4 楼通道

Conejo Chinese Cultural Association Newsletter





Conejo Chinese Cultural Association & Thousand Oaks Chinese School 1728 Moorpark Road, Box #416, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Lim's SAT

TEACHING STAFF: Ms. Smith. Mr. Emmett, Ms. Lincoln. Ms. Scariano, Ms. Whitmarsh, Mr. Baher, Mr. Enrico

8521 RESEDA BLVD, NORTHRIDGE

SAT 挑戰班

目標: 1400-1600 分

SATI

英數密集加強班

PSAT

(800分) (邏輯思考) Verbal

(800分) 學) Math

作) Writing (800分) CHI

> Total (2400分)

SAT II & AP TEST

考前衝刺班

Writing (寫作·文法)

Math IC & HC / Calculus

Chemistry (化學)

Biology (生物)

Physics (物理)

英文跳級班

*Writing (寫作技巧)

*Vocabulary (單字)

*Reading (閱讀)

*Speech (演講)

"Math

(5-7年級)分班

數學

數學精修班

- * Pre-Algebra * Algebra I

- * Math Analysis * Trigonometry
- * Pre-Calculus
- * Calculus AB & BC

代數、幾何、三角、微積分

每週免費SAT模擬式考試 高薪聘請多位有經驗講師

實現您的夢想

輔導您踏入理想學府!

師資陣容堅強

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干橡通訊不是一本專業出版人的專業刊物,以前不是,以後也不會是。干橡通訊是一本康谷華人努力於地區報導、聯繫與作品的平實刊物,以前如此,以後也是如此。自十七年前開創時寥寥數頁的消息報,發展到近期包羅萬象的"小書"。人力、費用的演變前後大大不同,但編輯者背後的用心費心,自始迄今未變。

自一九九九年秋期起,千椽通訊成員根據功能規劃為數個工作組、各司所職,對刊物也作了 大幅度的新嘗試;版面由右直式改為左橫式,開闢長期專欄、設立主題青少年工作室、主動介紹 各個康谷團體、擴大發行面並登上網路。廣告組的策略出擊成功使千椽通訊開始盈餘,在財務上 不再捉襟見肘;讀者的正面回應,也奠定了日後發展的作業架橫與基礎。

二零零零年春期,封面重新調整、裝訂改針釘為膠著、增關新春特輯、畢業生園地、專欄特 約稿更為多元化,自此,千樣通訊邁入百頁刊物,發行量也突破八百份。同時,千樣通訊的成員 也開始世代交替,發掘新人,培養編輯成員,主編年換,老人漸退居二線。對於重要議題,則群 策群力,共同商議決定。

二零零零年秋期後,每一期您都可感覺到不同的改變與創新,均衡發展,本著大眾化、多元 化的原則,廣度與深度期期增加。本期,您又可以看到更多心血的呈現:電腦排版的改進,涵蓋 兩岸懷情動人之文章,每篇文章卷頭加入的引文等,在在可以見編輯群的苦心與用心。

這期干橡通訊,您可以看到康谷華協、中文學校、家長會三位一體各新領導者對自己這一年任內的展望、投入、期待的新貌與全力以赴的許諾。當您讀完「專根之旅—臺灣與中國」,在心底處是否更為我們下一代學習中華文化的投入而欣慰?看兒女成長是喜悅,當他們也將離家展超高飛時,在你深深的記憶裡,「那一年我離家」的子女心與今日子女離家的父母情,兩相對照,是否讓你更珍惜所愛?無論是海外遊子或是居美新移民,「心靈彼處」,過去有太多難忘;有「難忘的老師」,有割不斷的「糖廠憶舊」,有「心目中永遠的聖賢」,有濃濃的「鄉情」,有苦澀亦有甘甜,「憶當年,我心依舊」,尊往事,如秋風吹夢。

我們「住在加州」,但您可常走進「山水」、溶入「新音」,細細觀察圍繞周遭的小生命?大地本是「樂」章,可聽可聞可賞,就看您如何的「聯想」。如你有任何對自然的禮讚,不妨藉著「浦公英」,隨風飄天涯,也希望有日它也能帶回更多的「異國鄉情」。講到情,夫妻婚前,「莫辨福积」,眼裡只見西施王子。但婚後,妻卻忘了即使讓先生餐餐「佐魚」有個「健康」體魄,又怎可強求「家有能工巧匠」?恐怕除了徒增「失眠」,實難以「七快八快愉快」;先生則常常與妻論理「講理」,如此「斯人論」政,恐怕適得其「反」,屆時只得向哲人「桑塔耶那」夢中請益了。

前路,永遠充滿了挑戰。最大的挑戰就是讓不同年齡、背景的讀者,能渴望有一本千樣通訊 在手,讓她不只向您述說康谷華人區的種種、也讓刊裡的文章使您如沐春風。如此多年,通訊路 上,一步步走來。今天,我們要您的批評與鼓勵,邀請您從讀者變成作者,與我們攜乎共進。

編輯室:本刊付梓前夕,恰是美國九一一事件一周月。我們哀悼數千名無辜百姓的傷亡,也控訴恐怖份子令人變指的襲擊。我們支持美國政府懲制頑凶,也絕對實成恐怖主義不容姑息,正義方得申張。但在這悲劇之後,我們也希望表達維持世界和平長治久安之計,不是無止境的以戈止戈、以暴易暴!我們痛心當今世界實已沉痾在身,我們也深切體會到全球已如一個小村落般緊密聯繫,唇齒相依。我們需要以更大的包容,在新的世界秩序中超越種族、宗教、文化、國家等偏見。世界和平的主要戰場不在阿富汗,而是在人類的心靈深處。願每個人獲得勇氣,去朝向自心深處觀看,通過反省,人類才能獲得真正痊愈。

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www.ccca-tocs.org



華人社會的展望 … 會長的話

周天祥

康谷華協以服務華人和推廣中華文化為宗旨。華協的組織章程可由網路下載審閱。華協的網址是:www.ccca-tocs.org.

華協的各項活動均由熱心理事們所組的執行小組籌劃負責。執行活動小組服務及活動包括:通訊,教育,康樂,籌款,書老服務,社區服務,及特定活動。每位華協理事都是由康谷華協會員選舉產生。理事及會長均為義務制。

康谷華協是由社區華人共同組成,華協中最大的一個組織成員就是千橡中文學校、在歷屆校長,老師,學校行政人員和家長會的努力下、中文學校的成績斐然、校內師資教材不但年年提昇更進,校際比賽不論是於文於武,亦年年大有斬獲。今年入學報名人數的陡然上升,就是社區外,中西人士慕名前來最好的見證。而這次 911 災變、中文學的老師學生們自動自發的募款賑災更顯示了華人子女的愛心和使命感。康谷社區內除了中文學校外、並有許多以華人為主的社團、譬如華人青年交響樂團、國樂團,合唱團和華人健言社等團體。這些社團並非華協的正式組織,他們的存在,卻彰顯了康谷華人在社區內的多元化、並顯示在大家多年的努力下,今天華人在康谷已紮下一個健全的基礎。

康谷是我們共同生活的社區。這裡一切的發展皆與我們息息相關。社區的進步須靠社區內每一位華人的努力,今天華人在社區內的人數日增,提升華人在社區內的力量、維護華人的權益相形上也日漸重要。人說:羅馬不是一天造成的。而提昇華人在社區的代表性也不是短期可達成的。至於康谷中華文化協會如前所述是一個非常精簡的組織,協會理事也是由華人朋友在公餘之暇義務任職,所以如要提昇我們的影響力就必須要靠每一位朋友的參與和努力。

這裡所講的僅是個人的一點淺見,今天我們可以由參加學校的 PTA 和社區的 Home Owner Association Committee 開始,到社區內各項公益活動如 Avon Walk for Breast Cancer,美國防癌協會的 Relay for Life, Multiple Sclerosis Walk,希望將來也能在社區或市民委員會看到我們華人朋友的參與。

盱衡現狀,展望未來,今日的辛勤耕耘,必將在明日微笑豐收。

長江後浪推前浪…前任會長的話

劉存熙

人生從某種角度看來,就像海浪一般,一波推一波。

來美讀研究所時,與即將讀幼稚園的姪女同一班飛機,如今姪女亦進了研究所。

網球名將 Pete Sampras 赢得第一次大賽猶如昨日,今日換了 Lleyton Hewitt 享受那初勝的滋味。公司裡年輕職員談到 80's 年代的流行曲時,視之為老歌。Oldies 對我來說則是 50's 年代和 60's 年代。幼時,無法體會兒童是國家的未來主人翁。一轉眼,許多當年的兒童已擔任今日的要職。最刺激的例子是 GE 新任的 CEO 乃與我同年。

康谷華協的波浪,也在一波推一波。理事、會長不斷的新人換舊人。去年是接棒人,今年乃是傳棒人。一條路有先走之人,後走之人。無論先後,都是同一條路。

昨天曾是今天,明天將變今天。好好過今天的人自然便有充實的每一天。

勸君不再嘆息那長江後浪推前浪!

莫忘了,後浪亦將變前浪…

珍惜今天!

CCCA PROFIT & LOSS JULY 01, 2000 TO JUNE 30, 2001

DESCRIPTIONS	Income	Expense	Balance
Member Fee	\$3,270.00		\$3,270.00
Interest Income	\$36.76		\$36.76
Chinese New Year Event	\$10,567. 6 2	\$9,159.90	\$1,407.72
Donations	\$100.00		\$100.00
Mother's Day Party 2000	\$50.00	\$244.30	-\$194.30
Newsletter Advertisement	\$7,975.00	\$7,859.96	\$115.04
Camping 5/2001	\$2,330.00	\$2,330.00	\$0.00
Getty Museum Tour for Senior	\$220.00	\$425.00	-\$205.00
Ski Camp 2000 Big Bear	\$4,300.00	\$4,312.60	-\$12.60
Scrips Sales	\$92,782.00	\$88,433.40	\$4,348.60
Accountant Fees	\$1,418.00	\$2,336.00	-\$918.00
Misc		\$272.73	-\$272.73
Election Expenses		\$492.17	-\$492.17
Gift-For Retired Directors		\$534.60	-\$534.60
Farmers Insurance		\$262.00	-\$262.00
Board Meetings		\$714.96	-\$714.96
Hiking		\$93.13	-\$93 .13
Event at T.O. Library& Other		\$85.20	-\$85.20
Mall Box Rental		\$75.00	-\$75.00
Scholarship		\$2,185.00	-\$2,185.00
Scholarship-Movie Tickets		\$85.56	-\$85.56
Tax-State		\$10.00	-\$10.00
Teacher Appreciation		\$820.00	-\$820.00
Year End Picnic Raffles Tickets		\$100.00	-\$100.00
Web Site		\$215.58	-\$215.58
TOTAL	\$123,049.38	\$121,047.09	\$2,002.29
Book Balance 07/01/2000 *		\$14,184.29	
Profits for 2000-2001	•	\$2,002.29	
Book Balance 06/30/2001 *	•	\$16,186.58	

^{*}Book balance included scholarship fund from Henry Chang for \$260.00 and Joseph Hsiou for \$750.00

今年本校的註冊學生人數已超過 500 人, 所開課程共計 26 班語文課與 15 個選修科目, 聘請老師高達 50 位,較往年成長許多,規模漸 具、幾欲直追一般正規學校。

我願藉此機會略抒我對校務經營的幾項理念,盼望能拋磚引玉,和大家互換經驗與心得。

二、承繼現有中文學校行政系統---

使其更加制度化與專業化,以提高行政效率。學校行政人員是由一群熱心海外中文教育,任勞任怨的家長們所組成的,他們為了使學生有好的學習環境使老師們得到更多的協助,他們無私地投注了大量的時

間和精力,近年來學生人數增加,學校行 政工作日趨繁重,我們已將註冊程序納入 中文電腦作業,不但省時且正確,更能保 持學生資料的完整。

三、增加教學方式生動活潑性

四、加強師資培訓---

為現有教師提供進修機會同時為將來儲備中文教師人才。千橡的老師陣容強大,但為了提昇教學的素質,老師們需要不斷地進修及吸取新的知識,今年我們繼續鼓勵老師們參加南加州中文學校聯合舉辦的教師研習會。另外也計劃舉行校內及校際性的教學交流與觀摩。

五、促進行政、教務、家長會、康谷中華文化 協會四者間的互動保持密切溝通——

干橡中文學校一向得到康谷華協的大力支持,選有家長會的熱心協助搭配,他們每週賣便當,殷勤的為老師們影印教材與作業,再加上圖書館之服務與 Scrip 之推銷,以及年度的教師節、謝師宴等等。其服務之對象除了學校及學生外,更推廣到家長間之互動聯繫,希望今年一如往常,大家能同心協力分工合作,好使學校能日新又新。

干橡中文學校在康谷的華人社區中扮演了 非常重要的角色,今年夏天我參加中文學校聯 合會講習會時,其他學校的人提到千橡,都讚不絕口,他們的印象不外千橡中文學校制度齊全,組織完備,人才濟濟等等。這些都是歷屆校長,家長與教師們努力耕耘的結果。

我深以身為千椽的一份子為榮。盼望以"真情投入,全力以赴"的精神,為學生與校務奉獻,以期不負大家的重託。

千橡中文學校財務報表

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2001

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS CASH	83,105.86	
OTHER	1,316.81	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		84,422.67
FIXED ASSETS		
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	719.02	
EQUIPMENTS	11,192.12	
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	470.73	
ACCUM DEPRECIATION -EQUIPMENT	(10,021.35)	
HP LASERJET	1100 416.75	
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		2,777.27
TOTAL ASSETS		87,199.94
LIABILITIES & C	CAPITAL	
LIABILITIES		
SCHOLARSHIPS TO DISTRIBUTE		
SCHOLARSHIP FUND	7,450.00	
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND	500.00	
TOTAL SCHOLAR/BUILDING FUND		7,950.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,950.00
CAPITAL		
RETAINED EARNINGS	69,814.09	
TOTAL CAPITAL	***	69,814.09
IO IAD CALITAL		•
NET INCOME (LOSS)	9,435.85	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL		87,199.94

一卸下校長的職位,就收到學校老師、家 長會及學生們送我的「退休」紀念品,是我所 收到最值得珍藏的禮物。

我非常喜歡學生們送给我的「超級大謝卡」 ,裡面有同學們的簽名和獨特小圖案。見名如見 人,一個個那麼熟悉、親切、可愛,看著學生們 一天天成長、健壯,很珍惜與學生們教學相長的 時光。千橡正孕育著許許多多未來的領袖,每位 學生都是可造之才,希望每位學生都能發揮自我 才能,有自信、樂觀、進取的成長。

另一項珍藏品即是家長會會長萬培姆在謝師宴上,別出心裁,用 Polaroid 照相機現場製作出來的「千橡英雄榜」—— 一本網羅了所有千橡風雲人物的親筆簽名和玉照,其中包括了康谷華人協會會長、千橡中文學校教師、行政人員、家長會會長、各理事、各班級家長代表及他們偉大的另一半。

另外一張由莫逢娟老師製作的卡片,裡面

有各位老師的親筆簽名,也是我百看不厭的一 張卡片,我非常珍惜,也懷念與老師們共處的 時光,希望我們友誼永存。

回顧這一年,有幸與熱心教育和公益活動的同伴們一起共事,一同為全校學生們服務, 共同努力所創造的成就是往後甜美快樂的回憶。謝謝各位給我服務的機會,讓我考驗自己、 充實自己,「逼」我自己成功,這一年的經歷豐 富了我的一生。

謝謝大家給我的禮物,幫我開啟記憶的匣子,讓我瀏覽著點滴珍藏,回味我人生旅途中 光輝燦爛的一頁。

千像中文學校已有二十六年的歷史,感謝 歷屆校長們的辛苦經營,更要感謝蔡友文女士 接任下一年度的校長職務,希望千樣繼續保持 優良傳統,不分彼此,共同為我們的下一代造 福。祝福我們的學校不斷進步,成功!

「逼」是長了腳的「一口田」。

「一口田」旁邊有神的保佑,是「福」。

「一口田」上面加個屋頂,是「富」。

「一口田」長了腳,要你行動,要你進取。

去得那「一口田」,就是「逼」。

「所幸世界上有『逼』這件事,我們才能超越自己,完成超出自己能力的事。」

採於 劉墉的文字新解「遙你成功」

相片集錦



千橡中文學校 2000-2001 學年度教職員



演講、詩詞朗誦比賽隊友合影



南加州華美運動會 代表千線中文學校多開心

當萬培娟通知我:「妳被選上家長會會長了」,我著實辦了一跳,怎麼可能? 我只是隨意說願意幫幫忙,怎麼「好』事真的臨頭了。朋友鼓勵地說:「選妳是害了妳,不選妳又不給面子」,看來為了面子也得撑下來了,好在萬培娟、藍芸樂當我的顧問,再看看華協的會長周天祥和中文學校藥友文校長,又都是好相與的夥伴,想來這會長之路該不會太艱難吧!事到如今我只有感謝各位家長給我這個替大家服務的機會。

家長會的原動力都是為了孩子,也因此使 得家長會年年都在為學校、家長和孩子們,提 供更好的服務而努力。理事們共同的理念是協 助學校與家長的溝通,提供各種活動,使小朋 友們能在學習中文之餘,又能玩得愉快,吃得 開心。

經過無數的理事會議,我們擬定了多項活動。如新學期的迎新,頭三周我們準備了點心、茶水招待,教師節準備了禮物贈送老師,還 有萬聖節的化妝遊行,繼而明年春天的華人運 為了舉辦活動有充裕的基金,家長會增加了上等乾貨義賣,理事們將不怕遠、不怕累的進貨,來方便各位家長選購。大華禮券也是我們重要的基金來源,希望各位繼續支持。每每看到各種活動進行時熱滾滾的場面,就深深體會我們理事為誰辛苦、為誰忙的熱忱,相信在理事們同心協力及家長們熱心參與下,一定能為學校與學生將我們的任務,圓滿達成。



山水新音李可染

張棠



清末到民國,歷來被尊為畫壇主流的中國山水畫,因陳陳 相襲,了無新意,而日趨末路。

就在此沉悶無味,了無生氣之際,李可染跋山涉水,征途萬里,到山林中、生活中去實地寫生,成功的創造出清新、生動、具有真情實感的新山水,給死氣沈沈的中國山水畫壇帶來一股清流。他強勁而清新的畫風,很快的風靡了全中國,震憾了中外藝術界,在國內外都發生了極大的影響。他也因此對現代中國山水畫,作出了巨大的貢獻。

李可染畫的「牛和牧童」,也獨步藝壇,自成一派。他用筆果敢、簡淡、灑脫。在他的畫中, 人與自然和而為一,他的牛和牧童所表現出來的童稚之心,最為動人,深為人們所喜愛。

李可染的生平

1907年(光緒三十三年)3月26日,李可 染出生於江蘇省徐州市的一間茅草房中。他父 親原是徐州附近鄉下的窮苦農民,年輕時逃荒 到徐州,起初以打魚為生,以後學作廚師,省 吃儉用積了錢,就和弟弟開了一間家庭式的餐館。

他父母都不識字,母親連名字也沒有,哥哥姐姐也都早早輟學在家幫忙生計。李可染在家排行第三,當他出生的時候,他家的餐館生意已經不錯了,他七歲時,他父親送他到同巷的私塾讀書,十歲,又送他進新式學校就讀,他小學的圖畫老師王琴舫,見他聰慧好學,就以「孺子可教,素質可染」,替他改名「可染」,從此以後,他就以「可染」為名了。

李可染對藝術的與趣極廣,無論繪畫、書 法、戲曲、音樂、雜技都叫他著迷。他十一歲 時迷上戲曲,只要聽到街上傳來的二胡聲,他 就會激動得心跳。他求他父親買一把舊胡琴给他,他跟在賣唱的乞丐後面,聽他們拉琴,默記指法,然後回家練習。李可染的胡琴拉得很好,所以他後來的兩位妻子,都是因為替她們唱京戲伴奏而締結的「胡琴姻緣」。

他十六歲 (1923) 小學畢業,赴上海求學, 進入「上海美術專科學校」初中部,潘天壽、 諸聞韻都作過他的老師。十八歲,他美專畢業 ,回到家鄉徐州,擔任小學的美術老師。

李可染二十二歲時,決定報考「西湖國立藝術院」油畫研究班。他一到杭州,就碰到從山東來的張眺,也是來考油畫研究班的。兩人就在西湖邊找了一間最便宜的房子住了下來,李可染以前沒有學過油畫,張眺就帶他去買油畫材料,又帶他到西湖畫風景,就這樣一連畫了十幾天,他就去參加考試了。考試時要畫真人大小的人體畫,他畫了生平第一幅人體油畫

,居然被林風眠校長「破例」錄取,原來被錄 取的八名研究生中,只有他一個人是初中畢業 生。

在西湖藝術院,教素描的老師是法國人「 克羅多」教授,李可染認為自己的素描是全班 最差的,所以到交素描畫的時候,他都故意把 自己的畫反點著,等教授走到了面,才很不 好意思的把畫翻過來給他看。為了趕上其他同 學,他每天天不完就起來練習,並刻意在畫架 上寫一個「王」字,是「也」的意思, 表示說 畫不如死,結果在學期結束的,他的素描 ,果真被克羅多教授評為全院第一。

1930年,李可染參加了「西湖一八藝社」,並參加該社在上海舉辦的第二次畫展。「一八藝社」成立於民國十八年,由西湖國立藝術院十八名學生所發起,因此稱「一八藝社」,後來由於共產黨員的加入,「一八藝社」很快的變成了左傾的學生團體,張眺是共產黨員,受到他的牽連,李可染和其他五名學生也被學校開除了。

被學校開除後,1932年李可染在徐州市「 民眾教育館」找到工作,擔任美術幹事,並在 徐州私立藝專教課。因受到魯迅的影響,他與 藝專同事成立「黑白畫會」,推廣木刻運動。日 軍侵略上海後,李可染與「教育館」同事辦抗 日畫報,又一起走上街頭,畫抗日宣傳畫,揭 露日軍的暴行。

1938年國共合作,李可染三十一歲,他到武漢,參加郭沫若領導的「國民政府軍事委員會第三廳」的抗日宣傳工作。十月,武漢失守,李可染告別有孕在身的妻子,隨「三廳」同事輾轉從長沙、桂林、貴州,在 1939 年初到達重慶。四月他從上海轉來的信件得知,他心堂的妻子,蘇城,在生第三子後患猩紅熱不治去世,李可染悲痛逾常,深受刺激,從此他患上了失眠症和高血壓。

不久國共合作破裂,第三廳改組為「文化 工作委員會」,李可染開始恢復水墨和水彩畫的 創作。一次一個海外團體到重慶參觀,接待單位借李可染的水彩畫去怖置會場,徐悲鴻看到他的畫,主動寫信給他,要以自己的作品和他交換,使他非常感動,徐悲鴻對李可染的畫非常欣賞,稱讚他:「獨標新韻,奇趣洋溢」。

1943 年,「重慶國立藝專」校長陳之佛請 他擔任中國畫講師,在春節聯散晚會上,李可 染為雕塑系學生鄒佩珠京劇伴奏,三月後鄒佩 珠畢業,俩人結為連理。那一年,李可染三十 六歲。

1945年八月日本無條件投降。第二年,三十九歲的李可染,接受校長徐悲鴻的邀請,去北平國立藝專任教。到了北平,李可染帶他二十幅作品拜訪齊白石,齊白石見畫甚為欣賞,馬上收他為弟子,同年他又拜師黃賓虹,從黃賓虹那裡,他學到用「積墨法」來表現中國畫的層次。

在當時極寒冷的空氣中,李可染以積極的 態度來回應挑戰,他提出:「深入生活來汲取 為人民服務的新內容,再從新內容產生新的表 現形式」。

為了實踐「深入生活,來汲取為人民服務的新內容」,他從 1950 到 1966 文化大革命爆發之前,馬不停蹄,四處考察與旅行寫生,終於創造出劃時代的新風格。

1950 和 1952 年李可染参加石窟考察團, 到大同雲岡,甘肅永靖炳陵石窟等地考察,這 些考察豐富了他對傳統文化的知識,也增強了 他對繼承和發揚傳統文化的責任感。

1954 和 1956 年,他連續兩年去長途旅行 寫生,這兩次的寫生,更是他日後新風格形成 的一個重要關鍵。

第一次,他與張仃,羅銘兩教授結伴,經無錫、蘇州、杭州、紹興、富春江、黃山,歷時三月,回來後,在北京北海公園悅心殿,舉辦三人畫展,李可染的作品最多,約四十幅,佔全部展出作品的一半。

1956年與學生黃潤華到南方作第二次的長途旅行寫生,經江蘇、浙江、安徽、湖南、四川五省,歷時八月,這次寫生對他風格的改變極為重要,他曾經說過:「沒有 1956 年,就沒有後來的作品」。

1957 年他與關良應邀訪東德,歷時四月, 在訪問其間,他創作了一些當地的風景寫生, 探索多層次及逆光的表現方法,「麥森教堂」「 古老磨坊」都是這次旅行的代表作,柏林藝術 科學院為他和關良舉辦聯合畫展。

1959 年李可染帶學生赴廣西桂林,創作了一批桂林山水,日後「桂林山水勝境」成了他重要的創作題材,也成了其他畫家極為喜愛的新題材。

同年他在北京舉辦「江山如此多嬌」為題的李可染山水寫生個展,展出他 1954 到 1959的作品 117 幅。隨後又在上海、天津、南京、武漢、廣州、重慶、西安等地巡迴展出,這次的巡迴展受到一致的好評,但也受到「江山如此多黑」的批評。

1960年,他開始對他的的寫生作品提煉加工,稱之為「採一煉十」法,他說創作有如採鐵煉鋼,要經過十次以上的反覆提煉才行。經過「採一煉十」的提煉再提煉,他創作出「濰江煙雨」、「萬山紅遍」等令人耳目一新的作品

1966 年文化大革命爆發。五十九歲的李可 築,被批鬥後關進牛棚,二年後被放了出來, 回到人民群眾中去接受監督改造。1970年,李可染六十三歲,又被下放到湖北省丹江口農場去勞動改造,開始是下田拔草,後來被調為傳達室的電話接線員。

在美國總統尼克森訪華之前的半年,李可 染忽然被調回北京,為外交部畫畫。1972年李 可染為民族飯店作大幅山水「漓江」,費時一年 。次年又為外交部作六公尺巨幅山水「陽朔勝 景圖」,歷時三個月,這都是他的嘔心瀝血之作 ,是他晚期風格成熟時期的代表作。

1974年,李可染受到四人幫的批判,他的「鴻江」被打為黑畫,他的精神受到嚴重的摧殘,因高血壓發作而引起了失語症,半年後才慢慢恢復說話的能力。

1976 四人幫被粉碎後,李可染已經七十歲,他仍然決心從零開始,重新再攀高峰,他特別請篆刻家為他刻了「白髮學童」,及「七十始知無知」兩印來表示他的決心。

1989 年六月四日發生天安門流血慘案,率可染捐三萬元給靜坐絕食的學生。12 月 5 日國家文化部的人來看李可染,在談話之中,李可染忽然臉色蒼白,心臟病發作而辭世,享年八十二歲。

李可染畫牛

李可染一生爱牛,也最爱畫牛。

抗日時期,李可染在「重慶國立藝專」教書時,住在金剛坡下的一個農人家中,住房的隔壁就是牛棚,牛棚裡養著一隻大青牛,他日日與牛為伍,觀其行聽其聲,他為牛的品性所震撼,因「崇其性而愛其形」,一生畫牛不止,也因為對牛的崇拜,他特別將自己的畫室命名為「師牛堂」。

牛和牧童,是李可染四十年代以後僅次於 山水的重頭戲,他創立了一種獨特的表現方法 ,在畫中「牛和牧童」是他的化身,人與自然 和諧一致。 他的牛與牧童之所以迷人,在於牛與兒童 的天真無邪,他的畫創造了黑與白,面與線, 大與小,粗豪與俏皮等的對照。他的創作給世 界帶來一批人見人愛的藝術珍品。

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七八 牧童騎牛過河 李可染臺 Fording the Stream

心靈彼處

朱易歷

時間靜靜佇立,賓客的咖啡香與奶茶味揉和體溫,蝕刻......



