

在日常生活中,我們很多時都會遇到一些色彩繽 所代表的意思。



# 人生(2) 梁敬之

「一切都準備好了嗎?」我問。 「差不多了。」她低下頭,輕輕的 答道。

「家中的情况怎樣?」

「媽媽終日哭哭啼啼的,父親卻默不作聲。我十分難受!真的不想再回家了。沒有你的支持,我怕早已放棄這計劃。」梅强忍着淚水,用低沉的聲調說。

她就是這般的硬牌氣,決定了的事什麼也阻不了她。回想初認識她的時候,她滿佈雀斑的孩子臉;一把短而直的頭髮;開懷的笑容;樂天的性格和她獨特的英文名Logic 是那麼的吸引人。但當她靜下來時,卻又感到她一份深沈的氣質,總覺得有什麼事要發生在她身上似的。

兩年前的聖誕節,她決定離開香港的一切,要到世界各地流浪去。這消息一經傳出,使所有認識她的人都有點不能接受,甚至反對。誰也不能一下子接受一個騎單車遇到十字路口時便立即下車,推車過了街口才敢再踏的女孩子會作出如此重大的決定。所有人都以爲她是在發女孩子的荳芽夢罷。但由那時起,我們熟落起來,也許是我願耐心的去聆聽和了解她的內心世界。

「梅,妳真的要這樣做嗎?」心知 這樣問她是殘酷的,但在臨別的一刻深 願她能好好的反省一下自己在做些什麼。

「是的。我不習慣香港的生活,我 要嘗嘗什麼是真正的生活啊!我更要看 看生命到底是怎樣的一回事!在這裡每 天上班下班的,我耐不了!」她狠狠的 道。

「你呢?什麼時候起程?願意和我 一起去嗎?我了解你,你體內也是流著 流浪者的血啊!你要走,誰也留不了你 !」她突然的問。

不期然的一份刺痛湧上心頭,「梅,我走不了。前幾年我也許還可以,如今我有太多牽掛了。父母、朋友、……。」

「你甘心就這樣爲他們過一生嗎?」 」她顯然有點失**望**。

「我不知道。有太多的事物在等待 我去做的。也許我變了,變得願意就這 樣的上班下班,平平淡淡的生活。」

我們默然無語。

幾星期後,她走了。乘飛機到荷蘭

去。在那裡的一間日本餐館洗碟子。為了湊旅費而辛勤工作,手也弄壞了。就這樣的一邊工作,一邊遊覽了一年多。最近來信表示已到了倫敦,但卻找不到工作,也沒有錢租房間。真的爲她擔心。心想這些壞消息她是沒有告訴她的密、人的。每次的來信總寫滿了字,稱我爲她最知心的朋友,但到底我了解她有多少呢?想到這裡心不覺痛起來。她的特惶、矛盾、痛苦和掙扎是何等的急於想人了解。女孩子就是這樣吧:硬得可以走時頭也不回望一下,但心深處卻是這樣的柔弱,需要人的了解和呵護。她付出的代價是否太大?誰能回答呢?

我真的甘心留下嗎?爲了活一活生 命,她徹頭徹尾的流浪去了。我雖留下 來,但何嘗不是以另一方式流浪着:潛 水、風帆、獨木舟、攀岩、歌詠團、時 事研討會、訪災民、探籠屋、當輔導員 ……。「生活」根本沒有靜止過。梅說 得對,直到如今還沒有任何地方或人物 可把我留下。給人的印象是個循規蹈矩 的人,但內心對世情事物雀躍欲試的情 懷,只是有增無減。心想,自己猶如古 代一持劍少年,願過千山,行萬水,嘗 透天下人間冷暖,打盡天下不平事。但 無論怎樣拚命的去嘗,去闖,仍是不能 揮去心中的一股悶氣。它好像等待着在 某時某地爆發出來。好像有某事等著我 去做,甚至要我爲之而死!

