

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校開幕典禮
Opening Ceremony of the CMA Prevocational School

秩 序
Programme

- (一) 黃會長篤修致詞
Address by Mr. Wong Tok Sau, President of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
- (二) 洪校監祥佩校務簡介
Report on the school by Mr. C. P. Hung, J. P., Supervisor of CMA Prevocational School
- (三) 港督夫人主持揭幕禮
Unveiling of the commemorative plaque by Lady MacLehose
- (四) 學生代表獻花
Presentation of bouquet to Lady MacLehose
- (五) 港督夫人及嘉賓巡視學校
Tour of the building
- (六) 酒會
Cocktail reception

香港中華廠商聯合會

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong



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Mr. Wong Tok Sau
President



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香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校校董會

The Management Committee of the CMA Prevocational School



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Mr. C. P. Hung, J. P.
Supervisor



校董林浩彬
Mr. Paul H. P. Lim, J. P.
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School Manager

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校開幕典禮

會長黃篤修致辭

總督夫人，各位新聞界朋友，各位同賓，各位嘉賓，

今天荷蒙總督麥理浩爵士夫人為本會職業先修學校主持開幕典禮，同人等深感榮幸，謹此敬表謝意。

社會的發達和進展，全賴它的經濟是否穩固，而工商業是經濟的命脈，與社會發展息息相關。但政府的政策措施，人民的教育水準，勤奮的工作精神，都足以影響工商業前途。

以日本來說，資源十分缺乏，而能躋身於工業先進國之列，後來雖經第二次世界大戰的嚴重破壞，仍能迅速復興，成為今日世界的經濟強國，主要原因是國民教育普及而水準高，大家又能勤勉工作，且政府有一貫正確的經濟政策。香港工業發展的環境，和日本頗為相似，我們完全沒有天然資源，唯一可資運用的是人力，而本港居民工作勤勉，政府也有適應環境的經濟政策，祇是一般教育水準不及日本，同時香港地方狹小，人口不多，工業不能依賴本地市場來發展，必須倚靠外銷市場以生存。而我們的優點是自由經濟政策，稅率較低，居民適應力強，我們應補救自己的弱點，發揮自己的優點，才能促進本港經濟繁榮。

衆所週知，香港在第二次世界大戰前是一個轉口商埠，工業微不足道，戰後因中國局勢突變，大陸許多工業世家挾其雄厚資金南來，隨着不少企業家、經理及技術人才相繼而至，憑着他們豐富的經驗在港設廠，其中紡織廠更具規模，加以香港政府的開明政策，對投資者給予優厚條件，當時曾准許大量紗廠工人入境，迅即投入生產，使紡織業蓬勃發展。同時由於難民不斷湧入本港，人口驟然劇增，有識之士目睹社會負擔日大，認為非從事工業生產無法促進經濟以安定民生，於是紛紛向工業方面發展，奠下了香港工業的基礎，使香港由銷費的轉口商埠蛻變為生產的工業城市。

戰後，本港工業經過前賢先進的艱苦奮鬥，由萌芽、茁長而壯大，本會同人亦親歷其境，協力促進發展。目前本港工廠已超過三萬六千家，就業工人超過七十五萬名。且工業界的第二代人才輩出，不少曾在外國學得先進科學技術，而工廠設備也趨向現代化，規模也日漸龐大，產品足與發展國家媲美，在世界市場上爭一日長短。今後香港工業要繼續生

存，必須不斷吸收世界先進科技，而政府也應釐訂適當政策，以促進長期發展。

至於教育方面，本港政府近年對教育問題相當重視，更進行小學強迫教育、三年中學資助教育。且積極擴展工業教育和訓練，如增設各級工業學校，協助志願團體開辦職業先修學校及職業訓練，勞工處推動學徒訓練計劃，香港訓練局屬下各行業訓練機構實施專業訓練。一方面使適齡學童接受普通教育，一方面造就初級及中級技術人才，已獲得社會人士及工業界的支持。但教育乃百年大計，必須有充足的經費，配合適當的長期政策，方能奏效。

