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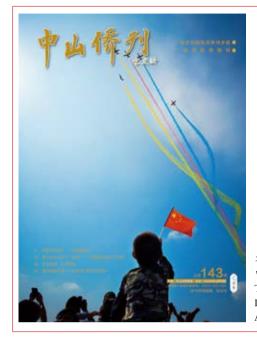
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《炫舞蓝天扬国威》 文智诚 摄于珠海第十二届 中国航展 The 12th China International Aviation and Aerospace Expo in Zhuhai

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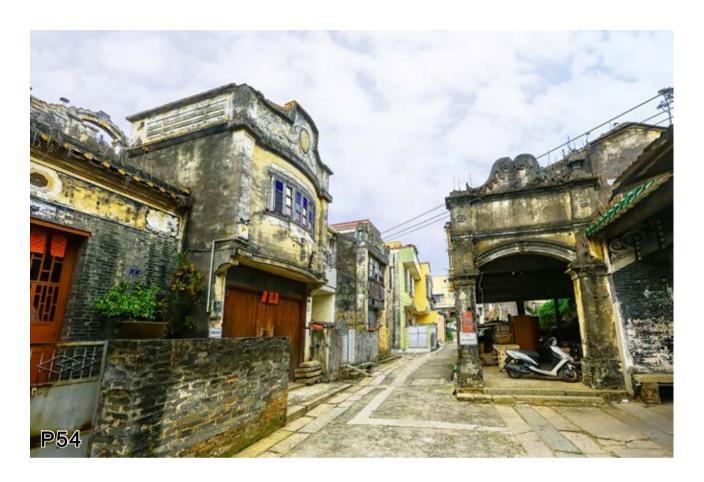
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6

台湾中华儿女广东文史体验营参访团访问中山

陈旭东会见团长、新党主席郁慕明

Taiwan delegation of Guangdong cultures and histories experiencing camp as Chinese people visits Zhongshan

Chen Xudong meets with Yu Muming, Chairman of the New Party

□ 中山发布

7月8日,新党主席郁慕明率台湾中华儿女广东文史体验营参访团 到访中山,参观孙中山故居纪念馆。市委书记陈旭东,市政协主席丘树 宏, 市委常委、统战部部长梁丽娴会见参访团。

当天上午,参访团前往孙中山故居纪念馆,了解孙中山文化资源这 张"名片"对中山发展的重要性,以及连结两岸共同文化根源的特殊意 义。郁慕明向孙中山先生像敬献花篮,深切缅怀伟大革命先驱的崇高精 神和不朽功勋。

陈旭东书记向参访团介绍了中山历史文化特点,特别是粤港澳大湾 区背景下中山的区位和资源优势, 以及中山特色产业和台资企业发展情 况。他表示,中山将深入学习贯彻习近平总书记在《告台湾同胞书》发 表 40 周年纪念会上的重要讲话精神,继续推动中山与台湾经贸文化交 流合作,为海峡两岸青少年交流交往搭建平台,不断增进两岸同胞的深 入了解和情感认同。

郁慕明介绍了"中华儿女文史体验营"创建以来的活动情况和效果。 他表示,中山是伟人故里,通过参访交流,让台湾青年多接触、多了解 中华历史文化, 领略不同地方的独特魅力。希望今后继续积极推进两岸 学子的文化交流与传承, 共同促进两岸青年的交流与合作。

据了解,本次参访团有来自台湾20多所高校的30名学生,他们大 多是第一次来广东,除中山外,他们还到访了东莞、珠海、深圳等地。 "中华儿女文史体验营"自 2012 年举办至今,每年都会组织台湾青年 来大陆参访交流,以增进台湾青年对祖国大陆的了解,已先后组织过逾 700人次的台湾青年赴大陆参观访问。

n July 8th, Yu Muming, Chairman of the New Party, led a Taiwan delegation of Guangdong cultures and histories experiencing camp as Chinese people to visit Zhongshan and the Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Chen Xudong, Secretary of the Zhongshan Municipal Party Committee, Qiu Shuhong, Chairman of Zhongshan Municipal Committee of CPPCC, Liang Lixian, Director-general of Zhongshan United Front Work Department, met with the delegation.



n that morning, the delegation visited the Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Yu Muming presented respectfully a flower basket before the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and deeply cherished the noble spirit and immortal merits of this great revolutionary pioneer.

Chen Xudong introduced to the delegation the historical and cultural characteristics of Zhongshan, especially the location and resource advantages of Zhongshan in the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, as well as the development of Zhongshan characteristic industries and Taiwanese-funded enterprises.

Yu Muming introduced the development and influence of Cultures and Histories Experiencing Camp as Chinese People since its establishment in 2012. Every year youths in Taiwan have been organized to visit the mainland to enhance their understanding of their motherland.

希冀发挥优势 促进互惠合作

陈旭东会见香港专资会代表团

Exploiting the advantages to the full and promoting cooperation with mutual benefits

Chen Xudong meets with the delegation of Hong Kong Professional and Senior Executives Association

□ 温国科



7月12日,香港专业及资深行政人员协会(简称专资会)考察团一行27人到访中山,受到市委书记陈旭东,市委常委、统战部部长梁丽娴,政协副主席李长春的热情接待。

考察团团长、香港瑞信国际专业咨询集团主席李镜波(图左)在会见时表示,通过一系列的参观考察活动,感受了中山宜居的环境、创新创业的氛围,加深了对中山经济社会建设情况的最新认识,提出"希望各位团员不仅要做香港与内地的超级联系人,还要做粤港澳大湾区建设的参与者"的建议。那么,团员们对中山的印象如何,有什么样的感受和想法?让我们带大家去回顾和了解下。

考察团于 12、13 日先后考察中山国家健康科技产业基地,开发区精密制造、医药器械企业,参观了易创空间创业孵化基地、深中通道管理中心、孙中山故居。许多团员不仅认真看规划,耐心听说明,还有备而来问了许多情况,通过各种互动解开心中疑问。

关于中山的创新创业政策,团员们实地走访了易创空间,重点关注 入驻的港澳企业孵化情况,跟香港青年创业者面对面交流。新界中华总 商会委员、盛智发展有限公司董事长邓婉智女士说道:"自己重点看了 其中2位香港青年的创业项目,了解到他们现在运作的还不错,能有这 么大的办公场地,在香港是不敢想象的。国家提出建设粤港澳大湾区, On July 12th, a 27-person delegation of Hong Kong Professional and Senior Executives Association visited Zhongshan. They were warmly received by Chen Xudong, Secretary of the Zhongshan Municipal Party Committee, Liang Lixian, Director-general of Zhongshan United Front Work Department, and Li Changchun, Vice Chairman of Zhongshan Municipal Committee of CPPCC.

From July 12th to 13th, the delegation visited National Health Science and Technology Industrial Base in Zhongshan and enterprises developing precision manufacturing and medical equipment in Torch High-tech Industrial Development Zone. They also visited Yichuang Space Entrepreneurship Incubation Base, Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge Management Center, and the Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Delegation members mainly focused on the incubation of Hong Kong and Macao enterprises settled in Zhongshan and face-to-face exchanges with young entrepreneurs from Hong Kong. Dr. Wong Wai Lun, a member of Hong Kong CPPCC Youth Federation and a senior lecturer in the Division of Policy, Administration and Social Sciences Education of Hong Kong University, is very concerned about the health and medicine field. He says that he has been paying attention to innovation in various fields and feels good about Zhongshan's health and medicine industry.



中山的创业免租扶持政策,给了香港青年追寻梦想的机会,很有吸引力。"

香港政协青年联会会员、香港大学政策行政及社会科学教育学部高级讲师王伟伦博士,非常关注健康医药领域,在国家健康科技产业基地,他边听介绍边提问:"对进驻生物医药企业提供的扶助资金免息期是多久?""中山能提供哪些类型的人才,比如从事基础性研究的?""基地能帮忙引入风投资金吗?""如果进驻公司发展壮大了要走,你们不担心?会怎么办?"他表示,自己关注各领域的创新,感觉中山的健康医药基础不错,问的比较详细,希望更好地了解政策在操作、运用中的实际效果,回港后可以向更多人介绍说明。

香港中华港澳台侨联谊会联盟会长、上海筑桥商务咨询有限公司 CEO 钟瑶健女士,对中山新时代健康养老服务业的现状很是关注,她 指出中山环境比较宜居,在粤港澳大湾区拥有地利优势。在19日,笔 者的微信回访中,她表示对中山的基建(深中通道、城际轨道)发展印 象深刻,家人在中山投资了物业,希望以后能有机会在这里创业发展。

副团长、利承昌集团有限公司主席潘燊昌博士是中山乡彦,他在参 观中山市迈雷特数控技术有限公司时,对精确到以毫米计算的自主研发 的工业加工仪器大加赞赏,由衷地为家乡的进步感到高兴。

考察团在中山虽然只待了2天,但是充实的行程,加上欢迎晚宴上的中山宣传片,让团员们有了更全面的体验。王伟伦博士指出,实地走访提升了"眼见为实"的收获感,感觉中山的现代产业基础比较扎实,建议进一步确定发展的定位、方向,让优势更优,发展更快。

李镜波团长在欢迎晚宴的致辞中,指出"看好中山的前景,要积极寻求合作机会",并强调"将努力发挥专资会在法律、金融、科技、教育、医疗、会计等领域的优势,鼓励会员到中山考察合作,促进发展共赢。"

Nancy Chung, CEO of Shanghai Zhuqiao Business Consulting Company, Limited, pays more attention on the status quo of health care service in Zhongshan. She points out that Zhongshan is livable and enjoys geographical advantage in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Dr. Patrick Poon Sun-cheong, Chairman of Lichengchang Group Company Limited, is a native of Zhongshan. He visited Zhongshan MLTOR CNC Technology Co., Ltd and gave high praises on the self-developed industrial processing equipment accurate to millimeters.

Although the delegation has stayed in Zhongshan for only 2 days, it is a meaningful journey for them. The promotional film of Zhongshan at the welcome dinner gave them a more comprehensive experience. Li Jingbo, head of the delegation, points out that he is optimistic about the prospects of Zhongshan and actively seeks cooperation opportunities with Zhongshan.



9



两座湾区城市 一份情谊相连

中山与奥克兰签订友好合作备忘录

A friendship connecting two bay area cities

Memorandum of friendly cooperation signed between Oakland and Zhongshan

□郭锦润、夏升权

7月19日,中山市与美国加利福尼亚州奥克兰市签订友好合作备 忘录。双方将加强友好互访,在坚持平等互利原则基础上,共同发展和促进教育、科技、文化等领域的交流合作。市委书记陈旭东、市长危伟 汉会见了奥克兰市长薛丽比(Libby Schaaf)一行。

奥克兰地处旧金山海湾地区中心,是美国西部交通运输体系中心, 拥有全球首屈一指的交通路网和自然深水港,也是全球最负盛名的旅游 观光胜地之一。中国球迷熟知的 NBA 金州勇士队也来自奥克兰。

陈旭东代表市委、市政府, 欢迎薛丽比市长和奥克兰代表团一行到

访,对奥克兰积极支持中山经济发展、促进双方多领域交流合作表示衷心感谢。他说,中山和奥克兰联系密切,既有相似,更有互补。奥克兰是旧金山湾区重要城市,城市规划、交通建设、科技教育等闻名于世。中山地处粤港澳大湾区核心区位,产业基础扎实,产业链齐全,培育了高端装备制造、新一代信息技术、健康医药等支柱产业。两市在科技、外贸、产业、教育、文化交流等方面有很大的合作空间。希望在以协调、合作、稳定为基调的中美关系下,两市以此次签订友好合作备忘录为新起点,建立更加紧密联系,增进平等互利合作,共同抓住"一带一路"倡议和粤港澳大湾区建设重大机遇,携手打造国际合作新亮点。

两座湾区城市,因为一份特殊情谊而结缘。薛丽比表示,奥克兰是 美国最具多元化的城市之一,有三分之一的人口是亚裔,其中相当部分 华裔为中山籍。中山同时还是美国民众熟悉的伟人孙中山先生的故乡, 是一座注重生态环境保护和可持续发展的城市。有很多的理由,值得拓 展奥克兰与中山的合作。她表示,处于经济快速增长期的奥克兰坚定支 持贸易自由化,希望与中山开展经贸、科技、商务、旅游等方面的深入 合作。

座谈会结束后,危伟汉、薛丽比分别代表中山市、奥克兰市签订友好合作备忘录。据悉,中山目前已同日本守口、美国檀香山等5个城市缔结国际友好城市关系,并同四大洲10个国家的13个城市签订友好合作备忘录。奥克兰是我市第14个"准友城"。

市委副书记陈文锋、市政府秘书长李俊参加有关活动。

On July 19th, the memorandum od understanding on the establishment of friendship between Oakland City of California and Zhongshan was signed. Both parties will strengthen friendly exchanges of visits and jointly develop and promote exchanges and cooperation in education, science and technology, and culture on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

On behalf of Zhongshan Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government, Secretary Chen Xudong welcomed the visit of Mayor Libby Schaaf with a delegation of Oakland and expressed sincere gratitude to Oakland to their actively supports for Zhongshan's economic development and promotion of bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields between two parties.

Oakland is an important city in San Francisco Bay Area. It is famous for its urban planning, transportation construction, and education on science and technology. Zhongshan is located in the core area of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It has a solid industrial base and a complete industrial chain. This leaves a lot of room for the cooperation between two cities.

Libby Schaaf says that Oakland is one of the most diversified cities in the United States. One-third of the population is born in Asia and a considerable number of them are Zhongshan descendants. Oakland, which is in a period of rapid economic growth, hopes to conduct in-depth cooperation with Zhongshan in economic, trade, science and technology, business and tourism.

After the symposium ended, Wei Weihan, Mayor of Zhongshan, and Libby Schaaf signed a memorandum of friendly cooperation respectively on behalf of Zhongshan and Oakland.

联合塞舌尔党干部考察团到访中山

United Seychelles delegation visits Zhongshan

□ 文/王欣琳 图/胡光



7月1-2日,联合塞舌尔党党鞭兼全国执委西蒙·吉尔率党干部考察团到访中山,市委副书记陈文锋会见了考察团,市委外办及市妇联领导陪同接待。

陈文锋向吉尔一行介绍了中山经济社会发展情况,他表示,中山具有独特的区位优势,产业基础雄厚,具有良好的环境和人文优势,目前正按照广东省委赋予中山的"三个定位"推进各项事业建设。中塞两国传统友谊深厚,两地人民真诚友好,2009年中山市曾派12名志愿者前往塞舌尔进行为期一年的志愿服务,为两国友谊添砖加瓦。未来,希望能进一步加强与塞舌尔友好交往,增进了解,扩大共识,促进交流,深化合作。

西蒙·吉尔赞赏中山取得的发展成就,希望塞舌尔与中山深化交流,加强互访,探讨在经贸、环境保护、人员能力建设等方面的合作,他高度赞扬中国共产党的执政理念和治党治国方略,表示愿同中国人民一道为建设更美好的世界而努力。

考察团在中山期间还考察了南头镇家电产业并到访市妇女儿童活动中心就妇女儿童工作进行座谈交流。

From July 1st to 2nd, Simon J. Gill, United S eychelles Party whip and National Executive Committee member, led a cadre delegation to visit Zhongshan. Chen Wenfeng, Deputy Secretary of the Zhongshan Municipal Party Committee, met with the delegation.

Chen Wenfeng introduced Zhongshan's economic and social development to the delegation. He said that Zhongshan has a unique geographical advantage, good environment and humanistic advantages, and a solid industrial base. Traditionally, China and Seychelles has developed a profound friendship with each other. It is hoped that China can make further friendly exchanges and enhance the understanding and deepen cooperation with Seychelles in the future. Simon J. Gill appreciates the development achievements of Zhongshan and hopes that Seychelles and Zhongshan will deepen exchanges, strengthen mutual visits and seek cooperation opportunities.

The delegation also inspected the home appliance industry in Nantou Town and visited the Women and Children Activity Center to conduct discussion and exchanges on the work for women and children.

世界最大沉管预制厂开厂

深中通道 22 个海底隧道钢壳沉管管节诞生

The world's largest prefabrication factory of immersed tube opens

22 steel-shell tube couplings in the undersea tunnel of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge made

□ 文/何淼 图/缪晓剑



6月5日,伶仃洋白沙碧海、蓝天流云,融身于万山群岛间、位于牛头岛的深中通道沉管智慧工厂正式开厂。这座世界最大规模沉管预制工厂全面完成"智慧化"改造后开厂,意味着深中通道项目做好了开始海底隧道沉管预制的准备,为今年年底首个管节浮运奠定了基础。未来,海底隧道32个管节中的22个将在这里预制和舾装,全部预制工作计划于2022年底完成。

世界最大规模沉管预制工厂投资超10亿元

下午 2 点 30 分,珠海牛头岛四周碧波荡漾,记者看到一条写着"我们只做沉管,我们只做最好的沉管"的醒目标语,挂在进岛必经之路旁。 "这里原是港珠澳大桥的沉管预制厂,我们花了 11 个月,根据项目结构形式和生产需求,完成了智能化改造。"深中通道管理中心岛隧工程 On June 5th, Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge Immersed Tube Smart Factory was officially opened. The world's largest prefabrication factory of immersed tube was opened after a completely smart transformation. This means that the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge is already prepared to begin the prefabrication of undersea tunnel immersed tubes, laying the foundation for the floating transportation of the first tube coupling at the end of this year.

Over 1 billion yuan of investment on the world's largest prefabrication of immersed tubes

After the opening ceremony, the world's largest prefabrication factory of immersed tubes with an investment of over 1 billion yuan officially shoulders the mission of prefabricating 22 immersed tube couplings of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge.

Yang Fulin says that the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge has the widest undersea tunnel of immersed tubes in the world, which means that the prefabrication factory has to overcome many unprecedented difficulties. This project has obtained 11 patents in the transformation process. At present, the comprehensive smart upgrade and reconstruction of the prefabrication factory has been completed. 200 trolleys for moving tube couplings have all been installed and the intelligent pouring equipment has entered the pilot stage.

Intelligent pouring system guarantees high-quality pouring

Each standard tube coupling for the immersedtube tunnel of Shengzhen-Zhongshan Bridge uses almost 10,000 tons steels and its displacement is equivalent to that of a medium-sized aircraft carrier.

The intelligent pouring system is a new platform for precise pouring of the immersed tube compartment. It has the advantages of high efficiency, low risk and high stability. The time for the prefabrication of one immersed tube is expected to be shortened to 30 days.

