



一九九九年寫意天空徵文比賽

Flight of Imagination Writing Contest 1999

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Top Story 專題

The June 4th Massacre: 10 Years Later
六四十年

Feature 特稿

Ice -cream, Anyone?
代代相傳冰淇淋

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星島日報 **SING TAO DAILY**

一切 B. A. (政治及歷史) 所能給你的東西

陳珮珊
總編輯

你認識的人當中，十個有九個會問：「畢業後是否要參政？要我投你一票麼？哈哈！」
然後是：「哦！那要當教師吧？」
剩下來沒話說的那個人十成九也是 BA，而且神情和你一樣的無奈。
你能夠大量消化因為自己疏懶而堆積如山的 readings，然後還分得清哪些是佳作，
哪些是「老作」。
你可以下午做 research，翌日清晨趕起十五頁的論文，不吃不休，面不改容。
你對一些人人不加思索，盲目吹捧的事情感到嘔心。
你視音樂、文學和藝術為人類最珍貴的財產，而不是寶馬、凌志和平治。
你對社會有要求，但不是在維園擲石頭那種。
你知道歷史給我們最大的教訓是不要讓歷史重演，奈何我們總是重蹈覆轍。
你了解到政治無處不在，要不受迷惑必先有獨立的思考及判斷力。
你尊敬所有思想家和學者，感謝他們啓迪人類的思想；好使將來科學家研究出偉大的
人獸合體的時候，我們也不致於走向滅亡。
你認識到人類不能互相包容和尊重是災禍的根源。
你相信自己擁有大學教育所能給人們最好的東西——智慧。

All You Can Get from B.A. (Political Science and History)

Shelly Chan
Editor-in-chief

- For every ten people that you know, nine have asked you, "Are you going to be a politician after graduation? Want me to vote for you? HaHa!"
- After that is the question: "Oh...are you going to teach then?"
- The remaining one person who has kept silent all this time also has a B.A., looking just as frustrated as you are.
- You gain an impressive ability to digest the course readings that have become a mound on the floor due to your own procrastination and you still know which is best and which is BS.
- You can complete your research in one afternoon and write up a 15-page essay the next morning. You forget about eating and sleeping; you don't feel a darn thing.
- There is an irresistible disgust within you when others don't think and blindly follow.
- You think that music, literature and art are the most precious heritages of the humanity, not BMW, Lexus or Mercedes.
- You express expectations for society through non-violent means.
- The greatest lesson you learn from history is do not let history repeat itself. But, you realize that we all seem to make the same mistakes over and over again.
- You understand that politics is ubiquitous. To stay cool, you must have the ability to think and analyze independently.
- You respect all the thinkers and scholars whose work inspires us. They will save the human race from self-destruction when one day the scientists announce the creation of a new species, "The Great Mammal-Reptile Hybrid."
- You learn that the inability to tolerate and respect is the root of all evils.
- You believe that you have the best thing a university education can offer: *wisdom*.

Top Story 專題

4 六四十週年

The June 4th Massacre: Ten Years Later

Features 特稿

9

代代相傳冰淇淋

Ice Cream, Anyone?

2 Editorial 編者的話

11 Campus 校園
Clubs Snap

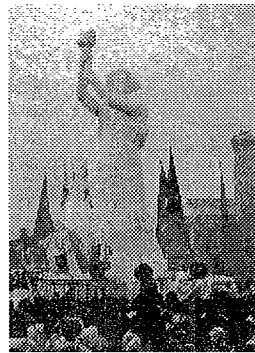
14 Society & Politics 社會時事
Colors of Maple 楓彩
Watch Tower 烽火臺

16 Columns 專欄

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溫哥華支聯會的一切 文：章雍

「六四事件」發生至今已整整十年了。這十年以來，很多華籍人士，包括香港市民和海外華僑，都被這事件喚醒了他們對中國民主自由的關注。大大小小的組織亦因此成立。「溫哥華支援民主運動聯合會」（簡稱「支聯會」）便擔當其中一個重要的角色。為了對溫哥華「支聯會」有更深入的了解，〈瞻〉訪問了該會的主席周盛康先生，從而使大家對「支聯會」和「六四事件」有更多的認識。

支聯會的成立

據周盛康先生表示，溫哥華「支聯會」是在一九八九年五月成立的，當時有大約一萬名溫哥華華僑在唐人街遊行，反對中國政府「一黨專政」的做法及對中國民運學生作出支持。溫哥華「支聯會」就是在該次大遊行中誕生，目的是純粹以加拿大華僑身份去支持中國人民去爭取民主。因此，溫哥華支聯會並不是香港支聯會的分會，兩會亦沒有密切的聯繫。然而，兩會都以「釋放民運人士、平反八九民運、追究屠城責任、結束一黨專政、建設民主中國」為五大工作綱領。

支聯會的活動

溫哥華「支聯會」每年都會舉辦不同的活動，例如六四燭光集會、遊行請願和安排流亡海外的中國民運人士在溫哥華演講等等。放置在卑詩大學學生會大樓前的「中國民主女神像」也是由溫哥華「支聯會」所捐獻的。因為今年是六十四週年，所以「支聯會」將會舉辦幾個大型活動。首先「支聯會」會協辦由王丹和美國民運人士發起的「六十四週年全球簽名行動」。另外，「支聯會」亦會於本年五月在溫哥華中央圖書館舉行「六四圖片展覽」。該展覽會中的圖片將會被輯裝成一本紀念冊，追悼「六四事件」。而最重要的是溫哥華「支聯會」已成功地邀請到民運人士王丹於本年六月到卑大作演講。「支聯會」一直以來所舉辦的活動都是希望能使海外華僑繼續支援民運及爭取一個開放和有人權的中國。支聯會網址：www.vcn.bc.ca/vssdm/

支聯會支席的心聲 文：尹世康

「對」於（我所做的）一切，成效多少，大家也未知。」「若然我不走出來做的說話，我並不認為會見到今天（中國）開放的局面。雖然最近中國的民主進程並沒有多大的改變……」

當被問及隨著六四的過去，市民對支聯會所舉辦的活動反應是否漸趨冷淡時，周盛康認為縱使六四燭光晚會等活動出席人數不斷下降，市民沒有忘記了此事：「在九七至九八年間，已有兩個例子證明市民的熱情仍是藏在內心之中。在九七年七月前，司徒華和李柱銘等民主黨成員曾來此地舉行晚會籌款，是晚活動約有七、八百人出席，為其黨籌得十萬餘元經費。另外，在年前魏京生的答問大會更是坐滿了一千人的禮堂，足見市民的支持。只要活動需要金錢，市民是不會吝嗇的。」

那他對中國民主前途又有何看法呢？雖然周盛康從事民運活動多年，但他亦相當自謙地說不能回答這個該由中國問題專家去研究的問題。「我也是一個普通的加拿大人，我做的一份衝勁也只是和當年廣場上的學生相若，但我認為（中國民主進程）一定是向好的，實際上它根本不可能轉壞或走回頭路。」此外，他更自言在八九年前他並不關心政事，只是八九年所發生的事情實在叫他不得不挺身而出！

從事民主活動的工作，沒有考慮到家庭的安全嗎？作為一家之主的他毫不猶疑地說：「完全沒考慮過這些問題。」就憑著這一點熱誠，周盛康繼續為中國民主發展盡他的一分力。

The Need for Justice

by Desmond Loo, Doris Leung and Arthur Fong



「我認為（中國民主進程）一定是向好的，實際上它根本不可能轉壞或走回頭路。」

We see the Goddess of Democracy every time we walk by the south entrance of SUB at UBC. The statue was proposed by the Vancouver Society in Support of Democratic Movement but was first refused by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Park. The Alma Mater Society of UBC later accepted it and located it where it is now, at the heart of the campus.

The Society has for many years taken part in helping people in China attain freedom and democracy. Henry Chau is the Chairperson of the Society. As he mentioned, the Society has organized many events in the past, such as protests against the imprisonment of the student protesters in China and the annual candlelight gathering. In addition, it has also invited participants of the Tiananmen event back in 1989 to share their experiences and feelings with the public. These students include Yim Ka Kei and Ng Ye Hoi Hay. Chau said that Wang Dan will also have his turn at UBC in the near future.

Although it has been ten years after the Tiananmen Massacre, Chau said that people have neither forgotten nor given up the democratic movement in China. A close example for this is the ongoing financial support that the Society has received from the public and fundraisers. Although there is evidently not much progress shown in the democratic voice that the Society has attempted to send out, Chau answered by saying that this work cannot be quantified. He believed that if no such message is delivered, the situation might not be what it is today, but even worse. The Society's goal is to inform the world about the corruption and unfair rule of the Chinese government.

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Massacre, the Society will hold a one-month photo exhibition at the Central Library in Vancouver. Chau concluded by saying that all the photos presented in the exhibition will later be produced into a book.

我的六四體驗

- Dr. Diana Lary

文：俞寧江

「六月五日的北京是一個悲傷的京城。」現在卑大任教 AsianStudies 的 Dr. Diana Lary 回想起十年前的「六四事件」，仍猶有餘悸。當時她正在為加拿大領事館工作。

「當解放軍在六月四日的清晨時分進駐北京時，我身在濟南。那時我們包括加拿大領事館人員及記者都對這運動的演進感到非常樂觀。誰料到原來解放軍已悄悄地候在城外。現在回心一想，其實我們對中國政權了解得太少了。」

當 Dr. Lary 在六月四日嘗試致電北京不果時，她隱隱感到事有不妙。然而，當時對鎮壓一無所知的她還是按原定計劃在六月五日趕回北京。

Dr. Lary 輕托著腮，眼光雖落在地上，心卻飄回到八九年六月五日的北京。「放眼四周，所見的只是被焚的軍車和坦克車。整個北京市的人民像在一個血夜內被血洪沖走了，連屍首也沒留下。偶或有一隊公安在巡邏，為死寂的街道注入了幾分的緊張。人，雖一個個地躲起來；但愁雲慘霧卻無處不在。」

她沈默了好一會才道：長長地吐了一口氣，又繼續她的回憶：「我回到了加拿大後才得知事件的始末。那時我才懂得憤怒。人民的政府怎可以這樣對待自己的人民？」長長地吐了一口氣，又繼續她的回憶：「鎮壓前的時光實在是太美好、太感人了。那時最常聽到的兩句話是：『你到了廣場沒有？帶了甚麼東西？』北京人民突從一貫的自我中心變得親切且滿懷熱血和理想。雖然『六、四』過後，人們又變得冷漠，但我確信他們不會忘懷『六、四』。」

「這也許是當權者最大的隱憂，因公安和解放軍在心裡還是支持這次的運動。我相信他們鎮壓時心中怕得要死，事後亦必感到懊悔。現在北京政府不得不大大提高公安的新俸，並設法把他們和民眾隔離。」

「但天知道北京政府還可以鎮壓多少次民運？六月四日後，外地記者仍能將圖片及資料送往海外，實有賴電訊公司不立刻截斷對外的通訊。另早前在北京出現了一批印有似是而非的革命圖案的T-shirt，這亦反映了人們對政府的不滿。所以我覺得『六、四』必得平反，雖然我不知道要等多久，但我相信這一天終會來臨的。」

後記：

Dr. Diana Lary 除了跟我們細訴「六、四」，還大談現今中、港、台三地的政情民生。從六四年便開始踏足中國的她，並沒有被「六、四」嚇怕了。她在這片黃土地上所留下的足跡從沒間斷。「我們不應因此而逃避」是她的堅持。

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Sad, yet still Optimistic

by Desmond Loo, Doris Leung and Arthur Fong

“Not only me, but for all the people who were in China at that time, we can still remember it, we can hardly believe it's been ten years.” In her office, Dr. Diana Lary talked about her experience in China during the democratic movement in the year 1989. As a professor in Asian Studies, Dr. Lary has extensive knowledge about China. She went to China for the first time in 1964, when she was hired to teach English there. She later returned to China again in 1985 and lived in Beijing for two years. Then, in the year 1989, shortly before the June 4th Massacre, she went back to Beijing once again.

