歷史系求學的歲月（學士、碩士、博士三個學位），我在系內已度過二十載。

驀然回首，最想說的，多年來仍然是一堆謝辭。

衷心感謝授業恩師周佳榮教授二十年來的悉心教導及多番提攜；前任系主任麥勁生教授及現任系主任劉詠聰教授的信任和鼓勵，讓我有機會報效母校。還有系內各位教導過我的老師，感謝您們多年來的悉心指導！

這麼多年來在系內遇到的各位同事，謝謝您們！感謝您們造就了這個充滿人情味的工作環境！讓一連串的Mission Impossible，變成Possible。

十年來我遇上過的所有同學們，謝謝您們！感謝您們來聽我的課！感謝您們讓我深切地體會何謂教學相長！

十年了，我總算感受過學術研究工作帶來的無盡孤獨；享受過做出研究成果時的強大滿足；見識過頂尖學者們的深厚功力.....

回想初衷，理想早於十年前已告達成。這十年間所得到的，盡是Bonus。一想及此，足以無憾。

—— Dr. Wing-chung Fan



第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年
**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)**

05



“The Fourth International Symposium on the Maritime Defence of Modern China – In Commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of the First Sino-Japanese War” (第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年) co-organized by the Department, the Modern History Research Centre, the Modern Chinese History Society of Hong Kong, and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department was held at the Hong Kong Museum of History on 6 – 7 March 2015 (Friday & Saturday). A total of 36 scholars and researchers from the United States, Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong participated in the Symposium and 31 papers were presented.



Prof. Yau-woon MA

Prof. Yau-woon MA 馬幼垣 (Emeritus Professor, University of Hawaii) was invited to be the keynote speaker at the Symposium. Prof. Ma gave a keynote presentation on “Beiyang haijun fengfan lianxijian Minjie hao kao 北洋海軍風帆練習艦「敏捷」號考。” In his presentation, Prof. Ma gave a brief introduction to the background of the training-ship Minjie, which formerly was a British-built merchant sailing ship and was purchased from Japan by Li Hongzhang 李鴻章, who was appointed as Viceroy of Zhili 直隸總督 and Minister of Beiyang 北洋大臣 in 1888. Moreover, Prof. Ma introduced the general characteristics of Minjie, including class, type, length, beam, and displacement. Significantly, Prof. Ma conjectured that the purchasing report of Minjie was full of issues and argued that



Minjie was not in good condition at the time of purchase, as proven by historical documents. In Prof. Ma's opinion, Li Hongzhang desperately tried to conceal the whole affair and to escape reproof for this irresponsible behavior.

Members of the Department participated actively in the Symposium, including academic staff and research students. For more details, please see the "Members' Activities" column in this issue.



甲午戰爭前後的督辦軍務處
Seminar on “The Development of the Bureau
for the Supervision of Military Affairs (Duban junwuchu)
around the First Sino-Japanese War” (2015.3.5)



Dr. Gang Wang 王 剛 (School of History, Southwest University) was invited to give a lecture entitled “The Development of the Bureau for the Supervision of Military Affairs (Duban junwuchu) around the First Sino-Japanese War 甲午戰爭前後的督辦軍務處,” which was jointly organized by the Department and the Modern History Research Centre. The lecture was the second event in the History of Ming and Qing Dynasty lecture series and was held in AAB711 on 5 March 2015 (Thursday).

In the lecture, Dr. Wang briefly gave a review of research on the Bureau for the Supervision of Military Affairs and indicated that the Bureau is a potential topic for research on the history of politics and the military during the late-Qing period. Then, Dr. Wang argued that the establishment of the Bureau was a consequence of the political struggle between the Guangxu Emperor 光緒皇帝 and the Empress Dowager Cixi 慈禧太后; the Guangxu Emperor attempted to regain political power over the central government by founding the Bureau as a consultative military branch to deal with military affairs beyond the Grand Council 軍機處, which was under Empress Dowager Cixi’s jurisdiction.

Dr. Wang pointed out that the routine policy-making process of the Qing government was changed by the rise of the Bureau. Members of the Bureau convened meetings in the afternoon in order to provide opinions and suggestions to the emperor and assist with decision making and replying to memorials (zouzhe) 奏摺. Although the authority and influence of the Bureau in



Dr. Gang WANG



policy-making was comparatively weaker than that of the Grand Council, the Bureau had special authority to issue orders to armies without approval by the emperor and the Grand Council through the zouzhe system. The Bureau, however, failed to have a practical effect on the First Sino-Japanese War because of a lack of systematic management and poor discipline. However, Dr. Wang stressed that the Bureau changed the central government's process and mode of making administration decisions in the late-Qing period.

西力東漸下的民國武術——以馬良、孫祿堂、薛顛為中心 Seminar on “The Influence of Western Civilization on Chinese Martial art in Republican China: A Case Study of Ma Liang, Sun Lutang and Xue Dian” (2015.3.6)

By Mr. Kai-yiu Lau 劉繼堯先生 (PhD candidate, Department of History, HKBU 香港浸會大學歷史系博士生)

Editor's Note:

Mr. Kai-yiu Lau was invited to give a presentation on his findings on “The Influence of Western Civilization on Chinese Martial art in Republican China: A Case Study of Ma Liang Sun Lutang and Xue Dian 西力東漸下的民國武術——以馬良、孫祿堂、薛顛為中心” in the GCHCI047 class (Traditional Chinese Cultural and the Contemporary World). Mr. Lau claimed that the Chinese martial arts were affected by the Western civilization, especially the new methods in practicing martial arts and the publications of books on martial arts in Republican China.



Mr. Kai-yiu LAU

「西力東漸下的民國武術-以馬良、孫祿堂、薛顛為中心」的報告，講述清末民國中國武術的發展。報告先指出自明朝以來，中國與東亞武術斷斷續續有所互動，非閉關自守。直至清末民初，由於西方文化之傳入，使國情一變。見諸於武術，主要圍繞火器及土洋之爭。在這情況下，中國武術之意義被時人再度高舉，包括：強身強國、保家衛國、文化傳承等。孫中山的「尚武精神」與梁啟超的「中國之武士道」可謂一時佳話。

這次報告主要以民國武術家為主，講述在西力東漸下，如何詮釋中國武術。馬良借鑒兵式操練之新武術、孫祿堂貫通周易之以武明道、薛顛融合中西詞彙之武術論著，揭示民國武術家重構中國武術特點之不同路向。

最後，講者又指出中國武術在西力東漸下，出現了不少變更，例如：教材、擂臺，組織等等，豐富中國武術之內容，為中國武術綻放新光。



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



Prof. Yau-woon MA was invited to deliver a public lecture on “Romancing the Gunboat Zhongshan 真假「中山」艦,” which was organized by the Department and held at AAB201 on 9 March 2015.

In the lecture, Prof. Ma introduced the historical background of the Chinese gunboat Zhongshan, which was formerly named Yongfeng 永豐. Yongfeng was a warship that gave assistance to Sun Yat-sen to escape from the attack of Chen Jiongming’s 陳炯明 military in Guangdong in order to delay Sun’s Constitutional Protection Movement 護法運動 in 1922. On 16 April 1925 Yongfeng was re-named Zhongshan to honor Sun Yat-sen. Zhongshan was involved in several political events in the Fujian-Guangdong area until it was attacked by the Japanese air force and sunk in the Changjiang River at Jinkouzhen 金口鎮 in Wuhan on 24 October 1938. The gunboat Zhongshan was finally salvaged from the Changjiang River on 24 January 1997 due to the rise of nationalism and patriotism in China.

After the salvage operation the Wuhan local government planned to renovate the Zhongshan. Controversy has surrounded the renovation plans since 1997; thus, it became difficult for the government, scholars and military experts in Mainland China to determine the renovation level. Finally, the government attempted to restore the Zhongshan to its original appearance in 1922. Now, the renovation work of the Zhongshan has been completed and it is on permanent display at the Zhongshan Warship Museum in Wuhan.