管理部工程师杨福林向记者介绍说。

随着开厂仪式结束,这座投资超10亿元的世界最大规模沉管预制工厂,正式肩负起深中通道项目其中22个沉管管节预制的使命。22个沉管管节将在广州南沙龙穴岛船厂完成钢壳的制造,然后运抵珠海牛头岛进行混凝土浇筑,在浅坞区、深坞区完成一次舾装和二次舾装作业后,再由自主研发专用装备沉管浮运安装一体船运至隧址进行沉放。

"预计6月底,第一个管节将浮运到这里,开始浇筑。"杨福林表示,深中通道项目拥有世界上最宽的海底沉管隧道,意味着预制厂要克服不少前所未有的困难,改造过程共取得了11项专利。目前,沉管预制厂全面"智慧化"升级改造完成,200台管节整体移动小车已全部完成安装调试,智能浇筑设备进入浇筑调试阶段。

智能浇筑系统保证浇筑质量

深中通道沉管隧道每个标准管节用钢量约 1 万吨,其排水量相当于一艘中型航空母舰。这样的庞然大物体内,细分 2500 个仓格,如何实现毫米级误差的混凝土浇筑工作,是工程师面临的难题。

"2500个封闭仓格,高流动性自密实混凝土方用量达到约2.9万立方米,要在这样一个庞然大物里头封闭的环境下完成混凝土浇筑工作,难度可想而知。"杨福林表示,经过上百次科研试验,工程师突破了国际技术封锁,配制出了更适合钢壳沉管浇筑且稳健性更强的高流动性自密实混凝土,同时还研发出了智能浇筑系统。

智能浇筑系统是对沉管仓格进行精准浇筑的新型平台,通过对混凝土生产及浇筑等全过程监控,实时记录统计数据,实现高流动自密实混凝土的过程控制,以控制下料高度、浇筑速度等精细化手段控制每个仓格的浇筑过程,具有效率高、风险低、稳定性高等优点,沉管预制预计可缩短至30天/节。



延伸阅读

隧道工程进度?

计划年底实现首节沉管沉放

记者采访了解到,目前深中通道沉管隧道工程进展顺利。由中交四航局自主研发、国内第一艘海上DCM施工船舶正在进行海上作业,对沉管安放前的地基进行处理。与此同时,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浮运安装一体船"一航津安1"已于6月1日顺利出坞,该船集沉管浮运、定位、沉放和安装等功能于一体,相较于港珠澳大桥采用的分体式浮运安装船组,"一航津安1"可连续完成沉管的出坞、浮运及定位安装等施工作业,且施工效率极大提高。按计划,运安一体船将于7月底试航,开展多项联调联试工作,为2019年年底首节沉管安放进行准备。

8万吨的"巨无霸"是怎么移动的?

"1万吨的钢壳要从船上位移到卸驳区、浇筑区,完成混凝土浇筑后重量飙升至8万吨……"这不是科幻小说的文字,而是对深中通道牛头岛沉管预制厂生产流程的真实描述。

这样的"巨无霸"是怎样在各个工区之间移动的呢?答案是依靠两百辆智能台车编组。记者在预制厂开厂仪式上一睹智能小车编组的真容,只见拥有16个轮子、蓝黄相间的大型构件以1分钟3米的速度缓缓在轨道上移动。"这是智能台车,我们一共有200台,单台承载力达到800吨。"中交四航局深中通道项目S09合同段工程技术部副部长兼设备部部长赵国臻告诉记者,200辆台车编组完成后,采用"多点支撑、三点平衡、同步行走"原理实现大型构件的平稳移动,彻底解决单节8万吨沉管转运难题,预计沉管纵移只需要3天时间即可完成,对缩短沉管预制工期有很大推进作用。



Extension reading

What's the progress of the tunneling project?

The first tube is expected to be immersed at the end of this year.

The journalist learns that the immersed-tube tunnel of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge is progressed smoothly. The first DCM vessel in China is working on the sea. Meanwhile, another core equipment Yihang Jin'an 1, the first and the only one integrated vessel with both floating transportation and installation functions, came out of dock on June 1st. According to the schedule, this vessel will begin its trial voyage at the end of July. Several tasks on joint debugging and integration tests will be conducted to make preparation for the immersion of the first tube at the end of 2019.

How does the 80,000-ton Big Thing move?

10,000-ton steel shell has to be displaced from the ship to the docking area and the pouring area. After the concrete is poured, the weight has soared to 80,000 tons. This is not the text of science fiction, but a true description for the production process in Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge Immersed Tube Prefabrication Factory.

How does such a "Big Thing" move between different working areas? The answer lies on the marshaling of 200 smart trolleys. After the marshaling, 200 smart trolleys move smoothly with the support of multiple points, three-point balance and synchronous pace. It is estimated that it takes only three days to finish the longitudinal migration of immersed tubes, which greatly shortens the time for the prefabrication of immersed tubes.

港人在中山有个"娘家"一年解决近800个问题

香港工联会中山中心成立7年来贴心服务港民

Zhongshan Center of HKFTU has solved nearly 800 cases in a year

Sincere services for Hong Kong people in the past 7 years since its establishment

□ 黄启艳



"中山中心作为最多港人长者的一个中心,几乎每天都要解决港人的求助和咨询,一年的咨询个案达到近800个。"香港工联会中山工联咨询服务中心(简称中山中心)主任潘志辉对记者表示。整个中山中心的工作人员中,他是唯一的香港人。面对港人的来电、来访,他和同事们不管大事、小事都一一做好记录,认真解答,为他们在内地的生活提供更多的便利。仅2018年年度,中山中心共处理来电821宗,来访353宗,咨询个案789宗,跟进个案72个,成了港人在中山的"娘家",为香港人在中山乃至粤西生活提供了更多便利。

"有什么问题解决不了就找他们"

香港工会联合会(简称工联会)是香港最大的劳工团体。随着香港回归,越来越多的香港人来到内地工作、生活、就业、投资、求学等,为了更好地服务这些香港人,工联会与内地的总工会成立咨询服务中心,为在内地的香港人提供咨询和援助服务。2012年7月,中山咨询服务中心成立,主要为中山、珠海、江门、阳江、茂名和湛江等粤西城市的

Pan Zhihui, director of Zhongshan Center of Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (HKFTU), introduces that "Zhongshan Center, as a center with the most Hong Kong seniors, provides help and consultation for Hong Kong people almost every day. The number of consultation cases in a year has reached nearly 800."

Ask for Zhongshan Center's help if you have any problem

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions is the largest labor group in Hong Kong. Zhongshan Center of HKFTU was founed in 2012 to provide advice and assistance to Hong Kong people in the Mainland.

In 2004, Chen Runcai and Li Jinlan were attracted by Zhongshan's good environment and inclusive folk customs when they came to Zhongshan for the first time. They last decided to settle in Zhongshan. Although this couple have not asked for help from Zhongshan Center, they always tell their neighbors and friends who need help to call Zhongshan Center directly for assistance.

港人服务。7年来,越来越多的香港人了解到了这一组织,并获得了实实在在的帮助。

"我们有什么问题解决不了就找他们。"2004年,第一次到中山旅游的陈润才、李金兰夫妇被中山良好的环境和友善包容的民风吸引,决定来中山生活,他们在三乡买了房定居下来。虽然自己还没有向中山中心求助过,不过其他香港邻居或者朋友遇到问题时,他们总是会告诉他们直接给中山中心打电话。"知道有这个中心在,心里安心很多。"李金兰补充道。

"他们帮我领取到了'生果金',我很感谢他们。"今年75岁的香港阿婆刘燕玲坐在记者面前,一头银发,身体和精神状态都不错。2001年11月,退休后的她看中中山的环境好、生活成本低,加上先生是石岐人,于是卖掉香港的房子,选择到中山定居。一晃快18年了,如今独居的她遇到问题会直接找中山中心的工作人员,他还在中心认识了其他在中山居住的香港人,感觉生活没有那么寂寞。

原来,香港有一项针对长者的津贴,俗称"生果金",如果要领取需要满足本人在香港生活的条件,刘阿婆是自雇人士,没有退休金,生活并不宽裕,加上常年在中山生活,跟外界接触少,也不了解政策,得知这一情况后,在中山中心的积极争取和申请下,她领取到了"生果金",为晚年生活多了一份保障。

希望出台更多便民举措

向中山中心咨询和求助的各种事都有,比如中山春节哪里的花市最热闹?头疼去哪里看病比较好?证件过期了怎么办?买房子还没拿到证怎么办?……潘志辉说,事无巨细,从"生"到"死",只要港人有需求,中山中心都要处理。有时候下班后接到比较紧急的求助电话,也要第一时间回应,"他们内心肯定比我们还焦急,我们需要及时出现。"

2018年年度咨询的个案中,有3成以上是长者福利方面的,达到268个。其他还有证件问题、护送回港、涉案问题、婚姻及子女问题、 劳资问题、交通事故等等。

随着年龄慢慢增加,刘燕玲还有陈润才、李金兰夫妇都渴望在内地享受更多便利的服务。比如,在中山居住的香港居民大多数情况还是会选择回香港看病,目前因为制度问题,香港居民在广东的医疗通道还没有打通。又比如香港和广东的长途漫游费偏贵的问题。潘志辉说,随着粤港澳大湾区建设的推进,相信一定会有更多的措施陆续出台,为香港人在广东工作生活带来更多便利。

66

They helped me get fruit-money payment, I am very grateful to them", said by 75-year-old Liu Yanling. Fruit-money payment is a subsidy for the elderly in Hong Kong. People who want to get this payment need to meet the conditions that they are born in Hong Kong. LiuYanling is self-employed and has no pension. She lives a very poor life. Having known her condition, Zhongshan Center strove to apply for the payment for her. She finally received fruit-money payment, which provided a guarantee for her later life.

Expecting for more convenient policies and measures for people

Zhongshan Center has received all kinds of consultation. As long as there is any demand from Hong Kong people, Zhongshan Center will try their best to handle it.

Among consultation cases in 2018, more than 30 percent are for the welfare of the elderly and the case number is 268. Others cases include document issues, escorts to Hong Kong, issues related to marriage and children, labor issues, traffic accidents, etc.

With the promotion of the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, it is believed that more measures will be introduced one after another to bring more convenience to Hong Kong people working and living in Guangdong.

续写香山情缘 共筑人文湾区



Continuing the predestined love of Xiangshan and jointly constructing the humanistic bay area

□ 文/周振捷 图/孙俊军



珠海梅溪陈芳故居 The former residence of Chen Fang in Meixi Village of Zhuhai

伶仃洋畔,气象万千。过去同属香山县的中山与珠海,风土、人文、历史等方面渊源颇深。随着粤港澳大湾区建设号角的吹响,两地的联系更为密切。历史上,由于特殊的地理位置,一生以革命为己任、立志救国救民的孙中山先生曾多次经停珠海,结识了当地不少仁人志士,其原配夫人卢慕贞亦是珠海人。"孙中山文化粤港澳行"大型人文采访活动第二站,便来到了珠海。

佳话: 孙中山夫妇的深情厚谊

小满过后,珠海外沙村知了声声。位于蜿蜒巷道深处的卢慕贞故居,更显幽静。村里85岁的盛丽金婆婆精神依然矍铄,她清楚地记得,1948年孙中山原配夫人卢慕贞从澳门回来时,自己曾随着热闹的人群去村外迎接。她回忆说:"当时年过八旬的卢慕贞穿着朴素,没有架子。除了省亲外,她回来的另一目的是办学校。"

据卢慕贞故居工作人员陈雪金介绍,1884年,17岁的卢慕贞由父母做主,与孙中山结为连理。婚后,孙中山在檀香山、香港求学,悬壶于香港、澳门等地,此后更是长年累月奔走于革命。期间,勤劳贤淑的卢慕贞在翠亨村殷勤侍候公婆,生儿育女,免去孙中山的后顾之忧。

1912年,孙中山偕卢慕贞考察全国路政和实业。期间,卢慕贞逐

Zhongshan and Zhuhai, both of which belonged to Xiangshan County in the past, have deep roots in custom, culture and history. The second stop of the large-scale humanistic interview activity of Sun Yat-Sen Culture Spreading Through Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao came to Zhuhai.

A much-told story: deep love between Sun Yat-sen and Lu Muzhen

The former residence of Lu Muzhen is located in Waisha Village of Zhuhai. Chen Xuejin who works here introduces that Lu Muzhen was arranged by her parents to marry with Sun Yatsen when she was 17 years old in 1884. After they married, Sun Yat-sen had run errands for revolution for a long time, while Lu Muzhen served for Sun Yat-sen's parents and raised their children so that Sun Yat-sen could work without worries.

In 1912, Sun Yat-sen inspected national road administration and industry with the accompany of Lu Muzhen. During this period, Lu Muzhen gradually germinated the idea of finding another virtuous wife for Sun Yat-sen because she thought she can do nothing to help his husband. In 1914, after learning that the marriage between Sun Yat-sen and Song Qingling had been opposed, Lu Muzhen wrote to He Xiangning who is Liao Zhongkai's wife and asked her to approve this marriage between his Sun and Song.

渐萌发为孙中山另找一位贤内助的想法。她曾对身边人说: "我是乡下人,不识字,也不懂英文,先生的事帮不上忙。我缠着脚,连走路都不方便,怎能帮先生呢?"不久,卢慕贞提出了离婚的请求。1914年,当得知孙中山宋庆龄的婚事遭到反对的消息后,卢慕贞托人写信给廖仲恺夫人何香凝,请她成全。1915年孙中山与宋庆龄准备结婚,尽管与卢慕贞已正式办理了离婚手续,但孙中山仍征询在澳门的卢慕贞的意见。卢慕贞吩咐儿子孙科取来新的钢笔,郑重地写下了"可"字。

"你永远是孙家的人,孙科永远是你的儿子。"孙中山虽然与卢慕 贞离了婚,但仍然承担她的生活费用,并通过卢慕贞处理家乡事务。

为了丈夫的事业,深明大义的卢慕贞成全了孙中山和宋庆龄的婚事。 1925年孙中山在北京病逝,居于澳门的卢慕贞得知消息后悲痛万分,请人代笔为文,以"伟大的精神,伟大的人格"评价这位曾与自己患难与共30年的丈夫,表达深深的怀念和敬仰之情。

卢慕贞高风亮节,孙中山对革命同胞亦是深情厚谊。5月21日,记者在斗门博物馆见到了一块馆藏的墓碑。该博物馆负责人周燕文透露,同盟会会员孙智兴及其兄弟孙智维与孙中山交往甚笃,1919年适逢兄弟俩的母亲百岁大寿,孙中山特地写下一段祝词。"老人去世之后,这段祝词被兄弟俩刻于墓碑之上,成为孙中山关怀革命同胞的宝贵史证。"周燕文如是说。

史话: 团结仁人志士投身革命

位于珠海唐家湾的共乐园,植被遍布碧湖环绕,是一个有历史的公园。这儿最初是私家花园,其缔造者为中国近代史上曾任内阁总理的唐绍仪。"受孙中山民生思想的影响,唐绍仪1932年把共乐园无偿捐献出来,彰显了与民共乐的胸襟。"该园管理处工作人员林青说。

事实上,除了唐绍仪外,珠海还有不少热血青年追随孙中山踊跃投身于辛亥革命,不惜身家性命,其中包括唐雄、郑仲、容星桥、苏曼殊、陈景华、唐铁魂、苏从山等人。以唐雄为例,自幼与孙中山同学,后结为至交,1894年不惜动用其任职的华美银行资金支持孙中山革命。1895年孙中山广州起义失败,唐雄采用男扮女装之计,雇请花轿将孙中山送往澳门脱险。

1911年辛亥革命爆发,全国各地掀起了推翻清政府的革命。受孙中山指示,同盟会澳门分会着手组织起义,于同年 11 月组织发动了前山新军起义。珠海史学专家杨长征告诉记者:"当时,起义军北上光复石岐,此后进军广州,为广东的光复做出了贡献。"

杨长征透露,1912年5月,孙中山从澳门还乡扫墓,特意在前山停留,并在恭都学堂(如今的前山中学)向上万民众进行爱国演讲。在演讲中,孙中山高度赞赏前山新军起义,号召更多人一起革命。期间有

66

You will always be a member of Sun family, and Sun Ke will always be your son." Although Sun Yat-sen divorced with Lu Muzhen, he still bore the cost of her living and deal with home affairs through Lu Muzhen.

For the sake of her husband's career, Lu Muzhen, who had profound righteousness, approved Sun Yat-sen's marriage with Song Qingling. Sun Yat-sen died of illness in Beijing in 1925. Lu Muzhen, who lives in Macao, was deeply saddened by the news. She highly praised his husband and asked others to write words of "A great man with great spirits". She also expressed her deep feelings of remembrance and admiration to Sun Yat-sen who share weal and woe with her for 30 years.

Historical narrative: uniting people with lofty ideals for the revolution

Gung Lok Garden, located in Tangjiawan of Zhuhai, is a historic park surrounded by trees and flowers. It was originally a private garden founded by Tang Shaoyi, a former cabinet prime minister in Modern China.

In fact, in addition to Tang Shaoyi, many young people in Zhuhai including Tang Xiong, Zheng Zhong, Rong Xingqiao, Su Manshu, Chen Jinghua, Tang Tiehun and Su Congshan, followed Sun Yat-sen and devoted themselves to the 1911 Revolution at all costs.

The 1911 Revolution broke out and revolutions overthrowing the Qing government were launched all over the country. Under Sun Yatsen's instructions, the Macao Branch of Chinese Revolutionary League began to organize the uprising. In November of 1911, Qianshan New Army Uprising was launched. Yang Changzheng, a historical expert in Zhuhai, told journalists, "At that time, the rebels went north to restore Shiqi and then marched into Guangzhou. They have made great contributions to the restoration of Guangdong."

Zhenxian School in Nanping Village of Xiangzhou District, embodies the patriotism of Rong Hong, an important figure in the spread of Western learning to the East in modern Chinese history. In September of 1900, Rong Hong met Sun Yat-sen for the first time on a ship bound for Japan. They talked all night about the past and present at home and abroad. The victory of the 1911 Revolution came to Rong Hong's ears in America at that time. Rong Hong, 83 years old, was extremely excited and wrote a letter for congratulations.

Cooperation: openness and inclusiveness

Historical data shows that the Qianshan New Army Uprising was planned and organized in Meixi Village of Zhuhai where Chen Fang's former residence is located. Chen Fang went to Hawaii to do business in 1849. He finally became the richest Chinese in Honolulu by virtue of his personal diligence and wisdom. When Sun Yat-sen was studying in Hawaii, he and Chen Xiru, Chen Fang's second son, were classmates and formed a deep friendship between each other.

It is not difficult to find that many influential historical figures have emerged in modern times in Xiangshan County, which is related to both Zhongshan and Zhuhai, due to the natural geographical location and the humanistic and historical environment with openness and inclusiveness. Many of them know Sun Yatsen well. The development of Sun Yatsen's revolutionary cause benefited greatly from his extensive friendship, especially the contacts with and support form his fellow countrymen in Xiangshan.

Historically, Zhongshan and Zhuhai are inextricably linked and deeply influenced by Sun Yat-sen. In the future, Sun Yat-sen culture will play a greater role in the construction of the humanistic bay area.

