



## 外國升學指南——圖書館

從有關方面消息，學生會對於本校每年往外國升學的同學，為數不少，而同學們往往為了能夠獲得一些外國學校的知識及索取 SAT 或 TOEFL 等申請表格，長途跋涉過海港，耗費時間不少，特於最近促請圖書館方面設立一個外國升學輔導，不久將來，當可完成。該升學指南將設於圖書館一角。初步的工作，圖書館方面預備添置各種有關外國學校，升學手續辦理等的書籍，更會寫信請外國各大學院寄來年刊，以幫助同學多獲取一些外國學院的各種情形。最後，圖書館長更希望各同學能夠捐出一些有關這方面的書籍，如有書捐出者，請交到圖書館。

當日下午二時，各會員雲集於香港統一碼頭，共六十餘人，此項活動領隊 Father Brady，特別提早駕臨，自願「罰企」，據云他極高興參觀中文報紙之印製過程；衆所週知，白神父向來是一位提倡中文之熱心者，對有關之各項活動，絕不甘後人，故際此良機，他當然樂意參加，而絕不會輕易放過的。人數既齊，隨即開拔，白神父領導先行，一條長龍，浩浩蕩蕩，向華僑日報報館邁進，路經干諾道中，轉上荷李活道，一路行人頻頻注視，有緊張之色，令人產生不自然之感，幸籌備委員有先見之明，預早吩咐各同學「打球咁」及「配校章」，才免發生「誤會」。

到時，剛巧晚報正在「出爐」，同學們看見新鮮熱辣的報紙，更是雀躍不已。在樓下等了一會，有位余先生從樓上下來，領我們前去參觀，首先上二樓，進入隆隆震耳欲聾的印刷室內，兩座巨型印刷機正在轉個不停，眼見一巨捲白紙，頃刻間便變成許多整齊的報紙，其速度疾快異常，看得同學口呆目瞪，幾乎忘形，大有與機器「冥合」之勢，其實乃神經受隆隆巨響以至麻木，面無表情而已。出來時，各人又復滿臉笑容，原來每人都派得一份報紙，對剛洞悉其製造過程的成品，當然是特別感到親切和歡喜的。

再上三樓，又聞得一陣怪聲，原來是數座電動通訊打字機，正忙碌地拍下電報局傳來的消息。參觀完通訊室後，各人遂魚貫進入編輯室，

繼邀請「香港詩歌朗誦團」蒞臨本校演出後，本校中文學會，經過兩週的籌備工作，於十一月十八日星期六前往參觀本港名報之一的華僑日報報館。

## 中文學會第一次活動——參觀華僑日報報館情況

領導參觀的余先生即大加介紹報館之特點及優良設備，並自道為數十年前之香港華仁學生，覺得中文報紙之印製過程，已有改善，其實施的必要，更令佩服得五體投地。據余先生說：所有字模皆用鉛製成，取出排板，印成初稿核對後，便用那個鉛字板印上一種特製之厚紙，再捲在一

鋅筒上，經高熱及壓力，始製成用來印刷報紙的字模圓鋅筒。所有的字模，經印用過一次報紙後，便需熔去另鑄新字模。各人因此明白到印製一份報紙，除了要經過複雜的過程外，還要迅速確實兼而有之。部份同學在仔細觀察字模時，偶然「妙手空空」，取其一二以茲留念。

其後再上四樓，參觀鉛字模的過程。為了不想阻礙該報之工作時間起見，我們遂於四時左右離去，各同學仍然依依不捨，還聲稱希望將來再去一次參觀報館呢！

香港青年不將自己的意見公諸社會，青年人多不願出聲，將自己的意見公諸社會，其可能因他們多不受理，及缺乏發表的園地。委員會（Youth Council）但詳細計劃，仍未得知。

九龍區童軍鑽禧大會操先鋒工程比賽  
教員多未能協助課外活動的進行  
香港青年缺乏一個統一的組織  
教員多為被迫參加教育工作，本對教育並無興趣，故難提出熱誠。多祇做完自己份內的工作，另因薪金不足而要另尋外快，故無時間分出以組織課外活動。  
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## 九龍區童軍鑽禧大會操先鋒工程比賽

