

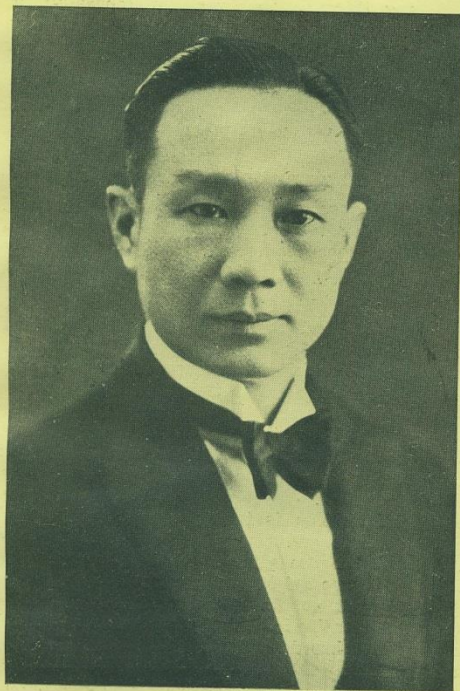


Wah Yan College
A Collage of History
From the Founders to the Famous


In celebration of the 50th Anniversary Reunion of the Wah Yan Kowloon Class of 1963

November 8-9, 2013

Mr. Peter Tsui



Mr. Lim Hoy Lan



Mr. Peter Tsui Yan Sau was born in the District of Ng Wah, Kwangtung Province, China, in the year 1889. He was the son of Mr. Tsui To Leung, a Protestant minister. He ranks seventh in a family of nine children, three boys and six girls. Two of his sisters are still living.

As a young boy, he came to Hong Kong and studied in St. Joseph's college. It was here that he received the Catholic faith. Besides having been a teacher in his alma mater, he also taught in Ying Wah College and in a middle school in Mui Hsien.

Single-handed, Mr. Tsui founded Wah Yan School on December 16, 1919 at no. 60 Hollywood Road, second and third Floor. He started with an extremely meagre number of four pupils. However, boys began to pour in and by the following year the number on roll became so large that he had to turn his residence No. 33 Mosque Junction into two classrooms. In 1921 the school moved to No. 2 Robinson Road. The school expanded both in quality and size. This caught the notice of the then Education Department, and the government offered to make Wah Yan into a Grant-in-Aid school, beginning from October 1, 1922. Such a move created history in Hong Kong for never before was a private school managed by a Chinese individual made into a Grant-in-Aid school. The day on which Wah Yan turned into a Grant-in-Aid school was memorable for another reason, for on that same day Mr. Lim Hoy Lan, who later became the head-master of the school and whose energetic leadership made the school what it was, joined the teaching staff. The Kowloon branch started at Portland Street in 1925 and moved to the new building at Nelson Street four years later.

1929

Mr. Tsui paid his teachers well. Indeed, his teachers were better paid than the Chinese teachers in government schools. It was because of this that the government started to revise the scale of the teachers' salary. During his time also, lady teachers received equal pay with their men colleagues.

By 1933, the school had been handed over to the Jesuit Fathers.

華仁書院創辦人 徐仁壽先生特介

徐仁壽先生廣東五華人，生於一八八九年。其祖父復光公為基督教巴色會派返五華，創立元坑、粘坑兩教會之第一任長老。其父道良公為巴色會教士，先後任元坑中書館（巴色會於一八七三年創立之新式中學）教務長。一九〇〇年道良公携先生來港，令就讀於聖約瑟書院，故篤信天主。以天資穎悟、勤奮、好學，每屆考試，成績屢為全級之冠。畢業後返梅縣務本中學任教四年。回港就英華書院教席，旋返聖約瑟書院母校任教。課餘進修，在教師專業訓練班畢業。至一九一九年乃獨創華仁書院於香港荷李活道六十號，有課室兩間。開學之日，僅有學生四名。明年於卑利街及交加街增闢課室。又明年遷羅便臣道二號，有課室八間，學生突增至三百餘人。以成績卓著，有志青年爭來就學。（鄧以明主教，關祖堯爵士亦該校早期之學生）教育司乃列華仁為政府補助學校，促請增聘優良教師。先生挽林海瀾先生來校，自謂如魚得水，即請助理校務。兩人能無分彼此，合作無間，更加以認真與努力，成績突飛猛進，人數日有增加，成為破天荒第一遭，由政府補助之華籍私人辦理之中學，自是一種榮譽。

一九二五年設分校於旺角砵廠街，以衛仲虞先生主校政；又二年建新校於奶路臣街，以周清霖先生主校政。港九二校人數，約一千二百餘人，同受政府之補助。

先生由教師出身，親身體驗教師應有滿意之待遇，安定之生活。已有家庭，當使其無內顧之憂；然後能獻身教育，以教育為終身事業，竭智盡忠，達成理想教育。先生身體力行，提高教員待遇，較官校薪給高出三份之一外，尚有按年增加薪額百份之一。六辦法。因此引起教育署官校教員薪金制度之大改革。迨新薪制發表，反高出華仁遠甚。此次變革，造福官校教師至大，打擊私校亦至重。先生視學校為同寅之公產，預料由私人辦理，勢難實現其最高之理想；為教師學生之福利與前途計，乃毅然將個人權益予以割愛，無條件以手創之華仁書院付託予耶穌會接辦。此為先生自動宣告退休之主要原因。此後先生轉往北婆羅洲經營樹膠業，以至於今。先生習於勤儉，有所興創，必底於成。甲子年定居新界粉嶺，興建房屋，購置田產不少。夫人陳廣娣女士，為才德兼備之基督徒，相夫教子，均有偉大之成就。久任教會長老，惠濟貧病，不遺餘力。兩老人年逾八秩而精神矍鑠，步履健捷。去歲重逢花燭，公子家祥先生，號召姊弟輩慶祝，以夫人不許鋪張而罷。具見其樸實之家風。其在港之子女，均受高深教育，一門俊傑，顯赫港九，不待贅述。



Mr. Peter Tsui Yan Sau, the founder of Wah Yan College at the Golden Jubilee Dinner held at the Ying King Restaurant.