乡党倡议,孙中山功勋卓著,请孙中山亲自奠基建一座中山亭留作纪念。 如今,前山中学大门前的马路人来车往,其对面便是中山亭,正在进行 全面的修缮。

位于香洲区南屏村的甄贤学校(原名甄贤社学),则凝聚着中国近代史上西学东渐之重要人物容闳的爱国爱乡情怀。容闳与留美幼童研究会秘书长杨毅接受采访时表示,1900年9月,容闳在去往日本的轮船上与孙中山首次相遇,二人彻夜长谈,纵论中外古今。"容闳对孙中山初次会面的印象是'其人宽广诚明,有大志',并以'华盛顿、富兰克林之心志'勉励孙中山。孙中山亦称容闳'声望素著,富新思想',是致力于中国革新的老前辈。"杨毅说,1911年辛亥革命胜利的消息传到美国,当时已是83岁高龄的容闳极为激动,向国内的革命者写信表示祝贺。翌年,孙中山致函容闳邀请他回国参加建设,但此时容闳已中风卧床。在弥留之际,容闳叮嘱两个儿子务必回到中国,为国家贡献自己的学识。容闳的儿子容觐槐谨遵父亲的教诲,学成归国后担任广东革命政府军火制造局总理兼工程师,获授陆军少将军衔。

共话: 开放包容兼收并蓄之风

史料显示,前山新军起义是在珠海梅溪村的陈芳故居策划组织的。 陈芳 1849 年赴夏威夷经商,最终凭借个人的勤奋和智慧发迹,成为檀香山华人首富。对此,珠海梅溪牌坊发掘与开发者、吉林大学珠海学院教授刘云德谈及,1894 年孙中山在夏威夷成立兴中会,高举反清复国的大旗,受到当地侨界的慷慨捐助,身为当地华侨领袖、急公好义的陈芳是主要捐助人。

刘云德表示,孙中山在夏威夷求学时,与陈芳的次子陈席儒是同学, 他们之间结下了深厚的友谊。"后来,陈席儒多次资助孙中山革命事业, 1921年还担任广东省省长之职。"

不难发现,因得风气之先的自然地理位置与开放包容的人文历史环境,中山与珠海的前身香山县,在近代涌现出很多影响深远的历史人物,其中有不少与孙中山相识相知。孙中山革命事业的发展,很大程度上得益于他的广泛交友,尤其是注重与香山同乡之间的联络与支持。

至于经济及军事方面的策略,孙中山曾专门派专家到南屏勘测矿藏, 1917年还与海军司令程璧光等一起观测唐家水域,商量开发唐家港为 军港。

从历史纬度来看,中山与珠海有着千丝万缕的联系,受孙中山影响非常深远。今后在建设人文湾区的进程中,孙中山文化可以发挥更大的作用。刘云德说:"湾区文化是开放包容、兼收并蓄的文化,中山与珠海的文化发展应继续发扬传统文化优势和开放包容性特征。"

不忘为侨服务初心 用心写好"集体家书"

中山两侨刊主编获广东省期刊荣誉表彰

Rememering the original intention of serving for overseas Chinese and writing better a letter from home Chief editors of two Zhongshan overseas Chinese editions awarded as "Guangdong Journal Excellent workers"

□ 文/本刊综合 图/黄为民



6月17日下午,广东省优秀工作者颁奖大会暨2019年社长、主编岗位培训开班仪式在东莞市举行,全省期刊、侨刊代表近200人参加仪式。大会公布了经广东省新闻出版局和广东省民间组织管理局同意备案,广东省委宣传部审核批准的"广东期刊优秀工作者"评选活动结果,全省4000多名期刊从业者中有127位获荣誉称号。其中,全省150家侨刊乡讯,有25位侨刊工作者获表彰。

广东省委宣传部副部长、广东省新闻出版局(省版权局)局长王桂 科出席仪式并讲话,指出全省379家正式期刊,应当不忘初心,牢记使 命,锐意改革创新,坚持正确的舆论导向,促进媒体融合发展。并强调 新时代期刊宣传不能缺位,期刊工作者应积极承担举旗帜、聚民心、育 新人、兴文化、展形象的使命,讲好中国故事,把岭南文化、中华文化 发扬光大。王桂科为25位侨刊获奖者颁发"广东期刊优秀工作者"证书, 中山2位侨刊工作者获表彰,分别是《中山侨刊》主编温国科、《隆都 沙溪侨刊》主编刘英子。

中山市侨务局局长谭文辉表示,该荣誉不仅是对个人工作的肯定,也是对中山侨刊方阵的激励和鼓舞。一直以来,中山8家侨刊社坚持"以刊为媒、为侨办刊",在各级部门的支持下,众志成城,积极发挥联络侨胞、为侨服务、记录侨情、说明侨史、承载乡情、传扬文化、推介城市的作用,全年累计发行量逾10万本,公开发行到5大洲100多个国家和港澳台地区。未来,将进一步加大对中山侨刊方阵的管理和指导,在新时代媒体融合发展趋势下,主动探索"互联网+侨刊+宣传+服务+",通过网站、微信、公众号等形式,更加快捷地为华侨华人、港澳台同胞、友好人士提供"精神食粮"。

On June 17th, Guangdong Excellent Workers Awarding Conference and the opening ceremony of the training for presidents and chief editors were held in Dongguan. Nearly 200 representatives from provincial journals and overseas Chinese editions attended the ceremony.

Wang Guike, Deputy Director of Propaganda Department of Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Director of Guangdong Provincial Press and Publication Bureau, attended the ceremony. He pointed out that 379 official journals in the whole province should not forget their original intentions and bear in mind their missions. Wang Guike awarded the certificates of "Guangdong Journal Excellent Workers" to 25 overseas Chinese edition winners. Wen Guoke, editor-in-chief of *Zhongshan Overseas Chinese Edition*, and Liu Yingzi, editor-in-chief of Longdu *Shaxi Overseas Chinese Editon* were awarded.

Tan Wenhui, Director-general of Zhongshan Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau, says that this honor is not only an affirmation of personal work, but also an encouragement to overseas Chinese editions in Zhongshan. For a long time, eight overseas Chinese editions in Zhongshan have an annual circulation of more than 100,000 copies and have been publicly distributed to more than 100 countries on 5 continents and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions.

畅谈家书情 携手促发展

70 多位侨刊媒体代表参加《时代潮人》创刊 30 年座谈会

Symposium for the 30th anniversary of Teochew Nang Today

□温国科





7月29日上午,由广东省侨联主管、广东省潮人海外联谊会主办的《时代潮人》创刊30年·出版100期座谈会在广州举行。

广东省委原副书记、省潮人海外联谊会会长、《时代潮人》杂志社编委会主任蔡东士,省潮人海外联谊会常务副会长、《时代潮人》杂志社编委会副主任、南方医科大学原校长郑木明少将,省侨联文化部部长杨春华,省期刊协会会长陈湘年,省期刊协会侨刊乡讯专业委员会主任林干等嘉宾,偕同《中山侨刊》《看东莞》《广州华声》等70多位侨刊媒体代表到会祝贺,交流办刊心得与经验。

座谈会上,与会侨刊代表、嘉宾高度评价《时代潮人》的办刊水平, 纷纷提出"加强新旧媒体融合创新发展""促进海外民间友好交流""发 挥为海内外潮人潮团立言存史作用"等建议。其中,蔡东士会长题词"情 系家国,义通天下"以示鼓励,希望《时代潮人》坚持以潮味、侨味为 特色,弘扬主旋律、唱响时代风,在传递乡情、联络乡谊、团结侨胞、 传承中华传统优秀文化等方面发挥积极作用。 On July 29th, the 30th anniversary of *Teochew Nang Today*, publication of Guangdong Chaoren Overseas Friendship Association, and memorial symposium on the publication of 100 issues were held in Guangzhou.

6月 简讯

1日

上午,中山市第九届荷花旅游文化节在祥农洲农业高新科技园正式启动。(温国科)

On June 1st, the 9th Zhongshan Lotus Tourism Culture Festival was officially launched in Xiangnongzhou Agricultural High-tech Park.



13日

上午,2019年"东亚杯"女子垒球锦标赛在东升镇中山熊猫少年棒球场开幕,来自日本、韩国、中国、香港、台北的近130名裁判员、教练员和运动员进行3天半的激烈角逐,日本、中国台北、韩国分获冠亚季军。(杨玉坚)

On June 13th, 2019 "East Asia Cup" Women Softball Tournament was held at Zhongshan Panda Baseball Field in Dongsheng Town. Nearly 130 referees, coaches and athletes from Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong and Taipei conducted a three-and-a-half-day intense competition. Japan, Taipei, and South Korea were winner, runner-up and second runner-up respectively.



25-28日

中山市港澳事务局、中山职业技术学院和香港教育局联合主办 **2019 年职业教育体验营(香港)活动**。88 名香港中学的师生走进中山职业技术学院学习交流。(中山市港澳事务局)

From June 25th to 28th, Zhongshan Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Bureau, Zhongshan Vocational and Technical College and Hong Kong Education Bureau jointly hosted the 2019 Vocational Education Experience Camp (Hong Kong).



7月 简讯

5日

上午,**澳门中山板芙同乡会荣誉会长、中山市生力机电安装工程有限公司董事长阮志平出席爱 心捐赠仪式**,向板芙中学移交 24 台格力空调,用于改善初二年级教学环境。(胡家庆)

On July 5th, Ruan Zhiping, honorary president of Macao Zhongshan Banfu Friendship Association and chairman of Zhongshan Shengli Mach-installation Engineering Co., Ltd, attended the donation ceremony and handed over 24 Gree air conditioners to Banfu Middle School to improve the teaching environment.



5-7日

2019 中山市港澳台海外青年乡 亲国情培训班在广东中华文化学院 举行,来自港澳中山青年协会、中 山市台商协会青年会、澳门中山青 年商会和中山市侨商会青年部等 16 个社团的 42 位青年代表参加学习。 (中山海外联谊会)



From July 5th to 7th, 2019 Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Overseas Youth Training Course was held at Guangdong Chinese Culture College. 42 youth representatives from 16 communities participated in this training.

21日

台北市中山同乡会近 40 名乡亲 到小榄镇考察交流。(小榄镇统侨办)

On July 21st, nearly 40 members from Zhongshan Fellowship Association in Taipei visited Xiaolan Town.



7月 简讯

25日

中山市 2019 年粤港澳大湾区港澳青年实习计划迎来第二批成员,52 名香港青年在中山 5 家企事业单位开始为期一个月的实习。(中山市港澳事务局)

On July 25th, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Internship Program ushered in the second batch of members in 2019. 52 Hong Kong youths began a one-month internship in five enterprises and institutions in Zhongshan.



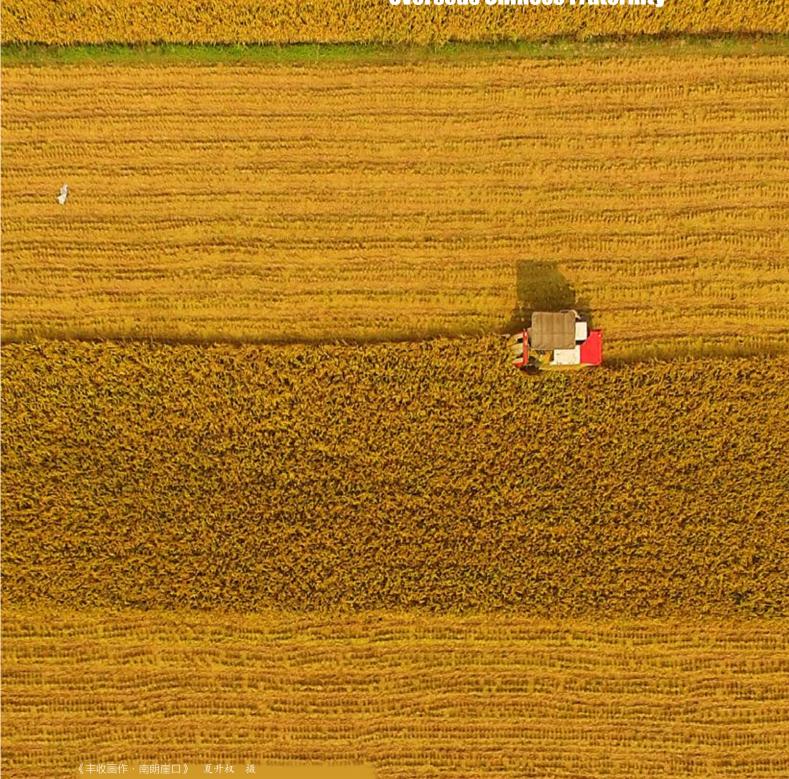
27-28日

"大湾区青年合作发展计划之中山创科考察团"一行 29 人到访中山,活动由澳门侨界青年协会主办,澳门中山侨界青年联谊会承办。(中山市侨联)

Form July 27th to 28th, a 29-person delegation of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Cooperation and Development Plan visited Zhongshan.



桑梓情深 Overseas Chinese Fraternity



端午佳节访故地 复见旧景笑颜开

——美国乡亲张素芳教授回乡寻根成功

Visiting hometown on Dragon Boat Festival and smiling at the past views

Professor Zhang Sufang returns home to seek roots

□中山市侨联



On June 7th when Dragon Boat Festival came, Professor Zhang Sufang, a fellow folk in America, together with her husband, returned to Nanlang Town to seek her roots successfully. Before, Zhang Sufang once took four days to seek roots but failed because no one helped her. This time, through the matchmaking of Zhongshan Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, she successfully checked the genealogy and confirmed the information of her great-grandfather and her grandfather with the help of Lanbian Village Committee.

6月7日,正值端午之际,在中山市侨联的协助下,美国侨胞张素 芳教授偕同丈夫回南朗成功寻根。

张素芳教授是美国旧金山华裔乡亲,从母亲口中得知外公是南朗莆山人,便一直想回来看看。第一次,她带着整理好的全家福、族谱资料,与丈夫回到莆山村,由于无人协助,耗时 4 天寻根未果。这次,她通过市侨联的牵线搭桥,在榄边村委会的帮助下,顺利查阅族谱,确认外曾祖父,以及外祖父陈吉初的信息。同时在村中老人的回忆中,理顺了亲戚关系并找到祖屋的所在地。烧香祭祖之时,张教授的欣喜之情溢于言表。

道谢告别时,张教授还表达了另一个心愿:下次回来希望去探访祖母所在的左步村。



学习中华文化 感受中国发展

孙中山家族后人组织美国小学生与家长回粤"同步"游学

Learning Chinese cultures and China's development

Descendants of Sun Yat-sen organizes American students to study and travel in Guangdong together with their parents

□ 文/温国科 图/黎旭升



6月12日上午,一场别开生面的"中(山)美小学文化交流"活动的启动仪式在中港英文学校小学部礼堂举行,孙中山先生曾侄孙孙必胜之女孙慧珍博士,组织美国本土和华裔小学生及其父母近20人,共同开启了中国文化体验活动的序幕。参加活动的8位美国小学生年龄为7-10岁,就读于洛杉矶的中英双语学校,拥有一定的中文基础,大部分是首次到中国。

交流活动分为两个阶段,第1周,美国小学生与中港英文学校的小学生"手拉手"开展"无缝式"学习,除了上文化课,体验包饺子、写书法、听民乐、打功夫、舞龙舞狮等中华传统文化的魅力,父亲节当天还到本地学生家庭做客,感受中国式的"家教、家风"。家长们则在中山市侨务局的协助下,到孙中山故居、詹园等景区感受人文历史,走进大涌红博城、古镇星光联盟了解中山的特色产业。

18日,结束在校学习项目后,美国小学生与家长又开启为期一周的"游学"活动,走访广州(博物馆)、珠海(长隆海洋世界)、澳门、香港等地,实地感受粤港澳大湾区城市的风土人情与现代风光,多角度

On June 12th, the launching ceremony of cultural exchanges between the pupils in Zhongshan and the United States was held in primary school campus of China-Hong Kong English School. Dr. Sun Huizhen, daughter of Sun Bisheng who is the grandnephew of Sun Yat-sen, organized almost 20 American and Chinese students and their parents to jointly start the activity of experiencing Chinese culture.

This activity was divided into two stages. In the first week, primary school pupils from the United States and China-Hong Kong English School not only attended classes to experience the charm of Chinese traditional culture, but also visited homes of local students to experience the family education of Chinese people. On June 18th, after finishing school classes, American students and their parents traveled to several cities to experience the local customs and modern scenery of cities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.





大合影(温国科) Group photo



孙慧珍博士一家(温国科) Family of Dr.Sun Huizhen

了解中国文化特点。回忆起在校学习的经历,孩子们很是兴奋,尼雅(音译)表示,"(舞狮)很有趣,一开始觉得有点难,我都舞出汗了,后来学会了觉得很开心。"

孙慧珍博士表示,组织美国小学生与家长到中国"同步"游学的想法由来已久,这是第一次举办,首选在家乡中山,得到了很多帮助。自己也带上女儿参与,希望可以通过这类活动,促进中美文化的交流,让越来越多有意学习中文的美国学生以及家人,有机会到中国实地走走看看,更好地感受中华民族的文化魅力,带动更多美国家庭正确了解中国,增进友好认识。她举例道:"学生们很喜欢体验不同的中国文化和民俗,家长们也通过去大涌、古镇参观中山的红木和灯饰行业,对中山印象深刻。"

24 日,交流团抵达香港,并于25日飞回美国,为2周的文化体验活动划上圆满句号。

Dr. Sun Huizhen says that the idea of organizing American primary school students to study and travel in China with their parents has been in existence for a long time. It came into reality for the first time. We hope to promote the exchanges of Chinese and American cultures through such activities.

恒大秘鲁外援罗伯托·萧的家人大涌寻根成功

Family of Robert Shaw, Peruvian foreign aid of Guangzhou Evergrande, seek roots in Dachong

□ 文/张房耿 图/余兆宇

7月7日,广州恒大足球队秘鲁外援罗伯托·萧的父母与姐姐,到大涌镇南文社区认祖寻亲,远涉重洋的萧家人跨越大半个世纪终于确定"根在中山"。由于罗伯托·萧正在上海踢球,此次没有随行,将待赛季结束后,再与家人回中山。

今年1月31日,22岁的罗伯托・萧正式加入广州恒大,后租借到上海 申鑫俱乐部。因在赛场上的出色表现,他被称作是秘鲁足坛冉冉升起的新星。 经过多方查证,罗伯托・萧的祖籍被猜测是在中山大涌。

上午 10 时,罗伯托·萧的父母一行人来到大涌镇南文社区居委会。《中山市大涌镇萧氏族谱》编委会成员萧惠森拿出精心准备的族谱复印件,交到了罗伯托·萧的父亲萧健达的手中。

"你的父亲名叫萧日初,早在上世纪30-40年代,为了寻找生计去了秘鲁。后来他与当地一名秘鲁姑娘结婚并生下了7个儿子,你排行第七。及至你父亲萧日初,已经是萧氏宗族的第19代了,而罗伯托·萧则属于第21代。"萧惠森用粤语耐心地向萧健达介绍。

虽然听不懂粤语,但在了解基本情况之后,萧健达夫妇还是不停地向萧 惠森表示感谢。"谢谢你,我们终于找到家,找到根了!"萧健达激动地说。

上世纪三四十年代,萧日初为了谋生远渡重洋,到如今其儿子萧健达在 秘鲁行医,再到年轻的孙辈罗伯托·萧重回故土加盟广州恒大,萧家人跨越 大半个世纪,终于找到"根"。

和他们一起回乡的还有祖籍大涌南文的秘鲁知名华侨萧耀南及其儿子 ALF。他们去了萧氏大宗祠。在宗祠中,乡亲们为他们准备了隆重的仪式, 罗伯托一家人在鞭炮声中上香敬茶,认祖归宗。期间,萧健达不时地擦着泛 红的双眼。ALF告诉记者,他从小就听萧健达说,以后一定要回中山寻根, 如今心愿实现,已至暮年的萧健达难以控制住自己的情绪。

最后,他们还去了基尾大街后门田一巷8号,参观了有着120多年历史的祖屋。斑驳的墙壁,散乱的石子,凌乱的树枝,见证着萧氏家族历经的百年沧桑。萧健达一家人在这里安静地待了很久,才缓缓离开。

虽然这次回乡只安排了一天时间,但萧健达告诉记者,等罗伯托·萧这个赛季结束了,他还会再带着一家人回来中山。他也会将这次拍到的视频图片,做成纪念册,给他们秘鲁的家人们看。"我们喜欢中山,感受到了乡亲们的热情。"萧健达说,这是他们第一次回到家乡,但绝对不是最后一次。



On July 7th, the parents and elder sister of Robert Shaw, Peruvian foreign aid of Guangzhou Evergrande Taobao Football Club, sought their roots in Nanwen Community of Dachong Town.

