

中國文化研究所通訊

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Interview with Professor Chou Hung-hsiang

MEMORIES OF HONG KONG

Date: April 18, 2017

Location: Cafe, Hyatt Regency Hong Kong, Sha Tin

Interviewee: Professor Chou Hung-hsiang, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Asian Language and Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles

Interviewer: Professor Lai Chi Tim, Director of the Centre for Studies of Daoist Culture, Associate Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, and Professor at the Department of Cultural and Religious Studies, CUHK

Recorded by: Xu Yanlian, Research Associate, Institute of Chinese Studies

The Institute of Chinese Studies Bulletin is honoured to interview Professor Chou Hung-hsiang for its new feature article. During his interview with Professor Lai Chi Tim on April 18, 2017, Professor Chou recalled experiences of studying with Professor Jao Tsung-I in Hong Kong as his student and research assistant. He also commented on the development of Chinese studies in Hong Kong and talked of his expectations. Edited excerpts from the interview are given below.

Professor Chou Hung-hsiang is now Professor Emeritus at the Department of Asian Language and Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles. After graduating from high school in 1952, Professor Chou became Professor Jao Tsung-I's student and research assistant. Professor Chou's research was mainly on oracle bone inscriptions of the Shang Dynasty (1600–1046 BC). Influenced by the extremely broad research interests of Professor Jao, Professor Chou's research fields extended to Chinese archaeology and ancient culture. His main publications include *Bibliography of Studies of Xia History and Xia Culture*, *The Imperial Records of Shangyin Dynasty* and *Oracle Bone Collections in the U.S.*

1. The Years with Professor Jao Tsung-I

I moved from my hometown Chaozhou to Hong Kong with my family in 1949. After graduating from high school in 1952, I was introduced to Professor Jao Tsung-I by one of my relatives and became his student and research assistant. I then lived with Professor Jao for 11 years until 1963, when I left for Australia for my further education. When I studied with Professor Jao, he was already a teacher at The University of Hong Kong. I first moved into the house Professor Jao rented in Bonham Road, and at that time Professor Wei Juxian also lived with us. Professor Wei went on to publish his books *The Chinese Discovery of Australia* and *The Chinese Discovery of America*, both of which aroused heated discussions among the academic community. I studied oracle bone inscriptions with Professor Jao and helped with the housework during the day. At night I attended classes at the Evening College of Arts and Commerce. A few years later, Mrs Jao and their two daughters came to Hong Kong from their hometown, Chaozhou, to join Professor Jao. They moved to a new residence, and I continued to live with them as part of the family. Professor Jao had many friends in the academic and art community. He would bring me with him when they met, and thus I got the opportunity to learn from many great scholars and artists. I published my first book, *The Imperial Records of the Shang-Yin Dynasty*, in 1958. At that time it was the first book to comprehensively examine the imperial records of the Shang-yin dynasty, and the references of oracle bone inscriptions I used were from collections in Hong Kong libraries and from the private collections of Professor Jao. After the book was published, Professor Jao's academic friend Dr Noel Barnard helped me to win a four-year full scholarship from the Australian National University. I left Hong Kong in 1963 to study with Dr Barnard as a Ph.D. student at the Department of Far Eastern History at the Australian National University. When I was writing *The Imperial Records of the Shang-Yin Dynasty*, I had the opportunity to ask questions of Professor Dong Zuobin, who was a very good friend of Professor Jao. They influenced each other in their academic research. Professor Dong's courtesy name (zi, 字) is "yantán", and four other great scholars in the academic community of oracle bone studies had the same character "tan" in their courtesy names. They were known as the "four tans" of oracle bone studies. Professor Jao's close relationship with Professor Dong and his passion for oracle bone studies prompted him to also adopt the character "tan" in his courtesy name, "xuántán". I was also fortunate to learn from other great scholars of oracle bone inscriptions during my study with Professor Jao, such as Professor Hu Houxuan. I later travelled around the world to visit oracle bone collections and made rubbings of them, some of which I was able to contribute to Professor Hu's great reference book *Jiaguwen heji*, particularly those recorded in my book *Oracle Bone Collections in the U.S.*

I returned to Hong Kong in 1967 and taught at the United College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong until 1969, during which time I wrote the textbook *Zhongguo wenxuan tigang (Outlines for Selections of Refined Literature)* to accompany the *Wenxuan (Selections of Refined Literature)*, which was required reading for the students. I also finished writing my Ph.D. thesis at CUHK. The academic environment of CUHK at that time was not very good, and the British Hong Kong government did not provide sufficient support for teaching and research. In 1969, I published a book review article on the journal of *Monumenta Serica: Journal of Oriental Studies*, which was published by the Department of Asian Language and Cultures of the University of California, Los Angeles. The head of the department was impressed by my book review and invited me to teach at the University. I thus left CUHK for America in 1969.

When the Chinese economic reform began in 1978, I returned to mainland China for the first time. I still remember that I lived in the Prime Hotel in Beijing, right in front of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. However, my meetings with Professor Xia Nai and Professor Hu Houxuan of the Institute were limited to phone conversations, as the political atmosphere was still tense. On behalf of the Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles, I returned to China again in 1979 to invite Professor Shang Chengzuo from Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou on an academic visit to our University, but unfortunately Professor Shang was not able to travel to America in the end. My exchanges with the academic community of mainland China started right after its economic reform.

2. My Research and Academic Interests

I like to adopt new methodologies to study Chinese ancient culture. Early in the 1970s, when computers were first being used in offices, I started using computer technology in my study of oracle bone inscriptions. Assisted by my students, I attempted to match fragments of the inscriptions by inputting over 3500 cards of oracle bone inscriptions for computer analysis. Our research was published in the journal *Scientific American*. I have retained my passion for Chinese studies into my retirement. Currently, I am planning to work with Anyang Normal University in Henan Province on a research project that aims to explore the earliest pronunciations of 400 oracle bone inscriptions through computer technology. Professor Klas Bernhard Johannes Karlgren's study of Chinese ancient phonology will be an important reference in the project. I am also recording ancient Chinese pronunciations and dialects in different regions in China. I plan to use computer technology to analyse the recorded material and identify possible early pronunciations of oracle bone inscriptions. Most studies of the pronunciation of oracle bone inscriptions depend on classical materials of ancient Chinese phonology, such as *Shuowen jiezi*. My study is based on raw materials collected from field work. This will be an experimental combination of sinology and computer science, which in my opinion will become an important research methodology for future Chinese studies.

