

Macao 澳門

**"MACAO'S FUTURE
WILL BE EVEN BETTER"**

Premier Li Keqiang





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ON THE COVER Premier Li Keqiang visited Macao in October and vows to return to the city

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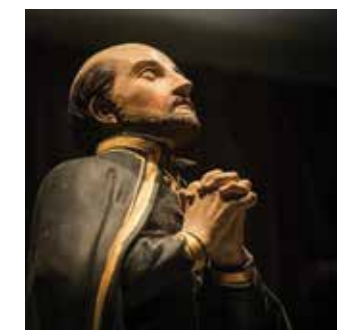
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36 Founded in 1728, St. Joseph's Seminary has been holding continuous Christian services longer than any other church in greater China. Hence, its Christian-related exhibitions have marveled hundreds

近者說 遠者來

Make happy those who are near, and
those who are far will come



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NOVEMBER 2016

MACAO, AN INCREASINGLY INTERNATIONAL DESTINATION

In this issue, Macao Magazine highlights the most important events of the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's October visit to Macao. During his stay, Li inaugurated the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum Macao and announced the support of the central government, detailed in 37 measures, for the Special Administrative Region as well as Portuguese-speaking member countries of Forum Macao.

Prime Minister Li is certain that Macao's future will continue to grow from strength to strength. He is encouraged and optimistic that the city, which is striving to become a world centre of tourism and leisure destination, will reach its goals and looks forward to returning to the region.

The prime minister's visit came at a time when many art centres and exhibitions are proliferating in the city. The exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sun Yat-sen and the reopening of the pharmacy started by the founding father of modern China are points of interest during the month of November.

In an exclusive interview with Macao Magazine, Director of the Tourism Office, Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes, discusses the growth of one of the economy's most important sectors – the "Macao" brand – detailing how it is being promoted abroad and how the sector can grow in a sustainable manner.

The year 2016 closes with the December opening of the Village Mall, a venue dedicated entirely to local artists, which materialises efforts in expanding Macao's creative industries.

Keeping abreast of development in Macao's neighbouring regions, Macao Magazine reports from Zhuhai about the Airshow China and explores Zhuhai Jinwan Airport, formerly Sanzao Airport, which is rapidly expanding into an international travel hub.

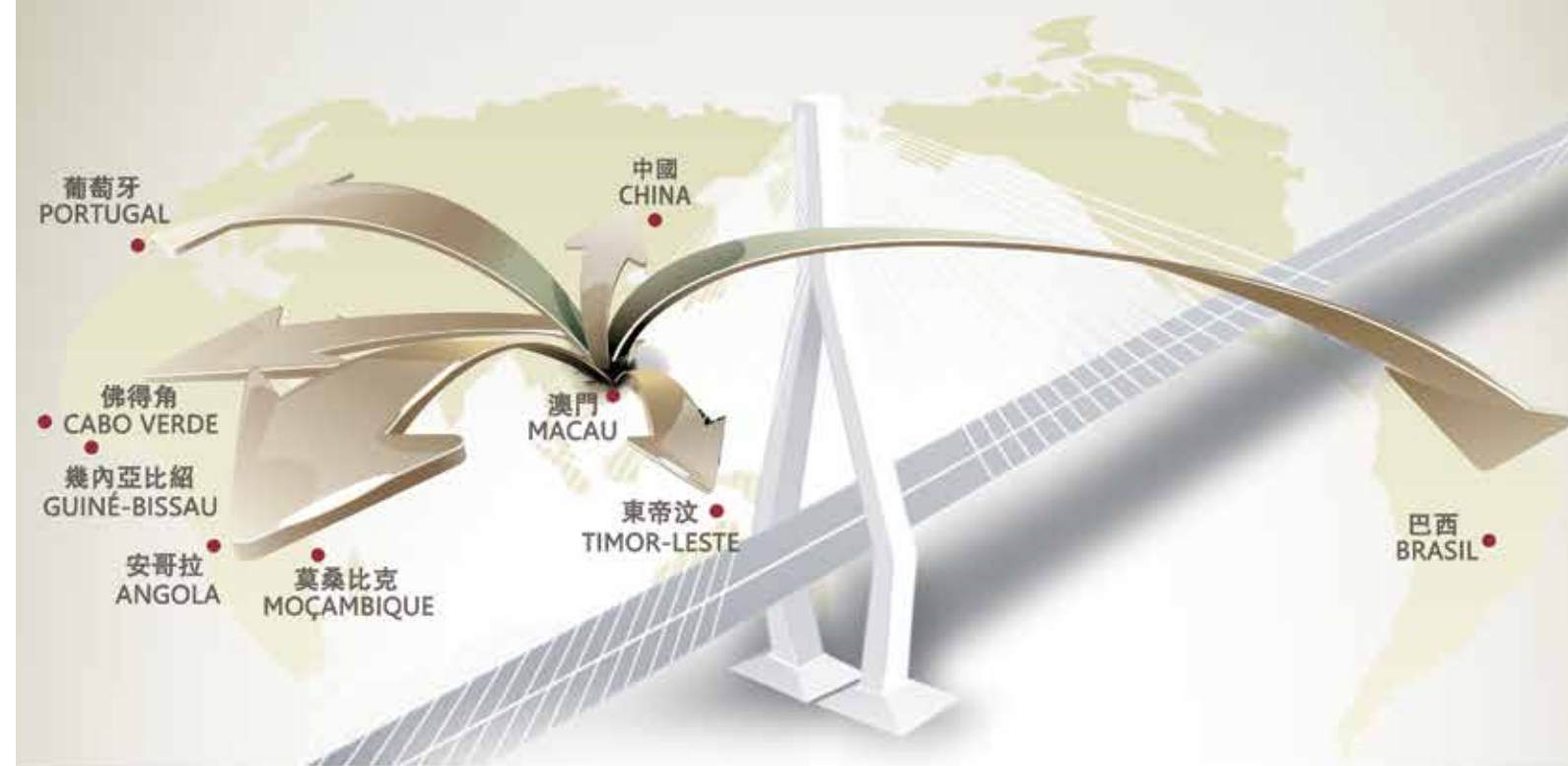
These year-end events showcase Macao as a destination where tourists and locals alike can enjoy the growing city year-round, as represented in watercolours by artist Lio Man Cheong, highlighted in the Zoom section.


GONÇALO CÉSAR DE SÁ
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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Meeting the local community

China's Premier
Li Keqiang
pushes for
diversification
in Macao and
vows to return

TEXT CHRISTIAN RITTER
PHOTOS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU

Following a three-day visit to Macao in October, Premier Li Keqiang, in a meeting with representatives of Macao's local community, detailed 19 measures supporting the city in its effort to elevate economic integration with the mainland as well as develop and diversify the local economy.

This meeting, chaired by Chief Executive Chui Sai On, was attended by some 200 persons, including members of the central government and senior local officials. Former Chief Executive and now Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Edmund Ho Hau Wah was also in attendance.

Premier Li announced China's support in organising Macao's annual Global Tourism Economy Forum (the fifth edition was held last October) as well as establishing an renminbi clearing house for Portuguese-speaking countries (PSCs) in the city.

These measures include the central government agreeing to the establishment of the headquarters of the Cooperation and Development Fund between China and PSCs in Macao, to supporting Macao's transformation into a smart city, and to improving border checkpoint procedures, customs inspection and food quarantine measures between the Special Administrative Region (SAR) and the mainland, according to Li.

Support for Macao in its transformation into "three centres" – namely, a centre for food products from PSCs, a business-service centre for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from China and PSCs will also be given. Then a convention and exhibition centre for trade cooperation between China and PSCs which is also part of the agenda. Then completing the project by building a traditional Chinese medicine centre.

Premier Li announced that by year end, Macao-registered vehicles will be allowed entry to Hengqin island in Zhuhai. Hengqin island, a free trade zone of China, is 100 square kilometres in area and linked to Macao by the Lotus Bridge. Additionally, by 30th of June 2017, a policy granting both Macao-registered and Guangdong-registered yachts docking privileges in each other's marinas will be implemented. According

to previous reports, Zhongshan would be the first pilot city in Guangdong province for this yacht partnership.

The measures also support Macao in developing its marine economy and helping the city in playing an important role within the Pan Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation mechanism.

One measure specifically addresses the central government encouraging Macao to participate in drafting national development strategies, while another details the central government studying the feasibility of allowing Macao to collaborate with the Silk Road Fund, the Industrial Cooperation Fund between China and Latin America, and the Industrial Cooperation Fund between China and Africa, according to Li.

Supporting local SMEs and the young generation in grasping opportunities created by the rapid development of e-commerce as well as aiding Macao in creating a number of "branded" and "internationally influential" conventions and exhibitions are addressed by other measures. Promoting cooperation between Macao and mainland China in science and technology, innovation, and collaboration between e-commerce companies remain priorities.

In his speech, Premier Li stated that he had fulfilled his "long-cherished wish" to visit Macao. Recognizing how beautiful the city was, Li acknowledged the huge changes the city has undergone in recent years, adding that remarkable success has been achieved. However, Li pointed to Macao's gross domestic product which has been in decline in recent years due to its heavy reliance on one industry. Despite the economic downturn, Li underlined the government's fiscal surplus as an indication of the city's hopeful future, adding that standards of living are constantly improving.

Premier Li stressed the importance of diversification, pointing out that a decline in gaming revenues has dragged down the local economy. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he advised, reiterating that the recent economic downturn has opened the city's eyes to the need to diversify.

After meeting with representatives from various sectors of society, Premier Li said of his

visit that he was impressed by Macao's ability to attain successive years of fiscal surplus and achieve full employment despite challenges posed by the recent global economic downturn and by the city's economic restructuring. "[Macao] has a well-developed economy, a peaceful society and has improved the livelihood of its residents. This shows the successful implementation of the 'One Country, Two Systems' principle."

Pointing to the SAR historical position as the nation's gateway to the international community, Premier Li acknowledged Macao's long-standing role as a platform for cooperation between China and PSCs, which has helped the city achieve moderate economic diversification. "I believe Macao will be able to develop even better. Macao will play an important role in the nation's opening up to the world. The central government will continue to support the chief executive and the government of the Macao SAR in administering Macao in accordance with the law. Macao's future will be even better!" Li stressed.

In addition to these 19 support measures, Premier Li also announced 18 support measures for the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries – a total of 37 support measures during his first visit. Premier Li enthusiastically looks forward to returning to Macao soon, he said. ■

Premier Li announced that by year end, Macao-registered vehicles will be allowed entry to Hengqin Island in Zhuhai

MEETING WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Premier Li Keqiang (right) and Chief Executive Chui Sai On (left)



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's visit to Macao

10th NOVEMBER 2016



Macao's Chief Executive Chui Sai On welcomes Premier Li at the Macao airport



Children from local schools greeted him with flowers and flags

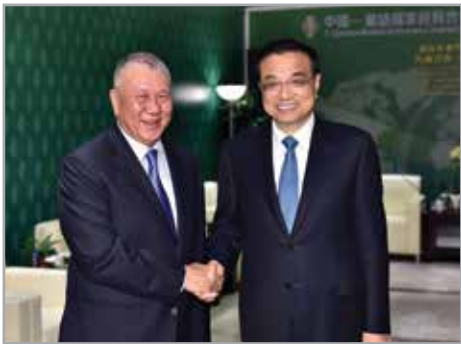


Premier Li Keqiang and Macao's Chief Executive Chui Sai On

A formal meeting held with the Chinese delegation, Macao's Chief Executive and the Chinese Premier on the development of the Special Administrative Region

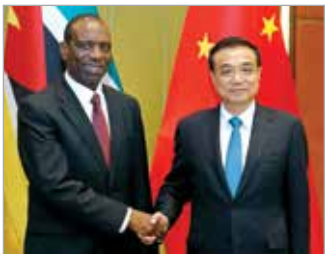


A visit to the Macau Tower

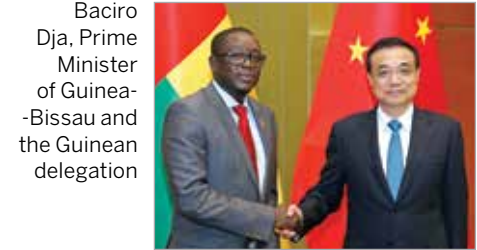


Premier Li Keqiang meets Ho Hau Wah, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

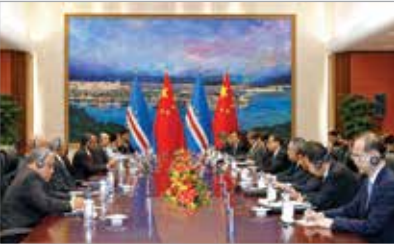
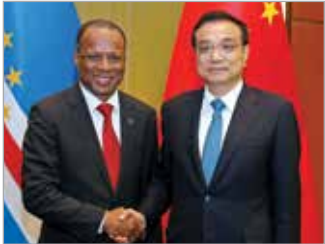
Premier Li Keqiang meets:



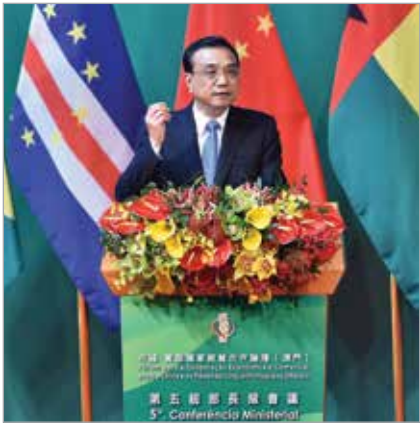
Agostinho do Rosário, Prime Minister of Mozambique and the Mozambican delegation



Baciro Dja, Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau and the Guinean delegation



Ulisses Correia e Silva, Prime Minister of Cabo Verde and the Cabo Verdean delegation



Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for the Economic and Commercial Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries opening ceremony

11th NOVEMBER 2016



Premier Li and the heads of the Portuguese-speaking countries at the Ministerial Conference of the Forum Macao



Premier Li presided the ceremony of the start of the future complex that will house the Platform of Services to the Economic Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries

Overlooking the construction developments of the Hong Kong-Macao-Zhuhai bridge



Visiting a traditional cake shop in Taipa



Visiting students at the Keang Peng School



With a local family



Premier Li and Chief Executive Chui Sai On visiting the Ruins of St. Paul



Using Chinese calligraphy to sign the Macao Museum's guestbook



Looking at the canons at the Monte Fortress

12th NOVEMBER 2016



Premier Li shakes hands with the Secretary for Administration and Justice Chan Hoi Fan

Premier Li with Macao government officials



Premier Li with local community leaders



Premier Li with the President of the Macao Assembly Ho Iat Seng



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang says farewell before boarding the plane his three day-visit



The Fifth Ministerial Conference

China will grant preferential loans to Portuguese-speaking African and Asian members countries of Forum Macao

TEXT CHRISTIAN RITTER
PHOTOS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU AND XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

FIFTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OPENING CEREMONY

U

pon the opening of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, Premier Li Keqiang announced that China will grant a minimum of RMB2 billion (US\$300 million) in preferential loans to Portuguese-speaking African and Asian countries who are members of Forum Macao.

Premier Li clarified that these loans are intended to promote the productive capacity of their beneficiary countries and strengthen further cooperation in terms of building infrastructure within such Portuguese-speaking nations.

Premier Li also announced a donation of RMB2 billion to African and Asian member countries of the Forum – Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Timor-Leste (East Timor) – to be used in improving civil wellbeing, particularly with regards to agriculture, the prevention of malaria, and research into traditional Chinese medicine.

Additionally, the Chinese government will pardon debts due on interest-free loans granted to Forum Macao African and Asian member countries in the amount of RMB500 million.

One of the support measures announced by Premier Li aims to strengthen exchange and cooperation regarding health, particularly that of mothers and children: Premier Li also reaffirmed China's dedication to sending medical teams to member countries as needed.

Another measure details that China will provide 2,000 training positions in various sectors and grant 2,500 scholarships in China annually.

Premier Li reiterated China's support for Macao's transformation into a financial services platform, building upon the role that the territory has played as a conduit between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Macao will be acting headquarters of the Association of Enterprise Directors of China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and will also host a training centre for Portuguese-Chinese bilingual professionals. China will reserve 30 positions in the mainland's training courses with official certification.



