



歷史偉人重歸港大

The Historical Giant Returns to HKU

"I feel as though I have returned home, because Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong are the birth place of my knowledge."

Public address by Sun Yat-sen at HKU's Loke Yew Hall on February 20, 1923

「我有如遊子歸家，因為香港與香港大學是我知識誕生之地。」

1923年2月20日孫中山在港大陸佑堂公開演說



THE MAN · THE UNIVERSITY · THE HISTORY

Sun Yat-sen

偉人 · 大學 · 歷史

孫中山

- 1 Lily Pond
- 2 Sun Yat-sen Place, the HKU campus today
- 3 Young Sun Yat-sen (second left) with classmates and revolutionary friends, 1888
- 4 Young Sun Yat-sen, just before studying at the Hong Kong College of Medicine

Sun Yat-sen on Campus

讓偉人身影燃亮港大



八十年前，1923年春天一個晴朗的早上，孫中山先生訪問香港大學，與港大學生近距離接觸。就在這一次歷史性聚會中，他公開說過：「香港與香港大學是我知識的誕生地。」

也就是這一句話，印記著八十年來的滄海桑田，把孫中山、香港和香港大學一併拉進了歷史，激勵了幾代人的奮鬥精神。

孫中山在香港接受現代教育，是香港西醫書院的第一屆畢業生。香港西醫書院後來合併於香港大學醫學院，成為香港歷史最悠久的醫學教育機構。因此，孫中山亦理所當然地成為香港大學最卓越的校友之一。

香港大學於1911年創立，把香港高等教育帶進了新時代；同年，辛

亥革命爆發，推翻了中國二千年封建帝制，孫中山把中國帶進了新的世代。

歷史巨人拖著修長的身影，走過了雲風際會的時代，也掠過了大學本部大樓的一磚一石。大樓象徵了中西文化交流的精神，見證著歷史的發展，也讓1923年那一次訪問，成了大學校園的永遠記憶，守護著「為中國而立」的辦學理想。

這一段承先啟後的歷史因緣，必須給延續下去。因此，我們一直希望能在校園中為孫中山豎立紀念像，令這位歷史偉人長留香港大學，讓大學生跟隨他的歷史足跡。

現在孫中山紀念銅像的鑄造已經竣工，銅像將豎立於校園中心的荷花池畔。荷花池綠草如茵、荷香飄送，曾是港大學生最愛勾留的地方。今天的荷花池是個雅緻而不造作的小園地，新一代的學生可以在銅像旁的草地上，思索人生的藍圖，聆聽歷史的足音。

銅像造型設計，選擇了1923年孫中山訪問港大時樣貌為藍本，孫中山時年五十六歲。當日他應港大學生會邀請，在陸佑堂作公開演講。身穿長衫的他，精神奕奕，和藹可親，表現了一派學長前輩的風範。所以，我們把孫中山塑作成有如在校園蹣跚的長者，持著手杖，便服輕裝，彷彿在告訴旁人：「這是我的校園。」

這也是校友孫中山給我們的印象。

孫中山像工作小組召集人
建築系龍炳頤教授



Professor David Lung by the Statue

Eighty years ago, on a sunny morning in the Spring of 1923, Dr Sun Yat-sen visited the University of Hong Kong (HKU) and had a close encounter with students of HKU. It was on this historic occasion that he remarked, "Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong are the birth place of my knowledge."

This statement underlines the events and endeavours that Sun Yat-sen, Hong Kong and the University have gone through in the past eighty years.

Sun Yat-sen received a modern education in Hong Kong. He was among the first graduates of the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, which was the predecessor of the HKU Faculty of Medicine.

HKU was founded in 1911, bringing higher education in Hong Kong into a new era. In the same year, the great Chinese Revolution broke out. The feudal imperial monarchy in China, with a history of two thousand years, was overthrown. Sun Yat-sen led China into a new epoch.

