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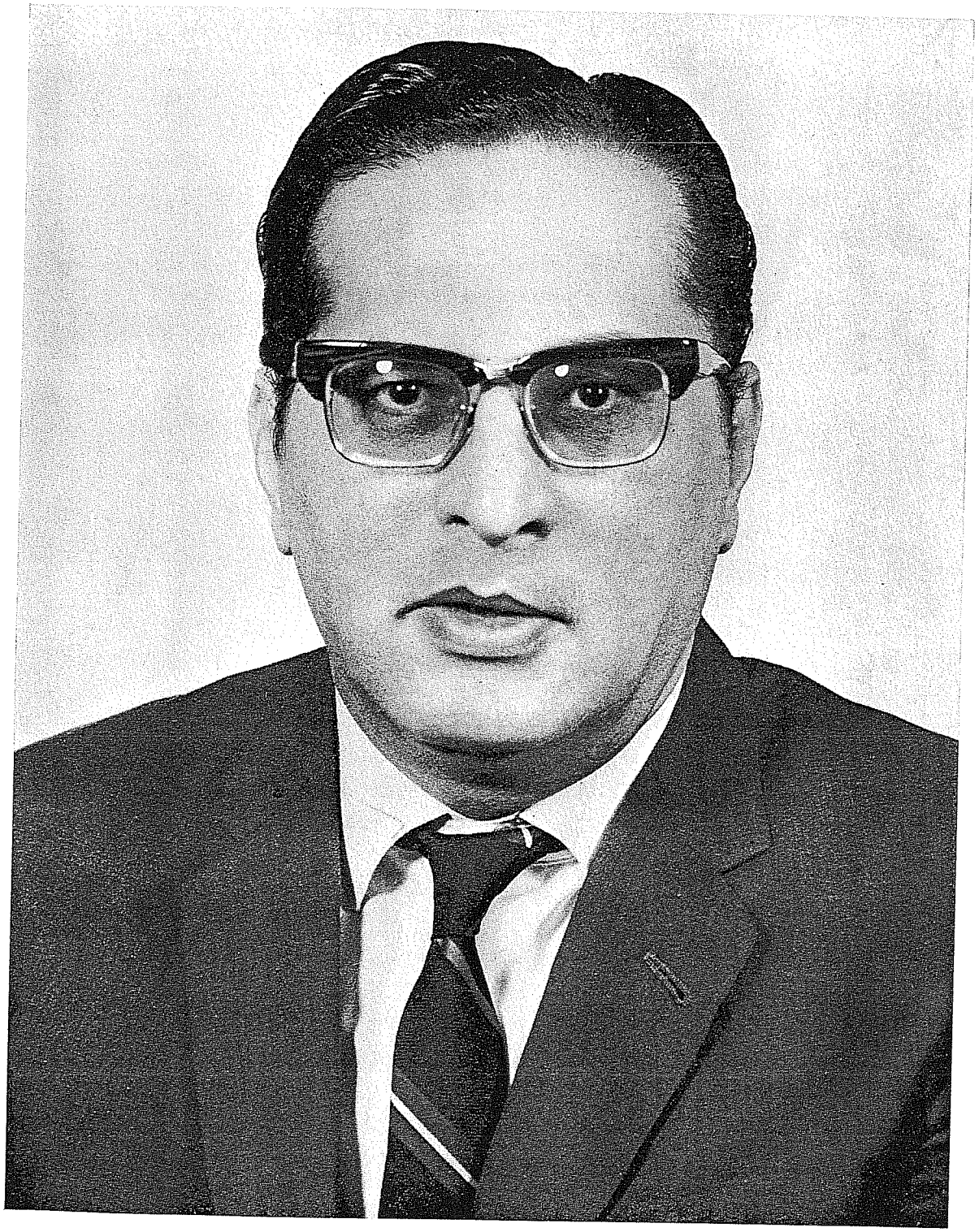

MR. D. R. MADAN — *Principal*

FOREWORD

Now that King's College is entering the second half-century it is the right time for us to recall those bitter and sweet bygone days of its growth and development. For all past and present members of the school, this building in red bricks conjures up the image of dignity, steadfastness and scholarship. It symbolizes a respectable tradition which we are proud of and a pre-eminence that we strive to maintain.

Imperceptible changes during the past fifty years have been significant in shaping the King's tradition. However, apart from piecemeal information in the annual school magazines there has been no concise and authentic written record that outlines the past history and development of the school. In this special issue we have endeavoured to trace the vicissitudes of King's College in the past 50 years — the germination of a fine tradition, the agony of war destruction, the exaltation of post-war reconstruction and the attainment of academic eminence. In the compilation we are indebted to various former Principals, staff members and old boys for their invaluable information and contributions which throw light on certain obscure facets of the past developments. It is our intention that this special issue will not only serve as part of the Golden Jubilee celebration but also spur all members, past and present, to be aware and proud of our past achievements.

King's College has been strengthened by its accumulated experience and has matured through the process of change. At the threshold of the 51st year we are ready for other challenges.

D R Madan

2nd July, 1976

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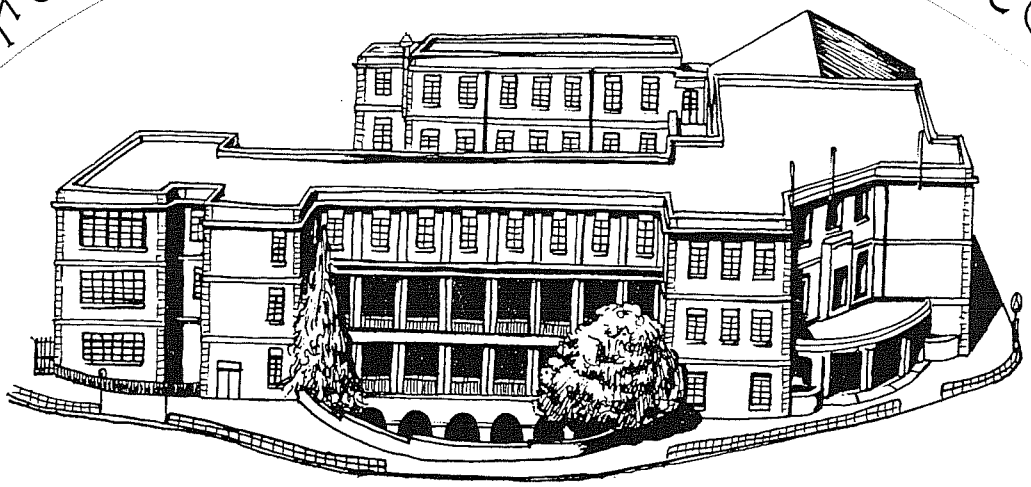
The 50 Years of King's College



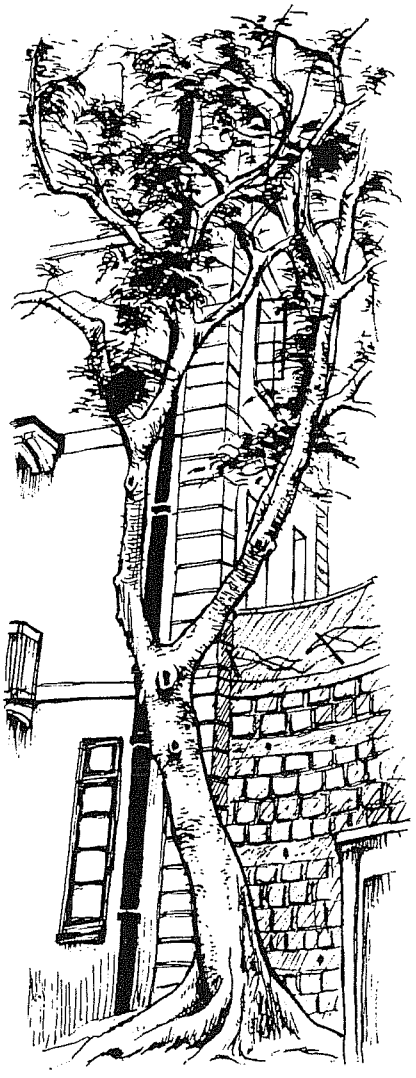
THE name of King's College was first adopted in 1922 when the present site, 63A, Bonham Road, was chosen for the construction of a secondary school. Previously it was accommodated in Third Street and then in Pokfulam Road and was known as Saiyingpun Primary School. The foundation stone was laid in 1923. The work of construction spanned 3 years and was at length completed in 1926. The pupils of Saiyingpun School were then transferred to the new premises. In January 1927, King's College commenced as a secondary school with Mr. Alfred Morris as the first principal. The official opening by the governor, H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.A., however, did not take place until March 5th, 1928.

Saiyingpun School dates back to 1879, in which year the Government decided to establish a Free School at West Point, and appointed as Headmaster Mr. Fung Fu, a returned student from America. The School was at first accommodated in Third Street. After a period of 12 years, the number in attendance had reached 110, and the Government was then induced by the late Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools, to erect a more permanent building in Pokfulam Road, the site of the later Vernacular Middle School.

Mr. Fung retained the Headmastership in the new building for a further 12 years, till 1903, when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Williams. The latter was transferred in 1905 to the Victoria British School, which had just come into being, and Mr. Alfred Morris was appointed Headmaster. The school commenced to grow and the average attendance was 403 by 1909. In spite of additions and enlargements, the capacity of the premises was severely taxed. Saiyingpun School changed its name and removed to the present home in September, 1926.

When the College was first built, it acquired an enviable reputation of being the finest school building in the East. It was built around the 3 sides of a square. The whole building comprised a North Wing, a South Wing and an East Wing. The tower above the main entrance dignified the general appearance of King's while the dainty school garden further enhanced its beauty. Altogether there were 29 classrooms, 2 laboratories, a library and museum, a geography room, a gymnasium, a great Hall, a workshop, a photography room, a playground and a swimming pool. The playground was divided into 3 courts — for basketball, volleyball and tennis. It also contained a jumping pit. In those days, a school of such size and facilities was considered to be more than perfect.

During the first fifteen years, the school followed the old system of class organisation with eight classes, numbered in descending order. Classes 8 and 7 were primary classes and class 6 was equivalent to the present form. The enrolment stood at 840 boys. Ever since its founding, King's had played a profound role in the Colony's education. The success could be attributed to the high competency of the first three principals — Mr. Alfred Morris (1926-1934), Mr. William Kay (1934-1939) and Mr. H. G. Wallington (1939-1941). While King's was enjoying its prosperous days, the Pacific War broke out after the Pearl Harbour incident in December, 1941. Hong Kong was occupied by the Japanese on Christmas day.



The tragic war did immense damage to Hong Kong and King's was not to be spared either. The Japanese occupation was undoubtedly an unhappy interlude, for all normal activities of the school came to a halt and the school building were utterly destroyed. But, "every cloud has a silver lining". When the war ended in 1945, brighter days were in store for King's. The tragedy of destruction was soon followed by the joy of reconstruction.

In 1950, revived and rehabilitated, King's was re-opened as a two-sessional primary school, namely King's College Primary School. The school was also shared by the Northcote Training College. Mr. H. T. Woo was appointed the Headmaster. This was only a brief phase of one year's duration. In the following year the school was restored as a secondary school (A.M.) with Mr. C. W. Sargison as Principal. For the first time in its history girls were admitted, most were promoted from the primary school. The total enrolment was 640 pupils. The first stage of extention of the school building was completed by 1953 adding two laboratories, a Preparation Room, a Lecture Room, an Art Room and five classrooms. The enrolment figure soared to 750. However, the slow pace of reconstruction of school buildings after the war had forced King's to share its building with Li Shing Primary School, Grantham Training College and Queen Elizabeth School successively during the next few years. The

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whole school was thus operated on a bi-sessional basis. It was not until 1960 that the whole school building was regained.



In 1954 Mr. Sargison was succeeded by Mr. F. K. Leung who made history for being the first Chinese principal of the school. In the same year, an additional Form Upper Six was operated to cater for those students who planned to sit for the revised Hong Kong University Matriculation Examination. 1955 witnessed the first group of King's graduates entering the university after the war with the total number being 14.

Notable changes occurred in the late 1950's. In 1957, Mr. C. W. Sargison returned as Principal. Moreover, owing to the increasing demands for secondary school places and limited space of the school, students of Form Lower and Upper 6 Arts were transferred to Queen's College and Queen Elizabeth School in 1958-59, and Form 1 students recruited from the Joint Primary 6 Examination had to spend the first year in Wanchai Primary School with Mr. Yeung An Wah as Master-in-charge. The urgent need for further expansion of the school finally received favourable response from the government and an extra floor was adeed to the South Wing and two floors added above the Gynmasium. This final stage of construction work was completed by December, 1959 and furnishing of the new premises followed in the next few months. In consequence, the branch school at Wanchai ended its one-year life and was incorporated with the main school in the new academic year. By 1960 the final stage of rebuilding was completed with King's considerably bigger than it was originally. The size and scope of the extension were an entirely upward development, bringing the front block to four storeys high and the Gymnasium Wing three. After the expansion there were totally 26 classroom, 10 special rooms and 7 laboratories, the largest in number possessed by any government school at that time. The new classrooms, unlike the previous ones, were all larger and of uniform dimensions. The new laboratories had gained space by the avoidance of passages, each room possessing its own door to a staircase. Main features of the extention were the exceptionally large library with an area of about 1,800 sq. ft., an up-to-date and well equipped Georgraphy Room and a bright Art Room looking on to the harbour.

On January 1st, 1960, King's entered a new phase in which it became a full-day school for the first time since the war. Normal school hours now lasted from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; a five-day week and a summertime schedule were introduced. Early in

the school year, Mr. C. W. Sargison went on leave prior to retirement and Mr. G. S. Coxhead took over the duties as principal. It was during Mr. Coxhead's tenure of office (1960-1967) that King's entered a new phase of change and progress. Owing to the lack of meeting places in Hong Kong the school building was constantly booked for activities by various outside organisations:— the Government Clerical Service, the Auxiliary Medical Services, the Police Reserve, the Civil Aid Services and St. John's Ambulance Division of the Old Boys' Association. The school Hall served its customary purpose in accommodating candidates for all public examinations. In April 1961, a cherished dream was realized with the opening of a canteen, a facility which had been lacking for years. Right from the beginning of the academic year of 1962 the school worked on a new time-table based on a 6-day cycle system by which Day I progressed in sequence to Day VI. The new System enabled more minor subjects to be included in the curriculum, thus allowing greater flexibility. In 1963, Form Lower Six Arts was opened after a lapse of several years. It restored the balance between Science and Arts classes though the demand for entrance to Science or Medicine classes was still greater. From 1966 onwards girls were admitted only in Form 6.

In 1967 Mr. H. W. Clarke succeeded Mr. Coxhead as Principal and it was during the next three years that King's witnessed a climax of academic attainment. In 1968, 64 distinctions were recorded for our students in the Hong Kong University Matriculation Examination, an unprecedented achievement. By 1971, Mr. D. R. Madan was appointed Principal and King's heralded the seventies by maintaining the laurels in both Scholarship and extra-curricular activities. In 1975, results in the Certificate of Education Examination recorded the highest and best King's had ever achieved, with a total of 125 distinctions and 470 credits. On 1st November, 1972, after years of fund-raising and renovation by the K.C. Old Boys' Association the school swimming pool was officially re-opened. It was a long dream come true. In the same year the school was awarded the Omega Challenge Rose Bowl for being the Most Progressive School in sports, an honour to a school whose students showed zealous participation, commendable achievement and remarkable sportsmanship in sports. Since 1973, owing to popular demands, two classes in Form Lower 6 have offered 3 subjects of Chemistry, Physics and Biology with a view to enable students to qualify for entrance to the Medical Faculty of the Hong Kong University.



With a tradition and history behind it, King's is now all confident at the threshold of its 51st year.

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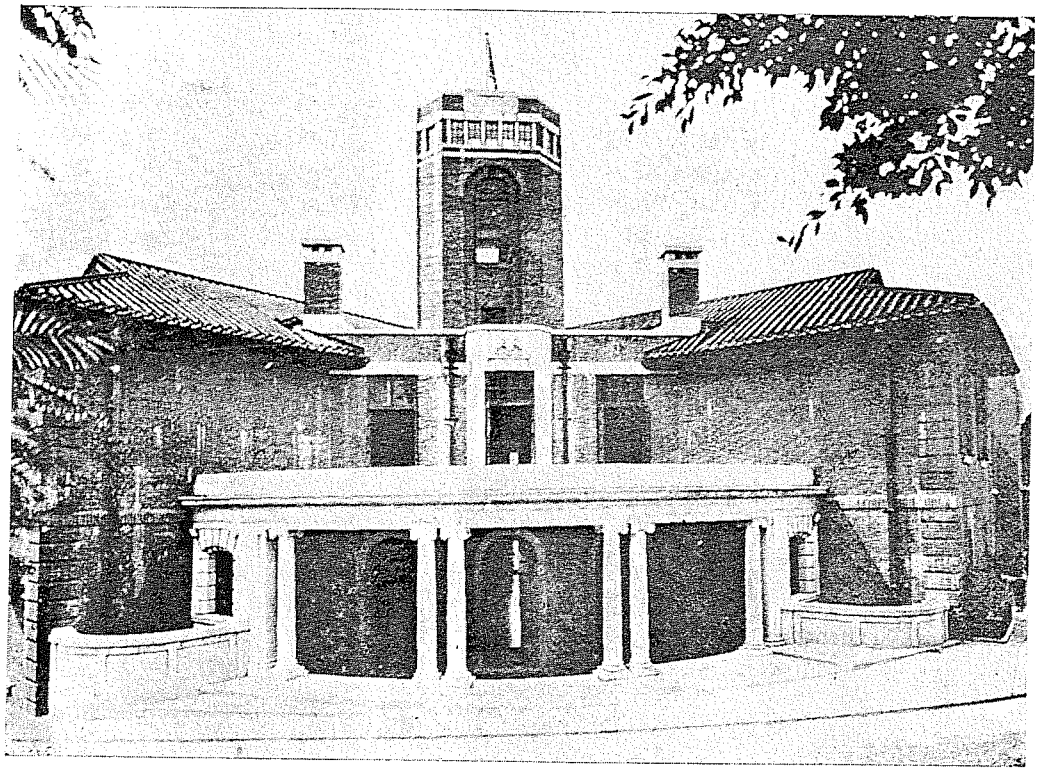
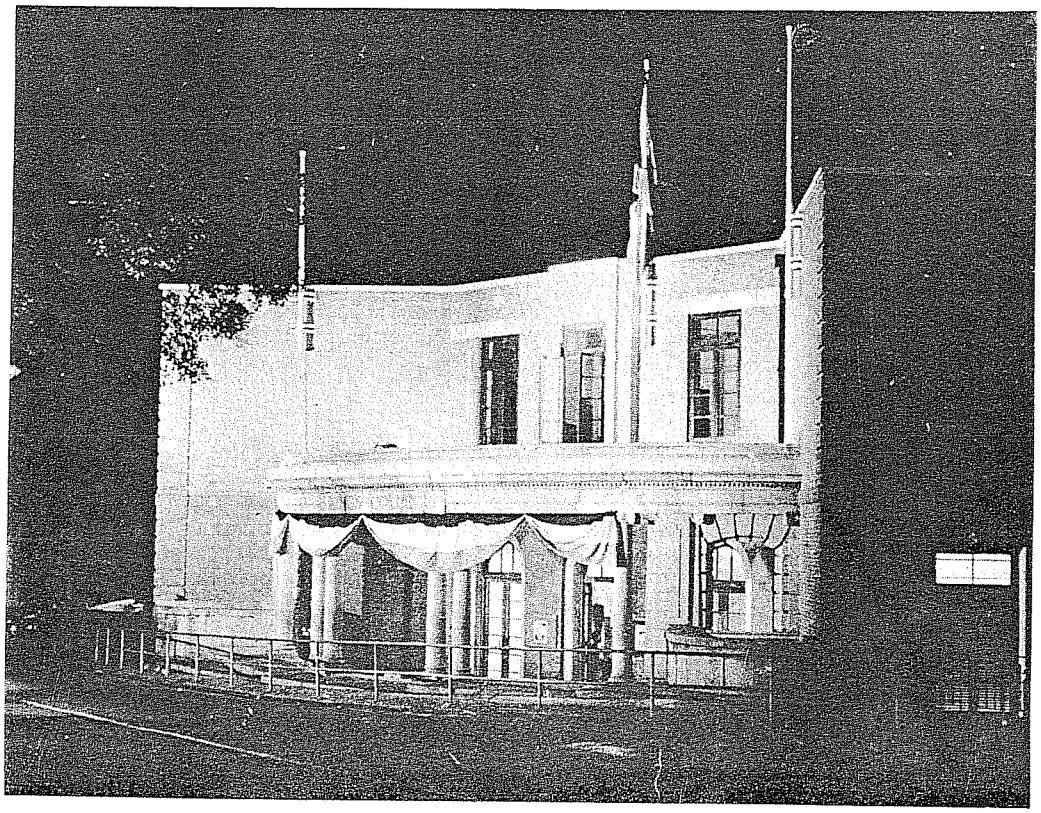
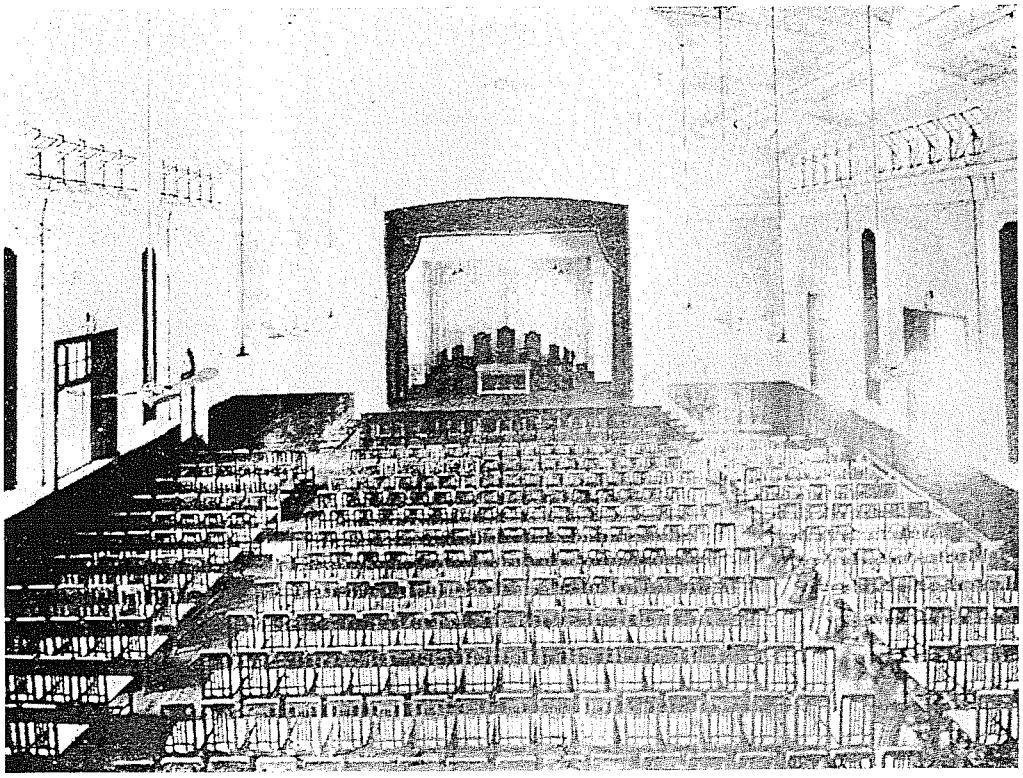


1933

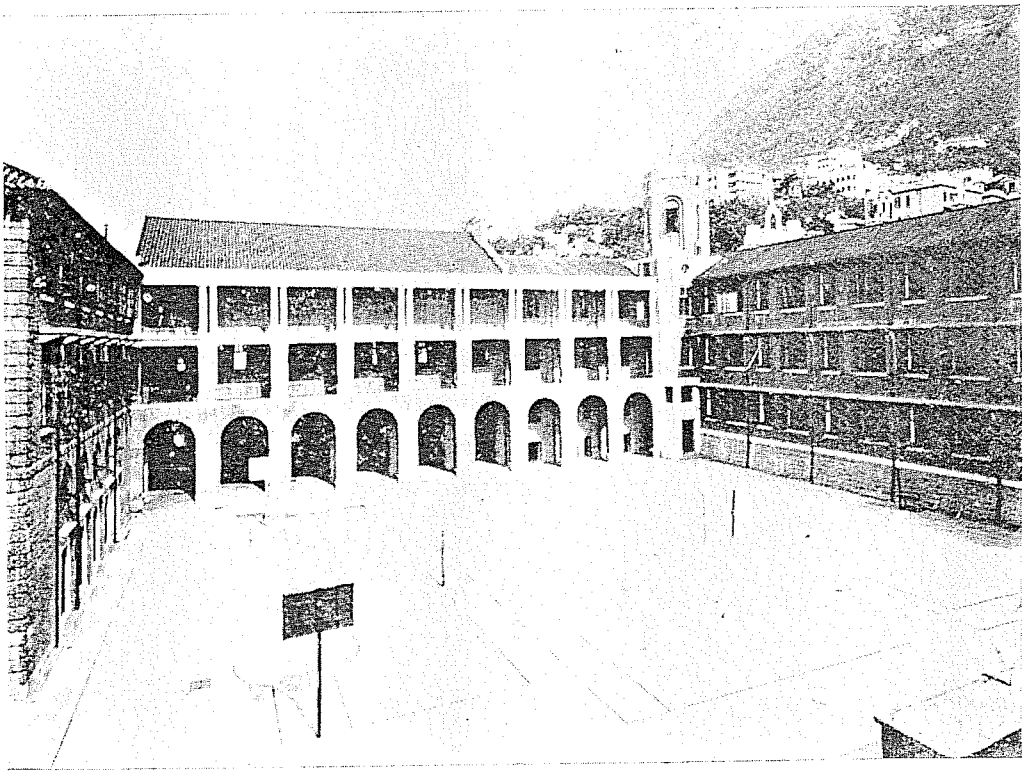


1957



Great Hall.

1933



Playground.

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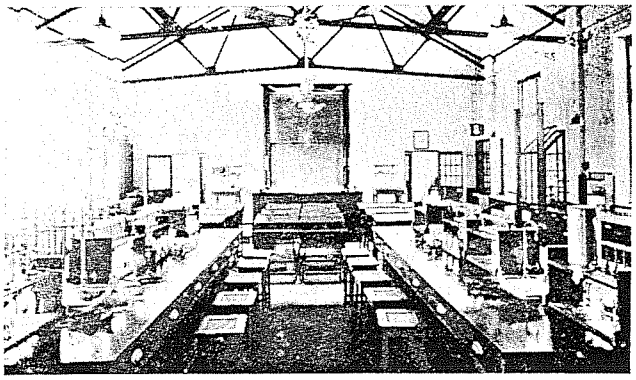
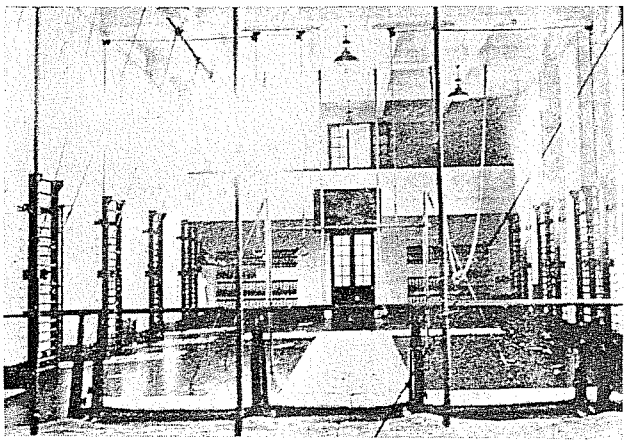
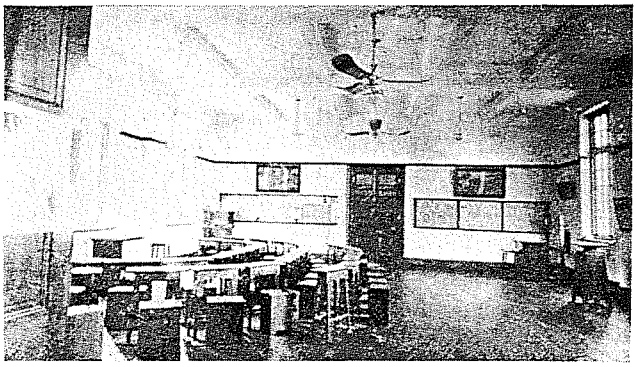
1933



Chemistry Laboratory.

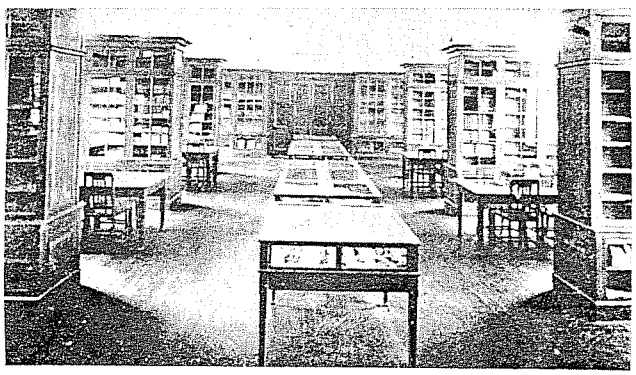
Gymnasium.





Geograph Room.

Library.



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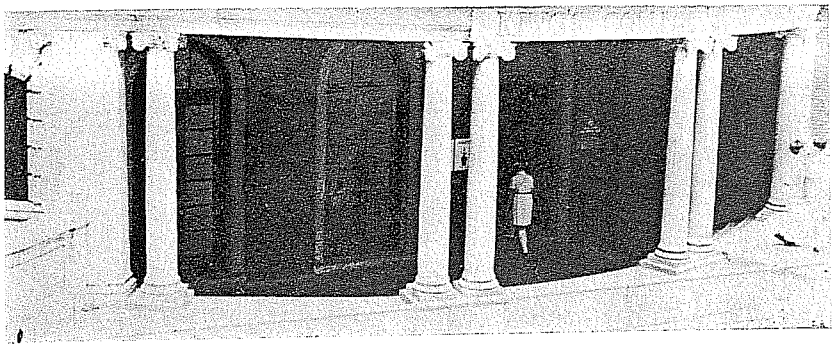
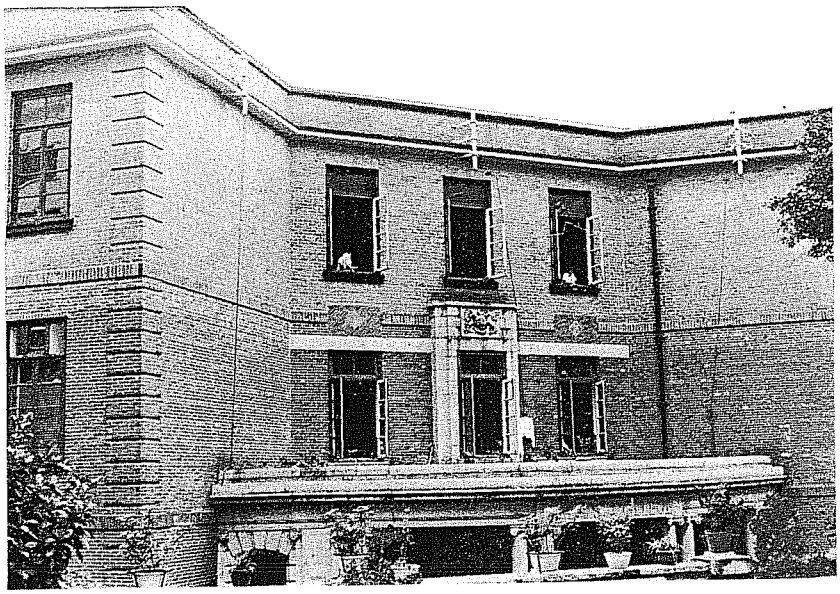
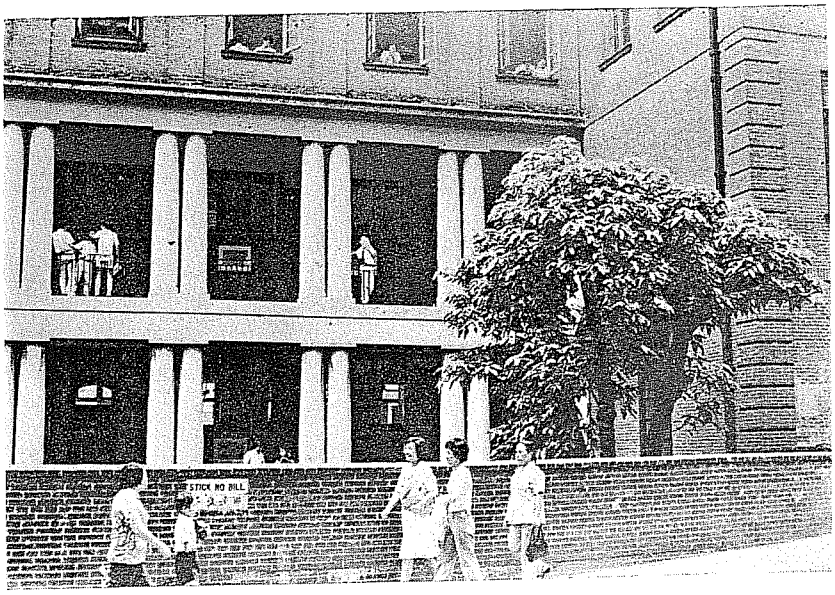
THE OLD LADY OF BONHAM ROAD







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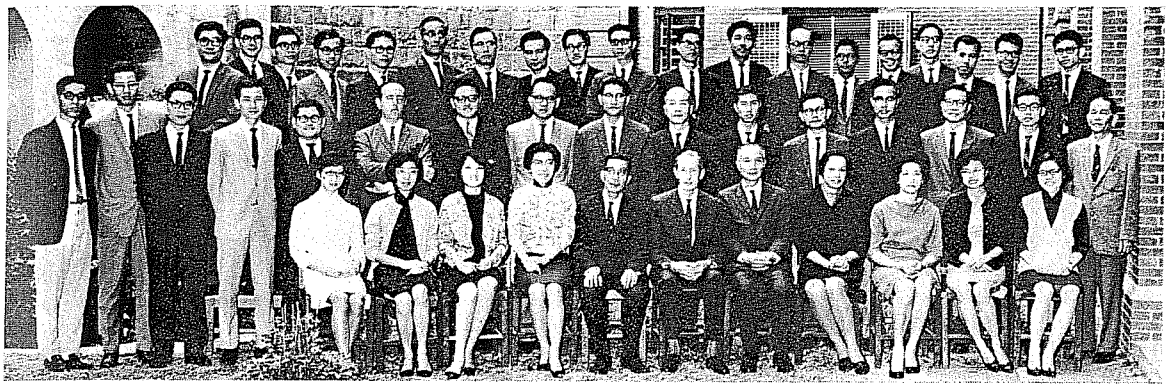
Antique and Modern — the school
being surrounded by sky-scrapers.



STAFF PHOTOS



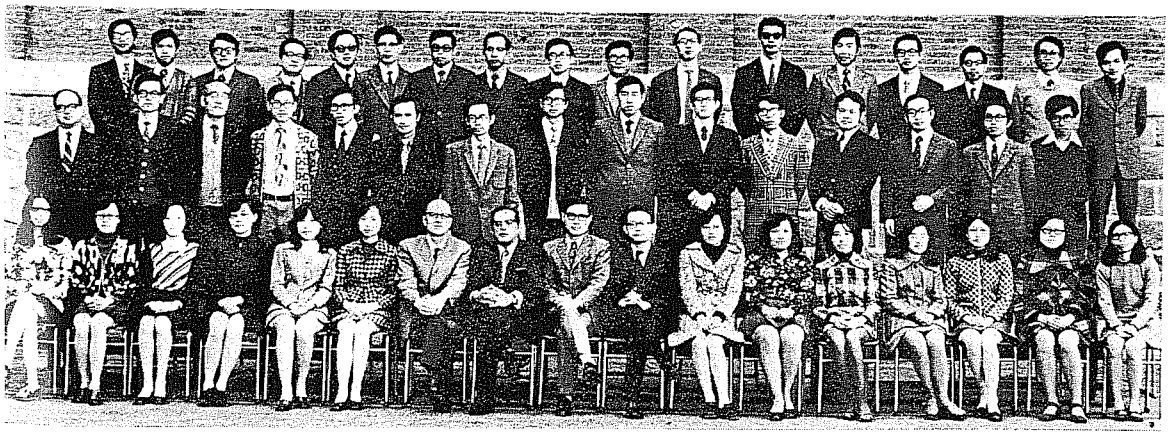
1956



1967



1970



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Principals of King's College

Before the War

January	*1927*	—	*June*	*1934*	Mr. Alfred Morris
June	*1934*	—	*March*	*1939*	Mr. William Kay
March	*1935*	—	*November*	*1935*	Mr. W. L. Handyside (Acting)
March	*1937*	—	*December*	*1937*	Rev. G. E. S. Upsdell (Acting)
March	*1939*	—	*December*	*1941*	Mr. H. G. Wallington

After the War

October	*1946*	—	*July*	*1947*	Mr. J. J. Ferguson
August	*1947*	—	*September*	*1951*	Mr. J. W. Wilson
	1950	—		*1951*	Mr. H. T. Woo (in charge of primary section)
September	*1951*	—	*July*	*1954*	Mr. C. W. Sargison
July	*1954*	—	*January*	*1957*	Mr. F. K. Leung
January	*1957*	—	*July*	*1960*	Mr. C. W. Sargison
July	*1958*	—	*March*	*1959* (Acting)	Mr. G S. Coxhead
September	*1960*	—	*June*	*1967*	Mr. G. S. Coxhead
January	*1963*	—	*August*	*1963*	Mr. P. R. Halliwell (Acting)
June	*1967*	—	*June*	*1971*	Mr. H. W. Clarke
April	*1969*	—	*January*	*1970*	Mr. H. N. McNeill (Acting)
June	*1971*	—			Mr. D. R. Madan

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Our Principals



1976.

Mr. Alfred Morris 1927-1934

Mr. Alfred Morris, the first principal of King's College, was first appointed Headmaster of Saiyingpun School from 1905 to 1926. Later he was entrusted with the responsibility of promoting the establishment of a modern High-Grade Government School in the Western District of Hong Kong. When King's College was built in 1926 he was appointed the first Principal.

Mr. Morris was very hardworking and energetic. Apart from his busy work as Principal, he also gave lectures at the University of Hong Kong on teaching methods to those who were under training as teachers. Not only did he contribute to the educational field, he also distinguished himself in the sphere of social welfare. He was the first commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hong Kong. During the Japanese occupation he was interned and he died in 1945, just a short time before peace came. During Mr. Morris' time at King's, the students did extremely well in sports. Very often there were teams from other schools and some even from Canton visiting the school. On such occasions classes would be dismissed in the afternoon so that the students could watch the matches.

Mr. D. J. S. Crozier, former Director of Education and once a staff of King's had commented on Mr. Morris:

"He had tremendous enthusiam for anything he tackled, and inspired in others the same kind of enthusiam and devotion".

Mr. William Kay 1934-1939

Mr. William Kay, the second principal of King's, came to Hong Kong in 1913. He taught at Queen's College for some years and was then appointed Headmaster of Saiyingpun Government School, Wanchai School and Ellis Kadoorie School successively. He succeeded Mr. Morris as Principal of King's College in June 1934.

Mr. Kay was a popular teacher and a capable administrator. He was not only a scholar but also a friend on whom one could rely for help and sympathetic consideration. Mr. Kay's scholarly aptitude prompted the publication of school magazines in schools he had association with. He had been the editor of the 'Yellow Dragon' of Queen's College for many years, and he also started the publication of our school magazine (later named 'The Fig Tree') in 1934.

"Mr. Kay had a lively wit and a prolific pen; he might not have been a great poet, but he excelled as a parodist and in humorous, though friendly, satire", once commented Mr. Crozier.

