

澳門研究簡報

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1999 年以來澳門研究的新趨勢——澳門研究年會 2022 主旨演講 “Tracking New Trends in Macao Studies Since 1999” : The Keynote Speech of Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022

由澳門大學澳門研究中心、澳門基金會、本地學術期刊《澳門研究》及兩份 SSCI 期刊《當代亞洲》和《國情導報》合辦的澳門研究年會 2022 已於 2022 年 11 月 28 至 29 日舉行。會議聚集了來自世界各地的專家，分享澳門研究的成果，貢獻真知灼見，為本地研究人才的培育提供了肥沃的土壤。

The Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022, co-organized by the CMS, the Macao Foundation, the local academic journal, *Journal of Macau Studies*, and two SSCI journals, namely, *Journal of Contemporary Asia* and *China Information*, has been held on 28-29 Nov 2022. The conference gathered experts from all over the world to share results of Macao studies and contribute insights, providing a fertile ground for the cultivation of local research talents.

會上，岡恩教授（Prof. Geoffrey Gunn，長崎大學）發表了題為「1999 年以來澳門研究的新趨勢」的主旨演講。他認為，自 1999 年甚至更早以來，由於一系列發展變化，澳門研究或澳門的知識生產，已經能夠數次重塑自己。其中一些是技術性的，一些是制度性的，有一些是由於全球學術趨勢和學科關注的轉變，一些是與地緣經濟、地緣政治以及與橫琴和大灣區相關的尺度政治有關。

Prof. Geoffrey Gunn (Nagasaki University) delivered the keynote speech titled “Tracking New Trends in Macao Studies Since 1999”. The speech argued that Macao Studies or knowledge production in Macao has been able to reinvent itself several times since 1999 or even earlier as consequence of a changing set of developments. Some of these are technical, and some institutional. Still others owe to global trends in scholarship and shifting disciplinary concerns. And yet still others are due to geo-economics, geo-politics, and scalar politics when it comes to connecting with Hengqin and the Greater Bay Area.

岡恩教授的討論圍繞四個主題展開，但在本期簡報，我們主要關注他的第一個主題，即「澳門研究的趨勢」。

Prof. Geoffrey Gunn’s discussion ranges around four topics, but here we mainly focus on his first topic, namely “Trends in Macao Studies”.

1、漫長的停滯期 The Long Period of Stasis

一般來說，澳門研究無論是英文、葡萄牙文還是中文，在戰後幾十年都經歷了一個漫長的停滯期。這在葡萄牙薩拉查的獨裁統治下是不可避免的。更廣泛地說，與英國、美國和其他地方相比，葡萄牙的漢學研究落後了（即使葡萄牙和澳門



岡恩教授（Prof. Geoffrey Gunn）

在歷史上曾是佼佼者)。至少在 1974 年康乃馨革命之前，葡萄牙的社會科學是滯後的。例如，在體質人類學（收集和測量頭骨等）方面，葡萄牙曾佔主導地位，直到 20 世紀 70 年代才被英美人類學的學派超越。今天，包括葡萄牙在內的許多研究表明了人類學曾如何為葡萄牙龐大的非洲和亞洲帝國服務。澳門也包含在其中，還有一部分是在東帝汶的華人身上進行的。1929 年 3 月，裘昔司（徐薩斯）的《歷史上的澳門》（1926 年第二版）因錯誤而在澳門被公開燒毀（1984 年由 OUP 在香港重印），這並不令人鼓舞。隨著作者被公開羞辱並被告上法庭，可以說這一事件至少對葡萄牙作家來說仍然是一個長期的陰影，即使該書是用英文寫的。

Generally speaking, Macao studies whether in English, Portuguese or Chinese went through a long period of stasis through the postwar decades. This was inevitable under the Salazar dictatorship. More generally, Sinological studies in Portugal lagged, compared to say the United Kingdom, the US and elsewhere (even if Portugal and Macao may have been a leader historically). Social science just lagged in Portugal at least until the Carnation Revolution of 1974. For example, physically anthropology (collection and measurement of skulls, etc.) dominated in Portugal until the 1970s simply bypassed by Anglo-American schools of anthropology. Numerous studies produced today including in Portugal have revealed how anthropology served Portugal's vast African and Asia empires. Macao was not outside of this experiment in part conducted upon Chinese in East Timor. It was not encouraging that Montalto de Jesus' *Historic Macao* (2nd edition 1926) was publicly burnt in Macao in March 1929 owing to errors (reprinted by OUP in Hong Kong in 1984). With the author publicly humiliated and taken to court, arguably this event remained as a long shadow at least for Portuguese writers even if the book was written in English.

