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The Chinese Foundation Secondary School

Culture lens

September - October 2013 Special Feature Interview with

Maron Bouillie

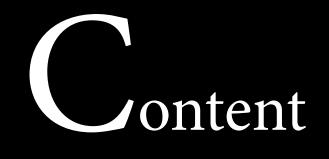
The Music and Cultural Issues

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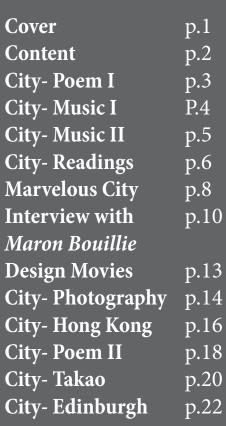
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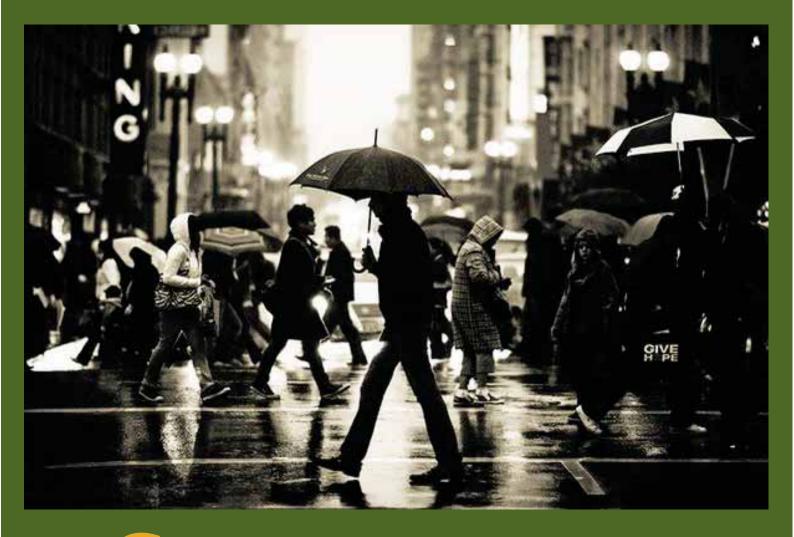


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Jing a song of cities. If you do, Cities will sing

back

to you ...

This is the opening poem of Lee Bennett Hopkins' new picture book poetry collection, City I Love, illustrated by Marcellus Hall and released by Abrams Books for Young Readers. This is a collection of eighteen poems from Hopkin, poems serve as a tribute to big cities of the world and everything that makes them pop. They also show us the diversity of city life.

City - Music An American in Paris

George Gershwin was born on September 26, 1898, in New York. He dropped out of school and began playing piano professionally at the age of 15. Within a few years, he became one of the most sought-after musicians in America. As he is a composer of jazz, opera and popular songs for stage and screen, many of his works are now well known. Gershwin

An American in Paris is a symphonic tone poem written by the American composer George Gershwin in 1928. Inspired by the time he had spent in Paris, it evokes the sights and energy of the French capital in the 1920s and is one of his best-known compositions.

Famous works: Rhapsody in Blue An American in Paris Porgy and Bess

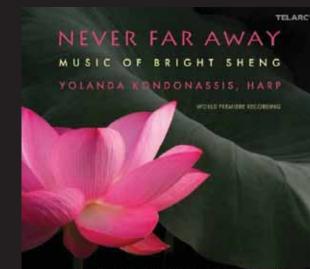
the works

Gershwin AN AMERICAN

IN PARIS

Chicago Symphony Orchestra JAMES LEVINE

Orchestral Season Shanghai Overture



JAHJA LING | SAN DIEGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Sheng's music is noted for its lyrical and limpid melodies, a Shostakovich sense of breath in music phrases, a Bartokian sense of rhythmic propulsion, and dramatic and theatrical gestures. Many of Sheng's works have strong Chinese and Asian influences, a result of his diligent study of Asian musical cultures for over three decades. Bright Sheng 盛宗亮 is a Chinese-American composer, conductor, and pianist. He is the New York City Ballet's first composer-inresidence.

Shanghai Overture is inspired by two well-known traditional Chinese compositions, General's Degree (將軍令) and Purple Bamboo (紫竹调). Whereas both came from the same region near Shanghai, they differ vastly in character and color, one is grand and powerful while the other is light and elegant.

