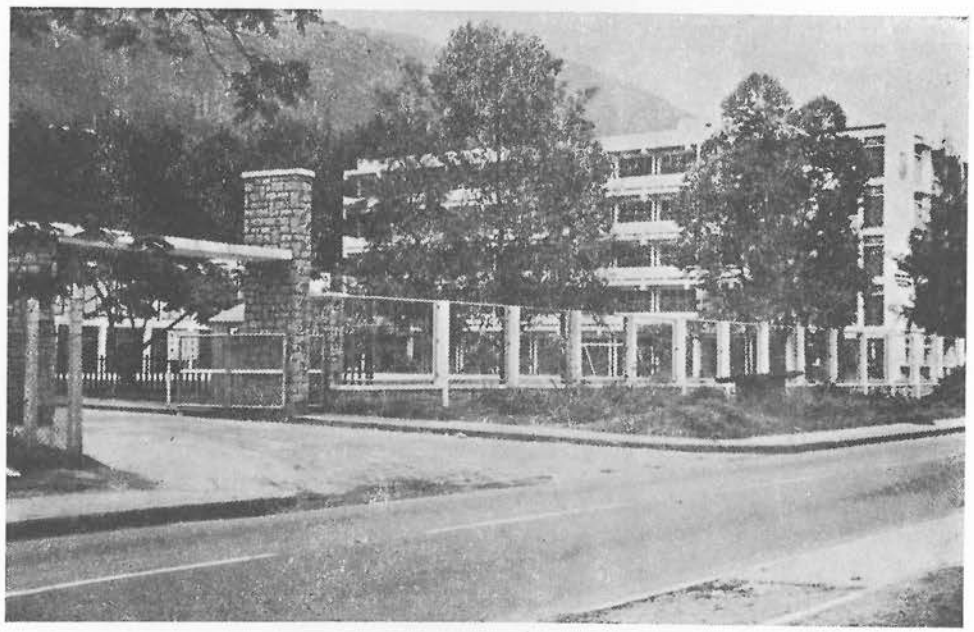






The Rev. Hoh Fuk Tong was the first Chinese minister in Hong Kong. He was ordained in 1845. We use his name as the name of our school.

HOW TO TURN ENEMIES INTO FRIENDS

Rev. Hedley P. Bunton



When I was studying in High School I used to like Chemistry. Or rather, I liked the practical work when we did experiments and had the excitement of adding this chemical to that and seeing before our own eyes the interesting and sometimes marvellous results. I did not like the theoretical part very much such as learning the chemical formulas and equations. And yet the theory part was even more important than the practical because without the theory and the understanding of the principles the experiments could not be done. If you put a person with no knowledge of chemistry into a laboratory and tell him to go ahead and see what he can do with all the chemicals and equipment he would have a very interesting time. He might even poiso himself or blow himself up accidentally because he does not know the formulas, equation and reactions.

Life is a little like that. If we do not know and understand the principles for huma and divine relationships there is often trouble, unhappiness and tragedy. Just as there is text book for Chemistry so there is a text book for living. This text book is the Hol Bible. And just as you have a teacher to explain and demonstrate Chemistry so there is teacher to explain and demonstrate life. His name is Jesus Christ.

As you know, the chemical equation for water is very simple 2 molecules of hydroge plus one of oxygen equals water. ($2H_2+O_2=2H_2O$). Water is essential for life Without water we would all die. There is a very simple equation for turning enemie into friends and this is also very important for life. Because of the hatred, fear an misunderstanding which makes people enemies many people are killed. This equation whic comes from Jesus' teaching can be expressed thus: Honesty+apology+love=Enemies becom friends.

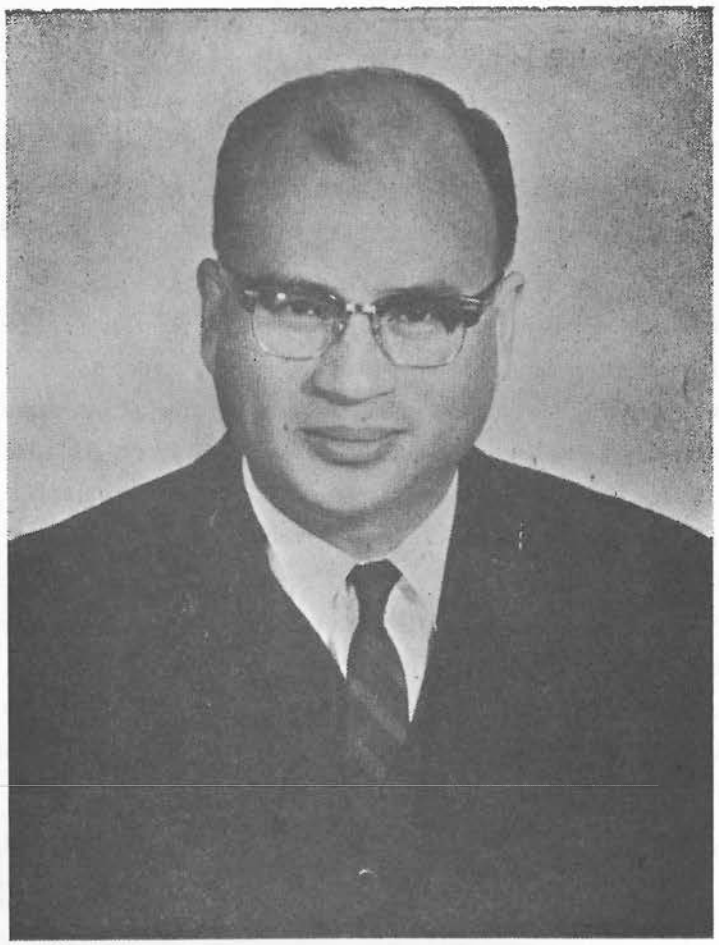
I know a French lady, Madame Irene Laure. France and Germany were enemies fo 430 years. In the last 75 years they had fought each other three times. In the last war 110 million people were killed. During the German Occupation of France from 1941-194 she and her husband were part of the French Resistance Movement. The German soldier tortured her son before her eyes to try and make her reveal secrets of the Resistanc Movement but she refused to betray her fellow-countrymen. When the war was over sh hated the Germans so much that she wished they could all be killed and wiped off th face of the earth. Then a friend helped her to see that hatred, whatever motive lies behin

it, always helps to start new wars. She began to discover Jesus' way and decided that she would follow it because she wanted to help cure the world of its hatred and war and division. She said, "I went to Germany with my husband and one of our sons who had been tortured by the Germans. I talked to the German people 200 times, and 200 times I asked for their forgiveness. That was one reason why after the war these two nations so quickly united to the great astonishment of everyone in Europe. Here is something that we all need to do if we want to cure hate, bitterness and pride in the world. It is a very simple thing."

You see, that very simple equation from the life and teaching of Jesus in the text book of the Bible was, when actually made into an experiment, used by God to turn enemies into friends. Leaders of both West Germany and France have said publicly that Madame Laure's honest apology and her care and concern for the people of Germany and of France was one of the main reasons for the two people becoming united after centuries of division.

I have a friend in the North East of India. He is a politician. His bitterest enemy was another politician belonging to the opposite party. They lived in what is called Assam. The people of their particular area wanted to form a new State within Assam but they could not agree. The Indian Government was very worried that there would be fighting between these two lots of people and sent soldiers to keep the peace between them. The problem could not be solved and war was expected. However, my friend whose name is Stanley Nichols-Roy, discovered this spiritual equation and made a decision to make the experiment. He went to his enemy, asked his forgiveness, they became friends and together worked out a plan accepted by all their followers whereby a new State, Meghalaya, was inaugurated on April 2nd, 1970, by the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Gandhi. The Governor of Assam said, "Seldom have such far-reaching constitutional changes been brought about with so much goodwill and understanding."

Have you any enemies? If so, you can try this experiment too and prove not only that enemies can be turned into friends but that what Jesus Christ said about Himself is also true. That is, "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life."



中華基督教會香港區會

總幹事汪彼得牧師

Rev. Peter Wong, M. A., LH. D. M.B.E.

General Secretary. The Church of Christ in China. H.K. Council.

Message from the Principal



Farewell ! Or as St. Paul says in the Bible 'Fare ye well' and that is my earnest wish for all of you. That is, that you make a good life for yourselves and leave the world a little better than you found it. That would be faring well. But you may well ask that in this upside-down world how are we going to do this—to fare well in this meaning of the term ?

Firstly, we need to know where we stand as regards right and wrong, because opportunities of doing right and wrong will come to us every day. Is cheating right or wrong ? Then if it's wrong, it's wrong in all circumstances and at all times. Telling lies ? Stealing? Greed and selfishness? Yes, they are all wrong, but the opportunity of doing them or behaving in that way will be with us every day of our lives. How are we going to stand up to this temptation? First by having it firmly rooted in our minds that they are wrong and then in reliance on God choosing the right and sticking to it.

Secondly, our religious beliefs must be equally firm and sincere. God is not mocked. He has made a universe in which belief in Him and in His Son Jesus Christ are of paramount importance for His created beings in this world and the next. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God' is a must for all of us, if we are to fare well.

God bless you all in the coming days. I have been with you for the past eight years (since the school opened) and now it has come time for me to leave you and retire. You shall be in the good hands of Mr. H.T. Chan and the teachers, many of them well known to you. May you give them all the same cooperation as you gave me over the years. I go away with very pleasant memories of you all, teachers, students, office staff and servants. From far-off New Zealand I shall be thinking and praying for you, that you may continue to make good progress in your studies but above all increase in faith and in the knowledge of God.

Alice M. Cook

Message from Miss Wilson



The same thing that is happening all around us, far up int the valley and far out into the sea, happened right here on ou own school grounds during our first year. That rich black so and marshy ground which was producing such first-rate crops c vegetables, like beans, egg-plant, water-convolvulus and lotu roots, was covered over with eight to ten feet of yellow clay in order to put up our lovely complex of buildings, includin our thirty-odd-roomed, five-storeyed main block, a single-storeye library and an attractive looking assembly hall. What a pity it was that no scheme wa devised by which the riches of the land in its simple state could be added to the riches c the new school !

I am wondering whether we have not also been guilty of overlaying the first riches c our varied two-hundred-students programme of 1963 with all the necessary impersona qualities of an institution having 1140 students. As I look back over the eight years c our existence, I long for the ability I had to know a large proportion of the students b name. I wish that all students could again feel the necessity to choose to have a weekl share in the life of the school outside the forty class periods.

How wonderful it would be if every single student was really important in some clas or house or club activity ! Year by year, we have improved our results in more and mor inter-school contests, and our wall of trophies and banners is no longer able to hold eve half of them. Yet this must not blind us to the fact that there are some students who g through their school life without being deeply involved in extra-curricular activities. It they who are missing out !

When I return to New Zealand, one of my most treasured possessions will be m memories of the things I have done with my students. My prayer for them all is tha they may build the house of their lives on a firm foundation — Jesus told us that the onl way to do this is by adding action to hearing. It is our active students who have bright future ahead of them. May more and more of you be among them !

Message from Mrs. Adams



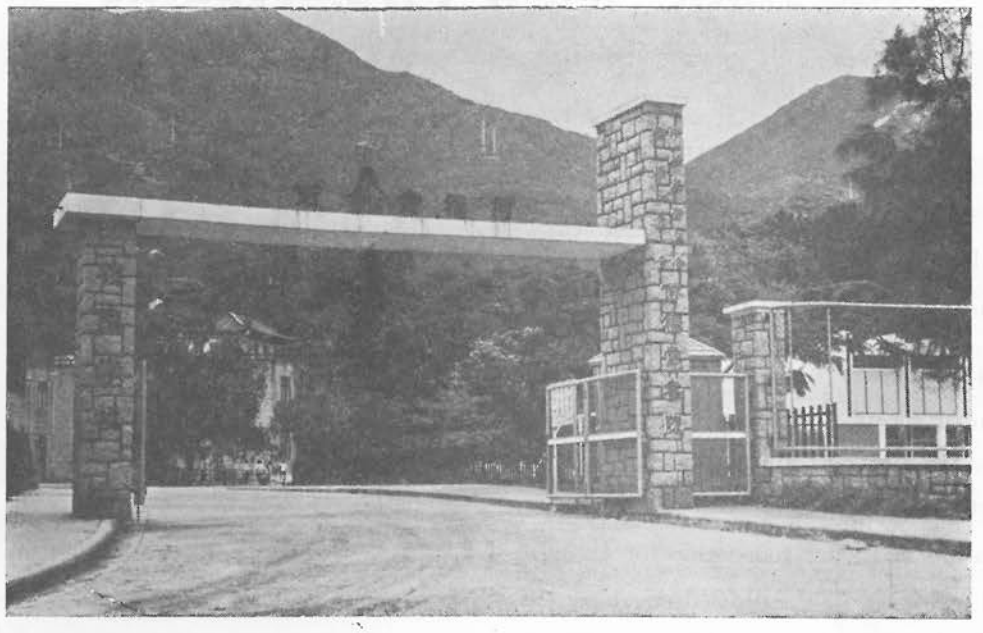
My few years here at Hoh Fuk Tong College have been happy years for me. My thoughts and memories of you all will brighten up my days and many kindly thoughts will often wing there way back to you here.

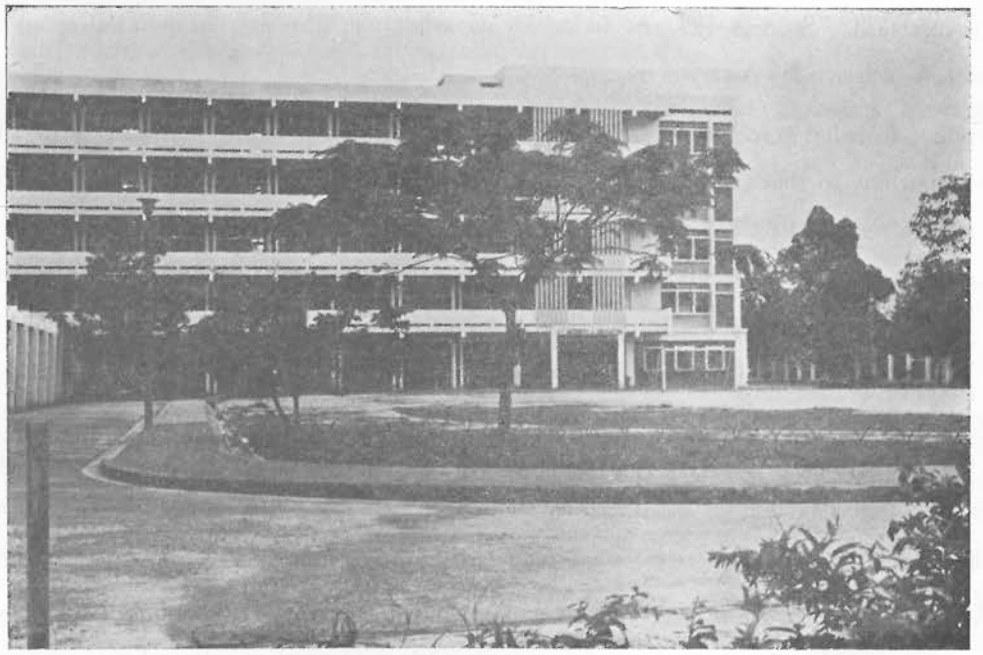
As one grows older and looks back, one realizes how important it is to learn every day's lessons well. By this I mean, not only the lessons in the text books, or what the teacher assigns, but the lessons that build for a better and safer foundation for living. Every truth learned and every law followed develops that inner strength which is needed, especially today in this changing, struggling world.

There is no short cut to Christian character, a strong pleasing personality, a steady poise, skill, a trained mind and cultured maturity. These gifts which are of life's most treasured gifts, cannot be hurried. These gifts cannot be learned in a few years, for they are only developed in our lives in our day by day living. In the final analysis, success in life is not what we do, but what we are, not what our actions are, but what our attitudes are. Someone has said, "Success lies not in achieving what you aim at, but in aiming at what you ought to achieve." (Anonymous)

Keeping in mind some of these deeper foundations for a happy and successful life, it is also important to discipline ourselves to study some of the subjects that are hard for us and to give attention to the lessons we do not like. These hard subjects teach us how to think, and in all of life, to think clearly, quickly and accurately is important in today's world. We all need to do the things that are hard, which forces us to draw upon the higher Wisdom of Christ for help. If we do not, we are not being fair to ourselves. No one ever gets beyond the ordinary run of life who refuses to do some of the hard things in life, nor does one ever know the deeper joy that comes in being given the help and guidance that God makes available for us, when we are in great need and earnestly seek His help.

We must never, never forget, that everyday we are building the life we must live with forever—not just in this world, but we carry it with us into the next realms.





HEAD PREFECTS



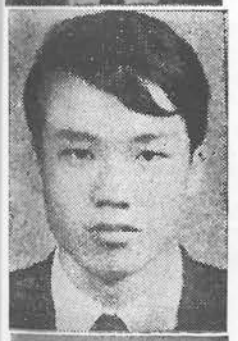
Franco LEE
Grace CHAN
1966-67



FU Chu Wing
Stella HUI
1967-68



TANG Yee Wood
CHOI Yuet Ngor
1968-69



TSO Shiu Wai
CHAN Mo Fun
1969-1970



HUI Kam Lung
CHAN Yuk Nai
1970-71













The Staff 1970 - 1971

Front row left to right : Mr. T. S. Tam; Miss C. S. Ng; Miss F. Wilson; Mr. H. T. Chan, Vice-Principal; Miss A. M. Cook, Principal; Miss S. Tang; Miss C. Challis; Mr. S. T. Cheung;

Second row left to right : Miss S. M. Siu; Mrs. M. Adams; Miss H. F. Wong; Miss L. Poon; Miss G. Chan Y. M.; Miss M. Chong; Miss M. Burns; Miss G. Chan; Miss J. Fong; Miss P. L. Choi; Miss Y. Poon;

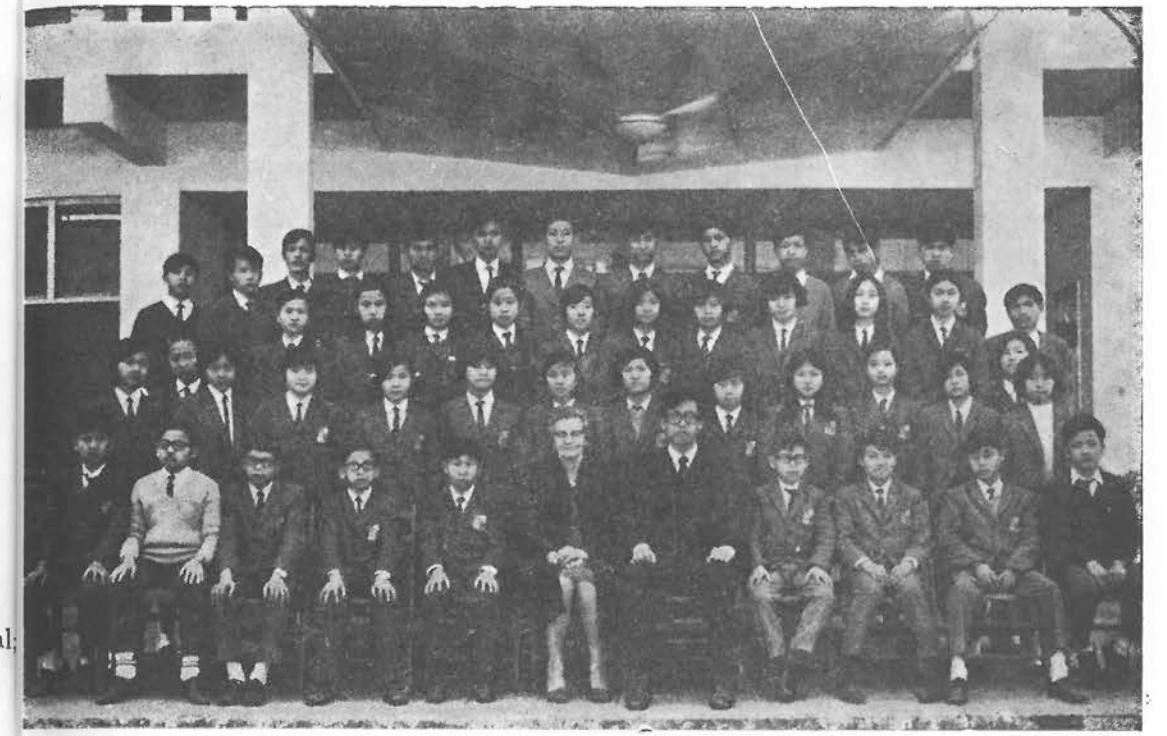
Third row left to right : Mr. C. Y. Wan; Mr. W. K. Chan; Mr. L. Y. Tang; Mr. W. N. Au; Mr. K. C. Wong Mr. C. C. Wong; Mr. W. F. Yeung; Mr K. N. Tang;

Back row left to right : Mr. S. T. Chan; Mr. S. Ravindran; Mr. S. L. Ng; Mr. K. S. Cheng; Mr. A. Day; Mr. T. H. Tse; Mr. P. C. Kwok; Mr. Y. K. Lee.