本會早於一九五六年至五七年間，在許岳及黃克競兩位會長任內，曾捐款一百萬元襄助建立今日的香港理工學院，並由一九六四年起，每年捐助獎學金給予在工業學校肄業的學生，鼓勵其勤奮向學，以期培育更多優秀人才，配合工業發展的需要。一九六八年，本會鑒於本港一般小學畢業生，無力升學者甚衆，他們雖有志獻身工業服務，而又未適齡進入工廠，以致流浪街頭，每多誤入歧途，乃籌辦一所職業先修學校，藉此拋磚引玉，希望其他團體設立更多學校，以收容更多青少年，納之於正軌，接受基本技術訓練，將來為工業服務。我們在政府協助下，學校已於本年四月十九日落成，今天恭請港督夫人主持揭幕，完成我們多年的願望。

雖然職業先修學校祇是整個教育制度的一小部份，但它在教育計劃的中學教育體系中，佔有相當重要的地位。而職業先修學校的課程，經常與工業學院的課程保持銜接，因為具有若干程度工藝訓練的職業先修學校畢業生，將會直接進入「學徒訓練計劃」和「部份時間給假調訓制」的第二年課程，他們一方面在廠內工作，一方面接受工藝教育理論課程，經過三至四年有組織的訓練後，就可以成為技工。同時並可繼續進修技術員和技師課程。在過去七、八年間，香港工業有了廣泛的轉變，產品趨向高級和精細的途徑發展，今後我們不可能依靠過去有經驗的企業家，必須培養年青一代生力軍。因為現代的工業從業員必須具備更優良的教育基礎，才可加強生產效能，改良設計，提高品質，製造出有競爭力量的產品，這樣不但使香港工業可以繼續生存，且可使產品在國際貿易方面獲得更大成果。

最後，我們在籌建學校期間，得蒙熱心人士慷慨輸將，並獲各方面鼎力支持，賜助良多，謹此致謝。

Address by Mr. Wong Tok-Sau, President

We are very honoured today for having Lady MacLehose to officiate the Opening Ceremony of the CMA Prevocational School. On behalf of the Association and the School, I should like to thank and welcome Lady MacLehose most warmly. I should also like to thank our guests for attending this ceremony.

Community progress depends heavily on the stability of the economy. While industry and commerce are the mainstay of the Hong Kong economy, government policies, the general educational level and the diligence and enterprise of the people shape significantly the development of industry and commerce.

Although endowed with limited natural resources, Japan was a strong power even before World War II. She was able to recover quickly from the War and became one of the world's advanced economies primarily because of her high standard of universal education, hardwork, and a determined long-term government economic policy. The environment for Hong Kong's industrial development is similar to that of Japan because we are devoid of natural resources and the only dependable factor of production is manpower. Hongkong people work hard, and government's economic policies have also been adapted to circumstances. Our only handicap is that the level of education is relatively lower. While the small domestic market has compelled industry to rely solely on export, our free economic policies, relatively low taxation and adaptability of the people are conducive to economic activity. We must make full use of our strong points and remedy our weaknesses in the pursuit for economic prosperity.

Hong Kong was an entrepot port before the War with little industry. Political upheavals in China in later years prompted many industrialists and skilled personnel to move to Hong Kong, bringing with them capital and expertise – basic factors for industrialization. The Hongkong government took an enlightened attitude favouring industrial investment and allowed the ready inflow of skilled workers. As a result many light industries found their new homes here, and textiles specially developed very rapidly. With the incessant influx of people from China greatly augmenting the population it soon became obvious that the economic and social burden of the community could only be resolved through expansion in manufacturing. This thinking and determination subsequently laid the foundation of industry, and Hong Kong gradually metamorphosed into an industrial city.

During the post war years, the efforts and perseverance of our predecessors have brought industry from the state of germination to maturity. Many members of the Association have contributed towards this development. Nowadays, there are more than some 36,000 industrial undertakings and the labour force is over 750,000. Many brilliant members of the second generation have begun to occupy key positions in industry, and applied the technological knowledge and experience they have acquired abroad. Equipment and plants are becoming modernized and larger in scale; the quality of products is comparable to those of advanced countries and are competitive in the world market. Indeed the future of Hong Kong industry will depend very much on our ability to absorb advanced technology and the government's readiness to implement policies favourable to industry's long-term development.

Turning to education, we should like to pay tribute to the government for giving increasing attention to its needs in recent years. compulsory primary education has already been implemented, universal junior secondary education has just been introduced, and the government has embarked on an active programme of technical education and industrial training. The government has established a number of technical schools at different levels, and assisted voluntary bodies to set up prevocational schools and training centres. The Labour Department arranges apprenticeship schemes, and the Hong Kong Training Council complex assiduously plans and draws up industrial training programmes. All this means that on the one hand children of school age can receive a general education, and more junior and mid-level technicians are trained on the other – a policy receives support from industry and the public. However education is a continuous social process, and success must depend on suitable long-term planning backed by sufficient funds.