不久前看到三五歷紀中有關盤古開 天闢地的一段:

天地渾沌如雞子,盤古生其中。萬

八千歲,開天闢地……首生盤古,垂死 化身。氣成風雲,聲爲雷霆,左眼爲目 ,右眼爲月……汗流爲雨澤,身之諸蟲 ,因風所感,化爲黎甿。

我忽被這故事所震憾。祂花了一萬 八千年把天地一丈一丈地分開,最後竟 將自己的生命耗盡,倒下來,死了。這 一倒是多麼的豪,多麼的狠。誰又會知 道祂身體所化成的高山綠水載著了千萬 人的血和淚,萬世常存?

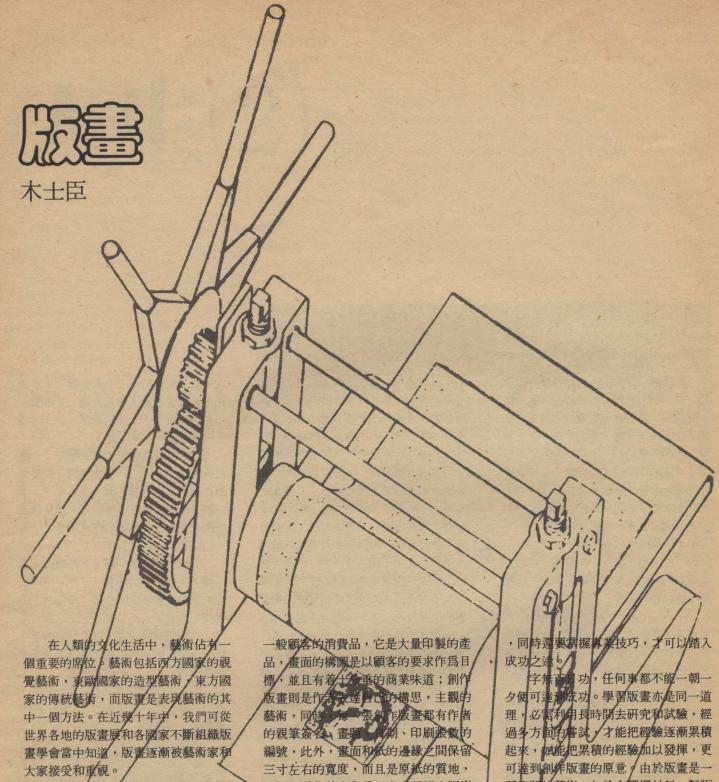
有時十分羨慕一擲千金的賭徒。當一個人把他一生的所有下了注,全神灌注的望着荷官手中的骰盅,等待結果的揭曉,誰說這人不是進行近乎宗教的崇拜?不論他或輸或贏,只要荷官的手一起,一個新的故事也隨之開始。身經如此的一番大博,也不枉此生吧!

但有什麼值得我投下生命的重注。 我的生命也是一天一天的、一滴一滴的 蓄起來,等待那一刻的傾注吧!

何等有幸,能在不斷闖的生活過程中,看到和體驗到很多不同的生活故事。多少個晚上,和喜悅的人共笑,笑得人仰馬翻,多少個時辰,與悲傷的人同淚,笑得肝腸寸斷。也在這些日子裡,漸漸的體味到與人共其喜,同其怒、分其憂、嘗其樂就是生命向我的召喚吧!

誰知道這不羈的少年會在那天停下來,也許是他倒下的時候吧!但誰又能保証他倒下後,不會開始另一個使人雀躍的故事?

那是一個怎樣的故事?



版畫顧名思義是利用或通過"版" 的製作所表現的畫。版畫不像繪畫,通 過筆、墨、顏色等在紙或畫布上面直接 表現,而是利用某種媒介物製作和印刷 一種間接性的藝術形式。由於 它是間接性的,它需要經過印刷,所以 屬於其原作的作品超過一張以上,所以 ,它又是複數性的藝術。

