香港扶輪人 -- 醫師蔣法賢博士

執掌香港聯合書院並推動建立香港中文大學

Hong Kong Rotarian Dr. Tseung Fat-Im

Instrumental in forming the United College and the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

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Dr. Tseung Fat-Im (醫師蔣法賢博士), OBE, KStJ, HonLLD (HKU), MBBS (HKU), JP, a Rotarian since 1937, was President 1947-1948 of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社), and later served Rotary International as Administrative Advisor 1958-1960 to 19 non-districted Rotary clubs located in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. During his office, he was the supervisor in the establishment of the brand new District 345 commencing 1 July 1960. In 1959-1961, Tseung also served Rotary International as one of the Asian Rotary Information and Extension Counsellors. Tseung was the fifth member from the Hong Kong Rotary Club to serve as Rotary International officer. The previous four were: (1) Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang (王正廷博士); (2) Dr. Li Shu-Fan (李樹芬醫生); (3) George Ernest Marden (馬頓); and (4) Dr. Arthur W. Woo (胡惠德醫生) who was also his business partner.

Tseung was, since 1943, the son-in-law of Dr. The Honourable Ts'o Seen-Wan (曹善允博士), CBE, *Hon*LLD (*HKU*), JP, who was the charter Vice-President 1931-1932 and was later elected the second Club President of Hong Kong Rotary Club in 1932-1933.



The United College and The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Other than his profession as a physician and professor specializing in biochemistry and diabetes, Tseung was an eminent educator who was instrumental in the formation of the United College of Hong Kong (香港聯合書院) in 1956, and later the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學) in 1963.

The United College of Hong Kong

The United College of Hong Kong was founded in 1956 through the amalgamation of five colleges: Canton Overseas (廣僑書院), Kwang Hsia (光夏書院), Wah Kiu (華僑書院), Wen Hua (文化書院), and Ping Jing College of Accountancy (平正會計專科學校). All five colleges were originally private universities in Canton (*Guangzhou*) and its vicinity, having close relations with Hong Kong. In 1957, United College was incorporated under an ordinance with a board of trustees as its governing body. Tseung was the first College President (January 1957-October 1959) and Chairman of the Board of Trustees. With over 600 students, the main campus of the College was located at 147, Caine Road, Hong Kong (*see photo on Page 8*). The College and its forerunners made important contributions to society in providing alternative avenues for the increasing number of secondary school students to further their studies in Hong Kong.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

In the 1950s, the most important of the other developments was a radical change in the Hong Kong government's policy over higher education in the vernacular. Instead of persisting in its support of the Keswick Committee's view that the University of Hong Kong (香港大學) should remain the sole institution with degree-granting powers and should be invited to take on the added responsibility for tertiary education in the medium of Chinese, the Government began to recognize the value of, and lent its financial support to, some of the Chinese post-secondary colleges. In August 1956, the Rev. Charles Long (郎家恆), Yale-in-China representative at New Asia College, sent the Director of Education a memorandum in which he discussed in some detail problems concerning the status and the standards of the post-secondary colleges, their need for substantial financial assistance from the Government, and the service some of them could provide to the community if they were permitted by the Government to grant degrees. By October 1956, within the Government, the possibility of a second, "Chinese" university was being accepted, at least as one of the five steps that might go some way towards meeting the needs of Chinese middle school students. And, even for public consumption, the official line on the postsecondary colleges changed quite dramatically when the Education Department's Annual Report for 1956-57 declared that they "are now recognized as a permanent feature of our educational system, potentially capable of providing for higher education in the medium of Chinese." The Right Rev. Bishop Ronald Owen Hall (何明華會督), of the Anglican Church, took the initiative in suggesting to the Government that a meeting could be held to discuss the issues raised in Long's memorandum. On 18 January 1957, the Government, represented by Douglas J. S. Crozier (高 詩雅), the Director of Education, L. G. Morgan (毛勤), the Deputy Director, and Dr. C. L. Chien, the Education Department's Adviser on Post-Secondary Institutions, met formally for the first time with the heads of the three main post-secondary colleges (Professor Ch'ien Mu of New Asia College 新亞書院錢穆教授, Professor Ling Dao-Yang of Chung Chi College 崇基學院凌道揚教授, and Professor F. I. Tseung of the United College 聯合書院蔣法賢教授). Although this particular meeting reached no especially significant decision, ideas were exchanged, including that of a second (Chinese) university for Hong Kong. A few weeks later, the leaders of three post-secondary colleges established the Chinese Colleges Joint Council (香港中文專上學校協會), with Tseung as its first chairman who led the three colleges to strive for degree-awarding status and government financial support for the establishment of a Chinese university.

By the middle of the year, a revised proposal from the Joint Council, strongly influenced by Education Department officials, had received positive reactions from the Government. Much hard bargaining remained to be done. Something resembling a rear-guard action by members of the University of Hong Kong needed to be contested. A considerable amount of expert opinion from outside Hong Kong had to be consulted. In August 1958, however, the decision was finally taken that a second university would be established in Hong Kong.

From then on, the problems and steps taken to solve them were basically technical and legal. The British university administrator John Scott Fulton advised the Hong Kong Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (香港總督柏立基爵士) about the development of the colleges in preparation for university status and his 1960 report was accorded the role of a blueprint. It was, therefore, appropriate that he was selected the head of the Commission. As it was the 《Report of the Fulton Commission》 that, published in April 1963, led directly to the official inauguration of "The Chinese University of Hong Kong" on 17 October 1963, with the United College as one of the three constituent colleges.

Apart from resources allocated by the Government, the United College, with its mission for promoting academic development and serving Hong Kong, received great support from the Hong Kong community and established its own Endowment Fund in 1963. With this it could further develop in teaching, student services and research work, and create close links with renowned international academic institutes. In December 1971, United College moved to its present Chinese University campus in Shatin, soaring 7.7 hectares on a 140-metre high hill.

The Physician specializing in Biochemistry and Diabetes

Dr. Tseung Fat-Im (prefers English rendering "F. I. Tseung") (27 February 1903-22 December 1974), Guangdong native, was one of Hong Kong's most notable medical doctors of the mid-20th century.

Tseung was born in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. He received his early education at The Ellis Kadorie School for Indians (renamed in 1960 as Sir Ellis Kadoriee School) (官立嘉道理爵士小學) and later at Queen's College (皇仁書院). In 1920 he passed his Matriculation Examination and entered the University of Hong Kong with the Kwangtung Provincial Government Scholarship studying medicine. Both at Queen's College and at the University he had received numerous prizes and scholarships notably the Belilios, Jordan and Ho Fook Scholarships.

