



中文大學校刊
THE
UNIVERSITY
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Winter 1976



The University Bulletin

Winter 1976

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Cover: Seventeenth Congregation (by Mr. Fung Kwok-foo)

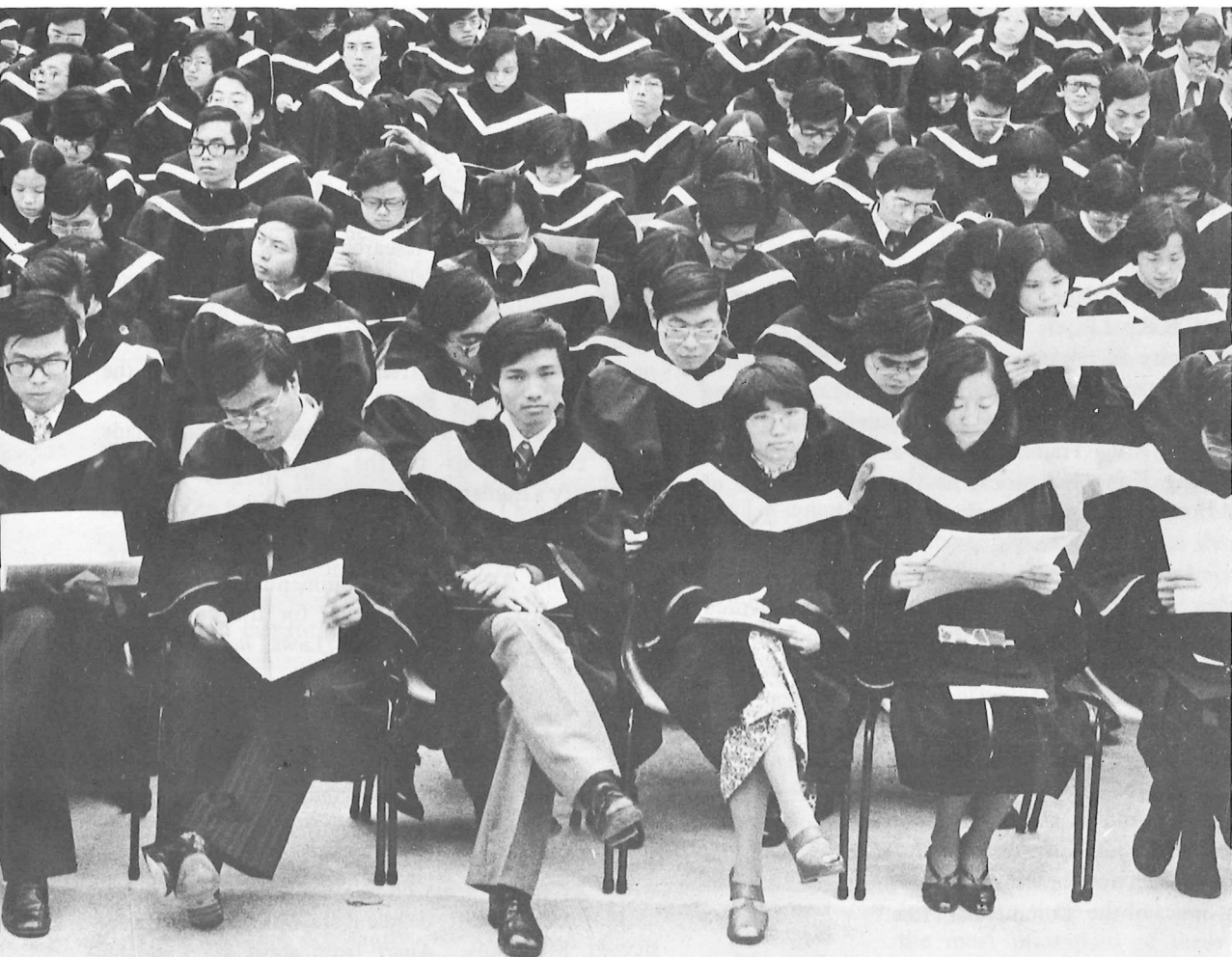
The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976

Sir Murray MacLehose, Governor of Hong Kong, in his capacity as Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, appointed in December 1975 a 3-member Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong with Lord Fulton of Falmer, Sir Michael Herries and Professor C.K. Yang as members, and Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell as secretary, to advise on whether any changes are necessary in the governance, financial and administrative machinery, ordinance and statutes of the University and its constituent colleges. The Report of The Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong was submitted to the Governor in March 1976 and was later published on 28th May, 1976. Recommendations in the Fulton Report for a revised constitution were accepted by the Government, and a working group composed of representatives of the Government and the University was set up to make recommendations to the Executive Council for the drafting of legislation necessary to give effect to the Report.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Bill 1976 was published in the Government Gazette on 24th September, 1976. The Bill received its first and second readings at the Legislative Council meetings on 13th October and 8th December, 1976 respectively. The Government published on 17th December a list of the amendments to The Chinese University of Hong Kong Bill 1976, which received its third reading on 22nd December and became law.



Seven



teenth Congregation

The Chinese University of Hong Kong held its Seventeenth Congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees and other degrees on 21st December, 1976, at which His Excellency Sir Murray MacLehose, Chancellor of the University, presided. For the first time, the ceremony was held on the University campus.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* was conferred on three eminent persons: The Hon. Ann Tse-kai, Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council; Professor Li Fang-kuei, a linguist of international repute; and Professor Yang Lien-sheng, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Chinese History at Harvard University. Professor Li Fang-kuei addressed the congregation on behalf of the Honorary Graduates.

This year, 796 graduates received their Master's and Bachelor's degrees, including 38 Masters of Philosophy, 24 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Divinity, 2 Masters of Arts, 2 Masters of Arts (Education), 199 Bachelors of Arts, 111 Bachelors of Business Administration, 184 Bachelors of Science, 234 Bachelors of Social Science.

CITATIONS ON THE HONORARY GRADUATES

Mr. ANN Tse-kai, C.B.E., J.P.

Himself an outstanding industrialist, Mr. Ann Tse-kai, C.B.E., J.P., is a leading figure in the local community of commerce and industry. After having chaired many public trading organizations, among them the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners Association, the Hong Kong Training Council and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, he is now Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

Apart from his highly successful efforts in developing local trade and industry, Mr. Ann has devoted himself wholeheartedly to the promotion of education. As Deputy Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee between 1965 and 1975, he has made an outstanding contribution to the progress of higher education in Hong Kong.

Mr. Ann is also a learned scholar and writer. One of his books, *International Trade Practice*, has been chosen for inclusion in the prestigious University Series of the Commercial Press.

In recognition of his distinguished contributions to the local commercial, industrial, and educational fields, the University recommends Mr. Ann to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Prof. LI Fang-kuei, B.A.,M.A.,Ph.D.,D.Litt.