2、主流敘事和反潮流 Master Narrative and Countercurrents

從某種意義上說，在英語和葡萄牙語寫作中，有一種敘事方式，稱為「主流敘事」。此方法跨越了戰爭年代，尤其由三個人主導，即白樂嘉（J. M. Braga，逝於 1988 年）、博克塞（Charles Boxer，逝於 2000 年）和文德泉神父（Padre Manuel Teixeira，逝於 2003 年）。當然，也有反潮流，許多其他葡萄牙人、土生葡人和中國人的名字在戰後常常出現在這一領域上，例如高美士、阿瑪羅教授、霍啟昌、費成康、施白蒂和薩安東教授；在政治學方面，有 Herbert S. Yee、費茂實、卡門·曼德思、利天佑、盧兆興、楊鳴宇；在社會學方面，有 Catherine Clayton、韓林、João de Pina-Cabral 和郝志東等研究人員。

There was in a sense a master narrative in English and Portuguese writing especially dominated by three individuals spanning the war years, namely Jack (Jose Maria) Braga (d.1988), Charles Boxer (d. 2000) and Padre Manuel Teixeira (d. 2003). Of course, there were also countercurrents to this trio and many other Portuguese, Macanese and Chinese names were active in the post war period, for example, Luís Gonzaga Gomes, Prof. Ana Maria Amaro, Fok Kai Cheong, Fei Chengkang, Beatriz Basto da Silva, Prof. Antonio Saldanha; in political science they include Herbert S. Yee, Moisés Silva Fernandes, Carmen Mendes, Francisco Leandro, Sonny Shiu-Hing Lo, Meng U leong; in sociology, there are researchers like Catherine Clayton, Jean Berlie, João de Pina-Cabral and Zhidong Hao.

3、後現代主義的趨勢 The Trend to Post-modernism

澳門研究的一個趨勢是轉向後現代主義——作為對解釋現實的科學或客觀對象的假定確定性的反應。然而，另一個趨勢是轉向後殖民主義——正如爭取民族、文化和政治自治一樣，對文化重疊和混合性的認識。文化批判，甚至符號學都對解釋現實的客觀對象嘗試提出挑戰。隨後，他引用了相關領域的幾位作者及其作品，如：Jonathan Porter、鄭妙冰、王嘉祺、Isabel Morais。在討論跨學科和區域研究時，岡恩教授認為這個趨勢不僅是澳門學術機構通過特定學科（如經濟學、社會學、語言學等）培訓出新生代學者，也是大學建構人文社科相關學院的理想方式。岡恩教授指出，澳門是一個空間或地區，與全球任何空間或地區相比，可能都是微不足道的，然而它具有特定的身份，所以需要綜合所有社會科學學科來進行理解。

In this section, the professor mentioned one trend in Macao studies is a turn to post-modernism – as a reaction to the assumed certainty of scientific, or objective, efforts to explain reality. Yet another trend is a turn to post-colonialism – as with the struggle for ethnic, cultural, and political autonomy, an awareness of cultural overlap and

hybridity. Cultural critique and even semiotics challenge objective attempts to explain reality. The Professor then cited several authors in related fields and their works, including Jonathan Porter, Christina Miu Bing Cheng, Katrine K. Wong and in literary studies, Isabel Morais. In the discussion of interdisciplinary and regional studies, the Professor argues that this academic trend in Macao is not only the emergence of newer generations of scholars passing through institutions in Macao trained in specific disciplines, namely economic, sociology, linguistics, etc., and that is fine and that is the way that universities shape Faculties of Social Science and Humanities. After all, Macau is a space or area, minuscule alongside just about any space of area on the globe with a specific identity, so it calls on all social science disciplines to comprehend.

4、澳門與「新絲綢之路」 Macao and the “New Silk Road”

在這一部分，岡恩教授提到了普塔克教授（Roderich Ptak）的文章揭露了「從中國看澳門」，以及「從海洋看澳門」之間的認知裂痕。岡恩教授總結說，「新絲綢之路」的出現讓我們思考我們看待傳統絲綢之路的方法，如同普塔克教授所提及的那樣，來自陸地（中國）的觀點和來自海洋的觀點應是互補不是對立的，或者這種想法也算是一種新的學術趨勢吧。

In this part, Prof. Geoffrey Gunn referred to Professor Roderich Ptak, whose essays exposed the fissure between Macao-as-viewed-from China and the Macao-as-viewed from the sea perception if not divide. Prof. Geoffrey Gunn concluded that the advent of the “New Silk Road” approach also makes us think about approaches to the classic Silk Road, and in his opinion, if he captures a trend then it is to take the view from the mainland China and the view from the sea such as identified by Professor Roderich Ptak, tend now to be seen as complimentary and not as polar opposites.

5、關於翻譯的問題 Issues around Translation

最早將與澳門有關的作品翻譯成中文的現代作品之一可能是博克塞的《十六世紀的華南》（北京：中國出版社，1990年）。此外，一些用葡萄牙語寫作的人已經看到他們的許多作品被翻譯成中文，如薩安東、吳志良、湯開建、金國平和范岱克等。翻譯在這裏是一個重要課題，文本和檔案的雙向翻譯越多，就越容易理解漢語和非漢語學者的不同的研究方法。

One of the first modern translations of Macau-related works into Chinese might have been Boxer's *South China in the Sixteenth Century* (Beijing: Chinese Publishing House, 1990). In any case, some writing in Portuguese have seen many of their productions translated in Chinese locally. The professor cited some outstanding works and their authors, for example, António Vasconcelos de Saldanha, Wu Zhiliang, Tang Kajian, Jin Guoping and Paul Van Dyke's. Translation is an issue here and the greater the two-way translation of texts and documents so the easier it should be to make sense of the two approaches between Chinese and non-Chinese scholars.