Tseung recalled that one of the most memorable occasions of his student life was listening to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (孫文) when he addressed the gathering at the Great Hall of the University in 1923. As a senior student, he was taught by the newly appointed Professor John Anderson, who held the first full-time post of Professor of Medicine of the University from 1923 to 1928, a post funded by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Tseung was graduated from the University in 1925 with degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B., B.S.). He was then offered the post of Clinical Assistant to the Medical Unit working under Professor John Anderson at the Government Civil Hospital for a period of 18 months making a special study of Biochemistry and Diabetes Mellitus and had written an article entitled 《Diabetes Mellitus---The Significance of Bio-chemical Tests in its Diagnosis and Treatment》. At the same time, he was in-charge of a large morning out-patient department at the Government Civil Hospital. Since vacating that post he had devoted himself to private practice specializing in Biochemistry and Diabetes. In 1934 he had a world tour visiting medical clinics in Europe and America and also had postgraduate study in Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; London Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital and Infant's Hospital, London, and also in Vienna. Since his return to Hong Kong he entered into partnership with Dr. Arthur W. Woo with their private clinic located at the Central District.

Well Known in Societies and Philanthropic Organizations

Besides his attention to medical practice, Tseung was well known in all societies and philanthropic organizations in which he invariably served either as executive officer or committee member.

Realizing the importance of mass education in Public Health and Preventive Medicine in China, both at Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association and at the Y's Men's Club he was actively responsible for the organization of Health Campaigns in conjunction with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (中華基督教青年會和香港基督教女青年會) and under the auspices of the Y's Men's Club he was responsible for the organization of a Health Education Class, for the training of a group of intelligent young men to give periodical health talks to the masses. So enthusiastic was he in this work that his lectures were frequently heard either at the Y.M.C.A. or at the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station.

In 1932 during the Sino-Japanese trouble at Shanghai he was one of the organizers of the Hong Kong Medical Relief Committee (香港醫療救援委員會) and served as its Honorary Secretary.

In 1926 Tseung was graduate representative and for three times he was Honorary Treasurer of the Hong Kong University Medical Society. He was for three successive terms Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and once Vice-President of the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association and was a member in its council. He had served at the University Club and Hong Kong University Graduates' Association as a member of the Committee. For four successive terms he served as a member of the Council of the British Medical Association, Hong Kong and China Branch representing the Chinese. He was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the National Medical Association of China, Hong Kong Branch. He was a life fellow of the Chinese Medical Association, a member of the American Medical Association of Vienna and also a member of the Fellowship of Medicine, London, England.

In 1930 Tseung was appointed by the Hong Kong Government as a member of the Medical Board, which post he had held for two successive terms of three years each.

From 1930 to 1934, Tseung was Honorary Lecturer to the nurses at Tung Wah Hospital (東華醫院) and for three years he was himself financially responsible for the running of a free medical clinic under the auspices of the Chinese Buddhist Association (中華佛教會).

In an honorary capacity, Tseung served as physician to the Si-Nan College, St. Paul's Girls' College (聖保羅女書院) and the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Outside his medical sphere, Tseung served as a member of committee in various local organizations such as the Sze Yap Commercial and Industrial Association (香港四邑商工總會), San Wui Commercial Society (新會商會), General Committee of the China Chamber of Commerce (香港華商會). Tseung had been more than three terms Vice-President and President 1937 of the Chinese Merchants' Association (商業通濟公會); an Honorary Director of the Chung Sing Benevolent Society (鐘聲慈善社), and also assistant secretary to the Tai Po Rural Home and Orphanage (大埔農化孤兒院) which was re-named to St. Christopher's Home (聖公會聖基道兒童院) and he served as its Council Chairman in 1964-1974. Tseung was also Chairman 1947-1950 and President 1962-1966 of The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong (香港小童群益會); Chairman 1950-1951 of Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children (香港保護兒童會).

On 1 April 1954, Tseung was appointed Unofficial Justice of Peace for Hong Kong by Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham (香港總督葛量洪爵士).

There is insufficient space in this article to recount all his achievements as a doctor and in community and public service. In 1969 at the 72nd Congregation of The University of Hong Kong, Tseung was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) by the Chancellor of the University, Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (戴麟趾爵士), Governor of Hong Kong. The Public Orator Professor Leonard Kenneth Young (楊國倫教授), D.Phil., B.A., wrote and delivered the following citation:

The record of every honorary graduate is a forceful reminder that the relationship between the University and the community is a real and continuing one and that the talent that is nurtured eventually finds its rightful expression in the society in which we live. It is fitting that we should remind ourselves of this in presenting Tseung Fat-Im as the hundredth honorary graduate of this University.

He was educated at Queen's College and the University of Hong Kong, where he took his degree in Medicine in 1925. After further studies in London and Vienna, he returned to establish his practice here. He has since devoted over forty years of his life in the service of the community and has shown himself to be an inspired leader and an indefatigable worker in the fields of social and medical welfare, and also that of education. He was a founder-member of the Hong Kong Anti-tuberculosis Association and Director of the Association in 1949; founder-member and Director of the Anti-Cancer Society since its inception until 1967. A past President of the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association, he has also written its history from its beginning in 1921. His greatest single contribution in this direction is surely his successful fight to obtain the right of the Chinese Medical Association to issue its own certificates, thereby securing international recognition for the corporate activity of this most important sector of the community. A man devoted to his calling, who still maintains a large and busy practice, he has remained in touch with all levels of the people. He has given much of his time in support of the Po Leung Kuk and of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as its Commissioner from 1958 to 1963 and in which Order he was accorded the title of Knight in 1964.

The efforts which he has made to offer his services at all levels of the community are also evident in the field of education. In the higher realms of service, amongst other numerous activities, he has served as Chairman of the Chinese Colleges Joint Council which did much to bring about the establishment of our sister university; and he was also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of United College of which he was President during 1956-1959. For 33 years he has been a member of the Council of St. Paul's Co-educational College. In closer touch with the people, where much of his effort is apparent, he has founded schools for the poor and personally lectures three times weekly to young people on the principles of Taoism.

He was elected President of the University of Hong Kong Alumni Association in 1940 and has for long maintained his close connections with the University as a member of the Court and Council and as Chairman of the Convocation for two successive terms between 1962 and 1968.

