

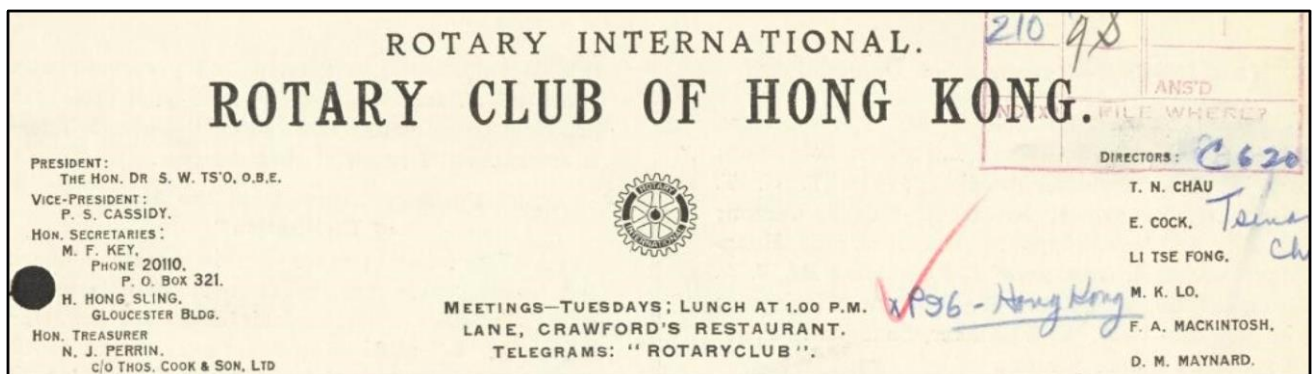
和記洋行大班--嘉薛地

Hong Kong Rotarian Philip Stanley Cassidy
Taipan of the John D. Hutchison & Company
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The Honourable Philip Stanley Cassidy (嘉薛地), CBE, JP (30 March 1889 – 14 May 1971) was a British entrepreneur. He was taipan of the John D. Hutchison & Co. (和記洋行) and unofficial member of the Executive Council (行政局) and the Legislative Council (立法局) of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong.

During the early years of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) in the 1930-40s, Cassidy was an Active Member holding the Classification of “Cotton Industries – Piece Goods Importing”. He had served the Club as Vice-President in 1932-1933 (see figure below).



Proud to be a Rotarian

A sketch of Philip Stanley Cassidy

Early Life

Birth and Family Background

Philip Stanley Cassidy was born on 30 March 1889 in Ilford, Essex, England (now in London). His father, Thomas Cassidy, was a bank clerk, and his mother Mary Simmons. He had an older brother, two older sisters, and a younger brother: Charles Durant Cassidy, Hilda Mary Cassidy, Mabel Evelyn Cassidy, and Cyril Martin Cassidy. His younger brother, Cyril, was killed in action at Festubert, northern France, in 1915 during World War I. Cassidy spent his early years living with his family in Finchley, north London, and was educated at Mercers' School in the City of London.

Education and Initial Influences

Cassidy's entry into commerce was primarily shaped by familial connections within British trading circles. Specific details of his formal education prior to this period are not recorded in accessible historical accounts, consistent with the practical, network-driven paths common among pre-World War I British merchants in Asia.

Business Career in Hong Kong

Entry into Colonial Trade Networks

In 1910, Cassidy was hired by the London branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (香港上海匯豐銀行) (HSBC), initially as an assistant. In 1913, he was sent by HSBC to work in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. Shortly after taking up his post, World War I broke out. Due to manpower shortages, he remained in Hong Kong for seven and a half years before returning to England for his first vacation in August 1920. In 1921, he was transferred to Singapore, but chose to resign the following year when he was invited into partnership of the John D. Hutchison & Co. (和記洋行), an import and export company, with his brother-in-law Thomas Ernest Pearce (皮亞士). The firm was an established British trading house founded in 1877 by John Duflon Hutchison as part of the expatriate merchant community engaged in import-export activities. This entry leveraged Cassidy's familial connection as brother-in-law to the firm's managing partner, Pearce, who had acquired and assumed leadership in 1917, prior to Hutchison's death in Shanghai (上海) in 1920.

