

中文版在第 26-32 頁

天津扶輪人建築師--關頌聲  
培育了「亞洲鐵人」楊傳廣「飛躍羚羊」紀政  
Tientsin Rotarian Architect Kwan Sung-Sing  
Nurtured and Financed 2 Olympic Games Medalists  
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)  
1 December 2016



關頌聲 -- 建築師、運動健將  
*Architect & Athlete --- Kwan Sung-Sing*

“He is a credit indeed to Andover and to M.I.T. In the field of architecture, I doubt if there are many Tech men who have as interesting a record. I should say he is easily the outstanding Chinese architect in his own country.” ~~ The Rev. Arthur G. Robinson (1884-1964), 1927

Kwan Sung-Sing (關頌聲), ethnic Cantonese, was a Charter Member of Tientsin Rotary Club (天津扶輪社) on 10 May 1923 (*Classification: Architect*) (*Nickname: “Steamship”*), when he was operating partnership architecture firm *Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects* (基泰工程司) at 11 Rue du Maréchal Foch, Tientsin French Concession (*today at No. 109-123, Binjiang Avenue, Heping District, Tianjin*). Kwan was the first Chinese student to receive a degree in architecture at The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Kwan and his firm designed 110 structures on the China Mainland between 1920 and 1949, many of them still stand and are considered landmarks of the Republican era (1912-1949). When residing in Taiwan since 1949, Kwan personally nurtured and financed many track athletes, including the decathlete Yang Chuan-Kwang (楊傳廣) (Asian Games gold medalist in 1954 and 1958, Olympic silver medalist in 1960) and track & field athlete Chi Cheng (紀政) (Olympic bronze medalist in 1968, and Asian Games gold medalist in both 1966 and 1970, respectively).



## Son of an Imperial Physician

Kwan Sung-Sing was born on 29 August 1892 in Weihaiwei, Shantung (*Shandong*) Province of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國山東省威海衛), the eldest son of an eminent physician, Dr. King Y. Kwan (關景賢太醫), Imperial medical officer to the Guangxu Emperor (光緒皇帝) and Director of the Peiyang Naval Hospital (北洋水師養病院). The family was of Cantonese origin, and prominent Christians as well as supporters of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (孫文) in the Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命). Kwan was a student at the Imperial Medical College in Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (北洋西醫學堂). Under the influence of revolutionaries, the young Kwan cut off his queue in defiance of the Menchu rule and his father was thus compelled to send him abroad to escape punishment and possible execution. With the aid of family friend Wu Ting-Fang (伍廷芳) (1842-1922) (*barrister and statesman*), who served as Minister to the United States, Spain, and Peru from 1896 to 1902 and from 1907 to 1909, Kwan was taken to the United States in 1907.

Studying first at Dummer Academy in South Byfield, Massachusetts, Kwan matriculated at Phillips Academy Andover (Class of 1912) in September 1908, in the Scientific Department, with Headmaster Dr. Al Stearns serving as his guardian. He resided in the Churchill dormitory during his three years at Andover. At Andover, Kwan excelled both in his studies and in athletics, becoming a noted soccer player and track runner.

Unfortunately, before Kwan finished at Andover, in the summer of 1911 he was called home by his mother's illness. Nonetheless, Kwan maintained a lifelong relationship with the school and his guardian Dr. Stearns. Stearns even hosted an engagement-announcement party for Kwan while he was a student at The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Back to the Republican China (中華民國), Kwan studied at St. John's University in Shanghai (上海聖約翰大學) before gaining entry to Tsinghua Preparatory School (清華學校) in Peking, where he continued to be an athletic star. Earning one of the prestigious Boxer Indemnity Scholarships (庚子賠款獎學金), Kwan returned to the United States in August 1914, sailing together with other Indemnity Scholars. Kwan was not only an Indemnity Scholar, he also helped facilitate the attendance of five junior scholars on the Indemnity Program at Phillips Academy Andover, personally escorting them to his alma mater.

## The Architect Student was an Athlete Star in College

Kwan was the first Chinese student to receive a degree in architecture at MIT. He was a member of the Class of 1919, but received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture in 1918. Kwan then took some time to study municipal administration at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. As a student, Kwan engaged in numerous extracurricular activities and took several leadership roles. He was a member of the Chinese Students' Club, the Architectural Society, the Architectural Engineering Society, the Cosmopolitan Club, and the Institute Committee. Kwan served as Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club in his sophomore year (1916), and as President his junior year. He was also a member of the Frieze and Cornice Fraternity, and a charter member of the FF Fraternity, the oldest Chinese fraternity in the United States. Kwan was furthermore active in athletics and drama, making a name for himself especially in the former. Kwan was renowned as a runner, joining both his Class Track and Relay Teams, and the intercollegiate MIT Track and Relay Teams, and winning various races over the year. He also won races representing "Technology" at meets held at the Chinese Students' Alliance

conferences. In 1917, Kwan had the honor of being among the “Wearers of the Numerals” in track, and also a “Wearer of the Institute Insignia.” In 1919, Kwan was Captain of the Chinese Soccer Team, which gained fame at MIT for its stellar record. Kwan was also a star in the theater, taking the lead role in a student-written play, “The New Order Cometh.” With a plot revolving around the theme of marriage reform in China, the play was performed at Stone Chapel at Phillips Academy Andover during the 12th annual conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students’ Alliance in August 1916, and again at the 13th annual conference at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island in 1917.

### The Eminent Architect in Greater China

After receiving his degree, Kwan held various internships at engineering firms in the United States, then returned to China in 1920 to start the architectural design firm of *Kwan, Chu & Yang* (基泰工程司) with University of Pennsylvania architectural graduates Chu Pin (朱彬 1896-1971, who later married Kwan’s younger sister May the same year) and Yang Ting-Pao (楊廷寶 1901-1982) in his hometown of Tientsin. He was later joined by two other partners -- his fifth brother, Case Western Reserve graduate Kwan Sung-Kin (關頌堅 1900-1973) and University of Michigan civil engineering graduate Young Qua-Ling (楊寬麟 1891-1971, nephew of Francis Hawks Pott--the longtime president of St John’s University in Shanghai; Young later joined the Shanghai West Rotary Club 滬西扶輪社 on 23 March 1949). Starting in Tientsin, the firm completed the landmark Continental Bank building and the main factory of Pacific Alkali (leading chemical firm with MIT connection) in 1921, the Chung Yuan Department Store building (the tallest building in Northern China before the War) in 1927, and the Nankai University Library (南開大學圖書館) in 1928. *Kwan, Chu & Yang* quickly expanded to other cities in northern China such as Peking, where they designed the Peking Union Medical College Hospital (北京協和醫院), buildings on the Tsinghua campus, and the True Light Theatre, and Shenyang (瀋陽), where they were responsible for the city railway station and a Northeastern University (東北大學) dormitory. By 1928, the firm was prosperous enough to erect its own office building in Tientsin (which still stands) and was ranked as the top Chinese-owned architectural design firm in China.