In recognition of the work of one of our graduates which has become so closely and so successfully woven into the texture of our society, I respectfully request you to confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

District Governor of Y's Men International

Before joining Rotary, Tseung was a charter member in 1932 of the Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong (香港聯青社) and had been continuously serving for five years on its Board of Directors, having been once its Director, three years its Vice-President and in 1937-1938 its President. In 1939-1940, Tseung served as the Governor of the South China District, The International Association of Y's Men's Clubs (國際聯青社).

The International Association of Y's Men's Clubs (Y's Men International) was founded in Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., in 1922 to support a local Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.), and is now oriented to serving the worldwide Y.M.C.A., the world's largest non-governmental youth organization. Through it the communities in which it is present throughout the world. The membership of the Association consists of affiliated local clubs known as Y's Men's Clubs, Y's Women's Clubs, Y's Men and Women's Clubs or Y Service Clubs. The membership of each local club consists of men or women or both. No one is denied membership status because of race, creed, colour or national origin. As Y's Men International is a world-wide fellowship of persons of all faiths working constructively together, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, in partnership with and supporting the Y.M.C.A., its mission is to strive through active service to develop, encourage and provide leadership to build a better world for all humankind.

The objectives of all affiliated clubs are: (a) To function primarily as service clubs for the Y.M.C.A.; (b) To support other worthy organizations; (c) To encourage justice in civic and international affairs, abstaining always from party politics; (d) To keep members informed on and actively involved in religious, civic, economic, social and international matters; (e) To cultivate good fellowship; and (f) To support International, Area and Regional projects of the Association.

In China, Y's Men's Club was established in Shanghai (上海) in 1924, becoming the first Club in Asia. And then followed by Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (天津), Tsingtao (*Qingdao*) (青島), Peiping (*Beijing*) (北平), Foochow (*Fuzhou*) (福州), Nanking (*Nanjing*) (南京), Hong Kong (香港), Kowloon (九龍), Amoy (*Xiamen*) (廈門), Soochow (*Suzhou*) (蘇州), Tsinan (*Jinan*) (齊南), Canton (*Guangzhou*) (廣州), until all clubs were terminated during the Second World War.

Commissioner of St. John Ambulance

In Hong Kong, the St. John Ambulance Association (香港聖約翰救傷會) was established in 1884, followed by the Ambulance Brigade in 1916, the Council in 1949 and the Priory in 2015.

Since its establishment, St. John in Hong Kong has been operating under the Order of St. John Ordinance Chapter 1047 in the Laws of Hong Kong, and in accordance with the regulations given by St. John Headquarters in London, United Kingdom, with Queen Victoria---King Edward VII---King George V---Queen Elizabeth II as the Sovereign Head of the Order.

St. John in Hong Kong provided emergency medical service to the British Hong Kong military during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in December 1941 (Pacific War Theatre of World War II). St. John Ambulance Association is responsible for training members of the public in the principle and the practice of First Aid, Home Nursing and other allied subjects, together with publication of textbooks to facilitate such instruction. It also organizes examinations and issues certificates of proficiency to successful candidates. St. John Ambulance Brigade, the service arm of St. John, is responsible for the organization, training and equipment of men, women and young persons to undertake, on a voluntary basis, either as individuals or as organized groups, First Aid, Home Nursing and allied activities in public places, or elsewhere as occasions may require, for welfare to those in need. The service is free. Under the leadership of the Commissioner, the Brigade has a strength of over 6,000 volunteers who are trained to be efficient and competent at all times to perform public duties in various aspects.

In 1930 when the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society (新界贈醫會) was found, Tseung was one of the founders and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer until the amalgamation with the St. John Ambulance Association to form the St. John Ambulance New Territories Medical Benevolent Branch (聖約翰新界贈醫會) and was Joint Secretary to the latter. The Branch operated 9 clinics in the New Territories. He was also life member and Surgeon of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade from 1932 until 1952. In 1949-1958, Tseung served St. John as a Council executive member; 1952-1954 Assistant Commissioner; 1954-1958 Deputy Commissioner; 1958-1963 the 7th Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of the Council. Tseung was the first translator of the handbook 《First Aid to the Injured》into the Chinese version 《傷者 救急學》.

In recognition to his remarkable services, Tseung was decorated The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by the British monarchs:

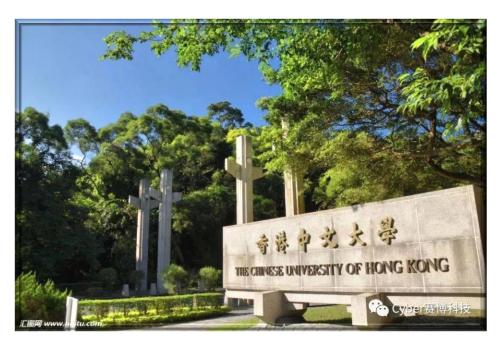
- (1) 3 January 1947 Officer (O.St.J.)
- (2) January 1948 Service Medal
- (3) 2 January 1953 Commander (C.St.J.)
- (4) 1953 Bar to Service Medal
- (5) 1958 Second Bar to Service Medal
- (6) 12 January 1965 Knight of Justice (K.St.J.)

Other Honors conferred by the British monarchs

- (1) 1946 The Defense Medal decorated by King George V
- (2) 2 June 1953 -- The Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal
- (3) 1961 Officer of The Most Excellent Order of The British Empire (O.B.E.) decorated by Queen Elizabeth II



1956–1961 年,香港聯合書院在香港堅道 147 號的校本部(第一及第三校)。 The United College of Hong Kong inaugurated at No. 147, Caine Road, Hong Kong, 1956-1961



香港中文大學成立於 1963 年 The Chinese University of Hong Kong established in 1963.



Dr. F. I. Tseung was the first translator in 1958 of the handbook 《First Aid》 into the Chinese version. This was the basic learners' manual for the training courses of the Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade.



