

LEOWLISH



NO. 17

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14 JULY, 1978

C S K Boasts Good Basketball Teams



From various points of view, the students of Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College prove themselves to be good athletes having high potential as they always get good results in Inter-school sports.

It was on that exciting final day of the Inter-school Basketball Competition, the students of C S K cheered loudly as our B-grade team beat its old adversary, Lee Kau Yan Memorial School, and won the League Championship. Lee Kau Yan Memorial School happened to beat CSK on previous occasions. We competed for both the C-grade League and Knock-out Championships and we met again in B-grade League and Knock-out finals. Out of three of the four matches, CSK failed to taste any sweet fruit of championship. However, failure never disheartens a sportsman, we eventually toiled to get the remaining B-grade League Championships.

It seems that there is nothing to be proud of since we were the B-grade Colonial Champion last year. So, winning the Kowloon Area League Championship this year may be considered as a set-back. However, to compete with players of equal ability demands more strength and practice. Moreover, our school team members who had unfortunately missed the Gold medal thrice bore the defeat like true sportsmen.

"There are many reasons why we lost those three matches," explained Mr. Lau Sing, our A and B-grade basketball team coach.

"First of all, quite a number of team members are busy preparing for the mock exam. and the H.K.C.E.E. and they are really tired.

"Secondly, we have to abide by the decision of the referees though we might be right, so our players are disheartened somehow." continued Mr. Lau.

"Next is all the players not only have to face their opponents but to play in the strange surrounding keeping presence of mind in the mids of cheering and jeering as well.

"Anyway, we have improved in physical strength and develop a really solid spirit even in the face of defeat." he added.

Our C-grade team is such an outstanding team in the inter-school basketball games that it is worth mentioning. If we compare the result of C-grade basketball to those of the past few years, we will find that the result of this year is really excellent due to the fact that we are runners-up of both League and knock out competitions.

"No gains without pains, once we put our mind and soul to it, our effects are not in vain," The B-grade team captain mentioned it after receiving the trophy and he wanted to share his triumph with all CSK boys.

By Buddie To



The Parent's Day and Art Exhibition

In order to bridge the gap between parents and the school authority, the Parent's Day was held in our school hall on Sunday, 30th April 1978. Parents of F. I to F. VI students were invited.

The Parent's day commenced at half-past two. Our Principal Rev. Bro. Eugene addressed the guests and appreciated their presence. Followed by a short explanatory speech, teachers were introduced by our Acting vice-Principal, Mr. M. Leung to all the parents.

After the opening ceremony, some light refreshment was served. The discussion between teachers and parents was carried on in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere. The parents



were always enquiring about the conduct and interest shown in studies by their children in the school. They asked about the policy and regulations of the school. The teachers answered the questions and they stressed on the importance of the extra-curricular activities. The parent's Day leads to co-operation and understanding between teachers and parents.

An Art Exhibition was held on the same day in the school hall to make parents aware of the latent talents of their children. The exhibits included pencil drawings, paper cuttings, handicrafts, sculptures etc. The parents admired the art craft very much. The exhibition was open till Monday.

Reporter: Bosco Wong

Our Senior School Choir on Stage



July 31 and August 1, 1978 are two challenging days for our Senior School Choir. Joining with The Hong Kong Teachers' Choir, they will appear with the Hong Kong Chinese Music Orchestra in the City Hall.

This is the first attempt for our senior school choir to participate in a public performance in the City Hall, our performers undergo frequent and intense rehearsals. Since the concerts are to be held in the summer vacation and many of the choir members will make use of the time in taking up summer jobs, therefore, there are about twenty signers who will show up in taking this opportunity of music making. Most of them come from F. 3 and F. 4.

The concerts will include eight North-West Chinese folk songs. Our school music teacher Dr. Li will also appear as the conductor of the concerts. We hope this new attempt turns out to be a success.

This being a rare chance for our school choir, we should spare one of these evenings to hear them on stage.

Reporter: Wong Siu Ming

"FORENSIC SCIENCE" – Our J.S.S.E. project

A scientific technique to provide objective and circumstantial evidence in the court.

Our school is one of the participants of the Joint School Science Exhibition this year and will present two joint projects and one individual project. Our individual project title is 'Forensic Science'.

Forensic science means nothing more than the science which is used in the law courts. Our project is designed to show how the forensic scientists tackle criminal cases on the basis of modern technology. Although the application of scientific technique to provide objective and circumstantial evidence is the theme, we have assumed a little scientific background on the part of the audience.

Owing to limitation of the stall area, our project is restricted to several items, namely, extraction of contact traces, chromatography, identification of foot mark, and tyre mark, etching and analysis of blood stain:-

Extraction of Contact Traces

The extraction of macroscopic traces can be done by any convenient means, but that of microscopic traces cannot be dispensed with the cellatape. These extracted materials are subjected to subsequent analysis.

Chromatography

Chromatography is the collection of methods of mixture separation. Paper and thin-layer chromatography will be employed for demonstration in the exhibition. Ink, greases, dyes and many mixed products can be analysed by this method. From the forensic points of view, its application is to provide objective and circumstantial evidence of the presence of suspect in the scene of crime.

Foot Mark

It is well known that everyone's shoes are subjected to attrition, but the pattern of attrition is unique. This corollary also holds for criminals. Hence, foot mark in the scene of crime can be used for identification of criminals as well as finger prints. This principle can also apply to tyre marks which are commonly found in the scene of hit and run accidents.

Etching

Etching is the corrosion of metallic plate by means of acidic solution. The composition of the solution is varied to suit different chemical properties of metals so as to give away the erased punched patterns on the plate. The application of this process is of much evidential value for identification of stolen properties such as stolen vehicles.

Blood Stain

In every case, in which a dead body, with wounds upon it, is inspected, examination should be carefully made for the presence of blood-stains and for their incidence upon the body and in its vicinity. This process will prove most helpful by indicating the position of the person at the time of wounding or the place at which the injury may have been inflicted. Moreover, by this means, a suspected person may be associated with a crime.

In January, a Project Preparation Committee comprising seven members was set up at the very beginning, we found it difficult to obtain sufficient information as the Police Public Relations Bureau showed little willingness to help us. The preparation work was therefore making bad progress until the senior Forensic Pathologist, Dr. Mong, became our advisor. Recently, we also had the Government chemist, Dr. David Clarke, giving us much invaluable information and advice. We are indebted to Dr. Mong Dr. David Clarke, Mr. M. Leung and Miss Kwok, our teacher advisors, and those participants who have devoted their valuable time to preparation of the project. We hope that our effort will turn out to be a great success.

PROJECT PREPARATION COMMITTEE

Date of Exhibition: 29/7-8/8
Place : City Hall



NEWSROOM

- In May, Mr. Chung Man-ho joins the teaching staff of C.S.K. as Mr. P. Y. Lee, our history teacher, takes his study leave.
- May 6, 1978 is the La Salle Day, and it is a holiday for all students of C.S.K. – a happy day!
- The Joint School Chinese Debate final is held on May 20 at Sacred Heart College. The two competing teams are Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College and St. Mary's College. We lose that debate and come out second.
- A total number of more than 200 F. V students of our school take part in the H.K.C.E.E. 1978. Two extra holidays are given on May 22, 23 as our classrooms and the school hall are used as examination centres.
- A Script Reading Competition is organised by the Drama Club in May. It is open to all. The winner of the competition is F. 3B.
- The result of Inter-class Basketball Competition

	B Grade	C Grade
1st	4A	2A
2nd	3B	3A
3rd	3E	2D
- The result of Inter-class Table-tennis Competition

	B Grade	C Grade
1st	4A	1F
2nd	4C	2C
3rd	3C	3C
- An old book store is run by Young Christian Students Movement (Y.C.S.) of C.S.K. (La Salle) College. Old books will be collected on July 24-26, and books will be on sale on July 27-29 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. at F. 1A classroom.
- A new pay-phone is installed in the tuck shop on June 16. No student is allowed to use the telephone in the medical room since then.

