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看见

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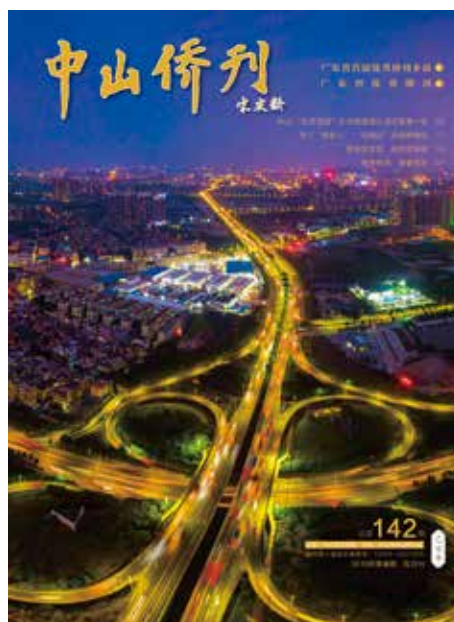
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2019年1月1日起，海外中国公民护照政策大幅度调整，具体都有哪些便利举措？





深中通道项目效果图

Effect Picture of Shengzhen-Zhongshan Bridge

中山：“东承西接” 打造粤港澳大湾区重要一极

Zhongshan City: Connecting the East and the West of Pearl River and Striving to Become an Important Part of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

□ 新华社

连接广东省深圳市和中山市的深中通道今年进入建设关键期，预计2024年建成通车。这是继港珠澳大桥开通后，粤港澳大湾区另一超级工程。

粤港澳大湾区11个城市分布在珠江口东西两岸，全长约24公里的深中通道开通后，将大大缩短珠江口东西两岸城市间的距离，大湾区城市群的物理联通也将更为畅通。

孙中山先生的故里中山市正好位于深中通道的一端，是连接东西两岸的重要综合交通枢纽。随着国家战略粤港澳大湾区建设的推进，作为其中重要节点城市的中山，正抢抓历史性发展机遇，做好“东承西接”文章，加快创新发展，奋力建成粤港澳大湾区重要一极。

ShenZhen-Zhongshan Bridge enters into a critical period of construction and it is expected to open to traffic in 2024, which will greatly shorten the distance between the east and the west of Pearl River. Zhongshan City, as one end of the Bridge and a key node city, is seizing a historic opportunity of development and striving to become an important part of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Zhongshan Municipal Party Secretary Chen Xudong says that the construction of Greater Bay Area is not only a historic opportunity but also a great responsibility for Zhongshan City. One important task of Greater Bay Area construction is to strengthening the physical connectivity of infrastructures. The journalist learns about that Zhongshan City is facilitating its construction of infrastructure connectivity and has made some results. Another crucial task is to build an international center for science and technology innovation in the Greater Bay Area. Yin Ming, Director of Zhongshan Science and Technology Bureau, introduces that even though it is inferior to Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong in basic research of science and technology and original innovation, Zhongshan has its own edge of associated industries in the transformation of entrepreneurial achievements.

In fact, a batch of Greater Bay Area cooperation projects are accelerated to locate in Zhongshan City and a growing number of young people from Hong Kong and Macao choose to start up their business in Zhongshan. The Hong Kong-Macao Youth Entrepreneurship team led by Xie Jiarong from Macao is one of 22 teams in E-Park Entrepreneurship Incubation Base of Zhongshan City. Xie Jiarong says that more and more Macao people choose to develop their business in Zhongshan and Greater Bay Area.

“大湾区建设从开局起步，转向全面铺开、纵深推进阶段。对中山来说，既是重大历史机遇，也是沉甸甸的历史责任。我们画好了一张带着时间刻度的‘施工图’‘项目书’。”中山市委书记陈旭东说。

加快基础设施“硬联通”是粤港澳大湾区建设的重要任务之一。记者从当地了解到，中山正加快基础设施互联互通建设，并取得成效。广珠城际轨道中山站已接入国家高铁网，可通达全国 30 多个大中城市；中山公路交通进入高快速路网时代，总里程超过 3000 公里；中山港是国家一类口岸，外轮可直达中山码头。

“未来三年，中山还将计划投入 1400 亿元打响大交通建设攻坚战，打造珠江西岸重要综合交通枢纽，实现半小时可达广州、深圳中心城区，1 小时可达粤港澳大湾区所有城市。”陈旭东说。

建设粤港澳大湾区国际科技创新中心也是《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》的重要内容。据中山市科技局局长尹明介绍，虽然在科技基础研究和原始创新方面，中山与广深、香港还有差距，但是在创新成果转化，特别是科技成果产业化方面，中山有独特的产业配套优势。

中山实体经济发达、民营经济活跃，全市拥有 38 个国家级产业基地，包含装备制造、电子信息、白色家电在内的 3 个超千亿元产业集群，以及 5 个超 500 亿元产业集群……

“这些都是粤港澳大湾区创新要素培育孵化和产业化的重要基础，也非常符合规划纲要提出的各城市优势互补、错位发展。”尹明说。

事实上，一批粤港澳大湾区合作项目也正在加速落户中山。去年，中山、澳门签署《关于共同创建国家生物医药科技创新区合作框架协议》，推动粤澳深化医疗卫生健康领域合作。此后，广东药科大学－香港大学创新平台等一批重大创新平台又落户中山。三地融合发展的深度、广度明显加强。

随着粤港澳大湾区政策红利不断释放，以及城市吸引力的提升，越来越多的港澳青年也选择来中山创业就业。

在中山市易创空间创业孵化基地，澳门青年谢嘉荣及其团队是 22 个入孵的港澳青年创业团队之一。2017 年，他和同伴在中山创立公司，打造出一套医院探视系统产品，对进出医院的人流进行精细化管理，提升就医体验。当地给予他们两年场地免租、提供免费创业指导的支持。

在他看来，内地发展速度令人惊叹，市场机会非常广阔，政策环境也越来越好。这些独特的优势，都让他对来内地发展充满希望和信心。

“我们现在不仅往来澳门、中山很方便，往来大湾区城市都很方便。在我身边，越来越多的澳门青年和我一样，选择来中山、来大湾区发展。”谢嘉荣说。

世界最大碎石铺设整平船下水

将服务深中通道沉管隧道建设

The Largest Self-elevating Rubble Leveling Barge in the World Entering Water, Serving for the Construction of Immersed Tube Tunnel of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge

□ 文/何淼 图/岳路建

4月9日，广东省交通集团发布消息，由国内自主研发、目前世界最大的自升平台式碎石铺设整平船“津平2”，在上海振华重工南通制造基地顺利下水。该设备成功投产，将进一步巩固我国在海底隧道基础施工领域的世界领先地位。

笔者采访了解到，3个月后，“津平2”将航行超过1750公里，漂洋过海至粤港澳大湾区核心工程——深中通道沉管隧道的建设现场，开展沉管基槽碎石整平施工。

▼ 预计今年7月抵达深中通道建设现场

深中通道沉管隧道长约6.8公里，其中沉管段长约5.035公里，将由32节深埋在伶仃洋海底40多米深基槽内的沉管组成。“津平2”将在深中通道沉管隧道建设中起什么作用？“在海底隧道施工过程中，基槽碎石整平是沉管基础质量控制重要环节之一，因此碎石整平船也是沉管隧道质量控制的重要保障设备。”深中通道管理中心副总工程师李进告诉笔者。

据介绍，“津平2”是专为深中通道项目研发的专用作业船舶，长98.7米，宽63.3米，其面积相当于一个足球场大小，负责铺设深中通道水深10-35m范围内所有沉管管节的碎石垫层，该船具有石料抛投和高精度整平作业能力，是集定位测量、水下抛石、浅水整平、质量检测功能于一体的大型多功能专用装备，也是目前世界上最大的外海施工船舶以及世界上最先进的先铺法碎石基床整平船。

笔者采访了解到，自去年7月正式开工以来，经过8个月的奋战实现整船下水，“津平2”还需要用时约3个月完成后期舾装、设备调试，预计今年7月抵达深中通道现场进行调试。

On April 9th, Guangdong Provincial Communication Group Company Limited released that domestically researched and developed Jinping II, the largest gravel-bed leveling barge with a self-elevating platform, entered water in the manufacturing base of Shanghai Zhenhua Heavy Industries.

It is expected to arrive in the construction site of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Channel in July

What's the role of Jinping II in the immersed tube tunnel construction of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge? Li Jin, deputy chief engineer of management center, said that, "the self-elevating rubble leveling barge is an important equipment to guarantee the quality of immersed tube tunnel. It is introduced that Jinping II is specially designed for Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge. The multifunctional equipment is not only the largest off-sea working vessel but also the most advanced leveling barge for gravel paving. Jinping II is expected to be debugged in the construction site of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Channel in July this year.

Domestically researched and developed system: Chinese Heart

Wang Mingliang, technical director of the manufacture supervision group, introduced, “the construction system of Jinping II is domestically researched and developed and the whole system is homemade.” Jinping II has achieved automatic control and integrated management in all laying and construction work. It will significantly improve the efficiency and quality of immersed tube installment of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge.

Extension: It is planned that the first immersed tube will be installed in Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge in the end of this year.

According to the plan, the first and the only integrated vessel for the carriage and installment of immersed tube in the world, another key equipment developed on the basis of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge construction, is planned to be jointly debugged in the second half of this year, making preparation for the installment of the first immersed tube.



▼国内自主研发整套系统“中国心”

据了解，深中通道沉管隧道具有“超宽、变宽、深埋、回淤量大、区域地层稳定性差”五大技术难点，其中台风期最大回淤强度超过5厘米/天，沉管沉放及沉降控制难度大。李进表示：“这意味着，从开挖基槽、碎石整平到完成沉管浮运沉放仅有13天，若在这期间不能完成沉管安放，则基槽的回淤将让所有环节重来，失去的不仅仅是时间，还有高昂的成本。”

“‘津平2’的施工管理系统由国内自主研发，实现了整套系统国产化。”该船监造组技术负责人王明亮介绍，施工管理系统相当于船舶的“大脑”，担任施工作业的“总指挥”，发出指令，协调各方同时运行。曾用于港珠澳大桥沉管隧道建设的碎石整平船‘津平1’，所采用的施工管理系统由日本建造。在此基础上，造船团队吸取经验，通过自主研发创新，“津平2”在所有铺设施工作业环节实现了全自动化控制、一体化管理，在性能、规格各个方面实现全面超越，多项性能位居国际领先水平，将有效提升深中通道隧道沉管安装的工效和质量。

延伸：深中通道计划今年底实现首个沉管安放

据深中通道管理中心透露，目前深中通道桥梁工程已经全线展开，伶仃洋大桥东锚碇已完成围堰筑岛及回填；岛隧工程方面，西人工岛顺利完成筑岛，岛上隧道敞开段开始施工，东人工岛堰筑段隧道围堰工程及成岛施工已展开，沉管隧道预计今年完成E1、E2管节钢壳制造和浇筑。按照计划，依托深中通道工程研制的另一个核心装备、世界第一艘且唯一一艘沉管运输安装一体船计划下半年进行联调联试，为首节沉管安放进行准备。



追寻伟人历史足迹 挖掘弘扬孙中山文化



市政协联袂香港大公报启动“孙中山文化粤港澳行”

Following in the Steps of Great Men and Promoting Sun Yat-sen Culture

Zhongshan Municipal Committee and Hong Kong Takungpao Jointly Initiating the Activity of “Spreading Sun Yat-sen Culture to Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao”

□ 文/隋胜伟 图/余兆宇

“小小翠亨村，走出一个人；走出孙中山，点亮一片天”。

5月16日，小小翠亨村又走出一支联合采访队伍，他们将在香港、澳门和珠三角九市深入挖掘一位伟人的历史足迹与时代发展的意义。副省长许瑞生向联合采访组授旗，“孙中山文化粤港澳行”大型人文采访活动正式启动。

Small Cuiheng Village cultivates a person--Sun Yat-sen, lightening a world.

On May 16th, Xu Ruisheng, Deputy Provincial Governor, present a flag to the joint interviewing group, which marked the official start of the huge humanistic activity "Spreading Sun Yat-sen Culture to Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. More than 100 people, including cadres and leaders, fellow folks in Hong Kong and Macao and municipal representatives from nine cities of Pearl River, attended this activity.

In order to support the strategy of deeply excavating and widely promoting Sun Yat-sen Culture and build a culture center in Greater Bay Area, the Municipal Committee and Hong Kong Ta Kung Wen Wei Media Group jointly hold this huge humanistic interviewing project.

Qiu Shuhong gave a speech in the opening ceremony in Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. He said that promoting Sun Yat-sen culture in Greater Bay Area not only inherits Chinese traditional culture but also strengthens the exchanges and mutual learning between Chinese culture and other excellent cultures all over the world as it is connected with The Belt & the Road.

Li Dahong pointed out that cities in Greater Bay Area have much concern with the historic origins and imprints with Sun Yat-sen and they formed characteristic cultures and values.

It is the first time to held the humanistic interviewing activity of "Spreading Sun Yat-sen Culture to Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao" and deeply excavate, manage and promote Sun Yat-sen culture in Greater Bay Area. This activity aims to explore the influence of Sun Yat-sen culture on the communication and cooperation between cities in the Greater Bay Area.

省政府发展研究中心主任钟旋辉、省文化和旅游厅副厅长曾颖如、省自然资源厅副厅长屈家树，中山市领导危伟汉、丘树宏、何灿成、刘志伟，香港大公文汇传媒集团总编辑李大宏，广州市政协副主席于欣伟，深圳市政协副秘书长曹亚良，中山市政协秘书长仇婉萍等领导嘉宾，以及港澳乡亲、珠三角九市的市政协委员 100 多人出席活动。

粤港澳大湾区建设是习近平总书记亲自谋划、亲自部署、亲自推动的国家战略。为深入贯彻习近平总书记关于粤港澳大湾区建设和文化强国建设的重要指示精神，落实《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》对“共建人文湾区”“支持中山深度挖掘和弘扬孙中山文化资源”的战略部署，构建大湾区文化圈，促进大湾区的建设和发展，市政协与香港大公文汇传媒集团共同主办“孙中山文化粤港澳行”大型人文采访项目。

丘树宏在孙中山故居纪念馆启动仪式上致辞表示，在粤港澳大湾区弘扬孙中山文化，既可继承和弘扬中华优秀传统文化，又可以连接“一带一路”，加强与世界各国优秀文化交流互鉴。本次活动以翠亨村孙中山故居为原点，循着粤港澳孙中山文化史迹径，展现孙中山百年前的足迹和新时代中国的发展脉搏，以此增进粤港澳大湾区的文化认同、情感认同，进而形成人文价值链。孙中山文化史迹径连接了海上丝路和陆上丝路的重要足迹点，深度挖掘和弘扬孙中山文化资源，将进一步推动南粤古驿道保护利用工作，为落实《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》的战略部署贡献政协力量、新闻力量、文化力量。

李大宏说，粤港澳大湾区城市群，都与孙中山有深厚的历史渊源和丰富的历史印记，形成了独特的文化现象和人文价值。通过开展“孙中山文化粤港澳行”大型采访活动，挖掘和弘扬孙中山文化资源，创新和升华孙中山文化内容，对于共建人文湾区，促进粤港澳文化交流，增进港澳民众的文化认同感，推动大湾区的融合发展，都有重要的现实意义。

据悉，“孙中山文化粤港澳行”活动主要以香港大公报为主体，联合有关媒体单位组成采访团，通过各市政协的协调联系，对大湾区城市的“孙中山文化”遗存进行采访，寻找挖掘相关的人文历史传承，以采访报道促进文化交流互鉴，服务“共建人文湾区”发展大局，探索人文交流、文化互鉴的新形式新路径。

“孙中山文化粤港澳行”是首次对大湾区“孙中山文化”进行深入挖掘整理、宣介弘扬的一次人文采访活动。本次活动将探讨“孙中山文化”对大湾区城市交流合作的影响和作用，探索挖掘以“孙中山文化”为载体的“人文湾区”建设典范，谋划以文化为桥梁纽带的城市联动形式。

建好侨项目，延续侨文化，共圆中国梦

梁丽娴调研市颐老院、市博物馆规划建设情况

Bettering Overseas Chinese Projects, Inheriting Overseas Chinese Culture, and Realizing the Chinese Dream Together

□ 温国科



梁丽娴（中）参观旧颐老院
Liang Lixian (middle) visits the old nursing home

“颐老院要改造成华侨公园，整体规划思路是怎样的？”

“刚才我们走了一圈下来，看到那些侨捐建筑都很有特色，计划怎么处理？”

“设计有没有重点体现侨主题、侨文化？”

.....

4月4日下午，为更好地开展新时期侨乡侨文化工作，市委常委、统战部部长梁丽娴，率市侨务局、市住建局、中山侨刊社等代表组成的调研组，前往中山市原颐老院，巡看院内的香港侨商会大楼、百岁坊、琉璃瓦双子亭、人工湖走廊等建筑，了解相关历史沿革、建筑特点，以及管理现状，就“颐老院改建为华侨公园”方案开展实地调研，详细询问改建计划。

调研组特别邀请广东省侨务办公室原主任吕伟雄，岭南书画家胡江参加“站谈会”，共同听取改建方案汇报。吕伟雄认为，颐老院是上世纪八十年代的极富特色的侨捐项目，承载着侨胞、港澳同胞支持家乡建设的情感与记忆，市委市政府决定将其改造为华侨公园是新时代凝聚侨

On the afternoon of April 4th, Liang Lixian, member of municipal party committee and minister of united front work department, led an investigating group to visit the nursing home of Zhongshan City and conduct field research on the planning of rebuilding the nursing home into overseas Chinese park.

The investigating group specially invited Lv Weixiong, former director of Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, and Hu Jiang, calligrapher and painter of South of the Five Ridges to join in the conversation and together listen to the report on the renovation program. Lv Weixiong held that the renovation must keep the building intact. Hu Jiang indicated that well construction of overseas Chinese park could not only memorize the contribution made by overseas Chinese but also provide a carrier to show overseas Chinese culture.

Liang Lixian emphasized that the urban planning and construction must put historical culture protection in top priority and highlight local characteristics as Chairman Xi pointed out when visiting Guangdong. Liang Lixian also went to municipal museum to learn about the construction of overseas Chinese museum and the collection of cultural objects related to overseas Chinese. She expressed that we need to better overseas Chinese projects, inherit overseas Chinese culture and realize the Chinese dream together.