香港扶輪人 -- 醫師蔣法賢博士

蔣法賢博士 (Dr. Tseung Fat-Im, OBE, KStJ, HonLLD (HKU), MBBS (HKU), JP) 本業糖尿病專科醫生, 也是教育家和慈善家。大概在 1937 年間參加香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club),之後擔任 1947-1948 年度社長。1958-1960 年間接受國際扶輪任命擔任資政,負責督導位於香港、澳門和臺灣的19家無編列分區的扶輪社。在職期間,他協助組織全新的國際扶輪345地區(中華民國、英國殖民地香港、葡萄牙領土澳門),在 1960 年 7 月 1 日成立。接著在 1959-1961 年間,蔣法賢還曾擔任國際扶輪信息和推廣亞洲地區輔導員之一。蔣法賢是香港扶輪社第五位擔任國際扶輪職員的社員,前四位是: (1) 王正廷博士(Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang); (2) 李樹芬醫生(Dr. Li Shu-Fan); (3) 馬頓 (George Ernest Marden); (4) 胡惠德醫生 (Dr. Arthur W. Woo)---私家醫務所的合夥人。

1943 年蔣法賢和曹麗姬女士結婚,岳父正是曹善允博士,CBE, HonLLD (HKU), JP,香港扶輪社 1931 年創社副社長;1932-1933 年度第二任社長。

執掌香港聯合書院並推動建立香港中文大學

香港在1945年第二次世界大戰完結後不久,特別是中華人民共和國在1949年建政後,已漸漸出現「設立一所以漢語為主要教學語言的大學」的構想。當時,中國大陸的政權更迭,造成了大量的難民湧入香港。同時,不少南逃的學者紛紛在香港開辦一些私立專上院校,如雨後春荀。這些被稱為「難民學校」的專上院校資金匱乏,設施簡陋,經營困難。無論如何,這些院校並非政府立案大學,因此頒授的學位不像早於1911年成立的香港大學(The University of Hong Kong),獲得香港政府同等的承認。另一方面,在1949年以前,不少在中文學校就讀,或是不獲香港大學取錄的中學畢業生,通常都會選擇到中國大陸和臺灣的大學繼續升學。但大陸自從由中國共產黨執政以後,所有大學都重組了。科系和教授人員的信息不是很清楚,使這類學生少了一條升學的主要選擇途徑。

在蔣法賢執掌香港聯合書院(The United College of Hong Kong)校長 (1/1957-10/1959) 任內,積極向香港政府爭取把崇基學院(Chung Chi College)、新亞書院(New Asia College)和香港聯合書院(United College)三家中文私立專上院校合併,和升格成為一所全新的「中文」大學。終於促成香港政府在 1959 年正式宣佈籌設「香港中文大學」(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)的計劃,為 1963 年創校奠下基石。

香港聯合書院

在1955-1956年間,為了集中資源和力量,八所私立專上書院倡議合併,包括廣僑書院、平正會計專科學校、華僑書院、文化書院、光夏書院、香江書院、珠海書院與廣大書院。前五間大多是1947年到1950年間由廣州南遷到香港的私立大專,屬於所謂的「流亡書院」。1956年6月,廣大、珠海、香江三所院校因註冊和校址建設等問題未能達成共識,決定獨立辦理,先後退出。1956年8月,其餘五所書院商定合併成立「聯大學院」。但是,香港政府教育司署不允許這個命名,於是改名為「香港聯合書院」(The United College of Hong Kong),10月8日正式開學。

草創期的聯合書院是鬆散的。在建制上,因場地的限制,書院分開為三所校舍各自上課:校本部(第一及第三校)設在香港堅道 147號(原崇基學院的舊址)(圖見第8頁),分別於日間和晚間上課;第二院則租賃新亞書院的九龍土瓜灣農圃道校址(現今新亞中學)於晚間上課。在人事上,五所原院校的院長繼續保留「院長」的職稱。「文化」院長朱夢曇、「廣僑」院長陳炳權及「華僑」院長王淑陶分別擔任第一院、第二院和第三院的院長;「光夏」院長王裕凱和「平正」院長黃文袞則分別擔任文學院和商學院的院長。在校長的選定上,聯合書院起初是不設校長的。但成立了一個類似主席團的院務委員會,由五位院長擔當,共同主持校務。1957 年 1 月,聯合書院依據香港政府法案成立董事會,全力發展院務。並增邀社會賢達加入校董會,一致推選了蔣法賢擔任董事長兼校監。然而書院終究不可無校長,院務委員會後來推選了蔣法賢兼任校長一職。

聯合書院及其前身,自開辦以來,一直配合香港當時的社會變化及發展需要,作出非常重要的貢獻。

香港中文大學

蔣法賢積極主張聯結各家中文專上院校成為一所全新的大學,而當時又以崇基學院、新亞書院和聯合書院最具實力。適逢1956年,美國雅禮協會駐新亞書院代表郎家恆牧師(Rev. Charles Long)致函教育司高詩雅(Douglas J. S. Crozier),就私立專上院校的地位提出討論和建議。有關建議促成香港政府在1957年1月首次就專上教育和私立專上院校的發展,與三家專上院校代表召開會議,正式討論。會上,身為聯合書院校長的蔣法賢和崇基學院校長凌道揚教授、新亞書院校長錢穆教授,均對專上院校教育對香港社會發展的重要性提出看法,而錢穆更提出設立另一所大學的建議。會議後,三家專上院校共同就專上教育發展制訂計劃,以供香港政府考慮。最終促成三家院校在1957年2月成立「香港中文專上學校協會」,由蔣法賢擔任首任主席;並邀得香港聖公會何明華會督(The Right Rev. Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)擔任顧問,而協會委員則由三家院校派出代表擔任。

蔣法賢在任內負責代表三家院校向香港總督柏立基爵士(Sir Robert Brown Black)和教育司高詩雅等政府高層爭取獲得資助,提升教學、師資和設備水平;以及賦予頒發政府認可學位的資格,向升格成為大學邁進。英國殖民地部及香港政府意識到香港大學無法容納中文中學的畢業生,以及中文院校地位的低下潛藏民族對立的傾向,決定吸納三所書院成為大學。經過協會向政府爭取,與英國殖民地部的深入討論,英國政府方面終於在1958年8月原則上支持在香港創辦一所「中文」大學。1959年6月,蔣法賢聯同高詩雅正式對外宣佈崇基、新亞和聯合三家院校成為政府資助的專上學院;而香港也將成立一家由崇基、新亞和聯合組成的聯邦制大學,籌備大學成立的工作立即展開。

為了確保書院的教學質素達致大學水平,政府遂向三所書院提供財政補助。然而,政府的補助打破了聯合內部的脆弱平衡。與崇基和新亞所接受的補助不同,聯合接受補助的只有日校部份,所有夜間課程卻不獲補助。另外,原本日間辦理的工學院土木工程學系和建築工程學系,或因課程未有得教育司署的批准,同樣不獲補助,只好移至夜校繼續開辦;新聞學系的遭遇亦類似。縱使聯合推出一些舉措---諸如日校夜校轉校手續、夜校教員加薪一百元等---都未能有效舒緩因人事大幅變動,及日校夜校員工薪酬差距等造成的影響。