四丙 劉焯義

每一個童軍總是不能避免一項重要的課程——先鋒工程，在童軍生活之中，差不多樣樣事都需要它，好像在十二月三日（星期日）舉行「鑽禧年」第一次大會操之先鋒工程比賽便是一個很好的例子。

是日下午二時，該盛典在九龍喇沙書院運動場舉行，參加大會操之童軍有一百餘旅之多，我校也不今後人，派了深資團、甲團和乙團前赴參

加比賽。

大會開始時，首先舉行莊嚴的升旗禮，跟着由九龍地方總監黃振權及助理總監鄭永生陪同香港童軍總監羅徵勤檢閱童軍，接着用羅總監致詞，然後才由深資童軍、童軍和小狼比賽紮營、煮食、紮旗和化裝等。

首先是小狼表演精采的舞蹈，他們演得沙塵滾滾，甚為落力，得全場掌聲不少。而在這個良好的機會，我甲團由隊長分配工作，並準備一切工具，等候時機。我隊在比賽前一個星期已不斷苦練，相信不會失望罷。

當小狼表演完畢後，大會即宣佈我們的扎旗比賽開始，我甲團即湧上指定的地方，跟着便迅速地取出繩子。由於大會需要標長十五呎及在六分鐘內完成，於是我們便由六位隊員用四枝棍紮旗桿，並由隊長度好長度，我們便懷着緊湊的心情，使勁紮着，而陳隊長則打好營釘，並將旗巾當旗幟安置好了，我們瞬息即把旗杆豎起，跟着由隊長升旗。當隊長返回隊伍時，大會即宣佈還剩下一分鐘，我們方才捏了一把汗。跟着便由各童軍領袖評判每隊所紮之旗桿，在這個時候，我們不斷聽到「辟拍」的聲音，原來有很多旗桿因為紮得不穩而倒下來。最後的比賽便是深資童軍的紮營及煮食了，待他們比賽完畢後，才由各小隊童軍將旗桿折去，然後回原處列隊。

接着，頒獎儀式舉行，當時各隊童軍寂靜無聲，緊張以待，當大會喊出十一旅甲團為紮旗比賽冠軍時，我隊為之嘩然，後由陳伯全隊長以「受寵若驚」之心情，指出領獎，回隊後，大會繼續宣佈亞軍為一百二十一旅，季軍為十三旅。

這當然是一件值得慶幸的事，但是我們也不以這一小小的成就而感到自滿，今後我們一定要更加奮鬥，以求更進一步，為華仁十一旅童軍帶來更多更高的光榮和榮譽。

虎隊比賽小隊人名表：

隊長：陳伯全

隊副：劉焯義

隊員：劉華輝

陳毅

梁子龍

陳傑

樂善中

## 支持中文應列社論

支持中文應列  
為官方語言

最近，專上同學重提起中文應列為官方語言的議案，在各專上學生刊物中大力鼓吹，事情越來越烈，大有不到手不罷之勢。在市政局會議中，亦有

數位議員鼎力倡議。可見此事之受人重視。

「中文列為官方語言」的益處及急切需要，在各報章或電台，已有談及，其實施的必要，更是無需懷疑的，為甚麼政府在輿論的壓力下，仍堅持不改，仍我行我素呢？

青年人的行動，一向被成年人認為激烈，過於急進，他們所要求的，可能是合理的，但也常令到人難以接受。港大一位講師曾表示此次專上學生燃起這運動，是令政府難以接受的。

苛刻的批評是令人難以接受的，除大力鼓吹之外，更應提供一些切實可行的辦法，逐漸將中文取得與英文同等的地位。

要將中文同時列為官方語言，其中的困難，是常人所想象不到的，更非我們能體察到，但我們應盡量尋找困難，繼而提供解決的辦法。

中文列為官方語言，必須從低層做起，市民平日接觸的，多為低級之公務員，中文的應用，應從這裏開始，一切與民衆往來的文件及書信，應用以中英文為主。在政府機構中，低級公務員多為中國人，對中文的運用是沒有問題的，如有些因疏於練習而忘記了，政府可設立臨時性是中文專修班，為此等人補習中文的文件及書信往來。

