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PERSPECTIVES

The University of British Columbia

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January 1996

Volume 4, Issue 3

卑詩大學首份中英文學生報

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DAILY

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Guidelines for Cheating

土木工程系考試作弊頻生
論壇上學生教授表示關注

Chinese written by Juno

English translated by
Bruce Rusk

As the cheating problem seems to be growing more and more serious, the civil engineering department held a forum last term (on Nov. 2) to address this issue.

Forty people showed up to the meeting, with approximately ten professors from various departments. The moderator, Dr. M.C.Quick, reiterated that the engineering profession puts great value on professional ethics so underhanded practices of this type ought to be stamped out. But he also emphasized that the goal wasn't to point fingers at individuals. One attendee worried that marks might go up because of cheaters and thus will no longer reflect a student's real achievement.

Other students pointed out that most cheaters took advantage of the time when TAs collected exams to exchange answers or even copy them. Some cheaters even help each other out by whispering answers during the exam. This shows that supervision during exams is insufficient and ineffective.

The students therefore suggested that TAs ought to be stricter during tests. TAs should ensure that, as soon as the exam is over, students stop writing and leave the exam on their desk. The TAs would then collect the exams only after all the students had left the room. If

someone does break the rules, his/her test should be discounted. The students also suggested that professors prepare several different versions of each exam, or else prepare all exams at the last minute, so as to improve the testing conditions. As well, the faculty members should encourage students to report cases of cheating as soon as they become aware of them.

Although the above solutions might not be the easiest to implement, the majority agreed that TAs should take a more active role during examinations. The consequences of cheating should be made clear; if anyone crosses the line, their exams will be disqualified and, in serious cases, they will be subject to suspension. Taking a strong stand against cheating will scare off potential cheaters.

At the beginning of the forum, Dr. Quick said that department representatives would work more closely with students in the future and would form a group to discuss better anti-cheating policies.

Although the turnout was rather low, the forum was useful and constructive and the atmosphere was excellent. To my knowledge, this type of discussion has taken place several times in the past two years, so cheating is a common topic. Unfortunately, the problem just seems to be getting worse. Since cheating is a concern to all UBC students, this issue of *Perspectives* addresses it in detail.

Continued on page 6 >

鑑於期中試的作弊情況日益嚴重，土木工程系在十一月二日舉辦了一個論壇，目的是探討問題癥結所在以及尋求改善辦法。

該論壇共有四十多人出席，其中更包括了十多名系教授。主持人 Dr. M.C. Quick 首先重申，工程師是一個十分注重專業道德的行業，此等取巧行為必須加以究治，他強調這次論壇無意把矛頭指向任何人。其中一位同學則擔心作弊者會把整體分數提高，以至未能真實反映出學生的進度。

眾同學亦指出，作弊者主要是乘著助教 (T. A.) 收卷的時候互相交換答案，甚至謄抄，亦有些作弊者在考試時輕輕細語，交換心得。這充分證明有關方面在考試時監察得並不足夠。

故此，同學提議教授應採取更嚴謹的措施，例如當考試時限一到，著令所有學生立刻停筆，把試卷放在檯上後，便要離開試場，待後，助教才收集試卷，任何人不得「循規蹈矩」，其試卷將不受理。另外有同學亦提議教授加設幾個不同版本的試卷，或者把所有期中試安排在晚間舉行，這樣便更容易找到一個更合適的

考試環境。而教授則鼓勵同學們一旦發現有人作弊便應盡快舉報。

雖然以上的解決辦法在執行上會有困難，但與會者一致認為助教在考試監察方面可以擔當一個更積極的角色。另外，在未來更要提醒同學們有關作弊帶來的負面後果，如其試卷會被作廢，或更有被停學的可能，這樣可以起到殺一儆百的作用。

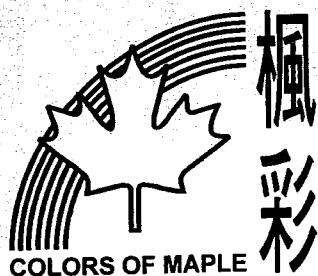
Dr. Quick 在論壇結束時表示，系代表在未來會與同學們緊密合作，組成小組商討更佳對策。

編者後記

雖然出席這次論壇的人並不算多，但論壇饒富建設性，氣氛良好。據編者了解，這類論壇在以往兩年也曾舉行過，其實作弊（廣東話俗稱「出貓」）絕對不是新話題，甚至可以說是老生常談了！可惜直至今天，這種不健康的現象不但未能杜絕，反而更有變本加厲的趨勢，既然這是跟所有UBC學生息息相關的問題，今期「瞻」便作個較深入的探討。

第六頁續 >





讓建屋者 作個申辯 Siding With the Persecuted



English written by Doris Cheng

Chinese translated by
Roland Leung

"Neighbours protest new property owner's plans to tear down existing house and trees." I have run across many similar full-blown newspaper articles on the above topic where the comments of protesting neighbours are dramatized and cleverly written so that readers get the distorted perception that those who build new houses are heartless villains.

Not surprisingly, the property owners in the articles all have Asian surnames, and rarely, if ever, get more than a one sentence coverage of their position. "The owner of the property, Mr. X, could not be reached for comment."

It is the abundance of these one-sided articles that fuels the development of stereotypes. More specifically, it confirms the general view that people of Asian descent are, or have the potential to be tree-killing and new-house fanatics. This, of course, is not true. Not all Asian property owners tear down trees and build new houses. But the ones who do are singled out in the media spotlight, while their equally "guilty" non-Asian counterparts linger unnoticed in their darkened shadows. Asian or non-Asian, these parties often perceived to be "guilty" do not tear down trees and put up new houses for the sole purpose of irritating their neighbours.

Although I understand that the "protesting neighbours" are upset that the character of their street will be altered, I also criticize their self-serving attitude for failing to consider the situation of their "opponent" — the property owner, who in fact has the right to do whatever he wants with his property so long as he obeys the guidelines of municipal law.

Property owners tear down trees for safety and structural reasons. Large trees that can be toppled during windstorms pose a hazard not only to the one

property, but also to adjacent properties. Is it not better to prevent disaster than to deal with a fatal consequence? Furthermore, as trees grow, their roots extend further outward and deeper into the ground, and in some cases, interfere with the water mains and other underground connections of a house. Structural damage is another possibility, as strong tree roots can penetrate and crack a house's foundation.

In addition to their "save the trees" campaign, "protesting neighbours" almost always condemn new houses that are in their opinion "too different" or "too big". To them, houses that are "too different", constitute anything that does not resemble the majority of the existing houses in the neighbourhood. What then, is their idea of perfect housing? Exact replicas of Victorian gingerbread houses? Post-war bungalow look-alikes? The fact is, every era ushers in different housing styles. I can just picture future "protesting neighbours" one hundred years from now, crusading for the preservation of what their ancestors had considered abominable monstrosities.

Nowadays, what makes a house "too different" can also make it "too big". Most new houses are built according to a maximum percentage of the lot size and are therefore obviously larger than its predecessors. Not only do new houses accommodate more occupants, but they are also better designed, both in terms of technology and layout. New houses have better heating systems, and a more expansive, bright and welcoming interior.

If the "protesting neighbours" had the chance to actually investigate the interior of a new house, they may lose their negative opinions of new houses. On the other hand, hard-core "protesting neighbours" may never change; they will always find a way to make some poor, unsuspecting property owner's life miserable.

Colors of Maple welcomes

submissions that examine issues in racial harmony, and Perspectives will award the author whose article is selected for publishing. The winner for this issue is Doris Cheng. Congratulations, Doris! p

「拆屋伐樹以建新居遭鄰居投訴」——我常在報章看到以上的報道。它們多是經過粉飾以求嘩眾取寵，以引導讀者們認為建屋者全是無恥之輩。無可否認，被刊登的業主都是亞洲人，但他們卻鮮有為自己申辯的機會，報章多只會以「訪問期間屋主外出」作為藉口，而輕輕帶過。

這些偏激的報導，往往導致誤解日益加深，亦顯示出一般省民對亞洲人認識不足，以為他們喜歡砍伐樹木來興建新房屋。這些當然都是危言聳聽，大部份亞裔人士都崇尚現有的居住環境，只是傳媒廣泛報道，特意顯露某些亞洲人的伐樹行為，而將個別非亞裔人士建新屋和伐樹的事實加以掩飾。

雖然我明白抗議者擔心四周環境會遭到破壞，但他們亦

不能忽視了建屋者本身的處境。只要在合乎市政條例的情況下，業主是有權改動所屬物業的設計的。

其實業主普遍只是為了安全和房屋的結構而伐樹，試想大樹在暴風中倒下，不但對房屋本身構成危險，更會連累他人。畢竟預防勝於事後補救！再者，樹根縱深發展，向四方八面伸展，是會損壞地底水管和接口，而嚴重者更會損壞房屋的地基和結構。

除了「救救樹木」的活動外，反對者對新建房屋的外形也大肆抨擊，不是批評它們太大，就是批評它們與眾不同。反對人士更將一切稍異於平常的房屋謔稱為「怪獸屋」。究竟甚麼才是一級房屋？是維多利亞式的薑餅屋還是戰後平房？其實，各個時代都會孕育出不同風格的居所。在可見的一百年，我相信抗議人士會轉為要求保存現今的「怪獸屋」呢。

一間屋的大小與其外形是有密切關係的。大多數新建房屋都是依照一個固定的百分比興建。地越大，屋也會越大。新屋不但寬敞，室內設計也是集科技與智慧於一身，例如有更完善的暖氣系統和更舒適的室內環境。（編者按：有些族裔一如印裔習慣大家庭式生活，居住環境必會較大。）

因此，抗議人士如能夠仔細研究新屋的設計及了解那些業主伐樹的背後原因，必會捨其陋觀而對上述事件重新評價。至於頑固的一群也只好讓他們窮其精力展其謬論罷了。

瞻

歡迎「楓采」讀者以種族和諧為題投稿。讀者稿件一經登出，「瞻」將送出紀念品答謝。今期得獎者為 Doris Cheng。



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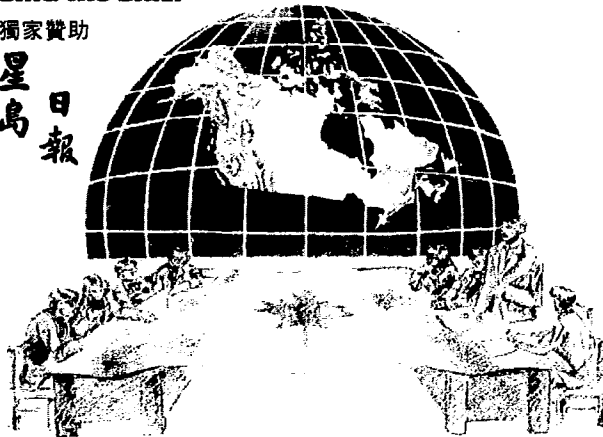

紅葉菜館

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

Presented by
SING TAO DAILY

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主辦機構 Co-organized by



CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHINESE DEBATE '96

GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS

1. This Debate is open to all students currently enrolled at a recognized Canadian post-secondary institution.
2. Students who wish to debate must form teams of four (4).
3. Registration forms must be received by Perspectives no later than January 29, 1996.
4. Our office is at SUB 241A at UBC. Refer to page 23 of this paper for our mailing address.
5. Additional registration forms are available from the Perspectives' office and from Big Echo Video, 5515A W. Blvd., Vancouver and 102-4600 No. 3 Rd. Richmond.
6. Registration does not guarantee participation in the Debate. If there is an excess of teams, debaters will be permitted to participate according to the "first come first served" principle with reference to the date when the application forms are received.
7. A non-refundable processing fee may be required once the Organizers approve an applying team's participation in the Debate.
8. No dictionaries, reference books or any texts that would be of aid to the debaters may be used in the process of debating.
9. Swearing or any use of obscene language may NOT be used during the debate.
10. The competing debaters cannot appeal the final decisions of the adjudicators.
11. The debaters must follow the procedures of the debate as dictated by the Organizers.
12. Communications with others in the audience and the use of cellular phones, pagers or any sort of communication devices are prohibited.
13. Debaters may not leave the venue during the process of debating.
14. The two winning teams in the regional Preliminaries will advance to the regional Semi-finals. The winning teams of each region's Semi-finals will advance to the National Finals.
15. This Chinese Debate will be conducted strictly in Cantonese.
16. The Preliminary rounds of the BC region will be conducted between February 1-8, 1996 at the University of British Columbia.
17. The Semi-Final rounds of the BC region will be conducted in early February at Aberdeen Centre.
18. The National Final will be conducted in Toronto in mid-February during the Mid-Term Break.
19. The BC regional team competing at the National final will be given airfare and accommodations by the Organizers.

Successful applicants will be contacted by January 30, 1996.
For further inquiries, please 822-9253 or 631-9632

Canada Intercollegiate Chinese Debate '96 — Registration Form

DEBATERS INFORMATION

Debater 1

Name: _____ Sex: M / F Student No: _____
English Chinese

Name of post-secondary institution: _____ Year of enrollment: _____

Debater 2

Name: _____ Sex: M / F Student No: _____
English Chinese

Name of post-secondary institution: _____ Year of enrollment: _____

Debater 3

Name: _____ Sex: M / F Student No: _____
English Chinese

Name of post-secondary institution: _____ Year of enrollment: _____

Debater 4

Name: _____ Sex: M / F Student No: _____
English Chinese

Name of post-secondary institution: _____ Year of enrollment: _____

Name of Contact Person (can be one of the debaters): _____

Contact Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Street City Province Postal Code
Alternative No.: _____

DECLARATIONS

We hereby declare all information provided on this registration form to be true and correct. We understand that the Debate Organizers (Perspectives of UBC, Footprint of U of T, and McGill Hong Kong Dragon Students') reserve all rights, including but not restricted to the disqualification of any applicant's eligibility. We will comply with the promotional activities arranged by the Organizers, and are aware that all prizes are as awarded. We recognize that the Debate Organizers or Sponsors need not compensate or in any way be responsible for any losses including but not limited to personal or fatal injuries. We hereby confirm that we have read and understood all the Guidelines and Regulations of the Debate and agree to be bounded by them.

SIGNATURE

Debater 1: _____ Debater 3: _____

Debater 2: _____ Debater 4: _____

Date: _____

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

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UBC OPENS DOOR TO FIRST NATION

Part 1

UBC 爲土著學生開門 Part 1

English written by Joseph Lee

Chinese translated by
Rena Liu

As of this year, First Nations students in British Columbia have a better chance of getting into university. Funded by the British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, UBC has launched a program called "First Nations Professional Sciences Access Program." This initiative will provide university access to First Nations students who have a strong interest in professional careers in agriculture, engineering, or forestry.

According to Cliff Grant, the coordinator of the program, equivalent programs are not found in other parts of Canada. UBC offers academic upgrades in Grade 11 and Grade 12 mathematics, sciences and communications to students who are prepared to meet the admission requirements of the university. Other universities only have programs in specific faculties for First Nations students starting at the post secondary level. The program is also unique in its style of teaching. Students are taught in a First Nations perspective rather than from a western society's point of view. Elders are frequently invited to tell stories about how things traditionally work. For instance, students learn about the physics involved in building a fish-trap.

The program is divided into three stages: Summer Orientation, Access Year, and Degree Program. Before entering the program, students are subject to some written assessment and a personal interview. If accepted, they will spend six weeks of the summer on campus to upgrade their study skills as well as their knowledge in some disciplines. Site visits, presentations, discussions and other activities are also included to help students assess their career

interests and the many opportunities available. During the Access Year, individual programs will be designed to suit the particular needs of each student. Students will take mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, First Nations studies and communications (reading and writing). Tutoring is also available at this stage. Upon successful completion of the Access Year and provided they meet the prerequisites, qualified students may register in first year university courses. Currently, seats are guaranteed in three participating faculties: Agricultural Sciences, Applied Science and Forestry. Students in these faculties must fulfill all the requirements of the degree program. Elective courses encompassing studies in issues relevant to First Nations communities will also be offered. For students who are interested in other areas of studies, they must go through the normal process of application, but advisors from some faculties are available for help.

