

城

OS LIVROS E A CIDADE  
BOOKS AND  
THE CITY

與

書

ISSUE  
16

U M A A B O R D A G E M  
H I S T Ó R I C A : S A I B A  
M A I S S O B R E L I V R O S  
R A R O S O C I D E N T A I S

A HISTORICAL APPROACH:  
FIND OUT MORE ABOUT  
WESTERN RARE BOOKS

古今  
談用

西文古籍知多少



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● 走進民政總署大樓圖書館，就像坐上了時光機一般，據說這裡的室內裝修從1929年至今將近90年間都沒有作出大改動，不得不感歎前人超前與卓越的智慧，以及他們對於知識的尊崇度之高。這裡收藏著一本本經歷滄海桑田的西文古籍，沉默地見證著歷史。要知道，在圖書出版之初，因為不少都是靠手工裝訂和活字印刷，耗時費力，造價高昂，是名副其實的奢侈品，更何況西文古籍是窺視當年中西文化交流的重要渠道，歷史意義非凡。這一期，我們嘗試用文字帶您遊走一趟澳門的這個西文古籍寶藏，並從澳門資深古籍研究員李淑儀口中，探究這些經她精心“呵護”的珍貴古籍館藏背後的有趣典故。

除民政總署大樓圖書館外，澳門大學圖書館內的古籍館同樣有豐富的西文古籍館藏，本期館訊採訪了澳門大學圖書館館長吳建中，向讀者介紹澳大圖書館未來的發展動向，以及就他早前在2018澳門圖書館周的演講——《智慧城市的公共圖書館》，這一話題作更深入的延伸。欄目“作者說”則採訪了剛自資出版紀實攝影書《白樣Dummy》的澳門攝影師黃靈芝，帶著他早年在英國求學和學習的經驗歸澳，決定為這個他生於斯長於斯的地方灌注一股新的出版力量。

最後，讓我們一起回顧早前何東圖書館60周年慶活動《崗頂寫意遊——建築尋賞及速寫》，澳門建築師兼藝術家呂澤強別開生面地為市民介紹何東圖書館附近建築和街巷的有趣歷史，參與者如沐春風，且收穫豐富知識。錯過了這一次活動？不打緊。您除了可以在館訊看到文字“回放”外，還可以關注下一次公共圖書館組織的活動，成為其中一名互動體驗者。

- A experiência de entrar na Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM é como viajar numa máquina do tempo. Diz-se que não foi feita nenhuma alteração na decoração interior da Biblioteca desde 1929 e não podemos deixar de sentir respeito pela sabedoria visionária dos nossos antecessores e elevado respeito pelo conhecimento. A Biblioteca, que alberga muitos livros antigos raros em línguas estrangeiras ocidentais, é um testemunho silencioso da história. Devemos estar cientes que, nos primórdios da edição livreira, os livros eram literalmente objectos de luxo visto muitos deles serem produzidos de forma morosa e dispendiosa por meio de cosedura manual e impressão com tipos móveis, para não mencionar da excepcional importância histórica dos livros raros em línguas ocidentais como fonte crucial de conhecimentos sobre o intercâmbio sino-ocidental na época.

Nesta edição de Os Livros e a Cidade, tentamos proporcionar ao leitor uma visita textual a este tesouro de livros raros ocidentais em Macau, e ouvir de Stella Lee Shuk Yee, uma investigadora veterana local de livros raros, algumas histórias interessantes que estão por trás desta colecção inestimável de livros raros que ela acarinha meticulosamente.

Para além da Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM, a Sala de Coleções de Livros Raros da Biblioteca da Universidade de Macau ostenta também uma colecção rica de livros raros em línguas estrangeiras ocidentais. Nesta edição, entrevistámos o Dr. Wu Jianzhong, Director da Biblioteca da Universidade de Macau, que fala sobre o desenvolvimento futuro da Bibliote e ainda sobre o tema “Bibliotecas Públicas numa Cidade Inteligente”, uma palestra que deu durante a Semana da Biblioteca de Macau 2018. A coluna “Opinião do Autor” inclui uma entrevista com Rusty Fox (Wang Lap Wong), o fotógrafo de Macau que acaba de publicar a colecção de fotografia documental *Dummy*. Tendo regressado a Macau há alguns anos, depois de ter estudado no Reino Unido, decidiu injectar um novo fluxo de energia editorial na cidade onde nasceu e foi criado.

Por último, mas não de menos importância, esta edição da revista aborda em retrospectiva uma das actividades comemorativas do 60º aniversário da Biblioteca Sir Robert Ho Tung -“Visita Guiada ao Largo de Santo Agostinho – Apreciação e Esboço dos Edifícios”. Durante a visita, o arquitecto e artista André Lui Chak Keong apresentou a interessante história da arquitectura, e das ruas e becos pertos da Biblioteca duma forma inovadora que proporcionou não só uma experiência agradável mas também abundantes conhecimentos aos participantes. Perdeu alguma das actividades? Não se preocupe. Pode ler a “repetição” literária em *Os Livros e a Cidade*, e ficar a conhecer as próximas actividades organizadas pela Biblioteca Pública de Macau e inscrever-se como participante da experiência interactiva.

- The experience of stepping into the IACM Building Library is like a ride on a time machine. It is said that no major change has been made to the interior decoration of the Library for almost 90 years since 1929, and one cannot help being awestruck by the predecessors' visionary wisdom and high respect for knowledge. The Library, which is home to many weathered rare books in Western languages, bears silent witness to the history. Here we should be aware thar, at the beginning of book publishing, books were literally luxuries because many of them were produced in a time-consuming and costly way through manual binding and movable type printing, not to mention the exceptional historical significance of rare books in Western languages for being a crucial source which gives us a glimpse of Sino-Western cultural exchange of the time. In this issue of *Books and the City*, we attempt to give you a textual tour around this treasure trove of Western rare books in Macao, and find out from Stella Lee Shuk Yee, a local senior researcher of rare books, certain interesting stories behind the priceless rare book collection that she has meticulously ‘pampered’.

Apart from the IACM Building Library, the Rare Book Collection Room at the University of Macau Library also boasts a rich collection of Western rare books. In this issue we have interviewed Dr Wu Jianzhong, University Librarian of the University of Macau Library, who will introduce to you the future development of the Library and further elaborate upon the topic ‘Public Libraries @ Smart City’, a lecture he delivered during Macao Library Week 2018. The column ‘Author’s Say’ features an interview with Rusty Fox (Wang Lap Wong), the Macao photographer who has just self-published a documentary photography collection *Dummy*. Returning to Macao with his UK study experience in some years earlier, he has decided to inject a new flow of publishing energy into the city where he was born and raised.

Last but not least, let us have a retrospective look together at ‘Relaxing Moment at St. Augustine’s Square – Guided Architectural Tour and Sketching Activity’, one of the activities celebrating the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Sir Robert Ho Tung Library. During the tour architect and artist Andre Lui Chak Keong introduced the interesting history of the architecture, streets and alleys near the Library in a novel way that created a pleasant as well as knowledge-packed experience for the participants. What if you missed out on the activity? No worries. You can read the ‘replay’ in *Books and the City*, check out the upcoming activities organized by Macao Public Library and register as a participant of the interactive experience.



<p><b>城市</b> BOOKS AND THE CITY</p> <p><b>與書</b> 日</p> <p>編輯出版：澳門特別行政區政府文化局公共圖書館管理廳 Edição e Publicação: Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas do Instituto Cultural do Governo da R. A. E. de Macau Editor and Publisher: Department of Public Library Management of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government</p> <p>地址：澳門崗頂前三號 Endereço: Largo de Santo Agostinho, N.º 3 Address: Largo de Santo Agostinho, N.º 3</p> <p>Tel: (853)2837 7177 Fax: (853)2831 4456 Email: inf_bp@icm.gov.mo Website: www.library.gov.mo</p> <p>Facebook: www.facebook.com/BibliotecaCentraldeMacao</p> <p>ISSN 2313-772X (紙本) ISSN 2520-792X (PDF)</p>	<p>編輯製作：有聲出版 Editorial: IOU TAK BUT</p> <p>美術設計：徐偉森 Designer: Weixin Xu</p> <p>頭像插畫：馮謙徽 Columnist Illustration: Yiche Feng</p> <p>印刷：印通天下 Printing: Print All the World Company Limited.</p> <p>製作 Produção Producer <b>聞人公社</b> Comuna de Man-Ian</p>
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● 新品推介

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● 作者說

● 閱讀風景 PAISAGEM DE LEITURA READING LANDSCAPE

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● 圖書館放大鏡 LIBRARY MAGNIFIER

● 專欄

● SPECIAL COLUMN

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<p><b>書籍</b></p> <p>ISSUE 16</p> <p><b>NEW LAUNCH</b></p> <p><b>新品推介</b></p>	<p>書籍</p> <p>離婚季節</p> <p>作者: 約翰·齊佛 (John Cheever) 譯者: 余國芳 出版社: 木馬文化 出版年份: 2018</p>
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● 美國著名音樂隊“音速青春”女主唱金·戈登寫下的回憶錄，追溯60年代在加州度過充滿垮掉派氛圍的童年，也回憶了在紐約意外成為樂隊主唱，與樂隊主創瑟斯頓·摩爾的婚姻以及樂隊解散的原因等，記下了她成長歷程、對自我的探索和對藝術的醉心，戈登以坦誠的筆觸寫下許多背後的人和事，並且以專輯為線索，逐一向啟發過她的作家、音樂家和藝術家致敬，為樂迷們提供了無價的細節。這不只是一部關於女孩、女人、母親以及搖滾樂的動人故事，更是一份過去50年美國另類文化的獨特記錄。

選自美國偉大作家約翰·齊佛的《短篇小說自選集》，這部作品亦是他攀登創作巔峰，榮獲普立茲短篇小說獎，名列《西方正典》及“二十世紀百大小說”的重要傑作。圍繞著現代人關係破裂、夢想破碎、生活破敗的主題，構成了本書19則短篇的基調，它們的人物不僅涵蓋市井小民，更觸及有頭有臉的上流階層，一群為追逐名利、財富費盡苦心，或是為眼前人際關係、婚姻生活苦惱的人物，永遠料想不到在生命接下來的轉角將遇到甚麼……

<p>書籍</p> <p>被誤讀的哲學家</p> <p>從笛卡兒、霍布斯到盧梭，九位啟蒙時代重要思想家對現世的影響</p> <p>作者: 安東尼·高特列柏 (Anthony Gottlieb) 譯者: 劉維人 出版社: 麥田 出版年份: 2018</p>	<p>書籍</p> <p>原則：生活和工作</p> <p>作者: 瑞·達利歐 (Ray Dalio) 譯者: 陳世杰、譚悠文、戴至中 出版社: 商業周刊 出版年份: 2018</p>
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西方哲學至今已有2500年的歷史，但大部分的進展都源於兩次大爆炸的黃金時代：希臘時代，以及啟蒙時代。作者帶領讀者從1630年代，一路到法國大革命前夕，看這150年來歐洲歷經了哪些哲學演進，他更挑出九位經常被錯誤詮釋的哲學家，以傳記式的敘事，旁徵博引插入大量趣聞，甚至调侃這些名人，嘗試破除許多誤解。這些哲學家不僅做出偉大的創見，也會犯下巨大的錯誤，作者帶領我們回到他們的時代，揭露出在創見與錯誤的背後，這些哲學家究竟發現了甚麼，看見了甚麼。

● 被譽為“投資界的史蒂夫·賈伯斯”，橋水基金創辦人達利歐大方分享他40多年來的寶貴經驗，將生活、管理、商業和投資系統化為一系列“原則”。以“極度真實”“極度透明”為基石，發展包含21條高層原則、139條中原則和365條分原則，涵蓋為人處事、公司管理兩大方面，並放進橋水的員工手冊，依循進行日常管理。書中內容從為人處世、理解現實到日常工作、企業管理，不論各行各业管理高層、中階主管、基層員工、一般大眾，只要想精進自我，都能從原則中獲得啟發，運用原則來達成自身目標。

<p>電影</p> <p>梵谷：星夜之謎 (Loving Vincent)</p> <p>作者: 多蘿塔·柯碧雅拉、休·魏奇曼 出版社: 勝崎國際 出版年份: 2017</p>	<p>音樂</p> <p>Both Directions at Once: The Lost Album</p> <p>演出者: John Coltrane 發行公司: Universal 發行日期: 2018</p>
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耗時6年、125位藝術家製作6萬5000幅油畫完成的動畫大作。再沒有別的藝術家像梵谷一樣，擁有這麼多戲劇性的傳說。關於他的真實樣貌，人人眾說紛紜，有人描述他為殉道者、好色之徒、無所事事的傢伙，既是瘋子也是天才。而我們唯一能藉由他與弟弟西奧及親友間的往來信件一窺他真實的樣貌，但由於時間的推演，實情也越發撲朔迷離。在梵谷的最後一封書信中他寫道：“事實是，我們只能透過繪畫表達自我。”於是我們決定遵循他的話語，藉由他的畫作講述這段關於文森梵谷的真實故事。

<p>書籍</p> <p>離婚季節</p> <p>作者: 金·戈登 (Kim Gordon) 出版社: 理想國 / 廣西師範大學 出版年份: 2018</p>	<p>雜誌</p> <p>蛋茶阿伯</p> <p>作者: 李銳俊 繪者: 馮肖影 出版社: 自資出版 出版年份: 2018</p>
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● 美國著名音樂隊“音速青春”女主唱金·戈登寫下的回憶錄，追溯60年代在加州度過充滿垮掉派氛圍的童年，也回憶了在紐約意外成為樂隊主唱，與樂隊主創瑟斯頓·摩爾的婚姻以及樂隊解散的原因等，記下了她成長歷程、對自我的探索和對藝術的醉心，戈登以坦誠的筆觸寫下許多背後的人和事，並且以專輯為線索，逐一向啟發過她的作家、音樂家和藝術家致敬，為樂迷們提供了無價的細節。這不只是一部關於女孩、女人、母親以及搖滾樂的動人故事，更是一份過去50年美國另類文化的獨特記錄。

● 翻開這本澳門繪本《蛋茶阿伯》，童年往事立即湧上心頭。澳門曾經有不少街頭小吃，三盞燈的蛋茶阿伯就是其中之一。每晚都會準時在街角出現的蛋茶阿伯，除了炭爐煮的蛋茶和嫩蛋的美味令人印象深刻外，他那“每晚賣完就好”樸實知足的生活哲學，更讓人念記。雖然蛋茶阿伯已經退休多年，難得有心人以他為主角創作繪本，相信酷酷的蛋茶阿伯看到也會內心暖暖。

