

Ministry of Defence
Chinese Language School

英國國防部中國語文學院



25th Anniversary Dinner

25 September 1992

二十五週年校慶晚會

Police Officers' Club, Hong Kong

25 September 1992
Sequence of Events

1900hrs Cocktails

2000hrs Buffet Dinner

2130hrs Welcoming Address
and Birthday Cake

2145hrs Messages

2200hrs Presentations

2230hrs Karaoke Contest

Programme subject to slippage



MOD CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL - LYEMUN

THE EARLY DAYS

By Wing Commander (Retd) R P Sloss

Among the refugees arriving in Hong Kong during the communist takeover of China in 1949 were two groups of military language students. I think it was the RAF students, who had been located in Peking, who came first. They were followed by some Army students who'd been in Nanking. They had to be found some habitation to continue their studies and Professor F S Drake, the then Professor of Chinese at Hong Kong University, provided them with a temporary lodgement there and an attempt was made to continue their training. To start with it was rather acrimonious I gather. The Air Force and Army students seemed incapable of getting along together, but Professor Drake finally knocked heads together and organised some semblance of a language course; but it never had much formal organisation, being just sets of teachers who gradually as the years went by acquired some haphazard experience of teaching people.

Rather motley groups of people came during the fifties and early sixties to this language training facility, a mixture of missionaries, military officers and NCOs and some foreign service people as well. The course had the merit of having some very able tutors, but its organisation was pretty chaotic and there were many complaints from generations of students about its inefficiency and wastefulness.

The pattern in those days was that students went for their first year to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, and if they survived an examination at the end of this they went on for two further years at HKU. They were long (48 week) years and the tuition was all individual, four hours a day five days a week. I arrived there in 1960 to find that the RAF had added to this regime an additional 4 hours of free conversion outside the university orbit (provided by a redoubtable woman, Lillian Wang, who now lives in retirement in St Albans).

There had been complaints about the SOAS component of this whole process as well, that it was a barely adequately adapted first year of the standard SOAS undergraduate course, and that was certainly my own impression when I undertook it in 1959 - 60. I thought it was pretty poor really - remarkably non-intensive and badly focused, text books were primitive, and, and, and..... so down through the years an accumulation of complaints about this pattern of training had caused people in the MOD to begin thinking about other ways of doing things. The RAF had its own training facility in Chinese for other purposes. We didn't train interpreters in that organisation, but we at least did quite a lot of work on a more intensive basis than was the practice at SOAS and HKU.

The moving force behind the idea of a MOD Chinese language school in Hong Kong was an officer called Lt Col Gordon Wortelhook of what was then AED 4b. I was the Director of Studies at the Joint Services Language School in the early sixties - I'd moved on from actual Chinese training which I had been involved in there from 1962 to 1964 and I frequently met Wortelhook. We discussed the problem of Chinese, among other services language training problems, and were of one mind that what was really needed was a dedicated school that we could throw open, if they felt inclined to use it, to the Foreign Office and to Commonwealth and other foreign armed services and external affairs students.

So the idea of the school was carried forward and by 1966 had firmed up into a "live" project. The question arose as to who was going to set it up and run it initially. It was to be very much a MOD (Army) operation, but at that time there were no RAEC officers with experience of military language training in Chinese. I hadn't had much myself with the Air Force, but I was approached to see whether I would take on responsibility for setting up this new organisation in Hong Kong. My then CO at the JSLS, an RAF officer, was extremely hostile to my going. Not that he liked me particularly, but I gathered that he'd had some bad experiences with the Army in the past, and the fact that I would even contemplate going to work with the Army was absolutely astounding to him! He'd heard of people defecting to the Soviet Union, and that was reprehensible, but nothing in comparison to an Air Force officer going to work with the Army, voluntarily. I didn't share his paranoia about these things and agreed to go and do the job if the Air Force would allow it.

