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城與書

Os livros e a cidade
Books & the City

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漫步圖書館
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心水書房心水書
Livros Preferidos na Biblioteca de Preferência
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焦點活動
Destaque do Evento
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「第十一次中文文獻資源共建共享合作會議」 澳門舉行
A 11ª Conferência sobre Desenvolvimento Cooperativo e Partilha de Recursos Chineses tem lugar em Macau
The 11th Conference on Cooperative Development and Sharing of Chinese Resources Takes Place in Macao

專欄
Special Column

不忍
龍撼動了傳統史觀嗎?
Tales of Two Cities
Macao in a Time of War

前言

2016年的中國文壇大事之一，是著名作家、翻譯家和戲劇家楊絳（1911-2016）去世。楊絳曾在《走到人生邊上——自問自答》說：「人雖然渺小，人生雖然短促，但是人能學，人能修身，人能自我完善，人的可貴在人自身。」

學問的重要來源是書本，雖說「讀萬卷書不如行萬里路」，但旅程可以膚淺得只有吃喝玩樂，也可以深入得融入當地文化。今期專題〈覓食遊記〉介紹幾本以覓食為旅行主題的書，讓讀者以書本、以美食去行更有意義和深度的萬里路。

既然學問的重要來源是書本，我們更應該珍惜圖書館資源，因此今期我們介紹提供好書交換活動的心水書房。人能學，人能修身，好好利用我們的人生。

Prefácio

O falecimento da consagrada autora, tradutora e dramaturga Yang Jiang (1911-2016) causou sensação nos círculos literários em 2016. Como escreve a autora em *Zou dao rensheng bian shang: Ziwen zi da* (Alcançando o Limiar da Vida: Respondendo Às Minhas Próprias Perguntas): "Os seres humanos são insignificantes e as suas vidas são curtas. No entanto, como humanos, podemos aprender, cultivar o nosso carácter moral e melhorar-nos a nós mesmos. Os seres humanos têm valor por si próprios".

Os livros são uma importante fonte de estudo. Embora se diga que "as viagens expandem a mente", viajar pode ser uma experiência tão superficial como comer, beber e divertir-se ou tão profunda como a integração na cultura local. A rubrica Viagens Gastronómicas, nesta edição, apresentará uma série de livros de viagens que permitirão aos leitores iniciar uma viagem construtiva e profunda, abrangendo livros e gastronomia.

Sendo os livros uma importante fonte de estudo, devemos valorizar ainda mais os recursos da biblioteca. Nesta edição, vamos apresentar a Biblioteca de Preferência, no local onde é realizada a actividade "Troca de Livros". Desta forma, podemos aprender e cultivar o nosso carácter moral - e além disso aproveitar bem as nossas vidas!

Preface

The passing of renowned author, translator and playwright Yang Jiang (1911-2016) has caused a sensation in literary circles in 2016. As she writes in *Reaching the Brink of Life: Answering My Own Questions*: "Human beings are insignificant and lives are short. However, we humans can learn, cultivate our moral character and improve ourselves. Humans are valuable in themselves."

Books are a major source of knowledge. Although it is said that "travel broadens the mind", travel can be as shallow as eating, drinking and having fun only or as deep as integration into local culture. "Food Foraging Tours" in this issue will introduce a number of travel books that allow readers to initiate a meaningful and in-depth voyage encompassing books and food.

As books are a major source of knowledge, we should treasure library resources even more. In this issue we shall introduce Preference Book Station, the venue of Book Exchange activity. In this way, we can learn, cultivate our moral character - and make good use of our lives!

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封面：很多人為覓食而旅行，今期我們介紹覓食遊記。
Capa: Como hoje em dia muitas pessoas viajam pela gastronomia, nesta edição temos um destaque especial sobre "Excursões de Descoberto Gastronómica".
Cover: As nowadays many people travel for food, in this issue we have a special feature on "Food Foraging Tour".

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澳門：中國近代報業起點



中國近代報業的起點
澳門新聞出版史 (1557-1840)

作者：林玉鳳
出版社：澳門文化局
社會科學文獻出版社
出版年份：2015



林玉鳳前後花了十年時間蒐集資料，走遍澳門報業史的起點。

過去史學家相信1822年出版的《蜜蜂華報》是澳門報業史的開端，但澳門大學社會科學院助理院長林玉鳳新作《中國近代報業的起點——澳門新聞出版史（1557-1840）》，發現澳門原來早於16世紀中葉已有印刷出版活動。

問：這本書除了證實澳門報業史的開端應該更早外，還有甚麼新發現？

答：16世紀傳教士東來後，首先採用中式木刻雕版印刷技術作宗教出版，直至馬禮遜在1833年創辦《雜聞篇》，西式印刷術才首次應用在中文報刊印刷上，這段「東學西用」的歷史是過去中西印刷技術交流史上忽略的。其次《雜聞篇》是澳門首份中文報刊，也是中國境內第一份近代化中文報刊。

問：曾經在澳門出版的刊物原件和原始記載，如今都散落世界各地，你去了甚麼地方找資料？

答：我前後花了十年時間搜集資料，例如去英國找馬禮遜的《雜聞篇》，去意大利翻耶穌會早期在澳門的出版物，我也去了葡萄牙、法國和德國等地的檔案館和圖書館。這些資料以不同語言寫成，有些仍然是手稿，有些已是印刷版本。我也參考了澳門中央圖書館和澳門民政總署大樓圖書館很多重要文獻。

問：寫這本書時還有甚麼挑戰？

答：我通常利用暑假到檔案館查閱資料，待到寒假才有機會細讀，還要借助不同專家之力翻譯部分文獻。這本書的寫作年期跨越較大，而且是以不斷增補的形式寫成的，我既希望考證部分可以詳加敘述，又不想內容太過枯燥，所以各章節視乎考證的重要性而有所差異。

問：寫這本書時有甚麼特別體會？

答：要把澳門報業史廓清，原來需要到世界各地去走一遍，因為近代史上首次大規模的東西方以至世界性的交流所產生的結果，曾經濃縮在澳門，然後又被帶到世界的不同角落。

一枝鉛筆的承諾
The Promise of a Pencil
作者：亞當·博朗
譯者：簡美娟
出版社：商周
出版年份：2014

一位匈牙利裔美國移民在印度街頭理髮店討的小孩，知道他最渴望的東西是一支鉛筆，啟發了他辭掉華爾街顧問公司的高薪工作，創立「鉛筆的承諾」。這個組織五年內在地球建立了200多所學校，讓許多貧困孩童得以讀書識字，展現以生命改變生命的教育理想。

單車失竊記
The Theft of a Bicycle
作者：吳明益
譯者：廖田
出版社：麥田
出版年份：2016

這是一本台灣單車歷史的長篇小說，藉由尋找失蹤父親及腳踏車的偵探故事，帶出對戰爭的控訴和對台北的懷憶。吳明益說此書是要向他未曾經歷的時代致敬。每章小說以一篇〈鐵馬誌〉串連，附有作者手繪單車插圖，書裡的單車如有靈魂。

與錢對話
Talking to Money
作者：蔡東華
出版社：天南
出版年份：2016

蔡東華突破「講錢失感情」的忌諱，坦承自己在理財上犯過的錯誤，分享他累積多年的理財經驗。我們的金錢觀即是人生觀，用錢的預習源自性格弱點。蔡東華以十分生活化的例子教我們怎樣去理財金錢，亦即是理順我們的人生。

