



為中國而立？

為香港而立？

香港大學創立百年  
反思



香港大學是否為  
中國而立？



## 二十世紀初英國大學教育發展蓬勃

The University of Birmingham (1900)

The University of Manchester (1903)

The University of Liverpool (1903)

The University of Leeds (1904)

The University of Sheffield (1905)

The University of Bristol (1909)



# 廢科舉後(1905)中國大學教育的發展

蘇州的東吳大學 (1900)

上海的聖約翰大學 (1905)

長沙的雅禮大學 (1906)

武昌的博文書院大學部 (1907)

漢口的博學書院大學部 (1907)

武昌文華大學 (1909)

杭州的之江大學 (1910)

成都的華西大學 (1910)

南京的金陵大學 (1910)

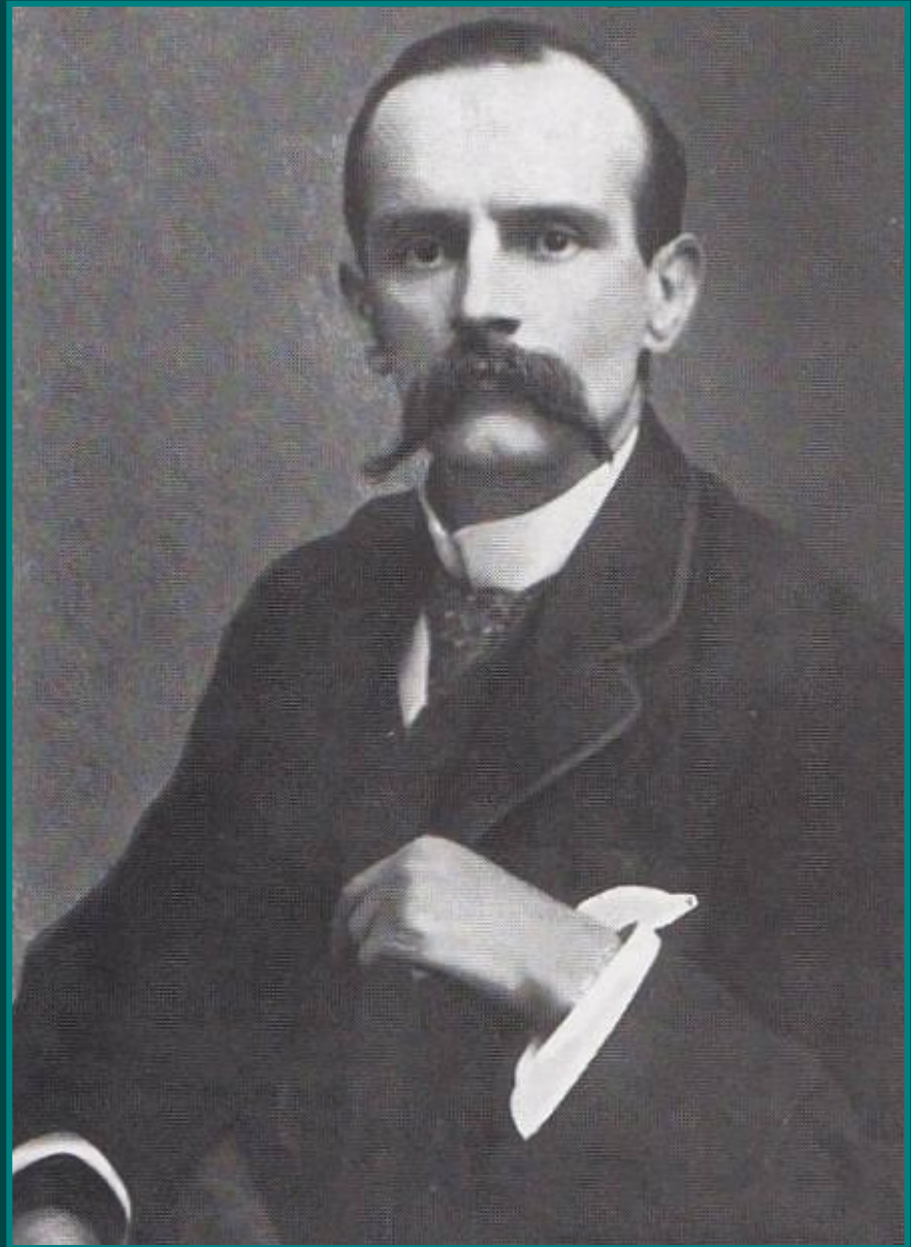
濟南的齊魯大學 (1911)

China Mail 的澳洲籍編輯港在1905年12月倡議成立大學

... the establishment of a university in Hong Kong would appeal to the new generation of Chinese across the border. More significantly, it would advance British influence and “rank as an Imperial asset” ...

港督盧押

(Sir Frederick John Lugard)





港督盧押 (Sir Frederick John Lugard) 在1908年1月中旬在聖士提反書院的畢業典禮中首先提出成立大學之計劃

他指出中國的覺醒為英國提供互利機會。因此擬設立一所大學，不單為香港，也為中國而立...通過教育向中國及華人宣揚英國文化藉以增強英國在遠東—尤其是幅員廣大，人口眾多的中國的影響力，是他這個帝國使者義不容辭的事。他看中了當前正是開辦大學的理想時機，因而機不可失。“We must either now take those opportunities or leave them for others to take” ... 故急不及待的在他五年任內，完成港大之創舉，成就他個人一大偉業。

... Mr. Chamberlain called himself a “Missionary of Empire” and bade us “think Imperially” ... We are endeavouring not only to afford the highest educational facilities to the citizens of Hongkong, but **to hold out the hand of friendship and to assist China to educate her sons** ... I refuse to believe that men of British race have come to be afraid of fair and honest competition, or that we are so short-sighted as to think that our own interests may be prejudiced by leading the way in the development which is bound in any case to take place in China.

... but I believe that history will record of it that it was founded on something higher than territorial conquest or national aggrandizement – that it was founded on the respect and the affection of all the races which compose it, and that its effect has been to bring to them increased prosperity and higher standards of life ...



.... It is no longer an age of acquisition in which we live, but an age of development ... And if this Colony becomes, as there is every prospect of its becoming, the centre of educational progress in South China, you will have achieved a nobler extension of the principles which underlie the British Empire than any which accompany territorial expansion ....

It is my belief that the graduates of the University ... will be “Missionaries of Empire” in the highest sense – sent out to spread the benefits and blessings which practical education confers ... My conception, then, of this scheme is that it shall stand as a proof that the citizens of a British Colony are not solely engrossed in the pursuit of wealth, but that they realize the obligations which lie upon them to extend to subject races and to neighbouring and friendly peoples the benefits which the energy of their forefathers have conferred upon themselves ...

盧押從計劃之始便明確指出港大應以伯明翰或列斯大學為藍本，而非步武牛津、劍橋的方式。換言之，是以訓練應用科學為主，具體方法就是把當時已存在的兩所高校：西醫書院及香港工業學院合併為一所大學。這樣既可因利乘便，在較短時間內開設大學，更重要的是他認為中國當前需要的正是這類人材。他看出了當時清廷所重視的是技術人材。



... “We desire” .... “ to avoid any system of education which may produce antagonism to the Government of China or “Unrest” in that country.

“It should be the special care of Hongkong University to see that no such pernicious [revolutionary] doctrines are encouraged or tolerated here.

... The study of the philosophic theories of the West, of political economy, and of Western History with its outstanding examples of the emancipation of the people from oppressive control, are all apt to fire the immature imagination of imaginative races, and to impel them to conclusions destructive alike of the family influence on which the social system is so largely based, and of all constituted authority.

They are apt to imagine that the parliamentary and self-governing institutions which Western nations have evolved to suit their own conditions and character are equally suitable for the East in which, in all the centuries covered by History, they have never been evolved and to which they may therefore be considered to be probably unadapted; and in their efforts to achieve these novel ideals they become revolutionaries and separated in sympathy from the bulk of their own race...



香港大學以英語為教學語言也是盧押的主意，他說“只有西方語言方能發揮西式教育之精粹”。要明瞭他創辦香港大學的用心，便不難理解他對英語教學之堅持，因為只有這樣才能增強英國在東方的影響力。只是此一決定，窒礙了港大日後的發展，特別是招收學生，港大在戰前長期收生不足，未嘗不與此有關。

# Statement of the Endowment fund on March 11, 1910

## STATEMENT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND ON MARCH 11TH, 1910.

(a)—Subscriptions received:—

Mrs. Stokes, .....	\$ 564.64
Viceroy of Canton (H.E. Chang Jen Chun), .....	200,000.00
Chinese Government (Tls. 10,000), .....	13,608.39
Chinese Residents in Weichow (per Mr. Chang Pat Sz), .....	92,764.25
Per Governor of Macau, .....	8,422.00
Punchard Lowther & Co., (£100 at ex. 1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), .....	1,122.81
Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, .....	50.00
Hongkong Chinese Residents, .....	198,000.00
Chinese Residents in Canton, .....	16,971.08
Shewan, Tomes & Co., .....	1,000.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, .....	50,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., .....	25,000.00
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., .....	10,000.00
E. D. Sassoon & Co., .....	10,000.00
Chartered Bank of India Australia & China, .....	10,000.00
Chater and Mody, .....	10,000.00
E. Pabaney, .....	7,500.00
S. J. David & Co., .....	5,000.00
A. M. Essabhoj, .....	1,000.00
Gilman & Co., .....	250.00
R. M. Gray, .....	100.00
Interest to 31st December, 1909, .....	1,993.08
Chinese Residents in Australia, .....	1,259.36
C. Pallanjee & Co., .....	1,000.00
Chinese Residents in Saigon (part), .....	10,000.00
H.E. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, .....	1,000.00
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., .....	500.00
China Association, (£631 10s. 0d. at ex. 1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), .....	7,174.42
N. Mody & Co., .....	500.00
H. M. H. Nemajee, .....	300.00
Talati, F. P., .....	200.00
Hon. E. A. Hewitt, .....	250.00
D. Dorabjee, .....	250.00
Hon. E. Osborne, .....	250.00
Mrs. C. Roosevelt Robinson, .....	100.00
Theatre Performance per Chinese Committee, .....	4,852.85
“ “ for Prince Hsun, .....	1,029.89
	<hr/>
	\$692,012.77
Less Cost of telegrams, .....	26.00
	<hr/>
	Forward, .....
	\$691,986.77

**Table 1.1** The University of Hong Kong Endowment Fund as of 31 December 1910

<i>Category of Subscriptions</i>	<i>Amount (HK Dollar)</i>
(A) Chinese subscriptions:	
(1) Hong Kong (including theatre performances)	269,628
(2) China	
(a) Peking Chinese government	13,608
(b) Canton	
Governor Chang Jen-chin	200,000
Chinese residents	32,200
(c) Waichow	92,764
(d) Amoy	1,500
(e) Newchwang	1,344
(3) Overseas Chinese communities	
(a) Saigon	42,000
(b) Penang	500
(c) Australia	1,259
Sub-total of (A)	654,803
(B) Chinese & Portuguese subscriptions:	
Macao	8,422
(C) Non-Chinese subscriptions:	
(1) Hong Kong non-Chinese subscriptions	
(a) Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000
(b) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company	25,000
(c) Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	10,000
(d) Messrs. David Sassoon & Company	10,000
(e) Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company	10,000
(f) Messrs. Chater & Mody	10,000
(g) Others	21,165
(2) Subscriptions in England	
(a) Messrs. J. Swire & Sons and allied firms	457,143
(b) Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Company	1,123
(c) China Association	7,174
(d) Others	1,124
Sub-total of (C)	602,729
Grand total: (A)+(B)+(C)	1,265,954

## 英國政府之反應

27 April 1909, Crewe wrote back to Lugard : ” I gladly approve your proposal that the Government of Hongkong should provide the land for the new University .. but in view of the heavy calls upon the Imperial Exchequer I fear that I could not with any prospect of success invite the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to ask Parliament for a contribution

... “His Majesty’s Government ... would provide an annual sum of £300 for scholarships”, but that these awards “should be confined to British subjects of Chinese extraction, born either in Hongkong or in the Straits Settlements, and the holders of them should be styled King Edward VII Scholars.”