Office Staff
Miss S. K. Cheung; Miss Y. C. Ho;
Mr. W. S. Ng; Mr. S. C. Yang

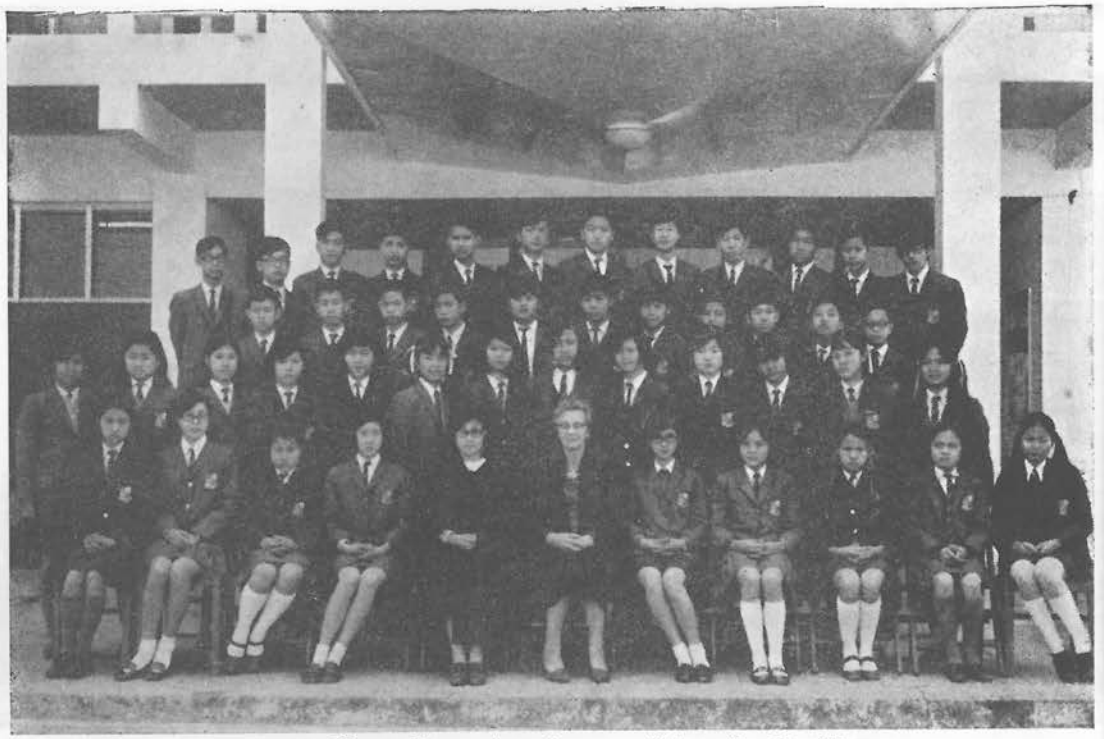
Class Photographs 1970-1971



Form 1A Form teacher Mr. K. S. Cheng



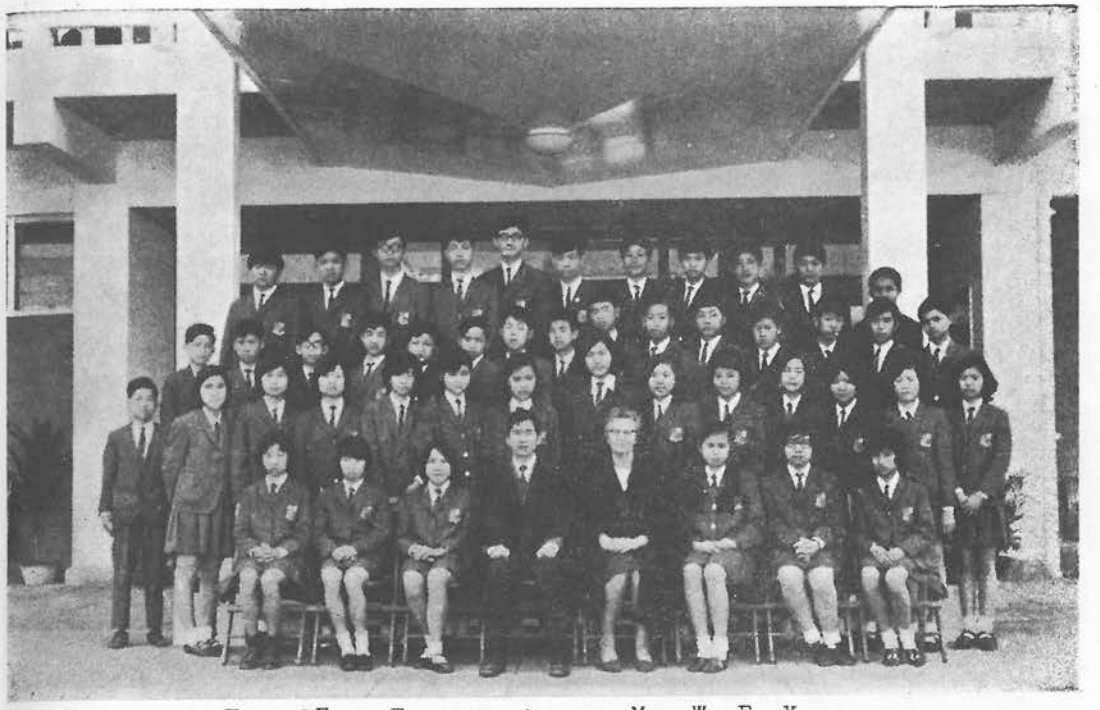
Form 1B Form teacher Mr. W. K. Chan



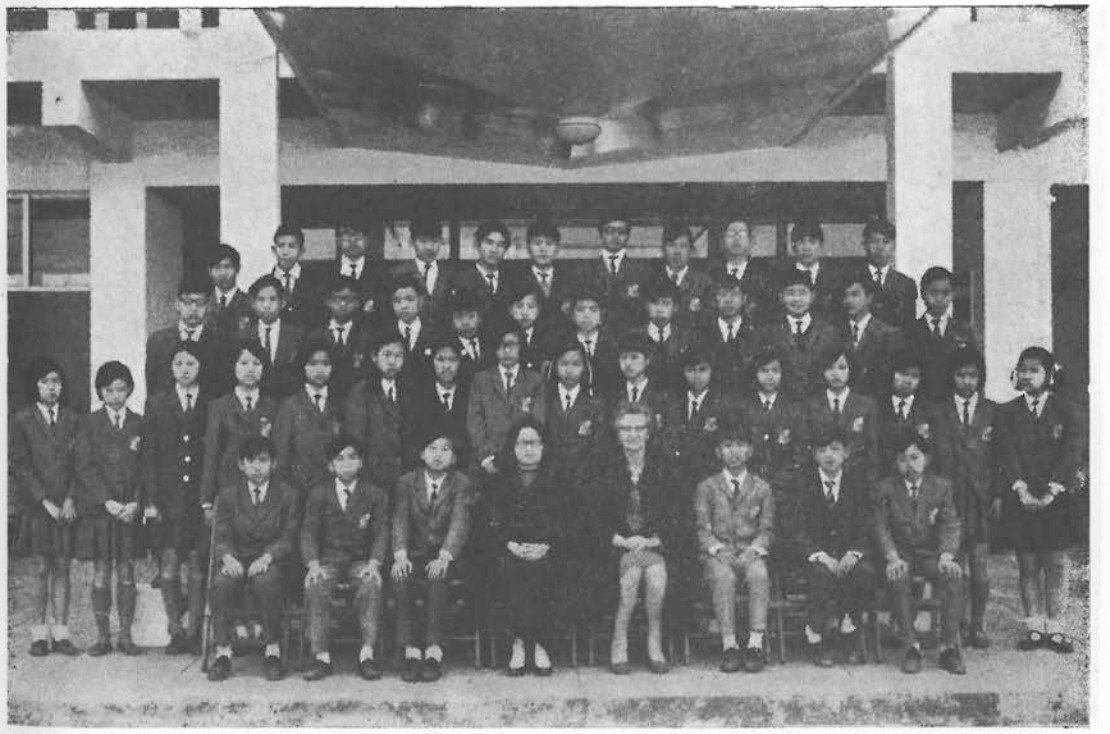
Form 1C Form teacher Miss S. M. Siu



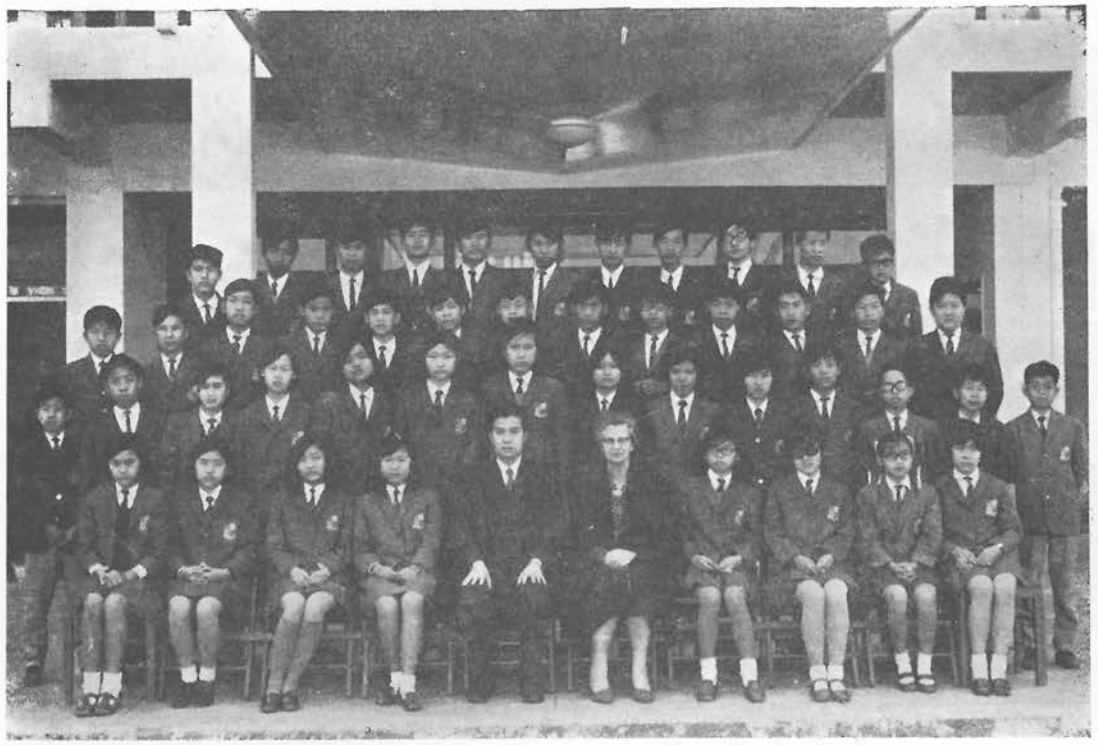
Form 1D Form teacher Mr. S. L. Ng



Form 1E Form teacher Mr. W. F. Yeung



Form 1F Form teacher Miss Y. Poon



Form 1G Form teacher Mr. W. N. Au



Form 2A Form teacher Miss P. L. Choi



Form 2B Form teacher Miss L. Poon



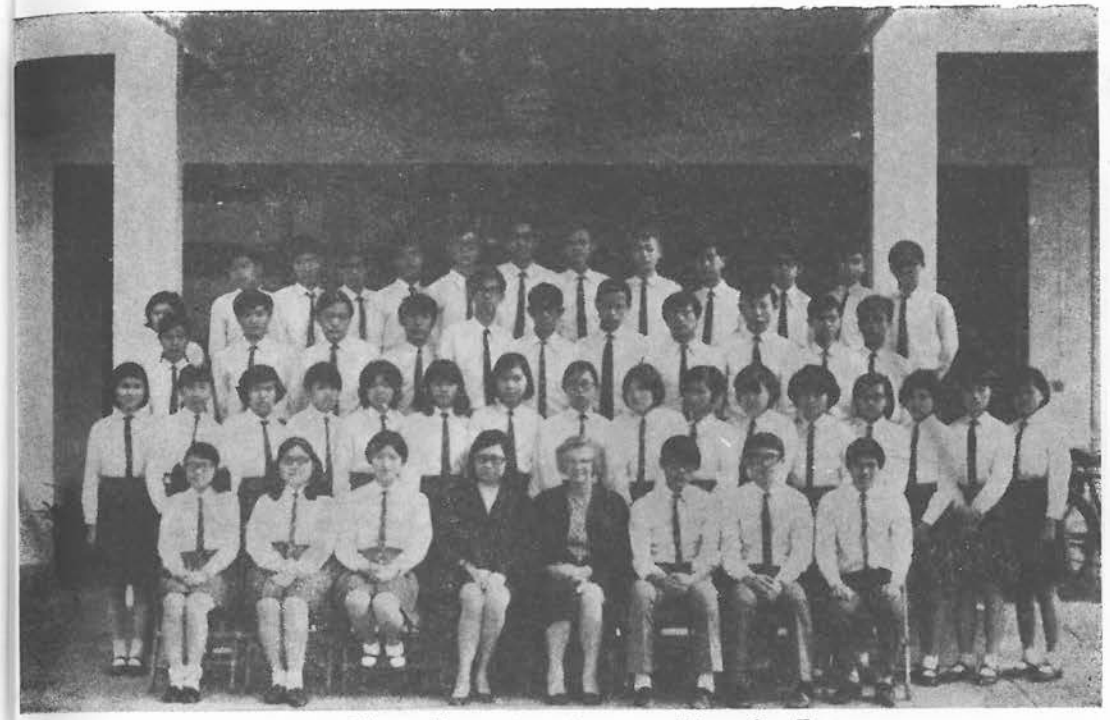
Form 2C Form teacher Mr. T. H. Tse



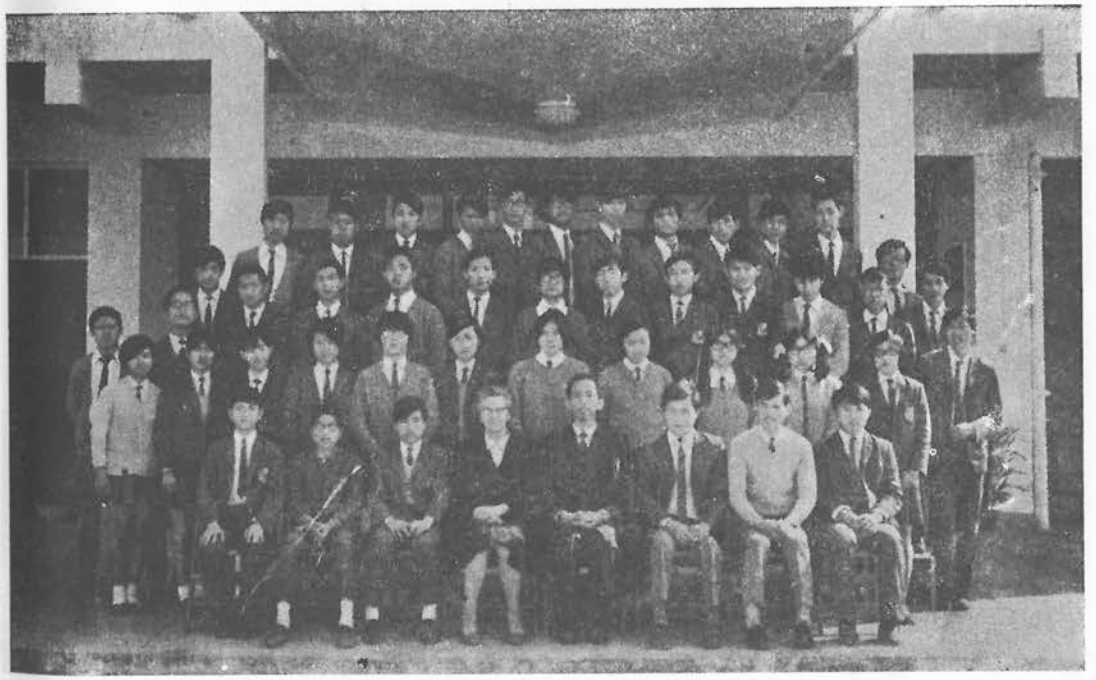
Form 2D Form teacher Mrs. T. H. Tse



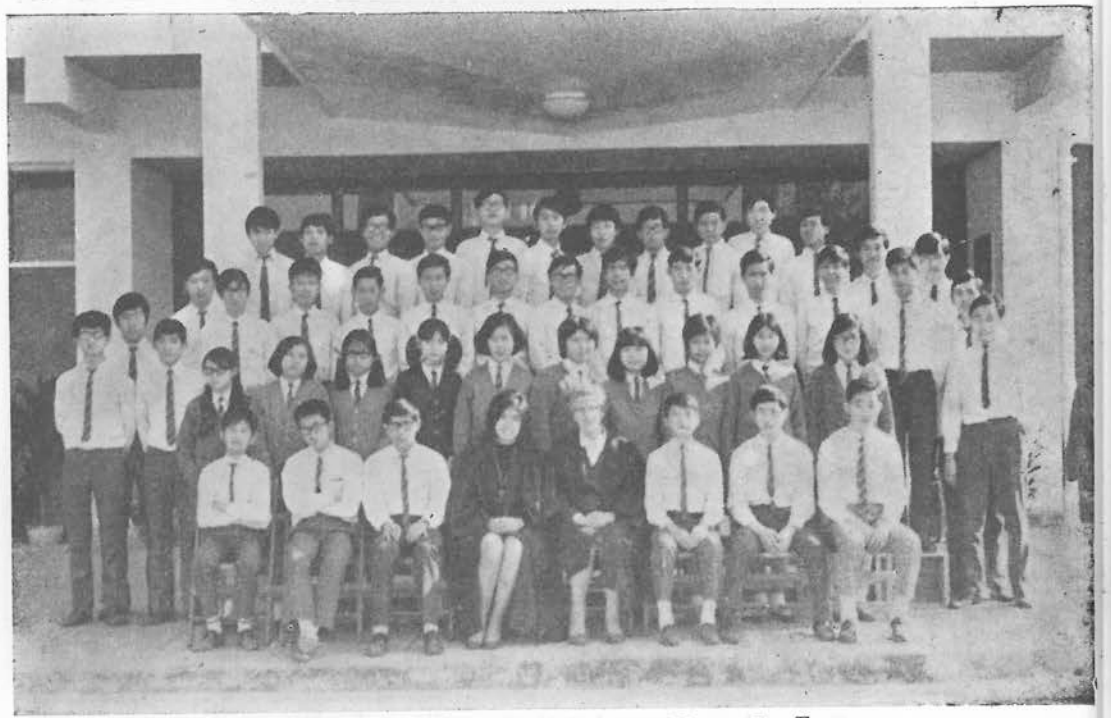
Form 2E Form teacher Mr. L. Y. Tang



Form 3A Form teacher Miss S. Tang



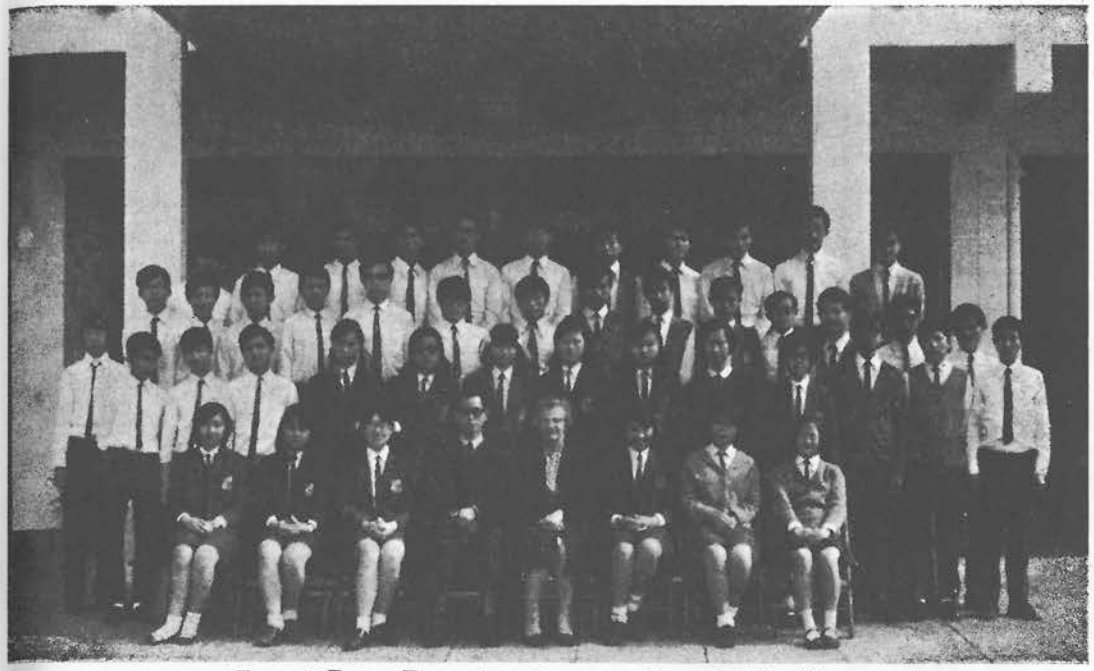
Form 3B Form teacher Mr. C. C. Wong



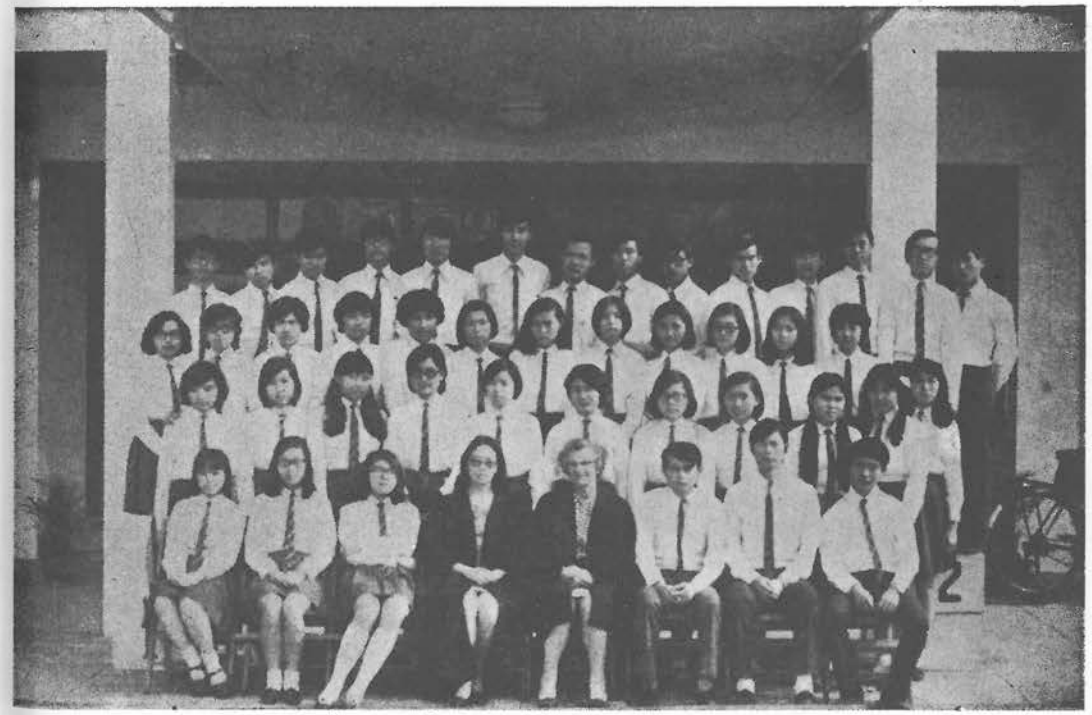
Form 3C Form teacher Miss J. Fong



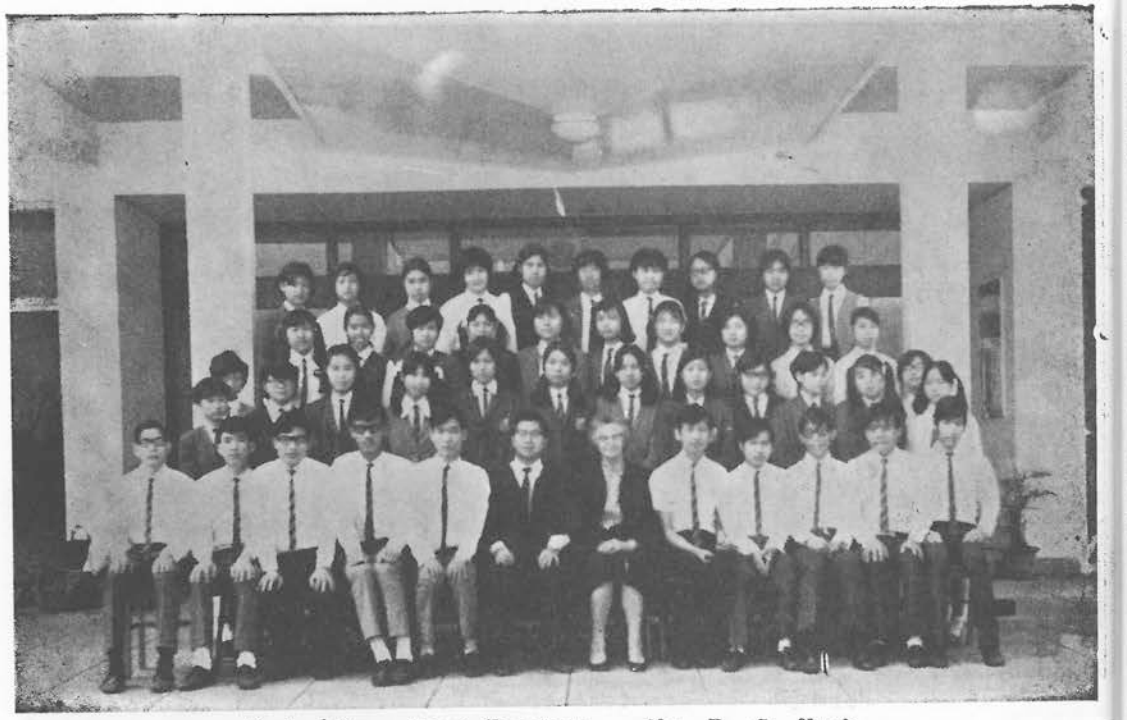
Form 3D Form teacher Mr. S. Ravindran



Form 3E Form teacher Mr. S. T. Chan



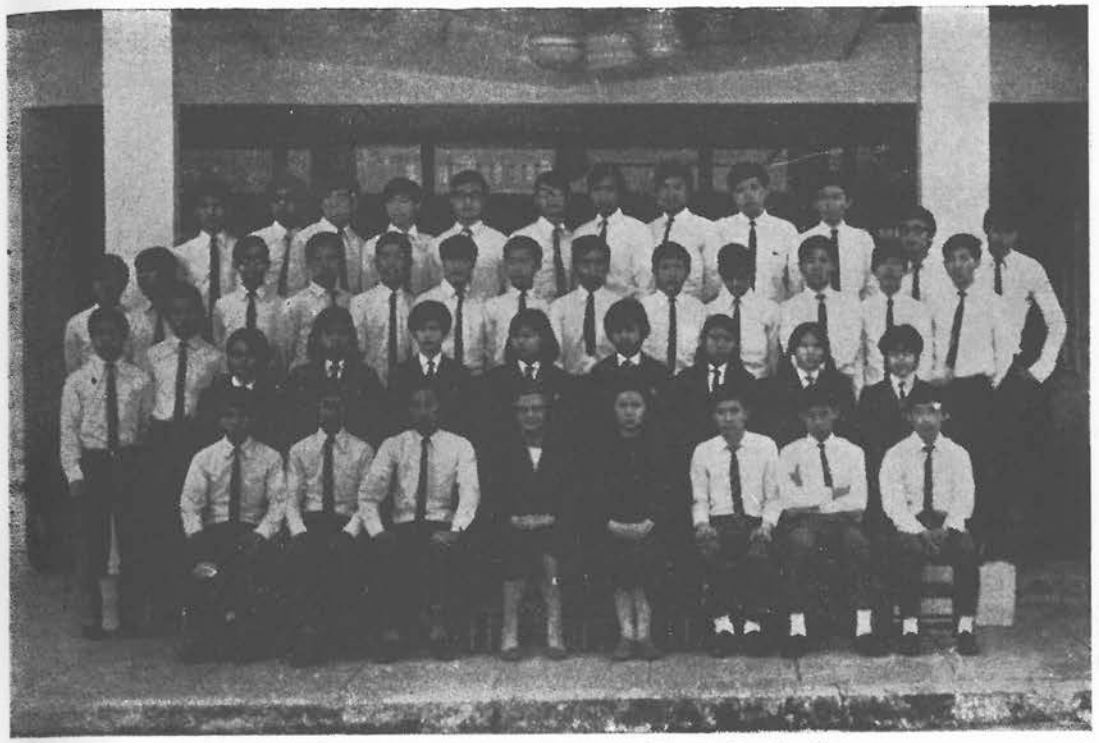
Form 4A Form teacher Miss G. Chan



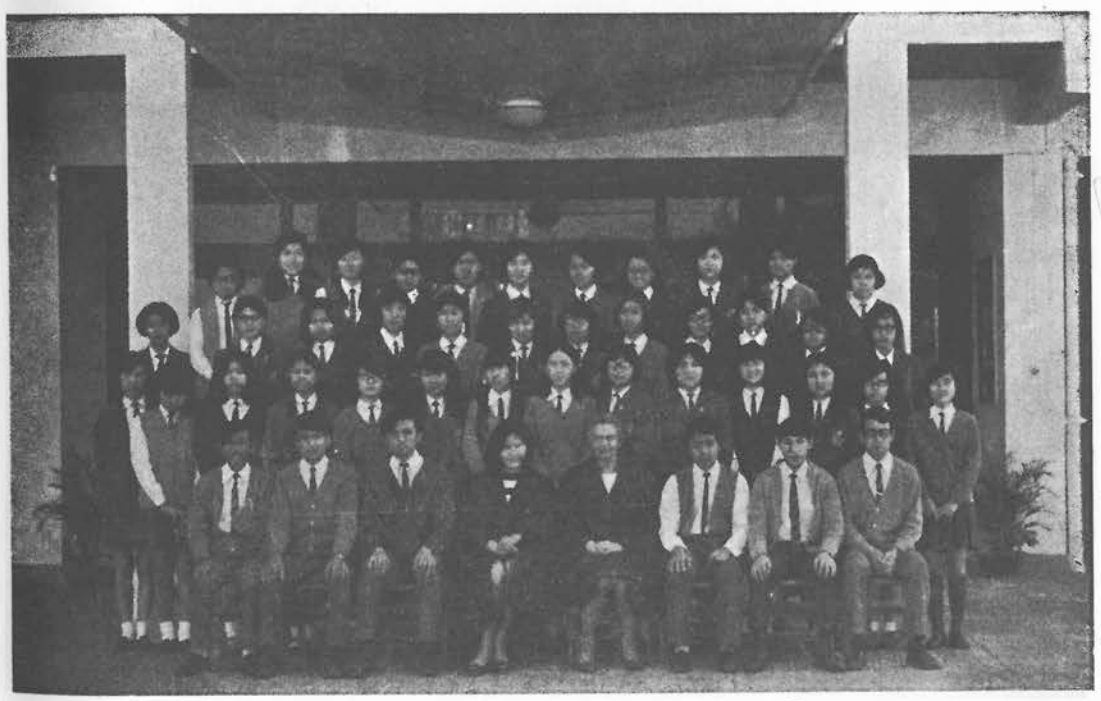
Form 4B Form Teacher Mr. P. C. Kwok



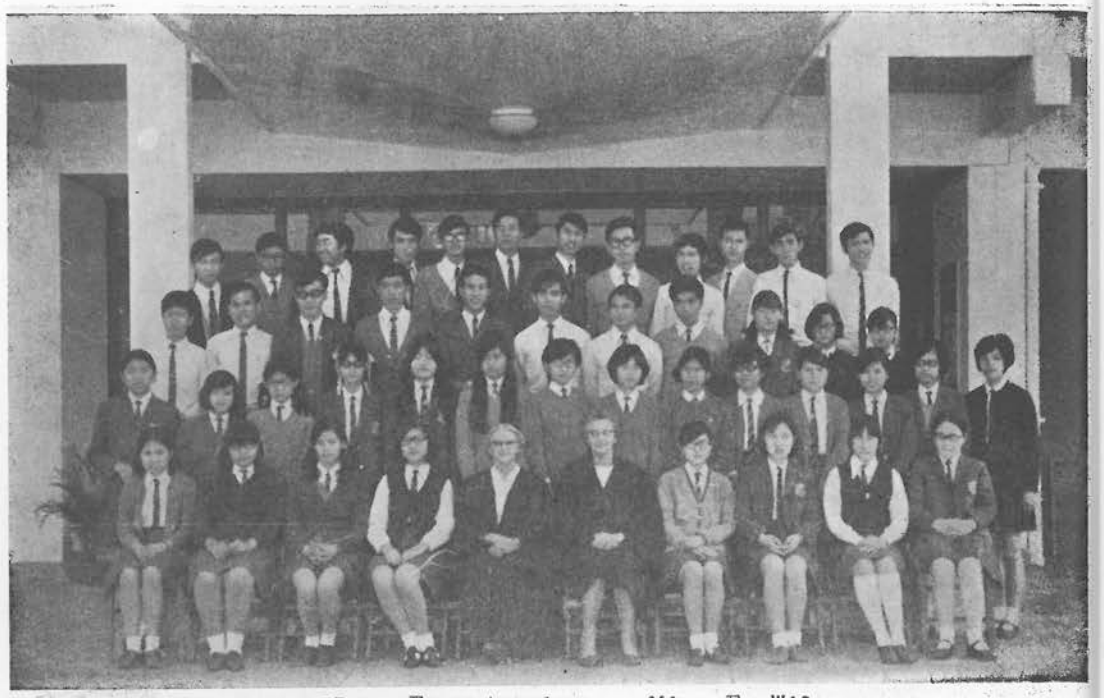
Form 4C Form teacher Mr. C. Y. Wan



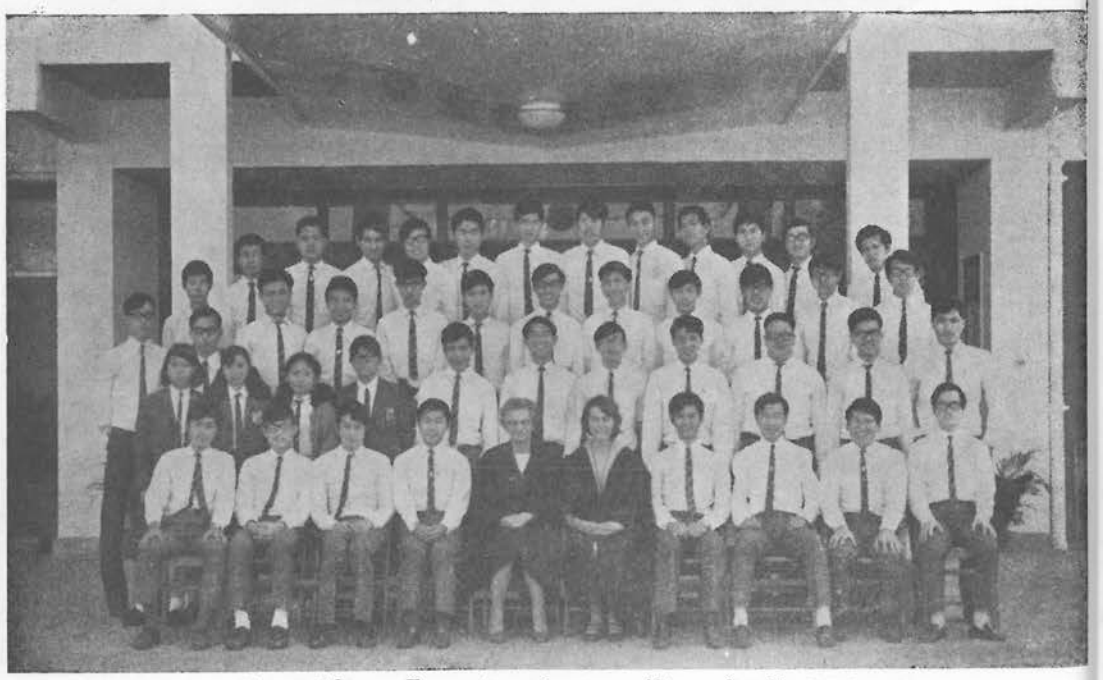
Form 4D Form teacher Miss C. S. Ng



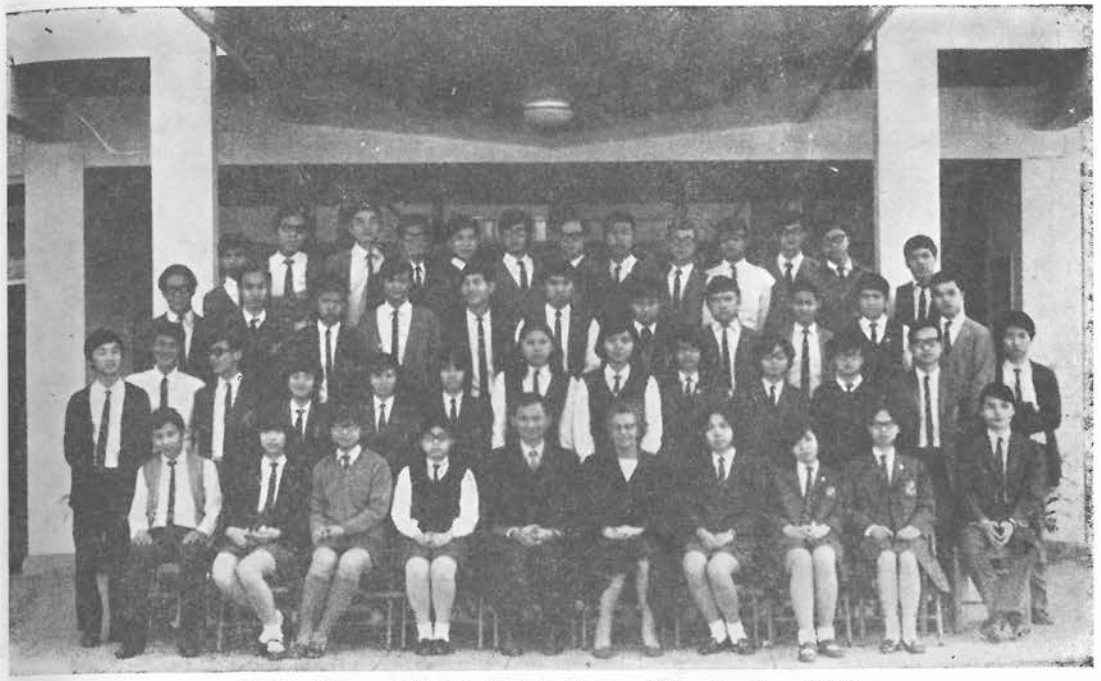
Form 5A Form teacher Miss K. Fong



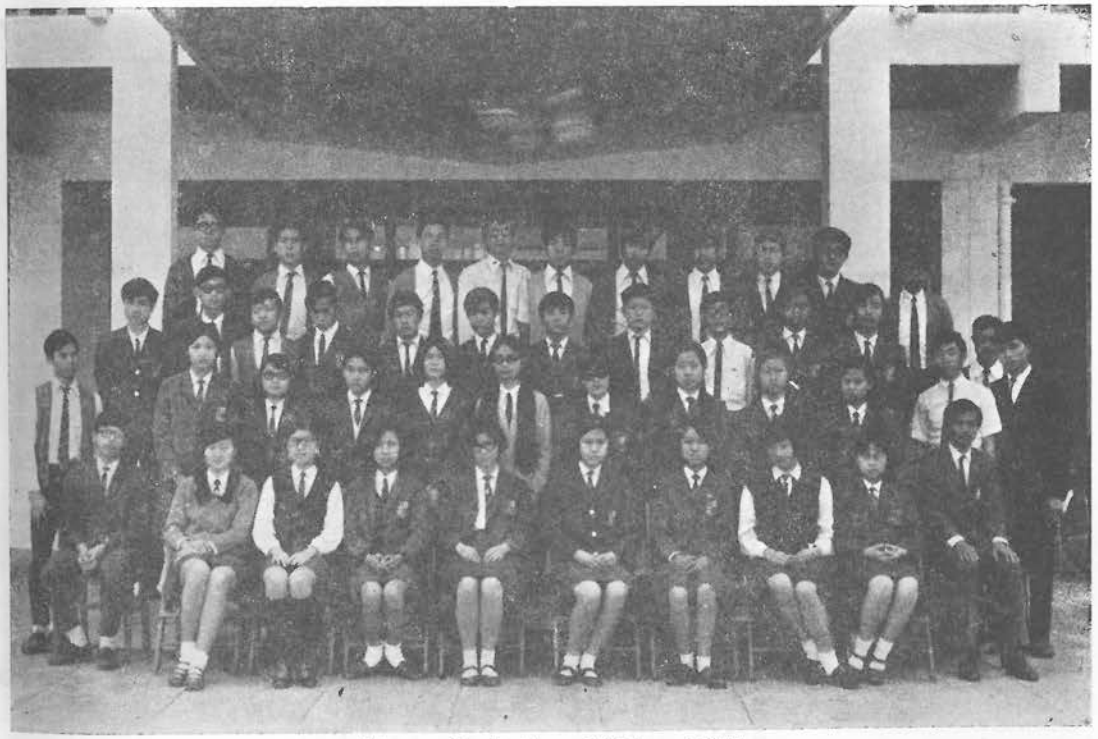
Form 5B Form teacher Miss F. Wilson



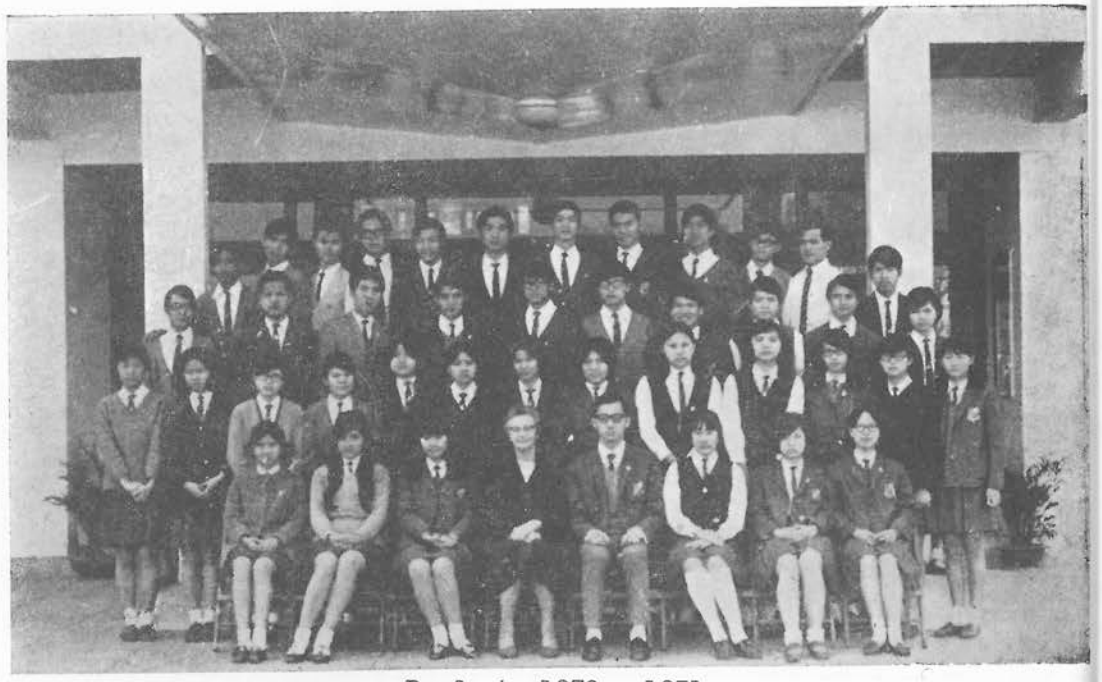
Form 5C Form teacher Miss C. Challis



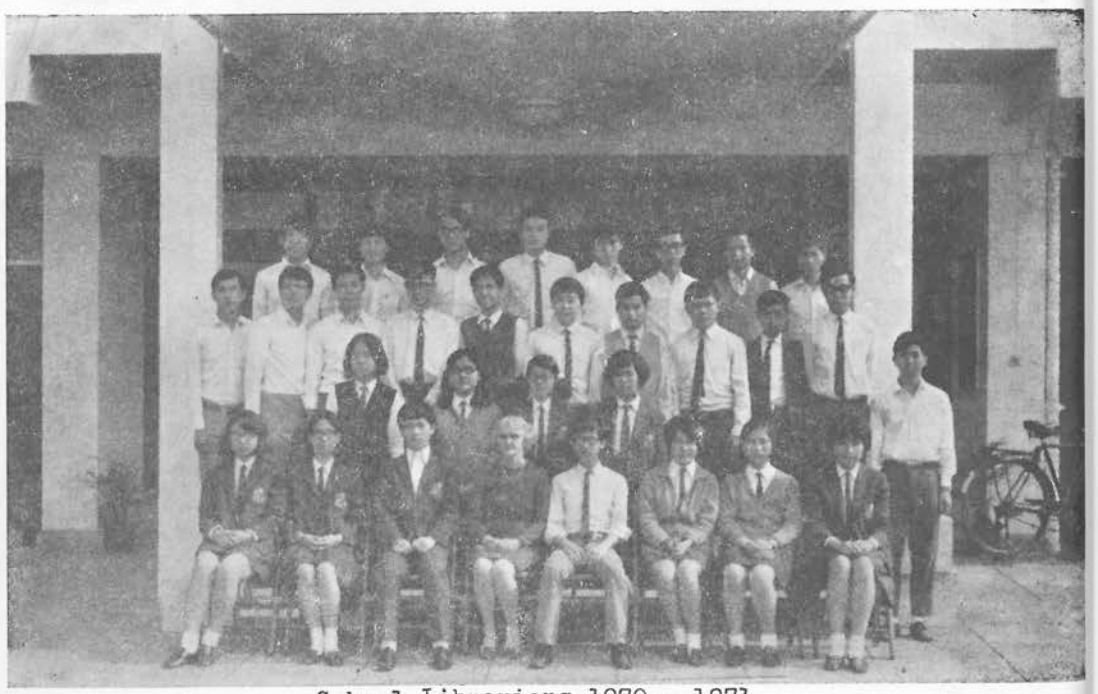
Form 5D Form teacher Mr. K. C. Wong



Class Captains 1970 - 1971



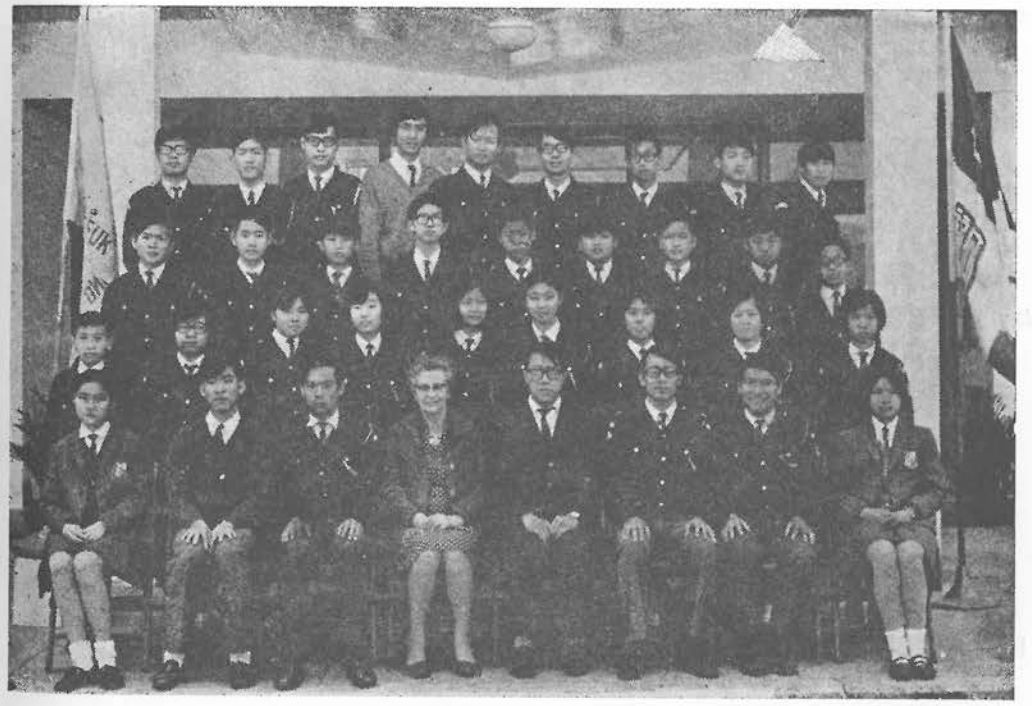
Prefects 1970 - 1971



School Librarians 1970 - 1971
Staff Librarian - Miss F. Wilson



School Safety Patrol



Members of the School Safety Patrol
Supervisor— - Mr. L. Y. Tang

體育運動成績

(1970—1971)

本校1970——1971年舉辦各項體育比賽成績如下：

(1)班際游泳比賽

a.團體錦標

全場冠軍　3D　48分
亞軍　3C　41分
　　2D　41分
季軍　2B　32分
殿軍　5C　31分

b.個人錦標

男甲冠軍　4A　曾　安　18分
男乙冠軍　3D　曾文道　14分
男丙冠軍　3C　楊繼耀　15分