爸爸豐子愷
Father Feng Zikai
作者：豐一吟
出版社：三聯
出版年份：2016

80歲的豐一吟第三次為父親豐子愷寫傳記，第一次她憑其餘五人執筆，第二次她介紹父親的藝術作品，這次則是敘述父親的生活故事。她描述自己的親身經歷，也重訪了父親的生前好友，以真實的生活細節，呈現出一位古道熱腸、風趣非凡的豐子愷。



遊覓食記

撰文、攝影：呂珠玲

中國人愛大快朵頤，連旅行都為滿足口腹之慾，於是許多旅遊指南最重要的篇幅是教人覓食，由台北的街頭夜市到東京的米芝蓮餐廳，彷彿成了人們去旅行的目的。

我得承認，我不是這方面的專家。有好長的時間，我是一個盤川無幾的背包客，只求以有限的旅費走遍無限的景點，因此食物於我而言只為裹腹，讓我有氣有力去探索這個世界而矣。

然而，還是有些食物令我十幾年後仍對某個地方念念不忘，例如意大利西西里的炸肉醬飯糰（Arancini），是一種香口惹味又營養豐富而且只賣一歐元（約澳門幣10元）的小食，是我窮遊意大利時的一日三餐。又如摩洛哥拉巴特（Rabat）的古斯米（Couscous），是一位當地媽媽可憐我遺失護照而流落街頭，邀請我回家煮給我吃的。

這些食物不單滿足我的肚皮，也讓我更了解自己身處的地方：西西里是意大利最貧窮的省份，人們以隔夜的意大利飯裹着剩餘的食材再沾上雞蛋炸成，即使物質貧乏也能享受生活；摩洛哥那頓古斯米用手吃的，明明是一家人還得男女分開進食，好客得來卻不忘傳統。

當這種美食旅程化成文學作品時，便不是呆板的遊記，而是以文字化成香氣來引誘讀者；它也不是膚淺的餐廳指南，而是以食物描繪一個地方的風土人情；它也不是作者的自我陶醉，因為一餐飯總涉及煮的或吃的當地人，這些人情故事成為全書的精華。

今期專題《覓食遊記》介紹的五本書，有以食物刻畫一個國家的，有以食物描繪當地人的，更有以食物來自我反省的，希望各位讀者好好享受這五道佳餚。



// 扶霞·鄧洛普在中國無所不試，覓食旅程極之精彩。（Anna Bergqvist攝，作者提供）



// 扶霞·鄧洛普愛在成都街頭覓食，繼而小販討食譜。（Lai Wu攝，作者提供）

用食物寫中國

英國飲食作家扶霞·鄧洛普熱愛中國菜，為此走遍大江南北學習中國烹飪，她的《魚翅與花椒——英國女孩的中國菜歷險記》不單記載自己在中國的飲食經歷，更是以食物書寫90年代的中國社會。

事情源於1994年，在英國傳媒任職的鄧洛普獲英國文化協會的獎學金而往四川大學就讀，最終她擱下原先計劃的學術研究，而一頭栽進四川菜的世界之中。她不單在四川烹飪高等專科學校學習烹飪，又自願在成都許多餐廳當廚房學徒，甚至纏着街頭小販討食譜。

中文書名用的「歷險記」又比英文書名的「Memoir（回憶錄）」更貼切，因為作者為了追尋中國美食，跑到四川的窮鄉僻壤尋覓最好的花椒，在沙土爆發時去了湖南嘗試毛家菜，她為了理解宮廷菜而偷偷摸進紫禁城的廚房見識。她在中國的行蹤大異類，因此偶爾招來公安查問，甚至被當成外國間諜。

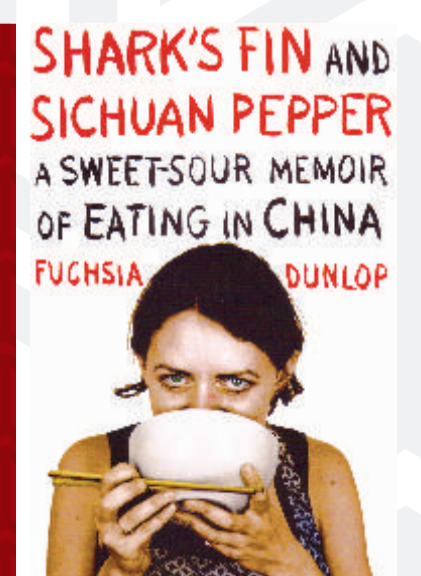
正正因為她這種尋根究底的精神，令這本書比很多社會學書籍更深入深刻，例如在四川的鄉村裡，地方官員以佳餚美酒宴

請像她一樣的外賓，叫終日捱窮的村民恨得咬牙切齒。又例如她在廣東山區嚐過珍禽異獸，清楚知道所謂的受國家保護的野生動物，有權有勢的食客要吃還是易如反掌。

但這本書最扣人心弦的是作者的反省和懺悔。鄧洛普旅居中國十幾年，見證着成都的老街古宅被拆毀，許多小食攤檔再無立足之地。她痛惜中國美食添加味精，後來更淪落成黑心食物。但最教她有愧於心的，是自從中國經濟崛起後，中國人的飲食文化幾乎跟大自然為敵，例如爭相搜羅瀕臨絕種動物、宴客必定浪費大量食物，令這位曾經甚麼都敢吞下肚的飲食作家，每次從中國回到英國家裡便要茹素贖罪。

這本書的文字流麗，對食物的描寫極之細膩生動，配合了大量資料搜集，例如〈帝王饗宴〉一篇，作者考究了馮儀在宮中的生活，還附有光緒皇帝的婚禮宴席食譜。一個英國作家因為美食而對中國發展出了矢志不渝的愛慕，也因此她在書末對這個國家的發展趨勢之惋惜，更叫讀者無可奈何。

Shark's fin and Sichuan Pepper: A Sweet-Sour Memoir of Eating in China
Author: Fuchsia Dunlop
Publisher: W.W. Norton & Company
Publish year: 2008



魚翅與花椒
英國女孩的
中國菜歷險記
作者：扶霞·鄧洛普
譯者：鍾沛君
出版社：貓頭鷹
出版年份：2012

旅行中的餐桌

作者：馮淑華
出版社：日初
出版年份：2015



餐桌上看人

台灣作家馮淑華嫁了一位法籍農業工程師，故十幾年來跟隨丈夫四海為家，而且專挑世界盡頭的落後國家，像東南亞的柬埔寨、北非的摩洛哥和突尼西亞、中非的喀麥隆和南美的玻利維亞。

不要以為《旅行中的餐桌》是作者描寫自己嚐盡的世界佳餚，畢竟這些落後地方也未必有上好食材，但即使在窮鄉僻壤的餐桌上，也有細膩感動的人情故事。這本書是藉食物去描寫她在地球另一邊認識的人。

例如有一位中法混血醫生跑到剛果做義工，幾乎只有一頭公雞作伴，最後公雞死了，他請來神父朋友辦喪事，當晚的解穢酒竟就是那一頭雞。又例如一位摩洛哥十二歲的小女孩當了家傭，她每天最快樂的時刻，就是在陽台準備塔吉菜，因為可以邊照料炭火邊欣賞風景。

馮淑華也寫了很多法國美食，每一道都是

人在絕望時的心靈救星。例如一位年輕軍人意外地失去右臂，意志消沉得不言不語，外婆親手做了杏仁小蛋糕令他重新振作。又例如一個淋浴愛河的法國少女，最終發現男友的虛情假意，倒不如母親做的蘋果批感情真摯。