匯豐銀行

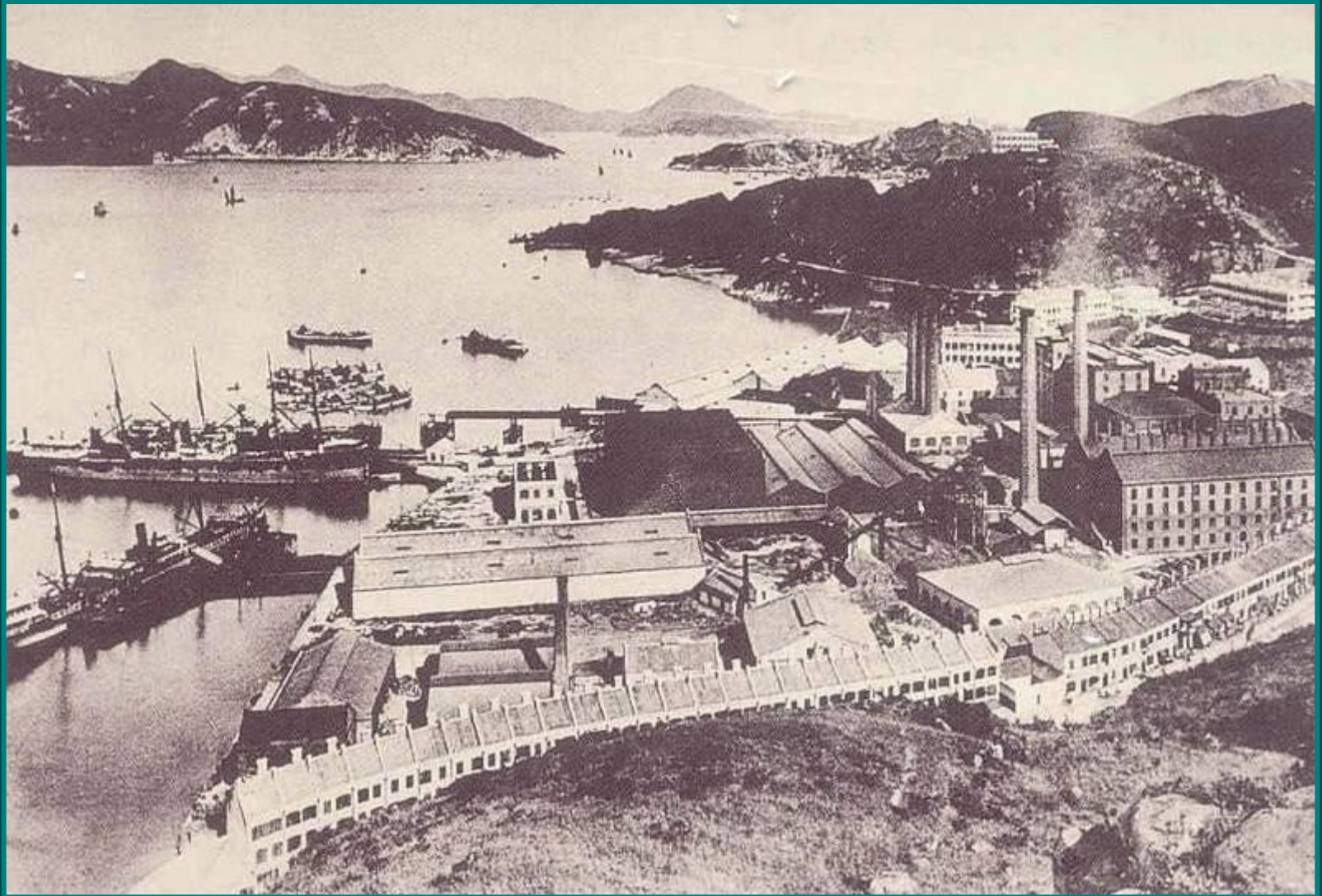






... Establishing a university in Hong Kong, will only produce unrest and anti-Western feelings, and is therefore not conducive to the well-being of both China and the West ....

... To listen to the men who adopt this [hostile] attitude one encounters the statement frequently made that we [supporters of the University scheme] are merely sowing the field with dragon's teeth, and the generation which will have to reap the harvest will have no cause to bless us ...



1895年位於港島鯗魚涌的太古糖廠



港督盧利軍香港大學堂勸捐啟  
譯文  
并序

大學總理芳名列左

主席

港督盧制軍 司庫員

遮打

會督倫維篤

摩地

布政司梅合理

普樂

庫務司譚臣

何啟

工務司漆咸

韋玉

撫華道蒲魯賢

史茂利

提學府額榮

丹拿

布政副司金文泰

劉鑄伯

大學名譽贊成員 兩江總督張安帥

蔡觀察乃煌

董事局名譽贊成員 李軍門直繩

郭觀察人漳

西貢名譽董事

陳和成

劉靄春

岑麗南

謝媽延

張謏周

李仲卓

郭紹智

馬培生

饒寶華

陳秉謙

陳輔臣

唐靜波

唐仲良

甘翰臣

韋澤泉

譚幹臣

鍾紫垣

勞敬修

陳若霖

陳可良

唐露園

上海名譽董事

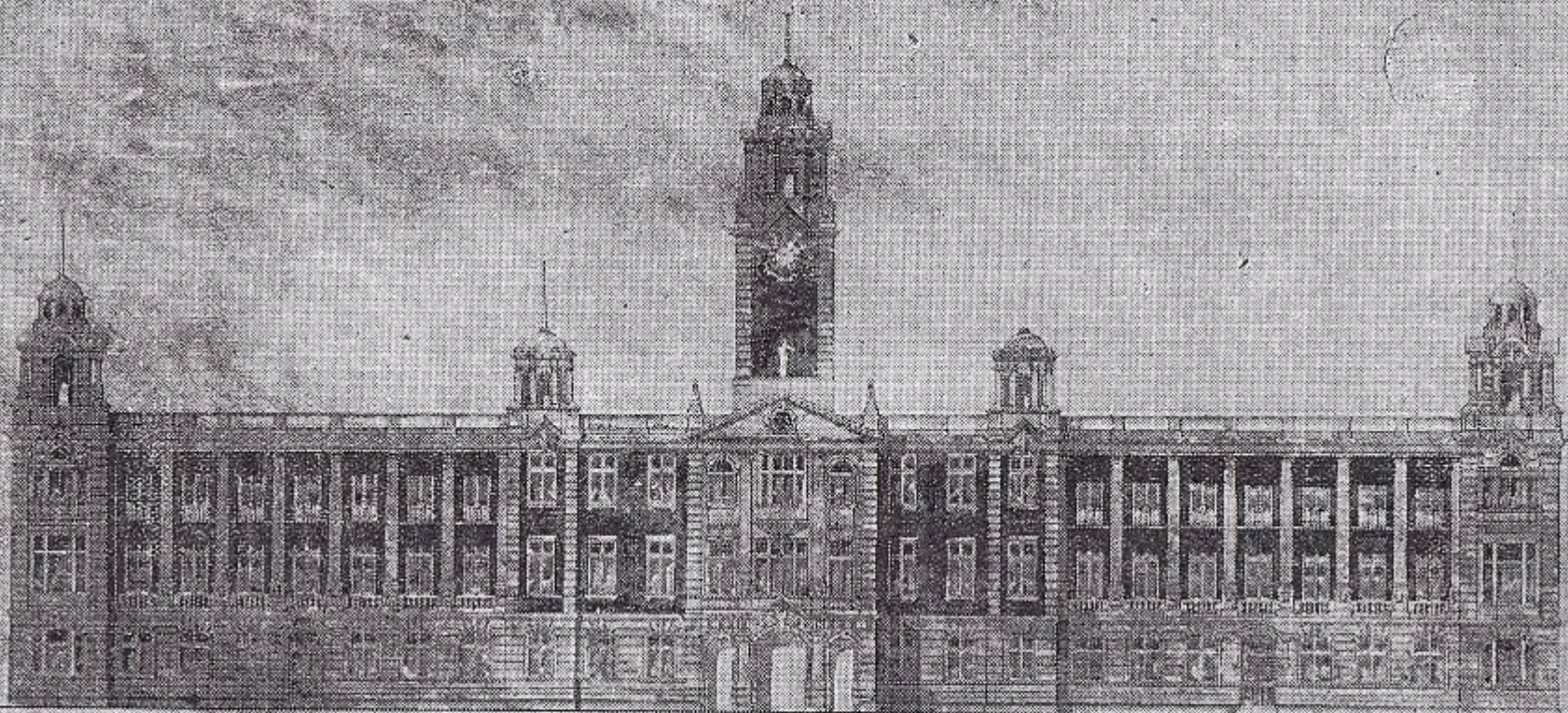


## 香港創設大學堂第二次勸捐弁言

已酉。春。港督盧制軍抱憾於香港學業未有專門。教育未達極點。慨然以提倡爲己任。商諸埠中紳富。紳富偉其議。而感其加惠士林之心。於是合力籌捐。不一載大款遂集。計華人約捐六十五萬餘元。西人約捐六十萬餘元。共計一百二十五萬餘元。誠空前之鉅舉矣。香港近年商務之不振。爲從來所未見。承此疲敝之後。得此鉅款。此固提倡者之肫誠堅毅有以致之。而各紳富及內外鉅公襄助之鉅力。亦足多矣。捐款之多者。除西商摩地君先以三十萬爲建校費外。則有太古主人四十五萬。滙豐銀行五萬。中國人則以前粵督張安帥爲首屈一指。慨提公款二十萬。以助此校之成立。其目光之鉅。襟懷之濶。爲近日大吏中所罕觀。偶讀其勸諭司道之函。奏陳廊廟之摺。未嘗不歎其所見者大。而欽仰其爲人。省中紳富。暨夫京內外之官吏。聞風興起。爭相捐助。又未嘗非張安帥提挈之功也。張太僕弼士以一身擔任惠潮嘉三屬集款十萬。慷慨從公。然諾不苟。尤足欽佩。餘如外務部五千兩。學部五千兩。若香港澳門西貢。以及外埠華僑。或數萬。或數千。或數百。雲集響應。尅期成立。義聲遠播。於斯爲盛。良以育才興學。人有同情。無所謂彼我畛域之見耳。校舍由香港建造人乾安公司承接建築。十八閱月。可告成功。今歲二月初六日。由盧制軍躬行奠基禮。安帥與粵督袁海帥均派代表臨場行禮。來觀者莫不慶大工之基礎已成。異日輩出人材。於中國之社會國家。均受今日此舉之賜。惜夫本大學各科。仍有缺而未完者。如現議舉辦諸科。祇醫科工科文科三門。可於開學時尅期舉辦。其餘如法政科。農商科。路礦經濟等科。均懸而未行。何



