



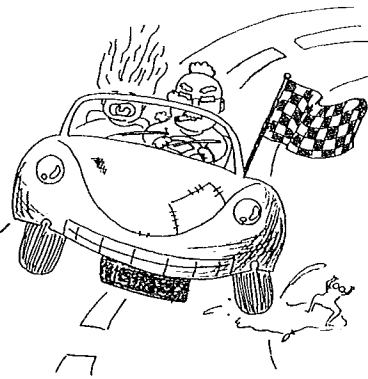
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Special investigation:

Organized illegal racing in Vancouver 馬路英雄橫衝直撞溫哥華

by Paul Lam · Bruno Yiu 著



For three days a year, the Molson Indy brings the glamour and excitement of auto racing to Vancouver. For 365 days a year, another organizer brings to Vancouver an alternative form of racing of equal glamour and excitement. These races are held illegally and secretly at various locations and the organizer is a subculture of university-age Chinese youths.

With impressive sophistication, these illegal races are structured to incorporate different classes of race cars, to utilize race-courses of various characteristics, and even to redefine racing with innovative styles of competition. On a night of glory and heartaches, thousands of dollars change hands under the watchful eyes of a mysterious overlord. One participant even directly pronounces triad gang involvement...

Like many other types of "gang-related activity," organized illegal racing shrouds itself almost entirely from public spotlight. Leaving no sign of its existence to outsiders' eyes, it seems all are rumours, except on its secretively and almost randomly arranged race nights...

On race nights, however, its activity and fervor become larger than life. Its unexpected appearance brings several

classes of race cars and their drivers, each with stakes of thousands of dollars in cash, to various locations in the Lower Mainland.

UBC BOOKSTORE AMONG RACING HOTSPOTS

According to several anonymous racers, organizers favor a number of racecourses, either because of the lack of police patrolling in the area, or because of the difficulty of the courses. Among the most popular are Stanley Park, Taylor Way (N. Van) to Squamish, Squamish to Whistler, River Road (Richmond), Richmond to White Rock via Highway 99, and, perhaps most surprisingly, in front of the UBC Bookstore.

Each course has its unique attractiveness to gain the racers' preference. River Road and Highway 99 are long, straight courses favourable to large horsepower cars. The Squamish courses provide a large number of mild turns, and has less police patrolling than city routes. The Stanley Park loop offers the best course for skill testing, with a number of sharp turns. The UBC Bookstore mainly accommodates a new innovative competition in which racers back up around parking meters in time trials.

FOUR CLASSES OF RACE CARS
The races are organized in a

highly sophisticated manner, dividing participating vehicles into four categories. Generally, entry-level race cars such as Integras, Civics, 318s, and Celicas are grouped into one class. The next class consists mainly of Preludes and 328s. Racecars with larger horsepower such as Supras and 300ZXs are of a higher rank, while the top level consists only of NSXs. However, because of the various degrees of modification of the entered vehicles, the boundaries between classes are not definite. On nights when the races have few entries, Civics may compete against Preludes.

RACERS MAINLY COLLEGE STUDENTS

The racers are mostly of Chinese ancestry, with the majority being Hong Kong or Taiwanese immigrants. College students constitute the majority, while university students and full-time workers form a smaller sector. Female racers are not uncommon, and are mostly locally born Chinese.

Continue on page 8 >

能夠在馬路上風馳電掣，尋求高速所帶來的刺激，的確令人熱血沸騰。不少幾經鍛練參加格蘭匹克一級方程式大賽的車手，目的便是把這個崇尚速度的夢想變成事實，但在溫哥華則有人另闢途徑，入黑後三五成群地把大街小巷化為跑道，視交通燈為無物，為了超越對手而呼嘯都市，爭那一時之長短。《瞻》為了加深對此類賽事之瞭解，特別走訪數位知情人士。

熱門地點

不說不知，非法賽事的「場地」可謂遍佈低陸平原，其中有幾個甚受歡迎的地點，當中包括：（一）史丹利公園，因其擁有不少急彎而成為最佳試練場；（二）由北溫的 Taylor Way 至 Squamish 或由 Squamish 至 Whistler，因沿途迂迴曲折更兼警方疏於管理；（三）卑詩大學書店門前停車場，此處利用最新穎的方法比賽，各款轎車沿著門前的停車計時表倒後而行，看誰能在限定時刻勝出；（四）烈治文河畔大道途經 99 公路至白石鎮。

