

QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL

MAGAZINE 1984

30TH
ANNIVERSARY



With the Compliments

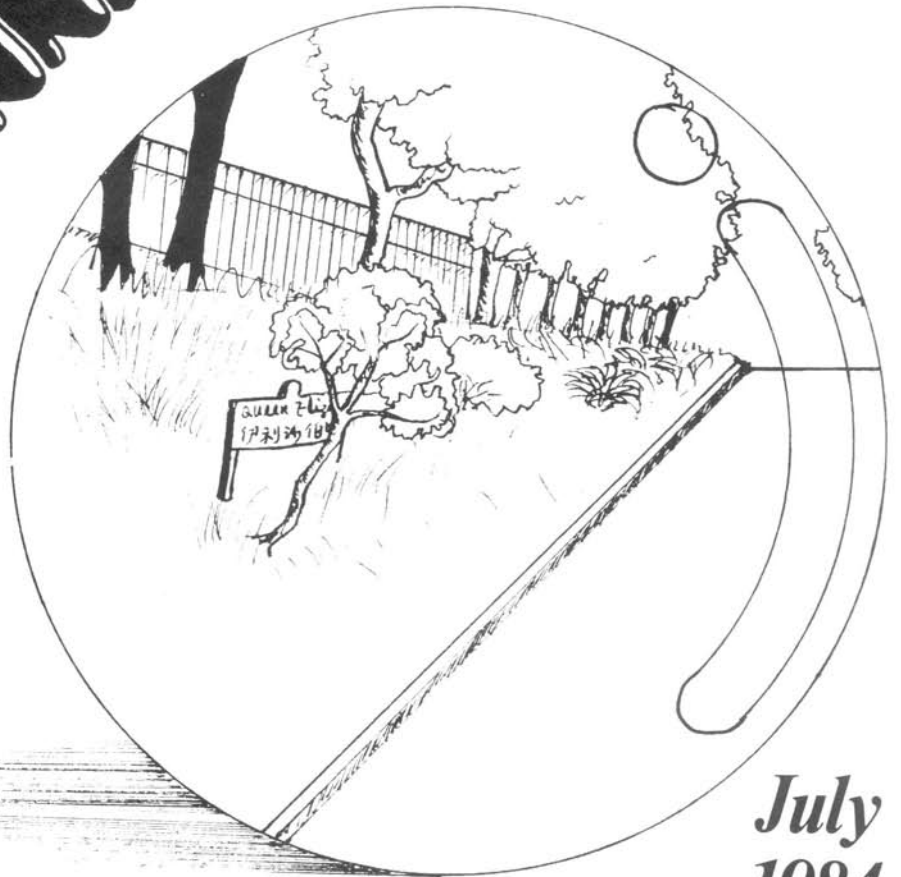
of

The C. I. Group

Class of 1957

QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL MAGAZINE

PEARL ANNIVERSARY 84



July
1984

School Song

Piano introduction for the School Song, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Vocal and piano accompaniment for the first verse. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano).

1. Bring to our song the thank - ful soul, The lov - ing thought, the
2. E - li - za - beth a queen - ly name Be - gins the song and
3. May know - ledge from our works in - crease, And serve the world and

Vocal and piano accompaniment for the second verse. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *p* (piano).

shin - ing dream; And let us all as one ex - tol Our
so be - gun Fair be our School's ad - vance and fame And
spread the light; Be ours to share an ac - tive peace, A -

gener - al and our sever - al theme, Our School of roy - al
 ev - er new her glo - ry won, The Glo - ry of the
 - mong our - selves first learned a - right; And from this School let

Allargando

ti - t-le. Bring Great glad - - ness to her hon - our - ing.
 wise and good. And old tru - - th new - ly un - der - stood,
 this be shown, "Twas mine, but was not mine a - - - lone." Now

V. 1
 V. 2

3rd Verse

Marcato *ff*

close the song; and close in full. Re - e - - cho, "Queen E - li - za - beth School."



Putting Q.E.S.

As in previous years, this annual publication, the editorial work of which has been jointly undertaken by the teaching staff and some senior students, serves to highlight the various facets of life at Queen Elizabeth School so that parents and members of the public who have demonstrated their interest in the school will better understand what has been going on. The bulletin also provides a link with the past and a point for looking forward to the future.

Q.E.S. was established in 1954, almost a decade after the end of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. In those days, as many parents and teachers would recall, the local landscape, having suffered from the ravages of the Pacific War and in the face of a continuous influx of immigrants, was characterised by the presence of a number of shanty towns of appalling misery. The economy was in the doldrums. As a result the provision of schooling was lamentably inadequate, and for a long time it remained unable to cope with the ever increasing demands of children of school age. Under such circumstances, the establishment of Q.E.S. was indeed a vital necessity, especially in densely populated Kowloon, and the school has undoubtedly played an important role in educating thousands of youngsters over the past thirty years.

And so it is not surprising that the year 1984 is of special significance in the history of Q.E.S.; plans are already underway for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the school, probably on an even wider and more euphoric scale than the 25th anniversary five years ago.

The drawback of Q.E.S., as teachers and pupils would agree, is that it is situated in a busy urban centre where the deafening roar of motor traffic has forced teachers to use microphones in the classroom. Fortunately the exceptional quality of the majority of the pupils has far outweighed such environmental nuisance. And in what might be described as a quasi-Darwinian struggle for educational survival – the Certificate of Education Examination and the Advanced Level Examination – our students have often come off with flying colours, as can be seen in the tabulated examination results in this bulletin.

Nevertheless, it is to be noted that educational efficiency should not be measured mainly or exclusively in terms of examination results. Indeed education as an organised process is not merely concerned with the acquisition of textbook knowledge and the mastery of skills for earning a living. More importantly perhaps, it has as its central goal the provision of opportunities for personal growth and fulfillment. This is often achieved through extraclass (or, as some people would say, extracurricular) activities which constitute an essential component of the 'hidden' curriculum, and certainly an integral part of any school life.

Consequently Q.E.S. has traditionally put a premium on extraclass activities ranging from a variety of clubs and interest groups related to individual subjects to social service teams and the school camp in Sai Kung. On top of that there is also a well organised and efficient prefect body which provides, on the one hand, leadership training to outstanding senior students and also helps to foster a spirit of



In Perspective

dedication and co-operation among all students, on the other. The prefects are instrumental in helping to maintain good discipline and in running important school functions. In the following pages the reader will find photographs and articles which are intended to illustrate the colour and exuberance of life at Q.E.S. The vitality and enthusiasm of our students are indeed impressive, and their full flush of vigorous youth has enabled them to perform quite admirably in both academic work and all kinds of activity.

In appreciation of their brilliant performance, Q.E.S. students have been offered a number of scholarships by members of the public who have shown an abiding interest in the school. These offers include notably the Government External Scholarship, Canadian Scholarship, McNeill Scholarship, Mrs. Betty Li's Scholarship, Mr. Tan Peng-kian's Scholarship, Grantham Scholarship, Jockey Club Scholarship, Murjani Scholarship and the Li Po Chun Scholarship. To these generous benefactors the principal, staff and students wish to express their cordial thanks. The support given by outside bodies has certainly been encouraging and has benefited many needy and talented students.

Motivated by such encouragement and also of course through their own hard work and perseverance, many of them have gained admission to higher education. In any one year there are over a hundred Q.E.S. students studying medicine, engineering, science, social science, law, architecture and arts in the University of Hong Kong; a smaller number of them are in the Chinese University, the Hong Kong Polytechnic or in overseas institutes of higher education.

To those who are about to leave school upon completion of Form 5, Lower 6 or Upper 6, this bulletin will hopefully serve as a constant reminder, as the pictures and essays published herein will be meaningfully reminiscent of the months and years that they have spent in the school. On thinking back several years from now, they will have realised that this period of time here has been rewarding and worthwhile, not necessarily in terms of the corpus of knowledge that they have acquired, but more importantly perhaps, in terms of the way they have been brought up and socialised. Teachers would also find their experience rewarding in terms of professional satisfaction. For those who are about to begin their higher education in a few months' time, they should feel that they have been adequately prepared for what lies ahead of them. They should fully realise their role as young intellectuals in society and the role of universities in a changing world. University students should be ready to cope with, and to adapt themselves to, the social changes which are taking place with kaleidoscopic rapidity. A student should gain from his university days, among other things, the spirit of free enquiry and a sense of social awareness and concern. They now leave school with our blessing and we trust that they will be ready ever to go forward and not to stand still.

C.S. Mok
Editorial Committee

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C.I. Group

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Conglomeration



83 The Staff 84

From left to right:

First Row:

Miss Fung Lin Foon, Mr. Li Lok Yin, Mr. Tam Yat Hung, Mr. Mok Chung Shing, Mrs. Mak Leung Miu Ha, Mrs. Wong Li Yee Ling (Senior Mistress), Dr. Su Chung Jen (Principal), Mr. Lee Hing Kui (Senior Master), Mr. Cheng Park, Mr. Lai Wing Kam, Mrs. Chiu Yuen Woon Yee, Miss Cheung Wai Ping, Lily, Mrs. Choy Lee Man Yee.

Second Row:

Mrs. Wai Tang Wai Ling, Mrs. Chi Mow Chuck Wan, Miss Yeung May Ngor, Miss Cheung Tak Ying, Mrs. Suen Choy Wai Ying, Vivian, Mrs. Chan Tai Yee Man, Mrs. Cheung Wong So Yin, Mrs. Hung Lo Tze Ha, Mrs. Choi Tam Ching Yan, Cecily, Mrs. Cheung Chan Mei Yam, Mrs. Yau Helen, Mrs. Pang Wai Ching Yee, Judy, Mrs. Ng Tam Mimi, Mrs. Wong Lam Pik Lin, Anna.

Third Row:

Mr. Ng Man Kee, Mrs. Liu Wong Kan Wah, Virginia, Mrs. Chu Lee Wai Lan, Mr. Cheung Fok Lee, Mrs. Chau Lo Wai Kwan, Miss So Wai Ching, Jean, Mrs. Wan Wong Pik Fun, Mrs. Liu Tam Toi Wah, Dora, Mrs. Lai Shiu Sui Chu, Miss Kong Tak Ha, Helena, Miss Chan Yiu Chun, Mrs. Chiang Lui Suet Wan.

Fourth Row:

Mr. Ip Tung Chun, Mr. Au Kai Man, Mr. Lee Chi Sam, Mr. Szeto Siu Man, Mr. Yue Horn Wall, Mr. Yeung Wing Nin, Mr. Lee Sai Hung, Mr. Choy Koon Hip, Mr. Yip Kam Shing, Mr. Si Chung Mou, Mr. Mak Chuen Chi, Mr. Lai Fai Yue.

Not In The Photo:

Miss Kwok Shui Lan, Miss Lau Yuk Ching, Sara, Mr. Law Bing Cheong.

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Dr. SU Chung-jen (Principal)
Mr. LEE Hing-kui (Senior Master)
Mrs. WONG LI Yee-ling (Senior Mistress)

Mr. AU Kai-man
Mr. CHENG Park
Mr. CHEUNG Fook-lee
Mr. CHOY Koon-hip
Mr. IP Tung-chun
Mr. LAI Wing-kam
Mr. LEE Chi-sam
Mr. LI Lok-yin
Mr. MAK Chuen-chi
Mr. MOK Chung-shing
Mr. NG Man-kee
Mr. SI Chung-mou
Mr. SZETO Siu-man
Mr. TAM Yat-hung
Mr. YEUNG Wing-nin
Mr. YUE Horn-wall

Mr. YIP Kam-shing
Miss LAU Yuk-ching, Sara
Mr. LEE Sai-hung
Mr. LAI Fai-yue
Miss CHAN Yiu-chun
Mr. LAW Bing-cheong

Mrs. CHEUNG CHAN Mi-yam
Mrs. CHAN TAI Yee-man
Mrs. CHAU LO Wai-kwan
Miss CHEUNG Tak-ying
Miss CHEUNG Wai-ping, Lily
Mrs. CHEUNG WONG So-yin
Mrs. CHI MOW Chuck-wan
Mrs. CHIANG LUI Suet-wan
Mrs. CHIU YUEN Woon-yeet
Mrs. CHOI TAM Ching-yan, Cecily
Mrs. CHOY LEE Man-yeet
Mrs. CHU LEE Wai-lan
Miss FUNG Lin-foon
Mrs. HUNG LO Tze-ha
Miss KONG Tak-ha, Helena
Miss KWOK Shui-lan
Mrs. LAI SHIU Sui-chu
Mrs. LIU WONG Kan-wah, Virginia
Mrs. MAK LEUNG Miu-ha
Mrs. NG TAM Mimi
Mrs. PANG WAI Ching-yeet, Judy
Miss SO Wai-ching, Jean
Mrs. SUEN CHOY Wai-ying, Vivian
Mrs. LIU TAM Toi-wah, Dora
Mrs. WAI TANG Wai-ling
Mrs. WAN WONG Pik-fun
Mrs. WONG LAM Pik-lin, Anna
Mrs. YAU, Helen
Miss YEUNG May-ngor

2nd Dec., 1983

Speech Day

Our Principal's Speech



Mr. Li, Mrs. Li, distinguished guests, staff and pupils of Q.E.S.

I am delighted to welcome you all to this annual function of the School and, in particular, Mr. and Mrs. David Li, our guests of honour this evening. Mr. Li is a qualified lawyer, chartered accountant, an eminent banker, and above all, a prominent citizen of Hong Kong. Apart from being the Director and Chief Manager of the Bank of East Asia, he holds many honorary posts, among which are Chairman of the Friends of Cambridge University in Hong Kong and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Legal Effects of Age of the Law Reform Commission. Evidently, he has contributed greatly to the community of Hong Kong. We are very fortunate indeed to have Mr. and Mrs. Li honour us with their presence and officiate on this very happy occasion.

I do not intend to read out my report on the school year 1982-83, copies of which have already been distributed to you and I do hope you will spare some time to have a look at it. Nevertheless, I would like to mention a few things. First of all, I wish to congratulate the 58 Form Upper VI leavers. All of them fulfilled the entrance requirements of the University of Hong Kong and 32 were actually admitted. We have a 100% pass in the Use of English as well as in seven Advanced Level Subjects. Altogether 42 A's were attained by our candidates. These excellent results are, doubtless, reflections of the fine quality and hard work of both teachers and pupils. As for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination, notwithstanding the unsparing efforts of our staff to bring up the standard of the weaker pupils, the overall results reflect the wider range of abilities of the students allocated to the School through the Secondary School Places Allocation System introduced five years ago. The results of the Junior Secondary Education Assessment are very encouraging. All 160 Form 3 pupils from normal classes were qualified for aided places to study up to the Certificate of Education level, while 10 out of 14 partially-sighted pupils succeeded in securing aided places.

We are unique in having a school camp exclusively for our own use at Chum Chuk Wan in the New Territories. The Camp is always extensively used for recreational and training purposes. During the school year under review, our School Camp celebrated its 20th anniversary with a series of activities. The reception held on 26th September, last year in the Camp was attended by

over 400 guests, and the Raffle Draw, launched by the P.T.A. early this year to raise funds for the renovation of the Camp and provision of more recreational facilities for the campers, was very successful. Through the generous support of the P.T.A. and members of the O.S.A., a sum of \$123,905 was raised. This exceeded our target by over \$20,000. Much credit must go to the Raffle Draw Committee, which consisted of 5 members of the staff, for its enthusiastic and painstaking efforts in making it such a great success. The reconstruction programme is already under way and hopefully it will be completed next year. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to this meaningful cause.

We firmly believe that extra-curricular activities are an integral part of education. Very much stress has been laid on this aspect of school life since the School came into being in 1954. It is our conviction that these activities not only provide opportunities for students to cultivate friendship among themselves but also help them develop qualities of leadership, a spirit of co-operation and a sense of responsibility. In testimony, I quote the case of a former student who was recently selected one of the 'Ten Outstanding Young Persons' by the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce whose aim was to give recognition to 'dedicational achievements in the form of significant contribution to the community and advancement in their respective field of endeavour'. At an interview with a Chinese reporter, our distinguished old boy attributed his achievement to Mr. Arthur Hinton, the Principal of Queen Elizabeth School during his time, who laid much emphasis on extra-curricular activities as a means to foster excellence in students' character, and who much encouraged students' contact with society. He admitted that, at university, he spent more time keeping contact with society than on his studies.

He asserted that his outlook on life as well as his guiding principles for work was developed from participation in extra-curricular activities. We are very proud of this former student and will continue to encourage our students to participate

fully in such activities.

During the past school year, the Community Youth Club and Computer and Calculator Club were added to our long list of academic and interest clubs. Besides, an elementary Japanese course was started. These activities proved to be very popular. The numerous wide ranging school activities no doubt involved a tremendous amount of work on the part of the staff who are not only competent teachers but also capable organizers, and I would like to thank them for the fine work that they have done for the school.

Finally, it remains for me to thank my very capable Senior Mistress, Mrs. Elaine Wong and the indefatigable Senior Master, Mr. Lee Hing-kui, for their excellent performance as teachers and their outstanding contribution towards the smooth running of the School. My gratitude also goes to Mr. Tong Wai-ki and Dr. Pierre Lam for their constant and unfailing help through the P.T.A. and O.S.A. respectively. Besides, I wish to extend our sincere appreciation to the Canadian Club, to Miss Lee Wai-lan and Mr. Li Kam-yuk for their generous donations of scholarships. Once again, I must thank Mr. and Mrs. Li for honouring us with their presence this evening and all our guests for taking their valuable time off to attend this Speech Day ceremony.



Speech By Mr. David Li

Our Guest of Honour,

at the Speech Day

Dr. Su, Teachers and Students of Queen Elizabeth School, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me and my wife to be invited here today on this annual prize-giving and speech day of your school. May I first of all convey my congratulations to all the prize winners on this day that your arduous efforts receive well deserved recognition. I hope that apart from being proud of your accomplishments, you will continue to keep up your good work in the years ahead.

Those of you who have not won prizes do not be downhearted. Remember that only one person can win a race, but no race would be worth staging were there to be only one entrant. So long as you have given of your very best, you can take pride in your achievement.

I feel I must also congratulate Dr. Su and all the teaching staff of this school on their successes. Among other achievements, the academic success attained by your students is very impressive. I still remember when I first met Dr. Su two years ago in the Governor's House, it was another prize-giving ceremony – an occasion when the first Prince Philip Scholarships sponsored by the Friends of Cambridge University in Hong Kong were awarded. Among the first four Prince Philip scholars who received this honour was Mr. Ng Wai-yin, a student of this school. As some of you may know, Mr. Ng is now in his second year studying Engineering & Computer Science at Cambridge and was able to achieve first class honours in his part I examinations this year. I have every confidence of encountering more Prince Philip Scholars from this school in the years ahead.



Tonight I would like to speak to you for a short while on a subject close to my heart, namely the use each individual makes of his time.

Being a banker, I am naturally quite sensitive to the return on the investments I make. Everybody knows that time is money, but only a few realise that all of us are equally rich. To you with all that time ahead of you, it may not seem that important. I assure you that as you grow older it will seem an increasingly precious commodity! We all have 168 hours in a week, no more and no less. How much each person can utilize this fixed amount of time is really an art and as Francis Bacon put it "To choose time is to save time".

Every day, we have to go to school or to work, commute between our home and school or office, sleep, eat, wash ourselves and so on. These activities take up a substantial part of our time, but what remains of each day is more than sufficient for us to do many meaningful things. Nevertheless, it is that (quote) "spare" (unquote) time which has always been able to creep away unknowingly without our even noticing it. I dislike very much using the word "spare" to describe time because of its connotation. It tends to mislead us to associate time with something superfluous or unworthy. On the contrary, your attitude towards so called 'spare' time is very critical.

Too often we hear people say "I'm too busy". It is a fact of life that there will always be more things we want to do than there is time to accomplish them. The problem simply boils down to one of assigning priorities to the things which you would like to have done first.

Obviously when you try to answer these questions, you must have some basis for decision. Consciously or subconsciously we always attach to every object or thing which we encounter a subjective measure of importance. This is what we call value judgement. I believe that only you can decide for yourself that there is something wrong in your value judgement when you discover that you have not prepared for the test tomorrow after playing Pac-man for hours. Unfortunately conflicts may arise when you are faced with several equally worthwhile things, all of which you want to accomplish. Forward planning then becomes very important because it helps you to complete your targets in an orderly manner.

Our values can change with time, circumstance or mood. After studying for the whole day, you probably need a little rest before going on. This is perfectly alright and good for your health. On the other hand, putting off your studies time and again just to have a longer nap shows a total lack of self-discipline. Without self-discipline, even the most thorough planning effort is futile.

Of course, having decided that we can plan to give ourselves more useful time, the problem arises as to how we should employ that time in improving ourselves. The answer lies in further education. Education itself is a continuous process and must be perseveringly pursued in order to achieve progress. Education also entails more than just acquiring book knowledge and sitting for examinations. Student life ought to be enjoyable. Here are some of my suggestions. Learn a new language — Putonghua (Mandarin), French, German or whatever. It will eventually pay off in the future. Expose yourself to voluntary community and social services. You will enjoy the sense of achievement and involvement. Try to play a musical instrument, or develop new interests. You may well discover new talents. There are literally a thousand ways to enrich your life, provided you can manage your time. If you have not been gaining satisfactory return on your time investment, I hope you will try out the following little formula — assign priority, plan and apply self-discipline.

A few verses occurred to me as I prepared my speech and I shall conclude my talk by sharing them with you. Perhaps you will like them. I can no longer remember the author of these verses. They read like this:

"Take time to read, it is the fountain of wisdom;
take time to think, it is the key to improvement;
take time to work, it is the price for success;
take time to dream, it will hitch your wagon to a star;
take time to love and be loved, it is the privilege of mankind."

I wish all of you every success for the future.
Thank you very much.

Scholarship and Prize List 1982-83

Government External Scholarship for Matriculation Course:

LIU Man-kuen

廖文娟

L6B

Canadian Club Scholarships:

CHAN Oi-chun	陳愛珍	U6A	YEN Wing-ha	殷詠霞	U6A
TAI Shuk-mui	戴淑梅	U6B	WONG Wai-ying	黃惠英	U6B
KWOK Kwan-ho	郭坤豪	U6B	LEE Wai-wah	李惠華	U6B
CHAN Ching-sze	陳正思	L6A	PANG Sen-fai	彭晨暉	L6B
LI Nim-sin	李念先	L6A	YUE Mui-fong	余梅芳	L6A
YU Hang-sang	余幸生	5A	CHAN Sheung-kuen	陳嫦娟	5B
CHEUNG Kin-leung	張建良	5D	HUI Kin-man	許建文	5D
MA Kit	馬傑	5D	WOO Yue-wo	胡裕和	5D
CHEUK Shun-wah	卓順華	5E	NG Chui-hing	伍翠卿	5E
PANG Pik-ye	彭碧誼	5E	WONG Lap-ming	黃立明	5E
CHIANG Yuk	張旭	4A	CHOW Suk-ye	周淑儀	4B
HA Cheuk-ling	夏卓玲	4B	HUI Kwai-fan	許桂芬	4B
CHENG Hang-lam	鄭杏琳	4C	CHIN Yiu-ming	陳耀明	4C
SUM Wah-keung	沈華強	4C	CHEUNG Cheong-ming	張昌明	4D
MING Yuen-man	明婉雯	4D	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D

Li Po Chun Scholarships:

MA Koon-ye	馬冠儀	U6A	LAM Sui-mei	林瑞美	U6B
CHONG Yu-hoi	莊裕開	U6B	LEE Shun-wa	李巽華	L6A
TSUI Chong-shek	徐壯石	L6B	LEUNG Wing-sing	梁永勝	L6B
LIANG Ka-keung	梁家強	5D			

Grantham Scholarships:

LAU Ching-yung	劉清容	L6A	YUE Mui-fong	余梅芳	L6A
CHAN Cheuk-ling	陳卓玲	L6A	WONG Shing-tak	黃成德	L6A
CHAU Chi-hung	周志雄	L6B	HAR Sung-fu	夏崇富	L6B
WONG Chuen-leung	黃傳亮	L6B			

Nehru Memorial Trust Fund Scholarships:

KWOK Kwan-ho	郭坤豪	U6B	HAR Sung-fu	夏崇富	L6B
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Mrs. Betty Li Memorial Scholarship:

WONG Mei-ling, Tammy	汪美玲	U6A			
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McNeill Scholarship:

HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	U6B			
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TAN Peng-kian Scholarship:

TSE Man-kit	謝文杰	L6B			
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CHEUNG Wai-fung Scholarships:

F.1	1st	WONG Tin-yam	黃天任	1E	F.2	1st	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	2E
	2nd	LO Cheuk-hang	盧卓恆	1C		2nd	LEE Siu-ho	李兆豪	2D
	3rd	SIT Chi-man	薛志雯	1E		3rd	CHIU Wing-yu	趙永愉	2E
	4th	KWOK Wai-kwong	郭維光	1E		4th	TSE Ah-shan	謝雅珊	2E
F.3	1st	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	3D	F.4	1st	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D
	2nd	LAM Wing-sun	林榮新	3E		2nd	YIP Man-ying	葉萬英	4D
	3rd	WONG Hon-pun	王漢斌	3E		3rd	SUM Wah-keung	沈華強	4C
	4th	CHEUNG Suk-yee	張淑儀	3E		4th	AU Chin-hang	區展衡	4C
F.5		KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	5D					

YEUNG Wing-hong Memorial Prize for the Best Student in Form Upper 6:

HUI Chi-kwong 許志光 U6B

Prize for the Best Student in Form 5:

LIANG Ka-keung 梁家強 5D

Special Prizes:**Head Prefects:**

Head Boy:	CHAN Kwai-yuen	陳桂源	U6B
Head Girl:	CHAN Fung-yi	陳鳳儀	U6A
Champion House:	West House	西社	

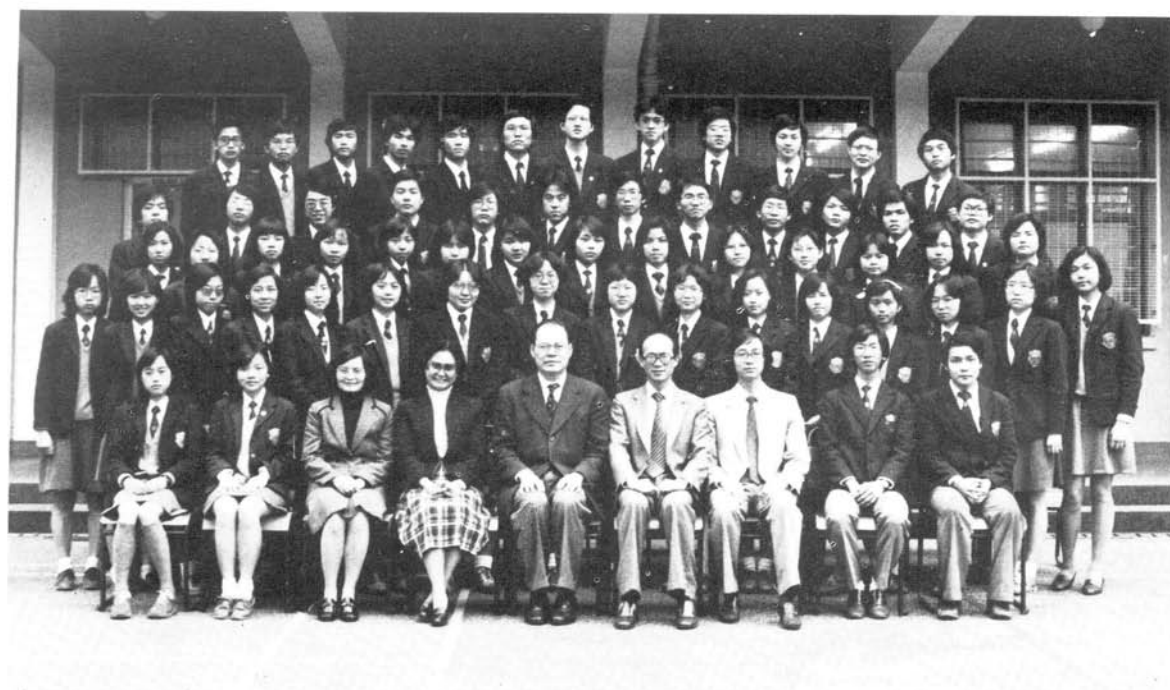
Class Prizes:

YU Yuet-yin	余月燕	1A	CHAN Hai-man	陳喜文	3C
LEE Chi-ho	李子豪	1B	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	3D
LO Cheuk-hang	盧卓恆	1C	CHEUNG Suk-yee	張淑儀	3E
WONG Ming-chu	王明珠	1D	CHIANG Yuk	張旭	4A
WONG Tin-yam	黃天任	1E	HA Cheuk-ling	夏卓玲	4B
CHANG Yuet-hing	張月卿	2A	SUM Wah-keung	沈華強	4C
LEE Oi-lin	李愛蓮	2B	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D
LAI Ka-wai	黎嘉慧	2C	YU Hang-sang	余幸生	5A
LEE Siu-ho	李兆豪	2D	SHIU Mei-yung	蕭美容	5B
MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	2E	LI Man-yee	李敏兒	5C
SIM Ching-yee	單靜儀	3A	LIANG Ka-keung	梁家強	5D
HO Lin-hung	何連紅	3B	WONG Lap-ming	黃立明	5E

Subject Prizes (1982/83)

Form 1	English Language	WONG Tin-yam, Brian	黃天任	1E
	Chinese Language	LAM Ching	藍清	1E
	Mathematics	WONG Tin-yam, Brian	黃天任	1E
	Integrated Science	LO Cheuk-hang	盧卓恆	1C
	Geography	SIT Chi-man	薛志雯	1E
	History	LAM Ching	藍清	1E
	Home Economics	SIT Chi-man	薛志雯	1E
	Design & Technology	YEUNG Wang-chung	楊宏忠	1E
	Music	WONG Tin-yam, Brian	黃天任	1E
	Art	TAM Wakai	譚偉楷	1E
	Chinese History	CHONG Siu-kee	莊少其	1C
Form 2	English Language	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	2E
	Chinese Language	LAM Man-yuk	林文旭	2D
	Mathematics	YIP Yan-yan	葉欣欣	2E
	Integrated Science	CHOW Yin-ping	周燕萍	2D
	Geography	TSE Ah-shan	謝雅珊	2E
	History	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	2E
	Home Economics	LEE Siu-bo	李小寶	2C
	Design & Technology	CHIU Tat-keung	趙達強	2D
	Music	LEE Oi-lin	李愛蓮	2B
	Art	WU Kit-ching	胡潔貞	2D
	Chinese History	LEE Siu-ho	李兆豪	2D
Form 3	English Language	CHAU Shun-ping	周信平	3D
	Chinese Language	FUNG Ho-sze	馮浩思	3B
	Mathematics	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	3D
	Physics	LAM Wing-sun	林榮新	3E
	Chemistry	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	3D
	Biology	TAM Mung-tim	譚夢甜	3D
	Geography	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	3D
	History	CHEUNG Wut-lung	張活龍	3D
	Home Economics	WONG Kit-bing	黃潔冰	3E
	Design & Technology	CHAU Shiu-cheung	周淬昌	3D
	Music	CHOI Siu-ngai	蔡少霓	3C
Art	HO Lin-hung	何連紅	3B	
Chinese History	YIU Mo-fan	姚慕芬	3E	
Form 4	English Language	WONG Wai-man	黃慧敏	4A
	Chinese Language	CHIANG Yuk	張旭	4A
	Mathematics	AU Wan-yeung	區運陽	4C
	Additional Mathematics	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D
	Physics	YIP Man-ying	葉萬英	4D
	Chemistry	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D
	Biology	SUM Wah-keung	沈華強	4C
	Economic & Public Affairs	HUI Kwai-fan	許桂芬	4B
	Geography	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4D
	History	KO Lee-yau	柯麗瑤	4A

	Music	CHIANG Yuk	張旭	4A
	Art	CHAN Yat-ming	陳日明	4A
	Chinese History	TSANG Shun-ching	曾舜菁	4B
Form 5	English Language	TAM Tsui-ling	譚翠玲	5E
	English Literature	YU Hang-sang	余幸生	5A
	Chinese Language	CHAN Man-ling	陳敏玲	5E
	Mathematics	KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	5D
	Additional Mathematics	KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	5D
	Physics	KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	5D
	Chemistry	KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	5D
	Biology	AU Hin-man	區顯文	5D
	Economic & Public Affairs	SHIU Mei-yung	蕭美容	5B
	Geography	WONG Lap-ming	黃立明	5E
	History	CHEUNG Yuk-kwan	張玉君	5B
	Art	CHAN Ki-yu	陳基裕	5A
	Chinese History	CHEUNG Kam-keung	張錦強	5C
Form Lower 6	Use of English	CHENG Yim-ha	鄭豔霞	L6A
	Chinese Language	KWOK Wai-ling	郭慧玲	L6A
	Geography	LEE Shun-wa	李巽華	L6A
	History	LO Mabel	羅美寶	L6A
	Chinese History	TAM Miu-yee	譚妙儀	L6A
	Pure Mathematics	CHAU Chi-hung	周志雄	L6B
	Applied Mathematics	TING Lap-hing	丁立興	L6B
	Physics	LIU Man-kuen	廖文娟	L6B
	Chemistry	LIU Man-kuen	廖文娟	L6B
	Biology	TSE Man-kit	謝文杰	L6B
Form Upper 6	Use of English	CHAN Tze-man	陳子敏	U6A
	Chinese Language	CHAI Chih-hui	蔡之慧	U6A
	Pure Mathematics	HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	U6B
	Applied Mathematics	HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	U6B
	Physics	HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	U6B
	Chemistry	HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	U6B
	Biology	WONG Lap-ching	黃立青	U6B
	Geography	YUEN Kwok-keung	袁國強	U6A
	History	YUEN Kwok-keung	袁國強	U6A
	Chinese History	CHAN Oi-chun	陳愛珍	U6A



Upper Six Graduates 82-83

From left to right:

First Row: Ho Shuk-yi, Ho Mei-wa, Mrs. Mabel Wong, Mrs. Wong Li Yee-ling, Dr. Su Chung-jen, Mr. Lee Hing-kui, Mr. Chow Chi-kwan, Yuen Kwok-keung, Chong Yu-hoi.

Second Row: Lam Sui-mei, Tam Chiu-yung, Ng Chau-mei, Chan Oi-chun, Ng Kit-po, Chan Fung-yi, Ma Koon-yea, Wong Mei-ling, Lam Lai-ping, Chiu Siu-mui, Keung Yu-tsui, Lai Mei-sheung, Wong Wai-man, Ho Mun-yea, Chan Tak-yi, Chai Chih-hui.

Third Row: Tai Shuk-mui, Lee Fuk-moon, Ching Wai-ming, Yip Kwai-chung, Chen Yau-nung, Choi So-ching, Chan Tze-man, Poon Soo-wah, Tang Sui-kuen, Chan Sui-fun, Yen Wing-ha, Leung Yeuk-yea, Lai Lai-shan, Wong Wai-ying.

Fourth Row: Mo Shan-wa, Lam Siu-ping, Lam Siu-kwong, Yu Tsz-an, Hung Chi-kwong, Lee King-wah, Lee Wai-wah, Chan Kwai-yuen, Cheng Kim-sang, Yung Chun-tung, Chung Chi-yuen, Ho Chi-kwong.

Fifth Row: Chan Kim-wah, Wong Wai-ming, Lo Yiu-kuen, Lee Tat-chi, Shek Chi-chiu, Lee Kwok-wah, Wong Lap-ching, Tam Wai-choi, Hu Tat-sun, Kwok Kwan-ho, Ip Ming-cheung, Cheung Ting-shan.

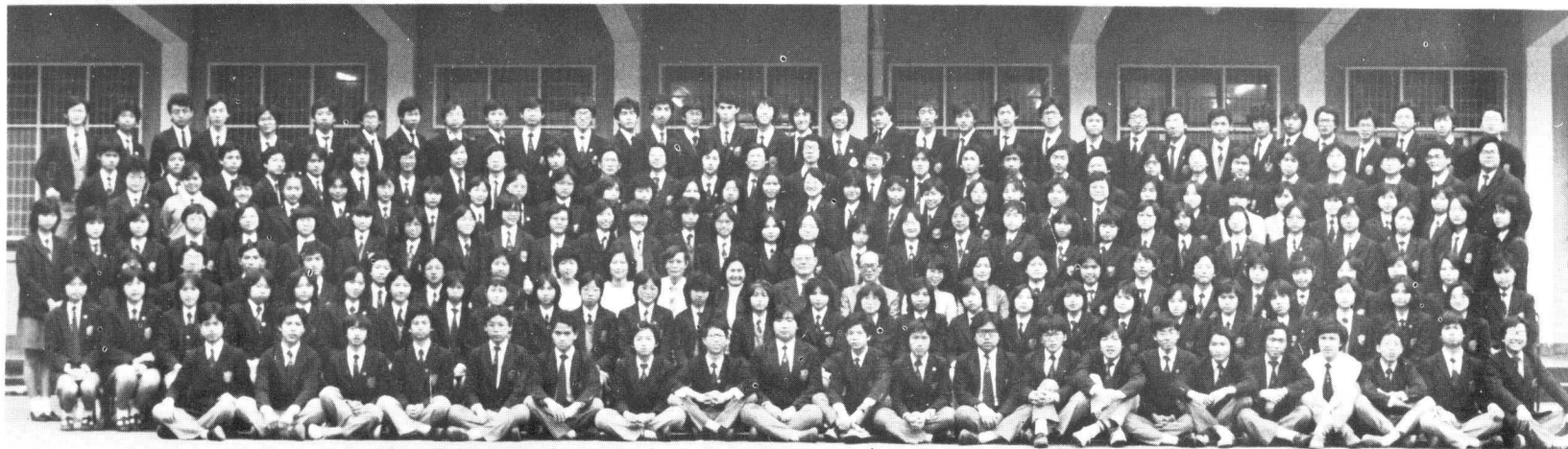
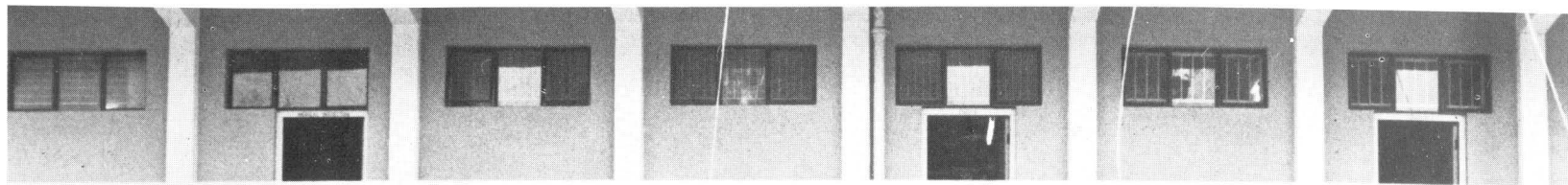
University of Hong Kong

Advanced Level Examination Results 83

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of A-Level Passes	No. of O-Level Passes		Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of A-Level Passes	No. of O-Level Passes	
CHAI Chih-hui	蔡之慧	3	—	M	CHAN Kim-wah	陳劍華	3	—	M
CHAN Fung-yi	陳鳳儀	3	—	M	CHAN Kwai-yuen	陳桂源	3	—	M
CHAN Oi-chun	陳愛珍	3	—	M	CHONG Yu-hoi	莊裕開	3	—	M
CHAN Sui-fun	陳瑞芬	3	—	M	HO Chi-kwong	何志光	3	—	M
CHAN Tze-man	陳子敏	3	—	M	HO Mei-wa	何美華	3	—	M
CHEN Yau-nung	陳幼農	3	—	M	HU Tat-sun	許達新	3	—	M
CHING Wai-ming	程慧明	2	1	M	LAI Lai-shan	黎麗珊	3	—	M
CHIU Siu-mui	趙少梅	3	—	M	LAM Sin-kwong	林先廣	3	—	M
CHOI So-ching	蔡素貞	3	—	M	LAM Sui-mei	林瑞美	3	—	M
HO Mun-ye	何敏儀	3	—	M	LEE King-wah	李敬華	3	—	M
HO Shuk-yi	何淑儀	3	—	M	TAM Chiu-yung	譚俏容	3	—	M
KEUNG Yu-tsui	姜儒翠	3	—	M	TAI Shuk-mui	戴淑梅	3	—	M
LAI Mei-sheung	黎美嫦	3	—	M	WONG Lap-ching	黃立青	3	—	M
LAM Lai-ping	林麗萍	3	—	M	WONG Wai-ying	黃惠英	3	—	M
LAM Siu-ping	林小平	3	—	M	YUNG Chun-tung	翁振東	3	—	M
LEE Fuk-moon	李復滿	3	—	M	CHAN Tak-yi	陳德儀	4	—	M
LEE Tat-chi	李達志	3	—	M	CHENG Kin-sang	鄭建生	4	—	M
LEUNG Yeuk-lan	梁若蘭	3	—	M	CHEUNG Ting-shan	張定山	4	—	M
MA Koon-ye	馬冠儀	3	—	M	CHUNG Chi-yuen	鍾志源	4	—	M
MO San-wa	巫新華	3	—	M	HUI Chi-kwong	許志光	4	—	M
NG Chau-mei	吳秋媚	3	—	M	IP Ming-cheung	葉明祥	4	—	M
NG Kit-po	吳潔波	3	—	M	KWOK Kwan-ho	郭坤豪	4	—	M
POON Soo-wah	潘素華	2	1	M	LEE Kwok-wah	李國華	4	—	M
TANG Sui-kuen	鄧瑞娟	2	1	M	LEE Wai-wah	李惠華	4	—	M
WONG Mei-ling, Tammy	汪美玲	3	—	M	LO Yiu-kuen	盧耀權	4	—	M
WONG Wai-man	黃慧敏	3	—	M	SHEK Chi-chiu	石志超	4	—	M
YEN Wing-ha	殷詠霞	2	1	M	TAM Wai-choi	譚偉才	4	—	M
YIP Kwai-chung	葉桂重	3	—	M	WONG Wai-ming	黃偉明	4	—	M
YUEN Kwok-keung	袁國強	3	—	M	YU Tsz-an	余子晏	4	—	M

N.B. M — indicates completed Matriculation Requirements.