John D. Hutchison & Co. operated within the broader network of colonial hongcs, facilitating trade in commodities, shipping, and wharfage services across Asia, reflecting the era's British-dominated commerce in the treaty port of Hong Kong. Cassidy's partnership marked his integration into this system at age 33, positioning him amid firms like Jardine Matheson (怡和洋行) and Butterfield & Swire (太古洋行), though specific pre-1922 professional experience in trade remains undocumented in available records. By 1941, he was listed as a merchant with the Company, residing at No.30 The Peak, underscoring his

established role in the expatriate business elite. This partnership facilitated Cassidy's ascent within Hutchison, amid Hong Kong's interwar economic growth driven by entrepôt trade and regional exports, though the firm's exact commodity focus during his early involvement---likely including general merchandise and logistics---aligned with colonial patterns of resource extraction and re-export to imperial markets.

Ascension at John D. Hutchison & Co.

Cassidy joined John D. Hutchison & Co., a prominent British trading firm in Hong Kong specializing in shipping, insurance, and commodities, and by 1936 held the position of merchant, residing at a residence on The Peak indicative of senior status within colonial business circles. His ascent accelerated amid the outbreak of war. The firm's longstanding taipan, Thomas Ernest Pearce---who had assumed control in 1917 and also chaired Dairy Farm (牛奶公司)---was killed on 19 December 1941 at the Hong Kong Electric (香港電燈) installation at North Point (北角) as Imperial Japan's forces overran the territory.

With Pearce's death creating an immediate leadership void, Cassidy, as a key surviving executive, succeeded him as taipan, the firm's chief director responsible for strategic oversight and operations in the volatile pre- and post-Occupation environment. This promotion positioned Cassidy to navigate the firm's survival under Japanese administration from 1942 to 1945, during which he was interned in Stanley Internment Camp (赤柱拘留營) alongside other British merchants. Post-liberation in 1945, Cassidy resumed active leadership, guiding Hutchison through reconstruction while representing the firm in bodies like the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (香港總商會), where he served in leadership roles by 1948–1949. His tenure as taipan until retirement in 1952 marked a period of stabilization, leveraging pre-War networks to restore trading activities amid Hong Kong's emerging post-colonial economic dynamics.

Leadership as Taipan and Firm Expansion

As Taipan of John D. Hutchison & Co., Cassidy directed the Company's engagement in import-export trade, shipping, and wharf management, key pillars of Hong Kong's entrepôt economy during the interwar years. The firm, already established with dock facilities, benefited from Cassidy's leadership in maintaining competitiveness amid global economic fluctuations, including the Great Depression. While specific metrics of expansion under Cassidy are limited in records, John D. Hutchison & Co. grew alongside the Colony's trade surge, handling increased volumes of commodities and leveraging its infrastructure for regional distribution. Cassidy's tenure emphasized operational resilience, with the firm expanding its network within British colonial trade circles. By 1941, as noted in juror lists, he remained a prominent merchant associated with the Company, underscoring his sustained influence until the Japanese occupation disrupted activities. This period of leadership positioned Hutchison as a foundational entity in Hong Kong's pre-War commercial landscape, setting the stage for post-War recovery.

World War II Internment

Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong

The Imperial Japanese Army launched an invasion of Hong Kong on 8 December 1941, exploiting the territory's strategic position as a British colony and aligning with the simultaneous attack on Pearl Harbor. The Battle of Hong Kong (香港保衛戰) was imminent. During the conflict, Cassidy served as a volunteer deputy warden in the Air Raid Precaution Corps---an auxiliary force. British, Canadian, and Indian defenders resisted for 18 days amid intense urban and mainland fighting, but Governor Sir Mark Aitchison Young (香港總督楊慕琦爵士) surrendered on 25 December 1941, marking the Colony's fall after minimal external reinforcement. Japanese forces renamed Hong Kong as "Honkon Senryō-chi" (香港佔領地) and imposed military administration, enforcing resource extraction, forced labor, and cultural assimilation policies, including the promotion of Japanese language and suppression of English usage.