賽車方法

有如此多姿多采的賽車地點，自然亦有不同的賽車方法。其中一種最簡單的，便是採用混合制，亦即各類不同型號的轎車在公路上競賽。此方法較為適合長途賽車，例如由烈治文至白石鎮一段。但另外一種較為有趣的，便是採取級別制，亦即各款車輛因應馬力而分為四種不同等級。一般馬力的，如 Integra, Civic, 318 及 Celica，分派成一組；再上一級的是 Prelude 及 328；中級則以 Supra 及 300ZX 為主；而最高級的卻由 NSX 獨佔。但有時候基於汽車受過改裝的關係，級別之間的界限亦隨之而含糊不清，連 Civic 亦可和 Prelude 互爭長短。

何時何人

非法賽車並無定期，最頻繁時一個月可有兩、三次，但亦試過數月沒有賽事，一切但求興之所至。為了避免警方插手，賽事通常都是幾日前才作出決定，在各車手傳呼機上留言，到約定時候才集合。參與人士以華裔為主，尤以港台年青一輩移民居多。雖然有不少全職人士

第九頁續 >

Response to "Double arrow discrimination"

Written by Janet Ilin Mou, SFU Undergraduate Student

To Editors:

In response to Purple Toe's October's 1996 article, "Double Arrow Discrimination," I would like to make a few comments and qualifications from someone actively committed to a program and ideology of anti-racism and not the government-created, propagated idealism of multiculturalism. Toe begins his/her discussion of multiculturalism and racial discrimination saying that s/he believes that multiculturalism is great, and is partly responsible for "creating a united society in which people recognize and accept each other's differences, and in which different races and cultures can coexist in harmony." Yet, s/he questions whether this has been achieved and describes a number of personal situations s/he feels exemplifies his/her dilemma.

I will focus this response to his/her center of discussion around the term "multiculturalism." Recognizing that "multiculturalism" is a state creation (the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act* 1988), I feel it is necessary to question the fundamental usefulness of its applicability. The state has proven itself to have interests contrary to true racial harmony. Consider for instance the timing and purpose and directives of whom "we" (the "visible minority") have to get used to since this is their land. Never mind that this land really belongs to the First Nations and was stolen on an active program of theft, appropriation, colonization and all in the spirit of racist imperialism. Racist imperatives are still meted out by our great government, consider the Domestic Workers program a prime example. Since the interests of the state

are in maintaining their status quo, state initiatives cannot

have to be seriously questioned ideologically and practically.

maintains the belief that there is something that needs to be recognized and different. And if that's what we focus on, then the discussion maintains the white majority as the norm, and consequently everyone (i.e. an "ethnic" minority) as deviant from the norm. This of course lends multiculturalism to hierarchicalism and the politics of the racially superior.

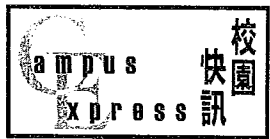
Do we want a program of anti-racism or multiculturalism, given the true nature of multiculturalism as state-created in the interests of dividing the "visible minorities" for the continuation of white-dominant privilege?

The very notion of multiculturalism presents a pluralistic society in which many different cultures work together harmoniously. It is founded on the belief that racism does not exist, that what does exist is a problem of not enough appreciation and the way to deal with this is education. Hence, the politics of multiculturalism completely denies the objective reality of racism. And thus, Toe's discussion of multiculturalism, then racism, is not even legitimate in the government's eyes for racism cannot and does not exist where multiculturalism does.

So I think the fundamental question is this: Do we want a program of anti-racism or multiculturalism, given the true nature of multiculturalism as state-created in the interests of dividing the "visible minorities" for the continuation of white-dominant privilege? For me, the struggle is for anti-racism, not for multiculturalism. Because it is only from there can we engage in fruitful discussion around "racial harmonization."

