



觀光局沿著沙灘築起水泥步道與涼亭等建物。沙灘被一分为二，綠蠐龜是否還願上岸？（南岳攝）

The cement path and pavilion along the sea line built by the Bureau of Tourism. The beach is now divided into two parts. Will the green turtle be willing to go ashore? (photo by Nan Yueh)

（左）趁綠蠐龜產完卵、掩埋沙洞時刻，研究人員趕緊測量、記錄海龜巢的基本資料。

(left) After the green turtle finishes laying her eggs and covering them with sand, researchers take this opportunity to hastily measure and record basic data, such as the size of the sea turtle's nest.

拒絕被擁抱的 綠蠐龜

Tracking the Timid Turtle

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A research student with a bit of expertise in the green turtle, has begun trying to protect the animal. But a wayward footpath got in the way, and providing a safe haven for these large living relics became a very complicated affair.

A marine turtle of fairly enormous proportions, *Chelonia mydas*, the green turtle, lives in the warm waters of the tropics and sub-tropics. During breeding seasons, this species mates on land adjacent to the sea, and the mother turtle will again ride the tide onto the beach to lay her eggs.

These amphibious reptiles have been considered a key to unlocking many riddles of biological evolution, and for this reason they have received more

and more attention by researchers. Today scientists believe that life originated from the sea. Marine turtles climb from the waves to live on dry ground and then return to the ocean again, and they have special features for both the land and sea. Therefore, many view them as a vestige of an earlier stage in the evolutionary process.

In the coastal regions of every Asian country along the western Pacific ocean live large numbers of marine turtles, but many of the islands where they are distributed lack reliable monitoring and protection. Sea turtles have even gotten innocently embroiled in local wars or been negatively affected by the capers of private individuals. For this reason international conservation groups intend to devote

the year 1995 to the West Pacific Marine turtle, hoping to encourage research and protection of marine turtles in this region.

Three years ago, Chen Tien-hsi, a research student at National Taiwan Ocean University's College of Marine Biology, on a whim proposed the notion of researching the green turtle to Cheng I-jiunn, an associate professor who had just returned to Taiwan. Their endeavor has made Taiwan the first area in the West Pacific region to research the rehabilitation of the green turtle.

Who cares about turtles?

In the past, the impressions the people of Taiwan had of sea turtles were, more often than not, of just one of those animals which unluckily get trapped



重可達三百磅的綠蠓龜，除繁殖期，平日生活於大海，途中上岸產卵的母龜，身上已附生貝類。
The green turtle, which can weigh as much as 300 pounds, lives in the open sea, except during its breeding season. The photo shows a female turtle going ashore to lay eggs, crustaceans clinging to her shell.



母龜每次上岸平均產一百個左右的卵，產完卵，將洞掩蓋後，母龜即離巢返回大海。
On the average, the female turtle lays around 100 eggs in one breeding season. After she finishes, she covers the hole and returns back to the deep sea.



一個研究生，一點點有關綠蠐龜的傳聞，開始了一個保育綠蠐龜的故事；但一條步道，卻使綠蠐龜的保育，變得複雜起來。

綠蠐龜，屬於大型海龜，生活在熱帶、副熱帶高溫水域中，繁殖季節，會在接近海岸地區交配，母龜再循海潮爬至沙灘產卵。

由於海龜被認為是解答生物進化論的鑰匙，因此越來越受到研究人員重視。今天科學家已知生命起源自海洋，海龜則由海洋上到陸地生活，最後又回到海裡，身上兼具有陸地與海裡的特性，被視為生物進化過程遺留

的產物。

西太平洋邊緣的亞洲各國，產有數量豐富的海龜，但海龜分布的許多島嶼，一直缺乏確實的調查與保護，海龜甚至因地方戰爭、私人武力佔據而遭池魚之殃，因此國際保育團體希望把一九九五年定為「西太平洋海龜年」，推動此地區的海龜研究、保護。