Professor Li Fang-kuei is one of the most renowned linguists in the world today. He graduated from the University of Michigan, and received M.A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Chicago. Michigan University honoured him with a D. Litt. degree, *honoris causa*, four years ago. Over a span of nearly half a century Professor Li has been a fellow of the *Academia Sinica's* Institute of History and Philology, a professor at the University of Washington at Seattle and at the University of Hawaii, and a visiting professor at Yenching, Harvard and Yale Universities. His research and teaching in linguistics, anthropology and the Chinese Language has enlightened a great many students, Chinese and foreign, who had the privilege of studying under him.

A scholar of extraordinarily wide interests, Professor Li's field of research covers a number of Indian dialects as well as the Tibetan, Thai and Chinese languages. He has published widely in the field of Linguistics, exerting a profound influence on his academic confrères. As a member of the Academic Advisory Board of Humanities since the University's inauguration, Professor Li has made great contributions to the development of this University's humanities programme.

In recognition of his brilliant academic achievements, this University recommends Professor Li Fang-kuei to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Prof. YANG Lien-sheng, B.A.,M.A.,Ph.D.,D.Litt.

Professor Yang Lien-sheng is a world-famous historian and Sinologist. After graduating from Tsing Hua University with a B.A. degree, he studied at Harvard where he received his Ph.D. Later he also received an honorary D. Litt. degree from Washington University at St. Louis. Apart from short stays at the College de France and Princeton University, Professor Yang has spent most of his time teaching Sinology at Harvard, where he became the first appointee to the Harvard-Yenching Chair of Chinese History, an honoured post he has held since 1965.

While being an extremely widely read scholar, Professor Yang specializes in Chinese institutional and economic history. His works in these areas have received international acclaim. Apart from being a highly esteemed author, Professor Yang is also an acute critic of other scholars' works. His thoroughness and objectiveness as shown in his book reviews have always been admired and respected in academic circles. As a member of the Academic Advisory Board of Humanities since the University's inauguration, he has made many valuable recommendations to this University.

In recognition of his outstanding academic achievements, this University presents Professor Yang to Your Excellency for the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

PROFESSOR LI FANG-KUEI'S SPEECH

Today I feel very much honoured by your invitation to participate in the Seventeenth Congregation of the University, and by the award of an honorary degree. This is a very special honour done to me, ensuring that I shall remember forever this happy occasion.

Ever since the founding of The Chinese University, I have been interested in its development and progress, and in the building up of its beautiful campus. As a linguist and philologist, I am especially impressed by the contribution it has made in the area of Chinese linguistics, history, and culture in general. It has developed into one of the most important research institutions in Asia. Such an achievement in a comparatively short period is not an easy feat. I wish to take this opportunity to extend to you all my sincere congratulations.

Any educational and research institution, however, cannot simply rest upon its laurels. It must strive to maintain constantly its academic standards and to explore new areas of learning. Because of my personal interest in Southeast Asia, I wish to say a few words about research in that area.

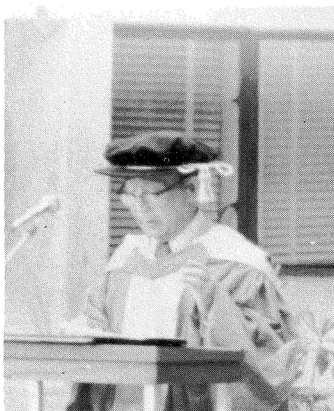
Research on Southeast Asia

Geographically Hong Kong occupies a key position. It is the commercial centre of Southeast Asia, and is also the stepping off place for overseas Chinese who travel back and forth in this area. Its importance does not lie only in its commercial relations with Southeast Asia, but involves also historical and cultural contacts.

About ten years ago I heard there were some publications of Vietnamese geographical documents by The Chinese University of Hong Kong, concerning journeys between Siam and Vietnam, and that there was a special research section on Southeast Asia. I was very glad to hear of it at the time, and I shall be interested to discover what are the recent developments of this project. I myself have super-

vised a Thai student in the study of some Thai missions to China in the 17th and 18th centuries, involving both the study of Thai and Chinese documents. The study of international relations and contacts between the Southeast Asian nations on the basis of native documents is extremely rare. This part of their history is entirely overshadowed by the advance of European powers in recent centuries.

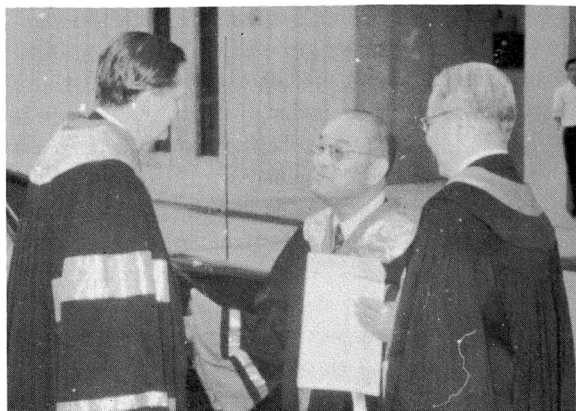
It is almost axiomatic that if we want to understand a country and its people, we must first know its language and literature, before any serious study in depth can be made. Even if we confine ourselves to the Indo-Chinese peninsula, there are many nations and languages to be learnt. It is a formidable but necessary task to learn these languages so as to be able to utilize their documents for an in-depth study of their respective histories and cultures.



There are in the world institutions which devote themselves specially to these studies. Among the most prestigious of these is the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Its *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* has made significant contributions to linguistics and history. In Japan, among

other centres, there are the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and the Osaka University of Foreign Studies. In America there are also various centres established in different universities for Chinese, Japanese, and Southeast Asian Studies. I feel that it is fitting and proper that The Chinese University of Hong Kong take its rightful place among these centres for Southeast Asian Studies.

I fully realize the difficulties involved in the task of language planning, in the selection of research areas, of teaching staff, and the provision of library facilities. All these are necessary to train first rate scholars for future research. I believe, however, that The Chinese University of Hong Kong has the academic standing to explore this area of learning, and I feel sure that its efforts will have the support of the government and the people of Hong Kong.



The Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor welcoming Sir Murray MacLehose

From left: Prof. Yang Lien-sheng, Prof. Li Fang-kuei, Dr. Ann Tse-kai, Sir Murray MacLehose and Dr. C.M. Li