The following is the speech made by Mr. Tsui at the Golden Jubilee Dinner held at the College.

This is the fiftieth anniversary of Wah Yan College. Happening to be the founder I was being asked to say a few words about the chief events of its history; in other words I am asked to blow my own trumpet, at least in part. Should it go out of tune you have to excuse the fault of a four score years old trumpeter. I'll blow that part composed by experts to soothe your hearing first. Under the management of the Society of Jesus from 1933 to 1969, the manifold achievements, not excluding the present site and premises, as an educational institution, morally or spiritually, intellectually, physically and socially, which you must have heard, read, or seen are simply marvellous. Let Kowloon Wah Yan speak for itself a few years later. My congratulations to the Society and their assistants.

To match with the good works of the Jesuit priests in Wah Yan I can only put up a quantity in words for their predecessors who managed the school from 1919 to 1932.

Wah Yan College was founded by me by accident and any of you under similar circumstances could have founded one; but to found one to turn out as the present Wah Yan College requires extra hard work and good luck.

Having gained the confidence of the students in general during my six years teaching in St. Joseph's College this school was started with four pupils. From the third month onward until 1931 the school had always a full house in attendance irrespective of the sizes of the different hired premises. With the assistance of the late Mr. Lau Po, my old teacher in ABC and that of Mr. Wai Chung Yue and a few others, and the acquiring of the Robinson Road school building vacated by St. Joseph College, the school grew in size and efficiency, and was admitted to the list of Grant-in-Aid Schools by the Government after only three years in existence. This was the first mile stone in the history of the school.

The late Mr. Lim Hoy Lan, a man of great teaching ability then joined as partner, taught in the school and trained a good teaching staff, coupled with the helpful services of Messrs. Lui Sun Iu, William Youngsaye, Peter Dragon, Wong Tuen Po, Leung Cho Yuen (D) and others, the school became the biggest

school in Hong Kong then, consisting of 800 students and 30 teachers, and was efficient enough to receive the highest grant in 1929.

After the tenth anniversary which was celebrated with considerable pomp my partner in the management, intending to improve the finance of the school, invested, during my absence, the reserve fund of the school in a shipping company and the South China Shipbuilding Yard, and was not successful.

The effect of the great world depression followed and the attendance of the students fell 20% and so the educational grant-in-aid. The salaries of the staff were increasing, and the treatment of the Government teachers was raised beyond our catching up. In order to secure the future of the school and of the teachers it was decided with the consent of the late Mr. Lim to have the school handed over to the Society of Jesus which had intended to open one at that time. I called it luck that Wah Yan was put in good hands for its perpetuity otherwise there will not be any Jubilee celebration now.

Perhaps we were too proud at our tenth anniversary that it was followed by an unexpected set-back which luckily turned out to be a blessing. It can be plainly seen that the acquirements of individuals no matter how successful it may be will not last long. Even a society should win the good will of the public to be lasting.

1st S. J. Principal
Fr. R. Gallagher S. J.



On His Staff Were

Fr. E. Bourke S. J.
Fr. G. Casey S. J.
Fr. P. Grogan S. J.
Fr. H. O'Brien S. J.

Twenty-One Years

RECENTLY I was going through some papers, sifting the chaff from the wheat, when I came across a card from the Education Department giving permission to open a school (on the card it read "Night School") at No. 60 Hollywood Road. It was addressed to Mr. Peter Tsui and bore the date December 10th, 1919.

Mr. Peter Tsui was a teacher in St. Joseph's College. He noted with sorrow that many Chinese boys were deprived of the opportunity of secondary education owing to the dearth of schools in Hong Kong. He determined to do what he could to give them a school. On December 16th, twenty-one years ago, a teacher with four boys sat round a table in a rather dingy flat in one of the most congested districts of the Colony. That was the beginning. The gathering did not constitute a school—for a school according to the Colony Ordinance must have at least ten pupils—until after the Christmas holidays, when the staff was increased to three, and the number of students to twenty. By March the number of the latter had jumped to 96. No. 60 was licensed for 69, so a period of wandering began. New premises had to be found. No. 54 Peel Street became a constituent college, until further necessary house-hunting led Mr. Tsui to 33 Mosque Street. This with two floors in Hollywood Road housed 200 pupils and an adequate staff. Peel St. was given up.

As I burrowed deeper another relic of those early days came to light—a copy of the *South China Morning Post* dated Sept. 2nd, 1920, giving the names of the first Wah Yan boys to pass a public examination, one with distinction. They were only three, but it says much for the enterprise of the founder and his staff that in the months

when they were going from one place to another, trying to find accommodation for the ever increasing stream of applicants, the work of training for the Junior Local should have been undertaken and carried to success.

January 1921 brought stability. The school began its second year in a building which had been designed as a school. No. 8 Robinson Road became Wah Yan College, and Wah Yan it has remained ever since. The enrolment was 366, somewhat more than the premises could accommodate, and the equipment was not all it might have been, but things were working smoothly. Eighteen months later, in October 1922, the College was admitted to the ranks of the Grant Schools, but a diminutive hostel which had been started was closed by Government order. From then on expansion was so rapid that within a very short time it was felt that something must be done. It was done, but on the other side of the harbour. On November 20th 1924 Wahyanites could be seen peeping out of the windows of No. 70 Portland Street, Kowloon. A second scheme, the enlargement of the Robinson Road premises, had to be put back for a few years owing to lack of funds.

