無錫扶輪人實業家和教育家 -- 唐炳源博士香港公益金創始人暨首任會長

Wusih Rotarian Industrialist & Educator -- Tang Ping-Yuan, CBE, LLD Founder & First President of The Community Chest of Hong Kong

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

1 September 2017



Co-Founder of The Community Chest of Hong Kong

The dramatic growth of Hong Kong's population in the 1960s came with social problems that caught the attention of the international community, this was followed by the arrival of welfare agencies and religious organizations which helped relieve the problems with cash and supplies.

As Hong Kong's economic growth started to pick up toward the end of the decade, some international agencies began to leave, creating a gap in the social welfare system. As a result, local agencies had to compete with each other for donations to maintain their services. To improve the situation, a group of community leaders including Dr. The Honourable Tang Ping-Yuan (行政局議員唐炳源博士), Rotaryanne Mrs. Ivy Fung (簡笑嫻女士) (馮秉芬夫人), the Lady Hogan (何瑾爵士夫人) and Dr. Samson Sun (孫秉樞博士) came up with the idea of a "community fund" to raise money on behalf of all agencies, thus eliminating competition among them in their fund-raising efforts and providing them with the resources to focus on service delivery – this was the beginning of The Community Chest of Hong Kong (香港公益金).

The Community Chest of Hong Kong was founded on 8 November 1968 with a fund-raising target of HK\$6 million. Tang was elected to serve as the first president for one year. The amount raised exceeded the target in under three months, and benefitted the 43 agencies it funded in its early years of operation. Today, The Community Chest of Hong Kong prides itself in raising funds on behalf of over 160 local member agencies in six major areas of services: children &

youth, elderly, family & child welfare, medical & health, rehabilitation & aftercare, and community development, making every effort to contribute to a better Hong Kong.

The Refugee President of Wusih Rotary Club

Wusih (*Wuxi*) was a county in southern Kiangsu (*Jiangsu*) Province, Republic of China (中華民國江蘇省無錫縣) since 1912, about 90 miles away from Shanghai (上海) on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, along which were the famous scenic spots Tai Hu Lake (太湖) and Wei Chien Hill (惠泉山). The County had a population of over one million including the suburbs. During the dynasty of the Ch'ing Empire (大清帝國) (1636–1912), cotton and silk production flourished in Wusih. Trade increased with the opening of ports to Shanghai in 1842, and Chinkiang (*Zhenjiang*) (鎮江) and Nanking (*Nanjing*) (南京) in 1858. Wusih became a center of the textile industry of the nation. Textile mills were built in 1894 and silk reeling establishments known as "filatures" were built in 1904. Wusih was remained the regional center for the waterborne transport of grain.

On 27 February 1937, the Soochow Rotary Club (吳縣扶輪社) had a picnic to Wusih. One of its members, C. Z. Tsai (蔡稚岑), a Wusih native, invited 16 of the local community leaders to join the gathering. In the course of the banquet, the Soochow Rotarians encouraged to form a new Rotary Club in Wusih. All present agreed on the proposal and requested Soochow Rotary Club to be the sponsor. On 12 March 1937, the provisional club was organized. Later on 11-13 April 1937 in Nanking where the second annual conference of the 81st District was held, and the 16 provisional Rotary Club members attended. The participation from Wusih was well appreciated. On 5 May 1937, the organization of the Wusih Rotary Club (無錫扶輪社) closed with the list of 24 charter members, and Tang was elected the Charter President. Official application for membership was then sent to Rotary International through the 81st District Governor Dr. Fong Foo-Sec (屬富灼博士). The Club decided to have their regular weekly meetings on every Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the premises of the Ching Foong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, No. 3, Shek Pe Hong, Wusih (無錫縣石皮巷三號慶豐紡織印染廠).

Tang was the Managing Director of the Ching Foong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (慶豐紡織印染股份有限公司). His Rotary classification was "Cotton Goods Weaving".

On 16 June 1937 Wusih Rotary Club was duly elected a member of Rotary International with the Charter No. 4321 granted. Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of Rotary International, sent the official congratulatory message to Tang on 18 June 1937:

"It is a pleasure to write to you and confirm the admission of the Rotary Club of Wusih to membership in Rotary International. You have probably already received news of this from your district governor.

The immediate future of your club is largely in your hands, as its founder president, but do not attempt to do all the work yourself. All the members should be working with you, and one of the surest ways to obtain their wholehearted cooperation is to give each one an immediate opportunity to serve the club.

Should you need information or assistance of any kind, I suggest that you consult with your district governor, or with this office, or with the branch office for Asia which is located at 25 Amber Mansions, Singapore, Straits Settlements. We should like you to feel that all the resources of the secretariat of Rotary International are at your disposal, and I hope you will call on us for any service we can give you."

Wusih Rotary Club would have become a full-fledged one were it not for the hostilities which started about a month before the scheduled Charter Day. But all the same it was quite active during that period of formation and organization. Regrettably, before the Charter was received and Wusih Rotary Club was able to hold the presentation celebration, there came the Second Sino-Japanese War outbreak. It was a military conflict initiated by the Imperial Japan's full scale aggression to the Republic of China (中華民國) from 7 July 1937 until Japan's surrender on 2 September 1945. It began with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident (河北省宛平縣蘆溝橋事變) in which a dispute between the Japanese and the Chinese troops escalated into a battle. It is known in the Chinese History as the "War of Resistance against Imperial Japan" (中國抗日戰爭). After the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on 7 July 1937 in Peiping (Beijing) (北平), within a few months the Imperial Japanese troops quickly captured and occupied all key Chinese ports and industrial centers in the northern and eastern China, including the state capital Nanking (Nanjing) (南京) and the nearby Wusih County. Rotary activities in these localities were seriously disturbed and damaged, resulting the suspension or adjournment of the clubs, numerous "refugee Rotarians" exiled and many resided temporarily in the International Settlement of Shanghai (上海公共租 界) or the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (香港). These two places were still the British and/or American controlled areas which meant the "safety zones" before the Pacific War outbreak in December 1941. Wusih Rotary Club was one of the "refugee clubs". Of the 24 members, 18 including Tang moved to Shanghai, 1 to Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (天津), and 1 to America, with 4 only remained staying in Wusih.

Moving to the Shanghai International Settlement, other "refugee Rotarians" were members chiefly from the Peiping Rotary Club (北平扶輪社), Tientsin Rotary Club (天津扶輪社), Tsinan Rotary Club (濟南扶輪社), Tsingtao Rotary Club (青島扶輪社), Soochow Rotary Club (吳縣扶輪社), Nanking Rotary Club (南京扶輪社), Chinkiang Rotary Club (鎮江扶輪社), Hangchow Rotary Club (杭州扶輪社), Hankow Rotary Club (漢口扶輪社), etc. All "refugee Rotarians" were nevertheless bound in the same Rotary ties as they had been before they were scattered.

During the early days of arrival to Shanghai, refugee Rotarians used to enjoy their fellowship by attending the Shanghai Rotary Club regular luncheon meetings as visitors. In view of the necessity of finding a way whereby these Rotarians residing in Shanghai, not to give long term burden to Shanghai Rotary Club, could hold their own regular meetings and maintain Rotary fellowship, a meeting was called at the initiation of District 97-98 Governor Dr. Yen Te-Ching (顏德慶博士), of the representatives of Nanking, Hangchow, Soochow, and Wusih clubs. At which a happy solution was arrived at by the formation of the "Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club" on 13 February 1938. The Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club served for members of Rotary clubs in China, other than Shanghai, who were "temporarily" in Shanghai. The backbone of that Tiffin

Club consisted of Rotarians from Wusih, Nanking, Tientsin, Hangchow, and Soochow. A few members came from Tsingtao, Hankow, Tsinan and Peiping. They also planned to "rotate" meetings, trying various restaurants, clubs, hotels, and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (中華基督教青年會), until they found a satisfactory "permanent" meeting place. Therefore, Tang and his Wusih Rotarians carried on their Rotary Life in such manner.

For more than one year, the Charter for Wusih Rotary Club was still had no chance to be presented. On 12 January 1939, District 97-98 Governor Yen reported to Rotary International giving this explanation:

"The Charter for the Wusih Club came some time ago, but the hostilities broke out right after they have made an elaborate program to receive it. I have had a chat with President Tang of that Club and he felt that the members prefer to wait till their return to that city, when a still bigger celebration will be held to give the Club fresh momentum. I think that they are quite correct in that decision."