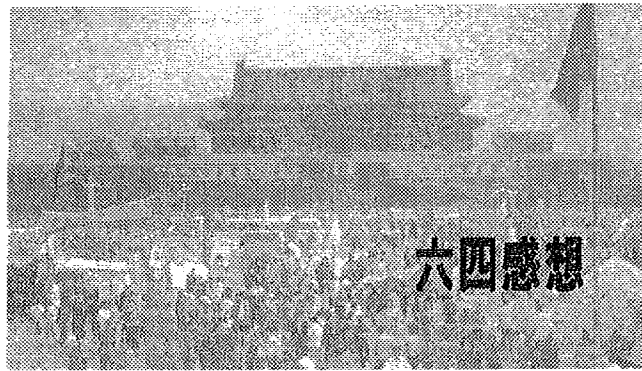
Looking back at what happened in that summer, Dr. Lary is still overwhelmed by a feeling of awful sadness. “The period before the breakdown was wonderful. People were thrilled with what they were doing. There was a hope that the [problem of corruption] in China could be solved.” During her ten-day visit shortly before the massacre, she witnessed the most exciting period that had ever been in Beijing. People were bringing food and other supplies to the students in Tiananmen Square. Even the army police supported the demonstrators. Nobody thought a military action would be taken against the students.

Shortly before the massacre, Dr. Lary left Beijing for Jinan. During that time, she was in close contact with the people in Beijing. The news came very late on the night of the 3rd. She tried to phone Beijing on the 4th with futile attempts. All the phone-lines were closed.

She got back to Beijing on June 5th. Immediately, she was shocked, not by horror, but by sadness. Other than the tanks and soldiers, the city was completely silent and empty. There were numerous burnt out trucks. Army occupied all of the main streets. Finally, she was evacuated together with other Canadians on June 7th.

In her opinion, the June 4th incident has had great impact on China and other parts of the world. All the Chinese students studying abroad at that time stayed abroad. Communist regimes in the Eastern Europe collapsed after the incident. Canada became the major beneficiary of the incident since the people who left Hong Kong for Canada were the highest quality immigrants in terms of training and language skills.

Nevertheless, Dr. Lary is still optimistic about the democratic movement in China. Although the problems of corruption still remain to be solved ten years after the incident and the focus of the Beijing people has turned to economics, all these do not mean that the feelings towards the June 4th incident have gone away. Last year, Dr. Lary attended the June 4th Memorial that took place in Victoria Park in Hong Kong. Despite the bad weather, there was a good turnout. This experience strengthened her belief that the incident has not been forgotten. Actually, she suspects it never will. “When people can demonstrate or protest again, they will. If people can manage their economic life, they can manage their political life too.”



屠夫竟扮縮頭龜

心中有一疑問，苦思十年不解，那就是中共說屠城，穩定了家國，拯救了萬民，明智又果斷，創造了繁榮。。。

如此說來，下令屠城者，乃民族英雄，功蓋孫文堯舜，智勝諸葛張良，這個領導人的名字，為什麼中共至今仍不敢公布，好讓世人景仰頌揚？

張無忌

『毋忘六四』

每年的六月四日在香港也會有燭光晚會來紀念在六四運動中犧牲的同胞。但是，既然六四已成爲歷史，我們不應再藉此來責罵中國政府，反而應該面對現實。自六四事件以來，中國已在人權及民主方面有了很大的改進，例如釋放魏京生不就是一个好例子嗎？無論如何，我相信六四事件將會成爲中國民主改革的一個里程碑。

敏敏

六四感想

十年前，我們在天安門廣場下相遇。你是一位大學生，我們當時雖然窮，但是有理想。或許是性格關係，我們都受不了當時的那種制度，我仍記得你會答應我，當一切完結以後，你便會和我結婚、只可惜當一切尚未完結的時候，坦克車經已將你我的夢粉碎……

鄭焯斌

歷史的傷口

在清晨的第一聲槍響之後，一群爲民主奮鬥的青年們霎時間成爲一具具殘碎的玩偶應聲倒地。是誰擁有權利剝奪這些原本充滿青春活力的生命、是誰讓他們成爲『無聲』的玩偶。人權只該是個名詞嗎？

弔念六四

鮮血染紅了大地留下無法彌補的歷史傷口

Grace Chen

六四給我最深刻的印象莫過於那些坦克車，現在事隔十年卻讓我從一本由一位身歷其境的記者所寫的書而知道那些饑寒絕食的學生，其實是輪流暗中進食的……

司徒詠怡

人民爲廣場學生送糧送水，對入城軍隊殷殷勸諭，治安出奇的好，盜賊斂跡，市民自己指揮交通。並說我們能管好，人們都禮讓起來了。這是「六四」前夕非但令人感動的北京面貌，證明在自由自主之下人性的可貴，在理想感召之下人格的提升，人性不需要處處壓制與管制，知道自重、自尊和正義之所在。

胡菊人

悼「六四」十週年

理想不滅

精神長存

阿濃

六月四日……是開啓了民主道路之門的日子，但這扇門的背後是學生們無辜的犧牲、理想的踐踏。若然，民主自由從此被確認其位置，那麼，學生們的血是沒有白流的。

Emma Lee

悼英魂

紅花獨香百芳禁

縱權凌根天人憤

忠勇哲儒圖請命

書表面諫情切懇

天安門下干戈起

鎗炮活埋救國心

可憐俊彥一朝盡

誰建中華革新生

陳榮鍵 Sunny Chan

六四事件曾經傷了千萬中國人的心。然而，傷心或許總有盡頭，到了今天還有多少人記得那段染紅的記憶呢？

李嘉霖(Ceres Lee)

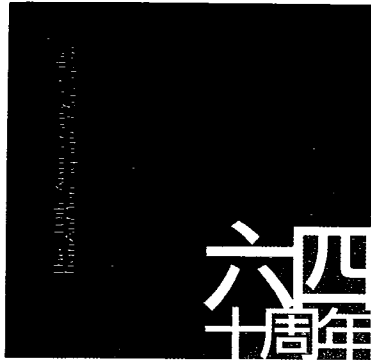
「一粒麥子不落在地裏死了，仍舊是一粒。若是死了，就結出許多子粒來。」

八九年六月，民主女神像雖然倒垮了，許多人民亦雖犧牲了，但我相信，民主精神定會長存，而烈士的死亦能叫更多人起來承擔改革中國的使命。

劉曉眉(Tammy Lau)

她睜著眼睛，緊閉嘴唇，流下淚，由放聲痛哭到啜泣失聲，她的眼睛只默默呆望著躺在廣場上滿身鮮血的軀體，那個熟悉親切的臉孔——當天有多少個這樣的她呢？

Mianne Lee



六四
十周年

"I was an ignorant eight-year-old then. I knew I was living through something big and important, historic and tragic, but was not quite sure what it was.

Banners. Slogans. Continuous broadcast on TV. Loud shouts from the demonstrators on the streets. White head-bands. Funeral wreaths. Depressed people. Vehement protestors. The atmosphere so thick that it was difficult to breathe.

Now, when I reflect on those events that took place ten years ago, the meaning of this martyrdom starts to dawn on me. It is selfless, and shatters the skepticism and cynicism of the society. It doesn't teach what truth is, but shows that the efforts toward attaining it are not in vein.

May we keep up the good fight."

— Florence Woo, English reporter

"I feel so grateful that I can have this opportunity to express my feelings towards the Tiananmen Incident on paper. The students in China are not allowed to do that. I doubt if those in Hong Kong could feel comfortable doing that now.

I learned a lot more about the incident afterwards and I always have mixed feelings. Sometimes, I wonder how much June 4th has contributed to the democratic movement in China. Would things be different without that incident?"

— Doris Leung, English reporter

"The bulldozing of student protestors at Tiananmen Square by the Chinese government was accompanied with many long-term repercussions. First, it showed the world how inexperienced and "helpless" the Chinese government is when dealing with the human race. Secondly, the event led to a flood of Hong Kong immigrants to North America, who feared of inhuman treatment under the Chinese rule. In general, it was a "mistake" made by the government that led to a loss of valuable human resources. Now, with ten more years of experience in dealing with democracy-seekers, we are assured that the officials would not make the same "mistake" again; however the question still remains unanswered on how open the Chinese government is with human rights and political freedom issues."

— Sabrina Tse, English reporter



Feelings About the Massacre

"Although I am familiar with the students' protest in China on June 4th, my feelings are quite different from others. I was born and raised in Canada, and I have never been anywhere out of North America. I cannot read or write Chinese. After all that I have seen from the news coverage, there is only one thing that I can conclude from the Tiananmen incident: the officials of my native country, at that time, made a great mistake by using tanks against their own people.

Personally, I think that the decision to oppose the protestors was appropriate because China was not a country that could allow such behavior in 1989; the country was not mature enough to allow its people to do so. The student protestors were well aware of the consequences before acting against their government. Hence they did expect people to be arrested, and people to be hurt. What they did not expect was their government's usage of tanks, rolling over them. This decision, in my opinion, was wrong because I believe that any misunderstanding or disruption can be settled by sincere communication. The students are educated and if their government was willing to talk to them, they would be willing to listen. But as we know today, this had not happened, and a massacre occurred instead.

I do know that China, in its past, has been very careful to prevent an event like Tiananmen massacre from happening and I do think that the Chinese government made a terrible decision. However, from another perspective, who can say who's wrong? At that time, in that situation, what would anybody else have done if they were in China's position? No government will wish to see such a day when it fights against their own people, but why did they? These are the questions to think about before we can draw any conclusion on the issue of right and wrong. From our standpoint, it is easy to say that China is wrong, but we often take democracy and freedom for granted. So who are we to define China's judgement? Every country has its own set of rules to follow, and China's rules do not allow its people to rebel against their government. From this viewpoint, I can only say that from a democratic perspective, what the students have done is right, since they fought for what their government has taken from them. But from any other perspective, I cannot say that the Chinese government is totally wrong."