“Cabo Verde is committed to be an international service centre, supported by a rapidly growing tourist market and positioning that creates conditions to access markets in Africa, Europe and the Americas”



José Ulisses Correia e Silva

Prime Minister of Cabo Verde



“Tourism and agriculture are the potential markets of the country”

Baciro Dja

Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau



“Cooperation with China is important in areas, that are attractive for investment, such as infrastructure, agriculture, energy and manufacturing industry”



Carlos Agostinho do Rosario

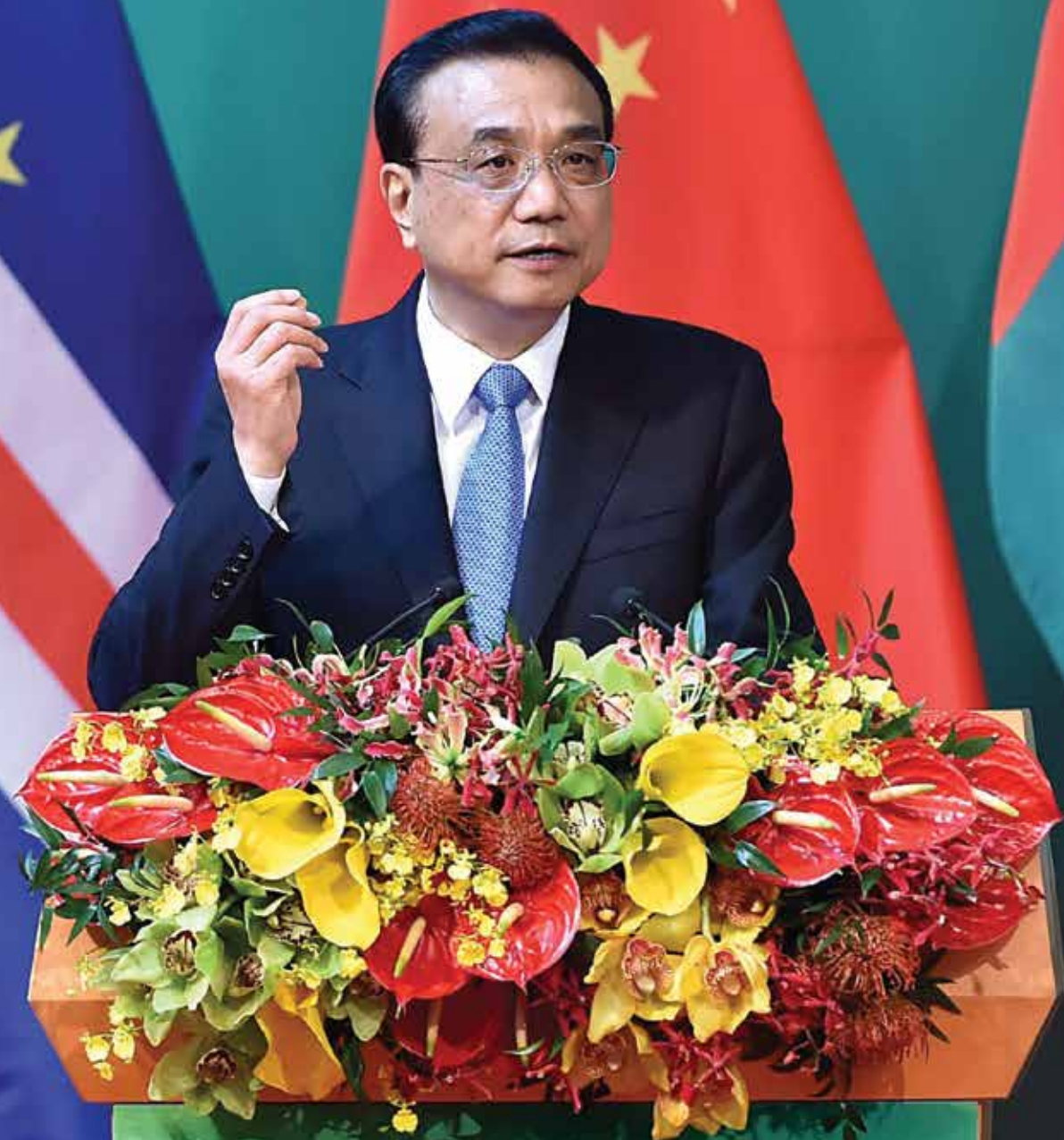
Prime Minister of Mozambique



“Portugal and China must join “forces” to promote triangular cooperation with other Portuguese-speaking countries in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure and education”

António Costa

Prime Minister of Portugal



中國-葡語國家經貿合作論壇（澳門）
Fórum para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial
entre a China e os Países de Língua Portuguesa (Macao)

第五屆部長級會議
5ª Conferência Ministerial



“ Need more awareness of Forum Macao’s role among businesspeople from the Portuguese-speaking countries to allow an increase in China’s cooperation with them ”

Abrahão Gourgel
Minister of Economy
of Angola

“ Chinese businessmen are invited to invest in Brazil in areas such as energy, infrastructures, airports, seaports, railway lines and mines that will soon be open for tenders ”



Marcos Pereira
Minister of Industry
and Foreign Trade and
Services of Brazil



“ Priority is the consolidation and sustainability of the economy, diversifying priority sectors, attracting investment and creating stable jobs in downstream activities in the oil industry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and industry ”

Estanislau Aleixo da Silva

Minister of State, Coordinator
of Economic Affairs and
Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries of Timor Leste



Additionally, Macao will be home to the Cultural Exchange Centre, the Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Centre between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. As well as the Complex of Commerce and Trade Cooperation for China and Portuguese-speaking countries, which was inaugurated by the Chinese Premier and prime minister. This complex is intended to provide substantial support for cooperation among Forum Macao members in the areas of trade, investment, conventions and exhibitions, and cultural activities.

The Fund for Development Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, currently being operated out of Beijing, will transfer its headquarters to Macao in order to facilitate contact with interested parties. Talks will soon begin with the Macao government regarding how to ensure the fund’s operation and what kind of structure would work locally. The fund’s president Chi Jianxin hopes that the transfer will happen before the end of 2016.

The US\$1 billion fund, announced during the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Forum Macao in 2013, is a joint initiative of the China Development Bank and the Macau Industrial and Commercial Development Fund (FDIC). The first installment of US\$125 million was provided by these two parties: China Development Bank Capital Corporation Ltd. with US\$75 million and the FDIC with US\$50 million. Operation and management of the fund will be the responsibility of the China-Africa Development Fund, which is part of the China Development Bank.

The fund will focus on the investment and financing needs of mainland Chinese companies (including those based in Macao) and those in Portuguese-speaking countries, placing emphasis on supporting the establishment of companies from mainland China and Macao in Portuguese-speaking markets and attracting companies from such countries to develop inside of China.

The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation

The Fund for Development Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, currently being operated out of Beijing, will transfer its headquarters to Macao in order to facilitate contact with interested parties

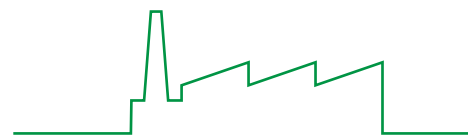
between China and Portuguese-speaking countries was held on the 11th and 12th of October 2016. The event was not only attended by the Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang but also by the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde José Ulisses Correia e Silva, Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Bacirot Dja, Prime Minister of Mozambique Carlos Agostinho do Rosário, Prime Minister of Portugal António Costa, Minister of Economy of Angola Abrahão Gourgel of Angola, Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade and Services of Brazil Marcos Pereira and Minister of State, Coordinator of Economic Affairs and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor-Leste, Estanislau Aleixo da Silva. Representation for Sao Tome and Principe, also a Portuguese-speaking country, was absent as it is not a member of Forum Macao.

Forum Macao was established in 2003 by China’s Ministry of Commerce with the aim of strengthening relations with Portuguese-speaking countries utilising Macao as a strategic platform. ■

18

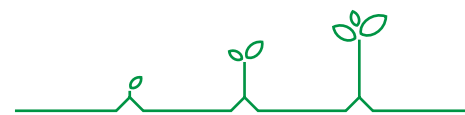
MEASURES

China announced 18 new measures during the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries



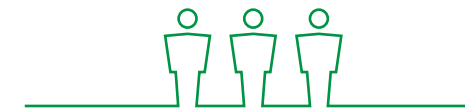
I. COOPERATION IN PRODUCTION CAPACITY

- 1** - Promote closer industry connections and cooperation in production capacity between China and Portuguese-speaking countries participating in the Forum, encourage companies to establish or upgrade economic and trade cooperation zones in Portuguese-speaking countries, boost the industrialisation of Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries participating in the Forum, and strengthen cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries regarding infrastructure planning and development to improve connectivity.
- 2** - With regards to market operation, facilitate partnerships with companies from Portuguese-speaking countries to develop third-party markets.
- 3** - Provide Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries with concessional loans worth no less than RMB2 billion to promote industry connections and capacity cooperation with these countries and to further strengthen cooperation in infrastructure development.



II. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

- 4** - Provide Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries with donations worth RMB2 billion to support livelihood projects of key interest within each respective country. For example, agricultural development, trade and investment facilitation, malaria prevention and treatment and traditional medicine research.
- 5** - Write off RMB500 billion of interest-free loans previously granted to Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 6** - Deepen healthcare exchanges and cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries, support Chinese hospitals in developing partnerships with hospitals in such countries, and provide healthcare programs for women and children as well as free clinic treatment projects.
- 7** - Continue dispatching medical teams with 200 doctors to the members of the Asia-Africa Forum to strengthen exchanges and co-operation in the field of medicine and health.



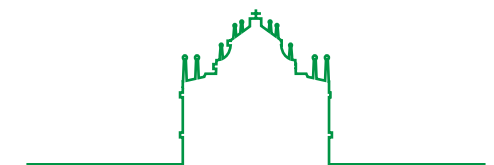
III. INTERPERSONAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

- 8** - Offer training opportunities to 2,000 people from Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 9** - Offer of 2,500 scholarships per year, provided by the Chinese government, to qualified candidates from Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 10** - Continue helping Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries upgrade and modernise their educational and cultural facilities.
- 11** - Push for the establishment of cultural exchange platforms in Portuguese-speaking countries where appropriate, such as the China Culture Center.



IV. MARINE COOPERATION

- 12** - Help Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries develop facilities by catering to their respective diverse needs and features, such as marine meteorological observatories to respond to marine disasters and climate change challenges.
- 13** - Carry out practical cooperation in the development of marine fisheries, marine environmental protection and marine eco-system research on a basis of respect for each country's unique needs and desires.



V. INCREASING MACAO'S ROLE AS A PLATFORM

- 14** - Support the Macao Special Administrative Region in developing a financial services platform geared towards providing financial support for cooperation between Chinese companies and companies from Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 15** - Establish the Association of Enterprise Directors of China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries, of which the Secretariat will be based in Macao.
- 16** - Establish a Chinese-Portuguese bilingual talent training base in Macao and encourage Macao to engage in government-funded Mainland-Macao joint diploma programs offering educational opportunities to 30 candidates from Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 17** - Establish the Centre for Cultural Exchanges between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Centre between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Macao.
- 18** - Establish the Complex of Commerce and Trade Cooperation Platform for China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Macao which would provide substantial bilateral support in areas such as trade, investment, exhibitions and conventions, and culture. ■

A rising international destination

Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes, Director of the Macao Government Tourism Office, discusses her role in its expansion and the responsibility of presenting Macao's hospitality to the world

TEXT CATARINA MESQUITA
AND MARIANA CÉSAR DE SÁ
PHOTOS CHEONG KAM KA



Ask Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes, Director of the Macao Government Tourism Office (MGTO), about her pastimes when she is not overseeing her role in modernising and expanding the tourism sector, and she will tell you about her love for skiing by travelling to international snowy destinations. When asked where in Macao she feels most at home, she will tell you it is the A-Ma Temple area, where she grew up and her father used to work.

Macao Magazine (MM): Describe the essence of Macao as seen through the lens of the Macao Government Tourism Office (MGTO).

Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes (MHSF): When we promote Macao, we strive to emphasise that Macao is comprised of East and West as well as the old and the new. That sums up what Macao is today. Back 15, 20 years ago, the message was slightly different because we didn't have so many of the new facilities that we have now.

We really promote our events celebrating a wide variety of Eastern and Western festivities, our cultural and historical heritage and our modern developments.

MM: The MGTO has been promoting Macao with the goal of attracting more international tourists. What strategies are being employed for different countries? Could you provide some examples of these strategies and how they differ from each other?

MHSF: All in all, when you look to international markets, you really have to cater to their unique tastes, their means of getting information and their changing demographics, and then you try to tailor both your message as well as how you deliver that message to inspire interest in Macao.

Each and every market is different because the level of sophistication required varies: the way media is consumed is different, and even social media usage varies from place to place. Sometimes, you have to really research the proper method.

For example, in the Republic of Korea, we employ many different media to convey our message: we advertise in trade papers, tourism-related papers and magazines as well as on social media platforms like Facebook and Line where we create accounts in Korean. Communication in their native language is very important. We also have to ensure that our marketing campaigns convey a sense of fun, because while there is interest in culture and history to a certain extent, most Korean tourists want to have fun above all. To create advertisements that make an impact, we feature Korean television and music stars. Another example is that Japanese tourists value cultural experiences.

MM: MGTO employs a lot of representatives in different countries. Do you rely on them for market research to find out what people are interested in? How does that collaboration work?

MHSF: Having a representative on the ground serves a number of purposes: they are more in tune with current trends that appeal to local markets, and they can easily facilitate contact with local partners as well as the local population. A market representative guides us in understanding the mentality of our target audience; from time to time, they also conduct country-specific research.

Simultaneously, we do our own research here in Macao, collecting market data and feedback from our visitors: their overall opinion of Macao; what aspects of their visit make them want to return; and which attractions and tourism products they enjoyed the most.

Successful research actually works both ways: you need feedback from people who have visited Macao as well as the aspirations of people who have not.

MM: Are there any specific countries that surprised you with the number of tourists that visited Macao?

MHSF: Through our market research, we are generally fairly accurate with our tourism projections. There are occasionally rates of increase that we don't expect, like that of Thailand, but that's always a good surprise! We fully expected the number of visitors from Thailand to rebound following a few years of decline, but we didn't expect such a big increase.

One market, though, still below our expectations is Malaysia. We should be doing better there considering the size of its population, the general interest in Macao, and the availability of flights. This is one of the markets that we are looking to target next year.

MM: In your opinion, why is there a gap with regards to Malaysia?

MHSF: Malaysia should have enough general awareness of Macao, but I think more targeted product marketing of what Macao specifically offers is very important. Collaborating with local travel agencies and airlines that partner with Macao will be crucial as is finding a way to communicate with our target audience and

We are looking into on-going and future attractions in the Cotai area that could be a potentially big draw for visitors, but I think the historic centre, with the Ruins of Saint Paul as an anchor, will continue to attract a lot of people

creating a buzz about visiting our city. Singapore, like Malaysia, will also be a market into which we plan on focusing our efforts in 2017.

MM: Do visitors from various countries experience Macao differently?

MHSF: Yes and no because everyone is different. Our research on the most visited places in Macao indicate that the Ruins of Saint Paul is number one, while number two, surprisingly, is COTAI, which is always under development.

We are looking into on-going and future attractions in the Cotai area that could be a potentially big draw for visitors, but I think the historic centre with the Ruins of Saint Paul as an anchor, will continue to attract a lot of people.

MM: Throughout the years, Macao has hosted an increasing number of events, shows and initiatives. What is the MGTO's role in coordinating and integrating these events for a better tourist experience?

MHSF: It is very difficult to implement an all-encompassing coordinated effort because there are so many local and international entities who want to do events nowadays.

Outdoor events, in particular, present difficulties as Macao only has a certain window of months during which they can safely be held. The calendar for indoor events is also packed, so finding a suitable slot is not an easy task. Luckily, we see more venues opening up, so we will be able to spread the events out around town. In other cities, you might need a full day to visit one tourist destination, but in Macao, you can visit 10 locations in one day because everything is so close, just next door. We need to fill up the itinerary with a wide variety of things so people don't get bored.

Nowadays, with attention spans shrinking, if you want to capture people's attention, you need to give them a lot of things to do, places to see and reasons to visit. Events satisfy these criteria well because they provide a fresh experience every time.

It is very important to continue hosting events in Macao, but trying to schedule a reasonable calendar can sometimes be very difficult because everybody wants to do something different, and there are only so many slots to compete for.

MM: More and more, Macao is focusing on turning into a world centre of tourism and leisure. What implications does this



have and what remains to be done in terms of development as the city transforms into a favourite destination for international tourists?

MHSF: People have the impression that "world centre of tourism and leisure" refers only to tourism, but in fact, if you look at the aspirations of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the government has a broader definition that encompasses a good health-care system, an efficient transportation infrastructure and a convenient and comfortable lifestyle for local residents in addition to being a destination for visitors.

In terms of tourism, what we need to contribute to this concept of "world centre of tourism and leisure" is twofold: on the one hand, offering a diversity of products, and on the other, attracting a diversity of visitors. We can't just be a destination for Chinese tourists; we need to give Macao global appeal so we can proudly say, "This is an international destination, not just a regional one."

Therefore, we need to go out and spread the word about Macao and make it clear that the city isn't just about gaming and our heritage.

MM: What strategies are in place to balance improving the tourist experience and preserving the quality of life for local residents?

MHSF: Of course, overcrowding is a common issue when expanding tourism, but this is not purely the responsibility of the MGTO nor is it a phenomenon exclusive to Macao.

We are actively in dialogue with the locals regarding the value of tourism through our awareness campaign, which includes educating residents in hospitality and making our visitors feel welcomed. The MGTO is also developing a campaign we call Community Tourism which promotes places of interest within Macao's different districts, for example, the statue of A-Ma in Coloane.

This requires not only having an awareness of places to visit but also knowing the logistics of how to get there, so we coordinate with various

departments within the government such as transportation, law enforcement, etc. It has to be a combined effort by our society as a whole. This is, of course, easier said than done, but we all have to make an effort and put our best foot forward.

I often say that "a tourism product can only be successful if the local people also feel it is a valuable tourism product." Generally, places dear to locals inspire and excite tourists to visit, not the other way. Visitors come because they want an authentic experience: they want to see the places that the locals love and sample local cuisine.

MM: Would you consider the people of Macao welcoming to tourists?

