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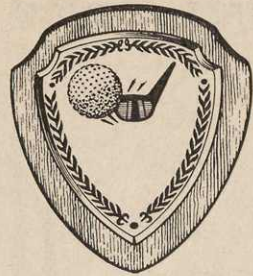
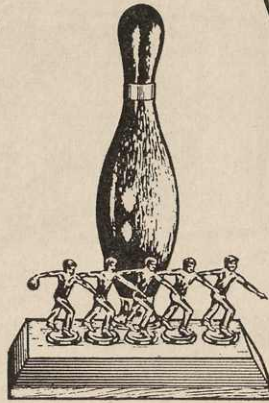
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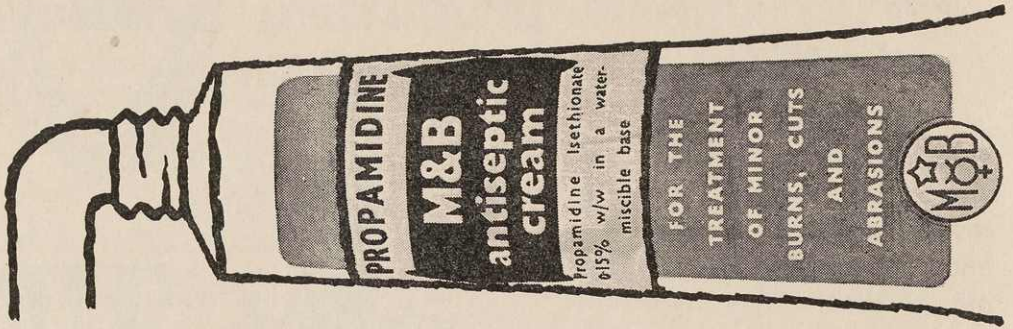
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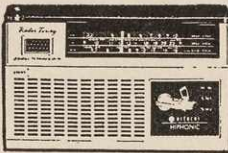
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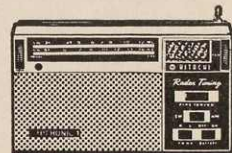
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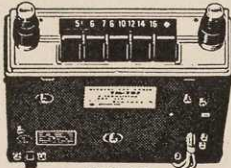
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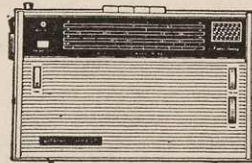
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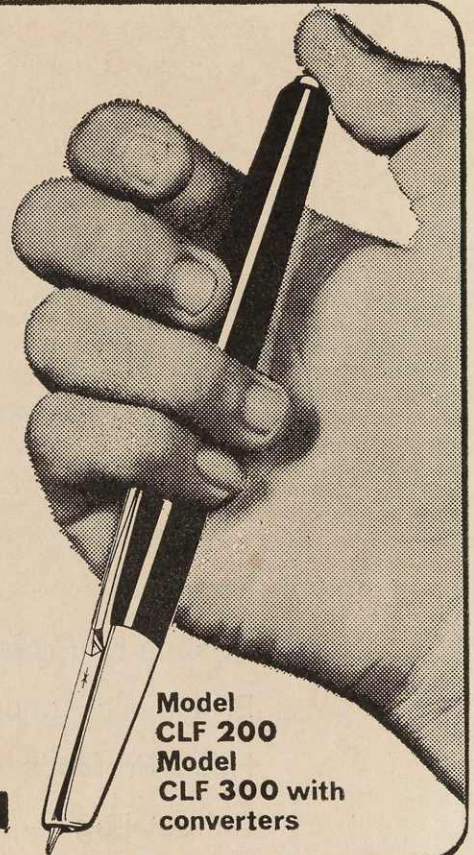
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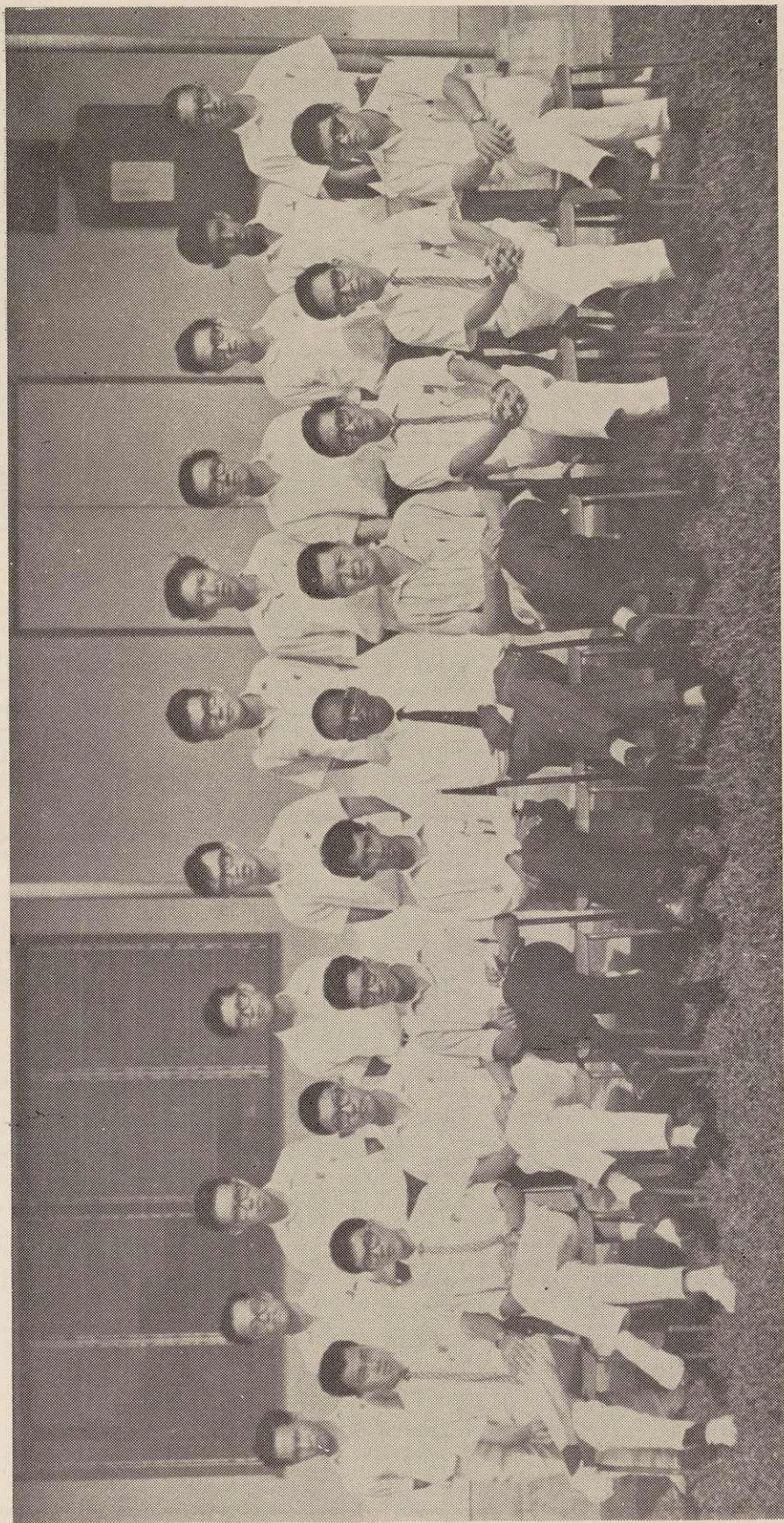
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Standing (Left to Right): Ho Khek Choong, Tan Keng Ann, Johnny Nah, Wong Ah Chye, Chan Hein Wai, Lee Seck Eng, Oh Beng Cheong, Hoon Mou Woon, Isacc Chin, George Koshy, David Tay.



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Endeavours to excel in studies should rightly have pre-eminence in our lives. After all, we have to sit for examinations and it is only when we pass them with flying colour that true scholarship is generally recognised in us. But it is a fallacy to assume that studies and studies alone should constitute our aim in school.

Education, in the broadest sense of the word, means the development of the intellect as well as the personality as a whole. The mind, saturated with knowledge, is analogous to a machine, while the developed personality, is analogous to the lubricant which smoothens the machine's operation and ensures top efficiency. Neither can go on without the other faultless working order. So, obsession with scoring 8 A1's in the school certificate examinations and shutting oneself from the extra mural activities of the school is an unhealthy practice. Neither is over indulgence in games and neglect of books a healthy one. A balance has to be struck between the two, to benefit to the fullest, what education has to offer us.

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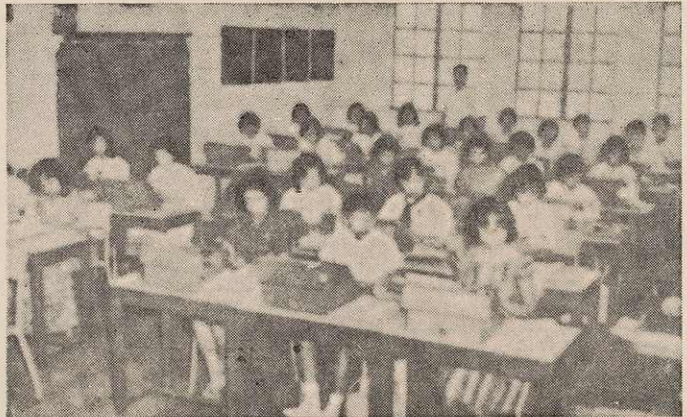
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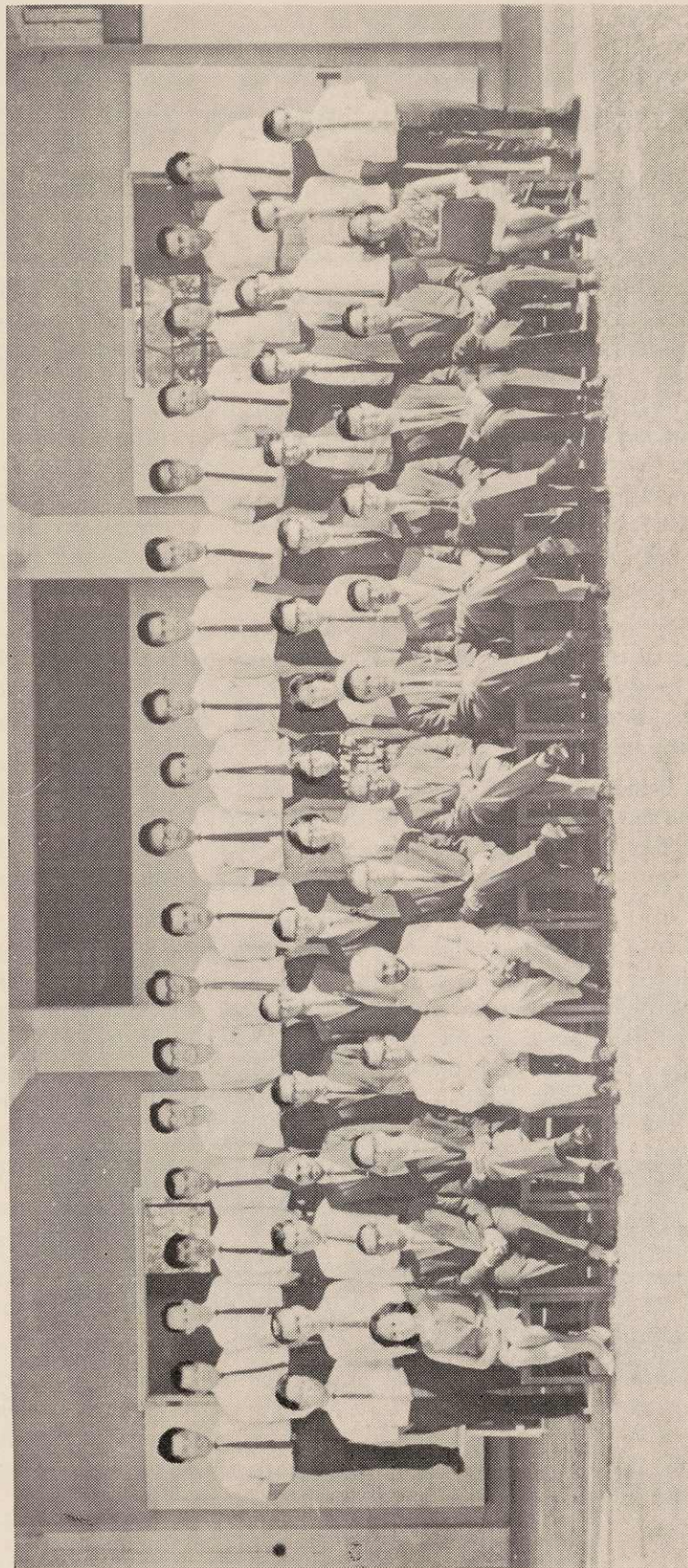
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STAFF — 1966



Sitting (Left to Right): Mrs. Tay Tzy Ching, (Messrs.) Daniel Rajah, Peter Wong, K. Carthigesu, Ajit Singh Gill, E. Tay Bin Thong (Senior Assistant P.M.), R. Tambyah (Principal), Tan Choong Yan (Senior Assistant A.M.), K. Param, Soo Mok Sung, Toh Kim Kang, Tam Wing Hong, Mrs. M. Chong.

2nd Row (Left to Right): Messrs. Leong See Hoy, Ho Kum Seang, Kwa Boo Sun, Swaran Singh, Chew Sang Song, Yoong Choon Yee, Vincent Tay, Miss Wong Soke Yin, Miss Lee Chai Chin, Miss Po Ah Moey, Messrs. Leo Say Foon, Lim Koon Yong, D. P. de Souza, J. Lim Seah Huang, Kong Cheng Hu, Lee Fook Leong, Lui Seng Kiew.

3rd Row (Left to Right): Messrs. Yung Teck Siong, Philip Leong, Ho Kwok Choy, Salleh b. Salim, Goh Lin Seng, Quek Boon Sing, Oh Aye Lip, Phg Chong Soon, Lee Ser Tat, Kee Thiang Chye, Hah Kee Fong, Lee Juan Kow, Lim Kwong Hoon, Ho Kan Chuen, Boey Keng Wai, Cheng Chiu Chang, Ng Chee Kwang, L. T. Kewal, Ng Kok Kek.

Absent: Messrs. Ong Hup Soon, Foo Tah, Charles Lee, Lim Yew Tong, Mrs. Teo Ai Hoon, Mr. Foo Khee Hong.

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR KIANG AI KIM ON OCCASION OF THE SPEECH DAY

My wife and I feel greatly honoured that we have been invited by the School to give away prizes and to give an address respectively.

Although I have known Mr. Tambyah and some of the teachers in the school very well for quite a long time, I have only been to this school on only one previous occasion. However, I must say that I am not unaware of the reputation of Queenstown Secondary Technical School as a leading technical school, as some of your old boys have passed through the portals of the University. The Principal's report is a confirmation of this reputation. I think the Principal, the staff and the pupils of the School must be congratulated for last year's achievements. You may be justifiably proud of the fact that during the last year and this year, two of the old boys have won the President Scholarship and six others, the Colombo Plan Scholarship. I should like to congratulate the hockey team, the softball team and 1093rd Scouts Group for obtaining championships at Inter-District games. I was very impressed by the smart turn-out of the uniformed groups which formed the guard of honour today.

I have also been impressed by the number of technical subjects taught in the school as well as by the number of extra-curricular activities that are going on in the school. I was privileged to receive a copy of your school magazine, Quest, and read with interest the following statement in the editorial: ". . . one can see that we, while not wanting to lag behind in the technical field, do not want to neglect human and spiritual values".

We are living in a modern age which can also be describe as adventurous as well as troublesome. Science and technology have advanced so rapidly that the average standard of living of the peoples in the world is much higher than that which prevailed, say, twenty years ago; the social amenities and opportunities for one's advancement are also greater. Some people are now literally reaching for the moon.

Yet, on the whole, man has yet been unable to understand his fellow man, as evidenced by the wars which are still being waged by one country on another, even amongst those coming from the same racial stock. It appears that, with the advances of science and technology, and with the consequential improvement in material wealth, greater emphasis is placed by man on material values than on human and spiritual values. Hence the importance of extra-curricular activities and social studies through which you can learn to understand one another and live in peace in a spirit of tolerance and co-operation.

As this occasion comes close to the First Anniversary of our Republic, I wish to say a few words on how the pupils and garduates of schools such as yours can contribute towards making our nation an ever happy and prosperous one.

First of all, you must be proud of your nation, just as you are proud of your school. Indeed our small country has won not only recognition but also praises from many of the members of United Nations.

We have a hard-working and skilled population of which you are an important component. You must try your level best to prepare to serve the nation in the industrialisation programme. For this it is not sufficient to do well in the subjects you have taken, but you must be ready to apply the knowledge and skill you have learned and to adapt yourselves to the requirements of the country.

You must make friends with one another. Success in the industrialisation programme or in science and technology will be of little value if our people could not live peacefully with one another and enjoy the fruits of success.

Finally, I should like to urge you to develop a feeling for adventure and to be adventurous. By this, I do not mean that you could damage public property like removing parts from water fountains or writing obscene letters on walls. You should channel your adventurous spirit towards the uplifting of yourselves and your fellow men. You should think of using your brains, your eyes and your hands, and see whether you can help to improve certain processes, to invent and create new things and to create further opportunities for those who come after you.

Thank You.

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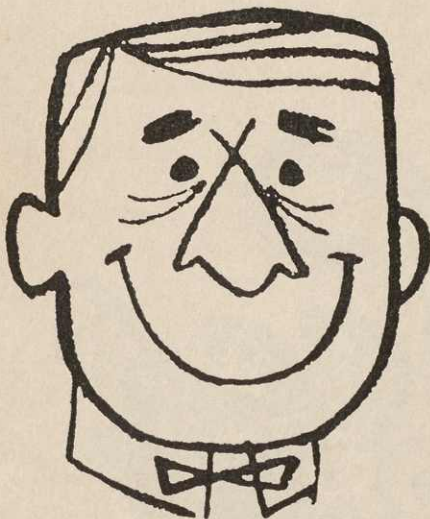
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PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT — 1965/1966

(Below is a condensed form of the Principal's Annual Report delivered on our 9th Speech and Prize Giving Day, our guest of honour was Professor Kiang Ai Kim and our chairman Mr. Lee Yock Suan, our head prefect in 1964 — Ed.)

Premises:

It was unfortunate that the extensions to the present premises could not be completed at the time anticipated. However, when ready the extensions would provide much needed space for teaching and many other extra-curricular activities.

Staff:

There had been many staff changes in the course of the year. Mr. Mahadevan and Mr. Su Hong Wan left the school to become Senior Assistants in Upper Serangoon Technical School and Pasir Panjang Secondary School respectively. Others became Assistant Directors of Adult Education Board. Mr. Ong Wee Lee and Mr. Peter Ng left for abroad on scholarships. 17 new teachers, however joined the school this year to replace those who have to leave us.

Our Academic Achievements:

The 1965 School Certificate Examination results was not as good as expected. A total of 68% pass was secured in the whole examination. But more than 90% passes was scored in the following subjects: Add. Math., Ele. Maths., Physics, Chemistry, Woodwork, Metalwork Engineering, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing and National Language. The main weakness is still in English Language, and steps have now been taken to improve the position.

Scholarship Winners:

Lee Yock Suan became the second student from the School to be awarded the President's Scholarship. Lee, who scored 5 distinctions in the H.S.C. exam (1965) was rated as one of the most outstanding student in the State.

Several others did well in the same examination and were awarded the Colombo Plan Scholarship. The notable ones among them are Tay Ah Ong and Lee Chai Hock who secured 4 distinctions and 3 distinctions respectively.

Mr. Han Cheng Fong and Mr. Wong Kwei Chong who left the School in 1960 have both graduated with Class I honours degrees in Physics. They shall be leaving shortly for U.K. on Commonwealth Scholarship.

Extra-curricula Activities:

There had been a general uplift in both the interest and standard of games played in School. Notable victories were recorded in the following games:—

Hockey:

The senior team won all matches and became the district champion. 5 of the School players were called upon to represent the District.

Softball:

The seniors became the district champion this year, having won all matches played. The team, however, became runners-up to the more experienced Boy's Town side in the finals of the Inter-District Tournament.

Athletics:

In the School annual Athletic meet, ten new records were established. At the district Meet, the School team put up an excellent performance. Our "C" division athletes retained the Championship title for the second successive year.

Swimming:

A total of 57 pupils took part in this annual meet, which is becoming extremely popular in the School. Several new records were established at the meet.

HEAD PREFECT'S SPEECH

The Chairman, honourable guests, the Principal, members of the staff and friends. It is indeed another privilege for me to speak on behalf of my fellow-students on this very important occasion.

This day is a reminder of the great progress made by the school during the past years. We have our ups and downs, but our achievements have been many. The ever increasing zeal shown by pupils in both the extra-mural and academic fields is a clear indication of the school's progress. Besides it is to be noted that for the first time the school is submitting candidates for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. I do wish these pupils every success. More pre-university classes can only be started if we are able to produce intelligent and hardworking pupils. This has to be cultivated and I do encourage pupils from the lower forms to prepare themselves that they may prove worthy for enrolment.

Many students have taken the initiative to ensure the functioning and success of this year's school exhibition. It is both encouraging and heartening to see pupils volunteering to participate for the various projects. I would urge those who are inert, not to be always at the receiving end, but to endeavour to contribute towards the Welfare of our school. Such a practice shows distinctly that you are an asset to your community.

The percentage passes in the Senior Cambridge School Certificate examination last year showed a decline to that of the previous year when we obtained 92% passes. This should be a warning to us that we must not be content with our achievements. I do urge those pupils who are sitting for the external examinations this year to put in extra efforts in their lessons.

In another few months many of you who will be taking the Cambridge Certificate examinations will be leaving the school. May I remind you that your gratefulness towards the school must remain. Think of the many opportunities and facilities that have been offered to you while in school.

During the month of June this year we have seen the inception of the Old Boy's Association. This has been formed through the relentless efforts of our former pupils and on behalf of the school I wish to express my gratitude to them. This association I am sure, once fully organised would assist needy students in the form of scholarships and would also play a major role in contributing towards the welfare of the school. It is now the duty of every loyal ex-Queenstownian to contribute toward this very worthy cause.

May I also take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Lee Yock Suan for being one of the two former students of our school to be awarded the Yang di-Pertuan Negara's scholarship which is now known as the President's scholarship, and I do thank him especially for presiding at this function.

On behalf of the school I would like to thank Mrs. Kiang Ai Kim for having kindly consented to give away the prizes. I also wish to express my gratitude to Professor Kiang Ai Kim from the University of Singapore for his inspiring and delightful speech. Finally I wish to thank the parents and former students who have shown their concern for the welfare of the school by their presence.

Thank You.

SCHOOL LOG

10th. Sept. 1965 — 23rd. Aug. 1966.

1965

SEPTEMBER

10th—27th — Secondary 4's assessment examinations.

OCTOBER

1st — School celebrated Children's Day.

22nd — Cambridge Examinations 1965 time-tables were distributed to our school candidates.

NOVEMBER

2nd—12th — The School Certificate Practical examinations in the Science and Technical subjects were held. The Final Term school holidays began.

NOV.-DEC.

15th Nov.-3rd Dec. — Our Secondary 4 pupils sat for their written papers in the Cambridge examinations.

1966

JANUARY

3rd — The school re-opened for the first term of the year.

4th — An assembly for the Secondary Fours was called, at which the principal notified the boys of the different subjects they are eligible to sit for in the Nov./Dec. Cambridge Examinations 1966.

6th — The Houses met to elect office-bearers.

10th — The Pre-U boys were invited to an exhibition at the N.T.U.C. Hall.

18th — Election of prefects was held.

19th — A general school assembly was called, at which the newly-elected prefects were invested.

21st—24th — The school closed for the Chinese New Year and Hari Raya holidays.

28th — The Inter-House X-Country race was run off at the MacRitchie Reservoir.

29th — 'The Mummy', a film-show was screened by the Film Society.

FEBRUARY

1st — Soccer: The school 1st XI beat Baharuddin Vocational school.
Hockey: The school 1st XI was awarded a walk-over by St. Johns Comprehensive school.

2nd — Prefects' meeting — election of office-bearers.

3rd — The school assembled to hear the new amendments to the school regulations.

Soccer: The 1st XI lost to G.E.S.S.

4th — School closed for Thaipusan.

6th — 12 boys from the Pre-U classes were invited to a 'Field-Day' at Pulau Ubin organised by the Rotary Club.

15th—16th — Inter-House Soccer Tournament was held.

17th — Wonder-boy violin virtuoso, Lee Pan Hon, gave a recital in the school-hall. He was accompanied by pianist Mrs. Yap.

18th — Pasir-Panjang District X-country Run was held at MacRitchie Reservoir. Our senior team was runner-up.

- 21st—22nd — Inter-House Volleyball Tournament was held.
- 21st — Hockey: Our 1st XI beat G.E.S.S. in the finals to become the District's Champion.
2 boys represented the school in a Science-quiz at F.M.G.S. They were placed third.
- 23rd — Inter-District Softball: P.P.D. 'A' (Q.S.T.S.) beat City 'A' (R.I.)
Excursion to Pan Malaysia Paint Factory organised by Science Society.
- 24th — Inter-District X-country Run was held at MacRitchie Reservoir.
- 25th — Football: 1st XI drew with Ministry of Education's team.
Volleyball: Green House emerged as champion.
- 26th — Cambridge School Certificate Examinations 1965 results were released.
Film-Show: "Devil at 4 o'clock" was screened by the Film Society.

MARCH

- 1st — Inter-House Soccer finals: White won Red by a toss of the coin to become the champion.
- 2nd — An Inter-House debate was organised by the L.D.S. Blue House emerged as the champion.
- 3rd — Inter-House Basketball tournament began.
Hockey: P.P. 'A' (Q.S.T.S.) beat P.P. 'B'.
- 4th — School general assembly: The Cambridge School Certificate Examinations 1965 results were announced. The Principal urged the pupils to pay more attention to English and Literature. Prizes were presented to the X-country winners and games-champions.
Basketball finals: Green beat White to become the champion.
Kong Sim Guan represented the school in the Inter-School Safety-First Oratorical Contest held at the Shell Theatre. He qualified for the finals.
- 10th — Softball: P.P. 'A' (Q.S.T.S.) beat Bukit Timah 'A' to enter the finals.
- 12th — Softball: P.P. 'A' (Q.S.T.S.) lost to 'Boys' Town' in the Inter-District finals.
- 14th — Inter-House Softball tournament began.
- 18th — The school Table-Tennis 'Open' Championship was held.
- 21st — 'Standard Tests' 1966 was held.
- 23rd — The Science Society held a film-show in the Physics Lab.
- 25th — The Pre-U I class went on an excursion to Fraser & Neave organised by the Science Society.

APRIL

- 1st — School closed for Hari Raya Haji.
- 2nd — Film-Show: "Village of the Damned" was screened by the Film-Society.
- 4th — Sports Heats began.
- 6th — School general assembly: The Principal advised the pupils to spend their time wisely in revising their school-work and training for the coming Annual Athletic Meet during the holidays.
Kong Sim Guan went for the Oratorical Contest finals.
- 7th — Robert Chew and Dennis Cheah represented the school in an Inter-School General Knowledge quiz organised by the C.Y.M.C.A. They were placed fourth.
- 8th—26th — School closed for the 1st term holidays.

- 27th — School re-opened for 2nd term.
Dr. Frank C. Darling gave an informative talk to the Pre-U students on 'American Policy in S.E. Asia with special emphasis on Vietnam.'
- 28th — Secondary 4's assembly: The Principal spoke to them concerning the entry fees for the Cambridge Examinations. He also stressed the importance of extra-mural activities and urged every pupil to participate in the school-activities.
March-past rehearsal for Sports Day was held.
- MAY**
- 4th — March-past rehearsal for Sports Day was held.
- 5th — School general assembly: The Principal gave a brief outline of the programme on Sports Day. He also urged the pupils to bear in mind that 'the main thing in athletics is not to win but to participate.'
Final march-past rehearsal was held.
10th Annual Athletic Meet was held on our school ground. The
- 6th — guests of honour were Mr. and Mrs. Adrieh Levy. The weather was fine and 12 records were broken while 1 equalled. Two new events were introduced — the pole-vault and the 400 metres hurdles.
White House became the champion House while Red House was the runner-up.
- 9th — Special school holiday.
- 17th — Basketball: School team beat O.S.S.
- 18th — Cricket: School Junior team lost to S.C.R.C.
- 19th — School general assembly: The Principal presented certificates to the winners who had participated in the 'Students' Walk' organised by Y.M.C.A. He reiterated the importance of games and said that we must not only play with schools in our district, in which we always win but we should also have friendlies with schools in other districts and play with the same spirit and enthusiasm. He also congratulated the athletes for their fine performances in Sports Day and thanked everyone who had in one way or another contributed to its success.
- 20th — The first day of the P.P.D.A.M. was held at Newtown Secondary School.
Cricket: Our Juniors beat Beatty School's team.
- 21st — A friendly debate against C.G.S. was organised by the L.D.S. Our team lost by a narrow margin.
Film-show: 'The Caddy' was screened by the Film Society.
Inter-House Table-Tennis Finals: White House emerged as champion for the second successive year.
- 23rd — Basketball: School team lost to Tuan Mong School in the semi-finals.
- 25th — Cricket: School senior team beat Victoria School.
- 26th — The 2nd day of the P.P.D.A.M. was held at Farrer Park Athletic Centre. Our 'A' division pole-vaulter, David Anthony, broke the district's pole vault record with a height of 9'2½".
- 27th — On the 3rd day of the P.P.D.A.M., the school prefects were invited to the meet to serve as receptionists.
- 28th — Our school prefectorial board had a 'get-together' with Crescent Girls' School prefectorial board, which was held at their new hall.
- 30th — The Pasir Panjang District's 7th Annual Meet finals was held at Farrer Park Athletic Centre. Our school athletes snatched home

the 'C' division Championship and also became the overall championship runners-up for the second successive year.

JUNE

- 1st — Registration of the new laminated identity cards for the school and staff was carried out in the school library.
- 2nd — A film show on Science was screened by the Science Society.
School general assembly: The Principal congratulated the school athletes for their fine achievements at the District's Athletic Meet. Certificates were then presented to the winners of the 'Siglap Big-Walk'.
- 3rd — School closed for Vesak Day.
- 4th — Teacher's Day — school holiday.
- 14th — Pupils from the school were lined up to have a skin medical check-up by medical teams from the Ministry of Health.
- 15th—23rd — Mid-year examinations.
- 25th — Our school representatives were runners-up in an Inter-School science quiz organised by R.I. Science Society.
- 27th — The new laminated identity cards were issued to the school and staff.
"School-bags" were sold to the pupils.
Inter-House Badminton finals: White beat Yellow to become champion for the second year running.
The school Badminton Open Championships finals were also held.
- 27th—29th — 7th Combined Schools Athletic Meet held at Farrer Park Athletic Centre.
- 30th — School closed for Birthday of Prophet Mohammed.

JULY

- 1st — The Craft-Club organised an inter-class quiz for Secondary 3 classes.
- 2nd — 7th Combined Schools Athletic Meet finals was held at Farrer Part Athletic Centre. Lim Yew Yong was adjudged the best sprinter of the state in the 'C' division when he won the 100 metres in the finals.
- 3rd — Inter-School Debate: Our school team beat P.P.S.S. organised by the Y.M.C.A.
- 5th — Craft-Club quiz for Secondary 4's and Pre-U.
Rugger-friendly: School 1st XV beat P.P.S.S.
- 7th — The L.D.S. organised a General Knowledge quiz for Secondary 2's.
- 8th — Secondary 3 General Knowledge quiz was held.
Mr. Douglas Koh, Head of the Lending Section of the National Library, gave a talk on 'Library Services in Singapore' to the school-librarians.
- 11th — Inter-class safety-first and first-aid quiz organised by the safety-first and first-aid club.
- 13th — Mr. Param gave a talk on 'Careers' to the Secondary 4 students in the school-hall. He also introduced them to the career-booklets on sale.
- 15th — Photographs of the various classes, societies and games teams of the school were snapped by the Photographic Society.
- 16th — Inter-House Sepak-Raga finals: Green House emerged as the champion.
- 18th — Medical check-up for Secondary 4.

- 20th -- School general assembly: The Principal warned pupils who persist in breaking school-rules. He quoted pupils from the district who have been suspended from school owing to bad behaviour after the approval by the Ministry. Later, he congratulated Richard Tan for being the first scout in the district to be awarded the Queen's Scout Badge. He also congratulated Lim Yew Yong for his credit to the school for being the fastest 'C' sprinter in the state. Prizes were then presented to winners in the 'School-bag Colouring Contest'. The Principal also touched on the coming Swimming Carnival and the Annual Speech and Prize Giving Day to be held in conjunction with an exhibition. Inter-House Cricket Tournament began.
- 23rd — 1st Judo Contest organised by the School Judo Club was held in the school-hall.
Film-show: '7 faces of Dr. Lao' was screened by the Film-Society.
Table-Tennis friendly: School team beat P.P.S.S.
- 25th — Pupils from P.P.D. selected to attend the Youth-training Camp at Pulau Ubin assembled in the school-hall to receive instructions. Inter-House Rugger Championship began.
- 27th — Table-Tennis friendly: School team beat Q.S.S.
- 30th — Inter-House Rugger finals: Red beat Blue to become the champion.

AUGUST

- 1st — Our Eighth Annual Swimming Carnival was held at the River Valley Swimming Pool. Mr. Looi Sik Cheong gave away the prizes. Yellow House became the champion for the third year in succession.
District 7-a-side Rugger: Senior beat Telok Kurau; Junior lost to P.P.S.S.
- 2nd — Our 10th Annual Speech and Prize Giving Day was held in conjunction with an exhibition. The Chairman, Mr. Lee Yock Suan, was our head-prefect and top-student in 1963. He was recently awarded the President's Scholarship. Our guests of honour were Professor and Mrs. Kiang Ai Kim.
- 3rd — The exhibition was opened to the neighbouring schools. The selected pupils set off for their 2-week camp at Pulau Ubin from the school.
District 7-a-side Rugger: Senior lost to R.I.
- 5th — School Special Holiday.
- 8th — School celebrated our Republic's 1st Independence Day.
- 9th—23rd --- Second Term Holidays.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION — 1965
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

SUBJECT	No. Sat	Very Good	Credit	Pass	Failed	% of Passes
English Language	200	2	21	27	105	47.5
English Literature	193	8	38	53	94	51.3
Elementary Mathematics	199	25	106	29	39	80.4
Additional Mathematics	64	2	37	23	2	96.9
Physics	84	5	60	15	4	95.3
Chemistry	85	2	68	12	3	96.5
Physic-with-Chemistry	115	—	45	40	30	73.9
Engineering Science	75	—	37	18	20	73.3
Woodwork	80	8	66	4	2	97.5
Geometrical & Building Drawing	81	2	48	21	10	87.7
Metalwork Engineering	40	—	26	12	2	95.0
Geometrical & Mechancial Drawing	118	13	50	46	9	92.4
Metalwork	79	1	23	26	29	63.3
Malayan Studies	39	—	1	16	22	43.6
Chinese	17	—	—	6	11	35.3
Malay	9	—	4	1	4	55.6
Tamil	1	—	1	—	—	100.0
National Language	10	—	—	9	1	90.0

Number Sat	—	200
No. Awarded Division I School Certificates	—	8
No. Awarded Division II School Certificates	—	50
No. Awarded Division III School Certificates	—	23
No. Awarded Division III M.C.E. Certificates	—	1
No. Successful	—	136
% of pupils obtaining School and G.C.E. (3 or more credits) Certificates	—	68%

PRIZE WINNERS — 1965

PRE UNIVERSITY 1 (Science)

General Paper	—	Tien Sing Cheong
Pure Mathematics	—	Ang Lip Keng
Applied Mathematics	—	Mak Yue Chong
Physics	—	Tien Sing Cheong
Chemistry	—	Wee Hoe Soon
First in Form	—	Ban Sian Chee
Second in Form	—	Tien Sing Cheong

Building Construction	—	Cham Toon Beng
Metalwork	—	Chow Choy Wah
Woodwork	—	Ee Guan Soon
Geom. & Mech. Drawing	—	Kong Sim Guan
Geom. & Build. Drawing	—	Cham Toon Beng
Chinese	—	Lee Choon Kok
Malay	—	Jalani B. Taib
Tamil	—	Anthony Christopher
National Language	—	Goh Hock Chay
First in Form	—	Yap Cheng Hai
Second in Form	—	Lee Choon Kok

SECONDARY FOUR

English Language	—	Tay Kah Lim
English Literature	—	Wong Kun Yew
Malayan Studies	—	Ho Yuen Huin
Elementary Mathematics	—	Tay Kah Lim
Additional Mathematics	—	Wong Kun Yew
Physics	—	Wong Ah Chye
Chemistry	—	Lee Kwang Mong
Physics with Chemistry	—	Ho Yuen Huin
Engineering Science	—	Loh Kim Suan
Engineering Workshop		
Practice	—	Leong Kum Hong
Metalwork	—	Lee Hua Huat
Woodwork	—	Tang Loon Phock
		*(Wong Kun Yew)
Geom. & Mech. Drawing	—	Luah Teow Leong
Geom. & Build. Drawing	—	Chan Tong Leong
Chinese	—	Loh Fatt Chow
Malay	—	Ismail B. Harun
Tamil	—	Mohd. Ibrahim
National Language	—	Sa'at B. Haniff
First in Form	—	Wong Kun Yew
Second in Form	—	(Ng Chong Tong Tie (Tay Kah Lim

SECONDARY THREE

English Language	—	Hu Kin Hoong
English Literature	—	Chan Kok Heng
Malayan Studies	—	Ang Sim Khuan
Elementary Mathematics	—	Yap Cheng Hai
Physics	—	Kong Sim Guan
Chemistry	—	Lee Choon Kok

SECONDARY TWO

English Language	—	Yeo Guan Chye
English Literature	—	Ho Wah Suan
Malayan Studies	—	Foo Kok Sey
Elementary Mathematics	—	Ang Lip Tiong
General Science	—	Ang Lip Tiong
Metalwork	—	Chong Sien Chih
Woodwork	—	Lee Cheng Soon
Technical Drawing	—	Mohd. Johan
Chinese	—	Chan Peng Khuan
Malay	—	Miswan B. Dollah
Tamil	—	Abdul B. Ibrahim
National Language	—	Lee Lian Huat
First in Form	—	Ang Lip Tiong
Second in Form	—	Ho Wah Suan

SECONDARY ONE

English Language	—	Cheah Sin Tatt
English Literature	—	Khoo Mun Yau
Social Studies	—	Khoo Mun Yau
Elementary Mathematics	—	Eng Poh Tian
General Science	—	Ngo Jong Min
Metalwork	—	Liow Shiong Tat
Woodwork	—	Chua Heng
Technical Drawing	—	Ngo Jong Min
Chinese	—	Ong Thiam Teng
Malay	—	Tugiman B. Samsuri
Tamil	—	Veerasolan K.
National Language	—	Chua Heng
First in Form	—	Eng Poh Tian
Second in Form	—	Liow Shiong Tat

E. J. Doraisamy Gold Medal Presented by Staff (1966) to the most outstanding pupil 1965 — **Lee Kwang Mong.**

* Not eligible, having won more than three prizes.

