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# Perspectives 瞻

BC's *premier* English-Chinese student newspaper  
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# A Letter from the Editor

With the beautiful lights and discount signs that had started to creep onto the shops in town, I knew Christmas was around the corner; yet I still couldn't believe that 2007 was winding down. As the New Year was fast approaching, I started to reflect on the changes that have happened within Perspectives in the year 2007. As a constituted AMS club and student run media outlet in Vancouver, Perspectives has been able to attract many talented and dedicated people. One of Perspectives' major accomplishments in 2007 was that it switched from quarterly to monthly publication. In addition, Perspectives spent the year forming better and tighter relationships with many clubs and organizations interested in Asian-Canadian cultures, such as the Asian Canadian Cultural Organization (ACCO) and the Initiative for Student Teaching and Research in Chinese Canadian Studies (INSTRCC). Perspectives also built

several excellent relationships with other media outlets in Vancouver, such as Maple Students Magazine. Besides the work put into our monthly printed issues, our club also organized many successful events to help balance our members' social lives throughout the term. From SUCCESS' Walk with the Dragon to our own Halloween Movie Night, from fireworks at English Bay to hiking in Lynn Valley, our members were able to socialize and network with people from different departments in the newspaper. Even though 2007 was a very successful year for Perspectives, it's more crucial to look to the year ahead. According to the Chinese horoscope, 2008 is the year of the Rat. In the Chinese zodiac, the Rat is the first animal in a cycle of twelve. It therefore foreshadows a fresh new start. There will be many more exciting events happening in Perspectives in 2008. For example, Perspectives' inaugural workshop series will

officially commence in January. I wish another successful year for both Perspectives and our readers.

Jessica Jia  
Co-Editor in Chief

## A Letter to the Editor Asian Masculinity and the Astronaut Effect

You're told to "study hard, get good grades, find a safe career and then you can have everything you've ever wanted." However, now that you're a baby catcher/legaleagle/numbercruncher/code monkey the boss overlooks you for promotions and girls say they just see you as a friend. Why?

Success with women – and life in Mark Lee

general - comes down to experience earned through a willingness to try new things, and learning and growing through one's successes and failures. People aren't born with skills, they learn them! However, Confucian filial piety discourages open communication within the household. This, along with the "astronaut effect", means many boys are growing up lacking the guidance of a father figure that they respect, and thereby teach them how to be a man, how to compete, and how to treat a woman.

Due to a lack of success, some men develop a negative self-image, seeing themselves as "lesser beings", not worthy of a woman. Some resort to escapism, like online gaming, to reinvent themselves in a setting where they are in control. Don't blame your parents; they did the best they could, given the circumstances. Instead, take charge of your life by being proactive in shaping your reality. You have only yourself to blame if you allow others to control your destiny.

PERSPECTIVES

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The opinions expressed in articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of Perspectives and its members.

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Perspectives Presents: Journalism Workshop Series

Have you ever wondered about the procedure of press production? Are you interested in a career in journalism and want to sharpen your skills? Perspectives invites you to join our monthly workshop series. Hear from our editors and other professionals of the field. No prior experience is necessary.

Upcoming workshop:

When: Thursday, January 31  
4 to 7 pm  
Where: Student Union Building, UBC  
Room 42V



Photo Credit Mark Robinson

Want to write for us? Send us an email at:

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# 「衛星」孩子去哪兒了？

移民十年以後的華裔加人兒女

## What Has Become of the Satellite Kids?

### Chinese Canadian Children a Decade After Immigration

Written by Debby Leung and Allan Cho

Translated by Linda Yang and Evelyn Zheng

九十年代港台移民高峰期期間，亞裔「太空人」家庭在溫哥華是普遍現象。因為在這裡很難找到原居地的高薪厚職，所以很多作為一家之主的父親都回到原居地，維持原職或找尋更好的賺錢機會。他們都變成「太空人」了。

與此同時，作為兒女的會與母親留在加拿大，成為「衛星」孩子。他們接受西方教育，成為加國公民。在很多情況下，這樣的「太空人」家庭狀況可能維持長達五至十年。有些孩子的雙親都回到原居地工作，只有他們留在溫哥華。

移民高峰期過去十年了，那些「衛星」孩子們已經進入了青春期，上了大學，甚至已經工作。為了更深入了解他們作為加拿大華裔的成長經歷和他們在「太空人」家庭裡成長的壓力，我們採訪了好幾個15至25歲的「衛星」孩子。這些家庭現在怎樣？這些孩子又怎樣呢？

在不同年齡經歷「太空人」家庭生活的孩子，在他身上會有不同影響。在上小學之前就移民來的小孩子，因為長期不見父親，改變了對「家長」這個觀念的意識和理解。採訪對象之一，十五歲的Janet回想道：「每當學校要求要『家長』同意或批准時，對我來說是就要『媽媽』的批准。我對『家長』的定義不包括爸爸，他只是一個每年來兩個星期陪伴我玩的伴侶。」

另一方面，年齡大點兒的孩子在適應「太空人」家庭結構時壓力較大。他們得承擔更重大的責任，有時候還會充當家長的角色來照顧弟弟妹妹。儘管他們經歷了困難，許多被

“My definition of ‘parents’ did not really include dad. He was just a fun person who comes home to play with me for two weeks throughout an entire year.”

During the peak of the Chinese immigration from Hong Kong and Taiwan in the 1990s, the “Astronaut” Asian family became prominent in Vancouver. Largely as a response to the difficulties of finding employment that could offer comparative salary to what they were used to earning in their home countries, the fathers of these families assumed the role of “astronaut” by returning to the country of origin in search of (or to retain) better financial opportunities.

Meanwhile, the “satellite” children usually remained in Canada with the mother, mainly to pursue a “western” education and gain Canadian citizenship. In many cases, the “astronaut” family arrangement lasts for a long period of time, ranging from five to ten years. In some cases, both parents leave their children behind in Vancouver and return to their motherland in search of better jobs.

It has been a decade since the peak of Chinese immigration – and these “satellite” kids have reached their teens or have grown into young adults attending university or pursuing a career. We conducted interviews with many of these “satellite” kids, aged 15 to 25, in order to gain a perspective on their experiences of growing up as Chinese Canadians and the pressures of being in an “astronaut” family.

What happened to these astronauts’ families? What happened to these people?

These children have been impacted in different ways, depending on the various stages of childhood during which they had their “satellite” experience. For younger children who immigrated before entering elementary school, the constant absence of a father has altered their cognitive definition of the term “parents”. One of the interviewees, Janet, 15 years old, recalls, “Whenever I am told to ask permission from my ‘parents’, it just means ‘mom’ to me. My definition of ‘parents’ did not really include dad. He was just a fun person who comes home to play with me for two weeks throughout an entire year.”

On the other hand, older children felt an obvious strain in adjusting into “astronaut” family structures. They are required to take a heavier share in responsibilities and in some cases even played parental roles to younger siblings. Despite their tough experiences, many interviewees claim that they benefited from a deeper sense of maturity and a more independent personality at a relatively young age.

It is common for the “astronaut” father

to spend up to a six month period of time working in the home country, and return to his family only once or twice per year. As a result, long distance phone calls, faxing, and the internet became the main means of communication between the “astronaut” and his family.

