

中文版在第 4 頁

## Dr. Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes

Henrique de Senna Fernandes - President 1963-1964 of Macau Rotary Club

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

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Dr. Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes (飛歷奇博士), GOSE, ComIH, OIP, *HonDLitt (Macau)*, *HonD (IIUM)*, (15 October 1923 – 4 October 2010), ethnic Portuguese lawyer and writer, was Secretary 1960-1961, and later President 1963-1964 of Macau Rotary Club (澳門扶輪社). Since 1 July 1960, the Club was a constituent member of the newly established District 345 of Rotary International. The District Governor 1963-1964 was “Dick” Omar Ramju Sadick (林世德) of Kowloon Rotary Club (九龍扶輪社), Hong Kong. Henrique’s third son Filipe (飛卓迪) followed father’s step and became President 2007-2008 of the Rotary Club of Macau.

Henrique was born and died in Macao. The son of an old Macanese family which settled in Macao for more than 250 years, he had a prosperous life with his eleven brothers until the beginning of the Second World War, when his father lost the family money on the British Crown Colony Hong Kong stock market. Even with the difficulties that arose because of this, he never gave up and managed to graduate in law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra, Portugal, with fellow Macanese Carlos Augusto Corrêa Paes d’Assumpção (宋玉生) being his study and housemate. Returning to Macao, Henrique set up a law firm on legal practice, but only to achieve financial independence. His great passions and vocations were teaching and writing. In the field of education, he was a teacher and director at Escola Comercial Pedro Nolasco (Pedro Nolasco Commercial School). Later, he was President of the Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macaenses (澳門土生教育協進會), in which period the current Escola Portuguesa de Macau (Macao Portuguese School) was created. As a lawyer, he was Chairman of the Macau Bar Association from 1991 to 1995.

In the field of a writer, Henrique's work, written in Portuguese, evokes the atmosphere of the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s in the Colony. Often focusing on the lives of characters of mixed racial origins, like the author himself, his work represents a unique viewpoint on the evolution of Macao in the Twentieth Century through his published books, namely: 《Nam Van - Contos de Macau》 (Nam Van - Tales from Macao) (南灣-澳門的故事), 《Amor e Dedinhos de Pé》 (Love and Toes) (愛情與小腳趾), 《A Trança Feiticeira》 (The Bewitching Braid) (大辮子的誘惑) and 《Mong-Há - Contos de Macau》 (Mong-Ha - Tales of Macao) (望廈-澳門的故事). In addition to the theme of ancient Macao, other central themes in his literary work were women and love. Often, his books involve the complex relationships between the three communities of Macao (Chinese, Portuguese and Macanese) and a romantic relationship between a Chinese girl and a Macanese or Portuguese boy. Somehow, these relationships described in his books have parallels with his love life: he loved and married a Chinese woman, defying the conventions of a city that was very conservative at the time. He also left three other books unfinished: 《A Noite Nasceu em Dezembro》 (The Night Born in December), 《O Pai das Orquídeas》 (The Father of Orchids) and 《Os Dores》 (The Sorrows). Two of his books 《A Trança Feiticeira》 and 《Amor e Dedinhos de Toes》 were even adapted into movies.

In addition to writing books and novels, Henrique was also a major contributor to several local newspapers and magazines, such as 《A Voz de Macau》, 《Notícias de Macau》, 《O Clarim》, 《Gazeta Macaense》, 《Mosaico》 (published by Círculo Cultural de Macau) and 《Revista de Cultura》. In the 1970s, he also contributed to the magazine 《Confluence》, an information agency of the Association for the Defense of Macao's Interests (Associação para a Defesa dos Interesses de Macau, ADIM)(澳門公民協會), writing mainly about movies.

In the period before the Carnation Revolution of 25 April 1974 in Portugal, Henrique was a member of the Macao Legislative Council, which in 1972/1973 was renamed the Macao Legislative Assembly (Assembleia Legislativa de Macau) (澳門立法會). About the sudden fall of the Salazar regime in this Revolution, he said that "*it was such impossible news for us who had been raised under the regime,*" not least because he felt at the time that "*we overseasers enjoyed a privileged situation under the old regime. We felt guaranteed by that policy.*" He never again participated in active political life as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly in the post-April 25 period.

Being a politically active person, Henrique followed the entire process of transferring Macao's sovereignty between Portugal and China, which took place on 20 December 1999, when Macao became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. In relation to this process, he regretted the lack of Portuguese strategy for the East and never hid his fears, although he never regretted staying in Macao with his family. In 2004, Henrique explained his reasons for not leaving Macao: "*we stayed, not so much for economic reasons, although these were a strong reason, but above all because of the attachment that*

connects us to this fascinating land of Macao that we also consider ours, with a deep-rooted sense of belonging.” And Henrique was always proud of his Portuguese roots, going so far as to say that “Portugal is my motherland and Macao is my homeland”.