In 1930s and 1940s, Xiao Richu, Robert Shaw's grandfather, went to the ocean to make a living. His son Xiao Jianda, Robert Shaw's father, practised medicine in Peru. His grandson Roberto Shaw returned to his hometown to join Guangzhou Evergrande earlier this year. Xiao's family finally found their original home after almost half centuries.

Xiao Yaonan, a famous overseas Chinese in Peru, and his son ALF also returned to their ancestral home, Nanwen of Dachong Town. They visited the Xiao ancestral hall. Finally, they went to their ancestral home with more than 120 years of history.

At last, Xiao Jianda says that they return home for the first time but it is definitely not the last time.

悼念澳洲侨领陈沛德先生

Cherish the memory of Chen Peide, an overseas Chinese leader in Australia

□温国科、黄小荷

当地时间7月6日,澳洲知名侨领、澳洲中山同乡会荣誉会长、《中山侨刊》 顾问陈沛德先生在家中安然离世,享年94岁。消息传来,乡中好友无不扼腕 痛惜。

在7月12日上午举行的追悼会上,200多位中外友人共同追忆陈沛德会长的生平事迹,寄托哀思。澳洲中山同乡会常务副会长冯有德偕同乡亲代表参加,并宣读家乡各部门转发的唁电。

陈沛德先生,祖籍香山县〔今珠海斗门区乾务(五山)镇马山村〕,1927年出生于石岐,12岁随母移居澳洲,属第三代华侨。他是德高望重的澳洲知名侨领,待人诚恳仁厚,勤恳创业,热心维护华侨华人权益,曾连任第八、九、十届澳华人公会主席,服务华人社区近50年,获颁澳大利亚政府OAM荣誉勋章;他也是澳洲中山同乡会历史上任期最长的会长,1990年连任会长后,发动乡亲筹款20多万澳元购置一幢三层楼房作为会所,为日后的会务发展奠定良好的基础。

陈沛德先生有着深厚的家国情怀,积极捐助家乡教育公益事业,身体力行促进中山与澳洲的友好交流活动,常年组织亲人、会员、华裔新生代回乡访问交流。2006年,他在接受 CCTV 华人世界节目访问时说道: "差不多每年都能回中国。近三十年,我回了中国二十多次。"

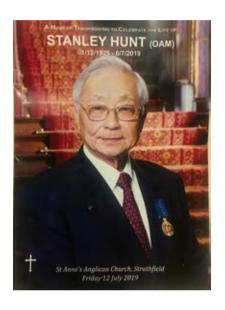
愿陈沛德先生一路走好!

On July 6th local time in Australia, Chen Peide, a well-known overseas Chinese leader, honorary president of Chung Shan Society in Australia, and consultant of *Zhongshan* Overseas Chinese Editon, passed away at the age of 94.

At the memorial meeting held on the morning of July 12th, more than 200 Chinese and foreign friends reminisced about the life story of Chen Peide.

Chen Peide was born in Shiqi in 1927. He moved to Australia at the age of 12 with his mother. He was the third-generation overseas Chinese. He was a well-respected leader of overseas Chinese in Australia. Being sincere and diligent, he always safeguarded the rights and interests of overseas Chinese. Chen Peide had profound feelings on his home and country. He donated a lot of money on the education and public welfare undertakings of his hometown, actively promoting the friendly exchanges between Zhongshan and Australia.

Prays for Chen Peide!



循着返乡之路回中国

记越南归侨刘秀珊

Returning to China, returning to hometown

About Vietnam Overseas Chinese Liu Xiushan

□ 杨彦华



我们中华中学初二2班同学与老师们合影。(1962年,前排左一是刘秀珊) Group photo of teachers and students of Chinese Middle School in 1962

1946年刘秀珊出生在越南河内,父亲的老家在中山沙溪。1942年中山沦陷,刘父前往香港谋生,后由父亲所在的公司派往越南工作。秀姗的外祖父是福建人。早年到越南谋生。

1956年周恩来总理首次到越南访问,他注意到越南华侨受教育的落后状况,周总理访问越南后,中侨委和越南政府恢复了华侨教育,在河内设立了中华小学和中华中学,刘秀珊在中华中学读书。这所学校是越南华侨史上最大的华文学校。学校大、宽敞,设备也比较完善,学生有宿舍,还有勤工俭学的小工厂。在学校任教的老师都是来自北京师范大学的老师,他们的思想对学生影响很大,当时的学生都比较关心祖国的国家大事。

上个世纪的 50 年代至 60 年代,正是国内学校教育以生产和实践相结合的热潮,华文学校的师生与国内一样开展"三同"下乡活动,到乡下去与农民同吃、同住、同劳动。学校还办了缝纫组、劳动组等,要求学生读书与实践相结合,跟国内的学雷锋活动也是同步的思想教育。

1960年周总理到中华学校来访问,刘秀珊见到了周总理。周总理 鼓励大家努力学习,为越南建设贡献自己的力量,把越南当成自己的第



Liu Xiushan was born in Hanoi, Vietnam in 1946. Her father's ancestral home is Shaxi, Zhongshan. As Zhongshan was occupied in 1942, Liu's father went to Hong Kong to make a living, and later was sent to Vietnam by the company her father worked for.

In 1956, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Vietnam for the first time. He noticed the backward education of overseas Chinese in Vietnam. After this visit, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of China and the Vietnamese government resumed education for overseas Chinese. A Chinese Primary School and a Chinese Middle School were set up in Hanoi and Liu Xiushan studied in the Chinese Middle School.

From 1950s to 1960s, it was the upsurge of combining production and practice in school education in China. Teachers and students of Chinese Schools carried out the activities of going to the countryside to eat, live and work with farmers. Schools required students to combine knowledge and practice.

In 1960, Premier Zhou visited the Chinese Middle School. Liu Xiushan met Premier Zhou. Premier Zhou encouraged everyone to study hard and contribute to Vietnam's construction.

二故乡,努力学好中文、越文。上个世纪60年代国家领导人来的很多,有彭真、刘少奇等,许广平也到过。

上世纪60年代越南华侨教育不断发展,河内设立了华侨师范学校。 1963年刘秀珊中学毕业,本可以报考越南的其他中专学校,但充满爱国热情的她,报考了越南河内华侨师范学校。

师范学校校长杨坚,是一位从国内来的老师。学校的课程很丰富,有教育学、心理学、文化课(包括了语文、数学、历史、地理等),另外,还有理科课程,其中的自然科学班以文化、劳动相结合。学校每年都有军训,磨爬滚打,学生生活很充实。学校要求非常严格,所以学生的基本功都学得很扎实。同时,老师们的高尚品质对学生影响也很深。刘秀珊对初三班的班主任莫老师印象很深,2006年的还在校友会上还见过面,至今还记得教过她的叶老师。

1965年,美国的飞机到越南北方轰炸,他们专门炸学校、桥梁、医院,华侨师范学校正好在河内的交通纽带嘉林桥旁,越南的高炮兵部队驻守在那里。有一次美军飞机一直盘旋在嘉林桥边想炸毁它。高炮兵向飞机发射炮弹,人手不够,全体同学都去抬炮弹、女生背着卫生箱救治受伤人员。最后和越南军队一起将那架飞机击落了下来。当时这件事很轰动,新闻媒体还专门到学校进行了采访。

后来,由于美军轰炸得太厉害,学校转移到了小村庄,继续坚持边 学习边劳动。他们经常有舞蹈组和歌舞蹈组的同学排练节目,然后到农 村去表演。

当时由于中越友好,中国人民解放军作为志愿军在帮助越南,志愿军也很重视学校,他们在那里听不懂越南话,把华侨子弟当成自己的亲人。

1966 年刘秀珊从师范毕业的,填志愿的时候自愿到最需要的地方去。她决定去的是越南的西北地区的义路省的义路市,那里是苗族、傣族人民聚居地。

那个山区很偏僻,华侨子弟也很封闭,本地华侨读过几年书的人几乎没有几人,他们有自己的土话,也讲广东话和越南话。"他们见到我们非常热情。当时的义路市被美军炸平了,很多人住在山寨里。人也住得很分散,战争时期的教室也很散。"刘秀珊说。

当时,义路市还住着援越抗美的中国志愿军,星期六的时候,刘秀 珊他们都会去志愿军那里聊天、慰问,"他们把我们看成祖国的亲人, 见到我们会非常高兴。"刘秀珊对此仍念念不忘。

在那里,刘秀珊自己搭房子,自己种菜,会从很远的地方买点肉回来改善生活,每个月的工资是越南币30多块,相当于人民币20多块钱。 生活过得艰苦但很充实。

1967年暑假, 刘秀珊回到河内, 发现河内的铁路都被敌机炸毁了。



河内华侨师范学校中丁班部分同学与我们的苏老师(右一)合影。(小孩是一位老师的孩子,左 五是刘秀珊)

Group photo of teachers and students of Overseas Chinese Normal School in Hanoi

verseas Chinese education in Vietnam continued to be developed in the 1960s and Overseas Chinese Normal School was established in Hanoi. After graduating from middle school in 1963, Liu Xiushan could have applied to other secondary schools in Vietnam, but she was full of patriotism and enthusiasm and applied to Overseas Chinese Normal School. Rich courses and military training are offered every year. Students live a substantial life. As this School has strict requirements, all students have laid a solid foundation. Meanwhile, teachers' lofty characters have also left a deep impression on students.

In 1965, American planes threw bombs on the north of Vietnam, especially on schools, bridges and hospitals. One time, an American plane wanted to bomb Overseas Chinese Normal School. Artillerymen fired guns and bombs to the plane. However, they were short in labors. Therefore, all students helped to carry bombs and girls carried health kits to treat the injured. As a result, the American plane was shot down. Later, as the bombing was too fierce, the school was moved to a small village and students continued to study and do laboring work.

Liu Xiushan graduated from the normal school in 1966. She decided to go to Nghĩa Lộ where the Miao Nationality and the Dai Nationality gathered. At that time, Chinese volunteers to help Vietnamese against Americans also lived in Nghĩa Lộ. Liu Xiushan often chatted with these volunteers on Saturday. Liu Xiushan lived an arduous but substantial life there.

In the summer vocation of 1967, Liu Xiushan returned to Hanoi and found that all railways in Hanoi were destroyed. Many students wanted to return back to China, Liu Xiushan was no exception. She said that Vietnamese tended to exclude Chinese people to some extent.

Considering the situation at that time, Liu Xiushan was disappointed to Vietnam and decided to return China. She went to China with another girl. Workers of Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of People's Republic of China received Liu Xiushan and another girl. They were arranged in the guesthouse and had lived in Beijing for three months. Later in October, Liu Xiushan and another girl were sent to Guangdong and Guangxi respectively.

When she arrived in Guangdong, Liu Xiushan went to Zhongshan because her cousins lived in Zhongshan. As the situation was intensive at that time, she got no job and could only become a farmer in Shaxi. Liu Xiushan married in 1969. She didn't obtain a job of teacher in Yunhan Primary School until her youngest son was born in 1978.

"很多同学都想回中国去。我自己也一直想回祖国,"刘秀珊说,当时越南已经开始有排华的苗头。

因为他们念的是华侨师范学校,学校订了人民日报,越南还有一份《新越华报》,报道的是祖国以及华侨的事情。刘秀珊想回国,收藏了很多人民日报的社论和新闻。分析时局,刘秀珊对越南很灰心了,因此决定回到祖国去。

刘秀珊回忆回到中国的情形, "我是弄了探亲证件通过凉山友谊关回去的。由于战争,我的所有家人都不在一个地方,我就是回家也没有人,我自小很独立,决定回国就回了。当时和我一块儿回中国的还有一位女同学,我们从河内坐车半天到了凉山,然后进入广西,在广西遇到好心人帮忙找地方住了一晚,第二天,我们就乘火车往心中的圣地北京方向走,到了湖南衡阳转车后就一路到了北京。"

"中侨委的工作人员接待了我们,给我们安排了吃、住,还给了我们些补助,我们在北京住了3个月。我记得九月的北京风沙很大,天气很冷。我们和来串联的红卫兵一样四处走,那时候全国的红卫兵都往北京赶。"

刘秀珊她们住在中侨委的招待所,在北京逛了3个月。"中侨委的领导对我们说,现在时局有些混乱,要我们有明辨是非的能力,并建议我们去投靠亲朋好友。"十月的时候,刘秀珊和她的女同学被分别送回了广东、广西。那位女同学的原籍是广西的。

刘秀珊回到广东后,就来到了中山,因为她在中山有堂兄弟。当时时局乱,没给她安排工作,她就到沙溪公社当了农民。

她在 1969 年成家,一直务农,直到 1978 年小儿子出世后,她的问题才解决,她干的仍是老本行,在云汉小学当老师,她喜欢做的就是



难忘的侨中生活(河内华侨师范)每期的的军训,对我们来说,又辛苦,以紧张。但却是那么充实,那么温馨,它深深地留在每个人的心里。(右二是刘秀珊) Military training at Overseas Chinese Normal School in Hanoi



(右一是刘秀珊)



(右三是刘秀珊)

老师行业。刚开始她只能是民办老师,后来考到了公办教师证。在学校里,刘秀珊什么都教过,语文、数学、音乐,还干过学校的出纳、少先队辅导员、图书馆管理员,一直干到 2001 年退休。

对于中国和越南的印象? 刘秀珊说: "我喜欢中山,没有哪个地方比得上这里。在祖国和故乡没有歧视,我有祖国为坚强的后盾,什么都不怕,也因此更加热爱工作。我在这里待遇也不错,每年侨联的人都会来慰问我们。10年前,我回过越南一次,是旅游。越南发生了很大的变化,也见到了我的很多同学,他们入了越南籍,连中国话都不敢多讲,工资也很低,两国差距很大。"

刘秀珊退休后参加合唱团、舞蹈组,又有3个都当上老师的子女陪伴,让她很是满足。近年来,由于到中山打工的越南人多了,有关部门不时会邀请刘秀珊去做翻译,对此,她热情满满,能为家乡、为集体继续奉献余力,是件幸福的事情。

hen it comes to her impressions on China and Vietnam, Liu Xiushan said, "I like Zhongshan and no place can be compared with it. There is no discrimination in my country and my hometown. Ten years ago, I went to Vietnam for traveling. It has changed significantly. I met many classmates and they all joined the nationality of Vietnam. They dared not to speak Chinese more and worked with low wages. There is a huge gap between China and Vietnam."

After retiring from school, Liu Xiushan joined the chorus and dancing group. She is accompanied by her three children who all become teachers and feels satisfied.

生在异国 认祖爱乡

——美国乡彦、孙中山中心基金会秘书长郑华树先生侧记

Born in a foreign country, seeking for roots of hometown

——Sidelights of Zheng Huashu, a fellow folk in America and secretary general of Sun Yat-sen Foundation

□ 温国科



初识郑华树先生,在三乡镇政府,事先得知他是美籍华人,孙中山中心基金会全球执行董事兼秘书长。可见面时,他正用西班牙语与人交谈,兴起之时,笑声朗朗。镇统侨办主任马国允解释道,郑先生出生在巴拿马,是美国旭富金融集团主席,也是三乡镇侨联副主席,碰巧遇到巴拿马华侨郑棣河的后代回来寻根,就请他帮忙了。

"可以肯定是郑氏后代,不如带他们去桥西郑公祠看看吧。"到了郑公祠,郑华树主动当起解说员,何时重修,捐钱多少,办过哪些大活动……还让人备好了祭祖的香火,这让寻根的5人感动不已。享用完特色午餐后已近2点,郑华树送别寻根成员,拉着唯一会讲粤语的华裔说,"我跟你岳父说了,要叫他的子女回中国,这里的发展机会多过巴拿马,别忘了根在中山啊。"

回到自己公司办公室,郑华树意犹未尽:"他们比我幸运,1976年,我第一次想回三乡,却只能在澳门隔江相望。"

郑华树出生在巴拿马,父亲是乌石村人;母亲是巴拿马的华侨二代,祖籍平岚村。郑华树的父亲与母亲结婚前,还娶过平岚村黄氏(菲律宾

(1)

heng Huashu was born in Panama. His father was born in Wushi Village of Sanxiang Town. Zheng Huashu has received strict Chinese-style educations since he is a child. He can speak standard Sanxiang dialect and master Spanish and English.

In 1976, he stepped on the journey of returning home for the first time. Along with his mother, he was very happy to enter mainland China via Macao. Unfortunately, as the intensive national situation at that time, he was not allowed to enter the mainland as an overseas Chinese. Until 1982, he finally set foot on his hometown. He recalled his memory with a smile, "I didn't feel strange though it was my first time to return home. Relatives in villager were hospitable and the food was delicious. I felt comfortable."



向孙国雄伉俪赠送族谱 Presenting a genealogy to Sun Guoxiong and his wife

出生)为妻,1958年前后申请到巴拿马,成了郑华树的"大妈"。

自记事起,郑华树就知道"大妈"、"小妈(母亲)"相安无事的 生活在一起。父亲为人仗义,认为在异国谋生不易,亲戚抱团生活有好处。 因此,当时家里的大房子就像同乡会,住着5户从三乡出去打拼的亲戚。

郑华树自幼接受严格的中国式家教,小妈要求他回家必须讲粤语,还特定了一条规矩:5岁前不能和巴拿马本地的小孩玩耍。小妈每到新年会写信寄钱回乡下,经常让郑华树帮忙汇款。如此,郑华树能讲标准的三乡话,也熟练掌握了西班牙语、英语。

家里逢年过节,要制作茶果、点心,小妈会像讲故事一样,讲述三 乡的各种趣事,

"树仔,茶果好吃吗?妈告诉你,乡下还有更好吃的濑粉、小炒。" "树仔,这道菜在我们乡下,是不会这么做的,清蒸最鲜。"

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这些总让郑华树念念不忘。1976年,他第一次踏上回乡之路,陪着小妈辗转到澳门,满心欢喜的准备入境。谁知当时国内时局紧张,限制了外国人(包括华侨)入境。

郑华树不甘心的往关闸跑了几次,得到的答案都是:回不去。他望着潮水发呆:要不游过去吧?那边可是我的家乡。

后来,直到1982年,郑华树才真正实现了中国之行。当时,他先跟广州的表哥电话沟通,确定中国敞开了改革开放的大门,才陪着小妈启程到香港,再经广州回三乡,如愿以偿地看到了祖屋。

"当时第一次回去,感觉不陌生,也没有失落,觉得小妈没骗我, 乡下亲人热情,东西又好吃,很舒服。"郑华树回忆起来,嘴角微扬。 (2)

heng Huashu began his journey of seeking roots until he had a stable job in Silicon Valley. In 1972, he studied electronic and electrical engineering in California Polytechnic State University and later got his master degree in Canada. His first job was an engineer in a telephone company of Canada. By the end of 1977, he went to Silicon Valley of America and worked on hightech electronic design.