However, the distance is often a source of stress for those who need direct parental guidance during the developmental teen years. Some interviewees expressed the desire for their fathers to be more “within their reach” during those years. August, 21, divulges how she relates to her father: “When he is with us, I can ask him everyday questions and learn life skills from him, because I know he would probably know the answer. When he was away, I’d ignore the matter or would have to delay my questions.” In turn, many children become more reliant on their mother, with whom they develop a comparatively stronger relationship.

In some cases, distance is the root problem that contributes to a broken family: problems often arise in a marriage when the husband and wife are oceans apart. At the most extreme, the husband may pursue affairs with other women. The dissolution of the

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採訪的人都表示他們得到了很大的收穫：他年幼的時候就變得成熟，而且養成了獨力自主的性格。

「太空人」父親多在原居地停留工作六個月以上，每年只回到家人身邊一兩次，這是一般的情況。因此，長途電話、傳真和互連網成了「太空人」與家人溝通的主要方式。

但是，父親遠離使那些渴望在成長時得到父親直接輔導的年青人感到壓力。有些被採訪者表示更希望成長的時候能較易和父親接觸。二十一歲的August透露了與她父親的關係，說：「他在我們身邊的時候，我會問他日常的問題，跟他學習生活技能，因為我肯定他知道答案。他不在的時候，我便不理會那些事情或推遲提出問題」。很多孩子會更依靠母親，因為他們與母親的關係較深厚。

有些時候，家人分離導至家庭的分裂。夫妻遠隔重洋，日子一久便會產生問題，最極端的情況是丈夫搞婚外情。父母離異對本已壓力重重的孩子百上加斤。當然也有例外的情形。有些人指出，父母因分離而關係竟然改善，他們說，少些相處等於少些衝突。

即便太空人的家庭能安然渡這段分離的時期，重聚時也不肯定一切會順利。雖然「太空人」父親終於重新與家人一起生活，但經過多年分離，重建舒適的核心家庭生活也需要一段過渡時期。作為父親的，需要一段過渡期來建立親密的父子關係。「衛星」孩子們表示，習慣了父親積極地融入家庭成為一份子時，他們與父親的關係變得比以前更深厚。

利物浦大學的地理教授Johanna Waters博

parents' marriage just adds more stress to the already pressured lives of "satellite" kids. However, there are always exceptions to the rule, as some interviewees observe that the relationship between their parents actually improves when they are apart from each other. They claim that less time together equals fewer conflicts.

Even when the astronaut's family survives the separation period intact, things do not always run smoothly. Although many "astronaut" fathers eventually return to live with their families, after years of separation the transition to a comfortable "nuclear family" arrangement is not immediate. A period of time is needed to re-establish close relationships. Once the "satellite" children become accustomed to having their father actively participate in their lives again, they claim to enjoy a deeper relationship with their fathers than they ever had before.

Dr. Johanna Waters, a professor of Geography at the University of Liverpool, has conducted in-depth research on Astronaut families in Vancouver during her graduate studies at the University of British Columbia. She argues that despite the difficulties of being in an "astronaut" family, the "satellite" children benefit from being "transnational subjects" that hold valuable "cultural capital."

士，在溫哥華卑斯大學研究院就學期間，對太空人家庭進行了深入研究。她認為，儘管「太空人」家庭面臨各種困難，「衛星」孩子的「跨國公民身分，還是有好處的」，他們擁有寶貴的「文化資本」。

在Waters 的論文《靈活的公民？跨國主義和溫哥華經濟移民的公民身份》中，她表示不少中國移民家庭繼續與他們的祖國保持緊密聯繫。許多來自香港的移民都持有多個護照，並在香港及加拿大擁有雙重國籍。長遠來看，這些「衛星」孩子擁有靈活及廣泛的就業前景。同時，他們擁有原居地孩子所缺乏的西方教育。

能在加拿大的學校上學比在東亞那些競爭性很高的學校上學被視為有利的因素。

擁有傳統、注重學術成功的價值觀的「衛星」孩子，能從加拿大的教學制度中得到很大的益處。加拿大的教學制度著重於開放孩子的視野，而不著重精英選拔。

在許多方面，「衛星」孩子被視為中西的「文化橋樑」，他們融合了中西文化中最好的特質。他們的特點包括精通中英文，還有對東西文化的了解。這文化背景使他們在當今這個日益全球化的舞台上得益，特別在商業社會中，他們特具競爭優勢，而很多「衛星」孩子也確在利用著這個優勢。在我們採訪

In "Flexible Citizens? Transnationalism and Citizenship Amongst Economic Immigrants in Vancouver", Waters reveals that many "Astronaut" Chinese families continue to retain strong ties with their home country after immigration. Many immigrants from Hong Kong are multiple passport holders that have dual citizenship in Hong Kong and in Canada. From a long term perspective, these "satellite" children are geographically flexible in terms of their career, and at the same time they are cultured with a Western education that their counterparts in their home country lack.

The opportunity to study in Canada is often seen as a favourable alternative to the much more competitive school systems in East Asia. Fuelled by traditional values that place the ultimate importance on achieving academic success, "satellite" children benefit much more from the Canadian school system, which focuses on opening up opportunities as opposed to selecting elites.

In many ways, "satellite" children can be seen as "cultural bridges" that blend the best of both Chinese and Western culture. They are often characterized by their proficiency in both English and Chinese, as well as a familiarity with both the Eastern and Western culture. This advantageous cultural

過程中，我們了解到衛星孩子對他們就業的最佳地區有不同的看法。有些受訪者希望在他的祖國開始發展他們的事業，另一些人喜歡在加拿大居住和工作。他們認為加拿大是他們成長的地方，而且他們已經完全融入了這個社會。

儘管許多「衛星」孩子剛來到加拿大的時候遇到很多困難，但他們多能很快地克服了其最初的語言障礙和與社會隔離感。他們與不同族裔的人建立起友誼，並成為社會活躍的一部分。21歲的Christopher述說他自己融入加拿大社會的故事：「我已經深深投入加拿大文化，並完全融入於其他加拿大人當中了。」「衛星」孩子的「雙重文化身份成功地反映了加拿大創造多元文化社會的目標。它不單保留了個人獨特之處，並融合了世界文化最好的特質，成為一個真正獨特的加拿大文化。



disposition provides them with a competitive edge in a world that is becoming increasingly globalized, especially in the arenas of business and commerce. And it's an advantage many of them are taking. In our interviews, the satellite children expressed several different preferences in terms of where to build a career. While some of those interviewed want to begin a career in their country of origin, others claim to be more comfortable living and working in Canada because they grew up here and are already well integrated into this society.

Despite the fact that many of these "satellite" kids have a rocky start here in Canada, in due time these "satellite" children overcome their initial language barriers and feelings of alienation. They establish friendships with people outside of their own race and ethnicity, and become an active part of the community. Christopher, now 21, tells the story well as he reflects upon his integration into Canadian society: "I've immersed myself into the Canadian culture well enough to blend in with other Canadians." The bicultural identity of "satellite" kids successfully reflects Canada's goal of creating a multicultural society which not only preserves the distinctiveness of the individual, but also blends the best of all worlds into a truly unique cultural identity.