HONGKONG UNIVERSITY



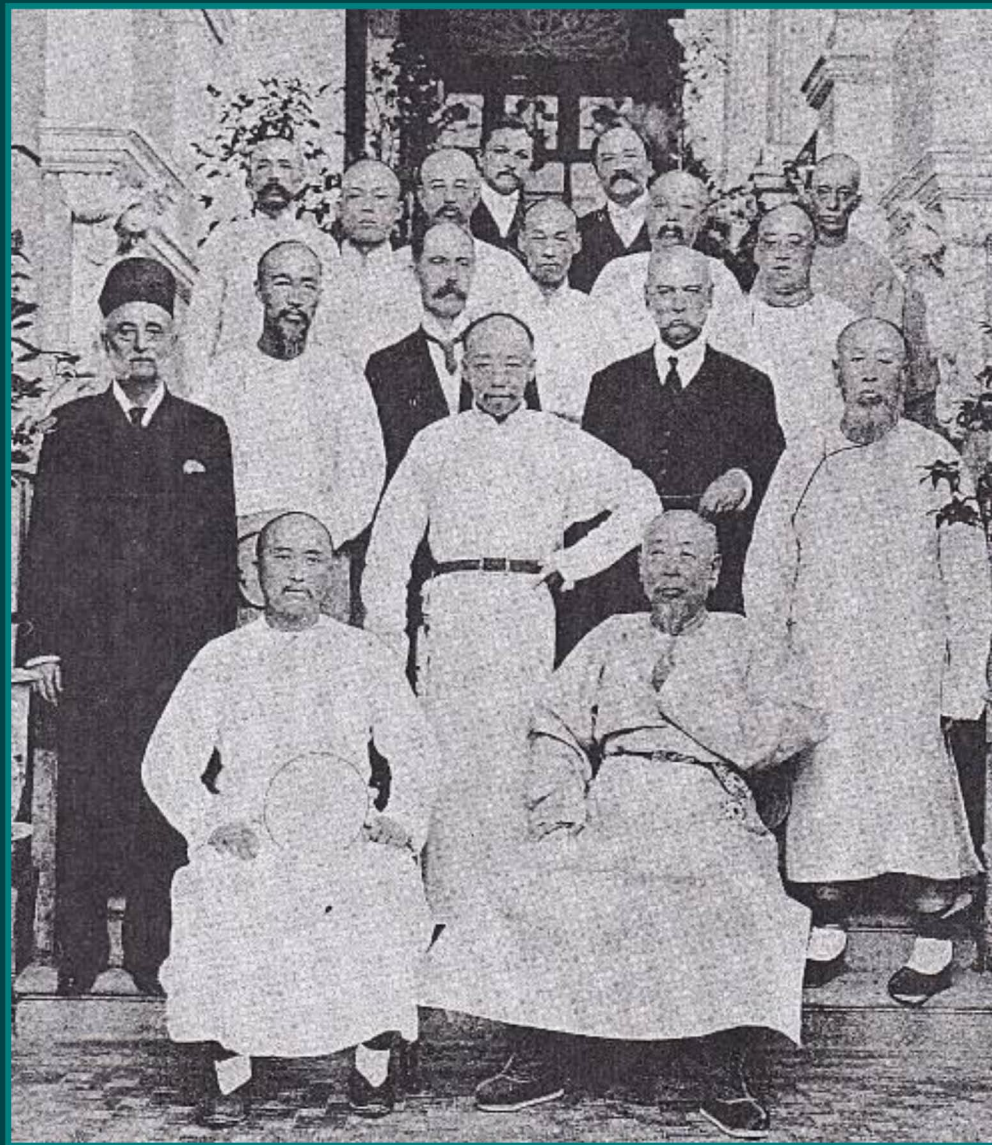
NORTH ELEVATION

1881



候任兩江總督張人駿訪港

張人駿



## 粵督張函致司道會商籌助香港大學校經費

敬啟者：

前接香港盧嘉總督來函。議在香港設立大學校。注重實業。俾我內地人士。便于就學。以所需經費較多。商請設法籌助。並附送章程等由。又據僑港商何啟韋玉等聯絡具稟。請予維持。情詞甚為懇切。經將港中所譯章程。再三批閱。其宗旨以養成我國工商實用人才為主。其學科如工程機器電氣測量等類。均為我國目前所急需。醫科尤為衛生之要著。文科仍不廢我國文學。其入學試驗。至畢業學位。

… 以及管理諸法據悉與英國各大學無少區別。章程尚屬完善。然鄙意之所喜者。更有數便。我國實業亟須振興。此種完全學堂。現時尚未成立。世家富室弟子。志在功名。且畏勞苦。多趨重于法政一途。孤寒有志之士。願習實業者。又苦于力有不及。就學無所。今香港既設此大學路近費省。華人子弟。均可入學。其便一。內地既無完全之實業學堂。勢不能不遣派學生赴歐美留學。惟相去祖國。動逾數萬里。官長之檢察難周。父兄之約束不及。少年血氣未定。或怠惰荒嬉。致力不勤。或放蕩不羈。流于邪僻。此近日留學生之最可慮者。香港近在咫尺。子弟就學期間。官長父兄。耳目易及。其便二 …

…我國現無深知實業科舉之人。所聘外洋教習。大都採取虛聲。不能真知優劣。而彼中學品兼優之士以中西居處飲食異宜。多不欲遠道來華。就吾徵聘。今香港大學校。係英人自延教習。訪求較易。真贗共知。決不致以下乘濫竽。自玷名譽。而所謂名師者。以香港為英國屬地。習慣相同。當亦樂於趨赴。教習既能得人。學生成就。必有可觀。其便三。我國派遣學生出洋。留東洋者。一人歲需學費數百元。留西洋者，一人歲需學費數千元加以往返川費。為數猶屬不貲。各省財力。同此支絀。深恐難乎為繼。若改留學香港。所省何啻倍蓰。其便肆 …

有此肆便。則香港所設大學校。竊以為與中國實業前途。頗有關係。況印人摩地。慨念同洲。猶獨捐鉅款以為建築之費。其志可敬可嘉。我國官商。豈可不合力贊成。為之協助。究應如何籌勸集款。助成美舉。并應否奏明。或先就本省紳商勸捐之處。尚望諸君子會商妥議。速賜示復。專此布達。敬頌勛綏。



# 勸捐董事芳名列

陳春泉  
高舜琴  
伍漢墀  
柯斗南  
王少咸  
劉蔭泉  
招雨田  
招晝三  
蕭遠輝  
吳理卿  
曾維謙  
朱式如  
陳洛川  
源雲翹

黎遜卿  
黎季裴  
阮藹如  
劉小焯  
李秀軒  
韋寶珊  
謝蔭墀  
譚鶴波  
古輝山  
何啟  
譚子剛  
周少岐  
梁培之  
劉鑄伯

馮華川  
陳傑臣  
盧佐臣  
周卓凡  
胡著雲  
余育之  
何星籌  
馬應標  
黃碧珊  
潘寅存  
老潔平  
區澤民  
盧冠庭  
陳瓊雲

陳綽卿  
謝詩屏  
郭耀垣  
張祥芝  
李右泉  
黃花農  
黎潤生  
陳啟明  
黃達仁  
陳殿臣  
容兆譜  
劉泮樵  
容翼廷  
何萼樓

姚鉅源  
梁健安  
容建邦  
郭少流  
周雁亭  
蔣仕楷  
陳席儒  
陳賡虞  
何澤生  
何棣生  
莫藻泉  
莫若廉  
洗德芬  
唐麗泉



黃金福  
蔡立志  
葉舜琴  
唐子修  
劉雲階  
黃兆棠  
李煜堂  
郭嶧廷  
梁鶴樓  
余日如

周雨亭  
余寶深  
洪子良  
梅介南  
陳作屏  
阮荔邨  
余彬南  
容佐邦  
李雨農  
吳柏濤

黃永兆  
胡翼南  
張心湖  
關心焉  
杜閣臣  
曾錫周  
羅福基  
鍾錫蕃  
陳宜禧  
劉廉讓

尹文楷  
曹善允  
胡海籌  
陳少白  
溫俊臣  
吳東啟  
黃德秦  
劉敬文  
黃耀東

陸慶南  
顏恒甫  
陸柏丹  
區鳳墀  
黎乙真  
余達材  
陳秩如  
李翹拔  
蔡曉嵐

主席

何啟

司庫

陳席儒

司理

曹善允

蔡立志

陳少白

伍漢墀

副主席

陳春泉

招雨田

何棣生

劉蔭泉

陳席儒

韋寶珊

劉鑄伯

陳庚如

何澤生

周少岐

魏季裴

吳理卿

冼德芬

李秀軒

馮華川



1766

H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
CANTON.

March 12th. 1909.

No. 34.

Confidential.

Sir,

Taotai Wu Kwang Yen (伍光建), one of the Viceroy's Secretaries, Called on me yesterday, evidently by direction of the Viceroy, and in course of conversation mentioned that His Excellency had read with great interest the Chinese translation of Your Excellency's memorandum regarding the proposed Hongkong University.

The Viceroy was, Mr. Wu continued, in entire sympathy with the scheme and sincerely hoped that it would be a success. His Excellency was particularly gratified to know that Your Excellency realised the danger of students in a University acquiring revolutionary ideas, and that the Hongkong University would take special care to see that no pernicious doctrines were encouraged or tolerated among the students.

The Viceroy had noticed, said Mr. Wu, that the Chinese sub-Committee appointed by Your Excellency (謝心島) (陳少白) contained the names of two men, Kwan Sum Yin and Chen Siu Pak who had the reputation of being active participants in the revolutionary propaganda led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The Viceroy felt quite sure that Your Excellency was unaware of this fact, and he was glad that Your Excellency's letter had afforded him an opportunity of bringing the matter confidentially to Your Excellency's notice.

Mr. Wu seemed disinclined to afford me any definite information regarding these men, and having delivered the Viceroy's message took his leave.

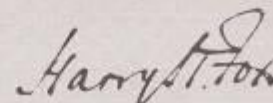
Dr. Kwan Sum Yin is a British subject registered in this Consulate-General under the name of Kwan King Leung, Medical Practitioner, of 18 Stanley Street, Hongkong.

I have no information with regard to Mr. Chen Siu Pak.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,



Acting Consul-General.

.... Chan Siu-pak was formerly a student of the College of Medicine. I have heard that he was a revolutionary while at College but am prepared to say that for the last few years he has done nothing in connection with revolutionary movements. He is very useful as a translator, and had during several years past been assisting (gratis) in the translation of public documents ... H[is] E[xcellency]'s memo was also translated by him, as were the subscription regulations and the 2 minutes of the General Committee. He has drafted many of our letters.

He was put on [the Chinese Sub-Committee] solely for such purposes.

Kwan Sam-yin is the senior licentiate of the College of Medicine in the Colony. He was put on the sub-committee in that capacity. I have known him for over 20 years, and never yet heard that he had any connection with the revolutionaries...



# 勸捐董事芳名列

陳春泉  
高舜琴  
伍漢墀  
柯斗南  
王少咸  
劉蔭泉  
招雨田  
招晝三  
蕭遠輝  
吳理卿  
曾維謙  
朱式如  
陳洛川  
源雲翹

黎遜卿  
黎季裴  
阮藹如  
劉小焯  
李秀軒  
韋寶珊  
謝蔭墀  
譚鶴波  
古輝山  
何啟  
譚子剛  
周少岐  
梁培之  
劉鑄伯

馮華川  
陳傑臣  
盧佐臣  
周卓凡  
胡著雲  
余育之  
何星籌  
馬應彪  
黃碧珊  
潘寅存  
老潔平  
區澤民  
盧冠庭  
陳瓊雲

陳綽卿  
謝詩屏  
郭耀垣  
張祥芝  
李右泉  
黃花農  
黎潤生  
陳啟明  
黃達仁  
陳殿臣  
容兆譜  
劉泮樵  
容翼廷  
何萼樓

姚鉅源  
梁健安  
容建邦  
郭少流  
周雁亭  
蔣仕楷  
陳席儒  
陳賡虞  
何澤生  
何棣生  
莫藻泉  
莫若廉  
冼德芬  
唐麗泉