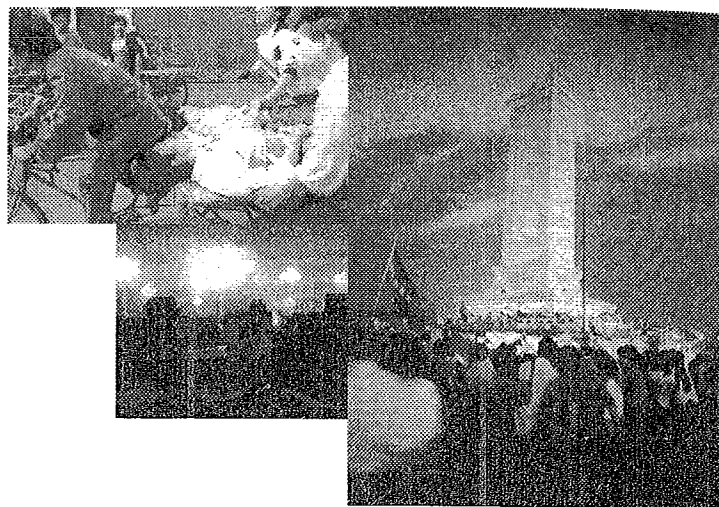
— Arthur Fong, English reporter

六四 十周年

八九民運日誌

胡詠倩

- 四月十五日 前中共總書記胡耀邦於北京醫院逝世。北京大學出現大量悼念文章，並呼籲加快中國民主進程。
- 四月十六日 北京學生在天安門廣場放燭悼念花園。
- 四月十八日 凌晨，六千名學生遊行到天安門。四萬名學生及民眾於人民大會堂前靜坐，要求民主。
- 四月二十七日 學生發動中共建國四十多年來最大規模示威，參加人數高達五十萬。
- 五月三日 國務院發言人袁木直指學生背後「黑手」為美國的中國民衆，並堅持學生組織不合法，當局拒絕與學生對話。
- 五月四日 北京學生舉行「五個為民請命大遊行」，北京二百多名新聞工作者首次參加遊行。
- 五月十三日 數千名學生在天安門絕食靜坐，抗議政府拒絕對話。
- 五月十七日 中共總書記趙紫陽嚴厲政府不會對學生「秋後算帳」，呼籲學生停止絕食。北京市總科萬民軍大遊行，另兩日，主側城市學生遊行騷擾學生。
- 五月二十日 中共當局實施戒嚴，解放軍進駐特設戒嚴。中國軍隊向北京進發，但因數以十萬計的遊樂樹到街道阻止軍車前進，造成嚴重交通糾紛。
- 五月二十八日 全球華人大遊行，北京、上海，及海外的台北、高雄、香港、澳門，以及美、加、英國亦有響應。示威人士情緒之熱烈和人數之多，創下華人社區集會的紀錄。
- 五月三十日 學生在天安門廣場樹立「民主女神」像。
- 六月三日 數萬部隊凌晨開往天安門，被百萬名群眾圍堵。晚上十時起，軍隊首次在首都亂槍掃射，強行進入天安門廣場。十里長安街民眾死傷無數。凌晨開始，天安門廣場被封鎖。
- 六月四日 凌晨四時四十分軍隊在天安門廣場血腥鎮壓學生。美、英、日、法、澳、泰和西德政府均就北京的軍隊屠殺行為表示強烈不滿。
- 六月五-六日 軍隊繼續開槍鎮壓。國務院發言人袁木稱，學生死亡僅三人。
- 六月八日 當局通緝學運領袖，要求群眾檢舉告密。
- 六月九日 一直隱居幕後的鄧小平露面，發表電視講話，讚揚鎮壓行動。



Sequence of Events leading to the Tiananmen Square Massacre

- 4/15 Hu Yaobang died at the age of 73. Hu was a general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party but was later dismissed by Deng Xiaoping in January 1987 for being too lenient with student demonstrators.
- 4/17-19 In memorial of Hu, college students in Beijing marched to the Tiananmen Square. Among other forms, they demanded democracy and a crackdown on corruption. The protesters totaled more than 100,000 on 4/19.
- 5/4 In celebration of the 70th anniversary of the May 4th incident, more than 100,000 students in Beijing protested throughout the entire city.
- 5/13 About 2,000 college students began a hunger strike in the Tiananmen Square.
- 5/20 Chinese authorities declared martial law in parts of Beijing and restricted foreign TV transmissions.
- 5/21 A historical record of nearly 1 million citizens participated in the street protest in Hong Kong, showing their support for the college students in Beijing.
- 5/30 Students in Beijing settled the "Goddess of Democracy" statue in the Tiananmen Square.
- 6/3 Starting at 10p.m., the Army stormed towards the Tiananmen Square. Tanks, armored personal carriers and troops spitted gunfire in all directions and at the crowds who blocked their way. They charged into the square and demolished the "Goddess of Democracy" statue.
- 6/4 Students ran for their lives as blood shed across the Tiananmen Square. At dawn, the Army has already killed more than one thousand supporters and wounded thousands, leaving the democracy movement in ruins.
- 6/5 Countries around the globe expressed their strong opposition against the massacre and banned all army sales and other forms of trade with China.

探訪當天，冷風加上大雨，令人好不狼狽。但是，一踏進 Mario Gelato 的零售部大門，所有不快都被一室的暖意和琳琅滿目的雪糕驅走了。迎接我們的是生產部經理 Chris Loscerbo，亦是廠負責人 Mario Loscerbo 的兒子。Chris 興趣健談，當談到雪糕之際更是眉飛色舞。

自1925年至今，Mario Gelato 家庭式企業已橫跨四代。業務主要分為製造批發部 Mario Gelato 和零售部 Amato Gelato。工場每天平均製造三萬多升雪糕，味道達二百種之多。究竟 Mario Gelato 與其他雪糕有何分別呢？Chris 表示，Mario Gelato 雪糕軟滑而富質感，但其牛油和脂肪含量卻極少，其中部份水果味道更不含牛奶和脂肪，男女老小都能放心享用。那為何其家族當初會開始製造雪糕呢？原來，他們的家族本以種植和售賣水果為生，後來發現賣剩的水果太多，與其將之扔掉，倒不如用來作做雪糕的材料。出乎意料之外，他們的雪糕越來越受歡迎，故此便乾脆棄故業而專注於製造雪糕。

話題一轉，Chris 說到自己的故事。Chris 自小已跟雪糕結下不解緣，從五歲起就到父親的工場處學習。長大後，他曾嘗試趁工餘報讀大學，但終因兩者不能並兼而放棄。因此，有關生產上的知識都是自學而成的。Chris 每星期工作七天，朝六晚十一。這在局外人看來似乎有點苛刻，但 Chris 卻不以為苦。相反，這份工作對他來說充滿了挑戰和樂趣。他覺得，製造雪糕是一門令人快樂的行業，試問有誰不愛吃雪糕呢？而且，在工場裡，他能運用幻想力和經驗，不段創新，製造新品種雪糕。他的代表作綠茶雪糕在十六年前首次在 BC 省出現時更一鳴驚人，令各大餐館零售店爭相搶購。至今，Chris 還對此引以為傲。他最希望能將 Mario Gelato 的名字一代一代的傳下去，讓更多人認識其家族出品的雪糕。

訪問完畢後，Chris 請筆者吃了許多不同味道雪糕。其中以荔枝味最為香甜可口，你有興趣一試嗎？

代代相傳冰淇淋

by Ceres Lee



Ice Cream, Anyone?

by Jin Soon Yeoh

With summer just around the corner, the list of things to do in people's minds is endless. Whether you are taking summer classes or stalking predators through the African safari, the best remedy for long, hot summer days may still be just sitting on an open patio, licking a smooth and delicious ice cream from a freshly made waffle cone. And where is the best place for this you ask? Just ask Chris Loscerbo, the proprietor of Amato Gelato, an ice-cream factory located right here in Vancouver.

Amato Gelato (gelato is singular for ice cream) was originally established in Italy and has been a family business for over four generations now. The Loscerbos were initially fruit growers before they realized that excess fruits being turned into ice cream, instead of being thrown out, would be more lucrative. In fact, they found out that ripe fruit, especially ones that were really ripe, would make the best ice cream.

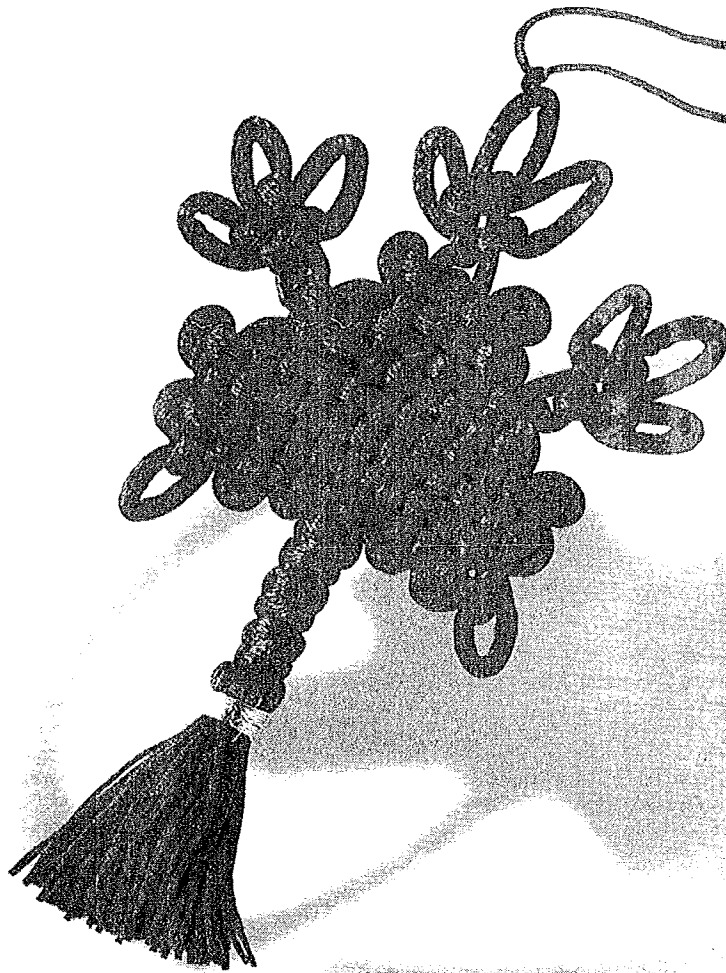
Amato Gelato produces about 30,000 liters of ice cream daily from their own factory, Mario Gelati, which is aptly named after Chris' dad. With over 200 flavors in their inventory list, there are few people that they cannot satisfy. From exotic fruits to aromatic herbs, Amato Gelato ice cream covers them all. In fact, Amato Gelato was the pioneer of the green tea flavored ice cream in Canada. Besides ice cream, Amato Gelato also produces ice cream cakes and confectioneries.

