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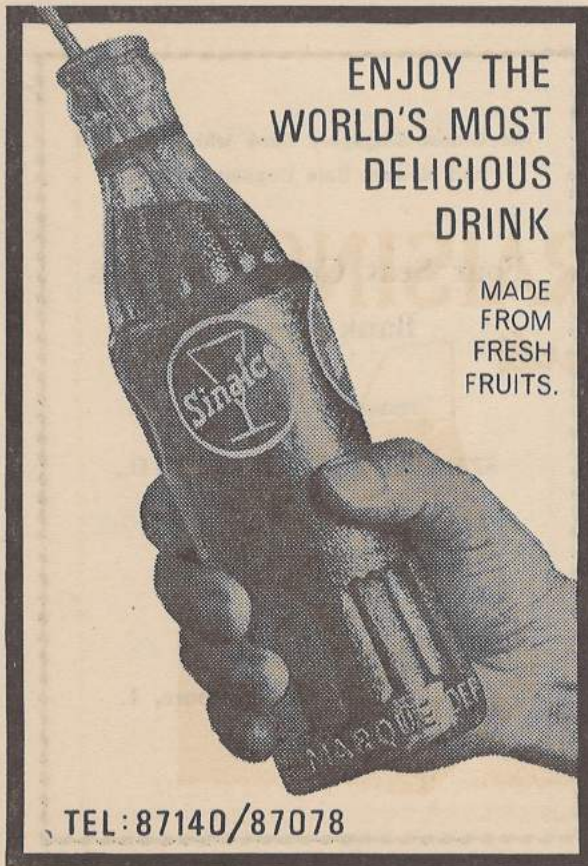
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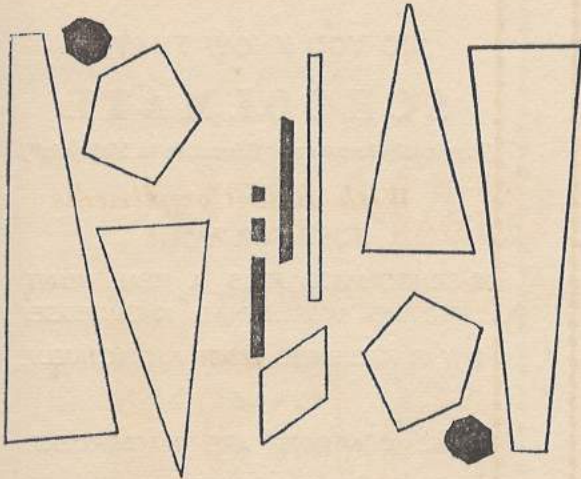
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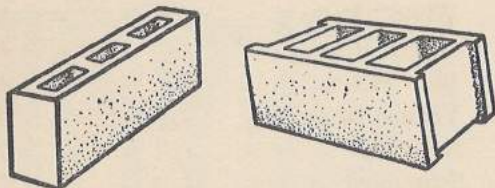
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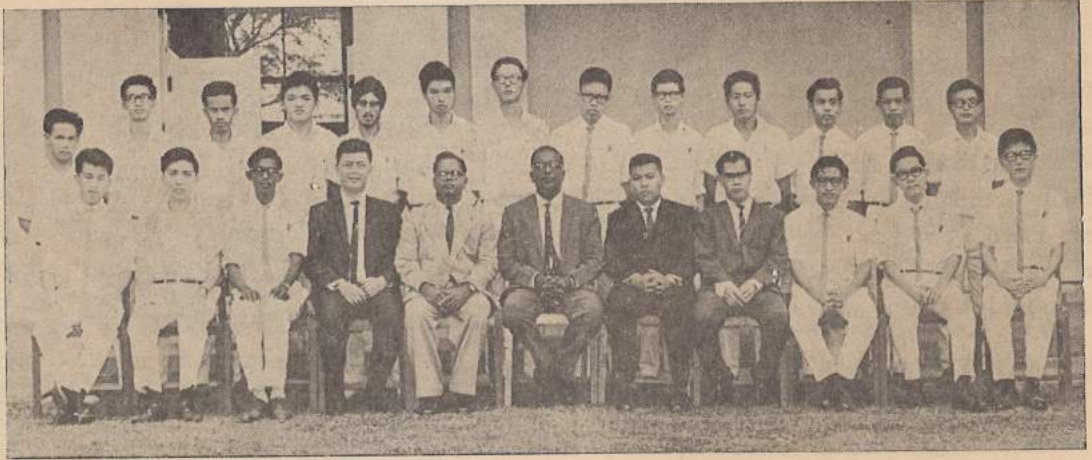
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Cover designed by Lee Hua Huat

editorial

The Queenstown Secondary Technical School will celebrate its 10th anniversary next year. In that year our pupils will be sitting for the Higher School Certificate for the first time. Besides the usual Science and Mathematics subjects, we also hope to introduce Technical Drawing at advanced level. Our aim is to guide pupils in the choice of a technical career. It has long been realized that over-emphasis on the technical subjects is unhealthy, therefore the pupils in the first two years study only the fundamental principles of the technical subjects. They also do social studies, which form the study of the environment around us. From this one can see that we, while not wanting to lag behind in the technical field, do not want to neglect human and spiritual values.

At this stage we would like to trace briefly the progress made by the Queenstown Secondary Technical School. Up to the middle of 1960, the pupils did not have workshop practice as they were supposed to have. The only technical subject they studied was Technical Drawing. The mid year of 1960 saw a tide of change in the development of Technical education in Singapore. The machinery in our workshop began to function for the first time and one was able to see smoke curling up into the sky from the workshop chimneys. From that year onwards, the equipment in our workshops have slowly but steadily improved in quantity as well as quality. And now our workshop can be said to be among the best.

From 1962 onwards, the pupils in the first two years studied Metalwork, Woodwork and Technical Drawing. Then in the third year, they studied either Woodwork with Geometrical and Building Drawing or Metalwork with Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing. But, just as Singapore took one step forward in her industrialization programme, we also took one step forward to produce men to man the machines of tomorrow. We, therefore, made provisions for the pupils to do more specialised work. We introduced two new subjects last year, namely Engineering Workshop Practice and Engineering Science. We did well in both the subjects in the 1964 Cambridge Examination, scoring 100% pass in the former and 81.8% in the latter. And this year we have introduced yet another new subject — Building Construction.

The introduction of these new subjects demands provision of more and better workshops, laboratories and drawing rooms. This demand will be met next year when a three-storey block, a large hall cum tuckshop and a block of 4 science laboratories will be added to the present building.

We sincerely hope that this issue of our magazine will convey to our readers the progress made by our school not only in the technical field, but also in the various extra-mural activities conducted by the school.

STAFF — 1965



Sitting (Left to Right): Miss Lee Chai Chin, Miss Yong C. H., (Messrs.) Ajit Singh Gill, Carthigesu K., Tan Choong Yan (Senior Assistant A.M.), Mahadevan V. (Senior Assistant A.M.), R. Tambyah (Principal), Tay Bin Thong (Senior Assistant P.M.), Su Hong Wan, Kewal L. T., Soo Mok Sung, Mrs. Tay Tzy Ching, Miss M. Leong.

2nd Row (Left to Right): Sub./Lt. Ng Kok Kek, Messrs. Chew Sang Song, Toh Kim Kang, Yoong Choon Yee, Buck Robert G., Ng Joon Nee Peter, Param K., Tam Wing Hong, Rajah Daniel J., Charles Lee, Ong Wee Lee, Eu Weng Kee, Sub/Lt. (R.M.N.V.R.) Lim Kwong Hoon.

3rd Row (Left to Right): Messrs. Cheng Chiu Chang, Lim Seah Huang J., Foo Khee Hong, Ong Hup Soon, Swaran Singh, Teo Kim Siak, Chan Choong, Boey Keng Wai, Ng Chee Kwang, Lim Koon Yong, Philip Leong.

4th Row (Left to Right): Messrs. Ho Kum Seang, Goh Lin Seng, Lye Chin Ping, Png Chong Soon, Quek Boon Sing, Oh Aye Lip, Foo Tah, Ho Kwok Choy, See Cheng Loh, Lim Yew Tong, Chua Ban Road, Lim Kok Wah.

Absent: Messrs. Lee Ser Tat, Seah Teow Puan, SingaRetnam, Tan Choon Tee.



**SPEECH BY DIRECTOR, EDB,
ON OCCASION OF
THE SPEECH DAY OF
QUEENSTOWN SECONDARY
TECHNICAL SCHOOL
ON THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 1965
AT 5.00 p.m.**

You may have read in elementary texts on economics that there are three factors of production, that is to say three 'things' or 'entities' are necessary in order that any goods can be produced. These three factors of production are capital, land and labour; or money, land and people. This is admittedly an oversimplification but I think it should suffice for today's talk for my theme today is: People, the right type of people, especially technical people, is the most important single factor determining economic growth.

Now note carefully what I have said. I have not said that people alone, without capital or raw material or many of the other things necessary to keep an industrialized society going, is a sufficient factor, but, that it is the most important single factor. For in Malaysia to-day, if one has a really good scheme, money is always forthcoming from many entrepreneurs and financing institutions, including the one which I represent — the Economic Development Board. Land, we can always find. Indeed the irony to-day is that although Singapore is, in terms of geographical area, the smallest state with by far the highest population density, it is also here that industrial land is also most readily available. And I think it is fair to say that right people making the right decision at the right time have contributed to this.

We have now disposed of the question of land and of money. But, you may ask what about raw material? Many times in the course of my work, I have been asked the question: "How do you propose to get raw material for the factories you are setting up and is it wise to set up factories which depend on imported raw materials?" In this connection, I think it will be useful to point out the two examples of Germany and Japan. As we all know, these two countries were almost completely devastated during the Second World War. They emerged, after the war, as defeated countries. What is more, Japan is an island State heavily populated without much natural resources of her own. To a large extent, this is true also of Germany. To-day, however, it is well known that these two countries have the highest rates of economic growth in the world. I would say that the main reason for this is that their people have made all the difference. Both the Japanese and the Germans seem to share certain characteristics. They are very hard working and well-disciplined. They have

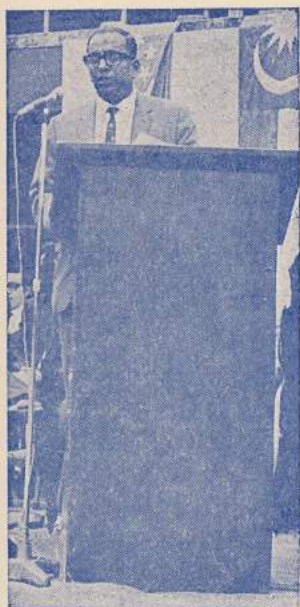
the background of an industrial society with its planners, engineers and technicians who could, at short notice, be called upon to man the many industries that would spring up. Indeed, these people themselves generate industry and are collectively responsible for its progress through the technological advances these two countries are noted for.

Coming nearer home, we have our nearest neighbour, who has been giving us so much trouble during the last two years. As you may know, Indonesia is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural resources. It has petroleum, iron ore, bauxite and a host of other raw materials. Its top soil is measured, I am told, in feet whereas in Malaya it is measured in inches. But in spite of this, here we are — still the world's largest producer of rubber. Coming perhaps still nearer home, you may perhaps have read in the newspapers recently reasons why many industrialists prefer to put up their factories in Singapore and, within Singapore, why people prefer to have their factories in Queenstown than anywhere else. It isn't because in the other States of Malaysia there is no land or money, or that there is less raw material. You may also have read in the newspapers that one of the main reasons for this was that in Singapore there is a larger pool of skilled labour and craftsmen and technicians. Skilled people with a sound technical background, which I hope all of you will eventually become are the people upon whom will rest the responsibility of keeping the wheels of our industry rolling.

The Government spends more than a hundred million dollars a year, or approximately 30% of its revenue on education. This is a very large investment indeed — an investment in manpower. The State now realizes that for the future we are planning, we need a cadre of technocrats — people who can keep the machines in the factory running, people who can put up proper designs for new machines, people who can help us achieve the highest standards of quality for finished products and people who can train others coming after them to contribute significantly to the advance of our industrialization programme.

Towards this end, we are building more and more technical schools like yours today and we are hoping that it is from the classrooms, the workshops and the laboratories of these technical schools that we will be able to draw our needs for the highly-qualified technical men and women we need to speed up the country's changeover to an industrialized economy.

It is on you and other young men and women like you that those of us, who are assigned the task of pushing the industrialization programme, depend, and we are confident you will not let us down. In return for our confidence, we expect you to strive for the peak of perfection in your work and studies so that when you are ready to serve, we will have nothing but the best.



Principal's Annual Report

1964/65

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen and students of Queenstown Secondary Technical School, it is with great pleasure that I welcome you to our School's Annual Prize Giving this afternoon. We are honoured to have with us today as our Guest Speaker, the Director of the Economic Development Board, Mr. Lim Ho Hup. In his capacity as director of the Economic Development Board he is a company director of the National Iron & Steel Mills Ltd., Jurong Shipyard Ltd., Singapore Factory Development Ltd. and other industrial establishments — in spite of his very heavy commitments he has found time to address us this afternoon and I am indeed very grateful to him.

We are also very glad to have with us today as our Chairman, Mr. Wong Kwei Chong who is one of the outstanding old boys of this school and is at present at the University of Singapore doing an honours degree in Physics. He is a state scholar and he has won honours both in his academic pursuits and on the sports field. The University of Singapore Students' Union Gold Medal for the best all round student was awarded to him recently. I thank him very much for presiding at this function.

I also want to thank Mrs. Lim Ho Hup for very kindly consenting to give away the prizes this afternoon.

I am very pleased to see a number of parents today inspite of the bad weather — I am glad that they have found time to come — I would like to stress that parents are most welcome not only at this function but to all functions of the school and I hope that more parents will keep in close touch with the school so that the staff and I can work with them in the interests of our pupils. In my report last year I mentioned the urgent need for a large hall not only for functions of this nature but also for the promotion of extra-curricular activities like badminton, table-tennis and gymnastics, I am happy to report that work has already begun on our extensions and within the next 12 months we shall have a class-room block of 16 rooms; a large hall cum tuckshop and a block of 4 science labs. These extensions and alterations to the existing buildings will cost over \$600,000 and then we will

be amply provided with facilities not only for the teaching of science and technical subjects but also for many extra-curricular activities. We are indeed grateful to the Government for providing these facilities.

There have been a number of staff changes during the past 12 months and they are still taking place — many of our teachers are going or have gone on scholarships and some have been promoted as lecturers, inspectors of schools or principals and we extend our congratulations to them. It has been difficult on many occasions to find suitable replacements for staff who leave the school on promotion, scholarship or transfer. In spite of these difficulties we have tried to maintain high standards both in the class-room and on the field. This has largely been due to the sense of duty and devotion of our teachers and the co-operation from our pupils. I want to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the staff for their loyalty and devotion. Frequent changes of staff meant frequent changes in time-tables and this sometimes resulted in certain teachers having to bear heavier burdens than others, but I am glad to acknowledge that the staff did the work allotted to them as best as they could and bore their burdens cheerfully.

More and more pupils are taking a keen interest in the activities of the school and also in their studies and I hope we will be able to maintain the high standards we have achieved in the past and continue not only to maintain but also to improve upon them.

Let me begin my brief report with the academic achievements.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE RESULTS:

Our 1964 school certificate results showed a definite improvement over 1963. Of the 199 candidates who sat for the examination 182 candidates were successful in obtaining either a Cambridge School Certificate or the G.C.E. Of these 34 obtained a Grade I certificate, 74 Grade II and 37 Grade III.

The percentage of passes was 91.5% — an 11% improvement over the previous year. Our best pupil was Wong Kok Choy with 6 distinctions and an aggregate of 7, next was Loke Ho Yong and he too had 6 distinctions. 5 other pupils — Wong Meng Hoe, Leong Kwok Hon, Koh Thong Chiang, Hong Hon Kwan and Mak Yue Chong had 5 distinctions each and 2 other pupils had 4 distinctions each.

There was a marked improvement in all the subjects except the vernacular languages — some pupils tend to think that Chinese, Malay and Tamil are not so important as their science and technical subjects — this is wrong and I would urge them to pay more attention to the study of these languages and the school also will take steps to improve the results in these languages. One serious handicap is the lack of time allotted to the teaching of these languages and I hope a solution will be worked out with the approval of the Ministry in due course.

Two new subjects were introduced last year namely Engineering Science and Engineering Workshop Practice. And our pupils who took these subjects last year did very well. We obtained 100% passes in Engineering Workshop Practice and 82% in Engineering Science. These new subjects were introduced besides the other usual science and technical subjects so that our pupils would be better equipped to pursue the various courses offered at degree, professional or technician level at the Singapore Polytechnic. In subjects like

Maths, Additional Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Physics-with-Chemistry, Woodwork, Metalwork, Building Drawing, and Machine Drawing we scored more than 90% passes.

Again to meet the new requirements for entry into degree courses at the Polytechnic we started a Pre-University class at this school in January this year and 38 of our pupils are pursuing a course in G.P., Pure & Applied Maths., Chemistry and Physics — these candidates will be sitting for the H.S.C. exam. in Nov./Dec. 1966 and I have every confidence that they will do their best and will gain admission to the Poly or to some other institutions of higher learning.

So much on the academic side.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS

Chan Choong, who is at present a temporary teacher at this school, obtained 4 distinctions in the H.S.C. examination last year and has been awarded a Government Scholarship to study Chemical Engineering in the U.K.

Another pupil, Chan Ngon Yue, was awarded a Colombo Plan Scholarship on his H.S.C. results last year. Several of our boys have won State Scholarships and Colombo Plan Scholarships and it is impossible for me to name all of them here — but I am proud to announce that one of our old boys, Ang Hock Chye who left us in 1962, has been awarded the Yang di-Pertuan Negara Scholarship. This is the highest award equivalent to the former Queen's Scholarship. He is the first Queenstown boy to win this award and I hope that there will be more in future.

ACTIVITIES:

Let me give a brief report on the Extra-Curricular ACTIVITIES. It is not possible for me to report here in full on the 12 games played and 11 societies and clubs functioning at this school — besides we have 3 active uniformed groups, the scouts, the sea-cadets and the police cadets. We have printed a brief outline of the activities of these games, societies and organisations in the programme which you have with you and detailed reports will be published in our annual school magazine. Let me just mention a few of the activities in which our boys were outstanding.

ATHLETICS:

We had a very successful sports meet on the 21st. of May this year and 6 new records were set up. An interesting feature was that about 100 pupils took part in this meet — this was very much more than the previous year.

In the Pasir Panjang District Cross-Country Race held early this year, we came in second in both the Junior & Senior sections.

At the Pasir Panjang District Athletic Meet held early last month our athletes did well and we came in second in the Overall Championship and our 'C' Division athletes won the District Championship Cup. Our 'C' Division athletes won every event except High Jump & Shot Putt.

In the Inter-District Meet, 9 of our boys were selected to represent the District and two of them did very well. Simon Chan came in second in the 'A' Division 110 metres hurdles and G. Singh came in second in the 'C' Division 800 metres event.

SOFT-BALL:

In the Pasir Panjang District fixtures our senior team won 4 matches out of 6 and became the runners-up. Our school was the only school in this district to field a Junior team and though these players were inexperienced they managed to come in third in the Inter-District Tournament.

CRICKET:

Both the senior and the junior teams did well — both teams became district champions and represented the District in the Inter-District Senior and Junior tournaments. The junior team won 2 games and lost 2 games.

RUGGER:

The season is not over yet and in the games played so far our pupils have done well. Out of the 4 games played so far by the senior team we won 3 and lost one. Our junior team are the district champions.

SWIMMING:

We held a successful carnival last week at the River Valley Swimming Pool and about 50 pupils took part. 6 new records were created. I am happy to report that more and more pupils are taking an active part in games and we hope that in time to come every boy will play at least one game.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES:

Three new activities were formed this year viz: the Judo Club, the Amateur Wireless Society and the Civics Club. *The Judo Club* was started in March this year and it has twenty members at present. The club gave a display on our Sports day and this display was received enthusiastically.

THE AMATEUR WIRELESS SOCIETY:

This new society has a membership of 40 and they meet on Saturdays when they are advised on how to build small projects — so far 10 members have teamed up to build their own projects — they have already fixed up an aerial and are now working on a receiver and an amplifier, transmitter and a transistor radio.

THE CIVICS SOCIETY:

This is a very active society with a membership of 140 — the society organizes weekly or fortnightly talks and discussions and these are well attended. Recently Mr. Gerald de Cruz gave a series of talks on the concept of the state and democracy. These talks provoked a great deal of discussion and the members greatly benefitted from these discussions.

CHESS CLUB:

This club is very popular and has a membership of about 200 and is run entirely by the pupils. In the inter-school tournament we did well, losing only to St. Joseph's and R.I.

CRAFT CLUB AND SCIENCE SOCIETY:

Both these groups organised a number of excursions to industrial establishments — and other places of interests. The pupils benefitted a great deal from these visits. They also organised quizzes and other useful activities for their members. The Craft Club made a lot of articles like pipette and burette stands for the science labs.

SAFETY FIRST SOCIETY:

In the Shell Traffic Games this year Pasir Panjang District sent in 23 teams from 14 schools — we sent in two teams and one of them won the Pasir Panjang District Challenge trophy for the third successive year and we are proud to have won the right to have possession of this trophy.

THE UNIFORMED GROUPS:

We have 3 uniformed groups at this school — the scouts, the police cadets and the sea-cadets. The scouts were very active throughout the year. The Job week earnings were the highest per capita in Queenstown District for the second successive year. At the Queenstown District Sports both the Scout & Senior Troops emerged as champions. At the Inter-District Sports our scouts did very well and won several awards.

The Police Cadets are 56 in number and they have only one officer — in spite of this handicap they are carrying out their activities well — and I am very grateful to 4 ex-cadets in the Pre-U class who are helping in the training of our cadets.

The sea-cadets are 50 in number — 5 of our cadets are at present with the Singapore Polytechnic doing special part-time courses in communications — all the 40 recruits passed their examination and were raised to the rank of ordinary seaman.

Besides their regular activities all the uniformed groups performed valuable services at many public functions like opening ceremonies of schools, sports meets etc.

DISCIPLINE:

I firmly believe that it will be difficult to maintain a high standard of efficiency in our work if we do not have good discipline. I am happy to say that the prefects of this school have performed their duties well and have helped the staff a great deal in maintaining good discipline in the school.

In conclusion I wish to say that we have made significant progress during the past 12 months — this progress is largely due to the hard work put in by the staff. The Staff and I will do our best to make further progress in the years to come. We will also try to introduce new subjects as when possible. At the moment arrangements are being finalised to introduce Building Construction and it is hoped that the present Secondary 3W1, boys will be able to offer this subject for the C.S.C. next year. Changes have to be made to meet the growing demands of industry. I want to assure the parents that the staff and I will do our best to give the pupils the best training possible so that they will be able not only to further their studies when they leave school but also to seek employment without much difficulty.

Lastly I want to congratulate all the prize winners for the excellent work they put in last year. Thank you.

HEAD PREFECT'S SPEECH

Mr. Chairman, honourable guests, the Principal, members of the Staff and friends. I am indeed privileged to have the opportunity to speak on behalf of my fellow-students on this auspicious occasion.