现场了解规划方案

Learning about the planning scheme on site



参观市博物馆库房藏品

Appreciation of the collection in the municipal museum

心的一大举措，改建应该尽可能保持建筑原貌。胡江提到，中山是侨乡，如果建好华侨公园，既能纪念侨胞贡献，也能打造展示侨文化的载体。

梁丽娴强调，习近平主席视察广东时，指出城市规划和建设要高度重视历史文化保护，要突出地方特色。我们改建华侨公园，在规划设计时，要注重侨乡侨文化的传承、延续，要起到广泛凝聚侨心、弘扬侨爱的作用，不搞大拆大建，应该更多采用微改造的“绣花”功夫，为城市留下侨的记忆，让侨胞记住乡愁。

梁丽娴还前往市博物馆，详细了解华侨博物馆建设、海外华侨文物征集等工作进展。登上市博物馆的最高层，梁丽娴俯瞰正在破土动工的华侨博物馆工地，听取馆长吴春宁汇报有关规划情况。在馆藏仓库，梁丽娴查看了从海外10个国家征集的金山箱、侨批、书信等各种华侨文物。梁丽娴强调，要继续利用好这些已有的工作抓手，从改革开放再出发的政治站位上做好新时代侨务工作，开拓创新，凝心聚力，建好侨项目，延续侨文化，广泛团结海外侨胞和归侨侨眷，共圆中国梦。

香港“中医药文化交流研习班”在中山举办

Traditional Chinese Medicine Cultural Exchange Seminar of Hong Kong Held in Zhongshan City

□ 市港澳事务局



开班仪式
Opening ceremony

5月17-19日，由香港中联办协调部主办，中山市港澳事务局协办、广州中医药大学承办的香港中医药界2019年第一期“中医药文化交流研习班”在中山市举办。来自香港中医药界的42位学员听取了广州中医药大学党委书记张建华教授、广州中医药大学刘敏教授、广东省中医院池晓玲教授等名医名家的讲座，现场观摩中山市中医院白伟杰教授的临床针灸教学，还参观了中智药业集团、市中医院康复治疗中心、市中医药文化馆、陈仿阳中医诊所、孙中山故居纪念馆，顺利完成研习项目。

结业典礼于19日下午在翠亨孙中山故居纪念馆举行，香港中联办协调部、广州中医药大学、市委统战部（市港澳事务局）等有关领导参加活动。各位学员纷纷表示，虽然学习时间不长，但课程设置科学紧凑，安排精心周到，大家均学有所获、学有所成、受益匪浅。

市领导陈文锋、梁丽娴出席17日的开班仪式，陈文锋致欢迎辞。



陈文锋致辞
Speech by Chen Wenfeng

From May 17th to 19th, the first period of Traditional Chinese Medicine Cultural Exchange Seminar, sponsored by the coordination department of Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong S.A.R., jointly organized by Zhongshan Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Bureau, undertaken by Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. 42 trainees from Hong Kong traditional Chinese medicine circle attended a course of lectures given by famous doctors and scholars, experienced teaching observation on site and succeeded in this seminar.

The closing ceremony was held at the afternoon of 19th in Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, relevant cadre and leaders attended this activity.

On the 17th, municipal leaders Chen Wenfeng and Liang Lixian attended the opening ceremony and Chen Wenfeng gave a welcome speech.

Link:

The municipal committee and government of Zhongshan City attached much importance to the development of health and pharmaceutical industry. By the end of last year, the production value of health and pharmaceutical industry in Zhongshan reached over 80 billion yuan. This industry has become one of the fastest development strategic emerging industry.

Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area clarifies to shape a healthy area, support Zhongshan City to innovate in technologies of bio-medical treatment and improve the standardization and international level of traditional Chinese medicine. This embodies that the Central Party gives great supports to the development of health and pharmaceutical industry in Zhongshan and Hong Kong.

The Traditional Chinese Medicine Cultural Exchange Seminar was successfully held in Zhongshan City. It marks a deeper exchanges in traditional Chinese medicine and lays a solid foundation for the further cooperation between Zhongshan City and Hong Kong.



参观企业

Visiting companies



合影留念

A group photo to mark the occasion

链接:

中医药是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分，强调“道法自然、天人合一”“阴阳平衡、固本培元”“以人为本、悬壶济世”，体现了中华文化的内核。中山市委、市政府十分重视健康医药产业的发展，截至去年底，中山健康医药产业产值逾 800 亿元，成为近年中山成长最快的战略性新兴产业之一。当前，正规划建设粤港澳大湾区生物医药科技国际合作创新区，加强与粤港澳地区的合作，全力推动健康医药产业做强做大，提出到 2022 年实现产值规模 1200 亿元的目标。

《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》明确提出要塑造健康湾区，支持中山推进生物医疗科技创新，深化中医药领域合作，支持香港发挥中药检测中心优势，与内地科研机构共同建立国际认可的中医药产品质量标准，推进中医药标准化、国际化。充分体现了党中央对中山、香港发展健康医药产业的大力支持。

中山与香港文化同源、地缘相近、人缘相亲、民俗相通，交流交往非常密切，特别是近年来在中医药领域开展了务实的交流合作。这次香港中医药界“中医药文化交流研习班”顺利在中山市举办，标志着中山、香港两地在中医药领域交流方面进入更深层次，为两地业界未来的进一步合作奠定了更加坚实的基础。

梁丽娴调研澳门街坊会联合总会中山办事处工作

Liang Lixian Conducts Research on Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union

□ 市港澳事务局

5月7日，值澳门回归祖国20周年之际，市委常委、市委统战部部長梁丽娴（图左2），前往三乡镇澳门街坊会联合总会中山办事处，调研澳门非政府组织在中山首个常设机构的发展情况。该会已有25年历史，是爱国爱澳的非牟利社会组织，澳门最具影响力的社会组织之一。

澳门街坊会联合总会副秘书长郑敏敏，详细介绍了该会的运作情况。2018年，为更好地服务在中山居住的日益增多的澳门居民（不完全统计有近3万人），中山市港澳事务局主动谋划，促成澳门街坊会联合总会在中山设立服务机构，开创澳门非政府组织在中山设立常设机构的先河，为解决澳门同胞诉求提供了重要的服务平台，成立半年后累计服务逾400人次。

梁丽娴高度认可澳门街坊会联合总会对青少年、儿童以及老年等群体的服务工作，表示中山与澳门源远流长，生活在澳门的中山人逾10万，保持着密切的交流。澳门回归祖国20年来，持续繁荣稳定，与内地融合发展，希望中山办事处通过更多渠道宣传，深入基层了解群众的实际需要，更有针对性地在内地开展各项跨境社会服务。

市委统战部副部长、市港澳事务局局长郑向荣，三乡镇镇长林冠军等陪同调研。



Macao has returned to China for 20 years. On May 7th, Liang Lixian (2nd from left), member of municipal party committee and minister of united front work department, went to Sanxiang Town, where Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union is located. She conducted research on the development of the first standing authority established by Macao non-government organizations.

Zheng Minmin, deputy secretary of Macao Neighborhood Community Union, gave an introduction about the situation of the Union. Liang Lixian highly recognized their services on children, teenagers and the aged. She also indicated that the relationship between Zhongshan City and Macao is of long standing. It is hoped that Zhongshan Office can provide cross-border services in a more targeted way through multiple channels and based on people's practical needs.

有了“娘家人” “双城记”变得更精彩

澳门街坊总会中山办事处成立半年服务 400 多人

Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union Serving for Over 400 People in Half a Year Since its Establishment

□ 文/徐世球、王欣琳 图/文波

初夏的上午，64 岁的澳门居民朱醒雄喝完早茶，骑着一辆半旧的单车来到位于三乡镇东安金域名苑北门的澳门街坊总会中山办事处，惬意地边喝茶边翻阅《澳门日报》。看完报纸，他前往三乡雅居乐车站，搭乘直达珠海拱北的公交车，约一小时后从拱北口岸过境到澳门游泳，游完泳再返回三乡吃晚饭。已在三乡雅居乐小区居住了三四年的朱醒雄，乐此不疲地过着跨境生活。

三乡镇是澳门居民聚集的镇区。目前在此居住的澳门居民有 3 万多人，且人数仍在增长中，他们大部分过着和朱醒雄类似的跨境生活。去年 11 月，为更好服务生活在中山的澳门居民，澳门街坊会联合总会中山办事处（简称“中山办事处”）在三乡成立，成为澳门首个合法进驻中山市的境外非政府组织代表机构。半年来，办事处接待澳门居民咨询、服务总计 400 多人，在悄然融入澳门乡亲生活、增进乡谊的同时，还解决了部分澳门居民的生活难题。

1. “跨境”是不少中山乡亲的生活方式

在中山办事处见到记者的朱醒雄，主动与记者拉起家常：“我退休前在澳门做了几十年的厨师，退休后和太太一起来三乡。去年中山办事处成立后，我经常来这里看报纸喝茶，和工作人员聊天。”忙碌了大半辈子的雄叔十分喜欢三乡慢节奏的生活。“这里居住环境好，不像澳门

On the morning of early summer, Zhu Xingxiong, a 64-year-old Macao citizen came to Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union, drinking tea and reading newspapers. Then he crossed the border into Macao to swim and went back to have supper in Sanxiang Town, where Macao residents gather. Most of them live in a border-crossing life just like Zhu Xingxiong. Last November, Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union was established in Sanxiang Town. Since the past half year, the office has provided service for over 400 Macao people.

1. For many Zhongshan people, crossing border is a kind of living style

The journalist learns about that many Macao residents living in Sanxiang often shuttle between Zhongshan and Macao. Sanxiang Town is near to Macao, only 20 kilometers in straight-line distance. They are similar in language and culture, but the living cost in Sanxiang is much lower than that in Macao. Therefore, lots of Macao people choose to start their business and live in Sanxiang Town.



那么拥挤，超市、市场离生活区很近，公共交通也便利。”

记者了解到，目前在三乡生活的澳门居民中，像雄叔这样穿梭中山澳门两地的人很多，他们有的工作在澳门居住在三乡，有的因为子女还在澳门，需频繁往返于两地。三乡镇和澳门，直线距离仅 20 公里，文化和语言相近，但三乡的生活生产成本却比澳门低得多，因此吸引了大量澳门同胞到三乡创业、生活和工作。

澳门的邝佩玲刚到三乡时，是“跨境工作族”。每天早晨 6 点 45 分，她准时到三乡雅居乐车站，与 20 多位乡亲包下去拱北口岸接客的旅游大巴，一起回澳门上班。“大家如一家人似的，司机会等所有人到齐才出发。在车上大家分享自带的早餐、自制美食，聊日常生活，感觉不一会儿就到口岸了。”

在三乡生活了 11 年的麦浩泉夫妇早已把三乡当作第二故乡，回忆起当年与三乡的结缘，麦浩泉介绍，那时他与朋友们来三乡游玩，发现这里居住环境安静舒适，当地人热情友善，夫妇俩越呆越喜欢，2007 年索性从澳门搬来三乡居住。由于子女还在澳门生活，他们每周在澳门和三乡的时间各一半。在三乡的时候是夫妇俩最享受的休闲时光，“我们有时坐公车去石岐逛一逛，品尝中山特色美食，去市场淘点喜欢的东西，或邀澳门朋友来中山玩，我们当导游。”

中山办事处的设立让夫妇俩喜出望外，这份欢喜源自他们与澳门街坊总会几十年的情谊。麦浩泉说，他和妻子都曾是澳门街坊总会家庭服务中心的志愿者，已做了 20 多年志愿服务。“总会中山设办事处，就像桥梁一样连接起在中山居住的澳门居民，不仅更亲近故乡，还让我们在中山更有归属感，身边更多澳门朋友也萌生来三乡安居的念头。”

2.办企业便利度高 开放包容投资环境好

54 岁的澳门人周道宁在三乡经营着一家火锅店，采访当天是澳门的公共假期，读高二的儿子及妻子一同来中山办事处，与澳门乡亲“话家常”。与在三乡养老的澳门居民不同，周道宁和三乡的结缘对他而言是人生的转折和机遇。

周道宁原是澳门一家电视台从业人员，日常生活被繁忙的工作占据。在认识了现在的妻子后，他毅然辞职，选择在三乡居住，重新打拼一番事业——开火锅店。周道宁在三乡购置了物业，从申请营业执照到火锅店开业，大约只用了一个月的时间，“在办理营业执照和食品卫生经营许可证时，整个过程非常顺利，手续比我想象要简单得多，有关部门办事效率较高。”

周道宁的火锅店如今生意红火，全家的生活也有滋有味。“我开火锅店还是五六年前的事，听说现在开办企业的便利度更高，中山的投资环境确实没得说，生活、经营成本比澳门低得多，经营压力相对轻些，

Kuang Peiling from Macao is a border-crossing worker. She lives in Sanxiang Town but works in Macao. The couple of Mai Haoquan has lived in Sanxiang Town for 11 years and they consider Sanxiang as the second home. They say that Zhongshan Office is a bridge to connect Macao people who are living in Zhongshan. It makes them closer to hometown and have a stronger sense of belonging in Zhongshan. More and more Macao people want to settle in Sanxiang.

2.Providing more convenience for starting business and more open and inclusive investment environment

Zhou Daoning is a 54-year-old Macao people. He worked in television station in Macao. Since marrying to his current wife, he quit his former job and settled in Sanxiang Town. He starts a new business--running a hot pot restaurant. Now his business is booming and his family enjoys a good life. Due to the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Zhongshan and Macao develop a closer cooperation and communication in various aspects. Zhou Daoning has full expectations toward cooperation between these two places and he hoped that Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union can play a more important role.

3.A closer cooperation with Greater Bay Area and lots of young Macao people are attracted to start their business in Zhongshan

Liu Haosen was born in 1991 in Macao. He started his business in Zhongshan in March of this year. For Liu Haosen, Zhongshan people are kind and simple and Zhongshan City has sound business environment and obvious regional advantages, which are conducive to the development of his business. In 2018, he opened a milk tea shop but failed. Now, Liu Haosen set up another company which mainly runs business related to intermediary agents and tourism. He is optimistic toward the future development as his business is at the rising period.

Another Macao youth Li Jianwei also chooses to start his business in Zhongshan. In 2017, he established a company of art design. He choose Zhongshan not only for the familiar environment and culture of Zhongshan but also for the regional advantage.

4.The Office has served over 400 people since its establishment in half a year.

On November 30th, 2018, Zhongshan Office of Macao Neighborhood Community Union was set up in Sanxiang Town. This is the first Office set up by Macao Neighborhood Community Union in a city belonging to Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the first one around the country.

During the past half year since its establishment, Zhongshan Office has been integrated into Macao people's life. During Spring Festival of this year, workers from Zhongshan Office visited the community to console people and gather opinions and advice. Xu Weile introduced that Zhongshan Office mainly provides consultation service and casework service. It has served over 400 people during the past half year.

Recently, Wu Xiaoli, president of Macao Neighborhood Community Union, visited Sanxiang Town and had an informal discussion with party cadres and leaders of Sanxiang Town. They have reached some agreements. Centering on the advantages of Macao Neighborhood Community Union in social service, Sanxiang Town will develop its own social service in a innovative way.



办事处工作人员（中）与前来办事的澳门长者谈心交流

A worker (Middle) from Zhongshan Office communicating with the aged Macao residents who have their affairs to handle in the Office.

加上城市开放包容的环境，使我的事业很快站稳脚跟。”

随着粤港澳大湾区建设的启动，中山与澳门在各方面合作交流更加紧密，两地乡亲工作生活上的合作、交流、来往将更加密切、热络。周道宁对此充满期待，也期望澳门街坊总会中山办事处能在其中发挥更大作用。周道宁谈到其经营的火锅店，与相邻商铺因共用通道问题发生纠纷，长期无法有效解决，“中山办事处成立后，通过多方协调和调解，终于打破僵局。有了这样一个服务和协调机构，让我们多了一份踏实感，多了一个解决困难的途径。”

3.湾区合作越发紧密 大批澳门青年前来创业

1991年出生的澳门青年刘浩森于今年3月到中山创业，虽然出生在澳门，但他对中山有着深厚的感情。在萌生创业的想法后，他曾考察过澳门、珠海与中山三地，最终选择了在中山创业。中山包容开放的氛围吸引着他，“我不会贸然选择在一个陌生的城市创业，对渠道和环境的不熟悉会隐藏很多风险，有不少创业者因此创业难度大。”在刘浩森心中，中山人比较亲切淳朴，而且中山营商环境良好，区位优势明显，更有利于他创业的起步与日后的发展。

其实这并不是刘浩森的第一次创业。2018年初他曾在中山开过一家奶茶店，但由于当时经验不足，最后没有成功。“创业要讲究方法与部署，这是我当时创业失败总结出的经验。”如今，刘浩森重新创立了一家公司，主要经营中介以及旅游订制业务。“创业就是和人打交道，挺讲缘分的。”有了之前的经验后，他的心态逐渐放平，与顾客交流也是抱着交朋友的态度，真诚做好每单生意。“买卖不成情义在，认识朋友也是一个为创业积累的过程。”

目前,刘浩森的创业属于上升期,对未来的形势与期待,他十分乐观,“未来5到10年,大家都是湾区人,粤港澳大湾区的规划建设,对交通等方面的便利将大大增加,对创业而言是一个好消息。”今后,他还打算进一步扩展太阳能发电等高科技项目,扩大业务领域,发现更多创业可能性,“我现在就是半个中山人回到故乡,希望寻求和摸索发展的机会。”

另一位澳门青年李健伟也选择在中山创业。大学毕业后,李健伟曾在上海从事美术方面的工作,2017年,他回到中山成立了一家美术设计公司。尽管工作时积累的人脉资源大多集中在上海,但创业起步时他依然选择中山。除了对环境、文化比较熟悉外,地理位置的优势也是吸引他的因素,“毕竟中山和澳门距离近,回澳门比较便利,也方便做些跨越两地的业务。”李健伟说。

4.办事处成立半年 已服务400多人次

据不完全统计,目前生活在三乡镇的澳门人超过3万人,在整个中山市,这个数字要大得多。为了让居住在中山的澳门居民找到家的感觉,像生活在澳门一样方便、温馨、踏实,2018年11月30日,澳门街坊会联合总会中山办事处在三乡镇挂牌成立,这是澳门街坊总会在粤港澳大湾区城市设立的第一个办事处,也是在全国设立的第一个办事处。

澳门街坊总会成立于1983年,属下坊会和服务中心拥有会员逾4万人、义工逾2000人,是澳门规模最大的社团组织。街坊总会以“坚持爱国爱澳、拥护一国两制、团结坊众、参与社会、关注民生、服务社群、共建和谐小区、促进特区发展”为宗旨,积极参与社会事务,持续关注社会保障、房屋、教育、治安、交通、环保、卫生等社会民生问题。

中山办事处成立近半年来,很快融入了许多澳门乡亲的生活。据中山办事处副主任徐伟乐谈到,从去年年底起,办事处积极搜集、了解澳门乡亲的服务需求,“通过举办‘辞旧岁迎新年’及‘同仁相聚今生缘,欢欢喜喜过个年’座谈会,了解在中山的澳门居民有关生活、就业、医疗等方面需求和想法,以便有针对性地开展服务。”今年春节前后,中山办事处积极走进社区,派发总会送出的春联及中山办事处宣传单张,慰问乡亲、收集意见建议。

徐伟乐介绍,中山办事处服务时间为每天上午9点至下午6点,日常以咨询服务及个案服务为主,半年来共提供咨询服务400多人次。办事处还会及时分享澳门中山两地以及大湾区的相关政策、新闻和信息,“经常会有澳门乡亲来办事处看报聊天,我们希望今后这里能成为澳门乡亲的文体活动中心,不仅提供丰富的活动和场地,有条件的话还能开设用餐服务,由街坊总会承担部分费用。”

日前,澳门街坊会联合总会理事长吴小丽一行到访三乡镇,与该镇主要党政领导进行座谈,双方就加强社会服务、创新发展和外联合作等方面进行深入探讨和研究,并达成共识。三乡镇将利用澳门街坊会联合总会在社会服务等方面的优势,引进其先进社会服务经验和理念,创新发展三乡镇新的社会服务模式,加强双方沟通联系,并将形成协议文本,争取列入2019年粤澳合作联席会议合作协议。三乡镇党委副书记、镇长林冠军表示,三乡与澳门将进一步深化融合发展,不单是居住方面,包括创业、产业、人才、创新、服务和政策等多方面的融合。

4月 简讯

14日

成立于1960年的香港青年协会交流团到访中山，35名师生代表参观翠亨新区规划馆，了解中山在粤港澳大湾区发展中的定位，以及市情、社情。（市港澳事务局）

On April 14th, Hong Kong Youth Group established in 1960 visited Zhongshan City. A delegation of 35 teachers and students visited the planning museum of Cuiheng New District and learned about the positioning of Zhongshan City in the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.