We were also briefed on the process of ice cream making by Chris. As a brief summary, ice cream making is difficult and the following is just a quick glimpse of the production. Chris decided to give us chocolate ice cream making as an example. First, milk is added followed by butter, in which the fat has been reduced by 5-10%. Dutch cocoa and cream follow this. A vegetable stabilizer is then added to blend the ingredients together. The mixture then

goes into a vat for pasteurizing (heated up to 85 degrees Celsius and held at that temperature for 30 minutes). Following this, it is added into a homogenizer that breaks up the fat globules in order to smooth the ice cream. Once it exits the homogenizer, it passes through a 2 degrees Celsius cooling plate which cools it immediately. Upon the completion of this step, the ice cream is then transferred into a holding vat before being passed on to a continuous freezer. After the ice cream is fully formed, they are conveyed into a holding freezer.

After the company relocated to a newer and bigger location with more orders than ever, we were wondering what's next? Well, the Loscerbos are now thinking of expanding the Amato Gelato label. In fact, Chris is very enthusiastic about the future of Amato Gelato. A perfectionist somewhat, Chris hopes to make Amato Gelato a big franchise in the future. But on the other hand, why shouldn't he? Everyone likes eating ice-cream!

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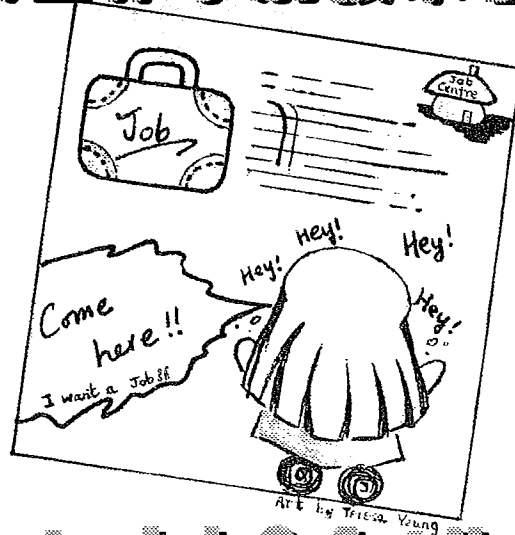
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找工作？別發呆了！



Want a Job? Act Now!

by Agnes Leung

After eight months of being a full-time student, who doesn't want to work for a few months and prepare for the next school year? If you want to work this summer, now is a good time to start looking for jobs! Here are just a few suggestions that may be helpful in looking for jobs.

A good place to start is the Internet, a convenient and reliable source. There are websites that provide abundant information about jobs in Canada or worldwide. For example, the National Graduate Register (<http://ngr.schoolnet.ca/>), the RECRUITEX (<http://www.recruitex.com/>), and the CareerOwl (<http://www.careerowl.ca/>), all provide information to job seekers as well as employers. Many of them even allow people to post their résumés online. Some of these online agencies almost act like a "virtual agent" because they can match the skills and qualifications with a particular job posting, and will send out notifications of any potential job opportunities. These recruiting services are also for summer job seekers and students who are looking for internships.

For some more local services, the career services center located in Brock Hall, UBC is a good place to go, or visit their website at <http://www.careers.ubc.ca>. They also hold workshops and seminars for résumé writing, and career orientation for the companies who visit UBC. They also post any upcoming recruiting sessions that UBC may have in their calendar. In addition, a job-skill matching services is available to students on their website. A password is required to view the job postings, but that can be easily obtained by showing your student ID to the people working at the career center. They are very friendly, and can certainly provide you with much needed information about job searching.

The Human Resources Development Canada also has branches located in each city with job postings for part-time, full-time, or summer job positions. They have an electronic labour exchange service available online at <http://www.ele-spe.org/> that helps people to find work and vice versa.

If you want to gain some valuable experience before you graduate, get started on your job search now! And if you're graduating, what are you waiting for? Someone may be looking for someone like you right now!!!

好不容易才熬過八個月的學年，誰不想找些外快，準備新學年？想當暑期工的你，亦該行動了！這兒正給你小小的指引。

最方便而可靠的地方，不外乎互聯網了。你可在不同的網頁上找到在加拿大、甚至各國的職業資料。National Graduate Register (<http://www.ngr.schoolnet.ca>)，The Recruitex (<http://www.recruitex.com>)，和 The Career owl (<http://www.careerowl.ca>) 是你起步的地方。你不單可找到職業空缺的資料，更可在網上遞交履歷表。這些網絡介紹所與實質的職業介紹所沒多大分別，它們會按申請人的資歷及技能安排合適工作。此外，有合適工作時，這些公司更作有關通知。無論找暑期工及實習工作的學生都值得一試。

志在於本地工作的，可到卑大 Brock Hall 的職業服務中心一逛。你亦可往其網頁 (<http://www.careers.ubc.ca>) 看看。你可參加該中心舉辦的履歷寫作工作坊及研討會。每逢有公司到訪卑大，該中心亦會安排職業介紹活動。此外，學生亦可在其網頁內，找到卑大學年中的空缺，及工作技巧的有關資料。欲知得到的職位空缺資料，你需要先取得密碼。只要到該中心向職員出示學生證，你便可獲得密碼。中心的職員十分友善，你定有所收穫。

加拿大人力資源發展廳在各城市中都有分部，提供全職、兼職及暑期工的資料。你亦可前往網址 <http://www.ele-spe.org> 查看。

想在畢業前多拿工作經驗的你，坐言起行吧！快將畢業的你，還在等甚麼？或許有人已想聘用你呢？

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 為什麼“永遠”“常常”會“不小心粗心”錯？
 英文“程度”進步，托福不進步？
 已經考4次每次分數都“一樣”？

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- Allan Ng, GPA 3.05, TOEFL 560. 進入哥倫比亞 於1995
- Steven Li, GPA 3.10, TOEFL 550. 進入史丹佛 於1996
- 包辦全套申請文件和讀書計劃、自傳、教授介紹信、履歷表
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Asian Studies Student Association (ASSA)

Event | Lecture: "Ethnicity of the Chinese Overseas"
Date | Wednesday, March 17, 1999
Time | 12:30 - 1:20
Venue | Asian Centre Seminar Room 604

Event | Lecture: "Chinese Musical Education"
Date | Monday, March 29, 1999
Time | 12:30 - 1:20
Venue | Asian Centre Seminar Room 604

For more information, visit our website at <http://www.assa.ca>

Association of Chinese Graduates (ACG)

Event | Karaoke Contest
Date | March
Venue | Prodio Karaoke (semi-final), Parker Place (final)
Contact | Catherine at 727-7276

Event | Makeup Class
Date | March 11 & March 26 (Fri)
Venue | BUCH B218
Contact | Catherine at 727-7276

Event | Job Opportunity Lecture
Date | March 18 (Fri)
Venue | BUCH B218
Contact | ACG at 292-8982

Details | Job opportunity for part-time or full-time.

Chinese Catholic Society

Event | Bible Sharing
Date | Mar 11, 18, 25, 1999 (every Thurs)
Time | 12:30-1:30 pm
Venue | Buch B212
Contact | Agathe Chu agathe@interchange.ubc.ca

Event | Talent Night
Date | Mar 12, 1999 (Fri)
Time | 7:30 pm
Venue | St. Mark's College
Contact | Agathe Chu agathe@interchange.ubc.ca

Event | Dessert Night / Q&A
Date | Mar 19, 1999
Time | 5:30 pm
Details | St. Mark's College
Contact | Agathe Chu agathe@interchange.ubc.ca

Event | Closing Mass
Date | Mar 26, 1999
Time | TBA
Venue | Mar 26, 1999
Contact | Agathe Chu agathe@interchange.ubc.ca

Chinese Christian Fellowship Club

Event | Thoughts of Armageddon
Date | March 11, 1999
Time | Contact Club for more details
Venue | Contact Club for more details
Details | To be announced

Event | Prayer - A psychological effect?
Date | March 18, 1999
Time | Contact Club for more details
Venue | Contact Club for more details
Details | Will be posted

Event | Praise and Worship
Date | March 25, 1999
Time | Contact Club for more details
Venue | Contact Club for more details
Details | To be announced

YOURS

Event | 1999 RCMP Open Gala Day & International Food Festival
Date | March 20, 1999
Time | 10:00am - 4:30 pm
Venue | Sherman Armoury (5500 No.4 Rd., Richmond)
Details | Volunteers are needed. Participants will receive certificate from RCMP & Richmond Lions Club.
Contact | Eric Ng info@yours.bc.ca or 2982833

Discussion Group for Gay Asians
VeryAsian / VariAsian - for East and SouthEast Asian men
Call 688-WEST extension 2272 for more info.

Discussion Group for Queer Asian Youth
Asian Gab - for gay and lesbian Asian youth under 25
Call 669-5567 extension 2 for more info.

專業論文輔導

寫作論文遇上困難?

經驗專業論文導師, 專門幫助學生解決寫作研究論文上一切困難.

誠替各科各年級學生輔導論文寫作.

查詢請電: 269-2555. (英語)



Mount Saint Joseph Hospital Foundation

< 聖若瑟醫院簡介 >

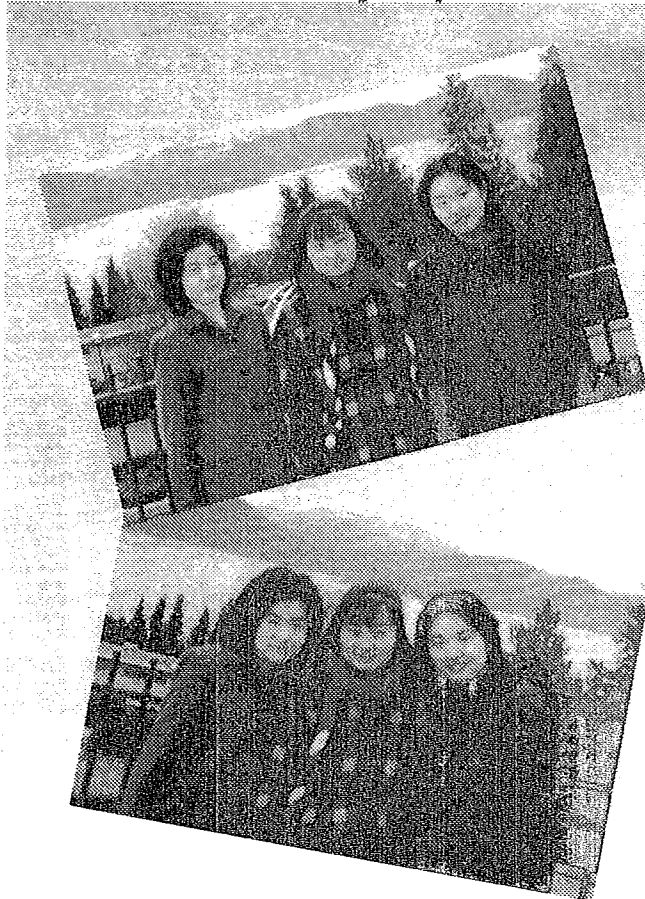
Q : 大溫哥華地區哪一所綜合醫院當初特別為華人而設立?

A : 聖若瑟醫院

聖若瑟醫院的誕生可追溯到這個世紀初期, 上萬抵加參與鐵路興建的華工, 因為水土不服, 加上惡劣的居住環境、寒冷的天地及辛勞的工作, 其中不少人因染上重病而死亡。眼見華工飽受疾病的煎熬、求助無門, 一九二一年四名加拿大魁北省聖母無原罪修會的修女到溫哥華進行營救工作並於溫哥華華埠開設了一家醫務所。這一家醫務所就是聖若瑟醫院的前身。

Q : 大溫哥華地區哪一所醫院綜合醫院正式提供中式膳食予病人及訪客?