SPORTS RESULT

H.K.S.S.A. MATCHES:

Basketball

B-grade League

29-3-78	CSK	Vs
4-4-78	CSK	Vs
7-4-78	CSK	Vs
10-4-78	CSK	Vs
18-4-78	CSK	Vs

CSK is the B-grade League Champion.

C-grade League

8-4-78	CSK	Vs
11-4-78	CSK	Vs
14-4-78	CSK	Vs

CSK is the C-grade League 1st runner-up.

B-grade Knock-out

10-3-78	CSK	Vs
15-3-78	CSK	Vs
23-3-78	CSK	Vs
12-4-78	CSK	Vs

CSK is the B-grade knock out 1st runner-up.

Badminton

B-grade

16-3-78	CSK	Vs
20-3-78	CSK	Vs

LCGTS (龍翔工業)	5-0 (won)
PCMS (培正中學)	3-5 (lost)

C-grade

16-3-78	CSK	Vs
20-3-78	CSK	Vs
23-3-78	CSK	Vs

DBS (拔萃書院)	3-0 (won)
LSC (喇沙書院)	0-3 (lost)
KTS (九龍工業)	3-0 (won)

Football

C-grade

14-5-78	CSK	Vs
21-5-78	CSK	Vs
28-5-78	CSK	Vs

LSC (喇沙書院)	0-2 (lost)
MC (模範書院)	1-1 (draw)
KGV (佐治五校)	1-5 (lost)

Small Puzzles

- Multiply the month of your birthday by 2, and then add 5. Multiply the result by 50, add your age and finally subtract the number by 365. Tell me the remainder and I can know your age and month of your birthday. Why?
- You are a detective of a bank. One day, two men came to the bank. One of them was standing in the middle of the bank; the other was standing outside the bank, counting his pad of banknotes. He took out a banknote and placed the rest into his wallet. He came to a teller and gave the banknote and a cheque to the teller. The teller paid for the cheque and the two men wanted to leave the bank. Suddenly, a man shouted, 'Catch

the two men.' Now, tell me whether the detective of the bank is a male or a female.

- In order to increase the number of females in a country, a law is set up. Whenever a mother has borne a boy, she is not allowed to have baby any more. On the other hand, if a mother has borne a girl, she is allowed to bear more until she gives birth to a boy. If the law is carried out for some time, will there be an increase in the number of females in this country? Assuming that the chance of giving birth to a boy is equal to that of giving birth to a girl.

Solution printed on page 4



WHAT IT TAKE TO PRODUCE A NEWSPAPER

It is a vast conveyer belt of a wide range of skills pulled together to produce a total impact and image.

When you find a copy of the morning's paper at your front door or you buy copy at a news-stand do you ever ask yourself how the newspaper is produced? There are basically two departments working smoothly together to produce a newspaper; they are Editorial & Production Floor and Business Section.

EDITORIAL FLOOR: THE EDITOR

The man in charge of a newspaper is the Editor. He is not only the chief administrator and coordinator of the various sections of the newspaper but also the person who sets the paper's policy. He is in charge of engaging staff, and controlling costs in relation to the budget at his disposal, while buying features, artwork, cartoons and other editorial services.

The Editor holds a daily conference with senior colleagues over contents of the newspaper and how the news should be presented. He has to be extremely careful about anything that goes in the paper, be it editorial or advertising, because he is the person held responsible in law for any lapses that may result in a libel action or claim for damages from newspaper. In addition, the Editor is the paper's principal editorial writer.

THE NEWS EDITOR.

The News Editor is the person who reports on all latest news stories that break as the newspaper is being prepared for publication. He assigns different cases to reporters and selects stories worth telling.

THE REPORTER

The local news is collected by a team of reporters working under the direction of the News Editor. In transforming a story into a news report, the reporter must fulfil the demands of fine Ws—Who, What, When, Where and Why.

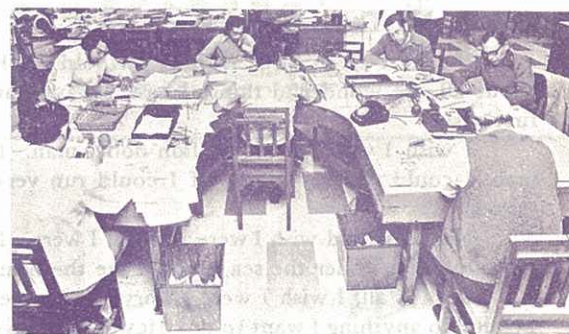
FOREIGN NEWS FROM WIRE SERVICES

Regional and international news are purchased from wire services or news agencies (Reuters, Associated Press, New York Times News Service, Observer Foreign Press Service etc.) The wire services/agencies transmit news through a variety of channels between a cable and satellite. The job of selecting foreign news falls on another section called editorial desk. The Chief Sub-editor, Sub-editors, Cable Editor, Economic Editor, Sports Editor, all sit around a horse shoe table and discuss the news received from the wire.

Before the deadline, there is a conference in the Chief Editor's Office attended by the News Editor, the Chief Sub-editor, the Foreign Editor and Managing Editor. The day's news — local and international — is discussed in relation to the space available in the paper and how the reports and pictures are to be displayed.

THE PRINTING-JOB OF A NEWSPAPER.

When the editors have decided what to put in the newspaper, the whole product goes down to the production floor where another team takes over.



The copy is registered with a time-stamp. It is then separated, according to the editor's instructions, in respect of type-faces and width of setting which may vary from one to three columns. They are distributed to a pool of keyboard operators who punch all the copies into ribbons of perforated tape. The tapes are then fed into a machine called Photon which transforms them into strips of heathy set printed matter on a photographic paper called a bromide. The bromide is passed through a waxing roller for adhesion and pasted on to the pages according to the layout instructions on the page dummy.

Photographs are sent to the darkroom where a cameraman makes a print of the required width and height.

Once the pages have been put together, they are checked for errors or corrections by the proof-readers, the Production Editor, and the Managing Editor.

The pages move next to a cameraman who makes a negative. In the next stage the negative is developed on to a chemically treated photo-sensitive plate. When all the plates have been made, they are mounted on the cylinders of the press rotary. The man in charge of the press then checks the sequence of the pages and the balance of ink and water to ensure a correct print.

BUSINESS SECTION.