# CHINESE SUDOKU: CELESTIAL STEM EDITION!

Written by Jackie Cheung

The Celestial Stems date from ancient China, but are still used today in many East Asian countries to classify or order items, much like letters of the alphabet are used in the West. For example, they are used in the naming of years, grades, and types of hepatitis.

How to play: Place characters from the list of celestial stems (天干) given below such that each row, column, and 3×3 block has one of each character.

The first nine Stems are: 甲,乙,丙,丁,戊,己,庚,辛,任.

There is a tenth Stem (癸), which is not used in this puzzle.

Puzzle:

甲					辛			任
	己			任			辛	甲
乙	辛		戊		丙	丁		
	戊	甲	庚		任			
辛				丙				戊
			辛		乙		甲	
		戊	甲				任	丁
任	丁			庚			己	
己			任					丙

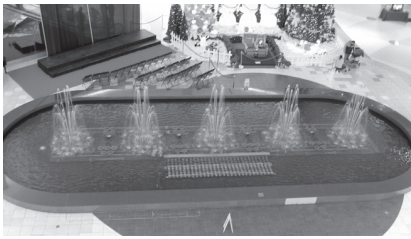
## aberdeen Growing in Maturity

Written by Aaron Si

Spying the jacket on the shelf, I turn the label around – surprisingly enough, it’s the right fit for an Asian guy. Taking it over to the counter, I inquire as to the price, and receive a somewhat sheepish reply in Cantonese. Shopping in Hong Kong? Not quite, but rather the closest experience you can get this side of the Pacific: Richmond’s Aberdeen Centre.

Originally built in 1989, the mall went for a distinctively “Asian” shopping experience, with similar stores and services to most Hong Kong strip malls, and was

demolished in 2001. A completely new building was erected and opened to the public in 2003. It has not been until recently, however, that Aberdeen has begun to recognize its potential; the mall is now host to over three hundred tenants, many rather unique to the Lower Mainland. Some examples range from anchor store Daiso, a Japanese franchise that sells all of its items for only two dollars, to broadcasting studios for Chinese-language station Fairchild TV - whose parent company, the Fairchild Group, owns the mall. Other unique features include a produce and meat market, several restaurants, a large food court,



and a central fountain square with regular shows.

The new building has quickly become a central feature in the Richmond Chinese community, hosting various music programs, performances for Chinese cultural events (like the Mid-Autumn Festival and Chinese New Year), as well as a few unique exhibits of their own, such as the “Jurassic Alive!” display last year, celebrating new dinosaur fossil discoveries on the Chinese mainland. The mall has also planned to integrate an



expanded station for the Canada Line, which is currently slated for completion in 2009.

Located on 4400 Hazelbridge way, Aberdeen brings a slice of the Chinese big city to the Lower Mainland.

# Flowers for Algernon: A Story for You

Written by Fei Ren

*Flowers for Algernon* is a very touching science fiction story. The lovely style, which reads like a diary, makes the reader feel like they are a part of the story - like they are reading about themselves. The main character is a man named Charlie, who participates in an experiment designed to boost his intelligence. At first, the author intentionally makes a lot of grammatical mistakes, which makes the “diary” feel more authentic. As Charlie’s intellectual abilities grow, the writing in the diary also improves, so the reader can really feel the clear process Charlie undergoes.

The strong connection between Charlie and the reader is the key to why this widely beloved book continues to be such a success 50 years after its initial publication. Every reader can feel a connection



with Charlie, because every one has a frail, confused, kind, Charlie inside. We love Charlie because we share the same dreams. We dream to be clever, to be loved, to have friends, to be happy, and to be simple. Charlie recalls something deep inside our heart;

something which is lost as we grow older.

As Charlie’s intelligence increases, he realizes that his relationships are not what they initially appeared to be: his friends are not true friends; a purely sexual relationship is not true love; and the main authority figure his life is hypocritical. These themes find resonance for us in our own lives. We, too, seek justice, loyalty, caring friendships, and true love. Readers get to share in Charlie’s naïveté, internal struggle, and confusion.

Charlie’s journey also brings him to learn more about the person he wants to be. For example, an incident involving a mentally handicapped boy brings Charlie face to face with his own character, and seems to jolt him awake. Charlie’s resulting choices lead us to have a great respect for him. He

becomes our hero, and reminds us of what we also dream to be. In leaving the flower for Algernon, Charlie shows gratitude for his new-found intelligence; but in the end, he goes back to simplicity, to happiness, knowing that this time he is not alone, because his family loves him, Alice loves him, and his friends love him. His readers also love him: I love him, and you will love him too.

己	甲	乙	任	辛	丁	庚	戊	丙
任	丁	辛	丙	庚	戊	甲	己	乙
庚	丙	戊	甲	乙	己	辛	任	丁
丁	任	己	辛	戊	乙	丙	甲	庚
辛	乙	庚	己	丙	甲	任	丁	戊
丙	戊	甲	庚	丁	任	己	乙	辛
乙	辛	任	戊	甲	丙	丁	庚	己
戊	己	丙	丁	任	庚	乙	辛	甲
甲	庚	丁	乙	己	辛	戊	丙	任

Chinese Sudoku solution:



# Hong Kong Since the Handover: 回歸後香港：保持十年不變 Still Unchanged after Ten Years

Written by Caleb Lam  
Translated by Anjue Xiang & Joanna Li

2007年7月1日標誌著香港回歸中華人民共和國十周年。香港特別行政區政府要使這一天成為難忘的日子。回歸慶典包括兩次熊貓展覽、升國旗儀式、國家跳傘隊的表演、世界級足球隊表演賽、以及一夜的煙花匯演。不過並非所有人都歡天喜地地慶祝。就在這一天，六萬八千人在34度高溫下遊行抗議，表達了多數人對民主的訴求。

然而，香港政府可以審慎地樂觀。過去十年，許多回歸前的憂慮已變成了遙遠的記憶。人們已能確信香港並非一個警察國家，實施經濟，和崇拜毛澤東的地方。大部分卑詩大學學生對過往十一年都有正面評價。經濟方面，多數學生提到了香港在中國巨大市場中得到利益。社會方面，一些人指出，他們與中國文化更加貼近。

政治上，有些人接受中國擁有最終的管制權。自1997年7月1日以來，香港確有轉變，但沒有預期那麼大，而就是這種缺乏轉變令本港兩極分化。

## 經濟

經濟飆升，至少自97年開始股票價格和樓市上漲。

在97年亞洲金融風暴後，恆生指數再次推上新高，在2007年已近二萬九千點。低投資稅和優良的基礎設施留住了本港和國外投資者，並吸引了大陸的股票經紀。CEPA（緊密經貿關係安排）的簽署擴大了兩岸旅遊、資本、貨物以及服務的流通。如今，大陸與香港經濟緊密相連，並從中獲益。