One of my main research interests is the grammar of oracle bone inscriptions, and I am one of the first researchers in this field. Studies of oracle bone inscriptions help us understand the influence of Shang culture on Chinese civilisation, particularly on the aspects of imperial succession and family heritage. The patriarchal system started to develop during the Shang dynasty, and it still affects Chinese people today. Chinese people in America can still refer to traditional Chinese patriarchal material as supporting legal documents for disputes over the inheritance of family property. Oracle bone inscriptions also provide interesting information on Chinese women and their status in ancient society. Through studying the records of Chinese women in oracle bone inscriptions for one of my papers, I discovered more than 120 female names. One example was a woman named Lady Hao, who enjoyed high status in the imperial court. Some of the inscriptions refer to her as a royal consort, some as a feudal vassal and some as a military commander with the rank of general. Although the example of Lady Hao is exceptional, the large number of female names on oracle bone inscriptions indicates that Shang women enjoyed relatively high social status.

My academic interests are quite broad. In addition to oracle bone inscriptions and archaeology, I am also interested in food culture, such as the origin of “boba” milk tea in Hong Kong. To discover when the name “boba” milk tea was first used, I flew from America to Hong Kong and visited the Hong Kong Film Archive to find out the first movie star to be nicknamed “boba” by the public. The word “boba” originated in Hong Kong, but the milk tea was first produced

in Taiwan, where it was originally called pearl milk tea. It was during the 1970s that this pearl milk tea became known as “boba” milk tea in Hong Kong, and though the name is no longer used in Hong Kong today, it is still in use in America, from when it was brought there by Chinese people. The cross-cultural phenomena embedded in our everyday food is fascinating.

Influenced by Professor Jao, I am also very interested in books, calligraphy and Chinese poetry. My passion for books has resulted in my collection filling the shelves in my house, and so I must now use my garage for additional book storage. Professor Jao is very good at writing Chinese classical poems and calligraphically, and as his student, I also like to write poems during my spare time. In fact, Professor Jao has deeply influenced my whole life, not just my academic and personal interests.

3. Comments on and Expectations for Chinese Studies in Hong Kong

Hong Kong is developing very well economically. With sufficient financial support, I think Chinese studies in Hong Kong have a great potential for further development, but they are limited by the regional perspective in Hong Kong. Scholars from northern China and those from southern China, such as Guangdong and Hong Kong, seem to develop different academic perspectives and approaches to Chinese studies. This is probably because southern scholars do not feel as closed to Zhongyuan (the central plain region of China) culture as northern scholars do, but I think southern scholars can move beyond the regional perspective and overcome the limit of distance. Hong Kong scholars can also move beyond the limitations of this regional perspective and more effectively balance the western paradigm and the local Chinese perspective. Increasingly more scholars from mainland China come to Hong Kong to further their academic careers after completing their studies in western countries. With both local Chinese education and western academic training, these scholars tend to combine the local Chinese perspective and the western paradigm more effectively. They also compete with local Hong Kong scholars in a positive way. With these different approaches interacting, Chinese studies in Hong Kong can be extended and enhanced.

Young people in Hong Kong are also in a similar situation. The differences between the north and the south make them feel distant from the Chinese culture of northern China. They identify more with Western culture. If they can move beyond this regional perspective, they can contribute greatly to Chinese studies in Hong Kong in the future.

ICS 50th Anniversary Celebration Activities

Jul	<i>Journal of Chinese Studies</i> , Special Issue
Aug 4–Oct 3	Art Museum Exhibition: “Universe within Inches: Bronze Mirrors Donated by Professor Mark Kai-keung”
Aug	<i>Twenty-First Century Bimonthly</i> , Special Issue
Oct	Book Donation and Sale Campaign, organised by the Institute of Chinese Studies
Dec 12–13	New Interpretations of Ancient Texts: International Conference on Han and Pre-Han Chinese Texts, organised by the D.C. Lau Research Centre for Chinese Ancient Texts
Dec 14–16	Conference: Patronage as a Shaping Force in Chinese Translation History: The Second International Conference on Chinese Translation History, organised by the Research Centre for Translation
Dec 18–20	Twenty-First Century Bimonthly Forum, “China and Revolution: the Past Century”, organised by the Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture



Oxfam Visiting Scholar Program, USC

This project responds to Oxfam’s vision of a “World without Poverty” and the strategy of “Bring Oxfam to China, Bring China to Oxfam”, and supports the Universities Service Centre for China Studies (USC) by inviting mainland and overseas scholars from the fields of poverty reduction and sustainable social development to discuss possible solutions to social development problems, such as rural poverty, sustainable development, women’s rights and children’s education, from an academic perspective. The project also aims to increase the Hong Kong public’s understanding of contemporary China, and to encourage their participation in anti-poverty campaigns through academic events such as lunch seminars, international forums, film screenings and other events related to Chinese society. According to our records (updated 1 June 2017), the USC has so far admitted 13 scholars to the Oxfam Visiting Scholar Programme and provided grants for them to conduct research. Currently all invited scholars come from mainland China. All visiting scholars are be invited to give seminars or talks during their stay.

	Name of Scholars	Affiliation	Visit Period
1	YUAN Tongkai	南開大學周恩來政府管理學院社會學系	From 29-Apr-2017 to 26-May-2017
2	YANG Juhua	中國人民大學社會與人口學院	From 4-May-2017 to 6-May-2017
3	JIANG Yongping	全國婦聯婦女研究所	From 4-May-2017 to 7-May-2017
4	JI Yingchun	上海大學社會學院婦女研究所	From 4-May-2017 to 8-May-2017
5	LIU Jiansheng	南京大學社會學院	From 12-May-2017 to 11-Jun-2017
6	LIN Huihuang	華南理工大學公共政策研究院	From 28-May-2017 to 10-Jun-2017

	Name of Scholars	Affiliation	Visit Period
7	YAO Congrong	南開大學經濟學院人口與發展研究所	From 15-Jun-2017 to 13-Jul-2017
8	LIU Jiansheng	南昌大學江西扶貧發展研究院	From 2-Jul-2017 to 1-Aug-2017
9	YANG Xiaolan	中央財經大學經濟學院	From 9-Jul-2017 to 7-Aug-2017
10	LIU Wanqun	華南理工大學公共政策研究院	From 30-Jul-2017 to 12-Aug-2017

Lee Hysan Visiting Scholar Scheme, USC

The USC has admitted the following scholars to the Lee Hysan Visiting Scholar Scheme and provided grants for them to conduct research. All incoming visiting scholars have been invited to give seminars or talks during their stay. For the latest information, please visit the USC website.