Under the circumstance full of innovation and opportunities, Zheng established his competitive value soon and transformed himself into a high-tech entrepreneur with an engineering degree.

Since 1996 when his business was stable, Zheng Huashu returned Zhongshan almost every three years and took his three sons back in turn. Zheng has returned home more often since 2016. He is the chairman of America Xufu Financial Group. Every time Zheng finishes his businesses, he cannot wait to return to Sanxiang.

"Big cities and small countries have their own merits. Shanghai is flourishing, but people must confront with tremendous pressures. Sanxiang fairly boiling with humanity and its comfortable environment, which makes me relax."



郑华树珍藏的房谱 Genealogies treasured by Zheng Huashu

(3)

heng is one of the most popular surnames in Sanxiang. A great number of Zheng's clansmen are from Wushi Village. Wushi Fellowship Association was even established in Honolulu. Although there are lots of members, it is difficult for people to join in because it requires that the ancestral home is Wushi.

In 2004, Zheng Huashu, leading 11 fellow folks from America, participated in the First World Culture Festival of Zheng's family held in Xingyang, Zhengzhou of Henan Province. Xingyang was founded as a county since Qin Dynasty. Having a history of almost 2000 years, it is the ancestral place of Chinese distinguished families of Zheng, Pan and Feng. Zheng's family was the descendant of the royal family of Zhou Dynasty and the direct descendant of Yellow Emperor as the earliest origin of Chinese nation. The original surname of Zheng's family was Ji. Later, Zheng Huan'gong, descendant of the royal family of Zhou Dynasty, established a kingdom named Zheng State in Xingyang nowadays. He also changed the surname into Zheng. Thus, Xingyang has become the first birthplace of Zheng's descendants. Zheng Huashu flew back to Honolulu after this festival and told the board of Wushi Fellowship Association the idea that he wanted to promote clan cultures. They agreed with him and decided to give a speech for association members. Zheng Huashu said, "the members of Wushi Fellowship Association are basically descendants of overseas Chinese. They can't speak Chinese. Here is the problem. If it was suddenly found that no one knows the origin of Wushi, they would have less contact with their hometown."

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郑华树的寻根之旅, 是他到美国硅谷工作稳定后做出的决定。

1972年,郑华树就读美国加州州立理工大学电子与电气工程本科专业,后来在加拿大获得硕士学位。第一份工作是在巴拿马的电话公司担任电话实线与无线的工程师,由于当时政治环境不稳定,工作与专业关联性太弱,郑华树选择了辞职。1977年末,他转到如今美国"硅谷"的所在地,在一间公司从事高科技电子设计工作。

"我当时在美国工作的地方,只有几家公司在搞研发,慢慢集聚人气,形成效应后,才改名为现在的'硅谷'。"

在充满创新气息和发展机遇的环境里,郑华树很快确立了自己的竞争价值,逐渐转型成为拥有工程师学位的高科技企业家,职业之路也越走越宽,跨界玩转电子、金融、商贸、科技等行业,曾在美国完成超百起并购案。由于具有十多年在中国、亚太、拉美、欧洲进行跨国并购交易的丰富经验,郑华树曾任美国亚洲商业协会会长,是美国富国银行战略合伙人,美国加州议会亚洲贸易委员会成员,美国总统商务委员会成员。

1996年,生意稳定后,郑华树几乎每隔3年就会回中山探亲休假,并且轮流把3个儿子带回来。

"他们虽然都在国外土生土长,但都会讲中文,只要条件允许,也愿意陪我回来。我经常跟他们说,不要忘记根在中国,这里有另一种生活风情,值得体验。"

2016 年起, 郑华树回中山的频率逐渐增加, 他但任美国旭富金融集团主席, 集团总部设在旧金山, 在美国圣路易斯、中国上海、英国伦敦设立分支机构, 在 30 多个国家设有企业融资、财务顾问和并购服务的业务。

在上海,只要处理完公事,郑华树总会迫不及待的赶回三乡。

"大城市和乡下各有各的好。上海很繁华,但你必须面对大片石屎 森林的压力。而三乡,环境舒服,人情味浓,让我的身心都能放松。"

Ξ

在三乡,郑姓是大姓望族,以乌石村为例,有大量郑氏族人在海外 开枝散叶,在美国檀香山甚至成立了乌石寄庐会,现有大量会员,且入 会门槛极高,要求父辈祖籍在乌石。

"郑氏先辈为什么能在三乡成为大姓?他们来自哪里?"随着回乡次数的增多,郑华树从千禧年开始,对郑氏宗族的渊源产生了兴趣。在他的办公室,堆着几本线装版的《郑太崖祖房谱》,由昌世堂敬修于民国二十四年乙亥孟夏。

2004年,郑华树从美国发动 11 位乡亲组团参加河南郑州荥阳举办的第一届世界郑氏文化节,与来自全球 30 多个国家和地区的逾 1000

名郑氏宗亲拜谒"郑氏三公"始祖。活动让郑华树深感震撼,他没想到郑氏宗族历史源远流长,"荥阳自秦置县,已有 2200 多年历史,是中华望族郑氏、潘氏、冯氏祖地。郑姓原是周朝皇族的后裔,也是中华民族最早起源时黄帝的直系后代,原姓氏是"姬",周王朝子孙、后世称为郑桓公在河南建立诸侯国,将国家称为郑国,并自改姓氏为郑,即现在的荥阳一带。自此这里便成为郑氏子孙的最初发祥地。"

当时的新闻数据显示郑氏在海外的经济实力占华人总量的 49.7%, "这些应该让美国的郑氏乡亲多了解。"郑华树在活动结束后专程飞回 檀香山,将想法告诉乌石寄庐会的会董,结果一拍即合,决定在会馆里 宣讲。郑华树专门做了 PPT,以讲故事的形式,向会员讲述族谱文化、 宗族历史、家乡情况。其中,三乡的配图吸引了很多人的关注。之后几 年,陆续有会员向郑华树咨询回乡寻根事宜,他总是积极协助,分析线 索,甚至抽空陪同。

"现在乌石寄庐会的人基本是华裔后代,不会讲中文了,渐渐暴露出问题,比如某天大家突然发现没人知道为什么这个会叫"乌石",跟家乡的联系也越来越少。有个中山代表团去拜会,座谈时发现没人会讲中文,问会务历史,没人能说明白,太遗憾了。我觉得身为乌石村人的后代,很有必要让大家清楚知道自己从哪里来。怎么办?先回去了解查证,搜集照片、族谱资料,去说明这个会是以村庄取名,祖辈来自中国中山的三乡,一座非常有特色的小镇,如果大家愿意回去寻根,我肯定帮手,能帮多少是多少。"

2007年,在郑华树的动员下,超过100年历史的檀香山乌石寄庐会第一次组团回三乡寻根,反响热烈;2015年,他又组织了第二次寻根之旅,报名者依旧踊跃。2017年,郑华树还协助乌石寄庐会会长寻



郑华树为寻根的巴拿马华人家庭解说 Zheng Huashu making an explanation for the root-seeking Chinese Panamanians

n 2007, under the mobilization of Zheng Huashu, Wushi Fellowship Association in Honolulu with a history of more than 100 years, returned to Sanxiang Town for the first time, which received a warm response. In 2015, Zheng Shuhua organized a second trip to seek roots in China and the applicants were still enthusiastic. In 2017, Zheng Huashu also assisted the president of Wushi Fellowship Association to find his original home root and fulfill his long-cherished wish for more than ten years.

(4)

How many overseas Chinese from Panama and America have sought their ancestral homes with the help of Zheng Huashu?

Sun Guoxiong is the eldest great-grandson of Sun Yat-sen. Zheng Huashu knew Sun Guoxiong in America and happened to find that Sun's mother had her original home in Sanxiang and her family name was Xie. Zheng guessed that her mother might come from Pinglan Village and decided to help Sun to find his ancestral home.

Related information was sent to Sanxiang Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and results showed that Sun Guoxiong's maternal grandfather had the family name of Xie and came from Pinglan Village. His maternal grandmother had the family name of Zheng and might come from Wushi Village.

When Sun Guoxiong heard this, he decided to return Zhongshan in June in 2016. With the accompany of Zheng Huashu, Sun Guoxiong and his wife arrived at Sanxiang for the first time and visited their ancestral home in Pinglan Village where his maternal grandfather once lived.

At that time, Sun Guoxiong, chairman of Sun Yat-sen Foundation, probably seeing Zheng Huashu's proficiency in Chinese, English and Spanish and his overwhelming love for China and his hometown, he invited Zheng Huashu to serve as the global executive director and secretary-general of the Foundation to coordinate the contacts and exchanges in China. Zheng Huashu readily agreed.

Zheng Huashu said, "there is an old saying in China that leaves fall to their roots. I think it's very meaningful for Chinese Americans to seek their roots and recognize their ancestors. It's of great significance to let them know where they come from. Sun Yat-sen Foundation can better help more overseas Chinese to pay attention to and understand China."

根成功,完成了对方十几年未了的夙愿。

兀

郑华树近年帮助过多少巴拿马、美国的华人华裔回乡寻根? 最清楚的莫过于乌石村原村长郑兆仪和镇统侨办主任马国允。

郑兆仪回忆说: "很多啦,比如巴拿马运河区总工程师、巴拿马前财务总监……每次他带人回来寻根,我们就要忙一轮,我提前去查族谱,找线索,确认后要陪着去找祖屋、拜祖先。"

马国允则对 2016 年的一次寻根印象深刻。当年初夏的某天,马国允突然接到郑华树的来电:"我想带孙中山的曾长孙孙国雄,回一趟三乡,省亲。"

"孙国雄?他祖籍南朗哦。"马国允满腹狐疑,待郑华树一番解释, 并根据提供的寻根信息走访查找后,渐渐意识到这是件很重要的事情。

原来,郑华树在美国认识了孙国雄,在交流中偶然得知孙国雄的母亲名叫谢秀玲,祖籍在三乡,孙国雄一直想去母亲的祖籍地寻根,由于不熟悉情况,也不知道该找谁帮忙,渐渐成了心头的一个疙瘩。

"姓谢?有可能在平岚村哦。"郑华树把自己的猜测告诉孙国雄,然后决定帮他去落实寻根这件事。寻根信息汇总到三乡镇统侨办,经查询,很快有了结果:孙国雄的外公姓谢,是平岚村人。外婆姓郑,很有可能是乌石村人。这些在两村的族谱,以及年长一辈的口传信息中,基本有实证。

消息传到孙国雄耳中,他决定当年6月回中山。24日,在郑华树的陪同下,孙国雄伉俪第一次回到三乡,拜访镇政府后入村查阅族谱,并参观了其外公位于平岚村的祖屋。

当晚,郑华树安排孙国雄伉俪入住平东乡村俱乐部。第二天,孙国雄说道: "我 1986 年就回来中山了,这是第一次住村屋,感觉很舒服。要不是你帮忙,我们可能一辈子也不知道怎么找到妈妈的祖籍地,谢谢啊。"

当时,身为孙中山中心基金会会长的孙国雄,或许是看到郑华树精通中、英、西班牙语,对中国、家乡的热爱溢于言表,于是诚邀他担任基金会全球执行董事兼秘书长,统筹基金会来华联络交流事宜,郑华树欣然应允。

"中国有句古话叫落叶归根,我觉得对华人华裔来说,寻根认祖很有意义,让自己知道'从哪里来'。基金会可以更好地帮助海外更多华人华裔关注、了解中国。现在我一年差不多有大半时间在三乡,遇到华人回来寻根,只要条件允许,我一定去帮忙,过去是这样,现在,以后也会是。"

说这话时,郑华树手捧《郑太崖祖房谱》,仿佛捧着宝贝般……



乡贤蔡关颖琴女士、郭志樑先生荣获香港铜 紫荆星章

Janice Choi and Karl Kwok awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star

□中山海联会





蔡关颖琴

郭志樑

香港特区政府于7月1日公布2019年授勋名单,热烈祝贺乡贤蔡 关颖琴女士、郭志樑先生荣获铜紫荆星章。

香港新华集团顾问及法律总监、中山海外妇女联谊会香港顾问蔡关 颖琴女士,在服务社会和推广香港的文化艺术方面,不遗余力,贡献良 多。她积极参与香港公益金的工作,尤其在筹办筹款活动方面,建树良 多。她多年来亦鼎力支持香港女童军总会及香港管弦乐团的工作。

永安国际集团有限公司主席、中国香港体育协会暨奥林匹克委员会副会长郭志樑先生,热心参与公共和社会服务,尤其在推动体育发展方面,积极推动香港水上运动发展和栽培运动员,自1998年担任中国香港体育协会暨奥林匹克委员会副会长,积极参与香港体育学院及体育委员会的工作,卓有成绩。

Warmly congratulate Janice Choi and Karl Kwok on winning the Bronze Bauhinia Star.

Janice Choi, consultant and legal director of Hong Kong Sunwah Group and Hong Kong consultant of Zhongshan Overseas Women Association, has spared no effort in serving the society and promoting Hong Kong's culture and art.

Karl Kwok, chairman of Wing On International Group Company limited and vice chairman of Hong Kong Sports Association and Olympic Committee of China, is enthusiastic about participating in public and social services.

澳洲中山同乡会选举产生第 18 届委员会

The 18th committee of Chung Shan Society in Australia elected

□ 黄小荷(澳大利亚)



新任会长冯有德(左)从前会长余威达手中接过同乡会印章 The handover ceremony of the new president Yautak Fung (L) and the former president Jonathan Yee



第18届委员合影 A group photo of the 18th committee members

当地时间7月22日,澳洲中山同乡会假座唐人街皇冠酒楼举行换届选举会员大会。在200多位乡亲的见证下,会长余威达先生作报告,总结任期内会务工作情况。在随后的第18届委员会选举中,冯有德先生当选为新会长,林永基等16位乡亲当选委员。

冯有德表示,新一届委员组织架构更加合理,实现老中青结合,希望以老带新,凝聚乡情,齐心协力服务乡亲、兴办会务。

附: 澳洲中山同乡会第 18 届委员会名单

会 长: 冯有德

常务副会长: 林永基 余威达 黄子彪副 会 长: 何俭敏 高国钧 李 岚 委 员: 余威麟 马雪屏 张笑欢

黄振洲 方志勇 杨星儿潘凤韶 黄小荷 杨君霞

林嘉华

On July 22nd local time, Chung Shan Society in Australia held a general election. Yautak Fung was elected as the new president and other 16 fellow folks were elected as committee members.

6月 简讯

11日

香港中山同乡会举行成 立六十四周年纪念暨会员联 欢敬老大会。(中山海联会)

On June 11th, Hong Kong Chungsan Association held the 64th anniversary celebration and a dinner party to respect the aged.



15日

澳门罗梁体育总会在澳门举行成立 81 周年联欢晚会。(中山市侨联)

On June 15th, Macao Lo Leong Athletics Association held a celebration banquet for the 81st anniversary of its founding.



16日

中山市第一中学香港校 友会在港举行第十五届理事 会就职典礼。(中山市侨联)

On June 16th, Hong Kong-Zhongshan No.1 Middle School Alumni Association held the inaugural ceremony for the 15th executive members.



22日

澳门中山五桂山同乡会在澳门举办十周年会庆活动,

会上举行了五桂山党工委、 办事处资助同乡会经费30 万元人民币的支票捐赠仪式。 (中山市侨联)

On June 22nd, Wuguishan Benevolent Society of Macao held a celebration for the 10th anniversary of its founding. Wuguishan Party Working Committee and its Office funded the Association 300,000 yuan.



穿越大洋今昔时空的加华影像

Canada-China images across ocean and time

□ 杨迎夏(加拿大)



一位华裔年轻人在细心参观图展 A Chinese youth watching the exhibition pictures carefully

近日,我们参观了本拿比市乡村博物馆于5月初夏季开放带来的 "Across the Pacific-穿越太平洋"图片展。这个图展展示了许多广东 籍移民的昔日影像,包括了中山、台山、番禺等地的元素。在本文中, 我们尝试穿插图展外的现今图片或文字资料,好在今昔对比中,使华人" 穿越太平洋"时空的影像更加多元和饱满。

多媒体呈现华人在本拿比的深根

这个图展是本拿比社区遗产委员会主办的本拿比 125 纪念周年庆的一个研究项目,由本拿比乡村博物馆和卑诗大学(UBC)等方面人员具体策划,探索自 19 世纪后期以来本拿比市的加拿大华人的历史和遗产。该展览以三种书面语言呈现英语以及繁体和简体中文,并包括具有多种粤语方言的音频组件,使得该内容可供社区各种中文发言人使用,5 月至 9 月在本拿比乡村博物馆 Burnaby Village Museum 的 Stride Studios 画廊将展出。

"穿越太平洋"展示加拿大华人从最初的日子起如何成为本拿比的 重要组成部分,许多这些照片和物品从未展出过,这使得这个与社区分 66

Across the Pacific" picture exhibition was held in the Burnaby Village Museum at the beginning of May. The pictures show many former images of overseas Chinese from Guangdong, including Zhongshan, Taishan, Fanyu elements etc.

Deep roots of Chinese in Burnaby presented by the multimedia

The exhibition is a research project sponsored by the Burnaby Community Heritage Committee for the 125th anniversary of Burnaby. It was specifically planned by the Burnaby Village Museum and the University of British Columbia (UBC) to explore the history and heritage of Canadian Chinese in Burnaby since the late 19th century.

"Across the Pacific" shows how Canadian Chinese become an important component of Burnaby from the very beginning and presents the impact of Canadian Chinese on Burnaby's past and present.

Simen village in Zhongshan, one of overseas Chinese culture historical site

There is an overlooking view of Simen village in Zhongshan in the exhibition. There are still some ancient architecture groups of watchtowers built by overseas Chinese in the early years. Now they become one of the protected cultural relics in the region. It has the feature of oversea Chinese historical relics in modern society and commemorative meaning. They are on the range of planning and declaring provincial historical and cultural village.





中山泗门村的俯瞰图和介绍 The overlooking view and introduction of Simen Village in Zhongshan

Past and present stories about Zhongshan immigrants in Canada

The exhibition showcases the story of Yun Ho Chang, a Zhongshan immigrant, who immigrated to Canada in 1908 and to Vancouver in 1913.