In the late 1920s, Kwan returned to the United States to promote a new scheme in the service of Architect to the Princess Der Ling (裕德齡), a former Court Lady under the Empress Dowager (慈禧太后). Along with her American husband, Thaddeus C. White, Der Ling proposed to build a large-scale replica of the Forbidden City in the United States (preferably Los Angeles), sited on 20 acres of land and surrounded by a replica of the Great Wall. As architect, Kwan personally supervised the construction of elaborate models and drawings of the Forbidden City and other famous examples of Chinese architecture for a touring exhibit aimed at promoting the project in the United States – 13 crates in all. In this undertaking, Kwan again sought the help of Phillips Academy Headmaster Al Stearns, writing him from the Los Angeles Biltmore on 20 December 1927 to announce his arrival in the United States and explain his undertaking. Kwan noted his hope that the development would also contain a theater, hotel, auditorium, restaurant, museum, and library in order to promote American understanding of Chinese culture as well as produce revenue. Inviting Stearns to view the exhibit at the Los Angeles Biltmore, Kwan further promised to visit him in Andover in January. In response, Stearns duly connected him with other Andover Old Boys around the country. The principals connected with this project were the Princess Der Ling, Thaddeus C. White, Kwan, and Arthur J. Burks. Unfortunately, the project never came to fruition.

In September 1931, the Japanese occupied Manchuria, which caused a significant drop in property development in northern China. In response, 4 of the 5 partners decided to move south, with Kwan and Yang heading to Nanking and Chu and Young heading to Shanghai, while Kwan Sung-Kin stayed in Tientsin. In Shanghai, business was booming in the 1930s, and the firm designed the Sun Department Store building, the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank building (上海商業儲蓄銀行), and the Sun Yat-Sen Hospital. In Nanking, Kwan leveraged his government connections to secure projects such as the Central Stadium (1933) and the Central Hospital (1934) and also built the library of the University of Nanking (金陵大學) (1937). When the Japanese occupied Nanking in 1938, Kwan moved with the Nationalist regime to Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶) where he was responsible for the design of the Central Bank Building (1940).

In 1949, the partners of *Kwan Chu & Yang* split up, with Kwan heading to Taiwan (臺灣), Chu to the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港), while Yang and Young staying in the Mainland. In total, *Kwan, Chu & Yang* designed 110 structures on the mainland between 1920 and 1949, many of them still stand and are considered landmarks of the Republican era (1912-1949). (see photos on Pages 11-24)

In Taiwan, Kwan served as president of the Architects' Association while *Kwan, Chu & Yang* carried on for projects such as the Taipei Municipal Stadium, Provincial Stadium at Tai Chung, the Taiwan Adventist Hospital, the Hu Shih Residence and a number of buildings at the Academia Sinica.

## The Protégé of 2 Olympic Medalists

However, it was his involvement in the athletic field during his Taiwan years which left a mark. Kwan firmly believed that physical education was essential in a young person's growth and maturation, because through sports, young minds were given the opportunity to learn self-discipline, endurance, courage, and fair-play – qualities that would serve them well throughout their lives. With time, his passion for physical development and fitness became legendary. This love of sports coupled with his patriotism led to his promotion of China in both the Asian and Olympic Games. It was well known that he spared no personal expense in his search for, and education and cultivation of talented athletes to represent China.

As the founding chairman of the Republic of China Track and Field Committee (中華民國田徑委員會) (now Chinese Taipei Athletics Association 中華臺北田徑協會) in Taiwan, Kwan personally nurtured and financed many track athletes, including the decathlete Yang Chuan-Kwang (楊傳廣) (Native name: Maysang Kalimud, 1933-2007) whom he encouraged and financed to enroll at University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) to train under the renowned coach, Ducky Drake. Yang won the Asian Games gold medals in both 1954 and 1958. A few months before his untimely death, Kwan witnessed his protégé Yang win a silver medal in the Decathlon at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. This was for the first time, a Chinese athlete has won an Olympic medal. And this was only the beginning. Eight years later, Chi Cheng (紀政), also a protégé of Kwan won the Olympic bronze medal in the 80-meter Hurdles in Mexico City, Olympic Games 1968. Breaking world records several times in her career, Chi was one of the stellar champions in Women's Track and Field of that era. In the 1966 Asian Games in Bangkok, she won the gold medal in long jump. Then in 1970 Asian Games in Bangkok, Chi was one more time gold medal winner but in 100M race.

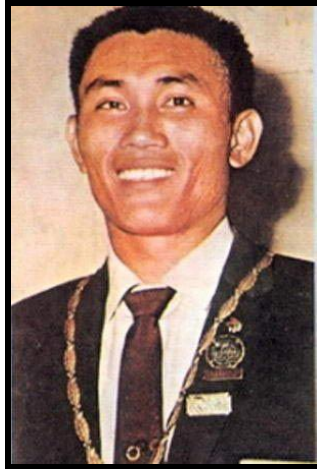
Sadly, not long after the good news of his protégé Yang winning the Olympic medal, Kwan died of a stroke in Taipei on 27 November 1960. His funeral was attended by over 2,000 dignitaries and he was awarded in 1961 a commendation from Republic of China President Chiang Kai-Shek (蔣中正總統) for his contributions to architecture and athletics. Kwan was predeceased by his first wife Lee Vong-Ling (李鳳麟), a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, U.S.A., and survived by 6 children.



關頌聲全家福合影 Kwan's Family Photo



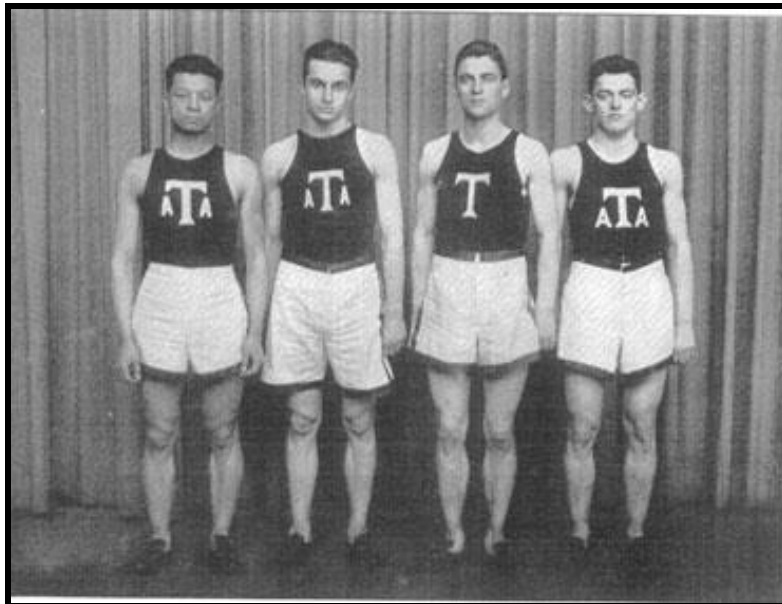
1952-1957年擔任臺灣省運動會田徑發令員，自備一把左輪發令槍，穿着西裝、半短褲，一副紳士模樣。  
The portrait of Commander Kwan in Taiwan Athletic Meets 1952-1957



「亞洲鐵人」楊傳廣 “Asian Iron Man” Yang Chuan-Kwang



「飛躍羚羊」紀政 “Leap Antelope” Chi Cheng



關頌聲(左一)在麻省理工學院運動隊 Kwan (left 1) in MIT Athletic Team



# ATHLETICS



	Lockwood	Hallacre	Hering	Romer	Jackson	McCartee
Oskey	Brack	Brewer	Bewall	Scranton	Hastings	Van Kirk
White, Asst. Mgr.	O'Hara	Brown	Gaething, Capt.	Larsson	Sullivan	Tourtelotte, Mgr.
		Kwan	Buchanan		Doot	

**Bowdoin Meet** The first and only dual meet of the season — that with Bowdoin — came May 5, Junior Week. Confidently expecting to repeat their victory of 1916, the Bowdoin team was defeated 68 to 58. The credit of the victory was evenly divided between the track and field men. Charlie Reed furnished the thrill of the day by breaking the broad jump record, which had stood from 1899 with a jump of 22 feet 7¼ inches, 5¾ inches better than the previous performance. Except in the weight events, Technology presented a well-balanced team, and hopes of finishing among the first three at the N. E. I. A. A. Meet seemed justified.