18日

香港中西区区议会调研东区基层治理工作，该区区议会主席叶永成率调研组到东区花苑社区，了解青少年服务、“社工+义工”服务、社会组织孵化培育等方面的做法。（市侨联）

On April 18th, Hong Kong Central and Western District Council conducted research on the basic management work of East District. Ye Yongcheng, chairman of this council, led a investigating group to visit Huayuan Community of East District and learn about some specific situations.



19日

团市委主办了2019粤港澳大湾区青年企业家中山峰会，邀请中国金融改革研究院院长、胡润2016中国新金融行业年度风云人物刘胜军，领教工坊联合创始人、企业管理实战派杰出代表孙振耀担任演讲嘉宾，5名来自粤港澳大湾区四地的青年企业家围绕“粤港澳大湾区背景下中小企业的发展机遇”主题进行了沙龙分享。当晚还举行了中山市青年企业家协会成立29周年交流晚宴，粤港澳大湾区“9+2”座城市青年企业家、青年创业者近600人参加了本次活动。（团市委）

On April 19th, the Communist Youth League Committee of Zhongshan City held Zhongshan Youth Entrepreneurs Summit of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The 29th anniversary celebration of Zhongshan Young Entrepreneurs' Association was also held at that night. Over 600 people attended this activity.



27-28日

澳门法律界专业人士到访中山，28位代表与市政协、市委统战部、市侨商会、市律师协会等代表交流，参加主题为“在粤港澳大湾区规划及CEPA下，中山与澳门法律专业人士的合作方式”的座谈会。（文/市侨联 图/温国科）

From April 27th to 28th, legal specialists from Macao visited Zhongshan City. Twenty-eight representatives communicated with leaders and cadres from Zhongshan Municipal Committee of CPCC, United Front Work Department, Zhongshan Overseas Chinese Commercial Association and Bar Association. They attended the seminar themed with "Cooperation Modes Among Legal Specialists of Zhongshan and Macao under the construction outline of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay area and CEPA".



5月 简讯

21-25日

中山市委统战部、中山海外联谊会联合主办了2019年中山市港澳政协委员、社团首长期国情研修班，组织47名学员赴福建厦门大学外文学院开展为期5天的学习与交流。（中山海联会）

From May 21st to 25th, Zhongshan united front work department and Zhongshan Overseas Friendship Association jointly organized a training class of national conditions for Macao and Hong Kong members of CPPCC and heads of associations in Zhongshan City. 47 trainees are sent to College of Foreign Languages and Cultures of Xiamen University for five-day study and training.



开班仪式
Opening ceremony



结业典礼
Closing ceremony

27-31日

中山市侨联在厦门大学举办“2019年中山市新侨创新创业研修班”。中山市侨界青年联合会、中山市海外归国人员创业协会、澳门中山侨界青年联谊会等新侨组织代表，以及印尼侨友会、亚美侨友会、新马泰侨友会、中山市潮人海外联谊会、法顾委、箏乐团和海外三大洲的侨界青年企业家代表共54人参加研修。（市侨联）

From May 27th to 31st, Zhongshan Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese organized a training class of innovation and entrepreneurship for overseas Chinese in Zhongshan City. 54 representatives of young entrepreneurs from the circle of overseas Chinese attended this training class.



桑梓情深 Overseas Chinese Fraternity

《鱼乐》 陈伟文 摄
"The happiness of fishing" by Chen Weiwen



信守当年承诺 亲携外孙寻根

——厄瓜多尔驻中国原大使华盛顿·阿戈的第6次回乡之旅

Keeping His Promise and Seeking Roots with His Grandson

It's the sixth time for Washington Hago, the former Ecuador Ambassador to China, to return home

□ 温国科

4月13日上午，在中山市侨务局、中山侨刊社、南朗镇统侨办工作人员的陪同下，厄瓜多尔驻中国原大使华盛顿·阿戈·门迪萨瓦尔（Washington Hago Mendizábal，以下简称“阿戈”），回到了祖籍地——南朗镇茶东村。与过去多次回乡之旅不同，这次阿戈是以厄瓜多尔华人专业人士协会荣誉主席的身份来到，并带上了外孙——赫尔曼（German Zambrano Hagó）。

下了车，站在村里的陈氏宗祠广场前，阿戈笑着对笔者说道：“我上次跟你说过，一定会带孩子们回来。”这里说的“上次”，还要追溯到2014年10月25日，当时阿戈在接受本刊专访后，许下的心愿：要带后人回中山寻根！

如今，5年过去了，阿戈的诺言成真，把外孙带回了祖居地。赫尔曼今年13岁，黑发浓密，身材壮实，个头快赶上阿戈了。甫下车，他眯着眼，伸着懒腰，一边听着外公滔滔不绝的介绍，一边若有所思的环顾四周。茶东村的一切，对赫尔曼而言，都是陌生的，毕竟他是第一次到中国，为数不多的印象也是来自阿戈以往的讲述。

“我还有两个外孙女，年龄太小，不方便带回来。赫尔曼刚好放假，想跟我回来，提前告诉他会有些困难，比如时差、坐车、语言不通，他说没问题，这状态算不错了。”阿戈笑着，迫不及待的要带赫尔曼去祖屋，然而他已经想不起该怎么走，村里许多地方大兴土木，众多新建的楼房拔地而起，村道旁堆着各种材料。

“有钱的村民多了，都起新屋。加上我们建设美丽乡村，以后变化会更大。”南朗镇统侨办副主任林显杨，也是这里的驻村书记，他陪着阿戈边走边说道。

听着翻译的解释，阿戈不时点头。不远处，一棵粗壮茂盛的细叶榕引起了他的注意，“我记得是要从这树底下经过吧？”

林显杨笑而不答，引着大家穿街过巷。赫尔曼开始东张西望：两旁



On the morning of April 13th, Washington Hago Mendizábal (hereafter referred to as Hago), the former Ecuador Ambassador to China returned to his original home—Chadong Village of Nanlang Town. Hago returned home together with his grandson German Zambrano Hagó (hereafter referred to as Hago), one of his Hong Kong friends and two cooperative partners from Ecuador. He is the honorary president of Chinese Professionals Association of Ecuador.

On October 25th, 2014, Hago promised to take his offspring to seek roots when receiving an interview. Five years later, Hago kept his promise and took his grandson returning home. “I have another two granddaughters. They are too young to take home. German is just in his holiday and he want to come with we, so I bring him here.” Hago said with a smile and he is eager to take German to their ancestral home.

Lin Xianyang, deputy director of Overseas Chinese Office of Nanlang Town, led them to a row of houses. “Yes! It’s the middle one. My father lived here before.” Hago said with excitement. When waiting to unlock the door, Hago couldn’t wait to see the inside. He stood in a bench near the window and stretched forward to see the inside. Inside the room, a picture of Hago’s ancestor hangs on the wall. Although this old picture is smeared, Hago affectionately told German about the past. For a while, he began to worship his ancestor with burning joss sticks and German followed the example of him.

村居墙角的大片苔藓，院子里伸出的枝丫绿叶，透过铁栏门朝外吠叫的黄毛狗……约莫七八分钟，大家来到一处联排的青砖黑瓦房，由于两边各起了水泥钢筋结构的楼房，这几间老房夹在其中，愈发显得旧、矮。

“对，中间就是了，我父亲住过这里”，阿戈激动的比划道，房子最外面是紧锁的两扇铁栏门，里头的红漆木门半掩着，门楣上贴着的红色镂空挂签随风飘荡，“中山县茶东村第四区第六二号”一块蓝底白字的门牌，高高钉在齐门楣的右侧方。

在等开锁的时候，阿戈迫不及待的找来一张凳子，站上去，前倾身子，趴在铁栏门往屋里张望，不时回头跟赫尔曼说话。

开门的刹那，大片阳光照着尘封的木桌、座椅、烛台……进门左侧，悬挂着祖先画像，虽然时光久远已不甚清晰，但阿戈还是拉上赫尔曼，深情凝视着说个不停。片刻，他带头烧香，祭拜祖先，赫尔曼有板有眼的学着阿戈的动作，举香、低头、弯腰、直身……与阿戈年龄相仿的亲戚，站在一旁看着，默默点着头。

“上次我们见过啊，都没怎么变，还好吗？这是我外孙……”烧完香，阿戈跟亲戚寒暄起来，虽然语言不通，但是紧握的双手、真诚的笑容成了最好的“翻译”。

“这些房子差不多一百年，现在不敢住人了，最好能修理加固。”亲戚的一番话，让阿戈频频点头，“大概需要多少钱？能计算出来吗？我要委托中国的朋友帮忙。”

在祖屋停留的大半个小时，阿戈的话匣子一刻也没关。回陈氏宗祠的路上，经过一堵坑坑洼洼的墙，阿戈又特意把赫尔曼叫到跟前，“看，这是用生蚝壳砌的墙，肉吃完了，壳也用上，遮风挡雨，坚硬耐用，多聪明的做法。”

陈氏宗祠的一处，设有南朗名人介绍，阿戈任大使后回乡寻根的简





介颇为显眼，赫尔曼跟在外公后面，一边听一边若有所思的盯着活动照片，眼神不再游离。用午餐时，面对桌上的各式南朗特色菜肴，赫尔曼没那么拘谨，颇为熟练的用筷子夹菜，并且连吃两碗自行加了酱油的米饭。末了，还问道：“我能再喝一罐可乐吗？”在得到肯定的回答后，赫尔曼微笑着加了句，“要冰的。”

在祖屋、宗祠大门前，阿戈叫上赫尔曼专门合了影，他解释说，“我们祖辈从这里走出去，又是个有名的地方，值得记住。我在任期寻根时带着重要官员（笔者注：后来成了将军）回中山考察，也邀请中山代表团回访，希望能够促成两地政府间，商贸、文化方面的互动合作。现在我虽然退休了，但还想再为家乡做点事，比如把中山的产品买到厄国，厄国的产品运过来。还有就是厄国有很多向赫尔曼一样的有中国血统的华裔，应该帮助他们回来寻根，希望以后能搭建平台，更好地帮助华裔新生代认识中国。”

相比阿戈的滔滔不绝，赫尔曼有些害羞的说道：“这是我第一次到中国，以前只是听说，来到外公的家乡，感觉挺新鲜和开心的，就是坐车太久了……以后？我来过有印象了，有机会肯定还会回来的。”

要上车离开时，赫尔曼难得的露出了笑容，主动跟我们挥手告别。阿戈则一步三回头，笑着跟我们每一个人握手相拥，“下次再见啦。”

我们报以微笑，“期待再见啊”。

下次是何时？没人能给出答案，但我明白，阿戈这次回乡，已不只是寻根祭祖，还完成了乡愁的传递、希望的延续！

During the half hour in the room, Hago was speaking all the time. In the front of this room, Hago specially asked to take a group picture for German and him. He explained, “our ancestors were born here and this place is also famous, so it’s worth to remember. In addition, there are many people who are Chinese descent in Ecuador just like German. We should help them to seek roots. It is hoped that a platform can be established to help them learn about China.

As we all know, Hago’s returning to home is not only for the purpose of seeking roots and worshiping ancestors but also passing the nostalgia and continue new hope.



创业 2 年便把设备卖到美国顶尖研究机构

海归博士黄韶辉通过“3·28”回乡办公司

Selling Equipment to Top Research Institutions of America After Starting Business Only for Two Years

Dr. Huang Shaohui returning home to start his company through “3·28”

□ 隋胜伟



黄韶辉博士公司生产的科研设备
The research equipment produced in Doctor
Huang Shaohui's company

“我们的产品已经上市,第一台设备卖到了美国国立卫生研究院。”3月20日,在翠亨新区马鞍岛上的中瑞(欧)工业园健康医药示范区,中科院生物物理研究所研究员黄韶辉博士在公司办公室笑着对记者说,一如两年前刚创业时一样信心满满。

黄韶辉是通过中山投资经贸洽谈会暨中山人才节活动到中山创业的海归。

据公开资料介绍,美国国立卫生研究院(简称NIH)位于美国马里兰州贝塞斯达(Bethesda),是美国最高水平的医学与行为学研究机构,初创于1887年,任务是探索生命本质和行为学方面的基础知识。

黄韶辉介绍,目前少有国内企业把高端精密科研设备卖到国外顶尖研究机构。他们是首家将高端精密科研设备卖到NIH的国内企业。

黄韶辉祖籍中山小榄镇,在国外生活30多年,在美国康奈尔大学完成了博士后研究,是中国科学院引进的杰出技术人才。黄韶辉被中山投资经贸洽谈会暨中山人才节所吸引,回到中山创业,希望把国际领先的科研成果快速产业化,在中山开创自己的事业。

“

Our products have gone public and the first equipment has been sold to National Institutes of Health (hereafter referred to as NIH).” Dr. Huang Shaohui said with a smile to a journalist in his office. He is as confident as before.

Huang Shaohui is an overseas returnee who is attracted to do business in Zhongshan through Zhongshan Trade and Investment Fair & Top Talent Networking Zhongshan. He introduced that there are few domestic companies selling their advanced and complicated research equipment to foreign top research institutions. His company is the first one in China to sell such a equipment to NIH.

2017年1月,由黄韶辉牵头的广东中科奥辉科技有限公司(以下简称“中科奥辉”)在翠亨新区马鞍岛上正式注册成立。公司成立5个月后,NIH就向黄韶辉提出产品购买意向。

这台设备为何这样受关注?据介绍,黄韶辉团队的主要科研方向是单分子荧光光谱技术及超快、超分辨率荧光显微镜。团队研发的荧光相关光谱技术可实现单分子分辨率对微量(<20微升)溶液样品中的分子特性(浓度、大小、相互作用等)进行快速(数秒至数分钟)定量分析,在科学研究、药物开发、医疗检测、环境监测等领域具有广泛的应用前景。

黄韶辉说,他们研究开发出桌面式荧光相关光谱单分子分析仪,与国际巨头蔡司等公司生产的同类系统有着同样的应用领域,但更具竞争性。他们的产品克服了国际上现有设备操作复杂、费用贵、不可移动、体积大等问题。传统设备单是一个光学平台就有数吨重,而整个桌面式荧光相关光谱单分子分析仪仅有20公斤重,价格仅为传统设备的四分之一或八分之一。

据介绍,中科奥辉的桌面式荧光相关光谱单分子分析仪CorTector™ SX100已通过美国FCC认证和CDRH备案。

2018年12月,CorTector™ SX100正式销售给NIH。黄韶辉带队到美国,完成仪器安装与客户培训。此外,美国加州大学旧金山分校等科研单位也成为中科奥辉的客户。该产品已被纳入中科院首批推荐国产仪器目录,并被认定为2018年广东省高新技术产品。

“办企业跟搞科研还是有不同的地方。首先,要生存下去。所以我们先做别人做不了的产品。”黄韶辉说,他们创业的定位很清晰,首先围绕自己掌握的领先技术,从事高端科研设备研发制造,站稳脚跟。然后围绕高端科研设备开发周边产品,针对血液大健康领域开发献血初筛即时检测仪及配套体外诊断试剂,将为全国400多家血站及流动献血车提供献血前血液检验的技术和产品支持。

“我们的技术是专长,竞争对手少,但是在市场上相当于小学生与大学生竞争。”黄韶辉说,中山市和翠亨新区为企业提供了扶持政策,营造了良好的发展氛围,让企业迅速站稳脚跟。目前,中科奥辉除了高端科研设备研发外,在医疗器械研发制造方面也进展顺利。

半年前,黄韶辉的公司还在马鞍岛上的孵化基地。如今,在中瑞(欧)工业园健康医药示范区的新公司,办公厂房近2000平方米,建设了高端科研设备和POCT仪器的研发生产中心、体外诊断试剂的研发和生产GMP车间、精密机械设计加工中心,配备了五轴CNC加工中心、3D打印机、高精度纳米级载物台等设备仪器。

“粤港澳大湾区在城市建设等很多方面,都已经处于领先水平。”黄韶辉说,他在国外生活30多年,了解纽约湾区等世界级湾区的发展情况,他对粤港澳大湾区的未来充满信心,也对他的创业梦充满期待。

Huang Shaohui's ancestral home is Xiaolan Town of Zhongshan. He has lived in foreign countries for over 30 years and now is attracted to run his business in Zhongshan.

Huang Shaohui indicated that they have developed a spectrum analyzer related to fluorescence. Although the like products made by some international giants can be applied in the same area, Huang says their products are more competitive.

On December, 2018, CorTector™ SX100 was officially sold to NIH. Huang Shaohui, together with his team, went to America to install the equipment and provide a customer training. This equipment has been listed into the first recommended domestic instruments by Chinese Academy of Sciences and regarded as new high-tech product of Guangdong in the year of 2018.

Huang Shaohui said that their positioning are very clear. The first step is to center on their lead-edge technologies and then develop peripheral products. He also pointed that the supporting policies provided by Cuiheng Village of Zhongshan help to shape a good business environment and emerging companies can gain a firm foothold soon.

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area takes a lead in many aspects of urban construction. Having lived in foreign countries for over 30 years, Huang Shaohui is familiar with the development of international bay areas like New York Bay Area. He is full of confidence about the future of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and also full of expectations toward the dream of running his own business.



澳大利亚乡亲黄少石回乡举办个人画作展

Fellow Folk Huang Shaoshi from Australia Returning Home to Hold His Personal Art Exhibition

□ 市侨联

5月19日，由中山市文联、中山市侨联举办，中山市博物馆、香港中山侨中海外校友会协办的“彩墨澳洲——黄少石个人作品展”在中山市文联文艺家活动中心开幕，展出彩墨画数十张。

黄少石（前左3）生于长洲，其父是中山美术先驱、著名画家黄剑培。受父亲影响和启蒙，曾师从著名画家余菊庵专习中国画，几十年来，黄少石先生的中国画已经形成独特风格，尤其是他移居澳大利亚30多年，将澳洲文化元素融入中国传统绘画，以中国彩墨画为载体，以西方的色块光影为媒介，在吸收西方绘画尤其是澳洲绘画艺术营养的同时，保持了中国画的韵味，获得艺术界的好评和观众的欢迎。

On May 19th, Huang Shaoshi's personal exhibition themed with "Australia in Colorful Ink" was held in the activity center of Zhongshan Literary Federation. It has exhibited dozens of ink and color paintings.

Huang Shaoshi was born in Changzhou and his father is Huang Jianpei, a famous painter of Zhongshan City. Having lived in Australia for over 30 years, he integrates Australia elements into traditional Chinese painting. His works not only absorb elements from west paintings but also remains the lasting appeal of Chinese paintings. These paintings received high praises and are popular among visitors.