版畫的類别主要分爲兩大類,一是 複製版畫,是創作版畫、複製版畫是

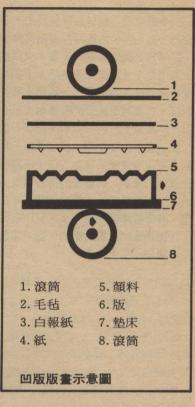
以便作爲收藏家和愛好者進行鑑定版畫 的眞假。

版畫不同其他印刷品,除有作者簽 名和固有藝術價值外,還有其他美術作 品的特色,譬如木刻獨有的黑白運用的 魅力,而且從畫中,更可看到木味和刀 的雕刻味,銅版畫則有細密和複雜的層 次,而石版畫和絲網版畫則具有細膩和 多姿多彩的特色,學習版畫或從事版畫 藝術,除了具有繪畫方面的知識和修養

着色與及印製各個階段中 數的關係,所以在此只能給讀者對版畫 個基本的認識,如讀者閱讀本文後因 而對版畫產生興趣,乃可參與一些版畫 課程的活動及購買參考書加以閱讀與鑽

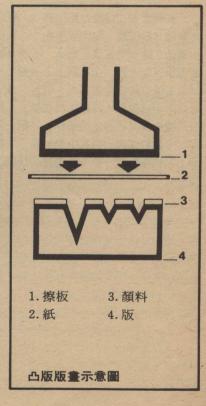
常見的版畫,主要分爲四大類型: 一、凹版,二、凸版,三、平版,四、 孔版, 凹版版畫一般都以銅版畫爲主, 銅版畫起源於十五世紀中期的義大利, 當時的佛羅斯是專門的雕刻金屬武器的 工匠, 爲了突出雕刻的綫條, 將凹進的 部份擦入油墨。因蠟燭燈的溶液偶然滴 落而覆蓋在花紋上,蠟凝固後取出來, 便可看到黑綫,因而啓發用紙代替蠟印 出凹綫內的油墨,這樣便演變成今天的 銅版畫,凹版的原理主要是在金屬板面 上用雕刻刀雕刻或用酸腐蝕, 在所產生 的這凹紋部份塡滿油墨,拭去板面多餘 油墨之後,通過凹版機的壓印,濕紙張 便會把金屬板凹入的部份的油墨吸去而 成爲作品。





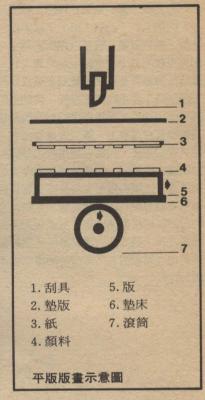
凸版版畫就是一般的木版畫和麻膠版畫。木版畫起於何時?目前只知道約為中國唐代咸通九年(即公元八六八年)刻印的金剛般若經扉頁佛像是世界最早的木刻畫,從刀法的熟練程度,可以知道在此以前已經相當盛行。歐洲方面,約在十四世紀末,才出現如宗教聖像和撲克牌的木版畫。主要原理是利用專門的木刻刀,在木版上面依照描繪的形像刻板,完成後利用滾筒上油墨或用筆刷墨色於平坦的凸面上,覆蓋紙後以木蘑菇或馬連印壓,將板面凸出部份的墨或色印到紙上,即成為一件作品。





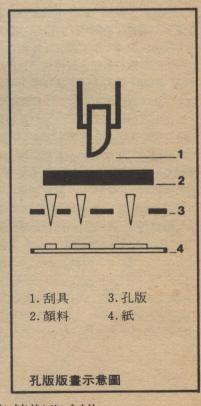
平版版畫一般以石版畫為主,石版畫於一七九六年由德國湼斐爾偶然發現,開始只是複製插圖和肖像。成為創作版畫仍是十九世紀末的事情。平版版畫是採用很簡單的原理——利用水和油的對抗。首先利用蠟筆把圖畫繪在石版上面,然後塗上阿拉伯膠和硝酸在石版上,使它產生化學作用,沒有蠟筆的地方經化學作用後變得吸水力强,印刷時,先塗抹一層水,描繪過的部份有油質不沾水,上油墨時版面有水的地方不沾油墨,有畫的部份則沒有水,只印有地壓,然後通過平版機的壓力,便可印製成一張精美的平版版畫。