Form Five Graduates 82-83



H.K.C.E. Examination Results 83

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits
AU Suk-mee	區淑美	1	1	CHEUNG Yuk-kwan	張玉君	2	4
AU Yee-wan	區綺雲	0	1	CHING Wing-fat	程永發	0	2
CHAN Ki-yu	陳基裕	1	1	CHO Yin-nei	曹燕妮	0	0
CHAN Hung-cheung	陳孔章	0	2	CHOW Mei-fung	周美鳳	0	3
CHAN Lai-man	陳麗文	0	2	CHU Hak-wah	朱克華	0	0
CHAN Suk-wai	陳淑慧	0	0	FUNG Kwok-kiu	馮國樞	0	4
CHAN Tse-ting	陳芷婷	0	0	FUNG Wai-ping	馮慧萍	0	0
CHUNG Chi-fong	鍾芷芳	0	0	HO Chi-ling	何芷苓	0	2
CHUNG Hung-yip	鍾雄業	0	0	HO Ya-shan	何雅珊	0	0
FONG Hon-sum	方漢深	0	0	KONG Kwok-yiu	江國耀	0	0
HO Lai-ping	何麗萍	0	1	LAM Lai-wah	林麗華	1	3
HUNG Yuen-ling	熊婉玲	0	1	LAU Ka-ming	劉嘉明	0	0
KAN Hang-ling	簡杏玲	0	0	LAU Nim-yin	劉念賢	0	0
KWOK Siu-fung	郭小鳳	0	0	LEUNG Wing-sheung	梁詠嫦	0	0
KWOK Siu-pui	郭紹培	0	0	LI Sin-ting	李倩婷	0	2
LAI Pik-fan	賴碧芬	0	0	LI Yuen-kee	李婉琪	0	0
LAM Cheong-kwan	林創羣	0	0	LUI Chi-wai	呂志慧	0	1
LAM Lai-yuen	林麗立	0	1	LUI Tung-yat	雷彤日	1	0
LAM Pui-wah	林佩華	0	1	MIU Chi-kwan	繆紫筠	0	3
LAM Yuen-yi	林婉儀	0	1	MOK Po-ying	莫寶英	1	2
LAU Po-yu	劉寶如	0	0	MOK Siu-chun	莫少珍	0	2
LAW Kai-hang	羅繼鏗	0	0	PANG Ching-pong	彭正邦	0	2
LEE Yip-wah	李業華	0	0	SHIU Mei-yung	蕭美容	4	4
LEUNG Choi-suet	梁彩雪	1	1	SO Yuen-fai	蘇遠輝	0	0
LEUNG Sui-ping	梁瑞冰	0	0	TAM Wing-kei	譚榮基	0	0
LEUNG Wing-sum	梁榮森	0	1	TSANG Yau-tai	曾有娣	0	3
NG Siu-ngok	吳少岳	0	3	TSE Kwong-shing	謝廣成	0	1
TAM Chi-on	譚智安	0	0	WONG Kin-cheong	黃健翔	0	1
TONG Pui-yi	唐佩儀	0	1	WONG Pui-san	黃佩珊	0	4
TSANG Chi-wai	曾志衛	1	4	WONG San-san	黃珊珊	0	0
TSUI Po-ling	徐寶靈	0	2	WONG Shu-lin	黃樹蓮	0	1
WONG Mei-han	黃美嫻	0	1	WOO Lai-ping	胡麗萍	0	3
WONG Wai-ling	王惠玲	0	0	YAN Wan-sin	甄雲仙	0	0
WONG Yin-sai	黃燕墜	0	0	YEUNG Chun-hung	楊俊雄	0	0
YAN Shui-sum	甄瑞心	0	0	YEUNG Mei-yan	楊美恩	0	5
YIP Yau-kan	葉有根	0	0	CHAN Siu-fai	陳兆輝	0	0
YU Hang-sang	余幸生	2	4	CHAN Siu-ying	陳少英	0	0
CHUNG Yun-ye	鍾潤儀	0	0	CHAN Yik-san	陳易新	0	0
CHAN Pik-ye	陳碧兒	0	0	CHEUNG Cho-wah	張藻華	0	1
CHAN Sheung-kuen	陳嫦娟	0	0	CHEUNG Kam-keung	張錦強	1	4
CHAN Shui-ping	陳瑞冰	0	1	CHEUNG Pui-kwan	張培羣	0	4
CHENG Ling	鄭玲	0	1	CHING Shuk-han	程淑嫻	0	0

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits
CHOW Alice	周雅禮	1	3	IP Hoi-cheong	葉海昌	1	3
CHOW Shuk-yi	周淑儀	0	1	KWOK Luen-ming	郭聯明	7	1
CHOW Siu-man	周兆文	0	1	LAM Chuen-chung	林傳中	1	1
CHOY Ching-kuen	蔡靜娟	0	0	LAM Hon-chung	林漢忠	0	5
FOK Mei-fong	霍美芳	0	2	LAM Mui-heung	林梅香	0	0
HO Chui-fan	何翠芬	0	1	LAM Shiu-ming	林少明	3	5
HO Wai-keung	何偉強	0	1	LAM Yu	林瑜	0	1
HON Yee-man	韓綺雯	0	5	LEUNG Yiu-kwok	梁耀國	0	2
HUI Keung-mau	許強懋	1	2	LIANG Ka-keung	梁家強	7	1
HUI Wai-yuk	許惠玉	1	3	MA Chi-ming	馬志明	0	3
IP Pui-ling	葉佩玲	0	0	MA Kit	馬傑	2	5
LAM Mui-kwai	林梅桂	0	2	MAK Yee-man	麥綺雯	0	0
LAU Po-mui	劉寶妹	0	0	NG Wing-ho	吳永浩	3	5
LEE Kwok-yi	李軾儀	0	0	NGAN Chung-wai	顏綜緯	0	5
LEE Tai-tai	李帶娣	0	2	SIU Gen-chee	蕭劍池	0	2
LEUNG Suk-fan	梁淑芬	0	0	TANG Kin-ngar	鄧健雅	1	5
LI Man-yee	李敏兒	0	5	TSANG Siu-kai	曾兆楷	0	1
LI Mei-yuet	李美月	0	1	TSE Wai-sum	謝偉森	4	3
LO Wai-chuen	盧偉全	0	4	WONG Cheung-shui	黃祥瑞	0	2
LUE Chau-mei	呂秋薇	0	0	WONG Chi-kau	黃智球	1	4
MAK Sin-leung	麥善良	0	1	WONG Kin-sing	黃建聲	0	4
SIN Mei-kuen	冼美娟	0	0	WOO Yue-wo	胡裕和	3	5
POON Shuk-lan	潘淑蘭	0	2	YEUNG Hing-cheong	楊慶昌	0	1
SIN Pik-hung	冼碧紅	1	5	HONG Chi-wai	韓志偉	0	1
WONG Chun-fai	王振輝	0	3	CHAN Chi-wo	陳志和	1	4
WONG Mo-yung	王慕容	0	3	CHAN Hoi-ki	陳海祺	4	2
WONG Yau-yuet	黃有月	0	0	CHAN Man-ling	陳敏玲	3	4
YEE Chi-suet	余志雪	0	5	CHAN Pak-kin	陳伯健	0	4
YOUNG Siu-yuk	楊小玉	0	1	CHAN Wai-keung	陳慧強	0	3
ZEE Nin-lai	徐年麗	1	4	CHEUNG Shui-ki	鄭瑞祺	3	4
AU Hin-man	區顯文	5	3	CHEUK Shun-wah	卓順華	0	6
AU Wai-ming	區偉明	0	1	CHOY Wing-kin	蔡永健	0	4
CHAN Ka-po	陳家寶	0	1	CHU Ho-lim	朱浩廉	0	1
CHAN Kwok-chu	陳國柱	0	5	CHU Wai-leung	朱偉樑	0	4
CHAN Ngan-ling	陳雁玲	0	3	FAN Chi-chung	范志中	0	4
CHAN Suk-yin	陳淑賢	0	1	FONG Yeuk-hang	方約恆	6	1
CHAN Wah-san	陳華生	1	6	FUNG Hin-tat	馮顯達	2	5
CHEUNG Chung-shing	張宗誠	3	5	HO Kwan-lung	何坤龍	0	1
CHEUNG Kin-leung	張建良	4	4	HUI Kit-lin	許潔蓮	0	1
CHEUNG Shuk-ping	張淑冰	0	6	KWAN Siu-kei	關紹基	1	4
CHEUNG Yun-ning	張欣寧	4	4	KWONG Chi-hang	鄺志恆	0	5
CHING Sik-chung	程錫忠	0	5	LAU Wai-leung	柳偉良	0	6
CHOW Chiu-kuen	周超權	2	5	LEE May-nui	李美女	0	3
FUNG Ho-yin	馮浩然	1	5	LEUNG Ka-fai	梁家輝	0	4
FUNG Kwok-choi	馮國財	0	3	LEUNG Nga-shan	梁雅珊	1	5
HUI Kin-man	許建文	0	6	LO Wai-keung	盧偉強	2	3

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits
MAK Chun-wai	麥振威	5	2	TAM Wing-lung	譚榮龍	0	2
MOK Chui-ngor	莫翠娥	1	6	TONG Kam-keung	湯錦強	1	6
NG Chui-hing	伍翠卿	3	5	TSE Ping-wai	謝炳偉	1	4
NG Hong-lok	吳康樂	0	1	TSUI Wing-hon	徐榮漢	0	5
NG Sing-pan	吳勝鵬	0	0	TUNG Shu-nam	董樹南	2	4
PANG Pik-ye	彭碧誼	4	4	WONG Lap-ming	黃立明	6	2
POON Tsz-kin	潘子健	0	5	WONG Ming-fai	黃明輝	2	4
SIU Leung-hung	蕭亮鴻	0	4	YEUNG Shiu-key	楊肇基	2	4
TAM Tsui-ling	譚翠玲	2	6	YIM Ka-lai	嚴嘉麗	0	2

School Prefects

<i>Head Boy:</i>	PAN Sen-fai	U6B
<i>Head Girl:</i>	YUEN Oi-yee	U6A
<i>Deputy Head Boy:</i>	LAU Ho-yin	U6B
<i>Deputy Head Girl:</i>	LI Nim-sin	U6A
CHAN Tat-kei	U6B	U6A
CHAU Chi-hung	U6B	U6A
HAR Sung-fu	U6B	U6A
NG Tze-kong	U6B	U6B
HUI Keung-mau	L6A	L6A
CHEUNG Kin-leung	L6B	L6A
NG Wing-ho	L6B	L6B
TONG Kam-keung	L6B	L6B
WONG Lap-ming	L6B	L6B
WOO Yue-wo	L6B	L6B
WONG Yim-sum	5A	5A
AU Wan-yeung	5C	5A
CHIN Yiu-ming	5C	5B
SUM Wah-keung	5C	5B
CHOY Boon-leung	5D	5B
LAU Kwong-kit	5D	5D
SHUM Chun-ming	5D	5D
	CHENG Yim-ha	U6A
	FAN Cheuk-wan	U6A
	LAM Man-kuen	U6A
	CHAN Ka-yi	U6B
	TSUI Po-ling	L6A
	YEUNG Mei-yan	L6A
	NG Chui-hing	L6B
	PANG Pik-yee	L6B
	TAM Tsui-ling	L6B
	TANG Kin-ngar	L6B
	CHIANG Yuk	5A
	HUI Kwai-fan	5A
	HA Cheuk-ling	5B
	WONG Wai-man	5B
	WONG Yin-san	5B
	MING Yuen-man	5D
	TSE Siu-ying	5D

Assistant Prefects

<i>Acting Head Boy:</i>	NG Wing-ho	L6B
<i>Acting Head Girl:</i>	TAM Tsui-ling	L6B
<i>Acting Deputy Head Boy:</i>	WOO Yue-wo	L6B
<i>Acting Deputy Head Girl:</i>	NG Chui-hing	L6B
LAU Wai-kin	4B	4A
YIP Kam-wai	4B	4A
TSZ Ka-wai	4C	4A
YIU Kai-sang	4C	4B
CHAN Hai-man	4D	4B
CHAU Shui-cheong	4D	4B
CHONG Keung	4D	4B
CHUNG Tak-yin	4D	4B
LAW Hon-ming	4D	4C
NG Kei-shun	4D	4D
YU Man-hung	4D	4D
	CHAN Chun-mei	4A
	HO Lin-hung	4A
	IP Vai-kun	4A
	FUNG Ho-sze	4B
	SIN Chui-kuen	4B
	SO Pui-yee	4B
	TSOI Yee-lam	4B
	WONG Kit-bing	4B
	CHAU Sau-wing	4C
	NG Yuk-ming	4D
	TAM Mung-tim	4D

NORTH HOUSE

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Tam Yat Hung	
	Mr. Au Kai Man	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Miss Lily Cheung	
	Miss Kwok Shui Lan	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Chow Chiu Kuen	L6B
	(G) Wong Pui San	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Wong Weson	4C
	(G) Lun Man Ping	4A
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	(B) Fung Hin Tat	L6B
<i>Ass. Secretary:</i>	(G) Yeung Mei Yan	L6A
<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i>	(B) Ma Kit	L6B
<i>Sports Captains:</i>	(B) Tam Yiu Wing	4D
	(G) Kwok Lai Ling	3C
<i>Sports Board Members:</i>		
	(B) Chang Kin Wing	4C
	(B) Kwok Hak Shing	2C
	(B) Lee Wing Kin	2C
	(G) Kong Pui King	3C
<i>General Business Board:</i>		
	(G) Yeung King Mui	4A
	(G) Lau Lai Kwan	4A
<i>Publicity Board:</i>	(B) Wong Tin Yam, Brian	2D
	(G) Tso Yan Yan	2D
<i>Cheering Captains:</i>	(B) Wong Chi Kau	L6B
	(B) Woo Yue Wo	L6B
<i>Refreshment Captains:</i>		
	(G) Fok Kim Ping	4A
	(G) Sum Ying Fong	4C



Report

This year, although we did not have a very good start, we have not been daunted and our house spirit has by no means faded. On the contrary, the enthusiastic response and co-operation of our members have contributed to the success of our activities. This was most evident in the Annual House Picnic held last Christmas which attracted more than eighty participants. It was encouraging to see that many non-members also joined our activities.

In April, we held the Limbo and Fu-la Ring Competition in collaboration with the East House, and it went off with great success. Besides, we organised a sale of some exquisitely designed satchels, and again it turned out to be another success and almost all of them were sold. Furthermore, we are going to start a swimming training course for our members in the hope of training more outstanding swimmers for the coming Swimming Gala.

Results in athletics, sports and many other ball games are, indeed, not of utmost importance to us. It is the success in fostering good communication among our members that gives us satisfaction. In fact, the house spirit among the schoolmates is strong, as reflected in our yellow flags and our house song. Through the enthusiastic participation of our members, we were able to win the championship of the Senior Section in the Inter-house Quiz Competition. Moreover, we were the overall champion in the Careers Day. We are also grateful to our cheering team, whose benevolent devotion to the house was no less than that of the actual participants.

Finally, we would like to thank our House Masters and Mistresses, committees and all members for their enthusiastic support. If it had not been for their invaluable guidance and unstinting support, our activities would not have been carried out so smoothly. We are looking forward to future progress and we hope that all of you can enjoy the fruit of our efforts!

EAST HOUSE

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Mak Chuen Chi	
	Mr. Ng Man Kee	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Mak Leung Miu Ha	
	Mrs. Chan Tai Yee Man	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Au Hin Man	L6B
	(G) Yu Hang Sang	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Chan Hoi Ki	L6B
	(G) Hon Yee Man	L6A
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	(G) Tsang Chi Wai	L6A
<i>Ass. Secretary:</i>	(G) So Pui Yee	4B
<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i>	(G) Shiu Mei Yung	L6A
<i>Propaganda:</i>	(G) Ip Man Wa	L6A
<i>Athletic Captains:</i>	(B) Au Hin Man	L6B
	(G) Hon Yee Man	L6A
<i>Volleyball Captains:</i>	(B) Cheng Kai Hung	4C
	(G) So Pui Yee	4B
<i>Basketball Captains:</i>	(B) Tse Ka Wai	4C
	(G) Chuk Hoi Yee	3C
<i>Football Captains:</i>	(B) Chau Kwok Chi	5C
	Lau Chi Man	5D
<i>Refreshment Captains:</i>	(G) Yu Yi Mun	3D
	Chong Lai Yung	3D
<i>Cheering Captain:</i>	(B) Ng Siu Ngok	L6A
<i>Drama Captain:</i>	(G) Mak Tze Wan	5D
<i>Folk Dance Captain:</i>	(G) Hon Yee Man	L6A

Report

We had a new house song this year and there was euphoria about the house affairs and activities, especially in the wake of the encouraging results in the Annual Athletic Meet. In this exciting event, we came second among our fellow-houses and we won both the A-Grade and B-Grade Championships. Thanks to the enthusiastic support of our house members, we also got the Cheering Championship.

The first term proved to be a delightful time. Besides obtaining brilliant results in the Athletic Meet, we also won the Inter-house Senior Girls Captain-ball Competition. We held a Treasure Hunting Game with great success in November and our junior house members participated enthusiastically. Moreover, we came first in the House Song Competition.

During the second term, we held the Limbo and Fu-la Ring Competition in collaboration with the North House, and again we went off with resounding success. We also spent a happy day in the visit to Kadoorie Farm in April and benefited a lot from it.

Here, we would also like to take this opportunity to express our cordial gratitude to our House Masters and Mistresses for their valuable advice and guidance, and to our officials for their indefatigable effort and co-operation.

Finally, we look forward to better performances of our house members and more encouraging results of our house in the year ahead. It is our hope and belief that the house members will be ready ever to go forward and not to stand still, and that they will try their best to drive the East House onto new peaks of progress and prosperity.



SOUTH HOUSE

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Szeto Siu Man	
	Mr. Cheung Fook Lee	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Pang Wai Ching Yee	
	Mrs. Choy Lee Man Yee	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Fung Ho Yin	L6B
	(G) Mui Chi Kwan	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Chan Tin Yan	4C
	(G) Hui Wai Yuk	L6A
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	(B) Hui Kin Man	L6B
<i>Ass. Secretary:</i>	(G) Ho Sui Ching	4A
<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i>	(B) Lo Wai Chuen	L6A
<i>Publicity Board:</i>	(G) Tsang Yau Tai	L6A
	Leung King Man	3B
	Wong Suk Fan	3C
	Chan Sze Man	4A
<i>Swimming Captains:</i>	(B) Cheung Pui Kwan	L6A
	(G) Fung Ho Sze	4B
<i>Basketball Captains:</i>	(B) Ng Wing Ho	L6B
	(G) Look Suet Ha	5B
<i>Volleyball Captains:</i>	(B) Ho To	4D
	(G) Ko Kit Lin	4B
	Ho Siu Ching	4A
<i>Football Captains:</i>	(B) Fung Ho Yin	L6B
	Lau Yuen Leung	3D
<i>Athletics Captains:</i>	(B) Chiu Wing Yu	3E
	(G) Wan Pui Yin	4B
<i>Cheering Captains:</i>	(B) Cheung Pui Kwan	L6A
	(G) Wong Suk Fan	3C
	Leung King Man	3B

Report

Looking at our performance this year, members of the South House will certainly be contented. We came first in the Sports Day in which the junior members scored splendidly. We were the champion of the Senior Football Match. In addition, we achieved outstanding results in the Joint House Day. We got the first place in the drama competition and the second place in the House Song Competition. Our play 'James Bond', a masterpiece produced by our ingenious fellow students, received the greatest applause from the audience.

The success of the South House depends on the support, co-operation and participation of every member. All of us share in the glory of the achievements! Every effort made by each member has contributed to the well-being of the house. We are convinced that we can do still better next year.

The house needs your support in all its activities which will at the same time undoubtedly help you develop your potential to the full.



WEST HOUSE

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Li Lok Yin	
	Mr. Yue Horn Wall	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Chau Lo Wai Kwan	
	Mrs. Ng Tam Mi Mi	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Tse Wai Sum	L6B
	(G) Chow Alice	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Tong Kam Keung	L6B
	(G) Mok Chui Ngor	L6B
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	(G) Tam Lai Ming	4A
<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i>	(G) Poon Oi Yue	4B
<i>Sports Captains:</i>	(B) Kwok Kei Sang	4C
	(G) Cheung Wing Yue	4B
<i>Sports Board Members:</i>		
	(B) Tsang Wai Kit	3B
	Chong Moon Tong	3C
	Man Wai Hung	3C
	(G) Lee Oi Lin	3E
	Wong Sau Ming	3B
	Chow Yin Ping	3D
<i>Publicity Board:</i>	(G) Ip Vai Kun	4A
	Man Wai Ying	4B
	Chan Man Kuen	1B
	Wong Pui Pik	1B
<i>General Business Board:</i>		
	(G) Shiu Pui Yue	3B
	Ho Ming Wai	3D
<i>Cheering Captains:</i>	(B) Kwok Yan Kong	5D
	Wong Wai Cheong	5B



Report

'Forward ever, retreat never,'
'Forward ever, retreat never, Westners!'

This year, though our result in the Sports Day was not as encouraging as that of last year, our spirit and confidence have by no means waned. In fact, we have done quite well in the Inter-house Ball Games Competitions. We came second in the Senior Football Competition and won the championship in the Junior Basketball Competition. We have also got satisfactory results in other ball games. Besides, our play 'The Miser' turned out to be the first runner-up on the Joint House Day. On the other hand, our House has organized several training courses on playing basketball and volleyball for our junior members. In fact, these courses have contributed to our success in various ball games competitions!

In November, We organized a sale of files. It turned out to be a great success and hundreds of them were sold.

Last but not the least, we need the ardent and generous support of all house members to make the coming year a more successful one!



REPORTS 83-84

Civics Society

As citizens of Hong Kong, we should have a concern for what is going on in our community. Getting to know the public affairs of Hong Kong is therefore very important to every citizen. The Civics Society was thus founded three years ago with the aim of arousing and promoting the interest of our schoolmates in the public affairs of Hong Kong. In order to achieve this goal, we organised various activities from time to time.

In this academic year, we are happy that more and more schoolmates participated in our activities. At present, there are 104 members. However, they are mainly students of Form Four and higher classes. In order to make our society more popular among the schoolmates, in September, 1983, one hundred and forty-four satchels on which the signs of our society were printed were issued for publicity purposes. In October, we organised a colouring competition for Forms One and Two schoolmates. Besides, in December, a quiz was held for our members in which most questions were related to the current affairs in Hong Kong.

Non-members were also invited to attend the quiz.

"The Civics Society in Hong Kong" was the topic of our project for our School Open Day held in February, 1984. Many schoolmates did show their interest in this topic. In March, a discussion was conducted, and it centred around the influences of Japanese film stars and singers on Hong Kong youngsters. It was also concerned with the impact on the young minds of the hot pursuit of famous brands of Japanese goods. In addition, newspaper articles on current issues and popular topics in Hong Kong were also displayed on the bulletin board in the covered playground. In April, we visited the Customs and Excise Training School in Tai Lam Chung, N.T. The visit was both informative and educational.

On the whole, all the activities held in this academic year have proved satisfactory and successful. We look forward to another successful year with the enthusiastic support of our members.

Clubs Union

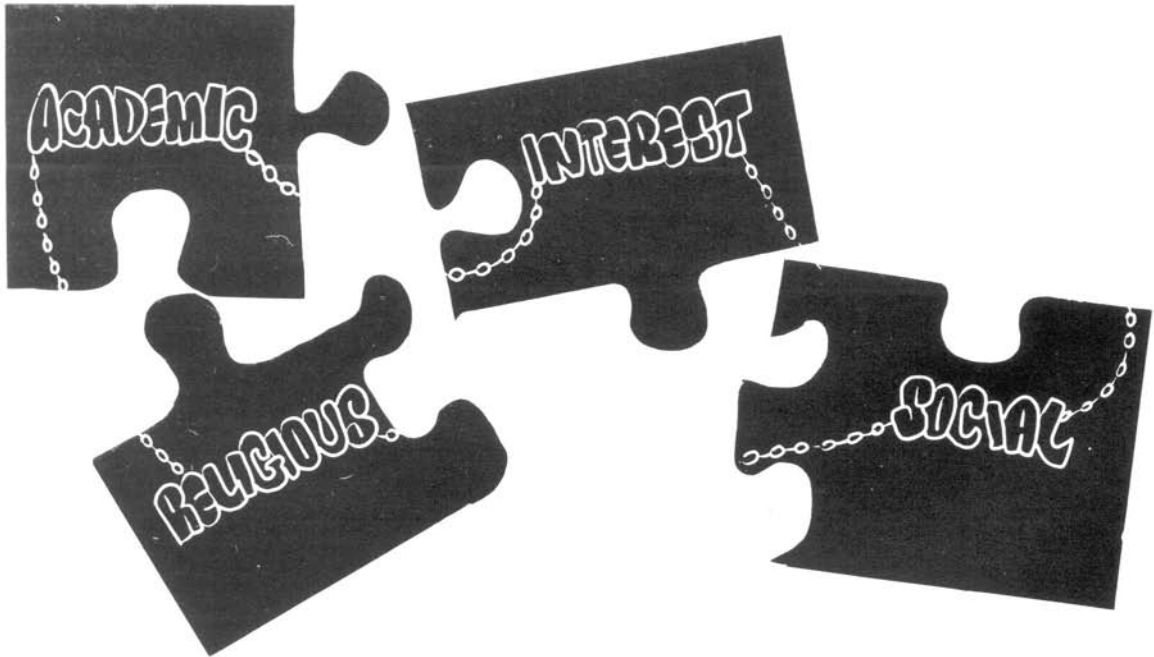
With the hearty help of the central committees of the previous year and our two teachers-in-charge, officials of the Clubs Union had been able to carry out their duties efficiently. We made a lot of plans at the beginning of the academic year and largely succeeded in putting them into practice.

The members of the Clubs Union fall into four main categories, namely academic, interest, religious and social. Two new clubs, both of which belong to the interest group, were established this year. One of them is the Cookery Club which provides our schoolmates with practical opportunities for doing domestic work. The Dance Club has been reestablished again. This year, we have had twenty-five clubs or societies. We are sure that they will provide different kinds of interesting extra-curricular activities for their members.

In order to foster better understanding among

our schoolmates in those clubs and societies, a questionnaire was set for all Form 3 and Form 5 students. Besides, a discussion among the chairmen of the various clubs had been held too. Moreover, various competitions and activities such as the poster competition had been held among the clubs. That helped to create better co-operation among members of the various groups. Our Open Day was held in late February, 1984. Twenty-nine organisations including some non-Clubs Union members also took part in displaying their work and introducing their club activities in the school hall.

On the whole, the close co-operation among the organizations and the Clubs Union, the good performances of our officials have contributed a lot to our successful year.



Prefects

The Prefect Body, one of the greatest organizations in our school, consists of more than thirty prefects. Besides the disciplinary role, we also act as a bridge between the staff and the students. This is achieved by the work of advisors or P.O.C. (Prefects of Class). There are one or two prefects in charge of each class. Occasionally, we receive some opinions from our schoolmates about the facilities of the school. After receiving such opinions, we usually hold discussions on them and if their views are found to be appropriate, we shall reflect them to the members of the staff concerned. The advisors or P.O.C. can also give a hand in the pupils' academic work and in the organization of the class-club activities. In addition, we co-operate with the teachers in the preparation of moral lessons every Tuesday morning.

The New Year Gathering and the Annual Ball are held by the prefects every year. During special school functions like the Open Day, the P.T.A. Dinner Party, the Speech Day and so on, we are responsible for the decorations, maintaining the

order in school and welcoming the guests. The prefects have always been praised for their politeness and enthusiasm.

By the end of each school year, we organize a student bookshop which serves to collect the used books from our schoolmates and re-sell them at reasonable prices to the needy students. It is non-profit-making and the service charge is minimal. Hence it is not surprising that we have much support from our schoolmates.

The whole school would be familiar with us. As much of our work is geared to helping our schoolmates, especially those from lower forms, we try every possible means to assist them. Although the workload is heavy, we enjoy our work; we enjoy helping others and working together as a whole unit. From the work of prefects, we learn leadership, co-operation, obedience and so on. The sense of belonging among us is the main driving force of our work and we actually grow up in working as prefects.



Music Association



This year, the Music Association has undergone some changes. Owing to the difficulties in co-ordination with the interest groups – such as the Chinese Instrument Group, the Western Instrument Group, the Harmonica Class and the Guitar Class, the Music Association has now decided to reorganise those interest classes into one group known as the Instrumental Group; and the other group is the Folk Song Group.

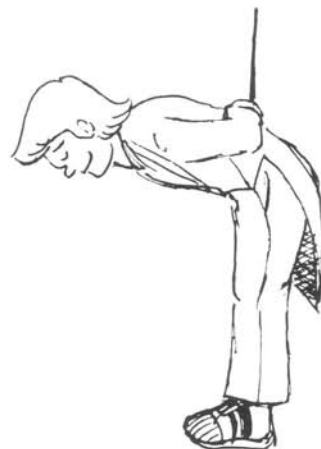
Still upholding our objective of spreading the message of music towards every schoolmate, we arranged a series of activities with the whole-hearted support of our eighty newly recruited members.

As in previous years, we ran courses on violin and guitar. With the subsidy from the school, we could employ professional and capable teachers for both courses. Thanks to the dedicated teachers, the participation in the courses was quite satisfactory. Yet, unfortunately, most of the members of the Harmonica Band were F.5 students, and their interest and enthusiasm seemed to be waning because of the heavy pressure of the public examination. On the other hand, the Folk Song Group held regular meetings on alternate Fridays, teaching folk songs of various countries to the students in a harmonious atmosphere.

Besides these regular functions, we held a special function known as “Easter Concert '84” which included a Folk Song Competition and performances by our old students and other schools. It was quite successful and all our schoolmates enjoyed the series of marvellous performances which we took pains to provide.

Admittedly, there is still plenty of room for improvement in our Association. We are constantly learning and benefiting from our past experiences, and we hope that all members will give us their generous support to make life in the Association more rewarding and worthwhile. We will try our very best in future to continue to improve our Association for the benefit of all.

Moreover, we always welcome suggestions and constructive criticisms from our teachers and fellow students alike. The Music Association is undoubtedly an integral part of the school and its success depends, among other things, very much upon the enthusiasm and dedication of its members, and the support of staff and students in general.



Camp Warden Association

The Camp Warden Association is an organisation which is responsible for the management of our School Camp. All student members are wardens who have completed a training course which is to be held for a period of several months in F.3. It consists of lectures and training which provide our wardens with theoretical and practical knowledge about camping.

This year was a very encouraging one since we had received a handsome amount of money raised in the Fund Raising Campaign last year. This has helped us a great deal to improve the maintenance work of the camp. For instance, the utensils, tools and equipment have been newly bought for the campers' convenience. In addition, we have increased the recreational facilities, such as the 13-set of Roping Games which require not only physical skills but also analysis and judgement. Besides, we have some canoes for future campings.

Apart from the leading camps, we had both internal and external activities frequently held by our energetic wardens. Internally, we had

organised seasonal camps, work camps, gatherings, expeditions and so on. These activities were all enjoyed very much by our wardens. Moreover, we had joined the First Aid Course organised by the St. John Ambulance.

For activities which were open to all students in school, we arranged the 20th Training Course for the recruitment of future wardens for F.3 students, and a Challenge Camp for F.2 students. Most participants were very enthusiastic and active and had been dedicated to their own course. Besides, a Parents' Visit to the Camp had been successfully held on a Sunday in early November. Most visitors had shown their great interest in our School Camp.

Finally, we would like to thank the members of the Parents — Teachers Association for their kind contribution to the Camp. Moreover, we cannot deny that the great efforts of our teachers-in-charge are the impetus in the smooth running of our camp. Furthermore, we surely would continue our work and improve ourselves with the ardent support of our teachers.

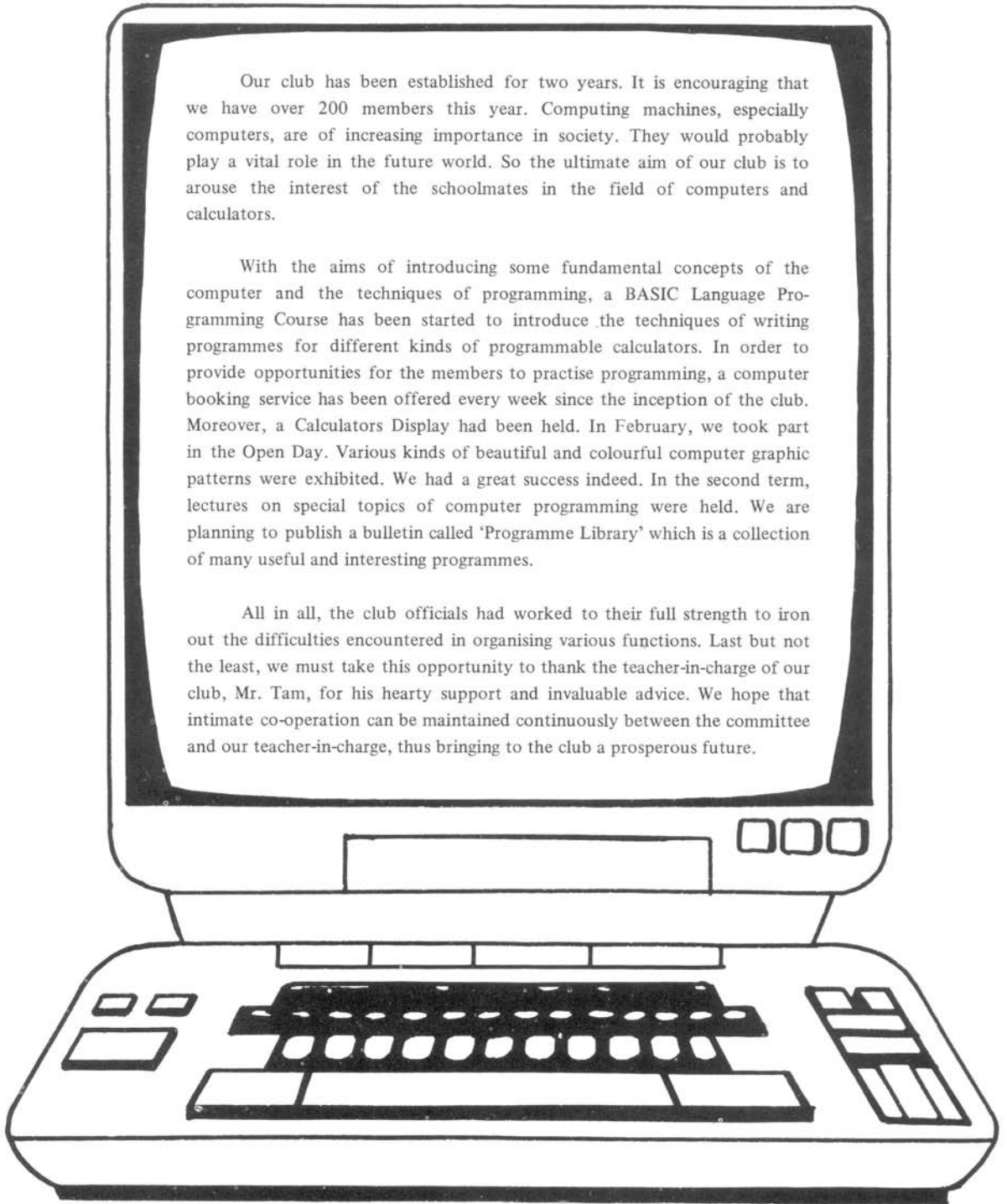


Computer & Calculation Club

Our club has been established for two years. It is encouraging that we have over 200 members this year. Computing machines, especially computers, are of increasing importance in society. They would probably play a vital role in the future world. So the ultimate aim of our club is to arouse the interest of the schoolmates in the field of computers and calculators.

With the aims of introducing some fundamental concepts of the computer and the techniques of programming, a BASIC Language Programming Course has been started to introduce the techniques of writing programmes for different kinds of programmable calculators. In order to provide opportunities for the members to practise programming, a computer booking service has been offered every week since the inception of the club. Moreover, a Calculators Display had been held. In February, we took part in the Open Day. Various kinds of beautiful and colourful computer graphic patterns were exhibited. We had a great success indeed. In the second term, lectures on special topics of computer programming were held. We are planning to publish a bulletin called 'Programme Library' which is a collection of many useful and interesting programmes.

All in all, the club officials had worked to their full strength to iron out the difficulties encountered in organising various functions. Last but not the least, we must take this opportunity to thank the teacher-in-charge of our club, Mr. Tam, for his hearty support and invaluable advice. We hope that intimate co-operation can be maintained continuously between the committee and our teacher-in-charge, thus bringing to the club a prosperous future.



Cookery Club

The Cookery Club was established in 1983. It is mainly for senior students. Although our Club is a new one, we do get great support from our fellow schoolmates.

As the name implies, our activities centre on cookery. But knowledge of needlework is to be taught to our members too. Though not many activities were held in the first term, we are going to organise more in the coming days, in the hope of transmitting the idea of Home Economics to the members through an interesting way.

Almost all the members in the Cookery Club are girls, but we also welcome boys to join us as we hope to give everybody a fair opportunity to be educated in this aspect.



Astronomy Club

This year, about 200 students enrolled as members of the Astronomy Club. Though it was slightly less than that of last year, the enrolment was quite satisfactory.

We made frequent observations of the heavenly bodies. We came back on several Friday nights to observe the inconceivable moon, the different star groups and identify some of the planets. Watching the wonders of the sky has long been the most attractive activity of our club. Many new members, especially the Form One schoolmates, were very interested when they saw the craters and mountains of the moon through a telescope. Besides, they could hardly hide their

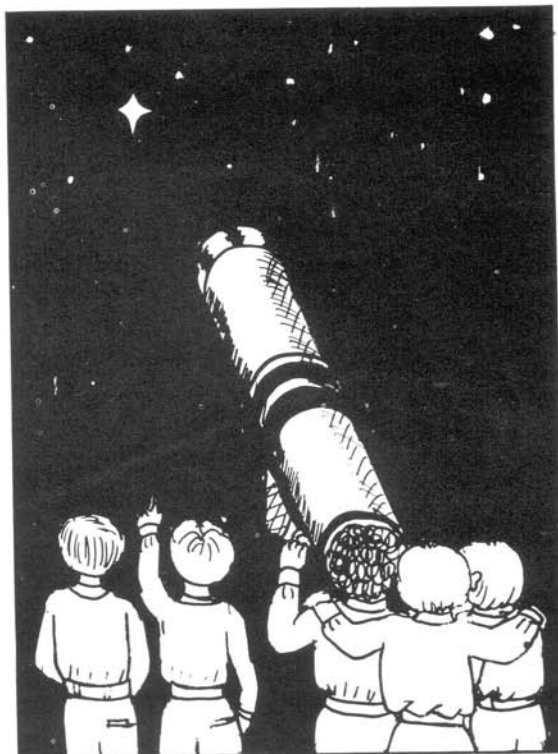
anxiety and joys when it was the first time they had been able to distinguish the constellations themselves.

As usual, talks were given to our members in the hope of instilling more up-to-date knowledge of astronomy in our fellow students, something they could rarely learn from their text-books. Our topics were concentrated on the more interesting and less technical or theoretical side of this branch of science so that even the junior schoolmates could understand it and find it interesting. However, many members seemed to be indifferent to our lectures and we were quite disappointed by their attendance.

Slide shows, on the other hand, acted as a 'heart-stimulant' to us and we were encouraged by the enthusiastic response from our school-mates, both members and non-members. This year, we had received a new set of slides from the U.S. which was donated by one of our old boys. Our members were very much absorbed in seeing the beautiful and mysterious scene of our inaccessible universe.

In addition, a new 3-inch refracting telescope was procured. Together with the old 3-inch refractor and the 8-inch reflector (the one that was constructed by us), we now have three telescopes. These serve to provide more practical opportunities for our members to apply their techniques in using telescopes.

Though the last term was not a very active one for the Astronomy Club, let us forget the bitterness and try our best to overcome the difficulties ahead! Do remember, 'All Members are officials and all officials are chairmen'!



Mathematics & Science Association

Since its establishment in 1981, the Mathematics and Science Association has become one of the most popular clubs in our school. In order to arouse our schoolmates' interest in mathematics and science, we published a magazine called the 'Searcher'. As its name suggests, the Searcher deals with the new discoveries in natural science as well

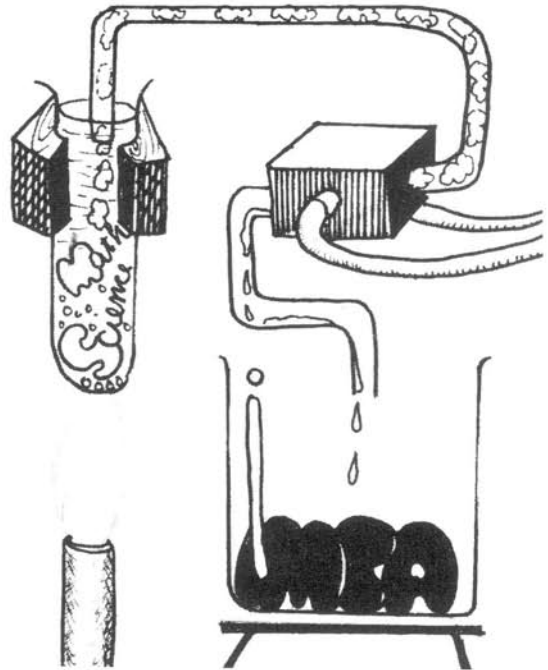
as some interesting mathematical principles and applications. The first issue proved that our endeavour was successful: nearly all of them had been sold.

Besides this, we also organised various activities for our members. The most popular

ones were the Maths. Olympics and the Junior Chemistry Experiment. Gatherings and quizzes were most welcome by lower form members while many of the upper form students participated in some more 'advanced' activities like film shows.

With the theme of 'Science and daily life' in mind, we tried to do some projects relating to our everyday life and showed these on the Open Day in February, 1984. Among them were the principle of the water heater, food preservatives and so on. And the exhibition proved to be a great success with the help of the teachers-in-charge and the enthusiastic participation of the committee members.

Finally, we must thank our teachers-in-charge for their useful advice and our members for their enthusiastic support. We hope that our Association will be more successful in the coming year in our attempt to come to grips with certain problems in mathematics and science which have hitherto retained tantalizing mysteries for students of these disciplines.



History Association

With the aim of arousing our members' interests in studying History, the History Association had organised various activities to suit different tastes. So in October, we had a joint-club picnic to Stanley with the Geography Society. Moreover, two Form One interclass quizzes were held in October and January respectively. Great enthusiasm and interest had been shown by the participants in both functions. And in November, we printed and distributed all the past examination questions to our Form Five students. With the co-operation of our enthusiastic officials and helpful teachers-in-charge, we were rewarded with

good response from our visitors on our Open Day in February. Our Association is also a member of the Joint School History Association. It was encouraging that our team came fourth in the interschool quiz held by the J.S.H.A. in March.

In future, we would surely try our very best to foster a better club spirit among our members. In order to fulfil this goal, more film shows and quizzes will be held in the second term. We do look forward to another successful year with ardent support from our members.

OPEN DAY

After weeks of busy preparation, we finally managed to decorate our school hall with rich and colourful displays. The Annual School Open Day gives us an opportunity to invite guests, parents, teachers and students of other schools to share our fruitful results of the past year. They will be able to have a general idea of life at Q.E.S.

On 24th February, 1984, we had the pleasure of inviting Dr. Su, our principal, to officiate at the opening ceremony. In the midst of applause and excitement, Dr. Su delivered his speech and announced the commencement of the Annual Open Day of our school.

As in the previous years, more than thirty clubs and societies participated in this exhibition. They all showed great care and enthusiasm for display and preparation, and tried to decorate their exhibits in a colourful and attractive fashion.

Indeed, the most eye-catching display was a product of the newly established Computer and Calculator Club which was organised in 1982. On this occasion, it displayed some up-to-date calculators and a computer which served to conduct astrological tests for the guests and thus, it attracted a lot of interested spectators.

Afterwards, we took our guests round the school campus, and the laboratories were also opened for the guests. Some officials of the Mathematics and Science Association served as demonstrators to perform some interesting experiments in the presence of the guests.

Some clubs organised stall games in the exhibition hall, models and slides were also shown to illustrate the activities of the various clubs.

After two exciting days, our Annual Open Day finally came to an end. It is an important occasion which is worth remembering for good.

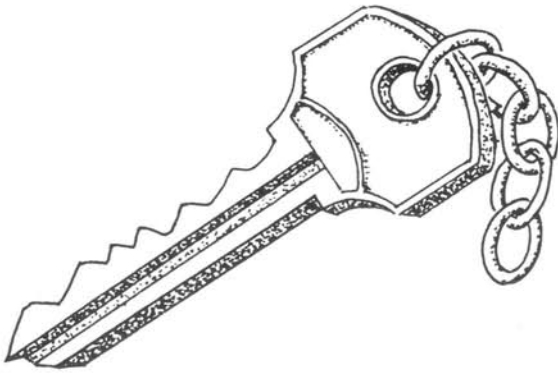
Tam Mung Tim 4D



The Opening Ceremony by Dr. Su.



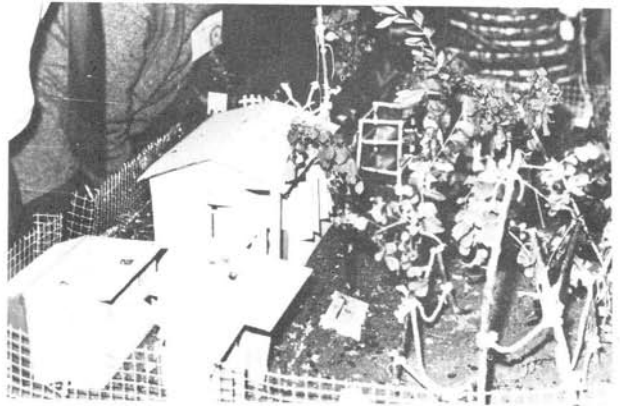
Hey! Here commences our Open Day!



Two guests are visiting the laboratory.



A stall game by camp wardens.



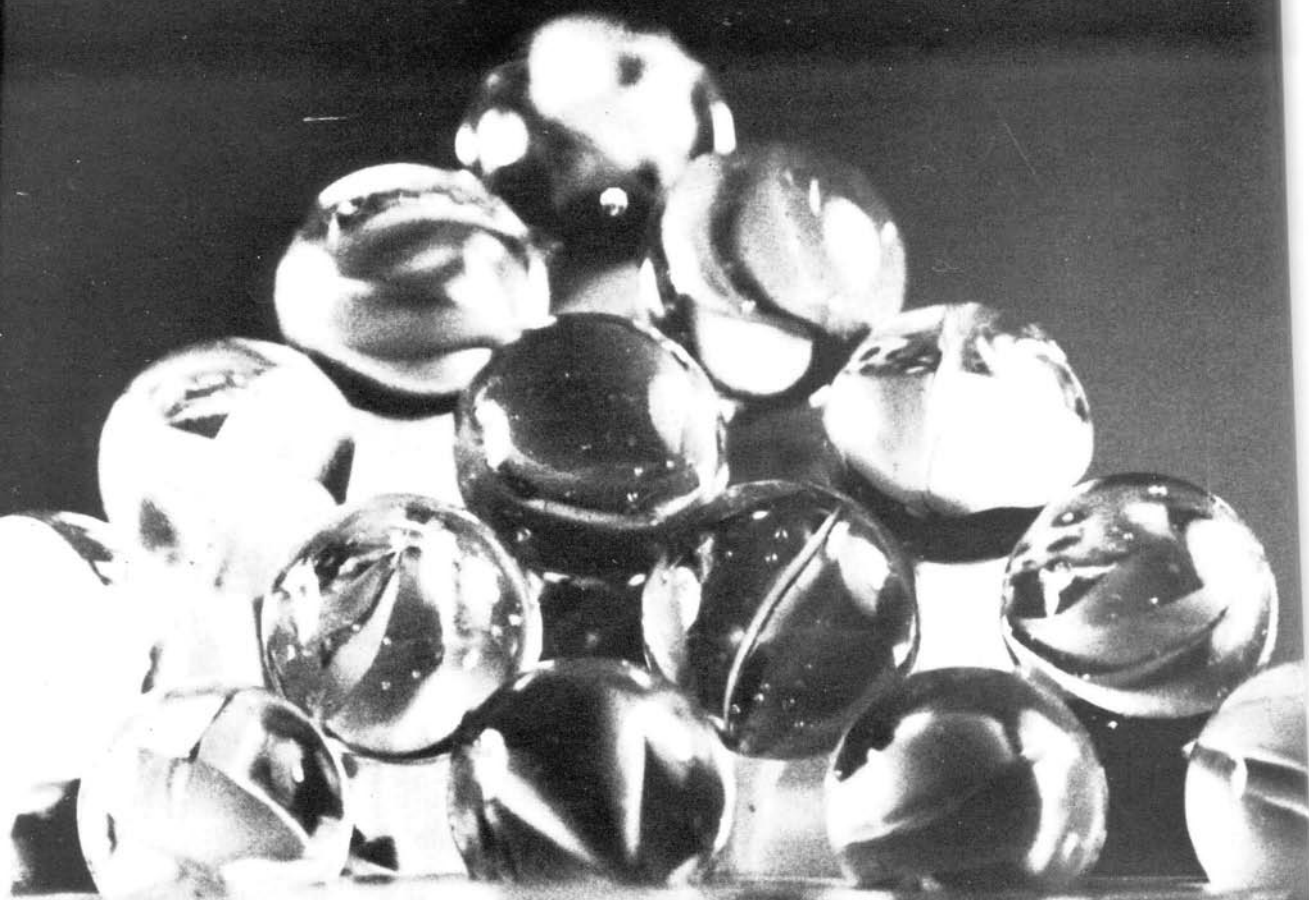
A model of our School Camp in Sai Kung.



Do you know what they are looking at?



Are you very busy?



Consolidation

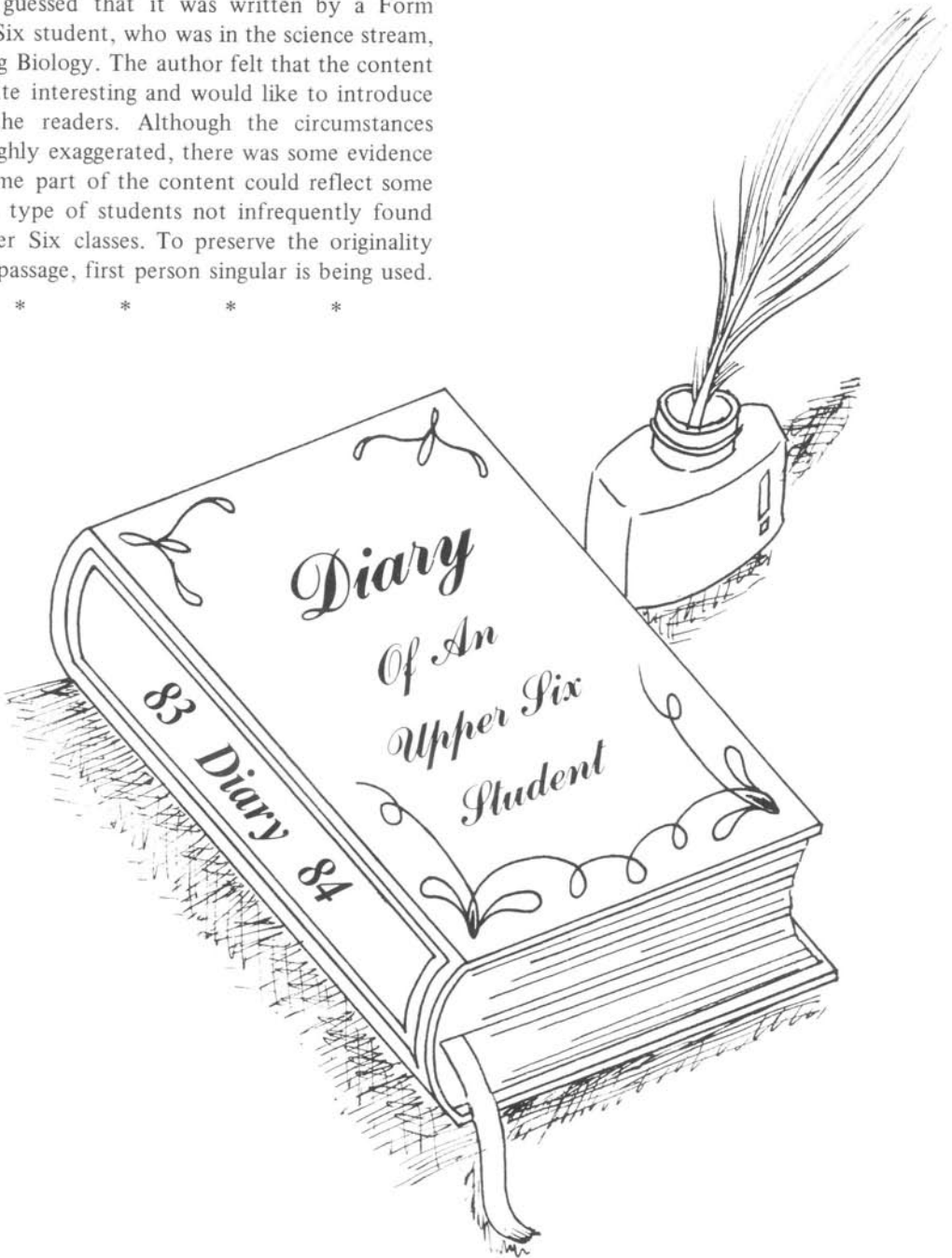
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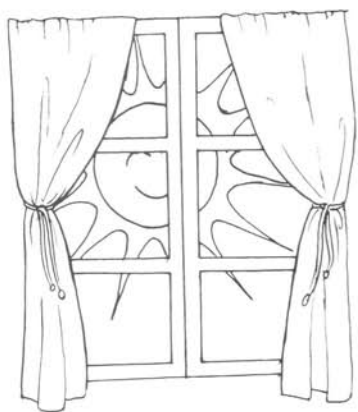
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Preface:

The following is a real copy of a mysterious torn-off page of a diary found on the floor of Upper Landing. The whole page did not betray any hint about the identity of its owner, but judging from its content and connotations, the author guessed that it was written by a Form Upper Six student, who was in the science stream, studying Biology. The author felt that the content was quite interesting and would like to introduce it to the readers. Although the circumstances were highly exaggerated, there was some evidence that some part of the content could reflect some nervous type of students not infrequently found in Upper Six classes. To preserve the originality of the passage, first person singular is being used.