In 1956 and 1957 when Mr. Hui Ngok and Mr. Haking Wong were presidents, the Association contributed one million dollars towards the construction of the Hong Kong Technical College, known today as the Hong Kong Polytechnic. Since 1964 the Association and its many members have been offering scholarships to technical school students as an encouragement to study and in the hope to increase skilled manpower to cope with the needs of industrial development. In 1968 the Association decided to set up a prevocational school for those primary school leavers who might fall prey to crime because they could not further pursue secondary education but were too young to work despite their willingness. In so deciding we also hoped that other associations would respond by setting up similar schools to provide youngsters with basic technical education and to offer them guidance for their future. With the valuable assistance of the government, the school building was finally completed on April 19th. The opening of the School today by Lady MacLehose marks the fulfilment of our aspirations of the past many years.

Although prevocational education is only a small part of the whole education system, it occupies an important position in secondary education. The syllabus of prevocational schools is closely related to those of technical institutes. Graduates of prevocational schools can be admitted direct into the second year of an apprentice training scheme and part-time day-release training courses. They will work in the factory and receive theoretical training at school. After three to four years of systematic training, they will become craftsmen and can take up courses at the technician and technologist level. In the past seven to eight years, Hong Kong industry has undergone substantial changes and is shifting more and more to the manufacture of high quality and sophisticated products. Industry can no longer depend solely on entrepreneurs who operate by experience alone but will require the management of a young and energetic generation with suitable educational background if productivity is to rise, and if design and quality is to improve. Then Hong Kong industry can continue to thrive and we shall remain successful in international trade.

Before closing I should like to record our deep gratitude to all our friends who have either contributed funds or given us invaluable help throughout our endeavour. In supporting our School project, they are subscribing to a most worthy cause of this community.

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校校務簡介

監督洪祥佩

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校，為香港中華廠商聯合會創辦，位於南昌街二百九十八號。佔地六萬四千平方尺，樓高六層，有標準課室十九個，實驗室兩個，繪圖室三個及其他特別室多個，專供學生實習之用，全校可容學生一千一百二十名，教職員將達四十七位，建築費達七百餘萬元，除由政府根據教育津貼條例補助外，中華廠商聯合會仍須負責貳佰餘萬元之巨，此款全由該會熱心名譽會長，會長，副會長，會董，會員，並社會賢達慨捐，而名譽會長黃克競先生另加捐巨款完成禮堂一座，使本校師生集會有所，設備更加完整，各位熱心工業教育慨捐巨款使學校得以完成，誠為難能可貴，謹代表全體師生衷心感謝。

本校經常費用，亦受教育司署津貼，由香港中華廠商聯合會主辦，校董會成員由香港中華廠商會委任，負責管理學校一切行政事項，現任校董會由本人、林浩彬、周克強、鄭正訓及尹德勝五位擔任，以本人為監督，並聘請范錦平先生為校長。

本校為三年制之職業先修學校，只收男生，全日上課，每週上課四十五節，除機械，電機及金屬薄片構造工程三個實用科目必修外，兼授普通科目，包括中文、英文、數學、自然科學、社會科學、體育、音樂及美術等，普通科目與實用科目各佔一半，學生修畢三年課程，接受上述三項基本職業訓練之後，可以投入本港工業界服務，亦可接受勞工處安排之「學徒訓練計劃」。畢業生如欲繼續升學，可投考工業學院日校課程或其他學校。

本校教學首重組織，每一科目均設有專員負責，定期召開科務會議，檢討教學得失，交換教學心得，編定教學方針，除學科傳授及訓練外，亦注重學生品德的修養，每週舉行週會，由校長親自主持，由老師針對學生操行得失輪流作專

題演講，更設學生輔導小組，隨時由富有經驗老師，給予學生個別品學輔導，協助學生解決困難，從而進一步提高教學效能。本校對於課外活動亦不忽視，由學校主辦之課外活動計有攝影、童軍、志願服務團、戲劇、合唱團、口琴隊等超過二十項。此外對學生之體魄之鍛鍊亦予重視，經常舉辦田徑、籃球、足球、排球等訓練班，並每年定期舉行週年陸運會，灌輸羣體教育，同時鼓勵學生參加校際及公開各項比賽，故本校開辦雖僅一年，參加教育司署或社區團體舉辦之比賽，已能多項獲獎。