September 2013 Shanghai Overture for orchestra

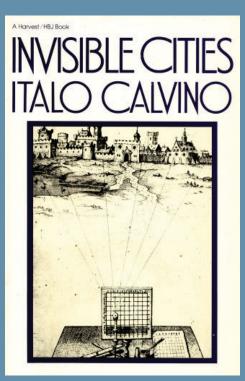
Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Jaap van Zweden, conductor

Hong Kong Cultural Center Concert Hall

City - Readings

Invisible Cities, by Italo Calvino

Published in Italian in 1972, Italo Calvino's Invisible Cities consists of a sequence of imaginary dialogues between the Venetian traveler Marco Polo and the Tartar emperor Kublai Khan. In the course of these discussions, the young Polo describes a series of metropolises, each of which bears a woman's name, and each of which is radically different from all the others. The descriptions of these cities are arranged in eleven groups in Calvino's text: Cities and Memory, Cities and Desire, Cities and Signs, Thin Cities, Trading Cities, Cities and Eyes, Cities and Names, Cities and the Dead, Cities and the Sky, Continuous Cities, and Hidden Cities.

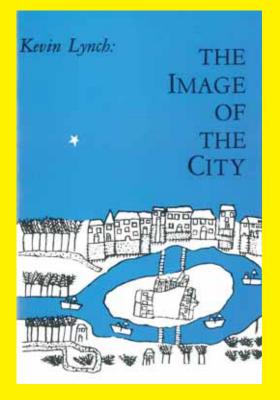




The Little Prince & Letter to a Hostage



In The Little Prince, a small boy leaves the tiny planet on which he lives alone, on a trip to Earth, where he is introduced to the vagaries of adult behaviour. "Letter to a Hostage" is an open letter to a Jewish intellectual in hiding in occupied France.

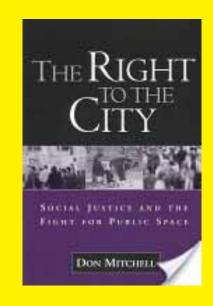


The Image of the City

What does the city's form actually mean to the people who live there? What can the city planner do to make the city's image more vivid and memorable to the city dweller? To answer these questions, Mr. Lynch, supported by studies of Los Angeles, Boston, and Jersey City, formulates a new criterion--imageability--and shows its potential value as a guide for the building and rebuilding of cities. The wide scope of this study leads to an original and vital method for the evaluation of city form. The architect, the planner, and certainly the city dweller will all want to read this book.

The Right to the City, by Henri Lefebvre

Henri Lefebvre wrote this book while working as a taxi driver in Paris in the 60s. No longer content with his communist colleagues, the author of the famous Critique of Everyday Life created this short, philosophical meditation on urban ills. Completed shortly before the events of May 1968, this book has remained a rallying cry for the city as a location for change.



Any Books you want to share with us?

Please feel free to contact us! Email: lcy@cfss.edu.hk or peonylokcy@gmail.com

Marvelous City Marvelous City

Matcha Green Tea Ice Cream

Matcha green tea flavored ice cream is a perfect dessert to serve after a Japanese-style meal.

Ingredients:

- •3/4 cup milk
- •2 egg yolks
- •5 Tbsp sugar
- •3/4 cup heavy cream, whipped
- •1 Tbsp matcha green tea powder
- •3 Tbsp hot water



*Makes 4-6 servings

STEPS:

- 1. Mix hot water and green tea powder together in a bowl and set aside.
- 2. Lightly whisk egg yolks in a pan.
- 3. Add sugar in the pan and mix well.
- 4. Gradually add milk in the pan and mix well.
- 5. Put the pan on low heat and heat the mixture, stirring constantly.
- 6. When the mixture is thickened, remove the pan from the heat.
- 7. Soak the bottom of the pan in ice water and cool the mixture.
- 8. Add green tea in the egg mixture and mix well, cooling in ice water.
- 9. Add whipped heavy cream in the mixture and stir gently.

10. Pour the mixture in an ice cream maker and freeze, following instructions of the ice cream maker.

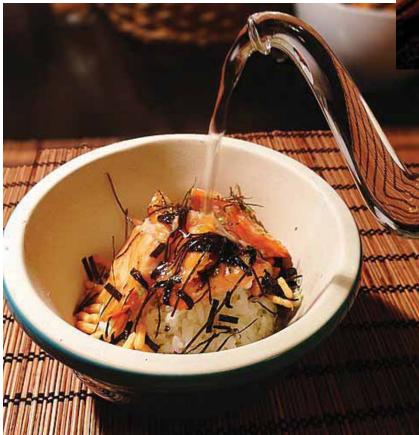


A simple Japanese dish made by pouring green tea, dashi, or hot water over cooked rice. It is commonly eaten as a late night snack or as a quick breakfast in Japan.