Nowadays the majority of Vancouver overseas Chinese's farms have already automated, which replaced a large part of manual work. 享的展览具有非常特别的意义。

在创建这个展览时,博物馆与本拿比的一些中国农场家庭的后代合作,包括那些继续在该市的大弯地区耕种的人,呈现加拿大华人在塑造本拿比市的过去和现在的过程中所产生的影响。

中山泗门村为华侨文化史迹之一

图展中有一张是老华侨 1970 年代带回加拿大的中山泗门村的俯瞰图,这幅位于广东省的村落的照片由洪氏家族提供。

据我们查考,中山泗门村有一些碉楼古建筑群现今还存在,为早年 华侨回乡建造,现在成为该地区受保护的文物点之一,具有近代华侨文 化史迹特质和纪念意义,纳入规划及申报省级历史文化村的范畴。

加拿大温哥华原住民马斯琴部落首领霍华德·格兰特(Howard Grant)先生的父亲祖籍中山张家边泗门村,命运让他的父亲开展了一段从中国珠三角州到加拿大温哥华菲沙河流域的旅程。他父亲当年耕作过、奋斗过的土地,现在变成了大温哥华地区最昂贵的地区。加拿大当地的水产、渔业、能源、农业等资源都非常丰富,以格兰特家族为代表的原住民部落在加国社会、经济地位非常高。他与家族一行曾在几年前回到张家边泗门村寻根,并在中山参观考察灯饰产业及花卉市场,并希望能与家乡开展进一步的经贸合作。

华人农场的今昔影像

在这个图展中,很有一部分呈现出中山移民的影像和故事。本拿比市现在与多个中国城市结成友好城市,包括广东地区的中山市。

其中展示一部抽水车的旧图片和实物非常具体生动,该抽水车来自 广东中山,展示出处是由"中山柏山福源造"。

在经营农业方面,据笔者了解,直到现在还有华人后代经营农场, 在本拿比市和相邻素里市等地区拥有菜园,现今机械化和自动化的应用 使农场得以变得更具规模。如温哥华中山同乡会的乡亲在去年的夏日郊 游活动中,就前往参观过黄会长现在经营中的农场,了解更多华人后裔 承前启后发展事业的具体方式和经验。

加国中山移民的今昔故事

图展大幅展示中山籍移民 Yun Ho Chang (音译:郑云浩)的故事: 我来自广东省中山地区的沙田村,于1908年入境加拿大,我首先到香港, 在那边支付了五百加币的人头税,后来我搭乘印度皇后号于18天后抵 达维多利亚,最初工作非常难找,不过经朋友帮忙,我在维多利亚附近 的木材厂找到第一份工作。1913年到温哥华来,由于我无法忍受雪松



加拿大原住民部落首领霍华德·格兰特家族一行曾在几年前回到张家边泗门村寻 根和在中山作经贸考察。(图片来源:中山侨刊)

Canada aboriginal tribal leader Howard Grant family returned to Simen village, Zhang Jiabian for root seeking and economic and trade inspection a few years ago.

木的味道,便开始用马车兜售蔬菜。我从朋友那里买了一条兜售路线,刚开始并不需要许可证,但到了1919年,我不得不花五十加币购买许可证,还得将其挂在马车上过一和周四的贩售点在温哥华格雷岬区,周三和周六到英吉利湾,周二和周五则是桑尼斯地区。那时有两三百名农民会把他们生产的作物带到唐人街贩售,沿着片打东街100至200号间,将蔬果放在木制步道的两侧;这些农民排成一排,就像沿路停靠的汽车,我时常去那里收购农产,然后再将它们分销各地。

现今的大温地区华人农场已机械化,代替了很大部分的手工作业。 中山同乡会黄会长现在经营的农场就是其中的一例。

华人后裔承前启后发展事业更具规模

昔日贩售蔬菜过程中华人农民与华裔批发商及零售商合作,开创了一个食品产销网络,此网络不仅提供当地大多数的农产品,还建立了横跨太平洋的经济联系。

其中,1890年代中山渡头籍的雷学溢经常从他远在海滨大道地区的菜园乘坐马车到温哥华的唐人街,将农产卖给华裔菜贩。他后来成立的 H.Y.Louie 公司是卑诗省最大的食品杂货经销公司之一。雷学溢曾经资助成百上千的华人,替他们支付人头税,为他们能够来到加拿大铺路。雷学溢于 1896年从中国广东中山飘洋过海来到加拿大淘金,1903年在温哥华华埠创办自己的杂货店,8年后生意扩展搬迁到东乔治亚街的大库房,1927年正式成立雷氏企业。

如今,雷氏企业从华埠的一家杂货店,发展成为大型食品批发和零售集团,名下生意覆盖零售、批发、药店零售、飞机包租,以及罗莱夏朵精品酒店(RELAIS & CHATEAUX)等,雷氏家族后人继承事业和不断发扬光大。

he descendants of oversea Chinese inherit and develop careers in larger scale

In the past, domestic farmers cooperated with oversea Chinese's wholesalers and retailers in the process of selling and buying vegetables, initiating a food production and marketing network. It not only provides the majority of local agricultural products, also establishes the economic bond across the Pacific.

In the 1890s, Lei Xueyi, with ancestral home of Dutou, Zhongshan, often traveled by carriage from his vegetable garden in the coastal Avenue to Chinatown in Vancouver to sell farm products to Chinese vegetable vendors. H.Y. Louie Company founded by him later has become one of the largest grocery distributors in British Columbia.

Nowadays, Lei's enterprise has developed from a grocery into a large-scale food wholesale and retail group, covering retail, wholesale, Pharmaceutical retail, aircraft charter and RELAIS&CHATEAUX etc. The descendants of Lei's family inherit the career and constantly move forward.



□资料由中山市博物馆提供



1947年,印度尼西亚华侨李秀妹由巴达维亚(雅加达)回中国时搭乘渣华轮船公司芝丹士尼号轮船的船票(巴达维亚—香港)及防疫证明

捐赠人: 李秀妹

Certificate of Vaccination and Ticket of Li Xiumei onboard passenger liner "TJISADANE" of Java-China-Japan LIJN N.V. from Batavia(Jakarta) to Hong Kong,1947

Donated by LiXiumei

1947年,印度尼西亚政府发给印度尼西亚 华侨李秀妹由巴达维亚(雅加达)返回中 国的紧急证明书

捐赠人: 李秀妹

Certificate issued by Indonesian Government to overseas Chinese Li Xiumei, certifying her return to China from Batavia (Jakarta), 1947 Donated by LiXiumei







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1948年,中华民国外交部发给郑帝炳前往美国的护照

捐赠人: 郑帝照

Passport of Zheng Dibing to U.S. issued by Foreign Ministry of Republic of China,1948

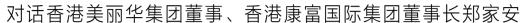
Donated by Zheng Dizhao



《小城新貌·人民大桥》 陈立维 摄 "Renmin Bridge" by ChenLiwei

名城魅力 Glamour of Famous City

内地兴业不忘本 回馈家乡办教育





Remaining grateful and supporting education of hometown

——A dialogue with Zheng Jia'an, board director of Hong Kong Miramar Group and chairman of Hong Kong Onflo International Group

□ 文/赵伟、范展颢 图/徐璇



郑家安,祖籍中山市石岐区厚兴村,1950年生于越南,幼年随父母定居香港; 出国留学期间成为"电脑迷",1976年创办香港康富国际集团,获得卡西欧计算器、 惠普电脑的专营权;现为香港康富国际集团董事长、中山市石岐区厚兴郑伟权学 校董事长,1999年12月获"中山市荣誉市民"称号。

上世纪80年代初,改革开放大门开启不久,电脑硬件、软件、函数计算器等仍是稀罕之物。郑家安抢先将国际主流品牌产品从香港引入内地。及至90年代,郑家安完成了从贸易商向制造商的转型,与日本卡西欧公司合作,在内地设厂生产电子产品。

如今,郑家安每周固定过着5天在香港、2天在中山的"5+2"生活。商海成就固然欣喜,持续回馈家乡公益事业更让他满足。从知名公办小学厚兴郑伟权学校、中山市人民医院再到苏华赞医院、厚兴老人福利中心,处处记录着郑氏家族传承重视教育家风、支持家乡建设的故事。

创业: 家风重教育, 培育"电脑迷"

记者 郑先生,请问你的祖籍是中山哪个地区?你出生在越南,定居在香港,其中肯定有很多波折吧?

郑家安 我的祖籍在石岐区厚兴村,爸爸、爷爷、太公都在那里出生,根在中山。

1950年,我在越南出生。在此之前,家里穷得揭不开锅,爸爸跟随表伯去了东南亚谋生,也在那里认识了我的母亲。到了我六七岁左右,越南局势动荡,全家抛弃在越产业,前往相对稳定的柬埔寨避难;没过多久,举家迁往香港,定居在中国人自己的地方。

记者 据我所知,郑先生在大学读的是生物化学,后来为何与计算机打交道,成为你的终身伙伴?

郑家安 爸爸郑伟权先生非常重视子女的教育,家教很严,几个孩子读书都不错。1971年,我去了加拿大麦基尔大学攻读生物化学。这

Zheng Jia'an's original home is located in Houxing Village of Shiqi District of Zhongshan City. He was born in Vietnam in 1950 and settled in Hong Kong with his parents when he was only a child. The year of 1976 witnessed the establishment of Hong Kong Onflo International Group. Now, he is the chairman of Onflo International Group and the board director of Zheng Weiquan School in Shiqi District. He was named "Honorary Citizen of Zhongshan" in December of 1999.

Every week Zheng Jia'an spends five days in Hong Kong and two days in Zhongshan. Although he has great achievements in his business, Zheng feels more satisfied with his contributions to the public welfare establishments of his hometown.

Starting businesses: family tradition of valuing education, cultivating computernik

Journalist: You were born in Vietnam and settled in Hong Kong, there must be many twists and turns?

Zheng: Before 1950 when I was born in Vietnam, my family was so poor that my father went to Southeast Asia to make a living. When I was six or seven years old, my family went to Cambodia for a shelter as Vietnam was in a turbulence. Shortly afterwards, the whole family moved to and settled in Hong Kong.

Journalist: It is known that Mr Zheng majored in biochemistry in the college. Why did you do businesses related to computer?

Zheng: My father Zheng Weiquan attached great importance on education and we achieved good results In 1971, I went to Canada McGill University to major in biochemistry, which requires a lot of tools including computers. I learned programming through computers 40 years ago. After graduation, I went to Hong Kong and set up Onflo International Group in 1976. Therefore, I begun to work on businesses related to computers, software and printers.

门学科需要使用很多仪器,包括电脑。

40 多年前,我就用电脑学习编程,成为"电脑迷"。我觉得,电脑迟早会影响到各行各业,改变公众生活面貌。

毕业后,我回到香港,1976年创办康富国际集团,跟电脑、计算器、软件、打印机打起了交道。后来,日本卡西欧、美国惠普等知名厂家成为了我们的合作伙伴。

见证: 改革推动百业兴旺, 国人渴求接触电脑

记者 上世纪80年代,绝大部分国人都不知道电脑、计算器、打印机是什么东西。郑先生为什么把这些产品和设备引入内地?

郑家安 古诗说"春江水暖鸭先知",有两件事,让我意识到电脑、 计算器等产品将大有可为。

三四十年前,港商开始到内地投资各行各业,香港人回内地探亲也 方便了。那时,大家排着队到我们公司买计算器,或打算拿回内地做工 厂算账的生产工具,或送给内地亲友。我觉得,如果把计算器拿到内地 销售,不再需要从香港代购,时机应该到了。

那时,我经常去内地出差,有机会跟清华大学、中国科协的专家交流。 教授们对电脑、打印机、电脑联网使用、软件开发等领域有着独到见解, 却为国内很难找到合适、功能先进的电脑而苦恼。

除了大学,内地还有科研单位,还有各类企业,电脑普及的春风即将来临,我有能力把这些产品和设备引入内地。

感悟:没有改革开放,就没有我的事业

记者 郑先生,公开资料显示,除了贸易外,后来你投资制造业领域,为什么要转型?

郑家安 我是"电脑迷",随着事业增长,也经历了一些事,觉得 应该为电脑做更多的事情,因此转型跟电子、电脑相关的制造业领域。

1982年,那时还没互联网。我的公司参与了香港教育署的电脑教育计划,为30间中学安装电脑系统。电脑联网后,作用比单台电脑强多了,让我对"电脑应用具有无限可能"这个观念有了全新理解。

中文、日文、韩文等东方文字属于"独体字",不同于欧美语系的字母组合。上世纪80年代末,中国、香港、日本、韩国、美国、德国等国家和地区的机构,参与到把亚洲语言转化为电脑统一字码的标准制定工程,我和康富集团是参与者之一。编码资源就那么多,中文、日文、韩文、越南文等语言的每个字,都想挤进去,谈判很复杂,让我意识到,只有国家强大,才有更多话语权。

同样是上世纪80年代,康富集团与美国电脑制造商经过长期谈判,

对方同意将当时最先进的 32 位元微型电脑销往内地。产品受到内地各行各业的欢迎,让我感到很自豪。

上述这几件事,让我增强了转型制造业的信心。

记 者 郑先生,进军制造业后,你把事业重心放在中山,为何有 这个选择?

郑家安 中山是我的家乡,开厂选这里是再正常不过的事情。

上世纪 90 年代初,我在港口镇开设了第一家工厂伟权电子,生产计算器。1995 年,伟权电子与日本卡西欧公司合作,成立了卡西欧电子(中山)有限公司。这家企业采用了全套日本生产管理技术,也带动了内地相关细分行业生产技术的发展。再后来,我们与卡西欧公司合作,再开新厂,合作生产更多电子类产品。

记 者 改革开放 40 年, 给中山经济社会的发展带来了巨大的机 遇, 对郑先生的事业来说, 又带来了哪些助推作用?

郑家安 我也经常在想这个问题,如果没有改革开放,就没有康富 集团的壮大,我可能就是一个普通小商人而已。

改革开放后,我的事业面向着全球最大的13亿人口市场。康富集团既做贸易,又做制造业,附属公司超过10间,涵盖了电脑、计算器、打印机、数据机、数字化仪、扫描仪、软件、以至软件、教育、娱乐的全面数字化应用,涵盖生产、销售、售后的全流程。

如果没有改革开放,康富集团就是一家在香港公司,把电脑、计算器之类的电子产品卖给香港市民,最多卖到东南亚国家,规模能有多大?

互动:期待湾区建设,回馈家乡公益

记者 适逢"一带一路"倡议提出5周年,国家大力推进粤港澳大湾区建设,对此,郑先生有哪些期待?

郑家安 改革开放给内地带来了巨大变化。高楼多了,路宽了,公 众变富了之类的"行话"我就不说了,就说生产者、消费者的两大变化。

这些年,有些工厂因为成本问题,搬去东南亚,失败的案例很多。 为什么?原因是当地熟练工人不多,成套的管理系统很不完善。改革开放 40年,内地已培育出配套齐全的上下游产业链,高层、中层、低层的管理人员经验丰富,工人能力强,很容易让企业进入成熟运营的状态。

此外,如今谈产品,谈供给侧改革,强调让产品真正适应消费者的需求。原因何在?因为中国消费者的消费能力、意识,对产品质量、档次的要求,已上升到更高层次,买得起高端产品。

我个人认为, "一带一路"倡议和"粤港澳大湾区"建设,是改革 开放进入新阶段的全新伟大构思,是国家第二波大发展的开端,是新时 Witnessing: reform and opening-up flourishing all businesses, Chinese people longing for computers

Journalist: In 1980s, most Chinese didn't know computers, calculators and printers. Why did you introduce these things into the mainland market?

Zheng: Two things make me realizing that there is a bright future for computers and calculators. Thirty or forty years ago, Hong Kong businessmen began to invest on inland industries and it was more conveniently for Hong Kong people to visit inland relatives. At that time, people in Hong Kong waited in line to buy calculators in our company. I thought it was time to sell calculators in the mainland market. Meanwhile, I had been often on a business trip in the mainland and had opportunities to communicate with experts from Qinghua University and China Association for Science and Technology. Although they had unique insights on the fields of computers, printers, Internet and software developing, it was difficult for them to find suitable computers with advanced functions. I thought I had the ability to introduce computers into the mainland market.

Appreciating: without reform and opening up, no development of my business

Journalist: Related data shows that you invest on manufacturing apart from trade? Why did you choose to transform your industry?

Zheng: As you know, I'm a computernik. I have experienced many things with the development of my businesses. I think I should do more for computer. So I transformed to the manufacturing industry related to electrons and computers.

Journalist: Why did you choose Zhongshan as the business center since your company entered the manufacturing field?

Zheng: Zhongshan is my hometown. It's very natural to set up factories in here. In 1990s, I established the first factory named Weiquan Electron in Gangkou Town. This factory was used to produce calculators. In 1995, Weiquan Electron developed a cooperation with Casio from Japan and Casio Electron Limited Company (of Zhongshan) was founded.

Journalist: 40-year reform and opening-up has brought great opportunities for the development of the economic society of Zhongshan. What does reform and opening-up bring for you?

Zheng: Without reform and opening-up, there would be no expansion of Onflo Group, I would be only a average businessman, and Onflo Group only a Hong Kong company. The scale never be expanded.

Interaction: expecting the construction of Greater Bay Area, making efforts to hometown's public good

Journalist: As the 5th anniversary of The Belt and Road, our country strives to promote the construction of Gangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. What are you expectations?

Zheng: Reform and opening-up has brought great changes to the mainland. In terms of producers, the mainland has developed a upstream-downstream industry chain with fully supporting facilities. Managing persons with rich experiences and workers with strong abilities make enterprises easier to mature. In addition, Chinese consumers come to a higher level in consumption abilities, awareness and requirements for products qualities. The Belt and Road and the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are great conceptions in the new stage of reform and opening-up. They are also the beginning of China's second great development and bring new opportunities for the new age.

代带来的新机遇。

大湾区建设启动后,不仅缩短了地理上的距离,更将消除有形、无 形的各种隔膜,利于企业将投资覆盖到整个湾区,形成互补和合力。

我看到,从政府层面到民间层面,从内地到香港,各类对接持续增 多和增强,新一轮的营商机遇正在形成。

记 者 熟悉郑先生和郑氏家族的人,都会联想起厚兴郑伟权学校。 你们为家乡做过很多事,初心是什么?

郑家安 改革开放初期,家乡还不算富裕。那时,家人看到厚兴村一带教育落后,就捐资兴建了郑伟权学校,完成了父亲的心愿。父亲的好友黎桂添先生,也在小学旁边捐建了幼儿园。

我们只是完成了硬件建设,办学能力等"软件"的提升,则是教育部门和教职工共同努力的结果。看着厚兴郑伟权学校成长为省一级名校,我们感到很欣慰。

老一辈的香港商人,都有爱国爱港、关注家乡的传统。当年,家乡 打算建设幼儿园、小学、医院、老人活动中心,消息传到香港,好友们 互相报信,就纷纷解囊相助,出发点很淳朴。

如今,内地强大了,香港回归了,我们更希望两地年轻人加强交流, 尤其是香港的孩子多到内地看看,加深认识和互信。

Journalist: People who are familiar with you and your family will think of Houxing Zheng Weiquan School. What's your original intention as you have done so many things for your hometown?