I'd had numerous meetings with Wortelhook and others about funding, staffing levels, equipment and so on, so it was with a fairly firm theoretical scheme that I arrived in Hong Kong to prospect for a building in 1966. I was assisted in this task by the local SOI Education a Lt Col Vivian Gilding, himself a linguist in modern European languages and so he at least understood some of the issues involved. I was treated with a certain amount of suspicion by the local Army people who weren't quite certain what kind of an incubus this was that was being foisted upon them. It was decided to place the new unit as a minor unit of 51 Bde for administrative purposes, and that of course reported to HQ Land Forces Hong Kong which in its turn reported to HQ Far East Land Forces in Singapore in those days. It was a long chain of command going back in theory to the MOD (Army). However, one of the first things I was most insistent about was that although administratively we might fall within that structure I was very keen indeed that operationally and functionally we should report straight to the MOD in London so that we shouldn't be messed around by the local Army set-ups, either in Hong Kong or Singapore. That's why I christened the embryo unit the MOD Chinese Language School. It was a completely unilateral decision at that stage, but amazingly nobody questioned it. The direct link to the MOD was clearly common sense (but THAT in my experience doesn't always rule the day!) However, administratively and for equipment and supplies and engagement of civilian staff etc we went along with the standard local administrative patterns.

I was offered a variety of buildings in Hong Kong, most of them unsuitable. One was that incredible place at the top of the Peak Batty's Belvedere which for half the year is in permanent dank mist. I also felt we'd have suffered from vertigo perched up there, whenever the cloud cleared. I was put under a lot of pressure to take that particular building, but I wasn't keen. I was offered a number of other places and then it was suggested we might operate on two floors of the old colonial-style barrack block building in Lyemun Barracks above the Command Pay Office on the ground floor. I

went along and had a look at this and immediately liked the setting. The fung shui was perfect! And I liked that old style of colonial building with its deep verandahs back and front, and the rooms seemed adaptable into reasonable-sized classrooms. It wasn't perfect, but when you don't do a design - build you have to put up with a number of compromises. Of course the Pay Corps were a bit suspicious about what sort of set-up was going to materialise on the floors above them. Lyemun Barracks itself was a bit of a rag-bag of units, the Depot Hong Kong Military Service Corps being the main one, but there were numbers of others, including 29 Sqn RCT.

Anyway, I felt that all things considered Lyemun was a good site. The main snag was the business of the aeroplanes going into (not so much coming out of) Kai Tak. Under certain weather conditions aircraft came over very low on their approach runs to the airport and that really was a major problem. Air-conditioning seemed to be the answer but this was looked upon in those times as a needless luxury and so the issue turned into a long-running saga. And, inevitably, when the go-ahead was finally received, they got it wrong. They didn't spend enough money, they didn't get the right equipment, they didn't insulate the rooms properly and so it was pretty ineffective in the early days. (Later on it became rather better).

I reported back about the Lyemun choice, and it was progressed and accepted and agreed that I would come out to Hong Kong in early 1967 to start the physical business of setting the place up. I'd had further discussions with Gordon Wortelhook and others in Stanmore and we'd hammered out a plan of campaign which actually proved to be quite successful when it was implemented. So I arrived back in Hong Kong with the local Army people still highly suspicious of having an Air Force officer running an Army set-up; their suspicions were probably quite justified because I could have made the most dreadful mistakes simply by not understanding the quartermaster procedures and so on; I think it was with this in mind that they made me an offer of a spare Lieutenant Colonel, who was awaiting retirement, who'd expressed an interest in learning some Chinese. The offer was to "help" me, it was said, but I think he was really meant to keep an eye on me. Anyway, I was only too grateful to accept the offer and as it turned out I had the terrific assistance of Lt Col Bob Reese of the KOSB who subsequently went on after retirement to head Save the Children Fund operations in Vietnam at the height of the war there. I saw him later when he came to Hong Kong on periods of leave and he really did have the most dreadful experiences to talk about. He was a very good man and we worked in tandem very well. He knew how to open all the various Army doors in ways that I, as a "crab", just couldn't have done.

We worked very hard indeed because we literally had to do everything, from getting the colour of the paint right to getting the furniture in, from getting the books for, in my case, writing the syllabus, to hiring staff and trying to get everything right for the first intake of students in September of 1967. But we made it, just, and opened for business on time, and the first batch of 16 students got down to their studies. The first Cantonese group started 6 months later and a year after that we had as many as 55 students in the school.

