# 議員張人龍太平紳士 執掌香港區域市政局十年的扶輪人

The Honourable Benton Cheung Yan-Lung, CBE, OStJ, BA, JP The Rotarian chaired the Hong Kong Regional Council in 1985-1995

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒)

(New Territories Rotary Club Director/Secretary 1983-1987/President-Elect 1986-1987) 25 December 2021



The Honourable Benton Cheung Yan-Lung (議員張人龍太平紳士), CBE, OStJ, BA (Sun Yat Sen), JP (18 April 1922 - 19 September 2021) was a Hong Kong entrepreneur and politician. He was a Permanent Executive Councillor and former chairman of Heung Yee Kuk N. T. (新界鄉議局); a Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (香港立法局) from 1981 to 1991; and the first Chairman of the Regional Council of Hong Kong (區域市政局) from 1985 to 1995.

Cheung first joined Rotary as a charter member and vice-president of the Rotary Club of New Territories (新界扶輪社), Hong Kong, on 15 November 1969. He then served as the Club's president in 1971-1972. He maintained his membership as an Active Member of the Club throughout his life until his last day in 2021. In the year 1988, Cheung was honored a Paul Harris Fellow by the Rotary Club of Tolo Harbour (吐露港扶輪社), Hong Kong, of which was an encouragement to the entire membership of this one-year-old Club being the "100% Contributors to The Rotary Foundation".

Cheung's 7th son (or the 9th child) Dr. Haywood Cheung (張德熙博士) was inducted an Active Member to his home Club in 1981. Haywood was elected to serve as Club President in 1994-1995. Later, he was appointed from 1995 to 1998 an Assistant Governor of Rotary International District 3450 of which the territory was compiled with the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港) and the Portuguese Territory Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門).

## First Chairman of the Regional Council

In the early 1980s following public consultation, a Provisional Regional Council was established on 1 April 1985 under the auspices of the British colonial Hong Kong Government, to provide municipal services for the New Territories (see green portion of the map on Page 8), as what the Urban Council (香港市政局) did for Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula and New Kowloon. Like the Urban Council, the Regional Council was created in 1986 as an elected body comprising representatives from constituencies and district boards.

Cheung Yan-Lung was first appointed by Sir Edward Youde (香港總督尤德爵士), the Governor of Hong Kong, to chair the Provisional Regional Council commencing on 19 April 1985. After the Regional Council was established on 1 April 1986, Cheung was duly elected the first Chairman, for 5 consecutive terms until 31 March 1995. It was total of 10 years tenure. (Comparing with the other Rotarian, The Honourable Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社), who was elected to chair the Urban Council for 8 years from 1973 to 1981, Cheung had held a much more brilliant record.)

Establishment of the Regional Council was rather quite a short life of 14 years in the Hong Kong History from 1985 until 1999. Within these 14 years, there had been only 3 chairmen served the Council. While Cheung was the first with his tenure of 10 years the longest, it is interesting to note the next 2 successors were also Rotarians: (1) 1995-1997 — The Honourable Daniel Lam Wai-Keung (議員林偉強太平紳士), B.B.A., J.P., Honorary Member, The Rotary Club of Channel Islands (離島扶輪社); (2) 1997-1999 — The Honourable Lau Wong-Fat (議員劉皇發太平紳士), O.B.E., J.P., Honorary Member, The Rotary Club of New Territories (新界扶輪社).

The Regional Council was responsible for environmental hygiene, food safety, liquor licensing, public health, sanitation and the provision of recreational, sports and cultural facilities and services in the New Territories and the outlying islands. The Council served a community of over three million or almost half the local population.

In 1986, planning began for the Council's headquarters building. Until permanent premises were built, departments of the Regional Council were scattered around various buildings in Tsim Sha Tsui (尖沙咀). A site was selected near Sha Tin (沙田) Railway Station and construction began in April 1989. It was opened on 27 September 1991 by Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson (香港總督衞奕信爵士) and Lady Wilson. The building consisted of a low block, housing the Council chambers, alongside a 20-storey tower home to the various units of the Regional Services Department. The building was designed by Peter Keeping, a senior architect of the Architectural Services Department, and cost HK\$200 million. The entrance was guarded by two marble lions made in Beijing (北京).

The Council had 50 members, who elected the chairman and vice-chairman from among themselves. Each and every tenure was 2 years. Council decisions were implemented by its executive arm, the Regional Services Department, which was headed by the Director of Regional Services and had a staff of roughly 11,500. The Council was financially autonomous. Its main source of revenue was a share of the rates collected in the area it served. The rest came from the

Government's one-off grant, fees and charges, and rental income from market stalls, kiosks and restaurants.

The Regional Council structure comprised with the full Council, functional select committees, district committees, and sub-committees. Initially, three functional select committees were planned: the Ways and Means Select Committee, the Environmental Hygiene Select Committee, and the Recreation and Culture Select Committee. They were joined by the Liquor Licensing Board at the founding of the Council in 1986, and in 1987 the Ways and Means Select Committee was split into two committees: the Capital Works Select Committee and the Finance and Administration Select Committee. Commencing on 4 July 1997, the Recreation and Culture Select Committee was separated into the Culture and Arts Select Committee and the Recreation and Sports Committee, forming an eventual six select committees by the time the Council was dissolved. The 9 district committees were as follows: Islands (離島); Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi (葵青); North District (北區); Sai Kung (西貢); Sha Tin (沙田); Tai Po (大埔); Tsuen Wan (荃灣); Tuen Mun (屯門); and Yuen Long (元朗).

All proceedings of the Council and its committees were open to the public except when confidential issues such as arrangements involving commercial information were discussed.

To strengthen communication between the Regional Council and the public, three councillors met the public, by appointment, once a week on a duty roster to hear views and deal with complaints.

Both the Urban and Regional Councils were represented on several organizations, including the Hong Kong Sports Development Board and the Hong Kong Arts Development Council, the work of which was closely related to the councils' responsibilities.

After the transfer of sovereignty in 1997, both the Urban and Regional Councils were dissolved on 31 December 1999 under the plan of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa (香港特別行政區行政長官董建華), to streamline and to centralize municipal services as part of his government policy reforms.

# Sketch of Cheung Yan-Lung

Cheung was born on 18 April 1922 in a New Territories village in the North District nearby the Hong Kong-China border to his father Cheung Chi-Hang (張知行). Having graduated from the La Salle College (刺沙書院) in Kowloon City (九龍城), and with a Bachelor Degree of Arts in Economics in 1946 from the National Sun Yat-Sen University (國立中山大學) in Canton (*Guangzhou*) (廣州), Cheung worked in his father's business in Hong Kong.

#### Reconstruction of Shek Wu Hui Market in Sheung Shui

Shek Wu Hui (石湖墟) is a non-administrative subdivision (neighbourhood) and former indigenous market town located in Sheung Shui in the North District of Hong Kong. The place name can be found in the record that published in 1819. "Hui", in Chinese literally means "market".

Today's *Shek Wu Hui* is known as "parallel trader's paradise", as a matter of fact, the parallel trades in there can be traced back to 1950s. Since the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Countries began its operation to control exports of strategic materials and technology to communist countries, *Shek Wu Hui* became a centre of smuggling petroleum and auto tyres to Chinese Mainland, created a lopsided miniboom in the *Hui*. After that, many inns, restaurants and even brothels opened for smugglers' needs.

Shek Wu Hui has undergone a large scale reconstruction due to the 2 destructive fires in 1955 mid-winter and 1956. The fires broke out in the mid-night, almost destroyed the whole Hui. However, the conflagrations also gave a chance to Shek Wu Hui for having a better planning on both of the building structure and street design.