However, Prof. Ma disagreed with both the salvage and the renovation works. He emphasized that the salvage operation is incomplete and the renovation was badly executed. Furthermore, the renovation plans were based on insufficient research,



meaning that the structure and armaments are inauthentic. In addition, despite the fact that many lives were lost in the sinking, the salvage report did not address the discovery of human remains. This is an ethical and moral issue. In sum, Prof. Ma maintained that the renovated gunboat is not the “real” Zhongshan. Furthermore, Prof. Ma suggested that the Chinese government should follow the model provided by the preservation of the USS Arizona: instead of salvaging the Zhongshan the government should instead establish a museum at the historic site of the sinking for citizens to visit and show their respect.



別開生面的的對話：與馬幼垣教授交流座談 Sharing Session with Prof. Y. W. Ma (2015.3.9)



馬幼垣教授於2015年3月9日應本系邀請，在專題演講——「真假『中山』艦」後探訪本系，並與教職員及研究生對話，分享其多年來的研究經驗及卓見。

首先，馬教授指出從事歷史研究有考證派及批評派兩種取向，甚少人能兼擅兩者。他自言在治學態度和學術風格上均深受饒（饒宗頤教授）派學風影響，近考證派。他認為歷史研究有方法和步驟，更須把資料盡力收集整全，如滾雪球般，務求「人有我有、我有人未必有」。他更舉研究清人方伯謙為例，說明紮實的史料和縝密的考證是揭示歷史真相的重要條件。馬教授亦勸籲同學不要以集大成為目標，須致力搜集特別和具突破性的



史料，更應打破思想的局限，對課題提出突破性的理解和觀點，才能取得傑出的成果。

談到海軍史研究，馬教授認為香港有一定的優勢。他解釋，本地現存的相關研究資料數量不少，例如：19世紀末至20世紀初的英文報紙和英國外交部檔案，學者應加以善用。

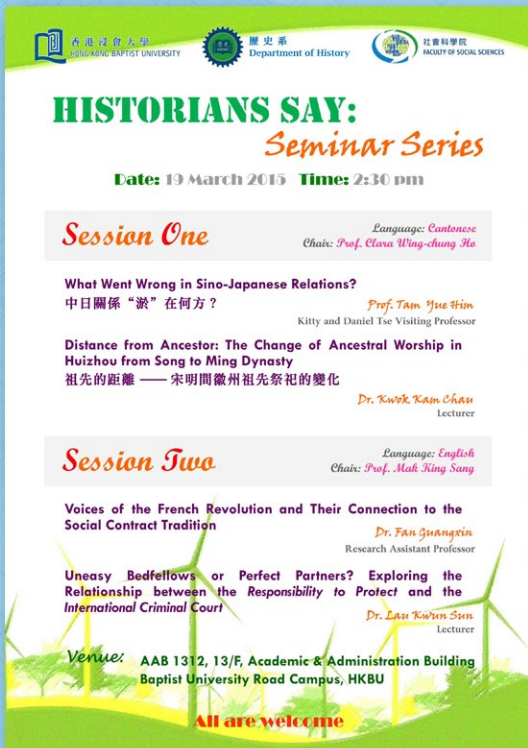
另外，他認為一切資料必須珍而重之。馬教授憶述，他於中、小學時常與弟弟（馬泰來博士）寧願多花點時間步行返校和以「隔夜」麵包為午餐，也要把交通和午膳費省下來購書，其中印象較深刻的是購入了《冊府元龜》和《禹貢集解》。馬教授笑說，為了收集資料，除了要不惜工本，更要「不擇手段」，甚至「寧願濫買也不想走雞（意即錯過）」，如曾豪擲2000美元購入一套海軍史用書。七十年代時，為了搜求資料，他更曾作期為18個月的長途旅行，過程極為艱辛。可是，馬教授並不以沒時間讀書和沒有空間放置書籍為煩惱，因為「時間和空間都可以創造」。關於創造時間的方法，馬教授強調「做人不要太專心，不同的事要同時進行」，他會邊吃飯邊看電視邊做研究。至於創造空間，馬教授提及可以效法他的朋友，請木匠訂造盡用所有牆壁甚至天花板的特製書櫃，更會捐書以換取空間。他笑著解釋，捐書的原因一方面因興趣改變，另一方面因捐書亦可作為扣減稅項之用。



在學術方面，馬教授強調不要片面地盡信專家之言，因為他相信一切沒百分百準確，並以《孤拔元帥的小水手》辨偽為例作解釋，指出絕大多數偽書均是名著。此外，他特別強調論文選題的重要性，如他曾在《九州學林》發表〈北洋海軍所用的手鎗〉一文，雖無重大突破，卻選題新穎，「題目無人摸過，寫的每一句都是新鮮」。另外，他又強調學術研究須配合自己的性格和興趣，如他自中學時已開始搜集海軍照片，自行用單鏡反光機攝下書本上的圖像，但質素不佳，故於退休後重新收集，主要從19世紀末至20世紀初的西方書籍尋得，至今已有一千至二千張照片。最後，馬教授更分享其早年展開對《水滸傳》研究的原因，乃受同事激勵，立志不要只做三、四流的研究，而現在退休後，他將研究重點轉移至海軍史上，「從前兩日（研究）海軍（史）、三日（研究）《水滸（傳）》、一日（研究）包公、一日陪太太，現在七日都搞海軍（史）！」

Historians Say: Seminar Series (2015.3.19)

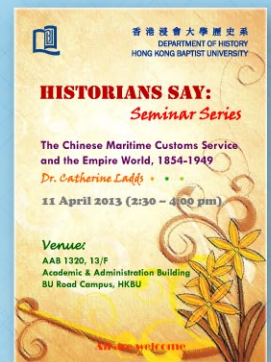
The “Historians Say: Seminar Series” was established in 2010 to welcome new and visiting faculty members by inviting them to share their research findings. The 4th round of the seminar series was held at AAB1312 on 19 March 2014 (Thursday). Speakers included Prof. Yue-him Tam (Visiting Professor), Dr. Guangxin Fan (Research Assistant Professor), Dr. Kam-chau Kwok (Lecturer) and Dr. Raymond Kwun-sun Lau (Lecturer).



2010



2012



2013

Prof. Clara Wing-chung Ho chaired the first session and explained why the event has employed “Historians Say” as the title. This title borrows from a tradition in Chinese historiography. In *Zuozhuan* 左傳 (Zuo tradition), some historical comments were attributed to a noble man with the phrase “Junzi yue” 君子曰 (The noble man says). Sima Qian 司馬遷 often delivered his comments by using the phrase “Tai shi gong yue” 太史公曰 (The grand historian remarks). Thousands of historians inherited this style. Some even introduced their own names in their comments by writing “so-and-so says.” This standard style of presentation in Chinese historiography was even honored in a recent work, *The Talented Women of the Zhang Family* (2007) by the eminent gender historian Susan Mann, in which the author introduces her comments with the phrase “The historian says” at the end of each chapter.



Prof. Yue-him Tam gave a presentation entitled “What Went Wrong in Sino-Japanese Relations? 中日關係“淤”在何方?,” which mainly focused on the current state of the Diaoyu-Senkaku Islands 釣魚台列島/尖閣諸島 dispute. He introduced Chinese and Japanese documents and pointed out that the earliest historical records of the Diaoyu-Senkaku Islands can be found in *Shunfeng xiansong* 順風相送 (Farewell records) of 1403, which show that China considered the Diaoyu Islets as Chinese. Moreover, he pointed out that the economic and strategic importance of the Diaoyu-Senkaku Islands was the cause of sovereign dispute between China and

Japan. Nonetheless, he emphasized that the dispute is not irresolvable and could be mitigated by peaceful negotiation and cooperation between China, Taiwan, Japan and the U.S.

Dr. Kam-chau Kwok delivered a presentation on “Distance from Ancestor: The Change of Ancestral Worship in Huizhou from Song to Ming Dynasty 祖先的距離——宋明間徽州祖先祭祀的變化.” In his presentation, Dr. Kwok introduced the significance of lineage in the social history of China by referring to the studies of different historians like Maurice Freedman and David Faure. The difference between lineages of Guangdong and of Fujian indicated that local society varies from one part of China to another, may be related to the history of its incorporation into the Chinese state and the administrative arrangement. Dr. Kwok took Huizhou as an example to show the gradual shift in Chinese society from the worship of gods in temples to the worship of ancestors in halls. In his argument, the declaration of land ownership was an explanation of how various lineages gradually came into existence in mid-Ming period.



