

瞻 PERSPECTIVES

The University of British Columbia

卑詩大學首份中英文學生報

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勒索

Chinese Written by Vicky Kwan
English Translated by Marianne Shaw

青少年犯罪率的急劇增長，是溫哥華市民近日十分關注的問題。早前發生於 Eric Hamber 中學的華裔學生遭人勒索案及華裔少年連人帶車被人擄走一事，更令溫哥華的華人震驚。

事件中遭人勒索的對象，都是十三、四歲從香港或台灣等地移居溫哥華的移民子女。有別於其他移民家庭的子女，他們的父母大多不在溫哥華居住，與這些青少年同住的或許只有比他們大幾歲的兄姊。而且，他們大多數都家境富裕，出入有名貴汽車代步，種種行為，都甚引人注目，於是就容易成為被敲詐的目標。

這群青少年，由於沒有父母或長輩於身邊作適當的指導和關懷，再加上要獨力面對新環境的種種挑戰，情緒較容易受困擾。

遭人勒索時，更加是徬徨無主，為了息事寧人，往往只好就範。

更令人齒冷的，是這些事件的犯案者，皆是比受害人大不了幾歲的青年人，其中亦不乏華裔青年。令這些年青人狗膽以身試法的原因，可謂非常複雜。週遭物質的引誘，生活無聊而想尋找刺激，誤交損友而受同輩壓力的影響等等，都是其中的原因。青少年到了這個成長的階段，最容易受週遭環境所影響。這段日子，他們最需要的是父母從旁的指導及關懷。

將子女留在加拿大，卻身在海外為生活奔波的父母們，你們這樣做，可能只是迫不得已，另有苦衷。可是，你們有否想到，若因此要放棄照顧子女身心健康成長，那又值得嗎？

also have to face all sorts of challenges in the new environment by themselves. As a result, their emotions are easily disturbed. Then, when they are blackmailed, they become agitated, not knowing what to do. Finally, in order to settle the matter, they can only come to the terms of the blackmailers.

A scornful fact is that these offenders are often not much older than their victims. Among these offenders, some are even Chinese youths. The reasons behind their deviance from the law are very complicated. For example, some of them cannot resist the temptations in their surrounding environment. Some seek for excitement in their "boring" life. Others make bad friends and are affected under peer pressure. Having reached this stage of growth, youths can be affected by their surrounding environment extremely easily. This is period of their life when they need a lot of care and guidance from their parents.

If you are a parent who leaves your children behind in Canada to work hard overseas with good intentions for your family, you may be compelled by circumstances to do this. But have you ever considered whether it is worth your while to forsake the upbringing of your children?

INSIDE	
Facts of Life in University	p.5
Earthquake Insurance	p.7
The Sound of Chinese Music: Chinese Musical Instruments	p.7
COLUMNS	
About Asia	
Japanese Women--Retain or Disregard the Traditional Role?	p.8
The Other Side of Macau	p.9
Letters from Asia	
Universities in Taiwan	p.10
The Old Double Standard I Yearn for True Freedom	p.12
A Personal Oasis	
War and Stamps.....	p.12
Big Time	
Crash of 87' (part 2)	
Man Can Never Conquer Fate	p.13
Pers-Cafe	
Chicken a la King	p.14
Eat, Drink, Man, Woman	
Hot! Hot! Hot!	p.15
Local Sports	
War Game	p.16
Daily Physics	
Is this a Raw Egg or Cooked Egg?	p.16
Readers' World	
Rhapsody of the Sea	p.17
A Haunted Passion	p.20
Campus Express	
Echoes	p.18
Songs of the Heart	p.19
The Interlude of Romance	p.19
Letters to the Editors	
Re: Medical Ethics	
Re: Head Tax Redress	
Re: Somewhere Over the Rainbow	p.22

After the Earthquake in Kobe...

神戶地震之後...

English Written by Gloria Lau
Chinese Translated by Judy Chan

在日本神戶發生的災難性地震實在令人震撼。事實上，當我們在電視上看到是次地震的破壞力以及所帶來的傷亡之後，身為卑斯省民就更應提高警覺。

相信當我們知道了卑斯省西南部一帶正是全加拿大地震最活躍的地域時，大家都會感到驚訝！但事實卻擺在眼前。每一年，在低陸平原及溫哥華島上都曾錄得超過二百宗地震。由於大部份的地震都十分輕微，所以除了精密的儀器才能探測到外，一般市民都不會感受到。大部份的卑斯省民，特別是年青的一群，都未曾親身經歷地震，亦未能體會到地震的破壞力，而更加不清楚應為地震作出甚麼準備。

為了令大家更清楚在地震發生前應有的準備，筆者訪問了 Ms.

Lynn Heddy，一位有二十五年資歷的緊急情況服務人員。
◎Ms. Lynn Heddy
●啟

◎通常地震是可以分作七個階段的。首先，大眾傳媒會發出警告 (warning) 讓市民先作出準備。由於大部份市民都未能即時作出反應，以致情緒受到影響，產生一段恐慌 (threatened) 時間。緊接而來的便是地震所帶來的衝擊 (impact)。之後，大家唯一能做的便是作一次清點 (inventory)，檢查一下家人是否安好，有否需要急救。最後便是援救 (rescue) 階段了，而這時亦都是大家開始活動的時間。

The catastrophic earthquake that happened in Kobe, Japan probably shocked many people in the world. "It was not meant to happen there," some said. Yet, we all saw it on television: how destructive it was, how many casualties there were If this does not stir an awareness in people living in British Columbia, what will?