The historical giant, trailing his slender shadow, strode past the age of heroic events, and also brushed past every brick and stone of the Main Building. The Main Building symbolises the cultural interflow between China and the West, witnesses the progress of history, and preserves that 1923 visit as part of the University's perpetual memory, guarding the University's mission: "The University of Hong Kong for China".

The tradition has to be sustained and the story should continue. We have always wished to erect a statue of Sun Yat-sen on campus, so that this great man could stay at HKU and students could follow this historic footprints.

The founding of the Sun Yat-sen memorial statue has now completed. The statue will sit beside the Lily Pond, surrounded by green lawns fragrant with lily blossoms, situated at the heart of the campus. The statue will add new meaning to the campus.

The statue shows Sun Yat-sen as he looked when he visited HKU in 1923, at the age of 56. He made a public lecture in the Great Hall (now Loke Yew Hall) at the invitation of the HKU Students' Union. Dressed in Chinese long gown and mandarin jacket, he looked vigorous and personable, with the air of a senior scholar. Therefore, Sun Yat-sen will be seen as an elderly gentleman strolling on the University campus, carrying a walking stick, as if telling those around him, "This is my campus."

Professor David Lung
Convenor
Working Group on Sun Yat-sen Statue

孫中山像由香港大學多位教授與專家監督製作，北京中央美術學院司徒兆光教授鑄造，前後歷時三年。邀請司徒兆光教授為孫先生造像，也是有特別原因的。司徒教授祖籍廣東開平，出生於香港，早年在港受教育，並且住在港大隔鄰，港大校園是他每天上下課必往之地；後來移居內地，成為國際著名的雕塑家。這銅像出於一位來自香港的大師，我們認為是最適合的。這銅像的製作，也代表港大與中央美術學院的首次合作。The Sun Yat-sen Statue project is supervised by a number of professors and specialists of the University of Hong Kong. The casting is by Professor Situ Zhaoguang of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing, taking a total

period of three years to complete. Professor Situ, whose native place is Kaiping in Guangdong Province, was born in Hong Kong. He was educated in Hong Kong in his early years, and actually lived in the vicinity of the University of Hong Kong. The HKU campus was a place he would always visit after school everyday. Later he moved to reside in Mainland China and became a sculptor of international renown. This bronze statue is thus created in the hands of a master from Hong Kong. It also signifies HKU's collaboration for the first time with the Central Academy of Fine Arts.

建國方略

孫文

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Examination Results in Various Subjects

Subject	Grade
Chinese	100
English	70
Mathematics	50
Science	60
History	40
Physical Education	70

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孫中山 Sun Yat-sen

(1866.11.12 ~ 1925.3.12)

1866年，孫中山出生於廣東省香山縣翠亨村（今屬中山市）。17歲時來香港，最初就讀拔萃書院（今拔萃男書院），其後在中央書院（今皇仁書院）完成中學階段。1887至92年期間，在香港西醫書院（香港大學醫學院前身）接受西醫專業訓練。孫中山於1923年在香港大學演說時承認其革命思想是受香港教育的啟蒙。雖然經過多次挫敗，孫中山所領導的革命運動最終在1911年推翻滿清政府，結束帝制統治，建立中華民國，為近代中國的發展揭開了新的一頁。

Dr Sun Yat-sen was born in Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan County (now Zhongshan), Guangdong Province, China in

1866. He came to Hong Kong at the age of 17 and was admitted into the Diocesan Home and Orphanage (now Diocesan Boys' School) and later the Central School (now Queen's College) for his secondary education. Between 1887 and 1892, Sun attended the College of Medicine for Chinese (predecessor of HKU Faculty of Medicine) where he received professional training in Western medicine. In his speech when visiting the University of Hong Kong in 1923, Sun admitted that his revolutionary ideas originated in Hong Kong. Despite repeated failures, in 1911, the revolutionary activities led by Sun finally overthrew the Qing dynasty, established the Republic of China, and opened a new chapter in the development of modern China.