In the second session, which chaired by Prof. King-sang Mak, Dr. Guangxin Fan presented a paper entitled “Voices of the French Revolution and Their Connection to the Social Contract Tradition Uneasy.” It compared the social contract theories of Thomas Paine, Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, and Maximilien Robespierre’s with those of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau in order to examine the alleged connection between Rousseau’s theory and the French Revolution. Dr. Fan attempted to clarify that even though Rousseau’s idea of national sovereignty and influential words made a great impression on the revolutionaries, Locke’s contribution to their concepts of revolutionary war and the representative government should not be overlooked.

Dr. Raymond Kwun-sun Lau gave a presentation entitled “Uneasy Bedfellows or Perfect Partners? Exploring the Relationship between the *Responsibility to Protect* and the *International Criminal Court*.” In his presentation, Dr. Lau addressed the recurring phenomena of genocide and mass atrocities and how the international community has tried to mount an effective response through the implementation of two newly emerging response mechanisms: Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle and the International Criminal Court (ICC). In particular, Dr. Lau pointed out that there has been changing international expectations on

responding to mass atrocities since the Rwandan genocide in 1994. Yet, notwithstanding a shared commitment to ending mass atrocities, protection of civilians and punishment of perpetrators should not be seen as always complementary and mutually reinforcing. It is because international policymakers are often trapped in the dilemma of the immediate imperative of saving lives and protecting victims versus the important prospect of punishing perpetrators and preventing future conflicts through deterrence. Therefore, while recognising that “something has to be done” to stop mass atrocities, Dr. Lau argued that situating civilian protection and perpetrator punishment in a ‘protection first, punishment later’ temporal sequence is critical to manage the tension between R2P and the ICC.



東縱抗戰歷史田考察

Field Trip to Rediscover the History of the East River Column during the Japanese Rule of Hong Kong (2015.3.22)

Reported by Prof. Yue-him TAM 譚汝謙教授 (Kitty and Daniel Tse Visiting Professor Department of History, HKBU 香港浸會大學歷史系 謝志偉伉儷客座教授)

On Sunday, 22 March 2015, the Department sponsored a field trip to rediscover the forgotten history of the East River Column 東江縱隊, which was the powerful guerrilla force resisting the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong in 1941-1945. Most members of this twenty-thousand strong guerrilla force were local Hong Kongers. In addition to their fight with the Japanese, they managed to rescue several hundred important cultural and military refugees from the Mainland, including Mao Dun 茅盾, Liu Yazhi 柳亞子, He Xiangning 何香凝, Hu Die 胡蝶 and General Chen Che 陳策, who were on the wanted list of the Japanese military government in Hong Kong. In addition, the guerrillas succeeded in helping many British, American and other international residents escape from the Japanese concentration camps in Hong Kong. In particular, the rescue of Lieutenant Donald W. Kerr, a Flying Tiger whose plane was shot down by the Japanese in Hong Kong, became a significant



link to the reestablishment of Sino-American relations in the 1970's. Prior to the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, the key members of this guerrilla force had already managed to solicit remarkable financial contributions from overseas Chinese all over the world to support China's resistance war against Japanese aggression in China. The heroic stories of the East River Column, however, were not well known in Hong Kong during the colonial years. These stories remain unknown to many of the younger generation today.



Led by Prof. Yue-him Tam, twenty students from his class of HIST 3740/4207 ("Japanese War Crimes and Post-war Memory") participated in this field trip. Eighteen BA and MA students from the Department were also invited to join the field trip. The students were thrilled to have some faculty and staff members in the Department helping and guiding them in the field trip, including Dr. and his wife Dr. Kwok-wai Hui, Mr. Joseph Liu, Ms. Wai-kwan Chan and Mr. Wai-li Chu, who contributed to the success of the field trip in various ways.



In addition, at the invitation of Prof. Tam, fifteen members of the East River Column Research Association 東江縱隊歷史研究會, led by their president Ms. Suming Yin 尹素明 and senior researcher Dr. Siu-woo Cheung 張兆和 (Associate Professor in the Division of Science and

Technology), joined the field trip as advisers to our students. Several researchers came all the way from Shenzhen and Baoan to join the trip. Moreover, Mr. Hong-chang Wan 溫漢璋, JP, former chair of the Saigong District Council and retired Director of Student Affairs at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, also joined the entire field trip as advisor in residence.

The first stop of the field trip was in Sheung Shui 上水, where we paid a courtesy call to the Hong Kong Association of the Senior Warriors 香港老戰士聯誼會, in which we were warmly received by its president Mr. Yip Yip 葉葉 (age 82), vice-president Mr. Jinbiao Feng 馮錦標 (age 90), senior warrior Mr. Zhensheng Liu 廖振聲 (age 88), a few other senior warriors and their family members. Our hosts told stories of their training as fighters, the war crimes and atrocities committed by the Imperial Japanese Army, the guerrilla activities against the Japanese and the Chinese traitors as well as local bandits. We were invited to view the pictorial exhibition of their history. The hosts also answered many questions from our students.

We then moved to Wu Kau Tang Village 烏蛟騰村 in Tai Po to interview Mr. Han Li 李漢 (age 88), the former captain of the Junior Fighters 小鬼隊, which trained teenagers, including boys and girls, to fight the Japanese aggressors. Mr. Li remained proud of the various contributions his peers made to the resistance war in Hong Kong. He told stories of successful and unsuccessful intelligence work carried out by the adult fighters. He vividly remembered how he and his junior comrades avoided the Japanese patrol to deliver urgent and confidential messages to other guerrilla units in different areas in Hong Kong. He was particularly proud that he and his





peers could quickly learn to sing patriotic songs in Putonghua from the touring teachers from Yan'an 延安 and how quickly they could teach the adult villagers to sing the same songs. Indeed he impressed us by singing a famous song on the resistance endeavor in full. With the help of Ms. Suming Yin and Dr. Siu-woo Cheung, we learned about the details of the Wu Kau Tang Conference in 1943, in which the direction of the resistance war in Hong Kong and the Guangdong region was determined by the Chinese Communist Party according to the directives from Yan'an.



Our third stop was the Town Hall in Sai Kung 西貢, in which the office of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Brigade of the East River Column 原東江縱隊港九獨立大隊老遊擊戰士聯誼會 is located. A seminar was conducted for us by our hosts. Assisted by Ms. Zhen Lin 林珍, secretary-general of the office, such senior warriors as Mr. Jinghui Luo 羅敬輝 (age 90) and Mr. Kwong-wai Poon 潘江偉 (age 92) recounted their activities during the war in detail. In particular, the panelists enjoyed sharing the details of rescuing Lieutenant Donald W. Kerr of the U.S. Air Force and the post-war visits to Hong Kong by the sons of the late Lieutenant Kerr to extend their gratitude to the guerrillas. The panelists were also delighted to share their joy in meeting with their former commander-in-chief General Tsang Sang 曾生 in Sai Kung in 1983 – 84. From Mr. Hon-cheung Wan and other senior warriors we also learned the stories behind the setting up of the current monuments to honor the fallen heroes of the East River Column.





In addition to the visits and interviews mentioned above, the students visited the martyrs memorial sites in Wu Kau Tang and Sai Kung 烏蛟騰及西貢烈士紀念園. To pay tribute to the martyrs, the students placed flowers, observed a moment of silence and bowed in front of the monuments 抗日英烈紀念碑 honoring the heroic martyrs in Wu Kau Tang and Sai Kung.

The field trip has reconfirmed our understanding that the Hong Kongers have always exemplified themselves in patriotism as well as internationalism. Regardless of their political stands, they have been quietly and tirelessly in search of freedom and excellence in quality of life.

The field trip has received some attention from the mass media. The Hong Kong Office of The China Daily and the online weekly magazine Master-Insight are making arrangements to meet with our students and faculty for in-depth interviews. Moreover, a standing invitation is now extended to the students and faculty in our Department from the East River Column History Research Association and the Senior Warriors Associations in Sheung Shui and Sai Kung for our professional help to interview the surviving senior warriors and to edit the rich historical materials.

The students wish to express their gratitude to Prof. Clara Ho for support and to Ms. Renee Chan and Ms. Crystal Poon for helping with logistic arrangements. Thanks to their support and help, the field trip was truly educational and unforgettable.