The fact that the Southwest corner of British Columbia is actually the most active earthquake region in Canada will probably scare us more. But it is true. Every year more than 200 earthquakes are recorded in the Lower Mainland and the Vancouver Island. We may not

be aware of that because most of them are too small to be detected except by means of equipment. Many British Columbians (especially the young ones) have not been in a major earthquake before, so they may not know how disastrous an earthquake can be. Nor do they realize how important it is for us to be well prepared in case an earthquake really comes.

In order to help people learn more about how to prepare for and respond to an earthquake, we conducted an interview with Ms. Lynn Heddy, who has spent the past 25 years in emergency services.



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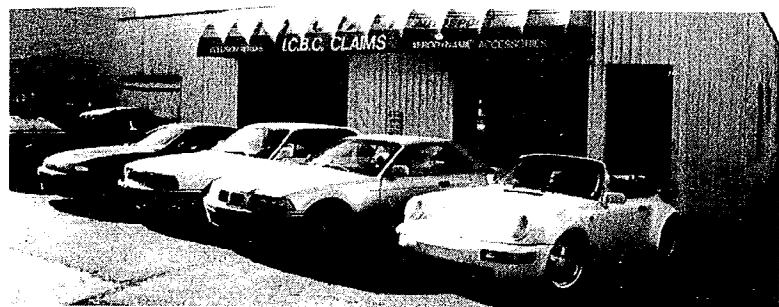
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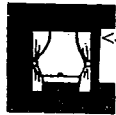
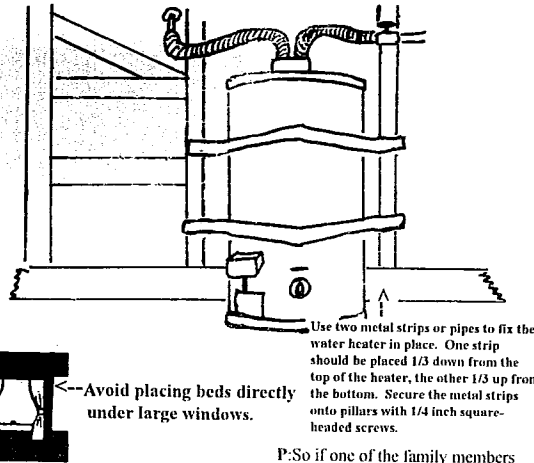
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接首頁

- 紅十字會是否在這階段開始服務的？
- ◎可以說是的。一些地區組織(省政府緊急計劃, PEP)或紅十字會便開始提供救援服務, 但記得這已是地震七十二小時後的安排了。
- 是不是在地震後並沒有即時的安排？
- ◎其實是並未有時間作出安排。地震後先要清理路面, 修理電力, 減少危險, 亦要找出安全的地方來安置受傷的災民, 而一切救援用品亦需要時間才運送到適當的地點, 一切都要時間的。
- 我們該如何通知家人我們的情況？
- ◎大家需要預先設立好一個計劃。找一位並非住在溫哥華地區的朋友, 當意外發生後可以先通知他, 在二十四小時後再聯絡, 看看有否其他家庭成員的消息。因為地震後所有本地的電話線路都會中斷, 唯有緊急長途電話服務仍然有效。
- 如果未能找出家人的下落, 我們該怎麼辦？
- ◎應立即到附近的紅十字中心登記, 讓我們知道你現在的情況及已經遺失了一名家人, 這樣拯救人員才能作出行動。
- 返回預備地震這個話題, 我們該如何準備地震呢？
- ◎首先, 我們應設置一個急救箱, 裡面除了要有一些基本的包紮用具外, 亦應有七日的藥物(特別是心臟病及其他必須的藥物), 一雙厚身的鞋, 一件輕便的外套, 一副舊眼鏡, 以及電池、電筒、火柴、收音機等。在家中亦應貯藏好兩星期所需的食水和罐頭食物, 以及一把罐頭刀。當然為了保持食水和食物的新鮮, 我們亦應經常更換所貯藏的食物。另外, 毛氈和睡袋亦是需要的。

- 而這些都應在地震前準備妥當, 對嗎？
- ◎沒錯, 當地震發生時, 我們已經沒時間了。
- 還有沒有其他我們要知道的事呢？
- ◎你亦應該知道該如何關上水喉總掣以防止食水受到污染, 而當你嗅到煤氣的時候亦應該關上煤氣和電力的供應系統, 以防止發生火警。
- 你可否講解一下地震時應有的行動？
- ◎最簡單而最重要的便是保持冷靜。如果你在家中或辦公室的話, 便應立即利用桌子來掩護。最大的危險包括了牆上的掛畫、書櫃或直立櫃上的東西、門和窗戶、火和電, 除非你已確定廚房是安全的, 否則也是避之則吉。若果在地震發生時你在戶外, 那便應與建築物、樹、電線桿等保持距離。最初所提到的七個階段, 我們已經說明了五個, 而剩下來的便是補救(remedy)及重建(restoration)。而事實上, 當災難發生後要恢復一切正常運作是需要一段時間的。
- 你對市民有甚麼建議呢？
- ◎我只能再一次強調一個策略的重要性, 為家中每一位成員作出準備, 以及事前和事後的適當安排。
- 我們該把急救箱放在哪裡？
- ◎我建議把它放在家中出口附近的車房內, 亦緊記經常添置和替換裡面的食物和用品。
- 請問卑詩省政府對地震作出了甚麼準備？
- ◎基本上, 政府除了設立建築標準外, 並未能為大家作出特別的安排。每一個人的生命都只有自己才能保護, 居安思危, 早一點作出準備會令你的生存機會大增。