作者在前言說曾經夢想開個小餐廳，但最後餐廳開不成，只好把下廚的時間來烹煮文字。其實文字也得用生活烹煮，作者旅居世界各地時都愛結識當地人，她愛聆聽人家的煩惱心聲，於是她端上餐桌的就是一桌全球村的美食。書中的故事未必很深入，對食物的描寫也不夠細膩，但每一篇都令人感到溫暖。

這本書寫的是人，但作者始終是廚藝高手，因此每個故事之後，她會寫兩版關於這種食物的煮法，例如烤雞怎樣最鮮嫩，蘋果泥怎樣最香甜，奶油怎樣才不油膩。這些食譜許多都出自她在世界各地認識的朋友，猶如一本集大成的食譜。

食物典故

台灣著名美食家朱振藩這本書雖然沒有甚麼旅遊元素，但他介紹的食物來自日本、韓國、越南、中國內地和台灣，都是澳門人的熱門旅遊地點。帶著這本書去覓食，必定大有收穫。

朱振藩的最大特點，不是介紹的食物特別美味或餐廳特別吸引，而是他的博學多才，任何食物端到桌上，都能侃侃而談它的歷史典故。單以第一篇的〈日本壽司今與昔〉為例，他說得出迴轉壽司是一位在台灣長大的日本人於60年代創造，而壽司本名「鮓」或「鮓」是於西晉時由中國傳入日本的。

這本書猶如關於美食的百科全書，而且都能援引文學史事，例如提起上海的八寶鴨，書中引述袁枚的《隨園食單》的製法；關於天津狗不理，書中採

用梁實秋的散文去解說；就連東坡菜的菜式，都有蘇軾的詩詞佐證。有時連餐廳的歷史，他都能說上幾句。

朱振藩的學問橫跨一切疆界時空，將亞洲區的許多美食如拼圖一樣砌出食物的歷史淵源。例如〈和菓子前世今生〉一篇，指出做和菓子的砂糖，是唐代鑑真和尚帶到日本，到台灣日治時期才在台灣流行，而其中一種麻糬更是中華航空日本航線上的飛機餐甜品。

一本好的覓食遊記，能以食物反映社會面貌，或者描繪當地的人，甚至能追溯這個文化的發展源流。書中最後一章介紹台灣幾家歷史悠久的餐廳，列明餐廳的地址和電話，以及餐廳的名菜典故。何時澳門也出一位美食作家，可以援古證今地整理澳門的美食，就真是澳門人的福氣了。



心知肚明

作者：朱振藩
出版社：麥田
出版年份：2015

// 非洲島國馬達加斯加的人以米飯為主食，街市有不同種類的稻米。



// 真正的遊者可憑品嚐一道菜而看透一個地方的人。



// 好的覓食遊記，如同
看着大廚鋪陳美食，叫
人垂涎欲滴。

權威之作

由旅遊指南權威Lonely Planet出版，作者包括38位飲食界及文學界的頂尖人物如安東尼·波登（Anthony Bourdain）、印度裔英國作家皮科·艾爾（Pico Iyer），這本書註定是覓食文學中的代表作。

書名以美國大文豪海明威的回憶錄《流動的饗宴——海明威巴黎回憶錄》（A Moveable Feast）命名，當時海明威回憶20年代移居巴黎的歲月，卻被後人當成巴黎旅遊文學來看。Lonely Planet挑選這38位作者，人人都可以洋洋灑灑寫出一本巨著，偏偏這次各人只限寫幾版遊記，你可以想像這濃縮的內容是如何精彩。

例如某位作者描述自己在太平洋島國雅蒲（Yap）吃蝙蝠的經歷，先吃胸肉、耳朵甚至吃生殖器官，最後才曉得原來自己上了當地老人的騙局，那根本不是當地的習俗。有位作者愛

跟父親尋覓最美味燒烤餐廳，最後卻在美國鄉郊一處賣木材的地方，發現就地取材燒出來的牛扒才是最有風味。

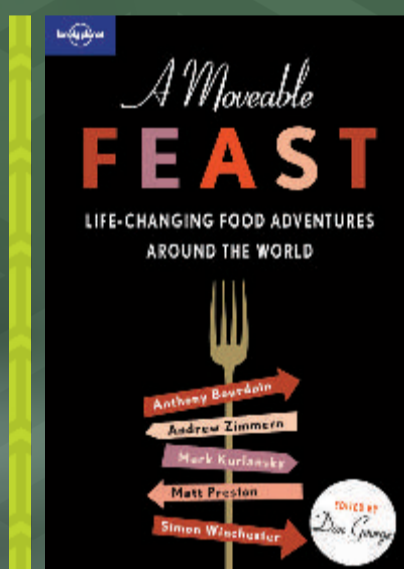
在書中撰文的有幾位是時事雜誌的資深記者，他們對世事看得透切，從食物領略的意義也特別深刻。例如某位間中光顧米芝蓮餐廳的作者，卻在美國一所修道院靜修時，受飯堂裡最平凡不過的午餐啟發。有位作者在以色列目睹無日無之的以巴衝突，卻發現雙方惟有對美食有着共同的語言。

書中提及的地方幾乎涵蓋五大洋七大洲，描述的食物從最豪華的米芝蓮餐廳到最原始的土著食物，總結是旅途上的食物是否令你念念不忘，最重要的還是你設身處地看到的景色與接觸的人，以及為你帶來的生命思考。

而這些條件，正正也是一本好的覓食遊記必備的元素。

A Moveable Feast: Life-changing Food Adventures around the World

Editor: Don George
Publisher: Lonely Planet
Publish Year: 2010



為麵條探險

傳說馬可孛羅把中國的麵條帶到家鄉意大利成為意大利粉，令自幼喜歡吃麵的美籍華裔作家Jen Lin-Liu好奇不已，於是新婚不久的她決定丟下丈夫，展開為期六個月的麵條考究之旅：由北京開始，經過絲綢之路、中亞四國、伊朗、土耳其到意大利，探索當年馬可孛羅踏足的地方，了解當地的麵條發展成怎麼模樣。

作者曾是《紐約時報》、《新聞周刊》等外媒記者，自然懂得出盡法寶去發展人脈和搜羅資料。她訪問中國學者，探討青海發掘的麵條文物；透過以前結交的朋友或在網絡新識的人，認識廚藝了得的當地人。她每到一個地方，總會跟當地人桿麵條、包餃子。

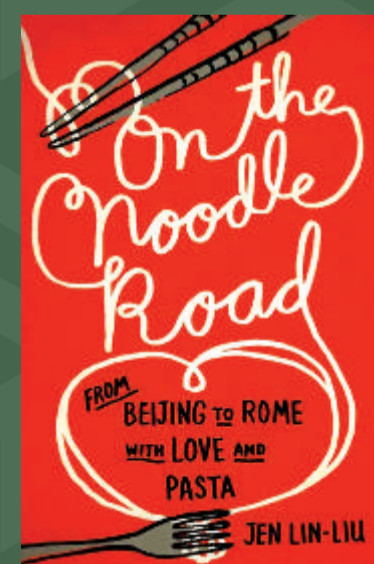
記者的另一特點是如實報導，她不會刻意將每種食物讚美得天花龍鳳，而是老實抱怨西藏的糌粑難吃，敘述自己在烏茲別克吃得肚痛。這種誠實態度令她對其他食物的評價更有說服力，也令人相信她說意大利人和中國人的做麵技巧最高超。