百年來房產幾度易手,新主人表示這間小 而美的涼亭屋真能喚起往日情懷,但願依樣畫 葫蘆重回舊日情境,只是如今已無成排的僕歐 隊伍來支援上個世紀奢侈生活方式!

時間靜靜佇立,實客的咖啡香與奶茶味 揉和體溫,蝕刻在泛黃卡片掛在牆上,從字裏 行間依稀聽到欣喜的腳步聲紛至沓來,一隊紅 粉兵團應女主人依莉沙白召喚,到那臨海而立 四面是窗,幾可把大海精氣盡吸入屋的涼亭, 登時涼亭瀕臨擠爆邊緣,好似傾刻間有蹈海之 危,事實上它穩坐海礁固若金湯,涼亭因而備 受禮讚,一屋子笑聲四溢,相信過境的浪花和 好奇的海鳥都會記得涼亭盛日,可不是?

當昔日的喧嘩已成歷史灰爐,唯一不變的 是忠誠的海濤恆久扣門,無憂的海鳥低飛掠窗 而過,啊!百年前那些歡愉的賓客那知道涼亭 獨留人間的孤單?

除了故人一逝不返外一切恍怫如昨!想來 ,孤單的或許不是百年孤寂的涼亭,而是、竟 然是我自己在為曾經穿梭於涼亭的華麗人生景 緻低迴,不捨,果真有前世,難道我也曾置身 其中?

彩的聯想

續易瑾

音樂真的是可以用關的,去年我曾編寫了一首曲子叫[新鴛鴦蝴蝶夢]……

多多多 心弦 多多多

自從有了這種人生即音樂的聯想後,我對音樂就更是覺得貼心了,藉由這份貼心的感覺,我對人生產生了一個頓悟,那就是:要如何創造自己的一生,是取決於自己的心,就如同要想彈奏出一首樂曲,必定要撥弄琴弦才能發出聲響一樣。[心]和[弦]才是主宰人生和音樂主要因素。

一個人若想把自己的人生創造的多彩多姿 , 樂多於苦, 就看自己如何掌握那顆心, 如果 那顆心總是開朗、豁達、仁慈、堅毅,那麼, 我相信一定可以達到這個目標,就像手擺在琴 弦上一樣,是否能撥弄出快樂的曲調,就看自 己如何去控制。

人生的路程中,也總有碰到憂傷的時刻,那麼,讓我們就用我們這一顆勇敢的心,在琴弦上製造一些終止式(cadence),讓這些不快樂的事煙消雲散,重新再創造下一個優美的樂章。一個人也不可以"遺世而立",一顆孤單的心就像一根琴弦一樣,是無法創造出多變化的曲調的:人是群居的動物,許多人結合許多心在一起,就像許多弦合在一起一樣,互相振動、共鳴。然後編織成許許多多的樂曲。

許多時候,我好希望能把音樂這份美好的 感覺帶進每一個人的心中,我希望每一個人都 能擁有一個快樂的人生。

> A long life may not be happy but a happy one is long enough ~ From B Franklyn

カカカ 喜樂 カカカ

我喜歡音樂是從八歲開始,那一年,我眼 巴巴的看許多同學開始學琴,心中真是羨慕不 已,每次放學,看到同學們排著隊輪流等著 到同學們排著隊輪流等著 學校那架老琴上去練琴時,我就賴著臉皮站在 旁邊搭訕半天,目的只想多聽聽那輕脆的琴聲 。記得那個時候,鋼琴所發出的音樂,帶給我 一種非常舒服的感覺,可是不知何故,當我自 己開始學琴後,那種舒服的感覺就消失了。

我真正開始習琴,應該是八歲半,那個年代買一架日本原裝進口的山葉鋼琴,幾乎可以買半幢房子,疼愛孩子的父母親眼見每天排隊練琴也不是辦法,咬咬牙也只好買了。猶記得買琴的當天,我快樂的像一隻飛舞的蝴蝶,跑進跑出,興奮不已,可惜,自從買了那一架"

半幢房子"的琴後,學琴、練琴,就演變成一 樁苦差事,表演、比賽更形成一種責任和義務 ,漸漸地,音樂在傷心痛苦中悄悄地飄出我的 心底,不知去向。

大約過了五年,我糊里糊塗的考進了光仁中學音樂班,有一天,我在琴房練琴,突然興起就在鋼琴上即興創作起來,那時督導練琴的謝老師,是一位大學剛畢業的年輕老師,她推開我琴房的門問我剛才彈的是什麼曲子?我當當時嚇得說不出話來,以為她要責罰我,她看我驚慌失措的模樣笑了一下,然後對我說:「如果妳剛才彈的是自己創作的曲子,老師希望妳繼續努力,如果是彈別人的作品,那麼就趕快練

學校指定妳該練的曲子。」說完,她就關上門 走了。

她走後,我在琴房哭了好久,從我擁有一架鋼琴起,我一直是不被鼓勵自己可以在琴鍵上即興發揮的,在不被人欣賞,反而總是惹得一身腥的情形下,我再也提不起興緻去享受音樂的美妙,只是任勞任怨,機械式的去[做]音樂。我萬萬沒想到,在我進入這一流的音樂學

校後,竟然會有人欣賞我的作為,而且還鼓勵 我。

從那一天起,音樂又飛進了我的心靈深處,我在那一擊鼓勵中,看到了曙光,並且重新體會到音樂是可以帶给我夢想與快樂的。從那個時候,一直到現在,我喜愛音樂的心從來沒有停歇過。啊!音樂,你真是我靈魂之知心伴侶。一徐志摩先生,您是否也應當去學彈鋼琴!

ゲアケ 香樂 ゲアケ

音樂,不只是用耳朵聽,也是可以用鼻子 開的!不知讀者是否有此同感?

小的時候,我經常是在黃昏練琴,其實, 我應當說,我經常在媽媽做晚飯的時候練琴。 一天天,一年年的過去,在巴哈、莫札特、蕭 邦等等好聽的樂曲中,我聞出了紅燒獅子頭, 蔥烤鯽魚,四喜烤麩等等。各式各樣好吃的菜 香,甚至過了幾十年,到現在,只要我一聽到 童年時所練習過的音樂,我的鼻子就能聞到童 年時媽媽炒菜的香味。

歲月不饒人,轉眼間,我已變成兩個孩子的母親。在命運的安排下,不知不覺地,我又重返於舞台之上。更有趣的是,我現在上台,竟然常常要演出自己編寫的曲子。現在的日子,是每天得面對著一大堆繁忙、瑣事的日子,不得已,只好想法子充分利用時間,於是乎,

切菜、洗菜、炒菜,就變成了我尋找靈感最佳的時機,常常,我會做菜做到一半,就趕緊洗乾淨手去寫一下譜,有幾次切了蔥蒜的手沒洗淨,沾得譜上,鉛筆上都是蔥蒜的香味,邊寫曲子,邊嚥口水,真的是旋律與菜香齊飄,汗水與口水齊落。

音樂真的是可以用鼻子開的,去年我曾編寫了一首曲子叫[新駕蝴蝶夢],在編曲的那段時間中,我曾經做了一道[涼拌黃瓜]的菜,奇妙的是,有一次在練習這首曲子時我亦突然的闡到了[涼拌黃瓜]的香味:諸位讀者,如果您覺得好奇,不妨也試試!找一個清閒的周末,您覺得好奇,也試試!找一個清閒的周末,選一首喜歡的曲子,做一道香噴的佳餚,邊聽音樂,切記,要專心的聽,我相信等過一內達聽音樂,切記,要專心的聽,我相信等過一下時子,您再聽那首音樂時,應該會闡到那一股菜香味。

我最爱的音樂,啞了!不論我如何努力,我心中的音樂再也悠揚不起來了!

在這種日子中,無論是地震、水災、風災 等等天災人禍,我的音樂還是有聲的,從高音 到低音,從大聲到小聲,哀哀淒淒的唱著悲歌 ,一遍又一遍,哭訴著,祈求著,盼望著,雖 是哀傷,至少還是有聲音的。

這一天,9月11日2001年,我的音樂在震撼中,啞了!一件殘酷的事實,就發生在我眼前,一遍又一遍,似假還真的景象在電視上不斷的重播著,在我腦海中浮現著,我想逃出這種折磨,於是,我寄情於音樂。我顫抖的打開琴蓋,慌張的找樂曲,可是,沒有一首音樂可以

讓我舒解這種情緒,我反覆思索,仍是沒有頭 緒!

我開始焦急,我不知道這世界是怎麼了? 我垂頭喪氣的思索著,終於,我找到答案了! 原來,在音樂的天地中,是沒有殘酷這個境界 的,所以沒有什麼曲子是能夠代替一顆受過極 度恐怖驚嚇的心!

於是,我心中的音樂,啞了!這些天,眼見 手指在跑,琴鍵在動,可是!我的耳朵聽不進任 何音調,我的耳朵,聽到的只是各式各樣的哭 泣聲,連自己無聲的淚水,也滲和進去.....或 許,此時,真說是無聲勝有聲吧!嗚呼哀哉!

蒲公英

施志清

蒲公美 在三月的原野上 嫁结了春天 没有嫁赃 没有娘亲依依送别 滚撒花幡前

只有賴頂上 一盘全包的花冠 会問問,明亮 好像是凝聚了的太陽光 被春風吹塑成 花瓣的模様 因了三月的精魂 而数超生命的芬芳 去吧,蒲公美 你太陽的女兒 去吧,蒲公美 你春天的新娘

無須羞椒 無須慢怕 請把生命賦子你的美麗 和太陽賦子你的光華 都隨風帶去 傳遍天涯

在春的原野上 将是陽光如潮 人們見到你,會說 天涯何處無芳草

鄉情

鄉情是陽春四月的農煦 龍華國桃花兒初红 浦江畔梧桐新绿 柳絮飘飘束來 歸雁遄遥北去

鄉情是酷暑之伏,黄昏日落 一柄蒲扇,一只小凳 聽罷蛐蛐的夜歌 再仰望迷溢的夜空 看牛郎挑著一隻兒女遇銀河

鄉信是天蓝氣與的金秋 紫爪大螃蟹 卑碳茴香豆 挾起清朗的心情 蘸著陽光下酒 鄉情是舊曆除夕的家國 贴完門上的桃符和春聯 再将長串的凝炮點機 也好嚇跑凍僵了的貧窮 讓來年的好運跨進門檻

鄉情似乎是午夜夢回 雅兒求乳的哭喊 鄉情似乎是白日凝神 恍惚中慈母舜子的呼唤

鄉情是兩中街頭漫步 鄉情是月下促勝長談 鄉情是江南綠竹 餘音裊裊 鄉情是陳年花雕 回味绵绵

性在加州

王瑞芸

税實話,有幾次我在山腳下看到滿地亂爬的蝸牛動念:撿幾個回去吃吃看,如何?……

我們從美國的中西部搬到加州有一年多了

在中西部我們住的地方是平原,加州的地 勢卻是起起伏伏,有山有水,相當引人入勝。 我們在挑選公寓的時候,已經先找好了一處有 江南庭院風格的公寓,後來又為另一處築在小 山頭中的公寓吸引:住在起伏的小山裡,多帶 勁啊。結果我們就放棄了江南庭院,搬到小山 裡住著了。我們的窗外就有一座小山,每天拉 開窗巖,看見的不再是人,車,房子,而是長 满了草的山坡和在山坡上跳跳竄竄覓食的鳥, 野兔,偶然運氣好還會看到鹿。這是一座小土 山,坡度很緩,很容易就可以爬上去的。山坡 上除了草,還有仙人掌、牽牛花和開出一片細 细碎碎小黄花的油菜-是野生的。山頂是平的 ,頂上有三棵大松樹,傍晚沒有事,可以走上 山頂站在松樹下看日落。站在小山頭上四面一 望,山巒起伏,真是江山如畫。等太陽完全墮 入山後,在漸漸升起的幕色裡,山腳下的燈光 就這裡那裡一片片地活動起來。每一次登高, 把自然的開闢和人群的密集這種對比看在眼裡 ,總會生出一種輕輕的感嘆。



到三月的時候是綠的,在其他的月份裡都是黃 著的。因為加州乾熱,太陽太厲害,野草只長 兩三個月就完全黃了。)因此,嵌在我們客廳 大窗戶上的景致是一幅色彩艷麗的畫面:藍的 · 綠的 · 黃的 · 白的 · 色調對比很大 · 讓人非 常提神 。

窗外有許多鳥,大的小的,漂亮的,不大 漂亮的。蜂鳥最有趣。在這之前我從沒有見過 蜂鳥,但這裡很多,因為加州花多,幾乎一年。 到頭都有花。蜂鳥真小,它的身體只有鷓鴣蛋 那麼大,飛起來真像蜜蜂,翅膀振動的太快了 ,一秒鐘不下百次吧。它們就靠翅膀拚命地振 動讓自己定在空中,定在一朵花的前面,然後 往前一沖,把尖尖的嘴戳到花蕾中去,吸花粉 。由於蜂鳥無法站定了吃東西,我老覺得它們 比蜜蜂辛苦,蜜蜂採花粉的時候是可以停在花 上的,但蜂鳥不行,它們老得那麼拚命地振動 翅膀。我觀察過,越是小的鳥越難安靜,動作 的頻率比大鳥快許多。像蜂鳥這樣出奇小的鳥 ,你簡直就沒有機會觀察到它安靜的時候,好 不容易見到蜂鳥停在枝頭,它是兩秒鐘都停不 住的,不斷地上竄下跳。不用說,在蜂鳥的詞 匯裡肯定沒有"從容"這兩個字了。據說蜂鳥 的巢像一個袋子,而且是像一個果子似的吊在

樹枝上的,可我卻從來沒有看見過,我們這裡 的蜂鳥把巢掛在哪裡了?

加州鳥鴉很多,個兒很大,比國內的鳥鴉 大不少。尤其不同的是,這裡的烏鴉毛色很亮 ,簡直是油光水滑。真的是油光水滑哎,太陽 一照,通身反射著金屬般的光澤!中國人一向 認為鳥鴉是很晦氣的鳥,這裡的鳥鴉沒法讓人 感到晦氣,它們黑得那麼純粹,那麼飽滿,那 磨精神,那磨流光溢彩,每次看了都叫人精神 一振,怎麽晦氣得了。它們振翅一飛,真是氣 派的很,翅膀伸得很平,像隻蒼鷹似地在天上 盤旋,毫不萎瑣慌張。落在地上走走,像隻公 雞頭往前一挫一挫的,步子一顿一顿的,很驕 傲從容的樣子。叫起來——呱,呱,呱……聲 音盡管不頂悅耳,可是,你說,那樣神氣的大 鳥,叫清脆玲瓏的聲音,像話嗎?鳥鴉之所以 為烏鴉,就在於它通體漆黑,叫聲震耳,不然 ,做鳥鴉做個什麼勁呢?

這裡還常常見到藍鳥。開始,我就叫它們 喜鵲。它們太像喜鵲了,個頭和樣子跟喜鵲差 不多,叫聲也和喜鵲差不多,嘰嘰喳喳,清脆 嘹亮。只不過它們的羽毛不是黑白相間的,而 主要是藍和白的。藍鳥肚皮下是白色,背上幾 乎全是藍色,只在兩隻翅膀之間的背部有一小 段褐色,頭和嘴是黑的,眼睛上有一條細細的 白"眉毛",很長。後來我知道,對西方人來 說,藍鳥意味著"運氣",那麼就是中國的" 喜"字了,所以藍鳥等於是美國的喜鵲。藍鳥 不在太陽下的時候藍色不大鮮明,一到太陽底 下,就成為一種很好看的湖藍,真是好看!一 看到藍鳥,我的目光就追著它們看,它們為此 很生氣--誰願意老被人盯著看啊。有的把尾 巴一撅就飛走了,大膽一點的,留在原地用鳥 黑溜圓的眼睛瞪著我,頭一轉一轉的,怎麼轉 它也老瞪著我。我也老瞪著它,最後讓步的總 是藍鳥,它就那麼瞪著眼,飛走了。哎,讓人 看看都不行嗎?每天早上就數藍鳥的叫聲最高 亢嘹亮,歡快無比。它們在樹上追著,打著, 鬧著,比一群孩子還淘氣,喧嘩。

有一天有兩隻藍鳥老往我們的陽台上飛。 我們陽台上除了好些盆景植物之外,還掛了一 個小竹簍子,過去是放吊蘭的,如今吊蘭長得

太大了,放不住,我們就讓那個小筆子空掛著 。還有一座不用的立地燈:一根白色的杆頂著 一個白碗兒,是眼下流行的讓燈光直射到天花 板上的那種燈。藍鳥就是看上這兩件東西了, 它們是要找做窩的地方那。我們見了這情形很 興奮,滿心希望我們的陽台能被藍鳥選中了築 巢。我怕那燈裡的燈泡礙事,還特意拆了,讓 它完全成為一個空碗—做個鳥巢多合適啊。還 把它從陽台的裡端搬到外端,巴巴地等著藍鳥 來築巢。可是藍鳥在這裡偵察了兩天,幾次踩 在竹篓子和燈上看看,最後還是飛走了。可能 竹簍子晃得太鹰客,燈又太人工化,通體白得 刺眼,都不夠資格招睞藍鳥作房客。後來,我 發現它們就在我們窗戶外的一棵樹頂上做巢了 。那也不壞,不做房客,做鄰居也行。於是我 就隱在窗戶後面天天看著兩隻藍鳥——夫妻兩 個--忙著做窩,做了有兩三天。山坡上有的 是枝葉草梗,它們一趟一趟的用嘴衝著往上搬 。我認定那隻撿硬樹枝的是男的,叼草葉的是 女的。巢築好了,它們不並呆在窩裡,總在外 頭飛著,跳著,叫著,玩。這一來我們窗外就 老有兩隻藍鳥在活動了。

加州雖然以晴天為主,卻也免不了有刮風 下雨的日子。遇到有風雨的天氣,我就替藍鳥 們擔心,鳥窩會被風刮走嗎?探頭看看,謝天 謝地,窩還在,藍鳥也在,但藍鳥縮著脖子站 在樹枝上,沒精打彩的。我從沒見過藍鳥會這 磨沒精打彩的,它們成天都嘰嘰喳喳高高興興 地。在自然任性的變化前,藍鳥肯定還是會憂 傷的。因為只有我們人類才能把自己保護得非 常好,可以輕易地拒絕自然加給我們的風雨和 寒暑。可是藍鳥不行,得用自己小小的身體忍 受著自然的風雨。兩把它們淋濕一定很難過吧 ,肯定!本世紀有叫維爾戴韋斯(Will Davies)的英國流浪詩人,曾經到美洲貨真價實地流 浪了五年,常常居住在野外,後來在追述他的 流浪體驗時說: "家當全帶在身上的人的最大 對頭是兩,在太陽西沉後他要是叫兩給遠往了 ,他是應受憐憫的。他不是害怕受了潮濕在身 體上發生什麼病痛,如同他的有福分的同胞, 而是他不喜歡那寒顫的味道,又是沒有地方去 取暖。"淋得濕透的寒冷滋味被他這幾句話道 盡了辛酸。對人如此,對鳥也一定如此。不然

為什麼快樂的藍鳥在有風有雨的日子裡一聲都不叫了。可是它們夫妻為什麼不選我們的陽台做窩呢,那裡是可以避風遮雨的。顯然,它們不信任我們——我們人類。而且,說來慚愧,它們的不信任是從經驗裡來的。

我們窗外除了鳥還有蟲子,蟲子們活得也 不安靜,無論是在白天還是晚上,它們都能叫 成一片,只要它們高興。那些會叫的蟲子大概 都是機靈透頂的蟲子,你是看不到它們的,這 裡最多看見的就是不能叫也不能飛甚至不能跳 的笨笨的蜗牛。加州的蜗牛真多啊。法國人如 果來美國旅遊最好別來加州,他們會把加州的 蜩牛全吃了,那些蝸牛又肥又大,相當誘人。 說實話,有幾次我在山腳下看到滿地亂爬的蝸 牛動念:撿幾個回去吃吃看,如何?但始終沒 有下手。不敢吃是原因之一,再有就是,它們 太鮮活了,太玲瓏了,如何下得了手。我曾蹲 在地上很長時間地觀察過蝸牛,它們全身是半 透明的,身體爬動起來有一圈荷葉形的裙邊。 頭上有觸角,兩對:一對長的一對短的,像天 線似地豎著。觸角又挺又直,很精緻,是管狀 的,頂端成一個小球體,像極了花蕊中的花鬚 和花蕾。透遇透明的肉,可以看到裡頭有一根 細的黑線,是它的觸感神經?一碰那觸角,被 碰的那一個就迅速地縮進身體裡去,一兩秒鐘 之後又慢慢地恢原狀。在這過程中,其他三個 觸角依然直直地豎著,紋絲不動,信嗎?蝸牛 吃嫩的草葉,因為我見蝸牛用它的軟體裹著一 片嫩葉,心想,這是幹嗎呢?把它揪下來一看 ,嫩葉子上一個小月牙型的缺口:是蝸牛啃的 。它自己軟的那樣,又沒見它長牙,怎麼啃的 ?它的身體——舉起來看看———團肉,哪兒 哪兒都看不見腔腸和排泄處,可它也能吃喝拉 撤,真神。它還能繁殖,這也夠神的。我在這 裡見到的最小的蝸牛有黃豆那麼大,全鬚全尾 ,跟它的長輩們一樣地活動。蝸牛是怎麼交配 、繁殖的?是卵生?胎生?你簡直沒法知道。 蜩牛的動作真慢,捏著它的殼拿起來,它當然 **會收縮,但不能在很短的時間內把自己全都縮** 回它的殼裡去,一團肉就那麼堆在殼門口,好 像根本擠不進去,我等了半天它也擠不進去, 真笨。蝸牛喜歡潮濕,兩過天晴的早上,蝸牛 們全從草裡爬出來,爬得滿地都是。在乾熱的

天氣,尤其是沒有露水的早上,路上一只蝸牛都看不見。在草叢裡一找,才發現它們全都窩在草裡,躲在草葉的背面,身體完全縮進殼裡,一動都不動,像一顆小石頭。是的,這樣柔嫩的東西在灼熱的陽光下是會被烤乾的。

美國人不喜歡蝸牛,因為它們吃草,它們 能把一片草地吃得像癞痢頭似的。所以,美國 專門有殺蝸牛的藥。有時候大人領了孩子在自 己家院子裡捉蝸牛,然後消滅它們!有一次我 們這公寓裡的一群孩子,在窗戶外的山坡上捉 蜩牛玩,捉到之後,你想,還能怎樣,當然是 消滅它們。我從樓上(我們住二樓)到樓下的 車庫裡去,突然看見車庫門口地下掉了一地的 果子。我很奇怪,我們這裡沒長果樹啊,再低 頭細看看,原來是一地摔爛了的蝸牛。那些蝸 牛個兒都很大,像小山楂似的。原來是孩子們 把捉到的蜗牛從三棲上直摔下來,蜗牛就給摔 爛了,蝸牛的殼是非常脆的。而且,每一個摔 爛的蝸牛身下都是一泡水——蝸牛的身子是水 做的!這些孩子大約沒像我這樣曾細細地觀察 過這種小生物,所以他們在摔死蝸牛的時候滿 不在乎。我看著一地爛果子似的蝸牛心裡卻挺 難過:一個時辰前它們還好好地活動,而且鮮 活無比,挺著兩對精致美麗的觸角,現在它們 全死了。就這樣,無緣無故地——對蝸牛來說 絕對是無緣無故地——全死了!