南甫丹墀真材如拔嵐  
慶恒柏鳳乙達秩翹曉  
陸顏陸區黎余陳李蔡

楷允籌白臣啟秦文東  
文善海少俊東德敬耀  
尹曹胡陳溫吳黃劉黃

兆南湖焉臣周基蕃禧讓  
永翼心閣錫福錫宜廉  
黃胡張關杜曾羅鍾陳劉

亭深良南屏邨南邦農濤  
雨寶子介作荔彬佐雨柏  
周余洪梅陳阮余容李吳

福志琴修階棠堂廷樓如  
金立舜子雲兆煜嶧鶴日  
黃蔡葉唐劉黃李郭梁余

志漢墀

曹善允

司理

陳席儒

司庫

何啟

主席

席儒岐川  
陳周馮

泉生軒  
劉何李

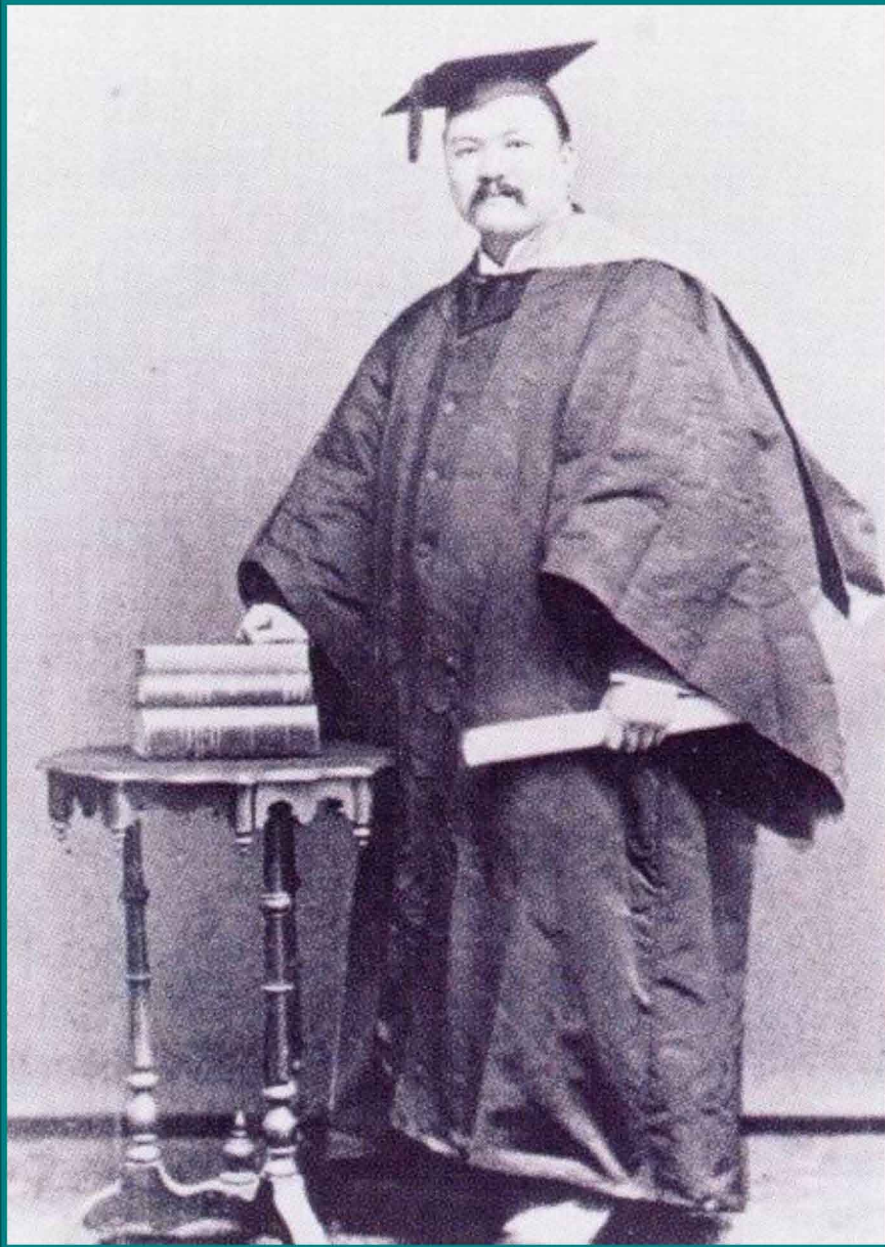
生如芬  
何陳洗

田伯卿  
招雨劉吳

泉珊裴  
陳春寶魏

副主席





何啟  
(1859-1914)

內蒙捐香港大學經費收條呈

乾泰隆 仁翁 寶號

收存

興建香港大學捐欸收條

茲收到

乾泰隆 仁翁 寶號 香港大學捐欸香港通用銀紙

(注意)

如本大學興建不成携回此收條將原欸  
送復幸勿遺失

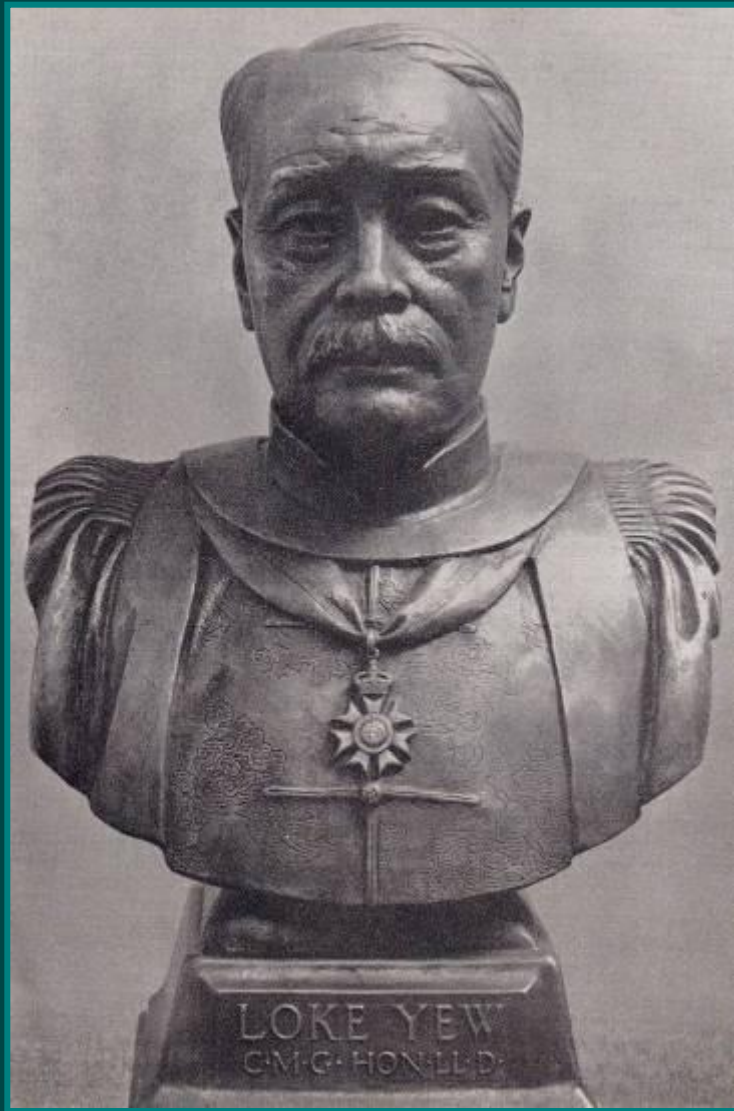
香港大學華人勸捐董事局司庫人

宣統元年閏三月廿九日

Chun Ch...

蕭姓





陸 佑  
(1844-1917)



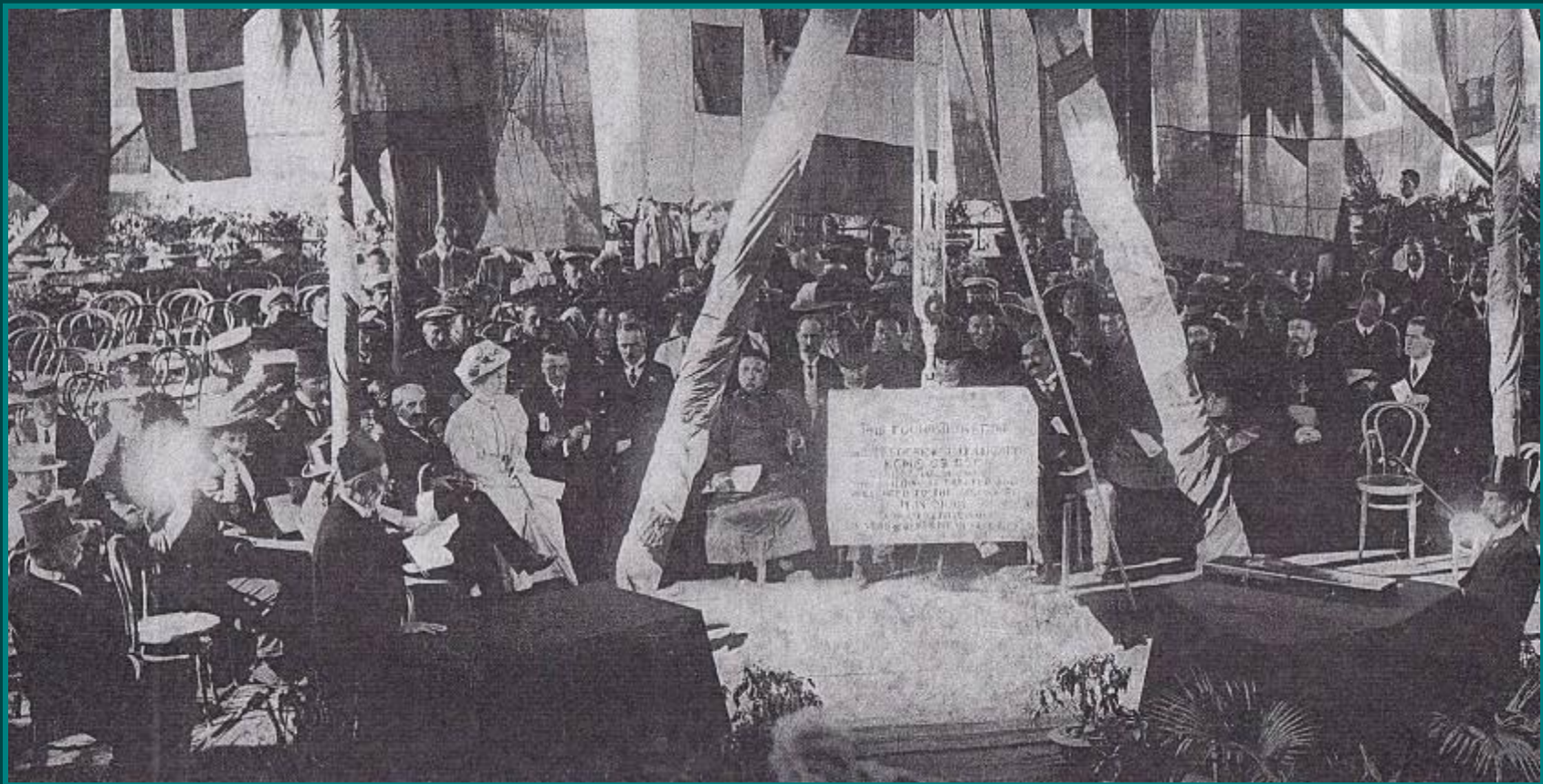
張弼士  
(1841-1916)

麼 地

Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody  
(1838-1911)



# 香港大學奠基典禮 (1910年3月16日)





... “the promotion of Arts, Science and Learning, the development and formation of the character of students of all races, nationalities and creeds and the maintenance of good understanding with the neighbouring country of China” ...

HONGKONG.

No. 10 OF 1911.

An Ordinance for the incorporation and regulation of the University of Hongkong.



F. D. LUGARD,  
*Governor.*

[30th March, 1911.]

Recitals.

WHEREAS it is desirable to establish an University within the Colony of Hongkong for the promotion of Arts, Science and Learning, the provision of higher education, the conferring of degrees, the development and formation of the character of students of all races, nationalities and creeds, and the maintenance of the good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China:

AND WHEREAS through the liberality and munificence of Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody suitable buildings for an University are in course of erection upon certain Crown Land in the Colony which His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant for that purpose, AND WHEREAS many firms and individuals of British, Chinese and other nationalities have generously subscribed funds for the equipment and endowment of such University:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to incorporate the University and to provide for its regulation:

AND WHEREAS the Hongkong College of Medicine (incorporated under Ordinance No. 2 of 1907) has agreed to become incorporated with the University of Hongkong constituted by this Ordinance.



THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

AGREEMENT WITH THE HONGKONG  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Whereas an arrangement was come to on March 13th, 1908, between the Court of the College of Medicine on the one hand and the Governor on the other hand together with Mr. A. H. RENNIE representing the Donor of the University buildings, Now, Therefore, the following agreement dated the            day of           , 1911, is hereby made in pursuance of the arrangement aforesaid between the University of Hongkong (hereinafter called "The University") of the one part and the Hongkong College of Medicine incorporated under Ordinance No. 2 of 1907 (hereinafter called "The College") of the other part whereby it is agreed as follows:—

1. Up to the day on which the University is declared to be open the Hongkong College of Medicine shall continue to issue its diplomas, etc., under its present style and title, and upon the said day the College shall be dissolved and shall be merged in the University to which all the property of the College shall be transferred.

2. (a.) The members of the Court of the College named in the First Schedule to the Ordinance shall be life members of the Court of the University.

(b.) All Lecturers of the College at the date of this agreement shall be offered lectureships in the University.

# HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BAZAAR



由一千九百二十二年三月十一號起  
香港大學堂賣物場籌款  
連至六月十五號即止

- MARCH 11<sup>TH</sup> TO 16<sup>TH</sup> -  
- UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF -  
- HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, G.C.M.G. -  
- & LADY LUGARD -



# An Anthem

written and composed for the Opening Ceremony of the Hongkong University.

Music by Denman Fuller, Esq., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.

*Auspiciam melioris aevi.*

*March 11th, 1912.*

Finis hic operum ! Domus  
Stat potens Academiae,  
Unde ab occiduis recens  
Ampliore fluet plagis  
Mox doctrina meatu.

