



Newsletter of

Chinese
Professional
Club Australia

澳洲專業華
人俱樂部



30 September 1996

ISSUE 12

Melbourne Australia

本期编辑: 施华, 尚海东

No. 12
Sep. 1996

RAINBOW

No.12
MELBOURNE

Incorporated in Victoria, R

The Newsletter of Chinese Professional Club of Australia

DITOR'S WORDS 编辑的话

「彩虹」第十二期今天与您见面了。在过去的几个月中，CPCA发生了许多难忘之事：我们在一起欢度了中秋佳节；许多新朋友加入了我们的行列；我们又一起关注吴信东会员车撞后的恢复，以及一些时事热门话题的讨论。这次我们收到了许多来稿，在此对所有供稿的朋友们表示感谢。

另外，十分遗憾地告诉大家我们「彩虹」的现任编辑 尚海东先生将离开墨尔本到堪培拉大学任教。我们在此对 尚海东先生为CPCA（尤其是RAINBOW编辑出版方面）所做的努力表示衷心的感谢，并祝他事业成功，生活幸福。

最后，希望大家继续踊跃投稿，来稿请暂寄到施华处。电话：9873 3616（H）地址为：

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本期责任编辑：施华，尚海东

ACTIVITY REPORTS 活动记录

• 赈灾募捐 Flood Donation, 4/8/96

贵州省人民政府：

惊悉夏季以来包括贵州在内的南方十省连遭暴雨袭击，洪水泛滥成灾，人民生命财产损失严重。我们是一群定居澳洲的专业华人，不能为救灾直接出力，现捐献澳币1260元，以表我们对灾区人民的同情与支持。

衷心祝愿贵州人民早日战胜困难，重建家园，恢复正常生活。

澳洲专业华人俱乐部

(Chinese Professional Club of Australia)

1996年8月6日

(由夏克农供稿)

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REPORT ON THE CHINA FLOODS APPEAL

In late June and July this year, China was hit very hard by floods which were the worst in 50 years. The worst affected areas were southern and southern

central provinces. The floods caused severe damages in very large scale and there were more than one thousand people died. WAN Xiaoyang (CPCA-Melbourne Committee member) initiated the China Floods Appeal for the floods victims in China. The Appeal was well received and warmly supported by members from both Melbourne and Sydney. At the close of the appeal, The total donation was \$1260 (Melbourne contribution: \$860 and Sydney contribution: \$400). The cheque was delivered to Mr XUE Yungang, Chinese Consulate in Melbourne by CAI Yang (receipt was attached) on August 8, 1996.

The Appeal is the first in the CPCA history. The committee was very pleased with the effort and support of the members and would like to sincerely thank all of you.

蒋三平(CPCA-Melbourne Committee)

政府预算案与会员利益 CPCA 讨论会综述

孙守义

8月20日,新执政的自由党政府公布了十三年工党治国结束以来第一个财政预算案。这次预算的一个核心点是缩紧开支,尽快消除财政预算赤字。预算公布之前,政府已透露了一些节省开支的举措,许多在公众中颇有争议。无疑这些举措对CPCA会员的生活和工作也都会有直接或间接的影响。就此问题,CPCA于8月31日晚组织了一场沙龙讨论会,探讨这一预算案对会员的工作、生活可能带来的影响。

有许多新措施新规定直接触及大家的钱袋,这包括:

- * 对有孩子的家庭,如果家庭年收入低于7万元,那么纳税起点将会有所提高。每抚养一个16岁以下的小孩,或18岁以下的学生,纳税起点有可能增加1千元。如果小孩不满5岁,那么纳税起点有可能增加2500元。

但多数措施可能导致家庭开销增加,包括:

- * 对个人收入超过5万元,或家庭收入超过10万元而又不加入私人医疗保险者,政府将增收其收入的1%以补全民医疗保险金。对收入超过10万元的家庭而言,这意味着每年要多缴纳1千元以上的全民医疗保险金。
- * 对使用托儿所幼儿园的家庭,如果家庭收入超过7万元,那么托儿回税率将由原来的30%降至20%。

* 如果你的孩子已到了上大学的年龄,那么念大学的HECS年费将由现在的2500元增加到3300,4700或5500元,视所学课程而定。到会会员的普遍感觉是,高校收全学费,势已难免,几年后必然实行。所以,如果家中有几年后要上大学的孩子,那么现在就应考虑筹集准备学费,以备将来之需。

* 对年收入超过8万5千元的纳税人,雇主提供的养老基金将被收取15%的税。当然对多数会员来讲,这一议案尚不必忧虑。

* 移民申请费将由560元增加到900元。抵澳的新移民须居住两年后方有资格领取社会救济金。换句话说,这些新移民在两年内,要么自食其力,要么由他们的移民担保人支援。

讨论会上,大家议论最多的还是政府有关R&D的一些新规定。许多会员的工作都属R&D或与R&D有直接的依托关系,这种关心显然是很容易理解的。最直接影响R&D经费来源的是将现在实行的150%的减税优惠降至125%。另外政府亦将严格R&D联合

体的审批控制,这些都会减弱企业在R&D方面投资的吸引力,从而缩小R&D研究项目的资金来源,进而影响许多会员的工作前景。

会上大家还对社会救济金的发放发表了许多有趣的议论。

这次出台的预算案必定要影响社会生活的各个方面,相信每个会员对此都十分关注。

欢迎会员朋友利用彩虹这一园地发表各人的看法,交流信息,增加联络。

MEMBER'S REPORTS 会员见闻

•参加第一届亚洲泛太平洋围棋大会纪实

赵明

我们全家三人代表澳大利亚参加了1996年8月23至26日在日本长野县轻井泽举行的第一届亚洲泛太平洋围棋大会。大会由日本棋院主办,国际围棋协会指导。在日本举行的各种各样的围棋比赛何止百千,这次活动之所以称作第一届,是因为它的主题和活动安排与以往的活动全不相同。本届大会的宗旨是通过围棋促进家庭和友好之间的友好交流。因此大会邀请的对象不是单个的围棋选手或爱好者,而是一个家庭。连大会的名称也丝毫不具有竞赛意味,如championship, tournament等等,而是叫做congress。这是一次实实在在的友谊和交流的聚会。

本届大会共邀请了来自亚太地区的8个家庭,分别是

澳大利亚、中华台北、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、印度尼西亚、韩国、新西兰、新加坡和泰国，以及他们各自的领队。邀请的条件非常简单，主要应邀人必须是12岁以下的小学生，陪同他（她）的两位亲属（父母、兄弟姐妹均可）须有一人会下围棋。参加大会的小选手棋力相差悬殊。如韩国选派的一个11岁的男孩，棋力为5段，是韩国儿童围棋赛的冠军；而印度尼西亚选派的则是一个刚刚学会下棋不久的9岁的孩子。小选手的棋力大致可以反映该国的围棋发展水平。

我的儿子元捷5年前跟一个朋友学过半年围棋，以后中断了一段时间，最近两年来一直在墨尔本围棋俱乐部下棋（注1）。平常并没有人专门教他，只是自己玩玩而已。他的棋力为3级（注2）。此次他能被澳大利亚围棋协会选中作为代表，多半要归因于围棋在澳大利亚并不普及，能够报名者就寥寥无几。很遗憾这次大会上没有见到中国的代表。说来也是荒唐，据大会组织者说，中国有关部门认为全家出国有不归的嫌疑，因而不预选派。

日本选派了8个家庭参加大会。参加的小棋手棋力从5段到初学者不等，大概是为了与来访者相匹配。他们的父母有专业棋士、部门负责人、也有专业工作者。我没有问日本棋院是如何选择这些家庭的，从一个围棋大国选派8个家庭一定是一件极不容易的事。

大会会址选在长野县轻井泽，位于东京以北，乘大客车大约两三个小时的路程。轻井泽110年以前最早由一位英国传教士开发，他在这里开辟了一座疗养院。现在这里是日本著名的疗养度假胜地，号称没有屋顶的医院，每年接待7百多万名游客。我们8月22日晚在东京新宿京王饭店报到，第二天乘大客车到轻井泽，直到8月27日大会结束之后将我们送回东京。赴日的全部费用由大会提供，连机场服务费和乘坐电气列车到饭店的费用都考虑在内了。大会组织者的接待工作极为仔细，两位日本棋院的秘书自始至终陪同着我们，热情周到的为我们代表们服务。

大会组织了围棋比赛交流活动和形式多样的参观访问活动，两部分内容大致上一半对一半。8月24日全天安排了小棋手友谊赛。第一轮由每位日本儿童对一位来访儿童。赛完之后对局的两人成为一个队，参加下一轮的比赛。第二轮后四个人成为一个队，进入第三轮。到第四轮时，成为两个队每队8人的对抗赛。最后赢棋较多的一个队是胜方，而每队赢棋最多的小棋手即是该队的队长。由于不计较个人的输赢，整个比赛过程充满着轻松愉快的气氛。围棋的一个绝妙的好处是可以让子。不论两人实力相差多少，通过让子，双方可以达到大致上的力量均势，从而每人都可以享受一盘对局。这是任何其他棋类都不可比拟的。在孩子们比赛的同时，大人们可以在大厅的另一端随意找人对局；或拍照、交谈和交换纪念品、结识新的朋友。当天晚上大会安排了一位日本棋院和一位台湾的专业棋手下指导棋。