In the summer of 1940, despite war and numerous other obstacles, the Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club at Shanghai completed another successful year of regular meetings. The new officers were elected, and Tang was elected to serve as its Secretary.

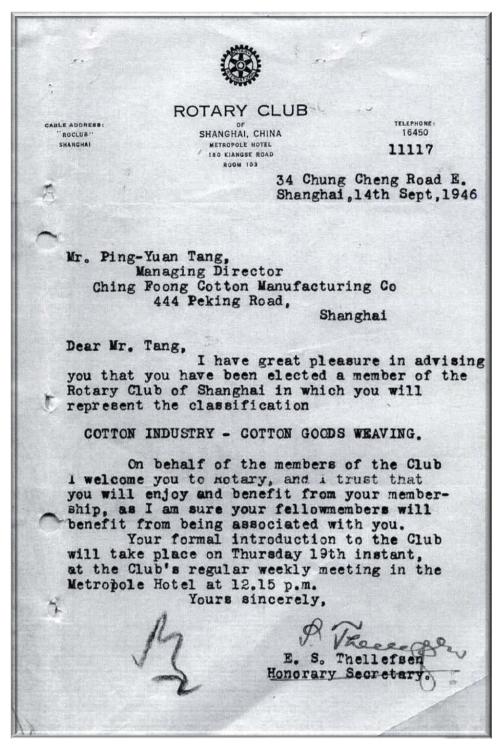
The War situation carried on and even worse. In December 1941, the Imperial Japan declared hostility with the United States and her allies. The Pacific War began, and the Shanghai International Settlement as well as the French Concession were soon captured and no longer "safety zones". No more Rotary activities were allowed by the Japanese military authority. Both of the Shanghai Rotary Club and the Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club had come to the suspension. Communication with Rotary International in the United States was disconnected. Eventually, Rotary International decided to officially terminate the membership on 31 December 1943 of all Rotary clubs located in the Chinese territories where were occupied by the Japanese troops.

With such decision, thus, the Rotary life of the Wusih Rotary Club that Tang founded, and the other refugee Rotarians were given a full-stop.

Joined Rotary again in Shanghai after the War

The effects of the atomic bombings and the Soviet entry were profound. On 10 August 1945 the "sacred decision" was made by Japanese Cabinet to accept the Potsdam terms on one condition: the "prerogative of His Majesty as a Sovereign Ruler". At noon on 15 August, after the American government's intentionally ambiguous reply, stating that the "authority" of the emperor "shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers", the Emperor broadcast to the nation and to the world at large the rescript of surrender, ending the Second World War. After the War and the liberation of Shanghai from the Japanese, the metropolitan began its rehabilitation. Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) was re-organized and was admitted to Rotary International again on 27 March 1946.

Through the recommendation of Rotarian Percy Kwok (郭寶樹), Shanghai Rotary Club extended its invitation on 29 August 1946 to Tang Ping-Yuan to join the Club. Formal induction was take place at the regular luncheon meeting at Metropole Hotel (都城飯店) on Thursday, 19 September 1946, with his classification as "Cotton Industry---Cotton Goods Weaving". Regret that Tang tendered his membership resignation on 2 April 1949 due to frequent travel away from Shanghai.



Tang the Industrialist

In Chinese philosophy, there is a mention of the "superior man", the person who exemplifies in his person and his actions, the great virtues. Dr. the Honourable Tang Ping-Yuan, C.B.E., *HonLL.D.(CUHK)*, B.Sc.(*MIT*), B.Sc.(*Tsing Hua*), J.P. (1898-1971), was such a man.

Early Years and Education

Tang affectionately known as "P.Y.," was a native of Wusih, and the scion of a prominent family in business, scholarship and government service. His father, Tang Pao-Chien (唐保謙), was a merchant and successful founder of textile, rice polishing and flour mills, as well as a vegetable oil extraction company. Born on 10 September 1898, Tang Ping-Yuan (aka Tang Sing-Hai 唐星海) was educated at St. John's University in Shanghai (上海聖約翰大學) and Tsinghua College in Peking (北京清華學堂). An outstanding scholar, he won one of the coveted Boxer Indemnity Scholarships (庚子賠款獎學金) to study in the United States.

Tang arrived in America in September 1920, enrolling first at the Lowell Textile School to study textile engineering along with several other Tsinghua scholars, then transferring to MIT (Class of 1923, Massachusetts Institute of Technology), in his junior year to study Engineering Administration. While at MIT, Tang was a member of the Rifle Club, the Cosmopolitan Club, the Corporation XV, the Mechanical Engineering Society, and the Chinese Students' Club for which he served as President in his senior year. In 1923, Tang was selected as an MIT representative in the formation of a local "information bureau" for Chinese students in Boston.

Tang was further linked to the early history of Chinese overseas education through his father-in-law, Wen Bing-Chung (溫秉忠) (1862-1938), a student in the second detachment of the Chinese Educational Mission (CEM) (中國留美幼童), who became a famous Imperial Qing official. His wife, Wen Kin-May (溫金美) (1903-1988), was educated at the Leamington School in Warwickshire, England. After graduation, she returned to China and taught at the famous McIntyre School for Girls (中西女子中學) in Shanghai. The family were thus pioneers in Western education of the time.

King of Industry

Tang had hoped to complete a master's degree after receiving his Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in 1923. But the death of his elder brother compelled him to return to China to run the family's textile business. With his stellar training and experience, Tang emerged as a leader in the textile industry, introducing modern equipment and management techniques. In his heyday, Tang was the third largest textile manufacturer in China, and was known as one of the "Kings of Industry." Following his father's advice to enter manufacturing relating to the "four necessities in life" – clothing, food, housing, and transportation – at various points in his career Tang took up textile manufacturing, flour milling and vegetable oil production, brick and cement manufacturing, and the American "Chrysler" automobile importing.

In 1947, with the impending Communist takeover of China, Tang moved his family to the then British Crown Colony Hong Kong. There, he continued to be a leader in the textile industry and active in political life. Tang established his own company, the South Sea Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (南海紡織有限公司) in Tsuen Wan (荃灣) in March 1948 starting

operations in January 1949. The company was one of the largest and best-equipped cotton textile mills in Hong Kong. (see photo on Page 11)

Tang was also the Chairman of the Mayfair Industries Ltd. (美豐實業有限公司). He also sat on the board of many companies including the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd. (HKTC) (香港電話有限公司) and the Television Broadcasts Limited (TVB) (電視廣播有限公司), Levi Strauss (Far East) Ltd. (利惠有限公司).

Tang the Public Figure and Philanthropist

A recognized leader in the Chinese business world, Tang was also active in public life and educational circles. Before 1947, he also served on the National Economic Council (全國最高經濟委員會), as well as the National Chamber of Industry and Commerce (全國工商業總會), Republic of China.

It was, of course, a well-known that Hong Kong's economic well-being in the 1960s depended to a unique degree on industry, particularly textiles. From the very start, Tang had been deeply involved in Hong Kong's Industrial Revolution in its various aspects: productivity, technology, marketing, industrial relations, and labour welfare. In providing exemplary conditions of service to his mill operatives, Tang has won an enviable reputation as a progressive industrialist.

In 1964, Tang was appointed Un-official Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (香港非官守太平紳士) by Hong Kong Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (香港總督戴麟趾爵士). In consulting his expertise to Hong Kong's public interests in general and industry in particular, Tang was appointed in July 1964 by the Governor the Un-official Member on the Legislative Council (香港立法局非官守議員) until November 1968, and later also served Un-official Member on the Executive Council (香港行政局非官守議員) from 1967 until 1971.

The year of 1967 in Hong Kong were large-scale riots between pro-communists and their sympathisers, and the Hong Kong government. While originating as a minor labour dispute, the tensions later grew into large scale demonstrations against British colonial rule. Demonstrators clashed violently with the Hong Kong Police Force. Instigated by events in the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國), leftists called for massive strikes and organized demonstrations, civil commotions, while the police stormed many of the leftists' strongholds and placed their active leaders under arrest. These riots became still more violent when the leftists resorted to terrorist attacks, planted decoy and real bombs in the city and murdered some members of the press who voiced their opposition to the violence.