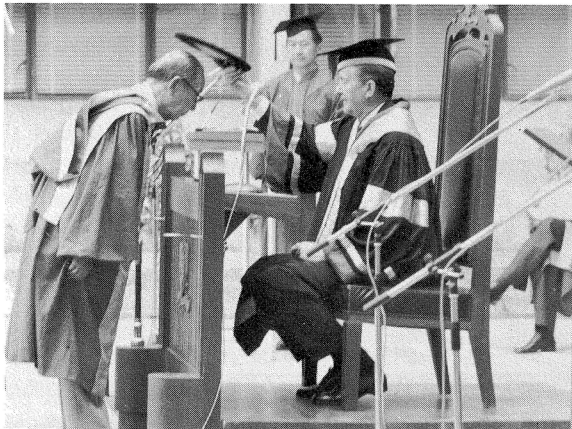
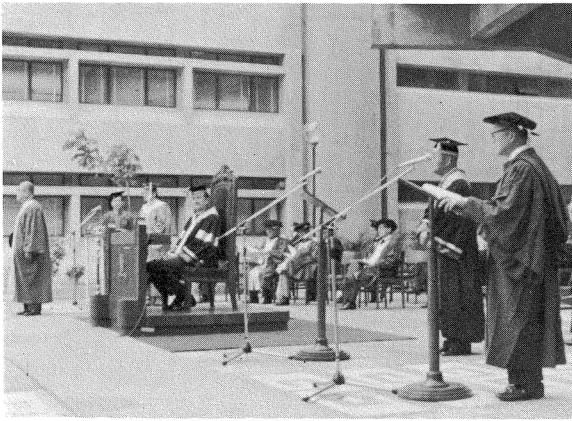


Reception after the Congregation



Student Enrolment

1976-1977



Capping of Honorary Graduat

Capping of Graduat



I. Undergraduates

	M.	F.	
Arts Faculty	431	508	939
Chinese	102	155	257
English	69	136	205
History	148	116	264
Philosophy & Religion	67	40	107
Fine Arts	30	30	60
Music	15	31	46
Business Administration Faculty	554	185	739
Accounting & Finance	249	96	345
Marketing & International Business	196	45	241
General Business Management & Personnel Management	109	44	153
Social Science Faculty	692	439	1,131
Economics	251	80	331
Geography	98	84	182
Government & Public Administration	76	21	97
Journalism & Communication	42	29	71
Social Work	72	89	161
Sociology	153	136	289
Science Faculty	905	153	1,058
Biochemistry	80	18	98
Biology	117	61	178
Chemistry	190	31	221
Electronics	164	5	169
Mathematics	151	22	173
Physics	203	16	219
	Total:	3,867	

II. Postgraduate Students

	329	161	490
M.Phil.	101	18	119
M.A.	3	2	5
M.A.(Ed.)	5	3	8
M.B.A.	43	7	50
M.Div.	5	2	7
Dip.Ed.	26	30	56
(Part-time)	146	99	245
	Total:	490	
Grand Total			4,357

4th Asian Conference on Art Education

Oriental Art in the Changing World

The 4th Asian Conference on Art Education, jointly sponsored by the Chinese University, the International Society for Education through Art (INSEA)—Asia, and the Hong Kong Committee, INSEA, was held from 28th to 30th December, 1976 at this University. Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the Vice-Chancellor, officiated at the opening of the Conference. Both Dr. Li and Dr. John Skull, representative of the World Council of INSEA, spoke at the opening.

The theme of the Conference was 'Oriental Art in the Changing World'. The 150 participants were art educators of Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. The University provided the Conference with a number of cultural activities: an exhibition of Chinese jade carvings at the Art Gallery, an exhibition of art book collection at the University Library, an Art Exhibition by the Fine Arts students and an Evening of Chinese Music arranged by members of the Music Department.

At the Conference, lectures and research papers were delivered, group discussions were held and reports on art/art education in the region were also made by participants.

Lectures

Chinese Nature Painting	Cheng Te-k'un
The Nature and Standing of Art in Life Today	Miss E.M. Hipwell
Oriental Art in the Changing World: An Introduction	S.Kurata

Research Papers

Relationship between Chinese Calligraphy and Characters	Chuang-wei Wang
The Enhancement of the Oriental Tradition of Graphic Art	Yun-shih Pan
An Important Step for Originality	Bow Hasegaw & Takeshiki Manabe

Group Discussions

- How to reach the aim of education through art
- Significance of art education
- How to promote art education
- The duty of the art educator
- The special characteristics of oriental art in artistic expression
- The role of oriental art in the changing world
- How to promote oriental art through teaching
- How to use modern technological materials to promote education in the East

The Conference has promoted the free exchange of educational ideas, cultural interflow and international understanding. It has also served as an impetus to local art education.



Dr. Choh-Ming Li's Opening Speech

It is a great honour for The Chinese University of Hong Kong to host and co-sponsor the 4th Asian Conference on Art Education held here today. It is propitious that this University should be chosen as the site for the Conference attended by artists and art educators from 14 metropolis of this region. The Chinese University has always aspired to be an institution of international character ever since its inception. This aspiration derives not only from its geographical location at the crossroad of the international academic world but also from its firm belief in the integration of Chinese and Western cultural traditions and the implementation of an inter-disciplinary educational programme. We have all along held that individual arts should bear close association with one another. The conception of "Seven Arts" in the West and "Six Arts" (六藝) in ancient China has given art a broad base. In our modest way, we have made an effort to provide the Conference with the following cultural activities in the University:

- (1) An Exhibition of Chinese Jade Carvings through the Ages at the Art Gallery, which is a teaching gallery;
- (2) An Exhibition of a Collection of Art Books at the University Library;
- (3) An Art Exhibition by the students of the Fine Arts Department of New Asia College;
- (4) A Chinese Music Evening arranged by Chung Chi College.

This is to show our support as well as our faith in the ideals of the International Society for Education through Art.

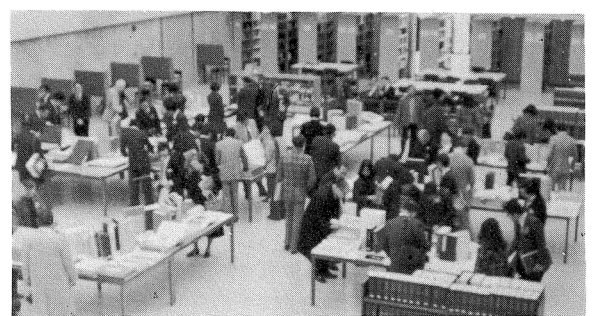
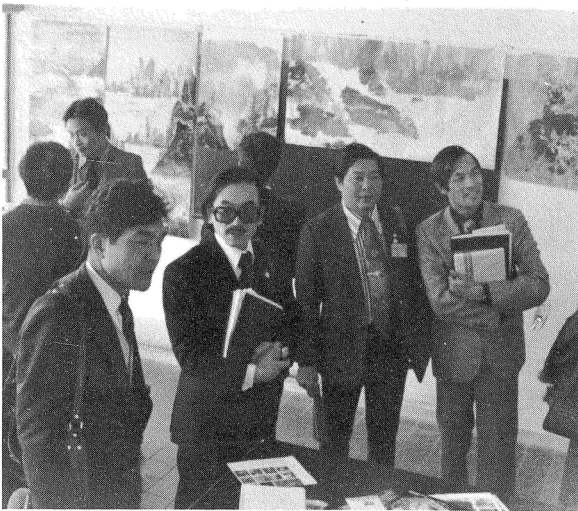
In any country, be it developing or developed, cultural growth should be as strong as its industrial

growth. Unfortunately, more often than not, too much importance is attached to commerce and industry, technological innovation and advancement at the expense of arts and the humanities. This will eventually lead to a state of inflation and cultural stagnation. A gradual decline in spiritual life and human value would result in a quandary of unbalance and dislocation. This is evidenced in the troubled times we have in the world today.

