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Taiwan will finally return to peace

台海終將恢復和平

Chinese written by 趙耀新
English translated by Bruce Rusk

Opinion of a Taiwanese immigrant
台灣移民投稿

There is only one China, and Taiwan is part of China. China must be united under democracy, and the process must be peaceful.

Since 1949, China has been a divided country with separate political entities on either side of the Taiwan Strait, the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China.

Taiwan's return to China after the Second World War ended fifty years of Japanese colonial rule. However, after only four years the Kuomintang (Nationalist) government, defeated in the civil war, retreated to Taiwan. As Taiwan underwent a long period of authoritarian rule, the Republic of China succeeded in creating an "economic miracle," and also brought about political democracy. The presidential elections of March 23 marked a major milestone in the progress of democracy.

These factors, unfortunately, have only pulled both sides further apart; while bilateral economic relations have become closer, emotionally the distance has increased.

Taiwan has become a distinct society with regard to mainland China: democracy has brought the pressure of Taiwan separatism. In the authoritarian era of ten years ago, this sort of alienation brought on by long separation would have been oppressed. But now, it is openly expressed and one third of the Taiwanese people are pro-independence. Their power is fairly represented in the National Assembly and must be respected by the government. The old position of "one China" will be hard to maintain.

At the same time, it will be difficult for the Taiwanese people to continue to tolerate international isolation and fragmentary diplomatic relations; they must be recognized and respected, so "pragmatic diplomacy" has arisen, as in the demand for re-admission to the UN and President Lee's visit to the US.

On the mainland, however, these are seen as steps towards a Taiwan independence stance of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," which cannot be permitted and must be stopped by means of military force.

As the feelings of Chinese people and those who see themselves as only Taiwanese moved towards conflict and confrontation, Chinese people in Taiwan became wedged in between. Without quite knowing how, Taiwan has been divided by the split between unificationists and separatists, much more bitterly than Quebec, and far more dangerously.

America says that peace must come before unification. China disagrees. America says it is using arms to safeguard peace. China sees it as interference in internal affairs. But as military tensions heighten, Taiwan is being caught in the middle, and it is unclear how the balance will be maintained.

However, as said in an article entitled "A Pragmatic Strategy for China's Peaceful Reunification" by the head of the Republic of China's Executive Yuan, a "crisis" is also an "opportunity," and in this swirl

Continued on page 7 ➤

只有一個中國，台灣是中國的一部份，中國應該在民主下統一，其過程必須是和平的。

自一九四九年起，中國就處於分裂狀態，海峽兩岸有兩個政治實體：中華民國和中華人民共和國。

二次世界大戰後，台灣歸還了中國，結束了五十年的日本殖民統治，但僅四年後，在內戰中失敗的國民黨退到台灣，經過一漫長的威權統治，中華民國造就了經濟奇蹟，也帶來了政治民主，三月廿三日的總統大選，標示著這項民主進程的一個重要里程碑。

這些，不幸的，卻拉大了兩岸的差距，雙方的經濟交流密切了，感情卻反疏離了。

台灣，相對於中國大陸，成了一個特異社會，民主，又帶來了台獨的壓力，在十年前的威權時代，這種因長久分離而造成的疏離被壓抑著，現在，它被釋放出來，支持台獨的人佔到了台灣的三分之一強的民意，他們的力量公平的反映在國會中，政府必須予以尊重，原來固守的「一個中國」立場維繫得十分艱難。

同時，台灣人民難以繼續忍受在國際上的孤立及外交的封鎖，他們需要被承認，被尊重，因此，「務實外交」被提了出來，這包括要求重返聯合國和李總統的訪問美國。

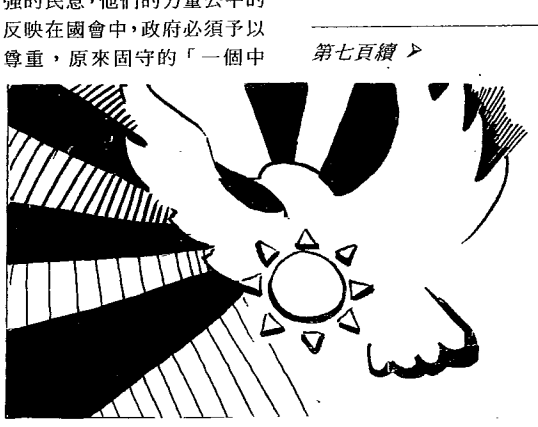
但是，對中國大陸來說，這被視爲「兩個中國」，「一中一台」，台灣在走向獨立，這不能被容忍，要用武力制止。

中國人和只認爲是台灣人的人的感情走向了衝突對立，在台灣的中國人夾在其中，不知所從，台灣被統獨之爭給撕裂了，其痛苦比魁北克大得多，也危險得多。

美國說，和平應高於統一，中國不同意，美國說要以武力保障和平，中國視干涉內政，反加強了用武的情緒，爲台灣夾在其中，也不知如何保持平衡。

但是，正如中華民國行政院院長在他的文章「掌握和平的契機」中所說的，「危機」

第七頁續 ➤



INSIDE

Taiwan will Finally Return to Peace 台海終將恢復和平 p.1
Editorial 編者的話 p.2
Union Power: To Strike or Not to Strike? 工會勢力強大後遺症 p.3
Colors of Maple 楓彩 p.4
Oh No... the Finals... p.5
書中自有金玉言——看武俠小說，思複習之道
You're Not Falling Asleep Again!十大「提神」妙方 p.5
Taiwanese, Be Doomed? p.7
Information about Taiwan Available in Vancouver 在溫哥找台灣資料有門徑 p.7
Working Smart 工字出頭 p.8
UBC's Shocking Secret: the ELI's BLISS Program! UBC 秘密組織 p.9
Top Ten "Cut-off" Lines? 如何避免「煲電話粥」 p.10
Queer Neighbor 怪鄰居 p.11
Ears to Wall 校園情報站 p.14
Outstanding Performance Award Persentation p.14
Perspectives New Executives p.14
Cultural Hall 文化大會堂 p.15
An Obituary for Etiquette and Common Courtesy? 禮之輓歌 p.16
Say What? 答錯線 p.17
Engima 謎 p.19
Women? —招魂 p.20
Street Toy 趣味汽車玩意 p.21
To's Eatery 飲食天地 p.22
Keeping in Touch 越洋送暖 p.23
Readers' World 讀者天地 p.23

EDITORIAL — ELSON KUNG

Ongoing Struggle

Last month must have been the International Month of Elections.

Many student organizations on campus, *Perspectives* not excepted, elected their executives for next year.

Amidst Premier Clark's near-daily good-news announcements, rumors suggested a provincial election was just around the corner.

At the climax of the Month, sandwiched between mainland China's show of military might and US intervention, Lee Teng-hui emerged in Taiwan with 54 percent of the votes in the first democratic presidential election to be conducted in 5000 years of Chinese existence. This issue of *Perspectives* shares with you some opinions about the tension building across the Taiwan Strait.

Elections signify the end of a governing body's term. This April issue completes the fourth volume of *Perspectives*.

Over the year, we have experienced considerable growth. Our paper expanded its scope in both content and distribution. Our benefit book drive and national Chinese debate were successful. The presentation of the newspaper is more attractive thanks to superb layout, illustrations, and graphics. The list of clients advertising with us is surprising even ourselves. Errors in text are minimized and translations sacrifice no quality. Our finances and paper work have been well managed.

None of these achievements could have been possible without the dedication of our every volunteer. As a result of everyone's efforts, *Perspectives* remains the premiere bilingual student publication that fosters harmony among cultures.

The *Perspectives* staff is especially grateful to To Cheung, our capable editor-in-chief whose leadership was crucial to our much needed reforms. We wish him the best in his endeavors upon graduation.

We are proud of our work and hold dear our responsibility to the community. We remain receptive our readers' valuable suggestions and will strive to improve. Please, help us in our ongoing struggle to "bridge the gap."

編者的話 — 章濤

鍥而不捨 攀巔遠瞻

又到春天了，UBC 校園內已開滿櫻花，這也是溫哥華全年最美麗動人的時候。每年這個時候，我都會很高興，因爲四月考試後我便可回香港探望家人了。可是，這一年我卻是失落、傍徨，百感交雜，因爲我快要畢業了！這次離開溫哥華後，眞不知何年何月才可再欣賞到遍地櫻花的風景，更不知何時何地才可再會這群在《瞻》和我共同進退的好朋友！

過去一年，我把大部份時間付出給《瞻》，倒像個全職辦報的兼職學生一般，但這一切都是值得的，在《瞻》學到的東西是在書本內永遠找不到的。看到《瞻》漸趨成熟，讀者人數逐漸增加，參與辦報的同學相處融洽，這份喜悅是難以言喻的。我在一年前當上《瞻》總編輯之時，我承諾過要在一年內作一連串的改進。一年過去了，有些目標已經達到，但部份卻還遙不可及。

當時我曾天眞地想，憑著報刊的影響力，我們或可喚起人們對種族和諧的重視，並爲族裔間多建一道溝通的橋樑。因此在過去這六期的「楓彩」一欄內，我們均反映了一些同學們對種族和諧的意見，而主流傳媒也曾接觸我們，希望了解華裔學生對此的觀點，這些回響實在令人鼓舞。種族間的磨擦表面上看來已漸趨緩和，但報章和新聞卻反映了另一面的現實。最近報章數度大字標題，指責某些商人不雇用不懂中文的人士；前陣子收聽電台新聞，更聽見有人要求政府立例規定所有市民用英語溝通呢！看到這些新聞，心中不禁一陣難過，想不到在這個進步的社會裡竟還存在著這等無知愚昧的人！

憑我們這份小小的學生報刊，是不可能在短期內改變這些社會現象的，但只要本著「知其不可而爲之」的精神把《瞻》辦好，我們至少也能引起部份讀者的注意。前面還有很長很長的路要走，希望以後《瞻》的成員能繼續攀巔遠瞻，再創高峰！

瞻之友
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Friends of Perspectives was founded on the belief that staff members and readers of *Perspectives* should enjoy a life-long relationship with *Perspectives* beginning in their student years. The role of *Friends* is to facilitate that relationship, and support the newspaper in the pursuit of its goals.

If you wish to continue receiving *Perspectives* and see it continue to flourish after you graduate, we invite you to join *Friends of Perspectives*. As a member of *Friends*, you will receive by mail all new issues of *Perspectives* and periodic updates of its plans. Wherever you will be in the world.

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1. Discussions of Racial Harmony
2. Comments and Opinions of our articles
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4. Creative Writing
5. Campus Life

To be considered for publication, all letters and submissions must not be previously published anywhere, and must include the name and contact number of the writer for verification of authenticity. All items received become the property of *Perspectives* and will not be returned; you are advised to retain a copy for your records. For accuracy and clarity, *Perspectives* may edit the content of items selected for publication. Articles may be submitted in either English or Chinese to our office at ***SUB 241A***. You may also mail them to:

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Union Power: To Strike or Not to Strike?
工會勢力強大後遺症

Chinese written by 章濤
English translated by Denise Ho

The civil servants in Ontario, the staff of B.C.'s post-secondary institutions, the workers of the forestry industry last year ... images of discontent workers and frustrated employers flash before me as I leaf through the newspapers. As long as both sides of the table are unwilling to come to a compromise, workers will turn to their most valuable weapon—the strike. There is no doubt that unions exist to protect the interests of workers from unethical employers, but the problems that they create are detrimental to the overall welfare of society.

Several months ago, UBC Food Services drove Mr. Tube Steak off campus. In this case, it is true that the union protected UBC Food Services from fierce competition; however, it also interfered with students' freedom to choose what they put into their own mouths. When CBC interviewed UBC students regarding Mr. Tube Steak's exile, one student explained, "I bought their hot dogs not because they're especially good, but because I really don't consider the stuff that the university offers edible!" So, is the union's predatory solution to competition unethical or is it just a taste of the real world? Recently, restaurants including McDonald's and a new food court left AMS and UBC Food Services pouting and powerless; these new players are strategically, yet conveniently situated outside the boundary of UBC's union control. This form of fair competition benefits us all—students have a wider range of choice while AMS and UBC Food Services can cook up more efficient answers in the face of rough rivals.

Unions not only decrease healthy competition, but also generate dangers for the entire society. In Canada, thousands of working hours are lost due to union strikes every year. When the civil servants in Ontario went on strike, streets accumulated heavy snow, causing serious traffic accidents where lives were taken and property was damaged. In 1993, B.C. teachers from different school districts went on strike with the excuse of "improving the quality of education." *At that time of the year—when it was so close to the Provincial Examinations—they did nothing but jeopardized students' rights, totally ignoring their own responsibilities. And parents had a hard time trying to find daycare for their children during daytime. Do the teachers have any respect for their own jobs?* Have these workers ever considered the immense costs that would be induced by their decision to strike?

I agree that unions should stand up for workers' interests; however, considering the numerous other problems that our society is facing, it would be better not to consider striking as a solution. As a Finance professor once said, "I really don't understand why even those that are highly educated, with a Master's degree or even a Ph.D., don't realize this basic principle. If everyone can stop looking out only for themselves but rather for the society as a whole, then we can all lead better lives." *p*

最近翻開報章，盡見那些有關勞資糾紛的新聞，較早前安省有公務員罷工，卑詩省有大專院校教職員輪流罷課，去年更有林木業工人罷工。罷了，罷了，總之勞資雙方得不到共識時，工人就只有罷工抗議！工會的存在無疑爲不少工人爭取了很多福利，也對那些無良的僱主起了阻嚇作用，但同時也對社會構成了不少負面後果。

卑詩大學本身就曾牽涉入和工會之間的糾紛。數月前卑詩大學膳食供應部所屬工會 (UBC Food Service) 向校方施壓，將「肉腸先生」逐出了校門(Mr. Tube Steak)，成爲一時佳話。就此事而言，工會雖爲大學膳食供應部爭取了有關的福利，員工生計免受威脅，但卻干涉了同學選擇食物的權利。當 CBC 電台訪問同學對「肉腸先生」被逐的感受時，一名學生回答說：「我光顧『肉腸先生』並非因爲它特別好吃，而是因爲校內供應的食物特別難吃，實在難吃得太離譜！」現在「肉腸先生」雖然離開了，但這種把對手「趕盡殺絕」的競爭方法是否就是最好的經商之道呢？最近，校園內又有新的餐廳加入競爭行列了，他們包括麥當勞和位於 University Village 的飲食廣場，因它們所處的位置已不在工會的保護範圍內，相信卑詩大學膳食供應部和 AMS 已無法重施故技了！這等良性競爭是對大衆有利的，不但學生的選擇性高了，而且校園內各餐館爲了保持生意額，也會變法圖強，設法改善食品的質素。如果卑詩大學膳食供應部仍是執迷不悟，那麼到頭來吃虧的只是自己！

工會的強大勢力不但減少了應有的良性競爭，有時也加重了政府和市民的負擔。據統計，本國每年因罷工而損失了數以百萬計的工時，由此可見，罷工嚴重影響國民生產力。最近安省因有多名公務員罷工，積滿雪的公路無人鏟雪，以致釀成多宗嚴重交通意外，造成人命和財物的損失，陸路交通數度陷於癱瘓。九四年本省數個教師詞「改善教育質素」而罷課，當時在省試近在眉睫的情況下，竟把學生利益置諸不理，又今年幼學童的家長爲日間托管孩子的問題頭痛不已，究竟專業精神何在？那工人罷工時可有考慮到其行動對社會造成的傷害呢？

我同意工人應爭取他們應有的福利，但在國債高企，資源有限的情況下，罷工則屬於下策。如果我們還不顧一切地向資方、或政府提出不切實際的要求，這便流於自私自利了！還記得本校一名經濟科教授曾對學生說：「我眞不明白爲什麼連那些深受教育，持有碩士甚至博士學位的知識份子也想不通這個顯淺的道理，定要往牛角尖鑽去，拼命謀求個人權益。其實，只要大家共同爲國家出力，人民才能過更好的生活。」 *瞻*

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Minorities Under-represented in Mainstream Newsrooms

傳媒業內的玻璃牆

English written by Shirley Wong. Department of Journalism at Langara College

Chinese translated by Judy Chan

A big fat eye. That's what the large glass wall looks like. It's the only thing separating Shelly Fralic's office from the newsroom.