Even the notion of recognizing and accepting difference is a false dilemma. Where anti-racism promotes valuing, multiculturalism promotes toleration. The notion about recognizing and accepting difference

work in favor of groups working against the state i.e. anti-racism and thus their initiatives



- **Gym Nite**
Jan 17 7:00 pm
@ SRC, UBC
CVC • UBC
- **Lunch Gathering**
Jan 23 11:30 am-2:30 pm
@ SUB Party Room, UBC
TA • UBC
- **Bridging The Pacific Conference, Topic: Technology: The Global Catalyst Of The Pacific**
Jan 24 8:00 am-4:00 pm
@ Hotel Vancouver
CUS • UBC
- **Sushi Nite**
Jan 31 7:00 pm
@ SUB Party Room, UBC
CVC • UBC

- **Chinese New Year Fair**
Feb 7
@ SUB concourse, UBC
SAC, CVC, TA • UBC
- **Karaoke**
Feb 13 12:00 pm
@ SUB Party Room, UBC
TA • UBC

CONTACTS
 Commerce Undergraduate Society (CUS): 875-9308
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 Taiwan Association of U.B.C. (TA • UBC): 822-9226
 This Calendar is a free service for ethnic/cultural groups of interest to post secondary students in the Lower Mainland. To have your events included here in the next issue, you must submit your information to our office at SUB 241A or <syhui@unixg.ubc.ca> by January 31.



GENERAL MEETING

A General Meeting will be held for all staff on Monday, January 20, from 12:30 to 1:20 PM at SUB 214. We are honoured that we have invited Dr. Phillip Yung (容順泉博士) Education and Current Affairs Analyst, as our guest speaker. For further information, please contact Elson Kung at eKung@unixg.ubc.ca or at 822-9253.

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Editorial

編者的話

Five... four... three... two... one... HAPPY NEW YEAR! On behalf of all the *Perspectives* staff, I wish you all a very successful and fruitful year. It is our greatest wish that in this upcoming year and many years to come, *Perspectives* will remain a faithful UBC student paper, expressing different opinions and exploring more interesting topics to suit all our readers.

Many of us will recognize the significance of this new year, 1997. If we are immigrants from Hong Kong, we are likely to be more concerned about the future of this place. The place where we have grown up in. The place where we received our first ten or even more years of education. The place we will never forget, even though we are now living in Canada.

Many people start to be unsure about their identity; many have difficulty deciding their future direction; still many more choose to sit back and watch with indifference a new page in history being written. In all of our minds, however, there must be millions of questions forming. How much will Hong Kong change after being returned to China? What is the role that this historic event will play? What is its influence on the international scene? How is this event going to affect each one of us? How do we feel about it personally?

It is time for all of us to express our feelings towards this historical moment. The return of Hong Kong to China has been a topic discussed by people all the time. We talk about it during meals, during classes, with friends, teachers and family. But here, *Perspectives* wishes to hear your voice—your personal views and your predictions. We wish to collect different “*Perspectives*” from you, and present them in our next issue—*Perspectives*' fifth anniversary issue, where we will explore this topic in greater depth.

Now, as the time comes dangerously closer to the destined date, how can we not care?



Gloria Lau
Editor, English Content

就國際大勢而言，一九九六年可謂好壞參半。首先，地區衝突繼續成為世界政治及經濟發展的絆腳石。前南斯拉夫戰事雖暫時得以平息，但政局依然動盪不已；俄羅斯又因總統葉利欽嗜酒多病而導致連場權爭，黑手黨乘時崛起，肆虐全球；中東和談則因前以色列總理拉賓遇刺身亡而停滯不前；還有盧旺達內亂所造成的難民潮以及秘魯仍然持續的大使館人質脅持事件，均顯示世界和平仍是遙不可及的夢想。

但國際關係仍有漸露曙光之處。首先，美國總統大選已完滿結束，克林頓亦有機會落實自己定立的外交政策，肩負身為超級強國所應擔起的責任。另外，在一片腥風血雨下，地區性合作正穩步上揚，其中尤以亞太經濟合作會議至為成功。縱然地區衝突仍舊持續，但各國合作之勢實在不容忽視。

反觀中、港、台三地，一九九六亦是一個多事之年頭，先有臺海風波兩相對峙，後有釣島紛爭再起爭端，掀起東亞爭霸的序幕。但同時三地政經發展所帶來的影響力可謂銳不可擋。大陸繼續改革開放，躋身強國之時指日可待；臺灣再挑戰大陸之容忍力，正逐步廢除雙省制，向臺獨邁出另一大步；香港則渡過最後一年的殖民統治，今年七月主權回歸，實現「一國兩制，港人治港」。