Now is the occasion for artists and art educators to speak out and let their voices be heard. Only through your creations and interpretations of these creations can people be reassured of their courage and faith in universal ideals, in mutual understanding and love, in a richer and more imaginative life. It is your role to raise them above the mediocre, the mundane, above mere "bread-breaking". Without realizing it, people are searching for something more meaningful and colourful, for something that will give them comfort and a sense of direction. These can only come from the free exchange of progressive and constructive ideals shared by you all.

Art is a universal language that breaks down all national barriers, appealing directly to people's imagination, enriching their aesthetic experience and stimulating their sense of wonder. To our regret, the artist's own concept of his basic ideals is usually ignored. It is hoped that this Conference would provide a platform from which artists and art educators can speak frankly and honestly about their beliefs, their problems and their role in the changing world today. Let me wish you every success in your deliberations.

Now I have the honour to declare the Fourth Asian Conference on Art Education open. Thank you.



1. *The Vice-Chancellor speaking at the Opening*
2. *Jade Exhibition*
3. *Visit to the Fine Arts Department*
4. *Exhibition of art book collection*

Speech of Dr. John B. Skull
Representative of World Council of INSEA
 (an abstract)

May I first give you the compliments of Dr. Al Hurwitz, President of the World Council of INSEA who is at present in Russia and regrets that he cannot be here with you today. He has asked me to convey to you his good wishes for a successful Conference.

We are all here today because we believe that the Arts are of signal significance in the educative process. We believe that the Arts are pivotal and central in the development of human beings – we believe that as people change and as our environment changes, so art changes. During the next few days we shall share our thoughts and feelings concerning oriental art in a changing world.

My own particular faith and that of my Planning Committee I represent, is that the arts can and do contribute to a very large extent to human growth.

Art differs in different parts of the world. In some countries, mainly in the west, art is an expression of the personal individual consciousness and experience; in other countries, mainly in the East, anonymity is the keynote.

In Australia we combine European cultures which glorify personal and individual expression, and our indigenous Aboriginal culture which emphasises the collective tribal expression of experience. Whatever the culture, however, works of Art have inherent, within them, I think, several common characteristics:

1. They are inextricably bound up with giving pleasure;
2. They develop aesthetic literacy and are the whetstone of the senses for reshaping a person's felt-thought;
3. Standing in the present, they look back to the past and forward to the future, preserving and transmitting cultural heritages and acting as the agents of cultural change and extension. They incorporate elements of the traditional and conventional on the one hand, and of the speculative, exploratory, experimental and innovative, on the other hand.
4. They reveal craft, concern and commitment to concepts and materials. They do not cheat but have complete integrity. Vision and skill are united. This notion is beautifully expressed in the following lines from a sonnet by Michelangelo:

*The marble not yet carried can hold
the form of every thought the greatest
artist has,
And no conception can yet come to pass
unless the hand obeys the intellect.*

(A sonnet by Michelangelo to Vittoria Colonna, translated by Elizabeth Jennings.)

5. They provide the means whereby humans may satisfy the human urge to create and also to press out their significant thoughts and feelings in communicable form, so that these thoughts and feelings may exist in others. Often symbolisation is used which appeals to human understanding beyond rationality.
6. The Arts impose some credible order and pattern on part of the flux and chaos of the shifting amorphousness of real experience, in order that a significant aspect of human experience may be crystallised for us. Life, or more exactly, a highly-charged, concentrated version of life is "made-real" in manageable portions, so that we may experience varied visions of life, and are able to relate the experiences of others to our own experiences. Without this sifting agent the full flow of experiences would sweep by without giving us a chance to experience many things deeply. In a way, to use an analogy from television, Art is action-replay.

7. They are the disturbing elements which shake up complacency, jolt one out of a rut, and quicken one's critical discrimination.
8. They develop the interpretative and synoptic and problem-solving aspects of learning.
9. Last but certainly not least, they encourage attitudes which tolerate a cultural diversity which makes for cultural pluralism, tolerance, peaceful co-existence and a recognition and fostering of the uniqueness of human beings.

The arts are integral parts of each culture, but recognise that the arts within the diverse cultures of the World differ in their functions and meanings. All cultures have some aspects of the arts in common (dance, drama, song, etc.) yet each culture has its individuality in the arts.

The World Congress, through a wide range of activities and experiences (lectures, discussions, workshops, exhibitions, displays, performances, social and recreational activities) will highlight the ways in which education through the arts can assist people's growth through increased awareness and understanding of their own culture and other cultures.

May I give each one of you here today the warmest possible welcome to join with teachers concerned with education through the arts in Adelaide in 1978.

I feel that the following words from T.S. Eliot's poem *East Coker* are applicable not only to education in general, but also to this Conference:

*We must be still and still moving
Into another intensity
For a further union, and a deeper communion*

There is no doubt in my mind, and I am sure in yours, that the arts in education are powerful forces for moving us into another intensity, a further union, a deeper communion. During the next few days, this Conference will likewise move us to "a further union - a deeper communion".

I am delighted and honoured to be with you today, as the Australian representative, to be able to help advance the worthy aims of INSEA and to participate in the 4th Asian Conference of INSEA.

Publications on Chinese Studies

Efforts of the Chinese University to promote Chinese studies are manifested not only in the numerous research projects undertaken by University members but also in the number of publications on Chinese studies.

Books in English

- Bodde, Derk. *Festivals in Classical China - New Year and Other Annual Observances during the Han Dynasty 206 B.C. - A.D. 220.*
- Cheng, Te-k'un. *Jade Flowers and Floral Patterns in Chinese Decorative Art.*
- Dai, Shen-yu. *China, the Superpowers and the Third World -- A Handbook on Comparative World Politics.*
- Fehl, Noah. *Li, Rites and Propriety in Literature and Life - A Perspective for a Cultural History of Ancient China.*
- Fehl, Noah. *Sir Herbert Butterfield, Cho-yun Hsu and William H. McNeill on Chinese and World History.*
- Fehl, Noah. *The Study of World History.*
- Ho, Ping-ti. *The Cradle of the East.*
- Hsiao, Tso-liang. *Chinese Communism in 1927, City vs Countryside.*
- Lau, T.C. *Sitting Up at Night and Other Chinese Poems.*
- Li, Chi. *The Travel Diaries of Hsi Hsia-k'o (1586-1641).*
- Liu, S.S. *Vignettes from the Late Ch'ing: Bizarre Happenings Eyewitnessed over Two Decades.*
- Lo, Winston. *The Life and Thought of Yeh Shih.*
- Mao, Nathan. *The Twelve Towers -- Stories by Li Yu, retold in English.*
- Nienhauser, William H., Jr. et al. *Critical Essays on Chinese Literature.*
- Yang, Paul F.M. *Chinese Linguistics -- A Selected and Classified Bibliography.*