轉第四頁



from cover page

- L: There are usually seven stages in a disaster like an earthquake. First, you have a warning or an alarm from the media. Start to prepare yourself. Everyone is threatened or is going through an emotional crisis, because they may not know what they are supposed to do. Then you have the impact that happens, the disaster that actually comes in. After the impact, the only thing to do is to get up and do an inventory, making sure that you and your family are fine. Check if any of the family members needs first aid. Then you go into the rescue mode. This is when you can see a little bit of action.
- P: So that's when the Red Cross becomes involved?
- L: Essentially, yes. There will be community groups, that we call the Provincial Emergency Program (PEP), or the emergency services from the Red Cross, or your local community emergency response team coming out to help. But we have to remember that this is also 72 hours after the Impact stage.
- P: You mean nobody does anything immediately after the earthquake?
- L: There is no time. The road must first be cleared, the power restored, and the damage assessed before anyone is able to do anything. We have to locate places that have been declared safe so that we can send injured people there. Emergency equipment have to be brought to appropriate places. All these take time.
- P: How do we contact our family and friends to tell them that we are okay?
- L: You have to come up with what we call a family plan. You must find a friend or a relative who does not live within the Vancouver area e.g. Edmonton, Winnipeg, San Francisco. Anywhere but here. Call them and tell them that you are okay. Twenty-four hours later, you call back and see who else has called in. But let me tell you a secret. Although all local phones lines will be down, emergency lines are available for long distance calls.

- P: So if one of the family members hasn't called in, what do we do?
- L: Then you have to go to the nearest Red Cross Center immediately, and fill out a registration and enquiry card, letting people know that you are all right, but you have lost a family member, so that these people know what they want to look for.
- P: So, coming back to the preparation for earthquakes: how should we prepare for an earthquake?
- L: First, we should all prepare an emergency kit at home, which would have 7-day supply of medication (especially heart or life-prolonging medication), a small first aid kit (for cuts and bruises), a pair of good, sturdy shoes (so that we will not cut our feet), light jacket or sweaters, an old pair of glasses, batteries, a flashlight, matches, and a transistor radio (for hearing the reports from the media).

In your house, you should also store a two-week supply of water (in plastic containers or in bottles) and canned food for each member of your household. A non-electric can opener is needed. Both water and food supplies should be changed into normal household meals in order to maintain the freshness. Blankets and sleeping bags are also good to have on hand.

- P: So all these have to be done before the earthquake happens?
- L: Definitely. You must prepare before it happens because you don't have time to do these when the event is going on.
- P: What are other things we have to know before an earthquake happens?
- L: You have to learn how to shut off the water supply to your house. As soon as you know you get contaminated water (from reports on radio), you have to shut the water supply off. Next, you have to know how to turn off the gas and electricity. But, you shut off the gas line (to prevent a potential explosion from happening) ONLY if you smell gas. Do not turn it off if you don't smell gas.
- P: Can you talk a bit about what we should do during an earthquake?
- L: The single most important thing is to stay calm. If you are

inside a house or an office, get under a desk or table. Remember: duck, cover and hold. The biggest dangers include falling objects such as pictures and things in cupboards and on shelves, swinging doors and broken window, possible fires and electrical shock hazards. Do not go into the kitchen after the earthquake unless you are sure that it is safe there. If you are outside: stand away from buildings, trees, telephones and electric lines.

Let's go back to the stages of a disaster. We talked about the first five in the very beginning. The last two stages are remedy and restoration. That is when the community begins to regain stability. Remember that everyone is traumatized after the earthquake. Time is needed for people to get back to normal life.

- P: So, what advice would you like to give people now concerning preparation for earthquake?
- L: Again, I can't stress the importance of the planning for family members: how to best protect yourself, what to do at home. All these have to be done before the disaster.
- P: Where should we put our emergency kit?
- L: I prefer to have it at the closest exit that I know I am going to go out of. Or we can put it in the detached garage. But we have to be careful of the food items because of the change of weather. Rotate the canned food every half a year.
- P: Is the BC government doing anything to prepare for an earthquake?
- L: It is not up to the government to do anything. It sets standards, building codes that are up to earthquake standards. But it is up to you as an individual to get properly prepared. No one can really help you except yourself. It's your own life that you are saving. Plan well, and your chance of surviving a disaster will be much greater.

to page 4



TOILETS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

In a large earthquake, sewer lines can be damaged and become unusable. Sewage can back up and broken water lines can become contaminated by sewage.

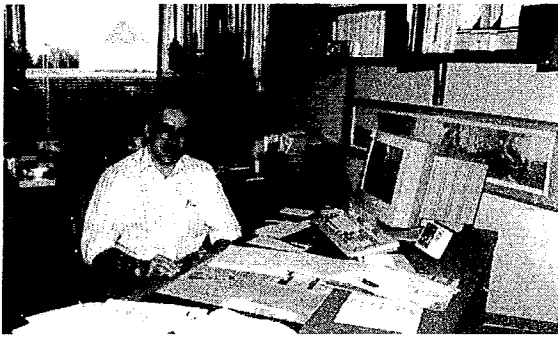
If the sewer line is not working, do not dump water into sink or bathroom drains and do not flush toilets. Avoid contact with overflowing sewage or waste water.

WHAT TO DO

- Large extra-strength trash bags (water-proof) may be placed in watertight plastic or metal containers, with tight fitting lids, or used as liners in toilets for waste. Household disinfectant can be used for odor control. Final disposal can be by burying, or by emptying bags into the sanitary sewer when notified by public officials that it is okay to do that.
- Portable camp toilets, R-V toilets, and porta-potties may also be used.
- A dug latrine or trench 2 to 3 feet deep can be used to bury human waste. Spread a thin layer of powdered lime and a layer of earth each time it is used.


