

# 瞻 PERSPECTIVES

The University of British Columbia

卑詩大學首份中英文學生報

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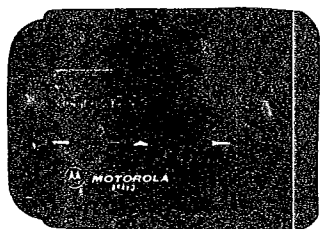


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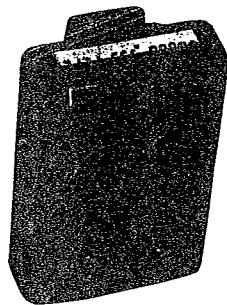


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# 書中自有黃金屋 - UBC 舊書買賣服務 “Golden Books”

At the beginning of each school term, the university bookstore would inevitably be packed with people. Volumes of books are either placed orderly on the shelves or scattered on the floor. Students meander through mountains of books, looking for the ones they need. Regardless of whether you are a puzzled freshman who is frantically searching for books, or a frustrated customer waiting in line, constantly looking at your watch cursing every minute, once you pick up a book and look at the price tag you will certainly be amazed at how expensive books have become.

Each year, students spend at least several hundred dollars on textbooks. For students who do not have much income, or for those who have no income at all, the costs of text books are a burden for them. So, most of the students prefer to buy and sell used books. On one hand, they can save some money; on the other hand, they can recycle the books they once used.

In UBC, there are now two places which offer used book services to students—the UBC Bookstore and AMS Bookstore. These two bookstores are operating differently. Exactly how much can students benefit from each service? In order to understand the management of the two used book bookstores, Perspectives interviewed both the UBC Bookstore and the AMS Bookstore.

## UBC Bookstore

### \* Perspectives ^ UBC Bookstore

#### \* What kind of books does the UBC Bookstore buyback from students?

^ We buy books which are on our current book list. So, if the professor is using the book this term, we'll buy that book back as a used book from students who have used it previously. If a book is not on the current book list, we don't buy it.

#### \* How does UBC Bookstore determine the buy back price and the reselling price of a used book?

^ The way the pricing structure

works for used books is that we'll buy a used book from a student during our buy back period at 50% of the current retail price of that book. We then place it on the shelf at 75% of the current retail price for that particular book.

#### \* Are those percentages fixed?

^ Yes, the buy back and the resell percentages are fixed.

#### \* However, in some cases, it happens that UBC Bookstore not only buys back used books at a lower than 50% price, but also buys back books which are not on the current book list at extremely low prices. Can you explain that?

^ Well...UBC Bookstore has a system here where the people who are buying the books for us are actually employees of a used book company which buys and sells used books all over North America. They buy books on behalf of us and for themselves. They are buying for two separate markets. They buy for us and we take those books and put them on our shelves for our students. The books they buy for themselves will be taken off to a used book market place off the campus.

^ When the used book company comes in here and buys back used books on behalf of the Bookstore, we give them our list. If students bring in books that we want, the used book company will pay 50% for those books on behalf of the Bookstore. For the books not on our list, the used book company will pay whatever the current value is for that used book in the market... Obviously, they have a cost of doing their business as well, so they have to earn a proper gross margin. It has to be a profitable business for them, otherwise they wouldn't be in it.

^ Also, we put quotas on what we buy back. When we reach the

limit, we don't want that particular book anymore. Somebody at the front of the line might get the opportunity to sell a book at 50%, but once we reach our buying limit, the next person down will be looking at what the used book company's value is for it. It's a two-step process... However, we are rarely able to reach the buy back limit.

#### \* Each term, the UBC Bookstore buys back lots of paperback novels at prices ranging from about 50 cents to one dollar. However, students often find that there are only a small number of used paperback novels on the shelves. Why? Where have those novels gone?

^ We don't buy very many used paperback novels because they are labor intensive to handle. In fact, most of them are bought by the used book company that is here. They take those novels off to used book market place outside campus.

#### \* Why does UBC Bookstore buy and sell used books? What is the purpose?

^ UBC Bookstore sells used books and buys them from the students because it is a service for our students.

## AMS Bookstore

#### \* When was AMS Bookstore established?

^ AMS Bookstore was established by Alma Mater Society three years ago. We open two times during the school year, from September to October and from January to February. We sell used books on students' behalf.

#### \* What kinds of used books does AMS Bookstore sell?

^ Any used books students want to sell, they can bring them to the AMS Bookstore.

#### \* How are the prices of used book determined?

^ Students take their used books to AMS Bookstore and set their own prices. If their books are sold, students will be given a voucher. They can take the vouchers to AMS Business Office and cash for money. Our policy is, students whose used books are sold can get 80% of the selling prices they set. The remaining 20% pays for the service charge of the AMS Bookstore.

#### \* What happens to used books that are not sold?

^ Those used books will be returned to students. If those books are not claimed at a period of time, they will become the property of the AMS Bookstore. On the next book sale, those books are sold at 75% of the previous selling prices. The money that we get from selling those unclaimed books will go to the AMS Bookstore.

^ The AMS Bookstore is in fact,

To page 4...



學期一開始，大學書局內必定擠得水洩不通，人們左穿右插，在書架上、地面上，甚至木箱盒中，各自努力地找尋所需的書本。無論你是不諳書局內地理環境，拿著書單團團轉的新丁，抑或在付款的人龍中，屢屢看錶，心中不斷催促的同學，當翻過書來，看到價錢，也不禁皺起眉頭，異口同聲的嘆道：「書本真昂貴！」

UBC Bookstore 收購舊書的人其實校外一間私人舊書買賣公司的職員，他們一方面代表 U.B.C. Bookstore 收購舊書，另一方面則替自己公司收購舊書拿到外面的市場出售。U.B.C. Bookstore 給他們供應一張舊書清單。如果學生拿來的書是我們需要的，那間私人公司的職員便替 U.B.C. Bookstore 以新書售價的百分之五十購入。如果學生拿來的書不在書單上，那間公司的職員便按外面市場的需求，替自己公司出價收購。他們做生意有成本，自然一定有利潤，否則生意怎做下去。

另外，我們收購的舊書也有數量限制。限額滿了 U.B.C. Bookstore 便不會再收購該書，轉由那間私人舊書公司收購。所以有可能的是，同一本舊書排在隊頭的學生能以新書售價百分之五十的價錢把它賣掉，一旦額滿，排在隊尾的學生便只能以舊書公司定的價錢賣掉該本舊書。不過，我們通常很少達到限額。

## U.B.C. Bookstore

#### U.B.C. Bookstore 收購什麼種類的舊書？

每個學期，U.B.C. Bookstore 都有一張書單，列明了每個教授或每科在那個學期中所用的書。我們只收購在書單上的舊書，不在書單上的書我們便不會收購。

#### U.B.C. Bookstore 如何定出舊書的收購價及賣出價？

我們會以新書售價的百分之五十從學生手上收購舊書。經過整理後，放在書架上的舊書會以新書售價的百分之七十五發售。

是否每一本書都以這些百分率收購及賣出？  
是。收購和賣出的百分率都是不變的。

但事實上，U.B.C. Bookstore 卻出現以低過百分之五十的百分率收購舊書的情況。對於一些不在書單上的舊書，U.B.C.

Bookstore 有時亦樂意收購，不過收購價卻非常低賤。這些又如何解釋呢？

是這樣的... 在 U.B.C. Bookstore 收購舊書的人其實校外一間私人舊書買賣公司的職員，他們一方面代表 U.B.C. Bookstore 收購舊書，另一方面則替自己公司收購舊書拿到外面的市場出售。U.B.C. Bookstore 給他們供應一張舊書清單。如果學生拿來的書是我們需要的，那間私人公司的職員便替 U.B.C. Bookstore 以新書售價的百分之五十購入。如果學生拿來的書不在書單上，那間公司的職員便按外面市場的需求，替自己公司出價收購。他們做生意有成本，自然一定有利潤，否則生意怎做下去。

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每個學期，U.B.C. Bookstore 都收購很多舊英文小說，價錢由五毛到一元不等，可惜 Bookstore 的書架上卻很少有舊英文小說出售。為什麼？  
U.B.C. Bookstore 其實很少收購舊英文小說，因為它們需要大量人手處理。那些舊英文小說多數是那間私人舊書公司所收購，然後再拿到外面的市場出售。

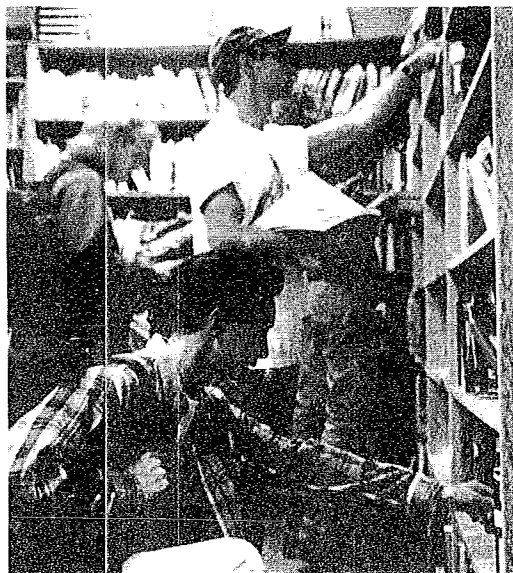
而 U.B.C. Bookstore 買賣舊書的目的是什麼？  
U.B.C. Bookstore 買賣舊書目的是為學生提供服務。

為學生提供服務！

## A.M.S. Bookstore

A.M.S. Bookstore 於何時成立？

A.M.S. Bookstore 於三年前由主第四頁...



## “Golden Books” 書中自有黃金屋 - UBC 舊書買賣服務

...續第三頁

...From page 3

non-profitable. We're not supposed to make any profit. But in case there's a profit, the money will be put into other areas of AMS student services... The money goes back to students.

### \* What advantage does AMS Bookstore have?

\* Money. Students set their own selling prices, therefore they can often sell their books at higher prices, higher than the buy back prices offered by UBC Bookstore. Students who set prices also want to compete with UBC Bookstore, so they set the selling prices a little lower than the re-selling prices of the same used

books in UBC Bookstore. Students who buy used books in AMS Bookstore can thus get a lower price.

### \* What is the purpose of AMS Bookstore?

\* To provide a service to UBC students.

Five books are picked randomly in UBC Bookstore. The table below shows the new book prices and the used book prices of the books picked, as well as the buy back prices offered by UBC Bookstore. It gives students a general idea as to how the UBC Bookstore sets the buying and re-selling prices of used books.

COURSE NO.	HUNU 303	CPSC 218	MATH 221	MATH 255	CIVL 300
BOOK'S TITLE	Ending Hunger	Computer System Architecture	Introduction to Linear Algebra	Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems	Engineering Economics
ORIGINAL PRICE \$	23.56	95.55	58.05	87.60	59.10
USED PRICE \$	19.75	72.15	48.05	66.15	44.35
BUY BACK PRICE \$	5.05	43.75	27.45	40.50	29.65
AMOUNT EARNED	14.70	26.40	20.60	25.65	14.70
% EARNED	291.09	58.07	75.04	63.10	49.58

Alma Mater Society 成立的，我們專為學生寄賣舊書，而每學年只於兩段時間營業：由九月至十月及由一月至二月。

### A.M.S. Bookstore 寄賣什麼類型的舊書？

任何類型的舊書。同學們有任何舊書想出售，都可把書拿到 A.M.S. Bookstore 來寄賣。

### A.M.S. Bookstore 如何定出舊書的售價？

舊書的售價是由同學們自己定的。如果書本賣出，他們便可得到售價的百分之八十。其餘的百分之二十則作為 A.M.S. Bookstore 的服務費。

### 賣不出的舊書又怎樣處理？

A.M.S. Bookstore 會把賣不出



的舊書退還給同學。如果同學不領回賣不出的書本，那些舊書便屬於 A.M.S. Bookstore 了。在下一次的舊書寄賣中，我們以舊書定價的百分之七十五價錢，將那些沒人領回的舊書出售，收益歸 A.M.S. Bookstore。

其實 A.M.S. Bookstore 是不謀利的。我們基本上不可能有任何利潤。但倘若有益餘，A.M.S. Bookstore 會把盈餘撥到 A.M.S. 的學生服務上，把金錢用回在學生身上。

### A.M.S. Bookstore 有什麼優點？

價錢好。在 A.M.S. Bookstore，由於舊書的售價是由學生自行決定的，所以比 U.B.C. Bookstore 的收購價為高。同學們普遍能把舊書賣得高一點價錢。此外，學生為了跟

U.B.C. Bookstore 競爭，會把舊書的售價定得比 U.B.C. Bookstore 的舊書價低一點。同樣的一本舊書，在 A.M.S. Bookstore 買可以比起在 U.B.C. Bookstore 買便宜。在 A.M.S. Bookstore 寄賣舊書，買與賣的都有得益。

### 為何會設立 A.M.S. Bookstore 替學生寄賣舊書？

A.M.S. Bookstore 設立的主要目的是為我們的學生提供服務。

以下的圖表是在 U.B.C. Bookstore 抽樣調查而製成的。表中列出五本書的新舊書售價及 U.B.C. Bookstore 的收購價。目的是希望同學們對 U.B.C. Bookstore 的舊書買賣定價有個概念。

## To All Things Acquiescing in Harmony

A while ago I read an article regarding the premier of China Premier Jiang Zemin's visit to France, with the purpose of not only expanding the relations between the two countries, but also more importantly, to sign an economic trade contract worth 2.5 billion dollars.

China has but recently implemented a new plan to expand their economy, and countries around the world which enforced economic sanctions on China during the Tiananmen Square student revolution period have also begun to reinstate economic trade with China. Logically speaking, the lifting of sanctions would help boost the economical situation in all countries, leading to improved living standards for citizens, for what kind of country would force suffering and unrest upon its citizens due to having to adhere to certain limiting political views? According to Confucius, he believes that all things on Earth should be able to live in perfect harmony and order amongst each other, in mutual acquiescence. As such, a universal equilibrium would be reached, like the flawless rotation of the sun and the moon, or the order of the seasons, never colliding with each other.

Alas, for a country that has thrived on being an advocate of world democracy, France banned the activities of human right groups and

democratic lobbyists from protesting Premier Jiang's visit to France prior to his landing, being afraid that such actions would jeopardise the success of the conference. Finally, as a desperate tactic to save the country's image, the French government showed leniency towards the activists, after they were criticised for being a totalitarian government.

Yet this 'political puppet-show' has but to show that the dominating factor in this scenario was not the overpowering voice of the people, but the greed for money that led to such actions by the French government. Money, or more accurately, greed, can cause a person to throw away his or her self-integrity, and it can also persuade a country to waiver on its political stance. France being a so-called 'avid promoter' of world peace, democracy, and human rights, provided the excuses in that they were only trying to protect their public image and to avoid jeopardising their international relations by banning protests makes one sigh in disappointment, for is there sin in trying to fight for the democracy and freedom of one-quarter of the world's population?

In realising that all things cannot abide in perfect symbiosis, leads to a sigh of regret from those living in a sea of suffering...

## 萬物並育而不相害

較早前從報章上閱到有關中國國家總理江澤民訪問法國的文章。此行目的除了提升兩國邦交關係外，還有一個更重要的原因——總值二十五億美元的經貿合約。

中國剛開始全速邁向經濟開放，有著龐大的發展潛力。一些六四時期對中國作出制裁的國家也開始改變立場，與中國建立經貿關係，從而有利其國家的經濟。

改變國家立場，去令自己的國家更富庶，人民生活更溫飽，其實是有著道理的。試問又有誰願意見到一些國家為了堅守一些國家精神，而不理會國家經濟，導致民不聊生？儒家有道：「萬物並育而不相害」，意即如萬物可以一起發展而不互相侵害，就能達到自然的協調及和諧。正如日月輪流照明；春夏秋冬輪流運行。

可惜的是，一個曾為世界民主鬥士抱不平的國家，居然在江澤民訪問巴黎之前發佈禁令，企圖禁制一些人權組織和民運

團體對江澤民此次訪問作出任何的示威活動。縱使法國最後因被民運團體指責為「警察國家」而改變立場和放寬禁令以企圖避免損害國家形象。但始終這場「政治木偶戲」也未能造出一個令人信服的完場。畢竟這齣木偶劇的勝利者明顯是「金錢」，而犧牲者就是「人權」。

「金錢」的影響力可真大，它

Chinese Written by L.S.  
English Translated by Fred Lam

可令一個人放棄尊嚴，更可左右一個國家的政治立場。一個曾經聲言以維持世界秩序和維護人權為應有責任的國家，竟在自己的國內嘗試以「具有威脅公眾秩序和損害（法國）國際關係」為理由，去阻止那些為中國人民爭取自由的呼聲，實在令人惋惜。

萬物並育而不相害，苦海黎民暗啞咤...

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**紅葉菜館**



卑詩省政府應否用大筆納稅人的金錢去資助「英語作為第二語言課程」(以下簡稱 ESL) 已是爭議一時的話題。前陣子在一些區報內(如 Richmond Revue)也看到有本地人對撥款頗有微言;近日 BC 省改革黨黨領更埋怨亞裔移民不諳英語,耗去加拿大龐大資源。我深信他的言論有其政治意圖。其實有些本地人亦對 ESL 學生存有偏見。我讀高中的時候,有位同學在頒獎典禮上得了個新設的 ESL 學生獎項,固然得獎是值得高興的,豈料她上台後發覺有些人以奇異的目光注視著她,似乎不敢相信一個 ESL 學生會得獎。事後她才向我道出當時難受的心情。

好了,言歸正傳,雖然我也是移民,但亦覺得 ESL 計劃的經濟效益值得商榷。有些學生讀了五年或以上的 ESL,還是沒有起色,卻仍然受到政府全力資助;即使是成人學生,一樣也是麻煩重重。我認識一位移民,以前在香港是教師,曾在這裡義務在教會教授 ESL 成人班,她覺得效果不太理想,因為有些「太空人」的眷屬,每逢丈夫返加,就必定缺席;若果孩子放假,她們也會留在家中,不會上課。

這些太空人家庭的苦處是值得原諒的。不過,正如星島日報專欄作者顧美倩指出,有些移民根本是無心向學,他(她)們上完課後,便成群結隊去飲茶,唱卡拉OK、開雀局等等,ESL 班莫非變成了社交俱

樂部?這也難怪本地人在抱怨政府了。

那麼政府應該怎麼辦呢?顧美倩提出的一個方法可以考慮:每個新加入的 ESL 學生都先得政府全力資助。每年期終所有學生(包括成人)都要參加一個考試,合格者升班後可繼續受到政府全面或局部津貼。這種政策似乎帶點被迫性。

其實我認為整個 ESL 計劃也有修改的必要,先說在學學生,由於現在華裔移民與日俱增,若跟一班同聲同氣的人 ESL 上課(有些更一天上幾小時)只會令自己精神渙散,不肯作新嘗試,新突破,學習進度緩慢是必然的。所以校方可以安排幾位 ESL 老師負責照顧這些學生,並硬性規定要他們上正常英文課程,不需考試,但要參與其他課堂活動,且要評分。與此同時,幾位 ESL 老師可以每週抽出時間作小組輔導,讓學生們分享困難。至於成人學生,我認為他們可定期參與一些社區服務工作,作為課程一部份,那麼他們便可以在實踐中學好英文。

## Subsidy for ESL Classes

### 閑話ESL資助

There has been much discussion on the topic of whether the provincial government of B.C. is responsible for subsidizing English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) classes with taxpayers' money. Many articles have been published voicing concerns from the general public. Just recently, the leader of the B.C. Reform Party expressed his disapproval of new immigrants who are not fluent in English. Furthermore, the government's policy of providing services to these people have met with great political uproar.