OLD BOYS' CORNER

It is delightful and pleasurable to record the achievements of many of our old boys in the various academic and technical fields. Such record will provide an insight into the various goals our pupils can look forward to and an evidence to show that pupils in a technical school are as good as, if not better than, their counterparts in the academic schools. Besides, it will also serve as an impetus to our pupils to work hard and win more honours for the school in future years.

Scholarship Winners:

It augurs well for our school that since the inception of the President's scholarship in 1965, we have been able to produce a winner each year. In that year, **Ang Hock Chye** won the award. In 1966, **Lee Yock Suan**, with 5A's in his H.S.C. and 7As' in his School Certificate Examinations, won the award. Congratulations! It is hoped that we can make this an annual feat.

Tay Ah Ong, who scored 6A's in his School Certificate Examination and 4A's in his H.S.C. won for himself a deserved Colombo Plan scholarship for 1966. Five other old boys, Lee Chai Hock, Alan Bragassam, Koh Thong Chiang, Wong Kwei Seng and Low Tien Soo also won a Colombo Plan Scholarship each.

Han Cheng Fong and Wong Kwei Chong who left us in 1960 obtained State Scholarships to study at the University. Both of them now gained Class I honours degrees in Physics and will be going to U.K. next month on Commonwealth scholarships.

Another old boy — Soon Hock Chuan who was one of our head prefects has just returned from U.K. with a diploma in motor-engineering and is at present teaching at the S.V.I.

[The list is of course not exhaustive. We welcome any information concerning our old boys. —Ed.]

Queenstownians in the Polytechnic

(a) Mechanical Engineering

Poo Aun Meow	-	-	-	-	-	Degree course 3rd year
Lau Chung Sing	-	-	-	-	-	Degree course 3rd year
Lim Soon Heng	-	-	-	-	-	Degree course 3rd year
Koh Teng Kay	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Leong Kum Hon	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Chan Yoke Han	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Lum Shuet Meng	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Cheong Kai Wah	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Leong Kwok Cheong	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 3rd year
Choi Shing Choo	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 3rd year
Peck Thoan Siew	-	-	-	-	-	Technician course 3rd year
Foo Kook Ting	-	-	-	-	-	Technician course 3rd year
Tan Cher Leong	-	-	-	-	-	Technician course 3rd year
Ong Boh Kee	-	-	-	-	-	Technician course 3rd year

(b) Civil Engineering

Lee Teng Kiat	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Choo Kok Leong	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 4th year
Siow Ah Kow	-	-	-	-	-	Professional course 3rd year

(c) **Electrical Engineering**

Kwok Kum Seng - - - - Professional course 4th year
Ho Peck Lam - - - - Professional course 4th year

(d) **Telecommunications**

Liew Mam Shong - - - - Technician 3rd year
Tay Joo Thong - - - - Technician 3rd year
Lee Soon Jin - - - - Technician 3rd year

GRADUATES

Tan Ban Siew - - - - Technician (Mechanical Engineering)
Tan Cheow Hock - - - - Technician (Mechanical Engineering)
Harmit Singh - - - - Technician (Mechanical Engineering)
Lim Jun Choy - - - - Technician (Mechanical Engineering)
Wong Kum Seng - - - - Technician (Telecommunications)
Teng Mam Fatt - - - - Technician (Telecommunications)
Beh Gek Seng - - - - Technician (Telecommunications)
See Ah Bah - - - - Technician (Telecommunications)
Tan Chik Lim - - - - Technician (Telecommunications)
Chong Kok Chung - - - - Professional (Mechanical Engineering)
Fadza Kir bin Fadzlil - - - - Professional (Mechanical Engineering)
Teo Chuan Seng - - - - Professional (Mechanical Engineering)
Foo Chek Loong - - - - Professional (Mechanical Engineering)

Building Engineering

Quek Chiew Chiang - - - - Technician 3rd year
Tan Song Poh - - - - Technician 3rd year
Wong Kuan Ah - - - - Technician 3rd year
Lim Thiam Lee - - - - Technician 3rd year
Yeo Cheow Chye - - - - Technician 2nd year
Vincent Lee - - - - Technician 2nd year
Eddie T. H. Lim - - - - professional 5th year
Chee Kian Wah - - - - professional 4th year
Lim Kheng Chye - - - - professional 4th year
Chia Yong Kwang - - - - professional 4th year

Queenstownians in the Varsity

William Wu Eu Heng - - - - Medicine 4th year
Tham Siew Kiong - - - - Medicine 3rd year
Chua Soon Tee - - - - Medicine 1st year
Kek Tee Beng - - - - Medicine 1st year
Chua Tze Tit - - - - Science (Honours)
Ang Hui Beng - - - - Science 3rd year
Loey Ah Chee - - - - Science 3rd year
Chan Heng Choon - - - - Science 2nd year
Sim Hui Thong - - - - Science 1st year
Teng Hui Fatt - - - - Science 1st year
Teng Yeow Lap - - - - Science 1st year

Queenstownians Abroad

	Place	Course
Roland Wee	U.K.	Mechanical Engineering
Chan Choong	U.K.	Chemical Engineering
Ang Hock Chye	U.K.	Chemical Engineering
Yip Seck Hong	U.K.	Mechanical Engineering

Lee Hoong Chye	Australia	Electrical Engineering
Lee Kin Hoong	Australia	Electrical Engineering
Bay Heng Thye	America	Metallurgy (B.Sc. — M.Sc.)
Robin Ling	America	Business Management
Goh Tien Lock	U.K.	Electrical Engineering
Tay Ah Ong	Australia	Mechanical Engineering
Ng Kian Ann	Germany	Mathematical Philosophy
Leong Kok Hon	Australia	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
Hui Keen Meng	Australia	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering

Queenstownians in other fields

Malaysian Airways — about 15 of our old boys are being trained to become aircraft maintenance engineers. Another old boy, Leo Chin Fang is a pilot.

Teachers — a large number of our old boys are technical teachers in the various technical schools.

Naval Base Dockyard — many of our old boys who left school after completing secondary one, for financial reasons, were readily absorbed into the Naval Base Dockyard.

OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

PROTEM-CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

<i>Hon. Adviser</i>	-	-	-	The Principal
<i>President</i>	-	-	-	Lim Poh Seng
<i>Vice-President</i>	-	-	-	Dedar Singh
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Ong Kim Peng
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	Peter Koh Yui Heng

The idea to establish the Queenstown Secondary Technical School Old Students' Association dates back as far as the year 1962. Attempts to register the association were made by the Protem Committees since then and readjustments had to be made in the Constitution and the Protem Committee as it was not accepted by the Registrar of Societies. It was finally registered on the 25th June 1966 that is, this year.

The Protem Committee will be giving way to the new Central Committee in December which will be elected at our Inauguration Meeting, and the date of the meeting will be announced later. Letters will be posted to all old students of the school inviting them to join the Association.

The objects of the Association are to foster a spirit of friendship and mutual co-operation among its members; to preserve the love of the school through which we have gone, to co-operate with the School and render whatever assistance that may from time to time be required for the advancement of the School and to bring about a better understanding and goodwill among all the races in the Republic of Singapore.

We intend to hold a Social Party for the school leavers this year and the Old Pupils.

DEDAR SINGH
Vice-President,
Protem-Central Committee.

The day, Lee Pan Hon, a former Queenstownian and Singapore's most gifted boy violinist, came back to school and called his fellows:)

“A VERY GOOD AUDIENCE TO PLAY TO”

It is hard for a Queenstownian to forget the 17th February 1966, for it was on that day, that he experienced the thrill of listening to Singapore's most gifted violinist, and a fellow Queenstownian, — Lee Pan Hon — playing his violin, and talking about his experiences abroad after leaving the school for musical studies.

Excitement pervaded the entire atmosphere of the school on that morning, especially the Pre-U 1 boys as Pan Hon had been to most of them a class-mate. There was wonderment as to whether he had put on weight and grown more handsome, or still the same, little, elusive sun-tanned boy with whom they had played ‘catching’ three years back at the open-space before the workshops. The teachers who had taught Pan Hon when he was with us had their share of the excitement too. Had he forgotten about the steps in chiselling away a piece of ‘waste’ correctly and constructing a tangent from a point external to a circle? Lessons were suspended after recess time to make room for the recital. The stage was subjected to an ‘operation clean-up’ to make it becoming for a famous violinist to perform on it. The amplifying system was tested and retested to avoid a sudden breakdown as it usually did on the wrong occasions. Everything was set and 11.30 a.m. was eagerly waited for.

Pan Hon arrived on schedule in the company of Mrs. Yap, the former Miss Lim Pee Yin, who later accompanied him at his violin recital on the piano. How stately he looked and confident, the way he greeted the Principal and the reception party! Wow, certainly, he had put on weight two-fold! To all who were present and who knew him, he was so different from the Pan Hon they knew, in so many ways. At least, this Pan Hon was not

bespectacled! We surely had the view of Pan Hon, ‘through the wrong end of the telescope’, to use the phrase of Mr. Vernon Bartlett, formerly of the Straits Times, who wrote a story about Pan Hon in the Manchester Guardian in England, in a different context.

With a graceful bow which bore eloquent evidence to his having discarded his shy habits years back, he began his speech to the school assembled together after the Principal had spoken his introductory words.

He recounted his many experiences in England: the ‘fish-out-of-water’ feeling before acclimatizing himself to the new environment, the many new friends he made and his education under Dr. Railton in music. The climax of his talk hinged on the adventures he had with the National Youth Orchestra, travelling from one end of Europe to the other end, practically, which drew murmurs of envy and admiration for being so widely-travelled. His speech was well made. There was little stammering and no part of his speech put anyone in the audience to sleep. There was always the mildness of English weather and the snow of Switzerland to keep everyone in tune with all he was saying.

Pin-drop silence dominated the hall after his speech as everyone eagerly waited for the first strain of the melodious ‘squeaking’! With the assurance of a professional, Pan Hon had his violin under his chin and after a short prelude from the piano under the able control of Mrs. Yap the whole hall was filled with Bach and Mozart. The audience was definitely carried away by the enchanting strains from Pan Hon's violin as evident from the continuity of the pin-drop silence for a moment even after the recital was over. Applause! Thunderous applause!

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The public has the misconception that we, technical pupils, are mere craftsmen, depending on our hand's dexterity and not on our brains for our living. What the public forgets is the very fact that we will be the people to turn the wheels of our industries which are very essential to our young nation. The public too seems to have the misconception that technical pupils are being specialised in the technical field. What we actually study in school are the fundamental facts of technical education. What we do in the workshops are well-organised: we are taught to return a tool to its appropriate place after using it. (Now this is a great contrast to what the craftsman usually does: he places the tools at random and when he requires a particular tool, he has to ransack the whole workshop!). We are also taught workshop etiquette. Now this is important not only for our safety but also workshop etiquette is expected from us when we work in factories.

Over-specialisation in the technical field (or in anything) is unhealthy. For it may create a barrier between the realm of morals and the technical field. When this happens, technocrats will be mere tools under the control of other people. The advancement of technical progress must not be brought about at the expense of human and spiritual values. To avoid this, we are taught, besides the technical subjects, social studies, which is a study of the environment around us.

Generally the technical subjects taught to Secondary One and Two pupils are Metalwork, Woodwork and Geometrical Drawing. During these two years, the pupils are introduced to the elementary tools of the metalworkers and the woodworkers. In the metalwork section, once a pupil has mastered the basic techniques he is ready to make simple tools and projects. From benchwork the pupils proceed to study sheet-metalwork, forging and machinework. The technique of teaching woodwork is different: the pupils has to learn the various types of joints before he can make a project. Methods of polishing and designing round off the syllabus for the first two years for woodwork. Geometrical Drawing is divided into Plane and Solid Geo-

metrical Drawing. Solid Geometrical Drawing depends largely on Plane Geometrical Drawing. And both Machine Drawing and Building Drawing, which are taught in the third year, depend on Geometrical Drawing as a whole. From this one can see that mastery over Geometrical Drawing is essential if a pupil wants to continue his technical education after completing Secondary Two. Besides the above technical subjects, the pupils also study Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, English, Literature and a Second Language. Hence at the end of the Second Year, if a pupil finds that he is not good in his technical subjects, he may switch over to the academic side.

In the third year, a pupil must decide to take up either Metalwork together with Machine Drawing or Woodwork together with Building Drawing. It must be pointed out here that this is not a specialization. This is due to the time factor: the number of practical periods for each subject is five. Provisions are made to allow bright pupils to study Engineering Workshop Practice and Building Construction.

At this stage one is bound to ask "What can the technical pupils do after completing Secondary Four?" The answer is ANYTHING. Many of our pupils were forced owing to financial difficulties, to leave school after completing Secondary I. Armed with one year of technical experience they are readily absorbed into the Naval Base Dockyard as apprentices. The apprenticeship lasts five years. After qualification one may join the 3rd year of the Mechanical or Electrical Engineering Department in the Polytechnic. After completing Secondary Four one's prospect is bright. Technical pupils have a better chance of being selected to join the Malaysian Airways as aircraft maintenance engineer apprentices. There are some Old Boys wso, after completing the Secondary education, switch over to take up medicine. Mentioned above are only some of the positions technical pupils can look forward to. For more details, the reader is advised to refer to the Old Boys' Corner.

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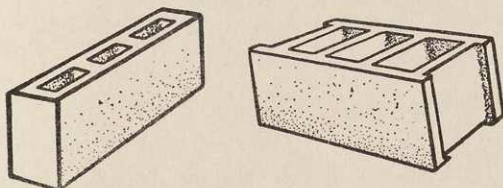
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<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	-	-	-	Lee Kwang Mong (Vice Head-Prefect)
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Kwong Lup Fatt
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Wong Kun Yew
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	Lim Chee Kong

This year, a Prefectorial Executive Committee was set up apart from the Disciplinary Board and the Prefectorial Board. This committee, comprising most of the office-bearers of the Prefectorial Board was responsible for finalising suggestions brought forward by the Prefectorial Board after consultation with the Disciplinary Board. A 'D.C.' committee was also formed to deal with offenders for breach of school-rules, 'detention-classes' being held on Saturday mornings.

The responsibility of selling school-badges was delegated to two prefects, one from each session. Another senior prefect managed a 'Lost-and-Found' service.

The election of new prefects was in accordance with the practice last year. Twenty-three new prefects were added to the then existing board of sixteen, nine from the morning session and fourteen from the afternoon session. During the early part of the second term three former prefects who came back to the school were re-instated to the board.

For the first time in the annals of the Prefectorial Board, the senior prefects turned out in blazers for special functions, and the practice of all prefects in the morning session of wearing school-ties daily was instituted.

Moreover, for the first time in the Pasir-Panjang District three school prefectorial boards were invited to send members to serve as receptionists at the District Annual Athletic Meet this year, and we were privileged to be one of them. We had another 'Prefects-Get-Together' with the Crescent Girls' School Prefectorial Board during the second term, this time at their school. We hope that this will continue to be an annual feature so that our ties with our neighbour will be strengthened from year to year. On behalf of the Prefectorial Board, I would like to express our gratitude to the principals of both schools for their kind understanding and co-operation in making this annual gathering possible.

The morning prefects have sacrificed much of their time coming back to initiate the afternoon prefects in their duties. However, we feel we must not be complacent, but should make greater efforts to live up to our school motto, 'Berani Berkhidmat' and set an example for the school to follow. Finally, a word of thanks must be conveyed to the Prefect-Masters for their relentless and invaluable advice, the staff for their co-operation and assistance, the prefects for their devotion to their duties and also the pupils for co-operating with us in our attempts to maintain an atmosphere conducive to learning.

KWONG UP FATT,
Secretary.

PREFECTS — 1966



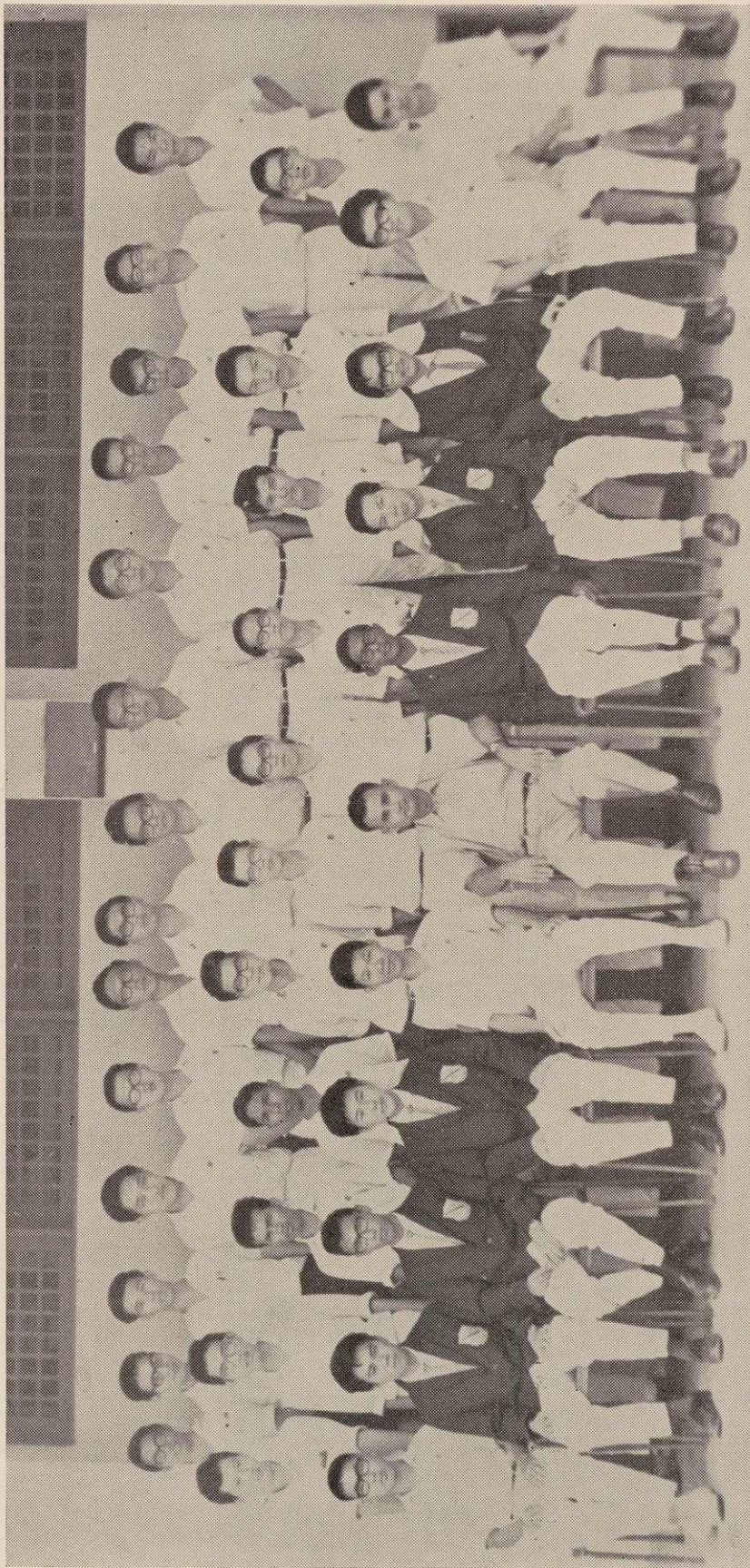
Sitting (Left to Right): Kwong Lup Fatt, Ng Chong Thong, Lim Chee Kong, Messrs. K. Param (Prefect Master), Tan Choong Yan (Senior Assistant A.M.), Sivaprakasam S. (Head Prefect), R. Tambyah (Principal), Lee Kwang Mong (Vice-Head Prefect), Messrs. Tay Bin Thong (Senior Assistant P.M.), Soo Mok Sung (Prefect Master), Ang Lip Keng, Low Teck Suan, Ban Sian Chee.

2nd Row (Left to Right): David Tay, Leong Shui Hung, Kong Sim Guan, Yap Cheng Hai, Wong Kun Yew, Lee See San, Cham Toon Beng, Ang Lip Tiong, Nah Choon How, Na Chong Jin, Hu Kin Hoong, Lee Bak Hong, Kwok See Seng.

3rd Row (Left to Right): Tung Fook Weng, Sin Kia Poh, Chan Kok Heng, Loh Lin Yow, Chua Kee Lian, Terrence John Pflug, Chua Sin Hock, Robert Chew, Lim Yew Yong, Yuen Chee Kiong, Richard Tan, Gurcharan Singh, Supari bin Warno, Anthony Ong, Choo Swee Teck, Khong Kok Choy, Eng Poh Tian.

Absent: Ow Cheok Kee, Wong Yee Cheong.

PRE-U 2

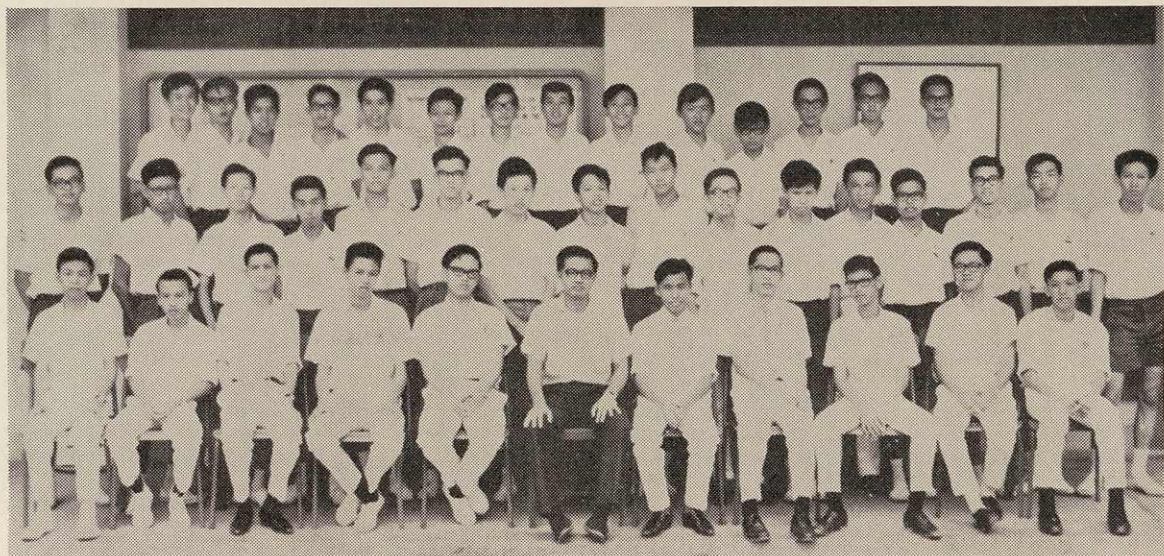


Sitting (Left to Right): Chan Pui Chiow, Leong Shui Hung, Ang Lip Keng, Low Teck Suan, Tan Thiam Soon, Mr. L. T. Kewal, Sivaprakasam, Kwok See Seng, Ban Sian Chee, Swee Yue Siong, Wee Hoe Soon.

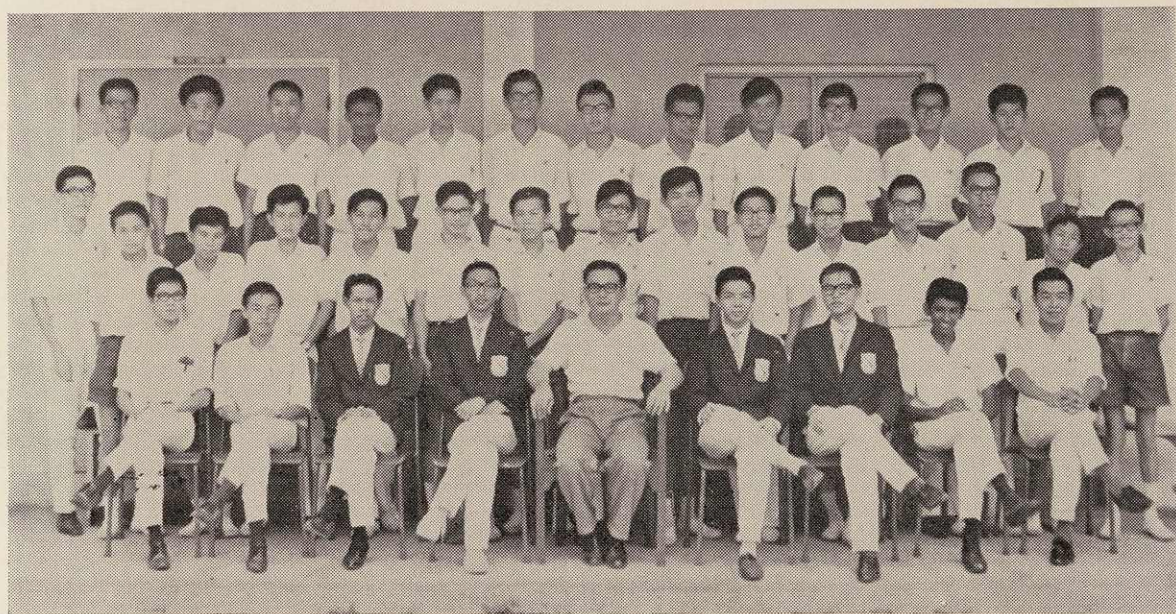
2nd Row (Left to Right): Tan Ser Hai, Yong Kian Wah, Mohammed Arif, Soundra Pandian, Lee Seek Eng, Hon Hong Kwan, Goh Yew Chuan, Chua Cheng Yong, Robert Wee, Tan Wee Soon, Tan Song Kow.

3rd Row (Left to Right): Kan Meng Kuan, Yip Wan Kee, Mah Hong Leong, Tang Mun Piew, Lam Siew Horng, Lee Kiew Lin, Charlie Lee, Chia Weng Tuck, Tien Sing Cheong, Tien Sing Gee, Yip Keng Shin, Mak Yue Chong, Tan Seow Chuan, Tai Fatt Keay.

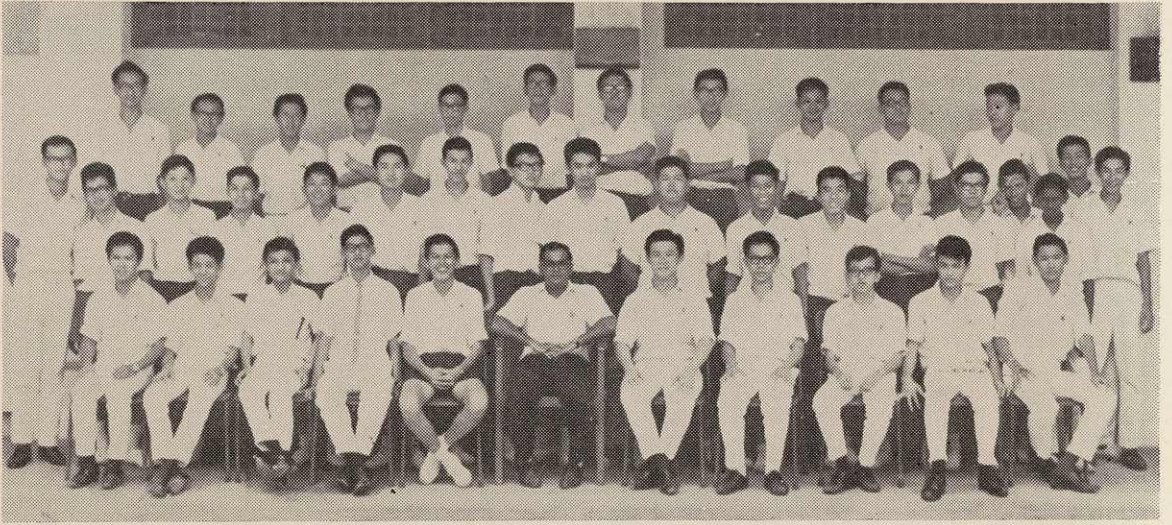
Absent: Kumar.



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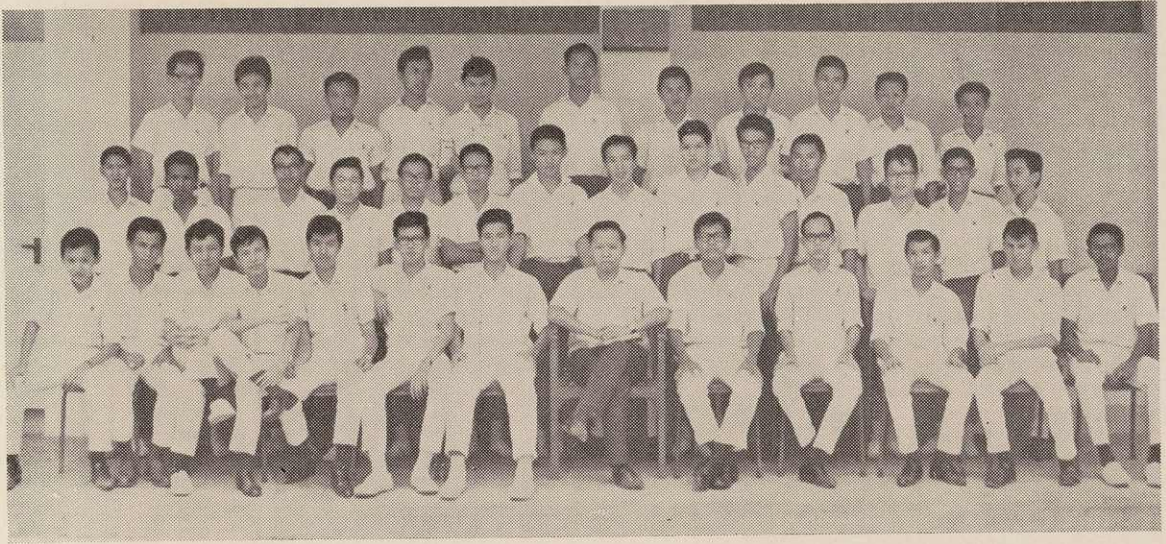
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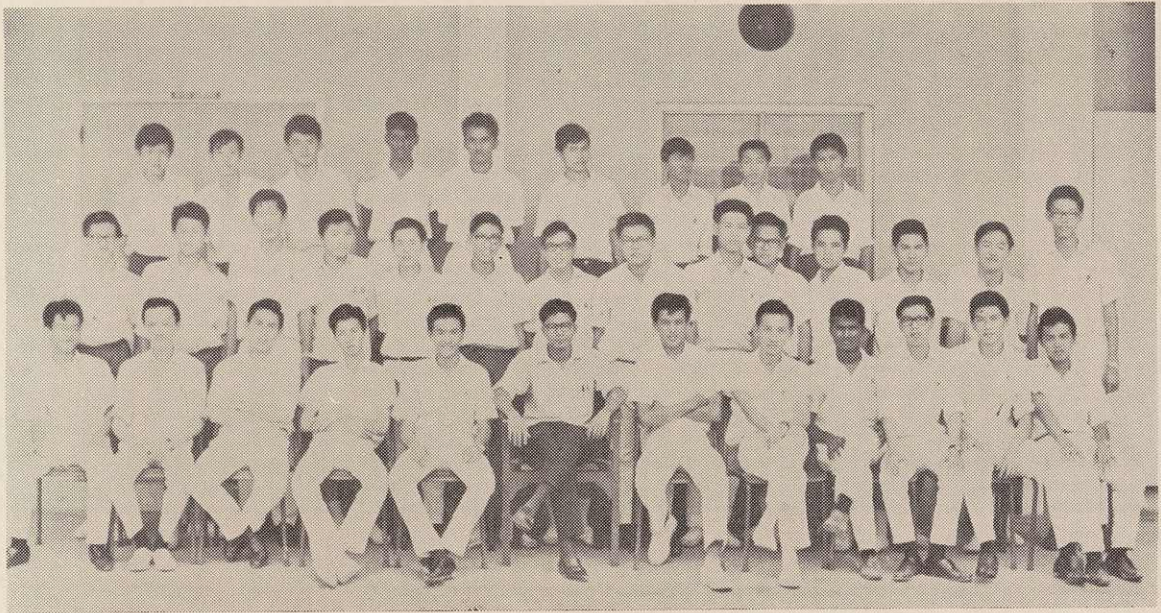
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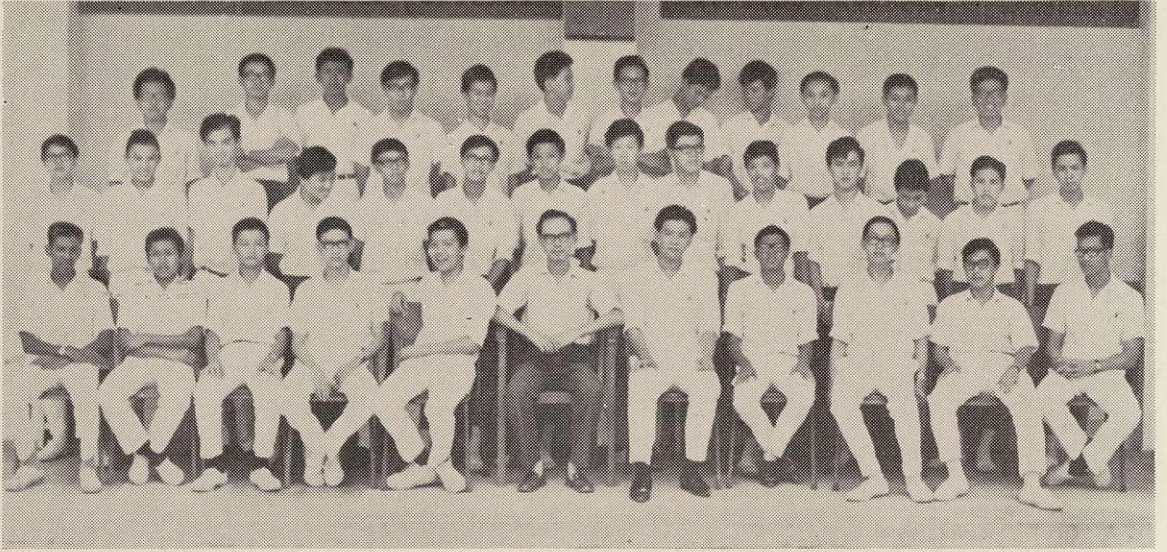
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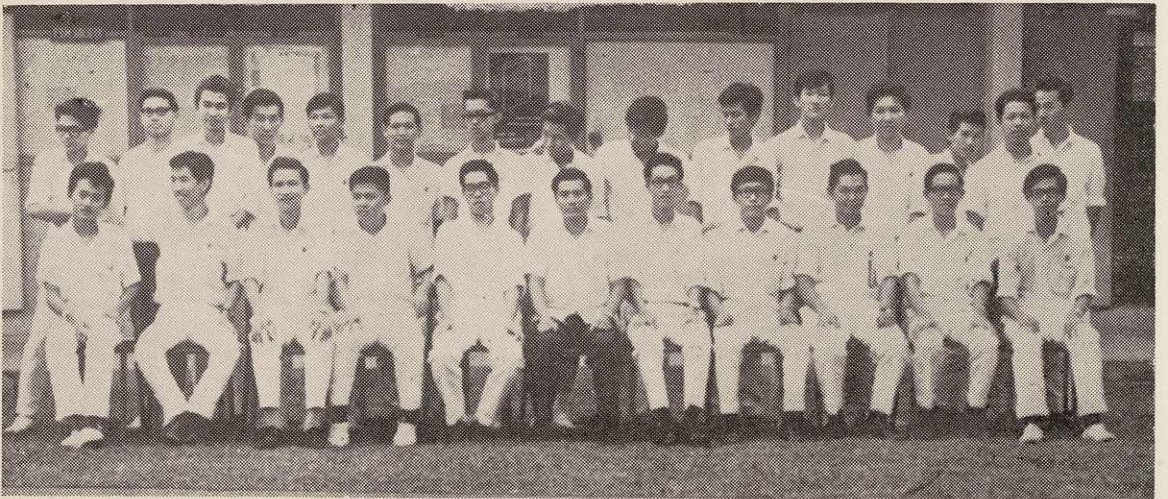
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Sec. 4 W 3



Sec. 4 M 4



Sec. 4 M 5



1903rd. QUEENSTOWN SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

General:

The year 1966 has brought much enthusiasm into the Group. The 66 strong Group is composed of 53 Scouts and 13 Seniors and two Scouters. Both our Scouters are well-trained. We would like to record our deepest appreciation for the service of the former Scouters of the Troop; S. M. Mr. Ong Wee Lee; G. S. M. Mr. K. Param now our District Commissioner; and A. S. M. Mr. Charlie Lee of Pre-U 2.

It is gratifying to note that both sections were able to report that their hikes, camps, outings, scoutcraft training, pioneering, public services and other activities were receiving keen response. In the Singapore Contingent of 39 to the 5th Thailand National Jamboree at Choiburi Province, Thailand, were 3 members from the Troop. They were G. S. M. Jimmy Lim, T. L. Richard Tan and Senior Ho Wai Kong. The Group will benefit in no small measure from their overseas experience. The Group hereby record their appreciation to the staff of the school for their generous and overwhelming support by way of donations to enable the two students to make the trip to Thailand.

Achievements:

1903rd never slacked in any way. The Group is to be congratulated for turning out one Queen's Scout and a number of First Class Scouts. Three Yasakas for these outstanding boys and the Scouters. Sixteen are holders of the Firefighter's badge after having trained for a month at the Alexandra Fire Station. Footdrill is now no strange subject for the Troop. 31 boys took part in the Independence Day Parade. It should also be noted that the Troop has 4 members who have passed the 'Life Saving Course'. 1903rd represented Queenstown District in the Second Annual Scouts Sports and emerged as overall champion. Well done!

Job Week:

Job Week earnings for the year 1966 surpassed all previous Job Week earnings with a grand total of \$1635.99cts. BRAVO! This is recorded with the greatest of satisfaction and the deepest sense of pride. First in the Scout section was Ng Kok Heong and First in the Senior was Richard Tan. A barbeque was then held in conjunction with our Annual Campfire on 6th August 1966.

BEAVER LIM,
Scout Master.

POLICE CADET CORPS UNIT



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FROM 1st AUGUST 1965 TO 30th JULY 1966

Strength:

(a) Officers:	Insp. E. Tay Bin Thong — Commanding Officer
	Prob. Insp. Png Chong Soon — Squad Commander
(b) Cadets:	No. of 1st Years: 23
	No. of 2nd Years: 29
	Total: <u>52</u>

Training:

Between August and December 1965, the unit had parades regularly twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays in school. During this period, the 2nd Year Cadets took part in the Combined Annual Inspection of all P.C.C. units at the Police Training School, held in September 1965.