孔版版畫一般都以絹印為主,絹印常稱為絲網印刷,絲印版畫在十八世紀中開始在歐洲國家流行起來,主要是複製海報以作宣傳;在絲網上,有圖形的部份是雕空和能滲透顏料,圖形以外的部份則不透顏料。將網版放在紙上,然後用橡皮刮刀將油墨或顏料在絲網上刮印,令顏料從網的密孔中滲到底下的紙面上,便能製成一張一張美麗的絲網版畫。

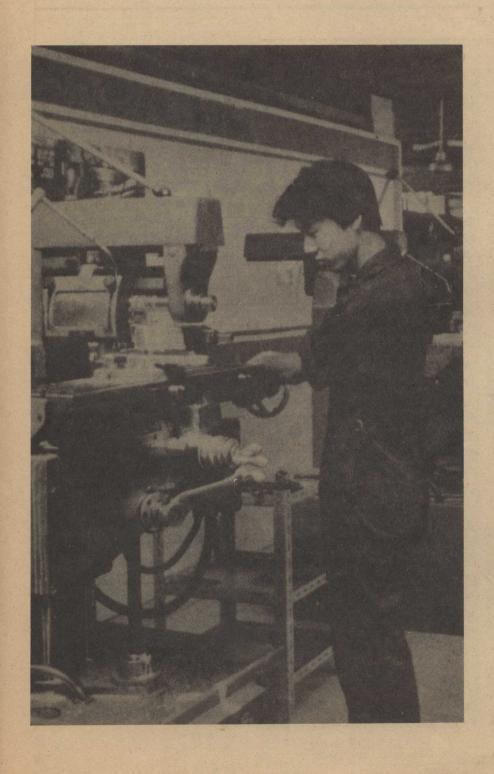




\*本文資料參考取材自梅創基版畫藝術與創作。

## 淺談職業先修問題

五千四百字



香港早期的經濟命脈主要依賴轉口 貿易及出入口生意。業務對象主要是中 國大陸。四十年代末期,中國發生內戰 , 政權易手, 所以大量的中國難民就湧 到香港。不久韓戰爆發,聯合國對中國 實施禁運。香港一向依賴爲生的轉口貿 易有如晴天霹靂,受到極嚴重的影響, 但香港以堅强的意志,努力不懈的精神 ,終於從黑暗中走出一條光明的大道。 由中國來的難民不但帶來香港大量的廉 價勞工,同時那些難民亦帶來了大量資 金和工業上的各種技術,基於這個原因 ,香港的工業就蓬勃起來,加速了香港 在戰後的發展。香港的經濟命脈亦因此 由轉口貿易,轉向了工業的發展,而工 廠亦如雨後春筍,數目日益增加。

香港人亦明瞭到工業教育對工業發展是極為重要的。要有好的工業,就要有好的工業教育,這是相對的。最早的工業教育可算是一九二六年間慈幼會神父所開設的造鞋、造木和印刷訓練班。至於職業先修學校的創立亦是因應着當時社會上的需要。而在六十年代間就開辦了第一所職業先修學校。初期的職修是由一些教會或自願團體所開辦的。在一九七三年政府正式接受及批准當時的四間職業先修學校轉為全津貼。

六十年代的香港,中學學位不足, 大量小學畢業生失學。他們旣未達到勞 工法定年齡(十四歲),大多數家庭又 不能負擔昂貴的學費,在私立學校繼續 學業,而實用中學的課程裏的百份之三 十的實用及技術科目,確實未能裝備一 個初中畢業生,使他有足夠的工作基礎 、技術及心理準備。所以一些熱心團體 便創辦了職業先修學校。職業先修學校 在初期是三年制的。因爲職修學生在畢 業後有較豐富的工業知識(比起實用中 學爲高),所需的訓練時間亦比實用中 學短。因此,職修學校的畢業生很快快 就受到工商界的歡迎。

