

LEOW LISH



No. 22

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CHAN SUI KI (LA SALLE) COLLEGE PRESS CLUB

APRIL, 1980

NEWSROOM

1. A Science Exhibition day was held on 6th December, 1979 at the school hall.
2. On 17th Dec., the prefects went to the funeral home for the death of our benefactor, Mr. Chan King-wai.
3. Christmas concert '79' was held on 21st Dec. at the school hall.
4. Five C.S.K. boys were chosen for a study trip to La Salle High School, Manila, Greenhills, Philippines with the La Salle boys from 23rd to 27th Jan., 1980.
5. A Mathematics Olympiad was held for F.4 students on 24th Jan., 1980.
6. A teachers and parents' day was held on 10th Feb., 1980.
7. A singing contest organized by the Y.C.S. was held on 13th Feb., 1980 at our school hall.
8. Miss C. Wong joined the staff temporarily for Mr. J. Huang from 25th Feb. to 30th March, 1980.
9. The F.7 mock exam. started on 3rd March till 14th March, 1980.
10. A 'Let's give them a hand' Campaign was held from 4th-13th March, 1980 to raise funds for the needy Cambodian refugees. Raised \$7600 in total.
11. Our senior choir came third in the Chinese songs section in the 32nd School Music Festival on 7th March, 1980. The Junior Choir attained certificates of merit.
12. A 'clear our school' campaign was organized by the Prefectorial Board from 11th-28th March, 1980.
13. The Annual Speech contest was held on 28th March, 1980 at the school Hall.

Inter-school Sports Results

Table Tennis (Div. II)

A grade	Fifth
B grade	Fourth
C grade	Champion
Overall	Runners-up (Promoted to Div. I)

Basketball (Div. I)

A grade	Champion
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Badminton (Div. I)

A grade	Third
B grade	Fifth
C grade	Sixth

Football (Div. II)

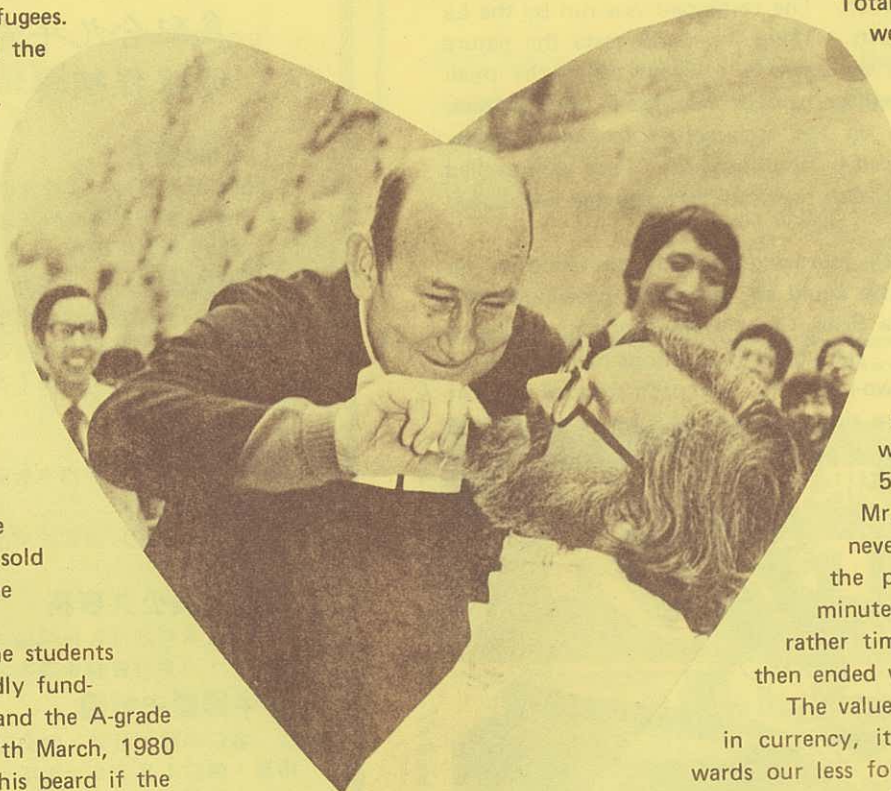
A-grade	Fourth
B-grade	Champion
C-grade	Champion
Overall	Champions (promoted to Div. I)

The 14th of March was not a fine day, but it was a terrific day for all C.S.K. boys especially for those who have helped in the "Let's Give Them a Hand" Campaign which was organized to raise funds for the needy Cambodian refugees. It marked the closing of the campaign and the result was unexpectedly rewarding.

At first, the "Let's Give Them a Hand" Campaign was just the dream of a few students. Since then, they worked together and gathered 5 clubs: the Catholic Society, the Young Christian Students' Movement, the Prefectorial Board, the Legion of Mary and the Social Service group. Having got the approval of the principal and the Education Department, they started their scheduled functions. Boxes were circulated in every class to collect donations. Large boxes were placed in the Canteen, Medical room and library for the same purpose. Also, seasonal fruits were sold to C.S.K. boys and staff during lunch time throughout this period.

At the beginning, the response from the students was rather luke-warm, but after the friendly fund-raising football match between the Staff and the A-grade Inter-class champion this year, F.5C on 7th March, 1980 and Mr. O'Brien's promise about shaving his beard if the donations reached \$5000, the response was much better. A new function was added to the schedule by the Committee of the Campaign — fund-raising car washing for the staff. One of the teachers also brought back some of his belongings and held an auction in his class and the money obtained was donated to this Campaign. Apart from the above, F.5C class union also

"LET'S GIVE THEM A HAND" CAMPAIGN



Enthusiastic support and generous donations have been granted from various clubs, class unions and the staff. All the above made the Campaign a big success.

Totally we have raised \$7600 within two weeks. So, because of Mr. O'Brien's kind agreement earlier, on the 14th of March, a special ceremony was held on the playground at 2:35 p.m. On this very occasion, Mr. O'Brien had to sacrifice his beautiful, stylistic beard and the principal, Bro. Eugene declared the commencement of the ceremony by cutting a few crisps with a pair of gold scissors. During the shaving, one would surely be struck by the crowded corridors. They were all fully occupied from 1st to 5th floor and were a magnificent sight. Mr. O'Brien said afterwards that he had never seen such a thing happen during the past decade in our school. After 20 minutes, we had a clean-shaven, beardless but rather timid Mr. O'Brien. The whole Campaign then ended with joy and thankfulness.

The value of \$7600 does not only worth \$7600 in currency, it also represents our love and care towards our less fortunate neighbours. Since this sort of Campaign is just a first attempt, it really marks the trans-cension of our C.S.K. spirit towards a higher level. We started to show more concern and care towards the world around us and are ready to give a hand to our fellow men when they are in need.

