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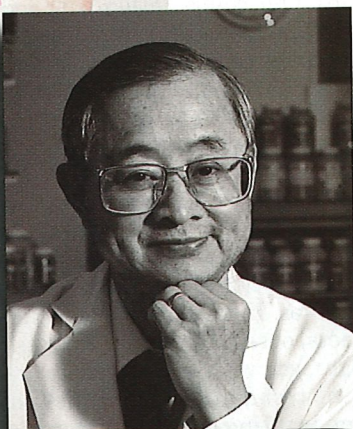
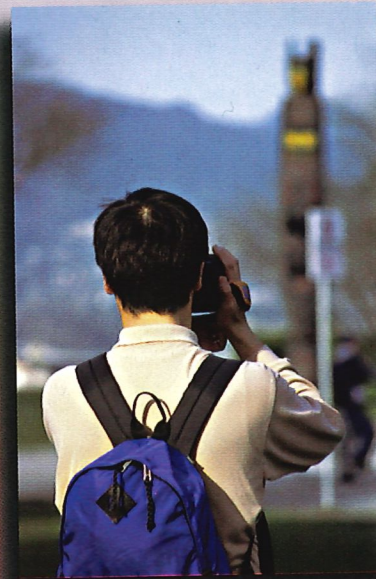
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# TO THE READER FROM

1995

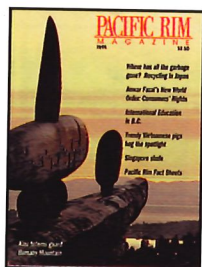
A year has now passed since Langara was reborn as an independent college, and while we no longer share a name with Vancouver Community College, we do share the operative word—community. Now in its seventh year, *Pacific Rim Magazine* is a product of that sense of community.

From autumn, when "Volunteers Needed for Pacific Rim Magazine" posters go up at both colleges, until the magazine's launch in June, a tightly knit group of faculty, students, and advisors gathers around the *Pacific Rim* table.

We are very proud of the community fostered by the magazine. It has provided a practical training ground for students from both institutions to develop their newly acquired skills in a variety of subject areas. The magazine offers them a valuable opportunity to work together to enrich their educational experience.

I sincerely hope that you will enjoy this year's issue as much as our little community has enjoyed producing it.

**Linda Holmes**  
President,  
Langara College



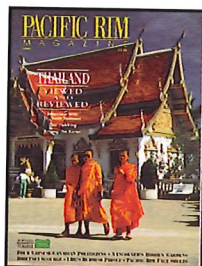
Post-secondary education can be a frustrating overdose of 'study' and not enough 'do'. Not so at *Pacific Rim Magazine*.

As journalism students at Langara, editing the magazine provided us with plenty of 'do'—quenching our thirst for invaluable practical experience.

Working on the magazine has been a template for our new skills, bringing our career goals a bit closer within reach. That's a reassuring rarity for students facing today's uncertain job market.

We're proud of *Pacific Rim* and we'd like to hear what you think. We'll be on the Internet next year, but for now pick up a pen and paper, and write us at: Pacific Rim Magazine, Langara College, 100 W. 49th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V5Y 2Z6.

**Gail Johnson and  
Christopher Sinkewicz**  
Co-editors



Finding employment is a difficult undertaking for many students these days. "Experience a must" is a tag as prevalent in the publishing industry as in any other—and experience is not easy to come by.

At *Pacific Rim Magazine* we try to address the need-a-job-but-have-no-experience problem. By volunteering their time and effort, students in journalism, photography, graphic design, computer graphic design, library studies, printing production, and marketing and sales get hands-on experience within the pages of the magazine.

And they do so up to speed with industry-standard technology. Students produce the magazine with the latest publishing software, not a step behind the pace employers expect today.

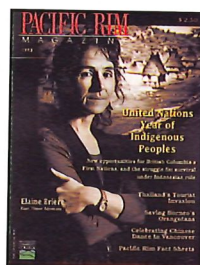
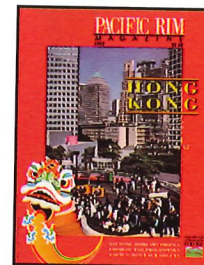
The push continues. Our co-operation with local production houses has introduced students to a new generation of equipment. With the generous help of Bayer Agfa and Quebecor Printing, a portion of this year's issue was produced with new imaging software.

If you take a magnifying glass to the images on pages 29 to 36, you will immediately see the difference that Agfa's CristalRaster screening process makes. Instead of a geometric grid of dots, observable in the images on any of the other colour pages, you will see a stochastic (random) pattern that recalls the technique of pointillist painting. Already in use for fine printing on sheet-fed presses, the process here gets a trial run on a web press.

Our sincere thanks to Bayer Agfa and Quebecor for the technical support that made this project possible. Thanks, too, to WYSIWYG Prepress for invaluable encouragement and advice.

The beneficiaries of this co-operation are the student volunteers and their eventual employers. Experience is indeed a must and by building bridges between employer and student it becomes more attainable than ever.

**Richard Hopkins**  
Publisher



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Special thanks for their generous aid in the production of this magazine to our colleagues at Langara College and Vancouver Community College.

Artwork for *Pacific Rim Magazine* was generated on Apple Macintosh Quadra 840AV<sup>TM</sup> computers using Microsoft Word<sup>TM</sup> 5.0, Quark XPress<sup>TM</sup> 3.3, Adobe Photoshop<sup>TM</sup> 3.0, and Adobe Illustrator<sup>TM</sup> 5.5. Body copy is set in 9.5/10.5 New Century Schoolbook. Photographs were scanned on an Agfa SelectScan. Film was outputted and the magazine printed on 50lb. Citation Gloss stock in Canada by Quebecor Printing.

# MICRONESIAN CHRONICLES

BY ASHISH ANAND-CAMPBELL

**H**e lives in a remote part of Gatineau in the province of Quebec, far away indeed from the Pacific islands whose history he is tenaciously compiling. His name is Rodrigue Lévesque and he is transcending the boundaries of time and space as he documents Micronesian history.

Micronesia is a vast archipelago encompassing more than 3,000 square kilometres of ocean in the northwest Pacific. It is comprised of four sets of islands: the Marianas, the Carolines (most of which are now part of the Federated States of Micronesia), the Marshalls, and the Gilberts (Kiribati); plus two island republics, Palau and Narau.

Though it has a small population, it has a diverse past. Micronesia has been repeatedly colonized and Palau has recently received attention for being the youngest nation to achieve sovereignty from the United States.

So far, the past of the islands' Polynesian people has been relatively unexamined. Now, however, Rodrigue Lévesque has released the third and fourth volumes in his series *History of Micronesia: A Collection of Source Documents*. Each volume contains over 700 pages exploring the history of the islands and offering first-hand accounts from translated and transcribed documents.

Although Volume 1 includes subjects such as historic migration routes, cartography of the ancient Pacific, migration canoes, and the ancient Micronesian languages, the bulk of information is from the period commencing in 1521. Lévesque begins from the point of first contact between the local Micronesian population and the European explorers, notably Magellan and Legazpi. He brings past events into current relevance by assembling records maintained by early explorers, missionaries, diplomats, and envoys.

Lévesque has also authored books on Magellan's final voyage to the Philippines, the railways of Peru, World War II heroes in the Philippines, ships in Micronesian waters, and, oddly

enough, a book on management statistics. Lévesque is anything but shy about his accomplishments. He speaks French, English, and Spanish fluently and reads and writes other languages, including Portuguese and Latin. He has travelled extensively and worked under the auspices of the Canadian Armed Forces and with United Nations development programs.

Although an engineer by training, Lévesque acquired his Masters in business administration. From acting as consultant on a railway project in the remote mountains of Peru to working on projects in Central and Western Africa, he has contributed more than his share to international development. His present claim to fame, however, has to do with his intention to publish another 25 volumes as an independent author and publisher.

Lévesque explains how he first came upon his subject and why he decided to pursue it wholeheartedly: "One of the motivating factors was the fact that my wife is from the Philippines, but my interest was aroused when I was visiting that part of the world."

Lévesque was enchanted by Micronesia. "The friendliness of the people appealed to me greatly. Outside of the Marianas, people were extremely friendly and welcomed foreigners with their hospitality," he says.

Still, the project evolved quite slowly. When Lévesque first began to study Micronesian history, he found much information missing from the documented sources. He saw the need for further and deeper research. "Before I

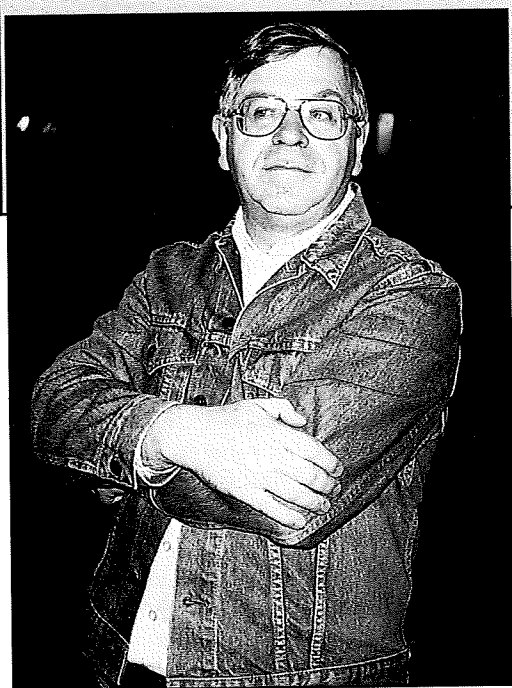
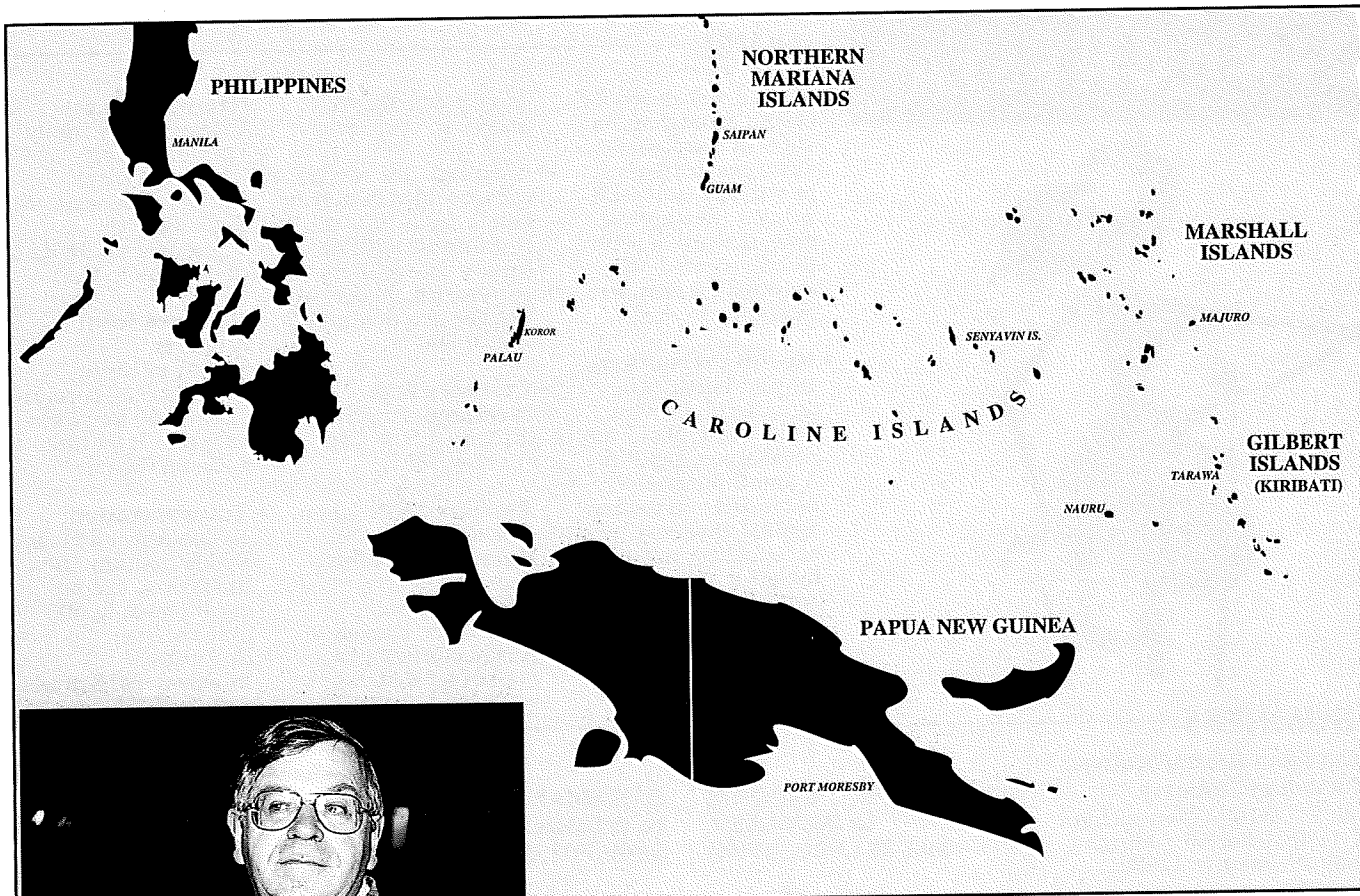
knew it," he says, "it became a project of encyclopedic proportions." Also, he wanted to make his mark as a scholar. "I had stumbled on a subject completely ignored by others. For years I had been looking at fields where I could make a contribution. I live poor, but happy. I really believe I found my mission in this pursuit."

Lévesque believes that his sources, accounts by missionaries and explorers among others, were accurate and truthful. He explains, "they wrote concisely and objectively about what they saw and they always did their best, given the era and the pressures they were under. The records I use are mostly from archives collected from ships' records and such, and they were written formally. What I am doing now is reconstructing the history of the region given the fragmented documents found in numerous archives. A lot of this history has been completely forgotten. I am compiling all relevant facts into a concise, transcribed, and translated published work."

Lévesque's goals seem ambitious, but his passion for his work keeps him inspired. A hands-on historian, Lévesque's persistence and determination paid off when he discovered previously unknown letters written by Jesuit priests during their stay in

Micronesia almost 300 years ago. This finding led to a better understanding of events of that period. Says Lévesque, "I had clues suggesting that there had been some Belgian Jesuits who had served in the Marianas. . . . after painstaking research I found some

***"A lot of this history has been completely forgotten. I am compiling all relevant facts into a concise, transcribed, and translated published work"***



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pursuit."*

clues in the Royal Archives [in Belgium] as to two bundles of letters. They were the letters I was looking for."

As it turned out, only one bundle was brought out at first, but it did indeed contain letters written by Jesuit priests during their stay in Micronesia. Lévesque persisted in asking for the second bundle, but got nowhere until he met a friendly Flemish archivist who had at one time picked tobacco in Delhi, Ontario. The second bundle was found and the letters were photocopied using archival retrieval systems. Lévesque transcribed and translated them, and later took them with him to the Marianas where they created considerable interest.

At contact, the inhabitants of what now comprises Micronesia were surprised to encounter European faces. Previously they had believed they were the only beings in existence. This was so when Magellan appeared in the region, and the belief survived when the first missionaries arrived.

The indigenous people thought that these foreigners were of the same descent as themselves but had sailed off only to return having forgotten their language.

archal, because of the colonial perspectives held by the newcomers to the Pacific. Lévesque is convinced that "the Catholic missionaries, especially the Jesuits, were extremely good men. They were well-intentioned, virtuous and benevolent."

He also rejects the suggestion that the biases that the missionaries brought with them became part of their documented expression. "They [the

Lévesque dismisses the notion that his version of history is Eurocentric and patri-

# INDONESIA



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- **Currency and Exchange:** rupiah (Rp); Rp1650 = C\$1 (12 May 1995)
- **Religions:** 87% Islam, 10% Christian, 2% Hindu, 1% Buddhist
- **Airlines:** from Vancouver: Canadian Airlines: 7 flights/wk. via HK or Tokyo
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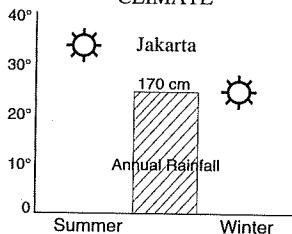
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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CLIMATE



**Climate:** Dry season,  
June-Sept.; Rainy season,  
Dec.-March

**Languages:** Bahasa  
Indonesia (official),  
Javanese, Sundanese,  
English, Dutch, numerous  
dialects

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Mar. 3-4 (var.)	End of Ramadan
Apr. 1	Hari Raya Nyepi
Apr. 14	Good Friday
May 10 (var.)	Idul Adha
May 25	Ascension of Christ
May 31 (var.)	Islamic New Year
Aug. 9 (var.)	Mohammed's Birthday
Aug. 17	Independence Day
Dec. 20 (var.)	Ascension of Mohammed
Dec. 25	Christmas Day

### Time Difference:

PST +15-17 hr.

**Capital:** Jakarta

### Other Major Centres:

Surabaya, Medan,  
Bandung, Semarang,  
Palembang, Cirebon

### Population:

195,000,000 (estimate)

**Notes:** Don't use your left  
hand to give or receive any-  
thing, or point at or touch  
anyone; Electricity supply  
in most hotels 220v, 50  
cycles, AC for a 2-pronged  
plug; in the provinces, some  
hotels use 110v. Business  
hours: 0800-1600 or 0900-  
1700 M-F; government  
hours: 0800-1500 M-Th,  
0800-1100 F.

Chamorro people of the Marianas] will tell you the Spaniards were aggressors. In fact, the foreigners were always on their guard; they were the real victims. The Jesuits were their own best critics. We can find things that are disagreeable in their behavior by today's standards, but who are we to judge? There was no other version. It was as truthful and best as you could get it."

Contrary to this view, Professor William Alkire of the University of Victoria suggests, "what we know about traditional Chamorro culture is sketchy and often biased, since it is based on early reports of travellers, missionaries, and government agents. The native population of the Marianas suffered from the severity of seventeenth-century colonialism because the islands were strategically located on the Spanish galleon route between Acapulco and Manila. The Spanish world view at the time thought it essential that 'pagans' be missionized and converted."

Still, Dirk Ballendorf, who teaches the history of the Marianas at the University of Guam, notes that Lévesque has made accessible and understandable documents that were previously buried in archives around the world. "All historians writing about the Marianas from this point on have to look at his book," he says.

Although the issue remains controversial, Lévesque's work is undoubtedly leading to the uncovering of information lost in dusty archives and libraries for generations. Volume 2 in his series uncovers Spanish and other voyages made between 1561-95, while Volume 3 documents the travels and routes of Austrian and Italian explorers to the Pacific, among others. Volume 4 brings the history up to the year 1670 and includes the religious conquest of the Marianas and the establishment of a Spanish colony there.

Lévesque's daily routine includes endless hours spent organizing, reading, translating, transcribing, and compiling all his findings. The Humanities Council of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Marianas, in Saipan, has provided financial support, but the main burden falls on Lévesque himself.

Desktop publishing technology allows him to produce books economically in his home office. The true value of his work will take time to be appreciated. There can be no doubt, however, about the thoroughness of his research or about his dedication to compiling the most comprehensive collection available of source documents on Micronesian history. ♦



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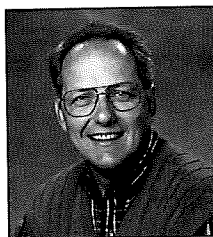


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# BOYS of SUMMER...

*Recent Hong Kong immigrant Lionel Chan is doing his part to develop Canada's national game.*

*By Denise Ryan*

**L**ionel Chan, a new Canadian, is a gracious but reluctant participant in my interview. When he's not tending to business in Hong Kong, he's busy in Vancouver. He'd rather work than talk to a journalist. Especially if the journalist wants to talk about him. "Who am I?" Chan laughs. "Good question!"

I'm not the only one who wants to talk to Lionel Chan. There is a buzz in hockey circles about this man. He is rumoured to be pouring money into young players. Developing talent, supporting the sport. The buzz is good.

I tell Chan right off the top that I know nothing about hockey. He tells me not to worry. He doesn't know too much about it either.

Chan may not know a lot about hockey, but he knows how to run a company. He has an instinct that kids and hockey can add up to an interesting business.

The Vancouver Hockey SuperSeries came to Chan by chance. A new immigrant looking for investments in B.C., Chan was offered the SuperSeries as part of a package which included two travel companies. The other businesses, he says, were "not too enticing." But the SuperSeries struck a chord. Chan wanted a change from his background in trading and real estate in Hong Kong. He saw the potential. He bought the package.

"My friends in Hong Kong were surprised," he says soberly. "What did I know about hockey?" Then he cracks a smile. "It was something I was looking for, something I liked." The SuperSeries may not be a potential money maker. But it is a national sport that can fulfill other goals in the arena of personal satisfaction.

Lionel Chan's right-hand man is Mike Marshall. When Chan entered his life, Marshall had already coached minor hockey for some 30 years. Safely entrenched in a job with Revenue Canada, he had no plans to make a career switch. Then Chan offered Marshall the chance to run the SuperSeries. Marshall thought about his security. He



*Chan has priorities in his business. "You can't be looking at the dollar sign on every single move. You have to put your heart into it."*

thought about his pension. Then he thought about his happiness. His heart was in hockey.

Together they are getting down to the business of hockey. The aim of the SuperSeries is to provide the highest calibre competition possible for young players from across B.C. in six age groups. A girls' group is in the works as well.

The SuperSeries is a summer tournament. At any given time, Marshall could have more than 150 coaches and other



...on *ICE*

Marshall and his young charges. "The European coaches say that although they can beat Canadians skill-wise, they can't compete against the Canadian heart, hard work, and drive."

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professionals scattered throughout the province. The SuperSeries conducts evaluation camps that draw talent from even the farthest reaches of the interior. The objective: select the best and the brightest to compete with each other on all-star teams.

Some don't make it. "The hardest job in hockey," says Marshall, "is to tell a boy who is very talented, perhaps ultra-talented, that he'll have to go back and work harder to be able to make the team." That's why Marshall and Chan are committed to giving every kid who tries out the chance to work with high-calibre coaches, and receive on-ice and off-ice physiological testing and evaluation. Every kid gets one-on-one training. If he's cut he may leave in tears, but he'll have a pretty good idea of where he stands in his region and across Canada. He'll also have a training manual to help improve his physical skills, and his game.

Thus, the SuperSeries provides an opportunity for competition among the elite young players who choose to try out. Intent on expanding, Chan and Marshall have arranged for SuperSeries teams to play against all-star teams from Canada, the United States, and Europe this summer.

"I think we must walk before we run," says Chan pragmatically. The opportunity is there to be seized, however. The Vancouver SuperSeries takes its winning teams to Prague every summer to play in the Czech Republic Challenge Cup.

The experience is invaluable. The set-up is highly competitive. B.C. kids play against the best in Europe, including teams from Finland, Russia, and Czechoslovakia. So far, the Canadian teams have competed well, winning the gold medal in the 13-year-old division last year.

Marshall and Chan see this as just another opportunity to learn. "The European coaches say that although they can beat Canadians skill-wise, they can't compete against the Canadian heart, hard work and drive," says Marshall. Chan explains that the focus in their training is being expanded to include European methods.

Expansion, they hope, will lead to interest in other countries like Japan and Korea. "If not for the earthquake in Kobe this year, and the economic situation that derived from it, we would have had a couple of teams from Japan," says Chan. Maybe next year.

While neither Marshall nor Chan claim that the SuperSeries is the only good opportunity in hockey for youngsters, they are proud of their record.

Former Vancouver All-Stars Alexander Daigle and Paul Kariya were both NHL first round-draft picks in 1993.