For further information about the field trip, please contact: Poris Po-man Fung (I2209325), Sin-ting Wan (I2201081), Yuen-man Lam (I2200387) or Prof. Yue-him Tam (tamyuehim@hkbu.edu.hk).

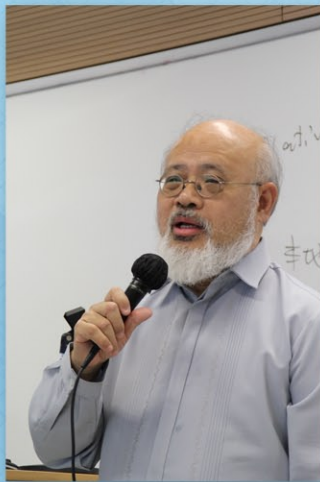


基督教與香港社會服務 The Relation of Christianity and Social Service in Hong Kong (2015.3.23)



Co-organized by the Department and the Modern History Research Centre, this lecture was held on 23 March 2015 in AAB709. Rev. Prof. Lung-kwong Lo 盧龍光 (Department of Cultural and Religious Studies; Divinity School of Chung Chi College, Chinese University of Hong Kong) was invited to give a lecture on “the Relation of Christianity and Social Service in Hong Kong 基督教與香港社會服務.” Rev. Prof. Lo stressed on the significance of Christianity in promoting the development of social service in Hong Kong. He pointed out that more than half of the current social service organizations / associations in Hong Kong were established by different Christian churches or parties.

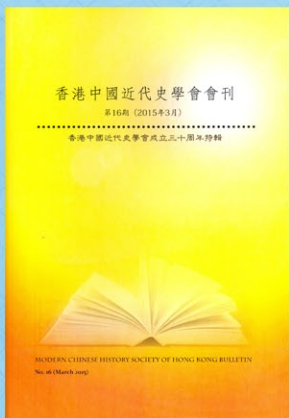
He emphasized that the close relationship between Christianity and the development of social services in Hong Kong was a consequence of the fact that missionaries honor the values of unconditional love and mercy.



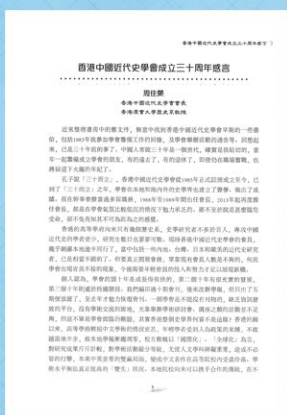
Right:
Rev. Prof. Lung-kwong LO



Prof. Kai-wing CHOW, Professor

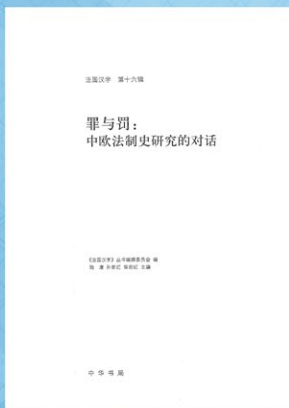


◆ (主編) 《香港中國近代史學會會刊》，第16期 (香港：香港中國近代史學會，2015年3月)。



◆ 〈香港中國近代史學會成立三十周年感言〉，《香港中國近代史學會會刊》，第16期 (2015年3月)，頁1 - 2。

Dr. Ka-chai TAM, Assistant Professor



◆ 〈罪與罰：中歐法制史研究的對話〉，《法國漢學》，第16輯 (2014年)，頁259 - 282。

Mr. Ka-fai KWOK, Senior Research Assistant



◆ 〈明代「行人」於外交體制上之作用——以「壬辰倭禍 (1592 - 1598)」兩次宣諭為例〉，《中國學報》，第70輯 (2014年12月)，頁319 - 343。

Prof. Clara Wing-chung HO, Head and Professor

◆ 在「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」中擔任主禮嘉賓及「近代海防思想與建設」一組主席，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

◆ Chaired the first session of the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Prof. Kai-wing CHOW, Professor

◆ 〈甲午戰爭後中國留日海軍學生之研究（1895 - 1937年）〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

Prof. Ricardo King-sang MAK, Professor

◆ 〈比較親歷黃海大戰的三名洋員的記述〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

◆ Chaired the second session of the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Prof. Kam-keung LEE, Visiting Professor

◆ 〈甲午何以戰敗——姚錫光（1852 - ？）及其《東方兵事紀略》〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

Prof. Yue-him TAM, Visiting Professor

◆ Delivered a presentation on “What Went Wrong in Sino-Japanese Relations? 中日關係“淤”在何方?” at the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Prof. Kai-yin LAM, Adjunct Professor

◆ 在「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」中擔任「甲午議和及戰後發展」一組主席，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

Dr. Chi-man KWONG, Assistant Professor

◆ 〈甲午戰爭中的英國皇家海軍「中國艦隊」〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

Dr. Ka-chai TAM, Assistant Professor

◆ 〈清末海軍重臣譚學衡與甲午戰敗後中國海軍的重建〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

◆ 「刑求不滿？——晚明判牘及小說中的刑訊及相關爭議」（2015年3月27日於香港孔子學院演講）。

Dr. Guangxin FAN, Research Assistant Professor

◆ Delivered a presentation on “Voices of the French Revolution and Their Connection to the Social Contract Tradition Uneasy” at the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Dr. Kam-chau KWOK, Lecturer II

◆ Delivered a presentation on “Distance from Ancestor: The Change of Ancestral Worship in Huizhou from Song to Ming Dynasty 祖先的距離——宋明間徽州祖先祭祀的變化” at the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Dr. Raymond Kwun-sun Lau, Lecturer II

◆ Delivered a presentation on “Uneasy Bedfellows or Perfect Partners? Exploring the Relationship between the *Responsibility to Protect* and the *International Criminal Court*.” at the “Historians Say: Seminar Series,” Hong Kong Baptist University, 19 March 2015.

Mr. Kai-yiu LAU, PhD student

◆ 「西力東漸下的民國武術——以馬良、孫祿堂、薛顛為中心」（2015年3月6日於香港浸會大學演講）。

Mr. Chin-chung YUEN, PhD student

◆ 〈威海衛軍港基地研究〉，「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會：紀念甲午戰爭一百二十週年」提交論文，香港歷史博物館，2015年3月6 - 7日。

Sharing by Faculty 老師的分享

Dr. Wing-chung FAN 范永聰博士



十年服務感言

轉眼十年，百感交集。

當年在研究院修讀博士課程，我從來沒有想過會在大學裡當老師。我的理想，大抵只是想拿一個博士學位，至於完成之後要做些甚麼工作，並不在我計劃之內。

後來，因緣際會，我遇上空前的好運氣，得以報效母校。我的學士、碩士、博士學位皆得自香港浸會大學歷史系，三篇學位論文均由恩師周佳榮教授指導，完成博士課程後旋即在系內出任講師一職，由學生變成教職員。這種「際遇」，在香港史學界內，絕對是不可多得的。我自知學識淺薄，資質愚鈍，得此「罕見」境遇，全因前系主任周佳榮教授多年來的悉心教導及多番提攜；前系主任麥勁生教授對我愛護有加，在教研工作上給予我很大的自由度，讓我能確認自己的研究方向；現任系主任劉詠聰教授給予我寶貴機會，讓我繼續在系內效勞，並且有機會接觸不同範疇的學系事務，使我能獲得不少珍貴的工作經驗；他們三位既是上司，也是老師，謹衷心向三位師長致謝，實在感激不盡！



在系內任教初期，從學生搖身一變成為教職員的經歷曾經令我非常迷失；系內絕大多數「同事」，其實都是我的老師。跟他們一起參與學系會議時的那種怪怪的感覺，我到今日仍然記憶猶新。大概到了近兩、三年，由於學系發展迅速，不少出色的年輕學者加入學系；隨著系內成員人數增加，我這種「身份混淆」的奇怪感覺才算是慢慢消滅。不過，回想起來，這種感覺可能是在系內工作十年以來最寶貴的體會；雖然有點怪，卻非常溫暖。