此生平凡却无悔

——记印尼归侨蔡卓焕

Ordinary Without Regret

——About Cai Zhuohuan, a returned overseas Chinese from Indonesia

□ 廖薇

蔡卓焕的公文包里，全是他的“宝贝”，出生证明、全家人在印尼的合影、华侨临时登记证和他年轻时的照片，而他最为珍视的是那张小小的退伍军人证明书，那里有着他曾于1962年6月12日重返前线的一段永远的故事。

1936年1月20日，蔡卓焕出生于印度尼西亚丹绒芸林埠，家中的老二。那年被“卖猪仔”而下南洋的父亲蔡洪照已经五十岁了。

父亲做过洗衣工，有了一点积蓄后，便和母亲两人开了一家咖啡馆。好景不长，母亲可能被当地土人下了“降头”，精神总是恍恍惚惚。后来，蔡卓焕每谈起那个诡异的事，仍心有余悸：“那天早上，家人煮了一锅米饭，吃剩半锅，晚上准备用来做炒饭，结果发现锅里竟藏有五、六根寒光闪闪的银针！家人心惊胆战，不敢食用，便将米饭拿去喂狗，没想到狗吃了这饭后便倒地身亡了。”从此，母亲的精神状况也开始变得不太稳定，总是将家中物品送给当地土人，咖啡馆很快便宣告破产。家里值钱的东西很快都没了，但见家徒四壁，生活难以为继，母亲病况难愈，乡亲便劝蔡洪照返回家乡，希望或有转机，他们集资为这家人买了回中国的船票。

一家人在海上足足航行了一个星期。大海白浪滚滚，一望无际，也不知过了多久，远方出现了南中国的陆地，父亲紧绷的嘴角才有所舒缓。“很神奇，一上了香港岛，母亲的精神就好转许多”。蔡卓焕回忆道。

1948年，一家人回到了祖籍中山古镇镇七坊乡。母亲回到家乡后虽然仍有些恍惚，但经过一段时间的疗养，她终于恢复了正常。

当他们第一次步入中山古镇镇的农村老家，但见一片荒芜，到处都是烂渣渣的。蔡卓焕的爷爷在儿子蔡洪照14岁那年去世了，奶奶随后改嫁，家中祖屋由远房亲戚打理。刚回到古镇那阵子，三兄弟和妹妹都要到其他亲戚家借宿。幸好家中留存了一点薄田，让蔡卓焕的父母可以务农为生。他们在田边搭建起茅棚，披星戴月地劳作，一如既往地以勤劳的双手，托起这个家庭的明天，一家人清贫而快乐地生活着。

1956年，正在家中务农的蔡卓焕获悉招兵信息，激动不已。参军，



In his briefcase, Cai Zhuohuan cherishes most the certificate of ex-soldier, which contains an everlasting story about his returning to the frontline on June 12th, 1962.

On January 20th, 1936, Cai Zhuohuan was born in Indonesia. His father was a laundryman. Later his father and mother opened a coffee shop after saving some money. Unfortunately, his mother was unstable mentally, which indirectly led to the bankruptcy of the coffee shop. The fellow folks persuaded the family of Cai return to China and bought them steamer tickets.

The family had sailed on the sea for a whole week. “What is miraculous is that my mother took a turn for the better mentally upon stepping on Hong Kong island.” Cai Zhuohuan recalled.



In 1984, the family returned to their ancestral family, Qifang Village of Guzhen Town of Zhongshan. Cai's mother got right after a period of rehabilitation. At the beginning, Cai, along with his brothers and sisters, had to put up for the night in his relatives' home. Thanks to the poor land left by ancestors, Cai's family could live by it.

In 1956, Cai Zhuohuan got to know the recruiting information when he was engaged in agriculture. He was excited because joining the army has always been his dream. At that time, the living conditions of his family has improved greatly. All of his family members support his choice.

In 1958, Cai Zhuohuan joined the communist youth league. In 1959, in order to respond to the call of government, Cai Zhuohuan still stays in the troops. Having joined the army for four years, Cai Zhuohuan went home to visit his family for the first time. It was in 1959 that "Great Leap Forward" happened and fellow folks lived a hard life. During the 20 days' holiday, he was engaged to his childhood sweetheart. In the end of 1961, Cai Zhuohuan returned home to get married and later left.

In 1960, Cai Zhuohuan should have retired but he was transferred to the war industry. In 1961, he took part in the construction of air defence work. During this period, Cai Zhuohuan joined the party. In 1962, in order to prevent Chiang Kai-shek, Cai Zhuohuan returned to the front line. After Taiwan Strait Crisis, Cai Zhuohuan and his comrades returned to Guangzhou Military Region and received a call to support the first line of agriculture.

是他多年的梦想。早在印度尼西亚的华侨学校读书期间，他便参与排练过《义勇军进行曲》的话剧，回到古镇生活后，也曾经和解放军一起跳过秧歌舞，对一身橄榄绿更加向往。

此时，蔡家依靠种植蔬菜、橘子，养殖家猪、鱼塘等，生活条件大为好转。听说蔡卓焕有意参军，家里人也十分支持。在吴川的新兵营里，训练十分艰苦，白天训练、下乡，晚上站岗巡逻，每月定期以家书问候家人，报个平安。日子过得简单而充实。

1958年，蔡卓焕加入了共产主义青年团。1959年，为响应国家号召，服役期满的蔡卓焕又继续留在部队，此时他已是一名带领新兵的班长。他尽职尽责地将自己的所知倾囊相授，带着战士们建设营房，因工作突出，被评为积极分子。

参军4年后，蔡卓焕首次回家探亲。“那时感觉家乡变化很大。”那是1959年，适逢“大跃进”，乡亲们的生活很是艰苦，“都是吃番薯饭。”当地的人民公社对蔡卓焕返乡探亲很是重视，特意配给他每餐一斤半的口粮，村大队又给他送来一担番薯。他吃不完，便都分给了家人。久别重逢，此时的蔡卓焕已褪去青涩，成为一名英武帅气的战士，父母对他的成长颇为欣慰。在这20天长假里，他也和儿时的青梅竹马订下婚约。1961年尾，蔡卓焕回家结婚后又离家了。当时参加国防建设，不能带家属，夫妻俩只靠书信传情，真到1963年才结束这种两地相思之苦。

1960年，本该退伍的蔡卓焕响应国家号召，转业部队军工，前往电白县炼油厂炼油，其间担任共青团副书记。1961年，他又响应动员，前往乐昌县参与防空工程建设。“参加国防建设比在军营更辛苦。在乐昌，我们要在整个山上挖出大型的防空洞，随时都有塌方危险。”蔡卓焕回忆这段经历。

在此期间，蔡卓焕加入了中国共产党。他是递交入党申请后，组织调查了三年，才批准入党。据说是要去印尼查他的历史。一名归侨子弟，在那个年代，能入党也是件很不容易的事。”

1962年，刚从工地回到驻地，蔡卓焕他们又接到了新的任务：为防止蒋介石反攻大陆，马上出发，重返前线。他换下仍沾着泥土的衣服，穿上发放新装，领取枪支和手榴弹，次日便朝汕头出发。原来，当时传闻蒋介石准备在福建登陆，中国人民解放军部队大量增援进驻福州军区。同时，为防止蒋介石将目标转向汕头，蔡卓焕他们也被安排在此待命，直到半年之后，“台海危机”便有所缓解。

“台海危机”结束，蔡卓焕和战友们回到广州军区，便接到了支持农业第一线的号召。“当时，也有人在军区招待所赖了一个月，认为大战打不死就返回农村，有失身份。他们更希望能被安排到单位去工作。”许多年后蔡卓焕重返乐昌县访友，没想到故友重逢，才得知“赖”着不走的最终被安排了工作单位。

而当年，身为党员的蔡卓焕，心里想到的是要做好带头模范作用，毅然回到自己的家乡务农。对此，与他一同回乡的战友，事后亦偶有埋怨：“要不是你当年整天说要走，我们也可能分配到乐昌县呢！”

“不过，我也不羡慕他们。我觉得自己现在挺好的。”蔡卓焕微微一笑道，并不感到自己的选择有错。

1963年3月退伍回到家乡农村后，蔡卓焕被推荐担任生产队长，1964年又被选为乡干部，并担任过民兵营长，一直到1981年。

20世纪六七十年代的中山农村，与中国的其他地方一样，也经历了一场又一场政治运动的冲击，在担任民兵营长期间，蔡卓焕也遭到过诬告。

因为当时生产大队管辖了托儿所、建筑队、水利、粮仓等多个单位。管的事情多了，麻烦也多了。“管粮仓时，有人说他偷米，要他在群众大会上坦白，蔡卓焕说自己问心无愧，什么都没做过。虽然“斗争”比较温和，都是文斗，但一次又一次的被批斗，他厌倦了。他向上级领导打了申请报告，希望离开农村，卸下领导职务，去单位做个普通职员，可是并没有得到批准。

在受审的大半个月期间，一天，家中遭到红卫兵的突击搜查，直到深夜十一点多，那些人才走，刚好对面邻居办喜事放鞭炮，那些红卫兵以为是他放的，第二天又把他带去大队部审问。想不到会有如此遭遇，当时蔡卓焕的心情很不好。最让他感到无奈和苦闷的是，因为红卫兵的捣乱，使日常工作很难做。蔡卓焕只好尽力而为，不能解决的就向上一级反映。

1982年，珠江三角洲迎来了改革开放的春风，被“下放”多时的蔡卓焕也终于找到了新的事业方向。他和三位朋友，在广东省斗门县横山合伙承包了一家机砖厂，由蔡卓焕担任厂长。

可是，天有不测之风云，这个厂子只维持了一年就宣告倒闭，这一切皆因两场突如其来的台风。那时尚未有台风预警信号，他们只是靠肉眼观天时。等到那一场令人心惊肉跳的狂风骤雨后，他们来到存放成品的大棚时，每个人都说不出话来：那里是一地的狼藉，成品砖全部被打烂了，每人亏本了一万多元。

创业致富的美梦打了水漂，蔡卓焕还因此欠下一大笔债务。为了还债，他又不得不重新务农，养鸡养鸭，经营鱼塘。让他感激不尽的是，在这人生最艰难的时刻，妻子不离不弃，一直默默地支持着他。当时，有三五个打工仔从横山坐车来上门催债，都是他妻子好言相待，细心接待，得到了债主的通融。最后，一家人东凑西借，辛勤劳作了一两年，才将债务还清。

尽管年近半百，蔡卓焕却没有闲下来。1987年，为了营生，51岁的他又和女婿一起开起了蜂窝煤厂。每天，他踩着三轮车走街串巷地去

At that year, as a party member, Cai Zhuohuan returned home to do agricultural work without any hesitation because he wanted to take a leading role. After returning to his hometown in March, 1963, Cai Zhuohuan was recommended as production team leader. In 1964, Cai Zhuohuan was elected as a township cadre and a militia battalion commander until 1981.



送煤饼。“一车有 400 个煤饼，差不多 400 斤重。”他那吃苦耐劳的妻子也跟着他下厂打煤、帮他推车上坡。寒来暑往的卖煤翁生涯一直持续了 7 年。

1994 年的一日，蔡卓焕在卖煤途中遇见一位旧相识的镇干部。得知蔡卓焕的境况，便介绍他去古镇医院当保安。医院的保安工作需要三班倒，年过六旬之后，蔡卓焕逐渐体力不支。医院考虑到他年事已高，将他辞退。2002 年，他又转去七坊中心小学继续当保安。这份工作他来说不算太过劳累，因为学校放学之后，他和同事便可关门休息。直到一天晚上，学校遭遇失窃事件，被小偷潜入后门，偷去十几台电脑。虽然失物最终被追回，但蔡卓焕也不得不服老了，最终在 2005 年回家颐养天年。2015 年 9 月，适逢中国人民抗日战争胜利七十周年，身为优抚退伍军人的蔡卓焕也受邀前往省第二荣军医院疗养，这让他颇为自豪。

回顾自己的一生，蔡卓焕觉得，他做对了一件事情，那就是响应国家号召，到祖国最需要的地方去。在纪念中国共产党成立 90 周年之际，中共广东省委向党龄 50 年以上的老党员颁发了一枚的“南粤七一纪念奖章”，戴上这闪闪发光的奖章，蔡卓焕觉得此生无悔了！

From 1960s to 1970s, some rural areas of Zhongshan also experienced the impact of political movements one after another. During his tenure as a militia battalion, Cai Zhuohuan was also falsely accused. He made an application of leaving the countryside and quit his leading position, but he was refused by superior leaders. Cai Zhuohuan had to do his best. If he couldn't solve some problem, he would reflect it to the higher level.

In 1982, as the policy of reform and opening up was implemented in the Pearl River Delta, Cai Zhuohuan finally found a new career direction. He, together three friends, contracted a brick factory in Doumen County of Guangdong Province. Cai Zhuohuan was the leader of this factory.

Unfortunately, the factory was declared bankrupt only after one year.

As a result, Cai Zhuohuan owed a lot of debt. In order to pay off his debts, he had to go back to farming. Finally, the whole family worked hard for several years to pay off the debts. In 1987, in order to make a living, 51-year-old Cai Zhuohuan ran a honeycomb coal plant with his son-in-law and this plant lasted for seven years. In 1994, Cai also served as a safeguard but he later was fired because he got on in years. In September 2015, on the Seventieth Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan, Cai Zhuohuan, a veteran of the army, was invited to the Second Rongjun Hospital of the province for convalescence. He felt very proud of it.

Looking back on his life, Cai Zhuohuan felt that he had done the right thing. That is to respond to the country's call to go where the motherland needs most. In commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a "South Guangdong July 1st Commemorative Medal" to veteran Party members over 50 years old. Wearing this glittering medal, Cai Zhuohuan felt that he had no regrets in his life.

赞家国发展 献招贤策略

——香港乡彦、中国科学院院士郑耀宗先生回乡记

Giving A Like to National Development and Giving Advice to Attracting Talents

□ 温国科



3月27日下午，三乡镇平南村的村道上，迎来一位特殊的游子——微电子学专家、曾任香港大学校长的中国科学院院士郑耀宗先生。只见满头银发的他面带微笑，在夫人的陪同下，边走边看，不时跟身边的镇统侨办干部交谈着。

“上次我们回来，应该是6年前吧。”

“郑院士，您第一次带太太回乡下，是2013年12月。”

“我记得了，当时下雨又很冷，一脚泥一脚水的。”

“郑太，现在不怕啦，你看，村道全部铺成水泥路了。”

“噢，街口那条树好眼熟，是不是蒲桃啊？”

“这你都知道？”

“哈哈，我小时候回来过嘛。”

.....

众人穿街过巷，在一座矮旧的平房前停下脚步，大门上方，横七竖八的长满了仙人掌，仿佛一丛乱发。门左侧钉着块蓝底白字的“北堡二街29”门牌，右侧也有块白底红字的大牌子，写着“整幢危房，不能保证住用安全”。两扇生锈的栏栅铁门紧闭，往里望去，房子大半已露天，另外的屋顶用一条条木桩支撑着。

“没错，以前我回来就住这里，那时四周都是田地、水沟，出门能见到鸭仔、小鱼游来游去。”

虽然祖屋已成危房，但砖墙门窗，还是很快勾起了郑耀宗的思绪。

On the afternoon of March 27th, Pingnan Village of Sanxiang Town embraces a special wanderer—Zheng Yaozong, an expert of microelectronics, former president of University of Hong Kong and academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The crowd crossed the street and stopped in front of an old low bungalow. On the left side of the door was a blue-and-white sign which reads No.29 the Second Street of Beibao.

“Yes, it’s here. I used to live here when I came back.” Although the ancestral house has become a dangerous building, the brick walls, doors and windows quickly aroused Zheng Yaozong’s thoughts.

On February 9th, 1939, Zheng Yaozong was born in Hong Kong. In 1941, the Japanese invaded China and Hong Kong was occupied. At that time, a place near Zheng’s home was occupied and set up as a camp by the Japanese army. The US military sent planes to throw bombs. Zheng Yaozong’s grandmother and sister were killed on the spot. Zheng Yaozong, still in his infancy, was also injured by bomb debris. The family was so sad that they put their homecoming on the agenda and eventually returned to their ancestral residence in Pingnan Village.

”

I remember it's about 1943 or 1944 that my mother took me back to the village. Later, the situation was stable and my father took us return to Hong Kong. Until 2013, I brought my wife back to my ancestral home for the first time.

After returning to Hong Kong, Zheng Yaozong's parents were busy making a living. Zheng was poor in performance in his primary school. When he entered middle school, Zheng's parents were unemployed for a time. At that time, the whole family was too poor to pay for their tuition. The lamentation of his parents and the poverty of his family awakened Zheng Yaozong. He realized that only through studying hard can he change his own destiny.

Zheng Yaozong began to study hard. In 1957, the news that Yang Zhenning won the Nobel Prize in Physics came to Hong Kong, which greatly touched Zheng Yaozong. He was determined to enter University of Hong Kong to major in mathematics and physics. This goal was achieved as expected.

In 1963, Zheng Yaozong, who graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, embarked on his way to the University of British Columbia in Canada for further study. After four years of hard study, he obtained his doctorate and worked in Canada.

1939年2月9日,郑耀宗在香港出生。1941年,日军侵华,香港沦陷,当时他家附近的一处地方被日军侵占设为营地,美军派飞机轰炸,波及周边民居,郑耀宗的祖母、姐姐被当场炸死,尚在襁褓中的郑耀宗也被炸弹碎片割伤了头皮、鼻梁、右眼睑,鲜血直流,惊魂未定的家人伤心欲绝,把回乡避难提上了议程,最终经澳门辗转,回到平南村的祖宅。

“我记得大约是1943还是1944年吧,妈妈带着我,搭单车尾回到村里,住了大半年。我在祠堂里看过太公分猪肉,坐着长木凳,等着发肉,很有意思。后来,时局稳定,爸爸又安排我们经澳门回港,然后再没回过……直到2013年,我第一次带着太太回来,在侨办的帮助下,找到祖屋,查了族谱。”

说完这话,郑耀宗凑近铁门,望着屋内久久没有转身。

二

回港后,父母早出晚归为生计忙碌,无暇管教郑耀宗。读小学的他,成了贪玩厌学的差生。升入中学,父母一度失业,穷的连学费都交不起。双亲的哀叹、家庭的贫窘,让郑耀宗幡然醒悟:唯有发奋读书,才有机会改变命运啊。

郑耀宗开始勤学苦读,转换成“学霸通关”的节奏。1957年,杨振宁获得诺贝尔物理学奖的消息传到香港,极大地触动了郑耀宗,他立志考取香港大学的数学与物理专业,这一目标最终如愿实现。正当家人希望他早日毕业找份工作减轻家庭负担时,郑耀宗又提出了海外留学的计划。

1963年,毕业拿到理学学士学位的郑耀宗,踏上了赴加拿大卑诗大学深造的道路,经过4年苦读,他获得了博士学位,并留在当地工作。郑耀宗开始系统研究“金属-氧化硅-硅(MOS)系统及其器件物理和工艺技术”,成为当时较早开展氮化硅技术的研究者之一。三乡镇政府网站曾这样介绍:“郑耀宗院士发明掺氮化氢硅氧化技术,解决当时MOS器件和集成电路阈值电压漂移、不能稳定工作的难题,使MOS器件和电路的性能、可靠性和成品率大大提高。在国际上首先提出MOS反型层载流子表面粗糙度散射理论,在MOS集成电路进入深亚微米阶段后,这一机理成为决定MOS反型层载流子迁移率的主要因素,是对MOS器件物理的一大发展。”

1978年,就在郑耀宗迎来事业上升期时,他却出人意料的选择回香港高校任教,原因是要陪伴照顾日渐年迈的父母。回忆这段往事,郑耀宗表示,虽然收入和生活水平跟国外都有相当大的差距,但从后悔作出这个选择。

回港后,郑耀宗将所学发挥的淋漓尽致,于1989年出任香港城市理工学院院长,更在该校改名为“香港城市大学”后成为首任校长。

1996年,郑耀宗转任香港大学校长,推动“引入学分制,每年考



试次数增至2次,中英文、资讯科技课程设为大一必修科”等教学改革,曾被评价“改善港大学术氛围、夯实发展基础”。1999年,由于在深亚微米器件模型研究工作中取得重要成果,郑耀宗当选为中国科学院院士,先后任第9届、第10届全国政协委员,港事顾问,香港特区筹备委员会成员。虽然身兼多职,但郑耀宗对教育一往情深,2000年从香港大学卸任,他的一句“香港情,中国心,世界观”让公众印象深刻。

“郑院士,要不要拍张照片留念?”旁人的一句话,让郑耀宗回过了神。

“好、好,家乡大变样啊,以前哪有那么多楼房、那么多车?这次我回来,第一次走港澳大桥,那个场景……你们有机会一定要去感受下,震撼啊。国家强大了,能造出这么好的大桥,犀利,外国未必有这水平。”

离开祖屋,郑耀宗又到村里的爱文郑公祠、诗礼堂参观,与族人喝茶聊乡情。

“以前我看太公分猪肉,应该就是在这里了。”

“嗯,祠堂没换过地方,只是族人捐钱修缮一新了。”

“现在还有猪肉分嘛?”