Because of a new revised Training Syllabus for 1966, regular parades were held for the cadets once a week on Saturday mornings between 0900 and 1200 hours. The Training Programme includes Foot-drill, Lectures in Law and General Police Duties and Lessons in Unarmed Combat. Besides these, visits to Police Stations and Police Establishments are made from time to time. Other activities include Weapon Training and Inter-Unit competitions such as the Shell Traffic Games and Weapon Classification.

Attendance:

It is encouraging to note that the attendance for the 1st & 2nd Year cadets for the period under review has been fairly good. The morale of the cadets is high and the discipline is good.

Resignations:

On 2.7.65 seven (3rd Year) cadets resigned on completion of their 3rd Year Training and Secondary Four. On 1.9.65 Thirteen (1st Year) cadets resigned. Some had to resign as they had been accepted by the Port of Singapore Authority and the Naval Base Dockyard as Apprentices. On 3.9.65 nine (2nd Year) cadets resigned on completion of Secondary Four. Between January & July 1966, four other cadets resigned to make the present strength stand at 52 cadets.

Recruitment:

At the beginning of the year 1966, we had an intake of 30 recruits and these were mainly confined to pupils in Secondary Two. (This is because the age-limit has been lowered to 13+). At Secondary Two level, these cadets could at least serve the full 3 years in the P.C.C. Our authorised strength of 60 cadets remained the same.

Yeoman's Service:

Besides performing Yeoman's Service both for the schools around the area, the 2nd Year cadets also took part in the Children's Day Rally. The last duty performed for the period under review was at the Pasir Panjang District Sports Meet held at Farrer Park. We would like to apologise for not being able to meet with the many requests for service from many schools.

General:

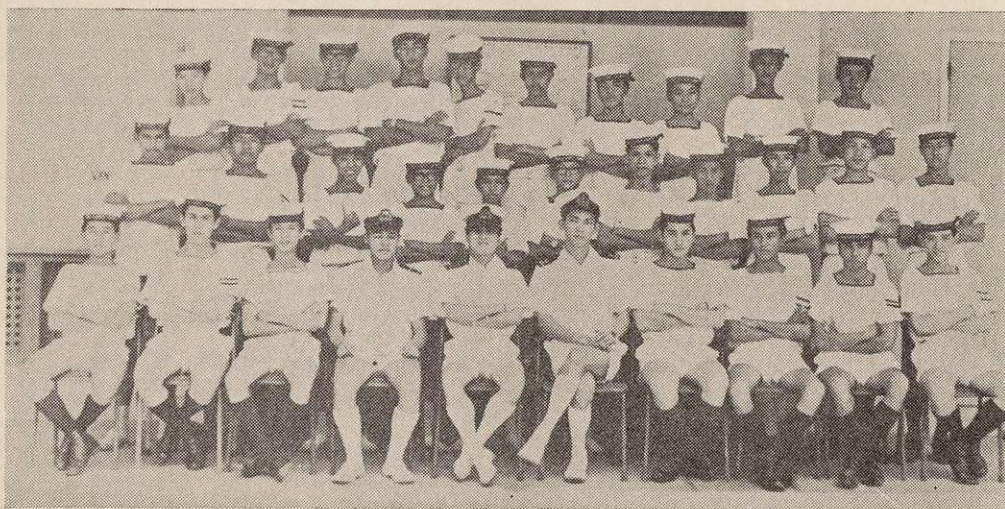
The Unit is grateful to Mr. Henry Wee of the Special Constabulary 'D' Division, who continued to give valuable help as Unarmed Combat Instructor until the end of November 1965. It would like to express its thanks and appreciation to Mr. Wee for his past devoted service. At the same time, we welcomed another officer, Prob. Insp. Png Chong Soon into the Unit. To date, Insp. Png has been specializing in Unarmed Combat too. Not forgetting the others, the Unit would like to record its thanks and appreciation to the Officer Commanding 'D' Division, the Senior Routine Officer 'D' Division, Queenstown Police Station, for their kind help with regard to transport and other problems.

It is worthy of note that five (2nd Year) cadets were promoted to Lance-corporals w.e.f. May 1966. All the 5 N.C.Os. have proved themselves worthy of their ranks.

In conclusion, the Unit would strive to maintain the standard it has achieved and with the potentials available, it looks forward with confidence to an even better year ahead.

E. TAY BIN THONG,
Commanding Officer,
Police Cadet Corps Unit, Q.S.T.S.

SINGAPORE SEA CADET CORPS



Report of Activities — 1st August, 1965 to 30th July, 1966.

Strength:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) 3 Officers | — | Sub-lieutenant Ng Kok Kek.
Sub-lieutenant Lim Kwong Hoon (SNVR).
Acting sub-lieutenant Lui Seng Kiew. |
| (b) 2 Senior-rates | — | Acting Petty Officer Mak Kok Heng.
Acting Petty Officer Ong Hong Tian. |
| (c) 35 Able-Bodied Seamen. | | |
| (d) 28 Ordinary Seamen. | | |

Aims:

The Sea Cadet Corps uses the best possible method in its approach to the boys namely by creating an "atmosphere of the sea". Their aim is at providing an interesting syllabus of nautical and recreational training for boys between the age of 12 and 16. This adolescent period of a boy's life is the stage during which foundation of character and foundation of future ambitions can be achieved.

The aims of the Sea Cadet Corps are many and the following will give some indication of the scope of a comprehensive programme.

Discipline:

The essence of an orderly and worthwhile life (self-discipline).

Comradeship:

Understanding and toleration of other peoples' ideas and art of living unselfishly with one's fellowmen.

Sea Knowledge:

To keep alive the love of the sea and to provide careers at sea. (Merchant Navy).

Citizenship:

To instill an interest in the responsibilities of the average citizen for local and national service (Personal contribution — Duty).

Recruitment:

At the beginning of this year, the unit recruited 34 new entries which brought the size of the unit to 71 cadets. The unit has not only grown in size but has also been able to acquire the assistance of two more officers in the training of the cadets. Sub-lieutenant Lim

Kwong Hoon from the Singapore Naval Volunteer Reserves, has volunteered his service to the unit in early February this year. And a third officer, Mr. Lui Seng Kiew, was recently commissioned as a Probationary Acting Sub-lieutenant.

Training and Facilities:

Regular parades were held on all possible Saturday mornings in the school. Otherwise cadets would attend parade at Sea Cadet Headquarters (T. S. Faulknes). The Royal Malaysia Navy has been giving assistance in making possible a week-long annual camp last August holidays in which six of our cadets attended. Arrangement has also been made to send another batch to K. D. Malaya for a similar camp.

Since the separation, the Singapore Naval Volunteers has taken on a lot of the duties of the Royal Malaysian Navy and so far we had successfully conducted a week-end camp on board R.S.S. Singapura (4th-5th June 1966), and completed in a whaler pulling competition organised there.

The Unit assisted in public functions like Youth Rally on Children's Day, National Parade, Sports meets, and participated in all our school activities.

The Unit was inspected by the Minister of Education at the annual inspection.

NG KOK KEK,
*Sub-lieutenant,
Divisional Officer.*

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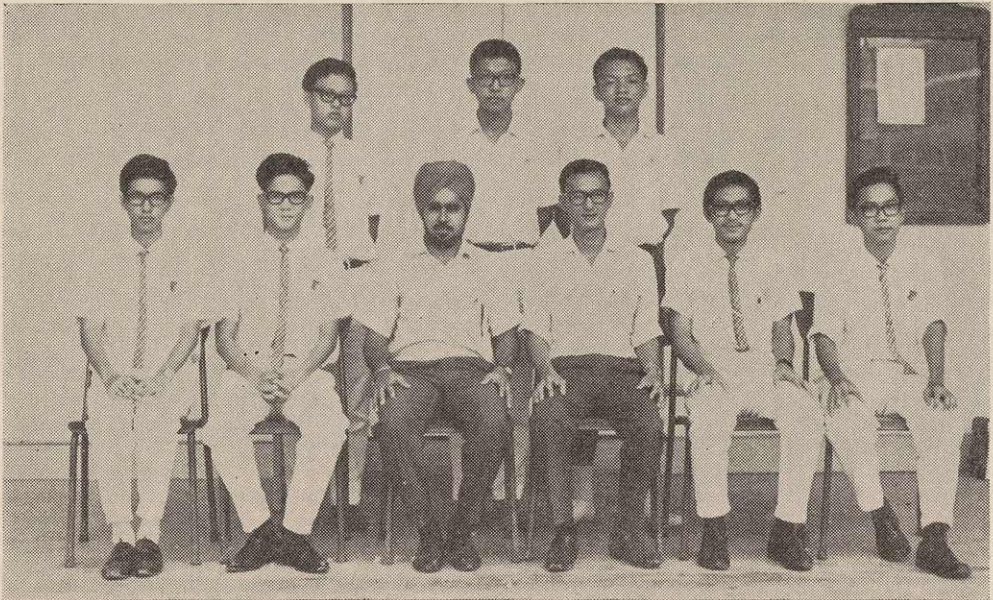
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SCIENCE SOCIETY



<i>Advisers</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Swaran Singh
					Mr. Yoong Chong Yee
<i>President</i>	-	-	-	-	Ban Sian Chee
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Ng Chong Thong
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee See San

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Tien Sing Cheong	Chan Kok Heng
Wong Kun Yew	Yeo Guan Chye

The aim of the Science Society is to promote among our members an interest in the world of Science which books seldom offer. This may be done by:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1) Organising outings and excursions | 4) Compiling a periodical Science magazine |
| 2) Showing documentary scientific films | 5) Organising Science quizzes |
| 3) Organising talks | |

Excursions were in great demand by members. During the first term, the Society was able to arrange several interesting visits to industrial plants and departments. They enabled the pupils to have a better understanding of the numerous applications of Science in the industrial fields. We are very grateful to the followings establishments for kindly allowing our members to visit them:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Department of Chemistry. | 5. Singapre Glass Manufacturers Co. |
| 2. Pan-Malaysian Paint Industry Ltd. | 6. Thye Hong Biscuit & Confectionery Factory Ltd. |
| 3. P.A.R. Paintworks Ltd. | |
| 4. Fraser & Neave (Singapore) Ltd. | |

We deeply appreciated the invitations of similar fellow Science Societies of other schools to participate in their inter-school Science quizzes. Our two representatives in the quizzes were Kong Sim Guan and Isaac Chin. They did their best and carried away the

third prize at the Fairfield Methodist inter-school Science quiz and at Raffles' Institution, we emerged second. We organised an inter-school Science quiz immediately after our second term examination. No less than six schools participated. Raffles' Institution emerged as the champion and Victoria School was placed second.

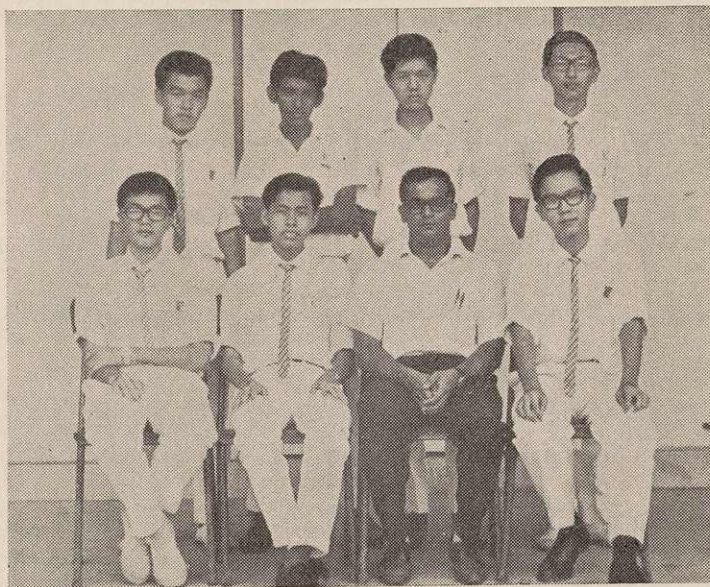
To cater for the needs of the members, documentary films on scientific topics were shown in the Physics Laboratory in the afternoons.

It is exhilarating to note that the Science Society has undertaken the task of preparing for the Science Exhibition to be held on our Speech and Prize-giving Day. We appreciated the part played by the members in making it a success. Greater credits should be given to the Science teachers for their supervision during the preparation and their contribution of invaluable ideas in the projects.

The Science Society has the honour to have Mr. Swaran Singh as the new adviser. Though he has admitted that he is new to the office, he shows so sign of ignorance about the Society's activities. His indispensable and invaluable assistance has in many ways helped the betterment of the Society and to him we owe our deepest gratitude. We are also indebted to Mr. Young for his help to the members in the afternoon.

NG CHONG THONG,
Secretary.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Daniel Rajah
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Wong Kun Yew
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Kong Sim Guan
<i>General Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	George Koshy
<i>Organising Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Kwong Mong
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Bak Hong
<i>Committee Members</i>	-	-	-	-	Kwong Lup Fatt Leong Yen Yin

SCHOOL DEBATING TEAMS

Senior

1. Kong Sim Guan
2. George Koshy
3. Chan Kok Heng
4. Yap Cheng Hai
5. Thomas Tan

Junior

1. Robert Chew
2. Dennis Chew
3. Eng Poh Tian
4. Ang Soon Hiong

Aim:

It has been the aim of the society to stimulate interest among its members in the field of arts and public speaking.

Debates:

In the first round of the Inter-School Debates (senior) organised by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. we beat Pasir Panjang Secondary School over the motion: "Science holds more importance in education than arts". We will be meeting Katong Convent in the second round. We were not so fortunate in the junior section, being beaten by the Crescent Girls' School in the first round. Besides these Inter-School Debates, we have a friendly debate with the Crescent Girls' School. The girls proposed the motion "the formation of a world government is both possible and desirable". The proposition won the day. We also organised an Inter-House Debate. The David Marshall Shield went to Blue House. Runner up was Red House.

Other Activities:

Early in the year, the society organised an oratorical contest for the secondary three and four classes. The results were:—

1st	—	Kong Sim Guan
2nd	—	George Koshy & Kang Seng Poh

We also took part in the Fourth Oratorical Contest organised by Shell. Our representative was Kong Sim Guan. He qualified for the final.

General Knowledge Quizzes were held for the Secondary twos, threes and fours. The respective winners were Secondary 2A, Secondary 3W1 and Secondary 4M1.

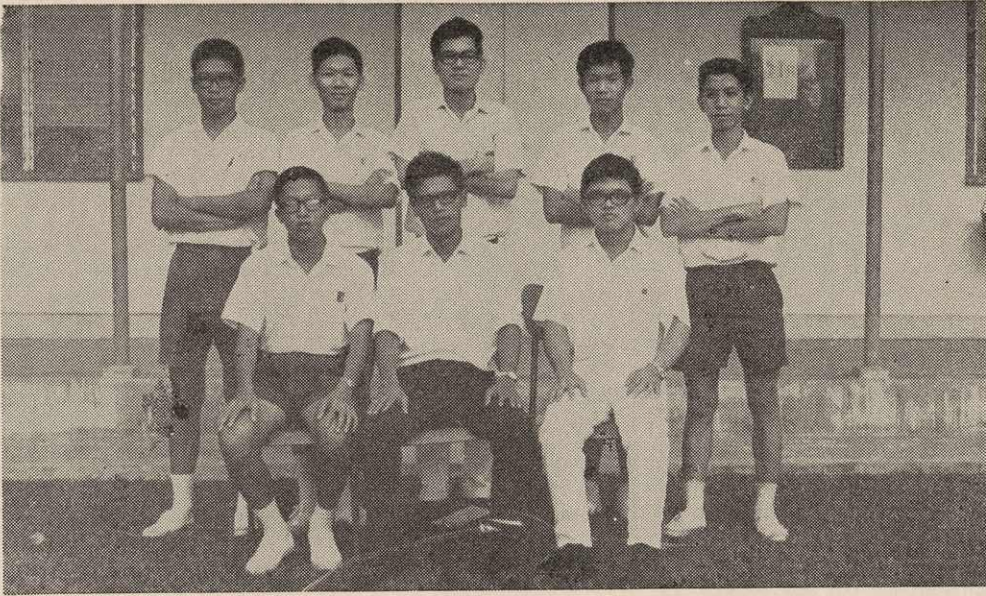
Pasir Panjang Central Council of the Literary and Debating Society:

The above council was set up this year with the aim of promoting inter-school understanding. Our school was represented by George Koshy, Lee Bak Hong and Leong Yen Yin. The former was elected as one of the secretaries of the council.

On the whole it has been a very successful year for the society and it is our hope that it will continue to be just as successful in the years to come.

GEORGE KOSHY,
General Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



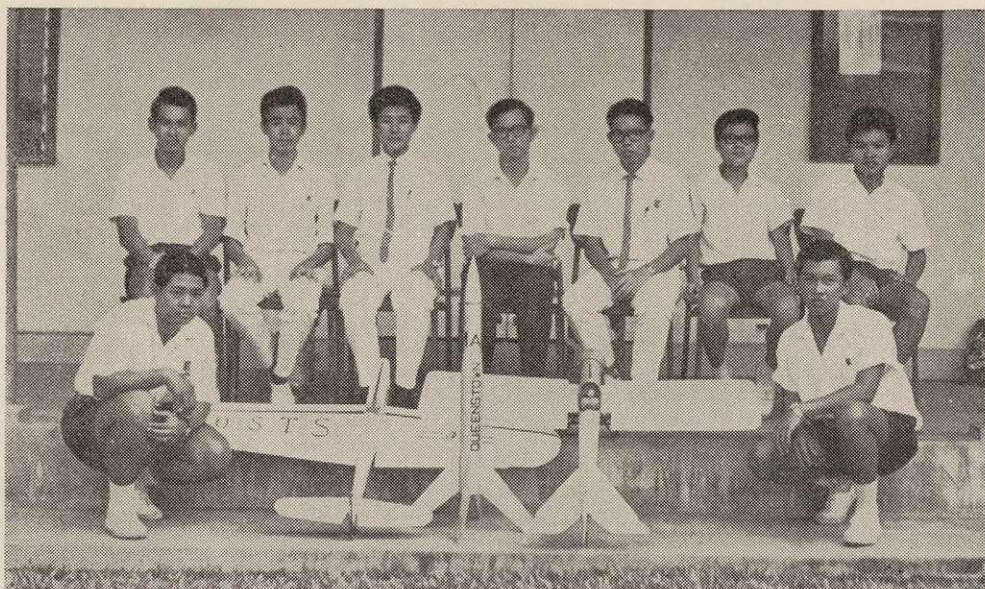
<i>Teacher-in-charge</i>	- - -	Mr. Jimmy Lim
<i>Adviser</i>	- - -	Mr. Yam Wai Hong
<i>President</i>	- - -	David Tay
<i>Secretary</i>	- - -	Swee Yew Siong
<i>Treasurers</i>	- - -	Lee Chen Soon (A.M.) Ng Tien Siong (P.M.)
<i>Committee Members</i>	- -	Tan Thiam Soon Lee Seck Eng Loo Khoon Fah

This year opened up with Mr. Jimmy Lim as the teacher-in-charge and Mr. Yam as the adviser. Much to be regretted is the loss of our adviser and along with him went many photographic techniques which would have been the possession of the boys if his stay had been prolonged. However, with the guidance of Mr. Jimmy Lim coupled with the experiences gained the Society has been very successful in taking photographs covering all the school's activities. For the members consisting of more than sixty, the Society has extended to them the privilege of using the dark room and an excursion to Kodak to be held during the August holidays. For the Exhibition, the Society will be displaying the techniques of dark-room operation covering as much as possible with the little knowledge we have

'Sleeping' members have always been a problem to the machinery of the Society and nullifying this will have to depend, as it has always depended, on the initiative of the boys propelled by a sincere and dutiful teacher-in-charge.

SWEE YEW SIONG,
Secretary.

AERONAUTICAL AND ROCKETRY CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Lim Yew Tong
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Low Teck Suan
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Soon Lee Hin
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Nah Choon How
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Ho Kim Fong
<i>Technicians</i>	-	-	-	-	Ng Choon Hai Lui King Kuo
<i>Committee Members</i>	-	-	-	-	Tay Kim Huat Sin Kia Poh

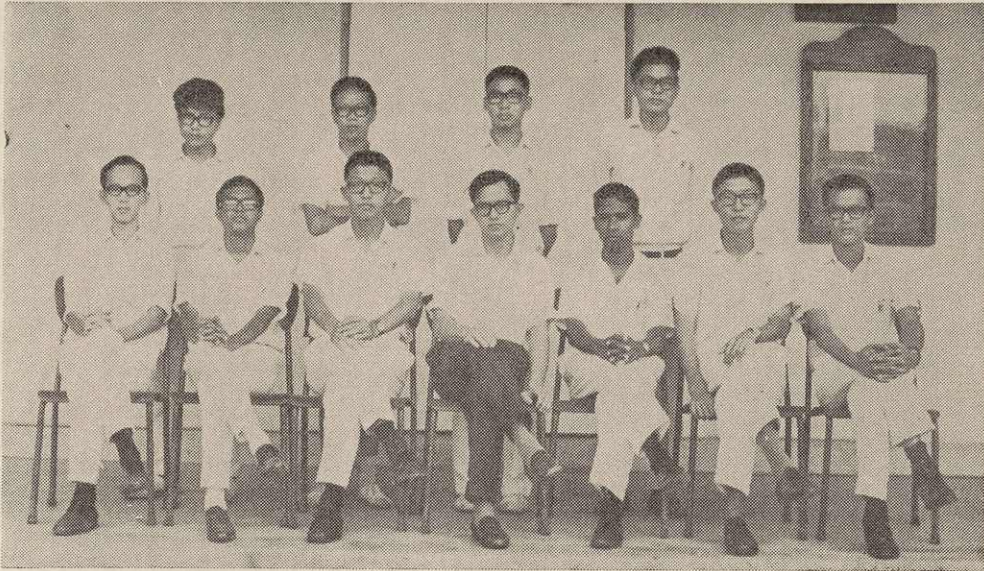
The club was first formed in 1963 with the aim of stimulating student interest in the field of aviation and rocketry. This year we saw an increase in our membership, but we were also disappointed to see only a handful members at our Saturday meetings. The bulk of 'sleeping members' joined the club for testimonial's sake rather than to participate in the activities of the club.

At our Saturday meetings members learned the fundamentals in the construction of rockets, gliders and planes. Magazines on aero-modelling and other reading materials are provided.

At the moment our members are busily engaged in projects for the coming exhibition. We hope to put up a fine performance.

NAH CHOON HOW,
Secretary.

THE RADIO AND WIRELESS CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Lim Yew Tong
<i>President</i>	-	-	-	-	Tien Sing Cheong
<i>Vice-President</i>	-	-	-	-	V. S. Pandian
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Alvin Koek
<i>Vice-Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Tien Sing Gee
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Puay Hoe

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Chan Pui Cheow	Goh Hock Chay
Lee Seck Eng	Ouyong Thong Keong
Ong Gee Teck	

The aim of the society is to promote the interest of Radio and Wireless and other allied fields of study among the pupils of the school.

During the course of this year, our club has made tremendous progress in the study of electronics.

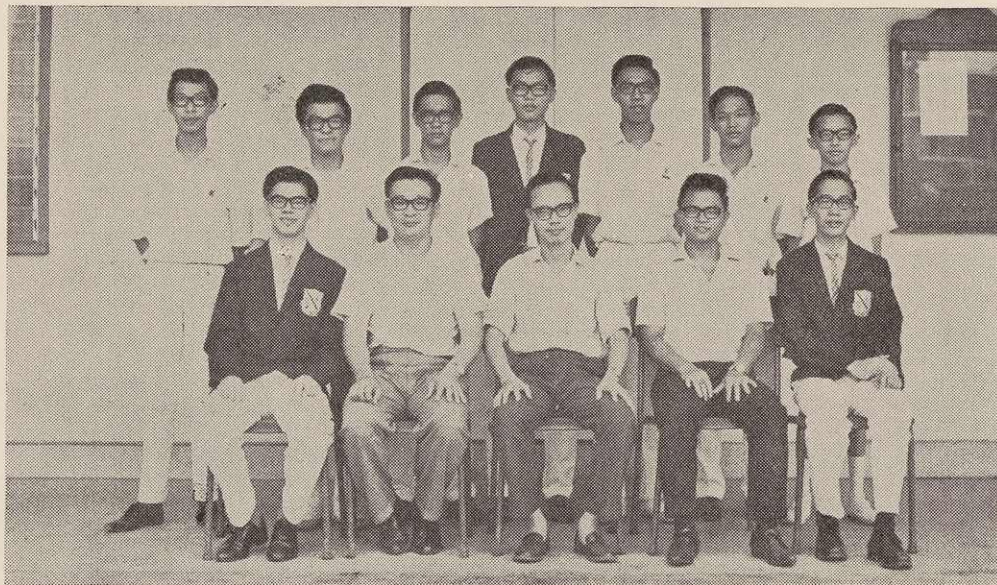
We have a total membership of 110. Meetings are held every Friday afternoon, when preliminary lectures are given. On Saturday mornings, we have lectures for members who hope to sit for the City and Guilds Examination in October next year.

In April we held an Inter-Class Quiz on electronics and this turned out to be a success. At every school assembly and other school functions the club is responsible for the installation of the Public address system. Excursions to the Singapore Telephone Board and The Port of Singapore have also been planned. The club will also be putting up interesting projects in conjunction with the school's annual exhibition.

This year our members have learnt a lot in the field of electronics. We hope that the club will continue to strive and forge ahead in the years to come.

ALVIN KOEK,
Secretary.

CRAFT CLUB



<i>Advisers</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Charles Lee
					Mr. Peter Wong
					Mr. Leo Say Foon
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Yap Cheng Hai
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Lim Chee Kong
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Tan Gey Tuwe
<i>Auditor</i>	-	-	-	-	Lim Hong Tan

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Chan Toon Beng	Peter Chia
Soh Boon Sum	Chan Sik Keong
Loh Chiew Cheng	

It has been the aim of the Craft Club to foster among pupils an interest in craftwork and to supplement the pupils' knowledge of technology by visiting local factories.

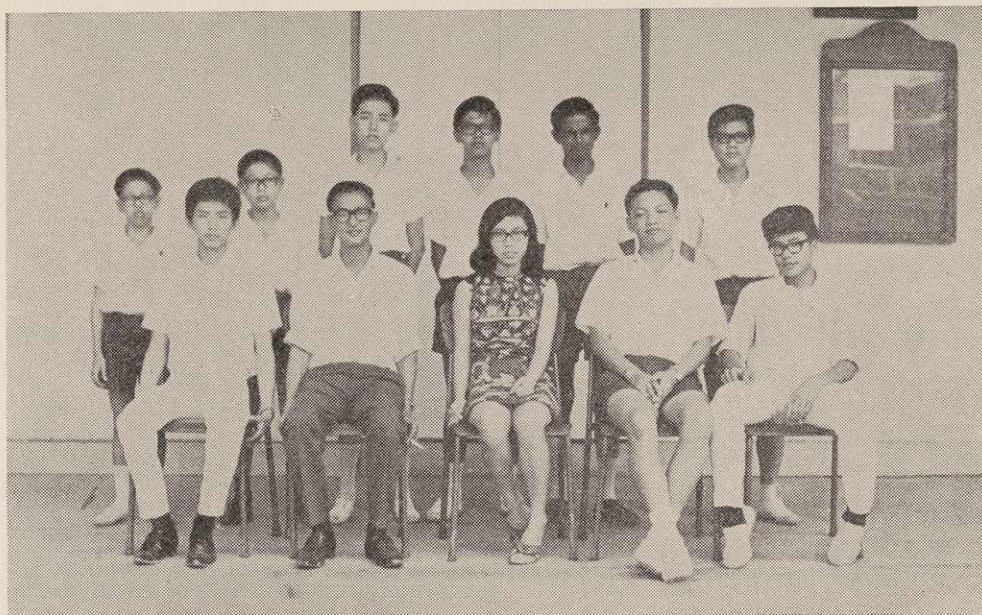
This year's membership is 200 strong; members are from the pre-university and the secondary four classes only.

In the first term, this club approved a number of projects for members and the school helped in the completion of these works.

In the second term, we visited five factories, namely: The National Iron and Steel Mill, Diethelm Aluminium Company, Metal Box, Veneer Products and Kwong Maw Sawmill. A series of inter-class quizzes were held for each form and prizes were awarded to the winner and the runner-up of each form. Several members have submitted plans of their own projects to compete in the International Children's Day Exhibition. In conjunction with the Science Project Committee of the Ministry of Education, members of the club are contributing projects to it. Towards the end of the second term, we held film shows which featured some aspects of carpentry, metallurgy and workmanship.

LIM CHEE KONG,
Secretary.

GARDENING CLUB



<i>Advisers</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Yoong Choon Yee
					Miss Lee Chai Chin
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Yeo Guan Chye
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Ong Gee Teck
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Teo Hung Song

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Teo Boon Yeo	Loi Kok Leong
Tan Chuan Huat	Tan Kim Huat
Tay Kim Huat	Ng Kim Seng
Syed Ibrahim	

The aim of the Gardening Club is two-fold:

- 1) to promote the study of Biology (this subject is not taught in our School).
- 2) to provide facilities for boys who intend to take up gardening as a hobby.

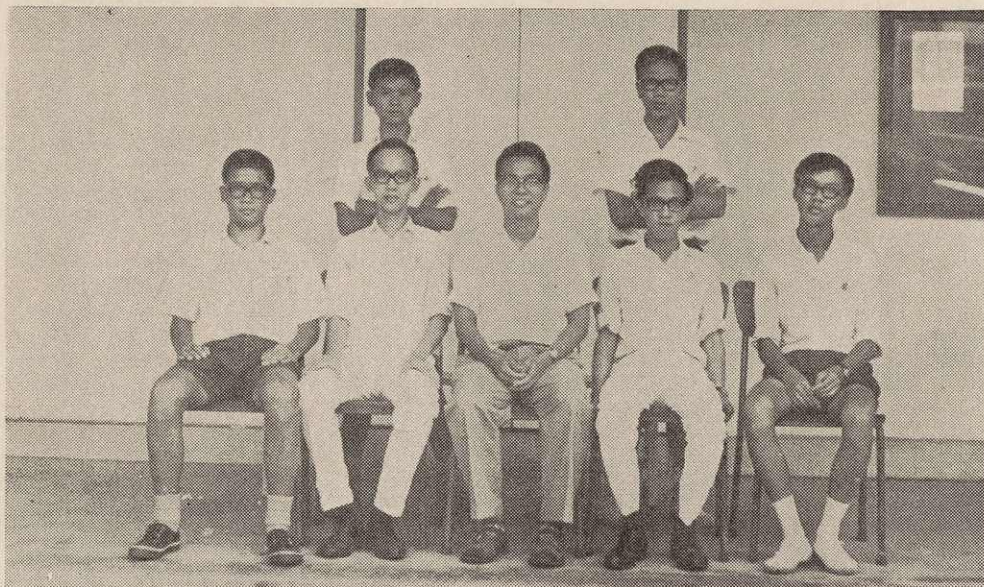
We feel proud of the Gardening Club as it is improving progressively each year. In the garden there are beds of lovely beautiful flowering plants, which bloom all the year round, and an L-shaped pond where the fish swim happily. We also manage to rear a few pairs of guinea-pigs. We hope to breed some tame birds later this year.

Our Gardening Club has ninety members this year and there are some who are very keen in doing gardening work after a week of tiring school-work. Sometimes lessons on simple biology and the basic groundwork of gardening are held.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the advisers who have willingly sacrificed their precious time for the better running of the Club. Credit should also be given to the hardworking members who have helped to mould the garden into a beautiful landmark of the school and for their unfailing co-operation.

ONG GEE TECK,
Secretary.

SAFETY FIRST CLUB



<i>Teacher-in-charge</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Tam Wing Hong
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	Ouyong Thong Keong
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	William Teo
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	Goh Hock Chay
<i>Committee Members</i>	-	-	-	Chin Cheong Fatt Lee Cheng Soon Yin Kum Wai

The representatives of our School at the Junior Safety First Council were Ouyong Thong Keong and William Teo.

The club's main activity during the first term was the 9th Shell Traffic Games held at the Kallang Park. We sent in two teams. Unfortunately, we did not do well and our Team 2 just managed to come in third in the Pasir Panjang District after a tough fight with 14 other secondary schools.

Other activities included an oratorical contest. Our representative, Kong Sim Guan, succeeded in reaching the finals after battling against 56 other representatives. In the Inter-Class Safety-First-cum-First-Aid Quiz, held on the 11th of July, Secondary 4M1 emerged as the champion class. Another quiz, the Inter-School Safety-First Quiz, will be held in August. I hope we will be able to do well and bring glory to our school.

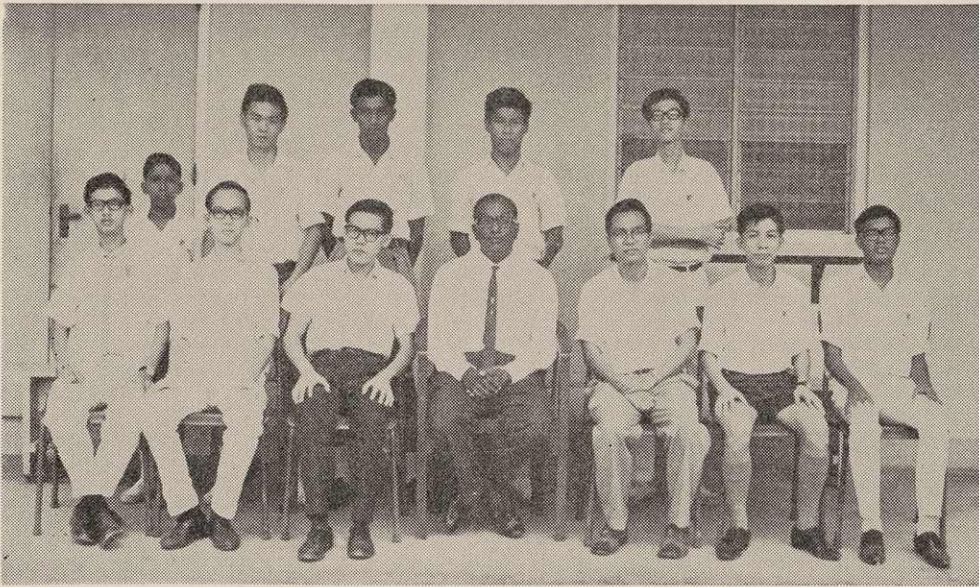
Debates, oratorical contest, exhibitions, demonstrations, poster and essay competitions, on SAFETY-FIRST are organised occasionally by the Junior Safety First council, and we hope that through these we can establish safety first consciousness in our fellow pupils.

Acknowledgement is due to Mr. Tam Wing Hong for his invaluable advice and assistance, especially in bringing the club up as an official club of the school. We intend to incorporate this club with the First Aid Society next year so as to have more activities.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to all who have made the club's activities a success.

OUYONG THONG KEONG,
Chairman.

FIRST AID SOCIETY



<i>Advisers</i>	- - - -	Mr. Lim Khoon Yong Mr. Tam Wing Hong
<i>President</i>	- - - -	Peter Ouyong Thong Keong
<i>Vice-President</i>	- - - -	Loo Khoon Fah
<i>Secretary</i>	- - - -	Richard Tan Siang Eng
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	- - - -	Lim Fook Seng
<i>Treasurer</i>	- - - -	Alvin Keok

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Ho Yeow Joo
Tan Boon Chuan
Tan Tee Kok

Mohd. Ghani
Gopal

The First Aid Society was formed this year.

The society's main aim is to teach its members (especially technical students) a knowledge of First Aid with the aim of preserving life, promoting safety and preventing the aggravation of an injury.

For the first term, lectures were carried out on Saturdays. The attendance of the members was very encouraging. A first aid examination was held. Out of 24 members who took the examination, 18 boys got through and 3 boys scored distinctions. The Inter-Class Combined First Aid and Safety-First Quiz was held successfully on 11/7/66 and the winner was Secondary 4M1.

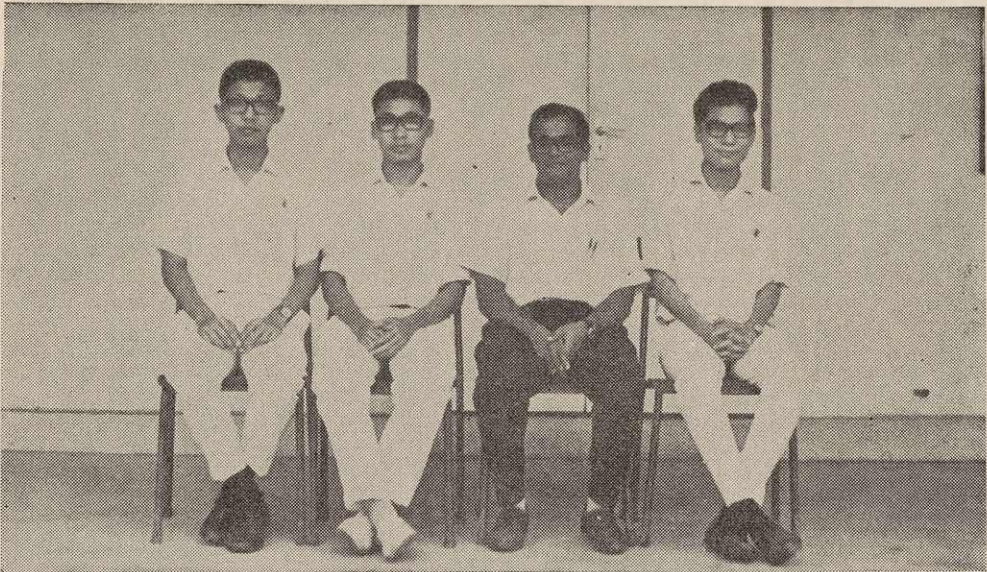
The society felt proud of its activities. We rendered First Aid service during the School Sports and other special occasions.

The society hopes that in the near future, the Safety First club and First Aid society will combine to form into one society, since its work and aim are alike.

Finally, the society wishes to express its sincere thanks to the President for taking the initiative in forming this society, and kindly consenting to be the leader of Squad 'A' and 'C', and to the vice-president for his help in training the committee members.

RICHARD TAN,
Secretary.

CIVIC SOCIETY



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Daniel Rajah
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Chan Pui Chow
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Tien Sing Cheong
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Seck Eng
<i>Committee Member</i>	-	-	-	-	Koh Thong Chiang

The Society aims to provide the Pre-University students of the School with an adequate grounding in various fields of interest which are encountered in the General paper. Membership, however, is also open to enthusiastic Secondary 4 students.

The Committee has tried its very best to organise fortnightly talks for the members of the Society but, more often than not, such meetings have to be called off due to the lack of suitable speakers.