Ingredients:

1 cup cooked Japanese short grained rice (warm)

- 1 cup green tea (hot)
- 1 ounce cooked salmon
- 1 inch nori (cut thinly)
- 1 teaspoon toasted sesame seeds





STEPS:

 Place the rice in a bowl and top with the salmon, nori and sesame seeds.
 Pour in the green tea.

USEFUL WEB LINKS : http://www.bento.com/trtochazuke.html

Interview with Maron Bouillie

Who is Maron Bouillie?

Maron Bouillie is a visual artist, designer and photographer. In 2003, she established her own company and label, Maron Bouillie, under which she launched her first collection of lifestyle products. Through photography and printing, she creates products based on her photographic images. She is inspired by her childhood, her rambles through the wilderness as well as by French culture and traditions. Her collections are made 100% in France or Japan and distributed internationally. An environmentalist herself, she began using organic and ethical materials in her collections.





L: Lin Chi Ho, Jeffery M: Maron Bouillie

L: Are there any similarities between Paris old shops and Hong Kong old shops?

M: Paris old shops and Hong Kong old shops are not similar to each other because we do not use and eat the same things. For example, herboristerie (herbal shop) in Paris are different from the one in Hong Kong and the vegetables we have in France are also different. In Hong Kong, we have choi sum (菜心). In France, we have tomato. It is difficult to compare France and Hong Kong because they are very different two places.

L: How about the difference between the shop keepers in France and Hong Kong? For example, their attitude, way of speaking or lifestyle.

M: I think it is very different from the two. For example, in Paris, teenagers will go to the old shops and it is very fashionable to go in Au Prtit Fer a Cheval (A Café in Paris).





L: Why do you make use of photos in your products, like bags, handkerchief, etc.?

M: Because I like to play with the ratio. For example, my bags print with vegetable is made according to the real size of the vegetable. So, you will not know whether the vegetable printed on the bag is real or not. My first idea is to make use of picture, of real things.



L: Why do you use the photo of old store to make bags?

M: Because when we do shopping, we bring a bag as we want to put what we buy inside. And I think it is very funny if I carry a little "shop" with me but I am shopping on another shop. This is how this collection of bag is designed.

L: Why do you like those old shops in France?

M: Because it is very topical and lots of these store in Paris are disappearing, I think it is very important to take a photo of them for everyone. For me, each of them is like a little museum. Everybody goes to The Louvre or other famous museums, but on the streets, we have different museums but nobody see them. That's why I want to let others see this kind of special museum and share my feeling with them.

L: Have you faced any difficulties when you make these bags?

M: Yes, but it's really too difficult. There are problems about the reflection on the window when I am taking photos for those shops. I need to explain a lot with the shopkeepers about my project as I need to get the agreement to take those photos for my product. But all in all, there are no big problems.





More information about Maron: http://www.maronbouillie.com/



Design Movies

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Design Annual Show 2013



To encourage a school life balanced with both academic and cocurricular activities, the School bring students to PolyU Design Annual Show 2013.

In the PolyU Design Annual Show 2013, our students

were inspired by over 200
fresh designs from graduates
previewed Hong Kong's
new landmark for design



Arts Event



Date: 9th September, 2013 4:30p.m - 6:00 p.m Location: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University





Lewis W. Hine American sociologist and photographer

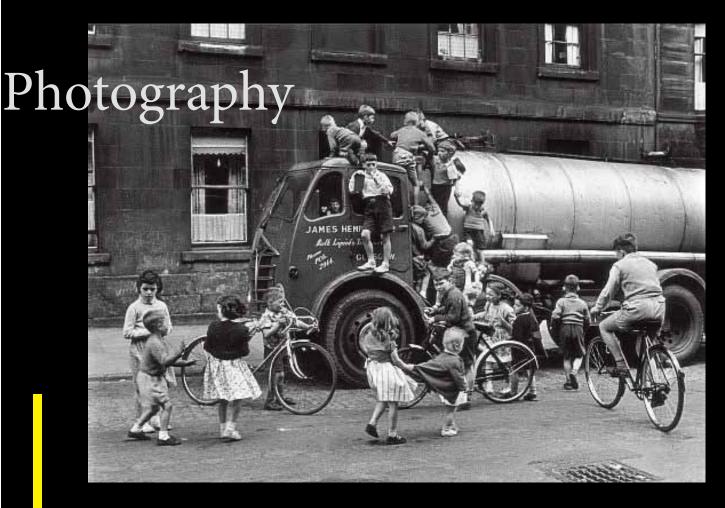


Lewis Hine, who was best known for his use of photography as a means to achieve social reform. In his hand, the camera became a powerful means of recording social injustice and labor abuses. His photographs were instrumental in changing the child labor laws in the United States.