總結：中國—全球研究中的「澳門學派」？ Conclusion: A Macao School (of China-Global Studies?)

綜觀上述提到的所有學者的名字，有一點是肯定的，即澳門研究的國際化，各國學者都踏上了這個舞臺。澳門研究的進展可能不是線性的，尤其是在興趣和學科的漩渦中，但以三種語言（葡語、英語和中文）的成果尤為顯著。此外，另一個顯著之處是，澳門研究已在現時的學校和高等教育系統中被教授。此外，從學術角度來看，岡恩教授提到未來可以出現一個中國和／或全球研究的「澳門學派」，至於它是從後殖民主義的角度，還是從「一體化宏觀史」的角度如新絲綢之路或海洋的角度而言，則有待觀察。

Looking at all these names mentioned in this presentation, one thing is for sure, namely the internationalization of Macao studies. Authors of all kinds of nationalities have stepped into the arena. The advance in Macao studies might not have been linear, especially with the swirl of interests and disciplines but the output is notable in three languages, including Portuguese, English and Chinese. The other difference is that Macao studies – history and society – is now taught in the school and higher education system. Additionally, from an academic perspective, the professor mentioned that in the future a “Macao School” of China and/or Global Studies can emerge. Whether this happens from inside a postcolonial perspective or from an “Integrated Horizontal Macrohistory” perspective as with New Silk Road or maritime perspectives, remains to be seen.



The Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022 Sidelight

澳門研究年會 2022 花絮

澳門研究中心在 2019 年舉辦了首屆澳門研究年會，2020 年的澳門研究年會，將澳門研究推向國際，報名反應熱烈，在澳門及各地徵集眾多澳門研究的最新作品。唯受新冠疫情影響，延至今年以線上形式舉行。澳門研究年會分成 10 個子論壇，40 多位來自澳門及世界各地的學者分別就不同議題進行分組討論，並有過百位觀眾參與。

The CMS held the first Annual Conference of Macao Studies in 2019. The Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2020 promoted Macao studies to the world and received an overwhelming response, with a large number of submissions of new works in Macao studies from Macao and around the world. However, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference was postponed to this year (2022) and was held online. More than 40 scholars from Macao and around the world participated in this year's conference, which was divided into ten sub-forums. During the event, scholars had in-depth discussions on different topics.

The event attracted over 100 people in the audience.

2022 28-29 NOV

- Panel 1 – Historical Gaze
- Panel 2 – 近代澳門
- Panel 3 – Geopolitics
- Panel 4 – Economy and Trade
- Panel 5 – Politics
- Panel 6 – Education
- Panel 7 – Policy and Society
- Panel 8 – Migration
- Panel 9 – Identity
- Panel 10 – 當代澳門



2) MEGA TRENDS IN GLOBAL ASIAN STUDIES

- The Saidian (Edward Said) Critique of Western Orientalism
- Benedict Anderson's "Imagined Communities"
- The "California School" and "Integrated Horizontal Macrohistory"
- The Journal of Contemporary Asia



Prof. Geoffrey Gunn

"Tracking New Trends in Macao Studies Since 1999":

The Keynote Speech of Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2022



澳大組織專家為 2023 特區施政提供意見 UM Experts and Scholars Discussed SAR Government's Policy Address for 2023

澳門大學澳門研究中心於 2022 年 11 月 16 日舉行「澳門特區政府 2023 年財政年度施政報告」座談會。多位專家學者認同是次《施政報告》「齊心合力，穩中求進」的宗旨，認為特區政府在疫情的困難中，努力穩定民生、尋求經濟復甦，期望特區政府稍後可以出台更具前瞻性的政策，同時加強政策規劃的延續性和認受性，為澳門疫後的發展鋪路。

The University of Macau (UM) Centre for Macau Studies (CMS) held the Seminar on the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2023 of the Macao SAR on 16 Nov 2022. At the seminar, experts and scholars expressed their support for the objectives of the policy address of "Making Progress Jointly while Ensuring Stability". They believed that the SAR government is making great efforts to improve people's livelihood and promote economic recovery during the difficult times of the pandemic. They also hoped that the SAR government will introduce more forward-looking policies and enhance the continuity and the general acceptance of its policy to build a solid foundation for Macao's development in the post-pandemic era.

