

# **“Enterprise and Economy in Modern China”**

**The University of Hong Kong, 21-23 August 2025**

## **Conference Program**

**21 August**

**10.45am-11.15am: Registration**

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

**11.15am: Welcome**

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

**Panel 1: 11.30am-1pm:**

**Chair:** Ghassan Moazzin (The University of Hong Kong)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

**Otis Edwards (The University of Hong Kong) - Reconfiguring Trade:  
London Finance, Lintin Island, and the Transformation of the Opium  
Economy in Early Nineteenth-Century Canton**

This paper explores how London financiers, collaborating with select American merchants, fundamentally reshaped the commercial and financial infrastructure of the opium trade along China's southern coast in the early nineteenth century. While previous scholarship has focused on the dominance of silver in the Canton opium trade, this study argues that the introduction of financial instruments developed in London during the 1820s displaced imported silver and established a new global remittance system, enhanced efficiency and market reach, and enabled a more adaptable and expansive opium supply network. This innovation transformed commercial practices at Canton and its surrounding ports. The analysis centers on Lintin Island, a key smuggling port located between Canton and Macau, which became essential for attracting British and American investment. Utilizing archival materials from London merchant bankers, and Boston's Russell & Co., the paper examines Lintin's role as a dynamic commercial hub, the sales strategies of Russell & Co., and the firm's practice of distributing opium from their storehouse to stabilize prices and maximize profits. By highlighting these financial innovations, the study offers new insights into the evolution of global capitalism and the changing nature of Sino-Western economic relations in the nineteenth century.

Xiaoyu Gao (University of Chicago) - Empire of Copper: British and American Global Trade, Chilean Copper, and the Transformation of Chinese Monetary System (1800-1862)

Silver ingots and copper cash coins were central to China's economy, whereas during the Daoguang reign (1820-1850), copper cash depreciated by over 76% relative to silver, causing widespread bankruptcy and fueling the Taiping and Panthay Rebellions, which resulted in over 25 million deaths. This study examines the impact of the global copper trade on China's monetary system between 1800 and 1862, challenging the prevailing "silver outflow thesis" that attributes economic disruption to British opium trade-induced silver drainage. Instead, this research highlights the significant role of copper in reshaping China's economy. The smuggling of high-purity Chilean copper ores into Canton by British and American merchants, along with the illicit flow of Vietnamese copper coins to southern China, likely destabilized the Qing monetary system. These illegal activities contributed to the collapse of China's domestic copper industry, particularly in Yunnan, and possibly fueled the production of counterfeit copper cash in southern China. Using a diverse range of archival materials in China, Chile, the US, and Britain, this research explores the profound effects of global trade on China's economic structure and political stability in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. It also illuminates the relationship between globalization and state governance in Qing China.

William R. Kelson (The University of Hong Kong) - The 'Circle of Distress': Mapping the Spread of the Late-Qing Financial Crisis of the 1880s

The Chinese financial crisis of 1883 is typically remembered as either a localized "default wave" in Shanghai, or as the collapse of China's first domestic stock market, also in Shanghai. Yet the historical record suggests that in late-1883 and 1884, widespread financial contagion brought a banking meltdown to the entirety of the Yangtze Valley and China coast, as well as to Beijing. This paper reconstructs the process of financial contagion by which that debt deflation in Shanghai became a debt deflation in Wenzhou, Ningbo, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Nanjing, Jiujiang, Hankou, Zhifu, Tianjin and their hinterlands, as well as the Qing capital. It places particular emphasis on the emergence of longdistance bank branch and correspondent networks in the 1860s and 1870s—a prerequisite for understanding the imperial extent of the 1880s crash.