However, we have the consolation of being able to secure some very fine speakers to address our members in the course of the year. They are:—

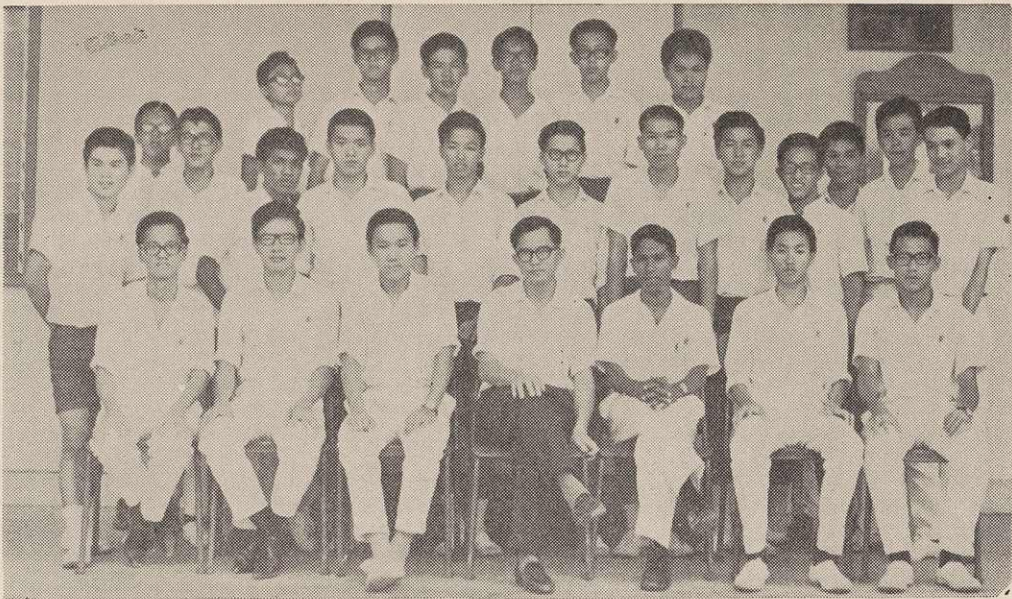
- a) Mr. Gerald De Cruz (Deputy Director, Political Study Centre), who spoke on "Singapore after 'Separation'."
- b) Mr. S. W. Loke (Comptroller, Undesirable Publications Department, Ministry of Culture), who gave a delightful talk on Censorship of Publications and Political films.
- c) Dr. Frank C. Darling (Professor, University of Colorado, U.S.A.), who spoke on "American Foreign Policy in South-East Asia."

The idea of organising excursions to the Economic Development Board and a Court in Session was raised but was eventually put aside. We hope that such visits could be carried out next year or the years to come, because we believe that these excursions will be of immense educational value.

The Society wishes to thank all the speakers who have so kindly spent their valuable time with our members. We also wish to extend our sincere thanks to Mr. Daniel Rajah who has always been very keen in the welfare of the Society. Finally, a word of thanks to all our members who have been very patient with the Committee and their zealous support at all our meetings.

TIEN SING CHEONG,
Hon. Secretary.

FILM SOCIETY



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Lim Yew Tong
<i>President</i>	-	-	-	-	V. S. Pandian
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Seet Han Yeow
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Chan Tong Leong
<i>Asst. Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Ho Wai Kong
<i>Publicity Agent</i>	-	-	-	-	Tan Chee Chong
<i>Tickets Manager</i>	-	-	-	-	Tan Beng Choon
<i>Electrician</i>	-	-	-	-	Ho Kim Fong

TECHNICIANS:

Cheng Kwong Onn
Lim Huat Keng
How Peck Huat

Tan Keng Ann
Wong Ah Chye

POWER UNITS:

Pong Leong Swee
Tan Chay Ann
Ng Choon Hai
Ho Kin Kan
Lee Lian Huat
Awyong Hoi Hong

Lim Bun Siang
Sin Kia Poh
Chua Kee Lain
Tan Chuan Huat
David Tay

COLLECTORS:

Soon Lee Hin
Kwok Peng Yuen

Johan Harun
Wee Hoe Lye

This then defunct society, last formed in 1962, was again stimulated into activity this year with the support of the pupils. The aim is to break the monotony of the classrooms by the screening of educational and feature films on Saturdays and holidays.

Our special thanks should go to the Crescent Girls' School pupils who have given us tremendous support. The following films were screened during the course of the year: —

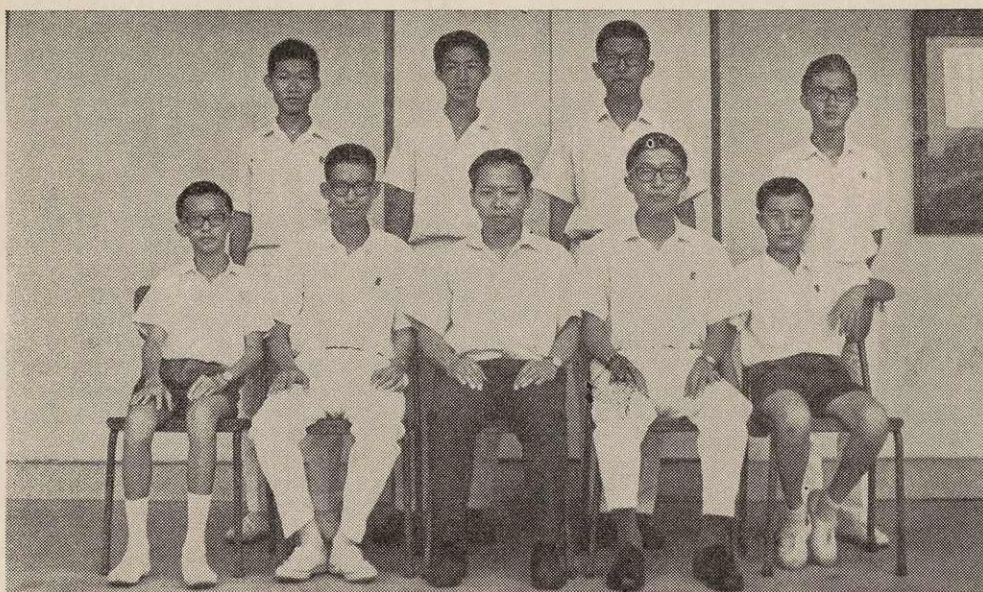
The Mummy
The Devil At 4 o'clock

Village of the Damned
The Caddy

Seven Faces of Dr. Lao.

SEET HAN YEOW,
Secretary.

CHESS CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mr. Cheng Chiu Chang
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Tien Sing Gee
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Yip Keng Shin
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Lam Suet Kwan

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Tan Song Kow	
Tan Thiam Soon	Watt Yam Fatt
Tien Sing Cheong	Lim Hong Tan

The Chess Club has always been very popular in the school and this year we attracted a total of 200 members. The committee had put in much hard work in organising week-end practices and it was very encouraging indeed to have a fine response from the members.

The Club held its annual Individual Championship Tournament for the morning and afternoon sessions in the first quarter of the year. Out of the hundred participants, Foo Kok Sey emerged as the champion and Ho Wah Suan, the runner-up. The winner of the afternoon session was Zakria and the runner-up was Gemini.

During the first term holidays, Foo Kok Sey, Ho Wah Suan and Watt Yam Fatt represented the school in the Junior Open Championship organised by the Singapore Chess Federation. All of them competed very well and Watt Yam Fatt was placed tenth among the fifty-eight competitors.

In the Inter-School Tournament organised by the Singapore Chess Federation, our boys did fairly well.

The results of the matches:

Queenstown vs Naval Base	—	5—0 won
Queenstown vs Outram	—	3—2 won
Queenstown vs Pasir Panjang	—	4—1 won
Queenstown vs Raffles	—	1½—3½ lost
Queenstown vs Beatty	—	1—4 lost

An Inter-house Chess Tournament was held recently, and White house became this year's winner. In conjunction with the School's Speech and Prize Giving Day on the 2nd of August, an elaborate "lightning" Chess Competition has been drawn up, and the Committee is looking forward to the zealous support of its members.

Finally, the Committee wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to its Adviser Mr. Cheng Chiu Chang whose services to the club have been invaluable, and to Mr. Boey Keng Wai who had given us much of his precious time to referee several of our chess tournaments. A word of thanks also goes to those who have in one way or another contributed in making this year a most memorable one, the Chess Club has ever known.

YIP KENG SHIN,
Secretary.

JUDO CLUB

The Queenstown Secondary Technical School judo club started in 1965 with a membership of about 10 boys from the Secondary IV classes. By the end of 1965 the club was depleted of all its members, the boys having left the school after the Cambridge examination. This year the club started afresh with a membership of about 30 boys mostly from the Secondary 3 classes of the A.M. Session. At present the club is in need of a proper dojo. Anyway plans have been drawn for a shed to be built having a dojo. Recently our boys went for their first grading and obtained 100% passes. Seet Han Yeow also obtained his orange belt. We hope the club will maintain its popularity among the boys and grow in its membership.

MR. BOEY KENG WAI,
Teacher-in-charge.

AIKIDO CLUB

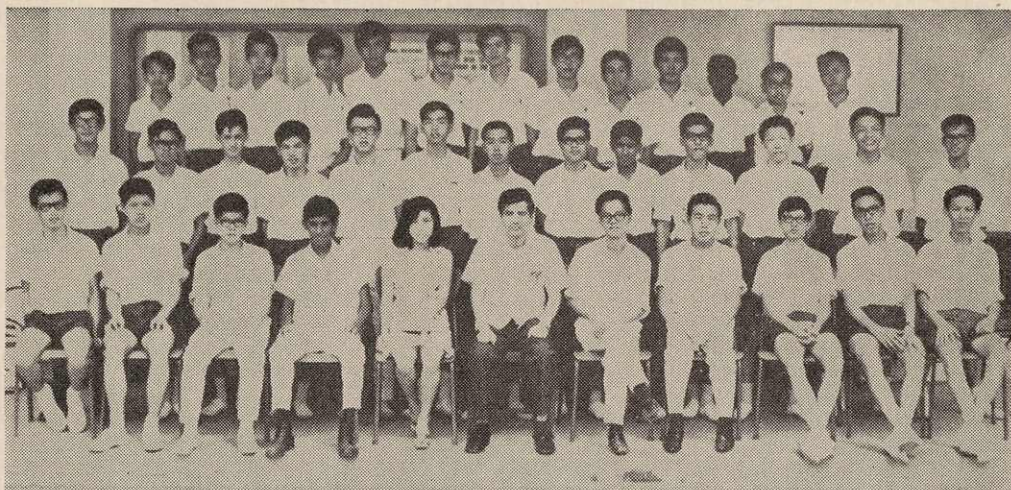
The essence of Aikido does not lie in fighting with others — but to achieve harmony in life. There should be no enemy, no duel and no struggle — but to reconcile whoever attacks us. However, its true meaning can only be realized through practice.

The power of Aikido is executed from the waist in a smooth circular or spherical movement. Through motion we guide our opponent at will. The entire body should be flexible without tension and ready to counter any changes. The movement of Aikido is the natural movement of ourselves. There is no form and no style in Aikido. A calm and stable mind is absolutely essential in Aikido, and just as important as a stable body. In Aikido the "Breath Power" is often used, because no movement can be properly executed without the breath power, and it can be acquired only through constant practice.

Our School Aikido Club was founded early this year by Mr. Yong Teck Siong a keen enthusiast of Aikido, after getting the kind permission from Mr. Lee Meng Kum, the organiser of the Singapore Aikido Federation. So far fourteen boys have registered for membership and they have been practicing regularly twice a week.

EEU TEOW HWEE,
Secretary.

SCHOOL LIBRARY



<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	- -	Mr. Kwa Boo Sun Mrs. Teo Ai Hoon Miss Lee Chai Chin
<i>Chief Librarians</i>	- - -	Soh Boon Sum (Senior) Oh See Beng (Junior)
<i>Secretaries</i>	- - -	George Koshy (Senior) Wong Siew Han

The beginning of the year saw many changes in the Library staff. Mr. Su Hong Wan (former library master) left us and his place was taken by Miss Yong who also left us after a while. Mrs. Tay Tzy Ching with the help of two other teachers, Mrs. Teo Ai Hoon and Miss Lee Chai Chin took over as teachers-in-charge of the library. This arrangement was short-lived. Mrs. Tay's place was taken over by Mr. Kwa Boo Sun who with the other two teachers took the responsibility of re-organising the library from 1/6/66.

It has always been our aim to encourage all pupils to create a reading habit and also to do more reference work. As a result the library reference hours are lengthened and certain reference books are transferred from the reference cupboards to the loan cupboards.

To encourage our boys to make better use of the library a book review contest was held. An essay competition was also held. At our invitation, Mr. Douglas Koh of the National Library gave a talk to the school librarians on "The Services of the National Library" on 8/7/66.

It has indeed been very encouraging to see that the teachers themselves are increasingly using the library. The co-operation of the Principal and teachers in advising and helping to select books beneficial to the boys are much appreciated.

A suggestion-box was put up and suggestions from pupils to improve the library further are welcomed. Books with torn cover or pages will be sent for binding during the second term holidays. It is hoped that by third term we will have full use of the library. More books on Building Construction will be ordered.

Senior Librarians:

Sng Chai Swee, Tan Keng Ann, Yew Cheuk Quen, Leong Yen Yin, Paik Poh Leong, Lin Shiaw Yin, Soh Thian San, Goh Sian Yew, Ee Guan Soon, Na Chong Jin, Chan Hein Wai, Leong Howe Seng, Ho Yeow Joo, Chow Choy Wah, Chan Chee Kong, Yeo Keng Chye, Oh Beng Cheng, Chan Yeun, Lam Suet Kuan, Foo Kok Sey, Tay Kim Huat, Woon Tai Wee, Wong Mun Wai, Chou Siew Chin, Lia Tow Khooi, Suan Hock Soon, Thomas Tan, Peck Hoe Yew, Yeo Guan Chye, K. Sashidhanan, S. Gopal, Lee Kian Huat, Teo Wee Chen, Lin Ting Fai, Chong Yew Kuan.

Junior Librarians:

Chua Leng, Yong Yit Onn, Teo Yeow Leng, Neo Tong Kee, Gemini De Silva, Goh Yong Seng, Loke Wai Meng, Wong Kok Seng, Leong Yin Weng, Cheong Fook Lam, Lim Beng Uin, Lee Yew Cheong, Ng Beng Lye, Lim Joo Leng, William Oh, Sim Beng Wah, Keong, Ghani, Ganapagasam, Nordin bin Abu Baker, Chan Fook Keong Heng Kay Chye.

Reference Librarians:

Pandian, Lee Kwong Mong, Wong Kun Yew, S. Sivaprakasm, Kwok See Seng.

GEORGE KOSHY,
Secretary.

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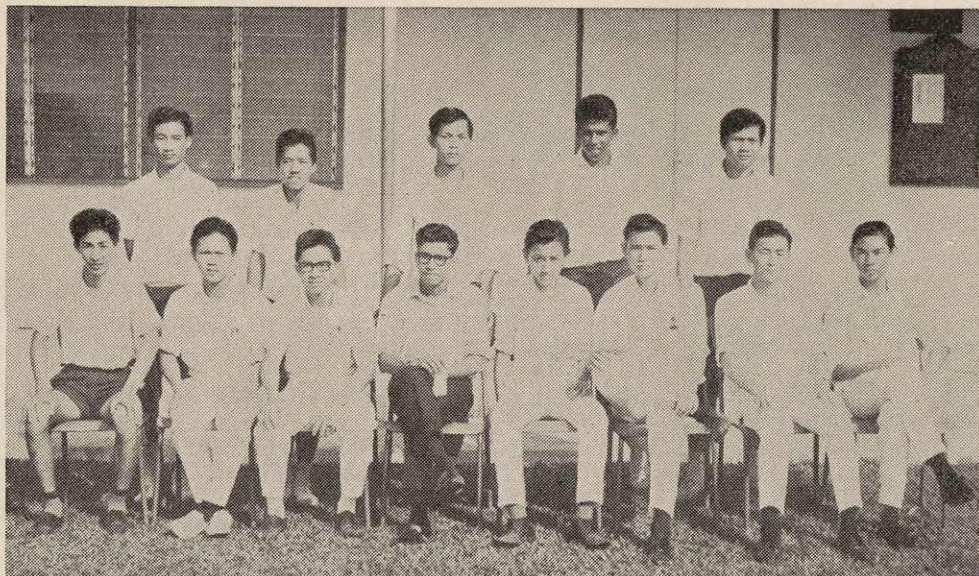
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SOFTBALL



Master-in-charge - - - Mr. Yam Wai Hong
Captain - - - Anthony Tan K. H.

Training was conducted early this year and the response was very encouraging. We fielded a senior and a junior team.

Through the efforts of the boys and our coaches Messrs. Yam Yew Hong and Yam Yai Hong, we had a successful season. In the senior section we were the champion in the Pasir Panjang District; having won all the matches played. By virtue of being the champion of Pasir Panjang District, our seniors represented the district in the Inter-District Tournament. This is the first time in many years that the school team has entered the finals in an Inter-District Tournament. In the finals, we were, as expected beaten by the versatile Boys Town Team. Joe was selected to represent to play for Combined Schools. Owing to lack of experience, the junior team did not do well. However, two of our boys represented the district in the junior team.

RESULTS OF THE FIXTURES

Queenstown vs. Outram	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Gan Eng Seng	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Pasir Panjang	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Hwa Yi	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Tanglin Integrated	—	Won

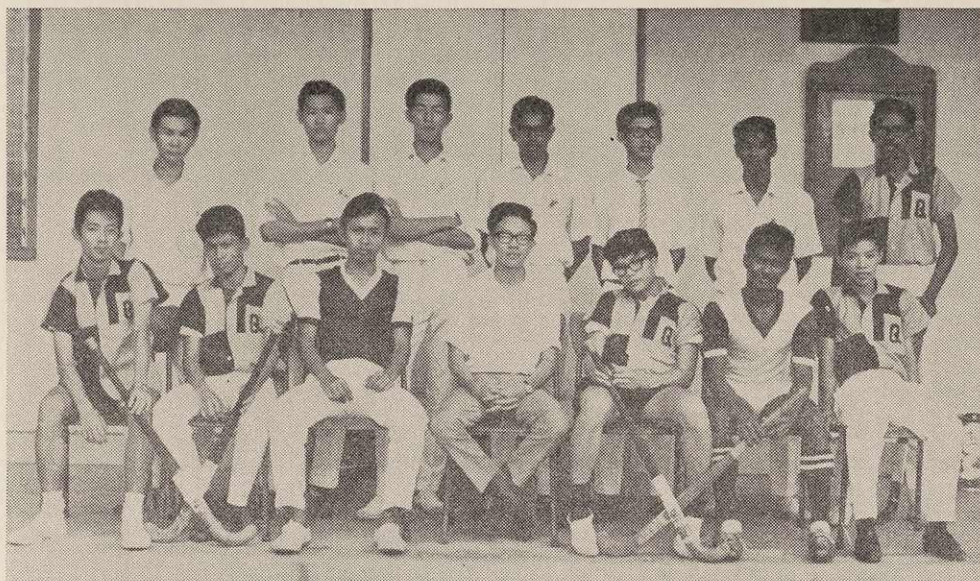
INTER-DISTRICT FIXTURES

Queenstown vs. Serangoon 'A'	—	Won
Queenstown vs. American School	—	Won
Queenstown vs. City 'B'	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Bukit Timah 'B'	—	Lost
Queenstown vs. Katong 'A'	—	Lost
Queenstown vs. City 'B'	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Serangoon 'A'	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Katong 'A'	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Bukit Timah 'B'	—	Lost

On behalf of the players I like to thank our coaches for the invaluable services rendered. I am sure in the coming year our boys will do their best and try to encourage more boys to participate in this game.

ANTHONY TAN K. H.,
Captain.

H O C K E Y



Teacher-in-charge - - - Mr. Quek Boon Sing
Captain - - - - Abdul Manap

Our training began at the beginning of the year. The boys trained hard and willingly sacrificed their precious time to these practices. After many days of practising, 2 teams, one Senior and the other Junior were selected. Both Senior and Junior teams showed keen interest in the game. The Senior team won all matches and became the champion in our district, and as a result the team was selected to represent our district. The results were as follows:

Queenstown vs. Gang Eng Seng	Won 4 — 0
Queenstown vs. Queensway	Won 12 — 0
Queenstown vs. Pasir Panjang	Won 2 — 0
Queenstown vs. Outram	Won Walkover

In the Senior Inter-District Tournament we won one match, drew two and lost one, the result were as follows:

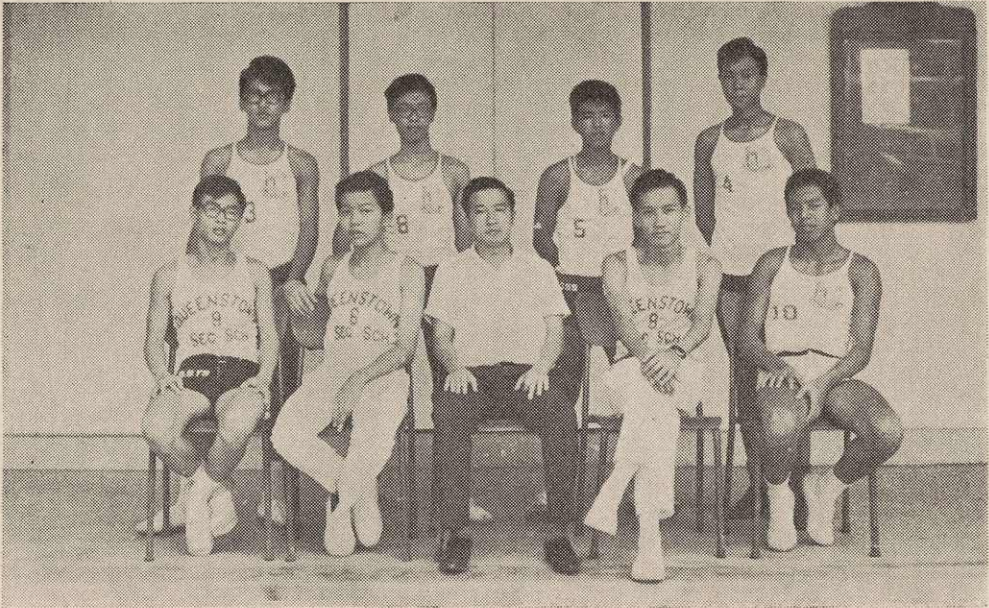
P.P.D. 'A' vs. Bukit Timah 'A'	Drew 2 — 2
P.P.D. 'A' vs. Serangoon 'A'	Drew 0 — 0
P.P.D. 'A' vs. City 'B'	Lost 0 — 8
P.P.D. 'A' vs. Katong 'B'	Won Walkover

Five boys were selected to represent the under "23", and competed against the Young Men's Sikh Association in a match at the S.C.C. ground, but unfortunately we were beaten. We were not discouraged by this defeat as this is the first time we played against Hockey Club in Singapore. I hope that when these boys leave School, they will join the various hockey clubs and improve their standard of Hockey.

On behalf of the players I would like to thank our Hockey Master for devoting his time and giving his advice to our hockey team.

ABDUL MANAP,
Captain.

VOLLEYBALL



<i>Master-in-charge</i>	- - -	Mr. Ng Chee Kwang
<i>Captain</i>	- - -	Billy T. S. Low
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	- - -	Choo Swee Teck

The volleyball season started at the beginning of second term. With the help of Mr. Ng Chee Kwang, the Inter-House League Tournament (open) was held. Green House emerged as the Champion House followed by Yellow, Red and White House the runners-up. This tournament was held in order to give the boys in the school an opportunity to play this game for their respective Houses. From this tournament the outstanding players of each House were selected to represent the school.

Intensive training was held every Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. In the Pasir Panjang District Tournament, our boys put up a keen fight and our team came in third for the Junior and fifth for the Senior.

Results of the Senior matches played in the Pasir Panjang District's Tournament:

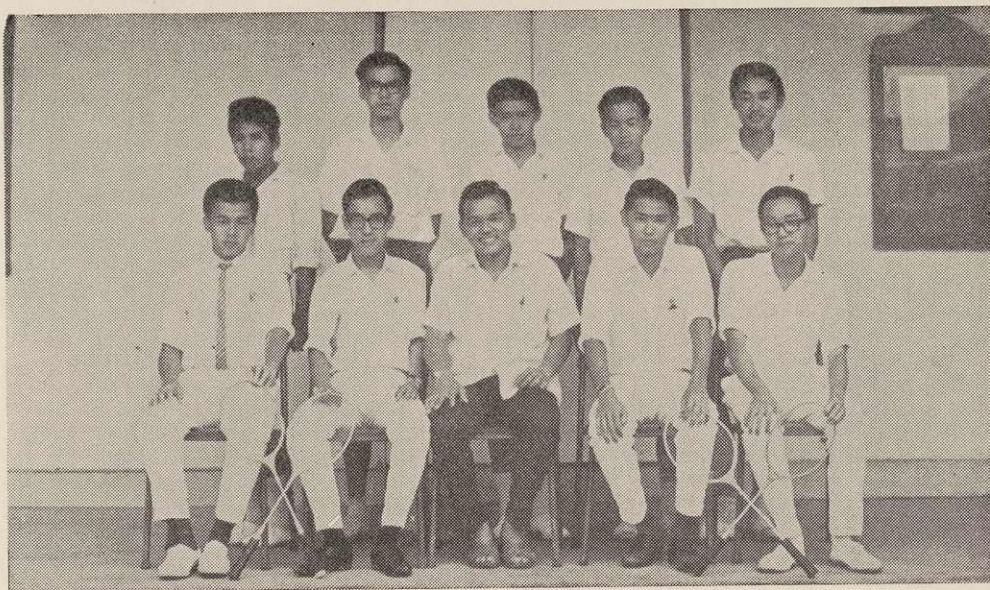
Queenstown vs. Outram	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Tuan Mong	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Umar Pulavar	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Hua Yi	—	Lost
Queenstown vs. New Town	—	Lost
Queenstown vs. Tanglin Technical	—	Lost

Results of the Junior matches played in the Pasir Panjang District's Tournament:

Queenstown vs. River Valley	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Hua Yi	—	Lost
Queenstown vs. New Town	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Outram	—	Won
Queenstown vs. Tanglin Technical	—	Lost

BILLY LOW,
Captain.

BADMINTON



Teacher-in-charge - - - Mr. Lee Ser Tat

Captain - - - Tan Seng Lee

The Badminton season for this year began in January and continued through out the first term. Training sessions which were held every Monday night at Queensway Secondary School were well attended.

In the Pasir Panjang District Badminton Tournament we cleared the first round with a 4—1 victory over Yusoff Ishak Secondary School. Unfortunately, we were eliminated in the second round, losing to Tanglin Halt Secondary School.

This year two of our junior players participated in the Pasir Panjang Junior Championships. Liu Chee Meng and Lim Ah Seng were both eliminated in the quarter and semi-finals respectively. They partnered up in the doubles, but were eliminated in the quarter-finals.

In the School Open Championships, Tan Seng Lee emerged the champion and Arriffin the runner-up. The doubles title went to Tan Seng Lee and Lim Ah Seng, with Tan Thiam Soon and Tien Sing Gee as the runners-up.

In the Inter-House Badminton Tournament, White House emerged Champions, with Yellow House the runner-up.

With the promise of our own badminton hall in the near future, it is hoped that the school will produce better results in the various tournaments.

Finally, on behalf of the School and players, I wish to thank the Principal of Queensway Secondary School for having so kindly allowed us to use the hall, and also express our gratitude to Mr. Lee Ser Tat for his coaching and encouragement.

TAN SENG LEE,
Captain.

S O C C E R



<i>Soccer Master</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Foo Tah
<i>Asst. Soccer Master</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Oh Aye Lip
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	-	Anthony Christopher
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Ng Kum Peng

The soccer season started this year with Mr. Foo Tah as the Soccer Master. The year 1966 was not a very auspicious year for the school's soccer team. In the Pasir Panjang District Soccer Tournament, the team made a fine start but was defeated by Gan Eng Seng School in the quarter finals which put us out of the running for the Championship.

Two of our first team players, Ng Kum Peng and Anthony Christopher were selected to represent the Pasir Panjang District 'B' team. They also underwent the Rahman Trophy 'under 20' trials.

The under 15 put up a fairly good show. Though the Pasir Panjang District Soccer Tournament began before we could have sound training sessions, the under-15 entered the quarter-finals, the results were as follows: —

School under 15 vs. B'ruddin Sec. School	—	won 4 — 2
School under 15 vs. Tanglin Integrated	—	drew 2 — 2
School under 15 vs. Gan Eng Seng School	—	won 1 — 0
School under 15 vs. P.P.S.S.	—	lost

In the quarter-final match against Queensway Secondary School, three of our regular players were unable to represent the team as a result of injury. We lost 4—0. Gurcharan Singh our captain and an outstanding player was selected to represent the state under-15.

RESULTS:	Baharuddin vs. School XI	—	9—0 won
	Gan Eng Seng vs. School XI	—	4—0 lost
FRIENDLIES:	Ministry of Education vs. School XI	—	1—1 drew
	All-Blues vs. School XI	—	4—0 lost

On the whole we should not feel disappointed with the setbacks we had, but look to the future in the hope that the teams that follow may do far better than what we have done.

ANTHONY CHRISTOPHER,
Captain.

BASKETBALL



<i>Teacher-in-charge</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Tam Wing Hong
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	-	Tan Nee Thong
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Chan Eng Huat

This year the basketball season began early in the first term. Since our School lacks a basketball court, we held our practices, twice a week, at the Queenstown Community Centre.

Inter-House League Tournament was held on 28th February. Green house emerged as the Champion House for two successive years. Red House was the runner-up. The best players of the various houses were chosen to represent the school.

We participated in the Pasir Panjang District Tournament, where our opponents proved to be too strong for us. But on the whole, we had many enjoyable games despite the poor achievement in the tournament.

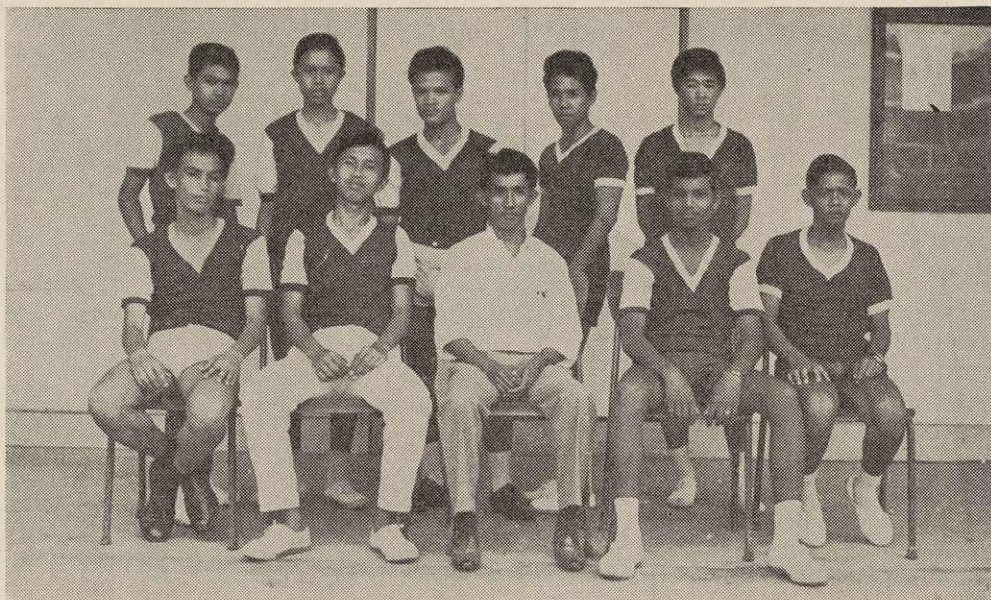
RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED:

Q.S.T.S. vs. Tanglin Integrated Secondary Vocational School	69 — 50	Won
Q.S.T.S. vs. Outram Secondary School (District)	49 — 31	Won
Q.S.T.S. vs. New Town Secondary School (District)	43 — 61	Lost
Q.S.T.S. vs. Tuan Mong High School (District)	42 — 91	Lost
Q.S.T.S. vs. Gan Eng Seng School (Friendly Match)	74 — 88	Lost
Q.S.T.S. vs. Queensway Secondary School (Friendly Match)	56 — 50	Won
Q.S.T.S. vs. Pasir Panjang Secondary School (Friendly Match)	100 — 54	Won
Q.S.T.S. vs. Hua Yi Govt. Chinese Secondary (Friendly Match)	66 — 56	Won

Finally, on behalf of the school team, I take this opportunity to thank the Queenstown Community Centre for the use of their Basketball court and Mr. Tam for his constant encouragement and assistance.

TAN NEE THONG,
Captain.

SEPAK RAGA



Master-in-charge - - - Salleh b. Hj. Salim
Captain - - - - Zailani b. Md. Taib

The Inter-House Championships Tournament for 1965 was held during the third term. Red House became the champion and White House was the runner-up.

At the Pasir Panjang District Tournament 1965, our school was represented by six teams, three in the Senior and three in the junior section. Unfortunately, we were defeated in the quarter finals. However, one of the players, Zainal Yakin, was selected to represent Pasir Panjang District in the Inter-District Tournament.

Results of Pasir Panjang District Tournament

Queenstown Technical	vs.	Tanglin Technical	won	3 - 2
Queenstown Technical	vs.	River Valley	won (walk over)	
Queenstown Technical	vs.	Queenstown Sec.	Lost	2 - 1

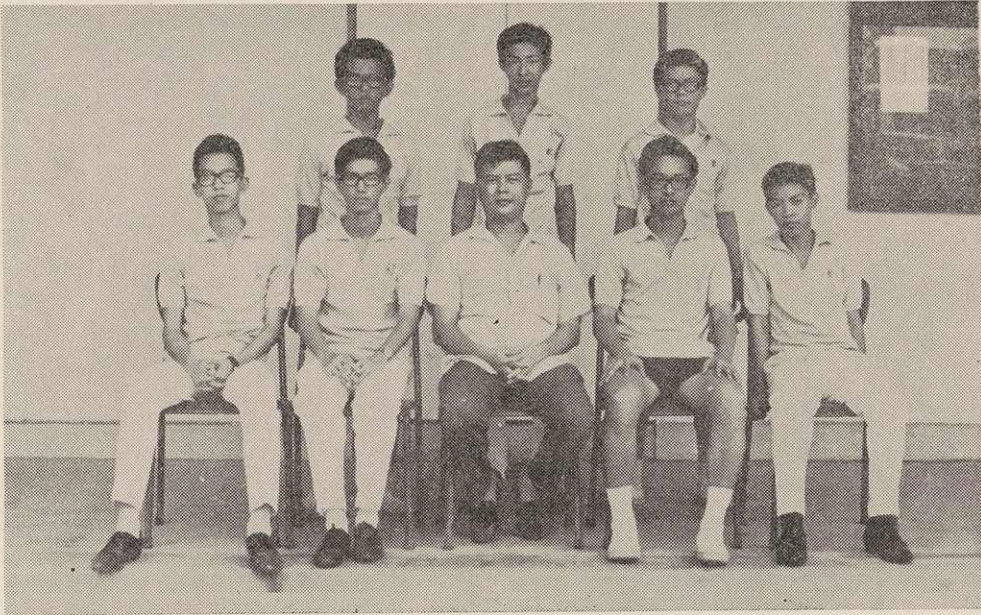
The 1966 Inter-House Championship Tournament has been successfully held on 16th July, 1966. Green House emerged as champion and Yellow House the runner-up.

The Pasir Panjang District Tournament will begin in the third term and our school will be represented by three teams, A, B, C, which we hope will do well.

Next year, when we will have proper Sepak Raga Courts of our own we will be able to practise more regularly to improve our standard.

ZAILANI B. MD. TIB,
Captain.

TABLE-TENNIS



<i>Teacher-in-charge</i>	- - -	Mr. Toh Kim Kang
<i>Captain</i>	- - -	Lee See San
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	- - -	Tan Soon Pian

It is gratifying to note that the enthusiasm in this game is growing. Several new and promising players have entered the arena and consequently potential champions are in the making.

The Individual-Championship Tournament was held during the first term. It was divided into two sections: Senior (above 16) and Junior (under 16). The response from both sections was very encouraging.

The results were as follows:—

Individual Championship (Senior)

Champion	—	Tan Soon Pian
Runner-up	—	Oh Beng Cheong

Doubles Championship (Senior)

Champions	—	Tan Soon Pian & Lee See San
Runners-up	—	Watt Yam Fatt & Oh Beng Cheong

Individual Championship (Junior)

Champion	—	Ong Ah Kit
Runner-up	—	Seow Chong Heng

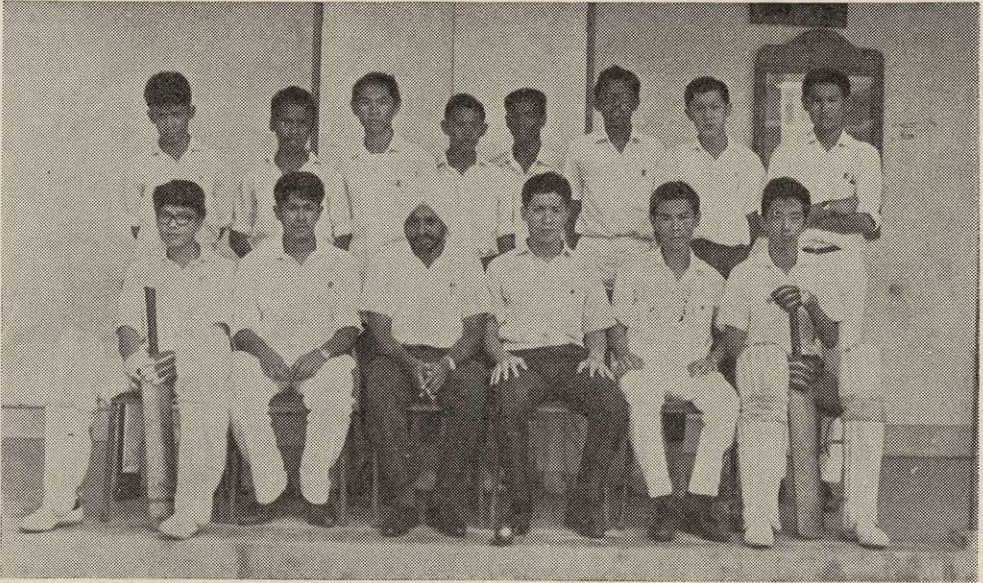
The Inter-house Tournament was successfully carried out at the beginning of the second term. White House captured the coveted Championship for the second successive year. Green House defeated its tough rival, Blue House, to become the runner-up.