There are components to this program other than academics. The university is in cooperation with companies such as BC Hydro and Western Forester Products Ltd. to provide students with summer employment opportunities in jobs related to their chosen study interests. There is also a mentorship program in which practicing professionals work with students to share their experience and provide support. Other cultural activities frequently organized include singing, dancing, arts and crafts, and drum-making workshops. Students can also utilize the counselling service and the library located at Longhouse.

Longhouse has received sixty-eight applications and twenty-five students have been accepted after the assessment process. Meanwhile, sixteen students are participating in this program; among them, some are mature single-parents who have children. The ages of the students range from seventeen to forty-seven, with

an equal number of males and females. As for their interests, most of them have chosen to pursue forestry in the future. One student in the interview said that he would like to become a computer engineer in robotics, and this program is giving him the opportunities to achieve his goal.

從今年開始，卑斯省的土著居民將擁有更多進入大學深造的機會。在卑斯政府的技術、訓練、生產部 (Ministry of Skills, Training, and Labour) 的大力贊助下，U.B.C. 創辦了一個稱爲 "First Nations Professional Sciences Access Program" 的計劃。這個計劃將會爲那些對農業、工程、森林等專業性職業有濃厚興趣的土

著學生提供一條通往高等教育的大路。

據此項目的負責人 Cliff Grant 稱，這個計劃在全加是首屈一指的。雖然其它大學也有爲土著學生提供部份專業的優待，但U.B.C.還特別爲那些預備達至大學入學標準的學生提供十一、二年級數學、科學、語言交流等等的學術輔導。不但如此，這個項目在教學方法上更是鶴立雞群，因爲整個課程都建立在土著傳統觀念的基礎上，而不是硬將西方文化強加於學生。時而土著長老將會被邀爲學生們講解現代學術知識在傳統生活中的運用，譬如如何使用物理知識編織魚網等有趣而又極爲重要的技巧。

這個計劃分爲三個階段：暑期迎新、預備年度、和學位進修。在通過特定的評核測試和面試之後，學生將利用暑假的六個星期改進他們的學習方法並藉此適應大學的學習環境。這個迎新節目進一步幫助他們在五花八門的職業選擇中確定志向，定位人生的目標。預備年度中的學生需要選修數學、化學、生物、物理、土著學和語言交流等學科；同時一些特別課程可以根據個別學生的不同需求而設定。對於順利

完成預備年度並達到專業要求的學生，便會獲得取錄進入第一年大學課程，農業科學系、應用工程系和森林系的學生更有特別保證。這些學系的學生必須達到所進修學位的一切要求。而有意進入其他學系的土著學生，則需要通過常規的申請步驟，但是有需要時，系顧問可以提供適當的幫助。

除了學術方面，這個爲土著居民創辦的學習計劃還包括許多其他嶄新的服務，如U.B.C.與卑斯水電公司和西岸森林材料股份有限公司等企業合辦的「良師益友」(mentor)計劃，爲學生帶來了暑期實習的機會。除此以外，還有其他的文化活動包括唱歌、跳舞、制鼓創作、美術和手工藝創作等等。學生還可以享受長屋的顧問和圖書館服務。

至今爲止，長屋收到了六十八份申請表，其中二十五人已通過了評選測試。而在十六位正在參與的學生中，有幾位更是有孩子的單身家長。他們的年齡分佈由十七歲到四十七歲，男女比例大約相等。大部份的學生選擇主修森林學，但有一位學生曾在面試中表示期望成爲一位電腦工程師。不論怎麼樣，他們都可找到地方了。

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學海無涯，唯「錢」是岸

80% Tuition Fee Hike: Is It Fair?

English written by Gloria Lau

Chinese written by Judy Chan

For almost a year now, there had been petitions signed, letters written, and demonstrations organized. All were concerned with only one issue: the possible dramatic raise in the Canadian post-secondary tuition fees in the upcoming year. Ever since last year's federal proposal by the Minister of Human Resources, Lloyd Axworthy, to alter post-secondary education funding, many people started speculating, "What will the exact tuition increase be in UBC?" Indeed for a lot of students with financial difficulties, their futures will remain uncertain until they know the exact amount of the tuition fees for next year.

According to AMS Coordinator of External Affairs, David Borins, students will not have definite information about the amount of tuition increase until the university is informed on how much its provincial grant will be cut; this probably will not happen until next March, when the provincial budget comes out. "Dr. Strangeway has said recently that we should expect at least a 50% tuition increase," Borins said. He also told us that based on a potential 8% cut in the provincial operating fund and the UBC tuition policy, he has calculated an 80% increase in tuition fees.

So what does this mean for students? Judging from the large turnout in the Trek for Education, with almost a thousand people walking up to UBC from Connaught Park and protesting the federal cut, most students are furious about it. "Post-secondary education is supposed to be accessible to all Canadians," one student told us. "I seriously don't want to carry with me ten years of student loan debt after I graduate—but there seems to be no other choice for me. Is there?"

However, students who are in the post-secondary system are not the only ones who will suffer from the

tuition increase. As a matter of fact, the students who have not yet entered post-secondary institutions are the ones who will most likely be affected: people such as high school students and mature students who are already in the work force but want to return to school. Their decisions on whether or not to enter the system may be largely dependent on the amount of tuition increase. For students who are already in UBC, the increase will probably not be the deciding factor for dropping out, for they are in the middle of their degree and will likely try to find a solution to this problem. But even for UBC students, it can be extremely difficult, especially for those who must financially support themselves in such poor economic times.

What about international students who are studying at UBC? According to the UBC Calendar, all international students (except those registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies) are currently paying tuition at 2.5 times the tuition fee for Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents. If the UBC Board of Governors ever decides on a full cost recovery for international students (which means that they have to pay for the entire cost of education), then the total fee will amount to over \$10,000, as compared to the \$6,000 to \$7,000 that the international students are paying now.

Several questions arise from this probable scenario. First, is this fair to the international students? In other words, is it right to transfer the cost burden to international students just so that we can "take care of Canadian students first"? Will this increase scare away the number of international students who want to attend UBC? These are the questions that we need to address directly, in order to work out what's best for both Canadian and international students.

Although most post-secondary students are unhappy about the tuition increase there are, surprisingly, some students who try to put themselves in

the government's position. One student told Perspectives that as a Canadian student, he thought it was unreasonable to raise tuition so dramatically, because it would be a serious threat to students that paid their own tuition. But on the other hand, he also understood why the government was cutting the budget.

"If you compare the tuition of universities around the world, you will find that UBC has one of the lowest rates. Even after the tuition increase, we'll probably only be paying about the same amount as the majority of universities around the world."

This student further commented that it may be impossible for the government to provide everything. "We are already fortunate enough in Canada to have medical coverage and a lot of other social benefits. I mean, there's a limit to where we have to stop when it comes to asking the government to pay!"

In response to the comment from this student, Borins said that while he agreed that the government cannot sustain the huge deficit any longer, education should be seen a long term investment. "If we are moving towards trying to reduce the deficit, and our way of doing it is to cut education, I think that's shortsighted. In a long run, I think we will cripple ourselves in terms of not having a properly trained work force by cutting education."

It all comes down to one single point—what is the fair share, both for post-secondary students and for the government? People can argue endlessly and still reach no conclusion, because of their different priorities. As students, we feel that it's extremely unfair to have the responsibility of education shifted to us; but the government, on the other hand, has to worry about its huge deficit. It is impossible to satisfy everyone. No matter where the cuts are, there are bound to be some people that will be left unhappy.

So think about where you stand in this situation, then go out and fight for what you believe in!

自從聯邦人力資源部長 Lloyd Axworthy 宣佈會減少對專上學院提供經費後，大家已經緊密地參加各類型請願活動，向當局反映意見希望，減低學費的加幅。因為學費的加幅將會影響不少同學的前途，報學甚至可能是他們唯一的選擇，因此學費的增幅成為不少同學關心的問題。

據學生會對外事務主任 (AMS Coordinator of External Affairs) David Borins 表示學生們要到明年三月才能知道實際的增幅，因為校方要到財政預算公佈後才能知道有多少資助會被削減，Borins 道：「校長 Dr. Strangeway 曾表示大家可能要面對最少百分之五十的增幅。」但由於省政府可能會減少百分之八的行政開支，再加上卑斯大學學費每年都隨通脹而自動調整，所以 Borins 預算明年學費將有百分之八十的增長。

這會為學生帶來甚麼的影響呢？月前，約一千名憤怒的人仕參與了 Trek for Education 的遊行活動。除了反對聯邦政府削減對省政府的資助外，他們亦主張「每一個加拿大人都應接受專上教育的。」一位同學更表示不希望畢業後承擔一筆可觀的債務：「我還有其他選擇嗎？」

事實上，現時專上學生並非唯一受到影響的一群；不少準備接受高等教育的人仕都會被牽連。中學畢業生會否繼續學業？在職人士會否重拾書包？答案都視乎學費加幅而定。相對而言，正在大學裏攻讀的同學卻不得不繳付這筆昂貴的學費。難道我們真的要放棄快要完成的課程嗎？但我們又該如何解決沉重的經濟負擔？

另外，那麼在卑詩大學攻讀的海外留學生又會否受到影響呢？答案是肯定的，他們所面對的困難可能比加拿大本地學生更大，因為學校當局可能不再資助海外學生。彼時，所有留學生都要自行負擔一切的教育經費，他們的學費將會由現在每年六、七千元增加至一萬元以上，（現時海外留學生所繳交的學費是加拿大公民或居民的兩倍半。）

這樣做對海外留學生公平嗎？當局應否為了「先照顧加拿大學生」而將負擔推到留學生身上？有多少學生會被巨額學費嚇倒，因而放棄卑詩大學，轉投其他學校的懷抱呢？減少留學生人數亦即減少學術交流的機會，對本地學生而言，這無疑是一項損失。

雖然大部分專上學生對增加學費感到不滿，但一位同學卻曾向 << 瞻 >> 表示：「環顧世界各地大學的學費，卑詩大學可算是很便宜的了。就算學費有所增加，我們所繳交的學費也不會比其他大學生多。」

這位同學卻能從政府的角度去分析問題，瞭解為何政府要削減開支。他指出政府根本不能為我們提供所有福利。我們已經很幸福了，可以享受醫療保障和各樣社會福利。我想，政府為了開源節流而增加學費也是在所難免的。」

Borins 亦對這同學的意見作出了回應。他雖然同意政府應努力減低赤字，但教育始終是一個國家的長線投資。「如果我們為了減少赤字而削減教育經費，這樣做未免太短視了！長遠而言，缺乏受訓人才只會對社會有害而無益。」

學生們當然不希望教育經費被削減，但政府亦不能滿足所有人的需要。任何一項削減開支的行動都會引起受影響人仕的不滿。正所謂「針無兩頭尖」，我們沒理由一邊要求政府削減赤字，一邊要求增加教育經費！

增加學費是事在必行的了，但權衡學生的經濟負擔能力，政府的財政狀況，和整個社會的長線利益，這樣的大幅增加學費是否合情合理，利大於弊呢？我們留待這個問題供讀者思索。



Continued from page 1
(Cheating)

(1) Techniques

It's not strange that the cheating problem in civil engineering is especially serious when you consider that program is heavily math-based. Students form cliques that tend to "protect themselves" (perhaps a result of the Standard Timetable). Apart from the techniques mentioned above, the more common ones I've heard of include sticking a strip of paper to your ruler, or communicating answers to multiple choice questions with hand signals (e.g. a fingertip means "A," a thumb means "B"). Some students have friends write tests for them, or go high-tech and use a calculator with an infrared transmitter. The university ought to be stricter in its supervision during exams; for instance it should be made mandatory that students show their ID cards during midterms. (Note: if you've heard of any other methods, please call *Perspectives* at the number at the end of this article).

(2) Motives

What are they thinking? Perhaps some just want to be better than others; others are

slaves to marks or cannot take the pressure of competition. Before the situation can change, a cheater's mindset will have to change (e.g., to understand that marks do not guarantee a job, and that having the right attitude to learning is more important) and the consequences of cheating will have to be made much clearer.

(3) Cheating shouldn't have anything to do with ethnicity. A few days after the forum, a friend of mine went to The Loft (Civil Club) to study and heard some Caucasian people talking about cheating. One of them put the blame on Hong Kong immigrants (or foreign students from Hong Kong); although my friend isn't from Hong Kong, she still felt uncomfortable.

Whatever the accuracy of the assessment, I don't think cheating should be tied to racial issues. However, I hope Chinese students are aware that becoming a target because of cheating is really not worth it. Moreover, I want everyone to recognize that the majority of Hong Kong students do not cheat; cheating isn't common in Hong Kong.

I once read a book describing two educational edicts of the eighteenth century Chinese emperors K'ang-hsi and Yung-

cheng; these edicts demanded that scholars taking the civil service examinations write everything from memory. But some openly brought cheat sheets into the test and copied them; this had a harmful effect on the whole examination system. Seriously addressing the current cheating problem will be beneficial to both the faculty and students. And students who have cheated before or are thinking of cheating, take note: at both UBC and SFU a number of students have had suspensions on their academic record because of cheating, so please reconsider. If you do not stop now, it could come back to haunt you. *p*

續第一頁(作弊)...

(一) 利用紅外線計算機互通答案

作弊情況在工程系尤為嚴重，這點絕不為奇，由於工程系的試題主要是以計算為主，加上系內同學多是三五成群，「守望相助」（這可能是標準時間表 Standard Timetable 所帶來的結果），因此容易被人有機可

乘。編者所聞的作弊手法可謂層出不窮，除了上篇所提及之外，更有在間尺上貼上紙條的，有在試場上手勢傳達選擇題答案的（如拳頭代表“A”，拇指代表“B”）；有叫朋友代考期中試的；有走高科技（Hi-tech）路線的，例如利用紅外線計算機傳達訊息等等，所以校方應作出更嚴密的監察，例如在期中試查核學生証。（註：如讀者們知道更多妙計可供舉報，請電「瞻」編輯—電話號碼可在封底內頁找到。）

(二) 動機

究竟作弊者的心態如何？有些或許是好勝心作祟，有些或許已成了分數的奴隸，受不著競爭的壓力，因此要扭轉情況便得要改變他們的價值觀（例如讓他們明白分數並非是覓得工作的保證，正確的學習態度才是重要的）以及讓他們清楚認識作弊的後果。

(三) 作弊不應跟種族扯上關係

論壇過後數天，編者一朋友到 The Loft (Civil Club) 的所在地溫哥華，聽見有幾位白人同學在聊天，其中一人更把責任歸究於香港移民（或留學生），編者朋友雖然並非香港人，但心裡

仍感到不好受。

該白人同學所作的評語真確與否，筆者不願置評，無論如何，我認為作弊並不應跟種族問題混為一談。然而，我希望華裔學生知道，若因作弊而成為眾矢之的，影響種族關係便實在非常的不值了。另一方面，我亦想向所有同學澄清，並非大部份香港人都習慣作弊，而作弊在香港也不盛行。

曾讀過一本書，敘述清朝康熙及雍正帝寫了兩篇「聖諭廣訓」（旨為教訓讀書人），並命令所有讀書人在科舉考試時必要一字不謬地默出來，後來有人便公然夾帶入試場抄謄，為聖主始料不及。這正道出了考試制度漏洞所帶來的惡果，今日問題開始得到正視，對學生教授雙方都有裨益。而有作弊傾向的同學務請注意：以往在卑大（UBC）及塞大（SFU）都會有學生因作弊而被勒令停學的紀錄，請好好反省，從今以後戒除陋習，否則後果堪虞！*瞻*

Intercollegiate Chinese Debate '96

一九九六年聯校中文辯論比賽

English written by Carmen Lai

Chinese translated by Judy Chan

Among the many "first's" of *Perspectives* this year, we will be organizing a Chinese debate—across Canada, in junction with *Footprint* at University of Toronto and *McGill Hong Kong Dragon Students*. Therefore, for all of you "debate-keeners" out there, you will not only have a chance to challenge yourself by debating against other post-secondary students from British Columbia, but also against those from the rest of Canada!