She keeps breaking eye contact to glance out the eyeball wall. She looks at the reporters: typing, talking, walking around. Most of them are white.

Fralic is deputy managing editor of *The Vancouver Sun*. She's trying to explain why so few visible minorities are in her news staff.

According to results of surveys and sources in Canadian mainstream newspapers, editors should do more to help get visible minorities into newsrooms but they aren't taking action because of a lack of commitment to change and uncertainty of where to begin.

It's a problem that seems obvious. A 1993 study by Ryerson Polytechnic University found visible minorities composed less than three per cent of 41 daily newspapers in Canada.

Closer to home, consider *The Vancouver Sun*, one of the largest B.C. papers. It has about five per cent visible minorities, Fralic says. Compare that to a Statistics Canada 1991 census: more than 26 per cent of Vancouver is composed of visible minorities.

Fralic does some hiring for *The Sun*. She says hiring reporters to better reflect the population would force her to rid of many qualified, experienced people.

"Do I go out and fire 10 people and say, 'I'm sorry, I need to hire native Indians, Sikhs, and Asians'?" Fralic asks. "I don't think so."

Ryerson also reported that only 11 per cent of editors have a "strong commitment to hiring visible minorities."

Fralic says she wants more visible minority reporters. But only time will create job openings.

"Until people quit or retire, it's hard to do that," she says. "It's a very slow, evolutionary process."

In 1993, Ryerson found just three minorities got hired out of 47 newsprint jobs.

Fralic also complains that few job applications she receives are from visible minorities.

"Where are the good ethnic journalists?" she asks.

Jennifer Chow is a Chinese-Canadian reporter for *The Richmond Review*. She explains that few visible minorities choose journalism as a career.

Chow used to be a lawyer. She says she was raised by parents with traditional values who pressured her to choose a high-paying job.

"Chinese families are more into money and status," she says. "They'll tell you you're selling yourself out if you're doing something less."

Last year, Chow was one of only three visible minorities out of 20 journalism students in her class at Langara College. Rob Dykstra, chair of the program, says five visible minorities out of 60 journalism students is "the norm" every year.

Fralic says she's aware cultural barriers are part of the problem. When questioned if she has any plans of action for this problem, she says she does not know where to start.

She's asked if she ever considered talking to other papers, journalism schools, and visible minorities to work on solutions together. She agrees it might be a helpful idea.

But she says *The Sun* has not initiated such a project.

We're not doing a lot," she admits, "partly because of the time factor." She says she's busy running a paper.

"I haven't gone and thought about it," she says.

A 1993 survey by the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association ranked "managing and covering diversity" 19th on a list of 21 secondary issues concerning the industry.

Chow is skeptical that editors will change anything.

"Sometimes it's all talk and no action."

Visible minority journalists like Chow might see the clear wall in the editor's office from a different view than Fralic's.

It's beginning to look a lot like a glass ceiling. One can only wonder how and when it will break.

一道高高的玻璃牆把Shelly Fralic的辦公室與新聞部隔開了。Fralic在辦公室內透過那道眼睛般的牆，冷眼旁觀新聞部的記者。他們有的在打字，有的在聊天，有的在踱步——他們大多是白人。

在Fralic的新聞部同僚當中，只有幾名少數族裔員工。《溫哥華太陽報》的執行行政編輯Fralic (Deputy Managing Editor of the *Vancouver Sun*) 正嘗試爲這現象提供答案。

雖然，加拿大主流報章的研究報告及資料已顯示了增加少數族裔新聞從業員的需要，但該等報章的編輯們並未有採取相應行動，他們除了並未熱衷去改變這現象之外，亦不知應從何入手。

在一九九三年，Ryerson Polytechnic University曾就此問題進行調查，結果發現在四十一份加拿大日報中，少數族裔員工的人數竟少於三個百份點，這足以証明事態之嚴重性。

卑詩省的情況亦沒多大變化。Fralic表示，現時《太陽報》（省內最重要報刊之一）聘用約百分之五少數族裔員工。但九一年的加拿大人口調查卻指出溫哥華約有百份之二十六的人口是來自少數族裔。

Fralic本身亦有參與《太陽報》的招募工作。她表示如果要依照人口比例來聘請員工的話，她便需要一些經驗豐富的員工另謀高就了。

「我不可能走到採訪部辭退十個同僚，然後對他們解釋：『很抱歉，因爲我們需要雇用土著、錫克人及亞裔人士。』」

Ryerson大學的統計亦指出只有百份之十一的編輯有「切實負起多聘用少數族裔的承諾」。

Fralic也希望能夠多雇用少數民族記者，但她一定要等待有職位空缺時，才能這樣做。「要有人請辭或退休時才可招募新的員工。這是漫長而艱鉅的過程。」

Ryerson調查報告卻指出，在一九九三年的四十七個報業空缺裏，只有三個是由少數族裔所填補。

「好的少數族裔新聞從業員在哪裏？」Fralic問。

在*Richmond Review*（烈治文的地區性報紙）工作的華裔記者Jennifer Chow對甚少的少數族裔投身傳媒作出如下解釋。

Chow本身是一名律師。自小她便在一個傳統價值觀甚重的家庭長大，父母都希望子女們能選擇一份高薪職業。

「中國家庭很著重金錢及地位，如果你的工作未遂他們所願，他們便會認爲你未盡全力。」

事實上，去年當Chow仍在蘭嘉拿學院 (Langara College) 就讀時，新聞班上的二十位同學當中便只有三個屬於少數民族。而該課程的主席Rob Dykstra亦指出普遍來說每年在六十位新聞班學生中，只有五位來自少數族裔背景。

Fralic亦感到文化障礙也是問題之一，但她卻不知該如何解決此問題。

當被問到能否聯絡其他報館、新聞學校及少數族裔攜手找出解決方法時，她說這是一個好提議。

但《太陽報》卻並未見有採取任何行動，Fralic表示她正忙於處理一份報紙。而她亦承認：「《太陽報》並未有實際行動，原因之一是因爲時間問題。同時，我亦未有好好去研究此問題。」

一份由加拿大日報協會 (Canadian Daily Newspaper Association) 所作的調查指出，「管理及加強報導族裔間差別」在業內二十一項次要問題中排行第十九。

Chow亦懷疑各編輯會否作出任何改變，她更表示他們只會光說不做。

對少數族裔新聞從業員來說，Fralic辦公室外的玻璃牆卻有不同的意義，我們不知道這道牆究竟何時才會被打破。 瞻

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Oh No...the Finals...

書中自有金玉言——看武小俠說，思複習之道

Written by Yue Wang

Hello, folks. Today the prof shall discuss how to study effectively for the finals. We will take a look at some strategies, or more precisely, advice.

Strategy #1: Be consistent. Pick a method and stick to it. Do NOT try to change your study place/method for every exam. Sedgewick or Main, it's up to you. It takes time to get used to a new place and you know that curiousity is part of our nature. Just so that you are not tempted to "explore the surroundings," please settle down.

#2: Memorization is a good idea and pocket-size cards are excellent for those subjects requiring a lot of remembering. However, don't just memorize every word in the textbook. Use the mnemonics system, make some associations, use the "mind map." If you can personally relate to those bizarre ideas that you are supposed to understand, you will probably comprehend them much better.

#3: Know your enemy to win. Put yourself in your prof's shoes. Picture yourself as the mind that creates the killers and decide what kinds of questions you'd put on the test to confuse the poor souls writing the exam. Try to outshine the prof by coming up with more devastating questions than his.

#4: This one is actually for writing the exam. Always have a backup plan and backup supplies. You won't want to have your pen running out of ink in the middle of a 2000- word essay.

#5: Get together with a friend and study. If you are lucky, the other person will cover your weak areas and vice versa. It's better if your study partner is totally different from you so that there is a good variation and wide range of questions you guys can come up with. Note: Your boy/girlfriend isn't the best choice. Look below.

#6: Give it all you've got; let it all out. Bring out the killer instinct. This is not the time to save energy. Don't do anything disturbing or distracting before the exam and just CONCENTRATE. Don't think about your pet, TV, or true love. Don't reserve your energy because then you limit your own capacity. Pull yourself together and give it a shot with all of your potential.

Well, folks, I do hope that you understand that studying is a very subjective concept. The above methods may or may not work for you. Hopefully, one will at least help you a little bit. If they don't, blame Louis Cha and Lian Yu-sheng. I got the ideas from their Chinese martial art novels. Talk about being desperate. Good luck, everybody! *p*

各位看官，期末考試眼看即將到來，筆者被逼無奈地再次翻閱最愛之武俠小說，欲從武林高手過招之間學得一招半式以引爲己用。書中之武術招式，乍看爲作者異想天開。再看實爲金玉良言，種種策略，不可多得；大考之前，不可不讀。

策略一：持之以恆，一成不變。各位應記得「射鵰英雄傳」中，郭靖曾只習得一招「亢龍有悔」，每逢與敵交手必使出，縱使對手招數千變萬化，郭靖均以「亢龍有悔」相對，正是以不變應萬變。如我等能覓得一種適合自己的學習方法或地方，養成習慣，則可免擾亂心神。

策略二：學「死」用「活」。知識爲「死」，須靈「活」運用。切忌將課本中每一句話牢牢記下，自以爲胸有成竹，面對論文式考題的凶猛攻勢，此法必敗無疑。「倚天屠龍記」中，張三丰傳授張無忌太極拳劍時，教的是「劍意」而非「劍招」。大家只須記住課文之精髓，考試時自然發揮，才是學林正道。死記硬背仍學林大忌，「鹿鼎記」中之澄觀自幼習武，對天下武功瞭如指掌，每一門派之每一招式皆能倒背如流。然而綠衣少女阿珂之胡亂踢打卻使他苦苦不解，自嘆無能！我等若如澄觀般，遇到 "open-end" 試題時豈不苦也！

策略三：知己知彼，百戰百勝。「笑傲江湖」中，令狐冲所習之無敵「獨孤九劍」，要旨爲「料敵機先，出奇制勝」。如果我等能事先想到教授可能會出之題目並熟識解法，面對考卷必能坦然而不惶恐。

策略四：（此計用於考試時）準備防身之物，即是「備用」之物。準備額外的文具以防萬一。正如「鹿鼎記」中，韋小寶有千軍萬馬保護，郤時時不忘身穿寶衣。

策略五：與友共習，互補長短。「萍蹤俠影錄」與「廣陵劍」中，「雙劍合璧」威力驚人，無人能敵。若能與某一相異之友取長補短，則更是錦上添花。

策略六：集所有精力，瀟灑搏一回。「雪海玉弓緣」中，厲勝男所用之「天魔解體」大法即爲將全身之力暴發而出，毫無保留，威力爲平時之三倍。我等也應把握考前每一分秒，全力以赴，全心全意，既無牽掛且無保留，眞正發揮所有潛力，必有收獲。

以上種種策略，望能助各位看官一臂之力。如各位仍有疑惑，請向金庸、梁羽生二位先生本人付教。在下借花獻佛，如今「自身難保」，只能勸各位自求多福……祝各位好運！ *瞻*

You're not falling asleep again!

十大『提神』妙方

Chinese written by
Bruno Yiu and Cathy Lee

English translated by
Roland Leung

With the final examinations drawing near, everyone will be burning midnight oil in order to give it their last shot. However, it has always created headaches how not to fall asleep as you work through the night. The following are ten ordinary and ten special tips. Hope these will help alleviate the temptation to sleep.

Ordinary Tips

1. Drink something that contains caffeine such as coffee (not heavier than espresso), tea (*pu-erh* the best) or Coke.
2. Have some XX's chicken broth.
3. Take a caffeine tablet.
4. Form a study team with fellow students so that one can be awaken even if another one falls asleep.
5. Take a nap, but remember to set the alarm before sleeping.
6. Do some exercises.
7. Eat some junk food.
8. Take a freezing bath.
9. Turn on the stereo system.
10. Read any issue of *Perspectives*.

Special Tips

1. Drink as much water as possible to make you get in and out of the washroom frequently.
2. Have some *wasabi* or several chili peppers.
3. Contact the US Army for anti-drowsy drugs.
4. Have a chat with your friends.
5. Take ancestor King Au Qian of Yue as an example: Lie on the wood and taste the gall bladder.
6. Go out naked and run ten rounds.
7. Put lots of money in front of your desk so that your eyes never shut.
8. Take ancestor Su Qin as an example: Put a rope around your neck and place a needle under your buttocks.
9. Practice Chinese exercises.
10. Read any issue of *Perspectives*.