A free day was given on March 7th 1925, and the reason is interesting: "There is no school to-day as the chairs loaned to the Catholic Union Club have not come back." The Club occupied the big room under St. Joseph's Mansions. This later became the College Hall or as it was and with becoming modesty continues to be called on state occasion "the Great Hall." The School was expanding and various parts of the Mansions were rented, a very unsuitable arrangement as class-rooms and private apartments were to be found indiscriminately

thrown together. In later years this was rectified by the College taking over the whole of the block.

May brought the General Strike and Wah Yan was so badly hit that the teachers were paid off and told to look elsewhere for work. They were, however, given a promise of re-instatement if the school should re-open. It did re-open in September, but the number of pupils had dropped to less than half, only 202 putting in an appearance after the summer holidays.

At the end of the year Mr. Tsui resigned from the Headmastership and on January 1st 1926 Mr. Lim Hoy Lan took his place. The depression of 1925 passed and the new year saw 480 pupils in the College. There was no Science Laboratory, the boys from Classes 1 and 2 attending the Technical Institute for practical work in Physics and Chemistry. It was felt that such an arrangement was not satisfactory, so plans were drawn for extra class-rooms and a laboratory. The site chosen was the small empty space between No. 8 and the steps leading down to the Sacred Heart School—No. 8 then extended to our present Class 1. Mr. Lim went to Malaya to raise the necessary funds.

To keep in touch with the Past, who by this time had gone over the thousand mark, an Old Boys Union was founded, with Mr. Lung Tin Tong as its first President. The membership was 120. On May 10th the first of the Wah Yan Athletic Meetings took place.

On December 2nd, 1926 two Irish Jesuits gazed with admiration at the High Building stabbing the sky. Little did they think that one day it would be under their charge. Yet very soon the connection was formed. The exact date of Fr. Neary's coming to take Religious Knowledge Classes is not easy to fix, as there is no reference to him in the journal proper. He is mentioned in the annual report for 1927, but no date is given. Many of the old boys and some of the present teachers of the College have very pleasant memories of Fr. John. On September 5th the Hostel was opened, with Mr. Wong Tuen Po as its first Warden. It was filled before the day was out and many who had brought with them their impedimenta had to be refused. Mr. Cheung Yan Shung, the first on our roll, and our general secretary for many years, was responsible

for the forming of the College section of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, of which through all these years he (sometimes alone) has remained a faithful member.

The following years were but a story of steady growth, of successes in examinations and of hundreds trying to get in year after year. On one occasion 483 boys turned up, and only 50 could be taken. This and similar inundations in subsequent years have been responsible for many strong comments in the annual reports concerning the "Volkerwanderung" from school to school of students wanting to get into classes for which they are not fit. Dr. Minett for many years acted as Medical Officer for Schools, and in one of her Reports advocated the setting up of a Gymnasium, as she did not think that concrete was the very best thing to fall upon. There was much in what she said but the College had no place for a Gym. except the ambulacrum under No. 8, and that though better than nothing is not satisfactory. Poor and all as it is, it has resounded to the tramp of thousands of Wah Yan boys, who for almost as many years as the College has existed, have looked with envy upon and tried to emulate the herculean figure of Professor Mauricio.

And over the water the new specially built Wah Yan College in Nelson Street replaced the makeshift "Portland Mansions."

One night Wah Yan was all lit up, outlined in multicoloured lamps. In the Great Hall which had once been the C. U. C. everybody who was anybody in the educational life of Hong Kong foregathered to congratulate the school on its success and on its growth from 1 teacher and 4 boys in 1919 to 45 teachers and 1200 boys (850 in Hong Kong, 350 in Kowloon) in 1929. It was the tenth anniversary.

Two and a half years later in September 1932 five Jesuit Fathers and Scholastics formed part of the teaching staff. The formal transfer of the College to the Society of Jesus did not take place until December 22nd and made very little difference in the running of the college. The name Wah Yan was retained, but in the records of the Jesuit Order a new name was added: "College of Christ the King." When the staff and students returned to school after the summer holidays they were surprised to find foreigners in the place of the Chinese

gentlemen whom they had come to know and respect. For a short time there was uncertainty in the face of the unknown, but they soon realized that the foreigners were so only in name, and not in heart. A family spirit developed which has been a very impressive feature of the college life ever since. The policy of Mr. Tsui and his object in starting the school were not forgotten and Wah Yan remained a school for Chinese boys. Mr. Lim Hoy Lan took over the management of the Kowloon Branch which though a distinct entity run independently of the old Mother College, has still privileges arising from the former relationship. The boys from Class 3 enter our Class 2 on the results of the Branch examination.

During the last ten years the number of students and of boarders (the Hostel has been closed temporarily), with various ups and downs owing to wars and rumours of wars, has continued to be very high, in most years well over 900, with an exceptionally high percentage of attendances.

With the coming of the Fathers certain features of school life could be more fully developed. This is but natural. Regular Religious Instruction is now given in every class of the school. In this way all our boys have come to know the beautiful story of God's love for them, and many have accepted it, with the result that within the last nine years some 400 of our past and present students have been baptized. Sodality has also been established for the Senior and Junior Catholic boys, but otherwise the curriculum is the same as it was under the old regime. The System introduced in 1934 with inter-house competitions extended the benefit of games and athletics to practically every boy in the school. In March 1935 the "Past Students Association" took the place of "The Old Boys Union" which had lapsed. Since its inauguration the Association has been under the Presidency of Mr. Ko Fook Son, and with its monthly activities has been the means of bringing many of the past, though by no means so many as we would like, into contact with one another and with the College. The present membership is over 200. Many of them are Catholics and for them there is a special meeting every month.