“有,安排在5月份,很热闹的,到时回来啦。”

……

寻根,最后在“多点回来”的话别中结束。

郑耀宗还有任务,他是应市政府邀请出席明天的“2019中山投资经贸洽谈会暨中山人才节”。早在2017年的3·28开幕式上,他已受聘成为中山市政府顾问。

三

“领了顾问证书,要努力为家乡做点事,这是义不容辞的。”

郑耀宗从村里赶往三乡镇政府,与镇领导会见后,又马不停蹄的前往城区,参加在京华酒店举行的市政府欢迎晚宴。在那里,市委常委、组织部部长陈小娟专门安排了时间与他座谈,交流中山人才强市、招才引智的意见。

“我此前跟陈部长说,中山在粤港澳大湾区拥有明显的地利优势,最直观的,港珠澳大桥通车,拉近了与香港的距离,不用担心塞在虎门大桥,多了便利的交通选择,完全可以上午来中山,晚上回香港,方便各种交流。”

“中山首先要明确定位,分析自己在粤港澳大湾区的优势和短板,然后有针对性的舍短补长,比如本地有哪些产业优势?是生物医药,还是先进制造?需要发展哪些项目?然后再相应地引进人才、项目。”

对于引进思路,郑耀宗补充道:“我觉得可以多关注香港。中山与香港地理接近,加上城轨、高速、船班等配套交通网络越来越完善,这

In 1978, when Zheng Yaozong ushered in the upsurge of his career, he unexpectedly chose to return to Hong Kong to teach in universities because he wanted to accompany and care for his aging parents.

After returning to Hong Kong, Zheng Yaozong gave full play to his studies. He became the first president of City University of Hong Kong.

In 1996, Zheng Yaozong was transferred to the presidency of University of Hong Kong. In 1999, he was elected as the academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences because of his important achievements in the research of deep submicron device models.

After leaving his ancestral home, Zheng Yaozong visited some temples and other places and talked about his hometown with his clans.

Zheng Yaozong rushed from the village to the governmental office of Sanxiang Town. After meeting with cadres and leaders, he went to the city to attend the welcome banquet held by the municipal government at Jing Hua Hotel. Chen Xiaojuan, standing member of the Municipal Committee and minister of Organizational Department of the CPC Municipal Committee, has a discussion with Zheng Yaozong to exchange views on how to attract talents for Zhongshan City.

Zheng said, “Zhongshan should first define its position, analyze its strengths and weaknesses in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, then make up for its weaknesses and then introduce talents and projects accordingly.” With regard to attracting talents, he added, “I think we can pay more attention to Hong Kong. First, Zhongshan is geographically close to Hong Kong. In addition, Hong Kong has a high degree of internationalization, an open environment and developed financial services. And it's very important to cooperate with Hong Kong universities, especially in the research and development of patents.

In addition, the government can also set up special departments and arrange talents to find potential project patents. Zheng Yaozong also mentioned the UAV of DJI-Innovations, which was founded by a graduate from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. What can we learn from it? First, universities in Hong Kong have the opportunity to dock with the international community. Many research projects are forward-looking. Second, the research and development of this UAV started in Hong Kong, settled in Shenzhen, and spread in the mainland market, which shows that the coordinated development of Guangdong and Hong Kong cities is feasible. Third, it is the core technology that make the UAV successfully developed in the mainland market.

Zheng Yaozong indicated that the industrialization and commercialization of research results is a long process. In addition to having the foresight and the ability to choose valuable research projects, we should also be prepared to spend a lot of money, sit on cold bench and fight a protracted war.

As Zheng Yaozong concluded, as the state has announced the construction plan of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Zhongshan should seize its own advantages and make full use of the scientific research and human resources of Hong Kong's colleges and universities in order to find suitable and promising patents.

是很直接的优势。另外，香港的国际化程度很高，有开放的环境，金融服务发达。”

“重要的一点，是要跟香港高校开展合作，尤其是研发专利的合作。为什么呢，香港高校有做科技创新的良好基础，港大、城大在世界大学的排名长期是 100 名以内（笔者注：今年 6 月公布的 QS 世界大学排名数据显示，香港有 5 所大学进入前 100 名），很多教授从事大量跟国际接轨的研发，里头有没有适合中山产业发展的？我们可以把人才、技术的需求发布出去，比如找港大的科学技术转移处，让他们帮忙留意、挑选。然后，中山自行评估，为合适的人才、项目提供研发的平台、资金，推动这些研究成果转向市场化，产业化。另外，政府还可以成立专门的部门、人才，去寻找有潜力的项目专利。”

话锋一转，郑耀宗提到了“大疆”无人机，“这个品牌的创办人就是香港科技大学的毕业生，当时他在校经常参加国际学术沙龙、交流会，从中发现了当时在国外不算最新的无人机研究信息，觉得很有前景，于是进入研发，打开内地市场，成为行业的‘独角兽’。从中可以看出几点，一是香港高校拥有与国际对接的机会，很多学术交流活动，是全英文的，研究都有前瞻性；二是这个无人机的研发始于香港，落户深圳，在内地市场铺开，说明粤港各城市协同发展是可行的；三是它成功在哪里？掌握了稳定拍摄镜头的核心技术嘛，类似的技术项目肯定还有，关键是能不能发掘、抓住，然后耐心去培育。”

对于“引进什么样的人才能尽快出成果、产生效益？”的话题，郑耀宗表示，研究成果实现产业化、市场化是个很漫长的过程，有内在规律，不是一蹴而就的。除了具备前期对研发项目转化价值的预判眼光、选择能力，还要有花“大价钱”，坐穿“冷板凳”和打“持久战”的准备。

“我身边就有案例，港大教授有项专利，是研发如何快速准确判断早期宫颈癌的技术，因为宫颈癌越早发现治疗效果越好，一间香港公司老板很看好这项目，拍板买断。从千禧年开始，每年几百万的研究经费投进去，很长时间连个影子都见不到，但老板坚持自掏腰包投了十三年，中间谢绝了风投公司的注资，前后几千万，后来不知有没有把房子卖咯。坚持到最后，成功在深圳上市，现在公司的年收益 1 亿多元。这类生物医药的研发，打基础起步要五年，十来年出成果已经算很快的了。”

“总的来讲，国家公布了粤港澳大湾区建设规划，中山要抓住利好，结合自身实际，充分利用香港高校的科研力量、人才资源，寻找合适的有前景的专利，然后舍得去做孵化工作。对于选中的项目，要有心理准备，因为可能要很长周期，政府要投入巨额资金，可能有 98% 的会倒掉，不产生任何效益，但另外的 2% 如果成长起来，变为‘独角兽’，那回报是无限的。”

侃侃而谈一个多小时，时钟指向 9 点，郑耀宗精神矍铄，丝毫看不出他已经连轴转了 3 个地方。

“你知道嘛，我退休后，61 岁去学滑雪，考潜水牌，开着帆船四处比赛，试过从香港开帆船到珠海。我觉得自己还可以做很多事情，愿意也希望为家乡的发展出力，如果有合适的人才项目，肯定要引荐来中山，这是我的责任，根在这，还领了证（市政府顾问）啊，哈哈。”

龙在他乡 Chinese Abroad



《西部印象》 郑向阳（美国） 摄
"Western Impression" by Zheng Xiangyang (U.S.A.)

香港中山社团总会举办修订《逃犯条例》解读座谈会

Federation of Hong Kong Zhongshan Community Organizations Limited Holds a Seminar to Interpret Amendments to Fugitive Offenders Ordinance

□ 本刊综合



5月29日，香港中山社团总会香港事务委员会在会所举办“修订《逃犯条例》解读座谈会”，特邀香港立法会原主席曾钰成先生（图1中）作为主讲嘉宾。总会主席杨凯山，永远会长彭少荣、苏杰开，常务副主席李有全、刘炎，香港事务委员会主席何汉文，青年事务委员会主席彭诗敏，妇女事务委员会主席黄敏仪，义工事务委员会主席林建棠，以及全董会42个团体会员代表参加了活动。

曾钰成就《2019年逃犯及刑事事宜相互法律协助法例（修订）条例草案》进行详尽说明，解析1996年香港政府订立的《逃犯条例》存在漏洞，导致近年多宗跨境罪案审理遭遇困难，正义无法彰显。本次修例符合《基本法》规定，可以进一步完善香港法制，有利于香港社会长治久安，经济长期繁荣发展。

与会者认真聆听，并在互动、交流环节踊跃提问，大家表示，对条例修订有了更深入理解、释除了疑虑；将齐心协力支持特区政府修订《逃犯条例》，堵塞法例漏洞，维护香港法治和正义。

杨凯山在总结发言中，感谢曾钰成先生的讲解，并希望大家尽自己的一份责任，向团体会员、身边朋友进行宣传及解释，以正视听。



On May 29th, the Federation of Hong Kong Zhongshan Community Organizations Limited held a seminar to interpret amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance. Zeng Yucheng (middle in picture 1), former chairman of Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, was specially invited as a keynote speaker.

Zeng Yucheng interpreted in detail Fugitive Offenders and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Legislation (Amendment) Bill 2019. He said that Fugitive Offenders Ordinance made in 1996 has loopholes. The amendment is in accordance with Basic Law and it can perfect the legal system of Hong Kong, which is conducive to the lasting political stability and economic development of Hong Kong.

Yang Kaishan, President of the Federation, expressed his gratitude for the interpretation of Zeng Yucheng in his closing speech. He hoped that everyone shall shoulder his or her responsibility to explain it to members and friends around them.



4月 简讯

21日
当地时间

澳洲中山同乡会举行清明祭拜公墓活动，会长余威达，常务副会长阮小玉、冯有德和林永基带领乡亲祭拜先侨。此前还发动乡亲捐款修繕公墓，新建捐款纪念石碑，其中永远名誉会长孙照钧捐款 6000 澳大利亚元。[黄小荷（澳大利亚）]

On April 21st, Zhongshan Allied Association in Australia held an activity of worshipping cemetery during Tomb-sweeping Day. Chairman Yu Weida, executive vice chairman Ruan Xiaoyu, Feng Youde and Lin Yongji led fellow townsmen to worship late overseas Chinese.

27日
当地时间

温哥华中山各中学校友会举行 30 周年会庆，中华人民共和国驻温哥华总领馆处长胡启全，BC 省贸易厅长周炯华，省议员李耀华，市议员王白进，以及中华会馆、全加拿大洪门、香港驻加西联络处、留加中山同学会等政界、侨界嘉宾、代表逾 500 人共同见证庆祝仪式，何卓辉会长致欢迎词。

大会设立“支持会务奖”和“长期服务奖”，嘉奖一批有贡献的会员；此外，还拍卖了校友会顾问、画家林再圆的两幅山水画，所得捐作会务经费。

On April 27th, Zhongshan Secondary School Alumni Association in Vancouver celebrated its 30th anniversary. Over 500 people witness this ceremony and Chairman He Zhuohui gave a welcoming speech.



5月 简讯

18日

香港太极总会第二十一届执行委员会就职，同时举行成立四十周年暨张三丰祖师诞辰及郑天熊宗师纪念联欢晚会。（中山海联会）

On May 18th, the 21st executive committee of Hong Kong Tai Chi Association assumed office. The 40th anniversary celebration and the party to celebrate master Zhang Shanfeng's birthday and in memory of master Zheng Tianxiong were held at the same time.



19日

澳门中山同乡联谊会第13届会长理监事就职，同时举行庆祝中华人民共和国成立七十周年澳门特别行政区成立二十周年暨该会成立三十三周年晚会。中央政府驻澳门联络办公室副主任孙达，广东省政协党组副书记、副主席林雄，中山市政协副主席郭惠冰等领导主礼仪式。（中山海联会）

On May 19th, the 13th supervisory committee of Zhongshan Fellowship Association of Macao assumed office. The celebration for the 70th anniversary of People's Republic of China, the 20th anniversary of Macao Special Administrative Region and the 33rd anniversary of the association were also held at the same time.



21-22日

港澳中山黄圃同乡会太极柔力球代表队参加“2019年澳门两岸四地柔力球邀请赛”喜获冠军奖和优秀奖。比赛由澳门长者体育总会主办，吸引来自北京、广东、港澳、台北，以及马来西亚的40多支队伍约600人参赛。（黄圃镇统侨办）

From May 21st to 22nd, the representative team of Tai Chi Softball of Zhongshan Huangpu Fellowship Association of Hong Kong and Macao took part in 2019 softball invitational tournament of mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. This tournament was held by Macao Sports Federation for the Senior and attracted over 600 contestants.



加拿大中山恒美寄庐庆祝成立 100 周年

The 100th anniversary of Zhongshan Hing Mee Society of Canada

□ 杨迎夏（加拿大）



李灿明（右三）与恒美寄庐李悦科前任会长（左三）、李静帆新任会长（中）、中华会馆副秘书长杨迎夏（左二）等合影

A group photo of Li Canming (third from right), Li Yueke (third from left), former chairman of Hing Mee Society, Li Jingfan (middle), chairman of Hing Mee Society and Yang Yingxia (second from left), deputy secretary of Chung Wah Association Inc and so on.

当地时间 3 月 31 日，加拿大中山恒美寄庐举行成立 100 周年纪念活动。铁城崇义总会、中山同乡会、隆镇同乡会、濠头侨所、中中校友会等侨团代表、乡亲共 360 多人见证活动盛况。

中山恒美寄庐成立初期位于温哥华 Main 街，后由乡亲集资购置现有会所。据前任会长李悦科介绍，“寄庐”的意思是“暂住地方”的含义，表达了旅外乡亲客居异乡的怀乡心情，过去中山恒美乡的新移民到埠后，很多寄住在这里，直到安顿好后才搬离，为许多先侨作出了排忧解难的贡献。当然，很多旅外中山乡亲在海外立足事业有成后，会通过捐资办学等形式回报家乡建设，充分体现爱国爱乡的情怀。

恒美乡亲、前任卑诗省议员李灿明，以及参加二战、为华人争取加拿大入籍权利的退伍老兵李文英应邀参加活动。

李灿明是中山籍乡亲在加拿大参政的主要人物之一，曾连任四届卑诗省议员，任省议会副议长，李灿明在这次活动中表示，他将参加今年十月份的国会议员选举，希望乡亲们支持。

李文英于1923年3月出生于加拿大，1941年9月参军。他曾在接受媒体采访时表示，因为70年前政府不允许华裔入籍，所以他是“中国人”而非“华裔加人”的身份加入加拿大空军，被分配到亚省爱民顿受军训。当时父母反对他从军，但自己认为只有加入军队报效国家，才是争取华人权益的最佳方式。1942年，李文英被派赴欧洲战区，他的工作是驾驶轰炸机，向敌方阵地投掷炸弹。直到1946年二战结束，才返回加拿大。他回忆说，当年参军是想向加拿大政府证明自己深爱这块土地，战后也的确争取到了各种权益，包括获得真正的加拿大国籍，拥有投票权与参政权，李文英希望华裔能珍惜先侨牺牲自己所换来的一切。

On March 31st, Zhongshan Hing Mee Society of Canada held the centenary celebration. Over 360 people witnessed this grand occasion. Zhongshan Hing Mee Society was early located in Mian Street of Vancouver. The former chairman Li Yueke introduced that this name embodies strong nostalgia of overseas Chinese.

Li Canming, a fellow folk of Hing Mee and member of Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, and veteran Li Wenying, who joined the Second World War and fought for the right of take Canada nationality for Chinese, were invited to this activity.

Li Canming is one of the Zhongshan fellowmen who participate in government and political affairs. He will join an election of parliamentarian in this October and hopes to win supports from his townsmen. Li Wenying was born in Canada in March, 1923. He joined the army in September, 1941. He was sent to European battlefield in 1942 and returned Canada until 1946 when the Second World War was ended. He recalled that the reason to join the army is to prove that he loves this land deeply. He hoped that foreign citizens of Chinese origin shall cherish everything acquired at the cost of the sacrifice of former overseas Chinese.



李文英先生接受乡亲们的致意

Li Wenying receiving compliments from fellow folks

加拿大乡亲林再圆获“艺术终生成就奖”

Lin Zaiyuan, A Fellow Folk in Canada, Wins “Lifetime Achievement Award of Art”

□ 文/本刊综合 图/林再圆



林再圆先生十多年前移民加拿大，将当地壮丽的风光用中国传统水墨画技法表现得淋漓尽致。近年来，他在中加两地多次举办画展，以画传情，表达友谊，因其在艺术创作上的杰出造诣和突出贡献，2018年10月，获得加拿大联邦政府颁发的“艺术终身成就奖”。

林再圆自小喜欢画画，其父带他去拜同村的岭南画派名师林介如先生为师，因此打下了扎实的绘画基础，并于1972年考入广州美术学院国画系。毕业后，林再圆先后在中山县文化馆、中山市博物馆从事美术、文物工作，之后下海经商，并移民加拿大。期间，虽然短暂放下了画笔，但是加拿大秀丽的湖光山色激发了林再圆重拾中国画的创作热情。他说，很多人以为中国画只能画中国景色，其实中国画的笔触可以画遍东西方风景。2009年，林再圆在温哥华市中心的中央图书馆举办个展，有十多个国家的人在画展留言簿上留言。其中有加拿大当地人提到，他们不知道原来北美的风景是可以通过中国画来展现的。

在加拿大生活期间，每天外出写生已经成为林再圆日常生活的一部分，他多次前往洛基山脉、美国乡野写生，分别创作的《洛信雄姿》《戈壁寒云》入选了全球水墨画500强。

Lin Zaiyuan immigrated to Canada more than ten years ago. The local magnificent scenery is presented vividly in his paintings as he uses the traditional Chinese ink painting techniques. In October 2018, he was awarded the Lifelong Achievement Award of Art by the Federal Government of Canada.

Lin Zaiyuan liked painting since childhood. He laid a solid foundation for painting and was admitted to the Department of Traditional Chinese Painting of Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts in 1972. After graduation, Lin Zaiyuan worked on fine arts and cultural relics in Zhongshan County Cultural Museum and Zhongshan Museum. Later he went to sea for business and immigrated to Canada.

During his life in Canada, sketching has become a part of Lin Zaiyuan's daily life. In addition to focusing on the creation of ink and wash paintings, Mr. Lin also takes art as a bridge to actively carry out charitable activities. In 2017, he was invited to Toronto to attend the Second Culture and Art Festival. He won the “Gold Award for Outstanding Artistic Achievement” and “Charitable Contribution Award for Artists”.

Awarded the Lifelong Achievement Award of Art by the Canadian Federal Government, Lin Zaiyuan said in his acceptance speech, “art is my lifelong companion and my eternal pursuit.” He said he would continue to work hard to integrate cultural exchanges and heritages into his paintings.