Under the Occupation, which persisted until Japan's capitulation on 15 August 1945, Japanese authorities systematically interned Allied nationals to neutralize potential resistance and secure control over key economic assets. Prominent British expatriates, including business leaders, faced confinement as part of this policy. Cassidy was detained shortly after the surrender due to his status as a high-profile colonial entrepreneur. Cassidy's internment reflected the broader targeting of foreign commercial networks, which Japanese occupiers viewed as extensions of imperial influence, leading to the sequestration of firms like Hutchison for wartime exploitation.

The Occupation disrupted Hong Kong's entrepôt economy, with hyperinflation, food shortages, and black market dominance exacerbating civilian hardships. Rice rations fell to as low as 1,500 grams per person monthly by 1944, contributing to widespread malnutrition. For Cassidy, a resident since around 1916, the period severed his oversight of Hutchison's operations in shipping, wharfing, and imports, halting expansion and exposing the firm to Japanese oversight. Allied intelligence documented approximately 121 civilian deaths in Stanley Camp from disease and deprivation, though Cassidy survived the ordeal.

Experiences in Stanley Camp

Philip Stanley Cassidy, a 52-year-old merchant with John D. Hutchison & Co., was interned at Stanley Camp shortly after the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began on 25 December 1941, with the Camp officially opening to civilian detainees on 30 December 1941. The facility, a former prison on Hong Kong Island's southern peninsula, confined approximately 2,000 European and Allied nationals, including business leaders like Cassidy, under harsh wartime conditions until liberation by British forces on 30 August 1945. As one of the older internees---many deaths in the Camp, totaling 121, were among those over 50 due to illness---Cassidy endured overcrowding, where families and individuals shared limited space in cells designed for far fewer occupants.

Rations in the Camp initially provided around 1,500 calories daily, consisting mainly of rice and meager vegetables, leading to widespread malnutrition, beriberi, and dysentery outbreaks that claimed lives amid inadequate medical supplies. Internees, including Cassidy, adapted through internal organization, such as block committees for food distribution and protests to Japanese authorities that gradually improved portions and hygiene over time. Forced labor details and recreational activities, like lectures and sports on the camp grounds, offered some structure, though psychological tolls from isolation and uncertainty persisted, with accounts from survivors describing cramped living that mixed social classes and nationalities unprecedented in pre-War colonial society.

No personal diaries or direct testimonies from Cassidy detailing unique roles---such as potential involvement in camp commerce or administration given his business background---have been publicly documented, but his survival enabled his return to leadership at Hutchison post-liberation. The internment disrupted his professional network, yet the Camp's relative stability compared to POW sites allowed some preservation of skills among merchant internees like him.

Economic and Personal Impacts

Cassidy endured three and a half years of internment in Stanley Camp, from December 1941 until liberation in August 1945, during which he was separated from his business leadership role at John D. Hutchison & Co. As a senior figure at the firm, his confinement coincided with the Japanese military's seizure of European-owned trading houses in Hong Kong, halting legitimate operations, confiscating assets, and redirecting trade to Japanese interests, which severely undermined Hutchison's pre-War network in shipping, wharfing, and commodities. This disruption contributed to broader economic stagnation in the Colony, with Hong Kong's GDP plummeting by over 60% from 1940 levels due to severed international links and resource extraction by occupiers.

Personally, at age 52 upon internment, Cassidy faced the Camp's documented hardships, including caloric intake dropping to around 800-1,200 per day by 1943-1944, fostering widespread beriberi, dysentery, and weight loss among the 1,800-2,000 civilian prisoners. While specific health records for Cassidy are unavailable, the Camp's mortality rate exceeded 5% from disease and malnutrition, yet he emerged resilient enough to resume executive duties post-War, living until 1971. The experience likely imposed lasting psychological strain, common among survivors who reported trauma from overcrowding, forced labor, and family separations.