I've overlooked mentioning a rather important figure in all this. Towards the end of 1966, or early 1967, Ian Horrocks an RAEC major was appointed as Chief Instructor designate and he and I met at North Luffenham. Where I was then stationed and had fairly lengthy discussions about our respective roles and so on. He didn't actually come out to join me until

quite late on in the piece, about August 1967. The intended pattern was that the Chief Instructor was eventually to take over the Commandant role and this pattern was hopefully to be established for perpetuity, the Chief Instructor post being in a sense a training role for the Commandant position.

The courses we established were based on the De Francis series - not altogether a suitable series, but felt at that time to be the most modern and integrated audio-lingual approach to learning Chinese. We established a pattern of working mainly in the mornings with the afternoons given over either to tutorials or free study. This caused a lot more suspicion among other Army units, but my contention was that this was pedagogically the optimum way to do things, particularly in the hotter months of the year, and I still believe this was a correct decision.

Really we got up and running quite fast, but we were overtaken by events rather badly quite early on with the Cultural Revolution spilling over into Hong Kong. Numbers of officers were drafted into Hong Kong at short notice to help with these troubles on the basis that they knew Chinese. In most cases however they had completely forgotten whatever Chinese they had learned as long as 10 years previously. So early on in the life of the school we had to provide punishingly intensive courses for "re-treads", officers re-assigned to Hong Kong for various intelligence posts to do with the CR and Hong Kong's own troubles. These courses seemed to do the trick and the officers went away after 4 weeks saying their Chinese was better than it had ever been. We were looked-over by the Foreign Office at the outset. Their people continued to do the SOAS/HKU thing, but Canadian and Australian diplomats began arriving very early on and were joined I understand a few years later by their UK counterparts. We also started providing Mandarin for selected officers from the RHKP and remedial/conversion/refreshers training for civilians from Little Sai Wan.

In order to meet these various requirements we had to extend our staffing pattern and the most successful way to do that was by recruiting short-term part-time Chinese teachers, of whom there was quite a conspicuous supply, so we established a small cadre of full-time teachers supplemented on an ad hoc basis by these part-timers.

The school settled down fairly rapidly and our first results were really quite respectable. At that time the Interpreter course was 2½ years long. We'd won 6 months off the previous system. There was an argument that we should reduce it by a whole year, but I resisted this. I thought it might be possible in due time, but until we got the place up to reasonable flying-speed I felt we shouldn't seek to get too rapid advantage over the old system.

I continued with the school until July or August 1969. I'd have liked to have carried on, but by then the Army were feeling, quite rightly I think, that they had officers who were more than competent to take over from me. By that time also I'd received a rather odd offer to come to Cambridge to head a study of Intensive Teaching in Modern Chinese for University purposes. So I left the school in the summer of 1969, with very considerable regret because, well..... it may sound vainglorious, but I looked on it as my baby. And it was a baby that had become quite lusty and successful and appeared to be making its mark in the world. I was very proud of the achievement, not only my own but everybody who'd worked in setting it all up. Gordon Wortelhock in particular deserves to be remembered for his part in founding the school.

During the early stages of the school we were under constant financial attack, people threatening us saying that it was ruinously expensive and ought to be shut down at once! I remember a Command Pay Review team from Singapore came and spent a week in the place and at the end of it the team leader said to me "Well, its absolutely magnificent and quite the finest set-up I've ever seen, but it'll ruin us, it's got to be shut and my report will recommend closing you down". Well, I never heard any more of his report, and no doubt there have been other similar reports down through the years!