各級學生之學費均為每年二百八十元正，分十期繳交，家境清貧者，得於學年初申請減免學費，除政府撥有百分之三十五免費學額外，廠商會熱心廠商更捐出助、獎學金多名，供家境貧困之子弟申請。

本校於一九七六年九月初辦，初中一年級九班，開課時因現校舍未能及時完成，幸得四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學借出校舍，得以順利開課。本年五月間校舍完成，正式遷入上課，本年度增開初中二年級九班，學生人數已達七百六十名，本年度學生除依規定由教育司派出外，本校獲得自招學位九十八名，而當日聞風前來投考者，竟達二千餘名之多，足見職業先修學校已獲社會人士重視，下年度本校初中三年班後，全校校舍將可充份利用。

本校籌辦期間得政府當局尤其是教育司署及社會賢達，文化先進的指導及協助，學校方面，在范校長領導下，全體教職員同心協力，乃得順利完成，四邑商工總會借出校舍，中華廠商聯合會各位名譽會長、會長、副會長、會董的指導，均應藉此深表謝意。此後更希望各界人仕，時多賜教，使學校得以繼續發展，俾能不致有負各界殷殷之望也。

Report on the School by Mr. C.P. Hung, J.P., Supervisor

The CMA Prevocational School is founded by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong. The six-storeyed building which houses 19 standard classrooms, 2 laboratories, 3 drawing rooms, and 10 workshops occupies a site of 6,000 square metres (64,000 square feet) in Nam Cheong Street. It can accommodate 1,120 students and has a staff establishment of 47. The construction work of the School costs more than seven million dollars. The government has provided the greater part of the cost and the Association's share is about two million made up of generous contributions by our honorary presidents, president, vice-presidents, general committee members, members of the Association, and many members of the public. In particular Mr. Haking Wong's donations have provided the School hall where we sit today and which will be a much needed facility in the future. On behalf of all the teachers and students of the School, I should like to express our sincere gratitude towards those who demonstrate their support for technical education by having generously contributed to the establishment of the School.

While the School is sponsored by the Association, the Education Department subvents its recurrent expenses. The Management Committee, nominations to which is made by the Association, is responsible for the general administration of the School. The present members of the Committee apart from me, are Mr. Graham Cheng, Mr. Donald Chow, Mr. Paul Lim J.P., and Mr. Paul Yin. Mr. K.P. Fan is principal.

Our School provides a three year full-time prevocational education for boys. There are 45 periods each week. Besides the practical subjects of metal work, practical electricity and metal fabrication which are compulsory to all students, general subjects such as Chinese, English, mathematics, natural science, social science, physical education, music, art, etc. are taught to ensure a balanced curriculum. On completion of this three-year course, graduates may take up an industrial career, or participate at an apprentice training scheme run by the Labour Department, or pursue further studies at technical institutes or other schools.

We attach great importance to organized teaching. Every subject has its responsible teacher and meetings are called periodically to review teaching methods, to exchange experience and to design future plans. Moral education has been given equal emphasis. For this purpose, we arrange weekly assemblies at which teachers will talk about conduct and morality. To heighten the effectiveness of teaching, a counselling section is set up for consultation by students on their problems.

The importance of extra-curricular activities is not neglected. So far we have already organised some twenty activities including photography and drama clubs, a section of boy scouts, a voluntary social service group, a choir, and a harmonica band. In physical training we have courses on field and track sports, basketball, football and volley ball, and we organized our first annual athletic meet last year aimed to inculcate upon the students the spirit of group life. Students are encouraged to participate in inter-school and open competitions, and although the School has only one year's history, we have already got several awards in competitions organized by the Education Department and other community organizations.

The school fee is two hundred and eighty dollars annually to be paid by ten instalments. Poor students can apply for deduction or exemption at the beginning of every academic year. In addition to government free places which amount to 35% of the total places, a number of grants and scholarships are donated by many generous members of the Association.