1959年10月,聯合內部的不和與分裂進一步白熱化。其原因在於,教育司署於9月28日去信要求聯合按照補助條件,擴大18人的董事會至25人、院務委員會的7人擴大至15人。以上

兩個聯合書院權力機關的組成方法和新成員人選,自然成為問題的核心所在。根據教育司署於 10月26日向董事會施壓的信函顯示,聯合於10月下旬改選了董事會,又通過了一些規定將致校長易位。教育司署不滿這些更動,指不符合9月28日的要求,因而考慮不予補助。信件翌日,蔣法賢突然辭職,把聯合書院董事長、校監、校長三職一併辭去。事後,蔣法賢接受傳媒訪問,指責校方10月下旬的規定是趁他缺席會議時通過;又表示他本人被視為「外人」形同「傀儡」;心有不忿,於是辭職。緊隨蔣法賢之後,副董事長、教務長、總務長、註冊主任、若干董事和部份教員紛紛辭職。辭職事件更一度引致學生騷動,10月30日晚上,過百名於校內聚集抗議。學生向校方質問蔣法賢辭職原因,又要求校方確保能夠正常上課。



在教育司署的壓力下,事件漸告平息。不過,這時的蔣法賢卻決定功成身退,辭去聯合書院校長、校董會董事長和香港中文專上學校協會主席的職務,因此未有參與大學籌備方面的工作。雖然如此,經過蔣法賢的積極爭取,籌辦香港中文大學一事有了新的方向。此後,香港政府在1961年成立大學籌備委員會,1962年成立富爾敦委員會(Fulton Commission),負責就中文大學的成立提供深入意見。1963年6月,香港政府正式接納了《富爾敦報告書》的建議,旋即設立一個由20人組成的臨時校董會。同年9月15日,《香港中文大學條例》獲立法局三讀通過成為法例,籌備經年的香港中文大學最終得以在1963年10月17日正式成立(圖見第8頁),聯合書院成為三所創校成員書院之一。1971年12月聯合書院遷入香港中文大學沙田新校園,位於海拔140公呎之山巔,佔地770公畝。

教育的貢獻

蔣法賢雅好中國文學,並愛收藏書畫古玩。源於對中國語文的興趣,他在1953年至1955年獲香港政府委任為教育司署中文課程研究委員會委員;1955年起出任孟氏教育基金會理事;1958年起任香港大學中文學會名譽副會長、另外又任香港大學東方語言研究院董事等職。1960年至1963年,他獲邀出任以明代理學家「白沙先生」陳獻章命名的白沙文化教育基金會副主席,即任後再獲邀留任顧問一職。此外,他由1951年至1953年任中英學會(戰前稱中英文化協會)主席;1936年起長年擔任聖保羅女書院(St. Paul's Girls' College)(戰後改稱聖保羅男女中學 St. Paul's Co-Educational College)校董兼義務秘書;1962年起再進一步擔任香港紅卍字會卍慈小學校監。

蔣法賢在聯合書院校長任內爭取香港設立一家中文大學,影響香港中文大學後來於 1963 年 創校。退出聯合書院的工作後,蔣法賢晚年把注意力投放回自己的母校香港大學。他在 1961 年至 1968 年擔任香港大學校董會委員;1964 年至 1968 年任校務委員會委員;以及在 1962 年至 1968 年連續兩屆擔任香港大學畢業生議會(港大評議會)(Hong Kong University Convocation)主席,就香港大學發展提出意見。為表揚蔣法賢積極投身香港社會各方面的事務,香港大學在 1969 年第72 屆頒授典禮,由大學監督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench) 授予榮譽法學博士學位,成為香港大學創校以來第100 位榮譽畢業生。

生物化學和糖尿病專科醫生

蔣法賢(1903-1974),字鎏勳,道號洋澈,香港生物化學和糖尿病專科醫生;1947年至1949年任香港中華醫學會會長;1958年至1963年任香港聖約翰救傷隊總監。

蔣法賢祖籍廣東新會,1903年2月27日生於香港,父親蔣安惠、母親胡妙光。居於香港西環山道25號的蔣法賢早年入讀位於掃桿埔的官立嘉道理爵士學校(The Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians),1917年升讀皇仁書院(Queen's College)。1920年畢業,後曾於1954年至1955年任皇仁書院舊生會副會長。蔣法賢於1920年通過入學試考入香港大學,同時獲廣東省政府獎學金,得以主修醫學。他在皇仁和香港大學就讀期間表現傑出,曾分別獲庇理羅士獎學金、何福獎學金和其他獎項。1925年香港大學畢業獲得內外全科醫學士學位,同年還任畢業班代表。蔣法賢後來熱心於香港大學的校友事務,曾連續三屆擔任香港大學醫學會名譽司庫、香港大學校友會理事和香港大學會所理事等職;其後於1940年出任香港大學校友會會長一職。

香港大學畢業後,蔣法賢獲得佐敦獎學金加入國家醫院,擔任香港大學首任內科學系教授約翰·安德遜(Professor John Anderson)的醫務助理,負責生物化學方面的工作,又展開血液化學方面的研究。同時間,他還分別在國家醫院和位於九如坊的中區公立醫局兼任署理醫務官一職,每天早上為輪候市民提供門診服務。他在生物化學方面的工作,促成他在 1927 年發表論文:《Diabetes Mellitus -- The Significance of Bio-chemical Tests in its Diagnosis and Treatment》〈糖尿病-生物化學測試在其診斷和治療方面的重要性〉。

1927 年 7 月,蔣法賢開展私人執業,特別擅長與生物化學和糖尿病有關的治療。期間又於1930 年至 1934 年兼任東華醫院護士學校名譽講師,以及在 1930 年至 1936 年連續兩屆獲香港政府委任為醫務委員會委員。蔣法賢在 1934 年成為英國醫學會會員,同年,他前赴歐美展開為期約半年的醫務考察和實習。期間他曾到訪美國明尼蘇達州羅徹斯特的馬約診所和奧地利的維也納大學(University of Vienna, Austria)內科學系研習;另外又先後到英國倫敦的大奧蒙德街兒科醫院(Infant's Hospital, London)、夏洛特皇后婦產科醫院(Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital)和愛爾蘭都柏林的圓塔醫院(Rotunda Hospital, Dublin)實習;以及到德國慕尼黑、意大利羅馬、瑞士日內瓦和法國巴黎等地的多家醫療機構考察。1935 年 1 月返回香港後,蔣法賢與胡惠德醫生(香港扶輪社 1946-1947 年度社長)合組開設醫務所,重新私人執業。旋設醫務所於中環畢打街及皇后大道中交界的華人行四樓,該處自此成為他畢生執業的地方。