Although participants pay a stipend, the costs of running the SuperSeries add up. "The cost of taking a crew up to Prince George for four days, with off-ice testing personnel and on-ice testing personnel is phenomenal. They all have to be paid," says Marshall shaking his head softly.

"Without my other businesses, the SuperSeries could not survive on its own," says Chan. Chan treats the SuperSeries as a business, but it is not



*Marshall and Chan are committed to giving every kid who tries out the chance to work with high-calibre coaches and receive on-ice and off-ice physiological testing and evaluation.*

a goldmine. In addition to several corporate sponsorships, the SuperSeries relies heavily on subsidies from Chan's own companies.

Government cuts have affected all levels of sport in Canada, says Doug Clement, a national coach in Track and Field and professor of Sports Medicine at UBC. This creates tremendous pressure within the sports industry to find funding. "The future of sport lies very strongly in ventures of this kind," says Dr. Clement. The structure of interlocked private businesses supporting and subsidizing a sports enterprise provides an interesting paradigm. It is one which Clement believes may be a forerunner for a new and much-needed model of sports funding.

When I suggest that he may be doing a valuable community service, Mr. Chan shakes his head modestly. "Even in Hong Kong I had the same attitude. You can't be looking at the dollar sign on every single move. You have to follow your instinct. You have to put your heart into it."

The SuperSeries may not be profitable, but Chan is philosophical. "What is a dollar," he asks. "What is success in dollars? A million, ten million? Ten thousand? You can't measure that. It's the level of satisfaction you get from it. I measure it that way." ♦



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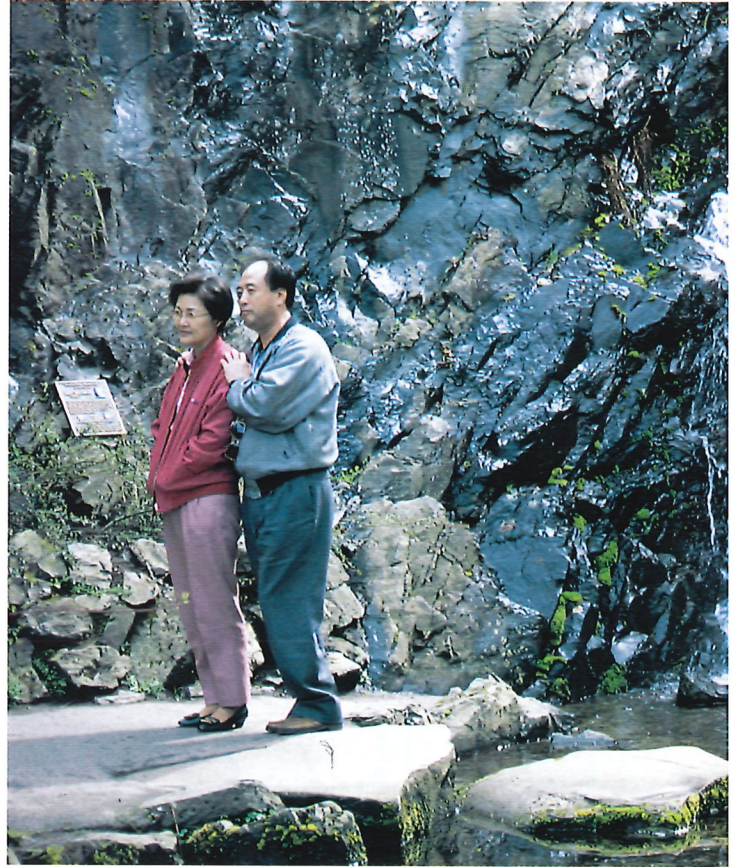
**VANCOUVER**  
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# "IRASHAIM

By Gail Johnson

*Vancouver's tourism industry is gearing up to greet, and meet the travel needs of, increasing numbers of Japanese visitors.*

**T**he young Japanese newlyweds arrive at Bridges, a Vancouver waterfront restaurant, in a stretch limousine. They're ready to celebrate with a four-course dinner that's been pre-selected by their tour company, the Japan Travel Bureau (JTB). The hostess graciously seats the couple at a window table overlooking the kaleidoscope of sailing and fishing boats that dot the still waters of False Creek. A waiter greets them with a warm "Irashaimase!", the hearty word of welcome you may have heard the last time you walked into a Japanese restaurant. When the main course arrives—fresh Dungeness crab and Nova Scotia lobster—the waiter snaps a Polaroid of the couple and offers it as a parting



gift. Four swift courses and an hour and a half later, the limousine driver whisks the couple back to their downtown hotel.

The couple are among a group of Japanese tourists known as the "honeymooners," which accounted for 23.5 percent of the 210,000 Japanese tourists to hit Vancouver in 1994. With the expected surge of Japanese visiting Vancouver, employees in the hospitality industry are learning not only Japanese phrases, but also cultural norms and expectations to better accommodate their guests—and to ensure that members of Vancouver's most lucrative tourist market remain satisfied.

"Japan is the most important market for Vancouver tourism," says Tourism Vancouver president and chief executive officer Rick Antonson, looking out his harbour-front office windows at the majestic Lions Gate



# ASE!"



Bridge and frosted North Shore mountains. "Vancouver used to be the gateway to Banff, a must-see place that *was* Canada. Now, the market is experiencing a phenomenal shift and Vancouver is thriving."

With the "Canada-Japan Two-Million Visitor Two-Way Tourism Challenge," Canada will triple the number of Japanese tourists to 1.5 million per year by the year 2005, a dramatic leap from its current half a million visitors.

Vancouver will be the city of choice among more and more of those tourists, says Masako Shimizu, Assistant Manager of Incoming Tours at JTB.

"The most popular tour consists of two nights in Niagara Falls, three nights in the Rockies, and one night in Vancouver, but the Vancouver course is becoming more popular. During the tours, they usually spend half a day in Victoria, so their schedule is very hectic."

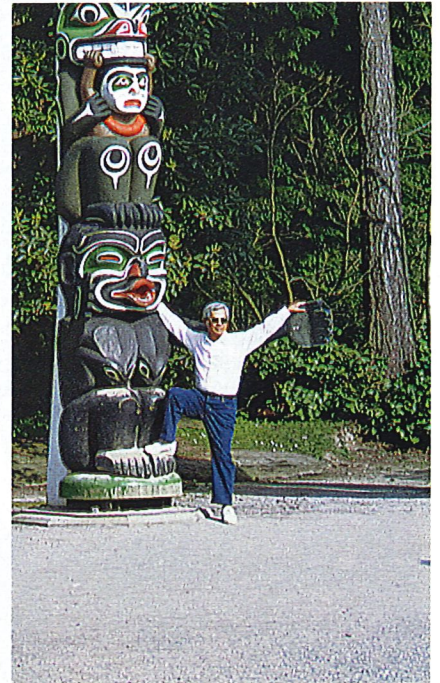
And independent travel is catching up to pre-planned group tours, says Shimizu. "With the independent travel market expanding, the

Japanese people will have more choice in their trip, and they're showing more interest in exploring Vancouver."

Wide open spaces, friendly people, Vancouver's image as a clean and safe city, and endless activities are obvious attractions. Tour buses constantly pull up at Prospect Point in Stanley Park and at the Capilano suspension bridge. A high-fashion shopping trip down trendy Robson Street or a stop for photos at lush Queen Elizabeth Park are also favourites.

But scenery, space, and shopping aren't the only charms the Japanese look for while traveling—exceptional service is a must. In Japan "the customer is king."

Does Vancouver provide the same first-class service that the Japanese are accustomed to? Hitoshi Ikezaki, a marketing consultant who





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*Japanese tourists photograph and are photographed at some of Vancouver's more notable tourist spots. Parks are popular with Queen Elizabeth and Stanley topping the list.*

gives Japanese tourism seminars on a freelance basis, says more training is required in the tourism industry to fulfill Japanese service standards. "Canadian companies lack the budget and time to train their staff, and schools don't teach a lot of Japanese background."

In his seminars, Ikezaki introduces hospitality employees to Japanese religion and culture, and teaches them how to communicate with Japanese guests, keeping first-rate service as top priority.

"Japanese tourists want to experience something authentic, and crave a Canadian experience, but they appreciate the effort in trying to accommodate them. They are pleasantly shocked to learn that someone serving them speaks a little Japanese." Extra care—such as Eaton's acceptance of the Yen—is what the Japanese look for in customer service.

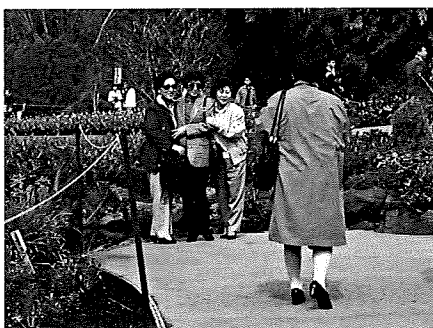
Shimizu agrees that Japanese visitors are used to world-class attention. "They expect service to be perfect, so we do get some complaints once the tourists are back in Japan. If there is something wrong, it has to be improved—service has to be up to our standards."

The vital courtesies to look out for, says Shimizu, are accuracy, friendliness, speed, and punctuality. "Because the pace of life is very busy in Japan, punctuality is very

important. If a bus is 10 minutes late, it's a big deal in Japan. And with their hectic schedule, they want to see, experience, and buy as much as possible in the time they have here."

With these Japanese demands for service in mind, the Ministry of Tourism designed a program called SuperHost Japan. The course develops interpersonal skills and professional service based on Japanese culture, history, and language. It has been used by the Bank of Commerce, Eaton's, and the Hyatt, and is a part of high-school tourism programs.

By the end of the day, participants know myths and facts about Japanese culture, and can communicate basic phrases such as *Konbanwa*, ("Good evening"),



*Shooshoo omachi kudasai* ("Just a moment, please"), and *Eigo ga wakarimasu ka?* ("Do you understand English?").

Helen Price, training manager at the Hyatt, realizes the need to respond to the Japanese wishes. "We get people who are Japanese or who have spent time in Japan to talk to our staff. And we make sure there's always someone around who speaks Japanese." The hotel prints

menus and room instructions in Japanese, and offers specific food items such as a Japanese breakfast with miso soup and smoked salmon. "We have to be sensitive to what our Japanese guests want," says Price.

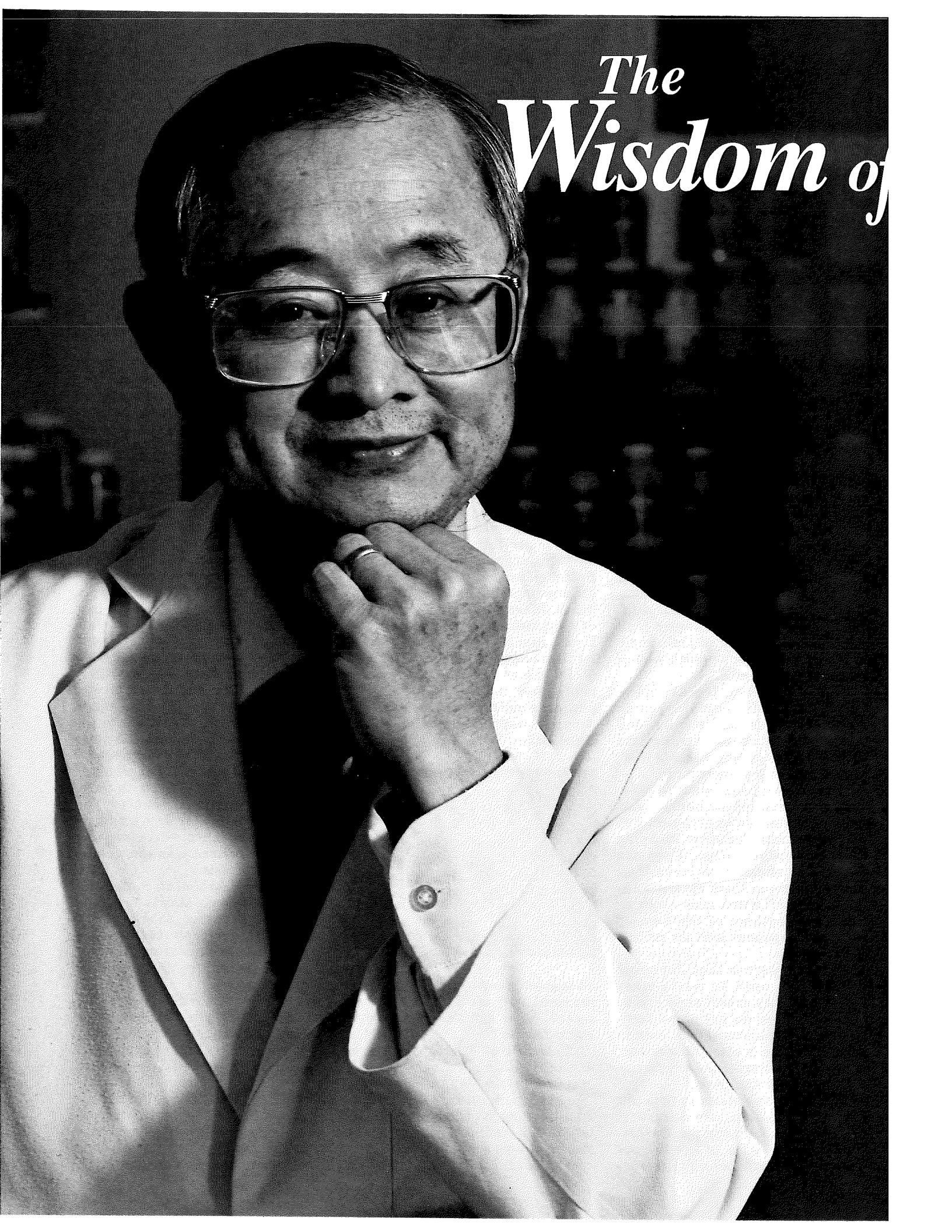
At the Pan Pacific, staff take part in "The Spirit of Japan," a four-hour seminar designed specifically for the hotel. "The course opens their eyes to cultural expectations of the Japanese visitors," says Human Resource coordinator Karen Bauckham. The hotel also subsidizes Japanese language courses taken by its employees.

Vancouver still faces tourism challenges, however. Not everyone sees Vancouver as the up-and-coming spot for Japanese visitors. Kazuyoshi Sato, Managing Director of TransPacific Tours, says Vancouver is still a gateway to the rest of Canada, and not the main attraction. "Banff still represents Canada, and this will not change," says Sato. "What do you think of when you envision France? You think of the Eiffel Tower. Paris symbolizes France, the same way Banff symbolizes Canada among Japanese tourists."

But Rick Antonson maintains that Vancouver's efforts to please its most fruitful market will strengthen its reputation as a world-class destination. And the benefits, he affirms, will flow back to the community.

"Vancouver is redefining itself as a cosmopolitan, phenomenally international host-community," says Antonson. "The travel experience has to have integrity, in keeping with how we see ourselves within our spectacular setting. We have to make sure that the entire experience is good. And what happens is most of our Japanese guests leave Vancouver wanting more of it." ♦

*The*  
**Wisdom of**



# DOCTOR WU

*An award-winning practitioner of traditional Chinese healing seeks recognition for his methods within Western scientific medicine.*

*By Gail Johnson*

He stands five-foot-two, but when he lets loose a whole-hearted laugh and flashes his ear-to-ear smile, he'll knock you over. His soft-spoken words and gentle manners radiate peace and tranquillity. Yet behind the serenity a passion rages—to see traditional Chinese healing become a fully accepted practice in the world of Western medicine. His name is Dr. Joseph Wen-Teng Wu, and he carries on the traditions of masters who taught him the centuries-old philosophies and methods of Chinese healers.

Dr. Wu's life-long internship has placed him at the pinnacle of Chinese medicine around the world. He has presented medical theses at the World Congress of Natural Medicines and the World Congress of Alternative Medicines, among others.

International awards and honours plaster the walls of his small West Broadway office. In 1990 he was given lifetime membership in Medicina Alternative International and in the Acupuncture Association of Australia, New Zealand and Asia. Wu was honoured with the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Medicines in 1992, an award that celebrates humanitarian thinking.

Then, his dedication captured what most doctors would consider the greatest honour of all—candidacy for the Nobel Award in Medicine. On March 16, 1993, the Open International University for Complementary Medicines proposed to nominate Dr. Wu for the award. Nomination, however, could only take place with Dr. Wu's approval. He said no.

Accepting the Nobel award nomination would be a contradiction, Wu argues, since Chinese medicine is not a legitimate healing method in the eyes of the Western world's medical communities.

"The main thing is to practice the spirit of Nobel himself," says Wu. "On a spiritual level, I've already received the award. The prize was established to bring peace, health, and humanity to the planet. That's what I practice. I practice Mr. Nobel's desire to help people. The physical award doesn't matter. I would give away my life to improve human means."

Now, Wu's mission is to fight for his beliefs. He heads the Committee for Preserving the Integrity of Chinese Herbology and Traditional Chinese Medicine. He writes stacks of letters to the federal Ministry of Health calling for the integration of Chinese herbology into Canada's health-care system. The two forms must be combined for the 21st century, he says,

to create a fully balanced medical system. "The human body has healing powers, and patients can heal themselves. It's simple. But without recognition, the patient is limited, and can't use both systems to benefit from."

He's confident in his struggle. "The change is coming," he says with his wide, beaming smile. "Chinese healing is time-tested, it's environmentally tested, and it's natural. Word-of-mouth advertising will encourage people to try. Once they try, they'll stay. The patient is the master."

Wu, whose smooth and glowing face belies his 57 years, began studying Chinese medicine when he was a five-year-old boy in Tainan, Taiwan. His grandfather, whom Wu recalls with a sadness in his eyes, pausing to explain how much he misses him, was the spark of Wu's education. He taught him to read and write even before public school. Lessons in external Chinese body manipulation, acupuncture, herbal healing, and Kung Fu were next. Exceptional scholarship for a youngster.

"I watched him do adjustments on people, treat their joints and muscles, and saw him pick and prepare herbs," recalls Wu. "But he did not do this as a profession; he did it free for neighbours and family."

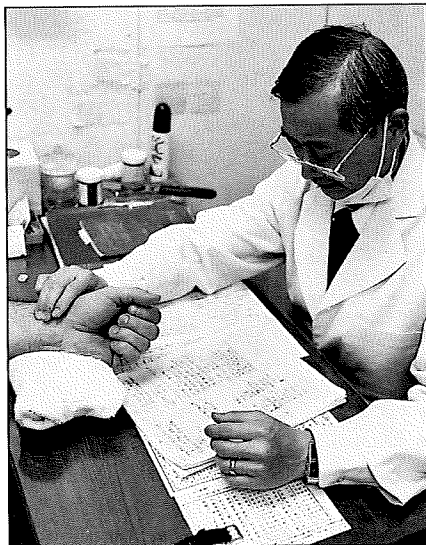
"I learned from him that if people need you, and they don't have the money, you treat them anyway. Those are the ethics behind Chinese medicine."

Wu's internship continued until he was 14, when his grandfather died. His final instruction was to carry on, to seek new masters. That became Wu's path.

While pursuing his formal education, leading him to a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Tainan, Wu continued to explore Chinese medicine. From 1958 to 1988, he continued his studies of herbs, acupuncture, and Chinese manipulative medicine, learning privately from Kung Fu masters and Chinese doctors. Today his curriculum vitae, condensed at seven pages, proclaims the instruction of his masters as his most valuable credential.

"I have been taught from family heritage and from the wisdom and knowledge of my masters. There is so much knowledge from ancient peoples. I will never stop learning."

"The goal is to prepare next generations. My masters never charged me. They are like parents," he said. "They don't charge to keep the essence of knowledge alive. In China, the master pays the disciple to learn. The goal is to pass knowledge without distortion. Students must be able to



concentrate, without worrying about money," says Wu, who now teaches his son and daughter Chinese healing methods at the West Broadway clinic.

Wu is adamant that Chinese and Western systems can work together to achieve a healthier society by the year 2000.

His faith rests in the truth of his healing methods. "The truth is simple, and it gives me energy," says Wu. "I never get tired of telling the truth." To see that day, Wu will continue healing, writing, studying, and fighting for his cause. "I'll keep telling the truth until people understand."

# LES MONCRIEFF'S *Really Excellent* TRADITIONAL MEDICINE TOUR OF CHINA

By Valentina Mendoza

A young woman gingerly taps a sterile needle into the elderly man's arthritic knee. It is her first experience with the needles. She is nervous and takes time to find the correct point. He is patient, respectful of her effort. He winces as she closes in on the point. She has been in China only three days and already the hands-on training has begun.

This typifies the experience of participants in the Traditional Medicine Tour of China. Sponsored by Vancouver Community College and the Hangzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine and led by organizer Les Moncrieff, the tour aims to acquaint Westerners with the therapies practiced in China today.

Moncrieff first recognized the potential of traditional practices through his work as a substance-abuse counsellor for the provincial government. In 1989, after having worked with addicts for five years, he learned that colleagues in the United States had been using acupuncture as an adjunct therapy in addiction counselling.

At the time, acupuncture was already gaining recognition as effective treatment for many ailments such as backache, hypertension, arthritis, and poor circulation. But the benefits of acupuncture in substance-abuse therapy were not yet widely known. The centuries-old Chinese practice of using needles to stimulate carefully selected points seemed to be finding yet another area of acceptance.

Intrigued, Moncrieff went to Portland to observe treatments and found that "withdrawal symptoms were significantly alleviated and the detoxification process quickened." Specific points were chosen to reduce the anxiety, headaches, and stomach pains which usually accompany withdrawal. Other points seemed to stimulate the body's main detoxifying organs: the liver, kidney, and lungs. All points were known to release endorphins, the natural opiates of the body, inducing a feeling of serenity in the patient.

To Moncrieff, this seemed to be a low-cost, easily accessible and highly effective approach to recovery. It is an efficient, drug-free alternative to conventional methadone treatment. He was "amazed that just three or four needles in each ear could be of such therapeutic value." The experience convinced him of the need to assimilate the practice into his own work.

For the next year, Moncrieff studied with Vancouver

acupuncturist, Dr. Joe Wong, who then recommended a trip to China for further training. A four-month tour found the novice student in hospitals in Shanghai and Hangzhou. Upon returning to Canada, he felt compelled to share his rich experience and thus was born the Traditional Medicine Tour of China.

For five years now, Moncrieff has organized the annual two-week introductory program with the Hangzhou hospital which blends Western and Chinese medical practices.

The tour itinerary varies according to participants' needs and interests. From beginner to advanced levels, the training includes both theory and clinical practice in acupuncture with some instruction in herbal medicine, Tuina (Chinese massage), Qi Gong (healing meditation), and Tai Chi. Under supervision (there is usually a two to one student-doctor ratio), students may attempt simple needle treatments after only two or three days of training.

A major highlight of the session, when the opportunity arises, is the witnessing of a surgical operation using acupuncture analgesia rather than anaesthetic. Moncrieff remembers one such event: "It was a thyroid operation ... his throat was open and the procedure was well under way, yet he was speaking to us, holding normal conversation. He said he could feel what was going on,

but he felt no pain."

After such an episode, students might well wish to indulge in some relaxation therapy for themselves. Fortunately, this is an option as the Hangzhou hospital staff are happy to provide health assessments and therapy. Massage, meditation, and acupuncture treatments are available for the benefit of participants.

These, along with the evening and weekend sightseeing excursions and cultural activities, contribute to the tour being labelled an "educational holiday" by many participants. Lush accommodations at the Xihu Guest House on the southern shore of Hangzhou's West Lake enhance this holiday feeling, which remains with the students long after the adventure has ended.