Since the inception of the school, we have produced products of whom we can be proud. It is needless for me to emphasize overmuch the percentage of passes, as, compared to other schools our's is one of the best. It is imperative for us to realize that this is a result of the studious attention of our fellow-students with the co-operation of the teachers, who invariably have given their guidance.

It is a pleasure for me to comment that the discipline of our fellow-students has improved tremendously, and I would like to express my thanks to all who are concerned, for their co-operation. Our earnest desire is that our present Secondary 4 students will emulate the actions of their predecessors and contribute to the good name of our school.

If our students will carry on the good work and with the results so far achieved, I am sure we will produce the future leaders of our State. It is our firm belief that the products of Queenstown Secondary Technical School will contribute to the technical and scientific advancement, not only for the future of Singapore but for this part of the world, and I dare say that the confidence which we have among our students will not be misplaced because we believe, whatever our students do, they will do it in a discerning and sincere manner.

With the industrial opportunities which are being provided by our Government, I am confident that my fellow-students will have the advantage of furthering their prospects and it is of vital importance that our fellow students appreciate and understand the situation which is prevailing in our State, especially in areas like Jurong and Petaling Jaya where industries are being built in large numbers.

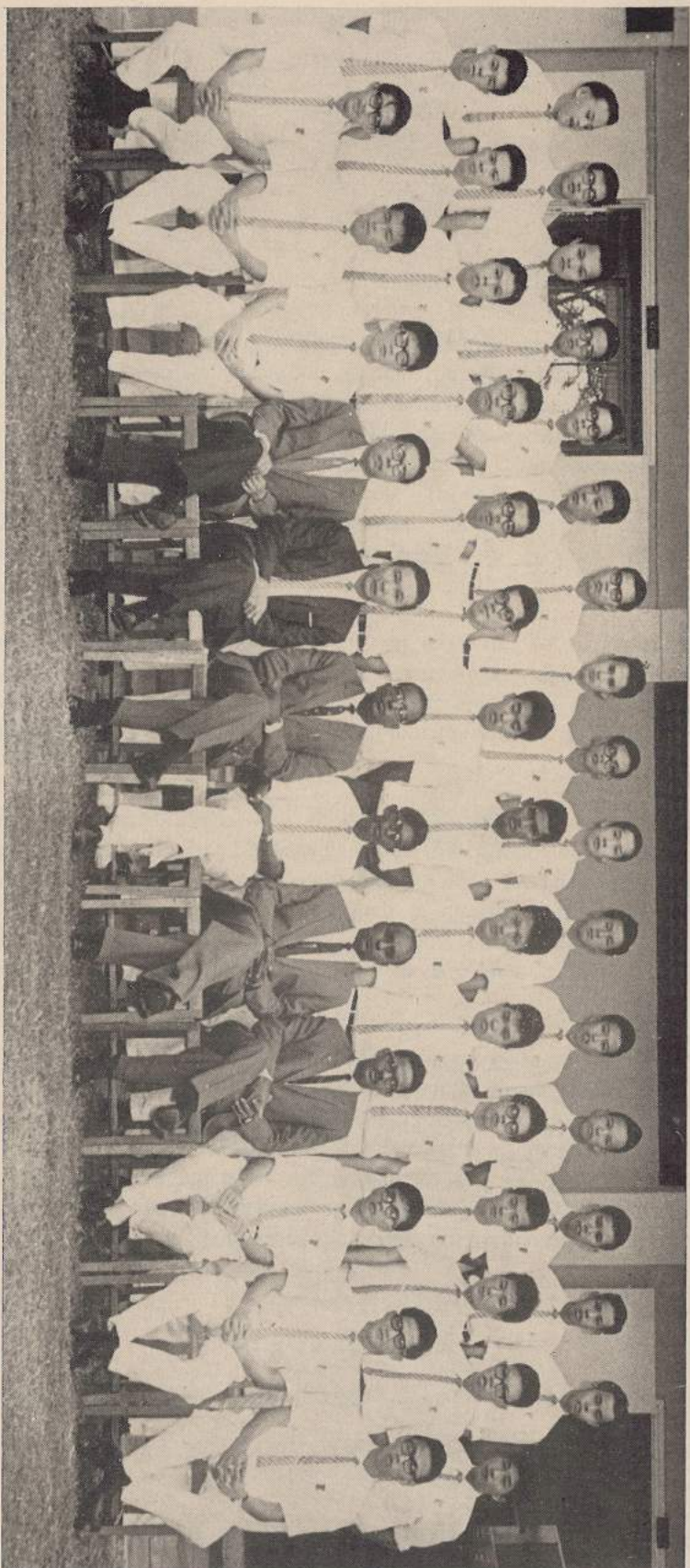
This year we have a new Pre-University Science class. However, it is unfortunate that in view of having only one class, we were unable to admit into this class many of our boys though they met the qualifications. We appeal to the educational authorities to assist.

I understand that some of our former colleagues are desirous of forming an Old Boys' Association of our school. This is a praiseworthy intention and I am sure that all concerned will support its formation.

Next year our school will be celebrating our 10th anniversary where the history and progress of our school will be displayed. Let us make this coming occasion an occasion that we can be proud of, an occasion when we can review our past achievements with sincerity and to learn to build further on this evaluation.

To conclude, I again like to wish the boys who are taking their Senior Cambridge Examination at the end of this year every success. Also to those boys who have decided to further their studies, I wish that they will keep up their good work and in future, make themselves an asset to society and live up to the name of Queenstown Secondary Technical School.

On behalf of this school I would like to thank the Chairman Mr. Wong Kwei Chong, Mr. Lim Ho Hup for his inspiring speech, and Mrs. Lim Ho Hup for giving away the prizes and also for the valuable time they have spent here with us. Thank You.



Standing Back Row (Left to Right):

Seow Eng Hua, Chong Yew Kuan, Ho Kim Fong, Tan Chay Ann, Wong Kun Yew, Chan Soon Yee, Chan Toon Beng, Lui King Kuo, Ang Sim Khuan, Yap Cheng Hai, Ho Lin Kan, Ho Wai Kong, Lee Chwee Koon, Pang Fook Joo, Hu Kin Hoong, Kong Sim Guan.

Standing Centre Row (Left to Right):

Lim Chor Siew, Kwok See Seng, Loh Lin Yow, Tien Sing Cheong, Joseph See, Yuen Chee Kiong, Kwa Soo Beng, Gopal P., Lim Geok Teck, Lai Weng Chew, Lim Chee Kong, Yow Yuen Kuan, Low Teck Sun, Nah Choon How, Tan Chin Chye.

Sitting Front Row (Left to Right):

Ban Sian Chee, Kwong Lup Fatt, Tay Kah Lin, Mr. Edmund Tay Bin Thong (Senior Assistant, P.M.), Mr. Tan Choong Yan (Prefect Master), Mr. R. T. Tambyah (Principal), Sivapatakasan S. (Head-Prefect), Mr. V. Mahadevan (Senior Assistant, A.M.), Mr. K. Param (Prefect-Master), Lee Kwong Mong, Ng Chong Tong, Ang Lip Keng.

Absents: Ng See Nglap, Mohd. Ramzani.

THE PREFECTORIAL BOARD

<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	S. Sivaprakasam (Head Prefect)
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Kwang Mong (Deputy Head Prefect)
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Tay Kah Lim
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Kwong Lup Fatt

The Prefectorial Board originally comprised the Senior Assistants, the Prefect Masters and the Prefects, with the Principal as the Chairman of the Board. This system underwent some radical changes this year. There are now two Boards instead of one. The prefects themselves constitute a Board, the Prefectorial Board, with the Head Prefect as the Chairman and the Deputy as the Vice-Chairman. There is also the Disciplinary Board which comprises the Principal, the Senior Assistants and the Prefect Masters. This Board deals with the more complex and knotty problems for which the Prefectorial Board fails to find solutions.

This year, twenty-seven prefects in all, were added to the then existing Board of thirteen — seventeen from the morning session and ten from the afternoon. The afternoon prefects were elected by the Staff, but another system of election was adopted in the morning. Pupils nominated (by teachers, prefects and pupils) were screened by the Disciplinary Board before their nominations were approved. The candidates were allowed to campaign for their election. In juxtaposition with all other systems, this stands out as the most efficient.

Since the prefects are helping the teachers in maintaining discipline in the school, the Prefect Masters contrived to get the teachers and prefects acquainted with one another by holding a "Prefect-Teacher Get-Together". Our prefects also held a Prefects Get-Together with Crescent Girls School prefects late first term. This was innovated to foster warmer relationship with our next-door neighbour.

Apart from some recalcitrant "odd balls" who persist in kicking against the School Regulations, the discipline of the school on the whole is laudable. Prefect Masters were conscientious in reminding the prefects to be "friendly but firm" with the pupils. These few words have, in fact, become one of our maxims. We are what we are because of the Prefect Masters' invaluable advice, the prefects' conscientious discharge of their duties, and of course, the pupils' co-operation. The morning prefects have made a stupendous sacrifice in coming back in the afternoon to help the afternoon prefects, but all stupendousness will be lost in clamour of the challenge still contained in that succinct injunction, "BERANI BERKHIDMAT".

TAY KAH LIM
Secretary

QUEENSTOWN SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION — 1964 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

SUBJECT	No. Sat	Very Good	Credit	Pass	No. Failed	% of Passes
English Language	199	2	54	97	46	76.9
English Literature	198	12	92	60	34	82.8
Elementary Mathematics	199	37	118	33	11	94.5
Additional Mathematics	44	2	33	7	2	95.5
Physics	81	17	56	7	1	98.8
Chemistry	81	7	66	4	4	95.1
Physics-with-Chemistry	118	2	88	18	10	91.5
Engineering Science	77	4	41	18	14	81.8
Woodwork	80	7	60	12	1	98.8
Geometrical and Building Drawing	79	10	57	11	1	98.7
Engineering Workshop Practice	39	7	16	16	—	100
Metalwork	80	5	42	30	3	96.3
Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing	119	20	76	19	4	96.6
History	33	1	8	13	11	66.7
Chinese	33	—	3	10	20	39.4
Malay	7	—	1	2	4	42.9
Tamil	3	—	1	1	1	66.7
National Language	1	—	—	1	—	100

Number Sat	—	199
Number awarded Division I School Certificates	—	34
Number awarded Division II School Certificates	—	74
Number awarded Division III School Certificates	—	37
Number awarded G.C.E. Certificates	—	37
Number successful in obtaining one or more Certificates	—	182
Number failing to get any award	—	17
% of Pupils obtaining Cambridge School Certificates	—	72.9%
% of Pupils obtaining one or more Certificates	—	91.5%

[In 1963, our pupils sat for the School Certificate Examination for the first time. The percentage of passes was 80% — Ed.]

QUEENSTOWN SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

List of Prize Winners 1964

SECONDARY 4

English Language	—	Wong Kok Choy
English Literature	—	*Wong Kok Choy (Tan Song Kow)
History	—	Leong Chee Weng
Mathematics	—	*Loke Ho Yong (Wong Meng Hoe)
Additional Mathematics	—	Loke Ho Yong
Physics	—	Lim Geok Leng
Chemistry	—	Wong Kok Choy
Physics-with-Chemistry	—	Cham Yim Fah
Engineering Workshop Practice	—	Chan Pui Cheow
Metalwork	—	Wong Weng Kwong
Woodwork	—	Loke Ho Yong
Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing	—	Kwok See Seng
Geometrical and Building Drawing	—	*Wong Kok Choy (Koh Seng Bee)
Chinese	—	Chan Chee Tiong
Malay	—	Ibrahim B. Ismail
Tamil	—	Soundra Pandian
First In Form	—	Wong Kok Choy
Second In Form	—	Loke Ho Yong

SECONDARY 3

English Language	—	Lui Wai Mun
English Literature	—	Wee Hoe Lye
Malayan Studies	—	Tay Kah Lin
Mathematics	—	Wee Hoe Lye
Physics	—	Wong Kun Yew
Chemistry	—	Lee Kwong Mong
Woodwork	—	Tan Guan Tong
Metalwork	—	Yeow Yuen Kwang
Geometrical and Building Drawing	—	Chan Tong Leong
Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing	—	Tay Juay Hiong

Chinese	—	Lee See San
Malay	—	Low Kim Suan
Tamil	—	Mohamed Ibrahim
First In Form	—	Lee Kwong Mong & Tay Kah Lim

SECONDARY 2

English Language	—	Kong Sim Guan
English Literature	—	Kong Sim Guan
Mathematics	—	Chin Cheng Fatt
Technical Drawing	—	Yap Cheng Hai
Social Studies	—	Peer Mohammed
Physics Chemistry — General Science	—	Chan Kok Heng
Metalwork	—	Khong Kum Seng
Woodwork	—	Ho Kin Hoong
Chinese	—	Soh Boon Sum
Malay	—	Ahmad B. Samad & Moh Shamsi
Tamil	—	A. Christopher
First In Form	—	Kong Sim Guan
Second In Form	—	Yap Cheng Hai

SECONDARY 1

English Language	—	Ang Lip Tiong
English Literature	—	Foo Fok Sey
Mathematics	—	Ang Lip Tiong
Technical Drawing	—	*Ang Lip Tiong (Tay Kim Huat)
Social Studies	—	Saw Hock Soon
General Science	—	Ng Kok Hiong
Metalwork	—	Chia Kwang Weng
Woodwork	—	Ng Choon Hai
Chinese	—	Tham Chee Chong
Malay	—	Md. Wildray B. Hussein
Tamil	—	Ramal Mohineetheen
First In Form	—	Ang Lip Tiong
Second In Form	—	Ng Kok Hiong

E.J. Doraisamy Gold Medal presented by Staff 1965 to most outstanding pupil 1964 — Wong Kok Choy

*Not eligible, having won more than three prizes.

OLD BOYS' CORNER

The public have the misconception that students of this school are far better off with their brawn than with their brains. To dispel this misconception, we wish to present here, a number of our old boys who are successful in various academic and technical fields.

1. SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS:

Ang Hock Chye	—	Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Scholarship for 1964
Roland Wee	—	Singapore Government Scholarship for 1965
Chan Choong	—	Singapore Government Scholarship for 1965
Han Cheng Fong	—	Singapore Government Scholarship
Lee Yock Suan	—	Tan Jaik Kim Scholarship for 1963
Chan Ngon Yue	—	Colombo Plan Scholarship for 1965
Wong Kwei Chong	—	Singapore State Scholarship for 1963

2. AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING:

Below are the names of the boys who joined the Malaysian Airways as apprentices aircraft maintenance engineers (leading to the positions of engineers).

Har Mun Chuen	2nd year	Ho Fook Kay	1st year
Song Chow Meng	„	Yee Whye Cheow	„
Tan Tian Chai	„	Lim Kong Chuan	„
Chim Pong Fai	„		
Ariffin Bin Ismail	„		

Leong Kok Hon and Hui Keen Meng joined the Quantas and are being trained to be become aircraft maintenance engineers in Sydney, Australia.

3. COMMERCE:

Robin Ling Yoo Chin — sat for the G.C.E. in 1960 and was then the secretary of the Arts and Crafts Club. After obtaining his Higher School Certificate, he joined the National Carbon as a management trainee.

Ong Siew Ying — sat for the G.C.E. in 1961 and went to Australia in the following year to take up Accountancy.

4. TEACHING:

Ho Ah Chuan — sat for the G.C.E. in 1961 and was the editor of the school magazine in that year. He obtained 4 distinctions in his G.C.E. and joined the Teacher's Training College as a technical teacher. He is now a fully qualified technical teacher with 5 distinctions obtained in the T.T.C.

Many of our old boys have qualified as technical and academic teachers.

5. ACADEMIC:

The following are some of our old boys taking various courses in the Singapore Polytechnic.

a) Engineering:

Lim Soon Heng	—	degree 2nd year Civil Engineer
Lau Chung Sing	—	degree 2nd year Mechanical Engineering
Poo Aun Neow	—	degree 2nd year Electrical Engineering
Lee Teng Kiat	—	professional 3rd year Civil Engineering
Lum Shuet Meng	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Koh Teng Kay	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Cheong Kai Wah	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Chan Yoke Han	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Leong Kok Cheong	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Leong Kum Hong	—	professional 3rd year Mechanical Engineering
Ho Peck Lam	—	professional 3rd year Electrical Engineering
Goh Tein Lock	—	professional 2nd year Electrical Engineering
Kwok Kum Sung	—	professional 2nd year Electrical Engineering

b) Architecture:

Eddie T. H. Lim	—	professional 4th year building course
Chee Kian Wah	—	professional 3rd year building course
Lim Kheng Chye	—	professional 3rd year building course
Chia Yong Kwang	—	professional 3rd year building course

6. PILOTS:

Leo Chin Fang — sat for the G.C.E. in 1961 and later joined the Malaysian Airways as a pilot trainee. He is now a pilot.

Chan Fatt Yuen — sat for the School Certificate Examination in 1964 and is now with the Port of Authority to be trained as a pilot.

7. SOME OF OUR OLD BOYS WHO HAVE OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS:

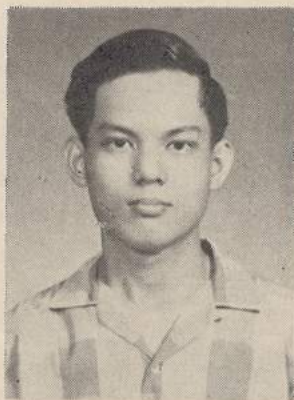
Wong Kwei Chong — obtained several distinctions in the 1960 G.C.E. He obtained a full H.S.C. at Raffles Institution. He was awarded the Singapore State Scholarship to study in the Singapore University. While in school and the university, he excelled both in the academic field and in the extra curricular activities. Recently he has been awarded the University of Singapore Students' Union Gold Medal for the best all round student for the year 1964 and the University Book Prize. This year he was elected as the president of the Science Society of the Singapore University. At present he is doing his B.Sc. Honours course.

Han Cheng Fong — took his G.C.E. in 1960. He is a State Scholar. Last year he won the Science Faculty Scholarship for being the top science student at the University.

Chan Choong — sat for the 1962 G.C.E. and obtained 8 distinctions. He was the head prefect for that year. In 1964 he obtained a full H.S.C. with 4 distinctions. He was awarded a Government Scholarship to study Chemical Engineering in the United Kingdom.



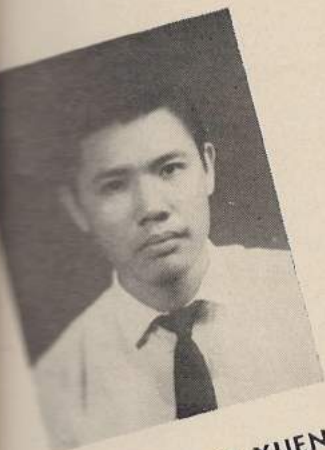
YEE WHYE CHEOW
AIRCRAFT APPRENTICE



HAR MUN CHUEN
AIRCRAFT TRAINEE



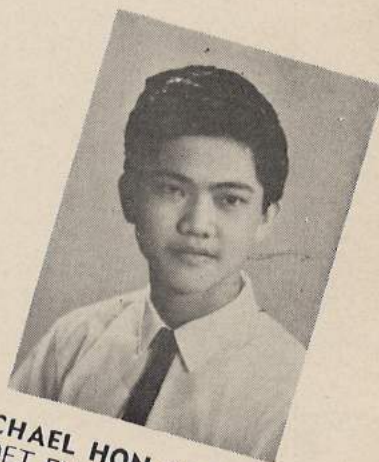
HO FOOK KAY
AIRCRAFT APPRENTICE



CHAN FATT YUEN
PILOT TRAINEE



LIM KONG CHUAN
AIRCRAFT APPRENTICE



MICHAEL HON CHEE HONG
CADET FLIGHT ENGINEER



TAN TIAN CHAI
AIRCRAFT APPRENTICE

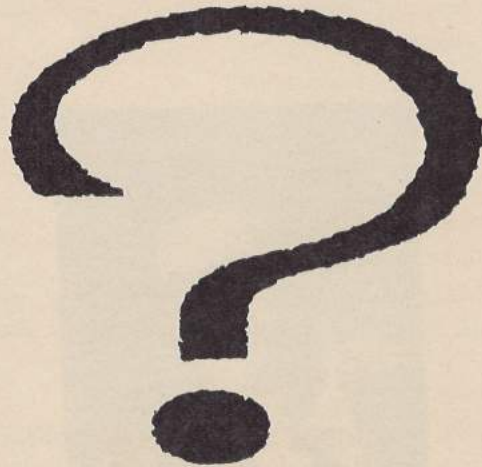


ROBIN LING
MANAGER TRAINEE



LEONG KOK HONG
AIRCRAFT TRAINEE

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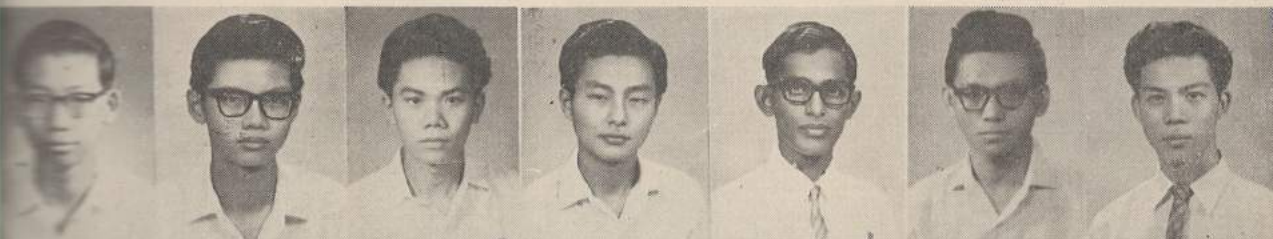
seniors



PRE-U1 SCIENCE



Joseph Lam Tan Thiam Soon Mak Yue Chong



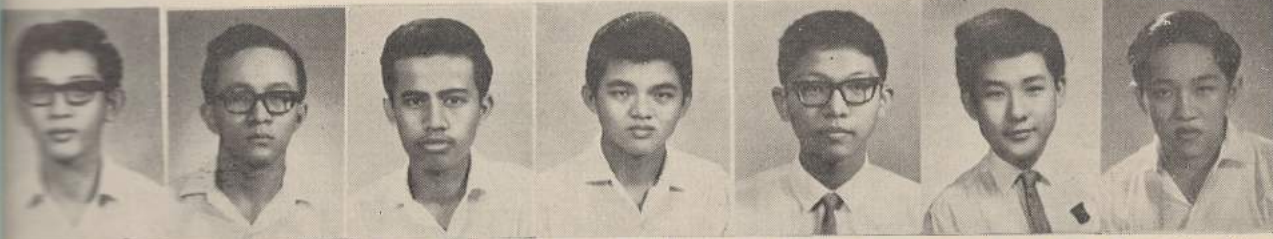
Ho Keng Shin Hong Hon Kwan Leong Shui Hung Koh Thong Chiang S. Sivaprakasam Chia Weng Tuck Kwok See Seng



Chan Pui Chow Yue Chee Eng Ang Lip Keng Tan Gain Tat Tien Sing Gee Lee Kiew Lim Tan Ser Hai



Chan Cheng Yong Ban Sian Chee Tan Seow Chuan Tan Song Kow Mah Hong Leong Goh Yew Chuan Kan Meng Kuan