Yes, it is expensive. To do it properly costs money. There's no doubt about that. You've got to have a very generous staff-student ratio, good equipment, the latest teaching materials and aids - the more the better. There's no way it's going to be cheap! Tagging military people onto existing programmes elsewhere will do, sure. But it will never turn out the quality product that the job actually demands. I just cannot stress this too strongly. You cannot hope to have people who will be competent to do really tough jobs in emergency situations unless they are trained really properly. Not just to pass the examinations, but trained so that they can be relied upon, so that they know not only their language but they know about China, the history, the philosophy, the economics, the politics, the culture BUT everything! Because their evaluations of any problem to do with China and the Chinese is influenced by their depth of appreciation of the way in which Chinese operate in any given situation. If you think you can get this kind of expertise on the cheap I'm afraid you just cannot. MOD CLS was set up to produce a quality product and I know that down through the years it has succeeded in doing so, and I would warn those who want to do it more cheaply that they will end up producing people who cannot deliver the goods! I'm sorry to end on so apocalyptic a note, but I feel this very keenly.

It only remains for me to offer my heartfelt congratulations to the school on its 25th Anniversary and to wish all staff and students, past and present the very best for the future.

TO THE STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

OSBORN BARRACKS
KOWLOON TONG
HONG KONG

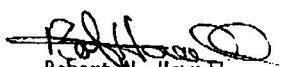
CONGRATULATIONS ON 25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE,
ON A QUARTER-CENTURY OF SUCCESS IN ACCOMPLISHING
"LEARNING WITH A PURPOSE."

THE "PURPOSE"
-- IMPARTING KNOWLEDGE OF THE GLORIOUS
CHINESE LANGUAGE, HISTORY AND CULTURE --
IS BOTH NOBLE AND DIFFICULT.

THROUGH YOUR WISDOM, DEDICATION, SKILL, PERSEVERANCE AND PATIENCE
THE GOAL HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY ATTAINED,
AS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MANY GENERATIONS OF MODCLS GRADUATES
-- SOLDIERS, STATESMEN AND OFFICIALS --
TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS
SO INDISPUTABLY ATTEST.

CONFIDENT THAT I SPEAK FOR ALL THE UNITED STATES ARMY
FOREIGN AREA OFFICERS
WHO HAVE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO RECEIVE YOUR INSTRUCTION,
YOUR TEACHING HAS CHANGED OUR LIVES:
IT MADE US BETTER MILITARY OFFICERS,
BETTER REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND BETTER HUMAN BEINGS.

WE SALUTE YOUR PROFESSIONALISM
AND ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR FRIENDSHIP.


Robert N. Howell
Lieutenant Colonel
US Army (Retired)

Ministry of Defence
Chinese Language School

英國國防部中國語文學校

英才 作育



25th Anniversary Dinner

25 September 1992

二十五週年校慶晚宴

Police Officers' Club, Hong Kong

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MOD CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL
BY TANG PONG MBE AND MAJ D R KITCHING

In the early 1960s the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence concluded that in view of the ever closer relations between Britain and China and increasing contacts at all levels between the two countries, including in the military and diplomatic spheres, there was an urgent need for proficient linguists to take on the duties of interpreting and translating between Chinese and English. So a decision was taken to set up a Chinese Language School in Hong Kong dedicated to the training of Chinese language specialists.

Squadron Leader R P Sloss was assigned to Hong Kong in April 1967, as the first Commandant, to do all the planning and preparation work. Under Commandant Sloss's positive action plan the process of recruiting Mandarin and Cantonese lecturers began in May 1967. Mr TANG Pong was engaged along with Mrs XIAO Shufang (better remembered as Mrs Chan) as Mandarin lecturers in July 1967 while Mr TSE Hau Loong and Miss YIP Kwok Hung were taken on as lecturers for the Cantonese department.

The school opened officially for business on 1st August 1967 in Lyemun Barracks, Hong Kong island. At the beginning of September the Mandarin department's first class consisting of 4 students designated N1A (who had already been studying at HKU) and 12 beginners designated N1, formally commenced their studies at the school.

In February 1968 the first Cantonese group (11 students) assembled to begin classes. This pattern, whereby Mandarin intakes commenced in September and Cantonese in February each year, was to continue for some years.

From class N1 to N6 and C1 to C6, students studied for 2½ years for the military interpreter examination. Beginning with N7, which assembled in September 1973 however, the course of study was reduced to 2 years.