The 1966 and 1967 riots in Hong Kong served as a catalyst for social reforms in Hong Kong, with the implementation of positive non-interventionism in 1971, while Sir David Trench, the Hong Kong Governor, grudgingly introduced some social reforms, it was not until the succeeding Governor Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose (香港總督麥理浩爵士) greatly expanded the scope of reforms which transformed lives of residents in Hong Kong, thus becoming one of the Four Asian Dragons (亞洲四小龍). The 1970s marked starting of the "Lion Rock Spirit" (獅子山精神).

In recognition of his remarkable contributions to the Hong Kong community in general, with special focus on the economics and industrial sectors, Tang was decorated by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom, in 1967 the Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.). Later in 1970, Tang was decorated again, a higher grade, the Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.). In 1971, Tang was decorated by the Emperor of Japan the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, in appreciation for his efforts in promoting the Hong Kong-Japan relations.

Tang passed away at the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital on 17 June 1971.

Tang the Warm Supporter of Education

But Tang was not just an industrialist in the narrow sense of the word. He was deeply committed to the conviction that human resources should be constantly improved through more and better education---a conviction that was evidenced by his intimate association with, and generous donations to, educational institutions in both China and Hong Kong. In the Republican China, Tang was elected in 1935, to Academia Sinica's Engineering Research Council (中央研究院工程研究委員會評議員). Tang was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Tsing Hua University (國立清華大學). A renowned philanthropist like his father, Tang donated several important buildings to universities in Asia, continuing his dedication to education. In Hong Kong, Tang was more in planning and advising on an expansion programme for the Kiangsu-Chekiang College (蘇新公學). He had given evidence of his readiness to extend unstinted financial assistance.

Rarely had there been any example of the successful combination of two distinguished careers as an industrialist and an educator.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

After his return to China, Tang remained deeply engaged with the Technology Club of China (MIT alumni club). In 1939, he helped found the Shanghai Institute of Technology together with other MIT alumni. Throughout his life, Tang was generous in seeking to "give back" to the Institute that he believed helping foster his success in China and Hong Kong, and he actively promoted the development of relations between MIT and the Far East. Connections with MIT have been maintained through the generations: Tang's son Jack C. Tang (唐驥千), grandson Martin Y. Tang (唐崧年), and great-grandson Christopher Tang are also MIT alumni. To be in memory of Tang Ping-Yuan, the Tang family donated the Tang Hall (graduate students' residence) (see photo on Page 14) and established the Tang Scholarship Fund at MIT.

Hong Kong Polytechnic University (香港理工大學)

The forerunner of the Hong Kong Polytechnic was the Hong Kong Technical College (香港工業專門學院). In promoting the education on textile industry, Tang was instrumental in sponsoring the donation by the cotton spinning industry to the College of a textile laboratory building. Tang was also the first chairman of the Planning Committee of the Hong Kong Polytechnic when it was about to be promoted from the Hong Kong Technical College. However, Tang passed away after 2 years in office before the Hong Kong Polytechnic (香港理工學院) was

formally established on 1 August 1972 (see photo on Page 12). Later, full university status was granted on 25 November 1994, and changing its name to The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (香港理工大學) (PolyU).

In 2002, the PolyU named 2 buildings after Tang Ping-Yuan and his wife Kinmay W. Tang in remembering their contributions to the University. In 2012, PolyU has named a Tang Ping Yuan Square (唐炳源廣場) in the hub of its campus to pay tribute to the late Dr. Tang Ping-Yuan and his son Dr. Jack C. Tang for their long-standing support to the institution over the past four decades. Jack Tang followed the footsteps of his father in supporting the institution by serving as a Founding Member of the University Council between 1972 and 1976, and of the University Court from 1995 to 2002.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) (香港中文大學)

Upon the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong in October 1963, Tang was appointed by the Hong Kong Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (香港總督柏立基爵士), the University Chancellor, to serve as a Member of the first University Council. Construction on the new campus in Ma Liu Shui (馬料水), Shatin (沙田), continued throughout the 1960s. In 1964, Tang donated 3 million Hong Kong dollars (half of the project cost) to build the University Library main building which was completed in 1972 (see photos on Page 13). Tang was also a Member of the Advisory Board of the University's Lingnan Institute of Business Administration (嶺南工商管理研究所) since its establishment in 1966; and also the Chairman 1967-1971 of the Board of Governors of the New Asia College (新亞書院).

In 1968, The Chinese University of Hong Kong conferred Tang the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) (*honoris causa*) during the 7th Congregation.

University of Hong Kong (HKU) (香港大學)

Tang was a Court Member of the University of Hong Kong since September 1964 until 1971.

WUSIH ROTARY CLUB PRESIDENT 3 SHEK PE HONG . Tang 產業海 WUSIH, CHINA VICE-PRESIDENTS 錫扶輸社 無錫石皮卷三號 SECRETARY "HE PROFITS MOST TREASURER WHO SERVES BEST" ABOVE SELF" L. Tsai 蘇稚本 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS 华舜之 斜察

唐炳源,字「星海」,他在扶輪社使用的中文名字是「唐星海」。中國的傳統文化,在友輩中通常以字行。

The Chinese name used by Tang Ping-Yuan in Rotary was his second name 唐星海. This is the Chinese traditional culture to use the second name amongst the fellows and schoolmates.



唐炳源 -- 麻省理工學院學生

Tang Ping-Yuan, the MIT student (Image courtesy MIT Archives and Special Collections)



唐炳源(中坐佩領結)-- 麻省理工學院中國學生會會長(1923年)

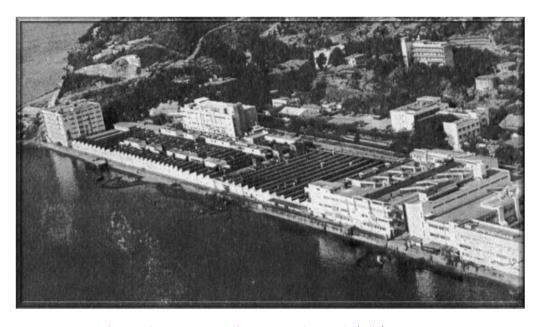
Tang Ping-Yuan (center sitting with bow tie), MIT Chinese Students' Club President, 1923.

(Image courtesy MIT Archives and Special Collections)



唐家產業---無錫九豐機製麵粉股份有限公司的股票(1934)

Shares Certificate of the flour mills in Wusih, 1934, issued by Tang Ping-Yuan and his father as directors.



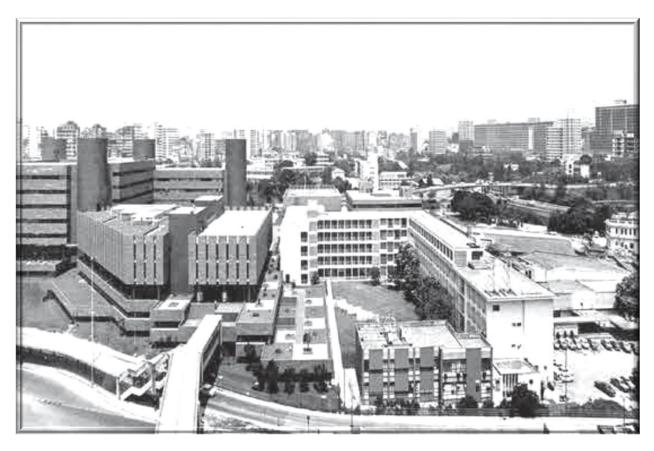
南海紡織廠佔地約18英畝,位於香港新界荃灣青山公路。

Covering an area of about 18 acres, the premises of The South Sea Textiles Mills were situated at the Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, in the New Territories, Hong Kong.



新聞報導香港公益金成立 (1968年11月13日,星報)

(The Star) reported the establishment of the Community Chest of Hong Kong (13 November 1968)



1970 年代在九龍紅磡的香港理工學院校園全貌,右邊的低矮建築物是原香港工業專門學院的校舍。

Full view of The Hong Kong Polytechnic campus in the 1970s, Hung Hom, Kowloon. Low blocks on the right side was the former campus of the Hong Kong Technical College.





