Profile of New Teacher

Paul Festa joined the Department of Anthropology at CUHK as an Assistant Professor in September 2006. He received his Ph.D. from the Department of Anthropology at Cornell University in 2005 and was a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research at Harvard University in 2005-2006. He has lived, worked, and studied for more than seven years in various cities in China and Taiwan. He speaks, reads, and writes Mandarin Chinese and is now gearing up to learn Cantonese. In addition to the undergraduate course “Culture and Business,” he has been teaching the M.A. course “Seminars in Anthropological Theory,” and also “Chinese Culture and Society” which he says is most challenging: “I can’t really teach local students about Chinese culture. I simply try to defamiliarize topics and themes otherwise familiar to them, and train them to view aspects of Chinese culture through an anthropological lens.” In this way, he hopes that he might inspire students to reflect critically upon the taken-for-granted aspects of their lives, and to make creative connections between otherwise disparate spheres of social and cultural life.

He has worked on various research topics, including male friendships in Taiwan, gambling politics in China, and Taiwan’s Viagra craze. Running throughout his research is his interest in the mediated and misrecognized ways in which modern power penetrates everyday life, and how people at once contest and legitimate power through the production of individual and collective identities.

Paul Festa with his catch from his spearfishing project in Taiwan, where he investigated male friendship and urban life.
Launching of the Centre for Cultural Heritage Studies

The Centre for Cultural Heritage Studies of the Department of Anthropology was launched in November 2006 as an online platform for the discussion of cultural heritage and community development in Hong Kong, mainland China and Asia. It aims to promote the awareness of issues of cultural heritage for the larger public in Hong Kong and throughout the world. According to the Centre’s Director, Sidney Cheung, Associate Professor in the Department, “In Hong Kong, when people think of cultural heritage conservation, they associate it with keeping old buildings intact.”

However, cultural heritage also involves a non-material dimension, Dr. Cheung maintains: “It is about preserving and recording a lifestyle that is slowly fading away in order to pass it on to the next generation.” Cultural activities like fish rearing, and artistic performances like those of Japanese traditional stringed instruments, are among the topics he has written about in the context of cultural heritage.

Intangible cultural heritage includes such fields of knowledge as herbal tea. It has existed in Chinese societies for many centuries, and it contains a system of knowledge which tries to alleviate the symptoms of illness. Although ailing it the status of cultural heritage may not totally preserve the tradition, at least through recording ingredients and ways of preparation of herbal tea remedies, we can still use it one day, perhaps to solve some contemporary problems. Eventually this process could help raise people’s respect towards the diversity of cultures worldwide.

The concept of cultural heritage is fluid and the Centre for Cultural Heritage Studies takes the stance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its definitions of the concept. The Centre enables members to put up their articles and projects on cultural heritage for discussion, as well as the exchange of information. Associate Professor Tracey Lu, an archaeologist, serves as Associate Director of the Centre. The Centre has been cooperating with Cable TV in a series devoted to Chinese Cultural Heritage. The Centre’s website can be found at: www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/culturalheritage/

A herbal tea shop on Hollywood Road in Central, Hong Kong.
The Society for East Asian Anthropology and the American Anthropological Association Conference “East Asian Anthropology/Anthropology in East Asia” was held at CUHK 13-16 July 2006. It attracted 191 participants, from mainland China, the U.S., Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Australia, Canada, and Western Europe. Panels discussed a large variety of issues, from the importance of ethnography to global dynamics of anthropology in today’s world. Panels were mainly thematic, including topics such as identity, gender, consumption, urban life, work life and migration. There were also regional panels focusing on Japan, South China, Korea and Hong Kong. Aside from the panel discussions, participants were also invited to join field trips to the newly opened Hong Kong Disneyland, a Tsimshatsui historical tour and Chungking Mansions, and a trip to “Big Buddha” as well as to Macau. There was a keynote address by Prof. Hugh Baker, Emeritus Professor of Chinese at London University and Professor of Humanities at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. A plenary session on “East Asian Anthropology/Anthropology in East Asia,” was also held, comparing and contrasting the anthropology of East Asia and exploring how anthropology is practiced in East Asia.