Raymond Hung

Trip to the Philippines

EROS LAI — F.5A

At the beginning of December, 1979, five boys, Eros Lai Lung Hon (5A), Leung Ki Wah (7A), Pang Kwan Lung (5C), Lee Kai Lun and Chow Hui Ping (4D) of Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College together with twenty students of La Salle College accompanied by their five teachers were invited to the Philippines to exchange views with the student Council of La Salle, High School, Green Hills in Manila.

It was a five-day trip. We started off on 23rd January and returned on 27th. On arrival at the Manila International Airport, we were greeted by young Philipinos and student representatives from La Salle, Green Hills. Then we proceeded by coach to the Assembly Hall of La Salle, Green Hills where we met our hosts. There, we five separated, Chow Hui Ping and I stayed at quests with Tito David who lived in one of the best residential areas in Metro Manila. The house was spacious and my bedroom was nearly four hundred square feet. After having a nap, we gathered at the Assembly Hall of La Salle, Green Hills and took a coach to the Folk Arts Centre to watch the traditional bamboo dance, listen to the traditional folk songs and to have our dinner.



The next morning, the 24th, I arrived a little bit late. On my way to the School Assembly Hall the banner there with the inscription, "Welcome, La Salle Hong Kong Delegation" caught my eyes. I was overwhelmed with joy as I listened to the Green Hills school band playing the La Salle and the Chan Sui Ki School Songs. After the ceremony, the tour of the School was conducted. It is a three-storeyed building; the canteen is on the ground floor; store rooms of school clubs and societies are on the second floor; the indoor courts are all on the third floor. The school occupied six acres of land with a swimming pool, two tennis courts, two basketball courts, a football field, a soft ball court and a patch of grassland. After the tour of the school, we held a meeting with the La Salle, Green Hills Student Council. Afterwards we went to the La Salle Delux for lunch. The restaurant was run by the La Salle old boys for the staff and guests. There we could taste the nature drinks and food. In the afternoon, we went to a village called the small Philippines. The old buildings in the village gave us the idea of their culture. We could feel the spanish influence on the architecture for some times. Many years ago, Philippines was occupied by the Spaniards. Then we travelled all the way back to the Assembly Hall. Our host took us home and introduced Chow Hui Ping and me to his family.

On 25th January, we set off on a journey to Takady, the southern tip of Metro Manila. All along the way, we could see tall plants growing on the red soil. Rev. Brother Augustine, La Salle, Green Hills Principal, explained the reason for the colour of the soil. The volcanic eruptions had turned the soil red and made it fertile. After a two-hour trip, the coach stopped in front of a restaurant. Beside it, people were riding horses and I knew most of us would like to have a try but we had to go for lunch in a restaurant where



performers were awaiting us. They had put up a better show than the one we watched at the Folk Arts Centre. We participated in the famous Philippino dance. Three La Salle boys and two other ladies were invited to join the dancers. We enjoyed the show for our performance. As the time was not too late, Rev. Brother Augustine suggested that we should visit the Ayala Museum and we carried out his suggestion. There we could review the history of the Philippines. In the evening, we spent the worthy time with Tito and his family. We had dinner together and tried a very special, not good looking but delicious food called "Curri Curri" which was eaten with rice. We also picked up few words of the language, e.g. 'salamat' means 'thank you'. After dinner, we visited Magnolia, the famous ice-cream factory and tried different flavours there.



On 26th (saturday), we went shopping. The commodities were cheaper than the ones we got in Hong Kong, especially sports shoes. In the evening, we had the farewell dinner at the Music Centre of La Salle, Green Hills where the Kundirana practised. There, they sang Philippino, English and even Mandarin songs. Souvenirs were given out during the dinner.

The next morning, we got up quite late. When it was time for us to go, I felt sad to leave the place. Our hosts had treated us with respect and kindness. It was really an enjoyable and informative trip and we enjoyed every hour of it. I would like to thank Rev. Brother Augustine for inviting us to the Philippines and Rev. Brother Eugene for accepting the invitation on our behalf which made our trip possible. We were also proud of ourselves for we had completely done our duty and showed the Chan Sui Ki spirit.



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為配合九年資助教育，本社根據新
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根據新課程精神，着重啟發，以語文表達能力的訓練為主。
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一至三年級同時出版。

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中一用書已出版；中二78年出版；中三79年出版。（以下三科同。）

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各校中國史教師，向來苦無歷史地圖以助教學，本社為解決此種困難，將於1978年出版「中國歷史地圖」一冊。十六珂版七彩精印。本書以歷朝地理形勢為主，並配以簡易說明，使史實更為具體突出。

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EDITORIAL

Very often, we students in Hong Kong are discouraged by the examination-oriented education system. Some people say the present system is outdated and should be discarded. Yet, others hold the opposite view and insist that it is indispensable to the situation in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has a population of over 5 million people now and about one quarter of them are studying in various kinds of schools — kindergartens, primary schools, grammar schools, technical schools and institutes, Colleges of Education, Commercial schools and Universities. Hong Kong is a highly competitive society and this is reflected in the education system. Places available in each stage of the whole education system would, if represented in a histogram, show up in the shape of a pyramid — with primary school students the largest number and university students the smallest number. Nearly everyone of us wants to receive tertiary education, either for interest or for career. So a vast majority of pupils are inevitably prevented from furthering their studies after finishing each stage. Not that they are not good enough, but that there are some better than they are. It may sound very cruel and ruthless to say that the fittest survive but in the

case of education, the most consistently capable individuals survive. Only the smartest and hardest workers are chosen to receive the more advanced education and thus become the elite of society in future. Not only in Hong Kong, but also in the rest of the world, examinations are used as one of the main means to achieve this aim. Even in the most developed countries like the U.S.A. and West Germany, the same system exists. Not to the same extent as in Hong Kong of course, because of the geographical and environmental differences.

It is to a certain extent true that our future is partly determined by our academic achievements. But it is also true that examinations are made for students, not students for examinations. Therefore, we are the ones who take the active role. Those who work hard are sure to gain something for their endeavour — patience, tolerance and consistency if not good results. Naturally, the ones who don't study at all are doomed one day if not now in such a realistic community.

Then what should be the right attitude towards examinations? Examinations are used as one of the means of assessment. They should be inspiring and interest provoking if properly taken since they reveal how much we have learnt and how little we know. It may be disheartening to receive the results but it also provides room for evaluation, reflection and

improvement. Those who really study and are able to assimilate the knowledge need not be so afraid as those who take their chances. We should take the examinations as tests to ourselves or in more serious words 'trials' which everyone has to face one day. At the same time, the syllabi give us a guideline of what we should have learnt at a certain stage and prevent us from wasting our time on something we cannot understand at all.

If we always just look at the bad effects and forget about the good ones, I am afraid you might be very disappointed for there is good and bad in everything. Nothing in this world is perfect, neither is the present system. Yet, before any better system is found, we have to stick to it. Besides, examinations are not bad for those who are prepared for them.