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神戶地震...

接第三頁

如果一場類似的地震發生在卑斯省，會有甚麼影響？

在一月發生地震後，一隊加拿大工程師亦親身到了日本神戶視察，而UBC土木工程系教授 Dr. C.E. Ventura 亦是其中一員。我們很榮幸能訪問他，分享他的經驗。

※ Dr. C.E. Ventura

● 瞻

● 你可否描述一些在神戶所見的情景？

※ 其中最令人難忘的便是地震帶給神戶的破壞。由於這一個沿岸城市的人口非常多，所以影響的範圍亦十分大，而很多在生產中的礦床建築亦未能抵抗地震。另外，是次地震的威力實在比以往的強很多，大家都未能作出準備。

● 是否有建築物都應該是符合地震標準的？

※ 對，可惜建築物有新舊之分。新的建築大都是根據日本的條例而設計和興建的，所以它們的情況一般都很好，而我們所見的一些較新的高樓大廈亦能抵禦是次強勁的地震。大部份的損壞都出現在建築條例出現前的建築物中。

● 從哪時候日本才開始設定建築條例的？

※ 大約在一九七零年左右，所以在之前所興建的建築物都受到很大的影響，其中包括了多層大廈及其他小型的民用平房。那些房屋大都採用了重型磚頭來建造屋頂，令到房子抵受不了強大的地震，一個重的屋頂亦令房屋更易倒塌。

● 有多少房屋受到損壞？

※ 據我所知，約有超過十萬所建築受到影響，很多房屋都完全倒塌了，我們在街上只能見到一堆堆的敗瓦。

● 山泥傾瀉有否造成影響？

※ 有，但影響並不大，因為大部份地震的位置都是在地面。

● 當地政府為市民提供了甚麼援助？

※ 政府為很多無家可歸的災民提供了不少臨時安置。雖然有差不多二百所公立和私立的學校都受到了影響，但大部份的體育館亦能用作臨時棲身所，很多市民亦搬進這些體育館暫住，而在停車場上亦可以見到不少帳篷。當地政府在供應了住所後，亦開始提供衛生設備、食水和電訊服務。而很多建築物，如天橋、公路等亦開始被拆卸，好讓重建工程可加快進行，當然也能令路面更加暢通，方便救援車輛通過。

● 讓我們回到卑斯省。是否所有建築物都能防禦地震的？如果一場類似的地震發生在卑斯省，會有甚麼影響？新的建築物又能否抵抗地震？

※ 由於加拿大建築條例亦包括了地震一項，所以現在於溫哥華市中心、本拿比和列治文所見的高樓大廈都可以抵抗地震，問題是很多舊的建築物都未有抵抗地震的設計。

● 該怎樣改建這些舊建築物？

※ 溫哥華市政府有計劃去改善這些危險的建築物。通常一名顧問工程師會根據資料提出建議去加強建築物的結構，但都要視乎業主的意願才能實施這些昂貴的工程。除了 一般建築物外，天橋亦是改建範圍內的。

● 那麼一般的房屋會否在地震後倒塌？

※ 應該不會的，通常在一九五零年前興建的房屋都很少會有防地震的設計。不過我相信就算地震後有破壞亦不會像神戶般嚴重，因為大部份房子的屋頂都比較輕，所以損毀應該不大。要清楚知道一所房子能否抵抗震盪，那便要一名合格的工程師到房屋處檢查，及測量一下是否有結構都緊接到地基上。

● 你覺得加拿大政府會否因著今次日本的地震而更改一些建築條例？

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轉第六頁

from page 3

After the devastating earthquake in January, a group of Canadian engineers went to Kobe, Japan to investigate. Dr. C.E. Ventura, a UBC professor in the Civil Engineering Department, was one of them. We were very honored to be able to talk to him. In the interview, he shared some of his experience with us.

P: Can you tell us some of the most shocking scenes you saw when you were in Kobe?

V: Some of the things that were really impressive was the amount of damage earthquake caused. The main shock affected a large number of people living along the coastline in Kobe. This is one of the reasons why there was so much spreadout damage. There was a lot of productive ore construction along the seashore that was not really designed to withstand earthquakes. The second thing is that the intensity of the shaking was really large compared to what they had expected from previous studies.

P: Weren't all the buildings supposed to be built up to the earthquake standard?

V: Yes, but there are old and new buildings. The new buildings are designed according to the current Japanese provisions. Those buildings were generally

very good. We saw some of the newer, high-rise buildings that were properly designed and were taken into account seismic forces. Even if they were built in areas where the damages were really bad, those buildings held up very well, considering the amount of shaking that happened. Most of the damages were on buildings designed before they started to introduce the seismic design provisions.

P: And when was that approximately?

V: Around 1970. So buildings that were designed before were the ones which suffered most of the damages. Here I'm talking about the high-rise buildings. A lot of damage also happened in one- or two-storey residential houses. Those houses weren't really designed to take seismic forces. The roof of those houses was very heavy with big tiles. Those are much heavier than the type of construction that we use here. Whenever you have a heavy roof, the shakiness is really damaging. That's why so many houses collapsed.

P: How many buildings were damaged?

V: The number that I have is that overall there were over 100,000 damaged buildings. Not only liquefaction but shakiness damaged them. Some buildings collapsed completely. They were totally destroyed. When we walked on the streets, we saw that what used to be a house or a building is now no longer there. Everything

disappeared except for piles and piles of rubble.

P: Were some of the damages caused by landslides?