In June, 1937, Mr. Kay acted as Director of Education for some months and he returned to King's afterwards. He retired in May, 1939 after 26 years' service. After the war he returned to Hong Kong to serve as officer in charge of the Government Relief Section, and retired again in July, 1946. He died in Bournemouth on the 2nd February, 1955.

The following article written in 1966 by Mr. G. S. Coxhead, our former Principal, reveals vividly Mr. Kay's personality and his life in King's.

Mr. H. G. Wallington 1939-1941

Mr. H. G. Wallington came to Hong Kong in February, 1924, when he was appointed Second Master of Queen's College. In 1938 he became Headmaster of Yaumati School and from March, 1939, to December, 1941 was Principal of King's College.

He was a kind-hearted man, and a distinguished amateur sportsman. He was captain of the Hong Kong Football team in the Interport Matches. During the war, while in the internment camp at Stanley, he was struck by a serious illness. He was sent to a hospital in New Zealand when peace came. As his health condition showed no improvement, he retired in 1946. He died in England on the 12th May, 1950.

Mr. J. J. Ferguson 1946-1947



Mr. J. J. Ferguson was the first Principal of King's College after the war. At that time the school building, which had been utterly destroyed in the war, was still in ruins. Mr. Ferguson worked towards the rebuilding of the school while he was concurrently performing important duties in the Education Department.

He came to Hong Kong in 1929 when he joined the King's staff as a mathematics master. He was extremely keen in sports and he introduced the House System to King's College by setting up four houses named North, South, East and West. Thanks to his efforts in promoting various sports and games in the school, our pupils were renowned in Inter-School competitions in those days. He was the popular idol of many K.C. boys as he was always gentle and helpful.

Mr. Ferguson retired in 1947 on account of illness which he had suffered when he was interned during the war. He later died in America.

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Mr. C. W. Sargison 1951-1954; 1957-1960

Being the first principal entrusted with the task of administering the normal functioning of the school after the war Mr. Sargison played a significant role in the expansion of King's College.

During the first phase of his office at King's one extra floor was built on the front block of the school building in 1953 and the total enrolment figure rose to 750. In 1960 the final stage of expansion was completed with King's looking as it is today — three storeys on both the Front Wing and Gymnasium Wing. In the whole process of reconstruction and expansion of the school, Mr. Sargison had striven to materialise the plan of restoring King's to its former image before the war.

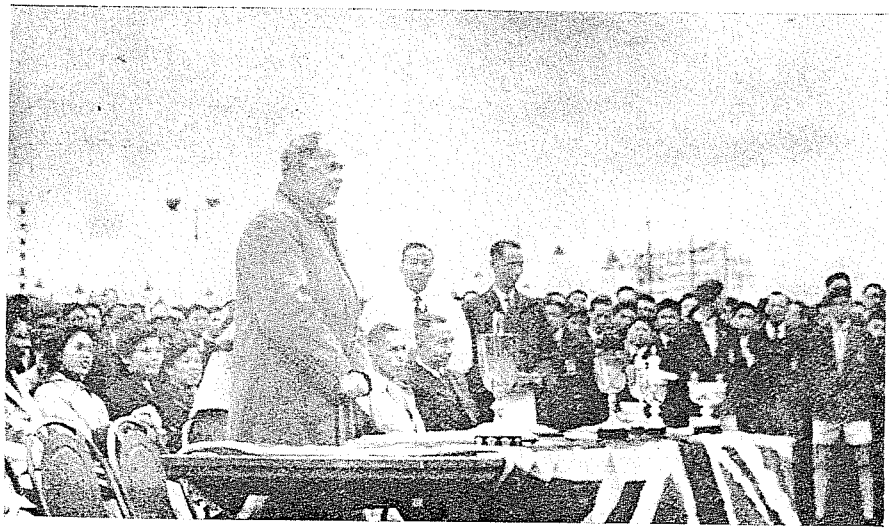
According to those who were acquainted or had association with him, Mr. Sargison was one of those educationalists who advocated strict discipline. It was with such means that he ruled the school, and was thus feared by all, teachers and students alike. Nevertheless, he was always ready to give a helping hand to anyone in the school.

Besides his contribution in the restoration of the school Mr. Sargison, being a specialist in chemistry, had played a very important part in making King's College pre-eminent in sciences. Such image of a 'Science School' had branded King's ever since.

On the lighter side, Mr. Charles Lowe, the former Deputy Director of Education, recalled his days in King's in his speech delivered on Speech Day, 1972:

"Mr. Sargison's stockbroker visited him twice a week at the school, and it was always rather a risk on whether to approach Mr. Sargison with a knotty problem just after this visit or not. Much depended on the state of the market. We were all rather scared of him as, though basically kind, he could be impatient".

Mr. Sargison went on leave prior to retirement in early 1960.



Mr. Sargison at Sports Day, 1958

Mr. F. K. Leung 1954-1957

Mr. F. K. Leung had his first association with King's College in 1926 when he joined the school as a teacher, the same year the school was opened. He remained as a geography master until the school was closed in 1941 when the Pacific War began and Hong Kong occupied by the Japanese.

In 1954 he was appointed Principal of the school when Mr. Sargison was transferred. He held the post until 1957.

Being the first Chinese who ever held the post as Principal of King's College, Mr. Leung had contributed much to promote the welfare of the students and well being of the school as a whole. He was well liked by all who had known him or worked under him for his temperate character-kind, gentle and capable. It was he who first started our renowned Geography Room and furnished it with the most up-to-date equipment. He also arranged for Mr. Jasper to write the rousing school song.

Mr. Leung's capability in daily school administration could be revealed in Mr. Charles Lowe's recollection :

"He was very good at sorting out problems, and once when there was a temporary difficulty over the provision of a teacher for 6th Form Biology (the Department had no teacher available) he made a private arrangement for tuition to be given by a university demonstrator. I can think of no greater resourcefulness than that".

Having served in the Education Department for 35 years Mr. Leung retired in 1961. He is now leading a peaceful and quiet life. His life in King's and his personal feelings are recorded in the interview in the following pages.



Mr. F. K. Leung introducing The Governor, Sir A. Grantham, to the Staff at Speech Day, 1955

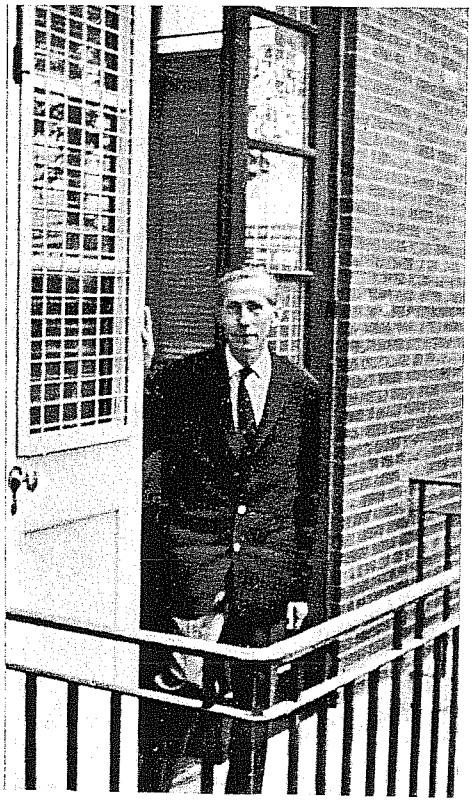
1976

Mr. G. S. Coxhead 1960-1967

Mr. G. S. Coxhead's ties with King's College dated as early as 1940 when he was posted here as a geography teacher upon his arrival in Hong Kong. However, the Pacific War and Japanese occupation had forced him to internment in the prisoner-of-war camp.

After the war, Mr. Coxhead had a wide and varied experience both of schools and of administrative work, having been a teacher in King George V School and Queen's College, an Inspector of schools and the chief of the Grant-in-aid Schools Section in the Education Department. At the end of 1957, after an absence of 16 years, he rejoined King's and was Acting Principal in 1958 during Mr. Sargison's home leave. In early 1960 Mr. Coxhead was appointed Principal which post he retained until 1967 when he retired.

In fact, King's College entered a new phase of remarkable change and progress during Mr. Coxhead's tenure of office. A cycle system was introduced in the time-table, Form 6 Arts classes were started, a large number of clubs and societies were set up to cater for extra-curricular activities of all kinds, and a school canteen was inaugurated. Not only did Mr. Coxhead encourage academic pursuit, he also personally participated in many of the club or association functions. In a nutshell, Mr. Coxhead's contributions to King's College are invaluable and no summary comment is more appropriate than the following remark made in 1967 by his immediate successor, Mr. H. W. Clarke:



"I would like to acknowledge publicly my sincere appreciation of all that Mr. Coxhead did for King's College — the school records over the last ten years or so speak for themselves — and to refer to his never-failing interest in whatever pertained to the pupils of K.C., his personal concern for their welfare whether they had left the School or not, and his qualities of tolerance, sincerity, gentlemanliness and humour qualities of which I myself became fully aware during the short interval of about a fortnight before he left the School for good. I found his guidance sound, well-balanced and constructive; he was never too busy to give a word of advice to me or to anyone else who sought happiness and prosperity in the years to come. If I had to select those spheres in which Mr. Coxhead left his mark on the School, I would mention in particular the Geography Society, the Chess Club, the School Canteen (which he inaugurated), and extra-curricular activities in general, not least the Photographic Club, in which he had real personal interest".

Mr. Coxhead retired in 1967 and has since taken up teaching in England. His dedication to education seems never ending.

Through his affection for the school Mr. Coxhead had kindly written his memoir, entitled "Red Bricks in Bonham Road", which is printed in the following pages. It throws light on the development of King's during his time. For those who have had association with King's in whatever way, particularly for the former staff and students, Mr. Coxhead's memoir is more than invaluable.

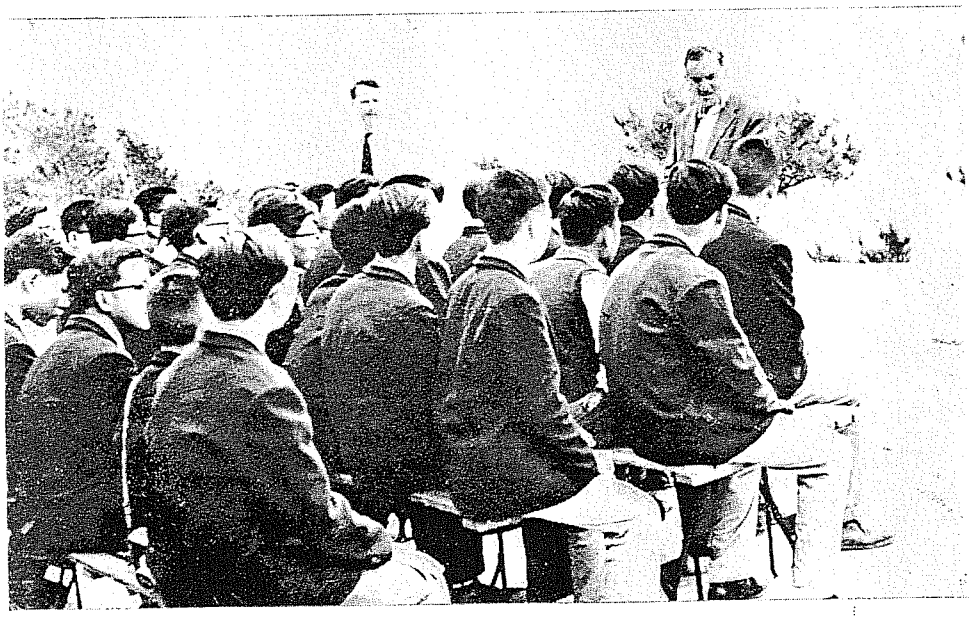
Mr. P. R. Halliwell 1963



Though Mr. P. R. Halliwell was our Acting Principal from January to August, 1963 when Mr. Coxhead was on home leave, he had initiated various improvements for the school within a short period of 8 months. Several new clubs were formed under his instruction and guidance.

His chief d'oeuvre was the inauguration of a Six-day Camp School in which about 40 students participated under the supervision of about 10 staff members. Under the scheme, the campers set to work on a special project, the first entitled "Tsuen-Wan — a study in mircrogeography'. For many pupils this was their first experience of communal life in the field. It also fostered a habit of acquiring knowledge through observation and practical experience. This winter camp became an annual function and was welcomed by all. It was not until 1971 that the practice was suspended owing to the lack of fund.

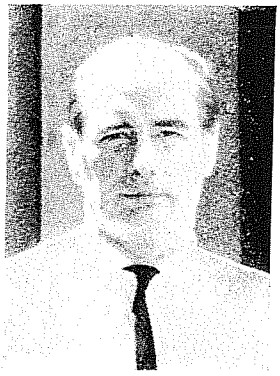
At the moment, Mr. Halliwell is the Principal of Kowloon Technical School. Though he is no longer within our walls his 'infectious' enthusiasm still has its influence over all of us.



1963

1976.

Mr. H. W. Clarke 1967-1971



Mr. H. W. Clarke assumed duty as Principal of King's College on 5th June, 1967 when Mr. G. S. Coxhead proceeded on leave prior to retirement.

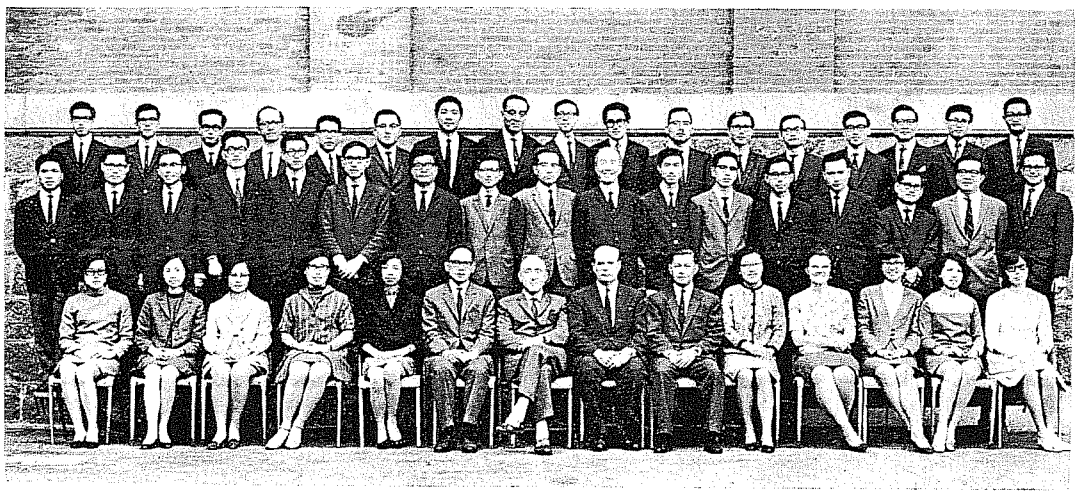
Having had a distinguished career both in schools and at university Mr. Clarke was an outstanding scholar, well versed in Latin, Greek, Ancient History and Literature. Perhaps Mr. Charles Lowe was justified in his comment which he made on our Speech Day in 1972:

"Mr. Clarke, a fine example of a nearly extinct breed, was a very civilised gentleman who clearly showed the advantages of classical education. It was he who found no fewer than 3 grammatical errors in the 5-word Latin motto proposed for some other school. He was a kind, unassuming person who by his very example did a great deal for the school. I often think he would have been very happy in Classical China".

Through his scholarly influence the pupils did excel themselves in various public examinations under the 'academic' atmosphere. The most notable achievement was in the 1968 Hong Kong University Matriculation Examination in which our students scored a total of 64 Distinctions, a record for the school.

Though Mr. Clarke's term of office in the school was only a brief period of four years his gentle manner, intellectual outlook and unassuming personality impressed most people who knew him.

Since his retirement Mr. Clarke has been teaching English in Eastbourne, England, where he is residing with his family. His personal feelings on King's are revealed in the essay printed in this section.



Mr. Clarke and Staff 1969

Mr. D. R. Madan 1971-



Mr. D. R. Madan assumed duty as Principal of King's College from June, 1971 upon the retirement of Mr. H. W. Clarke.

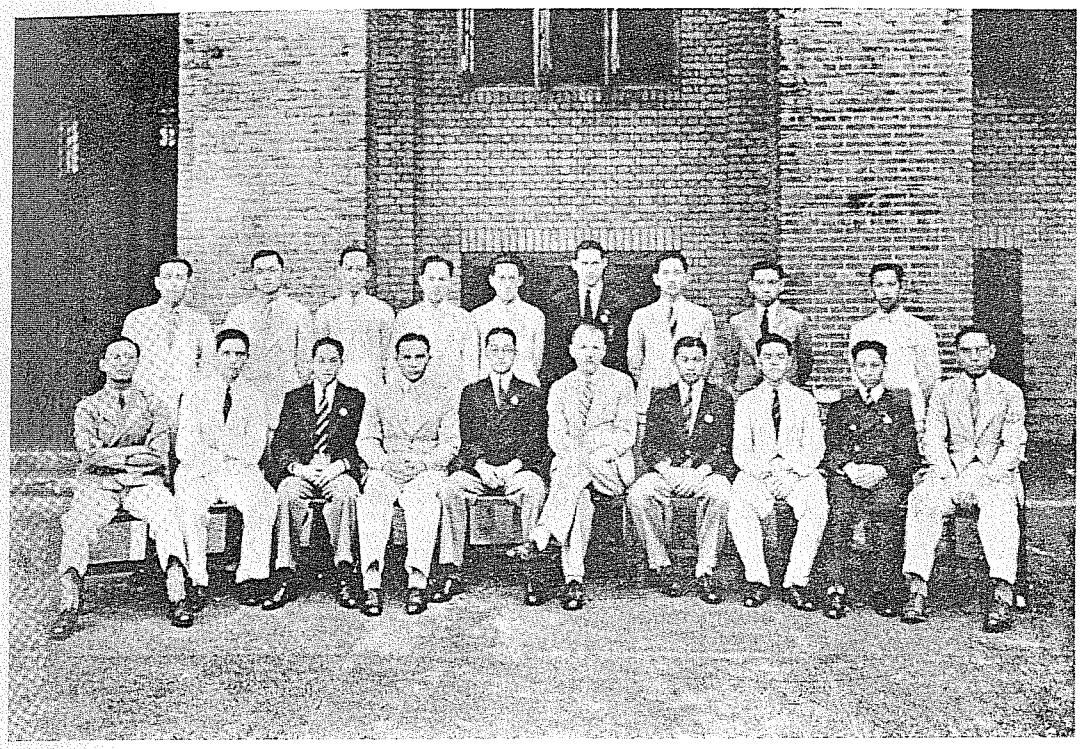
Prior to his appointment to our school Mr. Madan had a wide and varied educational experience, having been the panel-chairman of Biology in Queen's College, a teacher in King George V School, and an Inspector of Science in the Science Inspectorate of the Education Department. In 1962 he was awarded a Government Training Scholarship for one year to take up an *ad hoc* course in the teaching of Biology and General Science at Reading University, England. In 1963 he represented Hong Kong at the Commonwealth Conference for Science at Peradeniya, Ceylon. His zeal in promoting and improving the study of Biology in schools had promoted him to be a founder member of Asian Regional Conference on School Biology. He personally attended two of the conferences held in Manila (1966) and Tokyo (1968) respectively.

Mr. Madan, while maintaining the esteemed tradition of King's, has introduced various changes for the welfare of students. Since 1973 two classes in Lower 6 have offered subjects to prepare the students for entrance to the Faculty of Medicine of the Hong Kong University. This marked a departure from the past practice in which only one class prepared students for the medical career. Through his strenuous efforts, the school swimming pool was finally reopened in November, 1972. The plan of renovation had been mooted for all the years after the war and the reopening of the pool received welcoming response from the students.

From the beginning of his appointment as our Principal Mr. Madan had determined to set up a balanced education in both academic pursuit and sports. His ambition was fully realised when various records were established in both fields. In 1972 our school was awarded the Omega Challenge Rose Bowl for being the Most Progressive School in Sports. The School Volley Teams also brought home glory for being the champions for 4 consecutive years from 1972 to 1975. Pertaining to academic achievement our students acquired the unprecedented results in the Certificate of Education Examination in 1975 when a total of 125 Distinctions and 470 Credits was recorded. He has also worked hard to help raise the standard and prestige of the Form 6 Arts classes, changing the image of King's being purely a 'Science School'.

When Mr. Madan says, "Being backed by a fine and eminent tradition we can look forward to a brighter future", he is fully justified.

1976.



School Prefects — 1939/40.
Mr. Wallington (centre, seated)



Mr. Wallington and the Governor at
Speech Day — 1940.



Mr. Wallington at
Sports Day — 1940.

Mr. W. Kay with the Volleyball Team, 1937-1938

1976

Mr. Sunshine

— G. S. Coxhead —
(in 1966)

And young and old come forth to play

On a sun-shine holy-day.

In his essay, "Looking back at K.C.", our Head Prefect Hui Ke Yan shows a happy knack of evoking memories of times which he himself, a boy of nineteen, never knew. By ardent research he has conjured up from the past more than one man or woman who played a vital part in the moulding of King's College. Among them are his own father; Alfred Morris, our first Principal; Miss Stephen, who later became Principal of B.P.S., and that flamboyant character, Jock Kay.

It would be hard to name a teacher who imprinted his personality more firmly upon his pupils than William Kay, or Kay Wai Lam as he liked to be called. I met him only once, after his retirement in Edinburgh, and what I write is in no sense a biography of him. It is no more than a get-together of impressions, some told me and some at first-hand, and jotting down these anecdotes I defer to Jock's many contemporaries in Hong Kong and outside who knew him far better than I did.

Although we have a House named after William Kay, we could be accused of impropriety in assuming ownership of him. Throughout his early career he was "wedded" to Queen's College. He was the editor of the "Yellow Dragon" for many years, and a prolific contributor to that journal. Essays, poems, parodies, quips and conundrums flowed from his pen, and have overflowed into the Q.C. Centenary and even into this number of "The Fig Tree". Enough, they say, is as good as a feast, but literary output was not enough to satisfy the ebullient spirit of this extraordinary young man, by home and origin a canny Scot, who took Hong Kong by storm in pre-war years. He became that horror of the conventional, a practical joker.

Yes, it was as good or as bad as that. But before dismissing Jock out of hand, consider the times he lived in, so different from today. The twenties were years when a department was a couple of rooms, and everybody knew everybody. It is told that there was in those early days a headmaster named James who rules two schools, one in Hong Kong and the other in Kowloon. Once in a while the then Director of Education would try to contact Mr. James, and failing to do so would demand an explanation. Mr. James's expanation never varied. "If I was not at my Hong Kong School", he would say, "I must have been at my Kowloon school. If not at either, I must have been betwixt and between".

In the old days the age-limit for pupils was not so strictly adhered to as it is today. It was no uncommon thing to find students of fifteen, thirty and even forty years of age in the same class. One morning a form master entered his class to call the roll, but there was so response when he came to the name of one pupil. He repeated the name, and the class began to chuckle. This upset him, so he tackled the monitor. "Where is Wong?" he asked, "and why are you all laughing?" "Wong is ill", answered the monitor, amidst giggles. "What's the matter with him?" the master

persisted, and the laughter grew louder. "His father has given him a terrible thrashing", he was told. "Why?" he inquired. "Because, Sir, he laughed when you thrashed his father yesterday".

Before he retired, William Kay was Principal of King's and also, for a while, acting Director of Education. By that time he was fairly subdued and straightened out, as we're all apt to get in our later years. But it is the jaunty young man in the tam-o-shanter who comes soonest to mind when one looks back on Jock's career, the man who simply couldn't resist a leg-pull no matter what it cost.

Jock's most daring exploit is said to have been a joke at the expense of a colleague, whom we will call Mr. Smith. Smith was a worthy man, not over-gifted with imagination, a dependable type who hadn't set the Harbour on fire and wasn't ever likely to. Jock sat down and wrote an obituary for him. It was a moving document, giving praise where praise was due, telling of a brilliant career tragically cut short, of the irreparable loss to education both in the Colony and in the world at large : about three-quarters of a column. The press printed it in full.

That morning the Smith family was seated, as usual, at breakfast. It was a domestic scene, Mrs. Smith urging the children to eat their toast and Smith, at the head of the table, tucked behind his newspaper, more than ordinarily absorbed in an article which had just caught his attention. At this moment the telephone rang and one of the children answered it. "It's for you, Daddy", she said, "It's the Director of Education". Smith rose from his seat with an alacrity surprising in a man of his build, and picked up the phone. It was indeed the Director of Education of those days and he sounded agitated. "Who's that? Who's that?" he kept repeating. "Smith speaking, Sir", was the stolid reply. There was a pause, and then from the other end of the wire, "You'll forgive my asking, Smith, but where are you speaking from?"

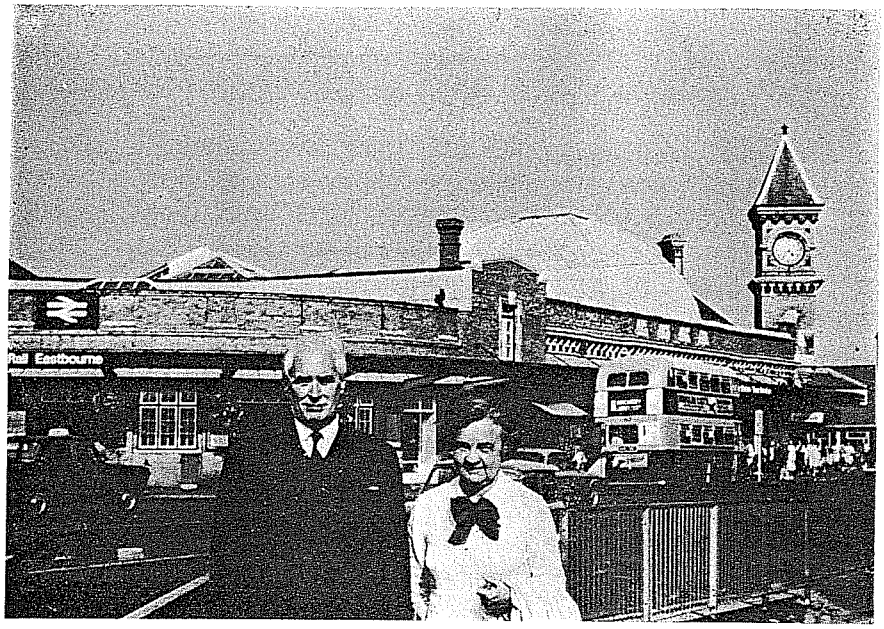
Well, Jock Kay is no more, and the age of Sunshine Holidays has vanished with him. But something of his sunny personality still lives on in King's College.

1976

SOME FEELINGS

— H. W. Clarke —

(Principal 1967-1971)

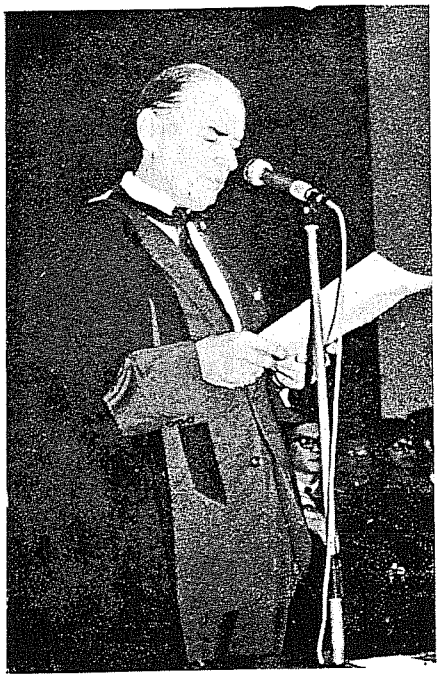


Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Clarke in Eastbourne, U.K.

I HAD always considered King's College to be the leading Anglo-Chinese secondary school in Hong Kong, and consequently I was extremely gratified when, on the retirement of Mr. G. S. Coxhead, who had been principal for several years, the Education Department called upon me to assume the task of becoming principal of the School in his place. It was the fulfilment of a personal ambition as I had always hoped that one day I would become principal of either Queen's College, where I had previously served, or of King's College, preferably the latter school for reason I have given above.

Although my association with the School was not a long one, I can honestly say that I thoroughly enjoyed my stay at it and spent a number of very happy years as its Principal. As I look back now at this phase of my career, I will try to indicate the reasons why I found my association with the School so happy and satisfying, and perhaps it would help to approach the matter from three distinct points of view: these are (a) My relationships with the teaching Staff (b) My relationship with the pupils and (c) The attitude towards me of the King's College Old Boys Association.

(a) Relationships with the Staff: I found all my colleagues on the Staff to be extremely cooperative, very obliging and courteous, always willing to assume responsibility for any special post assigned to them, and to give of their best in the performance of their various duties. The Senior Master, Mr. H. H. Ip, the Second Master, and indeed all the Staff, were most helpful to me and proved to be my friends



Mr. Clarke delivering the speech

as well as my colleagues. Their cooperation and friendship were of especial importance and significance during my tenure of office as Principal when it is remembered that, for a part of that time, Hong Kong schools were going through a difficult stage as a result of the upsurge of political activity and of some anti-British feeling on the Chinese mainland. I feel that it was largely due to the loyal cooperation of the Staff that King's College emerged unscathed. This cooperation was shown by both the minor staff and the teaching staff. It would not be appropriate in discussing my relationships with the staff if I were to omit to mention the many social invitations extended to my wife and me on various occasions, apart from the occasional attendances at wedding receptions of various colleagues. The general atmosphere was one of cordiality and sincere friendliness, which I will never be likely to forget.

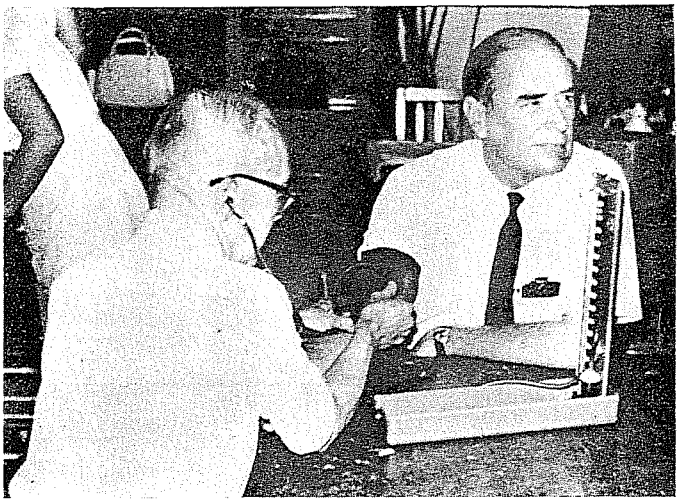
(b) Relationships with the pupils: My relationships with the boys and girls of the school, though necessarily different from those with the Staff, were nevertheless very cordial and pleasing. I found the large majority of the pupils to be most helpful, eager to learn and respectful in every way. I was always amazed at the enthusiasm most of them showed not only on the playing-field but also in the classroom. They worked well, were interested and did their best to bring credit to the School. I remember, in particular, the splendid results obtained annually in the Hong Kong University Matriculation Examinations both O.L. and A.L., and the almost monotonous regularity with which King's College pupils swept the board in so far as distinction went! These achievements were, of course, a great credit to the pupils concerned but were also a tribute to the enthusiasm and hard work of the various members of Staff who had made their realisation possible. King's College, too, seemed to enjoy a special affinity with the University of Hong Kong authorities, and this affinity appeared to be based on mutual regard just as much as on geographical proximity. When I think of the attitudes to work in school displayed by a large number of the present pupils in Britain, I realise how fortunate



Mr. Clarke at Speech Day

I was in having pupils of the kind I had at King's to deal with. I feel that the pupils of schools in this country could have learnt quite a lot from the behaviour, attitudes and respect for authority shown by the pupils of King's!

(c) The King's College Old Boys Association: On my appointment to the principalship of the School I was invited to a special social function to meet the Old Boys, and I was immediately struck by the sincere friendship, regard and liking which they so graciously extended to me. They did a great deal as a body to make my task less burdensome, to promote the interests of the pupils of the School, to help financially and to enhance the high reputation which the School enjoyed in the Colony. They were always conscious of its long and great traditions and of its prestige in the life of the community and in educational circles as well. I can still recall with happiness the many social functions at the Hilton Hotel, the Mandarin Hotel and other well-known venues which it was the privilege of my wife and me to attend under the auspices of the Old Boys Association. It was also mainly due to their inspiration and initiative that the long dream of reopening of the School swimming-pool became a reality a short time after I had returned home. With so active and interested an Old Boys Association, I feel quite sure that the future progress and welfare of this fine School rest in good hands.



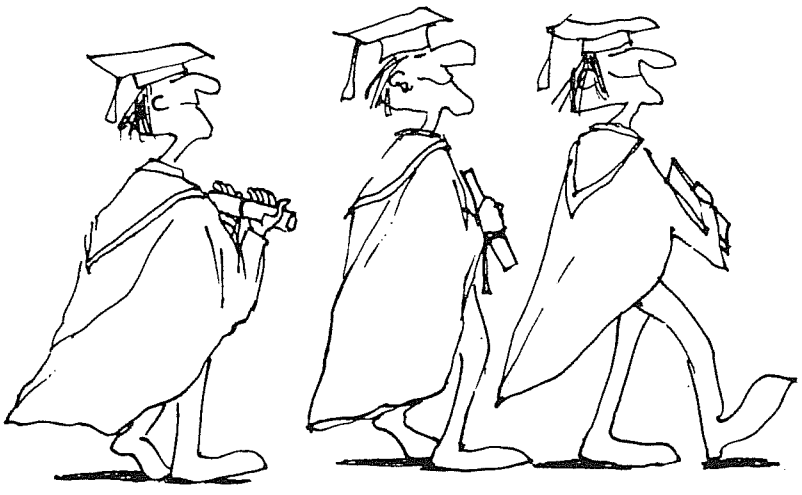
Mr. Clarke donating blood

On the occasion, then, of the Golden Jubilee of King's College I consider it a great honour to have been invited by the Principal, Mr. D. R. Madan, an old personal friend of mine from Queen's College days, and by the Editor of the 'Fig Tree', Mr. Peter Young, an old pupil of mine as well as a personal friend, to write these few paragraphs for insertion in the School's magazine on this important and auspicious occasion. It is my sincere hope and desire that King's College will endure for many more decades in order to continue the excellent work it has done, and is doing, to further the education, the development and the ambitions both of the present pupils and of their sons and daughters in the years that lie ahead. In a world of constantly changing values and ideals I feel confident that King's College will have a special role to play and that it will serve as a steadying influence and inspiration to the youth of Hong Kong to aim at what is best and most worthwhile in life and to eschew what is mean, unworthy and spurious. Best wishes to King's College, its Principal and Staff whoever they may be for the future! Happy Jubilee, King's! Floreat Regis Collegium!

1996

DOWN THE MEMORY LANE





1976

RED BRICKS IN BONHAM ROAD

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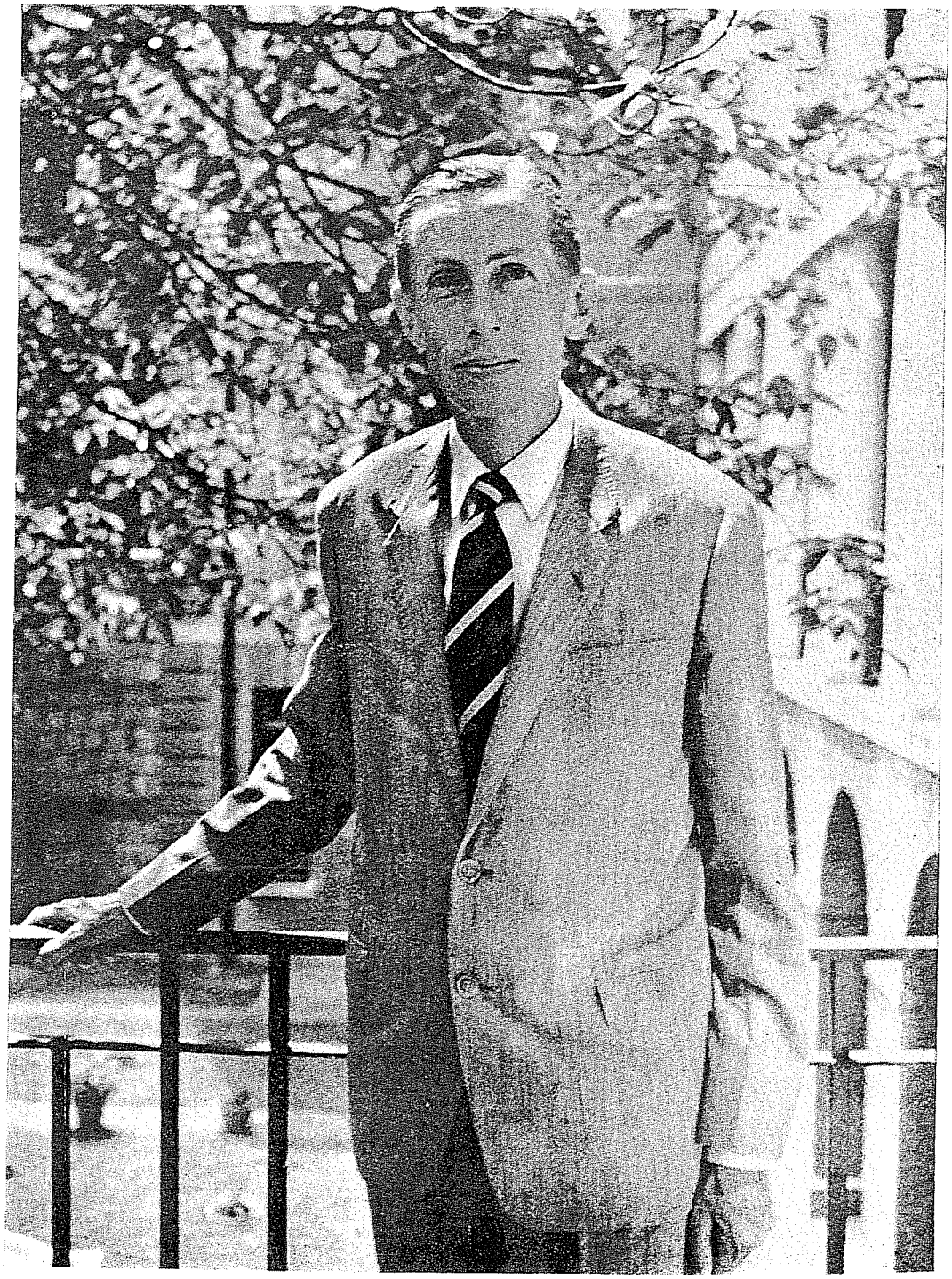
— G. S. Coxhead —



I

A War on the Way

On a cool, sunny morning in January, 1940, the luxury liner Conte Verde slipped through Lyemun Pass to find a modest wooden jetty where the splendid Ocean Terminal now stands. There were on board four well-known members of the Education Department and two new recruits, but not a soul stepped forward to greet them. War-time regulations had veiled our arrival in secrecy, and it was mid-afternoon before a small train of rickshaws conveyed the group to the Education Office on the 4th floor of the Fire Brigade building, at that time the second tallest in Hong Kong.

It was here that I met, for the first time, Mr. C. G. Sollis, the Director, to learn that I was posted to a school of Chinese boys using the English language: King's College. He explained that he had sought a chemistry master, but that, as my arrival was a month late (!) this need had in the meantime evaporated. It was now — luckily for me — a geography teacher that was required. In this way, teaching my own subject, I embarked on a career with the Department which was to last 28 years.

The first two of them were divided between teaching and military training in the uneasy spell before the war came to the Far East. My head of staff was Mr. H. G. Wallington, the College's 3rd Principal. He, like many others, had had a long association with our 'brother' school, Queen's College, and had taken up his new post only a few months before. His tenure of office was just over two years before the Japanese invasion engulfed the Colony. After the war, to his great disappointment, ill health necessitated his retirement. But his memory is kept green by the House and Trophy which bear his name.