**N. E. I. A. A.** The New England Meet, held at Springfield, May 20, cannot be said to have been successful from Technology's point of view. An injured ankle depriving O'Hara of sure points in the dashes, and

關頌聲(前排左一) 在麻省理工學院運動隊 (1916)

Kwan (front left 1) in MIT Athletic Team (1916)

1918 RELAY TEAM



VAN KIRK FISHER FLETT, *Mgr.* AVERY RUSSETT MACARDLE  
 COLLIER MEAD JUSTHEIM LORENZ, *Capt.* READ KWAN  
 McFARLAND MERRICK FORD

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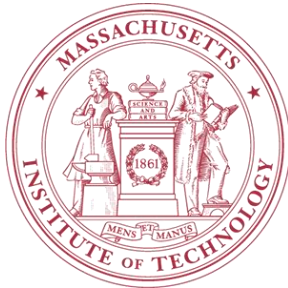
關頌聲 (二排右一) -- 麻省理工學院接力隊 (1918)  
 Class of 1918 MIT Relay Team  
 (Courtesy MIT Archives and Special Collections)



<i>Captain</i> S. S. Kwan		<i>Manager</i> K. F. Mok					
<b>Team</b>							
T. F. Wei . . . . .	Goal	S. S. Kwan, Captain . . . . .	<i>Left outside forward</i>				
C. Y. Huang . . . . .	<i>Left full back</i>	K. C. Lei . . . . .	<i>Left inside forward</i>				
Y. L. Yeh . . . . .	<i>Center half back</i>	T. K. Lin . . . . .	<i>Center forward</i>				
K. Chun . . . . .	<i>Right half back</i>	F. C. Ede . . . . .	<i>Right inside forward</i>				
H. Huang . . . . .	<i>Right full back</i>	T. K. Liang . . . . .	<i>Right outside forward</i>				
W. Moy-Ding . . . . .	<i>Left half back</i>						
<b>Substitutes</b>							
S. S. Chen	A. T. Kung	S. H. Chang	N. H. Leung				
<b>Schedule of Games</b>							
Andover Academy . . . . .	2	M. I. T. . . . .	5	Harvard . . . . .	1	M. I. T. . . . .	4
Worcester Academy . . . . .	1	M. I. T. . . . .	2	Irish Americans . . . . .	2	M. I. T. . . . .	0
Andover Academy . . . . .	1	M. I. T. . . . .	2	Boston Rovers . . . . .	1	M. I. T. . . . .	2

關頌聲 (中央坐者) -- 麻省理工學院華人足球隊隊長 1919  
 Kwan (center sitting) as Captain of the MIT Chinese Soccer Team 1919  
 (Courtesy MIT Archives and Special Collections)



2007年，關頌聲的女兒關俊佑小姐捐資40萬美元，建議在北京清華大學設立體育榮譽室，並於2011年清華大學百年校慶之際建成正式對外開放。清華大學體育榮譽室的建成，極大促進清華體育的傳承與發展。

*In 2007, Kwan's daughter Chimie Kwan donated US\$ 400,000 to Tsinghua University, Beijing, in celebrating the Centennial. A Kwan's Room of Honor was established by the University in remembrance of Kwan's great dedication in inheritance and development of China Athletics.*



Our father, Kwan Sung-sing (关颂声, 1892-1960) attended Tsinghua University in his youth. His love of home and country and pursuit of academic and athletic excellence found fertile soil there and flourished.

In 1913, he proudly represented China at the Asian Games in Manila before going on to complete his education in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States where he excelled in track and field as well as other varsity sports. Then he went on to Harvard to study city planning. The spirit he carried with him abroad was the spirit of Tsinghua and of a new and vibrant China.

Upon returning to China, he founded Kwan, Chu & Yang (基泰工程司), the first Chinese owned and operated architectural and engineering firm in the country. His firm designed several buildings on Qing Hua's campus that are still in use today. But more significantly, the firm developed and nurtured many architects and engineers who eventually became trailblazers in their fields in China.

Kwan Sung-sing firmly believed that physical education was essential in a young person's growth and maturation, because through sports, young minds were given the opportunity to learn self-discipline, endurance, courage, and fair-play – qualities that would serve them well throughout their lives. With time, his passion for physical development and fitness became legendary. This love of sports coupled with his patriotism led to his promotion of China in both the Asian and Olympic Games. It was well known that he spared no personal expense in his search for, and education and cultivation of talented athletes to represent China. A few months before his untimely death, he witnessed his protégé, C.K. Yang (杨传广), win a silver medal in the Decathlon at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. His reaction was pure joy. "Finally and for the first time," he proclaimed, "a Chinese athlete has won an Olympic medal. And this is only the beginning." How right he was! Eight years later, Ji Zheng (纪政), also a protégé of our father won the Olympic bronze medal in the Eighty-meter Hurdles in Mexico City. Breaking world records several times in her career, she was one of the stellar champions in Women's Track and Field of that era.

Today, the sobriquet, 'The sick man of East Asia' has been consigned forever to the scrap-heap of history. Chinese athletes have earned world-wide acclaim and honor in international competitions. Among them were members of the Tsinghua family whose contributions have been vital.

Kwan Sung-sing was a true and loyal son of Tsinghua. Our family is deeply grateful to the University for this opportunity to honor his memory and legacy.

*By Chimie Kwan*  
关俊佑



1920 年在天津創建的基泰工程司      Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects was established in 1920, Tientsin



基泰工程司總部的辦公樓基泰大樓，建於 1928 年。座落於天津法租界的福煦將軍路（今和平區濱江道 109 號至 123 號），現為濱江灣快捷酒店。目前，基泰大樓為重點保護等級歷史風貌建築。

*The original Head Office of Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects built in 1928 located at Avenue General Foch, Tientsin French Concession, is still standing today at No. 109-123, Binjiang Avenue, Heping District, Tianjin.*

基泰工程司的設計作品

Works by Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects



大陸銀行大樓(天津市和平區哈爾濱道 68 號)，是原北四行中的大陸銀行在天津建造的總行大樓。於 1921 年建成，現為天津租界時代留存下來的重要建築之一。

*Continental Bank Building, Tientsin International Settlement (1921)*





1927年建成的中原百貨大樓（原天津日租界旭街）（現今天津百貨大樓--天津和平區和平路172號）  
Chung Yuan Department Store Building in 1927 located at Tientsin Japanese Concession.  
(now Tianjin Department Store, No.172, Heping Road, Heping District, Tianjin)





1927年盧木齋捐建的天津私立南開大學木齋圖書館（1937年毀於戰火）  
Mu-Zhai Library of Nankai University, Tientsin, 1927 (destroyed in war 1937)



1930年建成的瀋陽的京奉鐵路總站（今為瀋陽鐵路分局機關辦公樓）  
Built in 1930, Peking-Mukden Railway Terminus (now Shenyang Railway Bureau Branch Office Building)