Social work of many kinds has been encouraged. Both past and present students, have responded in a way that is most grati-

fying. It is impossible in this short sketch to give a detailed account of what is done. We must confine ourselves to a few facts. Since 1935 the boys of the School have helped the S.V.P. by subscriptions, raffles, by dramatic performances, but above all by, year after year, organising a stall at the annual Bazaar. The result of their efforts has been that something between \$4,000 and \$5,000 have been given to the poor. Our Class 2 boys run a free night school for the poor children of the neighbourhood. They have some 160 on roll. In December 1938 the boys of Class 1 organised three camps for refugees, living with and sharing the discomforts of those they were assisting. During the past four years the Wah Yan War Relief Association, run by both past and present, has brought in \$24,628.90 for the purchase of medical supplies, which are prepared by the children of the Sacred Heart School and a Committee of Ladies, and then sent to the wounded at the front. The most pleasing feature in all this is not the money gathered, but the generous personal service given. Another very gratifying thing is that instead of waning, as usually happens when the novelty wears off, the effort has grown bigger and better with the passing years.

There are other features of our college life which I should like to mention, the winning of the Interschool Sports last year, our carrying off the All School Championships four times, our Basketball and Volleyball successes, the class and house "pilics" which help to liven the drab monotony of the year. On the intellectual side we have our debating clubs, and our very successful Photographic Club (for the time being no more), and worthy of a special word of praise, the dramatic energy of our various classes, which in the course of the last seven years have staged twenty-two plays, some of them several times, either for charity or to add lustre to special occasions. I cannot go into details, as the editor has said: "Thus far and no farther."

Wah Yan is twenty-one years old. Let us hope and pray that the years to come will see the same effort being made with the same spirit, and Wahyanites going out to work, not for themselves but for God and their native land, doing honour to the school which has done its best for them.

R. W. Gallagher, S.J.



Mr. Wong Tuen Po.

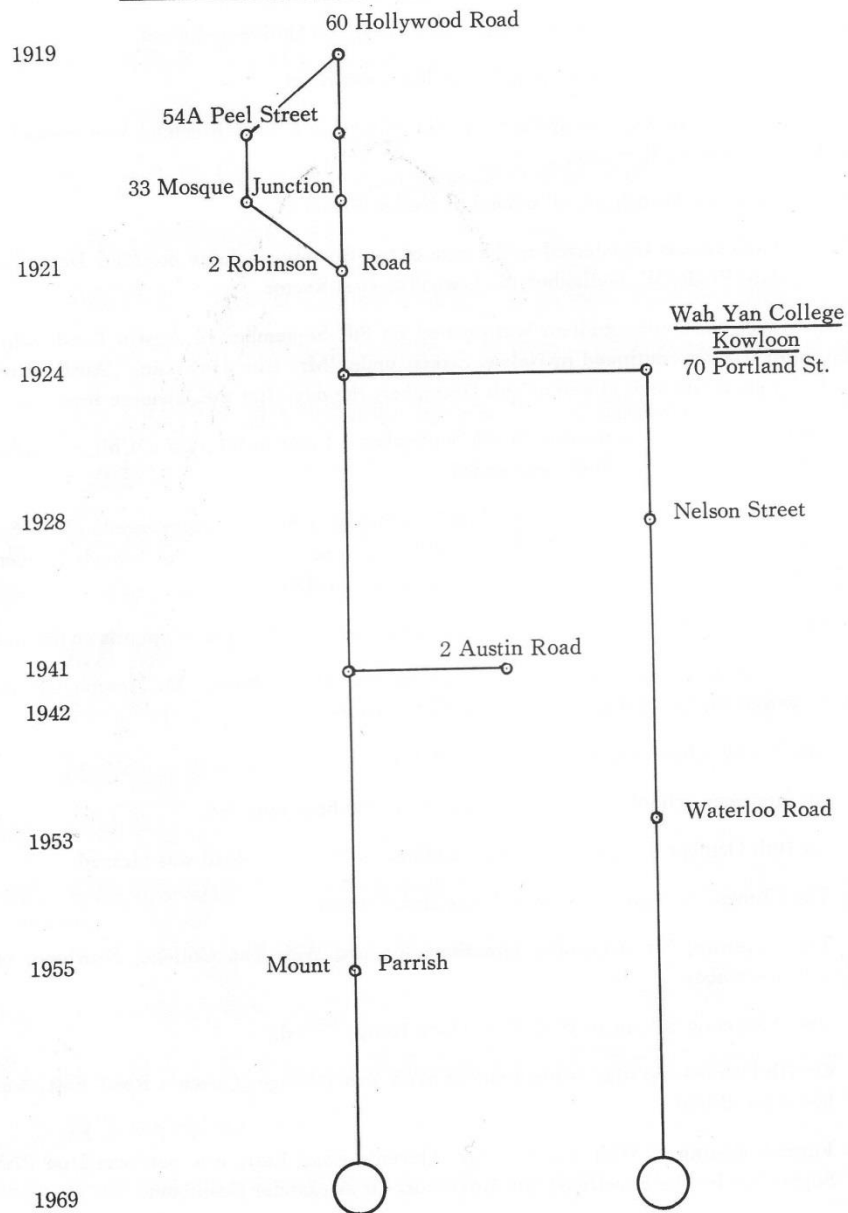
When Mr. Peter Tsui moved out of St. Joseph's College to lay the foundations of Wah Yan College in Hollywood road, Mr. Wong took his place on the St. Joseph's teaching staff. That was in 1919.

Mr. Wong came to Wah Yan in 1922 and remained on the staff till the outbreak of the war in 1941.

In 1926 he was put in charge of the hostel in Wah Yan and he continued with it till it was closed down in 1940. At the change of management, 1/1/32 Mr. Wong was the Link-Man and the incoming Jesuits could not have had a wiser and more prudent counsellor.

In 1949-1952, Mr. Wong was again with Wah Yan, this time in the Afternoon School which opened that year. When the Afternoon School transferred to the new Wah Yan College in Waterloo road, Mr. Wong went with it and remained there till his retirement in '61.