早期的職修學校是三年制的,所以一個初中畢業的職修學生,就要踏出社會或攻讀文法或工業中學的中四,但自從四年前,政府改變了職修學校的政策後,職修就開始開設中四及中五等高中課程。所以現時的職修的課程就分為初中及高中兩部份。初中課程內容分別為百份之五十五的普通學科及百份之四十五的工藝及實用科目;而高中課程內容則分別為百份之七十的普通科目及百份之三十的工藝及實用科目。

職修的原意是着力於把學生由小學 階段,引導至就業或接受更高程度的職 業訓練及文化教育。職修教育並非單方 面只着力於教授職業知識及技能,而同 時亦顧及普通科的語文教育,因此學生 可得到全面的發展。就讀於職修學校的 學生須接受三科以上的工藝或商務科目 的訓練。學生能接觸到多方面的知識, 換句話說,學生有機會探索自己的興趣 和專長,實際上又能從中發掘出自己的 **潛**質,加以訓練,對將來就業作出一明 智的選擇。

但因爲職修所開設的高中學位十分 不足,大概八班中三才可分得兩班中四 ,甚至在某些學校就只得一班,所以競 爭相當劇烈。經過中三評核試後,成績 好的學生就可升讀中四,但成績未如理 想的學生就要走其他的路。成績合格的 可進入工業學院,攻讀專爲中三畢業而 設的課程,但若成績不合格的也可參加 技工學徒訓練計劃,學一門手藝用以謀 生,而且現今香港的學徒訓練計劃亦是 一門相當理想的專業訓練。至於高中的 職修畢業生,亦可參加中五會考。如果 會考合格的話,他們更可進入工業學院 ,攻讀專爲中五而開設的課程;成績優 異的,更可以進入理工學院攻讀。而在 工商界亦特别開辦了一些技術員學徒訓 練計劃的課程,提供與中五畢業生。如 果不想走工商路線的,亦可和其他的文 法或工業中學一樣,供讀預科課程。

社會人士大都混淆了職修學校的科目是為了日後各同學就業的需要而設,而把職修當為一般的職業訓練所看待;同時他們亦認為就讀於職修學校的學生是只為了學一門技術傍身而已。這種想法無疑是錯的。根據政府提供的資料,創辦職修的原意,是為了提供一個職業先修的教育,而非職業訓練。政府又指出,一個小孩是不應該及不適合接受專一科或純職業的訓練,若不是就會失去了中學教育的意義。有見及此,政府就建議及推行在職修學校內,開辦多元化的工科訓練。因此便形成職修的科目衆

多。開辦更多的科目,無疑學生就有機會去接觸多方面的知識,從中亦可找出自己的專長和興趣。但反過來說,科目煩多,各學科的學習時間便相應縮短,所以學生對每一科目的認識便不能深入,而所學到的亦只屬皮毛而已。

此外,政府在推行及宣傳職修,有 不足之處,因而導致學生及家長不能清 楚了解和認識職修學校的課程、制度及 出路等問題。其實,政府應就此點,多 下一點工夫,例如在申請入學前,應在 各小學推廣及宣傳有關職修的資料及解 答同學和家長的一切對職修的疑問。另 外,職業先修學校的課程不包括附加數 學、生物及化學等理科科目,但基於大 多數中學的預科課程都要求報考的學生 有以上數科,所以就導致大多數的職修 學生不能升讀預科。由此可見,職修的 中學課程與外間學校的預科課程是有脫 節的情形出現,這樣就大大影響了那些 想繼續升學的學生。我們可由六間職修 學校在過去一年的資料可見,只有百份 之四點五的學生能升讀中六,只有百份 之三點四的學生能升讀工業學院。可見 這是一個頗爲嚴重的問題。

最後,一般人士都會認為就讀職修的學生全都是成績低劣的一羣。這觀念完全是錯的。在過去的兩年會考中,職修學生都有着驕人的成績,完全不比文法及工業中學的學生為差,甚至在某些科目上比起他們還要優勝。例如:在工科的合格率方面,就由百分之九十五至一百之間。從這可見職修學生並不是低劣的一羣,而是極具潛質的將來社會棟樑。