There are 2 groups of people had contributed a lot for the development of the Hui. In the rural culture of the Chinese, market relates to power and importance of the clans in the region. The clans maintained their influence by controlling the operation of the market like Liu (廖) family. Liu's village, Sheung Shui Wai (上水園), is adjacent to the Shek Wu Hui. Liu family involved by controlling the public weighing scale of the Hui. Public weighing scale was one of the income sources of them, and buyers and sellers need to pay the service fees for each transaction in the operating system of the Hui. The family was represented by Mr. Liu Yun-Sum (廖潤琛), native squire, to lead the reconstruction after the big fires.

The second group of people having a great achievement to the *Hui* is the local organizations. For instance, the Shek Wu Hui Merchants Association (石湖墟商會) which was established in 1940 aiming to strengthen the relationship between the shops in the *Hui*. The then chairman was Cheung Yan-Lung. Under his able leadership, the Association helped the reconstruction after the conflagration by raising money and providing free food for the victims who were suffering from the fires. Cheung had served as Chairman of the Association for years. It is a bridge of communication between the Government and the people until today.

Reconstruction of *Shek Wu Hui* was completed in 1963. In recognition to the leadership rendered by both Cheung Yan-Lung and Liu Yun-Sum on such a project of success, the colonial Hong Kong Government named after them a main road accessing to the *Hui* as Lung Sum Avenue (龍琛路) being a permanent commemoration. (*see photo on Page 7*)

#### Permanent Ex Officio Councillor of Heung Yee Kuk

Cheung was selected by the 27 rural committees (鄉事委員會) as the 16th Chairman of the New Territories Heung Yee Kuk (新界鄉議局) (HYK), from 21 May 1964 to 19 May 1966, representing the indigenous inhabitants. In 1974-1978, Cheung was elected to serve HYK as the First Vice-Chairman. Cheung began to serve HYK as a Special Councillor since January 1960, as he had been Chairman of the Sheung Shui Rural Committee (上水鄉事委員會) for several terms. On 20 November 1964, Cheung was appointed a New Territories Justice of the Peace by Hong Kong Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (香港總督戴麟趾爵士). By bearing this status, and by virtue of the 《Heung Yee Kuk Oedinance Chapter 1097》 of the Hong Kong Laws, Cheung was entitled to be a permanent Ex Officio Councillor of HYK.

The Heung Yee Kuk is a statutory advisory body representing establishment interests in the New Territories, Hong Kong. The Kuk is a powerful organization comprising heads of rural committees which represent villages and market towns. The organization has its own functional constituency seat in the Hong Kong Legislative Council. Despite having less than 150 registered voters, it also controls 26 seats on the 1200-member committee which selects the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Heung Yee Kuk was formed from the previous New Territories Association of Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Research (新界農工商業研究總會), to "work and negotiate with the government to promote the welfare of the people of the New Territories". It was given formal status by the Heung Yee Kuk Ordinance (Chapter 1097), first enacted on 11 December 1959 (originally as No.45 of 1959) amid the construction of the first New Towns in the New Territories. HYK then consisted of 27 Rural Committees representing, in turn, 651 villages. All village representatives on the Rural Committees, generally appointed by village consensus but sometimes by election, had to be male heads of households. After just one such election was found to have been rigged in 1957, the Government withdrew recognition of HYK entirely. The committees were, in any event, only representative of indigenous villagers, excluding large swathes of the New Territories population right from the Kuk's earliest days.

After becoming a statutory advisory body, HYK met regularly with the New Territories Administration to discuss local issues and influence government policies. Tension came to a head in 1971 when a gathering of a thousand villagers in protest at government Small House Policy was described by the New Territories Commissioner Denis Campbell Bray (新界民政署署 長黎敦義) as a "village uprising".

As part of the administrative reforms proposed by McKinsey in 1974, the colonial Government established the administrator of Secretary for the New Territories (新界政務司) to communicate with the Kuk and to prepare for development of the territory.

#### A law maker of 10 years

Entering the 1980s, as the future of Hong Kong was looming, the Hong Kong Government also actively promoted the development of a representative political system in order to introduce a local democratic political system in Hong Kong while China and the United Kingdom were wrestling with each other on the sovereignty. At that time, Cheung had been a leader of the New Territories for decades. As a representative of the New Territories, he was appointed by the Hong Kong Government as a member of law making bodies at all levels, reflecting the views and benefits of the residents of the New Territories.

In April 1981, the Hong Kong Government established the District Councils administration to replace the original District Advisory Boards (地區諮詢委員會), and Cheung was appointed as a member of the newly established North District Council (北區區議會) until 1994. In August of the same year, the Acting Hong Kong Governor Sir Jack Cater (署理香港總督姬達爵士) appointed Cheung as an Unofficial Member to sit in the Hong Kong Legislative Council.

After being appointed, Cheung once expressed his hope that when the Hong Kong Government developing new towns, as a Member of the Legislative Council, he could promote the cooperation between the Government and the people, so that the villagers whose houses had to be demolished would receive reasonable compensation. In the Legislative Council, Cheung spoke out for the people on various incidents that harmed the rights and interests of the villagers during the development of the New Territories, including the issue of compensation for Letter B land exchange rights, adjusting the rent of short-term leases, and requesting the Government to provide farmers with natural disaster insurance, etc.

In July 1984, the Hong Kong Government issued the "Green Paper on Representative Political System", which laid the foundation for the implementation of indirect elections for the Legislative Council the following year. Among the functional constituencies and Electoral College seats proposed at that time, Heung Yee Kuk had no seats in either. Cheung once voiced out in the Legislative Council for the reason, arguing that the Government neglected the interests of half a million residents in the New Territories, and suggested that the Government to increase the number of seats for the Heung Yee Kuk and the accounting profession. In the end, the Hong Kong Government added functional constituency seats for the accounting profession and Heung Yee Kuk since the 1988 and 1991 elections respectively.

After the first tenure of 5 years from 7 October 1981 to 7 August 1985, Cheung was reappointed to sit for another 4 years, from 30 October 1985 to 25 August 1988, by Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde (香港總督尤德爵士). Then, Cheung carried on to sit in the Legislative Council as an Elected-Member from 12 October 1988 to 22 August 1991 through the Electoral College from the Provisional Regional Council.

# Other public and community services

- (1) Chairman of the North District Community Centre and Town Hall Management Committee.
- (2) Member of North District Social Services Committee
- (3) Member of The Council of the Order of St. John in Hong Kong (香港聖約翰理事會)
- (4) Member of Hong Kong Housing Authority (香港房屋委員會)
- (5) Member of Fireworks Displays Vetting Committee (煙花審核小組委員會)
- (6) Director of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange (香港期貨交易所)
- (7) Director of Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation (九廣鐵路公司)
- (8) Co-founder in 1959 and Life President, New Territories General Chamber of Commerce (新界總商會)
- (9) In 1993, Cheung was appointed by the China's Central Government to serve as Hong Kong Affairs Advisor, and in 1996, Member of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.



#### Condolence

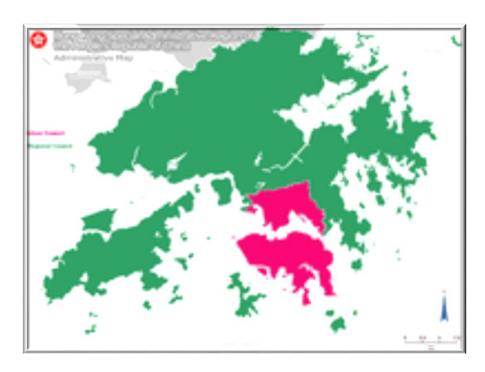
The Honourable Benton Cheung Yan-Lung, CBE, OStJ, JP, passed away on 19 September 2021, at the age of 99 (or aged 103 according to the Chinese traditional lunar calendar). His funeral and memorial service was held at Hong Kong Funeral Home on 24-25 September. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Chief Executive Mrs. Carrie Lam (林鄭月娥) and her team of ministers, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Tam Yiu-Chung (譚耀宗), Legislative Council President Andrew Leung (梁君彦), Executive Council Convener Bernard Charnwut Chan (陳智思), Financial Secretary Paul Chan (陳茂波), Secretary for Justice Teresa Cheng (鄭若驊), Secretary for Civil Service Patrick Nip (聶德權), Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Christopher Hui (許正宇), Heung Yee Kuk N.T. Chairman Kenneth Lau (劉業強), and a number of celebrities were also present at the funeral. After the funeral, Cheung's body was sent to Cape Collinson Crematorium at Tai Tam Gap.