V: Yes, that was another problem. But they were not prevalent because most of the shaking occurred near sea level.

P: So what kind of assistance did the government or other institutions offer to the public?

V: Of course, many people were left homeless after the earthquake. Some of the things we saw included temporary shelters. There were many private and public schools in Kobe. Some of those suffered a lot of damage --- about 200 school buildings. But generally the gyms were in good shape. So those were used for shelters, and people moved to the gyms or to the parking lots, where tents were set up. So that was the primary thing: they had to provide shelters for people.

Then came services like sanitary services, water supply, access to telephones so that they could call their relatives. Then a lot of demolitions started to happen because they needed to clear, for example, the highways or bridges that collapsed. Those needed to be removed so that the government could start the reconstruction process, and to clear the roads for emergency vehicles to pass.

to page 6

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Facts of Life in University

大學生活面面觀

Chinese Written by Venus Chan; English Translated by Angelee Lee
Surveyors: Daisy Chan, Venus Chan, Wendy Chan, Stephanie Cho, Adeline Choy, Vicki Choy, Dennis Lee, Cyril Ng, Franco Ngan, June Wong

各位同學，究竟你們對大學生的生活習慣知道多少？今期，「瞻」的一批工作人員，以問卷調查的形式，抽樣訪問了近二百位同學，希望對大學生的一些生活習慣有些簡略的了解。我們用圖表綜合了統計結果，大家不妨看看，自己在大學的生活習慣是跟普遍的大學生一樣呢，抑或是有異於人？

*你每天平均有多少睡眠時間(包括在課堂上打瞌睡)?(圖一)

很多時候聽見大學生埋怨趕功課，做報告，今天小測，明天大考，因而沒有充足的睡眠和休息時間。但根據調查所得，超過半數的大學生每天平均有七小時或以上的睡眠時間。大抵那些睡更抵夜的莘莘學子，都會在課堂上，一邊聽著教授們的「搖籃曲」一邊呼呼尋夢，補充前一晚挑燈夜讀所消耗的精力。對於那些每天只睡三數小時，在日間仍能「正常運作」的同學們，在此說句「佩服，佩服！」

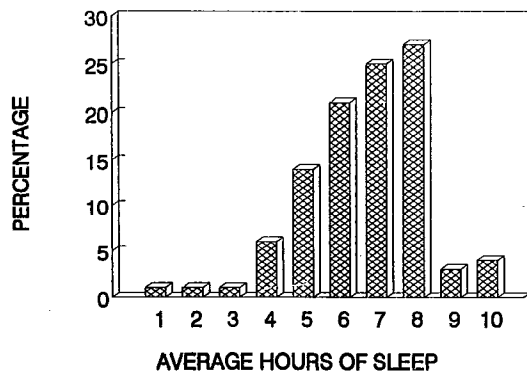
*你利用甚麼交通工具返抵校園?(圖二)

接受問卷調查的大學生當中，大部份是駕駛汽車或乘搭公共交通工具回校園，只有大約兩成的大學生採用步行或單車。有見駕車回校的學生逐年遞增，停泊車位供不應求，校方已於去年擴建 B-Lot 及興建新地下停車場---Rose Garden Parkade。市政府亦開始計劃一條貫通溫哥華市的單車專用徑。校園內 East Mall 新設的行人過路線及 Speed Bumps，便是單車徑計劃的一部份，目的是鼓勵學生多用單車，藉以減少來往校園的汽車數目。

*吃午餐的習慣(圖三)

約四成半的受訪者喜歡光顧校園內的食肆，其中以 Trekkers 及 SUB 最受學生歡迎，所以每逢午膳時間，這兩處都大排長龍。約五成的學生習慣自備午餐。除了經濟省時外，通常自備的午餐較適合自己的口味。筆者的見過一些同學的自備午餐，簡直是「滿漢全席」：熱湯、沙律、飯菜、生果、咖啡，甚至有乳酪作甜品。

fig.1 THE AVERAGE HOURS OF SLEEP EACH DAY



Dear friends, how much do you know about the lifestyles or habits of university students? In this issue, some of our Perspectives members randomly selected approximately two hundred students to participate in a survey in the form of a questionnaire in order to get a brief understanding of some of the lifestyles of university students. Graphs were used to summarize the results, and you can see if your lifestyle is the same or different from other students.

*How much sleep, on average, do you obtain each day (including the sleep you get when you are in class)? (Figure 1)

We can always hear students complaining about the homework, and reports they have to do, the quiz today and the exam tomorrow, and so they never get enough sleep. However, our survey points out that over half of the university students get seven or eight hours of sleep on average. Students who work very late at night make up for the sleep missed by falling asleep in class while listening to the droning of the professor. For those who only sleep a few hours each night, it is amazing that they can still function normally.

*How do you get to school? (Figure 2)

Most of the university students who took the survey drive or take some form of public transit to school, while twenty percent of them walk or ride a bike. Because the number of students who drive to school each year increases, there are not enough parking spaces available. Last year, B-Lot was expanded and a new underground parking, Rose Garden Parkade, was built. The municipal government is also planning to construct a bicycle lane which goes through the city of Vancouver. At East Mall in our campus, some new pedestrian crossings and road

bumps are constructed as part of the plan. The aim is to encourage students to cycle so that the number of cars on campus can be reduced.

*Lunch habits (Figure 3)

Approximately forty-five percent of the students who have done the survey like to go to the food courts on campus. Trekkers and SUB are the two most popular places; so there are bound to be long line-ups during lunch time. About fifty percent of the students usually make their own lunch. Not only is this more economical, but also the lunches prepared are more suitable for them. Some of my friends have self-prepared sumptuous lunches: soup, salad, main course, fruit, coffee, and also yogurt for dessert. There are also some students who do not eat lunch to avoid getting tired.