2006年7月13到16日，由東亞人類學會和美國人類學協會合辦的「東亞人類學」年會於香港中文大學校園內舉行，由倫敦大學榮譽教授及中文大學人文學科教授Hugh Baker教授致開幕辭。與會代表共191人，來自中國大陸、美國、日本、韓國、台灣、越南、印度、孟加拉、澳洲、加拿大和西歐等地。

本次大會的議題廣泛，包括了民族誌的重要性，當今全球人類學的發展，身份認同，性別研究，消費文化，都市生活、工作以及移民問題等。地區性的議題涉及日本、南中國、韓國以及香港。在題為「東亞教學問題」的圓桌討論中，與會者討論了（非）亞洲教師在亞洲以及西方的教學經驗，也探討了亞洲教學中性別及種族政治的問題。全體代表均出席了「東亞人類學」的討論，研究了東亞地區的人類學在本地區的應用。

會議之後，與會代表還參觀了香港迪士尼樂園、尖沙嘴、屯門大廈、天壇大佛以及澳門等。
Sidney C. H. Cheung is busy working on a fish farming research project in Hong Kong. He has been documenting in January and February 2007 how some fishermen collect fish fry of grey mullet for fishpond cultivation. He attended the East Asian Seas Congress held in Haikou City in Hainan, organized by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia in December, 2006, to enhance his knowledge on the subject and exchange views with other scholars (www.pemsea.org). He has written articles in a local magazine, HK Discovery, to reach more of a public audience.

An additional, he has written about the Japanese shamisen, a traditional stringed instrument played by the well-known Yoshida brothers, performing at the New Vision Arts Festival in Hong Kong in October 2006.

www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/sidney/
Faculty News

Paul Festa has given nine talks at various venues in Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan this past fall. He has also been busy revising his doctoral dissertation into a book manuscript, tentatively entitled *Manly Vice and Virtù: State Specters, Secular Rituals, and Public Culture in Taiwan*, which he expects to complete by summer 2007. At the same time, he has been packaging some of his research materials into scholarly articles, one of which, on mahjong in Taiwan, appeared in the January 2007 issue of *Anthropological Quarterly*. Most recently, he has begun research on his new project, a study of “casino capitalism” and “cultural bricolage” in Macau, where people are struggling to transform the past and present ambivalences of imperialism, colonialism, ecumenicalism, communism, and capitalism into a way of life.

Tracey Lu Dan is working on a cultural heritage conservation project in Wanchai, a district that will face imminent redevelopment. Recently she published an article on the occurrence of cereal cultivation in China in *Asian Perspectives*, and was interviewed by *Archaeology* (Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America) on this topic in November. She was invited to deliver a talk on “Lithic Traditions and Prehistoric Human Diaspora in Southern East Asia” at an international meeting, “Languages and Genes in East Asia/Pacific” organized by the European Scientific Foundation in Uppsala, Sweden, 12-13 December. Over the Christmas break, she conducted archaeological fieldwork in South China and the Yangzi River Valley.

Lee Tung Street, in Wanchai, Hong Kong, is facing imminent redevelopment.

Gordon Mathews has just finished the book *Hong Kong, China: Learning to Belong to a Nation*, in collaboration with communications scholar Eric Kit-wai Ma and sociologist Lui Tai-lok. This book, which will be published by Routledge this year, looks into Hong Kong people’s ideas of national identity in the ten years since the handover, and considers whether “belonging to a nation” is a legacy of humanity in providing a sense of home, or rather a form of insanity. Currently, he is engaged in fieldwork in Chungking Mansions, a haven for African traders, south Asian temporary workers, budget
Facultt News

travelers, and asylum seekers from around the world. He sees Chungking Mansions as a world center of “low-end globalization” and hopes to spend several more years on that project, seeking to understand the place and the people who live there.

www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/gordon/

Siumi Maria Tam has started a new research project on the Nepalese community in Hong Kong. By focusing on the experience of three generations of women, she hopes to identify issues in being a minority in Hong Kong, how these have changed over time, and how gender, ethnic identity and transnationality interact. She has conducted fieldwork in Hong Kong, Kathmandu and Pokhara in 2006. She is planning to complement her data with a study of Nepalese men in 2007. Over the winter break, she attended the SASON International Conference “Social Sciences in a Multicultural World” at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, and presented her paper “The Female Face of Being Minority: Nepalese Women in Hong Kong”. She also attended the 5th Annual Hawaii International Conference on Arts and Humanities in Honolulu and presented a paper entitled “ Forced Mobility, Parental Power, and Marriage Constraints: Femininities among Nepalese women in Hong Kong.” www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/maria/