除了蜗牛,我們這裡還有許多蜥蜴。關於 蜥蜴我還是不要寫的好,因為我害怕這種灰灰 的長了一條長尾巴,有四隻腳的東西。每一次 它們從腳下竄過去,都能讓我渾身汗毛一豎。 可我們兒子不討厭蜥蜴,他甚至說他願意做蜥 蜴。為什麼?他的回答是:蜥蜴一天到晚都可 以在外面玩,不用做家庭作業。它們不用做家 庭作業是不假,可它們並沒有電視看呢,有蜥 蜴電視台嗎?兒子被問住了,想了想說,那還 是做人吧,不做蜥蜴。

就是這樣,住在加州 我們得以和自然靠得很 近。日子便在鳥叫蟲鳴 中,在山坡變黃變綠的 交替中,悠然流逝。



異國鄉情

劉廣宇

這位大仙在聽了我的每一句訓示後,竟敢連連搖頭。這小子難道真是吃了豹子膽了……

大千世界,光怪陸離,無奇不有。由於工作的關係,這些年跑了不少民族與國家,雖說 世界趨於大同,可有些迥異的民俗風情,倒也 讓人大開眼界。

(一) 吃飯

第一次出差到科威特。由公司的一位巴基 斯坦員工陪同。這位老兄畢業于該國名牌大學 , 全套的英式教育, 即便是高温烈日, 也常常 是西装革履。信函公文,也满纸的英文"之乎 者也"。但讓我驚訝的是,與其"英式風格" 格格不入的卻是他的吃飯方式。每次坐在我的 對面,看到他用幾個手指把菜和飯在盤中拌好 ,細心地搓成小團,而後三個手指抓起,送入 口中,實在讓人不習慣。目光移遊於他的累累 的皮膚、重重的黑毛大手,我實在覺得難以下 咽。想像這團搓揉過的飯團送入我的口中…。 我終於有一天忍耐不住,問他為什麼不能用現 成的刀叉就餐?他凝視我良久,最後終於對我 說:「同樣的飯菜,如果用刀叉就餐,總會感覺 不飽。惟有用手指揉成團後入口,才能覺得" 實貨入口"!」

自後,我凡是看到用手指抓飯吃的人,就 想起這番"高論"。

(二) 訓話

初次接管工廠,有一件事讓我非常不滿。 許多印度人光腳上班,非常之不雅。雖然張榜 告示,總也不得其門,有些 "不法分子" 還是 照行其事。於是找了一個 "光腳" 者到辦公室 進行 "溝通"。有印度職員翻譯作陪,這位 " 赤腳大仙" 還是不懂,原來這位翻譯講的是 " 印度國語"。我只能再叫一位懂印度國語的是 方話翻譯。這下子我的每一句英語訓示,都要 轉兩個彎,從印度國語變成鄉音,好不辛苦。 更另人吃驚的是,我訓示一出,這位 "赤腳大 仙"立刻雙臂合抱,腦袋往後一揚,下巴高高抬起。這在中國人看來,實在是大不敬,我忙問翻譯為何這位大仙膽敢對老闆如此之不敬?翻譯忙說這可是印度的標準"立正"姿勢。我還是將信將疑,但想這位仁兄也不敢拿飯碗開玩笑。接下來的事,就更另人匪夷所思了。這位大仙在聽了我的每一句訓示後,竟敢連連搖頭。這小子難道真是吃了豹子膽了?!翻譯解釋說在印度,搖頭就是"YES",點頭才是"NO"!

一番费勁周折的訓話,也不知"大仙"聽 懂了多少。反正光腳上班的照舊,一想到如此 費勁,也只好由它去了。

(三)洗澡



 山人海,人頭攢動。再追問下去才知道,這些 國家的女子,都是穿著衣服洗澡,看到有人光 著身子,就感到實在看不慣,麻煩就這樣來了

從此以後,凡是中國人洗澡的地方,都標 上"中國人專用",這才算平息了一場風波。

(四)女人

一過沙威特的海關,就再也看不到女人的 臉了。所有的女人都裏三層、外三層,重重籠 單在黑沙、黑袍之中,不見廬山真面目。更有 甚者,臉上戴個重金屬面具,讓人想起鐵面人 的故事,女性的美感不用談,簡直讓人不敢多 看一眼,令人不寒而慄。

幾天下來,我越感不習慣。官員是男的, 服務員是男的,Receptionist 是男的,連秘書也 還是個男的。偶爾一兩次尚可,天長日久,當 你由五大三粗的大老爺們端茶送水時,感覺實 在異樣。從沒感覺到男的醜,但那幾天,越看 男的越醜;從沒那麼想看女人,但那些天真的 想看女人。當地還喜好男的與男的手牽手,那 年頭中國人去的還不多,我又長了一雙細皮嫩 肉的手,幾個客戶動不動就抓起我的手,摸來 摸去,摸的我汗毛倒豎,不知所措。

一天,有一個客戶邀我去家中做客,我知 道當地男人是不做家務事的,心想這下可有機 會見一下女人了。開飯時間,我一心等待女人 的出現。沒想到主人把我帶入餐廳,一切碗盤 都已放齊,大盤大碗夠吃一年了。所以自始至 終,都沒見一個女人的出現。想必等我們吃完 後退出,才有女人進去收拾。一趟下來,未達 到目的,甚是遺憾。

半月後結束業務返機回家,見到空姐,一下子覺得回到了人間(或是入了仙境),覺得有女人的世界是多麼美好!空姐被我凝視的目光 嚇傻了,忙問有什麼要求,我只好實話實說: 好久沒見到女人的臉了,行行好,讓我多看你 幾眼.....



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吳佳

他炒得一手江浙菜。我们家的大宴小酌,家常小菜都是出自公公道雙巧手……

我踏著淡淡的晨霧,剪來了幾朵還帶著露水的玫瑰。綻開奔放的玫瑰,彷彿在暗示著我期盼已久的妊紫嫣紅的季節已經到來。是啊,轉眼搬入新居快一年了。我們家的新庭院也從遙地黃土變成了五彩繽紛的花園。環顧四周,玫瑰,杜鵑,梔子,茶花、馬蹄蓬……這裏的每一片綠,每一朵花都離不開公公的一雙錄手指。

我們很幸運,自從公婆退休後,隔年都能 和我們同住一段時間,我們也就樂得"偷懶"。 從休士頓到洛杉磯,這六年裏我們先後三次搬 家,這中間,每棟房子的庭院無一不經過那雙 綠手指的梳妝打扮。這次公公不但參與了整個 庭院的設計,還親手栽下了每棵花木。他施肥 **浇水,鬆土滅蟲,百般照顧,無一疏忽。一晃 数月,果然赢來了喜人的收穫!公公看著這百** 花爭豔的景象,更是樂得合不上嘴了。回想當 年在休士頓,院子比現在還大。公公不但讓我 們吃上了香脆水靈的北京黃瓜,還讓我們第一 次吃到了自產的西瓜、甜瓜、和大冬瓜。盛產 的時候,尚可和親朋好友們分享呢!這次公公 又讓我們大飽花卉的眼福,特別是玫瑰。值得 一提的是,現在我們滿院的各色玫瑰都是公公 從原有可數的幾株玫瑰那裏插枝移植出來的。



公公不但有沾草變綠,拈花成朵的綠手指,還是我們家的全職大廚師。他炒得一手江淅好菜。我們家的大宴小酌,家常小菜都是出自公公這雙巧手。更難為他的是,他近年罹患老年性糖尿病,還要嚴格控制飲食,他做菜只是為了疼我們,讓我們享口福呀!

公公用這雙巧手梳理妝點著我們家的裏裏 外外。我們也更愛擁有這雙巧手的人。

講理

陳昭蓉

我就是喜歡無理取關(因為能通過"嚴苛考驗"的才算"真爱"……

看到文章的裸题,相信很多人一定心想, 有沒有搞錯?怎麼會是我來討論這種題目?! 諸位納悶得一點也沒錯!自小本姑娘身上就刻 有"辔横"、"霸道"、"不可理喻"…的標 記,(但現可是修煉得慈眉善目,各位難道看不 出來嗎?哈!),記得在"很久很久"以前,當 本姑娘還是"雙十花樣年華"之際,仗勢著" 天真活潑又美麗",曾揚言:我就是喜歡無理 取鬧(因為能通過"嚴苛考驗"的才算"真愛 ",不是嗎?)結果對方落慌而逃!算他走運 !然後隨著 "無情歲月" 的流逝,漸漸的發覺 到此路不通,好像講道理的人真的比較可愛些 ,於是趕緊放下屠刀,一心指望立地成佛!然 而雖有心向善,無奈這男人與女人之間的戰爭 仍未見消弭。經常在午夜夢迴,苦思解決之道 ,也曾建議過,若真想解脫,就對你的另一半 好一點,如此就會遭天忌,所謂"天炉良緣"

哪!但對外子似乎不奏效,看來我們是註定白 頭偕老,廝守終生了!(後來他解釋了——指先 走的人是他!!)

最近看到了這篇[講理]的文章,終於霍然頓悟,原來這場"千年戰爭"(別忘了從上帝造了亞當夏娃就開戰了!)的關鍵就在此。作者是台灣半導體之父——張忠謀,相信出自他口中的言論,大家應該都不會有異議吧!

好東西要與好朋友分享。希望此篇"至理真書"能對所有"身經百戰"的戰友們有所助益!這世界已經戰雲密佈了,希望這篇文章登出之時,我們可別都變回"山頂洞人"了!我們實在不應該再製造"Home Made"的內戰了

願公主與王子從此過蓍幸福快樂的日子!

講理

張忠謀(台灣台積電董事長) *講理也許可行遍天下,但行到家裡就不通了……*

人不講理,是一個缺點。人只知講理,是一個盲點。通常越有知識的人,越相信講理就可行遍天下。講理也許可行遍天下,但行到家裡就不通了。家裡的老婆就是不和你 講理的人。

常常有那麼一種男人,在外面人稱教授,開會時儼然專家,面對一屋子的人演講, 能引經據典,侃侃而談,聞者莫不折服。

但走進家裡,面對老婆,說盡天地間的大道理,說得唇焦舌乾,就是不能使老婆講理。他始終不明白一點——夫婦並不是講理的關係。想想看,她當初嫁給你,豈因為你擅長講理哉?實指望你疼她、寵她一輩子也。

如今你忘了疼她寵她,動輒要和她講理。你很講理,會講理,能把白馬說成非馬, 她早就知道,她就是不吃你這一套,你便有一百個理由又待如何?其實你只要略施小惠 ,稍表殷勤,說句感性的話,送個小禮物,眉目問表示未忘對她好,你就是一百個理通 通不對,她也願意聽你的。

女人之於男人,只要你對她好。你對她好了,你做強盜,她願意做強盜婆;你做漢 好,她願意跟著你挨罵。但你不疼她,你再偉大,你是聖賢帝王,講理一概與她無干— 這是把事情說得極端了。重要的是她的基本意識型態如此,你要和她講什麼理?

有一天,如果碰巧她在和別人講話,你不妨注意聽聽。你會猛然發現,原來她和別人講話,是很講理的!可見她只是不和你講理。她故意不和你講理,當然是暗示你要以理之外的感覺對待她。

斯人頌 - 反篇

馮瀚緯

別人風風光光,他狼狼狽狽, 出了事總是他把責任措。 自己三振出局,卻保了別人上壘。

他蹈矩循規,絕不耍詭; 換了別人卻不隨常軌,還帶行賄。

做公益事、他從不怕累, 別人有得賺,只有他自己倒賠。 人家在後面慷慨激昂、虚張聲勢; 他卻一馬當先,衝在前面,站出來做砲灰。 他不作應聲蟲,不作傀儡, 行事光明磊磊,絕不偷窺。 大丈夫一言既出,駟馬難追,有諾必兒; 答應的事,不隨意反悔,當然更不會抽腿。

有人需要他時,對他捧吹,諂媚,隨他尾,把 他當寶貝,甚至還下跪;

不用他時,不但向他責備,朝他呸,對他越證 ,而且撒了他頭也不回。

但當你需要幫忙時,他再疲憊,也與你相陪; 絕不故作姿態,假意徘徊。

見你落難,別人忙把你往外推,他卻向你迎雙 臂;

只以真情相對,不把良心眛。

他待人不虚偽,作人不亢不卑。 打不還手,罵不回嘴。

附記:

天下黑白本難分,糾纏不清一團渾。 白裡黑表被人坑,黑裡白外攪人魂。 黑單橫行教人忿,無人出面相抗衡。 單白堅持獨難撐,還被罵為頭發昏。 天下黑白如何分,完全看你正不正。 見難事不畏,過善事第一個排隊; 做壞事不會,行好事絕不怕破費。

他事事為人著想,寧願自己吃虧; 有好處大家共享不自肥。

正義之事,即使為人抹黑,仍堅守原則,絕不後退;

只是明明作人像岳飛,卻被誣蔑成秦槍,天網 實在不恢恢。

他縱使遭犬吠,被罵作鳥龜,當作土匪,照樣 不落淚,不頹廢,不氣餒;

他仍然宿夜星寐,把正氣一直維持在心內,雖 惡水照樣展翅飛。

他尊老敬賢,自稱後進,絕不自吹; 他提拔晚輩,循循教誨,細心栽培。

別人見了主子叫扎答是喊萬歲,在下屬面前卻 換了張險猛發威;

但他對上級絕不唯唯諾諾作傀儡,對部下則處 之以誠,待之心肺。

嘿,立足天下,放眼四海,仰天無愧;縱江湖 險峻,也絕不會敗北。

嗨·勇往直前,横播妖孽,矗立巍巍;即惡敵 當前,仍然大有作為。

如此亂世,有此斯人,似日光輝。實足堪慰!

There's a face... and the word liar

而其中之蕙油餅特別出色,外皮油黃酥脆,餅中一層層地透出蔥花香,鹹淡正好,入口鬆軟可口……

近來每年都有機會到兩岸三地遊山玩水之餘,品嚐當地正宗的名菜、名點是必然的節目,然而嚐過後,經常覺得並不怎麼樣,偶而換個地方又嚐到同樣的菜餚,卻比源出正宗的又可口了,或許在異鄉,被用心的人精心改良泡製,反而比[正宗]的更正宗呢!

從小我是個[正餐不吃,零食不斷]的孩 子,如今出避時最在意的當然就是一定要吃那 些嚮往已久早已如雷貫耳的當地風味小吃及奪 食。「糖炒票子」是我最喜歡的零食之一,它原 本是中國平(北京)津一帶,入冬後的平民化零 食,採用河北良鄉出產的小而圓的栗子掺入拌 糖的粗砂,在大鐵鍋理,以小火慢慢翻炒至褐 色油亮的。糖味透進栗肉裡,那股帶著糖焦味 的栗子香瀰漫了街頭巷尾。買一袋熱騰騰的栗 子捧在手心,暖流自手心遍傳全身;揀一粒, 輕輕一咬,皮製兩半,甘香的栗肉俐落的脫殼 而出。也許是運氣欠佳,我在北京看到的糖炒 栗子賣相奇差,鳥鳥的黑褐色,冷冷地堆在櫃 檯裡,買了些噹噹,竟然三個中有一個是肉黑 味怪的。到了台北,糖炒栗子身價非凡不說, 而且不易脫殼,糖味也不足。倒是在香港中環 曾雨次碰到上乘的糖炒栗子,而我從香港經台 北回洛杉磯,一路就剝個不停,口齒留香地到 了家。

以前在台北,家裡的小吃零食幾乎都在「XX記」(避廣告之嫌)購買,尤其是山楂糕及燻魚非這家店的產品不可,但是母親總選是用感或的口氣說:「這山楂糕可比不上北平(北京)的」,或是「這燻魚那有「XX園」的味道?」去年在逛王府井大街時終於口牙齒像泡中、流流,在逛王府井大街時終之不怕吃酸的人,我一口了。「XX記」的燻魚是論塊計價,與賴用新鮮的青魚、鹼甜適度的醃料及浸,收價到家的炸功製成,可以達肉帶骨(刺)全都能下肚,真正滋味無窮;至今已走遍江南各大城,選沒找到能與其倫比的燻魚呢!

我家老公的最爱是牛肉麵,念在他出國公 差常讓我當「跟班」,每到一地,他去接洽公事 **時,我的任務就是大街小巷為他找好吃的牛肉** 麵(事先得收集資料)。牛肉麵是中國西北地方 的主食之一,講究湯濃麵滑,牛肉最好是黃牛 内, 麵條要現桿的, 在美國當然是吃不到這種 正宗的牛肉麵。我們曾經吃過新加坡的五味混 雜南洋式牛肉麵,香港則類似加上牛肉片的日 本拉麵卻美名「台灣牛肉麵」,以及浮了一層油 的蘇州牛肉麵雖然也曾在東莞吃到滑而有勁最 细的手拉麵(細如友白髮),可惜缺了牛肉湯。 直到讀了「亞洲商業」雜誌一篇專題報導,才 知道台北的牛肉麵已登上世界級,(與日本的壽 司、北京烤鴨並列亞洲三大美食);回過頭來, 在台北時依報導上推荐的前往試吃,那家店的 牛肉麵果然不同凡響。

時代不停地變換著,人在各方面的需求品味也會跟著變,無論幹那一行,若一味的抱著老招牌,固持著老舊的做法,不進則退,民以食為天,只要吃的開心惬意,沒人會計較[南食北吃]或「北食南吃」道地不道地的。春秋云:「橘越淮為枳」,強調自然環境的影響力,其實事在人為,若多心照料,勤施肥、除蟲除草,橘搬到那兒都依然是橘。

致友人書--論桑塔耶那(G. Santayana)

鄭徳音

Peter Out 是不同於死亡的。桑不是也作古了麼?項羽力拔山兮氣蓋世…

H.L.,

桑塔耶那的書在痛快淋漓中讀完。

我嘗說人生的究極處,必居住著古往今來 窮一生之力憚精思,企求探專人生真相的 學聖哲、思想家、教徒、智者等類人物。他們 發之同歸的抵達生命頂點,感到彼等竟是如此 的有志一同,真理的和風令他們同覺舒暢的人 人類,即凡人類,皆備乘共通的人之 就是及真理二字時,如讓你,或桑氏人然 所,(他基本上認為人生不過一場荒謬劇、以較的 荒謬)感到不安或微微的可笑,我願代以較的 於為人生不過一場荒謬,似然的 竟到,以較的 所,或騁思於抽象玄境之嫌。那麼且讓我們雙 足立於人間,只陳述那平淡無奇的真相。

我颇沉醉、著迷於桑的思想。我懷疑有多 少人具備那樣深刻的洞察力與思考的深度。這 是一個不畏一切傳統教條,但求過清明、誠實 生活的靈魂。你可以看出嘲弄人間的荒謬確經 常给他類似揭穿謊言的快樂,但絕不至於耽溺 於此。這個世間,在他而言,如若有所謂真理 的存在,比起人的愚行與虚幻的憧憬、殘酷的 盲動,實在微乎其微。人只要能在這場大荒謬 劇中全身而退,不致於弄得身心俱疲,搽入萬 劫不復的慾望漩渦,便算已足堪額手稱磨的大 勝利。知名學府的教授、詩人、宗教、藝術、 乃至於歷史上諸家學說,全恍若各式金碧輝煌 的華麗建築,其下則為無底的流沙,亦權宜慰 藉心靈之物耳!不,不要誤會我正擬在其早衰 的額頂冠以虛無主義之累。我衷心的信服他的 透視力,並且,你也許要覺得意外,贊同他大 部份論點。

你猶記得書中有一譬喻吧?他提到哲學家或人類,往往如進入鞋店般流覽過各樣陳設的鞋子後,挑選了其中一雙,於是此後便宣稱這是「他的」鞋子,因人總要穿鞋。我們無辜的老桑其實進入鞋店只要觀賞一番,天知道他根本不要買鞋,並據為己有。我想這是頗為如實的比喻,正說明他以旅人自況的一生。有多少

人真了解他自己以為是的人?對桑氏而言,在 搭心實,其能是。他不願受此來情。我們看 他對友誼的態度,對為自居。不是的無情,並為 此為是,對於不不與其的,他的 是他對人一個的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 是他的人。 一個的人。 一個的一。 一個一。 一一

讓我停止縷述書中細節,你比我知之更詳。我並不想如井底蛙般誇大桑氏作為哲學家的"偉大",那會是令他發笑的傻話。我所要稱道的是作為人間的旅者(這多像我們中國人所說的:夫天地者,萬物之逆旅,光陰者,百代之過客......),他清淨無礙地洞燭一切糾葛,只求瞭然如實掌握人的真相,而不令自己成為慾望之奴隸,並獲得智識上的自由。人是太容易自我囚禁了。

而我對他的欣賞亦止於此。我不認為宗教為詩之世俗化,此說有其說服性。如桑氏所不熟悉的中國,便可能因詩之極度普遍而深入人心致阻礙取代了宗教之發展。詩與宗教發揮著類似的功能,然前者在興觀群怨之餘無涵蘊必然義,是以桑雖為哲學家兼詩人,與宗教則接不上頭。未有憑理性思辨而得以涵蓋宗教之全界(Full Dimension)者,縱然我們不能生而不具理性思辨能力。你當然要瞭解我此話並不含任何道德褒貶之意,余曷人斯?!寧敢致此!

我想起你在另一封英文信裡提到我 petered out so soon,並憶及你在電話中怯生生的詢問我是否會介意那樣的用調,你告訴我那純係行文氣勢使然,煞不住腳,不寫不爽也。其實,你就不說我亦看得出來。挨一支冷箭,能教你樂個半天,這雅量我是有的。只是你有此顧忌,

除說明您尚有一絲天良,亦見人與人相知之不 易也。我自然是不會介意的。當時我尚未讀桑 塔耶那的書,嗣讀畢該書,方知挨此冷箭的尚 有羅素兄弟等,於是引發我諸般聯想。

桑的洞燭力是令人駭訝的。多少名流巨卿在他眼底來去,而終逃不過他的法眼。我驚訝,或者更正確地說,喜愛的是他論人的準確性。由他總結羅素一生的話,使我相信他論人「雖不中亦不遠」。誠如他所說,許多人 Peter Out。這是頗耐人專味的現象。

我少年讀書,孤行恣肆,向不知流行時尚 為何物。我亦非標舊領異者流。自瞭事以來, 我所好奇的只是明白一些疑惑的事理。如今想 來,我自知所賴者僅是人人生而俱有的所謂慧 解能力。慧解二字説來玄虛,能力亦只是能力 ,無人開示,吾一白痴耳。於迷濛太虚中粉碎 乾坤,開創格局,吾不能也。我所能者,僅是 順著我生命理性之曙光,一點一滴在前人的引 **導下爬梳整理,逐漸掌握一些人生實理。是以** 體悟的過程與內容之開展雖極緩慢,卻皆形成 我生命中不可或缺的一部份。孟子波瀾壯闊的 人格氣魄是我所心嚮往的。尋常人言孔孟則掩 耳疾走,我則深喜那明燦軒昂的生命。基本上 , 我實一呆人, 黑暗中企求光明。你可以想見 讀書明理於我有何等重要。我並不以聰明為尚 ,我乃困而知之者。

那麼你要說,就因為你天生一個呆人,總 不能據以論斷聰明之不足恃。事實是,天生我 一個呆人,我無可如何。那麼聰明才舉之士呢 ?不知何故,我總有些不信任所謂天資顯悟的 人。「天才特達」者誠為上帝的嬌兒,他的基因 細胞較別人組織排列得更完美,人十己一,享 盡人間福份。我則不免要疑惑,不知其所從來 者,恐亦將不知其何所往。人平白擁有那樣的 資質,實亦處於終將遺落之永遠的危險中。君 不開有江郎才盡者乎?用中國人的話說,人的 **氣禀有異,而氣是隨著物理生命力之強弱而逐** 渐衰滅的。試舉一例說明:人當年少,孰莫非 丰神俊朗,玉樹臨風,頭角崢嶸?是的,就連 那外貌五官都教人起憐惜爱慕之心的。其內在 之生命力亦當風華茂盛之時,所顯現的,無一 非精彩絢麗之極。當其時而形容枯槁,目光呆 滯者實僅限于少數營養不良,後天失調之輩。

大多數人是雄姿英發,一派昂然氣慨的。但生命是有榮有枯的,「離離原上草,一歲一枯榮」。歲月如梭,不旋踵而昔日美少年幻為今之糟老頭。原始生命力已失,氣稟流散,於是往日繁華化作一縷青煙。俱往矣!詩人如是哀歎。這些人,如桑氏所說,Peter Out。

Peter Out 是不同於死亡的。桑不是也作古 了麼?項羽力拔山兮氣蓋世,一夫當關,萬人 莫敵,以致於四面楚歌,自刎於垓下,是 Peter Out。(史戴項的軍容與聲望遠非小流氓劉邦可 比)羅素之兄少負多才,拓落不羈,系出名門。 與一干青年俊彥組學社,駕電單車,聘思於哲 學雄辯,其生命宛若長空中一明亮的星子,漪 歉盛矣!及長乃無休止的扯上女人,終致迷惘於 人生實相,是 Peter Out 。此植因於前者不能或 不肯讀書。(項少年讀書不成去學劍)試問奏始 皇何許人也,而項竟發「彼可取而代之」之語 ,何等豪氣!而竟餒矣! 劉邦則因張良之輔佐, 遂成大業。史載張良得黃石老人之書後遂通韜 略,只可以象徵意義視之,未必真有其事。惟 說明張確勤讀書。羅素之兄則一生行事,惟順 其才氣而動(如嫻於機械原理,慕女性愛情), 未曾綜合地以理性疏解其生命,狼奔豕突,其 Peter Out 亦不足異也。

觀桑氏一生,他所從事的是縱貫地理解生命本質,以對詩與宗教建築之審美的賞析與異地風俗之觀察,為其生命情調之橫向開展;類如母親、妻子代表異性感情之舒放則統攝於他對其姊姊蘇珊娜的關注。其生命係在理性的清醒中舖陳秩序,逐步引導;在強烈的自覺裏諦視其人生的進程。十五年哈佛大學教授身份在他人或為榮譽與地位的表徵,桑則棄之如敝屣,並喻之為一片空白記憶的夢遊期。「他知道他在那裡,並打算往何處去」,其欲 Peter Out 亦難矣!