For Les Moncrieff, the adventure continues; he is dedicated to expanding Western understanding of traditional Chinese medicine and is confident that acupuncture will one day be as accepted as allopathic medicine is today.

For more information, contact Les Moncrieff at Asia Health Services (604) 520-3505. ♦



*Les Moncrieff applies an electrical current to acupuncture needles under the supervision of a Chinese colleague.*

# BEAR MARKET

*Poachers are targeting B.C.'s black bears  
to cash in on the Asian traditional medicine market.*

*By Shari Ackerman*

**W**hat's happening to the black bears of British Columbia's wild? Roaming free, surviving in a peaceful habitat is a pleasant but naive picture. Rather, many are found dead, split open, in forested areas on Vancouver Island and around the Lower Mainland.

The reason? There's an active trade in bear parts throughout the Pacific Rim.

Gall bladders of black bears are in high demand for use in traditional Asian medicine. Bile from the gall bladder is mixed with herbs to create a healing concoction. The remedy treats ailments such as diseases of the blood, liver dysfunctions, and skin problems.

Yet distinguished local Chinese practitioners such as Dr. Joseph Wu (see page 18) oppose the use of bear parts for medicinal purposes.

"People are always trying to sell me bear gall bladders, but I always say no," says Dr. Wu. He doesn't use any animal parts as part of his healing methods—"I don't agree with taking away animal life for that purpose," says Wu.

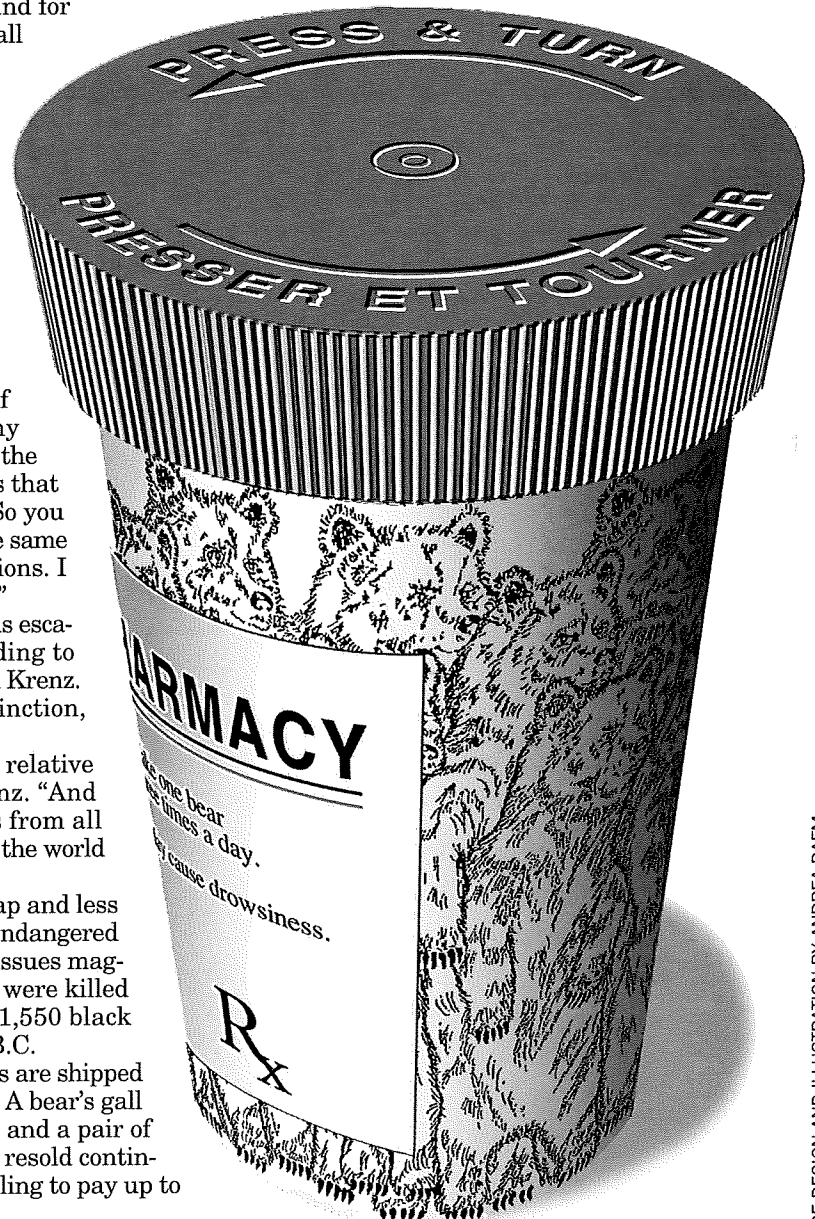
Instead, Wu sticks to the healing powers of herbs, combined with the benefits of a healthy lifestyle. "The gall bladders are said to be good for the eyes and the skin," says Wu. "But there are herbs that can replace the healing powers of gall bladders. So you don't have to use gall bladders. You can achieve the same purpose through diet, herbs, and balanced emotions. I don't support harming other life to help humans."

Nevertheless, poaching for bear parts in B.C. has escalated during the last five to seven years, according to Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Officer Ralph Krenz. With Asia's bear population on the brink of extinction, demand for Canada's black bear has rocketed.

"The trade has really taken off because of the relative ease of obtaining bear parts in B.C.," says Krenz. "And there's a heightened awareness among traders from all across Canada, the United States, and throughout the world about B.C.'s black bear population."

While the black bear is considered easier to trap and less dangerous than the grizzly, the grizzly is also an endangered species. According to *Nature Canada*, an animal issues magazine, 86 percent of the legal harvest of grizzlies were killed during the 1987-88 hunting season. That year 1,550 black bears and 265 grizzlies were illegally hunted in B.C.

Though a local market exists, coveted bear parts are shipped to Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, and China. A bear's gall bladder can cost up to \$700 on the black market, and a pair of paws about \$40. The gall bladders are dried then resold continually, each time doubling in price—people are willing to pay up to



\$4,000 for the remedy. (In China, there is a commercially operated bile-milking farm, says Krenz. Bears are constrained in cages just their size with a catheter inserted in their gall bladders, and the bile is drained on a continual basis.)

Until 1993, the trading of bear parts was legal in B.C. With a fur trader's licence, people could freely collect and sell gall bladders, paws, and other animal parts. In February of 1993, however, a provincial law was passed to ban the trade in animal parts, specifically black bear gall bladders and paws, due to the population decline.

But major underground poaching operations continue, and part of Krenz's job is to confront armed poachers and enforce the Provincial Wildlife Act. He says the first step in catching poachers is to collect and investigate tips from the public via a hotline. Then he poses as a buyer or



*A Conservation Officer holds a dried gall bladder, the high-priced commodity for which poachers are endangering B.C.'s bear population.*

a seller of animal parts to build the confidence and trust of the traffickers. Upon seizing the parts, he brings the poachers before the courts, where they are tried under the Provincial Wildlife Act and held for bail.

When the trade in animal parts was

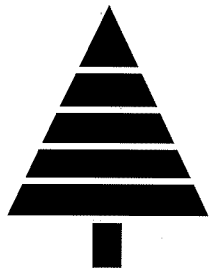
still legal, the penalty for poaching was minimal: a \$100-\$500 'cost-of-doing-business' fine, and the occasional suspension of the hunter's licence. Today, the maximum penalty for breaching the Provincial Wildlife Act is six months in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

"We catch about half a dozen poachers a year," says Krenz, "but that's barely making a dent. This trade is international in scale. We could spend all of our time trying to catch poachers."

The B.C. Wildlife Federation, the Ministry of Environment, and the World Wildlife Fund are constantly on the lookout for people

supporting the trade in bear parts. The public is encouraged to participate in the program "Observe, Record, Report" that offers rewards to anyone who offers information via a hotline leading to the arrest of poachers. The toll-free number is 1-800-663-9453 (WILD).♦

PHOTO BY JENNIFER BATEMAN



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## TRAVEL

• **Visa:** not required for stays up to 3 months; required for work or permanent residence; valid passport and onward or return ticket required; visa applications available at the British Consulate in Vancouver; applications are forwarded to High Commission in Ottawa and may take 8-12 weeks for processing

• **Passport and visa enquiries:** British Consulate Gen.  
800 - 1111 Melville St.  
Van., B.C. V6E 3V6

Tel: (604) 683-4421  
Fax: (604) 681-0693  
Tlx: 045-1287

• **Health Precautions:** immunizations not needed but keep tetanus and diphtheria boosters up to date; drink boiled or bottled water

• **Tipping:** 10% service charge in most hotels and restaurants; small tips for bell-boys, doormen, taxi drivers

• **Currency and Exchange:**  
Hong Kong dollar;  
HK\$5.71 = C\$1  
(12 May 1995)

• **Airlines:** daily direct flights ex. Vancouver by Canadian Airlines and Cathay Pacific; flying time approx. 13 hr.; return airport tax HK\$50 for adults

• **Transportation:** excellent bus service, ferries, railways, and rapid transit (MTR); taxis are plentiful and inexpensive

## HONGKONG



## BUSINESS

### Canadian Representatives:

**Commission for Canada**  
11-14 Floors, Tower 1,  
Exchange Sq.  
8 Connaught Pl., Hong Kong  
Mailing address: GPO Box  
11142, Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 810-4321  
Fax: (852) 810-6736 Trade  
Prog.: (852) 847-7414  
Fax: (852) 847-7441  
Tlx: 733911 CONCA HX  
Cable: DOMCA HONG  
KONG

**Foreign Affairs Dept.**  
Hong Kong Desk, East Asia  
Trade Development Council,  
Lester B. Pearson Building

**B.C. EXPORTS  
to HONG KONG**  
\$191,811,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN EXPORTS  
to HONG KONG**  
\$898,636,000 (1994)



**B.C. IMPORTS  
from HONG KONG**  
\$222,006,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN IMPORTS  
from HONG KONG**  
\$1,191,006,000 (1994)

125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa,  
Ont. K1A 0G2  
Tel: (613) 995-6962  
Fax: (613) 996-4309  
Tlx: 0533745 EXTERNAL  
OTT

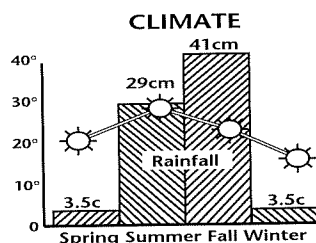
**Canadian Chamber of  
Commerce**  
14th Fl., One Exchange Sq.  
8 Connaught Place  
Hong Kong  
Mailing Address: GPO Box  
1587, Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 526-3207  
Fax: (852) 845-1654

**Hong Kong  
Representatives:  
Hong Kong Trade  
Development Council**  
38th Fl., Convention Plaza  
1 Harbour Rd., Wanchai,  
Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 584-4333  
Fax: (852) 824-0249  
Cable: CONOTRAD  
HONG KONG

700 - 1500 W. Georgia St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2Z6  
Tel: (604) 685-0883  
Fax: (604) 662-8569

**Canadian Banks:**  
Hongkong Bank; Bank of  
Montreal; Bank of Nova  
Scotia; CIBC; Royal Bank;  
Toronto Dominion Bank;  
National Bank of Canada

## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Languages:** Chinese and English, official languages; most widely used Chinese dialect, Cantonese; English is used in hotels, restaurants, shops; most signs in Chinese and English

**Time Difference:**  
PST +16 hr.

**Major Centres:** Hong Kong Island, New Territories, Kowloon; principal business district is Victoria (or Central) on Hong Kong Island

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1  
Jan. 31-Feb. 2 (var.)  
April 5 (var.)  
April 14-17 (var.)

June 2 (var.)

June 17 (var.)  
June 19 (var.)  
Aug. 26 (var.)  
Aug. 28 (var.)  
Sept. 9 (var.)  
Nov. 1 (var.)  
Dec. 25  
Dec. 26

New Year's Day  
Lunar New Year  
Ching Ming Festival  
Good Friday, Sat.,  
Easter Monday  
Tuen Ng (Dragon Boat)  
Festival  
Queen's Birthday  
Monday Holiday  
August Holiday  
Liberation Day  
Mid-Autumn Festival  
Chung Yeung Festival  
Christmas Day  
Boxing Day

**Population:** 6,061,400  
(1994)

**Notes:** make prior appointments and be punctual. Address people using Mr., Mrs., Ms. with family name. Handshakes are common when being introduced or when leaving a meeting. Business cards are essential. Conservative clothing recommended for business. Present small gifts (using both hands) when first meeting business people. Accept and try to reciprocate luncheon or dinner invitations; business is often conducted at restaurants or private clubs. Avoid causing loss of face. Electrical outlets are 200v, 50 cycle AC. In emergency dial 999.

# CHINA



## TRAVEL

- **Visa:** single entry \$50; valid Canadian passport beyond 6 months, recent photo; business travellers require authorization by letter, fax, invitation card from PRC govt. agency before applying for visa; Tibet and other restricted areas require special visa
- **Health Precautions:** yellow fever, smallpox, cholera vaccination required if travelling from infected area within previous 6 days; malaria risk throughout the country, esp. in rural areas; immunization for typhoid, tetanus, hepatitis A and B
- **Airlines:** Canadian Airlines: Vancouver to Shanghai (12 hr.) and Beijing (14 hr.) Th, Su. Air China: Vancouver to Shanghai, M.
- **Distance from Airport:** Capital International Airport-Beijing, 30 km; Hongqiao Airport-Shanghai, 12 km
- **Transportation:** taxis available in most cities; buses inexpensive; trains provide intercity connections with two classes of berths; riverboat, coastal ferries; destinations and routes organized by China International Travel Service (CITS)
- **Tipping:** officially prohibited but customs are changing in service sector; some tourists bring inexpensive gifts to show appreciation to guides, drivers
- **Currency and Exchange:** renminbi (yuan); Rmb6.13=C\$1 (12 May 1995)
- **Religions:** officially atheist; Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism; also 2-3% Islam and 1% Christian

## BUSINESS

### Canadian Representatives:

#### Canadian Embassy

19 Dong Zhi Men Wai St.  
Beijing 100600, P.R.C.  
Tel: (86-1) 532-3536  
Fax: (86-1) 532-4072  
Tlx: 85-22717 CANAD CN  
Cable: DOMCAN PEKING

#### Canadian Embassy, Trade Annex

2-4-1 Ta Yuan Bldg., 14  
Liangma He Lu Beijing  
100600, P.R.C.  
Tel: (011-86-1) 532-3031  
Fax: (011-86-1) 532-1684  
Tlx: 85-222445 CANAD CN

#### Canadian Consulate General

American International  
Centre at Shanghai Centre  
West Tower, Ste. 604, 1376  
Nanjing Xi Lu, Shanghai  
200040, P.R.C.  
Tel: (86-21) 279-8400  
Fax: (86-21) 279-8401  
Tlx: 85-33608 CANAD CN

**B.C. EXPORTS  
to CHINA**  
\$304,837,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN EXPORTS  
to CHINA**  
\$2,119,200,000 (1994)



**B.C. IMPORTS  
from CHINA**  
\$746,037,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN IMPORTS  
from CHINA**  
\$3,853,500,000 (1994)

### South China Trade Program

13th Fl., Tower 1, Exchange  
Sq., 8 Connaught Pl.  
Hong Kong  
Tel: (852-5) 2810-43211 Fax:  
(852-5) 2810-6736  
Tlx: 802-73391 DOMCA HX  
Mailing address: G.P.O. Box  
11142 Hong Kong

### Chinese Representatives: Embassy of the People's Republic of China

511 - 515 Patrick St., Ottawa  
Ont. K1N 5H3  
Tel: (613) 789-3434  
Fax: (613) 789-1911  
Tlx: 05-33770 CHINA EMB  
OTTAWA

### Chinese Consulate General

3380 Granville St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3K3  
Tel: (604) 736-3910/4021  
Fax: (604) 736-4343/734-0154  
Tlx: 04-54659

### Business Organizations: Canada-China Business Council

Ste. 18-02, CITIC Bldg., 19  
Jianguomenwai Ave., Beijing  
10004, P.R.C.  
Tel: (86-1) 512-6120 or 500-  
2255 ext. 1820/1  
Fax: (86-1) 512-6125

### Canada-China Business Council

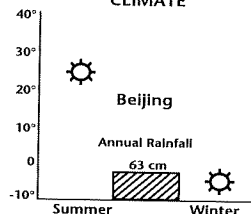
2600 - 515 West Hastings St.  
Simon Fraser University at  
Harbour Centre, Vancouver,  
B.C. V6B 5K3  
Tel: (604) 291-5190  
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### Canadian Banks:

Hongkong Bank (Beijing,  
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Scotia (Beijing and  
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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CLIMATE



**Climate:** northeast, hot dry summers, very cold winters; north and central, high rainfall, hot summers, cold winters; southeast, high rainfall, semi-tropical summers, cool winters

**Languages:** official language Mandarin; many dialects and minority languages, esp. Cantonese; English sometimes spoken by those having contact with foreigners

**Time Difference:** PST +16 hr.

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1  
Feb. 1-2 (var.)  
May 1  
May 4  
June 1  
Aug 1  
Oct. 1-2  
New Year's Day  
Lunar New Year  
International Labour Day  
Youth Day  
Children's Day  
Army Day  
National Day

### Capital: Beijing (Peking)

**Other Major Centres:**  
Guangzhou (Canton),  
Tianjin, Shanghai,  
Shenyang

### Population:

1,200,000,000 (1995)

**Notes:** avoid business around time of Lunar New Year. Do not photograph airports or from the air, police or military, some museums. Family names come first; use with Mr., Mrs., Ms. Electrical outlets may be 220v-380v, 50 cycles, AC or 110v-220v, 60 cycles, AC; sockets take plugs with 2 round or 3 flat prongs. Designated hotels, restaurants, and stores accept Visa, Mastercard, American Express, and Diners' Club cards.

Untamed and jagged, but breathtakingly lush, the terrain of British Columbia's coastal trails is not like any manicured garden path. Giant Western redcedars scratch the sky. Bigleaf maples arch mossy canopies over salmon-

berries, love-red and juicy. Grizzly bears rumble through salal thickets and Oregon-grape holly as mountain streams trickle-dance over rocky crags.

But the wild beauty of B.C.'s forests, meadows and mountainsides is being captured and lovingly re-imagined far from home—inside the fortress walls of Nanjing, China. A slice of backwoods B.C. will be the first in a series of international gardens to take seed in the heart of the Nanjing Botanical Garden, thanks to an enthusiastic local plant trader and his impromptu dinner chat with Chinese officials.

In the summer of 1993, Pitt Meadows nursery owner Pierre Piroche was in Nanjing tending to Pipa, the joint-venture nursery he operates with Dr. He Shan An, director of the Nanjing Botanical Garden (NBG). Piroche, Dr. He and Jiangsu province officials were dining one night when ambitious ideas budded. Before the evening was through, plans were born for a

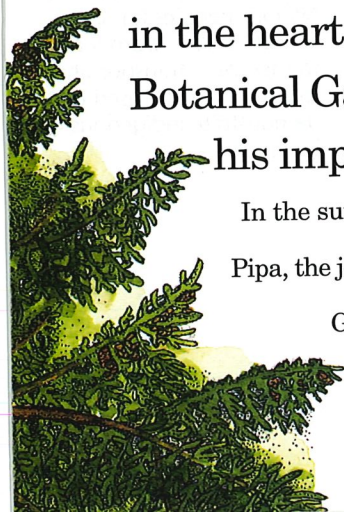
## Garden *Transplant*



When Vancouver plantsman Pierre Piroche was invited to create a British Columbia native garden in Nanjing, China, he turned to landscape architect Jane Durante for help.

Together with architect Henry Hawthorn and the Nanjing Botanical Garden, they're bringing the 10-acre, five-year garden plot to life.

By Christopher Sinkewicz



*Dicentra formosa*



**Bleeding Heart**

From name to visage, the Bleeding Heart is true to its Latin name *formosa*—beautiful, handsome and well-formed. It's found in the moist, middle elevations of southern B.C. all the way to California.

first in China's rich horticultural legacy—a link of international gardens for visiting scholars and Chinese citizens to explore and enjoy. Landscapes sculpted in native styles—perhaps French, English, Italian, Middle Eastern or Japanese—will, in the years to come, complete the International Series of Memory Gardens. But the first garden will be a British Columbian *deja-vu*.

"We were just talking about the botanical garden. I'm not sure who started what, but someone said 'Wouldn't it be great to plant a Canadian garden here in Nanjing?'" says Piroche, wind-burned and earth-stained; after 40 years in the nursery business, he still has the wonder and excitement of a boy playing in spring mud.

"The conversation kicked around the room and they said yes, it would be a fantastic idea. I could not resist, so I said 'Okay, I'll do it...I'll follow it up.'"

With much excitement but little funding for the project, Piroche agreed to volunteer his efforts. Dr. He and the Jiangsu officials said land was not a problem. They were worried that if the land wasn't designated for use—30 acres in total in a corner of the 150-acre NBG—local farmers would continue to encroach, eventually taking it for their own. With the land staked, it was then up to Piroche to get the huge project started. Creating a 10-acre B.C. oasis six thousand miles away would be no backyard flower bed.

He began by compiling a list of almost 100 prospective plants, trees, and ground covers indigenous to, or popularly adopted by, B.C.'s diverse growing regions. Plants from the interior grasslands, lower mountain valleys, wetlands, fruit growing areas, and residential gardens will be represented. A selection process has begun to see which ones can grow in Nanjing's climate, similar to coastal B.C.'s in winter but topping 40 degrees Celsius in the summer.

The young plants, all donated by Piroche, are now being shipped to Pipa—just across the road from the B.C. site—in preparation for a target ground-breaking date of spring 1996. Piroche and Dr. He built Pipa three years ago as a place of rescue and refuge for China's endangered plant species. It turned out to be the perfect petri dish to test, cultivate, and climatize B.C. native plants for the project.

Piroche says the garden will be equipped to research not only B.C.'s flora but also its fauna. Informational displays on wildlife and habitats will be incorporated into the garden design. Special touches like in-laid grizzly bear paw prints could help paint a picture of B.C., says Piroche. Scholars, school kids and garden enthusiasts will learn how alpine streams direct spring run-off or how

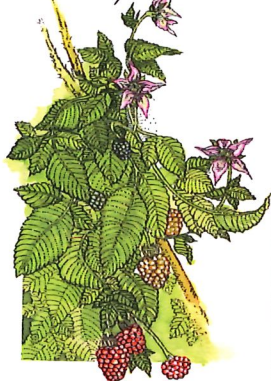
*Cornus kousa*



**Kousa Dogwood**

While akin to the *Cornus nuttallii*, B.C.'s official provincial flower, the kousa dogwood is actually native to Japan. The latest dogwood to flower, the kousa is gaining popularity in Vancouver's public greenspaces, notably Stanley Park.

*Rubus spectabilis*



**Salmonberry**

The song of Swainson's thrush—the 'salmonberry bird'—comes with the May-June ripening of salmonberries along the Northwest Coast. Opinion of the berries' taste varies greatly, but you'll never know until you try one.

**Guest Cottages**

As an alternative to downtown Nanjing hotels, visiting botanical scholars will stay in timber cottages tucked into the rear of the garden.

**First Nations Heritage Garden**

Plants used by coastal First Nations peoples for all aspects of life—from food to medicine, transportation to crafts—will be used to demonstrate indigenous ingenuity.

### Upland Grassland

Considerably more arid than coastal regions, B.C.'s Interior Plateau is home to a host of wild grasses and sagebrushes, providing contrast in the garden.

### Domestic Garden

The Chinese were interested in seeing a typical lot in suburban Vancouver. A patio, hedges, a residential garden, front and back yards, and a street front will accompany an actual house frame and floor plan.