Lee Kin Hoong Tan Kee Kwang Mohd. Arif b. Baba Swee Yue Siong Tien Sing Cheong Low Teck Suan Tang Mun Piew

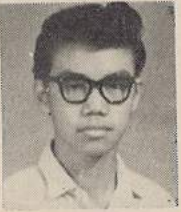


Lee Seck Eng Charlie Lee Tan Wee Soon V. S. Pandian Wee Hoe Soon Tai Fatt Keay Yip Wan Kee

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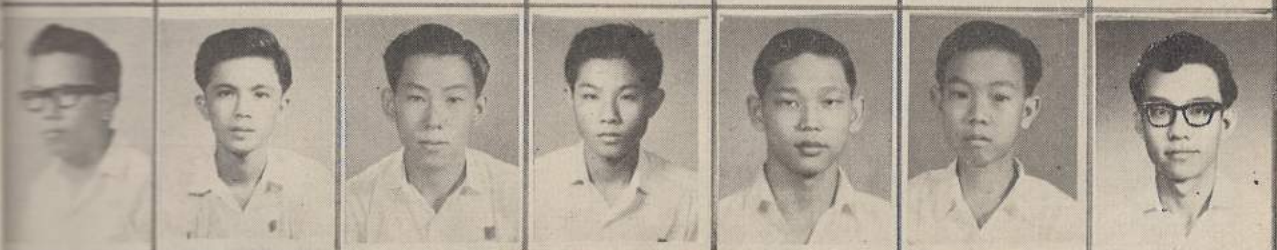
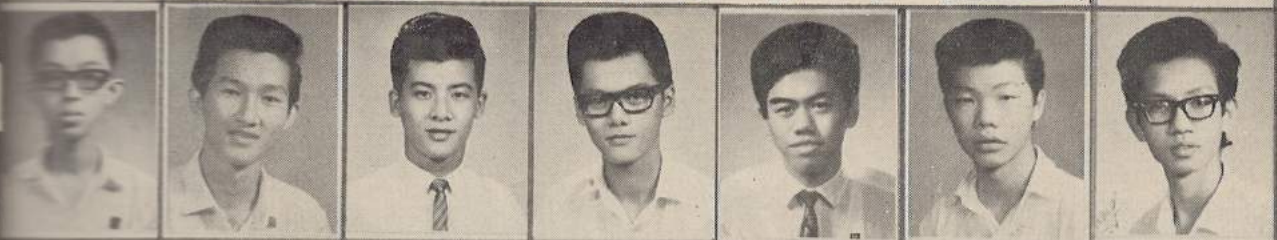


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1st Row: Nah Choon How; Kwong Lup Fatt; Ng Chong Thong; Ng See Ngiap; Tan Ee Chiat.
 2nd Row: Lee Kwang Mong; Leong Kum Hong; Lim Tiang Huat; Soon Lee Hin; Lim Peng Seng; Chai Chee Seng.
 3rd Row: Yuen Chee Kiong; Kwok Wah Cheong; Loo Choo Beng; Koh Cher Keng; Chua Tong Hee; Ho Kim San.
 4th Row: P. Gopal; Heng Hiang Seng; How Peck Huat; See Poon Kiong; Wan Kum Yue; Chan Seak Foo.
 5th Row: Joseph See; Leong Sai Hong; Koh Chwee Tay; Yang Ning Fuh; Chen Kwong Onn; Seet Han Yeow.
 6th Row: Tay Kah Lim; Tan Say Sin; Tay Juay Hiong; Luah Teow Leong; Lee See San; Wee Hoe Lye.
 7th Row: Ong See Ban; Liew Wai Kee; Wu Wai Hong; Leck Tea Kiang; Choy Kum Weng.

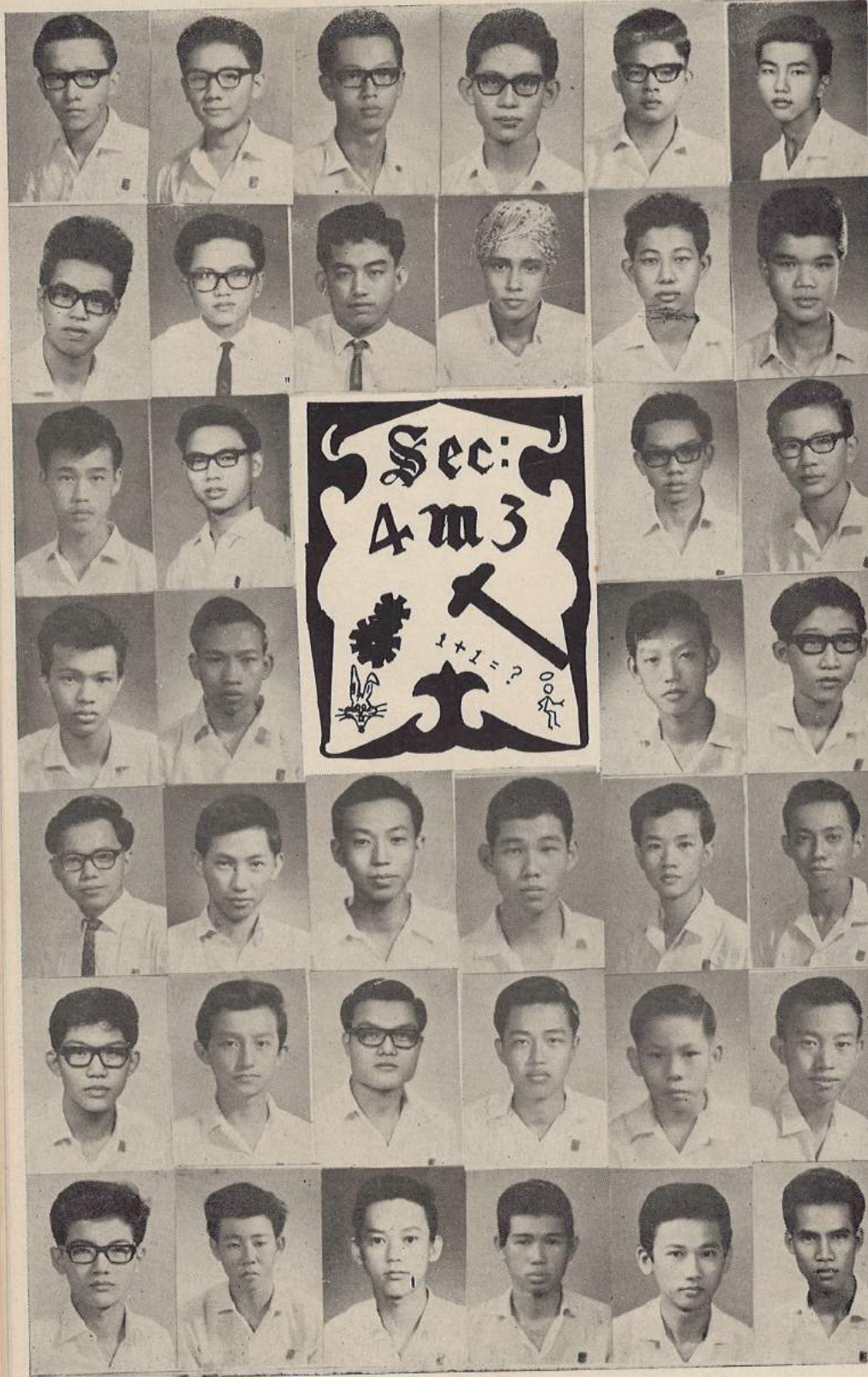


SECONDARY FOUR



(FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): GOH KAH SIEW, LEE WOO KOK, CHIA TUCK FATT, STEPHEN CHIEW, CHUENG KWAI, GAY TONG CHOO, LOW KIM SUAN, OW SIONG KEI, CHAN CHEE KONG, LIAN KOK HIN, QUAH HOCK PENG, STEVEN TOW, ALASTAIR CHIA, ROWLAND LIM, LEE KUM WENG (LAWRENCE), PATRICK KWONG, TAN SOON LAI, LEE TENG YAW, LEE KWOK WENG, DANIEL WONG, STEVE TAO, ERIC WONG, TOMMY TAN, SIN TECK HUAT, CHAN BEN HOCK, SNG HONG TECK, RITCHE YEO, LEE CHENG WAH, WONG WENG KWONG, ROBERT SAM LOH, JAMES YEO, NG BOON LEONG, TANG MUN SEEK, CHIA SOO KUAN, CHAN SIK KEONG, LOH FATT CHOW, WEE HOCK CHYE, ONG SIEW PENG, WONG HOCK BENG, SEAH KIM TECK (ABSENT).





LEFT TO RIGHT

KOO SIOK KENG
TAN AIK LEE
ADRIAN C. H. TAN
HO YUEN HUIJ
LEE SEW HON
TAN HUI SOON

EDGAR LEE HUA HU
HO HON CHONG
CHEW WAI KAN
PRITAM SINGH
WONG YUEN CHEC
PHILIP HO WAI KIO

PETER KOH
MOK SIEW SUM
YEOW CHAI SENG
KWOK PENG YUEN

ROLAND ONG
KWOK LUP SAN
KIM CHEE SENG
TAN HOCK LEE

YEO KIM SENG
KOK CHEE KUAN
CHONG PAK CHIN
SIMON CHAN
LEE CHER HUAK
CHIAN AH HUA

WONG SEE CHEON
HARRY LEE
CHEONG TIN MEN
NG CHAI CHEW
LOW SIEW CHENG
SEAH SOO CHUA

PHILIP MAH
SZE CHYE YU
CHIA JOO HENG
CHAK KOK LEONG
WONG CHOW KIM
RAYMOND SAAT

LEFT TO RIGHT



TAN AH CHOR
 NG MAN CHOONG
 PEH GEOK BENG
 WONG YEOW HEAN
 TAN PECK LIANG
 KOH PHEE HIAN



CHERN CHUNG HIN
 WANG AH CHYE
 YIP SENG CHOON
 NG CHOON NAM
 NG TECK KWEE
 TAN KENG ANN



TAY JOO LENG
 SOH SENG GHEE
 JIMMY GOH
 CHIA CHOW HONG
 TAN SOIN MENG
 LUI WAH MUN



TANG LOOM PHOCK
 LIM CHEE KONG
 WONG KUN YEY
 TAN CHIN CHYE
 LAI WING CHEW
 CHAN TONG LEONG



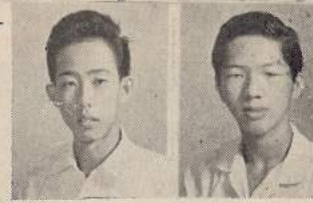
KWEK HENG
 LIEW KOK CHWEE
 FONG MUN CHO
 ONG HONG TIAN
 ANG KOK WAH
 TANG CHOONG YEE



LIM HUAT KENG
 CHUA KOW CHYE
 HO MENG KWAN
 IBRAHIM
 TAN GUAN TONG
 HO KHEK CHOON



SEC
 4W-1



WONG KWONG WING
 CHEW SIM LUI
 CHEONG KEEN FATT
 LIANG HOCK CHOON



LEFT TO RIGHT

ABDUL RAHMAN
YAP ENG GEE
HO YIM TOH
ONG WEE KENG
FOO KEE CHIAN
SHAFFIE RAHMA



MAK SOO KAN
TEE HOCK TYE
ISMAIL HARUN
CHUA CHEOW
LIM TIONG SIO
SANTOKH SINGH



LEE AH BEE
N. SUPRAMANIAN
YEO PENG HOON
CHIA CHEE SENG



LIM GEOK TECK
LOH LIN YOW
LIM CHOR SIEW
ONG KIAN CHYUE



JOHAN HARUN
YEO HOCK BIAM
KWA HONG MEN
CHU PING KUEN
CHIA CHIOH NAM
GOH AH SOON



LIM EK CHIANG
CHAN AH LOI
SOH KIAT SENG
KHOO SIAN LYE
NG YOKE HOONG
WONG SIEW YUF



LAI PIANG WOO
ABDUL KAMIL
YAP KONG ENG
LECK TAH KIN
WONG THIAN TEO
KER SER BENG
ABSENTS
TANG KIAM BOON
FOK THIN NAM

THE CINEMA

V. S. PANDIAN
Pre- U1 (Science)

Cinema or Cinematography is one of the best means of recreation. The motion picture, as it stands today, has been achieved by the concerted efforts of a large number of scientists. Although the concept of motion picture had been known very long ago, it was only in recent years that it had rapid advancement.

The history of cinema can be traced back as far as 65 B.C. when the Roman poet Lucretius discovered the Principle of Persistence of Vision. This is the basic principle of cinematography. The motion picture is an optical illusion made possible by the employment of a property of the eye, called the persistence of vision. When a person steadily views an article for some time, and the article be suddenly removed, the eye will continue to see the article in place for a short while. The vision is said to persist for some time. This is due to the fact that the eye takes some time to see or lose sight of anything. After Lucretius, about 200 years later, the Greek astronomer Ptolemy experimentally proved the existence of this property of the eye. Much later, in 1826, an English scientist, Henry Fitton, developed a toy that made used of this principle. On one side of a sheet of white cardboard he drew a bird and on the other side a cage. When he attached strings on either edges of the cardboard and whirled it between the taut strings, the bird seemed to be in the cage. Other experimenters made various similar toys to illustrate the persistence of vision.

The race to modern motion picture, however, can be said to have started in 1860 by Coleman Sellers, a mechanical engineer in Philadelphia, who made the first known attempt to relate photography to the principle of zoetrope. He posed his sons in a series of photographs showing them in successive phases of a cycle of actions. These photographs he

mounted on the blades of a paddle wheel which when revolved from a certain point of view produced zoetropic effect. He called his machine the kinematoscope. Photography then, however, required exposures so long that a true record of motion was not possible. But perfection was to come.

The first successful photograph of motion occurred in 1872. Governor Heland Stamford railway magnate and sportsman, of California, without any intended relation to motion picture development asked Edward Muybridge, an English photographer, to photograph a running horse to observe its gait. Muybridge set up 24 cameras in a row and stretched strings across the track from the shutter of each camera. When the horse ran by, it broke the strings in succession and clicked the shutters of the cameras. For this, the shutter mechanism of the camera was greatly improved, speed of photographic materials increased which permitted photographic records of rapidly moving objects which was not possible till then. Exposures as brief as 1/2000 of a second were made.

The pictures thus made were records in analysis of motion. Synthesis was still to come. News about Muybridge's success spread to Jean Louis Meissouier, a painter. Meissouier synthesized the photographic analysis into motion pictures by projecting transparencies on a machine that was produced by Heyl two years earlier. The method operated by Muybridge resulted in a changing point of view for the pictures as the action swept past the battery of cameras. The pictures obtained, synthesized on the screen, gave the illusion of a moving object.

In 1887, Edison began work on a device to make a series of pictures appear to move. He needed the series of pictures on a tape

and he attempted to make his own photographic materials for this. But he did not succeed until 1889 when George Eastman, an American, developed strips of flexible celluloid camera film. Edison heard of this material and purchased a sample strip 50 feet in length and tried it with success in his picture machine. Edison developed two machines that used Eastman's film. One was a camera to take a series of pictures, and the other, a machine patented as kinetoscope, was commonly known as "peep-hole" device that presented a series of pictures on Eastman's celluloid film. The camera was almost a ton in weight and events had to be brought to it. Subjects were necessarily restricted in range of action: bits of vaudeville acts, snatches of prize fights and dances. Edison discouraged the idea of inventing a machine capable of accommodating large audiences, thinking that such exhibitions would too rapidly exhaust the novelty of the pictures. Others attacked this problem and in 1895 Maj Woodville Latham of Virginia exhibited his pantoplakon, projecting, for the first film, a Kinetoscopic film. In the same year a more satisfactory one was produced by Louie and Auguste Lumiere, photographic manufacturers in France. They called their machine the cinematographe and in December that year a public cinematograph show was opened in Paris. The cinematographe, unlike Edison's machine, was adjustable, making it a camera, a film printing machine and a projector. It was mobile and could record out-

door activities. Lumiere also reduced the rate of exposure from Edison's 48 images a second to 16 a second which is the theoretical standard of the silent pictures of today. The Lumiere photographer-exhibitors were sent touring around the world carrying the films to far places and recording remote peoples for the screens of Europe and America. At the turn of the century, the screen pictures that told a story were produced in a very long lengths of film.

An other revolution occurred in the motion picture world in 1926: the "talkies" came into existence. It was initiated by "Don Juan" produced by Warner Brothers. The following year they produced "The Jazz Singer" which had spoken dialogue. "Talkies" cartoons soon established themselves in the film world and became very popular. Walt Disney first began making his animated cartoons in 1923, producing his first colour cartoon nine years later. To him goes the credit also for the first feature-length animated cartoon, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", released in 1938. This cartoon, three years in making consisted of approximately 477,000 photographed drawings.

Today the cinema is greatly advanced and has developed new techniques in production. The Cinemascope and the Cinerama have tried to produce stereoscopic effects. The development of the cinema has given to inventors which are extremely useful in education.

Tom: *"The last time I sang, my voice fell upon a thousands ears."*

Tim: *"Where were you singing?"*

Tom: *"In a cornfield."*

R. C.

MIDDLE AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNING

LEE KWANG MONG

Secondary 4M-1

The uphill course to successful distance running is perhaps one of the toughest in the field of sports. An athlete wishing to take up distance running must either possess or be willing to develop certain qualities and make certain sacrifices. Furthermore he must be ready to undergo consistent and gruelling training which is so essential to all distance runners.

An iron will and plenty of courage are some of the qualities a distance runner should possess. These qualities if not inborn, can be developed through training. Without them, the athlete will find it difficult to endure the long periods of physical pain which he will be encountering both in training and in races. In training they enable him to complete his schedule even if his arms and legs are heavy as lead. In competitions they help him to drive his shattered body on, keep up with the leader in spite of agony and to make the finishing 'kick.' A good example of such qualities is seen in the race between Chris Chataway and the great Viadimir Kuts. Chataway hung on to the Russian in spite of the agony he was suffering and managed to beat him at the tape. Roger Bannister the first sub-four minutes miler drove himself courageously beyond the limit of human endurance. After his historic run, he was unable to distinguish colours!

Besides the above mentioned and other qualities such as strength and stamina, a distance runner is also called upon to make sacrifices. He must be ready to exchange his comfortable seat in front of the television set for miles and miles of gruelling running on the track, the road or the hills. The younger runner may find it necessary to forsake other interests like football or swimming to be able to devote more of his time to training. Emil

Zatopek, one of the greatest distance man of all time, found it necessary to give up his job with a silicon manufacturer because he realized that if he continued training, as well as sticking to the job he would be in danger of silicosis. So he joined the army which, though less prospective, offered him more time for his training. It is a small wonder that such a dedicated athlete should develop into one of the best distance man.

All the qualities an athlete possesses will be wasted without training. Training is essential to all distance runners even if he is a 'natural' runner. It helps the athlete to tire less easily and mitigate the effect of pain and tiredness. The runner also benefits psychologically from training. He knows and realizes his capacity and endurance, thus providing him with a better judgement of the pace and of the race he is capable of. In addition to this he also gains confidence in himself, without which he can never be a first class runner.

The fundamental belief is that the more we put into our training, the more we can get out of our body. Science has shown that the belief that our hearts might be injured through excessive training is groundless; it can adapt itself to whatever strain it is subjected to.

Modern modes of training include interval running, circuit running, fartlek and the use of weights. Interval running which is generally done on the track enables the athlete to acquaint himself to racing conditions. Not only does it toughen him both mentally and physically it also increases his rate of recovery. Fartleks are cross country runs in which the speed is governed by the condition of the runner, that is, he runs faster when he is less tired and slower when he is tired. It helps to improve the stamina and endurance of the runner and

also affords a change from the track to the pleasant countryside to avoid monotony and staleness. Many modern athletes stress on the importance of weights in their training, though some do not believe in it. But no one dares deny that weights helps a great deal in the strengthening of the body as well as the legs. A stronger athlete will no doubt outrun his weaker opponents even if the latter had as much training as he. This leads to the rise in popularity of the use of weights in training.

There is much controversy as to which schedule of training is the best. Arther Lydiard who is the coach of the great middle distance runner, Peter Snell who bagged two gold medals at the Tokyo Olympics, returning amazing times, is one of the few modern coaches who disapprove of the use of weights. He argued that the time spent on weight training could be more profitably spent on actual running. His schedule of training consists of plenty of fartleks in the after-season and much interval running and time trials in the pre-competition period. Another of the great coaches, Percy Curutty emphasizes on weight training and much hillwork to develop body toughness. Franz Stamfl who coached Roger Bannister, the first sub-four minute miler, insists on interval running, increasing the speed and the number of runs as the athlete gets fitter and fitter. Each of them had produced amazing results to support his method.

Pace judgement plays a very important part in distance running. Unlike sprinting when you run at the maximum effort throughout the race, the distance runner must learn to distribute his effort over the distance. Too fast an initial lap will tire him to such an extent that he will be unable to produce a fast 'kick' at the end of the race. But if he is too timid to take the lead he may find himself finishing the race without using his full capability. Experienced runners employ many tactics such as varying their pace to wear down equally fit though inexperienced opponents. Another tactic is to allow the opponent to take the lead and then overtake him at the final sprint. Chris Chataway in a 5,000 metre race against Valadimir Kuts allowed the latter to open up a considerable gap between them thinking that he was going too fast for his capability. But he had misjudged his opponent for Kuts opened up such a wide gap that Chris was unable to close up near the end of the race. Pace tactics was thus one of the prime reasons for Kut's victory.

Distance running is a challenge to every one. The pleasure and satisfaction one gains in achieving what few others can do is more than sufficient reward for all that he had suffered and sacrificed during his training. Every one should be encouraged to take up this branch of athletics.

Teacher to Ali: "Ali, tell me what are the meanings of father, mother and son?"

Ali: "I don't know, sir."

Teacher: "Ask your father then."

Ali to father (later): "Father, what are the meanings of father, mother and son?"

Father: "I am your father, your mother is my wife and you are my son."

Teacher to Ali (in School): "Do you now know the meanings of those words, Ali?"

Ali: "Yes, I am your father, your mother is my wife and you are my son."

R. C.

MY DAYS IN HOSPITAL

TAN EE CHIAT
Secondary 4M-1

Last year after the school sports, I returned home tired and exhausted late in the evening and retired to bed without hesitation. At about 2.30 a.m. the next morning, I was awakened by an irritation in the throat and I started to sneeze and cough. Then blood spurted out and stained my bed and the walls of my room. I shouted for my parents and ran towards the toilet. My parents were shocked to see me and they tried all means to stop the blood but failed until they gave me a glass of ice-cold water. They thought it was due to the heat in my body and was nothing serious. But my condition became worse and two days later I was admitted to hospital.

The 1st of June 1964 is a day I will never forget for it had made an inscription on my mind. I was admitted to Ward 2 — Emergency Ward where I stayed for one week awaiting diagnosis. The nurses were friendly and kind. I was the youngest patient and was given the advantage of having extra fruit and drinks. For the first few nights, I could hardly get any proper sleep for I was disturbed by other patients' deep breathing and sounds of pain. On the third and fourth days of my admission, I witnessed the death of two men. I was scared at first, but curiosity and what appeared to be latent courage urged me forward to take a look at them. The faces of the deads were filled with grief and their eyes were wide open. They seemed reluctant to die as if they had left something undone. The nights that followed saw me filled with fear for I always dreamt of the dead. After one week, I was transferred to ward 53. It was a new ward and the facilities were much better. We had fans, ear-phone radio and a hall.