If you have better suggestions, do not hesitate to contact us at SUB 241A! *p*

四月試期將至，相信各位定需金睛火眼，挑燈夜讀，廢寢忘餐，作最後衝刺。但如何在夜闌人靜時與睡魔搏鬥，郤一直使讀書人頭痛不已。以下提出普通及特別方法各十個，希望能幫助各位解決這千古難題。

❖ 普通方法：

一、飲用含有咖啡因的飲料，如咖啡（以 Expresso 爲上）、茶（以特濃中國普洱爲妙）或可樂。
二、服用ＸＸ氏老牌雞精。
三、直接服用咖啡因片。
四、與三五知己組成學習小組，那即使自己睡著了，友人也會把你喚醒。
五、小睡片刻，但切記較妥鬧鍾，否則後果堪虞。
六、做柔軟體操以舒筋活胳。
七、享用零食。
八、用冰水淋浴。
九、大播強勁音樂。
十、閱讀任何一期的《瞻》。

❖ 特別方法：

一、不停喝水，使自己要頻頻出入洗手間。
二、服用日本芥辣一支或生啃指天椒數隻，效果相同。
三、致函美國軍方索取『不眠藥』，使自己能在七十二小時內不眠不休。
四、致電好友，大講他人是非。
五、效法古人越王勾踐，臥薪嘗膽。
六、於家外裸跑十個圈。（《瞻》忠告讀者：請三思而後行！）
七、把一疊疊紙幣放在面前，使自己見錢眼開。
八、效法古人蘇秦，懸樑刺股。
九、苦練中國內功，以一道內息運行諸穴，數週或數天後定必精神倍長。
十、閱讀《瞻》，尤以此專欄爲上。

什麼？你有更好方法?!不用猶豫，快快投寄至 SUB 241A 吧！ *瞻*

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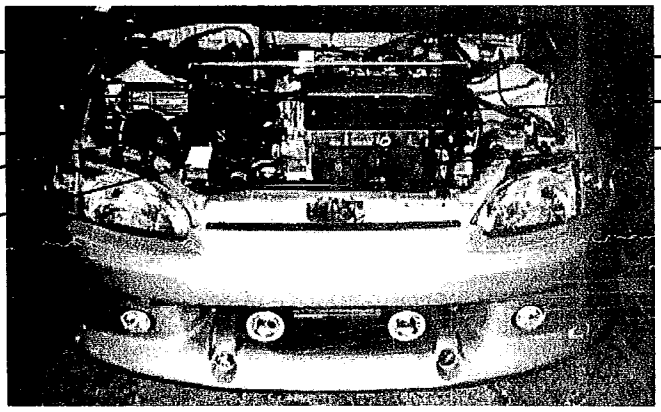

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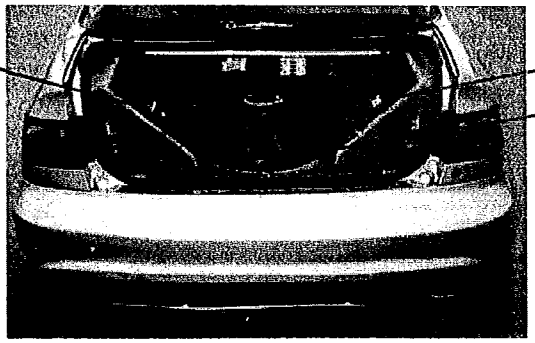

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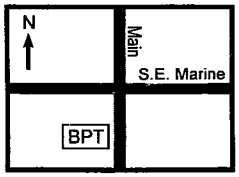

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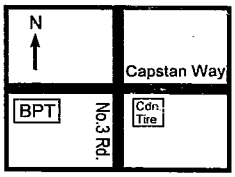

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Continued from page 1 (Peace in Taiwan)...

of events the ROC government has again seized the rudder. They know that they can no longer let the ship wander towards independence. Taiwan and the mainland have mutual interests, and they must return to the earlier situation on the basis of the mutual interests. Yuan Head Lien also said, "The ROC will fully accord with our Guidelines for National Unification, which call for fostering an environment of reason, peace, parity and reciprocity in which both sides can jointly pursue the cause of national reunification."

Late last month, the ROC took the final step in its democratic reforms and on that basis it can take the next, stable step towards unification. Events will prove that the tensions born of misunderstanding will pass. *p*

續第一頁（台海和平）...

也是「機會」，在這一連串的驚濤駭浪中，中華民國政府又再度把握了船舵，他們知道不能再讓船向獨立外海繼續漂過去，台灣與大陸有平行利益，她們也應在平行前進的基礎上再使雙方關係回復前狀，連院長說：「中華民國將完全遵循『國家統一綱領』的原則，希望兩岸建立理性、和平、對等、互惠的環境，共同追求國家統一。」

上個月底，中華民國就會走出了她民主改革的最後一步，她會在這個基礎上向國家統一邁開穩健的下一步，事實將證明那因誤解而生的緊張終將過去。 *瞻*

Taiwanese, Be Doomed?

Written by Tony Liu, a third year student at Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan

Reprinted below, with the author's permission, is a personal letter to one of our editors.

March 20, 1996

Hi there,

I am still looking forward to your reply, yet the box is still empty ... Well, anyway I write to you guys.

These days, the tension between mainland China and Taiwan has made most of the youth in Taiwan quite nervous. We are all too aware that should war erupt we will be involved. Worst of all, we might die as "martyrs" and leave behind so many of our dreams, marriage plans, and fantasies. How sad! We really hate war.

I don't know what your impression of the so-called "Chinese" is. When it comes to the term "Chinese", most of the foreigners associate it with "mainlanders", but not with "Taiwanese". The Taiwanese have long lost their due respect on the international political stage since the mainland won its recognition and formal ties with the majority of the nations on the globe.

Regarding the idea of reunification with the mainlanders, I think it is just a distant and abstract concept for most of the Taiwanese. Honestly speaking, the majority of the Taiwanese youths are not in line with this idea. In our impressions, Beijing authorities are "arrogant" and "self-centered". They never treat Taiwan as a political entity. Besides, after a 40-year separation, the gap of culture and political point of views has widened a great deal. Even though we are still using the same language.

Sometimes when I think about this, it's really sad. Maybe this is the sorrow of being a Taiwanese. Are Taiwanese born to be doomed? Hopefully not. I finally realize that there are so many differences between being a "Chinese" and "being a Taiwanese". If you keep a Taiwanese passport and go abroad, you are destined to be looked down upon.

Nevertheless, I am still proud of my "country" and the place that has nourished me. For me, it is more than a land that records my growth. Most importantly, people living here do not come from another planet. They are just like you and deserve dignity as do you and I.

Sorry for talking so seriously. Yet, I just want to give you an idea of what most of the Taiwanese are thinking about and how they are treating the present threat from Beijing. Anyway, I wish to hear from you very soon.

Love,
Tony

Information about Taiwan Available in Vancouver
在溫尋找台灣資料有門徑

Chinese written by Dominique

English translated by Kwok-Yu Ng

If you have ever applied for a visa to Taiwan, perhaps you would be familiar with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Vancouver. In essence, this office was established by the Taiwanese government four years ago, in an effort to enhance the economic interactions between Canada and Taiwan. Despite its non-official status, Taiwanese authorities are to a large degree responsible for the selection and deployment of personnel to this office, which serves as a de facto embassy for the Taiwanese government in Vancouver. Its main function has been to provide services and information. As an overall effort by Taiwan to free itself from its former image as an authoritarian regime, the personnel at the office are surprisingly friendly and courteous.

As the head of the information division, Kwan-ying Kuo had suggested that the formation of this division two years ago was part of an overall effort to broaden Taiwan's coverage in the local media. "Initially our job was very difficult," said Kuo in a recent interview, "[Mainstream] media were not particularly interested in the affairs of Taiwan. Coverage resulted from our initiative to send economic and political news to them. As Taiwanese immigration became more evident, the local media increased its efforts to seek out information about Taiwan. Today, it is these venues which take the initiative in coming to us in their pursuit of news issues. In addition to its role as a resource centre, the news department also serves as a tourist bureau, active in its promotion of Taiwan as an area of recreational interest. Pamphlets on various aspects of Chinese culture, geography and tourist attractions are provided for those interested in visiting Taiwan.

Currently, the overseas Chinese section is headed by Tony H. Chang, who informed us of the annual study tour to Taiwan. This program is operated by the Taiwanese government, with the goal of providing an opportunity for North Americans of Chinese ancestral origins to visit Taiwan and take in some Chinese culture. There are approximately 1200 openings on the tour, and participants reflect the diversity of the program, representing various regions of Canada and the United States. Chang further mentioned that the office regularly organizes summer camps every year, with one planned for Vancouver this upcoming summer. The camps teaches youths of eight to sixteen Chinese arts and crafts, traditional folk dancing, and various sports. Chang also informed us about a one-billion Taiwanese Yuan (New Taiwanese Dollar) trust fund set up by the office to aid entrepreneurial immigrants in starting their own businesses. If you feel that such financial aid would be of assistance in starting your business, the office encourages you to send proposals to the participating financial institutions.

In these ways, the overseas Chinese section works intimately with local Chinese agencies and media in an effort to provide up-to-date information on the province of Taiwan. The office also provides a variety of teaching materials for Chinese schools , and in such a manner serves as a bridge that narrows the geographical, as well as cultural gap between the Taiwan and Canada.

If you want to find out more about Taiwanese affairs or the Chinese culture, this office is the place to visit. Inquiries are also welcomed by phone at 689-4111. *p*

相信那些曾經在溫哥華申請過回台簽証的人對「台北經濟文化辦事處」這個名字不會感到陌生。從九十年代初開始，加拿大和台灣雙邊經濟和文化交流趨漸頻密，有見及此，中華民國政府於四年前在加國成立了這個辦事處。此處的主要工作人員都是由台灣行政院直接選派的。另外，因爲台灣和加拿大沒有邦交關係，所以這辦事處純粹是一個非正式的官方機構。據處內人員說，它主要的功能是爲有需要人士提供資訊和服務。由於近年來台灣政府正努力改變過去的強權形象，故此辦事處人員的態度均十分誠懇，毫無令人置身衙門的感覺。

新聞組的郭冠英秘書說新聞組設立了只有兩年，其工作主要針對本地的英語媒介（例如 *Vancouver Sun*, *Province*, 及 CBC ）。「開始的時候很不容易，」郭秘書道。「那時候英語媒介對台灣並不關心，我們都要主動去接觸他們，和他們打交道，也將國內政經的資料送予他們參考。但近來，情況則有所不同。台灣移民在本地的影響力愈來愈大，英語媒體也開始注意國內的情況。現在他們會主動向我們索取資料，像近來的台海緊張以及黃錦洲案就是例子。」

新聞組的辦公室內陳列了形形式式有關中國文化及台灣地理和名勝的小册子。郭秘書強調他們除了公佈一些官方政策的說明資料以外，其運作跟一個純資訊性機構沒有分別。的確，類似「到台灣上那兒玩」的問題可能會在這個新聞組找到答案，皆因新聞組出版的小册子內容包羅萬有。

僑務部的張學漁秘書是一位很健談的人。他給我們介紹一年一度的「學習團」(Study tour)，這是台灣政府提供給北美土生(或住滿八年以上)的華裔年青人一個到台灣了解中國文化的機會。每年有一千二百個名額。張秘書更提到每年都會舉辦的暑假夏令營 (Summer Camp)，今年其中一個營會在溫哥華設立。此活動爲八至十六歲的華裔青少年提供了一個學習中國手工藝、民間舞蹈及體育的好機會。張秘書還提到了一個可能鮮爲人知的消息，就是僑委會設有一個十億台幣的華僑信用貸款基金幫助華裔新移民在加拿大創業。如果大家有一小筆資金，而又想建立自己的事業或擴張現有的公司的話，都可以嘗試寫一份計劃書交到指定的銀行去貸款，限額爲二百萬。

其實僑務部和本地的華人社會和華語媒介的關係很密切，不論中文學校抑或是中文報紙，他們都會提供有關台灣的資訊。

如果你想認識台灣事務或想搜集有關中國文化的資料，這個辦事處會是一個很值得大家前往諮詢的好地方。電話：689-4111 *瞻*

Thinking No More Exams in the Job Market? Think Again!
求職『試』場

English written by Melissa Ma

Chinese translated by Joseph Lee

So are you thinking that it's time to enter the job market for a summer or permanent position? Are you also thinking that in the working world no one will give you any more tests or exams? I'm sorry to disappoint you, but there could be a chance that you'll be tested, given marks, and considered based on how well you do. That is, if you decide to go into certain fields of work. What kind of work? These include jobs such as student collections officers for Revenue Canada and customs officers. Other occupations such as airplane attendants require exams or "questioning" as well. I'll give you an idea of what kinds of tests are administered, how to apply for the jobs, and, of course, whether or not you'll need to study for them.

So you might be asking ... What do student collections officers do? These officers are hired by Revenue Canada to call up people who have not paid their federal taxes yet. They try to find out if there are situational difficulties with these people and if so, will help them to work out some sort of payment. The test basically consists of five sections, including topics like math, English vocabulary, memorization ability, logic, and categorization. The entire test takes about 3 hours to complete, with each section lasting about half an hour. To be considered for a position as a collections officer, you must have taken this test because Revenue Canada does not conduct interviews. Just pick up an application form, fill in the details, and they'll contact you about scheduling the test. Once you've been hired for one summer, however, there is no need to take any more tests the following year if you want to work again—just re-apply! About 200 students will apply for 40 positions based in Surrey. The 40 people with the highest scores are taken (just like university!!!). Now for the most important information—no studying is necessary because you can't study for the test!

Another federal government job requiring testing is the position as a customs officer. Everyone has seen these officers at one time or another—at the airport, at the docks in Downtown, and also at the Canada-US border crossings. Customs officers check goods that are brought into Canada to make sure that no illegal or potentially damaging goods are taken into the country. They also play a big part in spotting suspected international criminals when these people pass through customs. Each year, the application deadline is in December, and the test takes place the following February. There are about 16 parts to the test and it takes almost 6 hours to complete. Topics include arithmetic, memorization, observation, and rule application. There are also videos to watch and booklets to study—all to test your alertness (a quality which is absolutely essential for this job). Questions approach the nit-picking level, asking everything from what kind of batteries were bought by the person in the video to asking about the features of criminals whose data were presented. If you get above a certain percentage on the test, you are invited back for a final interview. Typically, there are hundreds who apply, but only 30 to 40 are taken. Only post-secondary students can apply. If you are hired for one summer, there is a very good chance that you will be able to work the next summer also. And again, there is no way to study for this exam!

