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PERSPECTIVES

The University of British Columbia

卑詩大學首份中英文學生報

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Sexual Harassment: Reports from Asians are Numerous

性騷擾，知多少

Chinese written by Chuk Kwan

English translated by Roland Leung

Sexual harassment is a very sensitive subject. Some may feel irritated and sexually harassed if he/she receives a love letter; others consider a naked sculpture on an office desk a piece of "fine art" that cannot possibly affect the people around it. What is sexual harassment anyway? Are the victims given any assistance? Is the punishment harsh enough to prevent sexual harassment from happening at school?

What is sexual harassment?

According to information provided by Margaret Hoek, a counselor in the Sexual Harassment Policy Office of UBC, there are three categories for sexual harassment:

- 1. Sexual Assault**
Any unwelcome physical contact of a sexual nature, such as hugging, kissing or caressing can be regarded as sexual harassment. Twelve percent of the cases are related to rape, and most often the victims and convicts are students.
- 2. Poisoned Environment**
Most complaints of this kind come from university staff, while some are concerned with professors, teacher assistants and students. This is the most common among all of the sexual harassment cases. Although this kind of behavior is generally accepted, it constitutes

sexual harassment if one person feels intimidated. Whether the victim is a person, a group of students or a staff member, conduct that has the effect of creating a hostile environment cannot be neglected.

3. Quid-Pro-Quo (Coercion)
Although between 5% to 30% of the complaints are of this type, the victims are mostly students. Moreover, people who commit this offense are those of great authority, such as professors or department managers; for example, those who have the power to deny an employee's promotion opportunity. In some cases, undergraduates wishing to get into graduate school must bear with a professor's misbehavior, and can do nothing.

In conclusion, sexual harassment comprises behavior and comments directed toward a person for which there is no reasonable justification. Whether or not conflict of interest or abuse of authority is involved, the Equity Office will help the victim (complainant) as soon as the complaint is received.

How are complaints resolved by the Equity Office?

Hoek revealed that an Equity Office employee will meet with a victim and listen to his/her concerns, after a complaint has been made. As a victim, he/she can choose to go

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性騷擾實在是一個非常敏感的話題。有人說信箱內的一封信會令他/她感到不安，是性騷擾的一種；也有人認為辦公桌上的一件裸體雕塑是一件藝術品，並不會影響他人的工作情緒。究竟，性騷擾的定義是什麼？受害人會得到甚麼援助呢？騷擾者所受到的處分能足以防止校園內的性騷擾行為嗎？

甚麼是性騷擾？

根據現職於 Sexual Harassment Policy Office 的輔導員 Margaretha Hoek 女士所提供的資料，卑詩大學校園內有三大類性騷擾：

性侵犯 (Sexual Assault)

包括任何不受歡迎的身體接觸如擁抱、接吻、撫摸等。祇要其行為引致對方不安，便算是性騷擾了。此類個案更有可能會演變成非禮或強姦罪。百分之十二的性騷擾案件都與此有關，而大多數的受害者都是學生。

黃色環境 (Poisoned Environment)

此類案件的投訴大多來自大學裡的職員，但亦可發生在教授、助教、和學生之間。因此亦是校園內最普遍的性騷擾類別。犯案者往往喜歡在工作的地方大談有味笑話，高談闊論別人的身材、或張貼裸體海報。雖然這些行徑可能都被大部份伙伴接受，但只要當中有人情緒受到影響，這亦算是性騷擾。

要脅、交易 (Quid-Pro-Quo)

雖然只有百分之五至十的投訴是與此有關，但受害的卻差不多全是學生；同時，犯案的往往是擁有「影響力」的教授或部門主管。他們會利用職權來制肘下屬的晉升機會，一些準研究生為了能順利進入研究院，也不得不壓忍教授對她們所作的不良行為。

總括來說，性騷擾包括一切不受歡迎的性要求、性侵犯、猥褻的行為和言語。無論當中有沒有牽涉到利益衝突或誤用職權等情況，一旦接到投訴，Equity Office 都會盡力幫助受害人(原告, Complainant) 解決困難。

Equity Office 如何處理有關投訴？

Hoek 表示當他們 (Equity Office) 接到投訴後，便會和受害人詳談，了解事發經過。受害者並不需要親往 Equity Office，他們可選擇透過電話，述事件經過。如果事態不太嚴重，Hoek 便按情況教導受害人如何自己應付，她希望受害人能從中學會處理性騷擾的技巧，將來一生受用。

但當受害人拒絕接受建議又或方法無效時，Hoek 便會立即約見犯案者 (被告, respondent)。Hoek 表示，大部份被告根本不知道自己曾經犯

Motto for the LPI: Undeclared Arguments LPI不敗之迷



Chinese written by 獨孤忘我

English translated by Warrick Yu

The following story, which you can consider a funny rumour, has been passed along to many others before I received it.