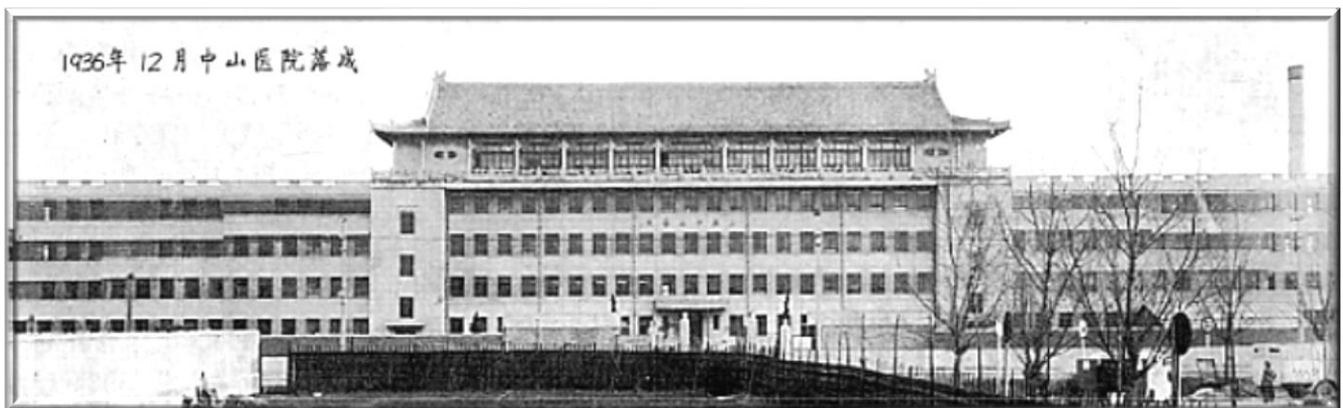


新新百貨公司(1926) (今為上海市第一食品商店) 上海市南京東路 720 號  
The Sun Sun Co., Ltd. (1926) (now Shanghai First Food Store)  
No. 720, East Nanjing Road, Shanghai





1932 年建成的大陸銀行大樓 -- 現為上海國際信託有限公司上投大廈（上海市黃浦區九江路 111 號）。  
*Continental Bank Building, Shanghai International Settlement (1932)*



上海孫中山紀念醫院（1936）-- 現為復旦大學附屬中山醫院。  
*Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital and Medical Faculty in Shanghai (1936)*  
*Now the Zhongshan Hospital affiliated to Fudan University*



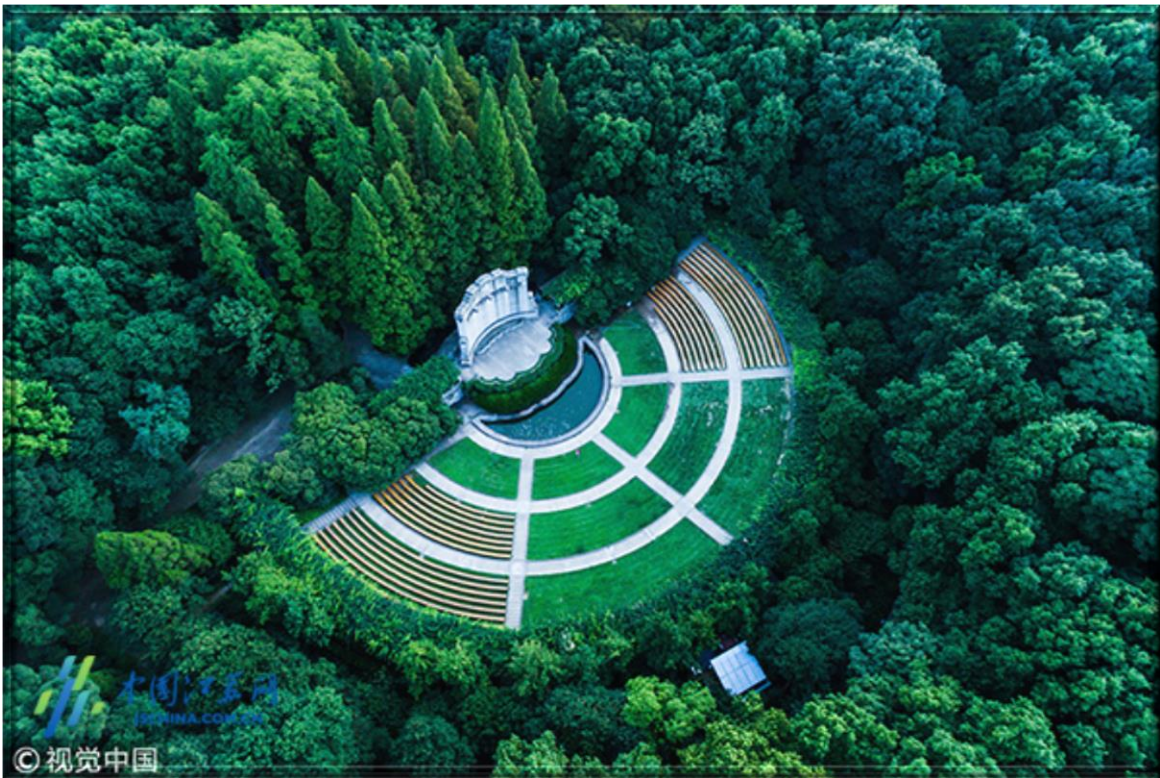


1936 年大新公司開業（今為上海市第一百貨商店）上海市南京東路 832 號  
The Da Sun Co., Ltd. grand opening in 1936  
(now Shanghai No.1 Department Store) No.832, East Nanjing Road, Shanghai





*1931 年建成的中央體育場，是民國時期遠東最大的體育場。(舊址位於南京棲霞區孝陵衛南京體育學院內)  
Central Stadium built in 1931 – the largest in the Far East (now inside Nanjing Sport Institute campus)*



中山陵音樂台 (1933)  
江蘇省南京市玄武區中山陵園風景區內  
Music Stage at Sun Yat-Sen Mausoleum, Nanjing



1936年建成的中國國際聯歡社（今南京市錦江南京飯店）  
1937年—國際扶輪第81地區第二屆年會召開地點  
China International Club, 1936 (now Jinjiang Nanjing Hotel, Nanjing)  
Venue of the 2nd Rotary International 81st District Conference in 1937





*1931 年建成的 (南京) 譚延闓陵園 Cemetery of Tan Yan-Kai, Nanjing (built in 1933)*



*南京 - 中央醫院(1931) (今中國人民解放軍南京軍區南京總醫院)  
Central Hospital in Nanking (1931)  
(now) Nanjing General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Region, Chinese People's Liberation Army*



金陵大學圖書館(1936)(現為南京大學老圖書館)      Nanking University Library (1936)



美國駐中華民國大使館(1946) (今南京市鼓樓區西康路33號西康賓館)  
United States Embassy to the Republic of China (Nanking)  
(now Xikang Hotel, No.33, Xikang Road, Nanjing)



*成立於 1921 年的北京協和醫院  
Peking Union Medical College Hospital established in 1921*



*1921 年建成的北京真光電影院（現中國兒童藝術劇院）（北京東城區東安門大街 64 號）  
True Light Theatre (1921), Peking  
(now China National Theatre for Children) (No.64 Donganmen Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing)*