Post-War Recovery and Contributions

Rebuilding Hutchison Operations

Following his release from Stanley Internment Camp in August 1945, Cassidy resumed leadership as taipan of John D. Hutchison & Co., directing the restoration of its trading, shipping, and agency operations disrupted by the Japanese Occupation. The firm,

established in 1877 as a key British hong handling commodities and maritime services, had endured asset losses and operational halts during the war years. Cassidy prioritized re-establishing supply chains and client relationships amid Hong Kong's rapid post-War economic resurgence, driven by entrepôt trade and industrial startups.

Under Cassidy's stewardship, the firm recovered sufficiently for him to serve as chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce from 1948 to 1950 and again from 1951 to 1952, representing John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd. This leadership reflected strategic adaptations, including expansion into emerging markets as Hong Kong transitioned from wartime devastation to a hub for regional commerce, with Hutchison contributing to the revival of import-export activities essential to the territory's growth. Cassidy's oversight sustained the hong's influence until broader corporate restructurings in later decades.

Role in Hong Kong's Economic Revival

Following the Japanese surrender on 15 August 1945 and his release from Stanley Internment Camp, Cassidy directed the firm's recovery from wartime disruptions to its trading, shipping, and warehousing operations, which were vital to restoring Hong Kong's entrepot functions amid influxes of refugees and capital from the Chinese mainland. By prioritizing resumption of commodity imports and exports, including textiles and foodstuffs, Hutchison under Cassidy helped stabilize supply chains, employing thousands and leveraging the Colony's free-port status to attract international commerce during the late 1940s economic rebound, when Hong Kong's GDP began compounding at rates exceeding 7% annually from 1947 onward.

As chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce from 1948 to 1950 and again from 1951 to 1952, Cassidy advocated for minimal government intervention, low taxation, and infrastructure investments to support private enterprise, influencing post-War policies that prioritized export-oriented growth over protectionism. These efforts, grounded in pre-War hong's networks rather than state planning, underscored causal links between entrepreneurial initiative and the Colony's resilience against regional upheavals like the Chinese Civil War (國共內戰).

Cassidy's broader contributions extended to fostering Anglo-Hong Kong business ties, later formalized in his 1959 role as chairman of the Board of Governors for Hong Kong House in London (香港大廈理事會主席), which promoted investment inflows critical to sustaining revival momentum into the 1960s.

While academic assessments vary on individual impacts versus systemic factors like geography and refugee entrepreneurship, Cassidy's documented advocacy for market freedoms---contrasting with more interventionist models elsewhere---aligned with evidence from growth trajectories showing private sector dominance in Hong Kong's post-War ascent, unburdened by subsidies or nationalization.

Public Service and Honors

Service in the Legislative Council

In 1929, Cassidy was appointed Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (非官守太平紳士) by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (香港總督金文泰爵士), entailing responsibilities such as performing magisterial functions and attesting documents.

Cassidy served as an appointed unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong from 25 August 1948 to 30 April 1952. In this capacity, he represented business interests, having been nominated by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce as its delegate, reflecting his prominent role as a director and taipan of John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd. Unofficial members like Cassidy, drawn from the commercial sector, provided non-governmental input on policy during the post-War reconstruction era, when Hong Kong focused on economic stabilization and legislative reforms.