Now both internal and external examinations are drawing near. With the little time in hand, you can still work hard for it. Wake up from your rose garden and do not depend on luck. You have to strive for yourself for you are the one who tastes the fruit afterwards. It is very true that "there is no gain without pain." Edison once said, "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration."

— Editor —

Tongue Twisters

Do you consider yourself a good speaker? Try reading the sentences below out as fast as you can and test your fluency. If you cannot do it now, keep on practising. You can do it one day if you try!

A bloke's back brake block broke.

Peter Piper pick a pack of pickled peppers.

Double bubble gum bubbles double.

The sixth sheikh's sixth sheep's sick.

*Amidst the mists and coldest frosts,
With barest wrists and stoutest boasts,
He thrusts his fists against the posts,
And still insists he sees the ghosts.*



Puzzlers

1. Arrange nine dots in a square on a piece of paper like this



Connect all nine dots with four (no more) straight strokes of a pencil, without raising the pencil from the paper.

2. With six wooden matches, make four equilateral triangles. Each match must touch another. No bending or breaking of matches is allowed.

(Answers on page 4)

Inspiring Quotations

Happy are those who dream dreams and are ready to pay the price to make them come true.

— L.J. Cardinal Suenens

Vain is the grief of age over the negligence of youth.

— Chinese Proverb

There are two things needed these days: first, for the rich men to find out how poor men live; and second, for poor men to know how rich men work.

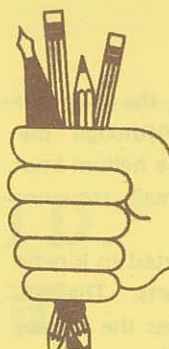
— E. Atkinson

Experience teaches slowly, and at the cost of mistakes.

— James Anthony Froude

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of.

— Benjamin Franklin



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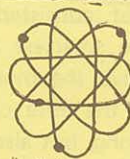
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STELLAR EVOLUTION



Astronomy club

Birth of star

In the unlimited cosmos, there are a lot of floating materials. These floating materials, mostly hydrogen, are called Interstellar gas. Because of the Gravitational Pull between them, they would cluster together and form Star Clusters. When the star clusters contract, the potential energy inside will be converted into kinetic energy. The vibration of the particles inside increases. Gradually, the temperature rises. The mass at the centre of the star cluster is greater. It starts to attract more and more materials into the centre. When



Fig. 1 The Orion Nebula in Orion

the temperature and the pressure of the centre increase to within a limit ($\sim 10^{10}$ K and 10^9 atm. pr. respectively), the centre can carry out 'Thermo Nuclear Fusion' (T.N.F.) and the star becomes luminous. At this time, it is called a 'Proto star'. If the heat produced by the T.N.F. is not enough for the lumination of the star, it forms a 'Black Nebula'. For instance, the Horse-Head Nebula in the Orion. The time taken for the formation of Proto Star is about 10^6 years. The surface temperature of the Proto Star is about 3000–4000K

The stable stage of the star — main sequence

Once the T.N.F. has begun, the star in the cluster starts to convert hydrogen into helium. The star continues to contract until it reaches 'Hydrostatic Equilibrium', i.e. the contractional force (Gravitational Pull) is equal to the pressure acting outwards (produced by degenerated gas). At this time, the Proto Star enters a stable stage — Main Sequence. It spends 95% of its whole life in this stage.

At the Main Sequence stage, the temperature and brightness of the star remain constant. The T.N.F. converts its most abundant constituent hydrogen into helium, and each atom converted provides so much energy. This energy supply can maintain the main sequence for over ten billion years.

The Old Age

After the T.N.F. of hydrogen has carried on for a long time, the abundant constituent of the Star becomes helium instead of hydrogen. Although the outer part continues the T.N.F., the centre has already becomes a helium knot. The energy produced is greatly decreased. As a result. The main sequence starts to contract because of gravitational pull.

Because of the contraction, the potential energy is converted to kinetic energy again. The heat produced is conducted to the outer parts. The rate of T.N.F. in the outer parts increases abruptly, eventually causes the surface to expand. The surface temperature and brightness decrease at the same time. The surface becomes red in colour. The phenomenon is called the 'Red Giant'.

On the other hand, the temperature of the centre increases, helium is converted into other elements. Since the energy evolved by T.N.F. of helium is smaller than that of hydrogen, therefore, the Red Giant can only last a few million years.

The T.N.F. of helium greatly increases the centre temperature. When the temperature is too high, the centre becomes unstable, and 'Helium Flash' happens. When the temperature rises to a certain extent again, another helium flash may happen. So the brightness of the Star is varying according to the flash. The phenomenon is called a 'Various Star'. But the Red Giants might not enter the Various Star stage, it just depends on their mass and conditions. Some of them just go straight into dead age.

Final stages of stellar evolution

After a long and adventurous life, the star finally steps to the death. They 'Way of death' of the star depends on its mass left.

$M < 1.2M_{\odot}$ — (M = mass of the star left, M_{\odot} = solar mass)

After a lot of energy has been lost in the helium flash the star starts to contract vigorously. But the heat energy produced is not enough for the T.N.F. of the heavy elements. So the star contracts until the degenerated pressure produced is equal to the gravitational pull. The characteristics of this contracted star are small in volume, as small as the earth, but large in density ($\sim 10^5$ g/c.c.). Because of this, it is called a "white Dwarf". The white dwarf still gives out its energy slowly and cools down. Finally forms a dark, cool corpse called "Black Dwarf"

$M > 1.2M_{\odot}$.

The heat energy produced by contraction is enough for the T.N.F. of the heavy elements. When the T.N.F. can produce the elements as heavy as Iron, it does not give out energy. On the contrary, it will absorb energy for the processes. On the other hand, the T.N.F. of heavy elements produces a lot of neutrinos. This neutrinos, with large amount of energy, escape from the Red Giant. In this way, a large amount of energy is lost, so the Giant contracts vigorously and abruptly. This sudden contraction exerts a great pressure on

the surface. This eventually leads to the crust explosion. It is like a new star appearing in the sky, and is called a 'Nova' or 'Super Nova' if the explosion is fierce. After the explosion, the Nova leaves a beautiful Nebula to the surrounding. e.g. the Crab Nebula, the Ring Nebula etc.

After the explosion, if $M < 2M_{\odot}$ (M = mass left). The Gravitational Pull is very great. Gradually, the atomic structure of the particles inside is damaged. The electrons are compelled into the proton in the nuclear and form neutrons. Until the degenerated pressure produced by the neutrons is equal to the pull, the star stops to contract. By this time, the only existing particles inside the object are neutrons, and the phenomenon is called a 'Neutron Star'. Some of the neutron stars have a rotating effect and is called a 'Pulsar'. After a few million years, the neutron star cools down and turns into a White Dwarf and then into Black Dwarf, a corpse.