至於工作本身，十年歲月，誠然有苦有樂。曾經有一段時間，苦澀的感覺佔了我人生的絕大部分。現在回想，實在有點無謂。人太執著，反而會墮入迷惑，自找麻煩。學術研究工作本來是非常孤獨的；教學工作則是較為「人性化」的體驗，與學生們混在一起，那種仿佛拾回青春的快感，正好填補研究工作帶來的無盡孤獨與空虛。世間竟有此等工作，像一個銀幣的兩面——看似矛盾，實則平衡得天衣無縫。我能得此難能機會，夫復何求？



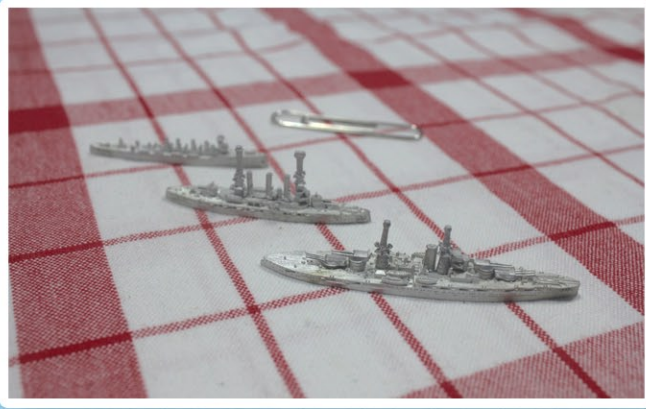
展望將來，我最關心的不是下一個十年會怎麼樣——過去十年的學術工作經驗告訴我，根本不用設想太多。努力做好現在的研究工作，投入教學，盡情享受辛勤工作後得到的強大滿足感，就是最好的回報。

Dr. Chi-man KWONG 鄺智文博士

本月6至7日，我參加了學系和香港歷史博物館合辦的「第四屆近代中國海防國際學術研討會」，宣讀關於英國皇家海軍在甲午戰爭的活動的論文，並得到諸位前輩同行的提點和指導，更認識了不少新朋友。今屆海防會議的主題是「紀念中日甲午戰爭120週年」。過去的會議已為中國和亞洲的海軍史研究帶來不少動力，今屆自不例外。第二屆海防會議的論文在2004年出版，是中國海軍史研究者的必備參考。第三屆的論文集則於今年內出版，值得一讀。



說起海軍，不得不提小弟近來「海外購艦」一事。我購入了一隊第一次世界大戰期間美國海軍艦隻，比例是1/2400，船的大小比鎖鑰差不多，但造工極為精細，連副砲、艦橋擋風玻璃、艦身舷窗、排氣口等亦準確重現。看著這些微縮軍艦，就不難理解觀察敵方艦隻有多困難；要在敵人火力之下瞬間辨識看來極小的軍艦，委實是個挑戰。這些微縮軍艦亦可以幫助我們了解19、20世紀海軍技術的飛躍；把一艘1900年代的前無畏艦（Pre-Dreadnought）與一艘1910年代的超無畏艦（Super-Dreadnought）並列，即可了解海軍技術在十年之如何翻天覆地，更能體會決策者與軍人在整備國防以及作戰時面對的困難。



上圖：
前：1: 2400的超無畏艦內華達號 (USS Neveda, 27,500噸)；
中：前無畏艦維珍尼亞號 (USS Virginia, 14,980噸)；
後：巡洋艦切斯特號 (USS Chester, 3,810噸)



上圖：
1925年的內華達號照片 (Wiki)

談到武器與政策和實戰之間的關係，我剛於美國《軍事史學刊》(Journal of Military History) 出版了關於日本海軍嘗試在第二次世界大戰期間使用香港為後勤基地的論文，其中亦提到日本帝國海軍缺乏有效的對潛兵器和相關的戰術素養。這是日本海軍首腦過分偏重決戰 (Decisive Battle)，把潛艦與反潛作戰視作次要的惡果。文章副本現存放於學系接待處，其部份內容亦將收錄在我的新書《重光之路：日據期間的香港》之內。《重光之路》將於今年6月左右出版，我以中、英、日、美檔案資料為基礎，重構香港在日據時期 (1941年12月25日至1945年8月30日) 的政治、經濟、社會、軍事等情況，並重審戰爭期間各國爭奪香港的過程，進而指出1937至1945年間的歷史可算是香港「去殖民化」的第一步。希望同學和校友屆時留意此書，不吝賜教。

Sharing by Students 學生的分享

Kelvin Yu-hin HO 何宇軒

BSSc (Hons), HKBU, 2008
MPhil, HKBU, 2013
PhD student, HKBU, 2014 – present

2004年，中學正式畢業，到2014年秋天開始攻讀博士課程，走過了非常艱辛的十年。想當年，得知高考未能成功，心裡感到極為沮喪，因緣際會，申請了香港理工大學的副學士，當時已經立定志向，希望可以接駁學士學位。為了獲取較佳的成績，那兩年作出了很多取捨，期間放棄了很多社交、出國的機會。我不懂人情世故，只懂埋首苦讀，回想起來，必須向往年的同學作出深切的致歉，與這樣討厭的「我」共同上課。幸好的是，最終可得到新的轉變，往香港浸會大學攻讀歷史學科。記憶猶新的是當時的面試老師是周老師和小毛老師。周老師還問道：「你是攻讀語文的，轉過來讀歷史，應付上會否很困難？」當時根本不懂甚麼是「文史哲一家」，只回答了粗疏的見解：「你看現今的電子遊戲、電影與電視劇，不少也採用古今歷史為背景，好像三國遊戲便是了，既然歷史是這麼生活化、充滿趣味，為何會難於應付呢？況且我也是文科出身的學生，相信我能勝任。」結果得悉錄取，流下不少男兒淚，也深信歷史學系是一個好地方，因為她重視學生的想法。

學士階段，不能忘懷的是，在2年內攻讀3年的科目，需要爭分奪秒、惡補專科知識、學習時間管理。插班生的身份，基本上與同屆同學未能混熟。不過又因為這個特殊的身份，同時認識了不同年級的歷史系學生。尤記得暑假集體到北京清華大學，一起學習與生活的日子，滋味無窮，難以用一字一句去表達。謹向同屆以至不同年級的同學，致以衷心的致謝，沒有你們的包容與鼓勵，我只是一個微不足道的「過客」，是你們一一充實了這段短暫又艱辛的學習時光，銘記於心。



畢業後的生活，是非常難熬的經歷。家中遇到不少的經濟問題，事業正值起步的階段，根本未能摸索適合的道路；又因入世未深，觸犯了工作的大忌，以至被辭退工作。當時已毅然決定，永不能再犯同樣的錯誤，定當認真地處事，汲取教訓。在茫茫的工作申請中，遇到了詠聰老師。她給予了一個寶貴的工作機會，在這段時間內搜集不同的學術研究資料，無形中擴闊自己的眼界。所讀之書累積愈多，方知自己所認識的甚少。

研究助理的工作，不是長遠可行的職位。人總需未雨綢繆，善用時間，為將來進行規劃。當時遇到一些學姐、學長給予良好的建議，加以日夜浸淫，建立了濃厚的治學興趣。回想起來，不知哪來的勇氣，竟向老師提出希望報讀研究學位的素願。老師不但沒有拒絕，還建議專研較少涉足的中國男性史研究。要成功獲得錄取的資格，委實不容易。在面試之後，已深知錄取的機會不大。不過嘗試了，總算無愧於心，只慨嘆其實可以表現得更好。

既然攻讀的計劃擱置了，自然再為前途作出規劃。當時，希望可以當一位教書匠，不管是語文、歷史或通識，結果有幸爭取通識的教研工作。在爭取的過程，誠然承擔著不少家庭的壓力，心緒不寧，這個機會帶來了短暫的安寧。當我立定決心發展下去時，以為失去的機會又再重臨了。處於人生交叉點，又發現通識的工作與所想頗有出入，最終決定再作出嘗試，參與碩士報讀者的面試。這個決定充滿冒險成份，但試問人生豈能無風無浪呢？求進步，就不能原地踏步。