縱使孫中山敗多成少，但香港人不會拘泥於成王敗寇的陳套，對他尊敬如一。歷史觀念已經改變，領袖之道豈可以成敗論英雄，更在乎信念、遠見和個人素質。

王廣武教授

(香港大學前校長；新加坡國立大學東亞研究所所長)

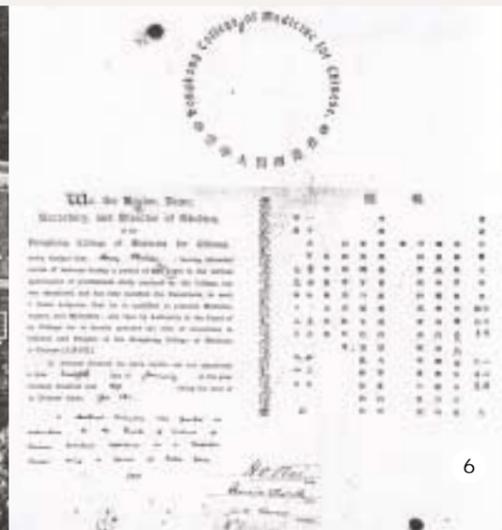
The people of Hong Kong think of Sun Yat-sen as great even though he failed more than he succeeded. They will not go back to the time when only the winner is acknowledged to be king and the losers are declared as bandits. Their historical mindset has changed. Thus they will respect leaders not by success alone, but by their ideas, vision and personal qualities.

Professor Wang Gungwu

(Former Vice-Chancellor, The University of Hong Kong
Director, East Asian Institute, The National University of Singapore)



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孫中山先生給香港大學學生的，不僅是對追求自由民主的執著，更重要的是那份屢敗屢戰、不屈不撓的精神，以及那股廣闊包容的君子氣度。

一代偉人，應當如此！

麥嘉晉

現任香港大學學生會會長



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- 1 Strategies for Nation Building by Sun Yat-sen
- 2 Sun Yat-sen (second right, front row) with his fellow students, 1891
- 3 Sun's examination results
- 4 Sun Yat-sen visited HKU, 1923
- 5 HKU Faculty of Medicine, 1913
- 6 Certificate of graduation of the Hong Kong College of Medicine
- 7 Sun Yat-sen and Ho Kai 何啟 (left, back) with representatives of the Hong Kong Government

二〇〇三年巡迴演講并書

根基是植

我之有知

上庠奕奕

技林蕤蕤

Special calligraphy by
Professor Jao Tsung-I (饒宗頤教授)



A tree was planted at the Lily Pond in March 2003 by representatives from the University, Diocesan Boys' School and Queen's College where Sun studied.

Statue Working Group

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HKU Alumni Association
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Development & Alumni Affairs Office

Sun Yat-sen's Address at the University of Hong Kong "Why I Became a Revolutionary"

- Extract from The Hongkong Daily Press, February 20, 1923 -

Speeches of Welcome

In welcoming the visitor, Mr Edward Ho Tung (Students' Union President) said Dr Sun's name was almost synonymous with that of the China, and his experiences, if written in book form, would make one of the most fascinating romances ever written. - (Applause.) If a love of liberty was a test of greatness, if a love of one's country was a test of greatness, then Dr Sun would be associated with the name of greatness itself. - (Loud applause.)Dr Sun was a great Chinese, a true gentleman and a large-hearted patriot. - (Applause.)

Dr Sun Yat-sen's Address

Dr Sun Yat-sen, who received another ovation on rising to speak, began by saying that he felt as though he had returned home, because Hong Kong and its University were his intellectual birthplace. He had not prepared a speech but thought he would like to answer certain questions which had been put to him many times and which, no doubt, many present would also like to put to him. He had never before been able to answer it properly, but he felt to-day that he was in a position to answer. The question was "Where and how did I get my revolutionary and modern ideas?" The answer was, "I got my idea in this very place; in the Colony of Hong Kong." - (Laughter and applause.) "I am going to tell you," continued Dr Sun, "how I got these ideas. More than thirty years ago I was studying in Hong Kong and spent a great deal of spare time in walking the streets of the Colony. Hong Kong impressed me a great deal, because there was orderly calm and because there was artistic work being done without interruption. I went to my home in Heungshan twice a year and immediately noticed the great difference. There was disorder instead of order, insecurity instead of security.