It is said that *Student A*, who studied in a local high school, came from a very wealthy family and had a luxurious life. Everyone was fond of him, and he got almost whatever he wished for. Since he needed to take English courses in UBC, he had to fulfill the LPI requirements by taking the LPI exam. *Student A* knew that he was academically strong, and he was very confident that with the help of his writing skills, he

would get a level 5 in the essay portion. However, things did not go his way. A month later, he received his results, and surprisingly, he received a level 4. Being upset, he immediately registered to write it for the second time, and this time, he got an even lower level 3! *Student A* of course did not give up, and he continued to rewrite it more than ten times, and still unfortunately, each time his results haggled around levels 3 and 4. *Student A* was exasperated, and he decided to talk to LPI administration. According to his arguments, he complained that the LPI committee did not let him "pass smoothly", because the markers intentionally thwarted him, and not because he lacked work and preparation—that was totally

unfair. After a forceful verbal battle, the LPI administration amazingly stepped back, and awarded *Student A* a level 5. From this, *Student A* had his wish come true, and he could now take the English courses required at UBC and venture on campus.

Here, I would like to emphasize that I got this story from someone else, who got it from the others, and that this story might be over-exaggerated. Nonetheless, it is an interesting incident. In case you have any interesting stories to share, do not hesitate to submit articles to SUB 241A. If *Perspectives* finds your story relevant, we will publish it to entertain our readers.

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以下一段關於 LPI 的小故事，乃是從友儕間輾轉傳來的，或可作趣聞一則視之。

話說甲系出名門，家財萬貫，人又長得虎背熊腰，人見人愛，本已達無慾無求之境，奈何爲了要選修大學的英文科，迫不得已下唯有硬著頭皮報考那名震學界的 LPI 英語能力考試。甲雖知自己未有學富五車之能，但心想憑著腹中墨水，大概亦可順利在寫作部份中拿取第五級成績。怎知事與願違，一個月後當甲收到成績後，出乎意料之外，他只能取得第四級的分數。他深深不忿，立刻報考第二次，但結果強差人意，今次竟只拿到第三級的成績！甲當然不肯就此罷休；如是者，他陸續地考了不下十多次，奈何每次的成績均只能徘徊於第三及第四級之間。甲惱羞成怒之下，終於決去 LPI 辦事處理論。根據其

論點，LPI 辦事處遲遲不肯給他「平穩過渡」，並非因為他力有不逮，而是因爲 LPI 的試卷評分人員故意刁難，實有不公平之嫌。經過一輪舌戰唇槍後，LPI 辦事處竟然肯作出讓步，把甲的成績提升至第五級。因此，甲終能一償所願，選修卑詩大學的英文科目，並快樂樂地在校園中馳騁。

在此需特別聲明，此段故事乃道聽途說，不免有加油添醬之嫌，但卻不失爲一個有趣的故事。如果閣下有更佳妙的好故事想和大家分享，不妨投稿本報社辦公室 SUB241A（中英皆可），如若合用，筆者將會刊登其文以饗讀者。

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More on LPI Requirements 有關 LPI 之要求

English written by Gloria Lau

Chinese translated by Simon Hwang

After reading the *Perspectives* article LPI—A Closer Look in the November issue, some readers expressed their doubt and concern about the LPI requirement for admission into UBC. In this issue, we wish to clarify some points that we may have missed in the previous article.

First, according to the *UBC Undergraduate Admissions Guide 1996/97*, obtaining a 5 or higher on the LPI is not considered to be one of the ways for students to demonstrate their competence in the English language prior to admission. Students can so demonstrate in any one of these common ways:

- ❖ completing five years of full-time education in English in Canada or the equivalent in another country in which English is the principal language;
- ❖ a score of 570 or higher (minimum for entering the Faculty of Arts is 580) in the TOEFL;
- ❖ successful completion of six credits of transferable post-secondary English studies;

- ❖ obtaining 80% or higher on the English 12 or Literature 12 Provincial Examinations; or
- ❖ obtaining a grade of 5 on the English Advanced Placement examination

A score of 5 or higher in the essay section of the LPI exam is required, however, for any student who wishes to take a first-year English course in UBC. This is true for both applicants from high schools or other post-secondary institutions. As discussed in the second issue, students in both the Faculty of Arts and Science have to meet the LPI requirement before the end of their first year and finish their six required credits of first-year English by the end of their second year. Failure to do so will result in ineligibility to register in any other courses for credit until this requirement is met.

Also, starting September 1996, all applicants currently studying in other post-secondary institutions must have met the first-year English requirement (i.e. have completed six-credit equivalents of first-year English in other colleges or universities) or be eligible to enrol in first-year English before they can register in any courses for credit. Essentially, this means that if you are entering UBC directly from high

school, you have one more year (your first year in UBC) to complete the LPI before being restricted from registering in any courses towards your degree; however, if you are transferring to UBC from other post-secondary institutions, you do not have this privilege. You either have to score a 5 or higher on the LPI before registering in UBC courses (for credit), or have already taken 6 credits of first-year English before coming to UBC.

One final point. Students who wish to take a first-year English course in the coming fall (1996/97 Winter term) must have completed the LPI before August 10, 1996. (For out-of-province students, the deadline is extended to August 16, 1996.) Should any student have questions about the LPI, please contact the Applied Research and Evaluation Services (ARES) at (604) 822-4145 or (604) 822-4146, or write to the LPI Office, Applied Research and Evaluation Services, The University of British Columbia, Neville Scarfe Building, 2125 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4.

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N.B. In the Nov. issue, the last LPI sitting date shown should be Dec. 9, not Nov. 8. (incorrect only in Chinese.) We apologize for the mistake we made.