牟宗三「才性與玄理」與「歷史哲學」二 書於此頗有論及,為我大學時期重要讀物。你 若無興趣,「歷史哲學」一書似可介紹給你弟弟 ,取來一讀。我料他會喜歡的。下回再談。 祝好

D,Y

難忘我的老師沈石田

劉曉晴

他回信這樣說:「路是你自己走的,我只是在你需要的時候扶你一把,如此而已。」……

從小學、中學到大學、研究院,一生中有過 不下幾十位老師,而最讓我難忘的是一個認識前 後只有半年多時間的中學物理教師沈石田。

1966年夏天我進初中還不到一年,文革便開始了,不久學校就全面停課鬧革命,全國上下一片混亂。兩年後,1968年底,等待青年學生的是上山下鄉,我因不滿十五歲得以倖免上山下鄉,我因不滿十五歲得以倖免上山下鄉,而進入高中。那時大動亂已經過去,但文革仍在進行。在學校,我們學的是毛澤東的語錄著作和詩詞,外加去工廠學工、去農村學農,有時還批判老師等等。1970年底,超上工廠招工,並了工廠。從當學徒到成為熟練工人,前後有八年之久,這期間我曾夢想過能夠去上學,但那個年代是沒有選擇自己前途的餘地的。

毛澤東去世的第二年,1977年9月,傳來了 大學恢復高考制度的消息。當時是既高興又著急 ,高興的是終於有上學的可能,著急的是離考試 只有兩個多月的時間,中學的數理化各科對我來 說幾乎是空白,怎麼考大學?不僅如此,我還得 每週六天每天八小時上班,否則單位不讓我報名 考試!我不願意放棄這個機會,好歹得試試。我 利用晚上和星期六的空餘時間,勉強將數學補上 ,物理只觸及皮毛,化學卻實在無暇顧及。第一 次高考失數了。

1978 年初有幸認識了沈石田老師。文革前,他是另外一個城市的高中物理教師,教學經驗十分豐富。文革中,他和全國成千上萬的教師一樣,被剝奪教師的權利。文革後期調到我的母校教書。高考制度恢復後,他除了在學校的正常教學所,利用其餘時間以極大的熱忱免費輔導著一個個人人。他輔導的學生,他輔導的學生,也有已畢業離校的學生,他對對我的學生,他對對我的情況,首先幫我選擇了一套簡明但基本概念十分清單的物理教材,然後習題時只是基本概念十分清單的物理教材,然後習題時只列出解題步驟,免虧有限,他建議我做習題時只列出解題步驟,免虧計算。他定期給我批改作業並教授書本以外的解

題技巧。除此之外,他還幫我聯繫了一位數學老師和一位化學老師。有了他們的指導,我的學習 效果事半功倍。

沈老師對每一個求教的學生都是這樣盡心 盡力,卻不索取任何報酬。那時候人們收入都很 低,沈老師幾十元的微薄月薪負擔著一家四、五 口人的生活。他家只有兩個半房間,非常擁擠, 學生少時就在外面的半問房子裡坐,學生多時連 队室也得用上。他們家雖然擁擠,卻有一種非常 親切溫暖的氣氛,學生們一有空就喜歡擠在一起 ,或是聽沈老師解析難題,或是相互交流解題技 巧。沈老師有一個賢慧善良的老伴,操持著所有 的家務,默默的支持著沈老師所做的一切。記得 一個悶熱的夏日夜晚,沒有一絲涼風,又碰上停 **電,到處一片漆黑。我和另一個學生相約去見沈** 老師,只見沈老師坐在半間屋裡的書桌旁,一手 執扇,一手執筆,就著微弱的燭光在給學生批改 作業。白色的上衣濕漉漉地貼在身上。他的老伴 過一會就遞給他一塊涼毛巾,頭上臉上仍不停地 流著汗。那年夏天奇熱,沈老師和他的老伴不知 度遇多少逭樣的夜晚。

上大學以後,我曾寫信給沈老師表達自己的 感激之情,他回信這樣說:「路是你自己走的, 我只是在你需要的時候扶你一把,如此而已。」

幾年前我第一次回國時去看他,他仍然住在 那兩間半房間的房子,只是房子更破舊了,他的 老伴重病臥床,他滿頭白髮。我心裡不禁悽涼, 而他卻仍然鼓勵我要在學習上不斷進取。

如今想來,那些年沈老師若對學生進行收費 輔導,年老之後的境況大概也不會如此清貧,我 相信他從來沒有這樣想過,而且他也從來沒有後 悔過;這完全出於他一個教師對學生的愛,無私 地、全身心地奉獻著,就像那蠟燭一樣,燃燒著 自己,照亮著別人。

這個光亮會永遠留在被他照耀過人的心裏。

糖廠憶舊

鄭美芳

把頭往後仰,倒看清朗的藍空,眼睛被陽光刺得睁不開來,就半瞇著,有種恍恍惚惚不知名的快樂……

整理雜物時看到幾年前留下的剪報,報上 刊登麻豆糖廠拆除的消息。剪報已泛黃,可是 當時的惆悵之情至今依舊,因為麻豆糖廠是我 生長的地方。

我的父母親年輕時就進入糖廠服務,在那兒相識、結婚、生兒育女,經歷人生的歡樂悲愁,直到退休。我從小住在廠內木建日式宿舍,在榻榻米上吃飯、玩耍、睡覺。有記憶以來廠內特有的祥和氣氛、製糖期間空氣中甘蔗甜味及糖廠自創用擴音機播放流行歌曲代替上下班的鈴聲,就是生活的一部分,從來沒有想過有一天會停止。

糖廠在鎮上的郊區,分成兩部分,一邊是 製糖工廠及小火車站,另一邊則有辦公室、福 利社、醫務室和員工宿舍。整個糖廠用灰磚園 著,進出口都有警衛,很安全,家裡從來不鎖 門。我一向對門戶安全漫不經心,大概跟小時 候的經驗有關。

製糖期從秋天一直到隔年三、四月間。每到這個時候,工廠機器日夜不停運轉,在家裡都可聽到轟隆聲響,小火車一班接一班運送甘蔗、蔗渣,職員和臨時工人進進出出,廠內一片蓬勃氣象。宿舍區的公共浴室也開放,讓員工眷屬們利用製糖回收的熱水洗澡。這措施在那個沒有熱水器、瓦斯爐,冬天洗澡需起爐火燒熱水的年代,確實是十分方便。

公共浴室分男女兩間,很寬敞。浴室中間 用白瓷磚砌成大水槽,熱水就由工廠通過大水 管送進來,大家用水桶舀出熱水,再到牆邊水 龍頭加冷水,調適合自己的水溫。浴室角落一 排約四、五十個用木板釘成的櫃子用來放衣物

晚飯前洗澡似乎是當時每個小孩的家規, 浴室下午五點開放,小孩子們總是互相邀約著 一起去洗澡,洗完澡,擦上明星爽身粉,乾淨 快樂地回家吃飯。而媽媽們大都忙到孩子上床 了,才提著髒衣服,在昏黃的燈光下洗澡順便 洗衣服。印象中我好像到了小學畢業那年,突 然覺得在眾人之前洗澡很尷尬,就不肯再去公 共浴室了。不過,澡堂內氫氫的熱氣、不同香 皂香味混成的特殊味道、以及邊洗澡邊談笑玩 關的情景,卻是我生命中很難忘的一段回憶。

糖廠的冰店遠近馳名,有各種口味的冰棒 ,用的全是天然材料。小時候,常自己在廠內 遊蕩,玩累了就走去辦公室找媽媽,媽媽並不 怪我干擾她做事,總是對我招招手,要我先到 辦公室旁大榕樹下等她,然後帶我到廠旁的冰 店買冰棒吃。買了冰棒,媽媽再回去上班,我 則邊走邊吃,一支冰棒從冰店舔到家裡剛好吃 完,吃完的冰棒棍洗洗乾淨還可以用來玩遊戲 呢。



小花,有淡淡的清香。廠內有幾棵高齡榕樹, 枝葉茂密綠蔭鬱鬱,是小孩嬉戲、老人怼息的 好地方。我最喜歡糖廠招待所旁的兩株桂花樹 ,夏秋之交,樹上綴滿了金黃細緻的小花朵, 路旁就可聞到陣陣香甜,我常摘一些放在口袋 ,再摘一些放在手心,緊緊握著,一路開著那 香味。記得剛從密蘇里州遷至加州那年,在中 國超市看到一小瓶桂花醬,驚喜地買回家,一 打開瓶蓋,熟悉的香味四溢,我的眼淚也跟著 流下來,鄉愁的感受在那一剎那最是深刻。

九五年,在離家九年後,我初次帶孩子返 台探視,回到麻豆糖廠,日式宿舍早就拆光了 ,但大門口的樟樹翠綠依舊,桂花也仍然飄著香味,路上遇見爸媽往昔的老同事,在親切的 寒喧擊中想起在這兒生活的二十多年歲月,仍 覺溫譽無限。

專思中,想起一句話——曾經擁有就不會 消失。是的,舊時光是回不來的,像糖廠那樣 穩定平靜的時代也不可能再有了,但是,美好 的回憶永遠留在心裡。

憶當年 我心依舊

郵平

當我從車間老主任手中接過那三吋見方的錄取通知書,我已根本沒在聽老領導的「諄諄教诲」……

在美國的所有華人,尤其是所有適齡的孩 子,還有他們的父母,無不在為子女能邁入大 學的校門而奮鬥。一天,我女兒告訴我;她也 在準備 SAT 的功課。天哪,她才八年級就開始 為邁入這神聖的殿堂而嘔心瀝血。看著這些躊 躇满志的孩子和那些不辭辛苦的父母,觸景生 情使我不禁想到了二十幾年前那段令人難忘的 日子。說也巧,我剛剛從周永昌處借來一部電 視劇[一年又一年],原本想藉它打發打發無聊 的時間,誰想到都已四十的人了,還楞是讓它 给感動了一把。尤其是第一集,在一九七七年 ,讓人"觸情想當年"勾起我無限的感慨。看得 我是目不轉睛,大呼過癮,邊看邊威嘆,看到 舆畲處,情不自禁替傷心人叫屈,替古人擔憂 。當受委屈的主人公,終於如願以償金榜提名 時,雖然是早猜得到這老套情節的必然結局, 但還是有如釋重負的感覺。我老婆說我整個人 都看進去了,也對也不對,我不是看進去了, 而是和電視劇中的男、女主人公一樣,是從那 個時代走過來的。

二十三年前的秋天,像電視劇中的男女主人公一樣,我的一生竟被當年發生的一件事给改變了。此事對我人生到底有多大影響,直到一九九六年從美國第一次回國才在飯桌上發現一九九六年從美國第一次回國才在飯桌上發現,那是我"衣錦選鄉"歡宴於我幼時同伴。雖然"山還是那條河",但可以聽的出他們中不少人人生之路越走越窄。想當年,個也是意氣風發,躊躇滿志,只是運氣稱差了一點,以區區幾分之差,而與大學校門失之交臂。如今,多少悔恨,多少遺憾盡在不言中。

一九七七年是一個百廢待興的年代,在瑟瑟初冬的寒風中,一則不經意的消息悄然而迅速播散在整整十一屆高中生之間,中國大地在風風雨雨十二年後,將重新恢復高校招生考試的老刀初試鋒芒,就觸到人們久已封閉的心靈的敏感處,也深深戲誡了那個百廢待興的社會。可說是鄧大人出於了一聲號角,給我們送來了希望——人生的希望和民族的希望。成千上萬飢渴萬分實又翹首期待的年輕人,已不去追究"要從有實

際經驗的工人、農民中間選拔學生(2)" 是否正 確,也很快就淡忘了交白卷的張鐵生,滿手老 繭的李金鳳,抗議走後門的鐘志民,以及敢于 挑戰鄧大人的黃帥(3)。來自各行各業的他們, 拍落身上的塵土,抖擞精神,磨拳擦掌要在這 三尺小桌之上,以纸簟作刀槍,為自己的未來 , 國家的前途和民族的希望一拼高下。"數風流 人物還看今朝"(4)。整整十一屆的各路精英,躍 馬疆場展開了一場史無前例的"大廝殺"。到底 有多少人参加了那場角逐不得而知,據說四川 省就有六十萬考生,而錄取率僅六十分之一, 北京競爭似乎要好于其他省市,但也是共和國 歷史上錄取比例最少的一年。當年在台基廠那 座灰楼上班的老爸,當聽說他那不怎麼聪明的 犬子也想去趕搭這班車,不冷不熱的丟了一句 話「全市十六萬八千人報考,只錄取六千八百 人」。

我是在共和國歷史上最寒冷的那個冬天告 別了中學校園,雖然在讀書那幾年家裡、家外 沒少被折騰,但爹媽最在意的還是我們的功課 。『知識是件破棉襖,看著不好看,但穿著暖和 」是老爸教訓我們的口頭禪。在經過悼周總理 及"四五"天安門事件震撼之後(5),本人躲過 了農村插隊(6),被分配到了鐵道部橋樑廠,加 入了工人階級隊伍之中。記得臨行前,家父的 一個世交,一九四八年清華的畢業生,可謂語 重心長的叮囑我「別丟了書本,遲早還得憑考 試上學,憑本事吃飯」。剛穿上工作服就趕上了 唐山大地震和紅太陽的逝世⁽⁷⁾。然而,風雲變 幻,才剛從天安門廣場的毛主席追悼大會回來 ,馬上又要去趕老華登基大典的場子⁽⁸⁾,當倒 了十二年霉的小個子剛出山,就傳來要恢復高 考的消息。那時候看文革前的電影最時髦,可 去衞戍區小禮堂看內部電影我居然找不到人了 連送票的阿姨都情不自禁的問我「小平兒,還 看哪?不想參加高考了?」實話說,鼓勵和刺 激我去考試的,真不是爹媽的殷切希望,也不 是長輩的諄諄教悔,而是我的那幫某研究院的 朋友,這伙紅男綠女,身著爹媽的將校服,手 中常拿書一本,男的是高談關論的小白臉,女 的是從不斜視的漂亮妞。一聽要高考了,先不 講如何復習功課,個個哭著喊著要報清華、北

大、哈軍工,這不是『撮火』⁽⁹⁾麼。來吧,看 誰能金榜提名。我是『幾分為江山,幾分為紅 顏』。

最讓人急的是,在復習功課時,凡我向他 們問什么問題,他們多能答的上來。我覺得我 是一個陪考的,剩的不多的那點自信心也跑到 爪哇國去了。東西越看越多,記憶越記越少。 縱有千般無奈,也要硬著頭皮上考場。那句官 話是怎麼說?『一颗紅心,兩手準備』。如果考 取了,高舉右手喊一擊「鄧大人萬歲」,如果落 選了,就高舉左手喊一聲「打倒四人幫」。皇天 不負有『情』人,雖說沒能招來關愛的眼神, 可是幸運的是在考場卻如願以償。我的那些高 傲的朋友們運氣似乎不佳,多數落第,我實不 敢輕視他們,可能是我比他們每天少睡了幾小 時,及考試的運氣好點吧。最緊張莫過於考試 ,而最與奮莫過於收到錄取通知書。由於車間 領導不贊成我這個小同志未來去作醫生,而不 是作工程師。所以,我的那張小紙片被領導『 保留』三天。當我從車間老主任手中接過那三 **吋見方的錄取通知書,我已根本沒在聽老領導** 的『諄諄教誨』。在那一刻我並沒時間去想那張 小紙片意味著什麼?然而,家父並不中意他兒 子將來作一個大夫,他寧願他兒子終生漂泊在 茫茫大海上,黄令我來年再考海洋學院。雖然 舆奮萬分的我被澆了一瓢涼水,但我是主意已 定,這次是註定要『抗旨不遵』了。從拿到那 小纸片兒那一刻,我知道我的人生將要發生變 化,我期待著變化,雖然並不清楚是什麼樣的 變化,我知道我們這伙兒人將成為新時代的弄 潮兒,至於個人是什麼專業似乎並不重要,起 碼我並沒去認真考慮。

我清楚的記得一九七八年三月五日,那是七七級新生報到的日子。就是從這一天起,彼此的人生翻開了不同的一頁。正如劇中女主人情不自禁的感嘆,所謂人生如戲,昨天還是滿身油污的工人,今天則是醫學院的大學生。我常用生不逢時來形容我們這一代人,生在反右及大躍進年代,童年趕上三年自然災害,少年正逢文化大革命,青年時勉勉強搭上了末班車進了高等學府,本想從此步上人生坦途,『不再吃二遍苦,不再受二噎罪』。誰曾想又勇敢

的加入了『洋插隊』大軍,顛沛流離,流浪至 今,所為何來呢?

人生不易,苦歸苦,怨歸怨,我還是要說 :我是幸運的。今天我會為我曾作過的一些事 或决定而後悔,但我始終廣幸有過二十三年前 的人生一博。縱觀過去的二十四年,時至今天 ,當年鄧大人主政時的很多章程多多少少都變 了樣,廢了干部終身制,砸了鐵飯碗,戶籍制 名存實亡了,"私"已是合情合理合法,曾幾何 時,『一部份人先富起來』⁽¹⁰⁾也不知怎麼竟同 『笑貧不笑娼』放在了一起,而『貓論』(11)也 在干部貪污腐敗中難脫干系。然而,只有高考 制度則是始終如一的被延續了下來。數百萬熱 血青年為搶攻這一人生征程的第一站前扑後繼 ,在同一個標準下接受檢驗,公平競爭。高考 已經是這個社會的一部份,是每個人人生中不 可错過的的一站。對於男人,那是人生必備的 『敲門磚』,對於女人,那是最有價值的『化妝 品」。政治人物也把它比喻為社會對政府誠信的 指標,『小木匠』(12)就指出,如果有一天政府 腐敗到社會大眾連高考的公信力都不相信了, 那將是人民唾棄這個政府的時候。

也許是我身在他鄉的緣故,那油然而起的 涓涓思鄉情,也憑添了我幾份眷戀,幾份感慨 。由於久居海外,每日忙忙碌碌按步就班的過

日子,這平淡無奇的生活似乎已經麻木了原本 就不很敏感的神經。記得,我剛到美國和一年 **輯時的知己,談及時髦的美國夢,他就讓我小** 小的驚訝了一下,他的感覺是:當你奮鬥而得 到了美國人所擁有的一切時,像是新房子、新 **車子、時髦的家電用品等等,但你並不擁有成** 就感和興奮感。幾年過去了,我居然和他一樣 · 也丢失了『感覺』, 興奮、憧憬、渴望都是那 磨遍遠的事情。在生活的樂章中,不乏對陌生 的好奇及嘗試,對苦澀、艱難的挑戰,及對平 淡生活的無奈,似乎還缺少了點什麼?是驚喜 和意外(Surprises)。"LIFE IS A BOX OF CHOLOCOTE" 是 TOM HANKS 在電影中的對白,也不失為生活 的寫照。驚喜和意外讓人激動和興奮,讓生活 更具色彩。沒有意外和驚真的一生是遺憾的一 生,我始终為曹擁有二十三年前的那一生命的 一搏而激動、興奮和慶幸。同時我畢竟是從那 個年代走過來的,對那個年代有著斬不斷的情 威和留戀。

對於我,二十三年過去了,當年那張小纸片,它改變了我的人生,帶給我的是甜酸苦辣。如果人生可以再有輪迴,我仍舊義無反顧的為它而再去放手一搏。『江山如此多嬌,引無數英雄競折腰』⁽¹³⁾

註解

- 1. 從 1966 年到 1977 年在中國高校考試被停考十二年
- 2. 毛澤東的原話
- 3. 此四人是文革中挑戰鄧小平的教育改革
- 4. 毛澤東的詩詞
- 1976年4月5日北京市民無償念周恩來在天安門廣場集會
- 6. 高中畢業後被分配到農村
- 7. 毛澤東逝世
- 8. 華國鋒逮捕"四人幫"並正式就任中國最高領導人
- 9. 北京土話意思是招人生氣,挑釁意味
- 10. 鄧小平鼓勵人們去發財的政策
- 11. 鄧小平的著名論述"黑貓、白貓,抓到耗子就是好貓"
- 12. 指李瑞環中國第五號人物
- 13. 毛澤東的詩詞



那一年我離家

左大磊

生活領域應似無際的穹蒼,無邊的海水,而我應如高飛的鳥,穿雲弄日,消遇自在……

那一年我離家,這一年我想家。在台北的 家,父親已離世八年,每次想起後來由親友告 知的情景,那一年在松山機場,當我離去後, 一向拘謹寡言的父親,背著眾人淚流滿面,我 就多麼想能再擁抱父親一次,思親變得如此難 過!相對於母親喋喋不休式的關愛與叮嚀,父 親只留給我一句斬釘截鐵式的臨別贈言:「你什 **廖都可以做,就是不可以犯法。」典型的軍人 風範,我一輩子牢記心頭。母親退休在家也有** 七年了,慶幸的是起居規律,身體尚稱健朗, 偶然微恙也擋不住她每週雨場麻將的興致。近 年來,若有機會外出旅遊,必邀母同行,以償 老人家年輕時希望環遊世界的心願。母親說對 我的"掛心"已轉為"放心",能讓老人家如 此看得開,也算是我一點點的"孝心"吧!唯 一的弟弟自從在美學成返台後,在備受爭議的 台北捷運局工作十餘年,我們姐弟一向缺乏" 交流",可是那種只能意會不可言傳的手足之 情比血盪濃。那一年我離家,他只是個才蓄髮 不久的大學生,而今已擁有一雙俊秀的兒女, 一個記憶中不經世故的毛頭小伙子,變成儼然 持重的中年人了。物换星移三十年,多少人事 變遷,不變的是一家人的親情。

那一年我離家,這一年我的女兒也離家, 歷經空巢期的自我調適,已能坦然面對一屋子 的清靜,進而體會生活領域應似無際的穹蒼,

無邊的海水,而我應如高飛的鳥,穿雲弄日, 消遙自在。工作之餘,看書寫字,再加上學習 篆刻,即怡情又悦性。與女兒之間的電子傳情 是最贴心,最時髦的娛樂,累積下來的電子郵 件已有厚厚的一叠,也許將來真的可以結集出 刊?當年母親離家是因為戰亂,那一年我離家 是"順應"潮流,現在女兒離家則有一大籮筐 的理由,為鍛鍊獨立,為找尋自我,為培養自 信......為避免母親的唠叨!時代進步如此, 就連離家的理由也一代比一代更冠冕堂皇了。 我常藉口"好的孩子是寵不壞的"而恣意放縱 自己發洩母愛,姑且不論女兒是因此親近我, 或是因此逃避我,她們適時"恰到好處"的懂 事,卻經常讓我感到"愛有所值"。我不是完 美的母親,她們倒絕對是"稱職"的女兒,難 怪我常要向我的母親炫耀 "我的女兒比你的女 兒好"。

爱因斯坦説:我從不想到未來,它來得太 快了…。那一年我離家,又怎麼想得到遙遠的 未來瞬間已至,由"二十出頭"到"年過半百 ,將近三十年的歲月,就在時間毫無空隙的 推動下,成為了歷史。少年聽雨歌樓上,寫的 是年少輕狂又貪歡,無憂無慮;中年聽兩客船 中,說的是中年人肩負養家活口的重任,終日 **勞碌奔波在路上,老年聽兩僧盧下,其中幾許** 無奈?若能耐得寂寞,也算得上一派悠閒。殘 酷的年齡,將人生分割成好幾個階段,每一個 不同的階段有不同的處世原則,不同的思維方 式,對人事的感應覺悟更是因人而異。在這充 滿變數的人世間,我們所能掌握的真是微不足 道,所以現代人總愛說要活在當下,不必追悔 過去,無須空談未來,好好用心過現在這一刻 的日子,才是最具體實際的行動。自從那一年 我離家,踏過了人生的幾個重要關口,清理過 去的情緒,看到佛家所言的五毒:貪、瞋、癡 、慢、疑,無一不曾反覆侵蝕我的心靈和生活 ,我沒有把握此生能擺脫五毒的誘惑和困擾, 只願可以平淡做個不自擾的庸人,就是我的福 頼了。

外祖父--我心目中的聖賢

劉萊莉

老外公心地善良,他不但資助孤兒院、佛寺,還廣濟一般普通的窮老百姓……

我的童年是在外祖父家中渡過的。外祖父於 我猶如慈父、師長,更是一個聖賢者的楷模。

在我大約三、四歲的時候,父母親將我從 成都送回樂山老家外祖父處,我因此得福。在 他老人家的保護傘之下,有一個平安、恬靜、 自由的童年時代。

老外公楊彥之出身書香門第,且擁有纸廠 、布店、房地產,以及一家糖果糕餅舖。他每 日外出照顧他的產業。雖是大老闆,行事舉止 卻謙虛謹慎,競競業業。我從未見他有過盛氣 凌人,高高在上的表現。甚至沒有見過他與人 不和,大聲說話的場面。老外公信奉佛教,十 分虔誠。他特別為自己在住宅後邊的半山腰處 修建了一個小佛堂。每日定時在那裡打坐、唸 佛、誦經。老外公心地善良,他不但資助孤兒 院、佛寺、還廣濟一般普通的窮老百姓。我曾 親眼見他與把守住宅大門的老頭談話,關心他 的腿疾。從小照顧我的保姆是老外公收留的鄉 下人,因她失去了丈夫,老外公在收留她的同 時,也將她的孤女一並留下,與自己的子女同 吃同住。還進同樣的學校受教育,聽我母親講 ,老外公是當時樂山縣城的知名人士,人人稱 頌他為"楊善人"。他待人寬厚,卻律己極嚴, 我們兒時最喜歡去的地方之一,是他的糖果糕 餅舖,尤其願意在作坊間遊玩,工人們會將切 下的邊角"炒米糖"、"薩琪瑪"、以及從棒球糖 壓模中出來的糖渣碎片給我們,若不巧碰到老 外公視察現場,我們只能鑽到工作台下躲藏, 以免遭受他的"逐客令"。