### Boardwalk

The boardwalk will provide a transition area where visitors can tour the pond and choose their path into three major parts of the garden. Several benches, in the sun and in the shade, will also illustrate B.C.'s traditional use of wood.

### Picnic Grounds

A quiet place to stop for a rest. This area will be eased into the existing oak forest to demonstrate care and respect for existing vegetation.

### Meadow Pond

At the valley's bottom a stream will be dammed to form the pond. Aquatic plants will be used to create a wetland environment attractive to birds and fish.

### Arbor Terrace

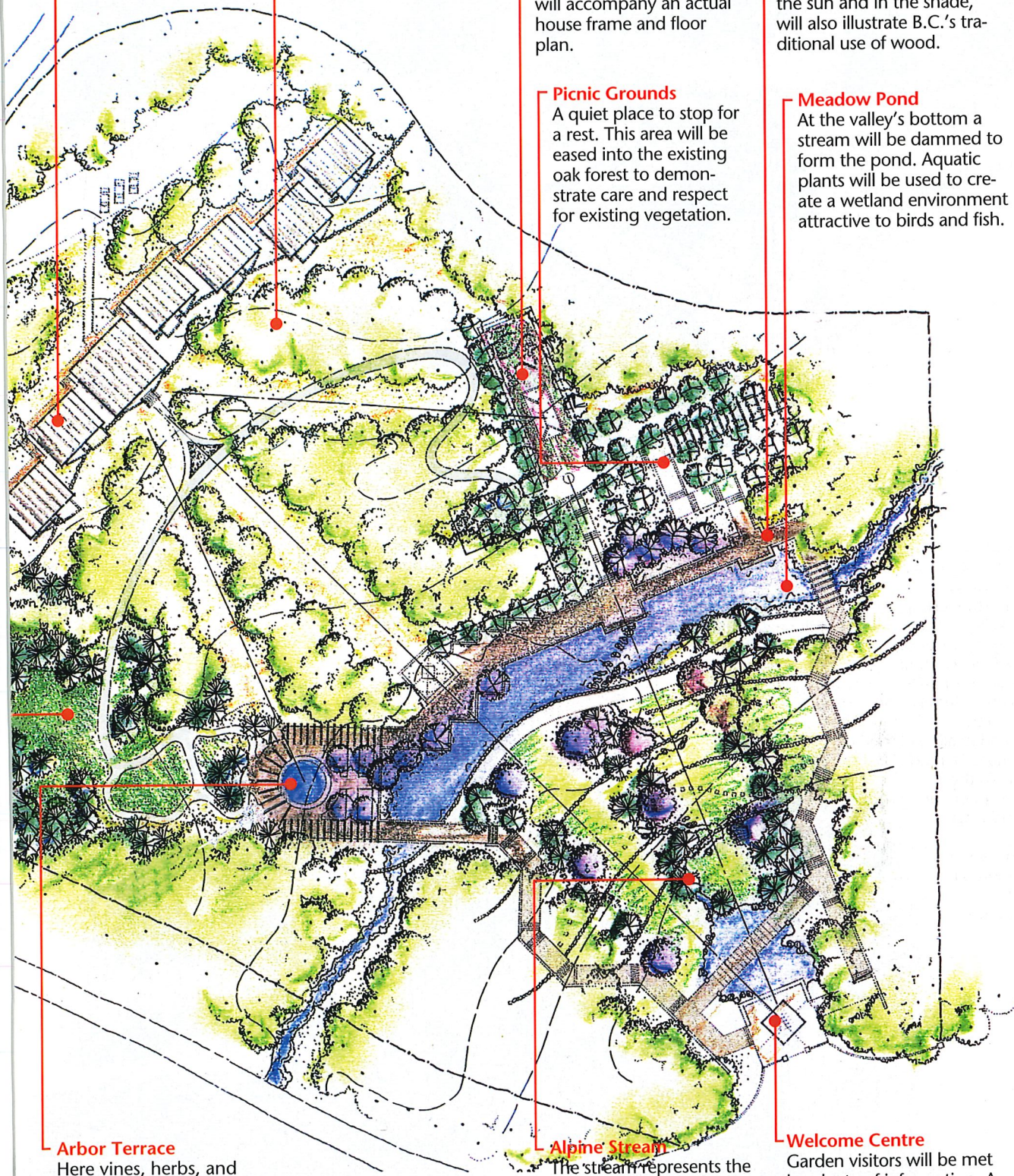
Here vines, herbs, and food plants will climb wooden trellises, giving visitors shaded relief from the summer sun.

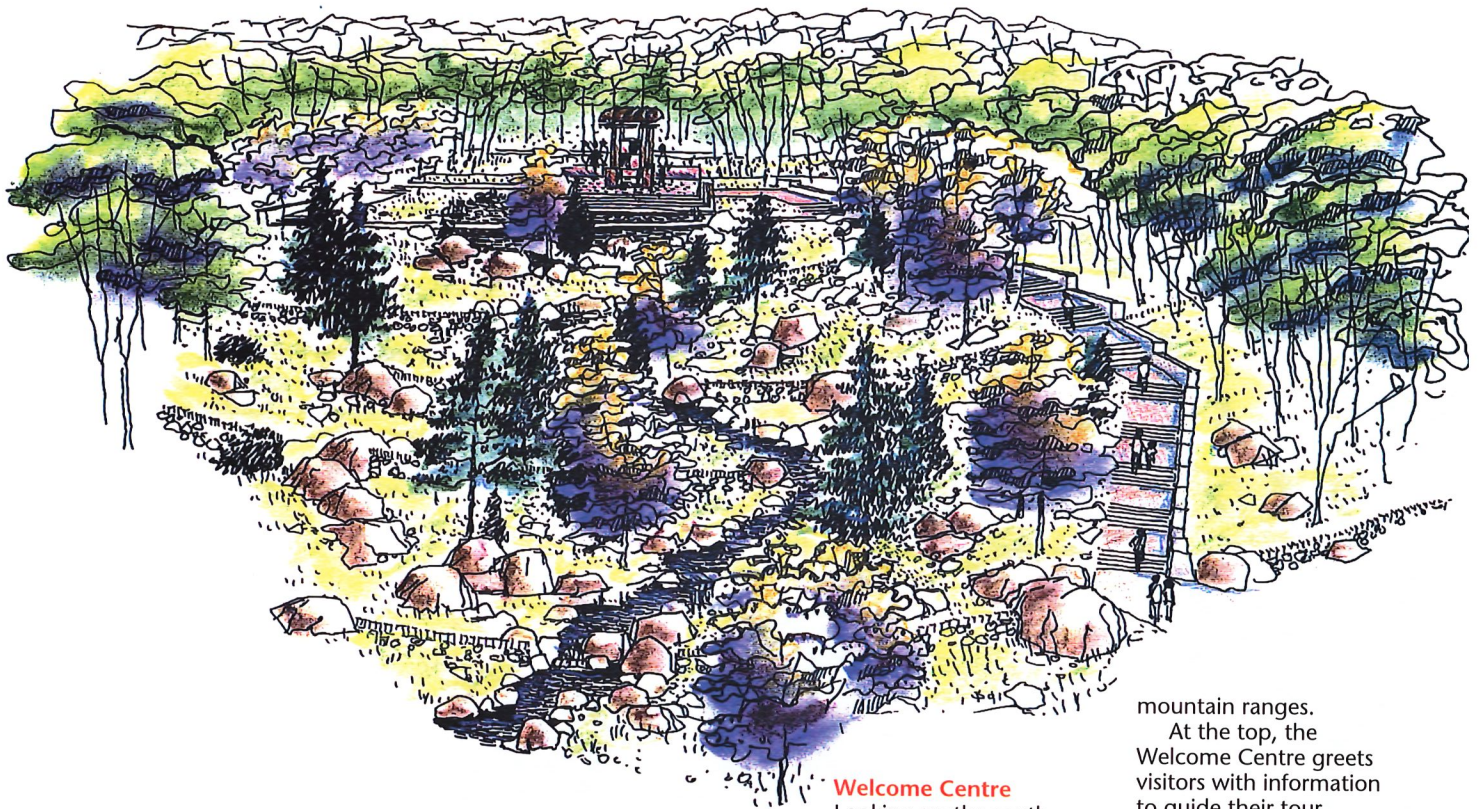
### Alpine Stream

The stream represents the natural drainage systems so numerous in the steep, rocky landscapes of B.C.'s mountains. Sub-alpine plants and trees will enhance the existing plant community.

### Welcome Centre

Garden visitors will be met by plenty of information. A detailed list of all the plants and their natural environments will help tell a story of B.C.'s diverse landscape.





### Guest Cottages and First Nations Heritage Garden

A view north-west up the garden valley—after exploring the meadow pond, visitors continue their board walk to a shaded arbor terrace and, further, to the history and healing of the First Nations Heritage Garden. To the right, six guest cottages and a central lodge are slung low amid the existing oak stand. The buildings are

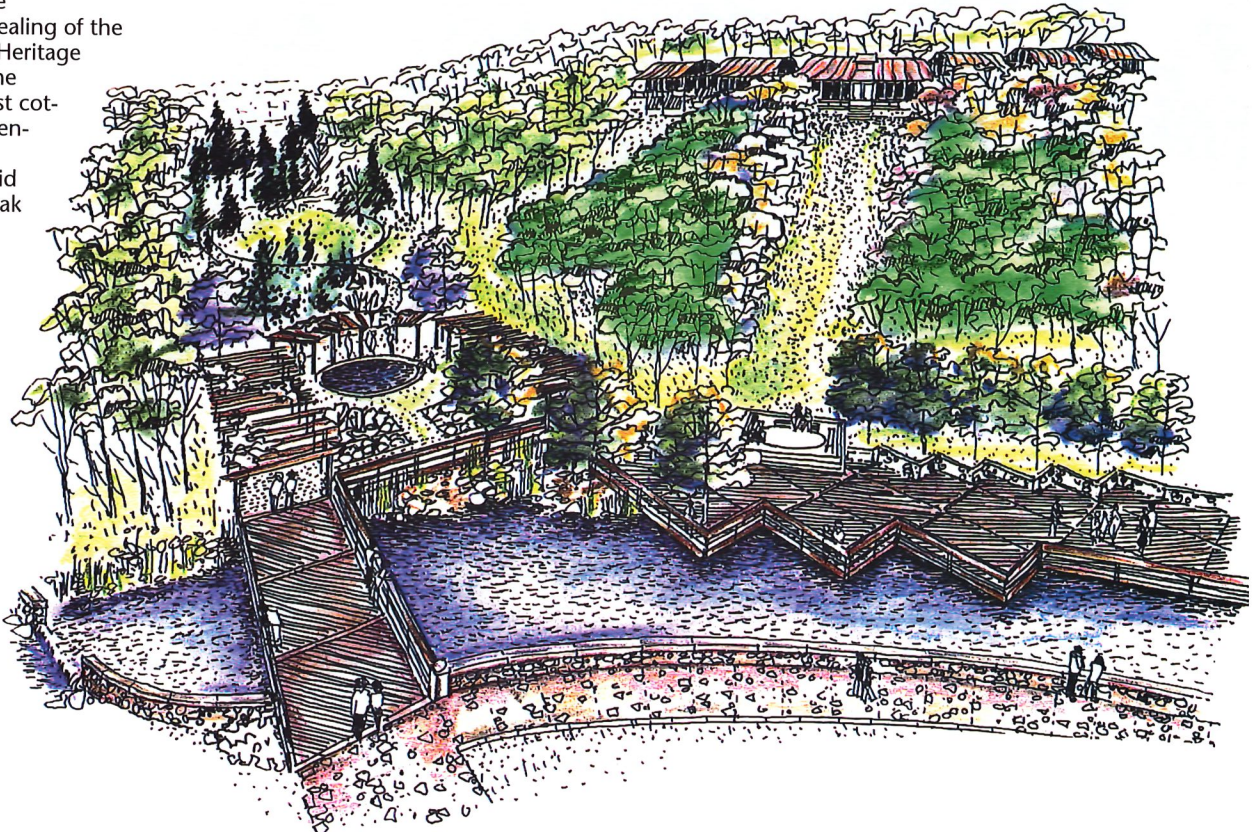
designed to reflect B.C.'s use of timber in architecture and to demonstrate concern for the land—a traditional post and beam style sitting lightly on stilts. Shapely zinc-clad roofs add a modern touch.

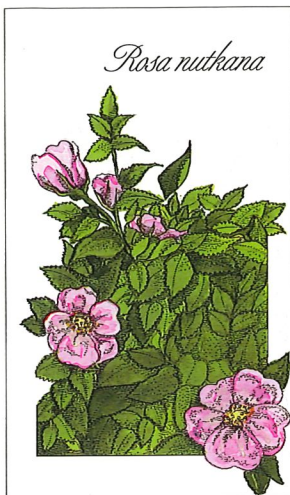
### Welcome Centre

Looking up the south slope, garden walkers survey a lively stream winding through sub-alpine plants and trees. Existing rock outcroppings allowed Durante to create a scenic stream like any draining runoff down B.C.'s

mountain ranges.

At the top, the Welcome Centre greets visitors with information to guide their tour. Environmental preservation tactics, climatic and topographical information, as well as flora and fauna facts will all be found at the centre.





#### Nootka Rose

The pink petals of Nootka roses dot streambanks, meadows, and clearings all along the Northwest Coast. First Nations people found that tea brewed from the flower made a good wash for cataracts and sore eyes.

lated into a lush garden stroll. Durante was given responsibility for the master plan of the garden—first identifying which traits would make it “B.C.”, then designing a workable form to be carved into the Chinese woodland.

She then enlisted Vancouver architect Henry Hawthorn to design the garden’s buildings—an entrance pavilion and six lodges to house visiting scholars and dignitaries. In March of 1994, Durante and Hawthorn travelled to Nanjing to survey the land and get a sense of what the Chinese contingent was looking for. They found the perfect parcel of land in an oak-lined valley, complete with a jumping stream and rocky outcroppings. A little B.C. in waiting.

Durante made another discovery that would make her job a challenging one. “The number of people in any public space is so enormous compared to here. It’s like a whole different universe,” she says.

“So, how to deal with the width of walkways, where people stop to take pictures, where people sit, where the old people can go and where young people will go are all factors.”

With as many as three million people expected through the gates every year, Durante had to strike a balance between reflecting the rough-hewn B.C. outdoors and creating an orderly, accessible garden amenable to the way the Chinese view recreational space. With wood-based traditional B.C. architecture in mind, she came up with a wide-berthed circuit of boardwalks and bridges taking visitors through seven distinct garden sections, each demonstrating a bit of B.C. and each delicately blended into the existing oak forest. Piroche, Durante, and Hawthorn are committed to building the garden with as little intru-

coastal First Nations people use the redcedar for everything from canoes to clothes.

When he got back to Vancouver, Piroche looked for help to bring the garden to life. He asked successful landscape architect Jane Durante if she would do the preliminary drawings for the site on a volunteer basis. Durante said yes almost before the question was out of Piroche’s mouth. “Well, how could one resist something so interesting?” she asked.

Durante says she was drawn to the artistic freedom the project offered; no demanding contractors to please, just ten acres of rolling forest and a creative buzz—the Chinese basically said “build us a garden.”

To do so, B.C.’s terrain needed to be accurately and attractively typified then encapsulated

sion as possible, demonstrating the West Coast concern for the environment.

Patrons will first visit a welcome and information pavilion to learn some background about B.C.’s horticulture and its similarities to that of China. Then they walk out to a valley of garden delight. A dash left on the boardwalk opens eyes to an alpine stream like those trickling down B.C.’s coastal mountains.

Then on to the trellis shade of an arbor terrace before exploring the First Nations Heritage Garden. A quick jaunt brings you past Hawthorn’s guest cottages, designed in traditional post-and-beam style with zinc-clad roofs. Around the bend lies a patch of wild grasses, sagebrush and arid plants of B.C.’s Interior Plateau.

Continue on to a typical Vancouver house and domestic garden before stopping to rest in the oak-shaded picnic grounds. A final mosey down the main boardwalk will let you study the wetland ecology of a still meadow pond. Before you know it you’ve experienced a cross-section of B.C.’s coastal terrain.

But Piroche sees much more than a trans-Pacific replant at hand, more than a garden curiosity for visitors to view like an exhibit then forget. Conceived for study as well as public retreat, the garden will be a research ecosystem for the sister botanical gardens of Nanjing and the University of British Columbia. Piroche and Durante expect the \$1.5-\$2 million garden to be completed in about two years’ time.

Walking his Pitt Meadows nursery while pointing out the growing buds that will fill the B.C. section, Piroche looks ahead with pride and expectation. “A project like this is a challenging project, and a very lasting one—beneficial for a lot of people. It should be a place of scholarship,” he says shielding his eyes from the sun, “and a pretty nice place to relax as well.”

Piroche holds China dear to his heart and says he believes the garden will be an educational symbiosis bringing Canada and China closer. “I think the garden itself will improve understanding between the two cultures. It is a very old culture and we owe to China many things,” says Piroche. “China is opening up again and we want to help the process. The countries have a lot to learn from each other—there’s just water in between.” ♦

With a team in place, land secured, and plans drawn, all the project needs now is funding—those wishing to support the garden can call Pierre Piroche at 465-7101.



#### Salal

Salal everywhere. One of the most common ground covers in the Northwest, the berries from this thick shrub were a staple for coastal First Nations people. Ripe berries make a great jam and have been known to show up in wine glasses.



#### Oregon-Grape Holly

This tart-berried shrub is found in the drier regions of Oregon and southern B.C. The berries and bark of Oregon-grape were used to help gall-bladder, liver, and eye problems and the berries have been used as an antidote for shellfish poisoning.



Piroche inspects the troops in a greenhouse at his Pitt Meadows nursery where plants and trees destined for the B.C. garden are being grown. The 51-acre site is also home to over 4,000 plant varieties, one of the largest collections of domestic and international plants in North America.

# FOUR TAKES ON DIM SUM

By Nancy Wong and Robert Chew

## TAKE ONE Chinatown's New Diamond at high noon

Ground-floor street scene. Pick up / drop off traffic competes with the cries of the grocer, who waves a crab in one hand, fresh choy in the other. Animated families welcome friends to join the crowd upstairs for Dim Sum. Half-hour, standing-room wait, elbows jostle, attuned ears listen for their table number. Venetian-blind light soothes; laughter ripples through the crowd. Some watch goldfish dart amongst weeds, others join their children in paper, rock, scissors. All the while, covert glances time nearby tables for their patroned limit. Snippets of English, Vietnamese, Taiwanese, Mandarin, and Cantonese hum louder as the largest table of tea-goers fight over the bill. Even before the last leaves the table, one waiter removes the turntable while another bundles dishes and all up within the table cloth. Choreographed, another plunks down set after set of fork, plate, bowl, spoon, teacup, and chopsticks in time for the oncoming troop to seat themselves and politely request Bo Lei cha.

While Bo Lei cha is a favourite of the Cantonese, to calm ulcers and aid digestion, it is not the only tea served. Heung-pin, or jasmine tea, is also said to settle the stomach and often accompanies spicy or complex-flavoured dishes.

Lung Ching cha, or green tea, can remedy feverish symptoms but is very expensive. Tea leaves may range from a few months to many years old.

Tea is an integral part of today's Dim Sum but not so back in the 8th century B.C. Then dumpling meals were boisterous social gatherings, but tea drinking was a solitary, meditative activity. By the 10th century B.C., however, Hong Kong and Canton tea houses combined eating with tea drinking. Legend tells of a time when an emperor in disguise would travel with his servant to these tea houses. Since kneeling before the emperor while serving tea would draw attention, the servant imitated his respectful position with two bent fingers on the table. Thus, when one person pours tea and the other sets or taps his fingers on the table, respect for one another is conveyed.

Today tea serving is still the first step in the brunch we now call Dim Sum ("Delight of the heart") or Yum Cha ("Drink tea").

## TAKE TWO East Hastings's Pink Pearl at one

Semi-industrial district scene. Neighbouring body-shop parking lots, insufficient to hold the tea-going hundreds. Up and down treelined streets Mercedes and campers park. The shimmering white building draws in the regular weekend crowd. Patrons are greeted. Some recognize each other. Many

must wait among french doors, glass blocks, and brass. A plethora of languages and dialects reverbrate throughout. Babies scream, cellular phones go unheard, and then the host calls your number. Once you are seated, the noises fade and little details come to life. Your hunger. Your twitching nose. The definite smell of ha gau.

The question is what to order? Whet your appetite with something light like shrimp dumplings or a rice-noodle dish. A good transition from mild to spicy food is the beef-ball dish, sticky rice, or black-bean spareribs over rice. Savour delicacies like deep-fried squid or taro root horn. If you are really adventurous, try the chicken feet! The most common dessert is egg tart. Water chestnut cake is fabulous, though. Look out for it!

Commonly ordered dishes are illustrated over the page. Other dishes and useful phrases are listed in the accompanying table. Don't worry unduly





## Reservations?

- Q: Do the Dim Sum servers speak English? I have allergies.  
 A: Often the servers cannot respond fluently to all questions in English. Motion for a waiter (almost always male) to identify the dish.  
 Q: Is there a dress code?  
 A: No. Casual dress is acceptable at high- and low-priced establishments.  
 Q: Should I wait to be seated?  
 A: Yes. At Dim Sum rush or any other time.  
 Q: What hours are Dim Sum served?  
 A: Times range from 11:00-3:00, depending on the restaurant.  
 Q: To save a long wait for a table for two, I am seated at a larger table with strangers. Do I introduce myself?  
 A: That's up to you.  
 Q: Do I need a reservation?  
 A: Not required, not requested.  
 Q: How do I stop the server?  
 A: Eye contact is usually made or often the server will stop at every table. Do not chase servers surfing cloud nine. Save your energy and have one of the waiters bring the dish to you.  
 Q: What are the red and yellow sauces on the table?  
 A: The chili-paste sauce and yellow mustard sauce complement neutral-tasting dishes like rice noodles or congee.  
 Q: Do I tip?  
 A: Yes.  
 Q: Must I go to a restaurant for Dim Sum food?  
 A: No. A number of Chinese supermarkets and most noodle houses sell a variety of frozen Dim Sum foods. Take them home to steam or deep fry.



**Taro root horn  
(Woo tao gohk)**  
Taro root vegetable puree, delicately deep fried



**Barbeque pork bun  
(Tsa sui bough)**  
Sweet barbeque pork slices steamed in white-flour dough

## Phonetic pronunciation for common dishes and useful phrases

Please, I would like a pot of . . .  
 Bo Lei cha (dark tea)  
 Jasmine tea  
 Lung Ching cha (light tea)

*Mmgoi yew yut worh . . .  
 Bo Lay tsa  
 Heung-pin tsa  
 Lohng Jeng tsa*

A basket of . . .  
 Shrimp & bamboo-shoot dumplings  
 Pan-stick fried dumplings  
 Egg-yolk & cream stuffed buns  
 Lotus-seed filled buns  
 Beef balls

*Yut lohng . . .  
 Fun gworh  
 Worh teep  
 Nigh wong bau  
 Lin yung bau  
 Gon jing ngau yohk*

A plate of . . .  
 Two plates of . . .  
 Barbeque pork rice noodle rolls  
 Spring rolls  
 Almond fruit jelly

*Yut deep . . .  
 Leuhng deep . . .  
 Tsa siu cheung fun  
 Ha cheung fun  
 Hahng yan dau foo*

Please close the bill

*Mmgoi my dahn*



**Congee  
(Johk)**

Long-grain rice boiled down. Ingredients can include salty egg, beef slices, ginger, and/or green onion



**Pork dumplings  
(Sui my)**

Pork with shrimp paste steamed in an open, yellow, wuntun wrap



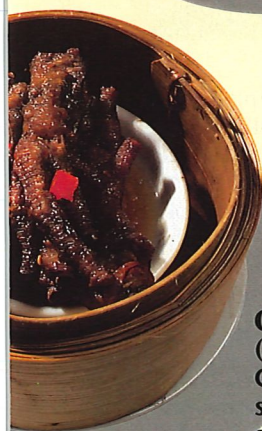
**Pork sparerib  
& black-bean  
sauce over rice  
(Pie gwut fahn)**



**Shrimp  
dumplings  
(Ha gau)**  
Shrimp paste  
steamed in a thin  
rice skin



**Egg tart  
(Dahn taht)**  
Egg custard baked  
in a flaky crust



**Chicken feet  
(See jahp foong jow)**  
Chicken feet delicately  
sauteed and steamed in  
spice and oil



**Sticky rice  
(Loh my guy)**  
Steamed in lotus leaves,  
this sweet rice can contain a  
selection of egg yolk, sausages,  
chicken, pork, peanuts, etc.