Fig. 3 Nebula in Unicorn

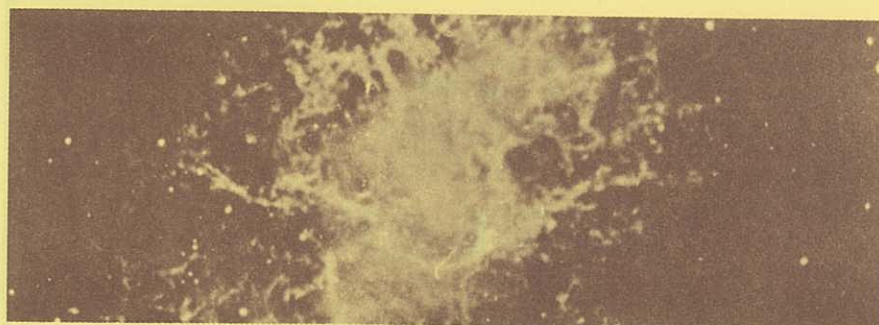


Fig. 4 The Crab Nebula in the Taurus

After the Nova explosion, if $M > 2M_{\odot}$. The star also becomes a Neutron star. But the Gravitational Force is still greater than the degenerated pressure produced by the neutrons. The star then contracts without limit after contracting through the Gravitational Radius ($R = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$, G = Gravitational constant, M = mass of star, c = velocity of light). The volume of the star is very small, even cannot be seen by naked eyes, but the density of the star is infinitive. The attractional force is so great that nothing, including photon, cannot escape from its Gravitational field. The phenomenon is called a "Black Hole".

According to the "Relativity" of Albert Einstein, when the Gravitational field becomes singularity, even the space bends and time dilation occurs. If an object is placed on the Stationary limit, it will be detached into pieces by the infinitive forces. Inside a black hole, all the unbelievable, impossible things will happen. Even time will be destructed. So if we consider Black Dwarf to be the corpse of the star, the Black Hole is the ghost.

Fig. 1 The Orion Nebula in Orion — a stellar cluster where new stars are born.

Fig. 2 The Pleiades in the Taurus — you can see only six among them are brighter instead of seven, because one of the seven became a Various Star and became dim.

Fig. 3 Nebula in Unicorn — A Nebula formed by the explosion of a Nova, the star in the centre is a White Dwarf.

Fig. 4 The Crab Nebula in the Taurus — A Nebula formed by the explosion of a Super Nova, the Star in the centre is a pulsar.

Answers to puzzlers

2. Put the matches in a pyramid shape as shown.

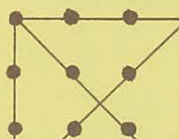
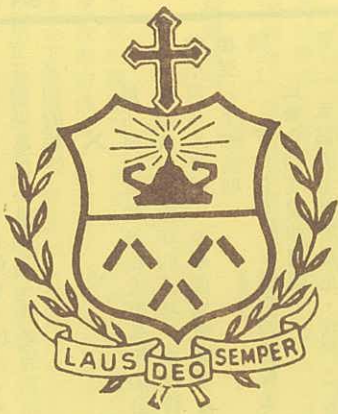


Fig. 2 The Pleiades in the Taurus



訊 瞰

院書(沙喇)祺瑞陳

街和常田文何龍九

月四年〇八九一

聖誕聯歡會雜錄

軍



「鄭少秋」、「大A」、「許冠傑」、「澤田研二」及「董鏢」聚首一堂的機會，大家實在難得一睹，但本校同學在去年的聖誕聯歡會中，就獲得這份機緣。他們的一舉一動，都由同學模倣得維肖維妙，大可魚目混珠，所以，他們贏得了全場最多的笑聲及喝采聲，更成為最受歡迎的一個項目。劇中更加插了二個「翻版」廣告，當然又是大放笑彈，而其中一句「抽褲都抽到手軟」，可算是當日全部節目的絕句。

兩位中六同學自編曲、自作詞、自彈及自唱的「碧濤寄語」，成了全日節目中，最抒情的一曲，所以，當那兩位同學演唱時，全場驚地靜了下來，全部同學都陶醉在樂韻中。這首歌得到創作獎，可算是理所當然的。

值得一提的是，那位個人結他演奏的中三同學，他的勇氣及體育精神真是可嘉及令人欽佩。環及全場的表演都是集體的，只有這位同學獨個兒，手抱結他在台上演奏，更可貴的是，他並沒有受到台下，那些倒旦的同學所影響，將全首曲絲毫不苟地彈奏完畢。

聯歡會中，有一個很奇怪的現象，便是差不多所有表演項目，都是由高年級的同學所表現的，但低年級的同學，竟連一位也不見，不知他們是否害羞而不參加表演呢？其實，這個聯歡會是屬於全校同學的，低年級也有義務及

應該參與其中的。希望這種奇怪的現象，明年不復再見。

陸運會

堂

本屆的陸運會，受到同學們的熱烈支持，參加人數空前踴躍。因此，本屆的運動會，要分三日進行，十一月三十日為初賽，十二月五日為準決賽，分別在旺角球場及九龍仔運動場進行。總決賽則在十二月十一日於九龍仔運動場開幕。

經過初賽之後，技藝精湛及成績卓越的運動員便進入決賽，他們抱着堅毅的精神，務求創下新紀錄，取得錦標歸。其賽程之激烈，戰果的輝煌，各師長及同學們都有目共睹，是日，同學們歡呼及喝采之聲，響徹遐邇。

經過一番激烈的角逐後，四甲班技藝群雄，勇奪全場總冠軍。各項運動賽事完畢後，便到了壓軸好戲——校際邀請賽，也是最精彩的一環。本校邀請了喇沙書院、拔萃男校、華仁書院及鄧鏡波中學等校參賽，各校之精英，共冶一爐，一較高下。結果，由華仁書院奪魁。隨即由我校長負責主持頒獎典禮。頒獎後，我校本年度的陸運會在和睦與歡欣的氣氛下，便宣告圓滿閉幕。



辯論比賽

權



高級組中、英文辯論總決賽於十二月六日在我校禮堂舉行。

首先是中文組方面，辯題是「賽馬在香港應有存在的價值」，正方的是中六甲的同學，反方則是中六乙的同學。當比賽開始時，正方的同學，首先出來解釋這辯題，然後推論到賽馬在香港對香港的經濟、人民生活的重要性，與及它對慈善方面的成就。但反方的同學則說明賽馬令香港一般的青年存有一種博彩的心理，甚至使人傾家蕩產，他們舌劍唇槍，口若懸河，不到評判說出誰勝誰負時，我們真是難以揣測鹿死誰手。

當中文組結束後，緊接而來的便是英文組方面，而內容是講及有關到外地繼續升學的好處與壞處。比賽的班級分別是中五甲及中五乙，他們對答流利，以及提出各種不同的辯證來支持他們的論據，使我們聽後對這方面也得益不少，最後當主辯對這辯題作總結後，全場比賽便告圓滿結束了。