* * * *





Today, I woke up late – at half past seven. Roll-call would be at half past eight, and I had to take the route no. 13 bus, which would cost me my precious forty-five minutes. But I was still very sleepy and my body disobeyed the order from the Central Nervous System. My physical self and my mental self were at war. Finally, after a three hundred seconds' struggle, my muscle agreed to contract and bring me up from the bed. My head was spinning and my eyelids weighed a ton. That was hardly surprising because they were not relieved from work until 4 a.m. last night. Hurriedly, I dressed up and got into the kitchen, looking for something that looked edible. I thrust it into my mouth without knowing exactly how it tasted.

In the route no. 13 bus, I secured a seat, I looked round and sighed involuntarily. I despised most of those fellows who had so much time to waste on chattering or view-watching for the whole nearly-hour-long journey. My hands unconsciously picked a book up from my bag, turned it open at a page where a book mark was found. The book was undoubtedly a boring one; you could not expect English grammar books to be interesting. I started to glance over the 26 crawling symbols forming various combinations, and painstakingly committed them to memory. The muscles attached to my humerus, ulna and radius were making timely flexation and relaxation, so that the relative position of the book from my head was the same no matter what the acceleration or deceleration of the bus was. I knew that all my classmates were deeply concerned about their English standard, and many were struggling hard, just like me. They wanted to keep their heads out of water and obtain a

mark higher than forty in the examination; only four or five of the privileged ones could afford to devote less attention to English and concentrate on other subjects without the fear of failing in English. How I envy them!

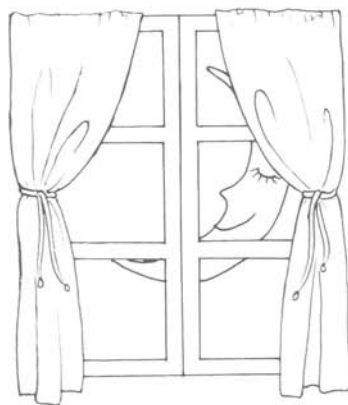
I arrived ten minutes prior to the roll-call. Already, my classroom looked like an examination hall. My fellow classmates scattered around the classroom, occupying some remote and lonely corners in the room, and busy reading thousand-page textbooks and other references. There was dead silence in the room although there were some nearly thirty living creatures inside, inhaling and exhaling. Even the 'joker' of our class who used to play nasty tricks on other classmates in order to attract others' attention, was then sitting and reading in deep silence. The scene was horrible. As I went in, I almost heard my footstep, under such circumstances, sound like thunder. Many of them stared up at me, with a glint of dissatisfaction in their eyes, saying that "You devil, you demon, do you not see we are working hard? Why come in like an elephant and disturb our silence?"

The first four lessons were Chemistry and my spirit elated a bit. Since Form 3, Chemistry had been my best subject, my one and only one. More important, today the teacher was going to distribute the test paper of Organic Chemistry done in the week before. There was an understanding since the term commenced that we were to have a test in Chemistry every Monday and the papers would be distributed to us after marking on Friday within the same week. My test results always gave me a taste of success. In the first three lessons, we discussed a bit about macro-organic molecules, and the teacher dwelt at length on carbohydrates, and their α , β – linkages. I felt very sleepy and rested my head on my palms, which covered the desk. When I was about to doze off, the bell rang, signifying the fourth period. My heart filled with excitement and my spirit rose like a balloon. At that time, I wished that I could pass with flying colours. When I received my paper, I was taken aback by the two-digit red-coloured number. The chap who sat next to me got eighty – something, and most of the others got around seventy. It was crystal clear that my stronghold had become my weak point, and I instantly made a mental note that I should re-read the Organic Chemistry book again tonight.

The period after the fourth lesson was a free one, which then was followed by an English lesson before lunch. In the free period, I devoted all my efforts to reading the dissection guide and tried hard to commit all those abstruse Latin and English words to memory. It was nerve-racking to memorize all those small arterioles and venules and nerves, but for the sake of getting $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for each label, I had to get them all. The whole of the English lesson was devoted to cursory reading. After each of us had received a copy of the exercise, which was about nuclear disarmament, we were told to finish the twenty-five questions after reading the passage of three thousand words. I knew that I was always one of those who could never finish on time, and even worse, the answers I gave to the questions were, more often than not, wrong. There was no exception today. I read the passage line by line, which was supposed to be the most appropriate method, but then I was unable to understand what I had read. When 'time's-up' was announced, I was just at the thirteenth question, searching for the Green Party in Germany in the fourth paragraph. Needless to say, after correction, my score was only six out of twenty-five, which virtually meant that I was going to fail. I did not know what was wrong with me. I had read a lot during the previous summer vacation, including Agatha Christie, George Orwell, D.H. Lawrence and Nevil Shute, but my efforts had proved to be fruitless. I began to feel desperate, as the examination was two months, exactly two months ahead, and I was in it – in a blind alley with no way of escape. Most probably, I would find a lot of my friends in this alley, waiting for me to join them.

Lessons in the afternoon were devoted to Biology. We had an extended period after the eighth period, during which we did a dissection of the rat's nervous system. The sight of a dead rat with moist skin (as they were treated with formalin and drowning) spreading in front of me, and with the strong smell of methanal was anything but beautiful, yet all of us had already got used to it. When the teacher arrived, we started off immediately. Razors, knives, forceps, seekers and cutters all raced along the skin, muscle and mesenteries of the poor rat. The sight was simply crazy. Every now and then, you could hear a little noise of 'Damn' as the sharp pins punctured the aorta, and blood flowed out turbulently, flooding all over the organs in the

body cavity. As for myself, it was my chronic problem – that happened to all rats I had previously dissected – the finding of a ganglion called solar-plexus that troubled me. Theoretically, it was a big swelling, white in colour, located slightly to the ventral side of the two adrenal glands, which in turn were suspended above the kidney. But the fact was that I could never find, and had never found one successfully in my work, so it meant the loss of a $\frac{1}{4}$ mark valued label. What a shame! Time flew by as my seeker penetrated around in the hope of finding the solar pleus, until finally the laboratory technician announced that we were to leave. I gave up in despair.



By the time I reached home, it was already six o'clock. I had my bath and hurriedly swallowed my dinner, and then retired into my room at exactly 7 p.m. After the incident of today's Chemistry lesson, I picked up the book 'Organic Chemistry – a systemic approach', the one thousand four hundred and seventy three pages thick monster. I read it for the fifth time, but was still unable to squeeze all the necessary data into my brain. I read from the chapter of alcohol to aldehyde until four in the morning, when I was so sleepy that my brain could not perceive and decode the images sent in through the optics nerve. I put aside the book, took out my diary and wrote this passage; then I turned in, knowing that tomorrow I would have to do the same – dressing hurriedly, eating hurriedly, bathing hurriedly in order to save time for study. The examination was one month and twenty-nine days ahead.

The Fate Of The Vietnamese Refugees

While the global economic recession still lingers everywhere, Hong Kong people now have a precious time to rejoice. Upon the arrival of the year of the rat, many have thrown aside every worry and are contemplating another prosperous year. While a great number of businessmen are hard hit by the uncertainty over the future of Hong Kong, an even greater number of people are plunged into total despair. They are the Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong who are in hot pursuit of a new, promising life in the western world.

A casual visit to the Chi Ma Wan refugee camp reveals fully their present plight. Despite the fact that every effort has been made to satisfy their basic needs, the sanitation and the living environment remain to be improved. Generally a family of five or six has to be squeezed into two or three canvas beds. Privacy is almost unknown as several families are accommodated in the same hall. This really causes great inconvenience to those parents who have teenage children, and girls are always prone to assault when going out for a stroll at night.

All in all, many occupants interviewed by the reporters expressed their satisfaction when asked about the present living condition. Ah Kwong, a sixteen-year-old youngster, is now attending some lessons in a newly established school inside the camp. 'Hong Kong is really a paradise! The skyscrapers and the modern city facilities are astounding. Besides, there are multifarious forms of entertainment to suit everyone. Look at the mushrooming video game centres, cinemas and the off-course betting centres. We have never had such things in Vietnam. The communist government had promised us a new era before they came to power. Now, they have shed the blood of our beloved ones all over the country.' Surely, these few years of violence must have brought many distressing memories to Ah Kwong.

Many Hong Kong people are curious about

the true reasons for the Vietnamese to desert their homeland, 'Many ignorant fools say we leave Vietnam just because we are in search of material comfort in the United States. This is groundless. Many Vietnamese leave their country reluctantly in pursuit of freedom. The condition is most deplorable for the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. In fact, the indigenous natives there have long been jealous of the Chinese because of our success in business enterprise and commerce there. When the Communist regime came to power, there was widespread carnage and violation of human rights. Some cadres in the army even force the ethnic Chinese into frail and flimsy boats and just leave them in the stormy seas. Many thousand taels of gold have been extorted from the wealthiest Chinese people in this outrageous manner.'

As a matter of fact, we can deduce from Ah Kwong's words that a strong feeling of hatred has been deeply imbedded in every Vietnamese's mind. As a result, furious confrontations are not uncommon, especially between gangs coming from the north and those from the south of the country. There have also been hostile conflicts between the refugees and the Hong Kong people. Some unlawful members who are carried away by the strong desire for material comfort have even resorted to gold robberies and aroused great anger from the public.

However, all these shortcomings can be avoided if both parties — the North and South Vietnamese — can be more considerate. Most of this disagreement merely springs from a difference in political ideology and maybe life styles. Most Vietnamese feel isolated owing to the language barrier. They cannot move freely during most of the time. Unemployment is another thorny problem. Many university graduates have stayed idle and this undoubtedly provokes dissatisfaction.

There has been a prolonged debate over the government's consent to take in so many Vietnamese refugees at a time of economic

depression. The government has not been lenient towards illegal immigrants from Mainland China, and they cannot see the point of being more humane towards the Vietnamese. After all, it is with the people of Mainland China that most of us maintain a close relationship. The expenditure spent on refugees each year is staggering as well. With more countries becoming unwilling to accept more Vietnamese refugees within the next

few years, Hong Kong must be expecting a hard time in the near future.

Wars are undesirable, as the traumatic experiences of the Vietnamese refugees can testify. Let us hope that all political leaders will put aside their craze for power, and make a better world for the next generation.

Chan Lap Wa U6B

My School At 11:15-11:30

Every morning, when four boring lessons are over, there is a nice break in my school. In fact, although the recess is short, it is my favourite time of the day because it gives me a relief after about three hours' exhausting work. After saying, 'Goodbye sir', we dash out of the classroom. Many of us run to the playground, tuckshop as well as the lavatories.

The playground is one of the most crowded places during the recess. It is clear that boys, as usual, are more active and they always take part in many exciting ball games like basketball and volleyball in the courts. Recently, though the weather has been quite cool, they still sweat a lot. They all get great satisfaction after they have successfully scored a goal!

In the tuckshop, potato chips, soft drinks, ice-cream and many other kinds of food are served. Many schoolmates seem to be very hungry and thirsty. Therefore, although the snacks are quite expensive, the shopkeepers do make a good business.

Playing table-tennis in the covered playground seems to be a privilege of the Form One students because almost all the table-tennis tables are occupied by the Form One students only. It is rare to see any senior students playing this game. Those who play table-tennis usually burst

into laughter. Besides, some girls are chatting and strolling hand in hand in a leisurely manner in the covered playground. Sometimes, they will be attracted by the bright and colourful designs on the bulletins of different clubs such as the Civics Society.

'Ling..... Ling..... Ling', after fifteen minutes, the recess comes to an end. So all schoolmates go back to their classroom to have their fifth lesson.

Wong Yuen Mei 1B



Environmental Pollution

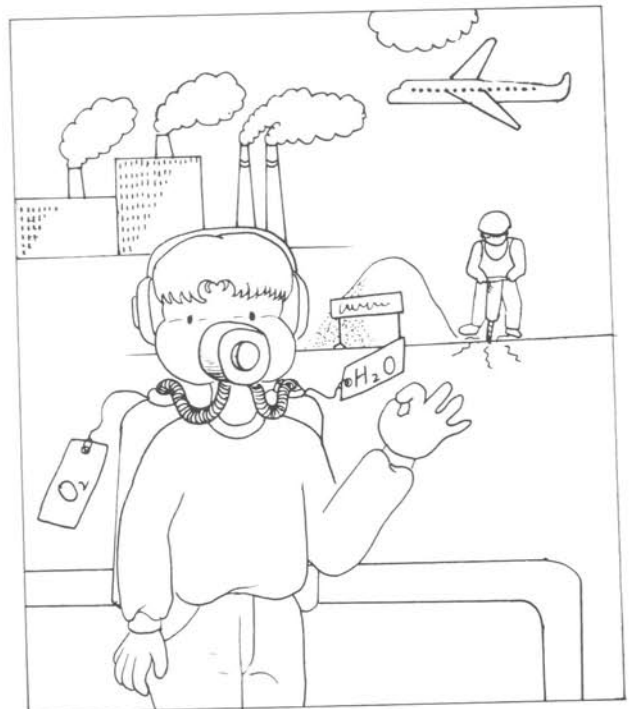
Hong Kong, housing its five million people in a small corner of the globe, is a famous financial and economic centre. With rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, urban areas have expanded into the countryside at the expense of the arable land, and numerous self-contained new towns have been established. On the other hand, the population is still on the increase as a result of legal and illegal immigration. This demands more manufactured goods to support its population. Consequently, population pressure, coupled with increased economic activity, has resulted in serious environmental pollution which, if neglected, will certainly bring about disastrous effects to the community as a whole.

As regards air pollution, we can see that the smoke, dust and other particles are produced by vehicles and factories, and are expelled through the exhaust pipes and chimneys respectively. Moreover, the habit of many people and the proximity of incinerators to residential areas should be held responsible in large measure for the polluted air. In view of the health hazards brought about by air pollution, any hesitation to solve the problem will be detrimental to the general public. Actually, the degree of pollution can be reduced by using fuels of a better quality and efficiency, so that less poisonous exhaust gases are produced. Any new factories and incinerators should be erected far away from residential areas so that the health of the Hong Kong people will not be affected. Chimneys of factories should be made taller and waste gases should be filtered before disposal. Annual checking of exhaust pipes should also be carried out. Moreover, educating the residents by telling them the hazards of smoking to health is essential, and this can be reinforced by legislation.

All too often water pollution is caused by the dumping of rubbish by litterbugs, agricultural wastes by farmers, industrial effluents by factories and domestic sewage by

households. Moreover, occasional oil leakage from oil tankers and the discharge of hot water from factories can even kill the marine creatures, reducing the amount of food available to the people in the territory. Thus, people who tend to dump wastes should be more community-spirited, and sewage should be treated in plants further away from residential areas. Oil spillage should be prevented and regular testing of water samples in Victoria Harbour should be conducted. Again, education and legislation will go a long way towards reducing the seriousness of pollution.

Besides air and water pollution, land pollution is also very serious and is causing widespread concern. As in the case of water pollution this is due to the dumping of solid wastes by citizens and picnickers. Therefore, litterbugs should be heavily fined, and education can be done through the mass media; the 'Clean Hong Kong' Campaigns, though not very effective before, should continue to be conducted, so that citizens



are always reminded of the importance of a clean and healthy environment.

Then we come to noise pollution, which arises from aeroplanes, motor cars, video game centres, television, Hi-fi, the playing of mahjong and construction sites. Indeed, an intense noise level, greater than ninety decibels, can be detrimental to human health, and can even cause permanent deafness. Thus, the work in construction sites should stop at 11 p.m. or earlier and should begin only after 7 a.m. Moreover, those who allow the noise level of the video games, television, Hi-fi and mahjong playing to rise to above 90 decibels should be fined. Noise filters should be fitted onto vehicles and the establishment of a new airport on an outlying island may help to create a better environment.

Finally, there is also radioactive pollution.

Though in Hong Kong the problem is not obvious at present, it can become so in the near future after the completion of the nuclear plant at Daya Bay across the border. Should there be nuclear fallout from the plant there is almost no way to stop it, and the lives of the local residents will then be at stake. The best resort is to abandon the plan of such an establishment, but as this is impossible by now, safety precautions should be seriously considered.

Indeed, the Environmental Protection Agency in Hong Kong has done various tests and feasible solutions are at hand. However, whether these can be put into practice depends on whether the Agency is given the power and money to do its job. Without these two elements, even better plans can become useless.

Liu Man Kuen U6B



Although this year is already my second year in Q.E.S., I still cannot forget my first day in this school. That day, I met my former form-master, Mr. Lee. He is a very kind man. Afterwards, an assembly was held in the hall. There, my principal, Dr. Su, stood on the stage and introduced to the whole school all the new staff. Some of them taught me in Form One while others were new teachers. They gave us homework frequently, but they never gave us too

Form One

much. Some of the teachers gave us a test every month.

We had two recess times a day. I spent them doing my homework. This enabled me to have more time for my studies after school. After we had finished six lessons, we had our lunch. The lunch time was long and I always chatted with my friends after I had finished my lunch. After we had two more periods in the afternoon, the school day ended. After school I sometimes took part in the activities held by various clubs. My classmates were kind and helpful. We often played together after school.

My class had two picnics last year. One was held by the school in November. We went to Repulse Bay. That day the weather was excellent for picnicking. We played happily and had a barbecue lunch there. The other one was held in July, by the class-club. The destination was Tai Mei Tuk. There, I learnt cycling, and we all enjoyed it very much.

Now, I am in Form Two and I have less time to spend on club activities because I am busy with my homework. However, I will not forget my school life in Form One for the rest of my life!

Wong Tin Yam, Brian 2D



The Food Problem In The Third World Countries

Today we seldom hear of food shortages in developed countries like the United States and Canada. But in fact, the spectre of famine is still hovering over many areas, particularly the Third World countries. People in these countries always fail to get enough to eat. Many of them die of hunger and other diseases resulting from long-term hunger. The death rate of children is terribly high. Even those who are able to grow up suffer badly from malnutrition. Many of them are retarded in their mental development as well.

In fact, the Third World countries are being constantly plagued by a great many problems which lead to food shortages.

The frequent occurrence of natural disasters like earthquakes, drought and flooding greatly hampers agricultural activities in these countries. These calamities destroy their crops and make farming extremely difficult.

Another serious problem in these Third World countries is the low educational level of the farmers. They can only use the primitive type of farming method with which they can only get a small yield from the farmland. The low level



of technology of the farmers renders them helpless when natural disasters occur. They do not know how to construct irrigation systems and how to apply artificial fertilizers to their poor and exhausted farmland. As a result, they cannot produce enough food for the consumption of their countries.

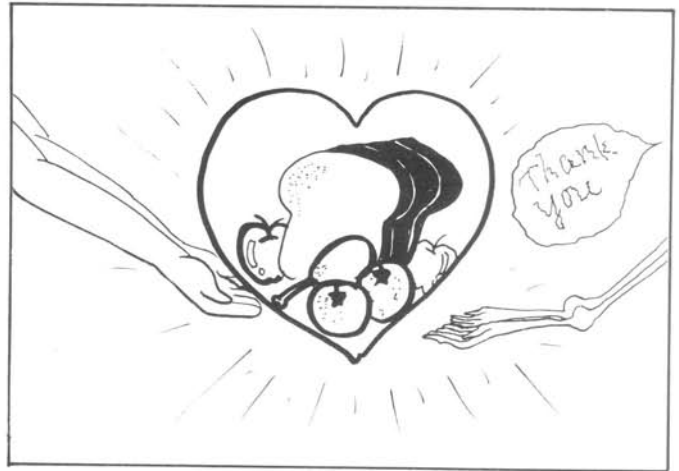
The poverty of these countries also forbids them to buy food from other countries. The industrial development in these countries is very slow. So these countries can hardly get much income from the selling of their industrial products. They are so poor that they cannot buy food for their people.

The huge population in these countries also exerts great pressure on the supply of food. Most of the people in the Third World countries do not have the idea of family planning. This may be due to their low educational standard. But some of them refuse to practise family planning simply because of religious reasons, as in the Indian Subcontinent. As the population grows larger and larger, the demand for food increases rapidly as well. When the country cannot cope with this demand, many people have to starve.

In order to save these starving people, measures should be taken to solve the problems without delay.

First of all, the governments of the Third World countries should try their best to raise the educational standard of their people. When they become better educated, they will be more willing to accept new ideas. If the farmers have more scientific knowledge about farming, they would be more competent in dealing with the problems that arise after natural disasters have occurred.

The developed countries should also try to help these poor countries. They should set up laboratories to cross new hybrids of cereals. That can give a high yield and will be more drought-resistant. If these new hybrids can be used in



the Third World countries, their food problems would be alleviated to a great extent.

The developed countries like the United States and Canada should be more willing to give their surplus food to the poor countries. It is often found that these rich countries destroy tons of wheat in order to keep the prices of foodstuffs at a high level. If these cereals can be given to the starving people, millions of lives can be saved.

In order to release the pressure on the demand for food, a strict family planning policy should be carried out in these Third World countries. Governments should set up laws to enforce family planning while propaganda can be used to persuade the people to do so. If the growth of population can be slowed down, the demand for food would not be so great. As a result, the governments can have more time to deal with the food problem.

If all these measures can be put into practice, the problem of food shortage can be solved. But this requires help and co-operation from various countries. It is hoped that they can all support this plan. All of us do not want to see other people starving to death.

Kwan Yee Ha U6A

My Mother

My mother is about forty. She is tall and thin. She is about 50kg. in weight and 160cm. in height. Wrinkles can be seen on her forehead because her daily workload is very heavy. There are two nice dimples on her face. My mother often smiles and whenever she smiles, I feel warm and happy. Besides, her eyes are filled with love.

My mother is a very kind woman. She likes small animals and many other beautiful and nice things. Last year, she bought me a funny pussy-cat for my birthday present. I called it 'Mild' as it looked timid. Now, my pet is already two years and nine months old. Mother helps me a lot in looking after it. She takes Mild to a nearby garden for a stroll and she feeds it with milk every morning before she goes to the market. Besides, mother is always kind to those poor beggars wandering on the streets for she usually gives them money.

My mother has no special hobbies. She does not like to play mahjong or go shopping in the department store. However, when she has finished all the housework, she would like to watch television for one or two hours. Her most favourite programme is "Women Today". From it, she learns a lot such as the ways of cooking and the nutritional value of various kinds of food.

As a full-time housewife, my mother is engaged in a lot of work. In fact, she is the busiest member in my family. Every morning, she wakes up at half-past six and she starts her work of the day. Besides preparing breakfast, lunch and dinner for us, she has to wash our clothes,



especially my uniform. Her busiest job is to keep our house clean and tidy. She spends a long time on that. Although my mother needs to do so much work a day, she seldom feels dissatisfied.

She is also concerned about other things in the family, like my father's job, the progress of my studies in school and especially the rising standard of living. Knowing her expectation, I have decided to work hard and get good academic results to console her.

During holidays, mother can have a rest. Sometimes, we all go out for a walk in the garden. My brothers and I usually play with the swing, see-saw and slide while my father takes the photographs for us. Sometimes, we may go picnicking in the countryside. Then my mother will prepare a tasteful lunch for us. But if the weather is not fine, we would rather stay at home and spend most of the time chatting and watching television!

Wong Lun IB

Advice To A Disappointed Student

16th December, 1983

Dear Ivy,

Thank you for your letter dated 12th December. I'm really sorry to hear that you're worried about not being admitted to the University of Hong Kong. You also seem to be worrying about your future. However, you should remember that thousands and thousands of people in Hong Kong have not received a university education, and you are by no means the only person who suffers.

You told me in your last letter that you love studying very much and feel very hopeless for not being able to further your studies. In fact, you need not be so pessimistic. As far as I know, your result in the A-Level Examination (3 C's) is not too bad. If you apply for admission to the Hong Kong Polytechnic, you still stand a fairly good chance. In the Polytechnic, there are a number of courses which will be quite suitable for you, such as the secretarial course, management and design, and many others.

As another alternative, you may sit for the Higher Level Examination next year. Compared with the A-Level Examination which you have already sat for, this examination is much easier and the chance for success should correspondingly

be higher. If you are not so interested in the Chinese University, then you may consider attempting the A-Level Examination for a second time. Indeed, I know of many people who have succeeded in getting into the Hong Kong University only in their second attempt.

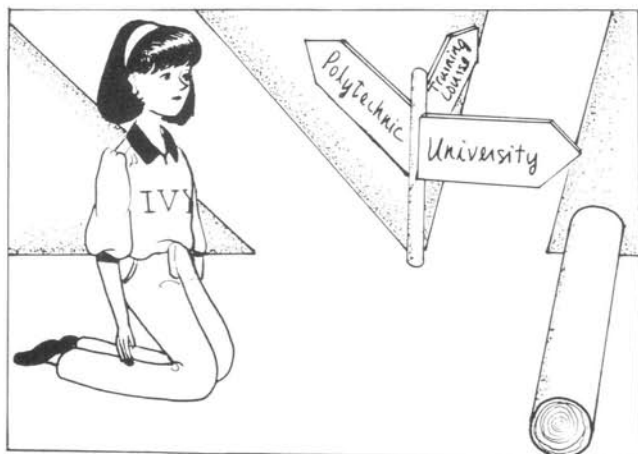
Besides the two universities and the Polytechnic, there are a number of other courses worthy of your consideration. For example, there are practical courses in banking, secretarial studies and book-keeping in some commercial institutes. You can choose some to study according to your interest. You may even apply to be a student nurse if you are interested in the profession provided that you have studied Mathematics and Biology before.

After all, good examination results do not necessarily imply outstanding ability of the student. Although you have not done very satisfactorily in your examination, it may only be due to the fact that those subjects you've chosen are not what you are really good at. If you decide to sit for the examination again next year, you may try some other subjects in which you have more confidence.

In fact, one thing I want to tell you and hope you'll remember is that studying is not just confined to the classroom. You may learn much more in society and in participation in community affairs. So you can consider finding a job which suits your interest and ability and studying some evening courses related to it. If you work and study hard, I'm sure that your prospect of success is very great.

Having been a student myself, I can understand the feelings of frustration and disappointment you're now experiencing. Nevertheless, facts are always facts and you must accept the reality. Now, forget the failure and start again!

Yours sincerely,
T.S. Wong
(WONG Tai-sin)
Cheng Yim Ha U6A



Compulsory Education And Juvenile Delinquency

The Editor,
South China Morning Post,
P.O. Box 125

7th December, 1983

Dear Sir,

Recently, many people have attributed, through the mass media, the increase of juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong largely to the nine-year compulsory education policy. However, it is doubtful whether this policy should be held responsible for the soaring crime rate. And an analysis of the causes of the increase in juvenile delinquency probably helps to do justice to this highly controversial education policy.

Juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong is surely not a new or unusual phenomenon; indeed it has been in existence for many years in modern societies. Some age – long explanations for this crime such as the influence of triad society, lack of parental care and recreational facilities have been established for many years, and they are still being applied nowadays. However, it should be noted that despite the fact that, as compared with the past, there are now more counselling centres, youth centres, public sports grounds designed specifically for the young, juvenile delinquency is still on the increase. Before we start to examine the situation, we must first of all accept one thing, and this is the fact that society is ever-changing.

With the advent of the technological age, machines and computers have become an essential element of our life. Though it does facilitate us

in many ways, it is beyond doubt that in a way it intrudes into interpersonal relationship. One prominent example is television which deprives many TV fans of the opportunities to communicate in significant ways with their family members. This 'intrusion', in a sense, lessens the intimacy between children and parents. The latter are no doubt the best counsellors of the former and the chief and the most effective vehicle of moral education to them. This is especially true in Chinese communities. Since this bond is now being weakened in many instances, the generation gap is widening. But more importantly, the children are deprived of their major source of moral education. Moral decadence among the young seems obvious and inevitable in the foreseeable future.

But on the other hand, through the mass media and their own perceptions, children are continuously and greatly impressed with the importance of money. Even a six-year-old kindergarten girl would ask for money from her father as a prize for her coming first in class. The education system also contributes to the spread of materialism. The examination – oriented lessons make the students much more realistic, regarding their future career and in turn wealth as the sole aim of receiving education. Coupled with the long-entrenched importance of money in the young people's minds, their realistic approach to life does drive some of them crazy for material comfort. This is further aggravated by the fact that their generally low moral standard imposes no restrictions on them. They become unscrupulous in their attempts to achieve their ends. Here

comes the source of trouble. Just because of a shirt or a pair of shoes of a famous brand, some youngsters would resort to stealing them and some even committing the crime of robbery in order to obtain money for the things they value. Their lack of moral restraint pinpoints the problem.

The situation is further worsened by the unwitting spread of violence and 'glorification' of the images of criminals by the mass media. The scenes of violence cause the youngsters who are still not mentally mature enough to regard the use of violence as a justifiable means of settling problems and achieving one's targets. Moreover, influenced by television programmes and films, many youths do not consider triad societies as illegal gangs; rather, they admire those gang leaders who are often regarded as brave and respectable heroes on television. This leads to moral decadence and makes it difficult to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency until the trend of social demoralization is reversed.

On the other hand, the lenient punishment meted out to criminals should also be held responsible. At present, the legal system fails to act as a deterrent against juvenile delinquency.

Thus the youngsters become as reckless as ever.

Teachers, parents and educationists all agree that the nine-year compulsory education policy, as an integral part of the present education system does make a useful contribution to the healthy personality development of the individual, but never becomes the main cause of the increase of juvenile delinquency. Youngsters can now receive education at least up to Form III. They are provided with a longer period for guided development of their mentality. Thus, their ability to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong is in turn enhanced. Therefore they are better equipped and prepared to resist the temptations posed by the general lowering of moral standard. Thus, their chance of being led astray is in turn reduced. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the general social climate, characterised by unbridled hedonism and the hot pursuit of material comfort, rather than the nine-year compulsory education system, is the cause of the increase of juvenile delinquency.

Yours faithfully,
Chan Ching-sze

Chan Ching-sze U6A



The Prosperity Of Hong Kong:

a correspondent's view

1st January, 1984

Dear Sir,

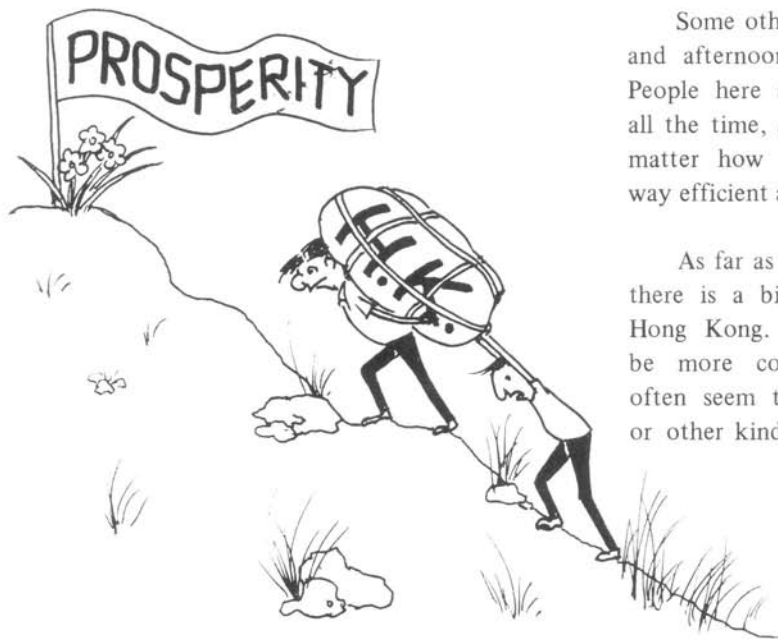
As a correspondent of Time and having lived in Hong Kong for more than five years, I would like to express my opinions on H.K. and its people.

When I arrived at Hong Kong some five years ago, I was stunned by the prosperity of this densely populated small island. Hong Kong is so highly industrialised and urbanised that it is now a very important financial and commercial city in the world.

The prosperity of Hong Kong, in my opinion, is largely due to the hard work and tolerance of its people. People here are somehow very industrious. They work for eight or more hours every day and some of them even work overnight. Some people, to my surprise, may take up two or even more jobs. This is what we call 'moonlighting'. I know of a young man of twenty-four and he is an outstanding example of hard work and endurance. He works in a metal workshop from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. from Monday to Saturday. Every other day in the evening, he works in a Jockey Club Betting Centre. On Sundays, he goes to a department store to work as a salesman. I think this is unlikely to happen in areas outside Hong Kong.

Some other people may work in the morning and afternoon and then attend evening classes. People here seem to be engaged in hard work all the time, and yet they look indefatigable. No matter how long they work, they are all the way efficient and tireless.

As far as attitude towards work is concerned, there is a big difference between England and Hong Kong. Workers in Hong Kong tend to be more co-operative and considerate. They often seem to put public interest first. Strikes or other kinds of industrial action seldom occur in Hong Kong, and labour-management relations have been good. And not surprisingly, this has contributed much to the steady economic growth of the city.



Despite the lack of natural resources, Hong Kong is not only able to survive during periods of global economic recession, but it has maintained a high level of prosperity. It is now a leading financial and commercial centre in the world, second only to London and New York. Much credit should definitely be given to its hard-working people.

Yours faithfully,
Soren Lerby

Chu Yin-wah, Janice U6A



a local resident's view

The Editor,
South China Morning Post,
123 Windham Street,
Central,
Hong Kong.

11th January, 1984

Dear Sir,

I have read an article published in your newspaper on 1st January. I feel that the author's attribution of Hong Kong's prosperity to the people's industry and endurance reflects merely his partial and incomplete understanding of the real situation. I would like to point out here other factors which have led to the economic prosperity of the territory.

Hong Kong itself is poor in resources of various kinds. Nevertheless, Hong Kong does not have to suffer from the lack of oil, mineral deposits and other things since it is situated on the main international transport routes so that importation of various materials is facilitated. Besides, it has a hinterland rich in resources — that is, Mainland China — to supply water, raw materials, foodstuffs and so on.

Another asset is its possession of a good natural harbour which provides anchorage for

large ocean-going vessels. The harbour is deep, well protected from trade winds and typhoons by the surrounding mountains. Its beauty also attracts quite a number of tourists who come here to spend their holidays and regard the Pearl of the Orient, as Hong Kong is commonly called, as a shopping paradise. Further, the port is a free one, with modern port facilities; and the government has adopted the laissez-faire policy with regard to trade and economic matters. Taxation has remained mercifully low over the past few decades.

The government also plays an important role in various facets of social and economic activities. Its sound legal system and stable conditions give foreign investors confidence in their capital outlay. Moreover, the government actively encourages free enterprise. It has set up bureaux like the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to provide up-to-date information, data, reports and so on and organise exhibitions of the latest products to help entrepreneurs. They set up institutions to train skilled labour as well as managerial and administrative personnel.

Besides, periodicals such as the Hong Kong Enterprise, etc. boost the development of

commerce and industry. Relationship between the employers and employees is generally harmonious. There are no powerful trade unions to launch strikes or stage other forms of industrial action. Indeed unionism is not a very strong force in Hong Kong.

Furthermore, Hong Kong has well-developed financial services and public utilities. Banks and credit associations are indispensable in providing loans and payments. Water supply, power lines, drainage systems and so on are yet other vital necessities that are readily available. Our infrastructure is probably the best in Southeast Asia.

Finally, Hong Kong is able to command a big foreign market. People are fashion-conscious, and quick to change the line of production to suit the vogue and cater for the needs of overseas

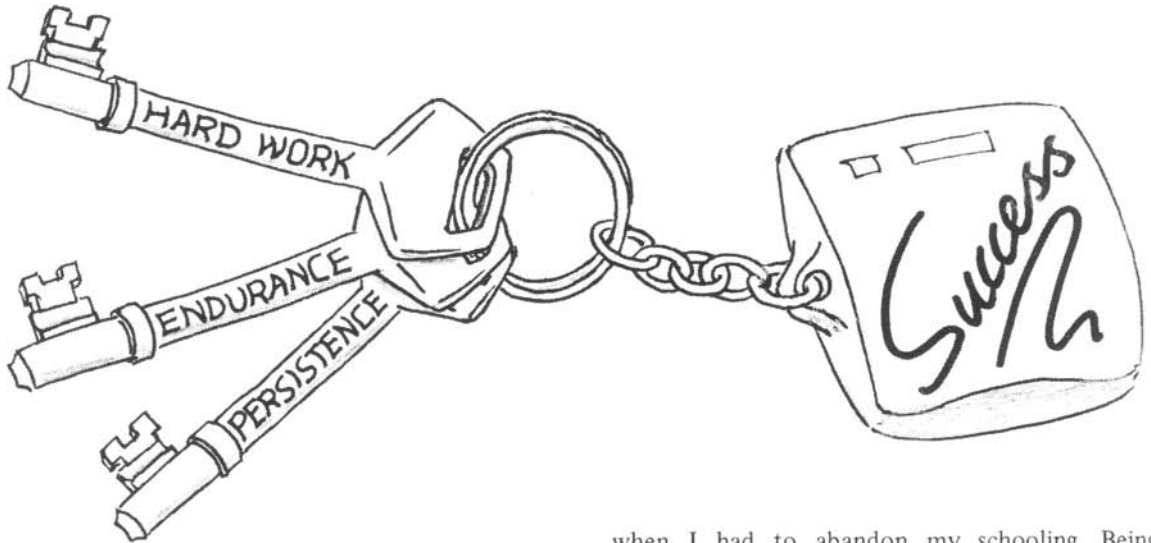
buyers. Hong Kong may be an anachronistic bastion of capitalism on Chinese soil, something which should be frowned upon by the Peking leaders. But its miraculous economic growth over the past few decades is of tremendous importance to the modernisation programmes of its next door neighbour. It is not surprising, therefore, that under the auspices of the Chinese Government, Hong Kong is in a good position to compete against other developing countries in the world markets. Foreign investments and a favourable political climate will continue to drive Hong Kong onto new peaks of progress and prosperity, in spite of the current jitters about its political future and the looming threat of the 1997 issue.

Yours faithfully,
Lily Lee (Miss)

Cheung Oi-kwan U6A



Speech By An Old Boy



Principal, teachers and my fellow students,

I am very glad that I have the honour to speak to you this morning. I suppose that none of you would know me because I am really a very 'old' boy of this school. Today, my speech is concerned with 'the way to success and responsibility', but before I deliver it, I would like to tell you something about my own experiences of struggle. It is not because I consider myself a very successful man and am therefore proud of myself, but just because my story may reveal to you some clues to 'success and responsibility.'

I always consider myself both fortunate and unfortunate. I was unfortunate in the sense that I was deprived of the opportunity to finish my schooling in a normal and smooth manner. When I was 15, I had to start work at a local electronic factory upon completion of Form 3. I worked as an apprentice in order to help solve the financial difficulty of my family. Personally, I am very keen on the pursuit of knowledge, so you can imagine how disappointed I was at that time

when I had to abandon my schooling. Being inexperienced, I found the task in the local electronic factory very difficult for me. However I became extremely interested in electronic engineering. Then I told myself that suspension of normal schooling would never bar me from continuing my pursuit of knowledge, so I made use of my leisure time to study some evening courses in a technical institute and eventually passed a number of professional examinations in electronic engineering. In retrospect, that period of struggle was really very hard. Finally, at the age of 28, I was able to start my own business.

Perhaps my story is not surprising because many successful men today have gone through a similar hard struggle. The point I want to make is that hard work, endurance and persistence of effort are the keys to success. Remember the saying 'Genius is 99% perspiration and 1% inspiration.' This statement clearly pinpoints to us the importance of diligence in achieving success. Though it is commonly recognised that intelligence is also important in determining one's success or failure, it must be understood that high intelligence will only contribute to one's success but it is not the sole determinant. No man who is intelligent, smart but lazy can succeed.

Thus, if you think you are not so smart or intelligent as others, don't be distressed. Hard work will make up for this disadvantage. The point is one should never give up and should remain undaunted all the time.

It is not uncommon that on one's way to success, one may encounter numerous frustrations and difficulties. In that case, one should not lose heart. Endure the harsh situations and persist in pursuing your cause. You should view failure as the mother of success, try to extract from the failures invaluable experiences and be self-confident that sooner or later, by virtue of your ever-increasing experiences and hard work, you will eventually overcome all the problems. If you are able to adopt this attitude, then success is within your reach.

Nevertheless, I am not encouraging you to be over-confident, for in real life situations, many factors that would affect our achievement are well beyond our control. So the appropriate attitude to adopt is to try your best but be ready to encounter the worst so that in case problems crop up, you are psychologically well prepared to meet them. In short, the way to success is to be

hardworking, persistent and confident.

In our course of pursuing success, we must not neglect our responsibility, be it to our family, to ourselves or to society. We should never attempt to do something that would make us have a guilty conscience. In other words, we must not do anything that is harmful to others. This is our responsibility. Hence wealth is not the only thing that constitutes success; a sense of responsibility to society is by far the most important thing. Thus one should try to contribute something to society instead of just working for one's material comfort. Actually, by working hard and restraining ourselves from committing crimes, we are contributing to the stability and economic development of society. Being a member of society, one should recognise how much society has done for us. So a sense of belonging is essential for us to recognise and fulfil our responsibility.

I sincerely hope that my speech can inspire you in the way to attain success and be a responsible and respectable person. Thank you.

Lee Shun-wa U6A

Gold War

One day, my brother and I had a serious quarrel. As a result, a cold war between us started.

My brother and I shared a room. In the past, we played and chatted in the room after dinner, but now dead silence filled the room. There was no exchange of words. We no longer showed concern or care for each other. The friendship between us ended. We became enemies!

Father had tried to put the war to an end

several times, but his efforts were in vain. Mother worried about us anxiously, Life became gloomy as the war went on. In order to avoid the confrontation, I stayed out with my friends late at night. But we still met at home. Whenever our eyesight met, we looked away. I was not happy, neither was he.

One day, I thought over the matter thoroughly. Although I knew that I had to give my apology first if I wanted to settle the dispute,

my pride prevented me from doing so.

The situation deteriorated with the lapse of time. Something unexpected happened. My brother met an accident. He had to stay in hospital for detailed inspection. Father and mother were very worried about my brother's health, but my cold heart did not move. Everyone was angry with me. They blamed me for my coldness, but I still did not move.

One day, father had a good talk with me. He pointed out that our behaviour was childish and

we should not be angry over such a trifle. Finally, I gave in and went to hospital to visit him. When I tried to say sorry, my tongue and lips stiffened and I could not say a word. I tried again and again, but it was still a failure. How I missed our good old days. Hence, at last, I gathered my courage once again and said sorry to him. My words delighted him very much.

After that we became friends again! I was glad that the war was over.

Cheung Ngai Lam 3D

The Public Examinations In Hong Kong

25th January, 1984

Dear Jeanny,

It is nice to receive your letter. I am glad to know that you are making good progress in the new semester. Do keep it up!

I'm sorry to make you worry about my condition. Perhaps I've said too much about the heavy examination pressure I'm now under. Undeniably, it is very true and I'm grateful to have your advice and comfort. But please don't worry about me because it will only induce an additional pressure on my already heavy burden.

Sometimes, I envy you very much. After you've completed Form Five in Hong Kong, you just continue your study in a high school in Ontario, Canada. Then last summer I was pleased to hear that you had entered one of the most

famous universities in Canada. It seems to me that your life is easy and you are following a smooth path. You don't have to take any public examination as I'm now going to do. What you need to do is to obtain the required number of credits in the high school examination. Then you are eligible to enter the university of your choice. Moreover, you can have three options of your university curriculum as a guarantee that you still have a chance if you are not qualified for one of them. Your university career looks bright whereas mine is still uncertain and depends very much on whether I'll do well in the coming examination.

While I'm relaxing after several hours of hard work these days, I would think of a question: Is the existing public examination system in Hong Kong an ideal one or not? I would like to say something about it.

I admit that the present system puts too

much pressure upon the students and tends to limit their scope of knowledge to the subjects listed in the examination syllabuses. Students become extremely sensitive to the examination results which, they think, will determine their future. It is a very sad thing indeed.

In fact, such a system has originated from the elitist conception of higher education in the United Kingdom. Certainly, it helps to produce an elite of bright intellectuals to serve society. But this elite is narrowly academic. Many know absolutely nothing besides their textbooks or their own specialities. This is especially true of the examination candidates since they have too much to learn and to memorise so that they cannot pay any attention to other knowledge such as current affairs, social problems, international issues and so on.

Success in the examination is a great honour. But what would happen to those who fail? They would be branded as failures. It is a highly heart-sickening event if one knows that one's result is poor. Very often, one fails in the examination not because he does not work hard or he is not bright enough, but simply through lack of sheer luck. Thus the division between success and failure based on examination results

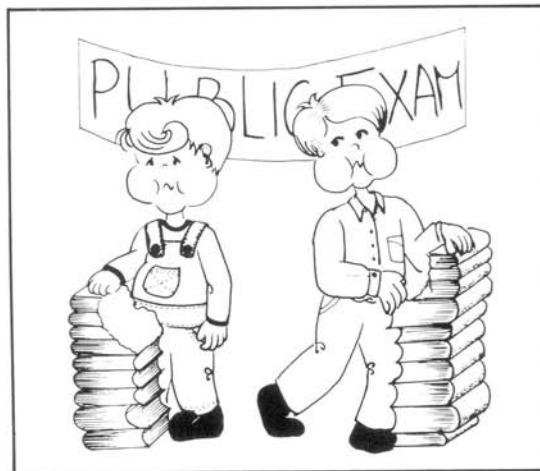
is not fair and is demoralizing.

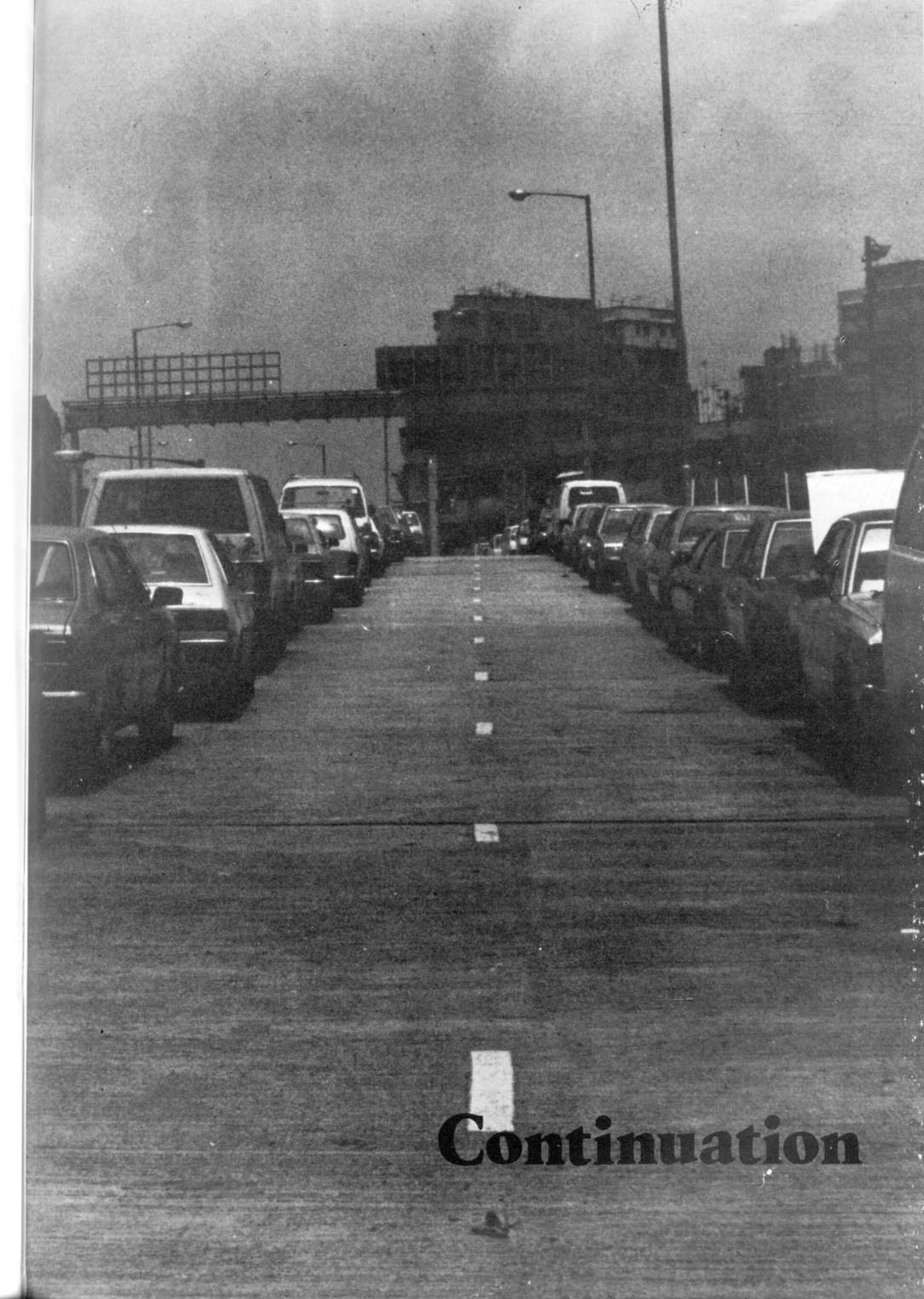
Because we have to obtain good results, we must work hard. Many would burn the midnight oil for months to prepare for the examination. It is a very traumatic experience and most possibly results in a nervous breakdown. Yet is the examination really so important? In Hong Kong, it certainly is, since every student cherishes the hope of entering the University of Hong Kong. Then they would have a bright future. Also, with just two universities having been established in Hong Kong, competition is intense. Surely, there will be a large proportion of the students who cannot enter one of the universities. Hence, I think the present system is unfair or harsh compared with the system in Canada which upholds the democratisation of educational opportunity.