**Deep fried  
squid  
(Ja seen yau)**  
Bite-sized squid,  
deep fried, saltier  
than calamari

about pronunciation—pointing at the tasty little mysteries is quite acceptable.

**TAKE THREE**

**East Broadway's  
Dragon on Broadway  
after two**

Rear lot full of parked cars. Family vans and two-door compacts warm to the sun while their owners stroll to the restaurant's back entrance. Kitchen door ajar. Patrons pass the cooks at their woks, and walk a cold, concrete hall to enter the chandeliered and marble-tiled lobby. Grand-opening plants grace the waiting area with their vigorous growth. Even at two, a steady flow of patrons arrive for the restaurant's daily 20 percent discount on Dim Sum. One couple confirm a non-smoking table and without losing a step enter the dining room. Another couple have set their eyes on an out-of-the-way table but wait for the hostess to return. In the meantime, they watch tv, read the electronic billboard, and glance at the porcelain-white Buddha. Subtle religious gestures are begun but the hostess is already calling their number. Before their coats are even off, they stop the passing cart for a bamboo steamer of dumplings.

Depending on the previous volume of the restaurant's lunch rush, it is a gamble as to what Dim Sum delicacies are still available at two. If your favourite dish has run out, ask the waiter for a menu to find possible alternatives.

**TAKE FOUR**

**The Wong's house  
late afternoon**

A scenic, tree-lined street. Soft thud of a car door. Heavy bags giving off tempting aromas bounce against legs jumping stairs two at a time. A family enthusiastically greets the Dim Sum carrier. In the kitchen, homemade congee is joined by steaming-hot dumplings and sweet, soy-sauce noodles. Village dialect competes with English slang, interrupted by persistent telephones. Water-chestnut stuffing crunches sensationally with lotus leaves peeled from sticky rice. Laughter erupts all around. "Why are we eating when the banquet is tonight?"

Source of historical information: *The Dim Sum Book* by Eileen Yin-Fei Lo.

WESTERN MODELS, INCLUDING VANCOUVER'S LISA WILLOUGHBY, ARE GIVING AN INTERNATIONAL LOOK TO JAPANESE ADVERTISING.

BY KAREN JOBST

# gaining FACE

International modelling—the term evokes images of glamorous, glitzy cities like Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo; tall voluptuous models, swathed in the latest fashions from the world's finest designers, gliding down runways to the pop of photographers' flashes; glossy magazine covers displaying the most beautiful and highly paid visages in the industry.

But pick up one of those slick magazines in Japan and you would be hard pressed to find a single Japanese face adorning the pages. Japan's trendy magazines, such as *Popeye* for men and its 'female' counterpart *Olive*, feature virtually nothing but Caucasian models, and have for a long time. The faces of foreign models, like Vancouver's Lisa Willoughby, appear in Asian television ads, brochures, leaflets, fliers, and magazines which promote goods ranging from make-up and lingerie to cars and household electronics.

Why are foreign models preferred in Japan? What is it about Caucasians that modelling agencies are selling and the Japanese are buying? The answer is multifaceted. On the surface, foreigners are preferred because, simply, they *look* different from the Japanese. This preoccupation with physical appearance is evident in Japan's hottest trends, from plastic surgery—popular changes are enhanced busts and eye surgery (which adds an extra fold in the eyelid to make the eye appear rounder)—to diet drinks and permed and lightened hair. Foreign models are "more stylish, have longer legs and are sexier" than their Japanese counterparts, says Nobuo Isomara, a 19-year-old ESL student who has spent over a year in Canada.



"We just want something different from us; the foreign fashion models are more interesting." Masagi Izumi, a 22-year-old student, agrees. "The foreigners have different hair colour, eye colour, body shape, everything. They look good; blonde hair and blue eyes are beautiful, lots of Japanese think so."

To fit the Japanese wardrobe, a model must maintain measurements of 34-23-35 and stand between 5'6" and 5'8" tall (whereas the standard European model height is six feet). In addition, flawless skin and healthy hair are essential, while small feet are an asset.

There are two distinct model types: catalogue and character. Catalogue models possess a basic 'pretty-face' look, few curves, and long hair; they are closer in size and appearance to the average Japanese woman, and most often they advertise lingerie. Character models, on the other hand, need to be very expressive and

**"... the Japanese want the LA-style, Rodeo-Drive-glamorous-and-rich look."**

第一家庭製

第一家庭

第一家庭

第一家庭



オーディオ・ミニコンポCDラジカセ 電話

大ーゲン

インクシット大特売

ISHIMARU

7  
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uaox

家のためのヘ



## The foreign face is even gaining appeal in the more traditional sectors of Japanese fashion, such as workwear and wedding gowns.

radiate energy and originality, qualities vital to sportswear and 'funny-face' commercials. Blondes tend to be employed in swimsuit and lingerie ads where their white skin and pale body hair create an angelic image of youth and beauty, whereas brunettes are selected for assignments to promote make-up, hair and beauty products, and sportswear. Redheads are less popular and are hired only occasionally, says Willoughby, "because the Japanese don't like freckles."

The foreign face is even gaining appeal in the more traditional sectors of Japanese fashion, such as workwear and wedding gowns, but the line is drawn at that which is truly Asian, such as the kimono. "I think it is better if Japanese girls wear kimonos. They are the traditional costume, they should remain Japanese. I have seen foreigners wearing kimonos in TV commercials and I think it is strange," Satomi Harada, a 26-year-old studying English in Canada, contends. The Korean counterpart, the *han-pok*, "is for our culture," affirms Sun-Hwa Choung, a 21-year-old student from Seoul, Korea. Willoughby, who wore a kimono on various shoots, agrees—"the kimono is made for the Japanese female body; they don't fit foreigners well. Also, Japanese women have a certain grace that we [foreigners] don't have. I felt awkward, the Japanese models watching me were laughing, and I could hardly breathe!"

Beneath the surface, however, the explanation of the foreign appeal is more complex. The foreigner symbolizes a way of life that the Japanese believe they can obtain by simply buying American goods. According to Harada, "the Japanese want to be American."

Choung agrees. She describes the phenomenon as a perception of money and, therefore, power. America is big, powerful, and rich, so the Asians have adopted a "you are your country" philosophy. The Japanese imagine that if they *look* American they can *become* powerful and rich, Choung explains. Willoughby agrees, saying that "the Japanese want the LA-style, Rodeo-Drive-glamorous-and-rich look."



Is this drift toward Americanization—the Asian embrace of anything American, from McDonald's to baseball—a positive or negative influence? Izumi admitted that although "the foreign models look good, I don't want to mimic them," adding that "American products are not good quality, but they are popular." It was Harada and Choung, however, who expressed the strongest objections against the predominance of the American look. According to Choung, the advertising agencies "have changed the meaning of beauty. We have narrow eyes, low noses, and small lips, which was seen as beautiful before. Now, large eyes, high noses, and large sexy lips are supposed to be beautiful." She comments that the ads portray Western women as attractive while Asian women are shown as less appealing.

International modelling will always evoke images of those glitzy cities and those tall, voluptuous models. And in Japan, the leggy beauties such as Lisa Willoughby wearing the latest in Japanese workwear, wedding gowns, and even kimonos will likely continue to portray the desired Western look. ♦

**"I felt awkward, the Japanese models watching me were laughing, and I could hardly breathe!"**

## TRAVEL

• **Visa:** limited visa exemption possible, or visitor visa can be issued on arrival for 14-30 day stay (NT\$1,500); passport must have at least 6 months validity remaining; obtain visa from: The Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, 2008 Cathedral Pl., 925 West Georgia St., Van., B.C. V6C 3L2 Tel: (604) 689-4111 Fax: (604) 689-0101

• **Health Precautions:** vaccinations not required; hepatitis A, tetanus, and diphtheria shots advisable; drink bottled or boiled water

• **Tipping:** not customary; 10% service charge in many hotels and restaurants; for bell-hops, porters NT\$10 per piece of luggage

• **Currency and Exchange:** New Taiwan dollar; NT\$18.6 = C\$1 (12 May 1995)

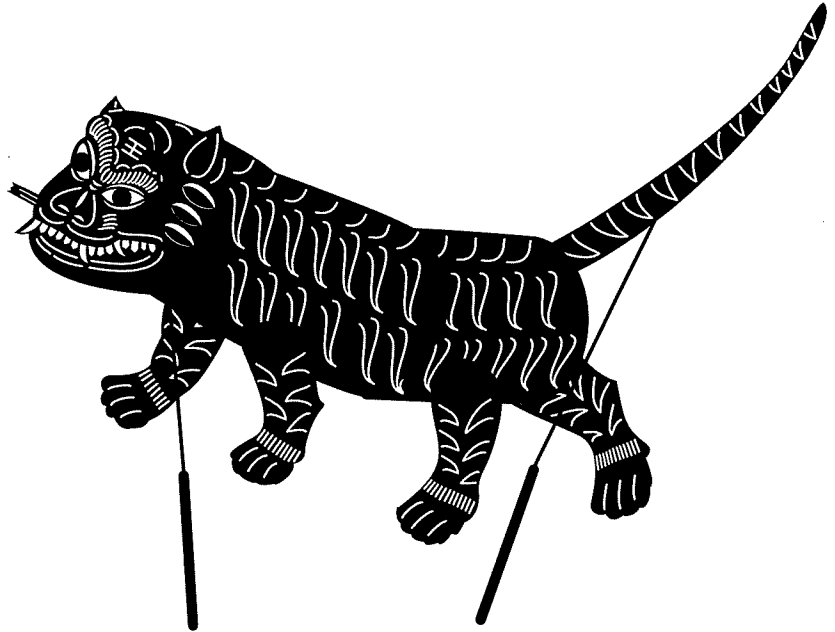
• **Religions:** 93% Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

• **Airlines:** Canadian Airlines: Vancouver-Taipei direct T,Th,Sa; also F,Su starting in July; co-shared with Mandarin Air; flying time 13 hr. Singapore Air: Vancouver-Taipei via Seoul. JAL daily in summer via Tokyo; T,W,F,Sa,Su in winter. Cathay Pacific: Vancouver-Taipei via Hong Kong; travel time 15 hr.

• **Distance from Airport:** Chiang Kai-shek Airport-Taipei 40 km; bus every 15 to 20 min., NT\$85; 1 hr. to city centre

• **Transportation:** taxis inexpensive; have destinations written in Chinese; buses air-conditioned (more expensive) and regular; good rail, air services for intercity travel

## TAIWAN



## BUSINESS

**Canadian Banks:** Hongkong Bank, CIBC (no retail), Bank of Montreal (no retail), Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto Dominion Bank

**National Representatives:** Taiwan and Canada do not exchange official representatives. *For Taiwan:* Taipei Economic and Cultural

**B.C. EXPORTS to TAIWAN**  
\$361,437,000 (1994)

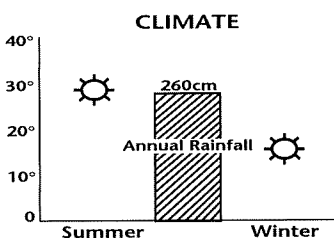
**CANADIAN EXPORTS to TAIWAN**  
\$1,196,201 (1994)

**B.C. IMPORTS from TAIWAN**  
\$479,888,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN IMPORTS from TAIWAN**  
\$2,779,672 (1994)

Office, 925 West Georgia St. Vancouver, B.C.  
Tel: (604) 689-4111  
Fax: (604) 689-0101  
*For Canada:* B.C. Trade Office, Rm. 2202, 333 Keelung Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei  
Tel: (02) 722-0805  
Fax: (02) 757-6593  
Canadian Trade Office  
13th Fl., 365 Fu Hsing N. Rd., Taipei  
Tel: (02) 713-7268

## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Climate:** tropical with monsoon rains in summer (June-Aug.); typhoons from South China Sea between July and Sept.; cooler Nov.-March

**Languages:** official language Mandarin; Taiwanese and Cantonese also spoken; in cities English widely spoken

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1  
Jan. 31 (var.)  
March 29  
April 5  
May 1  
June 2 (var.)  
Sept. 9 (var.)  
Sept. 28  
Oct. 10  
Oct. 25  
Oct. 31  
Nov. 12  
Dec. 25

Founding of the Republic  
Lunar New Year  
Youth Day  
Women and Children's Day  
Labour Day  
Dragon Boat Festival  
Mid-Autumn Festival  
Confucius's Birthday  
Double Ten National Day  
Taiwan Retrocession Day  
Chiang Kai-shek's Birthday  
Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Birthday  
Constitution Day

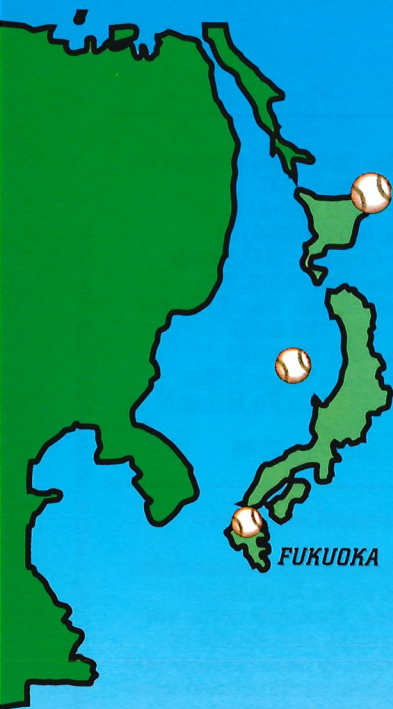
**Time Difference:** PST +16 hr. Panchiao  
**Capital:** Taipei **Population:** 20,881,000 (1993 est.); 84% Taiwanese,  
**Other Major Centres:** Kaohsiung, Tainan, Taichung, 14% mainland Chinese, 2%

aboriginal and others

**Notes:** inside Taiwan refer to it as the Republic of China. Business cards are essential, and should be printed in both Chinese and English; cards printed locally in 2 days; present and receive cards in both hands; read card before putting it away. Handshaking customary. Never touch anyone on the head; do not point with one finger; avoid informality; be punctual for meetings. An invitation to a home is a great honour, bring a small gift and remove shoes on entering. Electrical outlets, 110v, 60 cycles, AC.

# G A I D I N

## L E F T F I E L D



***Enderby's Kevin Reimer is the first foreign player ever to be selected to the all-star team in Japan's Pacific Baseball League.***

***By Brock Jackson***

**F**ukuoka, Japan, is not where most kids from Enderby, British Columbia, envision living out their big-league aspirations. But for 30-year-old Kevin Reimer, the Japanese industrial city truly is his field of dreams. Reimer, a heavy hitting left fielder, spent last year in Japan starring for the Fukuoka Daiei Hawks of Japan's Pacific League. "It's a long way from home, but it's a great experience," said Reimer in a telephone interview from Enderby, his off-season home

*in*

L D



in British Columbia's interior.

Reimer spent several enjoyable but relatively unproductive years in Major League Baseball with both the Texas Rangers and the Milwaukee Brewers. While in the majors, Reimer was well aware of the opportunity to play baseball in Japan, since several major leaguers had made the transition the season before Reimer himself went to Fukuoka.



PAGE DESIGN AND ILLUSTRATION BY JEFF SHEEN PHOTO AND CARD COURTESY OF KEVIN REIMER

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LANGARA  
COLLEGE

Reimer led the Hawks in home runs (26), and RBIs (98), and finished third in batting average (.298). His season was capped with a

starting spot in left-field in the all-star game, making him the first *gaijin* (foreigner) ever to be voted an all-star. This honour thrilled Reimer, considering that he is, admittedly, no Rickey Henderson in the outfield.

Since Reimer is seen as a star in Fukuoka, he often has to talk to the media before and after games, a task that has proven to be a little more difficult in Japan than in Milwaukee. Despite the fact that the team has a translator for Reimer and fellow North American teammates Bobby Thigpen and Kevin Mitchell, he never really knows what the press is saying about him since the coverage is written exclusively in Japanese. To deal with press pressure, and all the curve balls of a new lifestyle, an open mind proved to be the best approach.

"They could be cutting you down but you would never know—if you can't read and understand it, you don't worry about it," says Reimer. "You can learn to cope with everything if you have an open mind."

The Japanese take their game seriously. The heat is on. Reimer had to immediately earn the respect of fellow players, coaches, fans and, most importantly, the team's owners. After all, they were investing money into a relatively unknown commodity: a Canadian player who had never experienced the Japanese game. Fortunately Reimer discovered that by maintaining healthy

1985

Fukuoka  
Daiei Hawks

# K・ライマー

外野手

身長181cm 体重104kg

カリアフニア大ファースト・バウンド(米国)

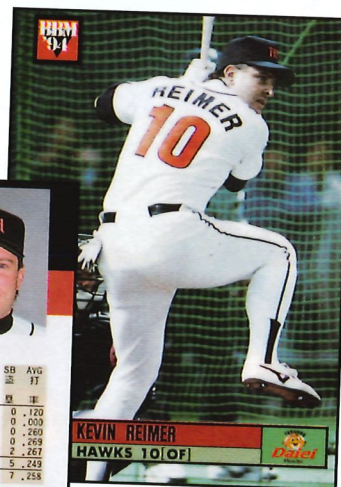
## 米大リーグの成績

年	TM	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	BB	打点	SB	AVG
年	度	間	数	点	打	数	打	数	打	数	数	率
84	(レ)	12	25	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	.120
85	(レ)	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
90	(レ)	64	100	15	26	9	1	2	15	0	0	.260
91	(レ)	138	284	34	60	10	0	20	49	0	0	.269
92	(レ)	148	494	56	136	32	2	16	58	2	0	.267
93	(レ)	125	437	53	109	22	1	13	60	5	2	.249
	(6)	488	1455	162	376	85	4	52	204	7	25	.258

## Did you know ?

ジョージア州出身だが、育ったのはカナダで、  
84年ロッキーズのドラフトで入った。93年は  
13本塁打をたたいたものの、すべて前半戦に打  
ったもので、後半戦は0。それも8月24日  
はチーム初の1試合6安打のめめめ打ちをした。

© 1994 JAPANESE BASEBALL MAGAZINE



Japanese fans get to find out about Kevin Reimer in the usual way—from his baseball card.

Success on the field was natural. Adapting to the Japanese way of life was a different story. "It was hard for them," said Reimer, alluding to the trials his family encountered adjusting to a dramatically different lifestyle: language barriers, simply getting around, and being unfamiliar with the subtleties of Japanese customs. But, according to Kevin, the Reimers have embraced the Japanese way of life. It didn't take long for them to fall in love with the people, and with their distinctive culture and food.

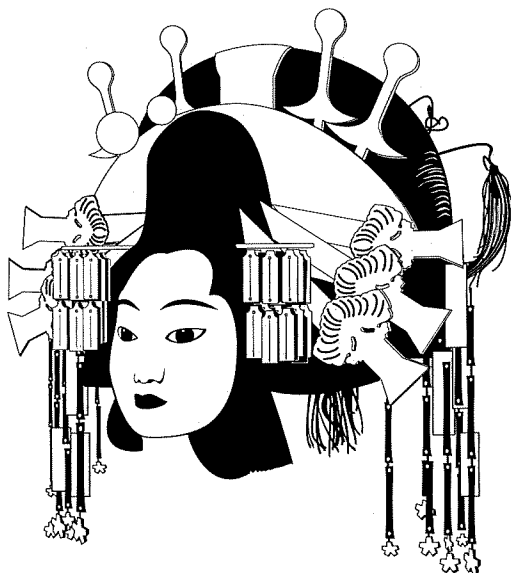
One aspect of life in Japan that Reimer doesn't love, but must accept, is the possibility of an earthquake. He notes that while he is not new to the danger—he went to college in the earthquake-prone state of California—he has to be prepared for anything. Reimer is not sure how January's quake in Kobe will affect his 130-game schedule, since one of the teams that the Hawks play is based in Kobe.

Life-changes and earthquakes aside, Reimer is more than happy to be playing regularly and getting a chance to perfect his game in Fukuoka. Although he isn't ruling out another crack at the majors, Reimer says that for now he and his family are glad to be *gaijin*. With a new two-year contract in hand, he's doing what he loves in a country he's grown to love—so don't expect to see Kevin Reimer anywhere else but in a Hawks uniform any time soon. ❖

## TRAVEL

- **Visa:** not required by Canadian tourists for visits up to 90 days; required by long-term visitors, business people, and students
- **Health Precautions:** vaccinations not required unless travelling from an infected area; tetanus booster advised after 10 years. Japanese B encephalitis vaccine is advised for travellers in rural areas 1 June-1 Oct.; available at Vancouver Health Dept. Travel Info. Clinic at \$45 per dose (call 299 9000, local 4636)
- **Tipping:** uncommon; but 15% service charges at higher priced hotels and restaurants
- **Currency and Exchange:** yen; Y64.15 = C\$1 (12 May 1995)
- **Religions:** 84% of Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; other religions 15%, Christian 1%
- **Airlines:** direct ex Vancouver: Canadian Airlines: daily to Tokyo, biweekly to Nagoya. JAL: 5 days/week to Tokyo. Air Canada: 3
- days/week to Osaka. Flying time approx. 9 1/2 hr.
- **Distance from Airport:** Tokyo International Narita-Tokyo, 60 km
- **Transportation:** car rental, Y6,500 (subcompact) to Y21,500 (standard) per day; taxi, Y750-1500 for short rides; ordinary 7-day rail passes Y27,800, 21-day passes Y60,000; Japan Rail Passes must be bought outside country; efficient bus, and subway services

## JAPAN



## BUSINESS

### Canadian Representatives:

**Canadian Embassy**  
3-38 Akasaka 7-chome  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107  
Tel: (81-3) 3408-2101  
Fax: (81-3) 3479-7280  
Tlx: 22218 DOMCAN

**Canadian Consulate**  
Osaka Daisan, Shoho  
Building 12th Fl., 2-2-3  
Nishi Shinsaibashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 542

Tel: (81-6) 212-4910  
Fax: (81-6) 212-4914  
Mailing address: PO Box  
150 Osaka, Minami, 542-91, Japan

### Japanese Representatives:

**Japanese Embassy**  
225 Sussex Dr., Ottawa

**B.C. EXPORTS to JAPAN** \$5,660,035,000 (1994)  
**CANADIAN EXPORTS to JAPAN** \$9,547,500,000 (1994)



**B.C. IMPORTS from JAPAN** \$3,435,900,000 (1994)  
**CANADIAN IMPORTS from JAPAN** \$11,343,300,000 (1994)

Ont. K1N 9E6  
Tel: (613) 241-8541  
Fax: (613) 241-7415  
Tlx: 053-4220

### Japanese Consulate General

900 - 1177 West Hastings St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2K9  
Tel: (604) 684-5868  
Fax: (604) 684-6939

**Japan External Trade Organization**  
660 - 999 Canada Pl.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3E1  
Tel: (604) 684-4174  
Fax: (604) 684-6877

### Business Organizations:

**Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry**  
3-2-2, Marunouchi 3-chome

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100  
Japan  
Tel: (81-3) 3283-7824  
Fax: (81-3) 3211-4859  
Tlx: 224920 JPN

### Japan External Trade Organization

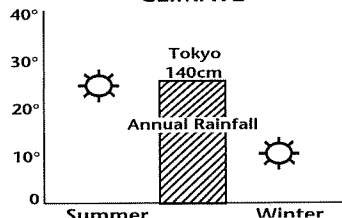
2-5, Toranomon 2-chome  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105,  
Japan  
Tel: (81-3) 3582-5511

### Canadian Banks:

Hongkong Bank,\* Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia,\* CIBC, National Bank, Royal Bank, Toronto Dominion Bank—all in Tokyo (\*also in Osaka)

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CLIMATE



**Languages:** Japanese; English is taught in schools and is widely used by businesses catering to tourists and foreign business people

**Time Difference:** PST +17 hr.

**Capital:** Tokyo  
**Other Major Centres:** Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1  
Jan. 15  
Feb. 11  
March 21  
April 29  
May 3  
May 5  
Sept. 15  
Sept. 23  
Oct. 10  
Nov. 3  
Nov. 23  
Dec. 23

New Year's Day  
Coming of Age Day  
National Foundation Day  
Vernal Equinox  
Greenery Day  
Constitution Day  
Children's Day  
Respect for the Aged Day  
Autumnal Equinox  
Sports Day  
Culture Day  
Labour Thanksgiving Day  
Emperor's Birthday

**Population:** 124,800,000 (1993)

**Notes:** the giving of small gifts to business and per-

sonal acquaintances is very common. Exchange of business cards is done with great formality. Have destinations written down in Japanese before asking directions. Call nationwide Travel Phone network for help. Remove shoes before entering houses and restaurants (where private entertaining is usually done). In polite conversation, the suffix *san* is added to the surname in place of Mr., Mrs., or Miss (e.g. *Suzuki-san*). Electricity, 100v, 60 cycles, AC in west Japan (Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagoya); 100v, 50 cycles, AC in east Japan (Tokyo); flat 2-pin plugs.