十一月份《瞻》刊登了一篇有關 LPI 的文章之後，一些讀者聯絡《瞻》並表達了他們對 LPI 入學要求之關心及疑惑，今期我們希望能更詳細地闡明上期漏掉了的細節。

首先，根據卑詩大學 1996-1997 的入學手冊，考得 LPI 第五級或以上的成績並未能完全證明學生入學前的英語能力。學生們還必須符合以下條件的其中之一：

- ❖ 在一個以英語爲國家語言的國家中；如加拿大；完成五年教育；

- ❖ 在托福試中考取到五百七十分或更高之成績；文學院爲五百八十分或更高；

- ❖ 在其他專上學院完成六個可轉移的英文學分；

- ❖ 在第十二班英文科省試中取得八十分或更高，或在英文 AP 考試中取得第五級。

如果你想報讀卑詩大學第一年的英文班而又符合以上其中一項條件，學生們便須報考 LPI 並且在 LPI 寫作部份取得第五級或更高的成績。這項政策對中學生或其他在專上學院就讀的申請者均是一視同仁的。

正如在上期中討論過，文學或理學院的學生必須在完成大學一年級前通過 LPI 的測驗並在第二個學年開始之前完成那有六個必修學分的第一年英語課程。如不能達到這些標準，學

生們就無法在大學裏修讀任何有學分的課程。

由一九九六年九月份開始，全部就讀於其它專上學院的學生，必須先在學校裏完成六個學分的第一年英文班，或符合卑詩大學第一年英文的條件才可入卑詩大學修讀有學分的課程。這表示如果你直接由中學申請入讀卑詩大學，你將有多一年時間，即大學第一年去完 LPI 的考試，但如果你已在專上學院就讀第一年大學課程便沒此優惠了。大考生必須考取到 LPI 五級以上或先完成六個學分的第一年英文課程才能轉讀卑詩大學。

最後，如果學生們想在下個秋天 (1996/1997 冬季學年) 報讀第一年英文，他們必須在九六年八月十號前 (其他省份者則在八月十六日前) 通過 LPI 測驗。如果你有任何有關 LPI 的疑問，請聯絡 Ares (電 604-822-4145 或 604-822-4146)，或寫信到 LPI 辦公室地：Applied Research and Evaluation Services, U.B.C. Neville Scarfe Building, 2125 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4.

瞻

註：在十一月份的《瞻》裏，最後一次 LPI 考期應是十二月九日，而非十一月八日 (只有中文部份錯誤) 謹此致歉。

卑詩大學師生聯誼會

THE FACULTY CLUB OF UBC

From Social Interaction to Commercial Operation

English written by Bonnie Ng

Chinese translated by Rena Liu

As a first year student with large-sized classes, I miss the close links and friendly discussions between teachers and students. A place on the UBC campus, outside of the classroom, for social interaction between students and professors would be ideal. Back in 1957, this idea of a social gathering place for after-class mingling already appealed to the founders of the Faculty Club. Unfortunately, the club was never able to achieve this goal before it closed down two years ago.

The Faculty Club may not sound familiar to some; however, it did have its glorious days. Located beside the Rose Garden, the club provided a spectacular view of the harmonious colours of mountains and water. During the 80's, the club was most famous for its elegant dining and its Spanish Banks seascape. In fact, the club had Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles as its royal guests during their visits in 1959 and 1980. It also attracted 90% of UBC's full-time faculty members during its peak period, with a variety of facilities such as a games room; a lounge; a reading room equipped with current journals and magazines; private dining rooms for group functions, weddings, New Year and Christmas parties; and reciprocal privileges with faculty clubs abroad. For many professors, the club was a bit too luxurious for the original intent of allowing "members of the University community" to have a "professional home where they might mingle, exchange ideas and increase the sense of teamwork," not to mention that there was not a lot of intellectual discussion involved. Nevertheless, many professors went there during their leisure time and for dinner once or twice a week.

Since club membership was not available to students, they

could only enjoy the club facilities as guests of the professors. According to a UBC alumnus, going to the club for lunch was regarded as a special privilege. However, a student who visited the club with her professor said that lunch was not as attractive as people thought. Comments from different sources indicated that the quality of the club had apparently declined. For instance, a high school graduation dinner was held in the club in 1989, but it wasn't overly impressive for the students. More importantly, many professors had negative comments (if not complaints) about the club. One of them said that with food and services like those of the SUB, the club's membership did not deserve such an expensive price.

After a major renovation funded by money borrowed from UBC and the Bank of Montreal, the Faculty Club's business declined further, and it started running with a deficit. Eventually, it closed down with a \$1.8 million debt in 1994. Professors suggested another reason for their withdrawal from the club: the place was no longer unique on campus, nor in Vancouver. The UBC golf club was another place to go to. On the other hand, the club's dining, once distinguished for its elegance, was no longer comparable to other fine dining spots around town. As an example, the Jack and Sadie Diamond University Club of SFU is much younger than the UBC Faculty Club, but has similar facilities. Moreover, students of SFU are also eligible for membership at a reasonable rate. Hence all members of the university community have access to the club's dining room, bar and lounge with the panoramic view of the Indian Arm and Deep Cove. It even has reciprocal privileges with many major universities' faculty clubs across the world, including Harvard, Stanford, and Cambridge.