大陸解放後,他的財產被沒收,他的住宅 雙成了護士學校,雖然一無所有,但他既沒有 怨天,也沒有怨人,他坦然接受現實。似乎" 劫富濟貧"順應佛心,是他"楊善人"本性本意實 施,除了唸佛誦經,他還勤學"毛選",想從中 悟出共產主義的真理。他的這種處大變而不驚 ,以積極的心態順應歷史的蛻變,為全家作出 了一個榜樣,帶領大家平安的經過幽谷。老外 公雖然一夜間失去了全部的有形財產,但他的 八個子女以及他們所受到的高等教育,都依然 是屬於他的,每個月當他收到子女們的奉養金 ,他仍然拿出一部份接灣佛寺,幫助他人。

小學畢業後,我到成都唸中學,不久老外公也遷來成都與六舅同住。此時的外公早已年過六十,他依然是清晨即起,在院裡做他自己創造的健身操,然後讀書看報,甚至幫助外婆和他的親家母照顧小孫女,如果你靜觀他一日,從早到晚他總是在做事,不是讀書寫字和學習,就是打坐唸經或幹雜活。他告訴我"流水不腐,戶樞不蠹"的道理,我現在也在向六十大關漸進,他老人家的教導對我是更加實際了。

老外公在七十八歲死於前列腺癌,我因坐 月子未能回去看望他,後來我收到一張他臨終 前兩天的照片,他穿戴整齊乾淨,半臥在床, 親人們肅穆地圍在床前,他兩眼蹶炯炯有神, 專注著鏡頭。絲毫也不像臨終垂危的老人,他 的面目表情讓我看到了平安、沉著、高貴和聖 潔,他並不是去迎接死亡,他是去迎接一個更 加美麗、更加安寧、更加活躍的新世界。

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千橡圖書館現況報導

袁瞭琳

千橡城圖書館中文部,在大家熱心支持下,愈來愈充實了,現有的中文書已超過 2000 本,存量還在繼續增加,館內每年的經費除了訂報章雜誌之外,足以購買 250-300 本新書,再加上大家的捐贈,一年幾乎可增加 400 本書!不過中文書很少有硬皮(hardcover)精裝本,借讀的人又多,我們只得把補得不能再補的書辦了"光榮退休",結果還總是進多退少。

書多了是好消息,但因受空間限制,書的排置及專查也就愈來愈困難了。最近管內將所有"外文"書(非英文和非中文的書)大大清理了一下,把很多灰塵景景沒什麼人看的"外文"書丟了,空出來了二個大書架全併入中文部。

現在總共有七個大書架,每一層不會像以前擠得像沙丁魚一樣,非小說書也可以依照圖書館 標準分類系統杜威書碼分類系統 (Dewey Decimal System of Classification) 中的十大類分層排置 ,館員整理書架或借書、找書都比以前方便多了。

圖書館學 101

提到杜威分類系統(簡稱 DDS),我要借此機會給大家做個簡介。無論是找中文書或是英文書 ,尤其是沒有一定的書名或作者,只是想看看有關某方面的書。如能對 DDS 有些了解,找書時就 比較省事了。

DDS 的基本原理是一分十,再分十,也就是將世界上所有的學科知識當做一体,將這一大体分成十大類,用 000,100,200,.....190 十項,200 類中,有 210,220,230......290。每一中類又再細分成十小類,例如 110 中,有 111,112,113......119。210 中有 211,212,213......219。上面所提到的數字也就是書碼(call number)請大家參考所附的中英 DDS 表就可體會到了。

請参考下頁表二及表三。

中文新書目錄

如果您還沒有看過中文部編印的中文新書目錄的話,下次來圖書館時不妨找來翻一翻。您會發現很多書您都不知道中文部有,因為通常新書一上架,很快就被人借走了,來晚的人,怎麼會知道有什麼新書加進來了呢?為了解決這個問題,我們編印了中英對照的新書目錄,收集在一個binder裡,目錄是按月份排的。如下表 (一):新書目錄共有三份,一份放在中文部的書架,另二份放在成人和兒童詢問台,因為有英文翻譯,您可直接將英文書名打入館內電腦終端機查出書是否已被借出,也可以預訂(place hold)被借出的書,假如您不習慣用終端機,或是英語不很流利,您可將英文的書名指給圖書館員看,他們一定會幫您在終端機找書,或是替您辦預訂手續,預訂書是免費服務,希望大家儘量利用。

2001 9月 中文新書目錄 - 成人小說 類

Call Number	Author	Title	作者	書名	100	
CHI Fic		Ba shi jiu nian xiao shuo xuan		八十九年小說選		2
	Holt, V.	Bride of Pendorric		潘莊新娘		62
	Yishu	Yao duo mei li iiu duo mei li	亦舒	要多美麗就多美麗		1 20
	Wu, Danru	Ming yun di tong xue hui		命運的同學會		3
	Li, Ao	Shang shan, shang shan, ai	李敖	上山、上山、麦		52
	Zhang, Guoli	Wuling wang zhi si	張爾立	武婁王之死		8
	Liao, Huiying	Mi zou	摩輝英	迷失		2

杜威書碼分類系統 The Dewey Decimal System of Classification

	The Dewey Decimal Sy	stem of Classification
000	Generalities	概略
010	Bibliography	自錄
020	Library & information science	國書館學和資訊學
030	General encyclopedic works	通用百科全書
040		
050	General serial publications	通俗维结
060	General organizations & museology	社图組織及博物館學
070	News media, journalism, publishing	新聞媒體,新聞學及出版學
080	General collections	散文,演講及訪問學
090	Manuscripts & rare books	原稿及診藏書籍
		La de la constitu
100	Philosophy & psychology	哲學和心理學
110	Metaphysics	形而上學
120	Epistemology, causation, humankind	磁磁論,因果論,人類學
130	Paranormal phenomena	其象
140	Specific philosophical schools	哲學終顯
150 160	Psychology	心理學
170	Logic Eshina (Maral philogophy)	選輯學
180	Ethics (Moral philosophy) Ancient,medieval, Oriental philosophy	给理导
190	Modern western philosophy	進古,中世紀和東方哲學
	Tirest u pares a humosoh?	現代西方哲學
700	Delizion	会教
200	Religion	
210	Philosophy & theory of religion	哲學和宗教理論
220	Bible Chatating theology	整经 *** ***
230	Christianity Christian theology Christian moral & devotional theology	基督教與基督教翰基督教倫理學與信仰文學
240 250	.	基督教派與地方教會
260	Social & ecclesiastical theology	社會與神事
270	History of Christianity & Christian church	基督教歷史及基督教堂
280	Christian denominations & sects	基督教派别
290	Comparative religion & other religions	比較宗教和其他宗教
1:		20 20 B 40.1- 11.1- 01.40.
300	Social sciences	社會學
310	Collections of general statistics	統計資料
320	political science	政治學
330	Economics	經濟學
340	Law	法律 學
350	Public Administration & military science	公共行政與軍事 事
360	Social problems & services; association	社會問題,服務和組織
370	Education	教育
380	Commerce, communications, transportation	
390	Customs, etiquette, folklore	胃俗,禮儀和民俗
100	¥	3z 5
400	Language	語文
410	l	一 語文學
420	1	英文和古典英文
430	i na a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	徳文
440	T. V D Dhasta Damonia	暴馬文和法文
450	C Po-turnos languages	意大利文,羅馬利亞文
460	Tealia languages I grin	西班牙文和葡萄牙文
470	Hallanic languages Classical Greek	意大利古文和拉丁文
480	Other languages	希臘語和古典希臘文
490	'	其他語言
L		1

杜威書碼分類系統 The Dewey Decimal System of Classification

24	The Dewey Decimal Sy	ystem of Classification
500	Natural sciences&mathematics	自然科學和數學
510	Mathematics	
520	Astronomy & allied sciences	数學
530	Physics	天文學和相關科學
540	Chemistry & allied sciences	物理學
550	Earth sciences	化學和相關科學
560	Paleontology Paleozoolory	地球學
570	Life sciences Biology	古生物學和動物化石學
580	Plants	生命科學和生物學
590	Animals	植物
550	·	動物
600	Technology(Applied Sciences)	實用科學
610	Medical Sciences Medicine	
620	Engineering & allied operations	工程和相關計術
630	Agriculture & related technologies	農業和相關計術
640	Home economics & family living	
650	Management & auxiliary services	家政和家庭生活
660	Chemical engineering	管理和義務工作
670	Manufacturing	化學工程
680	Manufacture for specific uses	生産製造
690	Building	工藝製造
		建築
700	The arts Fine and decorative	藝術
710	Civic & landscape art	都市和景觀
720	Architecture	建基
•	Plastic arts Sculpture	陶瓷雕刻
740	Drawing & decorative arts	哈克华烈 繪畫和裝飾
750	Painting & paintings	増生行表の 増生和書
760	Graphic arts Printmaking & prints	平面,雕刻,印刷
770	Photography & Photographs	摄影和照片
- 780	Music	音樂
790	Recreational & performing arts	娱樂和表演
- 900	Vitanatura & Dhataria	
800	Literature& Rhetoric	文學和修詞學
810	Amereican literature in English	美國文學
820	English & old English literatures	英国文學
830	Literatures of Germanic languages	徳園文事
840 850	Literatures of Romance Languages	羅馬文學
860	Italian, Romanian, Rhaeto-Romanic Spanish & Portuguese literatures	意大利 , 羅馬尼亞文學
870	Italic literatures Latin	西班牙和葡萄牙文學
880	Hellenic literatures Classical Greek	拉丁文學
890	Literatures of other languages	西臘古典文學
		其他地區文學
900	Geography & History	地理和歷史
910	Geography & treavel	地理和旅遊
920	Biography, genealogy, insignia	1 自傳,家譜,荻徽
930	History of ancient world to ca.499	古老歷史约至499年
940	General history of Europe	6名位文约至422年 歐洲歷史
950	General history of Asia Far East	l : : :=
960	General history of Africa	亞洲歷史 北汕縣 b
970	General history of North America	非洲歷史
980	General history of South America	北美歷史
990	General history of other areas	南美歷史
<u> </u>	· .	 共他地區歷史
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

word file:window/Chinese/Dewey2

蓋蒂博物館簡介

吳茵茵

各位喜歡參觀博物館的朋友,你們都去過 蓋蒂中心(Getty Center)了嗎?如果還沒有去過 ,我建議你們有空一定要去看看。

今年四月中旬,康谷中華文化協會為本地中、老年華人舉辦了一項活動,就是參觀蓋蒂博物館,我和胡小明、詹太太、馬鴻莊等幾位 "年輕人"就成了這次活動的領隊。這一天活動內容豐富,大家都認為不枉此行,而我呢?更覺得意猶未盡,有空一定再來!

到底蓋蒂中心有什麼吸引人的地方呢?

此中心是由美國石油大亨保羅蓋蒂所捐贈 的基金而建成,佔地一百二十四英畝,由六棟 大樓組成的蓋蒂中心座落在洛杉磯西區的一個 小山崗上,俯瞰洛杉磯全景,建築師 Richard Meier 運用傳統的建築材料配合其獨特的外形設計,把古典和現代文化熔合了在一起。比起許多世界著名博物館,它的外觀可稱別樹一格,給人帶來新鮮威。大小適中的各個展覽室內,展出了蓋蒂先生生前收集的各類藝術品,我特別喜歡油畫展室中間放置了椅子供遊人坐下來慢慢欣賞和領會畫中的意景。館內的展品不會多得使人看得眼花撩亂,可是樣樣精品,使你更覺它的珍貴。

蓋蒂中心除了博物館,還有美術研究圖書館、演藝中心、美術保存及歷史研究院和美術教育電腦中心。值得一提的是它的餐廳都可以欣賞到洛杉磯的景色,這裡實在是值得一遊的好地方。

註:蓋蒂中心是不謀利機構,門票免費,這篇文章純粹為了將好事物向大家介紹。



吃人。與健康

焦守恕

筆者本來不善吃魚,一是怕腥,二是怕刺 兒。但人人都說吃魚有利於健康,再目睹那些 酷爱魚食的同事,個個聰明、體美,便也驅動 了吃魚的勇氣。加上太座能烹得一手好魚,色 香味俱佳,更激勵我不時克服"怕"字,盡享魚 食之樂。其實心臟病學家們從大量的臨床病例 觀察中,早就知道一個事實,就是常常吃魚的 人很少罹患心血管病和心肌梗死等致命性疾病 。過去三十年來不斷積累起來的科學實驗證明 ,其主要原因是魚的體油中富含一種叫做 Omega-3 的不飽和脂肪酸。 Omega-3 不飽和脂 肪酸能降低血液中低密度脂蛋白(LDL,又稱" 壞"膽固醇)的濃度,而 LDL 正是造成動脈血 管壁粥樣硬化、引起血拴形成並堵塞血管、從 而造成心肌梗死或腦中風的罪魁禍首。 Omega-3 不飽和脂肪酸還能增加血液中高密度 脂蛋白(HDL, 又稱"好"腌固醇)的水平, HDL 能迅速有效地將能形成動脈硬化的物質--甘油 三酸脂和膽固醇從血管壁處移走,以避免其沉 積在血管上形成阻塞血管的硬化斑塊,保持血 流暢通,所以 HDL 又有"血管清道夫"之美稱。 此外, Omega-3 還能促進血管舒張, 阻止血小 板的凝集作用,能有效地防止動脈血拴形成, 預防心肌梗死或腦中風的發生。最有份量的證 據是 1999 年發表在最異權威性的英國醫學雜 誌 (Lancet) 上的一篇臨床研究報告(Lancet, 354:447,1999),醫生們將 11,000 名患有心肌 梗塞的病人隨機地分成 4 組。一組每日服用魚 油膠囊;一組每日服用 300 毫克的維生素 E膠 囊;一組同時服用魚油和維生素 E;最後一組 只服空白對照膠囊。兩年以後,服用魚油的人 惠繼發性心肌梗死的發病率下降了 17%,而只 服維生素 E 或空白對照膠囊的患者卻無任何 改善。根據長期,大量的臨床觀察和實驗結果 , 美國聯邦食物暨藥物管理局(FDA)於 2000 年 10月31日正式公布 Omega-3 有助於減低動脈 硬化和冠心病的發病率,並批准將這項功效印

在 Omega-3 產品(如深海魚油)的標籤上。

接著的問題就是,吃什麼魚最好?答案當然是要吃含 Omega-3 不飽和脂肪酸量多的魚。一般說來,含脂肪量高的魚,其 Omega-3 的含量也高,同時對人體有害的飽和脂肪酸的含量很低。從這個角度上選,當以沙丁魚(Sardines)、鯖魚(Mackerel)、三文魚(Salmon)、和鮪魚(Tuna)為首選(見附表)。美國心臟病學會(American Heart Association, AHA)在最近修訂的"美國人飲食標準"(US Dietary Recommendations)中,首次建議每人每週至少應該吃魚兩次至三次,每次約3盎司(合 0.2 磅)。

既然 Omega-3 脂肪酸主要存在於魚油之中,那麼吃魚油丸是否比吃魚的保健效果更快更好呢?答案是否定的。細心的讀者可能已注意到,上文所說的 AHA 建議人們多吃魚,卻認為有提議讓人們去服用魚油丸。因為專家們認為,雖然服用魚油丸是攝取 Omega-3 的捷徑,然而卻會同時增加總脂肪的攝入,包括對人體有害的飽和脂肪酸和 LDL-"壞"膽固醇。若服用魚油太多,還會引發嚴重的副作用。 University of Western Australia 曾對一群患高膽固醇血症的肥胖患者進行臨床實驗觀察,其中一組病人服用魚油膠囊治療,另一組則不吃藥,只是每

週定時吃魚約一磅。3個月後發現,吃魚油丸 的人其血膽固醇平均下降了14%,而吃魚的人 其膽固醇卻平均大幅下降了20%之多,同時吃 魚的病人還獲得了高質量蛋白質、維生素和礦 物質的營養補充,取得了"均衡"減肥的療效, 這更是單服用魚油丸所望塵莫及的。因此,坐 下來享受一頓加州海鮮,要比吃一大堆魚油丸 好得多。

吃魚好,那末吃蝦怎麼樣?長期以來蝦被 扣上"高膽固醇食物"的帽子,使許多朋友雖然 對蝦垂涎三尺,卻不敢動簇,拒蝦之於"千里之 外"。直到 1988 年美國醫學會(American Medical Association, AMA) 根據多年的研究成果,才正 式給蝦"平反、摘帽"。AMA 的報告稱蝦 (Shrimp) 、龍蝦 (Lobster)、蟹 (Crab)、蚶 (Clam)和蠔 (Oyster)等都是低脂肪的食物。其膽固醇含量高 是因為過去的實驗室測量方法不能精確地把膽 固醇和類似膽固醇的物質(甾醇類)區分開來而 造成的假像。實際上,上述動物的不飽和脂肪 酸和 Omega-3 的含量都很高,而飽和脂肪酸的 含量卻很低。因此吃蝦和吃魚一樣能獲得保健 的效果。再者,即使蝦中的膽固醇含量高些, 吃下去也不會影響人體中膽固醇的濃度,原因 是人體並不需要從食物中攝取膽固醇。人體中 的膽固醇是由器官組織把吃進去的飽和脂肪酸 轉化而成的,所以吃下去的膽固醇的量與血液

中膽固醇濃度並無正比例的線性關係。誤會的造成是由於食品業不了解這一原理,卻誤導人們接受食物中的膽固醇可升高人體內膽固醇水平的錯誤概念,還在食品袋上標上"Low Cholesterol"甚至 "No Cholesterol"來吸引消費者,更造成人們普遍相信高膽固醇食物有損於酸含量低的食物,卻不必介意其膽固醇的合量。1991 年 AHA 和美國國家科學院 (National Academy of Sciences)正式宣佈蝦、蟹等海鮮品同魚一樣能提供大量 Omega-3 不飽和脂肪酸,對防治心血管病同樣起到出色的膽固醇"。這項宣佈無疑是帶給人類"嗜蝦族"的福音。

行文至此,筆者深深醒悟到不常吃魚是多麼地違背了身體保健的原則。想想看我們生活在金色的加州,在長達 1,000 英哩的海岸線上,大約有 300 多種魚蝦在近海游弋,是加州得天獨厚的海產品資源。據加州政府統計,魚蝦的平均年捕獲量達 23 萬 6 千噸,高居全國之前列,所以我們加州人生活在海鮮之鄉,實在是太有口福了,似應比其他地域的同胞更健康更長壽才是。當然最要緊的還是按照自身的情況安排平衡飲食,不能指望單靠魚蝦來降低血脂和膽固醇,否則套句老美常用的警語: "You're fishing for trouble"。

每 100 克魚肉中 Omerga-3 的含量表 (單位:克)

(據 American Dietetic Association)

21.1	Mackerel	2.5
1.7	Lake Trout	1.6
1.2	Striped Bass	0.8
0.5	Halibut	0.4
0.3	Shrimp	0.3
0.3	Swordfish	0.2
0.2	Sole	0.1
	1.7 1.2 0.5 0.3 0.3	1.7 Lake Trout 1.2 Striped Bass 0.5 Halibut 0.3 Shrimp 0.3 Swordfish

在當今西方社會,完全否認心理健康意義 的人似乎已不多了,但真正明白什麽是心理健 康和能夠正確了解心理健康標準的人並不多。 正因如此,許多人感到不知從何下手才能保持 心理健康。雖然人類已經破解了幾乎全部遺傳 密碼,但對心理與秘的了解卻仍少得可憐。與 物理、化學、天文、地理、數學、生物算學科 相比,心理學還遠沒有資格成為一門嚴格意義 的自然科學,倒是與中國的中醫學相似,仍在 哲學思辨,邏輯推理和現象歸納之間徘徊。這 就使得心理學家和醫學家對待每個關於心理健 康的術語都爭論不休。不過,目前大多數學者 基本同意做為人們日常所說的[心理健康]指的 是一種狀態。若說某人心理健康,即指該人當 **時處在一種沒有精神疾病,沒有心理失常的無** 病狀態。

當然,這種無病並非百分之百正常,它只是指一種相對正常狀態。這種相對正常以同時符合下列三條為基準。第一、個人與當時所處社會大多數背景基本相似人群的言行基本一致。這群人如認為他們的言行是正常的,則該個人也就被該人群以為是正常或健康的。第二、個人心理活動與他本人的生物學特徵,如性別、年齡、身體狀況基本一致。第三、個人心理各個成份之間基本協調,且目前言行與其以往個性基本一致。

在這三條原則標準的基礎上,學者們見仁見智,添這減那,可以列出幾十條用以衡量我們言行的細節標準,本文的篇幅絕不足以將其展開,一一介紹。下面介紹一種很不全面,但很有意思的心理健康標準,希望對讀者日常的部分言行有所幫助。

曾有日本學者說健康人有四快,即吃得快、動得快、說得快、睡得快。後來我在給學生開設心理健康課時又加上排得快、學得快、恢復快成為七快。再後來又加上性生活"快"樂而成為八快。這七快八快是什麼意思呢?

人的心理活動之最高中樞在腦額頁皮層, 次高級中樞在丘腦下部。丘腦下部又同時是人

學習是有目的的意志性行為,說話的基礎 是思維。這兩方面很能反映人做為萬物之靈的 高級心理活動水平,能夠不斷學新知識,說明 人能適應社會,沒有衰老,沒有退縮,沒有自 閉於世。說話滔滔,應對自如,條理清晰,表 明人的智力活動正常,反應出認知、記憶、思 維、想像各方面功能的正常,這就是學得快和 說得快的含意。

人的動作不僅僅與神經、骨骼、肌肉密切有關。與人的意志活動也息息相關。一個人的全部生動學機制都正常,仍可因意志退縮而表現為不動,可因意志失控而表現為衝動。所以動得快之意不僅僅在手快,更在於合理、協調、敏捷,所謂當出手時才出手和當出手時必出手。

人生在世,不會事事順利,總會遭受打擊 ,面臨失敗,罹患疾病。能夠盡快地適應挫折 ,化解壓力,善對惡運就概括為恢復快。當然 ,很多時候恢復不到原有水平,如失去的錢無 法再找回,患上重病轉為慢性或受傷至殘, 是 老退休離開社會中心舞台,但面對不可改變的 受境能盡快找到新的平衡點(有如中醫所說陰 陽雖已俱損,所能在低水平達到新平衡),就可 大大緩解危害,延長生命,有利發現新起點, 從而避免短期內爆發致命性打擊,這也仍是恢 復快的含意。 朋友,你可試試以這七快八快來診斷一下自己的心理狀況。也許你不知道自己心理健康與否,也許別人說你有太多壓力但你自己似乎不覺得,也許醫生或心理學家指出你心理有異常之處但你不服氣,你可以用這幾快對比一下,如果不快,又找不出合理的軀體疾病做為解釋理由,或有軀體失常理由但治療卻無效時,你應認真與心理專家討論自己的心理問題了。

那磨如何使自己能七快八快呢?注意方面

很多,但關鍵是使自己保持愉快,愉快不是指 天天哈哈大笑,也不是苛求隨時隨地不慌、不 急、不怒、不懼,而是說情緒基本穩定在正向 的柔和水平。處事基本樂觀,待人和善寬容, 過驚不失常,過難不自亂。當然要保持愉快並 不是僅僅情緒一方面的事,與其他心理活動, 與保持軀體健康甚至與每個人的信仰都有關。 我們以後再慢慢談。

淺輪失眠

王友平

「病人頭痛,醫生更頭痛;病人失眠,醫生徹夜難眠。」此話怎講?這句話形象地描。 出兩個問題。一是頭痛與失眠的發生率之高, 高到每個精神科和神經科病人都有此二症狀, 高到大多數其他各科病人都受此二症折磨 對此二病症並無百戰百勝的法實。你若是一般 對此二病症並無百戰百勝的就是一位生怕被 對此二病症並無的對心醫生,或是總想當清清閒 ,少被病人打擾的子醫生,你一定會因無法 立即消除或終身消除病人的頭痛失眠而失眠頭 痛。

今天,我們在這裡和大家一起來討論一下 失眠問題。日後有機會再來討論頭痛。

什麼是失眠呢?最常得到的回答是「睡不著」。不但病人如此回答,絕大多數醫生也如此回答。

怎磨治療失眠呢?「吃安眠藥」。絕大醫生 如此行,病人也按此去做。

事實上,儘管我們說人類還未完全搞明白 失眠的機理,當然也還不能完全控制它,但如 此簡單地回答上述兩個問題並因此處理失眠也 還是太不科學了。這種不全面地認識和處理方 式使治療有效率大打折扣。這也難怪,對失眠 有比較深入研究的是部份精神科醫生、神經科 醫生和心理學專家,然而病人卻是向任何一個 醫生求治,而絕大多數醫生卻只有和病人一樣 的知識,所以,我們需要每個人都對失眠有個 較完整的認識。