	Name of Scholars	Affiliation	Visit Period
1	WANG Yunlong	Documentary Director	From 1-Jul-2017 to 8-Jul-2017
2	CHEN Ming	江南大學	From 2-Jul-2017 to 2-Aug-2017
3	HE Yuan	Documentary Director	From 5-Jul-2017 to 12-Jul-2017
4	MAO Chenyu	Documentary Director	From 8-Jul-2017 to 15-Jul-2017
5	DENG Bochao	Documentary Director	From 12-Jul-2017 to 19-Jul-2017
6	YANG Pingdao	Documentary Director	From 15-Jul-2017 to 22-Jul-2017
7	XU Xin	Documentary Director	From 19-Jul-2017 to 26-Jul-2017
8	LONG Wei	重慶大學新聞學院	From 21-Jul-2017 to 21-Aug-2017
9	WANG Libo	Documentary Director	From 22-Jul-2017 to 29-Jul-2017
10	XIE Yihui	Documentary Director	From 26-Jul-2017 to 2-Aug-2017
11	JIA Zhitan	Documentary Director	From 29-Jul-2017 to 5-Aug-2017
12	HE Bixiao	廣州中山大學	From 1-Aug-2017 to 31-Aug-2017
13	JI Dan	Documentary Director	From 2-Aug-2017 to 9-Aug-2017
14	YU Guangyi	Documentary Director	From 5-Aug-2017 to 12-Aug-2017
15	SONG Tian	Documentary Director	From 9-Aug-2017 to 16-Aug-2017
16	FENG Yan	Documentary Director	From 12-Aug-2017 to 19-Aug-2017
17	YU Jian	Documentary Director	From 16-Aug-2017 to 23-Aug-2017
18	WU Tong	華東師範大學	From 13-Sep-2017 to 12-Oct-2017
19	JIN Zegang	同濟大學法學院	From 18-Sep-2017 to 17-Oct-2017

2017 ICS Luncheon II

Wu Meicun's "Song of the Lute" and Forging a Community among the Survivors of the Ming-Qing Dynastic Transition

Professor Lawrence Yim

Department of Chinese Language and Literature, CUHK

Professor Lawrence Yim is an acclaimed authority on Chinese poetry of the late imperial period (Ming-Qing), with research and teaching strengths in a broad range of genres and periods. His books include *The Poet-historian Qian Qianyi* (Routledge, 2009), *Qian Qianyi "Bingta xiaohan zayong" lunxi* (A Study of Qian Qianyi's "Forty-six Miscellaneous Poems to Dispel Cold on My Sickbed") (Linking, 2012), and *Qiuliu de shijie—Wang Shizhen yu Qingchu shitan ceyi* (The Poetic World of Autumn Willows: Wang Shizhen and Early Qing Poetry) (HKU Press, 2013). Professor Yim is currently Professor of Chinese Literature in the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Director of the Research Centre for Classical Chinese Poetics at the same University. He was formerly Research Fellow of Academia Sinica and Professor of the National Tsing Hua University in Taiwan.

At the ICS Luncheon on 27 March 2017, Professor Lawrence Yim from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature presented a talk on the topic "Wu Meicun's 'Song of the Lute' and Forging a Community among the Survivors of the Ming-Qing Dynastic Transition".

Professor Yim first introduced Wu Weiye (Wu Meicun, 1609–1671), a celebrated poet of the Ming-Qing dynastic transition. Wu was recognised as one of the three most famous poets of Jiangzuo. According to Professor Yim, rather than Ming *yimin* (遺民), "survivor" is a more suitable identity for Wu Meicun and other poets at this point of history. While *yimin* restricts one's identity as a loyalist to the Ming dynasty with a strong sense of national belonging, the more open concept of survivor not only includes loyalists but also the literati who chose to serve the new dynasty. Even though these survivors faced different situations, they shared many similar experiences and feelings at the time of dynastic change. Through this more open concept, Professor Yim intends to draw readers' attention to the shared life experience of the literati in different positions during the Ming-Qing dynastic transition.





Professor Yim then introduced the background of Wu Meicun's writing of "Pipa xing" (Song of the Lute): "In May of 1645, as the Hongguang court of the Southern Ming dynasty crumbled into dust, Wu Weiye took refuge with his whole family at Lake Fanqing, Changzhou. After two long, worrisome months, the Wu family returned home. In late spring of the succeeding year (Shunzhi 3, 1646), Wu wrote 'Song of the Lute'. Composed in Wu's celebrated 'Meicun Style', this narrative, lyrical and figurative poem in ballad form has been lauded as one of Wu's most important and

successful poems. An engaging performance of the lute in a spring evening moved Wu to tears and to write 'Song of the Lute', which tells the sad story of the last emperor, Chongzhen, of the Ming dynasty. 'Song of the Lute' is regarded as *shishi* (poetic history), infused with historical trauma". Professor Yim pointed out that "the process of signification of 'Song of the Lute' is not limited to its textuality. Tracing back to the lyrical subject of the poem, we also meet the life and historical experience of the writing subject Wu Meicun and all the people Wu Meicun wrote about in the poem, which is also meaningful. In addition, Wang Shimin's (Yanke, 1592–1680) garden Nanyuan where the poem was written is another significance site". From the perspective of cultural history, Professor Yim explored the experiences of life, community and history in "Song of the Lute", reconstructing elements of significance of the poem and its expectation for readers.