大会组织的另一场围棋活动是家庭之间的双人赛。比赛结果不作记录，大概是考虑到参赛的专业棋手可能有的顾虑吧。赛程没有正式的安排，随意找一方下起来就行。双人赛的规则是每队两人，各人轮流走一手棋，不允许商量。取两人棋力的平均值作为该队的棋力。双人赛不仅考验各人的实力，更是考验两人之间的配合与默契。与单人赛相比，平添了诸多的乐趣。我的棋力与元捷相去不远，虽有若干失误，总体配合

还算不错。第一盘与我们对弈的是一位日本棋院的专业6段和他8岁的儿子，12级。和这样的一对下棋十分有趣。由于两人棋力相差太远，纵然是专业棋手，父亲也很难走出深谋远虑的妙棋，更多的倒是在为儿子救火补漏。而儿子则显得自信心不足，每落下一子，便不由自主的偏过头去看看爸爸。爸爸手里拿着一把折扇，当儿子走出一招笨着时便用折扇轻轻的在他头上敲打一下，有时候也会和儿子讲一些什么，当然是用日语了，但可以看得出来是在向儿子讲授棋理。

除了正式组织的比赛活动，在整个大会期间下棋的机会是很多的。既可以在会议大厅里找人下棋，也可以拿一副棋回家去下。在这段时间内，我可真是大大的过了一下棋瘾。来此参加大会的高手很多，我下的大多数棋实际上是有讲解的指导棋，实在是获益匪浅。大会期间，各国的领队们集中住在另外一处，他们那儿更是热闹。我们的领队Brad告诉我他总是下棋或交传胶蛭瓜埂S幸惶煲晃蝗毡酒透旱埠Tμ9段到他们那儿拜访，和他们一起下棋、讲棋局直到凌晨3点。

大会在短短的四天时间内还组织了丰富多彩的参观访问活动。8月25日安排了整天的观光。我们参观了轻井泽周围的风景点、牧场、火山博物馆，学会了用花瓣自制明信片。晚上是焰火大会，每个孩子得到了一大袋各式各样的火花，由他们自己燃放。整个场地充满了孩子们的欢笑声。

8月26日中午我们参观了住地附近的轻井泽东部小学。在日本，学校的午餐是由政府提供的，午餐集体在一座很大的饭厅里吃。学生们必须穿戴进餐专用的白罩衣和白帽子，看起来十分整齐。每人一份饭，有一碗米饭、一份菜和一小盒牛奶。饭不够可以再添。午餐之前一组值日的学生责打打扫卫生。

下午我们观摩了五年级和六年级的学生上课。在参观之前，我想象中的日本学校应该是和中国的学校差不多，严肃紧张、整齐划一。但实际上完全不是那么回事。首先看到的是教室。日本学校的教室看起来和澳大利亚的没有两样，墙上贴满了花花绿绿的画，屋顶上吊着学生们自己做的手工。桌椅是分两边对面摆着的，一看就不是老师讲学生听的格局。教室的门楣上贴着十多个国家的国旗。我很高兴的发现其中既有澳大利亚的国旗，也有中国的国旗。不一会儿学生们开始上课了。六年级的两个班是在教室里上课。其中的一个班是听老师讲课，另外一个班则由两位学生挂了一副图表在黑板上，然后向全班讲解些什么，看起来象是她们自己的大作业。五年级的一个班上体育课，是棒球和足球的混合，即按照棒球规则跑垒，但却踢的是足球。另外一个班上烹调课。学生们实际学习做面饼。有趣的是，做完之后他们还得把自己做的东西吃掉。真是一个别出心材的课程。据日本朋友说，日本学校的负担实际并不重，给学生造成很大压力的主要是升学的竞争。日本的学生家长普遍给学生聘请家庭教师，增加课外作业。

大会期间，主人们煞费苦心的让我们品尝了多种多样的传统日本食品。日本饮食有较多炸和烤的品种，也有各种各样的精制小菜。日本人喜食新鲜海产品，吃生鱼片更是举世闻名。到日本的饭店吃饭，用筷子当然不成问题，脱鞋也并不觉得太麻烦，最大的困难是坐。日本的传统饭店仍然是席地而坐，或盘腿或跪坐。对我们这样从来没有经过这一训练的人，这样坐着吃一顿饭真不是一件容易的事。最好的情况是可以找

到一处靠墙的座位，让墙分担一些压力。看起来日本人对饮食均衡较为注重，我们所到之处难得看到“苹果”或“梨子”形的体型的。

由于大会在日本举行，而且参加活动的有一半是日本家庭，到处听到的是日语自然不足为奇了。和大多数日本人用英语交谈比较困难，但从事技术专业的人英语则好得多。与我交谈较多的是一对日本夫妇，他们曾在美国学习过两年，英语说的相当不错。英语是大会的正式用语，所有的正式活动都是有翻译的。在游览活动中的翻译则由大会组织者自己担当。大会的翻译是一位澳大利亚人，他在日本已居住了二十多年，目前是一所法学院的教授。大会的另一个大语种是汉语（普通话）。台湾、新加坡来的自然是说汉语的了。印尼来的可以听懂，但说不好。我们当然是地道的汉语了。而新西兰小棋手的妈妈则是北京人，以致于我们逗乐说，这次大会应该把汉语也作为一种正式语言。

大会的高潮是最后一天晚上的篝火晚会。晚会在轻井？尺东部小学的另外一个校园举行，学校的学生们同我们一起参加了晚会。整个晚会全部是由学生们自己主持的，包括致欢迎词、请来宾讲话、宣布点火仪式开始，直到晚会结束。而学校的老师只是帮助做一些辅助性工作。点燃篝火是按照日本民间的传统仪式进行的。各国的小棋手们首先被邀请到场地中央，发给一根火把。然后一个满身皆白的胖和尚出现了（由学生装扮）。大和尚做了一套祝拜仪式，取得火种，然后把火种传给小棋手们。篝火是一座一人多高的柴堆，点燃之后火焰冲天。这之后便是孩子们尽情欢乐的时光了。他们唱啊、跳啊，拉起了一个大圆圈围着篝火跳舞。不一会儿大人们也都加入了孩子们的行列。晚会中间，台湾的代表们即兴演唱了一首台湾民歌“阿里山的姑娘”，印度尼西亚的代表们唱起了印尼民歌，而泰国的代表们则一边唱一边跳起了泰国民族舞蹈。篝火燃尽，我们才依依不舍的与学生们互道晚安，回到我们的住地。

最后一点篇幅简短的介绍一下我所得知的各国围棋概况。日本当然是世界级围棋大国，围棋人口有一千万（中国也是一千万，韩国4百万）。日本的围棋活动基本上是在日本棋院的领导下进行。棋院年预算4亿日元，其中一半由政府拨款，一半通过各种活动筹集。棋院本部在东京，占据一座8层的楼房，有180名工作人员。尽管在顶尖的级别上日本并不强于中国，也经常败于韩国，但日本拥有最多的一流棋手。日本棋院有350名专业棋手，并有4万名为段位的业余棋手。近年来由于学生业余活动的多样化，特别是电子游戏的侵入，中小学生学习围棋的人数有下降的趋势。这引起了部分围棋界人士的担心。他们希望这一次围棋大会也能够在日本的家庭中，尤其是中小學生中起到一定的推动作用。

和日本相比，围棋活动在澳大利亚就显得象是按照统计数字，澳大利亚的围棋人口是3千人，分散于几个大城市。尽管每个主要城市都有一个（或几个）围棋俱乐部，但都实力微薄，不但养不起专业棋手，连一个工作人员也养不起。所有的俱乐部活动都是由一些热心于围棋事业的爱好者用他们的业余时间来支持的。尽管条件艰苦，但俱乐部的活动仍长年坚持了下来，每年还要组织各州的和全国性的比赛活动。

新加坡围棋协会会长田博士对新加坡围棋人口300人

的统计数字十分不快，因为这只是新加坡围棋协会会员的数字，实际下围棋的人数要远远超过这个数字。田博士任围棋协会会长已十多年，含辛茹苦，把新加坡的围棋事业从零推进到一个被新加坡人广泛接受的活动。来日本参加围棋大会，田博士体会到两条，认为有必要在新加坡推广。一是13x13和9x9的小棋盘，这样可以缩短下一盘棋所需要的时间，有利于初学者练习棋艺。另一个就是以家庭为单位的双人赛。新加坡的孩子们学围棋已比较普遍，田博士感到为难的一个问题是，当家长把孩子送来学围棋时，自己则无所事事、空耗了时间。引入以家庭为单位的双人赛可以把家长也吸引到围棋活动中，从而增加了围棋的吸引力。

我对泰国的情况知道不多，从日本回来之后，新结识的泰国朋友发email告诉我，他们最近就要举行一届大学之间的围棋比赛，参赛的共有27所大学，每校有4名学生参加。中国、日本、韩国、俄国和新加坡的围棋协会会长已决定届时将去泰国观摩。

大会结束之前，组织者告诉我们第二届围棋大会将于下一年在同样的时间、同样的地点举行。另外我们也得知长野县将主办1998年冬季奥运会。朋友们希望您也能有机会去看看。

注1：墨尔本围棋俱乐部的活动场所所在297 Springvale Road, Glen Waverley. 俱乐部主席Brad Melki也是现任澳大利亚围棋协会主席。俱乐部的活动时间是每星期二晚上7点到12点。第一次参加者免费。

注2：围棋棋力用段和级来表示，段位由高至低为9到1段，再往下是级，从高至低为1到30级。相差几级大致上就是让几个子的差别。

• A Geological Excursion to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

石光荣 (Dr. Shi Guang Rong)

"If you think you are physically fit, go to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau....." That was the advice I received from colleagues and friends who had been to that remote, mysterious place!!! Now I can tell you what I think about the place.