MHSF: The local people are very hospitable. When they see someone who looks lost, they try to point them in the right direction even if there is a language barrier. The desire to help is definitely there.

The MGTO will continue our campaign in hospitality awareness, especially amongst the younger generation, because the future of Macao's hospitality rests on their shoulders.

MM: Macao's relatively small land area limits the number of new attractions we can offer. With the development of neighbouring

A tourism product can only be successful if the local people also feel it is a valuable tourism product

regions like Hengqin, is there a plan for adjacent regions to complement each other's tourism so visitors could benefit from both rather than choosing one versus the other? What about other cities in the Pearl River Delta?

MHSF: Since 1993, we have had a joint tourism agreement with Hong Kong and Guangdong province.

In the last 15 years, we have struck up more direct collaborations with Zhongshan, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Jiangmen – all interesting cities with World Heritage sites – that could use Macao as a base due to their proximity.

We always want to extend the stay of our visitors for more than one night, but we can't be that self-contained. Opening up to partnerships with our regional partners will benefit us in the end. We have to make the pie bigger so that everybody can eat a bigger slice.

MM: Do you think there is a need for modernisation in existing infrastructures, such as museums? Was the Grand Prix Museum's renovation for its 50th anniversary following that initiative?

MHSF: There is no fixed formula. I don't believe that every museum should be a modern museum. However, modern technology can improve the presentation of exhibits where relevant. For example, we played around with the Grand Prix Museum because it features cars which are pieces of technology themselves. After researching other exhibitions and museum setups,

we felt that the Grand Prix Museum needed a revamp. The original design was not well-suited for a contemporary mind-set.

Modern technology can also lend more convenience to public utilities that benefit local residents and visitors alike, but the challenge there is balancing the contemporary with the historic so a place doesn't lose its character.

MM: How many tourists will Macao receive in 2016?

MHSF: By the end of the year, we should hold steady at the 30 million mark, similar to last year. Currently, we are not looking to increase this figure. As of September, tourism numbers are similar to last year's, and we would like to maintain that. This year has seen a 7 per cent increase in international visitors but a decline in tourists from the mainland.

But attracting international visitors is more difficult because we are competing with other global destinations that offer more convenience and efficiency. For example, Macao doesn't have robust infrastructures, like the airport, which is still a regional base.

MM: Where do you see Macao at the end of the decade in 2020?

MHSF: According to our masterplan for the tourism industry, the projection is an average increase of 3 per cent per year. We are not looking for bigger increases as that would not be a healthy or sustainable growth scale for Macao.

MM: When you travel around the world, do you feel that people know about Macao?

MHSF: Nowadays, definitely yes. But previously when I attended international trade fairs and said I was coming from Macao, I always had to explain it in relation to Hong Kong.

Today, people generally have heard about the city from some news report or have actually visited. We see a lot more interest in Macao, and I often hear people say that they enjoyed their trip.

MM: And that's a reflection of the MGTO's success?

MHSF: I can't take all the credit [laughs]! It's a combined effort by a lot of people: the government, for one, but a lot of effort is also put forth by the private sector which, like us, is trying to attract more visitors. ■

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A Window (Lei) to creativity

Village Mall opened and it is the first shopping centre devoted to local creativity

TEXT CATARINA MESQUITA
AND MARIANA CÉSAR DE SÁ
PHOTOS ANTÓNIO SANMARFUL

Imagine a village where doors are left unlocked, where all the neighbours know one another and personal conversations replace digital communication.

The simplicity of life in a small village is Window Lei's inspiration for the Village Mall, a space entirely devoted to Macao's creative talent. Lei's inspiration for this project also comes from a simpler Macao of the 1980s and 1990s, when he was a young adult. Back then, the city was a very different place from the booming metropolis it has become today. "At that time, Macao was smaller and everyone knew each other. Even today that happens. No matter how much Macao grows, it's basically still a village," he says.

Riding around on a child-sized bicycle in the Broadway Centre Building as though he were zipping through the narrow streets of Coloane Village, Lei greets people in the corridors, shops,

workshops and studios that have breathed new life into this three-storey building on Rua do Campo.

The Village Mall will officially open its doors at the beginning of 2017, but to truly understand and appreciate the significance and beauty of the space requires a trip back in time to visit some of Lei's other creative village projects.

SURVIVING WITH CHINGLISH

The year is 2000, and the inherent claustrophobia brought on by living in a territory as small as Macao has been affecting Lei. "A time came when I needed to get out and see the world. So with a hundred pounds, a one-way ticket and a guitar on my back, I went to England and Ireland," he recounts. The son of an architect and a housewife, he didn't have much money and knew very little English, but because he was



born in Macao and had a Portuguese passport, it was easy to enter England, a destination that appealed to him.

“Chinglish helped me get by,” he recalls with a chuckle. Working as a waiter, Lei learned that someone who knew how to “play a few things” and had recorded albums in Macao as he had was still considered a low-level musician in England. He spent two years travelling and experiencing life outside of Macao until he felt it was time to return.

Lei was ready to embark on his plan of dedicating the next 10 years to social work which he had studied at Macao Polytechnic Institute before going to Europe. “The truth is that when we’re in Macao, we want to leave. But Macao is home, and after being out there we always want to come back.” Plus, there was a lot to do at home.

FROM ‘UGLY DUCKLING’ TO ‘VILLAGE CHIEF’

Over the span of a decade, Lei worked in four different institutions helping drug addicts kick their addictions, establish rehabilitation plans which eventually led to his patients building families. He also supported students with academic problems in continuing their education and assisted people with disabilities. “Sometimes I looked like a policeman. I’d arrive at the dumping grounds where groups gathered to do drugs, shout for them to come over with the authority of a policeman, and then change my tone of voice and speak to them calmly like a friend.”

That was how Lei gained the trust of his clients and patients. Later, when he would lead

OPEN SPACE Where visitors can chat or exchange books



90 SHOPS Available for artists to sell their products

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

Village Mall is located in Rua do Campo



group walks in the hills of Coloane, he often would find more people joining behind him.

Of short stature and wide girth, Lei does not possess the physical attributes one might immediately associate with a leader, but nevertheless he accumulated a number of followers. “The guys followed me, shirtless and tattooed, when we’d go on walks. We looked like a gang, and that’s when they began to call me Village Chief.”

Once the ugly duckling, Lei’s transformation into the village chief was an example to follow. He was not the only one who was surprised: “Lots of people looked at me and thought that if he can do that being short, overweight and broke, why can’t I?” And so the well-warranted nickname stuck.

OPENING A WINDOW (LEI) TO CREATIVITY

Ten years went by and Lei faced a new decade: this time, he wanted to dedicate himself to promoting creativity in Macao. “It was 2009 and there weren’t many places for artists in Macao. I told young people that choice was important, and they didn’t have that in Macao.”

In 2009 there weren’t many places for artists in Macao. I told young people that choice was important, and they didn’t have that in Macao, said Window Lei

Village Mall comprises 500 square metres divided into 90 shops with space for exhibitions, musical performances, fashion shows, film screenings, a dance studio and a small market area selling new and used products



The opening of Lei's first 'cultural village' in an industrial lot was truly innovative. It was like a window opening for the city's creativity. "I think I had some influence on the movement that arose later in the creative industries, but I won't take all the credit."

The first village that Lei opened, everyone who helped with the project had been helped themselves by the Village Chief. "Even today I try to integrate. For example: people who don't like to study can work in the villages. These places are made up of people with stories different from mine; I've learned from them."

Lei explains that the success of the villages is due to the support and work of a wide variety of artists, including painters and other visual artists, singers and designers. "Success isn't because we're doing well but because we're doing things differently. We're better today."

Now, seven years after the inauguration of the first 'cultural village,' and with a new one opening every two years for a running total of four, Lei is once again thinking ahead. "Today, everyone is set up in industrial buildings. To be different, I decided to convert a shopping centre into an art centre. Otherwise I'd blend in with the competition. So I opened Village Mall."

This summer, Village Mall was open for an experimental period, but its official opening is in December. It comprises 500 square metres divided into 90 shops with space for exhibitions, musical performances, fashion shows, film screenings, a dance studio and a small market area selling new and used products. The space also boasts a number of small restaurants, cafés and traditional Macao sweets as well as book-exchange stands and workshops featuring various media of artistic expression.

Ultimately, Lei determines the criteria for choosing businesses occupying this new centre on Rua do Campo in the heart of the Macao. "Just like a village, everything is done based on face-to-face contact. People who want to open a business come speak to me; when I want to engage with others, I go talk to them."

Lei guarantees that the project supports local artists both in production and promotion of different products.

Lei may have moved on from social work to cultural work, but he never forgets the importance of social causes: Village Mall has a breastfeeding room and is one of the few public spaces in Macao offering this service.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE OF VILLAGE LIFE

Lei acknowledges that the major challenge of being an artist or working in art is making projects profitable. "How do you make money?" is a commonly asked question.

Before the Village Mall project, Lei had not received any public financial support. Enthused by a recent visit from Vice-President of the Cultural Institute Chan Peng Fai, Lei believes that more government assistance may be on the way. "I've always done this because I wanted to. I did everything without any support. I'd roll up my sleeves and try to keep things balanced. When something is profitable, I try to compensate for something else that's less profitable. That's how I've been doing things," explains the creative director.

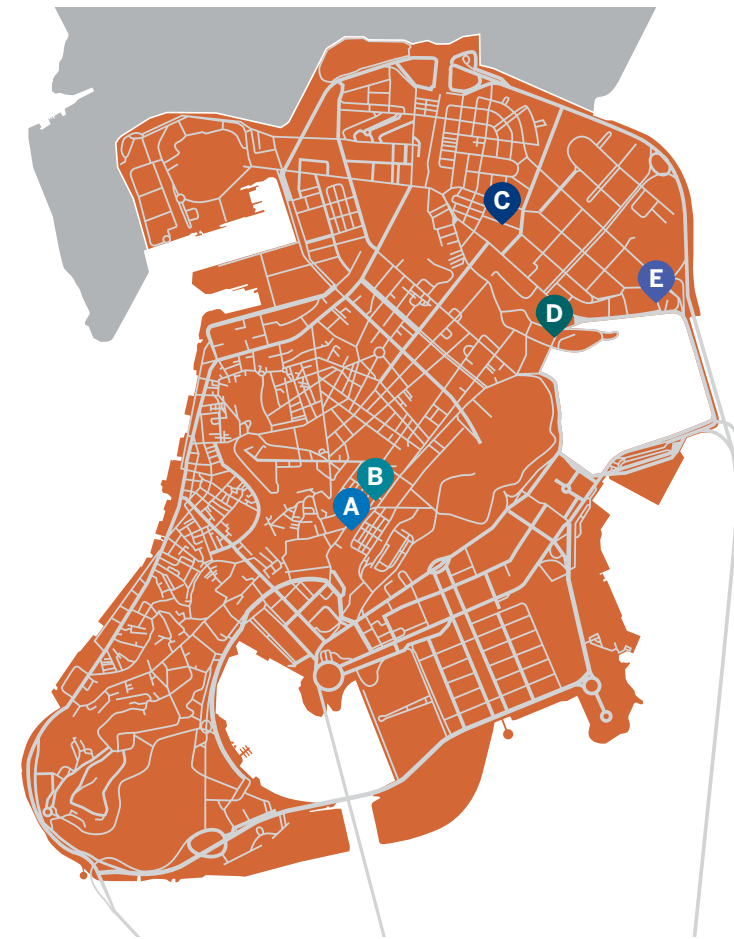
Keeping the project alive and flourishing poses yet another challenge. Until now, all the spaces Lei created and supervised were promoted via word-of-mouth and social networks, especially Facebook. But there are no perfect formulas, just willingness and intuition. Because the Village Mall project is more ambitious, Lei realises he must delegate tasks for it to be successful.

Before, the business model was centred around him, but he cannot be the sole person responsible for managing three floors. "I like the freedom I have to manage my projects, though I know I have to delegate. I think that the job of a person who works in an office must be harder than mine: the amount of commitment to having a day that's always the same is much more than my freedom."

LEI'S TEN-YEAR PLAN, LOOKING AFTER THOSE IN NEED

In three years, Lei will reach the end of yet another 10-year cycle by which he has divided his life, and he will have to decide what to do next. "Sometimes you have to stop and think about what you want. However, if I want to keep doing what I'm doing now, I'll do it regardless of the support I have."

In the near future, he plans to combine the best of his two worlds: bringing groups of social workers together to promote culture among the needy. "The job of a social assistant is usually more focused on charity work, and here they'll have an



VILLAGES CREATED BY WINDOW LEI

- A** Rua do Campo, Broadway Centre n. 258, 1-3 Floor
- B** Calçada do Poço, n. 1, 1-3 Floor
- C** Rua Seis do Bairro da Areia Preta, Edifício Industrial I Hap Si, n. 20, 3B
- D** Estrada de Dona Maria II, Edifício Industrial Cheong Long, n. 3, 4A
- E** Travessa de Ma Kau Seak, Edifício Industrial Kin Va, n.13, 1A

opportunity to promote cultural activities. What's most important is for young people not to focus on drugs, for example, but rather on more enjoyable things."

When he looks at the Village Mall and what he has built driven by sheer, inexhaustible willpower, Window Lei has a smile on his lips and a positive outlook regarding the project's contribution to culture and creativity in Macao. ■

A statue of a young man, likely a saint or seminarian, is shown in profile, facing right. He has short, dark hair and a serene expression. He is wearing a dark, possibly black or dark brown, robe with intricate gold-colored patterns, including large circular medallions and floral motifs. He holds a wooden crucifix in his hands, which are clasped in front of him. The background is dark and out of focus.

Well-kept Treasures

Exhibition showcases
treasures of
St. Joseph's Seminary

TEXT MARK O'NEILL
PHOTOS ANTÓNIO SANMARFUL

Founded in 1728, St. Joseph's Seminary is one of Macao's historical treasures. Indeed, the church has been holding continuous Christian services longer than any other church in greater China.

Now visitors can view "Treasure of Sacred Art of St. Joseph's Seminary," an exhibition of its many treasures. Three years in the making, this permanent exhibition opened in early October 2016 and fills nine rooms over two floors with paintings, sculptures, religious vestments, vessels used in church services, books and documents.

"This is the history of the Catholic church and the history of Macao," says Lilian Chan, researcher at the Museum of Macau and one of the organisers of the exhibition. "Our responsibility is to preserve these artistic pieces. The seminary is a very special place, and this exhibition tells the people of Macao and its visitors about its historical and cultural significance. The seminary and the priests who worked here have

made an enormous contribution to Macao in terms of education, music, charity, printing, research, art and marine navigation. It has educated many outstanding members of the Catholic clergy over the last three centuries."

A DRAMATIC HISTORY OF WESTERN INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST

Founded in 1728 by Jesuit missionaries, St. Joseph's Seminary was only the second religious entity to be established in Macao, following in the footsteps of St. Paul's College. The seminary's aim was to educate missionaries for the evangelisation of China. The adjoining St. Joseph's Church was built in 1758 on an adjacent site.

The Society of Jesus, founded 1534 in Paris by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions, was officially approved by the Vatican in 1540.

It was a pioneer in bringing the Christian religion and Western learning to China.

One of the first Jesuits to travel to Asia was Francis Xavier who went to Japan via Goa, Singapore and Malacca. He died of illness in 1552, at the age of 46, on Shangchuan island, Guangdong province. Although he never set foot in Macao, he nevertheless is patron saint of the Macao diocese. Xavier was canonised in 1662, and a bone from his arm is preserved as a religious relic above an altar in St. Joseph's Church.

The first Jesuit missionary came to Macao in 1555, but it was the arrival of Italian priest Matteo Ricci in 1582 that really established a base for missions in China. In 1601, upon the invitation of the Wanli Emperor, 13th emperor of the Ming dynasty, Ricci became the first Westerner to ever enter the Forbidden City. He settled in Beijing and succeeded in establishing good relations with the Imperial Court. At the behest of the emperor, Ricci introduced astronomy, science and other elements of Western knowledge to the court and shared a European map of the world, a modern clock and western paintings, among others. He and his associates translated Euclid's Elements and other Western classics into Chinese. They also researched Chinese culture and philosophy and translated Chinese works into European languages.

In 1723, the Yongzheng Emperor, 5th emperor of the Qing dynasty, expelled from China the Jesuits along with other missionary orders after Pope Innocent XIII refused to accept that Chinese reverence for ancestors and Confucianism were social, rather than religious, activities. Many of the banned missionaries found safe haven in Macao.

Here, the Jesuits established several charitable organisations, including the Holy House of Mercy, the St. Raphael Hospital and a home for lepers. During World War II, St. Joseph's Seminary and other Catholic charities played a major role in providing food and shelter to the thousands who fled to Macao, which was the only place in east Asia unoccupied by the Japanese military.

Still, the Jesuit journey in Macao was not a smooth one. In 1762, the Portuguese authorities expelled them from the city and handed the seminary to the Lazarists. The Jesuits resumed control in 1890 but were expelled again after the Portuguese revolution of 1910. They were allowed to return only in 1930.

The seminary has educated many leaders of the Catholic church in China, including Domingos



ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA
Europe painted plaster, 19th century

VIRGIN MARY AND JESUS CHRIST





WELL-KEPT TREASURE Lily Chan stands next to an oil painting of Our Lady of People, 17th - 18th century

Lam and Jose Lai, both Bishops of Macao; Domingos Tang, the Archbishop of Guangzhou; and John Tong Hon, Cardinal and Bishop of Hong Kong.