Oh! It is already very late now and I have to go to bed. Before I stop, I wish you a happy and healthy university life.

With love,
Wing Chi

Yen Wing-chi U6A





Continuation



After a year's apparent inaction, this year our Essay Competition has been received with great enthusiasm, and we are delighted at the eminent success!

Regarding the overall result, there is undoubtedly still much room for improvement in our schoolmates' writing techniques, the use of diction and the style of writing. However, we do appreciate the enthusiasm and effort shown

by our participants in contributing their works. We look forward to your benevolent support in the future.

Lastly, we would like to thank the Australian Student Union which has sponsored some awards for us on this occasion.

Editors

Once I Had A Time Machine

'Are there any people here?' was accompanied with several knocks on the door.

'A minute please!' striding towards the door, I presumed it might be the postman.

'Hello!' he grinned as he handed me a small package, 'something for you.'

A spurt of exhilaration ignited my heart as I unwrapped the package. To my dismay, it was an apple and a birthday melody emanated from it as I grasped it up. When the tone finished, a hypnotic voice followed, 'If you want to play an inscrutable game, bite me!'

And before I could withhold my curiosity, I gave it a bite. All of a sudden, I was invested with a cloud of colourful dust. After the dust melted away, I found myself alone in a golden tunnel. Trailing the beam of light which was flaring at the far end of the tunnel, I blundered forwards.

As I approached the door from which the light penetrated, I jerked at it. The door led to a huge house and my eyes strayed in it as soon as I had calmed down. On a beautifully embroidered bed an old man lay on his side, clenching a smoking pipe. Near the bed stood an old-fashioned dresser at which a woman sat, combing her hair.

'So you've come at last!' I was astounded when the old man drawled. The woman approached me and whisked me to his bed side, only to find that the wrinkles on his creased forehead were deepened.

'Why don't you greet me? My great-great-granddaughter, ah?'

Now I was able to pick my mind out of the bewilderment. What a preposterous game the apple had played with me!

'What's the year now, grand?'

'My dear! It is 1842!' Great-great-grandmother retorted in a shrill tone.

1842! So the time it took me to finish the tunnel was equivalent to over a hundred years.

1842! The figure was reminiscent of a historical event Yeah! The Opium War.

'Are you having opium, grand?' I darted him a look of defiant chagrin. 'Oh no, please! It's bad for you.'

He sat up from the bed and his queue dangled as if declaring his tantrum.

'Nonsense, I say!' he said loftily, 'Who do you think you are?'

Bleakly, I suddenly realized I shouldn't have overrun his realm of autonomy. It was 1842, and he was my great-great-grandfather. All these ended up in the fact that I should not have interfered with his affairs.

'Do you want any refreshment?' grandmother shuffled her freakishly small feet towards him.

When he gave a dignified nod, a note of obedience flitted over her face and she made for the kitchen.

'Mind you, smoking opium is accorded legality by the Government. So why do you think I should feel guilty about it?' he snarled.

'Be sane, will you? Can't you see that most of our people have become addicted to opium nowadays? And how is opium exerting its detrimental effects on us? It does nothing besides draining all of our vitality and energy. The despicable foreigners are taking advantage of it to exhaust our country, thus paving the way for their future intrusion and exploitation of the Chinese people.'

'Great! What a great orator we've got! By the way, where do you get this ludicrous prophecy?'

Spurred up by his dig, I primly expounded,

'The Opium War will break out in 1842 and there will be the Boxer Uprising in 1900. Most heartening to know, the Manchu Government will be overthrown by the revolutionaries in 1911.'

'Overthrown? What a pity!' he sighed with a trace of mockery lurking behind his eyes.

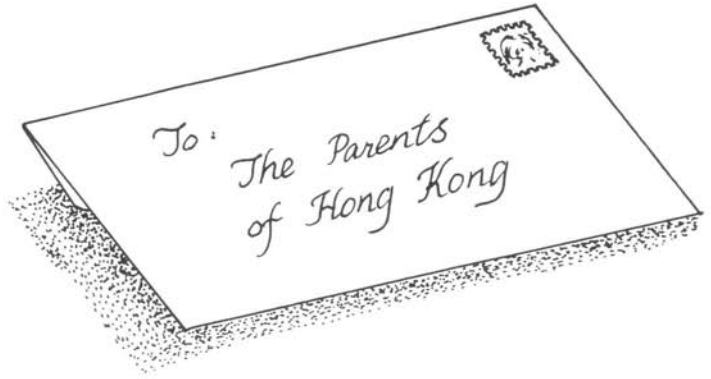
'Aren't you feeling shameful, grand? The foreigners are mobbing us to crush our country. Is your patriotism being burnt up with your smoking opium? Come on, throw away your pipe! And rally your energy against the alien pressure, to make hay while the sun shines!'

'No,' he winced, 'I'm quite alright! Why bother about ruining the present tranquil state?' he said dryly, belching a crowd of smoke to me, and in the same breath, I felt dizzy.

When I came round, I was still grasping the apple tightly, with tickless of melody dancing in my ears. I darted my perusal of the picturesque scenery out of the window and I sighed when musing that the history of China would not have been fraught with so many misfortunes if her people had not been so inhospitable and nonchalant! The future of our country was clenched in our hands, let's not make her fall into the irony of Fate!

*Lau Koon Wah L6A
Senior Section – Champion*

A Letter



17th January, 1984.

Dear parents,

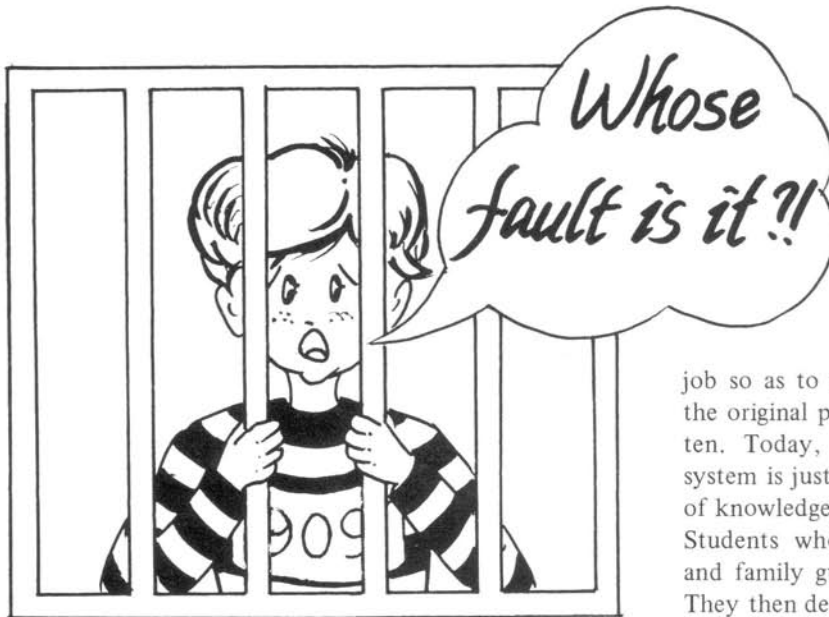
Today, juvenile delinquency is one of the most burning problems that prevail in Hong Kong, exerting innumerable harmful effects upon all citizens and causing a general breakdown of law and order. Therefore, we have to seek appropriate remedies before the situation deteriorates, and this must be done with a sense of urgency.

There is no doubt that there are many factors contributing to the rise of youth crime. To put too much emphasis on one particular cause but disregard the others would not enable us to solve the problems. Besides, I am shocked to hear the parochial point of view that most people have when they cast all the blame on the youths themselves. They denounce and grumble that youngsters are indulgent in materialism and pleasure-seeking. On the other hand, I am inclined to believe that it is just a kind of obsession and is caused by misunderstanding. As a teenager myself I have some experience of what difficulties that young people are actually faced with and I sincerely hope that the adults will help to solve the youth problems with all their strength!

To the best of my knowledge, family life plays an exceedingly important part in youth education. When we are young, we are innocent and ignorant and our character is very much influenced by the environmental conditions. At this stage, we learn from the elders what we can do and what we cannot do. Since most of us are not endowed by nature with great power of analysis and judgement, we are unable to judge between good and evil, and will absorb blindly

most concepts that are transmitted by the adults, without thinking whether the ideas are right or not. For instance, when a child lives with arrogance, treachery and avarice, later he will wallow in luxury, or to live indulgently. Contrariwise, if a child is brought up with amicability, conscience and courtesy, he is likely to be affable and versatile. Furthermore, it gives him an opportunity to cultivate his mind and to develop his own character.

Proper parental care is another essential impetus in determining the character of a youngster. It is clear at a glance that one who lacks proper family guidance is easily influenced by the 'unruly elements'. In fact, through the latest surveys, it is demonstrated that most juvenile delinquents come from broken and poor families. Their parents may have divorced or even died. The youngsters themselves may be orphans and spend their childhood in an orphanage, lacking ample parental care. They are usually poorly educated or even illiterate. Besides, owing to the frantic pace of life in Hong Kong, most parents can hardly spare any time to teach their children and sometimes the youths may even be deemed as nuisances of the families and are ill-treated by their parents. Furthermore, some of them have to give up their studies at a young age and take up the responsibility to earn a living for their families. Consequently, they lose their self-esteem and sense of belonging and will easily be seduced by the wicked people. Sometimes, they may think that society is oppressive to them and that they are being neglected and looked down upon by the public. It provokes them to



the development of discontentment and they are ready to take revenge at any time. This forces them to disturb the social order by fair and foul means. For my part, it is disheartening to see many young people resort to the discos or wander around video game centres until late at night, trifling away both money and time, for these areas are the breeding-grounds of juvenile delinquency. Moreover, the poor living conditions and the frequent conflicts among neighbours ultimately result in incidents of violence or crime. Wherefore, it is not surprising why the rate of youth crime rises to such an unprecedented climax today!

The present education system is also to blame as the vaguely defined objectives produce disastrous effects on the youths. It is clear that many students find it difficult to overcome the excessive pressure of most frequent examinations which deprives the youths of their interests and enthusiasm in their work. Furthermore, their pessimistic view may even lead them to commit suicide. It is thus obvious why thousands of teenagers seek help from the Samaritan Society every year. Moreover, many a student just does not know what he is studying for and is always misled by his parents that salient academic results can act as a stepping-stone to get a well-paying

job so as to secure his living. In this way, the original purpose of education is forgotten. Today, the monotonous education system is just confined to the transmission of knowledge, without any moral training. Students who have inappropriate school and family guidance will easily go astray. They then develop anti-social, indisciplined and delinquent behaviour. Thus, a thorough-going review of the present education

system is utterly essential. Besides, the general public should not put too much emphasis on examination results. Rather, the progress of knowledge and moral education should march in step. In short, since education is a continuous process, it is an obligation for parents to co-operate with the teachers so as to provide valid channels for the exercise of their energies and strengths, providing opportunities for every youth to make contributions to society which is indeed the ultimate purpose of education!

Besides, certain youngsters are addicted to smoking and taking such drugs as heroin and opium. They are ignorant and tend to believe that such drugs are effective in stimulating their jaded nerves. For instance, some youngsters think that they can get relief from a period of prolonged working after taking tablets of heroin, but do not realize that their health will be impaired drastically by such stimulating drugs. The youths' absurd action reveals their imprudence and ignorance. It is high time the authorities sought appropriate remedies without a moment's delay. In my opinion, the Government can organize some talks on a variety of topics to impress young people with the adverse effects of drugs. Furthermore, parents and the authorities may offer personal guidance to help the youths to get rid of their

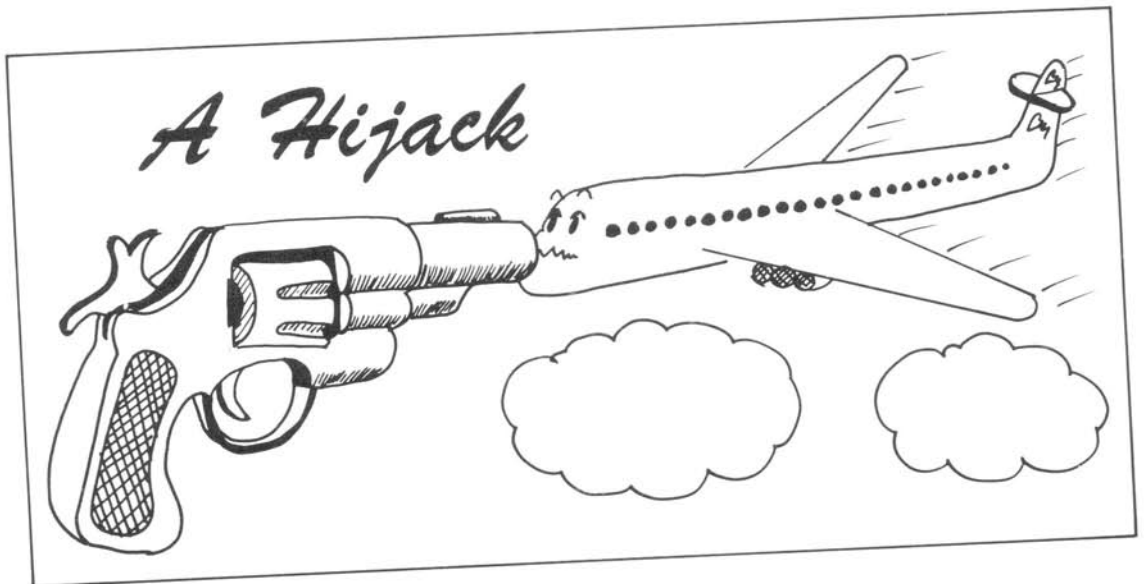
bad hobbies.

Finally, the youths are living in a complex society, and the adults should listen to their importunate and earnest requests and give them help to tackle their problems. In fact, it is clear that it is only through the sincere attention and co-operation among all people in the world that

we can acquire a new lease of life in future!

Yours faithfully,
WONG CHI KAU

Wong Chi Kau L6B
Senior Section – Second



It was really tiresome. Shaking hands with all those uncles and aunts, saying farewell to them, and to thank them for seeing me off. And my friends. I didn't know if I could keep the promise of sending each of them a postcard after I'd arrived. And my parents. Telling me to be on the watch, the unpredictable weather of the States and the queer Yanks – for the third time at the least. To me, it was the turning point of the whole of my student life. I was admitted to the University of California of Berkeley to study Biology. The university is one of the finest in the United States. And Biology is my favourite subject. Opening in front of me is a wide level road, well lit, leading me to my destination – a researcher in Genetics.

My thought returned to reality, sitting on

no.46 B, not a bad thing, particularly just behind the wing. My seat was just on the fringe of the aisle, leaving me more room to expand. This was my first time to make a long air-journey. Fascinated and delighted, I brought an Agatha Christie's book with me – to kill the time.

Glancing around, I found that the people looked funny. Sitting immediately beside me was a couple of about fifty. They looked refined and I presumed they were British. In front of me was a young Chinese couple. When I was about to elongate my neck and seek out more of them, I was stimulated by loud screams coming from my left. Across the aisle there were seated three Pakistan girls. Indeed they were the most remarkable girls I'd ever seen. They were sisters, I presumed, as they looked exactly alike. They were fat and

black, like a charred bun in the oven. Their flat noses went well with their small eyes and their mouths were big. This combination of facial features was most 'impressive'.

Moments later, the engine roared, and within seconds, the plane had climbed quickly up to the sky. It was fascinating to see the buildings, the roads, all getting smaller and smaller. From then on, there was not much to see outside the window, or in the confined cabin. I betted nothing special would happen. Boredom quickly invaded my mind and I began feeling drowsy. To me, the faint humming sound of the engine sounded like a Lullaby and I gradually dozed off.

I dreamt of doing genetic engineering experiments on the orchid *Dendrobium* and *Phalaenopsis*, and I succeeded in breeding a new variety of the Species *Dendrobium nobile*. The new type of orchid was very beautiful – and fragrant. Then suddenly, the three Pakistani sisters appeared to challenge me, pointing at my new orchid – and screamed. I jerked and woke, only to find the screams of these girls as well as the refined lady on my side. Before I was fully awake, I heard a loud voice, someone shouting in queer English, "Don't move or I'll kill you". I looked up, and saw an Italian man holding a pistol which he pointed in our direction. 'My friend's ordering the pilot to New Mexico to refuel, and Canba is the terminal' My god! Our plane was hijacked and we were held hostage! Without doubt, this was a socialist maniac, or else, why should he have chosen to go to Canba.

A place where freedom is devil, and the people are happy to be puppets of the Evil Empire?

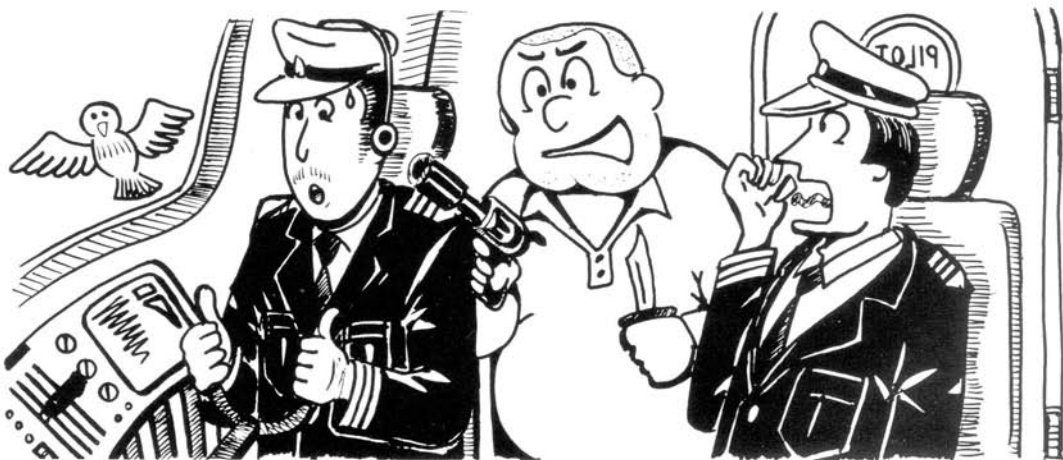
I looked up again, and tried to size up this queer fish. He was five feet ten, with a strongly built chest and broad shoulders. I was sure he was about only twenty-two. And he was inexperienced. Although he was holding a pistol, I saw that he was nervous. His eyes betrayed his nervousness and inexperience.

By this time, all the screaming had stopped, and the cabin was dead silent. Nothing special happened further subsequently, and this state of tension was maintained for the remaining part of the journey – some five hours.

When we arrived at New Mexico, there was a grand parade of fire engines, armed forces and some serious looking civilian officials waiting for us. After the safe touch-down, some U.S. civilian officials immediately demanded boarding the plane and negotiating with the hijackers. Apparently, they were very anxious not to have their plane hijacked to a member of the 'Evil Empire Block'. The negotiation ended after some two hours and the hijackers surrendered. We were released and flown back to California immediately afterwards.

So this was the extraordinary timid ending of my most extraordinarily exciting experience.

*Tse Man Kit U6B
Senior Section – Third*



Confessor Of A Criminal

'What have I done? What have I done?' This confession was said by a convict. He was locked in an awful, gloomy prison cell. There were chains around his wrists and the chains were fixed to the wall. The people were treating him as if he were a wild animal. His voice was choked with sobs.

His appearance was terrible. He was a wild old man with a lined face and a sad expression. His hair was grey, long and thick, and you could hardly see his face; his eyes, pale blue and rather large, were tired; his long nose looked like the blade of a knife. His hands were rather large, with long fingers; they were soft, but firm, cool but not damp. His clothes were torn and full of holes. At present he was thinking about all his victims for the next day he would be hanged.

'What have I done?' repeated Compeyson (the convict). 'What have I 'What have you done' He was interrupted by a high loud voice. It was the prison guard. He could not control his impatience and tediousness for Compeyson always murmured.

'You have done everything terribly wrong. You murder, cheat, rob, steal..... You are a rascal! A tough!'

Immediately misery filled Compeyson's heart. He blamed himself many times for these evil deeds.

'Yes, yes. I'm a tough,' murmured Compeyson. 'The most evil thing I have ever done is' Suddenly he coughed violently. There was some blood on the floor but he did not notice it and went on speaking to himself. 'I have brought up a baby whose parents are dead. I found him in a narrow street thirty years ago. A wild idea came into my mind. I made up my mind to bring him up and teach him all the evil things in order to help me. I gave him the name 'Evil Bad'.'

'Evil is an obedient boy and he learned my evil teachings quickly. I let him steal, rob, murder and cheat people. At the age of seven he became the most evil boy in London. I was very pleased about this. The second step I was going to do was to remove all his kind feelings towards people. I have to make him cold-hearted and have no feelings at all.'

At this time tears ran down Compeyson's face. He had ruined a boy's life.

'When Evil was about fifteen,' continued Compeyson, 'he was a very strong and healthy fellow. He continued his wicked deeds. We worked together for many years. People called us 'The White-Black Evil Brothers', for I usually wore black clothes while Evil wore white ones. We lived in the 'Evil Men's Castle' and we invited all the wicked men in the world to stay with us.'

Compeyson seemed to whimper more loudly but he did not stop murmuring.

'Finally, however, we were caught. Evil was taken to the 'Becoming Good Men Hospital' to be educated again, but I think that is impossible. Then I was taken here - the dreadful cell. I have stayed here for more than ten years.'

'Kill me! Kill me!' he shouted. 'I have ruined a boy's life. He ought to be a good fellow, a kind-hearted person. But I..... Kill me! Kill me! Suddenly his voice died away. He bit through his tongue and began his new life again in another world. He did not wait for the next day's hanging. He wanted to die quickly and comfortably.'

*Lee Chi Ho, Herbert 2E
Junior Section - Champion*

Confessor Of A Criminal

How awful it was today! The roaring wind brought me back the scene of yesterday – my sinful confession and also my deep repentance for disobeying my dear mother.

Yesterday morning was windy. I woke up early and after eating my breakfast, I was ready to go to school. "Wait a minute, I'm finding a coat for you," my mother called me back. "The weather forecast says that the weather's going bad and the temperature will hover around 10°C only in the afternoon." However, traditionally, a coat was regarded as one of the heaviest things in my eyes. Unless required by very bad weather, I seldom put it on or carried it. Besides, I thought it was not necessary for me to wear such a thick coat just on a windy day in Autumn. So I simply ignored her words and some ideas of escape appeared in my mind. Fortunately, my chance of escape came easily that time because mother had just undergone a surgery on her right sole recently. It was impossible for her to catch me if I ran fast. In fact, she was too weak to walk. Therefore, I rushed out of the house and ran straight along the street with all my strength. I did not stop until the sight of my house disappeared.

After such a 'vigorous' exercise, I panted for some while before I continued my way to school. After ten minutes' walking, the school was in sight. Meanwhile, a cold wind sprang up, many leaves were shaken off and they were swirling in the air with the dust. Besides, 'flying' objects were found everywhere. They included dust, sand, waste paper and even some signboards. My face was hit by them occasionally. Avoiding another attack, I bowed my head and closed my eyes. I shivered violently in the cold and I squeezed my way through the wind to school slowly.

When I arrived at school, I was really exhausted. The weather became even worse when the first lesson started. A heavy downpour followed by a thunderstorm. Many parents frequently sent some thick coats or jackets to their children in the classroom. I trembled

unconsciously despite the fact that I was in a confined room; all windows and the door were closed and the heaters were on. A furious wind roared through the trees, making everything hiss as it went. It seemed that everything was blaming me for declining my mother's favour. I was so sorry. Why didn't I put on the coat? It was my own fault and I deserved such punishment. Though my mother was at home, her sore sole prevented her from giving me a helping hand.

While I was staring at the blackboard hopelessly, a teacher came in with an acquainted coat in her arm, calling my name. I could hardly believe my eyes and ears. Who was so kind as to send me the coat? It might have been my mother as she was the only one at home. But her feeble foot was not strong enough, particularly under such adverse weather conditions. So I dashed out of the classroom to find the answer. I saw a woman with damp and bulky bandage around her foot walking out of the front gate. She shuffled her aching and bleeding foot, leaving the school. Oh! It was true. It was my mother. My dearest mother, you had forgotten your troubled daughter again. You always blamed with silence and love. As I saw her back disappearing at a distance, my eyes were filled with tears.

When I returned home in the evening, I was shocked to find my mother not there. On the table, I found a piece of paper with some words hurriedly written, "Prepare dinner yourself, I'll come back from hospital soon, Father" Now I recognised that my fault had made mother's sole ache terribly and she had to stay in hospital again. I deserved all kinds of punishment.

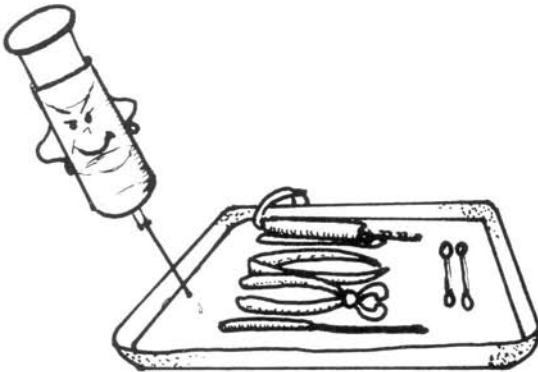
Now, all had passed. All I could do was to lean against the wall, look through the window, stare at the hospital ahead and pray to God to have mercy on my poor mother.

Wong Mo Kin 3E
Junior Section – Second

First Experience In A Clinic

Last Saturday, the chronic painful toothache that had made me suffer for more than three months gave me no alternative. I had to go to the dentist to have a thorough check-up. Perhaps that was one of the most severe punishments for my great fondness of sweets!

I arrived at the clinic at ten. The clinic was indeed an awful place. All patients were waiting in the room quietly. Some were reading newspapers and magazines while others were dozing off. It was clear that they had tried hard to make themselves feel more relaxed and comfortable although their worried facial expressions revealed the truth – their anxiety and fear. Twenty minutes later, the dead silence was disrupted by the call from the nurse. A long time had passed before it came to my turn. I woke up reluctantly and went towards the surgery. Some terrified thoughts came to my mind – I visualised sharp scissors, knives, blades, forceps and syringes of the dentist lying in front of me.



As soon as I opened the door, a tall and thin man stood in front of me. He was about forty, and was bearded. His solemn face was as severe as my father's. 'Sit down and open your mouth wide, please!' I was frightened by the dentist's hoarse and low voice. At that time, I could do nothing but follow his instructions. I opened my mouth as wide as possible to let him do the

diagnosis more easily. At first, he remained quiet and he frowned. Few minutes later, he continued with his low voice, 'You have eaten too many sweets and you deserve such punishment to have a bad toothache. Your two incisors have deteriorated so much that they must be pulled out right away!' Oh, pulling out my teeth! What a terrible thing it was! I was almost frightened to death when I caught sight of the different kinds of tools for the extraction. I wanted to escape! But my weak legs did not obey my order and I could do nothing but sit still, staring at the doctor hopelessly and with my mouth wide opened. My delicate heart fluttered as the very moment approached.

Before the operation, the nurse injected some anaesthetic into my gum. As a result, I lost the sense of feeling in my mouth. When the dentist took a forcep and a pair of scissors in front of me, I was so afraid that I closed my eyes and hoped that God could help me. After about ten minutes, the surgery was completed. Fortunately, the process of extraction was extremely successful. The two incisors had been pulled out without any difficulty. Nevertheless, my mouth remained numb for some time.

I arrived home at one o'clock. However, I had not yet calmed myself down. The absence of the incisors made me feel uncomfortable. Besides, the feeling of anxiety recalled the dreadful scene in my mind. But when I saw the lovely sweets and chocolates again, my pain seemed to have disappeared. I felt happy once again and I had completely forgotten all the pains and the terrible experience I had had!

*Ho Ming Wai, Celinelina 3D
Junior Section – Third*

Who Am I?

What Is My Place In The Universe?

What is more painful than having to repress your burning desire? I really want to let out a violent outcry. But having had so many experiences of this kind, I think I may as well swallow the lump, and perhaps lick the dish clean. I think I had better learn to take this as a part of my life. After all, this is not the first time. Nor is this the twenty-first time.

I want to shout. But I can't, knowing that this will definitely incur the anger and hatred of my family members.

I want to tell them what I like to do – just say it out. So others may at least know what I want to do. So I may at least release my pent-up frustration. But I dare not. And what for? That doesn't help. They won't be sympathetic towards me.

I had better be more rational. And, with seven people living in a house of two hundred square feet, I just have to behave myself – in fact, behave in a way that is prescribed and accepted by others.

One can almost do whatever he likes to, provided he does not break the law or do harm to others. What a beautiful saying! In school, I feel this is true. Back home, I seldom have the feeling that any measure of freedom or respect is ever given to me. I cannot do things according to my own free will.

I am just like a mouse being trapped and caught in a cage. Madly I seek to free myself from the confinement but all my efforts in the end are all in vain. I know I am bound to be disappointed if I ever make any attempt to do so. In fact, they may easily lead to quarrels and disputes or other undesirable results which will put me in an even more difficult situation.

I want to break through the bondage. But I am crippled, just like a bird kept in a cage with its wings wounded. I always feel repressed,



bounded and confined. What is more, I am not even given the chance to make a groaning sound, to say that I am sad, painful and miserable.

I just want to watch the programme "The Silk Road". Am I demanding too much? That is the only programme that I want to see for the whole week. Given the chance to see that, I will not ask for more.

I know that would disturb others. But it is just an hour, or for a mere half-hour, and I will feel happy and contented. Isn't that too much? Who is to blame for being too domineering, self-centered or selfish? Who is demanding too much? I really don't know.

What I know clearly is that whenever my interest is incompatible with those of my family members, I am always the one who has to give way. I surrender. Or I retreat, without uttering a syllable.

The only way I can voice my feelings is through writing – and write in a language that most of my family members do not know. Some of them can read English. But I'm sure they won't bother to read anything once they know it is written by me. Who am I? What is my place in the universe?

L.F.O. (73 – 78)



What You Need, What I Need, What Everybody Needs?

'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' Like romance, friendship concerns the spiritual communication among human beings, giving rise to emotional satisfactions or upheavals. Unlike romantic love, friendship exists not only between men and women, but also between men and men, between women and women. It is not as hot a theme as romance for fiction and movies. Yet the power of friendship which helps to build up human society is never to be overlooked. It is closely related to love and affection. Real friendship can nourish one's spiritual development, giving hope, peace and meaning to one's life. Friendship without love creates the opposite effect. Those who measure friendship on the basis of a cost-benefit analysis may have many acquaintances but not a sincere single friend at all.

Nevertheless, it is hard to define the boundary between mere acquaintances and friends, for everyone has different demands and expectations

from a friend. One may be contented with regarding those with whom one can go shopping as friends. Alternatively, one may take someone as a mere acquaintance in spite of frequent and regular interaction between them.

Moreover, we tend to interpret real friendship in different ways at different stages of our development and ages. A primary pupil will probably regard a good friend as someone with whom he can play during recess and do his homework together after school. As teenagers, we would regard good friends as those who have an outlook on life similar to ours and those we can talk to. Good friends at this stage also mean suitable companions for participating in various activities. Very often, we tend to be possessive over our friends, forming our own circle which is separated from the rest. It is not surprising that we always find good friends among our schoolmates, for school life occupies most of

our time and provides a wide area of contact, between us and our classmates.

On growing up, one will doubt whether one really has a good friend or not. We may discover that there is no one else who has exactly the same life experience as ours, that no one else can fully understand our feelings in our own circumstances. Even good friends in the old school days may become mere acquaintances as time goes by. This is because as we live under different circumstances; we adopt different life-styles and experience different things. Very often, we have to make decisions completely on our own and to stand alone, and we can no longer find a companion to do everything together. Why is it hard to find good friends? This is because 'good friends' may now mean those whom we can meet only casually and then once in a blue moon, but those we can talk to with complete ease and whole-heartedness, and together we try our best to understand each other.

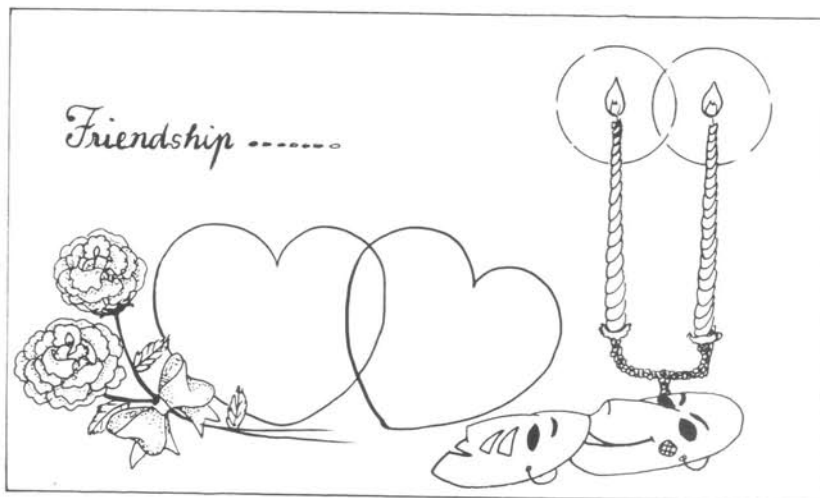
The difficulty is further complicated by the fact that one would not give away oneself so easily to new acquaintances as one grows up. The fear of being exploited and of getting hurt is so great in this competitive reality that one naturally tends to erect an armour of self-protection in the first instance. In other cases, even though both want further development in their friendship after an impressive encounter, their keenness may be hampered simply by the incompatibility in character. Ten or twenty years of growth under

different influences have moulded their characters and ambitions differently. Thus, no matter how open and prepared each is to befriend the other, the prospect of building up, lasting and 'fastened' friendship is dim.

Nonetheless, despite the complications in reality, it should be noted that continuing aloofness and wearing of an over-protective mask will only make one more and more unhappy. One also tends to become withdrawn and depressed. The wisdom to guard against those who measure acquaintances in money terms does not run counter to the virtues, openness and sincerity. In this changing world where efficiency is upheld, where people bear a certain purpose in mind when doing every single thing, the simple wish to share with others is invaluable. It surely gives a more substantial feeling when you help someone else; the reason is not merely out of responsibility or pure courtesy, but it is just the wish to help, to solve some difficulties together with that person.

In short, a real friend may be hard to find, but keeping oneself reserved or wearing masks will only make it harder to be found. It is undeniable that the definition of a good friend depends upon one's own interpretation. Yet what is universal is that in our alternate givings and takings, the net result of meeting a friend or a good friend is always rewarding – spiritually, not materially.

Chen Shuk Lan (75 – 82)



A Message From Old Boys Of The Class 1957

Reunion – Hawaii – Summer 1983

Can you imagine where you will be and what you will be doing 26 years from now? It was a difficult question for our group who left QES in the late fifties considering that career guidance was completely non-existent then and the idea of settling down abroad was broad daylight fantasy but through perseverance and determination, hurdles are crossed and a fair degree of achievement can be claimed.

A few words about our group: We have been calling ourselves The C.I. Group (permit us to preserve some degree of confidentiality of what C.I. stands for) since 1956 when we were in Form 4 (with 8 classes); we were quite well-known among our peers; we played hard as well as studied hard; we had our own ball teams though not invincible; we had our romance of walking round Hongkong Island from night till dawn finding ourselves challenged by the police, rowing round Cheung Chau, waiting for the announcement of the School Certificate Examination results overnight with mixed euphoria and disappointment – just some nostalgic events down memory's lane. Our members of 28 spread roughly equally between Hongkong and overseas in Australia, Canada, U.S.A. are engaged in different professions: business, civil service, computer, education, engineering and medical practice. We grow, too, in terms of size with the oldest of our second generation now attending university and the youngest a mere two-year-old toddler.

Over the years much has been devoted to maintaining a closely-knitted group despite our many varied commitments: periodic gatherings are the order of the day; 1st July is nominated the Group Day; a newsletter linking us world-wide is in circulation; mutual assistance and consultation is handy. The thought of a reunion has long existed but plans were time and again postponed when business, family and personal commitments must come first and the majority must be respected. It was not until early 1982 again through the unselfish and tireless efforts of those coordinators, local and overseas, that the idea was revived and the target was set for summer, 1983 in Hawaii – specially selected for its convenient geographical location between and the communicable culture of the East and West.

The week of 7th to 13th August, 1983 was finally appointed for the reunion and 27 members and their families participated in this monumental event. When one comes to think of the difficulties of calling a reunion locally, the success of it being convened thousands of miles away from home deserves special commendation.

The occasion provided full satisfaction to participants of all ages – fun, laughter and games for the children and for adults bent less on these earthly things, the occasion of witnessing in their own eyes the festivities and happiness shared with one another of the reunion. We were eye-catching in our group T-shirts and one simply

uttered her unbelieving amazement when learning the nature of the meeting by people from distances afar.

One of the most memorable events that happened was our rendition of the QES School Song – speaking of the school song, would you know that it came to life in 1957 despite the School's foundation in 1954, and we were herded to the school hall for brief sessions after school in preparation for the Speech Day? It was a most heart-warming event, reminiscent of our long bygone school days.

It was not all merrymaking we indulged ourselves in whilst in Hawaii as serious thoughts and discussions were had of current issues, children's upbringing investments, etc., etc. We had light moments, too, of reliving our follies and imaginations of the student-days, and like

what is a universal phenomenon, recounting the jokes and mischief we played on our teachers but these must have been well-meant.

Much encouraged by the success of the reunion, as you may have already gathered, the next reunion was proposed for 1987 having in mind the 30th Anniversary since we graduated. We can assure you that the machinery will be set in motion soon and a larger participation is expected.

The reunion will live fondly in our memories and whatever we have achieved we are grateful for the foundation provided us by QES and our teachers. Please accept our warm regards and thanks.

C.I. Group



In a park in Honolulu



Pearl
Anniversary
Special

Our First Annual Speech Day

The annual speech day of a school is one of its most important functions of the year. It is not only an accurate reflection or a penetrating mirror of the school activities in the year, but also acts as an encouragement to those who were unsuccessful to make greater efforts with a view to getting more fruitful results in the coming academic year. It was for this high purpose that our first Annual Speech Day was held on 20th January, 1956.

Since our school was a young one, every possible preparation was made beforehand to make the occasion a success. In fact, the exemplary spirit of the school was revealed explicitly by the co-operation between the teachers and pupils.

When it was nearly time, the guests began to pour in, guided to their seats by prefects, boy scouts and girl guides. During that time, the students were entertained with exquisite musical performances by the school harmonica band. Later, the honoured guests arrived, and they entered the hall amid the hushed stillness of the students. After the national anthem was played,

they were all seated and the ceremony proceeded.

After Mr. Cheong Wai Fung, the principal, and Mr. Commodore Unwin, the guest of honour, had delivered their forceful speeches, Mrs. Unwin presented the prizes to those successful pupils who had excelled in scholastic ability during the previous year. Meanwhile, the whole hall was filled with thunderous applause. The one most enthusiastically cheered was the captain of the North House, who, as a representative of all his house-mates, received the school shield for the first overall champion house of Q.E.S. — by virtue of having scored the highest aggregate of points in both scholastic and athletic fields.

The very occasion finished when two senior girl prefects presented bouquets to Mrs. Unwin and Mrs. Morgan. Afterwards, the head prefect called for three cheers for the Commodore and Mrs. Unwin. To the high delight of the school, Commodore Unwin granted them a holiday. In this way, the impressive gathering ended. It was, in effect, an unqualified success!



*Commodore Unwin
was giving his
address to the
school on our
first Speech Day.*

1956

An Introduction To

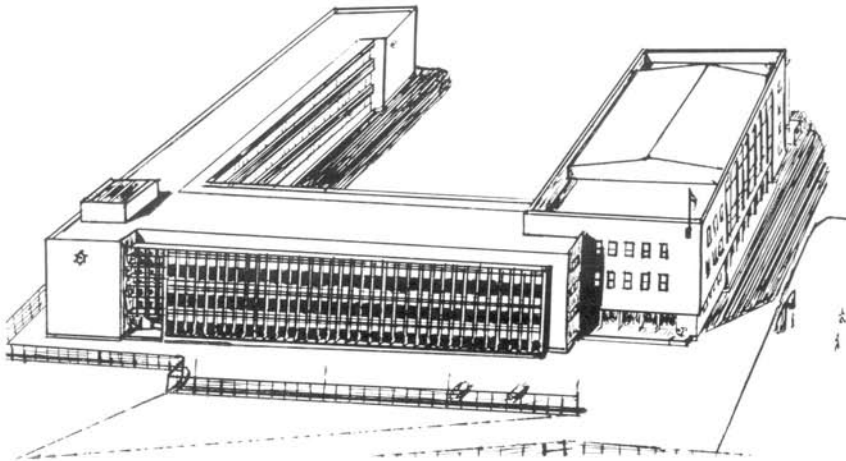
Compared to the centuries-old colleges or secondary school of other countries, Queen Elizabeth School is indeed a mere infant. This comparison might suggest that our school suffers from some undefined disadvantages because of its tender years. Quite the contrary, in my view, the youth of Q.E.S. is a great asset, a source of strength and flexibility to grow and to adapt to the rapidly changing conditions of the present-day world. Moreover, we associate youth with high aspirations, with creative energy, and with determination. These are the qualities, I think, that characterize our young school.

The idea of establishing Q.E.S. was first mooted in 1951 when Mr. N.G. Fisher, who visited Hong Kong in 1950, recommended a distinct separation between primary and secondary education in the Colony. At that time, five of the Government Junior Anglo-Chinese schools were partly primary and partly secondary, and it was decided that in future, these schools should cater for children of primary school age only. This created the necessity of founding a new secondary school which would offer a full course for both boys and girls. Besides, it was on account of the acute urgency to accommodate the unprecedented explosion of the school population, particularly

pupils from Government primary schools, that boosted the birth of Q.E.S.

Queen Elizabeth School first came into being on 6th September, 1954. The school, as most of you know, is a year older than its building, since the first academic year of our school started in 1954, and the school had to share accommodation temporarily with King's College in Bonham Road, pending the erection of its own premises at Sai Yee Street, Kowloon. On the official opening, all staff and students assembled in the hall of King's College and the honourable guest, Mr. L.G. Morgan, acting Director of Education, addressed the school. It was on this occasion that the staff first met the pupils, who had been drawn mainly from four schools, Yaumati Government School, Wantsai Government School, Ellis Kadoorie School and Northcote Training College Primary School. Mr. Morgan mentioned that being the first Government Anglo-Chinese co-educational secondary school in the Colony was a unique feature of Q.E.S. Furthermore, he stressed three points which he hoped the school would bear in mind – scholarship, discipline and courtesy.

On 24th October, 1955, in a simple but dignified opening ceremony, Lady Grantham, one



A Sketch of The School Building

Queen Elizabeth School

of our guests of honour, declared the official opening of the premises of Q.E.S., and bestowed upon it the name of Queen Elizabeth School. It was a memorable occasion as our school would carry the high distinction and responsibility of bearing Her Majesty's name. It was also because the establishment of a co-educational school was a new and unprecedented policy adopted by the Government's Anglo-Chinese Secondary School System. Lady Grantham thought that co-education would flourish in Hong Kong, as it had in other countries in spite of some unfavourable criticisms from the general public on the practice of co-education. She added by saying that the school was so designated as to offer a more complete

course for the development of both sexes, and hoped it would assist learning and encourage the creative instincts of the individuals.

In conclusion, she was inclined to believe that our school would go on giving satisfaction and would, undoubtedly, achieve a position worthy of the honour of being named after Her Majesty the Queen.

Today, there is nothing special to remind us of it except that we are to have an extra holiday on the 28th of October, and we realize that we, as students of Queen Elizabeth School, should live up to its name and make the school proud of us!



Official Opening of the premises of Q.E.S.

Our First Principal

Mr. Cheong Wai Fung was the first principal of our school, from its foundation in 1954 till his retirement in 1959. Thanks largely to the leadership given by him, this school quickly achieved a position of importance. Indeed, Mr. Cheong has devoted his life to education in Hong Kong.

Mr. Cheong can look back on a rich and varied career. On graduating from the University of Hong Kong in 1926, he was appointed assistant education officer at Queen's College, where he acquired his early teaching experience under the guidance of a very distinguished headmaster, Mr. A.H. Crook, O.B.E. In 1939, he became a lecturer in the Teachers' Training College (now Northcote College of Education). After the war, and the liberation of Hong Kong, Mr. Cheong became headmaster of Yaumati Government School, inspector in the Education Department, acting principal of Grantham Training College, and, finally, principal of Queen Elizabeth School.

Queen Elizabeth School was fortunate in having its early destiny guided by such wise hands. Under Mr. Cheong's direction, it established itself rapidly as a school which nourished not only sound scholarship, but all those other values of mind and character that contribute so vitally to a full and healthy education.

Apart from having borne the burden of initiating the administration system of our school when it started as an afternoon school in the premises of King's College in September, 1954, Mr. Cheong had the additional task of reestablishing the school when it moved into the premises of Q.E.S. in October, 1955. Moreover, Mr. Cheong had to take the lead, not only in welding the pupils into a school, but also in welding the teachers into a staff, working harmoniously together for the benefits of the whole school. Meanwhile, the tradition and customs of our school were established as well. Mr. Cheong had not just confined himself to administrative work. He had been greatly concerned with the academic



Mr. Cheong Wai Fung

standards and had also energetically encouraged the extra-curricular activities, urging students and teachers to participate in them. Besides, he always welcomed suggestions, comments and criticisms and was willing to try out new ideas. Furthermore, Mr. Cheong took part in the social life of the school too, attending not only staff parties but also student functions, such as house parties, scouts and guides' gatherings, and reunions of old students. He had, in shorts, given encouragement to the activities for a happy and successful school.

The Parents-Teachers Association was established under the able leadership of Mr. Cheong. Its main aims are to foster and strengthen friendly relations between parents and teachers, between school and home, as well as among parents themselves, and to discuss matters of common interest in a united effort so as to promote the welfare of the students. In a nutshell, it is a subsidiary organization for helping education.

In acknowledging our debt to Mr. Cheong, we can hardly forget his charming and easy-going wife. Mrs. Cheong, with her pleasant personality had helped build a cheerful and happy atmosphere in Q.E.S.