誰在乎海龜？

三年前，海洋大學海洋生物研究所研究生陳添喜，心血來潮對剛回國不久的副教授程一駿提出研究「綠蠐龜」的想法，卻因此使臺灣成為西太平洋海域第一個研究綠蠐龜洄

游性的地區。

在臺灣，過去海龜給人的印象，往往只是偶爾誤入漁網，被賣到廟裡，再轉手給信徒放生的動物罷了。

臺灣沿岸是否有海龜上岸產卵，缺乏正式的科學文獻，很多人對海洋大學師生憑著一些「傳聞」就想研究綠蠐龜，不表樂觀。

綠蠐龜常駐足在岩礁海岸。程一駿與學生在臺灣珊瑚礁沿岸廣泛訪談，興奮地發現，過去三十年，臺灣本島東部、南部沿岸都有綠蠐龜上岸產卵。但也得知，今天海龜上岸地區，已大不如昔。

跑遍全島，他們在各個沙灘守株待龜，只

在六個地方記錄到綠蠵龜上岸，其中澎湖有三處。民國八十年，他們開始固定在遠離喧囂的澎湖望安島從事綠蠵龜的生態調查。

大部分的海龜以甲殼類生物為食，但綠蠵龜是只吃海草的素食者，因此身體成微綠色得名。

綠蠵龜的「蠵」，是大龜的意思，成熟的綠蠵龜，重量可達三百磅，研究人員為綠蠵龜測量體長等等基本數據時，常遭海龜巨蹠揮掃，傷痕累累。

尋龜記

在物質條件差的望安，研究人員投注許多心力、時間。綠蠵龜通常在夜晚上岸挖沙洞產卵，他們必須要夜半工作，而母龜的繁殖季在五月下旬到十月上旬，白天觀察沙灘環境的變化，也讓工作人員個個曬得黝黑。

今年八月，世界自然保育聯盟(IUCN)有關人員，更將來臺提供以人造衛星追蹤大洋中海龜蹤跡的經驗。研究人員準備把發報器固定在澎湖上岸產卵的綠蠵龜身上，海龜回到大海，一旦露出海面，機器會發出訊號，被人造衛星接收。藉此可了解澎湖海龜何處來，更進一步知道海龜在他處生活的情形。

海龜也與溪流中的鮭魚一樣，「忠誠度」很高，堅持地洄游幾千公里，回到出生的海域產卵。海龜為何不在就近的海域產卵？至今未有答案。此外，由於陸地空氣介質傳導不如海水，海龜上了岸，成為大近視眼，沒有牙齒，又無法像陸龜，遇到危險可以縮頭，因此海龜不僅缺乏攻擊能力，也缺乏防禦力，又為何要冒險上岸？也都是研究人員想解開的謎。

最怕善男信女？

針對綠蠵龜在研究上的價值，與在臺灣的數量只減不增，研究人員在望安設「綠蠵龜保護區」的想法應運而生，也得到生態保育主管單位農委會的支持。

可惜在望安設自然保護區，與澎湖開發觀光的速度比較起來，卻有如一場「龜兔賽跑」。

臺灣綠蠵龜減少的最主要原因，與定置網的設置有關。臺灣東部每年十月到次年六月，漁民會沿著海灘築定置網撈捕漁獲，此時會接近海岸覓偶的綠蠵龜，常成為網中龜。

雖然被抓到的海龜不會有立即的生命危險，但被轉手放生，繁殖期往往因此被切斷，「等於造成綠蠵龜絕後，」程一駿說，自以為做善事的信徒，其實卻是反其道而行。

此外，在開發壓力大的臺灣，由於沙灘過度採沙、垃圾四佈，不當的遊憩設施充斥，海邊公路上忙碌的車流，都造成海龜不願再上岸。

這也是開發較晚、外來干擾少、沒有定置網的望安島，每年之所以還能有綠蠵龜穩定前來產卵的原因。

但望安綠蠵龜保護區尚在規劃中，去年，

in a fish net, then sold to the temples and turned over to worshippers to be set free again.

There is a lack of scientific evidence as to whether sea turtles go ashore to lay eggs on the beaches of Taiwan. Many people are suspicious of Ocean University's students' and teachers' simple reliance on "rumors" to begin their research into the green turtle.

Green turtles often loiter around rocky coral coasts. Cheng I-jiunn and students have extensively interviewed residents along Taiwan's coral reef coasts, and to their excitement, found that in the past 30 years the green turtles have been spotted going ashore to lay eggs in the eastern and southern coasts of Taiwan. But they also came to realize that the areas where these marine turtles go ashore have considerably diminished.