WAH YAN COLLEGE HONG KONG



華 仁 簡 史

- 1919 華仁書院於十二月在荷里活道開校。
- 1921 遷往羅便臣道新址。
- 1924 因申請入學人數日增，在九龍砵蘭街開設分校。
- 1928 九龍分校遷往奶路臣街。
- 1932 學校自十二月廿日由耶穌會接辦 已故嘉神父為第一任院長。
- 1941 九月八日在九龍柯士甸道開設高班分校，而在奶路臣街之低班分校，則由林海瀾先生辦理。柯士甸道分校開辦不久，日軍襲香港，乃於十二月九日結束。
- 1945 華仁書院於九月八日重開，及後並開辦中文中學。
- 1946 三月華仁戲劇社成立。第一次在聖保書院演出“刀蠻公主”。
九月八日奶路臣街學校重開，學生560人。
十一月十五日街童會成立，會員十九人。張作登先生襄助成立，迄今仍在會內服務。
- 1948 二月十七日夜校開辦。
- 1949 香港下午班成立，註冊學生逾七百人。
十月十日窩打老道新校址舉行祝福典禮。
- 1950 中文中學結束。
- 1952 十二月十二日港督葛量洪爵士在九龍華仁書院主持開校典禮。香港下午校結束。
- 1954 十月七日大道東華仁書院舉行祝福及奠基。
- 1955 九月廿七日，港督葛量洪爵士閣下主持正式開幕。

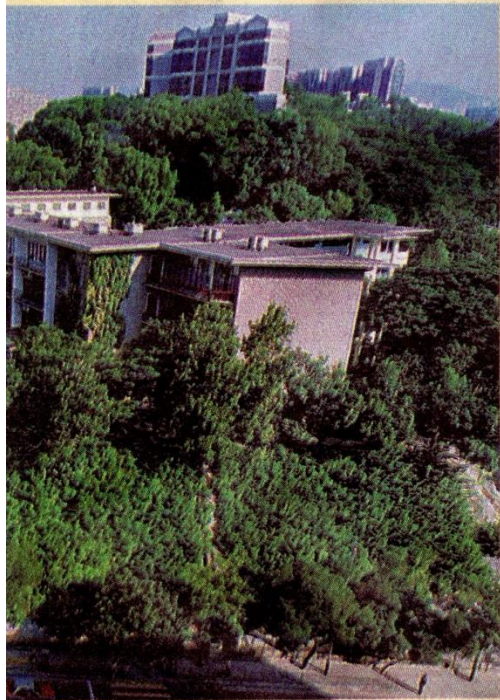
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大特寫

features
NEWS

人 校 友



年情



謝偉俊



邵善波



孫明揚



徐佩恩

天主教耶穌會辦的兩所華仁書院，今年分別慶祝創校八十五（香港華仁）和八十周年（九龍華仁）。兩校人才輩出，政務司司長曾蔭權、前民主黨黨魁李柱銘、資深大狀梁家傑和歌星李克勤等，都是飲華仁水大。

華仁學生不少為窮家子弟，卻能晉身而成政經界猛人，究其原因，是華仁的開放、自由及獻身精神，哺育了一代又一代的莘莘學子。鮮為人知的是，這兩所建築西化、一直由愛爾蘭神父領導的學校，創辦人卻是個不折不扣的中國人。

我被神父罰留堂

政務司司長 曾蔭權

60歲，62年港華畢業



▲雖然曾蔭權中學時並非高材生，但他卻「跑贏」很多學兄學弟，成為舉足輕重的政府官員。



▲中五那年曾蔭權（前排右一）與神父及同學到長洲避靜所避靜。

統 領十八萬名公務員的曾蔭權，還記得考港華時那份試卷：「要作一篇百多字的英文文章，很難考！」在華仁七年，他讀過精英雲集的A班，亦試過淪落至成績最差的D班，甚至被神父罰過留堂。

「我中三讀B班，但大考時中文，孫明揚則是他的學兄。」

作文不及格，結果中四入了D班。我很驕，於是發憤圖強，那一年成績突飛猛進，常考第一名，中五便入了A班。」他笑說，與他一起浮沉的還有房屋及規劃地政局局長孫明揚的胞弟，兩人曾是同班同學，十分熟落，孫明揚則是他的學兄。

雖然曾蔭權讀書成績麻麻，但課外活動卻多姿多采。他做過三年領袖生，是英文辯論隊隊員。中二那年，他參加全港校際羽毛球比賽，贏得雙打冠軍，中四時則與同學粉墨登場，參加班際話劇比賽，飾演《雙城記》中的一個男主角，全場以英語對答。

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華仁猛



九龍華仁校舍

同學都很團結。曾蔭權說，一次上課，有同學擲粉筆擲中老師，老師發怒，務必找出原兇，但同學們寧願被罰留堂也不肯透露半句。

曾蔭權試過三次被罰留堂，一次因欠交功課，其餘兩次是：「午膳時間只有個多小時，我要從校園長長的斜路跑往灣仔的巴士站，趕車回家吃飯後再上學。神父怕我們跌倒受傷，不准我們在斜路上跑，但有兩次給他捉個正着，被罰留堂。」

華仁對他最大影響，是神父那種服務社會的犧牲精神，「他們犧牲自己的青春去培育學生，我加入政府工作，多少受了他們的影響。」

華仁接濟我一窺

大律師，前民主黨黨魁 **李柱銘**
66歲，57年九華畢業



▲問李柱銘甚麼是華仁精神，他說華仁思想開放，因此華仁仔的政治取向有左有右又有中。

華

仁不單教育李柱銘，更間接接濟李家。李柱銘憶述：「當年人人都叫我父親李將軍（李彥和），他是（國民黨）清官，來香港時無錢，捱得好辛苦。後來佢幫一個華仁神父補習中文，神父介紹父親入去教書。」