回顧過去，展望將來。究竟一九九七會是怎樣的一年呢？是繼續戰火連天，抑或繁華依然？香港又是否可以平穩過渡？一切仍是未知之數。但願各國能拋開成見，求同存異，帶領人類昂然走向廿一世紀。



姚沛龍
中文編輯

PERSPECTIVES

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
2. Comments and Opinions of our articles
3. Discussions of Local and World Issues
4. Creative Writing
5. Campus Life

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

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Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish here all the articles written for this issue. Please visit our website to read all our material. 由於本期篇幅有限，稿件未能盡數刊登，讀者可在本報的電子網絡上閱讀全部稿件。

Minutes from the Chinese Student Organization Forum

Translated by Sheldon Tse

DATE: Nov 22, 1996

TOPIC: The Role of Chinese Organizations at UBC

GUESTS: (see photos)

RESEARCH: Kelvin Ng and Jenny Chan

MODERATORS, ARRANGEMENT OF RECORDING MATERIAL: Shelly Chan and Joseph Li

◆ *Some people suggest that the large number of Chinese student organizations at UBC has led to repetition and duplication of club activities and events. These organizations have become much less distinguishable from one another, and no longer play the role they originally played years ago. What were the guests' views?*

☞ Aaron Chan disagreed with the trend that there are too many Chinese clubs on campus. Due to the unique history and heritage of each organization, each has retained its own distinct style and image. For example, when sushi nights are hosted by different clubs, the producers, organizers, and the students attending these activities vary greatly from club to club. If certain events receive overwhelming responses, the clubs will continue to organize these activities for the benefit of the student body. Moreover, the CSA is very creative in coming up with innovative ideas for future events, such as the Lantern Making Workshop held earlier.

☞ Colman Lee pointed out that communication between fellow clubs are well established and therefore similar activities rarely, if ever, occur on the same day. The similarity of events and difference in the time of occurrence allow students who miss the event of one club to participate in a similar event of another.

☞ Billy Mo remarked that the similarity or duplication of activities will stimulate mutual competition, and in the end, it will be the students who benefit.

◆ *Every Chinese student organization will, throughout the year, host a number of dances at first class dance halls or hotel ballrooms. What is the reason? Is it a sign of extravagance?*

☞ Jane Lam explained that the Association of Chinese Graduates hopes to help students relieve the pressure of university life. In addition, members all have certain expectations for the locations at which the dances are held.

☞ Colman Lee replied that attending a dance is already an extravagance, and that students have total freedom to choose whether or not to attend such social functions. The CCS understands the needs of the students. Those who pay the same ticket price to attend a dance naturally wants to get the best out of it. They do not wish to go to a dance hall where the ground is uneven and where the ceiling is dripping with water. When asked about the SUB ballroom, he added that most students wish to have the dance as far away from campus as possible.

◆ *The tactic of getting companies and stores to sponsor Chinese student clubs by giving discounts to members is becoming more and more apparent. Is this not a marketing ploy?*

☞ Aaron Chan felt that the term "marketing ploy" is too strong of a phrase to describe the clubs' welfare. He claimed that clubs do not strongly advertise discounts and benefits as their main points. Students must first look upon the performance of a club to decide personally whether or not to join.

☞ Vanessa Tsang pointed out that the CASS gives much more than ordinary store discounts. The club also gives members discounts when they wish to buy Chinese calligraphy brushes, Chinese name stamps, and other related art materials to stimulate club members to practice Chinese calligraphy and other artistic activities.

◆ *Everyone has noticed that the growing problem of "market demands." Does this reflect the materialistic mentality of Chinese-Canadian youths?*

☞ Jane Lam commented that the materialistic mentality is due mainly to environmental factors. She also felt that peers and fashion have a great influence on young people.

☞ Colman Lee further pointed out that university students are no longer kids. They have a certain sense of responsibility and independ-

ence. He denied that Chinese student clubs make materialistic trends, nor do any of them have that ability.