Here treatment was carried out according to a certain plan and it was indicated by a coloured disc attached to the bed.

Red: Absolute rest in bed. To be bathed by the staff and all needs will be attended to. Not allowed to get out of bed.

Yellow: Rest in bed. Allowed to go to the bath and lavatory. Not allowed to get up for any other purposes.

Blue: Allowed to go to the bath and lavatory. May also be up for the following periods only:-

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

White: Must remain in bed during the compulsory Rest Period from 1.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. and during Doctor's, Sister's and Matron's rounds. Must be in bed by 8.45 p.m.

When I entered ward 53, I was given a red disc. At this time then I knew that my illness was serious. I became disheartened and I hated to be alive. I could not sleep and I lost appetite. Then I had fever for one week and on many occasions, my temperature reached 103 degrees Fahrenheit. I was so weak that I trembled when holding a water flask. I had injections and a variety of tablets regularly. I will never forget the pains after each injection. As I was a fresher, I did not know which nurses had experience and I allowed the junior nurses to experiment on me. They were new ones and had not yet got the knack of injecting and they always poked the wrong part which made me yell in pain. After that they usually said sorry and left. I blamed no one but myself to be unfortunate.

Whenever I thought of my situation and the Senior Cambridge Examinations for which I was sitting at the end of 1964 (in the end I did not sit for it), I became so worried that

I cried on one occasion. I lost interest in life and worry walked along with me all the time like a ghost visible to me only. All day long I was confined to the bed and it was unbearable to a young boy like me. I thought of eternal rest but the encouragement from my friends to stand up and face life gave me hope. I thanked them sincerely for the way they treated and loved me. They sacrificed their valuable time to visit me regularly and tried their very best to comfort me. Without their encouragement, I am sure I would not have been cured so fast. I treasure their friendship and promise to remember them always with the most profound affection.

As time passed, I became accustomed to hospital life and made friends with my fellow-patients. They were men from all walks of life. Among them a Eurasian man in his late forties was my best friend. He was a married man with seven children, yet we made good company of each other. He had to sleep in a slanting position with his legs higher up than his head. It was real suffering indeed! From the other patients and this Eurasian man especially, I learned things

which my parents had not told me before. Two months passed by and I lived under environments with different characters around me — good and bad.

One day in August, I was told by the doctor that I could go home the next day. I was overjoyed for my discharge was unexpected. Everyone in the ward formed the idea that I had to stay for at least six months and when I broke the news to them, they did not believe. But it was true.

The next day I woke up very early in the morning to bid good-bye to them. I shook hands with every patient in the ward — young and old. When I came to the Eurasian man, I could see tears in his eyes as he said good-bye to me and advised me to take care of my health. At that instant I could find no words to comfort him and I knew how he felt. I looked him into the eyes and at last I said, "Good-bye Mr. Hendrick, Good luck and hope to see you again." As I said these words, my voice started to tremble and I realized that there were tears in my eyes too. Parting was a painful thing, I was reluctant to leave but leave I had to. And I left with a heavy heart.

“ P. O. W. 39 ”

TANG LOON PHOCK
Secondary 4W-1

"You fools!" thundered the sentry, "haven't I told you to turn off the light when you hear the siren?"

We looked at him dumbfounded.

The Nazi soldier stared at us, one by one, with furious eyes. Abruptly, his roving eyes stopped, and remained focused at John. He noticed that John was heedless of what he had just said. The Nazi soldier walked step by step towards John. Suddenly, the angry bull charged at its victim, and with his 'iron' boot, kicked at John's face. The corporal gave a loud yell and was thrown back. He landed on his head.

The room fell to silence. We stared at each other with astonishment and fear. We dared not give a helping hand to poor John. The corporal remained still. Blood oozed from his mouth, eyes and nose. What a pitiful sight! Yet we remained silent.

At last, the brute said, "Served him right," and turned to us, "What are you twiddling your thumbs for? Get cracking now!" he ordered, and left the room.

Sadly we obeyed and John was buried decently. Tears blurred our eyes as we lowered his corpse into the ditch. It was from this that we began our life-struggle for freedom.

Altogether, we had thirty-nine men, including a one-time RAF commander, Major-General Kirks. We pulled ourselves together and thought out a plan to escape.

For three months, we progressed in our plans. Our plans ran thus:-

Everybody in our quarters had an important part to play. Ten men were assigned to make a "Wooden Horse" which we used for exercise on the wide open ground at the centre of the camp every morning. At each exercise, we put three men in the "Wooden Horse" and they were then carried to the spot where we usually had our exercises. While the others were having their physical training, the three men hidden under the "Horse" began to dig an underground tunnel leading to a safe spot a hundred yards away from the camp. Twenty men agreed to take turn to dig this tunnel in two shifts. Three diggers in the morning during the exercises, and another three at night when all lights were out. Five men, including me, were to be messengers sending reports of the progress of the plans to Major-General Kirks. The rest were our "look-out" men.

Everything went on smoothly, except for a few incidents which almost ruined our work. The incidents concerned our brave tunnel-diggers.

One night, when Don, Phil and Tony were on duty, Phil collapsed in the tunnel for lack of oxygen. He had over-strained himself with the strenuous digging. Don and Tony had to carry him back.

Another incident occurred when Jack and Teddy were unloading the dug-out earth from the sand-bags over the precincts of our quarters, the vigilant Nazi watchdogs scented us and started barking loudly. The Gestapos were sent for to investigate, and our plans were suspected.

Although our secret doings were precarious, we were not afraid of the consequences facing us if we were caught. Owing to our firm determination to escape, death, to us,

meant nothing. Everybody was keeping his fingers crossed, hoping anxiously for the day to come when he could be a free man again. We had to work cautiously and carefully. The method was slow and exhausting, but we could think of no better alternative.

By the end of the three months, our assignment was accomplished. While waiting patiently for a favourable night to make our escape, one of our members, a nervous and cowardly somniloquist named Troy, screamed loudly in his sleep, which nearly put our intended escape into light.

Nevertheless, the night came at last, and we decided to let ten men, including Major-General Kirks and me, to escape.

Everything was ready and we set out in the midst of the night. We arrived at the mouth of the tunnel, and crawled for about fifteen minutes. We were successful to reach the exit at the other end. I was sent up to see if the coast was clear. All lights were out except the search-lights. The heavy footsteps of the Nazi boots could be heard above. I whispered to Major-General Kirks to come up, and the rest followed.

As Major-General Kirks, Don and I were walking ahead, we heard shouts of "Achtung Achtung," the barking of dogs and rifle shots. We ran as fast as we could until we reached a thick bush. We hid ourselves there and waited for the rest to join us.

An hour elapsed, and they had not come yet. We knew they were shot down by the sentries. Tears filled our eyes as we walked into the far distance. We could imagine how our twenty-nine good and brave friends at the quarters would face, when the Nazis discovered our escape. They would probably be sent to the "Concentration Camp." At the thought of "Concentration Camp," we hugged each other and cried our sad hearts out. The least we could do for them was to pray that they would find themselves a place in Heaven.

We began to walk farther and farther away from the Camp on the road to freedom.

DETECTIVE STORIES

DICKY WONG SEE CHEONG
Secondary 4M-3

Although most people like to read detective stories, there are people who condemn detective stories, and look with pious horror on those who read them. Their "addicts" are considered to be frivolous, morbid, and even immoral. Yet, in truth, detective-story readers are usually intelligent above the average. Moreover, most of them are healthy-minded and law-abiding citizens.

Usually a proper detective story begins with a murder, but then it is not concerned with horrors. The main aim of it is to set a problem, and then to follow systematically the steps by which the hero-detective solves it. However not all detective-story writers write or, rather, create the same problem. Different writers are experts in different types of problems. Most of these writers have shown a deep knowledge of some branch of learning such as archaeology, history, or law, but a good detective writer must be a student of human nature, for psychology provides the motives of all human actions. It is of the greatest interest to those detective-story readers, who enjoy using their brains to try to forestall the detective and arrive at the correct solution by using the clues which are provided by the story itself.

Murder is, of course, an extreme form of human behaviour, and no murderer can be considered altogether normal. But we must also remember that, of all the characters in the story, only one is the murderer. The others

are just ordinary or rather normal people reacting to the stress of unusual circumstances.

Several writers of detective stories have incorporated in their books stories of earlier centuries. They have created their mysteries in particular surroundings such as a museum, a village, or a key military installation. They usually give a vivid picture of life in these places. Some of these detective-story writers have even gone back into history and written of problems which hitherto have never been solved. Some have set their scenes in ancient places such as Greece, Egypt and even in some of the countries of Asia or islands in the Pacific Ocean. They have taken infinite pains to fit all their details with the place and period in order to make their stories more realistic. There can be no more delightful way than to read one of these imaginative reconstructions.

A detective is the representative not only of the law in action against law-breakers, but also of cosmic order in action against chaos. Therefore the personification of a detective should be Right, Justice, and Social Unity working against those who plot against the law.

Therefore, if one were to take pleasure in detective stories, one need not indulge in them furtively or with a sense of shame but one can be happy in the knowledge that one is encouraging morality, intelligence and art, and one can also, at the same time, have the pleasure of a few hours of light reading.

A Texan lad rushed home from kindergarten and insisted that his mother buy him a set of pistols, holsters and a gun belt.

"Why, whatever for, dear?" his mother asked. "You're not going to tell me you need them for school?"

"Yes, I do," he asserted. "Teacher said tomorrow she's going to teach us how to draw."

R. C.

LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

FONG MUN CHO
Secondary 4W-1

Town people lead a sophisticated and hectic life, while those living in the country lead a strong, healthy and calm life.

Life in the countryside is distinct from that in a town. The groaning of engines, the "Hing-Bang" coming from the workshops, the columns of smoke issuing from the factories merge into the scene of the town. The experiences of blank looks and inconsiderate shouting of hawkers, or quarrellings of women are often heard. Quarrels are conducted through the windows of opposite buildings by women in abusive language. The filthy gases given off by the vehicles and the breath released by the people form the atmosphere of the zone. When one turns left or right, one may receive a puff of smoke or bad breath which may choke one. The heaps of rubbish deposited by irresponsible and selfish citizens by the roadside start the occasional epidemics. Children in dirty clothing loiter around the town, playing in the drains. Often accidents occur which lead to quarrels and even fights, if not for the arrival of the "Mata-mata". From day to night, the "Click-clack" of Chinese sandals can be heard. In the mornings, the burdened buses move as slowly as tortoises. The honking of vehicles creeping through the great crowds is commonly heard. In the evenings, the people push out of their offices and fill the bus stations to capacity.

The country is different; it is quiet and pleasant. The scene is filled with soft nature. The swaying of trees to and fro, the chirping of birds, the rustle of grass when a soft breeze glides over it, the sound of the lashing water makes a sweet soft tune, clearing away the troubles of the day.

In the morning the sun rises over the horizon like a ball of fire, emitting its lovely red rays, smiling at the peaceful village. With-

in a few minutes the place is brightened by the great lamp eliminating darkness.

At this moment, the still trees begin to dance as if to celebrate the birth of daylight. Farmers with tools, march into the fields while some tend their domestic animals. Once more the country wakes up. Women walk through the clumps of shrubs and small woods with their babies at their hips, container of clothing in hand, towards the river. Some with a stick and containers at both ends on their shoulders head towards the upper part of the river. At the lower part, the women squat themselves washing their clothes. The naked children in shallow parts of the river are enjoying themselves. The adolescents are enjoying themselves too. They play games in the water. They paddle skillfully on canoes. One or two sweet voices can be heard yelling for their children's safety.

"Ding, dong, ding, dong!" The church bell rings for another gathering. A chorus begins in the church ground. The children dance round and round as they sing with joy.

Occasionally, the farmers are troubled by rain. They retreat to their rest houses and pray silently for the rain to cease. The end of the rain brings resumption of their work as though undisturbed. Before dusk, they leave their farms smilingly.

Before dark everyone will be home enjoying dinner. Their huts are lit by the ill-burning oil-lamps. By this time, the "Lantern of Heaven" pops out over the dark sky, smiling lovingly at the village. Some rest outside their houses, while some go to the seaside. Before the moon has drifted about the zenith the people sneak off into their houses leaving the beach undisturbed.

Comparatively speaking country life is better than that of the town.

TEMPERANCE

GEORGE YEO PENG HOCK
Secondary 4W-2

In many countries both in England and in the Continent drunkenness was at one time a national vice. No one can fairly say such a thing of these countries at the present time. The situation was so bad at one time in England that something had to be done about this vice. It was during this period that the word 'teetotal' first appeared in the English Language. The origin of this word was a speech by a stuttering temperance reformer at Preston, where he said, "Nothing but t-t-total will do!"

In many European countries beer is a national drink. In the seventeenth century English children drank beer instead of water. Many attributed this to the bad state of sanitation of those days. In the East, beer is not a commodity consumed in millions of barrels as in the West. This is due to the fact that adequate replacements were found in the form of tea and other beverages. However, beer is quite popular among the Asians today though its followers are not many. Most Chinese shy off beer, but give them a good bottle of Chinese wine or samsu and they will demand a second.

Until the beginning of the eighteenth century, spirits were consumed only in small quantities. The tax on brandy and rum was so severe that you had to be rich to get drunk on either. The problem did not become acute until distillers began to produce whisky and gin, especially gin, and it is on record that it was possible for a man to be drunk for one penny and dead drunk for two pence.

Most religious bodies have condemned intemperance in drinking. The Protestants and buddhists denounce intemperance more vigorous than others.

In the nineteenth century a great tem-

perance campaign was started. The English temperance movement acquired a powerful influence through its programme of moral and religious suasion. Its crusade soon spread to the continent. In America the first international organization to promote the movement was the IOGT (International Order of Good Templars). It originated in 1851 and was introduced to Great Britain in 1868. It stressed total abstinence, advocated the suppression of the liquor traffic and preached universal brotherhood and world peace. In 1895 the Anti-Saloon League of America brought about the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1919) which outlawed the saloon throughout the United States. Thousands of people who were addicts were induced by temperance societies to take the pledge. Alcoholics Anonymous had, at about this time, started its activity in the reclamation of alcoholics and countless thousands have testified their conversion to teetotalism.

Improved conditions in life have brought intemperance from the few who drink because of appalling conditions of life. However, a valuable contribution towards decreasing the popularity of alcohol is the availability of cheap soft drinks and the drastic reduction of the tax on tea. This drink entered into competition with alcohol as popular drink in the western atmosphere. Drunkenness slowly ceased to be fashionable.

In Malaysia, drunkenness is not a common occurrence probably because most people cannot afford to get drunk. There is a stiff tax on imported spirits. The warm climate does not necessitate liquor to warm the body. Thus the problem of intemperance is practically non-existent. As for myself, I have seen too many cases of drunkenness to be lured into the world of gin, whisky and brandy.

SPECULATIONS ON THE SPACE AGE

DOUGLAS KONG SIM GUAN
Secondary 3M-1

Before the world entered into the "Age of Air Transportation" and while the Wright Brothers, Montgolfier and other enthusiasts were engaged in experimental air flights, many people shook their heads disbelievingly and prophets of doom predicted that man could never reach the sky. But we did and not only that, we are now on the threshold of the Space Age and though here and there sceptics still persist, we have gone a long way.

In a few decades' time, space travel may be fully established. If any other far-off planets are inhabited, we can be sure that commercial and other social relations will be established.

Contacts with such aliens must be limited. This is because, biologically speaking, harmful germs and viruses to which we are not vulnerable may be fatal to them and vice versa. Hence if an earthman wishes to see his space friend personally, they will have to be quarantined and sterilized before being allowed to do so. This will not definitely hinder commercial, scientific and cultural exchange which will be done more expediently by other agencies.

It will not be surprising if a brisk inter-space commercial trade developed. The enterprising merchants will be at their best to develop the trade to the full. As commerce naturally invites competition among the merchants, an inter-space High Court may be set up to settle such disputes. Inter-space guilds, associations and congresses will be rather common at such a stage!

It may turn out that an alien planet is more advanced or backward than us. If they are advanced our scientists have a lot to learn from them. New laws may be explained; old laws refuted; and hypotheses formulated to

explain new phenomena. They may be backward in which case the scientists can study the inhabitants, fauna and flora of that planet and help them.

Furthermore, with the advent of space travel, there will be an upsurge in the study of astrophysics. Einstein's Theory of Relativity will have a great deal of practical application.

Students, too, will have unlimited openings for study. It is possible that inter-space student's exchange of inter-space scholarships may be established. It is interesting to speculate whether students will get themselves involved in local politics demonstrations, political rallies and such. Educationist will now have a chance to know what others do for education and inter-space exchange of ideas will be customary.

Will there be an inter-space newspaper published in a new "space language"? Will there be inter-space social ties between individuals and groups? It is hard to guess. But who knows, "space pals" may be a regular feature of our newspaper instead of pen-pals. And what a thrill to correspond with someone from outer-space! It will not be surprising if there are a few inter-space marriages too!

An alien planet may evolve their own culture different from ours. Cultural groups may be exchanged and this will benefit everybody. Their folk dances may be fascinating; their music may be peculiar. Inter-space cultural ties may be established by such exchange of cultural interests.

The Inter-Space political arena may be comparable to the international political arena. A likely development may be the establishment of a political organisation based on the lines of the U.N.O. Politics may be conducted on an

inter-space scale. Inter-space negotiations may be carried out and if matters get worse an inter-space war may flare up.

Peace will only result in mutual understanding and in the expansion of inter-space ties. If a war does really flare up, it will serve as the instrument to unite earthmen against aliens. Instead of aircrafts, space-

crafts will be used and casualties have to be rescued as human beings could not live in an airless space.

These, then, are some of the developments which may happen in a few decades' time. As time goes on, and as our knowledge increases this inter-space dream will be nearer to reality than it once was.

OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY

SOH BOON SUM
Secondary 3W-1

A library is an important facet of a school and every school should strive to have its own library. The school library caters primarily to the needs and special interests of the pupils and its books are more selective than those of the public library.

Our library is under the charge of a teacher assisted by a number of student librarians. The duties of a librarian are undertaken voluntarily and afford responsibility to the pupils. The library is opened for use at noon for the afternoon session and at one o'clock for the morning session. The librarians go on duty according to a roster.

There are five librarians on duty each day and when they are on duty, two are responsible for the issue of books, one is to sit down directly opposite the two to check whether any one has taken out something out of the library. The other two are responsible for the return of books back to the correct cupboard and the borrowing of reference books.

The interest of the whole school has to be stimulated especially when the library has a new batch of books. There are several ways of doing this. Our publicity campaign includes the display of colourful book covers of the latest additions. These gay covers reflect the variety of interest among the students. Teachers too, play their part in stimulating

the interest of the boys in the library. A teacher may recommend a specific book or he may just mention the title of the book or the author during his or her lesson. Whatever the method, the propaganda spread by the teachers often encourages the students to read in order to gain more knowledge about a subject.

The duties of a librarian do not consist solely of the issuing of books, as many boys believe. A school prefect once said, "Being a school librarian is a most boring job, all you do is stamp dates on the books!" As a librarian, I heartily disagree with him.

The interesting part of library work is often carried on outside school hours, especially during the holidays, when days are spent in repairs of books, stock taking, cataloguing new books and processing them — that is numbering, labelling, stamping and reinforcing book covers.

I am sure that librarians of the past and present will agree that library work can be quite absorbing. They are given the privilege of borrowing the new books first especially if they have been helping in the cataloguing of the books and again when the new books are generally released. But rewards, however, are not all that count for in working together as a team. We take pride in running and looking after the library and we also learn the full meaning of comradeship.

SLEEP — EVERYONE NEEDS IT

TOK ENG KHENG
Secondary 2B

Sleep is one of the greatest blessings Nature has bestowed upon human beings. It wraps a man all round like a "cloak" and comes upon a wearied man as quickly as night overcomes day. Besides being the best cure for a sick man, it is the only period when a man is really at rest, physically and mentally, because when he is sleeping, he forgets all his worries, cares, and anxieties. He forgets that there is no money to buy food for his family. He forgets that he has to go out and work before dawn to-morrow. He forgets that he has just been kicked out from his office that morning. Therefore the most attractive place for a man when he returns home after his hard day's work is his bed.

It is said that people who can sleep well and go to bed early are usually the healthiest. As the saying goes:

"Early to bed, early to rise,
Makes a man, healthy, wealthy and wise."

Moreover, to stay up late at night will spoil one's health and shorten one's life, because one's tissues get worn out and need a restful sleep to recover. The Chinese believe that the best method to get corpulent or fresh is to sleep as a pig does — eat, sleep, eat and sleep again. They always compare a sleepy-head to a pig.

In the course of the day very few people ever think of sleeping, partly because of insufficient time and partly because of the heat. Some people in the tropics usually have a nap after lunch. In some parts of Spain, for example, the farmers and fruit-growers always have a siesta (mid-day rest) in the afternoon.

This siesta is very unhealthy as it keeps people awake at night.

Sleep is one of the essential things in life. Without sleep a man is not a wholesome man, as his mind is too heavy to think clearly. Lack of sleep will make a man nervous and edgy. Besides he will not be able to do his work properly, but will feel sleepy and depressed.

All that I have pointed out refer to the advantages of sleep, but sleep is really not such a beauty, because like everything else it can be evil. Sleep may also be a danger to those who are suffering from sleep-walking. Another disadvantage of sleep is that some people have dreadful dreams, while others suddenly scream out in the night. People who have bad dreams like struggling with a monster feel depressed and tired in the morning. Some people have a tendency to snore with their eyes wide open while sleeping. Others kick about the bed when asleep. Such people should sleep alone in separate beds to avoid inconvenience to others sleeping with them.

Most people can sleep only in their own beds, but some people can sleep anywhere in any circumstances. A man I knew fell asleep while he was easing himself in the lavatory. His friends who knew that he had been in the lavatory were surprised when after several hours he still did not come out. Fearing that something had happened to him, they forced open the door and found him asleep!

Sleep is the best form of rest for human beings and therefore is of vital importance to everyone, old or young. So my advice to you is to get as much sleep as possible.

STAMP COLLECTING

TERRENCE JOHN PFLUG
Secondary 1B

One of the oldest hobbies in the world is stamp collecting. Men and women as well as boys and girls find stamp collecting a constant source of pleasure and recreation. Many hours can be spent with a stamp album to get better acquainted with the world and people. One of the most famous collectors of recent times, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, wrote in a letter, "The best thing about stamp collecting is that the enthusiasm which it arouses in youth increases as the years pass. It dispels the boredom, enlarges our vision, broadens our knowledge, and in innumerable ways enriches our life".

Great Britain, Mother Country of the British Commonwealth and Empire, is the first country in the world to issue adhesive postage stamps. The stamps were issued during the reign of Queen Victoria. The Penny Black and Twopence Blue appeared in May, 1840. Both these stamps are now exceptionally rare and expensive. The most expensive stamp in the world, worth five hundred gold American dollars, now in the hands of an American millionaire, is the 1 cent black on magenta, issued in 1856. One of the world's rarest stamps is from the Hawaiian Island. It is called the "Hawaiian Missionaries" and was issued in 1851.