作者因為要跟當地女人學習做

菜而對她們的待遇有更深入了解，例如吉爾吉斯仍然流行「搶新娘」的習俗，男人看上某個女人時便夥同親友綁架對方，女人最後總是迫不得已下嫁。烏茲別克的女人終其一生幾乎在廚房過活，猶如婆婆的奴隸。伊朗被視為邪惡軸心，但其實當地的女人十分新潮。土耳其的女人又強悍又能幹，叫男人俯首稱臣。

作者一直以為自己跟丈夫的喜好南轅北轍，例如她愛精緻美食，丈夫只愛快餐店；她愛文化，丈夫愛行山。所以，她也不肯定能否丟下事業而嫁雞隨雞做家庭主婦，但為期半年的麵條之旅，讓她從其他地位低微的女人身上，漸漸明白單是找到真愛已很幸福，只需相處之時互相包容。

儘管作者對自己的婚姻有點自怨自艾，這個麵條考究之旅也沒有具體的結論，然而在陌生的國家、在別人的廚房跟女主人做菜，從中窺探社會的各種生活面貌，單是這點已令到這本書值回票價。作者深愛美食，在北京成立廚藝學校，她在書內提供沿途國家的特色食譜，全是以麵條為主。



On the Noodle Road: From Beijing to Rome, with Love and Pasta

Author: Jen Lin-Liu
Publisher: Riverhead Books
Publish Year: 2014



// 麵條探險之旅的終站，是意大利粉國。



// 摩洛哥的傳統民宅有異國風情，這種覓食氣氛最令人難忘。



撰文：梁偉健 Text: Bob Leong Text: Bob Leong



© Livros Preferidos na
Biblioteca de
Preferência

© Preferred Books in
Preference Book
Station

心水書房



心水，廣東話「心儀」之意，亦解「心思」。依南灣湖畔而新設的心水書房，匯聚各類圖書，川流知識學問，甚具心思。喜歡閱讀的你，不妨到心水書房走走，找找自己心儀的圖書。

心水書房由六月開始在藝文新區「南灣·雅文湖畔」中運作，舉辦「好書交換」及「圖書漂流」活動，讓讀者體驗及分享閱讀的樂趣。文化局公共圖書館管理應讀者服務及推廣處處長羅子強表示：「由於每年一度的在澳門圖書館周內舉辦的『好書交換』活動深受讀者歡迎，因此本館在南灣湖這個新的空間繼續舉辦。」「好書交換」形式和每年「澳門圖書館周」的活動一樣，讀者通過提交圖書換取積分，再憑積分換取其他讀者提供的圖書。

A nova Biblioteca de Preferência no Lago Nam Van reúne uma diversidade considerável de livros, a fim de divulgar todo o tipo de sabedoria e conhecimentos. A biblioteca foi recentemente inaugurada, estando aberta a todos os bibliófilos que desejem visitá-la e procurar os seus livros preferidos.

Situada na nova zona artística "AnimArte Nam Van", a Biblioteca de Preferência, operacional desde Junho, acolheu os eventos Troca de Livros e Bookcrossing, permitindo aos leitores experienciar o prazer da leitura. "A Troca de Livros, uma actividade organizada anualmente durante a Semana da Biblioteca de Macau, foi recebida com entusiasmo pelos leitores, justificando a decisão das Bibliotecas Públicas de Macau de continuar a organizar o evento neste novo espaço", referiu Lo Chi Keong, Chefe da Divisão de Prestação e Promoção de Serviços aos Leitores do Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas. Adoptando o mesmo sistema de edições passadas da Semana da Biblioteca de Macau, os leitores recebem fichas classificativas para os livros apresentados, as quais podem ser usadas para trocar por livros de outros leitores.

The new Preference Book Station at Nam Van Lakeside assembles a considerable diversity of books, disseminating all kinds of wisdom and knowledge. Book lovers are welcome to visit the newly opened Book Station and seek out books they like.

Situated in the new art zone AnimArte Nam Van, the Preference Book Station, operational since June, has hosted 'Book Exchange' and 'Bookcrossing' events to enable readers to experience the fun of reading. "The annual 'Book Exchange' activity of Macao Library Week has been enthusiastically received by readers, so Macao Public Library has decided to continue the event in this new space," said Lo Chi Keong, head of the Division of Reader Services and Promotion of Department of Public Library Management. Adopting the same process used in Macao Library Week in past years, readers can receive scores for the books submitted and use them to exchange books from other readers.

讀者也可以參與「圖書漂流」活動，在漂書箱中取走一本書，利用書中夾着的漂書咭，記錄讀後感受，閱畢後又將書本帶回心水書房漂流。例如，讀者可在旅遊書的漂書咭中，記下自己的旅途見聞，讓下一位讀者了解他的感受。

羅子強說：「一本書讀完後，放在書架上是有沒有意義的。圖書館以往也舉行過『被遺忘的書』活動，推廣沒有被讀者借閱過的好書，提高書本的流通率。」為了展現圖書的流通特性，陳列在心水書房的圖書會不定期更換，冀望讀者每次到這裡換書漂書時，都會遇到不同的心水圖書。

Os leitores podem ainda participar no *Bookcrossing*, podendo pegar num livro disponível na Caixa de Livros reservada a esta actividade e, após a leitura, escrever os seus comentários e críticas no cartão anexado ao livro, antes de o devolver à Biblioteca de Preferência, a fim de dar continuação ao *Bookcrossing*. Por exemplo, um leitor pode registar as suas experiências de viagem no cartão do *Bookcrossing* anexado a um livro de viagens, com vista a partilhar as suas ideias com o leitor seguinte.

“Não faz sentido que um livro fique na prateleira após a sua leitura. Com este objectivo, a biblioteca lançou ainda um evento temático intitulado “Livros Esquecidos”, a fim de recomendar bons livros que não tenham sido requisitados e potenciar assim a sua circulação,” comentou Lo Chi Keong. Com vista a evidenciar a mobilidade de livros, os livros expostos na Biblioteca de Preferência são substituídos de forma irregular, permitindo aos leitores encontrar diferentes livros de interesse sempre que visitam a biblioteca.

Readers can also participate in 'Bookcrossing', whereby they can pick a book from the bookcrossing box and write down their feelings and reviews on the card attached to the book after reading and put the book back at Preference Book Station for further bookcrossing. For example, a reader can write down their travel experience on the Bookcrossing card attached to a travel book to share their feelings with the next reader.

“It is meaningless for a book to stay on the shelf after being read. To this end, the library also launched an event themed 'Forgotten Books' in the past to recommend good books that haven't been checked out to enhance their circulation,” commented Lo Chi Keong. To manifest the mobility of books, books on display at Preference Book Station are irregularly replaced so that readers may encounter different books of interest whenever they visit the library.

心水書房設立於南灣湖最新發展的藝文空間之中，市民來這裡嘆咖啡和划艇時，也可順道取一本心水書慢慢閱讀。羅子強認為，心水書房在整個區域發揮作用，有助營造文藝氛圍：「家長帶小朋友來南灣湖遊玩，既可進行動態的體能活動，同時也可以挑選圖書靜靜地閱讀。」

心水書房的「好書交換」和「圖書漂流」在十月份結束，而「圖書漂流」這個概念會引入到一些空間較大的公共圖書館，為澳門提供更多漂書地點，讓知識之泉川流不息。

A Biblioteca de Preferência foi estabelecida no espaço dedicado às artes desenvolvido recentemente junto ao Lago Nam Van. Aqui, para além de poderem desfrutar de um café ou fazer canoagem, os residentes podem ainda pegar num livro para ler. Lo está convencido de que a Biblioteca de Preferência irá contribuir para a criação de uma aura cultural na zona - as famílias podem entreter-se com actividades de lazer nas proximidades do Lago Nam Van ou ler tranquilamente um livro.