Crowds at Durbar Square in Kathmandu watching the shooting of a movie.
Faculty News Spring 2007

Tan Chee Beng was appointed visiting professor at the Department of Anthropology at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou. The appointment is for the period November 2006 to October 2009, and marks the increasing cooperation between the two universities. More recently he was appointed Honorary Professor at the Center of Anthropological Theory and Methodology at the Central University of Nationalities in Beijing for two years from December 2006. He is currently engaged in a research project studying the Indonesian Chinese in Hong Kong as well as in Fujian and Yunnan. In Quanzhou, Fujian, his focus is on the Chinese who remigrated from Bali to China in 1961, and these people, old and young, still speak Balinese. In December 2006 Prof. Tan conducted fieldwork in Yunnan.

www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/cbtan/

Part-time lecturers in Spring 2007

Chan Yuk Wah is an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Department and teaches M.A. students “Anthropological Field Methods” and “Seminars in General Anthropology.” As an M.Phil. and Ph.D. graduate of the Department of Anthropology at CUHK, she considers teaching the M.A. students a very rewarding experience and has witnessed the success of the programme with its increasing number of students. Many of them are mature students: retirees, non-locals working in Hong Kong, civil servants, and corporate employees. Such a combination of students, as well as some fresh graduates from CUHK and other universities, creates a vibrant dynamic in class, she notes. Seeing their personal experience in their writing, she enjoys correcting their papers immensely. To her, the expansion of the programme is an indicator of the growing attraction anthropology has in Hong Kong. She is now working on research projects related to Vietnamese overseas, Chinese tourists and ethnic Chinese in Vietnam.

CB Tan with an Indonesian Chinese family in Ganzhuang Overseas Chinese Farm in Yunnan.

2007 春季教師信息

陳志明博士於2006年11月被任為中國廣州中山大學客座教授，這任命將到2009年10月，標誌了兩所中大更緊密合作。最近，他被聘為北京中央民族大學人類學理論及方法中心的榮譽教授，由2006年10月起，任期為兩年。他正進行關於香港、福建及雲南印尼華人的研究。在泉州，他的研究焦點是來自峇里島，並在1961年再移居中國的華人。這些人，不論年青或年老，仍以峇里語為母語。在2006年12月，他在雲南開展田野考察。

Congratulations to Gordon Mathews and Tan Chee Beng for being promoted to Professor 2 and Professor 1, respectively. Also congratulations to Maria Tam for her appointment as Dean of Students, New Asia College. In Quanzhou, Fujian, his focus is on the Chinese who remigrated from Bali to China in 1961, and these people, old and young, still speak Balinese. In December 2006 Prof. Tan conducted fieldwork in Yunnan.

www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/cbtan/

陳玉華博士是本系兼任助理教授，向文學碩士生講授「人類學田野方法」以及「人類學概論」。她在本系取得哲學碩士
Part-time lecturers in Spring 2007

David Palmer, Research Fellow at the French School of Asian Studies, Institute of Chinese Studies at the Chinese University is also an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department. His book Qigong Fever, just published by Columbia University Press, explores how popular qigong movements and the state interacted and manipulated each other in the post-Mao era. Facing people’s disillusionment after the Cultural Revolution, many CCP leaders looked for ways to recharge its discredited utopianism. Qigong, being an ancient Chinese tradition claiming paranormal scientific power, was seen as the ideal candidate. However, due to Falun Gong in the last decade, qigong has been suppressed. Although qigong is no longer as widespread in China these days, tracing out its historical development can shed light on the relations between the state, popular movements, and culture in contemporary China. Dr. Palmer is teaching the course “Chinese Culture and Society” to undergraduate students this spring.