A : 由一九七二年開始到現在, 位於愛德華王子街的聖若瑟醫院是大溫地區第一所也是唯一正式提供中式膳食的綜合醫院。



對於卑大的交換生計劃，大家該不陌生了。但卑大與日本 Ritsumeikan 的交流計劃，又知多少呢？

打從一九九一年起，卑大每年都邀請一百位日本學生到本校來。Ritsumeikan 計劃的學生多是來自位於京都的 Ritsumeikan 大學二、三年級學生，來加主要為學習英文及西方文化。整個計劃的目標是讓日本學生有機會，從卑大的課堂中及入住宿舍的生活裡，增進學術及文化知識。計劃更獲加許，曾是 Scotiabank-AUCC 獎勵得主，表揚其在國際學生參與的成績。受訪的 Miho、Kyoko & Kayoko (簡稱為「Rits」學生)，皆同意加國是他們其中首選居住的地方，相信教育的資源、清新的環境是吸引他們之原因。

其實，計劃一共分為三大類：學術、住宿及文化。

在學術方面，卑大為日本交換生安排特別課程，但卑大學生亦可參加部份的課程。讓本地生及交換生混合一起上課，可讓兩方在文化及學術上交流。

Rits 計劃與國際交換生計劃的分別，便是其英語水平的要求。Rits 生的托福試要求分數較低，故他們在選科上有所限制。不過，若 Rits 生的托福及首學期成績達到要求，他們亦可選擇卑大一般的學分課程。

在首學期，Rits 生要選為一般國際生而設的 LANE 206 及 226。次學期中，ARTS STUDIES 201 及 202 則供 Rits 生及卑大生而設。所有課程皆由一位卑大教授及一位 Ritsumeikan 大學教授。

LANE 206 是以語文為主，讓學生從參與文化學科有關的研究時，能直接體驗有關語文的

知識。LANE 226 則重於介紹語文，在不同文化媒體，如藝術、文學、電影等的不同情況。

ASTU 201，是以加、日不同文化及它們的互為關係為主。ASTU 202，從政經及地理分析加、日關係，以及兩國與其他環太平洋國家的聯系及歷史根源。

除學術上，宿舍生活是 Rits 生的一大重點。故此，在九二年三月，RITSUMEIKAN-UBC 宿舍便建成(簡稱 RITS 宿)，可供二百位學生入住。宿舍內除一般的睡房、廚房、浴室、洗衣房外，更有日式的「榻榻米」房呢！

不過，Rits 生亦可選在別的宿舍居住。Miho 及 Kayoko 便是住在 Place Vanier。她們認為住在 Vanier，可讓她們進一步改善其英語，因為宿舍多是白人。住在 RITS 宿的 Kayoko，則很喜歡友善及樂於助人的同房及宿生。像卑大別的宿舍，RITS 宿有不同的活動及聚會，讓卑大生及日生互相交流。

在文化方面，Rits 生都積極參加校外活動，如義工、日語教學及原住民活動等，加強他們對社區的認識。不久將來，卑大更會與將創立的 Ritsumeikan-亞太國際大學合作，令卑大生有更多機會赴日留學。

受訪的三位 Rits 女生，對 Rits 計劃各有意見。Miho 道：「我的許多朋友，認為學習英語十分困難，畢竟用日語交談容易得多。」Kyoko 則認為計劃本質十分好，讓她認識到不少志同道合的朋友。Kayoko 樂道：「我很喜歡此計劃，教授不單鼓勵我學習，而在課程中的文化活動亦很有趣。」

儘管意見不一，但三人則同樣喜歡卑大及卑詩省。他們皆嘆道課程可惜只是短短八個月，希望有機會多留一會。

Many of us are likely to have heard of the international exchange program at UBC, but one may know little about the UBC-Ritsumeikan Academic Exchange Program. The program, which began in the fall of 1991, allows one hundred Japanese students come to BC to live and study at UBC. The Ritsumeikan students, most of them in their second or third year in University, all come from Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan to study in a Canadian university environment, improve their English and experience a Western cultural life style. UBC to study English and Western cultural life. The goal of this exchange program is to enrich the Ritsumeikan Japanese students with the academic and cultural learning through their courses, as well as their living at UBC. With prominence and distinctive recognition, this program has received the Scotiabank-AUCC Award for Excellence in the category of International Student Participation. "Rits" students, Miho, Kyoko and Kayoko, all agreed that Canada was one of their top choices to live because of the high quality of education, the clean atmosphere and safe environment.

The program can be broken down into three areas: academic, residential, and cultural.

On the academic level, some of the courses offered are designed specifically for the program. In addition, other courses are opened to UBC students for academic credit. This "mixing" allows students from both schools an opportunity to interact in the classroom, to their mutual academic enrichment and benefit.

Ritsumeikan students, who are admitted at a lower TOEFL standard requirement, are restricted to their program courses in the first term. Students, whose combined TOEFL and first-term averages reach a certain level are permitted to take regular courses offered by UBC in the second term. This policy of admitting the students with a lower TOEFL score is one of the major differences between the Ritsumeikan program and the other international exchange programs.

Description of some of the program courses are as follows. LANE 206 and 226 are offered in both terms, for mainly the

Ritsumeikan Meets UBC

by Derek Fung and Carol Pao

Ritsumeikan students, but with an increasing number of UBC and international students taking them as well, and Arts Studies 201 and 202 in the second term, for the university population as a whole. The Arts Studies courses are taught by two professors, one from UBC and one from the Ritsumeikan University.

LANE 206 is the study of language field experience, which provides students with exposure to primary-research assignments related to cultural studies. LANE 226, language across the curriculum introduces theories of culture and then looks at the cross-cultural experience through art, literature, film and a variety of other media.

ASTU 201 focuses on the cultures of Canada and Japan, and the interrelations between them. ASTU 202 deals with the political, economic and geographical interactions between Japan and Canada, the links between these countries and other Pacific Rim nations, and the historical origins of these connections.

Lying on the far side of the campus, the Ritsumeikan-UBC house was built by both Universities and opened in March 1992. The "Rits House" carries a capacity of two hundred students, with most of the Ritsumeikan Japanese students residing here. Each unit is shared by both UBC and Rits students, with a ratio of three UBC to one Ritsumeikan student, or two of each. Each suite has four private bedrooms, two bathrooms and a shared kitchen. The residence also provides many recreational and traditional facilities, which include a Japanese-style tatami room, seminar rooms, laundry, storage, and a multimedia Macintosh computer lab open to all residents.

On the other hand, many Rits students have the opportunity to reside in various dorms around the campus. Some Rits students find that living with native students provides them the environment and opportunity to experience international and intercultural relationships to a further level. Miho and Kayoko said that living at Place Vanier "has definitely helped improve their English because the majority of people here are Caucasian!" While

Kayoko, who lives at the Rits house, says that many of the people she meets at her dorm, which include her three UBC roommates, are very friendly and helpful during her stay.

Similar to other residence on campus, the counselors and advisors run all sorts of interactive events and gatherings designed to aid in a more positive intercultural relationship among the UBC and the Ritsumeikan students.

In the cultural aspect of the program, exchange students are actively involved in the community through off-campus activities. Such activities include volunteer work, teaching or tutoring Japanese, and participating in the First Nations group project. In the near future UBC will also collaborate with the Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific International University which is due to open soon. This association between Eastern and Western Universities shows evidence of desire to increase international and intercultural relationships. As a result, opportunities will soon be available for UBC students to live and experience interactive life in Japan.

When asked for any opinions about the program, the three Rits girls voiced some of their comments. Miho said, "It is sometimes difficult to learn English because most of my friends find it easier to speak Japanese, rather than struggling with English." While Kayoko stated that, "this program is very good program because I came with so many Japanese students who share much of the same ambitions. Finally, Kayoko said, "I really like this program because my professors encourage me to study hard, and there are also many cultural activities in my classes."

But despite their differences in opinion, Miho, Kyoko and Kayoko said that they are really enjoying their stay at UBC, and that they love British Columbia. Moreover they are disappointed that the program only lasts 8 months, and when asked about the length of their stay, all three Rits students shared the same idea, stating that if given the opportunity, they would stay in Vancouver much longer.

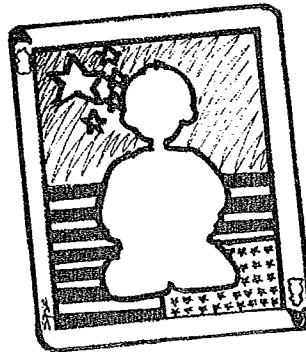
楓彩
Colors of Maple

June 4, 1999 marks the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square riot. Those who have a concern for China's future development and are lucky enough to enjoy democracy where they live will no doubt partake in the numerous commemorative events. Some will remember and mourn over the lives sacrificed in this tragic event; some will protest to both the Canadian and Chinese governments, in hope that China will one day truly become a democracy. Either way, these efforts will receive a great deal of attention. However, the main concern that revolves around these efforts is whether China has the intention of becoming a democratic state.

Every once in awhile, the Chinese government will either authorize or permit the release of dissidents who "attempted to corrupt the country" for overseas medical treatment. This action is especially frequent when the heads of state of both China and the US engage in bilateral summits. For example, the release of Wei Jingsheng not only triggered international attention, it also gave members of overseas dissident movements a big boost in confidence. However, if the changes in the Chinese government are examined in more detail, it is evident that it is still far from becoming a democracy. In general, the communist party still stands firm as the foundation of the government.

China's resistance to change is quite evident when the sentencing of yet another dissident, Wang Youcai, in the past year is considered. The recent releases of activists was only a goodwill gesture, a response to the pressures from the rest of the world: it cannot be mistaken as signs of restructuring within the Chinese government. The opinion of Chinese officials is that if the release of these human rights activists received such good response from Europe and the US, why not then use this as a means of negotiation? Perhaps the original point of the negotiations was to lower taxes on exports from China. But since China has demonstrated such "goodwill" in releasing prisoners like Wei Jingsheng, negotiations have suddenly gained a great deal of flexibility.

No doubt, the 10th anniversary of this tragedy will be marked with numerous commemorative events. However, in the midst of all this, what is most important is the true restructuring of the Chinese government, not "goodwill gestures". If China continues to use this strategy of imprisoning and releasing those who care about the nature of their own country as a mere tool for gaining advantages in the international political arena, the blood and sweat shed on the grounds of Tiananmen Square and all over the world in dissident movements will be nothing more than wasted efforts and lives.