In the 12 years from 1974 to 1985 the British Foreign office sent their second year students to the school each September for, usually, a year to complete their studies towards the Diplomatic Service Language Awards Higher and Advanced Level examinations in Mandarin and, occasionally, Cantonese.

From the time of N2 right up to the present, Australian students have been a regular feature of MOD CLS. Australian Military students have attended the Interpreter course each year during this time and Australian diplomatic personnel were always strongly represented on the diplomatic courses. Foreign Service personnel from New Zealand and, in earlier days, Canada and India have also been welcomed in the school as well as occasional students from other countries such as Sweden, Germany and France. The Royal Hong Kong Police Force regularly sent officers on the long Interpreter course up until the late 1980s.

Since September 1979, the school has each year welcomed officers sponsored by the United States Defense Department to take part in its Mandarin programmes. For the first few years of American association with the school, US students undertook the standard British Military Interpreter course, but in 1983 the first dedicated US Foreign Area Officer course, undertaken over a period of about 18 months at the school, was begun. This pattern has continued, with some modifications to the format and syllabus, until the present time and the last group, FAO 9, will graduate in late 1992.

From 1978 occasional short 8 week Cantonese courses for locally based soldiers, including Gurkhas, have been conducted. Indeed, the last formal course in the school will be one of three 2 - week basic Cantonese courses being run during autumn 1992 for Gurkhas electing to work in Hong Kong after leaving the service.

Since its establishment on 1st August 1987 in Lyemun Barracks MOD CLS has occupied two other homes. In August 1981 it moved into a double Romney hut in Osborn Barracks Kowloon and in April 1986 took over purpose - built accommodation nearby in the same barracks.

Following extensive studies into the future of Chinese Language training, a decision was reached by the MOD in 1989 to close the school on 31st December 1992.

英國國防部中國語文學院簡史

唐鵬

六十年代初英國國防部鑑於中英往來日益繁多，中英關係日益密切，在軍事與外交方面對精通中英語文能負傳譯任務的傳譯人員的需要日益迫切；於是決定在香港設立一所專為訓練傳譯人員的中國語文學院並且派由當時身為空軍少校的史樂斯 (Squadron Leader R. Sloss) 任首任院長於一九六七年四月來港負責籌劃建校工作。在史院長積極策劃下，六七年五月公開招聘國、粵語講師；七月決定聘拔和蕭樹芳女士為國語組講師，謝厚隆先生、葉嫻雄女士為廣東話組講師。同年八月一日起中國語文學院在香港鯉魚門兵營內正式開始辦公。九月初國語組第一班學生，〈N1A〉學生四名及〈N1〉學生十二名，正式開學上課。十一月廣東話組學生十名〈C1〉開始上課。此後每年九月及十一月各有國、粵語組一班新生入學；從〈N1〉到〈N6〉，〈C1〉至〈C6〉各六班正科學生在校學習二年半畢業。自〈N7〉〈C7〉(七三年九月)起正科班學生在校學習改為二年畢業。

中國語文學院從一九七四年起至一九八五年止，在這十二年中每年九月接受英國外交部派送二年級學生若干名在校學習一年，完成高等國語課程。

本院正科國語班自〈N2〉至今，每年都有若干名澳洲國防部派送的學生另外有時也有澳洲的兼讀學生。

本院從七九年九月起每年九月接受美國國防部派送軍官若干名參加國語(普通話)組學習中國語文(每班課程一年半)最後一班今年年底畢業。

此外，本院從六八年至六九年「國語」組正科班都有印度外交官學生二名；七十年代中有加拿大、新西蘭外交官參加「國語」組學習。

本院於六八年至八十年中期，國語(普通話)組正科班每年都接受一名香港政府警官參加學習。

粵語組方面：

一、由七八年起不定時舉辦短期(約八周)粵語訓練班。學生都是駐港呢嚟兵及駐港英籍士兵。二、本院開辦至今共有四名英國外交官接受為期一年的粵語訓練。

本院自六七年八月一日成立以來，院址原在港島東部的鯉魚門兵營。八一年八月遷來九龍奧士本兵營至今。現在仍有老師十三位，其中服務二十五年以上的有三位(唐鵬先生、鍾鄭雅嵐太太和何沛基先生)。