Stamp collectors are known as philatelists. To start a stamp collection the essential articles are, a pair of tweezers which are used to pick

up stamps, a watermark detector, a perforation gauge, a stamp finder which enables us to detect the country where the stamp comes from, and lastly the stamp album itself. Sometimes a magnifying glass is needed to detect small marks on the stamp. Stamps differ in size, shape, colour and lettering. Most of the rare stamps have faults in them like misprinting and sometimes a wrong colour is used. The best way to start a stamp collection is by searching for stamps among old letters and papers in your home. Old correspondence stowed in old desks and files, has sometimes yielded rich stores of stamps to fortunate discoverers. Usually very old and rare stamps are likely to be worth more if left on their original envelopes, but nearly all stamps should be cleanly separated from any attached paper before it is mounted in the stamp album. To increase your stamp collection you can swap stamps with a fellow philatelist. To mount your stamps, you must put each stamp in the country it belongs to in the album. The name of each country is written on the top of the page. The stamps are to be stuck onto the papers by means of hinges which are small pieces of transparent papers. From there you can start your collection.

Most people take up stamp collecting as it gives them a wider knowledge of other countries. They also learn geography and many other subjects from stamps.

A SECRET DRAWER

YONG YIT ONN
Secondary 1E

Long, long ago, there was a very poor beggar in a village in China. He lived in an old temple and at night he slept on the cold, hard floor. His clothes were torn and tattered. The people in that village were very wicked,

and he was often hungry because he could not even get a handful of rice from them.

He was a clever man. One night, as he was about to sleep, he thought of a plan to get money easily without begging.

The next morning he made a beautiful little box in which people put their money for their Gods. At the bottom of it he made a secret drawer. He cleaned the temple and told the villagers that their Gods were angry with them and that they should pray to their Gods and offer money to appease them.

The next day many people went to the temple to pray to their Gods because they were frightened by what the beggar had told them. They put money into the box and begged their Gods to be merciful and to bless them.

During the night, when everyone was asleep, he opened the secret drawer and took out the money. He did not tell anyone about it.

Many years passed by. He was no longer poor, and the villagers were frightened because

they thought that their Gods had taken the money. As they put more and more money into it, he became richer and richer. He bought a big house with a beautiful garden and lived very happily in it. He always laughed when he heard people talk about the missing money.

Eventually, the villagers became suspicious. One day they held a meeting to find out what caused the money to disappear. They appointed two men to look after the box. The two men hid behind the pillars of the temple. When night came, they saw the beggar walking towards the money box and taking the money out of the secret drawer. They caught him, and the next morning brought him to the police station.

He was sent to jail and later executed for cheating his fellow villagers.

BIRDS

CHUA HENG
Secondary 1B

Only birds have feathers, but like mammals they are warm-blooded and have backbones. Feathers not only keep birds warm but also enable them to fly. Most birds' wings consist of long, stiff feathers. The power required to flap the wings is supplied by the chest muscles which are strong enough for a bird's total weight.

A bird's tail plays an important part in flight.

The way in which a bird flies is governed by the shape of its wings. Eagles, for example, spend long periods gliding on rising currents of air. Occasionally they slowly flap their wings, which are long and broad. Swallows and terns are fast-flying birds that travel great distances. Their wings are long and pointed and produce rapid flight. Very different is a bird like a pheasant which spends most of its time on the ground and only flies short distances. Its wings are short and rounded and when it flies, it beats its wings rapidly many times yet covers only a few yards.

Bird's nearest relations are reptiles and the

earliest birds were rather like lizards with feathers. The first bird, called Archaeopteryx, was nearly the size of a crow and lived in southern Germany about one hundred and fifty million years ago. It did not have a beak like present-day birds. Instead it had a lizard-like snout with a row of tiny teeth along the top and bottom jaws. The tail also was lizard-like, being long with many small bones, but feathers grew out along its whole length. Archaeopteryx probably did not flap its wings to fly like the birds of today. The wings and tail were used mainly for gliding when the bird sprang from one branch to another or descended to the ground. There were clawed fingers, projecting from the front of each wing helping the bird to climb up trees and to clamber along the branches in search of food.

From the history of the first bird to the present day, there are about eight thousand and six hundred different kinds of birds and of these over five thousand are perching birds. There are nearly three hundred different kinds of pigeons and about eighty kinds of kingfisher.

BAHASA KEBANGSAAN BAHASA PERPADUAN

Menengah 4M-2
LOW KIM SUAN

Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah wajib bagi sa-sabuah negeri itu, kerana dengan ada-nya Bahasa Kebangsaan, salah faham tidak akan berlaku di-antara ra'ayat negeri itu dan lain sa-orang yang juga ra'ayat negeri itu tetapi tidak sama kaum atau bangsa akan menjadi senang jika satu bahasa sahaja di-pergunakan ia-itu Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Salah faham tidak akan berlaku jika sa-sabuah negeri itu mempunyai satu bahasa yang tertentu ia-itu Bahasa Kebangsaan negeri itu sebab ini akan menvenangkan ra'ayat negeri tersebut untuk mengerti perchakapan antara satu sama lain. Mithal-nya di-Malaysia, berbagai bangsa ada mendiami di-dalam-nya saperti bangsa China, Melayu, India, Iban, Serani serta lain2 bangsa lagi. Mereka semua ada mempunyai bahasa mereka yang tersendiri. Katakan-lah sa-orang China dan sa-orang Melayu tinggal bersebelahan. Jika sa-China ini berkelahi dengan isteri-nya, sa-lepas itu sa-orang Melayu itu berchakap kepada kawan Melayu mengenai perkara yang tidak sedikit mengenai hal pergadohan itu tadi, tetapi sa-orang China itu, kerana tidak tahu mendengar perchakapan bahasa Melayu, akan naik berang kerana memikirkan bahawa sa-orang Melayu itu berchakap mengenai pergadohan di-antara dia dengan isteri-nya. Ini akan ber-akhir dengan perkelahian di-antara jiran. Ini tidak akan berlaku jikalau sa-China itu faham bahasa yang di-tutor oleh sa-Melayu itu.

Dengan ada-nya Bahasa Kebangsaan ra'ayat sa-sabuah negeri itu dapat berchakap sa-sama sendiri dengan mudah. Surat-menyurat di-antara ra'ayat negeri tersebut akan mejadi senang. Mithal-nya di-Negeri China di-mana berbagai kaum ada mendudoki-nya

dan berbagai bahasa yang mereka pergunakan. Jika sa-orang Teochew di-negeri itu hendak menghantar kawat kapada sa-orang Hakka, dia tidak dapat membuat demikian jika mereka tidak mempunyai satu bahasa yang tertentu yang di-fahami oleh mereka kedua. Dengan ada-nya Bahasa Mandarin sabagai Bahasa Kebangsaan mereka dapat membuat demikian. Ini boleh terjadi di-negeri2 yang lain jika mereka mempunyai satu bahasa.

Bahasa yang satu yaitu bahasa kebangsaan, dapat menyatu-padukan orang2 yang berniaga. Mithal-nya di-Malaysia, sa-orang India yang berniaga itu tidak dapat menjual barang2-nya kapada sa-orang China, jika mereka tidak mengerti satu bahasa yang tertentu. Dengan mengerti-nya mereka bahasa Melayu yang telah menjadi bahasa kebangsaan, mereka dapat menjalankan perniagaan mereka itu dengan mudah-nya.

Malaysia tidak akan aman saperti dewasa ini jika orang2 yang mendudoki di-dalam-nya tidak mengerti satu bahasa yaitu bahasa Melayu. Dengan ada-nya satu bahasa kebangsaan yaitu bahasa Melayu, bangsa Melayu, China, India, Iban dan Serani serta lain2 lagi telah hidup dengan aman dan damai.

Jika sa-buah bangunan itu hendak dibena berbagai bangsa akan di-pangjil untuk membena-nya. Boleh-kah mereka berkerja ber-sama2 untuk membena-nya kalau mereka tidak faham satu bahasa ia-itu bahasa Kebangsaan.

Faktor2 yang telah di-huraikan di-atas itu boleh-lah di-katakan dapat memutuskan bahawa Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah Bahasa Perpaduan.

Minta darah pada dahong.

CHERITA BAGATMANA SA-ORANG PENGAKAP MENYALAMATKAN NYAWA BUDAK HINDU

GOH HOCK CHAY
Menengah 3M-3

Ada pun ayer sungai itu biasa-nya hanya dua kali sa-tengah sahaja dalam-nya dan ramai budak2 mandi di-situ tiap2 hare termasuk juga budak Hindu itu. Tetapi hari itu pada sa-belah pagi-nya hujan telah turun dengan lebat-nya hingga tempat dalam sungai itu sampai penuh kali sa-tengah dalam-nya. Oleh itu apa-tika budak Hindu ini masok ka-dalam-nya dan pergi jauh ka-tengah sakikit ka-tempat mata-kail-nya tersangkut itu tiba2 ia-telah tenggelam dan di-hanyutkan oleh ayer sungai itu.

Nasib baik pada ketika itu sa-orang budak laki2 bernama Richard Tan berumor kira2 lima belas tahun sedang mengayoh basikal-nya hampir dengan sungai itu.

Ada pun Richard ini sa-orang murid se-kolah Queenstown Secondary Technical School, dan juga sa-orang budak pengakap sekolah itu.

Kebetulan pula pada hari itu Richard sedang berchuti sekolah sa-lama dua minggu.

Manakala sambil ia mengayoh basikal-nya dekat dengan sungai itu tiba2 kenderangan basikal-nya suara budak menyerit meminta tolong. Di-lihat-nya sa-saorang budak sedang

tenggelam timbul di-hanyutkan oleh ayer sungai itu. Dengan tiada lengah lagi dan dengan tidak menanggalkan pakaian-nya maka Richard pun terjun-lah ka-dalam sungai itu pergi mendapatkan budak Hindu itu. Tetapi Richard tidak berani menghampiri budak itu takut kalau2 di-pelok-nya tidak mahu di-lepaskan. Jikalau berlaku demikian tentu-lah kedua2 mereka akan mati lemas, jika budak itu telah pengsan baharu-lah boleh di-selamatkan dia mengikut peratoran2 yang telah dipelajari oleh tiap2 pengakap itu. Tetapi budak itu belum pengsan dan sedang menggelupor di-dalam ayer itu.

Oleh itu sambil berenang Richard mengulurkan sa-belah tangan-nya dan menolak-kan badan budak itu ka-tepi, kemudian di-bawa-nya budak itu naik ka-atas. Sunggoh pun budak Hindu itu telah banyak terminum ayer masa hanyut tadi, tetapi ia tidak-lah pengsan hanya leteh sahaja. Oleh itu tidak payah di-pulehkan napas-nya, ia di-hantar balek ka-rumah-nya oleh Richard.

Daripada peristiwa dapat-lah kita melihat pengakap2 di-sekolah Queenstown mempunyai keberanian dan kepandaian.

Minum chuka pagi hari.

Minum ayer sa-rasa duri.

Minta darah pada tulang.

APA-KAH DIA AKHLAK ITU?

JOHAN HARUN
Menengah 4-W2

Akhlak itu bererti budi pekerti, kesopanan dan keperibadian sa-saorang. Orang yang tinggi akhlaunya akan dipapati tinggi taraf rohani-nya dan begitu juga tinggi kedudukannya dalam pandangan masyarakat.

Akhlak itu amat penting bagi diri sa-orang dalam kehidupan sa-hari2, maka dengan adanya akhlak yang baik itu ia akan sentiasa dihormati dan disegani oleh masyarakat sekeliling-nya, tetapi jika ia tiada dapat menjaga akhlaunya maka ia akan mendapat dirinya sering kali dibenci oleh rakan-nya2 atau jiran tetangga-nya. Orang tua2 pernah berkata "Rupa yang buruk itu ta'dapat diubah, tetapi kelakuan sa-saorang itu dapat diubah jika kita dapat membentok-nya" segala kata2 mereka itu memang betul, kita ta'dapat disangkal lagi buruk dan akhlak kita semua terserah kepada kita sendiri.

Menjaga akhlak itu bukan-lah bermana minta dire kita dipuji orang sa-tiap2 hari, ini semua bukan-lah kata atau fikiran yang tersimpan di-hati kecil sa-orang tetapi hanya menjadi contoh kepada mereka yang belum tahu erti hidup yang sa-benar-nya, supaya di suatu masa kelak mereka dapat menunjukkan budi pekerti yang baik, kerana kalau dipandang suasana masyarakat kita hari ini memanglah banyak di-antara orang kita yang telah terpesong akhlak yang baik, mereka sentiasa mengikut kehendak hati mereka sendiri dengan tidak memikirkannya akan menimpa dirinya kelak.

Dalam zaman yang serba mordan ini banyak adat2 barat telah meresap di jiwa orang2 kita sa-hingga mereka tidak dapat menetapkan sempadan di-pantara adat2 kita dengan adat2 Barat, sungguh pun adat2 barat itu bukan semua buruk tetapi ada banyak yang melanggar sopan santun dan agama kita. Segala adat yang semacam ini-lah yang patut kita elakkan jangan membuta tuli, hendaklah di-sesuskan betul2 kepada kita supaya tidak melanggar larangan dan surokan agama kita.

Kebanyakan anak2 kita telah terpesong daripada erti kata yang baik untuk menjaga akhlaunya untuk menjaga nama baik keluarga dan agama-nya, mereka membuta tuli dengan melakukan: -

- (1) Bermain judi.
- (2) Meghisap rokok berchampur dengan orang2 yang rendah akhlaunya seupas mereka tammat sekolah.
- (3) Menipu ibu-bapa-nya dan sahabat handai-nya dan ada sa-tengah-nya ta'tahu langsung adat2 bangsa-nya sendiri akhir-nya apabila kelakuan-nya berterusan sa-hingga dewasa, mereka akan jadi sampah masyarakat dengan kebencian kaum bangsa-nya sendiri.

Dengan ini di-harap pemuda dan pemudi kita yang sedang dalam bangku sekolah hari ini jaga-lah akhlak kamu supaya kamu menjadi manusia yang berguna kepada masyarakat dan negeri kita yang merdeka ini.

Mudah luka payah semboh-nya.

Mudah bengkok bagai parang timoh.

BERJIMAT CHERMAT UNTUK MASA HADAPAN

LOW KIM SUAN
Menengah 4M-2

'Berjimat Chermat' ada-lah chogan kata bagi orang2 yang bijaksana dan tahu menghargai wang ringgit. Berjimat chermat berma'ana menajahi kerugian dalam perbelanjaan kita sa-tahun2. Mithal-nya sa-buah peti radio itu berharga dua ratus ringgit bayaran tunai, dan dua ratus tiga pulok ringgit pula kalau di-bayar berangsur2. Sa-saorang yang tahu berjimat chermat akan membeli-nya dengan bayaran tunai, kerana ia tahu bahawa ia akan gerugian sa-banyak tiga pulok ringgit jikalau ia membeli-nya dengan angsuran. Jika wang-nya tidak mencukupi untuk membeli radio itu ia boleh menyimpan-nya sa-hingga chukup jumlah wang-nya itu.

Masa depan kita boleh terjamin kalau kita berjimat chermat membelanjakan wang kita. Walau bagaimana kechil sakali pun gaji sa-saorang itu ia tidak akan mendapat kegunaan dalam perbelanjaan-nya kalau ia berjimat chermat. Sa-saorang yang tahu menajahai wang ringgit hanya membelanjakan

wang-nya untuk barang2 yang mustahak sahaja.

Kalau kita menyimpan sa-banyak lima ringgit sa-bulan, neschaya dalam masa tiga puluh tahun kita akan dapat mengumpulkan wang sa-banyak sa-ribu lapan ratus ringgit. Jika wang tersebut kita simpankan di-dalam bank atau pejabat pos kita akan mendapat lebeh dari jumlah wang yang telah kita simpan itu kerana kita mendapat bunga sa-banyak dua sa-tengah peratus sa-tahun.

Keselamatan wang ringgit sa-saorang itu akan terjamin jika ia menyimpan-nya di-dalam Chartered Bank yang telah termashhur di-Negara Malaysia ini. Bank tersebut telah lama tertuboh di-Malaysia. Sa-saorang itu boleh memulakan simpanan-nya di-bank ini dengan hanya menyimpan sa-kurang2-nya sa-ringgit. Wang yang di-simpan itu boleh diambil pada bila2 masa sahaja, kechuali pada hari chuti 'umum serta hari Minggu. Oleh itu berjimat-tah dari sekarang agar masa hadapan kita berbahagia.

BERJASA-LAH

LOW KIM SUAN
Menengah 4-M2

Ayohai pemuda serta pemudi,
Orang yang bijak lagi bestari;
Perdengar-lah oleh-mu kata2-ku ini,
Pendamb-lah ia di-dalam hati.
Banyak orang telah berkata,
Pemuda itu harapan bangsa,
Pemudi itu tiang negara,
Itu menandakan kita berguna.
Jika kita berguna kapada masharakat,
Jangan-lah lupa kewajipan yang mesti di-buat;
Berjasa-lah kapada Bangsa serta Negara sa-panjang hayat,
Supaya Negara kita menjadi makmor serta berdaulat.
Sementara menjalankan kewajipan,
Jangan-lah lupa kapada ibu-bapa serta Tuhan;
Berjasa-lah serta junjongi-lah mereka sakalian,
Supaya kita mendapat rahmat daripada Tuhan.

我們每天都在讀書，可是我們如果只是單單讀課本是不夠的，我們還必須讀一些課外書本。但是，我們如果不懂得怎樣去讀，就算讀了幾千萬本，也是徒然白費心機。然而怎樣才是正確的讀書方法呢？正確的讀書方法是口到，眼到，手到和心到，就是「讀書四到」。現在就將「讀書四到」分說於下：

(一) 口到——什麼叫作「口到」呢？「口到」就是說我們讀書的時候要唸出來。而且要唸得熟才能夠領略或體會到文章的好處。不過有一點就是當我們在朗讀時候，必須要用心去想，不然就算我們唸得很大聲很熟也是白費心機的。

(二) 眼到——很顯然的，我們大家知道「眼到」是什麼？「眼到」就是說讀時要用眼來觀察字的一點一劃，都必須小心的觀察。這樣我們就不會誤解了書本裏的意思。譬如「博」字和「傳」字，「查」字與「沓」字都非常的相似，如果不細心觀察就會把它們混淆了。

(三) 手到——就是查字典和辭典，抄寫書本，作筆記。如果我們遇到不明白的字或詞句，我們就可以從字典或辭典裏查出來。我們查得愈多，認識的字也越多。這樣對我們的作文有很大的幫助。抄寫，如果我們肯費一些時間來抄寫一些我們難理解的文章，將會比我們唸幾十次好得多。因為抄寫的時候，不但可以幫助我們記憶而且還能夠使我們練習書法。筆記是我們讀完了一課後，記下課本的重要點和一些自己的意見。因為在我們讀書的時候會自然而然的產生一點感想，如果不把這些感想記下來，一會兒便忘掉了，所以我們必須乘這些感想還留在的時候，把它記下來。

(四) 心到——當我們讀書的時候，就要用心去想，去體會書本裏的主旨，不然的話，一知半解就不能達到我們讀書的目的了。

以上這四點就是我們讀書所必須要做到的。如果我們好好的依照着這幾點去做，我想我們的進步必定會很快的。

怎樣撲滅青年犯罪的浪潮

高 中 一
李 喬 林

近年來，世界各地的青年犯罪的案件越來越多，這是不可否認的事實；尤其是日本，英國，美國等地最為猖獗，而這種風氣已蔓延及至本州。這不能不引起人們的注意，於是怎樣來防止及撲滅青年犯罪的浪潮便成為重要的問題了。

想要徹底撲滅青年犯罪的浪潮，必需知道其根源——為什麼青年們會去犯罪呢？第一因素是受了壞的環境熏陶，使他們走向壞的方面，加以他們缺乏了良好教育——學校與家庭教育，因此他們很自然地就會做出壞事來。當他們與黑社會上的人物接觸多了，自然就染上了犯罪的心理。因此要補救這些犯罪的青年，父母要在他們未長大時，即授於良好的教育，使他們認識何者為善？何者為惡？鼓勵他們在好的方面發展，而不至於誤入歧途。

其次，便是青年們生來具有那種英雄慾心理作祟，為表揚自己的名聲而犯罪，例如不久以前，英國有一羣男女青年乘「史古打」搶劫海邊遊人，顯露其英雄本色。因此父母與學校同樣都有責任來糾

正他們這種心理，給他們以道德倫理的灌輸使他們能夠約束自己的行為。

至於犯了罪的青年，政府應該設立感化院來感化他們，使他們出獄後不再做犯罪的事，單是坐幾年的監獄，對於他們的行為及再事犯罪的可能性將毫無補助。

再次社會方面的不良影響也會促成這種犯罪浪潮，如色情，打鬥的影片，如市民與警方採取不合作的態度，有些市民遇到青年打搶，殺人，放火，勒索，置之若無所睹，或守口如瓶，使警方無從緝捕犯人，這就如同助紂為虐，使青年犯罪行為更加猖獗了。

總之，要撲滅青年犯罪，就必需賴於全體國民的責任。明瞭種種因素，從而設法找出一種最好的方法來阻止青年的犯罪，這樣，我們的社會才會寧靜，生活才有保障。

本校的運動會

李錦成

五月二十一日本校舉行了一個盛大的運動會。當日在大草場裏佈置得相當美觀，可惜那天的草場上無風。不過我們的運動會進行得很順利。

下午，草場上擠滿了人，所謂：「人山人海。」在四點十五分，所有的運動員精神飽滿地等待着運動會開始。不久紅，黃，白，青，藍各隊隊員和

學生警察，海軍，童子軍都排起來，由每一隊的隊長帶領着繞場一週。然後運動會開始了。

有很多精彩的競賽項目，其中最精彩的是四百碼競賽，三千碼競賽和教師競賽。最有趣的為柔術表演。直至六點左右才告完畢。結果紅組得到團體冠軍。

回 憶

許明慶

有一天晚上，時鐘打了十二下，已經是十二點了。家人都已睡了，只有我一個人坐在寫字桌上，寫幾封信。當我打開一本書的時候，有一張照片從書裏掉了下來，我一看這張像片，就想起我的童年——小明天。

小明是我最好的朋友。記得去年，有一天晚上，天正下着雨，街上寂靜一片。忽然從小明的家裏發出了一陣哭聲。我想為什麼在這時候還有人在哭呢？在哭聲停息了後，才知道是小明媽媽的哭聲。我趕快跑去他家裏看看究竟。當我走近小明媽媽身

旁，低聲問她，發生了什麼事？只見小明的媽媽指着小明的房間說：「小明死了。」我匆匆忙忙的跑到小明的房間，看見可憐的小明睡在床上，一動也不動，臉色灰白。我不禁流下眼淚，慢慢的走到小明的床邊。

小明是一個可憐的孩子，他出世的時候，他的父親就已死了。他的媽媽替人家洗衣服來供給小明讀書。小明和我在同一間學校。我和小明就好像一對親兄弟。如今，想起來，使我難過得很。

憶 友

中二 A
沈順福

晚來了。窗外正下着大雨。當我正在收拾桌上的書本，準備上床睡覺的時候，忽然從書裏掉下了一張照片。這張照片原來是亞明送給我的。我凝視着照片中的亞明，童年的往事就一幕幕的出現在眼前——

我的童年生活是在鄉村渡過的。當時，我是在一間小學裏唸書，亞明是我的同學，也是我的鄰居。每天我們一起上學，一起遊戲。記得在屋子的後面有一座小小的土山，而且周圍還種了一些果樹，我們常常到山坡上遊玩，或者爬上果樹摘果子。到了晚上，他便到我家溫習功課，所以我們之間的感

情是非常的好。不幸的是他的環境不好，一家七口只靠他的父親來維持生活，所以生活很困苦。不久，他的母親就病死了。從此亞明失去了一位和藹的慈母，他臉上的笑容和他的活潑也跟着消逝了。他的不幸遭遇使我也感到傷心。結果他的父親為了使他的弟妹們有人照顧，便搬到親戚家裏居住。自此，我和亞明也就分開了。

到如今，我也在城市裏居住了好幾年，一直沒有得到他的消息。然而每想起那可愛的童年伴侶，就使我時時的懷念着他。

வானொலி

நாகரிகம் பெருகப் பெருக இவ்வுலகில் பல புதுமைக் கண்டுபிடிப்புக்கள் தோன்றிக் கொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. அந்த புதுமைக் கண்டுபிடிப்புக்களில் ஒன்றுதான் வானொலியும். இத்தாலிய நாட்டின் பெருமைக்குரியவரான மார்கோனியின் விடா முயற்சியால் பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட வானொலி இன்று உலக மக்களை இன்பக் கடலில் மூழ்கச் செய்திருக்கிறது.