Fons ubi est sapientiae ?  
Et, scientia, qua lates ?  
Pontus has negat in suis  
Subditas latebris, negat  
Has se Terra tenere.

En ! Dei reverentia  
Hæc scientia ! Qui malis  
Abstinet, sapit. Hoc diu  
Munere assidue valentem  
Exercete iuventam !

Pandite ostia ! Iam Deo  
Gratias agimus. Dei  
Semper auxilio novum  
Splendeat sapientiae  
Lumen ex Oriente !

AMEN.

CECIL CLEMENTI.

*24th February, 1912.*



Translation.

Here end our labours! Strong stand the buildings of the University, whence modern learning soon will flow from western lands in more ample course.

Where is the fountain of wisdom? and how, O science, art thou hidden? The Sea denies that these are concealed in his hiding-places and the Earth denies that she contains them.

Lo! The fear of God—that is science! Whoso abstains from evil, he is wise.\* Long and earnestly may ye train youth's vigour in this duty!

Fling open the gates! Now we give thanks to God. By God's grace may the new light of wisdom ever shine out from the East!

AMEN.

\* Cf. *Job* xxviii, 12, 14, 20, 28.

Chinese Version.

差幸鳩工此日成  
西來新學傳逾博  
敢問奚方探智珠  
滄溟不解尋源處  
格致功從敬畏天  
栽培幼壯行斯志  
入德重門此際開  
新明智燭憑天眷

盤基永固耀辰星  
從此文瀾賴汝榮  
試詢格致匿何區  
大地偏無愛寶隅  
居心遠惡智方圓  
持久屢勸尙勉旃  
天恩高厚謝滋培  
東耀長光永不灰

誠心所願

旭  
關守琚  
蘇  
譯



惟一千九百一十年四月吉日

制府盧公邁返祖國以六閱月為假期我中華紳商士庶以祖道之儀文為尊者之頌禱典至公下車香海已數易星霜德政仁恩口碑載道其所以撫循百姓安集遠人者至為懇摯而贊助靡不令人稱道如港中棄屍之事曩者數見不鮮

公用殷憂力謀洗革乃與公立醫局妥籌辦法棄屍之陋習幾絕迹焉清淨之例原為公眾公蒞任後於清淨則例通融辦理而收效且較前尤著四民便之教育者所以陶鑄人才者為當務之急惟現在各省多未有大學之設青年有志之士銳意求學者多擔登負笈以所慮也

公來撫是邦雖庶政均已具舉而尤以興學育才為唯一之首務殫精會神籌設大學今奠而教育之收效定臻美滿也我華紳商等感

公感德永矢弗諼故於公之行也詞以送之伏愿

公一路福星榮抵故國無往不利與

公夫人優游娛養享此休假之期並將我華紳商等傾慕

公夫人懿德之忱代為道達尤望

公惠顧屬土早日還轅俾得瞻仰 丰儀時聆 雅訓是則我華紳商等所深為虔祝者矣

周少岐 容翼廷 胡海善 陳坤卿 李秀軒 黃麗川 黃耀東 李榮光 曾維謙

陳庸虞 馮華川 容兆譜 唐麗泉 梁培之 郭少流 國卓凡 徐愛堂 曾秉鈞

韋玉 冼德芬 黎季榮 阮荔村 區澤民 鄧志昂 羅雪甫 李右泉 黃花農

劉錫伯 何甘棠 招雨田 盧冠廷 何學權 陳廣儒 陳說巖 李瑞琴 胡着雲 李梅葵

曹善允 蕭遠輝 鄧鑑之 蔣士楷 劉少輝 余遠材 李瑞琴 譚鶴坡 李竹如

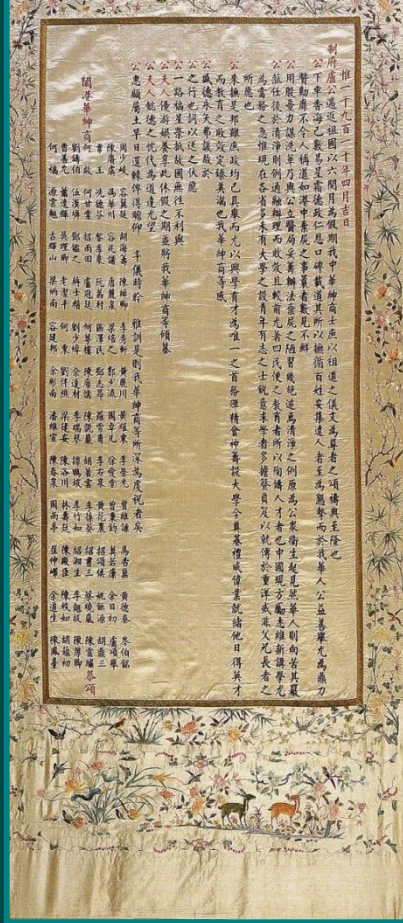
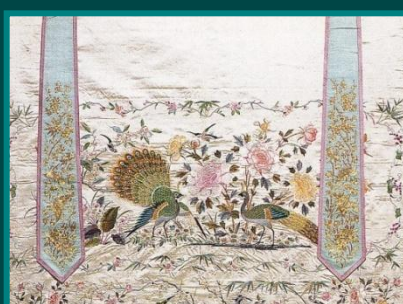
何福 源雲翹 古輝山 梁炳南 容建邦 余彬南 潘維宣 陳春泉 周雨亭

惟一千九百一十年四月吉日

制府盧公邁返祖國以六閱月為假期我中華紳商士庶以祖道之儀文為尊者之頌禱典至公下車香海已數易星霜德政仁恩口碑載道其所以撫循百姓安集遠人者至為懇摯而贊助靡不令人稱道如港中棄屍之事曩者數見不鮮

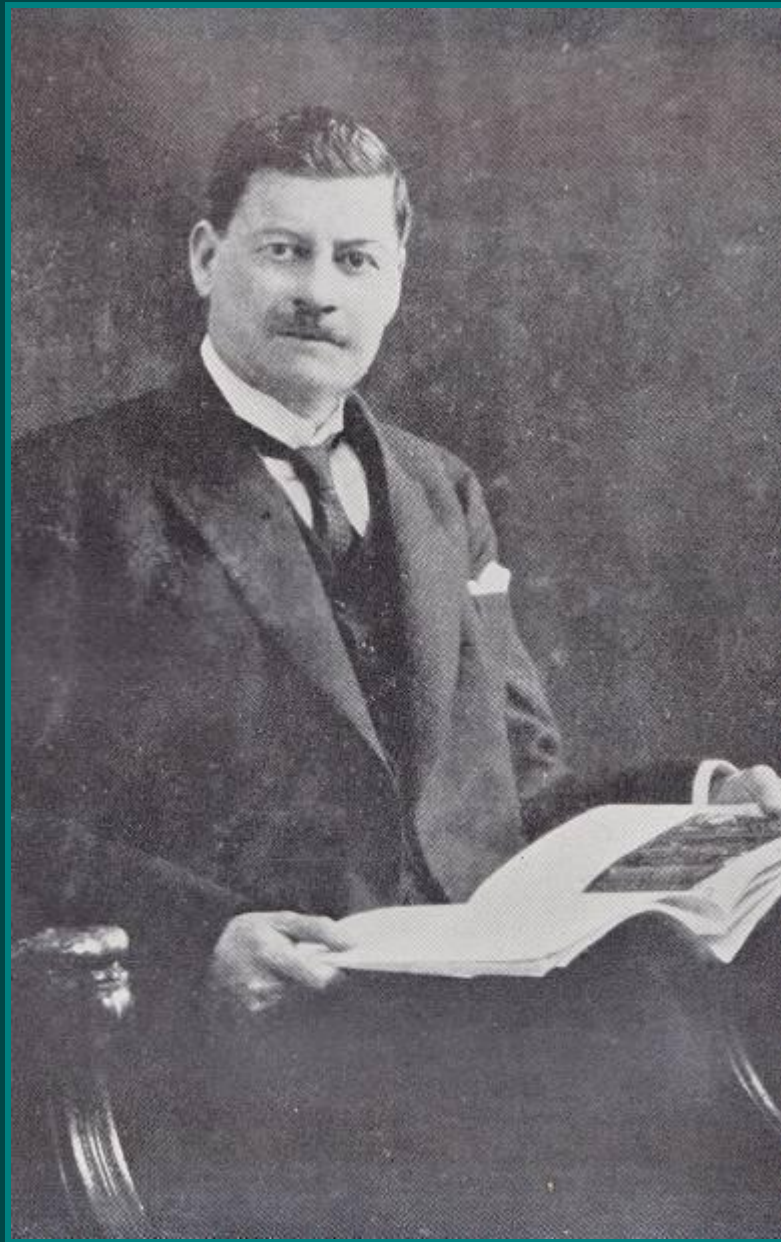
公用殷憂力謀洗革乃與公立醫局妥籌辦法棄屍之陋習幾絕迹焉清淨之例原為公眾公蒞任後於清淨則例通融辦理而收效且較前尤著四民便之教育者所以陶鑄人才者為當務之急惟現在各省多未有大學之設青年有志之士銳意求學者多擔登負笈以所慮也

公來撫是邦雖庶政均已具舉而尤以興學育才為唯一之首務殫精會神籌設大學今奠而教育之收效定臻美滿也我華紳商等感





Sir Charles Eliot  
(1838-1911)





The first engineering graduates with professors, May 1916



黎元洪在港大首屆畢業典禮的賀詞

大總統題頌  
香港大學校舉行初次畢  
業典禮祝詞  
萬類芸芸受成於學不有  
達者孰念後覺中西大通  
心同理同莘莘學子咸引  
屯蒙大啟宏規蔚於南海  
寒燠幾更榮譽斯在觀禮  
之盛上擬鴻都式揚成績  
以詔寰區

中華民國五年十一月



環球教育歐亞稱盛其杜中土導源於司  
徒契其在歐西權輿於斯巴達雅典嘗讀  
泰西教育史見其由小學而大學教程秩  
然與吾華學記所言適合迺知古今中外  
政俗雖殊而興學育才之意則一其吉和  
泱泱大邦為吾華與國通商阜財敬教勸  
學國中大學人才輩出比年以來增設大  
學於香江以宏教育之廣濶吾國人士  
卒業畧盛典之慶瀾忝長粵省遂驩懼  
念人才教育惟邦之楨文藝技術以振國  
治吾華大學僅杜首善東南隩區未有其  
一國體既改革方議興建講藝投戈經始  
遠今幸英政府為之先河百粵子弟強半  
受與陶鑄靡巨盒策羣乃以良教師育諸  
髦士則是友邦之大造於我國也他日  
東南大學繼起必來取法願我邦人諸友  
卒業諸生飲水知源與毋忘友邦之賜講  
信脩睦益固邦交於萬斯年同我太平啟  
援斯義為英政府祝為諸生勉用以副興  
學育才之本官焉

中華民國五年十二月十四日廣東省長朱慶瀾謹頌



1916年，港大在1912年入學的第一批學生畢業，舉行了首次畢業典禮。民國總統黎元洪發來熱情洋溢的賀詞，吸納中國學生看來滿懷希望。1917屆的學校招生簡章中重申“in founding the University a service had been rendered to all the schools of South China and indeed of China as a whole”。



1918年，校長 Eliot 再赴京與教育部長商討港大培訓內地官校教師事宜。在1919年的畢業典禮中，署理校長認為文學院其中一個主要功能是：

... The training of teachers who would go to China and there form higher grade schools and technical institutions, which would gradually form into University Colleges and finally lead up to this University ...

... The majority of the students were from local schools — others came from Canton, Shanghai, Harbin, Japan, India, Java, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States ...

... the majority of students who enter the University are ill equipped in the practical use of the English language ... This hardship affects most students during their first year and some students during a much longer period.