I believe there is an underlying political meaning from the politicians' statements. In fact, many local citizens have been discriminating against students who need to take ESL classes. While I was in high school, there was a student who was awarded with an award for ESL students. Receiving an award should have been a joyful event; however, her spirits were dampened by the glares from other students who were shocked to see an ESL student winning an award.

On the other hand, there are people who take ESL for five years and still don't show any improvement in their English. For exam-

ple, according to an ESL professor, who has been devoting her time to teaching ESL students in Vancouver, results have not been ideal because often the wives of the so-called "astronauts" would miss classes when their husbands return to Canada or when the children have a day off school. These mothers usually stay home and do not attend classes.

Although there are exceptions to the rule as Koo Mei Chin of the Sing Tao Daily News points out, there are many immigrants who could not care less if they did not have the chance to learn English. In general, activities such as Karaoke, eating dim sum, or playing mah jong appeal more than going to class. ESL classes are merely occasions for gathering before heading off to their separate activities. Come to think of it, doesn't this make ESL classes a social gathering instead? No wonder many local Vancouverites have been on the government's back.

So how should the government deal with this? Again, Koo Mei Chin suggests "a way to deal with the problem is to have each and every ESL student subsidized by the government at first, then by the

Chinese Written by Juno  
English Translated by  
Wendeline Hung

end of each school year, all students must complete an examination." Those who pass will continue to be subsidized by the government. However, those who fail and would like to continue their ESL education must pay their own tuition fee. Although this may sound unsympathetic but it would be one option to deal with this dilemma.

I personally feel that something must be done. Let's examine the student's point of view. Since there has been a steady increase in the number of Chinese immigrants, ESL classes have been occupied mostly by Chinese students, who always speak their mother tongue. In an inhospitable learning environment such as some ESL classes, where many students are preoccupied with leisure activities and social obligations, how can a serious student have the opportunity to practice what they learn? Furthermore, in a city where the average Chinese person can survive a day without speaking a word of English, how are these ESL students given chances to practice or to learn from their peers? Moreover, the attitudes of some Vancouverites further alienate ESL students in learning the language. So, to reiterate, the government should provide an environment susceptible to learning and English interchange, while weeding out those who are lackadaisical.

## 卑詩大學法律系學生為 低陸平原提供免 費法律援助

UBC Law Faculty Students to

Provide Free Legal Advice

Members of the Legal Advice Program formed by students from UBC's Law Faculty are currently providing free legal services to residents of the Lower Mainland. Their main target is people who do not have the financial means to pay for the expensive legal fees. The program has established twenty service stations within the service area, and one of them provides services in Cantonese. Services include small claims disputes, benefits advisory, unemployment insurance assistance and appeal issues. Also, this program will have special considerations on problems faced by native women, seniors, people with AIDS, and Cantonese-speaking people.

The program is supervised by lawyer Brian Higgins and has provided services for twenty-five years. It is also the second largest such organization in British Columbia.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE: 822-5791

Chinese Written by L.S.  
English Translated by  
Angelee Lee

卑詩大學法律系學生的法律諮詢計劃成員,每年都會為低陸平原居民提供免費法律諮詢服務。主要援助對象,是一些沒有能力負擔沉重訴訟費用的市民。計劃將在服務地區內設立二十個服務站,而其中一個更會提供粵語服務。此服務範圍包括小額錢債糾紛、福利諮詢、失業援助及上訴事宜等等。此外,據說該計劃還特別考慮到婦女居民、耆英、愛滋病患者和不諳英語人士所會遇到的難題。

此計劃將由律師Brian Higgins提供指導。而UBC法律系已提供了這服務廿五年之久,是BC省第二大的法律援助組織。

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## Ubyssy 風波連篇?

Dead again? After the resignation of the second Editor-in-Chief selected by AMS in September, the first one resigned in August. UBC's oldest student newspaper Ubyssy is now facing a life and death crisis which may possibly result in its termination.

Ever since last winter session, the AMS had received substantial complaints about the general quality and the accuracy of the paper. Apart from frequent grammatical and spelling errors, the paper also showed no clear distinction between editorial and news. There were a lot of cases in which contributors, rather than doing detail investigations on the topics they wrote about, simply quoted themselves as news sources. Another main problem was that Ubyssy was no more innovative. Without any aspirations and evocations, last year's Ubyssy was not considered by the readers (which were the majority of UBC students) as representative.

The conflict between the AMS and the Ubyssy's editorial board reached the climax after the election for 94-95 editors in March. Although it was a tradition for the contributors of a particular year's Ubyssy to elect the editorial board of the following school year, the AMS received complaints concerning the fairness of that particular election. After investigation, the AMS found the definition of contributor ambiguous and problematic. The representations of qualified contributors was also questioned. This triggered the Student Council's determination to improve Ubyssy's quality. The first action the Council took was to change the formation of the editorial board from election to selection. An Editor-in-Chief was introduced in order to be responsible for the paper as well as hiring his or her editorial staff. When the Student Council declared the previously elected editorial board invalid, and invited the members of the board to apply

for the new Editor-in-Chief post, the board members filed a lawsuit against AMS for wrongful dismissal.

The next hearing of the lawsuit, despite the fact that two out of eight of the former editors who filed the lawsuit withdrew, is scheduled for late 1995 or early 1996. Although the lawyer representing the AMS, after several hearings in September, found out that they had a good chance of winning, the lawsuit was estimated as to cost the AMS at least \$15,000.

Shortly after its explosive encounter with the invalidated editorial board members, the Student Council started their search for an Editor-in-Chief for Ubyssy and stipulated three essential qualifications for he or she to fulfill: excellent leadership skills; a clear vision of the path the Ubyssy would take; a good understanding of the political situation which he or she will put his or herself in. Unfortunately, it was the two particular persons who, in the opinion of the Student Council, fulfilled the qualifications listed left Ubyssy in its current misfortune. Trevor Curvin, the AMS's initial choice and an Honours journalism graduate from Halifax, resigned his post because he was offered a scholarship by St. Mary's University. Heidi Petersen, a Master candidate in English Literature, resigned and left Ubyssy paralyzed after two weeks she had been selected because she found the post required more skills and time than she had expected.

The future of Ubyssy, according to the AMS Vice President Janice Boyle, will be discussed in the upcoming Council meetings. The Student Council will try its best to bring the Ubyssy back from the dead but it is yet impossible to predict what action, if any, would be taken.

No matter what impressions people had about Ubyssy's past issues, in their minds Ubyssy is a symbol of UBC. It is a pity to see UBC's only official student paper end in such unworthy way.

## Ubyssy

English Written by Denise Ki  
Chinese Translated by  
Vicky Kwan

辦一份學生報，實在不是一件容易的事。要辦一份成功的學生報，適當地任用人材更是要

訣。一向被眾多 UBC 學生認定為最學代表性的校報 Ubyssy，正面臨無了期停刊的危機。原因是一一至今仍然無一適當人選出任該報的總編輯。為了更清楚了解整件事的來龍去脈，我們和 AMS 學生會的副主席 Janice Boyle 作了一個簡短的訪問。以下的內容全部皆以 Janice 提供的資料作為依據：自九月中第二個被委任為總編輯的人選 Heidi Petersen 呈辭後，Ubyssy 便再次面臨這種無奈的局面。至於為何 Ubyssy 遲遲未能覓得群龍之首呢？起因可追溯到今年三月，九四至九五年度總編輯選舉的一段日子。在選舉期間，AMS 曾收到選舉不公平的投訴。投訴指候選者的候選資格界定含糊，懷疑有往年（93-94）的某些編輯部職員舞弊。更有指整個選舉只有二十三人參加投票，選舉欠缺代表性。於是，AMS 宣佈此選舉無效，而以甄選過程代替選舉尋找適當的人選。任何人，無論是否往年的職員，均要遞交履歷以申請總編輯一職。此後，某些從選舉誕生的編輯便申請訴訟，控告AMS 錯誤解散整個編輯內閣。

根據 Janice 所說，原告已由原來的八個編輯減至六個，開審日期則預計在九五年尾至九六年頭。Janice 相信 AMS 的勝數甚高，但卻對在此法律糾紛中，需要耗損超過 \$15,000 而惋惜。

至於被問及 Ubyssy 過去一年的內容極具爭議性，是否

AMS 解散當選編輯的原因之一時，Janice 表示學生會原則上對 Ubyssy 的內容沒有任何規限。對於報紙質素的不滿，亦只限於文法及串字錯誤、不準確報導、報導與評論的區分模糊等等。

至今，學生會仍然努力尋找新任總編輯。申請者須合乎以下三個條件：1) 有極佳的領導才能。2) 對 Ubyssy 有清楚的方針及路向。3) 對自己處身的位置持有明確的政治立場。自三月至今，有兩位申請者被成功委任。可惜，兩位先後因不同的理由而請辭。第一位為 Trevor Curvin，從 Halifax 來的新聞系榮譽學士。由於他榮獲東部 St. Mary's 大學頒發的獎學金，因此他要離開 BC 省赴美。第二位為 Heidi Petersen，UBC 英國文學碩士學生。可惜她在被委任後兩個星期請辭，原因是她認為自己不能付出所需的時間及背負總編輯的重任。

展望將來，Janice 說至今仍未有明確的解決方法，任何決定仍有待商榷。

後記：根據是次訪問，當選編輯被解散乃獨由於選舉的不公平，並無其他原因。但如各讀者曾閱讀上學年 Ubyssy 的話，亦會懷疑其極具爭議性的內容跟這次事件有所關連。本報持著中立的立場，亦希望讀者能從不同的角度看這件事。可惜的是，我們一直未能聯絡上被解散的編委成員，此乃一大遺憾。

## Wild Horse Cafe

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## Is there a Conspiracy Between UBC and a Certain Telecommunications Network?



Many students have noticed lately there have been several booths set-up around campus promoting a certain telecommunications company's budget-cutting, long-distance calling plan. At the same time, many students have also received a letter issued in the name of the university promoting this long distance savings plan along with an application form, which leads one to think what the relationship is between this company and UBC; exactly what kind of profits can the university make with such a liaison; and exactly what kind of benefits can students gain by joining this plan?

According to this telecommunications company, a certain percentage of the fees made by students who call long-distance on this plan will be donated to the university; thus, enhancing funding for the university. Another fact to be noted is that this company offers long distance calling rates which are up to 17 - 60 % cheaper than those of BC Tel, at any time of day. But on the other hand, other such companies throughout Vancouver offer even cheaper rates at specified time slots. This proves that UBC is not co-operating with this specific company in order to gain the best discounts for students; therefore, fellow readers, *caveat emptor!*

For the poor, struggling student of today, the sole reason for joining plans offered by such telecommunications companies is to save big bucks; therefore, before hastily making a decision which will lead to enormous regret, students should seriously consider what the company has to offer them in terms of savings and services, as well as the necessity to join such a plan.

Chinese Written by Kevin Lam,  
Kelvin Yeung & Vivian Yeung  
English Translated by Fred Lam

相信前陣子大家都會發現在校園內多個角落都設有某間長途電話公司的攤位，推銷著它的長途電話節省計劃。同時，相信大部份的同學亦曾收到一封以 UBC 名義寄出的長途電話計劃申請表。此舉令大家都在疑惑究竟 UBC 與該公司有什麼關係？而 UBC 又有沒有從中收取利益呢？還有該公司所提供的服務與收費又有什麼勝人之處？

事實上，該公司聲明會在每次學生使用長途電話服務時都會按比率將部份收益捐予大學。換句話說，愈多學生使用這計劃，大學本身就會獲得愈多的經濟支持。

此外，根據調查所得，該公司的收費不錯在任何時間都比 BC Tel 平上 17 至 60%。但是，在溫哥華的同類型長途電話公司，在不同時段所提供的收費都比該公司更相宜。這點證明 UBC 與該間公司的掛勾並不是基於因為它最能為學生節省長途電話開支。至於真正的合作原因，就留給我們的讀者尋找罷！

站在學生的角度來看，參與此等長途電話服務的目的是要節省更多的金錢。所以同學們在選擇長途電話服務時應該謹慎地考慮自己的需要、電話公司的收費和服務等。精明地挑選合適的公司與計劃，必然會為你節省更多的金錢。

## "Timeless, but not old" ---THE BEETLES

Chinese Written by Juno  
English Translated by  
Wendeline Hung

If you were to ask me which car I find most attractive, I would say the Volkswagen Beetle. As a matter of fact, just recently, I came across an article about a Hong Kong man and his passion for Beetles and Beetles paraphernalia. He owns a collection of scale Beetle models, Beetle magazines, Beetle T-shirts, and of course, the real thing, complete with parts and engines. This is when I begun paying attention to this car.

Actually, I do recall seeing Beetles in Hong Kong, but back then my impressions of them were far from favourable. Perhaps this was due to the fact that I once saw a yellow Beetle struggling helplessly up a steep hill around my house. In fact, the Beetle seemed incapable of travelling uphill and it was a surprise that the car didn't begin rolling back down the hill.

The Beetle was first produced in 1939 and it became a big hit in the fifties and the sixties. Today, when we see cars from the same era, we immediately feel how out of place they seem. However, the Beetle is the one and only car that has withstood the test of the different generations. Looking closely at the headlights, one probably sees them as a pair of eyes brilliantly staring out. The Beetle has created a style of its own. The body of the

car is quite durable and if you want to up-date your Beetle, try painting it in bright colours. As well, adding special decorations can also create an original look. Moreover, when the Beetle is painted in a more conservative colour, such as black or white, or if it is modified into a convertible, it can give a "classical" impression.

Another originality credited to the Beetle is its mid-engined design. Contrary to what the name implies, the engine is located in the back and the trunk is relocated to the front of the car. It is claimed that even if the Beetle accidentally plunges into the ocean, it would not sink like other cars.

We must be careful not to base our preference solely on the Beetle's exterior appearance. Replacing its original engine with a newer one would also increase its durability and credibility. The only fault that I find with the car is its unbearable noise level.

Though one of the largest car manufacturers in Europe, Volkswagen no longer sells the traditional Beetle, except in South America, where new Beetles are exported from Mexico. As such, I do not foresee Beetles becoming extinct because of its popularity, and it will probably become a prized collector's item in the future.

PS: It has been rumoured that the spiritual successor to the Beetle, the Volkswagen Concept I, may be launched in the near future. For all those Beetle fans out there, keep an eye out for this newly designed Beetle.

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若你問哪款汽車外表最富吸引力，我的答案是福士甲蟲車 (Volkswagen Beetle)。

前陣子在報紙上看到一個香港人自幼便深深愛上了甲蟲車，蒐集了無數模型、說明書，還有T恤，當然也擁有一部真車。這時我才開始對這種車注意起來。其實我在香港也有看見過甲蟲車，不過最初對它的印象並不十分好：當時我家附近有個大斜坡，一次瞥見一部正在上斜的黃色甲蟲車氣力不繼，幾經辛苦才不致滑下來，煞是危險！

甲蟲在一九三九年出產五、六十年代大行其道，今天看見其他同年代的汽車，不免會有累贅、不合時宜的感覺，惟獨是甲蟲才經得起時間的考驗。兩盞車頭燈就活像一對圓睜睜、精靈的眼睛，性格獨特，身軀極之堅固，如果你選擇上淺綠色、五顏六色之類比較「出位」的裝飾，看起來有型且絕不落後，換上深黑、白色或開蓬車型，也不失穩重，相當典雅。甲蟲車也有其他獨特之處，其機器在車尾，而行李箱則在車頭，此外若它不幸跌入海中，也不會

歷久不衰小甲蟲

立刻沉下，信不信由你。我以前便聽過甲蟲車橫渡大西洋的壯舉！

福士身為歐洲最大車廠，現在也不出售經典典型的甲蟲了，但我認為甲蟲車完全不會受到淘汰的威脅，卻只會歷久常新，魅力不減呢！但是單靠外表吸引還是不夠的，若要令它更富吸引力，則要非改裝不可，因為甲蟲車也有個大缺點：實在太嘈吵了！

後記：  
側聞新改良的甲蟲車在可見將來正式投產，讓萬千甲蟲迷不再續這段不解緣。

## The Flyin' Bob

## 賣藝者專訪

Is he a bird?  
Is he a plane?  
Is he Superman? NO!  
He's a Street Performer!

Flyin' Bob, also known as Bob Palmer, was one of 25 buskers who brightened up Downtown Vancouver with cheers and laughter this summer in Streetfare '94, the city's first international festival of professional street entertainment.

Bob stood in front of the audience performing his hilarious act. Shrieks of laughter ringing here and there. On Bob's forehead, drops of sweat glistened under the noon sun. The audience clapped and cheered and Bob could not help grinning from ear to ear...

The show was over in 15 minutes. Bob chatted with me about the show excitedly while he was still wiping his forehead. Bob, being a big and playful kid, would talk about his performances seriously, and then do something to make you chuckle. While you are listening to what he has to say, you can feel his love and devotion towards his work and his life.

## Pursue Your Goal

Bob is 38. Since he was young, he was obsessed about juggling, tightrope walking and learning tricks. However, he did not start street performing until a decade ago. Before becoming a professional busker, Bob had held many jobs. Unfortunately, not a single job could give him pleasure and satisfaction. He always felt that something was missing in his life.

"I once worked on the kill floor of a meat packing plant, which was the worst, absolutely the worst job of my life. I did that for one summer and that was it. That was a very, very low point in my life. I would never go back to that."