女子冠軍　2B　曾惠英　18分

(2)本校周年運動會

a.團體錦標

全場冠軍　5C　168分
亞軍　3C　89分
季軍　3E　78分
殿軍　2C　74分

b.個人錦標

男甲冠軍　4B　李光泰　16分
男乙冠軍　5C　陶良基　18分
男丙冠軍　3E　方煜明　16分
女甲冠軍　3A　鍾梓仁　18分
女乙冠軍　5B　劉　瑩　12分
女丙冠軍　1E　李培賢　18分

(3)班際足球比賽

a.高級組

冠軍　5B
亞軍　5C
季軍　5D
殿軍　4A
射球紀錄獎　5B　嚴天華7球

b.初級組

冠軍　2D
亞軍　2E
季軍　2B
殿軍　2C
2D　廖珠强6球

(4)班際籃球比賽

a.高級組

冠軍　5C
亞軍　3E
季軍　4D
殿軍　4C

b.初級組

冠軍　2B
亞軍　2A
季軍　2E
殿軍　1D

本校1970——1971年參加新界中學校際各項體育比賽成績如下：

(1)中學校際水上運動會

a.團體錦標

男甲冠軍　女乙亞軍

b.個人錦標

男甲　曾　安100自由式及胸泳200接力泳三項冠軍
羅潤和100背泳及200接力泳兩項冠軍50背泳亞軍
袁偉棠200接力泳冠軍及200　100胸泳兩項亞軍
朱尚勇200接力泳冠軍及200自由式亞軍

男乙　吳龍光100胸泳冠軍　楊繼耀100胸泳亞軍　50自由式季軍
戴立羣50　100背泳亞軍

女乙　曾惠英100自由式及胸泳兩項冠軍200接力泳亞軍
潘潤娣50自由式冠軍及200接力泳亞軍
陸綺家50背泳及200接力泳兩項亞軍
張長娣200接力泳亞軍

(2)中學校際運動會

a.團體錦標

男乙冠軍　女甲冠軍　男甲亞軍　男丙亞軍

b.個人錦標

男甲　李光泰 標槍冠軍400接力亞軍　李英華 跳高冠軍
曾均平400接力亞軍 鉛球季軍　翁志亮 跳遠冠軍

男乙　陶良基100 200 400接力三項冠軍 跳遠亞軍　周振輝400接力冠軍100季軍
胡耀威400冠軍 1600接力亞軍　李惠民400接力冠軍 200季軍
陳蔭熙800　1600接力兩項亞軍 1500季軍

男丙　李英星 跳高亞軍　陳錦培800亞軍
方煜明 跳高 跳遠400接力三項季軍　蘇鎮成200　400接力兩項季軍

女甲　鍾梓仁100　200跳遠三項冠軍400接力亞軍　鍾少鳳 鉛球 壘球兩項冠軍
曾惠英 跳高冠軍 400接力亞軍　區美娟400接力亞軍 跳高季軍
吳桂歡 鉛球400接力兩項亞軍 跳遠季軍

女乙　黃植芝100冠軍400接力亞軍　劉　瑩400接力亞軍
張肖玉400接力亞軍　何艷華400接力亞軍

女丙　李培賢60　100　400接力三項季軍　何美瑩 跳高亞軍 400接力季軍
楊潔儀400接力季軍　林建屏400接力季軍

(3)中學校際羽毛球比賽

女子組冠軍

(4)中學校際籃球比賽

女子組亞軍
男子組季軍

(5)中學校際越野比賽

男子甲組冠軍
男子丙組冠軍

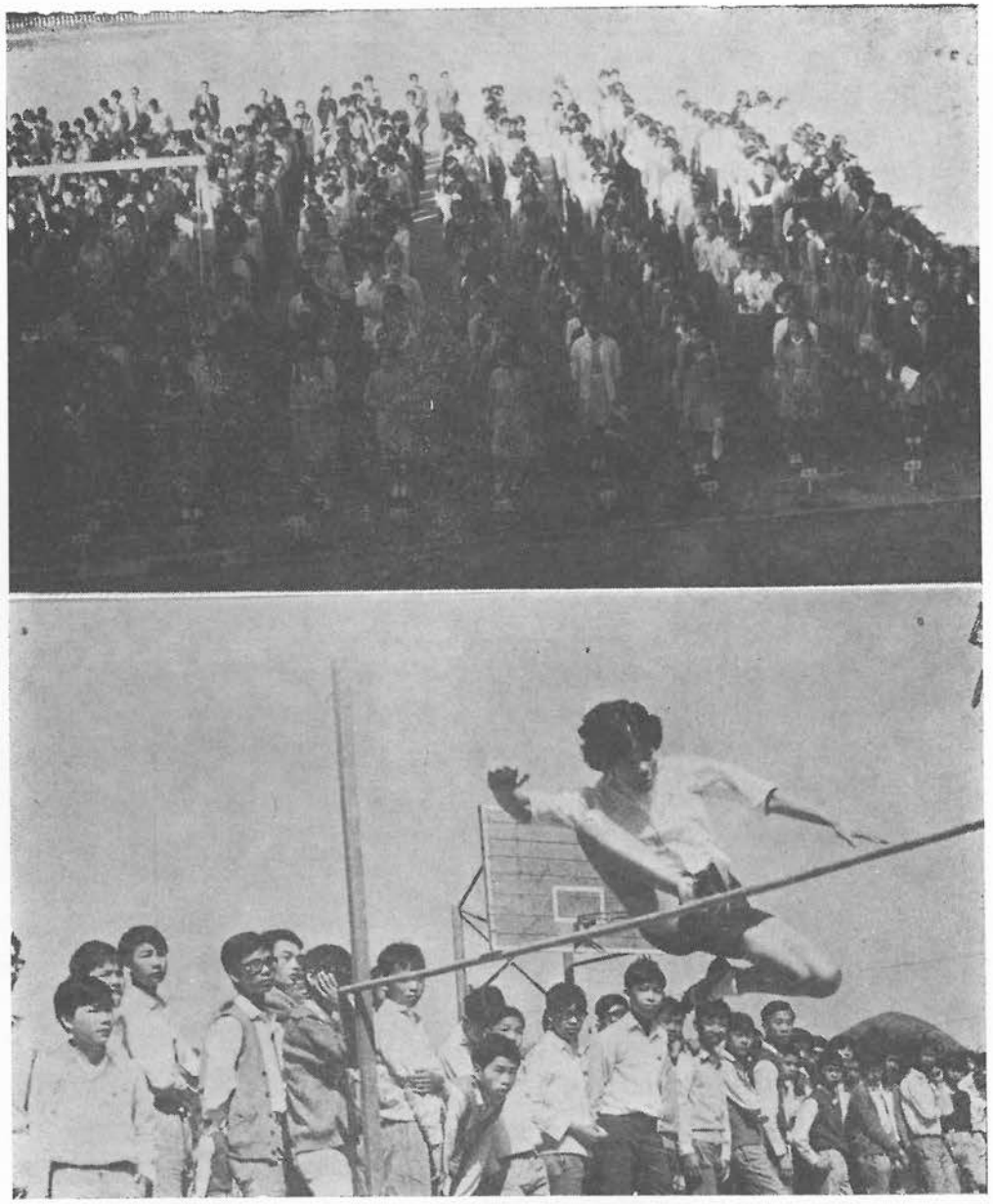
(6)中學校際足球比賽

男子組季軍

(7)元朗區中學校際兵乓球比賽

男子組冠軍

Sports Day



↑

Tsang Wai Ying 2B

Ist in High Jump

N.T.Schools.



5B Ist. in Inter-class Football.

Science Club Activities



Sports Teams competing in N.T.Sports.



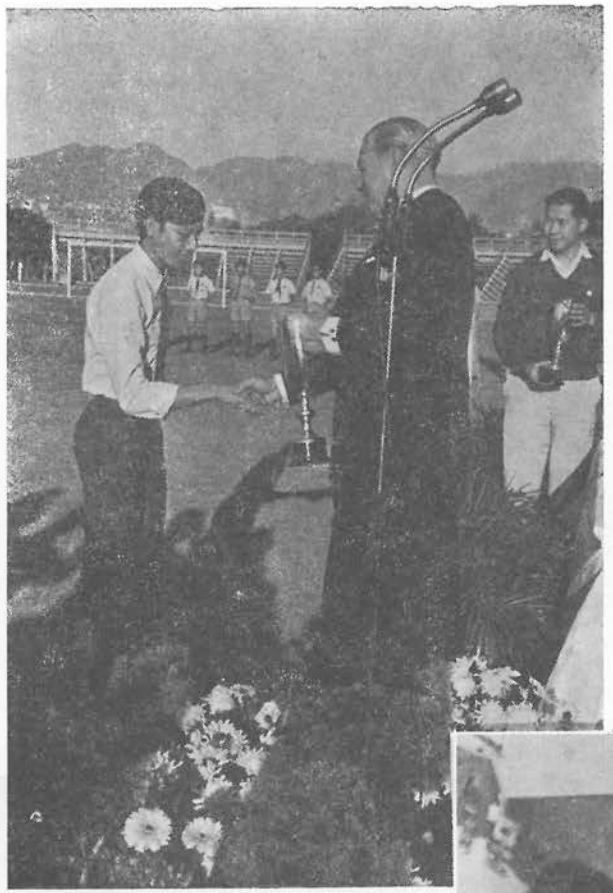
Chung Chi Yan 3A

Overall Champion N. T. sports A. Grade





Where has all the grass gone?



To Leung Kei 5C
Overall Champion
N.T.Sports

B.Grade.

Sir Hugh Norman

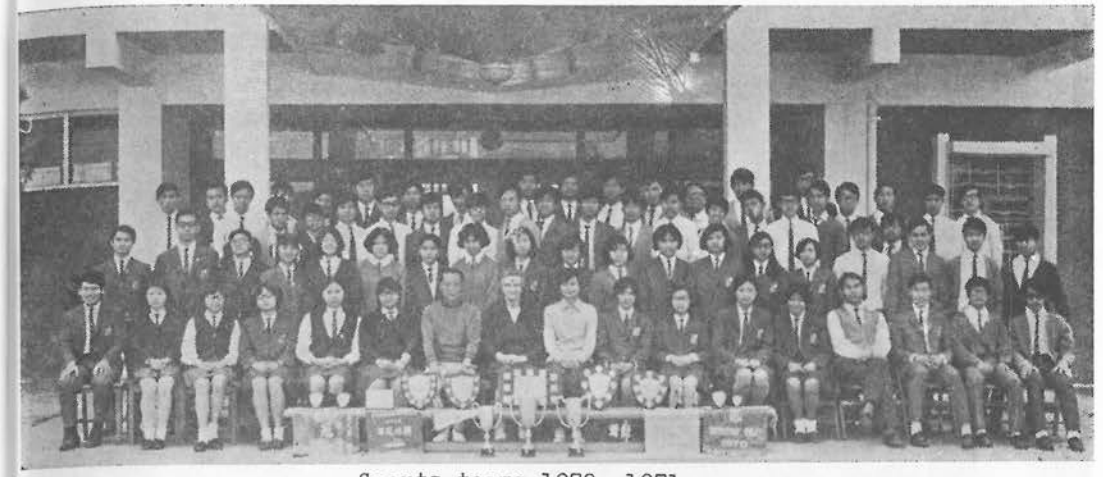
Walker presenting

the prizes.



School Sports.

Spotrs Teams 1970-1971



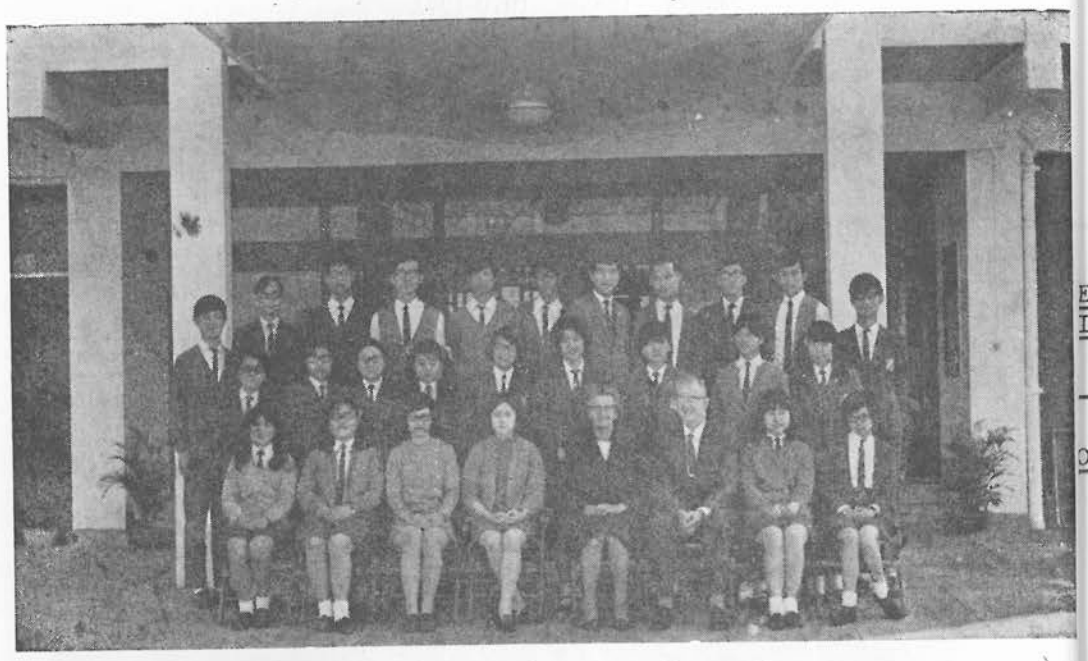
Sports teams 1970 -1971



School Band

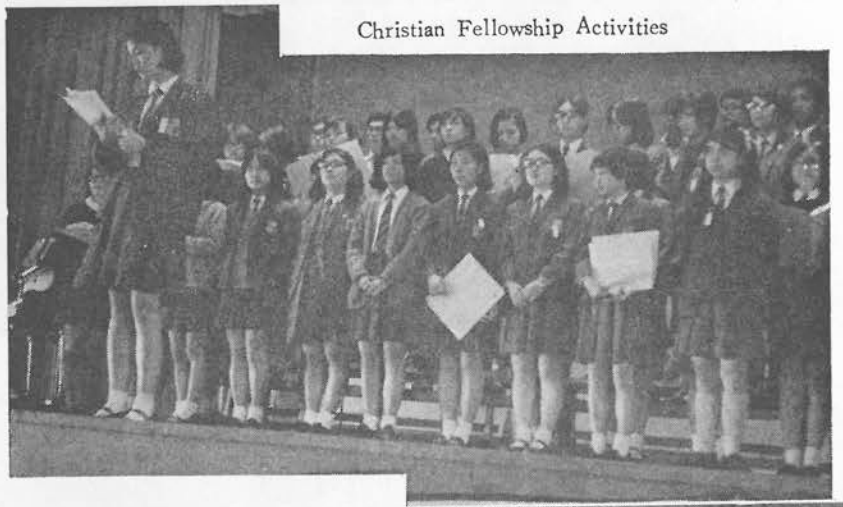


"Our" School Buses.
Run on our behalf by Mr. K. K. Cheung



Officers of the Christian Fellowship

Christian Fellowship Activities

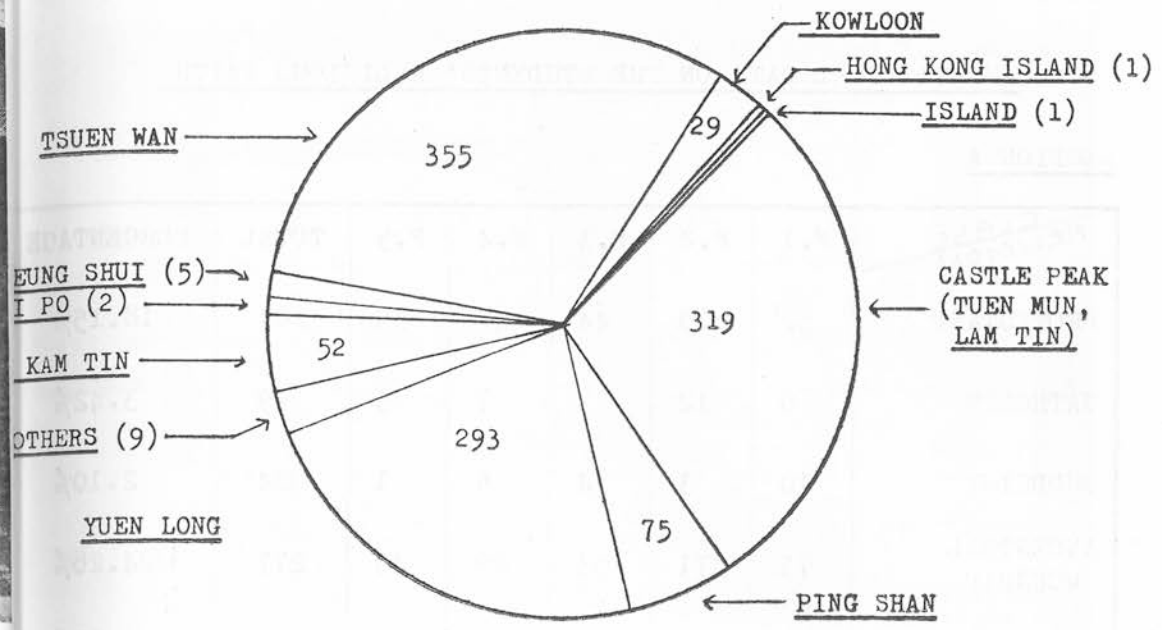




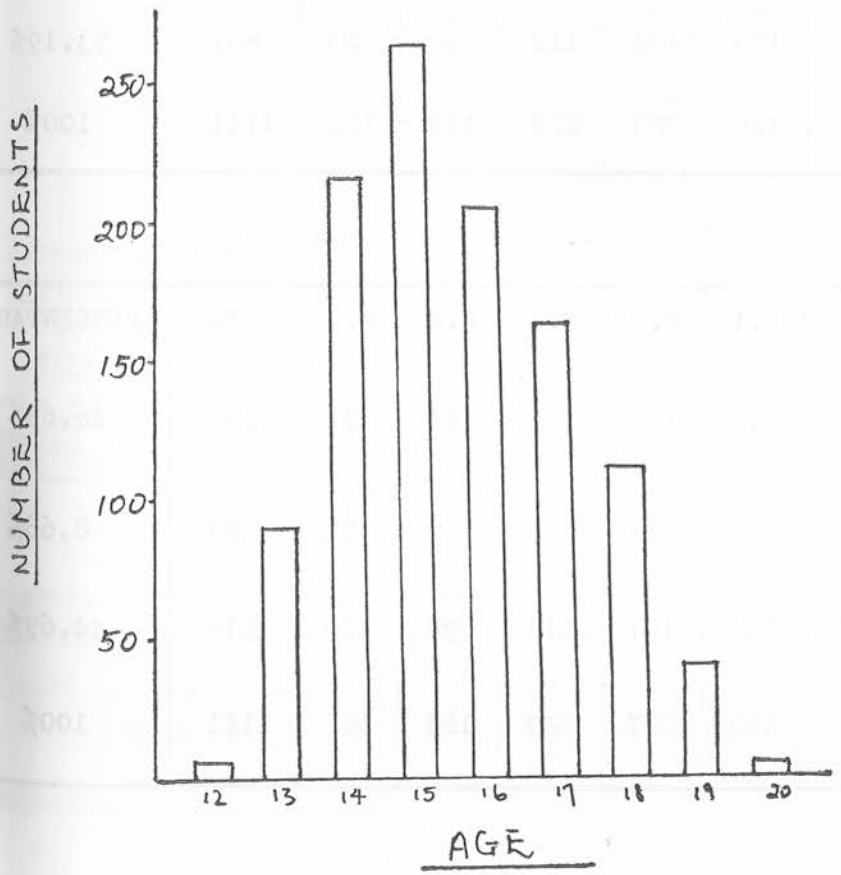


On a Picnic

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDENTS' RESIDENCE (1970)