Columbia University Ph.D. candidate Wu Ka Ming is teaching “Gender in Asia” in the spring semester. As she is new to lecturing, she finds it quite tough as she has to spend six times the lecture hours to prepare for the weekly two-hour classes. But she says the practice is valuable as it helps her learn to engage the students in class and she is benefiting much from it. Her Ph.D. thesis is on cultural politics and Chinese modernity in China based on her ethnographic research in Yan’an in Shaanxi Province, China. She is a graduate of the Chinese University at the undergraduate and post-graduate level.

2007 春季兼職講師

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胡嘉明女士，本科以及研究院
课程均毕业于中文大学，现为
哥倫比亞大學博士生候選人。
本學期她在本系講授「性別在
亞洲」一課。她初次授課，故
需要加倍努力準備每周兩小時
的課程。但她表示，這經驗很
有價值，體會了何謂教學相
長。她的博士論文是有關陝
西延安的民族誌研究，探討當代
中國社會文化政治，以及中國
現代性問題。
Samuel Judkins is working on the research project "Hong Kong Customary Law: the Re-Emergence of Culture and Law" as part of the M.Phil. Students' Fieldwork Program. His project focuses on the re-emergence of customary law in Hong Kong, particularly in family matters such as marriage, adoption, and divorce. The law was first established in Hong Kong in 1971 to allow Chinese people living in Hong Kong to follow Chinese traditions. However, it was purged from the legal system in 1990. Since then, cases involving customary law have increased. Judkins aims to understand the implications of customary law in Hong Kong today through direct observation of court cases and interviews with people with experience in customary law.
The research topic “Ethnic Identity in a Hong Kong Religious Setting: The Kowloon City Swatow Baptist Church and Its Members,” started when Stephen Lin rethought the relationship between ethnic and cultural identity. Through ethnographic research, he has explored the reasons why this Chaozhou/Swatow church continues to emphasize its ethnic identity: What are the underlying socio-cultural factors contributing to the persistence of Chaozhou identity? In his fieldwork, he has had many opportunities to know more about the Chaozhou language as well as the native Chaozhou food. He has learned that sharing the same language and food helps much to bind people together. Perhaps this is one of the means that enables the Chaozhou Christians to group together and keep their ethnic identity alive.

Chaozhou language class provided by the Kowloon City Swatow Baptist Church in the summer of 2006.

The cyber-sex phenomenon in mainland China is Milly Ren’s research topic. What interests her most is why and how these people joined in such activities through the Internet within the social and cultural context of mainland China today. She seeks to explain the connection between their cyber world and their actual social life, such as how their social and cultural life influences their cyber-sexual activities, and vice versa. The difficulty in finding suitable informants was huge at the beginning due to the sensitive nature of the topic. Male informants sometimes had inappropriate requests as the conditions for interviews, while female informants avoided talking about the subject with people they barely knew. Also, sometimes she does not actually “talked” to anyone face-to-face during a whole day of research; but since she received much valuable information, it has all been worthwhile, she says.

中國大陸的網絡性愛現象是任珏的研究課題。她對此最感興趣的是，在今天中國大陸的社會文化背景下，人們怎樣在網絡上聚集。她試圖解釋這種網絡世界同實際生活的聯繫，例如社會文化如何影響網絡性行爲，反之亦然。研究開始時，由於研究課題相當敏感，尋找合適的受訪者困難重重。一些男性受訪者有時會提出不恰當的要求，作爲受訪的條件。而女性受訪者則不願意與陌生人討論性話題。有時，她甚至不曾真正面對面與人「交談」，但為了獲得具價值的研究材料，這都是值得的。
In pottery firing on the ground, temperatures as high as 670 degrees can be attained.

The research topic of Catherine Wong is “The Manufacturing Technology for Pottery and Culture Development in Middle Neolithic Hong Kong.” She seeks to understand the manufacturing technology of Neolithic pottery, and related social structure and other cultural developments of Neolithic Hong Kong. With a focus on Neolithic pottery excavated in Sham Wan, Hong Kong, her research uses a comprehensive analysis of experimental archaeology and typological analysis, as well as the results of neutron activation analysis (NAA) as reference, to study the material acquisition, formation, decoration and firing of Neolithic pottery found in Sham Wan.