李柱銘和弟弟都讀華仁，最痛苦的一科，是爸爸親授中文：「我們每星期都要交作文，爸爸對我兩兄弟的作文改得好詳細，用紅筆改好多，如果寫得太曳，又要再寫，但其他同學就冇咁嘅事。」

七年華仁歲月，蘇惠民神父是他最欣賞的。他說：「每個華仁神父一

當訴細



曾蔭權



李柱銘



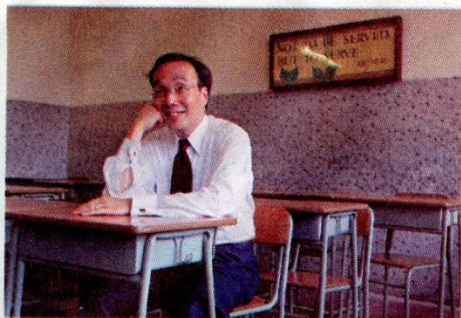
梁家傑



李克勤



曹宏威



自開班長

資深大律師 梁家傑
46歲，76年九華畢業

梁家傑記得第一天上課，給老師指派為班長，他打趣說：「或者我生得高大老橫啦！」但班長這身份卻令他同學變得疏離，因為班長在轉堂時，須站在課室

家傑小時候住旺角翠園，毗鄰九華。他清楚記得，三歲時曾隨父親到九華跑步，對這間早上六時便開放給公眾晨運的校園印象很深。

梁

他說：「華仁各路人士都有，立法會內，左派的有劉漢銓，右派的有

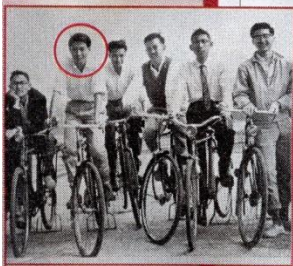
涂謹申。另外邵善波都係華仁仔，左到咁都有！」李柱銘和劉漢銓就經常互寸。李柱銘打趣道：「我有次笑劉漢銓，話華仁真係懶，連你都收。劉漢銓就話，係啦！華仁真係懶，連你都收！」

的講台上維持秩序，同學不敢接近，小息時梁亦不會隨同學到小食部喝水，令本已木訥的他變得更沉默。

連當時的班主任蘇中平（九華現任校長）也對梁父形容梁家傑「很自閉」。這情況到中四時才有改善。梁家傑被邀請加入學生會當內務秘書，又被老師選拔入中文辯論隊，與其他同學接觸多了，人也變得開朗。

他對民主的體會亦始於華仁的中六。傳統上九華學生會是由中三級以上的同學一人一票選出，梁家傑中六時組學生會內閣，競逐主席。

▲梁家傑重踏九華校園，坐回昔日的座位上，不禁輕歎：「感覺很像老了！」



▲中四時曹宏威（紅圈者）參加班會旅行。右一為已故全國政協副主席安子介的兒子安如基。

63歲，59年九華畢業

「我最喜歡替老師改花名，又會趁班長點名後走堂，與同學到灣仔一帶的餐廳食早餐。」李克勤神氣地訴說著。

精明的神父和老師怎會不知道這群頑皮學生曠課呢？但他們從沒怪責學生。「華仁好自由，不會動不動就罵或罰，因為學校相信我們不會亂來的！」李克勤說。

這份信任，令師生關係變得更密切。課餘時，李克勤喜歡與神父、老師一起吃飯、打球，儘管他覺得中文科悶，但仍可和中文老師余副校長做朋友，友情更維持至現在。「學校不會催谷學生做狀元，老師也不會因為我中文低分而對我有偏見。」

李克勤小學至中學都在華仁讀書，中三之前常

考首五名，升上中四理科班後，才發現對物理和化學科不感興趣，讀書又臨急抱佛腳，致成績一落千丈。他於是在中五轉讀文科，幸好會考成績不俗，順利升上中六。

其實，李克勤讀中學時已喜歡唱歌，常在校際歌唱比賽中奪魁，又參加舊曲新詞創作比賽。

中五暑假，他在全港十九區歌唱比賽中贏得冠軍，中七開始出唱片，因未能兼顧學業，高考成绩差強人意。雖然他無緣入大學，但不曾後悔。「華仁的出名不是學生成績好，而是校風開放、師生團結。學校相信每個學生的特質性格都不同，只要我們朝著正確目標發展，校方都會支持。」

▲李克勤表示，華仁不會催谷學生做狀元。

華仁反斗星

歌星 李克勤

37歲，85年港華畢業



▲中五時的李克勤

連任時連政綱都沒有呢？」

學生會工作繁重，令他成績直線向下。梁家傑由中六首學期考全班第一，到大考時跌落第十七，梁即被班主任「照師」，但梁仍無悔當初的決定。「當學生會主席，學業成績會有折讓，但過程中得到的經驗卻是無價。」他跟記者說，入讀港大法律系後，才知道全班五十五個同學中，有一半以上在中學時是當學生會主席。

梁家傑官仔骨骨，說話抑揚頓挫，出口成文，實多得老師的教導。他記得中二時江之鈞老師教他英文，要求學生上課時抄錄英文生字、文法等筆記，老師每周收集筆記簿檢查一次。考試時，他只需翻一翻筆記簿溫習，便不用再查閱參考書。

而 he 最敬佩的，是校內神父的無私精神。他指不少神父均有博士銜頭，但他們仍願意離鄉別井，跑到香港為華仁學生付出一生。梁家傑指華仁不是貴族學校，他的同學中，有三分一住在徙置區。