Association of Chinese Graduates
President Jane Lam (A.C.G.)
華研會·主席——林洋

◆ *One critic commented that the Chinese student organizations are uninterested in promoting the spread of Chinese culture.*

☞ Jane Lam remarked that going to university is already a form of culture. Moreover the term "culture" is very difficult to define. What the ACG can do is to promote a greater variety of events to satisfy different tastes of their members.

☞ Colman Lee then pointed out that because students' interest in cultural activities is on the decline, the CCS simply reflects the students' lack of interest in such activities.

☞ Billy Mo answered that the DSC will host a variety of games related to Chinese culture and history during the Chinese New Year to further stimulate students' interest.

◆ *Another critic felt that students spend too much time on entertainment and on recreation, and develop little or no interest in current events and social problems. As cultural clubs, what are your thoughts on this statement?*

☞ Billy Mo evaluated that because Chinese immigrants have less opportunity in dealing with the Chinese language, their cultural identity has become weaker. However, the DSC has always been of one heart and one mind. The club has hosted numerous trips to visit elderly people, and highly encourages members to par-

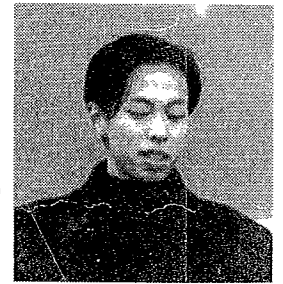
An in-depth look Chinese student

華裔學生組織——

The past few years have seen numerous Chinese student organizations mushrooming all over the UBC campus. As your attention is caught by all their promotional posters during daily shuttles between classes, or when you were recruited to become their member on Clubs' Day, or even while you are participating in their functions and benefiting from the membership account, have you ever pondered about the value of their existence and the role they play? To foster the community's understanding and knowledge of these Chinese student organizations, we would like to share various views with you through different perspectives.



Chinese Art Student Society
Secretary Vanessa Tsang (C.A.S.S.)
夏藝莊·秘書——曾穎思



Chinese Collegiate Society
President Colman Lee (C.C.S.)
華生社·主席——李林輝

ticipate in such volunteering activities.

☞ Aaron Chan's opinion was that not all students are out of touch with international politics and social problems. For instance, students recently banded together to protest against the Japanese takeover of the Diaoyutai Islands. In addition, a number of articles concerning this event appeared in university newspapers.

◆ *Are there any plans for the clubs to take on a stronger leadership role regarding politics with their influence?*

☞ Aaron Chan felt that the CSA should keep political neutrality. It is not that the club hides itself from politics, but it refrains from taking any sides. When asked about if the club will bring its members to discuss current events in an objective manner, he answered that such activities is not the strength of the club and that an objective view to politics is very difficult to accomplish. In an analogy, Chan explained

that boy scouts do not walk under the same banner as the army does at wartimes. Therefore it is improper for Chinese student clubs to support any political activities.

☞ Billy Mo strongly supported the concept that Chinese student organizations should not take any political stance. For example, each student's view on the Diaoyutai dispute is different. Some will choose to go out onto the streets to protest while others will choose to support quietly. Therefore, even if clubs do not directly take part in any political activities, it does not mean that students do not care about politics.

☞ Jane Lam worried that if student clubs take on the role of leadership in political affairs and if the response they get is not positive, it may deal a severe blow to the morale of organizers and supporters.

☞ Vanessa Tsang explained that Chinese student clubs can introduce their members to political issues and even

ok at the roles of nt organizations -角色、路向、定位

近年來，卑詩大學校園湧現了不少華裔學生組織。

當大家每天上下課均被它們的宣傳海報所吸引，在學會日期間被招攬成爲它們的會員，以至參與它們的活動和享受它們的福利時，有否對它們存在的意義和扮演的角色產生過疑問？爲加深大家對這些華裔學生組織的了解，《瞻》特別於今期爲大家作出深入的探討。

圖：Emily Shao



Chinese Students' Association
President Aaron Chan (C.S.A.)
中國同學會·主席——陳宇桑

encourage them to take an interest, but they cannot force them to participate.

☞ Jean Kang added that TA has always been involved in promoting members' awareness in politics. For example, during China's military exercises near Taiwan's waters last March, the club hosted an English forum regarding this event and introduced to its audience the intricate relationship between Taipei and Beijing. The purpose was to allow forum participants to form a clearer and more objective understanding of the situation.