香港職業先修學校及課程簡介HONG KONG PREVOCATION		學校 響器	WREA CODE	1396	香 港 行	和 1796	X	藤	表   2496   只收		本 2896	A TERRITO Solve S	会 田	素 3496 % ₩
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學校及課程簡介 PREVOCATIONAL SCHOOLS		数数	NAME OF SCHOOL 明愛聖方清各職業先修學校 Caritas St. Francis Prevocational School	馬登基金柴灣明愛職業先修學校 Marden Foundation Caritas Prevocational School — Chai Wan	明愛聖高弗烈職業先修學校 Caritas St. Godfrey Prevocational School	聖匠職業訓練學校 The Holy Carpenter Prevocational School	香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校 CMA Prevocational School	中華基督教會扶輪職業先修學校 C.C.C. Rotary Prevocational School	何明華會督職業訓練紀念學校 Bishop Hall Memorial Prevocational School	棉紡公會職業先修學校 Cotton Spinners Association Prevocational School	明愛聖約瑟職業先修學校 Caritas St. Joseph Prevocational School	馬登基金七門明愛職業先修學校 Marden Foundation Caritas Prevocational School — Tuen Mun	馬登基金沙田明愛職業先修學校 Marden Foundation Caritas Prevocational School — Shatin	明愛聖保祿職業先修學校 Caritas St. Paul Prevocational School
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	<b>⊕</b> ₩	Chinese 問題	TEL. NO. 5-242071	5-584133	5-524211	3-642730	9-7796851	3-381971	3-479224-5	0-221669	0-400131	0-810304-5	0-626221-2	5-981-1124
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## 牛的啓示

韋人



子鼠、丑牛。牛排在靈活機巧的鼠 後面,不免顯得格外的笨拙。但牛是獨 特的、自我的,它不僅不似鼠的被人唾 罵,反而因它那獨特個性而為人稱道。 形 從外觀之,牛給人一種結實强健的 感覺。那是一種安全感,起碼不會病貓 似的整天依賴着你,那種獨立自我的形 象令我畢生難忘。

但不要誤會,它可不會恃强凌弱。 雖然它有一對高翹的硬角,但那都只是 一種自我保護的形式而不是專作爲傷人 的覓食工具。相反地,它只會默默耕耘 ,靜靜工作。遇到有些外來騷擾,如在 龐軀上來去飛舞的蒼蠅,都只會用軟而 無殺傷力的尾巴來趕掃而已。

然而,它給人最大的啓示還是那逆 來順受,堅忍不屈的脾性。牛,竟然在 某程度上和我們中國人有着共同的特質。

中國畫家黃永玉曾在他的牛的自白中說:「我吞下粗糙的東西,然後慢慢回味。」

的確,中國人經歷過無數的苦難, 被無數的驚濤浪騰折,其中要吞下的何 止粗糙,甚至是辛辣的,心膽俱裂的。 那一羣堅忍不屈,至今仍傲立於風霜中 的中國人,往昔的經歷和體驗足以終身 回味了。他們肩承了中國人的傳統信念 ,逆來順受,樂天知命,憑着一股打不 死的堅決精神,使得我們黃炎子孫世世 代代延續下去。

可是,人總不能只看後而不往前看。除了承接我們的優良傳統外,更須肩 担犂耙艱苦的一步一步向前開墾。永不 氣餒,永不言累,是牛給我們的啓示, 也是對我們中國子孫的呼喚。起來吧! 繼續開墾我們的土地吧!