In calling to mind a few colleagues and pupils of my pre-war spell at King's, I must apologise to many others who will perforce be omitted: the school roll even then ran into several hundreds. The Senior Master was Mr. J. J. Ferguson, who had joined the staff at the school's inception 14 years earlier. He and I were members of the 2nd Battery of the H.K. Volunteer Defence Corps, and with many others were called up on 7th December, 1941, one day before Pearl Harbour and the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong. We were together in the Shamshuipo prison camp until early 1943, when I was drafted to Japan. He set a splendid example to us all in those sparce times, running a "keep fit" class during the early months, but paid for the hardship with his health. Before his death soon after the war "Jimmie" had been made nominal Principal of a King's College which the war had reduced to a ruin. It is fitting that his name is kept alive by the members of Ferguson House. He was a born teacher; his force of character and ability to win friends, which went a long way to guide the young K.C. through its early years, are remembered by many people alive today who can picture "J.J." as he was in 1941.

The mantle of F. K. Leung fell upon my unworthy shoulders when I first stepped between the granite columns of King's College on that cool, breezy day in 1940. Mr. Leung had held the torch of geography for quite some time, and felt ready to hand it over. His career was crowned when he became Principal of K.C., a post he held from 1954 to 1957. This is not the place to refer to his immense value as a cool-headed, moderating influence in many fields of conflicting interest, whether in town or in gown.

Mr. Cheung Wing Min was the senfor chemistry master when I came to K.C. His marriage to Miss Kitty Tse, also on the staff, took place during my apprenticeship to Hong Kong, and it was my good fortune to be invited to their wedding. In after years they have both led distinguished careers in education.

Mr. A. L. Potter was the senior science master at King's in 1940. He was a born naturalist. Minus one leg from the first world war, he was yet able to scale the saddleback of Ma On Shan and carry home rare specimens of rhododendrons and orchids. When the evacuation of families came in the summer of 1940 I was the lucky one who shared his house on the Peak, with its spectacular view of harbour and island-studded sea. It was a blessing that Arthur Potter was in Australia on leave at the time of Pearl Harbour; his wartime service was spent in Mauritius. He became Principal of K.G.V. School before his retirement in the 1950's.

While my first posting lasted only a brief two years, it was long enough to form friendships among the Chinese staff, some of which have survived to the present day. Among them, two figures spring prominently to mind. I use the term 'figures' advisedly, because they made a strongly contrasting pair. Mr. Yeap, of broad build but hardly reaching 5-foot in his socks, was a keen photogarpher, from whom I learnt much useful technique; Mr. Wallington called him affectionately "the mighty atom". Mr Ng Kwong Yuen was equally broad but tall in proportion. It would be impossible to name a pair of pleasanter colleagues than these two. How lucky that the temporary eclipse of education in the Colony did not put an end to our association; after the war the three of us were in harness once again in Queen's College, itself in temporary quarters on Kennedy Road.

Unlike Queen's, which closed its doors against female staff, King's from the outset had lady teachers (although girl-students are a post-war feature). In addition to Kitty Tse Cheung, already mentioned, there were the Misses Eve Gray, Margaret McGuffog and Jill Beavis. The last-named was talented with the pencil and later illustrated a little book on the Stanley Internment Camp. The war over, she married Mr. K. W. Attwell, whose retirement as Deputy Director of Education in 1967 coincided with my own. Miss McGuffog was a jolly and popular teacher, but spoke such broad Scots that her pupils once complained they could not understand her "foreign English"! She, like Mr. Wallington, was disappointed not to be able to return to the Colony after the war. Miss Gray later became the first Woman Inspector of Schools, and after her retirement in the '50's took a post in London looking after students from Hong Kong.

And what of the boys of the 1940 K.C.? Thirty-odd years effects changes in people. When a plump, prosperous business man comes up and tells me he was one of my pupils, I may be forgiven for not immediately recognising the cheerful little boy who always put up his hand to answer a question. Small boys with treble voices were commoner in the school in those days than now, for we included that last three years of the primary school in our ranks. Top of the school was Class I, the matric form. Nothing higher was necessary; a good matric result was the passport to H.K. University. In keeping with those times, the Hong Kong pupil was far less emancipated than he is now. Meeting for the first time the "foreign devil" was an experience he found a bit scary. A cogent factor in his makeup was his attachment of the **heung-ha,** his family home across the border. What happened in Shek Lung or Sai Kwan was as important to his family as their life in Sai Ying Pun or Kennedy Town. But if attachment to Hong Kong was weak in earlier days, loyalty to the school was very strong indeed. This is the more remarkable when one reflects that K.C., in its pre-war decade, was quite a new school, lacking the tradition of the much older Queen's. Even today the K.C.O.B.A. carries members in the "forty years on" category, and it was this group which was most active in bringing about, amongst other ventures, K.C.O.B.A. Primary School.

Names come to mind only to fade away, but this is not true of my pre-war pupil, the lame-sounding Wong Ki Lim, who belied his name by making almost a clean sweep of the trophy board and so enhancing the prestige of K.C.! A strong

supporter of mine, he kept contact in later years and gave me a set of Chinese scroll paintings which rank among my treasured possessions.

II

Death and Resurgence

The war years left both the "royal" schools in ruins. Queen's College pillared, ugly and venerable in its congested urban setting, was reduced to a pile of rubble and the idea of rebuilding it *in situ* was sensibly dropped. King's College fared rather better; its red brick building was roofless, most of it down to one storey high, and stripped of all fittings. Ironically the building, which had been used by our Japanese conquerors, was intact at the end of the war. With the aim of forestalling incidents, an interim period of two weeks had been decreed to enable the defeated enemy to move out. It was a disastrous expedient whose effect was spell of violence and destruction. Looters, not the enemy, removed the bricks, tiles, windows, doors, wrought iron raillings and anything else of value from our defenceless building during that unhappy fortnight. Neighbours who had trembled behind their locked doors have given a graphic account of how each day saw a new lowering of the structure. The fate of K.C. was shared by countless other buildings all over the Colony.

Hong Kong must have presented a bleak picture of those who came back in 1945 to face the daunting task of bringing it to life again. Yet by the end of the year schools were springing up in unlikely, and often unsuitable, places on both sides of the Harbour. A whole generation of children set out on the uphill road of re-starting their long-interrupted education. Buildings were at a premium. In a conflict of interests the choice, in our case, was inevitably our elder brother Queen's. In its revival many old pupils of K.C., and several of its former teachers, left behind their war experiences and made a fresh start in the building of the pre-war Japanese school on Kennedy Road.

The resurgence of Q.C. was an experience which transcended the friendly rivalry between two leading schools. Queen's in the late forties had, in effect, to hold the torch for both. Under Mr. H. N. Williamson, a dedicated former member of the Q.C. staff, who was ideally placed to get the new school in its feet, we laboured in the cramped conditions of a bi-sessional school built in an earlier age and for a shorter roll of pupils. At the same time we looked forward to the promise of a new school whose site on the old Q.C. Recreation Ground had already been approved. In a record 24 weeks — a sign of the building speed which was to become typical of Hong Kong — Queen's College began its second life on Causeway Bay in September, 1950. How exciting it was to teach or to learn in a place where everything one touched was brand-new, without hint or suggestion of a crumbled down past! Big shots came and went on its big occasions: Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education; Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor; Sir Robert Ho-Tung, Q.C.'s most distinguished Old Boy. And if anybody felt the lack of visible links with the past, one came unexpectedly when a workman on the old site turned up a marble bust of Dr. Bateson Wright, Q.C.'s second Principal, a robust figure from the school's Victorian heritage. Time and a world war had chipped off a bit of his finely chiselled nose, but it was wisely decided not to replace it. Dr. Wright's effigy is seen by all who enter the main door of Q.C., but the name of the coolie who rescued him is lost in obscurity.

While all this was going on, the gaunt skeleton of King's College, prominently situated on a main road, presented a challenge to all passers-by. The corpus of its Old Boys, while unable to claim the prestige of their opposite numbers at the much

older Queen's, rallied strongly to the flag of their alma mater. They wanted to see K.C. rebuilt as it has been in their school days, and their voice carried the day. The stunted red brick building began to grow up again. Its winding staircases (such a problem for mass movement) regained their shape of 1941. And it can be debated *ad lib* whether the decision to perpetuate the old rather than build something new was the right one. At all events it gave food for thought to those who had the job of getting King's on its feet and, eventually, preparing the school to leap over the 1,000-pupil mark. In its half-built stage, for the year 1950-51, it housed primary pupils under the late Mr. H. T. Woo. Three years later, in a bi-sessional arrangement, our building was shared with the embryo Queen Elizabeth School. Mr. C. W. Sargison became, in September, 1951, the first post-war Principal of a functioning King's College.

III

Into the Sixties

In the post-war revival of K.C. I played no direct part, but never lost contact through its public occasions and my rounds as an inspector of schools. Although the Cox and Box sharing with Queen Elizabeth School worked with a minimum of friction, both schools naturally looked forward to their mutual independence. Q.E.S., in particular, were living for the day when their up-to-date new building in Kowloon would be ready for occupation. The happy day came in 1955, when Mr. F. K. Leung had served his first year as Principal, K.C. His tenure of three years ended in 1957, with Mr. Sargison returning for his second spell as Principal. A year later I joined the staff with the view of acting for him during his coming home leave.

The school I came to in December, 1958 — just in time for the Christmas Party — had been in action for eight years, but had not yet reached the stage of full development planned for it. This could not come about without a new extension: upwards, the only direction available. It meant, of course, another upheaval, but by that time my acting spell (July '59 to March '60) was over and I myself was off on home leave. Not, as it turned out, to shake off links with K.C., for in Canada I was right royally entertained by several Old Boys, among them Ho Man Kai, our Head Prefect of a year earlier, who were now engineering students at Toronto University. On my return to Hong Kong I was posted to the Education Department for a few months, returning to King's shortly before Mr. Sargison's departure on leave pending retirement.

Thus it fell to my predecessor to guide the school through its growth-pangs, and the echoes of hammering had died away, the piles of debris been cleared, by the time I took over as substantive Principal in September 1960. The school roll in that month stood at 954 boys and 6 girls. Two years later, with 1,030 boys and 21 girls, our numbers appeared to have steadied to a working maximum. Indeed a school of this size is the very largest one can have without losing entirely the family spirit which holds it together.

The presence of girl students has been a feature of the post-war King's They came to receive a 6th form science education which their own school could not provide. At one time we took them in at the fourth-year stage, and this enabled them to integrate more fully into the school life. Having girls even in such a minority has been highly beneficial to the tone of the school, quite apart from the honours some of them have brought us in the fields of music and drama. I note that since my time the roll of girls has increased quite considerably!

A thing that struck me very forcibly when I took over was the change of staff. Over a third of my teachers were new faces, and each year the turnover was something of this order. At first I was dismayed at the loss of tried and experienced teachers, but the empty feeling quickly changed as every year brought a new set of young men and women, full of enthusiasm and eager to get to grips with their chosen profession. As an old-stager, let me not sit in judgment over two age-groups; better to call it a case of "the swings and the roundabouts". What cannot be disputed is that, with few exceptions, I was extremely lucky in the quality and loyalty of the staff, in total exceeding 120, who served me over the span of nine years that I occupied, though not continuously, the Headmaster's chair at K.C.

But how to write individually of such a throng! To name a few and remain silent about the rest would seem ungrateful and ungracious. Fortunately there is the large and growing pile of 'The Fig Tree' beside me as I write, and in its pages can be found the name, likeness and dates of every staff member, with plenty of details to fill in the picture. I must mention two who were prominent throughout my time: the late Mr. G. Tsiang, Senior Master, and Dr. H. T. Shu, Second Master. Any success the school achieved must owe a lot to these right-hand men.

After I had been in office a few weeks Dr. D. J. S. Crozier, then Director of Education, paid an informal visit to see how the school was faring. Informal — but expected. There was, inevitably, a minor campaign of clean clothes, brushed hair, and the drilling of classes in movement, not forgetting those tortuous staircases! The unnatural silence, to use an Irishism, fell upon deaf ears. Hon. D. E. was enchanted. In the pre-war days he himself had been a teacher at King's. He went the rounds, met the staff at work, and chatted with the pupils. He pledged his support of the project for re-instating the swimming pool. (But the snags were many. It was not until November, 1972 that the pool was officially opened. My wife and I were lucky to be visiting Hong Kong at the time and attended the function). D.E. drove back to the office, leaving me with the strong feeling that this visit had conferred a blessing on the school as it moved confidently into the 1960's.

Early in 1961 Mr. J. B. Heaton suggested to me that the school magazine, which had taken a rest the year before, be revived under a distinctive name. I agreed — and the name sprang up of its own accord. In our tiny garden grew a self-sown wild fig, prolific of leaf and inedible fruit. Mr. Heaton in his first editorial wrote: "It is hoped that, with its new name 'The Fig Tree', the school magazine will assume a personality and vitality of its own". He also looked forward to a changeover to student editorship. Now, 15 years later, both these hopes are manifestly fulfilled. 'The Fig Tree' has come to stay, and serves an indispensable purpose as school chronicle and mirror of student talent in writing, art and photography. When enough of the annual issues had been accumulated, H.K. University undertook to bind the first volume in a handsome leather cover. Such a preservative action is well worthwhile, for there is much to be gained by browsing through the old numbers. As an example picked at random: 1961, page 32 *et seq*, a treatise with diagrams on the Ma On Shan ironfield, full of information about one of Hong Kong's few natural resources. There is no facet of school life untouched by 'The Fig Tree'. Indeed the tale it unfolds, year by year, will provide invaluable material for our historian of the future.

It is customary for a school to sound off its academic and sporting successes, while adopting a quieter tone on its non-competitive activities. Our first issue of the new magazine listed eight cultural and religious societies. Six years later, in 1967, the list numbered 25 — over three times as many! Significant is the number of clubs which have been originated by pupils, not teachers. I was delighted by this refusal to be ground under by the hard facts of a competitive world, and gave my full support to each new society, provided it was formed in a serious spirit. Hill-walking

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is not a characteristic Chinese recreation, and Ktng's College Rambling Club was the latest to spring up in my time. Not without birth pangs, as when one small boy rubbed his feet and observed to my wife, "Mr. Coxhead makes us go on, even we want to go back!"

King's College is a school of short tradition when compared with our opposite number at Causeway Bay. But such tradition as it has is certainly not one of going back. Our forward-looking spirit owes a lot to a small, not particularly influential, set of men who were proud to claim K.C. as their alma mater in the early post-war years. Their first efforts were directed at the rehabilitation of the school, which they played a significant part in achieving. This was only the beginning of a labrynth of ways in which K.C.O.B.A., for many years under their benign President Mr. Shum Choi Sang, helped us to get on our feet in the 1950's and 1960's. But even while this was going on, the Old Boys! aspirations when further. Their 1960-61 report announced "as eventful year in the history of this Association". On March 10th, 1961, K.C.O.B.A. Primary School, to be supervised by Mr. Edmund Sun, was opened by Dr. Crozier, who was shortly to retire as Director of Education. Recalling his 30-year-old association with King's, he said, "We are witnessing a splendid expression of social responsibility. This school will cater for more than a thousand children in an area where more schools are badly needed". Later reports spoke increasingly well of the progress of the new primary school.

As the '60's rolled on, the pre-war set of O.B.'s were getting older and were faced with the problem of continuity. They tackled it with their usual good sense and determination. Efforts were made to involve a new generation in all their activities. Young men began to occupy chairs vacated by older ones. Instead of folding up, the Association became more active than ever, as its report extended over more pages of 'The Fig Tree'. All at once a new development came about. Letters were published from O.B.'s in Canada. Australia and U.S.A., full of interesting news and redolent of fresh fields of activity, but still mindful of the red brick school in Bonham Road which had given them their chance of making good.

IV

One good Roar deserves Another

My last two years at King's were, I am quite sure, the most productive. Yet for me they were fraught with uncertainty as the vexed question of extended service was debated back and forth in high places. In the end I was awarded two extensions which carried me through to the summer of 1967. The timing of my departure could not have been more inauspicious.

First of all, it was that difficult year when troubles in China spilt over into the Colony. An ominous spirit of rebellion was in the air. There was much waving of Little Red Book, and the orderly demonstrations which later developed into dangerous riots and terrorism were taking place outside Government House. A voyage across the Pacific was something to look forward to, but instead I felt like a rat leaving the sinking ship. However, in my farewell speech I voiced the confidence I have always placed in Hong Kong's ability to weather through stormy times; I wonder how many of my audience agreed! Then, on the day my ship sailed, the Six-Day War broke out in the Middle East, closing the Suez Canal and delaying my car by six weeks (I hesitate to name this its most important effect). Next, a ship-board fire destroyed half the family baggage, and a great part of it was held up for six months in Rotterdam by the British dock strike. As a final touch, my farewell present of

a radio from the Education Department disappeared, believed stolen, somewhere between Southampton and my home. All this in Roman times and the heavens would have rained blood, but the only thing that happened was the arrival of the insurance man.

I made one of my few incursions into the pages of 'The Fig Tree' by likening the Principal of King's College to Shakespeare's gentle lion in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. His roars could be modified to fit the occasion: "I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove". Handing over to my successor, Mr. Herbert Clarke, was a pleasant and easy transition. Welcomed as a brilliant scholar, which he certainly is, he combined firmness with an understanding of young people in a rapidly changing Hong Kong. As one of my former pupils remarked, "Mr. Clarke thinks of everyone".

It took a long journey through U.S.S.R. and Japan to bring my wife and myself to Hong Kong in November, 1972. We were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Shu, thus pleasantly reviving an old K.C. connection. It was fitting that Dr. Shu and I, two old-stagers born in the same year and month, should stand together in the hall of K.C., to be welcomed by your present Principal, Mr. D. R. Madan. Mr. Madan came to the school with a new viewpoint (and new viewpoints are very typical of K.C.). Coming of a Hong Kong family he could exercise a deeper insight into the family life of the pupils. The intervening years have proved his leadership, and I feel it a high honour to be invited to make this contribution to the school's Jubilee Year.

In putting together these scattered memories of people and events dating from past times, the theme of continuity has been uppermost in my mind. The past is valuable only in so far as it contributes to the future and a young, vigorous school like King's College must look forward to a successful future much longer than its past. What kind of continuity has the school's past, in this brief, incomplete pen-sketch of the times of one ex-Principal? On the face of it, none at all; only 16 years of existence and the war, like "a great gulf fixed", came along to divide the earlier days from the later. But forces even stronger than warfare have been at work to bridge that gulf, and I only wish space allowed me to name more of the school's many friends, both within and without, who have plied them with such success. We can reflect in a spirit of thanksgiving that 25 years — just half the life of the school — have been passed in steady peacetime growth, and that in this quarter-century young men and women who will help to shape the future have been schooled inside our walls. It is a great blessing that so many of them should remember their old school with affection. There is a sense in which one ever leaves school, and to bring back some of the happiest memories of my life I have only to recall one cool, sunny, winter day many years ago, when I first entered the granite-pillared doors of King's College.

— G .S. Coxhead —

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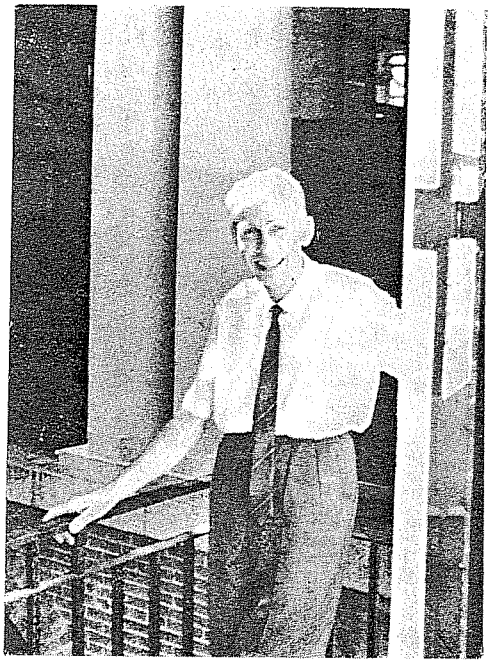
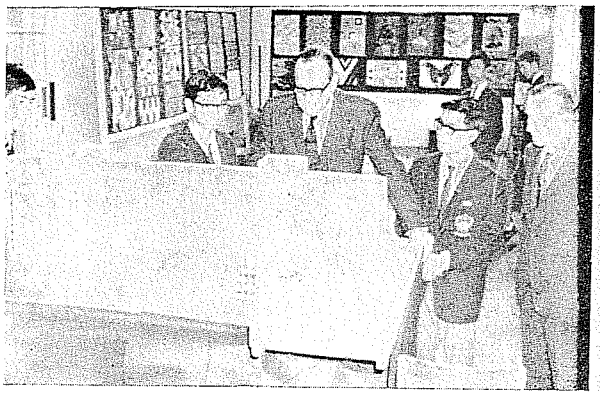


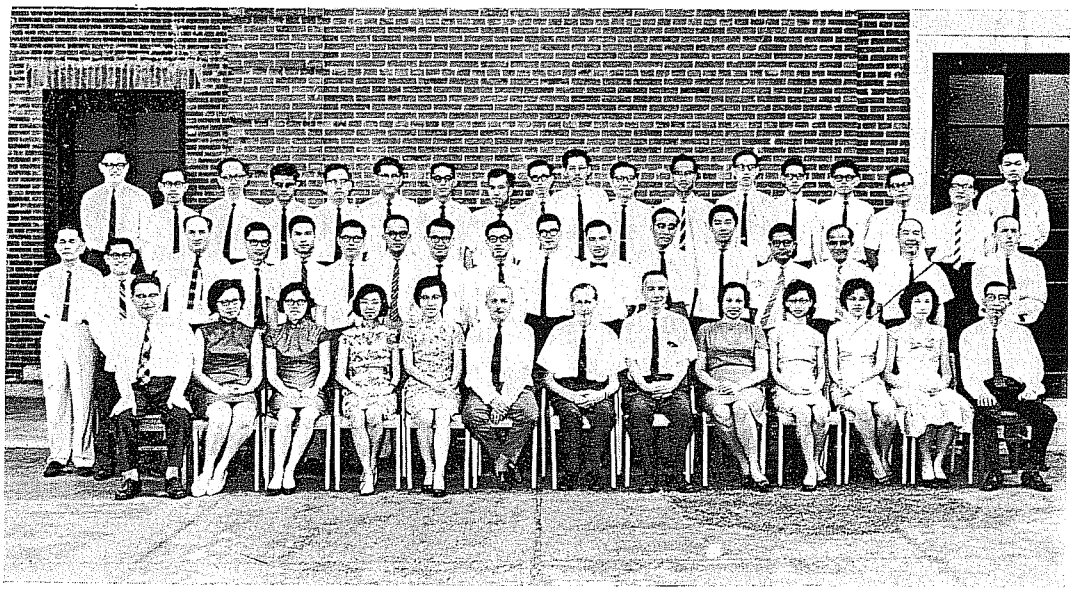
Mr. G. S. Coxhead.



With Winning Chess Team, 1964.



With the Governor, Sir D. Trench,
at Open Day, 1966.



With Staff 1966.

SOME RANDOM THOUGHTS

— D. J. S. Crozier —

Hon. D. J. S. Crozier was a staff member of King's in the pre-war days, and was the first editor of the "Fig Tree". He had been the Director of Education for some years after the war and is now residing in Ireland.

One fact amply demonstrated by the destruction of its building during the Pacific war is that the spirit and endurance of a school like King's is dependent less on its physical building than on the traditions, loyalties and characters of those who pass through it. When peace was restored to Hong Kong in 1945, all that remained of that splendid and well-equipped red brick building in Bonham Road was a heap of rubble. But through the loyalty and **esprit de corps** of its old boys and the few masters that survived the war, the spirit of the School was kept alive and preserved to re-animate the restored building that was finally completed in 1950.

I mention this because my earliest memories of King's centre round its staff and pupils and its growing traditions rather than of the building itself with its gleaming corridors, its green-tiled classrooms, its modern laboratories, library and art room. These were a source of pride; but it was those who used them that counted. Today, forty-five years after I joined the School as a young fledgling teacher, it is of them that I think. As the most junior member of the staff my most vivid recollection is of its headmaster, Alfred Morris who, in a sense epitomised the school, which was largely his creation. He was a small man with all the characteristics of his welsh origins, irascible and even tempestuous at times, of intense energy and utterly devoted to King's. King's was his domain and he allowed no interference from the Education Department. He took complete charge of the construction of the building and it was said that on one occasion, when he disapproved of one aspect of the plan, he ignored the Director of Education and the Director of Public Works and went straight to Government House to lodge his complaint The Governor of the time, Sir Cecil Clementi, was persuaded to visit the partially constructed building — and Morris got his way.

Morris, with his forceful personality and utter dedication to King's, made a deep imprint on its character. With his driving force and a staff which he himself largely selected, the school quickly earned a widespread reputation as one of Hong Kong's most successful schools, especially in the field of scholarship — which at that time, counted for almost everything. Today, we have the proof of this in the high proportion of its old boys who have risen to posts of distinction in almost every walk of life. But, in terms of the modern and more liberal conception of education, the curriculum of those early days had many limitations. By present standards it concentrated too exclusively on formal study and not enough on all those other recreational and social activities that now form such a valuable addition to its total facilities. The relationship betwen teachers and pupils has also changed for the better. Formerly, teachers were more paternal and aloof; not unfriendly, of course, but more distant and so with less

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insight into the individual characteristics and problems of their boys. Even among the ranks of the teachers themselves there was less intercourse than there is today: separate common rooms for the Chinese and expatriate male staff and for the women teachers. But these practices were according to the pattern of the times and fortunately they have long since given way to more sociable and satisfactory arrangements. There was virtually no contact between teachers and parents which left a gap in what is now rightly regarded as an essential relationship.

I have mentioned the part played by its alumni in keeping alive the spirit of King's during the early post-war years, before the School was restored to active life. Then, and later, when I served as Director of Education, I was continually inspired by this unquenched loyalty and by the support they have subsequently given to the School in so many ways — not to mention their own venture into education by establishing the King's College Old Boys Primary School. I have no doubt that the ranks of the old boys are being continually replenished by younger men inspired by similar ideals of service, not just to their old school but to the community at large. What better prospect could there be for the future of any school.

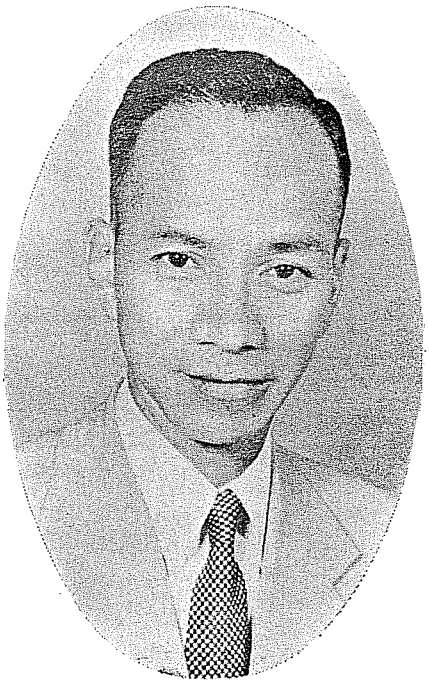


Dr. The Hon. D. J. S. Crozier, Director of Education, unveiling the inscription stone at the opening of K.C.O.B.A. Primary School. On the left is Mr. C. S. Sham, President of the Association, 10th March, 1961.



Opening of K.C.O.B.A. Primary School on 10th March, 1961 Mr. T. C. Cheng, Mrs. Crozier, Mr. C. S. Sham (President), Dr. The Hon. D. J. S. Crozier, Mr. Edmund Sun, Mr. H. K. Chung.

An Interview with Mr. F. K. Leung



F. K. Leung, Esq., M.B.E.

On 2nd April, 1976 we entered the Queen Mary Hospital to conduct the interview with Mr. F. K. Leung. At that time Mr. Leung was hospitalised for an operation on the leg after an accidental fall. For all from King's, old and new, Mr. Leung is more than a former principal. His ties with our school dated back as early as 1926 when he witnessed the inauguration of King's College and again in 1954 when he was appointed principal. His tenure of office as head of King's College set a record as he was the first and the only Chinese who ever held the post.

When asked about his past career in relation to King's College, Mr. Leung uttered with high spirit though still lying on the hospital bed.

"The construction work of the present King's College was completed in 1926. In December of the same year I graduated from the University of Hong Kong and joined the staff of King's. I remained there until 8th December, 1941 when the Pacific War broke out.

At the beginning King's College accommodated all the pupils of Saiyingpun Primary School which original site was taken over by the Vernacular Middle School (漢文中學). Mr. Alfred Morris, former headmaster of Saiyingpun School, became the first principal.

At that time there were only four government primary schools, namely Yuk Choi (育才), Saiyingpun, Yaumati and Wanchai. Their students entered Queen's College after their primary courses. But when King's College was opened, they could go to either one.

During my fifteen pre-war years in King's College, I had worked under three principals and two acting ones:— First, Mr. Alfred Morris, my own teacher, was frank but used to take serious attitude in his work. He was both enthusiastic and firm. If anyone was found to have done something wrong, he would immediately give him a lesson.

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He was best remembered as the first principal who exerted effort and energy to set up a tradition for King's College by adopting the best aspects of the English model schools. King's College thus acquired the status of a model school in Hong Kong.

The next principal was Mr. William Kay, also a former teacher of mine. He was smart, humorous and a fine poet. His poems appeared in the school magazines from time to time.

Mr. Handyside and Mr. Upsdell were the two acting principals. Mr. Handyside was a scholar and he organised the Hong Kong Teachers' Association of which I was a council member. Together we set up a library which site was the Director's office of the South China Morning Post. Every Wednesday I went there to work as a librarian and many headmasters and teachers also came to give a helping hand.

Mr. Wallington was the last principal before the war. I still remember he came to my geography lessons to watch me teaching and corrected my pronunciation of certain geographical terms. Of course he let me conduct my lessons freely later on.

My major subject was Geography and our geography room was the most modern and best equipped at that time. I collected many magazines such as "National Geographic" and ordered the most up-to-date instruments listed in them. We had an overhead projector then which was rare. It's a pity that all these were lost in the war".

Talking about the effect of the Pacific War on King's College Mr. Leung uttered a sign.

"On the 8th of December, 1941 early in the morning while I was walking back to King's as usual, the Japanese fighting planes came bombing. Reaching the school I was ordered to stand by for emergency and I was sent up to the peak headquarter as I was an instructor in Air Raid Precaution. What I knew about King's College was that it became a rescue centre. It was well equipped because we had our own St. John's Ambulance Brigade established by Mr. Morris who was the first commissioner. Later I heard that Mr. Wallington was injured and a staff member, Mr. Beddow was killed.

On Christmas eve, the night before Japanese occupation, our school building was demolished. It was said that hundreds of unruly people came up that night and took away roof-tiles, glass, window-panes, desks and so on. What remained was an empty red brick skeleton.

I evacuated to Macau with others and later conducted the British Consulate School. We introduced the bi-sessional system for the first time to accommodate more students.

When the war ended, I returned. After a round of jobs both inside the Education Department and at schools, I was appointed Principal of King's College in 1954 as Mr. Sargison was transferred to King George V School".

What was King's like after the war?

"When King's College was re-opened in 1951, it was a primary school. There were some girl students who were later promoted to secondary classes when the school was reverted to be a secondary school. Later, I only admitted girls to Matriculation classes. At that time, only a few schools offered matriculation courses.

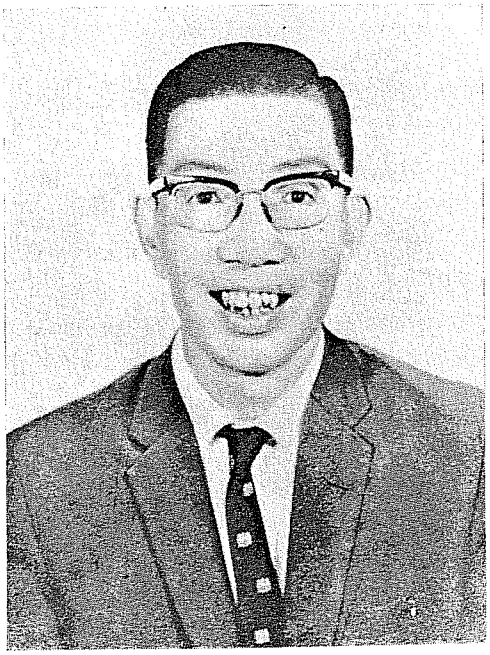
My major target in those days was to effect the rehabilitation and expansion of the school in order to accommodate more students. But when I left King's College, the case was still under consideration. It was in the days of Mr. Sargison that my ambition was realised".

What is Mr. Leung's feeling about King's College?

"Looking back I always feel that King's is my second home. I am sure you will agree with me in view of the eighteen years I stayed there".

An Interview with Dr. H. T. Shu

Dr. H. T. Shu had been teaching in King's College for fourteen years (1953-1967). When he first came to King's, he taught Chinese, translation and world history. In the later period, he was the Senior Master, Senior History Master, Librarian, Careers Master all in one. His contribution to King's College is no less than his service in the field of education. After his retirement he worked for a time as an editor of the "Readers' Digest" and is now the head of the Department of Translation in the Hong Kong Polytechnic.



When asked about his personal experience at King's Dr. Shu said nostalgically:

"I can still remember my fourteen years in King's College even though it is a long time. The Principals, teachers and students gave me so much encouragement and help that it was the happiest time in my life. During that period, I had worked under four principals — Mr. C. W. Sargison, Mr. F. K. Leung, Mr. P. Halliwell and Mr. G. S. Coxhead.

When I first came to King's Mr. C. W. Sargison was the principal. The school was being reconstructed for a large part of the building had been damaged in the Second World War.

Mr. Sargison was very strict about punctuality of both students and teachers. Those teachers who were late had to sign their name in a book! In fact, he was a hardworking man, and often helped teachers and students in many ways. He was so responsible that he even returned to school to work on the first day of the Chinese New Year when everyone else was having holiday. Later he was transferred to King George V School but returned for two years before he retired.

In the time of Mr. G. S. Coxhead, caning as a corporal punishment was not uncommon. Being the senior master, I had to be present when Mr. Coxhead was carrying out caning on students. It is no doubt that the students' behaviour and conduct were particularly good at that time. Mr. Coxhead had varied interests, especially in photography and rambling. It was he who added various clubs and societies to promote extra-curricular activities among the students".

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Regarding the students' activities under his supervision, Dr. Shu said :

"I had been the House Master of 'Kay House', staff adviser of both Chess Club and Christian Fellowship. Above all, I tried my best to expand the school library so that the students would have a ready venue for acquiring further knowledge".

Talking about the library, Dr. Shu could not help reminiscing his efforts with pride :

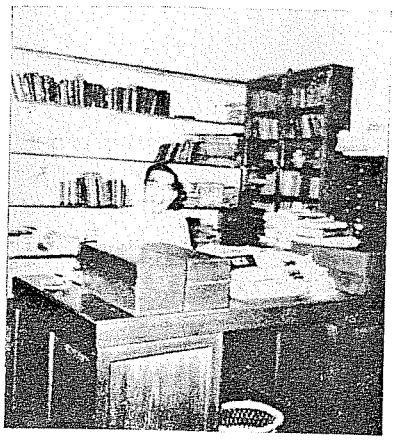
"Initially, the library was on the second floor and was very small. I then suggested to Mr. Sargison to move it to the present site with much larger space and capacity. After subsidies from the Government and donation from the teachers poured in the present library was renovated.

When I took over as librarian in 1958, there were about 7,800 books. Eight years later, these increased to nearly 22,000 and our library was the largest Government school library in Hong Kong at that time. At first, most of the books were in English version. I further suggested that a Chinese section be set up and large number of Chinese books were purchased. Of course, our achievement was the outcome of years of hard work. I had worked really hard in the library during the summer vacation for eight years since I became the staff librarian. Stock taking was a strenuous and persistent job. But I was assisted by a large number of student librarians who were so eager to learn. I also adopted the Dewey system to classify our books and this new arrangement produced a new catalogue welcomed by all".

How about other aspects of King's College?

Dr. Shu recalled, "The first girl student came to King's in 1951. Initially there were only 10 girls. Later more girls were admitted to both Science and Arts classes in the matriculation course. Most of them showed pleasing behaviour and fine academic results.

During my time in King's, Mr. Jasper, one of the teaching staff, adopted the theme of a Welsh march and filled in the words which became our school song today".



The most unforgettable experience?

"In 1967, there was unrest in Hong Kong. A bomb was discovered at the main entrance of our school. This was reported to the police and I was called up in the middle of the night. Later the bomb was removed and found to be a dummy. Some time later, the school office was set on fire by some rascals. Luckily this was put out and nothing was lost. I was called to the scene on both occasions. However I am pleased to say that all our students kept calm during that time of disturbance".

When asked about his present feelings on King's, Dr. Shu replied with satisfaction :

"Though I have retired from King's for nearly ten years, I always cherish the days in those years, many students whom I taught have become prominent or responsible members of society. I do feel so proud for having been their teacher".