வானொலி நிலையங்களில் ஒலிபரப்பப்படும் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் யாவும் மின் அலைகளாக மாறிப் பரவிச் செல்கின்றன. ஆகவேதான் நாம் அந் நிகழ்ச்சிகளை நேரில் கண்டு ரசிப்பதுபோல் நமது வானொலியில் கேட்டு களிக்கின்றோம். இந்த ஒலி அலைகள் ஒலிபரப்பு நிலையங்களில் இருக்கும் 'வொயர்லஸ்' (Wireless) என்ற ஒரு கருவியினால் பரப்பப்படுகிறது. வானொலிப் பெட்டிகள் மின்சாரம் மூலமாகவும், மின்சல அடுக்குகள் (Batteries) மூலமாகவும் இயங்குகின்றன. இந்தப் பெட்டிகள் பற்பல வகைகளில் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன. இவைகளினுள் இருக்கும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிறு சிறு கருவிகள், ஒலி அலைகளை கிராமபோன் (Gramophone) என்றழைக்கப்படும் ஒலியைக் கேட்கச் செய்யும் கருவிக்குள் செலுத்துகின்றன. அதிலிருந்துதான் நாம் நிகழ்ச்சிகளைக் கேட்க முடிகிறது. வானொலிப் பெட்டியின் முகப்பில் ஒரு கண்ணாடி இருக்கும். அதில் ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டின் அலைவரிசைகளைக் காட்டுவதற்காக மீட்டர் (Metre) என்ற கருவி பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும். இப்படிப் பலவிதமான நவீன கருவிகளால் அமைக்கப்பட்டதுதான் வானொலிப் பெட்டி.

வானொலியின் அமைப்பைக் கண்ட நாம் இனி அதன் உபயோகங்களுக்கு வருவோம். ஒரு மனிதனின் ஓய்வு நேரங்களைச் செம்மையாகக் கழிப்பதற்கு வானொலி மிகவும் உதவியொத்து வருகின்றது. இன்று உலக மக்கள் கலை ஆர்வம் படைத்தவர்களாகத் திகழ்கின்றனர். இவர்களெல்லோருக்கும் பாடல்கள், நாடகங்கள் போன்ற பல நிகழ்ச்சிகளை வானொலி நிலையங்கள் ஒலிபரப்பி மகிழ்ச்சி செய்கின்றன. மேலும் உலகில் எந்தெந்தப் பகுதி

யில் என்னென்ன நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடக்கின்றன என்பதை வானொலி மூலம் நாம் கேட்கிறோம். ஆகவே வானொலி நமது நினைவை உலகத்தையே சுற்றிவரச் செய்கிறது. நிற்க, இந்த உலகம் விளம்பரங்களால்தான் மிக முன்னேற்றம் கண்டு வருகிறது. இது எவருமே மறைக்கமுடியாத உண்மை. இந்த விளம்பர உலகத்திற்கு, வானொலி இன்று தூணாக விளங்குகின்றது.

மாணவர்களுக்கும் மிக மிக உதவியாய் இன்று வானொலி கருதப்படுகிறதென்றால் அது மிகையாகாது. மாணவர்களுக்காக இலக்கிய நாடகங்கள், பள்ளிக்கூட ஒலிபரப்புக்கள், தேசிய மொழிப் பாடம், பெரியோர்களின் அறிவுரைகள், விஞ்ஞான மலர் போன்ற சிறந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் வானொலியில் ஒலிபரப்பப்படுகின்றன. மேலும் தாய்மார்களுக்குச் சிறந்த சமையல் செய்வதற்கான வழிமுறைகளையும், குடும்பச் சீர்திருத்த அறிவுரைகளையும் வானொலி ஒலிபரப்பாளர்கள் ஒலிபரப்புகின்றனர். மேலும் அவசரகாலங்களில், குறிப்பாகப் போர்க்காலங்களில், கிணற்றிவிருக்கும் தவளைகள் போல் இருக்கும் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு உற்ற துணையாய் இருப்பது வானொலிதான். வானொலியால் அவர்கள் நாட்டு நிலவரங்களை மிக எளிதில் அறிந்து, தங்களை எவ்வகையில் தற்காத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமோ, அவ்வகையில் தற்காத்துக்கொள்வர்.

இப்படி எண்ணுக்கடங்கா நன்மைகளைச் செய்யும் வானொலி, நமது மலேசிய நாட்டில் பன்மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்கும் மிக உதவிபுரிந்து வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக நமது தமிழ்மொழி வானொலியால் மிக முன்னேற்றம் கண்டிருக்கிறது. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக நமது மலேசிய வானொலி ஒலிபரப்பாளர்கள் 'சதவீதத்' திற்கு 'விழுக்காடு' என்றும், 'பூஜியத்' திற்கு (Zero) 'சுன்னம்' என்றும் தூய தமிழில் கூறிவருகின்றனர். மேலும் வானொலியால் 'பேராளர்', 'தூதுரையாளர்' போன்ற தமிழகத்தில் கையாளப்படாத சொந்தமிழ்ச் சொற்களையும் அறிந்துகொள்ளமுடிகிறது. மேலும் வானொலியால் சிறந்த கவிஞர்களும், எழுத்தாளர்களும் வெளி உலகிற்குத் தெரியவருகின்றனர்.

மனித வர்க்கத்திற்கு மிகவும் தேவையான வாளுலிப் பெட்டிகள் இன்று பல நாடுகளிலும் தயாரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. குறிப்பாக வண்டன், ஜெர்மனி, அமெரிக்கா, ஜப்பான், ஆஸ்திரேலியா போன்ற மேல்நாடுகளில் இலட்சக்கணக்கில் தயாராகின்றன. வாளுலிப் பெட்டிகள் பல நாடுகளில் தயாரிக்கப்படுவதால் அவைகள் இன்று பல பெயர்களுடன் திகழ்கின்றன. பிரிட்டனில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் பெட்டிகளில் சிறந்தது பிலிப்ஸ் (Philips). நேஷனல் (National), சோனி (Sony),

ஷார்ப் (Sharp), சான்யோ (Sanyo) போன்ற இம் மாதிரிப் பெட்டிகளும் சிறந்தவைதான்.

ஆகவே, விஞ்ஞான உலகம் நமக்களித்த அற்புதப் படைப்புக்களில் ஒன்றான வாளுலிப் பெட்டிகளை இன்னும் சிறந்த முறையில் தயாரித்து உலக மக்களை நல்வழிப்படுத்த இன்றைய விஞ்ஞானிகள் பாடுபடுவார்களாக!

முகம்மது இபுருகிம்,
உயர்நிலை 4 W-1.

தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்பதின் அவசியம்

இவ் வுலகில், பல நாட்டு மக்கள் தங்களது தாய்மொழிகளைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். அவர்களது தாய்மொழி என்பது அவர்களுடைய தேசிய மொழியே. அதாவது ருஷ்யர் ருஷ்ய மொழியையும், ஜெர்மானியர் ஜெர்மன் மொழியையும் பேசுகின்றனர். ஆனால் இந்தியாவிலோ அரசினரால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பதினான்கு மொழிகளைத் தவிர்த்து, நூற்றுக்கணக்கான உப மொழிகள் உள்ளன. இம் மொழிகளைப் பேசும் மக்களிடம் அதிகமாகப் புரிந்துணர்வு ஒற்றுமை இருப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவினர் பேசும் வெவ்வேறு மொழியே. இந்திய மக்கள் ஒரே மொழியை உபயோகித்தால், ஒருவர் மற்றவரைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு, சுபிட்சத்தை ளேக்கி ஒற்றுமையாக முன்னேற இயலும்.

மலேசியாவில் முக்கியமாக மூன்று இனத்தவர் வாழ்கின்றனர். அவர்களாவன: மலாய்க் காரர், சினர், இந்தியர். இவ்வினத்தவர்களிடம் புரிந்துணர்வு, ஒத்துழைப்பு மிக அவசியம். மலேசியர்களாகிய நம்மிடம் ஒற்றுமை நிலவப் புரிந்துணர்வு முக்கியமாக வேண்டும். நாம் ஒருவரையொருவர் புரிந்துகொள்ள நம் தேசிய மொழியில்லை என்றால் புரிந்துணர்வில்லை, புரிந்துணர்வில்லை என்றால் நம் ஒற்றுமை சீர்குலையும், ஒற்றுமை சீர்குலையுமாயின் மலேசியா இல்லை.

தேசிய மொழியை நாம் பயிலுவதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்தினர் பல வசதிகளை அளித்துள்ளனர். பள்ளிப் பிள்ளைகளாகிய நமக்குப்

பாடசாலையிலேயே மலாய் பயிற்றுவிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றோர்க்கு தேசிய மொழி வகுப்புக்கள் நாடெங்கிலும் அமைக்கப்பெற்றிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் வாளுலி, தொலைக்காட்சி, பத்திரிகை ஆகியவை மூலமும் மலாய் மொழியினைக் கற்க வழி வகுத்துள்ளனர். மலாய் மொழியில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றோருக்கு அரசாங்கப்பதவிகளில் முதலிடமும் இதர சலுகைகளும் அளிக்கப்படும்.

இதனால்தான் நாம் தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்கவேண்டும். மேலும் இந்த அவசரகால நிலைமையில், நாம் தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்று மலேசியா நிலைபெற உதவிபுரிய வேண்டும். சிலர் தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்க மறுக்கின்றனர். ஏனென்றால் அது அவர்களின் தாய் மொழி இல்லை என்பதால். இது அர்த்தமற்ற காரணமாகும். தம் தாய்மொழியில்லாத ஆங்கிலத்தைப் பயிலும் இவர்கள் ஏன் தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்கக்கூடாது? தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்காதவர் மலேசியாவிற்கு மாபெரும் துரோகம் இழைத்தவராவர்.

அமர் ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு கூறினார்: 'நீ எந்த நாட்டில் வாழ்கின்றாயோ, அதுவே உன் தாய்நாடு. அந் நாட்டிற்கு உன் கடமையைச் செய்'. அம் மாபெரும் இந்தியத் தலைவர் கூறியதை நினைவில் வைத்து நாம் தேசிய மொழியினைக் கற்று மலேசியாவைக் காப்போமாக.

பா. விஜயன்,
உயர்நிலை 3.

முயற்சி திருவினை ஆக்கும்

இவ் விஞ்ஞான உலகில் மனிதன் எத்தனையோ விநோதங்களைச் செய்து வெற்றிவாகை சூடிக்கொண்டே வருகிறான். எல்லாம் எதனால்? ஒரு சிலர் அவனது ஆற்றலால் என்று கூறலாம், வேறு சிலர் அவனது அறிவுத் திறத்தால் என்றும் கூடக் கூறலாம். இவர்களது கூற்றை நாம் மறுக்கலாகாது. இருந்தபோதினும் இவர்கள் சொல்வதத்தனையையும்விட முக்கியமானது ஒன்றுண்டு. அதுதான் முயற்சி. ஆம், ஆதி மனிதனிவிருந்து இக் கால மனிதன் ஈராக முயற்சியினால்தான் முன்னேறி வந்திருக்கின்றனர். மேலும் ஒருவன் முயற்சியின் காரணமாகத்தான் அரிய பெரிய செயல்களைச் செய்து உலக மக்களின் உள்ளங்களில் அழியாப் பொருளாய்க் குடி கொள்கிறான். ஒரு மனிதனின் வெற்றிக்கு அவனது ஆற்றலும் அறிவுத் திறனும் மிக முக்கியம். இருந்தபோதினும் முயற்சி இல்லாவிடில் இவைகள் இருந்தும் என்ன பயன்? தோட்டத்தில் இலை கிளைகளுடன் செழிப்பாய் வளர்ந்திருக்கும் பாலில்லா நொய்வ மரத்தைப் போன்றதாகும்.

முயற்சியால் பலர் புகழேணியின் உச்சிக்குப் போய்விடுகின்றனர். இவர்களைப் பின்பற்றிச் செல்லப் பலர் அவா கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் எவ்வித முயற்சியுமில்லாமல் புகழ் ஏணியில் ஏற முடியாமல் அதன் காலடியிலேயே கிடந்து அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மனிதன் என்ற இயந்திரத்தை இயக்குவதற்கு 'முயற்சி' என்ற எண்ணைய் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது மனிதனின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு முயற்சி மிக மிக அவசியம்.

காலஞ்சென்ற அமெரிக்க அதிபர் ஆப்ரஹாம் லிங்கன் ஒரு பரம ஏழைக் குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்தவர். தன் குடும்பத்தின் எளிமையின் காரணமாகப் பள்ளி சென்று படிக்கவேண்டிய பாலப் பருவத்தில் அவர் வேலைக்குச் சென்றார். இப்படி இருக்கையில் அவர் தன் ஓய்வு நேரங்களில் புத்தகங்கள் வாங்கிப் படிப்பதும் தெரியாதவற்றை நண்பர்களிடம் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதிலும் மிகக் கவனம் செலுத்தினார். 'பாடசாலையை எட்டிக்கூடப் பார்க்காத இவர் எப்படி அமெரிக்காவின் ஜனாதிபதியானார்?' என்று இன்றும் உலக மக்களிற் பலர் கேள்விமேல் கேள்வி அடுக்கி ஆச்சரியக் கடலில் மூழ்கியிருக்கின்றனர்.

இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் லிங்கனின் விடா முயற்சிகள் தான். இதுபோலப் பெண்களிலும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கானோர் முயற்சியால், பல வகையிலும் புகழைத் தேடியுள்ளனர். குறிப்பாகத் தொழு நோயைக் குணப்படுத்தக்கூடிய ரேடியம் என்ற கதிர்வீசும் தன்மையுடைய ஓர் அரிய மூலக உலோகத்தைக் கண்டுபிடித்த மேடம் கியூரி என்ற அம்மையார், தன் விடா முயற்சியின் காரணமாகத்தான் இம் மாபெரும் கண்டுபிடிப்பில் வெற்றிகண்டார். இவர்களைப் போன்று இன்னும் எண்ணக்கடங்காதோர் முயற்சியினால் முன்னேறியுள்ளனர்.

இறு நிற்க, ஒருவன் தான் சாதிக்க விரும்பும் காரியத்திற்காக முயற்சி மேல் முயற்சி, அதாவது பல முயற்சிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். இதை விட்டுவிட்டு இம் மாநில மக்களிற் சிலர் தாங்கள் சாதிக்க வேண்டிய காரியத்திற்காக ஒரே ஒரு முயற்சி செய்து, தோல்வி கண்டபின் ஓர் மூலையில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு சஞ்சலப்படுவார்கள். இதனால் ஏதும் பயனுண்டோ? இல்லவே இல்லை. ஒருவன் தன் முதல் முயற்சியில் தோல்வி காண்பது சகஜம். ஆகவே அவன் தன் கொள்கையை விட்டுக்கொடுக்காமல் இன்னும் பல முயற்சிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் முயற்சிக்கு 'வெற்றி' என்ற எல்லை நிச்சயமாகத் தென்படும். மேலும் முயற்சியை இரவில் தோன்றும் அம்புலிக்கு, அதாவது நிலவிற்கு ஒப்பிடலாம். வளர்பிறை வளர வளரத்தான் தன்னுருவம் பெற்று மங்களகரமாக ஒளி வீசும். ஆகவே முயற்சியைத் தீவட்டி என்றெண்ணிக்கொண்டு, அதை ஒரிருமுறை பயன்படுத்தியபிறகு ஓர் மூலையில் போடுவது சரியல்ல.

இவையனைத்தையும் மனதில் கொண்டு நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் திறன் என்ற பட்டத்தை, ஆற்றல் என்னும் நூலில் கட்டி, முயற்சி என்ற காற்றின் மூலமாகப் பறக்க விடுவதோடு, 'முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும், முயற்சின்மை இன்மை புகுத்திவிடும்' என்ற வள்ளுவரின் தீந்தமிழ்க் குறளையும் மறவாமல் இருப்போமாக.

முகம்மது இபுருகிம்,
உயர்கலை 4 W-1.



photographic essays





OUR GUESTS BEING ENTERTAINED BY OUR SCHOOL BAND

MUSIC TO THE PARTY



"HAVING A SUMMIT CONFERENCE?"

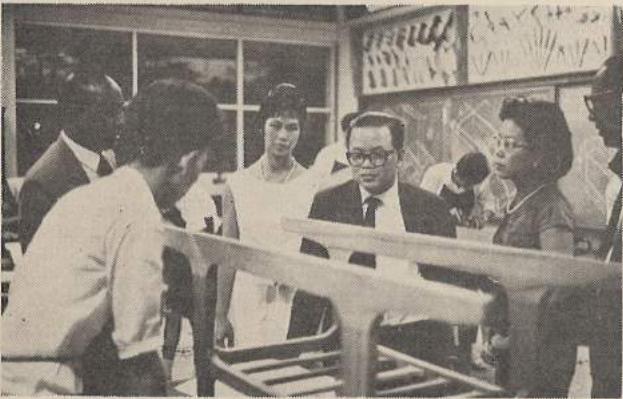
THEN... THE EXHIBITS



"WHAT IS THIS?"



LOST IN CONCENTRATION!



MR. DEVAN EXPLAINS



"NO, NOT A LIE; ACCORDING TO THE BOOK . . ."

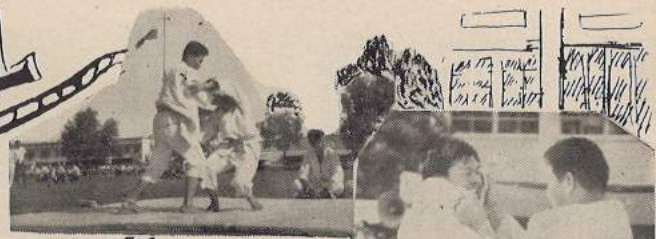


"YOU SEE, THIS IS"

SCHOOL



TO SOW DRY AND TO SET WET



"DAVID" AND "GOLIATH" IN ACTION?

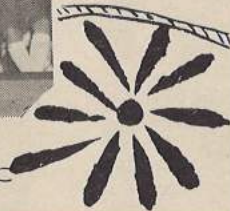


SETTING TRAPS FOR AYAMS!



IS IT FAIR?

ACTIVITIES



"WHEREFORE REJOICE?"



ENGINEERING SCIENCE STUDENTS



THE VICTORIOUS GAN ENG SENG QUIZZER

OUR REPRESENTATIVES AT AN INTER-SCHOOL SCIENCE QUIZ



COMPERE AND COMPARING.

AERONAUTICAL & ROCKETRY CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	■	Mr. R. G. Buck
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Lee Kwang Mong
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Kwong Lup Fatt
<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	Soon Lee Hin
<i>R. Technician</i>	-	-	-	-	Tang Kiam Boon
<i>Committee Members</i>	-	-	-	-	Tay Kim Huat Sin Kia Poh

This year the membership has risen from 38 to 64. This constitutes the senior and junior members from the morning and afternoon sessions. Greater interest and response was shown by the junior members who attended the meetings regularly held on Saturday mornings. During these meetings plans and projects are distributed among the boys of their own choice. Magazines on aircraft and such like nature are also on loan to the members. At these meetings, our adviser also gives us talks on the constructions and buildings of simple planes and rockets models. At present, some have been completed and they have been tried out successfully.

So far, we have had only one film show at the Shell House and we are really grateful to the Shell Co. for their invitation. Visits to airports were not possible.

Finally on behalf of the members, I would like to thank our adviser, Mr. Buck, for his invaluable advice and keen interest towards the club.

KWONG LUP FATT
Secretary

GARDENING CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	- - - -	Mr. Yoong Choon Yee
<i>Chairman</i>	- - - -	Cheong Tin Meng
<i>Secretary</i>	- - - -	Teo Hung Song
<i>Treasurer</i>	- - - -	Leong Yew Sung

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Chia Tuck Fatt
 Lee Woo Kok
 Teo Boon Yeo
 Ong Gee Teck

Yeo Guan Chye
 Leong Yew Kwong
 Noordin
 Foo Siang Kin

The Gardening Club has been one of the most active clubs in our school. The membership exceeds a hundred and thirty boys, mainly from the afternoon session. Attendance on Saturdays was extremely good owing to their keen enthusiasm. On Saturdays boys come back to do their gardening. Boys are given plots to their gardening according to their classes. Perhaps the greatest achievement was the completion of the pond. The pond is now a proud landmark of the school. It was built voluntarily by some of the boys under difficult circumstances. Various species of fishes now swim happily in the pond and flowers bloom from the various beds. It is our sincere hope that the boys will continue their good work.

CHIA TUCK FATT
 Committee Member

CHESS CLUB



<i>Adviser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. T. C. Tay
<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	-	-	Tang Loom Phock
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Ban Sian Chee
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	Tan Chuan Siew
<i>Treasurer</i>	x	-	-	-	Wee Hoe Lye

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Ong See Ban
 Kwong Lup Fatt
 Tan Chin Chye

Chan Tong Leong
 Lim Chee Kong

This year we had about 200 members in the club. Our club was among the most active and popular clubs in the school. Practices were held every possible Saturday to enable our members to improve the standard of playing of chess.

The club held several chess championships for its members, namely the inter-class, the inter-house and the individual open championship. The club sent 3 players, Ho Wah Suan, Lim Hong Tan and Zakria to participate in the Junior Chess Championship organized by the Singapore Chess Federation to which the club is affiliated. Ho Wah Suan was awarded a prize. We also participated in the inter-school championship. Our team did very well, losing only to St. Joseph Institution and Raffles Institution. The school team consisted of:

Watt Yam Fatt
 Wee Hoe Lye
 Ho Wah Suan
 Tang Loom Phock

Wee Hoe Soon
 Tan Wee Soon
 Ow Siong Kei
 Foo Kok Sey

RESULTS OF VARIOUS TOURNAMENTS

(1) Individual Chess Championship:
Champion: Watt Yam Fatt
Runner-up: Ho Wah Suan

(2) Inter-class Chess Championship:
Champion classes: Sec. 3W1 (a.m.)
Sec. 2A (p.m.)