Remembering the tragedy

Translated by Andrea Chan

人權牌 Paul Yang

烽火臺 Watch Tower


今年是六四的十週年。身在自由的國家且關心中國未來發展的人，都將參與許多和此事件有關的活動。不論是溫地和表示對事件的遺憾或積極地在各地向中國施壓以爭取中國的民主化，在輿論之中，都能引起廣泛的關注及迴響。然而，正值得關注的是中國有否真正步上了民主化的道路。

不時間，尤其是中美高層互相造訪時，中國政府就會釋放或准許異見份子保外就醫，魏京生即是一例。他的獲釋，不但在世界輿論中得到高度重視，更為海外的民運組織下了一支強心針。然而，細觀今日中國政治制度的演變，真正的民主化還有一條漫長的路。基本上，中國以共產黨為唯一政黨的方向未有改變。

一黨政策是可從去年組黨的王有才受判一事中略窺一二。釋放的異見人士，是在國際壓力下不得以的舉動，而非內部的改革而顯露的徵兆。再以更悲觀的角度來看，既然歐美國家對中國釋放政治犯給與極佳的評價，中國何不以此作為談判的籌碼。原本雙方會談的目的是降低關稅，中國能藉釋放政治犯，表現其誠意，令關稅調降的幅度增加了彈性。

六四事件十週年將至，許多團體時時都會有各種追思或示威的活動。然而在這眾多活動之中，真正重要的是中國的改革。若中國仍將釋放愛國之士的手段，作為左右國際視野的工具，那不論十週年、五十週年，中國人在天安門廣場上及海外所作的努力及犧牲，都只是徒然。

而且關心中國未來發展的人，都將參與許多和此事件有關的活動。



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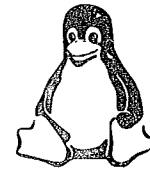


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ON DEADLINE

by Purple Toe



I had a quick glance at the alarm clock with my eyes half-open. 6:45 am. Only an hour of sleep. Overwhelmed with my tiredness, I ignored the little voice that told me that my article was long overdue ... and I drifted back to sleep...

Never have I felt so helpless with how little time I have in my hand. I admit that there were times when I had to stay up late for schoolwork, but I usually would win out in the race with time at the end. But this time the ratio of the number of things that I had to do and the amount of time I had was approaching infinity. Meeting all these deadlines has become the sole purpose of my life...

Indeed, we have all grown up meeting deadlines. I remember all the housework that my brother and I were "assigned" to do before a certain time or else we could not go out and play. This is probably the first form of "deadlines" a child learns. We were given a fixed limit of time to complete a task. If we failed, then we would receive some form of punishment.

Then in schools we are even more extensively trained. Every day we diligently check our agenda to see what homework is due the next day, or when we have to finish studying a subject by. The existence of such concepts probably stems from the fact that people (especially authorities) want to make sure that something gets done by a certain date or time. Our school system, for example, is designed such that we are "forced" to gain certain knowledge by a certain time. Midterms or finals are just the judges to see if we have met the deadlines term after term.

Therefore there are two parts to the idea: *line*—the fixed limit, as well as *dead*—the consequence we will bear depending on our success in completing the task we are assigned.

The "dead" part of the deadline concept denotes in itself the innate laziness in humans. Deadlines are set because people want efficiency and progress. In school, for example, a project has to be done by the end of the term, but there are interim deadlines to make sure that we get certain parts done by a certain time. Very often we cannot meet the deadline *not* because we do not have enough time to finish the tasks but rather because of our tendency to procrastinate. Thus everything is left till the last minute...

Therefore we have come to a full circle. On one hand deadlines are set to help us do things more efficiently; on the other, because we know when the *final* date we have to finish a task by, we procrastinate till then. In the end it comes down to how much we fear the consequences that come ahead.

9:00 am. I finally woke up with a start. The editor no doubt would kill me. A month late!!!! So much for my reputation! Sigh... I walked to my computer and started typing.

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A Taoist Philosopher and "Moment in Peking"

by Kiwi

To understand the Chinese culture and philosophy, there's no better way than to read a book written by a Chinese on the very essence of Chinese art of living. However, such a book, provided that it does exist, might not be accessible to all non-Chinese readers owing to the language barrier. Alternatively, one could read its translated version, with no knowledge of the extent to which the flavor and subtleties of the original text have been preserved. The best compromise, perhaps, is to have a Chinese write about the Chinese in a language understandable by a broader spectrum of global readers. This undertaking is no small task, since it requires on the author's part a proficiency in both languages and a thorough appreciation of the Eastern and Western cultures. Dr. Lin Yutang, born in China in 1895, did just that, and perhaps much more.

He received his degrees at St. John's (in Shanghai), Harvard and Leipzig. Quick in thought and sharp with words, his writing style is one of wit, humor, and exactness. In fact, he was the very one who had brought home to China the foreign term "humor" and coined its Chinese translation. He had written over 35 books in English, with topics ranging from contemporary Chinese history, philosophy, imperial Peking, world politics, and art theory, to mention just a few. He had been the editor for several journals, both Chinese and English, written the amusing column "Little Critic", and translated a number of famous Chinese stories and essays into English. His articles had appeared in several American magazines, such as Asia, Harpers, and The Forum. Raised as a Christian, he later came to be profoundly influenced by Taoism, his deep belief in which was frequently reflected in the themes of his novels, one of the most moving being *Moment in Peking*.

The novel, written in English, has been hailed as the contemporary equivalent of *Dreams of the Red Mansion*. Covering the forty-year turbulent era from the Boxer Rebellion to the Japanese invasion during WWII, the book gives a writer's intimate account of the drastic cultural, social and political changes taking place in a revolutionary yet flourishing China. Following the fates of two families, the book embraces the Taoist idea that all things follow a cyclical path, with the lively summer bringing the desolate winter, which again hints at the nearing of spring. It is a fictional work; yet historical incidents are aptly woven into the fabric of events that shape the main characters' lives. Breathtaking pictures are painted, where colors consisting of incessant civil wars, rapid succession of powers between rivaling warlords, and foreign invasion ranging from military threat to economic infiltration, splash most boldly across the canvas that is China. Yet She lives on, contented and patient. The novel also depicts a world fraught with varying shades of gray, where the delineation between right and wrong is obscured; where the conservative and the radical, the treacherous and the righteous coexist in a curious harmony. China endures all that, while a life style embodying "an atmosphere of contentment... a suggestion of inexhaustible mental reserve... [and] a philosophical detachment from the sense of time" carries on.

Unfortunately, the novel, first published in 1939 by the John Day Company of New York, has been out of print. Used copies, though, are still available through various book search services and out-of-print booksellers. The same goes with a lot of his other English books, much a loss to the world's literary treasure. Fortunately for the interested Chinese readers, many of his English works have been translated into Chinese and are still in circulation.



by Star Trekker

Hope for the Best

To this day I still abide by the saying, "Hope for the best, but expect the worst." I love this saying, because it's a "realistic" form of optimism, and in this day and age, we definitely need to have this.

What makes the saying "realistic" is the fact that it balances between optimism and pessimism. Optimists inherit the impression that they're naïve, are simply ignorant of reality, relying heavily on blind faith in one thing or another. But, even optimists have doubts, and in that moment of uncertainty, hope is all that can tip the balance between perseverance and surrender. Even though hope is mere expectation for an outcome, it's that tiny drop of desire that allows someone to remain steadfast.

But relying on hope is not enough for something to happen. Hope lets you stay in the game, but it doesn't play a direct role in attaining a successful outcome. Success comes from the utilization of your talent and abilities. Hope simply encourages you to keep trying. Hope tells you, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

It's this continual use of your abilities that makes the difference between being an optimist and a pessimist. Pessimists will, more often than not, be negative. Instead of looking for possibilities, they look at the probabilities of success, worrying about contingency plans to assure greater probability for success. Thus, they tend to expect only the worst, and will act only if there is sufficient evidence to prove that any action is warranted.

So, while optimists give all they have, and pessimists give up or give in, the "realistic optimist" balances between the two. Instead of relying only on hope, or thinking endlessly about what could happen, one makes a choice to act, weighing the various possibilities with probabilities to produce a realistic outcome. Once you make a choice, you let it run its course, knowing that it won't be a perfect outcome, but it will be as close as is realistically possible.

Overall, this isn't such a big deal. When we put our minds to something, we will almost instinctively do this. But the important thing is to realize what it is we do to produce a positive outcome because sometimes good things happen to us and we wonder, "Why?" As much as luck can play a part in our good fortune in our lives, ultimately it's our efforts, our desires, or frame of mind that play an even larger role. As we enter the new millennium, let's keep in mind the infinite possibilities that exist, and maintain a passionate hope that our lives, and the lives of our loved ones are filled with outcomes that encourage our spirit, and uplift our souls.



"NOW is the time"

by Carol Lee

A few days ago, I was having an interesting conversation with a friend during lunch, and we came up with the perfect definition for eternal hell. Hell is when at the end of it all and you are shown with all the things that you could have done if you had made your choices differently. Life is full of choices that make it exciting but risky at the same time.

We all start off as innocent little children learning how to get around in this big, big world. Our first decision was to follow our mommy or daddy around wherever we go since we know we can be safe around them. As we progress through life, our parents first take on the role of decision-makers to determine most of our activities (which, for most people, consist mainly of school, piano lessons, and meals in between), while we merely take part in deciding how we would like to perform those activities (some may choose to talk during classes, some may actually choose to listen). Eventually, we can decide whether or not we want to go on taking piano lessons, or whether or not we want to have chicken for dinner. However, it is at the point where you let go of your parents' embrace and start to stand on your own feet that you begin to make decisions which can leave permanent trails behind.

In today's world, career is used to define a person's identity in society. You are either a doctor, a lawyer, an actor, or a journalist, but not John, Mary, Peter, or David. People know you not by your first name but by your last, often times followed by some acronyms (for instance: Dr. Smarty, B.Sc. M.Sc. M.D.). The trend is thus created so that one chooses his/her career based on deciding how he/she would like to be recognized by the world. In other words, what they do may not always be what they like to do. Ask yourself, does this description sound like what you are doing? Finally, the question that has been asked but has continued to remain unanswered: "WILL I REGRET?" To come up with an answer, try and rephrase the question. Ask yourself: if I have to leave this world tomorrow, would I have thought the decision I have made is meaningful?

In other words, now is the time. Live as you would have liked your life to be lived. Only until then can you come back to the question, and without hesitation, answer it with no regrets.



by Onion

Intro Sound

In the past issues I've shared some of my favorite contemporary music from various Asian cultures. In this final issue I'll introduce some really cool music I missed or which didn't fit into any previously discussed categories.

Forbidden City - Pu Yi (single)

It's not an oriental band, although much of the lyrics are in Mandarin. It's actually a British one-hit-wonder electronic group. This new-age single topped a few dance charts in Asia when it was released a few years ago, and the group was then compared to Enigma and Deep Forest. The tracks are almost vocal-less, with the exception of the whispering of some Mandarin words. Just the piano solo makes the disc worth getting. Look for it under Sony Music's subsidiaries.

Modern Dog - Moderndog

I know nothing about Thai music, but I know this album has some of the best metal sounds I've heard. I have no idea where to buy Thai albums in Vancouver, but there are enough music sampling websites for the interested to get a good feel for the music.