Although working doesn't mean completely getting rid of testing, usually you can't really study for the exams, so it's not half bad. Also, it's not arbitrary testing—the questions asked are truly relevant. So to all of you who are thinking of trying for these jobs—good luck! *p*

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你是否認爲現在也該是時候投身求職市場，找一份暑期工或一份永久性的工作呢？你又是否以爲踏出校門後再沒有人會給你任何考試呢？很抱歉！你可能會失望，因爲你仍有機會接受測試及評分，然後再根據你的表現而考慮是否錄用。某些行業，如稅務局的學生收稅員，海關員，空中服務員等，應徵者都需要通過筆試的。接下來我將會爲大家介紹各類型的測試，申請程序，以及是否需要作事前溫習等資料。

你也許會問，究竟一位學生收稅員的工作範圍是什麼呢？其實他們是在稅務局負責電話聯絡沒有繳交聯邦稅的人士；如果有人遇上困難，這些稅務員也會從旁協助，以制定出一套可行的付款方法。基本上，應徵測試包括五個部份：數學、英文詞彙、記憶能力、邏輯推理和分類法。整個測試過程需時三小時，而每一部份約佔半小時。總而言之，想得到這個職位，便要經過這個測試，因爲稅務局是不設面試的。申請的程序很簡單，只要先填好申請表，他們便會跟你安排考試時間。一旦在這個暑期被取錄了，將來想重做便毋需再重考，你只要重新申請便可以了！現時，大約有二百名學生申請在素里市的四十個職位，而得分最高的四十名人士將會被取錄（情形就好像考取大學一樣!!!）。最重要的是，這個考試不需要預先溫習，你根本便沒有什麼溫習途徑可循。

另一個需要求職者接受測試的聯邦政府職位是海關員。相信所有人都在機場、市中心、碼頭和美加邊境見過他們了。他們最主要的工作是檢查入口貨物和確保沒有違禁及破壞性物品進入加國。他們亦要加倍留意出入境的人士當中有沒有國際罪犯。每一年的申請截止日期爲十二月，而測試則會在來年的二月舉行。整個測試分爲十六個部份，而過程需時六小時。題目包括算術、記憶能力、觀察能力和規例運用。他們還會提供錄影帶和書刊給你細閱以測試你的警覺性。測試的問題往往包括一些「雞毛蒜皮」的東西，例如短片中的人物買了甚麼樣的電池，或是罪犯的特徵等等。當你的成績達到某個百份比，便會被邀請進入最後面試。一般來說，在數百個申請人當中只有三十至四十人會被取錄。還有就是大專學生才可以申請。如果你被僱用爲暑期工，你便有很大的機會在明年重返這個職位。跟稅務員一樣，這個測試是沒有方法能夠預備的。良好的觀察能力和語言能力是需靠日常生活中不斷培養的。

雖然求職時仍離不開考試，普遍來說都不需要溫習，所以這還算很不錯吧！在此，謹祝所有嘗試找這類工作的人好運！ *瞻*

UBC's Shocking Secret:
the ELI's BLISS Program
UBC 秘密組織

English written by Isaac Leung

Chinese translated by Amy Yang

Did you know that there is a secret institute right on the UBC campus? In fact, it's so secret, nobody knows what it's called or where it is or even what it does. And it's been in operation for nearly 7 years now! Now, for the first time, we have been able to uncover the truth about this shocking secret, only in this *Perspectives* exclusive!

Unknown to most students, this secret organization has set up a cover organization under the rather harmless sounding name of BLISS (Bilingual Language and International Leadership Summer School). However, we're not deceived for a minute. Our intrepid reporters have brought back secret documents tracing this program's rise to success.

This organization started its nefarious plans in 1989, when they completely pulled the wool over the Ministry of Education by convincing them that they were starting a Bilingual Summer School Program. They started off smoothly by targeting the innocent high school students. Local agents recruited anxious youngsters who wanted to learn Japanese, while overseas operatives recruited Japanese students who wanted to learn English.

They brought the students together at UBC, telling the parents that they would get an intensive language training course equivalent to nearly a year of a normal course. In fact, we have evidence showing that the students spent 3 weeks, not only studying hard in learning a new language, but they were in fact having fun and learning about each other's cultures! Evil indeed! Trying to create international friendships? How dare they?!

As the program grew more successful, BLISS grew more ambitious and began recruiting more students, this time from Taiwan as well. At the peak of its powers, BLISS boasted a maximum of over 80 students in the Bilingual Summer School.

Internal documents, obtained exclusively by *Perspectives*, show clearly that the students participating in this program managed to not only learn English / Japanese / Mandarin, they also had fun! Imagine, students allowed to travel on day trips to Whistler, Victoria or Stanley Park. Giving them free rein to arrange their own multicultural food feasts, picnics and dances. Some students even stayed with local participant's families rather than living in the dormitories, further increasing interaction. What is BLISS doing to our children??

Past participants have even kept their friendships after the program. Indeed, some have even renewed their friendships as past students went on to become exchange or international students at UBC. What's going on here? What happens if <gasp!> romance develops, as has been rumored to occur?

So, you think you're safe, do you? University student, eh? Not so! Their plans extend beyond high school students. Promising university students are recruited as paid Cultural Assistants during the summer. Not only that, they have targeted those students wishing to help out in a seemingly worthwhile program. Operating on a limited budget, they often rely on volunteers to make the program a success. These students can then pass on a 'good word' to friends and relatives in Japan and Taiwan to encourage more students to take part.

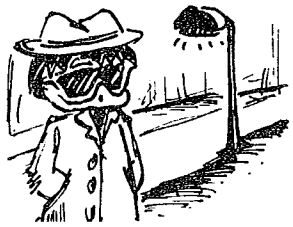
Unfortunately for BLISS, the Ministry of Education has seen fit this year to cut back the funding. As a result, the 1996 Bilingual Summer School is only including Japanese / English students.

Perhaps you too want to work as an undercover volunteer for BLISS? Or maybe you have friends in Japan or Taiwan who want to infiltrate this program? Well then, you can contact them at:

Bilingual Summer School
English Language Institute,
U.B.C.
5997 Iona Drive
(604)822-1545

The BLISS program is intended for students in Grades 8 to 12. Due to the funding cutbacks, the fee will be $975; however, those students hosting a visiting student will be reimbursed $400. As always, volunteers are welcome.

Good luck! May the Force be with you. And remember, never drink beer and eat durian at the same time. *p*



你知道卑詩大學校園內有個秘密組織嗎？事實上，它的「秘密」程度已到達沒人知道它的名字、地點和職務地步。然而，它已存在將近七年了！現就在《瞻》的獨家報導中揭露這個驚人的秘密。

或許大部分的學生都不知道，這個秘密機構有一個看似正當的名稱——BLISS（雙語與國際領袖才能夏令營）。然而，我們並未掉入他們的陷阱：《瞻》記者們帶回的寶貴機密文件顯示了他們的計劃背後不足爲外人道的歷史。

這個機構於一九八九年以設立雙語夏令營的名義，瞞天遮地的矇蔽了教育部，開始它「邪惡」的計劃。他們最初不著痕跡的以天眞的高中生作爲目標，在本地招募想學習日語的青少年，並由海外行動組招募有意學習英語的日本學生。

他們將所有的學生集中在卑詩大學，並誤導家長們謂學生們將會接受相當於一年課程的密集語言訓練。事實證明，學生們在三星期的時間內，不但努力學習新語言，更在文化交流中得到無上的樂趣。這確是個「邪惡」的計劃——他們竟膽敢嘗試建立國際間的友誼呢?!

隨著「計謀」的日漸成功，BLISS的野心也擴大了。他們隨即將台灣學生也列入他們的目標範圍內。在BLISS勢力的巔峰曾有超過八十個學生加入雙語夏令營的記錄。

根據《瞻》獨家獲取的內部資料顯示，這些不幸被捲入「陰謀」的學生不但學會了英文／日文／中更享受一段美好的時光！想想看，威士拿(Whistler)、維多利亞(Victoria)和史丹利公園(Stanley Park)一日遊，允許學生自己籌辦多元文化的聚餐與舞會；一些學生甚至放棄了宿舍，選擇寄宿當地學生的家庭，從而進一步拓展彼此間的交流活動。看看BLISS對我們的青少年做了什麼？

許多成員在活動結束後，還繼續保持他們之間的友誼。沒錯，有些人更以交換學生或國際學生的身重返卑詩大學，重溫這一段異國情誼。他們到底在進行什麼「陰謀」？（吸氣！）要是戀愛的種子發芽了怎麼辦？（我們曾聽過流言……）

所以，親愛的大學生們，你眞認爲自己高枕無憂，安全無虞嗎？錯了！他們計劃的範圍遠超過高中生——充滿朝氣的大學生正以文化助理的姿態活躍於這個組織中。除此之外，他們還召集許多自動請纓的學生。在有限經費的壓力下，義工們的幫忙委實是活動成功的必要條件。之後，這些學生都在親友間大力頌揚這段經驗的收獲，以鼓勵更多的學生來參加。

不幸的是，由於教育部今年縮減經費，一九九六年的雙語夏令營只包括日語／英語學生。

或許你也想成爲BLISS的秘密義工？又或許你也有「同謀」在日本或台灣想參與這個活動？那麼便請你用以下的通訊地址：

Bilingual Summer School
English Language Institute,
U.B.C.
5997 Iona Drive
(604)822-1545

BLISS的雙語夏令營是一個爲八至十二年級學生們設立的活動。由於削減經費之故，今年的費用將爲$975；但所有接待寄宿學生的家庭將獲得$400的退款。而不變的是，他們永遠歡迎義工。

祝大家好運！願神力與你同在！但別忘了，永遠別將啤酒和榴槤在一起吃！ *瞻*

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TOP TEN CUT-OFF LINES?

如何避免『煲電話粥』

Written by 小妮子

You've heard of "pick-up" lines, but what are "cut-off" lines? In a society where every minute counts, we must treasure our precious time by avoiding unproductive activities. Chatting on the telephone, as from my teenage sister's excellent example, has proved that unnecessary conversations are the worst waste of time. Not only does this unproductive activity waste energy and kill brain cells, but too much talking can lead to a lack of sleep, a sore ear, and a numb jaw!

So how do you tactfully, yet politely, cut the line on someone? Here are a number of simple, effective, yet unsuspicious solutions:

1) Explain that your father / mother needs to use the phone for an important call, or that he/she is waiting for an important call

2) You've just finished washing your hair, so that's why you need to go dry it off

3) You're rushing out of the house <you don't need to explain why>

4) You have another phone call coming in on the other line for your father/mother

5) You hear a triple beep, which means that a long distance call is coming in on the other line

6) You're in the middle of having dinner

7) You have relatives over visiting, so that's why you can't talk

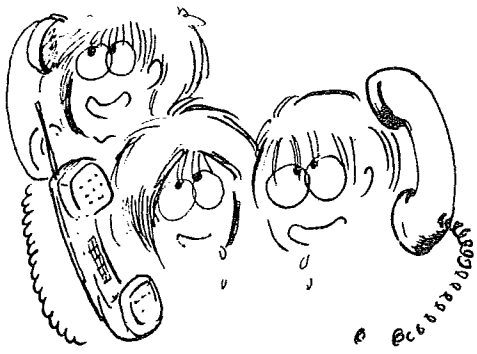
8) Have your family members answer the phone and explain that you're out and won't be home until much later

9) Say that the reception from your receiver is very poor and you can't hear what's being said; that's why it's better to hang up

10) Don't answer any calls whatsoever

The above suggestions are proven to work effectively, but CAUTION: You must NOT use any one cut-off line too often, otherwise your intentions will become all too obvious!

If you're the type of person who's always dragged into long, boring conversations, don't hesitate to try one of my suggestions! Best of luck! *p*



在這個分秒必爭的社會裡，我們一定要珍惜寶貴的時間，減少不必要的活動。我認爲通電話，尤其是一些沒有建設性的閒談最爲浪費時間。這不單浪費精神和時間，過量「煲電話粥」（即通電話）更能引致睡眠不足，耳朵短暫失靈，和面部出現麻痺跡象！

如何有禮貌地掛電話呢？其實簡單而可行的藉口也有很多：.

一. 推說你父母正等著使用電話或正等待一個很重要的電話。

二. 剛剛洗完頭，所以須要時間烘乾頭髮。

三. 趕著赴約。<不必解釋>

四. 第二條電話線（call waiting）是找你父母的。

五. 你聽到有連續兩下響聲，表示另一端有長途電話等待接聽！

六. 正值午飯或晚飯時候，不便談話。

七. 有親友探訪，所以不能講電話。

八. 要求家人代接電話，並托詞你已出門，要很晚才回家。

九. 聲稱電話線有問題，所以聽不清楚對方在說什麼！

十. 不聽任何電話，以避免用任何藉口。

以上都是有效的辦法，但是奉勸各位一點：不可常常用著同一個藉口，否則會令對方懷疑。

如是你是一位時常被迫「煲電話粥」的受害者，不妨考慮試試以上的提議吧！ *瞻*

Queer Neighbour
怪鄰居

Chinese written by Summer Wong

English translated by Roland Leung

"What an awesome day! Every time I had seen her, I was scolded by my boss or was met with a major loss. This time, I have to walk up twenty floors! I have been living here for more than ten years, but the lift never breaks down. This morning after seeing the demon, I received a bang on the desk from my boss. The lift was all right this morning ... " murmured Chan as he walked upstairs.

Whom was Chan talking about? She was the new neighbor. Ever since she moved in two months ago, Chan had encountered lots of ups and downs. She is a person of middle age. Chan could still remember the first time he met her. She was so nice and amicable, but her greeting surprised him. "Young man, since our relationship is so close, you will never feel intimidated in the presence of me," she said. Not only did her speech shock Chan, but her behavior was also eccentric. She never treated anyone, except Chan, with warmth. In fact, it was as if she had never considered others ever existed. Chan was really ambivalent towards that lady, who brought him bad luck in a way but was amiable the other way. He felt rather sorry for his imprudent remarks. The lady was really nice to him.

As he stepped through the door, the phone rang.

"Hello, is it Chan? How's it going? Two hundred thousand should be enough. You'll get married four months later. Selling your apartment now and buying a new one is a marvelous idea, isn't it?"

"Hey Lui! I said it's worth at least two hundred and thirty thousand. You are pushing me a lot!" said Chan.

"Nobody will buy your old shabby apartment unless I will. Do you want to live there forever with Mimi?... " Chan thought wistfully as Lui still pattered.

Chan thought, "I do not really want to live here anymore, seeing this eccentric old lady. Although those bad happenings are not worth a squint, I do not want something bad happening to Mimi. I do not mind spending thirty thousand dollars in return for a better livelihood."

"OK, twenty thousand!" This utterly broke Lui's talk.

After Chan married Mimi, they moved to a bigger apartment near the suburbs. They lived happily and Chan nearly forgot his old eccentric neighbor.

"A fire broke out at 3 a.m. this morning at Angel Block in Haven's Villa. Twenty five fatalities and thirty causalities have already been confirmed. It is suspected ... " Chan and Mimi were stunned by the news. Mimi murmured. "My God! We are so lucky! Your old apartment ... What a shrewd idea it was to sell that apartment. I did not mean to hurt you."