There were nine classes of Form One when the School commenced its first school year in September 1976. Since the school building was not completed at the time, we were fortunate that the Hong Kong Sze Yap Commercial and Industrial Association Wong Tai Shan Memorial College agreed to let us use their classrooms to start the term. The classes moved in to the new school building when it was completed in May 1977. This year we have an addition of nine classes of Form Two, and the number of students has increased to 760. After allocation by the Education Department 98 places were left for the School's own recruitment, but there were nearly two thousand applicants. This demonstrates once again that prevocational education is gaining recognition among members of the public. The school building will be fully utilized next year when Form Three classes begin.

In concluding my report, on behalf of the School Management Committee, I should like to express our sincere gratitude to the Education Department and members of the public who have rendered us advice and assistance, to Mr. Fan and his staff who have made great efforts to start running the School efficiently, to the Hong Kong Sze Yap Commercial and Industrial Association who kindly provided premises to us, and to the honorary presidents, president, vice-presidents, and general committee members of the Association who have given us valuable direction. We will welcome continued advice and support from you and members of the public to help us make the School one of the best in meeting community needs.

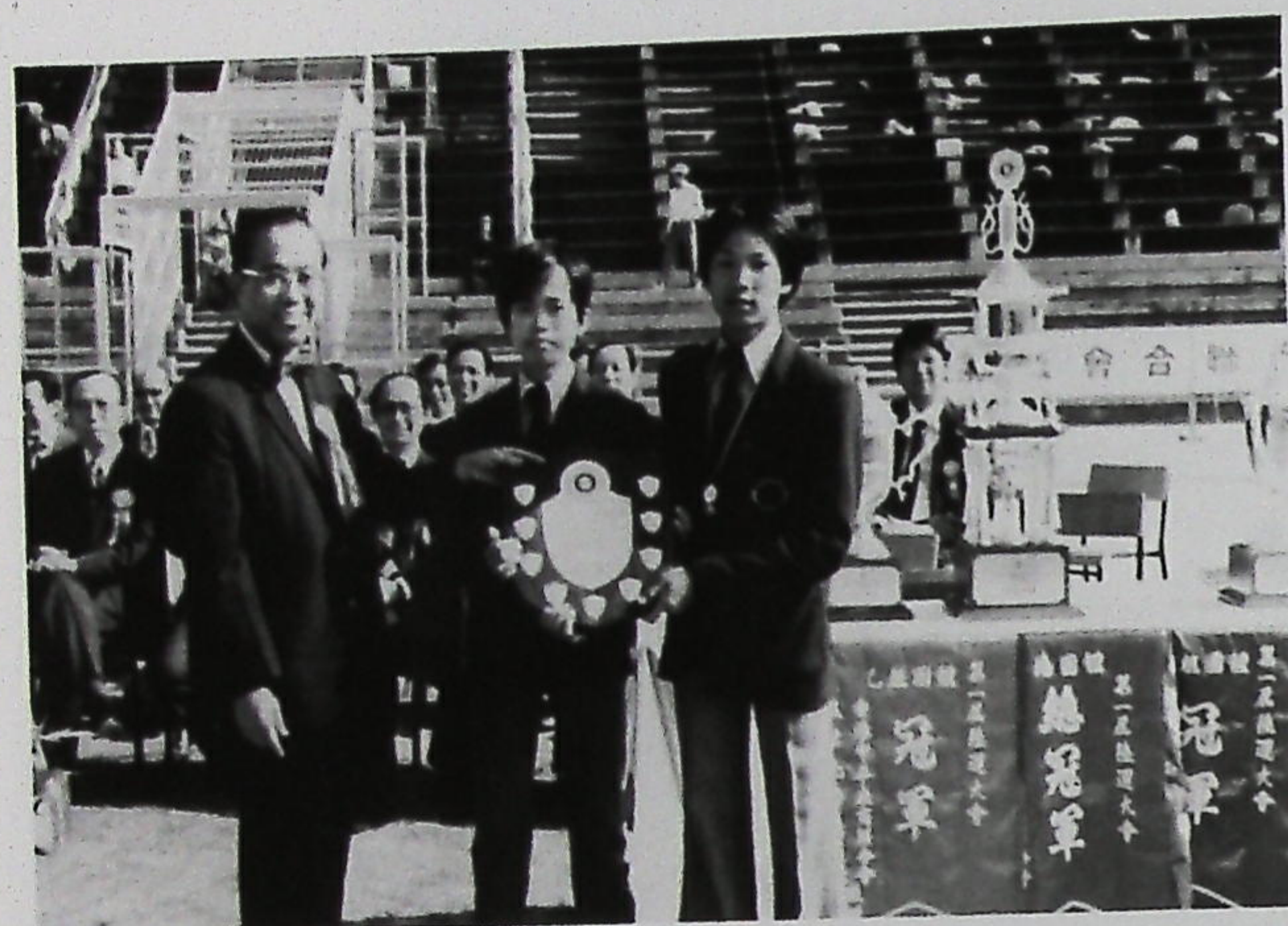
奠基典禮 —— 一九七六年三月二十六日
Laying of the Foundation Stone Ceremony, 26th March, 1976