仍然是第一個問題,什麼是失眠。失眠是 個人對睡眠時間減少的不愉快主觀體驗。沒有 睡眠時間減少就不是失眠,但減少多少才能算 **為滅少卻是見仁見智,也是因人而異的。多數** 專家傾向于與平時相比減少一小時以上為減少 。雖有時間減少,但本人主觀上沒有認為這減 少有何不妥,沒有因此焦慮、憂愁、恐懼,仍 不算作失眠。很多人都有晚上因参加聚會,工 作學習開夜車,看電影電視等原因睡得很晚, 次日仍按平日習慣到點起床的經歷,雖有頭昏 腦脹或體力不足之感,但情緒上無任何不愉快 **經驗,所以對白天活動影響不大,也沒有自以** 為這是失眠,只是說昨晚睡得少了點。所以, 失眠是當一個人入睡困難,或睡眠中頻頻醒來 ,或醒來不能再入睡,或早上醒來太早,而且 本人自覺這些導致睡眠不足,並為此煩惱、緊 張、焦慮、憂愁。有了這種體驗的人,常常敏 感地發覺自己白天活動這也不對,那也不舒服 ,且把一切不順利的事都歸罪于睡眠不足;常 常想立即把少睡的時間補上:常常發現不但補 不上反倒失眠愈來愈嚴重。這就是病態真性失 眠。

還有一種特別的失眠叫病態假性失眠。這 種病人長期焦慮、憂愁於「一夜未合眼」,「幾 乎一夜未睡」,「好幾天都沒睡覺了」。但別人卻 說他睡得沒那麼少,在他自稱一夜未睡的夜裡 ,別人搖他都搖不醒,我們為這種病人做二十 四小時電腦監視發現他們有正常睡眠波且睡眠 地時間沒有減少,這是一種缺乏睡眠感的特殊 失眠,它符合個人自覺睡眠減少且伴有不愉快 主觀體驗。

此外,當一個人自覺睡眠減少而不愉快但未連續超過七天時,雖然可以做一些相應處理,嚴格地講不應下失眠的診斷。這種被稱為非病態失眠的狀況常見於有飛行時差者,有目的地減少睡眠(如工作學習開夜車)數日後,遇突發事件或嚴重驅體疾病發生的最初幾天。

第一、儘可能生活規律化。但必須跨時區 旅行、夜班工作、加班而不能如平時睡眠時也 不要自我緊張,要相信人體有充分的調解適應 能力。有睡眠研究證實,單純連續不眠百餘小 時後,僅需 12-14 小時睡眠就可恢復 90%的腦 力和體力。人腦會自動用增加睡眠深度的方式 來彌補睡眠時間的減少。不過,經常地非規律 化睡眠會破壞人體的睡眠補總調節功能,導致 失眠。

第二、放棄流傳已久但並不正確的觀念, 這些觀念常是不愉快主觀體驗的認知基礎。例 如(1)「每天必須睡八小時」。其實每個人對睡 眠的需要是不一樣的。(2)「作夢說明睡眠不對 順不對作夢。作夢多少不是診斷失眠的基本要 素。(3)「睡眠不足立即損害身體」。其實 不是長久睡眠不足,危害並不如人們想像的 不是長久睡眠不足,危害並不如人們想像的 麼可怕。睡眠少的次日的頭昏、乏力、納差、 便秘等症狀也可能是不良暗示和不良情緒的結

第三、全天化地治療。(1)正確診治一切導 致睡眠障礙的軀體與精神疾病。(2)以平常心規 律生活。越少關心睡眠,越少將白天心身感覺 與失眠搭鉤,失眠治癥率愈高。(3)增加體力消 耗,減少腦力活動,特別要化解各種心理壓力 。(4)停用舆奮性的物質,如煙、酒、茶、咖啡 、可可及某些藥物。(5)適量吃易消化的食物和 睡前飲熱牛奶。(6)臥室儘可能避免太亮、太吵 、太冷、太熱、太潮、太燥。(7)基本定時上床 ,切忌過早,如有睡意,且已接近日常睡眠時 間,則不必等待,立即臥床。(8)睡前一小時內 不宜忙忙背誦,不宜學新知識,不宜進行令自 己極感興趣的活動。(9)有性生活要求不要壓抑 ,順其自然,行房後入睡。(10)儘管避免半夜 睡不著才加藥量。也不要輕易減藥量。得到一 個合適藥量後要持續使用數週,然後緩慢減藥 。具有抗焦慮和抗抑鬱功能的藥常常不僅僅睡 前服,白天也服用效更佳。(11)睡前半小時熱 水浴足浴身。

第四、中西醫結合治失眠效果明顯好於單 用西藥。我給一些久服西藥的失眠患者施加針 灸、推拿、中藥,都有令病人意想不到的收獲 ,甚至逐漸停用西藥,直至連中藥也停掉,完 全康復。

第五、失眠是與個性有關的。預防失眠在 於平時調整個性,既治失眠在今天,防失眠在 終身。這是另文的內容了。

第六、既然是終身問題,就和人的整體心理健康有關,也就不僅是個性問題,還和一個人的世界觀、價值觀有關。這就涉及到信仰問題,那更非本文寥寥數語能講清的道理了。

故事和朋友

趙惠蘭

冰淇淋

夏日午後, 青蛙和蟾蜍呆坐在池塘邊。

「哇!好熱呀!真想吃個又甜又涼的冰淇淋!」青蛙呱呱呱地嚷著。

「太棒了!」蟾蜍高興地說。「你等著!我去買!」

蟾蜍舉著兩個大號巧克力蛋捲冰淇淋,那 是他和青蛙最喜歡的口味。

太陽高照,一滴軟軟甜甜的冰淇淋滴在蟾蜍的手臂上。「哇!冰淇淋被太陽晒化了,我得走快點才行!」蟾蜍邊想邊加快了腳步。一滴、一滴……的冰淇淋滴在蟾蜍的頭上、夾克上、褲子上……。「路在哪裡呀?我看不見啦!」

青蛙呆坐在池塘邊。一隻老鼠跑過來氣喘 嘘嘘的說:「我看見了一個好大的咖啡色怪物!」接著一隻松鼠衝過來,一面跑一面大吼著:「 有一個全身都是針剌和樹葉的怪物朝這邊來了 !」「那邊來了一個長了兩隻角的怪物,快逃呀!」小兔子說著一溜煙逃走了。

青蛙害怕得躲在一塊大石頭後面,他看見了一個好大的咖啡色怪物,身上全是針刺和樹葉,頭上還長了兩隻角,跌跌撞撞的撲了過來

「青蛙!你在那裡呀?」怪物大叫著。 「老天!原來是蟾蜍!」

在青蛙來不及開口之前,蟾蜍撲通一聲栽 進了池塘,沉了下去又再浮了上來。

「討厭!又甜又涼的冰淇淋都被洗光了!」蟾蜍哭了起來。

「沒關係!」青蛙輕輕拍著老朋友:「我們 一起去小店吧!」

青蛙和蟾蜍坐在蔭凉的大樹下,一起快樂 的享受著他們的巧克力蛋捲冰淇淋。

錄自「Frag and Toad All Year」中的「Ice Cream」 作者和插畫家 Arnold Lobel。

好朋友

公雞查理、老鼠強尼和胖小豬是好朋友。 每天早上他們被公雞早早叫起,去幫忙做家事 。他們說:「好朋友總是要粘在一起的。」

工作完畢,他們三個一起騎腳踏車去兜風,無論多麼崎嶇的小路,或是最險峻的懸崖, 他們都可輕鬆騎過。

有時他們去池塘邊玩躲逃藏,或是到泥水坑裡打滾。有一次他們看到了一艘舊船,就決定玩海盜遊戲。他們說:「好朋友總是一起決定事情的。」

老鼠強尼掌舵,公雞查理伸展開翅膀當風 帆,胖小豬坐在船的漏洞上,他們快樂又勇敢 的去冒險。

肚子餓了想抓魚,可是他們肚子咕嚕咕嚕 的叫聲把魚都嚇跑了!大伙兒只好去採櫻桃, 胖小豬吃了兩倍多,公雞查理抱怨了,所以他 們把果核留給了公雞。他們說:「好朋友總是很 公平的。」

快天黑了,他們騎著腳踏車回穀倉,他們 在母雞家後面靠近大水桶的地方發誓:「好朋友 總是要粘在一起的。」

他們到老鼠強尼家去住,可是公雞卡在門 口進退不得。胖小豬約他的好朋友們去他家裡 過夜,可是老鼠強尼覺得不舒服。於是三個好 朋友到了母雞家,卻把雞窩裡的棲木壓斷了。

三個好朋友很傷心地互道晚安,各自回到 自己的床上去。他們說:「好朋友有時也要分開 的。」

那天晚上在夢中,他們都看到了自己的好 朋友。

> 錄自 Friends 文圖作者 Holme Heine

由故事談朋友

人生在世,朋友是最重要的。一個人從小 到老,交過朋友無數。有些朋友是一生一世志

誠相知,有些卻是曇花一現,當 彼此利益衝突或需要性消失時 , 友誼也就結束了。

「冰淇淋」的故事中,蟾蜍 踴躍為友服務的精神已不多見 。在幫好友買了最愛吃的食物後 ,歷經許多困難,仍不氣餒地返 回目的地。掉進池塘裡,洗清了 所有的冰淇淋後,還記掛自己未 能為朋友做好一件事,這種真心 讓人佩服。

當人們把事搞砸之後(無論 有意或無意),一隻溫柔的手拍

拍你的肩,並且說:「讓我們一起去做……」這 是多麼溫馨又貼心的舉措,可真是「冬天裡的 一把火」呢!

兩個好朋友,快樂的靠在蔭涼的大樹下,享受著最愛吃的巧克力蛋捲冰淇淋,「分享」美味,「分享」快樂,是多麼的難能可貴!

在「好朋友」中,三隻小動物一同工作, 一同遊戲,所以說:「好朋友總是要黏在一起的 。」這種甜如蜜的友情,在孩子群中最常見, 三兩個小朋友整日膩在一塊兒,連上廁所都像 攀生兒似的,怎麼也不分開。

> 他們決定要做什麼事,也是 一起下的決定,不管危險、困難 ,為朋友兩肋插刀也不怨不悔, 是何等講義氣呀!

> 分享食物時,只要有人提出意見,他們三個自會權宜行事,所以「好朋友總是很公平的」。 你和你的朋友做到了這點嗎? 因為公平是存在他們三個心中,他們覺得果核給公雞是公平的,那就是公平的。

> 當朋友們必須要分開時,就 不能勉強。大夥兒各奔前程,為 自己努力,所以「好朋友有時也

要分開的」。即使天涯海角,也會入彼此夢中, 互相鼓勵,互相安慰,一同走過人生的坎坷與 平坦。

童書中的故事淺顯易懂,孩子們隨之喜、 隨之悲,甚至會想「我就是這樣嗎!」「那樣不 好吧!」那種潛移默化就在字裡行間和漂亮的 插畫之中。而人生經驗豐富的父母們,也可重 拾赤子之心,又能看進故事中的深層含意,的 確是一舉兩得呀!



高級組中文教學的一些淺見

楊曉容

在現今南加的中文學校,學生學習中文有一個普遍的現象:初級組的學生多,並且他們在學習上進步的很快,依著年齡的提高,學生的人數逐漸減少,中文進步的程度不再顯注。到了高級組,每班出席人數常降至個位數,而此時,中文進步已不敢奢談,不進反退的例子更是常有。

這種現象的出現,總歸有些原因:孩子們 在初中之前,由於一般學校的課業、活動較少 ,而且「老師」在學生的心裡比較具有權威, 因此教學時,老師教易抓住孩子的集中力,此 階段,父母在孩子心中仍高居其上,彼此溝通 方式常是單向命令式的管道,因此課後父母輔 導中文的效果十分有效,孩子們無論在時間上 ,學習的精神上,都較合乎老師與家長的要求 。當孩子們進入初中,他們學校的課業加重, 活動開始繁多,學習中文已不能像以前那樣。 **這些青春期的少年人,在生理與心理上都期盼** 自己表現出是個「大人」----他(她)是可以自我 决定方向的成年人。因此老師不再權威,父母 的話至少也得打八折,如果希望這些孩子似往 日般的學習中文,是十分困難的!在這個成長階 段,我們常聽到孩子們為了在朋友中尋找「自 我價值認知」而迷失,抽煙、喝酒、吸毒、參 加幫派是最可怕結果。因為沒有朋友上中文學 校而退學者是大有人在。

稍可慶幸的,在各個中文學校裡,仍有些上了十幾年中文的高班學生(14 歲至 18 歲),這些孩子對中文學校有熟悉與感情,他們樂於每到周末,與相識已久的朋友談天說地,再學些中文。對高班學生學習中文的態度與能力有一定了解後,各位老師如何能引起這些學生學習的興趣?大致可分在教學態度與精神、教學方法、選用教材三方面著手;

一、教學態度與精神:相信每個認真的老師都 是學生的好榜樣。雖然教中文多是課後或 週末的工作,但為人師表不掉以輕心,上 課絕不遲到、早退或常請假,學生自然也 不會馬虎應付的。

- 二、教學方法:教學以學生為主,依情況靈活運用。同樣一課「鐵扇公主」,老師可思書唸三遍,抄寫生字、生詞、練習語句, 書唸三遍,抄寫生字、生詞、練習語句, 也可編個短劇,讓學生們變成牛魔王、 也可編個短劇,讓學生們要成牛魔王、 一般吳承恩原作「西遊記」, 一般吳承恩原作「西遊記」, 一段吳承恩原作「西遊記」, 「內紹中國地理「火焰山」與今天也 學習與趣明,花樣雖多,但如何蒸、,如果也們 的心已不在課堂裏,縱使老師自以為教 ,完全得看學生的學習與趣,如為教教 ,完全得看學生的學習與趣,如為教教 ,完全得看學生的學習與趣,如為教教 ,完全得看學生的學習與趣,如為教教 ,完全得看學生的學習與趣,如為教教 ,完全得看學生的沒意力集中起來再說!

海外中文教學,本是件辛苦的工作,但是 看到學生們高興的學習,就是最好的安慰。如 果我們今天多一分心的努力,能激發孩子們日 後對中文或中國另一個正確的認識,那中文教 育的意義就成功了!

By Angela Yang

It was another Saturday morning. I woke up unwillingly to my mom's thickly accented voice, beckoning me to get up for Chinese School. "Yah," I thought to myself, "school on Saturday." This procedure has been routine ever since my first day of Chinese School in Kindergarten. I always dreaded constantly taking Chinese tests and doing Chinese homework piled high on top of American work. I never quite understood the point of my attendance in Chinese School, because I did not do well and I disliked going.

However, as I entered high school and started to mature in my years, I began to understand the importance of Chinese School. It opened my eyes to a culture that had been hidden by my self-absorbed attitude in American society. Although I experienced Chinese culture everyday in my daily interactions with my parents, it took the attendance of a place in which the culture surrounded me to help me comprehend why my parents are the way they are. They push me to constantly to do my best, to never be lazy, and to always look into the future and work for the best future possible. This ideal is imbedded in the environment in which my parents had been raised.

The most significant event, which completely turned my head around in the right direction, was when I performed at the Civics Art Center. It put me in touch with my roots and made me come to a realization of a culture that was part of who I am. That is what Chinese School taught me. It contributed to my knowledge of the Mandarin language, but created friendships, unlocked the doors of my culture, and became a part of me.

CCCA Scholarship Essay

By Jiajia Zhang

It was a great opportunity and unforgettable experience for me to study and participate in the Thousand Oaks Chinese School from 1996 -2000. I was fortunate to have the best Chinese scholars to teach Chinese language and culture. I have 4 outstanding teachers in my language classes: Wu Guo-Yin, Yang Dai-Hua, Gan Yun-Shu, and Wan Pei-Juan. The teachers worked so diligently and even sacrificed their weekend time to teach and influence us. Fellow classmates treat other students and teachers with courtesy, respect, and admiration. This kind and encouraging school environment greatly expedites my learning process and allows me to express my thoughts and ideas freely without fear. The interesting language classes have helped me to effectively master reading, writing, and to hone my listening skills in Chinese language.

At Thousand Oaks Chinese School, I have also learned to appreciate and value the rich Chinese culture and great heritage. I enjoyed tracing the colorful Chinese history and great contributions made by our ancestors to human civilization, including the well-known Chinese ancient inventions of paper, printing press, compass, and gunpowder. In today's commercialized society, a sanction to enjoy one's own culture with close friends and family is truly enjoyable and valuable.

Looking back, I am now more appreciative of my experiences at Thousand Oaks Chinese School. I have gained a deeper understanding and appreciation for my Chinese ethnicity. I have found my roots and more importantly, I began to understand them. I have never been more proud to be a Chinese-American.

By Johnny Guo

In elementary school, I dreaded waking up early every Saturday and missing those morning cartoons just to learn what I considered a pointless language. As I moved on to middle school, I hated the experience even more. Then when I finally reached high school, I couldn't bear it anymore and quit Chinese School using sports as an excuse. Back then it never occurred to me what I'd be missing. For those one and a half years I quit Chinese School, I never saw my friends I had made there, never participated in any of the cultural events it provided, and never learned any more Chinese. For those one and a half years, I temporarily left my culture and my heritage.

After about a year away from Chinese School, I found a strange emptiness that accompanied my body. One day, my friend's mother asked me a question in Chinese, and I tried to answer back, but stuttered instead.

"Why can't I speak my own language?" I thought to myself. "What's happening to me?" When I was a little kid, I could speak Mandarin fluently. As I grew older, I stopped using that language to speak, and instead spoke in English. even to my parents. After that, I could never speak the way I used to. But then, I started going to Chinese School, and I got a little better. I was never the same as when I was a kid, but I could probably carry a conversation with someone if I ever visited Taiwan. But now, I couldn't even answer back simple questions to my friend's parents. I knew there was something seriously wrong, something that caused an emptiness that I always knew. That day, I resolved to try to learn Chinese before it was too late. That day, I realized what my parents meant when they told me I'd thank them for dragging me to Chinese School every Saturday.

Scholarship Essay

By Joel Lin

My first year attending Thousand Oaks Chinese School was 1987. In the following thirteen years, Chinese School has provided many memorable, fun experiences. Most importantly, Chinese School has helped me identify myself as a proud Chinese American.

In elementary school, kids often display many acts of ignorance. In my situation, kids would often criticize me because of my slanted eyes. I knew I had no control over the shape of my eyes. It is just a fact; Chinese people tend to have slanted eyes. Yet, children are often unable to acknowledge the diversity among different races, and are prejudice in their reactions towards one another. Thus, Chinese School gave me the opportunity to identify with people of a similar background and customs. For one day, I could go to a school where everyone had slanted eyes. As a young kid, being accepted by my peers was very important for me. Hence, Chinese School provided a comfortable environment; a place

where I could fully appreciate my Chinese heritage. For this, I thank Chinese School a million times.

Additionally, Chinese School has provided numerous activities that I will never forget. One primary example is the Chinese New Year Performance. Albeit, the event has it's hectic parts, such as the humid dressing rooms and all the performers running around. But the Chinese New Year Performance just wouldn't the same without it. Having dress rehearsals on a school night with finals the next day, spending days during winter vacation learning a dance; all these tiny aspects make the Chinese New Year Performance the special event that it is.

In conclusion, Chinese School has been so much more than a "school." It has been a place where I can relax and enjoy my Chinese culture. Thousand Oaks Chinese School has always had its own sentimental value, and I am thankful for the many great memories that I will never forget.

By YiBing Chen

It is Saturday morning and time for me to go to Chinese School, "Aw man, I don't want to go," is the first thing that enters my mind when I awaken. Over the years the thought has enter my mind countless of times but it passes. As I get up, the crumpled sheets of my still warm bed beckon me back but I must get up and get ready to go to Chinese School. On the way to Chinese School. I begin thinking. "Why really must I wake up so early on these Saturday mornings? None of my other school friends have to attend an extra day of school each week." This argument had been tried time and again on my mother to no avail. She always told me that I was "lucky" to be able to attend Chinese School. It never made sense to me. but she told me that when I got older I would understand what she was talking about and feel the same way.

It is annoying when your parents are always right. I am older now and I do finally realize what she had been talking about before. The importance of maintaining one's identity in the melting pot of America and knowing about one's background was my mom's main interest in sending her children to Chinese School. It was her way of ensuring that we would always know who we are and be proud of that fact.

When I was much younger my mom used to always come into my room before I went to sleep and tell me stories from Chinese history or read to me from a Chinese legend book. It helped to whet my curiosity to know more about my heritage but when I grew out of the story telling phase, my mom sent me to Chinese School. Chinese School not only taught reading and writing, but more importantly about the Chinese culture and heritage. One of the best parts about Chinese School was the third period activity. The offered classes ranged from Chinese Chess, and

calligraphy, to Kung Fu and dance. These great classes were not only fun and enriching but also showed us the many different aspects of Chinese culture.

The classes were not the only things that provided excitement and fun at Chinese School. Between periods and before and after Chinese School, you get to see all your Chinese School friends and catch up on the happenings of the week. Maybe it was because they also had to endure Chinese School, or that they could speak Chinese, or just that they were Chinese, but whatever it was, the bond formed with your Chinese School friends just did not exist with your American school friends.

Possibly my favorite part of Chinese School was the annual Chinese New Years performance and the Chinese track meet. The Track meet is basically a huge gathering of different Chinese Schools from around California for two days to compete against each other in a multitude of different track events. The Chinese New Year performance is put on at the Civics Arts Plaza during the Chinese New Year. The performance consists of skits put on by each Chinese School class, and different dances and performances by the Chinese School attendees. Not only is it a great show to watch, but also an even better show to be apart of. Some of my best memories are of performing in the Chinese New performance.

So now I look back at my life, the Saturdays spent at Chinese School and realize the benefits that outweighed the sacrifice of only a few hours of sleep each week. I feel lucky for being able to attend Chinese School. What can I really say butthanks a lot Mom?

By Robert Tan

When I was a child, I had to be dragged from bed, kicking and screaming, to go to Chinese School. Like all kids, I wanted to watch Saturday morning cartoons instead of being in a classroom learning material that was essentially foreign to me. Needless to say, I did not enjoy attending Chinese School, and unfortunately, I forgot most of the curriculum I learned there.

I'd have to say the actual learning was the most boring part of Chinese School. The only thing I can remember from the classroom was the long, tedious copying and perfecting the writing of characters in the little blue booklets and reading short passages. However, I really appreciated the close-knit environment, where everybody knew everybody. That took some of the anxiety that is normally associated with school out of Chinese School.

While I detested the school part, there were moments, which I enjoy looking back. There were electives that I took after break. I took origami and magic; I still keep the materials and work that was given to me. In fact, I still play a deck of cards that was given to me in magic class (Bicycle Playing Cards are the best). I fondly look back on the pumpkin/jack-o-lantern contest. I also remember getting cookies with my friends during snack time. At the end of the school year, there was always a picnic that my family and I went to. I remember going to Conejo Creek Park

behind the library and wading in the stream trying to catch a big, white rat with Brian Lu, one of my best friends in Chinese School.

When I was seven, I moved to a different part of Thousand Oaks, away from the part of town where most of the Chinese people lived. As a result, I was isolated from my Chinese peers and stuck in a school where there were few Chinese students. Therefore, I had no one to relate with when it came to Chinese School, and this can partly explain my dislike of going to Chinese school. However, this is a cloud with a silver lining. Chinese School allowed me to keep in touch and make friends with Chinese peers, whom I would have never met without going. It was nice to see those familiar faces that I haven't seen in over five years when I attended Thousand Oaks High School.

In hindsight, I'm glad that I was forced to go to Chinese School. While I didn't like (and still don't) the curriculum that was taught, Chinese School gave me experience and memories that are not easily replaced. The actual school isn't what's memorable, but the things associated with it. Chinese School forced me to open my eyes to a world that separated from me by millions of square miles of ocean. I really appreciate Chinese School for allowing me to recognize my roots and heritage and not letting me ignore those things.