職業服務 身體力行

在私人執業以外,蔣法賢很早便開始涉足不少與醫療相關的公益活動。1932 年,中國發生 一二八事變,日本派兵攻擊上海,造成人命傷亡。事件中蔣法賢參與籌設由民間組成的香港醫療 救援委員會,向上海提供醫療支援;而他在委員會成立後,更擔任名譽秘書一職。

此外,他曾與中華佛教會合作,自行斥資營辦一所提供義診的醫務所;又擔任西南中學、聖保羅女書院(聖保羅男女中學前身)和香港中華基督教青年會的名譽醫生。透過與香港中華醫學會(香港醫學會前身)、香港聯青社(Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong)、中華基督教青年會和香港基督教女青年會等團體合作,蔣法賢熱心於向香港大眾教導有關衛生與醫療的常識;並經常舉辦以健康和疾病預防等為題材的講座,和不時獲邀到香港播音台講授醫學常識。他也曾經與香港聯青社合作開辦衛生教育班,以培訓年青人為市民舉辦基本的健康講座為宗旨,從而提升大眾的衛生與健康常識水平。

蔣法賢早於二次大戰前已擔任不少醫療組織的職務,當中包括在1934年至1939年擔任英國醫學會香港及華南分會(British Medical Association, Hong Kong and China Branch)理事;歷任香港中華醫學會會董、名譽秘書和副會長等職;以及擔任過中華醫學會香港分會司庫及名譽秘書。另外,他又分別取得中華醫學會終身會士、奧地利維也納美國醫學會會員以及倫敦醫學獎學金學人等資歷。

1937年中日戰爭爆發後,不少難民從中國大陸南逃香港。蔣法賢遂於1940年至1941年間, 進一步獲香港政府委任為營養研究委員會委員;特別針對飲食和營養不良兩方面,參與調查當時 香港難民的健康營養狀況。 1941 年 12 月,太平洋戰爭爆發,日本揮軍香港,香港保衛戰一觸即發。在戰事期間,蔣法賢響應香港政府動員參與民事醫療防衛工作。並在香港大學本部大樓臨時搭置的大學救濟醫院,負責診治傷員,直至香港在同年 12 月 25 日淪陷為止。

香港淪陷後,在日本軍政府指令下,蔣法賢在 1942 年初被派到那打素醫院(Nethersole Hospital)擔任助理院長及司庫。該院當時被改稱為「市民醫院」,且隸屬於日治政府衛生課,是日治時期香港唯一一所民事醫院。一直到 1943 年 1 月,蔣法賢才獲准卸去醫院的職務,恢復私人執業。1945 年 8 月日本無條件投降和香港重光後,英國恢復對香港的管治。英國政府以蔣法賢在香港保衛戰和日治期間參與醫療救援有功,特於 1946 年向他頒授防衛勳章,以資表揚。

蔣法賢繼續積極參與香港各類醫療事務組織,當中包括在 1946 年至 1949 年響應律敦治 (Jehangir H. Ruttonjee) 等人的號召應對當時流行的肺痨,擔任籌備香港防痨會 (The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association) 執行理事會理事。香港防痨會在 1948 年成立後,他又於 1949 年至 1952 年擔任該會的創會理事,向大眾推廣預防肺痨的訊息。他後來還曾於 1950 年第二度擔任英國醫學會香港及華南分會理事;1959 年起出任香港復康會 (The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation)信託人;以及在 1963 年至 1967 年任香港防癌會 (Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society) 董事會創會董事。1947 年至 1949 年,蔣法賢連續兩屆當選香港中華醫學會會長。任內與英國醫學會和立法局非官守議員周錫年醫生等爭取,讓屬於該會會員的普通註冊西醫獲得授權,向出入境旅客發出證明已接受天花和霍亂預防疫苗注射的醫生紙,從而一改過往只限由政府醫務官簽發醫生紙的規定。

與戰前一樣,蔣法賢依舊獲香港政府委以不少與醫療事務相關的公職。其中計有在 1946 年 起擔任特別後備警察隊(Special Reserve Police)名譽醫務官,直到後備警察隊在 1957 年改組為 香港輔助警察隊(Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force)為止。另外還有在 1946 年至 1948 年擔任香 港政府營養顧問理事會理事;1952 年至 1955 年再一次任香港醫務委員會委員;以及在 1961 年至 1964 年獲香港總督柏立基爵士(Sir Robert Brown Black)委任為香港政府醫務顧問委員會委員, 就公共醫療政策提供意見。蔣法賢也曾任青山醫院戒毒院(Castle Peak Hospital)上訴委員;及擔 任葛量洪醫院(Grantham Hospital)建設醫務組主席,協助籌建在 1957 年落成啟用的葛量洪醫院。

蔣法賢曾撰寫與醫務有關的小冊子,包括在 1948 年發表的《香港中華醫學會簡史》(History of The Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association)、1949 年的《香港的醫院服務》(Hospital Services in Hong Kong)、1955 年的《中國的醫學貢獻》(China's Contribution to Medicine)和 1958 年的《中國外科手術歷史回顧概要》(A Short Historical Review of the Development of Surgery in China)等。1956 年蔣法賢撰寫了《香港聖約翰救傷隊簡史》(History of The St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hong Kong);又把聖約翰救傷會(St. John Ambulance Association)、聖安德魯斯救護協會(St. Andrew's Ambulance Association)和英國紅十字會(British Red Cross)的認可急救手冊《First Aid to the Injured》翻譯成為中文版,並命名為《傷者救急學》,以便利香港聖約翰救傷隊的華裔成員。他於 1958 年和 1962 年,再先後編譯《救急學》(First Aid)(圖見第9頁)和《急救學教理問答》(First Aid Catechism)兩書。



熱心社會公益

在醫務工作以外,蔣法賢也熱心參與一系列社會公益團體的工作。例如早在戰前已任鐘聲慈善善益名譽總監,及到由香港聖公會何明華會督創辦的香港露宿救濟會擔任義工;戰後他又嘗任社會服務聯會理事、香港拯溺總會副會長、和在1961年至1974年出任香港紅卍字會會長等。