However, what surprised Chan the most was a photo in the photo album. "This is my grandmother-in-law. I am her only grandchild. She loved me a lot, but she died fifteen years ago ...," said Mimi. Chan was so astonished. That was the old eccentric neighbor! *p*

「眞倒楣！每次一遇到她便運滯非常，不是累我給上司責罵，便是令我破大財。今次更要累我行樓梯上二十層樓！我在這裡住了十幾年，電梯從未壞過。今早出門口時看到那掃帚星後，回公司後老板便告訴我要和一個脾氣奇臭的拍檔合作。電梯今早還好好的……」小陳邊上樓梯邊喃喃自語。

誰是小陳口中的「她」？她就是小陳的新入伙鄰居。自從兩個月前她搬入後，每次小陳一看到她便會碰到很多「平地風波」。她是一個約五、六十歲的女人。小陳最記得與她初次見面時，她的態度是那麼親切熱情，但她的說話卻嚇了小陳一跳。「年輕人，你不知道我與你是有多麼深的緣份啊！有我在，你什麼都不用怕。」除了說話古怪，她的行爲亦怪異非常，除了對小陳外，她對其他人都一律是冷冰冰的。可以說除了小陳之外，她是不與別人打招呼的。對於這個女人，小陳的心情是極其矛盾：一方面，她眞是像小陳的剋星般常給他滯運；另一方面，對小陳可親的態度確令小陳感動不已。對於剛才自己一時衝動的謾罵說話，小陳亦覺有點兒那個，那老人家其實眞的對自己很友善啊！

邊行邊想，不經不覺已到了家門。剛踏入門楣，便聽到電話鈴聲。

「喂！小陳呀？怎樣呀？二十萬已是很好的價錢了。你四個月後就和媚媚結婚，現在正是時間換一所新的，不是很好嗎？」阿呂呀，我的柏文起碼值二十三萬。你的價實在壓得過份點了罷！」小陳說。

「你那舊柏文，除了我以外，是沒有人會買的了。難道你想一輩子屈居在那裡嗎……。」這邊廂阿呂繼續他的謬論，那邊廂的小陳卻陷入沈思之中。

「我眞的不希望在這裡住上一輩子。而且現在又碰上了個那麼古怪的鄰居。雖然我現在遇上的倒楣事都是些雞毛蒜皮的小事，但將來媚媚和我住在一起時，眞的怕媚媚會碰到什麼。算吧，爲著搬出這裡，蝕幾萬元就當是買個心安理得。」小陳心想。

「好吧，就二十萬！」小陳此語一出，頓時打斷阿呂滔滔不絕的說話。

* * *

自從與媚媚結婚後，小陳便換了間較近郊外的大柏文。兩口子生活得樂也融融，完全已忘記那古怪的舊鄰居。

「天堂村，天使樓今晨三時發生三級大火，二十五死三十傷。起火原因，初步……」小陳與媚媚兩人都呆呆地聽著新聞報導員的講述。只聽見媚媚喃喃地說：「天曉得我們是多麼的幸運啊！你那層舊柏文……我眞是錯怪了你，小陳，你賤價賣去柏文原來是一個極英明的抉擇。」

但最令小陳難以忘懷的，卻是在一次翻閱舊相簿的時候，看到的一幀照片。媚媚道，「這是我外婆，我是她唯一的孫女，故她很疼我的。但她在十五年前卻去世了……。」小陳已聽不入耳，正因照片中的外婆正是那舊柏文的怪鄰居。 *瞻*

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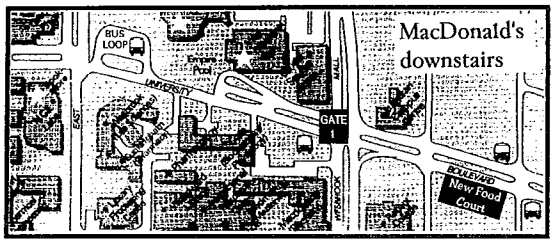

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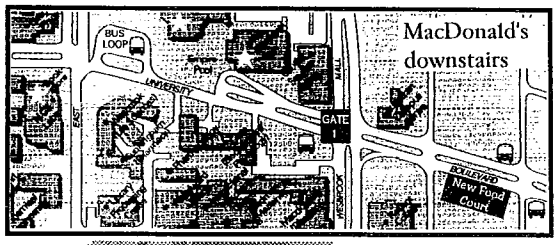

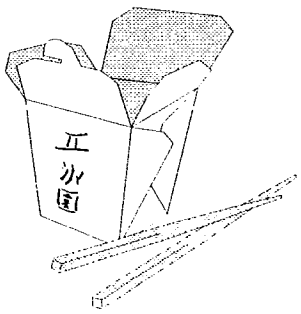

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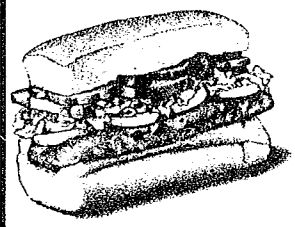

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OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AWARDS PRESENTATION

Perspectives' first Outstanding Performance Awards (OPAs) were presented on March 13. This year, we honored thirteen deserving staff members for their distinctive contributions:

- Joseph Lee (All Round——involved in Advertising, Reporting, Translation, Distribution, and Layout)
- Melissa Ma, Bonnie Ng, Eunice Roy, and Amy Yang (Reporting)
- Vivian Leung (Translation)
- Tina Ngai (Chinese Proofreading)
- Cha Yen Lin (English Proofreading)
- Ada Chui and Erica Ho (Design)
- Adrian Chan and Bernard Chan (Public Relations)
- Jason Leung (Distribution)

These individuals have been indispensable to *Perspectives'* ongoing spread of cultural harmony. We appreciate their exceptional work and extend our congratulations!

NEXT YEAR'S EXECUTIVES

Perspectives' executives of the next academic year were elected by our members last month. The results of the elections are as follows:

- ☆ Editor-in-chief: ELSON KUNG
- ☆ Editors (Chinese Content): BRUNO YIU, VICKY KWAN
- ☆ Editors (English Content): AMY YANG, GLORIA LAU
- ☆ Treasurer: DAISY CHAN
- ☆ Translation Director: VIVIAN LEUNG
- ☆ Chinese Proofreading Director: CHUN MAN CHIU
- ☆ English Proofreading Director: MELISSA MA
- ☆ Graphic Design Director: TERESA CHAN
- ☆ Layout Director: MICHAEL SY
- ☆ Public Relations Director: CARMEN LAI

Congratulations are extended to these individuals. Under their experience and leadership, *Perspectives* is sure to be in good hands!

CORRECTION NOTICE 更正啓事

In our fifth issue,

1) *Cheap Books Wanted* was written in Chinese by Bruno Yiu and Cathy Lee, and translated into English by Roland Leung;

2) Rowena Chan and Susan Leung participated in Chinese Proofreading.

We apologize for these errors and omissions.

54"

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Chief Constable

Vancouver Police Department
Mission Statement

The mission of the Vancouver Police Department is to build bridges and a partnership with each community. Together we can improve the quality of life, and sense of safety for us all, ensuring peace and security through a sensitive, caring and creative police service.

In keeping with the philosophy of the mission statement, and moving fully towards "community based policing" the Chief Constable announced the establishment of the "Diversity Relations Section." The purpose of the Section is:

- To work towards maintaining and building positive relations with our diverse community.
- To ensure all persons are treated with respect and equality through dealing with issues on prejudice, discrimination or harassment directed toward any group or person.
- To ensure that our diverse community has open access to all police services and that our police organization has access to the diverse community.
- To deal with and remove those barriers that impact on the ability of the police and community to work together.

(Diverse community includes: visible minorities, ethnic groups, aboriginals, women, sexual orientation, mentally challenged and physically disabled).

In the first instance the new Section will explore the area of communications, recruiting, training and hate crime. One initiative being undertaken is the establishment of a committee called the "Chief Constable's Diversity Meetings". This group will consist of 12 Leaders from our Diverse Community, the Chief Constable and a member of the Vancouver Police Board. The purpose of this group will be to act as an advisory and consultative body to the Chief Constable.

If any of you require any further information please call Inspector Al Grandia at 257-3798 or Constable Chantal Mills at 257-3795.

Hymns Without Boundary
沒有宗教界限的聖詩！
——唱片介紹

Chinese written by Juno

English translated by Tiffany Lee

(Special Thanks to Jeany Sun in translation)

I do not have any religious background; however, I do have a passion for hymns. Not only do hymns have an important role in religion, but they also have an irreplaceable position in Europe's musical history. This issue of Cultural Hall will introduce two very distinct styles of hymnic records to you.

I. Canto Gregoriano (EMI, Spain)—European Classical excerpts

The whole album comprises 32 Medieval Gregorian chants. Back in 590-604 AD, Gregory the Great was the first to compose early religious manuscripts; hence, the name "Gregorian chants."

Those of you who are familiar with musical history may have some slight recognition of Gregorian chants; however, through the passage of time and ever-changing musical trends, the authentic style of Medieval Gregorian chants has been lost. Fortunately during the late 19th century, a group of enthusiastic monks began the task of maintaining ancient works, and revitalizing the musical trends of thousand years before.

All the songs on this album are performed by monks from a Spanish monastery, Monasterio Benedictino de Santo Domingo de Silos. In addition, the ancient music that I had not been familiar with was recorded at this monastery. The complete use of male voices, without multi-texture performance, along with a sparse accompaniment, gives an unpredictable quality when we listen to this record. As a result, the musical listening appeal is not very great.

All the songs are sung in Latin. Just by listening, you can imagine the immense power of the Roman Catholic religion in Europe at the time! These plain and simple melodies reflect the uncomplicated lifestyle a thousand years ago.

In the past, I have heard similar recordings by female performers; however, the quality of recording and vocal technique was less convincing. Canto Gregoriano is far superior in these two areas—no wonder it has become one of the original international best sellers!

II. Kornet Har Sin Vila (Now the Green Blade Riseth: Proprius, Sweden)—easy-listening

This album has 24 songs, arranged by Bengt Berg. Instead of using a traditional church organ for accompaniment, Berg attempts to arrange the pieces with flute, guitar, organ, and other instruments. Not only does he arrange modern music, but he also does Swiss folk tunes and ancient choral works. These works are performed by three choirs: the Stockholm Cathedral Choir, the Johannes Youth Choir, and another children's choir.

Bengt Berg's arrangements are very successful with easy-listening pieces, enjoyable but never lacking depth and clarity. It is top-notch music for leisure listening, with amazing demonstrations of virtuoso singing ability.

Those of you who are stereo-lovers must not miss this! This album has always been praised by avid listeners because of its excellent recording standards.

If you are unfamiliar with Swiss, the inside cover has a detailed translation of the album's contents. *p*

在下毫無宗教背景，但卻對聖詩情有獨鍾。聖詩不但在宗教儀式上有著舉足輕重的角色，在歐洲音樂史上亦佔了個不可磨滅的地位。本期「文化大會堂」會爲大家推薦兩輯風格截然不同的聖詩唱片。

一． Canto Gregoriano (EMI, Spain) —— 歐洲古典文化精髓

全碟共收錄了三十二首中世紀時代的 Gregorian chants。回溯到公元 590-604 年，教宗 Gregory The Great 首先帶動整理早期的宗教樂章，Gregorian chants 亦因此而得名。

接觸過音樂史的同學可能對 Gregorian chants 的特徵有些認識。可惜，經過時代的洗禮；經過音樂風格的不斷變遷，再加上樂譜記錄未夠系統化，中世紀 Gregorian chant 的韻味基本上已經蕩然無存。幸好在十九世紀末，一群熱心的僧人開始了保留歷史遺產的工作，並致力嘗試將古老的樂譜中推敲出千年前的風格。

全碟所有歌曲均由西班牙一寺院 (Monasterio Benedictino de Santo Domingo de Silos) 的僧侶以拉丁文演繹，並在寺院內灌錄。這種古老音樂旋律絕不豐富，加上全是清一色男音，沒有多聲合唱，樂器伴奏更是欠奉，所以初時聽起來會有點深不可測的感覺。

在下提議在欣賞之時，不妨想像一下中世紀時代天主教在歐洲社會中的龐大力量！其簡潔而單調的旋律或多或少可反映出千年前生活的清淡和簡樸。

筆者以往也曾聽過其他類同的唱碟，其中更有女聲合唱，惜歌唱技巧及錄音水平均差強人意，Canto Gregoriano 在兩方面都能恰到好處，難怪它曾一度成爲國際最佳銷量唱片之一 (Original International Bestseller)！

二． Kornet Har Sin Vila (Now The Green Blade Riseth: Proprius, Sweden) ——悅耳清新，錄音效果佳

此碟共收錄了二十四首歌曲，編曲者 Bengt Berg 有鑑於現今的宗教歌曲未能跟教堂內的傳統風琴配合，故嘗試把音樂重新編排，使其能跟單黃管、結他（吉他）及風琴等樂器揉合起來，以求更切合時代，改編了的不單是現代音樂，更包括瑞典民謠以及古典合唱曲。並分別由三個合唱團負責演繹：斯德哥爾摩大教堂合唱團 (Stockholm Cathedral Choir)、約翰斯青年合唱團 (Johannes Youth Choir) 及一隊兒童合唱團。

Bengt Berg 的編曲做得很成功，歌曲清新可喜，百聽不厭，亦不失聖潔及深度，若當作消閒性音樂亦屬一流，歌唱水準尤其不俗。而愛好音響的同學亦不容錯過此碟，Kornet Har Sin Vila 的錄音水平一向備受音響界所推崇。

若閣下不諳瑞典語，唱片封套內有詳細的英文翻譯以供參閱。 *瞻*

Donna Karen Calvin Klein Wakasa Alain Mikli Gianfranco Ferre Echizen

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An Obituary for Etiquette
禮之輓歌

English written by
Data BEFORE the Emotion Chip

Chinese translated by Judy Chan

In less than five years, we will be entering the 21st century. The world will be striving for a future that is more modern, more advanced, and more civilized. Perhaps a future like that depicted in *Star Trek* can be envisioned where we can transform matter to energy to "transport" ourselves from one place to another and where "warp" speed means going millions of light years per second. There will be more technological improvements and a more "connected" world---maybe even communications with other galaxies. No doubt, we will be more advanced. But wait! A doubt *does* come to my mind. More civilized? Hmmm ... I'd have to think twice about that.

By more civilized, I mean more cultured, and part of being more cultured usually implies the upholding of society's etiquette. And etiquette? That just means well-mannered. Things as simple as opening doors, saying "please" and "thank you" come to mind when I talk about etiquette---little societal "rules" we were all brainwashed with since we were little kids. If you take the time to observe the busy world around you, however, you would realize that all those "built-in manners" seem to have almost disappeared.