Final Fantasy 7 - Reunion Tracks

I was never an FF series fan - until I listened to the Theme of Aerith in this soundtrack. There are 16 refined midi tracks selected from the original 4 disc OST, plus orchestral renditions of the producer's three favorite (and very well-selected) tracks. The refined midi tracks can be best described as "great composition, lousy output." But the orchestral renditions are some of the best original game music in memory. You might find this CD in Chinese record stores in Richmond, but it's a safer bet that you'll find it in online music stores.

And finally...

Where to Buy Asian Music in Vancouver?

There are a large number of Chinese record stores in Richmond that sell Chinese and Japanese music. The Taiwanese-labelled Japanese CDs are usually available for pre-ordering. There's also the Japanese bookstore Iwase in Yaohan Centre, or you can rent older Japanese CDs at Konbinya on Robson. For Punjabi and Hindi music, there are a number of stores near Main and 50th.

If you read my the last issue of Perspectives, you'd realize that I like reading mysteries. I like the thriller genre too (eg. James Bond-type stories). So I thought I'd like to talk about possible chemical weapons that you can use in the writing of such a novel. Note: we are trying to write complicated plots involving plausible scenarios, not some steamy-sexy screen play where the baddies have a nuclear bomb. Now we all know the threat of chemical weapons. Just look at the UN vs. Iraq situation. Or the Tokyo subway attack. But do any of you actually know what nerve reagents are available and why we should be afraid of 'em? Let's take a look.

Let's start with the famous military gas, bertholite. Y'all know it as chlorine gas. It's no longer used by modern military 'cause it's pretty wussy compared to the newer nerve gases. It's really easy buy because it's got a large industrial use. I'm sure that many countries still divert some

Virus Alert (my foot)!

by Suspended Soul

Every day, I'm reminded that technology can improve life only when its side effects succeed in bringing down the quality of civilization. This last installment of Squeaky Shoes will testify to the sad truth.

I bet if you rely on email and ICQ, you can't agree more.

It went like this. The annoyances first came in the form of chain letters through. Then there were virus hoaxes. Not long after all sorts of hoaxes appeared. Those who are early adapters of email should remember how chain letters were spread from one person to many.

The letters promise the recipients the more copies they distribute, the more sex or fame (or variations thereof) they will enjoy. By the same token, these letters threaten if they don't distribute the letters immediately, they will forfeit a lifetime of sex or fame (or whatever desirable things the letters offer). These letters go on to list examples of what happened to both types of people - those lucky people who were obedient and got all the sex and fame they wanted, and those unfortunate people who ignored the curses and died terribly or mysteriously. I can only suspect they created and circulated these messages for fun, as a challenge, to see when they'll get the letters back or how these ridiculous promises would affect the world. Also, they must be irresponsible people who have no respect for our time and couldn't care less we could be spending our time with more worthwhile activities than downloading these messages, reading them, and mindlessly forwarding them.

As insulting destructive messages disappeared from cyberspace, we got an endless string of severe virus threats and promises of money - sometimes to you and sometimes to charities. Classifying them as "threats" and "promises" is really giving their creators too much credit. Intelligent people should refer to these as hoaxes. Let's get it straight. No virus can attack you when you merely open a message and no one is paying you - or

of it into chemical stockpiles. I feel so safe.

Sarin is a nice, new one. A Japanese cult used this stinky compound to gas hundreds of people. It's a cholinesterase inhibitor (anyone heard of paralysis and wacko seizures prior to death?) and it's pretty effective. Let that dose for humans is 0.01 mg/kg, which is pretty awesome. However,



Brain

Who's passing the gas?

by Sue D. Nim

sarin is a liquid, and no one, let alone thousands, will be stupid enough to drink your sarin wine. If you want to nail a whole bunch of guys, you can heat it to boiling and gas a closed area (eg. underground skytrain station). That's the way the Japanese cult did it, but personally, I think the cult botched the job. I can think of much better ways. Preparation of this compound is widely published, but I won't tell ya where, 'cause I know there's a lot of psychos among you readers.

charities, for that matter—thousands of dollars or a few cents per message, for forwarding the hoax to "everyone you know."

Here's another. Some have subject headings such as "I have brain cancer..." urge you to spread the message to say a dying child's last wish is to break the world record for sending the longest chain of chain mail, or having the most people visit their webpage. Oh, please! Messages that call people to visit particular ugly, one-page webpages are no longer being spread only by email, but by ICQ as well. Among these are some messages that challenge you to send it back to the person who sent it you, if you really count them as a friend, as they have counted you one. Furthermore, ICQ will not start charging you if you don't send their message to everybody. Please think, ICQ will send you a "system message" if it needs to make you aware of its announcements. It would not send out its message in a URL forward.

Come on, I don't send these back nor do I forward them to anybody.

In the past, whenever I received a hoax, I would usually write back my concerned friend to inform them of the fraud and to ask that they worry not and stop circulating it. Now, I cannot afford the time. Furthermore, even though I was writing back to everyone on the mailing list I was on to refute the claims of the hoax, I was nonetheless serving the hoax creators' purpose of wasting Internet bandwidth. I refuse to do that anymore.

If you want to learn more about hoaxes or want to check a hoax against an authoritative source the next time you come across a suspicious message, try <http://www.kumite.com/myths/>. If you look on a search engine under "hoaxes," you'll also find many government and corporate sites that contain education about hoaxes. I suppose hoaxes is a necessary side effect of having the convenience of email and other modern communication facilities. But can we minimize that side effect? I believe we can. I believe you can.

Next one is parathion. It's not quite as nasty as sarin, but hey, it's easy to find. It's an agricultural insecticide, so you can buy tons of it (literally). It causes the usual nausea, diarrhea, convulsions, etc. Ask a farmer how to use and abuse it. I'm sure he can think of ways to spread this one.

The third of these nerve gases is tabun, the one used by the military. It's extremely potent—the lethal dose may be as low as 0.01 mg/kg and it's got a fruity smell, too! Tabun is particularly awesome 'cause it's toxic from inhalation and absorption through the skin and eyes. Ouch. Well, if the US military uses it, it's gotta be good, eh?

Disclaimer: since anyone who reads my column is probably nuts, I won't tell how to get your grubby hands on these toxins. I'm Sue D. Nim, the brainy beauty-babe, and not a cleavage-showing-terrorist-side-kick-sex-object who gives away the evil plan so that I can get sweaty and huffy with the debonair spy. Well, not today anyway. It's that time of the month again...

純真傳說

戲言

終於來到最後一期。姑勿論您的心情是快慰、不捨、歡愉、惋惜、後悔（但願不是後悔浪費時間閱讀此欄），抑或根本沒有心情可言，給我最後一次機會吧？畢竟，縱然讓我再騙您一次，也真的是下不違例了。再說，憑筆者幾分雕蟲小技竟然騙倒您，您也該檢討一下，且要格外留神。萬一遇上一個存心騙您一世的人，您非束手就擒不可！

其實如果要用六期專欄的篇幅去塑造一個超級大話，我想，莫過於用五期侃侃而談說謊技巧（甚至廢話），您「中招」喇，哈哈。

此舉故然欺人戲人兼氣人，筆者實不敢為（當然，如果讀者大人您堅持謂以往五期盡是虛言，筆者亦百辭莫辯，況且《瞻》也不會有篇幅讓我以百辭自辯）。不敢為，蓋因筆者之筆名向來甚為公開，而作為專欄作者中，罕見地仍滯留英屬哥倫比亞大學之一員，更不能輕舉妄動。萬一「榮升」甚麼卑詩大學最死有餘辜之列（註：可記得學期初的網上投票熱？），可真無顏面對祖宗十八代。

有時候我會想，假設世上再無虛言，人與人之間的關係或者會因為變得簡單而欠缺樂趣。或者，因為少了巨測人心，少了多端詭計，少了防人之心，人的思想會變得簡單甚至單純。不過又或者，簡單比起複雜更動人，更吸引，更能廣心怡神。

可惜的是，寄望著天下人不再說謊儼如相信卑詩大學師資優良，學習環境一流，珍饈美食處處可尋一般天真。若您對真理仍有奢求，為防失望，我想，難免還是要消極一點。如果能夠服服自己，說謊者的謊言全不過是笑話一則，純真也許亦不再是傳說，而是傳奇。

或者自欺也不是辦法。

編輯後記

思前想後

吳國璋

猶記得兩年前，本報中文編輯以筆名詹少龍所寫的「編輯手記」風靡廣大《瞻》讀者，為《瞻》帶來一番新氣象。今天，「編輯手記」早已成為過去，而詹少龍也已身在香江。取而代之，編輯手記的篇幅成為了專欄版，中文編輯一職落到小弟身上。轉眼間，六期又已匆匆過去，小弟卸任之期已到。

等一等，編輯的文章，不是應該刊登在「編者的話」才對嗎？莫非中文編輯濫用權力，佔用篇幅自我宣傳？其實本文在這裏出現，原因簡單不過。因為設立本版是筆者的意思，既然我要在臨別前寫一些東西，自然希望它是放在這裏；更何況這裏是本報今年最後一期的最後一版，這篇文章放在這裏不是十分適合嗎？

都已臨別秋波，還有甚麼話要說呢？這三年裏，《瞻》給我的已經太多了。相反，自覺所付出的，只有專欄版這個構思最為特別。其實所謂特別，也不過是因為《瞻》以往沒有這種專欄版罷了。雖然這樣，每當聽到有人說喜歡看專欄版的時候，我總是覺得份外高興。更值得欣慰的是，不少以往《瞻》的職員都樂意為這個專欄版出一分力，百忙之中抽出時間去寫好他們的專欄。他們都和我一樣，把自己視作《瞻》的一份子，並沒有因為告別校園便離開《瞻》。謝謝你們。

人要走了，希望這版可以留下來，讓不同的聲音、經歷、見解，全都留在這裏吧！



想說笑



寸心集

口吃

June Wong

從來都替患口吃的孩子不值。他們的智慧和一般人無異，但是每逢他們開口說話，就逃不過旁人的目光。據說，清朝的光緒皇帝生來就有這個毛病，偏偏他卻要活在慈禧的強權之下，所以說話更加語不成句。像他這類人，由於難於表達自己內心的感受，問題又得不到家人的正視，很容易便會產生抑鬱。再者，現今的就業市場，比起以前更加講求溝通技能，要這群有語言缺陷的人立足社會，恐怕就更障礙重重了。

其實，口吃是可以「治理」的。曾經看過一段新聞，說一位女士自小患有口吃，她的父母經常吵架，根本無暇跟她溝通，於是她的口吃變得更加嚴重，幸好後來有位神職人員肯長期跟她交談，日子有功，現在已可以流暢地表達自己。

回到老伯的小店，買了一罐蔗汁，跟他攀談起來。正當我口若懸河之際，他忽然問道：「小伙子，你可知道那裡為什麼叫摩囉山？」我搖了搖頭，繼續喝我的蔗汁。他接著說：「二次大戰時，日軍曾在那裡處決印度軍兵，自此人們便稱那山頭為『摩囉山』」（註：香港人戲稱印度警察為摩囉差）：你踏過的土地，其實是個亂葬崗！什麼？我幾乎給冰凍的蔗汁噎死。那……那我剛才拍到的，會不會是一班印度「遊客」在涼亭下象棋呢？他們下的，又會不會是國際象棋呢？