The researchers traveled to beaches all over Taiwan's islands, patiently lying in wait for the green turtle to appear. They only sighted the green turtle going ashore at six spots. Among these, three locations were in the Penghu islands. In 1991, they set up shop to start the green turtle's ecological investigation on one of the Penghu islands, peaceful and remote Wangan.

Most of the sea turtles feed on crustaceans, but the green turtle is a vegetarian which only eats seaweed. It is because of their special diet that they have developed the slightly green hue for which they have gained their name.

The green turtle counts as one of the larger of the marine turtles. A mature green turtle can weigh as much as 300 pounds. When researchers take basic measurements of the green turtle, such as their length, they often get swiped by the turtle's giant paddles, ending up covered with bruises.

The quest for the green turtle

On Wangan Island where material conditions are poor, these researchers have devoted a lot of energy and time. The green turtle usually goes ashore to dig holes and lay eggs in the night, and researchers are obliged to work the wee hours. Female turtles' reproductive period falls between the end of May and the beginning of October. In the daytime, the researchers also have to observe the changes in the beaches; consequently, every one of them has managed to get a deep tan.

In August of this year, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) will even come to Taiwan to offer their experience in tracing the sea turtles in the ocean via satellites. Researchers plan to fix satellite-transmitting tracking collars on the green turtles which lay eggs on the coasts of the Penghu islands. Once they swim back to the ocean, whenever they appear at the water's surface, the tracking collar will begin to emit a signal which the satellite will pick up. In this way, we can understand from where Penghu's marine turtles come, and furthermore can get to know how they live elsewhere.

Sea turtles are like salmon in streams, their "loyalty" is immense. They persistently swim thousands of kilometers back to the sea areas where they were born to lay eggs. Why the sea turtles don't lay eggs in the nearby sea still remains a mystery. In addition, the green turtles' eyes have evolved to clearly perceive objects through the medium of

water, not the atmosphere above ground. Once they get ashore, they become extremely nearsighted. They have no teeth, and unlike terrestrial turtles, they cannot retract into their shells when faced with danger. These sea turtles therefore lack not only the ability to attack but also a defensive capacity. So why risk going ashore? This has also become a riddle that researchers long to solve.

Living in fear of the Buddhists?

Faced with the value of green turtles in terms of research, and the fact that their numbers in Taiwan are only decreasing, researchers hope to establish a green turtle reserve around Wangan Island. And they also have the support of the Council of Agriculture, the ROC's ecological conservation authority. The pity is that establishing a nature reserve in Wangan, compared with the speed of the developing tourist industry in the Penghu area, is like a race between a tortoise and a hare.

The major reason why Taiwan has seen fewer and fewer green turtles is related to set net fishing. In eastern Taiwan, from October until June, fishermen set fishing nets along the sea coasts to catch a crop of fish. It is during this time that the green turtles draw near the shore, seeking significant others, and they often get trapped.

Captive turtles don't face an imminent threat to their lives: They usually change hands among various human owners until they are finally released. However, their breeding season is often interrupted. "For the turtles, it's like cutting off their posterity," says Cheng I-jiunn. The worshippers, who think they are doing good, actually are going against nature.

The Taiwan area faces significant pressure from development. Excessive digging of beach sand, dumping of garbage on the seashore, universally inadequate recreational facilities and the busy flow of traffic along coastal roads have all made marine turtles reluctant to return ashore. This is why Wangan Island, which has been developed comparatively late and seen little outside disturbance and no set-net fishing, still can play host to green turtles, who come to lay eggs every year.

Conservation area or tourist attraction?

But the Wangan Green Turtle Preserve is still in the planning stage. Last year, the Penghu National Scenic Area Administration of the ROC's Bureau of Tourism paved three sections of cement pathways and a large-scale sanitary facility in the green turtles' breeding grounds.

Before laying eggs, the green turtles are especially sensitive. It only takes a little disturbance by humans, or even a tiny crab, to frighten them and cause them to abandon the shore. In the dark, researchers can only remain inland, observing the seashore at a long distance, watching the turtles crawl ashore like huge ambulant rocks. The green turtles dig their holes in slow motion, and concentrate on laying eggs. Only at this stage, when nothing will distract their attention, can researchers take advantage of this time to take measurements of the sea turtles and the length and width of the hole, make labels and establish a basic data base.