# SUFFERING SILENCE

*A local volunteer organization tackles discrimination and denial to provide AIDS counselling in Vancouver's Asian communities.*

By Linda Ong



Close your eyes and imagine a young Chinese man with AIDS, lying alone in a Vancouver hospital. As each day passes, he is one step closer to ending his living death. He has no visitors. His family has disowned him because he is gay, his Asian doctor chooses to remain ignorant because AIDS is a "foreigners" disease, and his friends stay away from him out of fear. Everyday he dies just a little bit more—emotionally and physically.

Now, open your eyes and see how AIDS in the Chinese community is perceived—as an "outside" disease that is

neither understood nor accepted. But Vancouver's Asian Support-AIDS Project (AS-AP) is working to break down the fear, ignorance, and shame that seem to be deeply rooted in the Chinese patriarchal, heterosexual standard.

"Denial. Discrimination. Disempowerment. These are the 3 'Ds' of AIDS that we are trying to change through educationally based initiatives," Henry Koo, Project Co-ordinator of AS-AP, tells me in a small, cramped room at the AIDS Vancouver building on the corner of Seymour and Helmcken. Koo, 29, and a group of his friends formed the AS-AP in 1992 after several of their acquaintances became infected with AIDS or were diagnosed as HIV positive.

AS-AP was not formally recognized, however, until 1993 after federal and provincial funds were granted. Today, AS-AP has an Asian-language AIDS hotline, and presents educational campaigns and workshops. It participated at the 8th annual B.C. AIDS Conference last October and is gearing up for the International AIDS Conference to be hosted by Vancouver next year.

Aside from the usual underfunding and understaffing constraints most non-profit organizations experience, AS-AP has other obstacles to surmount. "Currently there

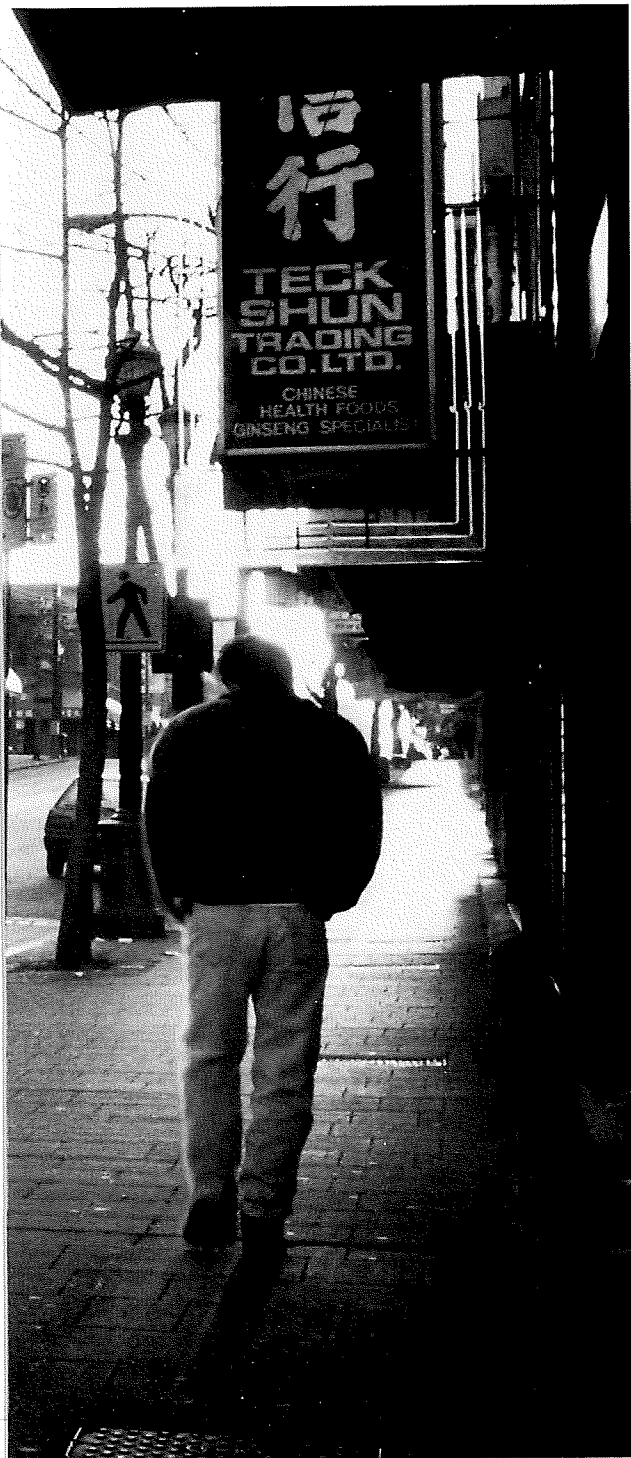
is only one Chinese doctor in Vancouver who is gay-positive, and acknowledges and counsels Asian patients who are HIV-positive or are infected with AIDS," Koo says.

In past years, AS-AP has received calls from Vancouver hospitals asking them to provide emotional support for Asian AIDS patients who are alone, either by choice or alienation. These "house calls" are not always appreciated, however. "Our first visit was at St. Paul's Hospital and we had been called in by a nurse, but the patient refused to see any of us because he feared being associated with us and he couldn't deal with the stigma," Koo recalls.

That was the first time AS-AP members had to deal with their frustration at the stark reality of people who choose to suffer in silence instead of reaching out for help. The problem is augmented by the lack of medical help available from Chinese practitioners—many of whom prefer to remain ignorant of AIDS, calling it a "Western" disease. One pharmacist, featured in AS-AP's video *What's Love Got To Do With It*, was disturbed to hear the following from an Asian health professional: "People who are gay and HIV positive should be put on a list somewhere so we know who they are and they should be carted off to an island so that we don't have to deal with them." It's not surprising, then, that Asian AIDS patients refrain from seeking help from doctors until they are hospitalized. In response to this problem, AS-AP has distributed its materials to several hospitals.

Koo says that another big obstacle is the language barrier. "AS-AP is run by members of the Asian community for the Asian community. There are over thirty-five Asian languages and dialects. To be non-discriminatory, AS-AP should be accessible to all Asians, but without the resources, it becomes a loop-hole situation." Though Koo himself is not bilingual, several of AS-AP's advisory members are multi-lingual and a few volunteers who help out on the Asian hotline Monday nights have a second language as well.

Last year, AS-AP had 26 volunteers, 20 male and six female. To illustrate the fear and shame associated with AIDS, Koo explains the changes he had to make in selecting his volunteers. "The standard procedure for volunteer work involves a person submitting three references. This is typically what is asked if you wish to volunteer for AIDS Vancouver. In my case, all the volunteers that I screened were unwilling to provide three references because they all feared that somehow their



# Up Close with Henry Koo

Project  
Co-ordinator  
AS-AP

The first time I see Henry Koo is at a lunch hour lecture, entitled "The Impact of AIDS in Asia," at UBC's International House. The spacious lounge is, at most, one sixth filled—a short count totals 16 people in attendance. But Koo has captured the attention of all 16 with his facts and statistics. "There is an estimation that by the year 2000, 1.6 million Asians will be affected by AIDS," Koo states, pointing to his overhead screen. He goes on to talk about how the Chinese culture remains ignorant about AIDS because of political and social values.

Koo, 29 and a native of Trinidad, came to Canada eight years ago. Here, he studied Marketing at the University of British Columbia and graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He spent two years as a market analyst at Price Waterhouse before accepting the position of Co-ordinator for the Asian Support-AIDS Project (AS-AP).

As the lecture draws to a close, a few people leave, but the majority of the audience, myself included, stick around and ask Koo questions or offer comments on his lecture. As an afterthought, I reflect that although the turnout was small, the impact was significant.

The next time I see Koo is at our interview at the AIDS Vancouver building, which in November looks run-down and in dire need of reno-

Henry Koo (centre) discusses AS-AP'S publicity campaign.

ventions. Koo assures me that the planned Open House should convince politicians that it's time to renovate the building. Throughout the interview, I cannot help but be amazed at the fountain of knowledge I am seated across from—and from someone still under 30 years of age.

But what really strikes me the most about Koo, after a second interview with him, is his ability to command quiet respect from his listener. Partly this comes from his self-assured knowledge on anything and everything about AIDS; and partly because you walk away feeling as though you have some faith left in a world that portrays Generation X-ers as a bunch of whining brats. He may not make you into an AIDS activist, but he certainly will "open your eyes" (coincidentally, "Open Your Eyes" was the catch-phrase of his print-material campaign last year).

Expect to see more of Koo in the future, not as AS-AP Co-ordinator, but as Co-ordinator of the Man-to-Man Program at AIDS Vancouver where he "can do more gay-specific outreach than at AS-AP." Nineteen ninety-five seems to be offering Koo a new challenge as he is the first gay-minority figure to be appointed to this position. Koo seems to be content changing the world one small step at a time. And we're holding our breath and waiting.



families, friends, and employers would associate them with either having AIDS or hanging around people who have AIDS. The volunteers were willing to help out provided they remain completely anonymous. They didn't want others to know what they were doing. So I relented and only asked for one reference. That's how strongly the Chinese can stigmatize AIDS."

But to portray AS-AP as a radical AIDS group, pitted against the roots of Asian communities is inaccurate. In fact, AS-AP is trying to work with the Asian community and its various agencies to promote its cause. The United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society (SUCCESS) approached AS-AP and asked for its joint participation in a Chinese Health

Fair at Sunset Community Centre. At the time, AS-AP had no written publications of its own and was forced to ask for brochures. "It was then," says Koo, "that we recognized that there was a need to provide AIDS information to Asians."

AS-AP is also working within community centres such as Britannia in an effort to reach a broader and

younger audience. Last November, Koo and his colleagues hosted the Neighbourhood AIDS Project at Britannia with an open youth forum. He was thrilled with the success of the forum and the unabashed attitudes of the young audience he was speaking to.

Another Leadership Program ran in March when two teen leaders worked within the AS-AP organization. One acted as an administrative assistant and as a liaison between AS-AP and local Chinese agencies, and attempted to broaden corporate contacts. The second leader hosted an Open Youth Forum on Cable 4's *Chinatown Today* show, giving AS-AP a chance to learn just how aware teens really are about sexual orientations, sexually transmitted diseases, and AIDS.

"Young people are in such a Catch-22 situation," says Koo. "There is peer pressure to have sex, yet they cannot talk about it openly at home. For immigrants, especially, there is so much ignorance about birth control and sexually transmitted diseases."

AS-AP also reached out to the Asian community with its video *What's Love Got To Do With It?* which premiered on *Chinatown Today* last November. The 15-

minute exposé, comprised of short three- to five-minute commentaries, focusses mainly on the various barriers creating the wall of silence and ignorance about AIDS in the Asian community. "AIDS is still a very distant concept," Davina Chan, PR Co-ordinator of AS-AP says in the video, which was shot in Koo's apartment. Victoria M. Wan, AS-AP volunteer and daughter of politician Dr. K.K. Wan, agrees: "They [the Chinese] don't really understand how you get it or what it is."

What made the video possibly more effective was that 70 percent of the speakers spoke in their Cantonese dialect and one speaker spoke in Mandarin. "The Chinese can go on ignoring AIDS, but they sure can't say that they don't hear what needs to happen," commented one viewer as the video ended.

At the rate AS-AP is developing, Koo hopes there will be more volunteers next year. With more personnel, AS-AP will be able to provide more services and workshops. Three campaigns are on AS-AP's agenda for 1995. The first is geared towards immigrant groups and will focus on AIDS collectivism versus individualism. It will include family participation, such as mother-daughter groups, that will dis-

cuss the realities of sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned parenthood.

The second campaign is called WorkOUT! and is geared towards Asian gay men who have little family support. The campaign's purpose is to re-instill self-esteem into these men so they can develop healthy relationships. The third campaign, entitled "Making AIDS 3-D," focusses on social factors and changing people's attitudes. As Koo puts it, "AIDS right now seems to be only two-dimensional. We feel that there is another dimension that is completely ignored. The Chinese community should not deny, discriminate [against], and disempower its own members."

**AFTERWORD:** At the start of 1995, AS-AP was no longer an affiliate of AIDS Vancouver. Its move to autonomy occurred for various reasons, including the need to maintain a separate identity so that Asians would recognize AS-AP as a project run by Asians for Asians. Koo has been appointed Co-ordinator of the Man-to-Man program at AIDS Vancouver, but remains an AS-AP advisory member and active volunteer. The structure of AS-AP's Advisory Committee and the 1995 agenda remain unchanged. "Business as usual," Koo affirms. ♦

## Taking Aim Against Aids

The race is on to find vaccines potent enough to combat AIDS. Success in this endeavour will bring incalculable benefits to humankind and great rewards and prestige to those who make the breakthrough. A local company, Immune Network Research Ltd. (INR), has become a world leader in the development of AIDS therapies out of the application of network theory concepts of the immune system.

Incorporated and founded by immunologist Dr. Geoffrey Hoffmann of the University of British Columbia in 1991, INR has assembled an impressive team of scientists and immunologists involved in collaborative research that stretches from our local UBC to prestigious Harvard University in the United States to a Swedish scientific institute.

According to network immunology theory, recognition of antibodies by other antibodies is central to the regulation of the immune system. Since one antibody recognizes other antibodies, and these antibodies then recognize yet another set of antibodies, and so on, the

immune system becomes a network of functionally connected antibodies that recognize and regulate each other. This concept is the basis of the company's intellectual property and the source of its new medical therapies.

Sitting across from me at INR's downtown office, Dr. Hoffmann and Victor Jones, president and director of the company, explain to me two of the several therapies that the company is actively researching. The first involves a specific monoclonal antibody known as Cytotoxic T Cell Blocker which, in laboratory experiments, blocks the killing of the immune system's helper T cells. This blocking ability was discovered by INR scientist Dr. Michael Grant and was independently confirmed at McMaster University a little over a year ago. INR hopes that this antibody may be able to inhibit the progression of AIDS in HIV-infected people. This cannot be confirmed, however, until a human clinical trial is conducted.

The second therapy is EHT, or Elimination of HIV Specific T cells. Both a therapy and a vaccine, it is based on circumstantial evidence, arising from theoretical work by Dr. Hoffmann, that HIV infects only a small number of helper T cells—those that are able to recognize HIV as a foreign antigen. Target-specific therapies and vaccines can thus aim for just those cells. Dr. Hoffmann is now collaborating with researchers at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden to test the theory.

INR's researchers and scientists are at the leading edge of new immunological advances. If their work is successful, they may be able to help counteract the devastating effects of AIDS before the disease takes an even heavier toll on the world's population.

—Linda Ong

# THAILAND

## TRAVEL



- **Visa:** not required for tourist visits of 15 days or less; those staying longer should apply for a 60-day tourist visa, or 30-day transit visa; onward or return ticket required
- **Health Precautions:** vaccinations not needed unless traveling from infected area; in rural areas, typhoid and hepatitis immunization advisable; malaria risk; drink bottled or boiled water
- **Tipping:** 10-15% hotel service charge; 10% restaurant service charge; tip 10% if the service is good

and no service charge is stated; airport porters 2 baht per bag; hotel porters 5-10 baht; taxi fares negotiated, no tip

- **Currency and Exchange:** baht; 18.18 baht = C\$1 (12 May 1995)
- **Religions:** 95% Buddhist, 4% Islam, 1% Hindu, 0.5% Christian
- **Airlines:** Canadian Airlines: daily flights (exc. F) ex Vancouver, stop in HK, flying time 17 hr. 55 min. Cathay Pacific: T, W, Sa, Su Vancouver to HK with connecting flights to Bangkok.

Thai Air: M,W,F,Sa flights ex Los Angeles. JAL: ex Vancouver via Tokyo Su,T,F,Sa. Korean Air: 3 flights/wk. ex Vancouver via Seoul

- **Distance from Airport:** Don Muang Airport-Bangkok 22 km; taxi 180-200 baht; bus 100 baht
- **Transportation:** car rental widely available; international driver's licence required; taxis plentiful, negotiable fares; 30-100 baht within Bangkok; prices higher in the morning and in wet season; no tipping; buses cheap

## BUSINESS

### Canadian Representatives:

**Canadian Embassy**  
Boonmitre Building, 11th Fl.  
138 Silon Rd.  
Bangkok 10500, Thailand  
Tel: (66-2) 237-4126  
Fax: (66-2) 236-6463  
Tlx: 82671 DOMCAN TH  
Cable: DOMCAN BANGKOK

### Thai Representatives:

**Royal Thai Embassy**  
180 Island Park Dr.  
Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 0A2  
Tel: (613) 722-4444  
Fax: (613) 722-6624  
Tlx: 0533975

### Consulate General of Thailand

106 - 736 Granville St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G4

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**Thai Trade Centre**  
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Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3K4  
Tel: (604) 687-6400  
Fax: (604) 683-6775

Tlx: 04-508684 THAI  
TRADE VCR

### Business Organizations:

**Thai Chamber of Commerce**  
150 Rajbopit Rd.  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Tel: (66-2) 225-0086  
Fax: (66-2) 225-3372  
Tlx: 72093 TCC TH

### Board of Trade of Thailand

150 Rajbopit Rd.  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: (66-2) 221-9350  
Fax: (66-2) 225-3995

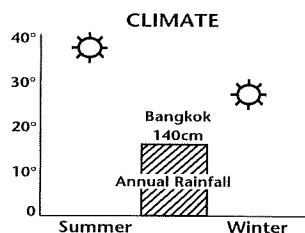
### Thai-Canadian Chamber of Commerce

19th Fl., CP Tower  
313 Silon Rd.  
Bangkok 10500, Thailand  
Tel: (66-2) 231-0891/2  
Fax: (66-2) 231-0893

### Canadian Banks:

Hongkong Bank,  
Bank of Nova Scotia

## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Climate:** Hot season, March-May; rainy season, June-Oct.; cool season, Nov.-Feb.

**Languages:** Thai, Chinese; some English spoken in all major centres by hotel and restaurant staff, market workers, taxi-drivers

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Feb. 14 (var.)	Magha Puja
April 6	Chakri Day
April 11-14	Songkran (water) Festival
May 5	Coronation Day
May 9 (var.)	Royal Ploughing Ceremony
May 13 (var.)	Visakha Puja
July 11 (var.)	Asalha Puja
July 12	Buddhist Lent
Aug. 12	Queen's Birthday
Oct. 23	King Chulalongkorn Day
Dec. 5	King's Birthday
Dec. 10	Constitution Day
Dec. 31	New Year's Eve

**Time Difference:**  
PST +15 hr.

**Capital:** Bangkok (Krung Thep)

### Other Major Centres:

Chiang Mai, Phuket

**Population:** 59,400,000 (1994); 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 4% Malay, 7% other

**Notes:** do not touch anyone on the head; do not point your feet at anyone—sit with your feet aimed away from others; always remove footwear when entering a temple. Electricity 220v AC; adaptors supplied in hotels. Always show respect for Buddha and the Thai Royal family.

## TRAVEL

- **Visa:** not required for Canadian or Commonwealth citizens for visits up to 3 months; valid passport and sufficient funds required; visa required for visits longer than 3 months; apply outside Malaysia
- **Health Precautions:** update 10-year vaccinations for tetanus, diphtheria, polio; malaria and Japanese B encephalitis risk in rural areas; tap water safe in cities, boil or use bottled water elsewhere

- **Tipping:** unnecessary as 10% service charge added to hotel and restaurant bills marked ++; tip porters 1 ringgit per bag and taxi drivers coin change
- **Currency and Exchange:** Malaysian dollar (ringgit); M\$1.84 = C\$1.00 (12 May 1995)
- **Religions:** Islam (national religion), Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Confucianism
- **Airlines:** Malaysia Airlines: Vancouver-Kuala Lumpur daily

except W,F; two flights Th. Singapore Airlines: Vancouver-Singapore M, W, F, next day to Kuala Lumpur; travel time 18 hr. M\$20 airport tax on international flights

- **Distance from Airport:** Subang International Airport-Kuala Lumpur, 30 km
- **Transportation:** car rental widely available (driving is on leftside of road); good inexpensive taxi service in major towns; excellent air and rail services.