機構中的高級人員，不少為外國人，叫他們學習中文，這是困難的事。但其中的大部份，亦多能用中英文，故對民衆的任何接觸，應用中文為本，而機構內的事務，則可用英文。

想他人接受你的提議，你必要小心的勸說，而你的提議必須能令人接受的，所以我們除大聲疾呼外，更應作出合理的建議，及解決困難的方法。

## 建議組織全港中學生聯會

我們知道現已有一個專上學生聯會，由數間中學校，亦為數不少，但至今仍未有一統的中學生組織，殊為可惜。

本港的中學生佔了青年的一大部份，全港的中學校，亦為數不少，但至今仍未有一統的中學生組織，殊為可惜。

現在本港的中學，都各自發展，學校與學校之間的聯絡甚少，除了一些校際的體育運動比賽外，更鮮有其他校際的接觸。就算有，範圍亦不廣。一般官立中學，聯絡的多是官立中學，天主教的中學，接觸的多是天主教的學校。我相信其他的學校，亦有同樣感覺。若有一個學生聯會的組成，可助促進各校的關係。就以專上學生聯會的工作，亦通行於中學，一個這樣的聯會，是需要的。希望各同學能在這一方面，多發表意見。



續「從事實談起」如果鄭同學手上還有去年測驗同學對學生會反應的意見表的話，他現在就應當翻閱，看看同學們對學生會的反應，是怎樣的怨聲載道。作爲一個團體的首長，又有些甚麼感想？

一個國家的興或亡，盛或衰，多是操縱在一個國家的元首的手裡，翻開歷史一看，所有英明、勤勞的君主，都是興邦者；那些好逸惡勞，貪圖享受的君王，都是喪邦者；在現今世界裡，星加坡總理李光耀，該是最好的例子，在他開始執政時，星加坡還在黑暗中掙扎，看不到一線曙光，那時星加坡經濟混亂，民風之盛，更一時無兩。李光耀上台

都是由於李光耀領導有方，他日以夜，不停的辛勤工作，而凡事都從本身做起，以身作則，立一個模範給國民看，使他們有所依從。同樣一個團體能否成功，能否蓬蓬勃勃，首腦們是否領導有方佔着最大因素。證諸去屆學生會身上，我們就不難對那些首腦們的領導發生懷疑，他們究竟對我們的團體負了些甚麼責任？又盡了些甚麼責任？他們究竟曾經領導學生會走向繁盛呢？我想，這一切一切，可並非一句半句的「魄力不夠」便

黑澤明大師最重要的作品「羅生門」終於公開和大家見面了；此時此地能夠看到一部份量如此重的電影，香港的觀眾蒙福實在不淺；對我們這班熱愛電影的傢伙，更是喜出望外。篇小說「羅生門」和「藪中」，由頂頂大名的編劇家橋本忍編劇，箕浦甚吳監製，一九五〇年大公司出品。

黑澤明取龍之介的「羅生門」爲外壳，真門是一個象徵，它象徵着好與惡，透過羅生門，人性的醜惡壞，已赤裸裸地呈露出來。片子一開始便是狂風暴雨，風的怒吼和雨的漸瀝，把本以破爛不堪的羅生門更形得淒涼清切。然後鏡頭慢慢下附，我們始看見一樵夫和行腳僧雙雙蹲在地下避雨。他們沒有說話，氣氛達入了凍結的狀態。當鏡頭環繞了他們多次，我們在聽到樵夫喃喃自語的在說：「我不明白」。一個賤民狂奔而入，詢以不明白什麼，就此引出了一宗駭人的謀殺案。樵夫繼說出他發現案情的經過，劇情亦隨而轉入樵夫入林斬柴時的情景。這時聽到了黑澤明大師才華鋒芒畢露，一路上，鏡頭沒有停頓過，順滑的擦過樹梢，輕巧地穿過樹隙，每一組鏡頭，都給人一種壓迫的感覺。樵夫一步一步的在前進，氣氛一步步在緊迫拉高（早坂文雄的音樂的功勞不可沒掉），太陽失去了它的溫暖，一切都踏進了死的灰色。於是，屍體發現了，氣勢從癩峯中一瀉而下，樵夫發足狂奔，鏡頭隨即一割，回到了雨中的羅生門。