Roger Mayne

Roger Mayne (born 1929 in Cambridge) is an English photographer, most famous for his documentation of the children of Southam Street, London.







Hong Kong V











一個沒有結局的偵探小說 你 只有 往前看

在 城市的樂譜裡 找不到休止符





海中的城市

後來城市沉在海中我涉水走在大廈的天台 波浪反射著陽光 很多碎裂的鏡子在晃盪 我踢起一些水花它們化成透明的蝴蝶飛到遠方 **捡起一個擱淺的手提電話它響起我接聽就聽到你的聲音** 「雪櫃有尋晚食剩既螺絲粉」「聽日早d起身陪我睇醫生」 那是九九年六月你在巴士上給我的電話而今天 你的囉嗦已經在靜得刺耳的大海裡沉澱成寄居蟹的螺殼 飛來一隻鳥呢影子像海豚掠過折返又消失 我跳到更高的位置褲管盡濕有種清涼感覺 從前總是以暴躁挖苦和埋怨跟你交談不分書夜 後來你漸漸老去我不再年輕嘴巴開始軟弱像無力的幼沙 現在每逢月潮漲的日子我總是冒險潛入海中 在如島嶼連綿的珊瑚堆中撈取繁星一樣的卵子 放在月光下就看見裡面有一座擁擠的城市 我在你的懷裡遙望大海日出的地方直到星辰日月都停止

原名梁偉洛,畢業於香港浸會大學中文系。 曾獲中文文學創作獎新詩組冠軍; 喜歡寫作、夏天,樹和海。 可洛



九廣鐵路

你問我香港的滋味是什麼滋味 握著你一方小郵簡,我淒然笑了 香港是一種鏗然的節奏,吾友 用一千隻鐵輪在鐵軌上彈奏 向邊境,自邊境,日起到日落 北上南下反反覆覆奏不盡的邊愁

(節錄)

余光中

中國當代作家、詩人、學者、翻譯家。

生於中國江蘇南京,祖籍福建永春,曾於香港中文大學任教十年, 著有詩集、散文、評論集及譯著凡數十種,代表作有《白玉苦瓜》 、《記憶像鐵軌一樣長》及《分水嶺上:余光中評論文集》等。



高雄,是我出生的地方,也是我的故鄉。高雄對我來說是一個充滿很 多回憶的地方,有美好的回憶,也有不想想起的回憶。每年只要放假 ,我都會來到這個城市。只是一個高雄市就比香港要大得多了,當然就 更不用說高雄縣了。

從小時候到現在,爸爸媽媽都會騎著機車,載著我和弟弟在高雄市 裡到處逛逛,風迎面吹來,很舒暢。如果爸爸媽媽沒空,我們就騎著 腳踏車到處去。這種感覺很舒服,煩惱好像全部都不見了,樂得清 閒。說到騎腳踏車,當然少不了旗津。要到旗津就必須搭船去,這艘 船很特別,這艘船特別的地方在哪呢?就是它可以把腳踏車騎上去, 一起搭船到旗津。下午沿著海邊騎去,海風輕輕吹來,太陽慢慢西 下,好不浪漫。能在傍晚的時候,與自己喜歡的人在海邊漫步,真是 幸福極了。騎腳踏車騎得累了,我們就到餐廳去吃飯,旗津的海產很 好吃,它都是現釣現賣,所以,非常的新鮮。

依稀記得小時候,還住在前鎮區時,我們全家人都會坐在一樓的客廳 裡泡泡茶,聊聊天,共工天倫之樂。我們還會一起在小花園裡種種樹, 種種花,以前那種悠閒力日子真好。但是隨著時間的流逝,奶奶的腳不 太好,就不能爬樓梯,所以就搬去了在新興區的公寓,而以前悠閒的日 子也就越來越少了。