In order to commemorate the contributions that Mr. Cheong made to the school, the Parents-Teachers Association started a scholarship fund, to

which \$10,638 was donated by parents and friends. This sum of money has been put in a bank and the interest is to be used, at Mr. Cheong's request, to set up cash prizes to students who show great promise in Science and Mathematics. The first five of these prizes were awarded on the Speech Day in 1960 to one student from each level – Form I - V. The Cheong Wai Fung Scholarship was indeed the first scholarship fund established by Queen Elizabeth School itself.

Today, staff and students of our school are not deprived of Mr. Cheong's leadership despite his retirement. Mr. Cheong still shows enthusiasm in participating in our school activities, such as the Speech Day and Open Day. Finally, on behalf of the whole school, I have to say 'Thank you very much, Mr. Cheong!'



The Principal and Mrs. Cheong (1959)

Panorama Of Our First And Fourth Swimming Galas

A description of the exciting school functions at Q.E.S. would not be complete without a brief account of the annual swimming gala. The first Swimming Gala of our school took place at the Kowloon Tsai Swimming Pool. The heats were on 8th October, 1965, and the final on the following Friday. Since this was the first Swimming Gala in the history of Q.E.S., everybody was exceptionally excited, particularly the house officials. Before the great event took place, we could see them fussing about, persuading, encouraging, nagging, begging and even 'threatening' their members to participate in the competitions.

Early that morning, the scouts of our school marched smartly along Prince Edward Road towards Kowloon Tsai. They took up their duties as soon as they had arrived at the pool. Their spirit of responsibility was indeed appreciable!

At about nine o'clock, the competitors put on their swimming suits and appeared by the side of the pool. Obviously, the stronger and more muscular ones walked here and there just to show off their physical fitness, whilst the skinny ones hid themselves shyly. The weather of that day was not fine. Though it did not baffle the participants, the enthusiasm of some spectators was chilled by the intermittent showers. Every now and then, they preferred staying in the canteen to joining the cheering teams of their own houses.

A competitor in the Boys A Grade 50 metres free-style competition performed a grim comedy. He did not hear the stopping signal from the starter after he had jumped into the water. He swam with his full might towards the other end, without recognizing other participants had already stopped. After the 'vigorous' exercise, he was rather depressed when he learnt the bitter fact —

a wrong start! Meanwhile, nobody could help laughing when they caught sight of the poor boy's facial expressions of pity, anxiety and embarrassment! Yet in spite of the energy he had wasted, he did win the championship when the event started again. Doesn't it mean 'Practice makes perfect'?



Some of the B Grade boys were as curious as pussycats. They wondered what the decision of the judges would be if they reached the destination at the same time. Their curiosity and innocence drove them to try out such a foolish experiment in the competition. Do you know what was the final judgement of the authority? The consequence was that they were all disqualified. Ha-ha!

One funny event was the girls' kicking board race. It was an exciting event that exposed the timidity of the 'weaker sex'. As the girls were moving on, the life-guards watched them closely by the side of the pool. More than ten of them

had to dash into the water to rescue the drowning ones or to 'escort' them to the destination from time to time. Most of the participants swam with bulging eyes and bristling hair. As a result, many of them were forced to give up halfway! How many of them got out of the pool without the help of life-guards? No one knew!

The programme of the invitation relays formed the culmination of the whole day. Many teams of other schools were invited. The competitions were very intense. The competitors' speed seemed alarmingly fast, as if they were steam-engines. They all swam with powerful strokes. Their feet beat up and down systemically, leaving trails of foam behind them. Cheers and shouts broke out from every spectator.

The prize-giving ceremony came after the exciting invitation relays. It served the dual purpose of encouragement and consolation. The overall champion of the first Swimming Gala of Q.E.S. was the South House!

* * * * *

Many unprecedented and 'entertaining' events were added in our fourth Swimming Gala. As a result of the outstanding performance of its members, the North House finally emerged as the champion, and the West House and the East House were the first and second runners-up respectively.



Swimming in clothes was a characteristic fashion on the programme. The competitors jumped into the pool in their shirts and trousers. After they had swum halfway, they had to take off their clothes before reaching the finishing point. Thus, it was not surprising that some school-mates lost the game even though they were adroit swimmers, when they got difficulties in taking off their tight clothes. If the event were to be held this year, maybe the best way to get the championship of this programme would be to take along with you your grandpa's trousers!

Blind swimming was another newly-introduced event. Each swimmer had a piece of





cloth tied round his eyes before he was allowed in the water. Blind swimming was by no means an easy task. Contrariwise, it required great efforts and techniques. Those who lacked adequate practice could, nevertheless, finish the whole course. Most competitors swam round and round in the middle of the pool. Some swam a zigzag course. Furthermore, many a participant thought he had reached the finishing point when he just touched the side of the pool. How funny when you see them kicking and splashing in the water, like nothing you can imagine!

The funniest comedy was staged by the staff team in the relay race between the staff and the prefects. Instead of swimming forwards to the finishing point, the teachers turned round and swam towards the starting point after they had swum halfway. They probably thought it safer to swim in shallower water! Indeed, it was great fun seeing two teams swimming towards different

destinations in a competition!

Apart from the usual swimming events, there was also a diving demonstration in 1969 by three experienced, expert divers from the South China Athletic Association. Their styles were so wonderful that they won the greatest applause from all spectators. It is really a pity that the diving demonstration has been discontinued since then, and we wish that this could be resumed as it would undoubtedly add to the colour and gaiety of our annual swimming gala.

Since 1965, the swimming gala has been held annually and many brilliant and satisfactory results were achieved. However, the results of the swimming galas are not so important as sportsmanship and the enthusiasm of participation. Finally, I sincerely hope that many more students will take part in the next Swimming Gala!



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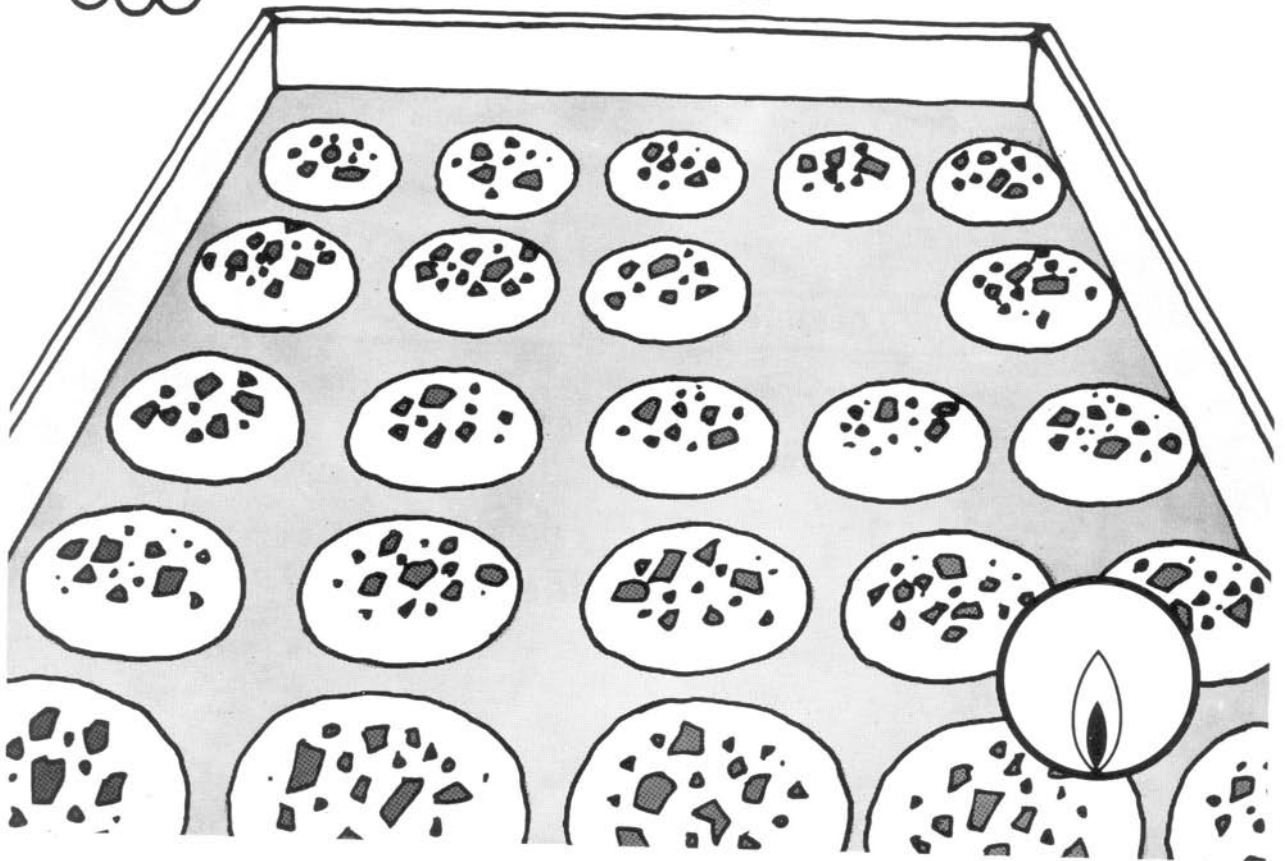
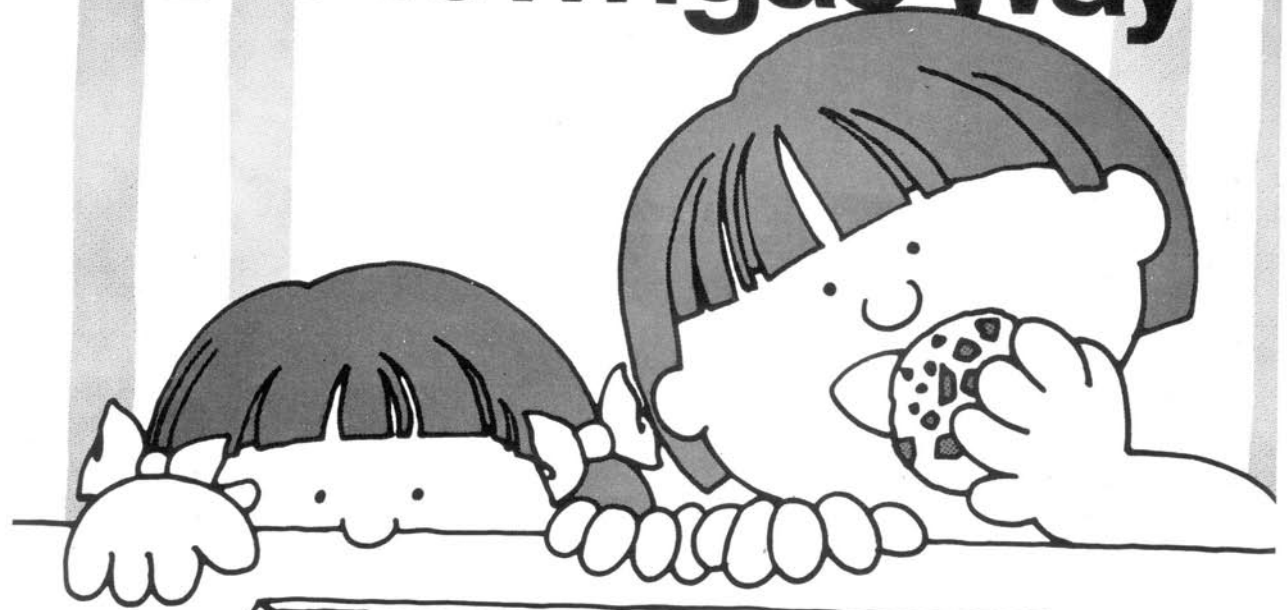
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難道課外活動的發展真的缺乏接班人？伊中從此在活動上就暮氣沉沉嗎？

不！當然不！所謂「人各有志」，我們總不可要求每個人都喜歡參與課外活動，但可喜的是我們漸漸發現在低年班同學中有很多才能優秀的份子，他們對學校的熱愛，對課外活動態度的積極、認真，絕不比我們遜色。所以我們有信心伊中學生對課外活動積極的風氣可以保持。所謂「創業難、守業更難」，衷心期望伊中的同學一屆比一屆有更優秀的表現！

~~~~~梁嘉美~~~~~

要一樁事情獲得成功，總要付出一些代價。無可否認，要繼承伊中優良的傳統，課外活動就需要同學繼續積極的策劃和參與。然而，這並不等於盲目的去追隨和附和，而是在對自己有利益，又對學校有建設性的原則底下，從中學習和領略課本以外的活知識，才是參與課外活動所應有的正確態度。

在課外活動中，我們可以學到許多課本以外的知識，這是同學們早已知道了的；但課本上需要我們學習的，有沒有因參與課外活動的關係，而缺乏時間和精神去應付呢？相信很多曾經策劃過課外活動的高年級同學都知道，時間的分配是很重要的，但這能否像說話一樣，說得出的，又輕易辦到？其實有時真是「人在江湖，身不由己」，這並不是心理作祟，而是事實就在眼前。若果策劃或參與課外活動時，只抱着馬虎、隨便應付過去而又要求不高的話，時間還可控制於手下；若要真心真意的非要把活動辦得盡善盡美，時間的分配便不易由你

駕馭了。

同學們對校內的活動減少參與，這並不等於對伊中的感情疏遠了。十多年前的香港社會，享受和娛樂不像現在的多樣化，對比之下，以前便較多學兄和學姊參與課外活動了。只從片面的現象來斷定同學們對伊中的感情不再熱切和親密，確稍有主觀之嫌，君不見還有不少的同學仍以作為「伊中學生」而感自豪嗎？再者，請不要忘記「勤」書並不等於死讀書，亦不等於對周遭的事物不聞不問，他們只是偏向於靜中求知識吧了。

伊中的優良傳統是多面的，課外活動的蓬勃發展、公開考試中的優異成績，都是伊中受人稱譽的原因，所以別罵那些「書蟲」。但請不要誤會，實際上我並不是反對課外活動而鼓勵大家去「勤」書，課外活動和課本上的知識是相輔相成的，兩者要互相補足，才能使我們得到最有意義的學校生活。若把學校生活比作食物，那麼，課外活動便不僅是糖和鹽那麼簡單了，而調味品中的「五味架」——酸、甜、苦、辣應是最貼切的形容了。大家可有從中享受和體味過？

~~~~~馮軾軾~~~~~

綜合以上意見，今天的伊中學生大部份承接傳統：積極投入地參與及推動課外活動，他們所懷的熱誠，清晰可見！

以上同學均肯定了課外活動的益處，參加者可獲機會發展多方興趣，策劃者可從中學習課本以外的知識等。但是從討論中，我們看到同學們對校內課外活動的投入程度降低。外在

因素是關於校外的娛樂日益增多，新花樣層出不窮，選擇比以前多了。因此，部份同學往往被吸引，以致減少留校參加課外活動。另一原因是來自同學本身，同學中那些幾乎專注讀書的，在行動上冷落了課外活動，難怪致力安排活動的一羣感到洩氣。不過，這兩類對課外活動不感興趣，不大支持的同學為數不多，難以掩蓋其他抱着積極態度的同學，但畢竟這是個不甚理想的現象。

令人鼓舞的是低年級中不乏有興趣參與甚至熱烈支持課外活動的同學，加上高年級同學的精心策劃和推動，課外活動仍見生氣勃勃！課外活動，顧名思義要與上課、讀書界限分明，所以在積極投入其中之餘，同學仍應以吸取課本知識為重，而在參與或策劃課外活動時須適當地分配時間，免致影響學業。

總括來說，在外界環境變遷下，大部份伊中學生仍為擁有這多姿多采的一面而出自真誠地努力。雖然這點努力不大易為，但只要持着堅定而積極的態度，在這方面花適當的時間與精神，是很容易獲得課本以外的樂趣和成功的。

~~~~~曾有娣~~~~~

# 談談伊中學生對課外活動的態度

在伊中的傳統裏，課外活動是學校生活中重要的一環。它的重要性也許可喻作食物中的糖和鹽，沒有它，學校的生活便有如白開水般淡然無趣。

從另一個角度來看，課外活動也反映出伊中獨特的一面。這一面是黯然乏味還是多彩多姿，就得看伊中的學生對課外活動所持的是怎樣的態度！

~~~~曾有姊~~~~

記憶中，以前一位校長曾對我們說：「不會讀書，不會遊戲，便是無用。」從這點我們便看到課外活動的重要性，它不單是我們課餘的調劑，更可說是一種沒有文字的教育，因為在整個活動當中，無論是策劃推動的或是單純參與的，都同樣有所得益——一些從書本上找不到的珍貴東西，高年級的同學自然是有機會一展所長，並能學習與人相處之道；而低年級的便能發展多方面的興趣，有助身心成長。

雖則參加課外活動具有這麼多的益處和樂趣，但從近年的趨勢看，大家參與的情況，投入的程度已大不如前。究竟原因何在？同學是爲了趕回家「創書」？抑或出校門外「另謀發展」呢？伊中活躍的傳統去了那裡？

無可否認，參與課外活動是會用去了一些課餘的時間，這樣便可能間接減少我們溫習的時候。因此，有些同學在繁忙的功課中，便放棄參與活動的機會，只顧埋頭埋腦地「創書」，對周圍的活動不聞不問。其實，僅僅一兩小時會否真的對學業構成影響呢？倘若，我們能懂得將時間分配妥當，讀書時讀書，遊戲時遊戲，相信是沒有什麼問題的。假如說有，可能只是自己的心理作祟罷了。

至於在校外自找娛樂的一羣，幸而爲數不多。現時的玩意實在太多了，例如電子遊戲機、保齡球中心等，真是數之不盡。所以，有不少的同學被吸引到這些地方去，而遺忘了校內的活動。這個情況也反映到同學對伊中的感情也逐漸疏遠，不及以前那麼熱切、親密。