*The habit of note-taking (Figure 4)

to page 6

fig.2 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO SCHOOL

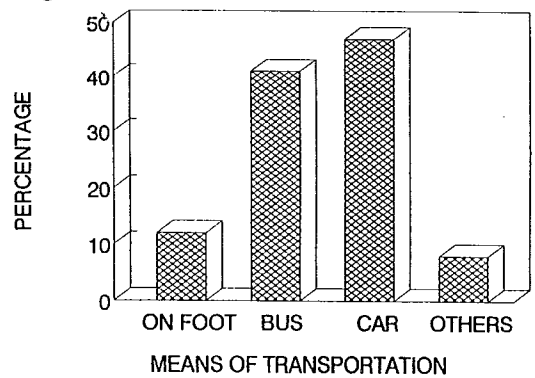
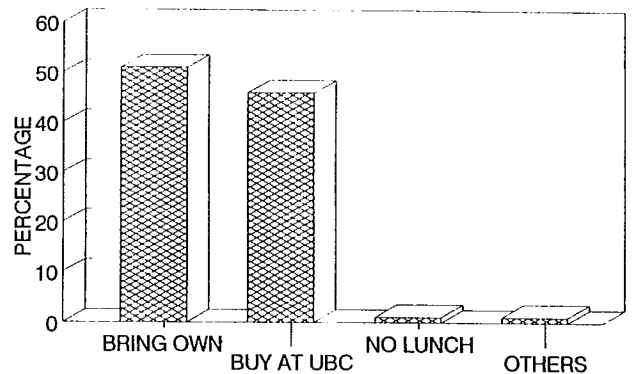


fig.3 GETTING LUNCH



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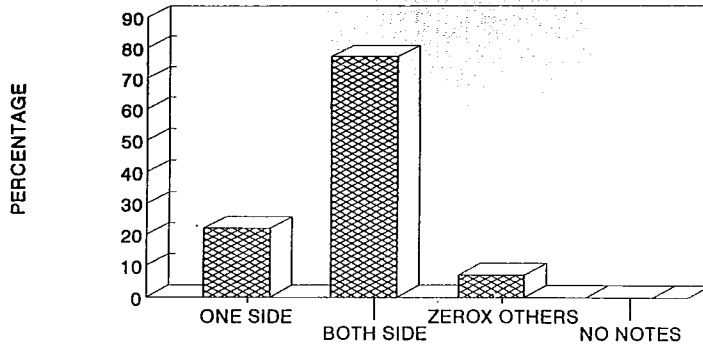


LICENSED PREMISES



fig.4

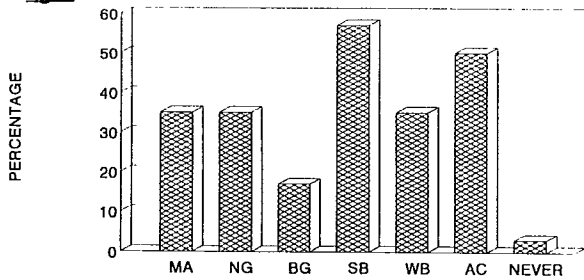
TAKING NOTES



ONE SIDE—USE ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER WHILE TAKING NOTES
 BOTH—USE BOTH SIDES OF THE PAPER WHILE TAKING NOTES
 NO NOTES—DO NOT TAKE NOTES

fig.5

UBC STUDENTS AT UBC TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



MA—MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
 NG—NITOBE GARDEN
 BG—BONTANICAL GARDEN
 SB—SPANISH BANK
 WB—WRECK BEACH
 AC—ASIAN CENTER
 NEVER—NEVER BEEN TO ANY OF THE ABOVE PLACES

大學生活 Survey...

... 接第五頁

from page 5

亦有一少部份同學爲了避免在午後的課堂上「飯氣攻心」，因而不用午膳，筆者便是其中之一。

* 大學生上課時摘筆記的習慣 (圖四)

接受調查的大學生中，約七成習慣在紙的兩面都做筆記。約兩成的大學生只用紙的一面。在這個鼓吹環保，節省資源的年代裡，這可說是背道而行。由於現在科技發達，覆印機、傳真機普及，部份學生也就充份運用科技，實行向廣朋好友覆印筆記，因此逃課成爲大學生的一項熱門活動。

* 你有否參觀過 UBC 的一些旅遊地點? (圖五)

UBC 校園附近有不少地點值得參觀遊覽。接受問卷調查的同學，約三成曾經到過 Museum of Anthropology, Nitobe Garden 和 Wreck Beach。兩百位同學當中，有半數到過 Asian Centre 及 Spanish Bank。如果風和日麗，午膳的時間又較長，不妨趁這段休息時間約三五知己到這些地方散散步。情侶們更可駕車到 Spanish Bank，享受一頓浪漫寫意的海邊野餐。

Out of all the students surveyed, about seventy percent of them write notes on both sides of the paper. About twenty percent of them use only one side. Because of technology and easy access to photocopiers and fax machines, some students photocopy notes from friends. This leads to a popular activity for the university students: skipping classes.

*Have you been to some of UBC's tourist sites? (Figure 5)

There are several tourist sites near UBC which are worth going. About thirty percent of the students who took the survey have been to Museum of Anthropology, Nitobe Garden, and Wreck Beach. Among the two hundred students, half of them have been to Asian Centre and Spanish Banks. If the weather is nice, and the lunch hour is long, it's a good idea to go for a walk to these places with a few friends. Lovers can also drive down to Spanish Banks and enjoy a romantic picnic there.