Zheng: At the beginning of reform and opening-up, my hometown is very poor. At that time, my family donated money to build Zheng Weiquan School when seeing the backward education of Houxing Village. The older generation of Hong Kong businessmen adheres to the tradition of loving China, loving Hong Kong and loving hometown. We hope that the communication and exchanges between young people in mainland and Hong Kong can be strengthened. In particular, Hong Kong youths should visit the mainland China more often and enhance the trust between each other.

中山侨刊

侨乡南区,余韵犹存

Hometown of overseas Chinese, South District remains its lingering charm

口岐城活化社





南区,位处中山市中部,属于主城区的一部分,旧时因其环绕县城石岐而名为环城。

南区的历史可以追溯到新石器晚期,在沙涌挖掘出的沙丘遗址,表明两千多年前南区已有人迹。及至北宋,彼时香山仍未立县,南区福涌的梁杞倡议建香山始成铁城,虽未获朝廷批准,但他也被称作"提倡香山建县第一人"。因此南区有句话流传甚广,"先有三涌(福涌、斧涌和沙涌),后有铁城"。拥有深厚历史文化底蕴的南区,是香山文化的发祥地之一,其宗亲传统和华侨底色,始终是香山文化中耀眼的星辰。

山水流芳古韵南区

南区腹地面积将近50平方公里,辖北溪、良都、马岭和城南四个社区。22条村落散落在山田间,环绕三仙娘山区,环形分布。南区因其地势丘陵与平原交错、十八条河涌交织——东边靠山地,西面环岐江河,形成了独特的山水村貌。南区先民从各地迁入,形成了聚居点,村落或依河而建、或凭山负路,体现了迁民扎根南区时的艰苦开辟与对自然环境的依赖。

南区不少村落呈现了族姓聚居的特点,如福涌、曹边、北台村以梁 姓为主,渡头村多为雷姓,竹秀园聚集了郭姓,沙涌村民多姓马。村中 也留存有相应族姓的宗祠,成为开蒙、议事的公共场所。

在过去,南区村民以农耕为生,看天吃饭,也因靠海多出船,免不了向天神祈求护佑,与许多岭南村落相仿,村口设立土地公、修建土庙,以求风调雨顺、国泰民安。南区祭拜的神明有天后娘娘、禾谷夫人、树娘娘、三仙娘等等,其源流与南方沿海多供奉的妈祖有相通之处。村口亦多种植大树,荫泽一方,南区多棵百年老树,枝繁叶茂,苍莽葱郁。如:寮后村村口之大榕树,如苍龙横卧,被誉为"中华名树",已繁衍生长四百多年;龙环村高地种植百年古荔,皮质硬脆泛黄,肉质甘甜鲜嫩,有诗云"高龄六百还繁茂,结果三千尽白红"……长久以来,南区村民在开拓自然环境、适应生存积累了不少经验智慧。

South District was located in the central part of Zhongshan. It is also a part of the main urban area. The history of South District can be traced back to the late Neolithic period. The dune ruins excavated in Shachong indicate that there were people living in South District over 2,000 years ago. The South District, with its profound historical and cultural heritages, is one of the birthplaces of Xiangshan culture. As a hometown of overseas Chinese, its traditions of clan relatives are always the shining stars of Xiangshan culture.

Ancient South District leaves a good name in its landscape

With crossed hills and plains and eighteen weaving rivers, South District nears to mountains on the east and rivers on the west, thus forming a unique landscape. Many villages in South District are featured by family names. For example, most people in Fuchong, Caobian, and Beitai Village have the family name of Liang, while people in Dutou Village have the surname of Lei.

In the past, villagers in South District made a living by farming, which heavily relies on the weather. A sculpture of Earth God and a temple were set up in the entrance of South District so as to pursue a good weather and fortune. There were also many large trees planted in the village entrance. These hundred-year-old trees enjoyed a lush greenery. For a long time, villagers in South District have accumulated a lot of experience and wisdom in adapting to the natural environment and exploring survival methods.

Serving as land and water arteries and a border-crossing place

Xiangshan has been an important node of Maritime Silk Road and South District has been the main road of Xiangshan since ancient times. Shiqi-Macao Ancient Path also lies in here. In addition, South District has one of the most important roads in Zhongshan —— Qiguan Road which runs through the whole territory. Nowadays, South District is also the location of the Chengnan Bus Terminal, the public transportation hub at the southern urban area of Zhongshan.

Some important water transport nodes in Zhongshan lie in South District. Dutou Village is named after the site of the ferry dock on the south bank of Shiqi River. In ancient times, there was Duxi Terminal, which was an important landing site in the central part of Zhongshan. Furthermore, South District has acted as a strategic area in the past two hundred years. Its villagers had been defending their homes with brave and firmness in the face of foreign invasions and they had survived from hard times again and again.



水陆要道过境之处

香山是古代"海上丝绸之路"的重要节点,南区则自古为香山的通衢要津。羊寮村的下马岭茶亭是岐澳古道所经之处。明中期,香山邑民往南边谷字都(三乡)、深湾(板芙)、澳门等地,必经羊寮村,始建茶亭。清末民国时,香山慈善邑人及先施百货创始人之一的马永灿捐资重修,建成中西合璧风格,继续设亭济水,方便百姓。除了古道,南区也有中山最重要的公路之一——"岐关公路"纵贯全境。现如今,南区也是中山城区南部公共交通枢纽站城南客运站的所在之处。

南区拥有市内水运重要节点。渡头村因石岐河南岸渡船码头之地而得名,古时有渡溪码头,为中山中部重要的登陆站点。渡头村有几段抵抗外来侵略的"英雄村"的峥嵘历史。道光年间,英国人入侵香山渡头,雷姓村民与英军打响了"湖沙渡之战",十余名村民壮烈牺牲。咸丰年间,葡军入侵香山侦测地形时也从渡头登陆,渡头村民与曹边村民合力反葡。到了抗日战争时期,日军又入侵渡头,渡头抗日先锋队与自卫队奋起抗战。南区作为战略要地,近两百年以来,南区乡民在面对外寇入侵时,以铮铮铁骨保卫家园,一次又一次度过了艰苦岁月。

华侨之乡桑梓情深

正因为南区的水陆便利,造就了众多南区乡民在明中后期开始漂洋过海外出谋生。南区的华侨发展之兴盛,可谓中山侨文化的缩影。90年代,南区在海外华侨的人数竟达到了区内户籍人数的两倍。民国时期,竹秀园、沙涌等村甚至拥有自己刊发的侨报,供海外乡民关怀家乡,也成为了现在我们了解南区过往的镜子。

华侨给南区带来了深远的影响,首先在于村容村貌的巨变。华侨回 乡建设为数不少的侨房,屹立在村中最醒目的位置,至今仍是南区村中 最靓丽的风景线。这些侨房大都混砖结构,仿英式建筑,带有拱形门窗 及柱状结构,又具有传统广府建筑的雕栏、壁画、灰雕、彩塑,中西合璧, 展现了清末民初华侨的审美情趣,也给南区风光带来了一抹秀丽的色彩。

华侨关心家乡教育与医疗的发展,捐资建设村中学校、幼儿园、医院及敬老院;为乡民建造阅报社和报馆,成为小小乡村看世界的窗口;建造雕楼、水车馆,从境外购入水车,成为保障村中安全生产的防线。 华侨也从国外引进各种乐器与曲艺,捐资组建村中的体育队伍,让年轻的村民团结起来,享受积极向上的文化娱乐生活。

南区的华侨,甚至对中山、乃至中国近代的国防科技及现代商业发展带来了深远的影响。如北台村出了杨著昆、杨仙逸、林炳光、杨冠宇、杨孟东等"空军"英杰,被誉为"中国航空之乡";中国近代"四大百货"中,"先施百货"创始人马应彪来自南区沙涌村,"永安百货"创



始人郭乐、郭泉、郭顺兄弟出自南区竹秀园。这些南区乡民,带着开放 进取、不屈不挠的精神走出南区,背井离乡到海外求学深造,或是在海 外淘金发迹、白手兴家,创造了一个个辉煌的传奇。

结 语

走在南区的村间,可以深刻地感受到历史在他们身上留下的痕迹: 古朴斑驳的村路、盘根错节的老树、气势恢宏的侨房、闲坐一隅的老人, 给人一种淡然娴静的宁谧。与南区老人对话,他们骄傲南区过去兴盛时 的辉煌——当年华侨从海外给他们带回来了不少"架势"(指"先进"、"厉 害")的家伙:电视、单车、收音机……而"翳闹"(指"热闹")过 后,华侨渐渐远去,日子趋于平淡,生活便是每天在村中安居,和一二 老友在"馆门兜""土地公""荔枝坎"聊聊过去的威水史和当下的家 常,享受安静的村中生活,自在又美好。

现在,南区拥有以孝道文化为主题的旅游景点詹园,时刻提醒着参观者要念祖还乡,传承经典——这正是也正是南区侨文化的重要启示。放眼南区,淡淡古韵,悠悠侨韵,诉说着遥远的故事,成为一首隽永的歌。

Conclusions

Walking in South District, people can deeply feel the historical traces: mottled ancient roads, intertwined old trees, magnificent houses of overseas Chinese and old people sitting leisurely, which permeate an quiet and gentle atmosphere.

Nowadays, South District enjoys a tourist attraction named Zhan Garden themed with filial piety. It reminds visitors that they need to return to their hometown and inherit the traditions —— this is also the important revelation of South District's overseas Chinese culture. Looking at South District, it gives off an ancient charm, plays a rhyme of overseas Chinese, tells sancient stories and composes a meaningful song.

ove to hometown of overseas Chinese

The convenient water and land transportation in South District leads to many villagers' making a living overseas since middle and late Ming Dynasty. The prosperous development of overseas Chinese in South District is a microcosm of Zhongshan overseas Chinese culture.

Overseas Chinese have brought far-reaching influence to South District. First, they have brought great changes on the appearance of the village. Overseas Chinese have built a large number of characteristic houses, which stand in the most prominent position in the village and remain being the most beautiful scenery in South District.

Furthermore, Overseas Chinese care about the development of education and medical care in their hometown and donate money to build schools, kindergartens, hospitals and nursing homes for their hometown. They also introduce various musical instruments and art from abroad and enjoy a positive cultural and entertainment life.

Last but last least, overseas Chinese in South District have even had a profound impact on the development of national defense technology and modern business in Zhongshan and even in China. For example, Beitai Village nourishes many outstanding air forces such as Yang Zhukun, Yang Xianyi, Lin Bingguang, Yang Guanyu and Yang Mengdong. Therefore Beitai Village is known as "Hometown of China's Aviation". These villagers walk out of South District with an open-minded and indomitable spirit and create a brilliant legend.





喝一杯走心的奶茶唤醒心中的小确幸

Drinking a cup of milk tea with full of sincerity, waking up the ordinary and genuine happiness in your heart

□ 梁雪霞

时常觉得,小时候的快乐可以很简单,但人越长大就越难找到让自己觉得快乐的东西。随着生活节奏的加快,曾经轻易体会得到的愉悦与欣喜,容易因为生活的琐碎繁杂而离我们越来越远。朋友曾问,有没有一样东西让你一想起来就觉得兴奋和欣喜,很庆幸我有,虽然这个爱好经常被家人认为是"不健康"的,网络上关于"它"的负面信息很多,因为它叫"奶茶"。

"奶茶正在毁掉年轻一代""某明星因为爱喝奶茶发胖"……各种关于奶茶的负面报道,让讲究养生的爸妈焦虑不已,一看到必转发给我,但是这不影响我对奶茶的热爱,因为我心目中的那杯"茶",并不是这些报道中说的那样。有人喝的是味道,但我喝的是一种特殊的情怀。每当看到一杯色泽适中、手感温热的奶茶放在面前,对我的心情总有治愈作用。从读大学开始,我从没停止对心仪奶茶的追求。回到中山工作后,闲暇时间也喜欢走街串巷,探寻一杯走心的奶茶。

英式奶茶:回归奶茶的本真

学习英国文化的时候,绕不开的是英国人的下午茶文化。无论是英国的贵族还是平民,都喜欢在午后沏上一壶红茶,把茶倒入精美的陶瓷杯,饮用前往杯子里缓缓倒入新鲜的牛奶,加点白糖或者蜂蜜,用精致的小勺子搅拌均匀,配上刚刚烘焙好的司康饼(scone)或小点心,静静享受美好的午后时光。

虽说只是茶和奶的混合,但是要搭配出色泽宜人、口味适中的英式奶茶,还是有讲究的。 首先是茶叶的选择,据说最古典的英式奶茶用的是正山小种,现在在英国能喝到世界各地红茶 产区的茶,最常用的斯里兰卡红茶,还有添加了佛手柑精油的伯爵红茶。为了使用方便,商家 推出了各种口味的茶包,分为原叶茶包(whole leaf)和碎茶末茶包,由于口味丰富,也成为 店家制作英式奶茶的另一选择。

在英国旅游时,尝试过几家有名的下午茶店,普遍选用斯里兰卡红茶,在茶壶里先用热水 把适量茶叶泡好,再提供一个钱币大小、两头有手柄的圆形滤网或滤匙,把茶倒进茶杯之前过 滤一下,以免茶叶进到杯子里。泡好的茶连同一套杯具、糖、点心一起送到客人面前。

在中山,提供英式下午茶的地方不多,长江六号法国餐厅算是比较正宗的一家,下午茶点心种类丰富,点心放在三层点心架上,口味咸淡结合,搭配点心的茶选用的是普通的红茶包,配上鲜奶则显得茶味不足,不过下午茶的情调还是很够的。

在国内,英式奶茶的另一种创新的做法,便是"红茶拿铁",一种类似拿铁咖啡的做法。 星巴克最初推出的红茶拿铁,是选用原叶红茶包,在杯子里用热水浸泡出茶味,用咖啡机的蒸 汽把纯牛奶打发成口感醇滑的奶泡,然后再把两者混合, 再根据个人口味加入糖浆或者其他



风味酱。后来为了强化口味和方便做成冷饮,红茶包换成了红茶粉,茶味显得更浓。

中山新兴的咖啡店和茶饮店,也陆续推出了红茶拿铁,但做法各异。盒子咖啡偏向于日式打抹茶的做法,先把红茶粉放入精致的茶碗中,倒入热水,然后用茶筅把茶粉打出均匀的茶底,同时用咖啡机的蒸汽打好奶泡,再倒入茶中,做成口感细腻的红茶拿铁。AZZO咖啡店的做法是采用进口的原叶红茶包,用新鲜的牛奶打发奶泡,口味比较清新。我个人最喜欢的,还是维景湾 A1002咖啡店的做法,店主会耐心地用茶叶煮好茶底,然后把打好细腻的耐泡缓缓倒入茶中,玻璃杯中能够看到茶和奶的分层,柔和的奶泡可以锁住茶的醇香,每喝一口,仿佛能体会到茶和奶在对话。

港式奶茶: 茶和奶的强化融合

由于邻近港澳,港式奶茶已成为中山每家茶餐厅和西餐厅的标配。来份菠 萝油或者三明治,再点上一杯热奶茶成为很多中山人早餐首选。

港式奶茶,也叫丝袜奶茶,可以说是英式奶茶的加强版。据说香港人觉得茶里加奶的英式奶茶味道不够浓,于是想办法把茶煮得浓一些,奶则用浓缩提炼过植物脂淡奶。港式丝袜奶茶之所以叫丝袜奶茶,是因为当时奶茶师傅用棉袋撞茶时,客人看见被红茶染成棕色的茶袋,觉得很像女士穿的丝袜,便把它叫做丝袜奶茶。

要调制一杯口感纯正的港式奶茶,茶要够浓,奶也要够浓,两者还要充分碰撞融合,才能产生茶味浓郁而不涩,奶香悠久、入口丝滑的港式奶茶。为了品尝正宗的港式丝袜奶茶,我还专门去了香港,找到据说是丝袜奶茶鼻祖的兰芳园餐厅。在门口排队的时候,看到师傅煮茶、撞茶、兑奶,每个步骤都一丝不苟,才知道做一杯高质量的港式奶茶,一点都不能马虎的。

港式奶茶一般采用的是锡兰红茶或者阿萨姆红茶,根据茶叶研磨的粗细分为粗茶和细茶,粗茶耐泡且茶味醇厚,细茶出味较快而茶色鲜亮,两者根据"三分细茶七分粗茶"是基准巧妙搭配,才能冲泡出色香味完美结合的茶底。

港式奶茶最为讲究的一个步骤是撞茶,师傅会将茶叶放入网眼很细的茶袋中,举起茶壶,从高处冲下去,茶袋下面放个茶壶,一边煮一边冲,如此来回反复多次,茶与水相互碰撞交融,激发出茶叶最极致的味道,这是港式奶茶的灵魂。茶底备好了,接下来就是要和牛奶进行深度融合,为了强化奶味,奶茶师傅都喜欢选用黑白淡奶,奶脂含量高,奶味更重,口感更顺滑浓郁,冲出来的奶茶更有厚度。

茶和奶的比例,往往取决于师傅的喜好,比例不一样,奶茶的色泽深浅便不同,由于港式奶茶茶底较浓,兑奶后容易呈现出咖啡色,而英式奶茶一般是淡褐色,无论深浅,奶茶的颜色总能给人一种舒心的感觉。

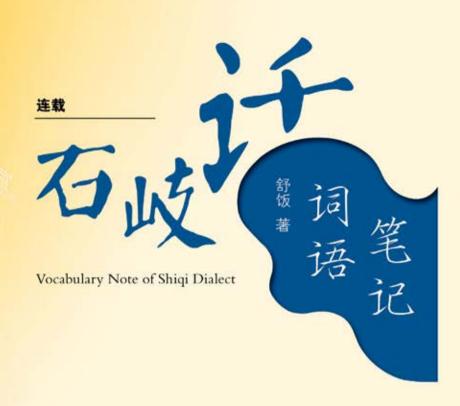
品茶、品酒是一种生活的情调,品尝奶茶也何尝不是?只要能唤起内心的愉悦,保持对生活的热爱和新鲜感,一杯好喝的奶茶也可以是治愈情绪的良药。





with the quickening pace of life, the joy and delight once easily realized are easily far away from us by the trivial and complicated life. A friend once asked if there is anything that makes me feel excited and happy when I think about it. I am very glad to say yes. But it is often considered "unhealthy" by families and mass negative information about "it" spreading on the internet. Because it is called "milk tea".

From my college life on, I have never stopped my pursuit for milk tea. After returning to Zhongshan to work, I also like to walk the streets and explore a cup of milk tea with full of sincerity. Drinking tea and wine is a kind of lifestyle. So is drinking milk tea.

