During his tenure, Cassidy actively participated in Council proceedings, attending meetings such as those on 30 May 1951 and 9 January 1952. A notable contribution involved shepherding the 《Chinese Rhenish Church, Hong Kong Synod Bill, 1951》, through its legislative stages. He moved the second reading, which was seconded by the Honourable **Chau Tsun-Nin** (周竣年議員), CBE, and after committee review without amendments, he reported its passage and moved the third reading, leading to its enactment. This bill facilitated the establishment and governance of the church synod, underscoring Cassidy's engagement with community and ecclesiastical matters amid broader efforts to restore social institutions after Japanese occupation. His service overlapped briefly with his appointment to the Executive Council in July 1951, enhancing his influence on colonial governance until both terms concluded in April 1952. (Chau Tsun-Nin was also a Rotarian of Hong Kong Rotary Club.)

Appointment of Executive Council Member

Cassidy was appointed an unofficial member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, serving from July 1951 until 30 April 1952, during which he contributed to colonial governance alongside other business leaders.

Cassidy was also member of the Council of the Diocesan Boys' School (拔萃男書院) from 1922; Director of the European Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.); Member of the Court of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學) from 1929 to 1941; and officer of the St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰主教座堂). He was also a co-founder of Cheerio Club (康樂會) established in 1935 to provide facilities for the entertainment and recreation of the British forces in Hong Kong.

In recognition of his public service, particularly as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Hong Kong House in London---a role promoting Hong Kong interests in the United Kingdom---Cassidy was appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE), in the 1959 New Year Honours, by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.

Personal Life and Death

Family and Private Affairs

Cassidy married Margaret Johnson Rodger, daughter of Alexander Rodger of the China Sugar Refinery on 15 January 1919 at the Union Church Hong Kong (香港佑寧堂). They had two sons Richard and Hugh.

Cassidy maintained a low public profile regarding his family and private affairs, consistent with many British expatriate businessmen of his era who prioritized professional documentation over personal disclosures. Available historical records, such as internment logs and business archives, provide no details on spouses, children, or domestic life, focusing instead on his occupational roles and wartime experiences. This scarcity underscores the selective nature of colonial-era biographies, which often sidelined non-professional aspects unless tied to public service or scandal---none of which appear associated with Cassidy.

Later Years and Passing

In the years following his retirement from public service in Hong Kong in 1952, Cassidy returned to England and assumed the role of Chairman of the Board of Governors of Hong Kong House in London, a position that facilitated connections between the territory and its expatriate community. Moreover, he was awarded Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood in 1959.

The Honourable Rotarian Philip Stanley Cassidy, CBE, JP, passed away on 14 May 1971 in Midhurst, Sussex, England, at the age of 82.

Legacy and Assessments

Economic Impact on Hong Kong

Cassidy's leadership as taipan of John D. Hutchison & Co., a major hong engaged in trading, shipping, and wharves, facilitated the resumption of vital import-export activities following the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong from 1941 to 1945. The firm, under his direction during the post-War period, supported the territory's entrepot trade model, which processed goods primarily with the Chinese mainland and Southeast Asia, providing employment and capital inflows essential for economic stabilization amid refugee surges and industrial shifts in the late 1940s and 1950s.

He represented business interests, aligning with efforts to promote free trade, low taxation, and minimal government intervention---hallmarks of Hong Kong's growth strategy during its transition from entrepot to manufacturing hub. His role aligned with broader efforts to navigate trade disruptions, such as those from the Korean War (1950-1953), which boosted re-export volumes and laid groundwork for diversification into light industry.

In the Legislative Council, where he served as an unofficial member from 1948 to 1952, Cassidy participated in discussions on economic financing, including the use of development funds derived from trade between Hong Kong and China, underscoring his influence on mechanisms that sustained liquidity and investment in commerce. These contributions,

though not individually quantifiable amid macroeconomic forces like low-regulation governance and global demand, exemplified colonial-era entrepreneurship that prioritized market-driven recovery over state-led planning. Assessments of such figures highlight their role in embedding resilient trading networks, which propelled Hong Kong's per capita income growth from subsistence levels post-War to among Asia's highest by the 1960s, per contemporary economic analyses.