#### **Honours**

- (1) 20 November 1964 Appointed a Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (New Territories) by Hong Kong Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (香港總督戴麟趾爵士)
- (2) June 1967 Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) conferred by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (3) 21 September 1981 Serving Brother of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (S.B.St.J.) conferred by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (4) June 1985 -- Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) conferred by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (5) 5 July 1990 Officer of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (O.St.J.) conferred by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (6) January 1991 -- Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) conferred by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (7) 1963---Lung Sum Avenue is named after local squires Cheung Yan-Lung and Liu Yun-Sum, in honor of their joint dedication and contributions to the Sheung Shui District.



1963 年---龍琛路以當地鄉紳張人龍及廖潤琛命名,以誌他們對上水的貢獻。 1963---Lung Sum Avenue is named after local squires Cheung Yan-Lung and Liu Yun-Sum, in honor of their joint dedication and contributions to the Sheung Shui District, New Territories.



香港的示意地圖--根據新界扶輪社的章程暨附則,該社的服務社區(綠色部分)亦等同於區域市政局的服務範圍。 Sketch Map of Hong Kong --- The service territory of the Regional Council (in green) was also equivalent to that of the Rotary Club of New Territories, according to the Club's Constitution and Bylaws.



1970 年——張人龍社長(右)主持新界扶輪社每週晚餐例會,屯門鄉事委員會主席劉皇發太平紳士在專題演講。 1970 -- President Cheung Yan-Lung (right) presiding the regular weekly dinner meeting of the New Territories Rotary Club while Tuen Mun Rural Committee Chairman Lau Wong-Fat, J.P., speaking on the podium.



1977年9月29日—「銀禧基金大步行」籌款活動小組委員會主席張人龍。 29 September 1977 -- Cheung Yan-Lung, Chairman of the sub-committee of the "Walk for Sport" fund-raising event. (Getty Images)



1978年1月13日-(左二起)銀禧基金新界委員會委員張人龍、銀行家利國偉和沈弼出席支票移交儀式。 新界居民籌得一百多萬,資助興建銀禧體育館。

13 January 1978 -- (from second left) Cheung Yan-Lung, a member of the New Territories Committee of the Silver Jubilee Fund, bankers Lee Quo-Wei and Michael Sandberg at a cheque presentation ceremony. The New Territories residents have raised more than a million to fund the building of the Silver Jubilee Sports Centre. (Getty Images)



1978年2月13日-新界政務司鐘逸傑爵士在新界鄉議局的戊午年新春團拜會上致賀詞。 坐在他旁邊的是該局主席陳日新(右三)和副主席張人龍(右二)。這三人都是新界扶輪社社員。

13 February 1978--Sir David Akers-Jones, Secretary for the New Territories, speaking at a Lunar New Year party hosted by Heung Yee Kuk. Seated next to him are the Kuk Chairman Chan Yat-Sun (third right) and Vice-Chairman Cheung Yan-Lung (second right). All three men were New Territories Rotarians. (Getty Images)



1985 年 6 月--張人龍獲英國女王伊莉莎白二世頒授大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章。 授勳典禮由香港總督尤德爵士在總督府主持。

June 1985 – Cheung Yan-Lung was appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom. Presentation ceremony was made by Hong Kong Governor

Sir Edward Youde at the Government House.

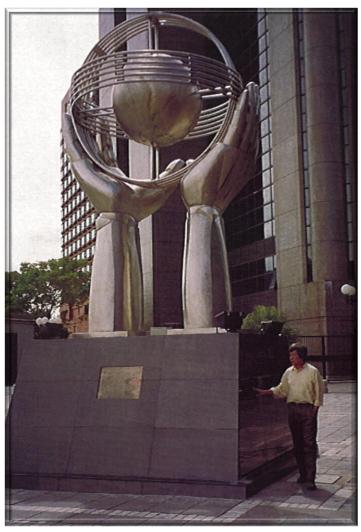


1991年10月26日 — 區域市政局主席張人龍主持元朗市鎮公園落成啟用典禮 26 October 1991 — Regional Council Chairman officiated the opening of the Yuen Long Town Park

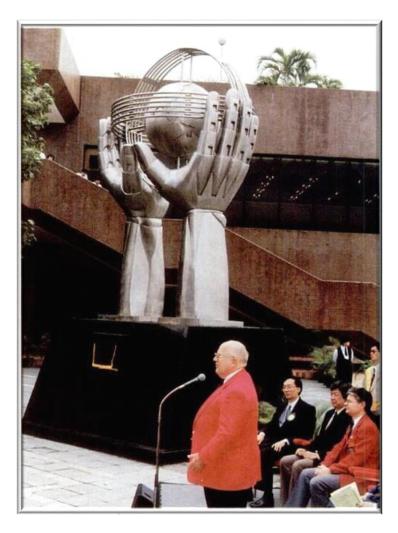


1993 年—區域市政局與漁農處在葵涌運動場合辦的農業嘉年華,區域市政局主席張人龍觀賞一隻活體綠鬣蜥。 1993 — Cheung Yan-Lung, Regional Council Chairman, admiring a live green iguana on display at the Agricultural Carnival jointly held by the Regional Council and the Agriculture and Fisheries Department at Kwai Chung Sports Ground.





雕塑家文樓先生在他的作品「保護地球」雕像旁邊留影 Sculptor Mr. Van Lau poses for a photo next to his work "Preserve Planet Earth" Statue.



國際扶輪社長陶德曼在雕像揭幕後致詞。 Rotary International President Cliff L. Dochterman delivers speech after the Unveiling Ceremony.

1993 年 5 月 12 日上午雨位扶輪人--區域市政局主席張人龍和國際扶輪社長陶德曼--共同為這座位於沙田中央公園的「保護地球」雕像揭幕。1992 年秋天,國際扶輪 3450 地區保護地球主任委員劉敬恒邀請區域市政局,接受這份由 26 家本地扶輪社共同贊助的禮物;並將其永久展示在顯眼的地方,傳播給公眾保護地球的信息。區域市政局全體議員一致同意提供一塊 10 平方米的免費土地,並負責射燈照明和定期維護。根據劉敬恒提供的主題,這尊雕像原型由著名雕塑家文樓先生在他的沙田工作室創作。雕像體積 500 X 200 X 70 厘米,材料用不銹鋼在四川省成都市製造。支付給雕塑家的總開支為港幣 450,000 元,混凝土基座構建、照明系統和安裝由區域市政局負責。

On 12 May 1993 this "Preserve Planet Earth" (PPE) statue, located in Shatin Central Park, was jointly unveiled by 2 Rotarians---Regional Council Chairman Cheung Yan-Lung, and Rotary International President Cliff L. Dochterman. In the fall of 1992, R.I. District 3450 PPE Chair Herbert K. Lau invited the Council to accept this gift which was co-sponsored by 26 local Rotary Clubs, and to display it permanently in a prominent place for the purpose of spreading the message of Preserve Planet Earth to members of the public. The Council agreed unanimously to provide a piece of free land of 10 sq.m., also be responsible for spot-lighting and regular maintenance. Through the theme given by Herbert Lau, the statue was created by renowned sculptor Mr. Van Lau (in photo) in his Shatin studio. The actual statue in stainless steel 500 x 200 x 70 cm was made in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. The total cost to the sculptor was HK\$450,000 all-inclusive except the concrete foundation.