接第四頁

※應該不會的，建築條例是會更改的，但應該不會立即進行，因爲所有的改變都要經過長時間的考慮，而且日本的建築跟加拿大的也很不同。

加拿大工程協會將會刊出一份關於神戶地震的報告，市民可到圖書館參閱。

from page 4

P:Let's go back to British Columbia. Are the buildings here up to the earthquake standards? If a similar earthquake were to happen in BC, what would be the consequences? Are the new buildings able to withstand earthquake shocks?

V:We expect that, because the Canadian building code includes seismic design provisions. So all the new high-rise buildings that you see in Vancouver downtown, Burnaby or Richmond should account for seismic forces. The problems were the very old buildings that were not designed for seismic forces. Those were the ones that might be in trouble.

P:Could something be done about these old buildings?

V:The City of Vancouver has established a program to first assess if these buildings are indeed at risk. This is usually done by consulting engineers. Then they will, based on this information, make a recommendation of how to strengthen these buildings. It's then up to the owner to decide what to do, because it is very expensive as well. This goes not only for the private and public buildings but also for bridges.

P:What about houses? Are most of them likely to collapse during a major earthquake?

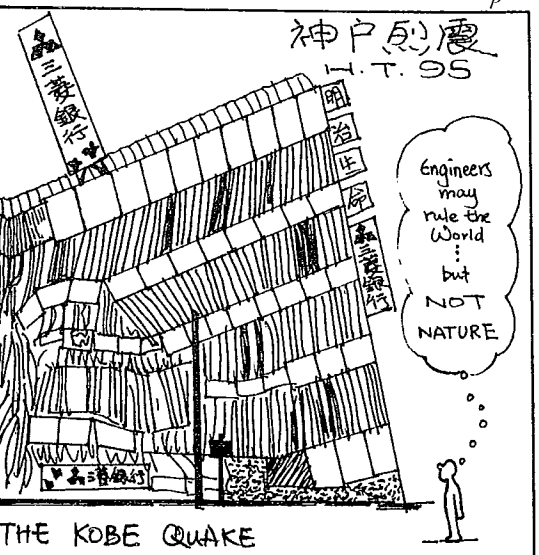
V:Not necessarily. It depends on when the houses were designed.

Generally we may say that houses after 1950's or so are houses that seismic forces are more or less being considered. But really, modern houses should be designed for seismic forces. It's the old houses that might suffer some damage, but I do not expect the damage will be as bad as that in Kobe, because again the roofs here are not as heavy. It is hard to say because a qualified, registered engineer has to go to a house, inspect it and assess if everything is properly connected to the foundation.

P:Do you anticipate a change in the safety measures or the building code in Canada after this earthquake?

V:Not really. Changes happen but they take time. Usually significant changes do not happen right away because they needed to be assessed very carefully. Also the type of construction in Japan is different from that in North America.

A comprehensive report about the earthquake in Kobe will be published by the Canadian Engineering Association, and it should be available in the library.



Note: In UBC Engineering Language: Engineers Rule the World!

地震保險知多少

Earthquake Insurance

Chinese Written by
Bruno Yiu
English Translated by
Kwok-Yu Ng

保險。簡言之，要以策萬全的話，每個家庭便得買下兩項保險，方可得到全面保護。

但請別以為如是這般，閣下便可安枕無憂，不用再為地險而擔心。根據現行的保險條例，必須要在每次地震（七十二小時裡發生的地震及餘震統稱為一次）裡有價值千元或以上之損失方可得到賠償。而此保險亦只是保障地震裡所被損毀的物品。假若不幸被其他人為災害（如爆炸、盜竊、水浸、海嘯、冰雪等等）破壞閣下家居的時候，此保險卻是不作賠償。

看過以上簡短的報導，不知道各位有何感想？如果各位真的打算買地震保險的話，務必三思而後行呀！

According to Vancouver's current insurance regulations, earthquake insurance is a type of optional coverage which can be classified into two categories. The first type is home insurance, and the second type is insurance of personal property within the home. Both types should be purchased for complete insurance coverage in case of earthquake.

The above insurance policies do not necessarily guarantee peace of mind for the home owner. According to current insurance regulations, there is a two thousand dollar deductible amount for each earthquake occurrence, which is defined as

all earthquakes and aftershocks within 72 hours. Furthermore, compensation for damages over two thousand dollars only covers that directly result from the earthquake. Other unfortunate incidents involving natural or man-made situations that may also cause damage to the home (such as fire, explosions, theft, flooding, tsunami, snow, and various weather conditions etc.) are not covered by the insurance policy.

Since Vancouver has a chance of being hit by an earthquake, a carefully-planned insurance policy should ease the difficulties associated with such a disaster. Hopefully the above information has been helpful.