蔣法賢特別關注兒童福利:1935 年,何明華會督在新界大埔公路十三咪半創立大埔農化孤兒院(Tai Po Rural Home and Orphanage),他即響應胡惠德醫生等人對孤兒院提供協助,並擔任該院董事會副主席兼助理秘書。孤兒院在戰後易名為聖公會聖基道兒童院(S.K.H. St. Christopher's Home),高峰時期收容多達 330 名孤兒。1964 年,蔣法賢接替逝世的胡惠德擔任董事會主席,繼續監督該院的運作,到 1974 年為止。其他擔任過的公職還有在 1947 年至 1950 年出任香港小童群益會(The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong)執行委員會主席,以及在 1962 年至 1966 年再任會長;1950 年至 1951 年任香港保護兒童會主席;1954 年起出任香港童子軍總會(The Boy Scouts Association, Hong Kong Branch)九龍地方副會長等職。

在社團方面,蔣法賢與扶輪社、國際聯青社和世界兄弟會(Sigma Alpha Epsilon)等團體關係密切,歷年來積極參與這些團體的活動和會務,擔任要職。在1957年至1959年任世界兄弟會香港分會主席,和在1959年起改任世界兄弟會香港分會副會長。在工商組織方面,蔣法賢戰前已任香港華商會值理、四邑工商總會董事、新會商會理事和在1937年出任商業通濟公會會長等。1961年,他又參與成立新會古井同鄉會,並任首任會長;1963年卸任後改任永遠榮譽會長。

活躍於社會事務的蔣法賢,也得到中華民國政府注意。早於 1937 年,他在香港華僑選舉中當選為南京制憲國民大會監票員之一。此外,又任歐美同學會和中國太平洋國際學會會員。

至於香港政府方面,蔣法賢曾在1938年至1939年獲委任為保良局總理。1945年太平洋戰爭結束後,香港重光,在當年8月至翌年4月一度由海軍中將夏慤爵士(Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson Harcourt)主持英國臨時軍政府管治。期間蔣法賢獲得起用,分別擔任夏慤總督慈善救濟基金顧問、首屆租務法庭法官、香港建設復興華人諮詢委員會委員以及轄下的業主與租客小組委員會委員、軍政府的救濟及教育委員會委員等職。蔣法賢在業主與租客小組委員會任內,參與研究在戰後房屋需求殷切的情況下,如何防止迫遷情況發生和控制租金上漲。在救濟及教育委員會內,他也協助有需要的市民和湧港難民分發糧食和衣物、提供醫療援助、和資助兒童就學等。

1946 年香港恢復民事管治後,蔣法賢於 1954 年 4 月 1 日接受香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham)委任非官守太平紳士(Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong), 旋於同年至 1963 年出任紳士法庭法官; 1957 年至 1962 年出任香港政府緊急規例拘留令檢討委員會委員;繼後於 1962 年至 1963 年出任遞解羈留法庭法官。

國際聯青社華南區監督

在加入扶輪社之前,蔣法賢是香港聯青社(Y's Mens Club of Hong Kong)在 1932 年的創社社員,並連續五年擔任理事會理事,其中三年擔任副社長,並於 1937-1938 年擔任社長。在 1939-1940 年,蔣法賢出任國際聯青社(The International Association of Y's Men's Clubs)華南區監督,下轄香港、福建、廣東、雲南、廣西和貴州各地。

國際聯青社是美國俄亥俄州多利多市的一位法官,在 1922 年發起成立的。當時美國各地盛行成立服務社區的社團如國際扶輪社、國際獅子會等。他當時是當地基督教青年會(Young Men's Christian Association, YMCA)的會員,於是會同其他的會員組成服務性的社團,以便支持當地的青年會並服務該社區。

美國人把「YMCA」更簡稱為「Y」,既然是青年會的會員就稱「Y's Men」。由青年會會員組成的社團就稱「Y's Men's Club」,在中國翻譯成為「聯青社」。

「Y's」的發音與「wise」相同。在聖經裏有記載: 當耶穌基督在伯利恆誕生時,有幾位東方的智者或稱博士(英文翻譯智者為「Wise Men」),發現一顆星,那是猶太人新王(新的救主)的星。知道新的王誕生了,因此要來伯利恆尋找新王。這顆星就引導他們到了耶穌基督誕生的地方,並會見了耶穌。因此當時的「Y's Men」就引用這段聖經,把一顆星放在社徽的中間。隱喻聯青社友們也將受這顆星引導,建立耶穌基督所教示的有公義、有愛、有和平的美好社會。

在美國其他地方青年會的會員也贊同理念,迅速成立了聯青社。同年在加拿大也成立了第一個美國本土外的聯青社,而使聯青社成為真正的國際性社團。1924年中華民國在上海成立了上海聯青社,成為亞洲第一個國際聯青社。其後在天津、青島、北平、福州、南京、香港、九龍、廈門、蘇州、濟南、廣州等地,相繼成立聯青社。直到第二次世界大戰,才終止活動。

香港聖約翰救傷隊總監

在一眾醫療組織當中,蔣法賢與香港聖約翰救傷隊的關係特別密切。早於 1930 年,他聯同胡惠德等醫生創立新界贈醫會,並任義務司庫及司理,參與在新界地區提供義診。贈醫會在1932 年併入聖約翰救傷隊成為聖約翰新界贈醫會後,他繼續擔任贈醫會的義務秘書,同時正式加入聖約翰救傷隊成為隊醫。此後,蔣法賢長年參與聖約翰救傷隊的工作,到 1949 年出任救傷隊的聯隊醫官;1952 年升任助理總監,主管訓練事務;1953 年改任總務組助理總監;以及到1954 年升任副總監,任內曾於1955 年和1958 年分別署任總監。

蔣法賢早於戰前已是聖約翰救傷隊終身會員,而聖約翰理事會在 1949 年成立後,他即成為理事會其中一名委員和常務委員。1958 年至 1963 年,他進一步擔任香港聖約翰救傷隊總監,同時兼任聖約翰理事會副主席一職。為表揚他多年來在聖約翰救傷隊的工作,他屢次獲得英國君主頒授聖約翰騎士團勳章,當中包括:

耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團官佐勳章(O.St.J.)(1947年1月3日)

聖約翰勳章服務獎章 (1948年1月)

耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團司令勳章(C.St.J.)(1953年1月2日)

聖約翰勳章服務獎章第一條橫條 (1953 年)/ 第二條橫條 (1958 年)

耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團爵級正義司令勳章(K.St.J.)(1965年1月12日)

英國君主頒授的其他勳章

- (1) 1946 年 -- 英國國王佐治六世(King George VI)頒授防衛勳章
- (2) 1953年6月2日 -- 英國女王伊利沙伯二世(Queen Elizabeth II)頒授加冕勳章

(3) 1961 年 6 月 -- 英國女王伊利沙伯二世(Queen Elizabeth II) 頒授最優秀的大英帝國官 佐勳章(Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) (O.B.E.)