Evaluations of Colonial Entrepreneurship

Philip Stanley Cassidy's tenure as taipan of John D. Hutchison & Co., specializing in shipping, commodities trading, and agency services, exemplified the risk-tolerant, network-driven model of colonial entrepreneurship in Hong Kong. Cassidy entered partnership with the firm in the late 19th century, ascending to lead it through the interwar period and post-1945 reconstruction. This involved capitalizing on Hong Kong's status as a free port under British administration, facilitating entrepôt trade amid volatile regional dynamics, including the Chinese Civil War and Korean War-era restrictions. His firm's operations, which included handling imports of raw materials and exports of manufactured goods, aligned with the hong-system's reliance on imperial legal protections, comprador networks, and access to global shipping routes to generate profits.

Evaluations of Cassidy's approach underscore its effectiveness in sustaining economic momentum during adversity. Post-War, following internment in Stanley Camp during Japanese Occupation (1941–1945), Cassidy's leadership rebuilt Hutchison's operations, contributing to the firm's expansion in a period when Hong Kong's real GDP growth averaged over 7% annually from 1950 to 1970, driven by manufacturing and trade resurgence enabled by such enterprises.

Broader assessments of colonial entrepreneurship like Cassidy's highlight causal contributions to Hong Kong's transformation from a wartime-ravaged outpost to an industrial hub, with hongs providing employment for tens of thousands and infrastructure like godowns and wharves that underpinned export-led growth. Empirical outcomes---such as the territory's shift from entrepôt dependency to light industry by the 1960s, with firms like Hutchison intermediating capital and markets---demonstrate the efficacy of this model under laissez-faire colonial governance, characterized by low taxes and minimal intervention. While postcolonial critiques, often from leftist perspectives emphasizing imperial exploitation, portray such activities as prioritizing expatriate profits over indigenous development, data on rising local wages and poverty reduction contradict claims of systemic stagnation, attributing sustained prosperity to the entrepreneurial freedoms afforded by British rule rather than post-1997 disruptions.



香港扶輪社現職社員：和記洋行大班—嘉薛地

嘉薛地議員 (The Honourable Philip Stanley Cassidy, CBE, JP) (1889年3月30日-1971年5月14日)，英國企業家。他曾任和記洋行 (John D. Hutchison & Co.) 董事總經理，嘗任香港總商會主席。之後，以香港總商會代表的身分，出任英國殖民地香港行政局和立法局的非官守議員。在1930-40年代香港扶輪社成立初期，嘉薛地是該社的現職社員，職業分類「棉紡業-布匹進口」。在1932-1933年度，嘉薛地任香港扶輪社副社長。

從倫敦到香港

嘉薛地1889年3月30日生於英格蘭雅息士郡伊爾福德 (Ilford, Essex, England) (今位於倫敦 London)，父親任職銀行文員。他有一位兄長、兩位胞姐，和一位胞弟西里爾 (Cyril) 在第一次世界大戰期間，於1915年在法國北部的費斯蒂貝爾 (Festubert) 陣亡。嘉薛地早年與家人居於倫敦北部芬奇利 (Finchley)，並受教育於倫敦市的綢布商學校 (Mercers' School)。

1910年，嘉薛地獲聘加入香港上海滙豐銀行 (The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.) 的倫敦分行，最初任職助理。1913年，他獲滙豐銀行派往英國殖民地香港工作。就任不久便遇上第一次世界大戰，鑑於人手緊絀，結果他留在香港工作前後七年半，才於1920年8月首次返回英國休假。1921年，他被調往新加坡 (Singapore)。但卻選擇於翌年辭職，並獲招攬返回香港加入和記洋行成為大班，以合夥人身份擔任過董事總經理等重要職務。