The topic of Xiaolan Zhang is nursing workers in Shanghai: female middle-aged migrants from rural areas of mainland China. They have to be on call in the hospital 24 hours per day, staying in the hospital, sleeping on redlining chairs, and only receiving very low salaries for their hard work. From rural areas to big cities, from being housewives at home to nursing workers with income, they encounter major changes in their lives. She is interested in how they understood and felt about their migration and the effect of their social and cultural background on this. During her fieldwork in Shanghai, she was able to stay in the hospital. To her surprise, the nursing workers were very pleased to talk about their lives, and tell stories about the hospital and the countryside. Sometimes she stayed overnight in the hospital to learn more about their night jobs. Once she saw one nursing worker trying to bind two chairs together in order to “sleep like on a bed,” that really is a feeling one cannot get without face-to-face fieldwork.

Sham Wan, where pottery and stone tools were discovered, proving human habitation there several thousand years ago.
Undergraduate News

Summer Field Study and Exhibition

2006’s summer field study, entitled “Multiculturalism, Migration and Transnationalism in Australia,” took place from 27 May to 6 June. Twenty students participated, led by Department Head Dr. Maria Tam and Ph.D. student Wyman Tang. The study trip was sponsored by a generous donation from the Lee Hysan Foundation and supported by New Asia College. The group went to Brisbane and Sydney, where students collected data for four different projects. They interviewed Australian Aborigines, Vietnamese and mainland Chinese migrants, visited churches and homes of Hong Kong migrants, went to Chinatowns and an Italian community, and studied how Asian food has evolved in the Australian context. The group also debunked stereotypical views by visiting the Aboriginal community in Redfern and the Vietnamese community at Cabramatta, both suburbs in Sydney, and learned much about the history of ethnic inequality and multiculturalism today. They also visited the University of Sydney and the University of Queensland, where they heard lectures on the politics of cultural ecology and admired the work of the Anthropology Museums. A multimedia exhibition was held at Hui Gallery on campus in September 2006, where students presented their findings. The exhibition had great success and attracted many visitors.

Aboriginal musician and our students at the Basement Australian Indigenous Workshop in Brisbane.

2006年夏季田野考察的主題為「澳洲多元文化、移民以及跨民族主義」。該考察於5月27日至6月6日進行。在系主任譚少薇博士以及博士生鄭偉文帶領下，二十位學生參與了此次考察。此次考察得到利希慎基金會的慷慨捐助並得到了新亞書院的支持。小組成員前往布里斯本以及悉尼，為四個不同的項目搜集資料。他們不但探訪了澳洲土著居民、越南以及中國大陸的移民。此外，他們還參觀了香港移民的南方及家園，前往中國城以及意大利社區，並學習了亞洲食品如何在澳洲背景下發展。小組也探訪了悉尼郊區位於Redfern的土著居民區以及位於Cabramatta的越南人社區，從而認識族群不平等以及多元文化的歷史。此外，他們亦參觀了悉尼大學以及昆士蘭大學，並聆聽了有關文化生態學政策的講座，參觀了人類學博物館。2006年9月，此次田野考察的多媒體展覽在大學校園裡的許氏文化館舉行，展示了學生的研究成果。此次展覽取得成功，吸引了大量參觀者。

Maria Tam and students at the opening of the exhibition held on the CUHK campus.
Mentorship Programme

The Mentorship Programme was started this year to enhance the linkage between alumni and undergraduate students of the Department of Anthropology at CUHK. Through sharing experiences in work and life, students can learn more about the application of anthropology in society, to look at their anthropological education in a new light. The 28 undergraduate students who have signed up for the programme will follow the 18 alumni mentors in different professions—trading, banking and finance, civil service, education, museum and cultural heritage conservation, social welfare, media and research—for a one-year period during which the mentors and students will meet on occasions organized by the Department or the Anthropology Alumni Association. The commencement ceremony took place on January 6, 2007; in addition to the presence of Dr. Tam and Dr. Lu, we had department alumni such as Museum Curator Ng Chi Wo and Wong Ngai Lui, Assistant Secretary for the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau, to share on that day their professional experiences.

Maria Tam, Tracey Lu, mentors and students at the commencement ceremony held on the CUHK campus in January 2007.

Alumni Wong Ngai Lui and Ng Chi Wo shared their experiences at the commencement ceremony.
“Oh, Denmark… that’s really exotic!” commented the warden of my friend’s university dormitory in London when I told her where I was doing an exchange program when I visited.