The semi-finals for the Intercollegiate Debate are going to take place in early February. The two best teams will be selected from all the contestants, which will then compete against each other in mid-

February at Aberdeen Centre for the local championship. Both the champion team and the first runner-up will receive cash prizes. But that is not ALL! The champion of the local round will get to fly to Toronto during the Mid-Term Break to compete against the best teams from the East Coast. The prizes for the second runner-up and the champion in the national round will again be big prizes in cash (and many other non-cash prizes!)

Even though this is the perfect opportunity to visit Toronto (a truly exciting city) and to participate in the first EVER national Chinese debate, many people may still be hesitant about joining since they have the misconception that debating is for those with extensive knowledge and vocabulary. But actually the only requirement to participate in the debate is to be able to speak and understand

Cantonese; do not be frightened off by the "myth" that you will be debating on topics which are dry and boring (for instance, the national debt and the like). The *Perspectives*' staff has already thought of many intellectually stimulating yet at the same time, colourful topics for the debaters to debate on. The second "myth" that I want to clarify is that an extensive vocabulary of hard Chinese words is not a necessity. As long as you can express yourself clearly, there is, in fact, no need for "big" words.

Intercollegiate Chinese Debate '96' is not only fun and challenging, but will also bring you an opportunity to travel, meet students from other universities and win lots of prizes. So, get three other friends and sign up at the *Perspectives*' office at SUB 241A today, or get applications at the locations specified on the poster. *p*

繼年初的一連串活動 Ice Breaker 和 Movie Nite 之後，「瞻」將與多倫多大學的「足跡」及麥基爾大學的「香港學生會」攜手舉辦首屆聯校辯論比賽。就讀於卑詩專上學院的辯論愛好者不但能與省內同好切磋，更可藉此機會挑戰安省和魁省的辯論高手。

在溫哥華舉辦的首輪初賽中成績最優異的兩隊隊伍將各得現金作為獎勵，並在烈治文香港仔中心進行比拼，勝出的一方可在二月中代表溫哥華前往多倫多，跟東岸的代表在論壇上舌劍唇槍一番。得獎者可獲得機票和住宿費用。除了豐富的獎品外，獲得全國冠、亞軍的隊伍更可奪得更高的現金獎。

切勿錯過參加這史無前例的辯論比賽，贏取到多倫多遊訪的好機會。如果你認為辯論只屬於那些博學多才，能言善辯的人

的玩意，那你便大錯特錯了。其實，只要你懂得廣東話便可參加這次辯論比賽。不要以為辯論只是關於政治經濟等枯燥乏味的題目，因為我們已為大家創作了一連串灰諧抵死的題目。（可惜，我們現在不能透露詳情！）此外，也不要誤信辯論是需要一大堆中國成詞或淵博的詞彙才能參與，因為只要你能清楚表達自己，大家根本不需借助那些深奧的詞匯也能盡情地表露才華。

九六年度聯校中文辯論比賽不但是一個娛樂性高，挑戰味重的智力比賽，更為優勝者提供了一次免費的旅遊機會。大家也可藉此機會認識各地大專學生及贏取豐富獎品。別再猶豫了！請立即另找三位同道中人組成一支四人隊伍，到 SUB 241A 「瞻」辦事處報名，或親臨海報上列明的地點索取參加表格。

瞻

Hong Kong Pop Singers Invade Vancouver

香港歌手入侵溫哥華 —— 從經濟角度去看

Chinese written by Bruno Yiu,
Eunice Roy, Jacqueline Lam and
Jazreel Cheng

English translated by Warrick Yu

In the last two to three years, pop singers from Hong Kong have been coming to perform in North America. Of course, most stop by Vancouver, where many Chinese live. The Orpheum Theatre, Queen Elizabeth Theatre, and P.N.E.'s Pacific Coliseum are the usual places for the pop singers' performances. In addition, there is now a newly opened General Motors Place, which will probably become their favorite as time goes by. Looking at just 1995, concerts included performances by "idol-type" singers such as Leon Lai, Aaron Kwok, Vivian Chow, Tony Leung and Ekin Cheng; "proven" singers such as Jacky Cheung, Hacken Lee, Cass Pang, and Vivian Lai; and even an older group including Lisa Wong who, along with her best companion, Ka Ying Law, sings "Hot Coffee" . . . Vancouver practically attracts all kinds of singers. However, ticket prices range from \$28 to \$188, and are twice as expensive as the ones in Hong Kong! Can a small city like Vancouver support so many pop singers from Hong Kong? Can the young fans afford to pay for the expensive tickets?

Under heavy competition, there are still many singers coming to Vancouver to perform, and concert organizers are still confident that they can profit. In fact, setting up a concert costs a lot. Just renting a place already costs an arm and a leg. For example, a one-night concert at GM Place costs \$150,000 in rent. This fee excludes charges for the pre-show preparations, that range in cost depending on a concert organizer's requests and its willingness to pay. Usually, a production company will consider a singer's popularity and experience to determine ticket prices and the amount of advertisement and administrative work "justified."

Income from these concerts comes not only from ticket sales, but also from sponsors. Although rental of a perform-

ance venue is not cheap, as long as a production company is confident in a singer's attractiveness and ability to lure sponsors, the organizer will not hesitate to choose a more expensive, but larger-capacity concert location. Not only can it sell more tickets, but it can use the increased sponsorship funds to improve the quality of a concert; the sponsors' advertisements are more effective, and the fans get their money's worth.

Even though Vancouver has had many Chinese immigrants in recent years, the number of concert-goers is limited. In order to maximize ticket sales, organizers often attract people with special early-bird or seat sales and other promotions. If ticket sales are still not going well enough, then they start giving some tickets away. A recent case in point was a HK female singer's concert at the Pacific Coliseum. Because ticket sales were poor, a buy-one-get-one-free deal was introduced. As can be seen, not every concert makes money for the organizers. Some companies can't even earn enough money to finance a contracted concert, so they end up canceling it instead.

Although an enormous amount of money is spent on the production of a concert, how does its quality compare to the ones in Hong Kong? Forget about the quality of the singers' performances, and let us compare the stage design between Hong Kong and Vancouver. Take Jacky Cheung's '95 concert in Hong Kong as an example. The stage set-up was extravagant. From the mechanically enhanced four-sided stage to the singer's and dancers' elaborate costumes, it could be seen that the organizer spent huge sums of money. All kinds of special effects such as laser beams and fireworks led the concert to its climax. However, the same singer's concert in Vancouver had another style; the stage was one side short of Hong Kong's four-side design and was equipped with none of the mechanical effects. The magic of the concert had to rely on the singer and the dancers.

最近兩、三年，香港的歌手們紛紛遠赴北美洲作巡迴演唱，其中當然少不了來到溫哥華這片華人聚居的地方停留。奧芬劇院、女皇劇院及太平洋國家體育館均是眾歌手舉辦演唱會的常用場地。再加上最近新建成的通用汽車場館（GM Place），相信假以時日，它亦將會成為香港歌手的新寵兒。單看九五年，不論是偶像派如黎明（Leon Lai）、郭富城（Aaron Kwok）、周慧敏（Vivian Chow）、梁朝偉（Tony Leung）、鄭伊健（Ekin Cheng）等，或實力派如張學友（Jacky Cheung）、李克勤（Hacken Lee）、彭羚（Cass Pang）、黎瑞恩（Vivian Lai）都曾踏足溫市，再加上老牌歌手王明堃攜同最佳拍檔羅家英大唱「熱咖啡」，真是各適其式，應有盡有；至於票價，則由 \$28 至 \$188 不等，價錢足足比香港貴了一倍！究竟溫哥華這小小的市場是否可以容納這麼多香港歌星？眾迷哥迷姐又能否負擔如此龐大的開支呢？

在這麼激烈的競爭下，仍然不斷有歌手前來表演，主辦單位當然是認為有利可圖才會這樣做。但其實辦一個演唱會的開支實在不少。首先在支出方面，場地已需花一大筆金錢，就以新建成的 GM Place 為例，開一晚演唱會便需付出十五萬元的租金。其次還有製作方面，此則要按主辦單位的要求及支出預算來作準了。普遍來說，製作公司是以歌手的受歡迎程度及經驗來作出票價、宣傳及行政上的決定。

收入來源方面，除售賣門票外，還要靠贊助商的支持。雖然某些場地的租金並不便宜，但只要製作公司對歌手的叫座力有信心及得到足夠資助的話，它們會寧願選擇一些租金昂貴，但地方闊大的場館來作表演之用。這樣，一來可用多餘的位子賺取多一點利潤，二來亦可充分利用贊助商的金錢把水準提高，達到贊助商的宣傳效益及打響自己公司的名號。

雖然近年溫哥華華裔移民激增，但畢竟人數有限，所以為了增加售票數目，演唱會不時以特別優惠或其他方法來吸引觀眾入場。而當銷售情況未如理想時，很多演唱會便出現免費贈票現象。就以某女歌星在太平洋國家體育館舉行的演唱會為例，因為後來售票情況頗為惡劣，所以最後竟出現賣一送一的情況。由此可見並非每個演唱會均能為主辦單位賺取利潤，有些公司更會被這些沒利可圖的演唱會拖垮，弄到要倒閉收場。

在付出一大筆金錢舉辦演唱會後，究竟製作水準和香港相比又如何呢？撇開歌手的表演水準不談，單單以舞台設計而論，港溫兩地高下立判，就以張學友九五演唱會為例，在香港所舉行的演唱會可謂出盡法寶。由機關重重的四面舞台到各表演者的精緻舞衣，均顯出主辦者的不惜工本。種種不同的特技，例如激光及煙花，

第十三頁續 >



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Continued on page 13 >



千軍萬馬會楚河——中國象棋 VS 國際象棋 on the Board

Written by Edmund Lam

Acknowledgement to Horace Tsang and Raymond Chang

Chess, a game of intense intellectual skill, has enchanted people for centuries. It is a game where players act like generals in battlefield commanding their troops and planning their ingenious tactics to destroy the enemies. Moreover, with pieces like castles and knights symbolizing warriors in battle, chess is indeed a miniature of warfare.

Some historians consider that Chinese chess and chess are from the same origin because of their similarity. They believe that both are originated from an "army game" called *Chaturanga* in India. With a closer look, we can easily find many similarities between Chinese chess and chess. The following is a brief comparison between the two games.

Chessboard:

The chessboard for chess is divided into 64 alternate white and black squares which make up eight columns (files) and eight rows (ranks). The pieces are placed inside the squares and they are set up as shown in the diagram at the start of the game.

In Chinese chess, the chessboard is made of nine vertical lines and ten horizontal lines forming ninety intersections. In contrast, the pieces are placed at the intersections. The central area without any vertical lines is called "river-border". On each side, the area with two diagonal lines crossing is called "nine palaces". Pieces have to be placed at particular places at the start of the game. (Please refer to the diagram)

Chess Pieces:

Although both chess and Chinese chess have 32 pieces, each game has different arrangement. In chess, pieces are divided in two sets. One set is called White and the other is called Black. White moves first. Each set is composed of a king, a queen, two castles, two bishops, two knight and eight pawns. On the other hand, Chinese chess pieces are split into two sets of black and red.

Red moves first. Each set consists of a king, two assistants, two elephants, two chariots, two horses, two gunners and five pawns.

MOVES AND RULES OF PLAY:

Both Chinese chess and chess have a common object to capture or "checkmate" the opposing king.

Although the king is the most important piece in the game, it is the less powerful one. In chess, the king can move one step in any direction, including diagonal, on the whole chessboard. The king in Chinese chess can only move forward, backward or sideways, and it cannot leave the nine palaces. Moreover, two opposing kings on the same vertical lines cannot face each other without any other pieces in between.

The chariot and castle move in the same way. They move one or more steps vertically or horizontally.

The queen only appears in chess. It can move any number of steps vertically, horizontally or diagonally. Because of its mobility, it is the most powerful piece in chess.

The bishop in chess, elephant and assistant in Chinese chess are similar because they are the pieces which can only move diagonally. A bishop moves one or more steps, whereas an elephant must move two steps each time and it cannot cross the river to the enemy side. If the step in between has any other piece, then the elephant is not allowed to move in that direction. An assistant cannot leave the nine palaces and it can only move one step at a time.

The moves of the horse and knight are L-shaped, that is, one vertical (or horizontal) step plus one diagonal step make one move. However, in Chinese chess, if any piece is sitting at the vertical (or horizontal) step, a horse is unable to move in that direction.

The gunner moves any number of steps vertically or horizontally. To capture an enemy's piece, it must jump over one other piece.

大都博弈皆戲劇，
象戲翻能學用兵。
車馬尚存周戰法，
偏裨兼備漢官名。
中軍八面將軍重，
河外尖斜士卒輕。
卻憑紋楸聊自笑，
雄如劉項亦閑爭。

程顥的《詠象戲》，用秦末項羽、劉邦的「楚漢相爭」，以鴻溝的「楚河漢界」來比喻象棋對局，實在是最貼切不過了。有車馬等棋子象徵戰場上各種不同的戰士，而對局者一如將帥般運籌帷幄，盤算殺敵大計。象棋實在是軍事鬥爭的縮影。

有西方史學家認為中西象棋大體相同。其源必無異。他們相信象棋是源自印度一種四角棋 (Chaturanga)，而細看也真的發覺中國象棋和國際象棋有很

多相同之處。以下是幾點中國象棋和國際象棋的比較。

棋盤：

國際象棋的棋盤是分爲六十四個黑白雙間的方格，縱橫各有八行。棋子是放在方格裡面的。開局時，棋子是像附圖一樣的擺放著。

在中國象棋方面，棋盤是以九道直線和十道橫線交錯組成了九十個交叉點。棋子是放在交叉點之上。中間有一條未盡直線的空白地帶，叫做「河界」，俗稱「楚河漢界」。兩端以斜交叉線構成「米」字形方格的地方，叫做「九宮」。在開局時，雙方棋子有規定的擺法。(請參看附圖)

棋子：

兩種象棋同樣地有棋子三

十二隻，不過各有不同的分配。

國際象棋的棋子分爲黑白兩方，白方先走。每方各有一個國王、一個皇后、兩個城堡、兩個主教、兩個騎士和八個兵士。

中國象棋分爲紅黑兩方，紅方先走。每方各有一帥(將)、兩士、兩相(象)、兩車、兩馬、兩炮、五兵(卒)。

象棋的著法：

中國象棋和國際象棋都有共同的遊戲宗旨，就是把對方的將帥(國王)消滅——「將死」。

第九頁續

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Continued on page 9

Continued from page 8
(Chess game)

Last but not the least, soldiers in the battle must be mentioned. The pawn in Chinese chess moves one step forward before it crosses the river. Thereafter, it may move forward or sideways. In chess, the pawn can only move forward. On its first move, a pawn may move one or two steps; then, it moves one step each time. A pawn can only capture opposing piece that is diagonally in front of it. If a pawn reaches the opposing baseline, it can be promoted to become a bishop, knight, castle or queen.

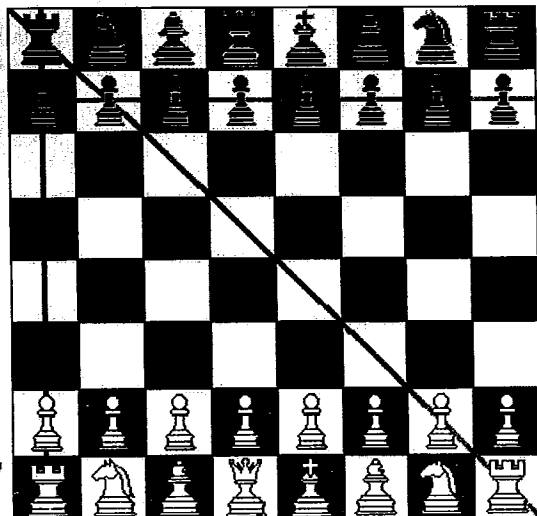
The basic rules and principles

of chess are easily to learn, but it requires intense study and experience to become an expert. Although the outcome of each game is either win, loss or tie, the situation on board is unpredictable throughout the game. A single wrong move may lead to losing and an intelligent move may also save an averse situation.