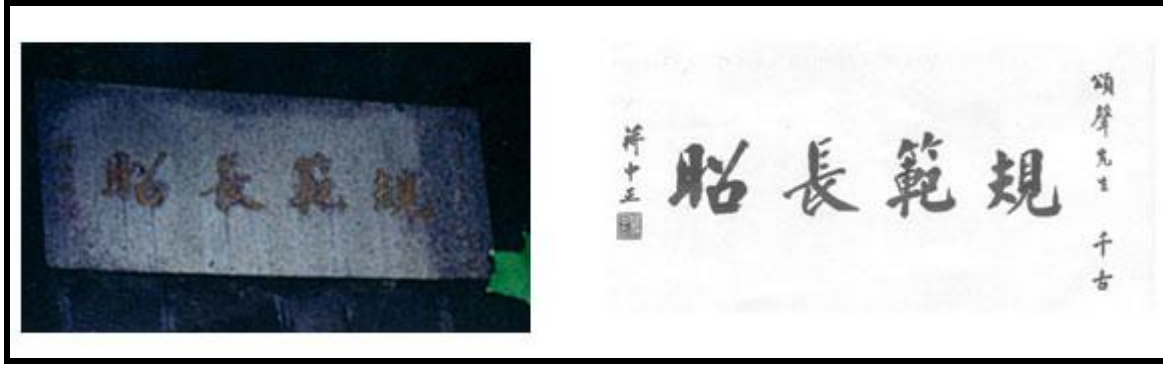
1931 年建成的國立清華大學氣象臺 Observatory of National Tsinghua University built in 1931



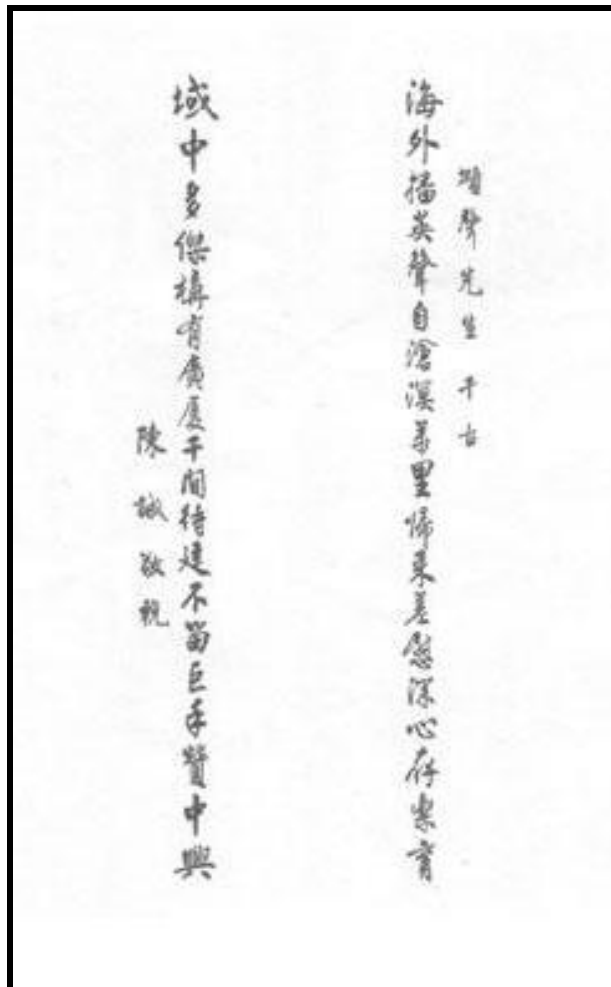
萬宜大廈(1957)(香港中環德輔道中 61-69 號)是基泰工程司朱彬的重要作品，它對 1950 年代香港的商業大廈有創新性設計，加入室內多層的購物長廊概念，配置了香港首部公共使用的扶手電梯。1999 年拆卸重建。

*Man Yee Building (1957) was a significant showpiece of Chu Pin of Kwan, Chu and Yang Architects. It introduced a revolutionary design to office buildings in Hong Kong in the 1950s, adopting the concept of multi-level indoor shopping gallery, and equipped with Hong Kong's first public escalator. Rebuilt in 1999.*





關頌聲去世，中華民國蔣中正總統為他題詞輓額牌匾  
 Republican China President Chiang Kai-Shek's inscription plaque of condolence  
 conferred at the funeral service for Kwan



關頌聲去世，中華民國陳誠副總統親送輓聯  
 Republican China Vice President CHEN Cheng's  
 inscription of condolence presented at the funeral service for Kwan

## 天津扶輪人建築師 -- 關頌聲

培育了「亞洲鐵人」楊傳廣「飛躍羚羊」紀政



關頌聲(1892-1960)，廣東人，1923年5月10日成為天津扶輪社(Tientsin Rotary Club)的創社社員(職業分類：建築師)(暱稱：“Steamship”)，當時他正在天津法租界合夥經營建築師事務所--基泰工程司(Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects)。學生時代的關頌聲已經是運動健將；是第一位獲得麻省理工學院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT)建築學學位的中國學生。基泰工程司是中華民國大陸時代最大的建築師事務所，1920年至1949年間在中國大陸設計建築了一百多幢建築物，其中許多是當代的地標。關頌聲終生熱愛運動，推動田徑運動，被譽為「臺灣田徑之父」。自1949年定居臺灣，關頌聲親自培養和資助了許多田徑運動員，當中包括十項全能「亞洲鐵人」楊傳廣(1954年和1958年亞運會金牌、1960年奧運會銀牌)和田徑運動員「飛躍羚羊」紀政(1968年奧運會銅牌、1966年和1970年亞運會金牌)。

### 御醫之子

關頌聲，字校聲、號柴聲，(光緒十八年)1892年8月29日出生於大清國山東省威海衛(今山東省威海市)，祖籍廣東省番禺縣(今廣州市番禺區)。家族在廣東為信仰基督教的望族，並支持孫中山反清革命。祖父關元昌為中國牙醫先鋒，叔父關景良為革命份子，弟弟關頌韜為名醫。

父親關景賢，在香港雅麗氏利濟醫院(The Alice Memorial Hospital)附設的香港華人西醫書院(Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese)習醫(該書院於1912年併入香港大學成為醫學院)，與孫中山同窗。1892年畢業後回到天津，任大清朝廷太醫兼掌北洋水師養病院。

少年關頌聲首先進入天津北洋西醫學堂學習，在革命熱潮的影響下，無視滿清的統治就剪掉了辮子。因此，關頌聲的父親被迫將他送到國外，以逃避懲罰和可能的處決。1907年，關景賢拜託友人伍廷芳(中華民國--外交家、法學家；香港--首名華人太平紳士、首名華人大律師和首名定例局華人議員)，帶兒子到美國讀書。

## 運動健將的建築系學生

首先在美國馬薩諸塞州南拜菲爾德的杜默學院(Dummer Academy)學習；1908年9月到安多弗的菲利普斯學院(Phillips Academy Andover) (1912年級)入讀科學系，校長斯特恩斯博士(Al Stearns)擔任他的監護人。在安多弗度過的三年裡，住在邱吉爾宿舍(Churchill Dormitory)。關頌聲在學習和田徑方面表現出色，成為著名的足球健將和田徑運動員。