但是風光背後，存著隱憂。

由於本地財團控制市價及國內富商投機炒賣，樓市正處於泡沫狀態。雖然有空置樓宇，但本港新一代的年輕中產，未能負擔價格高漲的私人樓宇。

愛民村區議員陳麗君表示：「就經濟來說，不同行業都

有發展。但對愛民村或其他公共屋村居民來說，過往十年，個人財富並沒有甚麼太大改變。」

住在公屋的低收入人士，佔全港人口三份之一。他們並沒有分享到經濟發展的好處。

回歸後的香港：

1. 工人收入低於港幣三千元（約五百元加幣）的人數增加了一倍；低於港幣五千元（約七百五十元加幣）的增加了87%。
2. 平均工資沒有增長甚至有負增長，而藍領工資下降了10-16%。
3. 基尼系數由96年的.434上升到03年的.522，財富分配嚴重不平均，情況比中國，柬埔寨和孟加拉等發展中國家還差。然而，人均收入的排行保持在發達國家中的前幾名，甚至高於加拿大。

雖然大量新移民的湧入降低了居民平均收入，但貧富懸殊擴闊的現象值得警惕，可惜政府卻沒有嚴肅對待。香港沒有任何關於最低收入和最高工時的立法，養老津貼和水果金自1997以來也未有增加。

香港實施的精英政策是「機會均等」高於「結果均等」。任何建設類似加拿大的福利社會的提議都會被否決，因為這些提議既違反了香港的社會哲學，又影響了資本流入。然而，現今顯示就業形勢的天平已傾側至「機會均等」是不存在和不可行的程度。

## 政治改革

政治改革可爭議地說是香港這一個繁榮的現代化城市中最兩極化的也是最主要的題目。政治結盟是以對民主以及對中國大陸的立場而決定，而不是以經濟政策來劃分的。



July 1st 2007 marked the 10th anniversary of Hong Kong's handover to People's Republic of China. Hong Kong's Special Administrative Regime (HKSAR) made sure the city did not forget this date. Handover celebrations included two panda exhibits, a flag raising ceremony, a performance by the national parachute team, the participation of world-class football teams, and a night of celebratory fireworks. However, not everyone attended the festivities. On the same day, 68,000 people marched in protest in the 34-degree heat, representing a majority's desire for democracy.

Nevertheless, the Hong Kong government is cautiously optimistic. Over the past ten years, much of the pre-handover concerns have become a distant memory. The city can rest assured—Hong Kong is not a police state running a socialist economy and worshipping Mao.

Most of the UBC students questioned viewed the past eleven years quite positively. In terms of the economy, most mentioned that Hong Kong has capitalized on China's tremendous market. Socially, some stated they associate closer with Chinese culture. Politically, several have accepted China as holding ultimate control.

Hong Kong has changed since July 1st, 1997, but not as much as expected. It is precisely this lack of change that is polarizing the city.

## Economy

Since 1997, the economy has soared—well, at least the stock prices and the housing market

have grown.

After the devastation of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, the Hang Seng Industry Stock has recovered to unprecedented heights, nearing 29,000 points in 2007. Low investment taxes and well-established infrastructure have retained domestic and foreign investors, and attracted new Mainland brokers. The endorsement of CEPA (Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) allows freer travel and exchange of capital, goods and services. The Mainland has a much greater stake in Hong Kong's economy now, and has benefited as a result.

But not all is well.

The private housing market has become inflated by companies' speculations and mainland ventures. Though there are empty residences, emerging middle-class fail to afford the blown up prices.

"With regards to the economy, there is growth in different industries. However, in relation to the personal wealth in Oi Man and other public housing estates, there is little change over the past ten years." Chan said, the District Councilor of the Oi Man Estate riding.

People living in low-income public housing estates comprise one-third of Hong Kong's population. They have yet to reap any significant benefits from the economic boom.

Hong Kong since 1997:

1. Workers with monthly income under \$3,000 HK (~\$500CDN)



基本法是香港的「微型」憲法，繪畫了當前政府的模式。一個有八百人的選舉委員會，成員中大部分是“親大陸”的商人，每五年一次選出香港特別行政區的行政長官。市民選出立法局內一半的議員，剩下的席位則由功能團體選出。

六成以上的選票是投給泛民主派的，但民主派人士卻只佔得60個席位之中的25個。這是個不公平的制度。

「政壇上，在這十年內香港最大的發展應該是公民黨的出現。作為泛民主派的新黨，公民黨明顯反映出市民對政改及民主的訴求。」陳麗君表示。

在董建華的無能領導下，特區政府施政出現多次失誤（包括對沙士疫症的錯誤處理，以及有爭議的基本法第23條例的立法）。政治上的不安最終在2003年引起了著名的“七一遊行”，引發50萬市民上街遊行。其它的民主集會也吸引了成千上萬的民眾。這些示威運動展示了香港人的政治智慧與成熟程度——它們是熱情的、有原則的、和平的。

2007年香港中文大學完成的一個民意調查表明：60%的市民想盡快實現民主，70%相

信民主會在2012年前落實。

香港特別行政區政府、以及親大陸的黨派，至今回避了任何關於普選的討論。特區政府提議的「改良」法案已被泛民主派所抵制；該法案提案擴大現在的選舉委員會（其成員大部分為由政府指定的），從800人擴大至1600人，但法案並沒有包含任何落實普選的時間表，也沒有撤銷區議會的官委席位。

雖然中國大陸的政府官員對公眾的政治訴求表示不滿，但他們亦避免干預香港內政。中國曾通過「解釋」基本法來干預香港內政，但僅這少數的幾次，已令公眾對其意圖有所憂慮。

### 不遠的將來

「一國兩制」還未完全貫徹，經濟方面卻已落實：資本主義保持了下來，不論是好是壞，並處於支配位置。如要推動普選或民主，香港還要準備克服許多困難。

落實一國兩制尚未成功，特區政府仍需努力。

香港作為殖民地或受大陸的管轄，就像一顆珍珠放在不同的掌中一樣，總能適應周圍的環境。也許「民主」是香港所需的塗料，可把這東方之珠擦亮，使它向全世界迸發出迷人的光彩。

have doubled. Workers with monthly income under \$5,000 HK (~ \$750CDN) have increased by 87%.

2. Average wages have little or negative growth. Wages of blue-collar jobs have decreased 10-16%.

3. The Wealth inequality represented by the Gini Coefficient grew from .434 (1996) to .522 (2003), placing Hong Kong behind developing regions including China, Cambodia and Bangladesh. However, Hong Kong's per capita income continues to rank near the top among developed nations, and even higher than Canada.

Even though the population has grown and recent immigrants have lowered the general income, such rapid increase of the poverty gap is alarming. Yet the HKSAR government has not seriously addressed these issues. Hong Kong does not have any legislation on minimum wages and maximum working hours. Even the subsidiary pension, Fruit Funds, has not increased since 1997.

Hong Kong functions on meritocracy, that is: "equality of opportunity" above "equality of result". Any attempt to create a welfare state similar to Canada will be rejected by the public as it contradicts the social philosophy and deters capital inflow. However, the employment scale has tilted to the point where "equality of opportunity" is nonexistent and nonviable.

### Political Reform

Political reform is arguably the most polarizing and central subject to this bustling modern city. Political alignments are based on their stance towards democracy and the mainland Chinese government, rather than on economic divisions.