There is much potential for

development on the previous club site. One of the possibilities is a new hotel with a capacity of 150 rooms. University spokesman Steve Crombie confirmed that two companies have submitted proposals for the hotel. However, UBC is under an agreement with the GVRD to refrain from making any commitment to the companies before the draft of the Official Community Plan comes out in March, 1996. Crombie added, "The possible future hotel will primarily be a commercial operation. Targeted customers would include guests of the professors, people coming to UBC for business or conferences, as well as for tourists visiting the UBC gardens and museums." Indeed, the suggestion for a hotel in UBC was made by B.C. Tourism Association a year ago. Along with the rapid growth of tourism in B.C., there is increasing demand for academic tourism studies such as hotel management. The B.C. Tourist Association expressed interest in supporting an academic degree for tourism at UBC with the construction of a hotel on campus. But will the original intent of the Faculty Club—"allowing faculties to meet on a collective, rather than a departmental basis"—yield to the commercial purpose of the new hotel? Crombie said, "One of the criteria for reopening the club will be as a place designated for the faculties to have social interaction, as there was in the old Faculty Club. That will be the primary condition for whatever will be there. However, the club as we used to operate it, has long ceased to exist."

Considering that a new hotel will include a place for faculty members, provide convenience for UBC visitors, generate revenue for the university and help promote tourism, would you like to share your campus with these potential visitors? p

我置身於繁忙緊張的大學一年級生活之中，不禁對以往那種師生間友好親密的關係格外地嚮往。若能在大學校園裡設立一個供學生和教授們課外暢談交流的場所該有多好啊！事實上，這個想法早已於一九五七年在「卑詩大學學生俱樂部」創立者的胸海中萌芽了。可惜的是，直至它兩年前關閉之時，這個俱樂部始終未能盡其所願。

你也許會對「員生俱樂部」這個名稱有些陌生，但它曾經擁有過一段輝煌的時光。這所俱樂部坐落於「玫瑰花園」西南角，將喬治亞海峽，英格利灣，及西溫 and 北溫的山光水色盡收眼底。雅緻精美的餐點和海景畫曾使它在八十年代風靡一時。英女皇伊麗莎白和查理斯王子更分別在一九五九和一九八零年兩度作其席上嘉賓呢！它所提供的活動和設施五花八門——包括遊戲室、休閒室、新年和聖誕宴會、婚禮及會議等私人服務，並曾吸引過百分之九十以上的卑詩大學全職教學人員，對於許多教授來說，儘管這個俱樂部與它創辦的原意——「提供一個促進師生交流的場所」——相比顯得過於奢侈，但他們在課餘之際，還是會每星期上那兒去走走。

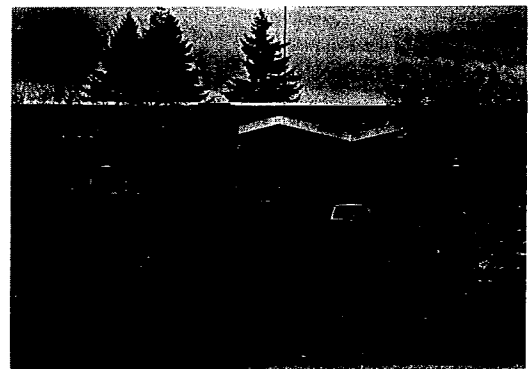
從另一方面看，大學生們卻只能以「教授陪客」的身份享受這個俱樂部的服務，因為按照規條學生並沒有申請成為會員的資格。據一位上屆卑詩大學畢業生稱，上「員生俱樂部」用餐曾被視為一種特別的榮譽。可是，另一位曾到這所俱樂部的學生卻坦言那裡的午餐並不像人們想像中的那麼吸引。據消息透露，這所俱樂部的服務質量是明顯地每況愈下了。比方說，於一九八九年在那裡舉行的一個高中畢業典禮，學生們並未對該場地留下任何難忘的印象。更重要的是，許多教授對它也有不滿。其中一位更明言此俱樂部提供的食物和服務與學生會大樓 (SUB) 對比之下，員生俱樂部實

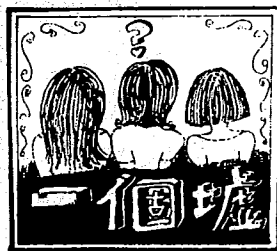
在不該向成員收取如此之價錢。

自從向卑詩大學和蒙特利爾銀行貸款重新裝修之後，教學俱樂部的營業額開始大幅度下降，直至一九九四年終在欠債一百八十萬元的情況下被迫關閉。教授們聲稱另一個使他們離開這所俱樂部的原因乃是它已不再是校園裡或大溫地區一個別具一格的場所了。譬如卑詩大學高爾夫球場亦是另一個可供流連之處。此外，這一度以精美點心聞名的社交中心，已無法與其他眾多的高級餐廳相媲美了。比如西門菲沙大學的杰克沙地鑽石聯誼會 (Jack and Sadie Diamond University Club)。此會所不但價格適中，設備齊全，景色優美旖旎，學生們有成員資格，而且更與許多全球著名的大學聯合提供互惠服務。