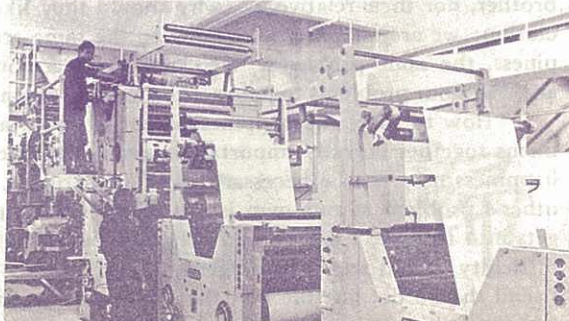
Business Section is responsible for the efficient operation of all the newspaper's revenue-producing activities. It, generally, consists of Advertising and Circulation departments.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

It is subdivided into display and classified advertising. The display group looks after advertisements carrying large type faces and illustrations and is responsible for selling advertising space to local businessmen. Classified advertising occupies an essential part of a successful newspaper because of the very high readership of these columns.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The lifeblood of a newspaper is its circulation. Without circulation, the paper will not attract advertisements. Without advertisements, the newspaper will have no revenue and cannot survive. The work of the Circulation Department begins when the presses start to roll. Copies of newspaper are carried to the news-agent and then distributed to the hawkers.



READ FASTER CONCEPTS

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OVER THE LAST CENTURY

A REVOLUTIONARY READING PROGRAMME (M. I. R. P.)
(MULTI LEVEL INTEGRATED READING PROGRAMME)



Au Man Wai
Form VII
D.B.S.

I have done several projects on my own to apply the speed reading techniques to Chinese books. The results turned out quite successful that I believe speed reading techniques can be applied to languages other than English.

The technique of structural analysis also help in making clear pictures in studying science subjects that I can understand more easily and correctly.



Sunil Khemaney
Form VI
Island School

I learnt analytical reading which combined with the powerful tool of ideation diagrams (ideating the major points of a book into a diagram), enabled me to go through books in a much faster time and understand them more fully.

With practice, my confidence grew and I am no longer awed by the vast amount of literature I am confronted with everyday. Without a doubt, I feel the course was 100% successful and achieved its aims to the fullest. I would recommend the RPM course to anyone who considers knowledge worth acquiring.



Louisa Cheung
Form V
Holy Trinity College

Not only does the speed-reading course teach me how to read faster in a proper way, it also increases my knowledge. I learn logical reasoning, thinking and analysis. It does not only teach us how to read the text-books faster so as to prepare for examinations, in fact it teaches us how to learn, how to study and how to think.



Anthony Tse
Form IV
St. Louis School

When I first attended the speed reading course 3 months ago, I didn't expect to get as much as I have received now. Besides a wonderful increase in my reading speed which I found very helpful to my studies, I also gained much knowledge about various interesting and practical subjects. The course is very challenging and intense and now I read more than twice faster.

To The Seminar Director
R.P.M. Systems (Asia)
Sir: I am eager to read faster- send me more information on your courses.

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Reading Power Motivation Systems (Asia)

Composition on Display



Below are four essays selected from F. I to F. IV. They are not the best ones, but at least, each of them reaches a certain standard of that Form. Try to compare them with yours.

FORM ONE

TITLE: My Three Wishes

—Eric Tang

If I were given three wishes. I would think very carefully. I would think about all the wonderful things I have always wanted. Then I would make my first wish.

I wish I were the six million dollar man. If I were the six million dollar man, I could run very fast. If I could run very fast, I would not be late for school.

Next I would wish I were a fish. If I were a fish, I would live under the sea. If I could live under the sea, I could see the beauty and the mystery of the sea.

Last of all, I wish I were a fairy. If I were a fairy, I could fly in the sky. I could do anything I want to do. How happy I would be then!

FORM THREE

TITLE: Letter Writing

—Jok Man Kit

Dear John,

How are you now? I was happy to receive your letter, telling me that your sister, Betty will come to visit Hong Kong in the future. In the letter, you asked me to tell Betty something about the scenery of Hong Kong and the interesting places.

If she wants to have a view of Hong Kong, the best place she should go to is the top of the Peak. From there, she can see the city of Kowloon with many buildings clearly, and also the Victoria Harbour and the Hong Kong Island, if the sky is clear and sunny. At night, the view of Hong Kong is also very beautiful.

If she has plenty of time, she can take a water tour to Aberdeen or take an air-conditioned bus ride in the New Territories. If she wants to go to have shopping, Tsimshatsui is the place where she must go. There are many shops and department stores, especially in the Ocean Terminal and Ocean Centre. I think the goods will not be very expensive. If she wants to eat Chinese food, there are many restaurants she can choose to have a meal, such as the Jumbo Floating Restaurant.

I must close now as it is nearly bed-time. I hope that your sister will come to visit Hong Kong and have a happy holiday here.

Yours sincerely,
Jok Man Kit

FORM TWO

TITLE: A Special Meal

—Jimmy Chan

It was a very special day. Father took all the family out to celebrate for mother's fifty-fifth birthday. We went to a Chinese restaurant for our meal. The restaurant was famous for its chicken. It was in Kowloon.

We did not have to book a table before we arrived. There were not very many people there so we could find a table easily. The table was inside the restaurant. It was air-conditioned. It was bright, spotlessly-clean and well-decorated, but there was no music playing.

Father got a menu and ordered five courses. We got some Cantonese food and a bowl of soup. I liked the preserved chicken very much. It was very delicious. It was very expensive. The waiter was very obliging. I did not meet any friends in the restaurant. I would like to go there again because the food was very tasty. It was really enjoyable. Lastly, we had a cup of lemon juice and then paid the bill. Then we went home by taxi.

FORM FOUR

TITLE: Our Variety Show

—Chan Kai Ming

Following the rapid development of our school in recent years, the facilities of our school library have become inadequate. This year, our class is going to hold a variety show to raise money to buy additional books shelves for the school library.

The variety show will be held on 18th June, 1978 in the school hall. This show includes many interesting programmes which you must not miss. We have our school choir to sing for us. We have also invited Mr. X, who is a famous magician, to present a magic show. The drama club will perform a cantonese play called "the house of 72 tenants". These will also be a fund raising lucky-draw after the variety show. There are many good prizes such as record players, cameras and all sorts of other things.

Dear school-mates, the money earned from the variety show will be spent on buying new equipment. You can make use of the new facilities in the next academic year. Tickets are now available for 2 weeks in the office. Each tickets costs \$4. We welcome all C.S.K. students and their parents. Come to buy a ticket to support our variety show!

FRIENDSHIP

Buddie To. F.4

As far as I am concerned, friendship is regarded as a branch of the tree of love, I am called Buddie not because it sounds good but because the one who gave me the name wanted me to grow up to be sociable; in fact, 'Buddie' means a good companion.

When I was still young, I found it difficult to understand exactly what friendship was. It seemed that everything was normal, and perfectly ideal for me. At that time, I felt the world was repleted with love simply because I had not met any person who did not treat me with love as all grown-ups love children. There was almost nothing necessary to be considered by me so far. This meant that 'friendship' actually did not exist because I took everything for granted.

As time passes on, I am no longer at liberty to do as I did before. And being a male, I am expected to study hard, to behave well, or in other words, to act in order to create food impression on others. Everything is found superficial except one — friendship, which looks exactly the same as it was before and shines out brightly in this world.

I consider the matter many times, and I ask myself the question why people loved one another. Not to mention my parents, they love me only because I am their own son. But my friends do like me, why? I am not their brother, nor their relative, so, why should they like me? At last I came to conclusion: we are all alike; we belong to the same group. We face the same happiness, the same problems. We can easily share our happiness with each other and solve our problems together when there are some.

How to share the happiness is not so important, but how to solve the problems together is really important in promoting friendship. It is because sharing happiness may not be necessary with good friends, but to sacrifice, to deal with other's problem as our own is not of everyone's ability. If one of my friends gets into trouble, I will go and help him; but, if he ignores me while I am facing difficulty, could we be good friends? It is quite clear that I do what a good friend should do, but the fact that he failed to qualify as a good friend of mine is also true.