表面看來，這件案件並不複雜，一對新婚夫婦經過該林，大盜多裏丸見真砂熱情如火，和自己歡好後，威之下失身，悲痛欲絕，以至昏倒，醒來見丈夫已被刺斃。但大盜却說真砂熱情如火，和自己歡好後，另一套的說法。他說自己妻子被人侮辱之後，被妻子恥笑，以至憂忿自殺。三人有三種不同的說法，到底誰是誰？

我仍然不知道，最後，誰又能保證影片終結時，我們不得而知，我們不不錯，那個跳接很妙，這個鏡頭拍得不俗，那個

鏡頭運用靈活，深爲觀眾佩服。

## 羅生門

徐鍾

論討

引線，我們深入了人性的深處，他的醜惡，虛偽，都無所遁形，丈夫，妻子，大盜，甚至樵夫，都在爲自己辯護，把壞的一方隱藏起來。要孩子的呼喊，代表了人心靈深處的呼喚，樵夫呆倚牆邊。跟着連樵夫呆倚牆邊。跟着連

夫將要孩收爲已有，將之撫養，使行脚僧從新復對人類的信心。黑澤明大師給我們仍然是氣氛處理得極好。最後，四個大字：「人性本善。」縱然樵夫曾經踏入罪惡深淵。

三船敏郎演來一派大將風度，只有如此演員，才有如此氣勢。志村喬亦甚惹人好感。本片的光榮雖歸日本，功勞却永歸編導和演員。電影的紀元。

黑澤明以精銳冷靜的眼光，寫出人性醜惡的一面；把亂世時期人們自私，虛偽等劣行，刻劃得淋漓盡致。於是大盜的自我英雄，女人的力量，表現真節，丈夫的掩飾懦弱，樵夫的見財忘義，電影的紀元。

黑澤明以精銳冷靜的眼光，寫出人性醜惡

## A VISIT TO GALILEE

On May 17th at 9 a.m. a Benedictine priest and I went to the Mandelbaum gate, the only way to pass from Jordan into Israel. The officials on both sides were difficult, but eventually, after an hour, we got through. I went to visit our Jesuit house in Israel Jerusalem. After a cup of coffee, I went to the bus terminus and got in a very comfortable bus - a British Leyland for Tel-Aviv. There is a great air of efficiency about Israel, which is lacking in Jordan; yet the Arabs seem to possess more humanity and are certainly more likeable.

On the way to Tel-Aviv the radio gave news items every ten minutes about the threat of war and particularly about the Egyptian tanks in the Sinai peninsula. This was all in Hebrew, but a young red haired Jew named Elan, who was studying art in the university of Jerusalem, translated it for me, and told me that he expected war. And judging from the number of tanks and military lorries and concentrations of soldiers - both men and women, and the frequent sweep past of fighter jets, it was obvious that Israel was on the alert. In Tel-Aviv I had a cup of coffee and a sandwich with Elan and at 1.10 I took a bus for Nazareth.

The bus to Nazareth runs along the sea coast as far as Haifa, and then turns inland through the vast, flat, rich and beautiful vale of Esdraelon. The wheat was ripe; every inch of the ground seemed to be cultivated; and there were groves of olives, vines and oranges. The farm houses were at the edge of the vale. Nazareth, half hidden behind the folds of the hills, is visible a long way off. About five miles from Nazareth, our

bus got punctured and we had to wait for about a quarter of an hour before a relief bus came along. While we waited, I took out St. Luke's gospel and read Luke 1. 26-27. 'And in the sixth month, the angel Gabriel was sent from God into a city of Galilee, called Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin's name was Mary.' It is this event that makes Nazareth famous, and this verse will always remain as a wonderful memorial of the first introduction of Mary's name into the world's history.