拿取北洋政府設立的獎學金入讀的內地生：

劉仙洲、石志仁、朱光潛、高覺敷、郭斌龢、  
趙今聲、高辛煥、楊寶璋

自費入讀港大的內地生：

馮子佩(滬)、李善道(滬)、葉蘭蓀(滬)、  
潘仲魚(滬)、修世澤(昆)、李善杰(鄂)、  
施正信(滬)、張愛玲(滬)

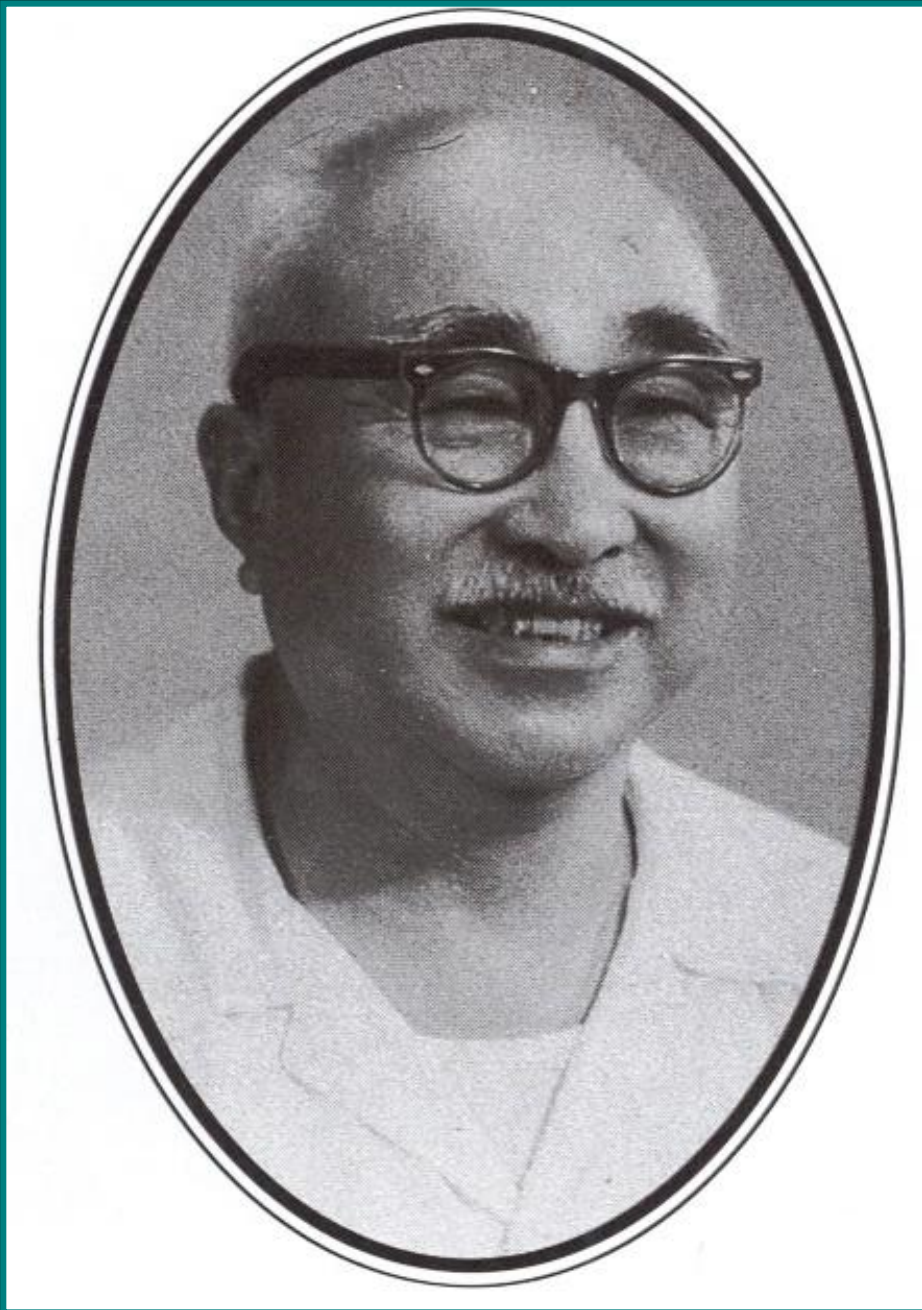


長期擔任鐵道部副部長的

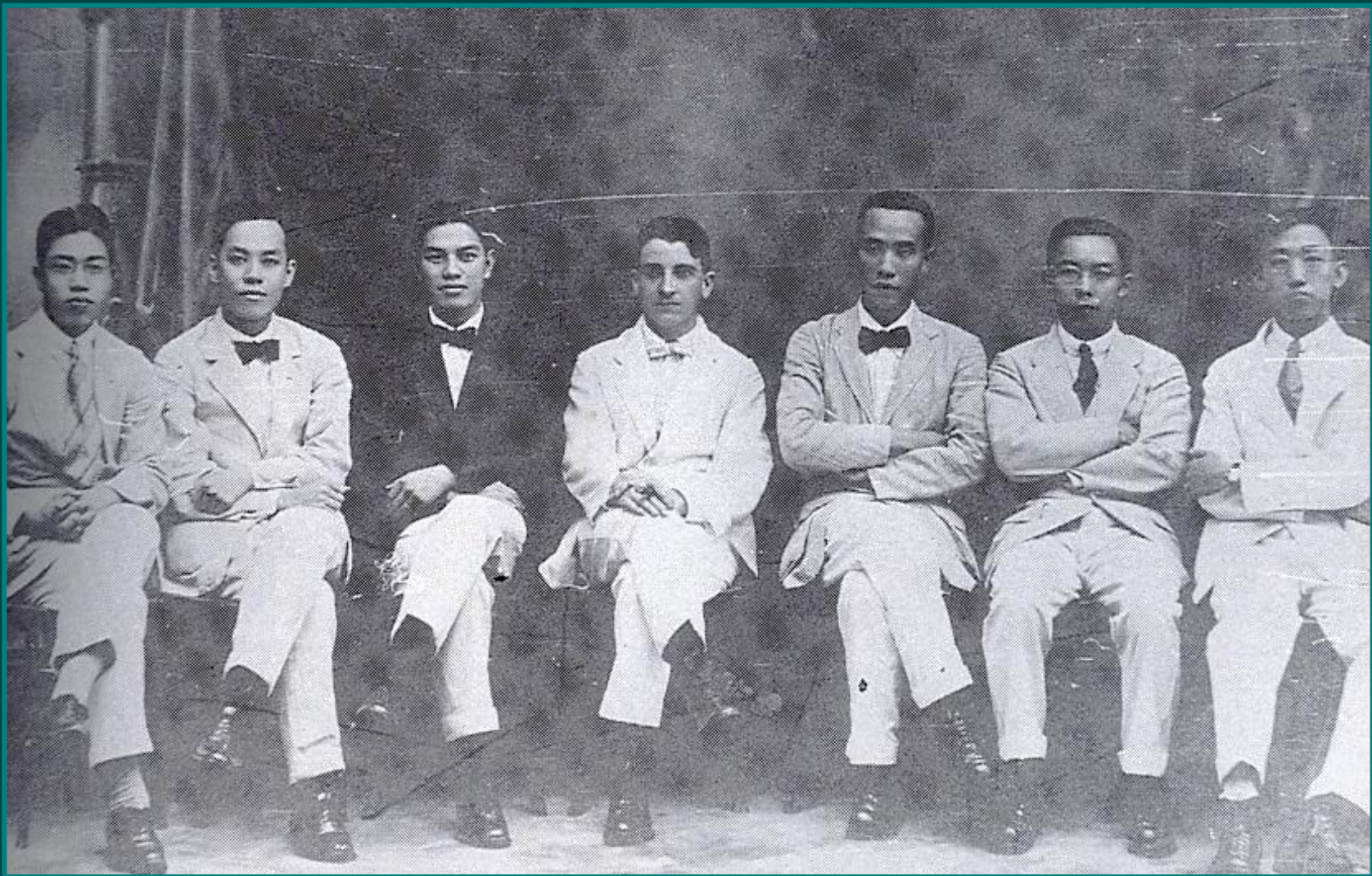
石志仁

(1922年畢業生)





水利專家喬辛煥  
(1926年畢業生)



1918年畢業生，右起第三人為劉仙洲





高學敷 (1923年畢業生)



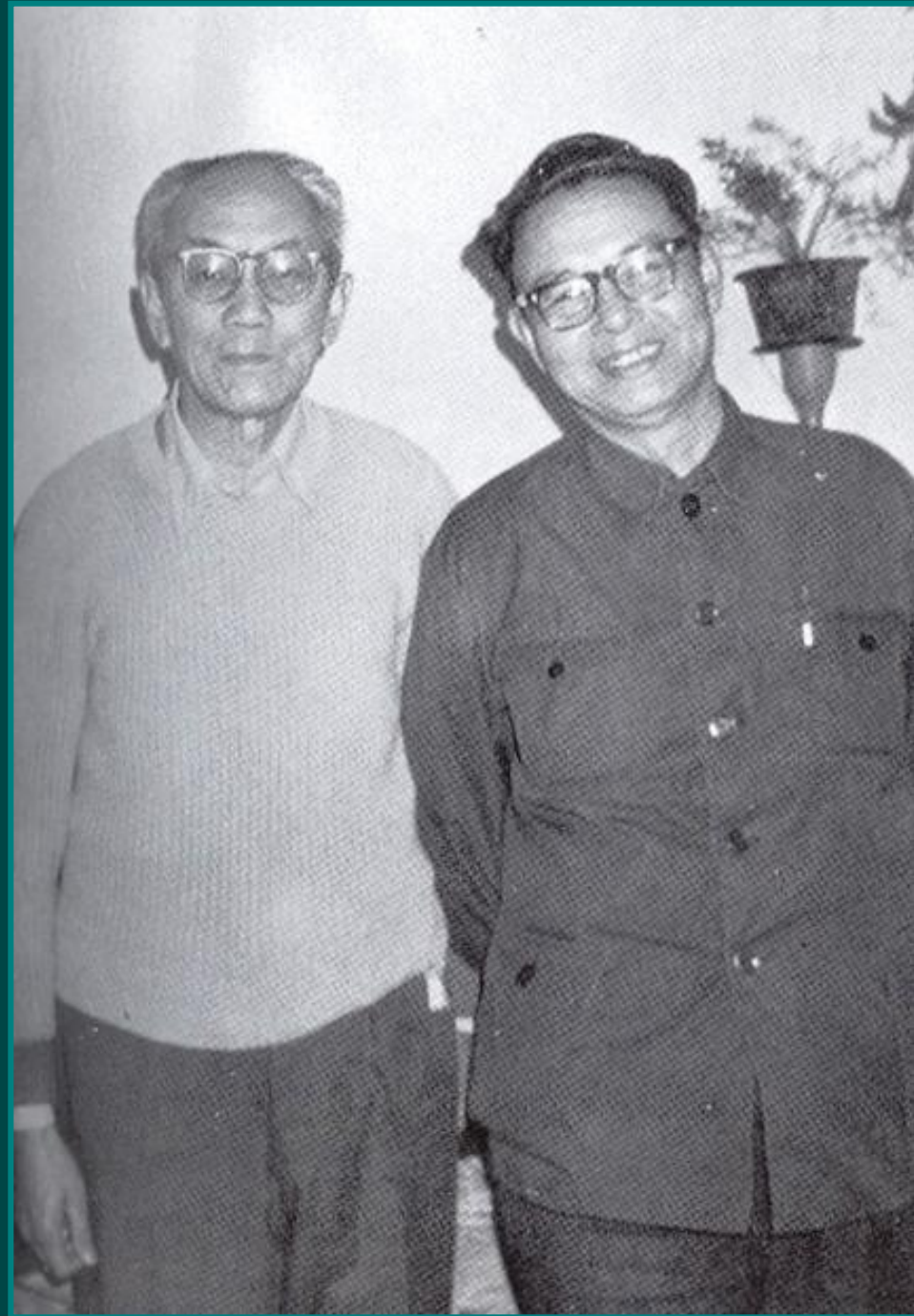
趙今聲 (1926年畢業生)





施正信教授在世界衛生組織與夫人一起  
出席雞尾酒會 (1953年)





章德慎與馮子佩



朱光潛獲頒名譽博士學位

## 第一辑：香港大学的回忆

### 一 回忆二十五年前的香港大学

看过《伊利亚随笔集》的人看到这个题目，请不要联想到兰姆的《三十五年前的基督慈幼学校》那篇文章<sup>①</sup>。我没有野心要模拟那种不可模拟的隽永风格。同学们要出一个刊物，专为同学们自己看，把对于母校的留恋和同学间的友谊在心里重温一遍，这也是一种乐趣。我的意思也不过趁便闲谈旧事，聊应通信，和许多分散在天涯海角的朋友们至少可以在心灵上多一次会晤。写得好坏，那是无关重要的。