Besides writing, Henrique was President 1998-2009 of the General Assembly of CAM (Macao International Airport Company Limited), operator of Macao International Airport.

In recognition to his remarkable contributions to the Macanese community, Henrique was decorated by the Government of Portugal, as well as the Portuguese Administration of Macao with various honours. Listed here are some of the major:

- 26 April 1978 - Officer of the Order of Public Instruction (Oficial da Ordem da Instrução Pública)
- 1989 - Medalha de Mérito Cultural (Medal of Cultural Merit) (文化功績勳章) by the Portuguese Macao Government
- 1995 - Medalha de Valor (英勇勳章) by the Portuguese Macao Government
- 1 June 1998 - Grand Officer of the Ancient, Most Noble and Enlightened Military Order of St. Iago da Espada, of Scientific, Literary and Artistic Merit (Grande-Oficial da Antiga, Nobilíssima e Esclarecida Ordem Militar de Sant'Iago da Espada, do Mérito Científico, Literário e Artístico)
- 11 January 2005 - Commander of the Order of Infante D. Henrique (Comendador da Ordem do Infante D. Henrique)

After 1999 in the Macao Special Administrative Region of China, he was recognized with:

- 2001 - Medalha de Mérito Cultural (文化功績勳章) by the Macao SAR Government
- 2006 – Honorary Doctorate by Instituto Inter-Universitário de Macau
- 2008 – Doctor of Letters *honoris causa* by the University of Macau (澳門大學), China



## 飛歷奇

(Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes) (簡稱 Henrique de Senna Fernandes)

飛歷奇(1923-2010)，1923年10月15日出生於澳門，葡裔大律師及著名作家，是澳門扶輪社1960-1961年度秘書，1963-1964年度社長。他的兒子飛卓迪擔任了2007-2008年度社長。

出身於一個澳門土生葡人中最古老家族之一，揉合葡萄牙、印度及華裔血統。飛歷奇在家裡所接受的葡萄牙式教育，讓他為血統感到驕傲。長大於一個有利閱讀的環境之下，不少著名作家如阿基利諾·里貝羅 (Aquilino Ribeiro)、埃沙·德克羅斯 (Eca de Queiros)、若熱·阿馬多 (Jorge Amado)、卡米諾·卡斯特羅·布蘭科 (Camilo Castelo Branco) 等等的作品，都為飛歷奇的年青歲月留下了印記，並使他對寫作藝術產生了興趣。

飛歷奇在葡萄牙孔布拉大學完成法學課程後，在澳門執業律師，但他所熱衷的卻是教育及寫作。他曾任商業學校教師及校長，至今同學們仍懷著欽佩及愛慕的心懷念他。除此之外，當現今的澳門葡文學校成立時，他亦曾任澳門土生教育協進會主席。在葡萄牙1974年康乃馨革命之前的時期，也是澳門立法會議員。1991年至1995年間，擔任澳門律師公會主席。