(3) Inter-house Chess Championship:
Champion house: White House
Runner-up house: Red House

Finally, on behalf of the club, I would like to thank our adviser who gave us suggestions and guidance to make the club's activities a success.

TAN CHUAN SIEW
Asst. Secretary

SCIENCE SOCIETY



<i>Advisers</i>	- - - -	Mr. Chew Sang Song Mr. Yoong Chong Yee
<i>President</i>	- - - -	Ban Sian Chee
<i>Secretary</i>	- - - -	Wong Kun Yew
<i>Treasurer</i>	- - - -	Tang Loom Phock

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

S. Sivaprakasam
Hong Hon Kwan

Kwong Lup Fatt
Tan Ee Chiat

Seizing precedence in the society's activities was the initiation of a series of science quizzes in printed forms to be circulated among members fortnightly. The project, first of its kind ever launched, harped on the tastes of the members and it was met with unprecedented success.

Although the number of excursions conducted during the year was meagre, largely due to the precautionary policies adopted by establishments to ward off attempts of sabotage, the society is thankful to the following establishments for having acceded to our request to visit them:

- (1) The Department of Chemistry
- (2) Lam Soon Oil Mills
- (3) Tiger Breweries

Appreciation is due to the following schools' science societies for their gesture of fellowship with our society exhibited in their inviting us to their inter-school science quizzes:

- (1) Fairfield Methodist Girls' School
- (2) Raffles Institution
- (3) Gan Eng Seng School

We organized an inter-school science quiz in the middle of the year. Five schools from the Pasir Panjang District took part in the quiz. Gan Eng Seng School emerged as the champion of the day.

Our society was invited to a debate on 'Mercy killing should be practiced' by Fairfield Methodist Girls' School. We proposed the motion. The opposition won the debate.

To cater for our own members, film shows on Science were shown on Saturday mornings. We also organized an essay competition early in the year. The best entry came from Lui Wai Mun of 4W1. Inter-class science quizzes were run off immediately after the Mid-year Examination.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the two advisers who have willingly sacrificed their precious time towards the betterment of the running of the society. Chief creditors to the society's activity should aptly be its family of 300-strong members. It is their patience in tolerating the society's failures and their co-operation with its projects that had moulded it into a better society to be in.

WONG KUN YEOW
Secretary

RED HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Tam Wing Hong
			Mr. Cheng Chui Chang
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Sivaprakasam
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	Loh Lin Yow
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	Ban Sian Chee

Victory is ours!

It is gratifying to note that appeals made last year by me had been answered. I had called on our boys to work together with the various games captains. Only then can we make the most out of our talent.

Failure is the stepping stone to success; and after having amassed a quantity of failures we finally climbed to success. Ours was the champion house in the 9th Annual Athletic Meet. We scored the most certificates in this year's Standard Test. We were the champion house in soccer, sepak raga and volley ball.

To obtain success is not enough. We must try to remain successful in the years to come. To achieve this end we have to work harder than before. Let us keep the flag flying!

BAN SIAN CHEE
Secretary

WHITE HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. K. Carthigesu
			Mr. Lee Ser Tat
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Santokh Singh
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	Shafie Rahman
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	George Yeo Peng Hock

Great efforts had been put forward this year and fruitful results had been obtained. White House emerged as runner-up this year in the school Annual Athletic Meet. We are proud to announce that both the Junior and Senior teams which took part in the cross-country race gained first place respectively. Credit ought to be given to Santokh Singh who represented the school as well as the district in the District Cross-country. One of our promising athletes, Watt Yam Fatt became the 'B' Division champion tournament with ease. Two of our boys, Tan Kiam Han and Ariffin represented the school in the District Tournament. In softball and table-tennis we did equally well and emerged champions. In the games such as cricket, swimming etc. which has not yet begun we hope to do well too.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the House for their co-operation and invaluable services rendered, and especially to our House masters Mr. K. Carthigesu and Mr. Lee Ser Tat who have done their duties very conscientiously. I hope that members of the House would keep up "Esprit de Corps" in playing games for the years to come.

GEORGE YEO PENG HOCK
Secretary

GREEN HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Oh Aye Lip Mr. Boey Keng Wai
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Mohammed Ramzan
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	Joseph See

The tide which brought Green House the Championship last year took a different turn this year. On the whole we did not fare too badly, for we managed to win the Inter-House Hockey and Basketball titles, but let not this induce us to rest on our laurels. But rather, let this stimulate us to further improvements next year.

We were the runner-up in the Cross-country race and special credit should go to Gucharan Singh for his magnificent win in the Junior Section with a creditable time of 26 mins. 5.3 secs. Gucharan Singh also became the 'C' Division Champion in the School Sports, but his fine performance could not counter-balance the heavier scale of failures by other sportsmen from our House. However, let not our spirit be dimmed for the most important thing in Athletics is not winning, but participating.

In conclusion we would like to acknowledge our appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Oh and Mr. Boey for rendering their invaluable services to the House.

JOSEPH SEE
Secretary

BLUE HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Chew Sang Song Mr. Toh Kim Kang
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Lee Kwang Mong

This year has not been a fruitful year for us. Active support from members of the House was sadly lacking. In hockey, softball, volleyball and a few other games we could not even field a complete team.

However we did rake in a few laurels. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate our table-tennis captain Lee See San for winning the singles title of the school table-tennis open championship. Our house also did quite well in the inter-house table-tennis tournament, emerging as the runner-up.

We did quite well in the cross-country early this year. However we are unplaced in the overall score. The results are as follows: -

Seniors:	—	1st. Lee Kwang Mong 3rd. Lai Khoon Huat 5th. Lim Hock Seng
Juniors:	—	5th. Fong Hong Mun

In the annual athletics meet, quite a good response was received from the 'B' and 'C' divisions. Only three athletes from the 'A' division took part in the individual events. Lee Kwang Mong won the 'A' division individual championship.

Let us not be discouraged by our poor performance. We should use them as a spur to inspire us to better work next year. Finally I wish to remind members of our house that it is their duty to uphold our flag.

LEE KWANG MONG
Captain

YELLOW HOUSE

<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Swaran Singh
			Mr. Lye Chin Ping
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Gopal Ponnasamy
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	Lee Teck Tong
<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	Ng Chong Thong
<i>Vice-Secretary</i>	-	-	Tay Kah Lin

The flush of enthusiasm of the members in competition in the field is dying down, and we were relegated to the fourth place in the 9th Athletic Meet. House practices were held once a week on Fridays, but the attendance of the members was discouraging and in the Standard Tests we only scored a humble ninety-eight points. However, we are proud of our House-Captain, P. Gopal, who broke the high-jump record.

In games we fared no better. Although we could put up teams for the various games and competitions, we did not do well, but we were runner-up in the inter-house table-tennis competition.

In the Swimming Carnival, we have every reason to believe that we will emerge again unchallenged in the pool. Most of our swimmers are training very hard to make up for the defeats we had suffered in the field. We wish them success.

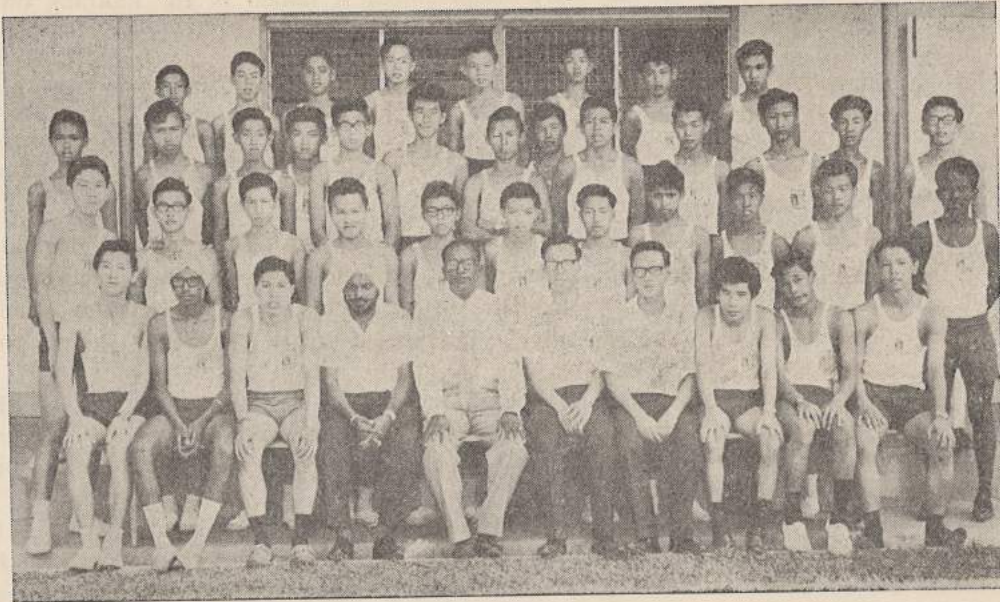
Seizing this opportunity, we wish to thank our House Masters Mr. Loh Mun Thye, whom we missed when he left for a higher post, Mr. Swaran Singh, who substituted him, and Mr. Lye Chin Ping. Credit must also be given to the House Captain and the Captains of the various games for their hard work and leadership.

The result of the Athletic Meet calls for more active roles on the part of the members to bring the House to the forefront once again. If they turn up for House practices, the House may stand a chance of retaining its place of pride as the Champion House next year.

NG CHONG THONG
Secretary

The most important thing in athletics is not to win but to participate.

ATHLETICS



Athletics Master - - - Mr. Foo Khee Hong
Athletics Captain - - - Loh Lin Yow
Athletics Asst. Captain - - Gopal P.

During last year's holidays, the boys came to school to train for two weeks. The training schedule consisted of sprints, throwing events, jumping events, circuit training and weight training. This schedule was resumed during the first term holidays, this year (1965).

We held our Inter-House Cross-Country meet on 27th January 1965 at MacRitchie Reservoir. The results are as follows: -

		Senior Section	Junior Section
Champion House	—	White	White
Ind. Championship	—	Lee Kwang Mong	Gurcharan Singh

The Pasir Panjang District Cross-Country meet was held on 15th February 1965. We came in second in both the Junior and Senior Section. The following results show how our boys fared: -

SENIOR SECTION			JUNIOR SECTION		
Lee Kwang Mong	—	(10)	Gurcharan Singh	—	(8)
Santokh Singh	—	(13)	Moey Kok Kheong	—	(16)
Mohd. Ramzam	—	(14)	Lai Khoo Huat	—	(18)
Sivaprakasam	—	(30)	Hung Kin Tong	—	(28)
Low Tien Soo	—	(35)	Fong Mong Mun	—	(26)
Lem Hock Seng	—	(39)	Ng Lee Hung	—	(32)

Our school held its Ninth Annual Athletic Meet on 21st May 1965. Prior to this, all athletes who came for training during the holidays were looking forward to break as many records as they could. However, they were disappointed; it rained in the morning on the sports day. Only six records were broken: -

High Jump "A"	—	Gopal P.	—	Height—5' 2"
Discus "A"	—	Ng Peck Jin	—	Distance—90' 8"
1,500 metres "A"	—	Lee Kwang Mong	—	Time—4 mins. 57.8 secs.
Javelin "B"	—	Ho Kim Fong	—	Distance—121' 3"
Discus "C"	—	Ang Lip Tiong	—	Distance—82' 3"
3,000 Metres (Open)	—	Santokh Singh	—	Time—12 mins. 14 secs.

1965 CHAMPION HOUSE RED HOUSE

The athletes were not discouraged. Immediately after the sports, they came to school to train daily under the Athletics Master and Mr. Lim Kwong Hoon. Then came the most important day — the Pasir Panjang District Meet.

The first day of the Meet (i.e. 3rd June 1965) was held on our school ground. Our "C" Division did very well and we led by 15 points. The remaining three days were held at Chinese High School Ground. Day after day, our athletes battled gallantly and again our school's name arose to the fore in the field of Athletics. We came in second in the Overall Championship and our "C" Division captured the Championship Cup. Our "C" Division swept every event except High Jump and Shot Putt.

Low Lin Yow won the "A" Division 100 metres and 200 metres in 11.7 secs. and 24.7 secs. respectively. He deserved the rewards because he came to school to train daily.

We had another promising sprinter, Chong Yew Yong, who won the "C" Division 100 metres and 200 metres in 12.8 secs. and 25.6 secs. respectively.

Another outstanding athlete is Gurcharan Singh who led all the way in the "C" Division 400 metres and 800 metres.

Out of three relay events we won two — 400 metres relay "A" and 400 metres relay "C". We also won the "C" Division 1,600 metres relay.

The following are the results: -

"A" DIVISION

100 Metres	—	1st Loh Lin Yow
200 Metres	—	1st Loh Lin Yow
110 Metres Hurdles	—	1st Simon Chan 6th Ismail b. Haron
400 Metres Hurdles	—	4th Simon Chan 6th Ismail b. Haron
Long Jump	—	3rd Loh Lin Yow

High Jump	—	3rd	Gopal P.
Javelin	—	4th	Gopal P.
400 Metres Relay	—	1st	
1,600 Metres Relay	—	5th	

"B" DIVISION

100 Metres Hurdles	—	5th	Choo Teck Chee
Long Jump	—	1st	Watt Yam Fatt
		2nd	Yap Kok Chuan
Triple Jump	—	3rd	Watt Yam Fatt
		4th	Suan Teck Jack
High Jump	—	6th	Watt Yam Fatt
400 Metres Relay	—	4th	
1,600 Metres Relay	—	4th	

"C" DIVISION

100 Metres	—	1st	Lim Yew Young
200 Metres	—	1st	Lim Yew Young
400 Metres	—	1st	Gurcharan Singh
800 Metres	—	1st	Gurcharan Singh
80 Metres Hurdles	—	2nd	Lim Yew Young
Long Jump	—	3rd	Gurcharan Singh
		4th	Cheong Fook Lum
Triple Jump	—	1st	Cheong Fook Lum
		5th	Liu Chee Meng
Discuss	—	1st	Ang Lip Tiong
		4th	Lim Hock Kait
Javelin	—	2nd	Ang Lip Tiong
		6th	Lim Hock Kait

The Inter-District Meet followed after the Pasir Panjang District Meet. Nine of our boys were selected to represent the District. Only Simon Chan and Gurcharan Singh performed fairly well. Simon Chan, the "Dynamite Hurdler" was placed second in the "A" Division 110 Metres Hurdles. Gurcharan Singh came in second in the "C" Division 800 Metres.

Our School Relay Team Comprises: -

Loh Lin Yow	Lee Kin Hoong
Ng Peck Jin	Ho Yim Toh

The Relay Team did very well at various schools' Invitation Relay. The following are the results: -

14.5.65	Hua Yi Government Chinese Middle School Sports	—	2nd
20.5.65	Queensway School Sports	—	1st
26.5.65	River Valley Government Chinese Middle School Sports	—	1st
29.5.65	Umar Pulavar Tamil High School Sports	—	2nd

LOH LIN YOW
Athletics Captain

S W I M M I N G

This branch of sport is becoming quite popular in our school as can be judged by the number of boys attending the swimming practices held at the River Valley Swimming Pool.

At our swimming heats held on 6th. July, a record number of about one hundred and fifty competitors took part. This was a very encouraging sign indeed. A total of eight records were broken at our Seventh Annual Swimming Carnival held on 20th. July, at the River Valley Swimming Pool.

The boys from the 'A' Division went on a record-breaking spree. The outstanding swimmers of this division were Lim Tiang Huat, Lee Ah Bee and Lee Kwang Mong. At the end of the day they piled up a total of four records.

The 'B' Division boys, not to be out-shone by their bigger opponents contributed their share of record-breaking by having three new records registered. The swimmers responsible for these records were Lee Yick Kuan and Koh Chwee Tay who have shown great improvement under the coaching and guidance of Mr. Tan Hwee Hock.

Though no outstanding achievements were recorded by 'C' Division boys — the "water babes", they too contributed to the spills and thrills of the day. What they lacked in grace and style, they made up for by their determination and courage. A few potential "stars" were discovered in swimmers like Dennis Cheah, Lim Hock Kiat, Robin Foo and Choo Swee Teck. With proper training and hard work these swimmers will prove their worth in the very near future.

RESULTS OF 1965 MEET

Individual Championship 'A' Division	—	Lim Tiang Huat
Runner-Up	—	Lee Ah Bee
Individual Championship 'B' Division	—	Lee Yick Kuan
Runner-Up	—	Koh Chwee Tay
Individual Championship 'C' Division	—	Lim Hock Kiat
Runner-Up	—	Dennis Cheah
Inter-House Swimming Championship 1965	—	Yellow House
Runner-Up	—	White House

The following boys have been selected to represent the school in the Pasir Panjang District Swimming Meet which will be held on 9th. September, 1965.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Lim Tiang Huat | 13. Liu Chee Ming |
| 2. Lee Ah Bee | 14. Koh Chwee Tay |
| 3. Lee Kwang Mong | 15. Choo Swee Teck |
| 4. Lee Kum Weng | 16. Lee Yick Kuan |
| 5. Wong Kum Yuen | 17. See Weng Yew |
| 6. Tao Yeow Terh | 18. Ong Hong Tian |
| 7. Billy Low | 19. Leck Tea Kiang |
| 8. Dennis Cheah | 20. Hoon Mou Woon |
| 9. Goh Ah Huat | 21. Leong Howe Seng |
| 10. Siow Teck | 22. Chan Chee Kong |
| 11. Kong Kin Hoon | 23. Chan Soon Yee |
| 12. Au Thye Chuan | |

MR. SOO MOK SUNG
Teacher-in-charge of Swimming

CRICKET



<i>Teacher-in-charge</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Ajit Singh Gill
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	-	P. Gopal
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Tai Fatt Kay

Intensive training started three months before the cricket season. We played a few friendly games. When we ultimately competed in the Pasir Panjang District Senior inter-school district tournament our school emerged the victor. We beat Pasir Panjang Secondary School by 35 runs and Gan Eng Seng School by 43 runs.

As a result our school represented the Pasir Panjang District senior 'A' team in the Inter-district senior tournament.

We also fielded a junior (under 15 years) team and defeated our only opponent — Pasir Panjang Secondary School by three runs. We therefore represented the Pasir Panjang District junior team in the Inter-District junior tournament.

We hope to better our teams as this game is fast becoming a favourite in our school. We owe all our victories to the services of our cricket-master, Mr. Ajit Singh Gill.

RESULTS OF INTER-DISTRICT SENIOR TOURNAMENT

Lost to Serangoon District 'A' by 3 wickets.

Lost to Bukit Timah District 'B' by 6 wickets.

Lost to City District 'A' by 8 runs.

In the friendly games we beat Bukit Panjang Government High School by 9 runs

and lost to St. Patrick's School by 5 wickets. The match against Victoria School was abandoned owing to rain.

RESULT OF INTER-DISTRICT JUNIOR TOURNAMENT

Lost to Bukit Timah District team by 5 wickets.
Lost to Katong District by 15 runs.
Beat Serangoon District by 24 runs.

The following boys represented the school in cricket:-

SENIOR XI

Gopal P.	Tan Kiam Han
Tai Fatt Kay	Chan Seak Foo
Amarsumja	Pritam Singh
Mohd. Ramzan	Gee Teck
B. Vijayan	Manap
Jalaini bin Taib	David Anthony (Reserve)

JUNIOR XI

Seah Chye Poon (Captain)	Gurucharan Singh
Lincoln Kan (Vice-Captain)	Richard Rozaroo
Gnanaparagam	Lai Chee Wah
Yeo Teng Guan	Ariffin b. Bab
Zainal	Jamil
Mohd. Ikram b. Abdul Razak	Alfredo Villanquez (Reserve)

GOPAL, P.
Captain

TABLE-TENNIS

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

This year, table-tennis aroused keen interest in the school. The school 'Table-Tennis Championship' was successfully carried out in the middle of the first term instead of the second term. A different system was adopted in the tournament. Boys were separated into the Senior and Junior (under 15) teams. The response from the boys was encouraging.

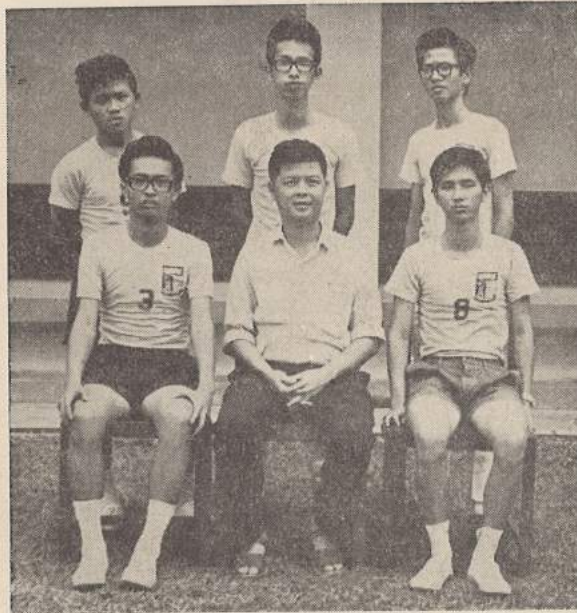
The results are as follows: -

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP (SENIOR)

Champion	- - - -	Lee See San
Runner-up	- - - -	Tan Soon Pian

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP (SENIOR)

Champions	- - - -	Lee See San & Tan Soon Pian
Runners-up	- - - -	Tan Chuan Siew & Koh Sau Piok



INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP (JUNIOR)

Champion	-	-	-	*	Ong Ah Kit
Runner-up	-	-	-	-	Chan Peng Khuan

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP (JUNIOR)

Champions	-	-	-	-	Ong Ah Kit & Chan Peng Khuan
Runners-up	-	-	-	-	See Chuan Fatt & Guay Ah Boon

The School Tournament was followed by the Inter-House Championship. After a hard fight with Blue House, the White House players eventually overpowered their opponents and became the Champion.

Boys were selected from the tournament to represent the school in the Pasir Panjang District Championship to be held in the third term.

On behalf of the players, I regret that Mr. Yoong Choon Yee, the former table-tennis master who had held the post for three years, has left the post. However we welcome and thank Mr. Toh Kim Kang, the new table-tennis master whose encouragement and advice has benefitted us greatly.