香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校落成記

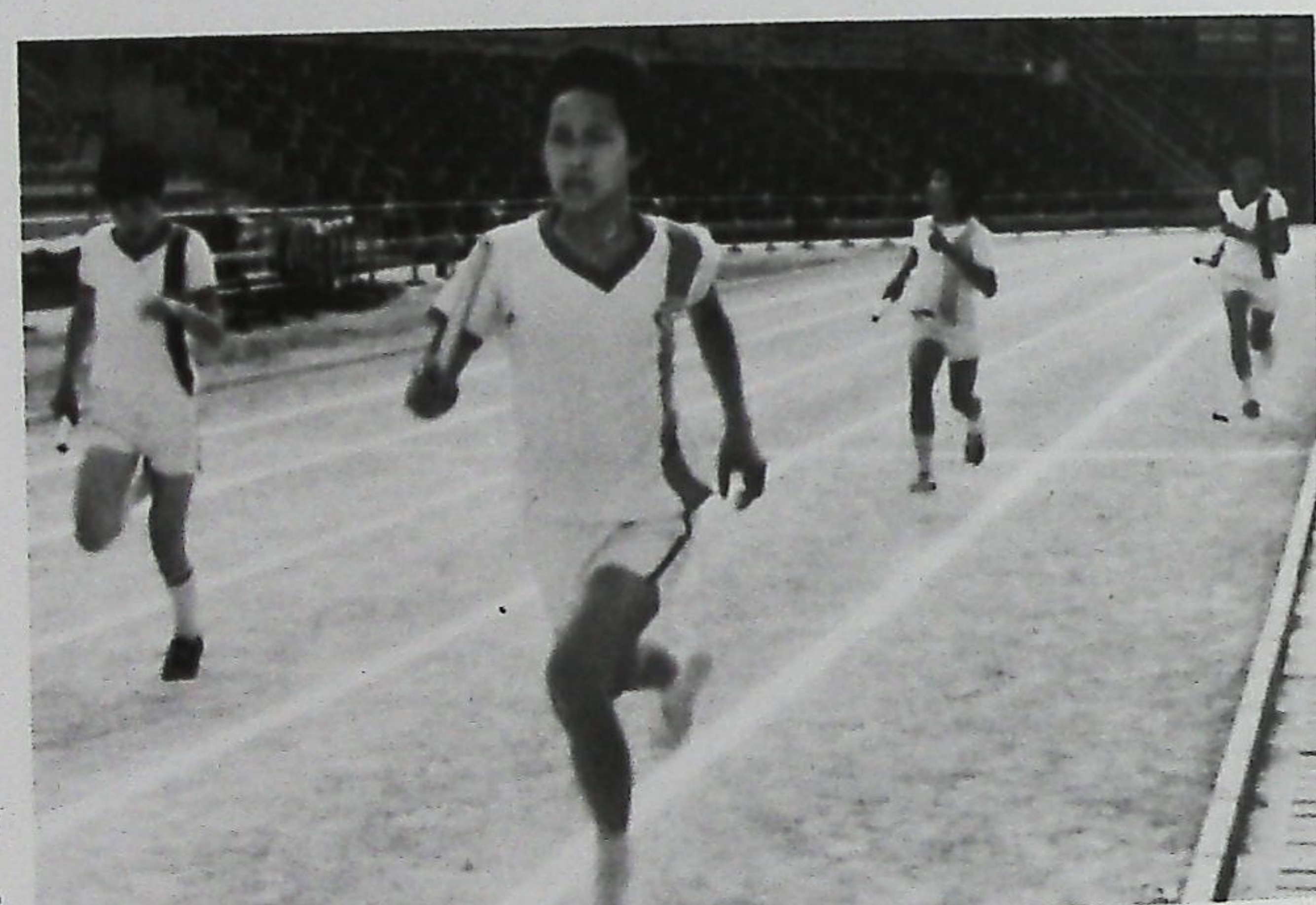
並六前會致謝條單之其錄載並班本
路日元長支事附廠一對度是會會
員畢至會應來建商再本請一作百前
永興利及通商組合權建元九廿九
六基校會業應會會修校元九廿九
非典禮員會展由職之元九廿九
觀禮榮牌八建當普中得冬行主
際主禮材校役局先提請班班主
鑒於再再岸路學一即修之除中
校成當度入十校元九廿九廿九
落成當物本之五五其主亦時普
成於普會普本無校因校自工
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公元一九七七年三月三日