"I then worked in a book and magazine warehouse. I was there for almost 10 years, slinging boxes around, shipping and receiving, managing a department." Bob then quickly covered my tape recorder with his hand and showed me a playful smile. "After a while, it was

all crap, it was *bullshit*."

About 10 years ago, Bob began performing in some small fairs in his spare time. Then he started street performing in the Edmonton Fringe Festival. That experience became a turning point in his life. It seemed that he had awakened from a dream.

"I thought, this is it. This is my goal. This is what I want to do. Since then, I've been pursuing my goal 100 percent." So, Bob quit his warehouse job and became a full-time busker. Although he travels here and there to work and his income is not as stable as before, he has never regretted the decision he has made because after wandering at the crossroads of his life after all these years, Bob has finally found the way he wants to go.

"If I'm still working in the warehouse now, I'll be crabby, cynical, tired, fat and unhappy." Bob paused for a second and then continued with a solemn expression on his face. "This is the best thing that has ever happened to me. I have too much fun and I'm doing street performing as long as I can."

## Push Your Limit

Bob loves to learn how to do things. No matter if it's juggling, coin catching, unicycling, chin balancing or tightrope walking, Bob has learned to do all these skills by himself. Bob said although he could do those skills "in his sleep," he is still learning new things, challenging his own ability every day.

"I've been doing lots of performances for the past 10 years. And just last year, I started to think about what I was trying to accomplish. That's what I came up with over the last year. Anything I'm doing, I'm pushing my limit."

"My whole show is about stretching limits, see how far you can take things. If you don't push yourself right to the point of failure, you never know what you're capable of doing."

"I make mistakes all the time. Making mistakes is important because I can get to talk about it in front of the audience and push myself."

Bob tapped his heart lightly with his fist and said, "when you have a really good show and the audience is really with you and everything works fine, there is nothing like it. You get *such* a great feeling. It's amazing, you can't describe it." Then he made a funny face and continued, "when it's bad, it's the worst. You're completely exposed. You're standing out there, *naked*."

## Develop Your Own Style

Unlike performers in Russian or Chinese circuses, Bob does not have super technical skills. But he thinks that what is attractive about a successful performer is not the skills he or she has, but rather the style of the performer. Who you are is more important than what you do. Thus, Bob likes to make fun of techniques and focus more on being silly. He hopes he can show his audience who he is by what he does, by his approach, and by his attitude.

Also, Bob loves to communicate with the audience. He always tries to trick the audience into becoming his volunteers. Those "lucky" people know they have fallen into Bob's trap but they enjoy playing along with him.

Remembering the volunteers who were tricked by him, Bob grinned impishly and said, "I go and grab people. I try to see what they can make me do and what I can make them do. It's all about playing. Let's play...I'm not harmful or threatening. I just want to fool around and be silly and play. Hey, come on, let's all play together."

## Afterthought

In others' eyes, street performers are perhaps somebody who only try to earn a living by playing small tricks. In Bob's eyes, however, street performing is a serious profession. Bob is always trying to be silly and making the world laugh, with his heart and soul. Street performing not only brings Bob a goal and challenge, but also a positive perspective of life. As the name of the show "Flyin' Bob" indicates, Bob hopes to fly higher, fly farther.

## 想飛的賣藝人

English and Chinese Written by  
Venus Chan

## 挑戰極限

Bob 玩的雜耍，不論是拋球、踏單車、或是走鋼線等，全是無師自通的。雖然十年下來，他的表演技巧已十分熟練，但 Bob 說他每天都仍在學習，不斷向自己的潛能挑戰。

「有一日我問自己：表演了多年，我究竟想做到些什麼？答案是：每次表演我都向自己的極限挑戰。有時我雖然學懂了一項雜耍，但我並不甘心，我會再踏前一步，把難度加深，看看自己的能力可做到什麼，去到那裡。」

「我也有失手的時候，但那並不緊要。因為當我在觀眾面前失手，我會更加激勵自己：下次一定要做得更好！」

「如果表演順利成功，觀眾又百分百投入，那種興奮的感覺是不可替代和無法形容的。但假若表演不成功，觀眾不投入，那便是最失敗的了，你感到自己像赤裸裸的展示在人群前。」

## 創造自我

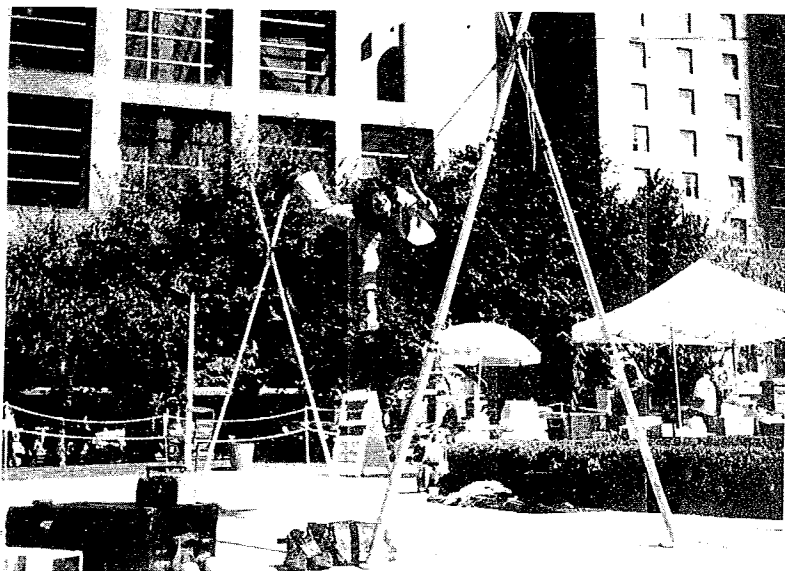
Bob 耍的雜技難度並不像蘇聯或中國馬戲班的那麼高，但 Bob 對這並不為意，他覺得一個成功的街頭賣藝者吸引觀眾的，並不是他的高難度動作，而是他獨特的個人風格。Bob 經常在一些普通的雜耍中加添滑稽元素，務求令觀眾看得捧腹大笑。Bob 希望能夠藉著獨特的表演風格，令觀眾認識自己。

此外，Bob 亦喜歡讓觀眾參與演出，和他們打成一片。他常用「詭計」愚弄觀眾。觀眾明知上了當，但仍興致勃勃的客串做表演嘉賓，任他「擺佈」。

想起剛才給他愚弄的觀眾，Bob 臉上露出一個小鬼般的笑容。「我時常把觀眾溶入我的表演中。我看看他們可以令我做些什麼，而我又可以令他們做些什麼。其實整個表演就是一個『玩』字，大家一起來玩吧！我不是一個危險的人，我只想嘻嘻哈哈的嬉戲，我也只是想觀眾嘻嘻哈哈的嬉戲。」

## 後記

在別人眼中，街頭賣藝者或許是些只懂得耍弄兩三手雜技來糊口飯吃的人。但是在 Bob 心目中，街頭賣藝是一門很認真的職業。他一絲不苟的嬉戲，全心全意的逗人歡笑。街頭賣藝不但帶給 Bob 理想、挑戰，更帶給他積極的人生（豐盛的人生）觀，正如自己的藝名 Flyin' Bob 一樣，Bob 渴望每一天都能飛得高一點，遠一點。





# To the Student Body of UBC

## 致UBC同學書

Chinese Written by David Ng,  
Chairman, Association of  
Restaurant Managers,  
Hong Kong  
English Translated by  
Wendeline Hung

摘自香港新晚報，一九九四年二月七、八日

我們都明白新陳代謝的道理。任何一個國家，或任何一個機構，都了解到培養和發掘精英人才作為接班人的重要性。

因為，無論在任者有多大能耐，他們總有退下來的日子。培養精英人才接班是一個必然的過程。大學教育是培育精英人才的溫床，而大學亦是社會的人才庫。超卓能幹的大學畢業生，是未來經濟、行政、政治、及多方面領導層的接班人。

這並不是說，大學裡每一個同學都是精英份子，都是各行業的未來領導者。學業上的成績跟能否在社會成功基本上是兩碼子的事。

能進大學，除了經濟條件之外，這僅表示他們在小學、中學及大學預科的成績優異而已。

大學畢業，即使一等榮譽畢業生，亦只表示他們在某一學科上的成就，可能有成為精英人才的潛質，距離成為精英份子仍遠。學歷亦只是在某一學科中的認可程度。

什麼是精英人才呢？

學歷只是成為精英人才其中一個因素。精英人才，他們不單有較高的智慧和才幹，最重要的，他們要有一個良好品格、遠大的胸襟和抱負，而且亦應具有對國家、對社會有使命感。

製造名成利就的人才並不是大學

設立的目的。因為，培養人才，同時把這比較優秀的人才放在適當的位置而讓他們發揮，是每一個政府首要任務之一，亦是設立大學的目的。

這樣，在學的同學可撫心自問，及看看自己身邊的同學，我們進入大學的目的是什麼？

我們在學期間，可有盡量利用這個人生最重要的築基機會充實自己，自己對世界、對人生的視野擴闊，自我完善而找出自己人生的路向，找出自己對國家、對社會的使命和責任？對亞洲的同學來說，我們更要在學習西方國家較佳的科技、學術知識的同時，切勿忘了自己國家的優良文化傳統。世事無絕對，張開眼睛，多作思考，我們生活的素質將更豐盛。

Some people say that university is a place where one can develop skills to prepare themselves to be tomorrow's leaders. As such, university graduates can be potential leaders in finance, government, politics, and the like. However, this does not imply that all university students will become leaders of our society. Marks obtained in university have no correlation as to how successful a person will become in their future working environment.

But before all this begins, one must be admitted first. Admittance to university creates both financial and academic problems for many students. A candidate must be able to support their tuition and costs. Also, the accumulation of reasonable good grades from elementary to high school also affect a person's chance of getting into a university.

Because the road to success is a lengthy one, not only dependent on academic standing, a first-class standing only reflects the capability to become successful. So, what do we mean by describing a person as a skillful leader.

Getting an education is only one of the many aspects of becoming a qualified leader. Leaders are generally quite intelligent and possess an ability to lead, but even more important is that they are responsible and also they are always aware of events that are happening throughout the world and in their society.

Universities are not set up for creating rich and powerful candidates. Developing skills for leadership and successfully placing potential leaders in the right environment where they will excel is a task most governments tackle.

For those who are currently studying, take a minute and ask yourself, "Why did I decide to attend university?"

Within the few years we spend at university, have we use this chance to accomplish what we had set out for? Whether it being understanding our relationship between ourselves and society, fulfilling our needs, discovering the path we would like to follow, or determining our responsibilities towards the country and towards the society. For many Asian students, we must also take into consideration what Westerners have to offer us; learn about their advances in technology and their direction in the educational field. Also, we must not forget our own cultures and traditions. There is nothing impossible in this world; we must open our eyes and see for ourselves what the world has to offer.

## 殘而不廢

### Working with the Disabled

Last year, I had the opportunity of volunteering in one of the TMH (Trainable Mentally Handicapped) classes at all Canadian public schools. My shallow knowledge of and discrimination against the mentally challenged on this subject left me questioning. But after spending six months in the program, I began to accumulate a new understanding and respect for people who are mentally disabled.

It is unfair and even insulting to call those mentally handicapped people as "dumb." Despite their difficulties in controlling their emotion and concentration, the mentally handicapped have very conscientious working habits. Moreover, some handicapped students have talents in areas like music, dancing and painting that are even better than that of "ordinary" people. Those talents should be encouraged and nourished.

In addition, these students are completely harmless; they are friendly, easygoing, and they joke with one another like ordinary teenagers. In school, they do artwork, and watch movies as well (although they might not understand the content). They also learn to do housework, for example, doing dishes and assisting in chores like loading pop cans into the pop machines. Also, they can relax by taking a walk at the park or to the malls.

The TMH Program should definitely be encouraged, but improvement is needed. Peer tutors can only work three hours a week with the students, and for a duration of only half a year. Owing to the limited time, the tutors are less involved, and they never acquire enough experience nor skills. Moreover, teachers and training assistants lack long-term plans: the students will do artwork this class, and go for a walk next class. Thus, the handicapped students' chances of acquiring adequate skills in any particular area is greatly reduced. Since homework is not given, the students cannot practise what they have learned. Because of this, without improving this program, the student stands to gain very little from the TMH program.

Chinese Written by Juno  
English Translated by  
Josephine Kwan

加拿大的公立學校都有特別為弱能傷殘人士而設的 T.M.H. (Trainable Mentally Handicapped) 班，去年我便有機會在這些班內服務。

在此之前，我對弱智人士從來都沒有採取過歧視的態度，可是由於了解貧乏，故此每逢在街上碰見他們時，總是避之則吉，生怕會遇險。

但經過半年的接觸後，我對他們的觀感也迥然不同。

第一：用「低能」、「白痴」這些詞語來形容他們一點都不貼切，甚至有侮辱。

成份，先說輕度弱智者：他們雖然較常人難以控制情緒，集中力亦較弱，可是他們的工作態度絕不苟且，亦不會「練精學懶」。

另一方面，個別弱智者更擁有音樂、繪畫、跳舞等天賦才華，可以跟常人比個高下，實在應多加培養他們。

再者，這些同學是完全沒有攻擊性的：他們是友善、親切的一群。什麼種族歧視、爾虞我詐，在他們的世界內根本並不存在。他們也會像一般年青人互相開玩笑。平日在校內他們做勞作，看影帶（他們不會明白戲中內容），學做家务（如洗碗）；協助把汽水罐放入售賣機內；偶爾他們也外出遊玩或到公園鬆弛一下。

但是學校的 T.M.H. 課程仍有不足之處：學生輔助員只有一星期三小時的工作時間，而且只維半年，學生對弱智者的經驗未足便要離開，不免有點遺憾。再者，負責的老師和助理皆欠缺長遠學習計劃，每課都做些不同的活動，這次上了美術，下次便外出散步，使學生不能持續學好其中一項活動，加上沒有家課，學習成效不太顯著。

後記：  
如果你們在弱智人仕的服務上有豐富的經驗，不妨來稿分享一下！

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ON HALLOW'S EVE?

The Alma Mater Society is pleased to sponsor the 3rd Annual

### Trick or Treat for the Food Bank

We'd be pleased to accept your help in canvassing the homes of Point Grey and Kitsilano for non-perishable food items. On Halloween's Eve, Monday, October 31, we'll meet at 6:00 pm in SUB 212A. From there, you'll be transported along with your team to an assigned area in Point Grey or Kitsilano. (Those with trucks or cars with which to transport volunteers and food will be reimbursed for their gas expenses.) Afterwards, we'll return to the SUB for some well deserved refreshments.

For more information, please contact Leah Costello, Coordinator of External Affairs, in SUB 250 at 822-2050 or Nicole Ashurst at 822-5085.

Help the Food Bank meet the needs of those who are hungry in Vancouver.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY  
UBC STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The establishment of the Vancouver Chinese Community Radio (CCR) has led broadcasting industries to a new era for both Vancouver and Hong Kong. After moving to Vancouver, the broadcasting services founded by a group of Hong Kong professionals not only had a great impact on the local mass media, but also have internationalized the Chinese broadcasting. The broadcasting industries in Vancouver and Hong Kong are gradually unified due to the continuous cultural exchange and the advancement in communication, and have entered into an era of harmonious partnership.

During a year of broadcasting, CCR has moved along with the Hong Kong and local broadcasting industries. It has taken great efforts in producing program suitable for all ages, and strove to become a successful and comprehensive broadcasting association. These

contributions are from the pioneers who arrived one or more years ago. They took advantage of the chance for development, bravely faced the challenges, and made wise decisions. The director of CCR, Mr. Michael Ng, was one of them.

Michael first started to work for a newspaper when he was still in university (1974), and dealing with work pressure is not unfamiliar for him. "At that time, employers had high expectations for university graduates. When the graduates could not cope with their jobs, they would often be 'despised'," Michael said.

After working for about a year, Michael became the host for a Radio and Television Hong Kong program. He was deeply impressed by the production of the report on the Sino-British Talk in 82-83 about the future of Hong Kong. "Those 20 odd rounds of meetings were confidential. Our responsibility was to let the public know

what was going on. Being the person in charge of program planning, operation and review, I was exhausted," Michael said. In the end, his efforts were not in vain. "Although the support was insufficient, I successfully obtained the direct broadcasting of the press conference."

Michael Ng is extremely successful in the broadcasting field. After working for only a short period of time as a reporter, he was granted "Best Reporter of the Year" by the Hong Kong Reporters' Association. He was also awarded a scholarship from the Thomson Foundation, the British press magazine, for further studies in Finance and Economics. Due to his excellent performance in work, Michael got promoted from a junior reporter to various senior posts such as senior reporter, financial editor, assistant editor, editor and the management level. At the same time, he has also advanced to tele-

vision broadcasting, and hosted "The City Forum" until his immigration to Canada.

Becoming the director of CCR was not unexpected. "Before the immigration, I had already in mind a plan of Chinese broadcasting in Canada. To start with, I traveled between Hong Kong and Vancouver, and made a lot of contact between the two places. Finally, I established CCR with a couple of good friends like Mary Lo and Yip-Mei Lo," Michael said. It is often very difficult to start a new service from scratch, "the biggest obstacle is the lack of manpower and support, due to the small Chinese population and the low spending power of the community. Furthermore, the Chinese broadcasting industry itself is still its developing stage."

When talking about his experience as a director, Michael said that the job was very stressful. When comparing the work in Van-

couver to that in Hong Kong, he said, "the work here in CCR is satisfactory, but of course it is quite different from that in Hong Kong. The competition in Hong Kong is much higher, and it is more difficult to meet the stringent requirement. On the other hand, the Chinese broadcasting industry in Vancouver is still developing, and the work here is more challenging. The work in these two places have their own attractive aspects."

"Even in my most difficult times, I did not give up. My interest in this field is my motivation. Broadcasting work is very exciting, since there are different people and tasks to be met each day. I feel 'addicted' to accept challenges, especially when there is an exclusive story to be investigated. My secret is to work harder to make up for my shortcomings. I like living in Canada, but it is more important to adapt to the life here and serve the society."