跟着，便由康寶泉老師說出他對中文組辯論比賽的意見及宣讀結果。這也是全場觀眾最為緊張的時刻了，而結果是：中六甲的同學得中文組冠軍，而中五甲的同學奪得英文組冠軍。

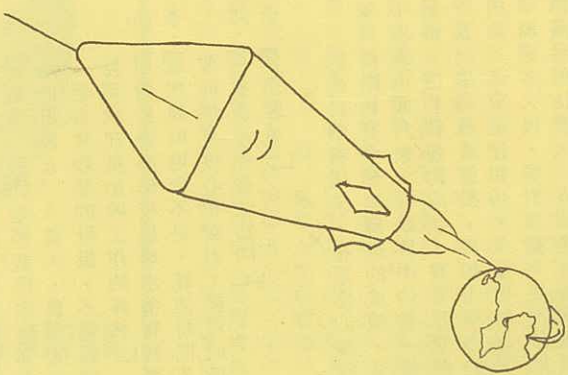
展覽日後記

明

一九七九年十二月六日星期五和十二月八日星期一是我們的展覽日。是次展覽日是由科學學會所舉辦，把原有的科展擴大而成，在本校禮堂展出，而這次展覽是半公開的，歡迎其他學校的同學蒞臨。

參展的計有天文、學長和校報等十數個學會，此外亦有以班名義參加，展品包羅萬有，有趣味性、學術性及教育。其中較突出者計有天文學會的望遠鏡、攝影學會的沖印過程、校報會的校報印刷、中四乙的電力學、中五丙的向心力和離心力，以及由學長會一力承擔，介紹喇沙會及本校的創辦人及歷史。

當開放的時候，一大班熱心的同學蜂湧而至，把整個會場擠得水洩不通。最令人流連的有學長會的校刊，同學希望從校刊中一睹各老師以往的英姿，其次吸引人的展品包括天文學會的望遠鏡和攝影學會的幻燈片。四時許，鄰校華英中學和丘佐榮中學的學生相繼出現場中，更添一些色彩。



日新
月異

體育

運動

運動在年青人的生活圈子中佔着重要的席位。當談及運動時，自然聯想起運動會，運動會是競技的場所。那奧林匹克的精神，它象徵着世界人類的和平相處及友誼的連繫。這一幢屹立在何文田一座小山丘上的「陳瑞祺」，一貫本着奧林匹克的精神而參與校外的比賽，主旨在表揚體育精神及促進與外間友誼，在此優良的傳統精神孕育下，我創建的歷史雖短，然而卻能在學界比賽中享有盛譽，實是一件可喜可賀的事。因此，本會特別成立了一個專訪小組，向一些老師及同學作出了一系列的訪問。

為了使同學們對本校對外參加公開賽所獲得的輝煌成績有深切的了解，本會特地成立專訪小組搜集資料，並幸運地邀請了 Mr. O'Brien 接受以下的訪問。

問：「Mr. O'Brien，你覺得我校本屆在運動比賽中的成績如何呢？」

答：「本屆直至目前為止，我們已知運動成績的比賽有六項，依次序為游泳、拯溺、乒乓球、越野賽、足球及羽毛球。」

至於拯溺，往年的成績相當之輝煌，由第二組躍升至第一組，但最可惜自從升組以後，成績就直線下降，排行尾二，相信不久將來便有降班之虞。我們在游泳及拯溺兩方面的成績頗差勁；在將來我們必定會在這兩方面加倍努力，挽回聲譽。

問：「那麼我學校的皇牌運動越野賽的成績又如何？」

答：「今屆越野賽亦是大倒退，甲丙組名列第五，而乙組則排名第四，成績欠佳或究因準備功夫不足之過，我會設法重振越野賽的雄風。同樣羽毛球的成績都使人失望，甲組獲得亞軍，而乙丙組更是三甲不入，無影無踪。我想導致成績欠佳的原因，多

少由於學校禮堂裝修太久，以致到球員未能夠擁有充分的場地練習所至。」

問：「聞說乒乓球成績，比往年更佳，未知是否確實？」

答：「至於乒乓球方面我們已有顯著的進步，全場成績，勇奪亞軍，所以，明年躍升至第一組的希望甚高。本年甲組排列第三，乙組排列四五，丙組則勇奪冠軍而名列榜首。」

問：「請問足球的成績，是否較以往有顯著的進步？」

答：「本年度的足球成績，是創校以來最輝煌的一次，為本校寫下光輝的一頁。乙丙組技壓群雄而勇奪錦標，甲組則名獲殿軍，致於全場成績方面，更獲魁首之席，明年將躍升至第一組。」

問：「請問籃球的成績又如何？」

答：「籃球成績暫時尚不俗。甲組首次奪得錦標，乙組稍遜，名列約五六，而丙組仍在賽事進行中。」

問：「在我校眾多的運動中，你認為有那幾項成績最突出？」

答：「籃球、越野賽及羽毛球的成績一向以來都不俗；足球在今屆則可算是最突出的一環，而乒乓球亦大有進步。」

問：「你對現行的分組制度有何意見？分組制只據年齡而不限身高，此制度如何？及會否造成不良的影響？」

答：「我一直以來都反對這制度，因為只根據年齡而編組，會形成乙、丙組有過多的「高材生、超班馬」，這導致洋校有利而華校無益，華人奪標的比率自然降低了。」

問：「既然這制度有未盡善之處，將來會否有所更改？」

答：「這制度至少要實行兩年，至於將來會否更改，現在就不得而知，不過我想必會有所修改的一天。」

問：「Mr. O'Brien，你對來年有甚麼抱負及期望？」

答：「抱負不敢當，期望則有些少。在來年的運動成績概況，就要視乎「新血」而定，及他們的家長對體育的看法，有否鼓勵兒女參加運動比賽；和老師們對他們的訓練是否足夠。至於訓練這方面，我將會撥出更多的時間來集訓，再加上老師們對運動之熱愛心情，可從相隔一二星期的師生賽或老師們自己的對壘賽事中，燃起了學生對運動的愛好，從而熱心參與運動比賽。同時今年我們亦增添了一項丙組排球，但成績則不理想，不過我們能期望進步，創立便取得好成績，只好期望循序漸進取得好成績，正如我十年前在學界運動上是籍籍無名的，但經過了一翻努力的耕耘後，我們最終還是奪得了輝煌的成就。最後，我期望今後的成績，永遠保持在最穩定、最輝煌的狀態。」



我對籃球成績一向頗不俗，故此本會特以邀請了劉聲老師講述本校籃球隊的情況，以下便是訪問的經過。

問：「本校參加了校際籃球比賽多久？」

答：「自一九六九年本校成立以來，一直都有參加校際籃球比賽。」

問：「球隊自創辦以來，在公開賽，曾獲得不少輝煌的戰績，主要有那幾項卓越的成果？」

他略為思索後答：「在籃球方面，甲組曾奪得兩次九龍區淘汰賽冠軍，聯賽本年度奪魁。乙組也兩度獲得全港九淘汰賽冠軍和兩次九龍區聯賽冠軍。至於丙組亦不甘示弱，在全港九淘汰賽及九龍區聯賽均曾取得過冠軍，其他獲得亞、季軍之紀錄也很多。」

