Prof. Rex Li's Writings

Category: Education

Sub-category: Educational Ideas

Code: Edu 03 – 008

Title: What Do I Lean From Hwa Chong Institution's (HCI) Early

History

Year Written: 2021

Summary/ Abstract: Hwa Chong Institution is a top school in Singapore. I study

its early history and learn much from it.

© Rex Li 2022

All rights reserved. To quote or cite, please acknowledge the author (Prof. Rex Li) and source of retrieval from this website (www.profrexli.com).

For quotes or citation of over 100 words, please write to the author for written permission.

Revised (30/6/2021)

What Do I Lean From Hwa Chong Institution's (HCI) Early History

(A) Short History (1919 – 1990)

- Founded by a group of overseas Chinese businessmen with a heart from Chinese education in Singapore, named as Chinese High School (華僑中學).
- 1926 Some financial problems led to temporary close down.
- Lots of support from Chinese businessmen, the seedbed of progressive patriotic Chinese teachers / students.
- 1942 5 Close down by Japanese occupation
- 1946 48 Restarts and continues its progressivism under British colonial rule
- 1948 68 Transformation together with Singapore
 - Formation of national identity
 - Under management of professional educators / scholars
- 1968 90 Supporting and following government policies / initiatives:
 - 1974 Establishes HC Junior College to meet demands for postsecondary (1 to 1 matching fund)
 - 1979 Chinese High School (CHS) joins government special assistance plan (SAP) to support government's language policy (bilingualism)
 - 1988 Ministry of Education (MOE) chooses HCI to be an independent school with more autonomy.

(B) Vision / Objective / Motto

?	全面育人(p. 27) - 校旨	
1937	自強不息(p. 27) - 校訓	
1987	Excellence in education (p. 102)	
1990	己立立人,己達達人(p. 104)	

(C) Early Founders and Movers

Early Founders and Movers					
-	Tang Kah Kee 陳嘉庚 (1874 – 1961)		Lee Kong Chian 李光前 (1893 – 1967)		
í	a)	華僑,僑領	a)	陳嘉庚女婿	
ı	b)	從商·捐教育	b)	來自福建,後創業成為「橡膠大	
(c)	捐助成立華中(1919)·廈門大學等		王」	
(d)	參加國內政治 (捐款)	c)	1926 年接手支持華中	
(e)	反日/逃至印尼	d)	抗日時身在美國	
1	f)	通過連繫大力捐助反日	e)	捐助成立南洋大學	
,	反蔣/出任政協		f)	創立李氏基金會	
			1962 年任新加坡大學校長		
j	薜永黍 (1889-1951)		鄭安倫(1910-1998)		
í	a)	華中蔡元培	a)	幼年從內地新加坡,畢業於工商	
ı	b)	早年在中國福州讀書,後到美國		小學	
		密芝根大學獲碩士	b)	因華中 1925 年關閉·無法升中·	
(c)	1937年出任華中校長,政策:開		陳嘉庚安排工商小畢業生回廈	
		明,說服,校訓:自強不息		門升中,早受華中恩惠	
(d)	1937-42	c)	廈門) 南京) 北京	
		1946 – 48		(集美) (鐘南) (清華人類學)	
	e)	抗日期間先處理好校務及遣散	d)	1937 – 39 回新加坡在華中任教	
1	f)	抗日後 – 民主牆	e)	1939 - 48 在國內多所大學任教	
8	g)	1948 - 支持學生舉行"五四"紀念		(雲南大·西北大)	
		會,受非議而辭職	f)	1948 獲李光前委為華中校長	
ı	h)	1950 年加入昆興企業·因輸出橡	g)	1948 - 68 推動華中	
		膠到中國,出現「昆興案」,被英			
		殖民政府拘捕審查,保外就醫後			
		死亡。			

(D) Lessons / Observations

- (1) HCI was founded by overseas Chinese. They made donations because they were concerned with education.
- (2) These patriotic Chinese businessman wanted better education for the next generation. They were from China and much related to Chinese politics.
- (3) HCI could be seen as an elite Chinese school and seedbed of progressive ideas in 1920 1950 (democracy, anti-colonialism, anti-Japan). Principal (薛永黍)was an example.
- (4) Under the principalship of a scholar (鄭安倫), HCI was moving on a professional path; the school board leadership of Lee Kong Chian put HCI closer with business and government.
- (5) By 1965, (Independence of Singapore), HCI forges a new national identity, moving to be part of government / MOE.
- (6) The success of HCI lies in:
 - a) Taps on the elitist Chinese tradition and name (華僑中學).
 - b) Gets a lot of resources from Chinese community.
 - c) Grows along a professional path
 - d) Supports government policy and becomes part of it (1970 1990)
 - e) Continues to move on, like its motto (自強不息)
 - f) Keeps a team of pioneering elitists of Chinese ethnic background and dedicated to education excellence.
 - g) As in 2009, the CEO of HCI espouses: (Ang Wee Hiong, 洪偉雄, p. 29)
 - Education excellence
 - Forward looking
 - Pioneering
 - High intellectual potential
 - Nurture future leaders
 - More forward / global age