可惜，在1911年夏天尚未畢業，知悉母親病重，趕回家省親。回到祖國後，關頌聲入讀上海聖約翰大學(St. John's University, Shanghai)。後考上北京清華學校(清華大學前身)，在那裡他繼續成為運動健將。體育成績斐然，曾獲得1912年校運會880碼冠軍、1913年校運會鐵餅冠軍。1913年清華畢業前，曾代表國家赴菲律賓參加第一屆遠東運動會，獲一英里接力第二名。

1914年關頌聲獲得了庚子賠款獎學金，於8月返回美國，入讀麻省理工學院建築學系。關頌聲是第一位獲得麻省理工學院建築學學士的中國學生，是1919年的班級，但在1918年已經獲得了學位。然後，花了一些時間在馬薩諸塞州劍橋的哈佛大學(Harvard University)學習市政管理。

學生時期，關頌聲參加了許多課外活動，擔任過幾個領導角色。關頌聲在田徑和戲劇方面更加活躍，特別是在前者中為自己贏得了名聲。他是中國留美學生會、建築學會、建築工程學會、國際大都會俱樂部和學院委員會的成員。他在大二的時候(1916年)擔任大都會俱樂部的秘書，大三那年擔任會長。他還是Frieze and Cornice Fraternity的成員，也是FF Fraternity的創會會員(FF Fraternity是美國最古老的華人兄弟會)。

在校期間，關頌聲參加了學校的足球隊，同時也是短跑健將(圖見第6-9頁)，並在一年中贏得了各種比賽。1919年，關頌聲成為華人足球隊的隊長，球隊在麻省理工學院因其名聲而聞名。

關頌聲也是戲劇界的優秀演員，在同學撰寫的劇本《新秩序來臨》(The New Order Cometh)中擔任主角，劇情主題圍繞中國婚姻的改革。1916年8月在安多弗的中國學生東區聯盟第12屆年會上，假座菲利普斯學院石室禮拜堂(Stone Chapel)演出；並於1917年在羅德島普羅維登斯(Providence, Rhode Island)的布朗大學(Brown University)的第13屆年會上，再次演出。

## 基泰工程司

1919年，關頌聲先後任天津警察廳工程顧問、津浦路考工科技正、內務部土木司技正、北寧路常年建築工程師；曾協助監理北京協和醫學院建築工程，也曾任南京首都建設委員會工程組委員。1928年參加全國大學工學院分系科目起草和審查工作，也是中國營造學社社員。

1920年，在天津創辦一間名為「基泰工程司」(Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects)的建築事務所，關頌聲主要負責組織和對外聯繫業務。開始與朱彬(美國賓夕法尼亞大學建築系)合辦，後來，楊廷寶(美國賓夕法尼亞大學 University of Pennsylvania 建築系)、楊寬麟(美國密歇根大學 University of Michigan 土木工程系)、五弟關頌堅(美國凱斯西儲大學 Case Western Reserve University)也陸續成為了基泰合夥人。1921年，由基泰工程司設計的永利化學工業公司大樓建成。成果不但使長期把持中國建築設計市場的洋人為之震驚，也使中國建築師從此揚眉吐氣。1927年後，關頌聲決定把基泰工程司的業務重點轉向正在制訂的「南京首都建設計劃」和「大

上海都市建設計劃」的京（寧）、滬一帶。在南京設立了事務所，先設在新街口附近（今石鼓路衛生院）；抗戰勝利後遷至鼓樓馥記大廈（今鼓樓飯店）。

基泰工程司的總部，最初位於天津法租界的基泰大樓。1927 年後基泰南遷，總所遷往南京中華路青年會。關頌聲與楊廷寶坐鎮南京，朱彬和楊寬麟則坐鎮上海。1937 年日本帝國全面侵略中國，抗日戰爭爆發後，總所於 1938 年又遷往重慶。抗日戰爭初期，關頌聲身陷華北。日本人想強迫他做滿州國政府的公共工程部長，但他脫逃跑到重慶。八年抗戰期間，他義務協助江陰防禦工程的建築，被敵機轟炸，幾遭不測。

1941 年，平津所主任關頌堅自作主張將天津基泰大樓轉賣，引起其他合夥人不滿後退出，改由張鏞執掌平津所。此外，基泰還曾在昆明、廣州等地設有辦事處。1949 年，大陸的基泰工程司解散。關頌聲、朱彬分別前往臺灣、香港繼續開辦基泰工程司，楊廷寶、楊寬麟留在大陸發展。1949 年 3 月 23 日楊寬麟參加了滬西扶輪社(Shanghai West Rotary Club)，直到 1952 年 1 月 24 日解散。

### 基泰工程司作品

基泰工程司是中國創辦較早、影響最大的建築設計事務所，也是民國大陸時代中國人自己創辦的最大的建築事務所。1920 年至 1949 年間在大陸設計建築了一百多幢建築物，楊廷寶的設計作品較多，其中許多是當代的地標，遍及天津、北平、上海、南京、重慶、廣州、瀋陽、香港等各大城市。主要的作品包括：天津--大陸銀行大樓(1921)、中原百貨大樓(1927)、基泰大樓(1928)；上海--新新百貨公司(1926)、大陸銀行大樓(1932)、中山醫院(1936)、大新公司大樓(1936)；南京--譚延闓陵園(1931)、中國國際聯歡社(1931)、中山陵音樂台(1933)、中央體育場(1933)、中央醫院(1934)、金陵大學圖書館(1937)、美國駐中華民國大使館(1946)；瀋陽--京奉鐵路總站(1930)；北平--北京協和醫院(1921)、真光電影院(1921)、國立清華大學氣象臺(1931)；重慶--漕家渡中央銀行(1940)；香港--萬宜大廈(1957)等。（圖見第 12-24 頁）

### 遷居臺灣

1949 年，關頌聲遷居臺灣。基泰工程司也遷往臺灣，陸續設計香港萬宜大廈、邵氏大廈、臺灣人造纖維公司、臺北市綜合體育場、臺中市臺灣省立體育場（今國立臺灣體育運動大學體育館）等建築。關頌聲曾任臺灣省建築師公會理事長，也曾數次拒絕中華人民共和國國務院總理周恩來邀請回歸中國大陸。1957 年，關頌聲率領臺灣省建築師公會國外考察團，訪問日本、香港等地。1959 年 8 月 16 日中華民國建築學會成立，關頌聲任理事長。1960 年，任臺灣手工業推廣中心董事長。關頌聲在扶輪社、國際美生會、洪門兄弟聯誼會等組織中，也素以慷慨著稱。有一次，他向記者表示來臺灣這幾年，錢也花得差不多了。基泰工程司後來也虧本，每月開支十萬元，進賬卻不過五、六萬元，完全依靠香港分公司盈餘貼補。不過，他依然熱心贊助運動員。

### 規範長昭

1960 年 11 月 26 日，關頌聲歸家洗澡後，心疾突發。午夜 12 時許，即感身體不支，急電求醫。發現心門栓塞，搶治直到清晨 3 點，病逝於北投溫泉路 146 號私寓。彌留時，繼室張靜霞女士及好友尹仲容夫婦均在側，不過子女二男三女均在美國。關頌聲遺言：「這幾年在臺灣搞體育和慈善事業錢已用得差不多了，所以身後希望喪葬從簡，不必鋪張。」他還表示希望火葬，骨灰留待返回中國大陸後與元配同穴埋葬。元配李鳳麟女士為美國麻省曼荷蓮學院(Mount Holyoke