If you are interested in playing and learning Chinese chess, you are welcome to join the Chinese Chess Club (CCC). They offer practice and game session from 11:30 to 2:30 on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday in SUB 215. p

Rank
(horizontal row of squares)

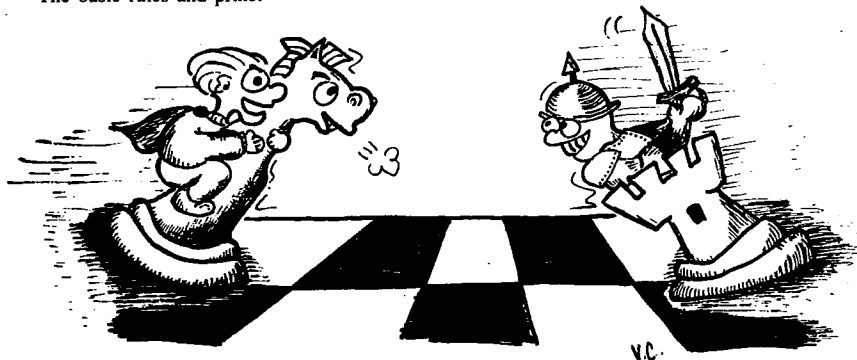
File
(vertical row of squares)



Chess Pieces



Diagonal
(diagonal row of squares)



續第八頁(象棋)

雖然將帥(國王)是盤中最重要的棋子,卻為各種棋子中力量最小的。國際象棋的國王可以在整個棋盤上直、橫或斜行一格。中國象棋的將帥每著也一樣只准走一步,不過卻不可斜走,也不准走出九宮之外。將與帥在同一直線上更不准直接對面。

中國象棋的車等於國際象棋的城堡。它們每著可以不限步數的直走或橫走。

王后是中國象棋中沒有的。它除了可以不限步數的直走和橫走外,還可以斜走,是國際象棋中最強的棋子。

國際象棋的主教與中國象棋的士及象有類似的著法,因為它們都只能斜走。不同的地方在於主教每著是不限步數的,而象(相)每著只可走兩步,俗稱「象走「田」字」。如果「田」字中心有其他棋子,則不能跳過,俗稱「塞象眼」。對局中,象也不可以越過河界。

士方面,它每著只能沿著九宮的斜線斜走一步,也不可以走出九宮之外。

馬或騎士走一直(或一橫)加上一斜步方為一著,也俗稱「馬走「日」字」。不過

在中國象棋裡有「蹩馬腿」的規例。如果在一直(或一橫)處有其他棋子,就不能跨越過去。

炮在不吃子時可以不限步數的橫走及直走。不過在吃子時必須隔一個棋子跳吃,俗稱「炮打隔子」。

在兵方面,中國象棋的兵卒在未過河前,每著只准向前直走一步。過了河界後,每著可以向前走一步,也可以橫走一步。國際象棋的兵只能向前走動。它的第一著可以走一或兩步,以後只可每著一步。在吃子的時候,它只能吃掉斜前方一格的敵子。如果兵士前進到敵方的底線時,它便可以晉升變成主教、騎士、城堡或皇后。

其實《百局象棋譜》裡記載的七子歌訣,也概括了中國象棋七種棋子的走法。筆者讀後認為絕妙非常,覺得非要與讀者分享不可。

將帥不離九宮內,
士只相隨不出宮,
象飛四方營四角,
馬行一步一尖沖,
炮須隔子打一子,
車行直路任西東,
惟卒止能行一步,
過河橫進退無蹤。

雖然象棋簡單易學,但若
要精通此藝,是需要經驗的累
積,絕非一朝一夕的事。雖然

每局棋局的結果不外乎輸、贏、和,但對局的時候,棋局的形勢實在千變萬化,層出不窮。可以妙著一子而起死回生,也會出現「一子錯,滿盤皆落索」的情形。

如果大家對中國象棋有興趣,但又恐防沒有敵手的話,就不妨到卑斯大學的中國象棋會參觀一下。他們逢星期二、四、十一時半至二時半都會在 SUB 215 舉行聚會。

編者按:最近從 Maclean's 雜誌得悉,加拿大中國象棋棋手黃玉瑩在新加坡舉行的國際比賽中輸元。此外,中國象棋在歐洲漸趨普及,在德國、芬蘭及意大利的象棋會更由歐裔人士擔任理事。期盼卑詩大學中國象棋會能繼續努力,使北美洲的民眾都有機會接觸中國象棋。 瞻



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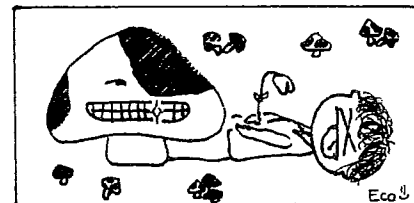
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U.B.C. 毒菇 The Deadly Mushroom



Chinese written by Slug

English translated by
Raindrop

Has anyone recently seen the small clans of mushrooms sprouting all around campus? Yes, mushrooms . . . look around carefully. Do you see them? There, under the trees! They are mowed over every so often, but they pop out again very easily and bigger than ever! Although they may remind us of the mushrooms we

see in video games or animation movies, they are as real as anything. Their big red hat, which are as large as hands, are covered with small white polka dots. They tempt with their attractive appearance. But beware! Do not get too close! They are as wicked and poisonous as they are "cute and beautiful."

You should get to know this mushroom better before this mushroom gets the better of you. (I hope this will never happen!) Its scientific name is Amanita, but it is commonly known as the Death Cap or

Destroying Angel, a very scary name. But what is so scary about this particular mushroom? It contains a poisonous weapon called phalloidef, a type of chemical that can bring protein synthesis to a stop. It will attack the messenger RNA's route, not allow it to carry out its important duty, and bring everything to a dead stop—to an abrupt and dead stop. Yes, I hope you have seen this deceiving fungus, but I hope you will think twice before you decide to pursue: Beware of the Death Cap!

不知道大家較早時有沒有留意到在校園內的大樹下生長的一群小草菇呢? 那些草菇們活像是遊戲機內或是動畫內的典型草菇一般: 鮮紅色和佈滿白點。在好奇心的驅使下, 筆者翻查了一些有關菇類的書籍, 原來這些可愛的小草菇竟然帶有劇毒!

那些草菇的學名叫 Amanita, 人們普遍稱它們做 Death Cap 或是 Destroying Angel。單聽它們的名字便知道是「生人勿近」的。是否真的這麼厲害?

絕對是。那些草菇所含的一種叫做 Phalloidef 的毒素, 能令所有動物的蛋白質生化過程不能完成。那毒素會令動物的 mRNA (messenger RNA) 不能生化, 從而加速動物的死亡。

這些劇毒無比的草菇在校園隨處可見, 真巴不得叫校方把它們統統驅除!

the.world.wild.web

Written by Hermann Lee

Are you on the Net yet? Two years ago when a web surfer discovered a web page of a computer company, he or she was likely to be jumping around with excitement and fascination, paying a few visits to that site as part of a daily routine. Today, the situation has changed dramatically: a magazine is naturally expected to have a web site; any that doesn't would be considered outdated. If a web surfer discovers that ABC company does not have a web page, he or she may think twice before buying any computer product from that company, especially once he or she discovers the convenience of downloading drivers via the Web. Sooner or later, this expectation will probably spread to other businesses. Web pages will be a must—"What? ABC Cables doesn't have a web page? How am I supposed to know when my favorite show's on? Do they really expect me to go out and buy a TV Guide? I guess I'll have to drop my subscription next month!"

But on second thought, maybe by then we will not even be watching TV anymore. How

many TV channels are there? Fifty? A hundred? With so many channels and even more programs, the time it takes to find the information you want on the World Wide Web will be even more than if you really were to look up the TV Guide.

Those of you who have had the wonderful experience of encountering a Web page that uses purple on black will sympathize with my frustration. It'll be a while before you any useful information is loaded from the page, let alone the graphics. Worse yet, those graphic files may be so huge that it would take forever for a 14.4kbps connection to load. Personally, watching 10 minutes straight of TV commercials is much more interesting (and sometimes informative) than staring two minutes at a blank screen while your modem is doing its business.

However, don't lose hope yet. There are several search engines available whose saintly duty is to help you search for information on the Web. If one page takes too long, why not try an alternative? Two such reliable engines are Yahoo <<http://www.yahoo.com>> and Lycos <<http://www.lycos.com>>. Both of them will provide you with lists of

related sites that match your supplied keywords. If you just want to kill some time by browsing some well-designed pages, try surfing on Pointcom <<http://www.pointcom.com>>, which ranks web sites in order of excellence in its "hall of fame."

Really bored? There are hundreds of magazines, films, and other sites related to the entertainment industry on the Web. Want to get to Hollywood? Don't dig too deep in your pocket; just point your Web browser to <<http://www.hollywood.com>> and you are all set. Obsessed with computing? Check out PC Magazine, PC Computing, Computer Gaming World and other Ziff magazines at <<http://www.zd.com/>>. And yes, Popular Mechanics <<http://popularmechanics.com>>, USA Today <<http://www.usatoday.com>>, Wall Street Journal <<http://www.wsj.com>> are among the magazines that are on the Web now.

Always on the update, numerous Hong Kong newspapers have taken residence on the Web recently. Ming Pao <<http://www.cuhk.hk/tingpao/>>, Sing Tao <<http://www.singtao.com>>

and HK Standard <<http://www.hkstandard.com>> all provide their readers with electronic versions of their newspapers at the newsstand. Magazines such as Next Magazine <<http://www.hknet.com/next/>>, Asian Week <<http://www.hknet.com/Inform/AsiaOutput/yazho.html>> and even Children Monthly <<http://www.hknet.com/Inform/cow/COHOME.html>> are no slow followers, either.

Beginning this year, Radio and Television Hong Kong will begin taking votes via the Internet for its annual music awards. You can find out all the details by visiting its Web page at <<http://www.cuhk.hk/rthk/index.html>> and give your favorite singers your support. What's more, you can listen to RTHK's real time radio programs and watch its TV shows on-line while you are at it.

I'll fill up this whole paper and still run out of space to list all the ten's of thousand's of Web sites out there. If you are totally hooked to the Web, you may want to check out my Hong Kong Bridge <<http://www.intergate.bc.ca/hkbriidge>>, which provides links to various HK entertainment

related sites, and the index at Chinese University of Hong Kong <<http://www.cuhk.hk/otherwww.htm>>, which supplies seemingly infinite links to Hong Kong Internet service providers, hotels, and other commercial and academic sites.

WHAT'S NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE TECHIES

⇒ Pentium Pro is now available on sale in US for US\$3,999. At this price, you get a Pentium Pro 150MHz CPU, 16MB RAM, 6X CD-ROM, Soundblaster 16, 64-bit graphics accelerator with 2MB, a 1.2GB EIDE hard drive and a 15-inch NI monitor. A similarly configured Pentium 133MHz sells for around US\$3,000.

⇒ It's good to have a common standard. However, this may not be so with Web pages anymore. Netscape has already introduced several new HTML tags that can only be viewed by its compatible Web browsers and is now adopting Sun's Java language into its Netscape Navigator 2.0. On the other hand, Microsoft has entered the field with extensions to its Microsoft Explorer and wants its Visual Basic language to rule the World Wide Web as well. p

為加拿大團結而驕傲 Proud to be Canadian



English written by Melissa Ma

Chinese translated by Chin Poh Ng

With the October 30 Quebec sovereignty referendum now behind us, many Canadians still examine the past, but they also look to the future—what will happen next? What role will Lucien Bouchard play as the premier of Quebec? Although certainly valid, these questions revolve around the province of Quebec itself. What of the other provinces? What about B.C.? During the last few days of the referendum campaign, the entire country, and even many parts of the world, were awestruck by the sight of Canadians, from all over Canada, making a trip to Montreal to show the people of Quebec that they were wanted by the rest of the country. This was a sign of unity, a sign of concern, a sign of hope. But, until the polls started showing that the "Yes" side was gaining the lead in the campaign did this nationwide show of support for federalism emerge.

As a British Columbian born and raised on the West Coast, I had very little chance to understand the French culture of Quebec, except for the weekly mandatory French classes which I dreaded. English was, and still is, the language out here. In fact,

we're almost (but not quite) American when it comes to culture! During the start of the referendum campaign, I was pretty certain that Quebec wouldn't separate. To me, separation didn't seem like a smart thing to do. The Quebec economy would crash, jobs would be lost, and people and investments would leave. Trying to declare sovereignty simply seemed like the tantrum of a spoiled child who couldn't get what he wanted. In the past, Quebec seemed to want too much. During the many failed constitution talks, Quebec repeatedly demanded "distinct society" recognition from the rest of Canada and increases in parliamentary power. To someone from the province of B.C., where the representation in the House is way below representation by population, those demands were ludicrous. I thought, "What makes them so special? Just because they have a different language and culture doesn't mean they deserve special treatment. There are many other races and heritage backgrounds in Canada as well—why does only the French culture get recognized?" Back during those times, I didn't really care if Quebec left or stayed. I was just getting really tired of their demands.

Continued on page 13 ➤

在十月卅日魁省全體選民投下神聖一票之後，魁北克的主權紛爭已告一段落。然而，許多國人在檢討過去的時，仍不忘展望將來。也許，大家不禁自問：接下來魁省的發展趨勢將會如何？若 Lucien Bouchard 成為了魁省省長，他又將在政壇上扮演著一個怎樣的角色呢？毫無疑問，這些難題正困擾著今天的魁北克省。究竟這剛經過一番波折的魁省對其他省份有否影響呢？它又如何影響著卑詩省呢？在投票前幾天的選民運動中，全國各地的人士紛紛前往蒙特利爾，不約而同寄望魁北克省民選擇留在加拿大中，這種表達方式是加拿大國民團結統一的象徵，也是一種關心的表露，一種希望的寄托，陣容之鼎盛舉世矚目。但是若非當時民意調查顯示主張魁魁（魁北克獨立自治）

的人士在是次運動中佔了上峰，全國性的支持聯邦主義運動斷然不會展開得這般如火如荼。

身為一個土生土長的卑詩省民，我所見的一草一木，我所熟悉的周遭事物多是產於加國西岸。除了每周令我畏懼的法文必修課外，我實在欠缺見識魁省法國式風土人情的機會。實際上，論及西岸文化，我們幾乎（但又完全）等同美國式文化。當魁省全民投票運動開始時，我堅信魁北克省不會脫離加國而獨立。我認為，分離主義並不是一個聰明的選擇，魁省若真的獨立自治，其後果是弊多利少的。首先，它將受到經濟崩潰的打擊，更面臨嚴重失業問題，及令到海內外投資人士卻步。搞獨的人士就好像一群被寵壞了的孩子，當不滿於現狀時就要耍孩子

脾氣，在過去，魁省不只一次提出諸多要求，且在多次的憲法修訂談判中遭到否決。可是魁省仍然不斷要求全國對其獨特社會的地位作出認同，或要求在國會中擁有更大的權力。從一個卑詩省省民的觀點來說，我們在國會中的代表人數遠不及卑詩省的人口比例，相比之下，魁省的要求更顯得無理取鬧了。我不禁問心自問：到底是甚麼令魁省人民如此獨特？他們獨特的語言及不同的文化背景，並不表示他們應受到特殊待遇。在這國度裡還住著其他的民族，他們同樣有著獨特的傳統文化背景，為什麼唯有法國文化才可受到特別的認同呢？那時候的我實在不在乎魁北克省獨立與否，我只是厭倦了他們的諸多要求。

第十三頁續 ➤



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Chinese written by
Franco Ngan and Wendy Chan

English translated by Joseph Lee

Three years ago, *Phantom of the Opera* was performed in Vancouver. The beautiful songs and magnificent scenery in *Phantom* impressed thousands of audience all over the world. As a musical fan, do you know where musicals came from?