# 人生(3) 野昌傑



「人生只得一世, 因此,我所能做的好事, 所能對人表示的好感, 現在就要去做, 不可拖延, 不可疏忽。

因爲一生不能再有一世。』 這段話便是我在過去幾年以來待人處事 的座右銘。偶爾暇想,感到每個人都擁 有著不同的本錢,踏上不同的道路,所 遭遇到的亦有幸有不幸;然而各人若能 願意給與別人一丁點的關心,或與人分 享一點點的愛心,那樣——「人生」自 會更顯姿彩,冰冷的「戰地」亦會變得 溫暖。

「人生」仿似一個無形的「戰地」 ,人們都是爲著生存、改善目前、甚至 爲著理想而不斷奮力作戰;可是,若果 失卻了同伴,失去了關心,繼而失掉了 精神上的支持,每場仗都必然是註定失 敗的。

固然我們可以「但求溫飽、不圖進 取」,讓「人生」一日一日的虛渡;我 們亦可以使每天的生活過得有意義。但 無論在作出任何的抉擇之前,都必須牢 記著:我們每天所作的事,都是由一天 的生命所交換得來的!



Mr. Smith assumed duty as the principal of TTC in 1974. In these 11 years, he had contributed lots of efforts in establishing the college. He had worked unceasingly in the promotion and development of both the technical and commercial streams. After his being our principal for such a long period of time, how much do you know about him?

He began his career as an engineering apprentice and finally became an engineer with his talents and diligence. Although he always worked under many constraints and difficulties, he never complained. Moreover, he hoped that TTC would be able to have, with the other colleges of education, matriculation entrants, so that young people with higher calibre could be trained for the teaching profession.

In order to know more about our principal, an interview was specially arranged, and the content was summarised as follows:

By profession you are a mechanical engineer, have you always been involved in education, or was it your first teaching post? When did you take up this post as Principal of TTC?

I took up the job of Principal of HKTTC on 2 May 1974. I commenced any career as an engineering apprentice many many years ago and I became a draftsman and an engineering designer and finally I was a development and research engineer. I was developing special purpose machinery for making fluorescent tubes, plastic powders, and bread. In fact two machines which I designed are at present still working in the Garden Bakery in Hong Kong. I then decided that I would like to become a teacher, so I joined the one year full-time course at Garnet College in London back in 1954. After that course I taught in technical schools and technical colleges and joined the Wolverhampton Technical Teachers' College in 1963. I became Head of Department in Mechanical Engineering in Wolverhampton and trained teachers mainly for technical colleges and polytechnics. I came to Hong Kong first in 1972 at the invitation of the Education Department on my way back from an assignment for the British Government in Korea where I had been training the teachers for the Woo Shan Institute of Technology which is now the Woo Shan University. In those days there was a small department working in Morrison Hill Technical Institute on the training of teachers. In 1972 we ran a short course for those teachers for the staff of that department, some of whom are still with us. And then on my return to England the Technical Education in Hong Kong was beginning to be developed. In 1973 a plan was put out for the teaching of practical subjects in all secondary schools and the expansion of technical institues. A Deputy Director of Education (Technical) was appointed and he instigated the upgarding of the department within Morrison Hill to become a teachers' college in its own right. At this time, 1973, the Polytechnic was just being incorporated and Doctor S Y Chung, now Sir S Y Chung, and the first Director of Polytechnic, Mr Charles Old, came to England to investigate how they could develop the local staff who were teaching in what was the technical college to become senior staff within the Polytechnic. Discussions were held with Loughborough University and Wolverhampton Technical Teachers' College for which I was the representative and plans were drawn up for a master's degree for staff members of the Polytechnic which would incorporate a term of teacher training. At this time Dr S Y Chung suggested to Mr Old that the Polytechnic should start a Teacher Training Department of its own. I was then approached by the Overseas Department of the British Government with the plan of commencing a Technical Teachers' College in Hong Kong. These plans were very tentative at the time and with the thoughts of Dr S Y Chung in my mind, I felt that probably the TTC would be in fact a part of Polytechnic. But in January 1974 an urgent telephone call from Hong Kong asked me if I could join the Education Department of Hong Kong in that April. I had to wind up my commitments to Wolverhampton College and so we agreed that early May was the time I could come to serve this College. So I have been invloved in teaching since 1954 and the training of teachers since 1963.

What special changes have been taking place during these ten years?

It is the acceptance within the Education Department that technical and commercial subjects are useful and part of the full range of education provision that is provided in secondary schools.

What are the most unforgettable events you experienced during this period of time?