BAR CHART INDICATING THE STUDENTS' AGE DISTRIBUTION (1970)



STATISTICAL DATA ON THE STUDENTS' RELIGIOUS FAITH

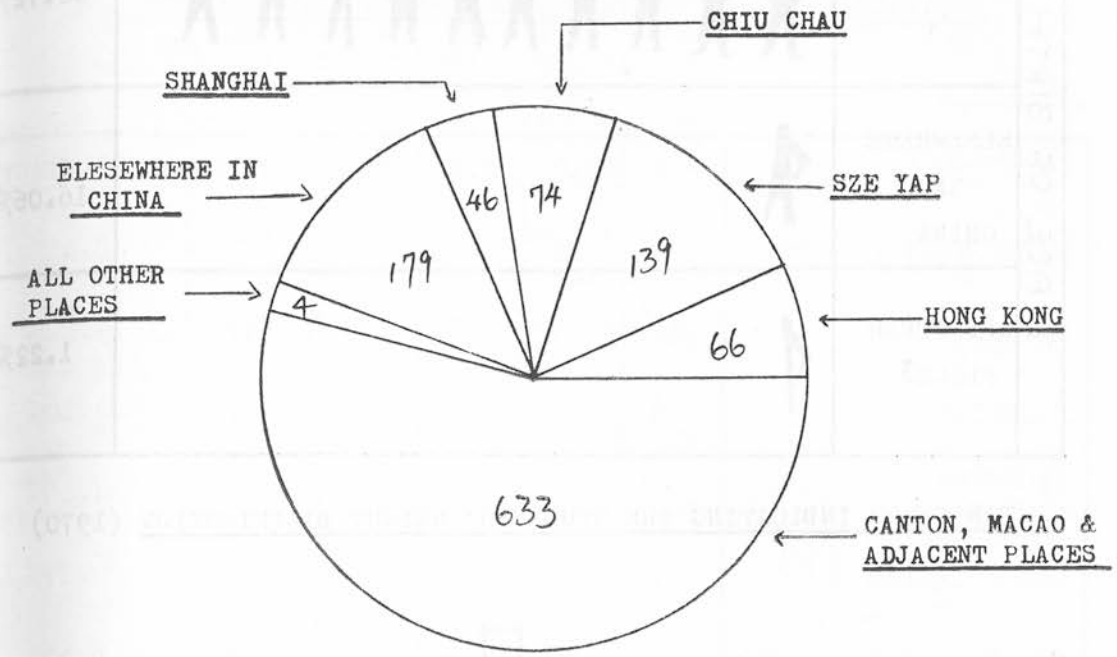
SECTION A

CLASS / RELIGION	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
PROTESTANT	52	20	44	42	35	207	18.15%
CATHOLIC	8	12	7	7	5	39	3.42%
BUDDHIST	10	3	4	6	1	24	2.10%
ANCESTRAL WORSHIP	75	71	53	29	49	277	24.28%
CONFUCIANISM	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.17%
OTHERS	16	17	6	9	51	99	8.68%
NO RELIGION	159	104	114	90	40	607	53.19%
TOTAL	320	227	229	183	182	1141	100%

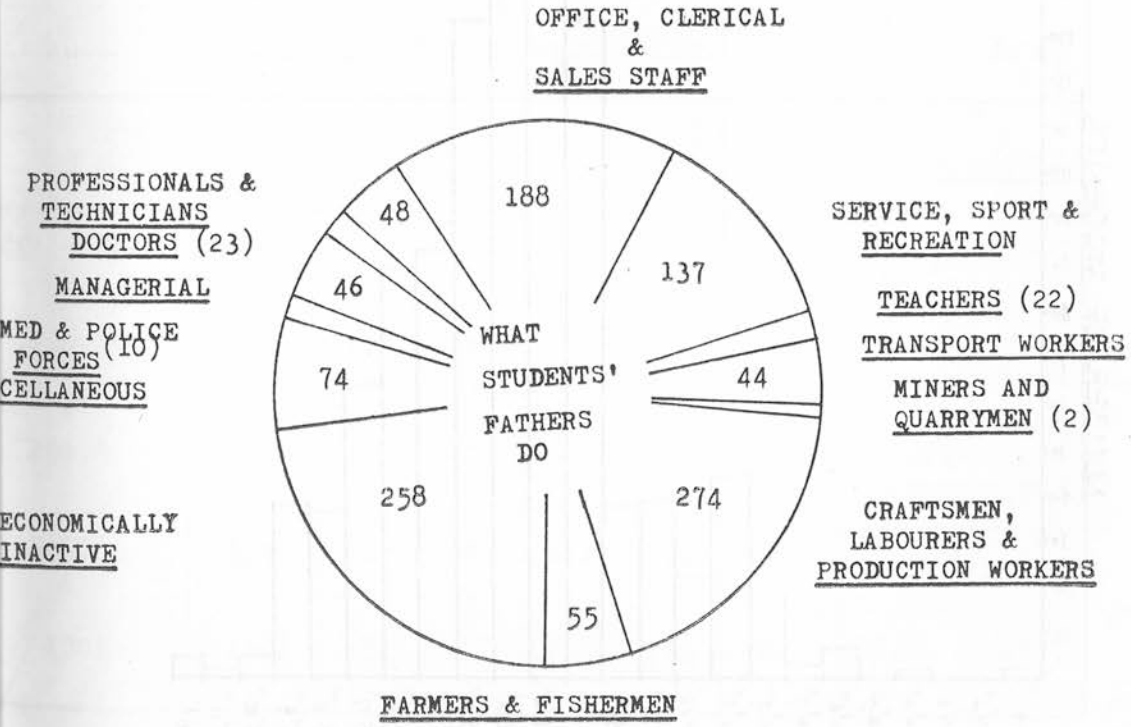
SECTION B

CLASS / RELIGION	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
MEMBER OF A RELIGIOUS BODY	145	103	109	84	91	532	46.63%
NON-MEMBER BUT PROFESSES SOME BELIEF	16	17	6	9	51	99	8.68%
NO RELIGIOUS FAITH	159	107	114	90	40	510	44.69%
TOTAL	320	227	229	183	182	1141	100%

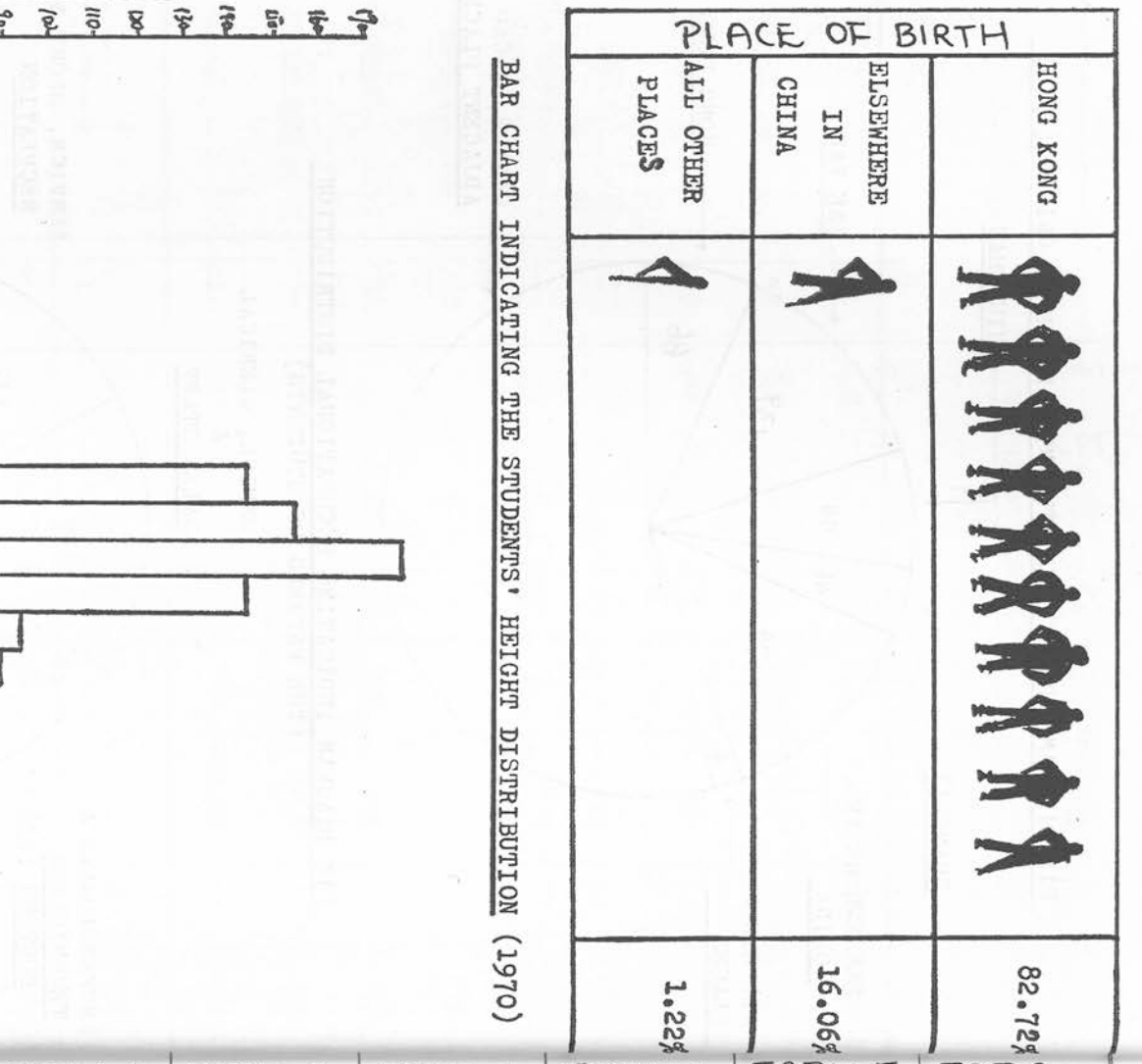
PIE DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STUDENTS' PLACE OF ORIGIN (1970)



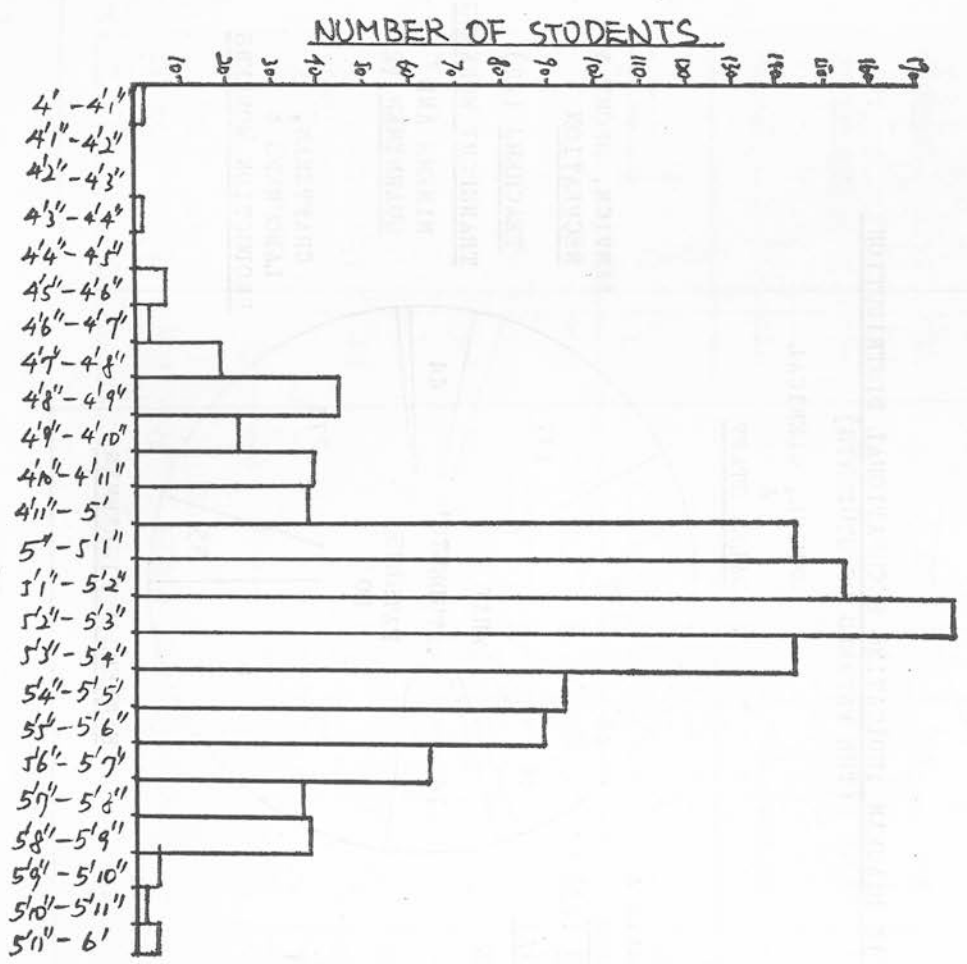
PIE DIAGRAM INDICATING OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
(THE FATHERS OF STUDENTS)



PICTOGRAM SHOWING THE STUDENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH (1970)



BAR CHART INDICATING THE STUDENTS' HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION (1970)

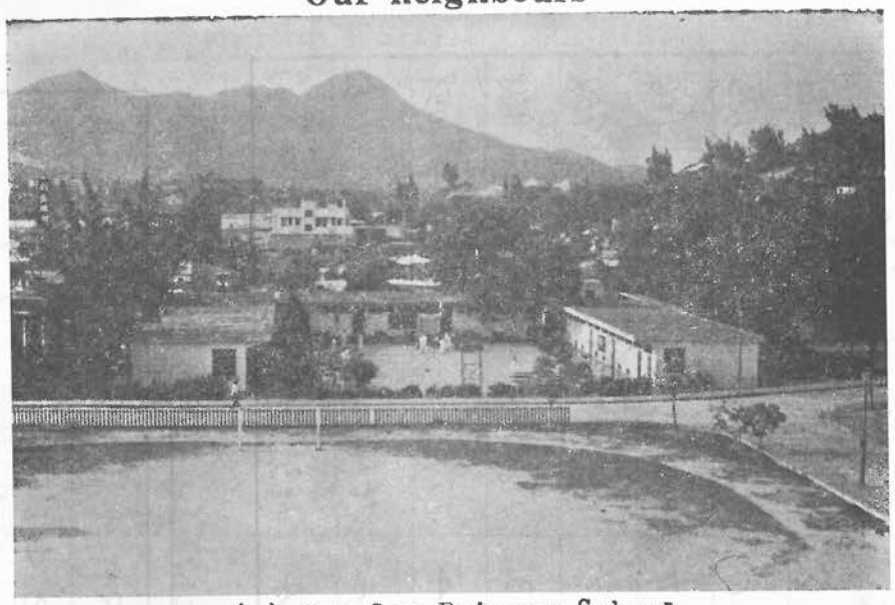


Class / Academic Year	PREP CL.		FORM 1		FORM 2		FORM 3		FORM 4		FORM 5		TOTAL	
	No. of class	No. of students	No. of class	No. of student	No. of class	No. of students	No. of class	No. of student	No. of class	No. of student	No. of class	No. of student	No. of class	No. of student
1963 – 1964	0	0	4	160	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	200
1964 – 1965	1	33	4	160	1	160	1	36	0	0	0	0	10	686
1965 – 1966	2	82	8	326	5	205	4	164	1	39	0	0	20	816
1966 – 1967	0	0	8	318	7	280	5	199	3	119	1	36	24	952
1967 – 1968	1	41	7	270	6	244	5	201	3	118	2	80	24	978
1968 – 1969	1	43	7	310	5	214	5	214	4	159	3	118	25	1058
1969 – 1970	1	43	7	308	5	214	3	216	4	161	3	118	24	1062
1970 – 1971	0	0	7	320	5	273	5	229	4	183	4	182	25	1141

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDENT'S SEX (MAY 1970)

Classes / Sex	FORM 1							FORM 2					FORM 3					FORM 4				FORM 5				TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
BOYS	22	22	24	24	27	29	30	14	31	24	25	24	25	34	36	33	34	17	13	39	38	6	21	41	31	664
GIRLS	24	24	22	21	19	16	16	32	14	22	20	21	21	11	10	13	12	29	33	6	8	39	26	4	14	477
TOTAL	320							227					229					183				182				1141

Our neighbours



(a) But San Primary School



(b) The Sea Beyond

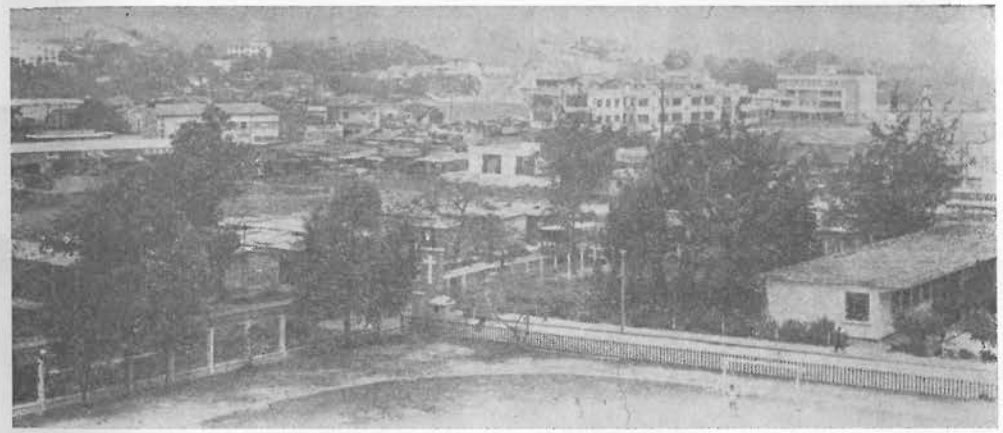


(c) A neighbour who is fond of trees and flowers

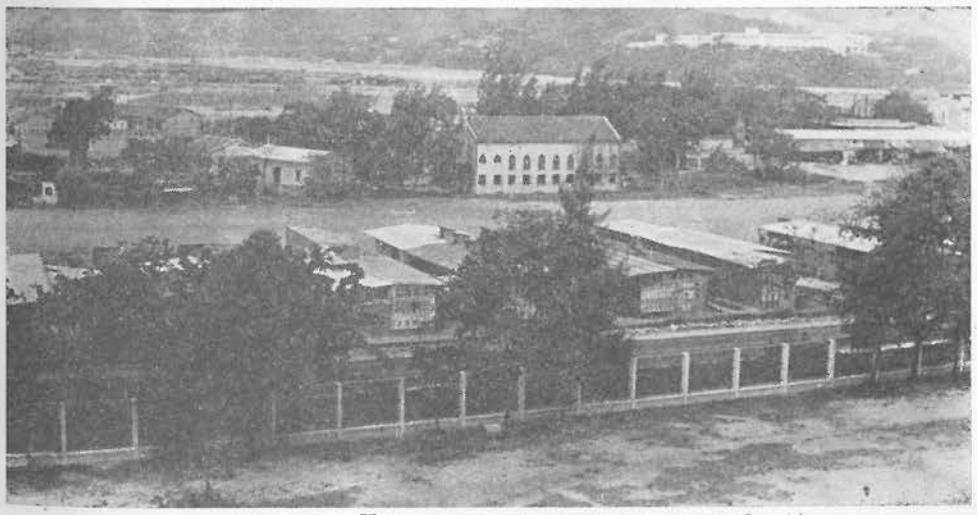
Our neighbours (Contin.)



New Resettlement Area block of Flats



San Hui Village



Resite Homes in the foreground

Science Club Activities

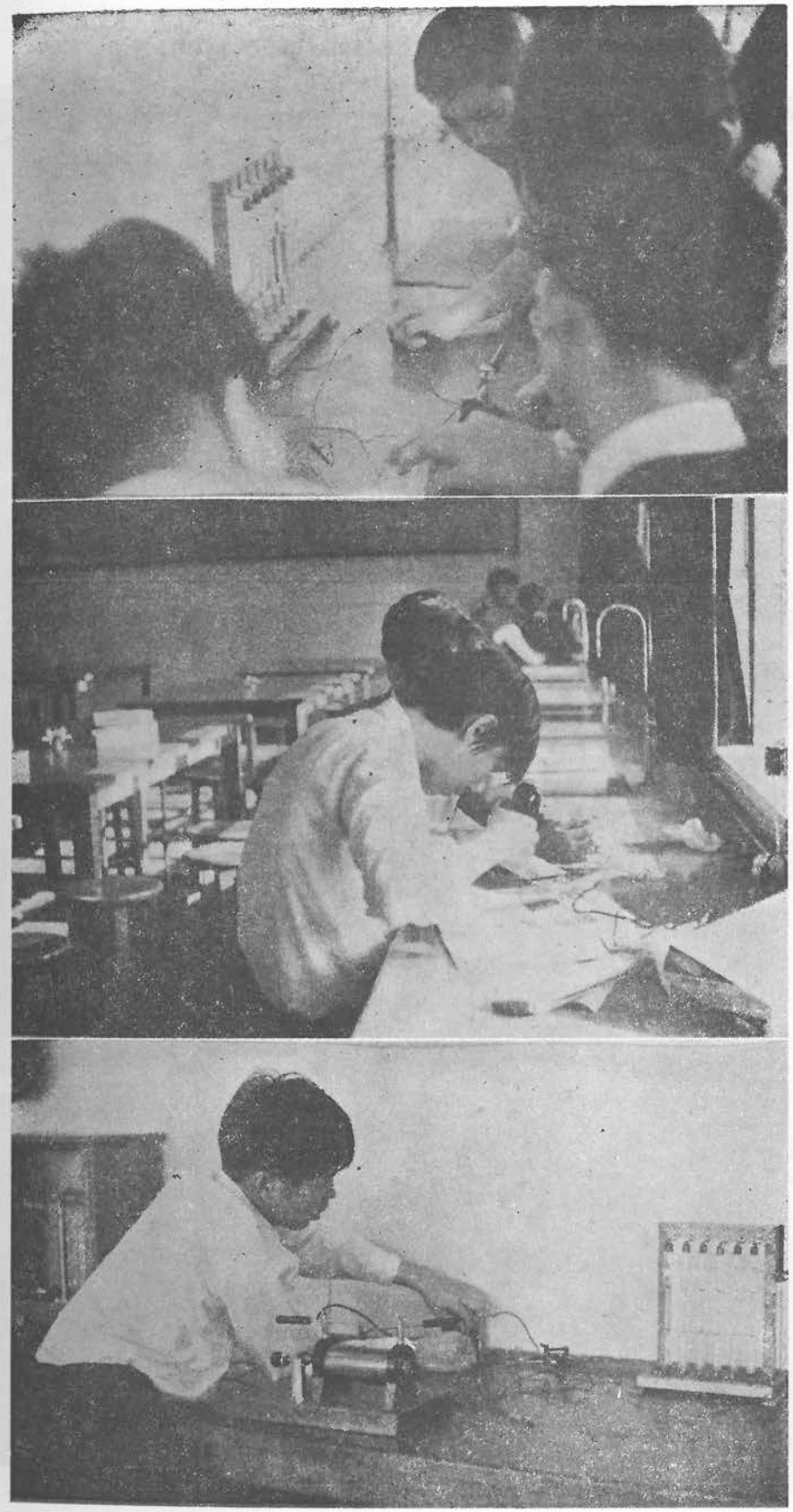


Concentration

Open-mouthed admiration!



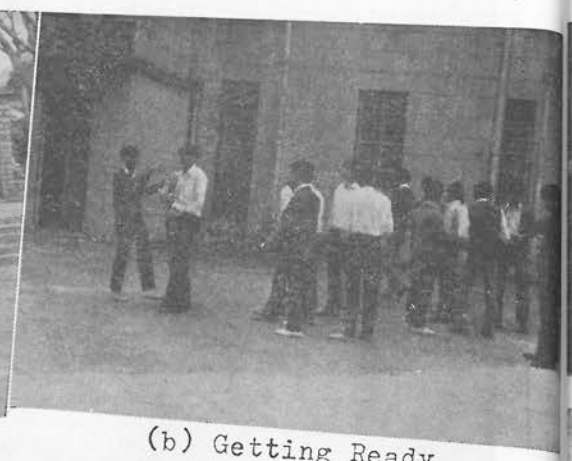




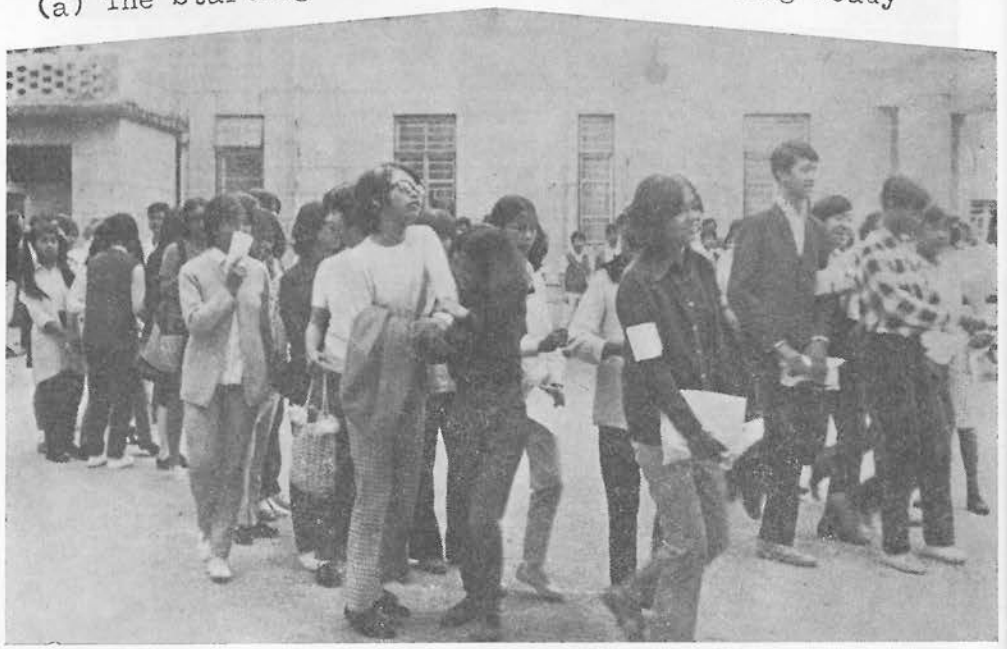
The Walkathon on behalf of the Community Chest
Date 27th March Amount raised $8841.00



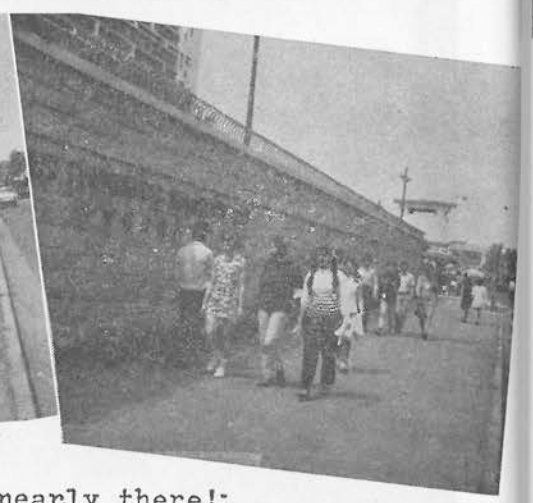
(a) The Starting Point



(b) Getting Ready







(c) Come on - you're nearly there!