國際扶輪社長陶德曼和區域市政局主席張人龍為雕像揭幕,3450 地區保護地球主任委員劉敬恒 陪同。 RI President Cliff L. Dochterman and Regional Council Chairman Cheng-Yan-Lung unveil the Statue while RI District 3450 Preserve Planet Earth Chairman Herbert K. Lau is accompanying.



張人龍主席代表區域市政局致謝。

On behalf of the Regional Council, Chairman Cheung Yan-Lung gives his words of acknowledgement.

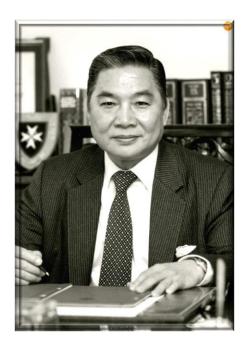


3450 地區保護地球主任委員劉敬恒代表扶輪社致送紀念品予區域市政局主席張人龍。 On behalf of the Rotary clubs, District 3450 Preserve Planet Earth Chairman Herbert K. Lau presents souvenir to Regional Council Chairman Cheung Yan-Lung.



新界扶輪社社長麥銘駒 (紅外套) 及社員出席《保護地球雕像》揭幕儀式,並與區域市政局主席張人龍 (前中) 及 3450 地區保護地球主任委員劉敬恒 (右三) 合照。

New Territories Rotary Club President Brian Mak (red blazer) and members attend the Preserve Planet Earth Statute unveiling ceremony, group photo with Regional Council Chairman Cheung Yan-Lung (front center) and District 3450 Preserve Planet Earth Chairman Herbert K. Lau (right 3).



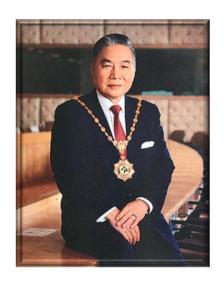
新界鄉議局 1964-1966 主席 -- 張人龍 Heung Yee Kuk N.T. Chairman 1964-1966 -- Benton Cheung Yan- Lung



新界總商會永遠會長張人龍在年度新春團拜宴會上發表新年賀詞。

Benton Cheung Yan-Lung, Life President of New Territories General Chamber of Commerce, delivers New Year Message at the annual spring dinner.

# 議員張人龍太平紳士 執掌香港區域市政局十年的扶輪人



議員張人龍太平紳士(The Honourable Benton Cheung Yan-Lung, CBE, OStJ, BA (Sun Yat Sen), JP)(1922 年 4 月 18 日—2021 年 9 月 19 日)是香港鄉紳、政治人物、商人,歷任新界鄉議局當然執行議員、副主席、主席;北區區議會議員 14 年;香港立法局議員 10 年;香港區域市政局主席 10 年。

張人龍是於 1969 年首次參加扶輪的。當年夏天,國際扶輪 345 地區總監凌志揚(香港扶輪社)(George Lin, Hong Kong Rotary Club)為配合社會發展的需要,擴展扶輪服務,邀請九龍扶輪社(Kowloon Rotary Club)在新界輔導籌組扶輪社。除了得到新界鄉議局議員的充分支持外,更徵得當年香港政府新界民政署署長陸鼎堂(Donald Luddington)的襄助,發函邀請新界(包括離島)鄉紳、工商領袖、專業人士加入共同籌組新界扶輪社(New Territories Rotary Club)。張人龍參與了組織,為創社社員並任副社長。同年11月15日獲得國際扶輪頒發證書,成為香港的第七家扶輪社(全球第三家說粵語的扶輪社)。其後,張人龍於1971-1972年度擔任該社社長。直到2021年生命的最後一天,逾半個世紀他一直是新界扶輪社的現職社員。1988年,張人龍接受了吐露港扶輪社(Tolo Harbour Rotary Club)贈與「保羅哈里斯之友」稱號,籍以鼓勵這家年僅一歲的扶輪社的全體社員,踴躍支持扶輪基金,成為「100%社員捐獻扶輪基金的扶輪社」。

1981年,張人龍的第7名兒子(子女排行第9)張德熙博士(Dr. Haywood Cheung)參加了新界扶輪社;於1994-1995年度選任為該社社長。其後,張德熙於1995-1998年間三度獲得委任為國際扶輪3450地區助理總監。



#### 執掌香港區域市政局十年

區域市政局(Regional Council)是香港政府於 1986 年 4 月 1 日至 1999 年 12 月 31 日期間,為新界八區及離島提供食物衞生、清潔街道、文娱康樂設施、食肆管理、市場營運、火葬場和墓地管理等市政服務的法定機構,亦是香港三級議會的一部份(第一級為全港性的立法局、第二級為區域性的市政局/區域市政局、第三級為地區性的 18 區區議會)。執行部門為區域市政總署,區域市政總署署長同時擔當區域市政局行政總裁。

香港政府於 1985 年 4 月 1 日成立臨時區域議局,職權與市政局相同。初期由 12 名直選議員、9 名由新界區議會選出的代表、3 名來自新界鄉議局的當然議員及 12 名委任議員組成。張人龍獲得香港總督尤德爵士(Sir Edward Yude)委任為主席。張人龍在臨時區域議局中,主張將地方行政權力下放至議局轄下的各個地區委員會,減輕議局大會及專責委員會的工作量。同時,張人龍亦認為區域議局有財政權舉辦康樂及文娱活動。而地區委員會亦有區議員參與,區域議局可與區議會協調,令區議會集中精力處理其餘社區問題。

1986年4月1日,區域市政局正式成立,張人龍與馬寧熙在沒有競爭對手下,自動當選為主席及副主席。當日,區域市政局通過該局的年度財政預算案,並通過將部分權力轉移至區域市政局的執行部門區域市政總署,代表該局執行任務。

區域市政局是香港其中一個有民選議員參與決策的公共機構,直至後期所有成員都是從地區直接選舉中產生;亦接納新界鄉議局主席及兩位副主席成為區域市政局當然議員。區域市政局是由 39 名議員組成,其中 27 名是由地方選區選出。

張人龍在區域市政局成立後,定期與市政局(Urban Council)舉行聯席會議,交換兩者在地區行政上的意見。由於區域市政局的財政來源依靠差餉收入及政府撥款,張人龍多次表示不希望政府以增加差餉來為區域市政局支付用度,以免對市民造成負擔。他建議政府可以將部分賣地收入,以及沙田賽馬場所得的博彩稅,撥作區域市政局的行政費用和服務開支。

另外,張人龍在任區局主席期間,多個新市鎮的主要文康設施逐漸落成,包括 1985 年落成的屯門市鎮公園及 1988 年落成的沙田中央公園。在任主席的十年間,他又主導區域市政局在新界各處建設大量文娛康樂設施,提升了當時新市鎮居民及新界原居民的生活質素。隨着年事漸高,張人龍在 1991 年和 1994 年先後退出立法局和區議會,並於 1995 年卸任區域市政局主席,從此淡出政壇。

區域市政局負責為新界及離島地區三百多萬居民,即全港約一半人口提供市政服務。處理一切有關環境衞生、食物衞生、簽發酒牌、公眾衞生及潔淨服務等事宜,並提供康樂、體育、文娱設施和服務。

區域市政局主席和副主席均由議員互選產生,每屆任期為兩年。區域市政局的執行部門是區域市政總署。該署由區域市政總署署長掌管,職員約有 11,500 名,負責推行區域市政局的政策。區域市政局財政獨立,收入主要來自轄區所徵收的部分差餉。該局的差餉收益約佔總收入的 66%,

其餘收入則來自香港政府發放的一筆過撥款、各種收費,以及街市攤檔、小食亭和食肆的租金收入。

區域市政局設有五個專責事務委員會和一個酒牌局,以履行其職責。五個事務委員會分別負責建設工程、文化藝術、環境衞生、財政施政及康樂體育等事宜。酒牌局每三個月舉行一次會議,審議具爭議的酒牌申請。