During the time that I have been here, the most unforgettable events are typhoons and the downpour of rain in 1983. Obviously the negotiations leading to the Joint Agreement were very important and perhaps the most vivid memory was driving out of our car-park nine o'clock in the evening when the draft agreements were first published and picking up my copy in English and in Chinese from the New China News Agency Building on the corner.

There are many unforgettable events that happened in the College. There were times when we had enjoyable parties at Christmas. They have also been a good experience and I shan't forget those. The joy of being present at the British Council when our students have won gold medals and become number one throughout the world in particular examinations was great. All these are unforgettable to me. There have been some unforgettable times when some of our students and our staff got married. These have all been pleasant memories which I can never forget.

What are the greatest limitations problems you have encountered?

The limitations or problems that I have encountered revolve around premises. The premises which we have are obviously inadequate for the job we have to do. They prevent us from enlarging our courses. They prevent us from providing the right sort of environment for teachers in training. Another limitation or problem we have is the fact that the Universities and the Polytechnic have so far not given full accord to the subjects which we teach, that is design and technology and the commercial subjects. We should see A levels in design and technology, technical graphics and technology. We should see a full recognition for the subjects which have great value to Hong Kong industry but also taught properly could be the backbone of an educational experience incorporating and drawing in all the other subjects from Chinese to Geography in a very interesting and meaningful way.

#### What is your expectation of TTC?

I would like to see TTC develop with the other Colleges of Education with matriculation entrants so that we could build a teaching profession by offering courses which lead to initially Certificate of Education which is what we are doing at the moment and for those brighter, more industrious students to come back and take a full degree course. This would be a long term view which would require a very high grade of staff and a very high grade of facilities and resources to be made available to us. The resources were planned by the College Advisory Committee and the standard within those plans without being too lavish would certainly give our students the opportunity to study in an atmosphere and conditions which are conducive to giving their best.

In the interview in SCMP on last Friday, you mentioned that TTC would be moved to the new premises. Is the move just for convenience so that everything will be under the same roof or will there be any radical changes?

There will be radical changes at this moment and I think Mr Leung made this point at our Speech Day when he was talking to the press that the premises to be built would house the technical subjects as part of a general college. The radical changes would be that we would be under one roof and the facilities would be better and more together.

#### When will the new premises be ready?

I have no idea at all. I know that a Committee Working Party is in sitting. I know that the work will be done by the College Advisory Committee. The standard of accommodation that we were asking for has been agreed and that should be included. It looked to me that we should have, and we will have, the finest College of Education and probably the largest too.

#### Last of all, what is your plan for future?

My plans for the future are first of all, go back to my home and get back into the sort of condition under which it was when I left it which means a lot of work with the paint brush and digging in the garden and cutting down of trees. I am not much of a gardener myself but my wife is. And as far as I can see, gardening is 90% killing. You are digging up weeds, you are killing insects, you are cutting down trees and with 10% making that one plant or those few plants you want to survive to grow. After that, well, I am sure if there is any other need for my services I would be quite willing to put them forward, certainly to work for Hong Kong, not full-time but in a way such as helping students from Hong Kong who are studying in United Kingdom, particularly students from Colleges of Education would always be something I enjoy doing.

Before ending up this article, I would like to thank Mr. Smith once again, for having given us such a good opportunity to know about other aspects of his life, and trust that all fellow students of TTC will remember his advice and cherish his memory, trying our very best to live up to his expectations.

#### 八五至八六年度工商師範編輯委員會

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我們出版本期學生報,得到新華社香港分 社編輯部,容馬坤傑導師以及李小達導師的支 持和幫助,謹此致謝。

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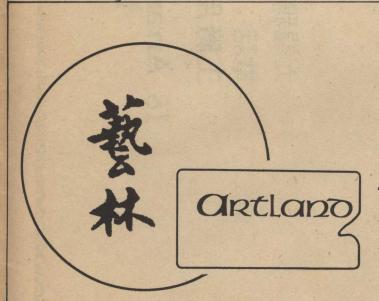


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