It has also been a cradle of sacred music since the mid-18th century, and throughout the years, its teaching staff has trained generations of musicians in Macao.

In 1931, it established the Colegio Diocesano de S. Jose, which has developed into a local education system from kindergarten to secondary school.

The seminary has also been a centre of publishing, one of the earliest in China, in fact. Of its many significant publications are dictionaries translating Chinese into European languages. These dictionaries and textbooks as well as historical documents collected by the seminary are preserved as cultural relics of Macao.

A DIVERSE SELECTION OF SACRED AND SECULAR ITEMS ON DISPLAY

All these different facets and historical roles of the seminary are highlighted in the exhibition, which includes a broad range of artifacts, from musical scores and instruments to artistic icons of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Icons of locally-revered saints are also on display, like that of St. Roch (1295-1327), a Frenchman who cared for patients afflicted with the plague. Unwilling to leave them in their suffering and also afraid he would pass on the disease to other people, St. Roch accepted death as inevitable. But according to legend, a dog visited him every day, bringing him bread, and he survived. It is said that in the early days when Macao was just a settlement, there were frequent

cholera epidemics. The faithful prayed to St. Roch for help and the outbreaks disappeared. Subsequently, a street in the city is named after him: S. Roque.

The exhibition includes a large collection of dictionaries and textbooks compiled by the Jesuits, in both Mandarin and Cantonese. The Imperial Court of the Qing dynasty (1644-1912) banned its subjects from teaching Chinese to foreigners, so Macao was the only place where Westerners could legally learn the local tongues. Of particular significance is a Chinese-Portuguese dictionary compiled by Portuguese Lazarist Joaquim Afonso Gonçalves, a famous Sinologist, and published by the seminary in 1833. Forced to stay in Macao because of the Chinese court's ban on religion, Gonçalves taught Chinese to foreigners, Latin to Chinese, and compiled dictionaries and language textbooks.

Various vestments and vessels used during religious services are also on display. Conservationists from the Museum of Macau spent three months cleaning and polishing the vessels with cotton wool to restore their original lustre. The vestments are decorated with the letters "JHS" and "HIS" – Greek and Latin symbols

of the Jesuit order. "[The Jesuits] brought religious vessels with them from Europe. The ones that were made here introduced Chinese decorative features, resulting in a large number of delicate and sophisticated vestments and vessels," says Chan.

A video describing the history of the seminary and some of the remarkable people who have lived and worked there plays as part of the exhibit. Historical photographs depicting the life of seminary students are also on display.

"When I designed this exhibition, I aimed it at ordinary people, not those with prior knowledge of Catholicism," says Chan. "I want it to be accessible to everyone, so that everyone can understand the pieces. I used ordinary language, not terms specific to religion. On the weekends, we have many mainland visitors. Sometimes I come and help show them around."

The exhibition features a small fraction of the seminary's extensive collection. Across China, art and historical documents have often been destroyed or lost in fires, accidents, wars and revolutions. But five centuries of peace in Macao have preserved such important items for the future.



ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY FAÇADE



A CANTONESE HANDBOOK, 1912



AN OLD BUILDING PROVES CHALLENGING

Getting this exhibition up and running was no easy task. According to Chan, "It took three years to complete this project. We started in 2013."

It was decided not to be held in a modern museum – of which there are many in Macao – but the seminary itself came with its challenges. While the seminary provides the most appropriate setting, the building itself is about 300 years old. "So we had many issues to deal with: the condition of the building, leaking water, air conditioning, etc," recalls Chan. "Many of the valuable books cannot be displayed because they are not in good condition and must be treated with great care. There are some rooms in the seminary completely filled with old books."

Most of the artifacts are displayed in heavy glass cases that weigh down the floors of the old building. "On the second floor, we couldn't show too many pieces and chose showcases not made with glass but with acrylic that is light and durable. This is a long-term exhibition."

The exhibit is open to the public from 10:00am to 5:00pm every day except Wednesday. Admission is free, but a limit on the number of people viewing the second floor at any one time is strictly enforced for safety reasons.

Following a restoration overseen by the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the SAR government, St. Joseph's Church received a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2001. And in 2005, it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Historic Centre of Macao. ■



1. OUR LADY
LOURDES
20th century

2. CRUCIFIX
17th century

3. CRUCIFIX
COLLECTION

4. RELIGIOUS
SCULPTURES



Sun Yat-sen's pharmacy: a legacy to Macao

On Sun Yat-sen's
150th anniversary,
Cultural Affairs
Bureau restores his
pharmacy in Macao

TEXT MARK O'NEILL
PHOTOS ANTÓNIO SANMARFUL AND
COURTESY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

澳門各界 紀念孫中山先生誕辰150周年大會

主辦單位：

澳門各界紀念孫中山先生
誕辰150周年活動組織委員會

2016.11.08

承辦單位：

鏡湖醫院慈善會

澳門中華總商會

澳門地區中國和平統一促進會



CELEBRATION 150th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of the Chinese Revolution, spent 16 months in Macao upon completing his medical studies in Hong Kong in 1892. During his stay, he opened two clinics where he treated patients with both Western and Chinese medicine.

One of these clinics, restored to its original condition, opened to the public this November after five years of steady effort by the Cultural Affairs Bureau (IC) of the SAR government. 12th of November 2016 marks the 150th anniversary of Sun's birthday, an event being celebrated across the Chinese-speaking world.

In Macao, the anniversary was marked with a photograph exhibition of Sun Yat-sen's life in the territory. The event was organised by the Macao government.

"It was one of the earliest clinics in Macao opened by a Chinese that sold Western pharmaceuticals and served as a Western medical clinic," says Deland Leong Wai Man, head of the IC's Department of Cultural Heritage. "It has great significance in the history of medicine in Macao. The clinic is also valuable as evidence of his life before his mission as a revolutionary."

The clinic is located at 80 Rua das Estalagens.

Admission is free, and the restoration includes a temporary exhibition of Sun's life. A permanent exhibition will be installed within the next couple of years. The structure comprises 525 square metres of built-up area on 188 square metres of land. It was built prior to 1892 in a busy Chinese residential and business district.

The clinic becomes the latest of several sites in the city officially connected with Sun: others include the house where his first wife lived until her death in 1952 and a 17.3-acre park – Macao's largest – named after him.

OVERCOMING A MULTITUDE OF ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

"The project has cost MOP13 million," according to Leong. "The government acquired the site in 2011. Our principle in restoration is to use original materials, which were not easy to find."

The main challenge for the IC was the condition of the original building which had deteriorated greatly in the 120 years since Sun's departure. It was repurposed as a silk shop, then a retail store for electrical goods and finally a storehouse. "We had a lot of work to do," confesses Leong. "First, we had to repair the roof, to stabilise the structure. Many of the bricks had crumbled."

Of course, this particular kind of old brick is no longer produced, so the IC had to go to sites where old buildings were being demolished and salvage. It was a similar situation with the roof tiles. Skilled conservationists were also employed to repaint the interior in its original form.

During renovation of the rear part of the building, a large amount of rough stone and silt was uncovered. After excavation, archaeologists determined that these had been part of the earliest piers in Macao. This archaeological work caused a severe delay in the restoration.

"The base of the structure was close to the water, so the foundation was weak," says Leong. "So we had to work there, to prevent salt from coming up through the walls and causing decay. The engineering work was very hard. It is a narrow structure, with buildings on each side and there is no side access," she adds.

Each floor of the clinic is comprised of front and rear sections. A lift, toilet and staircase in the rear section have been installed for the convenience of the public.

The clinic becomes the latest of several sites in the city officially connected with Sun: others include the house where his first wife lived until her death in 1952 and a 17.3-acre park – Macao's largest – named after him

DELAND LEONG WAI MAN Head of the Cultural Affairs Bureau's Department of Cultural Heritage





RECUPERATION WORK
1st floor of the pharmacy

PHARMACY FAÇADE
Located on 80 Rua das Estalagens

DR. SUN’S FOOTPRINTS CRISS-
-CROSSING MACAO

Macao played an important part in Sun’s life. It was there that his father Sun Dacheng worked as a cobbler in a shoe store for 16 years, from 1829 to 1845. He returned to his hometown of Cuiheng Village in what was then Xiangshan County, 37 kilometres from Macao. There he farmed and married Madame Yang. Their son Sun Yat-sen was born 12th of November 1866.

In 1879, mother and son passed through Macao on their way to Hong Kong. There they boarded a steamship for Hawaii where Sun received his education in America.

He returned to his hometown in 1885 to marry Lu Mu-zhen, the daughter of a Chinese merchant in Hawaii. It was a marriage arranged by the two families as was the custom at that time.

After graduating from secondary school in Hawaii, Sun went to Hong Kong where he spent five years studying at the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, of which he was one of the first two graduates in 1892. During his



time there, he often travelled to Macao to visit his friend Yang He-ling; the two discussed reforming China amongst a group of friends.

In September of 1892, Sun moved to Macao and worked at Kiang Wu Hospital, established in 1871 by and for the Chinese. It offered traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and had no facilities for Western treatment or operations. At the time, the majority of Macao’s Chinese doctors practiced TCM, and many Chinese regarded Western medicine with fear and scepticism.

The hospital gave Sun a MOP1,440 loan to open the pharmacy at 80 Rua das Estalagens where he could offer both Western and Chinese medicine. Every day was a busy schedule for Sun: 07:00–09:00 am at 80 Rua das Estalagens, 10:00–12:00 pm at Kiang Wu and 1:00–3:00 pm at 14 Largo do Senado. After 3 pm, he would pay house calls to his patients.

SUN MAKES A LIFE-LONG FRIEND
AND MADE SUPPORTER AMONG
THE MACANESE

While Sun was a diligent doctor, his greater mission in life was to reform China. In the 1890s, he wrote a long article to Li Hong-zhang, one of the highest officials of the Qing government, setting out the reforms he considered necessary to modernise China and confront Western powers. Li did not dignify him with a response. This was a critical moment for Sun: believing that the government would not reform, he concluded that violent revolution was the only way forward.

While studying in Hong Kong, he met a Macanese named Francisco Hermenegildo Fernandes who was sympathetic to his ideas. Fernandes was a translator at the Hong Kong High Court and became a strong supporter. In 1892, Fernandes returned to Macao and founded the weekly newspaper Echo Macaense printed in both Portuguese and Chinese. It published Sun’s articles promoting political reforms as well as news of his medical work. The newspaper was distributed in Xiangshan, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Fuzhou and Xiamen in addition to Macao.

Fernandes’ family had lived in Macao for generations. It was Fernandes whom Sun asked to apply on his behalf for a licence to practice in Macao. But Sun’s career as a doctor was

While Sun was a diligent doctor, his greater mission in life was to reform China. In the 1890s, he wrote a long article to Li Hong-zhang, one of the highest officials of the Qing government, setting out the reforms he considered necessary to modernise China and confront Western powers



MATCHBOX Made in Macao

short-lived. He closed his practice in Macao in September 1893 having decided that his mission in life was not to treat the sick but lead a revolution. Even while he was a practising doctor, he would meet with his associates in Macao and Guangdong to plan the revolution.

This finally brought him to the attention of the Qing government which began putting pressure on Macao authorities. This pressure became intolerable after an uprising incited by Sun and his compatriots in Guangzhou in October 1895; the rebellion ultimately failed having been leaked beforehand to the government. However, it put Sun on a wanted list, and the Hong Kong government banned him from entering the city.

It was at that moment that Fernandes did him another great service. First, his newspaper Echo Macaense published an article by Sun explaining the rationale for the uprising. Then, Fernandes hid him while he was a wanted man, using friends and connections to smuggle him out of Macao by boat, first to Hong Kong and then Japan.

As a token of gratitude for saving his life, Sun later gave his friend his medical equipment and daily items, now on display at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial House in Macao. His dear friend Fernandes is buried in the local St. Miguel Arcanjo Cemetery.

THE AFTERMATH OF A
SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION

After numerous failed uprisings, the revolutionaries finally succeeded when a Qing army rebelled in Wuhan on 10 October 1911, leading to the overthrow of the government. On 19th of December, representatives from 17 provinces elected Sun to act as provisional president of the Republic of China. He held the post for only three months before being forced to give up the position to Yuan Shi-kai, the most powerful warlord in China.

In May 1912, at the invitation of some local Chinese businessmen, Sun made his first visit to Macao since being forced out in 1895. It would also be his last.

On 29th of March 1925, 20,000 people in Macao – one fifth of its population – attended a memorial service for Sun at Kiang Wu hospital where a statue of him now stands in his honour.

On 19th of December, representatives from 17 provinces elected Sun to act as provisional president of the Republic of China. He held the post for only three months before being forced to give up the position to Yuan Shi-kai, the most powerful warlord in China

By then, several members of his family were living permanently in Macao. In 1913, his wife Lu Mu-zhen had moved there with their son, two daughters and his brother Sun Mei who became a local businessman. He died in Macao in 1915, at the age of 61. Lu continued to live with her family at their home in Macao with her three children and grandchildren. In 1930, an explosion at a nearby army munitions warehouse destroyed the house. Deeply embarrassed, the government provided funds, supplemented by money from her son Sun Ke. With the money, the family built a spacious three-storey structure that is open to visitors today. Lu was a devout Baptist and devoted much of her time to the church and charity. She died on 7th of September 1952, at the age of 85.

In 1958, the building was named the Sun Yat-sen Memorial House. It has since become one of Macao's most popular visitor destinations. In the courtyard stands a life-size bronze statue of the doctor-turned-revolutionary by his friend Umeya Shokichi. It is one of three statues of Sun in Macao. He also has a garden and two roads named after him.

The newly restored pharmacy will be an important addition to this legacy: another important stop for those coming to Macao to retrace the steps of the father of the Chinese revolution. ■



PHOTOGRAPHY
EXHIBITION
Chief Executive
Chui Sai On and
Government
Information Bureau
Director Victor Chan
Chi Ping



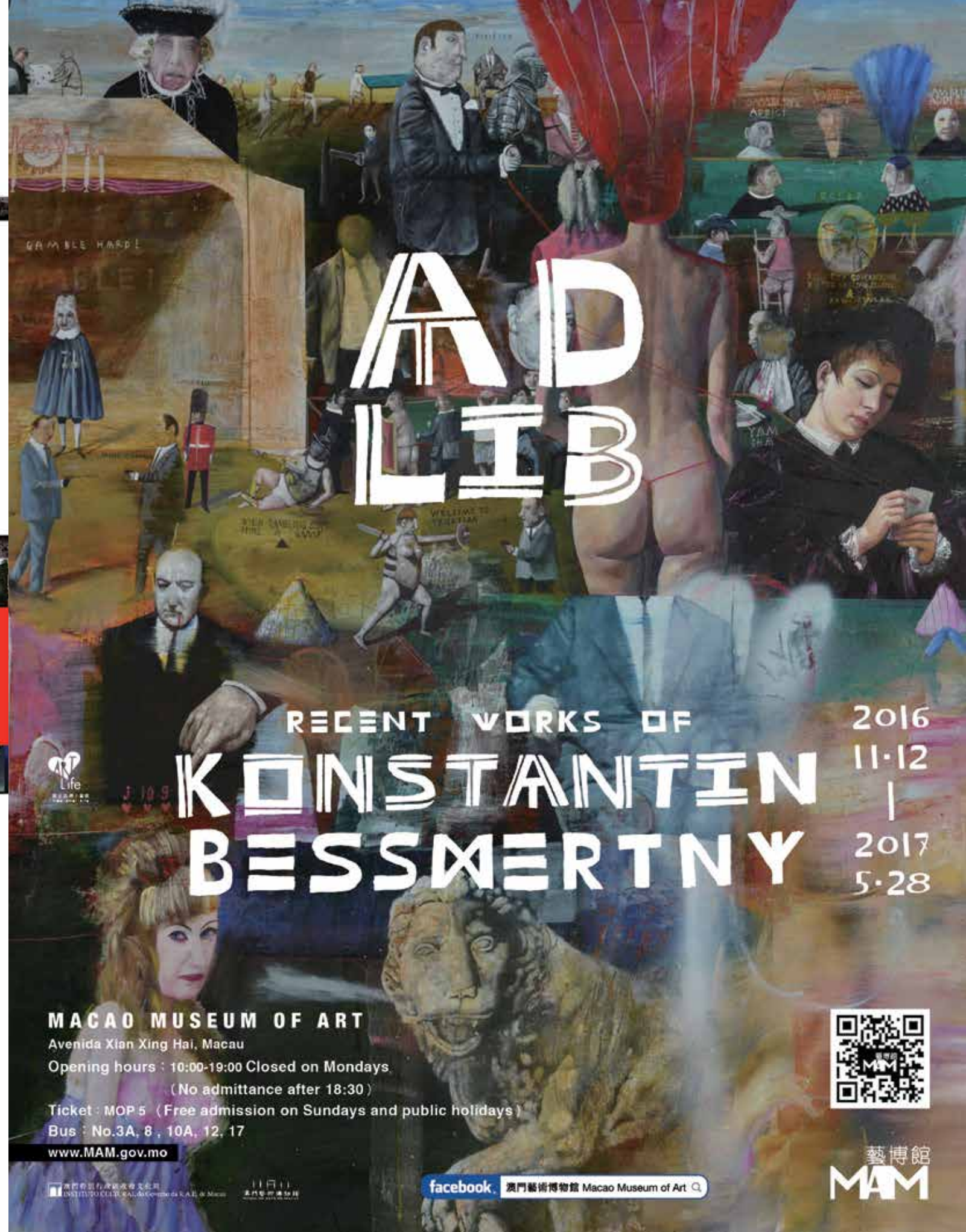


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Echo Macaense

When the press brought together Macao's Portuguese and Chinese communities

TEXT CÁTIA MIRIAM COSTA AND AGNES LAM
PHOTOS PUBLIC LIBRARY OF MACAO

The periodical press is a key resource when it comes to evaluating matters of local community, including intellectual and sociopolitical movements. By the beginning of the 20th century, it had become a way for a region's subaltern communities and peripheral societies to participate in internal and external communication. Moreover, it provides a stage upon which dialogue between political administrations and society takes place. Historically, the periodical press has proven to be a means to autonomy, civil liberties and free speech. This has been true, too, in Macao.