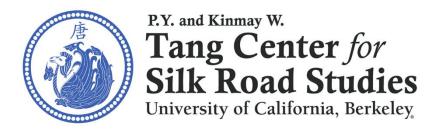
位於香港中文大學林蔭大道西端(見上圖),唐炳源參與捐建的大學圖書館主樓於1972年落成啟用。

Partly contributed by Tang Ping-Yuan, the University Library (Main Building), located at the west end of the University Mall (see upper photo), The Chinese University of Hong Kong, was completed and opened in 1972.



為了紀念唐炳源伉儷,長子唐驥千偕兒孫在美國麻省理工學院捐建了一座唐氏大樓(研究生宿舍)。

To be in memory of his parents, eldest son Jack C. Tang and children donated the building of the "Tang Hall" for MIT graduate students' residence, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.



為了紀念雙親,2017年,四子唐騮千在美國加州大學伯克萊分校贊助設立「唐炳源伉儷絲綢之路研究中心」。

To be in memory of his parents, fourth son Oscar L. Tang contributed in 2017 to the establishment of the "P. Y. and Kinmay W. Tang Center for Silk Road Studies" in the University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.

無錫扶輪人實業家和教育家 -- 唐炳源博士香港公益金創始人暨首任會長



唐炳源肖像(1967) Portrait of Tang Ping-Yuan (1967)

香港公益金聯席創始人暨首任會長

上世紀 60 年代初期,大量內地人民移居到香港。香港人口激增,社會問題日趨嚴重。國際 社會、海外公益組織和基督教會來港展開緊急救濟工作,提供金錢和物資的援助。

60 年代末期,經濟逐漸穩定發展。國際救援機構開始撤出香港,社會福利服務變得供不應求。福利機構為提供服務要花費大量人力、物力籌募善款,相互間造成競爭。有見及此,一群抱著崇高理想及遠見的社會賢達,包括行政局議員唐炳源博士、簡笑嫻女士(國際扶輪第 345 地區1961-1962 總監馮秉芬之夫人)、何瑾爵士夫人,以及孫秉樞博士等倡議成立一個「公益錢箱」。統一籌募善款資助福利服務,令機構可專注發展服務。唐炳源等人的倡議,促使香港政府在1968 年 11 月制訂《香港公益金條例》。正式設立一個名為香港公益金的慈善團體,負責籌募善款的公眾活動——「香港公益金」隨之誕生。

香港公益金在1968年11月8日成立,唐炳源獲推舉為第一任會長。在他的主導下,在首屆籌款活動中,在三個月內,一共從社會各界籌得多達600萬港元善款,用以資助香港43個社會福利機構。唐炳源在任一年後,因公務繁重決定卸任。但獲邀改任副贊助人,繼續支持公益金的各大籌款活動。

今天,香港公益金致力為香港超過 160 間會員機構籌款,提供六項服務---兒童及青少年、安老、家庭及兒童福利、醫療及保健、復康及善導、以及社區發展,為香港的未來努力。

創辦無錫扶輪社的「難民」社長

自 1912 年以來,無錫一直是中華民國江蘇省的南部縣。沿滬寧鐵路距離上海以西約 90 英里,著名風景名勝區有太湖和惠泉山。上世紀 30 年代該縣人口超過一百萬,包括郊區。大清國 (1636-1912年)皇朝期間,棉紡和絲綢的生產在無錫縣蓬勃發展。隨著 1842 年(道光二十二年)通向上海以及 1858 年(咸豐八年)通向鎮江和南京的港口的開放,便利了貿易增長,無錫縣成為了全國紡織工業的中心。1894 年(光绪二十年)開始初現大規模的紡織工廠,1904 年(光緒三十年)開始建立機器操作繅絲和絲織品工廠。無錫縣也是穀物的水路運輸區域樞紐。

1937年2月27日,吳縣扶輪社(Soochow Rotary Club)到無錫旅遊。無錫籍社員蔡稚岑邀請了16 位當地社區領袖加入聚會。宴會中,吳縣扶輪社鼓勵在無錫成立新的扶輪社。所有出席者對該提案均表示同意並要求吳縣扶輪社輔導。1937年3月12日,臨時扶輪社成立。1937年4月11-13日,國際扶輪第81地區第二屆年會在南京召開,無錫臨時扶輪社的16名成員參加了會議,受到了高度讚賞。1937年5月5日,無錫扶輪社(Wusih Rotary Club)組織成立,名單上有24名創社社員,唐炳源當選創社社長。唐炳源是慶豐紡織印染股份有限公司的董事總經理,他的扶輪職業分類為「棉紡業」。然後,正式的會員資格申請通過第81地區總監鄺富灼博士發送給國際扶輪。無錫扶輪社決定在每個星期三的下午6點定期舉行例會,會場位於無錫縣石皮巷三號慶豐紡織印染廠的所在地(圖見第9頁)。

1937年6月16日,無錫扶輪社被正式選舉為國際扶輪成員,授予證書第4321號。如果不是在預定的授證典禮前一個月開始爆發戰爭,無錫扶輪社將會成為一個健全的扶輪社。但是,儘管如此,在組織和成立的那個時期,它還是非常活躍的。遺憾的是,在無錫扶輪社收到證書和準備舉行授證典禮之前,日本侵華戰爭爆發。這是日本帝國主義對中華民國的全面侵略,從1937年7月7日直到1945年9月2日日本戰敗投降。它始於河北省宛平縣蘆溝橋事件引發的軍事衝突,日本與中國軍隊之間的爭端升級為戰鬥。在幾個月內,日本軍隊迅速佔領了中國北部和東部所有重要的港口和工業中心,包括國家首都南京和附近的無錫縣。這些地區的扶輪活動即時受到嚴重干擾和破壞,導致扶輪社暫停或休會。因此,許多社員也成為「難民」流放,暫時避難在上海公共租界或英國殖民地的香港居住。在那個時期,這兩個地方仍然是英國和/或美國控制的地區,意味著這是1941年12月太平洋戰爭爆發前的「安全區」。

無錫縣淪陷,無錫扶輪社變成了「難民社」之一。二十四名社員當中,包括唐炳源在內的 18 名移居上海,1 人移居天津,1 位移居美國,僅 4 人留在無錫。同樣跑到上海公共租界的其他「難民社員」,有來自北平扶輪社(Peiping Rotary Club)、天津扶輪社(Tientsin Rotary Club)、濟南扶輪社(Tsinan Rotary Club)、青島扶輪社(Tsingtao Rotary Club)、吳縣扶輪社(Soochow Rotary Club)、南京扶輪社(Nanking Rotary Club)、鎮江扶輪社(Chinkiang Rotary Club)、杭州扶輪社(Hangchow Rotary Club)、漢口扶輪社(Hankow Rotary Club)等。

在到埗上海的初期,眾多難民社員通常參加上海扶輪社午餐例會來享受他們的團契。但是,鑑於有必要使暫時居住在上海的這些社員不給上海扶輪社帶來長期負擔,也可以舉行自己的例會,維繫扶輪聯誼,第 97-98 地區總監顏德慶博士啟動了一次會議。他以南京、杭州、天津、吳縣和無錫五社為骨幹,召集代表商議新的替代方式。終於找到了令人滿意的解決方案,在 1938 年 2 月 13 日成立了一個「埠外扶輪社員午餐會」(Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club),每兩週舉行一次。「埠外扶輪社員」的意思是指「上海以外的中國其他區域」的,逃難到上海「臨時居住」的社員。

午餐會的骨幹成員來自上述五社,其他有來自青島、漢口、濟南、鎮江和北平等等。他們還嘗試「輪流」在不同的地點開會,包括各種餐館、俱樂部、酒店和中華基督教青年會,直到找到令人滿意的「永久」聚會地點。這個決定,得到了國際扶輪的同意。

於是,唐炳源和他的 17 名無錫社員以這種流亡上海的方式繼續了扶輪生涯。一年多來,授證典禮仍然沒有舉行的機會。1939 年 1 月 12 日,顏德慶總監向國際扶輪報告,作了以下解釋:「無錫扶輪社的證書已經收到多時了。如果不是爆發戰爭,無錫扶輪社早已在預定的日子舉行了授證典禮。我曾與唐社長商談,他感到社員寧願等到他們返回無錫後,屆時將舉行更大的慶祝活動,以賦予無錫扶輪社新的動力。我認為他們的決定是正確的。」