<sup>①</sup> Charles Lamb: *Essays of Elia*; Christ Hospital 35 Years Ago

第一次欧战刚刚完结，教育部在几个高等师范学校里选送了二十名学生到香港大学去学教育，我是其中之一。当时政府在北京，我们二十人虽有许多不同的省籍，在学校里却通被称为“北京学生”。“北京学生”在学校里要算一景。在洋气十足的环境中，我们带来了十足的师范生的寒酸气。人们看到我们有些异样，我们看人们也有些异样。但是大的摩擦却没有。学会容忍“异样”的人就受了一种教育，不能容忍“异样”的人见了“异样”增加了自尊感，不能受“异样”同化的人见了“异样”，也增加了对于人世的新奇感。所以港大同学虽有四百余人，因为各种人都有，色调很不单纯，生活相当有趣。

我很懊悔，这有趣的生活我当时未能尽量享受。“北京学生”大抵是化外之民，而我尤其是像在鼓里过日子，一般同学的多方面的活动我有时连作壁上观的兴致也没有。当时香港的足球网球都很负盛名，这生来与我无缘。近海便于海浴，我去试了二三次，喝了几口咸水，被水母咬痛了几回，以后就不敢再去问津了。学校里演说辩论会很多，我不会说话，只坐着望旁人开口。当时学校里初收容女生，全校只有何东爵士的两个女儿欧文小姐和伊琳小姐两人，都和我同班，我是若无其事，至少我不会把她们当女子看待。广东话我不会说，广东菜我没有钱去吃，外国棋我不会下，连台球我也不会打。同学们试想一想，有了这一段自供，我的香港大学生的资格不就很有问题了么？

读书我也不行。从高等师范国文系来的英文自然比不上好些生来就只说英文的同学。记得有一次作文，里



面说到坐人力车和骑马都不是很公平的事，被一位军官兼讲师的先生痛骂了一场。有一夜生了病，第二天早晨浮斯特教授用当时很称新奇的方法测验智力，结果我是全班中倒数第一，其低能可想而知。但是我在学校里和朱跌苍和高觉敷有 three wise men 的译号。wise men (哲人)自然是 queer fish (怪物)的较好听的代名词。当时的同学大约还记得香港植物园的一件值得注意的事，常见三位老者，坐在一条凳上晒太阳，度他们悠闲的岁月。朱高两人和我形影相伴，容易使同学们联想到那三位老者，于是只有那三位老者可以当的尊号就落到我们三位“北京学生”的头上了。

我们三人高矮差不多，寒酸差不多，性情兴趣却并不相同。往来特别亲密的缘故是同是“北京学生”，同住梅舍 (May Hall)，而又同有午后散步的习惯。午后向来课少，我们一有闲空，便沿着梅舍从小径经过莫理孙舍 (Morrison Hall) 向山上走，绕几个弯，不到一小时就可以爬上山顶。在山顶上望一望海，吸一口清气，对于我成了一种瘾，除掉夏初梅雨天气外，香港老是天朗气清，在山顶上一望，蔚蓝的晴空笼照着蔚蓝的海水，无数远远近近的小岛屿上耸立着青葱的树林，红色白色的房屋，在眼底铺成一幅幅五光十彩的图案。霎时间把脑袋里一些重载卸下，做一个“空空如也”的原始人，然后再循另一条小径下山，略有倦意，坐下来吃一顿相当丰盛的晚餐。香港大学生的生活最使我留恋的就是这一点。写到这里，我鼻孔里还嗅得着太平山顶晴空中海风送来的一股清气。



... The University is still education, housing and feeding six students who came here years ago as scholar sent to the University by various Chinese Governments ....

The unpaid bill of these Chinese Government Scholarships amounts to no less than \$117,717. But the University is now appealing to a far wider public circle in Hongkong, while in Shanghai its reputation stands high.



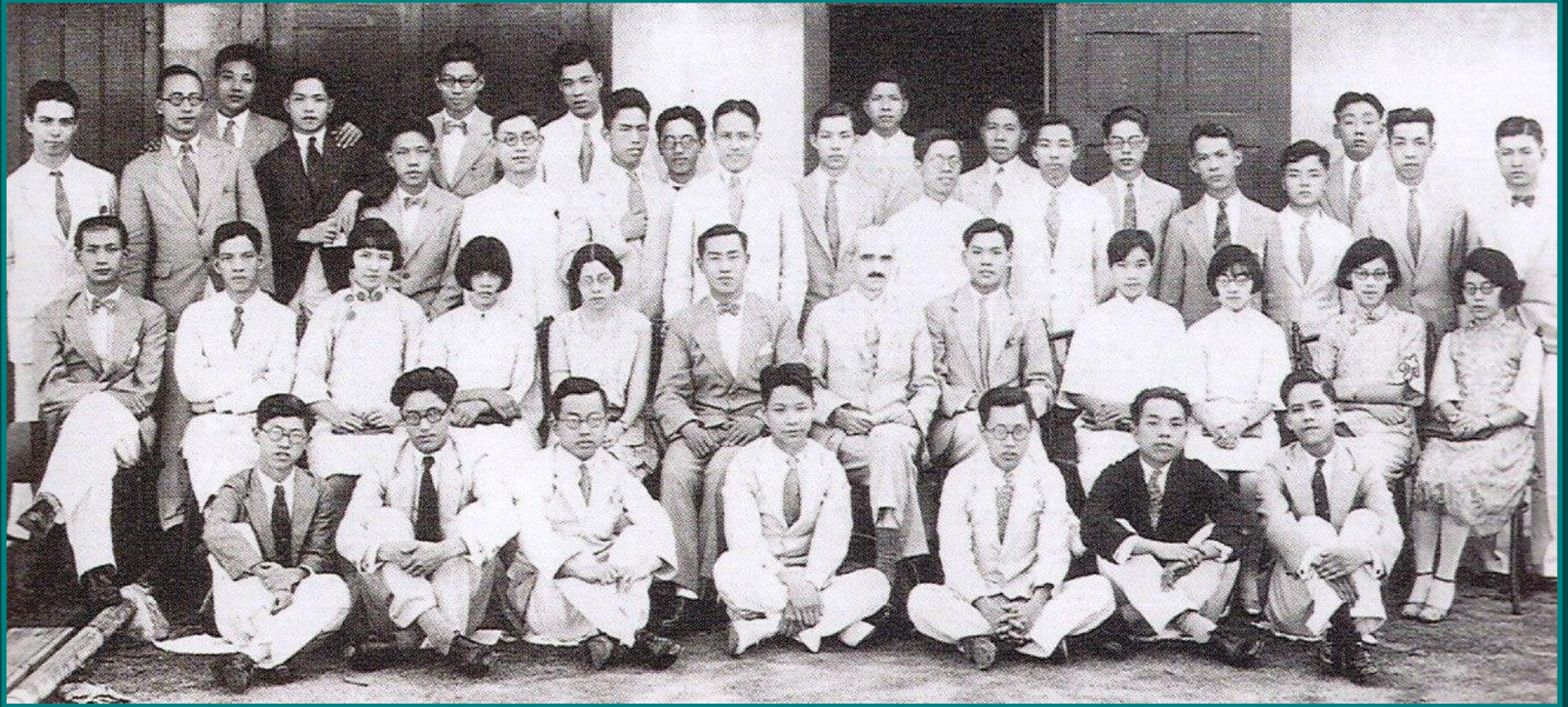


... during the last 25 years educational conditions in China had developed out of all recognition. Whereas in 1912 there were few Universities in China, in 1937 there were no less than 47 Universities and 35 efficient and well equipped Colleges providing higher education both on Eastern and Western lines and the cost of University education to students in China but a fraction of the cost of providing similar training in Hong Kong ...

## 1910-20年代內地所創辦之部份大學

金陵大學	1910	齊魯大學	1911
滬江大學	1915	嶺南大學	1916
燕京大學	1916	復旦大學	1917
南開大學	1919	交通大學	1920
廈門大學	1921	津沽大學	1922
東北大學	1923	廣東大學	1924
輔仁大學	1925	清華大學	1926
湖南大學	1926	同濟大學	1927





... Taking into account the cost of books, entertainments and clothes, probably about \$1500 represents the minimum amount which at present prices would cover the annual expenses, including vacations, of a student who comes to the University from overseas. Local students could probably manage on about \$1200 a year. It would cost a Chinese student who goes abroad for higher education \$3500 a year at the very least and this sum would not of course cover travelling expenses ...

... Hong Kong does therefore provide Chinese students with a means of acquiring higher western education, with something of a western atmosphere, without excessive expenditure and without exile to the west for a long period--  
-involving denationalisation and disunion from parents and people.

It is frequently urged, when the question of attracting students from the interior of China to Hong Kong is being discussed, that the fees charged by Hong Kong University are too high and that they should be reduced to about the same level as those charged at Universities in China.



... This contention seems to overlook the very essence of the scheme for founding a British University at Hong Kong--- namely the provision of western higher education with a western atmosphere and western amenities, by the recruitment of professors and lecturers of high academic status from Great Britain, by maintaining a standard equal to that of English Universities, and by organizing its residential system on western lines. The cost of the education provided in Hong Kong University is therefore bound to be much higher than that provided by Universities in China.

By a collocation of circumstances disastrous to China the University is given a second chance to justify its existence ... Now, after twenty seven years those who are responsible for the University are again given an opportunity to assist substantially in a new reconstruction of China.

為香港而立!



# 港大復校之初的定位



香港淪陷，港大停課，香港大學第一階段結束。  
1945年8月15日，日本無條件投降，英軍在八月底重回香港，恢復了英國對香港的管治。從1945年的9月至1946年的4月30日是軍政府時期，5月1日楊慕琦重任港督，繼續其戰前未了之任期，至1947年7月葛量洪履任，生活逐漸回復正常。戰爭過後，香港大學校舍受炮火蹂躪，滿目瘡痍。但經過一年的籌備，港大在1946年10月，即恢復民政後不到半年便重新開課，標誌著一個新時代的開始。

早在1943年，英國殖民地部已在研究戰爭結束後，殖民地的高等教育如何發展的問題。香港大學的存廢是其中一個研究事項。這個委員會初步認定戰後港大應盡快復校，以切合戰後重建香港的目標。基於此一建議，英國政府在1945年底委出了由覺士 (Charles Cox) 為主席的香港大學顧問委員會，就港大在戰後的發展路向提供意見。這是戰後一系列同類型研究的第一個。



... the University of Hong Kong should be re-established as soon as possible on a firm financial basis, with staff and facilities adequate to make it fully capable of reaching British academic standards and becoming an effective centre for Sino-British contact in the sphere of learning ...

然而，此一報告書尚在諮詢階段，中國大陸的形勢起了急劇變化，國共內戰爆發，共軍勢如破竹，國軍節節敗退。英國外交部就港大復校方向及成效提出質疑，報告書最終胎死腹中。

葛量洪履任後，雖然其時英廷對港大復校的政策尚未有定案，但他有感市民對港大復校之願望十分強烈，故決定讓港大繼續以戰前的規模辦學，直至局勢明朗化後，才進一步研究擴展問題。香港政府向大學撥出四百萬重建費用，並把每年資助款項由港幣455,000元增至150萬，英廷也向大學捐助了25萬鎊。正式復校的命令，卻在1948年4月才由英國政府正式宣佈。



殖民地部大臣在1948年4月在國會中建議港大復校時  
便指出：

... the incentive towards growth will come from within the University and from the desire of the people of Hong Kong that the University should reflect in the realms of science and intelligence the success of the Colony in the realms of trade and industry ...

1940年代末，中國和香港的局勢發生巨變。1949年，共產黨取得政權，隨後推行了三十年的鎖國政策，與包括英國在內的西方世界壁壘分明，形成兩個意識形態各異的陣營。至此，港大“為中國而立”的理念已無用武之地。另一方面，國共內戰導致數以萬計的難民湧入香港，香港人口在短短數年暴增至三百萬，而共產政權的成立，亦徹底改變了以往中港兩地人口流動的模式。香港政府乃不得不就港人的住宿、教育、醫療、就業、社會服務等問題作較長遠的規劃和投資。這為港大的擴展帶來契機。

面對新的政治形勢和中港兩地的巨大變化，香港大學在50年代初期積極探索港大未來的發展方向。1950年4月，代表殖民地大學高等教育大學校際議會的鍾士 (Jones, B. Mouat) 及亞當斯 (Adams, Walter) 到訪港大，研究大學的財政開題。他們原是覺士為主席的香港大學顧問委員會的成員。他們全力支持港大擴展，並指出：



... the British-inspired universities of Hong Kong and Malaya are conspicuously important centres of political and cultural influences. They represent British standards of scholarship and professional training; they are centres of exceptionally successful race relationships; they are educating young men and women who will play leading parts in the public life of their communities and possibly in wider spheres ...