總括來說，伊中的同學仍是樂於參加課外活動的，而「書蟲」和「另謀發展」的同學只佔了一小部份，因此伊中優良的傳統都得以保存和延續下去。不過，當然希望大家共同努力，把課外活動發展到另一高峯！

~~~~胡麗萍~~~~

「伊利沙伯中學的校風較開放和自由，衆多的課外活動又給學生們提供了不少發展及鍛

鍊才能的機會。」

「伊中最特別之處就是學生積極參與及推動課外活動。」

當我還沒有成爲伊中的一份子時，一些伊中舊生和外人向我描述的伊中便是這樣子的。現在我已晉身於策劃課外活動的行列了，而我了解的情形是否又如前述那樣呢？

不錯，伊中確實有一個很優良的傳統——同學們除了用功向學外，更積極參與校內的課外活動。這個傳統一屆一屆的繼承下來，現在我們可看到那些剛卸任的高六同學仍然非常熱愛學校，盡力推動課外活動。至於現在我們這羣初六的接班人大多也是積極投入策劃的。只顧「創」書或「對外發展」的情況在高年級同學中並不普遍。

不過，社會是一直在變的，正如胡麗萍同學所說的，現在的消遣娛樂實在多姿多采。再者，社會的風尚與潮流亦已改變，現在的青年人喜歡逛街、看電影、聽流行歌曲多於喜歡參加校內的課外活動。當然，我們絕不能認爲校內活動以外的任何娛樂都是不健康的。但這個社會改變卻替伊中的傳統帶來了一個危機：我們不難發現初六同學苦心策劃出來的活動缺乏其他同學的支持和參與，致令他們感到洩氣。

如果學業基礎比較好的同學，應該有足夠的時間去參加校內的課餘活動，發揮自己的潛能。

問：伊中那個學會給你的印象最深刻？

答：我自中四開始便參加了很多活動，參加過的會社給我最深印象的是劇社。劇社特別的地方是如果要參與一個戲劇的製作，需要羣體的合作，在合作過程當中，你一定需要與其他人接觸，一起工作、一起排練，充分發揮彼此的 cooperativeness。其他學會可能是學術性比較強一點，大家一同工作的機會可能較少。

問：讀書時，你從籌劃活動中學習得到的工作手法，對你現在踏足社會工作有否幫助？

答：在中六時，我需要帶領其他同學一起工作，學會了工作的程序，如何與其他同輩的人相處、如何令其他人投入工作和齊心起勁。另外，中學生活令我對人生和社會有一個比較積極和進取的觀念。伊中有一個好的作風，就是鼓勵同學有一個公平的處事態度、有正義及有原則，這些對我現在的工作有着深遠的影響。

問：爲甚麼你會加入電台工作？

答：我唸大學時，思想比較成熟，着重知識的追求。在參與活動或服務的時候，有一種喜悅的感覺，使我感到人生並不是那麼虛無。另外在六十年代末期，國際間——尤其是中國掀起了一片對純潔高尚的理想追求，可能我是受這種氣氛影響，所以着重要求去服務人羣社會，而服務的途徑應該是直接的、對社會有參與的。在大學裏我曾參加學生報的編輯工作，對社會事務有積極的參與。到大學最後一年，我要選擇工作，做兼職教師的經驗告訴我教師生活接觸面的偏狹，我渴望的是一份富有挑戰性而服務對象廣大的工作，於是傳播便成了我考慮的範圍，結果便考入電台工作。

問：你讀大學時是主修物理和數學科的，電台工作會否令你有學非所用

的感覺？

答：我認爲求學過程應該視爲一個人的成長過程的一部分，在這過程中慢慢思想成熟、學習如何適應社會，並爲將來踏足社會作好準備。讀物理及數學是訓練人的思考方法，使人客觀和有邏輯地分析事物；所以我覺得不需要計較工作的性質是否與所讀的科目有關，最要緊的是要衡量該項工作是否適合自己、符合自己的興趣，是否具有足夠的挑戰性、自己能力能否應付該工作的要求。

問：爲甚麼你會參加十大傑出青年這項選舉？

答：我以前的家境十分清貧，居住環境不大理想，到現在我得到一個較好的職位，是我付出努力、精神和耐性的成果。我參加這項選舉，是想藉此勉勵一般的青年人去求進取。

問：伊中令你感到最難忘的是甚麼？

答：伊中給予我的訓練過程，是十分珍貴的，它影響了我人生道路的方向，使我做人比較有原則。

問：可否向我們的同學說幾句鼓勵的話？

答：青年人有時不懂處事、不明人生意義是極自然的事，不過要緊記做人要積極進取、有原則、不要損人利己、要多作對社會羣體有利的事，並且要不斷改進自己。

\* \* \*

所謂「聽君一夕話，勝讀十年書」，從李君夏先生和朱培慶先生的一番說話，實在使我們獲益不少。在這裡非常感謝以上兩位能在百忙中抽空接受我們訪問，作爲伊利沙伯中學學生的我們，目觀他倆的成就，能不感到光榮嗎？

朱培慶先生是現任香港電台中文台台長，相信各同學都曉得的，但是你們又是否知道他是本校的校友呢？他在一九六六年中學畢業，完成兩年制的預科課程後，順利進入香港大學，於一九七一年大學畢業。他唸中學時，是選讀理科的，進入大學後，主修物理及數學科。畢業後，他隨即投入電台工作，最初，他在電台負責一些訪問及公共事務性質的節目，大約兩年後，改為主持廣播音樂的節目，其後又調任以公共事務節目為主的工作，包括策劃時事座談會及反映民意的節目。由於他在工作上不斷努力和創新，有卓越不凡的表現，因此於三年前被擢升為台長，並於一九八三年獲選為十大傑出青年。

問：朱先生，你讀書時的理想和抱負是甚麼？

答：我從小一直問自己人生在世有何意義，當時尋找不到一個適當的答案，所以十分迷惘，但心裏總覺得人應該擁有一個有意義的人生，對社會有責任感。有時又讀雜誌書籍，談論到民族國家問題，我深受這些言論思想的影響，覺得自己眼光應該放得遠大一點，希望將來對國家民族有貢獻。我選讀理科的其中一個出發點也是爲了這樣，希望將來所學的知識對世界有益，對國家社會有貢獻。

問：你讀書時對課外活動的觀感又如何？

答：當時校內有一種非常好的氣氛，就是鼓勵同學們成爲全面的人，除了學業成績好以外，更應具有良好的品格，對社會有認識及積極參與的態度。當時校方採取的方法是鼓勵同學多參加課外活動，亦主張同學參與服務性的工作。我受到這種氣氛的感染，加上我認爲透過參與活動，可能會尋找到人生意義的所在，所以我對課外活動的參與是十分積極的。

問：你讀初六的時候，在學校內擔任了甚麼職務？

答：我一直都參加很多會社所舉辦的活動，在我記憶中，我中六時是天文學會的會長、科學聯會的主席、南社的社長以及首席領袖生。

問：你當時有這麼多職務，又要兼顧讀書，你如何分配你的時間？

答：我相信讀書不是以時間的多寡來衡量，讀書有讀書的方法，還要視乎你的基礎是否穩固。我自己一向讀書的基礎打得不錯，方法也不差，只要上課時精神集中，專心做習作，時間分配的問題並不大。問：那麼，可否具體地說一下你的讀書方法，以供同學參考？

答：我想語言的掌握是比較重要的，不論是中文或英文。在現時的香港制度下，英文的成績尤其要好，有很多學科要透過英文去回答問題，教科書也大多是以英文書寫。從我的經驗所得，要想英文好，一定要多寫、有耐性，並在低班時打好基礎。多閱讀一些簡易的英文故事書，然後做閱讀報告，成效會較大。我還記得有一位同學，他低班時的英文成績並不太好，但到了中五、中六時，他採用了上述的方法，一有空便拿着故事書閱讀，結果他在中七時英文的成績相當好。在講話方面，我覺得應該多朗讀，在不騷擾別人的情況下或是在英文課上多練習是很有幫助的。語言掌握得好，能幫助你回答任何題目，還可幫助理解課本，更可幫助思考。在其他學科方面，基本上是要上課時精神集中、處處留心，在低班時打好基礎。我記得在唸大學時曾經當過兼職教師，使我明白到基礎的重要性。我教中三的數學，但卻沒法使他們明白，主要原因是他們連中一時教的簡單數理都忘記了，很多時他們都是靠強記去勉強應付升班，但到高班時，有很多知識是不能光靠強記的，還需對理論有一定的明瞭和理解，否則無法靈活運算。

問：根據你剛才所說，那麼你是認爲參與課外活動和讀書兩方面是可以兼顧的，對嗎？

答：我覺得並不是個個同學都可以那麼幸運，使學業基礎自小打得好。如果你發覺自己在學業上有問題，就要花一段時間去鞏固自己的基礎，因爲如果你在這段時間趕不上，以後就更加趕不上了。但是，

問：那末校規是否嚴厲呢？

答：雖然當時是准許體罰的，但老師並沒有執行過，因為學生也是很有自律性的。

問：當時的學制情況又如何呢？

答：那時的學生到中五才分別選讀文、理科的，除中、英、數三科是必選外，文科生必定要選一科理科，而理科生也一定要選一科文科，到了中六，學生祇需選五個科目修讀。

問：伊中已有三十年的歷史了，不知道在最初時期的校舍和現在的有何不同？

答：當時校舍和球場和現在的大同小異，而校舍對面是木屋區，四周都沒有多大發展，故不少人都十分羨慕我們有這樣美侖美奐的校舍。至於物理、化學和生物的實驗室，設備都很先進精良，而當時的美術室就是現在的演講室，草地球場是足球和曲棍球比賽的場地。

問：李先生，在你以往的學校生活之中，有哪一件事是最令你難忘的？

答：記得有一次，校外有一個公開展覽，借用學校的禮堂作為展覽的場地，部份展品是一些貴重的儀器。當時董軍被派往看守會場，那時候臨近學期大考，而看守會場的時間是直至晚上七時的，我身為董軍領袖，只好身體力行，讓其他董軍回家，但那時候正下着傾盆大雨，來參觀人數不多，最後全校只剩下我一人留至七時。這次可算是較難忘的一次經歷。

問：伊中有甚麼地方令你特別留戀的？

答：我最喜歡伊中有兩方面，首先就是伊中那種多方面的教育方法，不但注重學生的學業成績，而且亦鼓勵學生們參加課外活動，使學生得到均衡的發展，這樣做對學生有莫大的幫助；還有校長及老師們對學生那種真切的關懷和愛護，也使我難忘。記得中五畢業那年，因為大部份的同學需要出來社會工作，老師方面不但作出悉心輔導及講解，而且亦有舉辦不少職業輔導講座，使到許多畢業的同學受益。以我自己為例，由於當時不是公開招募警員，所以必須寫信投考，張維豐校長不但給予我許多鼓勵，而且還指導我怎樣寫信。因為那時需要兩位擔保人，所以我要求兩位老師的幫助，其中一位更是已經離校的老師，這件事使我到現在亦十分感激。

問：李先生，請問你認為作爲一個學生對讀書應持怎樣的態度？

答：我個人認爲書本上的知識，固然對我們是很重要的，但當我們出來工作的時候，就會發覺多少也有些折扣。課外活動可以擴大我們的視線，課外見聞更可補書本上的不足，我們在課外活動中吸收的經驗，是未必能在書本上得到的。以往我在學校曾經負責領導董軍的工作，學到了怎樣組織和策劃，當我出來做事的時候，就發覺到以前所做的事無疑是經驗的累積，對於日後工作有着莫大的裨益。

問：李先生踏足社會已有相當的時日，人生經驗定必十分豐富，希望你能夠讓我們分享你對於做人做事的心得？

答：做事不難做人難，待人接物比起做事困難得多，與別人相處，需要高度技巧，我認爲待人以「誠」是十分重要的，做事要本着良心，立定做人的目標和宗旨。每個人都有自己的優點和弱點。尤其在服務性行業中，更要時常能易身而處，將人比己，將己比人；你怎樣待人，人便怎樣待你，所以必須要以誠待人，永遠爲他人着想。例如在一宗謀殺案中，受害者可能是家中的經濟支柱，我除了緝捕兇手外，更會去安慰受害者的家人，或撥電話到有關部門替他們求助，雖然這些不是我工作上所必須做的事，但如果這舉手之勞能使受害者的家人得益，這樣又何樂而不爲呢？我一向以學校的校訓「修己善羣」作爲我做人的目標，遵從校訓是會受益不少的。

問：趁着伊中三十週年紀念，請李先生對我們一班後輩勸勵一下。

答：年青人應趁着青春多充實自己，除了學習基本知識外，還要學習做人道理。離校後，除了做好自己的基本工作外，更應爲社會盡一點力，發出溫暖。或者從悲觀的角度來看，社會是十分殘酷的，但如果每個人都能發出一分光和熱，這個社會一定十分溫暖。在董軍手冊第十八章內，有這樣一個比喻：「日落只是一個黑色的大幕，遮蓋了太陽的光輝，而星星則是大幕上一個個的小孔。只要你是一個好人，就有權在大幕上留下一個小孔，希望每個人在世上立下這樣一個宗旨——在大幕上留下一個小孔。」最後，我希望大家都能做到我們的校訓「修己善羣」。

《感謝蔡黎悅心女士  
爲我們安排是次訪問》



# 舊生專訪

活動報告組

李君夏先生在一九五七年畢業於本校，乃伊利沙伯中學第二屆畢業生，現任高級助理警務處長。李先生畢業後，即加入警界服務。因為優異的工作表現以及通過多重的考試，於一九六八年被派往英國一所有名的警校進修。回港後，任職警校教官，及後更多次升職。因為當時華人獲委任高職的例子不多，故此報章等傳播媒介亦有作詳盡的報導。

李君夏先生在一九七三年加入刑事偵緝部工作，後來晉陞為港島區及九龍區的指揮官，於一九八三年榮升為高級助理警務處長，是香港有史以來最高級的華籍警務人員。

在今次三十週年慶典中，我們很高興能夠訪問李君夏先生，以下就是我們的訪問內容。

問：李先生，我們知道你是本校的第二屆畢業生，請問可否為我們介紹學校成立初期的情況？

答：伊中在一九五四年成立，是第一所男女同校的官立中學。當時因為校舍尚未落成，故此我們需要借用英皇書院作臨時校舍；英皇書院學生在上午上課，而我們則在下午上課。在一九五五年十月，我們才遷入現時的校舍，當時學生已經分為東南西北四社，第一任校長是張維豐先生。

問：請問那時候的班級制度和現在有甚麼分別？

答：記得當時，學校最初只有中二、中三和中四三級，而學生也是從其他官立中小學校轉入，所以學生的成績頗理想。一九五五年，中一和中五相繼設立，而第一屆的中五同學，便在一九五六年畢業。隨後兩年，初六和高六也分別出現。

問：當時你對那些課外活動有特別深刻的印象？

答：在我記憶之中，最特別的要算是「曲棍球學會」，這學會是由當時一位酷愛曲棍球的老師組織的；其後如攝影學會等亦相繼成立。學校初期並沒有校內的童軍組織，而在運動日，維持秩序的工作均由校外的童軍負責。一九五五年，教育司高斯雅先生向張維豐校長提議

成立校內的童軍組織。我當時是一個中四的學生，由於十分熱衷校外的童軍活動，因此獲委任為童軍領袖，負責組織的工作，當時約有三四十人參加。而基督徒團契也頗出色，那些團契幹事甚至利用上課前三十分鐘，和同學一起談論宗教問題。

問：請問伊中在校際比賽方面成績如何呢？

答：當時伊中學生在美術比賽方面表現十分出色，成績不俗，其他活動如話劇、辯論、歌唱等，學生均十分踴躍參加，但在體育運動方面，成績卻不甚輝煌。

問：那麼校內的活動情況怎樣？

答：校長十分鼓勵我們參加課外活動，每年都有舉辦運動會和旅行，亦經常有班際活動，例如辯論比賽等。實際的活動亦有許多。在聖誕節前後，各社均會分別舉辦舞會，在當時來說，此風氣並不盛行，故有些外校喜歡以此為笑柄。

問：那時候學生對組織課外活動的積極程度如何？

答：大部份活動是由高年級同學策劃，但普遍來說，各級學生也很積極參與籌劃工作，由於學生之間年紀相差不遠，加上會社的聯繫十分緊密，所以大家都有很強的合作性。

問：至於老師和學生的關係又如何？

答：老師和學生相處十分融洽，也許是因為經過戰亂之後，學生的平均年紀較大，而且老師們又多是剛從大學畢業出來任教，所以大家年紀相距不遠，教師也會直接參與課外活動。下課後，仍與學生有密切聯繫。那時候的學生也頗頑皮，甚至會在課後喚老師的花名，但卻懂得自律。另一方面，老師十分注重學生的成績，上課態度嚴謹，老師有「IF YOU KEEP ON TALKING, I'LL CRY」的說話出現，可想而知了。

問：可不可以談一談當時的校風？

答：一般同學的操行很好，並無校外的犯事紀錄，同時，學生也十分樸素，例如他們只是以麵包和汽水作為午餐，最奢侈的也只是吃雲吞麵。校服也很樸實整齊，每有捐款濟貧的運動，學生亦熱心參與，有熱心公益、樂於助人的精神。當時學生學習很認真，懂得讀書時讀書，遊戲時遊戲，學生不錯有時稍為頑皮，但卻並不是壞！



## 願

也許，

曾在校舍外匆匆走過，

驚鴻一瞥，綠葉扶疏；

也許，

曾於草地上徜徉躑躅，

春風一陣，青草連坡；

欄干拍遍，再把驪歌唱，

只是，

人面不知何處去，

桃花依舊，茵綠如初。

峻嶺瞭望，遙想當年英傑，

何止開闢千里山河？

三十載歲月，

挽不住，去如梭，

願與你携手並進，引吭高歌，

踏上新的征途，

回首笑盼，伊中仍是，屹立軒昂，

天地間，耀光芒。

## 傳統——你、我、他

甚麼是傳統？傳統是經過了長時期的考驗而成爲一種風氣、文化，並且包括了很多的層面，例如制度、風俗、衣著、思想、言語、行爲等等。傳統是隨著時間而形成的，一個歷史愈久遠的國家，她的傳統色彩就愈濃厚；然而，時間也是傳統的敵人。不知多少傳統被時間的巨浪坍塌了。

社會巨輪不分晝夜地向前輾動，有人認爲只有那些能夠適應日新月異的社會的人們，才可以附在輪軸上，一享前進之趣。至於那些墨守成規，裹足不前之流，就只有被拋在輪軸後面吃塵土的份兒！達爾文進化論中的一句名言：「物競天擇，適者生存」，於是便成爲了現代人的座右銘。所謂競爭，在不知不覺中給蒙上了推陳出新的概念，它還恣意地懲患我們說：「拋下你背上累人的傳統包袱吧，它只會磨去你的精力，阻礙你的前程。」

究竟對這一羣勇於革新的戰士，我們應該冠以「潮流先鋒」的美名，抑或指責他們是「忘本」之徒呢？我們又應從哪一個角度去看傳統？

其實，傳統的「去」與「留」，都全操縱在我們手上！縱觀今天的一部份青少年，想必未曾好好的思索過以上的問題。自從某一個廣告出現了一句：「衝破傳統」之後，他們便像茅塞頓開似的，常常以衝破傳統爲榮，以衝破傳統自勉！管他什麼傳統的道德觀念，趕快一股腦兒扔到垃圾箱裡去！因此，我們看到了一種粗俗的新興語言產生，還看到了人類不斷繁衍下的形相，有早晚出入遊戲機中心、波樓、的士高、戲院、溜冰場的高級「阿飛」，有爲了錢而作奸犯科、鋌而走險，視「貧賤不能移」爲草芥的「勇敢戰士」；亦有貪圖榮華享樂，甘願淪爲任人褻玩的「職業女性」……這是從道德觀點下傳統淪亡後呈現的現象。

伊中學生可曾體察到這潮流的洶湧？他們又可曾失去自制能力，隨波逐流呢？可幸的，伊利沙伯中學學生，在此三十年間，始終給予外界人仕「乖孩子」的形象，校裡那股純樸的風氣仍是那末濃厚，這是十分值得我們引以爲榮的傳統。

伊中學生的單純樸實，並非由於校規的嚴厲造成，這是我們深知的。反觀外面的一些學校，縱有森嚴繁瑣的學校規則，學生中抽煙、說粗話、無心向學者大不乏人。伊中學生的美好品德卻是在自由空氣中孕育而成的。學校方面信任學生的自律能力，樂於給予學生某一程度上的自由。學生方面自然珍惜這份自由，故潔身自愛，爲的是給予校方更大的信心！因此，前人有云「禮禁未然之前，法施已然之後」，意思是教育開啟人智，薰化人心，導人於善；而法律則是節制人慾，規範人們行爲，以刑罰加強法令的執行。前者是治本，後者是治標，兩者之高下，則是觀點與角度的問題。

在慶祝伊利沙伯中學三十週年之際，讓我們誠心寄望未來的伊中學生，仍能自勵自勉，保存這個優美的傳統，貫徹不渝。是的，我們誇越了三十個寒暑，可是迎面而來的是荊棘滿途，須要我們的開墾。只有努力的耕耘，才有甘美的果實！



三十春秋

纖纖雨露開桃李

萬千朝夕

滾滾波濤出俊豪

鄭柏

年三十  
特輯  
周



# 街頭小景

陳碧兒



傍晚的景色很美，真的。極目遠望便是夕陽西下的情景，一輪金色的太陽，拖着疲乏的身軀，在雲霞中漸漸消失了踪影。滿天深紅色的晚霞映得我面頰也通紅。面對這樣令人陶醉的景色，我應該沉醉其中。但不，我不能……！我的心如冰石一般冰冷，慢慢的下沉。如離魂般的我，拖着身軀拾級而下，茫然地向着右階前面的路，不知走向何方。我真的迷惘極了！離開死寂、深幽的墳場後，我便一直的向前走，腦海裏充滿了疑問——生存與死亡的意義是甚麼？哲學、生命及死亡包含了甚麼奧妙？頓時我迷惑了！

回到市區後，我好像從一個孤獨、寧靜的世界投回一個熱鬧、煩囂的世界。街道上的行人往來不絕，車輛也川流不息。街頭的景色是怎樣的？有的人懷着急切的心情趕回家，有的主婦下了班到市場購物，有的學生剛下了課趕回家。不同的情景，卻湊集成一幅熱鬧的街頭小景。

坐在小巴上，眼睛不斷往窗外看。街上的景色如閃電般攝入我的眼簾。突然我的視線結集在一位拾荒的老婆婆身上。車子停了，我看見老婆婆彎下身，顫抖着一雙滿佈皺紋、如枯樹般的手，往垃圾堆裏找生活。她面上露出痛苦、無奈的表情，默默無語。背上負着一袋她視如珍寶的鐵罐，蹣跚獨行。車子開了，我正欲把她投入我的腦海，但她卻漸漸消失在我的視線裏。我只有在記憶深處找尋她的影子！

下了車，向家門方向走。在不遠的轉角處，燈光十分昏暗，在昏黃的光線裏，我看見一張面孔——一個年約八十歲的老婦，露宿街頭，瑟縮在夜風中。她面上滿佈歲月遺下的痕跡，正告訴人們她已飽歷風霜與滄桑。又是一個被家人遺棄的老婦！她瑟縮着身子，一雙無望的眼睛向我傾訴她的悲哀。「樹欲靜而風不

息，子欲養而親不在。」這句話正是無數為人子女內疚懺悔的心聲。驕然，我的眼淚奪眶而出，因為我親嘗過一個我至親的人離我而去的痛苦。我再也抑制不住了，無奈地把老婦遺留在淒冷的夜風中。

風一陣陣的迎面吹來，使我也產生了涼意。靜夜的風是抹殺愁煩的使者，它把人間的一切煩惱與悲哀輕輕帶走，不留下一點兒痕跡。倚在窗前的我，真欲打開自己的心扉，讓涼風抹去我絲絲哀愁。

兩個老婆婆的影子又浮現在我的眼前。她們形貌衰老，凝着無奈的眼神向蒼天默禱。她們顫抖着一雙無力的手，像是想攏攏她們心中的美夢。但殘酷的現實卻狠狠地攫取了她們的一切。

兩則街頭小景，使我認識到人生醜惡的一面，更使我體會到人情的冷暖。在熱鬧喧嘩的街景背後卻隱藏着不平凡的故事。她們的遭遇卻是無數被遺棄者的縮影。她們是被遺棄的一羣，是被冷落的一羣。

父母歷盡千辛萬苦把兒女撫育成成人，但到頭來卻落得如此慘淡的晚年，真是聞者鼻酸。我內心十分激憤，洶湧的怒潮在澎湃着，我痛恨那些兒女的無良——竟然忍心把自己摯愛的父母拋棄。我唾棄他們，但更使我傷心的是我憐憫他們，因為他們終有一天會嘗到歇斯底里的痛苦……至親的人離我而去的滋味，我飽嘗了！真的是很苦、很苦……。

夜深了，四周一片寧靜，寧靜得如荒幽的墳場一般。窗外的樹也被風吹得動搖。可憐的樹木口中不斷地唸着：「樹欲靜而風不息，子欲養而親不在。」它們永遠生存在懺悔的心境裏……再遙看街上的景色，四周一片漆黑，沒有行人，車輛也少了。街頭景色已由熱鬧歸於平淡，唯獨街燈在伴着長夜。我不禁黯然了。

# 三件小事

七七—八二 李慶賢  
七七—八二 羅志雄  
高六乙 梁永勝

## 良知

深夜二時，飛呆坐着，面對桌上的一大袋鈔票。

深夜三時，飛仍是呆坐着，他手心冒着汗，眼神反映出內心的不安與矛盾，內疚與惶恐佔據了他整個人。

突然，遠處傳來警號聲，飛歇斯底里的大叫一聲，急忙把整袋鈔票藏進櫃內的暗格，然後躲進浴室裏靜待其變。

警號的頻率由高變低，然後從寂靜的空氣中慢慢逝去，不留下半點兒迴響。原來只是一場虛驚。飛從浴室中出來，倒在牀上，抱枕痛哭。這是他自懂事以來第二次哭泣。

記得飛六歲的時候，當時他還住在西貢（今胡志明市），有一次他因過於饑餓，偷了鄰居一枚蕃薯，被多攔了一記耳光，哭了一大場。但無情的戰火把他鍛鍊得堅強多了。他經歷過人生無數悲哀，如多娘的慘死，家園被毀，被共軍俘虜，在集中營裏當苦工，繼而被迫流亡海外，被蛇頭壓迫勒索，在難民營內慘遭毒打。此等事情無一能使飛淌過半點淚水，但現在他哭了。

昨天，他打劫銀行，拿了百多萬元，但得到的遠不能彌補繼之而來的精神壓力。飛一方面怕警方抓着，另一方面受着與生俱來的善良本性困擾。更糟的是他做案時殺害了一無辜的少女。他又想到當年的往事：

戰火漫天，烽煙四起，哀鴻遍野，貧民流竄；滿地嫣紅，非因落英鋪道，而是鮮血流土，到處都是一片頹垣敗瓦，瓦礫堆中躺着一個少女——飛的姐姐。飛的爹娘伏在少女身上哭得死去活來，而飛卻木無表情地站在一旁，沒有半點淚。

飛泣不成聲。

翌日，新聞報導：「關於日前的銀行劫案，今晨有一男子到警署投案……」

## 期盼

「人生，無聊復無奈；人性，卑劣復污穢，在這個世界，運用卑劣的手段來換取崇高的地位的人，多得不可勝數。……」淚放下筆，喝了口咖啡。近年浪常用低調的筆法來抒發自己對社會的感情。因為愛之深，恨之切。

早上醒來，吃早餐，看報，跟着上班。和同事們寒暄一番後，便低頭工作，午飯時候，便上街吃飯，下班時倒轉早上的程序，重覆一遍。夜裏，看書或者寫一、兩篇文章，便就寢去了。每天都如此，刻板又空洞。這種生活，既快樂也不痛苦。最近，他不時以奶茶代替他喜愛的咖啡，就是為了使生活有點變化。

假期裏，他都會到西貢放紙鳶。他很喜欢放紙鳶，因為他覺得紙鳶象徵着自由自在，飄逸空靈。有時候，他將紙鳶放得很高很高，然後把線弄斷，讓紙鳶飄至更高更遠的地方。

一天沉悶而煩瑣的工作過後，浪如常地乘車回家。在浪找了一個座位坐下後，一個盲婦隨着人羣擠進車廂。浪心裏想，在這個一切以利益為大前提的社會裏，人為利鎖名韁所困，自然不會平白將舒適的座位讓給一個與自己非親非故的人。正想得出神的時候，坐在他身旁的小女孩站起身來，將座位讓與盲婦。

這天晚上，他又想起讓座的事情，他發覺自己過去實在太偏激了。他不自覺地打開窗子，往外眺望。過去，浪極少這樣做，因為他覺得窗外沒有甚麼東西好看。

窗外，秋風正緊，秋月正皎。

## 熱愛

有這樣一個故事：

一天真瀾漫的小女孩哭着走在街上。

剛才在家裏媽媽的責罰和毒打還在腦海中。她並沒有犯了甚麼錯，還考上了第一名，只是比較沉默而已。又怎知給媽媽拿個莫須有的罪名毒打她來出氣呢！

淚水一滴一滴的沾滿蛋臉兒，連最親愛的媽媽也是這樣，她有點絕望了。只是當她還來不及去抹掉臉上的淚水的時候，一雙輕柔的手按在她的肩膀上。小女孩冷冷的一望，原來是一個學校裏的同學，普通得差點連對方的名字「嵐」也記不起。只是這刻嵐所給她帶來的安慰、關懷和體諒，就深深的把她感動着。嵐平時已是一個平易近人的同學，這天還格外的好，比她一向所親的媽更好。這使她看到生命不是混濁的，人心也不是冰冷的，而是充滿着熱和光。

後來她知道嵐原來也曾有過自己的遭遇，所以就愈發去關心人們。過了不久，週圍都是熱烘烘的愛心，而那些可愛的女孩，都成了人們所親的媽媽了。



# 未寄出的信

## ——悼摯友

七六一八三 陳愛珍

明：

前晚的兩大政辯真箇精彩極了，明年的兩大政辯我們又一起看，好不好？說不定到時大家都在台上，爭辯一番，那才刺激呢！

你的功課怎樣？聖誕節要不要交功課？能抽空出來玩嗎？有的話，記住告訴我（打電話到我家找我吧！）；你聖誕節會不會回家？請告知。對了，今年的生日，你打算怎樣渡過？像去年一樣，大家都請幾個知心朋友，一起去玩，還是，你早有約會，不再和我共渡生日？（哼！……），請盡早告訴我。

祝 身體健康！ 聖誕快樂！

珍八三·十一·二十

明：

你醒醒吧！你醒醒吧！

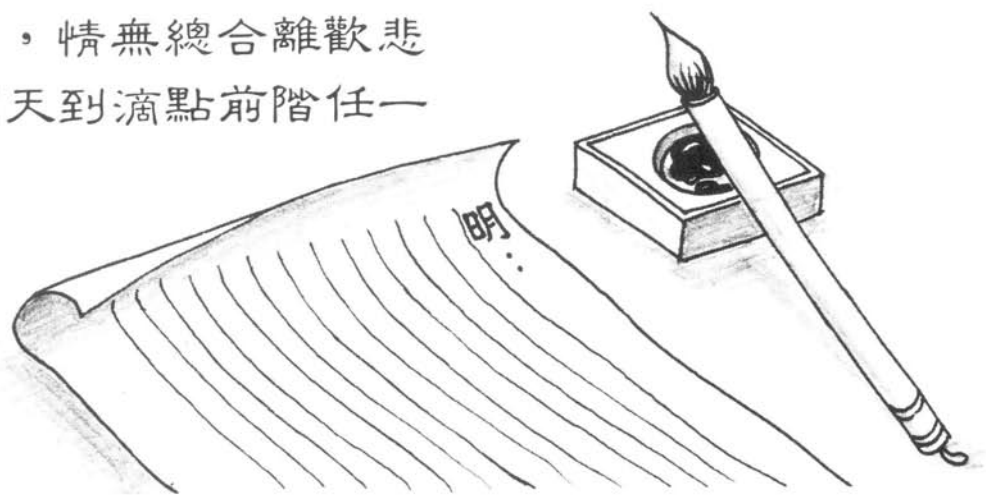
昨晚才知道你出了事，初時還以為不大要緊，怎知事態是這樣嚴重。昨晚我整夜在牀上輾轉反側，淚水總是不自覺地在面上淌着，我害怕，我害怕會失去你。明，你可知道，你對我是何等重要啊！明，你醒醒吧！

今天下午，我曾到醫院探望你，看到那呼吸器把空氣抽送進你的軀體，我的心難過得幾乎碎了；縱使我放聲痛哭，也絲毫不能減少我心底的哀痛。明，你快快去罷，不要再在人間受苦，你既已蒙主寵召，當快快去那天上的國度，我不願再見到你在人間受痛苦的煎熬。明，你聽到了嗎？你安心去罷。

珍八三·十一·廿二

## 悲歡離合總無情

### 一任階前點滴到明天



明：

早上六時許，接到你的死訊，趕到醫院時，你已被移走了。明，對於我來說，你永遠都在我心間，永遠都是我最好的朋友；縱使你的軀體已死，你的精神永在。

回想起六年前，大家因打乒乓球而一起奮鬥，為功課而一起努力；到中六時，你雖然進入了中大，大家分開了，但彼此的感情卻因分開而更進一步。在我失意之時扶持着我，和我共渡難關，分享快樂；死亡並不可以分開我們，因為我知道你時刻在我左右。

明，我知你有許多心願未遂，死亡奪走了你實現心願的機會，或許對你來說是很不公平的，但我知道你現在生活得很快樂，那不是很足夠了嗎？明，只要你能快樂，我便放心了。

明，我知你對我的期望很高，也知道悲傷的事還會接踵而來，但現在還有很多事情等着我去做，我必會做到最好，不會教你失望。

祝 快樂！

珍八三·十一·廿五

明：

昨夜我夢見了你，你告訴我不會死去，那神情就像小孩子作弄了大人一樣，你又挑皮的說：「我還聽見你們哭得很傷心呢！」，我開心極了，把你緊緊摟住，淚水禁不住地流個不停。忽然，你又不見了，我扶着你的靈柩，看着白慘慘的骨灰從彩藍色的布袋倒進那黑花的瓷瓶——你畢竟是離開人世了！我睜開眼一看，黑暗世界仍是死寂一片，我茫然，只得用被角悄悄拭去滿面的淚水。

明，願你永遠快樂！

珍八四·一·八

（後記：多謝身邊的朋友，在我困難的時刻，給予種種的支持。）



# 溫室內望

七五—八二 顧朝欽

在溫室中，花兒不會受過風雨的吹打，也不會見到外間光怪陸離的世界；在這裡，她可以受到很好的護蔭而成長，而且會長得比外間的花艷麗和芬香。

花兒有這樣好的發育，當然是要溫室中的氣候溫和，空氣清新，養份充足，加上適當的輔助栽培，才能枝幹豐滿，燦爛開花。

每一株花苗都希望得進溫室內。然而，不是每一株花苗都可得到如此厚待。得進溫室的都是壯茂的、優選的，再加上花苗自強不息的生長發展，才不致於白費了栽者的心意。

假如今天的你與當年的我都要變成花苗，那麼，就讓伊中也變為我們的溫室吧。在她的護蔭下，有良好的學習氣候、有可愛的讀書環境、有多采多姿的課外活動，加上老師的悉心輔導，都提供了足夠的條件，使得伊中的每一份子都散發着朝氣。

伊中的每一份子都是茁壯的、優選的，然而要真正得到各方面良好的發展，仍要大家付

出努力，作出耕耘，否則就算有更好的資質，也會漸漸失色。

雖然，我並沒有成為散發芬芳的花兒，但請大家要珍惜手中的歲月 and 眼前的伊中生活，好好地利用與掌握，祇願他朝你們都成為傑出的奇葩。

## 會考的前夕

七八—八三 李愷儀

五年的中學生活已由多姿多采，轉為既刻板又沉悶——每天除了上課之外，皆是溫習功課。生活節奏簡單且有規律，這種機械式的日子持續了整整的八個月，滋味委實非外人能盡知。

時間總愛在我我不知不覺間流逝，會考的日期終於來到，明天就要宣佈「開戰」了。應考的第一科是中文科，我緊拿着書本，企圖把所有課文翻讀一遍，第一頁——潮汐和船，「船是平常不過的東西，然而也可以說是十分奇妙的東西。一個海灘……」唉！又是那些耳熟能詳的文字，心想：課文只不過佔全張試卷的百分之三十，其餘的都是發揮性的題目，不知道明天能否應付得輕鬆自如？一向在校成績不

錯的我，又會否表現出水準？我斷不能令自己失望！更不能令師長、家人失望！這些焦慮不停地在我腦子裏翻騰；我不時還在揣測試題，使我更坐立不安。在這樣的情況下，時間又趁機溜走了幾小時，然而手中的課本，仍是翻着第一頁，我根本沒法集中精神，排除一切不必要的雜念。到了晚餐時，我的心情更異常憂慮，雖然母親特地為我燒了一頓豐富的佳餚，卻絲毫吸引不了我的食慾，我只是呆坐在桌前托着腮，默不作聲地把視線投到電視的螢光幕上。腦子裏突然想起老師千叮萬囑的一番說話：「各位同學要關注身體健康及食物營養，不要過份擔心考試而使食慾不振，因為身體不適或營養不良都會大大影響思考能力。」想到這裏，我連忙拿起碗筷，狼吞虎嚥的，媽還以為自己巧手燒出美味的餸菜而滿有自豪感的。

星月漸漸高掛，又是滅燈就寢的時候，我輾轉反側，很久也未能入睡。人皆知睡覺時的脈搏跳動是最緩慢的，何解我的卻加速跳動？有人說中學會考為人生的第一個轉捩點，那我又會碰上什麼際遇？多年來的努力會換來一個輝煌的成績？還是會一敗塗地？這全都決定在自己考試的表現。

窗前慢慢地露出晨曦的曙光，多麼絢麗燦爛，可人的早晨像在鼓勵、激發我的信心。我迅速地梳洗，吃過早餐，便小心地把准考证放進書袋裏，衝出大門，就像一名激昂的戰士，大踏步進入氣氛嚴肅的「戰場」。

A black and white photograph of a body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river. In the foreground, several tall, thin reeds or bamboo stalks stand vertically, their leaves creating a complex, dark pattern. The water is dark, but a bright, shimmering reflection of light, likely from the moon, stretches across the center of the water towards the horizon. The background is a light, hazy sky. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

海上生明月

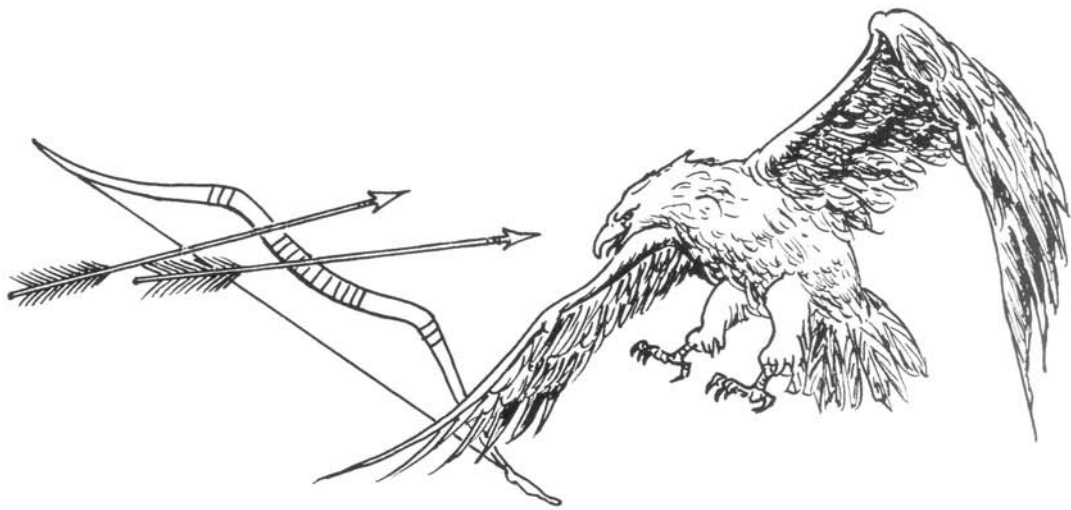
天涯共此時

個壞蛋，也懂得顧全「一代宗師、成名人物」的身份，不在人前欺負後輩，屢次放過郭黃二人。作者對故事的銜接是否合理和一致是十分重視的，例如在中指案上，郭黃二人被困，眼見已無合理的情節可使他倆脫險，但作者卻安排白鵬把主角安然救下山。又例如，下得山來，黃蓉卻身負重傷，從而為一燈大師的出場佈下伏線。射鵬的橋段很新鮮有趣，經常令讀者發出會心微笑。例如桃花島上，老頑童周伯通竟跟郭靖結義金蘭；在歐陽鋒的船上，西毒跟老頑童打賭，要以惡毒的方法對待鯊魚；歐陽克以木棍塞着鯊魚的口，歐陽鋒卻放毒藥，把全海鯊魚毒死了。但最後那給塞了嘴巴的鯊魚幸免於難，使周伯通不獨能騎鯊遨遊，而且勝了一場打賭。

情義的描寫，在射鵬中也相當深刻。成吉思汗好友札木合，為成全「一個大汗」，自我犧牲。在「錦囊密令」一回中，李萍為保兒子，免他因顧慮自己的安危而不能逃走，先行自盡，是書中最感人、大義凜然的一段。兒女私情，在射鵬中可算是多樣化的。有郭靖黃蓉的兩小無猜，金童玉女；有穆念慈對楊康的迷戀；又有銅屍梅超風和鐵屍陳玄風的私奔；更有周伯通和瑛姑之間的微妙關係。值得一提的是歐陽克對黃蓉的一片痴心。雖然，他的生性風流，對任何女性都有興趣，但由書中可見，黃蓉的出現確有使他改邪歸正的可能。因為他實在太痴，明知害得自己生生不死的人是黃蓉，但仍是堅愛不移，以致連黃蓉最後也感到厭意

，甚至有一種相逢恨晚的感覺。的確，我感到歐陽克可愛。

總的來說，射鵬英雄傳是一部適合大多數人的小說，熱鬧、生動、有趣，又有吸引力。以金庸本身並非學武之人來說，能夠把打鬥場面描寫得如此出色，甚至連身上穴位、練功秘笈也是似模似樣，使人佩服。至於故事本身，很巧妙地被鑲嵌於歷史事實之中：郭靖做了成吉思汗的金刀駝馬、全真七子的真有其人……可見作者花在資料搜集方面的功夫。射鵬英雄傳確能把我帶到另一個世界，一個金庸所創造的世界。自此之後，我又看了神鵬俠侶，深深受到兩部巨著的感染。我敢說一句，未看過金庸的小說，不知道，也不能想像它的「好」。以我見識膚淺，只看過以上兩部及連城訣來說，我比較喜歡射鵬；連城訣的故事太灰暗；神鵬的故事太奇詭，雖然各方面的描寫都很深入，但是我仍然喜歡射鵬的熱鬧和佈局。讀完射鵬，不但使我對看小說的興趣大增，而且對寫作也有一定的鼓勵。能把內心的世界搬到外面，跟人分享，是何等樂事。以往，我一直都只愛寫議論性或說明的文章。但看完射鵬之後，反而對抒情、敘事等性質的文章創作感到興趣。射鵬以及其他的金庸小說使人感到人情冷暖，猶如經歷了一個人生旅程。於我來說，在金庸的世界裏可以找到現實世界中缺少的情深義重、善惡分明的人物。射鵬很易令人醉，醉醒之後仍是令人那麼的懷念。並不覺得自己是在看書，而是在書中世界徘徊，感同身受。



# 一部小說的讀後感

高級組 亞軍 初六乙 鄭瑞祺

射鵬英雄傳，金庸先生的一部膾炙人口的小說，也是我所看完的第一部武俠小說。自小我就不是有耐性的人，薄薄的書還可以引起我的興趣，而且我又生性吝嗇，正式式的買一本書來看，機會少之又少。這次得讀射鵬，首先是拜電視台把它搬上螢幕，因而引起我的興趣所賜；其次，小妹妹從同學處借來此書，使我有機會一瞻其風采，方是最大原因。

金庸小說，給我的第一個印象是製作認真，包裝華麗，封面設計古色古香，內容不論扉頁印章，彩頁插圖，各回插圖，以至有關資料，都是大有來頭的，真佩服查先生的學問淵博，其他武俠小說的作者真是望塵莫及。

「錢塘江浩浩江水，日日夜夜無窮無休地從臨安牛家村邊繞過……」射鵬開頭幾句是這樣的。作者對故事背景的交代是非常清楚的，能使讀者有更強的真實感，尤其是第一次接觸這種巨著的讀者，更對那種前呼後應，貫徹始終，無漏洞的結構和組織，佩服得五體投地。那時我一面看一面在想：「怎樣可以寫得出呀？」

故事中的兩大角色：郭靖、楊康，被作者

用巧妙的橋段，安排成一對既有深遠淵源，又不能兩立的結義兄弟。兩人都各有極鮮明的個性：郭靖資質平庸，但正直不阿，有極強烈的正義感。很多讀者都以爲郭靖很傻，連電視劇中所見的郭靖也是一樣。其實我以為不然，雖然郭靖此人流於迂腐，但他確有自己的想法和主意，而且是一等一的好人，我反而覺得指他傻的人太世俗又太奸詐。楊康，老是郭靖的敵人。雖然郭靖將他視如手足，但他爲享受富貴榮華，甘心認賊作父，壞事做盡，萬劫不復。然而我也見過評論金庸小說的文章，說什麼楊康是很可憐的，是現實環境下的犧牲者。但我又以為不然。看小說的當兒，自問根本從未對這角色感到憐憫，只覺得他實在自甘墮落，壞到骨子裏去了，殺人、奪權、騙情，無惡不作，是我所未見過的第一個最討厭的人。

人物眾多，是射鵬的一個特色。重要角色方面，第三位非黃蓉莫屬。桃花島女少主，冰雪聰明，家學淵博，活潑不羈，跟郭靖一見鍾情，這些都是人所共知的。郭、黃一雙，縱橫江湖，事事逢凶化吉，是很典型又老土的主角形象，也是射鵬受批評的一個弱點。但正如某些評論所說，他們一對，確能給青年讀者帶

來一份刺激及喜悅，甚至羨慕。曾經聽人說，像黃蓉這樣的女子，是可愛而不可娶的。但我認爲這想法在宋朝時候仍是對的，今天則未必。仗着一點小聰明，在現今世界裏還未能爭一口飯吃呢！何況近年興起婦女解放，妻子的成就及得上或者超越丈夫已經是見怪不怪的事。

其他人物，也在金庸筆下被寫得有血有肉，呼之欲出。江南七怪，郭靖的第一批師父。個個都是市井之徒，十分「平民化」。各人都有自己的正當職業，並非一般「大俠」，整天行俠仗義，不爲自己的生計而操心。奇怪的就是他們通常都衣着光鮮，好食好住！七怪中有樵夫、有小販、有馬伕，又有屠夫。金庸習慣替書中每位人物都起一個別緻的名字，使人一望而知他的大概性格或身份。如七怪中的柯震惡、朱聰、韓寶駒。當然，綽號更能使讀者了解角色，這一點金庸也不忽略，所以就有一「東邪、西毒、南帝、北丐、中神通」串成一句。據金庸本人所講，這方面他是受了傳統的中國小說所影響，但是筆者從未看過這些小說，當然無從印證。

老實說，要談論「射鵬英雄傳」，若是只開口說，恐怕一日一夜的時間也嫌不足，何況要用文字寫出來？在千多二千頁文字裏，我都受到故事的氣氛所牽引，未嘗感到要讀完厚厚的四本書是一件苦事。總覺得情節發展是那樣的理所當然，但又出人意表。作者很懂得寫江湖人物的心理，使我對「武林人士」有另一番的體會。例如他們的重面子，連西毒歐陽鋒這



# 清晨絮語

高級組 冠軍

初六甲 劉冠華

鳥啼驚夢，夢裡落英，安曉何處飄紅？  
花香繞蝶，蝶舞翩翩，花間沈醉流連。

清晨，是一天中最值得歌頌的時刻。極目遠望，峯嶺含翠，繁蕊滿山。萬樹啣黛，是山中的天使，個個跣足而立，頭戴青翠寶笠，炫耀着一身的嫩綠。流水潺潺，在高低起伏的山谷跳躍，哼和着鏗鏘有致的樂韻。至於翠胸玲瓏的小鳥，則愛小立於高樞葉間，婉轉高唱，吐出玉般的旋律，清風過處，驀然展翅，又躍騰於樹蔭低樞。

願似天上的朝霞，以瞬息萬變之姿，展呈我底絢爛和璀璨；願似輕盈的小鳥，逍遙翔翔於穹蒼，引吭高唱，讓清脆的鳴嘯縈繞乎天際之外；願似初昇的旭日，炙熱的身軀發出萬丈光芒，照耀普世；願似屹立恒久的青松翠柏，一與天地兮同壽，與日月兮同光；願似葉上的露珠，以晶亮之靈光，披露出小生命閃爍的存在；願似頑皮的溪澗，玲瓏清澈，終日傍山舞蹈，樂此不疲；願似恬淡的頑石，無語陶醉於聽泉；願似羣鷗蹁躚，在煙波浩翰的海上徜徉，以羞澀的呼號，喚醒海上的兒女；願似小樓上的翠袖紅顏，晨曦中酣睡醒來，捲簾外瞧，於是便「山光水色一望收」；願似……

數不盡，數不盡我那欲與大自然溶合為一

的願望，傾不盡對她戀慕之詞，寫不盡她秀麗雄奇的風姿，剪不斷心中纏綿絲亂的情思！

晴朗的清晨固然使人心魂若飛，然而，在濛濛細雨中欣賞清晨中的景色，也不失為另一種情致！霧迷迷，雨霏霏的清晨，彷彿是一個天真爛漫的小女孩，驟然長大了，看她髮髮如雲，茫然的明眸，紅唇輕牽，默然無語，似有所思，似有所念的模樣，不像是細雨中的清晨，給你純淡、清雋的情韻麼？沐着雨絲的柳樹，是她的秀髮；薄霧瀟瀟的湖泊，是她的眸子；小鳥也收斂了嗓音，萬籟沈寂，遠眺一片空靈，如畫如詩，可觀可咏，多教人憐愛心醉！

清晨，是一天計劃開始的時刻，是使人充滿活力，頭腦靈活的時刻，你喜愛清晨與你常為伴嗎？事實上，只要我們對未來滿抱信心和希望，不為挫折所擊頽，不為憂慮所壓倒，清晨永遠會留在我們心間。一位作家寫道：「人的一生活會沾上一些黑點，只要我們在適當的地方將黑點調節起來，加上休止符，黑點就變成一首美麗和諧的音樂。」細細咀嚼，多含哲理的句話！

人，就是戰士，每天不斷地接受着生活的挑戰，只有勇往直前的奮鬥，生命才有意義，才迸出光輝！

泰戈爾說：「鳥的歌，是從大地反響出來的晨光之回聲。」如斯奧妙的句子，你想體會嗎？那麼你就要擁有一顆熱愛生命的心，以清晨給你的力量和智慧，專心致志的掌舵着生命之舟，與風浪搏鬥，唯有這樣，你才能欣賞和讚美「晨光的回聲」！

朋友，一起揚帆出海吧！



# 讀課外書的

## 重要

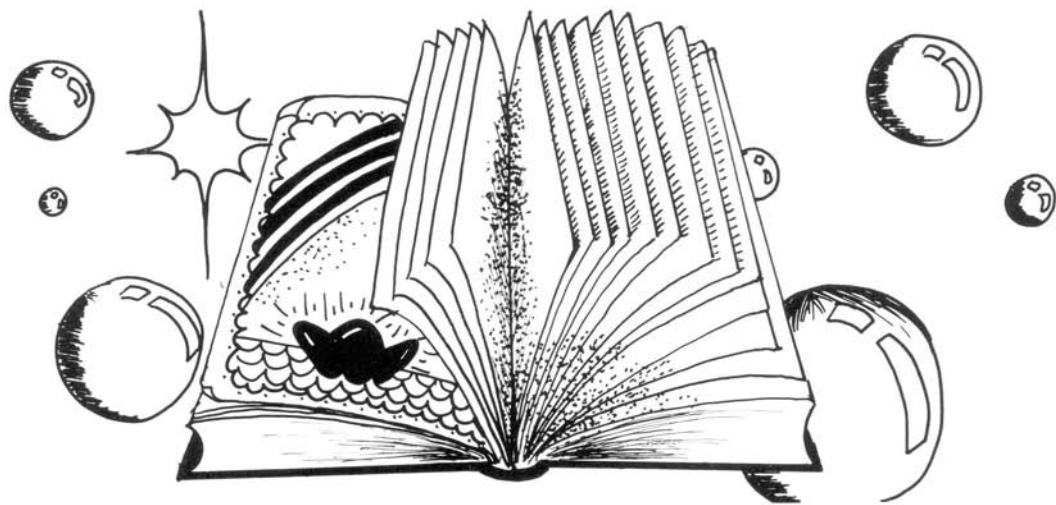
初級組 亞軍

中三丁 余綺敏

香港的教育千瘡百孔，素為社會人士批評與關注。近年最為人所詬病的莫過於中學生課外知識的不足。

一般的中學生，只懂得追求教科書內的知識，專注於課文，缺乏閱讀課外書的習慣。這樣求學，非常淺薄，甚至不足以應付日常生活的所需。他們只是怨天尤人，認為所授的課程很不足夠。而又不想想，如要深入明瞭教科書的知識或擴大讀書的範圍，必須靠自己在課餘多閱讀課外書籍，不斷地摸索補充，將所得的知識融會貫通，這才是正確的讀書方法。只靠老師上課講解，是不可以滿足求知慾的。因為課程貪得務多，教師須在短促的時間內完成繁重的課程，因此直接影響教學效果。學生雖努力用功，然而走馬看花，所學浮泛，難得深入，得着殊少。所以，最好的方法是多閱讀課外書，愈多看便愈能滿足求知的慾望。

學生在空暇與同學聊天、遊蕩、玩耍，毫



不珍惜寶貴的光陰，讓它白白地溜走。為什麼不把時光充分地利用，多作課外的閱讀，藉此獲得補充的知識呢？知識是日積月累的，多閱讀一篇、多吸進一篇，知識的領域便增大一些。所以看書本，等於把自己的視野擴大。

書本對某些問題或內容只是作簡淺的直述或描寫，想深入瞭解認識，自然是從課外書籍補充。還有是可以追尋新興的學問。閱讀時遇着些疑難，促使你對那問題產生好奇，追查根源。經過一番查究思索而獲得答案，使你多添些新學問和新知識。此外，閱讀課外書更可以尋找自己所喜愛的學科，因為起初的時候，每個人對每種學科都可能不感興趣。但長時間的閱讀，對普通學科的領悟有了顯著的認識。自然地便喜歡了某種學科，因而找尋出自己所喜歡的資料。其次，是可以化愚為智，斯邁爾曾說：「每日勤學一小時，積至十年，雖愚亦智。」所以閱讀也是這個道理。閱讀書本愈多，積理愈富。因為知識豐富，材料充足，自然會理解明白，見識因而高超起來了。一個人的愚智，只是在於知識有多寡之別，見識有高低之分罷了；並不是天生有愚和智的分別的。以上種種，皆是課外閱讀的好處。

最後，值得強調的是閱讀課外書不但提高了我們的知識水平，而且增加了個人的修養。在長期的薰陶中，對個人的涵養、言談的得體、品格之陶冶皆有幫助。所以，閱讀課外書是非常重要的，不容忽視的。





只是憤然的登機。

到了那裏，我渾渾噩噩的過了半年，我深信當姨母他們知道我過往的歷史之後，他們是再也不會理會我的，誰知他們不但沒有反唇相稽，而且還時常鼓勵我，對我更是呵護備至，於是我向自己發誓，我要發憤，努力讀書來報答他們，而且我要向爸爸證明，我並不是一個一事無成的丫頭，只要我肯去幹，我是會成功的。但是我的成績卻未如理想，始終是一落千丈。我曾頹喪了好一段日子，但每當我想起李白那「欲上青天攬日月」的句子後，雖然荒謬，但卻感動了我。於是我明白了世上無難事的意義，我亦常以此自勉，我比以前更加努力，多少個深宵，我伏案苦讀，天憐我一片苦心，漸漸地我的成績已有了很大的進步。

時光荏苒，歲月難留，眨眼間又是一年光景，我想爸爸已忘了我吧，可是我從姨母口中得知父親每月都是按時寄來我的生活費，詢問有關我的生活情況。於是我赫然發現一件事，爸爸還是惦記着我的，不是嗎？而一向自傲、目中無人的我，也不由得在心底裏說上一聲：「爸，我錯了。」然後我思鄉之情漸濃，思念父親之情也更深，「舊時往日，我欲重尋。」唉！我是後悔了，浪子回頭了，可是爸爸還會原諒我嗎？我不知道，我真的不知道。

聲，一個清晰的掌印落在我的面上，是爸爸，爸爸打我，爸爸給我的第一記耳光。可是我並沒有痛楚的感覺，只有滿腔的憤恨，在燃燒着的憤恨；我想「哈！很好，今天你所做的一切，我永不會原諒你。」我咬着嘴唇，狠狠地看了他一眼，便衝回房間去。我並沒有流淚，倔強的性格不容許我流出眼淚。迅速地，我心中充塞着一個念頭：爸爸既然不要你了，還留着幹什麼。於是我便毅然接受他的安排。我只是一心的想離開他。我不要再見到他！我不要！我恨他！我恨他！

然後只記得我在滿腔憤怒之下到達機場，爸爸木無表情的對我說：「在那邊好好珍重，反省反省一下自己的錯誤。」當時我並沒有回答，

兩年了，兩年了；今天我正佇立於機場中，呆望那白髮蒼蒼，正含着淚向我微笑的父親，只兩年沒見，父親已是白髮滿頭。我不由得鼻子一酸，眼淚奪眶而出，我走上前一把擁住了父親，含淚的說：「爸，我錯了。」爸爸擁緊了我，含笑的撫摸着我的頭髮。突然我明白到爸爸給我的一記耳光是對的，我亦慶幸在錯誤中的我能獲得這屬於我寶貴的一記耳光。我有自信，這將是爸給我最後的一記耳光。

想着想着，該回家了，我挽着父親，步出了機場，這正是夕陽西下、彩霞滿天的時候，我眺望那遠天的一抹紅彩，想起了爸爸給我的一記耳光，我說不出心底裏的那一份感受。

# 爸爸給我的一記耳光

初級組 冠軍  
中三丙 陳建鳳

是同樣一個又冷又深沉的夜，外面正吹着那呼呼的北風，刮着一地的沙石，發出了刺耳的聲音。看着爸爸寄來的信，淚水已經模糊了我的視線，「爸，你真的原諒了我嗎？是真的？」我不信任似的看着那張已被淚水沾濕了的信箋，真的不敢相信兩年前那個愛抽煙、逃學、無所不爲的我，竟流下了自懂人性後的第一滴眼淚。

那個晚上，跟今天的一模一樣，很平靜，不平常的平靜，像是暴風雨來臨的前夕。是的，爸又吩咐我到他的書房去，我想不外乎又是那些厭人的廢話。唉！真煩人，講不膩，聽的人也膩了。我想大不了還是跟他吵一頓吧。但今次他不再發怒，沒有了平常的激動，爸爸只是出奇的、平靜的對我說：「鳳兒，我已經對你絕望，我決定下星期把你送到台灣姨母那兒，在那裏你要努力讀書，重新做人。」我聽了，彷彿晴天霹靂，反叛的心理迅速的在內心澎湃翻滾，那種誓不服從的心理又在心中盪漾，那個時常出現在我心中的聲音也就在喃喃的訴說着：「你不能去，你絕不可去，他只不過想害你，他討厭你。」是，我不能去，因為這兒有一羣跟我出生入死的朋友，我是不能去的。雖然我從他的眼睛看出他的心意已決，但我仍然竭力的想去挽回，但一切都只是徒然了，這只是我的一廂情願，他仍然彷彿未聞。於是，我被觸怒了，我說：「很好，你很好，我知道你一直討厭我，我剛產下時你便討厭我，哈！誰教我母親早死，剩下我這個薄命的人，留下我一個人孤伶伶，我告訴你，今日之錯，只能怪你自己，你不能責怪任何人，而且我是絕不會去，永遠不會，決不去，你迫也沒用的……」話還沒有說完，只聽得「啪」一



# 徵文比賽

初級組（中一至中三）題目

1. 我要戴眼鏡了
2. 星空歷險記
3. 爸爸給我的一記耳光
4. 讀課外書的重要

高級組（中四至中七）題目

1. 談談香港的教育制度
2. 一對二百元的波鞋值得嗎？
3. 清晨絮語
4. 一部小說的讀後感

今年舉辦的徵文比賽終於圓滿結束了。是次比賽雖未有踴躍參加的情況出現，但我們從參賽作品中可以看到同學們都很有熱誠和心思！今次比賽分高級組和初級組，以初級組的同學表現得較為熱烈；而且就題目言，以「爸爸給我的一記耳光」和「讀課外書的重要」兩題最受歡迎，參賽水準也頗高，尤以選擇「爸爸給我的一記耳光」的參賽同學，均能以感情豐富的筆觸演繹他們的作品。至於高級

組的參賽者在選擇題目則比較平均。由於篇幅所限，我們只能刊登各組別的冠、亞軍的作品，不足之處，請多原諒。

我們舉辦徵文比賽的宗旨是提高各同學的寫作興趣，並發掘大家寫作的潛能。假若你們錯過了今次的機會，不要緊，你們大可養精蓄銳，等待另一個機會來一展所長。最後，很多謝參加比賽的同學及負責評選的老師。

得獎同學及其作品如下：

初級組：

冠軍：陳建鳳（中三丙）——爸爸給我的一記耳光

亞軍：余綺敏（中三丁）——讀課外書的重要

季军：何慧儀（中三丙）——爸爸給我的一記耳光

高級組：

冠軍：劉冠華（初六甲）——清晨絮語

亞軍：鄭瑞祺（初六乙）——一部小說的讀後感

季军：鄭瑞祺（初六乙）——一對二百元的波鞋值得嗎？

# 別矣，伊中！

高六乙  
劉浩然

柔柔的金風從草叢中吹過來，份外令人舒泰，乾燥的空氣中夾着一貫的泥土味，更沁人心脾，使我在不知不覺間，整個人投進這個熟稔的景緻裡。

天空中如火鑽般的天狼星已竭盡所能了，在照耀了這營地一晚後，看來有點筋疲力盡的樣子，慢慢地湮沒在初早的晨曦之中。

我和同伴在這營地工作了六七小時，也真有點倦了。但當望到地簾上狼藉的工具——星圖、追星摩打、快門繩等放得七零八落，心中滿不是味兒。怎麼搞的呀？這樣的天區追蹤攝影怎麼說也幹了七年，可是這類的殘局照例在類似的清晨時份出現，真氣人！

這時穹蒼呈現一派低調的墨藍，但遠眺東方卻已輕抹上一層淡紫，那樣的奇光映照得面前的一支寶貝雄偉異常。我不禁看得呆了；和這三吋口徑的折射式天文望遠鏡打交道，少說也有整年的光景了，從來沒有見着它是那麼生動可人；它那長長的鏡筒像對我訴說這些年來會內的委員無數的心血，而它那堅牢的腳架則流露出這個會穩固的根基；它勢將長存於伊中。

奇光的變化也引領了周圍雀鳥的唱和，看！那羣小鳥正在新宿舍旁的樹上吱吱地叫着，說起來，睡着的低班會員也當起床了，七年來，這個慣例是唯一未被打破的傳統。

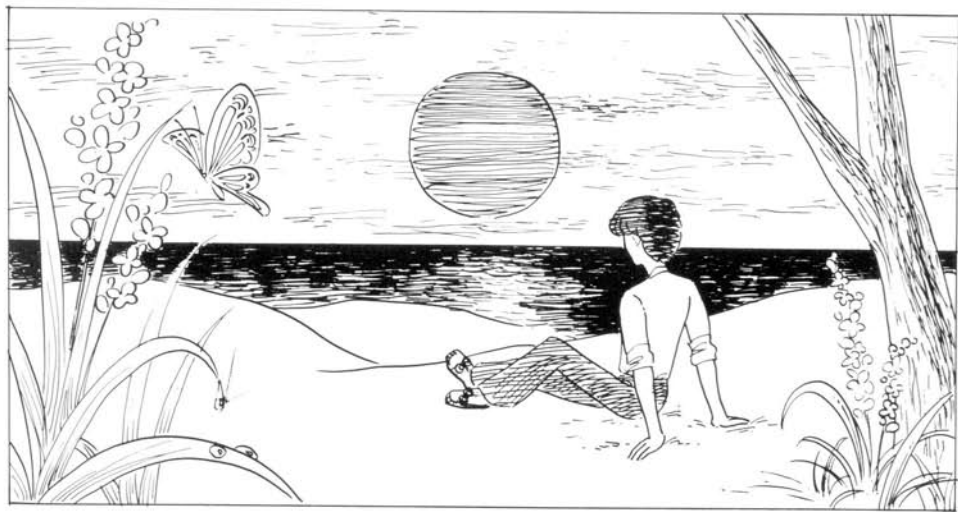
環顧四周，不禁讚嘆校營清晨的美麗；那

幾棵高不可攀的大樹，曾經被我咒罵它們礙着我的星野，可是如今看着它們隨風擺動，突然深覺它們一直保護着班房、儲物室、廚房，免受寒風的吹打。那左右回轉的渠道，不知那天使我跌了一交，使我恨不得把它填平，不過它實在是疏導污水，使幾間建築物免於水浸之害的功臣。想到這裡，不知為何記起「人之將死，其言也善」這句古言來，難道我已老得很？

漫步蓬徑，沒多久便到了那海濱的小碼頭。在這清晨的時份，海風襲來，倍覺寒意刺骨；其實真惱它夾着鹽份，我們的儀器常於一夜間在這兒化作鏽鐵。試想當年咱們一羣中一會員於此憑石仰臥，一面享受着如沐春風的感覺，一面當海高歌：「……再見吧！親愛的城市，我們明天就要遠航……」唉！此情不再呀！

回到營裡，那精神奕奕的營地管理員已出現了，看她輕快的腳步，正喜孜孜的走到廚房預備早餐。那一邊，原來三數低班會員已急不及待的纏上那三吋鏡，他們好奇地左顧右盼，像要把那寶貝吞下似的。「噢！幹嗎太陽還未探頭出來呢？快讓我們看看你的紅臉啊！」

很久未在我面上出現的笑容在今朝顯得特別燦爛，同伴迎面走來，睜開了睡眠，他也笑了。陽光灑在我身上時，一股特殊的暖意湧上來……我站起來，想想今天要面對的書本……別矣，伊中！



義」了。

~~~~馮顯達~~~~

反方

正方認為維持世界和平的最佳方法是各國在武力上爭勝，造成軍勢平衡，利用恐嚇達致和平；然而，我們要知道，這是一場犧牲小國，浪費人類資源而毫無「公平」可言的「競賽」。

由於自然資源及經濟背景的不同，真正的軍勢平衡難以達成，發展軍備需要龐大資源，軍備競賽並不公平，而犧牲的祇會是無力發展軍備的弱國。

此外，軍備競賽造成國際間緊張的氣氛，互相猜忌，使人類在戰爭的恐怖中過活。利用武力逼使對方妥協、刀刃的威迫只能換來暫時的、表面的平靜。這種脆弱的「和平」的背後，是國與國間的仇視。事實上，在歐美各國，人們大都有一種大戰逼近眉睫的感覺。國際間的猜忌和隨時準備用武力解決問題的態度，使和平解決國際分歧倍加困難。

還有，正方同學是否設想到，萬一這些耗資億萬的殺人武器落到不顧人民生命的野心家手上，其後果將會是世界的滅亡——人類的夢魘。

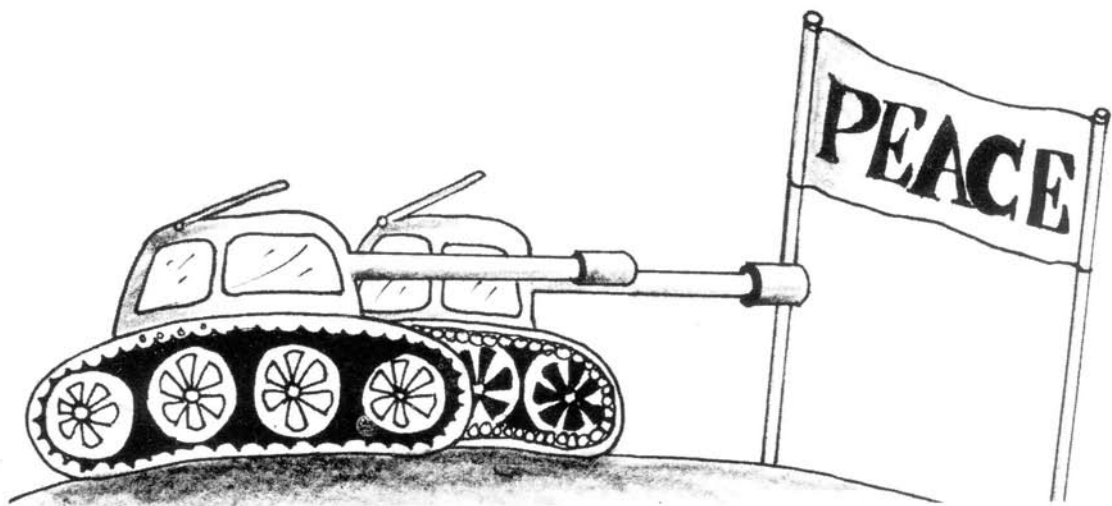
軍備競賽只會是導致世界滅亡的最有效的的方法，不可能是維持世界和平的最佳方法。我們相信促進國際間的瞭解、互相合作、以和平方式解決國際間的歧見糾紛是維持世界真正和

平的最佳方法，而裁減軍備是邁向世界和平的第一步；所以，我們認為「軍備競賽是維持世界和平的最好方法」的論點，絕對不應成立。

~~~~邱偉平~~~~

× × ×

世界和平是每一個人所夢寐以求的，人們一直在尋求維持世界和平的不同途徑，所謂「天下同歸而殊途，一致而百慮」，究竟軍備競賽是否維持世界和平的最好方法？前面的同學從不同的角度發表了他們的意見，至於哪一方較有說服力，同學們，可否以你們雪亮的眼光給我們一個判斷？



佔有軍事優勢，她可以以強硬手段封鎖古巴嗎？又例如第二次大戰末期，美國原子彈轟炸廣島、長崎，便立刻導致日本投降，世界恢復和平。這不是以先進的軍備換來的嗎？

再說，除了軍備競賽，還有方法導致世界和平嗎？我們經常聽到的裁軍談判，也不見得有何作用吧！這次限制了核彈頭數量，又可發明中子彈；下次裁減中子彈頭，又可有巡航視彈、潘興二型飛彈。即使裁減了所有武器數量，只要有野心勃勃的國家存在，危機依然存在。何不利用先進軍備來作世界和平的工具？

在這裏對反方作一反駁，反方說競賽沒有體育精神，不能導致均勢。我想問問反方，體育精神和均勢有何關係？據我所知，有體育精神可導致「公平競賽」，卻不能令「形勢均等」，未知反方對此有何見解？

~~~~~湯錦強~~~~~

反方

我們認為正方之論點有甚多值得商榷之處。我們承認「鬥爭、猜忌」乃人性之弱點，但要防止此弱點為害世界和平，並不等於要把人類毀滅。試問若一個人患上傳染病，莫非要把他殺了才可防止其病蔓延？

反方提出說原始社會也有打架、戰爭之出現。我想問正方是否有觀看「上帝也瘋狂」此片及是否明白其涵意？此影片指出人類本是和平共處，但因先進用品出現，造成大家互相爭鬥，鬥爭遂成。試想，假若沒有軍備競賽，又