<p>書籍</p> <p>資本思維的瘋狂矛盾</p> <p>大衛哈維新解馬克思與《資本論》</p> <p>作者: 大衛·哈維 (David Harvey) 譯者: 毛翎宇 出版社: 聯經 出版年份: 2018</p>	<p>雜誌</p> <p>暴力與伊斯蘭</p> <p>阿多尼斯與胡麗亞·阿卜杜瓦西德對談</p> <p>作者: 阿多尼斯、胡麗亞·阿卜杜瓦西德 譯者: 陳虹君 出版社: 南方家園 出版年份: 2018</p>
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● 現職紐約市立大學（CUNY）研究生中心特聘教授，全球知名的馬克思研究權威大衛·哈維，講述馬克思30多年，風格活潑，見解獨到。在這本書中，哈維引領讀者通讀三卷《資本論》，建構資本運動的完整圖像，點出潛藏在資本流通路徑上的危機引爆點，剖析全球政治社會運動背後的經濟基礎。他不止以清晰、精練的語言闡述《資本論》的洞見，更參照150年來資本主義的發展，更新了馬克思的理論。就連初次接觸馬克思的讀者，都能藉這本書一探當代資本危機的來龍去脈。

<p>雜誌</p> <p>NANG</p> <p>半年刊 / 英文 出版社: Cinemasias Editions</p>	<p>雜誌</p> <p>NANG 4 IN&amp;OUT</p>
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● 在南韓和意大利製作，並在瑞典印刷的著名半年刊獨立雜誌《NANG》，是疾呼獨立精神萬歲，以設計帶出豐富電影語言的雜誌。他們大聲宣佈自己不靠廣告，完全靠讀者贊助和資助維生。他們關注亞洲電影文化，“NANG”是泰文中的電影之意，細膩地描述了很多亞洲電影的生態，甚至是製作過程，像是創刊號0期，就刊登了電影的劇本原稿和分鏡頭。雜誌目前共出版5期，每期封面都驚濤異湧（純白封面加專題題目）。最新一期選題為“IN & OUT”，該電影工作者的出走與歸來，說身份認同感，求同存異和去本土化對亞洲電影的影響。同時也延伸到移民文化去。雜誌每一期都邀請不同客席編輯創作，沒有讓一本書固定在一個團隊中，也是值得欣賞的一點。

# 談古論今

西 | 文 | 古 | 籍 | 知 | 多 | 少

UMA ABORDAGEM HISTÓRICA:  
SAIBA MAIS SOBRE LIVROS RAROS OCIDENTAIS  
A HISTORICAL APPROACH:  
FIND OUT MORE ABOUT WESTERN RARE BOOKS



對於西文古籍私人藏書市場，中國國家圖書館副館長張志清曾在採訪中提到：“甚麼時候西文善本能夠引起我國藏家的關注，那就說明我們的收藏文化真正世界化了。”<sup>\*1</sup> 同理可知，一個城市的公共圖書館，如果有豐富的西文藏書，證明這個城市也是緊密與世界文化接軌的。別看澳門面積少，人口不多，西文古籍藏書絕不容小覷，光是一個民政總署大樓圖書館，就蘊含無數“寶藏”。

\*1: 出自《中國社會科學報》2016年7月1日第998期報道《在民間延續文脈》

O subdirector da Biblioteca Nacional da China, Zhang Zhiqing, referiu uma vez sobre o mercado de coleções privadas de livros ocidentais raros numa entrevista, que “apenas quando os livros ocidentais raros atraem o interesse de colecionadores do nosso próprio país, podemos dizer que a nossa cultura de coleção é verdadeiramente internacionalmente orientada.”<sup>\*1</sup> Na mesma linha, pode-se justificar que uma cidade esteja estreitamente ligada com o mundo em termos culturais se a sua biblioteca pública tiver uma coleção rica de livros em línguas ocidentais. Apesar de ser uma cidade pequena com uma população, Macau ostenta uma rara coleção de livros que não deve ser menosprezada, com incontáveis “tesouros” escondidos na Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM, apenas.

\*1: citação do artigo intitulado *Culture Continues in the People* na edição 998 de *Chinese Social Sciences Today* datada de 1 de Julho de 2016.

Deputy Director of the National Library of China, Zhang Zhiqing, once talked about the private collection market of Western rare books in an interview, “Only when Western rare books attract the interest of collectors of our own country, can we say our culture of collection is truly internationally-oriented.”<sup>\*1</sup> By the same token, it can be justified that a city is closely connected with the world in cultural terms if its public library holds a rich collection of books in Western languages. Despite being a small city with a small population, Macao boasts a Western rare book collection which should not be underestimated, with countless “treasures” hidden in the IACM Building Library alone.

\*1: quoted from the article headlined *Culture Continues in the People* in Issue 998 of *Chinese Social Sciences Today* dated 1 July 2016.

## 澳門最大的西文古籍圖書館 民政總署大樓圖書館

A MAIOR BIBLIOTECA DE LIVROS OCIDENTAIS  
RAROS EM MACAU  
- BIBLIOTECA DO EDIFÍCIO DO IACM

THE BIGGEST LIBRARY OF WESTERN RARE  
BOOKS IN MACAO  
- IACM BUILDING LIBRARY

### 歷史和設計風格

História e Estilo de Design Arquitectónico  
History and Style of Architectural Design

民政總署大樓圖書館隸屬於澳門特別行政區政府文化局公共圖書館管理廳，於1929年開始啟用，以葡萄牙瑪弗拉修道院的圖書館（Biblioteca do Convento de Mafra）為設計藍本，充滿優雅的古典氣息。館內保留兩個具歐洲古典設計特色的豪華房間，四壁建有一排排密密麻麻的木書架，直達房頂。舉目四望，天花板內有乾坤，飾有古典風格的金粉浮雕，再現路易十五時代洛可可的風格特色，讓人一邊感受書香氣息，一邊回味當年歐洲宮廷貴族的豪華生活。

澳門早在1895年已開設第一所公共圖書館：國立圖書館，當時該館附屬於澳門國立育中學（Liceu de Macau），並隨校多次搬遷。直至前市政廳大樓啟用後才遷入，成為當時澳門唯一的一所公共圖書館，就是如今的民政總署大樓圖書館，它同時也是澳門中央圖書館的前身。



無論是從網上看過圖片，還是親身到訪過民政總署大樓圖書館的人，都會瞬間被這裡仿如哈利波特電影場景的裝修設計圈粉，讓時光停頓的本領可不是甚麼圖書館都具備的，更何況這裡還是澳門西文古籍藏書最多的圖書館！單單這兩點，已經有千百萬個理由說服你前往一探究竟。

Qualquer pessoa que tenha visto fotografias ou que tenha feito uma visita à Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM fica imediatamente encantada pelo design do interior que se assemelha a cenas dos filmes *Harry Potter*. A capacidade de parar no tempo não é comum a todas as bibliotecas, para não dizer que esta é a biblioteca com a coleção mais rica de livros ocidentais raros em Macau! Estas duas características são razões suficientemente convincentes para visitar e explorar a Biblioteca.

Whether you have seen the photos from the Internet or visited the IACM Building Library in person, you will be immediately enchanted by the interior design that resembles the scenes of *Harry Potter* films. The time-freezing ability is not common for all libraries, besides, this is the library with the richest collection of Western rare books in Macao! These two features are reasons convincing enough for you to visit and explore the Library.

A Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM, que se encontra na dependência do Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas do Instituto Cultural do Governo da R.A.E. de Macau, foi inaugurada em 1929 com um design baseado na Biblioteca do Convento de Mafra em Portugal, que confere à biblioteca com uma atmosfera elegante e clássica. Fazem ainda parte da Biblioteca duas salas de luxo com características típicas do design clássico europeu, com filas de prateleiras em madeira densamente empilhadas até ao tecto das quatro paredes. Quando viramos a cabeça e olhamos em volta, deparamos com um tecto realmente extraordinário, adornado com motivos dourados em relevo entalhados com um toque clássico, reproduzindo o estilo rococó dos dias de Luis XV. Aqui os leitores podem imergir no ambiente dos literatos enquanto saboreiam o ambiente da vida de luxo dos aristocratas europeus do passado.

A primeira biblioteca pública de Macau foi criada tão cedo quanto 1895 – a Biblioteca Nacional de Macau – afiliada ao Liceu de Macau (Escola Nacional do Liceu de Macau) e mais tarde transferida várias vezes com a Escola até à inauguração do Edifício do Leal Senado. A Biblioteca, que foi então transferida para o edifício, tornou-se a única biblioteca pública de Macau na época e é agora a Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM. Foi também a predecessora da Biblioteca Central de Macau.

The IACM Building Library, which is under the Department of Public Library Management of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government, was inaugurated in 1929 featuring a design based on the library of the Convent of Mafra in Portugal, which fills the Library itself with an elegant and classical atmosphere. Preserved in the Library are two deluxe rooms bearing quite typical features of European classical design, along with rows of wooden bookshelves densely stacked up to the ceiling of the four walls. When you tilt up your head and look around, you will find what is really extraordinary about the ceiling – the ceiling is adorned with gold relief patterns carved with a classical touch reproducing the rococo style in the days of King Louis XV. Here readers can immerse themselves in the literati ambience while having a taste of a European aristocrats' life of luxury in the past.

The first public library of Macao was established as early as in 1895 – the Macao National Library, which was affiliated to Liceu de Macau (Liceu National School of Macao) and later relocated together with the School several times until the inauguration of the Leal Senado Building. The Library, which was then moved into the Building, became the only public library of Macao at the time and now the IACM Building Library. It is also the predecessor of Macao Central Library.



### 海量西文古籍藏書

Coleção Abundante de Livros Ocidentais Raros  
Abundant Collection of Western Rare Books

民政總署大樓圖書館內收藏了約2萬冊的西文書刊，內容所涉及的層面廣泛，語言種類亦很多，包括葡文、英文、法文、西班牙文、拉丁文等外語。書種十分豐富，當中不乏文學類、歷史地理類、醫學類、法律類、漢學類等。收藏的古籍有部份是居澳葡人及土生葡人捐贈的私人藏書，也有部份是舊部門機關所捐贈。

A Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM alberga uma coleção de cerca de 20,000 livros e periódicos sobre uma ampla variedade de campos em muitas línguas estrangeiras, incluindo Português, Inglês, Francês, Espanhol e Latim, entre outras. A coleção consiste de itens sobre muitas disciplinas diferentes tais como literatura, história, geografia, medicina, direito e sinologia. Alguns dos livros raros pertenciam a coleções privadas doadas por portugueses e macaenses residentes em Macau, e alguns por antigos departamentos e órgãos governamentais.

The IACM Building Library houses a collection of around 20,000 books and periodicals written on a wide variety of fields in many Western languages, including Portuguese, English, French, Spanish and Latin, among others. The collection consists of items under many different subjects such as literature, history, geography, medicine, law and sinology. Some of the rare books were private collections donated by the Portuguese and Macanese people living in Macao, and some by former government departments and organizations.

西文古籍研究員李淑儀博士

## 從西文古籍讀懂中文的美

INVESTIGADORA DE LIVROS OCIDENTAIS RAROS  
DRA. STELLA LEE SHUK YEE: DESCOBRIR A BELEZA DO CHINÊS NOS LIVROS OCIDENTAIS RAROS

WESTERN RARE BOOK RESEARCHER DR. STELLA LEE SHUK YEE: DISCOVER THE BEAUTY OF CHINESE IN WESTERN RARE BOOKS



Stella在圖書館從事西文古籍研究已有十多年經驗，精通英語、法語和葡語的她，認為一本書能被列作古籍，必須符合3A2S的條件，包括Age（年份）、Aesthetics（美學）、Association（關聯性）以及Scarcity（珍稀）和Subject（主題）。致力於研究與漢學相關類別古籍的她，希望可以改變大眾對古籍“沈悶”的刻板印象，“我很想透過研究讓大家知道中國文化的美，中文的美。其實早在幾百年前，外國人就開始學習中文以及中國文化。眼前的古籍都是見證，他們所編的字典不光是去解釋一個字，還有其背後的文化意義。”Stella帶上手套小心翼翼地向我們展示馬禮遜（Robert Morrison, 1782-1834）所編寫之《英華字典》（*An English and Chinese Dictionary*）時說：“像‘燈謎’這個詞，字典上不但有字面解釋，還有舉例說明，而寫得垂向一邊的‘月’字，就隱藏了‘斜月’的意思，上面都清清楚楚地記載著。”

古籍研究絕非一半時刻就能完成的工作，它背後涉及的知識面很廣，“研究這些古籍的過程就像解謎，畢竟這是人文科學，每一個人看可能都會有不同的理解……我說的也未必完全正確。只是在這個過程中，我真的很享受。有時候在一本書中看到的點，你怎麼想都不通，那就先放下，突然有一天，另外一本書的一個點出現，它倆的相關就連成線了。繼續下去就到面，我的‘老朋友’就是這樣不斷推動著我去學習不一樣的知識，往深去研究，這是一種無盡的樂趣”，Stella笑著和我們說。

Stella é fluente em inglês, francês e português, e tem vindo a estudar livros ocidentais raros na Biblioteca há mais de década. Na sal opinião, um livro que é considerado “raro” deve preencher os requisitos dos 3A2S: Idade (Age), Estéticas (Aesthetics), Associação (Association), Escassez (Scarcity) e Tema (Subject). Empenhou-se nos estudos de livros raros sobre sinologia e áreas relacionadas, e espera mudar o preconceito que o público tem de achar que os livros raros são “aborrecidos”. “Gostava de que todos percebessem a beleza da cultura chinesa e dos caracteres chineses. Na verdade, os estrangeiros começaram a estudar os chineses e a cultura chinesa há centenas de anos e os livros raros que estão à nossa frente são testemunhos disso mesmo. Os dicionários que compilaram não apenas dá explicações sobre os caracteres em si, mas também sobre as suas conotações.” Com as luvas postas, Stella mostrou-nos cuidadosamente *An English and Chinese Dictionary* compilado por Robert Morrison (1782-1834) e disse: “Por exemplo, o Dicionário não apenas explica o significado literal da palavra “enigmas da lanterna” mas também dá exemplos; o carácter “月” (lua) escrito de forma inclinada tem o significado oculto de “lua inclinada”. Todos estes estão claramente indicados no Dicionário.