1952年，香港政府委任祁士域(John Keswick)為主席的香港高等教育委員會，以研究是否需另設立一所中文教學的大學，以收容由於內地升學之路已斷，因而無法繼續升學的中文中學的學生。委員會最後基於因利乘便及節省資源的原則，決定建議港大設立雙軌課程，持英文教學。另闢設一以中文教學之課程，建議獲教務委員會通過，但最終為大學董事會以財政困難、課程編排困難及教師培訓需時等為由所推翻。此一決定，催生了十年後中文大學的成立，影響深遠。

... Hong Kong should certainly be a centre for the diffusion of English ideas and for interpreting the West to China. It should also be a centre for interpreting Chinese concepts to England and the West, a centre where Chinese and English thought can meet at all levels ....

他並正式把香港大學的定位作為培育公務員。為“中國而立”的良好願望落空了。從此，香港大學便把資源投於在培育本地人才，名正言順的為香港服務。而港大的畢業生在不同行業領域，均作出巨大的貢獻，他們的貢獻與香港的成功是分不開的。

1952年香港總督葛量洪以校監的身份邀請兩名資源的英國大學行政人員來港就大學的財政、功能及組織作全面探討並作出建議。主要是針對祈士域報告所引發的爭議作出化解，詹寧士·盧幹 (Jennings-Logan) 在1953年提交的報告把港大建校時的政治考量加以淡化。在學科設計上，加強亞洲及本地因素，加強中國文化研究；盡量聘用熟識本地社會狀況的教職員，而最關鍵的是報告強調港大沒有改以中文教學之迫切需要及大學應多聆聽社會上的意見。



詹寧士·盧幹建議書高瞻遠矚，而且具體可行，它為剛從“為中國而立”，轉向為“為香港而立”的港大提供了一個適切合理的發展藍圖，為港大在50年代及50年代的發展定下了明確方向。

... Hong Kong now has a population of two millions, and educational system of which a University is almost a necessary apex, and a substantial demand for graduates to fill the higher ranks of its public service, the professions, and local commercial establishments ...

... The University certainly draws its students from a wide area, but **the supply from China has almost ceased** and the University of Malaya now meets the needs of a large area which formerly looked to Hong Kong. **It is proper that the University of Hong Kong should be cosmopolitan in its outlook and that it should retain its tradition of being both a British and a Chinese University: but these determine the emphasis of its work, not its essential characteristic as a University designed to meet the needs of the Colony.**

... It is that the University of Hong Kong ought as far as possible to be staffed by people who understand the social background from which the students come. Some lecturers would be Chinese or other permanent residents. Some would be 'foreigners' who have studied the environment and understand it, while those who are appointed from abroad ought to be prepared, as we believe the present expatriate staff are, to learn to understand their students not only as individuals but also as products of the local environment ...



There ought to be a closer relation between public opinion and the University. A constant barrage of advice and criticism would not help it, but in a population of which half consists of recent immigrants, but it is desirable to develop it, as has been done in Malaya in recent years. The more contacts there are between the staff and the local population the better for both.

在制度上，報告建議政府重新擬定一條香港大學法例，使大學從組織上把政府官員所佔當然委員名額減至一位，曾在港大任教務長的Mellor更認為新法例生效之日(1958年9月1日)，為港大開創47年來的新氣象。

事實上，新法例也正式把“為中國而立”的條文刪掉。內地1957年發起反右，從1958年更推出大躍進及三面紅旗等極大的舉措，香港大學看不到任何可以為中國服務的前景，索性把這個自創校第一天已列入大學定位之一的條文刪去。

Bernard Mellor 教務長指出：By 1954 Hong Kong's population had exceeded the two million mark ...

With the wealthier of the refugees from the coastal ports, principally Shanghai, had come capital and energy and experienced skills in search of local outlets in light industry --- in the manufacture of cotton cloth, footwear, kitchenware, paints, building materials, packaged foodstuffs and drinks, plastic products of every sort ...

... and a widening range of made-up clothing. Hong Kong offered all the advantages of a free port and an open currency exchange market supported by a rapidly growing maturity in the banking services. The demand was rising for graduates to man the upper reaches of the public services, commerce, and the professions. The University was becoming a local necessity as never before ...



... The essential elements in the future development of the University would be designed to meet the needs of Hong Kong itself, and no longer with direct regard to those of its neighbour.







60年代中晚期是香港教育發展具關鍵性的時期。大學教育資助委員會成立，其主要職責是就發展及資助大學教育問題，向港府提供意見和建議。在定下的資助金額之內，大學可自由調撥資源以應付本身的各種辦學需要。

對於香港大學來說，1967年是具有里程碑意義的一年，不光是開展了在大學資助委員會成立後的第一個三年發展計劃，還在於港大在管理架構上、在學科開設上都出現了不少影響深遠的新猷。而隨著政府在1969年推出學生資助貸款計劃、港大逐漸從一所貴族學府蛻變為平民大學。



在大學管理範疇，最大的改革是校董會主席改為非官守擔任。政府對大學的資助改為三年撥款制，大學校務委員會 (Council) 把包括聘任教師在內的權力下放予大學教務委員會 (Senate)，而教務委員會也把部分權力下放給各學院的院系委員會。教務委員會的組織也擴大了，此一舉措加強了教職員對大學的向心力，實際與香港經濟迅速發展下，大學開始洗刷其殖民地色彩相配合。

在學院開辦上，以社會科學學院的創設影響最為深遠。培育一批具敏感觸覺，對人類群居所衍生的政治、經濟、社會、心理等問題有廣博認識的人。這些人才是一個急速發展的工商業都市所渴求的。社會科學學院的成立，順應了香港社會發展所需，而該學院在隨後的四、五十年培養了大批人才，不少更成為香港社會的領袖人物。

在1967/68年度另外一個重大新猷是法學院的成立。法律學院之開辦，為香港培養大批法律精英，有助鞏固香港的法治傳統。







在芸芸的改革中，要數對大學以致香港社會影響最大最深遠的，首推政府大幅增加資助大學生的名額及款額。一直以來，獲政府津貼入讀港大的學生佔比例很低，香港大學被說為貴族學校，家貧者只能望門輕嘆。校長樂品淳在1967年的學位頒授典禮中痛陳貧苦學生之苦況：



Even with the limited funds available for scholarships and bursaries for our undergraduates, more than 1 in 4 of them was receiving some financial help of that kind last year. Enquiries suggest that the number of students who are not receiving any such help, or are receiving substantially less than they need, and who are therefore undertaking many hours of paid work in addition to their courses at the University, ...

... has been steadily increasing in each of the last three years. As the number of secondary school places in the Colony increases, the proportion of students from poorer homes who qualify for admission to the University is likely also to increase, and an increasing proportion of those who do well enough to be accepted will naturally come from this group ...

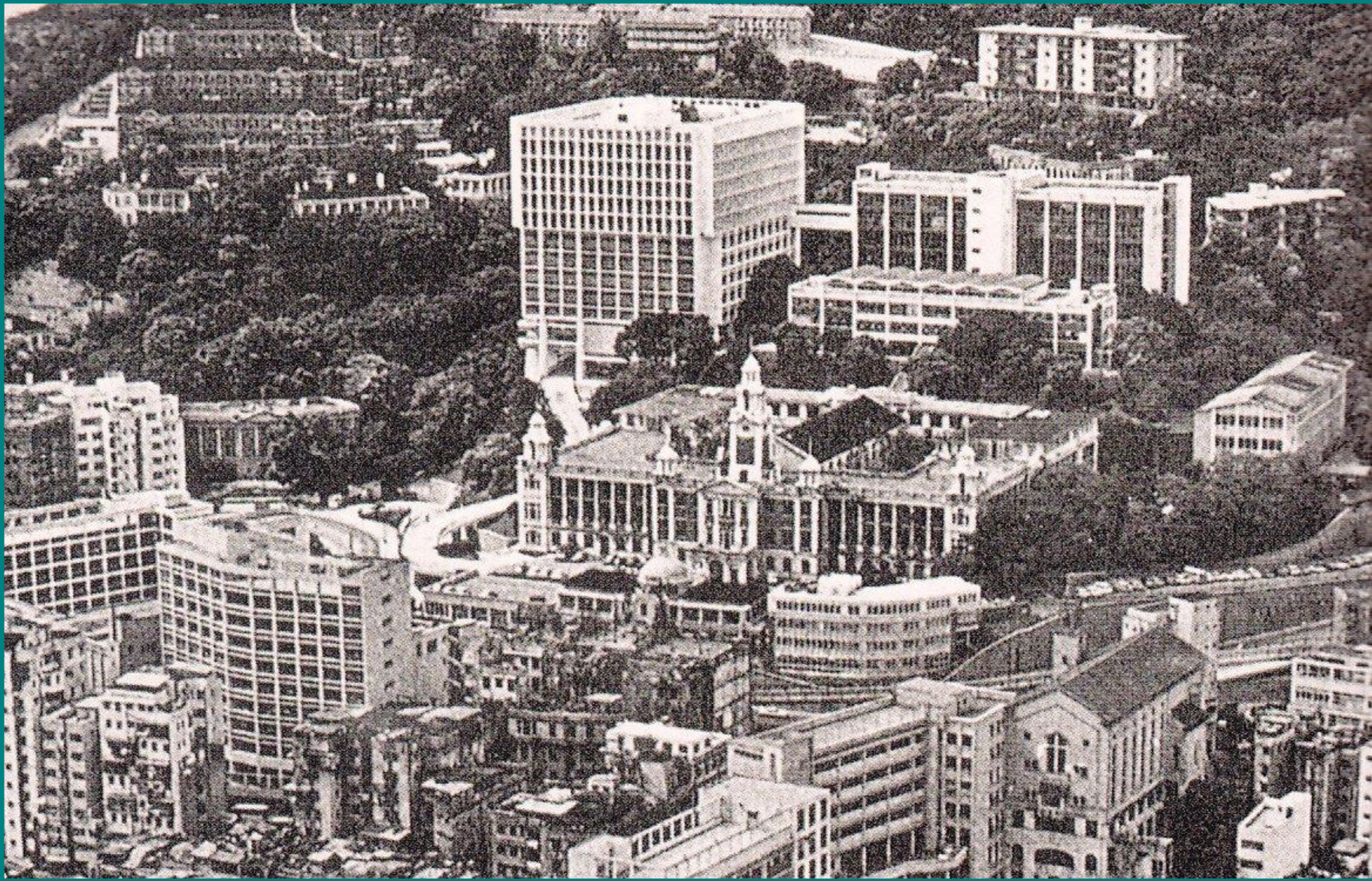
When we know how large a proportion of our students spend substantial periods every day in various forms of paid work to supplement family incomes, to talk, as I fear I have often done myself, of the importance of free time for the exchange of ideas, of wide reading, of athletic and social activities, to say nothing of the advantages of residence, is a hollow mockery. Our students, I make bold to say, have deserved will of this community and **I earnestly hope that it will not be long before there is a large increase in the funds available for bursaries and for student loans, repayable after graduation.**

1969年5月，政府資助大學生的財政計劃開始運作，申請由兩所大學組成的聯會委員會負責審核。申請學生須連續居港三年，只要符合一定資格的，政府便會向學生分發一定數目的助學金及免息貸款。助學金是專為資助學費及其他開支而設，貸款則為補助學生生活費而來，以大學畢業後五年為期，分20季清還。



這個學生資助計劃實施後，使家境不佳而原來沒有入該大學機會的一般市民的子弟只要符合入學資格，均有接受大學教育的機會，大大促進了社會的流動性，對香港在其後數十年的飛躍發展，奠下了堅實的基礎。樂品淳在1970年的學位頒授典禮上指出這個計劃是過去五年來最重要的轉變。實則上，這是港大創校後最大的改變之一。計劃實施後，香港大學逐漸從一間貴族學校既變為平民大學，對香港大學“為香港人而設”的使命的落實與擴大，發揮了極關鍵的作用。







謝謝！