此外,區域市政局設有九個地區委員會,負責監察該局所提供的市政服務及設施。每個地區委員會皆由區域市政局議員及來自區議會和地方組織的增選委員組成。除討論機密事項,如 涉及商業資料等有關安排外,該局及各委員會的會議全部公開進行。

區域市政局和市政局均有派出代表,加入多個在工作上與兩個市政局有密切聯繫的機構, 包括香港康體發展局及香港藝術發展局。區域市政局為加強與市民溝通,每星期安排三名議員 輪流當值,會見經預約的市民,聽取他們的意見,並處理投訴。

#### 代議政制

1986 年 11 月,立法局進行《施政報告》致謝議案辯論。當時,「八八直選」的問題已在社會上有一定討論。張人龍認為在《代議政制白皮書》中,已指出推行政治改革應該以目前的政治體制為基礎,並表示他並不反對直接選舉,只是香港政府應逐步實施政治改革,不應操之過急,否則會引起較為保守的工商界反對,以及與《基本法》銜接可能出現問題。他曾提出在民主化的過程中,應推行直接選舉,並擴大功能組別和選舉團的代表性,以及保留委任議席的「四分天下」方案,以逐漸邁向民主化。1987 年末,香港政府再度成立民意匯集處收集市民對「八八直選」的意見。結果匯集處的報告書指出有七成市民反對「八八直選」,令市民質疑香港政府是否操控民意。張人龍在立法局議員辯論時,指出他支持「八八直選」。對報告書十分失望,並認為問卷的設計複雜令民意被歪曲。但他亦呼籲市民需要議事論事,不宜對政府產生不信任的情緒。他亦希望總督面對民意,在報告書公佈後仍按照大多數人的意見推行政制改革,包括引入直接選舉。

自 1980 年代末起,張人龍的地位開始受新崛起的政治人物挑戰。在 1988 年 7 月,香港總督衛奕信爵士(Sir David Clive Wilson)未有繼續委任張人龍在新一屆立法局內任職,張人龍因而轉往區域市政局選舉團參選。在同年 9 月舉行的立法局選舉中,張人龍以 6 票之差擊敗鄧國容及蔡根培,當選為新一屆立法局議員。但他在當選時已稱因健康因素,不會在 1991 年的選舉中競逐連任。在翌年的區域市政局主席選舉中,另一新界領袖劉皇發曾因政見不同,而有意推舉廖正亮挑戰其主席地位。但最終達成諒解,張人龍得以繼續連任主席。

在任主席的十年間,他又主導區域市政局在新界各處建設大量文娱康樂設施,提升了當時新市鎮居民及新界原居民的生活質素。隨着年事漸高,張人龍在1991年和1994年先後退出立法局和區議會,並於1995年卸任區域市政局主席,從此淡出政壇。

1997年7月1日,香港主權移交,中華人民共和國香港特別行政區成立。1999年12月2日特別行政區行政長官董建華廢除兩個民選產生的香港市政局、區域市政局。

#### 生平略傳

張人龍生於新界上水鄉,透過從商致富。雖然他並非原居民出身,但憑藉對上水鄉的長期貢獻,逐漸獲得香港政府重用。並自 1960 年代起的數十年間,成為新界最顯赫的鄉紳之一。張人龍曾於 1964 年至 1966 年當選鄉議局主席,卸任後於 1974 年至 1978 年再當選鄉議局首副主席。在鄉議局服務期間,他着手促進新界的地方發展,也為新界鄉民爭取權益。然而,由於他的親英立場,導致他在 1967 年暴動期間遭到親北京左派陣營的口誅筆伐。

作為資深的鄉事界代表,張人龍於 1981 年分別奉委區議會和立法局議員,後又於 1986 年正式出任區局域市政局主席,一時成為橫跨三級議會的「三料議員」。在 1980 年代,他在香港前途問題上積極為香港市民發聲,包括要求英國政府給予香港人居英權、促請香港政府加速推行民主政治改革等等。

#### 早年經歷

張人龍於 1922 年出生於香港新界上水鄉,父親張知行為廣東省寶安縣人,於 1920 年代左右移居上水居住。張知行本業中醫,在遷到上水石湖墟後,開設雜貨店。承包區內糧油批發起家,積累相當財富。因此,張人龍在中學時代得以就讀位於九龍城區的天主教男子中學喇沙書院(La Salle College),獲得相當的英語及學問基礎。他回憶兒時的生活時提及,每天需要乘坐九廣鐵路(今港鐵東鐵線)蒸氣火車從上水到油麻地火車站(今旺角站),往返居所和學校。這些成長和求學經歷,充實了他的視野和見聞。除了對新界鄉郊生活的認知,也感受過城市現代化生活的經歷和教育。對他在日後擔任公職以推動新界、及至整個香港社會的建設,有著比同時代的人更深刻的體會。

在中學畢業後,日本帝國於 1941 年侵佔香港,香港日治時期開始。張人龍在此時曾離家出走,前往廣州打算從軍。後來他改為入讀國立中山大學經濟系,同時為中國國民黨任翻譯,因而結識不少國民黨員。張人龍於 1946 年大學畢業,獲文學士學位。

1945 年香港重光後,張人龍復歸香港居住。他在戰後百廢待興的情況下,認為能大展拳腳。故在當時大舉收購戰前興建的唐樓,後重建轉賣獲利。成功獲得第一桶金,得以在石湖墟興建北區首間電影院「行樂戲院」。同時,張人龍在其他範疇上亦獲利,包括新成立的中共政權在韓戰中被聯合國禁運,張氏透過轉運物資北上變賣獲利。同時,張氏家族獲得日本花王股份有限公司(Kao Corporation,花王株式会社)的香港代理商經營權。透過大量批發「日本花王」洗衣粉和洗潔精,配合電視廣告、報章和雜誌宣傳,成功在香港日用品市場,佔眾多份量銷售額。

香港政府於 1970 年代起開始發展新界,張人龍在其中居間協調,協助政府收地。更在其中買下大量位於上水、粉嶺、沙頭角及打鼓嶺的農地,再以乙類換地權益書獲得政府大量賠償,令財產大幅增加。同時,張氏家族亦隨香港人口上升開始經營房地產業務,並創立建築公司為政府承建工程。張氏家族擁有利家行、英龍行、知商工業貨倉有限公司、萬興祥公司、建城建築公司、張人龍投資集團公司等多間公司,並持有張知行大廈的業權。1987 年 1 月,張人龍在沙田區創辦和營運青龍水上樂園,但在 4 年後轉讓。

#### 建設上水石湖塘

張人龍可謂是石湖墟的締造者,除前述在石湖墟初有建設外,在 1955 年的石湖墟火災中, 張氏更顯出其領導能力。帶領坊眾重建墟市,更在政府中居間協調,成功令石湖墟重建。該年 2 月 21 日清晨,石湖墟遭祝融光顧,令當時數百間商店和房屋被焚毀。屹立百載的報德祠亦遭波 及而夷為平地,令歷數十年發展的石湖墟毀於一旦,財產損失達二三百萬元。張人龍在災後翌日 下午,隨即與當時的鄉紳趙聿修、上水鄉事委員會主席黃炳英等人領導鄉民救災。張人龍在火災 後隨即加入急賑委員會,與其他鄉紳共同負責興建臨時居所。向各界籌款,商定重建工作。

張人龍在急賑委員會中獲推舉為主席,負責主理石湖墟重建一事。歷數月重建後,石湖墟於同年7月暫時完成復修。由於張人龍率領急賑委員會為墟民提供救濟服務,後又協助他們提出五項訴求,要求政府體恤墟民艱辛,故令石湖墟的居民對張人龍大為推崇。自此事後,張人龍便成為上水鄉的社區領袖。