A Troca de Livros e o *Bookcrossing* na Biblioteca de Preferência terminarão em Outubro. No entanto, o conceito de *Bookcrossing* será introduzido em algumas bibliotecas públicas de maior dimensão, a fim de oferecer um maior número de locais para realizar esta actividade em Macau, facilitando assim a transmissão de conhecimentos.

Preference Book Station has been established in the newly developed art space at Nam Van Lakeside. Aside from enjoying coffee and canoeing, residents can also pick a book to read. Lo is convinced that Preference Book Station will help generate a cultural aura in the area - 'families can play leisure activities near Nam Van Lake or quietly read a book'.

'Book Exchange' and 'Bookcrossing' activities at Preference Book Station will end in October. However, the idea of 'Bookcrossing' will be introduced to some larger public libraries in order to provide more Bookcrossing locations in Macao to facilitate the flow of knowledge.



漂書

漂書地點：南灣·雅文湖畔——心水書房

開放時間：星期一至日11:00-22:00（公眾假期休息）

教科書、練習簿和課本、雜誌、不雅書刊、宗教書刊、漫畫、資訊科技類書刊、旅遊書刊、視聽資料、宣傳品、非正版書刊（違反著作權法者）、破損污穢、冊次不完整的書籍等都不列入漂書書籍範圍。

Local do Bookcrossing:

AnimArte Nam Van - Biblioteca de Preferência

Horário de funcionamento:

11:00 - 22:00 diariamente (encerra nos feriados)

Os livros didácticos, livros de exercícios, revistas, publicações indecentes, livros religiosos, banda desenhada, livros de informática, livros de viagens, materiais audiovisuais, materiais promocionais, livros piratas (que infringam direitos de autor), livros danificados e contaminados e colecções incompletas não são elegíveis para o *Bookcrossing*.

Bookcrossing location:

AnimArte Nam Van - Preference Book Station

Opening Hours:

11:00am-10:00pm daily (closed on public holidays)

Textbooks, exercise books, magazines, indecent publications, religious books, comics, IT books, travel books, audio-visual materials, promotional materials, pirate books (which violate copyright law), damaged and contaminated books and incomplete collections are not eligible for 'Bookcrossing'.



「第十一次中文文獻資源 共建共享合作會議」 澳門舉行

A 11ª Conferência sobre Desenvolvimento Cooperativo e Partilha de Recursos Chineses tem lugar em Macau

The 11th Conference on Cooperative Development and Sharing of Chinese Resources Takes Place in Macao

中文文獻資源共建共享合作會議 (Conference on Cooperative Development and Sharing of Chinese Resources (CCDSCR)，以下簡稱「共建共享合作會議」) 將於今年10月在澳門舉行，研討會主題為「後數碼時代：中文文獻資源的合作、利用與推廣」，以鼓勵各地圖書館在中文文獻資源的領域進行跨域合作。

「共建共享合作會議」源於2000年，是聯繫世界各地收藏中文文獻資源的圖書館或資訊機構，促進中文文獻資源共建共享的重要國際學術會議。會議已先後在北京、台北、澳門、南京、香港、敦煌及蘭州等多個地方舉行，迄今已舉辦了10次，歷次會議促成逾14個合作項目，當中包括古籍目錄、拓片、家譜、文獻數碼化、名稱規範等多個領域。

第十一次共建共享合作會議由澳門特別行政區政府文化局公共圖書館管理廳承辦，邀請約20位來自海峽兩岸、香港、澳門、亞洲、歐美等地區的嘉賓，以及本澳多間圖書館或相關機構的從業人員出席發表演講。

A 11ª Conferência sobre Desenvolvimento Cooperativo e Partilha de Recursos Chineses (adiante designada por CDCPRC) terá lugar em Outubro, em Macau. Adoptando o tema "A Era Pós-digital: Desenvolvimento Cooperativo, Utilização e Promoção de Recursos Chineses", a CDCPRC visa incentivar a cooperação na partilha de recursos chineses entre bibliotecas de diferentes regiões.

A CDCPRC, realizada pela primeira vez em 2000, é uma importante conferência académica internacional, que se destina a estabelecer uma ligação entre todas as bibliotecas e instituições de memória do mundo, cujo acervo contenha documentos chineses, bem como a promover o desenvolvimento cooperativo e a partilha de recursos chineses entre essas mesmas organizações. Foram já realizadas 10 edições da conferência em vários locais, incluindo Pequim, Taipé, Macau, Nanquim, Hong Kong, Dunhuang e Lanzhou. Desde a primeira conferência, já foram estabelecidos pelo menos 14 projectos de cooperação, envolvendo diferentes aspectos, incluindo catálogos de livros antigos, decalques, genealogias, digitalização de documentos chineses e normalização de nomes chineses.

A 11ª CDCPRC é organizada pelo Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas, sob a égide do Instituto Cultural da R.A.E. de Macau, sendo que o evento contará com a participação de cerca de 20 convidados das várias regiões de dois Lados do Estreito, Hong Kong e Macau e outras regiões da Ásia, Estados Unidos e Europa, bem como profissionais de bibliotecas afectas a organizações relevantes.

The 11th Conference on Cooperative Development and Sharing of Chinese Resources (hereinafter referred to as CCDSCR) will take place this October in Macao. Adopting the theme 'Post-digital Era : the Cooperation, Utilization and Promotion of Chinese Resources', CCDSCR aims to encourage co-operation in using Chinese resources between libraries from different regions.

The CCDSCR, which was first held in 2000, is an important international academic conference that serves to connect all libraries and information institutions worldwide that hold Chinese documents, and to promote the cooperative development and sharing of Chinese resources among these organizations. The conference has been held 10 times in locations such as Beijing, Taipei, Macao, Nanjing, Hong Kong, Dunhuang and Lanzhou. 14 cooperative projects have been established since the first conference, involving different aspects including catalogues of rare books, rubbings, genealogy, digitization of Chinese documents and name authorities.

The 11th CCDSCR is organized by the Department of Public Library Management of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government. Some 20 guests from the Cross-straits Regions, Hong Kong, Macao and other regions of Asia, the United States, and Europe as well as professionals from libraries and relevant organizations have been invited to participate in and deliver speeches at the event.

中文文獻資源共建共享合作會議理事會

成員由中國國家圖書館、中國科學院文獻情報中心（國家科學圖書館）、北京大學圖書館、台灣漢學研究中心、香港公共圖書館、澳門特別行政區政府文化局公共圖書館管理廳、澳門圖書館暨資訊管理協會和芝加哥大學東亞圖書館的代表組成，負責管理、監督會議和合作項目的進度。

第十一次中文文獻資源共建共享合作會議

日期：2016年10月25日至27日
網頁：www.library.gov.mo/zh-hant/ccdscr2016

Conselho da CDCPRC

A CDCPRC possui o seu próprio Conselho, o qual é constituído por representantes da Biblioteca Nacional da China, Biblioteca Nacional de Ciências da Academia Chinesa de Ciências, Biblioteca da Universidade de Beijing, Centro de Estudos Chineses de Taiwan, Bibliotecas Públicas de Hong Kong, Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas do Instituto Cultural do Governo da RAEM, Associação de Bibliotecários e Gestores de Informação de Macau, Biblioteca da Ásia Oriental da Universidade de Chicago entre outras organizações. O Conselho administra e supervisiona as conferências, monitorizando ainda o progresso de projectos de cooperação.