容宜燕先生訪問記



是一個晴朗的早晨，經校長馬丹先生函約，我們有機會去訪問容宜燕先生。容先生是戰前本校的教師，從事本港文教工作凡四十多年，提倡本港救亡戲劇、教育戲劇、詩文朗誦、演講、辯論等文化活動，貢獻良多；也是攝影界前輩：本校戰後第一屆攝影比賽就敦聘容先生擔任評判。以下是我們訪問的紀錄。

問：容先生可否將戰前英皇書院建校簡史見告？

答：英皇書院的前身是西營盤書院（即現在薄扶林道官立李陞小學的舊址）。創校的校長是莫理士先生 (Mr. Alfred Morris)，籌建新校，從提議到建校完成，都是他付出充沛的精神和魄力去努力推動的。

一九二六年，般咸道英皇書院新校舍落成，是當時官立、私立學校中，規模最龐大，設備最完善的一所英文中學，共有二十四所課室，每課室有單人用的書桌、座椅三十套，全校可容七百二十個學生。除將西營盤書院全部學生遷入新校上課外，另招考各級插班生，班級最低爲第八班，最高爲第一班（大學預科班）。中英兼授，文、理並重。

問：容先生任教期間對各校長的印象怎樣？

答：我從一九二八年九月十日開始入英皇書院任教，到一九四一年十二月八日日軍突襲香港被逼停課時爲止，共服務了十三年三個月。經過了好幾位校長，給我印象最深的是首任校長莫理士先生，後來的祁惠霖先生 (Mr. William Kay) 和安士棣先生 (Mr. Upsdell)。莫校長任事勤勞，事無大小，都要親自處理。他的譯名雖是莫理士，其實精力過人，無事不理，尤其非常注重環境衞生，令到校舍的任何角落，一塵不染。管理也很嚴密，上課時全校課室鴉雀無聲，使人有寧靜的感覺。他每天早到遲退，以身作則，使守時成爲一種優良的習尚。他居留香港的期間悠長，沒有種族界限，與中國人相處，非常融洽，員生除了對他尊敬外，還覺他藹然可親。莫校長具有中國人「助人爲快樂之本」的美德，創辦「香港聖約翰救傷隊和新界贈醫會」。致力於救傷療病的工作，前者訓練了數以千計的男女救傷隊員，並籌款興建「香港聖約翰救傷隊總部」，現在那一座巍然的建築物還屹立在大坑道上。後者他經常在星期日及假日和醫生護士到新界各農村親自爲傷者洗滌傷口，贈醫贈藥，分文不取。教師中李潤壽先生和宋學鵬先生是他的得力助手。

英皇書院初期是全日制的中學，後來（大約一九三〇年）課程改在上午講授（上午八時至下午一時）。下午則員生自由活動，學生多留校自修，閱讀課外書籍，作健身操，到泳池習泳，作球類運動（像籃球、排球、網球、乒乓球等），高年級生或到實驗室做化學、物理實驗，當時教師大多數是青年份子，不少和學生一起活動，下課後，師生融成一片，非常和諧、合作；這上午上課制，初時原是夏令時間的延續，原本屬於嘗試性質，因爲學生成績有

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顯著的進步，在中學畢業試和香港大學入學試的表現，歷年都有輝煌的成就，此後上午上課，獲得教育司的同意，英皇書院就援爲成例了。

祁惠霖校長寫得一手很瀟灑漂亮的英文書法，我常說他的字是英國的趙體。他提倡羽毛球運動，在禮堂畫了一個羽毛球場，供員生作爲課餘活動的場地，他自己也是羽毛球的好手。我校的教師如鍾學能先生、鮑德漢先生、胡興德先生、盧國洪先生、張榮冕先生、體育教練呂桂鑒先生、鍾華超先生和秘書陳錫培先生都是個中好手，我在那時期也是經常和他們作羽毛球戲的。我校的羽毛球隊在香港公開和校際的男子組都獲致很優良的成績；尤其是在戰後常獲男子高級組單打和雙打冠軍。在我校首先提倡羽毛球運動的祁校長是功不可沒的。祁校長每天巡視課室，掉臂徐行，怡然自得，可惜帶有舊式英國官員的作風，比較自尊自大，這是使我們感到美中不足的地方。不過，他也有差強人意的地方，有時多日陰雨，一旦風和日麗，他便寫通告傳閱，請教師向學生公佈：「今天風和日麗，在第幾節下課後，提早放學」。讓大家感到意外地興奮。

安士第校長，中國學者的氣質很濃厚，很尊重中國人和中國文化，每晨巡視課室，除了對教師和學生很有禮貌打招呼外，一定對教師說：「一切順利嗎？(Everything Alright?)然後用不很標準的粵語背誦中國的名句來教導學生，例如引述管子：「禮義廉恥，國之四維；四維不張，國乃滅亡。」或引述論語：「四海之內，皆兄弟也。」或「人而無信，不知其可也。」他給人以親切感，友善和恂恂儒雅的作風，這良好的印象，鐫刻在我心版上，到現在還是記憶猶新的。

其他像華靈頓校長 (Mr. Wallington)，韓德璽校長 (Mr. Handyside) 等，因爲任職時間不長，相隔日久，印象也漸漸地冲淡了。

問：容先生對當時教師的印象能憶述一二否？

答：我在英皇書院先後共事的教師數以百計，教員室凡四間。同室的教師經常聚談一起的，印象較深。梁黼乾先生在學校的國文教師中，資格最老，爲人隨和謙遜，對青年同事非常愛護。他退休後，由庇理羅士女書院的副校長宋學鵬先生接任。宋先生儀表很好，粵語發音純正，能操英語，是香港總督金文泰爵士做官學生時的國文老師。對當時教師待遇的低微，生活的艱苦，常到總督府親自向金督陳述，並將中英文教師待遇懸殊特別提出，金督很重視教育，重視中國文化，認爲要提高教育水平，先要提高教師的待遇；要提高中國文化，先要重視國文教師的地位；因此在那次調整待遇中，把教師的薪給制度改善，中英文科教師學歷、年資相同，待遇沒有分別。（但來自英國的外籍教師仍然支取英磅的薪金，待遇的不公平仍然存在）。這些改善，使教師生活安定，對當時香港教育水準的提高，有良好的影響。金文泰總督和宋學鵬先生雖早已作古，但我們不會忘記他們對香港教育作出貢獻。當時國文教師如丁全、黃兆鈴、盧國洪三位先生，都是家學淵源，自少浸淫於經史詞章，學識淵博，循循善誘，深受學生歡迎；黃兆鈴先生更談吐風生，富有幽默感，常常令到學生作會心的微笑，甚至哄堂大笑。

英文教師中如梁鳳岐、陳翼經、黃少明三位先生，不特英文方面有湛深的修養，中文學識也豐富，給我們的印象，他們都具有中國學者的風度，大家都稱他們爲「君子」；黃少明先生對數理以至醫藥常識，無不精通，平日沈默寡言，但一談起來，議論滔滔不絕。劉麗生、馮銳韶、梁瑞生，李居之四位先生，性格爽朗，高談雄辯，知無不言，言無不盡，有了他們，教員室不會感到寂寞。葉松耀、胡興德、梁浩然三位先生都是早眠早起，起居飲食，講求衛生；葉先生察察惟明，對事物每作嚴格批評，不稍假借；胡先生最講究攝生之道，舉止溫文，談吐閒雅，從不見他動氣。梁先生則是虔誠的基督徒，律己很嚴。張榮冕、鮑德漢、李思義三位先生態度瀟灑，不拘小節，平易近人。女教師中如謝琮賢，霍錦容、譚惠珍三位先生，都是忠誠於教學工作，循循善誘，深受學生歡迎的。旅遊是我們假期的主要活動，梁瑞生、梁浩然、馮銳韶、鮑德漢、盧國洪五位先生和我一行六人，每年都有結隊到外地旅遊獵影，足跡遍及——廣州、惠州、西湖、西樵山、上海、蘇州、無錫、南京、杭州等地，生活過得輕鬆愉快。關於教師的印象，僅就記憶所及畧舉一二，總而言之，英皇書院當日的同事，大家相處得很融洽，教員室像是一個大家庭，那情景是值得懷念的。

問：容先生對當年的校友有印象否？

答：任教十多年，雖然後浪推前浪，學生不斷流動，但師弟間的感情都能融成一片。許多校友現在已成爲社會上的成功人物了！骨科名醫方心讓，實業家胡文瀚，名律師鄒偉雄，報業鉅子岑才生等校友已獲選爲立法、行政或市政局議員多年，對本港各方面都作出了不少廣大的貢獻。鄭棟材校長，胡熙德院長，方心讓副校長，馬臨教授，黃本鐸教授，龐德新博士等都是現任或曾任香港中文大學副校長、院長、副院長，系主任或香港大學教授、講師等職，羅宗淦、羅宗熊、鄧志強、譚國榮、孫寶元、韋致祥等校友，在教育司署服務，擢升至副教育

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司、助理教育司、教育學院院長或高級教育官等職，致力於香港教育的領導和推動工作。獻身銀行界有成就的有謝啓鑄、文國璽、張芝庭、何世增、蕭敦悌、張慶昌等校友，都位至行長、副總經理、經理或分行經理等職。服務司法界有李福善、毛雲龍、余兵強、黎澤普等校友，或則任大法官或則爲名律司，獻身醫學界的趙不波、江秀銳、關鉅麟、譚慶霖、楊英揚、蔣英熊、劉寶熙、馮化麟等校友；執業牙醫的有麥光亮、黎民悅、廖紹培等校友，均譽滿杏林，口碑載道。此外執業畫則師的有孫翼雲校友等，在電台、電視台有傑出成就的有何佐芝校友，任天文台高級科學官的錢秉泉校友，以名攝影家蜚聲國際成爲世界十傑之一的有錢萬里校友，在倫敦大學任教授的有劉殿爵校友，在國內任歷史學教授的有金應熙校友，以名記者撰述了好幾本研究翻譯小冊子的容慶和(筆名沙楓)校友，其他任高級警司、警司、消防局長、中學校長小學校長的很多，在各方面都有輝煌的成績，可以說濟濟多士，人才鼎盛。校友們在社會上卓越的成就，就是教師的快慰與光榮。

此外，在我腦海裏留有深刻印象的是許永慶校友，當時我在第六班(Class 6)講完了歸有光的「先妣事畧」一文，我便朗誦一遍給同學聆聽，當我唸至最後兩句：「世乃有無母之人，天乎痛哉！」十二歲的許永慶小朋友便起立說：「老師，我也是沒有母親的！」說完了，淚珠便一滴一滴地滴在課本上，全場寂然，我的眼淚也從眼眶裏奪出來；我對許小朋友說：「永慶，我也是六歲便沒有母親的！」永慶睜大眼珠子望著我。這情景我是時常浮現在腦海裏的。

另一位是郭惠良校友，他是沈默寡言的，我離開英皇三十多年了，很少和他接觸，最近這兩年，我在香港大學校外課程部任教時。他每一個課程都報名參加，而且坐在前排，很留心地聆聽，並帶同錄音機錄音。當時我以爲他是一位在職的中小學教師，後來才知道他是一位工廠的高級文員，好學不倦，眞使我感動。最近接到他從加拿大的來信，知道今年已退休，移民到加拿大居留，並邀請我到加拿大時通知他到機場迎接，並留在他家小住，一叙契濶。

英皇書院的學生一向尊師重道，師生間友誼深長，我希望這良好的風氣現在仍保留著，更不斷地在發揚。

本來我們還有許多問題要發問，但耽擱容先生的時間太久了，我們只好敦請容先生在可能範圍內，抽空爲我們特刊撰寫紀念性文章，便向他告辭了。

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跟郭全本老師促膝談

郭全本老師在校廿五年，去年始退休，是新舊同學都熟識的長者。



問：在我們訪問的幾位前輩裏面，相信郭老師是中期人物的代表。大家都知道梁鳳岐校長和容宜燕老師都執教於戰前，您戰後才担任英皇書院教席；這樣，對戰後我校的發展，您當然最清楚。請問我校當時的情形怎樣呢?

答：一九五〇年秋季始業，我由漢文高級中學奉調到英皇書院附校任教。當時本校校舍剛重建好，開始復課，仍然實行舊制（由第八班以至第二班修業期滿，會考成績合格便算中學畢業），只辦第八班至第五班。次年才改行新制（中學五年畢業，由中一至中五。）後來又增設大學預科班（中六和高六）。初期只設理科及醫科班，其後再增加文科班。

問：老師在這整整的二十五年中，經歷過好幾位校長，相信他們的作風都不相同，希望您作簡單的介紹。

答：記得一九五〇年，我剛到英皇書院附校工作，校長是胡興德先生。他是個非常精明的上司，每次安排工作給教師們做，他都給予充份的時間，讓同事們認眞地準備，作出週詳的計劃。當年教育司羅威爾先生(Mr. T. R. Rowell, C.B.E.)退休之前創辦香港有史以來第一屆「教育週」，胡校長一早就編排好各位老師的工作，使各司其職，又不時地檢查各項工作的進行情況，及時地提供意見，使這個有意義的活動得以順利完成。戰後第二任校長是沙治臣先生(Mr. C. W. Sargison)，他在一九五一年秋接掌本校，第二年，英皇書院已經是一間完全中學。戰後首屆畢業生就在次年（五三年）完成中學階段。沙治臣先生曾經一度離開英皇書院，調任英皇喬治五世中學校長（一九五四年秋），直到五七年春天再重返本校。他在任期間，着重學生學業，所以課外活動就較爲簡單，只有戲劇學會、口琴隊、攝影學會和各類球隊。沙治臣校長處事親歷親爲，經常關心教師和學生的生活。第三任校長是梁鳳岐先生，他是一位慈祥的長者。記得有一次我和一位同事乘搭巴士，突然碰到故障，回到學校遲了幾分鐘，梁校長當時看到我們，卻故意避開，免致我們感到尷尬。這使我既慚愧又感動。那時候，全體教職員在梁校長的仁厚作風感染下，工作毫不懈怠。繼任的是郭士熙校長(Mr. G. S. Coxhead)他把學校行政、總務和各項課外活動，分配得非常週密、精細，交給全體教師分担，這樣教師們就幫助了校長一臂之力，但卻比以前辛苦了。郭士熙校長還積極推動各項課外活動，各種學會紛紛成立，如雨後春筍。祈立德校長(Mr. H. W. Clarke)於一九六七年秋担任戰後第五位校長。他處事精明，對人彬彬有禮，是典型的英國紳士。我們每一位教師的工作表現，他都瞭如指掌。現任校長馬丹先生(Mr. D. R. Madan)長期生活在香港，講得一口流利的粵語，相信他無論對教師、學生，以至工友，彼此之間必定毫無隔膜，合作無間。

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問：郭老師在英皇書院，輔導課外活動，主要在戲劇方面，請問本校戲劇活動的發展情況怎樣呢？

答：不客氣地說，戰後英皇書院的戲劇演出，差不多每一次我都參予。至於發展情況，大致可以分爲三期。（一）從一九五〇到五五年這一段日子，可以稱爲萌芽期。原來一九五〇年，香港教育司在一班戲劇界先進和熱心人士支持下，創辦了全港第一屆中、小學戲劇比賽，包括粵語、英語兩組。由於教育當局的帶動，英皇的戲劇活動逐步開展。當時的戲劇導師是中文科老師楊宴華先生。楊老師不但對戲劇有濃厚興趣，更有相當藝術修養，既能演，又能導，對本校劇運的開拓，厥功至偉。一九五四年，本校以「嬰兒殺戮」一劇榮獲中文高級組冠軍，奪得華僑日報銀盾獎。次年（五五年）上演粵語獨幕劇「油」，黃綺華同學又榮獲最佳女主角獎。（二）一九五六至六五年，是沈寂期。自從五六年起，教育司署停辦公開戲劇比賽，再加上楊晏華老師已經調職，本校的戲劇活動便沈寂下來。其中只有一九六四年呈現出一度復甦的現象。原來那年中學畢業同學主動向學校當局請求讓他們在校內演出獨幕粵語話劇——「牆」，聘請當時的體育科老師黃流先生担任導演。這種自發的推動劇運，相當難得。（三）發展期：從一九六六年以至今日。那時候，郭士熙校長積極加強各項課外活動，又鑒於本港學界劇運日益活躍，便委任龍壽鎧老師和我担任戲劇學會導師。此後本校戲劇活動才逐步恢復，每年都有演出。這期間，先後担任導師的還有裘旭祺先生，黃慧貞女士和姚中強先生這三位。六六、六七和六八年不特舉行校內演出，六九年還參加慶祝首屆「香港節」西區校際話劇比賽。榮獲亞軍。七〇年在校內主辦首屆聯合社際話劇比賽。七一、七二兩年，先後參加慶祝第二屆「香港節」，由明德青年中心主辦的「全港青年戲劇比賽」以及「反吸毒運動戲劇比賽」，同學們還開始創作劇本。七二年，龍壽鎧老師陞任副校長，學校當局委派我和羅十兒、甘淑明、陳小麗三位小姐共同負責輔導戲劇學會。這期間，本校戲劇活動最活躍的一年，正是一九七二——七三年度。一年之內，竟然先後演出三次，演出劇目有粵語獨幕話劇「火車站上的故事」，英語四幕話劇「諾曼底的三個騙子」、獨幕粵語話劇「等待」，還有粵語三幕話劇「着手回春」。這幾齣劇的導演，都由本校同學担任。七四年度，由於陳小麗和羅十兒兩位導師相繼辭職，遺缺改由馮挺生和黃慕華兩位老師繼任。這年度也上演兩齣獨幕劇。一九七五年——是我在英皇書院任教的最後一年——七月十日，上演三幕粵語話劇「萬物之靈」，這是前任理科老師蔡香生先生編的，由葉志良同學導演，博得熱烈的掌聲，相信大家記憶猶新。同年秋天和年底，我雖然退休了，但仍被邀約返校演講，以及担任中六班際話劇比賽評判。四齣話劇的題材現實而意義深遠，深刻地反映本港青年、教育種種社會問題，表演也相當出色。看來，我對今後英皇戲劇學會的前途是充滿信心的。

問：在這二十五年的經歷中，時代環境、社會情況變動很大，您覺得我校同學——戰後初期的和後期的——在學習和處事各方面的表現有什麼不同呢？請您發表一下個人的感想。

答：我戰後早期在漢文高級中學担任高、初中數學和初中世界地理這兩門功課，及後奉調到本校，教的卻是中文和中史，工作變動很大，因此平日備課，花了大量的時間，課餘接觸同學的機會較少。大致來說，戰後早期的同學們平均年齡較長，對功課較爲注重，生活樸素，求學抱有比較高遠的理想。特別是五十年代後期到六十年代前期，唸理科的比唸工科、醫科爲多。後來的同學們由於社會風氣影響，生活較爲西化，逐漸趨向現實，成績優異的同學都選讀醫科。也有不少同學注意到各項社會問題。總而言之，英皇書院的同學，學業成績平均比較突出，優異的倒也不少。其實品德修養比學業更重要，希望同學們今後都能夠成爲才德兼備的優秀青年，對社會作出重大的貢獻。

問：老師在任教期間，有什麼事情特別值得記念，或者印象非常深刻的呢？

答：這廿五年來，我只顧埋頭於教學工作，其他的事情少不免忽畧了。但話得說回來，去年七四——七五年度快結束，我退休前夕，在校同學和畢業同學都特地歡送我，這給我極大的鼓舞，實在令我難以忘記。這是我，作爲一個教師的最大收穫。記得一九三四年，我剛升入初中，看過「愛的教育」這本有名的兒童文學著作，其中一篇「病中的先生」，敘寫這部書的主人翁安利柯去探望患病的老師，看見房間壁上掛着許多

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相片。「你看見嗎？」老師對他說。「這都是二十年前收到的，都是我教過的孩子哩。個個是好孩子。這就是我的紀念品，我預備將來死的時候，看着這許多相片斷氣，我的一生是在這班勇敢、淘氣的孩子中過的囉。如果你畢業，也送我一張相片吧，送我嗎？」當時年輕的我不了解做教師的苦心。後來當上教師才逐漸有深刻的體會。總之，在英皇廿五年的教學生涯，給我很深的感受，這是絕對不會忘記的。

最後，讓我趁着這個難得的機會，在英皇書院金禧大典的日子，表達三個願望：

第一、衷心地希望英皇書院日益進步，蓬勃地發展，突飛猛進，在香港教育史上寫出光輝的一頁。

第二、希望教育當局和學校負責人更多地替全體教職員設想，爲他們創造更有利的工作條件。據我所知，香港的教師工作負担萬二分繁重，中學教師每週平均上二十四、五節，此外還有各種行政，總務工作要兼顧，課外活動要輔導，要想教好學生，委實不容易啊！譬如我自己來說，我曾經有好幾年担任五班中文和中史功課，要批改六班作文，非常吃力。因此希望全校教師的工作安排得更合理，福利方面得到更多的照顧，只有這樣才能爲今後教師們工作創造更有利的條件，大大地發揚專業精神，

第三，本校同學大部分都用功求學，熱心爲大衆服務，能力又強，實在非常難得。這些同學對於推動各項課外活動不遺餘力。無奈經濟條件困難，對工作的開展，阻碍很大，例如過去我負責輔導戲劇學會，常感經費支絀，這豈不是巧婦難爲無米之炊嗎，我誠摯地希望舊生會帶動歷屆畢業同學，發起一次籌募學生福利基金，俾作補助今後各項課外活動之用。另一方面，同學們舉辦種種課外活動，也應該好好地配合各門功課，這樣大家在德、智、體，羣、美五育上面，才能夠得到平均而又迅速的發展。

以上三點是我最眞誠，最衷心的話。

小品三題

容宜燕

—英皇書院瑣事偶憶—

（一） 一雙思親節的花

英皇書院創建新校後，有一所寬敞的圖書樓，蒐藏英文圖書頗多，加以政府撥出圖書費可以逐年添置，英文圖書可以說是燦然可觀了。中文方面，祇藏有小部份書籍，像十三經注疏、史書、諸子、各家詩集、文集等，都是線裝書，版本雖好，只可備查，不能借閱。在上國文課時，我們常常鼓勵學生閱讀課外書籍，吸收新知識，新思想，充實寫作的內容，但缺乏中文圖書參考，只有彼此借閱，畢竟數量有限，範圍太狹。當時我曾對學生領袖(Prefect)說，我校的圖書樓，必須添置新出版的中文圖書，特別是新文學，社會科學方面的，但校方沒有經費可以調撥，幾經請求，得到校長同意，重陽節日（戰前重陽節尚未定爲學校假期）在校內向員生賣花，由領袖生捧著一籃一籃紅色、白色的紙花和加上封條的錢箱，分別到各課室售賣，由員生自由選購，紅色的代表父或母健在，白色的表示已經去世，購花的款項自由投入錢箱。買了一雙紅花，表示雙親健存，大家都感到歡欣和幸運；買了一紅一白的，或是一雙白的，便引起愴然的懷思，王維詩：「每逢佳節倍思親」，思親節之花，便隱含有這點意思。售花後將錢箱送到校長室，結算收入，撥充購置中文圖書之用，由領袖生選出代表負責辦理，使我校圖書館放一異彩，每到課餘，借書的同學們很踴躍，對培養學生閱讀課外書籍風氣，啟發他們自由寫作的興趣，都有一定的貢獻。

此後，每屆重陽節便舉行校內售花，作爲添置中文圖書的用途，遂援爲成例了。

戰後迄今，未知中文圖書也像往時一樣逐年添購麼?

（二） 救亡呼聲在禮堂怒吼

武漢合唱團，是我國在七七蘆溝橋事變後，由以大學教授爲首的一羣愛好音樂歌詠的知識份子組成的一個合唱團，也是我國第一個在國內大後方巡廻演唱的救亡團體，他們拋棄本身的職業，離開了家，不願做亡國奴，以救亡高歌一曲，喚起各地同胞奮起救國，演唱所到，萬人空巷，引起熱烈的共鳴。

我校的同學很希望能邀請他們到校演唱，當時我在「香港政府華員會」擔任慈善部主任，在該會推動救亡工作，和武漢合唱團都有機會接觸，便進行聯絡，徵得校長的同意，便介紹學生領袖去邀請全體團員在團長夏之秋領導下到校演唱，合唱的歌曲，有「保衛中華」、「旗正飄飄」、「義勇軍進行曲」、「松花江上」、「滿江紅」、「打回東北去」、「歌八百壯士」等，那雄壯的、慷慨激昂的、充滿了愛國熱情的歌聲，在我校的禮堂發出怒吼，千百學生也應和著歌唱，這歌聲響徹遐邇，不祇激發起學生們熱烘烘的愛國情緒，還啓廸他們紛紛組織合唱團、救亡話劇團，更感動到不少青年人放下書本，投入祖國的懷抱，置身於抗戰的大溶爐，或跑到前線參加救護工作，幹出轟轟烈烈的事業!

誰說香港學生沒有國家民族觀念?

（三） 鍾馗和魁星

自一九二九年香港大學鄧志昂中文學院建成後，它的斜坡直向我校的一樓華籍教員室，石磴百多級有點像猛虎伸長舌；門樓高聳，又像猛虎開口；短閘上的箭形鐵枝整齊地排列著，更像猛虎張牙，各教師從窗內望出去，總有猛虎在前、作勢噬人的感覺。從那年起，每年都有一位華籍教師在任教期間身故(包括有老年、中年和少年的)，先後有汪和庭、李永延、黃華生、霍士、李潤壽先生等，令人談虎色變。在閒話中，我曾談及廣州長堤自從虎標永安堂興建新廈後，在它的正門上塑造一頭老虎作爲商標，形狀威猛，神態活躍，它對面的商店，即先後倒閉歇業，其後一家商店遷入營業，即裝設一「玄壇」，面向老虎，也許是「玄壇伏虎」的緣故，以後就彼此相安無事。我們何妨請一畫家繪畫一幅像這類形象的圖畫，懸掛壁間，面對斜坡，不祇有利無害，也可以作爲粉牆的裝飾；大家一致贊同。當時國文教師黃兆鈐先生物色了一位國畫大師吳墨園繪了一幀鍾馗像，左手持劍，右手作捉拏狀，形象威武，虎虎有生氣，嵌上鏡框，懸掛在壁上，不知是否巧合，卻也奇怪，以後多年，同事們均平安無恙。

一九四五年，戰後復員返港，重過我校，經多年兵燹，離離荒草，敗瓦頹垣，已經無復當年風貌。幾年後，重新修建，先開辦英皇小學，我曾一度舊地重臨，當時的教師告訴我，這兒頗有點殺氣。我在談笑中曾指點出這裏的壁上在戰前我們曾掛上鍾馗的畫像，並告訴他們繪這幀畫圖的過程，大家都認爲不妨一試，我便推薦了嶺南畫派的何漆園大師爲他們寫了一幀魁星踢斗畫像，懸掛在舊日的位置，大家認爲有擋煞的護符，從此大可放心致力於他們的教育工作了。

一別又廿餘年，未知「魁星踢斗」畫像仍高懸壁上否?

像這樣的瑣事，雖近無稽，但無傷大雅，信手拈來，聊供茶餘談笑的資料，何如?

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戰後廿五年來英皇書院戲劇演出的回顧

—郭全本—

I. 萌芽期（一九五〇——一九五六年）

一九五〇年

演出吳祖光編之「林冲夜奔」其中一幕——「魯智深大鬧野猪林」，楊晏華老師導演。

參加香港教育司署主辦之「全港學生第一屆校際戲劇比賽」中學粵語組。

一九五一年

演出粵語獨幕話劇「老來方恨讀書遲」，馬里千老師編劇兼導演。

演出英語獨幕話劇「主教的燭台」，副校長何雅明先生導演。

以上兩劇均爲參加香港教育司署主辦之「全港學生第二屆校際戲劇比賽」中學粵、英語組演出。

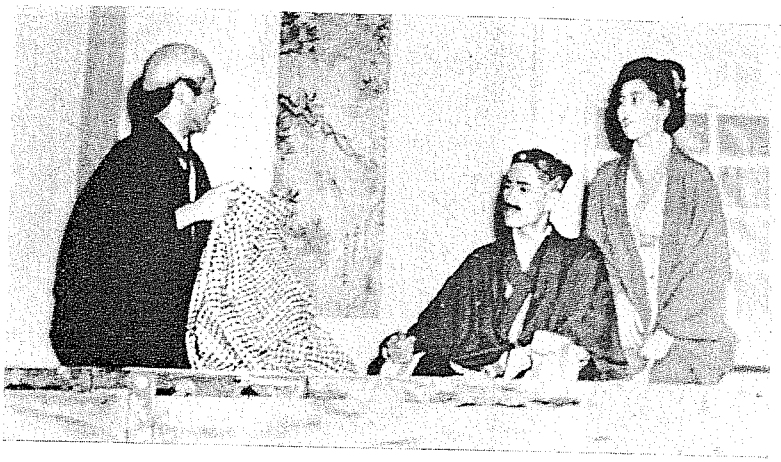
一九五二年

演出粵語獨幕話劇「桃花扇」，楊晏華老師導演。

演出英語話劇「劃十字架的地方」，副校長何雅明先生導演。

以上兩劇均爲參加香港教育司署主辦之「全港學生第三屆校際戲劇比賽」中學粵、英語組演出。

一九五四年



嬰兒殺戮 "Infanticide"

演出粵語獨幕話劇，由日本・山本有三原著翻譯之「嬰兒殺戮」，楊晏華老師導演。

參加香港教育司署主辦之「全港學生第四屆校際戲劇比賽」中學粵語高級組，榮獲冠軍，奪得「華僑日報」銀盾獎。

演出英語獨幕話劇「猴爪」，參加「全港學生第四屆校際戲劇比賽」中學英語組，副校長盧家禮先生 (Mr. Charles Lowe, M.B.E.) 導演。

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一 九 五 五 年

演出美國・尤金、奧尼爾原著之粵語獨幕翻譯劇「油」，參加香港教育司署主辦之「全港學生第五屆校際戲劇比賽」中學粵語高級組，榮獲亞軍，黃綺華同學榮獲最佳女角獎。

II. 沉 寂 期（一九五六——一九六五年）

十年內，英皇書院劇運一度復甦，但又歸於沈寂。

一九六四年七月，應屆中學同學演出黃谷柳編之粵語獨幕劇——「牆」，黃流老師導演。

III. 發 展 期（一九六六——）

一 九 六 六 年

校內演出：粵語獨幕話劇，柳存仁編之「涅槃」，蔡香生老師導演。

一 九 六 七 年

校內演出：粵語獨幕話劇「友誼萬歲」，由戲劇學會導師集體導演。

一 九 六 八 年

校內演出：粵語獨幕話劇「今宵酒醒何處」（由俄國喜劇「可憐的裴迦」改編），戲劇學會導師集體導演。

一 九 六 九 年

參加西區民政司署爲慶祝香港節主辦「西區校際話劇比賽」，公演粵語獨幕話劇「迷你的愛情」（改編自丁西林原著「都會流行症」），戲劇學會導師集體導演，榮獲亞軍。



迷 你 的 愛 情

一 九 七 〇 年

戲劇學會主辦「校內聯合社際獨幕粵語話劇比賽」，演出單位及劇目如下：

祁惠霖社及沙自臣社：「求職」榮獲冠軍

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富嘉新社及學校社：「警界線」
莫理士社及威靈頓社：「魔椅」

一九七一年

校內演出：兩齣獨幕粵語話劇：
「皮大衣」，諷刺劇，凌楚基編
「不勞而獲」，兒童劇，李援華編。
戲劇學會導師集體導演。

校外公演：參加明德青年中心爲慶祝第二屆香港節主辦「青年話劇比賽」，演出粵語獨幕話劇「慈母心」，榮獲優異獎。

一九七二年

校外演出：參加反吸毒運動校際粵語話劇比賽，演出「羔羊」，潘啓廸同學編，李國雄同學導演。

校內演出：粵語獨幕話劇「火車上的故事」，何培德同學導演。

一九七三年

校內演出：Constance Cox 編著，英語四幕話劇「諾曼底的三個騙子」（由曾家達同學導演）及粵語獨幕話劇「等待」，曾家達、陳焯標聯合導演。又演出法國莫里哀原著改編之粵語三幕話劇「着手回春」，曾家達同學導演。

一九七四年

校內演出：兩齣粵語獨幕話劇，林大慶編之「星期五的下午」（葉志良同學導演）以及「最後的藤葉」美國小說家 O'Henry 原著，陳鋒明同學改編，葉志良同學導演。

一九七五年

校內演出：三幕粵語話劇「萬物之靈」，蔡香生先生編，葉志良同學導演。

校內演出：戲劇學會主辦中六班際粵語話劇比賽，演出單位及劇目如下：
中六甲　「桐桂癭瘤」，集體編劇，彭勝文同學導演。
中六乙　「歧途」，莊楚元導演。
中六丙　「抉擇」，集體編劇，張永鴻同學導演。
中六丁　「旁觀者迷」，廖慶榮同學編劇，李志强同學導演。

比賽結果：

最佳演出及最佳舞台設計：「抉擇」（中六丙）
最佳導演：張永鴻（中六丙）
最佳編劇：中六甲編劇組
最佳男主角：吳富彬
最佳女主角：張美玉
} 「桐桂癭瘤」（中六甲）

英皇書院怎樣被拆毀

—— 梁浩然 ——

梁浩然先生為本校戰前老師，是我們長輩。這篇親歷其境的記述，使我們深切了解本校在戰時被破壞的經過。





施沙！施沙！一陣一陣綿連不絕的响聲，把我從夢中驚醒。急步跑近窗前，看看是甚麼意外。聲音出發點把我的視綫吸引着了。啊！原來一大群無賴沿着西邊街向下走，曳在他們背後的是倒置的書檯——分明是英皇書院的東西——檯面和馬路磨擦，發生「施沙」的連續聲，當時我瞇眼一想，彷彿好像站在 Niagara Fall 旁邊一樣。

奇怪！駐紮在英皇書院的皇軍去了那兒？難道他們大發慈悲，讓那群鬧柴荒的小民走進去滾嗎？過了一會兒，藏書樓的書，書橱，實驗室的櫃子通通在街上拖着走了。

好奇心催我走過對面看看，靠近西邊街英皇書院的橫門敞開了，門口鋪着幾塊被馬蹄踏破了的豬鬃毛墊子，（是原日健身室用的），馬糞和亂莲莲的禾草一堆一堆攙雜在一起，還有不少餵馬的麥子散漏在操場內。遠在露天球場那邊，排列一行一行鐵腳活動的書檯，那些英皇書院獨有的名貴書檯，做了皇軍臨時的馬槽。

容易挪移的東西經已搬空了。地板，牆腳板及學生記獎牌開始被注意到了。莊嚴的學府充滿了喧嚷，爭鬪，和打罵。的的！得得！的鑿聲整日在刺激我的神經。勹ㄙ！接着飛奔狂跑的步聲。市場一般的熱鬧，在一剎那間變成「死」一樣冷靜了。再過一會，我看見一個荷着鎗的日軍，威風凜凜的向般咸道那邊去了。十分鐘後，我隱約聽見一陣痛苦呻吟，探首窗外望望，一個



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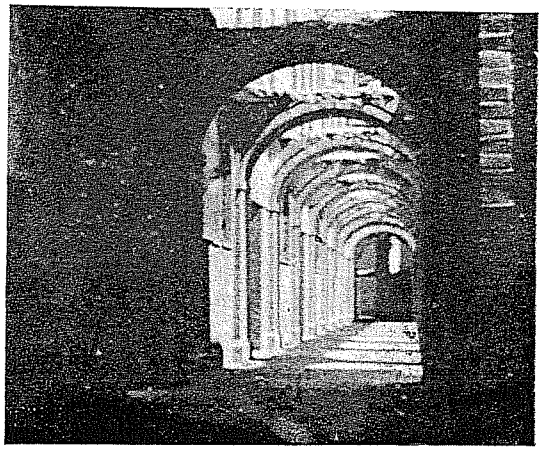
鮮血淋漓的苦力，勉強以手代足地滾到校役住宅的後門，大概因爲驚恐和失血過多，他隨即昏倒了。

這事以後，「獵柴」的人稍爲斂迹了，可是爲着解決生活問題，不久他們又再活動了。爲着避免日軍的注意，他們採取夜襲的戰畧。

英皇書院禮堂的屋頂開了一個大洞了。這群夜間出動的「柴風」已給日軍發覺了。一天晚上，正當他們在開始竊拆時，突然來了一大隊軍警把學校全部包圍得水洩不通，結果搜出幾個大漢，躲在屋頂上；於是他們被綑起來，嘗嘗日軍的酷刑，他們求饒的悲哀聲調，襯着那凜冽北風的狂吼，使附近的人，簡直沒法入睡。行動飄忽的日軍巡查隊，迫使那群「柴風」放棄夜襲而從事游擊戰了。

生活一天一天困厄了。肯去鋌而走險的人也不容易活下去，何況我這個沒有走險胆量的人呢！香港！可咒詛的香港！你給我的不再是溫暖而是飢寒，我轉臉不看你了！歷盡幾許艱辛，終於抵達自



由中國去。可是英皇書院被毀的情形，常常縈廻在我的腦子裏。

正當日人投降的消息傳來，使我手舞足蹈時，突然心裏來了一個問題！經過日人統治三年多的香港會變成甚麼樣呢？聞說大轟炸後，中環與灣仔的交通經已斷絕了，（這恐怕是指馬路崩陷以致不能通車的意思）經已摧殘了的英皇書院，怎能經得起大炸呢？我想它早已變成平地了。

別離香港三年了，我踏上這個海島的那天，剛是九月十五日，我高興極了，放下行李，僱一輛人力車沿着大道西走，要看看戰後的景色，已是晚上九點多鐘了，店舖完全關上門了。行人差不多絕迹了。「奇怪」！我獨自想，「留居香港的人是不是在日人統治時養成了早眠早起的習慣呢？」車行至薄扶林道口時，車夫把車放下說：「先生，你慢

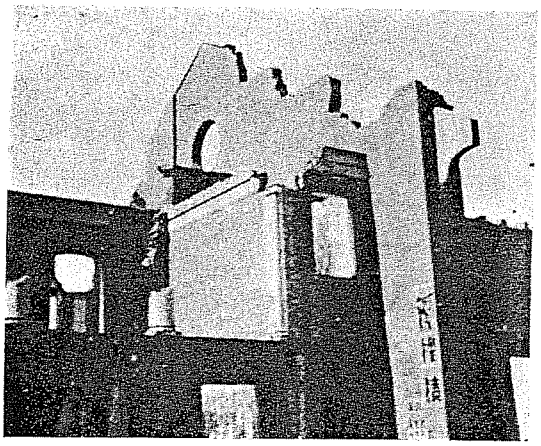


慢走吧，現在夜禁，我跑回中環去恐怕還來不及呢」。

我獨自一個人踱上薄扶林道，轉與漢道而入般咸道，拐一個灣兒，穿過了馬路上的樹影，舉頭一望，一輪明月懸掛在英皇書院的鐘樓上。那時我驚喜若狂，我一面行一面把視綫移到左邊去，那些灰白色的列柱依舊屹立不動，有幾分像羅馬古代建築物殘餘的遺跡。行經書院廊門前，看見兩個金髮多在抽烟，我和他們說一聲 Good Night 然後轉向西邊街去。

行人路側長了一些長僅及尺的青草，我彎着腰仔細看看是甚麼，突然心裏來了一個啟示，呀！我曉得了，這恐怕就是皇軍馬隊駐紮時遺下麥粒的產品吧！

從西邊街望進去，只見半禿的牆，圍繞着一堆一堆碎磚破瓦，摧殘這個學府的恐怕不單是「柴風」。



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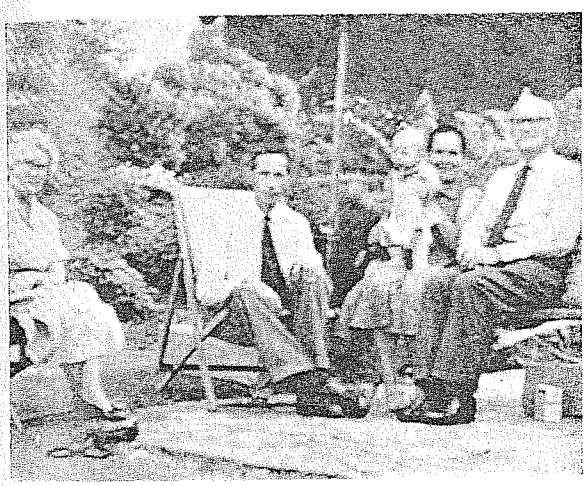
K. C. Reminiscences 1937-1941

— Arthur L. Potter —

Mr. A. L. Potter was a pre-war teacher. He wrote the following essay in 1954.



The late Mr. A. L. Potter with his wife, his daughter Ruth, a grandson and Mr. G. S. Coxhead.

Taken at Mr. Potter's Kent Home in 1959.

It was in September, 1937, about a week after the severe typhoon, that I made my first acquaintance with King's College. J. E. Upsdell was acting as Headmaster and among the staff there were T. J. Price, J. M. Wilson, G. P. Ferguson, G. S. Wilby, A. St. G. Walton, W. M. Cheung, H. K. Yeap, S. S. Leung, F. K. Leung, K. Y. Ng, K. L. Lau, and, I think, C. K. Lau and T. C. Cheng, Eve Gray, Eleanor Thom, Margaret McGuffog, Kitty Tse, Miss Fok and Mrs. Richards to mention only those names which rise up quickly in my memory. The last, but in no way the least, is Chan Sik Pui who was the capable and helpful clerk. All combined to give me a welcome as warm as the red brick of the building itself. There was little wonder that I quickly found myself at home in my first school in Hong Kong.

My first assignment was to take charge of one of the classes, 3, either 3 A or 3 B. When I looked at the register and saw thirty or more names each of which consisted of three or more separate words, I felt completely overwhelmed especially as I created no little amusement when I tried to pronounce them. A few of those names still, for some unknown reason, linger in my memory: Au Yeung Him, Li King He are two of them, one was easy: it was Roberts!

Before I came to the East I had been teaching Chemistry and Physics equivalent to intermediate standard of a University. When I saw the time-table which had been alloted to me, I had to perform a mental somersault for I found that I was expected to take Recitation, and other branches of English with classes 3 C and 3 D, Mathematics with some of the threes and 2 B, Hygiene with a class 4 and to keep my hand in with my own subject, Physics with nearly all the threes. 3 C and 3 D struggled through 'Tom Bowling' and carried 'The Good News from Gheht to Aik' and studied other selections from their poetry book. 2 B informed me, when I attempted to deal with the Remainder Theorem, that it was not in their syllabus. The Pupil who acted as spokesman on that occasion became, by a queer turn of Fortune's wheel, my efficient and friendly laboratory assistant at Queen's College nearly ten years later.

One afternoon one of the pupils in my class came up to me and said "Excuse me, Sir, I want a week's leave". When I asked "Why?", the reply was "I am getting married". — Well, that was a new one for me.

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He returned after a week and took his place as though he was not the head of a household — perhaps he was not!

Another happening which surprised me much at the time of its occurrence took place in Margaret McGuffog's class. When the name of an absentee was called the class responded with what I now realise must have been a burst of nervours laughter. When Miss McGuffog asked the reason, the reply was "Miss, he was flying a kite and fell off a roof" — The poor boy had been killed by his fall.