## "Initiating a New Era in Chinese Radio Broadcasting"

- An Interview with Michael Ng

溫哥華中文電台的成立，為溫哥華甚至香港的廣播業開拓了一個嶄新的局面。由香港一批電台專業人士一手奠定的廣播事業，移司陣地到溫市後，不但衝擊了本地的傳播界，更促進了中文廣播事業的世界化。文化開放及交通資訊發達促成溫哥華與香港的廣播業逐漸統一，進入一個水乳交融的時代。

經過年多的廣播，中文電台一直與本地及香港的廣播業同步並進，致力製作節目迎合老、中、青各層面，務求成為一個成功的綜合性廣播機構。這輝煌成績的幕後功臣包括那班一年多前到步的先鋒部隊。他們把握這個絕好的發展機會，勇敢地承受挑戰與抉擇，其中中文電台台長吳明林亦不例外。對早在大學時代（七四年）已投入報界工作的吳明林來說，壓力已是司空見慣：

「當時各行業的老行尊對大學畢業生期望甚殷；當校園學到的理論不能實踐於工作上時，新入行的的大學生未免會被『瞧不起』。」

在報館浸淫了一年多，吳明林加入了香港電台當主持一職，在職期間，以籌劃八二至八四年香港前途會談的報導最為深刻：

「二十多回合的談判都是秘密進行，而我們的責任則是採訪到資料使聽眾不致被蒙在鼓裡。身為總負責人，身兼籌劃、執行、檢討等責任，實在叫我心疲力疲。」

但努力始終沒有白費：「在沒有足夠支援的環境下，爭取到記者招待會直播是一項難得的成就。」

吳明林在廣播界的成績彪炳。初入行不久就獲得了香港記者協會頒發的全年最佳記者獎，另外更獲贈英國報業大王 Thomson Foundation 的獎學金以作進修財經的費用。憑著出

色的表現，吳明林由初級記者，晉升至編輯、採訪主任、財經編輯、副編輯、總編輯至行政管理階層。同時他亦躍進電視，主持城市論壇直至移民。

當上中文電台的台長並不是偶然的：「早在移民前已在籌劃現在的工作。初期以『太空人』身份，不斷與香港及溫哥華兩地聯絡，繼而與數名行內友好如盧玉鳳、盧業媚（義務顧問）等人正式成立了溫哥華中文電台。」

萬事起頭難，「最大的障礙是人力及支援不足，因為華人人數不多，而總體消費力比不上香港。再者中文廣播事業還是在發展階段。」

論及當台長的感受，吳明林答稱「壓力大」。至於香港與溫哥華工作的分別：「現時電台的工作尚算滿意，但與香港當然略有不同。香港工作競爭比較大，要求也比較嚴峻。溫哥華的中文廣播業則正在發展中，工作較有挑戰性。可謂各有各吸引的地方。」

對未來的日子，吳明林充滿信心：「一方面務求資訊及音樂節目現代化，另一方面鼓勵創意，希望華人社會可以受益。」

「就算在最辛苦的時候也沒有打算放棄，我對這行的興趣就是工作的原動力。廣播業並不刻板，因每天都要面對不同的人 and 事。富有挑戰性的工作令我甚至有上癮的感覺，尤其是當採訪到獨家新聞。我的秘訣是將勤補拙。我喜歡加拿大的生活環境，最重要的是能適應主流，投入社會。」

Chinese Written by Beatrice Lai  
English Translated by Ivy Yung

## 吳明林專訪——開拓一個水乳交融的時代



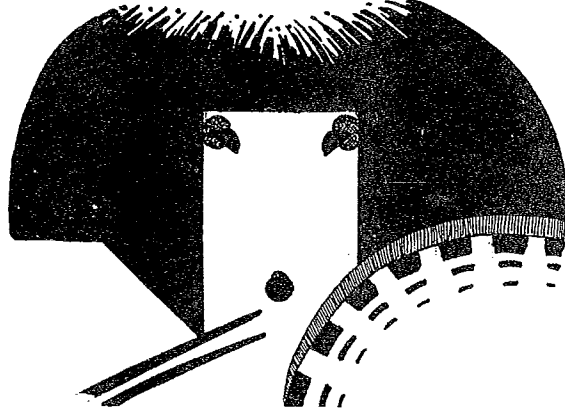
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## 校園 洗手間 內的

## "民間藝術"

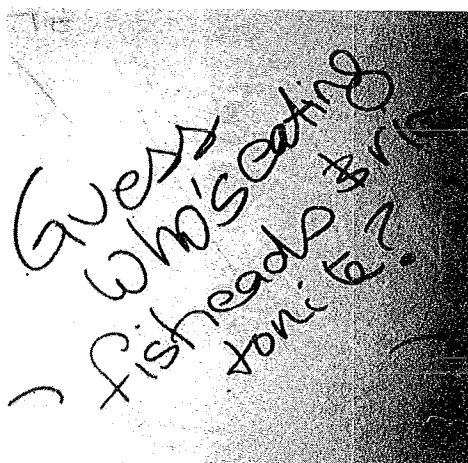
讀者們是否對照片中的地方非常熟悉？相片中的地方其實是UBC內的洗手間，或許大家在「方便」之時對這些塗鴉有所察覺。據筆者走訪所得，此類「校園藝術」在學生大樓(SUB)以及ANGUS的男廁內發展得最為蓬勃。

事實上，校方每年在九月開課前，都會把這些「塗鴉」除去。但當仔細察看時，仍不難發現一些直接或間接攻擊亞洲新移民的字句，最普遍的對象為中國人。

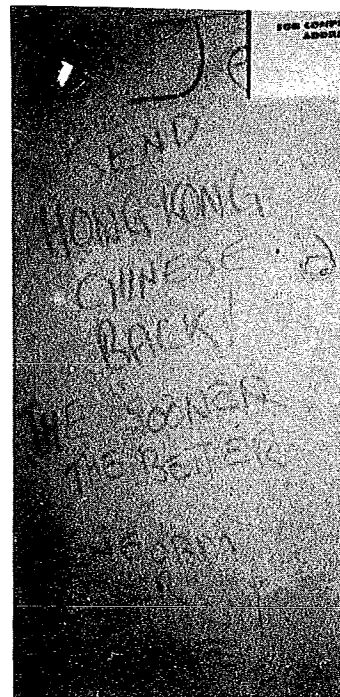
這種種族間磨擦的現象的存在，反映了加拿大這個鼓吹多元文化的國家內，仍存有種族間的歧視和誤會。再者「種族歧視者」這種「背向公眾」地將反種族意識「發向公眾」的行為，著實令一群新移民學生對他日投身這個社會衍生了另一種隱憂。他們可能會擔心在這個社會中，將不能找到和諧與共識……

究竟造成這些中西文化間的隔

膜，應歸咎於那一方的責任呢？還是雙方都有點兒「不是」？先談「塗鴉」的一群：他們的舉動毋疑是破壞著這個多元文化國家成長的秩序。再談這群「新」加拿大人。有云「入鄉隨俗」，新移民學生應抱有積極的態度去適應與及溶入新的文化和習俗。可惜的是，似乎還有少數人完全忽略了這一點。試舉一個實例，在圖書館或課室內肆意放聲用中文交談的情形屢見不鮮。讀者們可以反問：「幹麼中國人跟中國人要用英語交談？」雖則筆者也有著同樣的想法，但想深一層，當一位不懂中文的外國人身處一群大聲用中文交談的學生的環境內，他會有著何種的感受？但有一點可以肯定的是，種族間的誤會很大可能在雙方持有不同觀點情況下產生。在缺乏溝通的環境下，雙方之間的誤會日積月累地加深，而在公物上塗鴉反種族字句以求宣洩，竟然成為了一個非偶然的普遍現象。



Chinese Written by Juno &  
To Cheung  
English Translated by Fred Lam



this article is more familiar with the lifestyles and habits of the Chinese, all further references will only deal with the Chinese population and no other ethnic groups so as not to mislead or misinform readers).

Such graffiti reflect the tension and discrimination which exists between different ethnic groups which reside in this large melting pot called Canada. Those who underhandedly promote racism to the public by writing such obscenities indirectly builds-up feelings of pessimism and wariness in the hearts of new Chinese immigrant students who are struggling to become assimilated into Canadian society,

giving them a feeling that the new environment in which they are living in will never accept them.

So who are we to blame for this inherent gap between Western and Asian cultures? Or is there fault in both parties? First, let us take a look at those who graffiti the washrooms. Not only are they upsetting the delicate ethnic balance in Canada by promoting racism, they also degrade the maturity of university students by vandalizing school property. Now, applause can be given to those Chinese immigrants who sincerely attempt to assimilate into Canadian society, but there are also a certain population of students who seem devoid of such attempts. For example, cases can be seen in libraries and lecture halls where Chinese students blatantly converse in Chinese, oblivious to the others around them. Of course, some readers will ask: "Why should Chinese people speak to fellow Chinese in English?" Actually, the writer sympathizes for your predicament, but let us put ourselves into the shoes of those who do not understand the Chinese language, yet have to be amongst a group of foreign language speakers. How would we feel then? Of course, there will be some readers who think nothing of the situation, but one thing is for sure, and that is that the misunderstanding between ethnic groups may very well be produced under such conditions in which there exists a lack of communication and mutual understanding. This may lead to unnecessary outbursts of frustration, leading to the obscenities on the washroom walls, for example. Dare we think of more severe cases?

## Campus Artwork in UBC Washrooms

Does the place in the photo insert seem familiar to you? Needless to say, practically all university students would have had the privilege to enter into one of UBC's most popular hang-outs --- the washrooms. But take a closer look at the

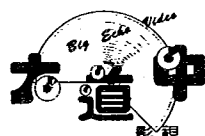
picture. Notice the fabulous artwork scoured across the walls of the partitions? Coined "campus artwork" in this article, these miniature "masterpieces" can be found to flourish most rampantly in the washrooms of the SUB and Angus.

Campus maintenance tedi-

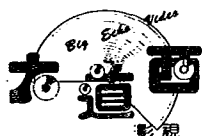
ously toils to remove most of these graffiti every year before the fall term begins, but it is not hard to decipher out remnants of snide remarks which either blatantly or subtly attack Asian new immigrants, with particular stress on Chinese immigrants in some cases (since the writer of

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越洋送暖

## A Letter from Hong Kong University

English Written by Irene Cheng,  
Hong Kong University  
Chinese Translated by  
Phyllis Kwan

# 香港大學

在很多人心目中，「香港大學」這幾個字代表著的就是尊貴、高等、聰敏及滿有充勁。但唯獨會親身體驗過港大生活的人，才能正確地形容此所容納了一萬二千學生的學府。

### 她的歷史.....

有八十年歷史的港大，是香港第一所大學，為香港專上學府的先驅。雖然港大一直都依循英國式學制，但她在人數、文化氣候及學生背景方面，亦有其特色。

由於香港在十九世紀中葉被割讓予英國，不論政府或商行都為英國人壟斷，而成立於二十世紀初期，當時只有文、工及醫三學系的港大，亦毫不例外地以英籍官員或大班（大洋行的頭目）子弟為多數。得以入讀的華人學生，非家底雄厚，就是與殖民地勢力有著緊密聯繫。當時的港大，實際上是為上流社會而設的。

隨著普及教育得到重視，港大亦漸向公眾開放。但礙於學位有限，只有少數成績卓越的學生，得以進入大學之門。而因此這些學生皆被看為精英，社會對他們有著頗高的期望。現時，很多政府官員、立法局議員及商界巨人都為港大畢業生。近年，由於學位增加，才令更多不同背景的學生得以入讀。

### 大學一年級——蜜月年.....

我相信大部份曾受高等程度會考（實質為港大入學試）折磨的學生，都會期待著入讀大學後必定能鬆一口氣。對不起，港大絕不讓任何新生有舒緩的機會。在他們甫踏出註冊處，即有無數學生會社將派之不盡的傳單塞進他們手里，絕對不放過任何拉攏新生入會的機會。大部份新生亦樂於從書本中跳出來，參與不同的課餘活動。

在開學之前，校園內已隨處可見各組社的海報及橫額，為他們各自的新生營而大肆宣傳。新生營是為了幫助新生投入新環境及彼此認識，故此每位新生通常都會參加一至兩個營。但去年有一位女同學居然於一

個月內參加了九個營！

新生營的活動不外乎集體遊戲、通宵交談等，但以喊口號為最特別的地方。所有營內的同學皆一同高呼著港大及各宿舍的特別口號，這種被視為近乎「顛狂」的行為，是為了提高同學們的士氣。這是港大新生營不可或缺的環節。

晚上，營友都不願入睡，因為這是說港大鬼故事的上好時機。最為津津樂道的是一個關於蓮花池的故事。每晚半夜一隻女鬼就會出現在池畔，若有男生經過，她會問他時間，他一回答則被女鬼拉落蓮花池中。據說她曾是港大學生，某日在此跳池自盡。所以男生們都不敢在半夜到蓮花池。

開學初期，所有新生都會陶醉在無拘無束的氣氛中，就算不上課而去逛街遊玩，也沒有人會加以干涉；只要不犯校規，就甚麼也可以。但慢慢地，新生會開始感到無聊及煩躁，加上中學同學已不在身邊，新相識的也只是泛泛之交，疏離感由此而生。其中一個舒緩的方法，就是入住宿舍或參加學會。

### 宿舍及學會.....

港大設有九個宿舍，例如：Swire, St. Johns, Ricci 等。每一個宿舍都有其特色，例如 Ricci 為一所男生宿舍，擅長於運動。Swire 則以宿生之間的緊密聯繫而著名。Swire 注重宿舍內的團結，所以每個月都會設一個特別晚宴，每次邀請嘉賓演講，而宿生們就要穿上禮服赴宴。當然，高呼口號亦是晚宴後不可缺的環節。

除了可以離開家人過獨立生活外，親密的宿生關係是最主要吸引學生申請入住宿舍的原因。但由於宿位有限，居住得較遠的學生會被優先考慮。所有申請人在正式被接納前，均須通過現任宿生嚴厲的考驗，以反映該生是否能對宿舍效忠。有些被要求作多圈的環校跑，有些男生更被要求半裸地跑出街外。那些不能忍受這類惡作劇的，便放棄入住宿舍。其實在眾多批評之下，近年的至第十三頁...

Whenever one hears the name "University of Hong Kong", what immediately comes to mind are some different qualities: respect, high-esteem, positive energy and intelligence. But only those who have experienced university life at Hong Kong University can pick out the appropriate words to describe this university with a student body of 12,000.

### History

HKU is the *tête fromage* (head cheese) among other post-secondary institutions in Hong Kong because it was the first university in Hong Kong, with a history of over 80 years. Since then it has been following the British university system; but in terms of size, culture and students' background, it differs significantly.

Hong Kong has been a colony under British rule for 150 years. When HKU was established in the early 20th century, the British were the dominant group in trading firms, government, and with no exception, in the academia. The only three faculties: Arts, Engineering and Medicine were filled by descendants of white officials and *taipans* (a Cantonese jargon which refers to the heads of big trading firms owned by the British). Chinese students were either buttressed by strong family background or had a close connection with the colonial power. HKU was actually an assembly of the upper class.

With the development of education, the university has gradually opened to the public. However, positions are extremely limited. Only the cream of the crop in the HONG KONG Advanced Level Exams (the university entrance exams) are fortunate enough to gain admittance into the university. The general public has high expectation towards them because they are

considered as the elite. Nowadays, many government officials, Legislative Councilors and business giants are HKU's alumni.

Presently, the university brings in students from different backgrounds.

### First year - the Honeymoon Year

I bet most freshmen that have been "tortured" by A-level exams will look forward to taking a breath of fresh air in their first year, also known as the "Honeymoon Year". Not likely. HKU will prove to be a more trying experience. Once the freshman has left the registrar's office and becomes a "registered" student, he is surrounded by a swarm of student society activists, who do not miss a chance to recruit new members by cramming the freshmen with pamphlets and coupons. On the other hand, many freshmen will be attracted by these student societies, which lures freshmen away from their books for a while.

Before school re-opens, posters and banners are found in every corner of the campus because the societies and clubs are promoting their orientation camps. Usually every freshman will join one to two camps, but I know of a girl who joined nine camps in one month last year. How exhausted she must have been! These camps aim at helping freshmen tune in to the new environment and to get to know their new schoolmates.

Actually there is a formula as to what these camps are about. Cheers, mass games and night talks are the common programs. Lots of classical cheers are still used now, like the HKU cheer. People scream out the cheers in order to stir up spirit. Although they behave like maniacs, they don't feel embarrassed at all. Such involvement or as one might say, "craziness" is one special feature of HKU orientation camps.

At night, people cannot afford to go to sleep because it is the time for telling HKU's ghost stories. The most famous one happened in the Lotus pond in the Main Build-

ing. No male student dares to go to the pond at midnight because a lady ghost will be there every night. When she meets a boy, she will ask him for the time. If he answers, he will be dragged down into the pond with the lady ghost. It is said that she was once a HKU student who committed suicide by jumping into the pond.


At the very beginning, freshmen may enjoy the leisure life at university. No one cares what you do (of course you cannot violate any rules). You may skip lectures and go shopping with your friends or even have a nap in the hall. As time goes on, most freshmen will feel that they have too much free time and a bit lost. Friends from secondary school are not there anymore and it is difficult to meet new ones. This transitional period may be hard for some to go through so a way to release oneself from feeling lonely is by joining the halls or clubs.

### Halls and Clubs

There are nine halls which provide accommodation for the students, e.g. Swire, St. Johns and Ricci. Each hall has its own culture, for example, Ricci is an all-male frat-like hall that excels at sports. These halls hold a high table dinner every month, where every hallmate gets to dress up fairly formally to attend the banquet. Each time, a guest will be invited to share some ideas with the students. Of course, cheers cannot be missed after dinner.