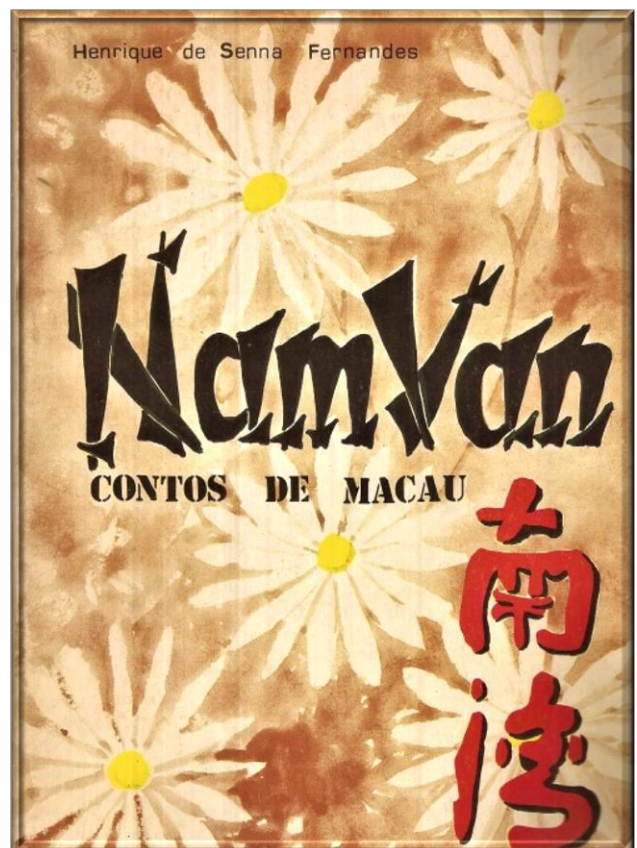
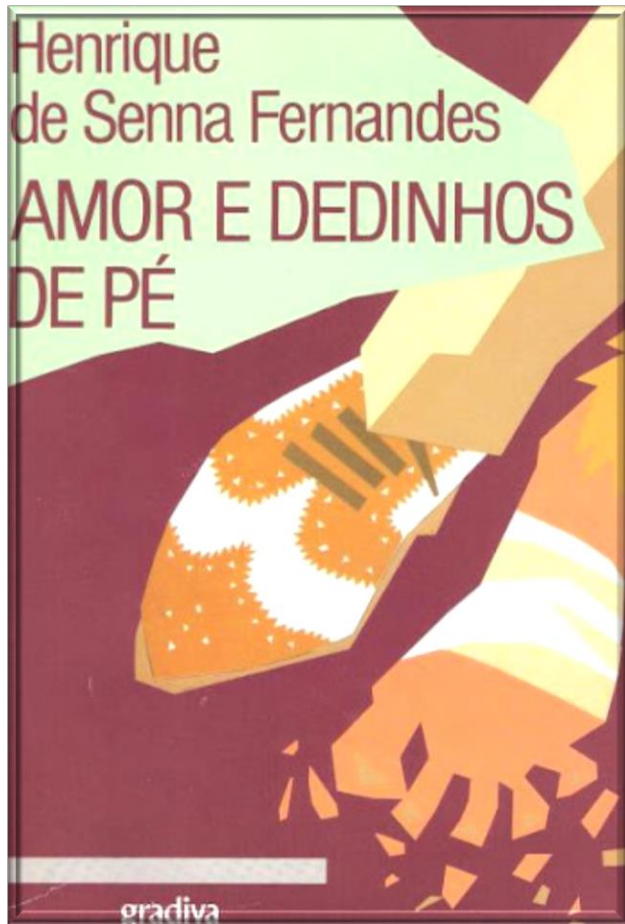
飛歷奇於2003年被選為里斯本科學院葡籍通訊院士，並分別於2006年及2008年獲得由澳門高等校際學院(現今的聖約瑟大學)及澳門大學頒授的榮譽博士頭銜。飛歷奇於1986年獲殷皇子騎士團(Ordem do Infante D. Henrique)頒授高級榮譽勳章；1989年獲澳門政府頒授文化功績勳章；1995年獲澳門政府頒授英勇勳章；1998年獲寶劍聖地牙哥騎士團(Ordem de S.Tiago de Espada)頒授大軍官勳位，並於2001年再獲澳門特別行政區政府頒授文化功績勳章。在眾多的殊榮中，他最喜愛的是於1999年獲澳門市政廳頒授的「榮譽市民」稱號。

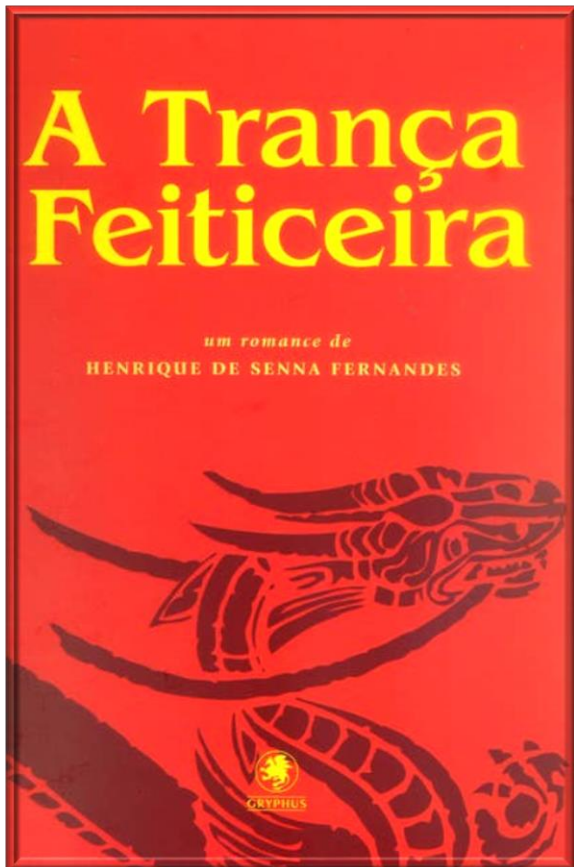
已出版的四本書籍包括：《南灣》、《愛情與小腳趾》、《大辮子的誘惑》及《望廈》，這些都是飛歷奇以葡語文學標準寫成的作品。另外，飛歷奇還有三本未完成寫作的書籍，包括：《出生於十二月的晚上》、《蘭科植物之父》及《痛楚》。飛歷奇的部份著作由喻慧娟翻譯成中文，而David Brookshaw則翻譯成英文。長篇小說《愛情與小腳趾》及《大辮子的誘惑》，兩部著作均被改編成電影。前者由葡萄牙導演路易斯·費利佩·羅沙 (Luis Filipe Rocha) 執導，後者則由華人導演「蔡氏兄弟」製作及執導。