現今的「員生俱樂部」遺址有很大的發展潛力，而其中一個發展可能性是建築一幢擁有一百五十個房間的旅館。卑詩大學發言人 Steve Crombie 證實已有兩家商業機構遞交了申請書。他還說，「這個旅館基本上將成爲一座商業建築物。其主要顧客包括教授的賓客，前來卑詩大學參觀、旅遊、出席會議，或進行商業交往的人士。」隨著卑詩省旅遊業及國際學術交流的迅速發展，遊客入住酒店的需求量也越來越大。「卑詩旅遊協會」不但在去年提出建設旅館的建議，對大學開辦旅遊學術學位也表示了很大的興趣。問題是「員生俱樂部」的創辦原旨能否與這個旅館的商業目標共同生存呢？Crombie 進一步指出：「我們對任何建設規劃的其中一項評審標準，就是它能否爲來自不同領域的人仕提供一個共同的社交場所。」

在爲學校教員和訪客提供便利，爲大學製造收入，和爲旅遊業的遠景奠定另一塊基石的前提下，請問你是否願意與這些訪客分享你的校園呢？ 瞻





10 Reasons Why a Debate is Better than Life

Chinese written by
Vicky Kwan and Iona Sham

English written by 風靈

1. You always know whom you are up against.

In a debate, there is never any doubt as to whom you are competing against. Your enemies, your opponents are right in front of you—on the other side of the stage. They are not invisible, or in hiding, or pretending to be your friends, as is frequently the case in real life.

2. You always have others by your side.

In life, you call those who you go to karaoke and movies with, who copy your homework, and most importantly, who wake you up in the middle of the night because their boyfriends are sick of talking to them, your FRIENDS. But interestingly, they may not be around when something disastrous happens to YOU. Your teammates in a debate, however, are stuck with you. If you make a stupid com-

ment, they are there to feel embarrassed with you; if you defeat the opposition with your stunning eloquence, they are there to take part of the credit. In brief, they will be by your side through thick and thin—after all, they made the foolish decision to be your teammates.

3. You always have a goal in a debate.

How many times have you heard people whining about having no goal in life, or not knowing why they exist in this world? A debate is less mind-racking. Your goal is to argue the resolution of the debate and to defeat the opposition. Beautifully simple, isn't it?

4. People have to listen to you.

In life, unless you are one of the privileged few who are extraordinarily attractive (either physically or financially), your ideas or opinions may not be taken very seriously. This is quite different in a debate where people must listen or at least pretend to listen to you.

5. You can humiliate or insult your opponents without any punishment.

People have always said that: "Sticks and stones will break my bones, but words will never hurt me." Along with the modernization of the world, insulting with words has progressively become more common; if you are skilled, you can definitely "break bones" (or have YOUR bones broken if you're not). A debate, on the other hand, provides you with a great opportunity to "slaughter" one another with words on pretexts such as "sharing intellectual opinions with one another" or "improving one's communication skills."

6. There is always another debate.

If you lose in a debate, you can always try again in the second one. Second chances, in the real world, are not abundant.

7. You are either "for" or "against" an issue in a debate. Some worldly issues such as materialism, mercy killing,

abortion, pre-marital sex ... are so complicated that you just don't know what your standpoint is. On one level, you find these things unacceptable; on another, you can understand why people do them. In a debate, you will never be confronted with such tough decisions. Fate (in the form of a draw) will make you either a supporter or an opponent, making life a lot less frustrating.

8. People are always polite to each other in a debate.

To give the adjudicators an impression of intellect, culture and sophistication, people generally use very flowery and polite language when debating. In real life, they don't even bother most of the time.

9. People do not employ violence in a debate.

Violence is a word we generally don't associate with our society. (Perhaps, down THERE in the States or in remote places like Bosnia, they still have a lot of violence going on, but definitely not in Canada). Last

summer, during a visit to the PNE. I witnessed a scene in which two young females were pulling at each other's hair while stepping on, scratching, and jabbing one another (a very impressive performance). The brawl resulted over the issue for "possession" of a particular male. On the side, each female had her own group of friends energetically rallying her on. Maybe I was over-sensitive, but the incident did seem quite violent to me. In debating, however, violence is not allowed—offenders are asked to leave the room (not kicked out). So, girls, if you want to "grab" someone else's other half, do it during a debate—that way, she can't kill you until at least after the debate is over.

10. A debate is only 2 hours long.

A bad debate is at most only 2 hours long, whereas a bad life can last a whole lifetime. Sigh

...

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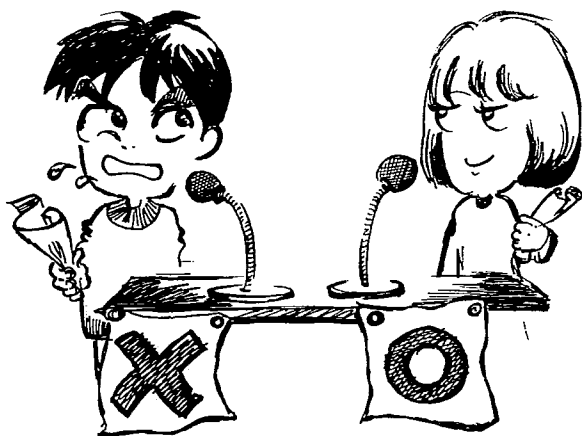
辯論