晚年生活

雖然與不少具基督教背景的團體關係密切,但蔣法賢事實上是一位虔誠的佛教徒。潛修佛學,道號「洋澈」。蔣法賢雅好中國文學,主要的興趣包括登山、閱讀、書法、收藏書畫古玩和古籍等。蔣法賢居於香港島銅鑼灣金龍臺7號,因此,1960年至1962年任銅鑼灣街坊福利會常務委員會委員;卸任後於1963年起任榮譽會長。

1963年2月5日,蔣法賢在香港總督府拜會香港總督柏立基爵士期間中風,送往瑪麗醫院治療,到同年2月23日才康復出院。此後他雖然繼續在自設的私人診所執業,但就卸下香港聖約翰救傷隊總監和紳士法庭法官等職務,以減少工作量。晚年的蔣法賢仍身兼香港紅卍字會會長和聖公會聖基道兒童院董事會主席等職,並繼續參與不少社交場合和公開活動。

1974年12月22日早上6時,蔣法賢在寓所逝世,終年71歲。遺體隨後移奉香港殯儀館治喪,旋於12月24日舉行大殮。出殯當日各界致悼者眾,香港聯合書院、香港聖約翰救傷隊和香港紅卍字會等生前任職的團體也派出代表哀悼。而扶靈則由10名生前好友組成,包括行政/立法兩局非官守議員馮秉芬爵士(香港扶輪社社長1949-1950、國際扶輪第345地區總監1961-1962)和副教育司何雅明等,遺體即日安葬於柴灣華人永遠墳場。

主要社會服務

- (1930年-1932年)新界贈醫會義務司庫及司理
- (1930年-1936年、1952年-1955年)香港醫務委員會委員
- (1932年)香港醫療救援委員會名譽秘書
- (1932年-1949年)香港聖約翰救傷隊醫官
- (1934年-1939年、1950年)英國醫學會香港及華南分會理事
- (1935年-1964年) 聖公會聖基道兒童院董事會副主席兼助理秘書
- (1937年)香港聯青社社長
- (1937年)商業通濟公會會長
- (1938年-1939年)保良局總理
- (1939 年-1940 年) 國際聯青社華南區監督
- (1940年)香港大學校友會會長
- (1940年-1941年)香港政府營養研究委員會委員
- (1942年-1943年)「市民醫院」助理院長及司庫
- (1945年-1946年) 夏慤總督慈善救濟基金顧問

- (1945年-1946年)香港政府租務法庭法官
- (1945年-1946年)香港建設復興華人諮詢委員會委員
- (1945年-1946年)香港政府救濟及教育委員會委員
- (1946年-1948年) 營養顧問理事會理事
- (1946年-1949年)香港防癆會執行理事會理事
- (1946年-1957年)香港後備警察隊名譽醫務官
- (1947年-1948年)香港扶輪社社長
- (1947年-1949年)香港中華醫學會會長
- (1947年-1950年)香港小童群益會執行委員會主席
- (1949年-1952年) 香港防癆會理事
- (1949年-1952年)香港聖約翰救傷隊聯隊醫官
- (1949年-1958年)香港聖約翰理事會委員和常務委員
- (1950 年-1951 年) 香港保護兒童會主席
- (1951年-1953年)中英學會主席
- (1952年-1954年)香港聖約翰救傷隊助理總監
- (1953年-1955年)香港政府教育司署中文課程研究委員會委員
- (1954年--) 香港童子軍總會九龍地方副會長
- (1954年-1958年)香港聖約翰救傷隊副總監
- (1954 年-1963 年) 香港紳士法庭法官
- (1956年-1959年)香港聯合書院校長兼校董會董事長
- (1957年-1959年)香港中文專上學校協會主席
- (1957年-1959年)世界兄弟會香港分會主席
- (1957年-1962年)香港政府緊急規例拘留令檢討委員會委員
- (1958年-1960年)國際扶輪(香港-澳門-臺灣地區)資政
- (1958年-1963年)香港聖約翰救傷隊總監 / 香港聖約翰理事會副主席
- (1959年-1974年) 香港復康會信託人
- (1960年-1963年) 白沙文化教育基金會副主席

(1961年-1964年)香港政府醫務顧問委員會委員

(1961 年-1968 年) 香港大學校董

(1961年-1974年)香港紅卍字會會長

(1962年-1963年)香港政府遞解羈留法庭法官

(1962年-1966年)香港小童群益會會長

(1962年-1968年)香港大學畢業生議會主席

(1963年-1967年)香港防癌會董事會董事

(1964年-1968年)香港大學校務委員會委員

(1964年-1974年) 聖公會聖基道兒童院董事會主席

蔣夫人曹麗姬女士

蔣法賢於 1943 年 1 月 20 日在香港迎娶曹麗姬為妻,兩人育有一子蔣顯輝和一女蔣璧輝。

曹麗姬的父親曹善允博士,是香港立法局首席華人非官守議員、香港扶輪社創社副社長和第二任社長(1933-1934)。

曹麗姬先後受教育於聖士提反女子中學(St. Stephen's Girls' College)和香港大學醫學院;1947年12月11日接受香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham)委任非官守太平紳士。

1947 年至 1948 年擔任保良局總理;

1953年至1957年任香港政府教育委員會委員;

1956年至1957年任香港中國婦女會主席;

1953 年至 1963 年接替丈夫任香港防癆會理事;及曾任少年法庭紳士法官、紳士法庭法官和租務法庭法官等職。

她在 1946 年獲英國國王佐治六世(King George VI)頒授防衛勳章;以及在 1953 年獲英國女王伊利沙伯二世(Queen Elizabeth II)頒授加冕勳章。

曹麗姬在 1981 年 10 月 21 日病逝於香港養和醫院,終年 72 歲。