Nazareth is a fair sized town on a hill slope. The Basilica of the Annunciation, which is not yet completed on the inside, towers above the other buildings. Adjoining it and at right angles to it is the old church of the Annunciation, underneath which is the grotto where the angel Gabriel appeared to Mary. There is an altar over the spot, and on marble are written the words, 'Verbum Caro FACTUM EST.' THE WORD WAS MADE FLESH.

Further up the hill is the house

of Joseph and Mary, and Joseph's workshop. The home and workshop consist of two small rooms or caves in the hillside. Further up the hill is the well of Mary, whither she came everyday to draw water. From the hill above the town there is an excellent view of the town, of the surrounding district, and away south over the vale of Esdraelon. About a mile from Nazareth and S.E. is the hill whence the Nazarenes tried to hurl Jesus to his death. The synagogue where Jesus taught is a rectangular building about 70 x 40 ft. I looked into a carpenter's shop, but it was quite modern.

Next morning four of us, an American Benedictine priest and his mother, and an English lady named Thornton, after mass and a quick breakfast, set out at 7.30 to visit the Lake of Galilee. On the way we passed the village of Naim; where Our Lord restored to life the widow's son. Next, we drove to Mt. Thabor, where Our Lord was transfigured. The mountain is nearly 2000 feet high. From the top is a wonderful view of the vale of Esdraelon - there is no other hill to obstruct the view. There is a large Franciscan monastery and fine chapel on the top.

We next visited Cana, where at the intercession of His mother, Jesus worked His first miracle. The well, from which the water was drawn nearly 2000 years ago for this miracle, is still there. We drank from it, and also drank some wine which is offered

free to visitors. We saw two water jars about 2½ feet high with narrow mouths; they are similar to those used in the time of Our Lord.

From the hill above Tiberias is an excellent view of all of the Lake of Galilee except the southern end. The lake is pear shaped, the north being the wider end, and it is surrounded by low hills. From Tiberias we travelled left by the shore. We saw Magdala, made famous by Mary; there is only a cluster of trees there now. Next we passed Bethsaida - there is a house and some trees, and thence onto Capharnaum. The distance from Magdala to Capharnaum is about a mile.

Capharnaum was the centre of Christ's mission. On the lake shore is the church of The MULTIPLICATION OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES - it is small and plain. Behind the altar is a mosaic of the miracle. By the little pier, which Peter probably used, were small fish with their mouths open - seemingly expecting to be fed. At the northern end and overlooking the lake is the Mount of the Beatitudes. On it is a very beautiful little church, and around the roof, above the altar, are written the eight Beatitudes.

On our return journey to Tiberias we saw two fishing boats, and three fishermen lifting their nets out of the water. The lake was perfectly calm.

PADDY FINNERAN S.J.

年在線霞發，色，不不映微  
前我已，出渺，欣少絕出波  
那的腦有迷自小面賞生的一蕩落  
時一海些離卑的對着氣歸片漾日  
段中迷飄感我着此，帆金的餘  
我往又矇渺；不無大我，黃水暉  
還事浮了，遠由際自站更色面，  
是。現，我處自的然在增，上照  
出頓的主海的岸添來，射  
個三時視烟底洋景旁了往反在

### 往 事

的港，昏處前相是年都們嘉小  
消，向的海的授同人希兩儀學  
息隨我綺灘事是的學，望人是生  
。她說霞，了的朋之故獻都同，  
雖的出，時；友外此身是班我  
然父她她間地那。是，於志的和  
我母要着是點已更我文同她  
們到離合，是是是倆學道學  
一一是是是三個志除的合，  
要臺灣開源一個在三志除的合，  
黃一年趣了青，我白

小仍線憾留臨呢三，友立  
的留下。下別？年竟誰這  
城下降夕一的我了離，在沙面  
堡她了陽個失可，開想此灘對  
的，已不約不她了不建上斜  
却足沙逐可，知的我到立，陽  
仍跡灘漸磨在道近的此了想，  
然。上向滅我。況擊時堅以我  
屹那彷地的心因怎友此固往又  
遺中為樣，地的，重  
立小佛平