問：「在最近一次奪得冠軍的賽事中，球員的表現怎樣？」

答：「各球員的功勞均不少，一起練習時，十分落力。後備球員的功勞也是不可抹煞的，因為他們對出場的球員鼓勵很大，他們隨時作出比賽的準備，使出場的球員能盡力作賽，無後顧之憂，因此便有超水準的演出。」

問：「在這次賽程中，有沒有遇到困難？練習過程怎樣？」

答：「除了第一場對地亞中學時，因為不熟悉對方實力，不能知彼知己，因而敗下陣來。以後幾場賽事中，大家均能互相合作，終能過關斬將，大獲全勝，而能奪得冠軍。至於平日的練習，我會針對各人的弱點及優點，盡量用其長處，改正其缺點。」

問：「球員的訓練時間分配會不會影響其溫習的時間？」

答：「練習通常是每星期兩次，分別在午膳時間和放學後進行。最初也有早課的，後來因為大部份球員住得離校較遠，未能準時回校練習，所以後來取消

了早課。放學後每次的練習時間不會超過兩小時，應該不會影響學生的功課。」

問：「球員通常在那裏進行練習？」

答：「以往我們通常到比賽的場地進行實地練習，後來賽事改在室內舉行，而室內場地是無法借用的，所以我們便改為在學校的場地練習。」

問：「閣下對本校籃球隊未來的成績有甚麼抱負？」

答：「我當然希望他們能維持一定的水準，甚至會更進步。但因為有三位中七的隊員將離校，對球隊不能說沒有一定的影響，而我們亦應知道，其他的學校也會有上述的情況，所以對此也是不必太憂心的。在吸收新血方面，我希望班際的籃球賽能早些舉行，這樣可以從中挑選出一些球技較好的同學加入球隊，以接替那些功成身退的畢業同學。」

問：「李世豪同學是本校足球隊成員之一，曾經立下不少汗馬功勞。而他今年更被選為香港青年軍，代表香港到星加坡作國際賽。以下是李同學接受本報訪問的紀錄。」

（以下用「李」代表李同學，「訪」代表訪問員。）

訪：「多謝你接受我們的訪問，想知道你何時加入校隊的行列？」

李：「我是中二加入校隊的，至今已有了三年了。」

訪：「當時我足球隊是第幾組的？」

李：「當我第一年踢校際足球賽時，是沒有分組的。但到了第二年，校協便開始分第一、第二和第三組了，而我被編入第三組。雖然如此，但我從不氣餒，仍然努力不懈地練習，終於在上年度的比賽中，丙組帶給我校十年來第一次校際足球賽冠軍，使我校由第三組躍升至第二組。今年我隊的成績又大大的進展了，乙組和丙組帶來了第二次和第三次的冠軍，而甲組則名列第四，總成績勇奪冠軍。明年便升上了「第一組」爭霸了。」

訪：「升上了「第一組」，你有甚麼感想？」

李：「升上了第一組之後，就真正遇到了對手——喇沙、模範、英皇佐治五等學校。而我們這「升班馬」，如希望再奪冠軍的滋味，便要付出更大的代價和更大的努力。」

訪：「我們知道你會被選為香港青年軍，而我們希望知道你是怎樣被選出來的？」

李：「至於入選青年軍，倒是十分幸運，初時，我和中三乙的顧偉文同學，得到 Mr. O'Brien 的推薦，經過了一番的挑選及訓練，而最後由郭家明選出十七個球員，而幸

運地我被選中，再作嚴格的訓練，大軍於在十二月九日出發，代表香港到星加坡參加三屆獅城盃足球賽。」

訪：「你認為參加校際賽和青少年賽有何分別？」

李：「今次的賽事，是國際性的，所以比起校水準，高了很多，而心情也有不同。」

訪：「這次的賽績如何？」

李：「這次的賽事，雖然全輸了，但我並不甘心，會繼續努力的。」

訪：「你到星加坡比賽時，有甚麼特別的花絮？」

李：「最值得一提的是那個國家的運動場，那場地可容七、八萬人，裏面的更衣室很寬，更有食物部的附設，不過最開心的還是我在星加坡工作的姊妹。」

訪：「你對於提高學校足球水準有甚麼意見？」

李：「雖然學校場地不足，練習時間不足，但我們要同學有恆心和毅力，便可以提高水準。」

訪：「再次多謝你接受訪問。」

李：「不用客氣。」

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共鳴

獲取好市民獎的經過

王玉泉

在社會上，每個時刻都有一些不合理的事情發生。「物之不平則鳴」，所以市民往往借助大眾傳播媒介來表達他們的心意，以期獲得改善。學校也是社會的一個環節，所發生的事也許亦未臻完善，同學的不平之鳴，嗣後在本校亦有地方宣洩了。因此本會特別開拓一項專欄——「共鳴」，盼望各同學常借本欄，提供大量寶貴的意見。但願各同學多來函投訴，那麼本會定必代同學向校方或有關部門轉達，務求校方能加以注意及改善。

編輯先生：

現有二項意見請代轉達校方。

第一，圖書館原是利用來藏書和借書的地方。但我們學校的圖書館卻經常被同學用作溫習室之用。兼且那些用來放書的書櫃，開放時間只是每逢星期一至星期五自放學後至下午四時許。計算起來每日只有個多小時，作為借書之用，實在不足夠。書櫃數量亦覺太少，書與書之間緊緊迫著，要費很大的氣力才可以把書本拿出來。還有些書櫃是長時期的關着，裏面所放的書便如同廢物一般。

第二，原為各同學而設的飲水的水喉，不知是受人破壞還是被關上了，最近經常都沒有水，使到同學們口渴時都不能使用。其實，這食水供應，在上完體育課後尤重要，希望不要讓它棄置。

陳派明上

陳派明同學：

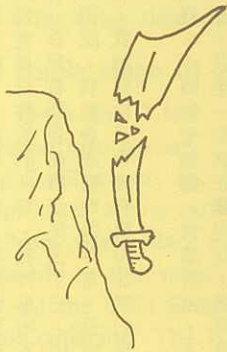
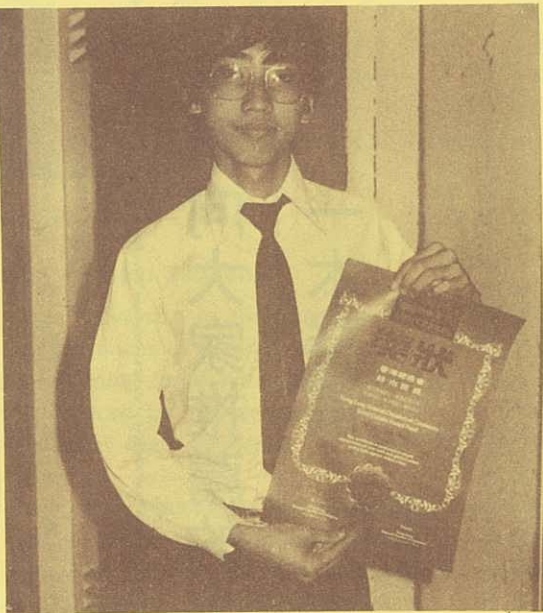
來函收到後，本會特派專員前往圖書館及食水供應處視察，發覺有些投訴確屬事實，故此將此二項意見轉達校方。當校長聽聞此事後，深表關注。在此，茲將來函之兩項意見分別答覆如下：