怎會有國家敢肆無忌憚的去進行侵略行動？如果不是軍備競賽，如果德國不是擁有強大的軍力，第一、二次世界大戰便可能不會發生了。

此外，維持和平部隊絕對不等於軍備競賽。此部隊之成立，目的在「必要」時阻止野心國家之侵略行動；與軍備競賽扯不上關係。況且，聯合國不就是一种以和平手段（和會）去達成世界和平的好證明嗎？若不是軍備競賽，蘇聯人怎會強大至進駐古巴，美國爲了世界和平而出兵，是事後補救。「與其病後求醫，不如及早預防」；與其用軍備競賽來防止戰爭，不如沒有軍備競賽，沒有一切的軍事擴張，戰爭不就可以防範於未然嗎？軍事競賽造成危機此事實是不可抹煞的。我們反方肯定認爲「軍賽」決不是維持世界和平之最好方法，因爲它引致軍國主義、帝國主義的出現，也造成猜忌、緊張的氣氛，使野心國家野心更大，試問我們身爲萬物之靈的人類，又怎會糊塗到認爲軍備競賽是維持世界和平的最好方法？

~~~~~周雅禮~~~~~

## 正方

反方利用「上帝也瘋狂」這套電影說明先進用品的出現，造成大家互相爭鬥，鬥爭遂成。其實這點和軍備競賽根本扯不上關係，並且指出戰爭的爆發是由於社會的進步而已，反方已間接承認了軍備競賽和戰爭無關。

一個國家擁有強大軍力而去侵略別國，不是一定要透過軍備競賽，要知道軍備競賽是雙

方同時擴軍，要是有心侵略，單方面的擴軍也能令一個國家有進行侵略的能力，反方不能一口咬定軍備競賽導至戰爭。反之，倘若兩國實力均等，任何一方也會因害怕兩敗俱傷而不敢隨意發動戰爭。反方提到德國的入侵，我們試觀第二次世界大戰時，德國和鄰國的軍力比較，德國的陸空軍都佔有絕對的優勢，然而軍備競賽肯定不會出現這個不平衡的局面。

縱觀現今的世界，戰爭的發生多半在於蘇聯對弱小的國家進行直接或間接的侵略，例如捷克、阿富汗和柬埔寨等。但我們哪時聽過蘇聯的士兵踏足美國的領土？華約哪時對北約進行過入侵？道理很簡單，就是雙方實力都不相伯仲，爲着顧及後果，無人敢貿然發起戰爭。以上有力的說明了不參與軍備競賽的國家會遭受入侵，反之就得保持太平，軍備競賽根本不會造成反方所說的使國與國之間的軍力差距越來越大，要知道實力才是最有用的東西。

反方說聯合國以和會去達致世界和平，但這些和會有多少次能真正收效呢？尤其面對一些蠻不講理的國家，聯合國更顯得一籌莫展。

反方只是一味的抨擊軍備競賽，却甚少提出其他可導致和平的建議，反方的主辯也曾說過和平組織和友好合作可收和平之效，我希望反方可舉出一些例子和說明這類計劃的成功比率有多少。我相信這些都不是最好的方法。

野心國家不論在任何時刻和環境下都想霸佔別人的土地，我們必須發展軍備來加以抵抗，否則只有束手待斃。反方希望沒有軍備競賽而達到世界和平，那未免接近於一烏托邦主



# 《辯論》

## 軍備競賽是維持世界和平的最好方法

正方

在現今科技日新月異，先進武器層出不窮的世界裏，若要維持和平，最佳的方法就是各國都能在軍事上形成均勢，大家都以厲害的武器來保衛自己，阻嚇敵國的侵略。從歷史事實我們可以知道，戰爭總是在敵對雙方的軍事力量有着一段距離的情況下爆發；例如清末的中國，門戶封閉，科技落後，軍備不足；野心勃勃的日本人眼見中國勢必無還手之力，遂放胆長驅直入，及後又引致八國聯軍事件。假若當時中國與日本的軍事力量不相伯仲，日本人必定會估計到傷亡的數字、戰勝的把握，顧慮到戰爭的後果，而不敢輕舉妄動。

對於懷着侵略主義的國家領袖來說，談判、會議這一類緩慢又姑息的謀求和平方法，起不了大作用。事實告訴我們，軟弱退縮的態度，只有助長他人的侵略，例如阿富汗事件，當初美國就是採取了姑息的態度，以致蘇軍肆無忌憚地派兵佔據了，當地人民飽嘗「亡國奴」的滋味。假如阿富汗能強硬對抗，歷史可能改寫。可是軍事上的優勢是「強硬」的先決條件！

鄭瑞祺

反方

我們是反方的代表，首先，我們歸納了字典中有關「世界和平」的定義：「世界和平」基本上是指國與國之間無戰爭的情況，還要求一切可能會導致戰爭或不和的因素的解脫，即是沒有鬥爭、危機，沒有敵對，沒有猜忌，做一個世界大和諧的局面。

到了這個年代，從多次的歷史教訓之中，我們可以很容易地證明到「軍備競賽絕對不是維持世界和平的最好方法」。而事實上，軍備競賽却有很多、很大的弱點，它不但不能阻止野心和軍國主義的發展，還會做成國際間的緊張氣氛，反觀其他如和平組織、友好合作等方法，則有促進世界和平的更好效果，這些我們都會在以後作出更深入的探討。

就以「軍備競賽」的性質來說，「軍備」是打仗的武器、侵略的工具，根本和平拉不上關係，而且「競賽」並不是友誼比賽，毫無體育精神，不可能形成正方所說的「均勢」，只會做成國與國之間更大的差距，形成參與者的敵對心理、爭取領導地位的鬥爭、個人主義的高張，更談不上甚麼世界大和諧，最後導

致局勢的緊張，引致危機的產生。所以，我們絕對堅持我們的論點：「軍備競賽決不是維持世界和平的最好方法」。

曾志衛

正方

世界和平的確是指沒有戰爭的局面，但要做到反方所說的「沒有鬥爭、危機、敵對和猜忌」就簡直沒可能；這些根本就是人類的劣根性，難道反方想把人類完全消滅？

反方經常提到軍備競賽會做成局勢緊張？那麼，就讓我們看看原始社會吧！你看，那些原始人不是仍可利用他們強有力的手和足打架、戰爭嗎？如果說要裁減軍備以達致世界和平，不若每人砍掉自己的手和腳較實際！

既然軍備不能裁減（其實應說是裁之不盡），我們何不利用它來作和平用途？聯合國這個和平組織不是也擁有一維持和平部隊「嗎？回觀六十年代的古巴事件，蘇聯飛彈進駐古巴，美國不用談判方法，而以強硬手段封鎖古巴，蘇聯不是立即撤走飛彈嗎？若當時美國不是

首先，我覺得這套電影的中文譯名，有值得商榷的地方。我認為與其將影片中的年青人說是「阿飛」，不如稱他們為「反叛青年」或甚至問題少年，更得原名（Rebel）的神髓，因為他們的遭遇是值得同情和注意的。這羣年青人結黨成派、聚眾生事、酗酒、打鬥、吸煙、開快車、偷車……；但是，他們反叛的理由，往往是因為父母關懷不足；他們的苦悶，往往是由於社會的誤解。影片中的主角——占士（占士甸）、萊迪（妮妮妮活）及柏拉圖，都遭遇了相同的命運：他們在成長過程中，遭遇到年青人所要面對的不同問題和挑戰，閱歷的膚淺使他們束手無策，但他們的苦悶，無法自父母身上獲得滿足。占士甸對畢士的挑戰，處於混亂的狀態中，但他不能自父親的身上，找到適當的忠告。萊迪發覺她對適應年青人生活上有困難，但除了一記耳光，她自父親身上，什麼也找不到。柏拉圖是個富家子弟，物質供應充裕，但父母的婚姻破裂，缺乏家庭溫暖，使他經常離家出走，他希望自占士和萊迪身上，找到一個傾訴的朋友以及「關懷的父母」的影子。這齣電影反映的雖是五十年代的美國青年問題，但目下香港，同樣的例子，可謂多不勝數——年青人的苦悶，不但在時間沒有限制，地域亦是中西皆同的。父母婚姻失敗，缺乏家庭溫暖，強烈的競爭，緊張的生活，環境的擠迫，使香港的年青人感到空虛和苦悶；吸煙、飲酒、打鬥、粗言穢語、結黨生事、趁機搗亂等等，成為他們發洩的表現。「阿飛正傳」反映的不僅是五十年代的美國年青一代，更是現時香港年青人的寫照，它的訊息在三十年後

的今天仍是十分有意義的。

可是，有一點本片似乎忽略了，就是沒有提出青少年問題的另一影響：孤獨和苦悶固然可使年青人自我毀滅，但更可使社會上的不法之徒有機可乘，進行各種非法勾當，破壞社會秩序，阻礙社會進步。這情形在香港尤為顯著。在各種年青人聚集的地方，黑社會的勢力都佈下天羅地網，等待無知的青年上釣，在遊戲機中心、球場、戲院、保齡球場、的士高……他們無處不在，年青人一旦行差踏錯，往往悔恨終生，這是值得我們注意的。

年青人的苦悶和反叛傾向，可說是時代的產物，但我們不應採消極和悲觀的態度，反而應多接近瞭解，加以援手。這樣，可有雙重益處：幫助這些問題青少年不只可使社會秩序得以維持，更可將他們的活力、智慧和潛力，導向正軌，使社會更繁榮、更豐盛。正如影片中最後一幕的暗示——黑夜之後，必有黎明。占士的父親醒悟到要和兒子一起面對困難——只有我們正視及努力改善青年問題，才不會辜負製作者的苦心。



「喂！大陸仔！趕着到哪裡去？放了學這般匆忙！」踏向校門之際，李和一羣同學圍着我。

「人家趕着耕田去、放牛去！我們別騷擾他了！」一陣哄笑，我的心好痛！我還是硬著頭皮繼續走。

「喂！大陸仔！敬酒不要要罰酒！亞哥跟你說話，竟然不歡不睬！」李磨拳擦掌，向我挑戰似的。

我站定了，光火了，瞪大了眼像要吃掉他們似的。好！何不讓你們嚐嚐我的老拳！我再受不了一而再、再而三的冷嘲熱諷了，我要：

「蘇老師來了！」突然有人喊道，於是他們便一窩蜂散走了，只賸下一個我！爲甚麼他們這樣敵視我？歧視我？我也和他們一樣，是黃皮膚、黑頭髮，一樣有思想、有感情，我也是人啊！

蟬聲四起的晚上，我們熱得身上滿是汗。父親的一聲「到河邊游水去！」我們便高興地尾隨着。脫掉了表叔從香港帶回來的汗衣，便泡在清涼的水裡，憧憬著香港的繁華、美好、豐盛的生活，遍地的黃金、銀紙……逍遙的在綠波裡載浮載沉！

載浮載沉，已不是在故鄉的水漾，而是在船上，和一夥同懷著美夢的人一起。我終於有機會到香港了。父親，我要讀洋書，畢業後要謀一份薪金優厚的工作，匯錢回家，讓你們過

些安穩的生活。這是一條用黃金換回來的船，自該載着黃金夢吧！

黃金？是的，這裡到了深秋時份，街上確有黃金幾片——俯拾皆是，的落葉，可是只任憑途人踐踏，宛如我的黃金夢一樣，無聲的粉碎了！「等是有家歸未得，杜鵑休向身邊啼」，離鄉別井數載，我究竟得著些什麼？

不！我不要再呻吟了，面對着將至的嚴冬，我要挺起胸膛，迎上前去！

## 我看

### 「阿飛正傳」

初六甲 邱偉平



在一個平靜的晚上，在臨海的懸崖上聚集了一班年青人，約有十至二十個，其中有男有女，他們各自駛來自己的車輛，停泊在懸崖的草坡上。他們有的靠着車輛，有的坐在車廂中，有的蹲在地上，談論着自己剛剛經歷過的奇遇，報告着一日來的行踪，不時爆發出震撼的掌聲，他們顯然處在極度興奮的狀態，期待着一場龍爭虎鬥，盼望着一位英雄的誕生。主角終於來了！占士駕着他的福特汽車，來到這個會場，吸引着每一個人的視線，整個地方，除了汽車的摩托聲，找不到一點兒人的說話聲音，這寂靜維持了好一會兒，然後，人們又恢復原先的狀態。這位占士，不是來參加舞會，他是要和這班人的首領——畢士——比高低，好證明他不是個膽小鬼。他們兩人要各駛一輛偷來的汽車，一直衝向懸崖，誰先跳車便是膽小鬼。方式既定，準備就緒，他們以高速向懸崖飛馳，結果是占士及時逃出，而畢士則葬身崖底的亂石灘。

這是電影「阿飛正傳」的其中一幕。影片中的年青人，基於愚昧而無知的理由，向死神挑戰，以生命作賭注，以證明自己的能力，卻不幸以悲劇終場。這齣影片嘗試以影片中年青人的遭遇和感受，去解釋年青人面臨的問題，它的結果震撼了當時，它的影響一直至今；向我們提出了一個問題——物質生活的滿足是否等同或能代替父母的關懷和家庭的溫暖？它並要求我們評價父母對問題青少年應負多少責任。雖然一九五五年的美國製作，「阿飛正傳」在三十年後的香港重映，給予我的感受還是深刻的。

# 也是秋天

初六 劉冠

蝴蝶夢魂常是客  
芭蕉身世不禁秋



又是秋天了！稀渺的雲絮懶散地點綴長空，街上幾片伶仃的黃葉，意興闌珊的隨風起舞，使我不禁又想起幾年前的秋天，也是滿眼的黃意——稻田上纍纍的禾稻笑彎了腰，父親咧着一口給煙燻黃了的牙齒，得意的笑着、笑着。他的信裡說道，今年的收成頗豐碩，然而他的笑容會像往昔一般燦爛嗎？

\* \* \*

是一個繁星點點的晚上，父親在藤椅上吸吞著熟煙，母親無語地為我摩挲著幾件簡單的行裝，弟妹們的臉龐上丟了俏皮的笑，一雙雙水汪汪的眸子，像包涵了無限離愁，教我好不忍！好妹妹，不要這樣為難我吧！這時候的屋子裡，總該有幾聲啼哭，或是叮嚀，或是祝福，或是笑語！可是，沒有！母親傳來的一聲嘆

息後，像要說甚麼似的，最後只是叫我們早點休息，油燈熄滅，含著的一眶酸淚，已不由分說，洶湧而下。默看著窗外的秋月，再不想知道明天的別離！

\* \* \*

「飽了沒有？」表嬸掃來兩度冷峻的目光。我看看面前空空的飯碗，忙點著頭，儘管體內的五臟六腑在抗議，在吶喊著：「不！不！不！」表嬸慣常的擠出一個猙獰的笑容，我知道，我應返回工作崗位，替他們打掃店舖！

\* \* \*

「到了香港，表叔他們會照顧你的！你要乖點，不要隨便使性子！」這些話，母親不知嘮叨了多少遍。然而，母親，那不是照顧，而只是一宗公平的交易吧了。我每天放早學回來

，便忙不迭地在表叔的小食店裡幫忙，直到十時許，還得支撐著疲累欲死的身軀，強睜著沉重的睡眠，溫習功課。夜深了，才換來一床的溫暖。

新年快到了，眼看家家戶戶團聚一堂，羨慕不已。幹嗎我仍在異域，受著望鄉的折騰？甚麼「POSSESSIVE PRONOUN」，什麼香腸煎蛋飯，奶油多士，通通給我滾！滾！滾！

\* \* \*

「你給我滾！我不依！我不依！」小妹妹擦著紅眼睛，哽咽著嚷道。

好妹妹，正在惱我不小心摔破了她心愛的泥娃娃。

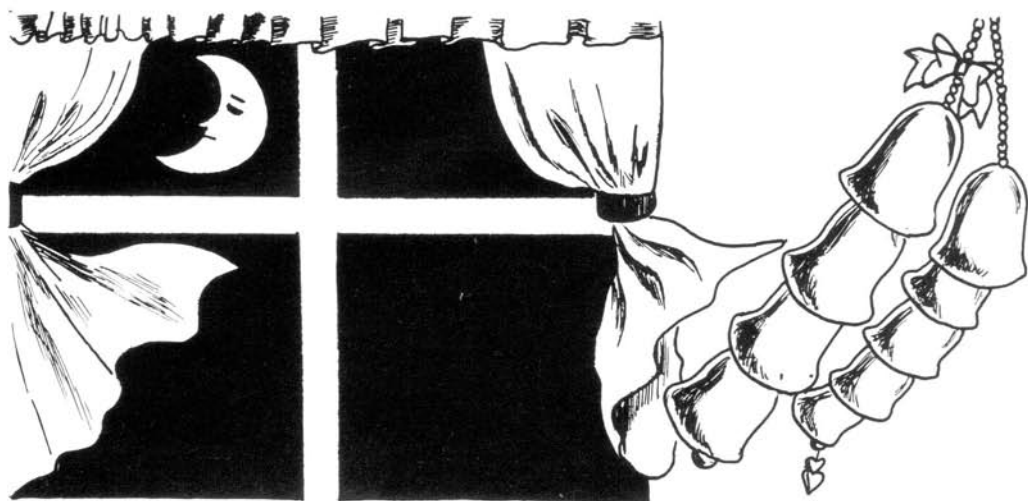
「好妹妹，不要哭！哥哥給你捉青蛙去，好不好？好不好？」拉著她那肥藕似的手腕，在沼澤，溪澗處「搜獵」。得了一身泥濘，便躺在青草上，和她只管放聲大笑，嚇驚鳥兒四散。



# 鈴聲

初六甲 曾有娣

鈴鈴鈴，  
風自何時繫銅鈴？  
點點鈴聲，  
挑去風裡孤清！  
鈴聲像是……  
啊！  
風去無踪影，  
留下一室冷清清！  
鈴鈴鈴，  
何來訪客訴心聲？  
串串鈴聲，  
劃破空中安寧！  
鈴聲不就是……  
「嗨！」



爲何默然不作聲？  
「……」  
留下一人孤伶伶！  
鈴鈴鈴，  
是誰長在  
柔聲喚個不停？  
遙遙數聲，  
牽走鄉愁萬縷！  
鈴聲原是  
母親關切叮嚀！  
啊！  
「可知兒受驚？  
可聞兒歌詠？」  
「……」





# 嚎

初六甲 劉冠華

我不要生，若生存只因了戰爭！

我不要活，若活着只爲了流竄！

君不見：烽火中，有廢墟隱現；有血斑連

綿，有哭聲萬遍。

偏偏是，哭得橋斷；哭得震天；哭不得和

平，哭不破砲利船堅！

生命何價！生命何價？頭臚拋，熱血灑。

權力？土地？人民？

爭的只有一坯黃沙。

愁載江河浩瀚，

蒼天下，千萬家！



# 我要高飛

中四丙 陳慶生



我要高飛！  
飛離這醜惡猙獰的世界，  
飛離這庸俗市儈的人間，  
飛，  
是我兒時編織的夢想，  
飛，  
是我年少沸騰的願望，  
飛到——  
蒼穹深處，  
碧落輪迴，  
臥看牽牛織女，  
醉觀酩日黃沙，  
祖國的山河，  
是我底胸蘊，  
神州的海，  
是我底懷抱，

飛，  
是我的夙願，  
無奈，  
現實的子彈，  
「呷」的一聲，  
打斷了，  
支持我高飛的意志，  
磨蝕了，  
支持我高飛的力量，  
現實——  
在無聲地訕笑，  
負傷的我，  
低聲地呻吟、呻吟  
「我要……  
高飛？」

顯得模糊不清了，花斑斑的玻璃窗仿似一張滿是淚痕的臉孔。

坐在前面的叔父機械地移動着雙手，每一次要停下車來時，他的手指就不自覺地撥動，焦慮使氣氛凝重起來。三個人都全心全意地向前瞻望，期待目的地的出現。車的速度很快，過了望夫石後不久又經過萬佛寺了，莊嚴的佛寺像個老人，而那低沉、緩慢的鐘聲就如老人的呻吟聲，令人更感不安。車平穩地在路面行駛着，但我的心卻像破壺滴水，越滴越急。在眼角出現車外的景色，那是一片朦朧的綠，雨勢越來越大。想起以往與家人一起郊遊時，總愛在看到名勝美景的時候大吵大鬧，現在反而有點窒息的感覺，發不出一聲來。

叔父回頭看一看我，說道：「看，快到松仔園了！」他有意打破死寂，無奈我不敢作聲，我點一點頭，強忍着淚水。雖然我努力地抑制，但淚水仍不停地往下流。剛才的電話鈴聲彷彿還在耳邊響起，電話中傳來姨母顫抖的聲音，她哭訴着外婆的病惡化了，不斷地抽搐，恐怕將會支持不住，話未說完，姨母已經泣不成聲。母親唯一可以做的只有馬上到外婆家——上水一小村，見見病危中的外婆，也許這是最後一面！當初，外婆病倒，母親極力說服她進醫院治療，但外婆堅持不肯，為的是死也要死在祖家，外婆相信生死有命，因此一直在家養病。

車速有增無減，加上濕滑的道路，車行經大埔瀆不久便到大埔工業邨了，無論沿途的風

景是何等美也不能吸引我。叔父聚精會神地駕駛，母親默默無言在沉思，車內的東西都靜止了，車外卻是一列山緊接着一列山迅速向後倒退。

置身於大埔墟了，車的兩旁出現很多商店和稀疏的人羣。在一轉角處，聚集了一大羣人，他們紛紛交頭接耳，看來一定是發生交通意外了。叔父在交通燈前停下車來，路過的一位村婦大聲嚷道：「太沒天理！連八十多歲的老



婆婆的命都奪去，駕車的定是瞎了的！」她開始憤怒地咒罵那闖禍的司機。滂沱大雨阻止不了人們的好奇心，圍觀的人加上肇事汽車和救傷車，造成交通擠塞，叔父為免耽誤時間，忽繞道而行。我想像那血雨交融的軀體冷冷的伏在街上，不禁打個寒顫。坐在身旁的母親若有所思，深深嘆一口氣。她的嘆息使我想起病榻中的外婆，也許她就是在這刻鐘與世長辭。

車飛也似的往水上奔馳，鄉間的小路滿是凹凸不平的碎石。按照車程計算，十分鐘後便會到達外婆的家了。「糟糕！」叔父突然停車，「車輪被尖石刺破了。」叔父嚷道。他連忙躍下車來看個究竟。洩氣聲很是刺耳，由於沒有替換的車輪，車不能再動了。我們因此被困車內，雖然只是等了數分鐘，但在我而言，已像經過了很久很久了。幸好有一村婦路過，原來她便是來探病的大姨。可惜，一把傘只可供兩人用，我和叔父惟有留在車內。時間的飛逝加上擾人的雨點，我的焦慮已到達頂點了，我渴望飛到外婆身邊，輕輕慰問她。天公果然造美，傾盆大雨變作毛毛細雨，我恨不得拔足便跑，不發一聲跳下車，我使勁地向前奔，叔父的叫聲從背後傳來，似乎越來越弱。我的腦海泛起過去美麗的回憶，此刻我彷彿在人生的旅途上奔跑，而當我看見外婆的那一剎那便是我倆人生旅程的交匯點，那一揮手告別分隔着生與死。雨點消失了，外婆家的大木門亦出現在眼前，在這刻，我慶幸自己終於可以完成這段艱苦而難忘的旅程。

在這日新月異的社會裏，電腦的發展應是很自然的事了，因為現在我們的起居生活，都和電腦有密切的關係。

電腦帶給人們的好處，是很難用三言兩語來表達的。人們每天上下班都乘搭地下鐵路，因為它方便快捷，而地下鐵路內大部份的操作都是用電腦控制的。我們把硬幣放進售票機內，它便自動吐出車票，這樣便節省了很多時間、人力和物力。有些渡海小輪的入閘機還能自動找錢呢！不單公共交通工具利用電腦幫忙，甚至私家車和遊艇也用電腦控制。利用電腦使操作較簡單，行駛時會覺得更加舒適安全。除了交通方面，在銀行裏，電腦也起了很大的作用。我們拿着提款咭，便可以在二十四小時內提款或存款，每一個客戶的資料都儲存在電腦內，客戶提款或存款，電腦都可以在最短的時間內計算得一清二楚。電腦可儲存的資料比人的記憶多幾十倍，甚至幾百倍。



電腦不但能儲存大量的資料，而且做事的速度比人類快幾倍。有些製衣廠用電腦來畫和排紙樣，排出來的紙樣不但快捷省布，而且不需要很多人控制，的確一舉兩得。在日本，很多工廠都是用電腦控制的機械人來做事，不但效率快而且品質佳。在很多大的商業機構裏，電腦已經是不可缺少的了。

除了在工商業上有很大的用途外，電腦也帶給人們娛樂。近年來電視遊戲機很受青少年歡迎，因為遊戲新鮮刺激，而且多樣化，有些遊戲更能訓練敏捷的反應、判斷力和思考能力。不過很多青少年都是沉迷於遊戲裏，因此而荒廢學業和浪費金錢。最近有一些家庭電腦和微型電腦面世，價錢大眾化，且用途特多。它能整理家務，計算家庭的經濟，輔導學生做功課，就好像一個家庭教師一樣，此外還可以用來玩遊戲。在外國，有些家庭甚至全部用電腦管理，根本不需要人們操勞。

電腦雖然對人類有很多益處，但也有它的弊處。在工商業方面，電腦令到很多工人失業，因為電腦節省資本和效率高，這是一件很難避免的事情，而且也很難解決。在電腦越來越進步的情況下，人們便開始擔心電腦將來會否控制人類。雖然電腦是人類發明的，但它現在的功用和能力，的確比人類優勝，難怪人類會擔心。

總括來說，電腦對人類的益處是比壞處多。現在的電腦更會說話和思考，所以電腦已成為人類不可缺少的朋友了。

## 一次難忘的旅程

初六甲 曾有娣

「搖搖搖，搖到外婆橋，外婆見我眯眯笑，叫我好寶寶，給我糖果，給我糕。」依稀記得，外婆最愛把我摟在懷裏，教我唱這首悅耳的兒歌。兒時的回憶蕩漾在腦海中，最難忘的是外婆那慈祥而帶皺紋的笑臉，令我感到多麼舒暢、安全、溫暖……「怎麼，覺得不舒服嗎？」母親溫和地問。我想得太入神了，母親的一問把我的心帶回車廂來。「不。」我勉強地回答。抬頭看看母親，她一臉憂愁，充滿紅絲的雙眼，似乎有意躲避我的視線，而我的眼睛也開始酸酸熱熱起來。隔着淚水視線，我看不清車外的景物，加上毛毛細雨，本來秀麗的綠樹碧草

# 論現代中國人應否學習文言文

梁嘉美 甲六初

現代的中國人已經較少懂得閱讀文言文，而更少會書寫和運用文言文。究竟在現今這個以應用語體文爲主的社會，我們這輩「黃帝子孫」還應否學習我國古代的語言呢？這當然見仁見智，但我始終認爲中國人學習文言文是必須的。

常常聽見別人說去學日文、法文、英文等，但從沒有聽聞有人要學文言文，亦似乎沒有專爲教授文言文而開設的課程。這主要是因爲我們平日所書寫運用的、所接觸的書報讀物都沒有用文言文寫成的緣故。而且文言文又不像英語和日語般在求職辦事或移民旅遊方面可以大派用場。既然文言文一方面跟現代社會生活脫節，另一方面又沒有具體實際用處，那麼便越來越少人肯學習文言文，越來越少人懂得看和寫文言文，於是文言文的學習，特別對那些居住在外地的華僑來說，變得更不切實際。這正造成一個惡性循環。

現代社會，人人爲生活、爲物慾、爲前途而奔波勞碌，憂慮煩惱，忙得喘不過氣。在大多數人的心目中，除了那些爲考試課程「奉命」讀文言文的學生，那些爲人師表的和那些「食飽無憂米」的人外，其他人根本沒有空餘時間和精神花在文言文上。

除了上述兩個原因外，文言文的艱深和不易理解亦是一個令現代中國人不肯學習文言文的因素之一。很多人每見到文言文，心理上必先產生恐懼感，以爲是深奧艱澀的哲理，於是視學習爲畏途，覺得這徒然令自己增加無謂的負擔和煩惱。

看到這裏，或許有人問：那麼，爲什麼我們要學文言文？其實理由很簡單，就因爲我們是中國人。這不單指生於中國內地的居民，亦包括百分之九十八以上的香港居民及僑居外地的華僑。無論我們的成長背景如何，無論我們的身分證明文件已印上某個國籍，我們絕不能否認我們的中國血統。況且，作爲一個中國人，不單是血統問題，更是文

化問題，我們不能忘記自己與五千年歷史文化本同屬一體。無論處身於何時何地的中國人，都有義務認識和繼承國家的歷史文化。究竟怎樣去認識？首先當然要學習文言文，這樣才能繼承傳統，才能翻閱古籍，才能理解欣賞中華文化所提煉出來的無價之寶。身爲中國人，難道我們可以將這些令每個中國人都感到驕傲，令不少外人嚮往羨慕的悠久傳統文化完全揚棄？難道我們可以置身事外，任由它失傳，令千千萬萬的黃炎後裔再不能認識自己固有的文化？

除了文化問題外，學習文言文也有其實用的價值。常說現代人心靈空虛，往往在物質、金錢、罪惡下迷失自我。這樣，爲什麼我們不學好古文，接受我國優良傳統的薰陶？要知道那些用文言寫成的古籍，正蘊藏着深具智慧的妙理、生命哲學及優秀的傳統美德，就讓我們好好選擇接受和實踐，幫助我們的品格修養，使精神和心靈更豐盛。再者，中國文學實在豐饒多采，很多作品都是傳誦千古，具有很高的文學藝術價值。其實日常應用的一些成語詩文，還不是些文言文語句嗎？明白古文精練的功力，對於現代語體文章寫作的訓練亦大有幫助。

總括而言，現代中國人絕對應該學習文言文。當然這不是在鼓吹什麼「文言文運動」來推翻語體文。一方面我們應學好日常運用的語文，另一方面又要繼承發揚傳統。這

文言文的學習最好從小學開始，並應先培養興趣，這樣才不會使人對之望而卻步，敬而遠之。現在香港的大中小學的中國語文課程裏均有文言文課程，這實在最好不過。當然適當的課程選材和教師悉心的解釋引導是相當重要的，否則當學生「吃而不化」時，只會摧殘了他們的興趣和精力。

其實成年人也不妨在工餘學一點文言文。學習文言文絕對不是一般人想像那般困難和浪費時間。市面上有不少通俗顯淺的文言讀物。試試翻閱一下，漸漸你會覺得它不但雋永清新，回味無窮，而且還散發出中華民族智慧的光芒。

# 香港夜景

中四乙 區詩賢

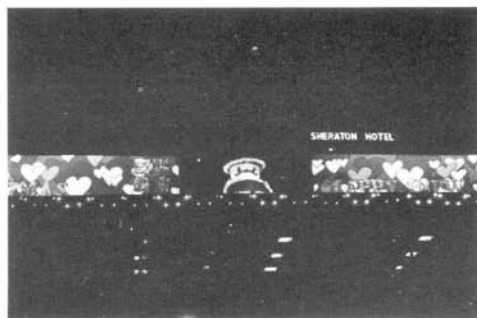
香港是一個美麗的海港，繁榮的城市，雖然地方細小，但風景非常美麗，因而享有「東方之珠」的美譽，吸引了不少外地的遊客前來觀光。

聖誕節前夕，我與父母一起登上太平山的山頂，欣賞這舉世知名的「東方之珠」的夜景。

到了山的高峯，有點高處不勝寒的感覺，俯瞰整個香港，好像由多種名貴珠寶堆砌而成。那條環繞太平山的公路，兩旁的路燈，在黑暗中看起來就好像一條金龍環繞在半山似的。天上的星星，不停地在眨眼，好像有意和那鑲滿鑽石的香港媲美。那時真是很難分清那是香港的燈光，還是天上的星星呢！

美麗的維多利亞港，日間是非常繁忙的，但夜間却加添了一些色彩。那些色彩是什麼呢？那就是一些渡海輪船在川流不息的移動時，所留下的一道道的銀鍊罷了。行駛中車輛的燈光，一串串的在閃爍着。眺望啟德機場的跑道，晚間仍時有飛機升降，閃閃的小燈，好像流星飛逝。晚上的輪船往來，陸上的車子穿梭如鯽，雖然在晚上，仍然是一片繁囂。月兒高掛在天空，像一夥大明珠般，在旁邊的小鑽石——星星陪伴着它，這時我真是好像置身在鑽石世界之中。

香港的夜色真是那麼的迷人，希望「東方之珠」的美譽能夠一直保持下去。



之樂的幸福中。母親提醒孫兒們開始賞月了，

他們走向黑暗的遠方。

# 炸彈驚魂

中三戊 顧劍音

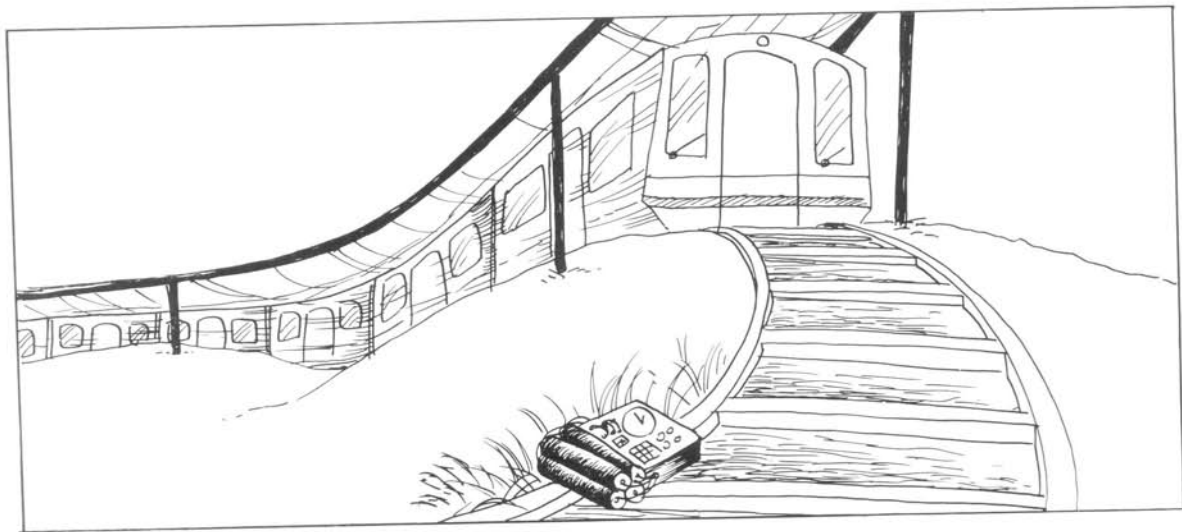
真可憐，足足在這裡待了四小時，昨天還滿以為星期天能夠到郊外去舒展一下身心；抒發一下幾個月來的抑鬱，怎知在這個偏促不堪的車廂中，鬱悶竟然會散發得無影無踪。

午飯後，我和野子揹着沉甸甸的袋子，趕上了一時半的一班列車，向旅行目的地邁進。

剛離開火車站不久，一聲煞掣把野子拋下座位，繼而傳來一陣急促的腳步聲。原來是一大批警員，手持鐵欄，封鎖了火車的所有出入口。探頭一看，嘩！怎麼前面又是一班列車停着？起初大家還以為是機械故障而停駛，可是時間一分一秒地過去，火車仍是沒有開動。乘客都等得不耐煩了，有的還在大聲怒罵，小孩子們卻在驚惶地哭泣。似乎不祥的預兆正在無形地醞釀着。

「各位乘客請注意，剛才我們警方接到報告，據報鐵路沿線佈有多枚炸彈，現在警方已經進行搜查，請各位不要離開車廂，以免發生危險。」我的天！不祥的預兆終於靈驗了！小孩子哭得更厲害，大人都在絕望地嘆息，野子和我一點辦法也沒有，難道就讓這幾枚炸彈，就此毀滅了我們的快樂、幸福嗎？

時間靜悄悄地溜走，猛烈的陽光仍舊不住



地曬下。車廂裡燥熱得很，但是我們身上每一滴血汗卻是冰冷的。畢竟我們非常怕死，大家都在默默地祈禱，希望上蒼保佑自己能逃出生天。其實不如盼望警方儘快搜獲那些「害人精」吧！

一大堆黑壓壓的頭顱在車軌旁擺動。原來是警員，在那烈日下搜尋炸彈，他們熱汗直流，恰好和我們的冰冷成了大大的對比。

「嘍！」當我睜開眼睛時，我仍在車廂內，野子仍在我身旁，一切仍然沒有改變。不知野子哭了多久，我終於問自己：「你死了嗎？」「怕是還沒有。」忽然看見一個小孩，拿着爆了的氣球在大哭，我如夢初醒，噢！這個黃口孺子差點帶了我去拜見閻羅大王了。

我想通了，其實大家應該感到一切是處於安然的。警員在烈日下拚命搜索，也會有生命危險，我們只是坐着，難道還要怨天尤人嗎？默默地想着想着，忽然車子開動了，終於動了！大家都十分驚奇，車子慢慢地向前駛去，警方的廣播又在耳邊響起，原來炸彈是虛報的，我們終於脫險了。野子高興得又哭起來，我卻麻木了。從那時開始，才知道野子是那般感情豐富，我卻是那般怕死、那般麻木！



# 中秋之夜

中三戊 黃慕堅



今年中秋月圓之夜，我們一家相聚於太平山頂賞月。爲要飽賞月色，黃昏後不久我們就來到山頂一塊平整的草地上，整理休息的位置，擺開了攜來的食物。我和姊姊悠閒地躺下，看看遠處的萬家燈火和夜幕上點點繁星。夜，並沒能讓這個紙醉金迷的香港安靜。色彩奪目的燈火告訴我們，酒樓裏擺設着豐盛的晚宴，數萬元的酒席贏得了「食在香港」的美譽。燈紅酒綠，令消費者流連忘返！

月亮升起來了，圓圓的玉盤嵌在深藍的夜空中，旁邊飄過幾片白雲，在悠悠的夜空中躺着。我貪婪地呼吸着清涼的空氣，沉醉在天倫之樂的幸福中。母親提醒孫兒們開始賞月了，

晶瑩的提子，圓渾的水晶梨，紅熟的柿子，金黃的香蕉，蛋黃蓮蓉、金華火腿之類的月餅，油潤得發亮。侄兒家驥只拈過幾粒提子，小妹妹家宜只捧了一個水晶梨，總沒有人去動一下切開的月餅。母親搖頭嘆息：「如今世道變了，我們小時候，總是希望媽媽把切開來較大的一角月餅分給自己；如今孫兒們幾十元一盒的月餅也不去看一眼。」我看着搖頭嘆息的母親，雖然在責怪着我們，但慈祥的臉上也流露出老懷安慰的歡容。

突然，我覺得遠處有兩個人影，蹣跚地迎着我們走來，我趕忙起來坐好。在銀色的月光下，我漸漸看清了前來的兩個人：一個兩眼深陷的失明婦人，左手扶在一個孩子的肩上，乾枯的右手拿着一個破舊的鉢，憔悴的臉上牽出一抹笑容：「先生、太太，行善施捨，福有攸歸啦。」朦朦的月色下，婦人的手在顫動着，那孩子羞怯地低着頭，不願遇上我們驚奇的目光。

人間爲甚麼有這樣的不幸？貧困和疾病逼迫着他們不可以停下疲乏的腳步！

天上的圓月，你有一瀉銀光慷慨地分佈給大地，爲甚麼不把同樣的幸福和快樂分到人間？那瘦小的孩子啊！你低下了頭，是否偷偷地落淚？在這充滿競爭的塵世裏，你得不到任何的栽培和訓練，更不知來日你會踏上怎樣的前途？

我內心萬分慚愧，爲甚麼我這樣無能，不去伸出同情的雙手，幫助他們改善一下目前的處境？而在給予微薄的施捨後，只默默地目送他們走向黑暗的遠方。

這時，我耳畔彷彿有民謠在唱：「八月十五是中秋，有人快樂有人愁；有人橋上吹『啲叮』，有人眼淚向天流。」「月兒彎彎照九州，幾家歡樂幾家愁，幾家高樓飲美酒，幾家流落在外頭……」「朱門酒肉臭，路有凍死骨。」如今的世上，多少處文明繁榮的背後；隱藏着饑餓和疾病？我想起了人海中的浮沉與掙扎，剛才賞月的興緻不知何時消失了；銀色的月光變得慘淡、灰暗，遠處響起了無力的蟲鳴。





眼前是一幅由青綠的樹木和嬌俏活潑的花朵所構成的絕妙圖畫。那些鳥兒，呼朋引伴地賣弄清脆悅耳的歌喉，鳥語花香，好不美麗！雖然已是交秋時份，但我卻找不到半點秋天蕭殺的影子，樹木枝葉扶疏，美麗的花兒，你不讓我，我不讓你，都紛紛開出燦爛奪目的花朵來，嫣紅紫翠，吸引了不少狂蜂浪蝶在花叢中翩翩飛舞！

中午時份到了，我們都急不及待地取出食物來燒烤，一時飄香四溢。可能是心理作祟，親手烤出來的雞翼，格外香甜，自己彷彿變成個大廚師！吃過一頓豐富美味的午餐後，我們就開始四出遊玩一番，沿途談笑風生，笑聲不絕於耳。兩旁有不少奇花異草，顏色形狀各有特點，真

令人眼花繚亂，好像置身於一個「大自然博物館」中。鳥兒清脆的歌喉，再加上潺潺的水聲，兩者混和一體，構成一首美妙動聽的樂章。樹葉青青，有如玉石之爭妍，雁兒陣陣，有如夏雲之飛翔。心中快慰的感受，豈能用片言隻字來形容呢！

一片斜暉，映照湖面，把湖水鍍上了一層薄薄的黃金。光陰的飛逝，有如白駒過隙，早已去得無影無踪！蒼茫暮色裏，所有樹木、花兒，都變得倦起來了。依依不捨之情，不能自己。

流水響啊！這絕妙的地方，帶給我一片美麗的回憶，永遠留在我的心靈中！

# 少年筆耕 讀後感



中一乙 陳文娟

一個勤勞的父親，一個孝順的兒子，構成了「少年筆耕」這個故事。故事的主人翁是敘利亞，一個小學五年級生。他出生於一個清貧的家庭，這個家庭的所有開銷就只是靠他的父親獨力承擔，而他的父親也是非常克勤的人，除了早上在鐵路工作外，晚上也替人鈔寫作兼職。敘利亞不忍父親那樣操勞，所以每晚半夜他都起來幫父親鈔寫。漸漸地他讀書也沒有精神了，父親開始討厭他了，可是他並沒有放棄。直至有一次他鈔寫時，不小心把一本書弄跌了……整個故事進入高潮。

「少年筆耕」是描述父子之間的愛。雖然作者並沒有直接去歌頌、讚揚父子的愛，但是透過人物與人物之間的關係的描寫，讀者是可以深深的體會到真愛是多麼可貴、多麼難得。而值得一提的就是作者描寫的手法，他對於敘利亞內心的矛盾，晚上工作的情況，都是描寫得非常細膩和生動，令到讀者代入了故事之中，與敘利亞一起小心翼翼地進行夜間工作，和父親一起分享多了六元四角的喜悅。一篇小說能夠令到讀者那樣投入，實在是非常成功的了。而人物性格的刻劃也是十分鮮明：父

親的固執、母親的慈愛、敘利亞的孝順……。當然這篇文章的主題是非常正確，值得我們閱讀的。不過，最可惜的就是翻譯的夏丕尊，可能因為他是語體文推行初期的作家，所以譯出來的文章就有當時流行「我手寫我口」的毛病，就因為這點，而令到文章其中一些句子有不通順的情況出現。不過，總括來說少年筆耕不失為一篇好文章。

# 流水響

中三丁 何明惠

秋高氣爽，風和日麗，正是郊遊的好季節。每年交秋時分，學校都會為全校同學安排一次「秋季旅行」，藉此去鬆弛一下緊張的神經。我正熱切期望着這日子的來臨！

太陽公公精神奕奕地從山後爬上來了，一副慈祥的臉孔，帶着絲絲的笑容，向着大地微笑！我正踏着輕鬆而短促的步伐向着學校邁進。旅遊車早已在校門外等候，我們急不及待地跑上去，一段愉快的旅程亦隨即展開。

當我到達目的地時，發覺四處的湖光山色實在太迷人了！遠處是一個小小的山丘，山丘上被一排排蒼翠的樹木所包圍，葉子青青，予人一份舒適的感覺。流水響其實是一個小型的水塘，位於新界聯和墟一處較僻靜地帶，四周人煙稀少，和繁囂的市區相比，簡直有天淵之別。小水塘被重重山崗圍繞，水色清澈見底，柔和寧靜，純潔無瑕，只要你走到它的跟前，心靈中一切繁重的事務，甚至是鬱鬱不解的心事都會頓然而消。這個水塘，不！應該說是這個清靜和平的湖，勾起你心底的遐思，帶你離開這個虛偽和充滿俗氣的世界。它彷彿像一面鏡子，照到你的心靈中去！再向前行，偶然會看見一兩所細小的管理處，在點綴這靜寂的環境。四處所見，不再是高樓大廈，耳邊聽到的，亦不再是汽車的噪音。

# 新春雜感

中三丁 余綺敏



噼啪！噼啪！噼啪……一連串震耳欲聾的炮竹聲打破了夜的寂靜，這時正是子時。它送去了舊的一年，又歡迎新一年的來臨。想到明天一早便可以收到不少「紅封包」，心裏就覺興奮。家裏所有的燈都在這時大放光芒，我想這是代表在新的一年裏，前途如明燈般璀璨輝煌吧！在這一夜，我和弟弟爲了盡一點孝道，便決定守歲，因爲老一輩的人說這樣可以令父母的壽命延長，而我們也樂於這樣做。在平日，爸媽非常疼愛我們，對我們無微不至；比起那些孤苦零仃，失去母愛的孤兒，我們真是幸運的寵兒。

在萬眾歡騰的年初一晚上，我們三五知己，去到水洩不通、寸步難移的尖沙咀海旁欣賞烟花盛放。在那裏，就像處身於熙來攘往的市場，人多的，不論男女老少，都站在那裏，緊張地期待着烟花的燃放。有的青年男女就更瘋狂，又唱歌、又跳舞。不久，一聲巨響，停止了一切活動，人們的視線都往維多利亞海港的上空投去了。一枚枚多姿多采的

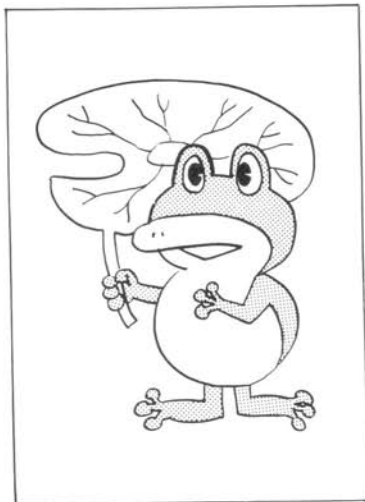
烟花，如火球耀夜，在夜空飛舞。五光十色，燦爛繽紛，形狀千變萬化。有的像菊花，有的像牡丹，有的更由小至大，從遠而近，擁到你的眼前，這怎不叫人興奮呢！每當一枚烟花燃放後，我們便高聲歡呼、喝采。就這樣，在不知不覺中，烟花放完了。璀璨的天空漸漸回復原狀，黑漆漆一片的。隨着烟花的消逝，我們就只有依依不捨地離開了那熱鬧的地方。

新年的第一天便是這樣過去了。烟花帶給我美好的回憶，同時亦給我一些啟示。人生如烟花一樣，不管多璀璨奪目，萬紫千紅，但在那火花迸射過後，同樣歸於寂然，一切消失於雲霧空氣間。不過，人生如烟花並沒有甚麼不好。在恒久的宇宙中，人生僅是那般短暫；但若能在短短的數十寒暑裏，如烟花般發出光和熱，迸發出多姿多采的火花，給人們帶來歡欣、帶來喜悅，即使是轉瞬即逝，這又有何遺憾呢？

# 青蛙的自述

中二丙 黃淑群

我是一隻小青蛙，生活在一條清澈的小溪裡。我現今剛好是個半月大，雖然在你們的人類裡，個半月大的嬰兒，除了曉得哭和吃之外，真是再也數不出有什麼本領來，但是，在我們青蛙的世界裡，我們一出世已懂得游泳了！你說我們本事嗎？



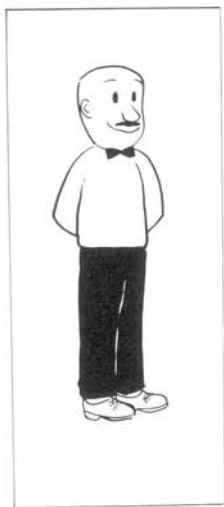
我現在就告訴你有關我現在的生活環境吧；我是住在一條小溪裡的，你還記得嗎？好，不如我就告訴你，我在這條小溪裡的日常生活吧！我住的那條小溪是在一座小山丘的附近，平時也很少會見到人類的，因此比較清靜，每天當太陽就快從東方昇起的時候，我就會醒來



，伸伸懶腰，然後就施展我那精湛的泳術，徐徐地游到小溪中央的大荷葉上，呼吸着大自然的清新空氣，然後就合起雙眼，一面享受着微風吹過來的舒適，另一面就傾聽着小鳥大哥迷人的歌聲，我每天就是這樣渡過了我的早上。

你千萬不要以為我是一隻孤獨的青蛙啊！因為我是很鼓吹羣體主義的。每當太陽沒有那麼猛烈的時候，我就會和一大羣小青蛙兄弟一起，跳到溪旁的細石上，玩捉昆蟲遊戲，看誰吃得最多昆蟲，他就是勝利者了！我們一大羣小青蛙，通常都是吃到肚子飽飽才肯歸家的呢！

我每天也要欣賞完黃昏的晚霞才肯睡覺，有時我會想，不知道我這個美好的家鄉，會否被人類毀滅？每當我這樣一想，我就會不知怎的害怕起來，我更會越想越害怕，有時候我更會害怕到睡不着覺來。最後，我深深地祝福着我的家鄉，永遠永遠都是這麼美好！



# 我愛牛仔

中三丙 鄧蓓紅

第一次看「牛仔」漫畫，便愛上了它。如今，雖然很難再有機會看到「牛仔」，但愛它之切，仍然未有一分的削減。

一九八三年九月的一日，我如常地放學回家，如常地閱讀明報副刊，但卻使我吃了一驚。我找遍了所有篇幅，仍然找不到「牛仔」的踪跡；只見一個空白的篇幅上寥寥地寫着關於王司馬先生不幸逝世的幾個黑字。霎時，我被這一下突然的變故弄得腦際一片空白，一種悲哀的感覺悠然地從心中升起，淚水不斷地湧出了我的眼眶。當時我也不明白為什麼會為一個陌生人的死亡而悲哀。但事實上，王司馬先生對我來說並不陌生，每一次見到他的大作，便不期然對他的欽慕又增加一分。他那些作品中流露出的真、善、美和洋溢着的溫馨，我想縱使一個殘酷的人也會為之感動的，又何況是我這一個感情豐富的人呢？！

如今，王司馬先生雖然已離開了這個世間，但他那敦厚、溫純的影子卻永遠、永遠地留在每一個愛好他的讀者心中。而我對「牛仔」的偏愛也與日俱增！



# 我的小史

中一乙 張健泓

每個人都有自己的歷史，但每個人的歷史都是不同的。我因為年紀還小，又經歷得不多，所以我的小史也就十分簡單。

我的名字叫張健泓，一九七零年出生於廣州市一個小康家庭，爸爸是一位教師，媽媽是一個工程技術員。在廣州市的時候，我們是和外婆一起居住的，生活得十分愉快。

後來我們全家移民到香港來。最初我和弟弟一起在農圃道官立小學就讀。我還記得初入學的時候我什麼也不懂，尤其是英文識得很少，所以在學習上感到非常吃力，幸好在老師和同學的幫助下，我的英文才漸漸有了進步。後來因為搬家的關係，我和弟弟便轉到塘尾道小學唸書，我就這樣完成了小學的課程。今年九月，我儂倖地考上了伊利沙伯中學，開始另一個新階段。

以上是我簡單的小史，但我的歷史還沒有結束。我要繼續努力，將來更好地服務社會。我更希望未來的事業會對社會作出一點貢獻，認真地把我的生活過得有意義。

# 春天的鄉村

中一丙 廖崇雅

春天的氣息瀰漫在大地上，它驅走了寒冷的冬天，也趕走了陣陣的冷氣，大地又投到春天的懷抱裏。人們在它的懷抱，勤奮工作，努力讀書。花草樹木也換上了綠色的新衣，在那碧綠的鄉村中，更為迷人。

眺望鄉村的風光，一片蔥綠映入眼簾。滿山遍佈的野花，散發着芬芳；魚兒在河裏嬉戲，顯得逍遙自在；小鳥在樹梢上賣弄歌喉，柔軟的垂柳，隱蔽着幾間茅屋。金光燦爛的太陽，從那蔚藍的遠山冉冉上升，這時有幾位農夫，戴着斗笠，荷着鋤頭，走向碧綠如氈的田野裏，開始為這一天而忙碌。

當豔陽高照時，在綠油油的草原上，常有一些天真活潑的孩童們的歡笑聲、歌唱聲，流露着一股愉快的氣氛。幾個婦人走在阡陌上，

為辛苦的農夫送飯，這真是鄉村樸實的風味。夕陽西下，天空映出一片紅霞，一縷縷的炊煙，裊裊上升。這時，牧童趕着牛回家，農夫們扛着鋤頭，踏着落日餘暉，蹣跚地走回家去。我真羨慕鄉村的生活，願我永遠留在鄉村裏，呼吸着新鮮的空氣，和享受那寧靜樸實的快樂，那是多麼的自由自在啊！





# 籠中鳥

中一乙 何曉航

我是一隻平凡的小鳥，我生長在森林裡的一棵大樹上，我的樣子非常美麗，有五彩繽紛的羽毛和美麗的翅膀，又有一個很溫暖的家。當我幼小的時候，爸爸和媽媽到處找尋東西給我吃，我一天一天地長大了，媽媽教我飛翔、尋找食物。一天，我終於學會了自立的本領，不必再依靠爸爸，自由地在空中飛翔，我覺得十分快樂。

有一天，我獨自出外去覓食，不幸遇到暴風雨襲擊，我被閃電擊中翅膀，暈倒在地。過了一會兒，有一個小孩子經過，看到我傷得很可憐，便抱我回到他的家裡，替我包紮傷口，又請求媽媽給我一個美麗的籠子。我的傷勢已漸漸地復原，他每天給我吃精粟，但他看見我一點也不快樂，又不唱歌，覺得很奇怪。後來，他才知道我想飛回森林，小孩子便叫我以後要小心點，不要再給別人捉去，說完便放我到森林去。

我現在才知道自由的可貴，我可以再次在森林裡振起翅膀，在空中快樂地飛翔！

# 狼與小羊

中二丙 常頌德

小羊甲：你們聽聽，好像有人在敲門呢！

小羊乙：對，我也聽見了。噢，難道媽媽這麼

快便回來了！

小羊甲：讓我開門看看吧！

小羊丙：且慢！難道你忘了媽媽的吩咐嗎？別

隨便開門給陌生人啊！

小羊甲：那麼，我們先去探聽一下吧！

小羊乙：誰在敲門呀？

狼：是我——你們的母親！

小羊甲：啊！真的是媽媽回來了！

小羊丙：不！你不是我們的媽媽，媽媽的聲音

不是那樣的！

狼：我真的是你們的媽媽啊！看！我給你們

帶食物回來了！

小羊乙：真的？太好了。媽媽，我馬上開門讓

你進來！

小羊丙：胡說！你絕不是我們的母親！媽媽才

出外去了一會兒，怎能這麼快便給我們

們找到食物呢？

小羊乙：管他呢，既然這個人已替我們找到糧

食，讓他進來看看吧！

狼：不錯，你們打開門便知我是否你們的

母親了！

小羊甲：說得有理。好，我立刻給你把門打開

！

小羊丙：千萬不要呀！他可能就是一頭兇猛的

野獸哩！

小羊乙：三弟，別再胡思亂想了。大哥，讓我

倆一起推開這道門吧！

小羊甲：好！來！用力些……啊，終於成功了

！

小羊乙：媽媽，您快進來吧！……啊！你……

你是——

狼：我是誰？我是一隻狼，一隻專吃小羊

的狼！哈哈……


小羊甲：原來你……你不是我們的媽媽！

狼：當然不是！來，你別逃！我要把你們

全部吃掉！

小羊乙：呀！救命啊！爸爸……媽媽……。





登東臯以舒嘯  
臨清流而賦詩

# 伊利沙伯中學家長教師聯誼會會務報告

第二十九屆常務委員及職員

主席：湯偉奇  
 副主席：譚清高 蘇宗仁  
 秘書：鄭柏 吳譚微微  
 財政：何世壽 譚一雄  
 常務委員：范敏松 李德才  
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           李慶駒 邱吳肇羣  