LEE SEE SAN
Captain

SENIORS

Yip Seng Choon
Shafie Rahman (Captain)
Ng Kum Peng
Chai Yat Hoe
Christopher
Sng Hong Teck

Mohd. Ramzan
Lee Teck Tong
Joseph Lim
Ho Yim Toh
Low Lin Yow
Kwong Lup Fatt

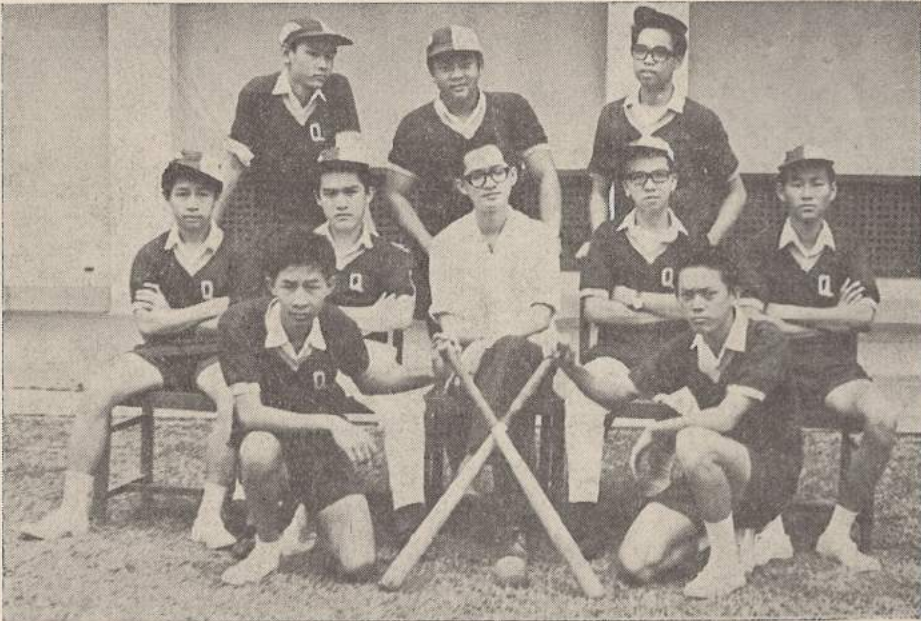
JUNIORS

K. Devadass
Seah Chye Poon
Mohd. Ayob
Kooi Yeok Huat
Supani bin Warno
Ng Thum Siong
Ng Ban Cheng

Sim Weng Yew
Fabian Teng
Kunasilen
Tan Kim Hong
Hung Kim Thong
Chong Yew Tong

SHAFIE RAHMAN
Captain

SOFTBALL



<i>Softball Masters</i>	-	-	-	Mr. Peter Ng
				Mr. Png Chong Soong
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	-	Robert Ong Kian Chye
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	-	Wan Kum Yue

Since its inception in 1963, this game has undergone much improvement. In the district fixtures, our school did fairly well, winning 4 matches out of a total of 6.

RESULTS OF THE FIXTURES.

1st. ROUND

Queenstown vs. Gan Eng Seng	—	45 — 18 won.
Queenstown vs. Outram	—	25 — 2 won.
Queenstown vs. Pasir Panjang	—	11 — 16 lost.

2nd. ROUND

Queenstown vs. Gan Eng Seng	—	38 — 8 won.
Queenstown vs. Outram	—	37 — 21 won.
Queenstown vs. Pasir Panjang	—	23 — 24 lost.

We became the runner-up in the Pasir Panjang District, six of our boys were chosen to represent the Pasir Panjang 'B' team in the Inter-District Tournament. We lost two matches, drew one and won one.

This year our school is the only school in this district to field a Junior team. Being the only Junior Team in the District we became the Champion and was selected to represent the Pasir Panjang 'A' Team in the Inter-District Tournament.

Though inexperienced our Junior Team managed to come in third in the Inter-District Tournament.

The following boys represented the school: -

SENIORS

Robert Ong (Captain)	Chong Yue Tong
Wan Kum Yue (Vice-Captain)	Loh Lin Yeow
Anthony Tan	Bahrum Bahari
Watt Yam Fatt	Ang Seng Chong
Lee Hua Huat	Harry Chia

JUNIORS

Bahrum Bahari (Captain)	Anthony Ong
Hung Kim Tong	Ang Ek Boo
David Tang	David Anthony
Chong Yue Kum	Bang Siang
Tang Ah Kong	Tang Kin Keong

Subsequently, the Inter-House League Tournament was held. White House emerged as the Champion House. The Runners-up were Red and Blue Houses.

ROBERT ONG KIAN CHYE
Captain

RUGBY



Teachers-in-charge - - Mr. Chew Sang Song
 Mr. R. G. Buck
Captain - - - - Shafie Rahman

The rugby season began in the middle of second term and so far we had several severe trainings conducted by Mr. Buck. We welcome the services of Mr. Chew who replaced Mr. Lim. We hope to field a completely new team to participate in the Pasir Panjang District Rugby Tournament, as most of last year's players had left us.

Three schools are participating in the Pasir Panjang District 15-a-side tournament which commenced on the 9th of July. Our junior team was undefeated in the district matches and eventually became the champion of Pasir Panjang District for the third successive year. With still one game to go the senior team fared comparatively well.

Last but not least, my team-members and I would like to thank Mr. Buck and Mr. Chew who had sacrificed so much time helping us in the training.

Results of the District 15-a-side tournament are as follows: -

Senior:	9th July — Queenstown	Vs. Outram	8—5	Won.
	12th July — Queenstown	Vs. Gan Eng Seng	17—0	Won.
	16th July — Queenstown	Vs. Outram	3—5	Lost.
Junior:	13th July — Queenstown	Vs. Outram	26—0	Won.

The following boys represented the school: -

SENIORS

Shafie Rahman (Captain)
 Abdul Aziz
 Kwong Lup Fatt
 Leong Sai Hong

JUNIORS

Seah Chye Poon
 Chua Kee Lian
 Choo Teck Chee
 Wong Kok Cheong

Jailani Taib
 Adrian Tan
 Teo Hung Song
 Ang Soon Hock
 Ng Lee Hung
 Lim Tiong Siong
 Freddie Lee
 Wong Hong Lum
 Chong Yew Tong
 Peter Koh
 Md. Ramzan
 Lee Teck Tong
 Loh Lin Yow
 Simon Chan
 Chua Cheow Kok
 David Anthony

Wee Hoon Khian
 Tan Chay Ann
 Chan Soon Yee
 Ho Lin Kan
 Tan Kay Soon
 Choo Swee Teng
 Pang Lueng Swee
 Ng Choon Hai
 Cheong Yew Kum
 Chua Peng Khuan
 Lim Hock Kiat
 Chua Mui Kwang
 Suan Teck Jeck
 Ho Kim Fong

SHAFIE RAHMAN
 Captain

H O C K E Y

Teacher-in-charge - - - Mr. Daniel Rajah
Captain - - - Gopal P.
Vice-Captain - - - Shaffie bin Rahman

Training started early in the first term and we are grateful for the services of Mr. John Rajah who helped to coach our boys. As in the previous year the first eleven was not very successful in the inter-school district tournament.

The junior eleven was more successful. The team was placed first and therefore represented the Pasir Panjang District (junior) team.

Judging from the strength of the junior eleven we should be able to field a stronger team next year.

PASIR PANJANG DISTRICT (INTER-SCHOOL) SENIOR TOURNAMENT

Schools we played against	Score	Result
Gan Eng Seng School	— 2 — 1	Won
Outram Secondary School	— 0 — 0	Drew
Pasir Panjang Secondary School	— 2 — 4	Lost

PASIR PANJANG DISTRICT (INTER-SCHOOL) JUNIOR TOURNAMENT

Schools we played against	Score	Result
Pasir Panjang Secondary School	— 0 — 0	Drew
Outram Secondary School	— 4 — 1	Won
Gan Eng Seng School	— 3 — 0	Won

INTER-DISTRICT (JUNIOR) TOURNAMENT

Districts we played against	Score	Result
Serangoon ('A' team)	— 0 — 1	Lost
Katong ('A' team)	— 4 — 1	Drew



City ('B' team)	—	0	—	2	Lost
Bukit Timah ('A' team)	—	0	—	1	Lost

The following boys represented the school in hockey: -

SENIOR XI

Gopal P.
 Christopher Anthony
 Mohd. Ramzam
 Jalaini Bin Mohd. Taib
 Manap
 Shaffie bin Rahman

Wong Kwong Wing
 B. Vijayan
 Pritam Singh
 Khong Kum Seng
 Tan Kiam Han

JUNIOR XI

Gurucharan Singh (Captain)
 Pang Soh Thye
 Gnanaparagasam
 Seah Chye Poon
 Richard Tan

Kay Chang
 Jamil bin Mislam
 William Teo
 Suan Teck Jeck
 Ng Tien Siong
 Leong Chan Heng

In the senior eleven list the first six boys were chosen to represent the District "B" Team, the other five being chosen from Outram and Pasir Panjang Secondary Schools. Gopal P. was selected to captain this team.

GOPAL, P.
 Captain

BASKETBALL



Teacher-in-charge - - - Mr. Tam Wing Hong
Captain - - - Low Teck Suan
Vice-Captain - - - Tan Nee Thong

It was very encouraging that at the beginning of the season, the response of basketball enthusiasts was the best ever since the game was introduced to the school. Consequently, we were able to hold our first Inter-House Basketball Tournament. Owing to the co-operation and enthusiasm of the pupils, the tournament was very successful. The best players of the various houses were chosen to represent the school.

RESULTS OF THE INTER-HOUSE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Red	vs.	White	20—21
Blue	vs.	Yellow	10—46
Green	vs.	Yellow	50—38
Green	vs.	White	45—28
Champion:	—		Green House
Runner-up:	—		Yellow House

We held intensive practices at the beginning of the second term. We seek improvement through many friendly matches. We participated in the Pasir Panjang District Tournament and unfortunately we were 'knocked-out' by last year's champion — River Valley Government Chinese Middle School. However, our players tried their utmost and their efforts were encouraging. We intend to hold more friendly matches later in the year.

RESULTS OF FRIENDLY MATCHES PLAYED

Q.S.T.S.	vs.	Everyong (Hua Yi Tech. Class)	144—24	Won
Q.S.T.S.	vs.	Tanglin Int. Voc. Sec. School	47—33	Won
Q.S.T.S.	vs.	River Valley Govt. Chinese Middle School (District)	39—83	Lost

Q.S.T.S. vs. Hua Yi Secondary II
Q.S.T.S. vs. Tanglin Int. Tech. Sec. School

58—18 Won
35—50 Lost

Finally, on behalf of the school team, I take this opportunity to thank the Principal of Hua Yi Government Chinese Middle School for the use of their Basketball courts, and Mr. Tam, who sacrificed much of his time in coaching us. We hope that we would be able to have our own basketball court as soon as possible.

The following boys represented the school:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Low Teck Suan (Captain) | 7. Chua Huat Ngee |
| 2. Tan Nee Thong (Vice-Captain) | 8. Tan Chuan Siew |
| 3. Chan Eng Huat | 9. Leong Sai Hong |
| 4. Kim Chee Seng | 10. Billy Low |
| 5. Chan Hoe Yin | 11. Charlie Lee |
| 6. Kee Ah Khiam | |

LOW TECK SUAN
Captain

B A D M I N T O N



<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Lee Ser Tat
			Mr. Ong Wee Lee
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Joseph See

The year 1965 is not so favourable as 1964, mainly because most of our former players had left school. However, enthusiasm prevailed and many turned up regularly for training, which was held every Friday night at the Queensway Secondary School. Selection for school players was made a month later and the following boys were selected to represent the school:

1. Joseph See
2. Tan Kiam Han
3. Tan Seng Lee

4. A. Kamil
5. Ariffin

We participated in the Pasir Panjang District Tournament. Unlike last year, when we were the runner-up, we were eliminated in the first round, losing 1—4 to Tanglin Halt Integrated Secondary School.

As usual, we had our Open Championships in February and Joseph See became the individual champion for the second year running. The runner-up was Raymond Sa'at. The double's title was captured by Tan Kiam Han and Tan Seng Lee. Joseph See and A. Kamil were runners-up.

Immediately after the Championships, we continued with the Inter-House Badminton Tournament and this year, White House and Yellow House became the Champion and runner-up respectively.

With all these activities accomplished, the Badminton Season ended for the year and I sincerely hope that the boys will take this year's achievements as an incentive towards playing better Badminton in the years to come.

Last but not least, on behalf of the School and players, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Mr. Ong Wee Lee and Mr. Lee Ser Tat for their relentless efforts and encouragement.

JOSEPH SEE
Captain

LIFE IS LIKE THIS:

*There was once a man, Too good to live, One day the fellow died.
There was also a man, Too bad to live, He too was mortified.
Yet strange to say, Both passed away, When each was sixty, To the day.*

THINGS PEOPLE SAY:

Service in the Trade Union Movement is not unlike service in the church...Both are noble services....While we expect reasonable salaries, we do not desire commercial salaries.
(E. J. Hill).

"A FRIEND" — *To share another's troubles, Lend a hand when one is down, And offer a kindly word or two when the whole world seems to frown, To be there when one is lonely, Having trust where others blame, Then I can call myself a Friend, And be worthy of the name.*

VOLLEY BALL



<i>Teachers-in-charge</i>	-	-	Mr. Lim Kwong Hoon
			Mr. Tan Choon Tee
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	Michael See Poon Kiong
<i>Vice-Captain</i>	-	-	Billy Low

With the help of Mr. Lim Kwong Hoon and Mr. Tan Choon Tee we had our selection on the 17th. February 1965.

The following boys were selected to represent the school.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Michael See Poon Kiong (Capt.) | 5. Tan Mee Tong |
| 2. Billy Low (Vice-Capt.) | 6. Ong Yee Peng |
| 3. Loh Lin Yow | 7. Leong Sai Hong |
| 4. Tee Hock Tye | 8. Koh Seng Koon |

UNDER 15 TEAM

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chong Yew Kum | 5. Seah Chye Poon |
| 2. Leong Yew Kwong | 6. Ng Chee Meng |
| 3. Lui Chee Ming | 7. Choo Swee Teck |
| 4. Ng Hian Siong | 8. Suan Teck Jeck |

Although we were left with three former school players the team put up a good show to win the Tanglin Integrated Secondary Vocational School. We lost to the Hua Yi Government Middle School after a hard fight in the third set. Our under 15 team lost to the Tanglin Integrated Secondary Vocational School. The Inter-House League Tournament was held on the 18th. May 1965, with 3 houses participating. Red House emerged as the Champion with White House as the runner-up.

SEE POON KIONG
Captain

SEPAK RAGA JARING



Teacher-in-charge - - - Inche Salleh
Captain - - - Shafie Rahman

The year 1964 was not an auspicious year for our school's sepak raga team. In the Pasir Panjang District Sepak Raga Tournament, we, the holder of the Championship title for the past two years, were unfortunately beaten in the finals. We hope to win back our glory this year.

This year, before the opening of the Sepak Raga Season we had successfully organized the Inter-House Competition. Red House became the Champion and the runner-up was Blue House.

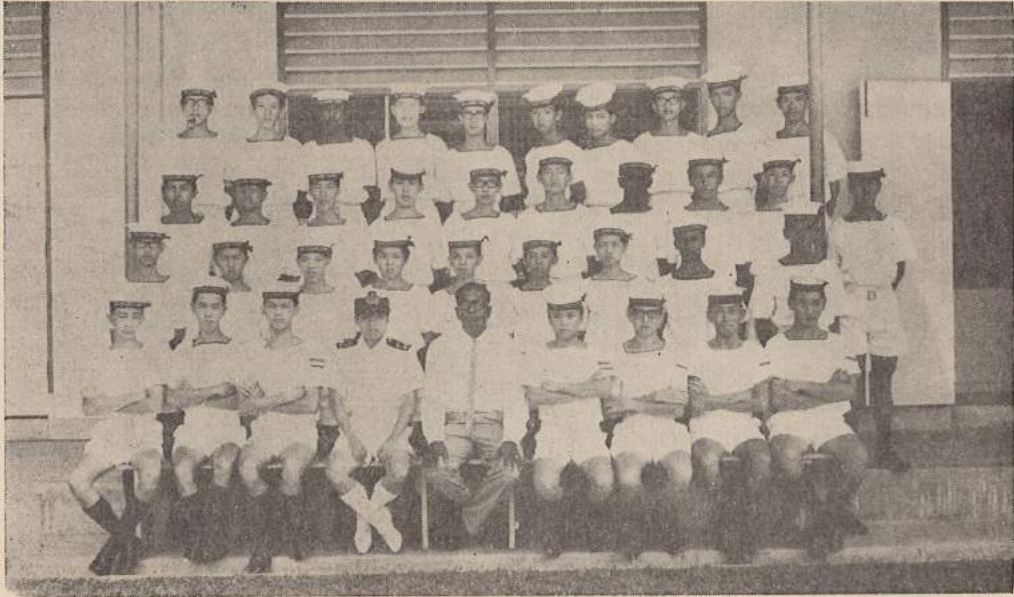
The following have been selected to represent the school in the coming Pasir Panjang District Sepak Raga Tournament: -

Shafie Rahman
Ismail Haron
Saat Hanniff
Jailain Taib

Johan Haron
Loh Lin Yow
Abdul Aziz

SHAFIE RAHMAN
Captain

**QUEENSTOWN DIVISION
SINGAPORE SEA CADET CORPS
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES JULY 1964 TO JULY 1965**



Strength: a) Officer: Sub-Lieutenant Ng Kok Kek
b) 50 Cadets.

It was decided to change the name of the division from Hawkins Division to Queenstown Division because it was strongly felt that a sense of belonging could be better fostered between the unit and the school.

Regular parades were held on all possible Saturday mornings either in school or at Headquarters (T. S. Faulkner). The average attendance was satisfactory and the cadets displayed keen interest. In addition, frequent training sessions were conducted in the afternoons.

Our cadets received training from Royal Malaysian Navy instructors at K. D. Malaya (Royal Malaysian Naval Barracks). The Corps is receiving assistance both from the Royal Malaysian Navy and their reserves — the Royal Malaysian Naval Volunteer Reserves. The officers received training at K. D. Singapore.

Fifteen of our senior cadets successfully completed a week long training during their August Holidays at K. D. Malaya. Arrangement has been made to send another batch of cadets to K. P. Malaya again this August.

Five of our cadets are at present with the Singapore Polytechnic doing part time communications. Other cadets were given courses in foot drills, gunnery, sailing, boat pulling and general seamanship.

While the Sea Cadets training programme unquestionably has vocational value, it has a still higher value, namely that quite apart from the preparations of cadets for sea careers, they will, as a result of their training, be depended upon for their courtesy, reliability, alertness and self-discipline.

All the 40 recruits passed their examinations and were rated as Ordinary Seamen. But no further recruitment was possible because the unit was already over-sized.

Our cadets were called upon to assist in many public and social functions, sport meets, opening ceremonies, and participated in all our school functions. The aim of getting the cadets to volunteer for such services is to open the door to an outlook on life that will make them eager to provide service to their fellowmen. We regret that we could not accept all requests for our services of heavy commitments.

Captain J. F. R. Weir, R.N. Commanding Officer, K. D. Malaya who inspected the cadets at Headquarters end of last October commended highly on the good turn-out.

NG KOK KEK, SUB/LT.
Divisional Officer

1903 QUEENSTOWN GROUP



The group held a combined camp from 8th. to 14th. December with scouts from 1312 Dunman Integrated Group and 1601 St. Patricks under the charge of S. M. Beaver Lim. The camp was a success and it was a memorable experience for our scouts who, for some of them, lived under a canvas roof for the first time in their lives. They learnt the meaning of tolerance, living together, the need to share, see another's point of view, to discuss and compromise and increased their knowledge through purposeful activities like pioneering, first aid, cooking and games.

At the beginning of this year we had a great influx of recruits especially from pupils of Secondary One. As a result our scout troop has 6 patrols:- Elephant, Tiger, Eagle and Panther each has 8 boys, while Woodpigeon and Kingfisher each has 7 boys. However towards June five scouts had to say goodbye to their patrol to join the Seniors as they had reach the age of 15. At two short, solemn advancement ceremonies S. M. Beaver thanked them for all the work they had done for the troop. S. S. L. Flying Fish received and welcomed the "new blood" into the senior troop on Beaver's recommendation. We are proud to announce that S. S. L. Flying Fish had been awarded the Scout Woodbadge beads and Parchment and that Charlie Lee had been appointed A. S. M.

Job Week 1965 was held from Saturday 10th. April to Friday 16th. April. The group after a week's hard work managed to pull in \$776.36 cts., which is indeed a praiseworthy effort considering the fact that this was the first Job-Week for more than half of the scouts. Consequently, for the consecutive year, our group earned the highest amount per capita — \$12.75 cts. in Queenstown District. One of our recruits Chan Bian Ann earned the highest in the scout section and P/L Richard Tan scored the highest earnings in the senior section with a total of \$68.10 cts. for the second year in succession. Well Done 1965!

When the keys to our store not 'DEN' was handed over to us, much work was put in by the hard working Quarter-master known to us as 'TYRE'.

The Queenstown District Sports were held on Saturday 10th. July and both our Scout and Senior Troops emerged as champions thereby retaining the challenge trophies. Two weeks later at the Inter-District Sports, our boys represented the District at this Singapore wide activity. In the scout "flagstaff race" we took 2nd. place after a fierce tussle with 14 other districts.

The Senior Scouts took first place in the knotting race, 2nd. place in the flagstaff race and 4th place in the pole climbing race. We lost to the winners by one point and became the runners-up. Two boys from Queensway Secondary joined our boys in the pole climbing race.

The Court-of-Honour and the scouters hereby place on record a vote of thanks to the following members of the Staff for the help and moral support they gave us in the running of the scout group:- The Principal, Mr. Mahadevan and the testers for certain parts of the scheme of Badges; Mr. C. Y. Yoong, Mr. K. K. Ng, Mr W. H. Tam, Mr. Soo M.S., and all others who may have been inadvertently left out.

BEAVER LIM
Scout Master

REPORT ON QUEENSTOWN SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL POLICE CADET CORPS UNIT

PERIOD 1ST AUGUST, 1964 TO 30TH JULY, 1965.



Aim:

1. To bring to them the knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of a police officer to the youth and to encourage them to recognise their own duties and responsibilities as citizens.
2. To give opportunities of showing powers of organization and leadership.
3. To foster mutual co-operation between the police and the public.
4. To give a foretaste of the nature of police duties to any who might consider taking up a police appointment as a career after leaving school.

Facilities:

1st. Year Cadets receive their training twice a week in school on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.

2nd. and 3rd. Year Cadets come for their training once a week to school for Foot-drill and Unarmed Combat and once a week to station for attachment or centralized training at River Valley Chinese Middle School ground.

Membership:

Strength:-	No. of Officers	—	One
	No. of 1st. Year Cadets	—	40
	No. of 2nd. Year Cadets	—	9
	No. of 3rd. Year Cadets	—	7
	Total:		56

Activities:

The training programme for the P.C.C. includes Foot-drill, Lectures in Law and Lessons in Unarmed Combat. Besides these, visits to police stations and establishments, are made so that cadets get on the spot knowledge of how each department works, etc. Other activities includes Weapon Training and inter-unit competitions such as the Shell Traffic Games.

General Remarks:

The training of cadets is assisted by Mr. Henry Wee of the Special Constabulary "D" Division and 4 ex-cadets: Sivaprakasam, Leong Shui Hung, Kwok See Seng and Tan Ser Hai, who are now in the Pre-U I Class. Their services are very valuable and are much appreciated.

The Unit was not fortunate enough to win the Commissioner's Challenge Trophy for 1964. However we hope to put up a strong challenge for 1965.

The Unit did Yeoman Service at school functions on a number of occasions during the period under review. The Unit looks forward to a more active and interesting time ahead.

MR. E. TAY BIN THONG,
Commanding Officer,
Police Cadets Corps Unit,
Queenstown Sec. Tech. Sch.

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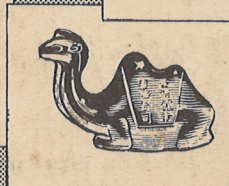
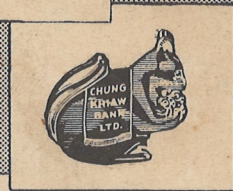
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