是次會議由澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳主持。會上，澳門管理學院院長唐繼宗指出，是次《施政報告》提出的「1+4」產業政策，是針對澳門當下的問題所提出的合適之務實方案。此政策配合了澳門綜合旅遊的發展，連帶惠及經濟、就業和社會民生，他鼓勵繼續努力與橫琴合力發展相關多元產業。澳大社會科學學院助理教授關鋒表示，面對疫情局面尚未完全受控，《施政報告》予人穩健和爭取復甦的空間之感，因此沒有很多亮麗的承諾。盼求社會上下齊心，努力配合防疫措施，共同築建經濟復甦的基石。

The seminar was chaired by CMS Director Agnes Lam Lok Fong. According to Tong Kai Chung, president of the Macau Institute of Management, the "1+4" industrial policy is an appropriate and practical solution to problems facing Macao at the moment. The policy is in line with the development of integrated tourism in Macao and can stimulate the economy, create more jobs, and improve people's livelihood. He suggested that the SAR government should continue to collaborate with Hengqin on developing different industries. According to Kwan Fung, assistant professor in the Faculty of Social Sciences (FSS), as the pandemic is not yet fully under control, instead of making grand promises, the policy address offers a sense of stability and provides room for recovery. He hopes that people in all strata of society will work together to cooperate with anti-pandemic measures and build the foundation for economic recovery.

澳大社會科學學院教授吳德榮表示，是次《施政報告》較為平衡、對社會民生照顧充足。然而，他認為特區政府尚需加強對澳門長期的經濟轉型的估量，因為受疫情影響，澳門的經濟轉型已經開始，長期來說會可能出現很多陣痛，「1+4」產業政策需要專業高端人才，未必能吸收受轉型影響而失業的人群，短期來說可能會引發結構性就業問題，他認為未來數年澳門仍然有大量基礎建設，可能會是解決短期就業問題的一個出路，希望特區政府可以考量。澳大科技學院副教授黃承發認同建造業對解決短期就業的作用，



林玉鳳主任 (Prof. Agnes Lam)



唐繼宗院長 (President Tong Kai Chung)



關鋒助理教授 (Dr. Kwan Fung)



吳德榮教授 (Prof. Ngo Tak Wing)



黃承發副教授 (Prof. Wong Seng Fat)

他表示要吸引年青人入行，首先需要改善建造業的行業形象。此外，他提出「1+4」產業是長期的投資，需要更為長遠的規劃。

Ngo Tak Wing, professor in the FSS, said that the measures in the policy address are well-balanced and aim to improve people's livelihood. However, the SAR government needs to step up efforts to study the long-term impact of economic transformation, which has begun in Macao as a result of the pandemic and the local community will face various challenges in the long run. As the "1+4" industrial policy requires high-end professionals, the local job market may not be able to absorb the unemployed people caused by the transformation, and thus may give rise to structural unemployment in the short term. He believed that the development of basic infrastructure in the next few years may be a solution to unemployment in the short term and hopes that the SAR government will consider it. Wong Seng Fat, associate professor in the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST), agreed that the development of basic infrastructure might alleviate the problem of unemployment in the short term, adding that the construction industry needs to improve its image to attract young people. Moreover, he mentioned that the "1+4" industrial policy is a long-term investment and requires long-term planning.

澳大工商管理學院副教授蘇小恩表示，是次《施政報告》中的旅遊政策較為穩建，建議考慮向更深層次推進，進行一些前瞻性的研究以開展新的旅遊策略，例如結合科技帶給旅客新的體驗可以吸引年輕旅客；研究疫下和疫後最有興趣和潛力來澳旅遊的國家和地區，化危為機；制定疫情期間的旅客住宿方案，使旅客即使在旅遊期間遇上疫情都有很好的體驗，提高旅客對澳門的滿意度，為澳門建立品牌效應。



蘇小恩副教授 (Prof. So Siu Ian)

According to So Siu Ian, associate professor in the Faculty of Business Administration (FBA), the SAR government should carry out forward-looking studies to develop novel tourism strategies, such as using technology to offer a new tourism experience for young travellers, exploring countries and regions with people of great interest and potential to visit Macao during and after the pandemic, as well as improving accommodation policy during the pandemic to provide a satisfactory experience for tourists and improve the brand image of Macao.

澳大社會科學學院副教授徐建華從社會角度解讀是次《施政報告》，他表示經濟下滑可能會催生新的犯罪，且需注意有組織犯罪的轉向，其次，近年自殺率的上升亦讓人關注，需要有政策應對。澳大社會科學學院客席助理教授蘇桂龍亦關心疫情下澳門市民抑鬱和自殺率上升的情況，尤其是年輕人方面，可考慮制定系統性的學生和老師心理健康關注制度以作應對。此外，他認為加入一定期限的遙距工作模式，可加強年青人前往大灣區就業的動機。



徐建華副教授 (Prof. Xu Jianhua)

According to Xu Jianhua, associate professor in the FSS, the economic downturn might cause an increase in the crime rate and organised crimes might switch their targets. He also expressed concern over the rising suicide rate, which required a policy response. Sou Kuai Long, adjunct assistant professor in the FSS, also expressed concern over the increase in suicide rate and the number of depression patients, especially those among young people. According to him, the SAR government should establish a systematic mechanism for mental health care for students and teachers. In addition, he believed that the inclusion of a mode of remote work for a certain period of time would strengthen the motivation of young people to seek employment in the Greater Bay Area.