“這本書300多歲了，是第一位來華的法籍耶穌會會士金尼閣（Nicolas Trigault, 1577-1628）撰寫的書，體積非常小，就像我們的口袋書一樣。因為當年人們出外都是騎馬，這個尺寸好讓他們把書放於皮帶的小盒子中，隨時拿出來閱讀”，圖書館的李淑儀（下稱Stella）熱情地介紹著平躺於桌上的種種古籍，“看完的古籍我就把它合上吧，畢竟它們年紀不小，一直這樣拗著腰会很辛苦喔”。Stella 像是疼惜朋友一樣對待古籍，並表示館中的古籍都是她最好的“嘔朋友”，雖然它們不說話，卻藏有很多故事和知識。

“Este livro já tem mais de 300 anos. Foi escrito pelo primeiro jesuíta francês na China, Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628). Tem um tamanho muito pequeno, como os livros de bolso, porque as pessoas naquele tempo viajavam a cavalo e os livros publicados neste formato podiam ser colocados em pequenas caixas ou precintas de couro, e retirados e lidos em qualquer altura”, referiu avidamente Stella da Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM apresentando os diferentes livros raros que estão sobre a mesa. “You fechar estes livros raros porque são muito antigos. Seria muito cansativo para eles continuar a dobrar os seus cadernos para trás” Sempre a estimar os livros raros como os seus amigos, Stella referiu que todos os livros raros na Biblioteca são os seus melhores ‘amigos silenciosos’. Não dizem uma palavra mas têm muitas histórias para contar.

“This book is already over 300 years old. It was written by the first French Jesuit member in China, Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628). It is very small in size, just like our pocketbooks, because people in those days travelled by horse and books published in this size were convenient for them to put into the small box of the leather strap, take out and read at any time.” Stella Lee Shuk Yee of the IACM Building Library eagerly introduced the different rare books lying on the table. “I will close those rare books after reading as they are very old now. It would be very tiring for them to keep bending their trunks backwards.” Always cherishing rare books like her friends, Stella said all rare books in the Library are her best ‘silent friends’ – they do not utter a word but have a lot of stories and knowledge to be unveiled.

Os estudos sobre livros raros não podem ser concluídos de um dia para o outro devido às amplas áreas de conhecimento que abrangem. “É como resolver enigmas quando se levam a cabo estudos sobre livros raros. É uma espécie de estudo das humanidades que pode ser entendido de formas diferentes por cada indivíduo ... o que quer dizer que o que eu disse pode não ser absolutamente correcto. No entanto, gosto muito do processo. Por vezes, quando não nos é possível ir para além de um ponto num livro, pousamo-lo e um dia podemos encontrar outro ponto num outro livro, que liga o ponto anterior a uma linha e depois o expande para uma superfície. É assim que estes “velhos amigos” meus me fazem aprender coisas diferentes e vasculhá-los profundamente, o que me traz uma satisfação sem fim”, disse Stella com um sorriso.

Stella is highly proficient in English, French and Portuguese, and has been studying Western rare books in the Library for over a decade. In her opinion, a book which is considered ‘rare’ must meet the requirements of 3A2S: Age, Aesthetics, Association, Scarcity and Subject. She has committed herself to rare book studies on sinology and related fields, and hopes to change the public’s preconception of rare books being ‘boring.’ ‘I’d love to get everybody to realize the beauty of Chinese culture and of Chinese characters. Actually, foreigners started to study Chinese and Chinese culture hundreds of years ago, and the rare books placed in front of us have borne witness to that. The dictionaries they compiled not only give explanations to the character itself, but also cultural connotations behind it.’ With her gloves on, Stella carefully showed us *An English and Chinese Dictionary* compiled by Robert Morrison (1782-1834) and said, “For instance, the Dictionary not only explains the literal meaning of the word “lantern enigma” but also give examples; the character “月” (moon) written in a tilted way has a hidden meaning of “tilted moon”. All these are clearly indicated in the Dictionary.”

Rare book studies cannot be accomplished overnight due to the wide areas of knowledge covered. ‘It is like solving riddles when conducting studies on rare books. After all, it is a kind of humanities study that might be perceived differently by each individual... which means what I said would not be absolutely correct. Yet I enjoy the process very much. Sometimes, when you are unable to get over a point in one book, put it down and one day you might find another point in a different book, which connects the previous point into a line and then further expands into a surface. This is how these “old friends” of mine keep pushing me to learn different things and delve deeply into them, which has brought endless joy to me’, said Stella with a smile.



Stella 展示了擁有300多年歷史，由金尼閣編寫的*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*

Stella mostrando o *Regni Chinesis Descriptio*, um livro raro com mais de 300 anos escrito por Nicolas Trigault.

Stella showing to us *Regni Chinesis Descriptio*, a rare book of over 300 years in history written by Nicolas Trigault.



### 《碰撞與交流：澳門中央圖書館外文古籍提要》

Stella 把自己在圖書館研究過的外文古籍編寫成《碰撞與交流：澳門中央圖書館外文古籍提要》，裡面收錄了澳門中央圖書館館藏 114 本最具代表性的外文古籍的書目及提要。當中包括第一份在中國領土上（澳門）使用西洋活字模印刷的葡文報紙；香港開埠前在澳門生活，後期為第二任港督的戴維斯爵士（Sir John Francis Davis）在澳門出版的《漢文詩解》（*On the Poetry of Chinese*）及《聖諭廣訓》英、法、葡、拉四種外語譯本等。

### *Colisão e Intercâmbio: Um Sumário de Livros Raros em Línguas Estrangeiras na Biblioteca Central de Macau*

Stella compilou um livro intitulado *Colisão e Intercâmbio: Um Sumário de Livros Raros em Línguas Estrangeiras* na Biblioteca Central de Macau com base nos livros estrangeiros raros que estudou na biblioteca. O livro consiste de títulos e sinopses de 114 dos livros raros em línguas estrangeiras mais representativos guardados na Biblioteca Central de Macau, incluindo o primeiro jornal alguma vez publicado em território chinês (Macau) por impresso de tipos móveis, a obra publicada em Macau *On the Poetry of Chinese* de Sir John Francis Davis, que residiu em Macau antes do estabelecimento de Hong Kong como porto livre e que se tornou depois o segundo governador de Hong Kong; e traduções do《聖諭廣訓》（*Edicto Sagrado do Imperador Kangxi*）em Inglês, Francês, Português e Latim, entre outras obras.

### *Collision and Exchange: A Synopsis of Rare Books in Foreign Languages in Macao Central Library*

Stella has compiled a book titled *Collision and Exchange: A Synopsis of Rare Books in Foreign Languages in Macao Central Library*, based upon the foreign rare books she studied in the Library. The book consists of titles and synopses of 114 most representative rare books in foreign languages housed in the Macao Central Library, including the first-ever Portuguese newspaper published in the Chinese territory (Macao) by means of movable type printing; the Macao-published *On the Poetry of Chinese* by Sir John Francis Davis who resided in Macao prior to the establishment of Hong Kong as a free port and became the second Governor of Hong Kong afterwards; and translations of the *Sacred Edict of the Kangxi Emperor (Shengyu guangxun)* in English, French, Portuguese and Latin, among other works.

書

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## 嚴選西文古籍

SELEÇÃO DE ITENS RAROS EM LÍNGUAS OCIDENTAIS – LIVROS  
SELECTION OF RARE ITEMS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES – BOOKS

1.

《英華字典》

(*An English and Chinese Dictionary*)

馬禮遜（Robert Morrison, 1782-1834）

《英華字典》（*An English and Chinese Dictionary*）是1807年來華的英國倫敦傳道會（London Missionary Society）傳教士馬禮遜（Robert Morrison, 1782-1834）所編著，於1822年在澳門由P. P. Thoms印製。《英華字典》屬三部六卷中《華英字典》（*A Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in Three Parts*）的第三部。馬禮遜加插了不少專有名詞，將當時的西方知識與中國知識進行對照，引進了中國缺乏的西方觀念。

*An English and Chinese Dictionary (Dicionário de Chinês-Inglês)*  
Robert Morrison (1782-1834)

*An English and Chinese Dictionary* foi compilado por Robert Morrison (1782-1834), um missionário na China da London Missionary Society em 1807, e publicado por P. P. Thoms em Macau em 1822. O Dicionário é a Terceira parte da publicação – *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in Three Parts (Um Dicionário da Língua Chinesa, em Três Partes)* – compreendido por seis volumes em três partes. Morrison adicionou bastantes terminologias à obra e estabeleceu comparações entre o conhecimento ocidental e da China na época, procurando fazer uma introdução aos conceitos ocidentais que ainda não tinham sido desenvolvidos na China.

*An English and Chinese Dictionary*  
Robert Morrison (1782-1834)

*An English and Chinese Dictionary* was compiled by Robert Morrison (1782-1834), a missionary to China from the London Missionary Society in 1807, and published by P. P. Thoms in Macao in 1822. The Dictionary is the third part of the publication – *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in Three Parts* – that comprises six volumes in three parts. Morrison added quite a few terminologies therein and made comparisons between knowledge from the West and China at that time, seeking to introduce Western concepts that had yet to be developed in China.

3.

《漢洋合字彙》*Diccionario china-portuguez*  
por J. A. Gon.alves.

Macao: Real Collegio de S. José, 1833

葡籍漢學家編者江沙維（Joaquim Afonso Gonçalves, 1781-1841）可以說是同期中最具影響力的一位，他同時是澳門著名遣使會會士。《漢洋合字彙》為其中一本重要工具書，1833年由澳門若瑟堂書院（Real Collegio de S. José）發行，是澳門現存最早的中葡字典。

*Diccionario china-portuguez*  
por J. A. Gonçalves

Macao: Real Collegio de S. José, 1833

Compilado pelo sinólogo português Joaquim Afonso Gonçalves (1781-1841) e publicado pelo Real Collegio de S. José em 1833, o *Diccionario china-portuguez* é um dos livros de referência mais importantes e o mais antigo dicionário chinês-português entres as outros homologos existentes em Macau. O sinólogo era Lazarista, membro da Congregação de Padres da Missão – uma congregação reputada em Macau – e foi considerado o sinólogo mais influente da época.

*Diccionario china-portuguez*  
by J. A. Gonçalves  
Macao: Real Collegio de S. José, 1833

Compiled by Portuguese Sinologist Joaquim Afonso Gonçalves (1781-1841) and published by the Real Collegio de S. José in 1833, the *Diccionario china-portuguez* is one of the important reference books and the earliest Chinese-Portuguese dictionary among other existent counterparts in Macao. The Sinologist was a member of the Congregation of Priests of the Mission – a reputed congregation in Macao – and was deemed as the most influential Sinologist of the time.



我們從館藏中選出幾本最有代表性的西文古籍書籍，有的是記錄了清朝時期中葡的通商條約，有的是當年傳教士用來傳播中西文化的字典。這些當年以參考工具為主要用途的書本，今天成為了擁有重要歷史研究價值以及澳門中西文化交流的重要見證。

Aqui seleccionamos vários livros ocidentais raros que são os mais representativos da coleção da Biblioteca, registando alguns o tratado sino-português de comércio durante a dinastia Qing e alguns dicionários produzidos por missionários para propagar as culturas chinesa e ocidental no passado. Estes livros, que serviam principalmente de obras de referência da época, agora possuem um importante valor para os estudos históricos e são testemunhos importantes do intercâmbio cultural sino-ocidental em Macau.

Here we have selected several Western rare books which are the most representative of the library collection, with some recording the Sino-Portuguese treaty of commerce during the Qing Dynasty and some being dictionaries used by missionaries to spread Chinese and Western cultures in the past. These books, which mainly served as reference books of the time, now bear important value in historical studies and significant witness to Sino-Western cultural exchange in Macao.

2.

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*

金尼閣（Nicolas Trigault, 1577-1628）

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio* 是一冊拉丁文古籍，由金尼閣（Nicolas Trigault, 1577-1628）撰寫，是《利瑪竇中國札記》的第一卷，主要向西方人士介紹中國歷史、地理、文化，於1639年由埃爾澤維爾家族（Elzeviriana）出版社發行，體積僅11x6x2厘米。

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*  
Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628)

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*, o primeiro volume de De Christiana expeditione apud Sinas suscepta ab Societate Jesu, é um livro raro em latim escrito por Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628), que introduz principalmente a história, geografia e cultura chinesas ao ocidente. O livro raro foi publicado por Elzeviriana em 1639 no tamanho de 11 x 6 x 2cm.

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*  
Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628)

*Regni Chinesis Descriptio*, the first volume of *The Notes on China of Father Matteo Ricci* is a rare book in Latin written by Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628), mainly introducing to Western people Chinese history, geography and culture. The rare book was published by Elzeviriana in 1639 in the size of 11 x 6 x 2cm.

4.

*A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect*  
by Ernest John Eitel

Hong Kong: Lane Crawford, 1877

歐德理（Ernest John Eitel, 1838-1908），出生於德國的符騰堡（Württemberg），早年加入巴色會（Basel Mission）成為牧師。他於1859年前後被派往廣東新安縣（又名寶安）李朗區會宣教，1865年轉入倫敦傳道會（London Missionary Society），在華時間長達30多年，負責在廣東客屬的博羅（Poklo）地區發展教務。1870年，他加入香港政府工作，曾任洋務參贊，香港最高法院傳譯員，對香港保良局的成立有一定的貢獻。歐德理根據前人的成果，用粵語韻書《分韻撮要》去拼寫廣東音，希望能修正他們的誤點，將粵音標準化。

*A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect (Um Dicionário Chinês no Dialecto Cantonense)*  
por Ernest John Eitel  
Hong Kong: Lane Crawford, 1877

Ernest John Eitel (1838-1908), nascido em Württemberg, na Alemanha, tornou-se missionário após tornar-se membro da Missão de Basel ainda novo e permaneceu na China durante mais de 30 anos. Em 1859, foi enviado para o Distrito de Lilang no Região de Xin'an (mais tarde designada Região de Bao'an), em Guangdong para trabalho missionário. Mais tarde, em 1865, ingressou na London Missionary Society e foi responsável por trabalho missionário na região de Poklo da etnia Hakka em Guangdong. Em 1870, começou a trabalhar para o Governo de Hong Kong, tendo servido como conselheiro do Expediente Estrangeiro e como intérprete para o Supremo Tribunal de Hong Kong. Fez também algumas contribuições para o estabelecimento do Po Leung Kuk em Hong Kong. Eitel transliterou os tons do cantonense com base na obra de um predecessor dedicado a estes estudos – 《分韻撮要》（*um Dicionário Tónico da Língua Chinesa no Dialecto de Cantão*）, procurando estandarizar os tons do cantonense revendo algumas incorrecções da obra.