張人龍除任急賑委員會主席顯示其手腕外,更擔任了石湖墟商會主席一職達十九年之久。同 時亦回饋其發跡地,在上水辦學、建立宗親會、及為從大陸南逃的難民兌換貨幣。

好景不常,重建僅一年多的石湖墟臨時墟市在翌年12月再度面臨火災。在三小時內全數192間商鋪被焚毀,整個墟市化灰。除了奪去3條人命外,更令1,500人無家可歸,造成的經濟損失龐大。張人龍在事件後再度主持第二次急賑委員會,為災民提供緊急救濟服務。由於香港政府已意識到該區可能再逢浩劫,故早於火警前不久(1956年第四季)便已通過重建石湖墟的規劃,事後政府亦隨即按原定計劃重建墟市。1957年4月,政府與張人龍商討新墟市的街道命名。當時並未有談及外圍的道路命名,後該路命名為「龍琛路」,以表彰張人龍及上水鄉紳廖潤琛在兩次石湖墟大火後的重建功勞。同月,張人龍獲選為第三屆上水鄉事委員會主席,正式成為上水鄉的領導。在兩年後的改選中,張人龍不尋求連任,改為廖潤琛接任主席。換屆時,當時的大埔理民府官華樂庭(John Charles Creasey Walden)更點名稱讚張人龍的才幹超卓。至兩次大火後九年,石湖墟終在1964年重建完成。

# 新界鄉議局終身當然議員

新界鄉議局,簡稱鄉議局,是香港新界700條原居民鄉村的法定諮詢組織,於1926年成立。 現時分為三約及二十七鄉鄉事委員會。該局的職能,受到1959年12月11日通過的《香港法例第1097章鄉議局條例》所確立,亦與《香港基本法》第40條有關。

1957 年 4 月,張人龍獲選為第三屆上水鄉事委員會主席,可根據法例晉身新界鄉議局任議員。當年,鄉議局內正出現嚴重分裂的情況,分為兩派人互相抗衡。新派主張鄉議局議員應由九百餘村代表,不分區直接選出。舊派認為應按現行方法,由各鄉自行選出鄉議局議員。1957 年 8 月,新派堅持舉行鄉議局議員選舉。舊派主力張人龍則公開聲明,指出不分區選出議員的做法不合常理。二十七鄉的代表難以互相認識,以不分區方式選舉乃是不可行。結果選舉完結後,政府宣佈不會承認鄉議局,更引發舊派十九鄉代表宣佈退出鄉議局的危機(張人龍為十九鄉聯合會的副代表)。在翌年 2 月,政府邀請新舊兩派會議。最終因舊派勢力龐大,會上新派在選舉中選出

的正副主席辭職,張人龍則與另外四位鄉紳獲推選為鄉議局議員。政府自此扶持以陳日新、何傳 耀和張人龍等為首的親政府和支持發展新界的派別,令香港政府發展新界的計劃「開綠燈」。

1960年1月,張人龍獲選為鄉議局大埔約(即新界東部)特別議員。在同年3月的普通執行議員及正副主席選舉中,張人龍與競選主席的何傳耀為同一派。結果何傳耀一派大獲全勝,他亦獲選為執行議員,晉身鄉議局中央機構。同月,由於時任上水鄉事委員會主席廖潤琛事務繁忙,決定不競逐連任,主席一職再度由張人龍出任。1962年、1964年,張人龍繼續連任上水鄉事委員會主席。

1964 年 5 月,張人龍在鄉議局普通執行議員及正副主席選舉中,獲選為鄉議局主席,成為鄉事界的代表。當時的主席席位由大埔區的張人龍(上水)與彭富華(粉嶺)互相競爭,結果兩人獲同票。在經歷三次抽籤後,才確定張人龍為主席。同年 11 月 20 月,張人龍獲香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)委任為新界太平紳士,擁有維護新界內法律與秩序的某些法定權力。自那以後,無需經過任何選舉程序,根據法令,張人龍成為終身鄉議局當然議員。

[附註](1)陳日新是新界扶輪社 1969-1971 年創社社長;(2)彭富華的兒子彭鏗然是新界扶輪社第四任 1973-1974 年度社長;(3)何傳耀的兩名孫兒何大偉、何永康分別是荃灣扶輪社及葵涌扶輪社 1987-1988 年度社長。

1965 年,由於荃灣新市鎮已具規模。故市政局曾通過張永賢議員,建議將荃灣連同鄰近的青衣島劃入市政局管轄範圍,張人龍即代表新界表達對該建議的反對。他指出,新界的事務理應由新界人自行管理。而且當時理民府、鄉議局及鄉事委員會在執行政策及社會福利的體制並無問題,不應貿然修改。張人龍提出後,馬灣、荃灣、青衣及沙田四個鄉事委員會亦表示反對。在其後,大埔約(即新界東部)及南約(荃灣以及所有離島)各鄉事委員會陸續表態反對市政局的建議。最終香港政府在同年12月宣佈維持現有體制不變,令事件告一段落。

1966年3月,張人龍在上水鄉事委員會換屆選舉前宣佈讓賢,不再尋求連任。同年5月,鄉議局舉辦兩年一度的換屆選舉。當時的選舉,仍為張人龍一派與彭富華一派互相競爭。在選舉前夕,創辦鄉議局的元老李仲莊,在大小報章呼籲鄉議局各議員支持張人龍連任,及後更獲三十七名議員聯署支持。但在選舉前一日,張人龍以促進新界大團結為名,並謙稱自己在任期間建樹不多,決定讓賢不參與選舉,結束兩年的主席生涯。卸任後,於1974年至1978年再當選鄉議局首副主席。

# 發展新界

張人龍在 1958 年開始已積極聯絡新界各區商會,希望能成立一個統一的聯合機構。在過程中,各區商會陸續和議。經歷數次預備會議後,新界總商會在 1959 年 7 月成立,張人龍獲選為副理事長。

在鄉議局任主席期間,除出席不少地區組織、體育活動、社區設施的典禮,以及參與主體活動外,亦相當關注發展新界旅遊業的事宜。張人龍在鄉議局中成立發展旅遊事業委員會,提出闢建包含遊樂設施的旅遊新村,售賣具東方特色的工藝品等建議。1966 年 3 月,輔政司祁濟時

(Colonial Secretary Michael David Irving Gass)訪問鄉議局。張人龍向祁濟時提出,要求政府資助新界建立完整的旅遊事業體系;並擴大鄉議局的職能,賦予鄉議局一般議會的權力,讓鄉事界能配合政府發展新界的政策。在 1967 年的鄉議局會議中,張人龍、趙聿修和陳日新均建議政府撥款發展新界旅遊業;並指新界的面積和風景皆優勝,各地亦有其特色物產,認為發展新界旅遊業能為旅客提供更佳的體驗。

在張人龍與鄉紳的持續促請下,香港政府於 1967 年正式加緊發展新界旅遊業的步伐。例如香港旅遊協會在當時提出初步研究,認為可以開發西貢半島、大嶼山南部、新界西部及吐露港一帶為旅遊景點。但政府的想法,乃是開發遠離現有墟市的旅遊景點,並引入外來的資金開發休閒設施。這與當時的鄉民希望旅遊業能帶動就業機會,及善用鄉民土地的想法相反,令兩者需要更多時間商討。

1967 年 3 月,政府與鄉議局代表共商發展新界旅遊業事宜。當時席間的鄉議局代表,皆雄心壯志地提出大規模發展新界旅遊的計劃。但政府指出在發展新界時,有關土地用途和露天設施的發展由郊景事務委員會管轄,不能貿然大規模開發。政府反建議新界一方能進行小型提升旅遊便捷的措施,包括出版一本包羅萬有的《新界指南》、提升連接離島的交通、宣傳新界傳統節日和開放附有圍牆的圍村予遊客參觀等。同年 8 月,政府決定成立工作小組,專責處理發展新界旅遊業事宜。小組成員包括香港旅遊協會代表兩人、鄉議局代表三人、新界民政署代表一人、市政事務署代表一人,並由旅遊協會代表任主席。鄉議局提名關注此議題的張人龍、陳日新及周理炳為該局代表。張人龍其後擔任新界旅遊協會主席,並考察新界的旅遊景點,更在翌年 6 月啟程前往日本、美國、歐洲等地考察諸國的旅遊業。