I spent one year as an exchange student at the University of Copenhagen (KU). For that academic year, I took a few courses that are not available back at Chinese University. They were all very interesting and offered me new insights. I never realized I was so ignorant, that I knew nothing about Africa, Latin America, Europe and actually very little about Southeast Asia. Over discussions with my classmates in lectures, they could easily refer to examples which I had never heard about, for example, the environmental problems in Iceland, the political disputes in Colombia, etc. I was ashamed because I knew so little about these places; I couldn’t even tell where they were on the world map!

Lectures at the University of Copenhagen made me aware of the complexity of cultures. The professor who taught the course “Music in World Cultures” once told us that she wrote her doctoral dissertation on the music of a remote African ethnic group in the 1980s. She was totally shocked when she discovered that some young people there were secretly listening to Abba! Afterwards she changed her focus from the study of music alone to how it is transformed and circulated in the world, which shows the power of globalization.

Danish is very difficult to learn and as the people have a high level of English, I did not learn the language properly. Although I cannot have a conversation in Danish, I got around very well doing grocery shopping as I knew all the words of food in Danish. The language barrier was not at the communication level, but it made me feel like I couldn’t really integrate into society.

Nonetheless, this year really broadened my horizons. I would like to live outside Hong Kong in the future. I would like to work in jobs that give me international exposure.
Friday Seminar Highlights 周五研討會花絮 Alumni News 校友信息

This year’s Friday seminars were crowded with many listeners each week. We have had the pleasure of having Judy Siu Yuen Man from the University of Queensland, who shared with us her study of the SARS epidemic and the role of social and cultural elements in infectious disease control in Hong Kong; Bruce Kapferer, from the University of Bergen, in Norway, who discussed ritual and virtuality; and Ho Wing Chung from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, who talked about post-socialist Shanghai. Selina Ching Chan and Graeme Lang shared with us the meaning of Wong Tai Sin temples in China, and Chan Kwok-shing, discussed welfare in Hong Kong. Lynne Nakano, from the Department of Japanese Studies of the Chinese University discussed with us Japanese fashion in Hong Kong and its cultural significance; J. Lawrence Witzleben from the Music Department at CUHK, introduced to us ethnomusicology, and anthropological fieldwork approaches to studying music. Paul Festa from our Department, discussed Taiwan hostess clubs; his former teacher, Harvard professor Michael Herzfeld presented to us his cultural heritage and advocacy projects in Bangkok and Rome, where people live in old areas which the government wants to develop, and how their lives and neighborhoods are under threat. Finally, we had Mary Ann O’Donnell, Honorary Research Associate in our Department, who discussed the history and meanings of Shenzhen’s development.

今年的周五研討會，我們有幸邀請到眾多講者與我們分享他們的研究成果。來自昆士蘭大學的蕭婉文分析了香港的傳染病控制，特別是非典型肺炎控制過程中的社會文化因素。來自挪威卑爾根大學的Bruce Kapferer討論了儀式與真實性。來自香港理工大學的何榮宗探討了後社會主義時期的上海。樹仁書院的陳蓓和Graeme Lang與我們討論了黃大仙廟在中國的意義。陳國成討論了香港福利問題。來自中文大學日本研究系的Lynne Nakano討論了香港的日本時裝潮流以及它的文化意義。來自中文大學音樂系的J. Lawrence Witzleben為我們介紹了族群音樂學，以及音樂研究上的人類學田野研究方法。本系的費保羅探討了台灣花酒現象。曾任環教授老師的哈佛大學Michael Herzfeld為我們展示了他在曼谷及羅馬進行的文化遺產保育工作，並揭示了舊城區的社區生活，以及社區如何遭受威脅。同時Herzfeld教授也討論了人類學家如何在這些社區運動中發揮領導和推動的作用。最後，本系榮譽研究助理Mary Ann O’Donnell與我們分享了深圳新百樓的歷史以及意義。

Alumni News 校友信息

— Sally Cheung (undergraduate 1999) got married on November 2, 2006.
— Man Yee Money Leung (undergraduate 1999) has recently opened a bar in Causeway Bay.

Ng Chi Wo and his wife Meiling.