**Panel 2: 2pm-3.30pm:**

**Chair:** John D. Wong (The University of Hong Kong)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

Yuan Weipeng (Shanghai Jiaotong University) - 晚清政府采购制度与汉冶萍公司

政府采购 Government Procurement, 是指政府购买货物、工程和服务的行为, 不仅包括具体的采购过程, 还包括采购政策、采购程序、采购过程及采购管理等。本文追溯了晚清政府采购制度的演进过程, 并揭示出政府采购制度对汉阳铁厂(汉冶萍公司)之深远影响。晚清政府采购受制于制度设计滞后和腐败问题, 既未确定优先购买国货以支持本土产业的原则, 又未制定各类物质或产品之统一质量标准, 对汉厂钢铁产品之销售极为不利。张之洞曾向清政府争取汉厂供货优先权与免税优惠, 但仅获得一定程度的税收优惠。盛宣怀则只是通过私人关系来应对制度不利。汉厂初期采用贝色麻钢炉, 后期改为马丁钢炉, 技术选择反映了市场需求与政策环境的制约。总之, 一方面, 晚清政府采购制度存在规范化不足、腐败泛滥、支持民族产业不力等问题, 这些缺陷直接影响了汉阳铁厂的发展路径。另一方面, 汉阳铁厂作为中国近代工业的先驱, 其实践也为政府采购制度的改良及相关产品国家标准的建立作出了贡献。

Li Zigui (Sun Yat-sen University) - Reuters and the Evolving News Telegram Distribution System in Late Qing Shanghai

This paper studies the operation of the Shanghai office of Reuters' Telegram Company Ltd. from 1871 to 1901. Business contracts found at the Thomson Reuters Archive and news reports published on contemporary newspapers demonstrated the historical process that, Reuters provided collective subscription service to Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce during 1871—1876 to establish a foothold in China and established exclusive partnership with North-China Daily News and Herald that dominated the distribution of news telegram from 1878 to 1900. This monopoly caused legal disputes among newspaper publishers and led to the introduction of the British Copyright Act in 1901. The monopolistic partnership ceased consequently. Reuters and its local subscribers established a new channel introducing international news to the Chinese public during this historical process. The distribution system's development and evolution have profoundly impacted modern journalism and Chinese society.

Wang Zilong (The University of Tokyo) - State Control or Managerial Autonomy? The Long-Term Evolution of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, 1872-2022

This paper examines how shifting degrees of state intervention influenced the development of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company (CMSNC) from its founding in 1872 to 2022. It focuses on four key phases: the guandu shangban (state-supervised merchant operation) model under the Qing dynasty; a fully privatized and managerially autonomous era during the Beiyang government; full nationalization under

the Nanjing Nationalist regime; and the transformation into a centrally managed state-owned enterprise under the People's Republic of China. Rather than adopting a binary view of state versus market, the study emphasizes the evolving and context-dependent nature of state-enterprise relations. Under Qing supervision, CMSNC expanded rapidly and repaid all government debt by 1891. In contrast, during the Beiyang period, the company stagnated and became insolvent by 1926. The Nationalist regime implemented central control but struggled with war and inflation, limiting effective oversight. In the PRC period, CMSNC was integrated into the socialist state system and later revitalized through market-oriented reforms. By tracing CMSNC's trajectory through successive regimes, the paper offers a nuanced view of how political context shaped enterprise performance, contributing to broader debates on governance, institutional change, and the evolving boundaries between state and business in Chinese economic history.

### **Keynote Lecture: 4.30pm-6pm**

**Location:** Lecture Hall, May Hall, The University of Hong Kong

#### **Tomoko Shiroyama (The University of Tokyo) - Economic History of Asia as a Regional Entity: Past, Present, and Future**

Asia, encompassing the eastern Eurasian continent and its island regions, is home to over 60% of the world's population and is characterized by profound geographical, cultural, and social diversity. Against this widely recognized backdrop, this presentation explores how the economic history of Asia may be conceptualized not merely as a collection of national narratives, but as a regional entity shaped by enduring internal linkages. Beginning in the early 1980s, Japanese and international scholars, working within the conceptual framework of the "Asian Trading Zone," examined economic interconnections across the region as a cohesive whole. By focusing on trade-related dimensions, they traced the emergence of intra-Asian linkages from the 16th century onward and reinterpreted the region's economic transformations in the 19th century and beyond through the lens of these earlier dynamics. This framework offered an alternative to nation-centered, Eurocentric narratives and anticipated the rise of global economic history in the 1990s, with its emphasis on connectivity and comparison. The study of Asia's regional economic history has continued to evolve alongside contemporary political and economic developments. This presentation reflects on the intellectual trajectory of Asian economic history and considers how historical perspectives may inform our understanding of the region's current challenges and future prospects.