獨坐涼亭，我游目四顧：這樣荒僻的地方，到底有沒有遊客來訪呢？如果有，他們會是哪國的遊客呢……胡思亂想了半小時，我才收拾行裝下山。

不消十分鐘我便爬到山頂，信中描繪的景象映入眼簾：涼亭、石桌、棋盤、蜂巢、垃圾、舊傢俬……甚至連地上報紙的日期，竟也跟投訴人所寫的一模一樣。我拿出照相機東西拍，務求搜集足夠資料，方便日後跟進。

在登山徑起點，一群村童正在跳繩。他們本來玩得興高采烈，一見我踏上登山徑便靜下來，默然目送我上山。哈！難道山上有老虎？好，且看我武二郎獨闖景陽岡。

到達青山村後，我四處打聽上山的路徑，卻不得要領。正在徬徨無計之際，一位開小店的老伯成了我的指路明燈。「摩囉山？不就對面嗎？原來他的店子正好座落摩囉山山腳，我舉目一看，才知道自己苦苦尋找的，不過是個小丘。」

公事在忙，公路上飛馳，我拿著一封寄自青山村的投訴信，奉上司之命去查看摩囉山的一個涼亭，是不是如信中描述般殘破不堪，嚇跑遊客。在我心裡，反覆想著一個問題：這座連地圖也沒有記載的山，到底是個什麼鬼地方？

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潭邊

梁愛詩

野望

二月四日，律政司司長梁愛詩在立法會上解釋在虎報發行量案中，除了沒有足夠證據指證星島集團主席胡仙外，亦考慮到如果檢控胡仙，可能會令星島集團倒閉，令更多人失業。而且，在回歸後這段政治及經濟上敏感的時期，她不希望像星島這樣有希望的傳媒會結業。翌日，一項調查顯示，市民對司法制度的信心指標，數日間下跌三成。

在二月五日當立法會議員吳靄儀提出一項不信任梁愛詩的議案，梁當晚發表聲明，表示不檢控胡仙的決定，並沒有考慮政治或個人因素。

整件事情的關鍵，並不在於實際上是否有足夠證據起訴胡仙，而事實上，大家無論對梁司長對公眾利益的闡釋滿意與否，在司法獨立的大前提下均同意必須尊重律政司司長的決定；重要的是，在市民大眾心目中，公義至少看來並無實行。如果梁司長沒有在立法會上作解釋，事情並不會弄至如斯田地。

從政府的角度來看，幸好由不信任動議到正式提交立法會尚有一個月時間，筆者相信議案將不會被通過。（不要忘記票數的關鍵，取決自由黨在功能組別的議席。一而且就算議案獲通過，由於沒有約束力，梁司長絕不會辭職，從她在立法會上的解釋到次日晚上匆匆發表聲明，大家都可以預料到事情往後的發展。



有教無類

我認識一位讀十年級的同學，自小患口吃，很多時候，他還未來得及把話說完，他母親便說：「行了！行了！就這樣好了！」於是他的毛病無法得到改善。我教他數學，發覺他的語文能力並不差，可惜我有時實在無法聽得懂他所問的問題，我著他每天朗讀一篇短文，而且還鼓勵他多講話，例如我會要求他把做數學題的程序口述一遍，希望能為他的缺陷盡一分綿力。但要徹底改善問題，還得要靠口吃者本身和家人的恆心。有很多人並不知道，有很多天生的小缺陷，是可以靠後天的努力來補救的。

探秘·摩囉山

李緣文

公事在忙，公路上飛馳，我拿著一封寄自青山村的投訴信，奉上司之命去查看摩囉山的一個涼亭，是不是如信中描述般殘破不堪，嚇跑遊客。在我心裡，反覆想著一個問題：這座連地圖也沒有記載的山，到底是個什麼鬼地方？

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《迷路人的自白》

潔晴

你會試過迷路嗎？絕大部份迷路的人之所以迷路，皆因他們從開步之初，已不太清楚自己身在何方。至於迷路的人，何解會感到極度迷惘？你一定覺得筆者此問愚不可當也，迷路的人迷惘，豈非理所當然，何用解釋？

世上一切看似理所當然的現象，其實都有始末因由，其中之啓發及深意，卻視乎看官之造化與感受。在起承轉合之人生路途，人人都難免有迷惘的時刻吧？在爲了下一步該向那一個方向邁進而躊躇時，正是一個人最需要認識自己，肯定以及接納自己的時刻。

有些人一世夠運，做人處事從來風調雨順，所以意氣風發，自信心每刻都滿溢；事實上，大部份人都曾經歷大大小小挫折，曾試過質疑自己的能力，否定自己價值的時候。傷心過、沮喪過、自暴自棄過、生氣過、卻總是無補於事，疑團的答案卻好像越拐越遠，「轉牛角尖」也。

不要再盲目衝撞，在死胡同裡尋找你的出路吧！出路嗎？在乎認清你自己身在何方！相信你自己的「雙腿吧！」路是人走出來的，「是句不折不扣的老套話，卻又是人生中最重要」的格言。

迷惘的筆者願與迷路人共勉之。



感情用事

雨陽

曾經有人問我，爲甚麼用「雨陽」做自己的筆名。有人問：「是雨後陽光的意思嗎？」亦有人問：「是指在同一個時間又下雨又有陽光嗎？」還是要找個類似「風雲」那一類的名字呢？」

其實我的這個「雨陽」是指時而下雨，時而有陽光的意思。記得大概是六、七年前，那時我還在唸中學，我在暑假時參加了一個生活體驗營。其中的一項活動是分組進行的，我和一位認識了好幾年的朋友剛巧被編到同一組。每一組有一疊百多種顏色的咭紙，每位組員要從中選擇一種選色去代表另一位相識了幾天的組員，並且要爲這選擇作出解釋。我的朋友替我選擇了一種很鮮明的橙黃色，她對我說：「你就像是燦爛的陽光，給人一種很積極、很有希望的感覺，可是有時實在太光，有時候刺傷了別人的眼睛也不知道。」

朋友的這番話，令我想起初中時的一件事。那一次的班際壁佈比賽，身為班長的我負責策劃佈置的事宜。本著一貫「要做到最好」的精神，我一次又一次地要求多位同學改善她們負責的部份。最後，我們得獎了，但大家的反應也不十分熱烈。後來回想起來，其實是那份作品本身是最好的，還是同學們的努力才是最好的呢？當日我爲追求「最好的」作品，而忽略了欣賞「最好的」人，我的損失實在太大了。假如我能夠「感情用事」去接受大家的努力，我才算是懂得欣賞最好的作品。



感情用事

天朗

情留 56600

雪凝

你這幾天怎麼了，爲什麼不見妳上網？真的很擔心妳呀！如果妳看到這段留言後，可否請妳盡快回覆，好使我不再掛心，好嗎？

或許妳會覺得我在哄妳，但這幾天因爲沒見到妳，我方始發覺妳對我如此重要。雖然我們素未謀面，同時也不過結識了四個月左右，但我敢說我們的交情，早已比不少天天見面的「朋友」好得多，或許這就是俗語所云的「酒逢知己千杯少，話不投機半句多」吧！

我覺得在網上交朋友，雖然會碰到不少閒雜人等，但有時卻比以正常途徑相識的朋友相知更深，不知道妳可有同感？我們每天均會與不同的人接觸，有些人你雖與他共處多時，但對他的認識，僅只限於他的名字及他的崗位，但他的內心究竟如何，根本就沒有人知道。在網上卻是截然不同，一顆顆寂寞的心透過冷冰冰的電腦網路找尋傾訴對象，碰到適合的人，話匣子自動打開，把一天所受過的甜酸苦辣盡情渲洩，因爲電

腦彼端的人與你根本毫無輻輳，所以你敢肆無忌憚地與一個完全陌生的人交心。

我們的感情亦因爲這個原因才會如此突飛猛進吧？在過去的數個月中，我們互相把心中的所思所想，化作文字，彼此分享；遇到困難，我們則會互相扶持，共同解決。我們比不少夫妻更加瞭解對方，因爲我們均願意打開心扉，去感受對方的喜怒哀樂，一生人能夠得此伴侶，夫復何求？

這幾天連續不見，真的使我茫然若失，希望妳沒事吧，否則我真的會抱憾終生！還記得我們這個夏天的約定嗎？六月三十日，我會依舊在那裡等妳，不見不散！

熱切等待妳的回信！

藍仁



不解溫柔

阿娃娜



心燈
花朵兒

山裡的霧氣濃密，沁涼的空氣讓人神清氣爽。今年年初的台灣，這兒是位於中央山脈的風景名勝太魯閣。在這壯闊的峻山群中，胸口的那口氣都是清甜的，總是冥冥中覺得有什麼新奇的事會如陽光般灑下。就在這樣一個地方，我和兩位同行的好友結識了阿娃娜，泰雅族的小公主泰雅族是台灣山地原住民的九大族之一。

假期裡一天，我們三個朋友偷閒上山去玩，下山時便有一個女孩想搭便車，看她十分甜美樸實，又看許多車已拒絕她而而去，我們便隨下了不會出什麼差池，讓她上了車。她叫阿娃娜，今年才二十三歲，已經有兩個娃娃了，她眉毛彎彎的，有雙靈活清澈的眼眸，圓圓的臉蛋上兩朵紅暈，再加上甜甜的笑容，實在是箇可人兒。她要下山到事務所去，在那兒她輔導被賣去作雛妓的山地少女重生活。

她一跳上車便像是見了幾百年的老朋友般和我們話家常，還熱誠的邀約我們參加當晚的豐年祭，男孩得穿丁字褲來娶個好姑娘，女孩也一定給我們配個好郎君。若不是我們幾個推搪說心有所屬，怕當日就在她的熱誠下得帶個老婆、老公回家見爹娘了。阿娃娜又聊及我們下回再來時定要帶一瓶米酒頭，陪她的酋長爸爸暢飲幾杯，讓我們僅幾條的梨山水蜜桃回家。不到十分鐘的時間便到了事務所，她託一位親切的姊姊給我們摸摸山神，許三願。又喝了人家的下雪茶，摸了山頭石神，拔了三根神豬鬃，裝了純蜜，他們盈盈叮囑下次再來拜訪，我們才離開。

阿娃娜所散發出來的氣息是沒有文明包裝的，是開懷快活、真摯坦率的。她的生活單純溫暖如緩緩的山脈般真實，知足無求卻如此生趣盎然。面對這樣的真、這樣的美，是令人驚嘆的。我們三個大專生互望著，天天我們談的是人生觀、愛情觀、理性的分析、邏輯的判斷，而真正懂得生活的是爛漫無邪、率著心真誠以對的阿娃娜，還是處處保護自己的、自我設限的我們呢？作家三毛說平凡是她所不及的夢，不是每一個人都可以安於平凡而享受平凡的，然而，在探索人生真理的我們，至少，想想阿娃娜的赤子之心，我們的心也會跟著光亮起來！

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