Books in Chinese

- Chou, Fa-kao et. al. *An Etymological Dictionary of Ancient Chinese Bronze Inscriptions.*
- Chou, Fa-kao et.al. *A Pronouncing Dictionary of Chinese Characters in Archaic and Ancient Chinese, Mandarin and Cantonese.*
- Chou, Fai-kao. *Past, Present and Future of Chinese Linguistics.*
- Chang, Teh-chang. *Life of a Court Official in the Late Ch'ing Dynasty.*
- Chao, Tsung. *Drama Reform in Mainland China, 1942-1967.*
- Chen, Cheng-siang. *Geographical Evaluation of the Chinese Fang-Chih.*
- Chen, Cheng-siang. *A Study of Chen La (Ancient Cambodia).*
- Essays on Classical Chinese Literature by British and American Scholars.*
- Chuan, Han-sheng. *A Brief History of the Hanyeh-ping Iron and Coal Mining and Smelting Company (1890-1926).*
- Catalogue of the Red Chamber Dreams.*
- Dang, S.L. *A Critical Study of the Poetry of the Chin Dynasty.*
- Ho, Ping-ti. *Loess and the Origin of Chinese Agriculture.*
- Modern Chinese Poetry: An Anthology (1917-1949).*
- Hsu, Fu-kuan. *A History of Han Thought, Vol.II.*
- Lung, Yu-chun. *Textual Criticism on the T'ang Complete Manuscript of Ch'ien Yun -- Wang Jen Hsu's Edition.*
- Mak, Chung-kwei. *The Study of Conscience by the Scholars Wang Yang-ming School in the Ming Dynasty.*
- Mou, Jun-sun. *On the Indulgence in "Discourse and Polemics" by Scholars of the Wei-Chin Time and Its Influence in Subsequent Ages.*

So, Man-jock. *The Chronological Biography of Li Ch'ien.*

Sung, Shee-wu. *A Study on the Monetary History of the Western Han Dynasty.*

Tang, Chun-i. *A New Orientation for the Study of Chinese Philosophy.*

Ting, Wang. *A Compilation of Press Articles on Peking's News Policy during the Cultural Revolution.*

Tsang, Wah-moon. *The Centricity of Development of Lingnan in T'ang Dynasty.*

Tsien, T.H. *A History of Writing and Writing Materials in Ancient China.*

Wu, Tien-jen. *A Biographical Study of Huang Kung-tu.*

Kwang Tung Wen Cheng (Works by Kwang Tung authors) (廣東文徵)

The Story of West Pavilion (西廂會真傳)

Poems of Li Ho (協律鉤元)

Wen-yüan Ying-hua (文苑英華)

Ch'u-t'ing Pai-chu Lu (楚庭稗珠錄)

Dictionaries

Hung, William S.H. *English-Chinese Law Dictionary.*

Lin, Yutang. *Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage.*

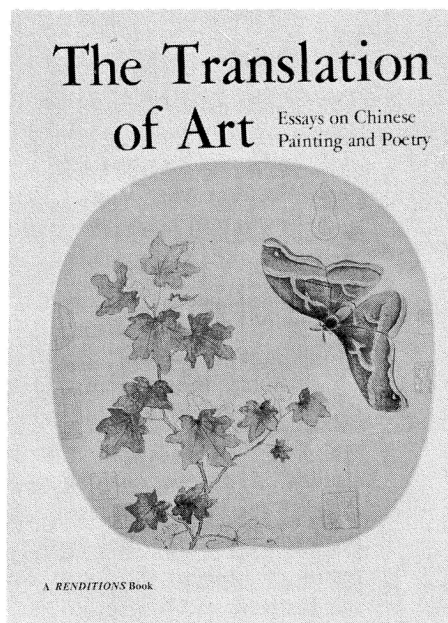
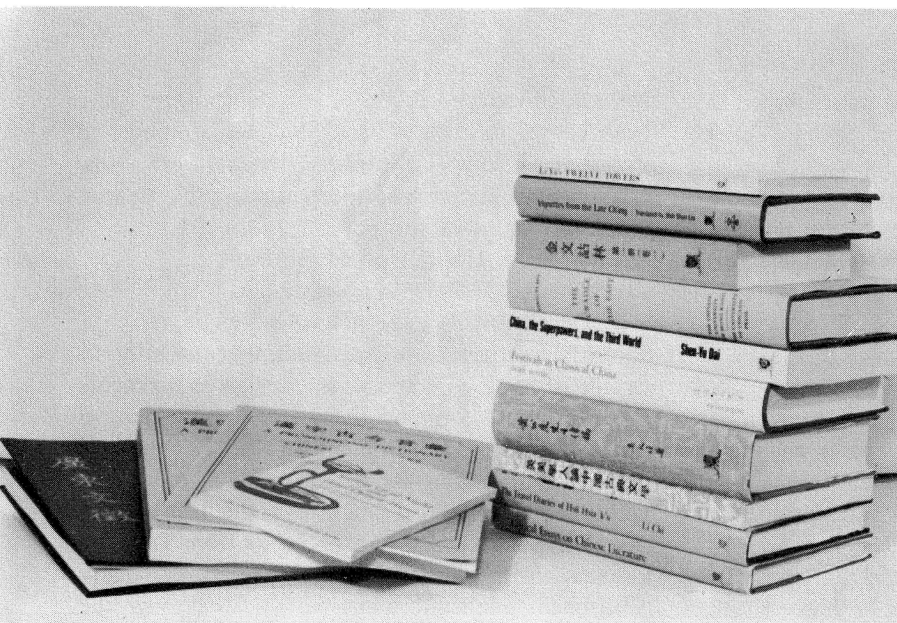
Recent Publication