Comparing the "Song of the Lute" written by the Tang poet Bai Juyi (772–846) with that by Wu Meicun, Professor Yim pointed out that both poems express the poets' feelings of being an outcast; however, Bai Juyi's feeling is linked with his being exiled by the government, but in contrast, Wu Meicun's feeling is not only linked to his personal fate, but is also deeply entangled with the fate of his country. From this perspective, Wu Meicun's poem contains at least one more layer of meaning than that of Bai Juyi.

According to Professor Yim, "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening" described in "Song of the Lute" attracts readers' attention to their relationship. Professor Yim explored the relationship between "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening" and argued that "Song of the Lute" forged a strong sense of community. He also discussed detailed features of such a community. "People sitting in Nanyuan this evening" shared similar life stories and their meeting was not just an ordinary encounter. Actually, each of them was connected to Nanyuan in different ways and their identities also correlated with each other. Through them, Wu Meicun forged a sense of community among the survivors of the fallen nation. Bai Juyi wrote in his "Song of the Lute" that "we are both ill-starred, drifting on the face of the earth; what does it matter even if we never met before". However, because of the strong sense of community among "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening", Professor Yim regarded them as "strangers that had met before they actually met". Various elements such as a sense of belonging and identification, shared history, shared participation, shared emotional connection, a common symbol system, interdependence, bonding, commitment and emotional safety all contribute to the sense of community expressed in "Song of the Lute". Both Wang Yanke's garden "Nanyuan" and Wu Meicun's garden "Meicun" were designed by Zhang Nanyuan, the garden

designer in the Jiangnan region. The two gardens were near to each other. Wu Meicun must have felt very much at home in Nanyuan in that evening. Designed by the same architect, these gardens already exhibited a sense of connection and belonging. The plum blossom of both gardens is another important symbol for the community. Attracted by the fragrance of plum blossoms of Nanyuan, Wu Meicun walked into Wang Yanke's garden where he met the "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening" and listened to their life stories. Professor Yim pointed out that "living in the same village of Loudong, Wang Yanke and Wu Meicun were close neighbours and they could reach each other's garden in a short walk. Wang Yanke's Nanyuan was built by his grandfather to plant plum blossoms in a large area. Plum blossom thus gave birth to Nanyuan and remained as the most significant scene in people's memory of Nanyuan. In the case of Meicun's garden, after he bought it in Biyuan, Wu Meicun renamed it Meicun (meaning the village of plum blossom), which was famous for its Meihua shuwu (plum blossom reading room) and Meicun. What is more, Wu Weiye also called himself Meicun. We can almost see a garden flourishing with plum blossoms, and the importance of this symbol is apparent". Professor Yim described that "on one of the spring nights of 1646, the third year of the reign of Shunzhi, Meicun took a walk in the village of Loudong. Lit by the moonlight and indulging in the fragrance of plum blossom, Meicun found himself walking towards Nanyuan and it almost felt like a dream. As described in one part of 'Song of the Lute', the famous *pipa* performer Bai Yuru played a song for the people gathered at Nanyuan that night, retelling the story of the last 17 years of their late emperor. The performance brought out memories of the nation, the imperial court of the Ming dynasty, the emperor and his officials, as well as common people during the warring times. With great technique, the player Bai Yuru impressed the audience immensely and shook their heart".

According to Professor Yim, "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening" were all survivors of the Ming and Qing dynastic transition. After the fall of the Ming dynasty, they became *yimin* of the late dynasty and had to figure out their own fate in the new regime. By analysing the relationships between "people sitting in Nanyuan this evening" such as Wang Shimin, Wu Weiye, Bai Zaimei and his son Bai Yuru as well as the late imperial servant Yao Zaizhou, Professor Yim studied the interrelation between identity, memory and history, and discussed the representation of history through different identities. In the end, he hopes to reconstruct the relations between poetry and history, private history and non-official history, in addition to poetry and life history.

ICS 50th Anniversary Celebration Activities Highlights

2017 Jao Tsung-I Visiting Professor: Lecture Series

Since its inception in 1963, CUHK has been dedicated to modernising and disseminating Chinese culture through studies in the humanities and social sciences. Professor Jao Tsung-I is an advocate of sinology, and has made an immense contribution to the development of academic and cultural exchanges between China and the West. CUHK shares the same mission – to inherit and promote Chinese culture. In 2013 CUHK set up the Visiting Professorship Scheme under the Institute of Chinese Studies, and the University is truly honoured to have this Scheme named after Professor Jao Tsung-I. Through the Scheme, every year a world-class Chinese cultural research scholar is invited for academic research and scholarly exchange at the Institute of CUHK. The Jao Tsung-I Visiting Professors will, it is hoped, inspire the young generation and further promote Chinese culture. Professor Nils Göran David Malmqvist, a leading Swedish sinologist, Professor Léon Vandermeersch, a renowned French sinologist, and Professor Xuan Xingpei, renowned scholar from Peking University, were previously selected as Jao Tsung-I Visiting Professors. The Institute of Chinese Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) is greatly honoured to welcome the renowned scholar from the University of California, Los Angeles, Professor CHOU Hung-hsiang, as the Jao Tsung-I Visiting Professor this year. Professor Chou will present three public lectures on 3, 19 and 27 April on campus. Summaries of the lectures are presented below.

1. Studying Under Professor Jao Tsung-I: A Vague, Yet Clear Memory

Date: 3 April, 2017 (Monday)

Time: 4:30 – 6:00 p.m.

Venue: Cho Yiu Hall, G/F University Administration Building, CUHK

After graduating from High School in 1952, Professor Hung-hsiang Chou became Professor Jao Tsung-I's student and research assistant. Professor Chou gradually became more involved with Professor Jao, occasionally helping with housework, for example, and over time Professor Chou became Professor Jao's "disciple", in the traditional sense. A few years later, Mrs Jao and their two daughters came to Hong Kong from their hometown, Chaozhou, to join Professor Jao. Along with Professor Chou, they moved to a new residence, living together as a family. In 1958 Professor Chou published his first book, "The Imperial Records of the Shang-Yin Dynasty". With the assistance of Professor Jao's friend Dr Noel Barnard, Professor Chou was awarded a four-year full scholarship from the Australian National University and began working with Dr Barnard as a Ph.D. student at the Department of Far Eastern History. Professor Chou's research focus was mainly on the oracle bone inscriptions of the Shang Dynasty (1600–1046 BC), but the profound influence of Professor Jao and his extremely broad field of research led Professor Chou to extend his research interests from oracle bones to other fields. Professor Chou's talk looks back at his research and experience of living with Professor Jao and the Jao family.