'A friend in need is a friend indeed' is always true.

Solution to Small Puzzles

1. Add the remainder by 115. The thousandth and the hundredth of the final number will give the month of your birthday, whilst the tenth and unit will give you your age. The theory used can be proved easily by a simple algebraic equation.
2. It is an objective answer and is dependent on the one who reads this story, for he or she is the only detective in this story.
3. The number of females will not increase. Since the chance of giving birth to a boy or a girl is 50 to 50, limit the number of mothers giving birth to children will only effectively decrease the population.

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瞰訊

月七年八七九一

街和常田文何龍九

院書(沙喇)祺瑞陳

學生會是……

看，這所宏偉的校舍，和逾千的學生，他們正每天都背着沉重的書包，匆匆踏入校門，你猜他們正在幹些甚麼？「讀書嘛！」「來取知識呀！」……真的就是這麼多？想不是吧？孩子一進了學校，雖然已經獲得很多機會學習，但實際上還未臻完善。除了在課堂上聽老師傳授知識外，學生還要在團體生活中學習得到生活的藝術、與人相處之道和品格的培養。既然團體生活在學校裏佔了這麼重要的一環，我們豈能沒有一個完善的組織來負責策劃，負責推行這些活動，以加強我們的學習生活。

從這方面細心想想，一個學生組織便有了它的重要價值了。

一個學生組織，顧名思義，便是由學生自己組成的團體。這個團體的宗旨和效能，就是由學生負責策劃，由校長、師長從旁輔導，去推行這個團體內一切有建設性的活動，從而使同學發揮自律、自治及互助互愛的精神。這種精神必須從實際行動去表現出來，所以這個團體的責任便是使學生與學生、學生與學校之間建立起一個良好關係，進而更深入地了解各方面的需要，減少彼此由隔膜而導致誤解的機會；俾能使各同學有機會接受良好的教育。在課餘活動方面，這個組織更可提供其他同學有益身心的康樂活動，務使同學從活動中發揮個人潛能，提高學習生活的興趣。究竟這個組織的結構是怎樣的呢？

完善的結構體系，可以發揮高度的效能；一個完善的學生會通常有一個執行委員會，它包括主席一名，副主席一名，秘書、財政及其他幹事；在它轄下，又根據各方面的工作範圍而分成若干小組：如紀律、美術、音樂、宗教及其他方面。小組的組織大致上與執行委員會類似，但是各小組的領導同學亦為學生會執行委員會幹事之成員，以便利個別小組的活動能配合學生會之整體活動。

以下是廖李兆明老師在中學時校內的學生會結構及她對本校的意見：

主席：正副各一人、學術組、康樂組、風紀組、總務組、事務組，以上各組均有正副組長各一人、組員二人。

它所承擔的任務：

- (一)組織糾察隊維持全校的秩序(包括小息、上課前、放學後的管理工作在內)。
- (二)設計學校的壁報(學術性)。
- (三)舉行各種康樂活動(必須得校方允許)。
- (四)配合學校德育訓練行動。
- (五)發揮同學自治及互助互愛的精神。

它使各同學均有自覺的精神，進退有度，學校秩序井然。

我覺得本校各同學仍須多接受德育方面的訓練，注意待人接物應有的態度。

練，注意待人接物應有的態度。

學生會在任何學校都應該有價值，但必須配合學校的校規，真正為同學服務。

學生會真個是

半斤八兩!?

建立學生會及其目的能否輕易達到呢？雖然學生會有着它存在的價值，但當真的付諸實行，它却最容易具有漏洞和限制，令到學生會未能順利發揮它的功用；可能這應驗了「現實和理想不相配合」的說法吧。

學生會是個十分龐大的組織，在理論上，它擁有校內每一位同學作會員，而在「公平」和自由的情況下選出該會的主席和其他各部的學生代表，可以向校方發表同學對有關方面的見解。但是，假如被選的學生代表，經驗不足，或者領導才能不夠(註：中學生年齡大約由十二、三歲至十七、八歲，年紀較少，在見識和處世方面都未夠深入。)往往可能因處理會務稍有偏差，或是了解校方行政未深之際，貿貿然作出明智之決定，這可能對校方政策之推動產生不必要的妨礙，為其他同學帶來很大影響。

在時間方面，學生會通常每年都要有一次大選，而在此以前，各同學必須有一段時間對競選者作應有的認識才去推舉。當委員被選出以後，這一班人又需要一段時間去了解校內各項事務，以求適應新的職位，然後才能一展自己抱負，為同學服務。但試想想，一個學期的時間大約只有九個月，再除去其他考試和溫習的時間外，能夠舉行的全校性活動實寥寥可數。再者，由於一個成功的全校性活動實需要一段很長的時間去作籌備工夫和具有一筆至為龐大的經費才可以發展。倘若兩者都缺乏了，這些活動的進行，久而久之，就變成了公式化，很難再有太多人的支持(相反，我說的學會制度，更能發揮娛樂和學習的作用，因為參加的都是對那些學會有濃厚興趣的同學，又不須要每同學抽出太長的時間參加，在形式變化較易，金錢的需求亦較低)。

通過種種成功的活動，的確有部份人因此而學習了更多的事物和享受到有益身心的娛樂，但籌劃的同學，要負起大責任，加上自己學業的繁重，在每個人精力有限的情况下(註：能負起這責任和推行這大型活動的多是高級同學。)可能喘氣不已。結果顧此失彼，在學業上出現退步(這也可能會發生在其他過於踴躍參加這些活動的同學身上)，對學會，對個人也無所裨益。

還有一個嚴重問題，就是在政治方面。大家都知道香港處於一個政治極為尷尬的地位，不論是在教育司署和學校的立場，都不希望這些年紀尚輕的中同學作出甚麼政治性的活動，更不希望學生之間，或是學生與學校之間有甚麼形式的誤會，以影響各同學的學習，但像學生會這麼大的組織，是最容易惹起一些壞份子的滲入，利用各

同學作出種種不智的事來。

還有一點是，學生會之成就是視乎其成員的態度與熱忱，並且還決定在環境上的許可——校內課程、時間分配、活動範圍、經濟能力等。看來，本港慣用的「填鴨式」及「考試決定一切」的方式之下，學生會的成就就是有所限制。

梁華昌老師是本校學長會顧問及代副校長，以下是他的見解：

「我個人認為本校雖然無學生會，但學長會的成立目的已包括了學生會的責任，而這個團體在以往盡其力量，去達成其目標。正如其他組織，學長會或有不妥善及疏忽的地方，希望各同學能多多提供意見，並要求學長在會議時提出討論，力求改善辦法，務能使學長會完全發揮其功能。」

總學長談 我校現況

六甲班鄧賢開同學，是本校總學長，現在就藉此訪問他關於本校情況。

問：鄧同學，以你身為總學長，對校內學長會的情況當然非常熟悉。現在請問你學長會成立的目的甚麼？

答：它的主要目的在於使同學和學校有緊密的聯繫，維持校內的紀律；謀求學生的福利；發揮學校精神。

問：你所謂的學校精神，是指甚麼呢？

答：概括的說是學校、學生之間的互相支持、鼓勵；加強學生對學校的歸屬感，社會和個人的責任感。

問：我該學長會的結構是怎樣的？

答：學長會是由每班所選出的代表(即學長，除中一班外)所組成，由他們自己選出總學長、副總學長及其他委員。內閣委員會以下有四個行動組：紀律組(DISCIPLINE SUB-COMMITTEE)、學生福利組(STUDENT WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE)、社會服務組(SOCIAL SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE)和文化活動組(CULTURAL SUB-COMMITTEE)。