Musicals are an evolution of opera. The very first opera dates back to the late-sixteenth century to early-seventeenth century Italy. At that time, operas resembled concerts. They were simply songs that told a story with no acting accompaniment. In the early-

✓ 引人入勝的歌劇 The Musical Simply AMAZING!

eighteenth century, opera became very popular. Its popularity expanded into other countries like Germany and England. Opera continued to flourish and change over time, and the musical was eventually born. Today, operas and musicals are associated with being a part of "high-class culture" and "big productions."

Vancouver opera and musical fans are really lucky. Those who enjoy operas or musicals can admire all the various performances at the Vancouver Playhouse throughout the season. Because most of opera is performed in foreign languages (e.g., French or German), many people may have difficulty understanding the plots. Instead, these people may want to watch musicals in English that

they can fully appreciate.

In May 1996, *Miss Saigon* will be coming to Vancouver. (It is written by the composer who wrote *Les Miserables*). *Miss Saigon* is a romance between a Saigon woman and an American soldier during the Vietnam War. Besides the wonderful story line, the scenery in this musical is spectacular. For example, one of the scenes in *Miss Saigon* include a helicopter landing on the stage—truly breath-taking!

Tickets for *Miss Saigon* have already been selling for a few months. They've been going fast, but there may be some tickets still available. So, what are you waiting for?!?! I hope that you'll get a chance to experience the wonderful magic of musical!

提起「歌聲魅影」——*Phantom of the Opera*，對很多讀者來說相信殊不陌生。這齣曾在三年前於溫哥華上演震撼全球萬千觀眾的歌劇，樂曲之精采，佈景之堂皇，確實令觀眾留下深刻的印象。醉心於歌劇的你，可又知道歌劇的由來嗎？

這種以歌曲為對白，音樂為主體的舞台劇，源於十六世紀末十七世紀初的意大利。初期的所謂「歌劇」，只由作曲家根據劇本原作的內容及其表達的情緒譜上曲調，沒有任何戲劇配合演出，只有演唱。十八世紀初期，歌劇流傳至德國、英國等地，並在當地大受歡迎。其後歌劇劇種形式不斷演變，時至今日，歌劇已和「高格調文化」及「大製

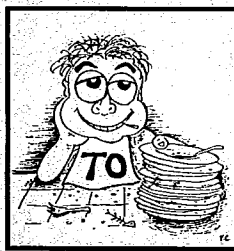
作」劃上等號。

在溫哥華，愛好歌劇的朋友實在眼福不淺。喜愛古典歌劇的，可欣賞由 Vancouver Opera Society 演出的名劇，甚至成為其會員，購入套票，以較便宜的價錢欣賞劇團整個劇季的演出。如覺得古典歌劇高深難懂，或對劇本採用的語言（多為法語或意大利語）一竅不通，大可欣賞較為近代的音樂劇。

早前於溫哥華上演歌劇「*Les Miserables*」之劇作家 Claude- Michael Schonberg 的另一力作「西貢小姐」——*Miss Saigon* 將於九六年五月著陸溫哥華。此劇內容講述一越戰美軍與一西貢女子相戀的故事，其中一幕的佈景更包括一部正在降落的直升機。場面的浩大，可見一斑。

由於此劇已於幾個月前開始售票，相信位置較佳的座位已所餘無幾，有興趣的讀者們，祝好運！

瞻



TO'S EATERY

Chinese Written by 章濤

English Translated by Warrick Yu

Chinese people like eating congee. No matter where they live or what their social status is, congee is one of the main sources of food for their families. The only difference is in the name that is used to refer to "congee". People in northern China call the thicker congee "zhan", meaning thick paste of soaked rice; and the thinner one is called "zhu", or congee. For people in Chaozhou and Fujian, they refer to congee as "mi".

Congee originated a long time ago. According to the book, *The Origins of Things*, congee was created by "Huangdi" over five thousand years ago! Whenever there was drought or famine, the government would distribute congee to feed the hungry; hence, congee became very important.

Among the various types of congee, Cantonese congee can be rated number one. When you

飲食天地

Congee Talk 漫談“粥”

enter a Chinese restaurant where they sell congee, the selections on the menu will surely include over a dozen different kinds for you to choose from. Most Cantonese congee is prepared in such a way that the congee base is cooked separately. After the pre-cooked meats, internal organs, and seafood are placed into a bowl, the congee base is then poured on top of these ingredients. As a result, you get to stir this mixture while you are eating it.

The most famous kind of Cantonese congee is "Congee of the Passing Scholar". This kind of congee can also be called "Three Meats Congee". This type of congee has three types of meat: pork, beef, and fish. Congee with pork meat balls, pork livers, and pork intestines make-up the "three passing requirements". In addition, congee with herring, eggs, pork kidneys, pork hearts, etc. is called "Five Ingredients Congee". Unfortunately,

Cantonese restaurants are cutting corners by dumping plain pork into the congee, making it very

difficult to taste the real version of "Congee of the Passing Scholar".

Another famous type of Cantonese congee is "Fish Filet Congee". Fish Filet Congee is made with thinly sliced fish filets, mixed in a bowl with white peppers, peanuts, and lettuce. The congee base is first brewed with pork bones before being poured onto the mixture. The raw filets are cooked by the boiling congee; and in this way, the taste of the fish filets is preserved, without being overcooked.

When I was studying in Hong Kong, I would go to a food stand on the street everyday before school, and order a bowl of congee with fish filets and minced beef along with a salty Chinese doughnut. After that, I'd be very energetic in class. Although congee can still be ordered in many Chinese restaurants, the taste and preparation style just doesn't compare with the congee from those street stands!

P

中國人喜好食粥，地不分南北，人不分貧富，粥是家家戶戶的主要糧食之一，只是名稱有異而已。北方人稱之為「食宜」，意指濃厚的稀飯，薄的則叫粥；至於潮州人和福建人便稱之為「糜」。

粥的起源很早。據「事物起源」一書記載，粥是由黃帝發明的，即是說粥已有五千年的歷史了。古時每逢旱災或荒年，國家必施粥以濟民。由此可見粥是甚具代表性的。

說到粥的種類和變化，應推廣東粥為其鼻祖。只要隨意走進一家有粥供應的中國餐館，翻開菜單，單是粥一欄便有十多種不同的款式可供選擇。大部分的廣東粥都是先以配料把粥底準備好，再另行將煮好的肉類，內臟或海鮮等材料置入碗中，然後澆上白粥，邊吃邊攪拌，實在是樂也融融。

至於最馳名省外的廣東名粥，應算是「狀元及第」，此

粥又稱三件肉粥，即豬及第，牛及第，和魚及第的統稱。若粥中加豬肉丸，豬肝，豬粉腸者便稱為三及第；加青魚，雞蛋，腰子，豬心等則稱為五彩及第粥。總之，廣東人吃及第粥的花樣實在是不勝枚舉。不過，現在大部分的粥舖都貪求方便，隨便把一些豬什放進粥便算了，現在要吃正宗的「狀元及第粥」可不容易了。

另一廣東名粥，則是魚片粥。所謂魚片粥，是把新鮮鮭魚切成薄片，放入碗中，加以胡椒粉，花生，生菜等配料後再澆上預先用豬骨熬好的粥。熱燙燙的粥淋在生魚片上可立即便把魚片燙熟。這樣的泡製魚片粥，能把魚片的鮮味盡留在粥內，卻不致令魚片過熟。

以往在香港唸書時，如上學前能到大排檔先品嘗一碗牛肉魚片粥，再配以油條，肚子不但飽暖，上課也份外精神。現在到了溫哥華，有粥品的唐餐館雖然不少，但肯在粥上下功夫的卻少之又少。

瞻



Continued from page 7
(HK Pop Singers) ...

This big difference is understandable when a singer performs 34 concerts in Hong Kong but only two in Vancouver, for which much less money is invested.

Overall, the attractiveness of Hong Kong pop concerts is just average. In many cases, the most expensive and the cheapest tickets are sold out, while many medium-priced tickets are left unsold. These are rarely sold out by the day of the concert, and can still be purchased at the door. This situation can be explained in three ways: (1) extremely expensive tickets; (2) low-quality production (compared to the concerts in Hong Kong); (3) concerts of one singer are too frequent (e.g. Aaron Kwok performed in Vancouver in both '94 and '95).

We cannot deny that these concerts bring a unique kind of entertainment to the Chinese community in Vancouver. But whether it's worth it to go to one of these expensive and comparatively lower-quality concerts still depends on the consumer's judgment. *p*

續第七頁 (香港歌手) ...

更把演唱會推向另一高峰。反觀在溫哥華的演唱會卻是另一番景象。舞台由四面縮至三面，機關更是欠奉。一切氣氛均要靠歌手及舞蹈藝員帶起。這巨大分別乃是無可厚非的，畢竟在港投資的是三十四場，而在溫卻只是兩場，當中投資自然大有差別。

總括而言，除了個別例子外，香港歌手在溫哥華舉行演唱會的受歡迎程度只屬普通。通常當最昂貴及最便宜的票售罄後，中價票便會滯銷，總之很少出現沽清的情況，甚至在演唱會當日亦能即場購票。造成此現象大致上可歸納為三個原因：(一)票價過高；(二)製作水準偏低（相比香港演唱會來說）；(三)演唱會舉行次數過多（如郭富城連續在九四及九五年均在本地演唱）。

無可否認，演唱會為本地華人帶來一種娛樂，但在票價高昂及水準偏低的情況下，值回票價與否，只好由消費者自行判斷。 *瞻*

Continued from page 11
(national unity) ...

Then came the referendum in October. All along, up until maybe the last two weeks of the campaign, I, and probably most of the country, thought that the separatists would lose for sure. But, when they started to gain momentum and surpass the federalists in the polls, I was struck by the reality of the situation. Canada could potentially be broken up by this vote. I think that was when a lot of Canadians in Western Canada (who had previously been truly indifferent to what Quebec thought or wanted) woke up to the facts and started to seriously think about the effects of a Quebec separation. For myself, I realized that I really did not want this to happen. Although I still didn't understand the unique Francophone French culture in Quebec, it occurred to me that whatever it was, it was Canadian, and I did not want it to leave. I started to care, as did the millions of others across the country. The ultimate show of our feelings

for unity was the Montreal rally. Although I couldn't be there myself, I would have loved to have gone. It would be the first time that all of Canada could show Quebec what staying united meant to the rest of the country. I would have been proud to be part of that.

In the end, Quebec did not leave. They are still here, perhaps because of the love they saw from Canadians all over the country and also from people in places where they had previously thought did not care much for Quebec. For myself, and many of us on the West Coast, an "awakening" was experienced. More than ever, I hope that Quebec will choose to remain part of Canada, and I hope they will sign the Constitution as well, to make unity official. *p*

續第十一頁 (加拿大團結) ...

終於到了十月份的魁省全民投票了。一直以來，我就像大多數的國人一樣認為分離主義一定會一敗塗地。但是在最後兩星期的投票運動中，當魁獨派在民意調查中佔上峰而且更有咄咄逼人之勢時，我才意識到國家處境的不妙。一向完整的加拿大

主權可能在此投票活動中瓦解。這時候，許多以往對魁北克人民意向不聞不問的人士，開始覺醒並意識到魁北克獨立對加拿大有嚴重性。對我來說，我並不希望失去魁北克省。雖然，我明白魁北克省法國文化背景的特質，但無論如何，魁省是屬於加拿大的，我不想失去了它。我，就好像全國各地百萬的民眾一般，開始關注整個事態的發展。蒙特利爾大集會是我們對團結統一的最終表現。雖然不能親身前往，但我卻十分渴望能夠出席的。這是第一次全國人民對魁省人民傳達著一個訊息——維持加拿大的團結統一對全國來說實在是十分重要的。若能作為大集會的一份子，我當會感到自豪。

投票結果，魁北克省並沒有脫離加拿大，他們依然和我們站在同一陣線。這是因為他們也感受到全國人民的愛；又也許他們從以往對魁省不聞不問的人士的身上，找到了關懷及鼓舞，而我們這些住在西岸的人士也從中醒覺到加拿大的團結統一的重要性。現在我比以往更渴望魁北克繼續留在加拿大，更希望他們會簽定憲法，以求達成正式統一。*瞻*

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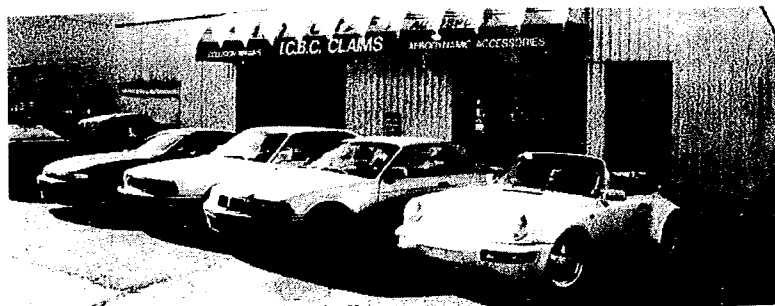
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大時代 Big Time

Written by Sam Wong

POLITICS & ECONOMY 政經一點

For almost all Canadians, especially those who live in Quebec, 1995 is undoubtedly a big time in history. The Quebec independence referendum finally came to an end on October 30. The result was that the anti-independence (No) side defeated the pro-independence (Yes) side by only a margin of 1.1%. As a result, Quebec is still the Province of Quebec, and Canada is still Canada. During this tumultuous referendum, we saw that an unstable political situation can cause an unstable economy. I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you how the Canadian economy performed during the Quebec independence campaign.

If Quebec could successfully declare independence, there would be a long-term negative impact on the Canadian economy. However, there has not been a consistent answer on how deep and how wide that impact would be. In fact, during the Quebec independence campaign, the Canadian economy experienced considerable, although short-term, instability. During the summer this year, there had been many polls revealing the public's opinion. At that time, more people were actually against independence than for it. Therefore, the Canadian dollar and interest rate were quite stable at that time. In September, the situation changed slightly. Polls were more frequently conducted and politicians' activities were getting more active. These factors caused a more volatile movement of the Canadian dollar, especially against the US dollar. The polls in September still showed that the No side had more support than the Yes side. This caused the Canadian dollar to appreciate over this unstable period. The exchange rate was about CAD 1 / USD 0.747 at the end of September. However, entering the month of October, the situation changed dramatically. Support of the Yes side increased significantly. The polls also showed that both Yes

sent Quebec in negotiating with the Canadian federal government after Quebec became independent. This news brought a lot of support to the Yes side, absorbing many previously undecided voters. Polls taken after this announcement showed that the Yes side led the No side slightly. The Canadian dollar declined quickly from CAD 1/USD 0.7459 to USD 0.7387. This represents a depreciation of about 1%. The central bank (Bank of Canada) significantly raised the interest rate (Bank Rate) from 6.67% to 7.65% to support the Canadian dollar. At the end of the referendum, the No side marginally defeated the Yes side. Also, Jacques Parizeau, premier of Quebec, announced his resignation after the referendum. These factors made the Canadian dollar rebound to CAD 1/USD 0.7435. The central bank also reduced the Bank Rate to 6.18%.

From this referendum, we can see that during political instability, the exchange rate and the interest rate are affected first, followed by a negative impact on the whole economy. In fact, an unstable economy stops domestic investments and foreign investments entering the country, which then causes the GNP and employment opportunities to decrease (i.e. the unemployment rate increases), and people's purchasing power to fall. In this situation, a recession would likely result. Therefore, during the expansion of the Yes-support in the referendum, the investment environment in Canada had become riskier. Foreign investors started to decrease their holding assets dominated by the Canadian dollar, as they were losing confidence in Canada's future. Due to the excessive selling activities, the Canadian dollar depreciated. Although a depreciating Canadian dollar has negative impact on imports, it could actually stimulate our export industries because foreign buyers then found Canadian goods cheaper. The government next increased the interest rate in order to stabilize the currency. This method could work because when the interest rate increases, yields on

various investments (especially on bonds) increases accordingly, which would then encourage foreign investors to continue holding Canadian and No sides were so close that a significant difference could not be observed. Later, on October 20, Lucien Bouchard announced that he would repudiate. However, an increase in interest rate would increase the cost of capital to run a business (i.e. higher interest rate charged on borrowers), which would discourage domestic investments.