一、因很多同學經常在小息及午膳時間在圖書館裏做功課或視作溫習室之用。導致圖書館呈現過份擠迫的情形，兼且小息及午膳時間短少，故未能用作借書之用。不過，自放學後那段時間，在圖書館的人數寥寥可數，所以有個多小時供同學借書之用，已是足夠有餘。又由於圖書館空間有限，故未能安置較多書架，以應時日益增的圖書，這是無可奈何的。

二、至於食水供應方面，現在食水供應已恢復正常，以解決同學口渴之需。

本人在此奉勸各同學一句，希望各同學能遵守陳瑞祺自律的精神，切忌在圖書館喧嘩吵鬧，以致騷擾他人情緒，及廢棄垃圾於食水供應的池盤中，導致阻塞或損壞，或把食水用作其他用途，以致浪費。

編輯覆



棋藝學會

首先，我們要多謝各位同學對棋藝學會的支持，使本會的活動得以順利展開。「第四屆中國象棋個人錦標大賽」於去年十一月舉行，經過個多月激烈的淘汰賽，冠軍季軍終於順利誕生，分別為：

冠軍：梁建中（中四甲）

亞軍：梁耀華（中二乙）

季軍：陳學林（中四甲）

頒獎典禮於聖誕音樂會舉行，冠軍季軍均得紀念牌一面，並增設三個優異獎，以資鼓勵。在這次賽事中，我們更發現了一些就讀低年班的新秀，水準不俗。

接著，在聖誕期間，聯校棋藝協會舉辦了一次聯校中國象棋大賽，本會派出梁建中、陳學林、梁偉文（均中四甲）及呂榮輝（中一丙）四位同學組隊參加。這次比賽有二十多間學校參加，棋壇上高手林立，我隊的隊員都悉力以赴，經過很多場激烈的賽事，我們終奪得一席季軍，冠軍分別為英皇書院和伍華書院。此次得獎實屬可喜，足以令同學鼓舞。

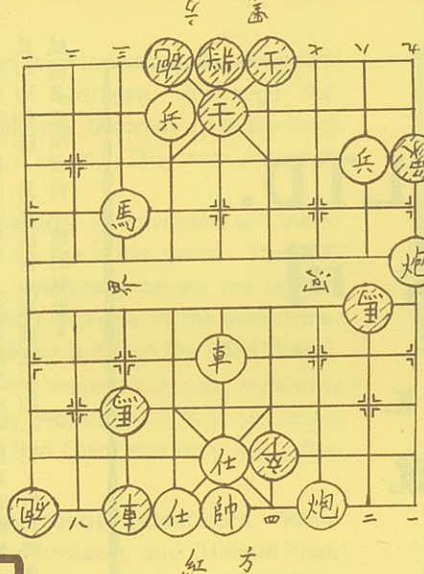
為了增加本校同學對棋藝的興趣，本會繼續舉辦有獎殘局競猜。

參加辦法：請將答案連同姓名及班別寫在紙上，交棋藝會委員或投入圖書館的投稿箱內。

截止日期：校報出版後一星期。

獎項三名：如答中者超過三人，則抽籤決定。

歡迎所有同學參加。



紅先勝

橋藝學會

橋藝——實在是一項有益身心、既有趣而又能夠增進朋友間友誼的活動。有見及此，本港的各學校及社會團體每年舉辦多項橋牌公開比賽，使更多愛好橋牌的朋友能一展身手，並藉此結識更多朋友及聯絡感情。

本校橋藝學會在過去的一年中，憑藉各會友的熱烈支持，孜孜不倦的互相切磋，固在多項公開比賽中，得到超卓的成績，例如在一九七九年度玫瑰杯大賽中，我校友代表王玉泉、吳小華、伍志明及陳文強，在四十多隊勁旅中，取得第六名，而在同年的十二月間，在理工學院及香港大學的公開賽中，本校同學陳文強及伍志明奪得冠軍，而趙志雄、馮子德同學更勇取冠軍之最高榮譽，為我校友橋藝學會寫下光榮的一頁。

為了使大家對橋牌活動更了解，茲將其比賽形式概括如下：

(一) 對隊賽：顧名思義，這類比賽是由一對一對比賽的。首先每一個人事先選定一伙伴，組成一對，到進行比賽時，便跟其他的作賽。比賽中有監察員負責維持秩序，使比賽進行順利及防止混亂場面的發生。通常一場比賽有多隊參加，需時大半天才能分出高下，定出冠、亞、季軍。

(二) 男女對隊賽：形式與對隊賽差不多，只是每一對都一定由一男一女組成的。

(三) 隊際賽：四人組成隊伍參賽，除了計分方法不同及比賽時間稍長之外，其他的程序和「對隊賽」大致相同。

最後，我便和大家談談橋藝活動帶給我們的樂趣。橋藝——一項高尚的娛樂。它雖然不能給我們帶來金錢，但它卻能給予我們比金錢更寶貴的品行和歡樂，而且它亦能在有形成無形中消除你的工作壓力。在比賽時，因為對手的流動性頗大，所以在每一場比賽裏，你都可以或多或少地認識到一些新的男女朋友；而且在比賽進行中，你更如處身於人生的大舞台：嘻、笑、怒、罵等人生百態都可以看到。而生手的投鼠忌器，老手的穩成持重；又可使你知道經驗的寶貴。同時，當你或你的伙伴完成一局難度極高的牌局時，相信你發自內心的喜悅和快樂，真是非筆墨所能形容的。

Green Spot
THE REAL ORANGE DRINK



夢鎖清秋懷往事

區耀均

每次回首，總有些剪不斷的思維，也不算是痛苦或快樂的回憶，但有些片段，經常在腦海中重覆的閃過。

陳瑞祺，座落於何文田一個小丘之上，充滿着溫暖的愛心，充盈着學府的溫情。

每次感到煩悶、落寞和委曲無助的時候，我總會偷偷回去，然而每次偷偷回去後，心裏總覺難捨難離，不忍離去，這裏一草一木，一磚一瓦，對我都有著與日俱增的歸屬感，充滿不可磨滅的感情。