## MALAYSIA



## BUSINESS

### Canadian Representatives:

**Canadian High Commission** Plaza MBF  
7th Fl. Jalan Ampang  
Kuala Lumpur 50450  
Tel: (60-3) 261-2000  
Fax: (60-3) 261-3428  
*Mailing address:*  
PO Box 10990, Kuala Lumpur, 50732, Malaysia

### Malaysian Representatives:

**Malaysian High Commission**  
60 Boteler St.  
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8Y7  
Tel: (613) 241-5182  
Fax: (613) 241-5214

**B.C. EXPORTS to MALAYSIA**  
\$180,597,000 (1994)

**CANADIAN EXPORTS to MALAYSIA**  
\$267,090,000 (1994)



**B.C. IMPORTS from MALAYSIA**  
\$350,068,133 (1994)

**CANADIAN IMPORTS from MALAYSIA**  
\$1,213,645,000 (1994)

### Business Organizations:

**Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

Wisma Damansara, 10th Fl.  
Jalan Semantan  
POB 12921  
Kuala Lumpur 50792  
Malaysia  
Tel: (60-3) 254-2677  
Fax: (60-3) 255-4946

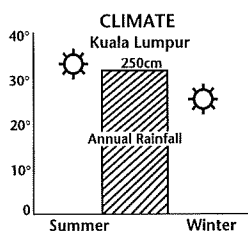
### Canadian Banks:

Bank of Nova Scotia, Hong Kong Bank of Canada, Kuala Lumpur

**Tourism Malaysia**  
830 Burrard St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2K4  
Tel: (604) 689-8899  
Fax: (604) 689-8804

**Malaysian Consulate General**  
1900 - 925 West Georgia St.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3L2  
Tel: (604) 685-9550  
Fax: (604) 685-9520

## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Languages:** Bahasa Malaysia (Malay) official language; English compulsory in schools, and widely spoken; Chinese, Tamil, and Iban

**Time Difference:** PST + 16 hr.

**Capital:** Kuala Lumpur

**Other Major Centres:** Ipoh, George Town (Penang), Kuching (Sarawak)

### Public Holidays (1995)

Jan. 1  
Jan. 17  
Jan. 31-Feb. 1 (var.)  
Mar. 3 (var.)  
May 1  
May 10  
May 14 (var.)  
May 31  
June 3 (var.)  
June 11 (var.)  
Aug. 9 (var.)  
Aug. 31  
Oct. 22 (var.)  
Dec. 25

New Year's Day  
Thaipusam  
Chinese New Year  
Hari Raya Puasa  
Labour Day  
Hari Raya Haji  
Wesak Day  
Awal Muharram  
King's Birthday  
Maal Hijrah  
Mohammed's Birthday  
National Day  
Deepavali  
Christmas Day

**Population:** 19,030,000 (1993 est.) 90% in Peninsular Malaysia; 59% Malay, 32% Chinese, 9% Indian

**Notes:** excellent postal, telephone, telex, and fax services; telephone code change to 03 in Kuala Lumpur and suburbs; all numbers changing.

Opportunities for Canadian business: agrifood products; transportation; information technology; oil and gas; telecommunication and geographic information systems. Electricity, 220v, 50 cycles, AC. Banks open 1000-1500 M-F, 0930-1330 Sa (some states vary); government hours: 0800-1245/1400-1615 M-Th; 0800-1245/1445-1615 Fr; 0800-1245 Sa; shops: generally open 0930-1900; department stores, 1000-2200; larger restaurants usually open until 2300, smaller ones often open later.



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# CMA

The "M" stands for Management

# INFORMATION LIBERATION

**To:** Pacific Rim Magazine  
**Date:** Wed. 12 April 19:07:07-0600  
**From:** Paul Kamon <shameless@mindlink.bc.ca>  
**Subject:** Can the Internet be controlled?

>"The technical revolution reshaping our society is  
 >based not in hierarchy but in decentralization, not  
 >in rigidity but in fluidity." —Alvin Toffler

■ A mysterious digital glow spanning the incomprehensible unknown; a virtual universe assembled bit by binary bit. A limitless future world is being revealed by the convergence of yesterday's communication technologies and today's lust for information at the touch of a button.

■ The evolution of global communications—starting with the telephone in 1876 and continuing through the 20th century—has come to a crucial point. The early 1994 merger attempt of American cable giant **TCI** and fibreoptic colossus **Bell Atlantic** wired the revolution by bringing together the two dominant technologies. Canadian and American governments reacted by doing the only thing they could: level the playing field and let business and technology take its course.

>The fog had lifted and the future became clear.  
 >The digital frontier stood before them, a  
 >shimmering indiglow beyond the mind's eye.

■ Over the past 18 months, the Net metaphor, visually and conceptually, has metamorphosed from "wired" US Vice President Al Gore's American-road-fetish model <Information Superhighway> to the more biological <Matrix>. The mere mention of "highway" sends most cybergeeks into a virtual tirade—long philosophical preachings about irresponsible analogies tainting the anarchistic beauty and importance of free-flowing information. ■ The organic model of a living and growing organism [**Matrix**] better recognizes the many fascinations of the thriving **Cyberspace** beyond the concrete and steel explanation, such as viruses and worms which by all scientific definition are recognized as living creatures. The Matrix is a boundless digital ecosystem which is constantly evolving and redefining itself; the interactive ebb and flow of humanity (approx. 35 million) nourishes the Matrix with information and encourages creative online experiments [**World Wide Web**] which grow into essential information systems of their own.

>"No single organization controls it. It is run like a  
 >commune with 4.8 million fiercely independent  
 >members (called hosts). It crosses national  
 >boundaries and answers to no sovereign. It is  
 >literally lawless."—*Neuromancer*, William Gibson

■ The growing divergence over "**Net-Vision**" is to be expected considering that the Internet has evolved from both ends of the power spectrum. The Internet started out as a top-secret, cold-war, military project to preserve communication links during a nuclear war—where the levers of control are reserved for an elite few on top. But because of the way it is wired to the masses through the public telephone lines, the Net has expanded from the grass roots up, directly empowering the individual with full access to the most advanced networking tool ever conceived.

>"Lines of light ranged in the nonspace of the mind,  
 >clusters and constellations of data. Like city  
 >lights receding."—*Net-analyst Philip Elmer-DeWitt*

■ This effort at universal accessibility of information is an ongoing experiment. As hi-tech Canadian corporations such as **BC Tel** and **Bell Canada**, and America's **AT&T** try to quench the ravenous telephone system demands of such places as Indonesia, countries like Burma and Laos, with less liberal governments, have become wary of the worldly Internet bringing down their regimes built on the control of outside information. ■ As the world's economic focus shifts to the **Pacific Rim** and domestic markets rely more and more on the global economy, this attitude proves to be double-edged for introverted societies resisting the ideas of the outside world. With the Internet comes the world—*uncensored and unforgiving*. The world, through the growth of mass communications, is loosening the bonds in which humanity has held itself captive. Information truly wants to be free.

>"Only a large-scale popular movement towards  
 >decentralization and self-help can arrest the pre-  
 >sent tendency towards statism." —*Aldous Huxley*

■ The Net is still young and wild with an adolescent sense of its own importance, but it is maturing daily as waves of information seekers search for digital enlightenment. ■ ■ ■

**To:** Pacific Rim Magazine  
**Date:** Wed. 24 April 19:07:07-0600  
**From:** David Nevin <drnevin@unixg.ubc.ca>  
**Subject:** Ethnic communities on the Internet

■ The Internet has many names: the information superhighway, cyberspace, the matrix. They reinforce the image of the Internet as being an electronic "space" and that one somehow leaves behind the physical world to journey into it. In some ways, however, this electronic world resembles the real world. "Communities" are formed on the Internet, friends are made, courtships are conducted, and information is shared as it is in universities, coffee shops, meeting halls and living rooms around the globe.

■ In fact, picturing the Internet as an electronic living room may be the best way of understanding it. It is difficult for anyone, or any institution, to censor the conversation that occurs in the privacy of your home. So also with the Internet. With it, however, you can summon people from almost anywhere on the planet to your "living room" in seconds. You don't need to know a thing about them to do this, not even their name. In fact world-wide groups can easily be formed on the basis of similar interests, backgrounds, or ethnicity.

■ The uncensorable flow of information and the ability to link groups easily will both play a role in the future of Southeast Asia. Though both these features have ramifications in the West, the inability to censor the Internet or prevent groups meeting creates few new freedoms in societies where such freedoms are guaranteed by constitutional law.

■ In many countries, access to an uncensored flow of information means much more than access to pornography. Governments that currently censor television, print, and radio communications will be unable to do the same with the Internet. For many Southeast Asian students (it is through universities that access is often first gained), the Internet could provide the first exposure to open political criticism and discussion of human-rights and environmental issues. The ramifications of this access could be revolutionary.

■ Policy-makers in Southeast Asia realize this, and many are reluctant to allow access to the Internet to their citizens. But to make use of computer systems linked to the Internet, tools that are becoming as necessary as telephones and fax machines in the modern world, they must accept the whole of the spectrum. In the meantime, the Internet is being widely used by many Asians living outside the region. Groups are meeting on the Usenet and Internet Relay Chat (irc) areas of the Internet to discuss their home countries and their future.

■ Following the fall of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to communist governments, and Burma to the ruling military junta, millions of refugees fled around the globe. This diaspora was so wide-

spread that many individuals lost their close ties with both family members and political events in their homelands.

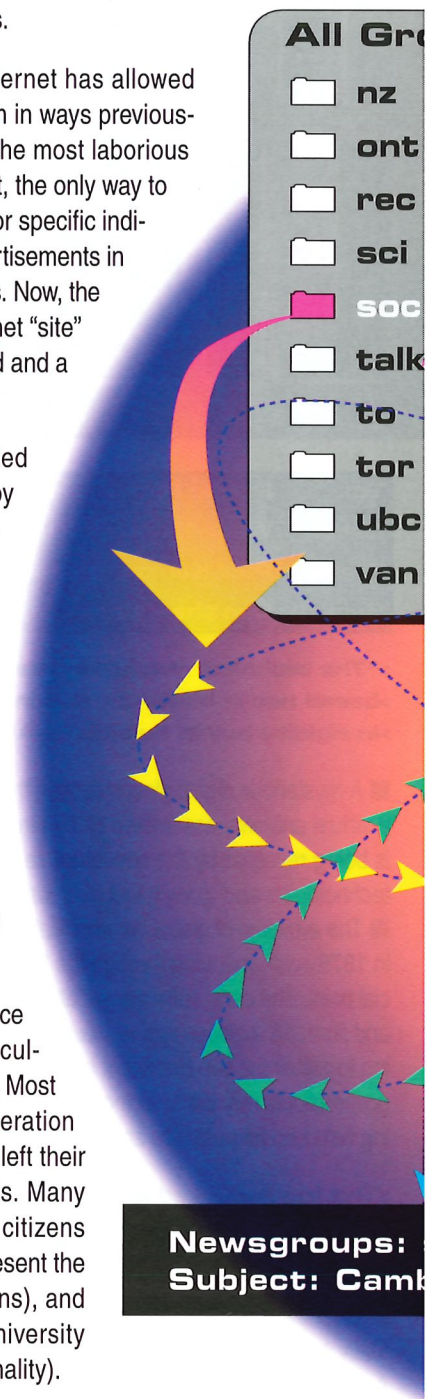
■ Now, however, the Internet has allowed groups to form and reform in ways previously possible only through the most laborious efforts. Before the Internet, the only way to conduct a global search for specific individuals was to place advertisements in major national newspapers. Now, the establishment of an Internet "site" creates a global call-board and a meeting place.

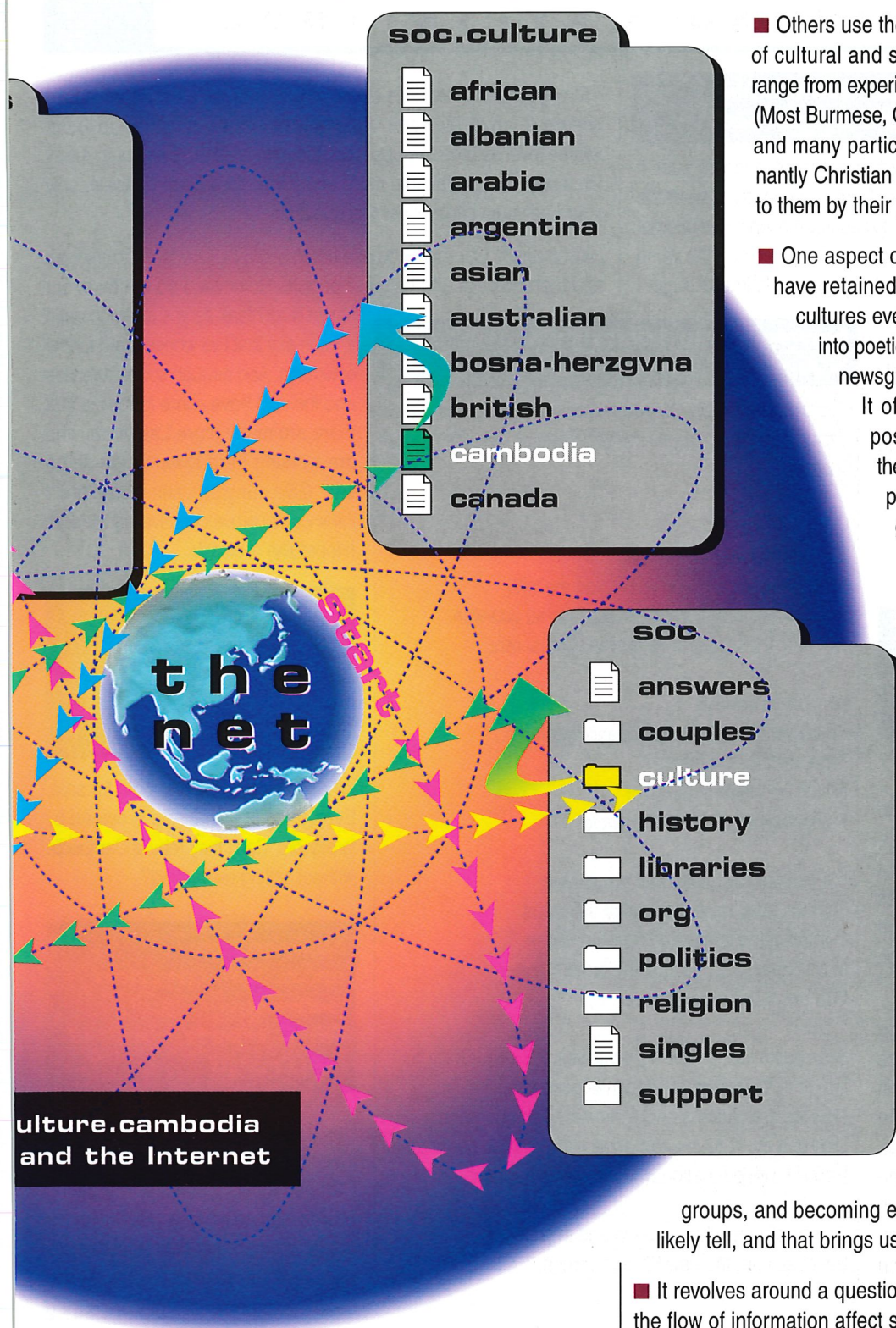
■ When a site is created (which anyone can do), by its very name it will attract people from around the world to participate in discussion of a range of subjects. This is how groups like soc.culture.laos, soc.culture.cambodia, soc.culture.burma, and hundreds of others are begun, and how they are attracting new participants daily.

■ Discussion that take place within groups like soc.culture.laos are very diverse. Most participants are first-generation immigrants, some having left their home countries as infants. Many are now American citizens (Americans currently represent the majority of Internet patrons), and most are attending university (another Internet commonality).

■ The participants have much in common, and much to discuss. Many face similar problems in their new countries, such as racism, and the problems inherent with all first-generation immigrants: difficulty communicating with their parents or peers, having to hurdle generational gaps as well as cultural ones.

■ Many participants retain very strong emotional ties to their home cultures. Some see their academic degrees and achievements as being significant to their culture's future prosperity. Some envision utilizing their skills for creating change in Southeast Asia. One example is an effort by participants in the soc.culture.laos newsgroup to finance and also provide technical expertise to





university students in Vientiane to the Internet.

■ For some, these sites allow them to network with people experiencing the same feelings as themselves about the conditions in their home countries. With full access to information about human rights abuses, environmental degradation, and the changes being brought about in their cultures by the forces of globalization, many feel frustrated and angry.

■ Others use the groups as forums for discussion of cultural and social issues. These discussions range from experiences of racism to religious issues. (Most Burmese, Cambodians and Lao are Buddhist, and many participants are now living in predominantly Christian nations.) Some post folktales told to them by their parents or grandparents.

■ One aspect of their parents' culture that some have retained is poetry. Just as in many Asian cultures even formal communication was put into poetic form, so some members of Asian newsgroups use poetry to communicate. It often begins with one participant posting a new poem; that entry will then be responded to in kind by other participants. Some of the poetry is good, some downright awful, but all of it is expressive and heartfelt.

■ It would be wrong to portray these groups as overly political, or even overly serious. These are informal gatherings, which often carry the atmosphere of a college cafeteria. It is important to note, however, that where many of the participants previously knew only a few Burmese, or Lao, or Cambodians their age and with their interests, they may now know dozens. Group formation is empowering, and ideas for creating positive change in Southeast Asia are finding support and encouragement. What will be the result of students living in Southeast Asia joining these

groups, and becoming exposed to these ideas? Time will likely tell, and that brings us back to the censorship issue.

■ It revolves around a question inherent to all media. How does the flow of information affect society? This translates into questions specific to certain media. Does violence on television translate into violence on the streets? Does child pornography on the Internet encourage pedophilic crimes? The underlying assumption in these debates is that information does "come off the page" and has tangible consequences in the physical world.

■ Governments around the globe that actively engage in censorship operate under the belief that it does. If they are right, the Internet will likely change their world more than any other medium of communication could. Viva la Liberation! ■ ■ ■

**Newsgroups: soc.culture.cambodia**  
**Subject: Cambodia and the Internet**

For your information, Cambodia already has access to the Internet. It appears to me that the government of Cambodia does not want the Cyberspace to be commercialized due to security reasons. The Internet is an uncontrollable mass media and information pipeline. If the world can receive what is coming in and out, so can the Khmer Rouge. I can understand the concern of the Cambodian leaders. Especially when our home country is still battling the KR soldiers.

The United States Congress is trying to come up with plans to control the Internet. It appeared that they are fighting the battle in the dark.

Regards, Chakra (TEXAS BOY)

**Newsgroups: soc.culture.laos**  
**Subject: The Lao youth**

Kongkeo wrote:

>Many people say that the conviction of  
 >our Lao youth is not strong enough.  
 >That's right, but I would like to take it  
 >one step further. The problem lies  
 >mainly in our lack of identity which  
 >makes us embrace western civilization  
 >without reservation.

I agree with you wholeheartedly. I too must admit that I once embraced the western civilization. I remember living in a predominantly white community in Minnesota. I enjoyed their music, movies, and most of what was in vogue. I wanted to be American so terribly that I even desired to not be Lao. Looking back on those days, I see how naive and foolish I was.

I think the best way to get your conviction and identity back is to go back to Laos and see for yourselves. Even after only a month in Laos, I came back a "new" person, or maybe it was the "old" person. I hear other youth say that they don't want to go back because there is nothing to see there. I cannot be more adamant in my advice to go back to Laos. Go and open your eyes and you will see. Just open your eyes and you will see. It's that simple.

Kongkeo wrote:

>Better still, we should ask ourselves: why do we come to America?

>To vegetate days in, days out, to fool around, or to get an advanced  
 >degree? I think the latter is the only key to make us rise up to the  
 >same level as other groups. The question is: Is our Lao youth ready  
 >to study hard and devote more of our time for this end? Again, only  
 >our Lao youth can answer this question.

I agree again. Our main purpose here should be to educate ourselves and then go back and help our people. However, I do not think our

future is as bleak as you seem to paint it. I can say that I've worked hard for my education. And through soc.culture.laos and the irc, I have come to realize that there are many more Lao youth who are working hard towards the same end. Give our youth some time and I think we will prove ourselves in the end. (Hopefully) Adisack

**Newsgroups: soc.culture.cambodia**  
**Subject: Cambodia needs its resources!**

What's going on? Cambodia for sale. Everything in Cambodia is owned by foreigners. Can't they rebuild Cambodia without selling everything?

**Newsgroups: soc.culture.cambodia**  
**Subject: RE: Cambodia needs its resources!**

Sai, I agree with you. The foreign investors are tearing and dividing Cambodia into pieces, and draining every resource we have. But the worst of it is that many seem to think that this will benefit Cambodians. How does this benefit Cambodians? They are buying

our land and turning it into tourist resorts. Cambodia is an agrarian nation. The people have known only how to farm all their lives. If you take away the best land from them, how are they to make a living? The money the tourists bring into the country would not compensate for the land they lost. Most of the money would go to the owners of the resorts. The only way the ordinary Cambodian can hope to benefit is to sell food on the sidewalks around the resort towns. Is there any dignity in this?

**Newsgroups: soc.culture.cambodia**  
**Subject: Poem in retro**

*I've decided to join the poem frenzy plaguing this newsgroup as of late. Here's my rendition of the new Khmer women.*

Slash the rose from its neck  
 Flesh cut of thorns you've pricked me with  
 No more the silent when silence is what you want  
 No more the pleasant when you wish to rant

I'm here to save us  
 As lawyers, artists, scholars and friends  
 Take back the matriarch  
 Which we never really gave  
 Pious virginity all left to the grave

We lost our husbands and our fathers  
 Now we must raise the legacy before us  
 Control of the family and now the nation  
 Don't expect the coy and sheltered manner  
 War has taught us better

Born again loving—loving ourselves  
 No more the soft-spoken, gentle princess  
 Now we are Queens and command with our grace  
 Unshield the hidden knowledge we've kept in our breasts  
 Rebuild with our nation what proves is our best

Demand in me what you demand in yourself  
 Because I am the new Khmer women.

CANADA'S SMALLER HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURERS ARE CREATING INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED PRODUCTS. BUT THE EXPERTISE THAT CREATES IS NOT NECESSARILY THE EXPERTISE THAT PROMOTES AND SELLS. BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT NEED TO REFOCUS THE EXPORT EFFORT.

# Made In Canada

*By Brenda Chen*



Dr. Karl H. Brackhaus, founder and co-owner of Dynapro Systems Inc., says that Canada's smaller high-tech manufacturers often lack the background in selling essential for success.

**F**ORESTRY, FISHING, MINING: these are the primary resource industries that have supported the economy ever since Canada was founded. Finished-goods manufacturing is often thought of as the domain of the Asian countries of the Pacific Rim who are leaders of the pack. To prosper as a world-class manufacturer, Canada must find a way to offset the competitive advantages (including low wages and lack of labour laws) found among its Pacific Rim trading partners. In addition, Canada must develop more sophisticated approaches to the marketing of manufactured products if it is to become a force in the international finished-goods marketplace.

This is particularly evident in the world of high technology, where companies must constantly innovate in order to survive. High-tech products are often very

specialized and specific in use. We are all familiar with the scenario of buying the latest and fastest computer, complete with all the bells and whistles, only to find it obsolescent in a matter of months. To compete in the high-tech arena, a company must be equipped to forecast the fluctuations in the market, maintain a stable customer load, and guard against technopirates.

In British Columbia, examples of Canada's manufacturing prowess may be found in Glenayre Communications, a division of Glentel Incorporated, and Dynapro Systems Incorporated, both located in Greater Vancouver.

These two companies are typical of Canada's manufacturing community. Both employ more than 400 people; both have in-house research and development, and marketing and manufacturing teams; and both have components of their business financed and owned by large U.S. multinational corporations. Glenayre is owned by the N.W. Group, and Dynapro Systems is 50 percent owned by Allen-Bradley Company—a division of Rockwell International.