On a modern topographical map of the world, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in western China stands out at an enormous altitude and extent, with an average height in excess of 5000 metres. It is widely known as the Roof of the World. The Plateau emerged as a consequence of collision between India and the southern part of Eurasia about 45 to 50 millions years ago. Ever since the collision, the Plateau has been rising due to the continued push of the Indian subcontinent underneath Tibet. Geologically, the Plateau is a mosaic made of a number of tectonic blocks that were once separated by thousands of kilometres. These blocks, including some with Australian affinities (in terms of stratigraphic sequences and fossils), have rifted, drifted and, some

even rotated, away from their original locations and finally docked with each other to form a geomorphologically and climatically unique platform.

To most of us, Tibet is perhaps best known for its Potala Palace, spinning prayer wheels and hundreds of monasteries that house thousands of monks. To geologists and naturalists alike, however, Tibet offers a lot more to see and investigate than its social and cultural mix. For instance, the Plateau's landscape and climate are unique in that its northern portion is characterised by a high altitude coupled with a nearly barren landscape typical of a gobi environment, while the southern part of the Plateau is marked by a relatively low altitude (generally below 4000 metres) and a rugged topography with well-developed drainage systems (therefore it is a lot greener). Another attractive aspect of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is, of course, its complex and tantalizing geological history, particularly as to the geological processes involved in forming the Plateau. This aspect has aroused enormous interest among geologists from all corners of the world, including researchers from the School of Aquatic Science and Natural Resources Management, Deakin University.

Funded jointly by the Australian Research Council, Deakin University, Australian Academy of Sciences and the Australian National IGCP (International Geological Correlation Program) Committee, I was recently able to attend the 30th International Geological Congress held in Beijing from 4th to 14th August 1996 and participated in a ten-day post-Congress field excursion to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. This excursion, organized and led by staff of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, was designed to traverse the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from Golmud (the second largest city of Qinghai Province) to Lhasa in an effort to allow interested geologists from other continents to obtain first-hand field data and personal experience about the geology of the plateau. Altogether, 16 VERY brave geologists from 9 countries (Australia, Japan, United States, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Malaysia, and China) joined the excursion. These geologists needed to be VERY brave to overcome all different sorts of possible illness associated with the high altitude. The excursion route crossed an average height in excess of 4 000 metres with the highest point reaching 5300 metres above sea level at the Kunlun Pass. We had to stay at four different military camps along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway. It turned out that almost everyone of us had some very unpleasant reactions to the high altitude, with myself suffering severe headaches for 4 days. One

person actually fainted and was rescued with oxygen bags (which we took with us). Despite the harsh climatic and geographic conditions, however, we all enjoyed the fascinating landscape and beautifully exposed geological features. During the ten day excursion, we examined and discussed various aspects of the geology and geomorphology (eg. glacial features) of the Plateau. Invaluable rock and fossil samples were also collected from key geological points, such as suture zones between tectonic blocks.

The relatively long, physically demanding excursion ended in Lhasa with a retreat of a mixed Tibetan and Chinese style. All the hard work of the excursion was compensated and rewarded with the beautiful sceneries and historic buildings (monasteries in particular, eg. the Potala Palace) of Lhasa. I was extremely impressed with the recent economic development of Lhasa - it has become a very modernised city on the roof of the world (it was beyond my expectation that Lhasa, given its political situation, would have almost every thank you need: first-class holiday inn with all modern telecommunication technologies, computer games, video shops etc). The security seemed very calm at the time.

Going back to my geological purpose of the trip and reviewing the experience of the excursion, I think it is fair to say that the barren landscape of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, especially its northern part, provides a complete geological text book with astonishing manifestation of both ancient and modern geological features.

Some final words should be mentioned about the 30th International Geological Congress (IGC). The Congress was opened by Premier Li Peng and received very good coverage on Chinese news. Some 7000 participants were registered to the Congress, half of which were foreign delegates. It was the largest IGC ever held in terms of attendance. The Congress was well organised although many of the participants had difficulties in following the Congress program.

ARTS AND RE-CREATION 文艺与娱乐

• Holmes.Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson are hiking.

蔡阳 Kevin Cai 供稿

They hiked all day long and then, having gotten tired, went to sleep in the tent. Holmes wakes up

deepat night, wakes Watson and says "Watson, do you see the bright stars and do you notice how clear the sky is? What can you deduce from it?" "Well, this clearly tells us the weather to morrow is going to be dry and sunny." "No Watson, it's simpler: It just means that somebody has stolen our tent."

• Past Imperfect

张醒 Zhang Xing 供稿

Well informed people know it is impossible to transmit the voice over wires. Even if it were, it would be of no practical value. - Western Union Telegraph, 1877

Heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible. - Lord Kelvin, president, Royal Society, 1895

Everything that can be invented has been invented. - Charles H. Duell, commissioner, U.S. Office of Patents, 1899

The wireless music box has no imaginable commercial value. Who would pay for a message sent to nobody in particular? - David Sarnoff's associates, in response to his urging for investment in the radio in the 1920s

Who the hell wants to hear actors talk? - Harry M. Warner, Warner Bros., 1927

I think there is a world market for maybe five computers. - Thomas Watson, chairman of IBM, 1943

There is no reason for any individuals to have a computer in their home. - Ken Olsen, president, chairman and founder of Digital Equipment Corp., 1977

MEMBERS AND FAMILIES 会员与家庭

• Dr. Wu Xindong's accident and aftermath - 吴信东车撞前后 CPCA

Dr. Wu Xindong was hit by a drunk driver after he got off the train last month. He had his spleen removed at Monash Medical Centre and also had kidney and liver damage. On top of that he had a broken arm and a lot of bruises. Upon hearing the news (first broke by Qiu Bin) many CPCA members showed their great sympathy and support to Wu Xindong. Representing CPCA, Sun Shouyi and Jiang Sanping paid a formal visit to him. The following is a brief report by Sun Shouyi about this visit.

探访吴信东

孙守义

Under the President's instruction, Sanping and I payed Dr Wu Xindong a visit at the Victorian Rehabilitation Centre yesterday, on behalf of all CPCA members.

Xindong was in very high spirit. Despite the ordeal that he had been through, he considered himself lucky. Fellow members would have read the earlier postings by Dr Qiu Bin and known how serious it had been. The good news is that Xindong is making remarkable recovery at the moment. Yesterday for the first time after the accident, he was able to walk unaided. After a few tentative steps with his arm (only the left, since the right arm is out of action) hanging on to some support, he gained so much confidence that he got rid of the support and walked back and forth for a few rounds. The doctor stopped him, suggesting to take it easy at this early stage. The improvement kind-of surprised Xindong and had certainly made him and the family excited.

The good will of fellow members had been passed on to Xindong. However, he is also reachable on the net. He has negotiated with the nurse for access to a telephone line so that he could connect to the net via a modem for a couple of hours a week. So he is e-mailable. But please, don't swamp his mail box with good wishes messages yet. His key-boarding skill will take a longer while to go back to normal. I think he appreciates that all our members wish him a rapid recovery.

《编者按》九月二十八日，夏克农代表CPCA在中秋节之际慰问了吴信东及其家人，并带去了一盒月饼作为我们大家的一点心意。吴信东及家人十分感谢大家对他的关心和支持。

OTHER ISSUES OF CPCA “CPCA 拾零”

• New positions 新工作 新环境

Xi Huang 黄曦 is a research scientist at the CSIRO Division of Wool Technology, Geelong, PO Box 21, Belmont, Vic 3216. Her present home address is: 1/18 Karingal Street, Altona, Vic 3018, phone (03) 9315 9717 (h), or (052) 27 5892 (w). E-mail X.Huang@dwt.csiro.au

Yong Shu Liu 刘永树 is at his new position with the University of Sydney. E-mail: liu@pharm.usyd.edu.au

George Qiao 乔捷 is with Solace Technologies, Level 10, 420 St. Kilda Rd, Melbourne 3004, Phone:

(03) 92459063, Fax: (03) 92459037, E-mail: georgeq@solace.com.au

Xiaoqing Zhang 张小清 will work with Comolco Research Center, 15 Edgars Rd., Thomastown Vic. 3074 from October 7, 1996.
Telephone: (03) 9469 0777 (reception)

Haidong Shang 尚海东 will take a position of Senior Lecturer at Canberra University at early, 1997.

Xiaoyang Wan 万小阳 will leave for US at beginning of November, 1996 to work with Siemens Pty Ltd. 西门子公司).

Wedding Bell ♥喜结良缘♥

- 张小清和王葵花于96年6月30日结百年之好
- 尚海东和苏洪于96年7月19日登记结婚
- 刘以群和王军于96年9月28日喜结良缘

我们在此表示热烈祝贺!