College)畢業生，1947年4月28日病逝上海，年54歲。關頌聲遺言還特別希望藝術家顏水龍幫他在臺中市臺灣省立體育場，完成一件表達運動的鑲嵌畫。(圖見第32頁)

12月3日下午在臺北市殯儀館火葬。中華民國蔣中正總統題頒「規範長昭」輓額牌匾一幅，陳誠副總統親送輓聯(圖見第25頁)。靈堂設在國際學舍體育館，花園由大門口排列到馬路上，約一百公尺長。友好于右任、張群、胡適、黃杰、朱家驊、王叔銘、鄧傳楷、楊森、李立柏、呂錦花等兩千餘人參加了喪禮。

1961年，蔣中正總統追頒褒揚令。同年，顏水龍在臺灣省立體育場完成壁畫。向教育部要求經費時，想起關頌聲曾出資培養楊傳廣之事，價格上實在不好開口，於是只要了八萬元。

2007年，關頌聲的女兒關俊佑小姐捐資40萬美元，建議在北京清華大學(關頌聲的母校)設立體育榮譽室，並於2011年清華大學百年校慶之際建成正式對外開放(圖見第10頁)。「清華大學體育榮譽室」的成立，極大促進清華體育的傳承與發展。

## 臺灣田徑之父

在1950年代的臺灣體育運動發展未能昌盛，最大的原因及阻礙就是缺乏經費。臺灣工商企業界願意拿錢出來支持體育界發展的，可說鳳毛麟角。不像歐美或韓國、日本，都是企業界在支援。然而，臺灣選手的就業問題及經費來源，一直都是發展體育運動最大的障礙。經濟最艱困的時期，出現了一位大善人——關頌聲。

1949年大陸局勢遽變時，關頌聲舉家遷往臺灣。經營企業，薄有貲財。他熱心支持田徑運動，願意為選手出錢。更栽培出兩位臺灣的國際級運動員、奧運會獎牌得主：楊傳廣、紀政，遂被譽為「臺灣田徑之父」。關頌聲在學生時代已經熱愛體育活動，有聲於時。對於體育領導者的觀念，關頌聲認為任何運動員被一人或多人領導，領導者的人格、態度和知識，一定要使運動員心悅誠服。並說中國體壇昔日，常有一些靠運動員吃飯的人。名為領導，實則擁一、二大牌運動員以自炫，如此則易讓運動員養成惡劣習慣。他說：「栽培好的運動員，不是為了自己。而是像栽花一樣，等花枝茂美時，供大家欣賞，才是真正的樂事。」中國人在運動競技上，因「體格」、「國家的經濟」、「教育的風氣」、「政府的態度」，相比日本及歐美國家，自然吃虧得很大。但既然有可以造就的特殊人才，因為沒有關頌聲一類人物來培養，也沒有機會發揮他的天才與努力。關頌聲說，策杖奔馳於省運會各個場地的原因，是要尋找若干個成長中的楊傳廣。

1952年到1957年關頌聲擔任臺灣省運動會田徑發令員，並自備一把左輪發令槍，穿着西裝、半短褲，一副紳士模樣(圖見第5頁)。在早期的省運會成了一種特色，有了「關老爺」的封號，另外還有「關發令」的稱呼。1955年9月，中華民國田徑委員會(中華臺北田徑協會前身)成立，首屆主任委員由關頌聲擔任。成立宗旨為發展田徑運動，辦理全國性及國際性之田徑比賽，以提高技術水準；培養國民健康，發揮運動精神。該會為代表中華民國參加國際田徑組織之唯一團體。

## 培育楊傳廣

定居臺灣後，關頌聲無意中發現了少年楊傳廣。認為他天賦獨厚，體質優強，是可造之才。若能善加培植，日後必能成大器。可是以當年的條件，國家財力有限。社會熱心人士雖有，但真能出錢出力者不多。關頌聲不僅能提拔楊傳廣，並且認為他積極專攻十項全能的競技，必將大放

異彩，為國爭光。關頌聲不單照顧他的生活，還指導他的訓練，為他安排求師問道的種種細節。真可說是誼比師徒，親如父子。

楊傳廣（阿美族原名：Maysang Kalimud，1933年7月10日—2007年1月27日）生於日治臺灣臺東廳，為馬蘭部落的阿美族人。楊傳廣早期未成名前，最早接觸的運動是棒球。在三軍運動會時期，楊傳廣曾代表聯勤或臺東棒球隊出賽，擔任投手。儘管沒有打出好成績，卻也無形中在跑、跳、擲三方面，紮下雄厚的根基。1951年，臺東農校畢業後，進入聯勤田徑隊，在國軍運動會以7.32公尺的跳遠成績得到冠軍，深受關頌聲賞識。

對於楊傳廣，關頌聲聘請田徑好手來臺灣示範，並資助出國學習。把楊傳廣引導到國際的瞭解，使他有世界的眼光，而發生爭取國際榮譽的雄心。所以楊傳廣自得關頌聲提攜後，一直奉為恩師。有一次關頌聲和體育教育家江良規博士談起，培植楊傳廣是他一生中感覺是「設計得完美的工程之一」；並在美國訓練期間，對楊傳廣的照顧無微不至。楊傳廣在美國的一切費用都由關頌聲贊助，甚至購買唱片、治療牙齒等等。關頌聲的孩子曾說：「我們要什麼，不敢對爸爸說；楊傳廣要什麼，用不着說，爸爸就會買給他。」

1954年楊傳廣於馬尼拉亞洲運動會，拿下第一個十項全能金牌。1956年墨爾本奧林匹克運動會，關頌聲夫妻在場邊看到楊傳廣失利後，來到陳姓朋友家中，與中華民國代表團顧問李樸生一起喝威士忌解憂。但關頌聲依舊不灰心，反而鼓勵楊傳廣繼續努力。三年後，在1959年東京亞運會打破亞運紀錄，以5,454分再度蟬聯十項全能金牌。之後，關頌聲特別私下邀請美國十項全能名將米勒（第十一屆奧林匹克運動會十項全能金牌）及馬賽亞斯（第十四、十五屆奧林匹克運動會十項全能金牌）到臺灣來做示範表演，提高中華民國田徑水準。

1959年關頌聲還自掏腰包，請魏振武教授帶領楊傳廣赴美國深造。1月22日楊傳廣進入加州大學洛杉磯分校（UCLA）唸書，關頌聲每月給他寄八十美元零用金。在德瑞克（Elvin C. “Ducky” Drake）教練的門下，楊傳廣與1956年墨爾本奧運會的銀牌得主拉福·強森（Rafer Johnson）一起練習，兩人也成為終生的好友。他們同時參加1960年的羅馬奧運會十項全能比賽，楊傳廣在賽中雖然有七個項目領先強森，不過在鉛球一項中落後太多，最後仍以58分的些微差距敗北，由強森奪金，楊傳廣獲得銀牌。楊傳廣也因而成為第一位在奧運會中獲得獎牌的中華民國運動員。而在最後一個項目1,500公尺賽跑，兩人抵達終點後，強森累倒在楊傳廣身上。兩人相互扶持的場景，也成為攝影機捕捉的焦點。