▲一九七七年，梁家傑（後排右二）與同學遊覽剛落成的海洋公園。



八卦科學家

中大生物化學系客座教授 曹宏威

▲曹宏威模仿李柱銘爸爸李彥和戰高腳教書的英姿。



▲曹宏威（紅圈者）專程弄個「蛋撻頭」影中五畢業相。第二排右一為九巴董事長陳祖澤。

生會，但我卻與同學糾黨結社，成立班會，研究科學問題，校方知道後亦沒有反對。」

他說：「華仁很放任學生，只要不傷害別人，喜歡做甚麼也可以。」

他最難忘有兩位老師，分別是前房屋局局長黃星華的哥哥黃展華，以及李柱銘的爸爸李彥和。

「黃展華教化學，他教學喜歡以淺入深，例如叫我們記住兩組各六個數字的電話號碼，我們記熟了，他便說這些號碼其實

是平衡化學方程式中的系數，那麼我們對這方程式便有深刻印象。」

至於曾任國民黨少將的李彥和，則教曹宏威中文。「每逢他說書說得興起時，便會將腳提起，踩在椅子上，甚有將軍氣概，神父都怕了他呢！」

中

學時代的曹宏威已經很有科學頭腦，喜歡每事問。他曾利用菲林筒自製零錢盒送給同學，一有零用錢便用來購買硫磺、鹽酸、火酒燈等化學材料及實驗工具，偷偷在家中研製氫氣，製造氫氣球。

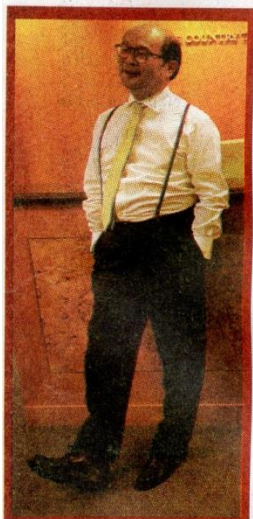
「我中三年還未流行班會、學



▲曹宏威說，老師常以這個手勢提醒他打瞌睡時要掩嘴，否則便像鱷魚張開口一樣嚇人。



▲謝家兩兄弟都讀華仁，左邊是他弟弟謝偉傑。



▲邵善波讚揚華仁作風開放，校方給予學生很大自由度。

還 記得三年前，謝偉傑接受律師會紀律聆訊前，曾激動得當眾剝衫抗議，但他平時卻是謙謙君子。他溫文爾雅的性格，在華仁唸中二時，得到班主任肥仔李（李文成）的公開讚許：

「他在學期尾派完成績表，竟然話想講吓謝偉傑，佢話我好乖，好有禮貌，又親切，還叫同學多多學習。我好感動，覺得係正面的reinforcement（肯定），後來我做人都偏向這種態度。」

眾多神父之中，他最愛校長黎烈德和教他網球的方學良：「黎神父好靚仔，有風度。我當年是（華仁）輔祭，同黎神父好熟。我細佬細我一年，讀牛池灣聖若瑟小學。後來我問神父話細佬想入華仁，佢都肯收。」

當年住蘇屋邨的謝偉傑，自言考入名校華仁，是「人生第一件成功事」。自此他一星期都藉着學校，他說：「一星期有四天練網球，每次打兩、三個鐘，逢周日都要比賽，同方學良神父就像契仔契爺。朝早七點要上彌撒做輔祭，童軍就要星期六全日在學校練習生火，紮營。一星期返足七日學！」

再次踏足華仁校舍後的山坡，謝偉傑邊走邊懷念三十年前，他們一班童軍在這個假森林劈柴的好時光。

律師
謝偉傑
45歲，75年九華畢業

老師當眾讚乖仔



▲闊別校園三十年，謝偉傑興致勃勃的領記者到華仁的小教堂，笑談自己與黎烈德神父做彌撒的歲月。

累神父預鑒

一國兩制研究中心總裁邵善波

55歲，67年九華畢業

邵

善波在華仁七年來搞搞震，臨畢業前還令校長黎烈德神父被天主教教會責備。

他當上第三屆學生會副主席，亦是校報《華仁學報》的總編輯。

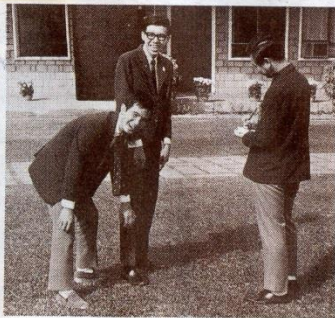
由於九華校風開放自由，校方從不預先審查校報文章。邵善波的同學關永圻當年在《華仁學報》投稿，讚賞意大利名導演安東尼奧尼的電影名作《春光乍洩》（Blowup）。由於《春》片內有裸露鏡頭，此事令天主教教會震怒，批評黎烈德神父，竟容許學生在校報中推崇色情電影。

黎神父預了鑒，但沒有責罰邵善波。「他只是向我輕輕帶過事件，之後他都沒有審查校報，仍然任我們自由發揮。」其後，黎神父甚至安排會考只有兩科良的邵善波升讀中六。

「可能神父鍾意我搞搞震，因為華仁十分鼓勵學生多參加課外活動、服務社會，不贊成學生做書蟲。」

「九華大部分學生來自貧窮家庭，活動很受同學歡迎！」他說時沾沾自喜。

中六那年，



▶邵善波（左一）在校內十分活躍，做過領袖生、學生會副主席和《華仁學報》總編輯。

很難想像中學時代的孫明揚是個沉默和怕羞小夥子。

「我不是風頭

董，少說話，有點

怕羞，成績算不

錯，是個普通學

生。」孫明揚說。

不過，這位怕

怕羞小子

房屋及規劃地政局局長 孫明揚

60歲，61年港華畢業



▲孫明揚（前一）與同學攀山涉水，到西貢北潭涌露營。

他亦喜歡聽音樂：「神父會在學

羞仔亦很大膽，經常與三、五名同學結伴到郊外旅行，攀山涉水。

「中二時做海軍軍，由於要考童軍章，我與另一名同學乘艇由深水灣划到香港仔，途中遇到大浪，但我們一點兒也不驚，最終完成任務。中三年，我試過與另外三名同學結伴到西貢北潭涌露營，中途要攀山涉水，水深更及至膝蓋，現在回想起來，好像有點危險。」孫明揚狀甚回味地說。