猶記得第一天到學校註冊時，我懷着陌生者特有的雀躍心情，坐在顛簸的巴士上，想像即將見面的校園。當時，還未識其面目，腦海中卻浮現着淹過水後的簡陋木造教室，以及一片未開化的模樣。然而，當陳瑞祺躍入眼簾的那一刻，我訝異地自問：「這是陳瑞祺啊！是我未來五年生活的園地呀！」這與我心中的揣測實在太遠了。

這一切一切，在我心目中一直保持得那麼清晰美好。如今，藍空點點，細數天上點點繁星，等於數着過往一串彩色耀目的快樂韶光。

我記得，我們一班三五頑童喜歡湊熱鬧，尋歡樂，時常在校園內追逐、踢球、說笑、哼唱，忘我的喧嘩往往就毫無保留地、毫無顧忌地走遍每一角落，我們也在追逐得倦累時，就往飯堂後面的浴室，一起沐浴。浴室雖不大乾淨，但我們的歡笑就很是純潔。我們把腳伸在水中，讓淙淙而下的流水拂流而過。靠近常和街的旁邊，有一座教堂，每當主日黃昏時，就能聽到鏗然的暮鼓聲，在這教堂的旁邊，就是一片綠茵，在一片綠茵上，就是幾張長椅，我們躺在這些長椅上，一面聊天，一面哼唱，天南地北，無所不談，多逍遙的日子啊！

多年來，常和街一直把校園和許許多多的凡囂俗世隔絕了，但何曾仔細欣賞校園的大自然美？

你可曾在晨曦乍現，大地仍在沈睡的黎明時分，走到校園中間，享受晨光的沐浴？

你可曾在仲夏之夜，頂着一輪皓月，散步在星空下，靜聽沙沙的風吹草動聲？

還記得過往的攤販嗎？他們不怕淒風厲雨，蕭蕭風冷，每天在校園前擺着檯子。不知為什麼，無論我在吃着任何美味食物的時候，總不禁想起他們，過往的肉粽、飯盒、魚蛋、腸粉、糯米飯、魚蓉湯都會在小息和午飯時聚在學校的門前，那份難忘的溫暖和煦香，至今深深繫着我。

四年來，每當聽人叫「水記仔」時，我總特別感動，因為這個名字，代表著更其純真的往事，我曾不知不覺的擁有過它，却總有一天我會隨着韶華而失去了它，因此，我對於這個陳瑞祺書院，我總會固執地保存着一份完美的印象。因為除了它，我認為自己再沒有值得炫耀的地方了。

人有時的確很怪，小時無憂無慮，逍遙自由，不懂得玩，不懂得珍惜快樂，及至一旦真正懂得玩，懂得珍惜快樂的時候，又眼看快要高唱驪歌，踏上人生另一段跋涉的長途，又是懊悔，又是惘然的離開了溫馨的學園，融和的玩樂，從此游出了汪洋大海，流出了浩瀚江河，像永遠也不能得到這份溫情和熱鬧！

值得向大家推薦的

一本詩選

梁國軍

最近因緣際會，筆者獲得一本人民文學出版社以簡體字印行的杜甫詩選註。細閱後，筆者認為有向各位同學介紹的必要。

杜甫詩選註是中國著名文、史學家蕭滌非所選註的，去年六月在北京出版，今年初才在本港出售。全書選註了杜甫的詩歌共二百八十一首，計有五古七十首、七古五十三首、五律四十八首、七律五十四首（內拗格七首）、五絕十二首、七絕三十八首、五言排律四首及七言排律四首。書前附有：詩人杜甫（代前言）及例言，及在書後附有一篇後記。詩人杜甫（代前言）是概述了杜甫的一生，例言是蕭滌非寫這本詩選的原因，及希望讀者留意書中的幾個特點及閱讀方法，後記是蕭滌非寫這本詩選的經過。

書中的詩歌編排，是依據杜甫一生中的生活狀態分成四個時期，依次序第一期是「讀書游歷時期」公元七一二—七四五，共選詩歌九首，是選註歌最少的一期，第二期為「困守長安時期」公元七四六—七五五，第三期為「陷安史叛軍中，為官時期」，而第四期是「漂泊西南時期」。

蕭滌非這個把詩歌分期的方法，可算是這本詩選的最大特色。它利便了讀者清楚地明瞭詩歌創作時的背景，創作的目的或寓意。讀者更能從這個「分期」方法中，看到詩人在一生中，詩歌風格的轉變及詩人簡略的生平。

正如透過「杜註」一書中的分期表，我們很容易便知道杜甫在卅五歲前，即在讀書游歷時期，他並不如後期一般愛國憂民。他這時多寫些無關痛癢的風月離別的詩歌，可是進入了困守長安時期，即在卅五歲之後，他為人及作詩的風格起了極大的轉變，他開始致力於創作那些愛國愛民的愛國詩篇，及至他的晚年，即漂泊西南時期，他的創作態度又起了轉變，這時他大事創作那些感懷身世，思念家鄉及希望安居平定生活的詩歌。就單憑這麼一個分期表，我們便可簡括地看到杜甫一生的縮影，與他創作風格的幾度轉變，所以，這種以生活狀況將文人作品劃分的方法，確是值得推廣和效法的。

蕭滌非對杜甫詩歌的選註，是重質不重量，他從杜甫一生中所創作的，千多首詩歌中，只選其中的二百八十一首，可是這些詩歌，可算是杜甫詩中最具特色及文學價值的代表作，因此，我們從這些詩中非但可以看到杜甫詩歌的風格，還能看到杜甫詩歌的精華。

本書定名為選註，是因為每首詩歌之後都有蕭滌非所註釋的註解。這些註解大都是針對詩歌中較為艱澀難懂的，或具有歷史背景的，而鮮為人們所明瞭的詞或句。蕭滌非在註解上，確是做過了不少的功夫，那些註解非但字頭淺，解釋確切，資料詳盡而忠實，更重要的是註解中並沒有參雜着，註解者的主觀偏愛，及中共刊物慣性的政治因素在其中，因此使詩歌註解的可信度大大地提高了。

由於有了這些註解，就算是不甚接觸舊詩歌的人士，也能夠很容易地明瞭詩中的大意和所要表達的思想，所以，低年級的同學，我相信他們一定可以看得懂、讀得明。對於高年級的同學，尤其是就讀於文科班的同學，參攷其中的註解，及在前言中概述杜甫的一生，對於將來的攷試或多或少都有一定的幫助。

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專營

中西課本

參考書籍 文教用品

徵稿

本欄旨在培養和發掘一些對寫作有潛質的同學，歡迎大家投稿。來稿可投入圖書館的投稿箱，稿件一經刊登，當致送禮品及免費贈閱「瞰訊」一期，以資鼓勵。投稿規則如下：

- (一) 請用原稿紙書寫，一紙勿書兩面。
- (二) 稿件請寫上真實姓名和班級，如用筆名請用附註說明。
- (三) 來稿必須未經發表。
- (四) 編者有權刪改稿件，及決定是否刊錄。
- (五) 所有稿件一概不予發還。

編輯部