收到錄取的消息，淚水又再湧現，畢竟所走的道路皆是迂迴曲折。還記得當時是2010年。各種的奔波與考驗仿如泰山壓頂，說實話，曾萌生輕生的念頭。或許是上天眷顧，讓我於昔日工作的地方，結識了一位天使。她的出現，讓我灰暗的世界，逐漸帶來了色彩。在奮進的過程，讓湮滅的動力之火，再次重燃。她的無限付出，心存百般感謝與感恩。

2010年至2012年，既充滿考驗，也是豐收的時光。整個過程，每天面對種種壓力，亦充斥不少氣餒的情景。精神壓力很大，不時出現寢食不安的狀況。幸好老師、學長、同窗等給予了很好的鼓勵，家人與伴侶時伸扶手，總算把難關一一破解。非常感恩的是，在學術上可以順利地完成碩士論文的撰寫，亦慶幸可以參加不同類型的會議報告、汲取不少論文刊



登的經驗。最重要的是，可以藉此結識不少名師，例如李伯重教授、鄧小南教授、吳存存教授等等，他們的循循善誘，令我受益良多。凡此種種，都是以往認為不可能做到的事。回頭再看，當初是何等稚嫩，慶幸可以獲得這些鍛鍊的機會。



一個階段的結束，亦正是另一階段的開始。「轉益多師是汝師」，既然選擇治學之路，當然希望繼續進修，以期獲得認可的資格。不過，這條路並非一帆風順地可以繼續走下去，畢竟行業的競爭頗大，又有其他因素阻礙，最終未能如願開始博士學位的攻讀。走研究之路，不能否認要同時兼顧生計的問題。當你的身份是男性，甚麼「一家之主」、「男兒天職保家眷」的擔子都會附在你身上。往後的路要如何走呢？當再重踏職場，發現競爭的狀況更是每況愈下。家庭的狀況充其量是有所改善，但未達轉危為安的狀況，種種擔子，心裡更是焦急、不安。當時的情緒變化，委實苦了身邊愛惜我的人。幸好在最困擾的一刻，老師的援助尤如「久旱逢甘雨」，使我可以專心等待博士學位的來臨。一路走來，各種的恩德，使我更視恩師為親人，無以為報，唯一可以做的是盡心盡力完成本份，在治學上有所長進，以報答這份恩情。

在這段靜候的時刻，勸勉放棄的聲音不絕於耳，總有旁人認為掙錢為上。不過我不想半途而廢，如曾文正公所言：「坐這山，望那山，一事無成」；同時，亦慨嘆今時今日繼續堅持理想，竟成為奢侈品。男性總希望在群體之間獲得認同，建立存在感。在這段靜候的一刻，面對同輩的美好際遇加以對比，難免生出羨慕之感。感恩的是並非沒有鼓勵之音，也悟出了一些啟發。人與人之間的相較，總是無窮無盡。使自己繼續奮鬥的有效方法，便是不再苦於思慮、不再強作比較，爭取光陰，做好本份就是最大的恩賜。不論是何種聲音，都起碼證明了身邊有很多留意與關心你的人，不是「斯人獨憔悴」。為了堅定自己的意志，決定把握時間繼續寫作。除了鍛鍊自我的閱讀與寫作技巧，原來這些作品也帶來很多無形的鼓勵，讓我知道學術界有學者開始注意我。

危難的道路，已經走過不少，至少已經有十載。撰寫這篇個人經歷與感受，並非用以吹噓自己有何成就。若果別人是賺取多少金錢為最大滿足，那堅持走這條道路的我，這些經歷就是最大的恩賜，因為我的人生起碼不是一張白紙。



不過人生豈能無憾。遺憾沒有經濟能力出走他鄉，看看世界之大；遺憾一些同輩成家立室，我還在打拚，對將來總是「摸著石頭過河」；遺憾自己不是圓滑之人，一路走來可能得罪他人。再數下去，憾事好像沒完沒了。然而，沒有憾事，就不可能襯托出樂事的重要性。雖不是出身大富之家，但有家人、伴侶、朋友支持我的魯莽決定，予以包容與體諒；雖不是天之驕子、才華橫溢，感激學術路上遇到不少貴人、仁心學者，讓自己明瞭自己的不足，繼續求進。

十載已過，雖沒有得到甚麼成就，總算過得充實。無論風浪如何大、日子如何難熬，堅持自己的理想，路總可走出來。感謝終可得到修讀博士課程的學額。勁生老師還安慰我說：「所以人生就是如此，有時進兩步，退一步，但堅持下去還是會成功的。」您的支持與鼓勵，也是牢記在心中。



過往的風風雨雨，直到現在，我的治學之路進入了另一階段。我會一直努力下去。無論將來能否如我所願，總能很光榮地說：「我沒有白費這十載，期盼更進一步看到自身的成長」。更加感恩的是，歷史系帶給我很多回憶，感謝身邊的良師益友，接下來的路，將會繼續與歷史系共同進退。

Yat-law AI 歐侑晃

BSSc (Hons) in China Studies - History and Diploma in Education, Year 4

轉眼間，三、四年也就過去了，懷著喜歡歷史，想要知道、了解、學習更多的心態，幸運地成為歷史系的一員。現在，離畢業最後一個學期，剩下不足三個月的時間，心裡很是不捨。在這三、四年間，我參與的活動不算太多，卻很是享受作為浸大人、歷史系學生的學習生活：老師和同學均親切友善、彼此熟悉，學習上有不明白的地方總能大膽地、放心地請教；與好友在圖書館借用書籍，總會搜索得一本又一本的好書，滿載而歸，或在六樓靠近窗戶的位置，享受著曦美的陽光，靜靜地複習和閱讀。

一月時，有幸代表院校和學系出席僱主午餐會活動，僱主們和同學們最關心的，都是學生畢業後從事何種工作。的確，以後的發展、職業乃切身問題，但我認為，以「熱愛著自己修讀的學科」這份心態出發，而非單從畢業出路考慮，反能讓我們獲得更多，且看得更高、更遠。就我個人而言，在浸會大學修習歷史，讓我得到比職業技能更珍貴的東西——認識





中外各地前人的智慧、人類文明的精粹和研究之法。在求真的同時，加以批判、分析並適當地懷疑，從而得到思想上的啟發，有利於修身和內在涵養的培養。這些養份，將影響一生，讓我們以後不論身處在甚麼環境或面對何種困難時，具備一套完整的思考之法面對不同挑戰，迎難而上。

第二學年，申請教育課程，修讀通識教育及歷史教育，亦懷著同樣的心情。我至今初衷未改，若未來投身教育，能讓更多人喜愛歷史，想著也讓我感到喜悅。

最後一個學期，能得到為學系貢獻、盡一分綿力的機會，由協助設計辦公室外牆牆紙、出席僱主午餐會和參與系徽比賽，讓我感到無比榮幸。外牆牆紙上的中外諺語名句與歷史學家的名稱，時刻提醒著我修身、治學的應有態度。至為重要者，我想，乃一顆感激的心，好的際遇並非必然，遇上好的老師、同儕友輩，都是一種富有和幸運。



Kenneth Ka-kin WONG 黃家健

BA (Hons) in History and Diploma in Education, Year 4

修讀“2+2”課程的感想

2+2/2+3特別之處

2+2/2+3課程以2年或3年完成PGDE (3+1)的一年課程，因此相對PGDE較輕鬆，有更多時間適應教育系的課堂和思考自己的教學法。而相對雙學位的同學，2+2/2+3課程的GPA在畢業後會與本科學位完全分家，不怕教育系科目的GPA，使自己本科學位的CGPA下降。

課程

教育系課程的授課模式與歷史系不同的地方很多，首先，教育系課程多重視與學生的交流與互動，而歷史系多單向教授（外籍老師除外），其次，以理論為主，上堂就是學習不同的教學理論和教學法，對中途出家修讀教育的我，初時對這樣的學習模式相當不習慣，但現在已習以為常了。



實習

2+2或之後的四年制的2+3課程也是要到中學實習兩次，第一次8個星期，第二次5個星期，2+2的同學比雙學位的同學實習期較短2個星期（第一次）和1個星期（第二次）。

在實習期間，我體驗到作為老師的辛苦，初時要6時許才可放工，但放工不代表工作完成，只是回家繼續做，有同學每天更要工作至凌晨1時才可睡，實習老師已經比正職的工作量少很多，從而可反映中學老師的辛苦。