*A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect*  
by Ernest John Eitel  
Hong Kong: Lane Crawford, 1877

Ernest John Eitel (1838-1908), born in Württemberg, Germany, became a missionary after joining the Basel Mission in his early years and stayed in China for almost 30 years. In 1859, he was sent to Lilang District in Xin'an County (latterly known as Bao'an County), Guangdong for missionary work. Later in 1865, he transferred to the London Missionary Society and was responsible for missionary work in Poklo region of the Hakka inhabitant area in Guangdong. In 1870, he started working for the Hong Kong Government, having served as an adviser for foreign affairs and an interpreter for the Hong Kong Supreme Court. He also made certain contributions to the establishment of the Po Leung Kuk in Hong Kong. Eitel transliterated the tones of Cantonese based upon a predecessor's work dedicated to the studies – *A Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect*, seeking to standardize Cantonese tones by revising any incorrectness therein.

報

刊

## 嚴選西文古籍

SELEÇÃO DE ITENS RAROS EM LÍNGUAS OCIDENTAIS – PERIÓDICOS

SELECTION OF RARE ITEMS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES – PERIODICALS

除書籍以外，民政總署大樓圖書館也藏有1822年至1957年間的49種舊外文報紙。

Para além de livros, a Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM alberga também 49 jornais antigos em línguas estrangeiras publicados entre 1822 e 1957.

Apart from books, the IACM Building Library also houses 49 old newspapers in foreign languages published between 1822 and 1957.



1.

《蜜蜂華報》( *A Abelha da China* )

《蜜蜂華報》1822年9月12日創刊於澳門，由多味尼加會修士（改革派代表）主編，是當時在澳門的葡人中的立憲派推翻君主保守派後創辦的，因葡萄牙復辟君主制，該報被迫於1823年12月27日停刊，共出了67期。

*A Abelha da China*

*A Abelha da China* foi estabelecido em Macau no dia 12 de Setembro de 1822 por portugueses do Partido Constitucional após este ter derrubado o Partido Conservador, sendo o editor-chefe, um frade reformista dominicano. Foram publicados um total de 67 números antes da sua suspensão no dia 27 de Dezembro de 1823 devido à restauração da monarquia em Portugal.

*The China Bee (A Abelha da China)*

*The China Bee* was established in Macao on 12 September 1822 by the Portuguese of the Constitutional Party after they overthrew the Conservative Party, with the editor-in-chief being a reformist Dominican friar. A total of 67 issues had been published before it was suspended on 27 December 1823 due to the restoration of the monarchy in Portugal.



2.

《鏡海叢報》( *Echo Macaense* )

葡文版 *Echo Macaense: Seminário Luso Chinez*，中文版《鏡海叢報》於1893年（清光緒十九年）創刊，中文版於1895年停刊；葡文版於1899年停刊。中葡文版的《鏡海叢報》內容有異，主要包涵政治、經濟、社會等資訊，署名刊行人是飛南第（Nicolau Tolentino Fernandes），由創於1855年的“鏡海印務總局”梓印。《鏡海叢報》是中國近代第一份資產階級與民主革命密切相關的報紙，此報亦記錄了孫中山在澳門和廣州之活動，是研究孫中山事蹟的重要參考文獻。

*Echo Macaense*

O jornal bilingue chinês-português *Echo Macaense* foi estabelecido em 1893 (19º ano do reinado do Imperador Guangxu da dinastia Qing). A versão chinesa, com o nome 《鏡海叢報》，foi mais tarde eliminada em 1895 e a versão portuguesa, denominada *Echo Macaense: Seminário Luso Chinez*, em 1899. Apesar dos conteúdos diferentes das duas versões, ambas principalmente dedicadas a assuntos políticos, económicos e sociais, entre outros, e eram impressos pela Tipografia Mercantil fundada em 1855, sendo o impressor e editor Nicolau Tolentino Fernandes.

Sendo o primeiro jornal na China moderna estreitamente relacionado com o classe burguesa e a reforma democrática, registou as actividades do Dr. Sun Yat-sen em Macau e Guangzhou, servindo como uma importante referencia para o estudo da sua vida.

*Echo Macaense*

The Chinese-Portuguese bilingual newspaper *Echo Macaense* was established in 1893 (19<sup>th</sup> year of Emperor Guangxu's reign of the Qing Dynasty). The Chinese version, under the name of 《鏡海叢報》，was later discontinued in 1895 and the Portuguese version, named *Echo Macaense: Seminário Luso Chinez*, in 1899. Despite different content in the two versions, both primarily published about political, economic and social matters, among others, and were printed by Tipografia Mercantil founded in 1855 with the printer and publisher being Nicolau Tolentino Fernandes. Being the first newspaper in modern China that was closely related to the bourgeois class and the democratic reform, it recorded Dr Sun Yat-sen's activities in Macao and Guangzhou, therefore serving as important reference for the study of his life.

如何借閱外文古籍？

市民訪客可以於開放時間（星期一至六，下午一時至七時）內進入民政總署大樓圖書館參觀，館內部分古籍備有複製本供讀者查閱。但是所有古籍不提供外借，倘需要閱覽原件，必須提前以書面向文化局公共圖書館管理廳申請並需述明原因，待獲得批准後，方能在館內閱覽。

Como pedir emprestado livros estrangeiros raros?

Os visitantes podem dirigir-se à Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM durante o horário de expediente (13:00 às 19:00 horas de Segunda a Sábado). A Biblioteca permite aos leitores o acesso a cópias de certos livros raros, mas o serviço de empréstimo de livros raros não está disponível. Os leitores que desejem ter acesso aos livros originais devem submeter um pedido ao Departamento de Gestão de Bibliotecas Públicas do Instituto Cultural indicando as razões de empréstimo, mas apenas podem ter acesso aos livros raros originais no interior da Biblioteca após a obtenção de autorização.

How to gain access to Western rare books?

Residents and visitors alike are welcome to visit the IACM Building Library during the opening hours (1pm to 7pm, Monday to Saturday). Copies of certain rare books are provided for in-house reading; however, all rare books are not available for loan. Readers who need to access the originals are required to submit to the Department of Public Library Management of the Cultural Affairs Bureau a prior application with proper justifications. Only when the application is approved can the original rare books be viewed in house.

## 你所不知道的 西文古籍 小常識

FACTOS INTERESSANTES  
SOBRE LIVROS  
OCIDENTAIS RAROS

FUN FACTS ABOUT  
WESTERN RARE BOOKS



水漲船高的西文古籍拍賣市場

Livros Ocidentais Raros Altamente Procurados nos Mercados de Leilões

Western Rare Books being Highly Sought after in Auction Markets

西文古籍在華文地區是在近十年慢慢走進大眾視野的，而拍賣是不少圖書館和西文古籍私人收藏家獲得書籍的最主要渠道。西文古籍拍賣在世界上有超過260年的歷史，蘇富比與佳士得最初的拍賣中，不少都是西文古籍拍賣。前文介紹的，在民政總署大樓圖書館收藏之 *Regni Chinesis Descriptio* 袖珍本就曾出現在中國內地的拍賣場上，引起眾多藏家爭相競投，最終以人民幣72,800元的高價成交。

與傳教士身份同樣受到重視的還有公使這一特殊的作者群體。他們通過公職之機在18世紀陸續到訪中國，回國後出版見聞錄，其中最著名的當屬副使斯當東爵士的《英使謁見乾隆紀實》( *An historical account of the embassy to the Emperor of China* )。該書1797年在倫敦出版兩卷英文版，卷一首為隨團畫師亞歷山大精心繪制的乾隆皇帝像，卷二為馬嘎爾尼伯爵像，出自希基手筆。該紀實的英、法文版各一套在早前舉辦的專拍中分別以人民幣24,640元及35,840元的佳績拍出。

（資料出處：《中國報》2010年11月19日報道《中國書店2010秋拍品種新亮點多 首拍大字繡裝本》）

Na última década, os livros ocidentais raros tornaram-se cada vez mais reconhecidos nas regiões onde se fala chinês. As bibliotecas e os colecionadores privados adquirem livros estrangeiros raros principalmente através de leilões, os quais têm uma história de mais de 260 anos – muitos dos primeiros leilões da Sotheby's e da Christie's eram leilões de livros estrangeiros raros. Por exemplo, um livro raro da Biblioteca do Edifício do IACM, o livro de bolso *Regni Chinesis Descriptio* acima mencionado, apareceu num leilão no Interior da China. Artraiu licitações intensas entre colecionadores e foi eventualmente vendido pelo preço elevado de CNY72,800.

Outro grupo especial de autores que desfruta de um estatuto equivalente e respeito como missionários, são os emissários. Estes visitavam a China em grupos no séc. XVIII como representantes e subsequentemente publicaram as memórias das suas viagens após regressarem a casa. O mais conhecido destas intitula-se *An Historical Account of the Embassy to the Emperor of China (Um Relato Histórico da Embaixada ao Imperador da China)*, escrito pelo secretário da embaixada e 1º Baronete, Sir George Staunton, publicado em inglês em dois volumes em Londres em 1797. O primeiro volume contém um retrato do Imperador Qianlong ilustrado pelo desenhador da embaixada William Alexander, enquanto o segundo volume contém o retrato de Lord Macartney por Thomas Hickey. Duas cópias dos registos documentais, em inglês e francês, foram vendidas recentemente em leilões pelos elevados preços de CNY24,640 e CNY35,840, respectivamente.

(Fonte: artigo intitulado *Cathay Bookshop autumn auctions 2010 unveils new exciting items, putting up thread-bound large-character books for first auction* na *China Press* datado de 19 Novembro de 2010)

For the past decade, western rare books have become increasingly recognized in Chinese-speaking regions. Libraries and private collectors acquire foreign rare books mainly through auction, which itself has a history of over 260 years – many of the early auctions of Sotheby's and Christie's were auctions of foreign rare books. For instance, a rare book of the IACM Building Library collection, the pocket book *Regni Chinesis Descriptio* mentioned above, appeared at an auction in Mainland China. It attracted intense bidding among collectors and was eventually sold at a high price of CNY72,800.

Another special author group that enjoy equal status and respect as missionaries is the envoys. They visited China in droves in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as official representatives of their home countries and subsequently published memoirs of their journeys upon returning home. The most well-known of them is *An Historical Account of the Embassy to the Emperor of China* written by the deputy of the embassy and 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet Sir George Staunton, which was published in English in two volumes in London in 1797. The first volume contains the portrait of the Emperor Qianlong illustrated by the embassy's draughtsman William Alexander, while the second volume contains the portrait of Lord Macartney by Thomas Hickey. Two copies of the documentary records, in English and French, have been recently sold at auctions for a good price of CNY24,640 and CNY35,840, respectively.

(Source: article headlined *Cathay Bookshop autumn auctions 2010 unveils new exciting items, putting up thread-bound large-character books for first auction* on *China Press* dated 19 November 2010)

## 大灣區還有甚麼西文古籍圖書館？

Que outras bibliotecas na Zona da Grande Baía colecionam livros ocidentais raros?

What other libraries in the Greater Bay Area collect Western rare books?



01

中山大學圖書館

位於廣州的中山大學圖書館聚珍廳，同樣有不少珍貴的西文古籍，包括從17世紀到20世紀初的英文、德文、法文、拉丁文文獻，其中不乏初刻初印本，尤以與中國相關的此類書籍最為有特色，如《中國叢報》( *Chinese Repository* ) 為近代外國人眼中看中國的典型文獻，參考利用價值很高。

Biblioteca da Universidade Sun Yat-sen

O Salão dos Tesouros na Biblioteca da Universidade de Sun Yat-sen em Guangzhou coleciona um grande número de textos ocidentais de valor incalculável incluindo documentos em inglês, alemão, francês e latim do séc. XVII ao séc. XX, muitas das quais são mesmo primeiras edições. Os livros estrangeiros relacionados com a China são especialmente preciosos. O *Repositório Chinês*, por exemplo, é uma publicação típica na China escrita a partir de perspectivas de estrangeiros, sendo um referência importante.

Sun Yat-sen University Library

The Treasure Hall in Sun Yat-sen University Library in Guangzhou collects a large number of invaluable Western texts including documents in English, German, French and Latin from the 17th to early 20th century, many of which are even first editions. China-related foreign books are especially precious. The Chinese Repository, for example, is a typical publication on China written from foreigners' perspectives, thus serving as significant reference.

香港中文大學圖書館

香港中文大學圖書館特藏收錄了1900年以前出版的西文著作，珍本包括 Sir George Staunton (1798) 所寫之名著 *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China*, George Henry Mason (1800) 所寫之 *The Costume of China*, Pierre Henri Stanislas d'Escayrac de Lauture (1877) 所寫之 *La Chine et les Chinois*, Alphonse Favier (1897) 所寫之 *Peking: Histoire et Description* 等等。

Biblioteca da Universidade Chinesa de Hong Kong

A Biblioteca da Universidade Chinesa de Hong Kong alberga uma coleção especial de obras em línguas ocidentais publicadas antes de 1900 incluindo a conhecida *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China* escrita por Sir George Staunton (1798), *The Costume of China* de George Henry Mason (1800), *La Chine et les Chinois* de Pierre-Henri-Stanislas d'Escayrac de Lauture (1877) e *Peking: Histoire et Description* de Alphonse Favier (1897).

Chinese University of Hong Kong Library

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library houses a special collection of western-language works published before 1900 including the well-known *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China* written by Sir George Staunton (1798), *The Costume of China* by George Henry Mason (1800), *La Chine et les Chinois* by Pierre-Henri-Stanislas d'Escayrac de Lauture (1877) and *Peking: Histoire et Description* by Alphonse Favier (1897).