楊傳廣在1960年羅馬奧運得獎後，關頌聲在撫順街基泰工程司辦公室中接受電影導演姚鳳磐採訪，談到楊傳廣在美國只寫來三封信：第一封信是剛到美國不久時寫的，希望能照顧他在臺東的家屬；第二封信請求暫時不要他回國，俾能在加州大學繼續攻讀；第三封信望在參加羅馬奧運之後，仍赴美國繼續唸書。同時，關頌聲旅美的妹丈和長男關俊英夫婦常邀楊傳廣到家作客，更介紹華僑和楊傳廣接觸，以調劑其單調或思鄉之情。至於楊傳廣的教練魏振武，差不多每星期都有信來。每逢週末或星期日，魏振武都陪伴楊傳廣作適當的娛樂。

1963年1月26日，楊傳廣在美國波特蘭舉行的國際田徑邀請賽以4.96公尺的成績，破撐竿跳室內世界紀錄。同年4月28日，他在加州核桃市聖安東尼奧山學院田徑賽以9,121分刷新十項全能運動世界紀錄，成為十項全能史上打破9,000分的第一人。十項全能運動的計分方式，也因此而改變。換算成目前的計分法，該次成績為8,010分，依然是目前中華民國全國紀錄。

1964年，楊傳廣參加東京奧運會，賽前是金牌呼聲最高的選手，事後卻只獲得第五名。楊傳廣表示，賽前他在同團射擊選手馬晴山給他喝一杯果汁後，即感到身體不適。當時他以為是感冒造成的，也因此導致比賽失利。而馬晴山與奧運考察團員陳覺，事後在東京尋求中華人民共和國駐東京辦事處的政治庇護。多年後經某情治人員透露內幕，楊傳廣才驚覺自己是被馬晴山「下藥」。不過也有部份的體育界人士認為，楊傳廣的失敗與十項全能的計分方式改變有關，而非政治因素。在這屆奧運失利後，楊傳廣就逐漸淡出體育界。

### 培育紀政

紀政，1944年3月15日生於日治臺灣新竹州新竹市牛埔（今新竹市香山區牛埔里）農村，父親紀清池有臺灣原住民道卡斯族血統，母親紀王尾女士則是新埔客家人。

1956年紀政小學畢業，升入新竹第二女中。年僅12歲參加全縣運動會，獲初中60公尺冠軍，跳高亞軍。1957年全縣運動會，奪得60公尺、一百公尺及跳高三面金牌。同年紀政第一次參加臺灣省運動會，比賽雖然最後一名，但已走上田徑運動員之路。

1955年9月，中華民國田徑委員會（中華臺北田徑協會前身）成立，首屆主任委員由關頌聲擔任。1958年3月，臺灣第7屆中等以上學校運動會在臺中市舉行，紀政以1.43公尺得跳高冠軍，並刷新大會紀錄。10月在同一地點參加臺灣省第13屆全省運動會，以1.45公尺獲跳高冠軍。1959年紀政還是初中生，即以12.2秒打破了80公尺低欄的記錄。是年紀政初中前三名畢業，本來可以被保送新竹女中或新竹師範學校。家人希望紀政去讀師範，因為三年畢業後可以去當老師。關頌聲看到紀政在省運會跑得不錯，要她來臺北就讀對運動非常重視的勵行中學（樹人家事商業職業學校前身），並支持每個月新臺幣五百元當營養費。他對《聯合報》記者稱讚紀政彈性好、體型佳，乃可造之材。

1960年羅馬的奧運會中華民國代表決選的時候，紀政當時實力不足以選上。但是關頌聲看好紀政的潛力，想讓紀政去參加奧運。自己做80公尺低欄項目的發令員，在比賽時告訴紀政先跑後他再發令，結果紀政摔倒大哭。關頌聲再讓紀政跑一次，她以11.9秒剛好合格的成績選上了奧運的代表。關頌聲苦心沒有白費，1960年的羅馬奧運會打開了紀政的視野，激起了紀政的雄心。紀政見識了美國首位在田徑項目連得女子100公尺、200公尺，外加400公尺接力三枚金牌的女子選手威瑪·魯道芙（Wilma Glodean Rudolph）的傑出表現，魯道芙成為紀政心目中永遠的英雄，日後兩人成為好友。紀政最後一次看到關頌聲，是羅馬奧運時。之後就到美國去，從此再沒有機會見面。因為1960年11月26日，關頌聲洗澡後心疾突發，病逝於北投私寓。

美國教練瑞爾（Vincent Reel）在1962年到臺灣，擔任中華民國亞運代表團的教練。他強力地建議臺灣體育界，讓紀政在1963年2月到美國南加州接受訓練，並在當地高中學習英文。然後進入加州州立理工大學（California State Polytechnic University, Pomona）接受了大部分的運動訓練。1964年東京奧運，紀政二度參加奧運，未跑出個人最佳狀態。1966年2月13日，當選第一屆中華民國十大傑出女青年。7月13日，國際統計局列名為世界最傑出女性運動員之一。

1968年墨西哥奧運，紀政80公尺低欄以10.4秒的記錄獲得銅牌。是繼羅馬奧運楊傳廣獲得十項全能銀牌之後的中華民國第二面奧運獎牌，更是臺灣女性運動員首度在奧運獲得獎牌，也是東亞女運動員中第一位獲此殊榮者。1969、1970年兩年內紀政總共參加了154項競賽，共獲得153面獎牌。紀政有許多次破、平世界紀錄及翻新亞洲、美國、全國及個人紀錄的表現，項目包

括跳高、短跑、跨欄、跳遠及五項全能。在國際競賽中，贏得「飛躍羚羊」、「黃色閃電」的封號。1970年曼谷第六屆亞洲運動會，紀政摘下女子100公尺金牌，成績出色，還榮獲美、英、法等國「世界最佳運動員獎」；1970年也還被國際體育新聞界稱為「紀政年」，曾獲選1970年美聯社年度最佳運動員。可惜她在400公尺決賽終點前，突然腿傷發作倒地，黯然退出比賽。由於運動傷害嚴重，從此結束運動員生涯。

### 國立臺灣體育學院體育場壁畫

國立臺灣體育學院體育場，原為臺灣省立體育場，由關頌聲建築師設計，1961年完工。1960年11月26日關頌聲逝世遺言：邀請國寶級畫家顏水龍(1903-1997)，創作運動馬賽克壁畫於體育場正面入口牆面，為臺灣首座具公共藝術精神的大型馬賽克壁畫。

顏水龍以水平線條抽象天空為底，構圖採三角形動態對稱美學；中間以仿希臘奧林匹克白衣舞蹈女子及白鴿、桂冠彰顯奧運和平精神；兩側則以田徑、棒球、足球、游泳、韻律等運動選手為主角。壁畫中運動人物姿態構圖均經該校多位師生協助詳細研究，及在該校兼任運動圖解課程的名畫家鄭善禧協助馬賽克排列。

壁畫中運動員肌肉、姿勢及表情張力十足，剛柔並濟。是力與美的極致表現，為臺灣運動畫作之經典。值得一提的是，當年獲1960年羅馬奧運十項全能銀牌的亞洲鐵人楊傳廣，亦被顏水龍教授置入其中。楊傳廣正是本體育場設計建築師關頌聲所栽培，更有臺灣體育史上的意義。

壁畫完成已四十五年，歷經地震及風雨日曬，有多處剝落，造成危險。經該校前校長陳全壽（行政院體委會主任委員，楊傳廣門生），及現任校長蘇文仁積極規劃，由該校兼任教師，知名雕塑及公共景觀藝術家王英信主持修復工程。細心修補剝落破裂部份，以重現原貌為前提，於2006年3月完工。