CULTURAL SUB-COMMITTEE)，由校長 BRO. EUGENE 作我們的監督，代副校長梁華昌老師為顧問。

問：那麼，每一個部門所承擔的責任和工作範圍是怎樣的呢？

答：首先，紀律組顧名思義是負責維持學生在校內、外的紀律；在任何時間，學長都會盡他們的責任，勸喻同學不要觸犯校規，在必要時加以警告。

至於校內建設的飲水器、垃圾箱，和每年替學生訂購的羊毛衫衫等，都是學生福利組的工作；它的宗旨是謀取學生的福利。另一方面，社會服務組提供機會給同學對社會作出少許貢獻，如每屆的明愛寶物會籌款。

最後是文化活動組，它的活動包括演講比賽、書法比賽、週年舞會等；希望藉此使各同學，通過各類活動，多認識自己和別人，爭進同學間的友誼，從而建立我剛說過的學校精神。

問：你對於校內康樂活動和學會聯系方面有何意見？

答：在康樂方面，各學會所舉辦的活動，在數量方面，並不比一般學校少。在質方面，普通來說不見得差；至於一些地方還需要改善，在那些初嘗試主辦活動的同學來說，實在是無可厚非的。在另一方面，由於各項活動都是由學會自行組織，因此，有更多的同學能有更多機會藉此吸收經驗，和發揮自己的才能；這是我感到高興的。

一些同學提及到將總數逾三十多個的學會，由一個學會，或類似的組織來全權管理，在目前來說，不是一件易事；況且，一個學生會並不見得可以比現存的學會工作得更有效率。

至於學會之間的聯繫方面，學長會已經多次嘗試和其他學會合作舉辦多項活動，在快要來臨的暑假中舉行的新生輔導便是一個好例子。希望藉此提倡學會聯合工作的風氣，使各同學有更緊密的聯繫。

問：就現時校內情況來說，有人認為在紀律方面尚有不少地方需要改善，你又有何看法？

答：首先，我想表明清楚，除了各學長以身作則維持秩序，還要各老師的幫助，和同學的合作。無可否認，維持紀律在不少的組織中是一個並不討好的工作，而要每一位學長都完滿執行他的工作不是一件容易的事，況且，不是每一位同學都適合執行紀律上的工作。還有一點要補充：校內的紀律不見得差。

續下頁

學生會

談

聯校中辯事件

我中辯辯論隊

本年度的聯校中辯比賽雖告完成，但其中過程亦有值得提出來與我同學談談，以剖白我們在整個事件中所堅持的立場。

我參加聯校中辯，今年是進入第二年，所以在校的成員當中，我們算是後輩。我們參加這個組織的目的，就是要向聯校的中學吸取他們既有的經驗和學習他們豐富的辯論技巧；其次，是加強本校同學與校外同學在學業上及友誼上的聯繫；至於奪標不奪標，我們是認同學的努力與緊密的合作，通過大會評判老師嚴正的判斷才能確定。然而，我們並不循循不合理的途徑去達到目的；凡屬引用不軌的行徑去做事，我們都深以為恥。

在準決賽舉行之前，我們分別與男拔萃書院、香港鄧鏡波書院的同學對壘。在這兩場比賽當中，我們都竭盡能力去應付，僥倖以勝方出線，順利獲得了進入準決賽的機會。當時能夠進入準決賽的隊伍，除了我隊之外，尚有香港華仁書院及嘉諾撒聖方濟書院這兩隊。準決賽的賽事，第一回合是我校與香港華仁書院對陣；這次辯論雙方表現亦各不示弱，結果我們是非常遺憾在準決賽正要繼續舉行之際，聖方濟書院辯論隊因為有隊員身體不適，結果向聯校中辯大會宣佈退出參加準決賽事宜。就在這段時間，香港華仁書院的辯論隊員便向聯校中辯主席人提出要求召開緊急會議，請求大會批准再與我隊舉行一次賽事，分出高下，然後決定誰將獲得總決賽權。這一次緊急會議，我們也應邀出席參加。不過，在與會代表同學作出表決之前，我們曾經申明三點意見：

一、我們極表歡迎校外邀請的友誼比賽，同時亦不計較誰勝誰負，因為我們旨在觀摩對方的雄才偉略及精湛的辯論技巧而矣。
二、在以往聯校中辯賽事當中，我們依據大會所訂規則進行比賽，並無觸犯條例及運用不公平手段以圖獲取勝利。
三、在不友善的氣氛或情況之下，我們將會拒絕參加任何賽事。

在我們上述以上三點意見之後，參與緊急會議的同學竟以五對四表決通過我隊辯論隊須要再與香港華仁書院的辯論隊舉行一場賽事。對於這次表決，我們認為聯校中辯執行委員會及出席參與表決的同學尚未考慮以下兩個問題而遽下判斷：

一、在以往賽事當中，我隊未有敗落的紀錄。二、既然大會制定以單循環形式進行整系列賽事，則我隊已勝過香港華仁書院辯論隊一個回合，而又另行通過兩隊再賽一場以決勝負，這豈非變成雙循環賽，有違聯校中辯既定的章則？

當時我們對緊急會議的決定感到不滿，於是立即退席以表示我們對這項決定的抗議。事後，我們回校商討所應採取的步驟，準備必要時將退出比賽，把總決賽權讓予香港華仁書院，以避免滋生事端。在事情正在醞釀之際，突然接獲聯校中辯學會傳來香港華仁書院退出參加決賽的消息，其中原因我們還未明白，祇有按照聯校中辯幹事的通知，我們在五月廿日與香港瑪利諾辯論隊進行總決賽。賽事如期舉行，結果我隊隊伍獲得了本屆冠軍。

在六月份上旬，我們讀到一份香港華仁書院校報——華慧。在該報的第二版最下的一欄刊登了一段聯校中辯事件的消息，其中轉載了一封致聯校中文辯論學會的書函，原文是這樣的：

逕啟者：本校之校際中文辯論隊曾於四月廿六日提出與陳瑞祺中學一事，本意絕非為爭取冠軍而比賽，最終目的乃希望公公正正使雙方得平等機會，以決定有實力者出線。此事經大會投票（五對四）贊成，更決定如陳瑞祺中學棄權，則華仁書院順理成章進入決賽。

可惜陳瑞祺中學竟全校退出聯校中辯並撤回正副主席，至令聯校中文辯論學會及其他參賽學校蒙受無辜損害。本會為顧全大局起見及不希望因兩校之事而牽連其他學校，違反為辯論而比賽的崇高目標，遂決定收回提議，但絕不表示我們贊成其行動。

基於此次準決賽並非在均等機會下判斷，有實力者出線，加上陳瑞祺中學漠視大會決定，以退出為要挾條件本會對此絕表失望。同時為了表明我們決非為錦標而比賽，故本校辯論隊將不再參予貴會之冠亞、或季殿賽事，放棄所有名次上的角逐，但仍保留兩名代表效力賽會至所有賽事結束為止，以免妨礙賽務。特此聲明，並希諒察。端此