Some time after when Jock Kay had taken over from Jerry Upsdell, I met the Headmaster in one of the corridors and was greeted in his customary cheerful manner with "Good morning, isn't it a lovely day?"

There had been a spell of wet gray weather and this clear November day with a fresh wind whipping the waters of the harbour into white crests was by contrast a real joy. "Yes, Sir" I replied, "Far too good to be indoors". "Do you think so?" said he, "Well go down and ask Mr. Chan to ring the bell, we will have a holiday".

In those days there was plenty of freedom, but at the same time lots of work was done and done cheerfully. Apart from purely class work, the pupils ran a summer school for the what are now called the under-privileged children in the neighbourhood, there were many activities such as scouting, photography, visits to places of interest, concerts, plays and on one occasion a man gave a show of performing fleas. The annual school picnic was a regular feature. Games were played on the Queen's College ground at Causeway Bay.

Although I frequently meet old boys who were at the College during the period 1937-1941, I have met very few of them at the K.C.O.B.A.'s functions. I am sure there must be many pupils of this period who could be enlisted in the ranks of the Association. I suggest that a drive should be organised to get them to join.

Apart from the staff-room attendants, one member of the menial staff stands out in my memory. He was the servant who was responsible for the library. He spoke very little English but he guarded the books as though they were his own sacred property. Neither master nor pupil could remove a book from the shelves without the loan being recorded. He also kept the room and shelves in **spic** and span condition. I wish I could write the same about some of our modern servants in schools.

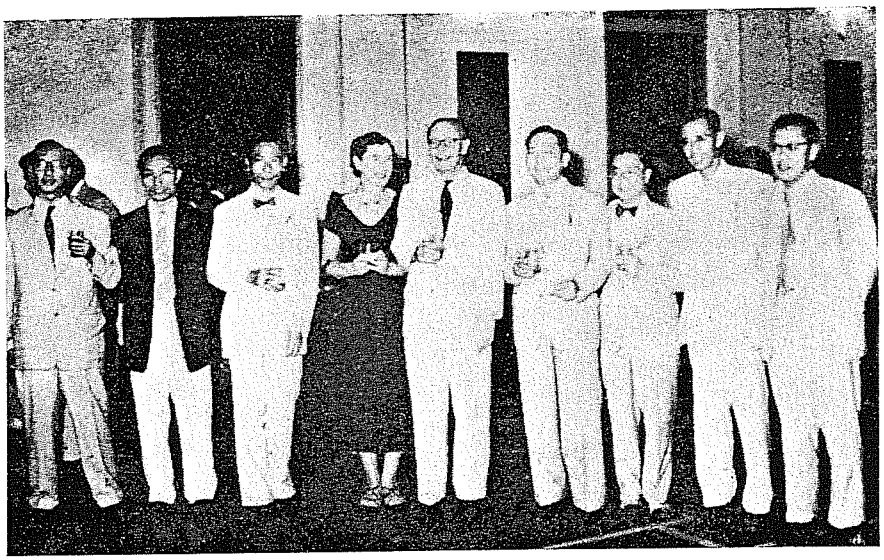
The sunken garden on which looked down from the upper staff-room was always a source of great contentment to me — It seemed such an oasis of tranquility by contrast with the bustle of traffic along Bonham Road which ran just above it. The constantly flowing fountain and the Michelia alba trees, fragrant when in blossom, always gave one a feeling of pleasant restfulness. Another pleasing object which one could see, across the road, was the stone gateway leading to the Chinese Library in the grounds of the University.

At this the end of the first school year in which King's College has renewed its activities, it is more fitting to look to the future than to day-dream about the pleasantness of the past. Let us therefore look upon this year 1951-1952, as the first step of a broad stairway leading to even greater heights than were achieved in the past. I feel sure that Mr. Sargison and his staff backed by the active co-operation of the K.C.O.B.A. are treading firmly on this first step and will soon be running up the stair to higher levels than were reached in the good old days.

REMINISCENCES

— G. P. Ferguson —

Mr. G. P. Ferguson was a former staff of pre-war time. He wrote this memoir in 1949 which was published in the K.C.O.B.A. Association Journal.



Farewell Dinner Party to Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Ferguson held in the K.C. Great Hall on 22nd October, 1954.

When I was asked to write an article for this magazine I found some difficulty in deciding on any particular subject. I still find myself at a loss and shall therefore try to recall a few memories of those happy days nearly twenty-three years ago.

One cannot think of King's College in those days without many memories of that great character Alfred Morris since to me he was King's College. My first impression of him was that he was a headmaster who instilled a very healthy respect into the latest joined member of his staff! I quickly came to the conclusion that the less I brought myself to his notice the happier and longer I should live. However, this was not to be. Even in those days the University buses used to be overcrowded and as a result I remember I was some five minutes late one morning. All hope of sliding in unobserved was rudely shattered by a stentorian voice which completely shattered my already frayed nerves. In no uncertain terms Mr. Morris wanted to know the reason for my late arrival. My nervous explanation was rewarded by a lengthy homily on the merits of early rising. Believe it or not I have never lost the habit of being up with the dawn. I was, however, late once again. It happened a year or so later after I was the proud possessor of a second-hand bull-nosed Morris which had cost me $200.00! It was thoroughly unreliable and one morning I had a puncture on the way to school. By the time I had changed the tyre — it was summer time — I was soaked through and filthy. This time I did not try to avoid the watchful eye but boldly presented myself in the office. The only sympathy I got from Mr. Morris was a twenty minute discourse on the utter foolishness of buying a second-hand car.

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Talking of Mr. Morris's office brings back a vivid picture of the most chaotic disorder it is possible to imagine. No one but he could have been capable of doing any work in it and he, I feel sure, would have been lost and unhappy in a well ordered office with everything in apple pie order. He must have had a very well developed photographic memory since he was never at a loss to put his hand right on an urgently needed book, file or paper.

Two more memories of that great hearted man. I think his betenoi was that unfortunate condition known colloquially as "Hong Kong Dog". Any staff suffering from this distressing disorder of the "Tummy" were ordered to report to the office for treatment. I well remember the first time I presented myself and explained my unfortunate condition little knowing what to expect. To this day I can see the gleam in his eye as he reached into the recesses of a cupboard and brought out the bottle of chlorodyne at the same time shouting to Ah Sing for a glass. When Ah Sing brought a **tumbler** I feared the worst. Mr. Morris carefully measured out fifteen drops into the **tumbler** and then delved into the bottom drawer of his desk and produced a bottle of first class liqueur brandy from which he decanted about a third of a pint into the glass. "If you don't feel better, lad," he said, "Come back and see me later on". I imagine that any Inspector of Schools would have been more than impressed by the lessons which followed but it was a long time before I asked for a second dose!

The final memory is of a day when I was invigilating a large external examination in the Hall and I had to make an announcement. Being my first big invigilation I was doubtless nervous and raised my voice more than was strictly necessary. Suddenly a quiet voice came from behind me, "Well done, lad. I didn't know you had a voice like that!" I felt as though I had passed some test and had finally been accepted.

The master's Common Room at King's was always a cheerful spot with Pa White ruling the roost like a benevolent despot. The noise of the clicking tiles at lunch time must surely have puzzled passers-by in Bonham Road. Perhaps they thought that a Mah Jong school was scarcely a proper subject for the curriculum of a leading secondary school. So far as I remember we used to play for bananas which, in season, were only ten cents for a bunch of fifteen or sixteen.

To end this article, though that is a somewhat flattering description for these meanderings, I am adding without comment the names of some of the British staff with whom I served. Their names will doubtless bring back a spate of memories to those who were at King's at that time and I am sure that they or their spirits would join with me in wishing the reincarnated King's College every possible future success.

Principals : —	Messrs. Morris, Kay, Handyside, Upsdell, Wallington.
Masters : —	Messrs. Attwell, Beddow, Coxhead, Crozier, J. J. Ferguson, Holmes, McLellan, Morgan, Potter, Price, Rees, Sims, Walton, White, Wilson.
Mistresses : —	Mmes./Mlles. Attwell, Birt, Curtin, Faid, Gough, Gray, Hume, Langley, Lawis, Macintosh, McAvoy, McGuffog, Morris, Murrell, O'Connor, Phillips, Richards, Savage, Smith, Stephen, Tasartey.

LOOKING BACK

— Miss E. M. Gray, J.P., B.A. —

Miss E. M. Gray was a former staff in the pre-war days. She wrote this article in 1948.

It is a sign of old age to indulge in reminiscences, but at the risk of being an old bore, that's what I'm about to do — after all, you can always turn over this page and not even bother to look polite as I ramble on: — Lately I've attended quite a number of School Prize-Givings — mostly at Girls' Schools I admit, and my mind has gone back to the first Prize-Giving I attended in Hong Kong. It was in February 1929 in the Great Hall at King's College: I had recently arrived and was just getting used to Class IV B and IV C and was learning to distinguish a "Chau" from a "Cheung" and a "Lai" from a "Lo" and finding you all very strange. In those days very few of you wore European suits, so I hadn't even the help of a coloured tie or shirt to help in identifying you. I have vivid recollections of the rehearsal, when the whole school assembled and were marshalled into the hall, class by class by 'Pa' White and 'T.J.', but the rehearsal was nothing to the day itself when I saw you all in Chinese ceremonial Gowns. I quite lost my heart to the small boys of Class 8 looking so dignified in their long blue slik gowns and short black jackets as they solemnly bowed first to the Governor and then to the assembled gathering after receiving the Boys' Own Annual or 'Guilliver's Travels' or some similar volume. I remember listening with fascination to the address in Chinese by the Senior Vernacular Master as he recited the long list of donors: the repetition of 'Sin Shan' sounded to me like musical refrain.



That was rather a special Prize-Day I remember, because it was also the first anniversary of the opening of King's College. I seem to recall a very cheerful celebration afterwards in the school library when champagne was served as well as cups of tea! I must say it was a very pleasant introduction to work in Hong Kong — probably very few of you remember the occasion tho' some of you will.

Another picture I have of the Great Hall is of a Saturday evening, when you gave a school concert largely organised by Mr. Sims, the English master in Class 3. I realised then that Chinese are born actors with a natural gift for buffoonery — the buffoon "par excellence" is now an eminent member of our Police Force and represented the colony in the Victory Parade in London!

The last time I entered the old King's College exactly seven years ago, was Monday December 8th, when like a few others I wasn't convinced we were really at war and I drove to school to find many of the Chinese Staff in their Common Room and a host of boys all ready for lessons. I was very popular when I said "No School today" little thinking the classes I dismissed would never re-assemble as King's College. But in the same way that it is men and not the buildings that make a city, so King's College may seem to have been destroyed, but the very publication of this journal is a proof that it is very much alive and it's you old Boys that are keeping it so. Good luck to you all and here's hoping I may in the near future once more attend a Prize-Giving at King's College when your sons will walk up to receive their due rewards — but not I fear in those nice long gowns and black jackets of 1929.

1996

King's College & Its Old Boys

— Miss E. Thom, Dr. Ed., M.A. —

A former staff of King's in pre-war days Dr. Thom wrote this reminiscence in 1948.



One of the best thing that King's College did was to teach democracy in a realistic setting. King's College was a "liberty-within-limits" school with its careful delegation of authority to administration, staff and students in accordance with the powers each was prepared and allowed to exercise. Those in authority believed that every individual in the college should have a share in deciding the conditions and the aims of his work. Through cooperation with other individuals, the work accomplished was always better and more harmoniously done than when planned and directed by a selected few, no matter how wise that few.

King's College students had opportunities to assume leadership, which passed from one member of the group to another as occasion warranted. Every member of the college was prepared to give both leadership and service, sometimes one, sometimes the other, more often both at the same time. Such a plan made use of the unique contributions of all members of the group, from the oldest to the youngest, from the most capable to the most dependent. Each person made his contributions in terms of his special abilities and at the proper time and place.

The teaching staff at King's College believed that the aim of education is to produce fitness for the problems of life. The main purpose of a school is to prepare individuals for a complete and well-balanced life. Thus the duty of teachers is to acquaint students with the multitude of problems that they will be confronted with when they leave school. Students must have experience in making decisions wisely . . . . decisions that will affect their whole lives. What students learn in mathematics, English, and other classes will not help them to make these decisions. It is what they learn about the social world that will help them more. If they learn how to think for themselves, solve problems, and work in harmony with others, their decisions will be much easier. A school where the government is left entirely to the faculty is not successful, and of course students cannot run a school by themselves. There must be, as in a democratic form of government, check and balance system.

King's College boys were given many and varied opportunities to participate actively in the running of the college. They were given a general training, which sought to equip the individual to meet new problems, and face demands which could not be foreseen, rather to make him efficient in a limited routine. They knew what authority they had, and what reponsibilities went with it. They understood perfectly

that they could not retain any authority unless they assumed corresponding responsibilities. This training stood them in good stead during the difficulty war years.

It was my good fortune to meet many King's College Old Boys on the memorial trek from Hong Kong to the Interior of China in 1942. Many of the boys were sons of wealth who had never till then left home or had the training of any significant task in relation to the hard-hitting conditions of real life in poverty-stricken China. These boys told me that though they loved an easy life, they preferred death to the degradation of enslavement. Those who were unable to leave occupied territory were prevented from doing so by financial or other obstacles. Travelling under the most distressing circumstances, including semi-starvation, King's College Old Boys were consistently cheerful, courteous and cooperative. Not a single complaint had I heard from one of our boys, though at times some were coerced by want, insecurity and a sense of helplessness. Our boys showed many examples of initiative, readiness to take up leadership, and keeness to accept personal responsibilities to act.

I should like to mention only one of the many occasions on which I felt justly proud of the behaviour of King's College Old Boys. We, about one hundred and fifty refugees crowded in two large junks, had arrived in a small town at nightfall. The junks anchored midstream. We were rowed ashore in sampans, but could not find anyone to remove our baggage from the holds. We had reason to suspect that the junk masters intended slipping off with our belongings on board. The situation called for clear thinking and prompt action. There were able-bodied male refugees with us. These started a battle of words but showed no desire for action. Then several young King's College boys stepped forward and took charge. They convinced the much older men of the need for immediate action. With grim determination the young boys commandeered some sampans, led the way and started unloading the junks. After they had every piece safely on shore, they kept watch the whole night. It was bitterly cold. Next morning they carried the two hundred odd pieces of shapeless sacks and bulging bags, one by one, up a steep hill, where the refugees, mostly women, children and old men claimed their worldly possessions.

On other occasions I found King's College Old Boys sleeping on bare stone floors with little or no bedding, eating coarse rice with no 'soong', yet always ready to share what they had. Our boys were everywhere in Kwongtung, Kwongsi, Szechuen, Yunnan and many other provinces. Conditions were very difficult for these Hong Kong born and bred lads. Added to the physical discomforts our boys could not understand the dialects of the provinces in which they sought refuge. There was no grumbling at all, only a look-ahead viewpoint. King's College boys in troublous times showed great strength of character, consistency and evenness of effort.

Now that better days are here again, I meet King's College Old Boys in all walks of life, some highly successful in their fields of endeavour, others not so fortunate. Regardless of the fact whether he is holding a high or low position, living in luxurious style or straitened circumstances, he has the right attitude of mind and cheerful outlook. King's College Old Boys have acquired the ability to adjust themselves to their environment.

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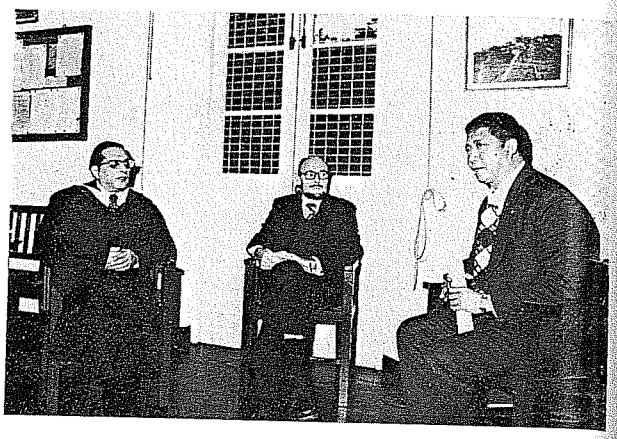
With Hon. TOPLEY at
Speech Day, 1976



With Hon. TOPLEY (centre) and
Mr. PETER CHAN (right)

Mr. D. R. Madan



Delivering the Speech



Hon. Director of Education at Speech Day, 1976



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When I became a Prefect

Our Prefects

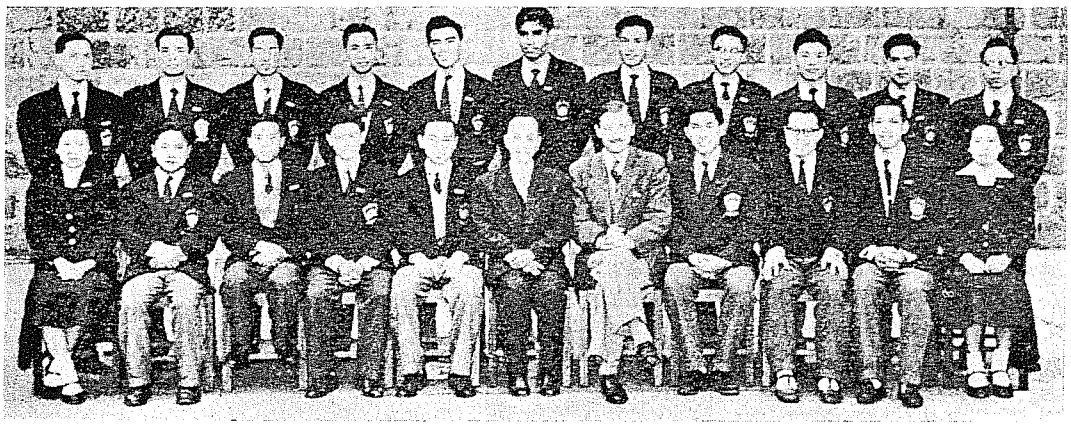
The Prefect System in King's College has been existing since the pre-war years. All prefects are selected for the quality of leadership and the willingness to accept responsibility. The process of election has undergone various changes.

In the pre-war days, prefects were recommended by the teachers and finally appointed by the principals. In the early sixties, nominations were made by Form teachers, staff in charge of clubs/societies or House Masters for the consideration of the Principal and Second Master. An interview would then be conducted and the successful ones were appointed prefects. Nevertheless, a more liberal measure was introduced in the early seventies, which allowed student participation from Form 4 upward in the nomination of prefects. At present, candidates who are believed to possess the calibre for prefects are nominated by their fellow classmates and teachers. The pupil who takes his share of the school's activities has, in this respect, an advantage over the purely bookworm type. A series of voting by students, the existing prefect body, and staff then followed. Eventually, the candidates will have to attend an interview with the Principal who will give the final decision and approval; the successful prefects will then be announced.

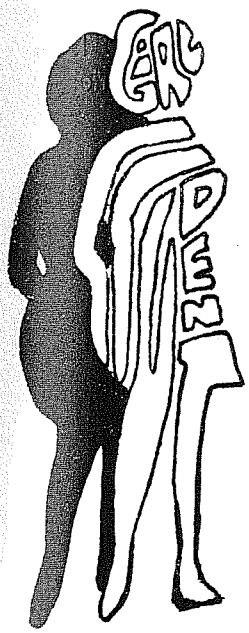
In accordance with custom, the regular prefects in Form Upper Six are released for pre-examination study in April; and a number of acting prefects from Form 4 are selected to fill their places for the last phase of the year. During these few months, the acting prefects will undergo a thorough course of training in an acting capacity before being confirmed in office.

The prefect body is mainly entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining discipline in the school. Their duties can generally be classified into two types: routine duties and special duties. The former include Playground Assembly duty, Recess and Lunch-time duties, Hall Assembly duty, and Canteen duty while the latter include duties on special school occasions such as Sports Day, Swimming Gala, Open Day, Speech Day, Exhibitions, Concerts, Fire-drills and other extra-curricular activities.

However, apart from maintaining school discipline, the prefects have, in recent years, lent assistance to their fellow schoolmates in various ways such as helping in the sale of School Christmas Cards, the blood donation, and the daily distribution of ordered morning newspaper. They also organise The Annual Prefects' Ball.



Prefects of King's College, 1954-55
with Mr. F. K. LEUNG (*Principal*), Mr. C. J. G. LOWE (*Senior Master*).



Our Girl Students

The first girl student came to King's College in 1951 when the school was re-opened after a period of re-construction in the wake of the Pacific War. Being a primary school for a brief year, it had a collection of boys and girls. However, girls remained a minority in our school as only limited number of girls had educational opportunities at that time. In the subsequent years after these girls had graduated, no girl was admitted to Forms 1 to 5. Nevertheless, in view of the limited places available in Matriculation classes in schools, admission of girls to Form Six was practised in 1966. It was not until the coming of this decade that girls composed a much larger number in the College. In the academic year of 1973-74 there were 43 girls, marking the highest record. The increase is more remarkable in some classes, for instance, out of 31 students in Form Lower 6 Arts in this academic year, girls account for 15.

As we all know, the number of girls in King's has never been and will never be comparable to that of boys. However, status is by no means determined by numbers. Some girls, after entering the school, may find that the status they hold as well as the treatment they receive are peculiar sometimes. In some classes the number of girls may be as low as three, or even two. In the process of adjusting themselves to the environment these few girls possibly feel like 'fish out of water' for they frequently become the centre of attention and attraction. During house meetings, the overwhelming number of active boys usually dominate the scene, leaving the few girls to ponder over their role and position in the school. But the listed examples and many other similar situations are the sheer products of circumstances, natural as well as tolerable.

Girls have never been treated as an inferior group in King's and in actuality, they always enjoy certain privileges and special favourable treatment. To mention a few — girls are usually treated more leniently by teachers for they are viewed as more obedient students, given greater freedom, and particularly, a Girls' Room in which girls may have a rest during their free time or have their lunch taken, has been allocated for them. In their adaptation to the environment, girls are always endowed with every advice and convenience by the Princilpal, the teaching staff and their male schoolmates. A girls' representative through whom girls usually air their opinions, grievances and proposals, is elected annually.

The majority of the girls value their chance of studying in the College by contributing positively to the school in different ways, and by working hard. In the acedemic field they have acted as strong counterparts to the boys. They also actively participate in various extra-curricular activities. During Sport's Days and Swimming Galas, events are specially arranged to meet the requests of the girls and a sports

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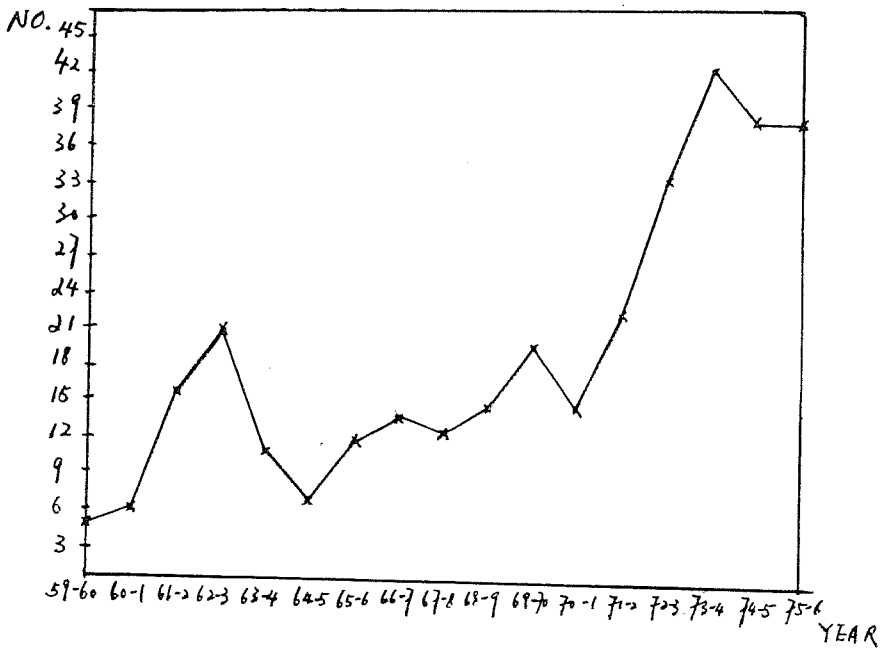
woman is chosen too. In various contests, inter-school and inter-house competitions, girls' representation has added much variety to the events. The girls' part in helping the smooth running of clubs and societies, especially their job as secretaries, has proved to be indispensable.

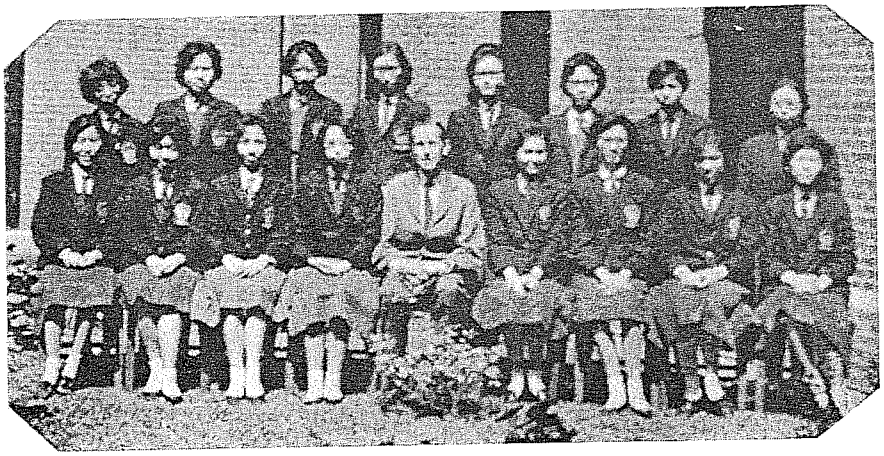
King's spirit is not only developed and monopolised by the boys but girls share it too. In 'bringing glory to the school' and in 'writing the story' of the school, boys and girls are equally playing their significant part.



The number of girls in the years 1959-1976.



The Girl Students in 1961



The Girl Students in 1962



The Girl Students in 1964

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The following two essays were written by our former girl students. While the first throws light on the origin of the girls' school uniform the latter perhaps represents to a large extent the general impression and feelings of the girl students on the school.

GIRL'S UNIFORMS

When King's College reopened after the war in 1950, being a primary school then, it had a collection of boys and girls from other schools in the Colony. Our headmaster, Mr. H. T. Woo, wanted us to wear school uniform so that we looked nicer and more uniform. Our winter uniform was designed by two of our teachers, Miss S. L. Chan and Miss P. M. Yeung. It is a white shirt with long sleeves, matched with a maroon, woollen pinafore-dress. A belt of the same material runs round the waist. When we first wore this uniform, our headmaster was pleased to see us looking so bright, beautiful and uniform. The most striking difference between our winter uniform and those of other schools is the colour. All the winter uniforms of other schools are of a rather dull colour — blue, green or grey. But ours is of a bright, beautifully deep red colour. When we wear it, it makes us look high-spirited, healthy and fit.

As we had no summer uniform, when summer came we girls resumed our former appearance, one wearing yellow, another green, and yet another red. Some of us wore shirts and dresses, while some even wore long trousers. 'I can't distinguish you from the boys,' Mr. C. W. Sargison, the former Principal, often remarked.

In 1953 we made an appeal for a uniform. Mr. Sargison said, 'All right, make your own design and let me know what kind of a uniform you want to have'.

So many of us made many good designs for our uniform. We had a vote, and selected a very good design. With the help of our teacher, Miss H. Wong, we made some alterations. At last, with Mr. Sargison's approval, we got our present summer uniform.

It is a white dress with a red belt. At first we wanted to have a black belt because we thought black and white would be very nice. But Miss Wong said that red and white would be nicer, and since our winter uniform is red and white, our summer uniform should have some red also. So we decided to have a red belt. In order to match with the boys, who wear white shirts and white trousers, and a red tie, Miss Wong said we should have nine red button, grouped in threes, running down the middle of the blouse. And so the uniform was decided upon. Now when we wear our summer uniform, we are very proud of ourselves, because we made the design ourselves, and it looks so bright, clean and neat.

Wong Pik Chun (1955)

Two Years to Remember

Often have I been asked the question how I found my new school, to which question I can only say: 'Unforgettable'.

Never has it bothered me how life a boy's school would be like. Some say it presents inconvenience (or rather, ask me if I have experienced any), but I think it isn't there if you don't look at it as such. People tell me it's a good school and it is for this reason that I am here.

The first day turned out quite all right. I was back early and learned of a 'Girl's Room'. I don't remember how I found my way to my class' line but I managed to get to my classroom, always with the funny feeling of being watched from all sides. The two of us (there were two girls there, three a month later, and four a year later) went last and found no seats. At the teacher's request, we were 'offered' two front seats which we occupied for the rest of the term. We were 'taken out' to lunch by the Upper Six girls whom we found very pleasant and agreeable. We had to sit in the classroom the whole day (I don't understand why) during which the two of us got acquainted and books were distributed. (There were so many of them that I got home all exhausted).

Lessons are pleasant enough, but when you are in front and the whole class laughs at something you don't know, you can't help feeling something is wrong with you somewhere. But now that we have the back seats 'reserved' for us in most of our floating lessons, we begin to realize that front seats are not too bad after all.

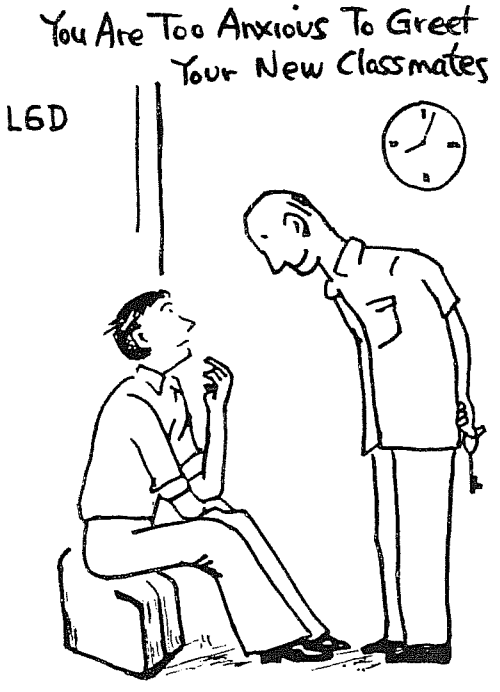
Our summer uniform is quite all right, although there are as many variations as there are schools from which we come (since most of us just made a switch in the badge and belt). Anyway, this is to be expected when there is no pattern to conform to. Our winter uniform is quite a sight: red tunic to match the tie and navy-blue blazer. Though it is an agreeable match, (a fashionable one from the view-point of the designer), it took me quite a few days to get over the feeling of being the centre of attention wherever I went. Now that I have become used to it, I begin to think it rather nice-looking, especially when people have told me it looks smart.

People say we confine ourselves too much to the Girl's Room and that we ought to have some fresh air and sunshine out on the playground. This may be true but we have a lot of fun chatting and joking and we say it is unfair we can go out by the main entrance. On this I have no comment except that it does get me to the bus-stop in better time.

From the very beginning, I have sensed there is something special with this school: a sense of duty, you might call it, a conviction to be good in whatever is attempted, and, as chorused in the School Song, to win glory. Moreover, there is a disciplined system of running things unparalleled anywhere else.

Whenever memories of my schooldays are cherished, I will always see the solemn red bricks, the assemblies, the high-spirited body chorusing the victorious School Song, and the Fig Tree of the school under whose auspices I have stayed for two years — truly two years to remember.

Josephine Kwok (1968)



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Our Extra-curricular Activities — Clubs and Societies

The real aim of education does not solely lie on the academic side; knowledge outside the academic circle is varied and valuable too. Students of our school understand this principle very well and they have seized every possible opportunity to widen their horizon and to enrich their common sense. The desire to learn has called forth the establishment of various clubs and societies. Apart from imparting knowledge, club and society activities also cater for the multitudinous interests and potentialities of our students.

During the pre-war years, there were only several clubs and societies in the school. However, the enthusiasm and initiative of the pupils and teachers in the post-war years prompted the formation of various new clubs and societies. The forming of these various clubs and societies was in every respect spontaneous. In fact, the request to start a new club came invariably from the students. The opening of new clubs and societies had become chronic.

The following records show the history and development of the various clubs and societies in our school. By glancing through it, one may be astonished at the increasing figure :

Pre-war years : Art Club, Chess Club, Dramatic Club, Flute Club, Photographic Club.

1951 : Badminton Club, Harmonic Band.

1952 : Hockey Team, Scouts (5th Group).

1953 : School Choir, Table Tennis Club.

1954 : ———

1955 : ———

1956 : Geography Society, History Society.

1957 : Christian Fellowship, Life Saving Club.

1958 : ———

1959 : Catholic Society.

1960 : ———

1961 : Tennis Club.

1962 : Chinese Literature Society, Gardening Club, Stamp Collecting Club, Handicraft and Woodwork Club, Penpal Club, Science Society, St. John Ambulance Society, Civics Society.

1964 : Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

1965 : Sports' Club, Canoe Club.

1966 : Rambling Club.

1967 : ———

1968 : ———

1969 : ———

1970 : Bridge Club.

1971 : Athletic Club.

By this year, 1976, we have the following clubs and societies :

Subject Clubs/Societies : Art Club, Chinese Literature Society, Civics Society, English Literature and Debating Society, Geography Society, History Society, Science Society (including sub-sections : Biology Circle, Electronic and Wireless Section, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics Section, Astronomy Section).

Interest Clubs/Societies : Bridge Club, Chess Club, Canoe Club, Dramatic Club, Handicraft and Woodwork Club, Gardening Club, Rambling Club, Stamp Collecting Club, Photographic Club, Penpal Club, Table Tennis Club, Music Association.

Religious Societies : Christian Fellowship, Catholic Society.

Sports Societies : Athletic Club, Badminton Club, Sports Club.

Charity and Social Work : Life Saving Club, Junior Red Cross, Scouts (5th Group), St. John's Ambulance, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

Other Activities and Achievements

Apart from the numerous routine activities organised by the clubs and societies, there are other school activities :

Sports : There are annual athletic meeting as well as annual swimming gala. Inter-house and inter-school competitions are frequent. Summer and winter campings were held from 1968, but are now suspended owing to financial difficulties.

In recent years, two noticeable achievements in the field of sports deserved mentioning. The first was the winning of the Omega Award in 1972 for the Most Progressive School in sports in the Boy's Section. This highly coveted Trophy was awarded to the school for our pupils, in the opinion of the H.K. Sports Association Executive Committee, had shown most improvement in participating in inter-school sports during the past years. The second outstanding attainment was the glory brought home by our school Volleyball Team. Out of 6 inter-school volleyball tournaments in the academic year 1974-75, our school won the championship of 5. This was a record of our school and in fact, of all other schools in the colony.

Other School Functions : In the past fifty years, there had been a wide range of school activities which are still being maintained. The major ones include the annual Christmas Ball, Open Day, Concerts, Art and Photographic Exhibitions, Speech Day, participation in H.K. Schools Music and Speech Festivals, Inter-school, Debates, Essay-Competitions, and Quiz. In 1939 a Summer Free School was run.

Social and Charity Work : Major activities include the participation in the Flag Days and blood donation.

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HOUSE SYSTEM

The purpose of the House System in King's College is two-fold: on the one hand, it gives honour to the men who help to make history at King's College; on the other hand, it serves to introduce healthy competition in sports, in the acquisition of academic honours and in promoting interest in all school activities.

Mr. J. J. Ferguson, the fourth principal of King's College, introduced the House System to the school in 1946. The school was then divided into four Houses — North, South, East and West — each with a House Master and two Assistant House masters. On admission, boys were attached to a House to which they belonged for the whole of their school life in King's. The Houses competed for the House Shield which was awarded twice a year on the basis of total points earned by the members of each House for games, school work, and general conduct.

During the Japanese occupation, all the activities of the school ceased; it was not until 1950 that the school was re-habilitated. Since then, the school has continued the House System of pre-war days; but instead of calling them North, South, East and West, they are named after four former principals — Morris, Kay, Wallington and Ferguson. The other two, School House and Sargison House, were started in 1959 and 1960 respectively. And since 1965, metal badges bearing the House colours have been introduced as part of the school uniform in order to strengthen House consciousness.



The Houses participate in various school activities including the annual athletic sports meet, annual swimming gala, debates, quiz, chess competitions, etc. The annual athletic sports and the annual swimming sports meet, in particular, have aroused keen competition among the Houses. Each competitor wears his distinctive House colour vest and the House members sit in separate columns in the stadium so that there is plenty of enthusiastic cheering. Co-operation, enthusiasm, sportsmanship and obedience are the virtues of House members. These are finely displayed during the annual sports day. Victory or defeat means very little to the competitors. After all, activities and competitions would only help to improve the relationship among House members.

OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY

Before the war, our school had a library which was a small room in the South Wing of the school building. During the Pacific War, however, the library was destroyed. With the valuable initiative of Mr. Hinton (a staff) and the immense efforts of Mr. Sargison (the Principal), the enthusiatic staff and students, the library was gradually re-established and recovered in the years that followed the war. In 1959 the library was enlarged six times in area than the old one. New shelves, reading tables, index-card cabinets, etc., were installed to give every convenience to the teachers and students.

In the years immediately after the rehabilitation of the library, it was open for only a few hours a week. This was mainly because the school building was shared by other schools in the afternoon. The use of the library for some time as the classroom for the Form Upper Six students added further difficulty. Later, when we regained the whole school building in the academic year 1955-56, the library was open for borrowing on Tuesdays and Thursdays and for reference reading on Wednesdays. Further expansion in 1960 enabled the library to be open on every school day. However, the over-crowded condition caused discipline problem, and consequently, the system of Junior and Senior library days was introduced. Besides, classes above Form 4 were allocated one period per week as a library period. In order to encourage the students to develop the habit of reading and to make the best use of the library, various measures were introduced in the years that followed. Starting from 1965, pupils of the upper forms were permitted to keep their borrowed books for the whole duration of the Hong Kong University Matriculation Examination, General Certificate of Education Examination and the Hong Kong Certificate of



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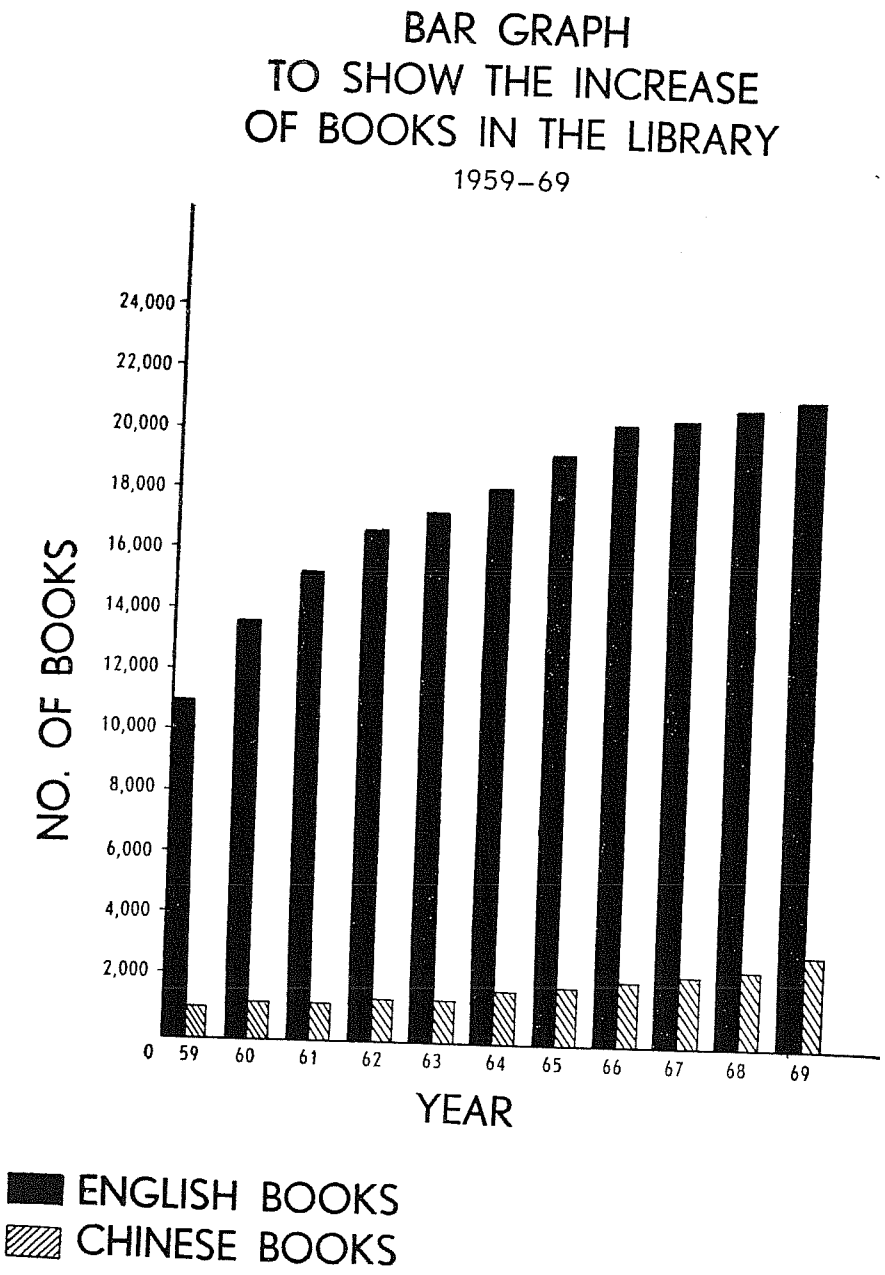
Education Examination. From 1966 onward class libraries were set up in Upper and Lower Six classes, rendering greater convenience to the Upper Form students to use the reference books for making notes and reference. The system of class library continued until 1972 when a special Form Six Section was established in the library.