▲求學時期的孫明揚，是個不折不扣的怕羞仔。

星洲刊：STAR MAGAZINE

32

二〇〇四年七月二十五日

華仁精神：惠及他人

「我們給予學生自由，學生不上課，背後必有原因，我們會理解，但他們亦要為自己的行為負責。」耶穌會港澳區會長兼港華校監狄恒神父（Father Deignan）說。

狄恒神父一生致力教育事業，曾在兩所華仁書院教學，為前九華校長（1978-1992）及港大利瑪實宿舍舍監。他認為，教育並非訓練精英，「每位學生都有不同特質和潛能，只要有良好品格，將來必成大器。」

狄恒神父表示，華仁的精神是「Men for and with others」，即惠及他人，服務社群，希望華仁畢業生會朝著這個目標發展。

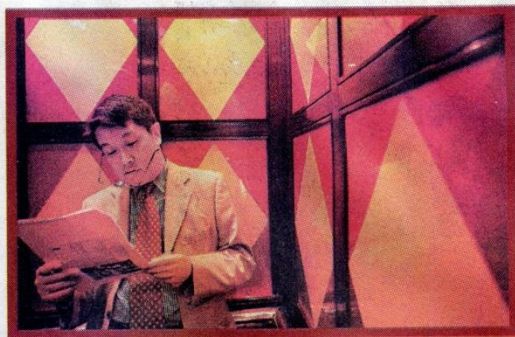
▲狄恒神父表示，華仁精神是惠及他人，服務社群。



校舉辦古典音樂欣賞晚會，又會準備好三文治，讓我們一邊聽歌，一邊吃。」

說起神父，孫明揚便雀躍起來。

他表示，華仁的神父大多為飽學詩書之士，他們以身教感化學生，從不逼學生做事，亦不會以成績衡量學生的成就，這就是華仁的精神。



我爺爺創辦了華仁

獵頭公司光輝國際
(香港)有限公司董事總經理 徐佩恩
52歲，70年港華畢業

係當時港華唯一的女教師，受人尊崇，專教地理、英文、聖經，個個都叫佢「Madam！」

在他眼中，神父都是偶像：「校長科利神父似占士邦，狄恒神父是港大名譽博士，杜達明神父會揸綿羊仔專門為明星傳道，郭樂賢神父則搞儲蓄合作社。」

沒

有徐佩恩的阿爺徐仁壽，就沒有華仁。

記者與徐佩恩甫見面，他扼要覆述徐仁壽(1889-1980)本是聖若瑟書院教師，祖籍五華，名仁壽，一九一九年創校的香港華仁因此得名，一九二四年在砵蘭街開辦九龍華仁。華仁於一九三三年由耶穌會接管。

徐佩恩父輩和兄弟輩都讀華仁，他八個兄弟中，只有六弟佩侃因為阿爺曾於聖若瑟教書，被父親徐家祥安排讀聖若瑟。徐家祥曾是港英政府官階升得最高的華人，曾任勞工處和礦務處處長。徐佩恩說，讀華仁時幾乎每級都有他的兄弟。連老師當中，也有一個是他姑母：「姑母(徐瑞蘭)



▲這位就是華仁創辦人徐仁壽，徐佩恩的祖父。

他小學讀慈幼會的聖類斯，結論是：慈幼會較家長式，華仁較開放：「那時我們已討論安樂死，三十年前喎！慈幼會則不同，黑就是黑，白就是白。華仁神父是 encourage more free thinking！在華仁讀書，就是吸收你自己認為是對的東西。」華仁就像徐仁壽留給子孫的遺產。他說：「阿爺不是好有錢，但搞了一間好學校，將精神遺留給下一代，浩氣長存。」

女人眼中的華仁仔

孫太： 有書卷味

孫公的媽媽是孫太鍾小芬的中文老師。中五那年，鍾小芬與同學到孫家與孫媽媽商討謝師宴事宜，認識了孫明揚。

鍾小芬當年已覺得孫公很「華仁仔」。「華仁仔很學術型、踏實得來有點怕羞。Michael(孫之洋名)性格敦厚、務實，讀書比我勤力，是個典型的華仁學生。」

預料時，鍾小芬有機會在聯校活動中接觸五大男校的男生，她私底下亦作了個比較：「喇沙仔活躍、運動叻；拔萃仔似貴族；聖若瑟就反斗、好玩；英皇仔似書蟲，因為個個都架着厚厚的眼鏡；華仁仔則有書卷味。」



李麗娟： 不會認叻

民政事務局常任秘書長李麗娟的哥哥和三個弟弟、表哥林佐翰(已故電視節目主持人)都是九華舊生。

李麗娟覺得華仁仔英文好、性格純品、打扮樸素，從不會認叻。她加入政府後亦遇到「華仁幫」。「Donald、孫公、林瑞麟都是華仁仔，從他們身上可看出華仁的特質：團結融和、愛服務社會，不會爭第一。」她說。



余若薇： 使命感強



余若薇覺得華仁是傳統名校，學生很乖。她認識的梁家傑是：「滿身書卷味、為人木訥嚴肅、使命感強，我不知道這是否華仁仔的特質呢！」

影星莫文蔚： 最叻辯論



莫文蔚為女拔萃舊生，在校際比賽中常接觸華仁學生。「華仁仔讀書勁，最叻辯論，是典型的模範生，但運動成績就不及男拔！」