The Canadian political situation seems to have been stabilized. However, the concern of instability is still around. A high interest rate discourages borrowing for investment, which decreases investment activities and holds up our high unemployment rate. It seems that if the Canadian government does not decrease its current high debt level, a significant decrease in interest rate cannot be expected. The future of the Canadian economy is still not optimistic. p

對於所有加拿大人，尤其是魁北克的省民來說，1995年應算得上一個大時代。擾攘多時的魁省獨立全民投票終於在10月30日舉行，反對獨立派終

以少於百份之一點一的票數險勝。魁省仍是魁省，加拿大仍是加拿大。在這全民表決的過程中，我們可以看出一個動盪政局所產生的副作用——經濟不安。現在就讓我們探討一下魁省獨立運動期間加國經濟的表現。

魁省若獨立成功，對加拿大長遠的經濟發展是有著一定程度上的負面影響。可是，影響程度有多大卻沒有一個有系統的答案。然而，在魁省獨立運動進行期間，加國的短期經濟則飽受困擾。事實上，在今年夏天已不斷有民意調查顯示受訪者普遍傾向反對獨立，所以當時的加元和利息都比較平穩。踏入了九月，情況起了些變化。民意調查的次數遞增，政客的活動和言論亦不斷在報章上湧現，這些因素都使加元匯價波動，尤以美元兌匯價為甚。當時的民意亦顯示反對獨立的一方仍是處於領先優勢。這使加元在波動中亦能保持一個上勢。匯價在九月底亦能維持在一加元兌七十四點七美仙，可是從十月開始形勢出現了很大的變化。支持獨立的一方開始抬頭，民意調查的結果亦十分反覆。支持和反對雙方都勢均力敵，造成了強弱難判的局面。在十月二十日，魁北克團結黨領袖布薩克宣佈若魁省獨立成功，他將會代表魁省跟加拿大聯邦進行談判。這消息對於支持獨立的一方甚為鼓舞，使很多本來未作決定的選民決定投贊成票。從而使支持獨立的一方得到過半數的支持。加元迅即滑落，由一加元兌七十四點五九美仙跌至七十三點八七美仙。跌幅約為百份

之一。中央銀行（加拿大銀行）亦把利息（貼現率）由6.67%調整至7.65%來捍衛加元匯價。到最後，反對獨立的一方於全民表決中獲勝，魁省省長巴瑟索亦宣佈辭職，加元獲反彈至一加元兌七十四點三五美仙。貼現率亦今減至6.18%。

從這次魁獨全民表決，我們可得悉在政治混亂中首當其衝是匯價和利息，從而使整體經濟受創。事實上，一個不穩定的經濟體系往往使海外和本地投資者卻步，使本地生產總值下降，失業率上升，消費力下跌，繼而是經濟衰退。所以，在魁獨勢力不斷擴張的同時，加國的投資氣候便變得明朗。海外投資者失卻信心後，便不願意持有加元。於是在大量拋售之下加元匯價便大幅滑落。加元的貶值使入口貨品變得昂貴。可是，這對出口商反而有利。因為外國入口商會發現加拿大出口貨品變得便宜了。然而，一個國家的幣值如遭到大幅波動會增大投資者的風險而使投資減少。這對整體經濟有著長遠的負面影響。政府為了穩定加元，通常都會調整利息。增加利息可以使本地的投資回報率（尤以債券）上升，繼而防止投資者大量拋售加元。可是增加利息同時亦會使本地的投資成本上升（如上期所述），從而使經濟倒退。

現在加國的政局看似穩定下來，實則憂慮仍在。利息仍然高企使投資減少，這使失業率持續高企。看來若我們的政府不致力於控制國債，利息依然不會有明顯的下調，加國的經濟前景仍然不會樂觀。 瞻

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Transportation and Communication 交通與通訊

Written by Suspended Soul

The Mandarin used in Taiwan is spoken differently in mainland China, and many equivalent ideas take on different names on the two shores. Furthermore, each province in China, besides using Mandarin officially, may speak a different dialect. And within a province, many villages speak local variations of their dialect. We will never sufficiently contrast all equivalent vocabulary. For now, *Say What?* concentrates on comparing Hong Kong Cantonese with Taiwanese Mandarin.

For simplicity, we refer to Mandarin and Cantonese both as "dialects." However, some people consider Mandarin a "language," while all other variations of Chinese speech, including Cantonese, "dialects." Others classify Mandarin and Cantonese both as languages.

The theme of this issue's *Say What?* is Transportation and Communication. As with the Food theme last time, noun variations dominate the comparisons. Next time, we will disregard theme to let in more ideas. Please share your favorite terms—submit them before January 15!

Thanks to Juno for her contribution to this issue. p

中、台、兩地所用的國語在詞彙上是戶有分別的，即使在中國國內，不同省份對同一事物也會用上不同的表達方式。由於中文方言種類繁多，故《瞻》未能一一盡錄，目前只能夠把香港粵語及台灣國語作個簡略的比較。

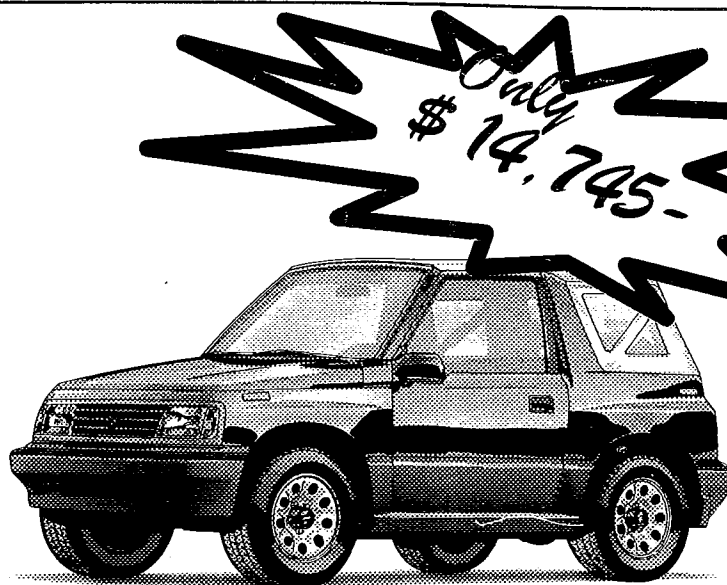
為行文之便筆者把國、粵兩語也稱為「方言」，有些人卻認為除國語可稱得上為語言外，其餘的(包括粵語)僅屬「方言」，也有些人相信國、粵兩語均為「語言」。

今期搭錯線的主題是交通與通訊，跟上期「食物」一樣，詞彙均以名詞為主，下期將不固定主題，並可供讀者自由發揮，有興趣分享者請於一月十五日前把提議交往《瞻》(SUB 241A)，敬希不吝賜教！ 瞻

| English 英文 | Mandarin 國語 | Cantonese 粵語 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| bicycle | 腳踏車 自行車 | 單車 |
| motorcycle | 摩托車 機車 | 電單車 |
| taxi | 計程車 | 的士 |
| (public) bus | 公(共汽)車 | 巴士 |
| tour bus | 遊覽車 | 旅遊巴士 |
| ambulance | 救護車 | 救傷車 十字車 白車 |
| drive | 開車 駕駛 | "嗒"車 駕駛 |
| to give (someone) | 載人 | 車人 載人 |
| a ride | | |
| a (car) | 一部車 一輛車 | 一架車 一部車 |
| turn left | 左轉 | 轉左 |
| park | 停車 | 泊車 |
| pager | BB call 呼叫器 | call 機 傳呼機 |
| cellular phone | 流動電話 手提電話 | 手提電話 |
| film | 軟片 底片 | 菲林 |
| a roll (of film) | 一卷軟/底片 | 一捲菲林 |
| negatives | 底片 | 相底 負片 |
| to develop film | 洗軟/底片 | 晒相 |
| to re-print | 加洗 | 翻晒 |
| photograph | 相片 照片 | 相(片) 照片 |
| to photograph | 照相 拍照 | 影相 拍照 照相 |
| a (movie) | 一部電影 | 一套電影 一齣電影 |
| variety show | 綜藝節目 | 一部電影 |
| a (CD) | 一片 CD/雷射唱片 | 綜合節目 |
| a tape | 一卷錄音帶 | 一隻 CD/雷射唱片 |
| album | 專輯 | 一餅唱帶 |
| microphone | 麥克風 | 大碟 專輯 |
| | | 味高風 咪 |

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華裔『青年大使』領袖訓練

Chinese written by Vicky Kwan

English translated by
Jason Leung

The term "Young Ambassadors" makes people think of a group of enthusiastic young people. Organized by the Chinese Canadian Association of Public Affairs (CCAPA), the leadership training program for Young Ambassadors aims to promote the citizenship responsibilities of young Chinese Canadians, and have them become more involved in the community. Irene Lee and Jennie Chen were selected as the Young Ambassadors for the most recent program. They both feel that they had learnt a lot and want to recommend the program to our readers.

THE CANADIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This non-profit organization is composed of people from all different levels of society. Its purpose is to motivate more Chinese-Canadians to participate in community events and other political activities. Apart from the Young Ambassadors training program, CCAPA also holds a wide variety of activities which relates to public affairs and cultural exchanges; such as lectures, community fund-raising, and visits to Native reservation areas.

SELECTION OF THE YOUNG AMBASSADORS

The applicants for the Young Ambassadors training program of 1995 all followed a series of stringent procedures before thirty people were selected for the preliminary training lessons. During those few days, the youths had to demonstrate their various abilities and leadership through different forums, discussions and group activities. After an interview, the final fifteen Young Ambassadors were chosen, and they would visit Ottawa in May.

THE JOURNEY OF THE YOUNG AMBASSADORS '95

The entire journey lasted nine days, of which five days were spent in Ottawa and two days in Quebec City and Montreal. The trip included meetings with government representatives, the Prime Minister and some members of Parliament. "Not only did we meet the Prime Minister, but we could also question him on the spot. It was rather unexpected," recalled Irene, with excitement in her voice. In addition, the Young Ambassadors toured Canada's historical sites: the Parliament, the Legislative Council and other important national institutes such as the consulates and the Prime Minister's office. They also met representatives from different national youth organizations. Through incessant discussions and exchanges, our Young Ambassadors gained a deeper understanding of the government's operation and developed a stronger sense of belonging to the country.

"I have achieved a lot after joining the Young Ambassadors program. I'd say the most precious accomplishment is my friendship with other Young Ambassadors. We come from a wide range of backgrounds: high-school students; college students; Mandarin-speaking people from Mainland China, Taiwan and Singapore; Cantonese-speaking Chinese from Hong Kong; and English-speaking students born and raised here in Canada. It's pretty hard to imagine that we are actually drawn together to study, work, and ultimately, become friends within the group. It is truly a rewarding experience. After this journey, my concerns and sensitivity toward politics are notably higher. But most importantly, after meeting the government representatives, I have realized that there's a lack of Chinese Canadian involvement in the country. It is never too late to contribute to Canadian history as a Chinese Canadian!" said Irene.

Hopefully, Irene's experience will inspire your political awareness and stimulate you to join the Young Ambassadors training program.

HOW TO JOIN

Anyone who is interested in the program should hesitate no more, because the deadline for this year's Young Ambassadors is January 2. If, however, your application form is received within a month after the deadline, it will still be considered. All applicants must be between the ages of 16 to 22. The applicant is required to submit a short essay along with the application form. For details, please refer to the application form that can be obtained at the Chinese Cultural Centre, S.U.C.C.E.S.S., or the *Perspectives* office.

加拿大公共事務參協會

此非牟利組織由社會各階層人士組成，宗旨為提倡華人多參與加拿大社會及政治活動。除「青年大使」領袖訓練外，參協會還舉辦各種有關公共事務及文化交流等活動，包括講義班、社區籌款活動、土著自治區探訪等等。

過三關的「青年大使」

「青年大使」必需經過嚴格甄選，申請者先要隨申請表附交一篇特定題目的文章。其中三十位會被挑選參加為期數天的領袖訓練。在講座、討論及小組活動中，申請者必須盡量發揮其合群性及領導才能，經過數次面試，十五位「青年大使」便順利誕生，參加五月份的渥太華之旅。

九五「青年大使」旅程

整個行程為期九天，五天逗留於渥太華，分別於魁北克及滿地可逗留兩天。行程當中包括會晤各政府要員，如首相及國會議員等。「我們不但可以面對面會晤首相，還可以即時提問，真是意想不到！」李慧怡憶述當日情景，津津樂道。此外，透過遊覽各加拿大的歷史文物，參觀國會、法院及其他國家重要機構，如外國大使館、總督府、會晤全國青年組織代表，再加上團員間的不斷討論及交流，都使各「青年大使」對加拿大的政治運作有更進一步的認識，從而增加他們對國家的歸屬感。

「參加『青年大使』，實在得益良多，而最寶貴的是能與其他『青年大使』建立友誼。我們都是來自不同背景的華裔青年，有些是高中生，有些是就讀不同學系的大專學生，我們說著不同的語言；來自中國、台灣或星加坡的說國語，從香港來的說廣東話，在加拿大土生土長的說英語。有這個機會使我們能聚首一堂，一同學習，一同經歷，實在難能可貴！此外，經過此行，我對政治的關心及敏感度亦提高了很多。而與各個政府要員會晤後，我有一個想法，我們大家也是人，為甚麼我們華人不能像他們一樣，參與社會的運作呢！」李慧怡的感受，有否喚起你的政治意識及對參加「青年大使」的興趣？

申請辦法

有意申請者請勿再猶豫，本年的「青年大使」申請截止日期為一月二日。不過，如果申請表能在一月內寄回主辦機構，申請人仍會被納入考慮之列。申請者必須為十六至二十二歲之在學青年，填妥申請表並連同一篇短文交回參協會便可（詳情請參照申請表上細則）。申請表可到中華文化中心、中僑辦事處或到「瞻」報辦事處（SUB 241 A）處索取。





溫哥華體育界的近憂

Recent Sports Woes for Vancouver

English written by Ian Woo

Chinese translated by Wendy Leung

The Vancouver sports world is grimmer than the cloudy and rainy November weather here in the Pacific Northwest. Question marks are blowing in the air like the gusty wind from Alaska. Aside from the fact that the NBA expansion Grizzlies surprisingly went 2-0 in their first two regular season games, there is not much to cheer about lately if you are a Vancouver sports fan.

GRIZZLIES

The home opener of the Vancouver Grizzlies at GM Place on November 5 was a perfect show by any stretch of imagination. It was highlighted by the unveiling of the team's mascot, Griz, and the participation of a few Hollywood celebrities. The game itself was just as entertaining as the pre-game show. The dramatic overtime win by the home team over the Minnesota Timberwolves made the Grizzlies only the second expansion team in NBA history to start the season with two wins. However, the early high-flying Grizzlies have since come back down to expansion reality. At the time of writing, they had lost their next eighteen games straight. The growing pain of an expansion franchise has finally arrived here in Vancouver. Perhaps it is time to go back to the basic question: "Can the Grizzlies win over ten games this season?"

B.C. LIONS

Defending CFL Grey Cup champion, B.C. Lions, have gone through a long slump at the late stage of their regular season. The sub-par performance was carried right through to the playoffs that eventually caused them an early exit. The Lions have some decent players like Cory Philpot and Darren Flutie. However, they just could not pull together as a team, which generated speculation that coach Dave Ritchie was responsible for the team's downfall. The Lions

organization estimates losing about \$2 million this year. With Ritchie's and general manager Eric Tillman's contracts terminating this coming January, should there be some management changes to get the organization back on track?