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**22 August**

**Panel 3: 9.30am-11am**

**Chair:** Li Ji (The University of Hong Kong)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

Ghassan Moazzin (The University of Hong Kong) – *Shenbao*,

Advertisements and Electrical Modernity in Shanghai, 1912-1937

This paper studies how electrical modernity was promoted through newspaper advertisements in early 20th century Shanghai. It employs advertisements by the Shanghai Municipal Council's Electricity Department (SMED) and the Shanghai Power Company (SPC) to investigate how electricity and electrical devices were advertised to Chinese readers in the pages of the well-known Chinese newspaper *Shenbao*. The paper shows that these advertisements fulfilled both a pedagogical function, informing readers of the uses and advantages of electricity, and, on a more abstract level, connected electrical modernity to other facets of Chinese modernity, namely economic modernity, hygiene and the home, and illustrated to consumers how electricity could help them become more modern. The paper argues that newspaper advertisements were instrumental in the formation of the public imagination of electricity and electrical devices in early 20th century Shanghai.

Debin Ma (Tsinghua University) - Adjustments and Vicissitudes: The Indirect Issuance of Banknotes in Republican China, 1915–1945

This research investigates the system of indirect issuance of banknotes, an arrangement among domestic Chinese financial institutions to facilitate the issuance of banknotes. It occurred when a financial institution without issuing rights deposited reserves with issuing banks and received an equivalent amount of banknotes marked by the issuing bank. As a financial innovation, the system enabled issuing banks to expand their banknotes while allowing non-issuing banks to promote their business operations. Our paper represents the first empirical study to employ original datasets and extensive financial statements to analyse this unique financial innovation. It provides a historical survey and applies empirical analysis to assess the impact of indirect issuance on the income of indirect issuers and we found a positive relationship between participation in the indirect issuance system and banks' income and financial development as well as total monetary expansion during this tumultuous period.

Shinya Oishida (Rikkyo University) - Postal Savings Bank in Republican China: In Comparison with Commercial Banking Business

The postal savings bank in China during the Republican period began its business in 1918. However, during the Beijing Government period, financial difficulties limited the scale of expansion. Under the Nanjing Nationalist Government, the number of post offices handling postal savings increased rapidly, and there was a certain degree of expansion in the amount of savings and the number of accounts. This was due to the measures taken by Liu Shufan, who served as the director of the Postal Savings Bureau at the time. Nevertheless, compared to the expansion of the banking business in the 1930s, the

growth in postal savings deposits remained relatively limited. Although post offices had already established a nationwide network, postal savings services were limited to urban areas and did not expand widely into rural areas. This was because there were difficulties in training staff with bookkeeping skills. As a result, the postal savings bank was forced to compete with large urban banks for deposits, and due to the less favorable interest rates, it was unable to achieve the same level of growth as the commercial banks.

#### **Panel 4: 11.30am - 1pm**

**Chair:** William R. Kelson (The University of Hong Kong)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

#### **Billy K. L. So (The University of Hong Kong) & Sufumi So (The University of Hong Kong) - Modern Corporation: Conceptual Excursions, and the China Exception?**

This paper presents postulates and principles that serve as a conceptual framework for exploring what the modern corporation could mean, why it has continued to exist, and what the future holds for it, with particular reference to China c. 1800-2000. The proposed framework consists of two parts; (a) law and entrepreneurship taken as two sides of the same coin, and (b) the modern corporation viewed as a fundamentally evolutionary entity. "Law" has the three interwoven dimensions of (i) *legality* for corporate functionality, (ii) *rationality* for corporate efficiency, and (iii) *governability* for corporate cohesion. "Entrepreneurship" comes with the three intertwined elements of (i) *historicity* for corporate legitimacy, (ii) *morality* for corporate credibility, and (iii) *leadership* for corporate efficacy. The modern corporation as an evolutionary entity embraces its unique inherent characteristics including (i) *adaptability* for survival, and (ii) corporate *perpetuity*. The corporation, which can be defined by an individual, familial, national, or corporate identity, adapts to the demands of its environment and its long-term survival depends on the ability to learn from and respond to potential or real threats for its persistent existence. Lastly, this framework is used in discussing the evolution of the predicament and triumph of the modern corporation in China and beyond.