Seven players were selected to represent the School in the Pasir Panjang District Tournament to be held in the third term.

On behalf of the players, I would like to thank our table-tennis master, Mr. Toh, for his encouragement and assistance.

LEE SEE SAN,
Captain.

CRICKET



Teachers-in-charge - - Mr. Ong Hup Soon
Mr. Ajit Singh
Captain - - - Sunil Amarasuriya

The cricket season began in the beginning of the second term with two friendly matches being played on our home ground.

This year instead of the inter-school district cricket tournament we had an inter-school cricket tournament. We competed in both the Senior and Junior divisions. In the senior division we were drawn to meet some of the best school cricket teams in Singapore. Before the competition our boys were a little feverish, as all tournaments, if keenly contested, are likely to create and build up some tension. Nevertheless, we had a quite a good season beating two of our three opponents. Our team gained rich and valuable experience by participating in this tournament. Sunil Amarasuriya was selected to represent the Singapore Combined Schools.

However, the junior cricket XI, consisting of under-fifteens, won one of the three matches played. Both this newly-added experience from the field and knowledge gained from the present Test series between the West Indies and England from newspapers would in many ways groom them to become better cricketers.

Towards the end of the second term our inter-House Cricket Tournament was held. The aim of this tournament was to popularise cricket in the school and to scout for talent among the boys in the lower secondaries. Our approach to this tournament was to put life, exuberance, plenty of warmth and sunshine into this game. We are for "calypso" and brighter cricket.

For the improvement of our Cricket standard we are greatly indebted to our Cricket masters — Mr. Ajit Singh Gill and Mr. Ong Hup Soon who have put in a good deal of time and effort.

The results of the Tournament matches of both the Senior and the Junior teams are as follows: -

SCHOOL CRICKET

Q.S.T.S. vs. V.S.	—	Won by 4 Wickets
Q.S.T.S. vs. A.C.S.	—	Lost by 8 Wickets
Q.S.T.S. vs. P.P.S.S.	—	Won by 3 Wickets

SCHOOL CRICKET UNDER 15 (JUNIORS)

Q.S.T.S. vs. S.J.I.	—	Lost by 41 Runs
Q.S.T.S. vs. B.T.	—	Won by 51 Runs
Q.S.T.S. vs. V.S.	—	Lost by 8 Wickets

SUNIL AMARASURIYA,
Captain.

RUGBY



Teacher-in-charge - - - Mr. Chew Sang Song
Captain - - - Leong Sai Hong

The Rugby season began in the middle of the Second term and so far, we had several practices conducted by Mr. Chew.

This year there will be no more district games but instead there will be an inter-school tournament. The 7-a-side tournament will be held from 1st August to 4th August and 14-a-side tournament will begin in September. We intend to hold an inter-house tournament so as to stimulate more interest in the game.

This year we field a fairly strong Senior team consisting of most of last year's players. We beat Pasir Panjang Secondary School by 19 points to 6 in a friendly match. In order to gain more experience we propose to have more friendly matches.

LEONG SAI HONG,
Captain.

SWIMMING

Out of one hundred and sixty five competitors who took part in the heats held on 4th and 6th July, 1966, fifty seven had qualified for the Swimming Carnival which was held on 1st August, 1966 at the River Valley Swimming Pool.

This year we introduced three more new events. They are:—

- 4 x 50 Metres Individual Medley "A Division",
- 4 x 500 Metres Individual Medley "B Division", and
- 1500 Metres Free Style "Open Division"

At our Eighth Annual Swimming Carnival two new records were established. In the 100 Metres Back Stroke "A Division", Lee Yick Kuan returned 1 minute 45.1 seconds which clipped 0.1 second off the record set by Lee Ah Bee last year. In the 200 Metres Breast Stroke "A Division", Lee Kwang Mong returned 3 minutes 26.3 seconds which was 6 seconds faster than the record set by Chionh Chai Luay in 1961.

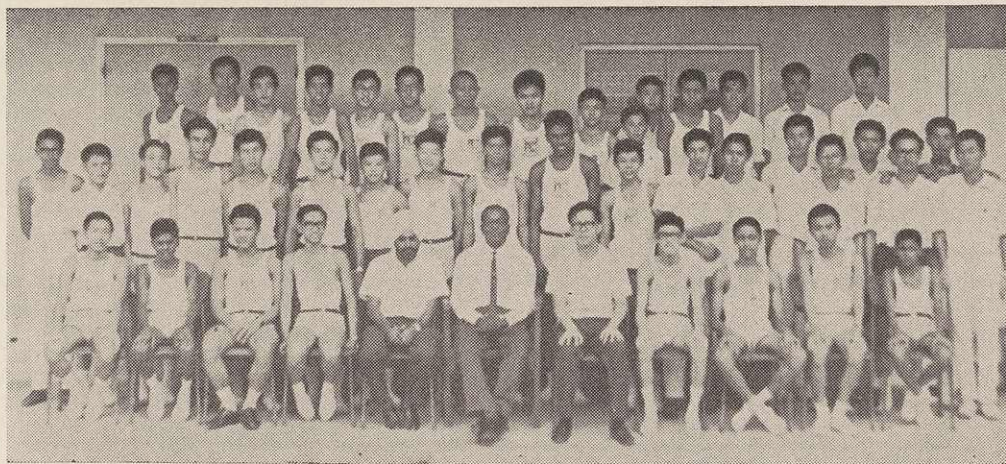
Results of 1966 Meet:

Individual Championships "A Division"	—	Eric Wong
Runer-up	—	Lee Yick Kuan
Individual Championship "B Division"	—	See Weng Yew
Runer-up	—	Choo Swee Teck
Individual Championship "C Division"	—	Hong Siew Seng
Runer-up	—	Lee Weng Ming
Inter-House Swimming Champions 1965	—	Yellow House
Runer-up	—	White House

YONG TECK SIONG,
Swimming Teacher.

STOP PRESS: In the Pasir Panjang District Swimming Carnival we were Champion in the overall results.

ATHLETICS



<i>Athletics Master</i>	- - -	Mr. Foo Khee Hong
<i>Athletics Captain</i>	- - -	Lee Kwang Mong
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	- - -	Ang Lip Keng

We did remarkably well in Athletics this year. The season began with the inter-house cross country at MacRitchie Reservoir on the 28th. January together with Gan Eng Seng School. In the senior section, the tireless Moey Kok Kheong won the gruelling race with a time of 23 min. 54.4 sec. In the Junior section, Hung Kim Tong returned a time of 24 min. 6.1 sec. The detailed results are as follows:

SENIORS:

1st. Moey Kok Kheong	—	Time: 23: 54.4 sec.
2nd. Lee Kwang Mong	—	Time: 24: 20.3 sec.
3rd. Ng Lee Hung	—	Time: 25: 5.7 sec.

JUNIORS:

1st. Hung Kim Tong	—	Time: 24: 6.1 sec.
2nd. Gucharan Singh	—	Time: 25: 18.7 sec.
3rd. Liu Chee Ming	—	Time: 26: 36.0 sec.

The senior championship was won by Blue House with a total of 317 points, narrowly beating the runner-up White House which totalled 308 points. Green House emerged the champion with a convincing win of 343 points to the 264 points scored by Red House the eventual runner-up in the Junior Section.

The Pasir Panjang district cross-country was held on the 18th. February. Our contingent consisted of four teams two Senior and two Junior. The Senior "A" team was the runner-up for the second successive year, while the Senior "B" team was a good sixth. We were not so fortunate in the Junior; our Junior team could only finish fourth. Six of our athletes were selected to represent the district in the inter-district cross-country held some weeks later.

Our second and perhaps most auspicious occasion in Athletics was our Annual Athletics Meet which was held on the 6th. May during the second term. We introduced four new events this year, the 400 metres hurdles for the "A" and the pole vault for all "A", "B" and "C" division. The performances of our athletes in these events were very creditable indeed. At the end of the day, a total of ten new records were established. Lee Kwang Mong, Suan Teck Jeck and Lim Yew Yong were the respective champions of the "A", "B", and "C" division. White House won the overall team championship. New records created are:

"A" Division:	Triple Jump	—	Watt Yam Fatt — 39ft. 6in.
	High Jump	—	Watt Yam Fatt — 5ft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	800 Metres	—	Lee Kwang Mong — 2min. 16.3sec.
	1500 Metres	—	Lee Kwang Mong — 4min. 54.2sec.
"B" Division:	3000 Metres	—	Lee Kwang Mong — 10min. 59.3sec.
	800 Metres	—	Gucharan Singh — 2min. 22.4sec.
	100 M. Hurdles	—	Suan Teck Jeck — 16.7sec.
"C" Division:	100 Metres	—	Lim Yew Yong — 13.0sec.
	200 Metres	—	Lim Yew Yong — 27.2sec.
	800 Metres	—	A. Gunalan — 2min. 43.2sec.

The Pasir Panjang District Meet was held on the 27th. and 28th. May and 1st. June. Seventy of our athletes took part on this grand occasion. All our athletes put up their best performances. Many bettered our school records while David Anthony broke the district record in the pole vault. Our "C" Division athletes prevented complete domination by the G.E.S.S. athletes by winning the "C" division overall championship for the second successive year. With perservance and hard training our "A" and "B" athletes should be able to put an end to any G.E.S.S. domination in the future. Creditable performances on that day are:

"A" Division:	Long Jump	—	Yap Kok Chuan (1st) — 9ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
	High Jump	—	Choo Teck Chee (3rd)
	Javelin	—	Anthony Tan (2nd) — 121ft. 4in.
	Pole Vault	—	David Anthony (1st) — 9ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
	400 M. Relay	—	Q.S.T.S. — 3rd.
	1600 M. Relay	—	Q.S.T.S. — 3rd.
"B" Division:	100 M. Hurdles	—	Jamil b. Miswan (2nd)
	800 Metres	—	Hung Kim Thong (3rd)
	1500 Metres	—	Hung Kim Thong (2nd)
	3000 Metres	—	Hung Kim Thong (1st)
	Triple Jump	—	Suan Teck Jeck (3rd)
	Pole Vault	—	Tham Kin Kwok (1st)
	400 M. Relay	—	Q.S.T.S. (3rd)
"C" Division:	100 Metres	—	Lim Yew Yong (1st) — 12.6sec.
	200 Metres	—	Lim Yew Yong (1st) — 26.1sec.
	80 M. Hurdles	—	Lim Yew Yong (1st) — 13.3sec.
	800 Metres	—	A. Gunalan (2nd)
	1500 Metres	—	R. Krishnan (2nd)
	High Jump	—	Pathi b. Bakri (2nd)
	Triple Jump	—	Seet Cher Hng (2nd)
	Discus	—	Seet Cher Hng (2nd)

Twenty of our athletes were selected to represent our district in the Inter-District Meet held on the 27th., 28th. and 29th. June and the 2nd. of July. In this meet, our star performer Lim Yew Yong proved himself to be the fastest "C" Division sprinter in our State by winning the 100 metres with a personal best time of 12.2sec. He also did well to finish second in the 200 metres. In the longer distances, A. Gunalan showed promises of better performances in the future by coming in fifth in the 800 metres. Our pole-vaulter David Anthony found competition much tougher. But he finished a good sixth.

The athletics season closed with Singapore Combined Secondary Schools Divisional Championships in which the Champions of each district compete with one another. Having earlier won the district "C" division championship our "C" athletes represented the district. The meet was held on the 5th. and the 6th. of July. As expected Lim Yew Yong was unbeaten in the 100 metres thus maintaining an unbeaten record for this season. His stamina again failed him in the 200 metres in which he led most of the way but was overtaken near the finish. He finished second. He was also second in the 80 metres hurdles. Pathi bin Bakri our best jumper finished third in both the high jump and the triple jump while our thrower Seet Cher Hng was second in the Discus. A. Gunalan ran a good race to come in third in the 800 metres. At the end of the first day we were second. However in the relays we fared badly. This cost us a place — we finished third.

Our successes and failures in various divisions were rather astonishing. With less than a hundred boys in our "C" division we are ranked one of the best in our State. Although most of our boys are in the "B" division, this division proved to be the weakest link in our team. The performances of our "A" athletes can be taken to be a mean between the two. With greater number in the "C" and the moving up of our "C" to the "B" we should fare better next season.

LEE KWANG MONG,
Athletics Captain.

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

CRICKETS

Senior Team: Sunil Amarasuriya, Chye Poon, Fatt Kay, Lincoln, Manap, Teng Guan, Zainal, Vijayan, N. Dass, Peer Mohamad, Jajaratnam & Jamil.

Junior Team: Gurcharan Singh, K. Sasi, Tiong Kee, Gamani, Mun Yeog, Yeok Huat, Jong Ming, Chong Swee, Chee Wah, Ikram & Ah Boon.

TABLE-TENNIS

Tan Soon Pian, Toh Wei Chin, Watt Yam Fatt, Lee See San, Ong Ah Kit, Chan Peng Khuan & Tan Chuan Siew.

SOCCER

Senior Team: Khong Kum Seng, Ng Lee Hung, Kwong Lup Fatt, Chey Yat Hoe, Anthony Christopher, Yew Cheuk Quen, Lee Teck Tong, Yap Kok Chuan, Joseph Lim, Chan Tong Poh, Ng Kum Peng & Wong Kim Fatt.

Reserves: Wong Kum Yeun, C. Kunnasilen & Low Lin Yeow

SOFTBALL

Senior Team: Bahrun, Patrick Chong Anthony Tan, Joe Lim, Kum Kwan, Yam Fatt, Seng Chong, Jonny Hung, Kok Chuan, David Anthony, David Tang, Ah Kong & Yew Chong.

Junior Team: Gamini, Boon Pin, Robert Chew, Thye Chuen, Siew Choy, Chye Guan, Kim Hong, Fook Lum, Anthony Ong, Yew Kin, Chee Wah, Mun Chye, Thiam Teng & Yert Yuen.

RUGBY

Senior Team: Leong Sai Hong, Freddie Lee, Lim Tiong Siong, Kwong Lup Fatt, Jailani Taib, Ng Kum Peng, Yap Kok Chuan, Ng Lee Hung, Ang Soon Hock, Lee Teck Tong, Abdul Ajiz, Leong Yew Kong, Alfred Chua, Ng Choon Hai, Tan Chay Ann, Choo Swee Teck, Wong Kok Cheong, Lee Yick Kuan, Ho Lin Kan, Chan Soon Yee, Low Lin Yow & Choo Teck Chee.

Junior Team: Chong Fook Lam, Teng Kim Eng, Ong Khoon, Chong Tien Chih, Lin Chee Ming, Tham Chee Kwong, Leong Teck Wah, S. S. Pillai, Chng Kim Wah, Kwam Kim Kong, Mohd. Ikram, Yong Kheng Hin, Lim Hock Kiat, Mak Kam Kui, Koh Eng Kim & Tan Kay Soon.

HOCKEY

Senior Team: Abdul Manap, Gee Teck, Anthony Christopher, Gurcharan Singh, Wong Kwong Wing, Richard Tan, Tai Fatt Kay, Tan Kiam Han, Vijayan, Kong Kum Seng & Jailani.

Junior Team: Leong Mun Keng, Tay Kay Soon, Ting Toong Huat, Ngo Jong Min, Dennis Cheah, Cheong Swee, Seet Cher Hng, Bala, Hassan, Kooi Yoke Huat & Cher Eng Sian.

CHESS

Team A: Watt Yam Fatt, Ho Wah Suan, Foo Kok Sey, Yip Keng Shin, Wee Hoe Lye & Oh Beng Chong.

Team B: Tien Sing Gee, Tien Sing Cheong, Lim Hong Tan, Zakria, Tan Yew Beng, Chan Soon Yee & Seow Eng Hua.

BASKETBALL

Cher Eng Siang, Low Teck Suan, Tan Nee Thong, Chua Huat Ngee, Billy Low, Chong Yew Kum, Chan Eng Huat, Ong Ah Kit, Poon Ah Kow, Kee Ah Khiam, Leong Sai Hong & Tan Chuan Siew.

BADMINTON

Tan Seng Lee, Tan Kiam Han, Arriffin, Ng Swee Kiat, Tan Yew Beng, Lim Ah Seng, Kwong Lup Fatt & Liu Chee Meng.

VOLLEYBALL

Senior Team: Billy T. S. Low, Choo Swee Teck, Leong Yew Kwang, Lee Chan Seng, Cheong Yew Kum, Lim Thiam Siong, Tan Ngee Thong, Lim Poh Kim & Chan Kwee Choo.

Junior Team: Liu Chee Meng, Cher Eng Siang, Chug Kim Wah, Woon Tai Wee, Wee Tiong Kiong, Leong Tat Wah, Ong See Seng & Thomas Tan.

WHITE HOUSE

<i>House Masters</i>	-	-	-	Mr. K. Carthigesu Mr. Lee Ser Tat
<i>House Captain</i>	-	-	-	Kwong Lup Fatt
<i>Vice-House Captain</i>	-	-	-	Watt Yam Fatt
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Wong Kun Yew
<i>Vice-Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Desmond Lee

This has been a successful year for White House. We not only dominated the show at the school sports but also fared equally well in games.

In the inter-house cross-country race our senior team was runner-up but the juniors managed only to come in fourth.

At our 10th. Annual Athletic Meet we defeated Red House, the defending champion, to win the Championship by a comfortable margin. In addition, we produced the 'A' division individual runner-up and the 'C' division individual champion and runner-up. Special mention must be made of Watt Yam Fatt, Lim Yew Yong, A. Gunalan and R. Krishnan for their record breaking feats.

Apart from these achievements in athletics we were the Badminton and table-tennis champions for the second year running. We also emerged as champions at soccer and were runners-up at volleyball. At softball we are defending our title in the finals. Against such a fine record of achievements, White House can justly claim supremacy. However, we must not only maintain but improve on this record in the years to come.

Finally, we wish to record here our appreciation to all those who have contributed to our success.

WONG KUN YEW,
Secretary.

RED HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Tam Wing Hong Mr. Cheng Chiu Chang
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	-	Joseph Lim
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Choo Swee Teck
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Suan Teck Jeck

1966 has been a fairly successful year for our House. Our hard work put in the house practices on Wednesdays were certainly fruitful. We won the most certificates in the Standard Tests and were runners-up in the 10th Annual Athletic Meet. Suan Teck Jeck was the individual champion in the B division.

However, we were not so successful in games like volleyball, basketball and football. Nevertheless, we have high hopes in the Rugger and Cricket Tournaments and we hope that the boys concerned will put in greater efforts to bring home the honours.

We also hope to do well in the forthcoming swimming carnival. We wish our swimmers the best of luck.

Finally we must congratulate all the Red House members who have represented the House in Athletics and games. We also wish to thank our House Masters Mr. Tam Wing Hong and Mr. Cheng Chiu Cheng for their encouragement and keen interest in our activities.

SUAN TECK JECK,
Secretary.

BLUE HOUSE

<i>House Master</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Toh Kim Kang
<i>House Captain</i>	-	-	-	Lee Kwang Mong
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Lee See San
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Kwok See Seng
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Seah Chye Poon

It has not been a highly successive year for us, but neither was it a particularly bad one. In the inter-house cross-country early this year, the first four places in the senior section were secured by our fleet-footed athletes. This, together with creditable placings for the rest of the team won us the senior championship. However we did not fare well in the junior section.

In the Annual Sports Meet, our "A" athletes dominated the distance events. In spite of this we could only finish third in the overall placing. Wong Kok Cheong was the runner-up in the "B", while our captain won the individual championship for "A". Special mention must be made of the remarkable performances of Tham Kin Kwok, Ng Lee Hung, Goh Boon Pin and Lai Khoon Huat.

In the inter-house hockey, our team under the able leadership of Abdul Manap won the championship. We also won the inter-house debate for the Marshall Shield with a narrow win over Red House. In other games however we did not fare well owing to the lack of response. However all the captains have done their best and I wish to thank them for their diligent efforts.

KWOK SEE SENG,
Hon. Secretary.

GREEN HOUSE

<i>House Masters</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Boey Keng Wai Mr. Oh Aye Lip
<i>House Captain</i>	-	-	-	Tien Sing Gee
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	See Meng Yuet
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Tan Thiam Soon
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	Tan Seow Chuan

Our performance in this year's School Athletic meet was not very encouraging. Nevertheless, we have some achievements to be proud of; our House emerged as champions in the inter-House Volleyball and Basketball competitions. We were the runners-up in the inter-House Table-Tennis competition and came in third in the Inter-House Soccer competition.

Our poor performance in the field of Sports should be looked upon not as a sign of weakness but rather as an illuminating source of inspiration for our future success in Sports as well as in games. We are certain that the true colour of our House can be revealed if only members of this House are more co-operative and determined to work hard for the honour of our House.

Finally, we thank our House-Masters for their invaluable guidance and hard work and also those who had co-operated in bringing success to the House.

TAN THIAM SOON,
Secretary.

YELLOW HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Swaran Singh Mr. Yong Teck Siong
<i>House Captain</i>	-	-	Ang Lip Keng
<i>House Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	Lee Teck Tong
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	Ng Chong Thong

Enthusiasm in the field had been confined to a few individual members of the house. Their combined efforts, though able to secure some laurels for the house, could not elevate the flag of the House to greater heights than last year. It was not that they did not do their best, rather it was the lack of support and apathy of most of the members that had dimmed their efforts. We have have, in fact, some outstanding athletics like Hung Kim Thong our Junior Cross-country champion, Ang Lip Keng who dominated the field events and Lee Teck Tong who represented the school relay team.

In games, we were so sadly lacking in players that we could not field complete teams for some of the inter-house tournaments. However, we participated in most of the tournaments but no noteworthy performance can be mentioned.

It is gratifying to note that we have a very formidable team of swimmers for the Swimming Carnival. Appreciations are due to the participants who had taken the trouble to train on their own. This may enable the House to shine in the Carnival for another year.

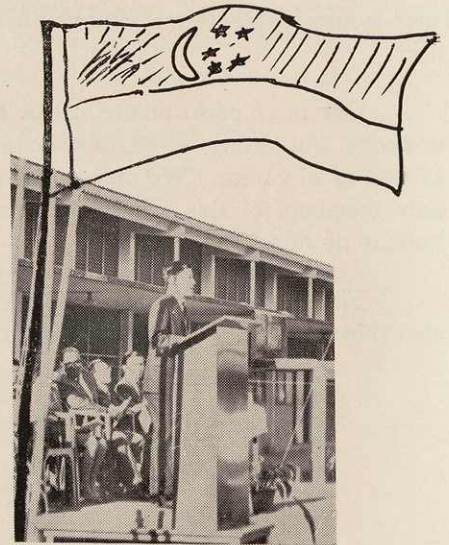
With this good opportunity, we wish to extend our gratitude and appreciation to our two House Masters for the indispensable and invaluable assistance rendered, and to our House Captain and Captains of the various games for their leadership and hard-work.

NG CHONG THONG,
Secretary.

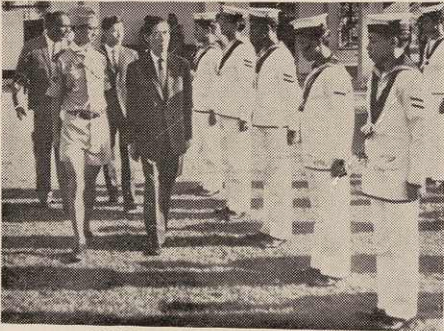
10th SPEECH & PRIZE GIVING DAY



(BY COURTESY
OF THE
STRAITS TIMES)



OUR DISTINGUISHED CHAIRMAN
MR. LEE YOCK SUAN



"WAKE UP. HE IS COMING".



SHOWING OFF!



"DO YOU MAKE THIS YOURSELF?"



"YOU SEE PROFESSOR....."

SCHOOL EXHIBITION

IN CONJUNCTION WITH SPEECH & PRIZE GIVING DAY



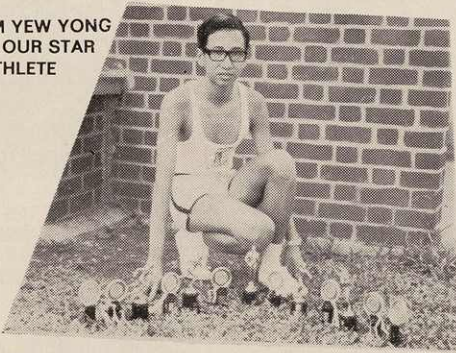


OUR SCHOOL CONTINGENT IN THE PASIR PANJANG DISTRICT MEET

DASIR ANJANG

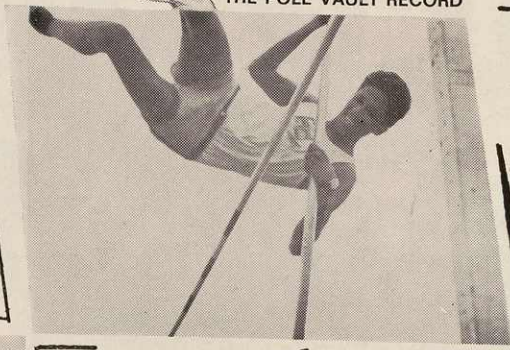
DISTRICT MEET

LIM YEW YONG
— OUR STAR
ATHLETE



ANOTHER VICTORY FOR Q.S.T.S.

DAVID ANTHONY BREAKING
THE POLE VAULT RECORD



SPORT ROUND-UP

- PASIR PANJANG DISTRICT TOURNAMENT:**
 1) ATHLETICS — Q.S.T.S. WAS SECOND IN THE
 OVERALL RESULTS AND 1st IN THE C DIVISION
 2) X - COUNTRY - Q.S.T.S. WAS SECOND
 3) Q.S.T.S. WAS VICTORIOUS IN HOCKEY &
 SOFTBALL



A WESTERN ROLL



A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR



THE DISTRICT HOCKEY CHAMPS (Q.S.T.S.)



LEE KWANG MONG BREAKING THE 800 M RECORD



BREASTING THE TAPE



MR. LEVY ADDRESSING THE SCHOOL

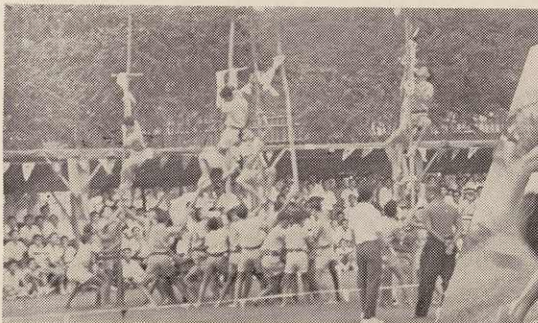


MR. LEVY GIVING AWAY THE PRIZES



THE SCHOOL PREFECTS LEADING THE MARCH PAST

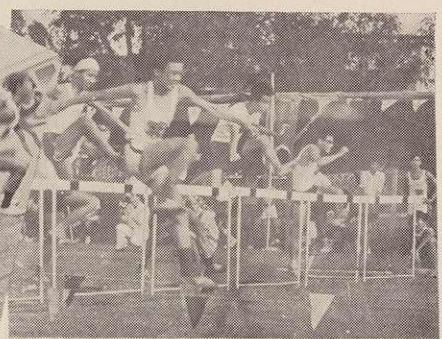
Our Tenth Annual Athletic Meet.



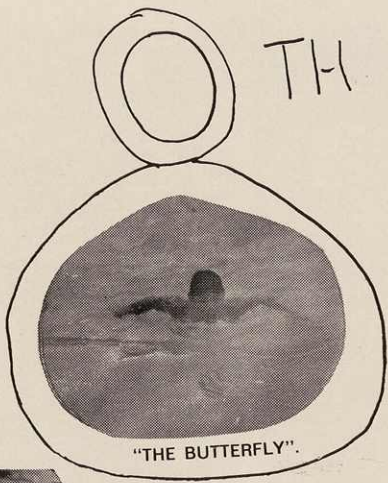
SCOUT RACE



ZOOM!

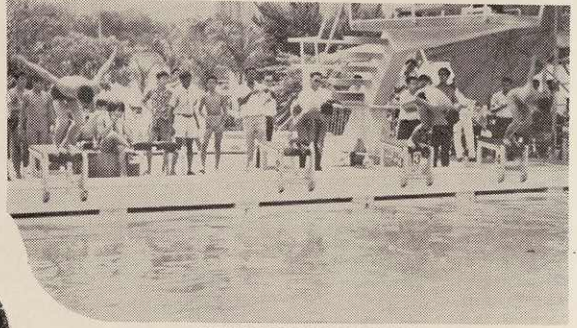


ANOTHER RECORD BEING BROKEN

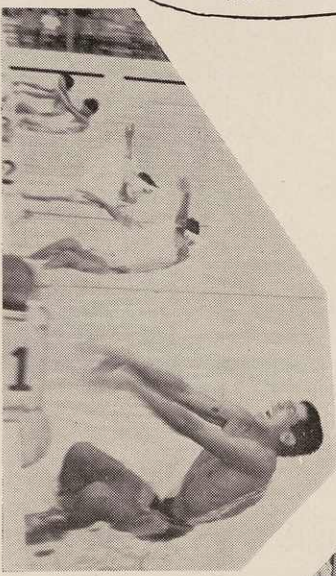


TH ANNUAL SWIMMING CARNIVAL

"THE BUTTERFLY".



SWIMMERS & OFFICIALS



THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKS...



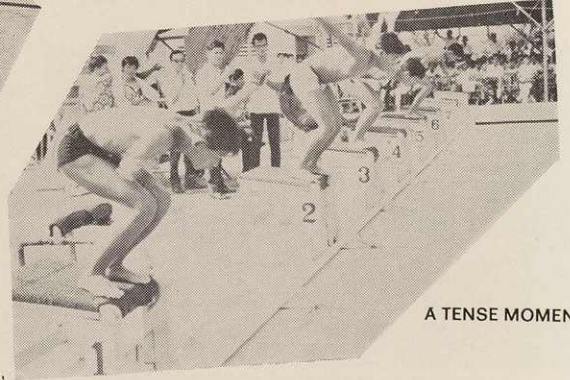
A DISPLAY OF STYLES



BANG!

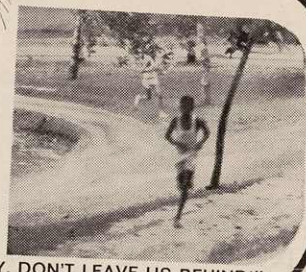


... "AWAS"



A TENSE MOMENT

CROSS
COUNTRY
RACE
1966



"HEY, DON'T LEAVE US BEHIND!"



QT 10.



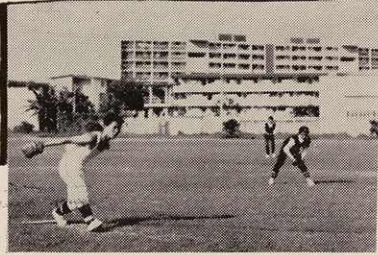
"AM I
THE FIRST
TO COME IN?"



MOMENT OF TRIUMPH



"PLAY BALL !"



YOU CAN CERTAINLY
MAKE IT
— IT'S ONLY INCHES !



THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN
MANY YEARS THAT ONE OF
THE SCHOOL TEAM HAS
ENTERED THE FINAL IN
THE INTER-DISTRICT
TOURNAMENT. IN THE FINAL
WE WERE BEATEN BY THE
VERSATILE TEAM FROM
BOYS TOWN

"COME ON,
OVER HERE LAH !"



"DON'T
...WORRY,
I'LL TAKE IT
EASY"

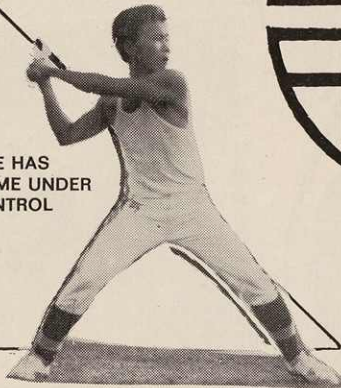


"HELP !
THE BAT'S
TOO HEAVY".

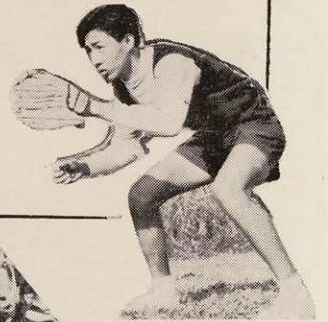


SOFT BALL

HE SURE HAS
THE GAME UNDER
HIS CONTROL



IT CERTAINLY IS
TANTALISING !

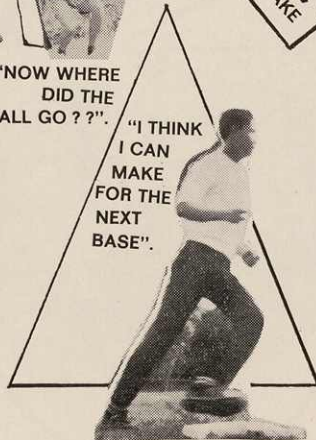


"SHALL I MAKE
A RUN ? ?"



"NOW WHERE
DID THE
BALL GO ? ?".

"I THINK
I CAN
MAKE
FOR THE
NEXT
BASE".



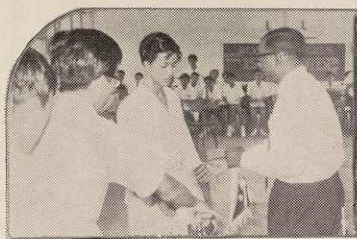
"I'LL MAKE SURE YOU DON'T GET IT !"



"DON'T YOU DARE
RUN, I'VE GOT THE
BALL ALREADY".



The Judo Club's



WELL DONE!



THE FULL 'SQUAD'



CONGRATULATIONS!



OVER YOU GO



FIGHTING BACK

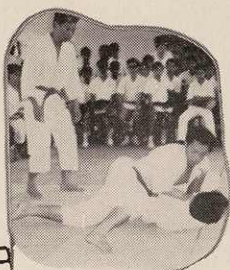


OUCH MY HEAD

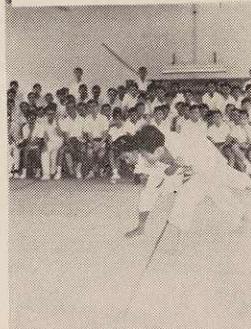


DOWN BUT NOT OUT

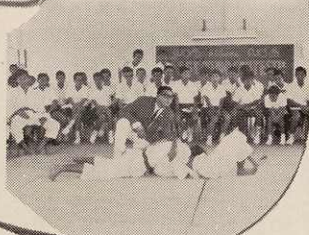
1ST



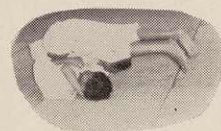
AN EARLY WIN



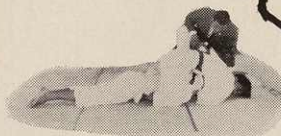
EVENLY MATCHED



I'LL GOT HIM



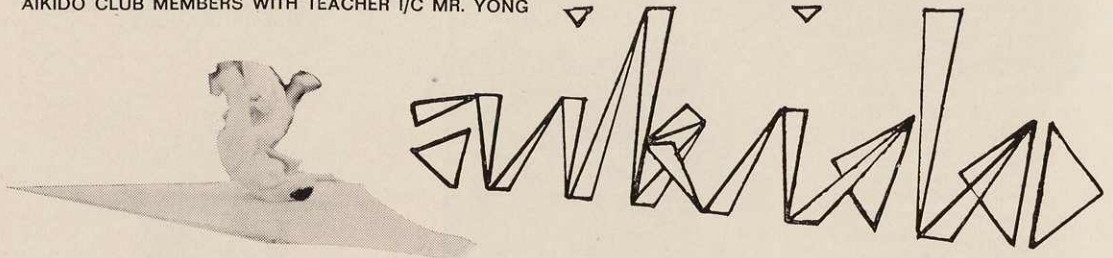
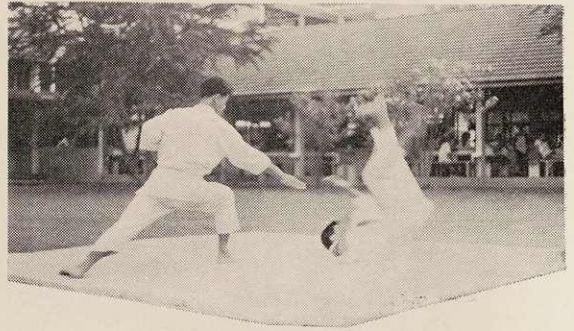
CONTEST



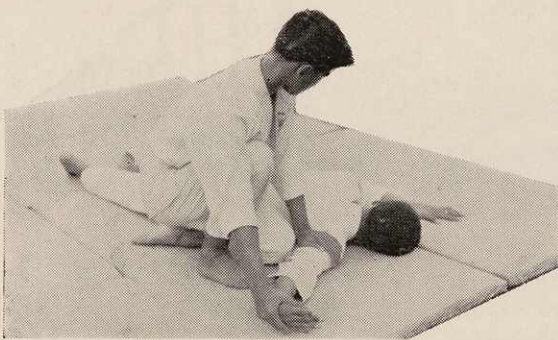
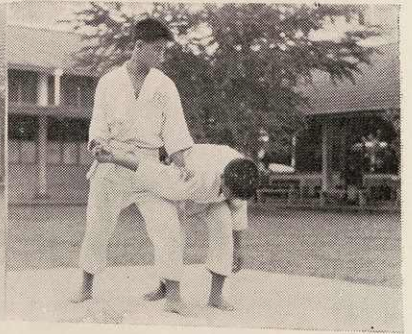
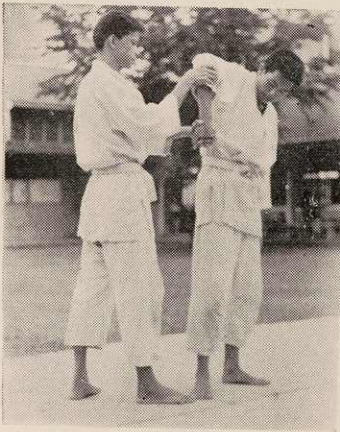
"1-2-3..."