TO THE STAFF OF MOD CLS :

悽悽去親愛
泛泛入煙霧
歸棹洛陽人
殘鐘廣陵樹
今朝為此別
何處還相遇
世事波上舟
沿洄安得住

[初發揚子寄元大校書：韋應物 773-828]

名師出高徒，名師出名校！

中國語文學院的精神萬歲！

阿羅

各位老師各位同學：我是陳蕭樹芳，首先我要感謝新青校友來信通知我，今天大家在這兒為中國語文學院25周年銀禧舉行慶祝大會。很可惜我不能來參加，只能寫几句话來祝賀并表示我對各位老朋友的關懷和敬意。

日子過得真快，記得25年前，我開始為學校工作的时候，學校還沒有校址，我們借用維多利亞兵房作些籌備工作。（即現在的太古廣場）搬到鯉魚門兵房之後，學校才正式成立。那時也只有唐先生和我兩任老師，學生們一共才13位。包括現在英國社會黨領袖PADDY ASHDOWN先生。想不到25年後，在這個學校學過中文的學生已經有三百人！我感覺好像是在看一個嬰兒出生，跟着他一起長大，今天見到他成爲一位健康漂亮的小夥子，心里充滿了快樂與滿足。

我知道今天有許多老校長老朋友都來了，我在猜：誰來了呢？誰沒來呢？心目中馬上呈現出許多親善的面孔。回憶以前在學校時，又怕自己教得不够，又怕學生考得不好，時常又焦急又擔心，但是知道考試成績都很好的時候，又非常高興（High）！~~High~~ ~~High~~ ~~High~~ 我認為我一生中最羨慕最快樂的，一段時期就是與你們一起那19年，我會永遠記得的！

我現在雪梨的生活很好，既簡單又平靜，很適合我。如果有誰也在雪梨請告訴我，可以與他聯絡。如各位老战友：唐先生鍾太人等，老同學卜克先生，新青先生等，和一些不認識我的老朋友。日後如果來雪梨請來看我，我們都是從中國語文學院出來的，我們是一家人，不必客氣。好了，祝大家有一個愉快的晚上，再見

哈大大

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

COMMANDANTS

Wing Cdr	R P SLOSS	RAF	Aug 67	-	Jul 69
Maj	J ROSCOE	RAEC	Dec 69	-	Dec 70
Maj	B A ROURKE	RAEC	Dec 70	-	Jan 72
Maj	A E SYKES	RAEC	Jan 72	-	Mar 73
Maj	G CHADWICK	RAEC	Mar 73	-	Jul 74
Maj	J H PRINCE	RAEC	Jul 74	-	Nov 75
Maj	N SADLER	RAEC	Nov 75	-	Jan 77
Maj	B A ROURKE	RAEC	Jan 77	-	Feb 79
Maj	K McMAHON	RAEC	Feb 79	-	Apr 81
Maj	D C SYME	RAEC	Apr 81	-	Sep 81
Maj	P K GOVETT	RAEC	Sep 81	-	May 83
Maj	K O WINFIELD	RAEC	Jun 83	-	Sep 83
Maj	D C SYME	RAEC	Oct 83	-	Sep 84
Maj	R M BOOKER	RAEC	Oct 84	-	Sep 86
Maj	J B SALES	RAEC	Sep 86	-	May 88
Maj	M G ROBERTS	RAEC	May 88	-	Jun 91
Maj	D R KITCHING	RAEC	Jun 91	-	Dec 92