11ª CDCPRC

Data: 25 - 27 de Outubro de 2016
Website: www.library.gov.mo/pt/ccdscr2016

CCDSCR Council

CCDSCR has its own Council, comprising representatives of the National Library of China, National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University Library, Centre for Chinese Studies, Taiwan, Hong Kong Public Libraries, Department of Public Library Management of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government, Macao Library and Information Management Association and East Asian Library, University of Chicago. The Council manages and supervises meetings as well as monitors the progress of cooperative projects.

11th CCDSCR

Date: 25th - 27th October, 2016
Website: www.library.gov.mo/en/ccdscr2016



第十一次中文文獻資源
共建共享合作會議
11th Conference on Cooperative
Development and Sharing of
Chinese Resources

不忍

楊絳女士於五月以105歲高齡去世了。

第一次讀楊絳女士作品，是1984年中文大學的大一國文，是小思老師的課，唸《幹校六記》的〈下放記別〉。由那時起，我就將小思老師的形象，投射到楊絳女士身上，是溫柔敦厚的。那是屬於民國在白馬湖旁邊一代中國知識分子，朱自清、豐子愷、夏丏尊、俞平伯、葉聖陶等，以今天的用語，這些是民國時代的文青，他們追求從傳統到現代的文化理想，可惜生於一個錯誤的年代。

再遇上楊女士的文字，是在商台與梁文道一起主持讀書節目《打書釘》，選了楊絳的「我們仨」，她以溫柔敦厚的文字，書寫她與丈夫錢鍾書及女兒圓圓的三人生活，是一個平凡的家庭生活追憶。她在書中如是說：「我們這個家，很樸素；我們三個人，很單純。我們與世無求，與人無爭，只求相聚在一起，相守在一起，各自做力所能及的事。」多麼卑微的願望，但卻不能實現。女兒及丈夫先後離世，「我們仨」失散了。書分成三部分，是倒敘方式，第一部分寫三人在最後幾年相沫以濡的生活，第二部分寫三人分離後的傷痛，最後一部分描述楊絳與錢鍾書二人在30年代英國留學生活，誕下女兒的喜悅，然後一直記敘到他們離開。

龍撼動了傳統史觀嗎？

卜正民總能在著作裡的第一頁就讓讀者驚豔。

就像多年前的成名作《維梅爾的帽子》把幾幅畫作像洋蔥般層層剝開成17世紀全球貿易的大千世界那樣，這次卜正民的故事同樣落筆於出人意料之處：這是個關於元和明的故事，而這故事開始於神出鬼沒的龍。

「在長江三角洲，五條龍自雲端突然迸衝而出，吸取海上水氣，滔滔不絕的在空中噴灑。」卜正民從沉悶的明清古書裡抽出一項項關於龍的精彩記載，其目的絕不僅為了滿足讀者的獵奇心，相反地他另有偉大構圖：想要證明元明兩朝雖在民族主義的角度下長期被視為截然不同的兩個時代，然而兩者其實共同在小冰河時期帶來的自然災害中痛苦掙扎，這些自然災害決定性地影響兩朝經濟，帶動朝代的興衰、商紳家族的暴起暴落、以及思想界的激盪與矛盾。

可為甚麼是龍呢？卜正民發現，在古籍裡龍總是與異災一同現身，因此他指出元明兩朝大量的龍蹤報告實際上反映了小冰河時期的劇烈天災。不過，同一時間，和一般史學愛好者視古人迷信為妨礙歷史真相探究而棄之如敝屣不同，卜正民強調古人對龍的信仰不能單純被詮釋為對自然現象的誤解，相反地龍蹤現身反映了

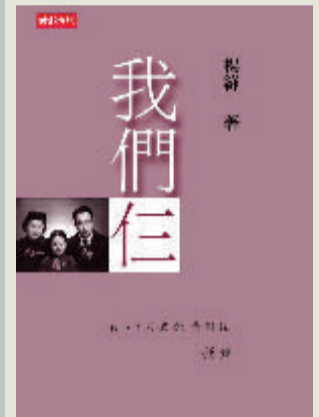
對我而言，這不是一本純文學作品，這是一個知識分子家庭由民國開始走過大半生的苦難經歷。很多人評《我們仨》認為文字哀而不傷，沒有對一家人的遭遇流露出忿忿，面對宿命有一種從容，曠達的姿態，這是對楊絳的讚頌？對不起，我不能作這樣的評論。因為看《我們仨》的內容，腦袋不期然會浮現《幹校六記》的畫面：一次又一次的政治運動下，兩人忍辱求生的情況。楊絳與錢鍾書是上接傳統、下開現代中國的關鍵知識人，40年代已經寫出長篇小說《圍城》，楊絳於1943年寫的戲劇《稱心如意》在上海演出。但這代民國的精英，在往後的幾十年，陳寅恪、老舍、錢鍾書、楊絳等人，可以按自己獨立的知識分子人格，走自己的學術、創作之路嗎？對公共領域發揮了甚麼的影響？最終，一個學貫中西、承先啟後，40年代已成名的知識分子家庭，他們可以保守的竟然與TVB《愛·回家》一樣是只盼「一家人齊齊整整」，這是何等沉痛的表白。當日節目完了，心情久久不能平伏。

20世紀民國一代精英，最後一個楊絳也走了，走失了的「我們仨」終於團圓了。我憶起周作人晚年的四字名言「壽則多辱」，在一個以踐踏知識人尊嚴為樂的時代，能夠活着，已經很好。《我們仨》這書早已送人，實在不忍再讀。



劉細良

香港出版社上書局及書評雜誌《讀書好》創辦人，定期在報章撰寫書評，曾與梁文道合作主持閱讀節目《打書釘》。



我們仨
作者：楊絳
出版社：時報文化
出版年份：2003



陳力行

歷史學及社會學畢業、英國約克大學碩士、前記者、現任教師、專欄作者，興趣是看不同的書、去不同的地方、認識不同的人。



掙扎的帝國
氣候、經濟、社會與探源南海的元明史

作者：卜正民 (Timothy Brook)
譯者：廖彥博
出版社：麥田
出版年份：2016

Tales of Two Cities

A flight from Hong Kong to Singapore at the end of May was the ideal time and place for me to open *Tales of Two Cities* and start reading.

The 320-page book, published a few months ago, is a joint effort by the Singapore Writers Group and the Hong Kong Writers Circle. It's a collection of 23 short stories by 23 writers, and their explorations of their native or adopted home towns are loosely arranged into four sections: the changing city, the historic city, the mystical city and the capricious city.

During my week's stay in Singapore, gaps between events gave me time to walk around different urban areas of the island state, and I had many causes to stop and compare the streetscapes, ethnic mix, language, politics and lifestyles of the two cities. Hong Kong and Singapore superficially seem rather similar, but on close inspection, they turn out to be very different.

The writers in this collection have mostly chosen not to directly compare the two, but the storylines, characters and experiences they choose to write about in each place serve to illustrate the differences. Some of the contributors are previously published authors, some are teachers and journalists, and others are graduates of creative writing programmes.

Change is a constant, perhaps in greater volume in this part of the world than elsewhere. In *Angry Ancestors, Spiteful Spirits* by Irena Cristalis, we are introduced to Vincent, a young Singaporean who has no time for his mother's beliefs in fung shui and other things he sees as superstitious. But as he is the only one of his siblings not to move away from the "claustrophobic island, where sweat never left your face from the moment you ventured out of the air-conditioned buildings", it falls to him to exhume his grandparents' bones, and perform the appropriate ceremonies, when the overgrown Bukit Brown cemetery is marked to make way for a highway.