CANUCKS

The underachieving Canucks have been playing .500 hockey for the first fifteen games of the season, a reminiscence from last season. With the run-and-gun style of play as well as the lack of solid defense and confidence, they have been playing Russian roulette instead of ice-hockey every time they go on the ice. If you hang around GM Place these days, it's definitely less frustrating to watch a Grizzlies game than to watch a Canucks game. At least the effort that the tall guys put out is worth the ticket price. The fortune of the team dropped even more with the woe that the Russian Rocket will not be seen for the rest of the 95-96 season. (Bure tore his anterior cruciate ligament in his right knee during a game with the bad Blackhawks in Chicago on November 9.) Bure has been the franchise player ever since he became a Vancouver Canuck in 1991. With his absence on the ice, the Canucks players were certainly "lost" in their embarrassing home losses to Colorado and Montreal. The worst news was that the old form of vintage, Bure, might not return for good even after the reconstructive surgery (Oh boy, take good care of your own Bure highlight films and make a fortune out of them later!). Hopefully, the team can weather the storm, pull together, and play some good team defense that coach Rick Ley has preached over the past month because we, the fans, are really fed up with the inconsistency and the lack of intensity in their games. Otherwise, the forever-patient Pat Quinn may finally get as frustrated as those fans who threw fish and squid onto the rink and pulled off some blockbuster trades. Big names on the move? Hey, you never know.

p

溫哥華體育界的前景比十一月份陰霾密佈的天氣還要晦暗。疑團滿佈。除了魁熊隊在今季最初兩場賽事中以 2-0 勝出之外，最近亦沒有甚麼可喜的消息了。

籃球

十一月五日在GM Place 舉行的開幕賽卻比想像中的要好。隊伍的吉祥物 GRIZ 和幾位荷里活影星更令序幕生色不少，而賽事的精采程度亦和序幕不遑多讓。那超時入球不但使魁熊隊打敗 Minnesota Timberwolves，亦使它成為 NBA 有史以來第二支在季初以兩球勝出的隊伍。可是，從此之後魁熊隊又被打回原形了。我們不禁再問：「魁熊隊能否在今季勝多於十場賽事呢？」

足球

衛冕 CFL Grey Cup 冠軍

的 B.C. Lions 在季尾亦一蹶不振。他們低水準的表現一直持續至季後賽，結果他們被提早淘汰。其實 B.C. Lions 亦有些像 Cory Philpot 和 Darren Flutie 般出色的球員，但他們總是缺乏一支隊伍應有的默契。這令人把責任歸咎於其教練 Dave Ritchie 身上。Lions 組織估計今年將損失約二百萬。Ritchie 和經理人 Eric Tillman 的合約將於來年一月屆滿，不知屆時管理階層會有甚麼變動把 B.C. Lions 重新納入軌道呢？

冰上曲棍球

如上赛季一樣，加入隊在今季十五場賽事中的表現都強差人意。他們欠缺防守和自信，只管採用向前進攻的這對陣策略猶如玩俄羅斯輪盤自殺遊戲一樣。相比之下，我寧願看一場魁熊隊的賽事也不願觀看加

人隊的比賽，起碼魁熊隊的高個子球員十分賣力，值回票價。更令人憂慮的是，「俄羅斯火箭」Bure 於十一月九日在芝加哥與 Blackhawks 比賽時傷了右膝的筋。以他在一九九一年抵達溫哥華開始，Bure 已是特約球員。沒有了他，其他球員在比賽時完全手足無措，身為球迷亦感面目無光。更不幸的是，老將 Bure 即使在手術後亦未必能歸隊。（大家記緊好好保存你們有 Bure 特寫的錄影片段，將來可能價值連城呢！）希望加入隊往後能風平浪靜，努力實踐近月來教練 Rick Ley 傳授的防守策略吧。（球迷們實在對加入隊水準參差而又沉悶的比賽開始生厭了。）否則，連那最有耐性的 Pat Quinn 也難免會變得如那些大喝倒采的球迷般煩躁。至於會否有人事大調動？天知曉了。

瞻

Donna Karen Calvin Klein Wakasa Alain Mikli Gianfranco Ferre Echizen

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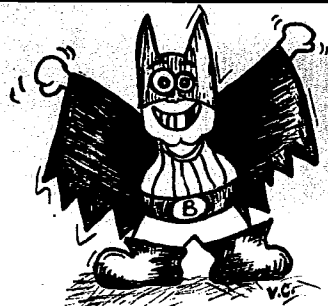
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Chinese written by
Franco Ngan and Wendy Chan

English translated by Joseph Lee



Batman Forever

蝙蝠俠之「不死之謎」——美國社會的反照

The laserdisc of *Batman Forever* was released in November. Watching this movie not only sends the audience into a whirl of heightened emotion, but also, on a more serious side, offers insight into today's American society. Every successful movie reflects the mentality of the common person. If a movie can win support from these people, then the values and ideologies represented in it are also accepted. The reason for *Batman's* success is that it reflects the American people's discontentment and anxiety over rampant crime and justice in their country. The role of the mighty Batman compensates for the inadequacies in justice. Through "stretching" Gotham Laws, Batman gives the villains what they deserve—his trademark dagger-like punch. By watching these types of scenes, viewers are temporarily displaced from the restlessness and anxiety in their society.

Besides *Batman*, *Judge Dredd* and *Robo Cop* are of the same kind. Among them, *Judge Dredd* resounds the clearest message of self-justice. Sylvester Stallone, as Judge Dredd, arrests the criminals and uses the Law to pass a sentence. This kind of law enforcer who depends on violence in enforcing the law is widely welcomed by the American population. Again, this emphasizes the public's general discontentment with the justice system. Although these movies can satisfy people's psychological needs and alleviate their anxiety, they are not very helpful in reality. The difference between a movie made for the box office and a documentary type one is that the former is produced to make a profit while the latter confronts the problems in today's society and causes people to reflect on its matter. P

「蝙蝠俠之不死之謎」的鋪射影碟已經在十一月面世。看這齣新集「蝙蝠俠」時，除了可以滿足官能上的刺激之外，也可以看到今日美國社會的一些現狀。

每齣成功的電影都能反映群眾的心理。如果一齣電影能夠得到群眾在票房上的支持，就證明了該電影的價值觀和它所推銷的意識形態為大眾所接受。「蝙蝠」片所以能夠成功，主要就是因為它捕捉到美國人心中對現實社會罪惡猖獗，法制委曲的不滿和憂慮。而能人所不能的蝙蝠俠正補足了法律制度上的缺憾和不足，他以最快、最直接的方法給壞人以重擊，以致公義伸張，善惡得報。而觀眾對現實社會的不滿和憂慮，也能得到暫時性的紓解。其實和「蝙蝠俠」一脈相承的還有同期的「特警判官」（Judge Dredd）和較早期的「鐵甲威龍」（Robo Cop）等等，而其中又以「特警判官」至為明顯帶出這種美國人的心理。當史泰龍飾演的「特警判官」以暴逆暴，將罪犯「就地正法」時，他甚至會先引用法例，宣判刑罰，然後才使出武力將犯人整治。這些以最高速度，以暴逆暴的「執法者」受到美國人廣泛的歡迎，正反映了他們對現實法制的嚴重不滿。

這類電影雖然能夠滿足觀眾的心理需要和暫緩憂慮，但對現實卻毫無幫助。電影之所以有商品和藝術之分，就是在於前者提供暫時性的解脫以取悅群眾，賺取金錢；後者則指出問題，激發深一層的反省和思考。瞻

Those were the bad days

慈雲山十三太保——另類黑社會電影

Do you still remember a Chinese blockbuster movie *A Better Tomorrow* from ten years back? This movie's star-casting, stunts, filming, editing, and music are outstanding. However, the production ignores the real guise of gangs. In the movie, gangsters are transformed into heroes—a lusty, handsome guy wearing a black jacket and holding a pistol, ruthlessly guns down his enemies. He has the courage, the wit, as well as a sense of justice and self-sacrifice. At the time of the movie's release, many youths idolized and imitated these gangsters such as the main character in the movie, Mark.

Last week, I had the opportunity to watch another gangster-type action movie, *Those Were the Bad Days*. Surprisingly, this movie does not portray gangsters in the same light as many of its predecessors. Instead, it offers a different view of gangs. In

this particular movie, a young man goes astray and eventually joins a gang, only then to commit acts of crime. Thereafter, he becomes a drug addict—craving for a drug while suffering from it. Day after day, his health deteriorates and soon he becomes estranged from his family. From this story, we are told that gangsters are not heroes, but merely despicable sinners.

I sincerely hope that youth can use their rationale to judge what gangs actually represent. Film makers should expose the dark side of gang life. No longer can we equate gangsters with heroes! P

不知讀者們還是否記得約十年前一齣轟動一時的電影——英雄本色。這部電影無論在選角、人物造形、拍攝手法、配樂、剪接等方面都是一套很出色的電影。可惜，這齣電影用了錯誤的角度給黑社會一個正面的評價，黑社會份子被塑造成英雄人物：一個

高大威猛，外形俊朗的漢子，身穿黑色大褂，持著手槍勇敢殺敵。他有義氣、有膽色、有勇、有謀、有正義感，當時不少青少年亦以這類黑社會人物為崇拜及模仿對象（如 Mark 哥）。就這樣，崇拜及模仿黑社會人物成了當時的潮流文化。

上星期，筆者有緣再看黑社會電影，竟發現這是一齣另類的黑社會電影。片中不再把黑社會人物英雄化，它循著一個正確的角度去看黑社會。故事描述一名青少年誤入歧途，加入黑社會，作其罪惡活動。後來，他還染上毒癮，毒癮發作時叫苦連天，弄得自己不似人形，皮黃骨瘦。他的家人亦覺羞恥，可知黑社會人物並不是英雄；反之，他們是罪人，是可恨可恥的。

筆者真的衷心希望青少年人能用理性去分析黑社會的好壞，電影製作人亦要以正確的觀點去描繪黑社會。不要再把他們英雄化了！瞻

被蜜蜂螫了怎麼辦？

Chinese Written by Linn

English Translated by Warrick Yu

One day, a student was sitting inside the McLeod Building (Electrical Engineering Building). He suddenly felt a bee frolicking inside his trousers and so he decided to slap his trousers. Unfortunately, both parties suffered.

Luckily, there was a hospital on campus. The nurses immediately helped the student put an ice-pack on the wound and gave him some soothing pills.

In my opinion, there are many other ways to cure bee stings, aside from using an ice-pack. For example, you can dissolve some rock sugar or honey in water and apply the solution onto the wound in order to minimize pain.

But of course, the next time you see a bee, you should avoid distracting it and instead ignore it. This way, you will definitely decrease your chances of getting hurt. P

Bee Sting

某同學在 McLeod Building (Electrical Engineering) 內，忽然驚覺褲腳內有隻蜜蜂在攪鬼，於是便本能的拍了一下，最後弄至兩敗俱傷，蜜蜂更賠上了性命。

幸好大學內有醫院，護士立即為這位同學在傷口處敷冰，並讓他服了些消腫藥物。

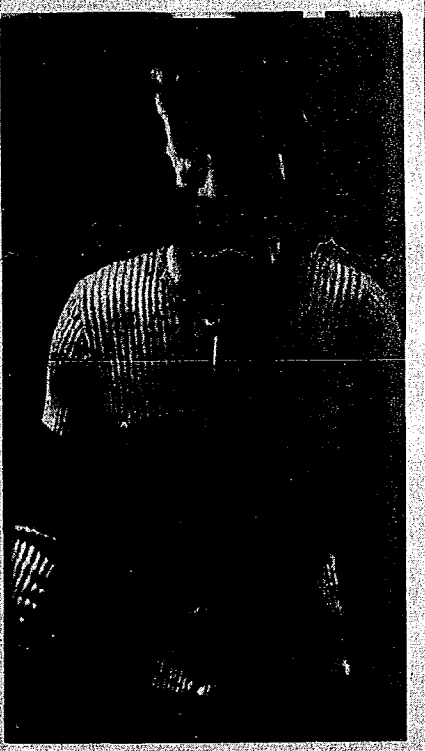
據筆者了解，除敷冰外，還有其他方法可以在家居治愈傷口。例如可用溶解的片糖或蜜糖塗在傷口上，以減輕痛楚。

當然，當你下次遇到蜜蜂的時候，應盡量避免去騷擾牠，實行各自為政，這樣便可減輕受傷害的機會。瞻



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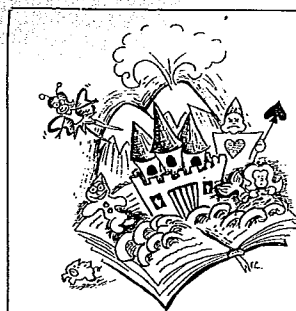
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楚河漢界的攻城掠地
胸中有棋
競逐進退的成竹於心

Written by Amy Yang

UBC Biochemistry, Year 2



讀者天地

Readers' World

寒冬裡的一封信

雨陽著
卑詩大學化學系三年級學生

維：

您覺得冷嗎？您的手冰冷得使我顫抖。去年冬天，您說過在結霜的時候，世間最暖的就是您的手；您還記得嗎？窗外的雨線打落在玻璃上，融化了那一層薄薄的冰霜。縱然我握起您的手在我的臉上擦著、擦著，您的手仍然是那麼冷。

您知道嗎，北風呼呼，雨聲潺潺，轉眼又已是寒冬了...寒冬：我常將「寒冬、寒冬」掛在口邊。您必會說：「冬非寒也，是暖是寒，全在主觀的心，非在是春是冬也。」「是也？非也！」我笑說。以往我從解不開這話的深意，亦不懂您的心思。您說，您的冬是暖冬，因在胡子維的世界內沒有寒冷。您說，您喜歡溫哥華的冬天，您喜歡它多下雨而少下雪。您說您愛雨點和冬風合奏的交響樂，時而溫婉，時而高昂；您說您愛雨後風拂的爽朗，和雨後陽光的柔和。您說，這些都是您的冬暖。

而我，我亦曾擁有過一個暖冬，我欣賞過那冬天之中雨聲風聲的音樂，玩味過雨後的陽光——因為有您，您就是我的冬暖。

如今，握著您冷冰冰的手，我只覺得很凍、很凍。我沒有試圖把您從睡夢中喚醒；自那天我終於肯相信無論我喊得如何聲嘶力竭，您的心電圖也只是規則地微微一跳、一跳，我沒有再去嘗試。我只是握著您的手，冀望能像從前一樣，讓我把暖烘烘的您冷得睜開眼來。每一天，我仍舊把生活中的每一點、每一滴、每一個細節、每一份感受向您傾訴。但在這一刻，當我握著您冰冷的手，看著您枕邊堆起我一封、一封的信，我的心真封在冰窖之中。

我不清楚我會否再有勇氣執筆筆來。

窗外。正響著令人煩厭的雨聲；喀喀喀喀...還有刺耳的風聲；飛飛飛飛...維，這的確是個寒冬。

形

九五年十一月二十七日

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只有我的杓和
滿星的冀念

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那款步於夜幕的星子
回過頭來
悄然的夜一寸寸滲入
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人的話語
卻天生有著不純的分子
所謂事實
只存在於極低溫的不完美結晶中
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急速成為流言——
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催化了這種反應？

流言——《化學篇》

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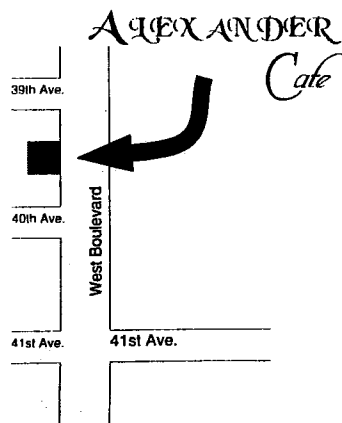
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人際關係之 五個長舌的少女 Interpersonal Relationship

Chinese written by
Chris Chan and Julie Chan

English translated by Jeany Sun

One day, the five young girls Mabel, Belle, Yvonne, Vivian, and Dawn, were in a coffee shop chatting and commenting about their friends. Their conversation went as follows:

Belle: I saw Alex and Yat-Luen this morning. Alex the Virgo, remember?