儘管戰爭連續吃緊和其他諸多障礙,位於上海的午餐會依然一次又一次成功地舉行了例會。 1940年夏天,午餐會新職員選舉,唐炳源當選書記。

戰爭局勢繼續發展,甚至更糟。1941 年 12 月,日本帝國對美國及其盟國宣戰。太平洋戰爭開始了,上海公共租界和法國租界很快便被日本軍隊佔領,不再是「安全區」。日本軍事當局不允許再進行扶輪活動,上海扶輪社和埠外扶輪社員午餐會必須關閉,與美國的通信中斷。結果,國際扶輪決定於 1943 年 12 月 31 日正式終止被日軍佔領的中國領土上所有扶輪社的會員資格。因為這樣的決定,唐炳源創辦的無錫扶輪社便如此這般給畫上了句號。

戰後在上海再次加入扶輪社

1945 年 8 月日本帝國戰敗投降。勝利後,上海光復,這座大都市開始了重建。上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)再次組織,1946 年 3 月 27 日重新加入國際扶輪。

經郭寶樹社員推薦,上海扶輪社於1946年8月29日向唐炳源發出邀請(邀請函見第5頁)。 1946年9月19日星期四,在都城飯店的例行午餐會上舉行入社儀式,唐炳源的分類為「棉業— 棉織品」。遺憾的是,唐因商務經常離開上海,因而在1949年4月2日提出辭去社員資格。

「紡織大王」唐炳源

在中國哲學中,人而具有卓越之才德者,謂之「人傑」。無錫扶輪人唐炳源博士,實足以當之。

唐炳源(1898-1971),字星海,為望族毗陵唐氏後人,1898 年(光绪二十四年)9 月 10 日生於大清國江蘇省無錫縣一個書香門第、官宦世家。父親唐保謙為實業家,在當地營辦布莊、米行、油廠、磚瓦廠和紡織廠,累積不少財富。唐炳源在家中三兄弟中排行第二,早年受教育於上海聖約翰大學(St. John's University)。後繼續進去北京清華學堂,1919 年擔任《清華月報》英文版學生主編。唐炳源在 1920 年畢業,獲得中華民國北洋政府頒發庚子賠款獎學金,可以在美國留學。同年 9 月抵達美國,首先與其他清華學生一起入讀洛厄爾紡織學院(Lowell Textile School)學習紡織工程。然後在大三時轉入麻省理工學院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology,MIT,1923 年級),學習工程管理。

在麻省理工學院期間,唐炳源相當活躍,参加了步槍射擊會、大都會俱樂部、機械工程學會等等。他也参加了中國學生會,在大四時曾擔任該會的會長(圖見第10頁)。1923年,唐炳源被選為麻省理工學院的代表,為波士頓(Boston)的中國學生組建了當地的學生信息中心。

1923 年從麻省理工學院畢業獲得理學士學位後,唐炳源曾希望進入研究生院深造。但是因為長兄唐肇農的去世,迫使他應父親的要求返回中國,接手經營家族的業務。

克紹箕裘的實業生涯

1902 年,父親唐保謙與人合作,在無錫北塘三里橋沿河合開永源生米行,以公平誠信著稱。一時門庭若市,生意鼎盛,積累了一定的資金。1909 年,唐保謙又與別人合資,在無錫蓉湖莊創辦九豐麵粉廠;1915 年接辦潤豐油廠,這是無錫第一家採用機器製造。1919 年,唐保謙出資10 萬銀元,在無錫周山浜創辦錦豐絲廠,他自任經理。1920 年,唐保謙投資營造資源行業,在嚴家橋鎮東北角蠡河口創辦磚瓦廠,日產磚3萬多塊,由他的長子唐肇農兼任該廠經理職務。

1921 年,由唐保謙帶頭,募集將近一百萬銀元,在無錫周山洪野花園附近徵地 200 餘畝,創辦慶豐紡織廠。1923 年夏,由於一直幫助父親打點生意的長兄去世,唐炳源放棄進入麻省理工學院研究生院的計劃,匆匆回國。當時唐保謙草創慶豐紡織廠,正是急需用人之際。唐炳源回國之後,唐保謙並沒有直接讓二兒子管理工廠。而是讓他協助六叔唐紀雲和三弟唐曄如做事,出任慶豐紡織廠副總管兼紡織部工程師。唐炳源精明強幹,辦事果斷。很快發現了工廠存在的管理問題,於是運用留美學到的知識對慶豐廠進行體制改革和技術改造。

遵從父親的建議,唐炳源的實業生涯的各個階段都進入了與「生活中四大必需:衣、食、住、行」息息相關的實業---慶豐紡織、九豐麵粉(圖見第11頁)、潤豐荳油、江南水泥;後來又擔任美國汽車生產商佳士拿(Chrysler Automobiles)的中國代理。

在1926年,唐炳源進而兼任慶豐紡織印染股份有限公司總經理。1930年9月,唐炳源創辦職工養成所和培訓班,培養一批紡織、印染、財會專業人才。1933年,他推行泰羅式管理(Taylorism),各部門、各工種都制訂出辦事細則和工作方法,以提高勞動生產率。他選取優質棉花做原料,生產道道把關,質量層層檢驗,不惜成本創造名牌產品;去國外參觀考察,借鑑國外先進經驗,引進國外先進機器,全面更新廠裡設備;並擴建慶豐第二工場,增闢漂染車間。慶豐廠生產的「雙魚吉慶牌」棉紗、「雙魚牌」平布和「牧童牌」平布行銷國內市場。唐家的「雙魚吉慶」牌棉紗與棉布成為無錫地區的標準紗和標準布,銷路遠及東南亞。到1934年,慶豐紡織廠已成為無錫七大紡織企業之一——擁有的紗錠達6.47萬枚、線錠達4.12萬枚,而織布機也有725台,還擁有全套漂染設備——是滬寧線上數一數二的紡織巨頭。慶豐的資本已增至為當初投資的8倍,東起上海,西至溱潼,北自徐州,南到廣州,都有慶豐的辦事處。

1937年2月父親去世,唐炳源接任慶豐紡織股份有限公司的董事總經理。1937年7月7日, 日本帝國侵華戰爭爆發。唐炳源果斷決定停產,轉移物資。到 11 月中旬,日軍兵臨無錫城下時, 工人們護送着最後一批機器轉移至蘇北泰州。唐炳源本人和主要業務總部移至上海公共租界,這 是當時連接海外商業世界的「安全區」。因為紡織產品是至關重要的軍需品,日本軍隊佔領無錫 之後,採取「租用、統制、專賣」等手段,侵吞了唐家很多產業。

1939年1月,唐炳源拒絕日商提出的共同修復、合作經營慶豐的建議。4月,唐炳源等人通過活動,向中華勸工銀行租借上海延豐路申園跑狗場原址30畝土地,租期15年。利用無錫慶豐

轉運出來的一部分機器設備及原料,和籌集到的部分資金,創辦保豐紡織廠。1943年11月收回無錫慶豐廠後,唐炳源借用上海保豐廠的經濟實力,支援無錫慶豐廠。其間,他投資馬迪汽車公司、通惠冷氣公司;與人合辦公永紗廠;與建安實業公司合作開辦慶源、大華、利達花紗布莊和寶豐堆棧、北新隆農場、無錫永新化工廠、崑山永潤油廠等企業。

1945 年 8 月 15 日日本帝國宣布向同盟國無條件投降,戰爭應該結束了。但是,中國國民黨和中國共產黨之間的矛盾因裁軍、行憲與聯合政府等議題再度凸顯,導致雙方在 1946 年全面開戰。1947 年,鑑於中國大陸局勢動盪,政府主權面臨易幟,唐炳源決定南遷英國殖民地的香港。憑藉自己的營商經驗,再加上擁有從上海帶來的資金、技術和設備,他旋於翌年創立南海紡織有限公司(South Sea Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.),自任董事長。1948 年底,唐炳源抽調慶豐廠部分資金,並將該廠原訂購的紗錠、布機運到香港,在荃灣集資創辦南海紗廠(圖見第 11 頁)。1949 年又抽調上海保豐、無錫慶豐廠的資金,發展南海紗廠。