The city's long-standing tradition with the printed press goes as far back as the 1820's, making it one of the oldest periodical presses in the Far East. Macao's periodical press was published in numerous languages – Portuguese, Cantonese as well as English – a testament to the territory's international environment and its role as a meeting point between East and West. Uniquely governed by an atypical colonial administration, it was simultaneously an open and diverse region yet very dependent on relations with mainland China.

The Echo Macaense was one such periodical press title amongst many; however, its place in history is quite special. The newspaper, which was circulated not only in Macao but saw distribution in several cities in mainland China, Portugal and

Timor Leste as well as in San Francisco, was the first periodical publication to be printed in both Portuguese and Chinese. The Chinese portion was a detachable insert that could be torn out and read as a stand-alone newspaper.

While a handful of studies have focused on the Echo Macaense, a comparative analysis of both versions of this bilingual publication has never been made. Therefore, the intellectual and political significance of this project remains to be examined and its diversity and complexity within a historical context has yet to be established.

A NEW PROJECT IS BORN INTO HISTORY

Echo Macaense had a print run of six years, from July 1893 to September 1899. The paper was issued weekly without fail except the interruption publication between 6th of November, 1895 and 2nd of February, 1896. Francisco Hermenegildo Fernandes served as its director, although he temporarily handed oversight to Pedro Nolasco da Silva from April 1896 to April 1897. The newspaper was associated with Tipografia Mercantil, a publishing house owned by the Fernandes family.

The 21st of February 1894 issue announced the official separation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions of the newspaper, although both editions continued to be printed by Tipografia Mercantil. It would seem that the split posed no conflict, and perhaps the only reason for the separation was a need to diversify editorial content or elicit different sponsors for the two versions.

The editorial of the Echo Macaense's inaugural issue, dated 18th of July 1893, justified the need for a new periodical press title and laid out the newspaper's mission. Although there were already three periodical press titles being published in Macao's tiny territory, the establishment of Echo Macaense was not considered excessive but rather a welcome addition and proof that newspapers provided fertile ground upon which to debate the important issues facing civil society. Additionally, the paper stood out, being the first of its kind to be published in Portuguese and Chinese – the first ever Luso-Chinese weekly newspaper.

The inaugural editorial argued that all of the city's contemporary press (at the time) published in Portuguese was restrictive to the Chinese

Echo Macaense was a welcome addition and proof that newspapers provided fertile ground upon which to debate the important issues facing civil society

community which represented the majority of the population. Although the Portuguese possessed strength of government, it needed to cooperate with the Chinese elite who possessed the bulk of economic resources and represented the working force in order to ensure Macao's welfare. Echo Macaense would be the connection point between these entities, a platform upon which those struggling for the legitimate interests of the entire population despite their origin could be voiced. Education of the masses and bringing together divergent communities were two main issues stressed in the Portuguese version of the newspaper's inaugural edition. The Chinese version had somewhat different objectives.

A BILINGUAL NEWSPAPER FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNITY

The Chinese version of Echo Macaense published under the title 鏡海叢報, or Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao, is historically relevant for a number of reasons. Most Chinese historians point first to the many records it contains on the early activities of Sun Yat-sen, Chinese revolutionist and founder of the Kuomintang (KMT) government. Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao chronicled Sun's activities in Macao as a doctor practising Western medicine and treatment, articles detailing his political views and reports on some of the earliest uprisings he coordinated against the Qing dynasty in Guangzhou (known as Canton at the time). In addition to its association with Sun, Chiang-hai



FRANCISCO HERMENEGILDO FERNANDES
Founder of Echo Macaense, 1912



ts'ung-pao was the first Chinese newspaper with a bilingual Portuguese counterpart published in Macao.

Its inaugural editorial asserted that having a dedicated newspaper of its own was crucial for a commercial port like Macao in order to promote business and trade at a time (as it was then) when the economy was in decline. Moreover, Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao would act as a communication liaison between Macao's Portuguese government and its Chinese community by translating and publishing newly-released laws and policies. It would also strive to promote justice and equality and provide a sounding board upon which Chinese residents could voice concerns. Lastly, the publication aspired to sociocultural influences – promoting contemporary literature to enlighten the younger generation.

Judging from the news stories that Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao published, the paper did indeed accomplish its mission. Over its six-year run, it released a substantial volume of local, regional, national and even international news every week. Each issue was prefaced with an editorial by Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao's editor-in-chief as well as the Chinese translation of Echo Macaense's Portuguese editorial. Letters from readers were published as was commentary on current events. There were regular columns detailing shipping news, the price of goods and advertisements of

local business. The paper also translated and printed new legislation and policies that were released in the Government Gazette. Chiang-hai ts'ung-pao was the first newspaper in the history of Macao to provide a direct channel for the Chinese community to comprehend Portuguese governance versus that of nearby mainland China.

THE END OF THE PROJECT

Echo Macaense's final issue never provided a transparent explanation for its discontinuation after only six years in print, but it likely had to do with a libel case involving editor-in-chief Wang Zhenqing (王真慶), also known as Wang Mengqin (王孟琴). Wang, who used his pen name when writing for the newspaper, was known as Qián zhōngwèi wèishēng (黔中味生) to his readers. Having published more than one article disparaging Governor Jose Maria de Sousa Horta e Costa in November of 1895, he was jailed for three days in early December 1895.

By the end of its print run, Echo Macaense had published a total of 125 issues, although the only known "complete" collection contains 69 issues. With the exception of the 1st, 20th, 23rd and 24th issues published in 1893, the issues that remain were mostly published after September 1894. ■

This article is part of a project jointly undertaken by Chinese researcher Agnes Lam (University of Macau) and Portuguese researcher Cátia Miriam Costa (ISCTE- Instituto Universitário de Lisboa). It aims to explore the history of the press in Macao, China and Portugal.



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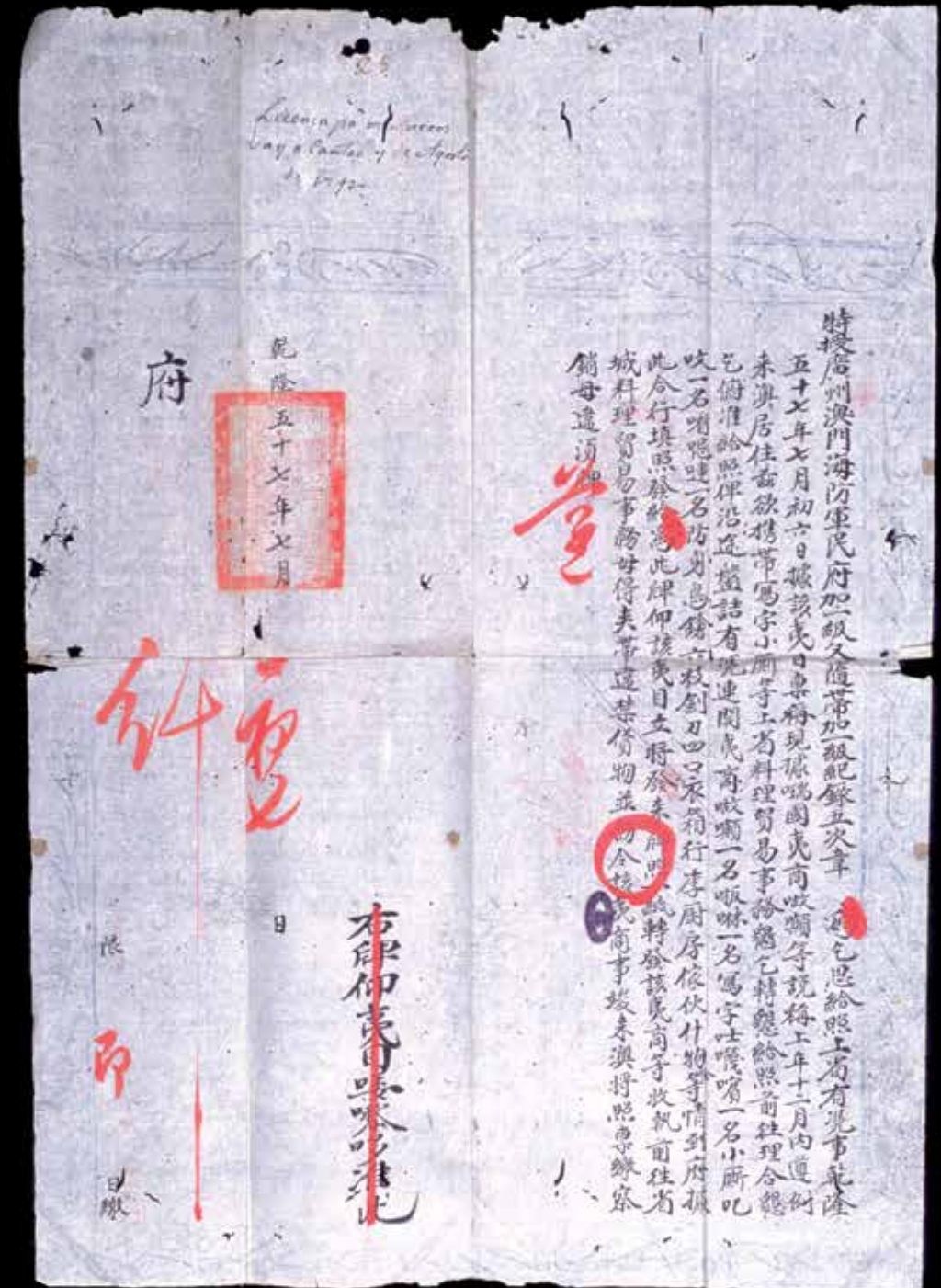




Unforgettable Chinese documents

Archives of Macao achieve
global recognition

TEXT MARK O'NEILL PHOTOS ERIC TAM



DOCUMENT OF
PROOF Issued by
the Sub-Prefect
of Macao, Wei
Xiezhong, 1792

Lau Fong, Director of the Archives of Macao, has devoted several years of her life to a unique set of documents that form an important part of the city's history. Now her efforts have been recognised by the United Nations.

This May, the UNESCO Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific (MOWCAP) voted on whether to register the collection Official Records of Macao during the Qing Dynasty (1693–1886), originally entitled Chapas Sinicas meaning “Chinese documents.”

The collection was jointly nominated by the Archives of Macao and Portugal's National Archive of Torre do Tombo where the original documents are stored. Under the recommendation of the MOWCAP Register Subcommittee, the inscription was unanimously approved by participating member states. This meeting, which was held in Hue, Vietnam,

inscribed 14 documentary heritage items from 10 countries on the Asia-Pacific Register of the Memory of the World.

“We have applied for the collection to be included in the Memory of the World Register,” says Director Lau, “[and] will learn of the decision next year from the Paris headquarters. [The records] are the history of Macao.”

Chapas Sinicas comprises a total of 3,600 documents, including over 1,500 official letters written in Chinese, five volumes of letters translated into Portuguese and copied and maintained by the Loyal Senate (Leal Senado) of Macao and four packets of miscellaneous documents. The bulk of the collection consists of official correspondence between sub-prefects of Macao, magistrates of Xiangshan and other Chinese officials and the procurators of the Loyal Senate.

Lau points out its significance for not only the history of Macao but the whole world. “They show the port of Macao as a centre for exchange between East and West and its important role in promoting international cultural exchanges. They also show the process of colonial expansion of Western powers and the rapid changes in Asia, especially in China. They help us understand the unique foreign policy of the Qing government toward the aggression of Western powers from its peak to its decline at the end of the 19th century and the unique role played by Macao in this historical transition.”

Until the First Opium War and the establishment of Hong Kong as a British colony in 1842, Macao was the sole port in China open to foreign ships and the only place in the country with a resident foreign population including families, Christian schools, seminaries and missionaries. The documents present a rare and vivid picture of two centuries of life in Macao and are one of its historical treasures.

Its value is attested by the number of scholars who have come to read through the collection and consult with archival experts, as well as its publication by the Macao Foundation. “Many researchers come to Macao, from mainland China, the United States, France, Japan, Britain and other countries to consult the copies of documents we have here,” Lau confirms.

CHAPAS SINICAS RESILIENTLY SURVIVE A LONG JOURNEY

At the end of the 19th century, the documents were taken to Portugal and stored in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo in Lisbon. Few people at the time realised their importance. No one possessed the linguistic or scholarly competence to read or evaluate them, so they slept peacefully in their boxes.

During the first half of the 20th century, Portugal was fortunate to avoid the fate of many countries in Europe that were occupied, bombed and damaged by two World Wars. The boxes were not disturbed; the documents remained untouched and preserved in good condition.

In the early 1950s, Fang Hao, a Jesuit priest and professor of history at National Taiwan University, visited the National Archive of Torre de Tombo. He consulted Chapas Sinicas and recognised the importance of the collection

The documents help us understand the unique foreign policy of the Qing government toward the aggression of Western powers from its peak to its decline at the end of the 19th century and the unique role played by Macao in this historical transition

despite its lack of organisation or classification.

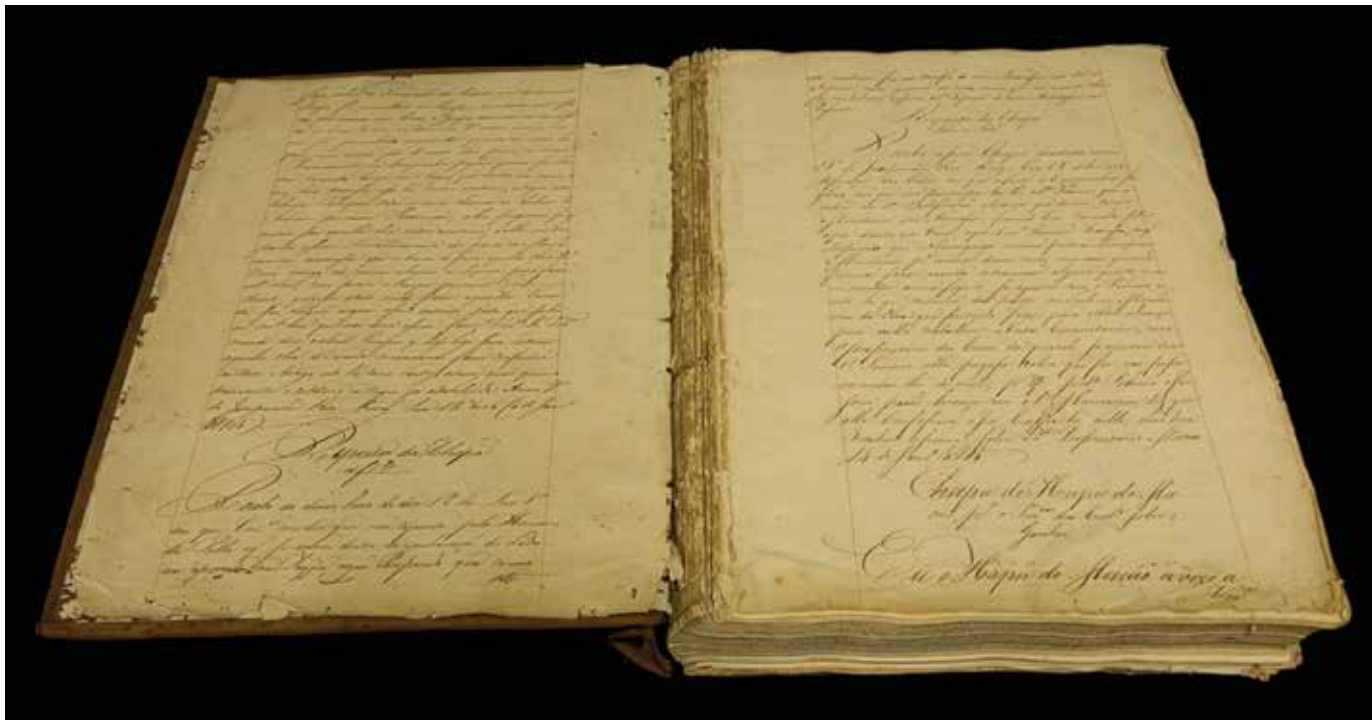
Numerous scholars followed Fang to conduct preliminary research on the collection, including Pu Hsin-Hsien, a professor from the University of Madrid. Their initial findings attracted the interest of Chinese history scholars around the world.