The Basic Law, Hong Kong's mini-constitution, drafts out the current model of government. A body of 800 voters, mostly pro-China businessmen, elects the Chief Executive of HKSAR every five years. Citizens elect half of the Legislative Council, with the other seats being selected by special interest groups. Over 60% votes for the pan-democrats result in 25 of 60 possible seats. This is not a fair system.

"Hong Kong has made certain progress in terms of political development over the past ten years, with the most significant being the emergence of the new Civic Party. The Civic Party, as a part of the pan-democrats, reflects a greater interest among the population

for democracy," Chan said.

Under Tung Chee-Hwa's inept leadership there was a slew of major governmental failures (including his mishandling of the SARS epidemic and attempted legislation of controversial Bill 23). The political unrest culminated into the remarkable 2003 July 1st March for Democracy, with over 500,000 participants. Other democratic rallies drawing hundreds of thousands of participants were held as well. The demonstrations were the ultimate displays of political wisdom and maturity - passionate, principled and peaceful.

"With regards to the economy, there is growth in different industries. However, in relation to the personal wealth [in public housing estates], there is little change over the past ten years."

-Chan

In a 2007 survey completed by the Chinese University of Hong Kong, 60% of the public wanted democracy as soon as possible, and 70% of the public believed democracy should be achieved by 2012.

The HKSAR government and the pro-mainland parties have avoided discussion on universal suffrage. HKSAR proposed a "reform" bill that the pan-democrats rejected; the legislation called for the expansion of the mostly-appointed electoral body for the Chief Executive from 800 to 1,600 but did not include a timetable for universal suffrage nor did it cancel the appointed seats of the District Council.

Although Mainland officials have expressed their displeasure towards the people's political aspirations, they have avoided interfering with Hong Kong's domestic affairs. The few times China intervened by "interpreting" the Basic Law, the public was apprehensive of the Mainland's intentions.

### Years Ahead

The implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle is not complete. The economic portion is well established: Capitalism remains, and reigns supreme, for better or for worse. If universal suffrage or democratic government is initiated, Hong Kong will have to be prepared to overcome many difficult obstacles.

Hong Kong has always managed to adapt to the surroundings, under colonial or Mainland rule, like a pearl held by different hands. Perhaps democracy can be the gloss needed to polish the Pearl of the East and reveal its true glamour to the rest of the world.





# Foo's Ho Ho Restaurant

Written by Allan Cho  
Translated by Jasmine Chou

## 富陶陶餐廳

“Cantonese” cuisine in Vancouver is often associated with restaurants such as Floata, the Pink Pearl, Sun Sui Wah, or the plethora of restaurants in Richmond. What many don't know is that Cantonese cuisine before the 1980's actually existed in present-day Chinatown.

Besides being places for eating food, Chinatown establishments such as Marco Polo Restaurant and WK Gardens were legendary for holding dances where young Chinese people met and socialized. WK Gardens in Vancouver was one of the most famous spots during the 1950s. It was a “high end” restaurant that catered to Prime Ministers, royalty, and entertainers such as Frank Sinatra and Gary Cooper.

However, one relatively hidden gem in Chinatown, Foo's Ho Ho, also has the distinction of being the last remaining Chinatown Cantonese restaurant in the WK Gardens legacy. The head chef at Foo's Ho Ho is the only remaining disciple of WK Gardens who is still cooking. Established in 1955, Foo's Ho Ho is actually a merger of two different restaurants: Foo's and the Ho Ho.

Although the ambience and the décor may not be on par with the “higher end” restaurants that some are used to nowadays, Foo's Ho Ho's authentic atmosphere makes it feel like one has returned to the vestiges of old Chinatown.

講到溫哥華的港式餐飲，大家耳熟能詳的不外是富大海鮮酒家、珠城大酒樓、新瑞華海鮮酒家之類的各大餐廳。但許多人不知道，1980年代風味的港式餐飲在今日的唐人街仍然品嚐得到。

除了吃之外，唐人街的義大利馬可波羅餐廳和WK庭園，也是亞裔年輕人交流跳舞娛樂的好地方。WK庭園在1950年期間是溫哥華最著名的地點之一。它可曾是”高檔級”連總統、皇家和名人像法蘭克·辛納屈和賈利·古柏都被招待過的餐廳喔。

儘管如此，就像被掩蓋住的寶石一樣，富陶陶是從唐人街WK庭園到現在少數還存留下來的港式餐廳。這家店的主廚也是唯一一位當年WK庭園到現在仍在烹煮的大師。1955年建立，富陶陶其實是兩家餐廳合併而成：“富”與“陶陶”的合作之下



Moreover, all the locals know it. Foo's Ho Ho's has become something of a gathering place for community groups, including the Chinese Canadian Historical Society of British Columbia, which has held every one of their Annual General Meeting dinners there since its inception. Upon entering

Foo's, one will experience a warm atmosphere in which patrons greet one another and the staff on a first-name basis. The interior is clean and simple, marked with a genuine feel of the past. Banquets and special dinners are often held on the second floor. Although the food is cooked home-style, and a bit

different from what diners usually obtain at “mainstream” Chinese restaurants, the food at Foo's Ho Ho is appetizing, comes in sizeable portions, and offers the best bang for the buck. For this, Foo's Ho Ho has been recognized by critics and has earned recognition and won several awards.



Some of the classic dishes on the menu include:

1. chicken wings
2. calamari
3. deep fried spicy tofu
4. fried chicken with sticky rice
5. steam pork with duck egg
6. choy sum with garlic
7. curried potato and beef
8. egg foo yung
9. sticky rice stuffed chicken
10. wonton soup
11. hot and sour soup
12. sweet and sour pork
13. house special chow mein



色滿分，並且份量剛好、價錢划算。因為這樣，富陶陶已被許多美食評論家肯定並有著相當的好口碑。

以下是一些菜單上的經典料理：

1. 雞翼
2. 烏賊
3. 酥炸辣豆腐
4. 炸雞配糯米(年糕)
5. 蒸豬肉與鴨蛋
6. 蒜炒時菜
7. 咖哩馬鈴薯牛肉
8. 蛋芙蓉
9. 糯米塞雞
10. 餛飩湯
11. 酸辣湯
12. 酸甜豬
13. 招牌炒麵

讓此名聲四響。

雖然說富陶陶店裡的氣氛或裝潢以不可跟今日的”高檔級”餐廳並列，它特有的格調讓客人覺得有回到古早期間唐人街的味道。除此之外，所有的當地居民也都知道，富陶陶如今已搖身一變成為社區團體光臨的好去處，其一包括加拿大華裔史

記協會從第一場到現在每年舉辦的全體員工聚會。一走進富陶陶，你會深深感受到主顧與店員熱情的互相打招呼的溫暖情景。店面室內設計相當清潔簡單，帶有一點古老的味。所有的聚餐和特別晚餐都在二樓舉行。別小看富陶陶用家庭式來準備食物，與別的華人餐廳不同的是，這裡所有的料理都菜

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# FOOD, LANGUAGE, AND MEMORY

## 食品，語言和回憶

Enticing scents of beef, cilantro, and green onion float under my nose, calling me to abandon my book in favor of dinner. When I was growing up, West Lake Soup (English translation) was one of my favorite dishes. However, my mother made it only occasionally because she was often busy at work and didn't always have the time to shop for good minced beef or cook special dishes.