2000-2001 千橡中文學校 獎學金

樓毓華獎學金

幼稚園 A:陳力瑜 B:陳泰

一年級 A: 許維禮 C: 周昱 D: 段慧洋二年級 A: 孟繁力 B: 鄧曉 C: 劉德信三年級 A: 蘇如珍 B: 宗護琪 C: 彭琳莎

四年級 A:黎唐寧 B:葉君偉 C:井琳 五年級 A:吳仕坤 B:陳冠伶 C:彭琳達

六年級 關志偉

七年級 A:陳宣堯 B:李涵

八年級 邱慈涵 九年級 **蔡維聰** 十年級 吳德威 讀寫班 白愛琳

<u>樓毓華獎學金</u>

幼稚園 A:李權高 B: 周欣怡

 一年級
 A:陳律維 C:潘大千 D:李旖顆

 二年級
 A:王淳彥 B:宗駕恩 C:李簡

 三年級
 A:陳宣舜 B:張明 C:嚴曦

 四年級
 A:劉思齊 B:陳淑莉 C:馬宇陽

 五年級
 A:孟心兒 B:部楠楷 C:帥文佳

六年級 羅以寧,劉邦浩 七年級 A: 樓菲若 B: 聞韻

八年級周文傑九年級曹聰十年級張樂寧張維平

張興和獎學金

幼稚園 A:楊主聲 B:馬凱茜

一年級 A:張慈芳,陳亮宇 C:Bethany Young

D: 鍾婧

二年級 A: 王文杉・王冠中 B: 彭懐恩 C: 林天心三年級 A: 陳亮瑜・陳宮禹 B: 周昊 C: 劉曦

四年級 A: 翁嘉恩 B: 陳長瑛 C: 馮莉雅

五年級 A:陳麗萍 B:王康明 C:吳雪揚

六年級 蘇立宇,張慈婷,陳冠婷

七年級 A: 關愛蓮 B: 王華妍, 段慧姝

 八年級
 吳佩璇

 九年級
 章齊雅

 十年級
 熊方瑜

讀寫班 阮持瑋,白愛琳

千橡精神獎

幼幼班 過凌晨,程佳寧,余丹霞,崔芸

幼稚園 A: 吳依恩 B: 侯蔚彬

一年級 A: 邱業凱 C: 林子華 D: 巫達文 二年級 A: 劉子甄 B: 張浩 C: 李珊儀 三年級 A: 劉邦薇 B: 高露茜 C: 劉莎莎

四年級 A: 陳華翊 B: 吳仕鈿, 王天佑

C: 卲沁榆

五年級 A:張寶玉 B:梁慧晴 C:黃嘉奕

六年級 劉子瑄

七年級 A:王嘉嘉 B:董祐祐

武國英獎學金

七A班

六年級 張慈婷,張振杰,張駿奎,陳冠婷,陳立昕,

間厚婷,侯宏瑞,謝凱琪,裘有有,鄭思孟, 瞿百儀,關志偉,黎景霖,李顯誠,林惠珊, 劉子瑄,劉邦浩,吳仕聰,蘇立字,吳德恩

詹豐寧,陳宜堯,陳敬昕,徐若薇,江星逸,

朱戴睿,關愛蓮,樓菲若,阮開晨,孫一帆,

王嘉嘉

七B班 陳耀,勞欣云,聞韻,李涵 ,董禧禧,顧

泉,張眉舒,劉佳坤,黃中珮,段慧姝,鄭

璐倩,顏華滋,董祐祐,曹穎,王華妍

八年級 張聖徳,陳美聖,易序倫,章齊雅

九年級 蔡維聰,曹聰,張維誠,林昭明,張承祖,

孫嘉沛

十年級 林昭華

讀寫班 白愛琳,張維平,伍凱莉

2000-2001 聯合會優秀學生 獎學金

熊方瑜

2000-2001 大華 99 優秀學生 獎學金

林珊珊

2000-2001 海華 獎學金

林兆毅

2000-2001海華中國歷史文化獎學金徵文比賽

鄭思瑜 高級英文組佳作獎

2000-2001 資深 (五年) 優秀老師

楊曉容

感謝 2000-2001 學年度熱心捐獻人士

王玕老師 \$100 (另加 Amgen match fund \$100)

贊助民族舞蹈及學校活動

郭美音女士 捐贈紙張

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上林鐵板燒 100 張禮券

獎勵優秀學生

樓毓華先生 \$1,000 設立優秀學生獎學金

許兩傳先生 \$3,000 設立獎學金

嚴海先生及

Amgen 37 位**

熱心人士 \$2,810 (另加 Amgen match fund 2,810)

*許兩傳先生獎學金繳起

許兩傳先生為康谷華協前任財務許美玲女 士及千橡中文學校教師許美雲女士的父親,不 幸於今年九月一日因病瀘逝,噩耗傳來,親友 同表哀慟。

兩傳先生是一位福慧雙至的生活藝術家,熱 愛人生,樂善好施,事業家庭和諧圓滿,子女 亦皆卓爾有成,令人稱羨。一生好奇復好學, 晚年以六十餘歲高齡勤學電腦,曾贏得「資訊 爺爺」美譽,一時傳為美談。

兩傳先生對從事教育工作的教師特別敬 重,因教師啟迪人心、開發民智,為百業中之 最。九五年來美後見美玲、美雲及康谷華協、 千橡中文學校之友人均熱心義務為華人社區活 動及海外中文教育服務,深受感動,乃發心退 休後,利用訪美探視子女之暇,為千橡中文學 校幫忙電腦中文輸入工作。

今年五月訪美時,雖已覺身體不適,仍念茲 在茲欲達此心願。適當時所用電腦故障,於是 在返台就醫同時,亦攜帶電腦回台修護,預備 他日可用。惜返台後病益駕,臥病期間,友人 至病榻探望,告以電腦已修復,先生猶興奮地 取下氧氣罩,勉欲作答而不果。家人為完成先 生遺願,緣設立此一獎學金,一以嘉惠千椽學 子,兼表達後人之孺慕追思。



**37 位熱心人士名字如下:

Holly Xiong Li Wu Szeto
Jim Shi
Benxian Liu & Xing-Zhong Xia
Yuhfeng Chen & Huanmei Khoo
Pengzu Zhou & Ruizhi Ji
Mingyan Cheng & Yan Guo
Nianhe Han & Jing Gao
Guoqing Chen & Yufang Pan
Jianhua Zhang & Youping Wang
Yuenan Peng & Yun Lan
Guolin Cai
Qiao Yan & Lillian H. Jiang
Hai Yan & Yu Sun
Wenyan Shen & Fei Xiong
Xiao Qiang Yan & Min Xia
Bor-Yuan Lin & Chun-Ya Han
James L. Wong
Tom C. Hsiang & Nelly H. Hsiang
Jei-In Young & Rowland Huang
Yongan Yan & Lian Zhang
Zeqi Sheng
Ji Li & Yiling Hu
Maosheng Zhang & Hong Ouyang
Genhong Cheng & Wei Fan
Dawn Xiao-Dong Zhu & Wayne Y. Ho
Ling Cai
Banghua Sun & Weiya Wang
Zhixue Wang & Xin Wei
Qing Chen & Lisheng Shao
Yi Luo & Rui Yuan Luo
Tiffany Han & Minnie Chou
Jianhua Gong & Ming Zhang
Ke Zhang & Yafen Zhang
Gang Liu
Xiaoyin Tang
l-Wei Hsu & Rou-Yin Hsu
Zhigang He & Xiaohong Mu

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

As you know, Beijing has recently been awarded the opportunity to host the 2008 Olympic Games. Billboards saturate the capital city signifying the tremendous pride of the Chinese people. Many plans for modernizing and equipping the city for this honored event are already underway, including additions and renovations of major freeways and highways and the construction of 350 new hotels in Beijing alone. Beautifying campaigns and clean-up operations greatly enhance the countenance of the city. Plastic bags and trash no longer clutter the Grand Canal. The Forbidden City is free from tourist litter and the streets are much cleaner. Much trees and vegetation are planted to counteract the invading desert sand from the west and to give the place a more natural and homely feeling. China is our motherland: the source of our roots. Much of the pride and honor radiate and permeate throughout this great land as well as into the hearts of all Chinese people throughout the world.

Last summer, I had the privilege of visiting my roots and the land of my ancestors. It was the most extraordinary and uplifting experience! It was wonderful to just fit in with the crowd and be able to communicate with the native tongue. Several of us have had similar opportunities to tour China and Taiwan as well. We would like to share the highlights of our trips and our unique experiences with you.

Currently, the China tour package is extremely economical compared with the European tour package. With wide and open arms, China invites the citizens of the world into its rich, historical land with its remarkably inexpensive promotional package. As the tour guide advised us, the price of the tour will probably be doubled or tripled as time draws closer to the Olympic Games. My advice is definitely seize this golden opportunity to visit your kin and roots ON YOUR NEXT VACATION!

Editor in Chief, Derek Chang

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Editor in Chief	Derek Chang
Editors	Jerry Jiang, Howard Chou, Max Wu, Emily Cheung, Joy Jeng, Rita Hsiung
Staff Writers	Peter Chang, David Chang

Staff:

My 2001 summer has brought me some of the most memorable experiences into my life. The main reason is that I spent three weeks touring and traveling in mainland China. Anyways, this article will be about what to expect if you plan to be a tourist in China, based on my own experiences.

Be prepared for severe weather conditions in China. During the summer, it will be hot, very hot, and unbearable hot. You think southern California is hot? Well, just take our hottest days (100+F), add about twenty degrees plus humidity and you get the climate conditions around most of the popular places in China. My advice? Keep cool, drink plenty of water, and wear sun block. One more thing, forget those pants. Shorts and T-shirts are in!

Hygiene is an important factor while traveling in China. The cleanliness of places in China is not up to par as what we are used to at home. No matter where you go, always be sure to wash your hands. A cautious approach must be taken towards food and water in China because it is not always very clean. I strongly suggest avoiding tap water and cold dishes because they have the ability to carry many bacteria and germs that we are not used to. It may cause unpleasant effects such as stomach cramps and headaches. But just in case I've made you paranoid, usually at major cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong) it won't be as bad as I made it sound. Just remember, watch what you eat, wash your hands constantly, and prepare for bathrooms without soap!

You never want to be saying, "hmm...I wonder where my wallet/purse is.." because that means, its probably gone. Safeguarding your belongings is quite important in China. Take the extra precautions; buy locks for all your luggage and bags. Pickpockets and thieves exist everywhere in the world, but be careful while you're in China. Make sure you know where your belongings are and don't lose your passport or else you'll be stuck in China forever! Well, maybe not forever, but you'll be in for a long trip.

Other things to bring: bug repellent, watch, and a journal. First, there are bugs in China which aren't so friendly. Especially watch for those annoying mosquitoes because they are quite potent. If you don't know what a watch is for, you're in trouble. Always keep track of time. It's not fun to watch your tour bus pull out of the parking lot without you. Lastly, bring a journal and write down things you've seen. This way you will never lose your memories of all the wonderful places and activities that you'll encounter in China.

Lastly, if this is your first time to China, it will blow you away. No other place in the world is quite like this country and it is a must-see. All the scenes modeled after China that you see in kung fu, action, or Chinese movies can be seen there. I used to think that a college campus was big until I saw the Great Wall of China and the Forbidden Palace. Nightlife in China is awesome and tons of fun; look forward to that also. There are too many wonderful things in China to see so a trip there will definitely be worth it. Anyways, where else can you find half a billion Chinese people?

Shanghai By: Emily Cheung

Immediately after stepping out of the hotel lobby, my body became engulfed by the extreme humidity of Shanghai. The climate most resembled the conditions you would find inside an oven, turned to the highest setting. One could almost cook an egg on the sidewalk. I quickly scanned around hoping to find a vacant taxi (with airconditioning! ②) zooming near by so that I could ride it to the nearest shopping alley. I was armed and ready for another exhilarating day filled with clothes, stationary, and bargaining. Shopping was the best thing to do while touring in China... and Shanghai was definitely the place to be.

Despite the humid weather, Shanghai is still one of the world's greatest places to visit. It's a fascinating city filled with a large variety of sites ranging from historical buildings to towering skyscrapers, delicious cuisines, and the best shopping areas on this side of the Yangtze. Its tourist spots are innumerable, coupled with a highly efficient public transportation system. The thing that had taken me by surprise was how quickly and how much the city had industrialized over the past ten years.

Shanghai is an exceptional and unique city in every respect. It is still considered one of the most important metropolises of the world: the trading and banking center of Asia. The city's current appearance takes a lot of influence from the West. The lofty skyscrapers and lavish hotels give the city a feel of extravagance and lavishness. However, the highly urbanized city is still able to blend in a sense of reticence and earthiness by preserving a lot of the "Old Shanghai" through older buildings and local family-owned shops.

I must have gained at least 5 pounds after returning home from Shanghai. The authentic local specialties were delicious, which was quite a change from our usual "Americanized" Chinese foods that is chock full of MSG and gooey sauces that stick to the roof of your mouth. My favorite dishes were Xiao Long Bao (literally "little caged buns") and fried oil tofu with bean noodles. Just thinking about it makes my stomach growl relentlessly.

Leaving Shanghai was quite a melancholy moment. Not only did it mark the end of my vacation in China, but also the closing of my summer. Shanghai is the city where everything can be found. You can go shopping for the latest and hottest fashions or simply look around for local souvenirs. You can peacefully take in all the beautiful sites, or climb up to the tip of the tallest skyscraper and watch all the busy cars passing by. The place is a remarkable blend of technology, style, and fashion, and yet it subtly mingles with rural impressions, leaving one with the feeling of serenity and contentment.







TAIWAN, Then & Now

By: Max Wu

By definition I am an American born Chinese, but I think of myself as half because shortly after being born, I moved to Taiwan to spend the first 6 years of my illustrious life. Taiwan has different meanings for everyone. To some people Taiwan is a humid compact country full of delicious foods. To others, Taiwan is a place to buy cheap merchandise. But to me, Taiwan is a unique place of unlimited fun.

Looking back at my past years spent in the small island off of the Chinese Coast, I remember my cozy house in a neighborhood of Kao-Shung. There was an arcade about two minutes walking distance and a seven-eleven that was not much farther. If one were to continue walking, one would reach a huge McDonalds and several department stores. What stuck in my mind the most were the roller coasters and carnival rides at the top floors of the department buildings. I remember looking up and at the sky, longing to ride them, but of course I was too small and also too short. Since I was denied entry to these rides, I had my fun elsewhere. To the left of my house was a comic book store where I spent numerous hours reading anything I could find. Much like today, I could only understand about 3 words on each page. This was not a problem because the pictures in the book would entertain me for hours.

At age 7, my family and I moved to the United States of America. I am now a growing 16 year old and a creation of American Society and culture, however, Taiwan is still a part of my life and things have not changed. I am now too tall to ride the roller coasters and I still cannot read a Chinese Comic Book. Every year, the Taiwan in me that has not been washed away by the American culture, urges me to go back and visit my beginnings. The Taiwan in me will live forever as long as I remember my past and one day I will go back and rediscover something that has helped make me who I am.

Taiwan is a place of endless possibilities and a place that interests all types of people. It is a place where everyone should visit in their lifetime and a place I remember as home. Although I am proud to be born here in the U.S.A, the little island of fun off the shore of China will always be the place where I came from.

CHINA: sort of like the United States, but not really

By: Peter Chang

China is a big country and a beautiful one too. It is very much like the United States. The United States has a land area of 3,675,633 square miles. After China's war with Japan and after losing Outer Mongolia under the pressure of Russia, China has a land area of 3,706,560 square miles. China's coastline, much shorter than that of the United States, is 4,500 miles long. The United States is composed of 50 states; China prior to 1949 was divided into 36 provinces and two special regions, which, after 1945, have been regrouped into 26 provinces, and four autonomous regions. The United States has great cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Kansas City, etc. China has her

Shanghai, Wu-han, Kwang-chou, Chungking, and other metropolises. Like the United States, China also has plateaus, mountain ranges, deserts, long and wide rivers, lakes, islands, plains, and prairies. One third of China's territory is less than 3,000 feet above sea level. The remaining two thirds is between 3,000 and 18,000 feet. The United States has the Rocky Mountains; China has her K'uen-luen Shan in the Sin-kian province. Four mountain ranges lie on the north of K'uen-luen, of which the T'ien Shan (Heavenly Mountains) is the best known. Some other ranges run in a northeastern direction, and the last of them is the Ta Hsing-an Ling (Great Prosperity and Peace Range).

Here are some of the rivers and lakes located inside China:

- A.) The Long River
- a.) Lake Lop
- B.) The Yellow River
- b.) Ch'ing Hai
- C.) The Black Dragon River
- c.) Lake Ao-ling

D.) The Liao River

d.) Lake Po-yang

Why I Have Black Hair By: Rita Hoiung

In ancient China, warriors, powerful emperors, warlords, and philosophers all had one thing in common: the Y chromosome. Males were the heads of the family, carried on the family name, and defended and protected the family. Perhaps this is why males were considered more valuable than females in China.

Since instigation of the one child policy, the desire for a son rather than a daughter greatly increased. Sons were expected to be headstrong, brave, and respectable, while daughters were trained to be obedient, submissive, and obsequious. Daughters were thought of as a bad stock investment. So much time and effort was put into raising daughters, only to have then given away at marriage and serve their husband's family. Boys, on the other hand, would marry a girl, thereby taking the investments of another family, and also receive a dowry from the girl's family. Sometimes the desire for a son would be so drastic that daughters were killed at birth because girls were considered useless. In this case, Y marks the spot.

In the modern United States of America, sons and daughters are seen as equals, partly because of the influence of the American dream and the unlimited amount of children a couple can have. In America, a Chinese woman's job opportunities are endless, ranging from doctor to scientist, psychologist to talk show host, and women can still be able to balance a family life. A woman's value is no longer determined by the size of her dowry. Girls now have strong, successful Chinese female role models who they can look up to, such as Amy Tan, Zhang Zi Yi, Coco Lee, Mulan, Connie Chung, and Lucy Liu.

So even though traditional Chinese parents may prefer sons over daughters, daughters can be reassured that there is hope for better opportunities that only American born Chinese can have. And when the time comes for a daughter to find a husband, she can always go back to China and pick from the man buffet, where there are twenty percent more males than females. This is why I have black hair... long, black hair.

The Great Wall of China

By: Derek Chang

During the last summer of 2001, I was fortunate enough to tour our motherland with my family. It was a very special and unforgettable trip that will be forever etched in my memory. My family and I visited numerous famous places, including the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace of Beijing, Nanjing Road of Shanghai, Westlake of Hangzhou, the Lingering Garden of Suzhou, and Victoria Peak of Hong Kong. Of these historical and beautiful sites, the place that impressed and inspired me most was the Great Wall of China.

Wan Li Ch'ang Ch'eng (Wall ten-thousand li long), a tortuous serpent, winds itself through the rolling hills and majestic mountains of China as well as through the bumpy and unpredictable road of time. With its head beginning at the Zhou Dynasty and its tail ending at the present hour, the Great Wall of China has endured many years of construction, deterioration, and renovation, and spans a lengthy period of 2,500 years. This monumental creation is the very spinal column of Chinese history, protecting China from invaders, supporting her through eras of war, revolution and rebellion, as well as preserving her history and heritage. It tells a story of not only the wars and battles of history, but also the hard work and sacrifices of thousands of workers, who toiled and perished during its construction. Named as one of the Seven Wonders of the World, this symbolic megaplex is now a popular tourist attraction.

This Great Wall dates back to the Zhou Dynasty (475-221B.C.). Numerous small states existed and were incessantly at war with one another. Barriers or "walls" were erected against each other as well as against the non-Han tribes to the North from invasion. It was Qing Shi Huang Di (reigned 221-210B.C.), the first emperor of China, who undertook the laborious task of connecting sections of walls and making sure that the frontier was secure against the Xiong Nu barbarians.

The effort, organized by General Meng Tien, required hundreds of thousands of workers. Many of them were political prisoners and peasants. The project was set up like an army. Supply camps were pitched to transport material and food to the mountains and deserts to the North. An estimated 180 million cubic meters of rammed earth were used to form the core of the original wall. Soldiers were posted to fight off bandits and to stop workers from escaping. Many of the workers never made it home. As a result, agriculture and crops were left uncultivated in their home fields and multitude starved from hunger.

The Great Wall was sometimes known as "the longest cemetery in the world", since so many laborers died in its construction. One of the oldest and most popular folktale that evolved was the story of Meng Qiang Nu. It told the story of a woman whose husband was drafted to build the Wall in the far North. Concerned about his welfare in the bitter cold winter, she set foot to the construction site to bring him warm clothing. Unfortunately, she was too late for he had succumbed to death. Meng Qiang Nu broke down and wailed uncontrollably. Mysteriously, the wall opened up and in it were her spouse's bones. Sadly, she took them back to his native home to give him a proper burial.

The maintenance and rebuilding of the Wall took place centuries later during the Ming Dynasty (1386-1644). Much of the Wall we see today in North-east China was extensively rebuilt in the 15th and 16th century. The project took over 100 years, and the

costs in human effort and resources were astronomical and phenomenal. Besides functioning as a formidable barrier, the wall also served as an elevated highway, so men and equipment could be transported across the mountainous terrain. The beacon tower system generated smoke signals by burning wolves' dung. It was an effective way of quickly transmitting news of enemy movements from one tower to the next.

The Great Wall, however, was not totally effective in defending China. The nomadic tribes broke through the Great Wall twice to conquer and rule the entire land of China twice, establishing the Yuan Dynasty (1276-1368) and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912). In the last 1000 years of China history, the country has more than 600 years of rule by the Northern nomads.

One would ponder whether there were other options in preventing nomad invasion other than building the Great Wall? The nomads possessed powerful military advantage, having outstanding weapons and horses, over the settled people in China. They were feared as the most dangerous adversaries. Horses did not flourish in China, and peasants made poor cavalry men. Staging a professional army all along the Northern border would be too expensive. Could settled people utilize the needs of the nomads to their advantage? The nomads needed grains, metals and craft products as well as medicine and luxury goods. Could China utilize economic and diplomatic means to reduce the hostility of the nomads to a point where it could be tolerated and coped with? If this is not possible, then wall building makes a lot of sense. But if the answer is yes, then wall building may be unnecessary and wasteful. These questions have been debated over the passage of time and will continue to be.

Today the total length of the Great Wall, including various ancient and recent sections, is estimated to a total distance of approximately 4,000 miles (6,000 km). There are 2000 miles (3500 km) of continuous wall, which extends from the Northeast coast of China to the deserts of Central Asia. In the desert region of Gansu Province, older section of the Wall, which stood as eroded lines of compressed earth, can be seen. At some points, lengthy sections of the Wall have returned to dust and the Wall might have disappeared had it not been rescued by the tourist industry. The walls at Ba-Da-Ling and Mu Tien Yu have turned into popular tourist attractions due to the relentless route across spectacular high peaks and summits of mountains.

The Great Wall of China had indeed undergone metamorphosis. It has changed from an embodiment of futility and failure, marred by war defense and slave labor during the Chinese imperial age, into China's unofficial national symbol. It is a political process that led to the building of the Great Wall and a cultural one that transformed it into a renown icon. It is the focus of pride and patriotism at home and the object of awe and respect abroad.

Visiting such a monumental structure has surely made me feel miniscule. Not only is my size hardly noticeable in comparison, but so is my life span. Standing on this magnificent creation only makes me wonder and marvel: how does a wall last so long? Even through its harsh times, it still maintains its rugged and sturdy appearance. Not only has it endured the invasions of barbarians, it has also survived the harsh, piercing winds of time. The Great Wall is an example we must all follow. It represents the inner core that every individual must possess in order to persevere through the perils of life. As long as we have the "Great Wall" as our backbone and a moral character, we will never be weathered by time or by any other imperious force on this planet.

THE JOY OF RARGAINING By: Jerry Jiang

Do you ever find yourself sitting in front of the T.V. at night watching random channels while in Taiwan? If so, then get up on your feet and go to the markets at night. Every night the locations of these markets change within the city according to a schedule. Just ask a local and they will gladly inform you of where the event is that night. These night markets are open from dusk till the wee hours of the night. You will know when you have arrived when you see an area like a flea market with masses of people walking around.

As you start walking into the night market, a peculiar smell will cause you to wither your nose. That would be the smell of a Taiwanese delicacy; smelly tofu. There are also many other dim sums only available at night market stands. Though the food is one of the main attractions at night markets, the bargains that foreigners can find are what really entice us. While walking around and looking at low cost goods, do not be tempted to buy the first cheap thing you come across. As an experienced shopper will tell you, booths further in tend to have lower prices than the booths closer to the street. When you do come to the booth with the cheapest price, do not immediately cave in to your temptation. First ask to see whatever it is you would like to buy. For example, ask to see a jacket you want and when the vendor hands you the jacket, inspect it and asked for the price again. When he tells you the price, act surprised or disgusted (pretending the price he has just told you is totally outrageous). Then ask questioningly, "\$500 for this jacket?" Suggest a price that is at least 20% less than the given price. If the vendor still has not agreed to a satisfying price, then start identifying defects. Then ask, "How about \$400 for this? I mean look at the material this is made of and how thin the jacket is!" The thing that you must remember is that these goods have a high tendency of being imitations; therefore you should not have a mindset of getting authentic products. Keep staying at your price and if they get close enough to the price you offered then accept the offer. There are some vendors that you would not want to push, because they are already selling at a low price or because they can tell what kind of customer you are, and know that you are willing to pay more than the price you offered. However, if you have a vendor that is extremely willing to sell after a 20% discount, you should try for a 30% or 50% discount.

After going to many night markets, and after gaining experience in the art of bargaining, you will know when to push and who to push. In most cases, no one gets the best deal the first few tries. But what is important is that you are content with the deal. Knowing that you can bargain is a great feeling to attain. As you walk around and see and taste the Chinese culture around you, you will be thinking back about the deal you just made and how satisfying it felt to get what you want for the price you want. And as you leave the night market to head home, in the back of your mind you're probably thinking: next time, I will push the limits a little more and bargain for a lower price...next time.

The Taste of Taiwan By: Joy Jong

The two things that I love the most in Taiwan are my family and Taiwanese food. The two are inseparably linked in my memory; as I turn through the pages of a certain section in my photo album, I can envision all of my relatives and relive once again all the places we went during my visit there last summer. Until then, many of those relatives had never even seen me or only remembered me the way I was fifteen years ago: a noisy baby. I was a little anxious about meeting them, but my apprehensions were completely dispelled by the end of the first afternoon I had spent with them. Each relative I was introduced to promptly took me out to eat, even if it was the tenth time that day. It was the most amazing thing. After a meal, we were no longer in the early, awkwardly polite stage of an acquaintance but at a truly friendly level. What better place is there to get to know somebody than around a table or in a snack shop or at a vendors stand in a night market? It always helps things along when the food is delicious.

Of course, the best part about food in Taiwan is that it is always available. In Taipei, every other store on the street is a shop selling chicken or duck noodles, smelly tofu, pastries, sausages, seafood dishes, or drinks, including boba tea, star fruit juice, papaya juice, etc. At any given corner, there is likely to be at least one vendor waiting behind a grease-covered stand offering dishes of fried squash that is crispy to bite into but tender to chew, or hua zi balls dipped in some delicious concoction of flour, pepper, and long dry strings of a spicy herb. Vendors are plentiful in the streets of Taiwan. In the mornings, my aunt would send my cousins and me out to buy shao bing from a shop across the street, or perhaps some little onion rolls and a bottle of milk or tea. It was marvelously convenient. There is no such system here in California. We must drive purposefully to reach a restaurant and the beauty of just pausing to grab a bite whenever we feel hungry is wholly lost.