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           吳錫 黃李懿玲  
 委員：陳應治 周佩娥  
           余鳳鸞 黃維暖  
           伍起祥 湯保歸  
           黃兆明 杜銳明  
           萬鳳和 譚萬鈞  
           黎根 湯梅玲  
           何月順 馮耀強  
           譚煥文 彭俊明  
           文子方 呂以勸  
           張陳玉貞 老愷松  
           陳廷佳 黃潮森  
           吳玉明 余鐵南  
           區兆璣 陳庭有  
           何英華 李毓鑾

## 一九八三至八四年度財務報告

上年度結存 30180.80元

| 日期    | 摘要                | 收入         | 支出        | 餘額         |
|-------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 3 29  | 支還王校源捐款           |            | 1,000 00  | 29,180 80  |
| 4 11  | 支餐會汽水             |            | 613 80    | 28,567 00  |
| 4 12  | 支大東筵席             |            | 15,040 00 | 13,527 00  |
| 4 22  | 支商業登記             |            | 350 00    | 13,177 00  |
| 4 22  | 支印刷信箋             |            | 138 00    | 13,039 00  |
| 4 26  | 支餐會雜用             |            | 211 40    | 12,827 60  |
| 4 29  | 支餐會獎品             |            | 6,396 50  | 64,311 10  |
| 4 29  | 收補購餐券             | 480 00     |           | 6,911 10   |
| 6 23  | 支合和鐵器工程           |            | 3000 00   | 3,911 10   |
| 5 5   | 支黑報紙              |            | 5 00      | 3,906 10   |
| 5 6   | 支茶點               |            | 66 50     | 3,839 60   |
| 6 27  | 收獎券壽款             | 102,446 80 |           | 106,286 40 |
| 7 1   | 支合和鐵器             |            | 5,000 00  | 101,286 40 |
| 7 28  | 支司徒先生             |            | 10,000 00 | 91,286 40  |
| 7 28  | 支司徒先生             |            | 9,000 00  | 82,286 40  |
| 7 28  | 支司徒先生             |            | 4,000 00  | 78,286 40  |
| 12 31 | 滙豐利息              | 84 80      |           | 78,371 20  |
| 6 26  | 滙豐利息              | 50 55      |           | 78,421 75  |
| 8 9   | 支司徒先生             |            | 10,000 00 | 68,421 75  |
| 9 13  | 支獎學金(麥尼路、陳炳乾)     |            | 1,600 00  | 66,821 75  |
| 9 26  | 支司徒先生             |            | 5,000 00  | 61,821 75  |
| 9 26  | 支聯光電器工程           |            | 6,100 00  | 55,721 75  |
| 9 26  | 支合和鐵器工程           |            | 4,200 00  | 51,521 75  |
| 9 29  | 支校營繩網費用           |            | 14,000 00 | 37,521 75  |
| 10 3  | 支汽水茶點             |            | 106 60    | 37,415 15  |
| 10 10 | 滙豐利息              | 474 03     |           | 37,889 18  |
| 10 19 | 收會費               | 28,230 00  |           | 65,819 18  |
| 11 1  | 支印刷收據             |            | 110 00    | 65,709 18  |
| 11 1  | 支QES Amenity Fund |            | 21,172 50 | 44,536 68  |
| 11 1  | 支車費               |            | 5 00      | 44,531 68  |
| 11 1  | 支Label費           |            | 5 00      | 44,526 68  |
| 11 3  | 支楊永康獎學金           |            | 200 00    | 44,326 68  |
| 11 30 | 支司徒先生             |            | 11,283 00 | 33,043 68  |
| 12 14 | 支付座枱人名牌           |            | 140 00    | 32,903 68  |
| 12 20 | 支茶會費用             |            | 78 60     | 32,825 08  |
| 1 9   | 收滙豐利息             | 1,059 70   |           | 33,884 78  |
| 1 27  | 支餐券印刷費            |            | 260 00    | 33,624 78  |
| 2 27  | 支樹記鐵工廠            |            | 2,300 00  | 31,324 78  |
| 2 29  | 收餐券費              | 16,020 00  |           | 47,344 78  |
| 2 29  | 收代金               | 10,666 00  |           | 58,010 78  |
| 3 6   | 收餐券費              | 540 00     |           | 58,550 78  |
| 3 6   | 收代金               | 770 00     |           | 59,320 78  |
| 3 14  | 影印                |            | 4 00      | 59,316 78  |
| 3 14  | 郵票                |            | 12 00     | 59,304 78  |
| 3 20  | 收餐券費              | 360 00     |           | 59,664 78  |

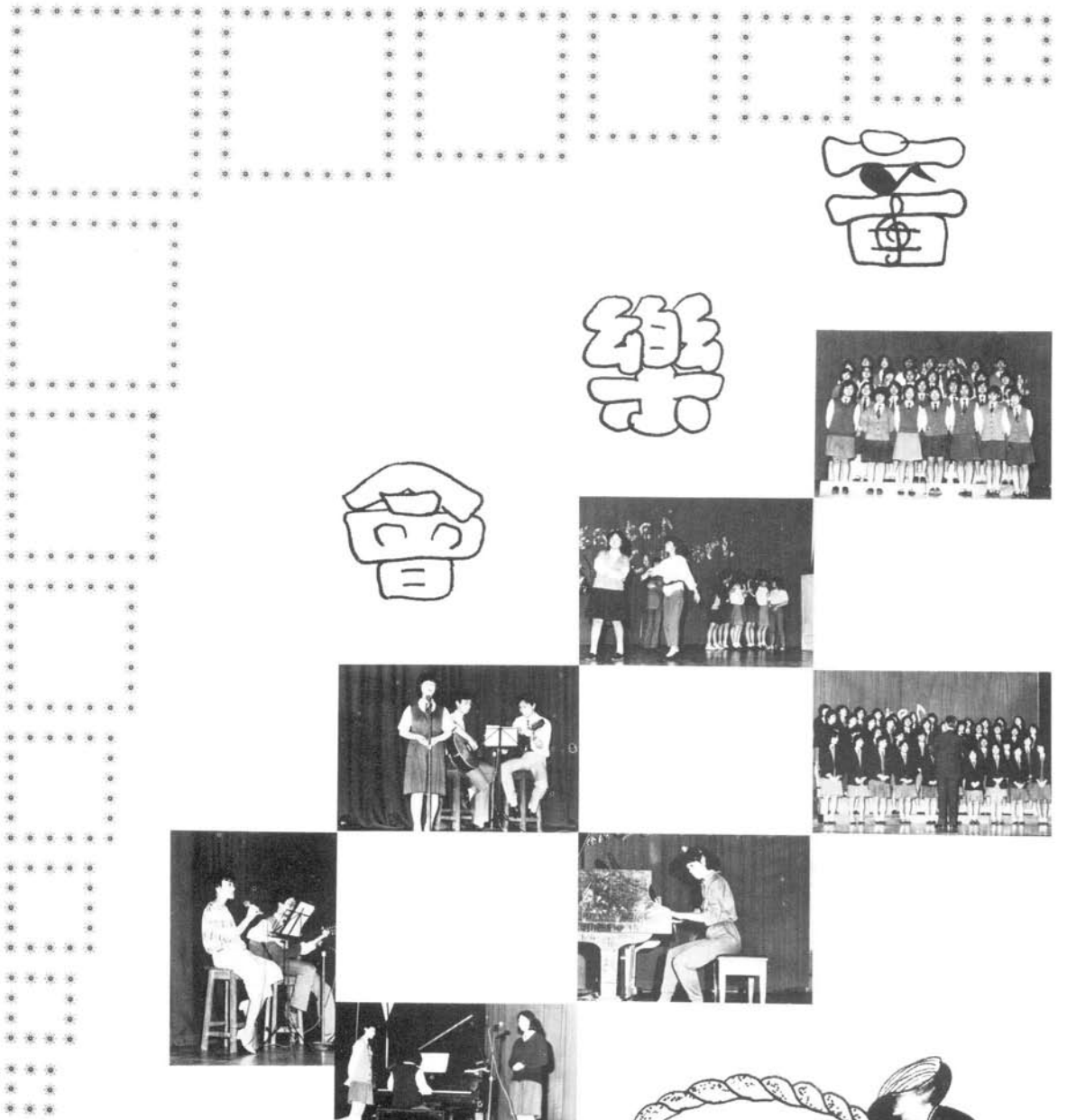
### 補助學生課外活動及福利費用

本年度共收得會費28,230.00元，撥支21,172.50元予校方作為學生福利費。

### 家長教師會談

除於會員大會同日舉行會談外，歡迎各家長隨時蒞臨學校與教師交換意見，充份發揮本會精神。

本年度結存 59,664.78元  
 義務司庫 譚一雄  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

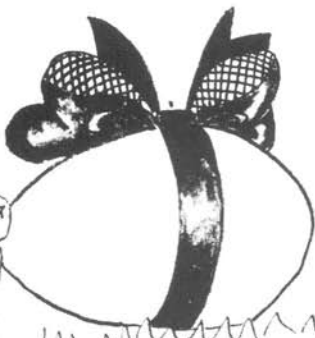
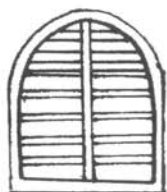
復



活



節





的評分標準。

在話劇方面，更加精彩萬分。四套話劇中，以東社的「赤的混亂」及南社的「鐵金剛勇破核彈黨」最為矚目。

「赤的混亂」以白雪公主及七個小矮人為主角，但今回，白雪公主是奸險的，其中妙趣之處，更加出人意表。

而南社的同學，更把電影中的「英雄」占士邦搬上舞台，換上新的主題和內容，別具風格。

在話劇比賽中，更有最佳的男女主角的選舉。結果，分別由西社扮演守財奴的男同學奪

得最佳男主角；和扮演白雪公主的同學奪得最佳女主角。

今次「聯社日」的社際比賽的結果，除了由評判老師們評分外，台下的觀眾也有評分的權利。大會分別以紅咭及綠咭代表歌唱及戲劇比賽的計分牌。當司儀叫到同學們認為在該項比賽中表現最佳的社名時，同學便把咭紙交予收咭員，以作點票。結果，社歌比賽再次由東社蟬聯；而南社則以「占士邦」而奪得了話劇組的冠軍。

社際比賽後，跟着便在操場舉行了拔河大賽。「聯社日」也在熱熱鬧鬧的氣氛下結束了。





# 聯社日

中四丁 盧惠台



承繼着去年熱鬧氣氛的餘興，今年的「聯社日」，又在緊張而歡悅的情況下，順利地舉行了。

記得上次的「聯社日」，東社藉着雄亮而齊整的歌聲，奪取了上屆社歌比賽的冠軍，其他各社的同學，因而深深不忿地等候了一年的時光。在今年的「聯社日」，各社的同學又走在一起，努力排演，各出奇謀，使到今年的「聯社日」百花齊放，生色不少。

「聯社日」的高潮，是當日上午在禮堂內所舉行的社際比賽：包括社歌頌唱比賽，及新設的話劇比賽。

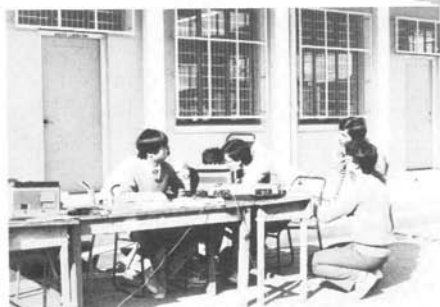
當司儀宣佈「聯社日」正式開始後，同學們均顯得十分雀躍，為的是要看自己社今天的表演及看看今年誰能奪魁。

在二樓禮堂準備表演的同學，也是同樣的緊張，因為這是考驗他們排演的準備功夫及為自己爭光的時刻。

當日的比賽可謂奇謀層出不窮，單是社歌比賽，便可以看到他們細巧的心思了。他們有的在社歌前加上一些口號；有些以和唱方式把社歌演譯出來，極是悅耳動聽；有的在社歌上，加入獨唱部份。但無論怎樣，各社的社歌均顯出了社員們團體合作的精神，並完全符合我們「修己善羣」的校訓。雖然我們的社歌算不上怎樣的精彩過人，但它的作用，是代表了社員間的友誼及合作，也作為一社的標記。鑑於社歌的真正作用，評判老師們均以合作為主要

# 重

# 溫



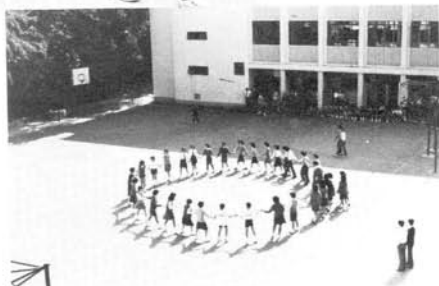
己班爭光。當競技遊戲進行得如火如荼之際，另一項最受歡迎的點唱項目亦同時進行。雖然點唱項目是收費的，仍不減同學們點歌的興趣，點唱攤位被擠得水洩不通，流行的中、英和日本歌曲不絕於耳，使大家除了有眼福外，還能大飽耳福。競技遊戲後，就是較受高班同學歡迎的土風舞項目，每年的土風舞必有很多中五和高六的同學參加，今年也不例外。中五和高六的同學圍着圈跳舞，相信這機會是很難得的，此外也有不少初六和其他級的同学參加，人數卻比較少了，可能是害羞的緣故吧，土風舞項目直到午膳時候才結束。

下午，各班都舉行聖誕聯歡會，亦有不少同學結伴到各班房和教員室報佳音，這些報佳音的同學的歌聲雖不能繞樑三日，但卻帶給我們一點和平的訊息。

隨着下課的鈴聲，「聖誕日」亦告完滿結束。此項活動的成功，實有賴各工作人員的努力和同學們通力合作，除了使伊中同學有一個難忘的聖誕外，更充份發揮了伊中優良的傳統精神。

# 聖

# 誕



中四乙 葉錦偉

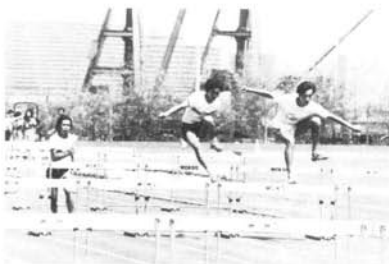
十二月二十一日，一個看似平凡的日子，但對於伊中的同學來說，卻是一個極不平凡的時刻。這天，正是由「協聯」(JOINT BODY) 籌辦的伊中「聖誕日」，讓大家可以一整天豐富的節日，來迎接普世歡騰的聖誕佳節。

今年伊中迎接聖誕節的方法比以往來得特別，傳統的「聖誕音樂會」(CHRISTMAS CONCERT) 已被班際競技遊戲、土風舞和歌曲點唱等項目取代，可算一新大家耳目，可惜的只是今年的中一同學卻無緣欣賞我們這個具歷史性和精彩萬分的「聖誕音樂會」吧！

那天早上，相信各人的心情定必十分愉快，因為大家都已放下考試的重擔。看看操場，已放滿了大大小小的「道具」，為稍後的競技遊戲作好準備。點唱的攤位中，各工作人員也正忙於準備即將開始的點唱項目。終於，一切都準備就緒了。

九時許，「聖誕日」正式開始了。班際競技率先展開，過程當然是緊張刺激，各班運動員都以強健的體魄和靈活的身手來替

# 陸



日落西山，天色已晚，第一日的比賽就在順利中完結了。

× × ×

決賽日終於在十月十三日舉行，可是當天早上三號風球已高懸起來。但參賽健兒仍養精蓄銳；而旁觀者則拭目以待。雖然下着滂沱大雨，但各健兒依然在跑道上爭持不下，可說是跟耐力和意志挑戰了。精彩、緊湊的比賽，根本不容錯失一點兒；你的脈膊也隨着健兒的步伐和比賽的節奏急促起來。

經過一番劇烈的競爭，賽事終告結束。得勝者固然高興，失敗的也滿臉笑容。他們的參與，為己社盡力，體育精神真是令人讚賞，也許這就是伊中「堅忍的毅力」和「無比的鬥志」啊！

縱使很多人都認為陸運會容易形成名利之爭，但無可否認，它確能提供一個機會給大家舒展筋骨和互相切磋研究體育技術。所以我認為大家應該撇開成敗，去參與其中的項目，以維持「伊中精神」！

# 運



# 伊



中四乙 馮浩思

陸運會在九月二十一日舉行初賽日，當天陽光普照，天朗氣清。

「陸運會的內容年年如是，過程平淡無奇」，這是一部份同學的觀感，但若集場內的情趣和個中花絮，就必然感到可觀了，且看今年的陸運會盛況：

鎗聲一響，一項教師接力賽便告展開。想不到平日在課室裏威風凜凜，眾所敬畏的老師，一下子放下教鞭，穿上運動裝，仍然是英姿颯颯，剛氣逼人！

向來都感到中一、二的同學特別天真可愛，今年仍以低班同學較為踴躍參加，就以女孩子丙組一百公尺為例，參加人數眾多，氣氛也自然很熱鬧。一些中一的同學，由於是第一次參加運動會，所以覺得有點兒不知所措，更談不上戰術了。但他們抱着的體育精神，真是值得我們佩服。

當天，最為辛苦、忙碌的，該是紅十字會隊員和董軍了。他們不計辛苦，你來我往的為同學提供服務。



# 中

- (1) 英國文化協會，澳洲駐港商務專員公署，香港教育署視聽教材中心借出影片及幻燈片。
- (2) 鮑思高印刷公司為本校提供精美印刷服務。
- (3) 家長教師聯誼會及舊生會捐助獎學金及鼎力支持本校各項活動。
- (4) 舊生會捐送電腦系統一部。
- (5) 加拿大僑會捐助三十個獎學金。
- (6) 李金玉先生捐助李心安女士紀念獎學金及書簿津貼。
- (7) 李蕙蘭女士對六名清貧學生之資助。
- (8) 廉政公署澤豐分處，聯合醫院，勞工處青年就業輔導組，香港輔導教師協會，香港浸會學院，香港電視廣播有限公司，皇家香港警察及香港職業治療員協會等各大機構協助本校安排各項就業輔導講座及展覽。
- (9) 黃國駒先生贊助電腦書籍及雜誌。
- (10) 市政局香港話劇團示範話劇及提供話劇技術指導。
- (11) 潘重剛博士、鄧蕙嫻女士及覃恩美女士出席音樂大會評判。
- (12) 世界書局，雅典體育用品公司，永安公司，通利琴行，新藝體育用品公司，英文虎報，南華早報，信德船務有限公司，莫何婉穎女士，黃李懿玲女士，譚煥民先生及譚秉忠先生等贊助家長教師聯誼會慈善抽獎各項獎品。
- (13) 加拿大駐港專員基栢力先生為本校致詞，並頒發證書、獎品及獎狀。
- (14) 天光道官立中學校長華任復先生為本校水運會致詞及頒獎。
- (15) 第一屆家長教師聯誼會主席王校源先生於九月十七日為校營二十週年紀念盛典致詞及贊助獎品。
- (16) 現任家長教師聯誼會主席湯偉奇先生為本校陸運會致詞；湯夫人頒發獎品。



辦老人服務。

該會亦舉辦多項活動如：會員集會、步操、戶外活動等，以增進團員間之友誼。此外，在伊利沙伯體育館舉行之紅十字會日大巡禮，該會會員更表現十分投入。

#### (四) 童軍及女童軍

九龍第二十旅童軍本年內除在校內水運會、陸運會及畢業典禮中執行職務外，在數項對外比賽中亦取得良好成績。此旅更曾被提名參加童軍協會所舉辦之嘉爾頓杯比賽，取得第八名成績。

過去一年內，該旅招納得十七位新團員。此等新團員在各項活動，如露營、救傷、探險及其他多種童軍技能課程中表現活躍。

隨著十二位新血之加入，女童軍在人手與士氣方面均大大提高。除在水運會及陸運會中執行職務外，女童軍活動均以隊際方式進行，以加深彼此間瞭解。年中活動包括問答比賽、尋寶遊戲、聖誕旅行及七月旅行等。

#### (五) 愛丁堡獎勵計劃

本學年中，愛丁堡獎勵計劃增添二十位新成員。此計劃舉辦之活動有：演講、展覽、野外定向、野外鍛鍊，其內容在於烹飪、陸上鍛鍊、社交舞蹈、體能訓練、圖書館服務各項訓練。此等活動皆獲各會員熱心支持。

#### (六) 姊妹學校計劃

啟愛學校與本校同學組織一連串活動，均由港東獅子會贊助。

本年九月，啟愛學校曾派學生參加本校水運會，十一月亦派隊參加陸運會四百公尺接力比賽。

透過與啟愛學校學生多次共同活動，如探訪、聖誕聯歡會、開放日參觀等，本校學生對傷殘兒童有更深刻的瞭解。

#### (七) 公益少年團

本校公益少年團於十二月成立，會員有二十七人，大部份會員為社會服務隊隊員，故此，均參與該隊所組織的活動。

團員對公益少年團旺角區委員會所舉辦的活動，皆踴躍參加。十六位團員並曾為陳慶社區中心主辦的老人聯歡會提供服務。

#### 十、刊物出版

過去一年內，本校及各學會出版之報章、雜誌及定期刊物計有：

- (1) 校刊
- (2) 伊中學報
- (3) 天文學會出版之「洪荒」共四次。
- (4) 橋牌及棋藝學會出版之「橋藝」。

#### 十一、家長教師聯誼會

本校承蒙家長教師聯誼會鼎力支持，深表謝忱。

家長教師聯誼會從本年度會費中撥出百分之七十五予校方，用以增進學生之福利。其中包括購買大量油印紙、複印紙、保養及維修校內操場之飲水過濾器等、課室內之擴音系統以及維持斬竹灣校營之經費。此外，更在一次抽獎中籌得十二萬三千九百零五元，作改善校營設備之用。八三年周年大會於三月二十九日舉行。會後，家長及教師聚談有關學生之行為及學業成績等問題。當晚聚餐，參加者逾三百七十人，非常成功。

#### 十二、鳴謝

本校謹向下列各方深表謝意：

## 戊、美術與工藝

### 美術展覽

一九八二年十一月二十七日至十二月三日，本校曾參加在香港大學陸佑堂舉行之八二年度聯校美術展覽。

七月六日及七日在本校美術室舉行之一年一度美術比賽美術展覽中，陳列大量不同形式之展品。

在日本第二屆神奈川世界兒童美術展覽中，何連紅（三乙）及張毅林（二戊）之作品均獲選陳列。

在華僑日報、香港教育專業人員協會及教育署美勞中心所舉辦之德育漫畫設計比賽中，林麗玄（五甲）獲獎代書券五十元。

在香港青年美術比賽中，鄭守熙（初六乙）獲國畫組第十獎，並獲頒墨水筆一套、鉛筆與現金三百元。

### 己、學校辯論隊

在一九八二年十一月旺角區撲滅罪行委員會舉辦之聯校辯論比賽中，本校辯論隊（中文組）獲亞軍。

在油旺區所舉辦之文化運動錦標大賽辯論比賽中，本校辯論隊（中文組）亦獲亞軍。

荃灣官立中學所舉辦之聯校中文辯論比賽，本校亦有派學生參加，獲得不少寶貴經驗。

由於參加聯校辯論會所舉辦之各項活動。本校辯論隊（英文組）在辯論及演講方面，獲得不少寶貴經驗。

### 庚、校營

去年為本校校營二十周年紀念。於九月份舉行一連串慶祝活動，九月十七日在本校禮堂舉行攤位遊戲日，教師學生均有參加，九月二十六日，超過四百嘉賓，包括教職人員、學生家長及舊生等均被邀參觀校營，此項參觀之目的在使參觀者明白校營的歷史及其用途。

二月，家長教師聯誼會為校營重建舉行籌募經費活動，非常成功。籌募所得達港幣十二萬三千九百零五元，重建計劃期能在來年完成。

除日常維修工作外，並裝置一部電力抽水系統，使學生能經常獲得清潔用水供應。

過去一年中，營地受到同學廣泛利用作訓練及康樂之用。

### 辛、社會服務

#### （一）社會服務隊

二月至五月間，該隊隊員為啓愛學校弱智學生提供一連串經常性與非經常性服務，隊員除每週六為弱智兒童舉辦土風舞及遊戲活動外，在三月間，於西貢保良局渡假營中，亦曾與啓愛學校學生渡過興奮而有意義之二天。七月，五十名啓愛學校學生應邀至本校參加茶會和遊戲。又於七月五日，在本校禮堂，為本校及啓愛學校學生舉行一次綜合表演，是項活動由政府新聞處贊助，該隊隊員主持。除此，該隊隊員亦曾到組織完善的機構探訪，如聖雅各福羣會等。

#### （二）拯溺會

年內，該會合格救生員除於本校週年水運會中當值外，更於公眾假期及暑假期間，被派往各海灘及公共泳池，參與義務救生員之工作。

該會亦繼續訓練新會員，在皇家拯溺會主辦之考試中，該會共有五人考獲拯溺銅章。

#### （三）少年紅十字會

該會學期初即有十位新會員在「入團先修班」考試合格，於第十一屆宣誓典禮中正式入會。此外，六位團員完成香港紅十字會主辦之急救課程，並取得証書。

在過去一年中，該會曾為本校及社會作出多項貢獻，除每年一次之捐血日外，在水運會及陸運會中亦担当救護工作，並協助社會服務隊主

賽，並獲美滿成績。校隊更熱烈參與香港學界體育協會主辦之校際比賽，其成績如下：

總名次：

田徑：男子（第二組賽事）

第八名

女子（第三組賽事）

第十六名

籃球：男子（第三組賽事）丙組

第一名

越野賽：男子（第二組賽事）

第八名

足球：男子（第三組賽事）乙組

第三名

游泳：男子（第三組賽事）

第十名

乒乓球：男子（第三組賽事）甲組

第八名

乙組

第七名

丙組

第七名

女子（第一組賽事）甲組

第七名

乙組

第一名

排球：男子（第二組賽事）甲組

第二名

乙組

第一名

丙組

第二名

總成績

女子（第一組賽事）甲組

第四名

乙組

第二名

丙組

第一名

總成績

第一名

本校足球隊更參加由旺角區撲滅罪行委員會所舉辦之青年足球邀請賽，並榮獲冠軍。

## (二) 校內活動

年中，本校曾舉辦多項社際比賽，如水運會、陸運會及各項球類比賽。為提高學生水準，本校更舉辦多項訓練班如田徑、籃球、羽毛球、

足球、手球和排球等。再者，本校更舉行伊利沙伯中學體育日，其中包括有跳彈床示範表演，與及一連串籃球、手球、排球和羽毛球的邀請賽。同學反應熱烈，令人鼓舞。

## (三) 游泳訓練

年中，中二學生於紅磡大環山泳池接受體育教師之游泳指引。

### 乙、暑期項目

一如以往，本校之暑期活動，均由香港英皇御准香港賽馬會之暑期青年康樂基金資助。主要活動為在本校之營地露營，總計共舉辦兩個訓練營及十個康樂輔導營。前者是用以訓練營地管理員，同學們一經訓練及格，則負起管理校營之責任。

其他的活動包括美術、音樂、攝影、天文學及富有教育性之參觀如遊覽海洋公園等。

### 丙、朗誦節

本校同學七十多人（中一至中六同學）曾參加於一九八二年十一月間舉行之第三十四屆校際朗誦節。頗多同學獲得成績優異證書及獎狀。中文組：梁穎暉（一丙）榮獲詩、詞獨誦冠軍。王振寧（一乙）獲散文獨誦第二名。英文組：梁月眉（一乙）獲英詩獨誦第一名。又由四十名中一女生組成之隊伍於集體朗誦中，與其餘十一隊角逐，結果獲得第二名。

### 丁、音樂節

本校之合唱團（混聲及女聲）及口琴隊曾參加第三十五屆校際音樂節，獲得好評。黃天任（一戊）於童聲獨唱得第二名。何小帆（初六乙）及其弟在長笛二重奏榮獲第三名。

其他參賽項目有女高音獨唱（十五歲以下），鋼琴獨奏及口琴獨奏。

「求職」、「以職業治療作為職業」、「工業學院介紹」、「浸會學院進修課程介紹」與「參加皇家警隊」等。

此外，亦安排到勞工署職業資料中心、香港電視廣播有限公司及基督教聯合醫院參觀。於參觀「職業資料展覽八三」中，學生得有機會多所了解有關商界及政府可投身之職業。

透過香港輔導教師協會之贊助，兩名中五學生得以在一間醫院工作。

學校社工服務已進入第三年。香港小童羣益會社會工作幹事張明玉小姐每星期四到校提供服務。學生均能善用此項服務，主動找張小姐尋求學業上、社會及情緒上之輔導。

學生個別輔導及諮詢服務雖有其重要性，然為能迎合更多同學之需求及協助多數同學解決個人難題，對學生作集體指導及推行全校性活動，仍為受到重視之預防性措施。故此，曾舉行以下之座談會及小組輔導：「有效學習技巧」、「怎樣集中精神學習」、「同輩關係」、「工作輔導」等。此外，亦曾為低年班學生舉辦宿營一次。此等活動獲得良好反應。現今，學校社會工作服務已成爲學生輔導服務中不可或缺之一部份，誠屬令人鼓舞之進展。

## 七、健康

陳耀榮醫生繼續爲本校八十位參加學校保健計劃之學生擔任校醫。學生患病人數不多，此因彼等均較注重均衡飲食及運動。在另一方面，學生患近視及蛀牙之人數則較多。

## 八、學校活動

### 甲、中一學生輔導

學期甫開始，本校則舉辦中一學生輔導，向中一學生及其家長介紹多方面之學校生活。此輔導包括兩部分。早上之輔導對象爲學生，而晚

間之「家長夜」，則爲家長而設。上午，校長、兩位副校長、輔導主任、學校社會工作者分別進行一連串演講。有幻燈片介紹各種課外活動，尤重介紹學校營地。於「家長夜」中，由校長及多位教師分別就不同題目作出演講，促請家長多關注子女各種需要，及與學校緊密合作，使子女有全面而均衡之發展。

### 乙、畢業典禮

畢業典禮於十二月三日舉行，加拿大駐港專員基柏力先生蒞臨致訓、頒發獎品及證書予各畢業生及得獎學生。當日與會嘉賓尚有教育署官員、本校舊生會會員、家長教師聯誼會會員、家長、舊生及加拿大會會員等。

### 丙、開放日

本校開放日於二月廿五、廿六日舉行，由舊生會會長林培鈞醫生主持開幕剪綵，全體學生、教師熱烈支持。學生展品包括學術性及非學術性，於禮堂及禮堂外廊展出。姊妹學校——啓愛，亦有展品參展。雖當日天氣嚴寒，但到校參觀人數頗爲踴躍。

## 九、活動

本校課外活動範圍廣闊。此等活動多以學生推動爲主而由教師從旁加以指導。

舉辦各項活動之目標乃希望誘發各同學之自覺性、組織能力、領導才能。同時，更希望藉此培養學生之合作精神及對社會之醒覺能力。

### 甲、體育方面

#### (一) 校際比賽

在過去一年中，本校之游泳及田徑隊曾多次代表學校參加接力邀請

## 香港中學會考

本校全部五年級學生均參加

投考人數

一九八二 一九八三

考獲優異科目

一九七

一九四

考獲良好科目

三二八

一二六

考獲五科E級或以上

五五四

四二零

### 初中成績評核辦法一九八三

中三學生參加人數

一七四

獲派回本校就讀人數

一五二

派往其他學校就讀而獲得資助學位人數

十七

(其中八人經本校校長准許回校就讀)

### 乙、校內考試

大致成績良好，全部學生均能升班，成績略低於平均水準者，給予姑准升級，惟經校方警告須加勤勉。

| 級別  | 考生人數 | 升級人數 | 升級百分率 |
|-----|------|------|-------|
| 初六級 | 六一   | 六一   | 一〇〇%  |
| 四年級 | 一五八  | 一五八  | 一〇〇%  |
| 二年級 | 一六四  | 一六四  | 一〇〇%  |
| 一年級 | 一六四  | 一六四  | 一〇〇%  |

## 五、紀律及領袖生：

本校訓育小組負責處理一切有關學校之紀律事宜。

年中，訓育小組特別注重如何防止盜竊，並邀請香港皇家警察隊成員作有關演說，並同時與旺角警署保持密切聯絡。

此外，守時、整齊校服及保持學校清潔等均為訓育小組積極關注。檢查校服乃於班主任及領袖生協助下定期進行。下學期終結時，訓育小組舉行「清潔學校運動」。

本學年共有三十六宗學生犯規事件。較嚴重者，會立刻接觸其家長，作進一步瞭解學生之困難。隨後，更會給予學生耐心之個人輔導。訓育小組亦與校內社會工作者保持密切聯繫，而學生之行為有特殊問題者則交由其輔導。訓育小組曾試提高學生之道德標準，舉辦若干重要事項如下：

(一) 一如往年，每逢周二早上，定出二十分鐘作為班會時間，由班主任或領袖生講解或引導討論由訓育小組擬定之有關德育問題。同時亦使學生有機會發表個人意見。部份班主任亦選用廉政公署編訂之啓思集作德育訓練補充教材。

(二) 訓育小組曾多次邀請嘉賓演講有關紀律及德育方面之問題。  
(三) 下學期開始時，訓育小組及中文學會合辦一項有關德育方面之作文比賽，旨在鼓勵同學多發表對德育問題之意見。

領袖生共三十八位，包括男女生各十九名，分別從高六、初六及中五學生中選出。此外，二十二位助理領袖生則從中四同學中選出，於一至七月間接替應付中學會考及高級程度會考之中五及高六領袖生之職責。

至於男女首席領袖生，則由領袖生自行選舉。

領袖生除協助學校維持紀律外，更是溝通校長、教師及同學間之重要橋樑。

## 六、職業輔導

過往一年，職業輔導組舉辦超過二十項各種不同之活動。此等活動均能使學生認識各種就業機會及在本港或海外進修之各種途徑。曾舉辦之演講有「中三評核測驗制度」、「你的職業」、「選擇你的職業」、

利劍飛先生 梅作彬先生  
譚麥麗景女士 王林美寶女士  
楊深先生

## 二、學生人數及出席情況：

本學年開始時，有男生四百八十二人及女生四百九十九人。本學年有新生一百六十六人，包括六名特殊教育班學生。

一九八三年七月時，學生人數為九百七十六人。

班級編制方面，中一至中三各有五班（包括其中一班為弱視班）。中四有四班，中五有五班。初六及高六各分文科班及理科班，理科班又分為數學組及生物組。

全年學生出席情況良好。

## 三、獎學金及免費學額：

本校大部份學生來自低收入家庭。幸而頗多學生獲得補助、獎學金或某等程度之減費之幫助。一九八二至八三年度，因學業成績或經濟需要而獲幫助之名額如下：

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 免全費學額        | 四十名    |
| 免四分之三學額      | 一百七十七名 |
| 免半費學額        | 五十七名   |
| 政府獎學金        | 二名     |
| 政府生活津貼（大學預科） | 二十名    |
| 葛量洪獎學金       | 七名     |
| 李寶椿獎學金       | 七名     |
| 李寶椿書簿津貼      | 十名     |
| 加拿大僑會獎學金     | 三十名    |

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 麥尼路獎學金      | 一名     |
| 李心安女士紀念獎學金  | 一名     |
| 李心安女士紀念書簿津貼 | 一名     |
| 李蕙蘭女士助學金    | 六名     |
| 陳炳乾獎學金      | 一名     |
| 香港皇家賽馬會獎學金  | 二名     |
| 捷和鄭氏獎學金     | 一名     |
| 尼克魯紀念獎學金    | 二名     |
| 共           | 三百六十五名 |

## 四、考試：

### 甲、校外考試

本校學生在香港高級程度會考中有優良表現。大部份中六學生均能進入香港大學、香港中文大學、香港理工學院或浸會書院深造。

本校學生在香港中學會考之成績則未盡滿意，然此乃意料中事，蓋彼等均為依照新行中學學位分配辦法派來之學能差距較廣之學生。此外，尚包括七名特殊班（弱視）學生，彼等與普通學生競爭，自然較為吃虧。初中成績評核辦法仍被採用以選拔及分配資助高中學位。此項辦法主要根據校內成績，並以一項包括中文、英文及數學三個基本學科之測驗以作調整。

### 香港高級程度會考

|                |      |      |
|----------------|------|------|
| 投考人數           | 一九八二 | 一九八三 |
| 考獲優異科目（應用英語除外） | 六十一  | 五十八  |
| 考獲良好科目（應用英語除外） | 三十五  | 四十二  |
| 香港大學入學試及格      | 九十一  | 八十八  |
|                | 五十四  | 五十八  |



一九八二年至八三年度

# 校務報告

一、本校於一九八二年九月一日

開課時在校教職員如下：

校長：蘇宗仁博士

副校長：李慶駒先生

女副校長：黃李懿玲女士

教師：鄒華成先生

周志坤先生

霍顯焯先生

黎永淦先生

利劍飛先生

麥存志先生

施仲謀先生

譚一雄先生

楊深先生

陳陳月卿女士

陳美音女士

鄒盧惠羣女士

張德瑩女士

鄭柏先生

蔡觀協先生

葉冬葵先生

李志深先生

李樂然先生

梅作彬先生

司徒少文先生

楊永年先生

余漢華先生

陳呂合意女士

陳戴綺文女士

張李潤蘭女士

張惠平女士

實驗室技術員：

李世雄先生

陳搖珍女士

書記：梁孟怡先生（至八三年五月十五日）

葉錦勝先生（八三年五月十六日起）

劉玉貞女士

下列教職員在本學年中或年終離校：

陳陳月卿女士

鄒華成先生

周志坤先生

梁孟怡先生

張王素嫻女士

招袁煥儀女士

朱李惠蘭女士

孔盧紫霞女士

梁蘇寶蓮女士

吳譚薇薇女士

譚麥麗景女士

黃林碧蓮女士

邱吳肇羣女士

池繆祝雲女士

蔡李敏宜女士

馮蓮歡女士

郭瑞蘭女士

麥梁妙霞女士

彭韋靜宜女士

溫黃碧芬女士

王林美寶女士

楊美娥女士

黎暉宇先生

|            |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <h1>2</h1> | <p>一日至十一日 農曆新年假期<br/>         十三日 學校特別假期<br/>         十四日 下學期開始<br/>         二十四日至二十五日 開放日</p>                                                                             |
| <h1>3</h1> | <p>十二日 英聯邦日，放假一天<br/>         十三日至二十二日 中五及高六校內考試<br/>         二十三日 學校特別假期<br/>         三十一日 家長教師聯誼會聚餐</p>                                                                  |
| <h1>4</h1> | <p>四日 清明節，放假一天<br/>         六日 高六同學離校準備參加香港高級程度會考<br/>         九日至十三日 中三第二次校內成績評核<br/>         十六日至五月十五日 香港高級程度會考<br/>         十八日至二十八日 復活節假期<br/>         三十日 夏季時間表開始</p> |
| <h1>5</h1> | <p>二日 中五同學離校準備參加中學會考<br/>         十一日至六月一日 中學會考<br/>         十四日 中學會考，學校停課</p>                                                                                             |
| <h1>6</h1> | <p>四日 端午節，放假一天<br/>         十六日 英女皇壽辰<br/>         十八日 英女皇壽辰補假<br/>         二十五日至七月四日 學期考試</p>                                                                             |
| <h1>7</h1> | <p>十日 切磋八四<br/>         十一日 水運會<br/>         十六日至九月一日 暑假</p>                                                                                                               |

# '83 大事摘錄 '84

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <h2>9</h2>  | <p>一日 學年開始<br/>                 二十一日 陸運會初賽<br/>                 二十二日 中秋節翌日，放假一天</p>                                                                                                                      |
| <h2>10</h2> | <p>十三日 陸運會決賽<br/>                 十四日 重陽節，放假一天<br/>                 三十一日 冬季時間表開始</p>                                                                                                                     |
| <h2>11</h2> | <p>三日 捐血日<br/>                 十二日 孫中山先生壽辰，放假一天<br/>                 十八日 全校大旅行</p>                                                                                                                       |
| <h2>12</h2> | <p>二日 頒獎日 李國寶太平紳士致詞<br/>                 李國寶夫人頒獎<br/>                 九日 考試座位編排<br/>                 十二日至二十日 上學期考試及中三第一次校內成績評核<br/>                 二十二日 冬至，放假一天<br/>                 二十三日至一月二日 聖誕假期</p> |
| <h2>1</h2>  | <p>五日至六日 初中成績評核<br/>                 二十七日 聯社日<br/>                 三十日 職業輔導日</p>                                                                                                                         |

修己善羣



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我看「阿飛正傳」  
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李慶賢 (七七—八二)  
羅志雄 (七七—八二)  
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中三丁 余綺敏

初六甲 劉冠華

初六乙 鄭瑞祺

鄭 柏  
編 者  
編 者  
活動報告組

初六甲 曾有娣  
初六甲 胡麗萍  
初六甲 梁嘉美  
初六甲 馮軾軻

49 48 47 45

52

54 53

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58 57

63 59

37 36 35 34 32 31 30 29 28 26 25 24 23 22

20 18 16 14 12 4 2



# 校刊編輯委員會

老師顧問：莫總城先生

廖譚黛華女士

招袁煥儀女士

鄭柏先生

黎邵瑞珠女士

郭瑞蘭女士

總務顧問：施仲謀先生

美術顧問：廖黃根華女士

同學顧問：陳立華 高六乙

劉惠欣 高六甲

總編輯：劉冠華 初六甲

鄧健雅 初六乙

黃智球 初六乙

胡裕和 初六乙

助理編輯：葉錦偉 中四乙

盧惠台 中四丁

活動報告組：

周美鳳 初六甲

余幸生 初六甲

冼翠娟 中四乙

譚夢甜 中四丁

美術設計組：

葉曼華 初六甲

胡麗萍 初六甲

陳思敏 中四甲

攝影設計組：

何連紅 中四甲

鄭瑞祺 初六乙

陳世文 中四丁

廣告聯絡組：

黃佩珊 初六甲



# 序言

可曾注意過晨曦中的小草，頂着一星露珠，默默地汨出光輝？不要小覷這微不足道的螢光——只因，它是遍地晨露的一部份，曾沾濕了你和我的腳踝。

曾經參與籌備伊中校刊的同學，不就像是那一星光輝嗎？倘若伊中校刊像是一顆水晶的話，那麼別忘了這一羣熱心的同學所發出的一分光！他們是從一個默默耕耘的農夫額上滴下的汗珠，象徵著力量和熱誠！

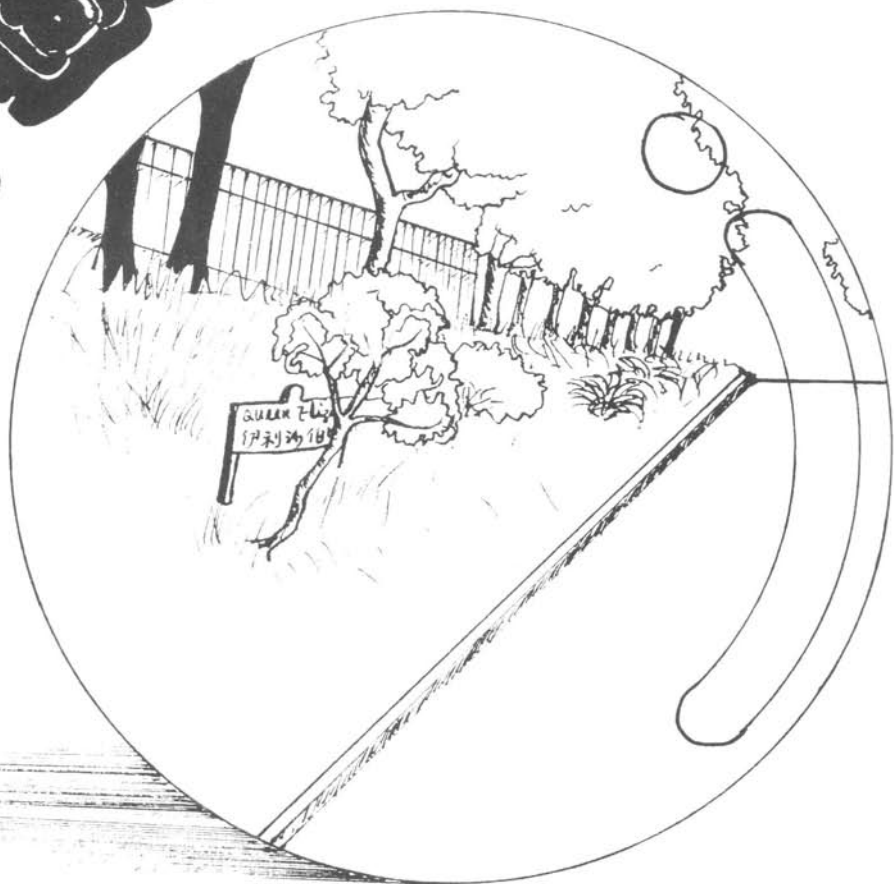
最後，謹此向各負責老師、顧問老師，同學顧問及幹事委員，致以萬二分謝意，好使伊中校刊得以順利完成。同時，亦很多謝各同學及校友的熱烈投稿，使校刊內容生色不少，但奈於篇幅有限，未能盡錄所有文章，自有滄海遺珠，盼希原諒。但你們給校刊的擁護，我們是深表感激的，在此寄望未來的校刊，一年比一年成功，並得到更多你們的支持。

~~~~~編者~~~~~

伊利沙伯中學

校刊

卅六週年紀念 八四



一九八四年七月

伊利沙伯中學

校刊

一九八四
三十周年