West Lake Soup was hot and filling food for a hungry girl. Among my most treasured memories are cold winter nights warmed by the fragrance of beef and the tantalizing mixture of seasoned beef and chicken stock upon my tongue.

As I grew older, I became more interested in the history and cultural background behind the dish. By exploring the different names of the recipe — the English title on the recipe is “Minced Beef Soup”, but the translation “West Lake Soup” (from the original Chinese) sounds better — I became interested in the language and culture from whence the soup came.

The food we eat is important not only to keep us alive, but also to remind us of the cultural history behind what we eat. Cultural and regional differences have great influence upon the menu; in the cold northern reaches of China, food is mainly hot and filling; but in southern China and Hong Kong, steamed dishes and dim sum seem to be more common.

Another important ingredient in the history of a dish, besides place of origin, is how it develops and changes over time, when brought to new places or peoples.

For example, the original recipe for West Lake Soup was from an information card; where the recipe came from before that, I don't know. Then, my mother altered the recipe to suit my family's tastes by adjusting the spices and adding tofu for extra texture.

Food is inextricably linked to language and memory. West Lake Soup is important to me because of the childhood memories it evokes. By learning how to name it, I also learned more about other words related to it, and about the memory — in other words the history — behind the dish. By relating all three, we know more about the food we eat, and about the cultural significance behind it. Enjoy!

牛肉，芫荽葉和洋蔥誘人的香味扑鼻而來，讓我放下書本，迫不及待地去吃晚飯。在我成長期間，西湖湯是最愛的菜肴之一。然而，我母親隻會偶爾做一次這個菜，因為她工作很忙，沒有時間購買碎牛肉或烹調特別的菜肴。

熱騰騰又飽肚的西湖湯是飢餓女孩的首選。牛肉的香味在寒冷的冬夜溫暖著我，誘人濃郁的牛肉和雞肉雜燴存在舌尖是我最珍貴的回憶。牛肉的香味，混和在誘人的濃郁的牛肉和雞肉湯底中，溫暖了嚴冬寒夜，這是最寶貴的回憶之一。

長大一些后，我對菜肴背后的歷史和文化背景更加感興趣了。通過探究菜譜的不同名稱 — 英文菜名是「碎牛肉湯」，但源自中文原名的

Written by Rosalind Ho      Translated by Anjue Xiang

翻譯——「西湖湯」——聽起來更棒。我對西湖湯源自的語言和文化產生了興趣。

我們吃的食物很重要；它們不但使我們能生存，而且還提醒我們所吃的東西背后的文化歷史。文化和地域性差異對菜肴有極大的影響；在寒冷的中國北方，食物主要是用來暖身和飽肚的；而在中國南方和香港，清蒸的菜肴和點心似乎更加普遍。

除了來源地以外，菜肴歷史的另外一個重要元素，是當它被傳到新的地方或者人的面前時，它是如何發展和變化的。

比方說，我家的西湖湯食譜，最初來自一張信息卡；在這之前的食譜出處，我就知道了。然后，我母親改變了食譜，調整了香料的份量，另加了豆腐，使質感更豐富，更符合我們全家的口味。

食物與語言和回憶有不可分開的聯系。西湖湯對我來說是很重要的，因為它喚起了我童年的回憶。通過學習如何稱呼這菜色，我還學會了更多跟它有關聯的詞語，以及菜肴背后的歷史。通過這三樣東西的聯系，我們更加了解我們所吃的東西，和它背后的文化含義。好好享受！



### West Lake Soup 西湖牛肉羹

#### 配料:

- 碎牛肉 — 100克
- 雞蛋白 — 1個
- 肉湯 — 600毫升
- 洋蔥 — 1個
- 姜 — 3片
- 中國芹菜（芫荽葉） — 1枝
- 豆腐 — 30克

#### 湯底料

- 鹽 — ½茶匙
- 糖 — ¼茶匙
- 生抽醬油 — ¼茶匙

#### 芡水

- 玉米粉 — 2湯匙
- 水 — 50毫升

#### 牛肉鹵料

- 生抽醬油 — 1茶匙
- 糖 — ¼茶匙
- 油 — ½茶匙
- 胡椒 — 少許

#### 做法:

- 混合玉米粉和水做成芡水。
- 鹵碎牛肉調味
- 將肉湯加入熱鍋。湯燒開時，加入湯底料和碎牛肉。用文火煮3分鐘。
- 加芡水勾芡，下豆腐蛋白，攪拌。
- 準備姜片。
- 芹菜和洋蔥洗淨，切塊。
- 將姜片，洋蔥，和芹菜倒入湯碗。
- 把鍋裡的熱湯倒入碗中，熱辣出爐。

#### 小秘笈:

- 上等的牛肉是精瘦碎牛肉。
- 給牛肉調味時加入少許水一起攪拌；需一點一點慢慢加，這樣牛肉不會起團。
- 將熱湯倒進湯碗時，一邊加以攪拌，以便讓芹菜和洋蔥味入湯。

#### Ingredients:

- ground beef – 100 g
- egg white – from one egg
- stock – 600 ml
- spring onion – 1 stalk
- ginger – 3 slices
- Chinese parsley (cilantro) – 1 sprig
- tofu – 30 g

#### Seasoning for Soup

- salt – ½ tsp.
- sugar – ¼ tsp.
- light soya sauce – ¼ tsp.

#### Thickening

- cornstarch – 2 Tbsp.
- water – 50 ml.

#### Seasoning for beef

- light soya sauce – 1 tsp.
- sugar – ¼ tsp.
- oil – ½ tsp.
- pepper – a few shakes

#### Method:

- Blend cornstarch and water for thickening.
- Season ground beef.
- Add stock to pot. When boiling, add seasoning for soup and ground beef. Simmer for about 3 minutes.
- Stir in thickening, tofu, and egg white.
- Prepare and shred ginger finely.
- Wash parsley and spring onion. Cut into sections.
- Place shredded ginger, spring onion, and parsley in the soup bowl.
- Pour soup into soup bowl. Serve hot.

#### Tips:

- The best kind of beef is extra lean ground beef.
- Stir in a little water to the seasoned ground beef; add water little by little while stirring, so that the beef won't be lumpy.
- While pouring soup into bowl(s), stir to release the flavor of the cilantro and green onion.



## North Pole - If Women Ruled The World

Written by: Debby Leung

Scientists in Denmark recently discovered that chemical pollutants are affecting the gender of the fetuses of pregnant women in the Northern Hemisphere, especially in Greenland, Canada, Russia, and other areas touching the Arctic Circle. Not only has there been an unexpected plunge in the proportion of boys being born in many areas of the Northern Hemisphere, but twice as many girls as boys are being born in remote communities north of the Arctic Circle. Greenland now has the highest ratio of women population in the world. In a research sample of 480 families in the Russian Arctic, researchers found high levels of hormone-mimicking PCB pollutants in the blood of pregnant women. These PCBs are believed to have been absorbed through a diet of marine animals, which contain high levels of the pollutant. The pollutants are then passed through the placenta of the mother where they either affect the gender of the fetus or possibly kill male fetuses.