Mabel: Oh, the guy who never comes to class? Actually, he's quite nice, but he doesn't talk too much.

Vivian: Virgos act that way. They are very private and don't like talking about themselves. But they can be great friends if you get the chance to know them better.

Yvonne: Really? I don't know him very well, but I do know Yat-Luen the Libra. Libras are practical and humorous. It's nice having a friend like Yat-Luen.

Dawn: Don't you think he's a snob? Libras often demand

excessive equality. That means trouble!

Vivian: That's true. Oh, by the way, do you know any Scorpios?

Mabel: No. Scorpios are usually very introverted, that's why they don't have many friends.

Dawn: That's not true. There are two kinds of Scorpios. Some are like what Mabel said, very introverted, and the others are very outgoing, but have a tendency to disappoint their friends.

Yvonne: Do you know Henry the Sagittarius?

Belle: Yes, of course. He's really nice and has a good sense of humor too. A typical Sagittarius.

Mabel: I think Capricorns are better. They are faithful and understanding, that's why they never disappoint their friends.

Dawn: I don't think so. Although Aquarius are a bit passive, they are trustworthy and accept others' shortcomings.

Yvonne: Pisces are very nice too, they are easy going and kind, like Anthony. He

never says "no" when others ask him for help.

Vivian: What do you think about Lai-Kwan the Aries?

Dawn: Not too bad. Although Aries are sincere and straightforward, they are sometimes conceited. They are often the source of gossip. Unlike Aries, Geminis are talented and eloquent. People usually like them a lot.

Mabel: I think Geminis are never serious, they are always joking around. Cancers, on the other hand, are mature and sincere, which makes them amiable.

Belle: So what? Leos are helpful. They are good leaders and they are willing to sacrifice themselves for the better of the whole.

Yvonne: But Leos are rather careless. They often make wrong decisions, like Fred, right?

NB. The place and characters in this passage are fictional. p

某年某月某日，五個長舌的少女—美寶、靚靚、義安、為為與及姐—在某所咖啡連鎖店內高談闊論，批評她們身邊的朋友，以下是她們的對話。

靚靚：我今早一回到學校，就遇到亞力和一倫。處女座的那位亞力呢，你們還記得他嗎？

美寶：經常缺課的那個？其實他人也不錯，只是不知為何，他的嘴唇常黏在一起，不多說話。

為為：對！處女座的人，通常都是這樣的。他們並不輕易說出自家的心底話，但熟絡以後，他會與你傾談心事。

義安：是這樣的嗎？我跟亞力不大相熟，反而跟天秤座的一倫比較熟絡。天秤座的人為人踏實，而且風趣幽默。所以有一倫這個朋友也不錯。

姐：你們不覺得他態度囂張嗎？而且天秤座的人很多時都過份要求公平，十分麻煩。

為為：對極了！噢！你們認識天蠍座的人嗎？

美寶：別提了！天蠍座的人通常都十分內向，沒有太多朋友。

姐：誰說的。你沒有看過卑詩大學首份中英文學生報—「瞻」嗎？內裡的星座專欄會提及天蠍人有兩種。一種就是美寶所說的。另一種則活躍非常，不過就經常遲到而得罪別人。

義安：呀！你認識人馬座的恒仔嗎？

靚靚：認識，他和藹可親，口才了得，是十分典型的人馬座性格。

美寶：不過我認為山羊座人比較好，他對人忠誠，又能洞悉他人的內心，所以他永遠也不會得罪朋友。

姐：哈！水瓶座的人也像山羊人呢。他們除了稍為被動之外，都很可靠的而且又能接受他人的缺點。

第二十二頁續 ▶

「瞻」乃由一班熱心同學苦心經營及各商號鼎力支持的唯一一份卑詩大學中英文學生報，由於經費及資源有限，「瞻」誠意盼望更多廣告客戶支持。有意刊登廣告者請與 Jane Lam (272-5881) 洽。價目表如下：

Perspectives is the only bilingual (English and Chinese) campus paper which depends upon the hard work of every student member and every source of financial support. As a non-profit paper, Perspectives needs your support. For those who are interested in putting advertisement in Perspectives, please contact Jane Lam at 272-5881. The advertisement price list is as follows:

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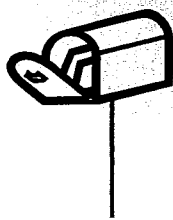
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"Letters to the Editor" 讀者來信



Dear Editors,

I was surprised at the article "Afterthoughts on Reading the 'Sex Issue' of *The Ubysey*" article published in the November issue of *Perspectives*. Although the comments were supposedly the reactions of a number of different readers, two of them use the term "sensationalism," and many other opinions are very similar in their condemnation of *The Ubysey* issue. "Sensationalism" implies that *The Ubysey* ran the Sex Issue simply to attract readers, which is untrue. Why would it, since it is already funded by the AMS? I see *The Ubysey* read by many students even when the cover issues are more banal as well,

and I believe the reaction to the Sex Issue expressed by this article was immature and pristine. I in fact expect an AMS funded paper to acknowledge sexual issues, and report on them in an informative, helpful way. There are not many sources of information which address sexual topics and are as easily available to UBC students as *The Ubysey* is. *The Ubysey* has produced a responsible issue on this topic, which is, as hard as *Perspectives* readers seem to find, relevant to all of us. As much as I enjoy *Perspectives* (and I do very much) may I suggest that it was the "Afterthoughts" article which was sensational?

S. Stacy

Dear Ms. S. Stacy,

I must defend the integrity of our reporting by addressing your concerns.

First, please be assured that the views expressed in "Afterthoughts" were the comments of different individuals. The two instances of "sensationalism" occurred after translation but were verbalized differently by the interviewees in Chinese. Admittedly confusing in this case, the identical translation was a result of the ideographic structure of the Chinese language. Terms with limited representations in an alphabet-based language can always be expressed by combining different Chinese characters and parts of speech.

Second, the readers quoted in our article did not uniformly reject the value of the "Sex Issue." Some positive feedback included: "I thought it was okay . . . most of it was just educational"; "Topics like these are often censored and very sensitive; however I feel that there is a growing need for us to become more freely exposed to this topic and be educated"; "Actually, it's only a part of

human nature . . . before we criticize this issue, we really should look into ourselves first."

Third, since the comments presented in "Afterthoughts" are all external, we cannot be blamed for "sensationalizing" the issue, if indeed we had such an effect. However, your observations will encourage an improvement in our methods of survey with an effort to gather more "balanced" reaction; provided genuine feeling is evenly split.

Thank you for sharing your concerns and for your continuing support. (If I may, I also thank you for "sensationalizing" our article!) For your information, AMS has ceased to fund *The Ubysey*; the paper is now financed mostly by automatic student contributions and supplemented by advertisement income. More information on sexual health and pleasure considerations is available from the Student Health Service located in the University Hospital's Acute Care Unit.

Elson Kung
Perspectives

續第二十一頁 (星座)...

義安：真的嗎？不過雙魚座人也不錯呀，就像安東尼一樣，隨和又富同情心。你叫他幹甚麼也沒問題。

爲爲：那你們覺得白羊座的麗君怎麼樣呢？

姐：還不錯吧！雖然白羊座人熱情爽朗，但很多時十分自負，也常招惹是非。雙子人則不同呢。他們大部分都多才多藝，口齒伶俐，惹人喜愛。

美寶：不過我認爲雙子人說話時那種不認真，而且毫無誠意的態度，十分討厭。巨蟹人就剛好相反，他們很多時都表現出他們成熟的一面，對人真誠又可親。

靚靚：胡說！獅子人也十分樂於助人呢。肯犧牲，又具領導才能。

義安：不過獅子人實在太衝動，又易下錯判斷，像鍾輝一樣。你說不是嗎？

本故事純屬虛構，如有雷同實屬巧合。 瞻

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EDITORIAL

The fat man showered Youqing with praise and said he can become an athlete when he grows up—he can run in international meets. Youqing . . . was so excited that he was beginning to sweat . . . After the [PE] teacher left, I said to [Youqing], "You made me, your mom, and your sister proud; I'm very happy. But I never heard that you can make a living by running. We let you go to school because we want you to study, not to learn how to run. Who needs to learn how to run? Even a chicken can run."

—a father to his son in Yü Hua's novel, *Huozhe (To Live)**

Does this fictional incident strike home? It struck me dangerously close. Aside from a lucky few, many of us still have parents who try to impose their values on us. Were I Youqing (pronounced "Yo-ching"), I may counter with the examples of Carl Lewis (as a runner) and Michael Chang (as a Chinese in professional sports). (Giving "Ben Johnson" for the sake of a Canadian example spells surrender.) My parents will feel indignant at a challenge from their son. They will reply that those are extraordinary cases that can only happen one in a million times. Sports, they will add, are not practical; humans cannot hope for miracles but must earn their keep with hard work.

Your parents define success for you. How can you reason with this kind of stubborn logic? Surrey's new high school curriculum that encourages students' personal autonomy has parents crying foul. In many cultures, parents demand your respect. Would they wish you ill? Being their child (to them, in both senses of the word), you often accept your fate, no matter how passionately you believe in your case. Your parents made you and raised you; you hate to grieve them.

I can offer no solution. I'm just trying to escape suffocation, at the same time to let you know you've got company. If you insist on a suggestion from me, buy Mom and Dad Yü Hua's book on *your* birthday. They may be amused to recognize themselves in the novel.

Elson Kung

*As far as I know, this Chinese novel doesn't have an English translation yet, but the movie is available with English subtitles. This work is a portrait of rural life in mainland China through the 40's to the 70's.

編者的話

對加拿大人來說，九五年是令人猶有餘悸的一年。

魁獨全民投票選舉中，國家險遭分裂的厄運；雖然聯邦派在投票選舉中險勝，國家得以保存完整，但種種隱憂仍在——聯邦政府安撫魁省省民而將全國省份劃分並予以投票否決權。然而，這部引起西岸省份（尤其是本省）對權力分配不均的不滿。在這些政治紛擾之上，國民還得面對種種問題：疊疊的國債、經濟的不景、高企的失業率以及許多駭人聽聞的罪案。（還記得 Abbotsford 的冷血利手嗎？）

「新的一年，新的開始」——雖說我們無力解決以上問題，但踏入新的一年，我們卻可以學習一種新的態度去正視這些難題。與其冷眼旁觀，不如多了解和分析問題的前因後果，從而拓闊自己的目光，琢磨自己的分析能力。假以時日，說不定這一切一切就是你明日為社會服務的最大資歷！

參加「瞻」於本月中舉辦的時事辯論比賽以及「青年大使」訓練計劃，會是你實踐關心時事的第一步嗎？

Vicky Kwan

瞻 Perspectives is a non-profit, Chinese-English bilingual student newspaper published monthly during the academic year. We are constantly on the lookout for new talents and support, and as such, we especially welcome materials based on:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Discussions of Racial Harmony | 4. Creative Writing |
| 2. Campus Life | 5. Comments and Opinions of our articles |
| 3. Discussions of Local and World Issues | |

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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Box 188, 6138 SUB Blvd.,
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Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A5

Office hours: Monday to Friday 12:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m., closed on Wednesdays and holidays.

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Technical support by Leo Luk, manager of PC-soft Computers.

We are currently recruiting members for Advertising and Chinese Typsetting. If you would like to help produce our paper, please contact our office.

CORRECTION NOTICE

更正啟事

In our second issue, *University of Toronto—Dossier on Crime* was written by Vincent Wong.



Tony (in Taiwan): Why aren't you e-mailing me? Keep your leg in good shape! Ada (in N. Van): Did you enjoy Robertson Davies? Let's see a movie with your cousin soon ... Vivian (in Prince George): Your Civic still free of scratch and dent? Guys have feelings too--don't hurt too many. Annie (in California): Oh my, our prime minister is Jean Chretien! Will you stop by Vancouver before going to D.C.? Happy Birthday all!

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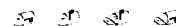
Looking for tutors for: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Math, English, Japanese. Please leave message at 252-8761.

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I'm a third-year male student of average build (over 5'6"). I enjoy communicating, singing, reading, biking, and romance. I'm not rich and don't even own a car. Do I sound promising? Please reply to SUB Box 188, and address your message to "Friendship."



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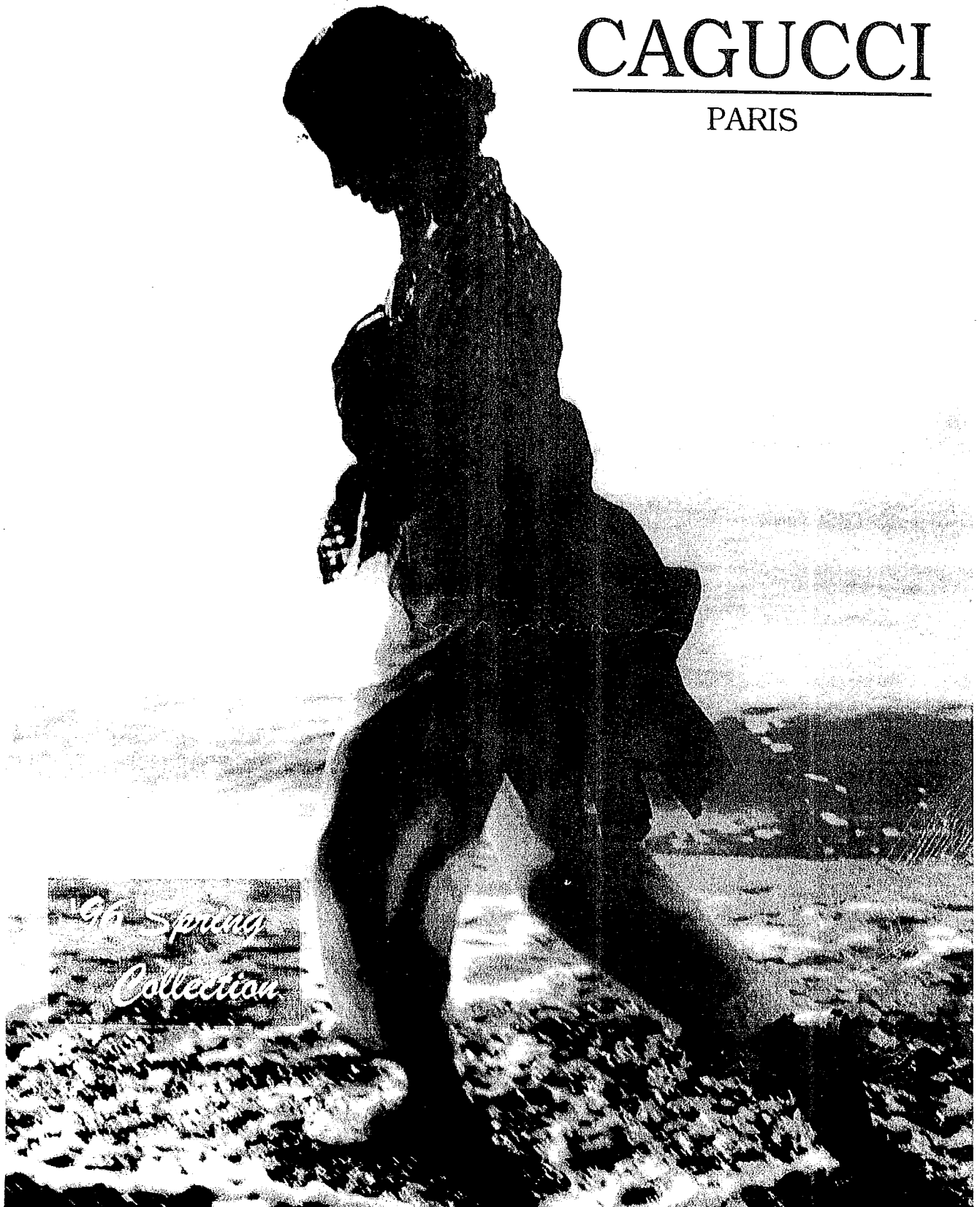
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