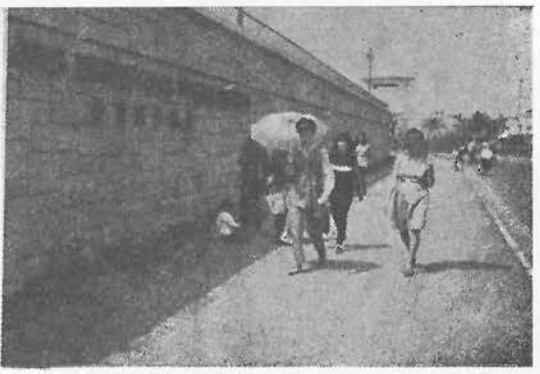






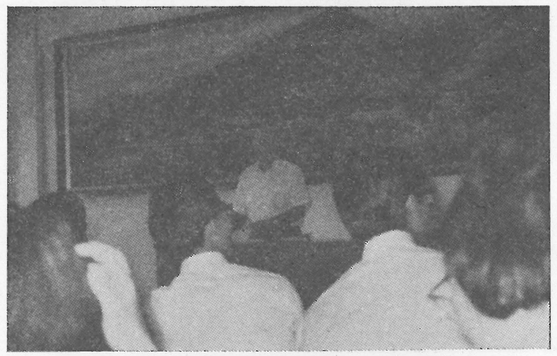








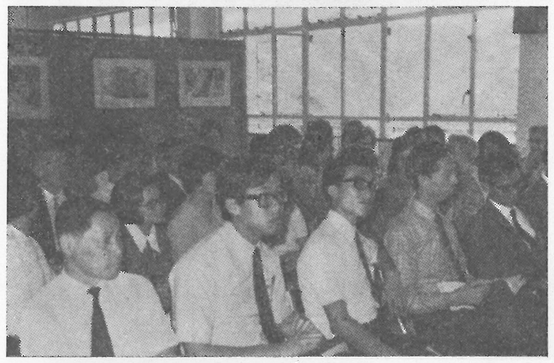
(d) What good fun it was!



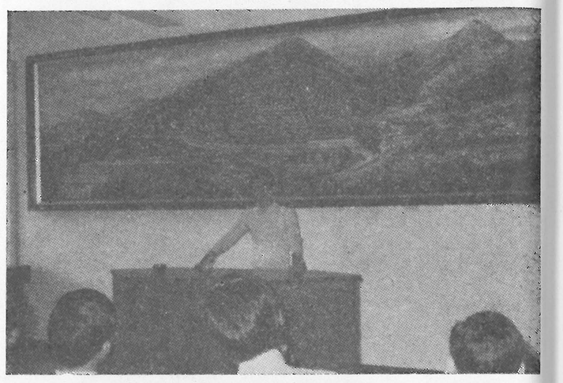
Devotions (Chaplain, Rev. A. Day)

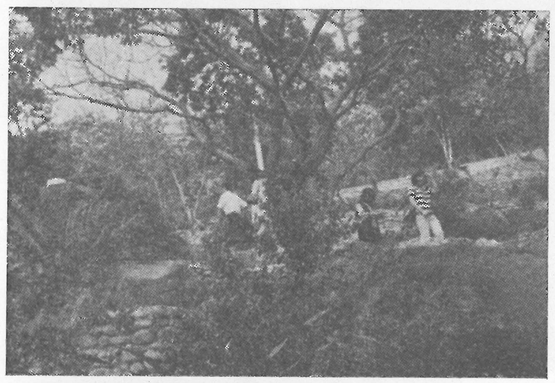


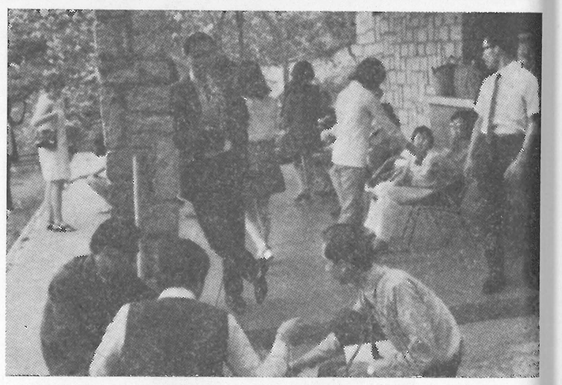
Rev. H. Bunton addressing the teachers

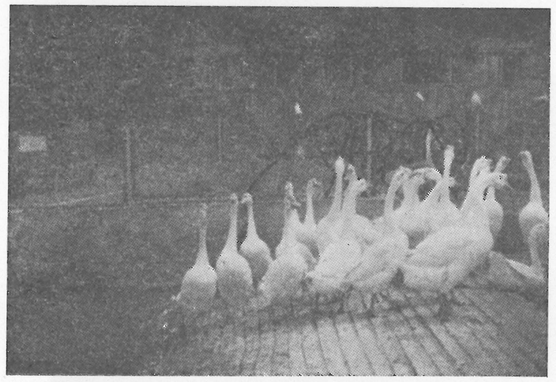


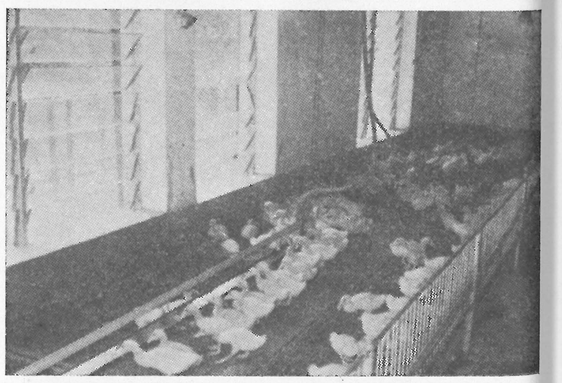
Rapt attention (by teachers!)



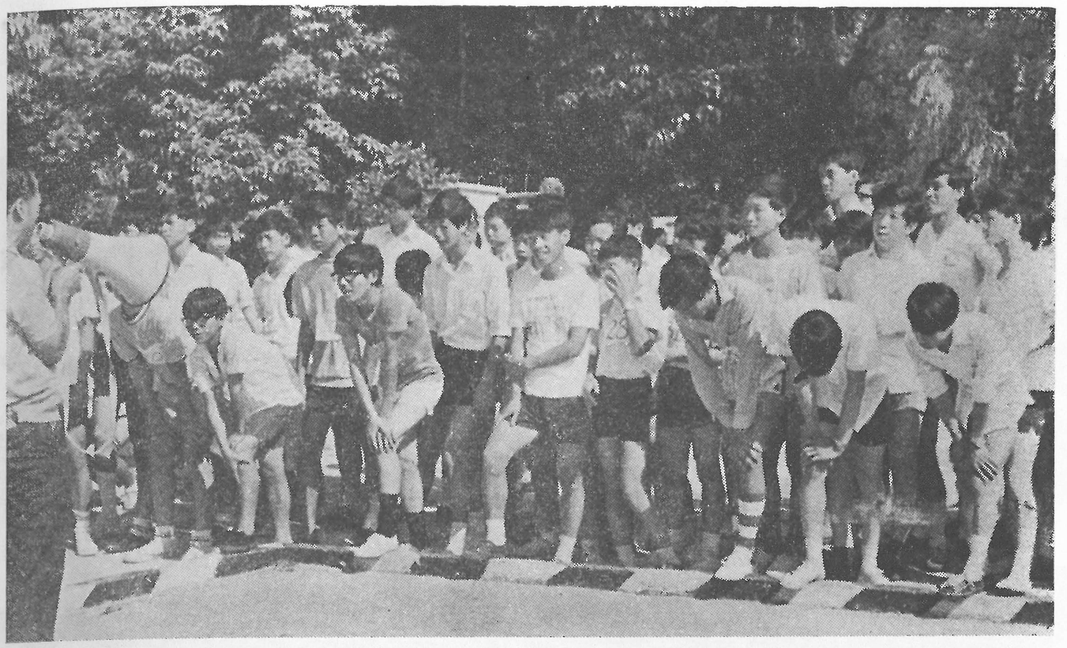




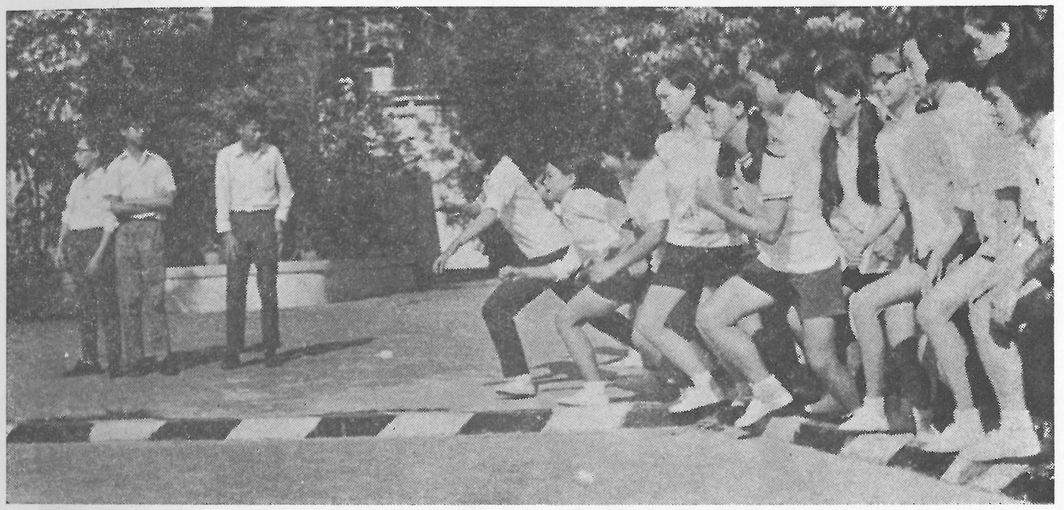




At the Kadoorie Farm (Contin.)



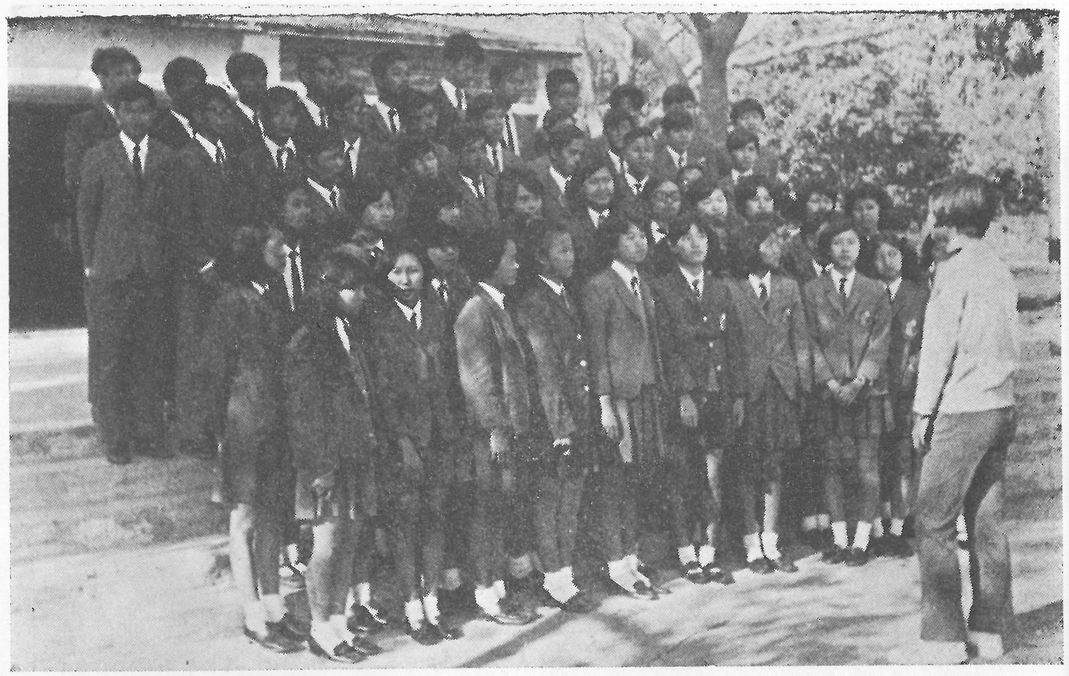
Start of the One-Mile Race (5 times around the School)



The girls have a try too !



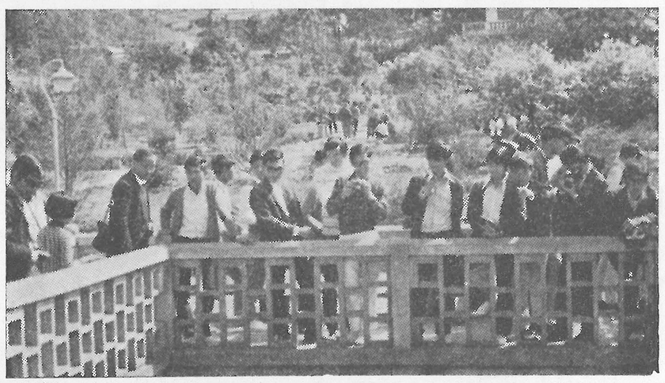
Walking for money



The Junior Choir



Christian Fellowship Members visiting
Rev. & Mrs. A.Day at their home.



The Photography Club has an outing
- on Lantao Island



Nice boys?



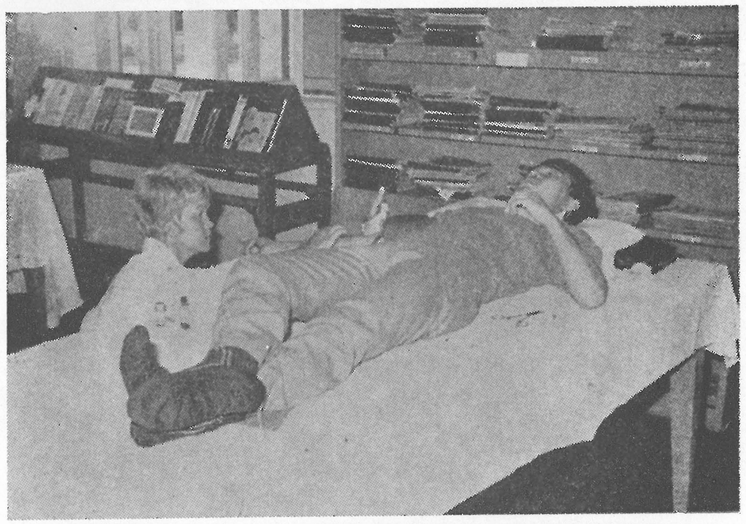
Women Teachers' Basketball Team

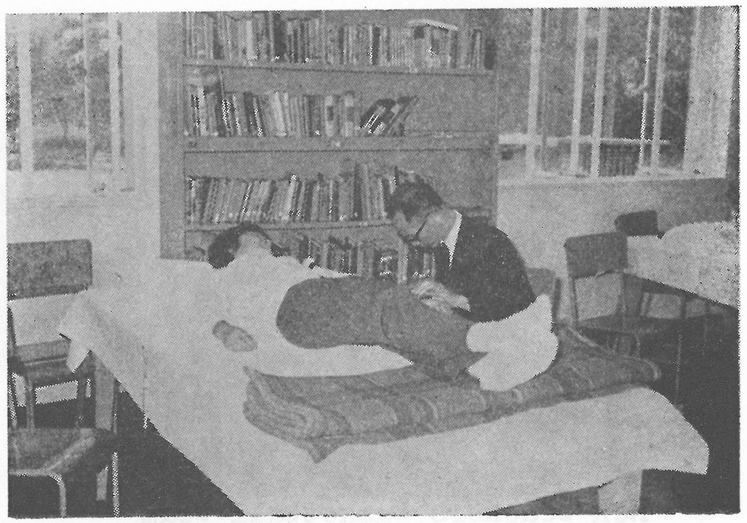


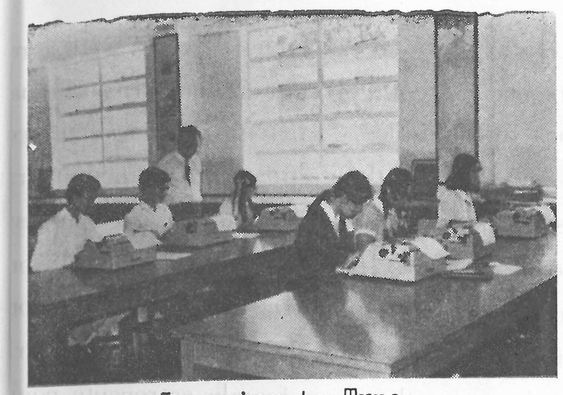
Men Teachers' Basketball Team
(with visiting Tsun Wan Team)

Blood Donations to Nethersole Hospital







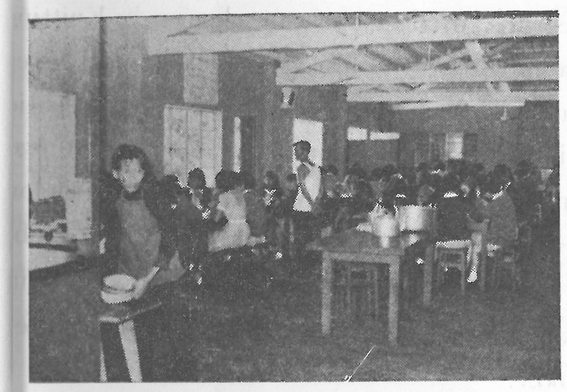


Learning to Type

Teacher Mr. T. F. Wong

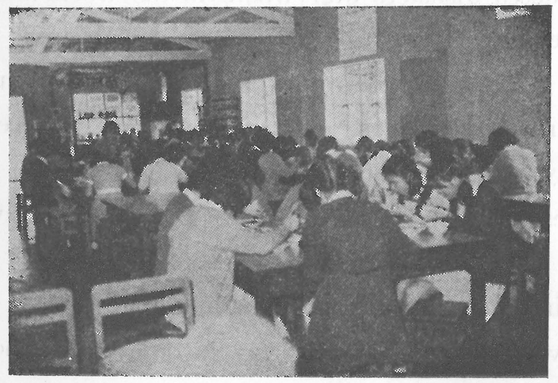


and do Shorthand





In the Dining Hall



The advantages and disadvantages of living in the twentieth century

The advantages of living in the twentieth century are so numerous that we will ag that people born in this century are the most fortunate group. The infant mortality rate h been greatly decreased by giving certain injections to the babies. Therefore they can pro themselves against diseases which could not be prevented in their great-great-grandfathe days. In those days, girls going to school was considered sinful, unfortunate and unnec ary. All they could do was to embroider at home all their lives. But nowadays conditi have greatly changed. Both boys and girls can go to school and girls can air the opini which exist in their unresting minds. They can choose husbands themselves. Many g participate in social work and activities. What is more, there are female astronauts no

Means of transport, such as motor-vehicles, liners and aeroplanes, make travel possil Besides, we can communicate with our friends and relatives conveniently by telephone telegram. Even our letters can be received in the minimum of time.

The invention of modern devices eliminates the drudgery of our homes. Knitti sewing, laundry and baking can be done to a large extent by mechanical contrivan Computer services help a gret deal in industrial and commercial work and even the po use computers to help them in the arrest of criminals. The invention of atomic, hydr and nuclear power is a great scientific achievement. In addition, we can share the g of man's landing on the moon in the twentieth century—which nobody ever thought poss before. Civilization has been brought to many countries and the general standard of li has risen. A good example of how many diseases can be cured by the discovery of treatment is the use of ultra-violet rays for cancer.

By contrast, there are also many disadvantages. Nowadays, young people seem have too much freedom. They are like wild horses which are disobedient and rebelli Not many of them are willing to give a little respect to their parents.

Congested traffic causes disasters everywhere in the world almost every day. Besi the industrial development gives rise to pollution of the air and what shall we do w the computers have all gone out of control? Moreover, the invention of modern device home will result in laziness, and the use of equipment such as typewriters may make pe unable to write properly. Furthermore, the invention of nuclear power will be used some ambitious countries as weapons of war. As a result, the lives of human beings s to stand less chance of surviving as the world develops.

In spite of our opinions, the world is changing on and on. All we have to do i try and use the new inventions in the right way in order to promote our standard of liv

by Chan Sau King 5A

I am a School Prefect

Many a school has chosen its prefects from every Form, both senior and junior, but school confers this responsibility for keeping order only on a certain number of ected senior pupils in the second half of their Form IV's academic year. Their duties in a month before the end of Form V's academic year. Last year, a meeting was held a number of students were chosen to be prefects for 1970 - 71, and among them was name.

Once the principal has charged us with the duty of keeping order as prefects, we uld attend to our duties well and efficiently, in token of our gratitude to the principal the teachers, and affection for the school.

After I was chosen to be a school prefect, and when the duty of the former prefects s handed over to us present prefects, I was worrying whether I was able to lead the dents, and whether I could do well. We have one boy head-prefect and one girl d-prefect; and there is a leader in each group, and we have five groups: A,B,C,D and E. h group is supposed to be on duty on the day appointed, and the members have different ies. When I first entered upon my new duty, I was put into C group, but I was later ved to A group which I am now in. At first, with another perfect belonging to the ne group, I was responsible for the good order in the assembly hall and foot-ball yground. Besides, I once had the duty of leading a class to morning assembly. Of all duties we have to do, the most unpleasant one is the responsibility for stairways, for ich I am, at present, responsible. In addition to all these, we have to maintain good er at the San Hui bus-stops. I admit that it is the hardest thing to do.

As well as the above duties, we also have some extra-curricular activities, such as book ling during the last summer vacation, and a visit to an orphanage in Taipo at Christmas. can say without boasting that we did quite well in both of these. In fact, we are doing our best, taking time from our busy work to serve the school.

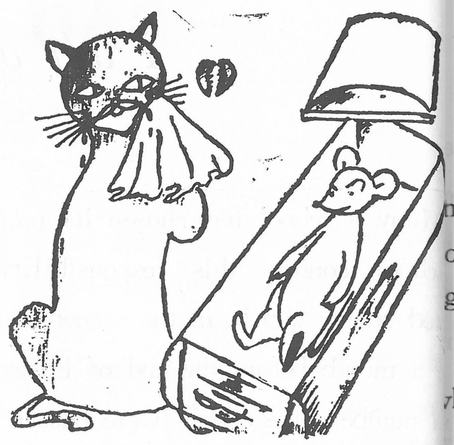
The time is coming for us to hand over our duty to our successors. I hope they can do well and even better than we did. Let me give my love and good wishes to my na Mater.

by Au Yeung Ying Fai 5B

CHINESE EPIGRAMS

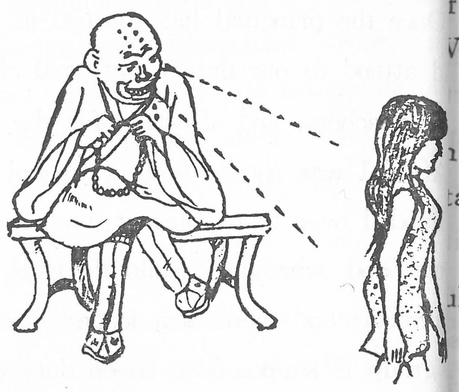
1. Cats cry for rats—Beware of false sympathy.

Cats catch rats and eat them. When a cat cries for a rat, he is just shedding crocodile tears.



2. Countries can be changed easily but not a man's behaviour—One's true nature will come out, sooner or later.

Although one changes one's clothing and occupation, so as to show himself to be good, his true nature cannot be hidden.



3. If you go into the mountains too often, you will surely meet a tiger — Don't try the strategy or trick too many times, lest it fail.

A student may be shrewd and skilful in cheating, but if he keeps on cheating, he will eventually be caught.



4. Playing the harp in front of a cow — Speaking to the wrong person.

Cows don't understand music and therefore will not appreciate it, no matter how well the musician plays. If we try to persuade the wrong person of something, our words will fall on deaf ears.



ARKEY Wong Kwan-sing 4A.

BAD ARITHMETIC

Having gone through the newspaper today, I find the government has an idea of ncreasing the water tax. The news shocks me and makes me extremely angry. I think obody here will agree with this budget and everyone will certainly raise his voice gainst that.

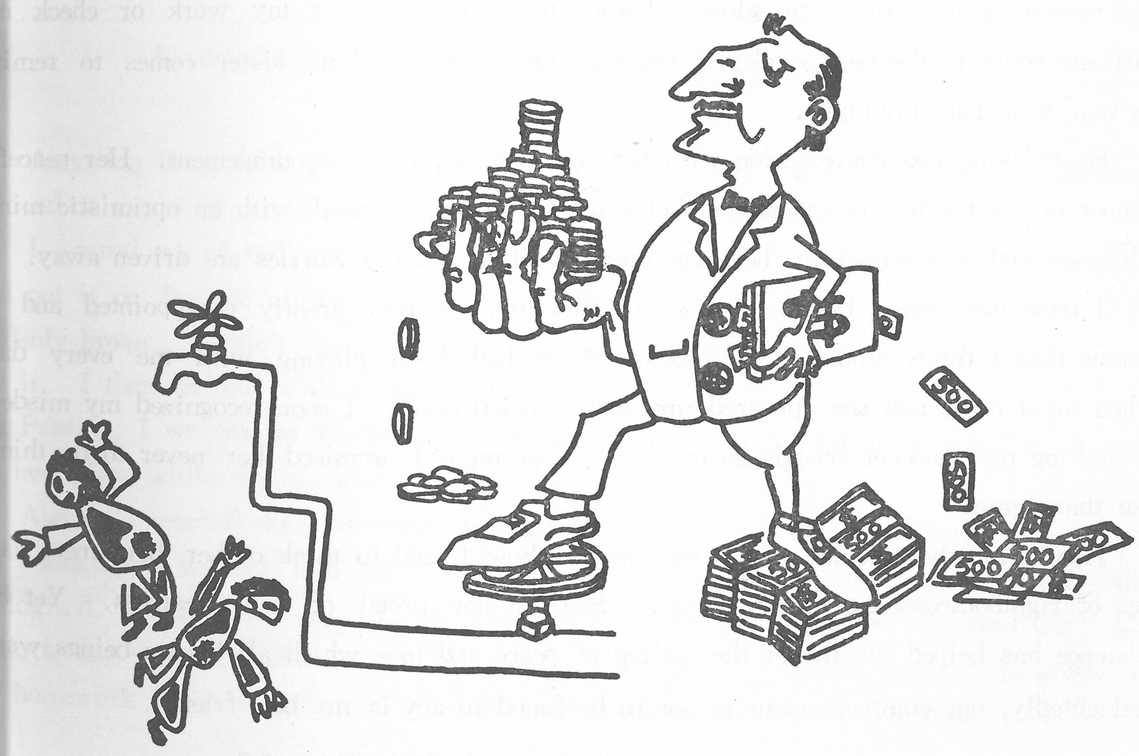
The government is now wanting to get more and more from us without thinking of hat the public's life is like. Because of this, another riot may be stirred up.

As everybody knows, the government has already given its officials an increase in pay f just 5—10%. Why does the government want to increase the water tax by 25—50%? Vhy does the government want to receive four times more than what it gives out ?

If the government is so stiff-necked as to hold to this opinion, all the prices of things n our daily life are certain to go up. For instance, the price of the soft drinks at the talls, the coffee at the restaurants and all other things will surely be affected.

Oh! Under such poor circumstances, I wonder how we can continue our lives peace-ully in the Colony !

by Lam Tai Kwan 5C



MY BEST FRIEND

My home is located in a small village where lots of trees are grown. It is inhabi by three hundred people, mostly farmers. Some of them are extremely rude and oth possess selfish and wicked characters. Therefore I do not have a good neighbour or real friend in my village. In fact, the place to me, is almost as lonely as a gravey As a consequence, I have formed the habit of sitting in my garden every night, watch the gloomy sky, to drive away my boredom and loneliness.

Since my childhood I have found only one honest neighbour, who has become my f friend, and who greets and refreshes me every night. She is the moon. She is calm gentle. Her brightness represents purity, and also guides me when I an wandering al the road at night. Sometimes she appears as a yellow circular disc, shining on the ea in a graceful way. Sometime she changes to the shape of an eyebrow and she looks l the smiling lips of my dear little cousin.

Whenever she appears, I always come out to the garden, talk to her and consult w her on all my serious problems in life. She seems to answer every question of mine the reply comes out from my mind. I sit under the old palm tree in front of our ho which is the best position to watch her rising beside the metal cock on the corner of roof. Every Saturday when she rises up high, I wander along the village paths, silho ting myself against her gentle glow. I start to make plans for my work or check misdemeanours in the past week. I never go back home until my sister comes to rem me that it is past midnight.

By thinking and conversation with her in my mind, I get encouragement. Her peac manner makes me feel confident and helps me to behave and work with an optimistic m Whenever and wherever I see her, my mind is lifted and my worries are driven away.

I remember once I failed in my examination. I was greatly disappointed and furious that I threw stones at my dogs, which had been playing with me every When night came and she appeared, my anger cooled down. I soon recognized my mis of treating my innocent friends so cruelly. That night I promised her never to do th like that again.