Many students apply to live in the halls because it is a good excuse to get away from family! But the main reason is that they treasure the closeness between hallmates. Every newcomer should go through an initiation before becoming part of the hall. Some initiations are really tough. Some have to run around the campus several times, and boys have to parade down the street half-naked. All these outrageous pranks come from the existing hall members who believe that commitment to the hall

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## A Letter from Hong Kong University

# 香港大學

...續第十二頁

考驗已較前大為寬鬆。在正式被接納作宿生後，每人須拜訪宿舍內被受尊重的「老鬼」——在宿舍內住上超過一年的學生，讓他們分享大學生活體驗。

港大內最大的學生組織乃港大學生會，學生會的內閣由每年的選舉產生。七十年代時，正藉學生運動的巔峰，港大學生會也站到前線上去。當年的學生會實在孕育了今天的政治活躍份子。對八九年六四事件，學生會也採取了以罷課及絕食等激烈途徑來表達抗議之情。但現時學生會情形已大不如前，參與社會行動的人數已大為減少，反映出學生的政治冷漠。另外，參與校內活動的人數也不見突出，特別是一些內閣職位，懸空多時尚未有人上任。這又引起一些言論，認為港大學生愈發崇尚個人主義。在學生會以下，還有組織各樣不同活動的會社，而每個會社都有各自的內閣。每年就職典禮舉行時，各職員都會穿著整齊制服，以示團結合一。每個會社的頭號問題，差不多都是為了財政而煩惱。而最受歡迎的賺錢方法就非舉辦舞會莫屬了，所以每年的聖誕節及新年都成為了各學會的舞會季節。

### 學習.....

港大共有九個學系。文學系以女生居多，故此有人說文學系是認識女朋友的好地方。社會科學系的學生常被視為滿腦子生意經。工程系的男生以具極度隨便的衣著聞名。沒人認識太多建築系學生，因為他們總是埋頭在工作室內。醫學及牙醫系的學生則常稱自己並不屬於港大，因為他們系的位置實在跟校園其他地方相隔太遠了。而學生們都喜歡穿上自己所屬學系的服裝。大部份學系每年只設一個期終考，所以學生都在接近學期終的時間，特別用功，尤其是第二及第三年的，因為都要爭取獲得高等學位。等候圖書館開門的長長人龍，就常是考試季節見慣不怪的事情。港大學生更有一個特別傳統：每逢考試之時，例必要吃「勁過（pass）飯」及「腰果雞丁（distinction）」，以得到好成績。

### 兼職.....

大部份學生都以替中學生補習而賺取外快，大學附近就有多所中學，而這些中學生都願意到大學上補習課。此外，也有部份學生以作輔助研究員為兼職。

最後一提，香港大學歡迎文化交流，你可以參加學生交換計劃，親身體驗箇中樂趣。

...From page 12

can be reflected through such harshness. Those who cannot stand the "hardship" will quit before entering the hall. The severity of the pranks have been criticized for a long time and initiations in recent years have become more lenient. Every newcomer also has to visit an "old ghost" (a student who has lived in a hall for over a year) during initiation so that they can learn from their predecessor's experiences and knowledge.

The largest student organization is the annual-elected Student Union (SU). In the 1970's, when student movement was at its peak, HKU SU stood in the front line of the radical faction. The SU has long been known as the nursery of many present political activists. In the June 4th incident of 1989, SU reacted strongly, organizing strikes and fasts. However, which each passing class, HKU students become less politically concerned and lose their aggressiveness. Some positions in the cabinet have also been empty for quite a long time. This phenomenon arouses the debate of whether HKU students are becoming more and more individualistic.

### Studying

There are nine faculties and each faculty has its own characteristic. The majority of Arts students are girls, so it is often said that it is a good idea to look for a girlfriend in the Arts faculty. Social Science students are always thought of as business-minded. Engineering boys are famous for their "extremely" casual wear. Nobody knows who is an Architecture student because they always bury themselves in the studio. Medicine and Dental students always claim not to be HKU students because their faculties are too far away from the main campus. Students like to wear their faculties' tracksuits to show others who they are.

Most faculties have one exam annually, so most students pay extra attention to the exams, especially 2nd and 3rd year students since their exam results directly affect their degree. The library is an ideal place for studying. It is not surprising to find a half-kilometer queue outside the library prior to opening.

Another interesting tradition in HKU before the exam period is that students will go for a "dinner of great pass", which is a superstition that helps students pass the exams. The dish "Chicken with cashew" must be ordered. The Cantonese pronunciation of "chicken" is similar to one of "distinction", and "cashew" is similar to "great pass."

### Part-time Jobs

Most HKU students will find a part time job since time management is rather flexible for them. Many are private tutors for secondary school students. Some students from nearby schools will come to HKU for lessons. Apart from being a private tutor, being a research assistant is also a good way to earn extra money.

The University of Hong Kong is a university that welcomes cultural exchange. You may want to come here to be an exchange student and discover the qualities for yourself.

你會否收過暗戀者寄來一堆堆向你表達濃情蜜意的情信？這些信有時會令人感到受寵若驚，但若是由一個你沒有好感的人所寫，那麼它們就會使人嘔心，甚至如 Ronald Munson 的書「影迷信」中一般，把你拉進可怖的惡夢之中。

Joan Carpenter 剛剛搬到 St. Louis 市，並準備找尋新工作及適應下來。不久，她就被聘成為該市新近的新聞節目「晚間節拍」的主持人。每天 Joan 都要面對從那處弄編導 Charles Fishwater 而來的巨大壓力，這編導為了提高收視率實在是不惜一切。除此以外，Joan 更要應付妒忌她的拍檔主持人 Gary Wells，以及那些期望見她一敗塗地的電視評論員。

她美麗、堅強，而且充滿智慧；故此在很短的時間之內，她便把近乎所有的事管理得妥妥當當，...近乎所有的事，唯一令她控制不了的是一個時常給她寫意識褻褻的信，自稱

「觀看者」的影迷。他向 Joan 表達他對那些刻薄的電視評論員的憎恨，並提到會給他們一個不可忘記的教訓。

Joan 一直沒有把這件事放在心上，直至其中一個電視評論員 Tom Kline 被粗暴地閹割了。這時 Joan 開始感到驚恐。這「觀看者」似乎知道她的一舉一動，就如他在其中的一封信中寫道：「親愛的 Joan，你我一起相處的時間實在比你所知的還多呢，...」。一位心理醫生對他的信作了詳細分析後，證實他是極度危險的精神病患者。他會為了親近 Joan 而不惜鏟除一切障礙。

In Kline 被閹之後，「觀看者」沉寂了一段時間。直至 Joan 一次在節目中公開地受到口頭上的侮辱，而觸怒了「觀看者」，令他決心去教訓所有傷害他偶像的人。於是「意外」接二連三的發生。縱是如此，編導 Fishwater 卻為節目受大眾注意，收視節節上升而感到高興。他更極力鼓勵 Joan 去說或做些事情來激怒

「觀看者」。

這時候，警方的調查人員找不到任何線索，因為他所犯的罪都做得非常乾淨俐落，不留痕跡。究竟他是 Joan 所認識的人，還是一個陌生的變態者？Joan 在她的拍檔主持被人冷血謀殺之後決定反擊。但不為所知的是，她已經成為了這瘋狂殺手的下一個目標。這次，她將會成為另一個受害者。她要退縮也是太遲了。

這故事的結構非常好，既引人入勝，節奏緊密，又很有原著的感覺，能使讀者從第一頁起吸引至最後，我覺得最特別的地方在於作者 Munson 利用了傳真信件、電子郵件、電話留言和便條等等來講述整個故事。他成功地運用到高科技的技巧使故事高潮迭起，並把秘密保留到最後才揭出。雖然這是一本恐怖小說，但 Munson 在幾處地方插入了些幽默片段，給讀者機會鬆一口氣。這故事實在是一個非常聰明的懸疑橋段。我極力推薦大家以此書為娛樂和消閒的讀物。



## 好書介紹

English Written by  
Adeline Choy  
Chinese Translated by  
Jocelyn Lam

Have you ever received love letters from a secret admirer who expresses their burning love and passion for you? Well, these letters can be quite flattering, but if they are from someone whom you are not so fond of they can be really sickening, or, as Ronald Munson's *Fan Mail* suggests, they can even drag you into a web of chilling nightmares.

Joan Carpenter has just moved to St. Louis, and is ready to find a new job and to settle down. Soon, she is hired as the co-anchor of St. Louis' brand new evening news show "Nightbeat." Every day, Joan has to face immense pressure from the reckless news director, Charles Fishwater, who is willing to do anything to boost TV ratings. Apart from this, Joan has to deal with Gary Wells, a jealous co-anchor, and the cut-throat TV critics who would very much like to see her fall flat on her face. She is beautiful, tough and intelligent; in no time, she has almost everything perfectly under control...almost everything. There is only one thing she cannot control — "the Watcher," an obsessive fan whose flood of sickening letters reveal dangerous erotic fantasies with Joan at the centre. The Watcher expresses his anger to Joan about the harsh things

## BOOK REVIEW

## Fan Mail

by

Ronald Munson

the TV critics have said about "Nightbeat," and writes that he is going to teach them a lesson that no one shall forget. Joan pays no attention to the Watcher until Tom Kline, one of the mean TV critics, is brutally castrated.

"Dear Joan, You and I spend more time together than you know..." is what he writes in one of his letters. A detail analysis of the Watcher letters by a psychiatric consultant has confirmed that the Watcher is a twisted psychopath who is extremely dangerous, and will eliminate anything in order to get close to Joan. After the castration of Kline, the Watcher remains silent for a while, until Joan receives verbal insults publicly in her show weeks later. The Watcher is furious this time, and he is determined to destroy anyone who is hurting his idol. More and more "accidents" occur. Even so, Fishwater is extremely pleased with the attention Nightbeat has gained from all these incidents; therefore, he greatly encourages Joan to say or do more things that would aggravate the Watcher. Meanwhile, the police do not have a clue as to who the Watcher is. All the crimes he has committed have been done in such a way that not a single clue is left behind. Could he be someone

Joan knows, or is he just an unknown pervert?

Joan finally decides to strike back at the Watcher after the cold-blooded murder of her co-anchor. But before she knows, she has become the target of a mad killer's deadliest desires. This time, Joan is going to be the next victim. It is too late to turn back.

This novel is fascinating, fast-paced, very original, and has a good plot. Munson manages to keep the reader hooked on to the very first page to the end. The main thing I find especially fantastic is that Munson tells the entire story in the form of fax transmissions, e-mails, phone messages and memos. He has created an extremely high-tech nail-biter of "dark imagination that shocks at every turn and withholds its secrets until the very end." Even though the book is a thriller, Munson uses humor several times to cool things down a little bit. It is indeed a terrifically clever suspense. I strongly recommend this book for fun and leisure.

English Written by  
Adeline Choy  
Chinese Translated by  
Jocelyn Lam





## About Asia

人情風土

## 香港簡史 東方之珠

## Hong Kong: Then and Now

## Brief History

Hong Kong, a barren island situated on the southeast coast of China, was almost uninhabited 200 years ago, as compared to a population of over six million in the 1990s. People maintained their livelihood through the primary industries of fishing, agriculture and even piracy. Hong Kong's history began with its cession to Britain as a result of China's defeat in the Opium War. No one would have expected that such a small island would develop into a world-class city. Lord Palmerston, the British Foreign Secretary at that time, was not impressed by the cession of Hong Kong. He even blamed Captain Charles Elliot, who was in charge of the British army in the Opium War and the first Governor in Hong Kong, for choosing to settle the area: "a barren island with hardly a house upon it." Hong Kong has no natural resources, other than a deep water harbour and a good geographical location: the gateway to China. This provided a good linkage between the East and the West. With these two favourable factors, the British wanted to develop it into a trading port with foreign investment under British rule. They wanted to gain entry into and secure a foothold on China's market through Hong Kong.

It took almost a century, during the Industrial Revolution, to transform Britain from an agricultural society to an industrial one. But in Hong Kong, it happened almost overnight. The British transplanted their novel Western political thought and government to Hong Kong, and although there was no democracy or public involvement in the government, the British did bring law and order. *Laissez-faire* policies were adapted to attract foreign investment and trade. Extensive construction of public

works and infrastructure were also carried out by the British, so as to change the barrenness of Hong Kong. Due to the mountainous landscape, most of the construction work at that time was concentrated on the two sides of Victoria Harbour. Roads, houses and other necessary infrastructure were built. The first road was Queen's Road, running parallel to the harbour on Hong Kong Island, providing an important communications link within the business centre. Education, science and technology were also brought to the "primitive" island. With this increasingly favourable environment, not only were foreigners attracted to the island, but surprisingly, a phenomenal number of Chinese also came. They fled from different parts of China to live under the Crown. By 1865, both foreign and Chinese communities on the island were flourishing.

## Traditions

Despite its image as a major Western-style banking and communication centre, Hong Kong remains loyal to its cultural roots. Its local Chinese community proudly adheres to ancient customs and traditions, particularly where festivals are concerned.

The Lunar (Chinese) New Year is the most important of all Chinese celebrations and marks the arrival of spring. It starts the lunar year quite literally, with a bang—a grand fireworks display is held over Victoria Harbour. It is a time for spring cleaning, buying new clothes, visiting friends and relatives, and exchanging gifts.

Chinese New Year's Eve is the most festive day of the year. The entire family gather for a reunion dinner. Symbolic food is eaten at this time, such food includes: oysters for good business, and fish for surplus. After the reunion dinner, a popular activity is to visit the

flower market to buy peach and plum branches, signifying good luck. On New Year's Eve, it is also a tradition to paste the doors with pictures of the Door Gods and strips of red paper proclaiming greetings of wealth, good fortune and longevity.

On Lunar New Year's Day, people visit temples and give "lai see" ("lucky money") packets to children and unmarried men and women. People say greetings like "Kung Hei Fat Choy" or "May you prosper in the New Year."

## Diner's Paradise

With the world's finest cuisine, it is possible to sample a different cuisine each day of the week. Even within Chinese cuisine, there are already hundreds of different styles of cooking due to different living and eating styles of the people in different parts of China. Let's begin with Cantonese dim sum, or crispy Peking duck. Then maybe some hearty Chiu Chow dishes, which are preceded by the strong, palate-cleansing Iron Buddha tea. For lovers of spicy food, Szechwan dishes feature generous amounts of chilies. From Shanghai, wheat breads and noodles are eaten in preference to rice. Taiwanese cooking is multi-ethnic, a combination of Fukien and Chiu Chow styles.

Besides the different kinds of Chinese foods, cuisine from other parts of the world are also popular in Hong Kong. Hong Kong's Southeast Asian restaurants serve authentically spiced Thai, Malaysian, Indonesian and Singaporean cuisine. The choice of Japanese restaurants is varied, while do-it-yourself barbecues are a popular choice in Korean restaurants.

Lastly, the best of American and European fare is served in some of the world's grandest hotels. A range of other Western eating places, from Australian pubs

to French bistros, can be found tucked away down side streets.

## Sightseeing

Despite its limited area, Hong Kong offers tourists more sights and attractions per square kilometer than anywhere else in the world. A whole spectrum of places can be seen, from traditional Chinese temples and old walled villages, to the diversity of the bustling dynamic metropolis.

With its compact, diverse, historic and yet modern qualities, Hong Kong offers one of the world's most memorable experiences to its visitors. The combination of Western modern influences and Chinese traditional heritage gives Hong Kong its uniqueness. No wonder those who have visited Hong Kong exclaim at the city's charming characteristics, and have given it the name, Pearl of the Orient.

位於中國東南海岸，至1842年都幾為無人之地。香港，於今已有六百萬的人口。

在末成為英殖民地前，大部份島民以傳統的漁、農業，乃至海盜為生。但自1842年後，香港一躍成了舉足輕重的東南亞貿易中心。其中的源由，得從鴉片戰爭說起。

1842年清廷戰敗，香港成了炮灰下最大的犧牲品。香港自此脫離祖國，進入了英國廣大的殖民版圖。當時的英陸軍部長，Captain C. Elliot 不顧多方反對，針對香港優越的地理位置，要求英政府殖民。香港本身缺乏天然資源，但得天獨厚的地點及天然的深水海港，使其日後成了中西的「現代絲路」。這也是英國決定割據香港的主要原因，而英也可藉此打入中國貿易市場。

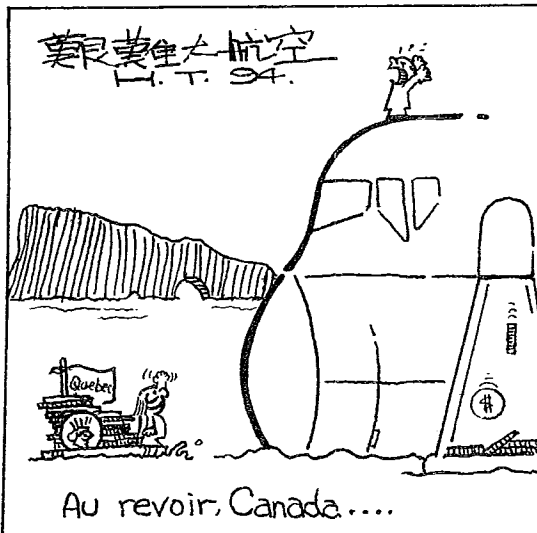
戰後的香港，可說是滿目瘡痍。英國政府大幅度改變政治計劃，平撫了香港本身的內亂。英進而大開門戶，修改傳統的商業政策來吸引世界各國的貿易。現代化的工商業技術與科學發展，也陸續地引進了

香港。其本島內部的改建因地形阻礙，所以偏重於維多利亞港兩側。海港、鐵路及公路建設，也大規模實施。香港第一條街道皇后大道，便是沿著海港而建的。這條街道是早期香港商業中心交流的主要動脈。香港在工商業上的轉變，不僅吸引了世界各國的貿易，連中國本土地內，特別是廣東，也有大批的移民舉家遷入。1865年，不過短短二十餘載，香港境內中西融合的文化社會已達到平衡的狀態。

香港雖在英國政府統治之下，但其特有的中國文化傳統依舊被保留著。傳統的節日慶典可算是最具特色的。農曆新年是中國人最重要的節日。這一連十五天的慶典，家家戶戶大掃除，辦年貨，添置新衣……等等。大年夜是一家人圍坐吃團圓飯的時刻，各式各樣的菜色，無一不是為了迎接新年的到來。幾道別具代表性的菜：魚，象徵年年有餘來迎接好運的到來。門府也掛上春聯及門神來趨凶避邪。人人見面都互道吉祥如意，「恭喜發財」。小孩兒們也「發財」，紅包是最令他們高興的。維多利亞港在這天也會施放煙火，給新的一年一個熱鬧的開始。

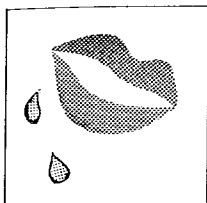
香港雖是工商業都市，卻也是「食的天堂」。以往「吃在廣東」，現今恐怕是「吃在香港」了吧！香港是亞洲文化薈萃的據點，各式各樣的菜色，琳瑯滿目，不勝枚舉。著名的港式飲茶，北京烤鴨、重口味的四川菜、潮州菜、上海麵食，都別具特色。除了傳統的中國風味，泰國、馬來西亞、日本餐點……也是應有盡有。特別是韓國烤肉最受饕客喜愛。

獨特的中西融合，多層面的文化社會，當初被視為不毛之地的小島，如今已是世界大港，國際金融貿易中心。她象徵了近代中國人的驕傲，亞洲明亮燦爛的珍珠！



English Written by Teresa Au  
Chinese Translated by S.L.