## 北極 - 如果世界被女性佔了

Chinese Translation by: June Po

丹麥科學家近日發現一些化學污染物對北半球——特別是住在格陵蘭島，加拿大，蘇聯和其他在北極圈一帶——的婦女所懷的胎兒的性別產生影響，。不單在北半球上很多地區男嬰兒的出生率有意想不到的大副下滑，在北極圈以北的偏遠地區，女嬰的出生率更比男的高上一倍。現在格陵蘭島的女——男比率為全世界最高。一個在蘇聯北極圈以北的地域取樣，樣本達四百八十戶的調查指出，住在那裡的女子，血液裡含有大量的多氯聯苯(PCB)。PCB是一種類似荷爾蒙的化學污染物。有人認為這些化學物質是她們從海產類的食物中吸取的。這些海產食物中含有大量的PCB，而這些化學物進入母親的胎盤，從而影響胎兒的性別或導致男性胎兒死亡。

## Hong Kong -

Written by: Allan Cho

Graffiti artist Tsang Tsou-choi 曾灶財, whose incoherent Chinese calligraphy adorned many public walls throughout Hong Kong, died of heart disease July 15. He was 86. Tsang was once named by Hong Kong Magazine as one of the city's 10 "least influential" people. Formerly deemed a public nuisance, Tsang has now become a cultural relic in Hong Kong history. Calling himself the "King of Kowloon" (九龍皇帝), the unemployed 78-year-old believed that, as rightful heir to Kowloon and Hong Kong, he had the unalienable right to drench the city with his black ink scrawls. His campaign defaced the public property of Hong Kong - including walls, posts, and electricity boxes all over town - for over 40 years. Although Tsang's family ultimately disowned him because they thought he was a public nuisance and mentally unbalanced, in the territory's creative world, the Tsang's calligraphic style has inspired fashion designers, interior decorators, and CD cover artists. His work was eventually recognized by the international art world in 2003 when his work was displayed at the 50th Venice Biennial. He was heralded as "probably the oldest graffiti artist in the world." In 2004, the auction house Sotheby's sold a piece by Mr. Tsang for \$7,000. Tsang's death marks an end of an era for Hong Kong history.

## 香港 -

Chinese Translation by: Joanna Li

曾灶財，一位以其散漫的書法飾滿了香港的牆壁的塗鴉畫家，於7月15日死於心臟病發作，享年86歲。曾灶財曾被香港雜誌命名為市裡十大「最無影響力」的人之一。從前被公眾所厭惡的他現在卻成了香港歷史的文化人物。這位自稱為「九龍皇帝」的78歲無業老人認為，他作為九龍和香港的正式繼承人，有不可剝奪的權利以他的塗鴉畫透整個都市。在超過40年的時間裡，他這項塗鴉運動損害了香港城市裡許多的公物，包括牆壁、郵箱、和電力箱。雖然曾的家庭與他斷絕了關係，認為他是有害社會的渣子並且神經錯亂，但在藝術界當中，曾的書法字體以及風格卻啟發了時裝設計師、室內設計師與光盤封面美術家。他的作品最終在2003年被國際藝術界所肯定，其作品展覽於第50屆威尼斯藝術雙年展。他被稱為「可能是世界上最年長的塗鴉畫家。」2004年，蘇富比(Sotheby)拍賣行以7000元的高價賣出了曾的作品。曾的逝世標誌著香港歷史其中一章的終結。

## Australia Declares War On Feral Pigs

Written by: Bonnie Do

Australia is under a siege of sorts by an estimated 23 million feral pigs. Currently outnumbering Australians, these out-of-control scavengers are causing widespread damage to sugar cane and banana crops, and threatening native wildlife. Government scientists have warned that the pigs are contaminating streams and rivers that run into the Great Barrier Reef, and could also spread exotic diseases, should there ever be an outbreak. In Queensland's rainforests, the pigs are being professionally hunted and trapped, then shot and buried because they are inedible and riddled with disease. In describing the general atmosphere, Paul Smith, a former soldier who served in Iraq, East Timor and Somalia and who runs a hunting business called Boar Busters, says: "It is just like operating in a guerrilla warfare environment." Unintentional advice to would-be revolutionaries: make zig-zagging hoof prints, be messy, and act like an unarmed wild animal.

## 澳洲向野豬宣戰

Chinese Translation by: Louise Lu

澳洲正在被約二千三百萬野豬襲擊，其數目已經超過了澳洲總人口。這群難以克制的野獸毀壞了大面積的甘蔗和香蕉農作物，並威脅到了當地野生動植物的生存。政府的研究人員警告，這些野豬正污染了流向大堡礁的溪水河流，如有瘟疫爆發，還可能會傳出烯有疾病。在昆士蘭州的熱帶雨林中野豬們遭到專業的獵捕，射殺和掩埋，因為它們不適合食用而且帶有很多病菌。Paul Smith，一位曾在伊拉克、東帝汶島、索馬裡服役的士兵，開了一家專司捕獵，命名為Boar Busters的公司。他這樣形容總體的局勢道：「這就像在打一場危機四伏的游擊戰。」給即將上演的革命家一個建議：之字形地行走留下足印，把自己變得污穢不堪，像一隻沒有武器的野獸一般就行了。

## Thailand - Hello Kitty Puts Men to Shame

Written by: Jovert Guy

Over the years, Sanrio's Hello Kitty has been a trademark of cuteness, festooning everything from stationery and lunchboxes to kitchen appliances and automobiles. The cartoon cat has starred in several animated series and been featured in a chain of video games. She has even been used in books intended to help teach manners to children. Now the round-faced white cat with a red ribbon on her head is facing her most ambitious endeavor yet: disciplining Thai cops who litter, arrive late for work, or park their car where they aren't supposed to. Since August, Thai police officers who commit such minor misdemeanors have been forced to sport a hot pink armband with embroidery of Hello Kitty sitting atop two large hearts. Explaining the rationale behind the novel form of punishment, Thai police colonel Pongpat Chayaphan said, "[Hello] Kitty is a cute icon for young girls. It's not something macho police officers want covering their biceps."

## 泰國

Chinese Translation by: Henry Ho

不知不覺，Hello Kitty 已變成了「可愛」的象徵。它無處不在 - 在文具上，在飯盒上，在廚具上，甚至在汽車上都可以看到它。那隻卡通貓在不同卡通片裏當主角，而且在一系列電子遊戲中出現過。她甚至出現在書本中，用來教導兒童禮儀。今次，那隻圓面紅絲帶的卡通貓要當一個它畢生中最有志向的角色 - 懲罰一些不守規矩的泰國警察。例如他們亂拋垃圾，遲到上班，或在禁區裏停車。那條法例已在八月開始實行了；任何犯了輕微過失的泰國警察，必須戴上鮮粉紅的臂章，上面繡著Hello Kitty 坐著兩個大紅心的圖案。泰國的警察上校Pongpat Chayaphan對這新奇的懲罰制度解釋說：「Hello Kitty 本來是嬌滴滴的少女們的可愛玩意。那些雄糾糾的猛男警察當然不想把它配在臂上。」



USA - “Desperate for Attention”

Written by: Allan Cho

A scene in Desperate Housewives that questioned the medical education system in the Philippines has triggered an international uproar. After fielding thousands of angry calls over a punchline in Sunday night’s season premiere of the show, ABC Network issued an apology. In the scene, desperate housewife Susan (played by Teri Hatcher), goes for a medical checkup and is shocked when the doctor suggests she may be starting menopause. “Listen, Susan, I know for a lot of women the word ‘menopause’ has negative connotations,” the gynecologist tells her. Susan, known for faux pas, replies: “Ok, before we go any further, can I check these diplomas? Just to make sure they aren’t, like, from some med school in the Philippines?” ABC said it didn’t know how many complaints came in by telephone, but an online petition demanding an apology has more than 30,000 names. Among those who complained was the Filipino Consul General in Los Angeles, Mary Jo Bernardo Aragon, who pointed out that the U.S. recognizes the students of Filipino medical and nursing schools and demands no additional training.