2. Around the World to Visit Oracle Bone Collections: Studies of Oracle Bone Inscriptions for Half a Century

Date: 19 April, 2017 (Wednesday)

Time: 2:30 – 4:00 p.m.

Venue: Staff Common Room, Top Floor, Cheung Chuk Shan Amenities Building, United College, CUHK

*Co-organised by United College

In 1963, Professor Hung-hsiang Chou received a four-year full PhD scholarship from The Australian National University, including a one-year worldwide trip from 24 June 1963 to 14 June 1964 to collect research material for his Ph.D. dissertation. He visited oracle bone collections in important museums, libraries and private collectors around the world, and made rubbings, photos or pencil copies with detailed notes of the bones and shells. He was the first to conduct this type of research.



From the capital of Australia, Canberra, Professor Chou went through Hong Kong, Taipei, Taichung, then to Kyoto, Nara, and Tokyo in Japan, and on to Toronto and Ottawa in Canada. Professor Chou then visited around 10 cities in the United States and at least 10 more in 9 European countries. In this talk, Professor Chou will discuss his experience and academic gains from the trip, and the problems he encountered with the Shang Dynasty bones and shells in terms of originals, forgeries and replicas. He will also talk of his interesting experiences of airlines, airplanes, buses and general travel at that time.

3. From the Same Origin: The Source of the Chinese Decimal and the Ganzhi System

Date: 27 April, 2017 (Thursday)

Time: 4:30 – 6:00 p.m.

Venue: Activities Room, 2/F Art Museum East Wing, CUHK



In Chinese culture, the words 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十 for the decimal system, the Ten Heavenly Stems 甲, 乙, 丙, 丁, 戊, 己, 庚, 辛, 壬, 癸 and the Twelve Earthly Branches 子, 丑, 寅, 卯, 辰, 巳, 午, 未, 申, 酉, 戌, 亥 play a very important role in daily lives and in the spread of Chinese culture. However, there are numerous different theories on the origins of these 32 graphs. This is the so-called “Multiple Origins” theory. Professor Chou is of the opinion that these three groups of graphs are “numbers” and “orders” related to “expression” and “communication”, and thus should have the same

origin, which is the “hands” or the “fingers” identified by some early Oracle Bone scholars, or so-called “sign language.” Professor Chou uses numerous examples from the Oracle Bone Inscriptions to prove this theory.

50 Maritime Silk Road Suite, jointly organised by the T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature (April 7–8, 2017)

The T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) jointly organised the “Maritime Silk Road Suite”, a series of academic activities in March and April 2017 focusing on the linguistic properties of the Chinese spoken in countries and areas along the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road.

Three lectures were held on 27 March, 3 April and 5 April at the CUHK University Bookstore Activity Room. The first was presented by Professor Grace Mak of the CUHK Department of Chinese Language and Literature on “Movies, Education, and Cultures in Southeast Asia”. The second, “A Dialogue between Two Non-native Speakers” was chaired by Professor Tang Sze Wing from the CUHK Department of Chinese Language and Literature, who was joined by Ven. Jessadah and Ms Kanyapach Chaidach. The third lecture was “Glimpses of Singapore Chinese Culture” by Professor Lian-Hee Wee from the Department of English Language and Literature, Hong Kong Baptist University.

“The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road” was one highlight of the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the Institute of Chinese Studies and the 60th Anniversary of the United College of CUHK. The Symposium held on 7–8 April was the first international linguistics activity to examine the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road from the unique perspective of the Belt and Road Initiative, and brought together more than 100 scholars from around the world to investigate the linguistic properties of Chinese spoken in the countries and areas along the Silk Road. The officiating guests of the opening ceremony included Provost Professor Benjamin W. Wah, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor Fanny M.C. Cheung, and the Director of ICS, Professor Leung Yuen-sang.

Participants shared their knowledge and research on the Chinese language overseas and aspects of Chinese linguistics through the event, covering topics such as phonology, lexicology, syntax, sociolinguistics, language teaching in addition to languages and cultures. It also covered the Chinese teaching and learning for non-Chinese speaking students in Hong Kong.



The Republic of China and its Eyewitness Accounts by Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture (May 12–14, 2017)

The international symposium “The Republic of China and its Eyewitness Accounts” was held from 12–14 May. Twenty-eight scholars from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and Korea including Professor CHANG Yu-fa, Professor YANG Tianshi, Professor ZHU Ying, Professor HUANG Ko-wu, Professor DUAN Ruicong, Professor Kyoung-han BAE and Professor ZHENG Huixin from ICS presented their essays. Around 100 people attended. As numerous historical documents and diaries of the period have been discovered and published, it is hoped that the conference can help to promote and strengthen the study of the history of the Republic of China.



2017 Young Scholars' Forum in Chinese Studies, jointly organised by CUHK–Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation Asia-Pacific Centre (CCK-APC) for Chinese Studies and ICS (May 25–27, 2017)

The 2017 Young Scholars' Forum in Chinese Studies, organised by CCK-APC and ICS, was held from 25–27 May at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Forum aims to nurture young scholars in Chinese Studies and strengthen the networks they can utilise in the future.

The Forum invited Ph.D. students who had completed their qualifying examinations, and Ph.D. graduates with less than five years' working experience, to present their recent research output on any aspect of Chinese Studies, drawing on but not limited to the disciplines of history, literature, religion, art and thought. The theme of the 2017 forum is “Cultural Exchange between China and Inter-Asia”. Conference papers are selected by a review committee from CUHK.