02

澳門大學圖書館

澳門大學圖書館古籍館的藏書主要來自何賢和陳君葆的贈書，也有部份古籍是來自捐贈和購買。西洋古籍及早期出版品館藏約有1,250種，主要為1890年至1920年間歐美出版的文學作品及澳門早期出版品。1999年7月，澳門鮑思高學校葡文部結束，經該校教師Ana Bella協助，校方把圖書館2,500冊藏書捐贈給大學，其中約有500種為較早期之西洋古籍及澳門出版品。



03

Biblioteca da Universidade de Macau

Os livros raros da Sala da Colecção de Livros Raros na Biblioteca da Universidade de Macau foram adquiridos através de aquisição e doações – a maior parte doações do Sr. Ho Yin (何賢) e do Sr. Chan Kwan-po (陳君葆). Existem aí aproximadamente 1250 tipos de livros ocidentais raros e publicações antigas, a maior parte das quais são obras literárias publicadas em países europeus e nos Estados Unidos entre 1890 e 1920 assim como publicações antigas de Macau. Após o encerramento da secção portuguesa em Julho de 1999, o Colégio Dom Bosco deu, com a ajuda de uma das professoras, Ana Bella, 2500 livros à Universidade incluindo cerca de 500 tipos de livros ocidentais raros e de publicações antigas de Macau.

University of Macau Library

The rare books in the Rare Book Collection Room in the University of Macau Library were acquired through purchase and donation – mostly donation by Mr Ho Yin (何賢) and Mr Chan Kwan-po (陳君葆). There are approximately 1,250 types of Western rare books and early publications, most of which were literary works published in European countries and the United States between 1890 and 1920 as well as early publications from Macao. Upon the closing of its Portuguese section in July 1999, the Colégio Dom Bosco donated, with the help of one of the teachers Ana Bella, 2,500 books to the University including about 500 types of western rare books and Macao publications from earlier times.

# 圖書館在智慧城市中的角色

訪澳門大學圖書館館長吳建中博士

## THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN SMART CITIES

INTERVIEW WITH DR WU JIANZHONG, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MACAU LIBRARY



2018年的澳門圖書館周，以澳門大學圖書館館長吳建中博士一場精彩的演說《智慧城市中的公共圖書館》拉開帷幕，智慧城市是21世紀城市發展的新興潮流，目的是為了讓人們更精準地實現美好生活，吳建中進一步解釋說：“知識是城市發展的動力資源。一個人的貧富取決於其獲取資源的能力，而獲取資訊和知識資源的最佳管道是圖書館，圖書館可以幫助人們提升生活和工作所需的閱讀素養及資訊技能”。

Macao Library Week 2018 was kicked off by an inspiring speech by Dr Wu Jianzhong, University Librarian of the University of Macau Library at the lecture entitled 'Public Libraries @ Smart City'. An emerging trend in 21<sup>st</sup> century urban planning, smart cities can help people achieve a better life with more precision. As Dr Wu explained, 'Knowledge is the driving force for the development of a city. One's wealth depends on his or her ability to acquire resources, and the best way to acquire such resources as information and knowledge is through libraries - libraries can help improve reading literacy and information skills necessary for work and daily life.'



### 圖書館答疑 LIBRARY WONDER WHY

**Q: 澳門公共圖書館是按照甚麼標準去採購新書的?**

**A:** 澳門公共圖書館按照《館藏發展政策》方向選書，由專業館員定期分析館藏狀況，並參閱各類選書參考訊息（如圖書出版目錄、暢銷書排行榜、得獎圖書書目等），並瞭解讀者需要後再採購合適的館藏資料。

**Q: What criteria does Macao Public Library use for purchasing new books?**

**A:** The Macao Public Library selects books according to the Collection Development Policy. The professional library staff regularly analyze the collection status, take various types of book selections as reference (such as book publisher's catalogue, best-seller list, winning books, etc.) and understand the needs of readers before the purchase of the appropriate collection materials.

**Q: 如果借閱的圖書逾期歸還，是否能網上繳付逾期罰款？繳完罰款後能否繼續借借？**

**A:** 澳門公共圖書館暫未提供網上電子繳付服務，遇圖書逾期須先前往任一公共圖書館歸還圖書並付款。當清繳所有罰款後，可重新借閱圖書資料。

**Q: If the borrowed books are overdue, can I pay the overdue fine online? Can I continue to renew after paying the fine?**

**A:** The Macao Public Library has not yet provided an online e-payment service. In the case of overdue books, you have to go to any public library to return the books and pay your fines. After you have paid all the fines, you can borrow the books again.

**Q: 圖書館會有逾期報紙嗎？可以借閱嗎？最長可以借閱到甚麼時候的？**

**A:** 澳門公共圖書館（除黑沙環公園黃營均兒童圖書館）均有提供逾期報紙供市民查閱，各館的逾期報紙保存期會因應館內空間而不同。逾期報紙不提供外借服務，僅供市民館內閱覽。  
逾期報紙查詢服務：  
<http://www.library.gov.mo/zh-hant/library-collections/newspapers/back-issue-newspapers>

**Q: Does the Library have back-issue newspapers? Can I borrow them? What is the maximum retention period of the back-issue newspapers?**

**A:** The Macao Public Library (except the Wong Ieng Kuan

Library in Areia Preta Urban Park) offers back-issue newspapers for public reading, yet, the retention period of each library is different depending on the space of the library. All back-issue newspapers cannot be borrowed and are only available for reading inside the libraries.

Back-issue newspaper reading service:  
<http://www.library.gov.mo/en/library-collections/newspapers/back-issue-newspapers>

**Q: 如不小心遺失從圖書館借來的書，如何報失？有何罰則？**

**A:** 如遺失圖書資料，須前往任一公共圖書館辦理遺失手續，並需按照書價賠償；若辦理遺失資料手續時該圖書資料已屬逾期歸還，則須額外繳付逾期罰款。

**Q: If I accidentally lose a book borrowed from a library, how can I report it? What is the penalty?**

**A:** If you lose the library materials, you have to report loss at any public library and need to pay compensation according to the book price. If the library materials are already overdue when processing the loss reporting procedure, you also need to pay an overdue fine.

吳建中年初到澳門大學圖書館擔任館長，澳門公共圖書館給他的印象是“很好，很生動。”他形容澳門的圖書館有著各種吸引人的細節，“讓人很想走進去，而且也開展了不少面向公眾的宣傳活動。傳統圖書館以借書為主，現在則更注重資訊交流與分享，智慧城市講求的Smart就體現在這些方面，我希望公共圖書館和大學圖書館攜手，共創知識互動的新空間和新服務”。

2018年底即將開放的芬蘭赫爾辛基中央圖書館是智慧城市公共圖書館的優秀實例，不但設計前衛新穎，而且更破天荒地設置了讓讀者體驗芬蘭文化的“桑拿”空間，以及如今流行的Co-working協作空間。那麼，在澳門的智慧城市進程中，圖書館最應該重視的又是哪方面的建設呢？“首要，要認識和挖掘圖書館作為場所（library as a place）的功能，讓知識在交流中增值，因此對圖書館來說，如何組織和舉辦好這些讀者活動格外重要”。坐言起行，澳門大學圖書館今年九月展開“博雅講座”、“博雅展覽”和“博雅新書發佈”等一系列文化活動，且將推出面向公眾的移動裝置應用程式（APP），方便讀者查找數據和資訊。吳建中接著說，“其次，要善用現代化技術實現資訊的精準提供和獲取，因此圖書管理系統需要同步升級，從基於圖書向基於知識轉變，充分利用雲端技術讓讀者在任何時候、任何場所都可以實現資訊獲取和交流分享”。第三，是人才，不單硬體有升級需求，人才也要提升。過去圖書館員只需要具備編目分類的知識便可，而智慧城市的圖書館則需要兼有學科知識和技術素養的人才去同時管理書籍和數據，亦需具備公開和組織能力，如博雅講座的主持工作就會由大學自己培養的主持人擔當，這也是一種未來圖書館員需要掌握的組織能力。

Dr Wu recalled the impression he got from the public libraries of Macao when he started working as the librarian of the University of Macau Library at the beginning of the year. He found them 'very good and lively' with many intriguing details. They are very inviting, and there are so many promotional activities targeting the general public. While traditional libraries mostly provide books for borrowing, libraries nowadays focus more on information exchange and sharing, which embodies exactly the 'smart' concept proposed for smart cities. I hope the public libraries of Macao and the University Library would join hands to create new space and launch new services for knowledge interaction.

An excellent example of public library for smart cities is the Helsinki Central Library in Finland, which is set to open towards the end of 2018. Boasting a cutting-edge design, the library offers an unprecedented feature - a sauna - for readers to experience this unique aspect of Finnish culture and a co-working space which is currently a prevailing trend around the world. On the way to transforming Macao into a smart city, what should the libraries focus on? 'First of all, learn about and explore the function of library as a place, so that knowledge can multiply in value while being exchanged. For libraries, it has become especially important to organize and host constructive reading activities.' To put words into actions, the University of Macau Library will host a series of cultural events such as 'Lectures on Liberal Arts Education' (Boya Lecture), 'Liberal Arts Exhibitions' and 'Liberal Arts Book Launch' in September this year and is also going to launch a mobile app for the public to search for data and information. 'Secondly,' Dr Wu continued, 'making good use of modern technology to enhance the precision in information provision and retrieval, which is to say, library management systems should be upgraded at the same time to facilitate the transition from being book-based to knowledge-based and cloud computing should be utilized to enable readers to access and share information anytime, anywhere.' Thirdly, technological talent, upgrade is not only required for hardware, but also for manpower. In the past, library staff only needed to know how to catalogue books, however in the libraries of smart cities, they are required to possess disciplinary knowledge and technological literacy in order to manage books and data concurrently, along with public relations and organizational skills. The ability to host a function, for instance, will become one of the requisites for future library staff - emcees of the Lectures on Liberal Arts Education are all staff members that the university itself has fostered.

# 《白樣 Dummy》



《白樣Dummy》的整體效果讓人眼前一亮，黑白風格的紀實攝影是黃靈雲別具標誌性的個人特色，書本除了巧妙地表達他出色的攝影技術外，最有趣的是那種開放式的解讀方式：不同的讀者，會看到不同的意義；Dummy本身就是一種不定性的雛形，可說是“一萬個人眼裡有一萬個哈姆雷特”。黃靈雲像個完美主義者，曾經書本的第一遍印刷，因為未能完全達到其要求，黃靈雲決定自行到深圳尋找國內知名印刷廠重印，新版本的效果讓他感到自己的堅持是值得的。

《白樣Dummy》拍攝的是一群醉酒吸毒的人，攝影師和設計師巧妙地將眾人的五官用後期去掉，讓本來看起來沒有靈魂且忘我而瘋狂的人們，顯得更為荒誕和戲劇化，他們是攝影師眼裡的“碰撞測試人偶”。“在拍攝過程中我觀察到他們眼中的空洞，我唯一想到的是，他們仿佛是被幽靈附體的人偶，在這個狂歡的空間裡，作為旁觀者，我完全感受不到屬於人類的氣息，他們就是沒有五官的怪物”，黃靈雲這樣解讀書中的“主角”，“拍攝的時候肯定是困難重重，試想一下，他們本來就處於一種很瘋狂的醉酒狀態，閃光燈一亮，部分是憤怒的，部分人很無奈，但那一刻的表情卻被生動捕捉到鏡頭內，我覺得很有趣。為了去拍攝這群人，我花了三個月時間流連在各大酒吧，守候到深夜，拍了幾萬張照片，這裡呈現的只是很少的一部分。”

作為英國新南威爾斯大學紀實攝影系的碩士畢業生，黃靈雲可謂科班出身，“在澳門，大部分攝影師都會走商業路線，但我只懂紀實攝影，不是我不想商業化，而是不懂啊！”他略帶自嘲地笑說，“我把我的書籍當成是一個攝影作品，成本高、設計細緻、創作時間較長，定價也不便宜，線上線下同時進行，它可以是一本書，也可以是一個展覽，同時也可以化為一個talk，是一體化的”，如果是商業攝影作品書，就未必可按這種流程進行。除了出版過程迥異，藝術攝影的銷售渠道也截然不同，“英國和蘇格蘭的五家國家圖書館都會收集這類型的攝影書，這是一個很好的展示渠道，同時，和我長期合作的畫廊也會幫忙銷售，《白樣Dummy》印刷了300本，銷售壓力不算大”。

為了更好地拓寬澳門的攝影視角，黃靈雲和一群志同道合的朋友成立“方言社”，是澳門組織關於攝影講座、攝影展的活躍文藝社團之一，“我還是喜歡紙質的東西，出版更多攝影類書籍也是我們未來的一個目標。我希望能把工作室變成半開放的攝影書籍閱覽室，讓澳門人看到更多攝影的可能性”。



白樣Dummy

作者：黃靈雲  
出版社：黃靈雲（自主出版）  
出版年份：2018

紀實攝影的

無界解讀

●文\_余雁 ●攝影\_李佩珊



## 紅街市圖書館展新顏 NOVO ASPECTO DA BIBLIOTECA DO MERCADO VERMELHO NEW LOOK OF RED MARKET LIBRARY



攝影 劉志衛 FOTOGRAFIA\_Casli Lao / PHOTOGRAPHY\_Casli Lao  
部分為資料圖片/e certas fotografias de ficheiros/along with certain file photos



## 活動回顧： “何東圖書館六十周年慶”系列活動

《崗頂寫意遊——建築導賞及速寫》  
PAST EVENT: ACTIVITIES  
COMMEMORATING THE 60<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
OF SIR ROBERT HO TUNG LIBRARY  
“Relaxing Moment at St. Augustine’s Square –  
Guided Architectural Tour and Sketching Activity”



1

何東圖書館的美，不但在於別樹一格的設計、擁有園林般的清幽環境，還在於它所處的位置——崗頂前地是一個獨一無二充滿文化氣息的地區。從何東圖書館出發，而右邊是聖若瑟修道院與崗頂劇院，對面是聖奧斯定教堂，而從左邊的斜坡下去則有傳統中式牌樓設計的民居地“青雲里”、“聚龍里”，有中有西，可說是中西文化融合的見證。

跟着澳門建築師兼藝術家呂澤強的步伐，活動參與者走進了中國第一所西式劇院——伯多祿五世劇院，了解到新古典希臘復興風格的建築設計；聖奧斯定教堂過去與現今模樣的比較；還有傳說是19世紀華人苦力準備出外的聚居地“聚龍里”，從建築文化及藝術層面了解崗頂前地一帶的風貌，並進行速寫活動。

呂澤強說道，“何東圖書館的歷史重要，但我覺得整個區域及周邊的建築也會幫助你更好地理解圖書館，所以就開展了這次導賞及速寫活動。”作為曾經參與何東圖書館新大樓興建項目的一員，呂澤強也向大家提及了當初玻璃屋似的設計，是想更好地展現圖書館內美麗的花園空間，“何東圖書館是澳門一座比較特別的圖書館建築，前後都有小花園，也保留了山上的石頭作為裝飾，用玻璃設計讓讀者在室內都可以欣賞到美麗的園林景色。”

對於崗頂一帶歷史有興趣的朋友，呂澤強更推薦了兩本圖書資料，包括收錄了著名西洋畫家喬治·錢納利筆下澳門景色的《他鄉故里——喬治·錢納利作品集》以及由王文達先生撰寫介紹澳門古今的《澳門掌故》，市民讀者到澳門公共圖書館便可借閱。



2



3

Led by Macao architect and artist Andre Lui Chak Keong, participants walked into the Dom Pedro V Theatre, the first Western-style theatre in China, and learned about the neoclassical Greek Revival style of architecture. After that they went to Augustine’s Church to compare its past and present appearances. Then they walked to Pátio dos Cules; there is a legend that it was a habitation for Chinese coolies who prepared to work outside Macao during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This activity enabled the participants to understand the landscape in the area of St. Augustine’s Square from architectural culture and arts.