Nowadays, the vegetation which used to conceal the green turtles has been destroyed by construction. The cement pathways, about 1.5 meters

觀光局澎湖風景特定區管理處就在綠蠵龜繁殖場鋪上三段水泥步道、與蓋了一座大型衛浴設備。

保護區拼不過觀光區

綠蠵龜產卵前特別敏感，一點人為干擾，甚至一隻小螃蟹，都會將之嚇跑，放棄上岸。在黑夜，研究人員往往只能在內陸，遠遠觀察岸邊，看著海龜好似一大塊會移動的石頭慢慢匍匐上岸，直到慢條斯理的母龜挖好沙洞，專心產卵，不再因任何外力分心，工作人員才能趁此測量海龜與沙洞的長、寬度，上標籤，建立基本資料。

如今海灘具有隱蔽功能的植物被工程破壞，一·五公尺左右的水泥步道，好似引導遊客騎摩托車來逛沙灘。根據海洋大學的報告，步道完成後，該處海龜上岸的次數，比前一年確實減少。

雖然觀光局表示步道只佔海龜所出現九個沙灘中的一小段，但保育人士擔心，若每個單位也都佔用一小段海灘採沙或從事其他活動，恐怕很快就沒有幾塊完整的海灘；海龜可以選擇的產卵地減少，繁殖率自然會受影響。

事實上，不論影響大小，野生動物保育法明定，任何人不得破壞保育類野生動物的棲息地，而且必須負責復原，因此觀光局等於已帶頭違法。

程一駿表示，步道對綠蠵龜更進一步的影響，必須要有更多研究，因為沙灘步道對生物影響的資訊，在世界上極度缺乏。道理很簡單，「全世界有哪一個國家會在金黃色的沙灘上築水泥步道？」

變成活廣告

海龜繁殖的沙灘上出現水泥步道一事傳開來，保育人士也呼籲觀光局應該拆掉步道，事情並引起立、監委關注，前往澎湖查看。但他們認為，花一千四百萬元做步道，作了又拆，浪費公帑，希望以重新栽種植物的方法補救。

但學者擔心，鬆軟的沙地上，復原植物所花的經費可能比築路的費用還高，甚至粗糙、缺乏規劃的觀光硬體設施本身，都會隨著流沙流失，自身難保。

水泥步道，使綠蠵龜成為繼犀牛後，臺灣上報率最高的野生動物，但綠蠵龜也因此面臨更大的危機。如今有許多人到望安，定要看一睹綠蠵龜風采，如此也給了希望發展觀光的地方可乘之機。

地方人士不斷發佈消息，指出步道影響綠蠵龜上岸，一方面又大肆廣告，歡迎大家來觀賞其他地方看不到的綠蠵龜。從此綠蠵龜成為宣揚望安知名度，招徠觀光客的利器。

今天望安島上餐廳擠滿遊客，沙灘上遊客、烤肉設備充斥。地方觀光的呼籲，確使島上收益增加，但這些發展，卻嚇跑了主角綠蠵龜。

遊客都「槓龜」

程一駿認為，地方政府宣傳觀光之餘，也應考量是否給予導遊一些生態解說的訓練；或應採取低度開發，只開放一段沙灘；或在海龜上岸的最敏感時間，控制前往觀賞的人數。

事實上，以澎湖綠蠵龜目前的情形，也還沒有足夠條件可以作為觀光資源。針對海龜身上許多有趣的研究議題，在太平洋另一側的中南美洲，由於海龜數量豐富，加上西方科學界的介入，已成為全世界海龜保護最重要的地區。一些分布較廣的海龜，數量還因此穩定增加，綠蠵龜即是其中之一。

「雖然全世界綠蠵龜總數在增加，但在東南亞，卻呈地區性的消失，」根據海洋大學的調查，三年來，不包括東沙、南沙群島，臺灣地區六個出現綠蠵龜的據點，每年平均只有二、三十隻母龜上岸。研究人員在望安島的記錄，第一年只有八隻、第二年十二隻。在繁殖季，可能等三個晚上也見不到一隻海龜，就有遊客因為什麼也看不到地大呼自己「槓龜」。

研究人員並未狹隘到反對臺灣有一個真正的生態觀光區。西方生態學者投注心力研究海龜的中南美，就有許多地區的收入是靠海龜觀光。但在南美洲的海龜觀光沙灘，還有專人巡邏，禁止遊客在產卵期打擾海龜。