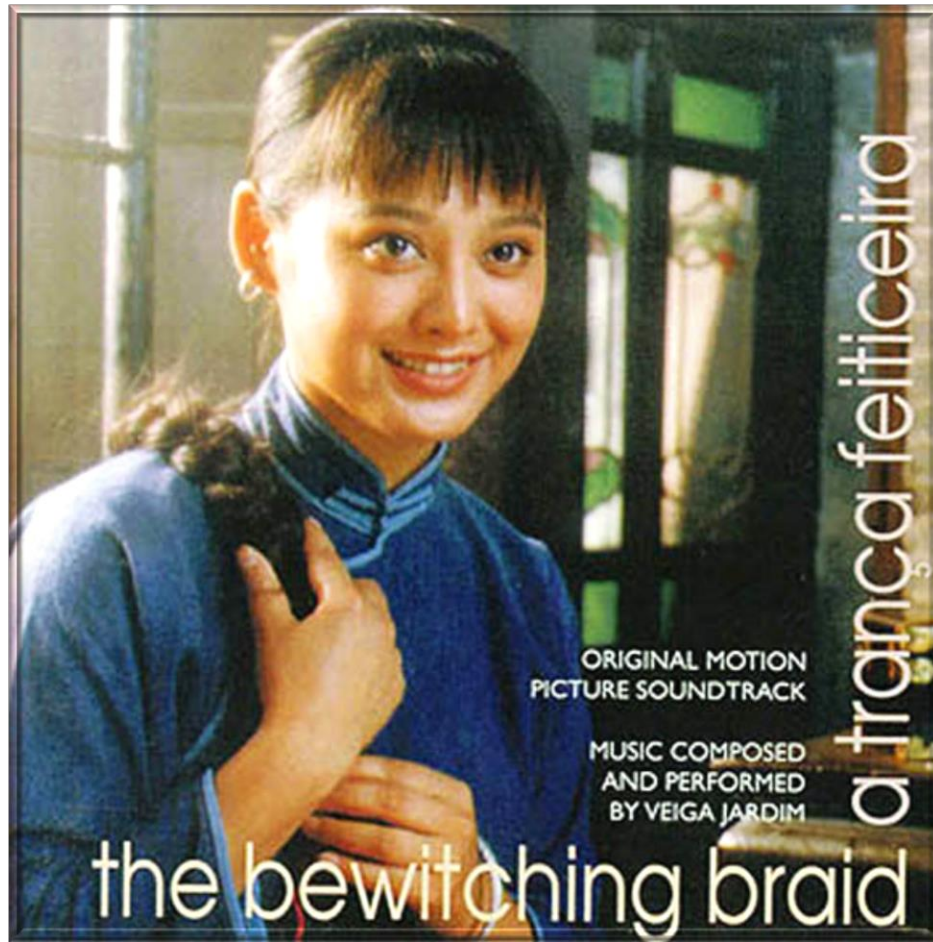
飛歷奇的作品，作為對過往不再復返的生活模式的獨特見證，反映出上世紀三十、四十及五十年代的澳門。當時的「基督之城」及「華人市井集市」走向相近，卻各行其道。生於澳門並十分熟悉澳門的飛歷奇，把一個族群的身份記載於其書頁上，忠實地寫述當時的澳門。目的是，正如他最愛說的那句話一樣：「將他那時期的生活風光傳留給新生代」。除了描寫有關他眼中的澳門之外，飛歷奇的題目都是以愛情及女性為主。當中描述最多的，是有關一名華人女士和一名土生葡人違背著當時的習俗而發生的愛情故事。飛歷奇所認識的女性朋友，協助他塑造書中的人物。借出她們的自傳，供飛歷奇寫短篇及長篇小說時作參考。飛歷奇藉愛情故事反映當時保守社會的偏見及文化差異，記錄了小城往日的的生活面貌。

作為一名澳門葡籍作家，飛歷奇的唯一目標是，在不擔心使用甚麼寫作風格及跟隨甚麼文學趨勢下，把美好的故事告訴大家。飛歷奇不僅是一名觀察型及參與型的扶輪人，更是一名永垂不朽的純正澳門公民。他常常喜歡這樣說道：「葡萄牙是我的祖國，澳門是我的故鄉」。









Father and Son Rotary Club Presidents