Just take my little experience at a coffee shop in Downtown. There I was, just buying a latte, when I found my day (and probably the day of everyone else who saw what I saw) very rudely disturbed. After paying, I went to the little "stations" to pile the latte with some trimmings. When I looked up, I thought I had just walked into a couple's bedroom on their wedding night. I saw a guy and his (presumably) girlfriend carrying out some kind of extensive kissing and hugging session at a table near the front of the shop. I couldn't believe it! I think I must have stood there for about 5 minutes just gaping at them. After I recovered from my initial shock, I noticed that other people sitting near them didn't miss the action either. Some couldn't even contain their giggles. You might ask me what my (and everyone else's) problem was? After all, it's a free world, isn't it? Well, it *is* a free world, but that doesn't mean you can ignore common courtesy. That's what the problem was. A total disregard for other people. I mean, if you want to make out, please do it in the privacy of your own space—like in your car or in your own private suite or something. That coffee shop was public domain. The public usually does not appreciate seeing public displays by other people in coffee shops or street corners. Why? It's just common courtesy. Learn to keep your own business to yourselves. It's really that simple.

That's not it. There are more examples. Usual, everyday things. Why can't people hold shop doors open for the people behind them anymore? Why can't drivers signal before they rudely cut in front of you? Why can't people learn that garbage goes in the garbage can (and not in a three-meter radius around it)? Why can't people learn to keep their voices down in public places (and not go on a shouting spree)? Why can't salespeople or restaurant servers learn that service with a smile is the best way of bringing customers back? These are just a few of the issues. What happened to having good etiquette and being ladies and gentlemen? Have those norms of human civilization gone out the window?

Sure. You might say I'm old-fashioned and living out of the 50's, but the fact is that the world has become less friendly. Our society has become less friendly. Even the little circles in which each of us roams have gotten less friendly. Does no one have the time to give these past practices of common courtesy and etiquette a little thought? They might have been hassles and signs of the traditional, backward past, but they were ways of communicating with one another—ways of showing mutual respect and perhaps a bit of caring. Now, with everything going on-line and more complex interactive devices, the need for face-to-face contact has gone down tremendously. Isn't it time for all of us to show each other at least a bit of humanity and concern? Backward or not, etiquette will always remain a part of our civilization, and the root of our need to be cultured. So the next time you want to make out on the corner of Robson and Thurlow with your significant other or just feel too lazy to cover your mouth when you yawn, think about all the rest of us out there. *p*

五年後，我們便踏入二十一世紀了。我們仍然會繼續追求一個更文明進步，更現代化的未來。到時，我們或許能把《星球大戰》(Star Trek) 內虛構的情節變成事實，隨時把實在的物質變成無形的能量，在眨眼間把人類輸送到數光年以外的星系去。科技的進步能拉近人們與星際間的距離，社會亦因而更加繁榮和進步。不過，這能否代表人類的思想行爲亦會變得更文明有禮呢？

一個處處以禮爲先的社會才算是一個文明的社會。我們從小便已不斷學習一些小禮儀，諸如別人開門時要說「請」或「謝謝」等話語，可以說，以禮待人已成爲與生俱來的本領。可惜，當我們環顧這個以金錢掛帥的社會時，這些禮儀早已蕩然無存。爲何我會如此慨嘆呢？只因我曾目睹一樁令人反感的行爲。

一天，當我正在市中心---咖啡店內享受著一杯香濃的意大利咖啡時，我駭然發覺自己猶如誤闖了一雙新人的洞房裡——一對男女竟公然在咖啡店門前擁抱熱吻！我實在無法相信我看到的一切！五分鐘後，我才慢慢地從那震驚的情景中清醒過來。週遭的人都沒有錯過這精彩的一幕，我更聞得不少人在竊竊私語呢！

在這片自由的土地上，究竟當衆熱吻有何不妥？問題在於我們不能漠視傳統禮教和罔顧別人的感受。擁抱熱吻不是不行，但請回到私人地方才進行！咖啡室雖是一個公衆場所，但不是每個人都能接受這種「公開表演」的。請尊重別人的感受吧！

除了上述的事例外，請大家再仔細想想自己在日常生活中所忽視的禮節有多少？我們還有爲別人開門的習慣嗎？駕車時有否罔顧交通守則而橫衝直撞呢？我們有隨處拋垃圾嗎？有否在公衆場所裡喧嘩呢？有沒有以微笑待人？請問君子淑女們的教養儀態往哪裡去了？難道這些應有的禮教已成爲絕響？

沒錯，我的思想可能會被評爲過時落伍，但過往存在的那股人情味早已隨著科技進步而消散了。上至社會，下至我們的小圈子，到處都變得冷冰冰的。我們可有想過這些傳統禮儀的存在價值？這些傳統習慣或許已經過時和不實際了。但這不是人類相處之道嗎？以禮爲本是我們尊重別人和關心別人的基本守則。

現今科技發達，我們更加依賴科技來互相溝通。人與人之間的直接溝通已經漸漸減少了，我們還可否再以誠以禮待人呢？禮貌是人類文明進步之本，所以，下次當你在鬧市中打呵欠時，請爲他人設想，用手蓋著嘴巴吧！ *瞻*

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搭錯線

Written by Vivian Leung

錢啊錢！我們天天搵錢（賺錢）、花錢、儲錢，有時侯也會缺錢。自古以來，金錢在帶給我們很多麻煩之餘，亦爲我們解決了不少問題；金錢力量不凡，卻非解決所有難題的靈丹妙藥。雖然錢非萬能，但在日常生活中，沒有錢卻萬萬不能！

今期「搭錯線」以錢、搵錢和花錢爲題。以下的簡表比較國語、普通話和廣東話詞語在表達形式上的不同。錢呀錢，你的名字眞多不勝數呢！

錢作怪

Money at Work

"Money" is what it does. We earn it, spend it, save some of it; at times, we run short of it. Money has been a troublemaker all through the ages, yet it has managed to melt away some of our troubles. Money is powerful, but it is definitely not a panacea for all problems. Money is not omnipotent, but it is a necessity in our daily lives.

This issue features terms related to money, earnings, and spending. The list shows common expressions of these terms in Mandarin as spoken in Taiwan, as Putonghua spoken in mainland China, and as Cantonese spoken in Hong Kong. Already, this list demonstrates one of the complications of money—a host of monetary nomenclature!

English 英文	Mandarin 國語	Putonghua 普通話	Cantonese 廣東話
Income	收入	收入、薪金	入息、收入
Monthly income	月收入	每月收入	月入
Salary	薪水	工錢	人工
Bonus	紅利	紅利、花紅	花紅
Commission	回扣	回扣	回佣
Tips	小費	小費	貼士
Spending	花錢	花錢	駛錢
Shopping	逛街	逛商店	行公司、行街
Shop	商店	店鋪	鋪頭
Corner store	便利商店	街頭商店	士多、便利店
Department store	百貨公司	百貨商店、百貨公司	百貨公司
Wallet	錢包	錢包、皮夾	銀包
Money bill	鈔票	錢票	銀紙
Loose change	零錢	零錢、零票	散紙、碎紙、散銀
A dollar-twenty	一元二十分	一塊二	個二
A dollar-fifty	一元五角	一塊五	個半
A dollar	一元	一塊、一塊錢	一蚊
Ten cents	一角	一毛錢	一毫子
Five cents	五分	五分	斗令
A cent	一分	一分	一仙
Rising prices	漲價	漲價	起價
Purchase	購買、惠顧	惠顧	幫襯
Pay by installment	分期付款	分期付款	供、分期付款
Monthly installment	月付款	每月付款	月供
Down payment	訂金	訂錢、保証金	訂、訂金
Pay a down payment	付訂金	付訂錢、付保証金	落訂

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Supernatural powers vs Qi Gong

特異功能對氣功——與阿樂的一席話

Chinese written by Bruno Yiu

English written by Joseph Lee

Being pushed by the media and blazed by the movies, supernatural powers and Qi Gong (pronounced *Chee Gong*) have become widely known in recent years, but they continue to stand against science. Tons of self-assertive individuals claim to have these powers but in most cases they are no more than con artists swindling money out of people by playing tricks. As a result, these paranormal phenomena are often misconceived and denounced as heresy. Do supernatural powers and Qi Gong exist in the real world? What's the difference between them? To get an idea we interviewed Mr. Wang Shiyu, who is a Hong Kong press mogul as well as an authority on occultism. We hope to unveil the mysteries in supernatural powers and Qi Gong.

What are supernatural powers? According to Wang, these are innate abilities. People with these exceptional powers can be found all over the world besides the mainland of China in which many cases have been reported in the northeast regions, Szechuan and Tibet. We cannot explain why but Wang suspected this has to do with the magnetic field at the poles of the Earth. Take the example of the Szechuan plateau; this area is mainly surrounded by mountains such that the topography may modify the properties of magnetic forces. In the three northeast provinces in China, meteorites frequently tumble off the sky that may also influence the interrelationship between the two magnetic poles. In both the situations above, changes probably occur in the brains of certain people. Such changes may lead to development in unknown areas of the brain or reinforcement in people's perception. Ultimately these people will pick up supernatural powers.

Supernatural powers can be categorized into two types: "dynamic" (psychokinesis) and "silent"(extrasensory perception). Just look at some examples in China. The former is illustrated by Zhang Baosheng who is able to remove pills from a totally sealed vial without opening it, and also by Hou Xigui who has the power to take solid objects without using physical forces. The latter is represented by Ma Weiqing who identifies words written on a piece of paper merely through her hands, and also by Zhao Qunxue who has the power of precognition. The six kinds of supernatural powers as mentioned in the Buddhist scriptures, e.g. clairvoyance, telepathy and the power of hearing over long distance, also typify the "silent" type. However, those people cannot successfully wield these powers at all times. Other factors such as the physical condition, mood, environment and the number of spectators will directly influence their performance. Humans are not machines. So even if Zhang Baosheng is considered by China's ministry of defense as her national treasure, he may experience times of failure.

A lot of people question the authenticity of supernatural powers. To support the existence of these, Wang gave the following example. Many years ago a Hong Kong television station ,TVB, invited a whiz kid named Hui, seven years of age, to a show. In a calculation test, he was able to accurately tell the answers faster than a calculator did. Unfortunately, when Hui studied in middle school, he lost his power all of a sudden. He failed even the math exams. The fact indicates that supernatural powers are innate. Otherwise Hui would not have failed if he had made an effort to study for his math.

Wang is trying to understand the nature of supernatural powers deeply. So he associated with the like-minded to found an organization to study inexplicable events especially in China. He often goes to the mainland and socializes with those extraordinary fellows. He has even built close friendship with some of them including Zhang Baosheng. Wang said that through building a relationship with these people, he could monitor closely without objection when they do their "shows." In one performance with many people watching, Zhang used his hands to burn a shirt and then quickly left at the end (it was made sure that Zhang had washed his hands before the show to prevent him from hiding any phosphorous substances). Later Wang brought the ashes back to Hong Kong for further analysis. He asked Meng Haiqiang, a prestigious specialist in forensic medicine who worked for the Royal Hong Kong Police, to do the job for him. Meng used a powerful electronic microscope, which can magnify substances 300,000 fold, to investigate the ashes. After carrying

out two chemical analyses Meng concluded that the ashes did not contain flammable phosphorous elements and the shirt burnt spontaneously. For that matter, Zhang Bao Sheng was proved to possess supernatural power.

Qi Gong, on the other hand, is quite different from the supernatural powers. Wang remarked that Qi Gong is achieved through strenuous training. Without any intrinsic predisposition and appropriate supervision, you will never accomplish anything even though you meditate for ten years. "Qi" can generally be referred to as some sort of energy that stimulates your body potential and enables you to make use of the nature. "Activation of the Qi" means using the "Dan Tian" (1.5 inch below the navel and 0.5 inch inward) to lead this energy to flow through the "Xue Dao" of the body. It seems like we are talking about things in a fiction, but what have been mentioned actually exist. (As a scientific experiment to improve students' performance, an Edmonton high school has seventy-five students enrolled in a four-month trial of Qi Gong. This study will extend to other institutions in Calgary and Edmonton.—*ed.*) Although "Qi", "Dan Tian" and "Xue Dao" are not scientifically identified yet, acupuncture, which is based on these concepts, has already been recognized by law in certain countries including Canada and the US.

Of course swindlers exist among the Qi Gong masters. In some Qi Gong meetings, some participants may involuntarily move their arms and legs, or claim to recover from illness without having medicine. In fact these instances have no relationship with Qi Gong. They are only the effects of mass hypnosis or mass hysteria. The Qi Gong therapy is possibly a kind of confidence healing. If a sick person believes he has gotten over the illness, the pain will largely be removed.