蘇桂龍助理教授 (Dr. Sou Kuai Long)

明愛副服務總監林玉珠認為，人口普查數據顯示澳門的人口結構、家庭結構正在轉變，尤其需要關注人口老化的問題，應善用電子科技、調查研究發掘潛藏中的社會問題、發展新型社會服務模式。在失業問題上，她建議除關注經濟原因外，

亦需關注心理及情緒因素，並提供適切培訓。澳大社會科學學院助理教授陳建新樂見是次《施政報告》維持社會福利水平，一些政策如長者公寓、夾屋等將會相繼落成，他認為特區政府需認真研究和思考其分配問題，以確保相關政策能落實。

According to Lam lok Chu, deputy service director of Caritas Macau, recent census data indicate that Macao's population structure and family structure are changing, and the aging problem has been particularly prominent. The SAR government should make good use of electronic technology to uncover and investigate hidden social problems and develop new models of social services. On the issue of unemployment, she suggested that apart from financial factors, attention should also be given to psychological and emotional factors, and appropriate training should be provided. According to Chan Kin Sun, assistant professor in the FSS, the policy address continues the measures in public welfare, such as the implementation of the "sandwich class" housing scheme and the elderly housing project. He suggested that the SAR government should make more efforts to explore and design appropriate distribution strategies to ensure a smooth implementation of the above policies.

與會專家學者皆表示，除「1+4」產業外，特區政府亦可與橫琴合力發展一些具潛力的特定產業，如建造業、物流業等，這有利於澳門短期的經濟發展、改善失業問題。

All participants agreed that in addition to the "1+4" industrial policy, the SAR government could consider collaborating with Hengqin on developing specific industries with potential, such as the construction industry and the logistics industry, which can help boost economic development in the short term and address the issue of unemployment in Macao.



林玉珠副服務總監 (Ms. Lam lok Chu, deputy service director)



陳建新助理教授 (Dr. Chan Kin Sun)

澳門研究・國際視野 (2) Macao Studies in Global Perspective (2)

I 旅遊目的地在危機時期的治理和公私營合作模式對旅遊業從新冠肺炎疫情復甦的角色——以澳門為例 Destination Governance in Times of Crisis and the Role of Public-private Partnerships in Tourism Recovery from Covid-19: The Case of Macao

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JOURNAL OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT, Vol 51, June 2022

Penny Yim King Wan¹, Xiangping Li¹, Virginia Meng-Chan Lau¹, Leonardo (Don) Dioko¹

1 Macao Institute Tourism Studies

本研究探討了澳門如何採用公私營合作模式（PPP 模式）來幫助其旅遊業復甦。該研究主要調查了政府和領導者在後疫情時代旅遊業復甦中的作用、消費市場的變化以及旅遊部門和旅遊業界的協作努力。這項研究有助了解公私營合作如何幫助旅遊業復甦，以及探討危機領導在這一過程中的重要性。該研究還為行業合作夥伴提供了有關如何更有效地採取行動和應對危機的建議。

This study looks at how Macao used public-private partnership governance to help its tourism industry recover. The research mainly explores the roles of government and the crisis leader in post-COVID tourism recovering, the shifts in consumer markets, and collaborative efforts of tourism business sectors and destination marketing organizations. This study helps to understand how public-private partnerships can help tourism recover, and the significance of



crisis leadership in the process. The study also provides suggestions for industry associations on how to better act and deal with the situation.

具體而言，此研究有三個目標：

- (1) 研究澳門政府（特別是其領導人）在旅遊業復甦中的角色和所採取的策略；
- (2) 闡述在新冠肺炎疫情等特殊危機時，澳門政府如何在公共和私人利益相關者之間建立有效的合作夥伴關係；
- (3) 公私營合作模式如何有效地應用於旅遊業復甦工作。

In particular, this research has three aims:

- (1) To analyze the roles and approaches used by the Macao government (especially the city's leader) in the recovery of the tourism industry;
- (2) To clarify how the government of Macao has created an efficient network of partnerships between public and private stakeholders during exceptional crises like COVID-19;
- (3) To explore how a public-private partnership governance approach can be effectively applied in tourism recovery efforts.

研究方法 Methodology

本文採用質性面對面訪談的研究方法。半結構性的訪談問題是根據與管理、公私營合作、旅遊危機管理和復甦有關的文獻而制定的。問題內容包括澳門旅遊業和旅遊企業的狀態及新冠肺炎疫情對其影響、復甦過程和策略、政策、以及疫情後的挑戰和機遇。

A qualitative face-to-face research methodology was used in this study. Semi-structured interview questions were designed based on the literature covering governance, public-private partnerships, and tourist crisis management and recovery. The conditions and the influences of COVID-19 on Macao's tourism industry and businesses, as well as the recovery process and strategies, policies, and opportunities and impediments in the post-COVID period, were all topics covered in the questions.