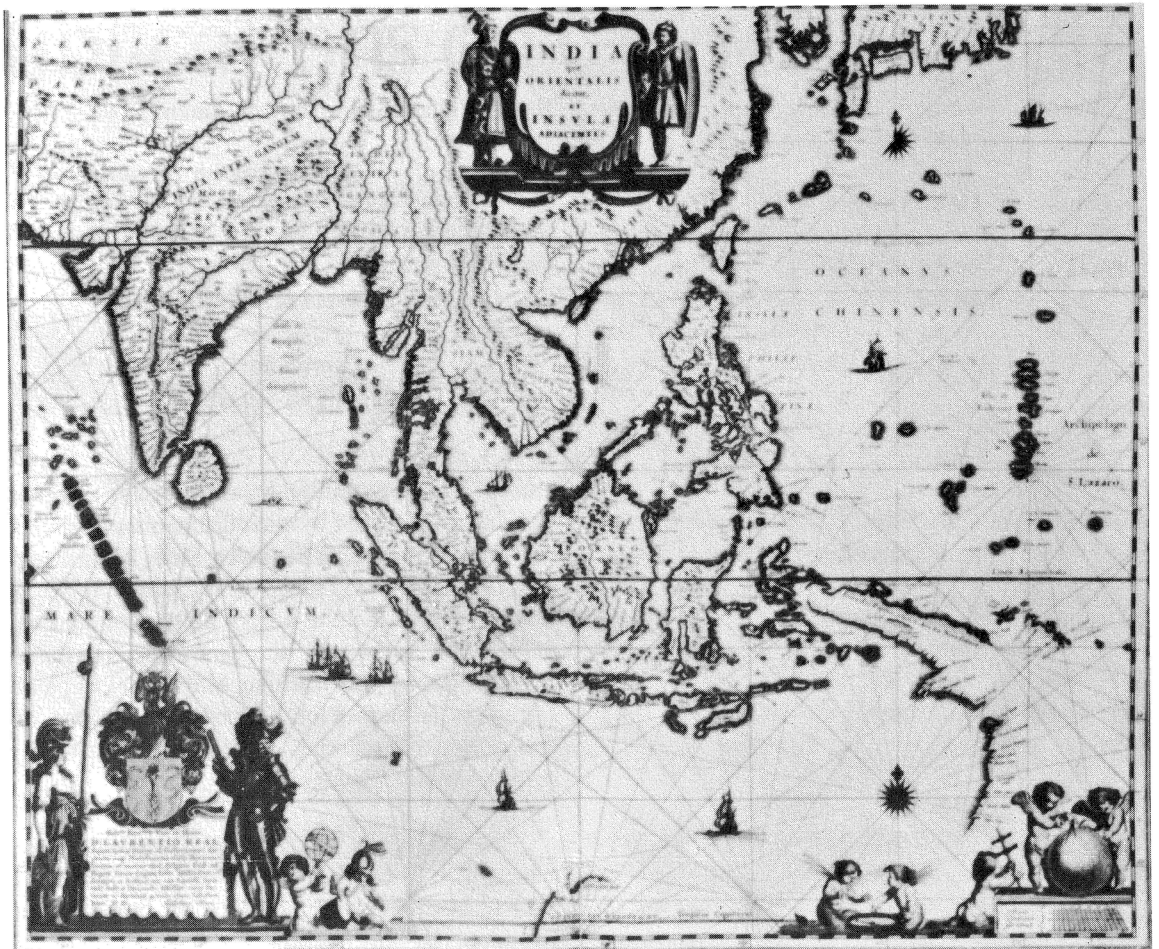
Translation of Art

Essays on Chinese Painting and Poetry

This book is a collection of essays and translations on Chinese art by such distinguished scholars in the field as Professors Hsio-yen Shih, Wang Fang-yu, Chu-tsing Li, Jao Tsung-i and Nelson I. Wu, etc. Topics covered include poetry illustration and works of art, the artist and the landscape, relationships between poetry and painting, biographies of painters, European influences on Chinese art, various types and styles of paintings, Chinese art history and contemporary Chinese art.

Guest Editor of *The Translation of Art* is Mr. James C.Y. Watt, Curator of the Art Gallery and Senior Lecturer in Fine Arts of this University. Published by the Centre for Translation Projects of this University, this volume is distributed by the University of Washington Press.





Centre for East Asian Studies

The Centre for East Asian Studies was established in January 1971, under the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities, to (i) promote Japanese, Korean and Southeast Asian studies, (ii) promote international collaboration with overseas universities, research institutes and other academic institutions, and (iii) train experts in this field locally as well as internationally.

Under the directorship of Dr. Chingho A. Chen, the CEAS has succeeded in involving more and more existing staff who are experts on Asian studies in various research projects and other activities of the Centre. Professor Cheng Te-k'un, Visiting Professor of Fine Arts, Professor Jao Tsung-i, Professor of Chinese, Professor Tien-yi Li, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, and Professor Hideo

Nishioka, Visiting Professor of Japanology, have been invited to serve as its advisers and a number of Research Fellows/Research Assistants are now carrying out research projects under the Centre.

Collection of Books

The Centre has built up a collection of reference books and research materials. It is constantly in receipt of book donations from foreign governments and institutions. Among them are 221 Vietnamese books from the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, 1,032 Japanese books (including more than 180 titles on Social Science and the Humanities) from the Soka Gakkai and 74 books from The Asia Foundation. In addition, the Centre receives regularly government publications and periodicals through the

consulates-general of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Burma as well as the Singapore Commissioner's Office in Hong Kong.

Vietnamese Historical Sources Project

The Vietnamese Historical Sources Project is a comprehensive project designed to reorganize, collate and publish the principal Sino-Vietnamese historical sources and related materials. With a grant from National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington D.C., the Project was launched in September 1973 under the co-sponsorship of the CEAS and the Centre for Vietnamese Studies, Southern Illinois University (Carbondale). The Project was under the direction of Dr. Chingho A. Chen in Hong Kong, and collation was completed at the end of May 1975. Editing and annotation are expected to be finished by mid-1977.

Other Research Projects

Other research projects in progress include:

- (1) The Pottery Trade in Southeast Asia from 13th to 16th Centuries -- by Mr. James C.Y. Watt
- (2) A Study of Asian Buddhist Iconography, Part I, Buddha -- by Dr. Mayching Kao
- (3) A Research on the Japanese Language Education in Hong Kong -- by Dr. Tam Yue-him
- (4) The Chinese Immigrants/Residents in Nagasaki during the Tokugawa Period (1603-1867) -- by Dr. Chingho A. Chen

Publication Projects

- (1) Publication of Occasional Papers
Occasional Paper No. 1 of the Centre: "On the Various Editions of the Dai-Viet Su-Ky Toan-Thu" by Dr. Chingho A. Chen was published in June 1976. The Centre will continue to publish this kind of Occasional Papers to make known the results of research undertaken by its staff members.
- (2) Publication of the Outcome of Vietnamese Historical Sources Project
The outcome of the Project will be available for printing in mid-1977. The materials to be published include:

(a) *Dai Viet Su Ky Toan Thu* (Complete Col-

lection of Vietnamese Dynastic Annals), 26 vols.

- (b) *Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi* (Geographical Description of Vietnam), [Part of North Vietnam and South Vietnam], 20 vols.
- (c) *Gia Dinh Thong Chi* (Description of Gia-dinh [former Cochinchina]), 6 vols.
- (d) *Viet Su Luoc* (A Brief History of Dai-viet), 3 vols.

The above historical works are considered by authorities in Vietnamese history as indispensable first-hand material to the study of the history of Vietnam.

- (3) Publication of Monograph Series of the Centre
In addition to the Occasional Papers, it is hoped that results of studies and research of comparatively larger scale will be published in monograph form.

Training of Experts

The Centre recommends outstanding Research Assistants or graduate students for further studies at distinguished universities in the Far East on government scholarships of those countries.

At the same time, the centre attaches equal importance to assisting foreign institutions in training future experts in Asian Studies. Since 1975, CEAS has successively received four Ph. D. candidates from Cornell, Harvard, Tokyo and Hawaii Universities as Visiting Research Assistants, enabling them to pursue their studies and research in modern history of Vietnam or archeological survey in Hong Kong under the guidance of CEAS members in relevant fields.