Continued on page 20 ➤

因爲傳媒催谷及電影渲染的關係，特異功能及氣功於近數年鞏名大噪，大有與正統科學抗衡之勢；只可惜很多自稱身懷絕技之輩，均不過濫竽充數，只想用魚目混珠的手段詐取金錢，以致這兩種超自然現象被斥爲怪力亂神。其實，特異功能及氣功是否眞的存在？兩者之間又有何分別？就此方面《瞻》訪問對玄學素有研究的香港報界名人王世瑜（阿樂）先生，希望藉此可揭開異能及氣功神秘的面紗。

究竟何爲「特異功能」？據阿樂所言，此乃一種與生俱來的天賦能力。世界各地均有此類奇人，但就中國而言，東北三省，四川及西藏則發現較多例子。其原因正統科學根本無從解釋，但阿樂則懷疑和地球兩極磁場有關。以四川盆地爲例，因爲四面環山，使磁力困在一隅而發生變化。而東北三省則經常有外太空隕石墮下，兩者均擾亂地球兩極磁場微妙的平衡，令到某些人腦袋中產生特變（如更大的腦面積得到開發或腦電波得以增強）而擁有超能力。

特異功能分爲「動、靜」兩種。如張寶勝能夠在密封的藥瓶中把藥丸拿出，或如候希貴般能隔空取物等，均屬前者；而如馬渭清能用手認字、趙群學能預知未來，或佛經中的「六通」（如天眼通、天耳通、他心通等），則屬於後者。只是，異能人士並非可隨時運用自己的能量，很多外來因素，如狀態、情緒、環境或在場的人數等，均會直接影響他們的表現。始終人不是機器，所以就算如張寶勝般，雖被中國國防部視爲國寶，亦有發不出異能的時候。

很多人均質疑特異功能的眞實性，阿樂則提出一些支持特異功能存在的事例。以前香港無線電視台曾訪問過一個名叫小輝的七歲神童，他能夠在心算時比計算機更快更準確地把答案說出。只可惜到唸中學時，小輝卻忽然喪失異能，連數學測驗也不合格。此例子足以証明特異功能乃是來自天賦，否則小輝便可靠後天的努力把心算練好，而不會名落孫山。

阿樂爲了深入探討特異功能，與志同道合之士合組「中國異象研究會」，頻頻北上神州，與衆多異能人士打交道，更與數位建立起深厚的友誼，而張寶勝便是當中最好的例子。阿樂認爲，只有和這些奇人打好關係後，方可名正言順地監視他們「發功」時的情況。一次，張寶勝在衆目昭彰下，徒手把一件襯衣燒著，然後立刻離開現場，任由阿樂把剩餘的灰燼拿去化驗（事前，張已把雙手洗淨以証明他手中並未藏有磷質的物體）。回到香港後，阿樂立刻邀請當時隸屬香港皇家警察科學鑑証科的蒙海強法醫官利用政府最先進的儀器（包括一部可以放大三十多萬倍的電子顯微鏡）進行化驗，經過兩次實驗後，蒙法醫官的結論是襯衣經過「高溫自燃」，因灰燼中並沒有任何磷質的物體，這足以証明張寶勝的確擁有異能。

另一方面，氣功卻和特異功能有所不同。據阿樂言道，氣功是經過後天苦練而成，但若天生沒有慧根及適當的輔導，那便是靜坐十年亦是一事無成。「氣」可以泛指爲一種使人類激發體內潛能及充分利用大自然的能量。而所謂「運氣」，則是用「丹田」（肚臍下約一寸半，再向肚內半寸）引領這股能量遊遍全身穴道。乍看雖似是武俠小說中的情節，但卻眞正存在。就以穴道爲例，雖然正統科學未能解釋它的功用，但它的確可以治病，所以很多國家（如美國、加拿大等）均逐漸承認針灸在法律上的地位，由此可証明穴位的存在。

當然，氣功師中亦有不少魚目混珠之輩。例如在某些氣功大會中，有在場的觀衆突然手舞足蹈，或堅稱自己的病已不藥而癒。其實這些根本和氣功無關，只不過是一種集體催眠，或是群衆歇斯底里的情緒。這種所謂「氣功治療」，更有可能是「信心治療」，當一個人深信自己的病已被醫好的時候，病痛自然好了大半。

第二十頁續 ➤

TIME and I

English written by 風靈

Time is a strange creature. I never know what to make of him, for depending on his moods, his personality can change so drastically that he seems like completely different people at different times. Time ... he is so moody, with competing feelings constantly at war within him. And though it is not something he would want to acknowledge, Time dreads boredom; he needs excitements and great swings of emotions to feel alive. For him, going from laughing without worries one minute to crying bitterly the next is the only way to live.

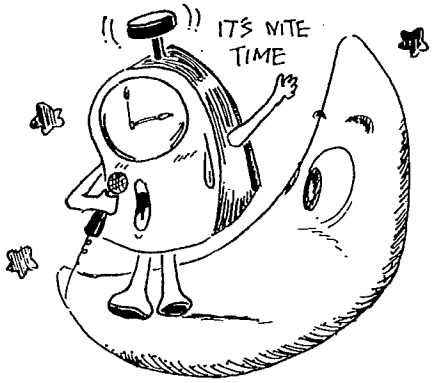
So, whenever it pleases him, Time can be as naughty and mischievous as a child, stealing time from people whenever they wish for it to stay still, or at the very least, go more slowly. When two lovers are happiest together, or when they seem to have many, many more proclamations of the heart to make, these are opportunities for Time to play his treacherous tricks, so that the parting of the lovers always is inevitably sooner than they wish for. Seeing the melancholy looks on their faces always makes Time laugh with glee.

Sometimes, he also plays his other trick, "giving" people much more time than they need. when they are waiting in line for the bank machine, or when they are standing impatiently at the airport waiting for those dearest to them to arrive. Time often makes one minute seem like eternity to those poor souls and derive infinite amusements from their agitation.

However, Time can be kind when he wants to be. He is the most patient doctor the world has ever seen. If we are wounded, bruised, or disappointed, Time will give us the best medicine ever—a lot of time. With enough dosages of time, our wounds will slowly heal, and soon enough, the effect of time will "kick in," making us forget all the unpleasantness and pain of having been hurt.

Last but not least, Time is our strict but concerned teacher. He knows that in order for us to grow, we must experience happiness and sorrow, satisfaction and disappointment, joys and pains ... Time tries his best to coach us to learn from our mistakes, making us all the wiser from them. He wants us to realize the path in our lives are long and winded, but, through his patience, we will soon appreciate the few flowers that we see along the way.

Despite his multiplicity, I like Time. I like him for his instability, his moodiness, his constant changes. I, like him, can't stand being "one" person. I, like him, wish that I could be at times a wilful child and at times a wise grown-up .... *p*



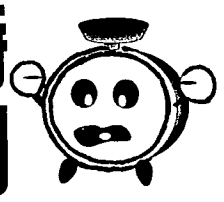
戈壁中的葡萄園

雨陽著

又一年，又一年的豐收。屋後的葡萄架上已密密麻麻攀上了葡萄藤。斯雅一面採葡萄，一面在數：一年、兩年、三年、四年……這是自他去後的第六個年頭了。斯雅記得他說過，戈壁之內，從葡萄園邊眺望到草原綠洲，都只是海市蜃樓；他要去找尋眞正的桃源。第十個豐收，到第十個豐收，他說他會歸來的。斯雅採好了葡萄，準備放在屋前的石地上曬，又是烈日當天，斯雅在想，戈壁的太陽總是老樣子，不欲西沉；好不容易等到入夜，寒夜的漆黑卻又似乎在堅持要延續至永遠……「度日如年的生活，」斯雅在想，「是我的戈壁中的葡萄園。」

「這樣呆呆站在日光下怕要被灼傷了！」姥姥從市集歸來，看見想得入神的斯雅。她知道斯雅在想甚麼；時間眞的有如慢條斯理的駱駝的腳步嗎？是的，在這裡，也許是的。但，姥姥卻因此而感到安慰：外面的世界，花有凋謝的一天，蝴蝶也會隨飛花而去。在外面的世界裡，時間是一隻脫了韁的野馬，抓也抓不緊，提也提不住。只有戈壁上的沙，是怎樣也吹不盡的；只有在戈壁的葡萄園裡看到的海市蜃樓才是永恆的。「能夠把青春像葡萄乾般儲起，」斯雅在想，「只有在我的戈壁中的葡萄園。」 *瞻*

時間



潔彤著

時間，是一個極難透徹解釋的名詞。

時間就是時間。它不是一種物質，沒有固定的形態。時間是不斷流動的。可是，時間本身卻沒有給你一丁點啓示一告訴你時光正在飛逝的，是你面上的魚尾紋。

時間是一種觀念。雖然，時間有它一定的量度單位（一天只有二十四個小時，眞少！），那並不代表你就已經準確掌握時間長短的觀念。爲何快樂的時光，總是悄悄溜走，而身處於艱難辛苦的時刻，卻像度日如年？

時間是生活態度的指標。正因爲時間一去不復返，它使我們知道生命是有限的。所以，應辦的事應該立即辦。緊守這個原則的人，永遠都按著時間表辦事一幾點鐘前要完成這件工作，幾點鐘要到某處約會……可是，世界上有另一種人，他們永遠比時間跑慢一步一他們約會永遠遲到十五分鐘；時間對於他們來說，永遠都不夠用。這種人生是吃力的。試問，又有誰能賽得過時間呢？

時間，其實是人生其中一個不能解釋的謎罷了！ *瞻*

Continued from page 19 (Supernatural Powers) ...

No matter how much evidence is presented, some people still resist supernatural powers and Qi Gong because they only look at fake cases in China and Taiwan and arrive at a conclusion hastily. We should know that although our scientific knowledge is advancing by leaps and bounds, many mysteries remain to be solved. Those people do not go through an in-depth study before they criticize. Do they really take up a scientific attitude towards the question? If we humans want to further progress, we should be open to all new ideas and concepts. Occultism is not widely accepted yet. Nevertheless it has existed for many years. In the future, if science and occultism can unite together, our society will be better! *p*

續第十九頁（氣功） ➢

很多人無論怎樣証明，仍是執迷不悟。他們認爲因海峽兩岸均有不少假的例子，所以便全盤否定特異功能及氣功，這未免有以偏概全之嫌。要知道人類科學雖日新月異，但是仍然有很多解答不到的疑問。況且，這些人未深入探討便胡亂批評，又如何稱得上用科學化的態度處理此事？但願人類放開懷抱，接受新的意見及事物，這樣方可使文明繼續進步下去。玄學雖仍未被正統科學接納，但希望在不久的將來，兩者能攜手合作，使人類社會更上一層樓！ *瞻*

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告別篇之 汽車改裝 Car Accessories

English written by Morris King

Chinese translated by Jason Leung

In recent years, car modifications have been the most popular trend among teenagers and young adults in Vancouver. So why have car modifications been such a popular hobby among many guys and a few gals in recent years? Answer: The need for speed, to ensure that your car is better than your friend's car, and possibly to attract the girl of your dreams! Anywise, this hobby is not a cheap one, with accessories ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars. So where do people usually start once they are prepared to "do up" their car? The following will include a thorough step-by-step recommendation of popular ways to "do up" a car!

The first step most people would start off with would be changing the air intake system and exhaust system for an easy 5 to 10% increase in horsepower. A change to performance air filters and an exhaust system will allow for more free-flowing air through the combustion system, translating into extra horsepower. Some popular air filters on the market include *K&N*, *HKS*, and *RS Akimoto*. These brand name air filters range from $100 to $600 depending on the model and specific applications. (WARNING: beware of replica air filters.) Performance exhaust systems can either come as an universal application or be made to the make of the vehicle model. With universal application systems, the exhaust is welded on. As for specified applications, the exhaust is bolted on either from the Catalytic Converter or the Resonator; these systems, however, can be pretty pricey! Decent universal applications can range from $200 to $600. As for specified applications, the price range is from $600 to $2000. Some popular performance exhaust companies are: *Remus*, *Borla*, *Racing Dynamics*, *AC*, *Momo*, *Trust*, and *HKS*.

Lowering of vehicles is another thing which people tend to do. Not only does it improve the handling of the vehicle, but it also decreases the gap between the tire and the wheel, which enhances the overall appearance of the car. Lowering springs vary from an one-inch drop to a two-and-a-half-inch drop. The price range of springs is from $250 to $1000, depending on the make and model. (Another WARNING: inspect all springs before purchasing, some places are known to sell fake or chopped springs!) For the car enthusiast, the upgrade of performance shocks, sway bars, and struct braces would also be done. By upgrading these items, it will allow for a stiffer suspension, translating into better corner turns. When it comes to performance, every turn makes a difference. Some of the more popular performance suspension brand names are: *Eibach*, *Jamex*, *Intrax*, *Tokiko*, *Bilstein*, *GAB*, *Koni*, and *Neuspeed*.

Returning to aspects of performance, the modifications that can be done to a car's engine are innumerable. To increase the power of the car, one can change its car main computer / computer chip for an minimum increase of 15 hp to 60 hp. The upgrade of the computer / computer chip increases the amount of gas regulated into the engine, allowing for an increase in power. The drawback of changing the car's chip is failing the provincial AirCare test. Another way to increase power is to add better ignition devices to ensure complete combustion. *HKS (Twin Power Ignition)*, *MSD*, and *Jacobs* offer this possibility. These products increase the number of sparks ignited from the spark plugs, giving an increase of 10% to 15% horsepower. The benefits of having this device include easier starting, more power, and improved fuel economy. Other performance upgrades include the upgrade of the vehicle's headers. The headers are pipes leading out of your engine to the exhaust pipes. With bigger pipes, and a better design for the free flow of air, this results in extra horsepower.

As for the exterior image, mags and tires are popular items which people change. Mags and tires, however can be pricey, with mags ranging from $200 to $2000 each. The bigger the mags are, the higher the price; the bigger the wheel, the better looking is the car. The disadvantages of having bigger mags is that they might rub the fenders or quarter panel, and slow the car down. Some popular wheels include: *OZ*, *Momo*, *5 Zigen*, *Racing Beat*, *Fittipaldi*, *Freedom Design*, *TSW*, *BBS*, *Racing Dynamics (for BMW's)*, and *AMG (for M-Benz)*. As for performance tires, they can get pretty expensive with prices starting from $200 to $1000 for Z rated tires (meaning for high speed use). Some well-known performance tire companies are: *Dunlop*, *Yokohama*, *Pirelli*, *Bridgestone*, and *Toyo*.