由於戰後香港廉價勞工供應充足,再加上海外市場需求殷切,南海紗廠的棉織品早於 1950 年代已率先打入西方英美市場。到 1964 年,唐炳源更把南海紡織上市,成為南海紡織股份有限公司,繼續出任董事長。而公司的法定資本和實收資本分別為 5,000 萬港元和 2,400 萬港元。在 1970 年的時候,南海紗廠面積達 72 萬方呎,每月生產的棉紗達 240 萬磅,棉布也有 410 萬方碼,總資產高達 8,468 萬港元。成為香港規模最大、設備最為完善的棉紡企業之一,唐炳源也因此有「紡織大王」的稱號。不過,當時英美西方國家已開始考慮對紡織品實施貿易配額和撤銷特惠稅安排,對香港出口貿易的前景蒙上陰霾。面對不明朗前景,唐炳源也曾經多番表態,代表業界對貿易保護主義的抬升表達憂慮。

除了南海紗廠的業務外,唐炳源也身兼美豐實業有限公司(Mayfair Industries Ltd.)董事長,另擔任香港電話有限公司(Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.)董事、香港電視廣播有限公司(Television Broadcasts Ltd.)董事、利惠有限公司(Levi Strauss (Far East) Ltd.)董事等商界要職。

公職生涯

早在大陸的時候,唐炳源已曾任中華民國全國最高經濟委員會委員。來香港以後,他在1962年7月獲香港政府委任為棉業諮詢委員會委員,由此開展在香港的公職生涯。1964年香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)委任為非官守太平紳士;在7月,他繼而獲委任為立法局非官守議員;1967年起兼任工商業諮詢委員會委員。在1968年6月,殷商李福樹宣佈辭任行政/立法兩局非官守議員的職務。唐炳源遂於同年7月獲香港總督戴麟趾爵士委任接替李福樹為行政局非官守議員,但同時辭任立法局的職務。

在兩局供職期間,唐炳源比較關注勞資關係和勞工權益;又率先響應政府的建議改善勞工待遇,是較開明的企業家。這個期間,也是香港經濟和政治環境非常不穩定的時期---香港社會的「六六」、「六七」兩次暴動。

「六六暴動」的起因,是 1965 年 10 月,當年為橫渡維多利亞港的主要交通工具「天星小輪」 (Star Ferry),向政府申請加價,將頭等收費由 2 毫增加至 2 毫 5 仙。當時社會輿論反對,害怕 牽起加價潮,並繼續引發社會的抗爭及動盪。在 1966 年 4 月 4 日,當年 25 歲的青年蘇守忠,穿 上寫有「絕飲食,反加價潮」的外套,在中環愛丁堡廣場碼頭絕食抗議,不久有 11 名青年加入

聲援。警方在翌日以阻街為由,將蘇守忠拘捕。在4月6日蘇守忠受審當晚,更有約300人向油麻地警署擲石及玻璃瓶,將示威浪潮推上高峰。當晚各地放火搶掠不絕,警方遂以武力制暴。行動中,發射催淚彈772枚、木彈62枚和實彈62發。香港總督戴麟趾爵士在凌晨1時許宣佈,九龍區於凌晨1時30分至上午6時實施宵禁。宵禁最終在4月10日解除,但示威更間接造成往後的「六七暴動」。

「六七暴動」是 1967 年香港左派暴動,是香港一場因社會矛盾、政治矛盾激化,並受到中國大陸文化大革命思潮,及澳門一二·三事件影響的香港親共產黨人士對抗香港政府的暴動。事件從 1967 年 5 月 6 日開始,至同年 12 月基本結束。其由最初的工人運動、反港英政府示威,演變成後來的恐怖主義及炸彈襲擊平民等行動。是中國共產黨政權在大陸取代中國國民黨政權後,在香港唯一的親共產黨左派暴動。

六七暴動由南豐紗廠工潮、港九的士風潮、青洲英泥工潮、人造花廠工潮等引發大罷工及示威開始,後來有罷工工人被警察打傷打死。示威者其後暗殺、放置炸彈(涉及 1, 167 個炸彈),和製造槍戰作為報復。在事件中,全體香港警察取消休假候命,並多次與左派示威者衝突,作出驅散、鎮壓及拘捕行動。根據統計,期間有 1, 936 人被檢控,832 人受傷(212 名警務人員在內),51 人死亡(5 名警察在事件中死亡;5 名香港邊境警察和一名來自中華人民共和國的共產黨民兵在邊境衝突中死亡;一名駐港英軍拆彈專家;一名消防員;參加反英的示威者約 20 多人因為軍警鎮壓死亡;7 名市民遭炸死;電台主持林彬被燒死),死亡人數僅次於「1956 年雙十暴動」。暴動期間共發現 8,074 個懷疑炸彈,以及 1,167 個真炸彈。

其時正值中華人民共和國「無產階級文化大革命」的高潮,國內不少城市都爆發支援「香港 反英抗暴」的遊行示威。英國在北京駐華代辦處亦被紅衛兵搗毀,英國駐滬處理僑務專員辦事處 一同受到衝擊而關閉。香港商業電台節目主持林彬,在廣播中批評左派的暴力行徑。數日後,其 本人與堂弟被人投擲汽油彈燒死,是這次暴動的標誌性事件。暴動期間同時造成經濟損失,使部 分市民變賣財產離開香港,造成香港的第一輪移民潮,許多生意人遠走南洋。

香港政府研究六六、六七兩次暴動成因後,察覺到有需要適量調整過時的殖民地管治策略。 政府透過主動關心及改善一般民生,減少社會不公平現象,同時緩和市民不安情緒及與政府的對立。政府在暴動結束後一年,即 1968 年已着手修改勞工法例,大幅加強對勞工的保障。為改善與市民在地區層面上的溝通,進行首次地方行政改革,包括於 1968 年成立民政處(即今日的民政事務總署)。此外,香港也在同年直接成立鄰舍輔導會和公益金等組織。暴動亦間接催生香港在 1970 年代,在教育、醫療、廉政、房屋等等各方面的改革。同時政府發現,青少年空閒時間缺乏可供參與的活動而被左派招攬,於是決定大量增加文娱康樂活動。暴動後的 1969 年 12 月開始舉辦的「香港節」,就是當中的一個重要節目,藉以加強青少年對香港的向心力。此外,漁農處(現漁農自然護理署)也在 1968 年 7 月開設林務營,以疏導青少年問題。

為表揚唐炳源參與公職和服務社會方面的貢獻,1967年6月英國女王伊莉莎白二世(Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom)授予大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章(Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire)(O.B.E.);1970年6月再晉一級,授予大英帝國最優秀司令勳章(Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire)(C.B.E.)。

1971年5月20日,日本昭和天皇裕仁向唐炳源頒授勳三等瑞寶章,以表揚他在香港-日本交流方面的貢獻。

熱心支持教育

唐炳源不光是名副其實的實業家,也特別關注教育事務。他堅信必須通過更多和更好的教育,來不斷改善人力資源。他這信念堅定,與中國和香港的教育機構有著密切的聯繫,並慷慨捐款。早年在中國大陸的時候,於 1935 年當選為中央研究院的工程研究委員會評議員;還曾是國立清華大學的董事;反饋支持母校麻省理工學院。像他父親一樣的著名慈善家,唐炳源向亞洲的幾所大學捐贈了幾座重要的建築物。

移居香港以後,繼續熱心支持教育,為蘇浙公學的擴建計劃給予規劃建議和財政援助。關於 高等教育方面,他直接同時參與了香港理工大學、香港中文大學、和香港大學的發展工作。

麻省理工學院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT)

留學美國回國後,唐炳源繼續與中國的麻省理工學院校友會(Technology Club of China)保持著密切的聯繫。1939 年,他與多位 MIT 校友一起幫助成立了一所上海理工學院。在他的一生中,唐炳源慷慨地尋求回饋 MIT 的機會。他認為這有助於他在中國大陸和香港的成功發展,並且積極地促進了 MIT 與遠東地區之間的關係。唐氏家族與 MIT 的關係已有好幾代人了:長子唐驥干、孫子唐裕年和曾孫 Christopher Tang 也都是麻省理工的畢業生。為了紀念唐炳源,兒孫在 MIT 捐建了一座唐氏大樓(Tang Hall)(研究生宿舍)(圖見第14頁),並設立了一項「麻省理工學院唐氏獎學金基金」。

香港理工大學(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

香港理工大學前身是香港工業專門學院(香港工專)(Hong Kong Technical College),1956年校舍建築於紅磡灣填海區(部分前漆咸道軍營及前九廣鐵路何文田車廠),開展了香港工業教育史的新一頁。在促進紡織工業教育方面,唐炳源協同棉紡業界向學院捐款,建造一所紡織實驗室。