In addition to being so numerous, restaurants have unique styles of service. Once, my relatives took me to a place by Dan Shui where we picked out our own shrimp, crabs, lobsters, etc. and cooked them ourselves over a small pit in the center of the table. That was an experience to remember because I had never done anything like that in California, and everybody generously let me barbecue his or her share too. I did all the barbecuing I ever wanted that night. We finished only about half and brought the rest home and ate up the leftovers as snacks later that night. In passing, there is no place like Taiwan for snacks. Shaved ice is a delicious treat for warm, heavy summer afternoons; I had a cousin in Tainan who took me down to a shaved ice shop nearly every day, where I would wither in delightful anguish trying to decide which toppings I would choose. At the night markets, the kinds of snacks to be found range from all kinds of soup, paper bags of fried vegetables, pig blood cake, and shrimp to popsicles of every flavor imaginable. There were also peanut butters, tarots, and red-beans lined up right next to the more prosaic chocolates and vanillas. Its no wonder I gained so much weight that summer. I tasted everything that came my way, and my aunts were always protesting that I hadn't eaten enough! One day, my aunt and uncle in Taipei took me to the Gu-Gong museum, and the delicacies in the snack bar were just as fascinating to me as the paintings, curios, and carvings that filled those exquisite rooms. The exotic peach-shaped cookies in particular

seemed much too pretty to eat, but they made me swallow four and offered to get more if I wanted any.

This was the same everywhere. At each restaurant that we went to, or at every stop we made, my relatives would fall all over themselves ordering the most ethnic, Taiwanese foods on the menu. They were foods that they knew we had never seen in California. I suppose they wanted to give me an authentic taste of Taiwan. I wonder if they ever realized that they were actually giving me the truest taste of Taiwan; their eagerness and their love that they didn't say in so many words, but which they showed me, served to make everything they ordered for me taste even better. The food was delicious anyway, even the smelly tofu, which I had been sure I would never like, but the love of my family has made Taiwanese cuisine something special to me that the choicest of ingredients and most skillful of cooking could never do. Since my visit, Chinese food has taken on a new meaning for me, and I enjoy every meal doubly as a result.

VII FULLELLE By: David Chang

The Forbidden City stands right in the heart of Beijing. It was the home of the emperor, a symbol of supreme power. It was named "Forbidden", because commoners of China were prohibited to enter, except with special permission. Other than the emperor, the empress, concubines, servants, government and military officials were the only people allowed in the Forbidden City. The Forbidden City was guarded by the eunuchs. The Ming and the Qing emperors, a total of 24 emperors, lived in the Forbidden City from 1420-1912.

This majestic and unique palace was surrounded by moats and many walled-courtyards. Within the wall, every terrace and gate faced south. The Meridian Gate was the point beyond which no foreigners were allowed. The ware 800 buildings and 999,999 rooms in this vast complex and they covered a total of 861,000 square yards.

As in all Chinese imperial architecture, the names of buildings were chosen for their symbolic or literary meanings. Buildings had "name boards" over their entrances inscribed in fine calligraphy, sometimes in the hand of the emperor.

These small figures or beasts were added to ward off evil spirits. They also "protected" the buildings from fire since fires often broke out and damaged many structures. The number of figures varied according to the importance of the building. The Hall of Supreme Harmony, the main throne hall of the City, had a maximum number of twelve figures. Next, the emperor's residence had eleven figures. Other buildings had three, five, seven or nine figures. No one of a lower status was allowed into a higher ranking building. Even the princess was prohibited to go in the emperor's quarters, but the emperor could go into the empress's living quarters. The rooftops of all servants' quarters were not allowed to be higher than the ground where the emperor walked.

The Meridian Gate was a massive entrance reserved only for the emperor. When the emperor entered or exited the gate, gongs and bells were sounded. The military used

the west gate and the civilians used the east gate. The emperor reviewed his armies, and carried out judgments and punishments of his subordinates here. Across the Golden Stream, crossed by five marble bridges, was the Supreme Harmony Gate. It overlooked an immense courtyard, which could hold up to 100,000 people.

Three main ceremonial halls formed the heart of the Forbidden City. The Hall of Supreme Harmony was the most important and the largest. It was used for celebration of the emperor's birthday and coronations of military leaders. At the entrance were bronze incense burners as well as a large bronze turtle symbolizing longevity and stability. Inside the hall was a richly decorated Dragon Throne, where the emperor sat, overlooking the fearful and trembling officials. The entire court had to kowtow or touch the floor with their foreheads nine times. On many state occasions, the emperor would sit behind a screen shrouded in clouds of incense. Many of his officials never set eyes, or dared to set eyes, on him.

Behind this Hall was the smaller Hall of Middle Harmony, used as a lounge for the emperor. The emperor often made last minute preparations, rehearsed speeches and talked to close officials here. His enclosed sedan chair sat here. It was used to transport the emperor around the city grounds,

The third hall was the Hall of Preserving Harmony, used for banquets as well as imperial examinations to test the knowledge of scholars. The outer housing that surrounded the three great halls was used for storing gold, silver, silk, carpets, and other treasures.

Behind these three great halls lied the next group of buildings, smaller in scale but more important in terms of real power. The first structure was the Palace of Heavenly Purity, a living quarter of the Ming and early Qing emperors. It later converted into a hall for receiving foreign and high officials. Then the Hall of Union housed the precious water clocks and imperial jade seals. At the northern end was the Imperial Garden, where the emperor and his family enjoyed private parks, rock gardens, and pavilions.

Now Forbidden City is turned into a museum called the **Palace Museum**. It is a major tourist attraction in China. Visitors can stroll freely through the imperial garden, and enter some palace buildings. The tourists can also view displays of paintings, calligraphy, bronzes, jades and 910,000 of other items from the enormous collection of imperial art.



Morality To Need or Not to Need

Yashih Wu

An issue that has been debated for centuries. A topic upon which humans may never come to agree. Morality. What is morality? Who determines morality? And lastly, do people even need morality? These are the questions people ask each other and themselves everyday, whether consciously or unconsciously, whenever they are faced with making choices. By examining the first two questions, why people do need morality will be answered.

In order to properly examine the last question posed, "Do people need morality," morality must first be defined. It is generally agreed upon that the simple meaning of morality is "a system of ideas of right and wrong conduct: the quality of being in accord with standards of right or good conduct" ("Morality"). Then the question arises: what is "right" and what is "wrong?" Who sets that standard? Some advocate moral relativism—the belief that each person makes moral choices according to a set of standards he or she sets individually. Others proclaim that universal morality standards exist to which all creatures adhere.

Since morality is based on a code of values of "right" and "wrong" or "good" and "bad," the next step is to define these terms and where they come from. One must first take caution to clearly distinguish some terms that are often used with morality: ethics, integrity, values, and virtues.

Thus morality would be the set of codes by which one discerns right versus wrong in the first step of Carter's definition of integrity. "Values," as delineated by Lobo, "are that which one acts to gain or keep," while "virtues are those actions one takes to acquire one's values." And thus something "good" has "positive" value and is sought to be gained or kept, while something "bad" has "negative" value and is thus avoided. These words are "evaluative judgments."

Since each individual makes these evaluative judgments, it is impossible to argue that all individuals will come to the same conclusion regarding any given set of options. Why is that? Because each person has their own perception of what is positive for them and what is negative for them. For Martin Luther King Jr. the positive goal he sought to achieve was the equality of all races, to undo the unjust laws of segregation which he defined as any "code that is out of harmony with the moral law" of God (146). For Peter Gomes "citizenship [is] the highest right to which an individual could aspire," advocating his idea that a moral person was a good citizen and a good follower (206). These perceptions are shaped by individual life experiences, society, education, religion, and some would even add genes. These various factors and more form that little voice in one's head telling him whether or not something pleases him or is favorable to him. That voice is called the conscience.

With each person's unique conscience he or she makes arbitrary assignments as to what is good and what is bad. "There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so," remarked Hamlet (Act II, scene ii). In the form of written laws a population often takes a majority consensus to set standards of goodness and badness by which future events will be judged. From there good and bad are further separated by different degrees of goodness and badness. This system is reflected in the laws of punishment in the United States. For a crime of vehicular speeding, citizens are punished with a monetary fine for this is seen as a small offense by U.S. For theft citizens can face jail time—a more serious punishment for a more serious offense. And for what American society has deemed the most heinous of crimes--murder--United States laws mete out the death penalty.

But the conscience involves not only the mind but the heart as well, since these value determinations of good and bad are also the result of emotional responses. This is often the root of never-ending debates over the morality of abortion. All of these factors combined form one's mercurial sense of morality.

Morality lends to better survival statistics in a society because it lends harmony to a society. Many religions today will say that what separates human beings from the lower animal forms is this extra quality of intelligence and decision-making ability that allow them to conquer their inferior brethren. Humans control and dictate their behavior beyond the basic instinct level of other animals, often inhibiting themselves from acting as they would naturally due to the moral codes they uphold. Whereas animals know only to eat, sleep and reproduce; human beings know to eat, sleep, reproduce, fly to the moon, dive into the ocean, in essence to reach beyond their naked abilities. Humans choose to live, whereas animals merely live. "Moral codes are devised to conform to some drives of human nature and to oppress others," says Wilson, "Ought is the translation not of human nature but of the public will, which can be made increasingly wise and stable through an understanding of the needs and pitfalls of human nature". This volitional choice and the faculties of self-analysis and selfimprovement give humans the ability to communicate with their peers and establish a common set of agreed upon morals by which people then write and rewrite into laws, and form then reform into religions and governments to coordinate a harmonic civilization.

Why do individuals subject themselves to following this moral code? Because as sociable creatures, humans necessarily seek acceptance from those around them. Individuals who do not conform to the environment are shunned and outcasted and so morality often works on a negative feedback cycle where the fear of being shamed prevents possible offenders from breaking with the established moral code. This is how many laws are enforced, whether for good or

bad. Moral values such as these established in one generation are then passed onto the children by the parents, oftentimes presented in the forms of religious chronicles like David and Goliath or favorite bedtime stories like Aesop's Fables. Each of these sermons and stories carries with it a moral lesson: "be honest," "do unto others as you would have done unto you," and millions more. By imbuing impressionable children with these morals, parents provide their kids with a guide on how to interact with friends and teachers in school. Later on this training is brought into the real world, into society and these children pass it onto their own children, and so the cycle goes on.

But morality is a double-edged swordwhen used it can have both good and bad outcomes. A sense of morality is the first step in transforming wrongs into rights. Had Martin Luther King Jr. not "challenged a nation to restore its sense of justice by ending racial discrimination," the United States could still be mired in the un-American mindset that placed the white man on a higher ladder rung than the nonwhite man. Each of the madmen that Joan Didion accuses of this perversion claimed to have followed his conscience, doing what he discerned These men include the likes of to be right. Timothy McVeigh, Charles Manson, and Adolf Hitler (181). Then again, these classifications of hero and madman depend on whose opinion you are polling.

In twenty-first century American society many deplore the alarming decline in morality, index-fingering this degeneration explanation for all the evil prevalent around every corner, on TV, in politics, in broken families. Amongst a creature that seeks order, only a strong sense of morality can provide those guidelines to set people's hearts a bit more at ease. In addition to its biological and empiricist reasons for being, this impression of security, predictability and non-anarchy is perhaps the most vital reason for the existence of morality, its worth and need underlined by the very people who cannot stop debating over it.

Sailing the Seven Seas

By Tiffany Lee

When you think of attending college, you think of a structured educational system with great classes, brilliant professors, and an exciting learning environment, at least that's what I think. Most people go to college, stay on the same campus for at least four years, graduate, and go on to successful, or not so successful, careers. But I want to strongly urge everyone to explore the option of leaving the safety of your campus home, if even for a quarter, and studying abroad.

This past spring quarter I participated in Stanford's Overseas Program in Oxford and it was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. We had the structured educational system, but British style. We took normal seminar classes, but we also had the opportunity to integrate ourselves into the British school system by taking a one on one tutorial with leading scholars in a variety of fields ranging from literature to economics. I learned more in the one tutorial I took on medieval literature than I have in most of the huge lecture classes I've taken on the Stanford campus. Why? Because I was held accountable for everything I did. Every week I showed up with a paper spouting my views on a subject that I knew my tutor knew everything about. And by discussing my paper with her, I not only learned things I didn't know before (that she had met J.R.R. Tolkien at a swanky medieval educators gathering), but also had a chance to practice verbal communication skills that are important in the "real" world. I worked hard, but learned a lot in the process.

We also had a chance to eat with Oxford students and attempt to integrate ourselves with the Oxford society. We could participate in their sports, attend their classes, and have tea with them in the Junior Common Room (JCR). And some programs take this integration even farther by putting you in a host family who may, or may not, speak English.

But the most important thing I learned from my trip abroad is cliché but true: I learned how big the world really was. Living in America, I

think most of us are trapped in the American bubble. Although we hear about other cultures and societies, we are used to thinking and experiencing the world the American way, as the dominant government in the world. We, for example, are used to an intense, cut throat environment not only for entrance universities but also for jobs and for success.

Which was the biggest shock not only going to England but also traveling throughout parts of Europe. People in Europe seem to enjoy life so much more. In Italy they take siestas and sit in cafes watching the sunset with a glass of wine and good company. I'm not saying that people don't do that here. We all do, but for the Italians that relaxation is a part of their daily life and the stress of Corporate America is the anomaly. Although it's true that they have not come as far as we have economically, I don't know if we are any happier than they are.

Visiting is also not the same as living in another culture, especially when you embark on the adventure all by yourself. I've visited China and Taiwan, but they don't feel like home to me because I was essentially being a tourist. But in some odd way, England has become a second home to me. I am seriously entertaining the idea of eventually moving to London and making it my primary home. I've learned so much about being independent and about who I am as a person there; soul searching that could not have been done in the comfort and familiarity of American society. And I think everyone who has traveled abroad will agree with me when I say that it is the most eye-opening and wonderful experience.

> Do you see the face or an Eskimo?

HIISTON

熊方瑜中文自傳

熊方瑜

小時候爸爸媽媽就鼓勵我去參加很多活動 ,其中有三項活動對我有很大影響。它們是 上中文學校、打網球和上教會。

爸妈在我上幼稚園的時候就送我上中文學校一直到現在。妈妈為鼓勵我去中文學校她也去中文學校教中文,爸爸也常在家對我說:熊方瑜講國語。我喜歡參加每年中文學校的運動會,得到很多獎牌。我也參加新年晚會的表演如團體舞及民族舞。中文學校的教育使我生長在美國仍然有點中國味。

父母也鼓勵我打網球,從六年級開始直到 現在。這是一種很好的運動,可以保持身體健 康。我現在是千橡高中女子校隊的一員,常常 出去和別的學校比賽。以前我是教練的學生, 我現在已可以幫助教練教初學網球的小朋友了 。這也是很有興趣的工作。

哥哥和我從小就跟媽媽每星期日去教會。 在星期五晚上高中生有青年團契,低年級有神 國童子軍的活動。我現在是神國童子軍的輔導 。我也積極參加籌備青年團契的各項活動。

我很感激父母鼓勵我参加這些活動。中文 學校使我對中國文化有了與趣,網球運動使我 有自信,教會使我了解生命的意義,我覺得我 是個很有福氣的人。

苍爾一笑 ……

有一天・當 ② 碰到 魯時,

◆ 就對 ○ 說:『胖就胖嘛!幹嘛選緊胺帯呢!?』



Tomorrow...

Eighth Grade Promotion Speech

by Susan Duan

Hello everyone! Aren't we all glad that school is finally out? Now we can look forward to a whole summer of sleeping in late and hanging out with friends. Also, we won't be worrying about teachers, grades, or homework! What are you all going to be doing tomorrow? You're probably thinking to yourself right now that you're going to sleep until noon and then watch TV for the rest of the day, right? I know that's what I'll be doing! Well, have any of you really thought about what you are going to do the tomorrow after tomorrow, the tomorrow a year from now, or the tomorrow ten years from now?

We all know that next year we will be starting high school, which means new teachers, new friends, and new experiences. Our time here at Redwood has helped to prepare us for high school. What we have just learned is the foundation for all of our future knowledge. The next four years of our life as we advance from being freshmen to seniors, will be filled with memories that we will remember forever, or choose to forget. We will grow emotionally and mentally. Hopefully, high school will be as fun as these past few years at Redwood have been. I'm looking forward to choosing from the variety of electives, participating in sports and other school activities, and driving. We will have the opportunity to learn life skills such as getting along with strangers, making new friends, being organized, and balancing our busy schedules so that everything fits in. These things will help prepare us for our life to come.

After high school, if we choose to, we can further advance our education by attending college, and later grad school. We will decide on what we want to be when we grow up, and start our independent lives. I'm sure that everyone is looking forward to moving out and living on their own. This is the last step on our ladder of education; right before we reach the top and find a job, which will help, us make a difference in the world.

You know how when you were little, you had dreams about what you wanted to be when you grew up? Maybe you wanted to be a teacher, or a fireman, or an actress, or a scientist. Well, your education starting from preschool all the way to grad school, and your own personal talents and skills, will hopefully

help you realize your dream in the future. You will find a job that you enjoy and work at it with the best of your ability. Maybe you will marry and start a family, but most important of all, I hope you will be happy.

As we grow older and mature, each and every one of us makes a difference, whether it is by finding a cure for cancer, or lending a shoulder to cry on, we are all important. It is like the poem that Emily Dickinson wrote:

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain.
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

What she wrote is still true today. We will all make a difference and hopefully find fulfillment in doing just that.

In my personal future, I hope to get good grades in high school and be involved in school functions. Later, I would like to attend a good college and become a teacher, pediatrician, a marine biologist, a photographer, or a musician. I haven't made up my mind yet, but luckily there is still time. As an adult, I hope to be successful and happy. I want to travel around the world and see all the different cultures and traditions. I would also like to marry and have two children. That's a long way in the future, though, and as of right now, I'm just looking forward to three months of vacation.

To sum it all up, our tomorrows may all be different, but we will still all shares our experiences at Redwood together. We will remember how the teachers guided, shaped, and taught us, how the staff made our life easier, how our parents supported and encouraged us, and how our friends helped us through hard times. When we are old and gray, we will be able to look back on our younger years and remember the laughter and the tears, the hardships and the fun. Thank you all, for giving us memories that will take us farther than we are today, and carry us toward a better, brighter, tomorrow...



海灘

夏天到了。帶來了那燦爛的陽光和那藍藍的天空,也為我帶來了像浪花兒一樣的歡樂。 夏天代表著無盡的笑聲和快樂。家家戶戶都利 用這美好的時光去旅遊,去看電影,去野營, 去爬山…還有人們在夏天裏最喜歡去的地方一 海灘。

我們家和別人一樣,也喜歡去海灘。今天 我們一早就起來了。我們忙著收拾去海灘用的 東西。游泳衣,防曬霜,沙灘上玩的喝小桶子, 小鏟子都被裝進了裏。我們吃的喝的也裝 進了一個手提冰箱裏。十點鐘左右,我們從不 進工發。我們在右,我們從不 海上大樓,其中五個只 有兩三歲。我們在沙灘上找了一個靠近海水的 地方把帶來的涼中對置起來。 家就席地而坐,說說笑笑著。 我的朋友 Vicki 和我就迫不及待的衝向大海。

今天的天氣很晴朗,雖然早上有一些霧,但到了這個時候縣已經無影無蹤早上有。藍盈在軟軟的所有。我們不完了。我們不完了。我們不完了。我們不完了。我們不完了。我們們不完了。我們們不完了。我們們不可能不知了。我們是我們不可能,你們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能。我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能,我們們們不可能。

回到沙灘上,我們用沙子做了一個沙蛋糕。我們檢了一些海草和一些石頭,準備作為我們蛋糕的裝飾品。Vicki 和我把線的,黑的,還有橘黃色的海草掛在蛋糕上,用小石頭當作糖果,也放在蛋糕上。完成的樣子看上去還不錯。大功告成了,我們就把其他小孩子找來,讓她們一起分享我們的成果。

到了中午,我們坐在涼亭裏吃野餐。野餐 很豐富,有火腿三明治,烤雞,沙拉,餅乾, 牛肉,各種飲料,西瓜,土豆片,和兩種蛋糕 。大家都吃得飽飽的。吃完後,幾個大人帶著 小孩去打網球。Vicki 和我又到海裏玩了。

我在海水冲過的濕沙子裏,挖出了幾個沙蛋。沙蛋是跟我的小指頭的第一節一般大的小動物。它們身上帶著灰白色的甲殼。爬在我的手上癢癢的。沙蛋喜歡在濕濕的沙子裏生活。我和 Vicki 用一把小鏟子把它們鏟出來,放在裝著水的小桶裏。我喜歡看著沙蛋在水裏游來游去的樣子。過了一會兒,我們把沙蛋放回沙子裏,讓它們"回家"。

Vicki 和我上了岸,把毛巾鋪在暖暖的沙灘上,讓太陽把我們曬乾。我們讀了帶來的小說,還玩撲克牌。等到起風的時候,我們一起放風筝,玩得很高興。在不知不覺中,太陽已經偏西了。我們踏著夕陽回家。

今天我過得很快樂,很滿足。那遼闊的大海,使我感到心胸很開闊。那金黃色的沙灘, 更使我感到滿足。我愛大海,更愛這迷人的海 灘。



唐诗中译

Bradford S. Miller

為有 李商隱

為有雲屏無限嫡 鳳城寒盡怕春宵 無端嫁得金龜婿 辜負香衾事早朝 Li Shang-yin [813?-858]

Because it is so

Because a cloud-painted tablet
is exquisite beyond limit
she fears spring nights after winter
has finished with the Phoenix City
without thinking
she has married a Golden Tortoise official
who scurries from fragrant coverlets
to attend dawn audiences

宫祠 额况

玉楼天半起笙歌 風送宮娥笑語和 月殿影闹闻夜漏 水晶藻捲近秋河 Gu Kuang [725-814]

Palace Poem

From a jade tower halfway to heaven
pipes and song
a breeze carries down laughter
and women's talk
but in the shadow of the Lunar Temple
lovelies can hear a water clock drip
raising their crystal blinds they know
when the Starry River approaches

同儲十二洛陽道中作 孟浩然

> 珠彈繁華子 金羁遊俠日 酒酣白日暮 走馬入红塵

Meng Hao-ran [689-740]

Composed on a Loyang street Companioned by Chu the Twelfth

Seed pearls
on exquisite young gallants
golden horse trappings
for bravos on promenade
wine drunk
as the white sun goes down
at the walk they ride
into the red dust of cares.

Tang Xuan-zong, Emperor [685-761]

组鲁祭孔子而款之 唐玄宗

夫子何為者 栖栖一代中 地猶鄰氏邑 宅即鲁王宫 歎鳳嗟身否 傷麟怨道窮 今看雨楹莫 當與夢時同

Passing through Zhou and Lu I sacrifice to Confucius and mourn him

Master how was it with you amid the affairs of your time? this earth remains Zhou clan domain though your home was taken by the Prince of Lu you sighed for the loss of the phoenix and your fortune and mourned the unicorn and your lost teachings as I watch drink offerings poured between temple pillars with your grief I see that now is then

聽筝 李端

鸣筝金栗柱 素手玉房前 欲得周郎額 時時誤拂鉉

Li Duan [8th century]

On hearing a harp

Sound of a harp with golden fretwork white hands poised before a jade stand eager to gain Master Zhou's ear now and then she shakes off a wrong note

Du Fu [712-770]

春素左省 杜甫

花隱掖垣暮 啾啾棲鸟遇 星臨萬戶動 月傍九宵多 不霞聽金鑰 因風想玉珂 明朝有封事 敦闷夜如何

Spring night vigil at the Left-hand Court

Flowers hide the palace walls at dusk
birds chitter and flutter for a place to perch
starlight stoops to visit ten thousand doorways
moonlight a profligate gift from the ninth heaven
restless I wait for the turn of a golden lock
I think I hear jade horse trappings in the wind
when bright dawn comes I will carry petitions to the emperor
so I count the hours of the long night watch

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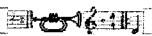
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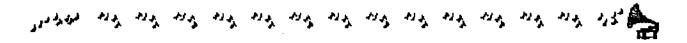
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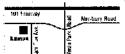
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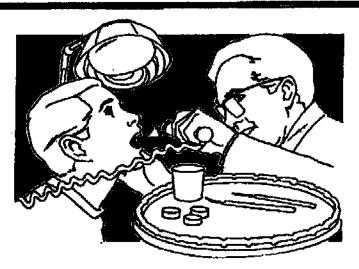
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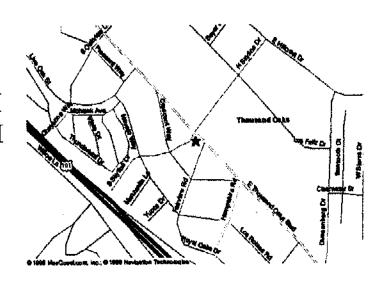
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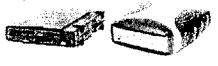
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KA	賴怜君	乒乓球	董志元/司華明
KB	周洪	國術	周仲儀
1A	李瑞敏	爵士舞	陳詠欣
1B	王敏	民族舞蹈	王廷
1C	林雪娟	棋藝	楊明發
2A	陳蕙玲	摺紙	張大健
2B	學慰真	美券	英逢娟
2C	倪穎	畫圓(小)	陳蕙玲
3A	陸晚変	畫圖(中)	童元生
3B	劉曉晴	畫圖(高)	王瑞芸
3C	張建華	國畫	田丰
4A	楊黛華	書法	龍惠敏
4B	龍惠敏	親子讀書會	趙惠蘭
4C	劉江華	青少年领導人才訓練班	胡喜
5A	鄭媛惠	SATII 中文準備班	孫明非/梁桂梅
5B	駱銘娟	常識比賽儲訓班	郭德音/段治邦
5C	張建萍	, X (o 0	71 KB H / T.C./B 7
6A	鄭鐸利/武國英		太
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副校長	周明	818 347-3566	李志平	818 716-1503
教務組	潘雪燕	805 373-8748	吳 佳	818 879-0229
財務組	王明珠	818 889-9000	炙 慶	818 889-1549
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KA	賴怜君	乒乓球	董志元/司華曉	
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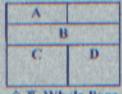
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