This year, the Forum received 261 applications and a total of 34 applicants were selected by the Committee, including 8 from Hong Kong, 5 from China, 10 from other Asian regions including Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Japan

and another 11 from Europe and North America. Conference papers are divided into 10 panels scheduled over a period of 3 days. The panels are categorised according to the themes and the research areas of the papers, as follows:

1. Cultural Exchange between China, Southeast Asia and India
2. Cultural Exchange between China and Korea
3. Cultural Exchange between China, Korea, Singapore and Malaysia
4. Cultural Exchange between China and Vietnam
5. Cultural Exchange in Arts
6. Cultural Exchange and Translation
7. Cultural Exchange between China and Japan
8. Dynastic China and Borderlands
9. Cultural Exchange between China, Northeast and Central Asia
10. Cultural Exchange in Religions



Local faculties from various departments such as Fine Arts, History and Cultural and Religious Studies served as discussants for the selected papers at the Forum. We are very glad to have Professor Lo Kwai-cheung, APC Visiting Scholar 2017, as the moderator in the panel “Dynastic China and Borderlands”, to share and give guidance to young scholars.

Three participants shared their forum experiences, as follows.

Dr Chia-chi Chao, Ph.D. in Department of Chinese Language and Literature, National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan

The annual Young Scholar Forum organised by CUHK is a guiding conference gathering potential young scholars in Chinese studies around the world. In 2015, I first participated in the forum, and at that time, I was impressed by the openness, impartiality and high standards. The forum offered a friendly platform for the academic interaction of young scholars. This year, I was honoured to attend the forum again, and again its spirit of open-mindedness was extended to all participants. Not only did the presenters have opportunities to share their latest research, but the moderators of each panel contributed insightful and valuable advice, which was extremely helpful to the presenters.

For me, participating in the forum is a fruitful experience, which both broadens my horizons and my academic network. I would like to offer my deepest appreciation particularly to the chief organiser Professor Lai Chi-tim, in his effort to support the young academic generation, and to Professor Ya Jia for giving me her constructive advice and to all the participating staff, who were always willing to give their warm and patient assistance throughout the three-day forum. I believe the forum is certainly an abundant resource and shining example to young scholars, encouraging their dreams and passion along the academic road.

Egas Moniz Bandeira, Ph.D. candidate at the University of Heidelberg

The Young Scholars’ Forum in Chinese studies was a wonderful opportunity to meet other young sinologists from different countries and who focus on different research areas. The broad yet well-defined theme of the forum brought together scholars specialising in cultural exchanges between China and other regions in Asia. The organisers succeeded in making a well-balanced selection of papers, setting up ten panels dealing with either specific regions (China’s cultural exchanges with Japan, Central Asia, Vietnam, etc.) or specific topics (arts, religion, etc.). This mixture of papers proved to be quite felicitous, as it allowed for stimulating debates and sometimes unexpected intellectual cross-fertilisation between our respective topics. The two and a half days of the forum were full of fascinating

presentations and discussions, and I also received valuable feedback on my own paper on the late Qing constitutional movement. Finally, I would like to thank the CUHK staff, who were extremely welcoming and helpful at all times. I am glad that my first visit to Hong Kong was to participate in this fine event at CUHK.

Dr Rebecca Ehrenwirth, Ph.D. in Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich

From 25–27 May The Chinese University of Hong Kong held the 4th Young Scholar’s Forum on Chinese Studies. Thirty-three presenters from more than a dozen different countries came together to introduce their research and exchange with fellow students. The presentations were subdivided into ten panels, each with a discussant who provided each presenter with individual constructive criticism. Thus the participants received feedback from the audience and, more importantly, in most cases by an expert in their research field.

A great variety of topics was presented, from Archaeology to Literature to Politics, History and Art – each presentation was not only unique in content but also in the style of presentation. The atmosphere during the Forum was very pleasant. The participants had the opportunity to continue their discussions during the provided collective lunch breaks and dinners, thus fostering exchange between the participants. In my opinion the Young Scholars’ Forum is one of its kind. It enhances communication and exchange between young researchers and also provides them with necessary criticism by their peers. I have never experienced such a perfectly organised and useful conference, particularly due to the well-prepared feedback of the discussants.



第四屆中國文化研究青年學者論壇
Young Scholars' Forum in Chinese Studies 2017

2017 Museum Professionals Training Workshop: Exhibition Planning and Design, Art Museum

With generous support from the Bei Shan Tang Foundation, the Art Museum held the Fourth Museum Professionals Training Workshop in March. Co-organised by the National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage, Korea, this year's workshop was themed "Exhibition Planning and Design". As in the previous workshops, guest speakers were seasoned specialists from museums worldwide who shared their experience with 19 mid-career museum professionals from mainland China and Hong Kong.

To ensure in-depth participant-guest communication, Mr Michael McCafferty, retired Director of Exhibition Design of Seattle Art Museum was invited to be the tutor of the workshop's Hong Kong part. In addition to giving a talk entitled "Curator and Designer: the Process and Art of Collaboration", Mr McCafferty also took part in visits to the History Museum, the Heritage Museum, the Maritime Museum and Art Basel, and served as a commentator for the participants' micro-exhibition proposals. A veteran with 40 years' experience in the field, he participated in the full programme in Hong Kong and discussed with and responded to participants over the seven days. For the Korea field trip, Professor Chi Jo-Hsin, Visiting Scholar of The Art Museum and Department of Fine Arts, took the role as guide to the participants, with her rich curatorial experience and solid academic expertise. Having worked at the Palace Museum, Taipei, as the Chief Curator of the Department of Antiquities, the Department of Registration and Conservation and the Department of Safety, Professor Chi enlightened participants not only with her talks entitled "On Several Large-scale Special Exhibitions of the National Palace Museum Held in the 21st Century" and "On the Raden and Celadon of China and Korea", but also with her inspiring critique of participants' exhibition proposals and her comments on the exhibitions visited in Korea.

The new session "A Dialogue with Veterans" featured Mr McCafferty and Professor Chi, along with Dr Stephen Little (Department Head, Chinese and Korean Art Departments, Los Angeles County Museum of Art) and Professor Chang Yui-Tang (Director of the National Museum of History, Taipei, Taiwan and President of the Chinese Association of Museums). The four guests shared their views on "The Future of Exhibition Planning and Design", which prompted a heated discussion among participants and guests.

Talks by these guests and other senior curators and designers, including Mr Szeto Yuen-Kit (Xubaizhai Curator, the Hong Kong Museum of Art), Dr Hitoshi Kobayashi (Curator, the Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka) and Mr Yu Tong (Exhibition Designer, Palace Museum, Beijing), were equally stimulating. Participants reflected that they learned about the concerns and work of other departments, and that this would greatly help with their future inter-departmental collaborations.