Andre Lui Chak Keong said, “Although the history of Sir Robert Ho Tung Library is important, I think the entire area and surrounding buildings also help you better understand the library, that’s the reason why this guided tour and sketching activity is carried out.” As a member who had once taken part in the construction project of the new building of Sir Robert Ho Tung Library, Lui also introduced the initial glass-house design for a better display of the gorgeous garden spaces inside the library. “Sir Robert Ho Tung Library is a special library building in Macao since there is a small garden both at its front and back, and the stones of the hill are also preserved as decoration. Therefore, the glass design allows readers to enjoy the beautiful garden scenery from indoors,” he continued.

For those who are interested in the history of the area of St. Augustine’s Square, Lui recommended two books, including the one by famous western painter George Chinnery that records Macao scenery – *Traveller’s Home: Masterworks by George Chinnery*, and the other by Mr. Wong Man Tat that introduces the past and present Macao – *Anecdotes of Macao (Aomen Zhanqiu)*. Interested parties can borrow them at Macao Public Library.

1. 呂澤強（前排左二）與一眾參與活動的市民在圖書館內的小花園合照。
2. 就讀小學的Apple表示很喜歡這個活動，讓她對圖書館及附近的建築歷史有初步認識。
3. 作為圖書館忠實粉絲的David表示，透過活動不但讓她發現了圖書館不一樣的美景，還對崗頂一帶有了更深的認識。

1. Andre Lui Chak Keong (second from left, front row) and residents who were participants in the activity take group photos in the little garden of the library.
2. Primary student Apple says that she really likes this activity since she can have a preliminary understanding of the history of the library and nearby buildings.
3. As a die-hard fan of the library, David is not only able to discover the different beautiful scenery of the library with the activity, but also have a deeper understanding of the area of St. Augustine’s Square.

### 圖書館放大鏡 LIBRARY MAGNIFIER



#### 卡塔爾 / QATAR

#### 卡塔爾國家圖書館 / QATAR NATIONAL LIBRARY

卡塔爾國家圖書館包括多哈國家圖書館、公共圖書館和大學圖書館，42,000平方米的閱讀區域讓人任意徜徉書海。圖書館收錄超過100萬冊書籍，其中更藏有中東地區最為重要且極其罕見的手稿。整個圖書館分兩部份，上層主要收藏來自世界各地的書籍與經典，並設有數碼專區以及多用途空間，包括計算機實驗室、小組學習空間、寫作中心等。下層為儲藏卡塔爾及阿拉伯世界的珍貴史料、典籍、手抄本等國家重要遺產。

Education City, Al Luqta St, Ar-Rayyan, Doha

The Qatar National Library includes the Doha’s National Library, the Public Library and the University Library, and houses over a million books and a 42,000-square-metre space for readers to relax in the sea of books. The most important and extremely rare manuscript of the Middle East region is also stored in the library. The entire library is divided into two parts: the upper level mainly collects books and classics from all over the world, and is equipped with a digital area and multipurpose space, including a computer lab, a group study space and a writing centre, etc. The lower level stores Qatar and the Arab world’s precious historical materials, ancient books and records, manuscripts and other important national heritage.

## 鉛筆：供人毀滅的設計




○

**鉛筆：設計與環境的歷史**

作者：亨利·波卓斯基（Henry Petroski）
譯者：楊幼蘭
出版社：浙江工業大學出版社
出版年份：2018

估計不少小朋友都有過這樣的經歷：抓耳撓腮做作業時總拿手裡的鉛筆出氣——狠狠地咬一口。家長的“威權統治”也往往在這時候發揮作用，至輕也要數落一番這種不良舉動。咬鉛筆頭的“嗜好”，不僅是小朋友，有些人長大後仍舊難改。橡皮鉛筆可能在一定程度上會阻礙咬鉛筆的沖動，卻未必受歡迎，而橡皮擦的歷史比鉛筆的歷史還要長。畫畫的人都知道，普通橡皮鉛筆上的橡皮擦其實並不能完全擦掉鉛筆痕跡，有人就自造一些土法來代替“去污”功能欠佳的劣質橡皮；也有人在考慮如何保存“鉛筆的痕跡”，包括塗一層牛奶這樣的偏方。不過，在現代鉛筆誕生之後很長一段時間裡，從業者的精力主要放在筆芯質量的改良上，還來不及考慮附屬的橡皮。

家長之所以嚴厲禁止孩子咬鉛筆頭，不僅因為他們覺得這舉動不雅，而且還認為這會將鉛筆的主要成分，危害人體健康的“鉛”吞進肚子裡——這實在是天大的冤枉，由石墨、黏土以及其他成分合成的“鉛筆”是不含鉛的，而且兩個多世紀前制造鉛筆的核心材料“黑鉛”還被認為具有神奇的藥物療效。再普通不過的鉛筆身上有很多不普通的“冷知識”。像我這樣在電腦上輸入“鉛筆”兩個字，緊跟着跳出來是emoji符號，但你知道它為甚麼是六面的黃色筆桿嗎？你知道橡皮和筆桿之間的箍是怎麼來的嗎？鉛筆桿上H、B、S是甚麼意思？或者，你是否會覺得賣鉛筆附帶使用說明書是不可理喻？如此種種看似理所應當的問題都離不開各種字彙的科學研發和智慧機緣的碰撞。鉛筆的設計、制造與人類對有限環境下材料的認識密不可分，選伴隨著從個體制造商到國家不同層面之間的資源搶奪、情報刺探甚至貿易戰的起起伏伏。以上這些，不過是我這次推薦的書本，來自亨利·波卓斯基（Henry

Petroski）著寫之《鉛筆——設計與環境的歷史》中一些零碎的片段。

波卓斯基是杜克大學土木工程教授，但他對設計學卻有著非同一般的影響。他的研究多從生活的細節入手，比如早年翻譯成中文的《器具的進化》就頗受喜愛。而且他的寫作不做故作高深，易讀且有情感。可是我卻有點兒懷疑學院派理論家的引用效果，他的觀點都隱藏在字裡行間，不太好摘出裝點理論門面的金句。但如果你迫切需要，可以讀一讀書上第270頁的這句話：“鉛筆是設計來供人毀滅的”。

我們總把鉛筆放在觸手可及的地方，卻往往視若無睹，就像美國鉛筆設計和制造業先驅之一的梭羅——對，正是那位寫出著名的《瓦爾登湖》（Walden）的梭羅（Henry David Thoreau），在為森林探險所列的工具清單中，他恰恰忘“記”了但絕不會忘“帶”的鉛筆。波卓斯基的敘述，正是從被人們所忽略的地方開始講起。

書評人
<b>王曉松</b>
<span></span> <div>現居北京，博士，藝術評論人，策展人。編著有藝術作品/文獻集二十餘部，曾出版個人文集《視域之下》，擔任澳門牛房書庫《三千界——中國與葡語國家藝術聯展》聯合策展人。曾在《當代藝術新聞》、《Hi藝術》等刊撰寫文藝評論專欄。</div>

## 誰是李永平？

《新俠女圖》是 2017 年過身的華文小說家李永平的遺作，情況像《紅樓夢》，是一部未完成的作品，但我敢保證這並不影響閱讀體驗，其未完的終章所帶有的“遺憾”，會啟發你更多的想像，並驅使你走進某個更宏大、更廣闊的小說世界。

李永平說：“我這部《新俠女圖》就是講一個女子報仇的故事，她要面對那麼大的一個官僚體制……我要歌頌這個女人”。按書中封德屏的記述，從李永平 2017 年初著手寫這故事，到 5 月檢出癌症末期，最後 9 月 22 日病逝於淡水，他一刻也沒有放棄把小說寫好、把故事說完的希望……

“住院開刀前，他心裡繫念的是書桌上未完成的手稿，還有整理好的像 007 隨身攜帶的黑色皮包，裡面是他寫作の家當：筆記、草稿、稿紙……他在午後靜謐的病房寫，他在手術後加護病房醒來的床頭寫，出院後，他在淡水的小屋中寫，我們知道他在與時間競賽……”

可惜，故事最終還是沒有寫完。在李永平逝世一周年出版的這本《新俠女圖》，只有前面作者親自校閱過的前十四回（最終一回未完）、十四回殘稿以及“整理他身後遺留的札記，發現已有完整寫下的《白玉釵傳》（此書初定名）後記”，張貴興、封德屏、駱以軍、高嘉謙對此書的講解、分析以及成書過程的介紹，還有李永平在寫作此書時的部份手稿及校閱稿。這樣一來，我們既是在讀一本叫做《新俠女圖》的武俠小說，也是在讀一個叫做“李永平傳”的某個章節；我們既是在體驗《新俠女圖》女主人公白玉釵及故事敘事者李鵬的經歷，也是透過其他作者的分析和述說，進一步“還原”真實的李永平以及他在書中的寄托。

13 歲廣東少年李鵬，在大明正德 14 年從廣東南雄鳳津古渡，跟隨瓊島派白玉釵、書生劍客蕭劍一路北上行走江湖，期間與扶桑浪人菊十六郎、圓月流狂眠四郎、東廠錦衣衛及各門各派文人……劇情

在此不多透露，但有兩點在小說中反覆出現，很值得讀者朋友咀嚼。一是故事中对後人的厭惡和痛恨，這值得我們讀完此書後繼續去思考和追問；二是作者說“真正的創客就像真正的詩人，是沒有師父的。他橫空出世，沒人教得了他。”真的沒有師父？不，這本書會給你答案。小說主人公李鵬闖蕩江湖學藝的經過，對照著李永平從古晉沙勞越河邊渡口赴台尋求文學理想的經歷，不得不說，書裡頭就有不少對寫作愛好者的鼓勵和啟發。讀到後記，故事人物李鵬“確實”和作者李永平有某種關係呢！

看《新俠女圖》，我確實有種像在看 J. J.亞伯拉罕（J. J. Abrams）的小說《S.》（與道格·道斯特Doug Dorst合著）的感覺。《S.》內包的是一本由署名V.M.石察卡所寫的小說《希修斯之船》。在閱讀《希修斯之船》故事之時，讀者即可透過原文旁邊佈滿的兩個研究者的討論和交流，隨故事主人翁一起展開一次“誰是V.M.石察卡”的追尋之旅。而《新俠女圖》的閱讀，我們在與白玉釵和李鵬一起“行走江湖”的同時，也隨各文學工作者的詳講，開始了一趟“誰是李永平”的探索之路，並吸引著我們繼續閱讀和想像他身前身後那廣闊壯麗的武俠世界。“有形之物，再鋒利也終必損壞”（李永平），但李永平形塑的那種創作人的專業精神和藝術追求，卻將隨他的故事繼續在文學人和讀者心中流傳下去。

書評人
<b>陸奧雷</b>
<span></span> <div>澳門創作人，副刊專欄寫手，雜誌編輯，曾獲澳門文學獎，著有短篇小說集、詩集和專欄合集若干，有賣書買鞋買唱片的癖。IG: @readingmacao</div>



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**戀人們的森林**

作者：森茉莉
譯者：謝同宇
出版社：譯林
出版年份：2016

2013年末譯林出版社微博公佈將於明年推出森茉莉的作品，同年數月前台灣野人文化出版了這位昭和女作家的《父親的帽子》（日本散文家俱樂部獎受賞）與《奢侈貧窮》，就在期待已久的興奮中猜測譯林選書很可能是未曾引入華文圈的其他作品。在此之前，森茉莉被中譯的小說只有其半自傳式代表作《甜蜜的房間》，終於，集結四篇短篇小說的《戀人們的森林》譯版在2016年末出版。

苔綠色書腰上兩行誇張的粗體字—“日本文壇‘寫作著的洛麗塔’代表作、耽美小說開山之作”。森茉莉為日本文豪兼軍醫高官森鷗外之女，父親在世時受盡寵溺，奢侈的童年以父愛為食，少女時期出嫁，生育後與丈夫旅居歐洲，期間森鷗外病逝，她二度離婚，中年重遇兒子被騙去財產，暮年淒涼，但藉著書寫關於父親的一切回憶與想像，森茉莉以文字回歸她始終嚮往的女兒生活，以十年時間架構《甜蜜的房間》（泉鏡花文學獎受賞），於是她成為“寫作著的洛麗塔”。浸淫在父親供給的深厚學養與日常品味裡，森茉莉培育出非一般的感受性，正如書中首篇小說的角色自述—“缺乏才能也沒有謀生技能，只是一個看見甚麼都有感受的人。”《波提切利之門》寫家道中落的宅邸裡戰後日本少女的性成熟，森茉莉的小說裡皆有惡魔，她描寫的愛情必有致死的嫉妒。

《戀人們的森林》（田村俊子賞受賞）、《枯萎痕跡》、《星期日我不去》寫熟年男子與美少年的愛戀糾葛，森茉莉行文極具唯美主義氣息，賦有色彩、氣味、挑逗五感的官能性語言華麗而不艷俗，她確實啟發了早期耽美作者（如栗本薰），以女性的想像書寫男男愛慾並對此影響深遠，她筆下塑造的美少年形象不斷在後來的耽美BL作品中復活演化，