◆ Recently, rumors suggest a decrease in the number of non-Chinese members in the Chinese student clubs. Is it because the clubs are modifying their recruitment policy are only inviting Chinese students to join? Will this further increase the gap between different ethnic groups within the campus?

☞ Billy Mo disagreed that there is a decrease in the number of non-Chinese members in



Dragon Seed Connection
President Billy Mo (D.S.C.)
龍萃社·主席——毛宇峰

D.S.C. He argued that the club has not forced any student to join the club or has limited its members to Chinese students. In reality, D.S.C. has endeavoured to participate in social services; therefore, the club has been able to expand the social circle of its members.

☞ Jean Kang commented that the establishment of the Taiwanese Association has not been long; therefore, it has not had an opportunity to host events jointly with other non-Chinese clubs. The Taiwanese majority of its membership is aimed at giving its members a sense of belonging, and not at creating cultural gaps.

☞ Colman Lee added that CCS's advertising posters for its events welcome participation from all ethnic groups. He also denied that recruitment of club members were directed at certain designated groups. However, due to the structure and name of the club, outsiders may have the illusion that it is a club for Chinese students only.

華裔學生組織座談會實錄

文：陳珮珊、李臻文

日期：一九九六年十一月廿二日

題目：「華裔學生組織在大學校園所扮演的角色」

嘉賓：(見附圖)

主持：陳珮珊、李臻文

筆錄整理：李臻文

資料搜集：吳國璋、陳晶儀

內容：

有人認爲華裔學生組織的數目過多，所舉辦的活動亦大



Taiwan Association (T.A.)
Vice President Jean Kang
臺灣聯誼會·副主席——康爾雅

同小異，而重疊的情況更時常出現，導致這些組織普遍缺乏個性和風格。他們對此各有不同看法：

陳宇桑不認同華裔學生組織有過多的現象。而且由於各組織的歷史和宗旨有異，故此大家都能保留獨有風格。就算活動的性質一樣，效果卻會截然不同，例如舉辦壽司夜時，每個組織的節目編排、主辦人員、指導人員，以至參加者均各有分別。況且，如果某類活動是特別受歡迎的話，相信多辦亦無妨。不過，他稱中國同學會已經力求創新，今年便首先舉辦製作花燈的研習班。

李林輝指出，各組織的溝通良好，相同的活動甚少在同一天舉行，所以問題不大，反而可以配合到更多同學時間上的安排。

毛宇峰則表示活動重疊的情形會產生一種良性競爭，有助提升活動的質素，因此最終還是對學生有利。

各華裔學生組織經常舉辦舞會，而地點往往都是一些大型和高級的場地。究竟背後的意義是什麼？會否過份奢侈？

林淳解釋華研會的立場是希望藉此幫助會員舒緩學業上的壓力及帶來新鮮感，而

且付合參加者對於舞會舉行的地點的期望。

李林輝表示參加舞會本身已是一項奢侈的消費，但同學們絕對有權自由選擇。此外，華生社注意到市場需求，他認爲普遍參加者都會希望付出相同票價，得到最佳的享受，絕對不想到一些地面凹凸不平、天花板漏水的地方跳舞。當記者質疑大學裏某些組織在 SUB Ballroom 舉辦舞會，相信情形亦不至於如此惡劣時，他補充這是因爲希望舞會場地能夠儘量遠離校園。