1965年,工業家鍾士元博士在立法局會議中倡議成立一所理工學院。1969年5月,唐炳源進一步獲香港政府委任為香港理工學院籌劃委員會首屆主席,促成香港工專變身為香港理工學院(Hong Kong Polytechnic),提供工商業專上教育課程。而委員則包括大學教育資助委員會秘書裴利、立法局非官守議員包朗(Herbert John Charles Browne)和鍾士元、教育司簡乃傑(William David Gregg)、副財政司夏鼎基(Charles Philip Haddon-Cave)、人事處主任韓達誠(James Heal Henderson)、殷商勞倫士·嘉道理爵士(Sir Lawrence Kadoorie)、工務司盧秉信(James Jeavons Robson)、首席助理輔政司(社會事務)羅能士(John Martin Rowlands)和殷商胡文瀚(香港東區扶輪社1957-1958年度社長)。在主席任內,唐炳源負責領導委員會籌備理工學院的設立,並就學院選址、遷入安排、訂定董事會職權和院務規章,提供不少意見,以及負起物色院長人選等職責。1971年4月在教育司簡寧(John Canning)和其他委員的陪同下,親身前赴英國會見各學院院長人選。

遺憾的是,唐炳源上任甫兩年即於任內猝逝。由他領導的籌劃委員會仍在草擬向香港政府提交的報告書,尚餘數月便告完成。委員會為對唐炳源表達敬意,特意讓主席一位懸空,由副主席鍾士元接手領導擬備報告書的任務。而政府最終於 1972 年初採納委員會的最後報告,隨着《香港理工學院條例》於 1972 年 3 月 24 日正式生效,首屆校董會亦隨之組成。委員會的工作,最終促成香港理工學院在 1972 年 8 月 1 日正式成立,接管香港工專的校舍及職員(圖見第 12 頁)。

1994年11月25日,獲大學及理工教育資助委員會頒授自我評審資格,正式取得大學地位,並正名為「香港理工大學」。

唐炳源的家族後人為紀念他生前在高等教育方面的貢獻,也做傚捐助香港的高等院校,不少大學設施更因此以唐炳源命名。2002年10月18日香港理工大學把校內教學大樓的兩翼,正式命名為「唐炳源樓」及「唐溫金美樓」;以及在2012年4月命名,同樣位於理工大學內的「唐炳源廣場」等,以表彰唐炳源伉儷及唐氏家族對該校的貢獻。長子唐驥千博士亦深覺命名別具意義,他說:「香港理工大學對香港社會貢獻良多,我個人對於能繼承先父的遺志,於1972-1976年間為香港理工學院擔任校董會的創會成員,並於1995年至今出任大學顧問委員會成員,繼續支持院校的發展,感到特別高興。」

香港中文大學(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

香港中文大學(中大)是一所座落於香港沙田馬料水的公立研究型大學,也是香港第一所研究型大學。1963年10月17日正式成立,香港總督柏立基爵士(Sir Robert Brown Black)任命唐炳源為第一屆大學校董會董事。隨即整個 60 年代,新校園的建設在馬料水大興土木,唐炳源是大學圖書館大樓的主要捐建人。

中大在 1965 年 4 月草創時,大學圖書館只於九龍設置臨時的細小館址,隨後再遷往大學本部的范克廉樓(Benjamin Franklin Center)。在 1964 年,唐炳源捐出佔總建築開支 735 萬港元約一半,即 300 萬港元的善款,用以紀念其先翁唐保謙。整座圖書館大樓由建築師司徒惠設計,位於校園中央,樓高五層,面積達 86,000 方呎,可藏書 40 萬冊。為保持低調,大學校方應唐炳源的要求,到圖書館規劃後期才向外公佈主要捐建人的身份。1970 年 9 月 28 日,香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)主持圖書館大樓奠基儀式,唐炳源與校長李卓敏博士陪同。

香港中文大學圖書館大樓捐建紀念區

行政局議員唐炳源博士為紀念其先翁保謙先生 特捐建本圖書館以作促進中西文化交流之中心

公曆一九七一年四月

遺憾的是,唐炳源在1971年6月17日仙逝,無法見證大樓在1972年12月15日落成啟用(圖見第13頁)。校方當日特別邀請唐炳源遺孀唐溫金美女士主持剪綵,而大學校董會主席簡悅強爵士、校長李卓敏博士、和唐炳源之長子唐驥千等在場觀禮。圖書館大樓內分別置有兩塊紀念區,記錄唐炳源捐建大樓以及其遺孀主持剪綵的事蹟。

香港中文大學圖書館大樓開幕紀念區

先夫唐炳源博士平素對教育事業及社會公益多所贊助

一九七零年四月捐建香港中文大學圖書館

翌年六月不幸逝世

茲值斯館落成啟用爰鑄此銘以留紀念

唐温金美敬泐

公曆一九七二年十二月

唐炳源對香港中文大學的發展尤其關切,在 1966 年起,出任嶺南工商管理研究所諮詢委員會委員。並且多番捐助新亞書院,復於 1967 年起出任新亞書院董事會董事長直到終年。1968 年,香港中文大學授予唐炳源榮譽法學博士學位。



1956年-1973年---位於九龍土瓜灣農圃道的新亞書院校舍,自 1963年起成為香港中文大學成員之一。 1968年2月12日書院董事會董事長唐炳源到校園省視並發表演說。(參見第 24-26 頁)

香港大學(The University of Hong Kong)

唐炳源在1964年9月接受香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)委任為香港大學董事,直到1971年任内逝世。

哲人其萎

1971年5月20日,日本駐香港總領事岡田晃代表日本昭和天皇裕仁,在香港向唐炳源頒授勳三等瑞寶章,以表揚他在香港-日本交流方面的貢獻。當時,唐炳源的身體狀況仍未有異樣。然而,6月11日,唐炳源因高血壓送入養和醫院治療。期間病情惡化,於6月17日上午11時20分終告不治,終年72歲。唐炳源仙逝時仍身兼行政局非官守議員、香港大學校董、香港中文大學校董、香港中文大學新亞書院董事會董事長、香港理工學院籌劃委員會主席、公益金副贊助人和南華體育會名譽會長等公職。

唐炳源信奉基督教,6月21日下午二時於中環花園道聖約翰座堂(St. John's Cathedral)舉行安息禮拜。香港各界致悼者眾,靈柩由八名好友扶持---行政局非官守議員高登爵士(Sir Sidney Samuel Gordon)、關祖堯爵士和簡悅強博士、上海商業銀行副董事長朱如堂、渣打銀行總經理梅大衛、香港政府工商署署長姬達(Jack Cater)、香港中文大學校長李卓敏博士和九龍紗廠董事長李懋,隨後移奉往歌連臣角火葬場(Cape Collinson Crematorium)火化。

科目有關係的部門

,要多多研究;我更希望諸位

勵校外人士參加 公開的學術講演

,行之日久自能對於社會有很大的 ,或是帶有實際性的專題討論,鼓

使得將來能將平時所獲得的知識,應用到實際方 對於社會實際情況和需要,多多留心,多多瞭解

宇宙間的知識是有統一性的,我們研究得愈高深, 愈有這樣的認識。因此我希望諸位同學,對於專攻

部密切聯繫;在新亞書院本身方面也可以常常舉行

我們要專攻任何一種學問,必定要有廣博的基礎



董事 长 唐炳源先生講

一九六八年二月十二日本校第一〇三次月會講詞

的

功

吳校長、各位先生、各位同學:

見面 今天本校舉行月會,本人能有機會參加 位同學現在正接受大學教育 我想借這 和 諸

。大學和中學不同,中學教育目標是實施普通教育 會和諸位談談大學教育功能的問題 業。可是有兩點在專門研究方面值得大家的注意: 來學成以後個個成爲專門的人才,爲社會做一番事 個學科作專門的研究,社會和家庭也都希望他們將 面。大學生根據他們的興趣、能力與志願,選擇一 ,但是到了大學以後,教育方針就要側重專門化方 個是博而後精的原則;一個是學以致用的道理。 大家都承認大學教育主要目的在造就專門人才