老師要時刻關心學生的成長，在實習期間，我的實習學校有位學生由於學習壓力、老師的指責和受同學欺凌因老師沒有正視，而萌生自殺的念頭，幸好，這位同學在跳下來前被其他老師發現，老師是以生命影響生命的工作，作為老師要時刻關心學生成長外，也要理解學生的感受，每個老師也想學生成功，但要留意不使學生留下不快的回憶。



我們一言一行對學生的影響相當大，學生會有樣學樣，所以在實習期間要時刻留意說話方式、行為（玩手機）等，要避免一些助語詞破口而出。而且不可以遲到，有同學為不遲到近乎一星期3天乘坐的士，花費不少。

教育系的特別體驗

教育系的學生可以參加教育局的課後導師先導計劃，這是一個讓教育系的學生到小學教授的活動，除了賺得教學經驗，收入也是不錯的，三年級的學生一小時\$170，而通常也有1.5小時，如每日也有，比做兼職更好，這計劃是我們重要的「錢途」。教育系的學生也可參加SUMMER SERVICE SCHEME(SSS) 在暑假到中學教書，我就因此到了皇仁書院教了兩日，更要負責批改補考同學的補考試卷，這也是難得的體驗。

Sharing by Old Friends & Alumni

老朋友和校友的分享

Mr. Hing-san MOK 莫慶新先生

BA (Hons), HKBU, 2008

MA, HKBU, 2014

Current Position: Project Editor, Pearson Hong Kong

2014年11月，我第二次在浸大畢業。從2012年9月起，我回來母校當兩年業餘學生，攻讀碩士課程。雖然入讀別的學系，老師同學都不同往日，但畢竟還是在那個校址，坐著走著都很容易想起當歷史系學生時的點點滴滴。

假如我有讓歷史系的老師、職員和師兄弟姊妹特別有印象，很遺憾一定不是因為學業成績出眾。當年的我課堂出席率不俗，卻沒多花課餘時間來鑽研課業，也不見得對這門學問有什麼慧根，成績也就只能不過不失。不過，由於我當時經常要為歷史學會的事情聯絡歷史系，在歷史系辦公室的存在感大概比任何同屆同學都要強烈：每學期數次，厚著臉皮，敲每一位老師和學長的房門，邀請出席活動、捐款、購買學會產品……當年諸位

都很客氣，無論如何都會笑著回應。現在自己多了些人生閱歷，將心比己地想像一下被當年的自己多次登門造訪說這說那……還真是夠煩的，這就令我更感激當年諸位的好脾氣，讓我可以舒泰地履行完這學會職務。

其實我當年並不是每次都為了學會才打擾老師，也有為了私人事情的時候。范永聰老師和侯勵英老師都是我吐苦水的對象，無辜地接收了我不少負能量。而一次求助於周佳榮老師，老師慷慨相助，更深遠地影響我的就業方向。

Year 2下學期快將結束的時候，在學會的任期剛完成，我開始思考自己的就業方向：教師是歷史系畢業生的熱門選擇，可是我實在不太享受經常演講的日子，更遑論是每天……那麼編輯怎樣？文字工作為主，又能善用文科的學問，好像挺適合自己。系內老師都有著作出版，或許有辦法替我跟出版社穿針引線。於是，我冒昧請周老師幫忙，看看有沒有相熟的出版社可以讓我在臨近的暑假實習一下。

老師沒有馬上答允，只叫我留下聯絡方法。如是者過了數星期，期末考試已結束，我還以為事情已沒有下文。怎料一天，老師把我叫進辦公室——原來老師一直把這件事記在心上。老師問了我幾句，確認我是真的有興趣到出版社實習，就馬上撥電話跟出版社接洽，談話內容忘了，大概談了數分鐘。掛線後，老師說出版社那邊應該很快會跟我聯絡。果然，出版社方面隨即來電，而當時我還未離開老師的辦公室。

承蒙周佳榮老師相助，我在出版社度過了愜意的暑期實習，得以確認自己對教育出版的興趣。畢業後略經轉折，終於投身這個行業並工作至今。

社會對歷史系畢業生有個合理期望，就是要擁有比大部分人豐富的史學常識，我自認剛畢業時並不合格。猶幸投身教育出版行業後編了數年的歷史教科書和教材，史識大有長進。（以為教科書編輯只需負責版面設計、排版和校對的人是不會明白箇中關係的。）雖然我的程度不足以跟在史學界發展的師兄弟姊妹相提並論，但至少，現在該對得起「浸大歷史系畢業生」這身分。

Miss Yee-ching NG 吳綺靜小姐

BSSc (Hons), HKBU, 2009
MPhil, HKBU, 2012
Current affiliation: Wing On Travel

「讀萬卷書不如行萬里路」，秉承著這句說話，我從中國研究歷史專業畢業後便毅然投身旅旅業擔任領隊。除了希望靠自己的腳步及眼光親身感受讀歷史時所接觸到的知識及故事外，更希望實現兒時的夢想。

猶記得小時候跟家人參加旅行團，看到領隊及導遊為團友慶祝生日，他們捧著蛋糕並唱著生日歌的歡樂場面，一直深印在腦海中。自此，成為一位能帶給別人快樂的領隊就是我的夢想。回顧成為領隊後的工作經歷，試過徹夜留守在醫院看顧住院團友，感受到在一輪奔波後還要繼續趕行程的勞累；試過體驗因交通擠塞，差點趕不及飛機的緊要關頭；試過感受為團友慶祝生日而得到感謝的窩心時刻……最深刻的是有位「壽星」竟因我



為他準備的驚喜，而自此成為公司的忠實「粉絲」。想不到，小時候別人給我快樂，今天我亦能成為快樂的源泉，透過帶團為別人鑄刻下美好回憶。



行外人時常認為領隊可以免費旅遊，是一份人人稱羨的優差。然而，有否想過我們經常離家外出，缺乏私人時間，甚至無法兼顧家庭呢？我們在面對客人無理的投訴或責備時，仍要保持笑容，勉力地解決問題，當中辛酸，難以言表。雖然，我也有感到疲憊和厭倦的時候，但每當有客人對我加以讚賞及致謝時，又會重新獲得動力，繼續堅持著這份充滿挑戰而時刻面對著不同背景、階層人士，並爭分奪秒去應付各種要求、難題的工作。




領隊這工作雖然辛苦，但是很有滿足感和成就感。昔日在修習歷史時，認識到古文明和帝國興衰的歷史，以及一些歷史人物的事蹟，今日竟有幸親身到訪宮殿遺址，參觀古人故居及相關的博物館。我甚至走進張騫打通中國與西方的絲綢之路，親身感受著沉重的歷史感。此外，我更懷著對三毛筆下沙漠的嚮往，踏入北非一望無際的撒哈拉沙漠。這份工作，開啟我的歷史眼界，更擴闊我的世界眼光，讓我認識到每個地方、國家之發展並不局限於地域，而是有著跨國度、甚至跨時代的互相影響。

我十分感激大學時期的歷史訓練，助我更投入領隊這工作。作為長線領隊，職責不僅是帶領團友到外地，有時更需要兼任導遊工作，為客人講解當地歷史文化。對於首次踏足的地方，又帶領著一班抱著輕鬆心情來旅遊的團友，所承服的壓力和準備工作絕不能少。可是，挑戰越大滿足感越大，正是這工作令人又愛又恨之處！


眼看著收藏的機票票尾越來越多，才發現不經不覺地已在中國及東南亞地區留下不少足跡，今年更獲得踏足印度的機會。對我來說，這份令人又愛又恨的工作，充滿著各式各樣的挑戰，卻能得到莫大的滿足感。在每次旅程圓滿結束後，獲得團友的讚賞、肯定和認同，感覺就似是農夫在辛勤後終見金黃色稻浪的喜悅。這是一種既獨特又彌足珍貴的幸福，能讓工作中一切的辛酸，都變得有意義。




I. Studying History from Multiple Perspectives: An Evening Sharing Session for Freshmen (2015.4.15)



歷史系
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY



社會科學院
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Year 1 Students, BA/BSoSe Programmes (GEOG/GIS/HIST/SOC)
Year 1 Students, BSoSe in China Studies Programme (ECON/GEOG/HIST/SOC)

Studying History from Multiple Perspectives: An Evening Sharing Session for Freshmen

Department of History


18:30-19:00 Introduction
Welcoming Speech
Program Briefing

19:00-19:30 Refreshment

19:30-20:15 Sharing
Group A BA (hons) in History – Chinese History
Group B BA (hons) in History – Western and Non-China Asian History
Group C BA (hons) in History – East-West Studies
Group D BSoSe (hons) in China Studies
Group E BSoSe (hons) in China Studies

20:15-20:30 Q & A

15 April 2015



Date:
April 15, 2015
(Wednesday)

Time:
18:30–20:30

Venue:
AAB 709


OUR BA Four-Year Programme, which is founded on expertise of our colleagues, research culture of our department and innovative developments of the historical profession, strives to benefit our students with more choices in their academic pursuits. In addition to acquainting students with the uses and values of history, the all-rounded curriculum spans a wide range of interests including Chinese history, local history, Asian history, world history, East-West studies, historical theories and methods, etc.