## 六七暴動

「六七暴動」,亦稱「1967年香港左派暴動」(Hong Kong 1967 Leftist Riots),當年中國的紅衛兵、親共團體及《人民日報》稱為「香港反英抗暴鬥爭」,是一場於 1967 年在英屬香港發生及持續近八個月的左派暴亂,當年在香港的左派組織為響應於同期在中國發生的「無產階級文化大革命」,在中國共產黨中央委員會香港澳門工作委員會及新華社香港分社的策動下,左派團體於 1967 年年初開始捕捉在香港發起騷亂的機會。同年 4 月香港人造花廠新蒲崗分廠發生工潮,5 月 6 日有部分被解僱的工人在工廠外集會及阻止製成品出廠,與到場維持秩序的警察發生肢體衝突。5 月 11 日,約 1,500 名示威者在工廠所在的新蒲崗聚集,貼大字報及阻塞貨運。防暴警察到場驅散人群,事態迅即演變為騷亂。並且蔓延至黃大仙及牛池灣,當晚東九龍局部地區宵禁。香港工會聯合會領導層及左派團體領袖成立「港九各界同胞反對港英迫害鬥爭委員會」,試圖以暴力手段鬥垮香港政府,連日在香港各區發起騷亂。可是其發起的罷工罷市始終得不到普羅市民的響應,7 月起示威集會大幅減少。然而左派份子卻於同月發動炸彈襲擊浪潮,在 5 月至 12 月間於香港各區放置及投擲至少 8,074 件懷疑爆炸品,當中有 1,167 枚真炸彈。左派策動炸彈襲擊平民的恐怖活動,終導致在香港的中共組織及左派團體民心盡失。香港政府於同年 12 月,基本平息這場導致多人死傷的暴動。

「六七暴動」在香港爆發,鄉議局採取支持政府的態度,對動亂的左派份子不予支持。鄉議 局與鄉事委員會曾成立民安促進會協助維持新界秩序,令新界的動亂事件較少。當時,張人龍描 述新界的情況為「新界父老領導有方,鄉民子弟守法樂業,不受此次事件之影響,這是可喜的現象。我們所要維護的,是不容此種可喜的現象受到任何一方面所影響甚至破壞」。由於當時的新界領袖並不支持左派份子,引致左派對他們猛烈抨擊。當中,《大公報》更在6月刊出文章,批評張人龍為「頭號走狗」,以侮辱性言詞指張人龍向英國卑躬屈膝。

當「六七暴動」在同年 12 月大致尾聲的時後,鄉議局的領袖合組訪問英國代表團。團員有時任鄉議局主席彭富華(粉嶺)、張人龍(上水)、陳日新(屯門)及鄉議局秘書長鄧乃文(屏山)。他們的目的,乃是以新界領袖的身份,到英國各埠會晤新界鄉僑。由於當時的旅英新界鄉僑受中共的統戰策略影響,中共在英國的人員經常向他們示好及游說,並提供經濟援助,以致不少旅英鄉僑對左派分子有同情之意。同時,在事件結束後,亦有鄉僑去信鄉議局,指他們仍對香港的現況有所憂慮。因此,代表團將六七暴動的經過詳細向鄉僑說明。令他們得知事件的真相,令他們釋疑,以及糾正他們對左派的錯誤印象。而代表團亦傾聽旅英鄉僑的意見,向香港及英國政府提出。代表團於 1968 年 1 月下旬抵達英國後,展開四十五日的訪問。他們先後到倫敦(London)、碧仙桃(Bristol)、曼徹斯特(Manchester)等地探訪鄉僑,放映香港影片,所到之處皆受鄉僑熱烈歡迎。

#### 爭取新界權益

張人龍於 1970 年代初除太平紳士身份外,已無相當份量的公職,只擔任慈善、宗親、教育和地方組織的名譽領袖職位。故他在此時期的活動,主要為出席該等機構的典禮或公眾活動,以及以新界領袖身份作官民溝通的橋樑。1970 年代中後期,張人龍復任鄉議局副主席一職。當時,正值香港政府大舉發展新界新市鎮的時刻,管治新界的方式開始與新界鄉民有所衝突。張人龍以新界領袖的角色,積極向香港及倫敦政府爭取新界權益,同時亦曾多度抨擊香港政府管治新界的方式失當,以致引發種種問題。

他在 1972 年香港政府制定新界小型屋宇政策(丁屋政策)時,擔任新界代表的角色。他在當時為鄉議局工務委員會主任,負責就丁屋政策向鄉民收集及反映意見。1972 年 12 月,香港政府實施丁屋政策,當時旨在加快原居民申請建屋的進度。但當時的鄉民提出不少問題期望政府修正,例如廢除農田臨時屋宇與否、化糞池設備、鄉村村界及補地價問題等。以張人龍為首的鄉議局工務委員會,即向鄉民徵求意見,製成意見書向政府表達新界村民之困難。意見書整理了各鄉事委員會主席向鄉議局綜合村民所反映的困難,例如丁屋之間的間距、村內屋宇的補地價差距懸殊、政府應批出牌照予農舍等。而張人龍亦提出應為各鄉村劃定村界,以及為各鄉村提供發展藍圖為鄉民建屋參考。

1974年5月下旬,鄉議局舉行第21屆選舉,當時的主席陳日新已連任三屆,於選舉中繼續獲勝。而張人龍則參與首副主席選舉,亦以近六成的票數勝出,再度成為鄉議局的領導層。當時,陳日新指出他們要為新界鄉民爭取施政公平,為鄉民爭取合理權益。鄉議局為了實踐該政綱,在其後成立一章程研究修改委員會,由張人龍任主席,檢討《香港法例第1097章鄉議局條例》及《鄉議局局章》對實踐上述政綱的規限。張人龍曾在檢討條例時直言,鄉議局僅為政府的諮詢機構。政府對他們的意見是喜歡時可以徵詢他們,否則可以不予理會。張人龍亦指出,當時的局章亦有相當問題出現。例如鄉議局的權力無法令他們實踐該局宗旨、特別議員與新界太平紳士當然

議員產生豐富的潛在爭拗點、鄉事委員會主席任期等問題。翌年1月,鄉議局亦曾要求新界政制改革。他們與前述的訴求相似,要求為鄉議局擴權至如同行政局及立法局般,令新界居民的生活得以保障。

1976年5月,張人龍繼續獲選為鄉議局首副主席。同年9月,張人龍就鄉議局爭取擴權之問題,向前來香港訪問的英國工黨(Labour Party)國會議員白德利(Walter Padley)陳情。張人龍指出,香港政府與新界居民的關係不斷惡化,尤其是在收地拆遷一事上經常發生衝突。張人龍認為這正是反映政府在新界施政不公,要求他向英國國會及處理香港事務的工黨分部反映。同年9月,張人龍署理鄉議局主席一職,至1977年3月止。翌月,香港總督麥理浩爵士(Sir Murray McLehose)發表1977年度《施政報告》,張人龍率領鄉議局深入檢討《報告》的內容,發現報告對新界的關注度嚴重不足,例如沒有提及鄉議局及鄉事委員會的工作,以及新界的社區設施依然缺乏。