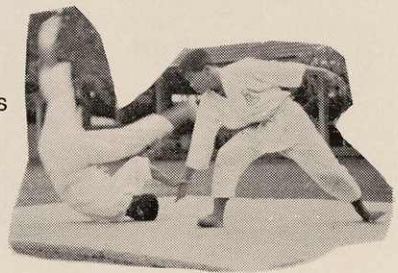
AIKIDO CLUB MEMBERS WITH TEACHER I/C MR. YONG



BASIC GRIPS



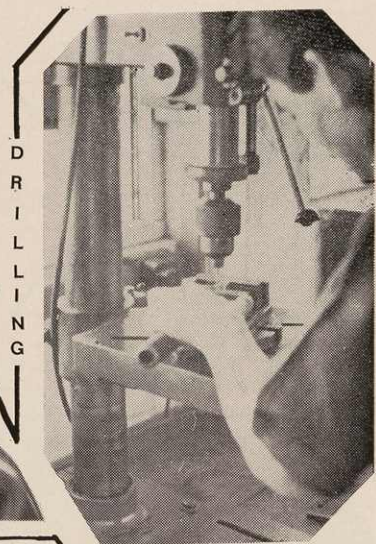
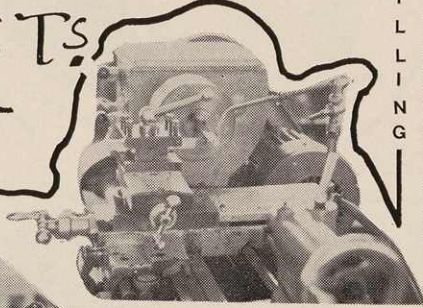
BASIC
THROWS



SOME
TECHNICAL
ASPECTS
ME-TAL-
WORK



LATHE WORK



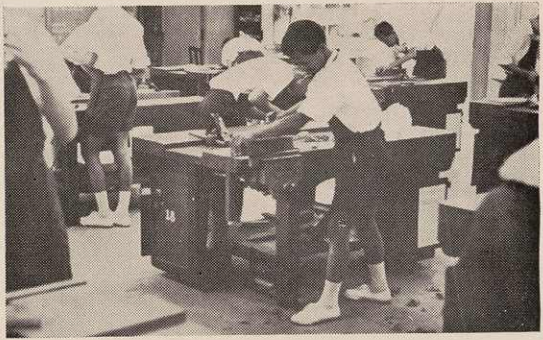
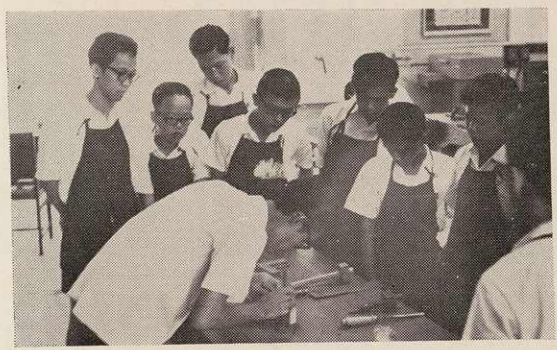
D R I L L I N G

TECHNICAL SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN Q.S.T.S.:

- 1) METALWORK
- 2) METALWORK ENGINEERING
- 3) WOODWORK
- 4) BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
- 5) GEOMETRICAL & MECHANICAL DRAWING
- 6) GEOMETRICAL & BUILDING DRAWING

WOOD-
WORK.

WOODWORK



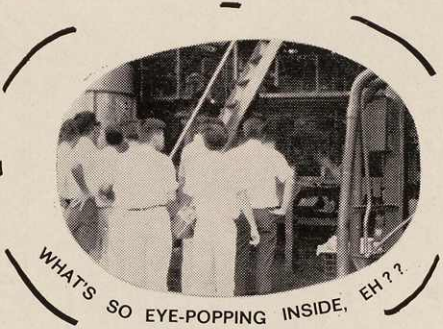
CHEMISTRY.

SEMI-MICRO QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
(OUR SCHOOL IS THE FIRST SCHOOL
IN SINGAPORE TO CONDUCT Q.A. ON
THE SEMI-MICRO SCALE)





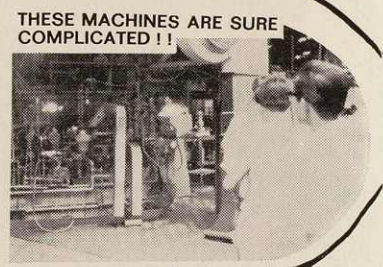
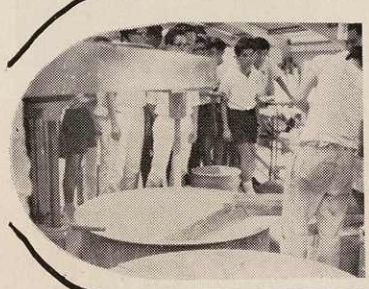
"HEY, HOW ABOUT TAKING A DIP DOWN THERE IN A POOL OF — PAINT!"



WHAT'S SO EYE-POPPING INSIDE, EH??



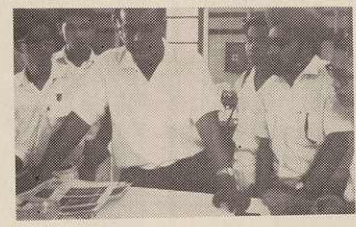
A BRIEF SUMMING-UP AFTER A BRISK TOUR



THESE MACHINES ARE SURE COMPLICATED !!

ON EXCURSION.

"NEVER TAKE NAOH IF YOU WANT TO DIE THE EASY WAY!"



"I DON'T BELIEVE MY INTESTINES ARE THAT LONG!!"

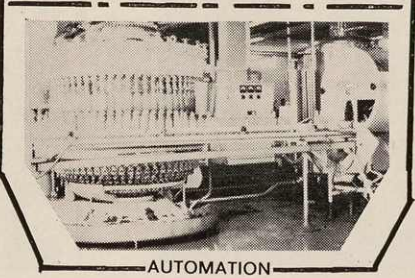


"DETECTED ANY HONEYCOMB?"

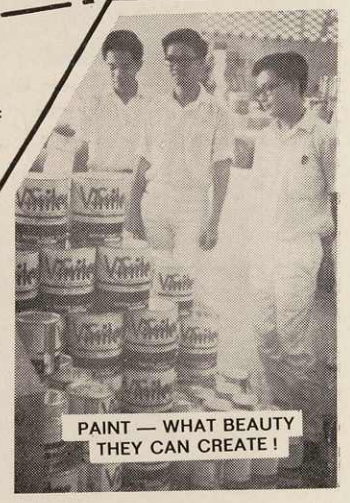


AIMS OF EXCURSIONS:

- 1) TO SUPPLEMENT OUR BOYS WITH EXTRA SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE:
- 2) TO BRING HOME TO OUR BOYS' THE APPLICATIONS OF SCIENCE AND THE TECHNICAL SUBJECTS IN INDUSTRIES.



AUTOMATION

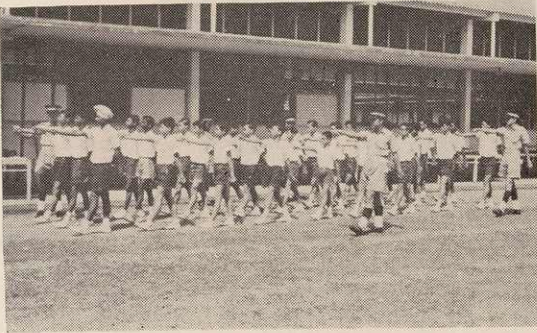


PAINT — WHAT BEAUTY THEY CAN CREATE!

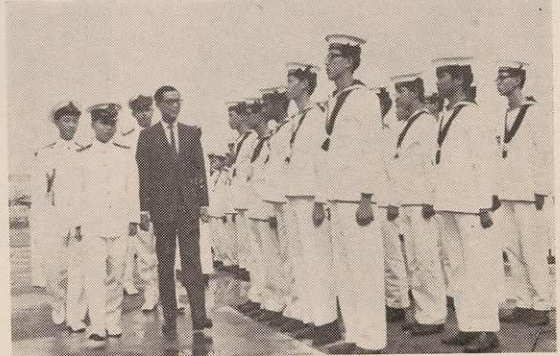
UNIFORM

UNITS

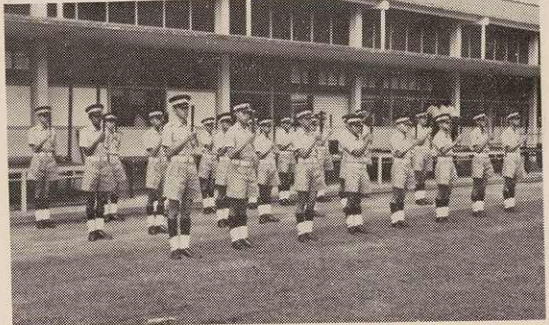
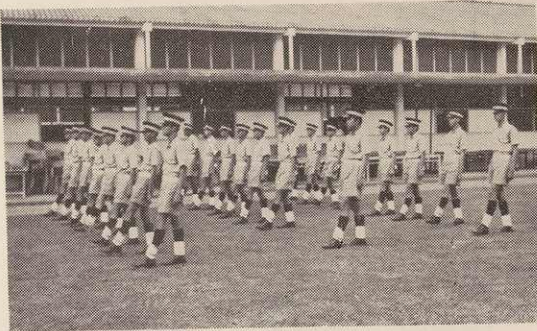
RIFLE
TRAINING



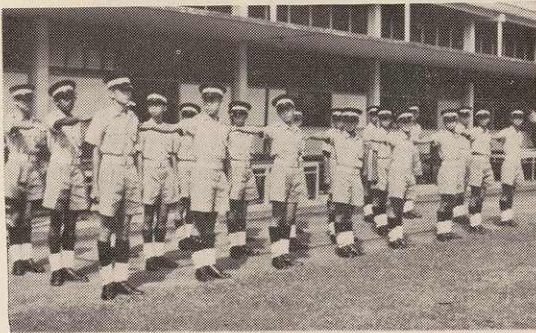
1st YEAR POLICE CADETS IN TRAINING



Q.S.T.S. SEA CADET CORPS BEING INSPECTED
BY MR. ONG PANG BOON

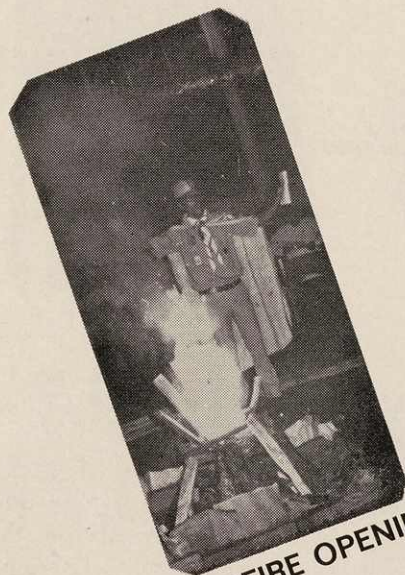


F O O T D R I L L

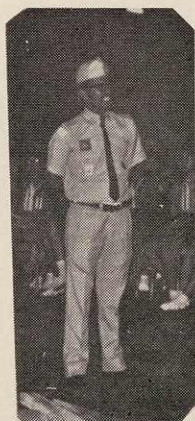


1903

CAMPFIRE



CAMPFIRE OPENING



YARN
BY
D. C.
PARAM



SONG BY BUDDHA



THE ELEPHANT DANCE



'WANA WAKI' BY BULL DOG



A SOUVENIR PRESENTED
TO THE PRINCIPAL BY FLYING
FISH ON BEHALF OF 1903

6th
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6

STEREOPHONIC SOUND

With the advancements and improvements made in the field of electronics, many new apparatus for sound reproduction have been made. The introduction of stereophonic sound is one of the many discoveries which opens a new era in the history of sound renovation. In fact, stereophonic sound reproduction is the improvement made on the high-fidelity system which was once very popular.

The basic equipment for stereophonic sound reproduction consists of a stereophonic amplifier (or two high-fidelity amplifiers if desired), a two or four speakers system with synchronised tweeter and woofer and a record changer with stereophonic cartridge. The amplifier is perhaps the most important of all the equipment because the final result of stereophonic renovation depends upon the uniformity of the transmission of sound waves by the apparatus. Often times, amplifiers are used instead of a stereo amplifier because in actual fact, a stereophonic amplifier consists of two identical high-fidelity amplifiers. Many prefer the stereo amplifier as a single unit because it is less cumbersome. Thus, an additioned knob is always installed on a stereophonic amplifier which is used to balance the sound. It is often indicated on the apparatus as "balance".

The speakers system is another important item for quality stereophonic reproduction. Experts in this field have spent many years in developing a calculated speakers system for stereo sound. In recent years excellent units help to reproduce music, speeches and concerts with "flavour" added. The 'base', 'treble', 'tone' and 'echo' which were once absent in ordinary systems are today being heard loud and clear. Tweeter and woofer are added so

as to aid the speakers by picking up the high and low pitches and enhancing them.

There is a variety of record changers available on the market but the Swiss products are found to be of supreme quality. In the stereophonic sound reproduction, a suitable pickup arm is an essential feature. There are generally two types of record changers, the automatic and the manual. Though the manual changer seems to be a little old fashioned, nevertheless it is used by all professionals. Stereo sound renovation on records is the commonest and most popular form of stereophonic sound. These records unlike the monophonic type, possess finer grooves and for this reason, diamond cartridges must be used. Moreover, the grooves on stereophonic records are manufactured such that both sides of it possess the actual record sound tracks.

In recent years, stereophonic sound has also been introduced in tape recordings. The latest tape recorders are able to pick up almost any sound waves and reproducing them with a stereo effect. This effect however can only be heard when a stereophonic tape is used. A reel of the tape consists of specially manufactured four tracks. While it is operating, two of the four tracks are utilised at a time either for recording or reproducing.

Today, stereophonic sound is fast becoming popular in the field of sound renovation. It has in fact captured the minds of music lovers as many of them have switched their old units to the latest stereo sets. Though stereophonic equipment is expensive, nevertheless, the wonderful and pleasant sounds reproduced by it can never be heard on any other ordinary systems.

TIEN SING GEE,
Pre-U 2.

IS SCIENCE A MENACE TO CIVILISATION?

Science, has in her ultimate goal, the discovery of knowledge. She aims at understanding Nature, gaining mastery over Nature, and harnessing Nature's forces to enable man to live a fuller life. Her many discoveries and inventions, which we see around us everyday and which have greatly revolutionized our way of life for the better, bear eloquent witness to this end of Science.

To mention, but a few, of the ways in which Science has benefitted us, we have in the field of transport, planes which can traverse a maximum of distance in a minimum of time, 'shrinking' the size of the earth, so to speak, for the betterment of human understanding. We see in medical science, the saving of thousands of lives, but most important of all the achievements, Science has liberated man from age-old superstitions and stimulated man in the quest of knowledge which is the cornerstone of civilization.

Viewed in this perspective, Science can hardly be justly accused of being a menace to civilization. But, we have only simply seen one side of the picture. We have yet to see what the overleaf has for us. Those who accuse Science of being a menace to civilization, too often than not, base their contention on the case that Science has exposed the world to danger of self-annihilation by nuclear weapons. They will go on to point out that although Science has brought cars and planes to mankind, she brings along too, ill-effects as accidents and the deprivation of the pleasure of a slow car drive. How rational these arguments are, we have yet to analyse before concluding.

The danger of a cataclysmic world war ending in the decline of civilization is very real. This danger first captured world attention after the catastrophic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Since then, with the development of the hydrogen bombs and nuclear weapons, the situation has worsened. But, is Science really to blame for all this? Science

discovered how the disintegration of the atom can yield energy in large amounts and found out the secret of nuclear 'fissions'. But, it must be pointed out that Science has no interest in turning these 'formulae' into destructive weapons. The many conferences of scientists like the disarmament conference of Geneva and Poland held in an effort to find means of eliminating the possibility of using nuclear weapons in the event of war point to this. Science approaches knowledge in a 'disinterested' way. She is just curious why the earth rotates. It is when politicians and the men who apply Science to serve their ends abuse Science that Science assumes the image of a menace to civilization.

It has been claimed that accident rates soared rapidly with the application of Science to transport. We hear of 'Boeing crashes', of death by reckless-driving and unaccountable disappearance of ships. Is Science to blame for all these too? Rather, it is the man who manipulates the machines Science brought to life and who errs in his manipulations who causes accidents to happen. There is nothing in a car that impels a man to jam hard on the 'gas' and drive without caution. Neither is there anything in a plane or a ship to give cause to the pilots' and the mechanics' carelessness in working them. Human nature is thus at fault and not Science, obviously. But, if Science poses a temptation to man to err, what then? Is she not a menace? To answer this, we have to stress the 'disinterestedness' of Science and her ultimate goal. In any case, the contributions of Science very much outnumbered her ill-effects mentioned above. If Science tempts man to err, man is to discipline himself against erring and learn to adjust himself to the bouncing life with Science. Science, by itself, is never menacing. Only when one fails to fully grasp hold of her and misuse her, does she become menacing.

WONG KUN YEW,
Pre-U 1.

Most developing countries favour an educational structure that answers the immediate social needs. Discuss and evaluate this tendency. Comment besides on what you consider a proper and adequate scheme of education.

New developing nations, often with very limited resources of their own, are compelled to concentrate their educational structures to answer their immediate social needs. The urgent need by these new developing nations for more doctors, more engineers, more scientists and technicians, become a deciding factor in moulding the educational structures of such countries. Normally, the trend of education in such countries is towards science and technology, hence giving very little room for the proliferation of the arts and the classics. The neglect of the arts and the classics has unwittingly become a social evil, but this is a necessary evil in the face of immediate social needs and reforms in developing nations, which can be solved best by science and technology.

Such a tendency of moulding the educational structure to meet the immediate social needs of the country is best seen in the cases of China and a host of newly developed nations in South-East Asia. The present trend in China is towards industrialisation and improvements in agricultural methods and as a result of this the bias in education in China today is towards science and technology. The masses are drilled in the basic principles of the sciences and their applications in industries. Those who show potential in certain fields of science are greatly encouraged to specialise deeply in that field. Arts and the classics are neglected in schools (unless Marxism can be classified as an art or classic!), and every pupil is being drilled and transformed into a technocrat for tomorrow. Such have become the aims and educational trends in China today. The emphasis on technical educational and allied fields of study are just as prominent in developing nations of South-East Asia today. Taking Singapore for instance, the theme of studies is towards science and technology, though no move is made to suppress the humanities. Singapore is in a period of transition — a move towards industrialisation — and the immediate needs are for more technicians and skilled workers to run the workshops and factories. This need has made the govern-

ment erect more technical and vocational schools. Such is the trend of education in Singapore today.

The struggle between the so-called 'free world' bloc and the 'Communist' bloc today is to secure the allies and the friendship of the newly developing nations. This 'contrast' between the two 'world blocs' have unwittingly benefited many of the developing nations in the form of so-called 'foreign aid'. Much of this 'foreign aid' is in the form of educational assistance. The very fact that many of these recipients of 'foreign aid' have unhesitatingly called for scientific and technical educational assistance, reveal very clearly the urge of these newly developed nations to shape their educational structure to answer their immediate social needs. Certainly, in the eyes of the newly developed nations, it would be absolutely pointless to send their people overseas (on foreign aid scholarship) and be drilled in the arts and classics which would be of no use in the development of their country.

There is ever a present danger in the form of educational structure the developing countries are adopting. This is the danger of over-specialisation. Arts and classics no doubt play very little if not a negligible part in designing bridges and buildings or in the production of Sulphuric Acid and Ammonia, but we must not forget that the arts and the classics are a key to a more mature and a more liberal character. It would indeed be dreadful to live in a world of scientists and technicians, a world where everybody does exactly what he has been trained to do. It is in the face of the danger of over-specialisation that the trend of American education today has been founded upon.

The Americans favour a more liberal education — a gradual building up from extremely divers subjects to specialised ones. The children in primary schools and high schools, come into contact with a wide range of fields of study, and they are grounded in both the Arts and Science. In fact the arts

and classics are given priority in the elementary school. It is only in College and University that pupils are encouraged to specialise in some fields of studies. It is in this way that the government of the United States hopes to build up a nation of well-rounded citizens; citizens who know the importance of the Science and the Arts; citizens who will be more mature and conscious of their role to the nation and society as a whole. Such is the kind of education I favour and would strongly recommend.

However, in developing countries, a liberal education for the people would not only be unwise but also a waste of money, because it is only right and sane that the presiding social needs be solved and tackled as quickly and in as best a manner as possible. And this unfortunately means intense specialisation and development of the sciences and technology.

TIEN SING CHEONG,
Pre-U 2.

THE YOUNG ORPHANS

Parentless I am, but loveless I am not
For God above affords me hidden love.
None to comfort me in sorrow,
None to soothe me in pain.
I shed unseen and sighed unheard,
I longed for parents' love in despair.
I stood like an islet in ocean wide,
Or a boulder on mountain high,
Bearing the coldness and harshness of the world
In close lipped sorrow.

Oh mother, come hither to me,
I feel cold, friendless and in hunger,
Oh mother, come from wherever you are,
Shield me from the harshness of the world,
And keep me warm and in comfort,
Oh give me your tender kisses mother,
Your soft touch, your consolations.
This world is harsh and cold.
Why am I left alone, to fight
My course in this cruel world?

There the pups their mother's love they nourish,
The birds their protection they give their young
Why, why should I be born to be orphaned at early age
While even the pups and birds mature to fight their course?
Oh, 'tis sorrowful to be parentless
And isn't that too unfair,
That intense sorrow should be bestowed on us alone,
But despair not, for though we have not
The Love and guidance of parents, we still
Have the love and guidance of God.

QUAH HOCK PENG,
Sec. 4 M 5.

TO MY BELOVED

Of you my love I shall sing a praise,
Or should I tell it to your face;
Of your incomparable beauty and grace,
With which no one can keep pace;

But I shall praise you no more,
As I have always done before.
For now I wish to express my devotion,
My love, my adoration and my emotion.

Your beauty is there and ever-lasting it shall be,
Forever for me to be slave and to see,
But as my darling you know my love for you,
Which will forever remain sincere and true;

I shall chant your name with all my joy,
Until it is echoed from the sky:—
“Adoring my beloved Madhu I live,
And loving her I shall die.”

O. M.,
Pre-U 2.

BROKEN HEART

It was evening, and the sun was subsiding
But there was no sign of my Darling.
It was those days, when we would sit by the stream
And in each others arms would we long dream.
Those happy days are all but dead and gone
And my heart is to pieces torn.
For the one I dearly loved is now no more.
Alas! What great pains have I to bear.
Now she's gone there is none with which my life to share
There were days when I wanted to live and love
But now I wish my days were done
And I could once again to my love return.

GEORGE KOSHY,
Sec. 4 W 1.

NUCLEAR POWER

When we mention of nuclear power, one's mind invariably turns to the atomic bomb and the hideous destruction it had inflicted on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of the Second World War. It is absolutely true that nuclear power, as a destructive instrument, is the most dangerous and lethal weapon ever invented and employed by man. In fact, it is now threatening to put an end to the human race should it ever be used in warfare. However, it is equally true that nuclear power, for constructive purposes, is a most wonderful invention. It has opened up new horizons for great advance and progress in science and industry, for the benefit of mankind. But these are not the most important aspects of nuclear power. The most important aspect of nuclear power is that it has decisively put an end to the problem of energy shortage in the world.

All the advances and achievements of man are due solely to the aid of machines. Without machines, it is doubtful whether man would ever have achieved the accomplishment which he has attained today. Machines have served us in every field of man's activities. In industry, in agriculture, in transport, in the exploration of space, in our entertainments, in our homes, and in innumerable other instances, we find machines; machines to serve us, machines to run our society. But machines required to be driven by power, and power is obtained from the energy from fuels, which are almost exclusively fossil fuels, that is, oil and coal. Since the Industrial Revolution, owing to the great demand for power, fossil fuels have been consumed at a fantastic rate. However, the store of fuels in the world is not inexhaustible and it is rapidly diminishing. Estimate has shown that within the next few hundred years, all the hoard of fuels which Mother Earth possessed will be exhausted. With no fuels there would be no energy and thus no power to drive machines, which in turn would become useless junks, no longer capable of serving man. When that happens,

all the glories and accomplishments of man will virtually come to an end and man will have to resume the role he had played before the Machine Age, returning to the primitive ways of life he had lived in the past. In fact, his life would be far more difficult and miserable than ever before, as the population by that time would be many times greater than that of today. Armed with only his own labour and a few crude tools, man would again begin the struggle for survival, with absolutely no hope of revival to his former glories, and conditions of living would be continually deteriorating, until the standard of living would drop to a stage where it is little better than those of the other animals that inhabit the world.

Thus, it is not surprising to find people all the world over worrying their heads off over the fear of shortage of fuels, thinking of ways out of this jam. This problem appeared to be insuperable and the fate of the world seemed inevitable when the timely discovery of nuclear power was made.

The discovery that enormous amounts of energy can be released from extremely heavy elements, notably uranium, brought relief to the whole world. The energy that can be extracted from uranium (the store of which the earth possessed is twenty times greater than that of the reserve of coal and oil in the world at present) is one million times more potent than that obtainable by the conventional method of burning coal. In simple language, this means that from one ton of uranium the amount of energy released is equivalent to that of one million tons of coal. However, it was not until the discovery was made that nuclear energy can also be acquired from the extremely light elements, such as deuterium (or heavy hydrogen) or tritium, that the energy problem was finally crushed. The quantity of energy attainable from these light elements is even much greater than that from the heavy elements. More important still, the supply of

deuterium, present in the sea as heavy water, is practically inexhaustible. Thus, with an inexhaustible source of nuclear fuel and enormous energy obtainable from a small source of fuel, the energy problem is finally eliminated from the face of the earth forever. Of course, there remain many problems and obstacles to be overcome before nuclear energy can be utilised successfully and usefully. But the genius and perseverance of man would finally guide him to success.

It is an obvious advantage to be able to obtain enormous amounts of energy from a very small source of fuel, as in nuclear energy. All the problems of storage of fuel will be solved. All the machines and mechanical devices will be able to carry sufficient fuels to release great amounts of energy without having to refuel, thus saving a lot of trouble and time. Vehicles, ships, aeroplanes, farm equipment such as tractors, would be able to travel and work for a very, very long distance and time. Spacecraft would be able to carry sufficient fuels to take it far into space, and there are innumerable other instances, which cannot be completely listed. Thus, nuclear power, put to constructive use, is a great blessing to mankind and would revolutionize the whole world, making a huge stride towards greater progress and happiness.

However, very unfortunately, the awful power of nuclear energy was first demonstrated to the world by the atomic bombs dropped at Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The disaster that resulted is already history, and does not require to be repeated. Following these first atomic bombs, the race for developing nuclear weapons began in earnest. The military-minded, advanced nations of the world spend billions

upon billions on it, their top scientists working on ways of developing and delivering the nuclear weapons, to inflict destruction and death to their own kind, to bring to utter destruction upon the human race including themselves. The tension further heightened with the development of the fearful hydrogen bomb, which is thousands of times more powerful than the original atomic bombs. With the political upheavals in various parts of the world, with the wars and restlessness in every corner of the earth, with the bitter rivalries between the advanced nations, the employment of nuclear power as a weapon in war is not altogether impossible. If that should happen, all the glories that man has achieved and even man himself will be wiped out, and ironically, at his own hands. The threat of nuclear power is so obvious that most people have only learnt to regard it as a device for destruction, with no other uses.

Hence we are now standing at a cross-road. One road leads to great progress, advancement, discoveries and inventions, achievements, glories and happiness. The other would bring it destruction, death, suffering and misery. The choice remains with man. His fate depends on himself, on how he uses nuclear power, on his wisdom or foolishness. Nuclear power in itself is innocent. It is only an instrument, put to good or bad use by its master, man; depending on the way man moulds and shape it. Thus, I conclude that nuclear power, is not the thing to be feared, for man himself is the culprit who is behind all the destruction made by nuclear power, and it is HE who is to be feared.

OW CHEE KEE,
Sec. 4 M 1.

Judge: Why do you steal?

Thief: Because I want to be a millionaire.

Judge: Is there no other way to get rich?

Thief: But one of the ten commandments says, 'God helps those who help themselves', so I am helping myself to the money.

THE PROBLEM OF FOOD

In his struggle for survival, man has always been confronted by problems of all kinds. But the most persistent one is probably the problem of food.

In the past, man had always been plagued by the storage of food. No matter how hard the farmers strove, the productivity of food was always very low and only a limited amount of food was stored up in very favourable times. If it happened that the crops were damaged by insects, a flood or a drought, the people in the affected region would starve to death since the little existing reserves would soon be exhausted and help was inaccessible from outside in the absence of an adequate system of transportation.

Today, man has every means of farming to raise the productivity of food and has also acquired powerful weapons like synthetic insecticide against the pests. In addition, he possesses an efficient transportation system and means of storing up food without loss of nutritional value. Nevertheless, the shortage of food remains a problem. As a matter of fact, there are at present many regions in which people are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. The region that is affected most is probably India.

Many people attribute the cause of the shortage of food to the steep growth in population and as a result suggest means of bringing the population under control. Though the population is indeed increasing at a steep rate, it does not imply that there is an insufficiency of land for farming to meet the new demand. In fact, only about seventeen percent of the land surface of the earth is cultivated. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the cultivated land is under bad cultivation and by means of efficient management, the yields will be increased. Thus, the solution of the problem lies in cultivating more land and improving the already cultivated land. To seek remedies by means of contraception is not practical in

the backward countries as the most important pre-requisite is high literacy. Besides, it may deal a lethal blow at the maternal instinct since the coming of a baby might be taken as a burden-some event.

The countries that are under the grip of the problem are, in nine out of ten cases, economically backward. This results in the peoples's low-purchasing power and thus most farmers cannot afford to buy efficient agricultural plants and tools. The fishermen encounter similar difficulties of lacking powerful motor-boats and better equipment to increase their catch. Also, many necessary construction like dams, embankments and cultivating virgin soil are left undone. Coupled with the fact that education is not efficiently developed under the handicap of financial circumstances, the people are under strong bondage of tradition. These dim the agricultural prospects very much because the farmers influenced by these, neglect proper means of farming such as the maintenance of soil fertility and irrigation. Besides, there is a total lack of competent people to make research and gather information about local farming so that faulty farming can be eradicated and yields of food are raised.

Now, it is not difficult to see that the solution lies greatly in the cooperation of the advanced nations with the backward nations. The more sacrifices the advanced nations make, the easier it is to eradicate the problem. The advanced nations may send food to the most severely affected regions to relieve the people from beastly sufferings. They may also supply money, and send specialists and technicians to advise and guide the backward countries in their development. In fact, there are many advanced nations doing this, though grudgingly and unwillingly as no one will neglect the fact that food shortage in one part of the world would mean shortage throughout the world as our modern system of communications has broken down all physical barriers, and the world is a home in itself. As a result, many

dams are being built and rivers embanked in backward countries to counteract the caprice of seasons. Better seeds, and breeds of livestock as well as fertilizers are supplied to the poor farmers free of charge so that higher yields can be obtained. Necessary campaigns are also launched to stir the farmers out of their passivity and ignorance. Besides, low-yielding crops are cleared away and replaced by suitable types and those of more nutritional value. Farmers are also instructed to practise mixed farming wherever conditions allow since keeping plants and animals together makes possible a better balance in the soil.

The aids given to the underdeveloped countries are not necessarily confined to the agricultural aspect since most problems of a nation are closely interrelated. Alongside the action of farming must go the development of education. Through education, people of better quality can be produced to work for their own country. This is necessary since long-time aid is really impossible.

Besides helping the underdeveloped countries, all the developed countries must shoulder

the responsibility of supporting the various organisations of the United Nations like the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) by donating funds to them. With the help of these funds, the organisations would be able to function smoothly. There are many problems in the field of agriculture, that requires the combined effort of many nations. A typical case is the destruction of locusts. Besides, many parts of great deserts have been transformed into cultivated land through the efforts of these organisations.

Today, we have bright prospects of eradicating the problem of food. With the researches of the scientists, we may discover more secrets of Nature and man may then be able to make food by merely mixing up different chemicals. Man may also extend the uses of atomic bombs and radioactivity to the field of agriculture in the future. In short, our agricultural knowledge is far from being ended, and we will benefit from its continuous progress.

LEE CHOON KOK,
Sec. 4 M 1.

JOKES FOR THE 'MADS'

Tom: You have got a terrible-looking thing on your neck.

Jim: What is it?

Tom: Your head.

Mother: Our baby has daddy's nose and my mouth.

Son: You better watch him. He just went by with grandpa's teeth.

Visitor: Tommy, is your mother in?

Tommy: She is not at home.

Visitor: Where is your grandma then?

Tommy: Sh, She is busy catching a mices for her dinner.

Visitor: Oh, Why? What happen to your grammar?

Tommy: She told me that mouse contains vitamins a-z.

Lily: Darling, why have you stopped practising your 'Limbo Rock'?

Tommy: Because, there is a better dancer in my house.

Lily: Who?

Tommy: My grandmother, She would wake up early in the morning and go under the bamboo stick, each time she hangs the clothes.

A VISIT TO A SAWMILL

On the 14th. of May 1966, the Craft Club of our school organised an excursion to a sawmill which is situated in Syed Alwi Road near the Jalan Besar Stadium. A Singapore Traction Company bus was chartered for the journey and the cost of hiring the bus was forty dollars for three and a half hours. The teachers-in-charge of this excursion were Mr. Peter Wong and Mr. Tan Choon Tee who are advisers of the Craft Club. On that day, at about eight o'clock in the morning, a group of about forty members of the club assembled in the school ground waiting impatiently for the bus.

We left our school at about half past eight and reached our destination an hour later. Mr. Peter Wong, who had arrived earlier by his own car, came out with a gentleman from the sawmill factory, to receive us. The man then showed us around the sawmill. At first he took us to the river which leads to the saw-mill and in it, are many large logs.

After that he took us to the timber sheds where various timbers are stored for seasoning. The timbers are sorted out according to their qualities and are cut square in section. We were told that the best timbers are exported to other countries of the world at a very low price and most of these logs of timber are felled from the Malayan forests. Timbers which have knots or other defects on it are classified as spoilt timber and are sold to the local merchants. Sometimes preservative is used to protect the timbers from the attack of white ants.

Next, we went to the cutting-machine section where logs are cut in various sizes. There

are four workers employed in this cutting process. Two of the workers use chains to tie the log which is then moved to the sliding platform leading to the cutting saw. There is a man standing at the end of the log with a crowbar in his hand. His duty is to see and adjust the log, so that the log is not out of place. At the other corner, a workman is stationed to receive the cut timbers.

There is an office which is of timber construction in the factory. Inside the office, there are many switches controlling various machines and there is also a neatly drawn-to-scale plan of the whole factory. The timbers which have been ordered are stocked by the side of the office and special indications or signs are marked at both ends of the timbers.

We were told that the waste timbers are not thrown away but are made into small useful articles like cupboards' legs, drawers, etc. These articles could be sold to local furniture shops or factories at a cheap price. Other timbers which are badly damaged are sold as firewood.

After going round the sawmill we were served with refreshments. Before leaving the sawmill, a picture was taken for remembrance. We boarded the bus for our return journey, after thanking the man and his staff for showing us the various sections of the factory.

I hope that in future more excursions would be organised to give us a better general knowledge of how timbers are graded, seasoned and cut.

THONG WEI CHEE,
Sec. 4 W 1.

Waitress: I have boiled tongue, fried liver, pigs' feet, and stewed kidneys.
Customer: Don't tell me your troubles. Just bring me a hamburger.
Teacher: Tommy, how would you define 'wind'?
Tommy: I would say 'wind is air that is in a hurry'.

TOMMY TAN,
Pre. U 1.

THE EVILS OF LUXURY

Luxury, in the physical sense, is any expenditure which is in excess of the normal and customary manner of living. A superfluity of luxury is a mere waste of time and money, the last of which can serve the needs of our community. Besides the ill effects which luxury may have upon the individuals themselves, there often arises the resulting expenditure which is frequently out of all proportion to the satisfaction. As growing wealth gives a man command over more and more luxuries, the satisfaction which he gains from each one is taken out of diminishing interest in the other so that the resulting contentment that he derives on the whole is not substantially increased.

Alcohol is one of the luxuries that create lunatics out of some men. It tempts, stimulates, and inspires. It is taken in large quantities by many men with the result that they are instigated to lead a very abnormal way of life — a mode of behaviour that should not be exhibited in any civilized society. Let us illustrate an example. Sometime in March, four years ago, a Filipino newspaper flashed at us a report which said that a drunkard was molesting people in a church until he was stabbed to death by the church attendant. So we can see that alcohol ruins our lives, especially as a man intoxicated with drink will get into a fit of temper, a state in which he becomes a dangerous man.

Many a youth who is still in the building stage, can be seen to enjoy smoking cigarettes. Certainly, this habit is beyond our normal and customary standards of living with regard to our boyhood. Indeed it is, especially when the expenditure on tobacco robs us of our normal expenditure on other useful utilities. No doubt, pleasure, I understand, is created in smoking, but modern scientific data shows that lung diseases and ill-health are often developed as a result of smoking. How true! as the Greek philosopher, Epictetus, said:— ‘When the idea of any pleasure strikes your

imagination, make a just computation between the duration of the pleasure and that of the repentance that is likely to follow’.

Betting on horses is another form of luxury. Every week, gamblers, ranging from clerks to managing directors, throw away hundreds of dollars on betting. Of course, some will win, whilst others may lose. But as for those who win, the happiness and joy they gain is only momentary and it serves as an encouragement to the next bet. As for those who lose, thin sorrow is bewailed every day until the day of the next horse race, when they will place a bet of a larger amount of money than the previous one, with the vain hope of recovering the previous losses. What if they lose again and again? A day will come when a gambler will be heavily in debt. But the worst result owing to losing, is that the pains and sorrows that he gets are often inflicted upon the other members of his family. His normal attitude and care towards the family is diverted. The money which is normally spent on the expenses of daily food and children’s school fees is slowly decreased as the man’s indulgence in gambling increases every day. It needs no patient thoughts to tell the reader that sooner or later he will accumulate a heap of heavy debts, and that his children would be forced, by circumstance, to stop schooling and the wife to complain and possibly leave the home altogether. Surely, the innocent children and wife should have no share of his sufferings, which he alone rightly deserves.

Some people, especially women, treat gambling, like playing mahjong, as a form of entertainment. But little do they realise that they will spend much of their time, which should be spent on other things (like looking after the children and doing the housework) indulging in the game. In addition, the noise which the game creates, disturbs the peace of other people.

Prostitution is the worst kind of luxury, where the pleasure that each customer gains is too momentary and diabolical and will be regretted. Certainly, every customer will regret! The diseases that they get from contact with the harlots, will be transmitted to the blood of the children and the generations that are to follow, unless cure is attained immediately.

All the money spent on these few examples of unworthy forms of luxury could be used for some other means which are far more profitable: - contributions to charitable funds, expenditures on schemes to improve facilities of kampong and other such projects. 'Let not thy temptation overcome thee.'

WILLIAM TEO,
Sec. 4 M 4.

"TO SEE IS TO BELIEVE."

Many villagers had complained that they had seen a white figure in a ruined and deserted house not far way from the village. There was no injury to any villagers, but there was much talk. All in all, the house was said to be haunted. One day, in the village, Ali and Ah Hock were talking about the haunted house.

"Just imagine. There is a ghost somewhere around the house. I won't believe it until I have seen it," said Ah Hock.

"You are talking nuts. If you have seen one, you'll turn just as white as snow and become one yourself."