我在上一篇小文《"麻麻地"对"公公道"》中拿老杜的名句戏撰 了一对,曰:

戆居经已有客到,

蓬门今始为君开。

"戆居"一词的词义,粤人都知道,无非就是戆直、愚笨。"戆"字没问题,"居"肯定只是标音而已。香港的彭志铭先生在其《广东俗语正字考》一书中提到,另一位香港学者何文汇先生在其《粤读》一书中,认为"戆居"的本字是"戆目目",彭先生认为这是错的,因"目目"虽发"拘"音,但意思是"两眼左右摇视",那是音符而义不合。而彭先生自己给出的"正确"答案是"戆忧"。

彭先生说:"'忧',是'戆愚','戆貌'解,与刚直愚昧的'戆'是匹配的。"这一点是没问题,但"忧"的读音是"许月"切,近"血"音,若说何先生的讲法是音符而义不合,那彭先生则是义对但音唔啱了(彭说他的出处是《吴方言词典》)。

《尔雅》(成书的时间有多种讲法,最早的说是西周,最晚的是西汉中后期)是我国第一部按义类编排的辞书。也是唯一一部由晚唐政府升列为"经书"的上古汉语词典,全书原本20篇,唐宋间佚失了一篇,今存19篇,其中第3篇"释训"中,有这么一句:"居居,究究,恶也。"意思就是,"居居"、"究究"二词,都有憎恶的意思。

这"居居"和"究究"都出自《诗经。唐风。羔裘》,抄录如下: 羔裘豹袪,

自我人居居!

岂无他人?

维子之故。

羔裘豹裦,

自我人究究!

岂无他人?

维子之好。

周振甫先生在其《诗经译注》一书中,把"居居"、"究究"二词都解作讨厌、憎恶,这么一来,"戆居居"一词就是"戆笨且令人讨厌"。至于"戆究究",粤粗俗语就有"戆九九"一词,音与"戆究究"同。有一点非常有趣,你若翻《广雅》,便可知道"戆居居"的中原古音就是"戆九九"。

其实,单就"居"一字,就可解作"卑下",出自《吴越春秋·勾践入臣外传》:"身居而名尊,躯辱而声荣。"俞樾注:"凡人蹲踞(通'居')则身必卑,故借作卑下之义。"而且,"居"又可作语气词,表示感叹,相当于"乎",那么,"戆居"就可能是"蠢啊"。

这"戆居居"有一近义词,曰"傻更更","傻"无需多言,至于"更更",《尔雅》收有一词曰"京京",解作"忧也",也是出自《诗经》中的"小雅"中的"正月",曰:"念我独兮,忧心京京。"周振甫先生将"京京"解作"忧愁不止",而"京"的中原古音近于"更"。

其实, "更"本身有"更加", "愈", "越"之义, "傻更更"可解为"更加傻", "越来越傻",还有人认为"傻更更"应是"傻庚庚",因《说文解字》有这样一段话: "庚,位西方,像秋时万物庚庚有实也。"这么说, "傻庚庚"就是傻到很充实,傻到实晒心。

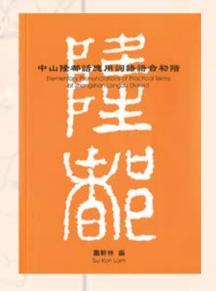
这傻得很充实的"傻庚庚",与"懵盛盛"实在是太匹配了,"懵盛盛"可以解作懵得很丰盛。而"盛"亦可解作放东西的器皿,容器,这样"懵盛盛"可与"戆居居"对。而"傻庚庚"的"庚",亦可解作道,路(《左传》就有"以塞夷庚"句),我在上文有一联曰:铺咗又据唔係"旧路",整完再拆认真"戆居"。可改为:"铺咗又据傻庚庚,整完再拆戆居居。"又或曰:"成车粉肠懵盛盛,通屋薯仔戆居居。"

中山隆都话

Zhongshan Longdu Dialect

□ 萧干林(香港)

	K 9 10 1 -		M. J.
内容	中文	英文 (English)	隆都音 (Longdu Dialect)
SPORTS	运动	Sport	wun doong
	体育	Athletics	tai yook
	球赛	Game	kou choi
	足球	Foot ball	jook kou
	篮球	Basket ball	larm kou
	排球	Volley ball	pai kou
	乒乓球	Ping-pong ball; table tennis	bing bum kou
	网球	Tennis	mong kou
	羽毛球	Badminton	yee mor kou
	保龄球	Bowling	boa ling kou
	高尔夫球	Golf	gar yee fu kou
	自行车(单车)	Cycling	darn chae
	游泳	Swimming	yiu jui
	冠军	Champion	guoon gwan
	亚军	Runner-up	ar gwan
	季军	Ternary	gwai gwan
	殿军	Rear ward	din gwan
	金牌	Gold medal	gim bae
	银牌	Silver medal	nuen bae
	铜牌	Bronze medal	dan bae
	锦旗	Tapestry flag	gum kei
	奖旗	Pennant	jeung kei
	奖 状	Citation	jeung jong
	纪念品	Keepsake	gei nim bun



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《在岛一方·斐济》 黄家胜(斐济)摄 "Fiji" by HuangJiasheng (Fiji)

与您共赏 Art Gallery

颂岐江桥

Qijiang Bridge

□ 文/黄力生(美国) 图/简建文



今天看了超哥送来的《中山故事》的视频,是有关旧岐江桥拆建前 有关岐江桥的报道,许多中山市民道出了他们对岐江桥的依依不捨,及 满腔情怀。我的心怀亦是如此,观看视频,引起了我许多的回忆!

记得很小时,母亲带我上石岐看电影,必然通过岐江桥,记得岐江桥每天下午三时会关桥的了,关闭约一小时,我最喜欢就手扶拦杆,看岐江桥如门打开,让那些船只进进出出,其中有去斗门等地红星船,那种时的景象真的美啊!当然了,如果赶时间,我们或会在永乐旅店前的船渡过海,船资五分一毛什么的,船橹欸乃,海风吹拂,渔姑浅唱。故乡的神韵,在游子心中经久不衰也!

看着岐江的神韵,余不禁作了首自由体歌颂之:

情迷岐江桥

岐江桥、落日、晨辉 点点金子漂溢的在岐江上 横跨的彩虹 久占万千游子的心中

岐江桥,母亲的桥 她像母亲温怀的暖烘 让许多漂漂乡恋的心灵 温温馨馨寄进畅游

岐江桥, 你似经久慈祥的长者 向后辈诉说故乡前世今生 历久的岁月让人知道 香山灵魂就如桥墩的坚立如钢

岐江桥, 你是中山的长城 我们无论身在河方 赤子心中都有那开合的地标 无论身在何方中山人均为好汉

岐江桥,乃柔和春风 任一铁汉见之则柔情似水 多少忧郁失落苦痛 在它的温柔抚揉下释溶

岐江桥,一弯纽带 结系五大洲游子的乡愁 太平洋水太西洋的冰 有看岐江的魂魄的分流

不论前方是什么 无论命运多么起伏 岐江桥摇人心怀的柔情 宽阔的臂膀拥万千乡人前行

香山情缘不渝

庆祝澳门回归 20 周年

A long and lasting love between Xiangshan (Zhongshan) and Macao

Celebrating the 20th anniversary of Macao's return

□吴飞雄、谭文辉

编者按:中山与澳门"一衣带水,根脉相连",有着大香山时期的一体施政管理渊源。在这块总面积32.8平方公里的土地上活跃着10多万的中山人,两地在政治、经济、社会、文化等领域保持着持久且密切的交流合作关系。继往开来,情缘不渝,本刊专此热烈庆祝澳门回归祖国20周年!













七夕节: 理想的生活社会与社会生活的理想

Magpie Festival: ideal life and life ideal

□胡波

在古代中国社会里,七夕节也叫妇女节或女儿节,但因缘起于牛郎织女的传说,故七夕节里虽以少女为主,但少男也同时参与进来,甚至形成男女同乞的局面。所谓"七夕,妇女陈设瓜果于庭院,对织女乞巧。先期,以麦、豆浸在器内,生芽六、七寸许,谓之'巧芽'。是夕,儿女掐麦、豆芽尖,置盂水上,曰:'漂针试巧'。视针影作笔尖、鞋底之状,以为得巧",就表明乞巧的不再只是"女儿"而是"儿女",不再只是女儿的鞋底、针尖,而且还应拉上男儿的文章和笔尖。也就是史书记载的:"七日,童子浸谷于盆,命曰糵母,及旬,取为水角,裹笔头于内,啮之视颖之向背,以别慧钝。女子则易以针,以所有事也。"这里童子笔尖,女子针尖,直接道出了男女乞巧的方式和指向的目标,即男从文从学,女从工从艺,充分体现了男女分工、性别角色的定位和取舍。

中国传统社会以男性为中心,男尊女卑已形成社会角色定格。在社会生活中,不仅男女社会地位差距甚大,性别角色期待也十分明显。在人生礼俗中,从报喜到 诞生到命名取字等等,无不充分体现传统社会的性别角色的不同期待。作为礼俗活 动重要组成部分的岁时礼俗,也毫不例外地打下男尊女卑、男主女从、男外女内、男智女工这种角色期待的文化印记。

七夕节的乞祝活动中,童子与笔尖、笔头,少女与鞋底、针尖的不同指向,就明确地规定了男子要勤奋读书,成为学而优则仕的士人;女子要精通女红针黹,缝缝补补,勤俭持家,当好家庭主妇的角色。这种男女不同的角色期待,在七夕的乞祝活动中,具体表现为男乞文,女乞巧。这种男女不同的智识期待,无疑地强化了女子无才便是德的社会价值取向。与此相反的是,在许多地方时兴拜魁星的习俗。相传七月七日,是魁星的生日。魁星文事,想求取功名的读书人特别崇敬魁星。七夕这天一定要祭拜魁星,祈求保佑自己考运亨通。魁星即为二十八宿星中的奎星,为北斗七星的第一颗星,因而也称魁首。古代士子中状元时称"大魁天下士"或"一举夺魁",都是因为魁星主掌考运的缘故。

但是,据民间传说,魁星爷长相奇丑,脸上长满斑点,又是个跛脚。人们常拿他开玩笑,并写打油诗戏弄嘲讽他: "不扬何用饰铅华,纵使铅华也莫遮。娶得麻姑成两美,比来蜂室果无差。须眉以下鸿留爪,口鼻之旁雁踏沙。莫是檐前贪午睡,风吹额上落梅花。相君玉趾最离奇,一步高来一步低。款款行时身欲舞,飘飘度处乎如口。只缘世路皆倾险,累得芳踪尽侧奇。莫笑腰枝常半折,临时摇曳亦多姿。"而这位魁星爷志存高远,发奋读书,结果高中状元。据说皇帝殿试时,有意谐谑他,问他脸上怎么全是斑点,他从容回答道: "麻面满天星。"皇帝又问他脚为何跛,他快语应对道: "独脚跳龙门。"皇帝看他对答机智,知他才学不浅,便录取了他。魁星因满腹诗书,才高八斗,为自己带来了独占鳌头的好运。他的成功暗示了男子有才更亨通。人们相信魁星爷能左右文人的考运,给人带来福祉,所以逢七月七他的生日之时,读书人都会郑重地祭拜,希望自己鸿运当头、科考顺利、金榜题名。

七夕时节这种男女不同的乞巧活动,既是对牛郎织女男耕女织式的农家生活方式的一种肯定和认同,又是对才子佳人那种红袖添香夜读书式的温馨生活的一种理想和追求。"树上的鸟儿成双对,绿水青山带笑颜,你耕田来我织布,你挑水来我浇园",唱的就是大多数中国人的理想生活,尤其是在工业化姗姗来迟的中国,许许多多的人向往的仍然是牛郎织女自己创造的那种田园生活。即使是经济全球化、文化一体化和政治多极化,即将全面进入小康社会的中国人,依然留恋着过去那种田园放歌式的富足而平淡的生活。

今天的中国人虽然不再像传统社会的中国人那样相信牛郎织女的传说,也不会 把自己的命运寄托在七夕乞巧的节日活动上,但牛郎织女美丽动人的爱情故事,男 耕女织、耕读传家的生活方式,对他们来说虽然不是理想的生活,却是不可多得的 生活理想。

(作者系中山大学历史学博士,中山市社科联主席,广东省优秀社科普及专家

我和万绿河源有个约会

全省 20 多家侨刊代表探寻"客家古邑"之美

A date with Heyuan City

□本刊综合

8月23—25日,广东省20多家重点侨刊代表,应邀参加"我与万绿河源有个约会"第二届广东侨刊河源采风活动。在主办方河源市文广旅体局,承办方河源乡情报社的精心安排下,广州、深圳、东莞、中山、肇庆、阳江、梅州、汕头、江门、汕尾、湛江等地侨刊乡讯的社长、主编和采编代表深入一线采风创作,并在25日上午见证了2019年南粤古驿道定向大赛第三站(河源·东源站)的开幕仪式。

面对河源优美的自然风光、深厚的人文历史以及丰富的旅游资源,代表们纷纷用手中的笔头、镜头发现和记录这座"客家古邑"的精彩:漫步在河源巴伐利亚庄园,了解这个国家级旅游度假区践行"青山绿水就是金山银山"理念的丰硕成果;在船游总面积 1600 平方公里的万绿湖时,倾听碧波千里起风云、饮水思源常感恩的动人故事;伫立在南越王赵佗兴建的古城墙前,真切感受千年古镇焕发的新活力;漫步于"南中国的画里乡村"苏家围的院前屋后,探寻苏东坡后裔聚居岭南 700 多年的源远流长;面对 18000 多枚形态各异的恐龙蛋化石,不禁感叹河源恐龙博物馆里诞生的多项世界记录是多么的宝贵……

实地采风,也让我们发现河源与中山的友好交流渊源。河源建有中山公园、中山中学、中山纪念小学、庆龄中学等多处纪念主题建筑。 2005年5月,中山、河源共建产业工业园;次年,中山(河源)产业 转移工业园被省政府认定为省产业转移工业园。此后,两地政府拉开携 手发展的序幕,多层次、各领域交流日益密切,在城建、产业、旅游、 文化、职业教育等方面积极寻求合作,成效显著。

借此机会,本刊特选登部分采风作品,以飨读者。

rom Aug. 23rd to 25th, representatives of more than 20 key overseas Chinese editions in Guangdong province were invited to participate in the 2nd Guangdong Overseas Chinese Editions Collection Tour in Heyuan. In the face of Heyuan's beautiful natural scenery, profound history and rich tourism resources, representatives have recorded the brilliance of this "Hakka ancient city" with words and cameras.

















扇子

Fan



苏扇 Fan of Jiangsu Provence

扇子是人们消暑纳凉的工具。在炎热的夏季,它能给人带来阵阵清凉。但是自古以来,中国的扇子就带着艺术品的风韵,具有独特的民族风格。

大约在 3000 多年前的商周时期,中国就有扇子了。中国扇子的种类非常多,有纸扇、绢扇、葵扇、羽毛扇、竹编扇、麦秸扇等。扇子的形状也有方有圆,还有梅花、海棠、葵花形的。

在扇面上题诗作画是中国扇子的一大特色。从古到今,中国许多著名的书法家、画家都喜欢"题扇"、"画扇"留下了不少精美的佳作。

在中国最常见的是折扇,拿在手里既方便又潇洒。中国生产折扇最有名的地方是杭州。杭州折扇往往采用名贵的材料做扇骨。著名的黑纸扇、檀香扇、象牙扇,不但是中国扇子中的佳品,在世界上也很有名。

he fan is very useful in summer, providing cooling wafts of air in the crushing heat. Since ancient days, the Chinese fan has been closely connected with art.

Fan came into being in the period of the Shang and Zhou dynasties about 3,000 years ago. There are many types such as fans made of paper, thin and tough silk, palm-leaf, feather, bamboo, straw, etc. There are square, round-shaped fans and some are made to look like a plum blossom, Chinese flowering crab-apple, sunflower, etc.

One feature of Chinese fans is that they are painted with pictures or carry calligraphic works. This is because many artists, ancient and present, are fond of writing or painting on fans. Many excellent artistic works have been handed down in this way.

A fan that can be folded up is the most popular. It's easy to hold and looks unrestrained. Hangzhou is the best-known fan-made place, which often uses precious material to make fan strips. Black paper fan, sandalwood fan and ivory fan are not only the best in China, but also well known in the world.





中山徐子川编辑及其流流。

致读者、乡亲们的一封信

A letter to the readers

敬启者:

本刊自 1981 年创办以来,一直朝着"以刊为桥、为侨服务"的方向不懈努力, 遇过诸多困难,也得到广大海外乡亲、读者的长情陪伴和鼎力支持。至今,许多读者 仍不远万里给我们来信、致电表达问候;或是用投稿、捐款的形式以示鼓励,令人感 动不已。尤其是一些乡亲,不仅寄来亲笔信,还在信中夹带支票、现金,嘱咐代为捐 款支持办刊。每每见之,深感游子情深、侨爱可贵。对此,本刊同仁谨致万分谢意, 感谢有您!

由于本刊不设外币账号,无法兑现收到的各类支票捐款。同时,信件夹带现金不安全亦不合乎相关规定。特此温馨提示,请勿在来信中夹寄支票和现金,诸位好意我们心领了。借此机会,向所有关心和支持《中山侨刊》的读者、乡亲们表示诚挚的问候和衷心的感谢。

顺祝

时祺

中山侨刊社同仁致敬 2019年8月



港澳居民华侨 10 月起凭出入境证件可享 30 余项公共民生服务便利

中国国家移民管理局等 16 部门 5 月 16 日在北京召开推动出入境证件便利化应用部际联席会议和出入境证件身份认证服务平台推介会。

据悉,中国国家移民管理局已搭建起全国统一的出入境证件身份认证服务平台, 并将港澳居民、华侨持用的出入境证件纳入认证服务范围。各有关部门完成与出入境 证件身份认证服务平台的对接并提供相应服务后,港澳居民、华侨持出入境证件可享 受与内地居民持身份证同样的网上和自助服务便利。今后,该项认证服务还将逐步扩 大到其他出入境证件,最终实现全部出入境证件的便利化应用。

国家移民管理局有关负责人表示,10月份起,出入境证件将成为各类政务服务平台、公共服务平台及互联网应用端注册登记和使用的有效身份证件选项,满足各领域"实名""实人""实证"认证需求,为在境内的港澳居民、华侨持用出入境证件办理各类社会事务提供更多网上办理和自助办理的便利。

港澳居民、华侨持出入境证件可在网上或自助办理社保、工商、税务、交通等基本公共服务事项,办理就医挂号、购买保险、考试报名、共享单车等民生服务事项,办理银行、证券、手机开户和即时注册开通网络支付等金融理财事项,内容涵盖了交通运输、金融、通讯、教育、医疗、社保、工商、税务、住宿等9个领域30余项公共民生服务,将有效解决港澳居民、华侨在内地持出入境证件办理各类社会事务无法网上注册、不能自助办理、人工识别验证慢、提交辅助证明材料多、办事流程周期长等痛点难点问题,有效防范不法分子利用虚假信息或伪假证件违法违规办理各类业务。





《蜂鸟弄花香》 萧永祥 (加拿大) 摄

ZHONGSHAN OVERSEAS CHINESE

BIMONTHLY

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中山第一刊,面向海内外60多个国家、港澳台地区公开发行的正式期刊