楓搖之，山和色變沒秀山外無送好  
葉動遙清峯光的了有一光去雲爽的  
飄，麗上色晴面秋錯的水旅的，該是一  
紅石也如，空目天的形色行時晴是年  
兀好畫教反反的容。一，候空  
梧草像，人射映太原，和更，皎  
桐飄看有遠在下陽野是「會如潔，  
葉。見如遠臺來自，一山發果，當氣  
落山樹幾望立的蔚更點明覺到萬秋候  
，上影里去的柔藍改也水一郊里風最

天快，。纍的有匿所底見我土躺風  
又便心秋滿生秋跡稱，到我們，着雨  
快會天枝果天了夏之游荷到也，侵  
要過能，却的，日為魚塘郊隨而擾  
來去暢使令非蟋代的山可草外之水，的  
臨，。人人常蟬之鳴明數澤旅慢的直，  
了寒但精神涎富但興都秀故清，沉  
冷的天清三，秋的消也人澈便埃靜不  
多很爽尺纍天祇聲。們見可。垢地受

我偉園圃之，幾的能當樹，的往野  
的漂的裏間水風枝另獨樹身勉小年花  
白亮一漫傍，劃吹柳一亭生要的強樹從已我  
裙的切用晚分過柳，邊前了死菟站  
子紅都，時出，動把，是。時  
，玫瑰一，一在，身寥個，顯亭能家雨亭子  
在瑰化絲我道我柳彎寥小菟得前倚移埋  
綠，了斜再鴻和在到地池絲瘦，著植葬。  
油襯；陽走溝彼墨水站，也削欄過去那  
油上雄把到。岸頭裏著池不，著杆來；些

日的來一漠，釣；清樹樂的靈，層楞便還澈；地樹  
的靈，層楞即斜有的小園下  
燐，霧把霧柳，逝陽池鳥鏡小  
燐，霧氣；逝陽還水在著立  
。吹散，這去祇還水在著立  
去了，一時，像有，柳那  
了吹陣池剩蠻，魚旁強那  
園去冷上一下花他在穿壯菟  
裏了風蓋一他歡插的絲  
昔我吹著片現垂游；小快

？人並多得出凌我機交，由幸分  
，非年她的是的雲仰場通我祖，離  
何是的直激，望的趕國因，  
以一相片到味我長飛擠往的爲但  
竟個處紙如。心空機逼機氣她我  
不心，隻今中，已，場息將却  
和胸我字，也只起待送了可暗  
我狹知，我有見飛我行。嘗爲  
通窄道經竟說鐵了趕，次到她  
信的她過未不翼，到因日自慶

帶天暫知年在到黎滅。前那明的可那裏  
那那遙前陽是座，雖遠，光，  
的把，寄我願望它於不是  
地我願方的它於不是  
。祝在那得否福明將而三

長霞，色互一射靜却本  
與紅天孤霞尤暉幅，秋來得青  
一雁滿江其映繪激在水一翠  
是，，灑柔是片婆  
飛，黃一白攸和清黃的  
，真秋是水綠，光淡黃的  
水一時水影彷光的  
共落候一，彷照寧

淚地現去那著怎呢爲不時的下一；  
，上時。株，能？什染却，頭夜昨  
但我了，當白驚愛但麼地開有來風天  
願拋，它我玫瑰白紅我傲了一。雨  
春下隨已再現我的的以立一株間的爛  
天我著瑟看，我呢將往，染白隔摧的  
時的凝縮到往一？死總多花玫瑰在殘花  
它願珠地那離手我，愛美，玫瑰紅，  
再望般繚紅外拔凝我紅啊一，花已經  
能！在玫瑰了視的！塵這中垂過

地，了巧手來晨步。  
但飄跟著一樹到外夜灑過雨來，  
終下來迎落，一切蕭瑟了，我剛  
於躺，一片片樹，也快來，我  
三株西風乾葉，旋轉，我剛  
下來，它們紅葉，我便更覺冷落，今  
地，了巧手來晨步。  
但飄跟著一樹到外夜灑過雨來，  
終下來迎落，一切蕭瑟了，我剛  
於躺，一片片樹，也快來，我  
三株西風乾葉，旋轉，我剛  
下來，它們紅葉，我便更覺冷落，今