Exchange Programme with Other Universities

The Exchange Programme with Soka University provides for the exchange of teaching staff and graduate students as well as publications between the two institutions every year. Professor Mitsuo Moita of Soka University came to the Centre in March 1976 as Visiting Professor for three months and Mr. Sheung Chung-ho of United College was sent to Soka University in June 1976 as the first Visiting Scholar from this University.

Negotiations are under way for an exchange programme between the Centre and the Asiatic Research Centre of Korea University and other Korean research organizations. It is hoped that their institutions and ours will soon be collaborating in research activities and exchanging personnel.

Interview with Director of CEAS

Dr. Chingho A. Chen



Dr. Chingho A. Chen is Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies and Reader in History. He was born in Taiwan in 1917, graduated from Keio University in 1942 and received his Litt. D. degree from the same University in 1966. He pursued specialized studies at Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient (in Hanoi) from 1943 to 45, and also at Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises of Université de Paris from 1954 to 1955. Dr. Chen has taught at National Taiwan University, University of Hue, University of Saigon and Catholic University of Dalat in Vietnam, Keio University, Southern Illinois University, Soka University in Japan, and served as Chairman of the "Uy-ban Phien-dich Su-lieu Viet-nam" (Committee for the Translation and Research of Vietnamese Historical Sources), University of Hue, from 1959 to 1965.

Dr. Chen has written many articles and books in Chinese, Vietnamese, English and Japanese. His major publications include: A Collection of Chinese Inscriptions in Singapore, with introduction and illustrations (in Chinese); Muc-luc Chau-ban Trieu Nguyen, Tap thu I, Trieu Gia-long and Tap thu II, Tieu Minh-mang (Catalogue of the Imperial Archives of the Nguyen Dynasty, Vol. I, Era of Gia-long, and Vol. II, Era of Minh-mang) (both in Vietnamese); Tu-duc Thanh-che Tu-hoc Giai-nghia-ca, with introduction, annotation, original and Romanized text (in Vietnamese and Chinese); The Chinese Community in the Sixteenth Century Philippines, and Historical Notes on Hoi-An (Faifo) (both in English); and A Bibliographic and Linguistic Study on An-nan Yi-yu (in Japanese).

Q. Dr. Chen, we know that not only are you well-versed in the Chinese, Japanese, French, English and Vietnamese languages, but you also speak various dialects such as Fukienese and Cantonese etc. apart from Mandarin. Is the knowledge of these languages and dialects a pre-requisite for the study of East Asian cultures?

A. It is my belief that in the study of East Asian history and culture, it is necessary to know one or more European languages apart from English, depending on the object of study and the period under study. Indo-China (i.e. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), the Philippines and Indonesia, previously French, Spanish or Dutch protectorates or colonies, have most of their histories written in those European languages, but publications in their own languages have increased after their independence. Therefore, to study their history, knowledge of both the European languages -- French, Spanish or Dutch -- and their native languages is necessary, e.g. French and Vietnamese for the study of Vietnamese history. If we are to study Far Eastern trade history in the 17th and 18th centuries, we should know Dutch in addition to Chinese, Japanese and English so as to avail ourselves of the valuable data in the records and reports of the United East Indies Company (U.C.C.). If we want to do research on the history of overseas Chinese in Southeast Asian countries, it is better to have some knowledge of the dialects spoken by the economically most

influential overseas Chinese groups. Finally I wish to point out that in the last fifty years or so, Chinese and Southeast Asian studies have developed so rapidly in Japan that the research efforts and contributions there are just as important as those of Britain, U.S.A. and France, therefore knowledge of Japanese, like English, would surely be an advantage.

Q. There are at this University quite a number of East Asian experts. Is the Centre enlisting their help in its research activities?

A. Ever since its establishment in 1971, the CEAS has invited teachers of the University who are engaged in East Asian studies to join the Centre as part-time Advisers and Research Fellows/Assistants. They conduct various research projects under the Centre, and when research grants are needed, they may be obtained from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Japan Foundation and other foundations through the University. Unfortunately, research activities of the Centre have been affected by the world-wide recession in the last few years.

Q. Is the Centre also in close cooperation with foreign scholars in the field?

A. The Centre aspires to become a meeting ground for scholars of Asian studies. In recent years, not only have we had visits of established scholars, but we have also received young scholars who have come to the Centre soliciting help and guidance from the Centre's staff in their postgraduate research. With the help of the Japan Foundation, the Keio University has sent teachers to this University as Visiting Professors and Lecturers in Japanology, who

also become members of the CEAS, helping us to develop our Japanese studies. Thanks to the academic exchange programme between Soka University and this University, we have been receiving Visiting Professors from the Soka University since 1976, and to Soka, we have also sent our teachers.

Q. How will the CEAS help in the International Asian Studies Programme to be launched at this University in the coming academic year?

A. In mid-December 1975, I went to Japan to visit the Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Social and International Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Education; Japanese Studies Department, the Japan Foundation; Toyota Motor Sales Co.; Nichiren Shoshu International Centre, Soka Gakkai; and Financial Affairs Committee of Liberal-Democratic Party, and sounded them out on the possibility of giving financial support to the IASP. As a result, the Soka University has kindly promised to make a grant of US\$10,000 per year to the IASP beginning from 1977-78 for the initial three years. Every year, ten scholarships will be offered to four students from Japan and six from Southeast Asian countries to participate in the IASP. We are still negotiating with other organizations for grants.

Q. What contribution has the CEAS made in the field of East Asian Studies and what services has it rendered to its confreres in various parts of the world?

A. With the short history of the CEAS, it is too early to speak of contributions to the academic



Publications of Dr. Chen



A page from Tu-duc Thanh-che Tu-hoc Giai-nghia-ca

world. However, we are glad that some of our research efforts have borne fruit, such as the publication of *A Collection of Chinese Inscription in Singapore*, co-compiled by Mr. Tan Yeok-seong and myself, and the collation of Vietnamese historical sources. With the completion of these two projects, scholars in the field are provided with more reliable historical sources for their research on Singapore and Vietnamese history. Unfortunately the publication of the latter has to be delayed owing to the lack of sufficient funds.

Mr. James Watt, Curator of the Art Gallery and concurrently Research Fellow of our Centre, is conducting a research on "The Pottery Trade in Southeast Asia from the 13th to 16th Centuries" with a grant from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and has visited the University of Michigan in U.S.A. and various museums and private collectors in the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand for data-collection. Archaeologists attach much importance to this research and hope that more information on the pottery trade in Southeast Asia in the Ming Dynasty may come to light in the near future.

Thanks to the efforts of its Advisers, who are all world-renowned erudite scholars, the CEAS is able to offer some services to our confrères in other parts of the world. I, for my part, have also tried to do what I can. For several years, I have been serving the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington D.C. as its Assessor for research projects on Asian problems applying for grants. And, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Japan Society for Southeast Asian Historical Studies, I have been of assistance in liaison between Japanese scholars and those from Southeast Asia, Europe and America.