Apart from her special effects on me, somehow I tend to think of her brightness a sign of righteousness and unselfishness . She is not proud of her greatness. Yet existence has helped me to get the feeling of peace and love which all human beings w Undoubtedly, our companionship is not to be found in any of my best friends.

by NG KING FAI 5C

MY IDEAL WIFE

According to the statistics shown by the Government after the census, it is noticeable at males are many more than females. That means that a girl searching for a husband ll find it much easier than a boy searching for a wife. In other words, if you are not handsome or very rich fellow don't try to dream that you will get married with the rfect girl in your mind.

In spite of these sad thoughts, I would like to try to make up the character of my eal wife. First of all, she must not be a very intelligent girl, for if a woman is too ver, you will certainly lose your freedom. Because of her intelligence, you can never t the chance to relax after spending the whole night in a night club or playing cards in ur friends's house.

Secondly, which is very important, make sure that her mother is not a gossip. From y observations, men seem to be very annoyed about their mothers-in-law. Can you bear it your dear mother-in-law is with you when you are having your honey-moon! Perhaps ly a few silly women are like that, but most of them will cause you much trouble.

And lastly, she must be a very lovely girl, kind and friendly. Shall I not feel very oud when everybody in the street looks admiringly at me when I am going out with my vely dear wife ?

by LEUNG MOON WING 5C

Annoying things always seem to happen to me

Annoying things always seem to happen to me. When I woke up yesterday morning, found it was 8:00 a.m., only thirty minutes to my morning class.

I jumped out of bed, but bumped into the bureau and hit my toes. I got my uniform d put it on, but the zipper did not work. Then I put on my shoes, but the laces ddenly broke. I didn't have time to wash, but just damped my face, and didn't even y it. I then ran out with an empty stomach.

Panting, I worried at the bus-stop, and unluckily I saw a long queue waiting. I took last place while the minutes seemed to fly.

And as I reached my classroom, 'Goodness!' Class had already started. With my art sinking, I walked into the classroom under the gaze of forty pairs of eyes and ologized to an irate teacher. I was told to report to "Detention" the next day. On ing to my seat and getting out my books, I realized that I had forgotten to bring all homework assignments, and I received another rebuke for my carelessness.

by TANG SUI MAN 4C

BLUES

I took a walk, passing her house late last night. In the shadows and dim ligh the street-lamps, a mysterious feeling that I could not define pressed heavily inside m cherished companion of mine would be leaving the next day.

This morning, we met in gloomy silence. Because it was the last chance to see I tried to put a smile in spite of the pain of parting. She seemed to be sharing feeling, for tears rolled down her cheeks; not a word was spoken and time seemed to s still, But at last she held my hands emotionally and wished me all the best in the fu

On the way home, I thought of her still, and all the happenings in the past app like an ever flowing stream. I could not drive her out of my mind, especially her gli ing eyes and her smile. I recalled our joyful times when we had played in good and weather, walking in the moonlight and in the rain, laughing under the sun.

I first met her at the church. Every Sunday we used to walk together to the of God, and sing the songs of our hearts. I still remember last Autumn, when a car driver ran me down in an accident. Had it not been for her companionship, the long painful hours in the hospital would have been an even greater burden to me than wound itself. The tender look in her eyes performed a greater miracle than the effort the doctor.

To me, she is a guiding lantern in the dark and comfort in moments of doubt. am always thankful to God that I have known her.

I dream of summer nights, trees moving gracefully in the summer breeze, all greenness in nature, the summer rain that pattern over the flowers, like happy t She likes summer; summer reminds me of her. All these memories and visions of h bits and pieces, surge softly back to me like the running tide.

Although we are far apart, I know that she is constantly deep in my heart. I hope that she will come back and dry these tears from my eyes. From now on, whe I go to sleep at night, I will wish upon every star that peace and happiness will be ca to her forever.

by KENNETH CHEUNG 5B

SUMMER CAMP

I shall always remember the time that I had when I was in a summer camp August. Although it was only four days, I enjoyed myself very much.

That day I woke up earlier than usual and checked up my supplies again and because I was afraid I would leave something behind. Then I carried my heavy lu and went to my destination with two other classmates. The camp was in the Di Boys' School and had been arranged by the New Territories Sports Association.

When we arrived, I saw many young people already there. They were talking and ghing; some were going round the school to appreciate the buildings. It really is a y large and beautiful college. Firstly, we went to the office and told them about our sence. They gave us each group we belonged to. I was the captain of the first group our leader was Miss LEE, a very nice person. The members of my group I did not w at all but later we were like old friends.

After the assembly, the leaders showed us to the sleeping places, which were the dents' quarters. There were five big rooms grouped together on each storey. Each of had a small chest of drawers and a camp bed. We had to sweep the floor and put furniture in position because it was all confused. At 4 p.m. we started our activities. The most interesting thing was at bed-time when all lights were turned off. Because he strange environment, to which none of us was accustomed, we could not go to sleep nly, we sat up, talked, sang, played and so on. We were as naughty as little children. ddenly, the rooms became very quiet and everyone hurried back to their own beds because chief came up to see whether we were going to sleep. When I saw her coming ards me with a torch, I quickly closed my eyes, pretending to be asleep. After she gone, we got to do things again. I thought it was quite funny and exciting. On the night I slept only for four hours, but I actually felt full of energy.

Each day, we had sports training, sports matches, speeches on the problems of the munity and various kinds of games. The special programme on the first day was a nese show, on the second night, we had a dancing party; and a talent quest and lecture petition were on the third day. Our group were unsuccessful in the lecture competition, won the frist prize in the talent quest. During those days, I learnt many things and ed many new friends. I played very cheerfully there.

On the last day, we all felt very sorry to leave such a friendly and peaceful place, we already regarded the group as a big family. I have come back to normal school again, but I often think hopefully about another chance to go to such a place.

by TANG YUEN HA 5D

MY SCHOOL

After getting off a bus in the morning at San Hui, I walk towards a large, white ding. This is my school. I always go to school very early. Before I walk through gates, I look around my school and there is warmth in my heart. The fresh air with moisture passes through my nose and reaches my lungs. A spirited feeling then es me very interested in studying for the whole day. There is silence except for the ing of the birds and the noise of my foot-steps.

After putting down my bag on a chair in the hall, I walk around the whole school slowly. It seems that I am saying "Good-morning" to it. Walking around the

school, I hear the birds say "Good-morning" to me too. I look up at them and
On summer mornings, if a breeze blows over you, you will say. "How good it
After it has rained, some rain drops hang in the gaps between the leaves of the co
They look like many beautiful little stars twinkling in the trees.

My whole school occupies a large area. At the back of But San Primary S
there is a basket-ball court. The dining hall is near by. Many students have their
fast or lunch there. A big swimming pool lies between the hall and the Red Hous
holds no water in winter. Some tall and some short trees grow around the boys'
the Red House. No students except boarders are allowed to enter it.

Opposite the swimming pool there is also the White House, where many teachers
After lunch, many prefects study in the sitting room which is on its ground floor.
flowers and two very tall trees grow in front of the White House, and beside it
the pagoda. It is a good spot from which to take photos.

In the middle of the school grounds, there is a large football field. The librar
car park and two rooms for the Biblical Knowledge and Physical Education teacher
at the back of the school. The hall, the classrooms and the laboratories are
together to Form a "Z" shape. The school has five storeys; the staff room is
second floor; the general office and the geography room are on the ground floor.
student does various science experiments in various laboratories.

The seniors and the juniors have a morning assembly in the hall on alternate
The clubs, such a School Band, Christian Fellowship, Safety Patrol, Science Clu
Photographic Club have meetings once a week. Every day after school, many ou
activities are held. Most of the students like to watch their fellow students p
football or basketball.

Christmas is a happy time, when almost all the classes have their Christmas
just before the holiday starts. On sports day which is held once a year, many of the
athletic students take part in various competitions while others cheer them on. A
Singing competition is also held once a year. Everyone is eager to see which class
be the winner.

Certainly we have many interesting activities at school and I am glad that my
plays such a large and happy part in my life.

by CHAN LOK TAO 3C

HOW TO CHEAT SUCCESSFULLY

Of course, for those students who want to spend more time in playing and
higher marks without studying their work hard, the best method is to cheat. Ch
can be said to be a very special skill and needs much experience. The student who
to cheat must be calm, clever, and tricky without his ears burning. But nowada
teachers are very cunning, they know the students will cheat in the test and usuall

lk around the classroom, or sometimes they stand at the back of the classroom, so that
y can see what the students are doing, even from the corner of their eyes.
Still, students are students. They are cleverer and think of other ways to cheat.
ne students when meeting some information that is hard to memorize, write the answers
small pieces of papers and hide the papers in their sleeves, some even write the
wers on their palms, rubbers, rulers, and so on. Usually, some lazier students want to
with diligent students, so they can just copy from their neighbouring students without
paring the small writing before the test. But the methods of cheating may have been
d so many times that it makes the teachers sooner or later aware of the ways of
ating.

Of course, cheating is not used only by the lazy students but also by some industrious
dents. I think they do not really want to, but have just lost their confidence in doing
ir papers and want to see if their answers are the same as their neighbours.
According to my past experience, the oldest and stupidest way to cheat is to copy
irely from the neighbouring students or to take out books to copy, for these two ways
l be discovered by the teachers easily. Of course, I should not be so conclusive about
t.

I think that a better way to cheat is to sit with students who write with their left
ds. Usually the students use their right hands, of course with some exceptions.
en sitting with left-handed students, the students are clever enough to see their
t-handed neighbouring students while they continue to write simultaneously.
Of course it is by luck that they succeed in cheating. Otherwise, they will either be
ished severely or suspended from school.
So still the best way to cheat is "DON'T CHEAT! STUDY YOUR WORK HARD!"

by YIU KWONG LOI 4C

PRETENDING

Peering with one eye at the clock, Lottie sees that it is pointing to eight. 'What an
oying thing it is!' she complains, covering her head with the blanket again, 'to get
and leave this soft, warm bed to go to school!' Suddenly an idea flashes into her head.
decides to carry out her plan.
Then the expected shouting from her mother is heard.
'Get up, Lottie, you lazy girl. Get up!' Her mother makes her appearance throwing
n the door and rushing in. 'Please get up. Can't you see the clock? It's already
ht!' As she is shouting, she throws away Lottie's blanket and tries to rouse her.
'Oh, mama, I am afraid that I can't go to school today as I am feeling very sick.
head is very painful,' she said, beginning to groan noisily.

'Really? Let me tell your father that you are unwell today. It's such a p
have to say it. Your father said to me that he has decided to buy a new swimmin
for you and is going with us to swim after you have returned from school. But no
you are feeling sick, this programme had better be put off.' After saying this, her m
moves to the door and adds without turning her head, 'You can stay at home then.'

On hearing that, Lottie jumps up from her bed and rushes to her mother. 'M
if that's true, I am feeling very well then. My headache has suddenly disappeared
my energy is restored. I am going to school now.'

Her mother laughs and steps out of the room.

by CHEUNG MEI HA 4C

The Sea

The untamed sea, the open sea
The blue, the fresh, the ever-free
Without a mark, without a care,
It plays the clouds mocks the sky
The wind whispering in our ears
Tells a tale of the sea
And here,
With the blue above, and the blue below,
And silence wherever our ship goes
The green sea wearing a coat of white
Dancing with the wind·····
On the ship, we listen to the wind
And watch the surf
Forgetting our weariness.

by NG KWOK MAN HA 4D

A Story Told by a Christmas Tree Fairy

I was a fairy of a small Christmas tree. As I was so small, no one took any n
of me. I was very sad and disappointed, but became happy again when two children
me to their home. My gladness soon turned to anger when I found that I was in
house of a poor family. I had expected to be in a big, beautiful house with lots and
of wonderful decorations and they would put a golden star on my head. Now, I
going to spend a dull Christmas in such a dirty place. Gradually I understood how
they loved me and the happiness I brought to them. I was ashamed of my
thoughts and decided to try my best to make the family happy.

by LAI KAM YUK 4A

AN OLD BEGGAR

Mr. Brown is an old beggar who lives in a small hut. When the wind blows up,
hut even rocks unsteadily. Mr. Brown is a pitiful, poor, thin, old man. He is wear-
torn and dirty clothes wherever you see him and there is a sad look on his face.
nough he is a beggar, he helps others as best he can, so everyone gives him some
ey and food when he is out begging.

One day, there was a fire at his neighbour's. He came out bravely to put out the
without thinking of the danger to himself. Unfortunately, his face was badly burnt
le putting out the fire. When everyone knew about him, they were very sad. He was
ed, a brave man.

by CHIU WING LOK 3E

What I Like Most

Chess is what I like most. Practically no chance comes into chess; it is nearly all
skill, and this is what gives chess its chief interest. To be a good chess player, one
t have great patience and must be able to look ahead and calculate what the result of
y movement will be and one must have great power of concentration. A chess game is
ttle, a wrestling match between two minds. Two players just sit perfectly still and
cely speak a word. The cleverest man wins. Chess does not need gambling to make
nteresting.

I like it because it is not a mere amusement (though it is very amusing.) It is a
form of mind exercise. It teaches one to read another's thoughts and intentions.
re we dare move a piece, we have to think: 'If I move this knight there, what is the
t?' 'If I do that first, am I putting my king in danger?' And so on. So we have
heck every movement and have to think of several things that will happen later.

So, for real excitement and interest and for real mental recreation, play chess!

by SIU YUK WAH 4D

MY FAMILY

I have a happy family which consists of eight persons — my grandfather, my and mother, my two brothers and sisters and me, the smallest one of all.

My father is an educated man. He is a teacher in a Middle School. He d gamble or smoke. When he has a holiday, he usually travels to the countryside w Sometimes he takes us fishing or to watch football or basketball matches. All activities are good for us.

On the other hand, my mother is the most important person in my family manages nearly all the family affairs. Though she is busy, she never scolds her c She is kind and she loves her children and her husband very much. I also love my and I think that no reward for her motherly love to her children can be greater tha

My grandfather is a kind, educated old man. He is happy to live with us always shows his pride in having many sons and grandsons. He loves us, especia Sometimes, when I go to bed, he tells a story of his experiences to me till I more. Sometime, his voice seems to come into my dream. I admire him and resp very much indeed.

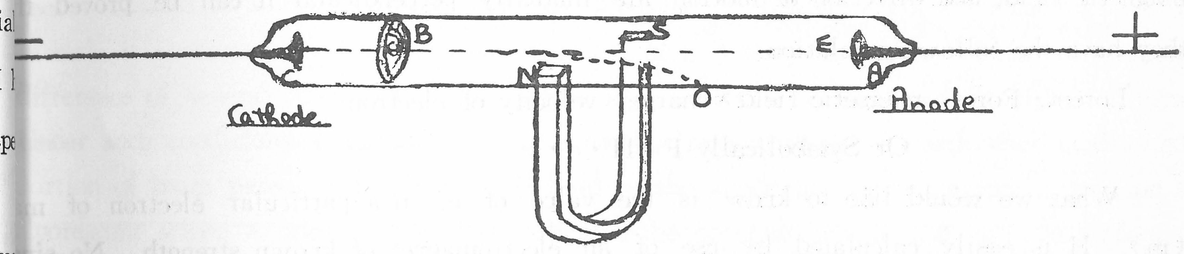
At about seven o'clock in the morning, we wake up together. My mother imm gets the breakfast and my grandfather does his morning exercises. After breakf father and eldest brother go to their offices; my mother and grandfather remain at and the others go to school. In the evening we return. We are very co-operative: our mother cook the dinner. When my father and eldest brother come back, we eat together. At night, we do our homework and the others rest in their own room.

I think our life is very simple, but I like living in this simple way. A very, very fond of my family, for it is filled with love and kindness.

by LAM CHIM TAO 3B



As early as 1890, Schuster made a rough measurement of the specific charge (e/m) electrons by observing the behaviour of cathode ray (Electron Beam) in the electric and agnetic fields. More accurate measurements were made by J.J. Thomson in 1897, and uring the succeeding 50 years methods were improved for this precision measurement of is quantity. Although the detailed arrangments used in each case were different, the eneral principle can be illustrated by describing one of them in the following diagram.



Figure(1) Deflection of Cathode Ray (Electrons) in a magnetic field.

In Fig.(1), it consists of a highly vacuumed tube, with two electrods A and B which e connected to a terminal with potential difference of several thousand volts. Under such nditions a beam of cathode ray emits from the cathode towards the anode A. The deflected beam is present when the magnet is absent. D, is the deflected beam when the agnet is present. Note the deflection is DOWNWARDS. From this phenomenon we can nclude that:

When an electron is penetrating through a uniform magnetic field with a constant locity, there will exist a force acting on the electron which is perpendicular to the agnetic field and the direction of motion of the electron. The force exerted on the ectron is called the LORENTZ FORCE. (This is the famous Lorentz Law.)

Or on the other hand the locus of an electron in a magnetic field will be a circle.

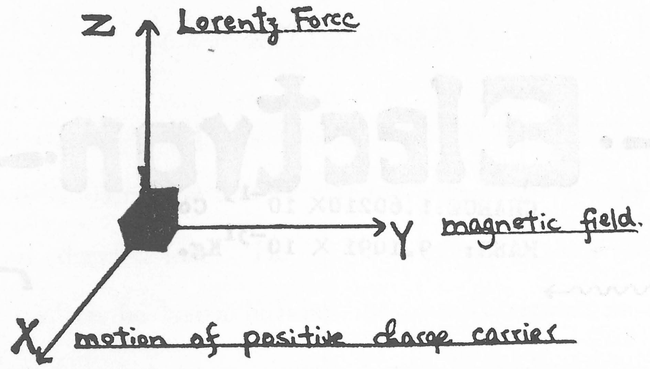


Fig.(2) Lorentz Law (The direction of the magnetic field, Lorentz force, and the motion of a positive charge carrier can be represented by the axises of X, Y, Z.)

The magnitude of LORENTZ FORCE for the electron which determines the amou deflection for a particular mass(m) is dependent not only on the amount of charge but on the velocity of the particle and the intensity of the magnetic field. If the f magnetic field, and direction of motion are mutually perpendicular it can be proved they have the following relation.

Lorentz Force=magnetic field × charge × velocity of electron

Or Symbolically $F=H \cdot e \cdot v$

What we would like to know is the value of e, on a particular electron of (m). H is easily calculated by use of an electromagnet of known strength. No s equation can be solved if there is more than one unknown; here we have three, and v. Thomson's problem was to reduce the number of unknown.

First, he took the advantage of the fact that charged particles are also deflecte moving through an electric field. A moving negative charge will be deflected tow the positively charged electrode. Now it can be shown that the force acting on any of cathode rays through an electric field (and hence deflects the beam) depends upon strength of the electric field and the amount of charge carried by the cathode rays.

Force=Electric field strength × charge

Or Symbolically:

$F=E \cdot e$

1897, an important year in Thomson's life and the year of great joy, Tho performed his important experiment which lead to his winning the Nobel Prize of in his laboratory with his students. He constructed a cathode ray tube as shown in figure below.

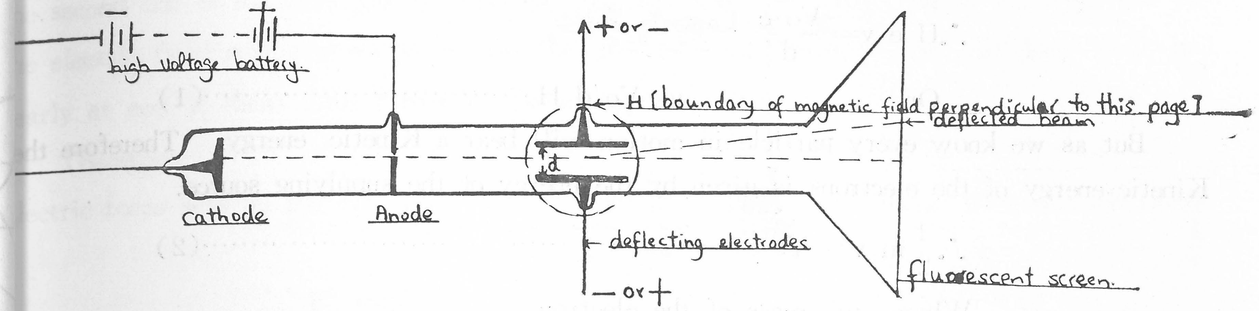


Fig.(3) Schematic diagram of apparatus used for the determination of the specific charge of electrons by J, J, Thomson. The electron both deflected by electrical and magnetic field. A fluorescent screen makes the rays 'visible' Not shown is the electromagnet whose magnetic field lies at right angles to the paper and oriented so as to deflect the rays upward. If the downward and the upward deflecting force are equal, there is no deflection.

In this arranagement two electrodes are sealed into a glass tube from which air has been evacuated to such an extend that the pressure is below 1/10,000 atmosphere. The cathode is connected to the negative terminal of a battery or other source of potential difference of several thousand volts, while the anode is connected to positive terminal. Under such conditions a cathode ray is emitted from cathode toward the anode, and a portion of beam passes through a small hold in the anode and causes a small spot on the fluorescent screen to glow. The spot indicates the point at which the cathode strikes the screen. When the pressure of residue gas is properly adjusted the path of the electron through it can be seen faintly. It is then the beam travels in a straight line in the absence of both magnetic and electric field.

If now a potential difference is applied between the deflecting electrode so that the upper one is positive, the spot on the screen moves upward. Otherwise the spot moves downward. This phenomenon shows that the beam is negatively charged.

Now, if the upper deflecting electrode is connected to a positively charged terminal while the lower one is connected to a negative one of a battery, the spot moves upward. If the circuit is opened and a magnetic field is applied, with a direction perpendicular to the page, there will occur a downward movement of the electron. (Due to the Lorentz Law) Finally, if both electrical and magnetic fields are applied to the cathode ray, when these two forces just balance each other the cathode ray will be undeflected and travels in a straight line.

Therefore we can imply:

$H\ e\ v = E\ e$ but $E=\frac{Vo}{d}$ (Where Vo is the p.d. across the deflecting electrodes and d is the distance apart.)

$$\therefore H\ e\ v = \frac{Vo \cdot e}{d}$$

Or: $$v = Vo/d\ H \quad \cdots\cdots(1)$$

But as we know every particle in motion will bear a Kinetic energy. Therefore t Kinetic energy of the electrons is given by the energy of the supplying source.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m\ v^2 = Vs\ e \quad \cdots\cdots(2)$$

Where m=mass of the electron.

Vs=voltage supply by the source.

After subsitution we get:

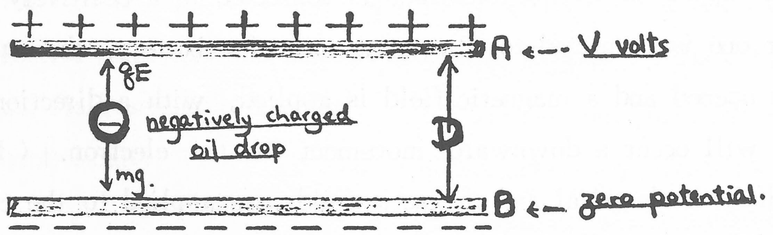
$$e/m = Vo^2/2\ Vs\ H^2\ d^2 = 1.759 \times 10^8\ \text{col/gm}.$$

From the above equation we can easily calculate the value e/m since all the deta needed can be made known. Vo and Vs can be measured by voltage meters and d simp by a metre ruler where H can be measured by the current flows through the coil.

The best result of e/m calculated now is $1758796 \pm 0.000019 \times 10^{11}$ Col./Kg. T means that one gram of these particles moving a wire or system of wires will furn 175879600 coulombs of electricity enough to keep a 100-Watts light burning 24 hours day for nearly 6 years.

Very sad, now we had just found out the ratio of charge to mass of an electr We still had to think out for either the mass of an electron or the charge of it in order determine the value of both mass and charge of it. Fortunately, from Millikan's oil d experiment we can calculate the charge of an electron. This experiment was f performed by Robert Andrew Millikan in 1909. By this experiment he won the 192 Nobel Prize in Physics. The general principle can be illustrated in the following.

The whole apparatus for this experiment were sealed in a metal can. Inside the there are two metal plate electrodes arranged as in Fig(4). Tiny, little oil drops pumped into the gap between A and B through a hole in electrode A. A beam of li ray is employed to shine on the tiny oil drops. Also a travelling microscope is emplo to observe the velocity of the oil drops. @-particles are sometimes employed to ionize oil drops.



FIG(4) Apparatus arrangement for the oil drop experiment.

If electrode A carries a positive charge while electrode B carries a negative one, a result a uniform electric field is formed between them. The oil drop will experience th forces when put between them. This first one will be the downwards gravitational fo

he second one is the floatational force of the air and the third one is the force due to he electric field acting upwards against the gravitational force. The oil drop will be early at rest if these three forces are balancing each other.

Therefore:

lectric force acts on the oil drop=weight due to gravitational force—floatational force due to air acts on the oil drop.

$$\because F = qE \quad \cdots\cdots(1)$$

$$E = Vab/D \quad \cdots\cdots(2)$$

$$W = (4/3)(\pi a^3 gp) \quad \cdots\cdots(3)$$

$$Fl = (4/3)(\pi a^3 gp) \quad \cdots\cdots(4)$$

ut these four equations together and we get:

$$\frac{Vab}{D} = \frac{4\pi a^3 g(p-p')}{3} \quad \cdots\cdots(5)$$

Where F, the symbol for the force acting on the oil drop, E stands for the electric field ntensity, Vab, D, g, p, p', a are all stands for the potential difference between A and B, istance, between A and B, gravitational force, density of oil and air, radius of oil drops espectively.)

Although a is too small for measuring, the wise scientist employed a very wise ethod to solve the problem. The law he employed was Stock's Law:

$$(4/3)(\pi a^3 g \overline{p-p'})\ 6\pi\eta a\ v \quad \cdots\cdots(6)$$

Where v=velocity of oil drop experienced when negelect of electric field.

η=viscity of oil drop.

After substituting (6) into (5) we get:

$$q = \frac{18\ D\pi 3\sqrt{\eta v}}{Vab\sqrt{2g(p-p')}} \quad \cdots\cdots(7)$$

From (7) the charge of an electron can be easily solved since all the data needed ere present.

The best result for the charge of an electron is:

$$q = 1.60210 \pm 0.000007 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{Coul}.$$

Therefore the mass of the electron can be found as $m = 9.1091 \times 10^{-31}$ Kg by just utting the result of oil drop experiment into the ratio of e/m.

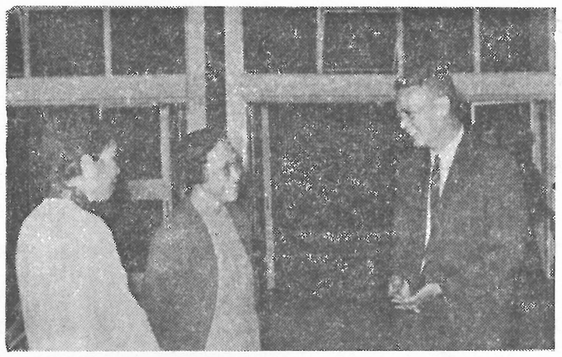
Now, after reading these paragraphs you will get a brief idea of electrons and the ructure of an atom. However, the study of electrons has not been finished and it does ed the efforts of those who are interested in this field.

By YU HOI LAI F.5C

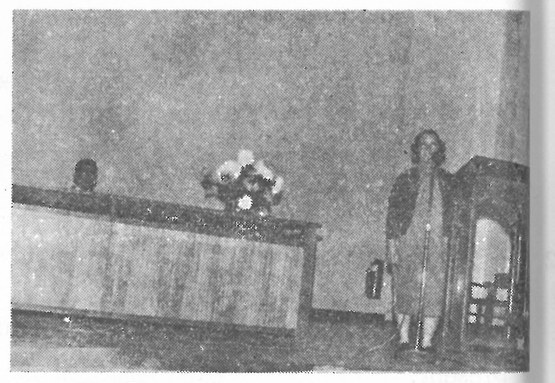
Parent-Teacher Association Meeting

The first meeting was held on Friday, the 20th November, 1970 at 7:30 p.m. There was a very good attendance of parents at this first meeting and Mr. Chan Yeung Kwong of Un Long was elected the first Chairman of this Association. Dr. Ho Chung Chung, Principal of True Light Middle School of Hong Kong spoke very acceptably to the parents and items by the students included a short play in Chinese and songs by the Choir.

We hope this Association will go from strength to strength in future years.