The Concrete People by Carsten John describes a missed love affair against the backdrop of Kowloon's now-vanished Walled City. Undocumented immigrant Benny spends his days and nights in a flour-filled noodle factory in the bowels of the city, and when he ventures out, he must avoid police patrols. His chances with restaurant waitress Emily seem doomed when all entrances to the Walled City are suddenly blocked by uniformed government staff – the infamous neighbourhood is finally being pulled down.

Black comedy is provided by Lawrence Gray with *Three Fingered Wu & Daisy Chu*, a bouncy, rhythmic tale which introduces us to a range of connected people: Fei Fei, a fresh fish delivery man leads us to Taxi Driver Wong, then to celebrated call girl Daisy Chu, Big Fish the world's richest man, Stupid the Temple Street cook, one-time actress Old Madam Ng and finally lipstick lesbian Single Daughter, whose high-profile lifestyle puts her in danger when her father, Big Fish, gains a new grandson.

Trevor Hughes also raises smiles with *Paradise Cove*, a close-to-the-bone story of a real estate developer inking a joint venture with mainland Chinese interests. Set in Hong Kong's near future, amid heightened unrest over land disputes in the New Territories, Percy Tsang is keen to cash out and the state-owned Red Star group headed by Zhu Daren is his ticket to retirement overseas and the admiration of his clansmen's association – if only he can conceal the growing problems that surround the development.

"There was, in fact, a haze of blue-grey smoke lying across the room at chest height. Percy knew he would probably have to throw away his suit, but it hardly mattered now. Winnie had cried when she heard he was selling 40 per cent of the Cove to Red Star. *It used to be so nice here, so peaceful, so safe. What's it going to be like with three times as many people, all from the mainland?* Yes, safe. But technically she was a Canadian, so she could retire to her townhouse in Richmond and play mahjong with her mother. Then she'd be safe from all the trouble they'd been having with... who? Mystery men turning up, claiming to be villagers, insisting that they be compensated for rights Paradise Cove had been 'trampling on for the last twenty years'. This down market was causing so many problems; so many rent-seekers having to seek out new sources of rent."

Ambush by Marion Kleinschmidt features some of the most convincing dialogue. Harbour master Artie Lim, angered at having to stay at home due to a workplace injury, mounts a night-time stakeout on Kembangan Drive to find out who has been dropping dog doo-doo in his bins, but his vigil is interrupted by a new Indian neighbour who has locked herself out and needs his help.

"Shyamala rustled up the ladder. Frangipani flowers and rainwater showered onto Artie's head and bare arms. In the middle of this new irritation, he heard the hateful flopping and panting sounds from the Drive. The moment had come and he was nowhere near ready! He had no choice but to witness what happened next in front of his own house. His chief suspect, a lanky maid with acne-scarred skin, let her outsized Alsatian relieve himself all over Artie's recycling bin – leg cocked high, his big brown ding-dongs knocking about. Artie couldn't desert the ladder, nor could he free a hand to get the camera out. 'Wah lao eh! You got no shame?' he shouted in his despair."

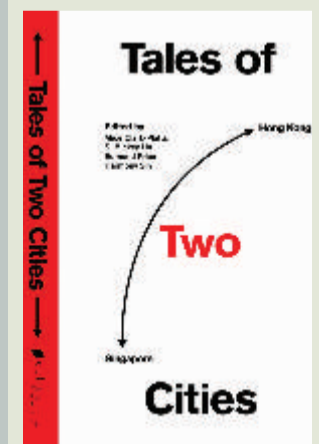
One of the shortest stories has the greatest punch. The unfolding of Jingwei's personal tragedy in Bronwyn Sharman's *The Game of Virus*, set during Singapore's encounter with SARS, is carefully told to great impact.

Two or three stories were a bit too expat-oriented for my taste, perhaps reflecting the frames of reference of newly arrived writers, but not detracting from their storytelling. When the time came for my return flight to Hong Kong, I understood the people and society of Singapore a little better – and those of my home city too.



Pete Spurrier

A publisher of locally themed titles at Blacksmith Books in Hong Kong. He is also the author of guidebooks including *The Heritage Hiker's Guide to Hong Kong*.



Tales of Two Cities
Edited by Alice Clark-Platts, S. Mickey Lin, Edmund Price, Harmony Sin
Publisher: Ethos Books
Publish Year: 2015

Macao in a Time of War

British nationals seeking refuge and protection through the British Consul in Macao will be disappointed to find their representative can only be contacted through a post office box number or by telephone, and that there is de facto no Embassy in the territory. They will be told: "There is no British Embassy in Macao. Macao is covered by the British Consulate-General in Hong Kong. We offer the same services to people resident in Macao as to people resident in Hong Kong. As we have no permanent office in Macao we can only offer these services remotely by phone or e-mail or by asking a Macao resident to attend our offices in Hong Kong personally".

It was fortunate for not only British nationals, but others seeking refuge and protection, that this was not the case during the turmoil of the Second World War when the resident Consul, John Pownall Reeves, was instrumental in providing relief to 9,000 British subjects who had come as refugees mostly from Japanese-occupied Hong Kong. Reeves' account of this traumatic period in the history of Macau territory, a sanctuary for those managing to escape the tyranny of Japanese conquest, is told in his wartime memoir dated 15 October 1949. However, its posthumous publication is due to the endeavours of editors Colin Day and Richard Garrett but ostensibly to Victor Millard who converted the text to a word-processed file. It was brought to Macao by Wilhelm Snyman, who was introduced to the editors by Professor Glenn Timmermans at the University of Macau. One might ask why there was such a delay in the publication of the memoir and be perhaps surprised to learn that Reeves was denied permission by the British Foreign Office to attest to the remarkable achievement of the British consul and his staff in the tiny enclave surrounded by Japanese-held territory.

Perhaps the recalcitrant attitude of the Foreign Office is best summed up in Reeves own words about the perception of the role of a Consular Office: "In general Consular Officers only see British Subjects who are in trouble; when they are not they have no need to see a Consul: this state of affairs is enough to make Consular Officers feel that there is no British Subject but a British Subject in trouble." *The Lone Flag*, documenting Reeves' role in Macau in the years 1941-1945, is a testament to the vicissitudes that were endured to help those not only in trouble, but marooned and desperate.

Reeves was eminently qualified to perform the role of Consul in Macao having spent two years in Beijing studying Chinese followed by appointments in Hankow and Mukden. He was somewhat bemused by the presence of a Consulate in the territory: "I have no knowledge of the origins of our own Consular representation in Macao. The Consulate-General at Canton was established in 1843 and was presumably in control and in charge of British Interests in Macao. At some point, I believe in the 1930s, Mr. F.J. Gellion,

Managing Director of the Macao Electric Company, the senior British firm in Macao, became Honorary Vice-Consul, under the control of H.M. Consul-General at Canton. In 1940 the post became an independent Consulate in the charge of Mr. H.D. Bryan, a career officer, whom I replaced in June 1941 to, perhaps, Derek Bryan's later relief." We may equally wonder why the Consulate ceased operations in the territory especially after it had served British nationals so well during the war.