第二次世界大戰以前，嘉薛地與身兼立法局非官守議員的高級合夥人皮亞士 (Thomas Ernest Pearce) 一同領導洋行的業務。當時的和記洋行主要從事進出口貿易，並在1929年於廣州開設分行，以拓展內地的業務。但相比之下，和記洋行較其他如怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.) 和太古洋行 (John Swire & Sons Ltd.) 的規模要小，與另一洋行會德豐 (Wheelock & Co., Ltd.) 的關係密切。除了和記洋行的工作外，嘉薛地也身兼多家香港公司的董事職務，當中包括牛奶公司 (Dairy Farm)、香港電車有限公司 (Hong Kong Tramways)、會德豐、茂泰洋行 (Marden & Co.) 等。1925年至1949年間，他還兼任《經濟學人》 (The Economist) 新聞週報的香港特派員，負責為雜誌社提供香港的經濟金融情報。

社區服務

在香港生活期間，除了參加扶輪社以外，嘉薛地長年參與不少與基督教有關，特別是中環聖約翰座堂 (St. John's Cathedral) 和香港基督教青年會 (YMCA of Hong Kong) 的活動。在1920年代至1930年代期間，嘗任聖約翰座堂義務司庫、聖公會維多利亞教區信託會成員、以及香港基督教青年會主席和理事等職。在1934年，他又參與創立康樂會 (Cheerio Club)，在香港基督教青年會的協助下，負責為駐港英軍提供康樂設施。

此外，嘉薛地一直關注聖公會轄下拔萃男書院 (Diocesan Boys' School) 的校務。他自1922年至1952年間，長年擔任該校校董。期間又於1922年至1924年以及在1926年至1950年間，分別兼任該校校董會的義務司庫和義務秘書。身兼不同教會團體公職的嘉薛地，也逐漸得到香港政府的注意。他在1929年獲香港總督金文泰爵士 (Sir Cecil Clementi) 委任為非官守太平紳

士，並在1929年至1941年間出任香港大學(University of Hong Kong)校董。1939年，他進而獲得其他非官守太平紳士推選為政府牌照局(Licensing Board)委員。

1937年7月，日本帝國主義對中國發動全面侵略。1939年第二次世界大戰爆發後，遠東局勢日益嚴峻。在1939年，嘉薛地連同香港政府財政司畢打士(Henry Robert Butters)和曾任英華書院(Ying Wah College)校長的聖公會舒活牧師(Rev. Frank Short)一同獲委任為英國對華救濟基金(British Fund for Relief in China)香港委員會委員。1940年2月，嘉薛地獲香港政府編配加入香港義勇防衛軍(Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps)的關鍵職務組，復於同年6月編入機要服務普通組待命。

太平洋戰爭爆發 香港淪陷 香港重光

在1941年12月8日，日本帝國隨太平洋戰爭爆發而揮軍香港，香港保衛戰一觸即發。在戰事期間，嘉薛地在屬於輔助部隊的防空救護隊(Air Raid Precaution Corps)內任職副隊目(Deputy Warden)。但在同年12月25日香港淪陷後，他與其他屬於日本敵國的外籍僑民一樣，遭日本軍方關進赤柱拘留營內過活。一直到1945年8月日本帝國無條件投降後，他才得以從拘留營獲釋。並在回英國休養後，於1946年6月返香港視事。

和記洋行在戰後初年，面臨很大的經營困難。首先是領導洋行多年的皮亞士，在1941年12月香港保衛戰期間陣亡。而洋行在廣州的分行，也因戰事中斷業務。其次是戰後中國大陸政局動盪，進一步打擊洋行的進出口貿易業務。在這個背景下，嘉薛地在戰後以高級合夥人身份領導洋行，負責重整和記洋行，使洋行的運作得以逐漸重上軌道。

戰後，嘉薛地曾獲政府委任為港口執行委員會委員、物價統制顧問委員會委員等職。另外，還在1948年和在1950年至1951年，兩度出任香港總商會(Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce)副主席；1948年至1950年和在1951年至1952年，兩度獲推選出任總商會主席。在1948年至1952年，再度出任香港大學校董。

由1948年8月至1952年4月，他代表總商會出任立法局非官守議員，期間又於1951年7月至1952年4月兼任行政局非官守議員。在兩局供職期間，他比較關注中國大陸政權易幟和韓戰對香港貿易的影響。