除了专注于水墨画创作，林再圆先生还以艺术为桥梁，积极开展公益慈善活动，通过画作的慈善拍卖，将所得的善款捐给当地的医院和友好组织。2017年，他获邀赴多伦多参加第二届文化艺术节，并荣获“杰出艺术成就金奖”和“慈善贡献艺术家奖”。

荣获加拿大联邦政府颁发的“终身艺术成就奖”，林再圆在获奖感言中提到，“艺术是我终身伴侣，是我永远的追求。”他表示，在接下来日子里，他将会继续努力，多从大自然中寻找灵感，把文化交流与传承融入到画作当中，争取在艺术创作的路上走得更远。

链接：

林再圆，加拿大华人，中国画家，祖籍中山。1963年随岭南画派画家林介如先生学画。1975年毕业于广州美术学院国画系，得到关山月、黎雄才、何磊、陈金章、梁世雄、杨之光等教授的指导。1982年为中国美术家协会广东分会会员。2013年为加拿大艺术家联合会会员。1983年再入广州美术学院修读。1985年任中山市博物馆副馆长，主持全面工作。1992年为中国文物学会会员，中国古陶瓷学会会员。美术作品曾参加过全国、全省美术展览，《山庄图》获市美展金奖，并由市政府收藏送联合国。1994年辞职经商，2005年移民加拿大。2009年于加拿大温哥华中央图书馆举办个人山水画展。2010年十月，在中国广东中山市美术馆举行个人山水画展，出版有《林再圆山水画集》《林再圆山水画选》等。

中山华侨历史文物图集 (三十七)

Cultural Relics of Overseas Zhongshanese

□资料由中山市博物馆提供

4

Unless endorsed to the contrary this Certificate of Nationality is valid only for departure from the State at the time and for the destination specified on page 2.

此乃周籍(英)证明书
方焕周 1938.2.8

Nº 003411

CF 120.
208.—564—567.
See 121.30.

No. 1355

State of North Borneo.

The Passport Ordinance, 1920.
CERTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY
(Under the General Passport Rules—Gazette Notification
287 of 1922)

Name Long Jon Chan
Address Malayan
Nationality Chinese
Place of birth China
Length of residence in North Borneo Years & 11 Months
Date 2.8.38
Place Malayan
Fee .50
Affidavit .50
Total \$1.00

Signature of Resident or District Officer.

1938年英属北婆罗洲政府发给华侨方焕周的国籍证明书

捐赠人：方乃雄

Certificate of Nationality issued by State of North Borneo to overseas Chinese Fang Huanzhou in 1938

Donated by Fang Naixiong

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.

Identification Check

船位
Comp. No.
座位
Birth No.

Form 112 34952

List No. 2 Ticket No.

Steamer "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE" Voy.

Sailing, 20 DEC 1940 194

Name & Surname Mr. Pang Chu Ching

Male Age 41

Female Age

Occupation Grocer

Native Place, Village & District Honolulu HI

Value Citizen US\$75.00 CITIZEN

For HONOLULU

DATED Hongkong, 1940.

5064

1940年彭祖程乘坐美国总统轮船公司由香港前往檀香山的轮船船票
捐赠人：彭德慧
Ticket of Peng Zucheng onboard passenger liner of American President Lines, Ltd. from Hong Kong to Honolulu, 1940
Donated by Peng Dehui

[illegible]

1943年马来亚华侨董同的出生纸
捐赠人：董焕笑
Certificate of Registration of Birth of overseas
Chinese Dong Tong in Malaya, 1943
Donated by Dong Huangxiao



《趣舞》 文智誠 攝
"Pleasure of dancing " by Wen Zhicheng

名城魅力
Glamour of Famous City



愿做中山乡亲沟通的桥梁

对话香港达进精电控股有限公司创始人、香港中山社团总会主席杨凯山

Willing to be a Communication Bridge for Zhongshan People

A conversation with Yang Kaishan, founder of Hong Kong TC Interconnect Holding Limited and Chairman of Hong Kong-Zhongshan Association

□ 文/赵伟、李红 图/温国科



杨凯山 祖籍中山，香港达进精电控股有限公司创始人，中华精英有限公司主席，中华全国工商联执行委员，中山市政协常委，香港中山社团总会主席，在商业上取得令人瞩目的成就之后，目前已将主要精力投放到服务大众的社会事务上，大力推动香港与内地的融合交流。

和五年前不同，如今杨凯山已经不需要常驻三角的工厂，而是每个月从香港过来中山几次，处理的也不再是商业往来，而是与普通人有关的社会公共事务。

从 1988 年在中山开厂以来，从商 20 余年，杨凯山遭遇过挫折，也曾经带领企业创造过年产值 10 亿元的辉煌业绩，但千帆过尽，他卖掉了企业，全身心投入到社会工作中来，积极为两地乡亲服务，充当两

Overseas Chinese businessman Yang Kaishan: founder of Hong Kong TC Interconnect Holding Limited, chairman of China Elite Company Limited, executive member of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, standing member of Zhongshan Municipal Committee of CPPCC, and President of the Federation of Hong Kong Zhongshan Community Organizations.

Everyday Yang Kaishan travels from Hong Kong to Zhongshan for several times a month to deal with social and public affairs.

During the past 20 years or so since he opened a factory in Zhongshan in 1988, Yang Kaishan has experienced setbacks and also made some brilliant achievements in business. However, he finally sold his company and devoted himself to social work and actively served the people in both Hong Kong and Zhongshan.

Go to work for my relatives in Hong Kong Returning home five years later

Journalist: Hello, Mr. Yang. Please introduce yourself. Where is your ancestral home? When did you run business in Zhongshan?

Yang Kaishan: I was Zhongshan people. In 1981, I went to Hong Kong to join my uncle and worked in his company. At that time, I was 21 years old.

Journalist: Then how did you start your own business and return home to invest?

Yang Kaishan: In 1986, my uncle transferred his factory to Zhongshan. At the beginning, I still worked in his factory. Two years later, I started up my own company called Dajin Electronic Components Company Limited. At first the company was small in scale and most clients were my friends.

Challenge implies opportunities

The company embracing great development after financial storm

Journalist: How did you make a small company a listed company? What setbacks and opportunities did you experience?

Yang Kaishan: The most difficult challenge is suffering a financial storm in 1997. Our big clients owed us over 3 million yuan which put great impacts on our company. With the help of government and other people, we survived from the crisis. I realized that it's necessary to broaden our markets. Therefore, I established a sales department to develop both domestic and foreign markets. Soon, our domestic clients of our company has reached a half proportion.

Sometimes challenge also means opportunity. As long as we find a solution, it will usher in unprecedented development.

地沟通交流的桥梁。他看到了粤港澳大湾区的商业价值和目前的羁绊，他希望两地的年轻人像他们那一辈一样用开放的心态，在新的区域找到人生机会。用自己的实际行动影响人，帮助人，这便是他投身社会工作的意义了。

赴港投靠亲戚 五年后，“转移”回家乡

记者 杨先生，您好，采访之前请您先介绍一下自己的情况，您祖籍是哪里？何时到中山发展的？

杨凯山 我是中山人，1981年的时候去香港投靠舅舅，那时我已经21岁了。我舅舅在香港开线路板公司，我就过去他那里工作，入职的是技术岗，后来做到了工程师，又转了其他许多岗位，什么都学习一下，一直做到管理层。

记者 那您后来是怎么开始自己创业，并且回到家乡进行投资的？

杨凯山 我舅舅的工厂在1986年搬回家乡中山，是因为那个时候内地沿海地区率先推行改革开放，而香港的电子工业正在高速发展，需要扩容，众多电子企业纷纷将工厂转移到珠三角地区，形成了一股“北上”潮流。我们也是其中的一分子。

刚搬回来时，我还在舅舅的公司里面做事，两年后，因为觉得技术积累和管理经验已经可以支撑我独立了，也储备了一些资金，便出来创办了自己的达进电子元件公司。公司刚成立时，主要服务收录机企业，收录机是那个时候最流行的电子产品，用现在的话说，就是最潮的，收录机企业也是当时的线路板工厂最主要的客户对象。

刚成立时，公司规模比较小，客户也基本都是朋友，属于靠着朋友关系就能生存下来的小型企业。

挑战暗含机遇 金融风暴后企业迎来大发展

记者 我们知道，后来达进在香港主板上市，您是如何将一间小公司做到上市公司的，中间经历了怎样的曲折和机遇？

杨凯山 经历的最重要的一次挫折便是遭遇1997年金融风暴。那一年，我们的大客户因为资金链断裂付不了货款，欠下我们300多万元。当时达进一年的产值差不多是600多万元，欠款相当于半年产值，对公司的影响非常大。

在政府和各方的帮助下，我们挺过了那次危机，也是从那时候开始，我反思到之前的单一客户是不安全的，必须进一步拓宽市场。我迅速成立了营业部，积极开拓国内市场和扩大国外市场。其实在2000年前后，国内的电子消费品市场进入爆发期，VCD、DVD和电视机品牌争相涌现，其中很多都曾经是我们的客户，也帮达进在挺过金融风暴之后迅速迎来



了高速发展期。很快，公司国内客户的比例就占到了半数。

2000年，我们在三角拿了一块100亩的土地，正式进行扩产，建成了35000平方米的厂房和15000平方米的饭堂和宿舍，投产之后，年产值达到2个亿。自此之后，达进一直都处于快速的发展中，2006年在香港主板上市，年产值已经去到10个亿，员工总数达到3000多人。

其实，金融风暴这件事对我的影响还是挺深的，我开始明白到，有时候挑战就是机遇，想办法解决好之后，就会迎来前所未有的大发展。

记者 随着用工成本、原材料市场、销售渠道等发生一系列变化，“转型升级”已成为实体企业发展的“必然课题”。这一方面，达进电子是如何做的？

杨凯山 上市两年之后的2008年，达进再次扩产，新工厂与旧工厂规模差不多，都在三角。新工厂投入了一批智能设备，更新产品线，进行自动化生产改造，也节约了一批用工需求。旧工厂则主要承担旧有的生产线。

新的产品线投入，也是顺应市场需求，电子产品市场是一个瞬息万变的市场，我们必须要时时把握市场脉动，调整自己的产品方向，才能紧跟时代发展的步伐。

投身社会工作 积极为两地乡亲服务

记者 改革开放，不仅中国内地经济社会发展迎来巨大的发展机遇，对于广大企业家来说，也是他们各自事业发展的重大机遇。对此，您认为，中国内地的改革开放对达进电子的发展，对您自己事业的发展

Journalist: “Transforming and upgrading” has become an “inevitable subject” for the development of real enterprises. In this respect, how does Dajin Electronics do?

Yang Kaishan: In 2008, Dajin expanded its production again after two years since listed. The new factory has put in a batch of intelligent equipment, renewed its product line and carried out automation production transformation. In order to keep pace with the development of the times, we must constantly grasp the market fluctuation and adjust the direction of our products.

Be devoted to social work

Providing service for people both in Hong Kong and Zhongshan

Journalist: What opportunities do you think the reform and opening up in the mainland China will bring to the development of Dajin Electronics and your own business?

Yang Kaishan: For Dajin Electronics, the reform and opening up has made it start from scratch, from small to large, and listed on a large scale. For me personally, because of the reform and opening up, the first half of my life has been a success in business. On my way to business, I pay more attention to the fact that an entrepreneur should shoulder social responsibility besides running an enterprise. At present, I am the President of the Federation of Hong Kong Zhongshan Community Organizations and member of Zhongshan committee of the CPPCC. I am willing to be a bridge to promote Zhongshan.

Be optimistic to Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Hoping his children to work and live in the Bay Area

Journalist: As it's the fifth year since "The Belt and Road" initiative was put forward and the state vigorously promotes the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, What's your expectations?

Yang Kaishan: I am very optimistic about the construction of Greater Bay Area. I even hope my children can work and live in the Bay Area. However, the premise of living in the Bay Area is "barrier-free", so I hope the government can further remove the regional barriers within the Greater Bay Area and promote trade cooperation and talent flow.

Greater Bay Area will promote the continuous upgrading of industries. Enterprises in Hong Kong and the Mainland will have new opportunities and expanding markets. We hope that the younger generation will seize these opportunities.

带来了什么样的机遇?

杨凯山 对达进电子来说,改革开放让它从无到有,从小到大,一直做到上规模上市,这个只在香港本土,恐怕很难实现。而对我个人来说,因为改革开放,人生前半段收获了一次可以说是商业成功吧,而在2014年(?) ,我又重新进行了人生选择,将达进的股份全部出售,然后成立了一间投资公司,将日常主要精力投入到社会工作中来。

这是因为在我从商的道路上,我越来越关注到一个企业家除了要经营企业之外,还应该承担社会责任。以前经营企业的时候,主要是参与慈善事业,捐助中山的医疗、教育和敬老院机构。

而承担社会工作,履行社会责任,实现自我价值,是这几年来我为自己定下的人生主调。眼下,我在香港担任了中山社团总会主席,在中山担任了政协委员,我希望自己能够成为一个桥梁,促进两地的沟通和交流,向香港乡亲传达内地的政策变化,引导企业进行投资,同时也向中山传达香港乡亲的心声,尽自己的绵薄之力为两地的沟通交流服务。

看好粤港澳大湾区 希望小孩可以到湾区工作生活

记者 现在中国从中央到地方,都致力推动进一步改革开放,适逢“一带一路”倡议提出5周年,和国家大力推进粤港澳大湾区建设,对此,杨先生有哪些期待?

杨凯山 我非常看好粤港澳大湾区建设,也抱有很多的期待,我甚至希望自己的小孩就能够在湾区工作和生活。但是,在湾区生活的前提是“无障碍”,所以我希望政府能够进一步扫除粤港澳大湾区之内的区域障碍,推动贸易合作和人才流动。如果扫除了这些障碍,湾区的潜力不可估量,企业和普通百姓都受益匪浅。以我自己为例,港珠澳大桥的开通,就是一个很大的便利。以前从香港到中山,自驾车只能走虎门大桥,单程最少2个小时,最主要是行程不可控,现在走粤港澳大桥,从出家门口到抵达中山,只需要2个小时。我相信,以后粤港澳大湾区一定会给我们带来更多利好。

大湾区将推动产业不断升级,香港和内地的企业都将会有新的机遇、有更大的空间及市场,期待年轻的一辈和我们那一辈当年一样,把握时机,多留意及了解大湾区发展、资讯和动向,多实地考察、多参与专业团体举办的讲座,从中找到适合自己的机会。

文化菊城

——小榄镇

Xiaolan, Cultural Chrysanthemum Town

□ 岐城活化社



谈起小榄，大部分人都会想起她的菊花展、五金制品、内衣产品乃至名菜小榄鱼球，标签加身的小榄一向都是商贸繁华、产业发达的中山北部重镇。

小榄的繁盛自有其自然地理优势与历史积淀，自宋代积浅成陆，在南宋已开始有人聚居。八百多年以来，其商贸和文化一直都处于中山工商业史、文艺史发展的重要地位，也诞生了不少开创先河的壮举，这些历史的痕迹和生动的故事，正静静躺在如今我们称两榄地区的某个角落，等待着我们去挖掘。

榄邑山水

大、小两榄因境内山丘星罗棋布，有小山丘形似橄榄，曾名为大榄都、榄都、香山三区，到了新中国成立前后，始沿用今“小榄镇”称谓。古时候，榄乡流传着金、木、水、火、土“五星聚境”的说法。“五星”是指榄碇山、大榄山（飞驼岭）、小榄山（凤山）、园榄山、半边榄山（龙山），形成了错落的地形，被看作是吉星拱照的风水宝地。时移世易，城乡开发建设使得乡镇轮廓不断改变，几百年前那形似橄榄的小山丘已一改容貌、难以辨识，或开发成适合现代生活需要的休闲娱乐场所。

而水，更是小榄文化的源泉。由于小榄山丘错落，西江水受南部山峰及岛屿拦阻，泥沙在岛丘聚集，镶嵌成沙洲，最后连成沙坦、平原。小榄先民在浮生沙坦上圈筑沙田，建筑堤坝，又加速了西海十八沙、东海十六沙的开发。被东海、西海包围的小榄，境内河涌流贯于东西水道间，从开村“黄龙出洞”到开垦“三基七水”，逐渐形成了“九龙入堂”的水网格局。“九龙”即流经小榄境内的九条内河涌，河涌互相交错刚好形成“匝”（“匝”在小榄话表示一圈的意思）。

明清时代，榄乡人为保一方平安，祈求风调雨顺，兴起在河涌上搞水色游神。水色船从基头庙出发，北上东庙、濠口，再往西到竹桥、葵树庙到竹围、东宁、东边再往南回下基，刚好一圈。水色巡游中，小童作为“色心”装扮成民间传统故事人物，吸引了涌边百姓争先围观，异常热闹，盛况空前。如今，虽然水色巡游已式微，但经整修的水色匝风

When it comes to Xiaolan, most people would think of chrysanthemum exhibition, hardware products, underwear products and even the famous dish Xiaolan fishmeat ball. The label-added Xiaolan has always been a major town in the north of Zhongshan with prosperous business and developed industry.

Xiaolan's prosperity has its natural geographical advantages and historical accumulation.

Xiaolan's landscape

There are many hills in Dalan and Xiaolan, some of them look like olive. So the town is named after it till now. In ancient time, there is a saying that five stars (gold, wood, water, fire, soil) gather in Xiaolan, which refers to five hills in Xiaolan. It's regarded as a fantastic place.

Water is the source of Xiaolan's culture. There are nine rivers in Xiaolan, which are called nine dragons.



光迤邐，依旧是小榄镇一道亮丽的风景线。

古人踪迹

城市的建造者和使用者是人，小榄的发迹史亦是一部珠江三角洲的迁民史。从疍民散居，到宋元南迁的中原南雄珠玑巷子民聚居，再到明清时代的屯军、驻军定居，小榄的人口得到很大发展，逐渐形成较大规模聚落。小榄各族姓从四面八方前来，亦带来了丰富的传统文化与民俗。关于小榄迁民以及小榄如今流传下来的特色民风、民俗，民间流传着许多故事，不少富有传奇色彩。小榄的历史文化跟这些故事脱不了牵系，又伴随着小榄高昂的乡音，口口相传。诸如逃难的胡妃、苏妃带来了小榄种植菊花的传说，杜丽春和茶薇仙子如梦如幻又跟茶薇花扦插种植方式密不可分的故事，如今听来有趣。

小榄族姓众多，又在明清两代科举鼎盛时期官宦辈出，因此逐渐形成了权势较大的姓氏，尤以何、李、麦三姓最为突出。如官至明朝大学士的何吾驄、官至南京礼部尚书的李孙宸都声名在外。清嘉庆时期，因地方不靖，小榄乡人在积厚祠设榄乡公约，多是何、李、麦三姓人任约绅，掌理乡中自治事务，兼调处民间纠纷。

商贸根基

小榄的商贸发展，离不开“三墟六市”，即下基桑墟、大榄蜆墟、东庙丝墟与大榄市、行流朝市、聚源晚市、三角市、泰宁市、下基市。今在路名上仍有新市、朝市、晚市、三角市、鸡鸭市等街巷名保留下来。明朝天启年间，“行流朝市”、“聚源晚市”开设，其后连同鸡鸭市被称作小榄的“大市”。依傍便利的水陆交通及邑内桑蚕业、果蔬业，清中叶时，小榄集市商贾云集，仅凭“蜆市岁入百余万两”，富庶一方。后来因各大集市辐射至周边街巷，又开辟大马路，取名“新市路”，该路段古往今来都是小榄的商贸核心之一。

小榄商市繁盛亦从其他侧面有所反映。1842年，小榄的源泉堂开设，是香山邑内有史可查的首间当铺，为商贾提供典当业务，并成立了同业公会。解放前后，小榄的当铺数量比石岐多。笔者走访小榄时，恰巧在源泉当铺所在地兴仁里偶遇一位朋友，没想到这位友人的父亲正巧是源泉当铺的看门人，我们不仅有机会一窥当铺的内景，更是获邀到他们的顶楼俯瞰源泉当铺，一览群屋。

文化传承

仓廩实则知礼节，小榄乡人十分注重文化教育。《小榄镇志》记载了教育的发展历程。宋明时期，办学大都以私学、私塾为主；到了清代，小榄的官办书院、学堂、学校广泛开办，其中包括了香山县八大书院之一的榄山书院、榄镇第一间私立学校的启明学堂、榄镇第一间氏族学校的麦氏两等小学堂、榄乡第一间公立小学的榄山第一高等小学堂、小榄镇第一所工业技术学校的区立乙种工艺学堂、榄镇第一间教会学校的同



In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, people in the township of Lan Xiang prayed for peace and good weather, so there is Shui Se boat traveling along the river. Although the ceremony is gone, the waterway is a beautiful landscape.