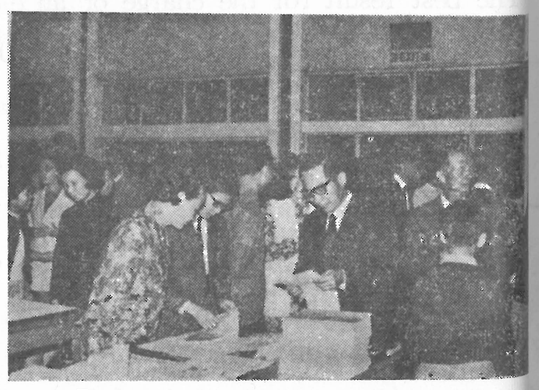
The first Chairman of the Association
Mr. Chan Yeung Kwong



Dr. Ho Chung Chung addressing the gatherin



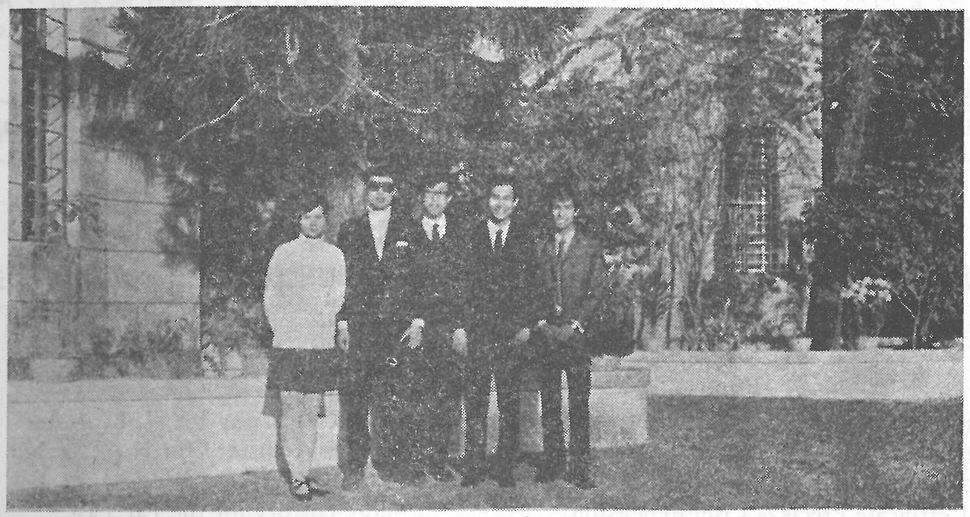
The Girls' Choir singing to the Parents



Parents looking at the students' work

Hoh Fuk Tong College Ex-Students' Association

Two meetings of this Association are held each year and are usually well attended. The officers change a lot as it seems that as soon as they are elected, then off they go overseas, to Canada or America! The meeting in July of each year is especially convened to invite the new graduates to join up with the association. We hope for good fellowship among the ex-students, and already the association has helped the school by donating books for the Library and giving stone tables and chairs for our Chinese garden at the back of the school. Besides any business that needs to be transacted, a sumptuous supper is usually provided at these meetings and dancing for those who enjoy this kind of earsplitting entertainment.



Active members of the Ex-students' Association.

Committee Members

Chairman: Chan Yan Mei

Vice-Chairman: Chow Ting Kwai

Secretary: Choi Yuet Nogh

Treasurer: Tsang Sau Ying

1971 Representatives

Tse Chi Hang

Luk Sun Ming

Tam Ka Ling

Tse Ping Hang, the former Chairman went to the U.S.A. for further study.
Lee Kwai Hung, the former Secretary also went to Taiwan for further study.

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學生基督徒團契

本校基督徒團契成立達六載，旨在栽培信主同學靈命長進，藉團契生活互相學習眞理，勉勵爲主發光，在校園裏見證基督，本團極歡迎慕道同學參加，同沐主恩。

團契活動

本團之活動概分校內與校外兩方面。

（一）校內活動：

每逢星期四下午四時舉行聚會，與會者約四十人。程序有短歌、讀經、專題講道，若遇新來賓臨場，必高歌「歡迎歌」一闋。另設特別節目，如辯論、天才表演、康樂、佈道電影、聖經問答、聖樂欣賞等，發揮團友們精誠團結及創作能力，使在敬虔上操練自己。

此外，全校性活動方面，本團發起聖誕節徵文徵畫比賽，獲得不少同學投稿。

在上學期學校聖誕慶祝會中，本團担任演出聖劇「地上平安歸與人」，各演員抱與眾同樂之心演出，傳揚「神愛世人」大喜訊息。

最近，復活節前，特約基督教協會來校放映兩齣影片，俾同學共覩耶穌受難一幕，紀念主偉大的犧牲。

（二）校外活動：

本團經常與王肇枝中學、信義中學、新界鄉議局元朗區中學和公立元朗中學舉行「五校基督徒團契聯合活動」，藉此聯絡主內肢體，交換團務之意見。在農曆新年期間合力舉辦佈道大會，又最近合作出版一本歌集——「校園詩選」。

團友相處

本團團友均來自不同之家庭，具不同之性格與愛好。甚至認識神之途徑，屬靈之經歷亦各異，感謝神賜下奇妙的愛，豐盛的愛，將我們連結、建立，職員能分工合作，團友常彼此勸勉、關懷、相處愉快。而我們仍須服膺「凡事都不可虧欠人，惟有彼此相愛，要常以爲虧欠，因爲愛人就完全了律法。」名訓，奉行不息。

本屆團契職員名單：

會　　長：胡碧桃
文　　書：吳世平　張安子
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退修會後記

（二月廿日）

胡碧桃

是日早上，春光和煦，天氣怡人，團友精神赳赳步入校園。踏正九時，第一個秩序開始，由何偉羣同學主領早禱會，四十來位同學齊集一堂，虔兮敬兮。繼之短歌節目，音韻悠揚，不止繞樑三日，至今回味，耳畔猶有餘音。

培靈會敦請樓恩德先生講道，啓發我們對信心生活的認識和體驗，受益良多。不少飢渴慕義的同學，本其孜孜不倦的精神，認爲良機不可失，請教樓先生許多信仰問題。

小組討論時間，據報各同學不甘後人，口若懸河發表奇見，直到有人腹中忍不住發出「咕咕」的報時訊號，大家才恍然大悟，一個可愛的清晨已經過去了。

飯堂裏，佳餚滿桌，但見刀光劍影，每招都是風捲殘雲，殺出美人照鏡，只樂得那管厨的不用費那麼多的功夫去潔淨碗碟。

下午二時，第二

，韃靼板，滑梯等供給鄰居兒童玩耍。身在其中，有如隔離塵世的小天堂，是那麼安靜的、平安的，富詩意的地方，使你想出無限遐思來！

倚窗往外望，一望無際的海水，與蔚藍色的天空，混成一片，分不出天與水，嶙峋的怪石，被洶湧的波濤擊打而發出響聲，與沙沙作響的樹梢聲相應和著，波浪打出白色的浪花，水花四濺。偶然有一漁船在海中航行，他們奮勇地乘風破浪，衝出重圍般，努力前進。海上的景物羅列在眼前，一覽無遺。在另一面的海景，比較熱鬧。沿岸漁船佈滿，往來港島的船也在碼頭停泊。隔壁是一所紅塵不染的天主教修道院，靜寂異常。

那兒的環境依舊歷歷在目，心裏往往怨自己爲什麼要離開那兒哩。

聖誕節的素描

三乙張肖玉

「平安夜，聖善夜，萬暗中，光華射……」一陣陣的歌聲傳遍了四方，使整個宇宙充滿了神聖的氣氛，這一曲平安夜已把整個宇宙籠罩，漸漸地平安之聲消失了；人們亦已呼呼入睡呢。

平安夜過後，就是主耶穌誕生之日，十二月廿五日聖誕節，教堂的鐘噹噹地響著，報佳音的人兒彷彿是一羣天使在遊來遊去，他們放盡嗓子唱著聖詩來歡迎主耶穌之降臨。

一時，路上行人有如排山倒海，大路上車水馬龍，可說是水洩不通；再看那美麗奪目的燈色差不多遍佈每一個角落，學校也不例外，佈置得色彩輝煌，尤其是那宏偉的禮堂加上那美麗的點綴更是耀目；住戶、商店裝飾得五花八門，燈光火著，看去眞有點眼花繚亂的感覺。公司門前的聖誕老人笑面迎人，小孩子見了都歡天喜地。還嚷著媽媽進去哩。青年男女打扮得七奇八怪，忽忽忙忙地趕赴舞會。他們的心都是充滿歡樂的。

可是，這邊還有些窮人正在辛苦中找生活，但聖誕節的情景全被歡樂蓋

清明節的感想

四丁戴健文

爲紀念祖先，人們都在清明節那天到墓前拜祭，追念先人，以盡孝子賢孫之本分。「清明時節雨紛紛，路上行人欲斷魂」。古人說得好，清明節確使人們牽起絲絲的回憶，回想到先人們之德行。一件件的親切地浮現在腦海中，如瀝瀝在目。人們心情也隨之而波動，愁悶的，慘淡的。

清明節掃墓，只是一種紀念先人外表上的儀式，清明節不僅只是爲了掃墓與拜祭，而最重要的是多思想先人之言行，更加深深地體會。先人們給我們開創出寬敞的大路，當我們走在這路上，生活在幸福的懷抱中，我們有沒有想到他們是怎麼地開創這大路，他們經過無數的挫折和艱險，他們對環境作出了激烈的鬥爭，經過幾番辛苦的奮鬥。一條大道終於開出了，這是他們偉大毅力的成果，是一件可欽可敬的壯舉，我們要繼承先人們的遺志，爲人類的幸福作出貢獻。

先人們在我們的前面奔走，爲了人類的幸福，爲下一代開闢了錦繡的山河。他們的精神是值得後世景仰的，他們的毅力是值得學習的。清明節給予我們一個更好的機會去思索先人們的豐功偉績，及敬仰先人們的行事，除了掃墓及拜祭等儀式外，更要撫今追昔，懷念先人的事蹟，思想計劃我們將來的事業。

清明節掃墓，在孝子賢孫來說，是一個非常重大的項目。他們懷着一片崇高的孝心，來到墓前拜祭。他們的孝心流露於神情和行動上，使人看了也不禁心酸。他們懷念先人們之情感，使人肅然起敬。他們對先人們都懷着一

到墓前拜祭，更忘記了先人的恩惠，這是一件多麼遺憾的事！世上竟有活着這一些沒有孝心，更沒有繼承先人遺志之熱心的人。清明在我國源流已久。我們要繼承中華民族優良的風俗，爲子孫者應盡子孫之天職到墳前掃墓，追念先人。

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陰深的氣氛，却換上了充滿柔和月色的夜景。海灘附近每一枝細小的花草都受到月色的滋育，分外加增了其柔弱的狀態，使人對它們產生了憐愛的感覺，在柔和的月色下，什麼都顯得分外迷人可愛的！

褪了色的晚霞，靜靜地依偎著茫茫的大海。是一片淡淡的晚霞，沒有夕陽之襯托，失去了在黃昏時所獨有的迷人色彩；像失去了它底好朋友一樣，寂寞地、緩慢地迴旋著；又好像盼望著當另一次的黃昏旗幟裊裊輕曳時，再次披上那嬌艷迷人的衣裳！

海洋，是多麼的平靜，一兩只小舟在月色下自由自在地隨波飄浮於綠波上。海——是寬大的，沒有其他暗礁的阻碍，小舟便到處飄浮，沒有被任何的物件所防碍，一時浮在海中心，一時却被微風波浪帶回到岸邊。它，無拘無束地飄浮著，是多麼的寫意！怪不得詩人李白亦有「人生在世不稱意，明朝散髮弄扁舟」之感哩！

不知何時，整個大自然已瀰漫著一片薄霧，整個境界像被蓋上了一層透明柔軟的輕紗，所有的一切都變成約隱約現的景光，然而，這却增加了自然界之神秘與奧妙！偶然，一俩對夜遊的海鷗像有節奏地飛翔徘徊於夜空中，點綴了夜單調的氣氛！

在子夜的寂靜裏，漫步於景色醉人的海灘，前路是一片灰色的霧景，糢糊不清。茫茫的一片，不知怎樣才可繼續前進。然而，在淡淡的月色照耀下，夜遊人的心靈上忽湧起一種奇異的感覺，就是：灰色的幕下所蘊藏著的是無限的光明與希望。

回憶錄

五甲 梁瑞薇

春天快要過去了，花開花落正好像潮伏的人生。在生命的路程中，我只是渡過了十七個春天，但已歷盡了很多的挫折和無數的教訓，雖然這些好像點綴着生命的姿采，總括來說，學習到做人的哲理。

少時的我是無知的，每晚都綣戀着母親的膝前，細聽母親對我說的小安琪故事，在夢裏也想蛻變成安琪兒，帶給人們平安和快樂。在學校裏，時常跟小同學們嬉戲；不懂得哭的緣故，但只顧放聲大哭，這便是少時的特徵了。外婆疼我，夏天在花園乘涼時，總喜歡抱着我，撫着我，她那慈祥的面孔，是永遠亭望在我的腦海裏，不幸也，在嚴寒的深夜中，外婆走完了人生最站時「蓋印」的。

大約九時，校長搖响鐘聲，命令中一的同學集隊，指示他們應該行走的路線和規則，然後排成雙行出發。繼續是中二、中三及中四分批出發，我們和老師是最後一批，步出校門已有幾位警務人員維持交通秩序。我們沿着左面的行人路向北方前進，各人都懷着喜悅的心情，大踏步並肩同行，洋溢一片歡笑聲音。

一路上大自然的美景盡入眼簾，兩旁田連阡陌，在此風和日麗的春天裏，花草樹木正欣欣向榮，異常茂盛。山麓更披上茵綠的草原，幾朵鮮紅嬌嫩的野花點綴其間；微風拂過，夾道的垂柳，搖曳生姿，更掀起平靜的湖水陣陣的漣漪。沿路欣賞，大有「山陰道上，目不暇給」之感。

轉瞬間，我們已抵達第一站「藍地」了，把咭紙交給早已安排妥當的檢查站「蓋印」。然後繼續行程。陽光普照大地，氣溫也昇高了，不少人一面走一面抹汗哩！農人正忙於在田裏工作，屋前屋餘下幾個孩童在嬉戲玩耍，充分表現出農村生活是那麼歡愉和恬靜。

不一會兒已到達第二站「洪水橋」了，我們喝過些飲品後便繼續行。當時我與一位方同學並肩走着。一位挽着籃籃的婦人，望望我們左手的臂章，好奇地問道：「你們是否前往注射防疫針呢？」我們說：「不，我們是步行籌欵，捐助公益金啊！」她點點頭表示明白，頓一頓她說：「我剛買完餸，現在祇剩下這四角錢，我可否捐給你們呢？」我和身邊的同學商量了一會，也不能決定。看着她那誠懇的態度，我們又不好意思推却，於是我便請她把姓名住址說出，待我記下來，算是她支持我了。收下那四角錢，和她一起走着。從她的說話裏，我們曉得這位劉日明女士和她的丈夫已六十多歲了，膝下尤虛，生活孤寂，環境惡劣。他們現在居住在一位同情他們的人而免費供給的屋子裏，日中靠她做點工作勉强維持家計。聽到她的可憐遭遇，我原想把錢退還給她，可是我沒有，因爲我們非常感動聽到她那感慨的說話：「我也是窮人，我更明白窮人的痛苦！」劉女士所捐贈的不過區區幾角錢，但她已付出了她的愛心和一份眞摯的感情了！和她分手後，我倆不期然默祝這位仁慈的太太能接納我們的建議，早日和她那啞了的丈夫進入安老院靜渡晚年！

後的路程，我伏在外婆身邊不願離去，嚷着要外婆說那故事。

踏進小學階段時，因爲時常受到老師們的嘉許，竟然自傲起來，不理會同學們的勸導。最值得懷念的是小學六年級，那年的歡樂時光，現在仍然浮遊在腦子裏，課餘後，一羣同學拿着橡根繩，在校園裏大跳「小皮球」。俞老師在畢業禮致詞說道：「當你們還在學時，你們不會懷念學校生活，但畢業後，你們會回想它的。」他這句話已在我身上應驗了。

三年後，已是中學三年級了，那時受着社會不良風氣的影響，混淆地渡過一年，在我的讀書史裏，這學年的成績是最不如理想，在最後的一次考試，竟然理科大部分不合格，其他各科的成績也不甚理想。不知怎樣的，學校生活感到乏味，又提不到興趣看書，外面的活動使我流連忘返，父母，同學們的勸戒一概置於腦後，及至中四那年，慢慢地才醒悟過來，我後悔，但僥倖地還算來得及，所以加緊追上各科成績，如果在中三時勤奮努力，現在也不會感覺到竭力的，後來，總算不負老師，父母，朋友，同學的祈望。我得到了一次教訓，也可算是警戒。學生們是應該有課餘活動的，但只要適可而止。

現在已踏進中學階段最緊張的一年，亦是最後的，我決定盡我所能來應付這次的會考，希望再不會留下悔恨的一頁。我還要繼續我生命的路程，將它改進得更有意義。

步行籌欵記

五甲 朱小文

香港是世界著名之大都市，社會非常繁榮進步，市民生活普遍安定。然而亦有不少貧苦無依，老弱，孤寡之可憐人正期待着別人的援助，所以社會上設有很多慈善或福利機構來救濟這些不幸人士。它們是靠各方善心人士鼎力支持及捐贈經費的。近年來，社會人士組織了「公益金」委員會募捐善欵來維持數十個福利機構。

我校，爲了响應「公益金」的善舉，乃發起師生步行籌欵運動，有些同學負責支持一些願意步行的同學，捐贈若干欵項當他們完成每里路程。我找到幾位同學，老師，和父母的支持，於是參加步行了。

三月廿七日，星期六，大清早起來，吃過早餐，我和妹妹及附近一位同學回校集合。學校裏已有不少同學和老師聚集，人數比我們預算少了不少，有些不舒服了。可是一路上師生聚集我們的熱情，腦海裏仍然

總括來說，除了行人小心過馬路和駕駛者之禮讓可減輕意外發生外，政府應疏導交通，建設寬闊的道路，行人隧道及天橋等，交通燈及斑馬線亦要平均劃分，這樣，交通意外之事件亦會隨之而減少了。

愛惜光陰

五乙劉瑩

我們生在世上，不過是一段短短的時光，爲着要愛惜這短暫的人生，我們該要充份利用這些日子，爲社會貢獻一番，不要辜負人生的幸福和價值。世上，有些人常感到失望，徬徨，頹喪，認爲人生是一塲夢，短暫，沒有價值；所以便愚惑地拋棄工作，逃避現實，白白地讓這大好的時光浪費和溜走！這是懦夫所爲，社會的寄生蟲！所以我們生在世上便要愛惜光陰，利用它帶給我們成功和幸福，以及美好的人生！

人生雖是短短的一段歲月，但是，如果好好地利用這些日子，那麼我們便得成功，人生便充滿意義，成爲完人！世上萬有的事物，也可用萬能功用的金錢買回，但唯有光陰是無價的，是買不回的！倘若我們能愛惜光陰，不斷珍惜一時一刻，日子過去了，由於我們曾利用時間充分努力，必然將會成爲一個成功人物。

「光陰一去不復返」這一句話，我們都耳熟能詳，其意義眞令人加以感到惜陰的重要。每每當一個人長大後，便會感到昔日之歡樂，如何自由自在的童年。又當一個人老大了，常常感到往日的虛渡時光，沒有好好地珍惜利用；如今的我，已老矣；提不起精力再去幹鍊一番。是否這種怨言，是不能抗拒？或是他已往重於享樂，消耗了昔日之青春光芒日子嗎？

朋友，起來吧！奮鬥吧！昔日的時光雖已浪費，但明日的時光將快降臨了！請你不要再自怨自艾，也不要再說夢話；且看看明天——新的希望，新的成就也將快實現了。

求學的目的

五乙歐陽庚嬌

我們做什麼事情，都有一定的目的。譬如參加運動，是爲了興趣所致和强健身體；又如聽音樂是爲了調劑身心，陶冶性情。求學也是和其他事情一樣，它也是朝着一定的目的走去。這目的是怎樣的呢？有人說：「爲了光宗耀祖。」有人却說：「爲了升官發財。」又有人說：「學一技之長，以便應世。」這些都是一般庸俗之士求學的不正確目的，而不是君子求學的目的。

爲甚麼說這些求學的目的不正確呢？因爲它們都是出自一己的利慾，求一己的享受。這些思想是舊時代的封建思想。因封建社會裏，求學是爲求取得功名或官祿，不但光宗耀祖，而且更要譽於親友。有所謂：「十年窗下無人問，一舉成名天下知。」又謂：「書中自有黃金屋。」等句語，都道出舊社會一般俗人求學的目的。這些目的祇求個人私利，無意中做成社會中，人民變成各不相顧，各奔前程，使自己躲在充滿着「升官」「發財」的希望的小天地裏，祇有孤立了自己。這些自私的求學目的，往往使自己被人利用，受當權者的奴役，甚至助紂爲虐，到頭來做成自己沒有好下場。

孔子說：「古之學者爲己，今之學者爲人。」孔子說古時候，君子求學的目的，是爲修養自己身心品德，使自己待人接物，都能表現出君子所爲，一切處世的行爲言論，都能達到仁，義，禮和信的中心思想。現今的學者求學的目的，是爲要炫耀於人前，使人知道他的才能學識，最重要的是盡法達到他們自私的目的。現在時代雖變了，但我們仍要以「古之學者爲己」作爲求學的主旨。以這主旨作求學的目的，要本着堅決爲人羣服務的目的去求學，爲共同利益而努力，爲求大衆福利的發展而設想。大衆福利有成就，個人福利自然有保障了，並與大衆一同享受生活的保障。

求學的目的出發點要正確，不自私，當然，首先必要充實自己的學識，修養個人德行要做古之學者，以自己的學識才能爲國家，社會和羣衆服務，並加上求學時認眞，專心，虛心，耐心去學習，其成就必大；千萬不可以個人私利或以「升官」「發財」爲求學的目的。以上述的求學的目的是值得尊崇，效法和讚揚的。

論香港社會男女青年之新奇服裝

五甲劉婉貞

在這個繁榮，東西文物交流之東方之珠——香港裏，每一件事或物都不斷地孕育及發展着，猶以肉眼所看到的最大改革，算是衣飾了。

現在，不論到達某一處，都會碰上所謂追上時代的「新潮人物」：如男的，頭上長着長長蜷曲的「秀髮」，甚而長至肩際，面上也長着長長的鬍子，再配上一對太陽眼鏡，（看起來眞好像從戲裏看到的科學怪人），身上穿着所謂現時流行的伴侶裝之花花綠綠的緊身外衫，加上一條褶腳的喇叭褲，頸上再配有一條絲巾或金鍊，還有的是或在腰間配上金鍊或帶上手鍊等，各式其色，從他們之後面看來，眞辨不出是男或是女。

女性的服裝更是別出心裁，數之不盡，前後不足兩年，由「迷你裙」而進而爲「中庸裝」，「密庸覇」及夏天來臨了，「熱褲」又將大行其道，女士除了穿着和男士一樣的服裝外，再配上長靴，各式各色的鞋，長髮或短髮及衣飾等，又是別有一番風格的。

而老一輩的人士，除了青年們的新潮服裝之外，對於他們的思想和行動都也是一樣的表示劇烈的反對及抨擊，他們認爲那些青年穿得不倫不類，有如街上的乞丐一樣，但他們是否有想到服裝新潮之趨向，除了一部分是受了外國風潮的影响之外，最大的因是：愛美是每一個人（不論男女老幼）的正常表現，既然青年們覺得穿着新奇的衣服，會增加美麗的，故不足以爲奇。而那些長輩們呀，亦不能單以個人喜歡穿着的異服而亂稱他們是亞飛的。還有的是古時的人，不是頭戴卜帽，身穿長衫馬褂的嗎？清代的人民也不是留着長長的辮子嗎？爲什麼那些反對的長輩不像古人一樣的裝束而現改穿了西裝，恤衫，輕便的T恤及拖着長長的辮子呢？如果他們以現時他們所穿的衣服而處身於古時代的話，他們也不是新潮的人物嗎？假使間，如有一個人，老是固執的，穿着古時的衣服，那麼當他在街上行的時候，別人的眼睛不是落在奇裝異服的青年上，而在這個「怪人」的身上呢！

雖然改進社會才會有進展，可是青年們應該注意，不能全力集中於服裝方面，因爲人不是單祇靠美麗的衣服來處世的，青年們應該明瞭自己是將來社會的棟樑，應多注重充實本身的學問，身心的修養，以善良之心處事和物，社會自然的會有穩定無限的進展。

往事知多少

五甲林嫻英

又是秋風秋雨，滿庭落葉的時節。每年到這個時候，心裏總有一團鬱結。不錯，那個秋天，那個殺人的秋天，婆娑去了。人就是這樣；匆匆的來到這彩色的世界，也匆匆的飛去另一個世界。朝陽也有回來的一天，白雲也有飄來的一刻，祇有妳，妳將永遠不回來。在枉死城中，公公將陪伴着你。

每天放學進入院子裏，彷彿看見妳安祥的坐在搖曳的垂柳下向我招手。以前我總愛在樹下拔那垂柳，現在不同了，我會迅速的躲上樓上。

知道妳罹難的消息後，母親傷心非常，悲傷不已，我却沒有哭，媽還罵我道；婆婆自幼最疼我，死了也不哭，心腸多硬，每憶起此事，一陣心酸，現在我大了，想起妳的慈顏，妳的一切，我哭了，但我至愛的婆婆，妳能聽見嗎？

但願我能煑妳最喜歡吃的泡泡麵，（雖然我不會。）

但願我能在夢中見妳，雖然我害怕鬼魂！

在芸芸孫兒中，妳最疼的是我，妳說：女孩子走路不要三搖四擺的，沒有正經，現在我長大了，走路會蓮步姍姍了，但妳能看見嗎？落葉無情，爲甚麼妳也去的那麼快？

有時，妳總喜歡把那些七彩的脂粉塗在我面上，東一塊紅，西一片青的，嚇了媽媽一跳，以爲是那裏來的戲子，那時，我還不懂，照照鏡子，不是怪可愛嗎？

小的時候，秋日的下午總站在院子裏吃泡泡糖，數數變黃的葉子，妳替我辨辨兩條花瓣，擺擺格子裙，也溜走了我的歲月。

童年是美麗的，將來又如何？但願我能在每個午夜夢迴的時候，回嚼那甜的滋味！

落葉蓋不盡，楓樹影不了，春花秋月何時了，往事知多少？

春夜

五甲陳郁妮

沒有眩目的陽光，沒有燦爛的雲彩。紛擾的一天已過去，夜已偷偷地入空間中，喧鬧的聲音亦逐漸消逝，最後便消失於冥冥之大自然裏。

是一個安寧而沉靜的世界……。

半明半暗的月光約隱約現的藏在雲裏，一時悠然地掠過，一時却羞怯躲在雲層內；像一位美麗的仙子牽著輕飄飄的蟬紗絲絲然起舞於叢林中；那半藏半現的狀態，是多麼美妙動人！雖是淡淡的一片月色，然而它驅逐了夜裏

的細胞。這種特殊細胞可能位於神經鏈上的交叉點，當人們要找尋在記憶中儲存的必要信息時，它能夠迅速地指示方向，因此人腦只須檢查一小部分的儲存記憶信息便可很快地得出一個結果來。

目前首要的問題，應該是如何去深入探討人腦的眞正奧秘。因爲必先做好這一部工夫才談得上製眞正會思考的電腦，至於未來電腦能否超越人腦，今天似乎是無謂多作爭論！就讓各位拭目以待吧了！

男女應該平等嗎

五丙 梁滿榮

你也許對「多福多壽多男子」這句說話不會陌生吧？爲什麼一定要恭祝別人多男子？多女子不好嗎？女子難道眞的是一無是處麼？也許在遠古時代，人類需要體力，才能繼續生存，而女子體質較弱，所以要由男性兼顧，而漸而養成重男輕女的觀念。

而由於這種傳統，多少優異健全的女性，因爲受了思想的限制，環境的束縛，以至不能盡量發揮她們的天才。儘管如此，一些意志堅強的女性，憑自己的學識，奮鬥，終於創出驚人成就。如班昭，她替其兄班固完成前漢書，又如蔡文姬，雖然她有悲慘之遭遇，但她有超人之意志，而寫出「悲憤詩」，奠下在文學上不朽之著作。到了宋代，女詞人李清照聲聲慢中的「尋尋覓覓，冷冷清清，悽悽慘慘戚戚，乍暖還寒時候，最難將息……」便是比之蘇辛，亦不遑多讓呢！

除了在文學上的成就，女性在政治及科學上亦有驚人的成就，如印度之甘地夫人，她對這個貧乏地區的治理，便是堂堂男子漢，亦未必有此魄力哩！

從種種事實看來，女人應該不是弱者，她們被認爲是弱者的原因是她們根本沒有表現自己的機會，事事聽由男人擺佈，三步不出閨門，終而養成優柔寡斷，弱不禁風的性格！更遑論得到參與大事的機會了。

但時代經已不同，古時的陋習亦逐漸廢除，人類登陸月球，而參與太空計劃者不乏巾幗，如果我們還固執地忽視女性，則我們的民族與非洲土著何異？

儘管時代不斷變遷，而思想亦日新月異，但不少父母還認爲女子不需要接受太多教育，以爲她有丈夫供養，而不需要太多學識。其實不然，他們忽視了女子日後在家庭的重要性，她負起了啓發子女智慧的責任，如果她的子女問及爲什麼會有月蝕，爲什麼指南針能指示方向？而她却茫然無以對，那不是很可笑麼？

所以說，不論男女，都應該有同樣教育機會，同樣的享受及權利，記得古時有一個笑話，說：『有一個富人，他的兩個鄰居都是剛剛生下孩子，他便往探望，東家的得了個男孩，他便說道：「妙哉！妙哉！」而西家的却生了個女孩，他便說道：「亦好，亦好！」西家的聽了很不舒服，剛巧門外有兩個轎夫抬着一個夫人，西家的人便高聲道：「你看那邊不是兩個妙哉抬着一個亦好麼？」』這個笑話眞是一針見血，把重男輕女的觀念諷刺着透徹極了。

所以說，現在應該是忘掉封建時代性權威的時候了，這已經是歷史的陳跡，不復存在的了。這個時代應該是我們共同建設社會，共同維護人類權益的時代了，如果祇有男人工作，未必是「妙哉」，而可能是「哀哉」了。最後，請想想當這個世界祇有兩個的時候，有一個是女人哩！