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## "My feelings on..."

From "Values" to

水集

## 從「價值觀」 去找「意義」

"Meaningful  
Life"

Chinese Written by L.S.  
English Translated by Eva Rhen

How can we live a more meaningful life? Taking good care of your parents, being a volunteer, studying hard and working hard will not guarantee that you live a meaningful life.

People often have to make meaningful choices, such as "whether I should spend extra time to attend additional lessons or to volunteer my time at an aged home". In order to make a wise choice, in other words, to live a more meaningful life, we must know our values because this is what we base to distinguish right from wrong, good from evil. Different people have different values. When we base on our values to make choices in our life and understand why we have made those choices, we will find the meaning of life through the process of decision-making.

怎樣才可活得更有意義？孝順父母，當義工，勤奮學習和努力工作都不能夠保證你已找到了人生意義。

人時常都會遇到一些關於意義的問題，就如「上補習社溫習，還是到老人院當義工比較有意義？」要懂得適當地去選擇，即是說如果要為生命選擇出一條有意義的道路，就不得沒有價值觀。因為在選擇的過程中，每人需要有能力去分辨是非、對錯、善惡或美醜這些價值上的差異。當各人憑著不同的價值觀，在日常生活裡作出選擇，而明白到自已為什麼會作出這個選擇時，「意義」就在此選擇過程中產生。

Since I have been somewhat weak and lifeless lately, I decided to start exercising more. One of the activities that I chose to do was aerobics. Many of my friends are aware that I took up aerobics, but think that aerobics is something that only girls would do. As a result, they believe me to be somewhat feminine. In fact, I am the only guy in my aerobics class, but the issue is whether aerobics depicts femininity.

Society has always labelled certain events with sexual biases. For example, fighting is a man's right, and crying is something that only girls do. Maybe it's because of the biological differences between males and females. Normally, we would relate activities such as fighting with stronger, more muscular men. Similarly, crying is often associated with the more gentle female sex.

Unfortunately, we now use these characteristics to define our sexuality. For instance, if men cry, we would say that they are feminine, believing that crying indicates weakness, and that weakness is characteristic of women. However, we should keep in mind that weakness does not define sexuality. Moreover, mistakenly using actions to define our sexuality is shallow and misleading. In the end, I would prefer men be considered caring, responsible, gentlemen-like and brave rather than be looked upon as barbarians and brutes.

Men are men solely because of their biological constitution, and not because they meet the wavering standards of current social prejudices. Even if I wear a chiffon skirt and dance ballet, my sexuality should not be questioned.

## THE OLD DOUBLE STANDARD

男吊詭

## 像樣的男性

Chinese Written by Alan Yu  
English Translated by Belinda Law

最近有感身體孱弱，決定多做運動，其中一項便是健康舞。有不少男同學知道我參加了健康舞班而感詫異，認為此乃女孩子的運動，也覺得我有點「女性化」。的確，那個健康舞班中只有我一個男孩子，但這是否代表我是「女性化」則值得商榷。不知從何時開始，我們對某些行為賦予了性別的偏見。例如打架就是男孩子的專利；哭就是女孩子的特長。或許是因為男女與生俱來的分別：男性通常比較剛強，女性則較柔弱，人們才會產生這種觀念。

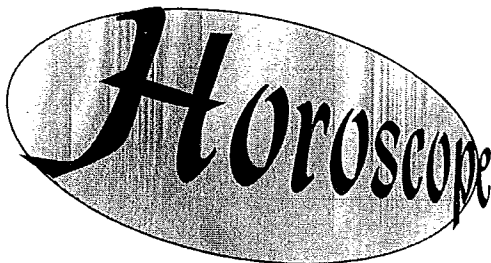
但本末倒置的是，今天我們卻以這些觀念將人的行為性別化。例如男孩愛哭我們就會說他「女性化」，須知哭其實只是象徵了柔弱，而柔弱是一般女性的特點，卻並不定義 (define) 女性。再者，強將行為性別化，未免太膚淺了。我寧願男性的特質是顧家，有責任感和有風度、勇敢，而不是打架和講粗言穢語。男性之所以異於女性，其緣因並不是在行為上的差異。我對自己絕對有信心，就是穿著紗裙子跳芭蕾舞還是個雄糾糾的男子漢。



# CAGUCCI

Paris

English Written by Carmen Lai  
Chinese Translated by  
Yvonne Yung



## 星座漫談

### Personality

## 性格分析

### 白羊座(12/3 - 20/4)

白羊座是十二星座中的第一個，是被木星的戰神守護著的。白羊座的人比較勇敢、衝動、充滿動力，富有冒險精神，而且非常平易近人。他們最大的弱點卻是太衝動，很多時候都會過於輕率而未想及後果地去做事。雖然屬白羊座的人比較不理智，但他們對朋友卻非常忠心。既有樂觀的性格，又忠於朋友，加上無窮的動力，使他們很容易獲得別人的信任。

### 金牛座(21/4 - 21/5)

屬金牛座的朋友富有藝術感。他們喜愛各種的藝術，如音樂、繪畫、陶藝、雕塑等。金牛座的人對工作非常認真，有耐性，而且充滿信心。可是他們的脾氣較壞。他們對生命的看法比較保守，所以對一切有風險的活動都毫不感到興趣。金牛座的人更是非常固執，任何事情也不能改變他們已作的決定。

### 雙子座(21/5 - 21/6)

聰明、敏感和善變最適合用來形容雙子座的人。他們富有創造力，所以絕不喜歡那些一成不變的事物，反而對所有新的事物都感興趣。屬雙子座的朋友較為浪漫，他們也喜愛靜靜地在自己的世界裡生活。而他們最大的弱點就是缺乏耐性和恒心。

### 巨蟹座(22/6 - 23/7)

月亮是巨蟹座的守護神。生於巨蟹座的人熱愛家庭及小孩子。他們雖然有獨特的性格，卻在處事上非常保守，使他們常為自己的行為而感矛盾。巨蟹座的人也非常情緒化。對於他們來說，最重要的是能夠找到一個合適的對象。

### 獅子座(24/7 - 23/8)

太陽是獅子座的守護神。生於獅子座的朋友較率直，對別人關懷、富有同情心及樂於助人，所以他們都有著一種高貴的氣質。獅子座的高傲性格使他們對朋友非常尊重，而且很容易原諒別人對自己所犯下的過錯。不過獅子座的朋友需要注意，太易相信人是你們最大的弱點。

### 處女座(23/8 - 23/9)

生於處女座的人是勤奮而聰明的，加上記憶力強，和對工作的良好態度，使他們成為一個好學生。他們能在短時間中學會一些新的事物。處女座的人是很情緒化的。他們也很善於隱藏自己心裡的想法。別人不是仔細的觀察，是很難去觸摸他們的感受的。

### 天秤座(24/9 - 23/10)

生於天秤座的朋友是很認真和公義的。他們很公平地對待別人，也希望得到同樣的對待。每當他們看到任何不公義的事情，都會伸出同情之手。天秤座的人擁有和善的性格，也因

此他們有很多朋友。他們更是富有同情心及喜愛助人的。

### 天蠍座(24/10 - 22/11)

天蠍座與其他十二星座非常不同。生於天蠍座的朋友可以分成兩類。第一類有愛心、上進心、不自私、不自滿及勤於工作。他們的弱點就是佔有慾太強，不過這類天蠍座的朋友是能夠控制自己的弱點的。而第二類就與第一類截然不同。他們的性格較懶惰、情緒化及毫無動力。他們的佔有慾也很強烈，但卻不懂得控制自己的弱點，反被這弱點控制著。所以這類的天蠍座人是很憤世嫉俗的。

### 人馬座(23/11 - 21/12)

雖然人馬座的朋友外表是較溫柔容易受影響，但實際上，他們卻很有抵抗能力及不容易放棄自己的觀點。屬人馬座的人喜愛旅遊及戶外活動，所以無論工作多麼繁忙，他們都會拿出時間到郊外遠足旅行。對人馬座的朋友來說，自由和朋友是最重要的。率直的性格是他們最大的優點。可是，過份坦白也會令他們容易得罪朋友，所以屬人馬座的人請留意自己的言行。

### 山羊座(22/12 - 20/1)

困難對山羊座的朋友絕不是問題，因為你們充滿信心和上進心，有判斷力和處事認真。保守的態度使你們尊重權力和富有責任感。屬這星座的人懂得友情的珍貴，任何時候都會盡力去幫助有需要的朋友。

### 水瓶座(21/1 - 19/2)

水瓶座的朋友能體會到別人的感受，也能接受各類不同性格的人。他們的思想是比較開放，但在行事上卻很保守，很多時候更因此而產生一些不必要的誤會。水瓶座的人是很有同情心的。他們不能忍受看見別人受苦，所以，就算對一些不太相熟的朋友，他們也會毫不猶疑地伸出援助之手。

### 雙魚座(20/2 - 21/3)

生於雙魚座的人喜愛寧靜生活，但他們也喜愛與一大群人一起，這正是他們擁有雙重性格的最好例子。愛好幻想、浪漫及開懷的性格使他們成為完美主義者。雙魚座的人喜愛一切美麗及富有藝術色彩的東西。他們比較害羞，但實際上，也很愛小孩子及小動物。

slightest humiliation. But because people of Leo value pride so very much, they also have great respect for others and forgive people who have wronged them, generously. The main weakness of Leo is that they believe others too easily, especially if those people are praising them, so Leos must be careful about this!

### Virgo (23/8 - 23/9)

People born under the constellation of Virgo are clever and hard-working. These two qualities, along with having a serious attitude towards work and an excellent memory, make Virgos excellent students. They can pick up any subject and learn it very well in a short period of time. Virgos tend to be very moody people, but they are so good at hiding their true feelings that others will not notice any changes if they do not observe carefully. But this might not be such a good thing, so all you Virgos out there, open up yourselves more often!

### Libra (24/9 - 23/10)

People born under the sign of Libra are deeply concerned with justice. They are very fair towards others and demand the same in return. Whenever they hear of injustice, they are outraged. But normally, Libras are very gentle and peaceful people. They also tend to have many friends, since people born under Libra are very sympathetic and love helping others when needed.

### Scorpio (23/7 - 22/11)

Scorpio is a constellation that is quite different from all others, for born under this sign are two groups of totally different people. One group of Scorpio is kind, ambitious, unpretentious, unselfish and very hard-working. Their weakness is an overpowering sense of possessiveness, but the first group of Scorpio can keep this flaw under control.

Exactly opposite of the first group, the second group of Scorpio is lazy, moody and unmotivated. They too are very possessive but unlike the first group of Scorpio, who can control this weakness, this second group of Scorpio is frequently controlled by it. Therefore, they are always very angry at the world and jealous of others.

### Sagittarius (23/11 - 21/12)

Outwardly, people of Sagittarius appear very gentle and easily influenced, but the reality is just the opposite -- they have very strong, unyielding viewpoints. Sagittarius love traveling and any outdoor activities, so even if they do not have a lot of time, they would still manage to squeeze in a picnic or a hiking trip in the country. Freedom and friends are very important things for them. Frankness is a great quality of Sagittarius but frequently, they are "over-frank," which might result in displeasing others, so pay close attention to what you say, Sagittarius!

### Capricorn (22/12 - 20/1)

Difficult situations are not a problem for the people of Capricorn, for they have a very confident, determined, hard-working and ambitious character. Capricorn also tend to be very conservative people who respect authority and have a strong sense of duty. Those born under the sign of Capricorn generally value friendship very much and are always willing to help their friends whenever the need arises.

### Aquarius (20/1 - 19/2)

Aquarians are people who can empathize and accept those with vastly different personalities from themselves. Their way of thinking is frequently quite original and open, but their actions may seem very conservative at times, resulting in many embarrassing misunderstandings. Aquarians are very sympathetic people and cannot bear to see anyone in distress, so they are willing to help even those that they don't know very well.

### Pisces (19/2 - 21/3)

People of Pisces enjoy peace and quiet by nature, but they also love being with a large group of people. This paradox is an excellent example of the "double personality" that all Pisces possess. Pisces are highly imaginative, romantic and caring, which indirectly makes them very idealistic. People born under this sign love anything that is beautiful and is especially feverish about art. Pisces also tend to be rather shy but they are, in reality, very caring people and in particular, love children and small animals.



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## A Reminiscence of Painful Incisions

### Remembering Tiananmen

As I drove by the Chinese Consulate today I saw a group of angry Chinese demonstrators, with huge speakers bellowing out a thunderous voice. In comparison with the massive demonstration that drew 1.25 million people in Hong Kong five years ago, this candlelight ceremony is not so impressive -- whether in size or in emotion, it was a mere trifling.

Soon after their demonstration, the people of Hong Kong were accused of impulsiveness and impracticality. Although, the heated chants of the demonstrators were never heeded. But after living in Canada for five years, I still have not the slightest regret for my participation in that stupendous demonstration.

As citizens of a democratic nation, where human rights and a fair legal system are fairly observed, Canadians take for granted their right to demonstrate their remorse. Demonstration issues range from gay and lesbian rights, abortion, ay absorbing Western philosophy with its useful aspects distilled and then appropriately applied. Of course, amelioration of a tradition of beliefs is easier said than done, but once accomplished will enhance China's democratic outlook.

Postscript: The (June Fourth) Tiananmen Square massacre happened five years ago, yet I've never seriously written down my feelings. Perhaps, after all, this is a good time to do so.

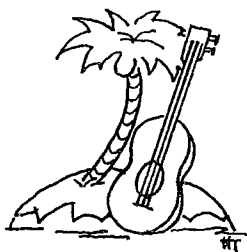
今天駕車經過中國領事館，瞥見一群華人聚斂靜立，只隱約聽見持揚聲器者的聲音。

比起五年多前在香港參加過的一百二十五萬人大遊行，這燭光晚會論氣勢、規模，自然是小巫見大巫。

八九年的大遊行過後不久，就聽見有人批評香港人那份憂時衝動很不切實際，沒錯，遊行者是熱血沸騰，雖然那些「打倒XX」、「XX萬歲」之類的標語沒有一個成真，但在加拿大渡過了三個寒暑的我，卻還沒有後悔參加過當年的大遊行。

五十年來慣於被「天子」支配及統治的中國人民，在中國的開放改革路程上已曉得像西方人般為己發出呼聲。難道在國家如此關鍵的時刻，連不危害民主安寧的正當發洩也不容許嗎？

教人悲哀的是，至今中國仍然非常忽視人權，根據一份英國雜誌 The New Internationalist 對不同國家在人權的重視程度所作的排名表：首十名人權紀錄最佳的國家 (Rating 95-100%) 差不多全位於歐洲，甚至連匈牙利、捷克這些



綠洲小唱

"A Personal Oasis"

## 五載傷痕隨想

Chinese Written by Juno  
English Translated by  
Elson Kung

剛脫離共黨政權的國家也有良好的表現：相反，擁有著全球四份一人口的中國，卻被排名在首十名紀錄最劣的榜內 (Rating 17-30%)。我還記得兩年多前時代雜誌 (Time Magazine, Nov11,91) 有篇特稿講及中國人有為了省回嫁娶費用，竟廉價把女性買入為妻，價錢以百元或千元為單位不

等。姑勿論價錢如何，把人類當作商品買賣，在西方社會是不可容忍的，因受害人身心所受的虐待是無法估計的。

反之，在加拿大這個崇尚民主、人權及法治的地方，不論同性戀者，反墮胎婦女，抑或激進環保份子都不異週遭鄙視，示威遊行為自己的利益爭取到底，有時他們某些行動甚至對民生造成滋擾。盲目的重視人權也會構成嚴重問題。比若今日加拿大對年青罪犯的保障，便是出於對人權的過份重視。這個條例導致不少孩童犯案時肆無忌憚，造成社會問題。

話說回來，能移民加國也可算是一種收穫。新的環境令我有可能體驗不同的生活，嘗試不同的學習方式，擴闊交際圈子，以及接觸多元文化、豐富的體驗可使一個人拓展出世界觀，擴闊分析角度，清楚認識西方民主的好壞兩面。這樣對「六四」也自然另有一番反思。

作為一位海外華僑，今天的思潮給了我一個啓示：中國傳統道德倫理固然有其可取之處，不應摒棄；但同時也應吸納西方民主的精髓，切勿不經過過濾照單全收西方文化。每樣事情也要學習融匯分析，適當運用，這點說來容易，實行起來卻障礙重重。無論如何，只有這樣不斷鞭策自己，才可致力使中國民主化亮出一線曙光。

後記：六四過後五年，從未認真地寫下一些感想，大概現在也是適當時機了。



## "Karaoke"

Chinese Written by L.S.  
English Translated by  
Adeline Choy

最初認為在一個介紹新事物的專欄內介紹「Karaoke」這字，似乎不太切題，因為此字在數年前已出現於我們的生活裡。及後再想深一層，我們以往所認識的「Karaoke」只是一個日本詞，而現在要介紹的「Karaoke」則是一個實實在在的新英文詞。

跟 Geisha (藝妓) 和 Samurai (武士) 等字彙一樣，「Karaoke」是新近由日語發展為英語，繼而被列入英文詞典內，成為國際語言。

事實上，「Karaoke」文化除了普遍於亞洲，就連北美洲也興起了「Karaoke」的熱潮。據 Pioneer 電子公司公佈的資料顯示，單在北美洲就有約一萬四千間「Karaoke」店。此外，更出現了「Karaoke」D.J. 和「Karaoke」租賃公司，不可謂不厲害。

就以我們身處的溫哥華為例，「Karaoke」店舉目皆是。看來除了壽司、魚生以外，「Karaoke」應是最為國際所接受的日本文化。

When I started writing this article, I did not think that "Karaoke" would be an appropriate topic for this particular column, because the term has been widely known for years and therefore should not be viewed as a new thing.

Since we only know the term "Karaoke" as a Japanese word, what I am introducing here is Karaoke as a brand new English word. Like the Japanese words "Goisha" and "Samurai", "Karaoke" has evolved from a Japanese word to an English word. It has also been added to our English dictionaries; in fact, the word is now an internationally recognized vocabulary.

Not only is the "Karaoke culture" extremely popular in Asia, but it is also becoming increasingly popular in North America. According to the statistics provided by Pioneer Electronics Co., there are as many as 14,000 Karaoke lounges in North America. What's more, there are numerous Karaoke D.J.s and Karaoke equipment rental companies everywhere. Take our home, Vancouver, as an example, Karaoke has become one of the top listed leisure activities of all time. It is, therefore, quite obvious that apart from sushi and sashimi, Karaoke has become the next most internationally accepted aspect of Japanese culture.