何時能有生態觀光區？

雖然有人認為「如果相關單位規劃保育區的動作快一點，步道不會出現，很多事情就不會發生，」但在萬事莫如開發急的今天，地方政府往往擔心規劃自然保護區會影響開發，也必需多花許多時間與地方人士折衝。

事實上，農委會依野生動物保育法規劃的綠蠵龜保護區，白天並未有保護功能，仍然可以維持觀光型態，晚上則關閉部分海域，或作一些管制，目的只是防止採沙、工程等不當設施進入。在澎湖來去快三年的程一駿說，其實鄉民並不擔心海灘被劃為保護區，因為他們的生活資源來自海上，不是來自沙灘，對設立保護區緊張的，是想在當地開發遊艇碼頭的業者。

地方大作宣傳，因應措施少，給研究人員帶來困擾，如今程一駿和學生研究之餘，還必須偶爾兼一點勸導觀光客的工作。所幸程一駿仍不悲觀，他表示，除繼續調查收集綠蠵龜的基本資料，近來他們也把研究目標轉到海龜的保護、管理上。

「觀光客帶來多大壓力？有導遊解說與沒有解說，對當地環境與綠蠵龜的影響各如何？如何經營管理，對綠蠵龜最佳？」有許多問題想解開的程一駿說，綠蠵龜棲息地的經營管理可以是一篇很好的碩士論文。近來有觀光科學生跟著在望安實習，也令他高興，因為觀光科學生有生態保育觀念，臺灣的觀光區也才能被永續經營、利用。

wide, are so broad that they seem to be inviting tourists to buzz the shores with motorcycles. According to reports from Ocean University, after the pathways were finished, the number of sea turtles going ashore dropped from the previous year.

Although the Bureau of Tourism asserts that the pathways only cross a small portion of the nine beaches on which the turtles appear, conservationists worry that if every interested party occupies a small section to dig sand or engage in other activities, soon there may be few undisturbed beaches left. The green turtles will have a reduced choice of breeding grounds, and their rate of reproduction will inevitably be affected.

In fact, no matter what the extent of influence may be, the Wildlife Conservation Law stipulates that no one may destroy the habitat of protected wildlife, and whoever damages this habitat must take responsibility for restoring it. The Bureau of Tourism is actually acting as a model in violating the law.

Cheng I-jiun points out that more research is needed on what further influences the pathways will have on green turtles, because there is very little information in the whole world regarding the influence of beachside pathways. The reason is simple: "Who on earth would build a cement pathway on the golden sands of a beach?"

Living advertisements

After word of the cement pathway spread, conservationists called for the Bureau of Tourism to remove them. And the incident also aroused the concern of members of both the Legislative and Control Yuans, who visited Penghu in person to have a look. But they arrived at the opinion that removing the paths, after already having spent NT\$14 million building them in the first place, was a waste of public funds, and they hoped to replant shrubbery as a method of compensation.

But scholars worry that the cost of replanting vegetation on the loose, soft sand will probably be higher than the bill for constructing the pathways. Even the tourism facilities, which are unsophisticated and ill-planned, could flow away with sand runoff into the sea.

The cement pathways have made the green turtle the wild animal with the most media exposure in Taiwan, next to the rhino. But consequently the green turtles face an even greater crisis. Nowadays there are many people who go to Wangan and make a point of sighting the green turtle. Thus, opportunities have arisen for developing Wangan's local tourism industry.

Local individuals constantly promulgate news, pointing out the influence the paths have upon the turtles' rising from the sea. This serves as one big advertisement, welcoming everyone to come view the green turtles that cannot be found elsewhere. The turtles have become celebrities that publicize Wangan, tools to entice tourists.

Elusive sightings

Today the restaurants on Wangan Island are packed with customers, and the beaches are rife with tourists and barbecue equipment. Local tourism interests on the island have certainly profited, but such developments have frightened away the principal attraction—the green turtles themselves.

Cheng I-jiunn believes that while the local government is promoting tourism, they should also consider training tour guides to give instructions on ecology to the visitors. Or they should incorporate a low degree of development, opening up only a small stretch of beach; or during the period when the turtles mount the beachheads and are at their most sensitive, control the numbers of tourists who can move forward to have a look.