During the Consulate's war years we are told that refugees from Hong Kong and neighbouring areas increased Macao's population to nearly 500,000 – an unprecedented influx that forced measures never undertaken before. The authorities had to cope with a Japanese sea-blockade forcing the territory to survive on its own food and supplies brought in from Guangdong Province; itself suffering from the ravages of war and occupation. Even though those able to prove they were British nationals received support from the UK Government in the form of an allowance, there was still the problem of procuring staples such as rice and bread. Refugees who were fortunate found succour with families or friends or places in homes, hospitals, schools, clubs and churches. Some however had to live on the streets and depend on charity for survival. The people of Macao were welcoming and provided what aid they could through institutions, lay and religious, Chinese and foreign, doing their best to feed the homeless with soup kitchens and distributions of bread, rice, clothing and blankets. With so many needy cases, Reeves appealed to the Foreign Office and arranged for telegraphic transfers of funds to meet the needs of those who were entitled to support.

Reeves explains the title of his memoirs *'The Lone Flag'* which features on the cover of the publication: "It was to remain the only one constantly floating until the end of the war when it was described by the press as *'The Lone Flag'*. It is possible that no other British flag has ever been so alone from the point of view of distance to the next." The flag remained raised over the British Consulate in Macau until the Japanese surrender when soon after it was damaged by a typhoon that hit just as Reeves was preparing to leave the enclave. Ironically *the Lone Flag* flew in the company of another flag – that of the Rising Sun on the building next door which served as the Japanese Consulate: "My flag, floating next door to the Japanese Consul's, was the only Allied flag, apart from Chinese, for some distance, west to Yunnan and Chungking over 700 miles, north to Vladivostok 1,800, east into the Pacific some 4,000(?) miles, southeast to Port Moresby over 3,000 and south to Australia 2,700." The proximity of the Japanese Consul, Mr. Fukui, was obviously fraught with dangers but Reeves describes him as "a fine man" and "The Governor [Gabriel Teixeira] once remarked of him that he ought to be

promoted to another nationality." Reeves would be indebted to Mr. Fukui for his intervention in securing the passage to Macao of his wife, Rhoda Reeves, who had been trapped in Hong Kong when the Japanese attacked. Mr. Fukui was also known to have facilitated the dispatch of food parcels to prisoners in Hongkong and personally brought letters from prisoners to their families in Macao. For these conciliatory gestures he was murdered by an assassin hired by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

The memoir chronicles the predicament of Macao as it struggled to maintain a semblance of normality despite the formidable task of catering to a burgeoning population. In twelve chapters we are given a picture of how the authorities and the population fared in terms of such issues as morale, organization of relief, and the provision of medical services. For the latter, the Government medical services were under severe constraints to cope with the problems: "What would have happened if a real cholera epidemic had broken out I hesitate to think; in those crowded streets half the population would have been swept away. It was owing to the vigilance of the Macao Medical authorities that this did not happen and they deserve great credit for this fact." We are told drugs were in short supply particularly anti-epidemic vaccines and inoculations. Reeves was instrumental in setting up a Consulate Clinic although there was some conflict with local Portuguese doctors who did not benefit from the salaries paid through the Consul. Facilities were limited and equipment was "primitive". Reeve however observes that their doctors and nurses were undaunted: "How well they succeeded was proved by the fact that the refugee death rate was less than that of London before the war and it must be remembered that the refugees neither arrived in a good condition nor had much opportunity of improving it."

The chapter on 'Morale' is especially significant as it recounts how the refugees who arrived were acutely depressed; having lost their families or their homes and being faced with conditions that accentuated their desperation. For those who came relatively unscathed, one of the problems was how to pass the time when the need for food and shelter had been met. Centres were established to organize activities that would engage minds that were in danger of succumbing to feelings of futility. Hockey, a game at which Macao has traditionally excelled, was especially popular. Competitive football matches were organized although Reeve was on one occasion embarrassed to find himself "shaking hands with eleven members of the Japanese-employed Canton police all of whom were, at least in theory, my deadly enemies."

The book contains twelve Appendices which pay tribute to the Consul and his staff in upholding the best traditions of British resilience and fortitude. We also gain some insight into the diplomacy of the Portuguese Governor, Comd. Gabriel Mauricio Teixeira who, on being invited to celebrate the Allied

victory over the Japanese, "stated that from the beginning his heart was always with the Allies (Loud cheers), but his duty was to maintain the neutrality of the Colony at all costs." To celebrate the cessation of hostilities, the Governor "lifted the ban on rejoicings and similarly that on firecrackers." Reeve observed that "The noise of 400 thousand Chinese celebrating this way has to be heard to be believed; and we contributed a string [of firecrackers] or two ourselves." Appendix 3, titled 'Mr. Reeves eulogised by Hongkong Portuguese Community' cites the words of José Pedro Lobo, with a personal tribute on behalf of the Portuguese community on presenting a token of gratitude: "Mr. Reeves: We know how inadequate is this demonstration of our respect and admiration for you. But I assure you that what I cannot interpret in words is deeply felt in each of our hearts; and I ask you to accept this souvenir, not for its intrinsic value, but as a token of sincere appreciation, esteem and gratitude of Hong Kong Portuguese refugees in Macau."

The original of the memoir is in the possession of David Calthorpe, who, as a child knew John Reeves and heard his stories first-hand. Colin Day, the editor explains that "Both by inheritance and diligent efforts of recovery, David holds much of the memorabilia of John Reeves." It is fitting therefore that the final chapter of the book has been written by David Calthorpe and we are told of Reeves' endearment to Macao: "Macao always had a special place in John's heart. He would talk about it in a tone of a lover reminiscing over faded memories." It is perhaps hard to imagine how this affection could have been sustained given the circumstances of his brief but traumatic sojourn in the territory. However, Calthorpe attests: "Macao was central to John's life and, indeed, the crowning point of a career that was curtailed by circumstances, both personal and otherwise." Although this book is a testament to the fulfillment of his duty, Calthorpe argues, "His work speaks for itself in the memoir, yet to him it was more than just duty to king and country. It was a deep love for China, and in particular, the city of Macao and its people." Reeve left for a new appointment in Rome in 1946 and in the same year was awarded the Order of the British Empire in his capacity as consul in Macao.

The Lone Flag conjures up a final image that commemorates the peaceful transition of Macao and Hong Kong from the dark days of the Second World War up to China's recovery of its territories. We may be reminded of the ceremonious folding of the lone Portuguese and British flags and their final relinquishment during the Handover. Of course the Portuguese flag still flies over the Portuguese consulate and the consul's residence in the former Bela Vista Hotel. It is undoubtedly with pride that the flags of the Macao and Hong Kong Special Administrative regions now fly, not alone, but alongside that of the People's Republic of China.



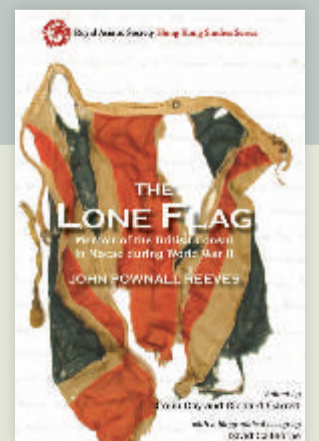
Ian Chaplin

1945-2016

Ian had lived in Macau since 1982 and had taught in the key institutions of higher education. In retirement, he worked as a part-time lecturer at the University of Macau and the Macau Polytechnic. He held a PhD in cultural tourism from Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia.

THE LONE FLAG:
MEMOIR OF THE BRITISH CONSUL IN
MACAO DURING WORLD WAR II

Author: John Pownall Reeves
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第十一次
中文文獻
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合作會議

後數碼時代
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DIGITAL ERA

中文文獻資源的合作、利用與推廣
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