家庭 晚年返英

嘉薛地信奉基督教，1919年1月15日於香港佑寧堂(Union Church Hong Kong)迎娶怡和洋行中華火車糖局(China Sugar Refinery)前司理羅傑(Alexander Rodger)的女兒馬嘉麗(Margaret Johnston Rodger)為妻。和記洋行高級合夥人皮亞士，即為馬嘉麗的姐夫。

在1941年12月香港保衛戰期間，嘉薛地夫人也隨丈夫和姐夫參與戰事，在守軍的護理分遣隊中任職副指揮。香港淪陷後，嘉薛地夫婦均被關押於拘留營內，直至香港重光後才得以獲釋。

嘉薛地伉儷在1969年1月慶祝金婚，育有兩名兒子。長子理查(Richard Ross Forbes Cassidy)於1920年1月2日生於香港，為蘇格蘭(Scotland)建築師，2017年12月23日逝世。次子曉治(Hugh John Alexander Cassidy)於1923年4月5日生於香港，為英國殖民地官員。曾任職於奈及利亞聯邦共和國(Federal Republic of Nigeria)和馬來聯邦(Federated

Malay States)等地，2007年9月24日逝世。嘉薛地與家人在香港居住期間的居所位於山頂，戰前他曾任山頂居民協會主席。另外，喜愛研究歷史的他，曾在二戰前發表一些有關香港通商史和商業史的文章——《Commercial History of Hong Kong: A Century of Trade》 Hong Kong Centenary Commemorative Talks, 1841-1941. 《Hong Kong: World News Service, 1941》。

1952年5月，嘉薛地以董事總經理的身份，卸下和記洋行的工作，退休返回英國。而洋行的業務，則由戰後新加入的祈德尊(John Douglas Clague)接手。

1958年，在香港政府駐倫敦辦事處主任祁連活(Ernest George Albert Grimwood)主持下，於倫敦設立了香港大廈(Hong Kong House)，為留學倫敦的香港學生提供多一個留宿的選擇，以及作為香港留學生在倫敦交流的場所。香港大廈成立後，曾在香港生活多年的嘉薛地，即獲委任為香港大廈理事會首任主席，協助設立香港大廈和監管會社的營運。他後來卸任主席一職，但仍留任理事會理事。為表揚嘉薛地多年服務香港的卓越表現，他於1959年元旦授勳中，獲英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予大英帝國最優秀司令勳銜(Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, CBE)。

嘉薛地晚年，仍擔任英資康世公司(Cornes & Co.)等多家商業機構的董事職務。1955年，曾經回香港渡過聖誕節。他在1971年5月14日於英國薩里郡(Surrey)逝世，終年82歲。

主要經歷年表

- (1) (1910年-1922年)任職於香港上海滙豐銀行(上海/香港/新加坡)
- (2) (1922年-1952年)加入和記洋行，歷任合夥人和高級合夥人等職
- (3) (1922年-1952年)拔萃男書院校董
- (4) (1922年-1924年)拔萃男書院校董會義務司庫
- (5) (1925年-1949年)《經濟學人》新聞週報香港特派員
- (6) (1926年-1950年)拔萃男書院校董會義務秘書
- (7) (1929年-1941年、1948年-1952年)香港大學校董
- (8) (1933年-1934年)聖公會維多利亞教區信託會成員
- (9) (1934年)參與創立加油會
- (10) (1939年-1941年)英國對華救濟基金香港委員會委員
- (11) (1939年-1941年)香港政府牌照局委員
- (12) (1940年-1941年)加入香港義勇防衛軍/防空救護隊內任職副隊目
- (13) (1948年、1950年-1951年)香港總商會副主席
- (14) (1948年-1950年、1951年-1952年)香港總商會主席
- (15) (1948年8月-1952年4月)香港立法局非官守議員
- (16) (1951年7月-1952年4月)香港行政局非官守議員
- (17) (1958年)(英國倫敦)香港大廈理事會主席