#### **Peter E. Hamilton (University of Bristol) - China's First Management Consultants in the Nanjing Decade**

China has not featured in the international scholarship on the scientific management and Rationalization movements of the interwar period. Yet, this global discourse was a key influence on the Kuomintang (KMT) government's scientific and industrial ambitions. This paper explores the two principal agencies of Chinese Rationalization in the 1930s: the China Institute of Scientific Management (CISM, 中國科學管理協會, 1930) and its offshoot, the Chinese Society of Personnel Management (CSPM, 中國人事管理學會, 1934). Sponsored by Minister of Industries Kong Xiangxi and led by former Tsinghua president Cao Yunxiang, CISM advised industrial firms on cutting costs and increasing efficiency through publications, training programs, and paid consultations. As its leaders focused on uprooting the notorious baogong (包工) or gongtou (工頭) system, they also

established CSPM in partnership with the Chinese Vocational Education Association to retrain the industrial foremen of the lower Yangzi through part-time, night, and correspondence courses. Yet, CISM and CSPM leaders such as Gu Bingyuan (顧炳元, P. Y. Koo) and Tu Zheyin (屠哲隱, T'u Cheh Ying) were not KMT party apparatchiks, but U.S.-educated and Christian liberals driven by ideals of technocracy and industrial democracy. Until the invasion of 1937, they became China's first management consultants by shuttling between firms to retrain foremen, establish centralized personnel departments, and consult on rationalizing reforms. Drawing on Euro-American vocabularies, Gu and Tu taught their foremen-trainees to consider themselves as 'human engineers' (人的工程師) and professional 'mediators' (調解人) who were advancing codetermination and the dream of Chinese industrial democracy. Their efforts thus highlight new antecedents for post-1949 Maoist rhetoric of "democratic management" (民主管理).

### Ning Jennifer Chang (Academia Sinica) - Managing Volunteer Associations in Modern China: The Case of the Shanghai Race Club, 1850-1950

Following the presence of the British in China in the mid-nineteenth century, so came their tradition of volunteer associations. It was in the form of clubs and societies in literature, the arts, science, and sport, namely activities to which the state or the market were unwilling or unable to attend. While most of these associations procured little profit and were small in scale, some prospered and positioned themselves as influential cornerstones of China's treaty ports, most notably the Shanghai Race Club, arguably a forerunner of today's The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club. This paper intends to use the Shanghai Race Club as a case study, examining how it invested and distributed profits, how it resisted government tax levied by colonial authorities, and how it justified its existence throughout various conflicts, especially the period surrounding World War I. By shedding light on volunteer associations, a business-adjacent enterprise largely neglected by Chinese business history, this study argues that our understanding of the financial influences that shaped China's treaty ports should be extended to included entities outside the better understood "foreign firm."

### **2.30pm: Transportation to Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Archives**

### **3pm-4.30pm: Visit to Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Archives (registered attendees only)**

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**23 August**

**Panel 5: 9.30am – 11.30am**

**Chair:** Debin Ma (Tsinghua University)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

**Niu Hao (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law) - OEM Collaboration:  
A Study on the Production and Distribution of Indanthrene Fabric in the  
Republic of China**

In the 1920s, Indanthrene fabric became increasingly popular in China, emerging as a fashionable product highly sought after by consumers. Indanthrene refers to a synthetic dye produced by the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft in Germany, and its distribution in China was exclusively managed by Waibel & Co. To promote the production and sale of Indanthrene fabric, thereby driving the sale of Indanthrene dye, Waibel & Co. adopted the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) to closely collaborate with Chinese textile enterprises. The study finds that OEM collaboration enabled Indanthrene fabric to be branded as a domestic product, which significantly boosted its market acceptance and sales. Additionally, the advanced dyeing technologies introduced by foreign enterprises were absorbed and utilized by Chinese textile companies, fostering the development of specialized dyeing professionals. However, this collaboration also led to challenges, including rampant trademark counterfeiting and a growing dependence of Chinese enterprises on foreign trademarks and dye. On the whole, the conflict and tension between imperialism and nationalism in modern China did not hinder the cooperation between Waibel & Co. and Chinese textile enterprises. Instead, mutual benefits and complementary strengths facilitated a win-win collaboration.