由於本研究旨在探討澳門透過 PPP 模式振興其旅遊業作出的努力和經驗，研究對象包括旅遊業的公共和私營部門。本研究採用立意抽樣的方式，選擇了澳門特別行政區旅遊局（MGTO）作為代表公共部門的採訪對象。至於私營部門方面，本研究聯絡了與旅遊相關的機構，包括酒店、旅行社、零售店和會展行業。

Since this current study aimed to examine Macao's continuing effort and experience in reviving its tourism through PPPs, the research population comprised both public and private members of this industry. Purposeful sampling was used. The Macao Government Tourism Office (MGTO), a government DMO, was chosen as a principal interviewee for the public sector. For the private sector, associations in tourism-related areas were contacted, including hotels, travel agents, retail outlets, and event industries.

2021 年 1 月本研究向目標受訪者發出了正式邀請信。最後共有八位受訪者接受了邀請，其中包括旅遊局和七個旅遊相關機構或組織。為了對本研究課題有更全面的了解及對訪談結果進行三角分析，本研究還收集了報紙和政府統計資料等二次文獻。

Official invitation letters were sent to target interviewees in January 2021. The invitation was accepted by eight respondents, including representatives of the MGTO as well as seven tourism-related associations or sectors. In order to have a more holistic picture of the issue and to triangulate the findings of the interviews, this study also collected secondary sources of data, such as newspaper articles and government statistics.

研究發現 Findings

新冠肺炎疫情的爆發促使澳門旅遊利益相關者建立了一個公私營合作的管理形式。然而，由於不同的參與者往往會有不同的期望和貢獻，此形式並不能確保一定成功。此研究以澳門為實例，表明公共和私營旅遊部門之間如何合作面對新冠疫情及從中復甦。然而，這種合作關係的成功不僅僅是由於其緊密的發展和循序漸進的方式，還由於澳門政府和其危機領導人及時參與、指導和推進這種合作關係。

The COVID-19 outbreak prompted the creation of a PPP form of governance by Macao's tourism stakeholders in response. PPPs may not always ensure success, though, because different parties often have varying expectations and contributions. In this study, the cooperation between the public and private tourism sectors in Macao is an example of how to deal with COVID-19 and recover from it. However, the success of this partnership is due not only to its close-knit development and step-by-step approach, but also the timely participation of the Macao government and its crisis leaders in guiding and fostering the partnership.

根據之前關於 PPP 模式研究中的建議，合作關係通常建立於非危機時期或出於發展的目的而建立，但在新冠肺炎疫情這樣的特殊危機時期，政府及其危機領導者對促進公私合作變得更加積極。就澳門來說，領導者（澳門特首）通過建立明確的溝通體制和指導方針，鼓勵政府各部門與旅遊企業進行溝通和合作，將他們的意見傳達給中央政府，並制定復甦計劃來推動夥伴合作關係。除了通過審查危機、聽取反饋意見和監測夥伴關係的成果外，領導者還及時調整戰略。儘管此舉仍然是一個自上而下的管理方法，但由於政府透明的溝通及其在疫情防控工作的表現，兩者之間的信任得以建立。因此結果是正面的：減少對旅遊業的負面影響，並提高了旅遊目的地的復原力。復甦的速度取決於利益相關者如何應對危機。雖然遊客人數與博彩收入仍未達到預期水平，但快速恢復的跡象令人鼓舞。如果管理得當，PPP 模式可以成為解決困難和實現共同目標的有效工具。

According to the suggestions of previous studies on PPPs, partnerships are frequently formed during non-crisis times or for developmental purposes, but during exceptional crises like COVID-19, the government and its crisis leaders become more motivated to promote public-private cooperation. In the case of Macao, the leader (Macao's CE) encouraged the partnership by setting up a clear communication structure and guidelines, encouraging government departments to communicate and work with the tourism business, relaying their concerns to the Central Government, and developing recovery plans. By reviewing the crisis, listening to feedback, and following up on partnership outcomes, the crisis leader also made timely adjustments to strategies. Although still a top-down governance approach, trust was established because of the government's transparent communication along with the government's demonstrated competence in handling the pandemic. The outcomes are therefore positive. The negative effects on the tourism industry are reduced, and destination resilience is increased. The speed of recovery depends on how the stakeholders respond to the crisis. Although visitor numbers and gaming revenues have not yet reached the desired levels, signs of rapid recovery are encouraging, PPPs can be an effective instrument for solving difficulties and attaining shared goals when properly managed.

II 在流動與非流動中掙扎：新冠肺炎疫情期間澳門內地僱員在微信朋友圈發佈的生活經歷 **Struggling in Im/mobility: Lived Experience of Macao's Mainland Chinese Migrant Laborers via WeChat Moments during COVID-19**

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COMMUNICATION CULTURE & CRITIQUE, Vol 15, Issue 4, 2022

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新型冠狀病毒疫情的爆發，使人們的生活產生劇烈的變化。本研究聚焦一群來自中國內地的低技術勞工，在封關而迫滯留澳門的期間如何通過微信朋友圈發佈他們的日常生活。本研究透過分析社交媒體帖子和訪談數據，探討這些勞工在此期間所產生的積極和消極情緒。

The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has caused drastic changes in social life. This study analyzes how low-skilled labor migrants from mainland China discursively present



their daily lives via WeChat Moments during forced immobility due to border closures. Through studying social media posts and interview data, this study examined the positive and negative emotions that these labor migrants experienced during this time.