## 拒絕表現——中平卓馬的圖鑑式攝影



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**為何是植物圖鑑：中平卓馬映像論集**

作者：中平卓馬
譯者：吳繼文
出版社：餘譜
出版年份：2018

日本攝影界傳奇人物中平卓馬，其作品與理論一直影響不少創作者。而他唯一的映像論集《為何是植物圖鑑》中譯本的出現，正好補足他攝影理論在中文出版世界的空白，同時讓我們在欣賞中平的攝影作品時提供極佳的指引。

作為一名激進的左翼攝影師，中平視攝影為對抗大眾媒體、藝術美學與社會制度的武器。這亦是其創立同人誌《Provoke》所強調的一“為了思想的挑釁式資料”。因此早期中平的作品，多被評為技術粗劣、反藝術與反社會，但正正是這種歧異且主觀性強烈的照片，代表著個人對制度的挑戰及反叛態度。

然而，經歷 60 年代末一系列未成功的政治事件後，中平對影像與社會的權力結構產生了極大的質疑及思考，對他來說，詩意浪漫化的主觀表現方式，在影像已被資本社會主流意識形態高度控制的社會中，反而被吸收而成為另一種“攝影風格”並被社會所消費。而個人觀點的局限性，也使我們以主觀意識看待世界時，世界卻被我們的視線所扭曲而變形，個人的主觀意識變成另一種意識形態，因而失去了原先設想挑釁社會及攝影本質的初衷。所以中平意識到他必須與過去的作品決裂，否決曾出現的詩意與個人化表現方式：

“必須徹底排除對世界、事物的擬人化，避免將人的主體意識恣意投影於世界之上。因為我們一切以人類為中心、用人類角度所進行的思考，從一開始即無法讓事物以事物本身為主體發聲。”

在 1971 年巴黎青年雙年展中，中平嘗試以新方式實踐自己的攝影：在展覽期間無差別地拍攝當天所有進入眼球的影像並即時進行沖印及展出，這個後來名為《循環：日期、場所、行為》的計劃在往後慢慢發展成為了《為何是植物圖鑑》的基礎。當中最重要的一點即是以圖鑑形式進行拍攝，中平寫到：

而被追封為“耽美小說開山之作”，森茉莉本身卻無此意(\*1)，她寫的是投射在文豪父親與內心描藏惡魔的自己身上的假想戀愛(\*2)，森茉莉的戀父之情毫無忌諱的苦澀的氣息，經回憶所詩化的情念幾乎是審美性的。小說扭結男男女女戀人間的多角關係，角色皆為知性穩重卻潛藏嗜虐的貴族中年文學教授，少年都有著相同特徵，是以無邪而放肆的青春肉體揮霍著與生俱來的美似地誘惑男人的惡魔離鳥，同性戀人互動的甜蜜氛圍中滲透人性慾念的殘忍與惡意，如繡滿絢爛圖紋的畫，近看每個細節是冷酷的人類私慾，森茉莉的蜜是滲毒的汁液。

\*1//每日新聞隨篇《我想我沒有描寫“性”的企圖》//森茉莉, 1964

\*2//森茉莉在《戀人們的森林》裡耽溺的世界，甚至可以說是一種將美意識為父親，茉莉自己扮演保羅的亂倫同性戀幻想故事。//J. Keith Vincent, 2007

書評人
<b>Aka Chow</b>
<span></span> <div>香港獨立作者，主要寫情色文學，做獨立出版，曾入編多項小說比賽；偶染兩次文化評論，關注小眾文化及性/別/身體/女性議題；也是處境藝術實踐者，“異色實驗”以龐與身體作媒介，挖掘另類藝術形式的可能性。</div>

“圖鑑講究以最直接的方式明快地呈現所描述對象的特性。將一切陰影以及隱含之間的情緒徹底排除，此即圖鑑。‘悲哀兮兮’的貓咪圖鑑並不存在。”

去除攝影作品的主觀性觀點，以絕對客觀的方式進行紀錄，方能回歸攝影最原始、機械性的紀錄功能。中平對這種方法的體現則是在自然光下以彩色底片拍攝並拒絕在暗房中進行任何加工：

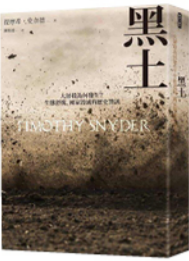
“黑白照片的暗房作業所包含的手的痕跡，正是我試圖徹底捨棄的東西。(……)按下快門，一切即已完結。”

誠然，這種要求絕對客觀的攝影並不是一件容易了解的事，因為它看似違反了藝術表現自我的訴求。但是，中平卓馬的照片選擇以攝影提問的，並非“攝影表達了甚麼”，而是更本質的“攝影是甚麼”。筆者建議大家在讀《植物圖鑑》時，不妨同時拿出中平的作品相互印證，在那些看似空無的作品中，或許正正是他《植物圖鑑》中提倡的最接近攝影本質的東西。

書評人
<b>Alan ieon</b>
<span></span> <div>方言社創辦人及專欄作者，攝影書收藏愛好者。常化名“布列-大道”從事攝影創作及參加展覽，並與方言社其餘成員共同出版攝影集《Môrganic》及舉辦如“project SHOWCASE”及“辺度の攝影書”等合作項目，期許引入不同地方與類型攝影，豐富澳門攝影文化。</div>



## 大屠殺：總體式幻覺的劇變實驗場



### ○ 黑土：大屠殺為何發生？生態恐慌、國家毀滅的歷史警訊

作者：提摩希·史奈德  
(Timothy Snyder)  
譯者：陳柏旭  
出版社：聯經  
出版年份：2018

想起二戰猶太大屠殺，我們第一時間想到的就是德國納粹與集中營，然而幾乎絕大部份遇難的皆是德國境外的猶太人，也只有相對少數猶太人曾經見過集中營。

本書由介紹希特勒的生態學式世界觀展開：國家並不實存，只有血統與民族之分。他認為人類可依種族分類，但否定猶太人是人類，甚至連某個劣等種族都稱不上，是為“非種族”。在希特勒這樣的一個世界觀裡，叢林法則就是唯一的法則，自然即社會，人類即禽獸，人皆相伐，任何事件都可以用“任何生命即鬥爭”這種總體式的觀念來詮釋。而猶太人卻異乎尋常發明出某些概念：政治性互惠及將其他人當人看。

然而這一個世界觀本身並不足以導致大屠殺，但隱藏在這種總體式的觀念其中的思想卻生出了新的毀滅性的政治型態導向，把猶太人視作必須消滅的地球病毒的“最終解決方案”得以實行。作者逐步分析了導致這場災難的前期創造過程：1) 黨國合一：納粹將國家納入政黨，逐步達成黨國一體化。2) 暴力的執掌：引入種族組織（衝鋒隊與黨衛隊）宣揚暴力並將其合理化。3) 透過更多暴力的境外行動，藉輸出無政府狀態以將革命引回本土，進一步轉變國內政治。4) 體制的混雜化：種族組織與國家組織合併。5) 無國家狀態的生產：在德國境內建立小型無國家狀態的集中營。6) 德籍猶太人的全球化：透過納粹宣傳把德國的猶太人包括在一個想像的國際性的猶太陰謀群體中。7) 對戰爭的重新定義：不只是為奪下領地，更想摧毀一整個國家，主掌一整個種族。

以書中最大篇幅著墨的波蘭為例，其為歐洲最大的猶太人家園（戰前波蘭猶太人數三百三十萬人，遇害人數三百萬人），德國、蘇聯皆否認

波蘭作為國家的合法存在，繼被蘇德聯侵瓜分後，德國旋即對蘇宣戰，波蘭人遭遇的是罕有的連續二次入侵、雙重國家毀滅，即原有的法律、政治架構、公民的合法身份進一步瓦解至蕩然無存。在種種意識形態宣傳、恐懼催化與利益誘因下（對猶太人的報復或舉報可作為一種討好與自我洗底，並可佔得德軍所帶不走的不動產），納粹輕易獲得當地非猶太人的協力（甚至包括少數猶太人），猶太人活生生地暴露在一個即興演出式的剝削性無政府狀態下，宛如置身一座殘酷的屠宰場。

本書以學術考究並行二戰時間軸推進，由宏觀繪測至大量個案引證，論述嚴謹又不乏鮮活的時空刻劃，以洋洋灑灑的四百多頁大屠殺的歷程與背景意涵作為書中結尾的現代潛伏危機之警示：政治的要點在於保存多重的、不相化約的要素處於相互競合的狀態，而不是向某種總體的迷夢屈服。



## 生命的美意並非像我們所想的



### ○ 廖智：感謝生命的美意 無腿舞者激勵心靈的勇氣之書

作者：廖智  
出版社：香港中和出版  
出版年份：2014

沒有逃避，沒有將自己藏起來，這本書的作者廖智，經歷過失去雙腿，還能說出這樣的一句話：“感謝生命的美意”，究竟是甚麼樣的“美意”？

23歲，本來擁有前途一片光明的人生，有可愛的女兒，有愛錫自己的丈夫，又是一位舞蹈老師。但2008年汶川大地震，令她失去了還未夠一歲的女兒蟲蟲、婆婆，失去了婚姻，甚至賠上了雙腳。

一切都要重頭來過，連翻身這個一般人輕易就能做到的動作，廖智也苦練了幾個小時，才可以成功，更不要說重新走路了。她的體重才50斤，假肢就重達20斤，要去指揮一個超過身體三分之一重量的東西，實在不容易。因此只是走幾步，廖智就要練習兩個小時。雖然裝上假肢很痛，但讓她活動更自由。因此，哪怕在街上一次又一次的摔倒，沒有人來攙扶；就算下巴摔了一個很圓的洞，她也不放棄。這一切的鬥志，背後有甚麼原動力？是樂觀，是不停地講笑話，是用幽默的方式去面對生活，因為她相信：“喜樂的心是良藥，可以治療人心的傷口。”

在書中，她還坦誠地解構她與丈夫的關係，由拍拖、結婚、生小孩，以致丈夫不斷有情婦，逐漸由怨婦變成丈夫的朋友，都一一道來。而在地震後，她最需要人陪伴及照料的時候，丈夫沒有待在她身邊，她反而能體諒丈夫不能接受婆婆及女兒死去，以及妻子斷了腿的事實，令他變得更加畏縮、更加無安全感。

而為了生活，廖智寧願組織殘疾人士藝術團，四處去表演，也不願意去拍廣告，去簽經理人公司，因為她知道人的注意力有限，今天你是眾人堅強的偶像，轉眼大家就會忘記你。物質、名譽於她而言都不重

要，她覺得“能夠保持內心的寧靜才是最重要”。在今天各種誘惑籠罩下，有多少人能夠像廖智那樣清醒，看透世情？

經歷過失去女兒、失去婚姻，廖智從最初不願再婚，不願再生孩子，到後來願意再面對這一切，只因她從失去女兒後，找到生存的意義：“為甚麼上帝要帶走我的孩子，祂是希望用我所受的傷去祝福這些孩子。”信仰讓她相信，一切在自己身上的事，不管看上去狀況如何，都是好事。“很多事本身是中性色彩的，只有當我們加入人的觀點和看法時，才讓一些中性的事或物變成了好的或是壞的。但是如果你有一雙願意去發現美好的眼睛，和一雙善於改造生活的勤勞的手，那麼壞的也可以變成好的。”

廖智在經歷親人的離去，仍能看到痛苦的意義；在最無助的時候，體諒丈夫的軟弱；在名利簇擁下，保持清醒；這個在一般人看來是壞事的，對廖智來說，是一次重生及歷練。



### ○ 3D打印：從想像到現實

作者：胡迪·利普森 (Hod Lipson)，  
梅爾芭·庫曼 (Melba Kurman)  
譯者：費迪研究院專家組  
出版社：中信  
出版年份：2013

全球製造業領域目前正在發生一系列數字化的變革，起因是傳統大規模、集中式和標準化的工業生產時代可能一去不復返了。代之而起的將是家庭作坊式、分散化且滿足個性化需求的工業生產模式。其中3D打印技術正是這場革命最引人注目的核心元素。3D打印技術早在80年代後期已經出現了，只是至近年來才開始流行，而且很多人形容3D打印為“第三次工業革命”。

如果你直接從本書的第一章開始看，可能會誤以為自己看的是一本科幻小說：在不久的將來，3D打印將是我們生活中不可取替的一部份；小至一日三餐，大至人體器官都可以透過3D打印技術製造出來。本書既創新又不失科學地為我們揭開3D打印技術的種種神秘面紗，且被稱為3D打印領域難得的佳作。但如果我們將歐美的情況完全套用至中國，似乎不太合適，故筆者認為，3D打印技術將為中國帶來的是——製造業的反擊！

近二十年來，中國社會不斷鼓吹“優生政策、專才培養”，而教育制度、社會意識卻輕視製造業，並且限制了製造技術的創新發展。最近從中美關係的種種糾紛中，可看出中國的製造業仍然存在非常巨大的進步空間，我們對核心技术如飢似渴，對“中國製造”的重視更是達到了新高點。當今這一代面對着如此嚴峻的考驗，我國比他國慢了20年的創新步伐，該如何急起直追？

有人形容3D打印既是天使亦是魔鬼。它的出現勢必引起一場革命，就像人工智能為社會帶來的衝擊一樣，當機械逐漸取代本來由人類負責的工作，而人類就不得不去重新學習新的技能，學習管理機械、學習與機械相處。我們將更了解人類的優點與弱點，更了解世間萬物各樣百態的



### ○ 澳門移工：漂泊在中國的拉斯維加斯

作者：史唯  
出版社：香港城市大學出版社  
出版年份：2018

大女兒出生前，家中請了家傭幫手，某天見她獨自垂淚，詢問之下，她說父親過世，想回家奔喪。我們沒有阻攔，除了替她買機票，還送上一小筆慰問金。不料，數日後，我們從勞務公司得知，這原來是她為跳槽而編的謊言，要不是有份文件必須前僱主簽字，我們恐怕還蒙在鼓裡。