His Own Protector

"When I arrived home I had to be my own policeman and my own protector. The first matter for my care was to see my rifle was in order and to make sure plenty of ammunition was still left. I had to prepare for action for the night. Each time it was like this, year after year. I compared Heungshan with Hong Kong and, although they are only 50 miles apart, the difference of the Governments impressed me very much. Afterwards, I saw the outside world and I began to wonder how, it was that foreigners, that Englishmen could do such things as they had done, for example, with the barren rock of Hong Kong, within 70 or 80 years, while China, in 4,000 years, had no places like Hong Kong."

Interesting Autobiographical Details

After he had studied all this, Dr Sun continued, he went home to persuade the village elders to do the same thing, on a small scale, - at least to clear the streets and make a road to connect with the next village. The elders approved but said, "We have not got the money." He replied, "Labour can we had. We young men can start the work." During his stay at home he applied himself to sweep the street and clean the road. - (Applause.) And many young men followed him. Immediately they began work outside the village, there was trouble and at last he had to give up his idea of getting Hong Kong on a small scale. - (Laughter.) Later, he approached the magistrate of the district, who was very sympathetic and promised to help during the next vacation. But when that next vacation came round he found that there was a new magistrate - a man who had paid \$50,000 for the post and so the previous holder had been removed.

Studying the Principles of Government

Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hong Kong and began to study the government. He found that among the government officials corruption was the exception and purity the rule. - (Applause.) - It was quite the contrary in China, where corruption among officials was the rule. - (Laughter.) He thought the Provisional Government would be better and went to Canton. He found that the higher the government the more corrupt it was. - (Laughter.) Finally he went to Peking, but he found things there one hundred times more corrupt and rotten than areas in Canton, and he was forced to the opinion that, after all, village government was the purest government in China. - (Applause.) He was told that the good governments in England and in Europe were not at first natural to those places, but that men had brought years ago there was just the same corruption, just the same forgeries in the Courts, and the same cruelty. But, he was told, Englishmen loved liberty and that Englishmen had said, "We shall no longer stand these things, we shall change them." Then the idea came into his head. "Why can we not change it in China?" - (Applause.) We must imitate the same thing; we must change the government first, before we can start anything. Without good government a people could do nothing and in China "we had no government" and were miserable for many centuries. "Immediately after I graduated I saw" added Dr Sun "that it was necessary to give up my profession of healing men and take up my part to cure the country. - (Loud applause.) That is the answer to the question, where did I get my revolutionary ideas: it is entirely in Hong Kong. - (Laughter.)

孫中山先生訪問香港大學

1923年春天，孫中山離開上海，南下廣東，順道應香港大學學生會邀請訪問母校，作公開演講。他於2月20日上午十一時抵達大禮堂（後稱陸佑堂），出席者四百餘人，非常熱鬧。

多位同學合力用藤椅把他高高抬起，由大門一直抬至大禮堂講台之上。港大學生會會長何世儉介紹孫中山時說：

「用任何語言來介紹孫先生都屬多餘，他的名字與中國同義，他的經歷，如果用來寫成書籍，必然引人入勝，如果追求自由是偉大的試煉，那麼中山先生便與偉大共存...現在，在我

們面前的，就是一位中國偉人，一位真正的紳士，和一個胸襟廣闊的愛國者。」

孫中山身穿長衫，頭戴氈帽，精神奕奕，用英語演說，題目是《革命思想的誕生》。他一開始便說：「我有如遊子歸家，因為香港與香港大學是我知識誕生之地。」

孫中山演說完畢，學生歡呼鼓掌，又有學生五、六人將孫中山抬至大樓大門外空地拍照，歡聲震天，至下午一時方散。

當日香港報刊，都以頭條新聞報導這宗歷史盛事。