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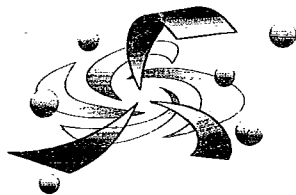
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## 瓷碟在微波爐中 爲甚麼不會被加熱？

Why Don't Ceramics

Grow Hot in the Microwave?

Chinese Written by Elisa Chan  
English Translated by Fred Lam

微波 (microwaves) 是介乎 3,000-30,000 MHz 頻率的電磁波。在日常生活，微波的用途很廣，而微波爐便是最常見的應用之一。微波爐是利用微波的能量把食物加熱，再將微波的能量轉變為食物的內能。在水分子 ( $H_2O$ ) 中， $H_2$  的一端帶正電，而  $O$  的一端則帶負電。當微波通過食物時，微波的電場就對水分子產生作用，令水分子的正負兩端急劇地扭轉震動。因而引致摩擦生熱，迅速把食物煮熟。微波爐的微波頻率為 2,450 MHz，是使水分子震動的最有效頻率。但瓷質容器之中沒有水分子，也沒有一端正一端負的其他分子，所以微波爐的電場不能使其分子活動，故瓷碟就不會被加熱。反之，金屬容器中具有大量自由電子 (free electrons)，自由電子能受到微波的電場而迅速活動，善於吸收微波的能量然後受熱。所以，切記不要把含有金屬成分的器皿放進微波爐之中，否則後果自誤！

## 解解物理

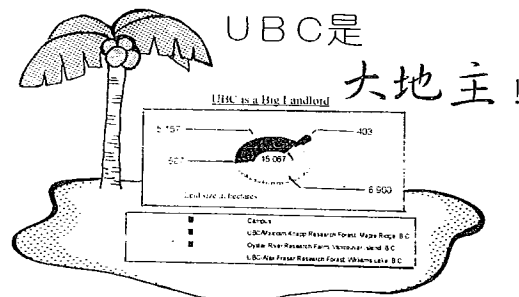
Microwaves are waves which resonate between the frequency range of 3,000 - 30,000 MHz. In this modern world dictated by electronics, microwaves have found a prominent role in everyday life manifesting itself in the ultimate contraption of convenience --- the microwave oven.

Microwave ovens utilize the energy stored within microwaves to heat up food, more accurately, the water content within the food matter.  $H_2O$ , the scientific notation for water, consists of two types of atoms when dissociated; the positively charged hydrogen ion ( $H^+$ ), and the negatively charged oxygen ion ( $O^-$ ). As a result, water molecules can be pictured as two hydrogen atoms bonded to an oxygen atom in a configuration somewhat resembling the silhouette of Mickey Mouse's head. The molecule is

arranged so as to have a dipolar nature such that the oxygen end of the molecule is concentrated at a negative pole, and the end of the hydrogen atoms are concentrated at a positive pole. When microwaves bombard the food, they cause the atoms in the water molecules in the food to vibrate. The effect of many water molecules vibrating and colliding against each other creates heat, resulting in the cooking of the food.

Conventional microwave ovens are set to emit microwaves at a frequency of 2,450 MHz, the optimum frequency at which water molecules vibrate at, but because ceramic material does not contain water molecules nor does it harbour any charged particles in its molecular structure, microwaves are not able to excite any other particles in the ceramic; thus, nothing gets hot.

On the contrary, gold-accented



utensils contain large amounts of free electrons, which are easily excited by microwaves; and thus, can get hot readily. Hence, beware

not to place any ceramics which are decorated with gold within the microwave, lest you accept the consequences!



Chinese Written by L.S.  
English Translated by  
Angelee Lee

## Hot Dog

## 熱狗

## PERS - CAFE

記得年幼時對「熱狗」這種食物非常鍾愛，原因之一是因為它美味。另外，不知各讀者有沒有同感，在孩時總是對一些與動物有關的事物格外感興趣；每當我聽到「熱狗」二字，便會聯想到一隻可愛的臘腸狗夾在麵包當中，對「熱狗」這食物也就興趣大增。說起「熱狗」就不能不提香腸的歷史。香腸發源於四大文明古國之一的巴比倫；當地人將一些醃製的肉類塞入一些動物的腸臟內。及後到了十九世紀中期，德國人以薄衣取代了動物腸臟，製成了真正的香腸，而後來這食物更傳入了美國。

香腸源自德國，那麼「熱狗」這名稱是否又源自同一地方呢？答案是「不」。原來這個無人不曉的名字是由美國人想出來的。話說在二十世紀初，將香腸夾在麵包內這種吃法尚未普及，一名售賣此類食物的小販為了吸引途人注意，便在街上大聲叫喊以收宣傳之效。誰知道這情景被一名極富幻想力的卡通漫畫家 Tad Dorgan 看見了，他覺得夾在麵包內的香腸很像一條臘腸狗，而在大聲叫賣的小販則好像一條狗似的在街上狂吠引人注意。於是他使用這構思畫了一幅漫畫——一條塗滿芥醬的臘腸狗夾在麵包當中。那麼「熱狗」這名稱跟這段歷史又有何關係呢？

話說由於 Dorgan 不懂得臘腸狗的英文串法，遂在漫畫中以 Dog 代替。於是乎一條夾在麵包內熱騰騰的香腸不難使人聯想到「Hot Dog」這名字。而「熱狗」此名，亦不脛而走，一直沿用至今。不知當我們下次吃「熱狗」時，會否忍心吞下那條可愛的臘腸狗？

When I was young, hot dogs were among one of my favourite foods. Like many readers, I was more interested in foods that have some connection to animals. I believe that I am not the only one that conjures up an image of an adorable Dachshund, sandwiched in a bun, whenever I hear of hot dogs. When talking about this delicious food, we have to consider the history of the wiener. The wiener was invented in Babylon, one of the four ancient civilizations. The people at the time would put marinated meat into animal intestines. Around the mid-19th century, Germans substituted animal intestines with thin layers of membrane, which transformed wieners into what they are today. This processing technique was later exported to America.

If wieners were first made in Germany, then were hot dogs first found there as well? No, the well-known term "hot dog", was dubbed by an American. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was quite rare to find people eating wieners sandwiched in a bun. However, there was one vendor who was selling this kind of food. And in order to attract attention, he would shout loudly on the street. This scene was captured by an imaginative cartoonist named Tad Dorgan. He thought the wiener in the middle of the bun looked like a Dachshund. Moreover, the vendor resembled a barking dog in desperate need of attention. Because of this, the cartoonist exercised his imagination and drew a cartoon — a Dachshund with mustard sandwiched in a bun. Since Dorgan didn't know the spelling of Dachshund, he simply used the word "dog" instead. Indeed, it is not difficult to associate a steaming hot sausage nestled in a bun, with the name "hot dog", and therefore, the term has just stuck. So next time you eat a hot dog, will you think twice before taking a bite of that lovely Dachshund?

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# Grappling for an explanation of youth's violence

Accused pair could face attacks if they are acquitted, rumors claim



## Get tough with young offenders, mayors say

STEWART BELL  
Vancouver Sun

The Tri-City mayors are off to Ottawa. The three mayors represent the northeast sector of the province.

...and in con-  
fronted one degree murder in  
both the Crown and the  
...one on the other  
land here.

## The NOISY Room

Chinese Written by  
Phyllis Kwan  
English Written by Helena Shum

**Editor's note:** "The Noisy Room" is a new column in *Perspectives*. Each issue will feature a topic currently on people's minds. In this issue, we'll look into caning and the controversy it has generated earlier this year. To get an idea of the general feeling surrounding this cruel form of punishment, the editor discussed the topic with students from many faculties. The following are some of the views expressed.

### Background

In April of this year, Michael Fay, an 18-year old American student studying in Singapore, was charged by the local officials with vandalizing public property. Punishment was by way of incarceration and caning, a penalty commonly used in Singapore to physically torture the offender and deter him from committing the crime again.

Caning involves tying the criminal's hands and feet and using a meter-long stick to strike his buttocks while he lies face down. Each beating cracks the flesh and inflicts pain or a magnitude that cannot be described by words.

The caning incident sparked much controversy in the United States. Many felt it is improper to impose such physical torture on offenders and that it seriously violated human rights in western society. It was unusual and cruel a form of punishment to be acceptable in western society.

But as for us, being raised under the influences of both western and eastern societies, what are our views on this issue?

### Initial Reaction

\* Criminals should be punished but the penalty is a bit too severe. It serves its purpose but it's not the only way to get the message across.

@ He deserved it! Today's youths are committing too much crimes. In

protecting human rights, the laws have traditionally been too lenient on young offenders. Not punishing their wrongdoings seriously has allowed them to commit more and more crimes, crimes for which they do not have to bear full responsibility. Many people feel that the government must escalate the penalties for youth criminals and preserve a sense of justice in the community. Some advocates of stricter penalties have turned anger into action. Angry Coquitlam residents have recently staged a protest to express their dissatisfaction over the current laws and to rally the government for legislative change.

# I personally feel that caning as a penalty for vandalism is out of proportion. Even schools in Hong Kong now prohibit physically punishing students for misbehaving. In fact, they have gone to the opposite extreme. I remember when I was in Form 2, a teacher merely knocked off the student's glasses, when the student immediately asked his parents to sue the teacher.

^ Wool! Indeed, a sense of respect for human rights must be fostered at a young age. And young people are very much aware of that.

### A Violation of Human Rights

\* There is an increasing number of interest groups seeking to further their self-interests. However, their causes are becoming increasingly obscure and unreasonable. They now protest for causes that are so far fetched and isolated from any sense practicality.

# It's really a catch 22. A democratic society must have a minimum degree of human rights, otherwise a dictatorship will result. Unfortunately, when people exercise their personal rights, they sometimes intrude on other people's personal rights.

@ When people abuse their rights, they must bear all the

## Caning 答刑

responsibilities for their actions. Like Fay, they should be left with a permanent reminder of the wrongdoings they have done. ^ But then the young offenders are not given another chance to start fresh having to bear a reminder for the rest of their lives.

\* There is truth in the saying "one slip and you're doomed." Youths should not think that human rights can protect them from their actions. They should not think that they won't be severely punished for their crimes.

^ People think they're protecting children this way, but it actually means foregoing an opportunity to educate them. The future harm they inflict on society is even more serious.

### Cultural Differences

The Michael Fay incident is actually an indication of the disparity between eastern and western cultures. Eastern cultures strongly emphasize the family as exercising the disciplinary authority over children. On the other hand, western cultures give children more freedom and believe that loosening the control over them will foster in them a sense of responsibility over their own actions.

\* I can see there is quite a difference. Children in Hong Kong are much more constrained. At school, everything was more controlled and stringent. Whether in the way we were required to sit, the way we had to dress, the degree of respect we were expected to display towards our teachers, the way in which our faults were recorded, everything was governed by rigid rules. Things here are much different. There aren't nearly as many restrictions governing our conduct. We could eat in class, and put our feet up on the tables without the fear of punishment from the teacher.

# The different ways in which young minds are moulded accounts for the differences between eastern

and western cultures.

### Traditional School

Recently, there has been much talk of alternate forms of education. There is a common feeling that more "traditional schools" should be established. Many Burnaby residents have expressed a desire to have traditional schools similar to those currently operating in Surrey. Many parents have already put their children on waiting lists to attend these schools.

\* Premier Harcourt does not feel there is any benefit from traditional schools. He feels that technical and vocational training are the top priorities.

# You can't have such a short term view of the situation. You must consider the future impact on society.

@ Traditional schools can't be seen as contributing to the students' development. There are so many more restrictions compared to regular schools. By impeding their chances to express their views and by not encouraging them to formulate their own opinions, students will develop very narrow outlooks on life.

^ There is nothing really to debate about. The two systems can be incorporated harmoniously into a single school system. All the government needs is a more defined policy towards education.

\* Is the crime rate really lower in areas where there are traditional schools?

^ Singapore has a lower crime rate, among other things.

% The economy, people's way of life, and their level of education are all interconnected factors which affect the crime rate. Crime is more prevalent in poor areas where people are less educated since this is evident in some of the less affluent areas of the United States. # This is wrong. Whether people are affluent or not, educated or not, they still commit crimes.

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編者按:「大咁地」是「膽」的新嘗試,今期談論的「答刑」是今年上半年一件人人談論的題目。出席座談的有編輯及數位來自不同學系的同學,以下是座談紀錄。

### 由來

九四年四月,一名美國十八歲少年 Michael Fay 被新加坡政府控以惡意破壞公物,而被判答刑及入獄。答刑乃新加坡一向以來所採用的一種刑罰,藉以阻嚇罪犯,減低該國犯罪率。當答刑執行時,犯人手腳被縛在木架上,行刑者以一米長的藤仗鞭答犯人的臀部。據稱每一仗都令犯人皮肉綻裂,而我們這一群接受了東西文化交匯影響的學生,又有什麼見解?

\* 應該罰!不過罰得重了點。阻嚇作用倒是收到的。

抵他的!現今的青少年犯案肆無忌憚,政府為了人道立場,對少年罪犯往往施以輕判,變相鼓勵青少年走入歧途。很多市民都漸漸覺得政府有必要加強對少年犯的懲治,一些家長更將憤怒化成行動,在 Coquitlam 舉行了遊行,宣告他們的不滿及頓促政府修改有關法律。

我卻覺得「答刑」與「破壞公物」這個「罰」與「罪」不成比例。現時就算香港的學校都不許體罰。我中二那年,有個同學只被老師攪弄他的眼鏡,便立刻回家要媽媽告他的老師。  
嘩!小小年紀就那麼厲害。

### 打「侵犯人權」牌

不是嘛!從小就培養出尊重人權的意識。  
現時很多不同的 interest group 都不停地爭取他們個別的權利,似乎越來越鑽牛角尖,過份追求到不切實際的地步。

不過有時好矛盾,一個民主社會必須賦予人民基本人權,否則就是極權統治。但人卻是自私的動物,時常監用了「人權」,而事實上卻同時侵犯了別人的權利與自由。  
是的,當人監用了自身的權利,便要承受一切後果,甚至好像 Fay 一樣,終身留下印記。

那豈不是沒有翻身機會?  
此所謂「一失足成千古恨」,有些錯誤是沒有辦法彌補的。以為「人權」至高無上,少年犯案也不嚴懲。認為這是保護兒童,實際上卻是犧牲教育他們的機會,將來對社會為禍更大。

### 文化差異

其實 Fay 的事件,充份突顯了東西方的文化差異。華人傳統的家庭倫理觀念,強調嚴厲的管教;西方卻是比較自由與「放任性」的文化。

我一來到加拿大就感到這個強烈對比。在香港上課要端正坐立,穿著校服,尊師重道,不然則「小過」、「大過」不斷地被記下。反之,在這裡上學,既不用穿校服,也不用規矩矩矩,老師講課時,照樣吃東西,照樣將雙腳踏在椅上甚或桌上。

思想型態與從小接受的教育及生活模式的不同,都是東西方人產生衝突的主因。

### 傳統學校

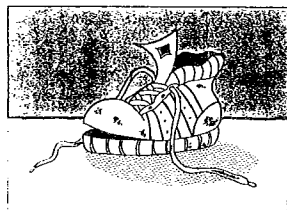
不過最近似乎有一種趨勢,就是漸漸多聲音出來,要求設立更多「傳統學校」。  
是的,我也留意到繼 Surrey Traditional School 後, Burnaby 亦有市民提出同樣要求。

更有家長通宵輪候為子女申請入讀,簡直不可思議!  
省長 Harcourt 卻對此不以為然。

怎麼說?  
他認為技能與職業訓練更重要。  
不同意。斷不能短視地只關心眼前找工作、賺錢為生等問題。將來社會文化由誰承擔?

至第二十一頁...

動  
感  
世界



## Local Sport

Chinese Written by  
Daisy Chan  
English Translated by  
Elson Kung

這篇直擊訪問稿是筆者經過多番「浸淫」後才有所吐出的，因為：

「嘩！這真是太刺激，太好玩了！你知道嗎？當我們的橡皮艇穿過那些被激起的浪花時，真像被人用一江冷水向我迎面滾過來。不過我不怒反笑，因為我享受這種全身濕透的感覺了！它標誌著我能成功地克服十八個急流的戰績……」正當這位朋友仍在滔滔不絕地暢談她的經歷時，筆者也有全身濕透的感覺。她的口水花就如噴泉的水花向我射來。不過我也不怒反笑，因為我要完成這篇訪問（嗚呼哀哉！）。這位「出水芙蓉」繼續她的講詞。「其實參加急流橡皮艇旅程是一種很好的體驗。它能夠訓練一個人的膽量、應變能力，和發揮其合作精神。例如：靈活地控制船槳是重要的，你要運用它來平衡橡皮艇，以抵消急流所帶來的衝擊。而當航道上障礙物時，你便要用船槳改變前進的方向。」

我的天啊！在險峻的急流中，一隻船槳便是我的一切？！難道當艇子因盛水太多而沉沒時，船槳會變作浮泡不成？

「芙蓉」鄙視地罵道：「你簡直是匪夷所思！我們坐的是現代化的橡皮艇，不是汪洋中的一條破船！這些橡皮艇設有自動排水系統，只須數秒便能回復容易划動的特性。每位划艇員亦會穿著為急流划艇而設計的貼身潛水衣、防水防滑鞋、救生衣，和配戴頭盔。另外，每隻橡皮艇也有一位經驗豐富的急流划艇員隨行。呀！這位划艇人員還會身兼嚮導一職，為我們沿途介紹美麗的山林景色和懸崖峭壁！當我經過旅遊勝地非沙河和湯臣河時，也不禁讚嘆大自然的奇妙！」這時，筆者已按捺不住躍躍欲試的心情，快要奔向一隻將要出發的橡皮艇。

怎料負責人員急忙道：「且慢！凡十二歲以下和體重不超過九十磅者不得參與。什麼？（懷疑地）你已符合資格？！……（沉思）……這樣吧，你先參加初級組的摩打橡皮艇旅程，這旅程是為初學者和不諳術術的人仕而設。你現在快去換上便服和泳衣吧！別忘記繳交九十元的報名費啊！」

九十大元！好吧，就算把我的「朝朝阿媽妮」恤衫押了，我也要親身體驗這個驚險刺激的橡皮艇旅程！

## "The River Wet"



I've "immersed" myself thoroughly prior to the publication of this interview because...