"I am willing to wager anything that there is no ghost in that house."

"Yeah! Me too, but I am not accustomed to betting on ghosts."

"Ah, come on, let's go over there tonight and find out for ourselves — not too late anyway. We will each take a white sheet along just in case someone's around and give him a scare."

"Oh, all right. Meet you there at eight?"

"All right."

The pals departed. At seven-forty, Ah Hock left his house with a bundle and made his way to the 'haunted' house. The bundle which was the white sheet, was covered, for Ah Hock dared not risk anybody seeing it. He reached the house at the appointed time, but found no Ali. He waited another fifteen minutes and then went into the house switching on

his torch, and thinking that Ali was in the house, hiding somewhere. He gave a chuckle and slowly began to search the house. He found nothing. There was another room on the left, and Ah Hock decided to proceed into the room when he heard a sound coming from the room. He chuckled and switched off the light, thinking Ali was trying to scare him off and win the wager.

A white figure appeared from the room and Ah Hock suddenly laughed. "By George!" he said. "You are very good at disguises. But you can't scare me, because I know it's only you, Ali."

The figure gave a shrieking sound, turned and disappeared into the room. Ah Hock looked puzzle for a moment and then followed, still laughing to himself. However, when he entered the room there was nobody to be seen. He thought Ali had sneaked out of the house from somewhere. So he returned to the village. As he approached it, a figure suddenly emerged from the darkness. It was Ali.

"Ali! You! "Ah Hock exclaimed. "How on earth did you come back so fast?"

"Come back? Me? You must be crazy, I haven't started yet. I was delayed."

Ah Hock's face turned pale and he trembled. He turned to go. Ali asked, "What about going to the house?"

"Oh, forget it. I . . . I . . . am not w-well."

DAVID TAY
Sec. 3 W 1.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STALL-KEEPER

Some people may look down upon a hawker as being uneducated, poor and dirty. This is but a false and superficial impression. I once had the privilege of spending a day at a stationary stall and the knowledge that I got was most rewarding.

This stall was quite a large, elaborate one. Elaborate in the sense that it sold everything from a pen-nib to a skipping rope and in between were delicacies of an immense variety. Business begins promptly at 7 a.m., but before that the stall has got to be fixed up and pieces of wood, which would make one think had come out from a jig-saw puzzle, can be seen being carried downstairs from the small flat above. I wondered, at first, as to how they were going to construct it and then both to my utter amasement and surprise, the pieces fitted together like hand to glove.

The owner of the stall, a lady in her late forties, looked, perhaps, on her stall with all pride and joy as a mother would, perhaps, look upon her new-born baby. She had a son. This son of hers was given more to mischief than the intensification of moral goodness. In other words, he was sixteen and extremely childish. Time and time again one could see him involved in the diminishing of his mother's wares with the aid of his palate.

It is now, approximately, 7.30 a.m. The children are off to school and being children, they are inclined to stop at this wayside stall and spend the first-half of their daily allowance. The old lady smiles broadly and speaks to them in Cantonese. The children's interest is attracted mainly by a piece of cardboard on which is glued strips of paper. For five cents one is allowed to try one's luck. The prizes range from money to flavoured ice placed in a plastic bag. The whole thing is more of a gain than a loss, as the old lady's son once explained to me. As soon as school begins,

business is quiet except for the sale of a packet of cigarettes once in a while.

Then at 12 p.m. there is once more the need for busy hands to collect and calculate money. I found myself, at this time, in the midst of an unconversational period between the old lady's son and I. He was much too busy. I took this opportunity to give him all the help, but, being a novice at such a money-making venture, I was no help at all. This rush continued for the next one and a half hours, after which I asked him how much business they made each day. He replied that they made at least five dollars. He also told me that what they were doing was illegal, it would only be legal if, however, they did not remain stationary. They were causing both obstruction as well as noise. He continued further to tell me that during the New Year, business rose as high as twenty dollars.

I asked him if he ever found time for himself at all, meaning if he was allowed to do anything that any normal boy would want to do. He told me that his mother and he had a set plan. They went according to this plan. Everyday after school, he would return home, have his lunch, do his homework and whatever studies he had until 4 p.m. All this while his mother cared for the stall. He would then go the creche to fetch his little brother and then return to mind the stall whilst his mother cooked the evening meal. Then at about six o'clock they would combine both their efforts in caring for the stall. At this time, once more, the business is hectic and goes on till 6.30 p.m. when it is time to close up. The stall then turns to mere pieces of wood, the delicacies are brought upstairs and a day of business ends.

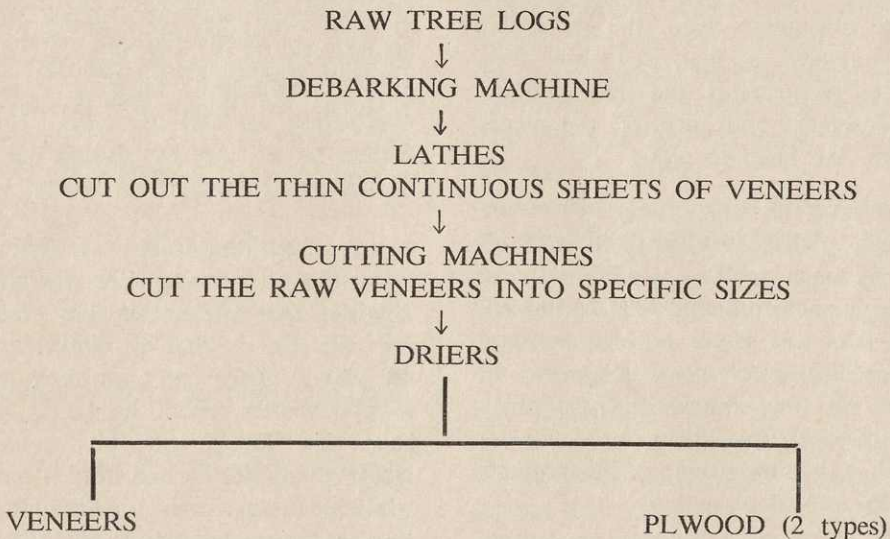
ALVIN KEOK,
Sec. 4 M 4.

PLYWOOD AND VENEERS AND HOW THEY ARE MANUFACTURED

The veneer and plywood industry in Singapore, though young, is a very prosperous and flourishing one. The demand for these types of products are very great as they are used more extensively than the ordinary timber in joinery and other work. The reason for this being that plywood, compared to planks or boards of the same thickness or thicker, are much superior in quality. The natural defects like shrinkage and warping are virtually eli-

minated and they do not split even when nailed close to the edges; this often happens when using ordinary timbers.

Veneers are thin sheets of wood used most extensively in furniture. Plywood, on the other hand, is laminated wood, made of a number of layers of veneers glued in a special way under pressure. The whole process of manufacturing these products can be summarised briefly and put into a table thus:-



The whole process, in details, would be as follows:-

The logs, each about eight feet long, are first placed in a debarking machine which rotates the log while a cutter scrapes off the bark. These logs are then stacked behind the lathes, ready for use. The lathes, like wood-turning machines, rotate the log while a cutter cuts the log producing a thin continuous sheet of raw veneer not unlike the unrolling of paper from a spool. This lathe can be adjusted to cut out sheets of raw veneers of

different thicknesses. The raw veneers are then sent to the cutters by means of conveyer belts, numbering six altogether and placed one above the other.

At the cutting machines, the new veneers are cut into pieces of about 8' by 4'. This machine is equipped with an electronic eye which automatically picks out any defective parts and removes them by cutting.

These veneers are then sent to the driers where they are dried. The driers are thirty-

feet long, painted green and have pipes running along the sides. These pipes carry steam which is fed from two gigantic boilers beside the factory building. There are pipes around the driers on the floor and overhead. Valves, meters and expansion joints can be seen along the miles and miles of pipe-lines.

At the drier's heart, the boilers are the biggest I've ever seen. Walking near them makes one's hairs at the back of the neck stand for they look too weak to hold the ever-expanding steam, instigated by the hungry fire which consumes a tremendous amount of waste veneers stacked around the factory.

After drying, the veneers are spliced and sent to another part of the factory where their moisture content is checked. The better veneers are then sent to another part where they are trimmed and their edges 'dressed' with paper strips to prevent the edges from flaking and packed for export. The other veneers are then sent to another part of the factory where they are made into plywood.

At the plywood section, two types of plywood are manufactured, viz, interior plywood and exterior (water-proof or marine ply) plywood. Glue is applied to the veneers which are then placed one above the other, about five layers of veneers to each of plywood. The veneers are placed with the grain of each layer at right angles to the grain of the adjacent layers. This 'bonding' makes them much stronger than the ordinary wood of the same thickness or thicker. Because of this special arrangement, they do not shrink or warp easily. The interior plywood are glued with ordinary glue while the marine ply or water-proof plywood are glued with a brown glue which enables the plywood to become

water-proof. The glued veneers are then sent to the presses where the glue is allowed to set under pressure. They are pressed in a cold press first and then in a hot one. Of the two, the hot press is the more interesting one.

The press is operated hydraulically by three cylindrical accumulators placed vertically and about twenty feet tall. The sheets of plywood in this press are compressed at an average pressure of about 160 lb. per sq. in. and at a temperature between 140 degrees C to 150 degrees C., varying with the thicknesses of the sheets of plywood. The sheets of plywood are placed in trays which move up and down a vertical shaft to compress the plywood. When the sheets are in position, the operator flicks a switch and the trays are pushed upwards with such speed that all one could get is a momentary glimpse of the green trays flashing upwards with a cracking sound. After being heated in this compressed position for about eight to ten minutes, the sheets of plywood are removed and sent to the trimming machines. There they are trimmed to a standard size, about six by three feet. They are then passed through a machine which sandpapers them and makes them smooth. On coming out of the machine, they are smooth but hot to the touch. They are stacked and cooled before being packed and trademarked ready for export.

As can be seen, from the above descriptions, the processes of manufacturing the veneers and plywood are very complicated. The products are mainly sent to South Vietnam, the U.S.A. and the States on the West Coast of Malaya.

HU KIN HOONG,
Sec. 4 W 1.

A child was caught fishing in a 'No-fishing' pond by the keeper and was asked:
'Fishing, Son?'

Child: 'Nope sir, just drowning worms.'

A VISIT TO THE 'METALBOX' FACTORY

Fourteen and a quarter miles from town, off Bukit Timah Road, stands a large factory. That is the "Metalbox Factory". This is the place where our local tins, cans and tanks are made. And recently, it has set up a department to make plastic bags.

On the day of our visit, we were lucky to watch both the manufacture of tin-cans and plastic bags in process. At first glance, all of us were attracted by the high machines.

First of all, we were led to the printing ovens. Sheet-metals cut to size were placed at one end of the machine where suckers drew a sheet a time to roll into the printing machine. Out came the printed but wet with paint sheet at the end of the printing section and since it was wet, it had to be dried and carried by belt into the oven. At the mouth of the oven metallic hands were ready to receive the on-coming plates. These hands carrying the plates moved automatically into the oven where a temperature above 800°F was maintained. By the time the plates came out at the other end where workers were ready to arrange it, the plates were already dry.

The plates were then cut to the required sizes by a special machine. If the required job was lids, the machine would cut six lids at a time and, almost immediately, they were folded to the required edge.

The most amazing work was the development of beer tins. In our workshop, we would at least take two hours to complete one. And there it took just a few minutes. The process was much the same as what we would do in our workshop. As usual the cut-to-size plates were bent round with folded seam, bent and folded. Then they were stamped and heated. The process of the heating was to melt the solder in a pool, a few feet from the heater. Conveyed by a leather belt to a round shaped machine, they were fitted with bottom lids. The lids were pressed into the body with

a certain type of "rubber gum" so that they would become air-tight. To prove that they were really air-tight, they were carried by belt to the ceiling where a machine did the trick. If a tin was not air-tight, it would automatically drop down. Finally they were passed into an oven so that the temperature would make the soldering smooth and the structure refined. Thus tins were made.

In an adjacent department, tins and cans, because of their huge sizes and irregular shapes, had to be done partly by men. But still, as though men were also machines, each man did a certain part only. We saw four men in a group making handles. The first man got the ready-cut sheets and folded two parallel lap seams; the second folded adjacent ends; the third folded them flat and the fourth twisted them into the required shape. All were done with the help of four screw-pressing machines but with different dies.

Following on, we were invited to see how a 'Castrol' can was developed. Because the castrol can was rectangular, it was stretched into the required shape by a machine which resembled the vice, from a cylindrical form folded by machine. It was fitted with a bottomed lid by a man with the help of the pressing-screw machine. Before going through any other process it was tested with water for water-tightness. If it was satisfactory, the top lid with a hole was fitted in the same manner. Then the ready-made handle and the mouth of the can were soldered. Their way of soldering was much easier than ours — the places needed to be soldered were heated up and wire-solder containing flux was applied to the places and thus a can was made.

As I have mentioned earlier, the Metalbox factory does not only make metallic goods but also plastic bags. The machine used to manufacture these bags is known as a polythene extruder and the machine used to cut and seal them is known as a cutting and sealing ma-

chine. Polythene granules, which can be imported from England, Japan and very soon China, were the only raw material used.

The process of making is very simple. First of all, the polythene granules were poured into the hopper where it was sent to the heating chamber where a temperature of about one hundred and seventy degrees Centigrade would melt it. This molten plastic was led to the die where tubulated films of plastic came out. Theoretically the size of the film depends on the size of the die but practically the size depends on the blast of air which the tube enclosed. And the thickness of the film depends on the strength of the rollers pull. Finally it was rolled up before it was sent to other machines for printing or cutting and sealing.

If the plastic-bags need to be printed, they were sent to the printing machine where the

film was rolled over by the mould and immediately they were printed. They were then dried and rolled up again.

The tubulated film had to be cut into bags. So it was sent to the cutting and sealing machine where both the operations were done together. A large machine of this nature could accommodate three to five rows of the tube and so work could be done at a faster rate.

Our visit gave us an insight into the industrialisation programme of Singapore. We are greatly impressed by the amount of automation in the factory, and we were certain that if the process was maintained in this direction, Singapore would surely become an important industrial centre in South-East Asia.

HOON MOU WOON,
Sec. 4 M 1.

THE CLEANLINESS OF THE CITY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY CITIZEN

Cleanliness means healthy living, the practice of clean habits, freedom from diseases and other discomforts. Hence the saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness".

In the past, several "Keep Your City Clean" campaigns were launched by the government in order to make the people realise the importance of their co-operation in this aspect. Posters and hoardings appeared everywhere reminding citizens of their duty to help the campaign achieve its goal.

Everyday tons and tons of garbage keep on accumulating as fast as they are disposed of and thus encourage "litter bugs" to continue their inconsiderate actions. Flats-compounds, market drains are either littered or filthy even at this advanced stage of modernization when several disposal facilities are available. Squalid environment of kampongs can be improved with little contribution of each individual's efforts to maintain and treasure cleanliness. Thus

all these instances add up to the fact that cleanliness is achieved only when people attempt to do so.

Observing personal hygiene alone is not enough if one's hometown is a breeding place of pestilence. Thus, keeping the surroundings clean is not only rewarding towards community life but also helps to fight a winning battle against diseases.

On the other hand, public health authorities can compel people by law to carry out certain health measures, but they are always unwilling to make use of such powers because willing and understanding co-operation is much better than force. Therefore the cleanliness of the city is the responsibility of every citizen. A city, clean or unclean is a reflection of its people.

THOMAS TAN,
Sec. 3 W 2.

THE STRANGER ON THE TRAIN

The man opposite me in the train was pretending to read a newspaper. Every time I looked up, I found that he was looking at me over the top of the paper. I pretended not to notice, but the man's strange expression made me feel nervous. In the end I could not bear it any longer, so I got up and went into the corridor.

In the corridor, I thought that my fears would be blown away by the passing wind but again my fears came back. The man sitting opposite me just then, followed me to the corridor. However, my fears were overcome by my conscience. I took up courage and turned towards him and said something about the scenery in an effort to be friendly. The man did not answer but asked gruffly where Doctor Tan's House was. I told him that it was in Kuala Lumpur. The man then turned and went back to his original seat. Suddenly a thought flashed into my mind: - the people in Dr. Tan's House are very wealthy. At once I knew that he was not a good man. I went back to my seat.

The train stopped at Johore Bahru for the checking of goods. The man sitting opposite me stood up and went to the toilet. So, my thought that he was a criminal was correct because after he had gone to the toilet, a police inspector and a few constables came up. They told us not to be alarmed. The inspector was suspicious to find that the seat opposite me was vacant. He began to question me. He asked me whether I had seen a man whose face was identical to the one he was holding in

the photograph. I nodded and said that he was in the toilet.

Quietly, the inspector ordered his constables to guard the entrance and exit of the room we were in and he disguised himself as a gentleman. He requested me to co-operate with the police and I agreed.

Soon, the train was in motion. The 'suspicious' man came out from the toilet and took his seat unaware that the inspector was sitting next to him. According to the plan made by the inspector, I should go to the corridor five minutes after the 'suspicious' man had taken his seat. I did so. Again the man followed me to the corridor. He asked me whether I know the place Dr. Tan's House was located at. Before I gave him the reply, the inspector came in with his constables. He tried to fight but he was pinned down by the five constables. Later the inspector told him that he was the most wanted criminal in Malaysia. Since he knew that his game was up, he confessed. He was hand-cuffed and was taken by the police.

Before the train continued to move, the inspector thanked me for co-operating with him. The next moment he gave me a reward of five hundred dollars for my co-operation. At this moment my pride rose to such an extreme that I could hardly believe that such an incident could happen to me. Slowly, the train began to run along the rails and I continued my journey fearlessly.

YEUNG HANG LEN,
Sec. 4 M 3.

Tommy: Thomas, why don't you fix the leak in your roof?
Thomas: Because it is raining and I don't want to get wet!
Tommy: Then fix it when the sun is out.
Thomas: But it doesn't leak then!

T. T.

A DREAM

I am very fond of reading superman comics. They attract me so much that almost every night, before I go to bed, I must have a superman comic book to read. I like it so much that I wish to become a superman.

One night, after reading the comic, I sat on the bed visualizing how I would be if I were a superman. I would have super powers. Nothing would hurt me. I would be able to fly and I need not walk anymore. I can help suddenly shooting interrupted my thinking. I looked out of the window and saw that two men were robbing the bank, which is situated opposite my house.

At this instant, I was more determined to become a superman than anything else. I hurried down the stairs to telephone for the police. Half way, I tripped. To my surprise, I found that I was in the air . . . I was flying! I knew that now my wish had come true.

I walked to the place not to show the thieves that I was super. They were about to escape in their car when I used my heat vision to puncture the tyres. One of the thieves shot at me, but the bullets only bounced off my body for I was invulnerable to them.

They were surprised at this but they kept on shooting and the bullets only bounced off my body. I caught them easily for my super power deterred them from putting up a fight.

I flew them to the police station which was situated about half a mile away. On the way, I seemed to be falling from the air. I kept falling until I came to a sea. I shouted for help as I did not know how to swim. When I was about to fall into the sea, my brother woke me up. I woke up and found that it was only a dream, a happy and dangerous one too.

YEO WHYE SENG,
Sec. 2 B.

GOOD MANNERS

Good Manners do not come naturally; they have to be learnt. If children are not shown how to behave politely, then they would grow up rough and rude like savages.

Good manners are not the same in all countries, for different nations have different customs. For example, in England it is a mark of respect to take your hat off in church, or in another person's house, or when you meet people you know in the street; but in India, it is polite to put on, and rude to take it off. In England it would be considered rude if a host asked his guest to go at the end of a visit, but in India, at any rate among old-fashioned people, the guest would think it rude to leave until their host gave them permission to do so. But these are small matters. The proverb says, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do"; and a polite person in a foreign country will always try to behave in a way that will not offend the people of the country.

However different good manners may be in different places, the principle of good manners is always the same everywhere. It is consideration for the feelings of others. Good manners are the mark of gentlemen; and an ideal gentleman always tries to consider other people's feelings. He will not say things that will hurt them, he will not speak in a rude way so as to offend them; when he is with them, he will not do things that he knows they will not like. So good manners are really a form of unselfishness. No one has really good manners if he is selfish and conceited, always wants his own way and seeks his own comfort. He may be outwardly polite, but he will not have the spirit of good manners.

Good manners are necessary for success in life. Rough, rude, selfish and vain people are always disliked and can never be popular; and a rude businessman or shop-keeper will soon lose all customers.

VINCENT CHER,
Sec. 2 C.

CRIME

A crime is an act punishable by the law of the State. It started since Cain murdered Abel. For many centuries, there was nothing like the Police Force to maintain security. The property, belonging to rich men or landlords, had to be guarded by privately employed watchmen.

At present, there are many kinds of police such as the Scotland Yard in England, F.B.I. in the United States of America and the internationally known, Interpol. The power of science is used in detecting and tracing crimes. Fingerprints can be detected from the place where the crime is committed. The arrival of the police at the scene of crime has been quickened with the invention of radio-cars and mobile patrols. Trained dogs are also used to trace the criminals.

Formerly, the punishments for the criminals were very severe. A man was executed for minor crimes like stealing a loaf of bread. This was especially true during the Japanese Occupation during the Second World War. But now, only 'hard-core' criminals and murderers are sentenced to death or life imprisonment. In 1965, Britain even abolished the capital punishment for a tentative period of five years.

Nowadays, prisons and farms are built for criminals. Juvenile criminals are sent to reformatory school so that they may change into law-abiding citizens instead of committing crime again as soon as they are released. These criminals are also given psychological treatment.

There are many causes of crime. The environment in which the people live, is very important. If the people frequently play to-

gether with bad hats and misuse their leisure hours, they are liable to be influenced to commit crimes. Poverty and bad up-bringing cause youths to resort to robbery. Inadequate education and mental imbalance make the youths unable to realise the goodness or badness of their actions.

Having a full-time occupation, the people will have much less time to spend outside. Consequently, they will have less contacts with bad hats and so there will be less crimes. Psychiatrists and psychologists understand how the minds of the people work. Hence, they will help to reduce the number of crimes. Probation officers help to prevent young and released convicts from committing crimes again by finding jobs for them. Although education and punishment fail to check the flow of crime, there is still another way of reducing the percentage of crime. Firstly, love, interest and concern must be shown at home by the parents to their children when they are young. The schools can only supplement but cannot replace these attributes. Secondly, the taking of drink, cigarettes, drugs, and mixing with bad companions should not be encouraged. Lastly, young men should have a real ambition and try to attain it.

If crime is not checked, great economic loss to the state will result as the Government has to spend large sums of money in maintaining these criminals in prisons instead of carrying out her development programme. Other law-abiding citizens may be influenced by some of these bad hats to do detrimental things to their country. But still there is no foolproof way of stopping crime.

SIM SOON HOCK,
Sec. 3 M 1.

Dentist: Stop screaming. I have not touched your tooth. In fact, you are not even in the chair yet.

Tommy: I know, but you are standing on my foot.

T. T.

THE PROS AND CONS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

Scientific work has progressed during the past century. A very good example of the scientific progress is the invention of the car. When the first car was built in 1900, it travelled at about ten to twenty miles per hour. But now some cars travel up to more than a hundred miles per hour.

But in the progress, science has proved itself to be a menace as well as a blessing to mankind. Many good examples of its benefits can be seen almost every day in our life. Take the example of the electric light. Without electricity, man cannot do things at night. Before the electric lights were invented, man had to stop work in the evening. With its invention, it is possible for man then to work at night for example in the dockyard. In Singapore, the electric lights help the hawkers a great deal in their business at night. But electricity is also used to provide power for other things for example, the electric fan, electric kettle, electric clock: these are all powered by electricity.

Another good example is the invention of the aeroplane. The first aeroplane was invented in 1903 and was flown by the Wright brothers. Throughout the century, the aeroplane began to improve and now aeroplanes seem to have helped to make the world smaller. Now one can travel from country to country within a few hours. The aeroplane also helps to deliver goods from country to country. The 'Flying Doctors' of Australia were made possible through the invention of aeroplanes.

Medicine is another blessing of scientific progress. With the discovery of medicine, many lives were saved. Diseases such as small pox and leprosy were at one time incurable. The benefits of medicine help to cut down the mortality rates of these diseases. Surgery has also been made safe for everybody. In the eighteenth century, surgery was dangerous and most patients died after operations. But the death toll decreased through the discovery of antiseptics which prevented the patients from

developing gangrene. In the 19th century, telegraphy was introduced by Marconi. At first telegraphy was used by France and Britain. But later, telegraphy was improved and messages could be sent all over the world. Communications have thus been made very easy through this invention. The radio was also an important invention. Ships sailing on the sea are now able to communicate with the people on the land through the radio.

But scientific progress is also a menace to the world. When World War I started in 1914, the aeroplane was introduced in the war. Similarly in World War II, aeroplanes were also used. But they were used for worse purposes in World War II than in the First World War. Aeroplanes were used in bombing raids and the death toll in the world rose higher. Guns were also used in the war. These helped to kill men faster than the bow and arrow used in the past. Guns claimed many lives in the time of the wild west in America when such weapons were made easily available.

Another menace is the Atom bomb. When such a bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the death toll exceeded tens of thousands. Fortunately most of the nuclear weapons that we have now were manufactured after the war. Thus the death-toll was not so high as it would be had these nuclear weapons been used during the war.

Scientific progress may perhaps help man in the future. Rockets have been invented. The moon is now being observed by scientists. They want to find out whether rockets can land on the moon. Perhaps in the next century, interplanetary travel will be possible. As we know, world population is increasing rapidly, perhaps scientists of the world may find a planet where the people of the world would inhabit. But as far as this is concerned, we have not reached that goal yet.

HO WYE MING,
Sec. 2 B.

FIRST AID (ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION)

The first question a person asks about First Aid, may be "What is First Aid?" In the authorised manual of The St. John Ambulance Association of the Order of St. John, The St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and The British Red Cross Society, 'First Aid' is explained in this way, "The Science of first aid to the injured is based on fundamental principles of practical medicine and surgery, a knowledge of which, in case of accident and sudden illness, enables trained persons to give such skilled assistance as will preserve life, promote recovery and prevent the injury or illness becoming worse until medical aid is available."

First aid is definitely limited to the assistance rendered at the time of emergency with such material as may be available. However, a First-Aider must on no account play the part of a doctor; his responsibilities end as soon as medical aid is available. The work of re-dressing of injuries after treatment by the doctor is apparently outside the scope of first-aid.

In order to be a well-qualified first-aider, a person must be prepared to sum up any situation with which he may be faced and to give the best, quickest and most accurate treatment. In deciding the nature of the case, the first-aider must consider its 'History, Symptoms and Signs,' thus a first-aider should be observant, tactful, resourceful, dexterous, explicit, discriminating, persevering and sympathetic.

Throughout the whole scope of first aid, Artificial Respiration is considered to be the most useful and important. In artificial respiration, no medicine is needed, the only thing is skill, which depends on how experienced and how well trained a person is. Artificial Respiration is a means of imitating the movements of natural breathing, thereby restoring air into the lungs of a person who has ceased to breathe. There are a number of ways of performing this, but if the methods now to be described are mastered by assiduous practice they should be enough to meet all emergencies. We must bear in mind that as long as artificial

respiration is concerned no time should be wasted — every second counts. Delay of 1 or 2 seconds may prove fatal.

The commonly used artificial respiration techniques are 'Mouth to Mouth' method, Holger Nielson's method, mouth to nose method, Schafer's method and Eves' rocking method. ('Below are the two commonly used and most useful and effective methods, which if everyone should learn and remember well, I am sure that many lives can be saved.

MOUTH TO MOUTH METHOD OR THE KISS OF LIFE:

Position of Patient:

Whether the patient is lying on the ground, or on a bench or table or floor, the chest should be facing skywards.

Position of Operator:

Take a convenient position such as lying, kneeling or standing.

Movements:

Hold the patient's head in both hands, one hand pressing the head backwards, the other pushing the lower jaws upwards and forwards. (see fig. 1) With the mouth open take in a deep breath. Seal the lips round the patient's mouth and blow into his lungs (fig. 2). Watch for the chest to rise, then remove mouth (fig. 3). Inflation should be at the rate of ten times per minute.

While the operations is continuing, the air passage can be improved by grasping the back of the head between the hands with the fingers gripping the angles of the jaw. While extending the head backwards push the jaw forwards and upwards. (fig. 4).

HOLGER NIELSON METHOD

Position of Patient:

Lay the patients in a prone position. Place the patient's hands one over the other, under the forehead. The head should be slightly turned to one side. Nose and mouth must not be obstructed (fig. 5, 6).

MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESPIRATORY RESUSCITATION (KISS OF LIFE)

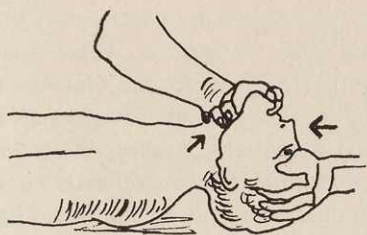


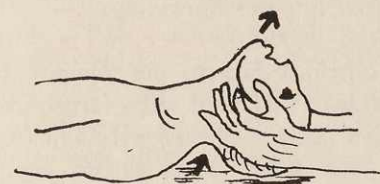
Fig. 1. Head upwards and jaw being pushed upwards and forwards.



Fig. 2. Blowing Air into the mouth.



Fig. 3. Watching for the chest to rise.



←
fingers gripping
the angles
of the jaws.

Fig. 4. Method of improving the air passage.

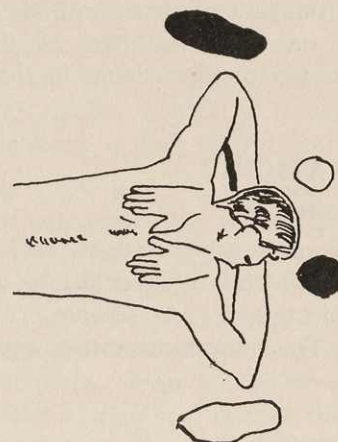


Fig. 6. Position of casualty and operator. The thumbs of Operator are alongside the spine of casualty.

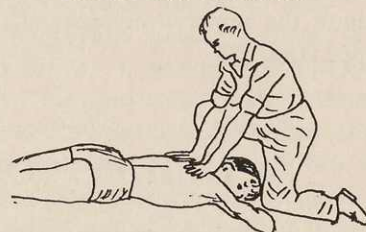


Fig. 7. 1st movement. Rock gently forward until arms are vertical count "one-two".

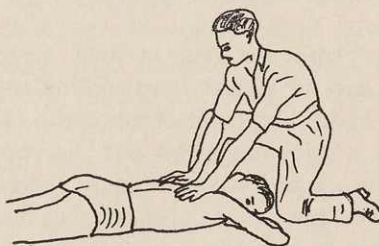


Fig. 8. 2nd Movement. Operator counts "three" grip casualty arms near elbow.

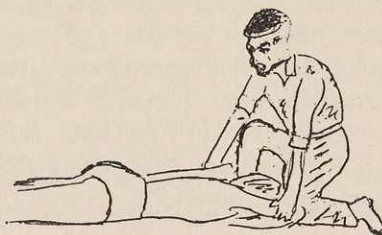


Fig. 9. 3rd Movement. Operator counts "four-five" raises and pulls the casualty arms until tension is felt for a period of 2 seconds.

HOLGER NIELSEN RESPIRATORY RESUSCITATION

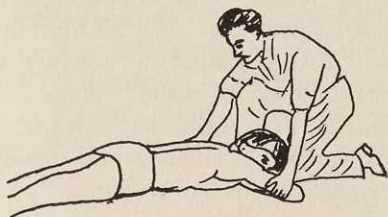


Fig. 5. Position of Casualty and operation.

Position of Operator:

Place one knee in line with the patient's neck, 6 to 12 inches from the top of his head, and the other foot with the heel in line or parallel to patient's elbow. (fig. 5, 6) Place the hands on patient's back with the heel of the hands on the lower part of the shoulder-blades, the thumbs alongside the spine. (fig. 5, 6).

OPERATIONS

Movement 1:

Keeping arms straight, rock gently forward until arms are vertical or almost. The movement takes two seconds, counting 'one-two'. This movement causes expiration. (fig. 7).

Movement 2:

The operator counts 'three' for one second and slides his hands past the casualty's shoulders until the upper arms near the elbows are gripped. (fig. 8).

Movement 3:

Raising and pulling on the arms until tension is felt for a period of 2 seconds counting "four-five." For this movement, care must be taken not to raise the chest from the ground (fig. 9).

Movement 4:

Counting '6' for one second, lowers the patient's arms to the ground and repeat the whole operation again which takes six seconds, (i.e. ten to a minute.) The movements should be rhythmic in character and be continued until breathing recommences. Always not that the operator's arm should remain straight for the whole period.

The pressure to be exerted on the patients depend on the patients.

24—30 lbs. — for an adult.

12—14 lbs. — for half-grown children
and slender women.

2— 4 lbs. — for infants.

PETER OUYONG THONG KEONG,
Sec. 4M3

"A GUILTY CONSCIENCE NEEDS NO ACCUSER"

It is true what the old proverb say, "A Guilty conscience needs no accuser", as the following story will prove.

There was once a man named Richard. He was an honest, hardworking and rich man. He had a bad habit of being too talkative. He had a neighbour, who was the reverse, named John. John was not only poor, lazy and wicked but he was also cunning though he was rather a coward.

They seldom spoke to each other. One day while Richard was working in his farm John walked to his side and started to talk. Through his cunningness John gathered bits of information from Richard. The information was about Richard and his safe. Richard did not suspect any thing about the few 'innocent-sounding' questions.

Late that night while Richard was out for his usual evening stroll a shadow slipped into his house. It was John. He moved about nimbly and slipped into Richard's room. The safe seemed to be inviting him. He wrenched

out the rusty locks for Richard was not in fear of being robbed. John after filling his sack with the gold pieces, burnt the house. Richard was startled when he saw his house and farm burning for the fire was spreading.

Peasants helped him to put the fire off, but it was too late. Richard sadly turned away towards John's house. He begged John to let him stay in his house. John agreed and he was a bit conscience-stricken. Later Richard brought out the subject of the fire. Richard stated that when he knew the one who burnt his house and stole his money which he found missing from the burnt safe, he would hand him over to the police. John absent-mindedly asked him not to hand him over to the police for he thought that Richard was really going to. This was because of John's guilty conscience. Richard did really have John put into jail while he got his money back. Thus, a guilty conscience needs no accuser.

SIM GEOK SENG,
Sec. 2A.

MY FIRST BATTLE

The crunch of exploding shells and the lethal clatter of machine guns merged together to produce a shattering symphony of doom. As the noise rose to a deafening pitch and the deadly shell fragments sliced through the air, we crouched in our trenches and waited for the night.

It was January 1945 when the last counter-offensive by the Germans had collapsed in Ardennes. Together with sixteen men, I was sent as a private to the front. Our battalion was ordered to advance, to secure a town. In front of the town was a ridge heavily defended by the Germans.

The night closed in. I felt desperately alone with all those hard-faced men around me. The time was closing in for the attack as we watched the up raised arm of the officer. The supporting artillery barrage came down and a sharp order was given for the advance.

I climbed up out of the trench with the other troops around me. My finger automatically tightened on the trigger. The dark barren slope rose in front of me. The moon was bright and helmeted figures could be seen on the ridge. I was bounding up the slope when the hillside became alive with the hissing whine of bullets, as hammering machine-guns swept the bare slope. The hail of lead lashed into us and the advancing troops fell. I felt a strange tightening of the stomach muscles and the cold tremor at my back that spelt fear. With trembling fingers, I closed round the trigger. A burst of liquid tracer laced the air. Great gouts of earth together with their victims were heaved skywards as the enemy's mortars went into action. A shell landed near me and I was blasted through the air. Dazed, I picked myself up. Our line of troops wavered as the hail of bullets increased and for a moment the attack seemed a failure.

Firing from my hips, I surged onwards, stumbling over fallen bodies and rocks. The

attack swept on through shot and shell into the German trenches. Without a pause, I leapt into the dug-out with bayonet gleaming. A hand to hand combat started. I managed to kill three Germans as they turned and fled.

Morning came and we advanced upon the town. I was very tired and weary after the night. One-hundred yards on the town outskirts, we encountered a hail of German machine-gun bullets from troops posted in a quarry just outside the village. A lacerating-fire scythed into us. Men fell as we rushed it. I could hear nothing else but the clatter of gun-fire and the thud of grenades as we plunged on. We overran four outposts.

At the entrance to the town was a pill-box, its gaping slits spitting out a savage invitation of death. I was pinned down with four others. Gripped with fear, I flung a grenade. It arched towards the enemy strong-point. Nothing happened. I threw two more and a hideous glow illuminated the interior of the pill-box and there was a muffled roar. The enemy's guns cut off abruptly.

Inside the town, the Germans were fighting with the desperation of cornered rats. I could see field grey uniforms looming from windows, doors and on the roofs. A bullet whined past me and hit a private behind me. A long burst from behind silenced the sniper. Muzzles could be seen pointing towards us. On roof tops the Germans were firing wildly.

A house to house search began. I went inside a house and came face to face with a German. For long seconds, we stared, petrified, at each other. Then the spell broke as the German's schmisser spewed orange death. Pain gripped me as I let loose a burst of defiance from my gun before I blacked out.

When I awoke after a few days, I found myself immovable with bandages wrapped all around me.

FONG CHEE WAH,
Sec. 3 M 1.

ADAT ISTIADAT ORANG2 MELAYU

Tiap2 bangsa yang bertamaddun, lebeh2lagi yang tiada bertamaddun, di-dalan dunia ini, mempunyai adat istiadat masing2. Di-dalam sa-tengah2 negeri adat isti'adat mereka ada-lah menjadi lambang kemegahan negaradan bangsa itu. Pepatah orang tua2 ada mengatakan "Lain padang lain belalang" erti-nya tiap2 negeri mempunyai adat istiadat yang berlainan Terkadang kita dapati bahwa adatkapada sa-buah negeri menjati pantang larang kapada sa-buah negeri yang lain. Bagaimanapun kita sa-patut-nya mengikut serta mengerti adat istiadat negeri tempat kita bermastautin. Andai-nya di-mana bumi di-pijak di-situ-lah langit di-junjong atau masok kandang kambingmengembek, masok kandang kerbau menguak. Bagaimana tepok, bagitu-lah tari-nya.

Sa-terus-nya orang2 Melayu kaya denganadat istiadat mereka. Boleh-lah di-katakan kehidupan mereka sa-hari2 berdasarkan kapadaadat. Pendek-kata dudok beradat, chakap beradat berjalan beradat. Segala2-nya ber-sendikan adat. 'Adat orang Melayu ta' lapok dek hujan, ta' lejang dek panas. Merekahargai adat mereka lebeh daripada segala2 yang lain. Mereka sanggup melihat anakmereka mati asalkan adat mereka di-pelihara dengan baik-nya. Ini terbukti dengan petatahini "Biar mati anak, jangan mati adat".