It is the mission of the Museum Professionals Training Workshop to foster communication between senior museum practitioners and their younger counterparts, and to connect museums across the Strait with the world. We sincerely hope that workshops in the future will be as well supported to help the development of the museum profession and the promotion of Chinese art.



Enduring Presence: The Art of Professor Jao Tsung-i in the Collection of the Department of Fine Arts and Art Museum, CUHK

The opening ceremony of the exhibition “Enduring Presence: The Art of Professor Jao Tsung-i in the Collection of the Department of Fine Arts and Art Museum, CUHK” was held on 24 March 2017 (Friday). The officiating guests included Professor Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor and President of CUHK; Professor Jao Tsung-i, Honorary Professor of the Institute of Chinese Studies and Wei Lun Honorary Professor of Fine Arts; Mr Christopher Mok, Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Art Museum; Professor Leung Yuen-sang, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies; Professor Harold Mok, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts; Professor Josh Yiu, Director of the Art Museum; and Dr Phil Chan, Research-Assistant Curator (Painting and Calligraphy) of the Art Museum, CUHK.



(From left) Dr Phil Chan, Research-Assistant Curator (Painting and Calligraphy) of the Art Museum, CUHK; Professor Harold Mok, Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, CUHK; Mr Christopher MOK, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Art Museum, CUHK; Professor Jao Tsung-i, GBM, Honorary Professor of Institute of Chinese Studies and Wei Lun Honorary Professor of Fine Arts, CUHK; Professor Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor and President of CUHK; Professor Leung Yuen-sang, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, CUHK and Professor Josh Yiu, Director of the Art Museum, CUHK officiate at the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the exhibition.



A group photo of the officiating guests: Professor Jao's family, Professor Lee Chack-fan, Director of Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole and Dr Cheng Wai-ming, Deputy Director of Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole, The University of Hong Kong.

To complement the exhibition “Enduring Presence: The Art of Professor Jao Tsung-i in the Collection of the Department of Fine Arts and Art Museum, CUHK”, the Art Museum organised two public lectures on 25 March and 5 May 2017. Guest speakers included Professor Tong Kam Tang (Associate Professor, Dept. of Fine Arts, CUHK) and Professor Mok Kar Leung Harold (Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, CUHK). Their lectures attracted over 100 audience members.



The Art Museum also organised four sessions of Calligraphy Key Chain Workshops, including two sessions as special programmes for International Museum Day 2017. The workshops drew an overwhelming response, receiving more than 200 applications. In addition to introducing the exhibits, the participants created their own calligraphy key chains with reference to Professor Jao’s calligraphy.



Amazing Clay: The Ceramic Collection of the Art Museum Lecture Series (April to June)



To complement the exhibition “Amazing Clay: The Ceramic Collection of the Art Museum”, the Art Museum organised a monthly lecture series, which began in May 2016. The lectures for April were held on 28 and 29 April 2017. Professor Wang Guangyao, research fellow of the Palace Museum, was invited to be the guest speaker. His lectures attracted 100 audience members.

The lecture for May was held on 19 May 2017. Professor Wan Chui Ki Maggie, Assistant Professor, Department of Fine Arts, CUHK, was invited to be the guest speaker. Her lecture attracted 60 audience members.



The lectures for June were held on 2 and 3 June 2017. Professor Jiang Jianxin, Head of Jingdezhen Ceramics Archaeology Institute, was invited to be the guest speaker. His lectures attracted 110 audience members.



Lecture by Ms. Cheng Qian

The Art Museum organised a lecture on glassware from the Silk Road on 10 April. Ms. Cheng Qian, Associate Research Fellow of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, was invited to be the guest speaker. Her lecture attracted 50 audience members.



Renditions Distinguished Lecture Series on Literary Translation, Research Centre for Translation (Chinese version only)

An International Conference on “The Translation and Dissemination of Key Concepts in Modern China”, Research Centre for Translation (Chinese version only)



Documentary Film Series co-organised by the Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture and the Universities Service Centre for China Studies

The Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture again collaborated with the Universities Service Centre for China Studies to launch five documentary film shows and directors' seminars from March to May. The film 《王實味：被淹沒的作家》 was shown on 2 March; 《重回適之路》 was shown on March 17; 《加一》 was shown on 7 April; 《夾邊溝祭事》 was shown on 22 April and 《消失的檔案》 was shown on 10 May. The series attracted audiences of around 500 in total, including undergraduates, postgraduates, scholars, journalists, CUHK staff and the general public.



Enduring Presence: The Art of Professor Jao Tsung-i in the Collection of the Department of Fine Arts and Art Museum, CUHK, Art Museum

This bilingual catalogue with full colour illustrations is published in conjunction with the exhibition “Enduring Presence: The Art of Professor Jao Tsung-i in the Collection of the Department of Fine Arts and Art Museum, CUHK”, which features a selection of 45 paintings and calligraphy works of Professor Jao Tsung-i from the Department and the Museum. Most of the works have never previously been published. The catalogue also includes essays by Professor Harold Mok and Professor Tong Kam-tang from the Department. This catalogue serves to showcase the professor’s proficiency in Chinese art and his longstanding ties with the Department and the Museum.



Twenty-First Century Bimonthly, Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture

In *21st Century Bimonthly* (Issue 160, April 2017), the *Twenty-First Century Review*, published Professor Xu Cheng-gang’s essay “Decentralized Authoritarianism and the Institutional Barriers of China’s Economic Development and Reforms”.

The issue consisted of four research articles:

1. Genesis and Early Development of Chinese Communist Territorial Ethics, by Liu Xiao-yuan
2. Movement and Border: Cross-border Interactions of Fishermen in the South China Sea, by Wang Li-bing
3. Naturalizing Ideologies: Science Education for Children in the Early People’s Republic of China (1949–1966), by Wang Rui
4. Re-examining Confucian “Learning for Self” and “Learning for Others” from a Post-Modern Perspective, by Vincent Tsing-song Shen

“Memoirs of Yu Ying-shih (II): Communism and the Second Sino-Japanese War” was published in the column *Scholar’s Reminiscences*. Dr Chen Fong-ching also contributed his article “Reminiscences of the Confucian Gentleman Tang Yi-jie”, in which he recalled touching moments in his time with the scholar.