秋  
五甲  
林軒亮  
晚

## 水與火

一丁集體創作

有一天，水正在一條滑溜溜的水溪上嬉戲着，發出嘩嘩的聲音，也在同一時，溪旁的一堆枯枝上，火正在熟睡，被這不耐煩的聲音吵醒了，便忿怒的罵着：「誰個愚闊的傢伙把爺爺的好夢打發了？」水聽到了，也不服氣地回答說：「本姑娘在唱歌，那要你管？」跟着便停了下來。火見到了水，便用諷刺的口吻說：「原來是個沒用的傢伙。」「嘿！我沒有用？你懂得做什麼呀？不要臉！」水說，火也跟着說：「我才會幫助人燒飯，燒水，晚上我可以大放光明，照着小朋友讀書，寫字，這一切只有我才可做到。」水說：「我也可以幫人洗衣，煮飯，供人飲用，替園丁澆花等。你呢？只曉得燒人房屋，毀人財物，祇有一樣可以克服你，就是我！哈哈。」「嘿！你……。」就在這時，有一位小天使走過，見到這情形，便對他們說：「火先生，水小姐，你們不應自我誇大。也不要說人的短處，因為各有長短，大家應該盡力為人服務才對。」他們聽見了，便慚愧得低下頭來，互相握手言和了。

李禎祥

X X X X

有一天，水在鍋裏喃喃自語說道：「我是世界上最有的東西，沒有我，人畜也不能生存。」可是，在鍋下的火却反辯道：「我才是世界上最有的東西，沒有我，人類還是過着茹毛飲血的時代，不像現在熟食時代的發展迅速。」

水聽了，忿忿不平地說：「你這壞傢伙，脾氣壞起來，把房屋財物燒光，人們都變成無家可歸；不是作惡多端嗎？」火聽了便不服氣，道：「你氾濫時，把人們的財物全部衝走，並把人畜溺死，正是害人的臭東西。」

水便說：「我們找一人來判斷我們的本領，看誰是最有用的東西吧！」火便答應了。靜聽他們辯論的鍋子說過：「你們都各有長處，也各有短處。但有本領的，不必自炫其才。你們試想：「現在在下面的火來燃點；在上面的水，是靠火來燒熟，供人飲用。誰也依靠誰，何必為此而爭論？」

水和火聽了，各都慚愧道歉，從此和好如初。

周雄昌

X X X X

在我們日常生活中，有很多主要的用品。尤其是水與火，是不能缺少的。

水對於我們有很大的益處，在我們生活中，不能沒有它。我們飲食時，便需要它；在交通上，也是需要它，它還能發電，有助於工業。但是水也有害處，當洪水氾濫時，便會殃及居民，遭受嚴重的損失。

火和水一樣，是很重要的。我們煮東西時，便需要它；它能供給我們熱力和光；並且在工業方面，也需要它，如煉鐵，煉鋼……等用途。但它也有害處，當發生火災時，便會燒傷人，使人離家失所，財物俱焚，釀成嚴重的損失。

雖然有這樣的災禍，但只要我們竭力預防，就可以避免了。

張家德



# WAH YAN STUDENT MAGAZINE

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## SPEECH DAY '67

We were very much honoured to have Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cheng as our guests of honour on our annual speech day, which took place on 23rd November 1967 at 6:00 p.m.

The ceremony took place in an solemn yet friendly atmosphere. The clapping of hands never ceased as Mrs. Cheng presented the certificates and prizes to our boys. Cameras flashed as each boy, dressed in full winter uniform, came up to the stage. In the end, the guests were entertained by three songs sung by our school choir.

When the presentation of prizes was over, Mr. Cheng rose to address the audience. His speech, short, concise and interesting, always contained that same friendly air.

### Friend

Mr. Cheng first remarked that he was speaking as a friend of Wah Yan. He had enough evidence for this. He was a former student of Wah Yan College, Hong Kong, and had always been in close contact with our college. Furthermore, he was a friend of many Wah Yan old boys such as Mr. Ho Sai Chu. "and now," he said, "I hope you will take me as your friend..."