人生首次請外傭，就遭此當頭棒喝，最大震撼在於人與人之間信任的撕裂。但我的經歷絕非孤例，這些年，家有外傭的朋友口中，總能聽到五花八門的奇聞，歎為觀止之餘，更心有成感焉。但普通澳門人對“移工”的看法多源於個人經驗，有時難免“一葉障目、不見森林”，故此，澳門大學社會科學學院傳播系助理教授史唯新撰的這本《澳門移工》，既有學術理論的宏觀視野，又有真實個案的微觀細節，對澳門讀者來說，是一次難得機會，讓大家轉換視角，發現背後那張更為龐大的社會權力網和關係鏈。

“外勞（移工）”問題承載了澳門人的擔心、不滿，甚至仇恨。但細究問題根源，其實出於澳門人自身的焦慮——對個人前途和社會未來缺乏信心、對政策法規的制定缺乏信任。書中有段話說得好：“對於澳門移工問題，引發的不僅是屬於某一特定群體的擔憂，而是代表著整個社會的集體焦慮。如果要拆解和盤消這樣的集體焦慮，勢必會回到一個根本的問題，那就是應該結合澳門的社會情境，進一步追問這些移工為什麼會大量的湧入？”

澳門外勞問題像一面鏡子，讓我們這些“照鏡者”有機會從他者眼中反觀自己，看見澳門在政策、文化、價值觀乃至公民素質方面的不足。書中將澳門人和外移工對比，發現澳門的中產階層雖然經濟資本雄厚，但文化與技術資本卻處於弱勢；而移工的整體素質雖然更佔

## 進擊的製造業

組成。當3D打印與我們的生命息息相關，你將可以輕易地說出你吃下肚的東西含有哪種物質；不單是攝取，你還學會了分解；你還將知道怎樣與地球保持一種持續共生的關係……

這本書最有趣的地方是看似不可思議，每字每句都在顛覆你所認知的世界，而我們之所以會被震撼，那是因為我們相信，這樣的世界真的會降臨。在人類漫長的進化史中，人類不斷地創造規則、遵守規則、然後打破規則。因此人工智能、3D打印、機械工業就是新時代的規則。這一代人必須要有憂患意識，努力增值自己，能與時代共存。



## 從他者眼中反觀自己

優勢，卻欠缺社會關係網絡以及適合的文化背景。大概亦映照出“澳門”的特性：專業性不強，人際關係密切，文化多元性不足。事實上，在受訪移工眼中，“澳門人”的形象也好不到哪裡去，不少人覺得，澳門人比較沒有教養，文明程度不高，英語水準不足……這些看法雖未必全面，但也確實向澳門人提出一連串問題：賭權開放後的澳門，雖然經濟大幅成長，文明水準是否也有同步提升？澳門人雖然更有錢了，在文化、知識，以及價值觀等方面，是否又更加進步了呢？

經歷了幾十年的全球化浪潮，歷史的鐘擺似乎開始轉向——席捲全球的排外情緒亦影響澳門，對“外來者”的恐懼與排斥，源於澳門盤根錯節社會問題所產生的不滿情緒，同樣在尋找發洩出口。《澳門移工》雖然對“移工問題”背後的“制度問題”未有太多落墨，但它打開了一道窗口，超越個體的衝突矛盾，聚焦背後的政經乃至文化脈絡，最後能否從困局中找到出路，端視澳門人的智慧與決心了。



## DAZZLING SATIRE ON RACE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

*"It's illegal to yell 'Fire!' in a crowded theater, right?"  
"It is."  
"Well, I've whispered 'Racism' in a post-racial world."*

Such was the "crime" committed by the (eponymous?) protagonist of *The Sellout*, Paul Beatty's scintillating satire on racial politics in America that garnered him the prestige of becoming the first American writer to win the Man Booker Prize.

Set in the fictionally named but factually based area of Dickens, Los Angeles, Beatty's fourth novel follows the attempts of a horse-riding, fruit and weed growing inner-city ghetto farmer to salvage his community from literal oblivion by reintroducing segregation. The Prologue begins with the protagonist sitting in the Supreme Court hearing of *Me v. the United States of America* in a mirroring of real landmark cases on race issues, where the questions at hand were: "how it is that in this day and age, a black man can violate the hallowed principles of the Thirteenth Amendment by owning a slave. How could I willfully ignore the Fourteenth Amendment and argue that sometimes segregation brings people together?"

In truth, our protagonist, unnamed except in the above instance, is an unwilling man of action, driven to the madcap scheme partly by the suicidal threats of his friend, Hominy Jenkins, and partly in memory of his father, a social scientist who specialized in "Liberation Psychology." Beatty pointed to the character of Jenkins as the seed for the book, and the involvement of this former child TV star in Hollywood's stereotypical racist output is used repeatedly to highlight the appeal of mass entertainment in institutionalizing racism. With Dickens' disappearance, the fear of being forgotten tipped the crazed Jenkins over the edge, and he forced the protagonist to enslave him, unless he could bring Dickens back instead.

If Jenkins' wellbeing provided a justifiable motivation behind Me's "unconstitutional" actions, his late father's presence perhaps shadows his thinking in more subtle ways. In his early years, Me was homeschooled "in strict accordance with Piaget's theory of cognitive development," so that he would grow into an example of what the conscious black man could be. The experiments with him as "both the control and the experimental group" soon failed, and his father was later casually killed by the police over a minor altercation, leaving him to find his own way of becoming himself.

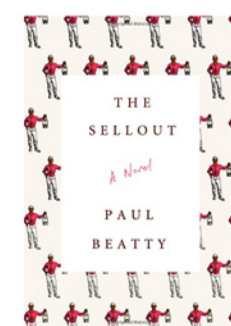
Identity, or if one must, black identity, is at the core of much of Beatty's writing, from *The White Boy Shuffle*, his semi-biographical debut novel about a basketball-playing "saviour of the black race," to *Tuff's* street politician protagonist whose attractiveness lies in his being "comfortable with who he was and who he wasn't." *Slumberland*, his third rambling novel about music and being black in Berlin just before the Wall came down, opens with: "don't they know that after fourteen hundred years the charade of blackness is over?... The Negro is now officially human." And this somewhat sequesters into the finale of *The Sellout*: "Black people don't even talk about race. Nothing's attributable to color anymore. It's all 'mitigating circumstances.'" Beatty had felt it important that *The Sellout* was published during Obama's time in office, so that readers can be provoked reflect on the dubious perception of improving race relations under America's first black president. In any case, we should not forget that it was during this same period, that protests against the police's frequent use of disproportionate force towards people of colour, initiated

the Black Lives Matter movement (the death of the protagonist's father now reads too painfully realistic.)

Beatty certainly pulls apart more illusions and delusions than just the so-called post-racial world view. According to Amanda Foreman, chair of the judging panel that awarded the novel the Man Booker Prize, "*The Sellout*... manages to eviscerate every social taboo and politically correct nuance, every sacred cow." Throwing contradictions around in a whirlwind of savage wit, Beatty exposes the inconsistencies and hypocrisies within many supposedly sacred institutions, pokes fun at revered figures in black history (could it be that Rosa Parks didn't want to give up her seat because "she knew the guy to be unapologetically gassy?"), takes down present day personalities and celebrities, and criticize the mentality that put them on high pedestals.

Born in Los Angeles in 1962, Beatty studied psychology at Boston University, but dropped out of graduate school after becoming more engrossed by poetry, with the works of E. E. Cummings a strong inspiration. He moved to New York to complete a degree in creative writing, and eventually grew into one of the stars of the 1990s, spoken word movement, making segments for MTV and touring like a pop musician with other poets. Beatty's friend, the writer and academic Evelyn McDonnell, describes his poems at the time to be "rambles through hip-hop slang, cartoon snippets, children's rhymes, and baller boasts." The skills for wordplay are found in prose form in all his novels and fondness for words is a trait shared by many of his main characters. In a memorable comical scene in *The Sellout*, a gun-wielding drug dealer high on crack shouted out his version of Alfred Lord Tennyson's famous poem as "The Charge of the Light-Skinned Spade," thus giving birth to gangster rap in the opinion of our protagonist; he himself had aspirations to create a Latin motto for black people as a means of consolidating their identity, and names his various strains of cannabis after medical conditions based on their effects on the smoker.

Beyond Beatty's ability to make us laugh and wince at the same time with jokes steeped in tragedy, the books often have an underlying message that is human and even redemptive. For example, the Chicago *Sun-Times*' reviewer said of *Slumberland*, "The final message, romantic but deeply felt, is crystal clear - music might not pave the way for reunification, but in many ways it's the best possible option." In *The Sellout*, the existential two-part question of "Who am I? And how may I become myself?" used by the protagonist's father to talk people out of their desperation is fundamentally an affirmative one, and the nihilist definition given to "unmitigated blackness" as opposed to "mitigating circumstances" provides a moving conclusion to the central musing of the novel.



O  
**The Sellout**

Author\_ Paul Beatty  
Publisher\_ PICADOR  
Publication Date\_ 2016

**Vicki Chang**

Vicki Chang is a part-time translator and full-time sports fanatic. Her other interests are music and languages. She lives in Taipei.



## O APERTO DO PARAFUSO

*O Aperto do Parafuso (The Turn of the Screw, no original) é das obras mais incensadas de Henry James ao ponto de dela se ter extraído o libreto para a ópera homônima de Britten. Apesar do elogio incondicional de Oscar Wilde e do bom gosto severo de James, eu não me exaltei de veras com o Aperto do Parafuso. Sinto que fica sempre entre a sugestão freudiana da alucinação e as vulgatas do gênero, em que não há razão de ser para o que acontece mas também não tem que haver.*

Henry James nasceu em Nova York, no dia 15 de abril de 1843 e faleceu em Londres no dia 28 de fevereiro de 1916. Foi um escritor norte-americano, naturalizado britânico em 1915. Uma das principais figuras do realismo na literatura do século XIX. Autor de alguns dos romances, contos e críticas literárias mais importantes da literatura de língua inglesa. Filho do teólogo Henry James Senior e irmão do médico, filósofo e psicólogo William James. Seu pai era um homem culto, filósofo, e fazia questão que os filhos recebessem uma ótima educação. Por isso viajou com a família para a Europa, em 1855, quando Henry tinha 12 anos, e durante três anos percorreram Inglaterra, Suíça e França, visitando museus, bibliotecas e teatros. Regressaram aos Estados Unidos em 1858, para viajar de novo a Genebra e Bonn no ano seguinte. Em 1860, já estavam de volta a Newport, onde Henry e William - o irmão mais velho que se tornaria psicólogo e filósofo - estudaram com o pintor William Morris Hunt.

Henry começou a carreira de direito em Harvard em 1862. Mais interessado na leitura de Balzac, Hawthorne e George Sande nas relações com intelectuais como Charles Eliot Norton e William Dean Howells, abandonou o direito para se dedicar à literatura. Seus primeiros textos e críticas apareceram em alguns jornais. No começo de 1869, foi à Inglaterra, Suíça, Itália e França, países que lhe forneceriam uma grande quantidade de material para suas obras. Regressou a Cambridge em 1875. Viveu um ano em Paris, onde conheceu o círculo de Flaubert, Daudet, Maupassant, Zola e, em 1876, fixou-se em Londres, onde escreveu a maior parte de sua extensa obra.

A carreira literária de Henry James teve três etapas. A primeira foi na década de 1870, com "Roderick Hudson" (1876), "The American" (1877) e "Daisy Miller" (1879) e culminou com a publicação de "Retrato de uma Senhora", em 1881, cujo tema é o confronto entre o novo mundo com os valores do velho continente.

Na segunda etapa, James experimentou diversos temas e formas. De 1885 até 1890, escreveu três novelas de conteúdo político e social, "The Bostonians" (1886), "The Princess Casamassima" (1886) e "The Tragic Muse" (1889), histórias sobre reformadores e revolucionários que revelam a influência da corrente naturalista.

Nos anos 1890-1895, chamados "os anos dramáticos", James escreveu sete obras de teatro, das quais duas foram encenadas, com pouco êxito. James voltou à narrativa com "A Morte do Leão" (1894), "The Coxon Fund" (1894), "The Next Time" (1895), "What Maisie Knew" (1897) e "A volta do parafuso" (1898).

As obras "The Beast in the Jungle" (1903), "The Great Good Place" (1900) e "The Jolly Corner" (1909), fazem parte da última etapa do trabalho de James, considerada por muitos críticos (e até mesmo?) como a mais importante, quando o autor explora o complexo funcionamento da consciência humana. Sua prosa torna-se densa, com a sintaxe cada vez mais intrincada. Essas características definem as três grandes obras dessa etapa final, "As Asas da Pomba" (1902), "Os Embaixadores" (1903) e "A Taça de Ouro" (1904).

Além dos romances, relatos curtos e obras de teatro, o autor deixou inúmeros ensaios

sobre viagens, críticas literárias, cartas, e três obras autobiográficas. Os últimos anos da sua vida transcorreram em absoluto isolamento na sua casa, que só deixou em 1904 para regressar brevemente aos Estados Unidos depois de 20 anos de ausência.

Em 1915, com a Primeira Guerra Mundial, James adotou a cidadania britânica. Morreu aos 72 anos, pouco depois de receber a Ordem do Mérito britânica.

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"Desde as primeiras páginas de *O Aperto do Parafuso* o leitor presente que algo de aterrador irá acontecer a qualquer virar de página; aos poucos, através da linguagem que o autor utiliza, é criado suspense. Esse momento dá-se quando a preceptora visualiza uma figura de «olhar profundo e duro», junto a uma torre, no cair de uma noite. Esta será a primeira de sucessivas «aparicões» que têm lugar nos arredores e interior de Bly, e que exigem da jovem professora «sangue-frio». Quando ela descreve fisicamente os dois «visitantes» à governanta esta diz corresponderem às figuras de dois mortos que viveram na casa: Peter Quint, um criado, e Miss Jessel, ex-preceptora das crianças".

Contudo também desde o princípio se começa a perceber que Henry James não conseguirá urdir um final consentâneo com o enredo. E o final é uma desilusão e não consegue libertar-se da interpretação freudiana da alucinação, mas também não assume por completo. O final é uma boa trapalhada. E se o que se pretendeu foi criar um ambiente de suspense e calafrio, é isso que jamais acontece, suspense e muito menos calafrio.



O

**O APERTO DO PARAFUSO**

Autor\_ James, Henry  
Published\_ 2013.  
Imprensa\_ Mann, Thomas, A Morte em Veneza, Relógio d Água, Lisboa

**Manuel Afonso Costa**

Poeta, ensaísta e professor universitário.





唯 書 籍 不 朽

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喬 特  
Rufus Choate