To enhance the exterior image even more, adding a body kit is the answer. With the addition of a body kit, a car will look lower, rounder, more aerodynamic, and meaner. The disadvantage of having a body kit is the pain of hearing it being scraped when going over bumps; this is because the kits usually have a lower front bumper or front lip. Nowadays, body kits usually come in fibreglass, greatly reducing their cost. However, the fibreglass kits are usually copied versions of real kits. The basic starting prices for body kits is $800. There are, however, no limits as to how you wish to modify your vehicle. For more information, check out some of the many car modification stores in town and see how the "impossible" can actually be done. I hope that I've been helpful to you in the last three columns of Street Toys. If you have any further questions, write to me at <boom boy> mking@unixg.ubc.ca. *p*

改裝汽車在近年來成爲了溫哥華青少年間的一種潮流。當中的原因不出兩個：其一是增加速度，令他們的座駕比同儕的更優越；其二是希望能夠吸引到心儀少女的注意。姑勿論他們的出發點是甚麼，這潮流卻是一種價值不菲的玩意，單是配件一環便動輒以百甚至千元計算。究竟一般人可怎樣改裝他們的車輛呢？

最普遍的做法是更換進氣和排氣系統，以增加大約百份之五至十的馬力。改善排氣系統能促進氣流通往燃燒系統，價錢由 $100 至 $600 不等，但要防範隨時有仿製品出現。排氣系統一般分爲普遍應用品和原廠汽車出品。普遍應用系統的排氣系統是焊上的，價格大約在 $200 至 $600 左右；而其他特殊的系統是用螺栓將其栓在催化轉換器或 Resonator（共振器）上。然而，這系統卻並不便宜，索價可高達 $2000。

降低車身是改裝汽車的另一項選擇，這不單令車主更能將座駕控制自如，而且更能減少輪胎與車身的距離，使其外形更美觀。懸掛系統彈簧通常降低一寸至二寸半左右，價格由 $250 至 $1000 不等（注意：在購買前應檢驗清楚貨品，以防購得冒牌或劣等貨。）。對於發燒友來說，吸震筒、防滾桿和 structbraces 的改良是不可欠缺的，這些裝設能加強懸掛系統在轉彎時的操控能力。

再談汽車性能方面，一架車的引擎在各方面都可以改進的。更換電腦晶片可以增加最少 15 至 60 匹馬力，因爲晶片的晉級能增加引擎的控油量——只可惜不能通過本省的廢氣檢驗。另一加強馬力的途徑是裝設較好的點火設備來徹底燃燒汽油，使其能多添百份之十至十五的馬力，附帶的好處還有較易開動汽車和更節省汽油。另一款引擎改裝便是安裝進排氣歧管。歧管把引擎跟排氣系統接駁上，管身越大、設計愈優良，氣流便會更容易流通，馬力自然便會加強。

在車身方面，輪圈和輪胎是一般人最常更換的物件。輪圈的售價由 $200 至 $2000 不等，可謂豐儉由人。大輪圈售價較高，但也較好看。不過，大輪圈的缺點是它會跟擋泥板發生摩擦，從而減低速度。輪胎方面，價格由較便宜的可售 $200，但 Z 級（高速用）的則可高達 $1000。

如想再改善車身外觀的話，安裝車身改裝部件是少不免的，因爲這能令整部汽車看起來更低、更圓滑、更有流線形。但是，這也有美中不足之處，那便是每當車子經過凹凸不平的路面時，因爲車身低的關係，接流器與路面便會互相磨擦，令到車主痛心不已！雖然，現今的車身部件大多由玻璃纖維所造，可以減輕成本，但是玻璃纖維多只是 realkits 的抄本。車身部份的底價由 $800 起。

汽車改裝是永無止境的，閣下心目中的不可能或許會成爲可能。最後，筆者在此希望最近三期連載的「汽車趣味玩意」能對各位讀者有所裨益。如對筆者有任何意見，歡迎 E-mail <boomboy> mking@unixg.ubc.ca。 *瞻*

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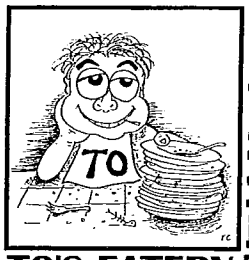


飲食天地
TO'S EATERY

Chinese Cuisine: Regional Variations and Their Characteristics
中國菜的派別與特色

Chinese written by 章涛

English translated by Warrick Yu

We always talk about Chinese cuisines. In fact, they include Cantonese, Shanghainese, Szechuanese, and Pekinese cuisines, which are the four most famous kinds of Chinese cuisine. The different kinds of eating in China are due to variations in geography and culture. This is why people say, "Weak taste in the South, salty in the North, sour in the East, spicy in the West." After decades, the statement may have changed slightly; nevertheless, different statements have similar descriptions. So, how many types of Chinese dishes are there?

1. Lingnan Type: Pearl River in Canton as the Origin of Cantonese Cuisine

"Eating in Canton" means sampling Cantonese dishes that include many kinds of food. The famous tea, congee, barbecue and roast meat, "aromatic meat" (i.e. dog's meat), snakes, and even "Manchu-Han Full Banquet" represent Cantonese dishes. It is worthwhile to mention that the Cantonese philosophy towards eating is that anything that has four legs, except the table, can go into the stomach. Cantonese people like to eat intestines, livers, ears, tongues, claws, and even dogs, showing how much Cantonese people like to eat.

Cantonese people have many excuses for eating certain kinds of food. For example, when they want "aromatic meat," they say that they are replenishing essence. There is a famous Cantonese quote: "Small dogs replenish essence in kidneys, medium dogs in blood, and old dogs cure rheumatism." Not only replenish, but also cure! When talking about "aromatic meat," they have strong argumentative views. However, when they meet dog lovers, the dog lovers will probably yell, "This is cruel! Dogs are so obedient and cute, and they can be eaten?"

2. Cuisines in the South: This Includes Dishes in Suzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Wuxi, and Nanjing

Among cuisines in the South, Shanghainese cuisine is the most representative. According to *The Book of Chinese Eating*, in the 1930's, there were over 580 kinds of dishes in a typical Shanghainese restaurant. There are the famous *beggar's chicken*, *yellow fish in sweet vinegar sauce*, and *"lion head"*. In addition, snacks, or *dim sums*, which include *small steamer buns*, *wontons*, *roast pancakes*, and *boiled dumplings* are also representatives of Shanghainese cuisine. Outside of big restaurants, Shanghainese people like to buy food from food stalls on the street. During autumn and winter, there are many Shanghainese people eating boiled lamb meat purchased from the food stalls. Boiled lamb meat is prepared not only by boiling the lamb meat in hot water, but also by slicing and dipping the meat into tasty sauce before it is put on a dish. Another famous dish south of Yangtze River (i.e. Shanghai and the nearby cities) is *dazah crabs*. The most common way to eat these crabs is to steam boil them and then dip the crab meat into dark vinegar and ginger. Then the taste of the meat is indescribable and incomparable. Unfortunately, we cannot try this kind of crabs in Canada because according to Canadian health standards, they cannot be imported due to high bacterial level inside them.

3. Cuisines in the North: This Includes Dishes in Shandong, Hebei, Tianjin, and Peking.

Entering autumn, several seasonal Chinese foods that I have mentioned come into the scene: *dazah crabs* south of Yangtze River, and the dog and snake dishes in Canton. In Peking, there are dishes like *fried meat*, *roast meat* and *hot-pot meat*. The most famous ones are *Peking duck* (Note: *Peking duck* is not equivalent to the sliced *roast duck* we eat in Vancouver) and *Peking hot-pot lamb*. The way to eat *hot-pot lamb* is to use chopsticks to put the thin slices of lamb meat into a hot pot of boiling water, and then dip the meat into a sauce made from sesame seed oil, chilli oil, soy sauce, and vinegar. People there say that the meat must be put into the hot pot one slice at a time and when it turns white, it has to be taken out so that the meat is sufficiently tender. If you are too impatient and put the whole dish of meat into the hot pot, not caring if it is done and tender, you will spoil the party!

Chinese cuisines are numerous. Because of China's vast size and its many inhabitants, the tastes vary according to geographic area, language, culture, and climate. In addition, the dishes have been modified through millennia, helping to make Chinese cuisines famous all over the world! *p*

我們一般所稱的中國菜，其實包括了北京菜、四川菜、上海菜、廣東菜等等，亦即所謂的中國四大名菜：京、川、滬、粵菜。中國各地的飲食，因地理環境、風土氣候、風俗習慣的差異，而在口味方面呈現各種變化，因而有「南淡、北鹹、東酸、西辣」的說法。經過時代的變換，這說法雖不盡相同，但也萬變不離其中。那麼，中國菜到底分成多少類？

一．嶺南派：以珠江流域的廣州爲中心而發展的粵菜。

所謂「吃在廣州」，即意味著粵菜（廣東菜）乃集飲食之大成。著名的茶、粥、燒或烤香肉（即狗肉）、蛇宴，甚至滿漢全席，都是廣州「吃」的代表。值得在此一提的，卻是廣東人吃的原則，他們認爲除了桌子以外，其餘有四條腿的東西大概都能吃下肚的。廣東人一向愛吃的腸、肝、耳、舌、爪，以至狗肉，就充份表現出他們對吃的熱衷了。

廣東人很多時每吃一道菜也會有很多藉口，比如說廣東人要吃香肉時，卻道這叫進補。廣州還流行著這麼一句話：「小狗補腎，中狗補血，老狗治風濕」，意謂不但吃香肉滋補，還能治病呢！說起吃香肉來，眞是振振有詞。然而，若是碰上愛狗人士，豈不是會被他們破口大罵：「眞是沒天良哪！連狗這種忠心、可愛的動物也拿來吃。」

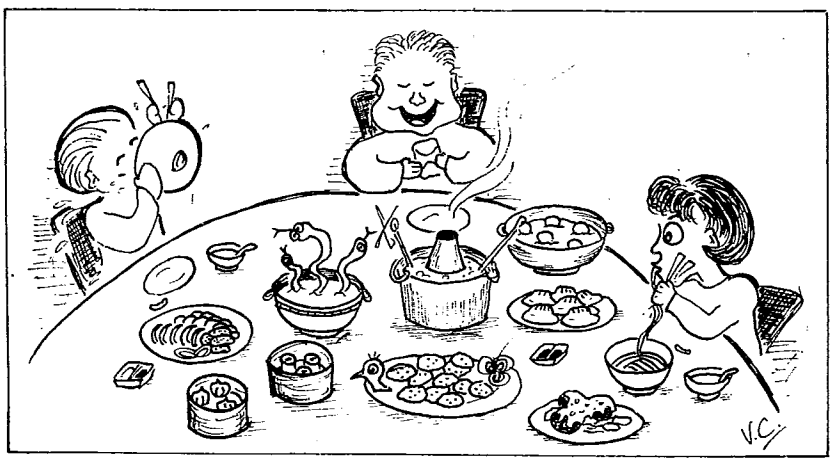
二．南方派：包括蘇州菜、杭州菜、上海菜、無錫菜和南京菜

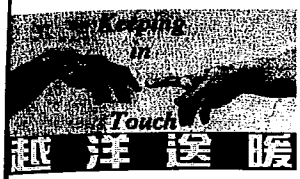
南方派中的上海菜尤具代表性，據《中國饌飲故事》一書記載，三十年代的時候，上海菜館的菜單上已有五佰八十種菜式之多，比較著名的大菜有乞兒雞、糖醋魚、獅子頭等；點心有小籠飽、餛飩、燒餅、湯包等。除了大酒家外，上海人也甚喜光顧路邊的小吃攤，據說每逢秋冬之際，上海便有很多賣白煮羊肉的小吃攤：所謂白煮羊肉，就是用白水煮成的羊肉，切片後蘸著調味料吃。另一著名江南美食則是大閘蟹。最普遍的吃法是以小籠清蒸蘸以薑醋，滋味鮮美，無與倫比。不過我們身在加拿大卻是無福消受了，因爲聽說大閘蟹體內細菌甚多，並不符合加拿大的衛生標準，因此不准進口。

三．北方派：包括山東菜、河北菜、天津菜和北京菜等。

中國入秋之後，各地應時的名吃有以上提及的：江南的大閘蟹，廣東地方的狗和蛇宴，而在北京則有北方的名吃——爆肉、烤肉和涮肉了。其中最著名的有北京填鴨(註：北京填鴨並不相等於我們在溫哥華常吃到的片皮鴨)，和北平涮羊肉。涮羊肉的意思，就是把薄羊肉片用筷子夾著，逐片在熱水沸騰的火鍋裡燙著，再蘸著以麻油、辣油、醬油、醋和芝麻醬做成的醬料一起吃。當地人說涮羊肉要一片一片地涮著吃，見肉色轉白時立刻夾起，才能老嫩得當。如果性急，把盤中所有羊肉一下子往鍋裡倒，不論生熟老嫩，就夾出來大啖一番，那便大煞風景了！

中國佳餚，多不勝數。因地廣人多，各地口味互顯特色，其菜式再經過數千年來的興革，才使中國的飲食烹調馳名於全世界！ *瞻*





絃外之音

德眞著

皇后大學中文刊物《燎原》

彈琴如打字。這是三年前鋼琴教師對我琴技的評價。不錯，我對彈琴產生興趣只不過是最近的事。一來，我都視學琴爲一種負擔。琴譜上的大聲記號對我來說，除了指示我用力一點按琴鍵之外，根本沒有任何意義。我當鋼琴是死物，我彈的音樂固然是全無生命力。唯獨鐘情於暴如雷響的作品，因爲它們滿載了我的不滿和厭惡心情。

大約兩年前，我在一個偶然的機會之下，替一位大男孩伴奏。別看他臉上總是掛上了稚氣的笑容和兩個小酒窩，他拉小提琴的時候卻是認眞得很：雙眼牢牢的合上，身上微微的擺動，好一副萬分陶醉的樣子。雖然他的琴技不算是怎樣了得，他拉出來的曲子卻層次分明，兼帶點兒勁，彷彿載滿了年青人的壯志和情懷。連我這個一向對彈琴本無感情的人也被深深的感染了。

漸漸地，音樂奇妙地替我們建築了一道心橋。縱使表演音樂不是我們的專長，雙方難免有彈錯或入錯拍子的時候，然而，我們都藉著默契把這一點點瘕疵修補過來。

Massenet 的 Meditation 是一首極之抒情和憂愁的曲子。旋律一下子平靜如水，一下子曲高澎湃，把我倆的心弦深深地扣住了。而我彷彿感覺到脈膊緊隨著旋律一起波動，直至曲終時也沒法子平服下來。

自此以後，我學懂了以彈琴來抒發心底裏的情懷。在不經不覺之間，已經把種種的喜、怒、哀、樂灌入每一首曲子，每一個音符裡。隨著時光的帶領，鋼琴已經成爲我最佳的伴侶和傾訴對象。

誠然，我也有憎恨彈琴的時候，那就是每當我把同一首曲子練上過百次，甚至是過千次也練不出成績，我就會恨恨地用拳頭在琴鍵上胡亂敲打，但是不管我如何洩憤，它總是有耐性地呆在那裡，由得我任勞任怨。很奇怪，隔了一段時間，當我再重溫那一首曲子，我竟能出乎意料地把它的神韻表露出來。可能是因爲我已經忘掉了對它的仇恨，就如我忘卻當初對鋼琴的愁恨一樣。

學琴給我最大的收獲，不是爲我帶來一份職業，也不是替我培養出怎麼樣的人格修養，而是帶領我去尋回那感性的一面。但願所有彈琴的朋友人都尋找到他們的依歸。

讀者天地 Readers' World

流亡者之歌

樂著

無言機艙上，離愁猶滿腔，
睡醒獨悲傷，沉思自惆悵！
茫然望天上，白鷗滿空翔；
處處怪模樣，是鄉還是霜？
不想心不傷，多想是淒涼。
今此成家鄉，何用多迷惘？

那一刻的回憶

素文著

曾有一天
我們只想
步向充滿憧憬與理想的未來
逐漸逐漸
我們終於渡過
那些沖擊迷惘熱鬧辛勞的歲月
直至一天
當我們都閒始累
那就是回憶某天和那天的時刻
在那一刻
我們可以歡欣無限，哈哈大笑
我們也可追悔不已，徒呼荷荷
在那一刻
什麼已不能不會不可再更改
那刻之後的我們也不會再動

無悔今生

雨陽著

天蒼蒼，地茫茫；
蓦然回望，心內徬徨。
剪不斷，理還亂；
困龍打轉，如何打算？
過去，已經過去。
能夠抓緊的，就是現在。
可以創造的，只有未來。
往事，存在最珍貴的，
是令人學懂珍惜，學會把握。
走到最後，只有曉得珍惜與把握的人，
才有資格說一句：「無悔今生！」

一九九六年二月八日

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