A full survey of the documents was not conducted until the late 1980s when former Director of the Archives of Macao Isau Santos went to Lisbon. He took microfilms of the documents, catalogued them and began the long and difficult task of preparing them for publication.

Current Director Lau has also devoted a number of years to studying the collection. A graduate of history, she possesses a competent understanding of the classical language used in the documents which is substantially different from modern Chinese (introduced and put into common use in the mid-1910s). During the imperial period, civil servants used classical language for official documents which was not readily accessible by ordinary civilians. “I could understand most of the documents,” says Lau who still needed to consult dictionaries



LAU FONG Director of the Archives of Macao



and historical references in order to fully comprehend every detail. “Others would consider this task tedious, but I enjoyed it. It brought me into history. The documents give insight into people’s daily lives. It was like reading a novel.”

In 1995, using a version on microfilm, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of Macao published the catalogue of Chapas Sinicas in Chinese and Portuguese. The Macao Foundation published the Chinese and Portuguese records, respectively, in 1999 and 2000.

In 2015, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of Macao and the General Directorate for Book, Archives and Libraries of the Government of Portugal signed a memorandum of understanding for co-operation in archival domains. This facilitated co-operation between the Archives of Macao and the National Archive of Torre do Tombo in bilateral collaboration for the conservation and digitisation of the collection as well as jointly nominating Chapas Sinicas to be listed on the MOWCAP register. Thanks to their efforts, online access to the collection has enabled scholars and interested readers to consult the document at any time from anywhere.

Regarding the issue of ownership, Lau admits that she has not given much thought to whether the documents should be returned to Macao. “It is a complicated issue with political and diplomatic implications. The physical location of the records is not so important. Chapas Sinicas belongs to the world. We (the two archives) work together, just as we did for the application to MOWCAP.”

A WEALTH OF CONTENT

The records contain the terms and limitations established for the Portuguese administration in Macao, reports and petitions submitted by the Portuguese authorities based in Macao and replies received from the Chinese authorities in Guangdong. There is also official correspondence reflecting the unique relationship between Chinese and Portuguese authorities and Portugal’s special “leaseholder” status. Most importantly, the collection is a manifestation of the very good understanding, collaboration, peaceful coexistence and harmony between the Portuguese authorities of Macao and Chinese authorities of Guangdong spanning more than 200 years.



TRANSLATION DOCUMENTS Sent by Chinese authorities and drafts of replicas from the Portuguese authorities, 1805-1807

According to Lau, “In modern colonial history, the most important and influential players were traders, missionaries, middlemen in trade and important officials. The collection, taken together, is the story of these characters.”

DOCUMENTING A MELTING POT OF CULTURE AND PEOPLE

The collection reflects Macao’s unique global status and role at the time. As it was the only legal port of entry into China, ships from all over the world came through, including Sweden, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Korea, Vietnam, Brunei, the Philippines, Britain, France and the United States.

Foreign ships that wished to proceed to Guangdong needed to obtain an entry permit in Macao, have their cargoes examined and approved and employ an interpreter, a middleman and pilot before they could make the journey up the Pearl River. Additionally, the Guangdong government imposed a limit on the number of foreign vessels that could enter Macao. Major import/export commodities mentioned in the documents include salt, sugar, cotton, rice, tea, saltpeter, opium and tobacco. The export of Chinese labourers is also mentioned in some of the records.

The documents also include accounts, letters, deeds, contracts and other documents that reflect urban development, industrial and agricultural production, trade and commerce, society and conditions of everyday life.

“The documents deal with many aspects of relations between Chinese and Portuguese institutions,” states Lau. “These include issues of law and sovereignty, such as the application of Chinese law in Macao, the status of foreigners in Macao, legal cases and public order... In addition, some documents relate to economic and trade matters, such as taxes and donations, rents, smuggling and prohibition of opium. Some are about religious issues, such as unlawful preaching in China, oppression of Catholics in China and selection of missionaries.”

Diplomatic matters are also documented, such as the presence of British individuals and organisations in Macao, relations between Macao and other European and Asian countries, the movement of foreigners and the establishment of embassies, anti-smuggling efforts, shipping-related taxation and movement and inventory of ships and port traffic. Construction of civil and military buildings and illegal structures are also addressed.

The collection is a manifestation of the very good understanding, collaboration, peaceful coexistence and harmony between the Portuguese authorities of Macao and Chinese authorities of Guangdong spanning more than 200 years



RECORD OF THE CHAPAS SINICAS Written in Chinese and Portuguese that were sent to the ministers of the Chinese Emperor. Document signed by Thomas Vaz Ribeiro, 1749



RECEIPT Issued by the Deputy Magistrate of Xiangchan county, Zhang Dehui, to the Procurator of Macao, 1767

"The records also reflect Macao society at that time," says Lau. "They touch upon the lives of ordinary people, urban construction, industrial and farm production and exchanges between China's provinces and western countries. They show the development of multi-culturalism in Macao over the centuries. For example, interracial romance and marriage between the Portuguese in Macao and foreigners, mainly those from around the South China Sea and further into China, gave rise to an ethnic group called the Macanese who later played an important role in bridging the gap between the East and the West."

"Through these [multi-cultural] exchanges, Western ideas of science and democracy as well as the Christian ideal of equality were introduced into China. They resulted in changes in Chinese society and later led to civic demand for social and political reform," which exchanges went both ways. European life was seasoned with a touch of oriental flavour, and Chinese tea cultivation made its way to some territories of Portugal and later to Brazil. Confucianism, with its principles of altruism, social justice and governance with virtue, was brought to Europe and influenced philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment. ■

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Macao's urban creativity

Urban planner Charles Landry contemplates on the path to a greater Macao, which he believes involves more investment from casino operators, a closer relationship between local residents and government authorities, and improved urban planning

TEXT LEONOR SÁ MACHADO

PHOTOS ANTÓNIO SANMARFUL, ANTONIUS PHOTOSCRIPT
AND COURTESY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Urban development specialist Charles Landry visited Macao last month. On this visit to the territory, his third, Landry spent much of this time observing the city on foot, strolling through local districts including Old Taipa Village and Portas do Cerco.

Landry is founder of Comedia, a think tank focussing on urban change and development. He is also renowned for coining the term the creative city. In very simplistic terms, he explains that in order to effectively respond to modern urban change, creativity is required at every level of adaptation. Therefore, a culture of creativity must be nurtured in order to provide the most fruitful environment for harnessing all resources and potential to yield the most optimal outcome. For Landry, creativity is context-driven throughout time. For example, "In the 19th century, we had to deal with public health, and solving those problems was a creative act," he explains in an interview with Macao Magazine.



According to Landry’s city categorisation system—City 1.0, City 2.0, and City 3.0—he deems Macao a “spectacularised city 2.0”, where, among other traits, architecture and design are mainly conceived for spectacular effect. And like other 2.0 cities, he sees Macao as needing to improve connectivity in general and to further a community-driven mind-set.

At a lecture he gave at Macao Science Centre entitled “Macao: A Culture of Ambition and Creativity as Catalysts for a Sustainable City,” Landry started by asking the audience to first envision the kind of city they want to live in. In order to successfully execute any plan, before all else, “It’s necessary to choose the model you want to follow,” he clarified. While some would like to live in a shiny metropolis, others prefer smaller, calmer cities or one that is more tech-friendly and environmentally-conscious. Urban planning is about defining how to achieve a specific goal; it does not define what that goal ought to be.

Regardless of personal preference, everyone can agree on one thing: Macao’s ambition. “Macao has been ambitious creating casinos, universities and metros, but is this what you want?” Landry wonders. Using contrasting cities Dubai and Buenos Aires as examples, the urban planner highlights the need to have a clear vision. In his experience, people want human scale architecture, a sense of place, affordable housing, and to feel that their city is “a city for all” growing with everybody’s help and connectivity. “What makes a great city, in my opinion, is an interweaving [of disciplines and areas of knowledge].”

HOW GOING CORPORATE WOULD HELP MACAO THRIVE

Landry believes that for a city to grow, there has to be greater economic investment as well as increased development with regards to societal well-being, although the two cannot both grow concurrently at the same rate.

The urban specialist urges casino operators to implement better corporate social responsibility (CSR) plans and put their enormous gaming revenues, which far exceed that of Las Vegas, to good use by supporting Macao’s social and cultural development. He also suggests employing more local companies and start-ups in their supply chains. “There’s a vast set of skills involving what the casino operators do which

has to do with creative economy.” When asked how one might inspire such big companies to action, Landry explains that external pressure is often effective, starting with citizen-led discourse.

Graphic designer and founder of Macao Creations, Wilson Lam, agrees that big, established companies ought to mentor and support smaller ones for the greater good of the city’s future. “Macao has its unique gambling hub going on and that’s all good and well but we should be using it as a stepping stone for the next city version.” Macao Creations is a branding and product design, sales, and manufacturing company based in the region. In addition to their own products, the company often showcases the work of local artists.

BUILDING A CITY, NOT JUST A DESTINATION

Creating a destination, Landry argues, is different from creating a city. Destinations are a short-term stay concept, whereas a city is meant to be sustainably liveable. He cautions against a collective apathy combined with a lack of creative vision, which would cripple progressive urban development. Within the urban planning community, there is growing concern that the ratio of spectators to makers is too high, that action is making way more and more for passivity. Landry fears that “people don’t acknowledge the resources Macao has”, but is encouraged by the region’s ability to transform when the proper resources are utilised, pointing to the St. Lazarus neighbourhood, which has been attracting more visitors following its revival.

What if a city’s population could actively participate in its evolution, bringing imagination to life and contributing to a safer, cleaner, and more liveable environment? This might sound utopian, but it is in fact a reality for many cities, Macao included.

BABEL, a local non-profit, is doing precisely



CHARLES LANDRY Urban planner

this. According to its website, the cultural organisation’s mission is “to generate learning opportunities in the fields of contemporary art, architecture, and environment. BABEL is conceived as a museum without walls and aims to work in between cultures and across disciplines.” By creating activities and live events where interaction is key, BABEL draw upon the public space as their stage, transforming spectators into actors.

Art curator Margarida Saraiva and architect Tiago Quadros founded BABEL in 2013. “We created the association because we felt there was a set of issues related to contemporary art, architecture, and the environment which needed to be discussed under different formats,” Quadros explains. He also underlines the need to curate different audiences, advocating for a strong education component in the form of workshops and exchange programmes with foreign schools.

Macao Architecture Promenade (MAP), one of their recent projects, debuted in 2015. The idea behind the endeavour is to foster people’s interest in contemporary art and architecture by making use of public spaces: gardens, conference venues, libraries and even walls, streets, and

MACAO A culture of ambition and creativity as catalysts for a sustainable city exhibition



stairways. BABEL organised 30 international and local artists into more than 20 activities held throughout October, the international month of architecture. “The idea of MAP is to bring art into the public space,” says Quadros. However, he expresses frustration at the difficulty of putting on some of the activities due to bureaucracy and a “generalised inhibition (within local society) regarding the use of public space.” To eradicate this inhibition, he believes it is important to “break habits” and open people’s eyes to the endless possibilities.

INTEGRATED OASES ADD A COHESIVE SENSE OF URBAN BELONGING

Landry advocates that a city like Macao should establish leisure and entertainment spaces for its residents, what he calls little “oases”. The idea, he explains, is to design different areas where people go to enjoy themselves and relax in contrast with other parts of the urban cityscape which are driven by commercialism and tourism. “Isn’t city making about a hundred small things rather than one big icon?” Landry questions.



COLOANE St. Francis Xavier Church

ARCHITECTS Rui Leão and Carlota Bruni

The specialist points to the square surrounding St. Francis Xavier Church in Coloane Village which has green areas, a fountain, and some benches. “There should be ten times more places like these because a city like Macao needs zones of encounter.” Quadros concurs, adding that these public spaces should be without barriers. “Taipa Park, for example, is a public complex with several infrastructures, but it is surrounded by a huge steel railing which gives the idea of enclosure.”

According to local architect Carlos Marreiros, the existence of large public squares is one of the most profound identity traits of the Chinese metropolis. In the case of Macao, the city needs only provide the space. “People will do the rest.” Thus far, the region’s typology has supported his thesis. Marreiros cites Senado Square as a good example, with commercial spaces occupying ground floor units and residential units above. This identity trait of the large public space, the architect argues,

should harness Landry’s theory regarding urban connection. “Macao had this connection [between people and places] once, but not anymore. I agree we should recover this sense of relationship; one could accomplish this with the pedestrianisation of some streets, for example.” The same goes for the Cotai Strip area, according to Landry: “The difference between a street and a strip is huge and [Cotai Strip] could be pedestrian-friendly.”

The key, Landry argues, is creating a balance between different environments and mind-sets rather than having them coexist in separate vacuums. This is one of the fundamental differences between ‘The City 2.0’ and ‘The City 3.0’. In both models, technology and enterprise hubs may comprise, for example, a garden, a pool and an alfresco shopping centre. But city 2.0 is more tech-driven, keeping innovation campuses away from the city centre, whereas 3.0 mixes them all together, providing a sense of closeness and belonging.



GIVING THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT

According to Marreiros, “[Macao] residents are now more aware and critical than ever, and that is a good thing.” The Macanese architect believes the community should be directly involved in the city’s development. “Macao is a city that really depends on the government, and that is not something you change overnight.” However, he believes there is also a strong sense of change that has to come from within the community: “People have to take a critical stand for the sake of their city.” For people to do so, he explains, decision-makers have to be open-minded and interactive, showing residents that their demands are being heard. “Real estate demand is so high that urban planners don’t even have to worry about fitting activities into their infrastructures; the community does it for them.”

Architect Rui Leão agrees: the community truly matters, and to that end, there is, he underlines, a group of citizens starting to take a critical stand on behalf of their city’s health and beauty. “There has to be more openness for people’s opinions because they are the ones who live and experience the city.” Leão surveyed several residents currently living in some of Macao’s oldest neighbourhoods who expressed that they, too, are interested in seeing these places revitalised. “There is a willingness to do so.” The architect is President of the International Council of Portuguese Speaking Architects (CIALP), created in 2011.

His partner Carlota Bruni suggests a different approach to resuscitating the region: “Tourists follow the tourism agencies’ routes and directions, so they only get to see the Ruins, Senado, and the Fortress, because that is what they are told to see. Then why don’t those agencies start including other streets and avenues in their itineraries?” Doing so, Bruni adds, would give new life to dying neighbourhoods which might inspire property owners to think about reinvesting in their assets.

Leão is also in favour of renewing the city centre, which most architects and residents alike would agree is quite neglected. “It has a lot of potential, but people are just waiting for it to fall apart.” He also advocates that the Fund for the Cultural and Creative Industries should adopt a broader approach when considering project

LANDRY’S CITIES

Landry’s **City 1.0** is characterised by strong development of the industrial sector with an emphasis on factories and mechanisation. Its movement peaked between the 1960s and 1980s when wide-spread road infrastructure boomed as personal vehicles became popular. “The management and organisational style is hierarchical and top down...vertical with strong departments, and there is little if any partnership.” Technology and creativity are set aside to prioritise mass production and infrastructure construction.

The 90s mark the development of **City 2.0**. These cities are more tech-driven, valuing technology and science development hubs. Work environments become more open to new ideas, and the concept of collaboration within the work-place starts to spread. Consumption is the main trend, with architecture and design playing a leading role in urban life. The population of 2.0 cities are more connected and assertive. “There is also a move to reflect human need and human scale. How people interact rises up the agenda...The city is less car-dominated, walkability and pedestrian-friendly street design with buildings close to the street become a priority, as do tree-lined streets or boulevards, or street parking and hidden parking lots.”

The **City 3.0** is mainly characterised by a strong interweaving between citizens, places, environments, attitudes and decisions. In 2.0 cities, tech hubs are built far from the city centre: City 3.0 puts it all together, creating different spaces with different mind-sets in close proximity. Roads and streets are no longer solely for cars but also for people: large parks and promenades invite the public to enjoy the outdoors. The 3.0 city “can be called ‘soft urbanism’ as it takes into account the full sensory experience of the city. In making the city, it considers the emotional impact of how people experience the built fabric and thus is strongly concerned with the public realm, human scale and aesthetics.”

proposals. “The evaluation method should consider many other factors besides profit margin,” for a start. Leão strongly believes that decision-makers should take the city’s overall development into account when examining potential projects. “The fund should approve things which help reshape the city.”

There is a consensus among the city’s architects that there is an ever-growing sense of demand from the population and an undeniable will from residents to revitalise their neighbourhoods, such as city centre. They, like local residents, believe Macao has the potential to become a happier, more liveable and dynamic city, within its constraints. “So why not give people what they want?” Leão asks.

A FUTURE OF POSSIBILITIES

One of the government’s long-term goals is to transform Macao into a “cultural capital”, which Landry believes is entirely feasible. To achieve this, he encourages a stronger sense of interdisciplinary cooperation not only between big companies and start-ups, government, and local entrepreneurs, but also with the community. Landry stresses the need to be open to new ideas, to invest and to experiment, perhaps looking to other cities—such as Helsinki in Finland—for practical models.