爲會員提供眾多商舖及食肆的折扣優惠，似乎已經成爲華裔學生組織的特徵。這是否一種宣傳手段？

陳宇桑認爲把會員福利冠以「宣傳手段」一詞並不恰當。他相信各組織並不會標榜會員折扣，同學們亦理應先就個別組織的表現自行判斷加入與否。

曾穎思指夏藝莊除了爲會員提供一般商號的優惠，也有給予他們購買毛筆、圖章等的折扣，以鼓勵會員練習書法，及參加其他藝術活動。

有見及各組織都注意到的「市場需求」問題，箇中會否反映出部份加國華裔年青人的意識形態，如較爲崇尚物質主義？

林淳認爲這主要視乎環境因素，但她不諱言普通年青人都易受同輩及潮流的感染。

李林輝則指出大學生的年紀不算太輕，應有一定的獨立思考能力。他否認華裔學生組織的所爲會助長歪風，亦不認同它們擁有這種力量。

有人批評華裔學生組織對於推動中國文化，促進文化發展方面的熱誠比較弱。他們又有何見解？

林淳表示上學本身已是一種文化，況且「文化」一詞實在很難界定，而華研會所能做到的是提供多元化的活動，以迎合會員的口味。

李林輝亦指可能由於同學對文化活動的興趣不大，所以華生社相對減少該類活動。

毛宇峰則稱龍萃社每逢農曆新年都會擺設攤位，亦有舉辦有關中國歷史文化的問答比賽，以提高同學對這方面的興趣。

亦有人指現今的青少年，課餘時間多沉迷吃喝玩樂，對社會民生、國家大事等均漠不關心。作爲大學的文化組織，他們又有何感想？

毛宇峰稱華裔移民由於接觸中文的機會較少，民族意識難免會較爲薄弱。不過，龍萃社一向熱心公益，故此舉辦過不少如老人探訪等的義務活動，並大力鼓勵會員參加。

陳宇桑則認爲並非所有年青人都是政治冷感的。如不久前的保釣事件，相信參加遊行不少都是學生，而校園裏亦湧現不少有關的文章及海報出現。

他們有否打算運用自己的號召力，在這些方面擔當一個更積極的領導角色？

陳宇桑認爲中國同學會應該保持政治中立，不是不談政事，而是不會表態支持或偏袒任何一方。當被追問爲何不嘗試以客觀中立的手法去帶領會員關心時事時，他則表示這方面並非他們的專長，而且要排除所有主觀意見來策劃有關活動，困難實在很大。另外，他以戰爭時童軍不會以正規軍名義赴前線作比喻，重申以華裔學生組織的名義來支持政治活動實屬不當。

毛宇峰亦堅持華裔學生組織不宜抱有政治立場。他舉例各人支持保釣的方式和程度不同，有些人會選擇上街遊行，有些人會喜歡默默支持，所以就華生社組織不表態，並不表示大家都不關心。

林淳則擔心假如學生組織擔當了領導角色，但所辦的活動反應不佳時，只會爲發

Student-entrepreneur: A step ahead

Translated by Veronica Chen

"By being one step ahead of others, you can achieve your goal faster." This is what many students feel. Besides working and studying hard for school, do you guys ever think seriously about your financial goals?

Franco Ngan is the owner of a tutoring centre which provides students with supplementary academic lessons. Back in the summer of Franco's second year in university, he started his own business. What made him start this business? Franco recalled, "It was actually a coincidence. At first I was only tutoring a few students. As the number of students increased, I found it too hard to handle by myself. Therefore I had some friends help me out with the tutoring. Later we noticed that the number of immigrants was constantly increasing. Many students who had just arrived in Canada tended to have difficulty learning English and adapting to the new educational system. As a result, the parents of these students wanted to find a reliable tutor who could help their children. On the other hand, I noticed that some university students also wanted to do some tutoring. Therefore, I decided to establish a tutoring institution to take care of students' needs and find suitable tutors for them." As a student, Franco had some problems in

collecting funds for his business. However, he decided to start by investing all of his savings into this tutoring institution. Today, Franco's tutoring centre has expanded a lot and it now has more than three hundred employees.

Besides collecting capital, Franco also had some other problems during the first few years of his business. During



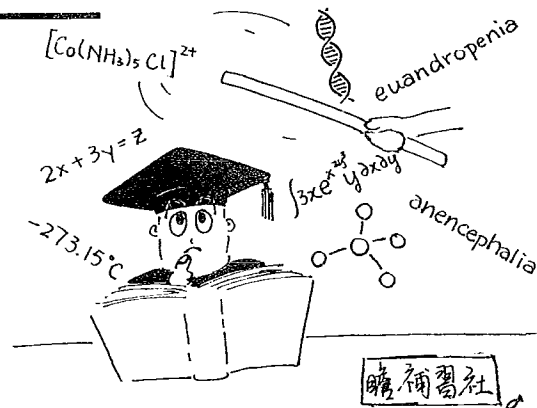
the two years he was still in university, he had to spend an average of four hours every day on his business. "It is important to work hard. While my friends were out having fun, I had to control myself and finish whatever I had planned. Although it was hard, I gained a lot of experience from it," said Franco. During the process of establishing his own business, Franco's vision was widened. He also learned to solve problems from different perspectives. It was a great chance to improve one's skill for handling

interpersonal relationship, organizational ability and leadership capability. All of these made Franco's university life more interesting. According to Franco, his student status was definitely very helpful to his business. "Since I was a student myself, I know what the students' needs and problems are. I can also look at their problems from the same point

of view. My student status also helped me with my business because the students feel better dealing with someone who is a student too, not a businessman."