### Activities

He then proceeded to speak about the extra-curricular activities in our school. We are exceptionally fortunate to have such a large school campus with so many facilities. We should make full use of these facilities and try to take part in the extra-curricular activities in which we are interested.

Wah Yan also provides various religious activities for its students. These activities are very useful in developing a Christian spirit in the school. Such a spirit is more important than anything else.

### Congratulations

Lastly, Mr. Cheng congratulated all those who received prizes and certificates. To those who failed, he expressed his deepest sympathy and encouraged them to work harder next year. Those who passed should not be too self-satisfied. They should continue to work twice as hard. Only in this way can we make further progress in our studies.

PETER CHAU 6S

## A LETTER TO THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The following is a letter from the Wah Yan Alumni Association addressed to all students in our college. Students with the prospect of studying abroad may find this letter of special interest.

Wah Yan Alumni Association,  
2041 Fulton St.  
San Francisco, Calif. 94117.  
1st December, 1967.

The Student Union,  
Wah Yan College Kowloon,  
Hong Kong.  
Dear Students,

The North America Wah Yan Alumni Association was organised about two years ago. It is our belief that we should offer our help to our fellow students who wish to come to the United States to further their studies. We are ready to provide transportation to and from piers or airports and to arrange temporary living accomodation during their stay in the San Francisco Bay Area.

After exchanges of ideas with the alumni of Maryknoll Convent and Sisters Schools, we happily extend our good wishes to the students of these two schools. We are working toward a mutual understanding among these four great schools.

This is an open invitation. All of you are encouraged to write to us either individually or as a group.

Yours truly,  
Maurice M. Shiu  
president.

## Attention Music Lovers

The H. K. U. S. U. Music Club will present a musical number: The Victoria Chamber Symphony on January 1st, Monday (New Year's Day) 3:00 p.m. at the City Hall, Concert Hall. The Musical Director is Mr. Paul Robinson, a Canadian who lectures at the University of Hong Kong and writes about music for the China Mail.

The ensemble number is about thirty numbers. The soloist will be soprano Miss Nancy Zi and pianists Lam Hung Hee and Margaret Wu. Also with the debut of an orchestra.

The New Year's Day Concert will certainly be a gala occasion.

## FROM EXISTENCE TO LOVE

Man realizes his existence through the relationship between himself and the reality surrounding him. He knows he exists because he can feel and think, and before he can feel and think there must first be things providing the food for his feelings and thinking. He sees an apple not only because he has eyes but also because there is an apple. If there is no apple, he cannot realize that he can see. (Here apple stands for all that can be visualized.) If there is only him and nothing else, he will not be able to realize that he exists. He does not exist. Existence, therefore, is a relationship between him and the world more than anything else. Man's existence is made up of all that he has felt and thought and is varying with what he is going to feel and think. An apple, a stone, a dew, a butterfly, a mountain, the sky, and all that he has known become part of his existence. (It is true in this way to say that when I perish, the world perishes with me.) It is through the realization of the world that he comes to realize himself. The profoundest realization of himself is through the realization of an object which bears the most striking resemblance of him — another human being. Hence, love.

Man is essentially alone and incomplete. This loneliness urges him to seek a companion. This companion can be anything, a book, a violin, or even a stone, and alas, a lover. The joy of love is the joy of fulfilment and completeness one has when united with another human being. The pain of love is the pain of discontent and the deep yearning in one's soul for being incomplete.

The words spoken by Catherine in Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights will probably best illustrate the true nature of love: .... I cannot express it; but surely you and everybody have a notion that there is, or should be an existence of yours beyond you.

What were the use of my creation if I were entirely contained here? .... My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath — a source of little visible delight, but necessary. Nelly, I am Heathcliff ....

The key sentence there is 'I am Heathcliff' as the last sentence a lover can say to his beloved is 'I am you'. Therefore, Love is the possession of oneself through another human being.

However, all these words are not sufficient to define what love really is. Love is as rich and varied as life and it is only foolish to define it with words, and like life, love is a thing to be lived rather than discussed.

Thomas Ho 6A

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