• New members新会员

Simon Xiaofeng Du 杜晓锋 and Marianne Mak (Assoc. member): 8 Snipe Close, Chelsea Heights, Vic 3196. Phone/Fax (03) 9772 0848(h)
Simon is with CSS, ITG, Telstra, 13 fl/459 Collin Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000.
Phone (03) 9634 1636(w), (0411) 238929 (mobile), Fax (03) 9772 0848(w)
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Dr. Jun De Li 栗俊德 and Xiao Hong Huang 黄小虹 (Assoc. member): 4 Corroboree Place, Lower Templestowe, Vic 3107 (Melway 32K5) (03) 9852 0538(h);
Jun De is with Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria University of Technology,
E-mail: Junde@dingo.vut.edu.au;
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Graduate student, Dept. Economics, Monash University.
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Zhiliang Fan 范志良 and Bei Guan 管蓓:
Ringwood. Zhiliang is with Moldflow International Pty Ltd, 259~261 Colchester Road, Kilsyth, Vic 3137, Phone (03) 9720 2088(w), Fax (03) 9729 0433(w), E-mail: zhiliang@moldflow.com.au

* Births鼠年“小老鼠”成灾

施华

鼠年里, 我们CPCA共将新增“小耗子”一打以上。(可能还有尚未发掘出来的) 你想知道他(她)们是谁吗? 这些“小耗子”们是:

- ♣ 李艾闻 Aiwen Li (伍东扬 & 李生 之子, 1月18日生, 3.975 Kg, 52 cm Long)
- ♣ 冷佳莉 Lucy Leng (邓淑英 & 冷雪峰 之女, 96年5月6日生, 3.265 kg, 49.5cm Long)
- ♣ 舒渝洋 Mel Shu (施浩 & 舒德明 之子, 96年5月9日生, 3.5Kg, 50.5cm Long)
- ♣ 刘杰文 Jevin Liu (张 宾 & 刘永树 之子, 96年5月24日生, 3.36Kg, 51.5 cm Long)
- ♣ 徐杰希 Jessie Xu (成杰 & 徐力 之子, 6月28日生, 3.85 Kg, 54 cm Long)
- ♣ 吴昱 Roger Wu (邹小南 & 吴柏林 之子, 96年7月3日生, 4.26 Kg, 52.5cm Long)
- ♣ 刘非戈 Gaven Liu (项岚 & 刘欢 之子, 96年7月31日生, 3.745 Kg, 53.0cm Long)
- ♣ 荣立煌 Patrick Rong (姚燕慧 & 荣锡通 之子, 96年9月2日生, 3.47 Kg, 50.0cm)
- ♣ 黄赛英 Mia Huang (展青 & 黄秀铭 之女, 96年9月5日生, 3.5 kg, 51.5cm Long)

Still to come待出生的“小耗子”来自

- ♣ 严平 & 雷进 (10月初)
- ♣ 张庆原 & 黄宇航 (10月中)
- ♣ 蔡颖 & 朱强 (10月底)
- ♣ 李爱武 & 赵明 (11月初)
- ♣ 王玉丽 & 吴小霖 (11月中)
- ♣ 马星 & 刘天雄 (97年1月底)

Moving 搬家.....

Jianchun Lu 卢建春 and Lihua Fang 方丽华 moved to their new house 9 Frederick street, Bulleen, VIC 3105. Phone/Fax (03) 9850 8619, (h)

Mengchen Li 李孟晨 and Yu Li 李郁 moved to 8/417 Dryburgh Street, North Melbourne, Vic 3051. phone (03) 9660 5304(O) (03) 9329 7192(H); E-mail mc.li@rmit.edu.au, <http://www.cse.rmit.edu.au/~m9500271>

Jiadong Huang 黄佳东 and Hui Cai 蔡晖 have moved to 1A Dart Street, Highett Vic. 3190 (Melway 77E8). Phone/Fax (03) 9532 2618 (h); Jiadong works with Cybec Pty. Ltd.(Anti-virus),

Phone (03) 9521 0655 (w), Fax (03) 9521 0727 (w).
E-mail:jdhuang@netspace.net.au
orJDHuang@cybec.com.au

Sheng Li 李生 & Dongyang Wu 伍东扬 has moved
their new house: 6 Arnott Court, Wheelers Hill,
Telephone: (03) 9561 0468

Phillip Zhang 张悦 and Yi Han 韩奕 has moved
into their new house: 32 Airedale Way, Rowville,
Telephone: (03) 9759 7326. Phillip Zhang 张悦
changed his work address to: CABS Project, Telstra,
4th Floor, 484 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004.
Phone (03) 9865-7226(w)

SHARE WITH MEMBERS 与众共享

- **White Devil Welcomed**
--- 我与CPCA之缘

温凯文 Dr. Kevin Winch

Yes, I MUST stand out a bit at gatherings, and start many a-wondering. Who IS that, and why is he here ? Browsing the CPCA membership directory, amongst the Wongs, Wangs and Wus you come across a "Winch", with the capitalist-roader Lin Lin firmly attached for over 13 years. While the family name engenders an appropriate (and totally unintentional) Engineering twist, there is an apprentice-Chinese in our "little foreign miss" daughter Bronwyn [whose name is Welsh for "white skin", but sometimes interpreted in Chinese as a confused "don't ask" bu(2) rang(4) wen(4)].

A personal association with things Asian goes back over 25 years, to an Asian Students Association during undergraduate days with Malaysian/Singaporean/Chinese classmates. Memories include Friday nights being taken to watch late-hour Kung Fu movies in the city, stuffing one's face with very un-English tucker in restaurants run by classmates' friends, learning to expertly pick up jelly beans and peanuts with chopsticks, and all that stuff so long ago. It was definitely worth skipping more than a few lectures to join classmates to be out and about with the 'Singapore Girl' of the time, much to the envy of my brothers. A hitherto unknown world opened up for me, and the start of an affair with things Chinese, leading to the 1.5 now dominating my life.

At the start of it all for us (it seems like just a yesterday ago), the different smells, tastes and experiences. With much uncommon ground, almost no common tongue, and boundless possibilities for cross-cultural misunderstanding. Think of a

romantic first unaccompanied outing to the zoo, bearing two-way dictionaries. Much wonder, pleasure and laughs. What difference do one or two Ls make to a llama ? You see your error by the puzzled look on her face as she reads the proffered word in the book. English-Chinese dictionaries are faster, but nowhere near as interesting as the revolutionary thoughts imparted via a propagandised Chinese-English equivalent. How does one forget passing an hour or more to translate and describe a menu, fobbing off an impatient waiter, with both parties desperate to explain clearly ? Many "expected" courtship rituals get thrown into the bin, but love takes over. This has intrigued the hell out of most people we meet.

Well, I've been titled an 'honorary' Chinese by friends and former workmates now within CPCA, and the rest is history. With two trips to China under one's belt, but still with stunted Mandarin-speaking skills, a 6-year old bilingual daughter just lets you eat her dust as she passes you by.

There's just so much more that comes to mind. Perhaps another time. We look forward to meeting more people at the CPCA gatherings.

《编后语》自 Kevin Winch 与钱琳琳结婚十多年来, 一直关注中国的发展和变化, 对CPCA亦很关心. 他们全家多次参加我们举办的各种活动并最终提出加入CPCA. 今年初, 他的申请获准成为我们的正式会员. Welcome, Kevin!

! Be Ware Old Car Number Plate ! 小心你的旧车牌照被罚款

If you have a car of more than 10 years old, it is time to check and change the number plate. You can change the number plate at any VicRoad offices (it is free !) and it only takes a few minutes (please bring a screw drive with you as you need to take out the old plate and put the new one by yourself). The penalty for flaked number plates is \$110. No bargain. Also, it is a good practice to keep the number plates clean and clear.

JIANG San-Ping

蒋三平

HEALTH & CARE 卫生与健康

家庭防治“流感”小常识

刘秀珍

流行性感是临床上最常见的传染病之一。一年四季均可发病，尤以冬、春两季为多。在感冒流行期间，可采用一些防治方法来预防流感的发生。

- 食醋熏蒸法：关闭窗门，用100 ml 食醋加水100 ml 后，加热熏蒸。每次半小时，每日一次。
- 冲服板兰根：冲服板兰根冲剂，每次一袋， \bar{A} 咳杖 \bar{I} （小儿减半）。
- 擦迎香穴：每天晨起和晚上临睡前，用双手 \bar{C} 筒儒试治且破脚缘挠 \bar{O} 闻 \bar{U} 。复擦动100 - 200次。
- 揉风池穴：坐位，双手抱拢头部，用双拇指 \bar{O} 洗排匿 \bar{U} \bar{O} 嘴 \bar{U} - 运 \bar{U} 臂 \bar{O} 怨 \bar{E} 。早晚各一次，每次三分钟。
- 温灸足三里穴：用艾条温和灸足三里穴，每 \bar{N} 10 - 15分钟。每天或隔天一次。
- 初有感冒征兆：怕冷明显者，可用红糖15克，生姜5 - 7片，加水450 ml 煮沸10分钟，去渣服汤，每日1次。
- 初有感冒征兆：发热，咽喉疼明显者，可用 \bar{U} 鸮 \bar{U} 10克，板兰根10克，甘草3克，加水1000 ml 煮沸10分钟，去渣代茶饮。
- 初有感冒征兆：伴胃肠道症状明显者，速服用霍香正气水，每次一支（小儿减半），每日两次。

以上是中医预防及防治流行性感冒的一些方法。

大家如有疑问或有其它关于中医、针灸等问题，欢迎来电来人咨询。电话 9898 0321。

地址：Susan Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Clinic, 14 Taldra Street, Box Hill North, Victoria 3129.

【作者简介】

刘秀珍针灸中医师(丈夫钟文德, CPCA会员)，1984年毕业于中国福建中医学院。毕业后在中国福建省省立医院针灸科工作，是中国针灸学会会员。在临床工作中积累了丰富的中医、针灸临床经验。现已正式在澳注册开业(Susan Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Clinic)。

DID YOU KNOW? 你知道吗?