敬頌
學安！ 此致
聯校中文辯論學會
（案下款應是香港華仁書院辯論學會會長或秘書簽署。）

閣下讀了這一封轉載於華慧的函件，我們才真正明白該校辯論隊退出參加決賽的原因。不過，函件內容所指出的地方，我們不能不提出來辨白，以正視聽。

一、凡參加聯校中辯的隊伍都有平等的機會，相信以往或未來聯校中辯的成員都會同意我們的看法。至於能否有實力出線，就要靠自己的努力，靠別人是幫忙不來的。

二、本校出賽隊伍，經歷了幾場賽事，自問只有憑實力以赴參與競賽，未有批評老師指責觸犯聯校中辯的規則，亦未有向大會投訴有任何不公平遭遇。

三、既然在緊急會議中出席者決定了「如陳瑞祺中學棄權，則華仁書院順理成章進入決賽」這個議案，我們雖然不滿而退席，但並未向有向聯校中辯大會提出反對這個決案。

四、我們聽取了決議案以後，於是回校把事情經過提出來與其他同學商討，結果決定了必要時我們將退出參加決賽，不必為此事跟校外同學斤斤計較，破壞了我們競賽的原則。

五、我隊辯論隊退出參加決賽是一回事；這並非表示我隊將退出聯校中辯這個組織，所以我們很懷疑那位執筆寫信的同學對觀察事物的判斷能力。

六、我們陳瑞祺中學並無向聯校中文辯論學會提出撤回正副主席之事。事實真相如何，可向該會查明存檔，自然可以水落石出。

七、我隊辯論隊即使退出參加今屆決賽，只有令其他隊伍順利進行賽事，我們並不感到致令他人權益有所損害。

八、查實本校並未撤回正副主席，而無端遭受這種不合情理的指責，未知發出該函件的同學有何居心？

九、我們認為任何人有參與合法團體活動的自由，也有退出參與的自由。我們相信我隊同學也應具有這種自由。

十、倘若我們退出參加決賽被視為漠視大會的決定，那麼向大會作出提議，而議決之後又撤消提議，這又算是甚麼行徑？

至於避戰的指責，我們相信凡是陳瑞祺中學二級以上的同學都認識學校的辯論隊是屢敗屢戰的有實力者出線，加上陳瑞祺中學漠視大會決定，以退出為要挾條件本會對此絕表失望。同時為了表明我們決非為錦標而比賽，故本校辯論隊將不再參予貴會之冠亞、或季殿賽事，放棄所有名次上的角逐，但仍保留兩名代表效力賽會至所有賽事結束為止，以免妨礙賽務。特此聲明，並希諒察。端此

續上頁

問：還有一個問題，是有些人認為校方與學生之間的聯絡不很理想，你想是甚麼原因？
答：正如我曾提及，學長會有便學生和校方互相了解的責任，所以各同學是可以向自己班的學長提出任何的意見和難題，我們便可以在會議上作出討論。但事實上，提出問題的同學不多，我們是很高興接受他們的提議。

我們真的需要一個學生會嗎？
如果我們願意和幾位同學談談學生會這個問題，我們不難發現部份學生有這樣的見解，認為有了學生會，便可獲得更多的自由和權力，情況更為民主。但是，在我們仍在學習的時候，我們是否有足夠的經驗恰當地運用我們的權力嗎？反正是，真正的民主體系裏是不應有權力的存在。我們所要求的是抒發意見的機會。現請同學細心看看，本報不正以「為民喉舌」之宏願而辦的嗎？再想想，解散所有現存的學會及學長會，重新組織一個學生會是否值得嘗試的事情？即使我們真的能夠克服以上所提及學生會成立後出現的漏洞和限制等困難，我們是否真還堅持要有學生會的需要呢？

再想想，我們的學長會不正迎著為同學帶來利益而努力麼？同學們多只知道學長負有執行紀律的任務，而忽略了他們的其它工作，因而造成隔膜。學長會與同學聯絡時便遇上困難了。

現在就此，鄙等冒昧提議紀律性及德育性的工作仍以師長執行為主，並在全校學長當中選出部份作為輔助性的執行校規，告誡行為不檢的同學。其他的學長就負起康樂和福利等類任務。

鄙等見識有限，學生會應否成立一事，不敢亂作主張，以上文字乃希望能夠道出實況，引起各同學正視問題之所在。學生會應與否，那就見仁見智。但是，我們同是陳瑞祺學生，應有發揚陳瑞祺精神的義務，不單只是在校際籃球賽中吶喊助威了事，還需要盡量參加校內及校外各活動，是微保持學校的清潔和秩序，隨時檢點自己的品行，在同學間建立起堅固的友誼。

考考你

（一）探險家舊題新解
有一個古老的數字之謎如下：
一位探險家向正南方步行一哩，向正東又行一哩，再向正北步行一哩後，發覺已回到他原來出發的地點。問他原來的出發點是在那裏？自古以來的答案是「北極」。但除了北極外，你能想到其他的解答嗎？

（二）火柴問題
使用十二枝火柴（必須使用每一枝的全長），每一枝的長度為一單位，構成一個面積為五單位平方的多角形。再用十二枝火柴構成面積為四單位平方的多角形。

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文與藝

讀書與寫作

高國峯 中五乙

每當走進圖書館，內心便有一陣莫名的快感，好像所有書都是屬於我的。看到密密麻的書放在一格一格的書架上，有如一大堆寶藏放在眼前。有時搜尋了好久，便從架中抽出一本書，可是當看到另一本較為喜愛的，便又「貪新忘舊」，很多時就因為這樣而令我難於取捨，恨不得趁沒有人看見便「拿」一兩本回家。

如果借了一本書回家，那麼那天的時間便不愁沒法打發了，因為看書都是一發不可收拾的，開始了第一頁，便會很自然地直追下去；可是如果不幸借了一本只會叫人發悶的書，那就認真「無趣」了，因為不單只沒有書看，而且還要舟車勞動去還書！無可奈何之際，內心便會咀咒那個發明過期還書要罰款的人。

「萬般皆下品，惟有讀書高。」這話證明了讀書是何等高尚！足以令那些愛讀書的人感到自豪。可是，現在來說，這話又不全對了，如果一個人終日都是看些黃色小說、閱讀那些黃色雜誌，你能說他清高嗎？可能有人會大條道理般說：「你聽過『色情文學』沒有？難道連閱讀那些文學名著都不算高尚？況且外國有些學校是專門用些鹹濕書來作課本的！這樣就更能引起學生的學習興趣！」雖然中外都有很多所謂「色情文學」，但相信古時所謂「鹹濕」是絕對比不上現在的「鹹濕」的！社會日益進步，人們的思想也是隨着改變的，正如以前所說的「風流」和現在所說的「風流」是完全兩樣的。

在各式各樣的文藝著作中，小說要算是最多姿多采的了。它好比一盆雜果，又好像一幅人生百態圖；它包含了各種體裁，有言情的、有懸疑的、有抒情的、有緊張刺激的、有諷刺性的、有反映社會現實的，總之社會上有一切，它都擁有，就算連社會上沒有的，它亦都有！有人說：「人生有如一局棋」，那麼小說便包含了很多局棋了。