Apart from the changes various measures were introduced in the organisation and functioning of the library. The system of student librarians was started in 1959-60. In 1956-57 the Dewey System of classification was first introduced. New books and furniture continued to flow into the library. In 1960-61 a new magazine rack was added for the display of the latest periodicals to attract the readers' attention. Two index-card cabinets were installed in 1961. In the ensuing academic year, two additional large reference-book shelves arrived at the library for the accommodation of the encyclopaedia, dictionaries and other quick reference books. Donation of books from the United States Information Services, the American Women's Association and the old boys in the past two decades increased the total volume of books in the library.



The present library is one of the best school libraries in Hong Kong, both in the rich collection of books and in organisation. Now, the total volume of books amounts to 25,000 which is a tremendous increase in comparison with the 7,000 books in 1954. New books continue to flow in and the major source of funds comes from the Government, the school's sports and library fund and occasional generous donations. At present the library is open on every school day for students of every form. The Form Six Section continues to be a great convenience to the students concerned. The student librarians, numbering 100, give immense service to the smooth running of the library and especially in the annual stock-taking carried out during the summer vacation. On the whole, the development and progress of the school library is encouraging and students indeed benefit from it.

Our School Magazine—'The Fig Tree'

"The School Magazine is a link between the present and the past students of King's College."

"The School Magazine is a mirror of the school — it reflects not only the outward appearance of the School Building, but also the spirit of the College as well as the activities and changes inside."

"The School Magazine gives us a chance in sharing together the glory, triumphs, joys, sorrow and hopes of our College."

The above comments on the School Magazine were expressed by our past students. Do you agree?

In tracing the history of our School Magazine, we find that the first issue appeared in 1935, shortly after Mr. William Kay became Principal of the School. Mr. Kay was a witty and prolific writer and was always relied upon to furnish some neat and lively poems on the life and personalities of the School. So, the first publication of our School Magazine proved to be a great success. The last pre-war issue came out in December, 1939.



During the Pacific War, all normal school functions ceased to take place. However, immediately after the rehabilitation of the School in 1951, initiative and immense efforts from the Principal, Mr. F. K. Leung, and staff brought about the revival of the Magazine which first post-war issue re-appeared in 1955. King's spirit triumphed once more despite the great destruction caused by the War. Henceforth, the magazine became an annual issue except in 1959 and 1960 when the Principal was on leave.

In the year 1961, the School Magazine appeared in a completely different form under the instruction of Mr. G. S. Coxhead. The cover was artistically redesigned, accompanied by substantial content and much reduced size. The name 'Fig Tree' was first adopted. From the following extract in the Editorial of 1961 issue we can trace the origin that prompted the adoption of a new name :

> "This year the magazine has taken on a new look and new name. Friendly rivalry has played its part, the fact that most of our contemporaries have names acting as a spur to us to adopt one. It is hoped that, with its new name, 'The Fig Tree', the School Magazine will assume a personality and vitality of its own."

In the 1966 issue, through the patronage of the K.C.O.B.A. two pages of full-colour photographs were printed. This set a precedence in the magazine.

The traditional style of the 'Fig Tree' remained almost unaltered for more than a decade. Then in 1972, after Mr. Madan assumed office as Principal, it took on a fresh appearance. With a re-enlarged size and a new cover, the editors attempted to bring forth a new style and outlook. Students' artistic potentials and literary

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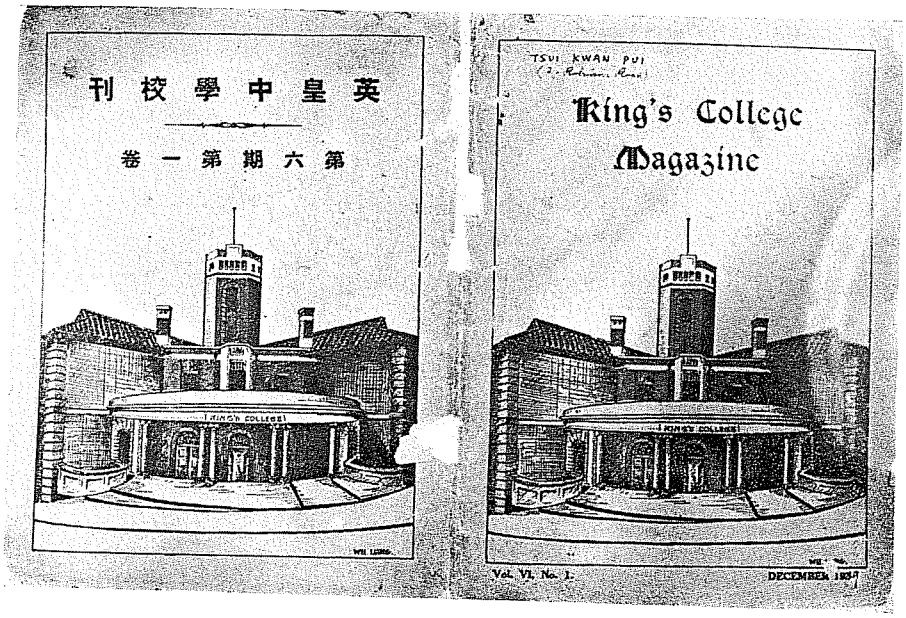


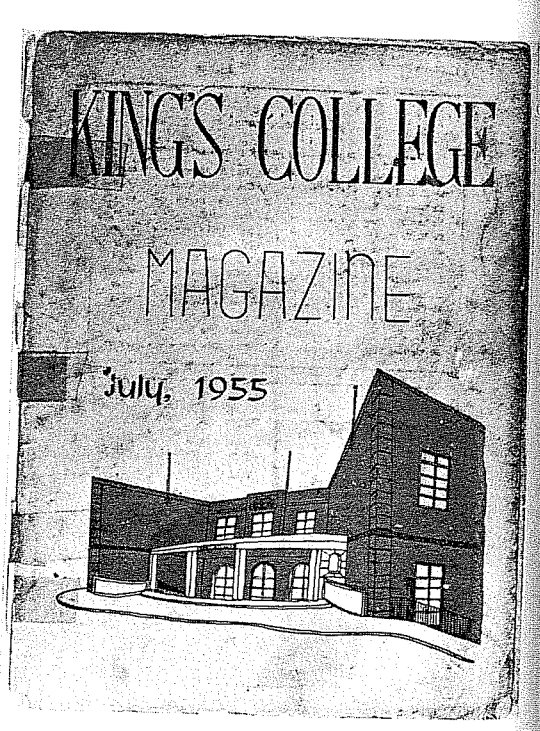
1937 Issue.

creativity were given a wider outlet since students were greatly encouraged to participate in the compiling process and individual classes had to be responsible for the decoration of their own pages.

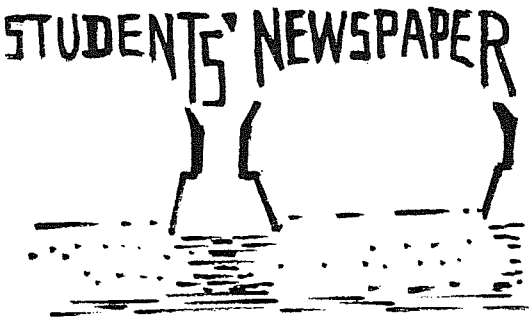
The rapidly increasing printing cost posed an unprecedented financial problem to the editors of the School Magazine in the year 1973-74. Advertisements, which might provide a solution, were difficult to acquire. After much discussion and prolonged period of solution finding, it was decided that the School Magazine would be published on a biennal basis and at reduced size. A very discouraging news indeed!

However, fate always turned its favourable side on King's and things changed for the better. Owing to the popular demand from students and old boys for an annual school magazine, the editors and the principal surmounted immense difficulties confronting them and managed to publish the 'Fig Tree 74'. Various small subsidies and support from our old boys helped to solve the problem. Nevertheless, the number of pages was greatly reduced but it stood firm to fulfil its function — a communication between the school and students, between the past and the present students and with those outside.

The past success and driving force depended solely on the unfailing support from our past students. The future prosperity of the School Magazine, undoubtedly, should be shared by us all!



First Issue after the War (1955).



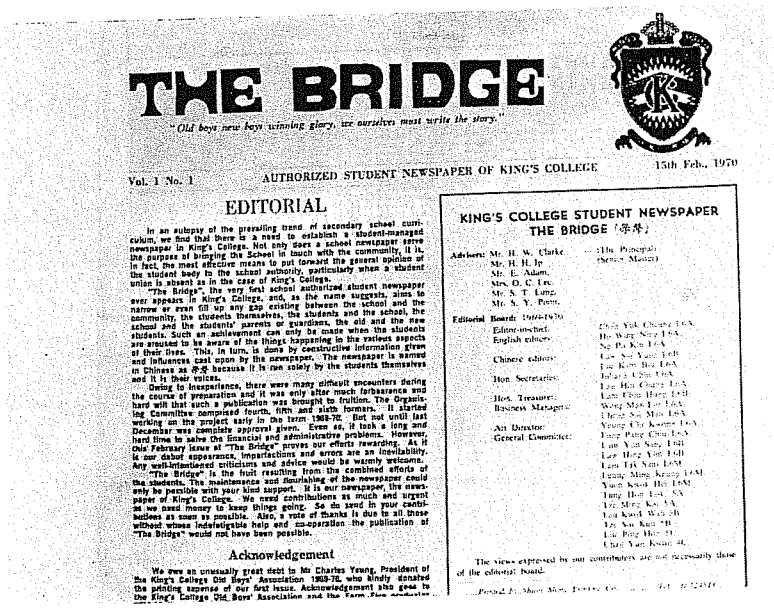
Our School Newspaper—'Bridge'

The 'Bridge' is the name of our School Newspaper. As the name implies, it airms at bridging the gap between the students and the school. The first issue was published in January 1970, affording pupils opportunities to voice their opinions, to express ideas and to put forward any reasonable suggestion for the consideration of school authorities.

The first few issues of the School Newspaper met with great enthusiasm and support from the students. They were not hesitant in raising questions and proposals. Shyness and passivity of most students, especially those of the junior forms were overcome, resulting in the continual inflow of literary contribution and argumentative essays. Besides, every new issue was widely circulated in the school.

However, as time lapsed, students' initiative and keenness cooled down gradually. The publication of the School Newspaper became, to a very great extent, the exclusive work of the editors and committees. The shortage of contributions from the students, especially to the English section, posed the most serious problem. The newspaper was sold and read among students as usual, but with declined zeal. The steeply rising cost of printing and the difficulty in finding advertisement to finance the cost added further obstacles to the progress of the paper. Pages were reduced from 8 to 6 and the financial difficulties could not be solved easily.

The newspaper is still in its infancy and there are sure signs for the baby to strive and grow, regardless of the occasional impediment and obstacles. After all, the Newspaper belong to us all.



THE BRIDGE

"Old boys new boys winning glory, we ourselves must write the story."

Vol. 1 No. 1 AUTHORIZED STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF KING'S COLLEGE 15th Feb., 1970

EDITORIAL

In an autopsy of the prevailing trend of secondary school curriculum, we find that there is a need to establish a student-managed newspaper in King's College. Not only does a school newspaper serve the purpose of bringing the School in touch with the community, it is, in fact, the most effective means to put forward the general opinion of the student body to the school authority, particularly when a student union is absent as in the case of King's College.

"The Bridge", the very first school authorized student newspaper ever appears in King's College, and, as the name suggests, aims to narrow or even fill up any gap existing between the school and the community, the students themselves, the students and the school, the school and the students' parents or guardians, the old and the new students. Such an achievement can only be made when the students are aroused to be aware of the things happening in the various aspects of their lives. This, in turn, is done by constructive information given and influences cast upon by the newspaper. The newspaper is named in Chinese as 學界 because it is run solely by the students themselves and it is their voices.

Owing to inexperience, there were many difficult encounters during the course of preparation and it was only after much forbearance and hard will that such a publication was brought to fruition. The Organising Committee comprised fourth, fifth and sixth formers. It started working on the project early in the term 1969-70. But not until last December was complete approval given. Even so, it took a long and hard time to solve the financial and administrative problems. However, this February issue of "The Bridge" proves our efforts rewarding. As it is our debut appearance, imperfections and errors are an inevitability. Any well-intentioned criticisms and advice would be warmly welcome.

"The Bridge" is the fruit resulting from the combined efforts of the students. The maintenance and flourishing of the newspaper could only be possible with your kind support. It is our newspaper, the newspaper of King's College. We need contributions as much and urgent as we need money to keep things going. So do send in your contributions as soon as possible. Also, a vote of thanks is due to all those without whose indefatigable help and co-operation the publication of "The Bridge" would not have been possible.

Acknowledgement

We owe an unusually great debt to Mr Charles Young, President of the King's College Old Boys' Association 1969-70, who kindly donated the printing expense of our first issue. Acknowledgement also goes to the King's College Old Boys' Association and the Farm Fire [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE STUDENT NEWSPAPER
THE BRIDGE (學界)

Advisers: Mr. H. W. Clarke (The Principal)
Mr. H. H. Ip (Senior Master)
Mr. E. Adam.
Mrs. O. C. Lee.
Mr. S. T. Lung.
Mr. S. Y. Poon.

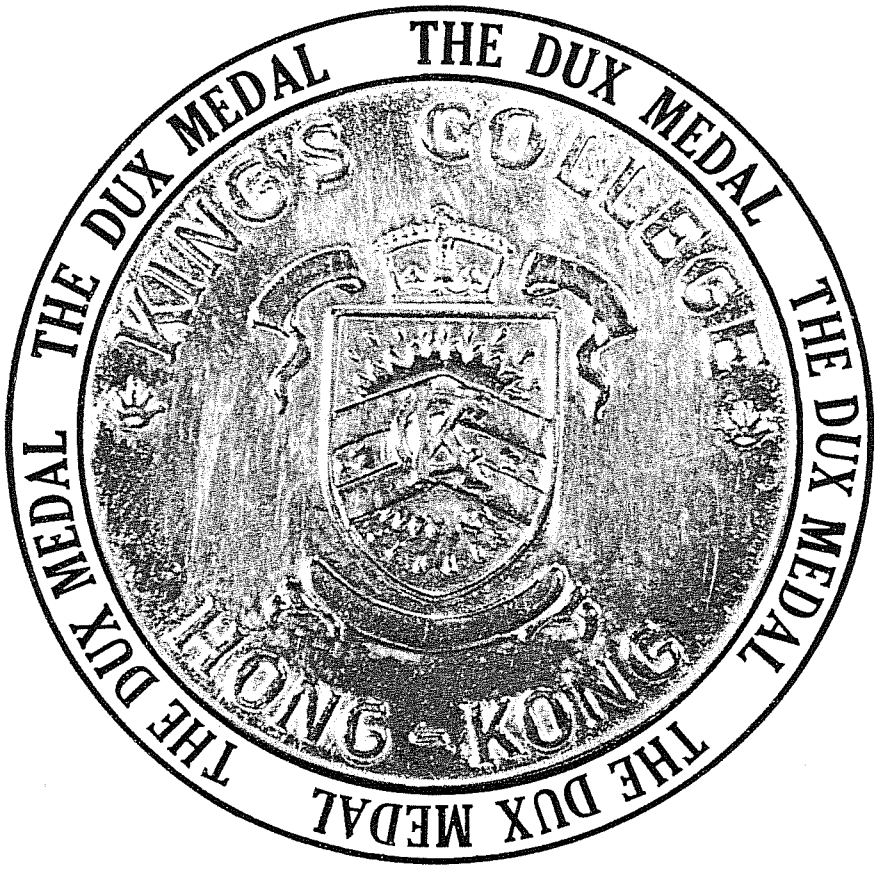
Editorial Board: 1969-1970

Editor-in-chief: Chen Yuk Chiang L6A
English editors: Ho Wing Ning L6A, Ng Po Kin L6A
Chinese editors: Lee Sai Yuen L6B, Lee Kam Hoi L6A
Hon. Secretaries: Inhang Chin L6A, Lee Hin Chung L6A
Hon. Treasurer: Lam Chiu Hang L6B
Business Managers: Wong Man Lee L6A, Chung Sai Man L6A
Art Director: Young Chi Kwong L6A
General Committee: Fung Pang Chiu L6A, Lam Yun Sang L6B, Lam Hing Yin L6B, Lam Tak Sam L6M, Leung Ming Keung L6M, Yuen Kwok Hei L6M, Tung Hon Lok L6A, Tse Ming Kai L6A, Lee Kwok Wah L6B, Tse Sai Kun L6B, Lee Ping Hoi L6B, Chan Yun Kwan L6B

The views expressed by our contributors are not necessarily those of the editorial board.

First Issue, 15th February, 1970.

1976



This coveted solid gold medal is presented annually to the best student in King's College, chosen on the basis of both outstanding scholarship and leadership.

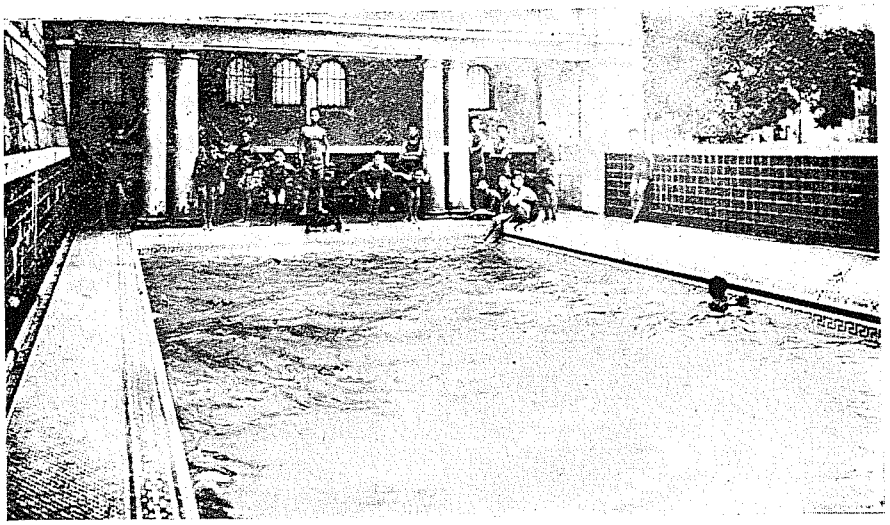
The original idea of creating such award came from the K.C.O.B.A. when in 1953 the President, Mr. William Choy, engineered the whole plan and raised a "Dux Medal Fund" of about $2,500. It was intended that this sum would be invested in a profitable way so that a substantial sum could be derived annually to cover the expenses for making the medal. The first Dux Medal was presented to our pupil in 1954.



Dux Medal, 1976

Since then, the best student to receive the medal is chosen among F. 5 pupils who, by the judgment of the Principal and teachers has attained high academic merits and has rendered good service to the school throughout his years at King's College.

OUR SWIMMING POOL



Swimming Pool in 1933

Our swimming pool, built in 1926 at the same time as the school building, was originally the site of a small stream flowing down from the hillslope. Since then it has become an exceptional treasure of the school for even up to now only two to three schools in Hong Kong possess a swimming pool within the premises.

The pool served our students until the outbreak of the Pacific War when the school was closed in 1941. During the war years most part of the pool including the filter-system were damaged. When the school re-opened in 1950 it was not put to use. However, a project of renovating the pool was brought up and had been under long discussion. Since then the initiative and responsibility to raise the necessary funds and the drafting of plans for the renovation work had been undertaken by the Old Boys Association. For one reason or another enthusiasm seemed to have lapsed and was not revived until the issue was brought up again by our former principal, Mr. G. S. Coxhead in his speech at the 1965 Speech Day. Mr. Coxhead's appeal caught the attention and response of the old boys immediately. But it was only during Mr. Clarke's tenure of office that the project of renovation was energetically carried out.

Through its efforts, the Old Boys Association pooled an amount of $40,000 and architects drawn from the committee members finished the necessary plans of renovation which was approved by the Government. The actual work of reconstruction began in 1971 and was completed in the following year. On 1st November 1972, the pool was officially re-opened for service after a lapse of 31 years.

The pool is now used by students during P.E. lessons as arranged and supervised by the P.E. teachers. It is also the training ground for the School life guards, School or House swimming team members and beginners in swimming. During the winter months the pool is closed.

At the moment we are still facing problems regarding the use of pool, e.g. a qualified life guard must be present when the pool is open. Secondly the maintenance work is also not an easy task.

However, we are all proud of the fact that King's College is among the few schools in Hong Kong that possess a swimming pool.

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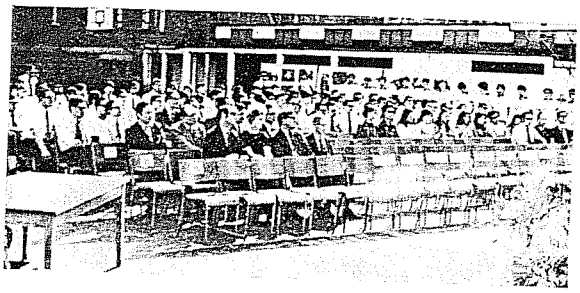
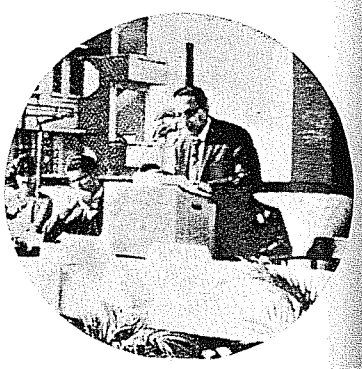
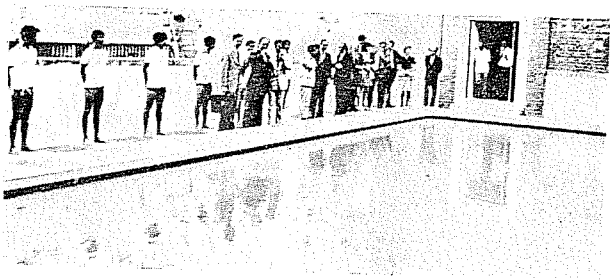
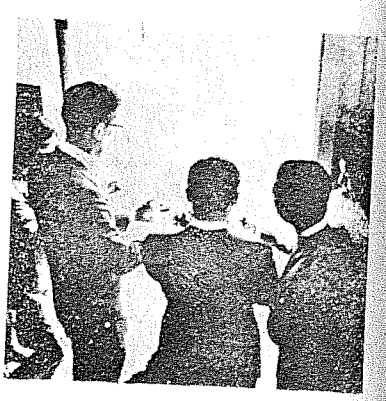


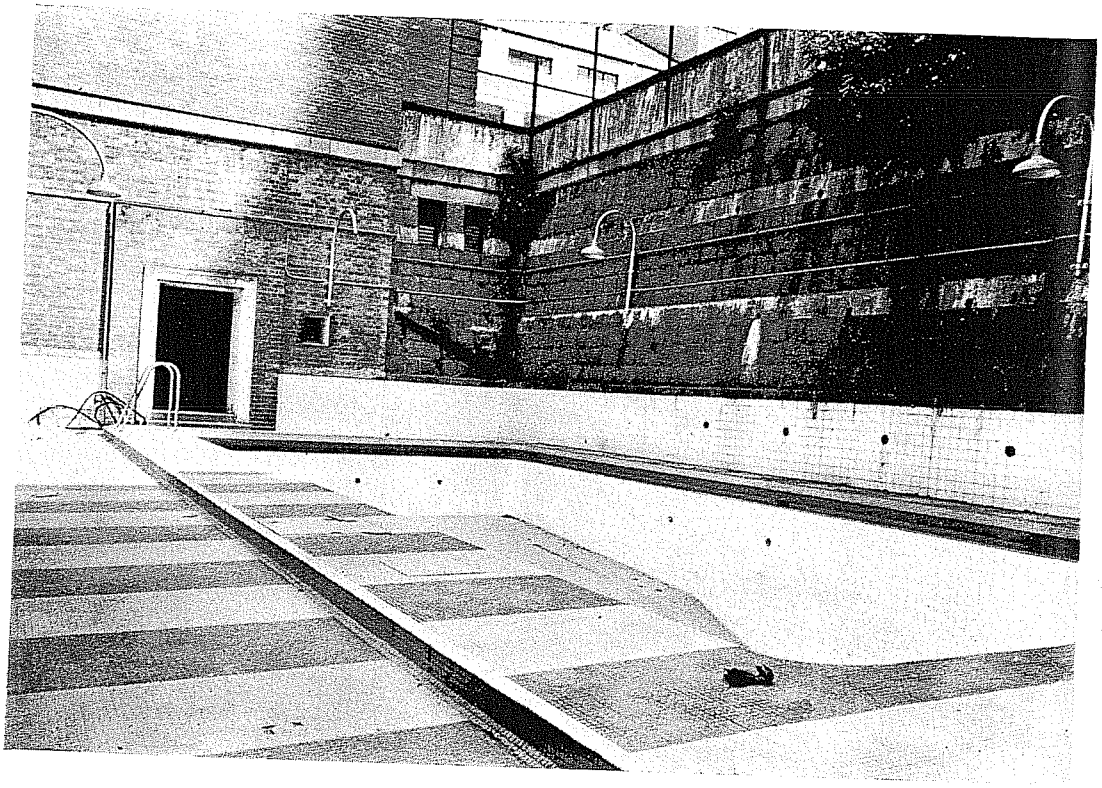
Reopening of the Swimming Pool in November, 1972.



Mr. Madan Officiated the Opening Ceremony.



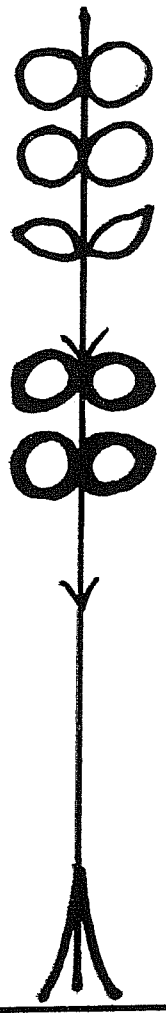




Our School Garden

Our small garden situated in the south side of the school below Bonham Road is always a sign of tranquility contrasting to the hustle-bustle above. With the green plants against the red-brick walls the garden has been a popular haunt for all especially during recess and lunch time.

In pre-war years the garden was known as the Palm Court, probably owing to the various palm trees planted in it. Since the post-war time the whole garden has been characterised by a big Fig Tree growing at the south-east corner and from which the name of our annual school magazine is derived. However, pre-war photographs of the garden show no sign of this large spreading tree. It seems not to have been planted but to have sown itself at some later date. This lush specimen, self-grown tree which selected our school garden as its habitat during the war years must be one of the least valuable commercially as its abundant fruit (there appears to be no off-season) is quite inedible. To this date the tree is being infested by plant pathogen and every effort has been exerted to protect it.



The fountain in the centre of the garden has not been functioning for years. It is believed that the restriction of water supply in Hong Kong during the fifties and early sixties had cut off the water spout which was a constant spectacular sight in the pre-war years.

For years the garden has been carefully attended to by the members of the Gardening Club (formed in 1961) who are entrusted with the routine duties of watering, fertilizing, weeding and transplanting the vegetation.

From our records, the garden might have been used as a stable during the Japanese occupation period as some skeletons of mules had been excavated. For a brief period in the principalship of Mr. G. S. Coxhead rabbits were kept in a corner of the garden. Surely the garden has been an appropriate experimental ground for the study of both botany and zoology.

The following impression of the garden expressed by a Form 1 pupil in 1962 may be shared by all:

Every morning, when I come back to school, I like to walk beside our School Garden. Sometimes, I read a book near the garden, enjoying the morning air.

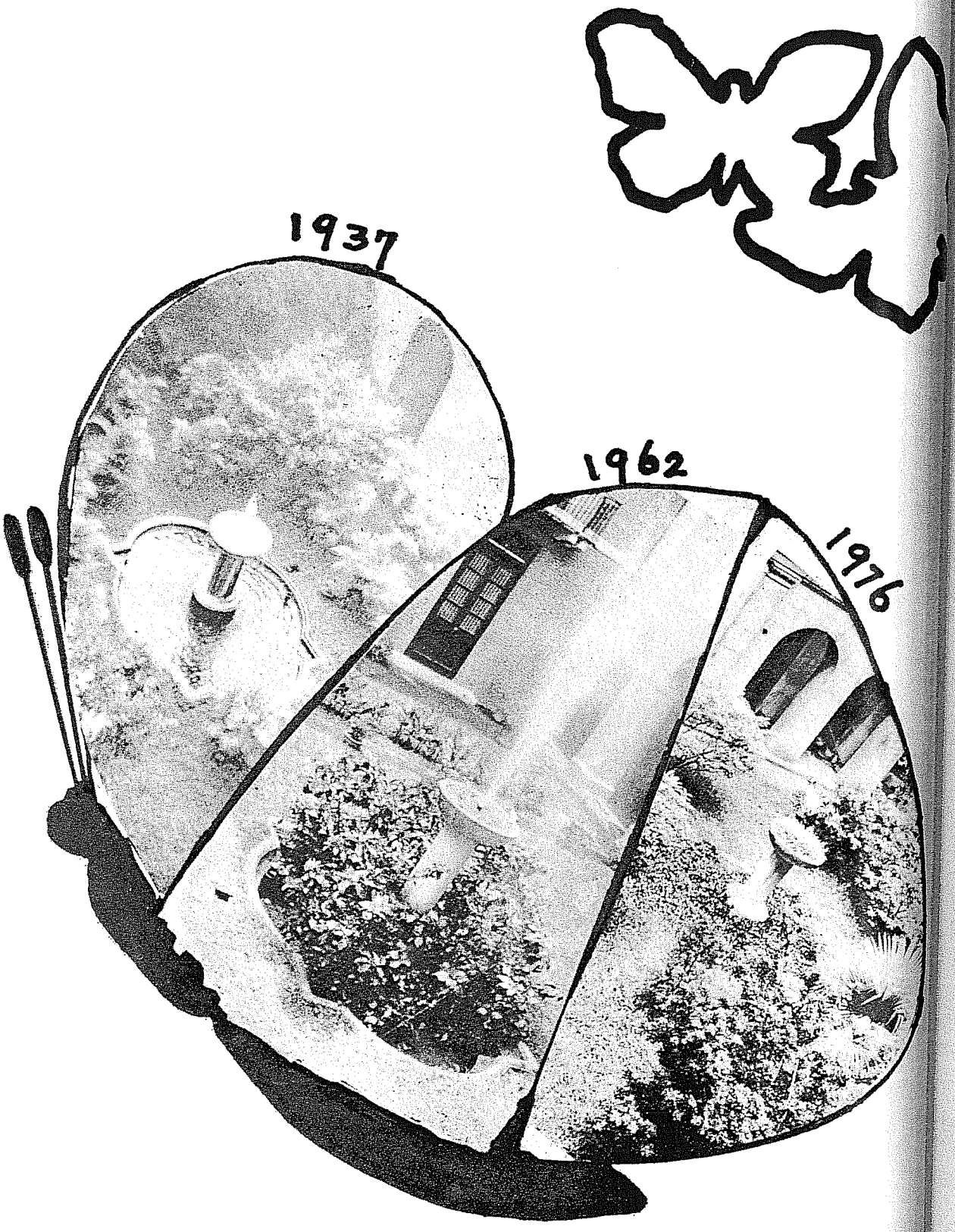
The garden is on the ground floor, just in front of our classroom. There are lovely flowers, green grass, a big, tall tree, and some plants planted by some school-boys for their Biology lessons. There are some animals kept also. In the centre, there is a fountain; the water from it goes up about two yards, or even three: it is such a wonderful sight. The air in the garden is fresh; everything in it is beautiful. I like our school garden.

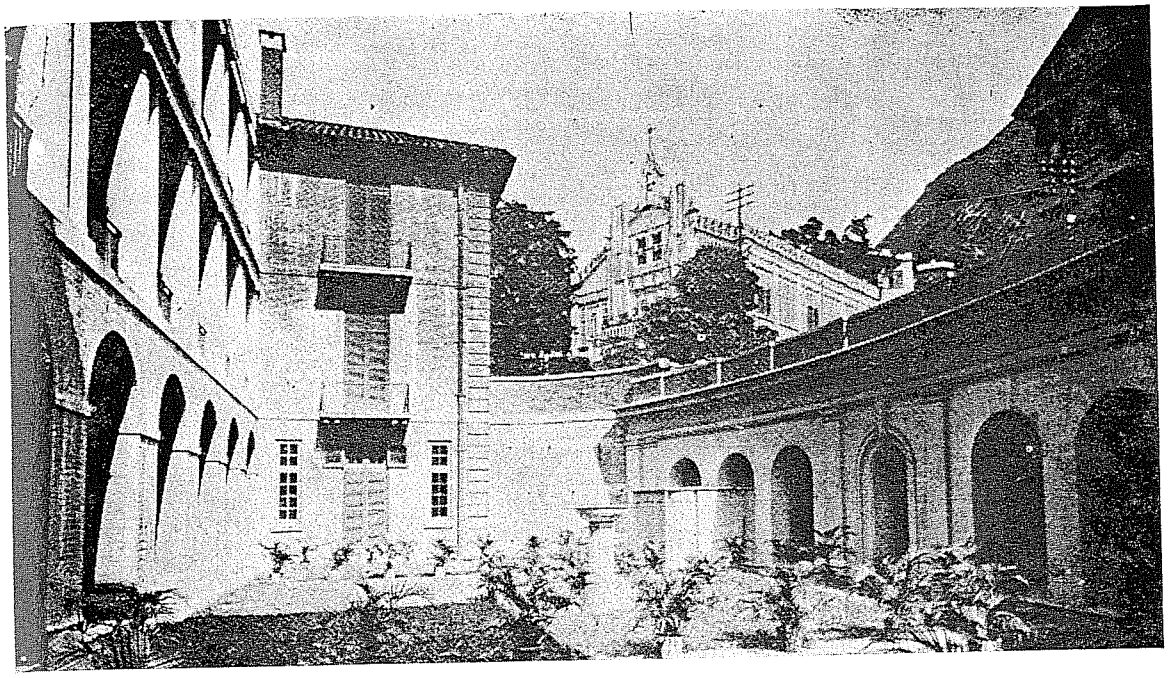
Every day, a servant takes care of the garden; he works hard to make the plants grow, and keep the garden in good condition. Although the garden is very small, it takes the servant nearly an hour to work every time.

The Principal does not let us walk in the garden, except the ones who have permission, for fear that we may hurt the little plants.

I love the garden, I love everything in it, and I like to see it keeping on for ever.

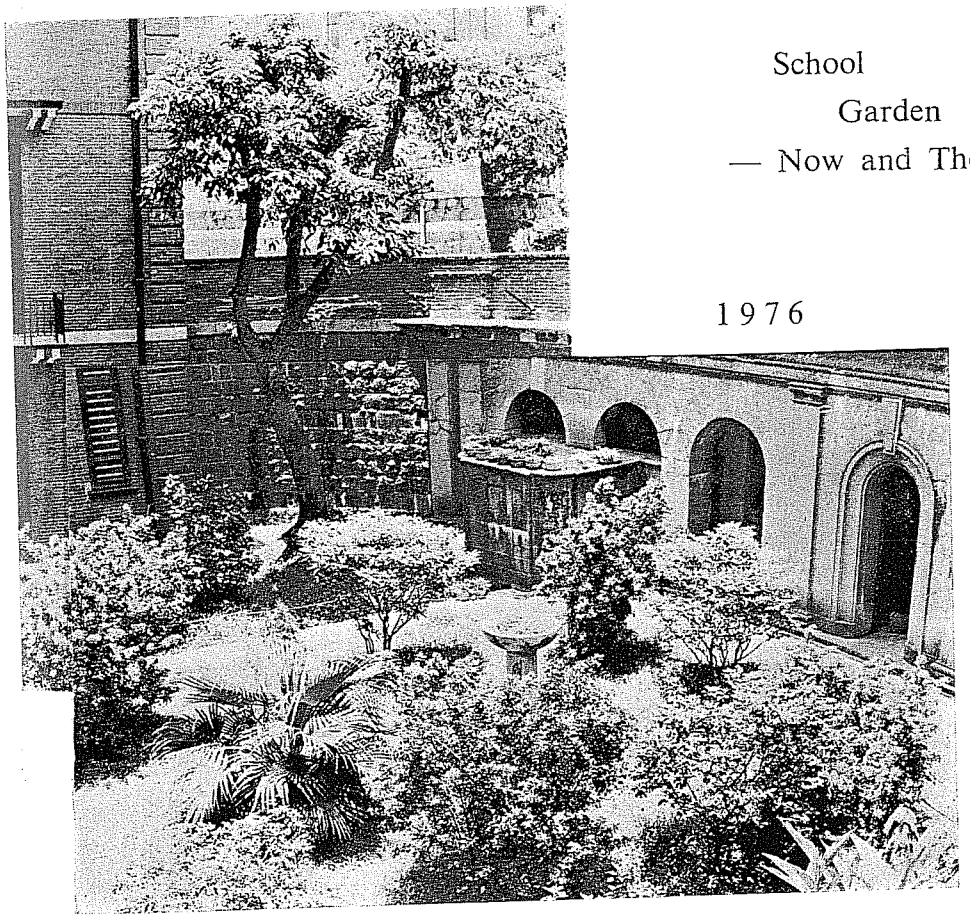
1976





1933

School
Garden
— Now and Then —



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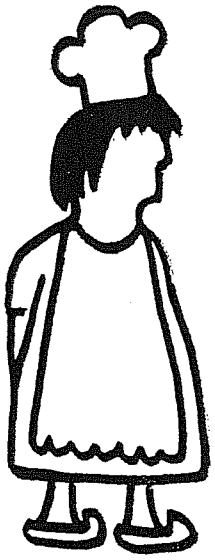


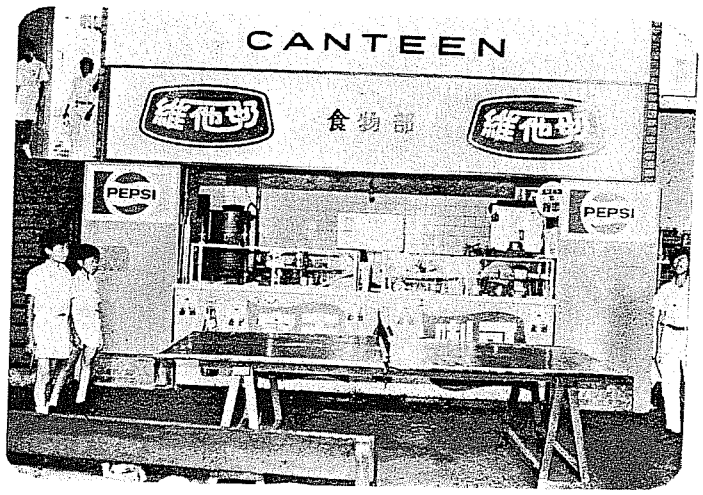
OUR SCHOOL CANTEEN

Our school canteen situated at a corner of the covered playground below the Western Street side entrance is the busiest yet most unmentioned part of the school building. Its opening and development are, in fact, part of the history of our school.