CHIEF INSTRUCTORS

Maj	I HORROCKS	RAEC	Aug 67	-	May 69
Maj	B A ROURKE	RAEC	Jul 69	-	Dec 70
Maj	A SYKES	RAEC	Dec 70	-	Jan 72
Maj	G CHADWICK	RAEC	Jan 72	-	Mar 73
Maj	J H PRINCE	RAEC	Mar 73	-	Jul 74
Maj	N SADLER	RAEC	Jul 74	-	Nov 75
Maj	C THOMAS	RAEC	Nov 75	-	Feb 78
Maj	K McMAHON	RAEC	Feb 78	-	Feb 79
Maj	D C SYME	RAEC	Feb 79	-	Apr 81
Maj	K O WINFIELD	RAEC	Apr 81	-	Sep 83
Capt	M G ROBERTS	RAEC	Sep 83	-	Sep 85
Capt	D R KITCHING	RAEC	Sep 85	-	Dec 86
Capt	I D S BARROW	RAEC	Dec 86	-	Oct 88
Maj	K M PICKLES	RAEC	Oct 88	-	Oct 90
Maj	D C SYME	RAEC	Oct 90	-	Dec 90
Maj	D R KITCHING	RAEC	Feb 91	-	Jun 91
Maj	C D ROSE	RAEC	Jun 91	-	Dec 92

MANDARIN

Mr	TANG Pong	(唐鵬)	Aug 67	-	Dec 92
Mrs	CHEN-XIAO Shu Fang	(陳蕭樹芳)	Aug 67	-	Dec 85
Miss	TAN Lin	(譚琳)	Apr 68	-	Sep 71
Mrs	ZHONG HENG Ya Lan	(鍾鄭雅嵐)	Apr 68	-	Dec 92
Mr	WU Guangwu	(吳光武)	Apr 69	-	Mar 74
Mr	WANG Guowei	(王國威)	Mar 73	-	Jun 86
Mr	ZHANG Yitao	(張一濤)	Apr 74	-	Dec 76
Mrs	JIANG Lin Lin	(蔣林琳)	Aug 80	-	Dec 92
Miss	GAO Fengning	(高鳳寧)	Aug 80	-	Oct 83
Mr	CHAN Pok	(陳傑)	Oct 81	-	Dec 92
Mrs	Lisa AHNERT	(張麗超)	Oct 81	-	Sep 82
			Sep 87	-	Jun 88
Mr	ZENG Zifan	(曾子凡)	Oct 83	-	Dec 92
Mrs	ZHANG Alice	(張翔麗)	Jan 85	-	Dec 92
Mrs	POON Lorraine	(潘韻樂)	Jun 86	-	Dec 92
Mr	ZHUANG Ching	(莊晶)	Sep 86	-	Nov 92
Mrs	LUI Caroline	(呂君香)	Oct 86	-	Aug 87
Mr	WU Sanyuan	(吳三元)	Dec 86	-	May 88
Miss	SIU Sara	(邵若華)	Oct 87	-	Oct 92
Mrs	LI Julie Ann	(李黃麗)	Dec 88	-	Dec 92

CANTONESE

Mr	TSE Hau Loong	(謝厚隆)	Mar 68	-	Sep 80
Miss	IP Teresa	(葉嫻雄)	Mar 68	-	Mar 72
Mr	HO Pui Kei	(何沛基)	Jan 69	-	Dec 92
Mr	LEE Min Man	(李勉民)	Apr 70	-	Jan 78
Mr	WU Ming Bui	(胡名標)	Apr 72	-	Mar 75
Mr	TSANG Kin Pan	(曾建斌)	Apr 73	-	Mar 74
Mrs	CHAN Amy	(陳婉慧)	Apr 74	-	Dec 76
Mrs	CHAN Yvonne	(陳余婉慧)	Apr 75	-	May 87
Mrs	HEUNG	(黃煒娟)	Feb 78	-	Jun 79
Mrs	LAU Stella	(劉麗娟)	Jul 79	-	Sep 86
Mr	HUANG Yao Ping	(黃耀平)	Oct 80	-	Sep 86
Mrs	WONG	(梁潔)	Apr 89	-	Dec 92

CALLIGRAPHERS

Mrs	YEUNG Jenny	(黃婉真)	1970	-	Apr 73
Mr	LEUNG Fong King	(梁訪經)	1974	-	Mar 86
Miss	LAM Fuk Kuen Marie	(林復娟)	Apr 86	-	Dec 92