男人與女人在辯論，辯題是男女應該平等。

男方首先說：「天地之初，女人乃上帝取男人之肋骨所造。以質論物，女人乃男人之附屬。由此可見，男女永遠不可能平等。」

女人反駁：「現今二十一世紀也快要來了，此等迂腐思想，簡直無可救藥。男女皆人，男人勝任的工作女人亦可。我認為，男女在任何事情上皆應受同等待遇。」

男道：「是你自己說的，以後別奢望我為妳推門拉椅！」女不憤：「沒風度！這是女性的特權，跟公平與否無關！」



「有特權就不是公平待遇啦！」

「哼，是你咄咄逼人，你根本不愛我了……」女人大哭。

這故事教訓各位，切勿和與自己有感情糾葛的人進行辯論！

致評語記

「……梁先生，梁先生，請問你評選完畢了沒有？梁先生！」「是——」噢，剛才還是反方的開辯，怎麼一睜眼連結辯也完畢了……要趕緊填好分數表……正方第一副辯……詞鋒二十……

「經過正反雙方的一番雄辯之後，相信各位評判都已心中有數。在計分員正忙於計分之際，我們很榮幸請到首席評判梁志平先生說幾句話。梁先生請！」

「各位同學，各位辯員，你們好。今日雙方辯員表現都很出色，大家的努力是有目共睹的。可是，如在某幾方面再加以改進的話，必定能盡善盡美，首先，

所謂辯論，有論之餘亦必須有辯。同學們在演說預先準備好的論稿之餘，亦必須加以辯斥對方，尤其是第三副辯。兩方的主辯要留意，作辯或答辯時應以主線為本；要緊記，辯斥得最多對方的論點並不就代表成功。其次，除了論述內容外，辯員的自信和風度也是重要的一環；如正方主辯同學自信的風度和風度就能予評判一個深刻的印象。除此之外，反方的二副同學應多留意減少小動作，而多運用適當而又配合的手勢。希望各位同學繼續努力，使辯論技巧更進一步，謝謝！」噢，這篇評語也用了二十多年了，回家當好好撰寫過另一篇講詞……

瞻

一九九六年度加拿大 聯校中文辯論比賽 Canadian Inter-Collegiate Chinese Debate '96



主辦機構 Co-organized by



Local Round Final: Feb. 4 (at Aberdeen Center)
National Round Final: Feb. 16-23 (Toronto)

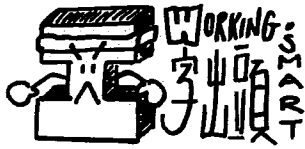
Deadline for application: Jan. 24

Where application forms can be found:

Perspectives' Office
241A SUB, 6138 SUB Blvd., UBC
Vancouver

Big Echo Video
5515 West Boulevard
Vancouver

Big Echo Video
#102 - 4600 No.3 Road
Richmond



\$11.25 — 失良機

The Company V. Opportunity

Written by Suspended Soul

When I saw these classified ads more than four years ago, I called the number right away. The receptionist reiterated the vague job description and told me they were conducting interviews that afternoon. I was to arrive in formal attire.

At the office of this marketing company (let's call it Company V. for convenience), I bumped into an acquaintance who was waiting—along with many others—to be interviewed. We compared resumes. He insisted I had a good chance because I had "Students' Council President" down. I remained unconvinced as I noticed his resume was accompanied by a cover letter in a labeled manila envelope.

I don't remember what happened to him. If he made it, he had eventually quit. I was elated by my acceptance. The interviewer seemed pleased with my qualifications.

A day or two of work after the one-to-two-week unpaid training, I heeded my parents' advice.

I quit.

One reason for my short-lived association with Company V. was that selling over-priced knives (er, pardon me, *cutlery*) wasn't as easy as they made me believe by telling us about people just like ourselves who made thousands of dollars a week. Besides having been sickened by this misleading ease, I was also appalled by a host of fairly slick tricks.

To start, the ads' claim that the job was not door-to-door selling was true enough. By being told that a job is not door-to-door, a gullible job-hunter like I assumed that the job did not require making unsolicited "cold calls." Instead of calling at the door, the job required me to call by phone "leads" which I would gather from every customer. These calls were obviously cold and unsolicited. To "personalize" the calls, the agent was taught to tell the people that he or she was

phoning them on the suggestion of so-and-so, effectively faking a sense of acquaintance many feel guilty to decline.

Then there was the "\$11.25 per hour base pay." Equally ingenious, these words in bold print made job-hunters think that the company would pay them \$11.25 per hour base pay. Company V. didn't consider it was necessary to tell us that the hours an agent spends travelling to and from customers' homes would not be remunerated. Neither would the time spent phoning potential clients. Actually, what they meant to say by "\$11.25 per hour" was that each visit an agent makes to a house would count as one hour, even though the sales presentations could last well over an hour. But they figure that some people won't mind not being paid for hours of commuting and phoning.

cutlery during those days, like the difference between a straight edge, an ordinary serrated edge, and their special-one-of-a-kind-superior patented serrated edge. Regular serrated blades always tear the meat they slice. So I brought to the next day's training an old knife from home and gave it the same test as for the patented blades. Good thing my inferior knife defied that law. I didn't need to fork out a hundred or so yet on Company V.'s patented technology.

The most amusing moment of the training sessions was yet to come. After we had all seen how powerful the knives were and watched videos of the painstaking processes involved in forging the heavenly knives, the manager asked us for a price estimate of the knife in his hand. People suggested \$100, \$75,

But, he hastened to add, how else was he to convince us that Company V.'s cutlery was reasonably priced? Only idiots would still prefer Henkels after seeing their knives.

