

People involved in the schools for workers' children founded in the late 1940s

The surge in Hong Kong's population after WWII ended produced a serious shortage of space in schools, and poorer children were the most affected. Many better-off children were in private schools, and also often in less crowded neighborhoods. Union leaders reached out to other influential figures in Hong Kong society for help in establishing schools for workers' children. Among those who responded positively were Ronald Owen Hall, Sir Chau Tsun-nin, Lo Man-kam, and George She, also known as George Samuel Zimmern.

- Hall was the Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong, and a noted advocate of social reform. Early in his career, he had met Chinese Christians who were involved in the YMCA social reform movement, and who also believed strongly that Chinese Christian institutions should be run by Chinese and supportive of China's struggles against imperialism; Hall sympathized with their views, and with the Chinese Revolution in both its Nationalist and Communist phases; he was appointed as bishop of Hong Kong in 1932. When the Japanese occupied Hong Kong in 1941, Hall was evacuated, and served as bishop of Kunming, in Nationalist-ruled Yunnan province. While there, he dealt with a shortage of qualified clergy by appointing Li Tim-oi to a remote parish: Li thus became the first female ordained Anglican priest anywhere in the world.
- Chau Tsun-nin was the son of wealthy Hong Kong merchant, and graduated from Oxford with degrees in both law and literature. He began work in Hong Kong as an attorney, but soon moved into banking and insurance, and then later into other fields as well, serving as a director of the Hong Kong Telephone Company, Hong Kong Power and Light, a Hong Kong shipyard, a Guangdong bank, a department store and other firms. He was for many years an unofficial member of both the Legislative and Executive Councils, serving longer in that capacity than anyone else, and also took on major administrative roles in the post-war government. He was also associated with a number of Hong Kong hospitals and other charitable organizations, and was honored as a Commander of the British Empire.
- Lo Man-kam was the son of a comprador for Jardine, Matheson, and studied law in London before returning to Hong Kong. In 1920, during a wave of strikes in Hong Kong, he served as legal advisor to the Chinese Mechanics Institute, which had helped to organize the strikes, and was involved in negotiating a settlement with employers. However, during the Hong Kong strikes that grew out of the May 30 Movement in 1925, which took an explicitly anti-colonial stand, Lo joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defense Corps, which helped the British keep order. Lo later served on both the Legislative and Executive Councils, and was involved in efforts to end racial segregation in Hong Kong and to expand social services. He took a more ambivalent position on efforts in the late 1940s to expand self-government: efforts which were colored by both the world-wide movement towards self-government in the aftermath of World War II and by fear of the advance of the CCP on the mainland. (The specific proposals that emerged from those efforts were ultimately shelved by the British

cabinet in London.) In addition to his involvement in educational reform, he was chairman of the board of Tung Wah Hospital, and of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, and a member of the University Council at HKU, among other roles, and was honored as a Commander of the British Empire. His brother, Lo Man-wai, was a director of Hong Kong Tramways; the two brothers had been law partners when they first returned to Hong Kong in 1916.

- George She studied law at Oxford and worked as a barrister, school headmaster, Anglican priest (later in life), and social activist; he was a canon of the Anglican church and a close ally and friend of Ronald Hall. He was heavily involved in trying to provide housing and education for the poor, helping to found both the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Street Sleepers Shelter Society, as well as a number of the schools for workers' children.
- Li Xiaxiang, who was head of the school for tramway workers' children, had a dramatically different kind of life story. She was born in 1920 to a large, poor family in Hong Kong; her father soon went to seek work in Southeast Asia, and was never heard from again. When she was about 4 years old, her desperate mother sold her as a bondservant to a wealthy merchant. She ran away at age 9 and began working in a factory; determined to get an education, she switched to working as a seamstress at night while attending school during the day. In 1937, when she was in middle school (and at the top of her class), she joined a student society dedicated to providing relief for victims of Japanese aggression on the mainland; through that work, she encountered CCP activists, and joined the Party in 1938. Soon thereafter she was sent to do underground work on the mainland; there she met and married the CCP military leader Huang Jingwen, who commanded troops in both Vietnam and southwestern China during the war. After the Japanese surrender, the Party sent Li (and her daughter, born in 1943) back to Hong Kong, where she soon became director of the school for tramway workers' children, while carrying on other work for the CCP at night. She was evacuated back to the mainland in 1952 and was reunited with her husband in Harbin, after he returned from fighting in the Korean War. She later became head of a school for the children of soldiers in Heilongjiang, and eventually served on the provincial Party committee, as well as in various other party roles. She died in 2012.