1977 年 4 月,張人龍率領代表團赴英國陳情。張人龍認為當時的香港政府,在處理新界問題的表現不佳。例如在發展新市鎮時,以賤價徵收原居民土地,如同經濟剝削他們;同時新界大部分地方,對比港九的水電供應及交通仍不發達。他認為新界居民仍受差別待遇,鄉民已不能忍受在不公平的環境下生活。代表團訪英期間,獲英國外交及聯邦事務部大臣高樂培勳爵(Baron Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)接見。他們向英國政府提出四項要求,包括在行政、立法兩局中增加新界代表、提升新界社會福利設施、維護新界居民土地權益及原居民房屋問題。張人龍認為,當時香港政府管治新界的方式十分落伍。指出不少於英國租借新界初期訂立的政策,早已不合時宜。例如《收回官地條例》、《新界土地官契》及《新界條例》,而當時的《城市規劃條例》亦需要更新。同時,張人龍亦抨擊香港政府在委任議員進入行政、立法兩局時,沒有考慮委任地區代表的做法。

1978 年 5 月,當時正值鄉議局改選。張人龍以公私事務繁忙無暇兼顧局務為由,與當時已連任五屆的主席陳日新,宣佈不再競逐連任主席及首副主席職位。自此,張人龍便不再擔任鄉議局領導層的職位。

# 參與代議政制及香港前途問題

踏入 1980 年代,香港前途問題逼近。在中英雙方角力的同時,香港政府亦積極推動代議政制發展,以在香港引入局部性的民主政制。當時,張人龍已身為新界領袖數十載,固以其新界代表身份,獲香港政府委任為各級議會的議員,在議會內向政府反映新界居民的意見。

1981 年 4 月,香港政府成立區議會代替原有的地區諮詢委員會,香港總督麥理浩爵士(Sir Murray McLehose) 委任張人龍為新成立的北區區議會議員。同年 8 月,署理總督姬達爵士(Sir Jack Cater)委任張人龍為立法局非官守議員。張人龍接受委任後,表示希望在香港政府發展新市鎮時,能以其立法局議員身份促進官民合作,令受拆遷的鄉民能獲得合理補償,與其爭取多年的訴求雷同。張人龍在立法局中,曾就發展新界時引起損害鄉民權益的種種事件為他們發聲,包括乙類換地權益書賠償問題、調整短期租約租金、要求政府為漁農民提供天災保險等等。

1984 年 7 月,香港政府發表《代議政制綠皮書》(Green Paper: The Further Development of Representative Government in Hong Kong [1984]),為翌年立法局推行間接選舉奠定基礎。當時倡議設立的功能組別和選舉團議席中,鄉議局在兩者皆沒有議席代表。張人龍因此在立法局中發言,認為政府忽視新界五十萬居民的利益,建議政府增加鄉議局和會計界的議席。最終,香港政府分別在 1988 年及 1991 年的選舉起,增設會計界及鄉議局的功能組別議席。

正如前述,香港前途問題在 1980 年代開始在香港社會中引起關注,此議題在新界社群中亦開始發酵。1982 年末,鄉議局歷任主席曾呼籲新界鄉民保持冷靜,認為問題將會覓得一個出路。1983 年 1 月,鄉議局領導層組成新界代表團訪問北京,與中國國務院僑務辦公室主任廖承志會面。新界代表團在會面時,向廖承志呈上歷任主席各自撰寫的意見書,並向其表達新界領袖的意見。在會上,新界代表顯露出他們對中共及對「港人治港」沒有信心的面貌。他們向廖承志表達對維持現狀的要求,並希望過渡期由十四年(1983 年至 1997 年)延長至若干年。前任鄉議局主席黃源章更提出在 1997 年後的 30 至 50 年間,香港應繼續由英國人託管。張人龍在席間,亦向廖承志提出問題,詢問他「假若香港人請英國人代管如何?」。1984 年 1 月,張人龍呼籲香港人應在中英兩國之間發表他們的意見,令中英談判中能有香港人的意見作參考。同年 5 月,張人龍與行政、立法兩局議員組成代表團訪問英國。他認為英國政界及普通國民皆對香港的認識不深,以致他們認為在主權移交後,會有一大批恐懼中共的香港市民湧往英國居住,令他們在給予香港人居英權一議題上有所爭議。

中英雙方在 1984 年 12 月正式簽訂《中英聯合聲明》(Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong)前,香港政府曾設立一民意審核處收集民意。但該處最終發表的報告書,指出多數香港市民認為《聯合聲明》草案可以接受,與當時兩局議員收集的民意並不一樣。張人龍其後再度訪問英國,要求在草擬《基本法》時加入更多對香港人的保障。

1989 年北京發生「六四事件」,又稱「八九民運」、「八九學運」、「天安門事件」或「六四天安門事件」,中國官方稱「1989 年春夏之交的政治風波」。廣義上指 1989 年 4 月中旬開始,以悼念中國共產黨中央委員會總書記胡耀邦為導火線、由中國高等學校學生在北京市天安門廣場發起、持續近兩個月的全境示威運動。

在「六四事件」發生後,香港人出現信心危機。具體而言,香港人擔心在中國政府的管轄下,香港的自由、民主和法治會受到侵蝕,甚至會發生像北京和其他城市的軍事鎮壓事件。這種擔憂 導致了香港人對香港未來社會政治和經濟的信心下降,並促使了大量香港人選擇移民。

張人龍指出香港未來要有長足發展,必須在政治上要民主化、中國必需貫徹執行《中英聯合聲明》及《基本法》及經濟的穩定化。他更指香港理應加速民主化,在立法局中增加更多民選議席。他指出增加民選議席已不是一個急進的做法,過往緩慢的民主發展已不合潮流。若香港人願意協力加速民主發展,這就是一個順應潮流、穩重邁進的發展。而且,他指在一個開放的社會中,選民能夠有充分的資訊讓他們作出選擇,就能發揮民主機制,認為香港的政制應朝向此方向發展。

#### 晚年經歷

張人龍在 1990 年代起,已年屆七旬,故逐漸在各公職上退下。1991 年,他如三年前宣佈不 競逐連任般,退任立法局議員一職。至 1994 年,他亦不再在北區區議會中繼續任職,翌年亦退 出在任十年的區域市政局主席職位。在香港主權移交之際,張人龍在 1993 年接受中華人民共和 國政府聘任為港事顧問,並於 1996 年獲委任為香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員。

#### 哀悼

2021 年 9 月 19 日,張人龍在香港逝世,享年 103 歲(按中國傳統農曆計算)。香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥表示深切哀悼,並代表香港特區政府,向他的家人致以深切慰問。9 月 24 日,在北角香港殯儀館設靈。不少政商界人士及親友下午陸續到靈堂弔唁,包括中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會副主席梁振英、署理行政長官李家超、勞工及福利局局長羅致光、運輸及房屋局局長陳帆、教育局局長楊潤雄等,新界鄉議局主席劉業強、副主席林偉強等人亦有到場。大殮儀式於 25 日早上舉行,扶靈人士包括香港行政長官林鄭月娥、全國人民代表大會常務委員會委員譚耀宗、香港行政會議非官守議員召集人陳智思、律政司司長鄭若驊、香港立法會主席梁君彥、新界鄉議局主席劉業強、基本法委員會副主任譚惠珠、新界總商會主席/新界扶輪社前社長王振聲。張人龍的遺體,隨後移送歌連臣角火葬場火化。

#### 榮 譽

- (1) 1964年11月20日香港總督戴麟趾爵士(Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench)委任為新界太平紳士
- (2) 1967年6月英國女王伊麗莎白二世授予大英帝國最優秀員佐勳章(Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) (M.B.E.)
- (3) 1981 年 9 月 21 日英國女王伊麗莎白二世授予耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團聖約翰員佐勳章(Serving Brother of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem) (S.B.St.J.)
- (4) 1985 年 6 月英國女王伊麗莎白二世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.)
- (5) 1990 年 7 月 5 日英國女王伊麗莎白二世授予耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團聖約翰官佐勳章(Officer of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem) (O.St.J.)
- (6) 1991 年 1 月英國女王伊麗莎白二世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.)
- (7) 1963 年---香港政府以鄉紳張人龍及廖潤琛命名「龍琛路」,以誌他們對上水的貢獻。