Being less than confident. I nonetheless graduated from training and was ready for "practice" sales presentations. Just practices, but they counted for the \$11.25 hourly pay. Just practicing, I would assure my customers, so they wouldn't have to buy anything. How long would it take, they would wonder. Oh, not very long, I was supposed to supply evasively. Only after they repeatedly insisted on a length would I give in, "Oh, probably about half an hour. Not very long." If they were nice enough to be fooled, I was a step in the right direction!

When I arrived at their home for the appointment, some offered me juice or pop.

nothing but a performance bonus available in cash to all agents, whether or not they were in school!) I grant that I wasn't completely without talent. I actually sold a couple knives in those practices.

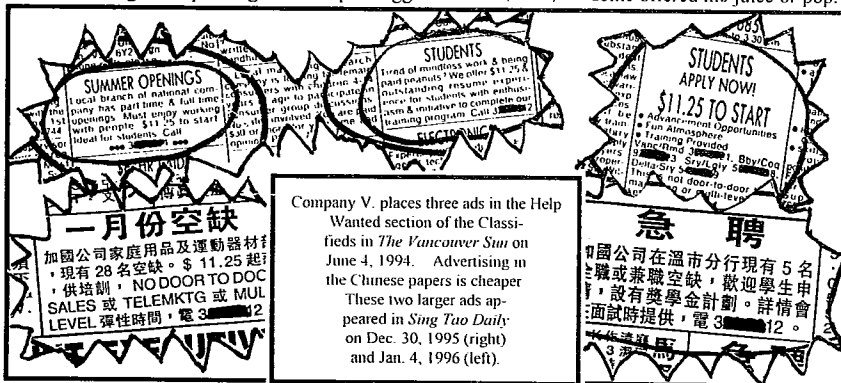
If you were at UBC last year (at least), you may have noticed Company V.'s catchy lawn signs sprinkled across campus prior to the summer break. You know, the ones with "\$11.25 per hour base pay" in big letters. Oh, you didn't miss their "\$11.25 Student Work" announcements written on blackboards, completed with "P.L.O." did you? They also blanketed the seats in lecture halls and classrooms with pamphlets photocopied on orange paper. Those were the ones that spelt "its" as "it's" on the cover. In case they still didn't have your attention, they strategically left these pamphlets in all the brochure racks and newspaper piles. They positioned them masterfully outside classroom door displays, and left them on tables in hallways and common areas. A few here and a few there. These brochures mentioned no knives (nor cutlery); they featured testimonials under the headings "SUMMER SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS" and "COMPANY V.'S ACADEMIC ADVISORY BOARD." With all due respect, I'll bet the people who gave those testimonials are adorable characters.

The brochures concluded: "If you want to work with great people in a fun environment, call today for an interview appointment." p

Notes: Where "Company V." appears, it substitutes the real name of the company. The ads in 1991 offered "\$11.05 base pay"; I use \$11.25 (last year's rate) throughout the article to facilitate the reader's recognition. Knife prices quoted are approximate.



Working Smart welcomes you to share your experience at work. Perspectives will award you if your article is selected for publication.



Company V. places three ads in the Help Wanted section of the Classifieds in *The Vancouver Sun* on June 4, 1994. Advertising in the Chinese papers is cheaper. These two larger ads appeared in *Sing Tao Daily* on Dec. 30, 1995 (right) and Jan. 4, 1996 (left).

Ah! But they didn't tell us in the ad that we would be making tons of phone calls and commuting long distances—we may have realized the futility of the \$11.25 "per hour" base pay!

Behind the words "base pay" was another well-guarded secret. (Would we get commission on top?) In order to get \$11.25 "per hour," we must work at least "forty hours" a month. (Make forty demonstrations.) If I wanted more "hourly," I could take commission instead of the base rate. Who could know if the value of my commissions would match the base rate?

With these terms clarified, Company V. trained us. I heard a heck of a lot about

\$150, \$49.99, \$200 ...

"It's only \$160! Isn't it cheap?" the manager announced.

A murmur followed, and he identified those who didn't think it was worth it.

"Why not?" the manager demanded.

He pressured the dissidents to justify their opinions. Meanwhile, he elaborated on the benefits and value of his knife, waving it casually in the air for effect. In the end, no one dared contest the sacrificial price of the wonderful knife.

"This knife is only \$100!" the manager then declared in truthful triumph.

Wasn't that a clever trick! The manager apologized that it was a little dirty of him.

Sometimes, I even had cookies. A friendly chat was necessary before getting down to business. We were taught to establish a good rapport. Of course, I was obliged to thank them for their time and for helping me earn a scholarship, on top of my regular pay from the wonderful job. Then, I practiced my presentation. As part of the practice, I naturally pretentiously pressed them to purchase. If they were hesitant, I probably did something wrong. Perhaps I needed to emphasize that I was trying to earn a scholarship? (This sounds righteous enough, doesn't it? They would never suspect that the "scholarship" was

U.S. Immigration Legislation Toughens Against Visa Students Wishing to Stay in America 美國擬推出新法案提高簽證學生留美條件

Chinese written by Juno

English translated by Yue Wang
and Suspended Soul

To obtain immigration status in the United States after they complete their studies, overseas students have always been required to secure a job. Once employed, they must apply for the H-1 permit before they are eligible for the green card line-up.