The current conditions of the green turtles, if truth be told, are simply not such to make them a tourism resource. The other side of the Pacific along Central and South America has become the most important region in the entire world for the preservation of marine turtles, largely in response to the many fascinating prospects for research their unique physiology affords. This is possible because the turtle population in this region is robust, and Western scientists have gotten involved in their protection. Some sea turtles with a relatively broad distribution have become increasingly stable in numbers, and the green turtle can fortunately be counted in this camp.

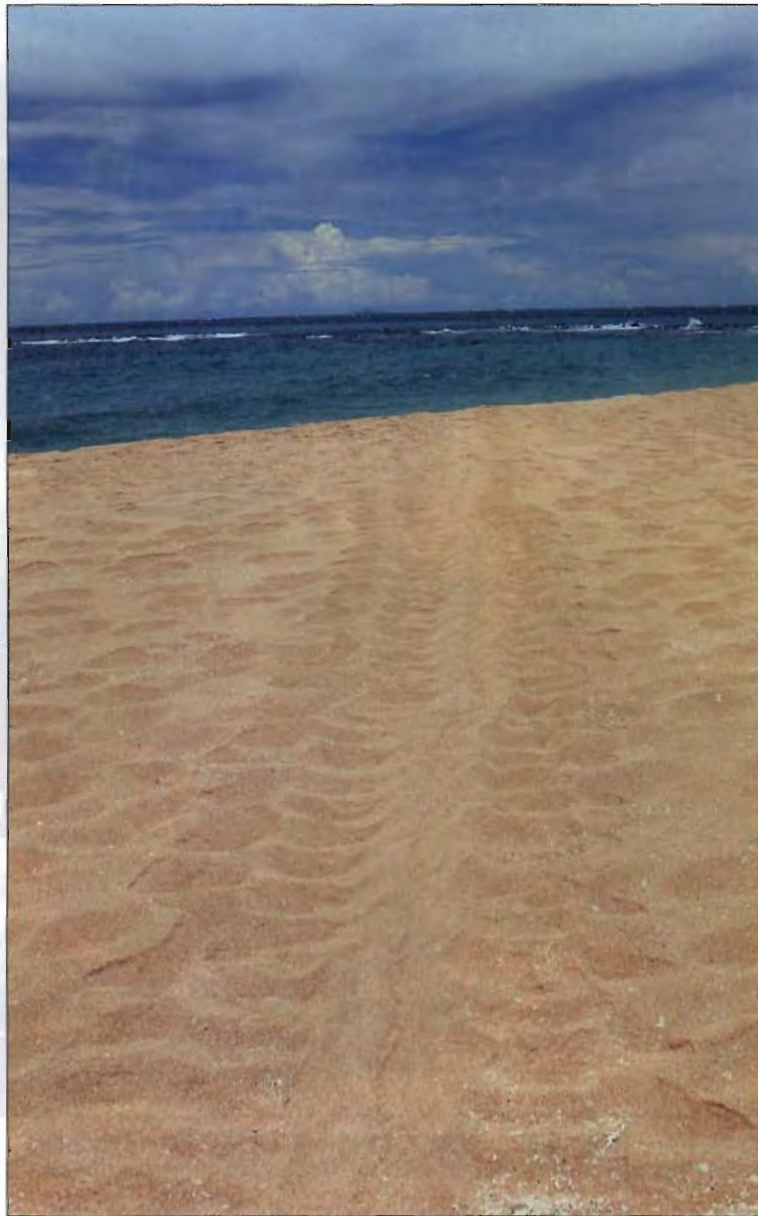
"Although the total population of the green turtle over the world is on the increase, they are disappearing throughout the Southeast Asian region," with the exception of the Pratas and Spratley Islands, according to Ocean University's investigation over the past three years. On the six locations around Taiwan where the green turtles have been spotted, only an average of 20 to 30 female turtles go ashore every year. The records of researchers on Wangan Island indicate that the first year they only saw eight, the second year twelve. During their breeding season, it is very common to wait three successive nights and see none. There have been tourists who have waited all night and, failing to see so much as a shadow crawling out of the sea, have moaned in dismay.

Researchers are not so narrow minded that they oppose a legitimate ecotourism area. In Latin America, where Western ecologists have devoted themselves to researching marine turtles, there are many areas which rely upon sea turtle tourism for their income. There are even patrols along some such beaches in South America that prohibit tourists from disturbing marine turtles during their reproductive season.