Ancient trace

The builders and users of the city are human-being. The history of Xiaolan is also a history of moving to the Pearl River Delta. People moving to Xiaolan connect to its history and culture closely.

The surnames of Xiaolan ethnic groups come from all sides, bringing rich traditional culture and folklore. There are many legendary stories about Xiaolan migrants and various folk custom have been passed down today.

The Xiaolan people have a large number of surnames, and there are government officials come forth in large numbers during the heyday of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Therefore, they gradually formed some surnames with great influence, especially He, Li and Mai.



寅学校等都是这一时期的产物。

诗歌是小榄文化的重要组成部分。香山县最早的诗社泰宁诗社诞生在榄乡，古代榄人的著述也多为诗书集。小榄的诗词坊社甚至跟小榄菊花会文化的诞生有所关联。因榄邑诗社发展，文人墨客偏好以文会友，每逢菊开时节，好菊者聚集社所，饮酒赋诗，访探题咏，称为“菊社”，菊社在清乾隆年间得到扩大，便命名为“菊花大会”了。

“学而优则仕”。作为民宅使用的镬耳屋一般是有功名仕宦的府第，据记载，在明清两代，小榄镬耳屋达到 99 座，号称“百楼镇”。游走在小榄的街巷，常常会不期而遇独具特色的镬耳屋，它们是小榄文化传承的见证者。

Business and trade foundation

The business development of Xiaolan cannot be separated from bustling markets. Later, as the major markets radiated to the surrounding streets and lanes, they also opened up the Da Ma Road, named “Xinshi Road”, which has been one of Xiaolan’s business cores throughout the ages.

The prosperity of commercial area of Xiaolan is also reflected from other aspects. In 1842, the first pawnshop in Xiangshan was established in Xiaolan. It provided pawn service for businessmen and established a trade association.

Cultural heritage

Living condition improving brings the development of education. Xiaolan folks pay great attention to cultural education. Xiaolan Township records the development of education. During the Song and Ming Dynasties, most of the schools were mainly private schools. In the Qing Dynasty, the official academies and schools in Xiaolan were widely opened.

Poetry is an important part of Xiaolan culture. The earliest poetry society in Xiangshan County, Taining Poetry Society, was established in Xiaolan. Most of the writings by the ancient Xiaolan people are poetry collections.

As a private house, Wok Ear House (with its gable resembling two small metal “ears” of a traditional wok) is generally the residence of persons who have status and reputation. According to records, in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, there were nearly a hundred wok ear houses in Xiaolan. They are witnesses to the inheritance of Xiaolan culture.



黄鱼味美 捕食同乐

The Pleasure of Catching Tasty Gizzard Shad

在中山神湾镇磨刀门水道上，有一座由泥沙冲积而成的小岛，叫做竹排沙。它形成于一百多年前。居住在竹排沙的人大多以种田、捕捞为生。

陈金焕是土生土长的竹排沙人。每天，他都会驾着小船下网捕鱼。陈金焕说：“我从小就喜欢捕鱼，现在又住在海边捕鱼，充满乐趣。当我觉得适合放网时，就去放下网。自己网到几条鱼，虽然不是很值钱，但很有满足感。”

清明前后，正是黄鱼逆江而上产卵繁殖的时候。此时的黄鱼也最为肥美。

潮汐涨落的变化，江水咸淡的变化，都影响着鱼群的数量。陈金焕只要看一眼眼前开阔的水面，就能判断出一天当中捕捞黄鱼的最佳时机。

陈金焕迅速在水面上找到适合下网的位置，长达几百米的渔网几乎横跨大半个江面。缓缓流动的江水把巨大的渔网冲击成漂亮的月牙形。陈金焕说，用一艘小艇把网拖成半月形，网一路拖，鱼就被刮到网里面。今天的黄鱼很大，收获不错。

黄鱼娇贵，一离开水面，就很难存活，所以市面上很难见到活黄鱼。

There is a small island named Zhupaisha in Shenwan Town of Zhongshan City. It was formed more than a hundred years ago. Most of the local people live on farming and fishing.

Chen Jinhuan is a native of Zhupaisha. He goes fishing in a boat everyday. It is around the Tomb-Sweeping Day that gizzard shads lay eggs upstream. At this time, most of gizzard shads are fat and have the best flavor. Chen Jinhuan can immediately decide the best time in a day to catch gizzard shad just by looking at the open water in front of him.

Chen Jinhuan said that the fish would be scraped into the net as people drag the net into a half-moon shape with a small boat and put the net into the water. Gizzard shad is so delicate that it is difficult to survive once it leaves the water, leading to a small quantity of gizzard shad on the market. Chen Jinhuan and his buddies had to break the fishing net and put the gizzard shad into the tank quickly. Even so, only half of the gizzard shads survived when they landed.



陈金焕和伙计必须扯断渔网，将黄鱼迅速放到水箱中。即便这样，上岸之后，这些黄鱼只有一半能够存活。

一条小小的黄鱼在技艺高超的厨师手中可以变换出多种吃法。将黄鱼煎得两面金黄，加入酱油、糖等调味料，大火收汁，此刻，已经酥软的黄鱼吸满汤汁，口味上的层次感瞬间丰富起来。

煎焗黄鱼卵也是不错的选择。一条黄鱼只有一副鱼卵，厨师小心地料理着这珍贵的食材，先煎后焗，方能最大限度地将鱼卵的甘香醇美表现出来。

清蒸黄鱼在当地最受欢迎，食客认为只有这种吃法才最能品尝出黄鱼骨香肉滑的原汁原味。

在黄鱼丰收的季节，美味可口的黄鱼宴吸引着来自四面八方的食客。渔民日复一日劳作。当人们在享用美味的海鲜时，几乎想象不到这背后需要付出多少艰辛与汗水。对于养活我们的江河和海洋，我们能做的只有回馈。

（摘自《中山客·味道中山（修订版）》2017年2月第1版）



These small gizzard shads can be eaten in a variety of ways. One way is to fry gizzard shad on both sides and add soy sauce, sugar and other condiments. Fried gizzard shad eggs are also a delicious dish. Steamed gizzard shad is the most popular dish among the local people. Diners believe that only this kind of eating method can best taste the original flavor of gizzard shad's bony fragrance and smooth meat.

During the harvest season, the delicious gizzard shad feast attracts diners from all sides. However, when these diners enjoy the delicious food, they can hardly imagine how much hardship and sweat are needed behind it. For the rivers and oceans that feed us, all we can do is being thankful and give rewards.

连载

石岐话

Vocabulary Note of Shiqi Dialect

舒饭 著

词语

笔记

傻

七

和

傻

居

从出生开始，到中学毕业，我都住在铁城太平路我家的老房子里，说是太平路尾，其实应是太平路头，由于太平路靠百货公司那头比较旺，所以人们一般都认为那是太平路头，但细看门牌号码，你就会发现那其实是太平路尾，靠近莲塘路那头才是头。

我小时候（那是70年代）的活动范围，大都集中于孙文东，拱辰路和太平路，从榕树头到莲塘路那段。那时候，在铁城的那个区域，有两个著名的傻子，他们的大号，偶然地跟前文说到的字词有关，一是傻七，一是傻居。

我家老房子的后院，靠贴着“乐力”的后院，只隔了一堵矮墙，我三四岁时把吃“卢橘（即枇杷）”剩下的一颗核扔在矮墙边的花基里，

我念中学的时候，那卢橘结果了，住在“乐力”的人踮起脚跟，伸手就能摘到，70年代，傻七就住在“乐力”那座房子里。

那时，傻七一副很壮实的样子，到了夏天，他要么打赤膊，要么只穿一件烂背心，那时候还没有自来水，傻七靠帮人家担水维生，远的他要到槎桥的神仙井；近的，一是现在市政府后面的龙井，一是到厚兴（时称“后坑”）。不用担水的时候，他会站在“乐力”的门口，看着小孩们玩耍，时不时傻傻地笑着。我刚开始有点怕他，后来慢慢地不怎么怕了，还跟他玩“吊猪仔”，那就是他伸出强劲的手臂，我则把整个身子悬空吊在上面，我很开心，傻七更开心。

我一直不太清楚傻七的身世，后来问我的父母，他们也不太清楚，只记得傻七的兄弟好像是解放军的高级将领。后来我在报上看到有关“乐力”的资料，说那幢房子是原兰州军区副参谋长何通少将的祖屋，那不知傻七是不是何通少将的兄弟。报上还说，何通少将当年为了支持“乐力”这个民间音乐团体，无偿把那幢房子提供给“乐力”作活动场所，且在临终前还写下遗嘱，吩咐子女日后继续将祖屋提供给“乐力”。

至于傻居，那“居”字究竟是“居”还是“驹”，我还真不知道。只知道他当年住在拱辰路，我父母说他好像是富家子弟，我记得他突眼睛，尖鼻子，兜下巴，好卡通的样子。傻居一个月最起码有两天，从家里出发，在榕树头拐弯，在太平路上肆意行走，他每次经过我家，总会停下来，自己推开大门，穿过大厅，天井，走到二厅，一声不吭，到茶台端起茶杯，倒上凉水，大口大口地喝上两杯，放开茶杯，一言不发，瞧我们两眼，走了。

他一走，我们嫌他脏，立马把杯子彻底清洗一次，我记得一次三弟气喘喘地跑回来，说他这个侦察兵（当年有部很红的电影，由王心刚主演，名《侦察兵》）发现傻居正往我家走来，我们于是马上把茶壶、茶杯都收起来，傻居来了，发现没水喝，很生气，大力拍着茶台，祖母出来，骂了我们几句，然后端茶给傻居，他得意地笑了——话我傻，你得吃烧鹅。



点滴记录 传承乡音

八旬香港乡亲编写隆都话专著，让口耳相传有“记”可循

Every Piece of Record Inheriting the Local Accent

An eighty-year-old Zhongshan fellow folk in Hong Kong spent 10 years writing a monograph on Longdu dialect, providing records for the oral inheritance of the dialect

□ 王欣琳



萧干林（左一）热情参与家乡活动，图为他前不久回乡参加慈善万人行。

Xiao Ganlin (first from left) enthusiastically participated in Zhongshan Charity Parade.

“气伴”“傻月”“都吗打”，隆都话时常让外地人费解，但却有当地人独享的趣味，在《中山隆都话应用词语语音初阶》（简称《隆都话语音初阶》）中，记录了许多隆都话日常词汇及语音、儿歌等，这本书及其修订版《隆都方言语音》由年逾耄耋的香港大涌乡亲萧干林花10年时间编写并自费出版。2月26日，记者联系了作者萧干林，试图打开隆都方言的世界，也走近萧老编写专著的10年岁月，感受那份传承乡音的赤诚。

隆都话是中山沙溪、大涌两镇的方言，俗称西乡村话，属于福建闽南语系。祖籍中山大涌的萧干林出生于1932年，在卓山中学肄业，1962年去往香港谋生计。

几十年前，偶然在报纸上看到有关方言的报道使萧干林感触颇深，回想起家乡的隆都话，虽然学界不乏对隆都方言的研究，但关于隆都日常口语词汇及语音的记载非常少，现在已有部分隆都人不会说、不会听隆都话，“就连我的子女都不太会说隆都话只会听，而孙辈们都听不懂隆都话了。”萧干林无奈地说。

Xiao Ganlin spent 10 years writing Elementary Pronunciation of Practical Terms of Zhongshan Longdu Dialect and its revised edition, Pronunciation of Longdu Dialect and self-published these two books. On 26th February, a journalist interviewed Xiao Ganlin and tried to enter the world of Longdu Dialect and feel his pure heart of inheriting local accent.

Longdu dialect is spoken in Shaxi Town and Dachong Town and it belongs to manlamngy. Xiao Ganlin's ancestral home is in Dachong Town of Zhongshan City. He was born in 1932 and went to Hong Kong for living in 1962.

从2006年左右起,萧干林开始查阅有关隆都方言的研究资料、期刊和《香山县志》《沙溪镇志》等书籍,也参考其他语言书籍的写法,他主要记载衣食住行、社会事务、动植物、民俗风情几类的口语词汇,每个词汇有中英文对照,并用英语音标标记词语的发音。除此之外,萧干林还搜集了隆镇地图、方言儿歌、小故事等,多层次体现隆都文化。

《隆都话语音初阶》一书萧干林断断续续写了3年,“闲暇之余我基本都在搜集记录词语,搜集工作几乎不间断,编写中最困难的是语音判定,我会咨询很多隆都乡亲,回乡时还亲自拜访他们,交流语音用法等问题,2009年自费出版了3000本书,后来又花几年时间补充词汇和修订,于2017年出版了修订本。”萧干林介绍说,第一本书记录词语1000多个,修订本记录了2000多个,“编书不仅表达着我的家乡情,还能让更多人,尤其年轻一辈了解隆都方言和文化,尽一己之力传承隆都话。”

两本书的编写得到许多隆都乡亲的支持,出版后在各地隆都同乡会内传播。2011年,萧干林把《隆都话语音初阶》一书赠与中山纪念图书馆和香港八大院校的图书馆,并获得八大院校的感谢信,2017年修订版出版后,萧老又第一时间赠给图书馆。

热心参与家乡活动的萧干林每次回乡都给朋友、青年们送书。沙溪圣狮村的阮嘉诚是90后,书里记录的儿歌让他印象深刻,“这些儿歌我基本会唱,都是童年回忆,但村里很多95后年轻人都不会了。”

乡音无改鬓毛衰,如今87岁的萧干林满头银发,虽微微佝偻但仍精神矍铄,已出版两本书的他还在继续搜集补充之前未记录的词语及语音,“很遗憾英语音标不能完全贴近原音,但我会尽最大努力让隆都话原汁原味地展现。”

Several decades ago, Xiao Ganlin happened to see a report on dialect in newspaper, which remind him of Longdu dialect. Although many scholars have conducted research on Longdu dialect, there are few records about everyday words and pronunciation of Longdu dialect.

Since 2006, Xiao Ganlin began to look up research data, periodicals and books related to Longdu dialect. He mainly recorded daily words of Longdu dialect covering housing, clothing, food and transportation, social affairs, animals and plants and folk customs. He also labeled pronunciation to every word with English phonetic symbols.

For Xiao Ganlin, the biggest difficulty is to determine the pronunciation. He said that he consulted many fellow folks and communicated pronunciation usage with them. He self-published 3000 books in 2009. It took him several years to add dialect words and revise the former edition and he published the revised edition in 2017. Xiao Ganlin has won many supports from Longdu folks in writing these two books, which are circulating in the fellowship associations of all areas after published.

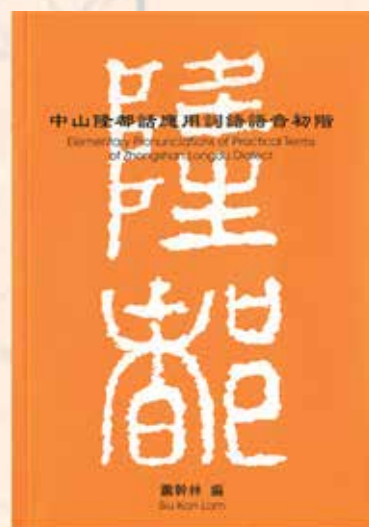
The accent is not changed but the hair is no longer black. Xiao Ganlin, eighty-seven years old, has published two books. He continues to search and add unrecorded Longdu dialect words and pronunciations. He says, “I will try my best to present the authentic Longdu dialect.”

中山隆都话

Zhongshan Longdu Dialect

□ 萧干林（香港）

内容	中文	英文（English）	隆都音（Longdu Dialect）
文具 STATIONERIES	文具	Stationery	mun gei
	钢笔	Pen	gong bib
	铅笔	Pencil	yun bib
	毛笔	Brush pen	mor bib
	图章	Chop; sea; stamp	tu jeung
	祝贺卡	Greeting card	jook hor card
	圣诞卡	Christmas card	sung darn card
	贺年卡	New-year card	hor nian card
	日历	Calendar	yut lug
	信纸	Writing paper	sin juer
	航空信纸	Air-mail writing paper	hong hoong sin jur=er
	信封	Envelope	sin foong
	影印机 / 复印机	Copier; duplicator	fook yun gee
	影印 / 复印	Photo copy	fook yun
学校及教育 EDUCATION	学校	School	hok how
	大学	University	dai hok
	中学	Middle school	joong hok
	小学	Primary school	siu hok
	幼稚园	Kindergarten; preschool	yau jee yuen
	校长	President	how jeung
	老师	Teacher	lau su
	学生（总称）	Student	hok sam
	假日（放假）	holiday（英）	foong gar
	学士	Bachelor（BA）	hok see
	硕士	Master（MA）	sak see
	博士	Doctor（PHD）	bok see





《放飞梦想》 谢建琪 摄
"Flying dream" by Xie Jianqi

与您共赏
Art Gallery



中山华文教学交流之旅

——来自巴拿马中山学校教师的感言

Chinese Language and Culture Education in Eyes of Panamanian Teachers

□ 丘婉娴、吴蕙兰、廖淑瑛（巴拿马中巴文化中心中山学校）

中国广东省中山纪念中学与巴拿马中山学校缔结友好关系已 11 年之久，本校陈中强董事长遴选三位中文教师前来中山纪念中学进行汉语教学交流活动。该活动是双方友好学校在巴拿马与中国建立外交关系后首次联合举行的汉语教学交流活动，意义十分重大。

首先感谢此次活动的支持团体：孙中山基金会，香港开明集团，中山市海外交流协会及中山纪念中学等热心团体的赞助，正是因为有了这些团体的积极帮忙及热心赞助，才让我们顺利启程至中国研习。

此次中国之旅亦是我們三位老师的跨年之旅，自 2018 年的 12 月 31 日从巴拿马起飞，往荷兰阿姆斯特丹转机，直到 2019 年 1 月 2 日抵达中国广东省广州市的白云机场。清晨抵达白云机场顿感一股寒风扑鼻冷飕飕地直让人颤抖着，一出海关立即看到香港开明集团派来的师傅举名牌接机，开明集团总裁特助李婷小姐温馨地帮我们准备了三件保暖的棉袄外套，瞬间一股暖流到心头。当踏入白云机场的刹那，眼前看到的尽是进步的新景象，我们同行有位老师于 28 年前来过广州，惊呼完全不认识广州的街景，白云机场也搬迁了新址，中国真的走在时代的尖端。