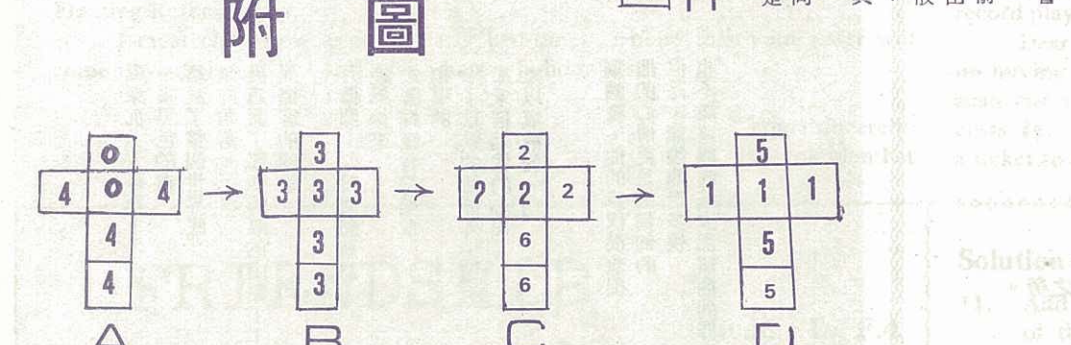
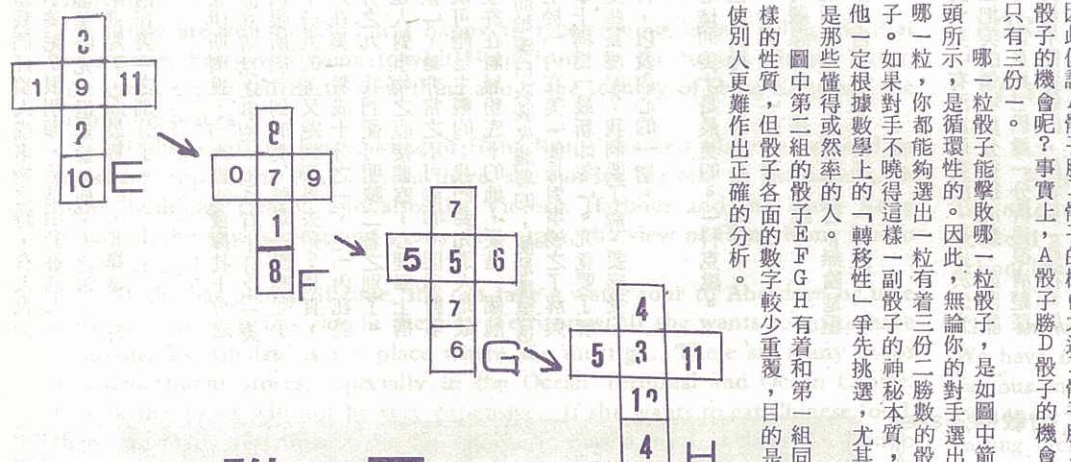
當聽到一首令你嚮往的歌曲或音樂，你便會不期然地哼起來。同樣，當你書看得多了，便自然會產生自己也寫寫的欲望。儘管很多人平時是口若懸河，一旦要他們寫一篇文章，便頓然覺得腦裏空空洞洞可怕。於是便會去找一些關於寫作方法的書來看，但這是多此一舉的，只要你能把自己平時對事物的感想或感情盡量搬到紙上，使讀者的思想完全被你的所包圍，這樣便能寫出一篇好文章。我國「幽默大師」林語堂是最反對人們談甚麼寫作技巧、筆法等問題的，他說：「筆法之於文學，有如教條之於教會——瑣碎人之瑣碎事也。」他認為一個學寫作的人不應在寫作技巧這種膚淺的問題上空費功夫，只管盡量表露他的靈魂的深處，以期創造一個為作家基礎的真正的文學性格，當這文學性格創造起來的時候，風格便自然而然的形成了，而寫作技巧的小問題便也可以迎刃而解了。

可能有人會認為寫作是無聊的舉動，這是不對的，寫作不但能增加知識（因為要到處找題材），而且能充份發展我們的思考能力。培根（FRANCIS BACON）曾經說：「讀書能使人豐博；辯論能使人機敏；寫作能使人精細。」又說：「一個很少讀書的人，對不知的事情，便得狡猾地裝作知道；如果很少辯論，便需要急急智；如果很少寫作，就得有極強的記憶。」這些話是值得我們去思索的。

一個偵探需要縝密的頭腦、敏銳的觀察力和精確的判斷能力，一個作家同樣需要具備這些條件。一篇優秀的作品，往往是經過作者仔細分析，刪完又刪，改完再改才能完成的。例如洪邁的容齋續筆有這樣的敘述：

「王荆公絕句云：『京口瓜洲一水間，鐘山只隔數重山，春風又綠江南岸，明月何時照我還？』吳中人士藏其草稿，初云『又到江南岸』，圈去『到』字，注曰『不好』，改為『過』，復圈去，而改為『入』，旋改為『滿』。凡如是十許字，始定為綠。」

又例如羅馬詩人威吉爾（VERGIL 或 NIGRIL）花了七年去完成他的農事詩（GEORGICS），又用了十一年的時間去寫他的史詩 AENEID。由此可知，好的作品除了是感情的描寫外，是要經過作者周詳考慮和千錘百鍊的才告完成。大家應記着：寫作一篇好文章所需要的智慧與機智是不遜於計算一題數學題所需要的腦筋啊！





THE REAL ORANGE DRINK

Green Spot

或然率：甲勝乙，乙勝丙，則甲勝丙？

相信同學們都知道，若果甲高於乙，乙高於丙，丙高於丁，我們便可以推出結論說，甲必然高於丁。上述這樣的關係，在數學上稱之為「轉移性」。下面將談到的情形，如果應用這種轉移性，便是極大的錯誤。

附圖所示，是兩組四粒骰子各面展開的情形。骰子是立方體的，每粒骰子有六個面，每一面均刻有數字，各骰子上所刻的數字，就是圖中各骰子的數字。

圖中第一組的A骰子，有四面刻着4，兩面刻着0；B骰子六面均刻着3；C骰子有四面刻着2，兩面刻着6；D骰子有三面刻着1，三面刻着5。假定有兩個人，每人從這四粒骰子中選出一粒，再各自把所挑選的一粒骰子拋擲，以得出的數目大者為勝。

在附圖的骰子裏，B骰子無論怎樣擲也只能擲出3，而A骰子擲出4的機會是三份二，所以A骰子勝B骰子的機會是三份二。同樣地，我們可以計出B骰子勝C骰子的機會是三份二；C骰子勝D骰子的機會也是三份二。然而，我們能否因此便說A骰子勝D骰子的機會大過D骰子勝A骰子的機會呢？事實上，A骰子勝D骰子的機會只有三份一。


哪一粒骰子能擊敗哪一粒骰子，是如圖中箭頭所示，是循環性的。因此，無論你的對手選出哪一粒，你都能夠選出一粒有着三份二勝數的骰子。如果對手不曉得這樣一副骰子的神秘本質，他一定根據數學上的「轉移性」爭先挑選，尤其是那些懂得或然率的人。

圖中第二組的骰子EFGH有着和第一組同樣的性質，但骰子各面的數字較少重複，目的是使別人更難作出正確的分析。

考考你（答案）

除了北極點以外，實際地面上還有無數點，由哪裏出發，向正南行一哩，然後向正北行一哩而回到原來出發的地點。從距南極約為「一點一六哩」的小圓上任何一點出發，都屬於這樣的地點。由這小圓上任何一點出發，向正南行一哩，便到達距南極點為「零點一六哩」的小圓上，而這個小圓的周長是「一點零零五三一二哩」，所以這小圓的周長實際可算是一哩。因此，由這小圓上任何一點向正東行一哩，便是繞了一整圈，再向正北方行一哩，當然就回到原來出發的地點了。