> 面 ,成爲解决實際問題的專門人才。

位

對社會本身來說,希望學校能加强社會服務,因此望學校使每一個靑年的天賦才能發展到最大限度; 政府花費大量的金錢,成立一個大學不是一件簡單現象。不但如此,教育是社會的一個很大的投資, 學校是社會的一環,不能和社會分離,形成孤立的由各種機構結合而成,學校是社會機構之一,所以 的事,自然希望學校能有所供獻。在個人方面,希 於校外課程的發展,要能隨時隨地和大學校外課程了這個緣故。新亞書院是中文大學的成員之一,對 文化水準提高;我們的中文大學成立了校外課程部 大學應該多多發展社會成人教育,使得整個的社會 在香港九龍和新界開辦不少的校外課程,就是爲 大學教育另一個重要功能是爲社會服務。社

大學教育還有一 個功能就是培養研究精神。 大

品賣

進步,達到日新又新的境地。同時我更覺得正確的劇造的人生觀;事事要採取主動的態度,不斷追求劇造的人生觀子事事要採取主動的態度,不斷追求意表現自强不息的精神。我又認爲正確的人生觀是處,而是在實際的社會環境中不斷的活動,也就是處 意義,奠定了一生的事業成功的基礎。我以爲正確社會的認識比較多,我們應該使青年在大學時期建社會的認識比較多,我們應該使青年在大學時期建一位們的身心已經成熟,並且受過了普通教育,對於 ,往往見到坐滿了學生,他們在那兒埋頭研究甚至養成研究的精神;比仿說我們走進一所大學圖書舘 究工作能以順利進行。大學生耳聞目染,自然而然 需要的設備,也都竭力添置,並且聯絡許多實力雄 門問題,來改進工商業;學校當局對於學術研究所 歐美的著名大學,一般教授各本所長從事研究工 研究;要爲社會服務,一定也要注重研究。我們看 實施不能忽畧學術研究,要成爲專門人才必定要肯 深夜不歸,這種研究精神是大學所應該培養的。 厚的基金會,增加研究經費,充實研究設備,使研 私不自利,不投機取巧,做一個堂堂正正的個人。 人生觀是服務的人生觀;要以服務他人爲樂,不自 社會上大的工商業機構常常委託他們研究各種專 最後,大學教育如果要充份實現他的功能 大學教育 心心

育的責任。 充教育。我們要做到這幾點 校青年,更兼顧社會青年和成 ,起而行。同時我們更要認清大學教育不但培養在 育,使每一個青年受了大學教育以後,都能坐而言 是培養研究精神的教育,是建立正確人生觀點的教 總括的說,大學教育是造就專門人才的教育 ,才能算是盡了大學教 人,這也就是所謂擴

附 吳校長介紹唐董事長 詞

唐董· 事長,諸位先生,諸位同學:

緒歡迎董事長蒞校給予我們指導並向大家講 無限的光明。所以我們今天以十分興奮的情 給予甚大的支持和鼓勵,使本校前途充滿了 長就任以後領導學校,在精神和物質方面均 礎與地位, 更爲穩固; 而董事會跟着改組, 的大力推動。 本核成立法人團體以後, 法律的基 立法手續及改組董事會的經過。這是本校發展史中 去曾在幾個場合報告本校在去年七月完成法人團體 一件大事,而這件大事的完成,乃由於唐董事長 心情歡迎唐董事長第一次蒞校向我們講話。我過 今天舉行本學期第一次月會,我們以十分欣幸 唐董事

術事業也都有貢獻;尤其對於香港經濟的繁 平和他的卓越的人格作簡單的介紹。 榮和社會的安定,盡了很大力量而有卓越的 不僅是一個成功的實業家,他對於教育與學 在請董事長講話以前,讓我先對他的生 唐先生

話

設,貢獻很大。他從事實業之餘並曾爲淸華 總經理,並創辦江南水泥公司,對於生產建 縣份,無錫。在清華大學畢業後赴美入麻省 理工大學專攻實業工程獲有學位。返國後在 大學董事及中央研究院評議員,在教育與學 無錫和上海担任著名的紡織公司和勢粉公司 ,早居領導地位。 唐董事長出生於中國實業最發達的有名

幾年的艱難奮鬥 藉的情形之下,獨力創辦南海紗廠。經過十 資金與器材俱不充足以及在社會沒有憑 九四八年唐先生來港,從頭興辦實業 ,終於使南海紗廠成爲本港

> 規模最大,生產效率最高,產品品質最好,工人福 安定,有很大的貢獻。 入口的都市。所以他對於香港經濟的發展,民生的 產事業的發展,使香港由一轉口碼頭成爲出口多於 由於他的領導和鼓勵,也促進了同類工廠和其他生 最注重的企業之一。他的成功,不僅在於 八一廠。

所以他同時注意推動教育事業。他於中文大學初成 發展,不可不注意教育人才,以豐裕人力的資源; 唐董事長還有一種超越的見解,認爲要求實業 即爲董事之一。最近他促進本校完成立

攝門校道圃農達抵(中)長事董唐 Chairman Tang (centre) arriving at New Asia College.

①尚重濂校友新任天虹中學校長 田各體俱備之東坡詞 **の記中文系師生系友聯誼會** ⑤ 擬丁祭孔子先師文 四留學多倫多大學 遇之困難 志

⊖漢語作爲第二語言在教學上所遭 □唐董事長首次蒞校視導 ○大學教育的功能

本

期

目

許紹焜秀珍

支持而外,並捐助鉅額欵項。 法手續並慨允担任董事長。他對於香港教育除出力 教育與實業,必須齊頭並進 , 方可促進社會的 這都是由於他確認 發

復多贊助。政府爲酬報他的貢獻,曾經給予多種榮 意見,負責直言,而對於已經决定的政策的實施, 在立法局,都站在社會與民衆的立場獻議政治興革 般政法情形,經政府任命爲立法局議員。他 除了 實業與教育而外,唐董事長並注意香港社

卓越人格。 天還要特別强調的,是他的可以爲我們青年模範的 以上是畧舉了唐董事長的生平事業。可是我今

勉青年要做大事,不要做大官。唐先生便是一個立 有理想,並有現代的科學與技術做基礎,加以繼續 成功不是偶然的;由於他有創業的精神,有抱負, 志做大事而獲得成功,可以爲我們青年的模範的人 不斷的奮鬥,才有今日的成功。孫中山先生曾經勸 第一、唐先生是一個成功的實業家。 的

詞 致 中 會 月 在 長 事 董 唐 Chairman Tang addressing the College Monthly Meeting.

實際,必定是很大的。 第二、唐董事長從事實業,並不以增進個人財富為主要目的。他除同時增進社會財富而外還以贏富為主要目的。他除同時增進社會財富而外還以贏富為主要目的。他除同時增進社會財富而外還以贏富為主要目的。他除同時增進社會財富而外還以贏富種鼓勵,唐先生這樣的熱心公益,尤是難能而值得效法的。 唐董事長的卓越人格,可以為青年效法之點很得效法的。 唐董事長的卓越人格,可以為青年效法之點很得效法的。 唐董事長的卓越人格,可以為青年效法之點很得效法的。

尊 視 校 蒞 次 首 長 事 董 唐

有會完畢後,本校於教職員休 中會見本校教職員及學生代表。至 中會見本校教職員及學生代表。至 中會見本校教職員及學生代表。至 中會見本校教職員及學生代表。至 中會見本校教職員及學生代表。至

學教育的功能」。

現在我們就請董事長演講,演講的題目,

是

離 分 時 至 詳 垂 散 始 三 十 二 約 至

有的功能」爲題發表演講。 本校董事長唐炳源(星海)先 生於二月十二日蒞校作履任後之首 大理秘書迎迓,並即陪同至校長 及陳秘書迎迓,並即陪同至校長辦 及陳秘書迎迓,並即陪同至校長辦 公室畧事休息,九時三十分出席本 公室畧事休息,九時三十分出席本 公室界事休息,九時三十分出席本 公室界事休息,九時三十分出席本 公室界事休息,九時三十分出席本

會茶迎歡加參長事董 le Chairman Tang at the Tea Reception.

生物學系消息

主始握手告別。

主始握手告別。

三時半,賓新方法,並放映有關影片乙卷,以資說明。三時半,賓鄉裁嘉菲博士(Dr. E. Garfield)蒞臨本校生物系參觀。總裁嘉菲博士(Dr. E. Garfield)蒞臨本校生物系參觀。

-思聘-