前往中山纪念中学的途中,在高速公路上随时映入眼帘的全是新大楼住宅与路上辆辆名车,可以感受到民生经济富足。抵达中山市翠亨村的中山纪念中学,令人乍舌惊呼:“这所具有悠久历史的学校这么大,这么绿化,这么庄严美丽,对办学的态度严谨实践,是中山的第一学府。纪中校训:‘祖国高于一切,才华贡献人类。’与孙中山精神相呼应。中山市荣誉市民开明集团董事长钟明昆先生安排他的特助李婷小姐带我们与孙中山纪念基金会常务副理事长吕伟雄先生,以及中山市外事侨务局海外交流协会高科长与莫雁小姐会合,随后热情地陪伴招待我们参观各个景点,见证了中国改革四十年的发展成果。

此次两校的汉语教学交流活动,经巴拿马受人敬爱的章辞修会长,中巴文化中心董事会向孙中山纪念基金会常务副理事长吕伟雄先生申请,经由吕伟雄先生大力推动,召集了孙中山基金会、香港开明集团,以及中山市海外交流协会多次开会讨论。

天时、地利、人和促使了两国第一次成功的教学交流活动。实在非常感谢各单位的细心筹划与安排,我们参观了孙中山故居、陈奉天祖居、陈芳故居、郑观应故居、广州七十二烈士陵园,省华侨历史博物馆,以及各个不同大大小小的孙中山纪念堂,见证了中华文化历史背后的艰辛成长史以及海外华侨对国家的贡献,实为感动。

在参观纪中、三鑫小学及纪雅中学三所学校的教学后,发现学生的自我要求和纪律是我们在海外教学的一大难关。首先是文化之差异性,其次是文化差异背后所要求的教学理念不同。再者是我校汉语师资短缺,除此之外最大的困难点是学生的学习环境不同,毕竟我校是三语学校,普通话是学生们的第三外语,就如同要求中国学生除了学习普通话、英语之外的第三语言一样,相对比较困难学习。

感谢纪中林加良校长精心地为我们安排十位精英老师的课程与陪伴带领我们的多位老师们,让我们更加了解汉字趣味性、汉字由来史、汉字与写字教学策略、汉字从服饰、动植物所衍生出来的文化之美,让人感觉汉字是有温度、有灵魂、有故事的。

另外,纪中也安排了一位实际在海外教学的华语老师,与我们分享他宝贵的对外汉语教学经验,也分享了一些简体字的教学软件给我们。纪中教师们无私分享的精神,让我们铭记心中。返国后定将所学分享给其他老师,并尽自己微薄之力,努力推动、传授教导在海外的学生们,让他们更热爱学习中文,体验中华文化之美。

纪中的食堂每日都有丰盛的菜肴提供给教职员享用,对我们更是大方款待,我们三位老师都很感恩。

期待未来两校间的教学交流长长久久,也期待不久的将来能从这边派老师前往巴拿马为我们做师资培训。除了华语文老师,我们也极其需要不同领域的文化老师,如:书法、民族舞蹈、手工艺、美食文化老师等等。

抵达中山的第三天参观了位于三乡的香港开明集团,钟董事长夫妇特地为我们举办的欢迎晚宴,还邀请我们住宿到他的别墅,让我们更方便地使用网络与巴拿马联络,将近两个星期的打扰,除了住宿、交通接送,还提供丰富的早餐和衣物清洗,看到钟董事长对汉语教学的重视,慷慨大方的奉献与他的领导理念,我们由衷地敬佩。钟董事长赠送我们一人一本的“人生观”里头有段话“每一次的休息,只是为了另一次的起步,一个只顾着低头赶路的人,永远领略不到沿途的风光”,这段话让我们身为种子教师要有停,看,听地去领会生活。今日能遇到贵人相助,他日也要成为帮助别人的贵人,永远成为一个感恩的人。



龙舟节：争竞者的战歌

Dragon Boat Festival, the Battle Song of the Contenders

□ 胡波

对于中国人尤其是南方水乡人来说，五月五日赛龙舟，既是技术与体能的较量，又是集体活动和群众娱乐的呈现；既有上古祭祀活动的遗风，又是顺应自然、刚健有为、团结向上的旨趣。龙舟竞渡也许与中国人的龙图腾崇拜有关，但关于屈原的传说似乎更令人着迷。在江苏的苏州一带，人们举办龙舟赛，是为了纪念伍子胥；在吴越一些地方，赛龙舟是为了纪念越王勾践当年训练水师；而在浙江上虞一带，则是为了纪念孝女曹娥；江浙地区，甚至还有纪念女革命家秋瑾的意味。

其实，龙舟赛的历史更加悠久，原始社会末期，它是古越族人祭水神或龙神时的一种带有娱乐性的群体活动。闻一多先生就认为端午是纪念龙的节日，因为《穆天子传》称：“天子乘龙舟鸟舟，浮于大沼。”因其既有祭祀的意义，又有民众娱乐的作用，后来端午赛龙舟不仅被宫廷采用，成为内廷节日生活的一部分，而且也作为端午重要的节俗被民间社会所接受。在民间，龙舟竞渡，既有向龙王祈求风调雨顺的期待，又与民众在平淡生活中渴望宣泄，渴望激情的社会心理相融合。每当那种群声齐噪、群手齐力的竞渡场面出现时，河岸或江面上早已是人如蚁聚。他们并肩接踵，涌砌如墙，喧呼号喊，整个人都投入其中。历代官府屡屡禁止，但龙舟竞渡的习俗千百年来一直流行而“不能革”。

唐代有一位叫张建树的人，用诗歌记录了他眼见赛龙舟的场景：“五月五日天晴朗，杨花绕江啼晓鹰。使臣未出郡斋外，江上早闻齐和声。使臣出时皆有准，马前已被红旗引。两岸罗衣扑鼻香，银钗照日如霜刃。鼓声三下红旗开，两龙跃出浮水来。棹影斡波飞刀剑，鼓声劈浪鸣千雷。鼓声渐急标将近，两龙望标目如瞬。坡上人呼霹雳惊，竿头彩挂虹霓晕。前船抢水已得标，后船失势空挥挠。”五月五日端午节，明媚的阳光，鲜活的杨花，啼晓的飞鹰，红旗导引的使者，两岸的罗衣盈香和奋力追赶的龙舟，可谓美不胜收。诗人用传神妙笔，把江南水乡人一年一度的端午节赛龙舟的场景，栩栩如生地呈现在读者的面前。江南的赛龙舟就是这样具有感染力和吸引力，它不仅是一种全民参与的娱乐活动，而且也是一种典型的公共交往，甚至还是一次物质文化和精神文化的大展场。

本来是为了在阴阳转换的季节点，通过龙舟竞渡来激发人们的力量，调动人们的情绪，鼓舞人们的斗志，增强抗御疾病的能力，结果却在不断的演化中丰富了龙舟赛的内容和形式，提升了人们在欢度端午节时的精神境界。龙舟竞渡，其竞与争显然是节俗中的核心内容。尽管在历史上各地的龙舟赛夹杂着船与船的争斗和人与人的争抢，闹过不少的人事纠纷，出现过不少的矛盾冲突，甚至酿成血案命案，但主要还是出于胜与负的竞逐，为了自己实力和能力的展现。

首先，龙船的形制在不断改进中有了相对固定的要求。《清俗纪闻》一书有这样的记载：“龙舟长约五六间，宽约两间，船首船尾为龙头龙尾形状，船身画满龙鳞，均涂彩色，呈龙浮于水上之状。船只前部有牌楼，称为龙门，上面一般竖一凉伞，四根柱上插有旗帜。后有两层之台，台中央竖凉伞，四方竖列旗帜数杆。台后有亭，亭上亦有凉伞，亭之两侧建有栏杆，上面竖列数杆旗帜。船后斜插大旗，杆于龙尾之上，以上种种装饰不一。旗及凉伞均用星星红、明亮缎子、皱绸等缝制，极为美丽。降雨时，使用油旗，油旗是使用桐油浸涂，纱绫皱绸而制成。每艘船乘二十余人，六七人在台上敲锣打鼓，吹奏乐器，二三人于亭内执握关刀。因用木板将舵制成青龙刀状，故称关刀。职掌船只进退左右之十余人则分列于船之两舷划桨，竟使龙船迅速前进。围观众人或向水施放鸭子，或在酒壶内放入若干赏银记入姓名，封口后放入水流。龙船上则互相争先，以夺得者为优胜。”不过，龙船的形制各地仍然有大小、装饰等方面的不同，并非都是如此华贵艳丽。而且，民间的龙船形制更多地是因地制宜，量力而行，追求的不是龙船的豪华，而是竞渡时的精彩，讲究的不是龙船竞渡时的排场和气派，而是竞渡时的规制和习俗。明代诗人边贡曾吟诗记事抒怀：“共骇群龙水上游，不知原是木兰舟。云旗猎猎看晴汉，雷鼓嘈嘈殷碧流。屈子冤魂终古在，楚乡遗俗至今留。江亭暇日堪高会，醉讽离骚不解愁。”另一位诗人则给我们描述了端午节时吴越地区独特的节日风景：“吴天五月水悠悠，极目烟云静不收。拾翠有人卢女艳，弄潮几部阿童游。珠帘枕薄芙蓉浦，画桨琴筝舫艖舟。拟向龙楼窥殿脚，可怜江北海西头。”台湾的端午节龙舟竞渡虽然没有江南水乡地区那样热闹，但也同样别具景致：“竞渡齐登杉板船，布标悬处捷争先。归来落日斜檐下，笑声榕枝艾叶鲜。”可见，端午龙舟赛不仅在祖国大陆盛行，在宝岛台湾同样代代传承。

端午龙舟赛从最早的避瘟与追悼到如今的竞技与娱乐，从最早简单的木兰舟到后来的龙船，其内容和形式，性质和特点都发生了很大的变化，但是端午赛龙舟的习俗始终代代相沿，并形成了具有宗教性、纪念性、文化性和娱乐性的文化节——龙舟节。端午节之所以在中国被称为“诗歌节”、“粽子节”和“龙舟节”，这既是历史和人文积淀的特殊产物，又是社会文化发展的必然结果。

（作者是历史学博士、中山市社科联主席、广东省优秀社科普及专家）

中国
文化

陶瓷

Pottery and Porcelain

英语中的“china”一词有两个意义，一个是中国，一个是瓷器。西方人很早就把中国与瓷器联系在一起，这是因为制瓷技术是中国人发明的。

早在六七千年以前，中国就出现了陶器。瓷器是从陶器发展来的，如果从生产原始瓷器的商代算起，中国的瓷器大约有 3000 多年的历史了。

中国的制瓷技术从东汉以后发展很快，各个历史时期都出现了别具特色的制作瓷器的名窑和陶瓷新品种。唐代浙江越窑的青瓷和河北邢窑的白瓷是非常名贵的瓷器。宋代河北定窑的白瓷，河南钧窑的钧瓷，以及浙江龙泉窑的青瓷，都是瓷器中的无价珍宝。从宋代起，龙泉窑的青瓷开始远销到世界上许多国家。现在土耳其伊斯坦布尔博物馆里就收藏有宋、元、明初的龙泉青瓷 1000 多件。

元代以后，制瓷业迅速发展起来的江西景德镇，被称为中国的“瓷都”。景德镇瓷器轻巧精美，其中的粉彩瓷^①、青花玲珑瓷^②、薄胎瓷^③

China in English has two meanings, China as a country and china as porcelain. Long ago, Westerners linked the country and porcelain together because the technique of manufacturing porcelain was invented there.

Pottery appeared in China as early as six or seven thousand years ago. Porcelain, developed on the basis of pottery, and, if calculated from the appearance of primitive porcelain in the Shang Dynasty, has a history of about 3,000 years.

Porcelain manufacturing techniques developed rapidly after the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 AD). Famous kilns producing porcelain products with unique features and new pottery and porcelain varieties kept appearing in subsequent dynasties. Celadon manufactured in the Yue Kiln of Zhejiang Province and white porcelain produced in the Xing Kiln of Hebei Province in the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD) are very precious. Products made of white porcelain of the Ding Kiln in Hebei Province, Jun porcelain of the Jun Kiln in Henan Province, and celadon of the Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang Province in the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD) are all priceless treasures. After the Song Dynasty, celadon wares produced by the Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang began to be exported. Istanbul Museum in Turkey alone has a collection of more than 1,000 pieces of celadon wares made in the Longquan Kiln in the Song, Yuan (1271-1368 AD) and the early Ming dynasties.



元朝的青花瓷
The blue and white porcelain of the Yuan Dynasty



清代瓷瓶
A pottery jar of the Qing Dynasty

被视为珍宝。中国明代著名的航海家郑和，七次率船队远涉重洋，到达东南亚各国和非洲等地，随船带去的物品中，就有大批青花瓷器。

中国陶器的品种也很多，其中江苏宜兴的陶器历史悠久，种类繁多，特别是制作精巧的紫砂茶壶更是举世闻名。

后来发展起来的湖南醴陵、河北唐山、广东石湾、山东淄博等地的陶瓷，也都以它们各自的特色闻名于世界。

中国瓷器不仅是精美的日用品，也是珍贵的艺术品。自汉唐以来，中国瓷器就大量销往国外，中国的制瓷技术也逐渐传遍了世界各地。中国，这个古老的瓷国，现在仍然在不断地创造、生产着名贵的陶瓷新品种，为世界文明增添着光彩。

小注解

①粉彩瓷：景德镇瓷器的名贵品种。是在吸收中国绘画技法后发展起来的。先在烧成的白瓷上画出图案，再填上颜色，经过高温烧成，瓷面颜色绚丽多彩。

②青花玲珑瓷：景德镇瓷器的名贵品种。先在瓷胎的主要部位一刀刀雕出米粒形状的洞，再在其他部位画上青花图案，然后上釉烧成。

③薄胎瓷：景德镇瓷器的名贵品种。这种瓷器薄得像蛋壳，在薄而透明的瓷胎上画有各种花纹。



明朝瓷炉
The porcelain burner of the
Ming Dynasty



仿古陶器
Imitation of antique clay potteries

After the Yuan Dynasty, the porcelain industry rose swiftly in Jingdezhen of Jiangxi, which became known as the "Capital of Porcelain". The porcelain ware of Jingdezhen is light in weight, refined and exquisite, the most precious including blue and white porcelain, colored porcelain^①, linglong (exquisite) blue and white porcelain^② and eggshell porcelain^③. A famous navigator named Zheng He in the Ming Dynasty sailed seven times across seas to many countries in Southeast Asia and Africa. Most of the commodities he took with him were blue and white porcelain wares.

There are many types of pottery in China. A large variety of Yixing pottery from Jiangsu Province has a long history, especially ceramic tea-pots in Yixing are known all over the world.

Later on, there appeared the ceramics of Liling of Hunan Province, Tangshan of Hebei Province, Shiwan of Guangdong Province, Zibo of Shandong Province, which are also well known for their respective features.

Chinese porcelain wares are not only handy daily necessities, but also precious arts and crafts. From the Han and Tang dynasties, Chinese porcelain wares and their manufacturing technique gradually spread all over the world. Today, China continues to create new varieties of precious porcelain wares.

Footnotes

① Colored porcelain was developed by absorbing traditional Chinese painting techniques. It is done by first making a design on a piece of white porcelain, and then filling in the colors before firing. It has splendid colors.

② It is produced firstly by carving small holes in the main part of the base, then drawing the blue pattern on the other parts of the base before glazing and firing.

③ It is as thin as an egg shell, with patterns painted on its transparent walls.



读者来信

Letters



致中山坦洲申堂村海内外高氏宗亲的一封公开信

A Letter to Ko Clansmen of Shentang Village, Tanzhou Town

尊敬的海内外申堂高姓宗亲同胞们：

您们好！我们是申堂村高姓修编族谱（支谱）工作的筹备小组同仁。

世代源流远，宗枝奕叶长。

随着时代的变迁，我们高姓始祖由山东渤海发源，开枝散叶，子孙遍布华夏大地，其中南迁一支中，师曾翁由福建迁往广东南雄县珠玑巷安居。由于战乱，师曾翁的四个儿子，长子维乔，次子维华，三子维岳，四子维峦。四兄弟由南雄迁往新会县那伏乡定居，繁衍后代。我们申堂高姓始祖西溪公是维乔公的第十三代孙。西溪公由那伏乡到澳门等地经商贸易，再由澳门过谷都石塘村帮陈姓人做佃工。后联同十一个佃工（后称申堂十二姓，十二份）合力在石塘村东南方开辟新村场——申堂，至今已有五百余年历史了，西溪公就是申堂村高姓始祖。

后人为了纪念始祖高公，合力修建了西溪高公祠堂。祠堂为二进深，三间横过，有楼。后因时势拆毁。

西溪公是申堂高姓的始祖，又是申堂开村的十二姓始祖之一。经过几百年的繁衍后代，高姓人口众多。在旧时代人们生活穷困觅食难，很多青壮年都外出打工谋生寻找生计出路。有人去广州，上海等大城市落脚，也有人远渡重洋去东南亚南洋一带打工，主要是开矿或种植橡胶等农业工人，更有人远赴欧洲或中南美洲从事挖矿或者修筑公路，铁路等繁重苦力工作，亦有人经过几代人打拼，已经安居落籍，功成名就。之中有部分返回家乡，亦有很多人没有回乡，又不知其下落，始终与申堂的亲人失去联络。

现在中国已经强大，祖国繁荣昌盛，人民安居乐业，乡村的建设也已今非昔比，美丽非常。茶余饭后，人们常念起外出谋生的宗亲同胞。因此，为了寻找失去联系的宗亲同胞，我们将借助中山市侨联刊物刊登此封信，希望看到此信者请协助相互传达转告，并希望能有失散宗亲与我们联系。凡有宗亲同胞与我们取得联系的，我们深表欢迎和感谢。

祝各位宗亲：

平安快乐，家庭幸福！

申堂高氏修编族谱（支谱）筹备小组

2019年仲春

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2019年1月1日起，海外中国公民护照政策大幅度调整，具体都有哪些便利举措？

答：2019年1月1日起，外交部深化“放管服”改革，全球驻外使领馆推出新一轮的便民举措，海外中国公民护照政策进行大幅度调整：

1. 大幅扩大护照申办受理范围，不再把申请人在国外定居作为受理海外中国公民护照申请的前提条件；
2. 放宽申请材料要求，确保申请人不跑第三方机构开证明。调整后，在海外的中国公民，如遇护照有效期即将届满、签证页即将用完等情形，可持签证、当地有效居留证件、当地医疗卡、社保卡、银行对账单、水电气账单等任一种，直接到中国驻当地使领馆，就自己的国籍状况做出声明，并填写相应申请材料，可换领新护照；
3. 大幅度简化未成年人办证程序，只需一位法定监护人（父/母/其他法定监护人）到场并出具同意意见即可，并将对来成年人申办旅行证实行全球统一的材料标准，除首次申办原则上应在出生国的中国使领馆办理外，其他可向中国任一驻外使领馆或者驻香港、澳门公署申办，如无特殊情况，各馆在受理后4个工作日内即可发证；
4. 增设“护照办理进度查询”功能，大幅缩短取证时间。申请人可登录“海外护照申请在线预约系统”<http://ppt.mfa.gov.cn/appo> 进行“护照办理进度查询”，最快一周左右可以取证。

此外，外交领事司于1月8日起正式启用“中华人民共和国外交部国内领事认证信息网上查验系统”，实现国内领事认证信息在线查询和真伪核验。申请人或用文单位如对领事司办理的领事认证真实性存有疑问，可通过登录查询网站 <http://lsrz.cs.mfa.gov.cn/hcRzYyAdSgcx.html>，或登录中国领事服务网查验文书真伪。

（来源：《侨务工作研究》总第204期）





《绽放之爱吻》 程崇毅（加拿大） 摄

ZHONGSHAN OVERSEAS CHINESE

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