俗語有云：「不怕一萬，只怕萬一。」各位有否想過萬一真的發生嚴重地震的話，閣下怎樣才可重建家園呢？

根據溫哥華現行的保險條例，地震保險乃云云附加保險 (optional coverage) 中的其中一種。地險大致上分兩類，第一類乃是為房屋買保險，而另外一類則是為房屋裡的私人財物購下

The Sound of Chinese Music: Chinese Musical Instruments 仙樂風飄處處聞---中國樂器介紹

Chinese and English by Juno

音樂一向被公認為世界語言，它有效地打破文化間的隔膜，是和諧的象徵。今期「瞻」將會向大家介紹中國音樂藝術的精髓---中國樂器，好讓大家可以有機會一窺中國的古代文化特色。

中國樂器有著一段悠長的歷史，其中七十多種樂器在周代的文獻中已有記載。就以現代中國樂器來說，大可分成三類：弦樂器、吹奏樂器和敲擊樂器。

代常用的笙，笙管以竹製成，裝在銅身及木製圓形笙斗上；笙斗右面留缺口容右手食指插入按音，並能同時奏出數個不同的音（和音）。

敲擊樂器
中國敲擊樂器種類繁多，製作材料也各有不同：如銅、竹、皮等。

Last year I remember watching a concert held by the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra together with a group of Chinese music virtuoso from Hong Kong. During the performance, the members of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra appeared to be impressed by the stylish tone of the oriental

instruments and by the splendor of the Chinese musicians' techniques. This concert, which is Vancouver Symphony Orchestra's first encounter with Chinese musical instruments, proved that music is the most effective universal language. In this issue of Perspectives, you are invited into the wonderful world of Chinese musical instruments.

Chinese musical instruments were first invented during the prehistoric period. By 1122-256 BC, during the Zhou Dynasty, more than seventy kinds of musical instruments were documented. In general, the Chinese musical instruments, like Western ones, fall under three categories: String, wind, and percussion instruments. The structure and timber used to make the instrument differs depending on which province of China the instrument originated from.

I. THE STRING FAMILY

KU CHENG:
-a wooden instrument which has been in existence since the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC.)
-usually in a series of twenty one strings
-the tone changes by the movement of the inverted v-shaped wooden blocks located underneath the strings.
-played by plucking the strings (similar to playing a harp)
-finger protection is necessary
-gives a gentle tone but capable of producing harsh effect

PIPA:
-inherited from the tribes of present day North and North-western China
-looks similar to the guitar but it is played by holding it upright
-usually consists of four strings
-small range of notes, has only one octave = 13 notes in the low register
-trilling of notes is common

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弦樂器

古箏：這種木製樂器在秦代已經出現。現代古箏通常有二十一條弦線，弦線下設倒轉 V 木柱稱為碼，每弦一碼，可以左右移動以調整曲調。由於古箏屬彈撥式樂器，所以彈奏時一定要戴上義甲作保護。

琵琶：相傳由中國西北部外族傳入。琵琶共有四條弦線，音域較小，只能彈奏一個八度音階（十三個音），音質亦較低沉。

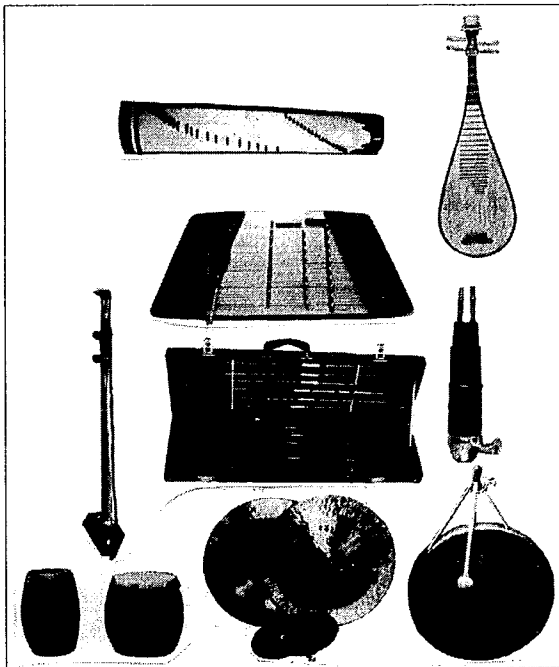
揚琴：於明、清時期由波斯（今伊朗）、阿拉伯一帶傳入，彈奏時靠兩枝竹棒敲擊琴弦發音，故屬打弦類樂器；音域比琵琶廣闊，可奏三至四個八度。

二胡：屬拉弦樂器，於唐宋時期由中國西北和北部少數民族傳入。設弦線兩條，音色帶淒怨味道。

吹奏樂器

笛：用竹製成，上開吹孔和膜孔，中間有六個按音孔，音域達兩個半八度。也許大家會聽過「簫」這種樂器，所謂「橫笛直簫」，笛和簫的最大差異，就是笛是橫吹，簫是直吹。

笙：這種樂器在甲骨文已有記載，正好說明其起源之久遠。現



Ku Cheng 古箏 Pipa 琵琶
Yang Qin 揚琴
Er-Hu 二胡 Tih & Hsiao 笛與簫 Sheng 笙
The Percussion Family 敲擊樂器

YANG CHIN:
-circa 1640 AD.
-its original form was imported from the Persians
-played by striking the strings by a pair of bamboo sticks
-gives a delicate tone
-has a relatively wider range : 3-4 octaves

ER-HU:
-also inherited from the Western tribes during the Tang Dynasty (900 AD.)
-played by bowling
-as expressive as the violin but has only two strings.
-the sound is rather melancholy

II. THE WIND FAMILY

TIH:
-made of bamboo
-like playing the flute the Tih is held horizontally
-however, the mechanism seems to resemble that of the recorder.
-notice the two separate holes at the left end
-the outer one is the mouth-hole while the other is attached by a thin membrane for vibration and the six holes in the middle is for controlling the pitch.
-intermediate range of notes and has two and half octaves

HSIAO:
-near equivalent of the oboe which is played by holding it vertically.

SHENG:
-has a series of bamboo pipes of various lengths resting on the sandalwood
-a finger-hole is drilled on the right-hand side of the sandalwood
-the forefinger is responsible to control the pitch
-able to play several notes (chords) at a time producing a rich tone

III. THE PERCUSSION FAMILY:

-can be made of various kinds of material : leather, wood, bamboo or metal
p