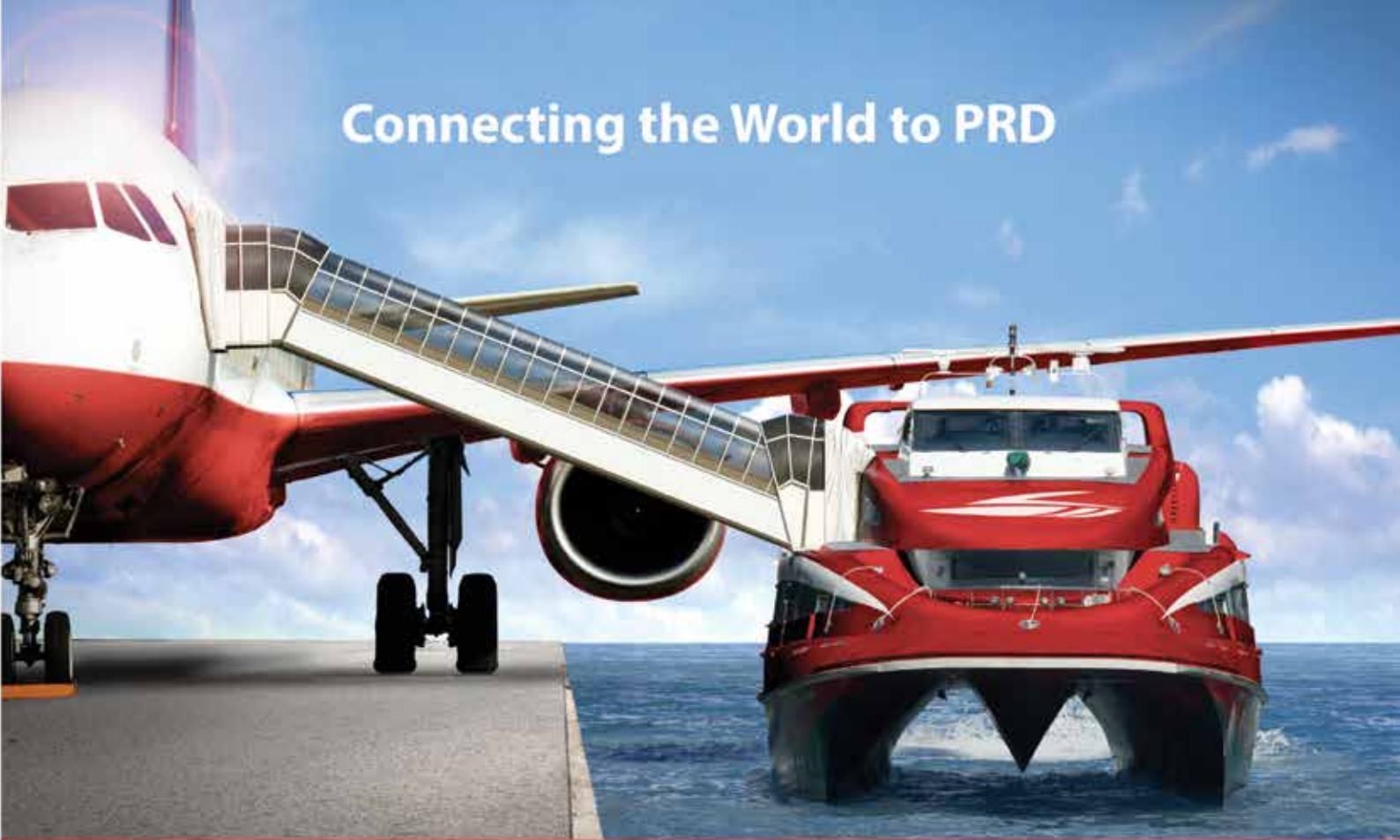
Landry, Leão, and Bruni have suggested several different ways of innovating and bringing creativity into the city, many of them requiring no monetary or time investment to implement.

Lam, of Macao Creations, expresses concern at Macao’s lack of diversity when it comes to an experienced and educated populous, due to the city’s yet nascent university-level education system. “We [artists] try to do our best, but it is difficult to innovate. Decision-makers should do something in terms of funding to promote art and education and inspire locals through access to the best training in the world.”

DRAWING FROM PRESENT
INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE

Landry concluded his lecture by pointing to some already creative aspects within Macao, praising Albergue SCM’s cultural hub as a good example of balancing the old and the new as well as Sir Robert Ho Tung’s restoration project for its contemporary outdoor design.

Although Bruni agrees that people appreciate these kinds of spots, she prefers a wider and more connected sense of urbanism rather than simply “planting a park with a sports pavilion, a pool, a garden, a running track, and a library in a single space.” ■



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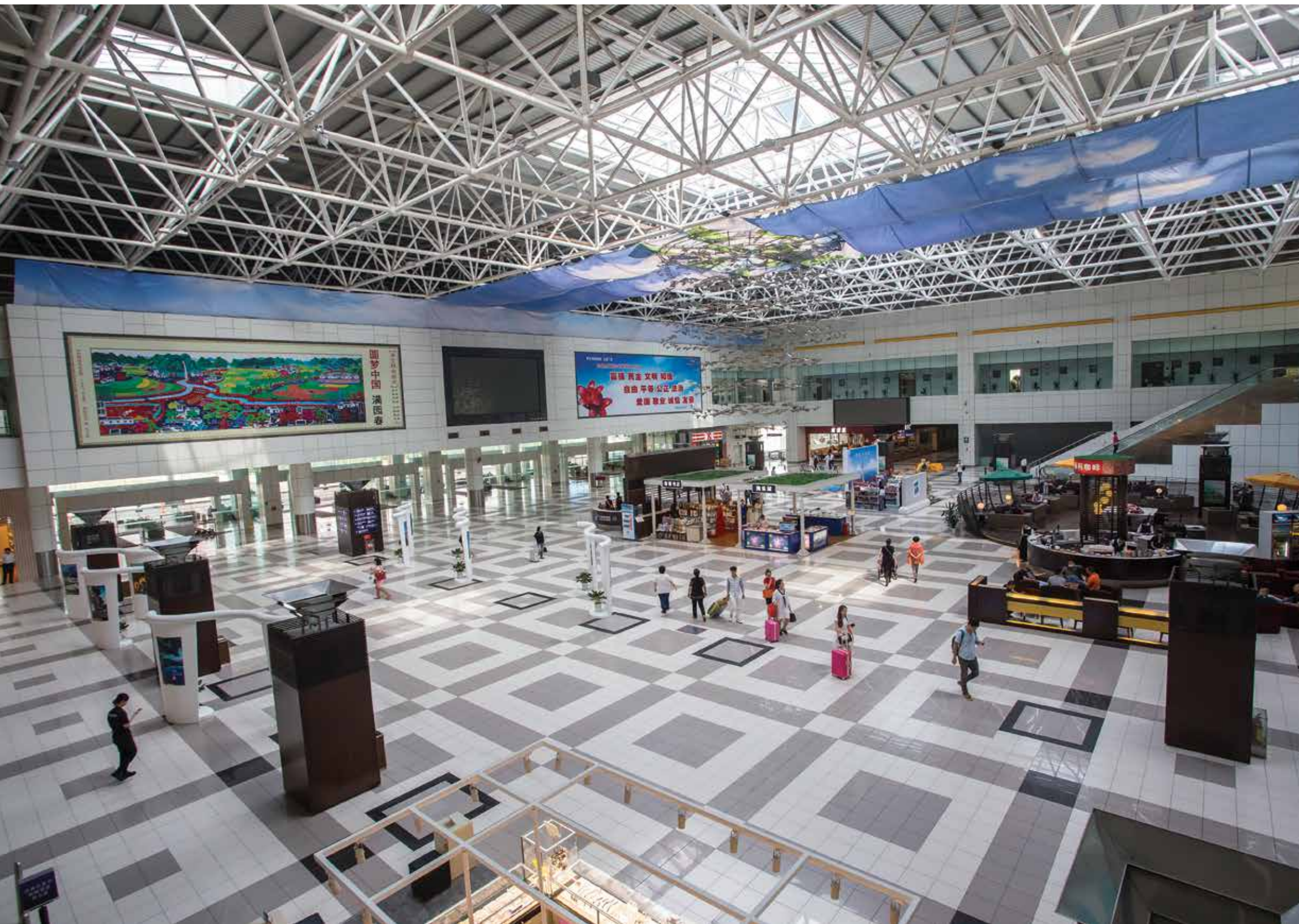
Going global

Zhuhai Jinwan Airport aims to double its passengers by 2020

TEXT OU NIAN-LE
PHOTOS ERIC TAM

Zhuhai Jinwan Airport (ZUH) aims to establish itself as a hub for business jets and implement a pilot training facility – ambitious goals for the smallest of the Pearl River Delta's five airports all competing fiercely in the same market.

In the first half of 2016, 2.73 million passengers and 13,160 tonnes of cargo passed through ZUH – both year-over-year increases of 18 per cent. In the same period, the airport added 15 new routes and now serves 39 cities on the mainland. A total of 21 airlines fly in and out of the airport which has no international routes as of yet.



ZUH is famous for hosting the mainland's only international aerospace trade show endorsed by the central government. Held annually in November, it includes flying acrobatics, life-size product displays, trade negotiations and technological exchanges, attracting a wide variety of Chinese military and civilian aircrafts as well as American, Russian and European planes.

According to the airport's website, ZUH will expand and improve its network on the mainland to create better services for flyers and more efficient transport for goods. With 24 million people living and working within a one-hour radius of the airport and more than 200 million regular flyers on a daily basis in the mainland, ZUH intends to tap into this vast potential market for a target traffic of 12 million passengers by 2020.

However, flyers have many travel options: the airports in Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Macao all offer more flights, including international destinations. Hong Kong and Guangzhou alone each handle roughly 60 million passengers a year.

Thus, ZUH is exploring ways to complement its mighty neighbours in addition to competing with them. It is currently negotiating a permit for the overflow of international business jets and helicopters coming in and out of Hong Kong International Airport, just 20 minutes away by helicopter. Setting up a civil airline pilot flight training facility has also been proposed; it would be only the second of its kind in China.

A FORMER JAPANESE MILITARY AIRPORT IS TRANSFORMED

Zhuhai Jinwan Airport, formerly Zhuhai Sansao Airport, opened June 1995 in Sanzao township, 37 kilometres from the city centre of Zhuhai and 33 kilometres from Macao. Originally a military airport built by the Japanese during their occupation in World War II, it is situated 55 kilometres from Zhongshan and 85 km from Jiangmen, two strategic cities during the war.

With an annual capacity of 12 million passengers and 600,000 tonnes of freight, it is designed to handle 100,000 take-offs and landings a year.

This is a much larger airport than what Beijing's civil aviation regulator had originally approved, authorising the city to build a smaller regional airport in an area already well served

by major airports in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Macao. Conflict over disregard for these instructions and the substantial debt the city incurred as a result contributed to Liang Guangda stepping down as mayor in 1995.

HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TAKES OVER MANAGEMENT

In its early years, ZUH lost money, operating at a fraction of its capacity. With no international flights, it was at a disadvantage compared to the other four airports in the region, all of which offered (and still do) a far wider range of domestic and international destinations. An additional handicap is ZUH's distance from the city centre. Guangzhou Baiyun (White Cloud) International Airport, one of the mainland's three major airports, is only 45 minutes' ride away for Zhuhai residents and offers flights all over China and around the world.

The Zhuhai government turned to Hong Kong International Airport to turn things around. In August 2006, the two announced the establishment of a joint venture, the Zhuhai-Hong Kong Airport Management Company – Hong Kong holding 55 per cent and Zhuhai 45 per cent – with a registered capital of RMB360 million. The company paid a franchise fee for the exclusive right to manage and operate ZUH for 20 years.

In 2008, two years after the partnership, the airport broke even for the first time. That year, it handled 1.1 million passengers and 11,140 tonnes of cargo – increases of 7.8 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively, from 2007.

Formation of the Zhuhai-Hong Kong Airport Management Company proved a wise decision. Passenger volume doubled from 2 million in 2012 to 4.07 million in 2015. There were 39,600 takeoffs and landings, an increase of 9.6 per cent from 2014, with an average of 118 flights a day to 42 cities across the mainland. Cargo shipment reached 25,800 tonnes, an increase of 16.7 per cent. Both passenger and cargo traffic were record numbers. The target for 2016 is to exceed 5 million passengers.

ZUH is served by 21 airlines including Air China, China Southern, China Eastern, Shanghai Airlines, Xiamen Airlines, Shandong Airlines, Shenzhen Airlines, Hainan Airlines and Sichuan Airlines with flights to cities all over China,



2.73 MILLION PASSENGERS Passed through Zhuhai Jinwan Airport

including Urumqi in the far west and Harbin in the far north. As of 2015 year end, there were 8 flights a day to Beijing, 12 to Shanghai and 3–5 to Hangzhou, Nanjing, Chongqing, Chengdu and Xiamen.

This growth is a result of the rapid development of China's domestic and international tourism markets as well as the Pearl River Delta's economic growth. Many tourists choose to enjoy Macao via Zhuhai to save money, crossing the border by day for gambling, shopping and leisure and staying in Zhuhai hotels by night.

Zhuhai, a city of 1.63 million, is also developing rapidly. Its *per capita* income, RMB120,000, is one of the highest in China. Additionally, it is a resort city where people from all over the mainland buy holiday apartments.

In 2015, the city posted a GDP of RMB202 billion yuan, a 10 per cent increase from 2014. With 31.2 million domestic visitors, up 8 per cent, and 4.71 million international visitors, up 2.3 per cent, tourism revenue was RMB21.79 billion and US\$962 million, respectively.

Zhuhai's yacht industry has an annual output of more than RMB2 billion and increasingly caters to the domestic market with its growing number of wealthy Chinese. The city boasts a Club Med on Dong'ao island and offers a wide range of water sports. Zhuhai's government plans to transform the city into a major international yachting centre.

All this traffic from vacationers, tourists and yachters – domestic and international alike – contributes to the airport's expanding market base.

OFFERING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS JETS A NEW HOME

Since opening, ZUH has always operated well below its design capacity. A 66,000-square-metre air show centre next to the airport stands empty most of the year and could house up to 50 business jets. Even 2015's record-high passenger and cargo traffic is less than 50 per cent of capacity.

Airport management is always looking for ways to utilise this spare capacity. One idea, developed in consultation with the Zhuhai-Hong Kong Airport Management Company, is to receive Hong Kong's overflow of international business jets. Hong Kong International Airport handles more than 1,100 commercial flights daily. With fewer than 70 parking slots for business jets and even fewer landing slots, finding space for the private jets based there is often difficult, not to mention jet traffic in and out. With this new proposal, aircrafts would be able to land and offload passengers in Zhuhai instead of waiting hours for undesirable slots in Hong Kong. With the proper customs facilities in place, a 20-minute helicopter route then could be set up between Zhuhai and Hong Kong's Central district.

ZUH has already submitted this proposal to the regulatory authorities in Beijing. While the cost of landing and parking in Zhuhai is cheaper than in Hong Kong, there is a compensation and administration fee of US\$3,800 every time a non-mainland-Chinese aircraft crosses its airspace. The Asian aviation industry is lobbying for this fee to be scrapped in order to make the new proposal more attractive.

TRAINING MORE PILOTS TO MEET CHINA'S GROWING DEMAND

Another proposal is to use the airport as a civil airline pilot flight training facility for Pegasus Flight Academy (China) (PFA). This Sino-foreign joint venture would involve an investment of US\$80 million. The Asian Development Assistance Board and the Sino-Foreign Aviation Education Associates Ltd of Hong Kong are currently in negotiations with the Zhuhai Aviation Industrial Park, the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), local aviation authorities and Chinese and foreign investors.

According to its website, "Pegasus [International Resources] has become the largest



single provider of pilots to China with its *ab initio* training and flight training services," including flight training, career pilot development, equipment and crew leasing, business aircraft maintenance, components repair and aviation consulting.

The PFA would initially matriculate 120 students and grow to 400 over five years. Captain John Bent, former manager of the Cathay Pacific/ Dragonair Flight School in Hong Kong, is slated to be Director of Strategic Training.

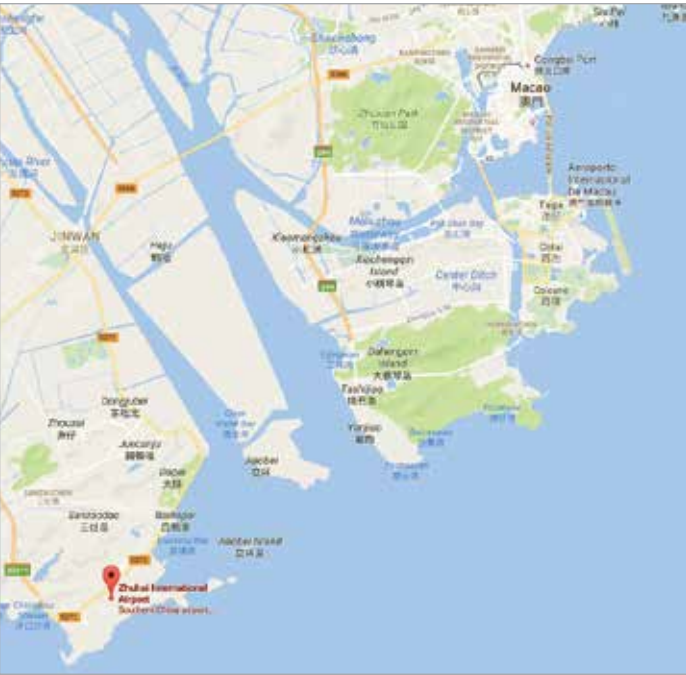
Currently, the mainland's only pilot-training facility is located in Guanghan, Sichuan. The school graduates 800 civil airline pilots a year with similar numbers trained at flight schools in Australia, Canada and the United States licensed by CAAC. With industry estimates pegging the demand for new pilots at around 2,000 a year, the growth of China's aviation sector is the fastest in the world.