學與思

五乙 劉偉卿

我經常聽到有些人談論說，他們無論學習任何一件事情都非常努力用功去學，雖然學會了，但却不能融會貫通，不能隨意拿出來應用。他們爲什麼學會了還不能夠融會貫通以致用呢？其理實是很簡單，因爲他們未能好好地運用自己的腦袋，他們只曉得墨守成規，不會變通，一本通書讀到老，他們根本沒有仔細去思考思考，試問這樣又怎樣能夠將所學到的東西適當地運用。所謂「筆下雖有千言，胸中實無一策」。

孔子說：「學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆」。蓋認爲徒知勤學，而不肯運用思考，以窮其理，那麼我們便會變成一個書獃子，或者成爲一個冥頑固執的人。我們所得到的知識只是學到的那麼多，再不能從所學到的知識中發揚光大，而且容易犯上固執的弊端，結果徒然被人譏笑，故則茫然無所獲益。

反之，只管苦思，而不從力學上以求知識，將寶貴的時間花費在那些不

著實際的玄想上；就很容易使精神陷於疲憊，到頭來是一無所得，而且使我們染上了終日遊手好閒，無所事事，不事生產之惡習！這不是非常之可惜嗎？

孔子說：「吾嘗終日不食，終夜不寢，以思；無益；不如學也。」由此可見「學」與「思」之關係至爲密切，須相輔而行，不宜偏廢。如果我們要尋求眞實而有用的知識，必須尋求知識裏面的眞義和謹愼地去思考，以求做到「學以致用」的地步，假使我們能做到「博學而篤志，切問而近思。」的地步更是最好不過的了。

總括而言，在「學」與「思」兩者之間，取捨其一：我本人認爲「學」比「思」似乎重要得多呢？因爲「學」是實際的，在這個現實的社會裏，畢竟只有實際的東西才是眞正的對我們有好的利益。做一個墨守成規，冥頑固執的書獃子，比較做一個發白日夢，妙想天開，不事生產的社會寄生蟲好得多呢！

兄弟如手足

五乙 陳韋妮

在人與人的一切關係中，兄弟姊妹的關係，可以說是最自然，最親密的。

照五倫的說法，君臣是政治上的關係，朋友是社會上的關係，夫婦是共同生活上的關係，只有父子兄弟是血統上的關係。政治關係可合可分，可久可暫。朋友關係志同則同趨，道異則不相謀。夫婦關係，相偕白首，固人人之所期望；中道仳離，亦事之常有。君臣也、朋友也、夫婦也、這三種關係都是後天的，唯其是後天的，故常隨客觀條件爲轉移。父子兄弟的關係則不然，這種關係是天生的，雖到了無可奈何之時，登報紙脫離，也脫離不了呢！父子關係是血脈相承，子女之承於父母者各半。兄弟關係是同一血脈，而所承者完全相同，縱彼此稟賦有殊，但生命源頭只有一個。若論血濃於水，顯然兄弟之血，尤濃於父子之血，故曰兄弟如手如足，同氣一體也。

兄弟關係雖十分自然，但能處之融洽者似乎不多。大舜之弟象，就是歷史上有名的一個壞老弟，他無時不想謀害哥哥，覇佔嫂嫂。唐太宗是一位了不起的歷史人物，但處兄弟之間，實多慚德。大凡窮兄弟相處易得，因爲彼此有手足之情，無利害之爭。若是有了財產和權位的衝突，能夠相讓的就不多了。如太伯夷齊之行，傳爲千古美談。

利害是一把快刀，它不但能毫不容情的斬斷君臣、朋友、夫婦的關係，有時也能割裂父子兄弟的感情。尤其兄弟之間，爲財產而起紛爭，不知有多少；相爭結果，同氣一體之手足，往往變成不共戴天的仇人，這樣的兄弟，說來可恨亦復可憐。

香港交通意外事件

五乙 陳杏體

在這個四百多萬人口稠密的香港裏，地少人多，生活逼迫不在話下。現代的科學，日新月異，社會的文化，突飛猛進；而發明家所發明的交通工具，一天比一天進步，雖然一方面可減路途遙遠的麻煩，另一方面嚴重的交通意外事件從而產生。

香港的交通意外事件，無可否認是一個嚴重的問題；所以政府應實施防止交通意外發生的頻仍，這樣，縱使不減少，也不會增多。每當我們翻閱報章時，常常會看到某某司機因駕車不小心而連人帶車跌落山崖？或某駕車人因開快車或爬頭而相撞；再者，有些駕駛者更在繁忙交通的道路上，爲了要爬另一輛車，甚而做成連環相撞，受傷或死亡的人也不知有多少了。還有些冒險的駕駛者，簡直不理會紅綠燈的指示，橫衝直撞，如入無人之境，這樣，行人之遭不幸了，輕者受傷或殘廢，嚴重者甚至死亡，無辜者白白損失了生命而毫無保障，這許多事件，在報章上常常發現到的，眞是不可勝數。

近年來香港交通擠迫，意外事件也一年比一年增加，究其原因，一方面是行人之不小心，但是駕駛者之不禮讓，亦大大做成一樁嚴重的交通意外事。所以欲求安全之法，應該彼此（行人及駕車者）遵守交通規則。行人必定要小心沿着斑馬線及紅綠燈的指示橫過馬路，而駕駛者亦需依照交通警察或紅綠燈的指揮駕駛道路。他們不應開快車及爬頭，因爲香港的道路非常窄，例如新界的路線，是單線行車，路是彎彎曲曲的，開快車之人最喜歡在此地尋求刺激，意外事每多在轉彎角處發生；那麼，報紙上又多了一件新聞了。縱使有些寬闊的道路（如彌敦道，交通車輛及行人尤其多，於是意外事亦有所增加。

癖氣的人，那麼怎能使這一些人『萬衆一心』的去合作奏出和諧無比的樂曲呢？

其中是沒有什麼秘密的，只因爲這許多類型的怪人，都具有一個共同的愛好：「演奏音樂」，加上統治他們的那一個高高在上，亂舞棍子進行指揮的人，却是愛出風頭的人而且對音樂是矇查查的人，大家也就忘了彼此的矛盾而同心協力的演奏！

學習與自然環境

五丙 歐錦輝

一般人認爲學習的場所就是學校，學習的對象就是學校裏的科目，其實這未免「刻板」一些，缺乏了生氣。

放遠一點來說，有些人則認爲我們學習的對象應該是社會，所研究的就是社會的現象和各種有關的問題，而學習的場所，就更加無硬性的規定了。但這些在我們中學生來說，並不是一件容易辦到的事，爲了經驗和學識的限制，少不免變了紙上談兵，因此，這要留待將來完成專門教育才能辦到。

那麼我們的學習態度應該怎樣才對呢？我認爲在中學的過程中，書本固然重要，好比是知識的骨幹和底子，可是，更珍貴的却是在我們周遭的自然環境，它包括野外的生活，山，水，田野，草木，陽光，雨露等。因爲在日常的生活中，我們與大自然接觸的機會極多，故此我們非常要更加重視它不可了。

若果我們能夠充分地利用這個自然環境，便無疑增加了一筆財富。因此，我們要到大自然裏去研究和發掘，以補我們的不足。自然包含着無窮無盡的財富，只要你肯親身去發掘，必有所獲，它時常使你得到意想不到的啓示，令你思考，從而使你的人格更爲高尚。

唐朝的大詩人李白說：「大塊假我以文章」。那即是說天地予他學問。「不知世間事物，求諸文字，恆不如親見之親切」是學問與遊歷的作者經驗之談，所謂「親見」即是與自然界接觸，拓展胸襟，對外界事物加以精密的觀察，與書本的知識相印證。

讀書人除了學問之外，還要有良好的道德修養，及人格的栽培，何況「萬物靜觀皆自得」，由於觀察，就會去欣賞，欣賞之餘，多有感想，有所感觸，自然就會改變自己，糾正自己的錯處，因此，一個人的胸襟，態度，便會由窄變爲闊，由劣變爲好。胸襟狹隘的人，見了天地之大，水山之奇，便不期然覺得自己是何等的渺少，學識是那麼的顯淺。基於此，那個人便會產生愛心，去愛憐萬物。

所以，如果我們想增強我們的學識，清新我們的腦袋，堅强我們的態度，就必須到大自然去。

電腦會比人腦更聰明更具思考力嗎

五丙 余海禮

隨著電子計算技術在近來飛躍的發展中，電子計算機——電腦在現今的太空時代中，日益顯得它的重要性，如果沒有高速電子計算機之出現，那麼雷達的進一步應用，太空船的軌道航行，人類漫步月球，及許多現代化工業的高度發展都是不可能的，目前電子計算機已可保證達到一億分之幾的精確度，其動作速度已達到每秒對許多十位數字進行萬道以上的計算程序，它除了數字運算之外，還能夠進行邏輯操作，可以翻譯文章，創作樂曲，管理企業，自動控制機器，甚至可以模擬人類的思維活動等等。其功用是令人驚愕的。

電腦最令人驚異的地方，乃其在邏輯推理上的成就，而其發展的前途更是無可限量的，因此有人認爲：「終有一天萬能的電腦會進步得比人類還要聰明，到其時人類倒過頭來反而要聽命於電腦了」，如果是的話，那將會是人類的一個大危機了！但有人反對這種論調，認爲人腦是一具最完善的控制系統，今天如此，將來也更甚，由人類創造出來的電腦無論發展到何種程度，也是不能超過它的創造者的，因爲它無論如何也不可能與人腦的無窮無盡的智慧和創造力媲美的，更不要說可以超過人腦了！

認爲電腦會超越人腦的論者，主要都是强調電腦的兩大優點，就是極高的速度極高的可靠性，目前高速的電腦做一次加法只需要百萬分之一秒，而且在一萬億次的運算中，才出一次錯誤，這兩大優點是大大的駕乎人腦之上的，而且近年現世的所謂學習電腦「進行自我學習的電腦」，更大大地支持這些人士的論點，他們認爲電腦比其先天的優點（高及準確）再加上後天的「學習」，它的未來成就必駕乎人腦之上。

在未談這個問題之前，似乎有先弄清楚人腦的秘密的必要。究竟人腦是怎樣工作的呢？不幸得很，人類對這個問題不論在過去或現在還是未能深入的去研究它。由於古人的愚昧無知，認爲腦子之所以能工作仍是「靈魂」在腦子裏「作怪」。所以當法國哲學家浪內·笛卡爾提至神經系統有類似電線的東西聯繫著，用以傳送訊號至腦子，又由腦子到全身各部份肌肉而達成動作，就被譏爲無稽之談。其後偉大的生物學家巴甫洛夫（西曆一八四九至一九三六年）又把腦子的工作和電話自動交換系統相比較，他對暫時性的條件聯系（通過學獲得技能時所發生的條件反射）作了深刻的研究，他認爲神經衝動是感覺器官順著神線傳到大腦皮層中去，再在不同的神經系統通路之間形成暫時的聯系，正像自動電話交換系統中選號機一樣，因此這種神經衝動傳到運動神經，引起相應的動作。

巴浦洛夫的比擬比笛卡爾的理論要深刻得多了，不過巴浦洛夫的概念還不是盡善盡美，因爲他沒有考慮到沿著神經傳送的是什麼性質訊號，正如電話自動交換系統的設計沒有考慮到用戶將說什麼話一樣，直到電腦面世之後，人們對人腦的認識才進一步，科學家從電腦的工作原理得到啓發，因爲電腦中的工作元件，特別是觸發器（一種電子繼電器）和神經細胞的性質很相似。它能單方傳送信號，能接通電路或遮斷電路，正像神經細胞能處於興奮或抑制狀態一樣。因此人們瞭解到人腦及電腦之所以能進行工作，因爲任何傳入的訊號及發出的訊號或命令，都能譯成電信號。這樣說來人腦和電腦豈非一樣嗎？不是的，人腦和電腦的工作雖然有所相同，但亦有不同，比較明顯的是：如果我用信號填滿電腦的記憶系統，那末它便不能接受外來刺激而工作了，可是人腦却不同，它每一煞那都把它儲存在它裏面的信號作個別比較，選擇，盡量給新的記憶騰出空位來，又如人腦能保存它本身的活動記錄，記住它做過什麼事，電腦就沒有這種本領了。

其次，人腦共有細胞約一百億個，而最現代化的電腦也只有十幾萬個活性元件，而且人腦的一百億個細胞隨機組合，具有記憶，又能靈活學習及有創造能力，因此有些科學家認爲即使將能做到有一百億個活性元件（其實是不可能的）但要使這些活性元件像神經細胞那機靈地隨機組合，記憶也是不可想像的，因此世界著明的法國神經學家在一九五七年時曾斷言電腦是無法與人腦媲美的，他當時的論點是電腦不學習，不能檢討自己的工作結果而有所改進，更不能從具體概念演繹到抽像概念等等。

但是誰料到，只不是一年時光，在一九五八年，就有一具電腦作了一次這樣的示範表演：電腦在試驗大量程序單後把無用的全部擯棄，自己能選出解算某一個指定算題所用程序單，而且以後還能這個程序工作，這時即使把原有的題目作了一些改變，它也不「願」「意」再從那些程序單去再作選擇，而是使在工作中的程序單作了一些更改去適應新的算題，這個事實明確地示出電腦俱有學習之能力，不久之後，這具電腦積累了「經驗」，「學聰明」了。人們開始開始把長篇大論的科學技術論文「餵入」它的腦袋了，它便開始一個字一個字地去閱讀，判斷每個字的重要程度在基礎上再對每句句子進行分析，最後提出論文中最重要的部份，又決定文章中重要內容的一些句子，然後把這些句子重新在打字機打了出來。這就是一篇重要的摘要了。這裏又表現出電腦的高度思考力了！

其後一部美國製的電腦表現了更高的自學能力，它能毫無錯誤地判斷擺在它前面是方形還是圓形或是三角形等等。不論它的尺寸大小是什麼顏色，就是電腦不但能形成具體概念還能演繹到一般抽像的概念，即是把方及圓看成一個幾何圖形。

一九七〇年底，在日美技術合作的結晶品下，一部既能作詩又能利用陰極射線原理製作卡通電影的高度創作力電腦面世了，他首次在東京的公開性表演，曾引起一連串被認爲具有高度智慧的人類也歎爲觀止之聲。

這樣一來不但柯薩的斷言不能成立，而且樂觀派的人仕更振振有詞說：「誰說電腦沒有學習能及創造力，問題只是如何去幫助它去學習而已！正如人腦一樣沒有東西是不學便會的。」而且近年來的事實表現電腦的學習正在逐步提出，雖至今爲止仍然顯得十分笨拙……與人腦相比。

人腦的能力的確是十分驚人的。人們大腦中樞的工作的靈活無比的。它的工作過程顯然比電腦靈活得多了，人腦在進行新的工作時並不需時對自己的記憶「倉庫」的資料檢查一次，如果人類也像電腦那樣把記憶中訊息拿來核對的話，那麼人們便寸步難行了。這樣看來人腦存有一種特殊的生理機能，它能保證確無誤地「抽出」那些必要的信息，人腦到底優於電腦的奇異機能奧妙何在呢？那是現代分子生物學埋頭苦幹去探索的一個目的之一。

近年來隨電子生物學的發展，存電子學專家及生物專家共同努力的研究下，通過電子學技術去模擬人腦及其機能活能方法無疑是有所成就的。即如上述的人腦特殊作用，聰明的科學家推測爲：在人腦存著具有某種特殊性質

漫談聲樂與器樂

五丙何銳康

在音樂學上而言，大體可分爲三類，一論理作曲；二聲樂；三樂器。以第一類而言，論理作曲關係學術性的，包括有曲式學，和聲學，配器法，鍵盤和聲學，曲調創作及指揮法，其內容廣泛，數百字是不可立論的，所以不在本文之列，而本文偏重聲樂與器樂之描寫，爲文諧而不謔，旨在表明其在音樂方面之本質。

就聲樂而言，大概可分爲下列四種：一、女高音（Soprano）；二、女低音（Alto）；三、男高音（Tenor）；四、男低音（Bass）；此四種實爲男女聲部之分界。茲畧述如下：

一、女高音：她們分爲花腔（Coloratura）；抒情女高音（Lyric）戲劇性女高音（Dramatic）及女中音（Mezzo-soprano）其每部所要具備之條件及技巧各異；就花腔而言，其通常主唱最高部，聲量富於色彩，在運用裝飾音及快速部分時，都能應付裕如，常有鶴立鷄羣而傲視同儕之感。在抒情女高音中其表現濃密而柔美，負責頗高聲部，富於流暢及有旋律性，在藝術歌曲及詠嘆曲中担任很重要之角色；戲劇性的女高音，音色爲諸女聲中最雄厚及有說服力，其在唱述歌劇中各人物之性格尤爲突出；女中音方面其雖缺乏花腔中的高音色彩及女低音之雄渾低沉；但富於說服力及表現力，並且因此而將勤補拙，向技巧音式中下苦功，多爲攻於音樂教育上之發展。

二、女低音是女高音之奴婢：她們的聲音要强裝得特別濃密而低沉，祇作和聲用途，偶爾也爭唱主音，然旋又卽轉入八和聲，大有「虎落平陽被犬欺」的境遇，因此時常發鼓燥而爲憤世疾俗之聲。

三、男高音是自作多情漢：也自分爲抒情男高音，戲劇性的男高音及英雄性的男高音（Herotic-tenor），前兩者大致與女高音相同，惟音質低彼八度，但英雄性的男高音則自名不凡，興起時發音則激昂慨烈，尤以獨唱時，展其「山雨欲來」之歌喉，欲想吸引異性之青盼，但聽者頗覺涼快。

四、男低音是男高音老板之傍友：以此等人而言，其音質低沉，然極精於逢迎誇大之術，深得老板之喜愛，雖獨唱機會甚少，然一朝得志，亦非池中物也。

最後清算到樂器，其種族亦繁多，大致中可分爲四種：一、弦樂器（String Instrument）；二、木管樂器（Woodwind-Instrument）；三、銅樂器（Brass Instrument）；四、打擊樂器（Percussion Instrument）。在這裏不防把樂隊裏的各種古怪樂手們的特徵一一列出，就絃樂器而言：

第一小提手（Frist Violin）之神經質：担任樂隊裏的第一小提琴手們，本想奮鬥成爲獨奏家，由於被淘汰了，只有屈居充當第一小提琴手，雖然比不上台上那麼威風，但仍不失爲樂隊裏的「羣龍之首」。由於他們心目中存在優越感，認爲自己是獨奏人材，受過長期的獨奏訓練，因此與目前一批人同奏感到莫大的恥辱。因而他們深爲懊悔不該當初選上這一種鬼咁難的樂器。卽使窮一生之精力，也仍然無止境，如果改學其他樂器，那麼只消數年工夫就可以使樂器貼貼服服的順從自己的意思。「入錯行」的思想，使他們懊悔得不得不裁起盆景藉以撫慰心靈創傷，同時他們也因爲懊悔過甚，因而患了潰瘍病來。

充當後備軍的第二小提琴手（Second Violins）：他們由於拉中音部，在樂曲中只襯托作用，因而永遠無法突起。他們拉的琴聲，永遠被其他樂器所掩蓋住，因此使聽衆根本忘記有第二小提琴之存在。他們覺得他們當的差事是下賤的，因此他們的氣質也就如同叫春貓兒一樣的令人討厭。他們的前途是建築在敵意及動亂之上，只有在令他們恨之入骨的第二小提琴手被打倒之後，他們才有出頭的機會。與此同時，爲了撫慰他們的懷才不遇的所受的創傷，他們多會寫一寫小提琴奏鳴曲，聊以自慰。

充當經紀的中音提琴手（Violas）在樂隊裏拉中音提琴，簡直就像是商場中的經紀一樣，毫無主動性可言，既要看買家的氣色，又要向賣家低聲下氣，只要有一方面不高興，他就有得撈了。拉中音提琴的人，多數先前都拉過小提琴，由於無能角逐，因此毅然的改拉中提琴。在樂隊中，他們知道他們的地位太不重要，因此他們多是靠演奏室內樂爲生，因爲在室內樂裏，中提琴成爲重要的部分，可以有獨立表現的機會，不像在大樂隊裏，永遠只能充當跟班和僕童。

大提琴手（Cellos）是快樂的人兒：大提琴在樂隊裏表現出一股冷靜之氣氛，與其他樂器形成井水不犯河水之孤立形勢，但却又快活溫雅，這使大提琴手深信大提琴的聲音乃是求愛者的呼喚聲，因此被人們認定是上天注定他們充當女人的尅星以及離婚專家，除此他們還喜愛中國的玉石及古代藝術。

低音提琴手（Donble Bass）是殯儀館老闆：低音提琴在樂隊裏是很少有機會作出個性的表現，因此低音提琴手只好作出如此的自我安慰：「我是整個管絃樂隊的基礎！」這正像經營殯儀業者的心情一樣，他們認爲每個人都不免要魂歸天國，因此每一人都離不開殯儀業打交通。拉低音提琴的人，多半都是有修長的身材，經常皺眉苦臉，易怒，但却勤苦耐勞，他們由於自卑感極强，所以容易爲自己辯護動不動就說他的樂器，乃是天下最有丈夫氣概的樂器。在木管樂器而言：

雙簧管吹奏者（Oboes）多是貓線佬：吹雙簧管的樂師實在是可憐蟲，他爲了要吹氣，因此他的腦袋經常有着高度的「氣壓」，使他忍受不住，無時無刻都在努力設法把腦中充塞着的「高氣壓」洩出來，在這種情況下，他如果不變成半個瘋子，那才是怪事呢，除此之外，他們還患了被虐狂症。如家所週知，雙簧管的命根子是在於哨嘴子上，因此雙簧管樂手要花費很多時間去修理或保護那兩塊簧片，一個星期花費十五小時去整修，是很普通的事，這就形成了他的被虐的精神變態。

巴松管（Bassoons）是樂隊裏的丑角：吹巴松管的樂手，實際上大部分都是善諧成性。單看松管的形狀，就令人覺得滑稽可笑，任何一派正經的人一旦携帶這種模樣古怪的樂器，準是會給人以小丑的印象。因爲那形狀正如一個苦力托起一條大杉一樣。

單簧管（Clarinets）乃是一副平衡器：在樂隊裏，單簧管是起着均衡各個聲部及各種樂器音色的平衡器，因此單簧管的樂手，也就自然而然的會養成冷靜而且深思熟慮的性情，在木管樂器的家樂手中，單簧管樂手算是最有學問及修養的人物，甚至於充當了富有同情心的神父角色，耐心的傾聽他們的懺悔。

長笛（Flutes）乃是花花公子：長笛在樂隊中所充當的活潑，快樂而且有時還十分頑皮的角色，是爲人們所熟知的了。因此吹笛的人，多半也是具有短小精悍的外形，服飾整潔，性情靈俐爽快，就像他們所吹的樂器那樣的輕浮。由於他在音樂的造詣十分高，因此在演奏中往往想和指揮爭長短，因而也就時常的幹出惡作劇的勾當，使指揮被絆倒反觔斗。

在銅樂器家族中：

貴族派頭的法國號（French Horn）：在銅管樂器中，法國號的確是佔有王座的地位，吹奏技巧的也是最艱深，風格高尙優雅。法國號樂手在樂隊中是薪酬最高之一，而他所做的工作，也值得那麼高的薪酬。由於法國號的樂手在樂隊中佔有那麼高的地位，因此就難免成爲攪攪震的分子，凡是樂隊隊員罷工以及有所抗議的當兒，出頭組織領導的，居多都是法國號手，沒有他們的支持及領導，罷工及抗議這一類運動，也就難成功。

具有運動家氣質的小喇叭（Trumpet）：小喇叭是具有侵畧性，其情調充滿好鬥性，一時一刻都無法靜止休息，因比小喇叭手就成爲樂隊中的長駐好鬧事的激長分子，成爲換衣室的空談家及撲克牌的鑑賞家。由於吹小喇叭是要用很大的氣力，因此他又不得不去練身，以增加其吹牛之「氣力」。

像招待員的伸縮喇叭（Tromkone）：伸縮的喇叭的情調頗惹人好感，因此使人喜歡與之接近。吹伸縮喇叭的樂手，實際上也是好交際，善於向人敬酒。他們永遠組織派對，由於他們善於交際，因而往往是親自出馬當侍者去招待客人。他們也喜歡坐在擠擁不堪的爵士樂俱樂部中湊熱鬧。實際上，伸縮喇叭也是爵士樂能手呢。

低音大喇叭（Tubas）是釀酒佬的化身：低音大喇叭的音色深沉濃厚，而且顫動不穩，像喝了半醉的酒鬼的聲調。低音大喇叭實際上是德國的樂器，德國人又是個個嗜飲啤酒，因此他們吹起這種樂器，也格外適當。他們大都參加過學校裏的銀樂隊。這些種種，影响了這種樂器的樂手性格：他們多半都是身壯力强的小夥子，自滿，愛誇大及愛陸軍裝的髮型。

在打擊樂器而言：

脾氣古怪的鋼琴手（Piano）：他們簡直是衆器樂手的首領，不論在作曲，伴奏，獨奏，合奏方面都能表現他們的雷霆萬鈞之勢，然因此變得高傲而不苟言笑，脾氣古怪，終日坐在琴前有如黏線佬的打琴，而且自專心非常强，容易發怒。

性格外傾的敲擊樂器：但任敲擊樂器的樂手們，全部都是具有超人的忍耐，他們經常要在台上呆站了很長的時間。一首樂曲演奏一小時，往往只有幾個樂節是用得上諸如音鼓，三角鐵，低音大鼓。這固然使敲擊樂器的樂手們養成了超人的忍耐力，可是也同時養成了焦慮的心情。他們眼巴巴的好容易等到自己大顯身手，因此當他們臨到要敲响自己的樂器時，就格外精神的現出大無畏的勇氣，使出生平吃奶的氣力去敲打，他們都十分自信這一下整個音樂廳的人，全部集中目光看着他們大顯身手。

據上述的分析，可知一個管絃樂隊裏，包含了許多各自具有不同的古怪

，還有下一個春天，花落了，明年春到之時，又是萬紫千紅一去永不復回。青年的朋友們，把握你的時光，爲着你自己民族的自由，幸福，利益而努力，爲着要把中國帶上富强，而奮鬥。

香港學生應否問政治

四甲

最近，本港大專學生一團體通過一個令人高興的聲明，對與政治的關係問題，認爲學生應該談談政治，應該有政治知識政治是不現實的，同學們這一聲明，無疑地是超上了時代，問題了。

本人也認爲，學生（指已懂世故的學生）是應該問政治的現代社會中，實像空氣與人般的密切。不是嗎？學校的欠缺校的教育是政治問題，你本人之能夠有言論自由權，人人爭取文，除了認爲要承認中文的地位外，也有著政治的問題存在的，如國民之受外族的尊重或侮辱，國家之興盛或覆亡，都是。所以我們不問政治實在是說不通的。

但不容否認，一個無政治常識的學生，一定會誤入歧途，躭心的，不應是學生問政治，而是學生們不問政治，或毫無政一個學生連一點政治知識也沒有，他一定會在那些老謀深算的揮棒下團團轉，自己連好歹不分，而且更會被利用來破壞世界，祇會整天騷亂，生事，那麼，一方面會虛渡年華，荒廢學業成爲政治野心家的犧牲品而不自知。

現在大家都生活在這個紙醉金迷的社會中，祇求苟安一時所受。須知世運之變，風雲不常，潮流所轉，生民之劫，其實旦事態發生，你雖不問政治，政治也會問你了。但一個學生要可盲從及固執，以免不可自拔。所以爲了種種利害的關係，身生是應該認識政治才對的。

鄉村生活我見

五丁

幸運地，我於鄉村中長大，由於日夕接近大自然，遂有機木之名，欣賞四時之變化，這些對於城市居住者來說，是難以

我家在村落附近，鄉人皆敦厚樸實，他們多以耕作爲生，入而息，不問世事，生活非常節儉，衣著隨便。每遇有喜慶大天后誕，結婚等，則非常鋪張，婦人頭戴金釵，男子亦於襟頭作裝飾外，更暗示有互相比較之意。此外更有舞龍、醒獅、麒演，熱鬧非常，村人盡情享樂。

附近有一間鄉人祠堂，建於乾隆年間，地方甚大，爲村人前是用作校舍。每當春秋二祭，鄉之男丁便往拜祖，隨後即將派，但只限村中男性，很不公平。鄉中男子結婚，亦要往拜祖看熱鬧，每聽聞祠堂鼓樂喧天，即奔往參觀。新娘坐「轎」到，蓋人答答，身穿刺繡禮服，手拿羽扇，由新郎迎接，齊向朱儀式隆重，這些情景，至今仍歷歷在目。

屋後山嶺連綿，每當閒暇，常約三數知己登山遊覽，窮山瞰元朗平原，阡陌縱橫，村落疏落分佈，充滿田園風味，我篤去。西後有一溪流，清澈可鑑，小時常往嬉水及捉魚蝦，可惜，不復昔日之寧靜了。

近年大量人口湧入鄉村居住，使一向幽靜的郊區，逐漸熱可見社會的進步是不斷擴大，伸展入農村，相信不久，連現有難保持了。

海灘素描

五丁

火傘高張，熱浪迫人，我惟有帶着顆枯槁煩燥的心情到着公共汽車，已有點感到吃不消。只好選擇一個較近市區的一個灣——是一個很多人羨慕嚮往而美麗的海灘。它在嶙峋怪石和如一個世外桃源，超世脫俗似的。當汽車從蜿蜒迴旋的公路的境地時，使人恍然有「山窮水盡疑無路，柳暗花明又一村