• Interesting Statistics of CPCA

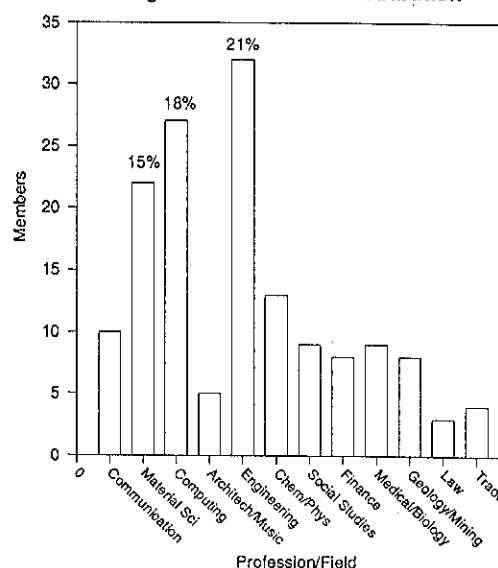
• 有趣的CPCA统计

蒋三平

① Areas we are working

Figure 1 shows the areas/fields most CPCA members work. Closely related fields are combined into one. For example, Engineering Field includes mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering. Finance Field include marketing, banking, accounting, etc. Not surprisingly, majority of us works in engineering and science related areas. Around 21% of us works in Engineering, 18% in Computing, and 15% in Materials Science.

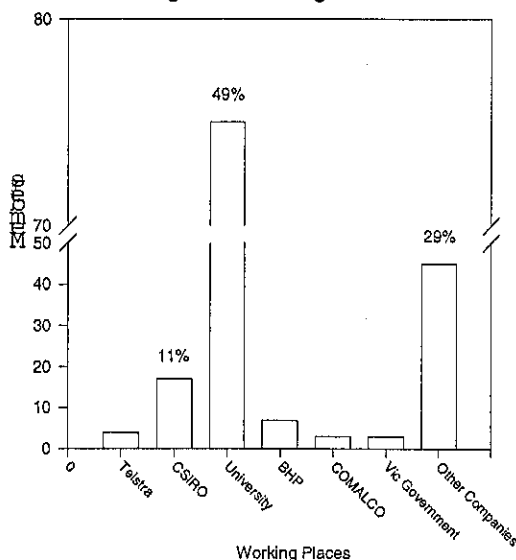
Figure 1. Profession Distribution



② Places we are working

Figure 2 shows the places we are working. Two organisations - CSIRO and Universities - absorb about 60% of our members. The results are obvious that the ivory tower is still very much attractive to us.

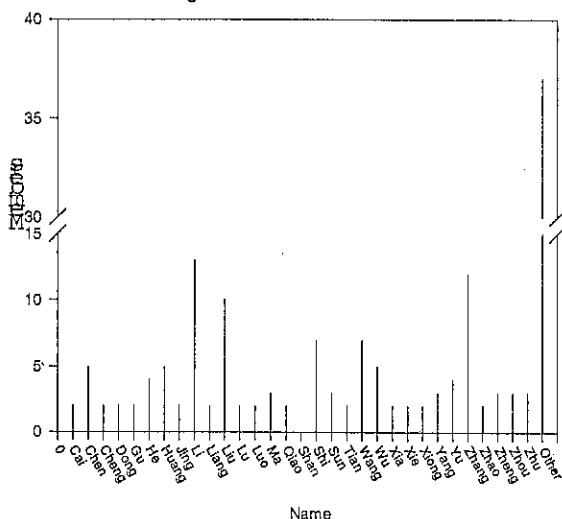
Figure 2. Working Places



③ Who is our big brother ?

Figure 3 is the surname distribution of CPCA members. Compared to profession and working places, surname is much more widely distributed. Still, Li, Liu and Zhang are big families here.

Figure 3. Name Distribution



*The statics was based on the member directory of Melbourne Area, but I would expect that the same trend would be found for our Sydney counterpart.

创业海外 报效辽宁

—「辽宁留学人员联谊会澳洲分会」筹备轶事

施华

改革开放以来，辽宁省的发展非常快。在此背景下，吸引辽宁省留学人员为辽宁家乡作贡献，发展辽宁国际经济交流，促进辽宁省留学人员之间的学术交流和信息沟通显得越来越重要了。在辽宁省人事厅，辽宁省留学人员联谊会的支持和资助下，1995年底辽宁省留学人员联谊会日本分会在东京正式成立了，到目前为止，他们已有57名会员，为发展辽宁国际经济文化交流，促进辽宁家乡繁荣作出了自己的贡献。

今年初，毕业于东北大学的范剑将筹备辽宁留学人员联谊会澳洲分会的任务由辽宁带到了伍伦贡大学，后经张醒推荐，又将这筹备工作拓展到了墨尔本。我们CPCA里有许多辽宁人，辽宁毕业生以及和辽宁有关的学者，如果我们能拧成一股绳，发挥我们在外的各方才能，会为辽宁的父老乡亲们作出我们一点点贡献的。

请感兴趣的朋友与施华联系。电话：9873 3616（家）
9344 6655（办公室）

Email: shih@sungear.mame.mu.oz.au

拟成立的

【辽宁留学人员联谊会澳洲分会】简介

本会的名称为“辽宁省留学人员联谊会澳洲分会。英语为：The Association of Liaoning Economy and Culture Exchange in Australia (ALECA)。本会的会员将由与辽宁省有关的在澳中国人构成（如出生在辽宁的，在辽宁读过书，工作过以及在辽宁有过文化和贸易交流的）。本会的目的是促进辽宁省留学人员之间的信息流通，介绍澳洲的最新技术和情报，促进辽宁省与澳洲的经济文化交流。

本会为了达到该目的，将计划进行以下事宜：

1. 在辽宁省人事厅，辽宁省留学人员联谊会指导下，独立开展工作；
2. 制作会员通讯录，形成连络网；
3. 发行《辽宁国际经济通讯》机关情报杂志，扩大辽宁省在澳洲的影响，以及发展与辽宁省有关的企业和个人入会；
4. 定期召开分会会议，理事会，总结和交换各方面的经验和教训；
5. 形成国际 E-mail 联网；
6. 专科项目：
 - (1) 电子计算机操作及技术；
 - (2) 机械与制造工程；
 - (3) 材料发展新技术；

- (4) 工商管理及信息科学;
- (5) 金融市场及精算学科;
- (6) 翻译有关的英文技术资料, 向辽宁介绍最新经济动态, 促进不同学科的交流;
- (7) 在辽宁各个专业性杂志上发表学术文章等。

· 设立辽宁国际交流协会

- (1) 介绍辽宁省的投资环境, 为辽宁企、事业发展牵线架桥;
- (2) 派遣考察团到辽宁, 接待辽宁考察团;
- (3) 对辽宁的企、事业进行技术咨询;
- (4) 委托加工;
- (5) 代表辽宁省或企、事业洽谈商, 业务等。

本会希望能成为在澳辽宁学人交流的窗口和飞翔的天空, 成为发展和促进辽宁国际交往, 贸易的纽带。真诚地希望得到各位辽宁学人的热情支持和协助。谢谢!

中国奥运专页

· 不该出现的失误

施华摘自Internet

为奥运会精心备战多时的中国男子花剑队在个人赛中没能获得奖牌, 小伙子们憋足了劲, 要在团体赛上再冲一把。按照他们手里的赛程, 在比赛将在上午 11:00 点开始。在他们这条线上, 有韩国和古巴等队。我队和韩国队多次交手, 一般都能取胜, 古巴虽是世界顶尖强队, 但中国队偏偏就不怕它, 今年的七强赛上, 就曾经赢了古巴获得冠军。因此, 大家都认为这支签还可以, 有信心杀入前三名, 争一块奖牌。早上 7:15 分, 还在睡梦中的队员突然被叫醒, 告知比赛是在 7:30 分开始。来不及洗漱的队员匆匆地上车赶到赛场, 已经比开赛时间晚了近 20 分钟, 队员穿着外衣走上剑道, 在剑道上换好击剑服, 先被裁判给了一张红牌, 罚掉一分。根本没作热身活动的中国队员尚无法适应比赛, 第一个循环就以 8:15 告负; 后两个循环虽然都以 17:15 小胜, 最后还是以 42:45 输了这场本不该输的比赛。从剑道上下下来, 队员都很沮丧, 四年的期盼毁于这种罕见的失误, 他们怎能不痛心疾首。

这一失误是怎样发生的呢? 原来中国队手里的赛程还是半年前制定的, 奥运会开幕前一天召开的领队会上, 组委会已将变更的赛程分给各队, 并当场作了说明。由于随队翻译的疏忽, 未将此事告诉队里, 便酿成这一令人痛心的结果。

【枫华论坛】文摘

钓鱼岛风云背後

- 黎 阳 - (Provided by Kevin Cai)

小日本兴风作浪, 钓鱼岛风云突变, 这意味着什么?