Zhuhai airport is in an excellent location, in the Pearl River, home to one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Domestic and foreign tourism in the region are booming; it is next to Macao, Asia's gambling capital.

Its challenge in the years ahead are to make best use of this location and the business opportunities it brings – while respecting its four neighbouring competitors. It must find the right balance of competition and complementarity. ■



MAP Zhuhai Jinwan Airport in relation to Macao





All eyes to the skies in Zhuhai

China displays
new aircraft
and weapons at
Airshow China

TEXT OU NIAN-LE
PHOTOS XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

CHINA'S BAYI AEROBATIC TEAM

In November, China displayed its latest jet fighter and military hardware as well as commercial planes at the 11th China International Aviation & Aerospace Exhibition, also known as Airshow China, in Zhuhai, Guangdong. Thousands of on-site spectators and millions of interested foreign investors and governments followed the television-broadcasted event.

The airshow, which opened on 1st of November and closed on 6th of November 2016, was hosted at Zhuhai's civilian airport. Attendance during the first three days was restricted to those in the aviation trade, totaling 135,000 people; the second half of the show was open to the public, attracting a crowd of 230,000. Featuring crowd-pleasing entertainment, dazzling aerial acrobatics displays were put on by the Red Arrows of Britain, the People Liberation

Army (PLA) display team, the Russia Knights and a group from the Pakistani Air Force.

This year, China's only international aerospace exhibition had its largest ever display of military and civilian hardware and aircraft, filling 11 exhibition halls and covering 430,000 square metres of indoor and outdoor viewing space. More than 700 exhibitors from 42 countries and regions – 45 per cent of them from outside the mainland – showed 151 aircraft. Collectively, 402 business deals totaling more than US\$40 billion were signed for 187 aircraft. Press coverage was also high with 2,780 journalists from 419 media organisations attending.

The airshow, held every other year, started modestly in 1996 but has grown in importance with the dramatic growth of China's civil aviation industry and the country's emergence as a major exporter of arms. From 2011–2015, China was the third-largest arms exporter in the world, after the U.S. and Russia, accounting for 5.9 per cent of global sales.

The need to secure export order bids has persuaded the People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) and the country's arms manufacturers to be increasingly open in publicly showing their

Y-20 HEAVY
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT



CHINA'S DOMESTIC-SUIT J-20

products. The show also provides an opportunity to inform the Chinese people of the rapid advancements the country has made with regards to new and more high-tech weaponry.

Foreign and domestic companies are competing fiercely for orders from China's airline companies. Industry estimates put China's demand for new aircraft over the next 20 years at nearly 7,000, worth a purported RMB6 trillion yuan.

During the airshow, Guo Bozhi, Assistant President of Commercial Aircraft Corp of China, announced that they were in talks with United Aircraft Corp of Russia to build a twin-aisle, long-haul commercial aircraft that would break up the sector's international duopoly of Airbus and Boeing. The new model will have up to 280 seats and a maximum flight range of 6,480 nautical miles.

CHENGDU J-20 MAKES ITS PUBLIC DEBUT

The star of the show was the PLAAF's Chengdu J-20 stealth fighter which made its first public appearance just after 10AM on opening day. A news conference on 28th of October confirmed the existence of the plane for the first time. Designed and manufactured by Chengdu

Aerospace Corporation, a subsidiary of Aviation Industry Corporation of China, it is only the fourth currently-operational stealth fighter jet in the world – the other three being the U.S. B-2 Spirit, F-22 Raptor and F-35 Lighting II.

Thousands of spectators, armed with thick glasses to protect them against the sun's glare, gazed up in wonder as the aircraft flew overhead. (The plane took off and landed from a nearby airport.) A PLA official stated that the J-20 contains many of China's top stealth aircraft technology and other military secrets they wish to safeguard.

Opening day, 1st of November, Chinese astronauts Jing Haipeng and Chen Dong appeared on a giant screen to send their good wishes from outer space and congratulate Airshow China on its 20th birthday. The two launched into orbit via the Shenzhou-11 spacecraft on 17th of October from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in the Gobi Desert, northwest China. Docked at China's Tiangong-2 space lab where they are living and conducting experiments for 30 days, their expedition is the longest space stay to date for any Chinese astronaut.

The Red Arrows from the U.K. are the first British military jets ever to land on mainland China. The team brought a total of 12 aircraft



AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT AG600 The world's largest amphibian aircraft

and over 100 personnel. Their transport plane, the Hawk, has a continuous flight capacity of 600 miles, or 1.5 hours of flying, requiring 22 fuel stops in 15 countries en route to Zhuhai. This expedition is part of a 90-day deployment in Asia. "We have never been to China before, so it is a huge milestone in the history of the Red Arrows," says squadron leader David Montenegro. "Displaying at the Zhuhai Airshow is a major career highlight for me."

This airshow is the single best opportunity for China to display its increasingly sophisticated variety of military goods. On display were the latest products in space, aviation, electronics and land armament. These included fighter jets, drones, missiles, tanks and artillery. Among them was the Xian Y-20, China's first domestically-developed large-scale transport plane. It has a maximum cargo capacity of 66 metric tonnes and a maximum take-off weight of more than 200 tonnes. Chinese-made drones, including the Cai Hong series of reconnaissance and combat drones which have been purchased by a dozen countries around the world, also attracted much attention.

Competition is fierce in the international

arms market. China currently ranks third, behind the United States and Russia, and is keen to increase its market share beyond its traditional customers. Between 2011 and 2015, Pakistan was its biggest customer, accounting for 35 per cent of China's arms exports, according to a report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Bangladesh accounted for 20 per cent and Myanmar 16 per cent. During this period, China also increased its sales to African countries, namely, Nigeria, Uganda and Djibouti. Its exports include submarines, missiles and fighter jets.

**FROM MODEST BEGINNINGS,
THE EXHIBITION CONTINUES TO
EXPAND INTERNATIONALLY**

Zhuhai held the first Airshow China in November 1996. To date, it is the only professional aviation exhibition endorsed by the central government. More than 400 aerospace firms from 25 countries took part in the first show which attracted 20,000 trade representatives, 700,000 public spectators and roughly 218 local and international press contacts. Sixteen business

contracts totaling US\$2 billion were signed at the first exhibition.

Over the years, trade volume grew slowly, reaching US\$4 billion in 2008, according to the airshow's website. Since then, it has increased rapidly: US\$9.3 billion in 2010, US\$11.8 billion in 2012, US\$23.4 billion in 2014 and US\$40 billion in 2016. This exponential rate has coincided with dramatic growth in China's aviation market and its emergence as an exporter of civilian and military aircraft and related equipment.

The number of exhibitors has risen accordingly, from 500 in 2004 to 600 in 2008, then 650 in 2012 and finally 700 in 2014 and 2016. Media presence has also increased, from 200 in 2008 to 220 in 2012, then 228 in 2012 to 330 in 2014 and finally 419 this year.

According to the head of the company that organises the show, Zhou Zuode, the airshow was not initially conceived with a mind for profit but as a platform for China's defence industry. Its main participants were state-owned Chinese firms who were fulfilling their social responsibility by supporting the Zhuhai government.

As the show expanded and entered the second stage of breaking even, its revenues increased both directly and indirectly. "After all, we are a profit-making company. If there were no profit, our team would not be stable. The show brings enormous benefits to Zhuhai, to restaurants, tourism, hotels, transport and telecom firms," says Zhou. Indeed, the show has become an important event for the city, raising the international profile and status of Zhuhai, especially its aviation industrial park. It is responsible for bringing in more VIPs, business people and tourists than any other city-wide attraction. During the show, hotels and restaurants are packed and traffic experiences the worst jams of the year.

The city also hosts a number of high-level aviation meetings in conjunction with the show, including the Military Flight Training and the 2nd International Civil Aircraft Flight Test Symposium. Airshow organisers

report that in all, 168 meetings, seminars and related activities were held during the exhibition.

Zhou views this year's participation of the Red Arrows as a major breakthrough. "The influence of our show is increasing, just as the strength of the country is growing. There are still obstacles to the sale of Chinese arms imposed by countries in Europe and North America, but this exchange (with the Red Arrows) is a display of good faith. National and military relations between China and Britain are good."

The next Airshow China will be held 6-11 November 2018, and Zhou has high hopes for even more expanded international relations. "Very many countries see the enormous size of the Chinese market and its development potential. For the next show, I believe that European and North American countries will actively send military teams to perform." ■

J-10 FIGHTER JETS CHINA'S BAYI AEROBATIC TEAM



CH-4 AERIAL VEHICLE

A photograph of an elderly man with grey hair, wearing a dark polo shirt and dark trousers, sitting on a stone wall outdoors. He is holding a paintbrush in his right hand and a canvas in his left, looking off to the side. A paint palette and a cup are on the ground in front of him. To his left is a large tree with a hollowed-out trunk. In the background, there is a body of water, a bridge, and a building with a large 'GA' logo under a clear blue sky.

Paintings of Macao

Inspired by movie posters, local artist becomes famous painter

TEXT LOUISE DO ROSÁRIO
PHOTO ANTÓNIO SANMARFUL
PAINTINGS LIO MAN CHEONG

Lio is one of the city's most renowned painters. A member of the Macau Artist Society, he has designed award-winning postage stamps and shown his work in numerous exhibitions in Macao, Hong Kong and Guangzhou. Private collectors in China and Japan own some of his work. "For the last 10 years, I have made a living simply from my paintings. I have achieved the purpose of my life," he said in an interview. "When I was a child, there was no such person as a professional artist in Macao."

To Lio's delight, his son Hak-man has followed in his footsteps to become a painter in his own right. "I put no pressure on him. He chose this because he liked it." Like his father before him, Hak-man gives classes in painting in addition to working on his own compositions.

FROM EARLY LIFE TO PRESENT-DAY SUCCESS

Lio comes from a modest family. In his youth, Lio's father migrated to Peru in search of a better life. He stayed for more than 10 years, but his small business did not prosper, so he returned to his native home in Zhuhai to marry. The couple had eight children; Man Cheong was born in 1951.

In the 1960s, when he was about 10 years old, the family moved to Macao. "The city was very backwards then, completely different than today. My father did odd jobs, like a security guard. My mother was a farmer in Zhuhai. It was a hard life."

On his way to school, Lio would walk past the Yung Lok Cinema and was drawn to the movie posters advertising films. He was further inspired and encouraged by his primary school art teacher and developed a great interest in painting advertisements. After graduation, he studied painting part-time at night school and quite by accident got the opportunity to paint publicity posters at a cinema.

The Victoria Cinema in Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, now a branch of the Tai Fung Bank, was Lio's main client. He worked in this field for 10 years, creating paintings and publicity materials for new films, including American and European movies in addition to films from the mainland and Hong Kong. He greatly admired the legendary Bruce Lee and applied extra energy into images for his films.

But in the early 1990s, the cinemas closed one after another, bringing about the end to this profession.

Luckily, Lio also designed posters for Chinese products and street advertisements in addition to teaching art. In the mid-1980s, he set up an advertisement company with close friends. By the 1990s, he had become head of his own private company and has since devoted himself full-time to composition in his studio in Sai Wan.

His new-found freedom has given him the opportunity to travel widely, including to such international destinations as Russia, Europe, Brazil, India, Cambodia, Taiwan and many parts of mainland China. Wherever he goes, he takes his paints and finds new images and inspiration. "My father always supported me in my work. He liked cultural things and was happy that I was working in this field," Lio reminisces.

POSTAGE STAMP FAME

In 1991, Lio began designing stamps for Macao Post: "Gods of Chinese Mythology" and "Temples of Macao" were two of his limited editions. Since then, he has designed more than 30 issues.

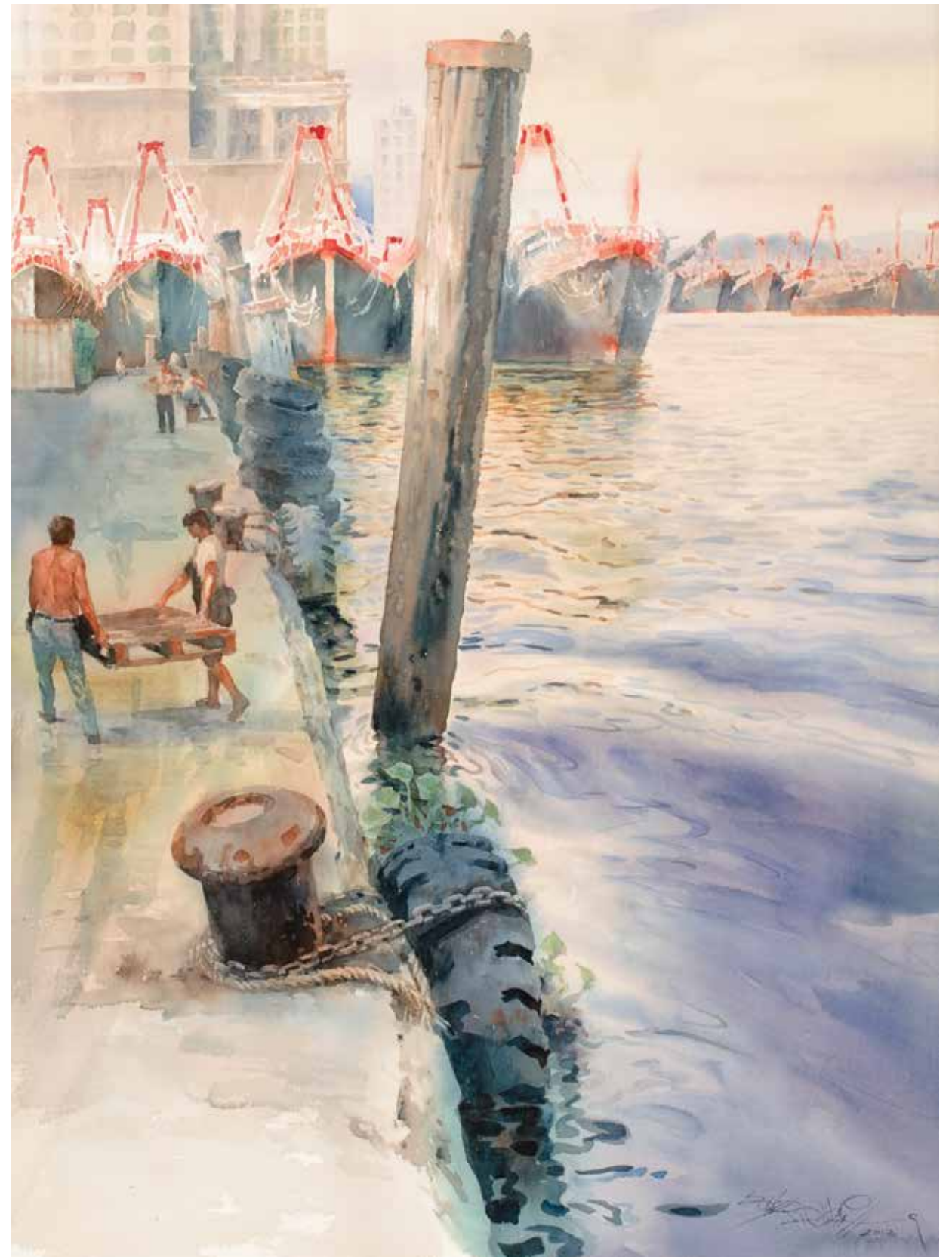
In August 2012, Macao Post issued his design of "The Cowherd and the Weaving Maid". It won ninth place in the 2012 Grand Prix de L'Exposition WIPA for "Most Beautiful Stamp" at the Vienna International Philatelic Exhibition.

A FULL-TIME ARTIST WITH INTERNATIONAL CHOPS

Since the 1970s, Lio has regularly taken part in fine-art activities and collective exhibitions organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macau Artist Society. He held his first solo exhibition in 1998 and has since continued to show his work.

He has also participated in the Watercolour Paintings Exhibitions of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and in joint exhibitions in Japan, Canada, Portugal and Hong Kong.

August and September 2015, the Pavilion of the Lou Lim Ieoc Garden hosted a retrospective of 32 of his works to celebrate his winning the Best Creation Special Prize of the 30th Collective Exhibition of Macao Artists.



INNER HARBOUR



RUINS OF SAINT PAUL



A-MA TEMPLE



SE SQUARE AND CATHEDRAL



LILAU SQUARE



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH



MOUNT FORTRESS



LOU LIM IEOC GARDEN



GUIA CHAPEL AND LIGHTHOUSE



NA TCHA TEMPLE



SAINT FRANCIS GARDEN



RUA SUL DO MERCADO DE SÃO DOMINGOS

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Colección Selos de Macau

澳門郵票收藏

Collect Macao's Stamps

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中國澳門
MACAU CHINA
3.00
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中國澳門
MACAU CHINA
4.50
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中國澳門
MACAU CHINA
5.50
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GRANDE PRÉMIO DE MOTOS DE MACAU

02.23.616

中國澳門
MACAU CHINA
12.00
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GRAND PRIX MACAU

0.2 km

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