"Wow! It was really too exciting, too much fun! You can't even begin to imagine how it felt as our raft passed through the roaring waves, I really felt as though someone was emptying a bucket of water onto my face. Surprisingly, I didn't mind; I laughed instead, as I enjoyed this unique feeling of being wet to the bone. It was monumental how we crossed eighteen strong current points!"

While my friend continued gesticulating and rambling excitedly, another wave of wetness splashed on me. A fine layer of her saliva covered me from hairline to chin. However, I had become too engrossed in her description to really mind being spat on.

"Little Mermaid" continues, "Whitewater rafting was a very enlightening experience. It imparts courage, intellectual flexibility, and a sense of cooperation — after all your only means to dear life while on the raft is your paddle. You have to use it to balance the raft, to balance yourself against the wild jolts of the river, and to steer clear of any obstacles."

I still had my reservations, especially the worry about what happens when the water gets inside the raft and stays inside, causing a

急流

橡皮艇

旅程



飲食男女

Mmm...

日本風味

Chinese Written by To Cheung  
English Translated by K. Y. Ng

## "Eat, DRINK, Man, W"

One of the advantages of living in a multicultural society like Vancouver is that cuisine from around the world can all be savoured here. For these past few years, I have personally dabbled in food from different countries at various restaurants around Vancouver at the expense of gaining a few pounds. To promote the art of fine dining, I will share my eating experience as well as introduce various restaurants worth sampling in this column.

The star of this column's debut is the Musushi Japanese restaurant on Denman Street in Vancouver. Most people are under the impression that Japanese food is expensive and insubstantial; in general, not the best choice for the budget-conscious university student. I certainly felt that way, until I went to Musushi. The food served here is not only scrumptious but also filling. They have also abandoned the traditional decorative and colourful frills that serve no purpose other than taking up more space. What they serve is simply authentic Japanese food, that excel in both quality and quantity.

Every time I go to Musushi, I always order California roll, BC roll, and either tuna or salmon sashimi. Sashimi may look simple enough to make; in actual fact, the preparation of sashimi requires detailed attention and expertise. First of all, the fresh fish must be frozen for a certain period of time to preserve its flavour. Timing is

住在溫哥華這個百川齊萃的地方，其中一個好處，便是能嘗到不同國家的美食。

這幾年間走訪溫市大小食府，嘗盡各地名菜，因此得來一個大肚子！為推廣「食的文化」，我將會在「瞻」的「飲食男女」專欄中為大家介紹數間本人百吃不厭的中外餐廳，和讀者們分享「食的經驗」。第一間為大家介紹的是位於780 Denman Street 的 Musushi 日本餐廳。同學們一般都會覺得日本菜價錢高，份量少，華而不實。對於一般食量較少的女孩子尚算可以，但像我這般饞嘴和大「胃口」，每次到日本菜館都必叫苦連天，因為即使每人花上二、三十元去吃一

至第二十二頁...



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The 60's was the world of the Hippies, the 70's gave way to the underground and "oldies" music; the 80's was a time of technological development; hence the rise of "techno" music. In the 90's, Generation X has come to be the term coined to describe many of today's young people.

What exactly is Generation X? It represents the twenty-something group, which includes university undergraduates and graduates, job seekers, and most importantly, people who aren't very rich but are willing to abandon their university diplomas to be a fast food jockey. The characteristic that stands-out of Generation "X'ers" is that these people are normally very eager to earn quick money in order to build-up their status in the society. Both you and I may belong to this generation without even knowing it.

Since, the Hippies had Woodstock, and the underground music fans had Jimi Hendrix, Generation X should also have something that can make a statement. The term Generation X originally appeared in the novels written by a Vancouver artist, David Coupland. During the 80's, popular electronic music gave way to many other types of music. Music that promotes the return to innocence and nature, as well as unplugged music (meaning non-electronic; every musical instrument is acoustically operated) has generally come to mark the musical tastes of the GenX'ers.

Movies like *Threesome*, *Dazed and Confused* and *Reality Bites* are Generation X's symbolic movies. Furthermore, these movies are also very popular among the critics as well. These movies' original movie soundtracks contain mainly pop music played solely by guitar. An



X music

example is the Vancouver artist Lisa Loeb's *Stay*. The movie *Natural Born Killers* and its soundtrack are some of Generation X's most recent masterpieces.

Even though we all live in different corners of the world, music bonds people of different cultures together. This is what we call the power of music that shapes the consciousness of an entire generation.

六十年代有嬉皮士 (Hippies); 七十年代有迷幻裝束與懷舊打扮; 八十年代有不斷膨脹的資訊; 致於九十年代, 則有代表著新一代青年人的 Generation X。

甚麼叫 Generation X? 這個名詞代表著的正是時下二十多歲的一班年青人。他們大都是剛上了大學至大學剛畢業; 期待或正在工作。他們或許不太富有但至少在窮困時會放下「高等學府畢業生」的尊嚴而到快餐店與 grade 10、11 的小朋友們一競高下; 想盡快儲到一筆還可以的金錢以創立自己的事業

## GENERATION X & THE MUSIC CULTURE X 生代與音樂文化

Chinese Written by  
Hubert Chan  
English Translated by  
Adeline Choy

等等都是「X生代」的特徵。相信你與我必會找到某些X的影子。

既然 Hippies 有胡士托 (Woodstock) 音樂節, 迷幻 fans 則有 Jimi Hendrix, 今時今日的「X生代」亦應該有代表其的音樂風格。環視這十多年音樂風格的變化, 不難察覺一種趨勢

— 一反璞歸真。而這正符合「X生代」追求滿足眼前基本需要的特質。由八十年代電子味道極重的舞池音樂到早兩年的 unplugged music (「不過電」——意即一切樂器都是以 acoustic 原音為主幹), 正意味著音樂回歸大自然這種潮流。

電影如 *Threesome* 及 *Reality Bites* (「X生代」的 legend 電影, 萬勿錯過), 都是今年度頗受傳媒注目的電影。這些電影的原聲音樂大多是以結他為主的流行樂, 如本國女歌手 Lisa Loeb 的 *Stay* 正是個好例子。最新電影 *Natural Born Killers* 的原聲大碟亦是近期「X生代」媒體的代表作。

縱使我們都各自生活在世界上某一個角落, 但仍能與不斷衍進的文化及潮流接觸, 這便是傳媒及音樂的力量。

註: "Generation X" 這名詞最先出現於溫市作家 David Coupland 的小說作品內。(他的最新作品是 *Life After God*。)



## The NOISY Room

...From page 19

^ Confucius believes that people are born untamed and must be taught moral values before they can become responsible citizens. Ethics help people control themselves.

\* There will inevitably be a loss of freedom. Singaporeans enjoy fewer personal freedoms than their North American counterparts. But at least they don't have to worry about being killed just walking down the street.

@ There is a tradeoff. If they want personal freedom, they shouldn't complain about having to pay the price of having a higher crime rate. #Moral values are necessary and should be taught to children. They should also be taught that their actions will be restricted to some degree. Even the fact that children must go to school is a restriction on the child's freedom of choice. You wouldn't want to have to ask your child if he wants to go to school each morning before you take him there, would you?!

\* The current education system does not touch the heart of the problem. For example, in trying to prevent unwanted pregnancies, they have installed condom machines in the schools. But this is not teaching children proper sexual values. The future impact on society can be quite significant.

### As A Side Issue

Hong Kong students must wear uniforms to school. Here, students put on a daily fashion show. Which do people prefer?

\* Uniforms of course. It saves you time in not having to decide what to wear every morning.

^ Uniforms promote discipline since the school's reputation is at stake. #Uniforms promote school spirit.

% I feel that uniforms tend to pigeon-hole students into certain stereotypes. Just by looking at their uniforms, they can tell what school they're from and jump to conclusions about what type of people they are.

...續第十九頁

傳統學校也不見得真能積極地建立學生, 因為它比普通學校少了自由思想與發揮自我的開放式教育。

• 沒有什麼可爭論的, 根本兩者皆能並存於同一學校之內, 只是政府要有更好的教育政策。

• 其實有了傳統教學的地方, 是否真的天下太平, 治安好呢?

• 新加坡的確有低的犯罪率, 乾淨的街道, 有秩序的社區生活。

• 但除了教育外, 經濟、民生等也與罪案有著不可分割的關係。窮困地方, 人民沒有接受教育, 犯罪率就自然高。至少這是美國的一些城市貧民區的情形。

• 此話差矣, 富有抑或貧窮, 博士抑或流氓都一樣會犯罪; 社會根本就是一個大染缸。

• 孔子認為人本性好粗糙, 要受教化, 才曉得對社會負責。禮教助人自我約束: 「非禮勿言, 非禮勿視, 非禮勿聽...」

• 厲害!

• 似乎是失卻很多自由, 但正如新加坡人不能享受北美人所享受的自由, 但至少他們不怕無端在街頭被槍殺, 乘地下鐵又害怕遭毒手。

• 這要看個人取捨, 寧死都要享受個人自由, 那就應該沒有怨言。

• 其實道德教育是必須的, 這是對小孩最基本的教育, 總不能事事單談自由, 小孩要上學, 那也是完全不由他們選擇的, 不如每天問問小孩, 才帶他們上學?!

• 現今學校教育都是治標不治本的, 例如盡量庇護未婚媽媽; 在校內設避孕套售賣機, 卻不是教導學童正確的性觀念。這樣, 將來的社會負擔會很沉重。

### 一個題外話

• 以往在香港, 大家都要穿校服上學, 現在卻可以每日時裝表演。究竟大家喜歡那樣?

• 當然是喜歡穿校服, 既方便, 快捷又不用每天一大清早傷腦筋選衣服。

• 穿上校服, 會自律一點, 始終覺得絕不能影響自己學校聲譽的。

• 穿校服令人有 school spirit。  
• 我卻認為校服會使那學生被定型 (stereotype) 為某一類人: 看校服, 知其人。這點也是值得注意的。

## URBAN

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學生八折優待



## "Eat, DRINK, Man,

"W" or "U" "

## 飲食男女

...From page 20

crucial since overfreezing results in a frozen fish. Some restaurants freeze the fish for too long, and their sashimi tastes like ice. Other restaurants skip the freezing step, and their sashimi doesn't taste fresh. Musushi, on the other hand, prepares their sashimi splendidly — it's definitely worth trying. The California roll and BC roll are equally attractive. The ingredients are fresh, and the portions are twice as large compared to other Japanese restaurants.

Especially worth mentioning is the service at this restaurant. Once I went there for dinner by myself after my midterm exams were over, feeling somewhat depressed. I sat over at the sushi bar, enjoying my meal while admiring the chef's skills behind the counter. After a while, the chef started handing out appetizer-sized deep fried shrimps to all the customers, on the house. My worries about my midterms were gone after finishing such a delicious meal, with such impeccable service.

The prices at this restaurant are another attraction. Sushi, for instance, is \$1.25 for an individual portion at a typical Japanese restaurant in town. At Musushi, the identical sushi is only \$1.10 each. For tempura and various Japanese noodles, the prices are about the same as other restaurants, but the portions are much larger. This restaurant is simply perfect for the budget-conscious student. It is definitely worth a try.

Stay tuned for the next issue when I will introduce another restaurant in Vancouver that will tempt your palate.

...續第 111  
頓，膳後三數小時便又肚子餓了。但這餐雖卻一反一般人對日本菜的觀念，除了用料新鮮和味道鮮美，份量非常十足，實而不華。盛菜的盤子上沒有雕琢精緻的小船，也沒有佔用盤子空間的花花草草。其實這些東西只會喧賓奪主，對菜式的味道卻沒有幫助，相反，只用了蘿蔔和兩片綠葉作魚生的伴碟，以豐富其顏色。通常盛載一般菜式的，碟子上盛著的只是主菜，根本已無空間給那些裝飾物了，其份量之多，可想而知。

每次到 Musushi，我都會點吞拿或三文魚生，加州卷和 BC 卷的。不要以為魚生是最容易做的菜式，其實內裡的奧妙卻鮮有人知。要保存魚汁的鮮味，必須先把新鮮的魚肉放進冰箱內冷藏，但卻不可放得太久，以防止它結冰。有些日本餐廳把魚肉冷藏太久，吃時便有如吃冰；有些沒有把魚肉先作冷藏的，其味道又不夠鮮美。這家餐廳在這一方面控制得恰好處，下次大家不防一試。至於加州卷和 BC 卷，它們的份量除了比一些日本餐廳的大兩倍，用料也十分充足，尤其是 BC 卷，卷內的燒三文魚肉汁鮮甜，一試便知龍與鳳。更值得一提的是這家店的服務。有一次，我剛考過期中試，滿心憂慮之下便獨自走到這兒吃晚餐，因為只得一人，所以坐到壽司吧那邊，一面吃，一面欣賞廚子弄壽司的手藝。吃了一會後，廚師忽然端上一碟小食到我面前，說：「這是免費的」。我大喜之下，連忙向那廚師道謝。原來碟中的小食竟是酥炸蝦頭，真是喜出望外，再環顧四周，發覺廚師已把一小碟、一小碟的炸蝦頭分派給其他坐在壽司吧旁的顧客了，他們都顯得十分高興。蝦頭甘香鬆脆，廚師待客熱誠，把數個蝦頭吃下後，我早將對考試結果的憂慮拋諸九霄雲外去了。如此待客之道，又有幾家菜館能做到呢？至於菜式的價錢，更是其它日本餐廳不能相比的，以一般壽司為例，在溫哥華的平均價錢是每件 \$1.25，但在 Musushi 同樣的壽司每件只售 \$1.1，而天婦羅和麵食等，雖和其它餐廳的價錢相差無幾，但份量卻多出不少。對於學生而言，這間餐廳的價錢已算相當公道，也合乎學生的消費原則。

雖然近來我的肚子好像又大了一點，但有幸嘗到自己喜歡的美食，又何需計較呢！在以後的日子裡，我必定不惜成本，為各位飲食男女發掘更多在溫哥華值得介紹的中外食府。

## Brief Report

Prepared by Kenneth Wu

### Money! Money!

For the fiscal year 1993, the total revenue for UBC is \$710 million, an increase of \$9 million over the last year. The breakdown of the revenue includes \$360 million (50.7%) from the Province of B.C., \$17 million (2.4%) from endowment donations, \$46 million (6.5%) from non-government grants, \$80 million (11.3%) from student fees, 87 million (12.2%) from sales and services, and \$89 million (12.5%) from government of Canada.

-UBC Report

### Tuition Increase for MBA and Pharmacy

Tuition fees for UBC's MBA and pharmacy programs might increase to \$16,000 and \$12,000 respectively next year if approved by the Board of Governors. The faculty of Commerce claimed that it was in a position to charge a higher fee now that the MBA program has reached a mature stage of development, whereas the tuition increase in the Pharmacy program is a result of inadequate funding. It is hoped that this proposal will be dropped.

-Campus Times

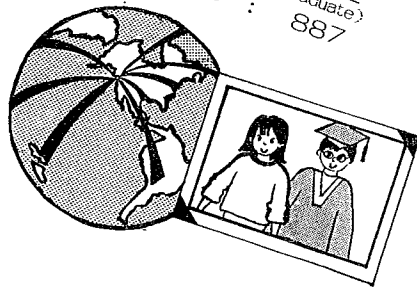
### Federal Government's Shift on Post-secondary Education

The federal Government is considering the elimination of transfer payments for post-secondary education, an illogical, ridiculous suggestion put forward by the Minister of Human Resources Lloyd Axworthy. If approved, our tuition fees would be expected to double by 1997. The Canadian Federation of Students expressly denounced this suggestion and is calling for a students' strike across the country.

-Campus Times

## UBC海外學生情報

93-94年度UBC海外學生  
人數比率：  
肄業生：畢業生  
(undergraduate)：(graduate)  
1,263：887



UBC與四十一個國家互相聯繫  
學生來自九十八個國家

CAMPUS EXPRESS, CAMPUS EXPRESS  
ESS, CAMPUS EXPRESS  
CAMPUS EXPRESS, CAMPUS EXPRESS  
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### Dragon Seed Connection

Oct 28	Chinese Knotting Workshops	12:30-1:30pm SUB 209
		3:30-4:30pm SUB 211
Nov 7, 14, 21, 28	Commercial Jazz Dance Lessons	3:30-5:00pm SUB Party Room
Nov 14 deadline	Comic Character Design Competition	
Nov 25 deadline	Clothes Drive	
	DSC Choir	

### Chinese Collegiate Society

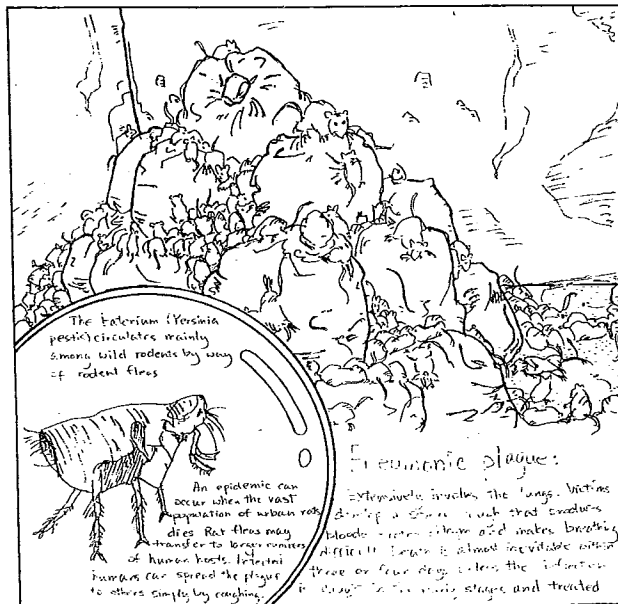
Oct 28	Bowling Nite
	9pm Top Gun Bowling Lane, Richmond
Nov 4	Badminton Tournament
Nov 18	Beauty Seminar
Nov 18	Gym Nite
Nov 26	Snooker Tournament
mid-Nov	Curling Seminar

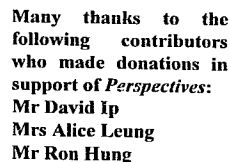
### Chinese Student Association

Oct 28	Hallowe'en Party (fun games and prizes)
Nov 4	Gym Nite
Nov 10	Pool Tournament
Nov 12	Big 2 Tournament
Nov 18	Charity Fashion Show for the Food Bank

### Taiwan Association of UBC

Oct 29	Gym Nite
	7-10pm War Memorial Gym
Nov 5	Mandarin Public Speaking Contest
Nov 10	UBC Information Sessions





*We are currently recruiting people for the advertising and the layout teams. Please call at the above numbers or drop us a note at our mailbox if you are interested.*

[illegible]

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