Having been a student with his own business at such a young age, does Franco feel proud of himself? "Not really, because the further I go on, the less I find myself having done." What advice would he give to students who hope to start their own business? "It will not be a bad idea to give it a try if you have a chance to do so. But most importantly, you should put your school work in priority. Also, certain risks are involved in doing business. This is something that the students should pay more attention to."

Lastly, what does it take to be a successful businessman and student at the same time in Franco's opinion? "I believe that the profit earned by the business is not good enough to determine one's success. Whether the business is successful or not depends on whether the business can satisfy the unique needs of people in society. If a 'win-win relationship' can be achieved, then earning profit will be very easy."



學生當家 如何踏出創業第一步

Karen Lam 著

「快人一步，理想達到」——這正是不少學生的心聲。究竟各位正為學業而奔波勞碌的同學們，有否認真地想過自己的理想呢？

Franco Ngan (顏偉昇) 是一間補習機構的老闆，打從大學二年級的暑假開始，Franco 便已經創立自己的事業。究竟當初是什麼原因推動他創業的呢？Franco 說：

「這可說是機緣巧合之下做成的。本來我一直有替人補習，後來學生越來越多，自己也應付不來，便將學生轉介紹給其他朋友。不久便發覺近年新移民不斷增加，一些初抵加國的學生對新的教育制度及語言上的適應也有困難，於是學生的家長們便希望替子女找個相熟和可靠的補習老師。」身為一個學生，Franco 說他當初在籌集資金上也遇到不少困難，但他認為可從小做起，於是把自己的儲蓄都拿來投資在補習中心上。不出數年，Franco 的補習社已發展成爲一個擁有三百多名補習老師的機構。

其實除了籌集資金方面，在補習社開辦了以後，Franco 也遇到不少困難。仍在學的兩年期間，他平均每天也要花上四小時在補習社的事務上。Franco 表示，勤力是很重要的，見到其他人有時間消遣，自己便要有自制能力，計劃了的事情便要去做。雖然很辛苦，但從中也學到了不少寶貴的知識。從創業的過程中，他見識多了，眼界亦擴闊了；他知道怎樣將學校得到的知識運用在自己的補習中心上，更懂

得用不同角度去處理問題。整個創業過程，亦是對人際關係、溝通技巧、組織能力和領導才能的一個好訓練機會。而這一切都爲 Franco 的大學生活添了不少姿采。他更表示，其學生身份對補習社的業務絕對是有幫助。「我自己也是學生，所以更能了解學生的問題及需要，可以從他們的角度去考慮他們的困難。再加上以學生的形象開辦教育事業也對我們的補習社有幫助。至少，我們不是生意人，學生的感覺會比較舒服點。」

身為「莘莘學子」中的一員便快人一步創業，不知 Franco 有沒有覺得自豪的地方？他說：「沒有，因為越做便越發覺自己所認識的實在太少。」那麼，對於時下希望創業的學生，他又有什麼忠告？「其實，有機會也不妨嘗試自己創業。最重要的還是以學業爲重，謹記學生的本份。加上做生意也有一定的風險，所以學生們想創業時真的要小心謹慎。」

最後，究竟 Franco 認爲怎樣才算是一個成功的學生創業者呢？「我認爲作爲一個學生創業者，單憑生意上營利的多少並不能判斷他是否成功。要看成功與否，最重要的是看該生意能否適應到當時社會的獨特需要，並以「雙贏」的形式 (win-win relationship) 去滿足它。如果能做到這點，營利自然會隨之而來。」

經過與 Franco 的一席話，各位有興趣創業的學生是否也上了寶貴的一課？

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