首先可以令人感受到新签订的美日安全体系的真实效果。协议刚刚签订才几个月, 日本人马上来劲了: 首相带头参拜靖国神社, 一笔勾销当初与中国达成的“搁置主权共同开发”的默契, 公开吞并钓鱼岛, 派人上岛立标, 最后是海空军一起出动驱赶中国船只, 毫不犹豫使用武力。

年初中国在自家内海搞了个军事演习, 全球舆论大哗, 谴责不断。美国更是十万火急调兵遣将, 一家伙派了两个航空母舰作战群去威慑。这回日本动用军舰飞机强行解决领土争端, 比区区演习严重多了, 那些西方通讯社的老爷们这回屁也不放一个, 各国政府一个个装傻充愣, 只当没看见, 更谈不上几艘航母保卫和平了。要是真那么关心和平与正义, 为何这次成如此鲜明对照? 要是中国也派几艘军舰飞机到钓鱼岛转转又将如何? 保险又是全球舆论炸了窝, “中国威胁”帽子满天飞了。日本人动武不算威胁, 中国演习倒算, 日本有侵略前科而且至今死不悔改, 现在又动武解决领土争端却无人谴责; 中国遭受日本侵略未求赔偿, 却还要动不动就要背上个“中国威胁”的大黑锅遭人横加指责, 这算是哪门子的“公平”与“正义”就算这些人反共, 顾不上公正, 那对台湾呢? 台湾不是也要保卫钓鱼岛吗? 台湾不是被西方舆论批准成为“民主社会”了吗? 当台湾海峡形势紧张时西方通讯社不是天天连篇累牍大肆报导吗?

这次碰上台湾跟日本领土纠纷, 日本人动用了飞机军舰, 为什么这些正义人士都一个个装聋作哑了呢? 当初对台湾的溢美之词和同情关切又都跑到那里去了呢? 为什么在台湾跟大陆纠纷时就支持台湾, 而台湾与日本领土纠纷时就不支持台湾了呢? 这些人真讲民主正义和公平吗? 答案只有一个: 这些洋大人们只对中国内战有兴趣, 只在中国人内部划分是非; 一旦碰上日本侵犯中国权益, 他们马上没兴趣了, 大肆宣扬的正义公平就统统抱头鼠窜了。

钓鱼岛本来就属中国台湾, 怎么会让小日本横插上一杠子? 抗战胜利, 台湾归还中国, 钓鱼岛自然应该一并归还, 怎么会被划到美军占领的冲绳区域里去了? 是国民党犯糊涂, 还是美国人犯晕糊, 还是美国人早就留了一手? 如是一时的错误, 从当年到近年这么长时间, 当时台湾跟美国的关系也够亲密的, 为什么没纠正过来? 如果台湾当局争都没争, 那是不折不扣的昏庸无能, 丧权辱国; 如果争了美国不给, 那足以证明美国深谋远虑, 即使在台湾觉得跟美国好得穿一条裤子还嫌肥的蜜月时代, 人家早已经埋下个钉子, 为今日中日纠纷安排好伏笔了。

不少人纷纷谈论亚洲在崛起, 欧美在式微。从前一阵子的经济发展势头来看, 此议论不无道理。但是还要问一个问题: 美国会容忍这种局面发生吗? 如不容忍, 将会如何?

李光耀曾告诫美国改变心理状态, 容忍亚洲的崛起, 对此美国听进去了吗? 从签订美日新防卫协定的行为来看, 美国非但不能接受, 而且开始未雨绸缪, 准备利用日本来对付亚洲的崛起了。这个新协定关键的一条是把美日安全体系范围扩大到日本领土以外, 过去美日安全体系规定只有日本本土遭到攻击才起作用, 现在不一样了: 如果日本在本土之外与人发生冲突, 这个协定也要起作用。这就等于赋予日本在亚洲自由行动的权力, 换句话说, 日本军队出兵海外将不再不是不可想象的, 而且是得到美国同意的, 更有甚者, 如果

日本对外派兵而因此引起冲突，日本可以得到美军的支持难怪这次日本在钓鱼岛用兵如此肆无忌惮。

美国的战略目标是什么？控制日本，遏制中国，制止亚洲超越欧美，维护美国在世界上为所欲为的霸主地位。美国在日本有驻军，日本自然在美国彀中，敢不老实，干掉它易如反掌。如遏制住了中国，亚洲的崛起自然是一句空话。但要遏制中国，美国感到有点鞭长莫及，力不从心。无怪乎在这个当口把日本这条当年英国的“远东警犬”重新放出来。当初美国在钓鱼岛归属上留了一手，实在有远见。如果钓鱼岛成为中日冲突的导火线，从美国的战略利益角度来看，这正是一箭双雕：中日冲突，两败俱伤，美国不费吹灰之力就可一举消除两个最大的心病，坐收渔翁之利。亚洲人想跟欧美平起平坐？作梦！

日本的如意算盘是什么？借着美国的保护伞，重建“大东亚共荣圈”。日本从来只承认当年跟美国开战有错，从不承认侵略中国和亚洲其它国家有罪。换句话说，日本认为侵略中国没错，错在得罪了美国。结论：今后还要侵略中国，只是要拉着美国下水。现在日本通过新的美日安全协定已得到了美国的保证：只跟亚洲国家纠纷，美国一定站在日本一边，于是日本人顿时趾高气扬。这次钓鱼岛风云变幻，实际是日本的一次战略侦察：看看如果有所动作，各方反应会如何，这也不是头一回，上次日本战略侦察是九·一八事件。当时日本的结论是：中国：一盘散沙；欧美：绥靖主义；结果：七七事变，日本全面进攻中国。

这一次也不出日本所料，日本飞机军舰出动，美国只当没看见，却忙着向伊拉克发导弹，以惩罚其军队进入其自家国土；其它国家也都对日本用武力解决领土纠纷袖手旁观。中国大陆鞭长莫及，又被“中国威胁”的帽子压得抬不起头，左右为难，不愿轻易动武。台湾当局“务实外交”第一，生怕为钓鱼岛危及李登辉访日机会，只好光靠打打嘴皮子官司混日子，“狗掀帘子”——全是嘴上的功夫，不惜血本买了那么多先进武器全要留着对付中国人，还口口声声不能因为钓鱼岛“让中共得鱼翁之利”（怪得很，不怕“让日本得鱼翁之利”）。日本人可以由此得出的结论：就象当年九·一八占了中国东三省一样，不会受到多大实际惩罚。

有一件事美国日本始料不及：钓鱼岛事件激得全球华人同仇敌忾，抗日保钓情绪空前一致。再有，就是给所有中国人一个教训：中国的民族权益只能靠中国人自己来维护，别指望外国人发善心，讲公道。这次日本出兵，国际上有谁出来为中国说半句公道话？即使台湾被人家封了个“民主社会”，这时候又值几文一斤？什么“民主”“正义”“公平”，全是人家在中国人内斗时才拿来作的文章。一旦纠纷到外国人头上，有谁跟中国人讲半点“民主”与“公道”？说穿了这些全是用吊中国人的胃口的幌子，好让中国人自己打得不可开交，闹得越凶越好。真要是跟外国人较上劲了，这玩意就一钱不值。

145年雅尔塔会议上美国承认了苏联在中国东北的权益和对外蒙古的控制，而且招呼都不跟中国政府打一个。当时中国还是跟美国并肩作战的盟国呢，也并非什么“共产党国家”。据蒋经国回忆，斯大林曾直接了当当面告诉他：苏联要外蒙古就是为了防止中国将来强大，对苏联形成威胁。这一着苏联想得得到，美国岂能不知？明知如此还要同苏联作这笔交易，本身就说明：尽管当时中国是美国的盟国，美国已经暗暗对中国留了一手了。归还台湾时扣下钓鱼岛，之后又转交给日本，埋下今天钓鱼岛纠纷的种子，这一切也都是美国在台湾是盟友时干的。每逢中国人内部纷争，美国就念叨起“民主”、“正义”、“真理”，

一付替天行道的架式。可一旦遇到中国同跟美国也有外交关系的国家发生领土纠纷，美国却从来没向着中国过，即使当时正在跟中国结盟。再回顾得早些，太平天国拜上帝基督，跟满清政府相比，信仰上跟欧美算近乎多了，可是欧美却偏偏不认这个“同志”，反而帮着满清打太平军。为什么？要是中国政治清明了走上富强之路，岂不难以摆布了！历史早已证明，欧美对中国的忌惮与防范从没停止过。中国就是跟他结盟，亲得不能再亲，人家也要时时留一手，生怕中国强大起来控制不住。中苏同盟时苏联对中国留一手，国民党跟美国同盟时美国也照样对这个“小兄弟”暗中下拌子。可见民族利益从来高于意识形态，对此外国人从来不含糊。倒是有些中国人自己动不动就把“民主”看得比“民族”更重，跟外国人的原则正相反。时至今日还有人幻想请美国来主持公道，解决钓鱼岛归属，实在是天真的可怜：叫人家卖了，自己还在帮忙数票子。

“基督山恩仇记”里有一句很深刻的话：商业上只有往来，没有友谊。岂止商业，其它方面又何尝不如此。当年欧洲人跑到美洲，眼看要冻死饿死，印第安人雪中送炭，热情款待，结果是叫人家反客为主，连老窝都占了去。美国人年年过“感恩节”，感谢的可不是印第安人，而是上帝，感谢上帝给了他们这么个天赐良机，从这么傻的人手中抢到这么好的地方。友谊从来只是个人对个人的事。国家之间，民族之间不挖空心思背後下刀子已经算很客气了，哪有什么“友谊”可言。谁要当真想在国际政治、商场上讲“友谊”，不妨想想美洲印第安人的下场：人家送了个美洲都不落感谢，你再大方，能再送人家一个美洲？日本这个民族更是从不知“友谊”为何物，八年杀了几千万中国人，抢劫毁坏财产不计其数，最后拍拍屁股一走了之。中国不求日本赔偿，对这天大的优惠日本不仅不知感谢，反而又要来抢钓鱼岛。中国同美国结盟，美国却把中国的利益拱手让人，招呼都不打一个。一些中国人苦口婆心一厢情愿想跟外国政府讲什么“友谊”，以为靠这个可以解决领土争端，纯粹扯蛋，对牛弹琴。