以前,我們一家一有空就會到愛河附近的餐廳吃飯,從餐廳的窗戶看 出去,可以看到愛河晚上美麗的夜景。記得第一次坐船游愛河的時候, 我們在橋底看到燕子的巢,那是我第一次看到燕子的巢,很幸運的,我 們也看到了兩隻燕子寶寶。 從小到大,我都非常喜歡去逛夜市,每回回去,都會纏著爸媽帶 我去。夜市裡有好多好玩的,好吃的。六合夜市是高雄一個非常有 名的夜市,現在又多了一個新的夜市叫凱旋夜市,希望下次回去可 以去看看。我最喜歡夜市裡的鹽酥雞,蚵仔煎和肉骨茶,還有我最 喜歡的玩意:彈珠和撈魚,彈珠分很多種,有手動的也有機器的, 記得有一次我很幸運地中了大獎,贏了一隻大娃娃回家。小時候在 夜市玩撈魚,每每網子很快就破了,但是也有人很厲害,怎麼撈都 不破。令我最心痛的是,每次我撈到的魚,都被舅舅拿去餵大魚。 小時候,我很天真的問說,可不可以把魚帶回香港,媽媽都說不可 以,都只能眼睜睜的看著小魚被吃掉。

以前,我常常带表妹去蓮池潭龍虎塔玩,因為外婆家離龍虎塔很近,步行就可以到了。我和表妹都很喜歡到那裡去餵魚。龍虎塔— 顧名思義就是建造成龍和虎的樣子。表妹還小的時候,我帶她進去 塔裡面,從龍頭進去,虎頭出來。表妹就問我說,為什麼我們要走 進龍的嘴巴裡啊,這樣不就被吃掉了嗎?那時候我們都很單純,天 真爛漫,那種時光是回不去了。

我真的非常非常喜歡高雄,雖然呆在高雄的日子不比呆在香港的 多,但我就是莫名的喜歡那裡,感覺一切都好熟悉,不知道是不是 因為它是我的故鄉,所以有一種莫名的熟悉感。



位於高雄市左營區翠華路的龍虎塔

中五甲班 涂雅琪

城市隨筆:愛丁堡

十五歲前,我還是留在亞洲。十五歲生日的半年後,我終於可以衝出亞洲了。在那年的暑假,我到了英國蘇格蘭旅遊,長達三星期。當 我首次到達蘇格蘭的首都愛丁堡,感到無比的緊張和刺激。一個人首 次到達異地,每走一步就感受到那神聖的威力,與自己長居的城市和 家鄉,感覺迥異。

走出了機場後,乘坐當地的機場巴士到達市鎮。在乘坐巴士途中, 眺望著窗外的自然風景。那時雖值夏天,但天氣卻像冬末春初的感 覺。外面一片常緣的樹木,草地及高聳的山巒圍繞著漫長的公路,在 草地中隱約見到幾間三角屋頂加煙囪的小屋,屋磚及牆身顏色大多數 都是赭紅色。

到達市鎮後,那種繁榮度與香港差不多,但街道上卻不比香港擁 擠,而且空氣也較為清新,舒適宜人。市鎮中有一個知名的公園,那 裡有一個已有幾百年歷史的遺址,象徵著市區的歷史。古蹟旁設有幾 張木椅,除享受公園周圍綠草如茵的環境及其相關的大自然氣息外, 更可以遠眺城內的古樓和摩天大廈,感受到那飽受歷史蹂躪和經歷, 但它們依然屹立不倒,堅持到現在,使旅客感到驚嘆,居民們感到自 豪。再加上幾隻海鷗飛過或停留在古樓,滄桑及澎湃感就更加呈現在 我的眼前。 再往前幾步,走進真正繁榮的街道,左邊遍佈啡紅色的公共巴士, 右邊就遍佈時尚服飾,流行音樂和士多店舖。而精品店亦售賣著本土精 品和服飾,街道也不乏全球化的快餐店麥當奴和肯德基。

走過一條漫長的樓梯及公園後,便走到了當地熱門的行人專用區。 路旁有不少街頭藝術者,有的在用小號演奏蘇格蘭民歌,有的在表演魔術,有的在開脫口秀,但每個表演都充滿著本土特色。進入愛丁堡的博物館,館內充滿了神秘感和歷史回憶。館外還展示了不少戰爭時的武器 和槍炮,顯示了他們當時的軍事發展。

接近晚上時,我便乘坐巴士回到寄住家庭,雖然當時已經是下午八時,但藍天依舊徘徊在空中,感覺是這個城市青春常駐。

回到家後,我便與寄住家庭裡成員共聚晚餐,他們非常好客及和 善。我們一邊看電視,一邊談天說地,一轉眼便已經到天黑了。他們又 很耐性地教導我們如何使用家具。

經過這次遊歷後,我充份感受到當地人民的純樸和善,以及傳統文 化,我希望有朝一日又能重逢舊地。

中五甲班 吳立群

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