1940 年代末創建勞工子弟學校相關人士

二戰結束後，香港人口激增，學校嚴重不足，貧困兒童所受影響最大。很多富裕家庭的子女都去了私立學校，且通常居住於不太擁擠的街區。工會領導人向香港社會上有影響力的人士尋求幫助，為勞工子女建立學校。其中積極響應的人士包括：何明華、周竣年爵士、羅文錦和施玉麒。

- 何明華是香港聖公會主教，也是著名的社會改革宣導者。職業生涯早期，他結識了曾參與基督教青年會社會改革運動的中國基督徒，他們堅信中國基督教機構應由中國人管理，以及支援中國反帝國主義鬥爭；何明華對此表示認同，也認同國民黨和共產黨統治下的中國革命；1932 年，何明華獲委任為香港聖公會主教。1941 年，

日本佔領香港時，何明華被疏散到國民黨統治的雲南省，在那裡也擔任主教。在雲南，為解決合格神職人員短缺的問題，何明華委派李添嫺到偏遠教區任職：李添嫺因此成為世界上第一位聖公會女牧師。

- 周竣年爵士是香港富商之子，畢業於牛津大學，擁有法律和文學學位。他最初在香港從事律師工作，但很快進入銀行和保險行業，後來又涉足其他領域，擔任香港電話有限公司、香港中華電力有限公司、一家香港造船廠、一家廣東銀行和一家百貨公司等企業的董事。多年來，他一直是定例局和行政局的非官守議員，任職時間超過其他所有人，也曾在戰後港英政府中擔任主要行政職務。周竣年爵士還與香港多家醫院及慈善組織建立聯繫，並獲得大英帝國司令勳章。
- 羅文錦是怡和洋行買辦之子，回港前曾在倫敦學習法律。1920年，他在香港罷工浪潮中曾擔任協助組織罷工的中華機械研究所法律顧問，參與跟雇主的和解談判。然而，1925年，當堅定的反殖民主義五卅運動引發省港大罷工時，羅文錦加入了香港義勇防衛軍，幫助英國人維持秩序。羅文錦後來又在定例局和行政局任職，並參與終結香港種族隔離和拓展社會服務的工作。在1940年代末擴大自治運動中，他所持立場更為矛盾：這些行動既受到二戰後世界各地自治運動的影響，也受到共產黨在大陸迅速發展所帶來的恐慌影響。（這些運動所促請的具體提議最終都被倫敦的英國內閣擱置。）除了參與教育改革外，他還曾擔任東華三院董事局主席、香港保護兒童會主席以及港大校務委員會成員等職務，曾獲得大英帝國司令勳章。他的弟弟羅文惠曾是香港電車公司董事；兩兄弟於1916年初次回港時曾是律師合夥人。
- 施玉麒曾在牛津大學攻讀法律，擔任過大律師、校長、聖公會牧師（晚年）和社會運動家；他是英國聖公會教士，也是何明華的親密同盟和好友。他積極參與為窮人提供住房和教育資源的工作，幫助建立香港房屋協會、香港露宿救濟會以及眾多勞工子弟學校。
- 李夏湘，電車勞工子弟學校校長，與上述人士有著截然不同的人生。她於1920年出生在香港一個貧窮的大家庭；她的父親不久後前往東南亞做工，從此音訊全無。在她4歲時，走投無路的母親將她賣給了一個富商當傭人。她9歲時逃了出來，去工廠打工；決心要接受教育的她晚上做裁縫，白天上學。1937年，還在讀中學的她（成績在班上名列前茅）加入了一個學生社團，致力為因日本侵略大陸的受害者提供救濟；她在這項工作中結識了中共積極分子，隨後於1938年加入中國共產黨。此後不久，她便被派往大陸從事地下工作；在大陸，她結識並嫁給了共產黨軍隊將領黃景文，後者在抗戰期間曾在越南和中國西南地區指揮作戰。日本投降後，中共將李夏湘（及其於1943年出生的女兒）送回了香港。隨後，她便成為了香港電車勞工子弟學校的校長，同時在夜間為中共開展其他工作。1952年，她被遣返大陸，在丈夫從朝鮮戰場歸來後，二人終於在哈爾濱團聚。後來，她成為黑龍江一

所軍人子弟學校的校長，最後又調到省委工作，還擔任過多個黨內職務。2012年，李夏湘去世。