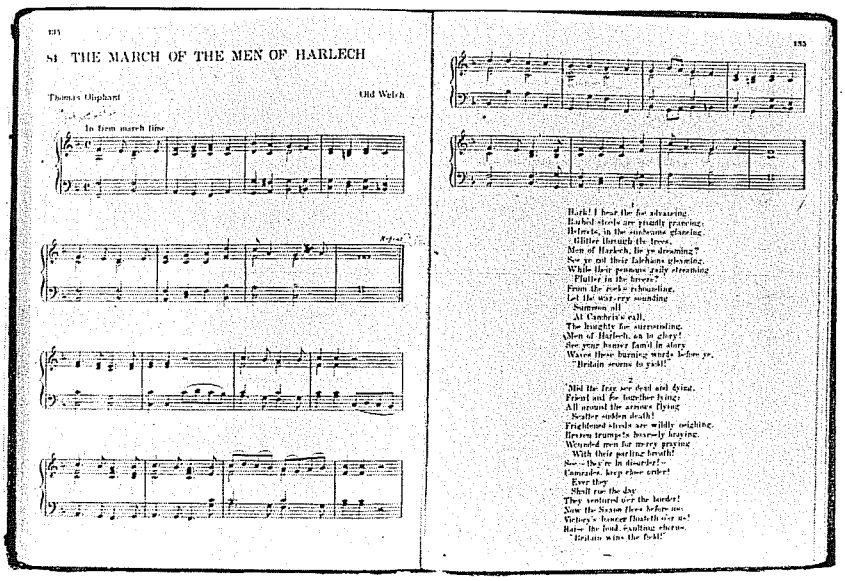
Our record reveals that a tuckshop was operated for the pupils during the pre-war period and such facility was continued after the re-opening of the school in the time of Mr. C. W. Sargison. The sale of this tuckshop was conducted by the minor staff and confined to confections and soft drinks. However, such service was suspended for four years from 1957 to 1961 until Mr. G. S. Coxhead inaugurated the present canteen on 11th April, 1961.

"As many of the pupils have an exhausting day and often leave home without an adequate breakfast, the need for refreshment during school hours has been felt actutely. So, from October last year, efforts were made to start the school canteen," Mr. Coxhead wrote in 1961. It was with such intention that he decided to start a regular canteen for the school. A suitable manager was found to operate and maintain such service. From then on, fizzy drinks, tea, coffee and confections are on sale whenever the canteen is open, and cooked food is served at lunchtime to a daily changing menu. Prices are pared to the economic minimum.

At the moment the canteen is being run on more or less the same line as when it started in 1961. It has proved its worth and popularity as according to the manageress, over 300 hot lunches are served daily. It also caters for tea and other refreshments for our guests at Speech Day and other official functions.



School Song



93 THE MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH

Thomas Oliphant — Old Welch

In firm march time

Refrain

193

Hark! I hear the foe advancing,
Rashed steels are proudly prancing,
Helmets, in the sunbeams glancing,
Glitter through the trees.
Men of Harlech, lie ye dreaming?
See ye not their falchions gleaming,
While their pennons gaily streaming
Flutter in the breeze?
From the rocks rebounding,
Let the war-cry sounding
Summon all
At Cambria's call.
The haughty foe surrounding,
Men of Harlech, as in glory!
See your banner fann'd in story
Waves these burning words before ye,
"Britain scorns to yield!"

Mid the fray see dead and dying,
Friend and foe together lying;
All around the arrows flying
Scatter sudden death!
Frightened steeds are wildly neighing,
Brazen trumpets brazenly braying,
Wounded men for mercy praying
With their parting breath!
See—they're in disorder!—
Comrades, keep close order!
Ever they
Shall rue the day
They ventured o'er the border!
Now the Saxon flees before us!
Victory's banner flutters o'er us!
Raise the loud exulting chorus,
"Britain wins the field!"

From our records and through interviews with former staff, it seems that there was no school song for the pupils in the pre-war period. The idea of acquiring a proper school song was mooted in the fifties when Mr. F. K. Leung was the principal. The whole project materialised when a solemn but exhilarating tune named 'Men of Harlech' was chosen. It was a Welsh marching song with the rhythm that aroused the morale and spirit of all. It was Mr. Jaspar, a staff member at that time, who wrote the rousing words that all at King's, old and new, are chanting today at all important school functions:—

Oh King's College lives for ever,
nothing shall our friendship sever.
Nothing shall defeat us ever.
Glory to our School.

Listen to our sound of singing,
listen to our voices ringing.
Joy and honour we are bringing.
Glory to our School.

Soon we will be grown men,
there will be new boys then.
Summon all the new and old,
they sing and shout together.

Old boys, new boys winning glory
we ourselves must write the story.
Keep this challenge still before ye.
Glory to our School.

1976

From the President, King's College Old Boys' Association

It is with very great pleasure that I offer to say a few words on the occasion of our Alma Master's Golden Jubilee Anniversary.

Not everyone can celebrate the 50th anniversary of one's secondary school, particularly in Hong Kong.

The great majority of secondary schools here date from the post-war years.

In my school days, which were only a score of years ago, secondary education seemed to be open to only a minority.

It is now gratifying to see that one out of every two candidates for the secondary school entrance examination gets a place in the higher segment of education.

Despite the founding of many other secondary schools junior in age, King's is playing an increasingly important role in the local education scene and is still as persistent as ever in serving the community.

We know that King's is not the oldest school in Hong Kong, but we have no doubt that she is among the best.

To mark the Golden Jubilee of the Alma Master, the Old Boys' Association goes about organising three major celebrating functions: the Bazaar in February which was evidently a success; a Reunion Dinner yet to take place on 17th July; and a Ball later in the year.

We are proud to announce that a number of Golden Jubilee Scholarships have been installed and will be dedicated at the Reunion Dinner.

Also, there is every possibility that the Association's club house will be built in the school compound, so that the Alma Master and the Association will be united both literally and spiritually.

PETER C. K. CHAN
President

KING'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Report, 1975/1976

The Association has seen a year of steady progress and consolidation, though it must be admitted that there is still plenty of room for improvement to fulfil the objectives for which the Association was established. Events of the last few months have indicated that the Association serves a definite common need among members, whose high spirit and strong feeling were best exhibited during the Golden Jubilee Bazaar sponsored and organised by the Association in conjunction with King's College in February, 1976.

The Executive Committee of the Association for the session 1975/76 has been made up with the following:—

President	:	Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN.
Vice-Presidents	:	Dr. KWAN Lai Hung and Mr. Paul FAN.
Hon. Secretaries	:	Mr. M. T. MA and Mr. Edwin TSANG.
Hon. Treasurer	:	Mr. HUI Kee Sum.
Hon. Auditor	:	Mr. WONG Ying Kwan.
Hon. Legal Adviser	:	Mr. John MO.
Hon. Club House Convenor	:	Hon. Mr. Justice Simon LI.
Committee Members	:	Mr. Julian LEUNG, Mr. Charles YEUNG, Mr. Edmund SUN, Dr. LEW Shiu Pui, Mr. Jackson IP, Mr. WONG Charm, Mr. IP Wing Ping, Mr. AU YEUNG Him, Mr. LAU Shing Kay, Mr. NG Chi Chai and Mr. Thomas LI.

It being the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of our Alma Mater, a sub-committee was established to work on the celebration programmes and to co-ordinate with similar functions of King's College. In consequence, the Golden Jubilee Bazaar was organised by the Association at King's College on 14th February, 1976 to raise scholarships fund for the students of the College. Thousands of people visited the Bazaar which turned out to be a great success not only in raising sufficient scholarships fund, but also in promoting co-operation and mutual understanding among members of the Association and students of the College. In this respect the Association must thank the members and friends of the Association for their advice and support, donors of prizes and scholarships fund, members of CTV and Hong Kong Christian Children Choir and the Principal and members of the staff of the Alma Mater. Above all, the Association has been very much impressed by the spirit and contribution of the students of King's College in this function.

Despite the attention given to Golden Jubilee celebrations, the Committee has also organised two outdoor functions for the members and their friends. On 30th August, 1975, an evening barbecue was held on the beach of Middle Bay. The drizzle of the day did not cool off the zeal of the participants. About 70 enjoyed a wonderful evening. On 27th December, 1975,

1976

another afternoon barbecue was organised, with the kind permission and assistance of the Principal of Fung Kai Public School, within his school campus at Sheung Shui. The hundred odd participants enjoyed the barbecue just as much as the hiking in the countryside, as the weather was both sunny and pleasant. Besides, the prefects of King's College who were invited to attend the function as guests had a friendly match of basketball with the Committee members of the Association.

On 9th February, 1976, the Association held a joint press conference with CTV at City Hall to promote the various programmes planned for the Golden Jubilee Bazzar, and to give full publicity on the aims of the fund-raising function, one of which was to offer assistance in the context of education to the needy children of the victims of the Aldrich Bay Blaze at Lunar New Year through the service of the Department of Home Affairs. Members of the Association are evidently fraught with sense of responsibility to the community as well as to the welfare of the students of King's College. In fact, the old boys of King's College have been operating two subsidised primary schools and one private non-profit-making kindergarten to serve the less well off strata of the local communities. In the case of the kindergarten, the financial account for the year ending 31st July, 1975 showed a deficit of about HK$5,000, which was already an improvement when compared with the deficit of the year before. However, with greater support from the parents as a result of betterment of school facilities and standard of teaching, the private kindergarten is becoming self-supporting.

From time to time, the Association has exhibited its interests in the Alma Mater, including participation in the functions of the school, such as Speech Day, Annual Athletic Meet and Swimming Gala. The school magazine was also financially supported with advertisements from members of the Committee of the Association; and as usual donation of the Dux Medal awarded to the outstanding student of King's College was made by the Association. With the funds raised from the aforesaid Bazaar and specified donations collected, the Association is now in a position to offer through the Education Department at least three scholarship funds of $5,000 each to the outstanding students in King's College, and has contributed eight King's College Golden Jubilee scholarships each at a value of $50 to the pupils of KCOBA Primary School and C. K. LAW Memorial School.

The Committee has all the time borne in mind the importance of serving in the best interest of the members. Apart from the badminton game facilities arranged for members by the Association with King's College, discussions on the several proposed locations of club house have been made during formal Committee meetings and informal group meetings. Considerations have also been duly given to organise a re-union dinner and annual ball to mark the Golden Jubilee of our Alma Mater as well as to promote fraternity among members of the Association. The relevant findings and proposals would be passed on to the new Executive Committee of the Association for consideration and eventual implementation.

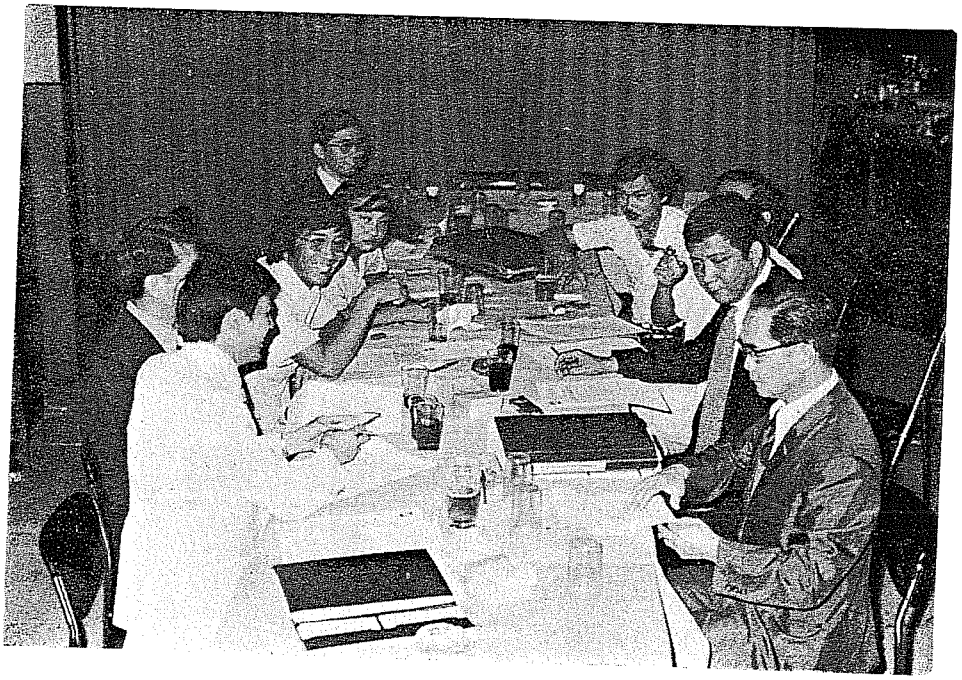
Executive Committee Membership, 1976-77

President	Mr. Peter Chan Chi-kwan - - - 陳 子 鈞
Vice-President	Dr. Lew Shiu-pui - - - - - - 廖紹培醫生
	Mr. Paul Fan Cho-ho - - - - - 范 佐 浩
Hon. Secretary	Dr. Kwan Lai-hung - - - - - 關禮雄博士
Hon. Assistant Secretary	Mr. Ma Ming-to - - - - - - 馬 明 道
Hon. Treasurer	Mr. Hui Kee-sum - - - - - - 許 淇 森
Hon. Assistant Treasurer	Mr. Shum Wai-chan - - - - - 沈 維 燦
Hon. Auditor	Mr. Wong Ying-kwan - - - - - 黃 應 堃
Hon. Legal Adviser	Mr. Edmund Chow Wai-hung - - 鄒 偉 雄
Hon. Club House Convenor	Hon. Mr. Justice Simon Li - - - 李福善副按察司
Committee Members	Mr. Julian Leung Pau-hon - - - 梁 包 漢 (Immediate Past President)
	Dr. the Hon. Harry Fang - - - - 方心讓醫生
	Mr. George Ho - - - - - - - 何 佐 芝
	Mr. Ho Kin-man - - - - - - 何 建 文
	Mr. John Hui Chiu-yin - - - - 許 招 賢
	Mr. Law Tin-kwai - - - - - - 羅 天 擎
	Mr. Norman Leung Nai-pang - - 梁 乃 鵬
	Mr. Leung On-fook - - - - - 梁 安 福
	Mr. Ng Chi-chai - - - - - - 吳 知 濟
	Mr. Shum Choi-sang - - - - - 岑 才 生
	Mr. Edmund Sun - - - - - - 孫 翼 民
	Mr. Edwin Sun - - - - - - - 孫 翼 雲
	Mr. Edwin Tsang - - - - - - 曾 正 麟
	Mr. Wong Kee-lim - - - - - - 黃 紀 廉
	Mr. Charles Yeung Shiu-tso - - - 楊 少 初
	Mr. Yik Yum Wah - - - - - 易 蔭 華

1976



K.C.O.B.A. Committee 1976/77



The Committee Meeting

The Early Days of King's College Old Boys' Association

King's College Old Boys' Association and the School Magazine were creations of the same year, 1935: the former in July and the latter in January.

In the editorial of the first volume of the Magazine Mr. D. J. S. Crozier, History Master and first editor (Director of Education in post-war years), said, 'Our Magazine offers a splendid medium for maintaining a connection between Old Boys and their Alma Mater'. This at once sprang an inspiration into the old boys. By then there were already six vintages of King's College boys, some studying in the University of Hong Kong or abroad while others working in society. For a considerable time there were enthusiastic discussions among old boys about the formation of an Old Boy's Association.

Before the School broke up for the summer vacation in 1935 the members of Class I (= Form VI) and a few others, helped by Mr. Crozier and other members of the staff, took active steps in forming an Association.

At long last, King's College Old Boys' Association came into being on 5th July, 1935, when over 30 past students under the chairmanship of Mr. W. L. Handyside, Acting Principal, held the historic inaugural meeting in the Geography Room. The elected office-bearers were:—

President - - - - - - - -	Mr. W. Kay *(Principal)*
Vice-Presidents - - - - -	Mr. W. L. Handyside *(Acting Principal)*
	Mr. A. White *(Second Master)*
Hon. Secretary - - - - -	Mr. Chung Hon-ki
Hon. Treasurer - - - - -	Mr. Ho Tse-kin
General Committee Members	Messrs. Edmund Sun, Wu Hei-tak, Li Shan-chung, Lo Hung-sui, Samuel Ling, Au Tin-woon, and Li Shiu-luen.

The first social meeting of the Association was held in the Geography Room on 18th October in the same year: 30 old boys and members of the staff gathered together and spent a pleasant evening renewing acquaintances over the mahjong table or round the tea table. Mr. Handyside welcomed the old boys and expressed the hope that the meeting would be only the first of a long series, and that each member present would do his utmost to bring in new members so as to guarantee the success of the Association. Similar social functions ensued. Well-known residents were also invited to such gatherings to address the Association members on subjects of general interest.

Since then it has also been a tradition that the School Magazine contains a section for old boys.

In the few years following its inauguration the membership of the Association had been fluctuating, but towards 1940 there was renewed interest in the Association on the part of past students who were in the commercial sector, government service or in the University. At the outbreak of the Pacific War the Association had a membership of 161, out of which 80 attended the annual general meeting.

One of the finest and best known traditions of the past students of King's College is their active loyalty to their Alma Mater, and it invariably remains with them long after they have left school. During the last War and the half-decade that followed it King's was in ruins, but Dr. D. J. S. Crozier later in the capacity of Director of Education remarked that King's College Old Boys' Association was the repository of that tradition in those chaotic days. He credited the Association with keeping its members together and in helping in countless ways to preserve the spirit of the College.

After the re-occupation of Hong Kong, committee members hoped to be able to revive the activities of the Association soonest possible. As records of names and addresses of pre-war members and past students of King's College were lost, it took months before full particulars could be acquired again. This was due to no small assistance on the part of Mr. J. J. Ferguson, then Principal, and Mr. Leung Fung-ki. Several advertisements were inserted in local newspapers appealing for names and addresses.

The 1946/47 Committee was the same one which took office on 2nd November, 1941, a month after which the outbreak of the Pacific War disrupted all Association activities. The first post-war Committee meeting was held on 17th March, 1947. On 12th June a reunion dinner was held at the A.B.C. Cafe, Marina House. The function was attended by over 110 members, the largest attendance since the founding of the Association. The first post-war annual general meeting was held on 30th October, 1947. At that time the total membership was about 200.

Immediately afterwards a full-fledged programme began. There were sports activities, social functions such as annual dinner dance, launch picnics, etc. Before the Association took up the club house at Gloucester Road in 1950 there were over 400 members on roll.

(Sources : old documents and reports, and oral history. LHK)

FORMER PRESIDENTS OF K.C.O.B.A.

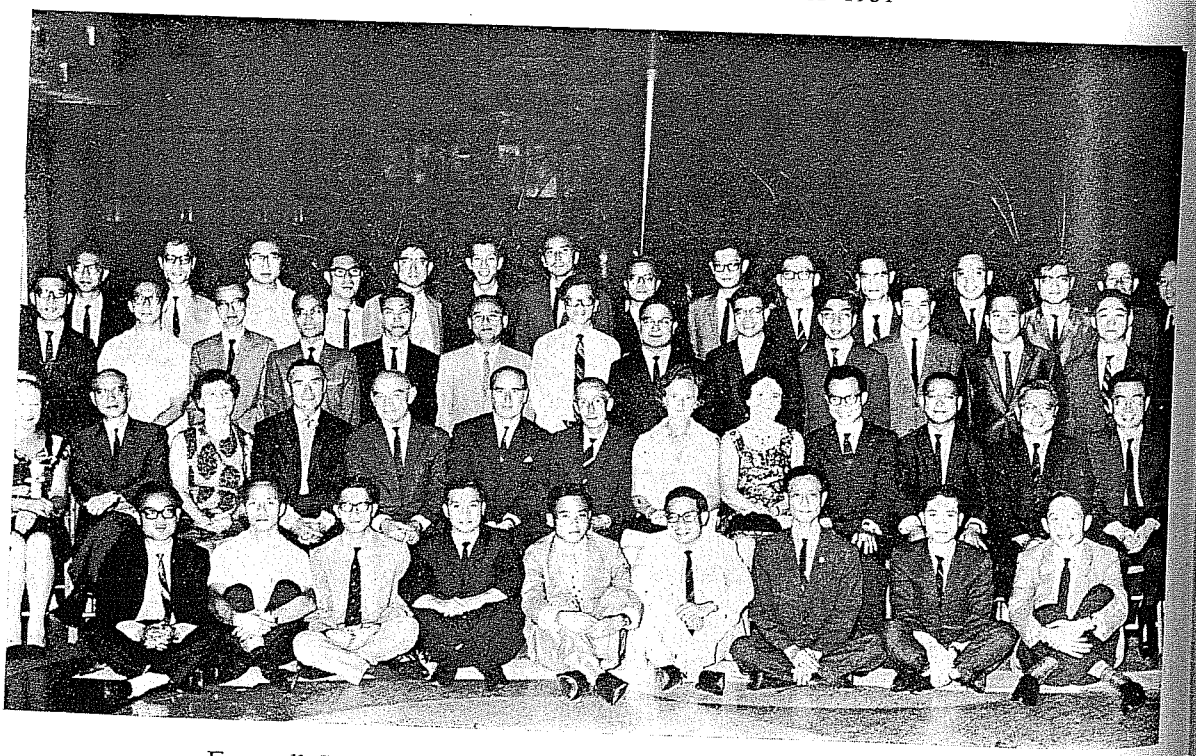
1940/41	*President*	Dr. CHIU Put Po	
	Vice-Presidents	Mr. LAU Kwong Chun,	Mr. SIU Tun Tai
1941/42		Dr. CHIU Put Po	
		Mr. WU Hei Tak,	Mr. AU Man So
1946/47		Dr. CHIU Put Po	
		Mr. WONG Chi Po,	Mr. AU Man So
1947/48		Mr. Edmund SUN	
		Mr. WONG Chi Po,	Mr. YUE Bing Yung
1948/49		Mr. WONG Chi Po	
		Dr. KWAN Kui Lun,	Mr. CHAN Sze Hung
1949/50		Mr. WONG Chi Po	
		Dr. KWAN Kui Lun,	Mr. CHAN Sze Hung
1950/51		Dr. KWAN Kui Lun	
		Mr. CHAN Sze Hung,	Mr. WAI Kay Yan
1951/52		Dr. KWAN Kui Lun	
		Mr. CHOU Po Cheung,	Mr. WAI Kay Yan
1952/53		Mr. CHOI Wai Lam	
		Dr. NG Shui Kee,	Mr. Edmund SUN
1953/54		Mr. CHOI Wai Lam	
		Mr. Edmund SUN,	Dr. CHIU Put Po
1954/55		Mr. Justice Simon F. S. LI	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. Edmund SUN
1955/56		Mr. Justice Simon F. S. LI	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. Thomas K. H. YUE

1956/57	*President*	Mr. Justice Simon F. S. LI	
	Vice-President	Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. Thomas K. H. YUE
1957/58		Mr. Justice Simon F. S. LI	
		Mr. CHUNG Hon Ki,	Mr. LEUNG Mo Shun
1958/59		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. CHUNG Hon Ki
1959/60		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. CHUNG Hon Ki
1960/61		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. CHUNG Hon Ki
1961/62		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. Justice Simon F. S. LI
1962/63		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. Edmund SUN
1963/64		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. LAW Chung Kam,	Mr. LAW Tin Kwai
1964/65		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Mr. CHENG Tung Choi,	Mr. U Tat Ming
1965/66		Mr. SHUM Choi Sang	
		Dr. LEW Shiu Pui,	Mr. U Tat Ming
1966/67		Dr. LI Kwing Chun	
		Mr. LAW Tin Kwai,	Dr. Simon K. K. WONG
1967/68		Dr. Simon K. K. WONG	
		Mr. Charles YEUNG Shiu Tso,	Dr. CHAN Chi Wing
1968/69		Dr. CHAN Chi Wing	
		Mr. Danny MAK,	Mr. KWOK Kam Shing
1969/70		Mr. Charles YEUNG Shiu Tso	
		Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN,	Mr. MA Ming To
1970/71		Mr. Charles YEUNG Shiu Tso	
		Mr. John MO,	Mr. Peter SHAM
1971/72		Mr. Peter SHAM	
		Dr. KWAN Lai Hung,	Mr. Thomas LEE
1972/73		Mr. LEUNG Pau Hon	
		Mr. Thomas LEE	Mr. Paul FAN
1973/74		Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN	
		Mr. Paul FAN,	Dr. KWAN Lai Hung
1974/75		Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN	
		Mr. Paul FAN,	Dr. KWAN Lai Hung
1975/76		Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN	
		Mr. Paul FAN,	Dr. KWAN Lai Hung
1976/77		Mr. Peter C. K. CHAN	
		Mr. Paul FAN,	Dr. LEW Siu Pui

1976



St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade of
King's College Old Boys' Association of 1951



Farewell Party in honour of Mr. COXHEAD at Cafe de Chine
May 29, 1967

THE VICISSITUDES OF OUR CLUB HOUSES

From its founding in 1935 to the outbreak of the Pacific War King's College Old Boys' Association was without a club house of its own. As the Principal of the College was concurrently President of the Association in its infancy, general and committee meetings, and other functions used to be held in the Geography Room or the other parts of the School premises. The School was also used as the Assocciation's postal address.

Immediately after the War the Association renewed its vigour, and one of its foremost targets was to build up and revitalise its membership. In those few years King's College was in pitiable ruins. The absence of a regular meeting place made the work of the Association doubly difficult.

In late 1950 the Association leased the premises at 50, Gloucester Road, 3rd floor, a pre-war flat, as its club house. Those were difficult days: because of the lack of funds a non-interest-bearing loan of $1,500 was raised from among the then general committee. This loan remained outstanding until funds became available through disposing the furniture and fixture at that club house when moving into the new club house in Central in late 1953.

The Association moved to 4 Stanley Street, 1st floor, in September, 1953. At first, there were mixed views on moving the club house, however, after much deliberation the Committee dicided to move the Association premises to the Central District for the convenience of the members

For nearly four months in late 1953 the Association had two club houses at the same time. This was because the lease of the old one in Gloucester Road did not terminate until December while the new one in Stanley Street was leased from September on.

The new club house, though also a pre-war flat, was able to provide more facilities than ever before. Installation of telephones in club premises does not cause much trouble nowadays, but telephones were scarce in the post-war days and some even regarded it a luxury. As soon as the Association moved into the premises at Gloucester Road an application for a telephone was made, but it had to join a long queue. The inconvenience of not having a telephone in the club house can be imagined. Fortunately when the Association was about to move to Stanley Street, the application was approved, having regard to the fact that the club house of the Association had attained a three-year standing.

For a solid decade the Association saw steady progress and appreciable solidarity of membership in the club house at Stanley Street. Countless meetings and functions were held there, including parties in honour of staff of King's and old boys.

In 1963 the landlord recovered possession of the club house premises for redevelopment. As rental of business premises in town was soaring then, the Association found it most difficult to move to premises of comparable size in the same locality. For over a decade since the Association's Primary School at Bridge's Street has been used as the postal address of the Association, though the old boys have never ceased to aspire to owning a permanent club house.

(Sources : old documents and reports, and oral history. LHK)

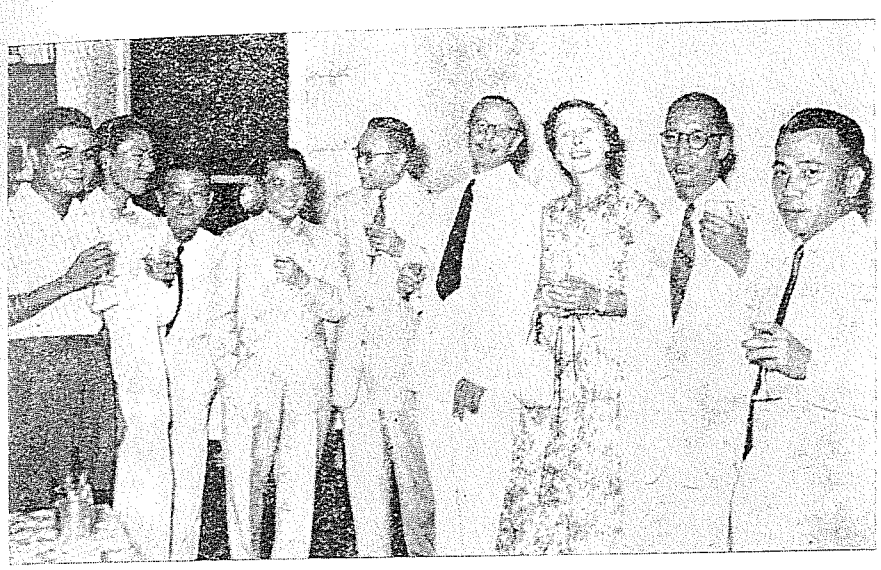
1976



Chinese New Year Party at the Gloucester Road Club House,
22nd February, 1953



At the Formal Opening of the Club House at 4, Stanley Street,
September 1953



Cocktail Party in honour of Mr. D. McLellan
at Stanley Street Club House

香港工商日報

第三張第三版　　中華民國廿四年七月六日號

乙亥年六月初六日　　星期六

學校消息

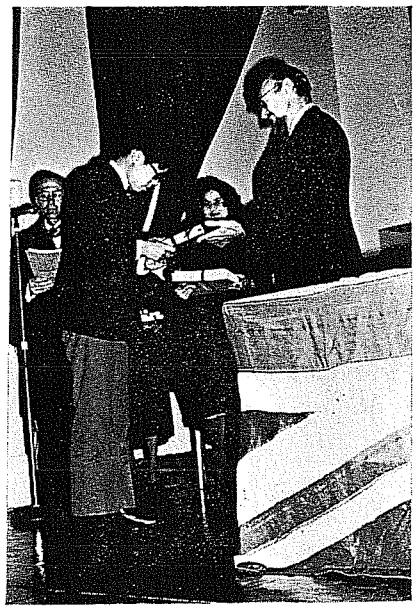
▲英皇書院舊生爲維持同學之好感及彼此之關係起見，特進行組織英皇書院舊生聯合會於昨夕七時半召集該書院之舊生到校叙會，出席者凡數十人，由現任該書院之代理校長韓德素主席，即席通過組織章程，及選出首任舊生聯合會之新職員議決該書院之舊生會，定名曰『英皇書院舊生聯合會』，目的在維持舊同學中之感情，及彼此之良好關係，凡英皇書院之離校舊生及現任教職員，皆可入會，惟舊生入會須經過審查委員會審查通過，始許爲會員，每年年費二元，由七月一日上期繳納會費，以後每年七月舉行會員大會一次及選舉新職員，茲錄昨夕英皇書院舊生聯合會選出之首屆職員如下：（會長）現任校長祈惠霖，（副會長）現任代理校長亞力山大威，（義務書記）鍾漢琦，（義務司庫）何志堅，（委員會委員）孫翼民、胡熙德、李沈忠、凌崇熙、歐天垣、李瑞鑾、何洪瑞。

1976

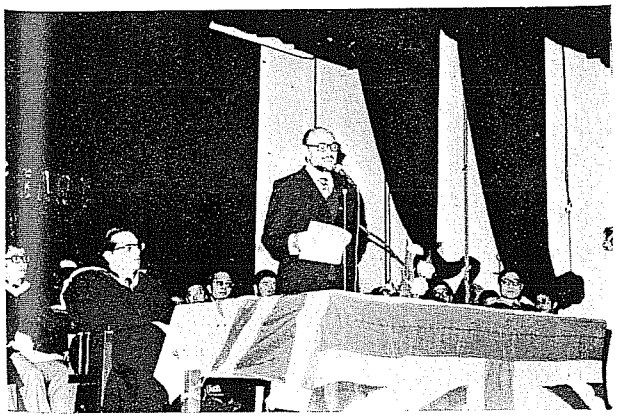
SPEECH DAY



The Principal giving the Address of Welcome.



Mr. K. TOPLEY distributing the prizes.



Mr. KENNETH TOPLEY (*Director of Education*)
Guest-of-honour.

1976



Who's next?

When the shore is won at last,
who will count the billows past?



It's delicious . . .



Time : 26th February, 1976.
Place : King's College, School Hall.

Old boys, new boys winning glory
We ourselves must write the story
Keep this challenge still before ye
Glory to our school.

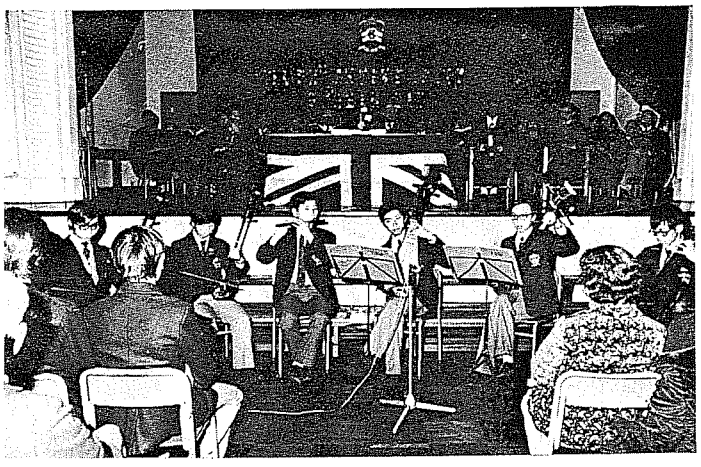
A determination to succeed is the only way to succeed.



Success treads on the heels of every right effort.



The Entertainment.



1976

King's College 50th Anniversary Speech Day Principal's Report

The honourable Kenneth Topley, Mr. Peter Chan, parents and friends: On behalf of the staff and pupils of King's College I have much pleasure in welcoming you all here this evening to the 50th Anniversary Speech Day of the School. In particular we extend a warm welcome to you, Mr. Topley. I fully realise how busy you are with your manifold duties, and we therefore appreciate all the more deeply your presence at our Speech Day.

It is also my pleasure to welcome once more Mr. Peter Chan Chi Kwan. This is his third successive Speech Day as President of the Old Boys' Association and the school owes him and his committee a vote of thanks for the work they have done in the interests of the school.

Copies of the Annual Report

The Annual Report together with the Speech Day programme have already been distributed to you. This report is largely factual and statistical in nature, and as is the custom here, I do not propose to read it to you but wish to make a few comments upon it.

Public Examination results last year were very satisfactory. We entered 106 candidates for the Hong Kong University Examination. 95% matriculated gaining 54 distinctions and 145 credits. 106 pupils sat for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education (English) and obtained 125 distinctions and 470 credits.

Before turning aside from academic achievements, I wish to mention by name the winner of this year's Dux Medal, a gold medal presented by the K.C.O.B.A. for the outstanding pupil in Form 5 who has not only gained outstanding academic success but also has shown high qualities of leadership and has played a prominent part in extra-curricular activities. The winner this year in Ma Kwok Fai.

Extra-curricular activities :

Regarding extra-curricular activities I would like to refer to some of our outstanding successes during the past academic year.

In volleyball our school teams truly excelled, winning 5 out of 6 championships in the Boys A, B and C Grade tournaments organized by the Hong Kong School Sports Association. Our A grade team also won the championship in the tournaments organized by Clementi Middle School and Diocesan Boys' School. Meanwhile, our B grade team won the championship in the Hong Kong area of the Open Volleyball Competition organized by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Volleyball Association.

Thus they not only maintained the previous year's remarkable results but actually surpassed them.

In music, also, our school achieved gratifying results, scoring three 'firsts', four 'seconds' and two 'thirds' places in the Music Festival of last year.

Our Debating and English Literary Society was also in the forefront, winning the Inter-School Debating Contest organized by Shaukiwan Government Secondary School, in which eleven schools participated.

The Old Boys will be pleased to know that we have been making good use of the Swimming Pool, and last year we conducted swimming lessons for the junior forms and for the Life-saving Club.

King's College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year.

The foundations of King's College were laid in 1923; the building was completed and equipped in 1926; and the official opening, by His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, took place on March 5th, 1928.

The first Headmaster, Mr. A. Morris, was responsible for promoting the establishment of a modern Government School in the Western District of Hong Kong, and he had been, prior to its inception, Headmaster of Saiyingpun Anglo-Chinese School. Saiyingpun School changed its name and moved to its present home in September, 1926. There were 900 pupils on the school **roll**.

Speaking of the past one hardly realizes that King's College has reached the first half-century because it is still young and robust. We have inherited from our predecessors an excellent tradition and fine

records of which we are very proud. We like our pupils to be conscious and proud of these past achievements though not complacent about them. We are now at the threshold of our second half-century. We look forward to shouldering our fair share of responsibilities in the community and playing our part with even greater vigour and strength in the service of our community.

To the Old Boys who have contributed in many and various ways to the well-being and support of the School during the past session, I would like to express my sincere gratitude.

I wish to thank most sincerely Mr. P. J. Harrison, the Vice-Principal and Mr. S. T. Lung, the Senior Master, for their hard work and unfailing support during the past year and would also like to express my gratitude to all other members of staff, both academic and non-academic, for their fine work and co-operation. I would also like to thank especially those members of the staff who so willingly gave up much of their time during the summer vacation to the re-organization of the school, the preparation of recommendations and in the compiling of time-tables.

It now gives me great pleasure to invite Mr. Topley to present the scholarships and prizes.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1974-75

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Reopening of the Swimming Pool

Since the official opening of the School swimming pool in November, 1972 it had not been serviceable to all pupils owing to various unforeseen technical problems. It was only during this academic year that the pool was put to use and hence became a regular practising ground for the School Life Guards. Training courses were also conducted by P. E. teachers for pupils of F. 1 and F. 2. This initial step of putting the pool into actual service was taken only after many years of planning and renovation work. It was anticipated that the pool would be fully utilised by all pupils interested in swimming in the coming year.

Champion in Inter-school Debating Contest

Our school teams entered for the Inter-school Debating Contest, organised by the Shaukiwan Government Secondary School, in which 11 schools participated. After winning four consecutive rounds in the 'single-knock-out' system our team emerged as champion and became holder of the Haye's Trophy of the year. This was the first time our pupils brought home the honour of similar nature. Credit should go to the Debating and English Literary Society which actively promoted debates throughout the year. It was anticipated that interests in debating among the junior pupils would be aroused in the coming year through more inter-class contests to be organised by the Society.

Living Classroom Scholarship

Upon recommendation of the Principal and teachers CHING CHI SHUN (6B) won a scholarship to participate in the "Living Classroom Programme" sponsored by the Sing Tao Newspapers Ltd.. This educational summer tour to England and Scotland which lasted 16 days was offered to students who were outstanding in their scholastic work and showed high leadership quality in their extra-curricular activities. Our school was one of 23 other institutes represented in the tour.

Achievement in Sports

Maintaining their level of achievement in Inter-school Volleyball competitions our school teams again scored the top honour this year. We won five champions out of a total of six in all grades. It was not exaggerating, in fact, to identify volleyball with the spirit of King's as for many years volleyball playing had been the most popular game of our pupils, senior and junior alike. Training courses and regular practices organised were all enthusiastically attended.

Academic Achievement

A relatively high academic standard was maintained as revealed by the following results in the public examinations:—

Hong Kong University Advanced Level Examination (1975)
— 54 Distinctions and 145 Credits

Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (English) (1975)
— 125 Distinctions and 470 Credits

1976

It was particularly encouraging to note the progress of the Arts class in the Matriculation courses. The fine performance of the Arts pupils eliminated the improper but common image of King's College being a 'science school'.