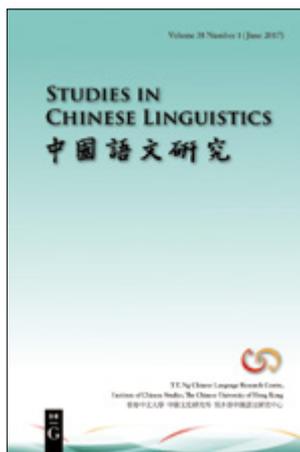


In *21st Century Bimonthly* (Issue 161, June 2017), the theme of the current 21st century review is “The Twentieth Anniversary of Hong Kong’s Return to China: One Country, Two Systems”. Professor Lui Tai-lok contributed his essay “Still Not Quite Getting into the Question: Hong Kong at the Twentieth Anniversary of Returning to China”, while Professor Zheng Ge contributed his essay “‘One Country, Two Systems’ and State Integration”.

Articles relating to the past and future of Hong Kong were also published in columns in the current issue, as follows.

Research articles

1. The Chinese Communist Party’s Press Policy and the Role of Liberal Democrats in Its Formulation in Hong Kong before 1949 by He Bi-xiao
2. The Third Front: Economic Warfare in the 1967 Riots in Hong Kong by Wong Chun-yu
3. The “Red Era” and Hong Kong’s Left-wing Radicalisms by Law Wing-sang
4. “Lion Rock”: Historical Memory, Visuality, and National Allegory by Lai Kwok-wai



Studies in Chinese Linguistics, T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre

Studies in Chinese Linguistics (Volume 38 Number 1) was released. This issue includes three articles:

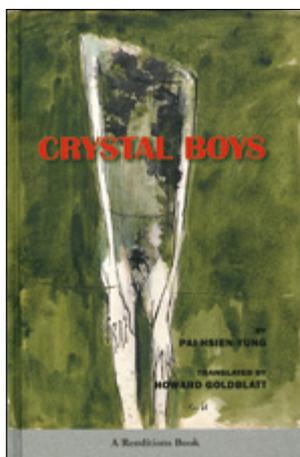
1. Ting-Chi Wei: *You* Sluice and *hai* Modification in Chinese
2. XuPing Li: A Note on Reference to Kinds in Mandarin: the N-lei_{kind} Compound
3. Jing Jin: The Syntax of the Abstract-type Measurement Construction in Mandarin Chinese

This is an open-access journal distributed by De Gruyter Open. PDF copies of these articles can be downloaded for free from <http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/scl>.



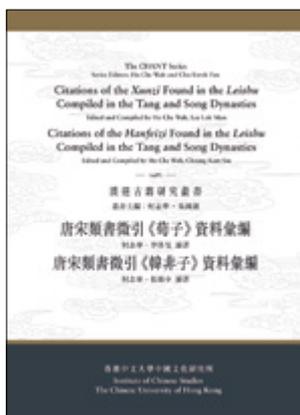
Studies in Translation History (2016), Research Centre for Translation

Chinese Version only



Crystal Boys, Research Centre for Translation

Crystal Boys is widely known as the first gay novel in twentieth-century literature to be written in Chinese. First published in 1983, it was issued twice in traditional Chinese characters in Taiwan, seven times in simplified Chinese characters in the People's Republic of China, and pirated once in Hong Kong in serialisation in *Modern Literature*, a journal founded by Pai in the 1950s. Hugely acclaimed and critically canonised, *Crystal Boys* was filmed in 1986, made into a television series in 2003, and adapted into a play in English in 1997 and in Chinese in 2014. In addition to this English rendition by Howard Goldblatt, the novel is available in French, German, Dutch, Italian, Japanese and Vietnamese translations.



Citations of the Xunzi Found in the Leishu Compiled in the Tang and Song Dynasties, *Citations of the Han Feizi Found in the Leishu Compiled in the Tang and Song Dynasties* (Bound volume), D.C. Lau Research Centre for Chinese Ancient Texts

Bound volumes of the 42nd and 43rd titles of *The CHANT Series*, *Citations of the Xunzi Found in the Leishu Compiled in the Tang and Song Dynasties* and *Citations of the Han Feizi Found in the Leishu Compiled in the Tang and Song Dynasties*, were published by the Chinese University Press in June 2017. The books made use of the CHANT Database to collect citations of the *Xunzi* and *Han Feizi* found in the *leishu* compiled in the Tang and Song dynasties. Through these books, researchers are able to study the texts and thoughts of the *Xunzi* and *Han Feizi* in a more efficient manner.

Academic Activities of “History of Gold: Masterpiece from Shaanxi”

Symposium of “History of Gold: Masterpiece from Shaanxi”	
4 July 2017 (Tue)	9:30 am – 12:00 pm (AM session) Language: Mandarin
	2:00 pm – 4:30 pm (PM session) Language: Cantonese

For details: <http://bit.ly/2oD8a6x>



Lecture Series of “History of Gold: Masterpiece from Shaanxi”	
29 July 2017 (Sat)	Lecture by Professor Shang Gang Topic: 繁盛與寂寥：元朝金銀器的造作與存世
19 August 2017 (Sat)	Lecture by Professor Huo Wei Topic: 中西文化交流視野下的吐蕃金銀器
9 September 2017 (Sat)	Lecture by Professor Qi Dong-fang Topic: 美化生活：古代金銀器的製作

Educational Activities of “History of Gold: Masterpiece from Shaanxi”

Activities	Date
Dragon and Phoenix Bracelets Gold Techniques Demonstration	12 July 2017 (Wed)
Silver Charm Bracelet Workshops	12 July 2017 (Wed) and 12 August 2017 (Sat)
Parent-Child Activities: Little Goldsmith	From 19 July 2017 (Wed) to 26 August 2017 (Sat)
Designers in Conversation: Designing the Contemporary Gold Accessories	9 September 2017 (Sat)
Weekend Public Guided Tours	From 15 July 2017 to 24 Sept 2017



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