The Four-Year Curriculum of China Studies History Concentration that combines broad-based social sciences education and in-depth training in Chinese history enables students to develop a holistic and balanced view of China. In addition, it is hoped that the comparative and interdisciplinary approach we promote will encourage students to explore inter-issues in contemporary China from the perspective of a global/regional vantage point as well as from that of their local environments—Hong Kong.


WE welcome you to this sharing session and hope that through friendly and informal conversations with us, you can achieve a good understanding of the Department of History and all the teaching programmes it offers.

For registration, please send email to hist@hkbu.edu.hk.


2. 2016 Honours Project Briefing (2015.4.27)



歷史系
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY




社會科學院
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

2016 Honours Project Briefing

Date: April 27, 2015 (Monday)

Time: 9:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Venue: RRS 905, Sir Run Run Shaw Building
Ho Sin Hang Campus

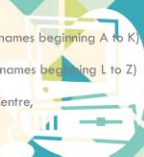


Library Workshop (For Honours Project)

Date: April 27, 2015 (Monday)

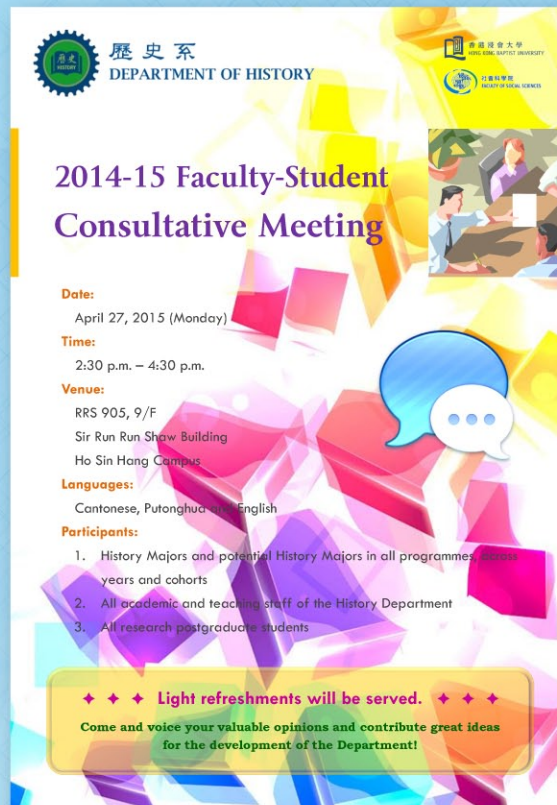
Time: (a) 11:00 a.m. (for students with last names beginning A to K)
(b) 12:00 p.m. (for students with last names beginning L to Z)

Venue: Computer Lab (Multimedia Learning Centre,
Level 4, Main Library)



All Yr 3 History Majors (in all Programmes) are required to attend.

3. 2014-15 Faculty-Student Consultative Meeting (2015.4.27)



歷史系
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

香港城市大學
HONG KONG CITY UNIVERSITY

社會科學院
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

2014-15 Faculty-Student Consultative Meeting

Date:
April 27, 2015 (Monday)

Time:
2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Venue:
RRS 905, 9/F
Sir Run Run Shaw Building
Ho Sin Hong Campus

Languages:
Cantonese, Putonghua and English

Participants:

1. History Majors and potential History Majors in all programmes across years and cohorts
2. All academic and teaching staff of the History Department
3. All research postgraduate students

◆ ◆ ◆ Light refreshments will be served. ◆ ◆ ◆

Come and voice your valuable opinions and contribute great ideas for the development of the Department!

4. A Reception in Honor of Prof. Lee Kam Keung's Retirement (2015.4.29)



歷史系
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

香港城市大學
HONG KONG CITY UNIVERSITY

社會科學院
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

A Reception in Honor of Prof. Lee Kam Keung's Retirement

Date:
April 29, 2015 (Wednesday)

Time:
11:30 a.m.

Venue:
SWT 501
5/F, Shaw Tower
Shaw Campus, HKBU

歷史學

ALL ARE WELCOME

5. Prof. Chen Yanhang Memorial Scholarship Lectures cum Information Session

Date: 29 April 2015 (Wednesday)

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Venue: AAB 1312

6. Interview of Prof. Joseph Sun-pao TING (The donor of Ding Richang Scholarship)

Link:

<http://foundation.hkbu.edu.hk/chi/news.php?sy=2015&offset=0&n=2010632>

(Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation)


7. Job Vacancies

Research Assistant (PR284/14-15)

(Link: http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=2602&f=job_details)

Research Assistant (PR289/14-15)

(Link: http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=2603&f=job_details)



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department of History

Research Assistant (PR284/14-15)

The appointee is expected to assist two research projects on Chinese gender history. Duties include data collection (online and on paper), analysis, and processing.

Applicants should possess a Bachelor's degree in History, Chinese studies, or relevant disciplines. Ability to search and comprehend ancient Chinese texts is a must. Knowledge on Chinese art history and advanced IT skills would be advantageous.


Appointment will be made on a fixed-term contract of one year commencing mid-April 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Application Procedure:
Applicants are invited to write in response to the requirements and fill in the application form which is obtainable (a) by downloading from <http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/applicationforms>; or (b) by fax at 3411-7799 (local line only); or (c) in person from the Personnel Office, Hong Kong Baptist University, AAB903, Level 9, Academic and Administration Building, 15 Baptist University Road, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon. Completed application form should be sent to the same address. Please quote **PR** number on all correspondence. Applicants not invited for interview after 8 weeks from the closing date may consider their applications unsuccessful. Details of the University's Personal Information Collection Statement can be found at <http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/pics>.

The University reserves the right not to make an appointment for the post advertised, and the appointment will be made according to the terms and conditions then applicable at the time of offer.

Closing date: 8 April 2015



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department of History

Research Assistant (PR289/14-15)

The appointee is expected to participate in a research project on various memorial parks in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen established in different parts of the world. The appointee will also assist in the organization of academic activities related to the project, including exhibitions and seminars.

Applicants should possess a Bachelor's degree in History or relevant disciplines. Research experiences, advanced IT skills and good photography skills would be advantageous.

Appointment will be made on a fixed-term contract of one year commencing mid-April 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Application Procedure:
Applicants are invited to write in response to the requirements and fill in the application form which is obtainable (a) by downloading from <http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/applicationforms>; or (b) by fax at 3411-7799 (local line only); or (c) in person from the Personnel Office, Hong Kong Baptist University, AAB903, Level 9, Academic and Administration Building, 15 Baptist University Road, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon. Completed application form should be sent to the same address. Please quote **PR** number on all correspondence. Applicants not invited for interview after 8 weeks from the closing date may consider their applications unsuccessful. Details of the University's Personal Information Collection Statement can be found at <http://pers.hkbu.edu.hk/pics>.

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Closing date: 8 April 2015

For more details, please visit: http://histweb.hkbu.edu.hk/pdf/news/ad_2015.3.pdf



HKBU Department of History Newsletter

香港浸會大學歷史系系訊

7 (2015.3.31)

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Tel : (852) 3411 7107

Fax: (852) 3411 7885

E-mail: hist@hkbu.edu.hk

josephliu@hkbu.edu.hk

Website: <http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/~histweb/index.html>

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