美國 - 渴望被關注

Chinese Translation by Fei Ren

在《欲望主婦》中的一個場景裡，關於質疑菲律賓醫療教學系統的問題在國際上引起軒然大波。因在電視節目中出現一句精彩對白，ABC電視接到上千個表示憤慨的電話。之后，ABC電視網公開道歉。在那個場景中，「欲望主婦」蘇珊（Teri Hatcher飾）去做身體檢查的時候，很吃驚的聽醫生說她已經進入更年期。「聽著，蘇珊，我知道更年期對大多數女士來說有一定的消極含義。」婦產科醫生說。向來以有失檢點而出名的蘇珊回答道：「且慢，在我們未進一步討論之前，先讓我檢查一下你這些畢業文憑，行嗎？我只是想確定一下它們不是從，比如說，菲律賓的甚麼醫學院發出的。」ABC聲稱不知道來電投訴的人數，但是網上要求ABC道歉的人數超過三萬人。在這些投訴者中，有來自洛杉磯菲律賓領事館的顧問，他指出，美國認可從菲律賓醫學院或護理院的畢業生，而沒有附加進一步訓練的要求。

China - Universities Restrict Gaming

Written by: Mark Lee

In an attempt to prevent internet gaming from ruining students’ academic careers, Zhejiang University, Nanjing University, and Shanghai Jiaotong University have barred freshmen from bringing computers to school. Since the moratorium on computer possession also only applies to first year students, it unfortunately does little to prevent students from, upon reaching their second year, bringing computers and engaging in all-day gaming sessions. In addition, recent surveys indicate that students can still get their fix at many of the nearby cybercafés. In a small poll of 15 students, 12 admitted to failing exams as a result of their gaming, and nine said they only brought computers to school to play games. Critics suggest that the universities should focus on helping students overcome their habits, rather than simply putting off the inevitable.

中國 - 大學抵制電腦遊戲

Chinese Translation by: Louise Lu

為防止學生因沉迷於網絡遊戲而荒廢學業，浙江大學、南京大學、上海交通大學都禁止大一新生把電腦帶進學校。不幸的是這項規定收效甚微。由於校規只對大一學生有效，學生進入大二之後仍然會帶電腦上學，並天天把時光荒廢在電腦遊戲上。此外最近的調查表明，學生們依然可以到學校附近眾多的網吧玩電腦遊戲，滿足他們的玩癮。在一個小調查中，十五人中十二人承認曾因沉湎於遊戲而考試不合格，九人說把電腦帶到學校只是為了玩遊戲。評論員認為大學應把精力放在幫助學生戒掉這玩癮，而非推遲學生把電腦帶到學校這一必然發生的事。

Taiwan - Bovine Bones in Dental Work

Written by: Stephen Ullstrom

Cow bones are most likely far from people’s minds when they go to get their teeth fixed. However, when it comes to dental implant treatment, bovine bone is one of the options for the bone grafting required to regenerate lost bone and tissue. According to the Department of Health (DOH), all such bone use is currently illegal in Taiwan, as government inspection and approval is first needed and no approval has yet been given. The announcement followed on the heels of an accusation from Kuomintang Legislator Chu Chun-hsiao, who claims that about 30 percent of dental clinics in Taiwan use bovine bone graft material obtained from countries like the United States, where there is mad cow disease. The legislator claims that using such bones would expose patients to that disease. Ping Ming-hsing, from the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine’s Animal Quarantine Division, says that while there is no evidence that bovine bone grafts would transmit mad cow disease, the government should still be careful. The government agreed, and under the law for “unlawful medical devices”, bovine graft offenders will face up to three years’ imprisonment and a maximum fine of NT\$100,000.

台灣 - 牛骨在牙科的運用

Chinese Translation by: Fei Ren

人們很難在修牙的時候把牛骨和牙齒聯想到一起。然而，當在牙科移植治療的時候，牛骨就是再生退化的骨骼和組織的移植材料之一。公共衛生局稱，在台灣，所有用牛骨作為牙齒移植材料都是不合法的，因為這些物料首先要得到政府的檢驗和批准，而政府尚未批准使用這些物料。衛生局的聲明是緊跟著國民黨議員朱俊曉的指控而發出的。朱俊曉說，在台灣，30%左右的牙醫診所所用的牛骨移植材料，都來自美國等有瘋牛病的國家。這位議員聲稱用這些牛骨可能會把瘋牛病傳染給接受移植的病人。來自動植物衛生檢驗和動物隔離檢驗局的Ping Ming-hsing還說，盡管目前還沒有証據表明牛骨移植會傳播瘋牛病，但政府還是應該小心。政府亦同意這說法。根據管制「不合法的醫療器材」的法例，非法使用牛骨移植材料者將面臨3年以上監禁和100,000台幣的最高罰款。

Hong Kong - Fracas Over Pier Demolition

Written by: Jackie CK Cheung

Despite court challenges and hunger strikes, protesters were unable to save a British colonial-era pier known as Queen’s Pier from demolition. The High Court of Hong Kong ruled that the government did not act inappropriately in its handling of the dismantlement of the pier, and thus the government could go ahead with its demolition plans. Conservationist activists wanted to save the pier from being demolished and turned into a highway and shopping centre, citing its cultural value and contribution to the heritage of Hong Kong. Some dedicated activists went as far as staging a hunger strike in protest on the pier, refusing to leave until forcibly led away by police officers. The current reincarnation of the pier, which was frequented by former Governors and British monarchs, was built in 1954, primarily for ceremonial purposes.

香港 - 皇后碼頭清拆事件

Chinese Translation by: Selina Pang

儘管他們上訴及進行絕食，示威人士最終還是不能阻止香港政府清拆香港在殖民地時期所興建的皇后碼頭。香港高等法院裁定香港政府在清拆皇后碼頭一事上沒有處事不當，批准香港政府繼續進行清拆工作。活躍的保育人士本想保留皇后碼頭，避免它改建成高速公路和購物中心，讓它繼續呈示它的文化價值和對香港傳統遺產的貢獻。有一些激進的保育份子更進行絕食行動以示不滿，而且死守在皇后碼頭上，最後被警方強行拖走。現時的碼頭舊址建於一九五四年，主要作重要儀式的用途，曾是香港總督和英國君主登岸的地方。



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