Red Cross Blood Donation

Following last year's outstanding example and in response to the appeal of the Hong Kong Red Cross over 60 pupils and teachers again donated blood voluntarily. Such selfless act did demonstrate a growing realisation among our pupils of their responsible role in social services.

The 27th Hong Kong Schools Music Festival

The results were most encouraging especially our Harmonica Team seized the coveted Sherly Shield. Other outstanding attainment in the Festival can be summarised as follows:—

Harmonica Ensemble — FIRST —

The Sherly Shield was awarded.

Harmonica Solo (Advanced) — FIRST —

Ho Kwong Pui (4B) was awarded the Hohner Trophy

San-Sien (三絃) Elementary Class — FIRST —

Lai Chak Kong (3C)

Commercial Radio Prize — SECOND (Honour) —

Lam Tat Shun (4A)

The performance was most gratifying, revealing a growing interest among our pupils in music, instrumental and vocal. The increasing number of junior pupils joining the Chinese Instrumental Group also proved the popularity of musical activities of the School.

Speech Day:

12th December, 1974

The Guest-of-Honour was Dr. The Honourable Harry S. Y. Fang, O.B.E., J.P. and Mrs. Fang presented the prizes and scholarships. The whole ceremony was well attended by Principals, old boys, parents and officers from the Education Department. Being an old boy and an eminent figure in society Dr. Fang was given a warm welcome and reception by the Principal, staff and pupils.

Open Day:

20th March, 1975

An exhibition of the pupils' work was put up in the Hall. The projects on display included "Civil War of China" (History Society), "Survey of King's College" (Geography Society), "Optimal Choice" and "Soil Microbes Cuture" (Science Society) and "Chinese Calligraphy" (Chinese Society).

School Ball:

23rd December, 1974

As usual the Annual Ball was organised by the School Prefects on the eve of the festive season. It was well attended by old boys and prefects from other schools.

1976

GAMES AND SPORTS

Annual Swimming Sports

7th October, 1974 (HEATS)

11th October, 1974 (FINALS)

This was held at the Victoria Park Swimming Pool. Apart from the usual events, three new competitions were introduced this year, namely, Clothing Tow, Extended Chin Carry and Tired Swimming. Four new records were registered. The Guest-of-Honour was Mr. Mr. W. H. Chow.

Annual Athletic Sports Meet

24th January, 1975 (HEATS)

30th January, 1975 (FINALS)

This was held at the Government Stadium. Four new records were registered. Wallington House scored over 300 points and became the Champion House and the runner-up was Sargison House. The Guest-of-Honour was Mr. Charles S. C. Yeung.

Inter-School Competitions (1974-75)

Athletic Meetings

After very keen competition, our teams scored six champions in the individual events and were ranked the 8th position among all participating schools.

Basketball

Results were satisfactory as only our C Grade team could enter the final competition and ranked the 4th position.

Football

Our B grade team scored the 4th position among 12 participating schools.

Swimming

We came 7th in the overall championship in the Division II meeting which was participated by almost 50 schools.

Life-Saving

We entered for all events and came 12th in the overall result.

Badminton

Both A and B Grades participated in the competitions.

Cross-Country Run

This took place at Stanley. All A, B and C grades ranked 4th among other schools. Our B grade team was eventaually selected to represent H.K. area to participate in the overall champion run in the Fanling Police Tactical Unit.

Table Tennis

Our A grade entered the Final Competition and gained the 4th position. TAM YIN TAK of 4D was selected by the Hong Kong Schools Sports Association to represent Hong Kong schools to take part in the Interport Table Tennis Competition in Macau.

1976

ENROLMENT

The enrolment figures have remained steady comparing with those of previous years:

September, 1974: 994 boys + 40 girls = 1,034 total

September, 1975: 1,000 boys + 41 girls = 1,041 total

In September 1974, 160 students were admitted to Form 1 and 121 to Form Lower 6. For September, 1975 the corresponding figures were: 158 to Form 1 and 132 to Form Lower 6.

STAFF

For the 1974-1975 school year, the staff comprised the following:

Mr. D. R. Madan — *Principal*

Teaching Staff

Mr. P. J. Marrison
Mr. S. T. Lung
Mr. A. Cheng
Mr. D. Ho
Mr. C. W. Leung
Dr. M. L. Ng
Mr. Y. W. Sun
Mr. P. Young
Mr. S. Y. Poon
Miss E. Chan
Miss J. Ho
Miss S. M. Kam
Miss S. K. Lai
Miss W. O. Lau
Miss S. Lo

Mrs. I. Leung
Mrs. L. Cheung
Mrs. C. S. L. Lo
Mrs. L. S. Y. Tang
Miss A. Tsui
Miss M. W. Wong
Mr. S. C. Chan
Mr. Y. A. Chan
Mr. Y. L. Choi
Mr. F. W. Chu
Mr. M. L. Fung
Mr. T. S. Fung
Mr. S. D. Ip
Mr. C. P. Kwok
Mr. C. K. Lee

Mr. C. C. Lee
Mr. H. C. Lee
Mr. H. F. Leung
Mr. S. C. Leung
Mr. C. K. Lo
Mr. C. M. Hung
Mr. H. K. Ma
Mr. P. Y. Ng
Mr. K. H. Poon
Mr. S. K. Tuit
Mr. C. T. Wong
Mr. H. K. Wong
Mr. K. H. Yim
Mr. C. H. Yuen
Mr. W. Lam

Laboratory Staff

Mr. C. C. Tsang
Mr. H. B. Poon
Mr. K. W. Chee

Clerical Staff

Mr. B. Y. Lam
Mrs. K. M. L. Kwan
Miss K. H. Lam

STAFF CHANGES

Outgoing

Mr. L. Lai
Mr. J. Fong
Mr. H. Hwang
Mrs. A. Y. C. Lam

Mr. S. H. Lam
Mr. C. F. Leung
Mr. A. Cheung
(From December 1974)

Mr. H. K. Leung
Mr. Y. F. Leung
Mr. Y. S. Li
Miss C. Lo

Incoming

Mrs. L. S. Y. Tang
Miss A. Tsui
Miss M. W. Wong
Mr. Y. A. Chan
Mr. M. L. Fung

Mr. C. K. Lo
Mr. H. K. Ma
Mr. P. Y. Ng
Mr. S. K. Tuit
Mr. C. T. Wong

Mr. K. H. Yim
Mr. W. Lam
Mr. Choi
(replacing Mr. A. Cheng)

CLASS ORGANIZATION AND CURRICULUM

1974-75

F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	L.6			U.6			
					Arts	Pure Science	Medicine	Arts	Pure Science	Medicine	Total
4	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	28

The school has 28 classes consisting of 4 streams. Students are offered a broad general education before they specialize in arts or science in Form six. F. 5 students are given reasonable freedom to choose their subjects and most of them take 9 subjects in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination.

In view of the popular demand for places in F. 6 'Biology class', from 1973-74 onwards F. 6 has been divided into 4 streams, one Arts, one Pure Science and two classes doing Biology instead of two Pure Science groups and one class doing Biology.

Cultural education and physical training are indispensable to a well-integrated education. Thus, from F. 1 to F. 6, physical education is offered twice in a cycle while Music and Art are taught up to F. 4. Though the two cultural subjects are not made part of the curriculum of F.5 and F.6, senior students are encouraged to take an active part in the many activities organized by the Music Association and the Art Club in which they can explore their musical talents or refine their artistic skills. Their distinguished achievement in the School Musical Festival and the Art competitions are highly commendable.

Integrated Science was introduced to F. 1 in the 1973-74 academic year. It has then become part of the normal curriculum for the junior forms. In 1974-75, integrated science was taught up to F. 2. It was anticipated that in 1975-76, F. 3 would benefit from such training as well.

Economic and Public Affairs was offered to F. 4 in 1973-74 and in 1975, our students sat for the Certificate of Education Examination, securing commendable results in the examination. The subject would continue to be offered to F. 5 students in the following academic year.

PREFECTS

	1974-75		*1975-76*	
Head Prefect - - - - -	Cheung Ming Kuen	(U6C)	Ma Kwok Fai	(6C)
Vice Head Prefect - - - -	Yim Ping Kwong	(U6A)	Wong Yuet Chung	(U6A)
	Ma Kwok Fai	(5A)	Lam Chuen Shun	(6C)

The prefects are elected from forms 4, 5 and 6. Working in consultation with the Principal, Discipline Master and senior members of staff, they help in maintaining the discipline of the school. When the regular prefects were released from duties to prepare for examination their places were taken up by other pupils selected from Form Lower Six.

THE LITERARY SIDE

Though afflicted by financial problem and technical difficulties such as reduced pages and limited size, 'The Fig Tree '75' was published on an annual basis. The school magazine presented a concise but realistic picture of the main events of the year and recorded the wide variety of activities organized by the clubs and societies in the school.

1976

'The Bridge', the 6-year-old school newspaper, was also beset with financial difficulties. However, owing to the generous donations from various sources and the strenuous effort of the business managers in seeking advertisement, the difficulties were surmounted and 4 issues were published during the academic year. The newspaper continued its function of bridging the gap between school and students, giving a profile of the highlights of the school functions and featuring interesting articles from students.

To promote students' interest in extensive reading and independent research, the library is well stocked with varied reading materials. Every effort has been made to improve the library, making it an ideal place for cultural pursuits and self-education. Old books were disposed of and new books, recommended by the teaching staff, were added, catering to the needs of the students. The total number of volume of books in English was 25141 and Chinese books, 3188, making a total of 28329. The F. 6 section, the Staff Reference Section and the Mathematics Section established two years ago received favourable support.

Mention should also be made of the bulletins published by the Science Society, and the Geography Society. Besides providing a general idea of the activities sponsored by the societies, the bulletins gave ample opportunities for students to contribute their thoughts and record their findings and discoveries in the respective areas of interests.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE

The school does not give any formal religious instruction. But there are two societies organizing religious activities for the pupils. The Christian Fellowship and the Catholic Society hold prayer meetings, Bible studies, hymn-singing, talks and film shows which are open to all.

CAREER GUIDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Vocational guidance was given due attention. Working alongside with the career section of the Educational Department, valuable information on studies abroad and local employment opportunities was posted up on the career notice board. Students were taught to orientate themselves in society when they leave school. The career talks and visits to career exhibitions arranged were geared to this end. Above all, the much sought-for individual counselling was offered by the career masters.

Student careers

Upper Six:

Among the 106 Upper Six students who completed the Matriculation course, 71 students were admitted to the University of Hong Kong. Our students' interest and potentialities for science or medical studies were revealed by the following statistics:

U6 students admitted to H.K.U. 1974-75

Medicine	26
Engineering	16
Pure Science	15
Social Science	11
Architecture	2
Arts	1

3 students were admitted to the Chinese University of Hong Kong. 3 enrolled at the Hong Kong Polytechnic, 1 at Baptist College and 1 entered the Northcote College of Education. 13 students went abroad for further studies — 10 to the U.S., 1 to Australia, 1 to Japan and 1 to the U.K. 5 repeated F. 6 in other schools and only 2 began to work.

Lower Six:

4 students in Lower Six did not complete the Matriculation course but gained entry to the Chinese University of Hong Kong while 4 went abroad to the U.S. and Singapore to pursue further studies.

Form Five:

Out of a total of 159 students who sat for the School Certificate of Education, 90 continued their studies in Form L. 6 and 3 repeated F. 5 in this college. 28 students proceeded to Lower 6 and 6 repeated F. 5 in other schools. 1 enrolled at the Morrison Hill Technical School and 1 studied at a post-secondary institute. 6 went overseas for further studies in countries such as the U.K., Canada, Malaya, Singapore and the Philippines. 14 started to work.

The above figures show that the majority of our students were eager to pursue further academic studies, either locally or abroad. Only a small percentage entered employment.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND SOCIETIES

Since extra-curricular activities play a very important role in a successful education, a great variety of activities were organized by the various clubs and societies to cater for the different interests of the students and to foster the development of a sound character and healthy personality.

Art Club

The club, consisting of the ceramic, screen print, plastic, etching and drawing groups, held regular meetings every week for various activities. Christmas Card Design competition was held in November, and many projects were displayed in the Open Day Exhibition in March. An art exhibition was held in March with attractive works of screen print, ceramic, plastic, etching, drawing, paper and wire sculpture, paper moulding and dyeing of clothes by Batik and Tie-dye methods.

Bridge Club

Normal practices were held every week on technique in bridge playing. To promote interest in the game among students, inter-class and individual tournaments were organized. The club also took part in tournaments of other schools.

Badminton Club

Coaching, practices and tournaments on badminton were held in the school hall and gymnasium regularly during lunch time and after school. The club also participated in the Inter-school Badminton Competition and obtained satisfactory results.

Civics Society

The Society had conducted many visits for members, namely, Castle Peak Mental Hospital, Radio Hong Kong, Police Training School at Aberdeen and Stanley Earth Station. Besides, the

society also took part in the Clean Hong Kong Campaign and the Joint-Society Inter-form Quiz. A project on "Youth Employment" was displayed at Open Day to cultivate a civic consciousness among students.

Catholic Society

The society led daily morning prayer and Friday Mass in the Chapel of St. Clare's Primary School. Bible studies, slide shows and film shows were organized throughout the year.

Christian Fellowship

With the aim of spreading the message of Jesus Christ to every school-mate, the Christian Fellowship conducted talks, Bible studies, discussions, concerts and evangelistic meetings at school.

Chess Club

Free practices for all members were held every Friday after school. The club also organized Chinese Chess individual and pair tournaments which were met with enthusiastic support from lower form students.

Canoe Club

Schoolmates admitted to the club had to pass through a swimming test as a safeguarding measure in the club's activities. The club organized outings and participated in various joint-school activities.

Chinese Literature Society

Mandarin class, cross-word puzzles, annual essay competitions, quiz and lectures were among the great variety of activities organized by the Society. The club also arranged a visit to the Wah Kiu Yat Po in November, and was met with warm support from the members. The club also participated in the joint-society quiz at school to promote students' interest in Chinese Literature.

Drama Society

Activities of the Society included play-reading competition in October, discussion on drama production in November. A three-act Cantonese play was put on the stage in April with the valuable advice from Mr. Herbert Tsoi Heung Sang. The annual performance was staged in early July and was proved to be a crowning success.

Debating and English Literary Society

A handful of activities were launched by the Society in the year. The society joined the Inter-school Debating Contest organised by the Shaukiwan Government Secondary School, and had won the champion. A friendly debate with Belilios Public School took place in March. Inside school, senior-form inter-class and inter-house debating contests were organized and the enthusiasm of the participants was most encouraging.

Geograph Society

Field trips, visits and film shows were organized for the students to supplement their geographical knowledge. The activities of the Society included an annual picnic to Tai Lam Chung area where erosional landscapes were studied, an inter-class board display competition of

"Country in Pictures", and various geographical film shows made during lunch-break. A survey on facts about school life was made as an Open Day Project, and had aroused much interest and attention. Together with the Civics Society, a "Clean Your City Action Group" was organized and had won various prizes in essay contests.

Gardening Club

Members of the club performed their daily duties of watering, weeding and fertilizing the school garden. A library for borrowing books on gardening had also been set up in the year. Besides, visits were organized to cultivate interest in gardening among schoolmates.

Handicraft and Woodwork Club

The club offered regular training in making models and paper sculptures with tools and materials supplied to members. Many eye-catching models such as church, railway network and paper sculpture board called "The Lion and the Horse" were displayed in the Open Day, and had won praises and appreciation from visitors.

History Society

The calendar of the Society's activities included the participation of history seminar held by the Shaukiwan Government Secondary School in November, a trip to Tai O Mun in December, documentary film shows on China and the Second World War in January and April. The Open Day project on "The Civil War in China" had won much appreciation from the visitors. The society also took part in the Joint-Society Quiz held in the year, and had proved to be a success.

Junior Red Cross-Cadet Unit 21

The Unit offered training courses for members in basic drill, first-aid, nursing, fire protection and section leader training camp. The Unit also performed various services to the public and thereby fully fulfilled the motto of "serving one another".

Life-Saving Club

The members carried out duties as life guards of the school's annual swimming gala and assistant life guards on the beach during the summer vacation. Training courses were opened for many more new members in the year.

Music Association

The Association had achieved noteworthy success in organizing activities in the year. Various instrumental training classes were run by the sub-sections of the Association, namely, the Harmonica Band, the Chinese Instrumental Group, the Folk Music Association, the Violin Class and for singing, the School Choir. Various contests were held in the year, including the December Concert, the Secondary School Invitation Concert, and the End-of-term Concert. Results in the Music Festival were also gratifying. Besides, the Senior and Junior Form Singing Contests were held in November and May respectively.

Photographic Club

The club, well-supported by many students, carried out regular training in the different techniques of photo-making. Darkroom facilities had been made available for all members throughout the year for practice. The 20th Hong Kong Students' Photographic Contest sponsored by the Club took place in March, and was met with warm response and support.

Pen-pal Club

The club provided free service for exchange of correspondence with students from overseas. Movies and slide shows on Europe, Taiwan and many other places were organized to broaden the fellow-students' horizon and insight.

Rambling Club

The club's activities were marked by the many outings organized in the year, including a joint-school picnic to Ha Tong in March.

Science Society

Regular activities were carried out by the four sub-sections of the society — the Biology Circle, the Astronomy Section, the Electronic and Wireless Section, the Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics Section. This, being one of the largest societies, offered inter-class quiz competitions, project-making competitions, star observations, film and slide shows, experiments, dissection and specimen making, and had received enthusiastic support from the schoolmates. In the year, the school took part in the inter-school Science Quiz organized by the South China Morning Post, and had won the championship from seventeen other schools.

Stamp Club

General meetings were regularly held for the exchange of stamps and discussions of philately. The club also brought newly issued stamps and First Day Covers for members, and stamp magazines were made available for loan to provide a first-hand knowledge on stamp collection.

St. John Ambulance Society

The ambulance cadet had rendered various services to the public in one way or another. Members had performed duties in summer camps, jumble sales, anniversary ball and football match. The Society also participated in different training courses. The corporal of the Society was chosen to be the best ambulance cadet of the year in 1974-75, the award of which gained much reputation to the Society.

Sports Club

The club carried out circuit training, cross country run practices, basketball and volleyball training courses. The School teams had regular practices and inter-house contests were organized throughout the term. Besides internal contests, the Club took an active part in various inter-school competitions. Results in the school's volleyball teams were particularly outstanding. In the field of table-tennis, our members were selected to represent Hong Kong schools to play against Macau in the interport Table Tennis Competitions. The B-grade cross-country runners were also selected to participate in the Overall Champion in Fanling Police Tactical Unit.

Table-tennis Club

Eventful activities were organized by the Club, which included the team selection match for the school, inter-school table tennis competition, and individual tournament for A, B, C grades players. The club also participated in the Inter La Salle Schools' Centenary Invitational Table-tennis Competition. Besides, the Club also sent out members to represent the Sports Association of the Schools in Hong Kong to participate in the Inter-Port Table Tennis Competition.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

Outings, expeditions and lectures were organized for members which aimed not merely at the medals but also at training the physical well-being of the members. The activities were well-supported by schoolmates, particularly those from the junior forms.

The 5th Hong Kong Scout Group

Normal duties were scheduled for the troop in the school's Sports Day, Speech Day and swimming gala. Courses on scouting were held regularly. The troop also attended the St. George's Day organized by the Hong Kong Scout Association, and some members were selected into the leadership by District.

Form Lower Six Association

The Association arranged a host of activities for Lower Six students as their inter-class functions, including debates, sports competitions, talks and visits.

Inter-House Contests Results

House	*Point*	*Position*
Ferguson	99.5	5th
Kay	116	2nd
Morris	116	2nd
Sargison	100.5	4th
School	82.5	6th
Wallington	145.5	1st

Sportsman of the Year: MA KA HI

FINANCIAL AID TO THE PUPILS (1974-75)

Full Remission of Fees	113
3/4 Remission of Fees	163
1/2 Remission of Fees	357
1/4 Remission of Fees	78
Government External Scholarships	60
Police Welfare Scholarships	3
Grantham Scholarships	1
Matriculation Course	36

USE OF THE PREMISES

The School Hall was used as examination centre for various public examinations, such as the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination, the General Certificate of Education Examination, the Hong Kong University Matriculation Examination and the Chinese University Matriculation Examination. As in the previous years, the science laboratories were used as centres for practical tests of the above examinations. Other regular uses of the School classrooms included the Hong Kong University Students' Union Social Service Group, the Evening Institute and the School of Higher Chinese Studies.

KING'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. The Executive Committee was composed of Mr. Peter C. K. Chan as President and Dr. Kwan Lai Hung and Mr. Paul Fan as Vice-Presidents.

2. Several functions were organized to serve the best interest of the members. Among these was a dinner party to honour Miss E. G. Stephen, a pre-war teacher of King's College. Another dinner party was held to express the Association's appreciation of the effort made by some of the members serving the community, such as Mr. Peter C. K. Chan as director of Pok Oi Hospital in addition to being an elected Urban Councillor, Mr. Charles Yeung Siu Chor as director of Pok Oi Hospital in addition to his being Deputy Chairman of Hong Kong Juvenile Care Centre, Mr. Edmund Chow Wai Hung as a member of the Consumers' Council in addition to his being an elected Urban Councillor, Mr. Ng Chi Chai as a director of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, Mr. M. Law Siu Chun as a director of the Po Leung Kuk and Mr. M. T. Ma as a director of the Hong Kong Christian Home for the Aged.

3. After the completion of the King's College Swimming Pool Renovation Project, the Association established a beach-side swimming shed (No. 58 shed at $11\frac{1}{2}$ Milestone, Castle Peak Road). Another arrangement was the use of King's College gymnasium in the evening on certain weekdays for playing badminton under the guidance of an experienced coach.

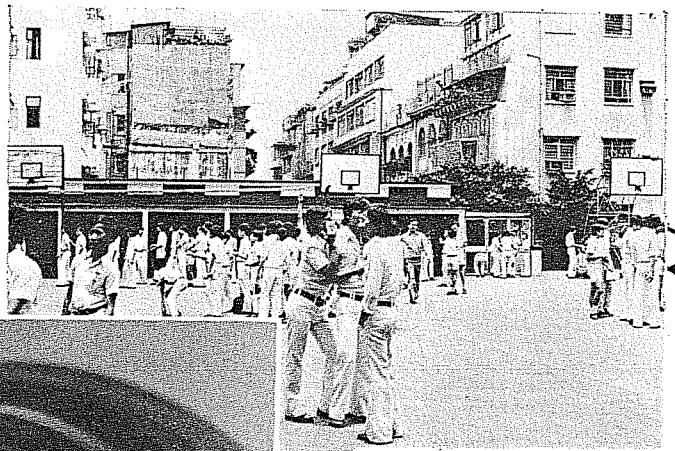
4. Supported financially by Mrs. Choi Po Sin Tong, the K.C.O.B.A. Po Tin Kindergarten had served its purpose of helping the less privileged living in the resettlement estates.

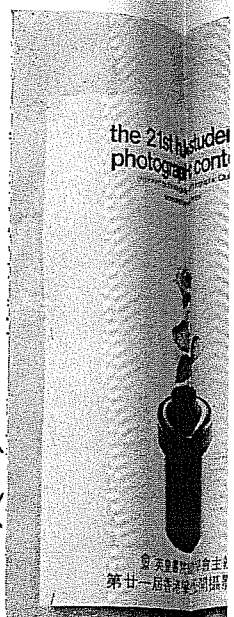
5. The Executive Committee explored every possibility of securing some flats suitably located in the Central District to provide more varied facilities to members.

6. As in the previous years, the Association was in close contact with the Alma Mater, supporting various school functions and contributing to the Dux Medal prize and the 'Fig Tree'.

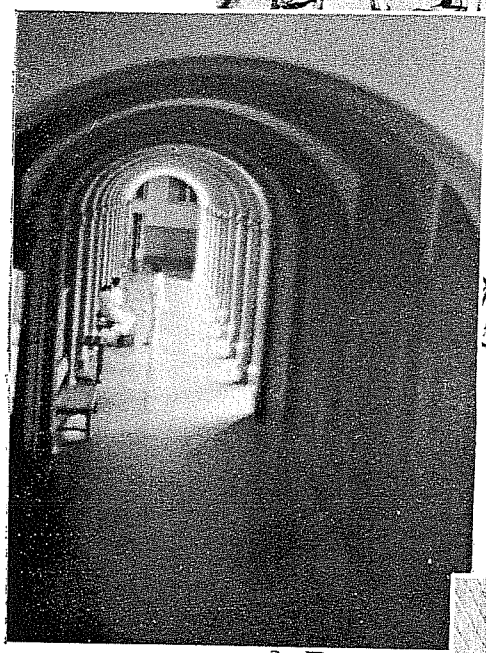
1976

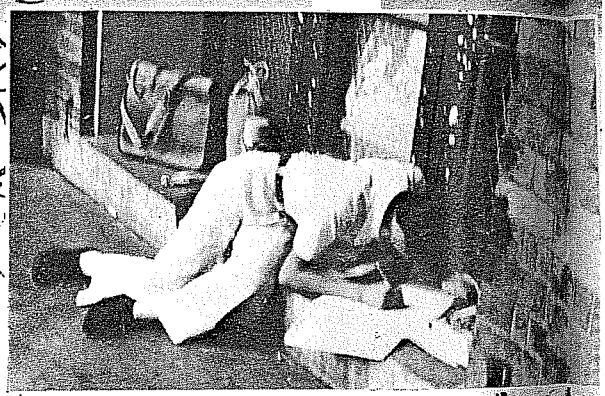
3 men make a market

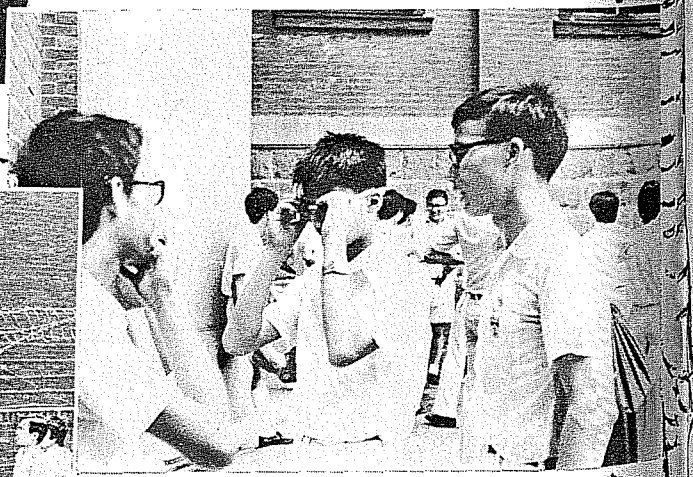




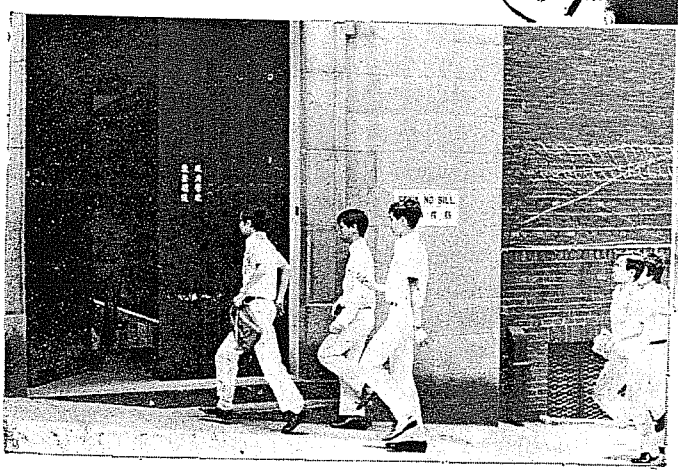
The hallway to wisdom →





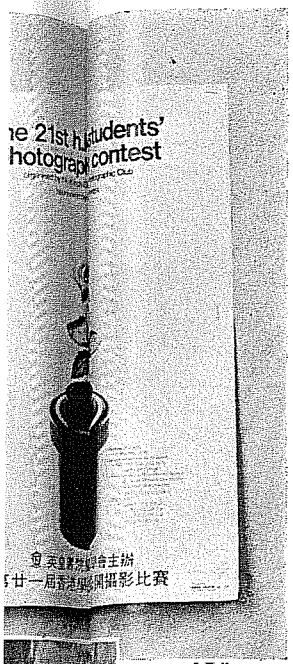


The triumphant march

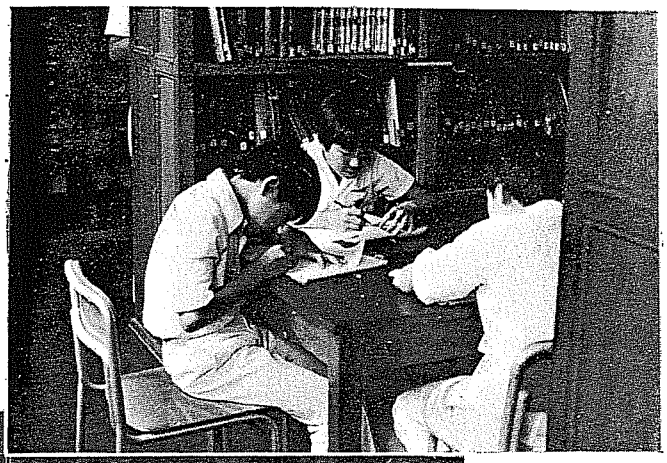


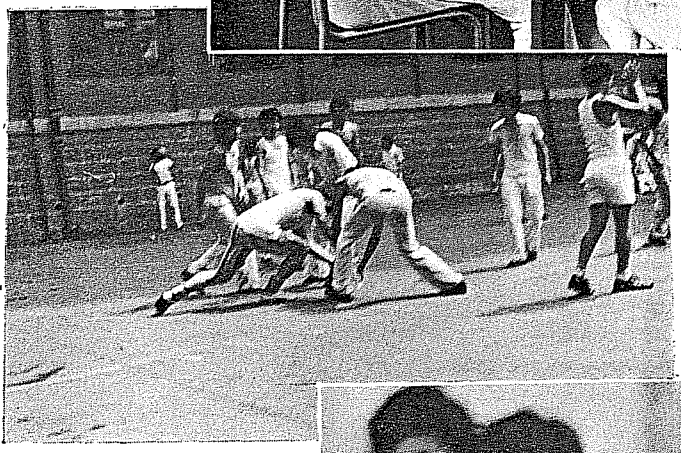
'See what I've got? A pair of X-ray spectacles!'

1976



They should have done their homework before coming to school →



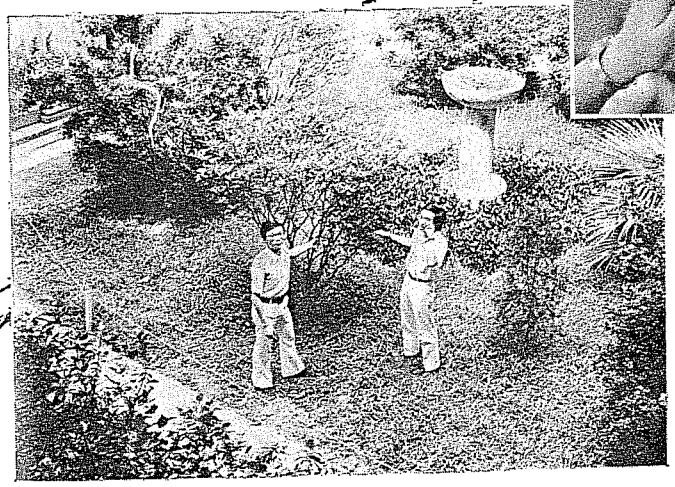


Half sleeping, half working ←

Our gentlemen →



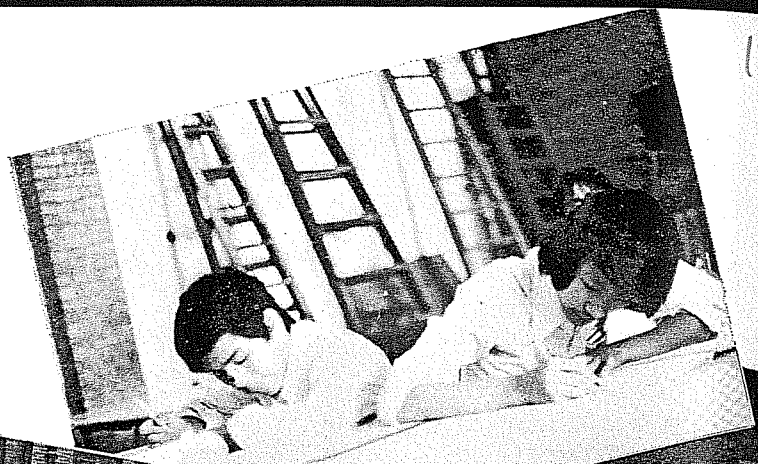
Be sure you put it inside the teacher's desk



We can't find the auxiliary buds!

1976

Hard work is the accumulation of things we didn't do when we should have done them →

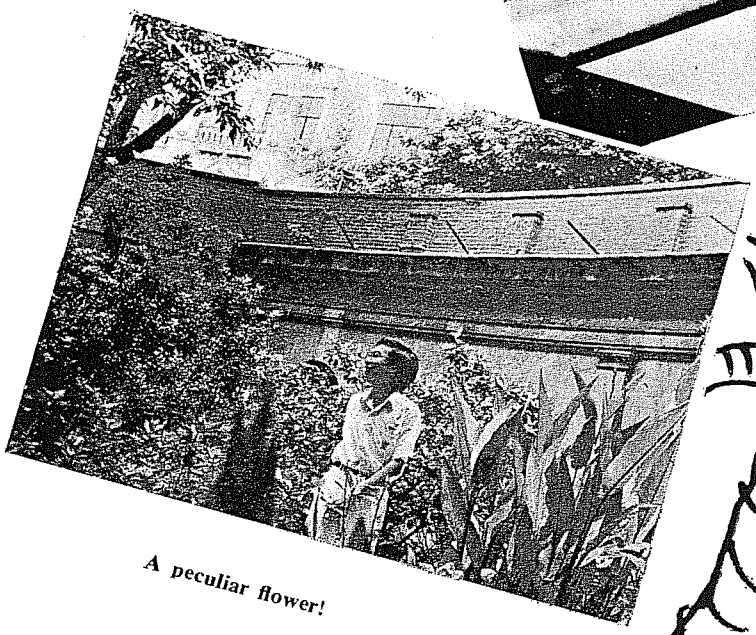






A dinner lubricates business
— Stowell





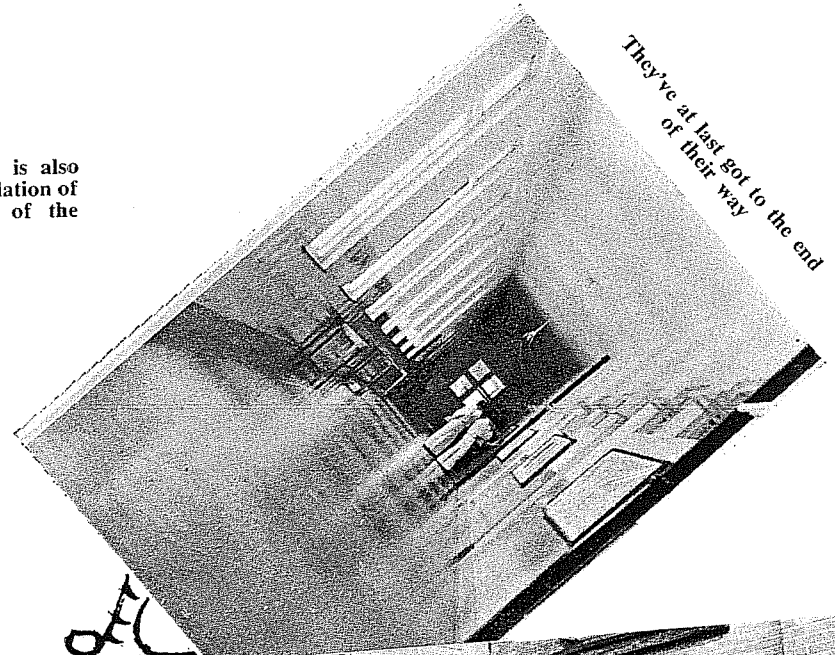
A peculiar flower!

"Mind your head . . . . . Oounch!"

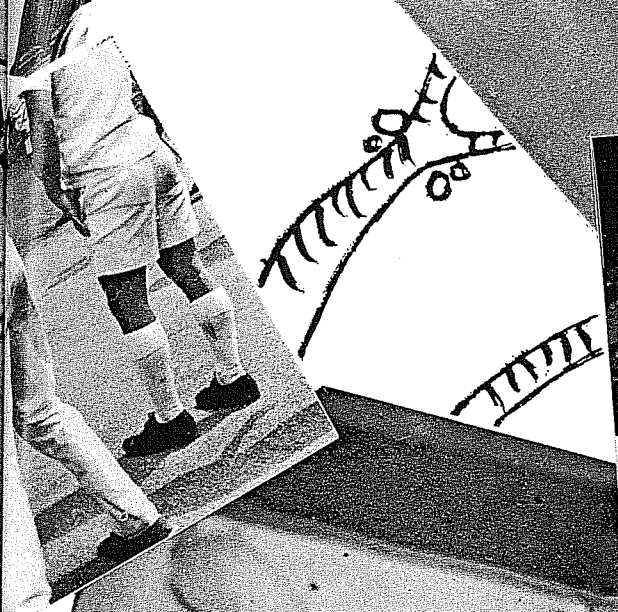
Cro

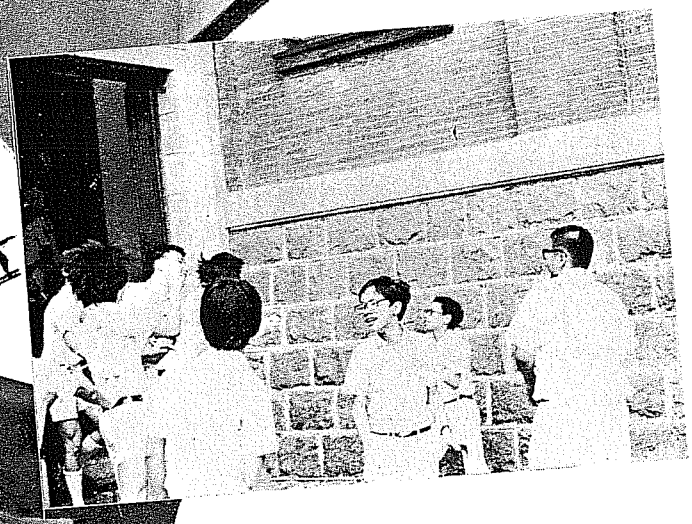


Hard work is also the accumulation of the degree of the spectacles

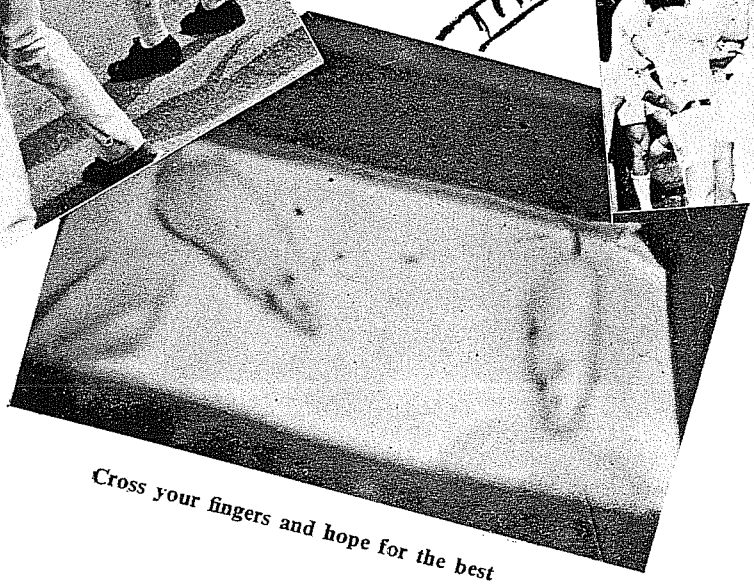


They've at last got to the end of their way





'See!'



Cross your fingers and hope for the best