**Brett Sheehan (University of Southern California) - Balancing strangers and  
friends: Curating shareholder composition by the Dongya Corporation,  
1932–1950**

This essay looks at the activities of the Dongya Corporation of Tianjin in recruiting investors between 1932 and 1950. In short, it shows that Dongya was able to successfully raise capital over a period of almost two decades until hyperinflation undermined such efforts after about 1943. The firm carefully curated the composition of its shareholder base within the framework of the limited liability corporation by balancing networks of friends and strangers and by engaging in what I call strategic sharing meant to use ownership as a means of building ties with different constituencies. Common assumptions about Chinese business make little room for companies soliciting investment from smallholders unknown to the firm's management, but the evidence here points to the ability of management to use these small investors to dilute the power of larger investors and allow Song Feiqing, the founding entrepreneur, to maintain control in spite of owning only a small share of the company.



### Huangfu Qiushi (Fudan University) - Pirnie, Lee & Company and the Post-war Sino-U.S. Economic Cooperation on the Local Level (1946–48)

In the early 1940s, the Sino-U.S. encounter in South China set the stage for post-war economic ties between China and the US at the local level. Pirnie, Lee & Company, leveraging its wartime experience and connections in the region, emerged as a link between American capital and the Chinese market. In China, Pirnie, Lee & Company sought investment opportunities by connecting with local governments. It first secured industrial development agency rights in Guangdong and influenced central government decisions on foreign capital policies through its geographical with the Guangdong government. The experience in Guangdong was shared among Chinese local governments, thus forming the basis for Pirnie, Lee & Company to pivot Sino-U.S. economic cooperation from the local. In the U.S. Pirnie, Lee & Company influenced government support and business investment in China. It not only adjusted financing strategies based on U.S. policies towards China and but also tried to use its South China experience to secure a role for U.S. private capital in China's local industry within the U.S. aid framework. Through its innovation and flexibility in resource integration and adaptation, Pirnie, Lee & Company, as a local legacy of wartime Sino-U.S. connections, expanded the possibility of Sino-American economic cooperation in the early post-war period.

### Koji Hirata (Monash University) - From Grain Exporter to Importer: Food Crisis, Trade Realignment, and China's Turn to the Capitalist World, 1960–1965

By 1960, China's leadership acknowledged the severity of food shortages caused by the Great Leap Famine, even in major cities like Beijing and Shanghai. Under Liu Shaoqi's direction, the PRC government soon began to implement recovery policies to mitigate the catastrophic effects of the Great Leap Forward. Facing the acute grain shortfall amid the escalating Sino-Soviet Split, the PRC sought imports from capitalist countries, particularly Australia and Canada. This marked a historic reversal: from being a net grain exporter in the 1950s, China became a net importer in 1961. This shift had profound implications. Western nations, competing for access to China's grain market, extended favourable credit terms, thereby enabling Beijing to leverage rivalries within the West to China's economic advantage. In turn, Chinese demands for reciprocal market access for its exports provoked policy debates among Western governments and business elites. The grain crisis thus became a catalyst for China's deeper entanglement with the institutions, practices, and politics of capitalist trade.

## **Panel 6: 1pm – 3pm**

**Chair:** Brett Sheehan (University of Southern California)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

### Elizabeth Sinn (The University of Hong Kong) - Death by American protectionism? The Life and Times of a Hong Kong Chinese Company – the On Tai Marine Insurance Company (1877–1899)

The On Tai Insurance Co. Ltd. was an early victim of American protectionism. One of the first Chinese-owned and operated insurance companies and the first Chinese company to be incorporated under Hong Kong's Companies Ordinance, On Tai was a groundbreaker in many ways. Its international business thrived, based largely on Hong Kong's long-standing transpacific connections, but it left the lucrative market when California State authorities forced out foreign insurance companies with ever harsher regulations. Additionally, the On Tai faced virulent anti-Chinese sentiments there. The loss of the California market might have led it to go into voluntary liquidation in 1899 despite its financial health. The commercial and racist discrimination suffered by On Tai in the 19th century is particularly poignant as it resonates so loudly with the experience of Chinese companies dealing with the United States today.