钓鱼岛纷争把问题明朗化了：日本在卷土重来，而且这次有美国撑腰。美国只支持台湾跟中国大陆对抗，但不支持台湾向日本争领土主权。以为成了“民主社会”就可以得到美国公道的人们现在该明白自己到底是什么身份了：你在人家战略棋盘上的作用是——也仅仅是——遏制中国的一个可以随时牺牲的小卒。人家只是拿你当狗用用，而且是专用的狗——专门用来对付中国。一旦你想对日本的侵略说“不”，人家马上不理不睬了。在人家的战略天平上，日本比你那个“台湾经验”要有分量得多。

要保住钓鱼岛，靠什么？打吗？现在就大打，人家求之不得：正好趁中国羽翼未丰之际打掉中国崛起的战略良机，至少大大延缓中国富强的进程。苦苦相求吗？与虎谋皮，异想天开！求国际调停，请美国主持公道？等于请狐狸看鸡圈，无非再来一次雅尔塔或慕尼黑。那么，走投无路了吗？当然不是。办法是有，就看中国人能不能“停止内战，一致对外”，香港华人不分党派一致保钓，西方通讯社对此的报导马上有点惴惴然了，可见人家对中国人的一腔醋意。娜魏吻阔挟挟浅C 烟小H 缙 站愕旱姆察厥光伴 *c 华人的同仇敌忾，甚至搁置内部争议，专心致力于中国的发展，从战略上看日本（还有美国）的倒行逆施就算是事与愿违。他挑起钓鱼岛争端的根本目的不就是干扰、破坏或延缓中国的崛起吗？如果结果恰恰相反，反而促进中国的战略建设，那他岂不是搬起石头砸了自己的脚，大大失算了？即使他不草草收兵，只要中国强盛起来，区区小岛根本不在话下。反之，如果中国强盛不起来，本土尚且难保，何况一个弹丸之地钓鱼岛。

总之,要保住钓鱼岛,要维护中华主权,示威抗议军事外交等等手段统统都要,但真正要害的,却是给对方的战略目标来个针锋相对,搁置(至少缓和)中国人的内部争议,加速中国的经济军事建设。倘能如此,既然时间对中国有利,那么到头来的结果可想而知:日本人识相一点便罢,否则中国老话一句:不是不报,时候未到,时候一到,一切全报!

1996.9.11

CLUB NEWS 协会消息

• Minutes of the 2nd meeting of 96 Committee

赵明 Ming Zhao

Dear members,

The 2nd meeting of 96 Committee, CPCA Melbourne, was held 8:00pm 2/8/96 at 2 Dallas, Mount Waverley, Shouyi's place.

Attend: Kenong Xia, Shouyi Sun, Xiaoyang Wan, Kevin (Yang) Cai, Sanping Jiang, Amy (Aiqun) Wang, Xi Huang, Ming Zhao

Apologies: Guangrong Shi, Haidong Shang

1. Departed committee members.

Yongshu Liu has moved to Sydney, Gang (Gary) Tian to Adelaide.

2. Flood donation.

Sanping reported \$860 has collected in Melbourne from 34 members. Plus the amount been collected from Sydney, the total was \$1260. The destination province was discussed and members agreed to send the donation to Guizhou, the poorest and hard hit province. Kenong was to write a letter to accompany the donation. Kevin was to send the cheque and letter to the Chinese Consulate in Melbourne. Sanping was to write a report on this activity which will be published in Rainbow next issue. It was agreed no individual member name will be exposed.

3. Rainbow publication.

Kevin reported the difficulty he has experienced in the publication of the last two issues. They were: lack of submission, difficulty in accessing computer and software. It was agreed from now on the work should be shared among all committee members. Every committee member was required to submit an article (either him/herself or solicited from another member). The role of editors will be taken over in turn.

Xiaoyang agreed to provide the printing service (thanks to his printing business). The responsible editors will send him pre-set articles in floppy disks, and the printed material will be ready for delivery.

Xiaoyang needs at least two working days to do the job. About 200 copies are to be printed. The cost of printing per issue will be around \$150-200. Ming agreed to prepare the name tags. These will be printed on sticky paper and ready for use. Haidong, if still available by that time, would be the editor of the next issue, Kenong agreed to cooperate. If Haidong is not available, Kenong would take over the job. Sanping agreed to help with the delivery work. Xi and Shouyi accepted the roles for the issue next. The publishing date of next issue was discussed. As Xiaoyang will not be available at that time, it has been found difficult to publish next issue before 20/9/96. Haidong and Kenong were asked to make detailed arrangement.

3. Mid-Autumn party.

Xi is the responsible member for the party. The time and location were discussed and the preference was given to Monash University, Clayton in the evening of 28/9/96 Saturday. As such a party has been held many times; it was found not easy to achieve high standard and avoid repetition (same as the situation faced by the New Year program of CCTV). Xi is to contact club members for possible program. Kenong, Shouyi, Xiaoyang, Amy agreed to help.

4. CPCA Professional Salon.

Kenong proposed to start this new activity. The purpose is to enhance connections among members and host discussion and exchange on any topic interested to club members. The first session is to be held in the evening of Saturday 31 August, 1996. Shouyi took the responsibility to find a location and organise the activity. Depending on the response from the members, the frequency of the Salon will be decided later. The second one was considered to be around the end of October (responsible member not yet decided).

5. Member biographies.

Sanping proposed to print a collection of interesting topics (professional area, social issues concerned, member's view of the future, etc) by individual members. The purposes are: (1). increase understanding between members and know each other better, both professionally and socially. (2). a memorable collection for our members and Club. (3). a summarised statement of the Club for both public and private. Sanping is to investigate further its feasibility.

6. Membership.

At present Melbourne branch has 158 full members (including two international) and 30 associate members. Sydney branch has about 100 members. Ming informed the procedure of accepting new

members applied in Melbourne. The candidate fills in an application form, which can be obtained from Ming or another committee member, and sends it to Sanping, together with the payment of member fee. The member fee is still \$20 for a full member and \$10 for an associate member. The committee decided there should be no such thing as "half yearly fee". On approval, Ming sends a welcome letter to the new member with greeting and the confirmation of personal details, together with the receipt.

7. CPCA mailing list.

It was noticed that confusion exists among members in regarding the use of the mailing list. It was proposed that we keep cpca-announce for all members, while cpca@resmel.bhp.com.au is to be used only for Melbourne branch. Kenong agreed to contact Guimin for the modification. Ming asked if it is possible to set up a Web page for Melbourne branch yet no one was able to help with the matter. It would be highly appreciated if any Melbourne member can help.

8. Next meeting.

It was agreed that regular committee meetings would be necessary and the interval is better to be around two months. The next meeting was decided on 4/10/96 at Xi's place. All CPCA members are encouraged to bring issues to the next committee meeting.

The meeting closed at midnight.

MEMBERS' FORUM 会员论坛, 各述起见

Recently there have been heated discussions on the net on Multiculturalism, Dalai Lama's visit and Diaoyu Islands among our members. It was all started by a relayed CAAS (Chinese Australian Academics Society) letter on Multiculturalism by its Queensland Branch President Prof. Bill Lim on September 18. This letter echoed strongly among our members. Dr. Qiu Bin took the initiative and many followed. The original discussion was largely focused on the incumbent government's "Anti-Multiculture", "Anti-Asian" sentiments, and later snowballed into broader issues encompassing Tibet and Diaoyu Islands. By today (Sept. 28), the total discussion letters appeared on the CPCA (non-official) exchange list have reached a record 56 excluding those occurred in private. My personal view (not in capacity of CPCA Rainbow editor) is

that such enthusiasm and participation should be encouraged at all costs as is an essential catalyst and conditions for the healthy development of the Club. Those who have took part in the discussions include:

Qiu Bin, Louis De-Jin Luo, Xue-Feng Leng, Zhao Ming, Kenong Xia, Phillip Zhang, Kevin Yang Cai, Wu Zhen-Jia, Meng Xiankun, Wen De Zhong, Wu Xing, Li Yi, Li Ping, Xie Ming, Shang Haidong, Wang Lipo, Zhu Zili, Hu Weiping.

The following are some extracts from the discussions. Your comments about such discussions are most welcome.

-----Shang Haidong

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Members,

People are more sensitive to the change of the temperature than the temperature itself. It is the same for social affairs. Unfortunately, the temperature for ethnic groups is dropping down since the new government took over the power. It may not be right when Mr. Keating said Australia is part of Asia, at least geographically, and Mr. Howard may have his reason to say Australia is a bridge to Asia. But considering the situation that some Asian countries have accepted that Australia is part of Asia, while many others are still suspicious, it IS a step back from all achieved by the previous Keating government.

It is understandable people are angry with the change in this direction, and it is their right to protect what they have hard earned throughout years efforts. There do have anti-Asian feeling, and activities as well, in white community. They couldn't express it freely before, or not heard. But in present circumstance, their voice will certainly be louder, with even some terrible actions. Therefore we must have our voice heard as well.