Sa-harus-nya adat istiadat sa-suatu bangsajangan-lah hendak-nya menggalangkan kema-juan bangsa itu. Kapada orang2 Melayumaseh lagi terdapat adat istiadat yang menjadi perentang jalan kemajuan. Umpama-nya adatnikah kahwin yang memakan belanja beribu2 ringgit. Ibu bapa pengantin perempuan yang miskin yang bernasib baik mendapat menantu kaya terpaksa bergadai kampong, berhutangberbaris untok mengadakan khenduri sa-chara besar2an. Sudah teradat konon, kerana merekaakan menjadi raja sa-hari yang hanya sa-kali sa-umor hidup mereka. Tidak-kah ini bodohdan mensia2-kan belanja? Bukan-kah lebeh baik jika wang perbelanjaan itu di-belanjakansa-chara berpatutan dan baik-nya jika di-beli-kan emas dan barang2 perhiasan serta meman-daikan anak? dalam lapangan pelajaran mereka.

Sa-lain daripada ini pula ada adat2 ber-kenaan dengan lain2 hal pula. Umpama-nya adat memilih darjat (kupu) masa mencharipasangan hidup. Puteri raja mesti menchari puteri pasangan-nya. Jikalau tidak aib rasa-nya, anak dato' tidak layak menjadi teman hidup anak orang kebanyakan Bukan-kah adatini karut sa-mata2? Akibat daripada adat ini ia-lah orang2 yang bijak pandai tetapi ber-keturunan orang kebanyakan takut meminang anak2 orang bangsawan. Jadi apakah ke-sudahan-nya. Sedeh juga kita mengenangkan nasib perawan2 tua ini di-sebabkan oleh adatyang karut serta merugikan. Di-antara adat2 yang ganjil sedikit ia-lah adat meminang ataumenempah bidan. Adat ini telah di-gunakan sejak berabad2 lama-nya. Biasa-nya sa-orangisteri yang hamil sudah teradat menempah sa-orang bidan yang akan menjadi bidan-nya masaia hendak melahirkan anak kelak. Masa melaksanakan adat ini wang mesti di-beri ka-pada bidan itu. Apabila si-isteri genap tujuh bulan maka di-adakan pula adat melenggangperut. Ketika ini si-suami isteri akan di-sand-ingkan, di-mandikan serta di-tepong tawarkan. Untok memyempurnakan adat ini memakan belanja yang banyak.

Sa-tengah daripada adat2 orang Melayuada yang sama dengan adat bangsa2 lain. Adat makan sireh dan mandi safar di-tiru dariorang2 India (Hindu) Adat ziarah-menziarah di-tiru daripada orang2 China. Sa-bagaimanyang di-katakan pada mula2-nya tadi, orang Melayu kaya dengan adat2 istiadat Berchakappun mesti beradat yang tua mesti di-hormati

dan di-tuakan. Adat ketika makan oranglelaki bersila dan orang perempuan bertimpoh. Boleh di-katakan semua-nya dengan beradat. Orang2 Melayu yang tidak beradat akan di-pandang serong oleh masharakat-nya. Ma-sharakat akan mengutok kerana adat telah menjadi darah daging kapada mereka, adattidak boleh di-jual beli serta tiada ternilai harga-nya. Oleh itu terdapat oleh kita merekarela mengorbankan nyawa untok mempertahankan adat2 itu. Sebab adat2 itu di-pusakaiturun-temurun supaya hidup subur serta di-warisi pula oleh anak2 chuchu mereka hinggasalama2-nya.

SHARIFF AHMAD,
Sec. 2 E.

TUGAS KITA SA-ORANG RAAyat

Apabila kita binchangkan soal tugas sa-orang raayat maka bererti-lah juga kita memperkatakan soal tanggung jawab sa-orang raayat terhadap negara. Tiap2 negeri mempunyai raayat-nya sendiri. Raayat2 ini-lah yang bertanggung-jawab atas maju mundor-nya sa-buah negeri itu. Jadi untok memberi jaminan supaya negeri itu sentiasa bergerak maju, maka tiap2 sa-orang raayat mesti-lah mempunyai tugas2 yang tertentu. Sa-andainya tugas2 ini di-laksanakan oleh raayat dengan sempurna-nya, sudah sa-mesti-nya negeri itu akan menempoh suatu zaman yang gilang gemilang.

Pada pendapat saya, tugas raayat yang terutama dan terpenting ia-lah menumpukan segala sa'at setia kapada Pemerintah. Taat setia sa-sa-orang raayat jangan-lah hendak-nya berbelah bahagi. Sa-lain daripada ini, kerana kepentingan dan kemaamoran negara tiap2 raayat mesti-lah tundok di-bawah undang2 yang di-amalkan di-dalam negara itu, saperti kata perumpamaan Melayu "Di-mana bumi di-pijak, di-situ-lah langit di-junjong" Sa-andainya ada raayat yang tidak taat atau tidak menurut undang2 negeri, tiada-lah sadikit pun menghairankan kita jika negeri itu sentiasa di-dalam huru hara dan kachau-bilau. Apabila sa-buah negeri itu di-dalam huru-hara tentu-lah raayat-nya hidup menderita sa-panjang masa.

Sa-terus-nya raayat juga mempunyai tugas untok memperkembangkan Bahasa Kebangsaan negara-nya, walau pun bahasa itu bukan bahasa ibunda-nya. Oleh kerana dengan terkembang-nya Bahasa Kebangsaan negara itu, maka bangsa itu akan terkenal-lah ka-seluruh dunia. Hidup bahasa hidup-lah bangsa. Jadi demi-

kian-lah penting-nya bahasa kapada sa-suatu bangsa. Jika raayat tidak mengambil berat atas perkembangan Bahasa Kebangsaan-nya sendiri bererti-lah ia suka melihat bangsa-nya lenyap terkubor termasuk-lah diri-nya sendiri.

Zaman ini ada-lah zaman pembangunan. Pada zaman pembangunan ini usaha tenaga serta kerjasama raayat yang erat sangat2 diperlukan untok kemajuan negara-nya. Oleh itu menjadi suatu tugas yang wajib bagi tiap2 sa-orang raayat membantu kerajaan, sechara langsung atau tidak langsung, melaksanakan kerja pembangunan negara. Pembangunan negara bermaana pembangunan bangsa. Kedua2-nya mesti berganding, tiada dapat di-pisahkan lagi. Sa-bagai sa-orang raayat yang bertanggungjawab hendak-lah kita dengan sa-daya upaya memberi contoh yang baik kapada raayat yang maseh belum chukup faham berkenaan tugas sa-orang raayat. Akhir-nya tugas sa-orang raayat bukan-lah sahaja mesti di-amalkan, di-mana2 sahaja kita berada-Sa-andainya kita melawat atau pun menuntut ilmu di-seberang laut maka tugas kita sa-bagai raayat negeri asal kita. Hendak-lah kita bersopan santun berbudi bahasa yang baik, dengan jalan ini orang2 luar negeri akan tahu bagaimana keadaan negara kita. Ada-lah menjadi perkara yang baik jika dapat kita mengenalkan adat istiadat serta kebudayaan negara kita kapada dunia luar. Ini juga menjadi suatu tugas yang terpenting kapada tiap2 sa-orang raayat. Kesimpulan-nya tiap2 sa-orang raayat mesti-lah sentiasa berwaspada agar tugas yang di-amanahkan oleh negara tidak di-abaikan.

SUPAN WARNO,
Sec. 2 C.

SINGAPURA SA-BAGAI TEMPAT PELANCHONGAN

Singapura ia-lah nama yang telah di-berikan kepada pulau yang letak-nya di-Selatan Tanah Melayu yang telah mashhor semenjak ia-nya di-buka oleh Tuan Raffles. Pada mulanya hingga ka-hari ini pelabohan Singapura di-jadikan sa-buah pelabohan bebas. Oleh sebab itu ia menjadi tempat persinggahan kapal udara, laut yang hendak ka-timor atau ka-barat. Juga pelabohan Singapura menjadi Pelabohan yang kelima sebok dan terbesar di-dunia. Boleh di-katakan semua kapal2 yang hendak belayar ka-Australia, Jepun India, China dan Eropah singgah ka-pelabohan ini, kerana ia-nya mempunyai segala alat kemudahan yang terbaik sa-kali di-Asia.

Kami di-Singapura bernasib baik kerana kita boleh berjumpa atau bersua dengan orang2 yang ternama, pelanchong2 yang datang dari seluruh dunia. Dengan itu sa-belum mereka meninggalkan Singapura mereka membeli belah segala barang2 yang tidak terdapat di-tempat lain. Barang2 itu dapat di-beli dengan harga yang murah dan baik mutu-nya. Bukan sahaja pelawat2 dari luar negeri yang datang ka-sini tetapi orang2 dari Malaya kebanyakan daripada mereka turun ka-Singapura kerana membeli barang2 yang di-hajati oleh mereka itu.

Di-Singapura kita dapat membeli segala jenis anika barang2. Barang2 itu di-jual dengan mempunyai tempat yang khas dan tertentu ini menyenangkan bagi orang ramai dan juga pelawat dari luar negeri. Tempat2 tersebut saperti di-Daerah bandar ia-lah Change Alley, Robinson, John Littles, High Street dan China Town. di-daerah yang tidak berapa jauh sadikit dari bandar kita dapat membeli barang2 saperti kereta yang letak-nya di-Jalan Orchard dan Gedong untok menjual perhiasan buatan orang2 China di-C. K. Tang.

Walaupun Singapura ini kechil, tetapi terdapat banyak tempat2 yang chantek dan menarek hati umpama-nya Kebun Bunga,

Kolam Ikan Van Kleef, Panggong Negara, Tempat meletakkan kereta di-bawah Tanah, Taman Haw Par Villa, Sekolah Gambar dan juga tempat beribadat segala ugama yang mendiami negara kechil ini. Segala tempat2 yang tersebut di-atas tidak-lah berapa jauh-nya dari bandar raya serta senang di-tujui dengan menaiki bas atau kereta sewa yang tambang-nya tidak berapa mahal.

Kebun Bunga, ia-lah salah satu tempat di-mana pelanchong2 boleh berehat dan mengambil angin berseh. Di-sini ada kolam ikan yang besar dan segala pokok2 yang terdapat di-seluruh dunia ada di-tanam di-situ termasuk pokok2 bunga yang bau-nya sangat harum serta beranika warna yang menarek hati segal orang2 yang datang bersiar-siar ka-situ. Pada hari Ahad dan hari kelepas Am. Kanak2 suka bermain dan memberi makan kepada monyet2 yang memang sengaja di-pelihara di-situ.

Taman Hwa Par Villa dudok-nya di-daerah Pasir Panjang lebeh kurang 8 batu dari bandar. Taman ini telah di-bena oleh Pembuat Minyak Angin chap Harimau ia-itu saudara Eng Aun Tong. Segala benda2 perhiasan dan patong2 yang terdapat di-situ di-perbuat dari batu dan ia-nya menggambarkan kesenian orang2 China.

Untok pelanchong2 yang suka membacha buku sambil berehat mereka boleh pergi ka-Perpustakaan Negara yang letak-nya di-Stamford Road. Di-bilek perpustakaan ini terdapat beribu2 jenis buku dari semua aliran bahasa yang mendiami negera ini. Dan juga terdapat buku2 yang lama sebagai buku sejarah.

Bagi pelanchong2 yang suka memakan makanan China, India, Melayu ada tempat2 yang khas boleh di-tujui, semua makanan bangsa2 tersebut mempunyai rasa yang tersendiri, juga pada waktu malam terdapat taman hiburan, kelab2 malam, bar dan restaurant. Di-kelab2 malam pelanchong2 di-hiborkan oleh kumpulan2 Guita dan penyanyi yang mashhor.

Pada waktu siang apabila pelancong2 itu di-bawa melawat ka-daerah kawasan rumah2 pangsa yang di-bena oleh Lembaga Perumahan dan Pembangunan Negara. Perdana Menteri Malaysia telah berkata bahwa Singapura ia-lah menjadi New York Malaysia, tetapi oleh sebab negara ini telah berpisah maka ia-nya sendiri menjadi Malaysia Kechil Semenjak berpisah kerajaan Singapura telah berusia mendirikan banyak tempat perangan dan taman2 yang

indah guna supaya lebih ramai lagi pelancong2 datang ka-Singapura di-masa hadapan. Oleh itu semua warga Negara Singapura mesti berkerja kuat dan tekun untuk memashhorkan Singapura. Sebab dari pelancong2 itu kita dapat faedah dan keuntungan serta gambaran hal Ehwal negeri2 mereka.

PEER MOHAMED,
Sec. 4W1.

FAEDAH MENDENGAR RADIO

Sa-belum Perang Besar yang kedua dahulu, radio ada-lah menjadi suatu daripada kemewahan hidup manusia. Orang2 yang kaya sahaja mampu membeli-nya. Tetapi sekarang berlainan sekali keadaan-nya. Radio bukan lagi menjadi suatu kemewahan bahkan menjadi suatu alat yang mustahak di-mileki oleh tiap2 keluarga walau miskin sa-kali pun keluarga itu.

Radio memainkan suatu peranan yang sangat penting di-dalam sa-buah negeri istimewa jika negeri itu baharu di-merdekakan. Kerajaan2 tiap2 buah negeri di-dalam dunia ini menggunakan radio dengan sa-luas2-nya untuk memberi penerangan kepada sakalian penduduk2 yang tinggal di-merata2 cherok negeri. Jikalau tiada dengan ada-nya radio, masakan orang2 kampung yang tinggal beratus2 batu dari bandar atau daripada masharakat yang bertamaddun tahu akan hal yang berlaku di-sekitar negeri mereka. Menerusi radio juga mereka dapat mempelajari sedikit sa-banyak perkara yang berguna bagi keluarga Umpama-nya pelajaran masak memasak, ugama, ilmu menternak dan lain2 ilmu yang mustahak bagi menjaga ketenteraman rumah tangga.

Sa-lain-nya pula, radio dapat memberi hiburan seperti lagu2 merdu, sandiwara, bunyi2an, kelakar dan lain2 lagi dengan tidak payah pergi beratus2 batu menyaksikan-nya. Pada masa sunyi kerana taida berteman, radio dapat menjadi teman dengan sa-chara tiadak

langsung. Ia dapat menghiborkan hati kita dengan lagu2 yang di-pancharkan.

Sa-terus-nya lagi faedah radio telah dan akan kita nukmati terus menerus. Umpama-nya dengan perantaraan radio, dapat kita menghantar berita kepada sa-siapa juga dan di-mana2 sahaja mereka berada, dalam masa yang sa-singkat2-nya. Sekarang pula di-negeri2 yang telah lama kenalkan kemajuan ilmu2 pelajaran tinggi seperti ilmu undang2, ilmu ekonomi dapat di-pelajari dengan tidak payah lagi menuntut di-universiti2 tetapi hanya dudok di-sisi peti radio sahaja sambil membuat apa-chatetan yang di-fikirkan mustahak. Sa-perkara lagi, kepada orang2 yang buta huruf, radio ada-lah sa-olah2 menjadi suatu rahmat kepada mereka dengan tiada payah membeli atau membacha surat khabar mereka dapat mengetahui segala berita yang berlaku di-dalam atau luar negeri. Mereka tidak lagi menyusahkan orang lain membachakan berita2 tanah ayer yang mereka ingin tahu. Demikian-lah pula tentang sandiwara dan lain2-nya. Sandiwara radio semua-nya boleh di-katakan sangat besar faedah-nya kepada kita sakalian. Sandiwara yang di-mainkan biasa-nya mengajar serta memandu kita ka-jalan bahagia. Akhirnya maju mundor-nya sa-buah negeri itu adalah bergantung kepada perkhidmatan radio-nya. Ini memboktikan betapa mustahak dan penting-nya mendengar radio-sekian.

WILLIAM ON KIM,
Sec. 2 F.

一件難忘的事

中二A
鄭國才

晚上，我坐在窗前，望着天空，這時月亮被烏雲慢慢地遮住。眼前的景象，使我想到了很傷心，而且不能忘記的事情。我還記得很清楚，在兩年前，我們一隊十多個童子軍準備去姐妹島過一天清靜的生活。我的朋友國輝也有參加。

在當天早上，我們很早就到達了漳宜海邊，租了一隻帆船，預備出發。我們一面把帆高高地升起，一面唱着歌，我想到這裏就忍不住地滴下眼淚來。

在那時，海很干靜，海浪把我們的船推得搖搖擺擺，我們覺得好像在搖籃裏面。

我們一面划船向着目的地進發，一面唱着歌兒

，正當玩得很高興時，忽然有人大喊救命，我們都很驚慌，看個究竟，原來在波浪的起伏下，出現一個人在浮沉着，而在這時，國輝很勇敢的跳進波濤中，去救那個人，他好不容易地把那個人救了起來，可惜國輝要上船的時候，一個大浪打過來，把他沖得無影無踪。等到波浪慢慢平靜下來時，我們把船划來划去，一面喊着國輝的名字，希望能找到他，可是我們的希望終於變成泡影。

這時，太陽已慢慢向西邊落下去，天色也漸漸灰暗了，我們只好帶着沉重的心情回去。在途中，我好像聽見他的聲音在我的後面，當我回頭一看却什麼都沒有。這時我的悲傷已無法形容。回想以前，我們在一起的快樂，我的眼淚就禁不住地流下來。這是我一生中，永遠也忘不了的事。

* * * *

畢業有感

高中二
李喬林

當畢業那天來臨時，我們就要從此走出校門；從此不能再逗留在那可愛的學校裡，不能聽到那熟悉親切的老師們的聲音，再也不能相伴着那形如兄弟的同學們，這是多麼難過的事呀！花兒凋了會再開，可是人一散不復集，滿腔離愁之感，無從發洩。

本來人生聚散無常，難免勞燕分飛，月有陰晴圓缺，人有悲歡離合。上祇有難忘情誼，那有不散筵席；不過，只要我們獻身社會，努力創造將來，我們的心，我們的情誼是永遠會在一起的，不論是天涯海角，或世界上最偏僻的角落頭，我們的心也會起共鳴，那暫時的離別，又有何傷呢？

學問的路途，是多麼遙遠而無涯際，我們很幸

運地能夠完成高級中學，那只不過完成一小段路而已，還有那無窮的學識，無窮的真理，正在等待着我們去探尋。現在是核子時代，一切科學都在邁步前進中，從前的人只是求溫飽，現在則要與太空競爭，征服那奧妙的宇宙，這一切一切，無不建築在學問的基礎上。我們這區區有限的學識，膚淺的經驗，豈能立足於這世上呢？因此惟有不斷地求上進，多去接觸困難與痛苦，那麼擺在我們面前的將是一條平坦光輝無比的大路。

寫到此地，一股依戀不捨之情油然而生，感慨萬千，實難以續筆；然而大家不久終要離開學校的，在此，應該向我們的老師致謝，並默祝所有的同學前途燦爛。

新加坡發展簡史

中二 E
王祚傳

新加坡位在馬來亞半島的南端。在五百多年以前，我們的祖先，從古老多難的北方乘着風浪，冒着一切的危險，踏上這個島嶼。那時，新加坡是荒涼的一片，亂草，亂藤到處蔓延；毒蛇和猛獸，出沒於草叢間；聽不見人聲，看不見炊烟。我們的祖先，有着優秀的傳統精神，他們和生活鬥爭，靠着他們的一雙手，用勞力和血汗，展開大規模的開闢。他們開闢道路；河岸上架起了橋樑；平地上，蓋起了屋子。老的一代死後，新的一代接下去，他們把血汗貢獻給新加坡。隨着歲月的過去，人口的增加，各民族從四面八方到來，新加坡便發展起來，不再是滿目淒涼了。

一八一九年，萊佛士來到新加坡，由那時起，新加坡便由英國殖民地統治。一直到第二次世界大戰，日本鬼子佔領新加坡，統治了三年八個月；他們到處殺害英勇的戰士，把善良為國家的人民載到各海岸，用機關槍把他們活活的擊斃。到一九四五年，日本慘無人道的鬼子，終於無條件投降。

戰後，英殖民地政府又繼續統治新加坡。馬紹爾是第一位首席部長，以後他因為反對殖民地政策

，便辭職了。從一九五六年至一九五九年五月卅一日，是由林有福做首席部長。

一直到一九五九年六月三日那一天，一百多萬不同膚色的三大民族華、巫、印，他們團結在一起，二百多萬條手臂，聯結在一起像一條鐵鏈一樣；一百多萬張嘴共同喊出「自治」的口號。那些和平的白鴿，從籠子裏得到了解放，在天空自由的飛翔，從這天起，新加坡各民族併臂在一起，建立了一個美好的國家「新加坡國」。

如今，光明，和平，進步，繁榮充滿了新加坡的每一個角落，人民在陽光下努力的建設發展。我們到處都可以看到高樓大廈，政府建築的廉價組屋，日益發展的裕廊工業區，紅山工業區，女皇鎮工業區等，這些地方以前都是森林，經過人民的刻苦耐勞，把這些地方開闢成工業區和住宅區。同時政府還建設各民族學校，使國民得到教育的陶冶，做為國家發展的未來主人翁。還有各種的公共設備；滿足鄉村人民的請求，等等……。

讓我們一百八十萬不同種族的人民，併臂在一起建立起美好的生活和幸福、和平、自由、獨立、進步、繁榮，更美好的國家——新加坡——

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回 憶

中二
李錦成

「回憶是甜蜜的」這句話可真有意思。

打從我離開小學到現在已經有兩年多了，不俱我還是時常懷念小學時的生活！每當夜晚，萬籟過靜的時候，回想起小學裏的一些事情，那是多麼快活，多麼有趣呀！我希望有一天我再能和小學的同學們快快樂樂的朝夕相對，追逐於花間田野，談笑於樹陰之下。

記得有一天當先生叫我在黑板上寫字時，把一個字寫得不清楚我向他們開了一個玩笑，他們竟然大笑起來；那種快樂的情形，曆夕在目。

又一天下午我們在一起興高彩烈的玩排球，大家臉上的那種充滿青春活力的神情；至今想起來，彷彿昨日的事情。

我們離開學校以後的第一次相會是在去年十一月二十五日。那天是我們的野餐會；我們一班舊同學都準時於小學門前集中。八時三十五分，由學校

教師於米亞領隊出發，浩浩蕩蕩地向着目的地前進。十時左右，抵達我們的目的——風景幽美的巴西。麗士

抵步後同學們有的到處遊玩，觀賞那無邊無際的大海，起伏的波濤；有的則拿出收音機，欣賞那迷人的音樂，還有些游泳健將，一個個的下海游泳去，各得其所願。我却不幸扭到腳不能下水去，只好眼巴巴的看着他們在水裏活耀和欣賞那美麗的海景。

中午，同學們都紛紛上來吃午餐。到了三時正我們便來個有獎遊戲比賽。節目完了以後，巴士車來了，我們也就要分手了。在巴士車上和在海灘上我們大家都沒說什麼，只是問候大家近來情況，其實我們大家的話都是說不完的。俗語說：「天下那有不散的筵席」我們便帶着依依不捨的心情，踏上歸途。

想到這兒，我的眼淚不期然的流下來了，視線也模糊一片……。

[取締霸王車]之我見

中四A
李春國

最近，政府採取嚴厲的行動，取締「霸王車」。

這一措施顯示出政府大刀闊斧地要解決了這不合法的問題。其實，「霸王車」的存在並非嶄新的；所以，要徹底地除掉它，最主要的還是時間問題。

承認「霸王車」為合法的交通工具，對於一般「德士」駕駛員，當然是很不公平的事。要知道，一般公眾人士都較喜歡乘「霸王車」，因為它的價錢較「德士」便宜，而又能夠坐得舒舒服服，不必嘗試搭「巴士」那種擁擠的苦。所以，「德士」的生意無形中打了個大折扣，至於「德士」司機，他們要繳納更多的稅，却生意蕭條，那不是很不公平嗎？基於以上理由，加上「霸王車」對於搭客的生命沒有保險，又常常為了招客而在密集的交通道上橫衝直撞，「霸王車」這行業應受取締。

但是，「霸王車」的好處却是不可一筆抹煞的。如最近，為抗意政府的嚴厲取締霸王車行動而「罷駕」所帶來的麻煩——很多公務員及學生都因為搭不到車而遲到，就可看出它好處的一斑。

所以，政府在沒有組織了一種專車載送學生上學放學之前，不應對這行業加以取締。有了這種專車，巴士就不會那麼擁擠，而一般受薪階級也能按時上班了。所以在這種專車還沒有成立之前，政府應來一個「霸王車」登記，給這些司機優先權領取「德士」執照，同時在限期已到後，給那些因之而失業，進入困難的境況的人士一些津貼。這樣，不但能減少因失業而引起的各種問題，諸如劫劫偷搶，這樣在人情道理上來講，也較能說得通。

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女 皇 道 公 園

Sec. II
Ong Thiam Tang

星加坡有很多著名的名勝，其中有幾個是遊客們常到的地方如虎豹別墅，樟宜海灘，紅燈碼頭和國家劇場等，女皇道公園也是其中的一處名勝。它座立在市區的南端，前臨大海，背向市政廳大草場，東接星加坡河口西面是市區。這公園和其他的公園不同，它是條很長的行人道。

在公園的外圍旁邊，種滿了青翠的草木，中間點綴鮮紅可愛的花朵，給人一個深刻的印象。在修剪整齊的灌木叢外是一條馬路，車輛川流不息；馬路邊是小販活動的地區，這裡有很多的賣食賣，又經濟，又好吃。

公園的兩頭都有石級，在西面石級的右手，有一條人行地道，地道的上面是公路；那是因為車輛太多的原故。所以建設了這條地道，是方便人們的來往。這地道是可以通過對面的移民廳。

由石級走下來便是女皇道公園。在那裡靠着堤欄可以聽到海浪沖擊岩石的聲音。夜晚，在一片明月之下，倚着堤欄觀看海上的夜景，真有一番說不出的樂趣。海風徐徐吹送，令你忘却了一切煩惱而陶醉在這夜景裡。

堤欄向裡是一片碧綠可愛的草地，在草地的四

周圍都有紅磚砌成的四方形花座，裡面種了美麗的花草。在草地上還種有樹木。每逢假期或星期日都有人羣在這裡遊玩，有的拍攝海景，有的却坐在樹蔭下閒談，有些印度人還在那裡睡覺，孩子們却跑來跑去玩個痛快；各得其樂，時常樂而忘返。

在公園裡有兩座紀念碑，其中一座是為林謀盛烈士而建立的。在第二次世界大戰期間，馬來亞淪陷時，從事散後工作的林謀盛的壯烈史蹟是值得我們欽佩的。另外一座是「和平紀念碑」，是為紀念第一次歐戰時，馬來亞派往助戰而殉難的軍隊所建的。

「康樂亭」是設立在公園的東面，是一處供遊人休息，閒誼和吃點心的好所在。在這裡有各種各樣的食物，又有整潔的桌椅，是一個中等以上的「食座」。

每當夜幕低垂，華燈初上時，白天的熱氣消失了，涼風襲人；在花蔭底下，一對對的情侶喁喁細語，更添起這地方無限的綺麗風光。

深夜，萬籟俱寂，只有聽到風浪的聲音，彷彿千軍萬馬，在沙場上衝鋒陷陣，無限的淒壯也無限的慘烈。

நான் கண்ட தமிழ்நாடு

பாரத நாட்டைச் சுற்றிப் பார்ப்பதற்கு எனக்கு ஒரு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு கிடைத்தது. அந்த வாய்ப்பைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு இந்தியாவைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தேன். நான் இங்கே என் சுற்றுலாவைப்பற்றிக் கொஞ்சம் எழுதுகிறேன்.

நான் இந்தியாவுக்குச் சென்றிருக்கையில் அங்கு கோடைக்காலம். நான் விமானத்தை விட்டு டில்லியில் இறங்கினதும் என் மேற்பார்வையாளர் என்னை வரவேற்றார். நான் டில்லியைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்தேன். அங்குதான் பிரதமரின் வீடும் நாடாளுமன்றமும் இருக்கின்றன. அஃது இந்தியாவின் தலைநகரமாகிய தால் அங்கு பல முக்கிய இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை எல்லாம் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து மகிழ்வுற்றேன்.

அங்கிருந்து வடக்கே காஷ்மீருக்குப் புறப்பட்டேன். போகும் வழியில் சிம்லாவில் சில நாட்கள் தங்கியிருந்து சென்றேன். நான் பார்த்த நாடுகளிலே சிம்லாதான் என்னை மிகவும் கவர்ந்தது. அங்குள்ள பசுமையான மலைச்சாரல்களில் செம்மறியாடுகள் மேயும் காட்சி என்னைக் கவர்ந்தது, பலர் சிம்லாவுக்கு வந்து விடுமுறை நாட்களைக் கழிக்கின்றனர். அங்கிருந்து காஷ்மீர் சென்றேன். காஷ்மீரில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பனி. அங்குள்ள மக்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல அன்புள்ளவர்கள். காஷ்மீர் இமயமலையின் அருகே இருப்பதால் அங்கிருந்து இமயமலையின் வெண்ணிற உச்சிகளைப் பார்த்தேன். இமயத்திலிருந்து அடிக்கும் குளிர்காற்று இன்றும் இதயத்தைத் தொடுகிறது. நான் அங்கிருந்த மலைச்சாரல்களில் இருந்த பனியில் சருக்கி விளையாடினேன். இப்படியாக பல கேளிக்கைகளில் கலந்து காஷ்மீரில் ஒரு வாரத்தைப் போக்கி சந்தோஷம் அடைந்தேன்.

காஷ்மீரிலிருந்து டில்லிக்கு வந்து அங்கிருந்து கல்கத்தா சென்றேன். கல்கத்தா ஒரு பெரிய துறைமுகம். இங்கு பெரும் வியாபாரிகள் இருக்கின்றனர். இங்கு பல பிரம்மாண்டமான கட்டிடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கல்கத்தாவில் புகழ்பெற்ற ஹவாரா பாலம் இருக்கின்றது. இதனுடைய அதிசயம் என்னவென்றால் இதற்கு நடுவில் தூண்கள் இல்லாமல்

தொங்கும் பாலமாய் இருக்கிறது. இதன்மேல் இரயில் முதல் சைக்கிள்வரை போகிறது. இது ஹவாரா நதிமேல் இருக்கிறது. கல்கத்தாவில் மூன்று நாட்கள் இருந்தேன்.

கல்கத்தாவிலிருந்து அக்ரா சென்றேன். இங்குதான் உலகத்தின் ஏழாவது அதிசயமான தாஜ்மஹால் இருக்கின்றது. அதனுடைய அழகு என்னைப் பூரிக்கச்செய்தது. அது வெள்ளைப் பளிங்குக் கற்களால் கட்டப்பட்டது. அதை நான்கு திசைகளிலிருந்து பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே மாதிரியாகத்தான் தெரியும். அது யமுனை நதி அருகில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அக்ராவில் சில முக்கிய இடங்களைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து நான்கு நாட்களைக் கழித்தேன்.

அக்ராவிலிருந்து புறப்பட்டு பம்பாய் வந்தேன். இது ஒரு பெரிய பட்டணம். இங்கு சிங்கப்பூரைப்போல பல பல மாடி கட்டிடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கு இரண்டு மாடி பஸ்கள் ஓடுகின்றன. பம்பாயில் வாழ்கின்றவர்கள் மராட்டியர்கள். இங்கு பல பிரபல ஹிந்துஸ் தானி நடிகர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர். பம்பாயில் தெருக்களெல்லாம் அகலமாகவும் சுத்தமாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கு ஒரு வாரம் தங்கியிருந்து பல முக்கிய இடங்களைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தேன்.

பம்பாயிலிருந்து மைசூர் வந்தேன். மைசூரில் பல பூஞ்சோலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றில் இருக்கும் நீரற்றுகளும் பளிங்குச் சிலைகளும், பூச்செடிகளும் கண்ணைக் கவர்கின்றன. மைசூர் வாசனைப் பொருட்களுக்குப் பெயர்பெற்றது. அங்கு சோப்பு, தர்பார் பத்தி, அத்தர்கள், சந்தனமெல்லாம் உற்பத்தி ஆகின்றன. அவை உற்பத்தியாகும் சில ஆலைகளைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தேன். இங்கு என் பொழுது போக்கைக் குதிரைச் சவாரியிலும் பூஞ்சோலைகளிலும் கழித்தேன்.

மைசூரிலிருந்து தெற்கே சென்னை சென்றேன். இதுதான் எனது கடைசி இடம். சென்னையில் முக்கால்வாசி மக்கள் தமிழர்கள். சென்னை கடலருகே இருப்பதால் அங்கு ஒரு பெரிய கப்பல் துறை இருக்கின்றது. தமிழ்நாடு வருகிறவர்கள் அங்குதான் கப்பலைவிட்டு இறங்குவார்கள். சென்னையில் பெயர்பெற்ற

மெரினா கடற்கரை இருக்கின்றது. இங்கு சில சகிக்கமுடியாத காட்சிகள் என்னவென்றால் தெருக்கள் சுத்தமில்லை. ஐந்தடிகளில் பல மக்கள் சிறிய குடிசைகளில் குடியிருக்கின்றனர். சென்னையில் பல பிரபல தமிழ் சினிமா நடிகர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர். சில தென்னாட்டு அரசியல்வாதிகளும் இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களில் சிலரை நான் சந்தித்தேன். சில சினிமா ஸ்டூடியோக்களைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்தேன். சென்னையில் நான் இரண்டு வாரங்கள் தங்கியிருந்தேன். இதற்குள் என் சுற்றுலா காலம் முடிந்துவிட்டதால் நான் சிங்கை வர நேர்ந்தது. வருகையில் கப்பலில் பிரயாணம் செய்தேன்.

யோக்களைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்தேன். சென்னையில் நான் இரண்டு வாரங்கள் தங்கியிருந்தேன். இதற்குள் என் சுற்றுலா காலம் முடிந்துவிட்டதால் நான் சிங்கை வர நேர்ந்தது. வருகையில் கப்பலில் பிரயாணம் செய்தேன்.

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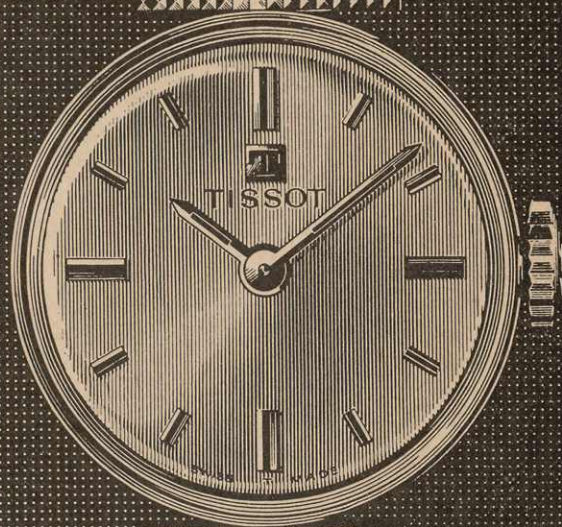
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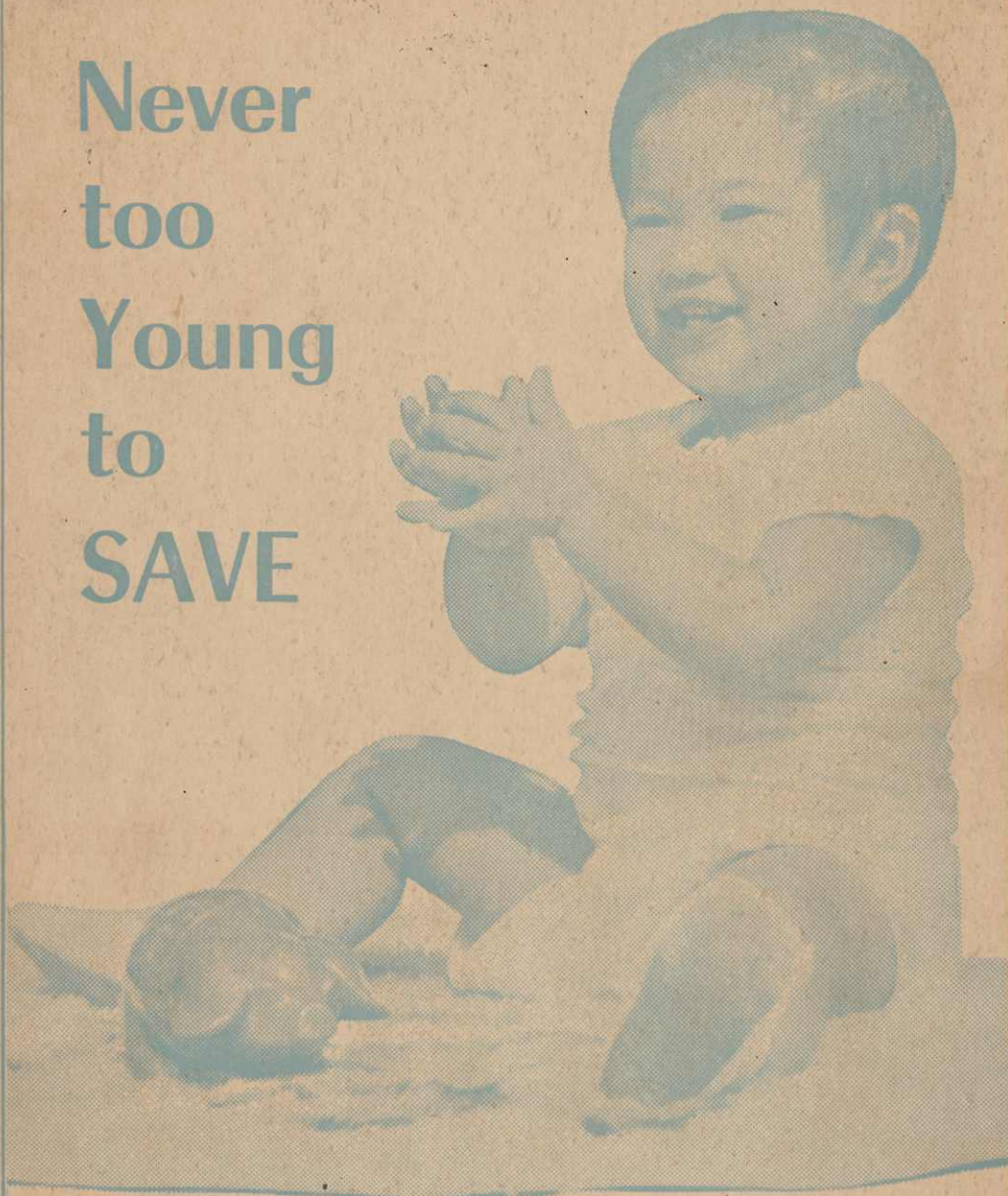
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