(二) 首先砌成一個邊長分別為三、四、五單位的三角形，然後再如圖改造成四單位平方的圖形。



[瞰訊] 編輯委員會

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書 記：	溫浩遠		Mrs. Tehmi

權力

司徒振雄

俗語說：「大丈夫不可一日無權，小丈夫不可一日無錢。」金錢與權力，是推動社會的原動力，所謂自古皆然，於今為烈。雖然有人創出「自重感」的新名詞，認為凡人做事，目的均在於使自己被感到重要，更將此種感覺，解釋為唯一的，使人類進步的原因，其實當一個人既沒有權力，更沒有金錢的時候，「自重感」早已不知跑去了那裡，「冬暖而兒號寒；年豐而妻啼飢」，做的事，無論怎樣重要，在別人看來，都是沒有意義的。

同是一句話，在有財勢的人咀裡說出來，與一個無權無勢的人說出來，相差就很遠。所以大凡社會上發生了甚麼問題，報紙訪問的，公衆傳播的，都是些非有財勢者的意見，或最起碼都要是「有學位」者的意見，專家也好，學者也好，醫生、議員、政府的官員更不用說了，講到底不外是有財勢者的說話和意見。至於這些意見是對是錯，或是這樣提出，是否代表公衆的意見，那是另外一個問題，我只是想說明一下金錢和權力的重要，在現實社會裡，是超越於一切理想之上的。

說得更實際一點，金錢可以等於權力，這樣說並不等於拜金，因為事實上也有許多人既不重視金錢，更不希罕權力，不過這是個人的人生觀問題，別人既無從干預，也無法干預。不過在現實的社會裡，尤其是在競爭激烈的工商業社會裏，有錢人的權力是高於一切的，即使在民主、法治已上軌道的地方，許多方便，似乎都是為有錢人而設，由於這是一種近乎物競天擇的道理，所以過去的許多著名的人生哲學，在今天已不適用。當然，也不是全部不適用，譬如要作奸犯科求取財富，大多數人都不肯做，但循正途博取名利，則恐怕是今天每個人都心裡希冀的事。

受薪階級求取權力與財富的增加，唯一途徑只有通過升職或加薪。有人為求達到升職加薪的目的，便想盡辦法去逢迎上司，雖然幸而得之，但一般人對這種人是看不起的。反之，憑真工夫或經過深造、讀書而獲得的成果，卻沒有使人覺得反感，這亦是證明古人「有所不為」的理論沒有錯。

我常認為世界上最危險的東西就是絕對的權力，大至一個國家的元首，小至一間商行的老闆，當他擁有絕對權力的時候，很容易就會犯下致命的錯誤，因為權力一旦成為絕對，左右親近的人，都很難再說話，接觸到的人，都是順從者居多，反對的極少，而事實上，世間的事情是很難憑個人的思考去判斷一切的，所以當權力成為絕對的時候，只要出錯，就必然是大錯，可惜在沒有權力的時候，人們都很了解這番道理，但一旦大權在握，便把這道理拋到九霄雲外了。

談美的境界

為甚麼當我們評論人或事物之時，有人說美，也有人說不美呢？很明顯，這是由於每個人皆有其獨特之審美眼光，但無論如何，人之審美眼光也是有其共通點的，而最普遍的，要算是「外在美」和「內在美」之劃分了。

心理學家伊爾斯說：「人祇能發揮其十分之一之潛能，故其所見之事物，祇有十分之一美。」不錯，肉眼所能看到的美，祇是一點點吧了；但是，那十分九的美又跑到那裏去呢？其實，我們可將「外在美」看成十分之一，把「內在美」看成那十分之九，我們便可明瞭二者之別了。「外在美」是人對事物之直接觀察，心理學上稱為「第一印象」，是非常之不可能，因為對事物的觀察，很可能是主觀的；我們要知道人是最善矯飾的，或許在層層粉底下，便是一個醜惡的婦人，而她潔白衣裳夾雜著的，便是那黑透了的心呢！至於「內在美」便是對事物之了解與感受，心理學上稱為「最新印象」。究竟要了解些甚麼？感受些甚麼呢？我們要了解，要感受的是別人的言行，以及內心的一切。

「祇有心境的美才是最美的。」科克說。

「漂亮在於美行。」哥德斯密斯說。

「惟真，乃實美。」保雷說。

「美貌可藏惡心。」莎士比亞說。

然而，對「美」有深刻研究的，莫過於朱光潛了。他不但把美的領域劃分得很清楚，如自然美、藝術美等，並且把它們逐一分析得很清楚深入。他認為美是不需要錢的，你看見一朵花，你可說它美，你喝一口酒，你也可說美；但美是沒有用處的，你肚子餓了，美不能當飯吃，你渴了，美不能變成水，事實上，世界是沒有「望梅止渴」這回事的。朱光潛實在說得很正確，他所說的沒用底美，正是我所提及的「外在美」了。他又認為，我們若要觀察事物之真美，我們便要離那事物遠些，因為愈接近它，就愈容易受它所蒙蔽。這就如你在大霧之中，事物隱約不能見，你那時除了要找尋路徑之外，還有心情欣賞霧景嗎？

？就算是有，你所能看到的，也祇是白茫茫一片吧了。假如你能在霧以外的範圍看，那你看看到的，便不僅是一幅空白的圖畫紙，而是一幅天地交織的「霧圖」。觀人也如觀霧，愈是接近，你便愈容易被她所吸引；愈是站得近，你便愈難看到那白衣夾雜著些甚麼，也就是愈難看到她的「內在美」了。

無疑，美的境界是很難劃分的，更不能以一二千字道盡，故我也不想為它下任何定義，願我所透露的一點心聲，能得到你的共鳴。

朋友，請記著：「惟真，乃實美。」保雷。

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課文以簡淺語體文編寫；文物圖盡量採用彩色印刷以求逼真；地圖詳加校正，繁簡適中，以配合各年級學生程度；每冊另編有學生作業簿及教師手冊。遵教署規定，每年出版一個年級，中一已出版，今年出版中二，明年中三。（以下三科均相同。）

3. 現代中學數學

新舊數綜編製；內容配合學生智力發展編寫，並補充以適量的應用數學教材；每章之末列有摘要，並附英譯；各冊均配有教師手冊，內附課本練習答案及補充題。

4. 現代中學科學

以實驗為主，配以適當的解說，圖文並重。另編有教師手冊，詳載實驗過程及答案。

5. 經濟與公眾事務

在社會科課程有關問題未能圓滿解決前，先出版「經濟與公眾事務」，作為社會科新課本之過渡；內容根據最新資料，配以圖表說明，方便教學。

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夜深沉，天幕垂下
一張黑色的布
遮蓋了整個世界
幾許角落
更遮蓋了那條崎嶇的山路——
異鄉客的歸途

要知道
黑漆的底下還是黑漆——
也就是他底一生
他又怎能脫離自我呢

八年前，他走私、犯毒……
被關入獄
兩年前，飽嚙鐵窗的他不知怎的
又被釋放出來，但仍要流浪異鄉
白雲蒼狗，滄海桑田
他今天已是無限蒼老

轉眼間，也不知繞過了多少山崗，更不知
寸斷了幾許迴腸
偶爾望望西山淡月
他便慨嘆一聲
「月是故鄉明」

陵幽

途歸