Glenayre Communications started in 1963 as a manufacturer of power-supply systems and assembler of television sets. Today, the company has transformed itself into a world-wide supplier of wireless personal communications services, a process that has been in the works since 1969. Most of Glenayre's activity these days centres around the growth of software, switches, and control equipment for paging systems. By concentrating its efforts in this area, Glenayre is positioning itself to be a major player in the paging market. It provides infrastructure solutions necessary to facilitate paging along the Narrowband Personal

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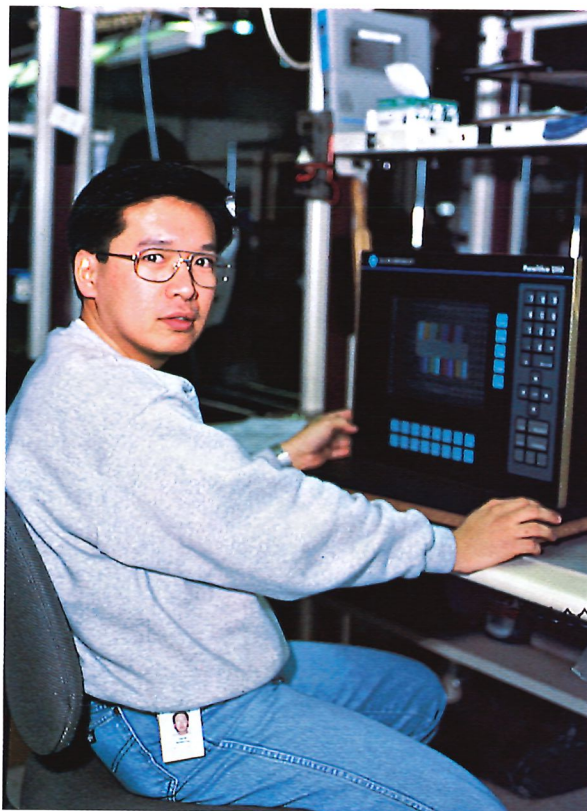
Continued growth for Glenayre will be supported by its parent company, N.W. Group, a network of companies involved in the development and manufacture of radio transmitters and modular voice processing systems. To enhance its export activities, Glenayre has established sales offices in major U.S. and Canadian cities, and combined regional sales and support centres in the Pacific Rim countries of Singapore, China, and Hong Kong, as well as in Dubai, Mexico City and various other global locations. With financing from the N.W. Group, Glenayre has secured its future in the capital intensive world of high technology, a theme also found at Dynapro.

Dynapro Systems Incorporated was founded in 1976 by Dr. Karl H. Brackhaus, a former TRIUMF reactor engineer at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Brackhaus' fascination with control systems—his doctoral thesis was on this subject—became a business opportunity. He and a consortium of colleagues founded a company dedicated to the development of industrial control systems. These are devices that monitor the functions of factory equipment. For example, in commercial soup making, an industrial control system would be able to monitor the level of soup in a vat and report that information back to a central computer where it could be assessed by a plant operator.

Before the advent of modern-day control systems, a console was used, equipped with lights and switches for each process being monitored. As the number of processes to be monitored increased, so did the number of lights and switches. Each light and switch required its own cabling and electrical work. When an additional light and switch was desired, a plant would have to shut down as the control system would need to be reworked. In the past, companies might incur losses in the

millions of dollars for each day the plant was closed.

In the beginning, Dynapro Systems manufactured control-systems equipment which was very basic in design, yet durable in demanding environments such as heat and moisture. Most of it was dependent upon hardware modifications to increase product life. Now, the company manufactures control systems that contain Personal



Much of Dynapro's work is in developing touch-screens for computers and control systems - making communication as easy as, well . . . a touch.

Computers embedded in the units, without sacrificing the durability found in the more basic designs.

Much of the development of this PC-based control-system technology was financed by the Allen-Bradley company which entered into a partnership with Dynapro in 1983. Allen-Bradley owns 50 percent of Dynapro Systems with the other 50 percent owned by Dr. Brackhaus. The alliance with Allen-Bradley has contributed much to the success of Dynapro Systems. It is the company's largest customer, purchasing approximately 80 percent of its products. This strong relationship with Allen-Bradley enabled Dynapro Systems to venture into two other companies: Dynapro Thin Film Products Incorporated, and Dynapro Technologies Incorporated.

Dynapro Thin Film Products, owned

100 percent by Dr. Brackhaus, is located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and manufactures touch screens used in the products made by Dynapro Technologies. These screens are also sold to other manufacturers. Touch screens allow an easier interface with computers and other control systems. Most often, touch-screen technology is found in manufacturing plants.

Dynapro Technologies is a relatively new venture for the Dynapro family of companies, and is also 100 percent owned by Karl Brackhaus. Dynapro Technologies develops and manufactures a line of products called Ergo-Touch, and shipped its first units in 1993. As the name implies, they utilize touch-screen technology and are tailored to the ergonomics of the environment in which they are placed. It is with these products that Dynapro hopes to enhance its mostly North American customer base and also make an impact in European and Pacific Rim markets.

ErgoTouch products are targeted towards industrial processes including printing, automotive parts manufacturing, beverage packaging, pulp and paper production, papermaking, and food processing (meats and baked goods, and fast-food production). Dynapro Technologies' competitive edge is that the product is PC-based, which makes possible the customization and integration of existing software products.

ErgoTouch was developed to take the place of a line of more mature touch-screen products formerly built by John Fluke Manufacturing Company of Everett, Washington. The idea was to take the look and feel of the older product, but integrate state-of-the-art technology inside the housing of the units. Dynapro's strategy is to wean its existing John Fluke customer base on to the more advanced technology of the ErgoTouch without incurring massive learning-curve problems and company down-time for its customers.

These new products are built under exacting quality controls and have attracted interest from customers in the heartland of Asian manufacturing: Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea. One would think that being conveniently located on the Pacific Rim, B.C. companies would find it relatively easy to export to other Pacific Rim countries.

Not so. In an interview, Karl Brackhaus summed up the experience of Canadian high-tech manufacturers: "We have different products, and different is good—but we lack the knowledge that will allow us to penetrate into existing and new markets for these products." When asked why, he

responded, "there are not enough mature companies, and a lot of small companies which are started by technical people . . . do not have the background in selling the products that are developed and made here."

Herein lies the dilemma of Canadian manufacturing; we are a country of great talents but we have difficulty marketing ourselves. Granted there are successes (the Canada space arm, for example), but we lack "food on the table" types of revenue generated consistently from the high-tech products we produce. "The market has changed for all of us who do business globally; customers are now demanding customized products at a mass-produced price," says Brackhaus.

Annette Saliken, Dynapro's International Sales Coordinator, echoes Brackhaus's sentiments saying that in the Pacific Rim marketplace "business relationships take a long time to establish" and that "licensing, taxes, duties, and regional laws are all issues to be contended with." As a result, many Canadian manufacturing ventures end up being short-lived. Canadian companies often must seek labour and investment-capital sources in other countries to compete globally, taking much needed jobs, income, and more importantly economic stability from the country.

To ease the problem somewhat in the Pacific Rim market, the Canadian government has opened a consulate in Guangdong province, China, with George Jung as Consul and Trade Commissioner. The office's primary responsibility will be to assist Canadian businesses in their export and investment ventures in that province which contains the Shenzhen economic zone.

The office will also coordinate activities with the Commercial Division of the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong and the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. The Hong Kong office will retain its responsibility for trade promotion and business development in Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, and Hainan provinces in Southern China.

Although he sees this as a step in the right direction for Canadian high-tech manufacturers and for Canadian exporters in general, Karl Brackhaus believes that a refocussing of the way we educate and develop the employees of the future is also necessary. "When I was going through university, business courses were not available for me to enroll in. Our education system needs to teach students how to market their creations, and achieve a better understanding of economic systems in order to survive." ♦

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**T**HESE DAYS, THE DOMINATING DISCOURSE OF ETHNIC MEDIA IS A *JOY LUCK CLUB*-STYLE MY-PARENTS-AND-I-DON'T-UNDERSTAND-EACH-OTHER THEME. BUT MANY CANADIANS OF CHINESE BACKGROUND EMBRACE THEIR NORTH AMERICAN UPBRINGING FREELY, WHILE MAINTAINING FULL RESPECT FOR AND KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR CHINESE HERITAGE. FOR THEM, HAVING TWO CULTURES IS A SOURCE OF STRENGTH AND HIGH ACHIEVEMENT. MEET THREE HEART-WARMING EXAMPLES.

# Growing Up Assured

By Jo-Ann S. N. Chiu



Adrienne and Greg Mah credit their achievements to growing up with two distinct cultures.

**“W**E’RE NOT RICH,” INSISTS Adrienne Mah from the cozy kitchen of her family’s home. “But we live comfortably. I’ve never been hungry, never been cold.”

Adrienne, 20, and her brother Gregory, 22, have an abundance of bicultural edu-

cation and knowledge behind them. They were born and raised in Canada, milk-fed on wholesome intellectual diets of Chinese school, classical piano, and art.

They attribute their achievements to growing up with two distinct cultures. “I couldn’t relate to any of *Joy Luck Club*,” says Adrienne. “Although I recognized aspects of Chinese culture in the movie, I had a beautiful childhood and a warm relationship with my parents.”

While their father speaks Toisanese, a dialect of Chinese, and their mother speaks Cantonese, neither parent is fluent in the other’s dialect. So English was the spoken language in the Mah household.

Not unlike many local Chinese kids, Adrienne and Gregory were enrolled in Saturday-morning Chinese classes at the Britannia Community Centre when they were youngsters.

“In the beginning I found learning Chinese difficult,” says Greg. “It was only once a week for a couple of hours.”

A few years later, Gregory and Adrienne switched to the Chinese Cultural Centre’s Chinese Language Program for Youths, and stayed there until 1993, when they received the equivalent of a Chinese high-school diploma.

There, they studied classical Chinese subjects such as history, culture, poetry, and language. Popular studies included literary works like the *Analects* of Confucius, and historical figures such as legendary military strategist Cao Cao of The Three Kingdoms dynasty, and Han Yu, the famous poet and writer of the Song dynasty who revolutionized the Chinese writing style.

“Prior to Han Yu,” says Greg, “the classical Chinese style of writing was highly structured and repetitive. Everything had



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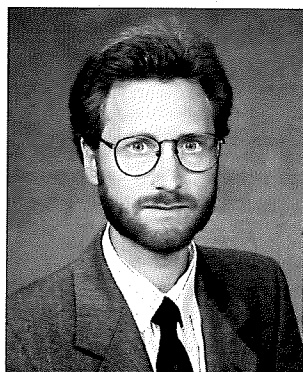
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to rhyme in a certain way, and have a certain amount of syllables. It was very inefficient, because before a person could express how he felt about something, he first had to work it into this structure. Studying about Han Yu linked culture, history, and language together for us."

Though Adrienne and Gregory are both Buddhists, they attended Catholic school when they were young. Even then they were aware of being in a minority group, and experienced discrimination.

"But at least when you grow up as a minority," says Greg, "you benefit from having a view of the world which is not mainstream. You grow to appreciate other cultures."

Despite the pressures of being part of a minority, the Mahs excelled in their public-school education. Each graduated from West Vancouver's Sentinel Secondary School with a grade-point average of 4.0. Brother and sister together were offered more than \$70,000 in scholarships from the University of Western Ontario, McGill, Queen's, Trinity, and the University of Toronto.

They both turned down the generous scholarships, however, choosing to stay in Vancouver to attend UBC.

"At that point I just didn't feel ready to leave home," says Adrienne, a fourth year Finance student at UBC who plans to find work in Hong Kong when she graduates in 1996.

"I wanted to stay close to home as well," agrees Greg, a mortgage broker at Elite Pacific Mortgage Corporation and Bachelor of Commerce graduate from UBC. Fluent in Cantonese and Mandarin, he is the only Chinese-speaking Asian at his company, so he handles most of the Chinese clients. "I felt more comfortable in the Vancouver environment," says Greg. "I thought Vancouver would be more accepting to ethnic people than in the East."

Like anybody else, Gregory and Adrienne Mah have had their share of difficulties because of their ethnic origin. But by persisting with their education and continuing to expand their understanding, they have found a contented balance between the two different cultures they live in. From their own experiences, they insist that difficulties can be overcome.

"To be called a Chinese-Canadian is a very generic term," says Greg. "As with all cultures, there is a wide spectrum to what constitutes being Chinese-Canadian. We all know the stereotypes. But Adrienne and I, we were just lucky to be given an opportunity to learn about our own culture."



A student of classical piano, Michelle Wan is also accomplished in traditional Chinese dance and Western ballet.

## PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

By Jo-Ann S. N. Chiu

**A**S GREG MAH SAYS, THERE is a multitude of facets to having a Chinese-Canadian identity. Yet a further dimension is having Eurasian parentage—those who are “half,” meaning half-Asian and half-Caucasian. For accomplished pianist and ballet dancer Michelle Wan, her mixed descent was never an issue until recent years.

“I never experienced any kind of discrimination my whole life until I went to school in Montreal,” says Michelle, 19. “I think it is because of the large Chinese population in Vancouver.”

When Michelle first rode the Metro in Montreal, people would pull their eyes up at the corners. When she went to register at the telephone company, the clerks assumed that she was an immigrant, because of her Chinese name, and demanded she show them a student visa.

“My cousins in Montreal are also half,” says Michelle. “When they were in grade school, they experienced discrimination all the time, like having their hair pulled and being teased. I never experienced any of that in my childhood.”

Michelle’s father is Chinese and her mother is Caucasian. While she can’t speak Chinese, Michelle respects Chinese culture. “My family celebrates Chinese New Year. I studied Chinese dance for a time. And I like Chinese food—I eat it all the time.”

Michelle grew up in Vancouver, and now is in her second year of music studies at McGill University, majoring in piano performance. She recently placed fifth nationally at the Canadian Music Competition.

Michelle focussed more on dance

than on music when she was a child. She started taking ballet lessons when she was four years old, joined Goh Ballet Academy at the age of nine, and completed her ballet training at the Vancouver Academy of Music. She won the junior ballet championships at the Coquitlam District Music Festival, attended the Banff School of Fine Arts, and studied with the Pacific Northwest Ballet in Seattle, starring as Clara in its 1988 production of *The Nutcracker*.

She’s also accomplished in Chinese dance, tap, and jazz. She represented B.C. in the 1991 Canadian Heritage Festival in Winnipeg. She also achieved Honours in the Canadian Dance Teachers Association’s elite Gold Medal Exams for tap dancing, and ultimately received the prestigious Gold Star.

Despite her gruelling schedule as an avid dancer, Michelle resisted strong temptation to attend a half-day school.

She chose to remain in full-time studies at Eric Hamber Secondary School, while juggling dance training and piano lessons. She wanted to maintain a normal social life, she explained.

“I think it’s important to experience things like lunch period,” says Michelle, “to interact with people. You need to relate to people socially, too, in addition to your ballet or music.”

She started studying piano at the age of seven through the Royal Conservatory of Music, but never considered studying music seriously until she graduated from high school.

“I never wanted to do piano,” says Michelle. “But my parents felt if I stuck with it, one day I would learn to appreciate it, and now I do.”

Michelle adds she was able to keep up her schedule because of encouragement from her parents. And her achievements continue. At press time, she had received word of winning a full scholarship to study in a French immersion program for two months this summer at the University of Quebec in Trois-Rivieres.

When asked how she felt about the pursuit of excellence and great achievement, as she obviously is one who would know, Michelle’s reply was philosophical. “Well, you don’t have a lot of free time.” ♦

PHOTO COURTESY OF MICHELLE WAN

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- **Airlines:** Korean Air Lines: Vancouver-Seoul daily except F. Singapore Air Lines: Vancouver-Seoul M,W,F. Air Canada: Vancouver-Seoul M,W,Sa; flying time 11 1/2 hr.

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- **Transportation:** self-drive not recommended; rural taxis not metered, negotiate fare; local buses; modern subway system; extensive rail network; major cities connected by express buses; many domestic flights

## BUSINESS

**Canadian Representatives:**  
**Canadian Embassy**  
 10th Fl., Kolon Building  
 45 Mugyo-dong, Chung-gu  
 Seoul, 100-170  
 Republic of Korea  
 Tel: (82-2) 753-2605  
 Fax: (82-2) 755-0686  
**Foreign Affairs, Korea Desk** East Asia Dev. Division, Lester B. Pearson Building  
 125 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2  
 Tel: (613) 996-2807  
 Fax: (613) 943-8167  
**Korean Representatives:**  
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**CANADIAN EXPORTS to SOUTH KOREA**  
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**B.C. IMPORTS from SOUTH KOREA**  
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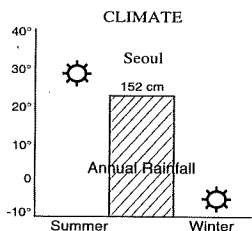
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 Fax: (604) 681-4864  
**Business Organizations:**  
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 West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 3S4

Tel: (604) 926-2056  
 Fax: (604) 926-4115  
**Canada-Korea Business Council**, c/o Canadian Chamber of Commerce  
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## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Climate:** four distinct seasons: spring sunny, clear; summer hot, wet (June, July, Aug.); autumn warm days, cooler nights; winter cold, dry

**Languages:** Korean; subway maps, street and destination signs given in English

**Time Difference:**  
 PST +17 hr.

**Capital:** Seoul

**Other Major Centres:**  
 Pusan, principal port; Taegu, urban and industrial centre; Incheon

**Population:** 44,082,880 (1994 est.)

**Notes:** business cards in English and Korean are exchanged upon meeting. Use both hands for shaking hands or when offering or receiving anything; use of one is disrespectful. Use title and surname to address Koreans. It is

Jan. 1-3  
 Jan. 30-Feb. 1 (var.)  
 March 1  
 April 5  
 May 5  
 May 8 (var.)  
 May 18  
 June 6  
 July 17  
 Aug. 15  
 Sept. 9-11 (var.)  
 Oct. 3  
 Oct. 9  
 Dec. 25

polite to decline a first dinner invitation, impolite to compliment women in public, or to brag about family. Express thanks in elaborate terms. Learn to accept

### Public Holidays (1995)

New Year  
 Lunar New Year  
 Independence Day  
 Arbor Day  
 Children's Day  
 Buddha's Birthday  
 Ann. of Kwangju Uprising  
 Memorial Day  
 Constitution Day  
 Liberation Day  
 Choo-suk (autumn festival)  
 National Foundation Day  
 Han Gul day  
 Christmas Day

"maybe" as an answer (excessive frankness is thought rude). Electricity, 120 and 220v AC.

The group's next excursion was a visit to Royal Roads Military College on Vancouver Island, to witness the final chapters of a historic Canadian institution that will close this year. The highlight for the Japanese students was dining with the Canadian Armed Forces officer cadets. What surprised Takashi Suzuki most was the number of female officer cadets, who comprise about 40 percent of the student body.

Our culminating cross-cultural experience was a trip to Lester B. Pearson College on the south coast of Vancouver Island at Peddar Bay. Two hundred students from 70 countries live and learn together for two years.

Pearson College is one of eight United World Colleges around the world. The aims of the United World Colleges are to combat bigotry through education, and to build bridges of understanding between peoples. It's no coincidence the group's aims are similar to those of the United Colleges—their ideals and principles form the basis of our group's approach.

Abdel Yattara from Mali greeted us, followed by Junko Sagara from Japan, and Sanjaya Shrestha from Nepal, and each took turns guiding us. The Japanese students had never before interacted so much with so many people of such different ethnic backgrounds. Sanjaya explains, "Initially, I made the mistake of not reaching out, I was waiting for people to come to me. But then I'm glad I realized that was a mistake. You miss so much, if you don't go out and don't talk and don't take that first step."

The cross-cultural group has largely achieved its goals. Its success lies with the students, including two Singaporeans who joined us. Through shared experiences we have developed a better understanding of one another. Koichi said, "Before I participated in this group, I did not have any opportunity to talk with someone about cross-cultural things, so this group gave me a lot of opportunities. Many Japanese politicians and universities emphasize internationalization, but they think that the meaning is just to speak another language proficiently." For Junko, living with her roommates gave her a new perspective. Says Junko, "We are like family. We are like sisters. It is so natural to be together."

The group's next objective is to learn more about the First Nations people of North America. Lester Pearson said, "How can there be peace without people understanding each other, and how can this be if they don't know each other?" The cross-cultural group strives to make a difference.

## Vancouver high-school students gear up for the Pacific Century.

By Robert Chew and Martina Sun

David Thompson Secondary School in Vancouver is one of the few Lower Mainland schools to offer a Pacific Rim program for grade 11 and 12 students. A division of the home economics department, the program covers the histories, lifestyles, economies, and political systems of countries that adjoin the Pacific Ocean. Students learn about how the major countries influence Canada and assess the career opportunities linked to the region. They also learn communication skills and etiquette practices.

Students can take the Pacific Rim courses as electives, or they can select the career preparation package, which allows them to gain work experience. Over the past year, students have had job placements in both government and private organizations including Eaton's, the Pacific Rim Institute of Tourism, ICBC, and the Pacific Conference Group (Globe '94).

The Pacific Rim program originated about five years ago with Judy Chan, who started an Asia Pacific Studies course at Eric Hamber Secondary School. Because of its popularity, the program was introduced at Thompson in 1992 by Amelia Wong, the Pacific Rim instructor and Home Economics department head. At Thompson the name changed to Pacific Rim Studies because the program focussed on all the countries of the Pacific Rim, not only Asia Pacific.

Because the material was new to Wong, she had to do further research in order to understand the history, geography, and culture of the region. This included trips sponsored by the Vancouver School Board to China's Language Institute in Beijing, and to Hong Kong to learn about its school system. "It's an ongoing preparation," she said. "You're never finished. This is my third year of teaching the course, and I'm still preparing new materials."

Students in the program come from diverse ethnic backgrounds and have diverse interests. Tyffany Tubajon, in grade 12, talked about the cross-cultural perspectives. "Those who take the course will be more aware of how cultures differ, and everyone will be more tolerant of other people's traditions. It will also be easier for us as Canadians to understand these different cultures." On the other hand, Peter Schaub, in grade 11, commented on the economic benefits of Pacific Rim. "It's quite clear that we should watch out for possible new emerging economic powers such

as Vietnam, Russia, and China."

Last fall, one of the Pacific Rim classes went on a three-day trip to Whistler, where they completed the provincial SuperHost Japan certificate program. Students observed how the principles of this program were applied by the resort. They gained a better understanding of the needs and expectations of Japanese visitors who come



Pacific Rim instructor Amelia Wong shares a joke with students at David Thompson Secondary School.

to this province. All expenses were paid by the students including the bus ride, the food, the SuperHost books, and even the hotel accommodations.

When interviewed in February, Wong mentioned a possible exchange program with a school in Guangzhou, China. At the time, it was still in the planning stages, but in March, during spring break, a vice principal from Thompson travelled to Guangzhou and secured approval for the program. So ten Vancouver students will be going to Guangzhou in November, and ten Guangzhou students will be coming here to complete the exchange.

At an educational conference in Edmonton last year, Wong discovered that Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta all have Pacific Rim high-school programs funded by the province. Ironically, B.C. seems to be the slowest off the mark. "I feel the provincial government should put more money into [Pacific Rim programs]," says Wong. "What the province should do is prioritize." ♦



# CROSSING THE CULTURAL DIVIDE

**Visiting Japanese students seek greater understanding of their host country.**

*By Wayne Lyndon Lee*

**I**n spite of ever-increasing contact between people of different cultures, misunderstandings still exist. In a world where conflicts are fought on the basis of nationalism, ethnocentrism, and age-old animosities, learning about diverse cultures is crucial. The question is how?

My response was to organize a cross-cultural group for visiting Japanese students in Langara College's Takudai program to help broaden their experi-

ence of Canadian society. Though they had host families and instructors to introduce them to Canada, often the students spent their spare time going to Japanese restaurants and Karaoke bars. They tended to learn about Canada only on a superficial level, within the confines of their classroom.

The group's main goal is to build a better understanding between Canadian and Japanese students by increasing the level of interaction through cross-

cultural activities of various kinds. Learning about Canada's culture and its people, being aware of other cultures and international issues, and working as a team are essential components.

In November of 1994, the students attended Youth Perspectives, a national student conference focussing on Canada and the Asia Pacific, and met people from all across Canada. Junya Saho said, "I got much information about Asia Pacific region, and realized that countries in this area are interacting more deeply than before and Canadian students are much interested in this fact." *CONTINUED ON PAGE 61*

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