How to make our voice, but not noise, is important. I suggest we discuss it here. Not much -isms which will never come to a solution, but more facts. I believe other migration groups are much quicker than us so called professionals. If you read some ethnic newspapers (Chinese or whatever you can read) you will find many reports long time ago.

Just another opinion,

Zhao Ming 赵明

Dear All

1) Meaning of "Multiculturalism", <<The Oxford English Dictionary>>

-- "of or pertaining to a society consisting of varied cultural groups" My note: an end of it means some people should leave this land or be segregated.

2) <<The Age>> reported in page A2, 12/9/96, She used her maiden speech to attack multiculturalism, said that Australia is "swamped" by Asians, they "have their own culture and religion, form ghetto and do not assimilate". That although she was criticised by many MPs but had "strong support on talk back radios".

3) <<The Australian Financial Review>> reported in page 3, 18/9/96, Prime Minister Howard "declaring he saw Australian as an economic, but not a social or political bridge into the region" (Asia) My note: You can work for the economic well being of Australia, but forget your culture, language and friends of the same origin, KEEP quiet on any and all political issues concerning you or not.

Ok, I certainly agree with more discussion but am of a stronger view to set a time frame for ACTION. If someone is trying to chop off our arms and legs, should we discuss endlessly among ourselves on how sharp his/her knife is so whether we can be badly hurt? We are sure not that pathetic.

Thanks for your attention.

Qiu Bin 邱彬

x x

A Petition Letter on Multiculturalism

x x

drafted by Qiu Bin 邱彬

Dear Member of Parliament

We are (CPCA is) a group of Chinese Australian professionals who work for universities, government institutions and industrial companies across different sectors. Most of us are highly qualified and experienced and started to contribute to the Australian society just as any other Australians since the first day of our arrival on this soil. We accept the mainstream culture of Australia, and embrace the fundamental social values of democracy, human rights and freedom of speech. We have made Australia home because this is a multicultural society which enjoys harmonious relationships between people from different nations.

We are deeply disturbed by the recent attack on multiculturalism in the Parliament by a tiny group of Members and extremely concerned by the rise of racial based crimes in the society. We strongly believe that only mutual respect, understanding and tolerance between all Australians will lead to a stable and prosperous society which in turn benefits all Australians despite coming from such a diversified areas and cultural backgrounds. Racial based bias, hatred and divisions only result in unsuitability, violence and crime. They also seriously damages the international stand of the country.

We appeal to you, a member of Parliament and a leader of this country, to act on the interests and benefits of all Australians. We appeal to you to condemn racism and racial based violence. We appeal to you to promote understanding instead of hatred between people of different origins. We appeal to you to promote multiculturalism. We believe people from different origins should be encouraged to contribute to the mainstream culture of Australia and at the same time should be allowed to keep their own cultures, languages and ways of life in the very principle of human rights and freedom of speech. Australia only becomes a better place if her people are united and caring for each other.

Dear Members,

The Tibet issue should not be mixed with Multicultural policy debate or Asian immigration. Objecting Dala Larma's visit will put us in a hopeless situation in Australia. Defending Chinese government on Tibet can only reinforce Australian public's view that we just want to enjoy this democracy and have a happy life for ourselves, while when somebody in Tibet try to have a little democracy, we suddenly support the Chinese government. It is easy to forget that during June 4th 1989, many Western democracies condemned the Chinese government, many Chinese students used that situation to gain PR status in the West. We cannot have it both ways, either you have a principle and stick to it, or simply be an opportunist and look out for what is best for oneself.

I would imagine that for us who have grown up in China and have lived in a democratic society for so long, we would appreciate why someone in Tibet or China would like to express his/her opinion freely

without being intimidated by a government or society.

Regards,

Zili Zhu 朱自理

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All,

I fully agree that the drifting of the Australian Asian policy need to be answered with our adequate actions. But I feel at present a bigger issue more closely related to the Chinese community is that of Tibet and Dalai Lama.

(1) The present Australian mass media are grossly biased and full of sheer lies, such as "more than one million buddhists have died" (The Age, 14/9/96), "Tibet was an independent country" (before the "communist occupation"), etc.

(2) The propaganda is politically motivated to destabilise and to "contain" China.

(3) Don't just think that the Tibet issue is merely a matter related to the governments. It is directly affecting the whole social image of the Chinese community in Australia, and will indirectly affect the livelihood of our sisters, brothers and their future generations in China.

(4) The Chinese Embassy and Consulates so far have been unbelievably coward or timid to face up to the Australian media. The diplomacy is passive, inert, stiff and clumsy. The Chinese community is also unbelievably silent on the issue.

(5) What should we do? I am eager to hear different opinions from my fellow members.

Zhen-Jia Wu 吴震家

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A Petition Letter on Tibet

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drafted by Louis Luo 骆得进

Dear Mr Howard

We are a group of immigrants from China. In spite of different cultural background, we choose to settle in Australia for her democracy. Like many other new migrants, we work hard for the well being of our families and the Australian society as a whole. However, your decision to receive Dalai Lama has caused a deep concern among us. We feel we should express our points of view to your prime ministership.

What we admire you for and what you are proud of, is that you are a devotional family person. For your wife's health, you cancelled a state visit to Asia. We understand you. Similarly we understand why you cancelled a pre-arranged function in memory of late Dr Victor Chang. Simply, You didn't want to be seen with the divorced the Princess of Wales as to offend the Royal Family. In the same light, shouldn't you Mr Prime Minister have the same attitude toward another sovereign family, that is China? Our government recognises the People's Republic of China and accepts Tibet as an integral part of China. Then why do you appear so insensitive to Chinese government's request that you take a honourable stand during Dalai Lama's visit?

Having understood the reality of China, and having lived under democracy in Australia, we would like to say, impartially and practically, that Tibetan issue is not as simple as partially-informed innocent bystander could possibly imagine. The Tibetan Chinese and the non-Tibetan Chinese have shared their destiny through centuries of suffering and prosperity. Even during Mao's time, the Buddhist temples in Tibet were closed down along side the churches everywhere in China. After Mao's Cultural Revolution, the Buddhist temples in Tibet were re-opened like anywhere else in China. Likewise, as the non-Tibetan Chinese' living standards improve, so do the Tibetans. The average life expectancy of Tibetan Chinese increased from 35.5 years in the 1950's to 65 at present, and population multiplied from a low 980,000 in 1959, in stark contrast with some media allegation that "more than a million have died" under the "communist rule" (e.g. The Age, 14/9/96).

As Dalai Lama is a so-called "the political and spiritual leader of Tibet", your receiving of him, we are afraid, would be inevitably interpreted as the Australian support for the "Tibet independence".

Thus we appeal to you to decline receiving Dalai Lama. We also appeal to you to rethink your policies toward China, toward Asian countries, and toward multi-culturalism.

Best regards,
Louis Luo 骆得进

Dear CPCA fellows,

Normally I am a quite listener of CPCA cyber-talk. However I would like to express my opinion this time on Tibet issue. Actually I also would like to

draw your attention to the recent events on Diao Yu Islands between Japan and China.

Most of us have chosen Australia as our new home, because of our detest of the political situation of our original homeland (at least myself). It is therefore not difficult for us to understand the feeling of Tibet people. They can not leave their homeland altogether, but at least they can express their wish not to live under such a government.

We always claim Tibet is part of China, but how many of us have read the history of Tibet apart from RenMingRiBo. I do not say that I really know the history, but I would be disturbed by the concept of "China owes Tibet". After all Tibet people should have the right to say something, and Dalai is their representative. Some people might argue that this is not true since Dalai is not elected anyway. I wonder whether the Chinese Government would have the guts to allow such a election there.

The extreme nervous attitude of Chinese Government toward Dalai can prove his popularity among Tibetan. If any of us claim to the independent leader of Victoria, I believe nobody would even bother to stop you.

I do not believe Canadian will complain about J Howard meeting with the leader of Qebec's independent movement. Dalai expressed his opinion in a peaceful way. Why cannot he do so. He has not been travelling the world asking for tanks or bombs. He has just asked for under-standing. If we Chinese want to claim ourself as civilised people, why cannot we show our tolerance. We should learn the rule of play in the modern society, not from the Qing Dynasty, from which we have drawn most of our proof of "China owing Tibet".

The issue of Tibet is certainly very complicated. I recall that the constitution of our club states that it is a non-political institute. I would suggest that we

should keep away from politics as much as possible. This does not rule out the activities regarding warfare of Chinese community and racial discriminations.

Thank you for your attention.

Li Ping 李坪 (香港)

p.s. If political discussion is allowed, I would like to express my concern on recent events around Diao Yu Islands, where the right wing Japanese group have established a light house and Japanese navy vassals has stopped Chinese ships. I believe that the difference between Diao Yu and Tibet issues is that some country has sent troops to Diao Yu, while in Tibet there is only Chinese troops facing the grumbling Tibetan. (If they are happy, I do not think there is such a Tibet issue).

Dear Members:

There have been heated debates on several apparently hot issues. I would like to remind you that CPCA is a non-political organisation. Although I do not completely object to some discussion on certain issues related to politics, I

DO NOT believe that we should start to think about becoming actively involved as a club. Individuals certainly have their rights to voice their opinions on any matter. But please remember that CPCA is non-political and we do not consent to political actions. Thank you for your cooperation.

Regards,

Kenong Xia 夏克农

President of CPCA