研究方法 Methodology

從 2020 年 2 月至 5 月，本研究的第一作者持續追蹤了八名在澳門從事清潔工作的內地女性僱員的朋友圈，並於 2020 年 7 月至 9 月出入境限制措施放寬後在她們的工作場所進行訪談（30 至 35 分鐘），以了解參與者的用意和帖子的意義，每次訪談的主題都圍繞著參與者在疫情期間面臨的挑戰和她們使用微信的情況。

From February to May 2020, the first author continuously observed the WeChat Moments posts of eight female mainland Chinese labor migrants who worked as cleaners in Macao and interviewed (30-35 minutes) them at their workplaces from July to September 2020, a time when the most restrictive border restrictions were lifted, to probe the participants' intentions and the interpretive meaning of posts, with each interview centering on the challenges that participants faced during the pandemic and their use of WeChat.

參與者的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，均來自中國南方地區，大多數人只有初中學歷，並在澳門的公廁、學校或體育場所從事清潔工作。她們在澳門有一至八年的工作經驗，均已婚並育有一名以上的子女。本研究分析了 351 張來自於八名參與者截圖，其中包括 182 個圖片帖子、158 個視頻帖子和 11 個轉帖。

All the participants, who were from southern provinces of China, were in their 30s and 40s. Most completed only junior high school, and they all worked as cleaners at facilities like public toilets, school buildings, or sports stadiums. All had between one and eight years of work experience in Macao and were married with more than one child. For this paper, we examined in total 351 screenshots from eight participants, consisting of 182 image posts, 158 video posts and 11 reposts.

研究發現 Findings

作者根據 351 張截圖的內容確定了六個主題：邊境關閉、飲食、恢復正常通關、天氣、家庭及其他。其中，邊境關閉佔比最大（37.6%），包括了四個副主題：挑戰（如經濟壓力、精神焦慮），娛樂（如觀光、有趣的視頻），日常生活，以及新冠疫情的資訊共享。與飲食相關的帖子包括兩類：展示食品和與朋友聚會。大多數照片是在邊境關閉期間發佈的。恢復正常化通關的主題描述了澳門珠海邊境重新開放後的生活——每週一次的核酸檢測、擁擠的邊境口岸和代購。

According to the content of 351 screenshots, the authors identified six themes: border closure, food and drinks, (re)normalized border-crossing, family, weather and others. The largest proportion of posts (37.6%) had the theme of border closure. It had four sub-themes: challenges (such as financial pressure, psychological anxiety), pleasures (such as sightseeing, funny videos), daily routines, and COVID-19 information sharing. Food posts included two types: displays of food items and sharing meals with friends. The (re)normalized border-crossing theme depicted life after the reopening of the Macao-Zhuhai border—weekly nucleic acid testing, the crowded border, and Daigou activity (personalized cross-border trading).

至於訪談部分，作者主要圍繞四個關鍵的話題進行：1) 新冠肺炎疫情的影響；2) 生活上的挑戰；3) 受訪者的需求；以及 4) 疫情開始時和目前的生活。對問題的回答可以歸類為六個主題：1) 經濟負擔（如無薪假期、在珠海的房租、在澳門的高生活費）；(2) 生活條件惡劣（如房間小、床鋪不乾淨、環境擁擠）；(3) 情緒問題（如擔心、焦慮、絕望）；(4) 對家庭的思念（如子女、丈夫）；(5) 與朋友和同事聚會（四處遊覽、一起做飯）；以及 (6) 邊境重新開放。

For the interview section, the authors focused on four key interview topics: (1) the impacts of COVID-19; (2) life challenges; (3) the needs of participants; and (4) lived experiences at the beginning of the outbreak and current life, six themes were identified according to the responses: (1) economic burdens (e.g., unpaid leave, rent in Zhuhai, high living cost in Macao); (2) poor living conditions (e.g., small rooms, dirty beds, crowded conditions); (3) emotional problems (e.g., worry, anxiety, desperation); (4) missing family (e.g., children, husbands); (5) socializing with friends

and colleagues (e.g., walking around, cooking); and (6) reopening of border.

據受訪內地勞工的描述，他們那些被打亂的生活由被困和新機遇共同構成。以珠海澳門邊境為背景，勞工從每日跨境通勤到被迫滯留澳門，再恢復每日跨境，他們在疫情前及在疫情期間的移動軌跡，提供了一種探討情緒在人們流動或非流動期間如何得到社會文化上的體驗的過程性方法。研究結果顯示參與者的情緒狀態是複雜且多面的，有一定程度的矛盾性。她們的情緒混合了焦慮與絕望、放鬆，以及在新環境中的愉悅，這與在正常通關情況下歡悅的狀態形成鮮明對比。此結果讓我們思考在危機情況下個人和社會流動／非流動的影響，因為受訪內地勞工的生活會受到社會結構限制的影響，如階級、年齡、性別和外來者（內地）身份等，這展示出權力動態在流動／非流動中的作用。