### Sheyla S. Zandonai (University of Macau) – Pledging. Betting. Building: The History of Modern Pawnshops in Macau

Pawnshops are financial institutions that provide collateral-based lending. In China, pawnbroking seems to have first developed in Buddhist monasteries around the fifth century A.D. The activity was definitely established during the Tang dynasty, having become increasingly popular in the Ming and Qing eras. This paper presents preliminary research findings on the modern pawnshop industry in Macau, where historical records confirm the existence of pawnbroking in the eighteenth century, and signal accrued activity from the second half of the nineteenth century onwards. Focusing on the latter period, the paper describes the nature of pawning operations in the city, sheds light on some of the business's defining features, and probes into the conditions fostering its modern expansion. It also identifies the contribution of pawnshops to urbanization, examining the extent to which the relationship between business and urban development speaks to a larger cultural economy rooted in gambling. This research is, thus, an attempt to situate the development of the pawnshop business within a broader historical framework that ties together Macau's colonial economy, the rise of Chinese business elites, and nineteenth-century modernization in the Pearl River Delta.

### Dong Yan (Shanghai University of Finance and Economics) - From Local Currency to Foreign Exchange: Reshaping the Hong Kong Dollar in 1950s Guangdong

Multiple currency regimes coexisted in South China from the late eighteenth century, with the Hong Kong dollar emerging as a dominant local currency by the 1940s, despite repeated attempts by successive Chinese governments to dislodge it. Yet between 1949

and 1952, the Communist party succeeded where its predecessors had failed. The limited Chinese-language historiography attributes this achievement to the Party's capacity for popular mobilization - a reprise of its earlier crackdown on Shanghai's money markets. This paper suggests a more mixed record: while popular mobilization and a commodity-based understanding of monetary value were also present in the Cantonese case, Hong Kong dollar's significance as a convertible trade currency meant its withdrawal from circulation was accompanied by its conversion into valuable foreign exchange, to be earned through exports and remittances. This in turn entailed a reordering of commercial and trading patterns in 1950s Guangdong, as currency flows between local and expatriate Chinese in Southeast Asia, along with capital held by private entrepreneurs, were redirected to serve new state priorities. Drawing from local archival sources, this paper explores the overlap between the delineation of a nationalist currency regime and the imposition of socialist planning in early PRC-era China. In doing so, it contributes to broader debates about the nature of money under socialism.

**Kelvin Chan (University of Bristol) - Made in Hong Kong: Eu Yan Sang and Chinese Medicine in Cold War Southeast Asia**

This paper examines Eu Yan Sang, a transnational enterprise that transitioned from rubber production to the manufacture of Chinese medicine in the mid-20th century. By situating this shift within the broader context of Cold War geopolitics, it explores how global tensions reshaped the Chinese medicine trade. The rivalry between socialist China and the United States transformed Hong Kong into a key hub for the production of Chinese proprietary medicines (成藥) and the re-exportation of medicinal materials. At the same time, rising anti-Chinese sentiment in Southeast Asia posed new challenges for the business. Eu Yan Sang's successful pivot to Chinese medicine was supported by its strong ties to Hong Kong, which enabled the company to rebrand its products as "Made in Hong Kong." This strategy allowed Eu Yan Sang to grow into one of the largest Chinese medicine companies in the world today. By tracing this transformation, the paper highlights how Hong Kong served as a crucial link between the socialist state, the global trade in Chinese medicine, and Chinese migrant communities across Southeast Asia.

**Roundtable: Future Avenues for Research: 3.30pm-4.30pm**

**Chair:** Ghassan Moazzin (The University of Hong Kong)

**Location:** Faculty Board Room (4.36), Run Run Shaw Tower, Centennial Campus

**Takeshi Hamashita (Toyo Bunko), John D. Wong (The University of Hong Kong), Tomoko Shiroyama (The University of Tokyo)**

**4.30pm-5pm: Closing Discussion (Possible Collaboration and Publications)**

**Chairs:** John D. Wong (The University of Hong Kong) & Ghassan Moazzin (The University of Hong Kong)