When can we have ecotourism?

Some people hold the view that, "if concerned authorities had quickened their pace in planning preserves, the pathways wouldn't have appeared, and a lot of trouble could have been avoided." Nevertheless, these days when nothing is in a greater rush than development, the local governments tend to worry that planning a nature preserve would inevitably obstruct development and that they will have to spend a lot of time negotiating with local people.

In fact, the green turtle preserve planned by the Council of Agriculture according to the Wildlife Conservation Law does not perform the function of protection during daylight hours; it still maintains the form of a tourist attraction. In the nighttime, they close down parts of the ocean front or maintain some control over sand excavation and keep construction-related equipment from entering



可曾在沙灘上見過綠蠵龜留下的足跡？這樣的場景，在澎湖沙灘上可能永久？

Have you ever seen footprints left behind on the seashore by the green turtle? Will this kind of scene be an abiding feature on Penghu's beaches?

the area. Cheng I-jiunn, who has been going back and forth to Penghu for nearly three years, says that the townspeople actually are not worried about the seashore's being assigned as a nature preserve, because their source of livelihood comes from the sea and not from the beaches. Those who are really nervous are the businessmen who want to open up a yachting pier.

Meanwhile, the full-scale promotion of this area and the limited countermeasures have both been a source of annoyance for researchers. Today Cheng I-jiunn and his students, when they are not engaged in research, moonlight as rangers overseeing tourists. Fortunately, Cheng I-jiunn is not pessimistic yet. He states that in addition to continuing their monitoring and collecting basic data about the green turtles, recently they have switched the focus of their research to conservation and

management.

"How much pressure are tourists creating? What influence will the presence or absence of educational guides have on the environment and the turtles? What management procedures are best for the green turtles?" poses Cheng I-jiunn, a man with many puzzles to solve. The management of the green turtles' habitat would make a very good master's thesis. Recently there are student interns earning degrees in tourism management joining in the research at Wangan. This makes him happy as well, because only when tourism management majors assimilate the concepts of ecological conservation can Taiwan's tourism areas have sustainable development and use. **S**

(Chang Ching-ju/photos by Yeh Ming-yuan/
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一個新起點

在上期，我們曾作了一個徵文的預告，希望光華的朋友，不吝告知發生在你們身上有趣、感動人心的故事。這期，我們登出詳細的辦法，歡迎各方高手共襄盛舉。希望讀者通過不同的專欄，能在雜誌中交流。

此外，以往在光華出現的「交流道」，今後除了讓海外有意返國工作者多一資訊管道外，也將提供「有問必答」的服務專欄，舉凡返國時子女就學須知，「每月一書」在海外如何購買？抑或其他種種「疑難雜症」，光華都會為您找到解答。我們的目標，是期盼光華成為海內外讀者的重要「窗口」。

當然，散佈在海外各處的讀者，都是我們尋找題目線索最需借重的力量。看了許久的光華，你一定有話要說，無論褒貶，我們都很渴望知道您的反應與想法！

另一方面，不少讀者反映光華的字體太小，不利閱讀。由於字

In the previous issue, we posted an appeal for contributions from all our Sinorama readers who would like to tell us moving stories that have happened to you personally. In this issue, we will provide a more detailed explanation of the procedures, welcoming experts from all fields to take part. We hope that readers, through our various columns, will find a medium of interchange.

In the past, Sinorama carried the column "Communication Channels"; from now on, besides serving as one more channel of information for those who plan to return to Taiwan to work, the column will also offer the service of answering all your questions, whether it be things you need to know about helping your children adapt to schools here when they return, or how you can purchase the "Book of the Month" overseas, or tough questions of a more esoteric ilk. Sinorama will find the answers for you. Our goal is to make Sinorama an important window for our readers, both at home and overseas.

Of course, our readers who are spread all over the earth are a source of power which we must utilize to generate inspiration. Having read Sinorama for quite some time, you must have something that you want to say, whether it be praise or criticism. We are looking forward to knowing your reactions and thoughts.

Another issue about which quite a few readers have expressed their concern is Sinorama's rather small font size, which makes reading difficult. Due to the fact that enlarging the font would mean reducing the