Mainland Chinese migrant workers discursively sketched their disrupted lives as the co-constitution of captivity and newfound opportunities. Contextualized in the Macao-Zhuhai border, the migration trajectory before and during COVID-19, changing from border commuting to a forced stay in Macao, and then to continued border transit, provides a processual approach to examining how emotions are social-culturally experienced in im/mobility. The results explain emotional states as complex and multifaceted, showing a degree of ambivalence. Participants' emotions were mixed with anxiety and desperation, relaxation, and happiness in a new environment, in contrast to the conviviality observed via social media use on regular border-crossing days. This finding prompts us to reflect on the implications of physical and social im/mobility in crisis situations, as migrants' lived experiences are influenced by socio-structural constraints such as class, age, gender, and outsider (China mainland) identity, demonstrating how power dynamics operate in im/mobilities.

同善堂獎學金鼓勵慈善文化研究 Macau Tung Sin Tong Scholarship

澳門大學與澳門同善堂，支持澳門慈善及社會服務發展史為主要的研究，從而推動發掘華人的慈善以及社會服務傳統、文化以及精神內涵，讓社會得以傳承，故於 2022 年成立「澳門同善堂獎學金」。

該獎學金主要受惠對象為澳門大學澳門研究或其他相關課程學生，以澳門慈善或社會服務發展史、華人慈善傳統、文化以及精神內涵作為論文主旨。具體詳情將於澳門研究中心網站公佈。

To support the research on the development history of charity and social services in this region, and to promote the Chinese charity and social service traditions, both cultural and spiritual, the University of Macau collaborated with Macau Tung Sin Tong, to jointly establish the “Macau Tung Sin Tong Scholarship” in 2022.

The beneficiaries of this scholarship are students from University of Macau, mainly with major in Macau studies or related areas. The purport theme of the thesis should be either the development history of charity or social services in Macau, Chinese charity traditions, culture and spiritual connotations. More information will soon be announced and available on the website of the Centre for Macau Studies.



澳門同善堂一百三十周年與澳大簽訂獎學金協議 Scholarship agreement signing ceremony for 130th Anniversary of Tung Sin Tong and University of Macau



崔世平主席 (Dr. Chui Sai Peng)



莫啟明教授 (Prof. Mok Kai Meng)



慶祝同善堂 130 周年研討會 Conference for celebrating the 130th Anniversary of Tung Sin Tong

為慶祝同善堂成立 130 年，澳門大學澳門研究中心與同善堂於 2022 年 10 月 7 日舉辦「華人的社會救濟與慈善傳統：慶祝澳門同善堂成立 130 周年學術研討會」，邀請專家學者就同善堂以及本澳慈善服務的歷史發表研究成果。會上，澳門大學、不同院校和機構的專家學者，對澳門同善堂的募賑活動、義學發展、慈善足跡、義學與義葬服務等方面進行專題研討。出席學者包括澳門大學教授楊斌、鄭振偉、客席助理教授梁佳俊、客席講師邢榮發；澳門理工大學教授婁勝華、講師溫學權；澳門科技大學教授林廣志、學者盧嘉諾等，他們分別發表題為：《同善遺珍》、《同善堂：講論派書與文化傳承》、《崔諾枝與抗戰時期澳門的募賑活動》、《善以為寶：「同善堂檔案文獻整理研究計劃」之回顧》、《同善堂義學早期的發展》、《同氣連枝：早期同善堂的粵港澳慈善足跡》、《慈善救濟、族產辦學與華人跨境殯葬：澳門同善堂藏永租北嶺山地契約的背景、訂立與價值》、《同善堂初旨中的宣講和敬執字紙》八篇專題研究。相關研究可詳閱快將出刊的同善堂特刊及《澳門研究》，敬請期待。

To celebrate the 130th anniversary of Tung Sin Tong, on 7 October 2022, the Centre for Macau Studies of the University of Macau and Macau Tung Sin Tong organized a commemorative conference on the 130th anniversary of Tung Sin Tong

本簡報刊登有關澳門的研究，如欲投稿，可透過以下方式聯絡本中心：
Macao Studies Bulletin will share various studies provided by scholars or researchers. Please feel free to contact us as below:

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and invited experts and scholars to present their research results on the history of Tung Sin Tong and philanthropic services in Macao. During the event, scholars from the University of Macau and different institutions and organizations conducted discussions on the fundraising activities, the development of free schools, charitable footprints, free schools and charity funeral services of Macau Tung Sin Tong, etc. Attending scholars included Prof. YANG Bin, Prof. CHENG Chun Wai, Visiting Associate Professor LEUNG Kai Chun, and Visiting Lecturer Dr. IENG Weng Fat of the University of Macau; Prof. LOU Shenghua and Lecturer Dr. WAN Hok Kun of the Macao Polytechnic University; Prof. LIN Guangzhi and Dr. LO Ka Nok of the Macau University of Science and Technology. They presented, eight research papers on various topics. For related studies, please refer to the upcoming special issues of Tung Sin Tong and the *Journal of Macau Studies*.