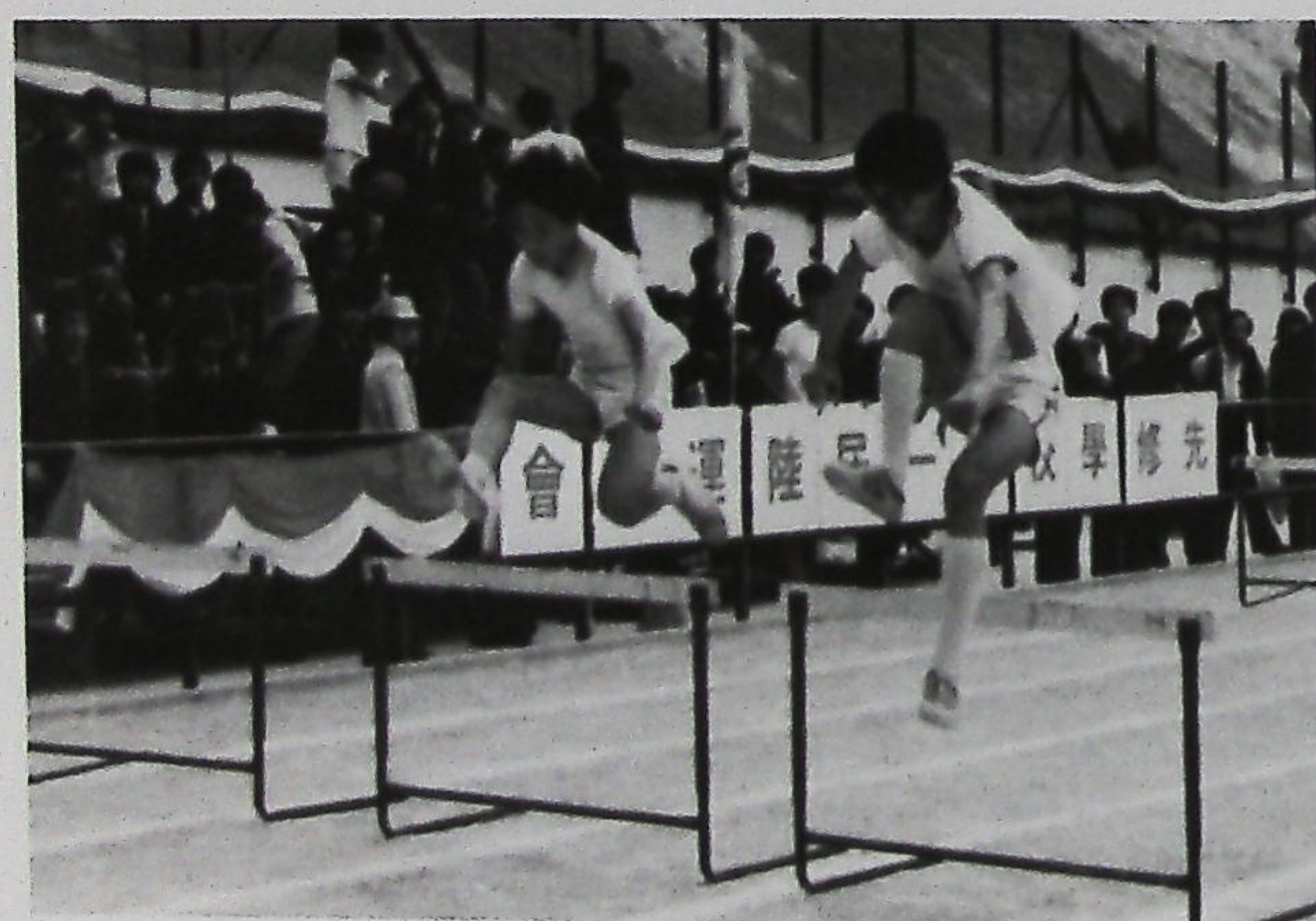


第一屆陸運會
The First Athletic Meet

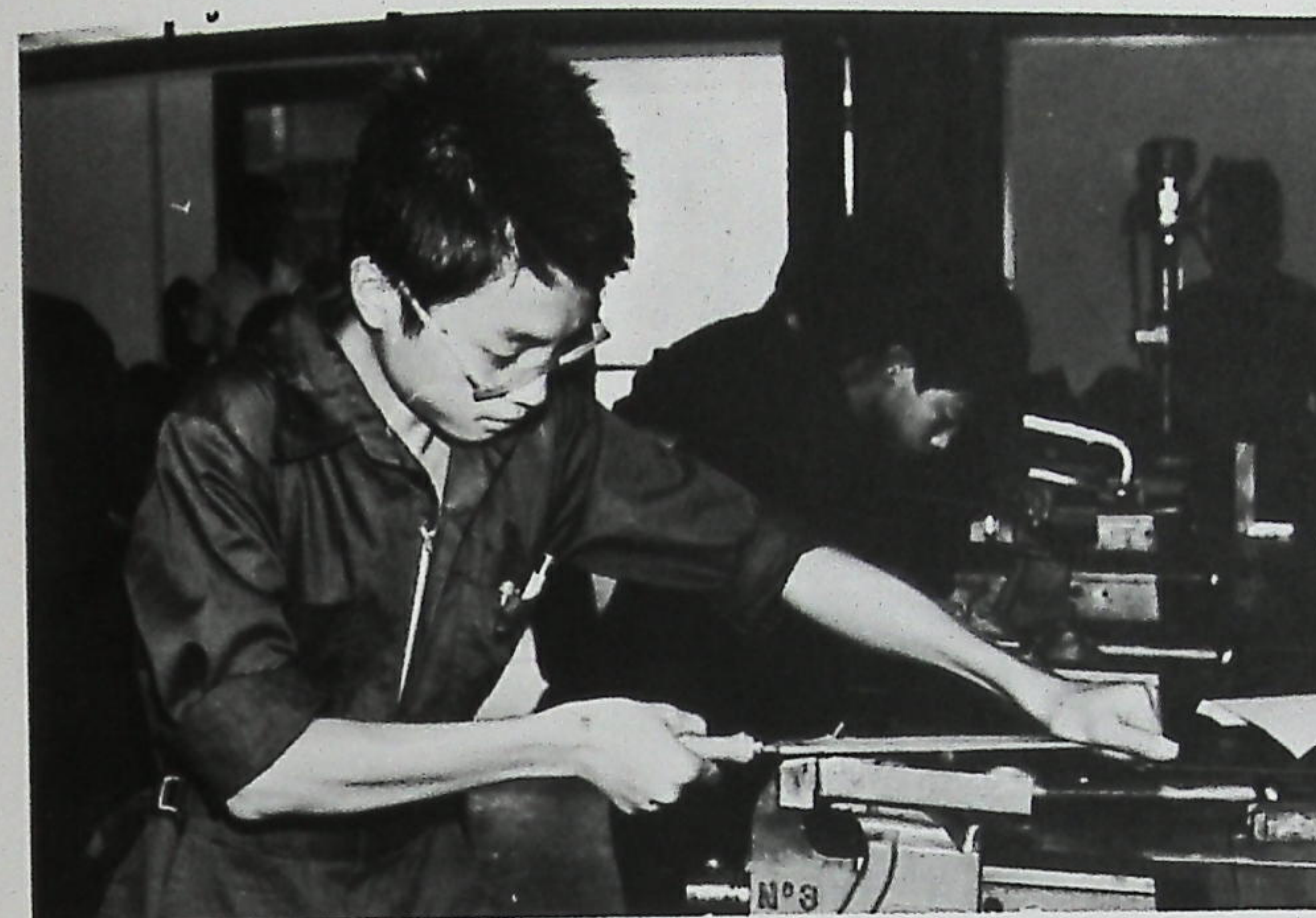
黃篤修會長頒獎
Mr. Wong Tok Sau
presenting awards
to winners



接力賽
Relay race



跳欄賽
Hurdle race



技術訓練
Training in

金工
Metal Work



設計
Design



電工
Electricity

課外活動
Student Activities



口琴隊
Harmonica Band



彈網組
Trampoline Club



美術學會
Art Society