Now, this process is likely

to be endangered by the proposal of Simpson's Bill in the US Senate. This new bill states that all visa students with the H-1 must leave the US for three years in order to qualify for permanent residence.

Rumors have it that the purpose of this bill is to reserve work opportunities for the local population by preventing the stay of overseas students. To ease its enactment, however, Simpson's Bill also cracks down on unlawful entries.

Overseas students stay in the

US for different reasons. Some went to study in the US with hopes of immigration. Others are persuaded by their new American friends to remain. On the other hand, computer students probably consider the States as a better environment to work in.

In the following part, Vicky Kwan examines the immigration outlooks and conditions of overseas students in Canada. p

美國政府現擬推出一項新法案——Simpson's Bill。本來，一直以來，若負笈美國的海外學生有意繼續居留，首先要在取得工作後申請 H-1 簽證，然後再排期申請綠卡，完全毋須離開美國。可是 Simpson's Bill 一旦獲得通過後，所有海外簽證學生必須在取得 H-1 後離開美國工作三年才可符合申請綠卡資格。

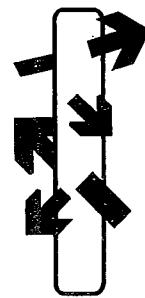
據消息透露，此法案企圖阻撓簽證學生在美逗留，以保障其居民的工作機會。另外令人關注

的是，Simpson's Bill 本身也是一個限制非法入境者的法案，兩方面併在一起來談，法案便會更容易獲得通過。在現階段，法案仍在參議院 (The Senate) 審議中。

海外留學生有意在美國居留，原因不一，有的為了移民；有的受了友儕影響；有些如攻讀電腦的學生，可能覺得美國的環境可供他們大展拳腳，於是決定留下。

瞻

Upon Graduation: Outlook of Visa Students in Canada 加拿大海外留學生何去何從



Chinese written by Vicky Kwan

English translated by
Suspended Soul

Overseas students in Canada cannot easily stay in the country for work after graduation. First, a student must be hired by a local employer. The company must justify to Immigration its decision to hire a foreign student instead of a Canadian citizen. If Immigration approves this joint application, the student will be granted a work visa. After working for two years, the student may apply for immigration. As Canada is still in an economic slump, local students have a hard time finding a job, let alone foreign students.

Uncertain of their future and unaccustomed to our culture, visa students cannot readily enjoy their life in Canada. *Perspectives* interviewed some of these students at UBC.

Industrious:

Most foreign students seem to be more hardworking than the average student. Perhaps, they feel obligated to do well in order to do justice to their expensive tuition fees. If they slack off, they will have misused their parents' investment or have wasted the money they labored for themselves. The family at home may also bet its future on its scholar abroad, so a foreign student has added pressure to excel in school.

Lonely:

Spending years away from their families, many visa students suffer from desolation. Thoroughly confused and with no one to help, many even recall crying in their rooms when they first arrived. Living in a society such as Vancouver, where so many students had immigrated with their families, the sense of loneliness and disadvantage visa students feel becomes more acute. Some interviewed

commented that the reality of living abroad differed from their expectations. For example, some of them thought they would have to adjust to exclusive cohabitation with non-Chinese people.

Canada is an ideal place of residence

Many foreign students are attracted by the comfortable life in Canada. Unfortunately, since they are alien to our country and their futures are shrouded, the majority of them will resign to their native lands after they fail to secure employment here. Some visa students consider our lifestyle to be too laid-back for young people, and would rather develop their careers in their homelands.

In any case, *Perspectives* wishes all foreign students success wherever they may end up. p

在加拿大，留學生若想於本地居留工作，亦非易事。留學生首先得受聘於本地機構，而僱主必須向移民局解釋聘請該外籍留學生而非加籍居民之特殊原因。如經移民局核准，該留學生將獲發留加工作簽證，工作兩年後方可申請移民加拿大。在一片經濟不景氣之下，本地居民失業率高企，留學生能成功在本地尋獲工作的，實在少之又少。

對前景徬徨，加上本身文化與當地文化的差異，留學生的生涯可謂苦多於甜。「瞻」曾訪問卑詩大學幾位華裔留學生，一窺他們的所感所見。

動力：

一般留學生都給人特別勤奮的感覺。原因之一可能是他們所付出的學費比較昂貴。如果不思進取的話，便白白浪費父母或自己賺取的血汗錢。而且，他們可能是家人對將來生活的寄望，所以壓力便更沉重。

孤單：

離開家人到海外負笈的留

學生，少不免有孤單的感覺。尤其在初來步到，人生路不熟的階段，獨自在房間中抱頭痛哭實在是不少留學生難忘的經歷。在溫哥華，由於華裔移民眾多而移民生活大多安逸富裕，留學生更易察覺彼此生活習慣之差異。一些留學生更說實際情況與其初時對留學生活之憧憬有所脫節，例如大學生活圈子並非如想像中全屬非華裔人士。

加拿大是個理想居所：

不少留學生都喜歡加拿大的安逸舒適的生活環境。可惜，由於他們始終是異鄉客，再加上發展前景不明朗等因素，他們大多先會盡力嘗試在加拿大找工作，不果便回原居地發展。一些留學生便覺得加拿大安穩生活不太適合年青人，而決不留加發展事業。

無論如何，《瞻》謹此祝各位留學生能成功地面對各種挑戰。

瞻