Other activities that serve to stimulate the exchange of ideas include participation in various international conferences. In November 1975 members of the Centre, with grants from The Asia Foundation, attended the Meeting of the Society of Southeast Asian History in Japan and research papers were delivered. We shall also be attending the 7th Conference of Asian Historians to be held in Bangkok, Thailand in August 1977.

Q. Japanese and Vietnamese studies seem to be the

main thrust of the Centre's research. Has the political situation of Vietnam affected the study of its culture? Have you encountered any difficulties in data collection?

A. Since China has long-standing close cultural relations with both Japan and Vietnam, it behoves us to train specialists in Japanese and Vietnamese studies along purely academic lines. This is indeed one of the prime objectives of the Centre. I hope my close association with academics in the two countries will help me in these endeavours.

The unification of North and South Vietnam should facilitate Vietnamese studies both within and without the country. Take historical studies for example. Before unification, the academic worlds of North and South Vietnam had no contact whatsoever, hence the duplications in research and publication efforts, resulting in great waste in time and manpower. Now in data collection, we can readily buy all publications from a national bookstore in Hanoi or a Vietnamese bookstore in Paris which deal centrally with all orders. Although the academic world in Vietnam has not yet resumed contact with other countries, it is believed that Vietnamese scholars will soon be travelling to other countries for cultural contacts and research, and will also be attending international conferences. Cultural interchange with Vietnam will then flourish again. I have many friends in both North and South Vietnam, and I shall be more than pleased to accept an invitation to visit them and find out what they are doing in historical studies.

Q. Is the Centre contemplating other new projects focusing on other countries in the area?

A. We are discussing with the Asiatic Research Centre of Korea University the possibility of exchanging both research staff and students for a joint venture in the comparative study of Korean and Vietnamese cultural history. Because of geographical proximity, Vietnam and Korea have long been within China's sphere of cultural influence. However, the degree of influence by Chinese culture differs in the two countries and the course of development of their own cultures and society warrants an intensive study by scholars of Far East histories. Personally, I strongly hope that this project will materialize in the near future.



Exhibition of Carved Jades

An Exhibition of Carved Jades through the Ages is staged at the Art Gallery from December 1976 to August 1977. It consists of over three hundred pieces of jade carvings, dating from the neolithic period to the eighteenth century. However, the Exhibition is not just another comprehensive exhibition of Chinese jades but concentrates on several classes of carvings which have hitherto received little scholarly attention.

One of the salient features of the Exhibition is the large number of animal carvings dating from the Han to the Ming periods. An attempt will be made in the catalogue to study changes in the style of animal representation in jade during the period in question.

Another important group in the Exhibition will be the carvings of the Yuan and Ming periods, including both vessels and ornaments such as belt-plaques, pendants and hair-pins.

White jade pieces from the late 16th to the 18th centuries, either bearing the signature of the famous jade carver, Lu Tzu-kang or carved in his style, will

form another special group in the Exhibition. It is hoped to establish some criteria for the dating of the carvings in this group.

Yet another interesting group in the Exhibition consists of representations of human figures, dating from the T'ang to the early Ch'ing periods. In particular, the representation of children holding lotus plants and musical instruments will be the subject of special study, as they have been a constant theme in Chinese jade carving since Southern Sung times.

The archaic section is comparatively weak but includes some important and exciting pieces such as the kneeling figure of the Shang period and the pair of dragon-shaped pendant pieces of the Warring States. A group of *pi*-discs in the Exhibition demonstrates the evolution in the decorative designs on this particular class of archaic jade from the neolithic to Han times. For comparative purposes some archaic jades and copies of archaic jades will also be included in the Exhibition.

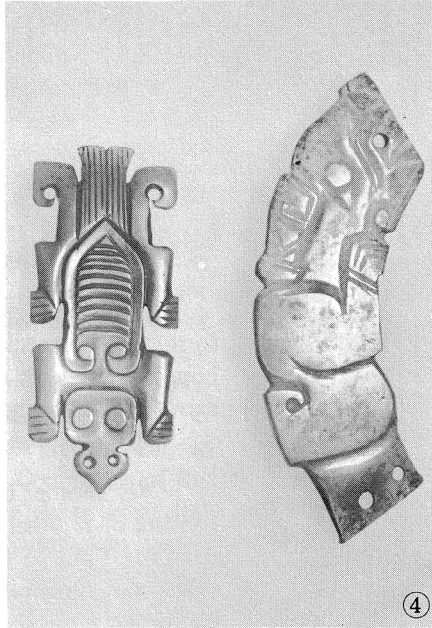


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1. White jade vase with rockery and three boys. Late Ming.
Inscribed with a poem by Ch'ien-lung.
On loan from Messrs. Robert and Sammy Chow.
2. Carving of Chang Ch'ien on a raft in white jade. Ch'ing. Late 17th/Early 18th centuries.
On loan from Cheng Chai.
3. Kneeling figure in calcified white jade. Shang.
On loan from Pei-shan T'ang.
4. Tiger pendant and cicada pendant in green jade. Early Western Chou.
On loan from Mr. Quincy Chuang.
5. Pi-hsieh in light green jade with brown markings. Six Dynasties.
On loan from Prof. and Mrs. T.K. Cheng.
6. Recumbent ram in white jade with reddish-brown staining.
Eastern Han or later.
On loan from Mr. Philip Chu.
7. Flower basket in white jade. Sung-Yuan.
On loan from Mr. B.S. McElney.
8. Openwork plaque with mythical animal, Ming. Hsuen-te mark and period.
On loan from Mr. Ch'en Yu-chia.
9. Jade flowers. Sung to Ming.
On loan from Chih-rou Chai.
10. Recumbent horse in white jade with brown markings. T'ang or later.
On loan from Mr. Victor Shaw.



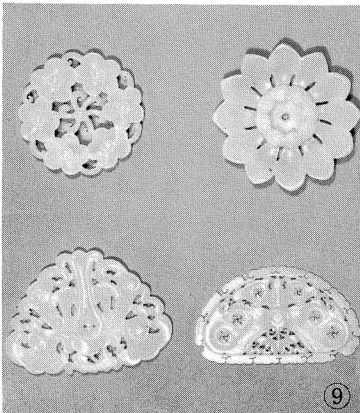
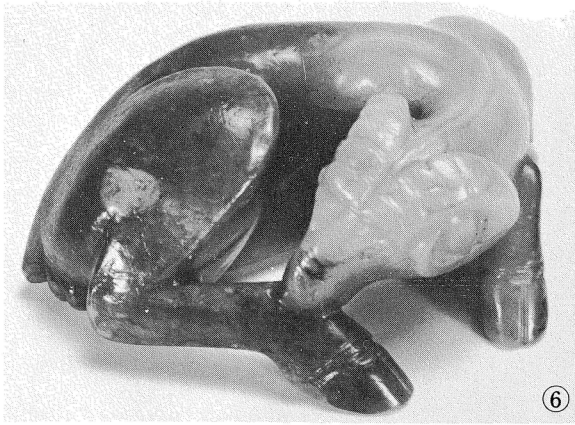
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