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臺南扶輪社創社社長
臺南市三任民選市長 -- 葉廷珪
Yeh Ting-Kuei—Charter President of Tainan Rotary Club
Three-Term Elected Mayor of Tainan City
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
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Yeh Ting-Kuei (葉廷珪) was a legendary Taiwanese political figure who served as the first democratically elected Mayor of Tainan City (臺南市). Famously nicknamed the “Eccentric talent outside the Party” (黨外怪傑), he was a political anomaly during Taiwan’s authoritarian era, successfully winning three non-consecutive mayoral terms largely as an independent candidate.

Tainan Rotary Club (臺南扶輪社) was the second Rotary Club established in the Republic of China - Taiwan Province (中華民國台灣省), following the Taipei Rotary Club (臺北扶輪社) chartered on 9 October 1948. Tainan Rotary Club was admitted to Rotary International on 23 November 1953. Yeh Ting-Kuei was its Charter President---the first democratically elected mayor of Tainan City (1951-1954). Unable to be re-elected in the second term, Yeh stepped down from public office to focus on developing the Rotary Movement. Several years later, he made a comeback, being elected as the third and fifth terms mayor. When Tainan Rotary Club was chartered in 1953, it was non-districted

Until 1960, there were 14 Rotary clubs in the Republic of China - Taiwan Province, 4 Rotary Clubs located in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港), and one in the Portuguese Territory Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門). All 19 clubs in these three regions made a request to Rotary International to be grouped into a new district. With the approval from the Board of Directors of Rotary International, the brand new District 345 was established on 1 July 1960.

The Rotary Club of Tainan remained a member of District 345 until 30 June 1978. To make room for future Rotary development in Taiwan, on July 1st of the same year, Rotary International designated a new District 346 for the Rotary Clubs located south of Hualien (花蓮), Miaoli (苗栗), in the region of the central and southern Taiwan.

Report from Formosa

KNOWN as a "woman of three countries"—the United States, China, and Korea—Geraldine Fitch is the author of numerous magazine articles and the recently published book Formosa Beachhead. She is the wife of Rotarian George A. Fitch, veteran YMCA executive in the Far East. By the time this her report sees print she herself will have followed it across the Pacific—to spend the Summer in the Fitch home in Leonia, New Jersey.—Ebs.

TAIPEI, FORMOSA—The typhoon season is starting on this lush and hilly island. As every year, residents of Formosa are bracing themselves for the fierce winds that can descend quickly to lash the camphor and cypress trees and drive rivers from their banks.

In recent years, though, a new kind of typhoon has come to this island. It is not at all an ill wind. For *Typhoon* is the name of the weekly bulletin published by the Rotary Club of Taipei. This name seems to me a symbol of the strong way Rotary is sweeping across Formosa.

In less than a year, Rotary has grown here from one Club in the capital city to three: in Taipei, in the port of Keelung, and in the Southern city of Tainan. At least that is the momentary score; before you read these words, the list may be longer. Enthusiastic extension work promises to bring Rotary to more men and cities soon.

Lately I have had the opportunity to watch Rotary's progress here. Traveling over this island and meeting the families of Rotarians, I have shared in the fellowship of charter nights and ladies' programs. The experience has been a rich one.

Formosa is beautiful. That is the visitor's immediate impression. The first Westerners to behold these craggy cliffs and green slopes were Portuguese mariners in the 16th Century. "*Ilha formosa!*" they exclaimed—"Beautiful island!" And for Westerners, this apt name became permanent.

The Chinese name is, of course, Taiwan. It is a tribute to the staying powers of the local culture that this name has endured through invasions and occupations of the centuries.

Today, refugees from mainland China have swollen the island's population to more than 9 million people, congesting all urban districts. Fortunately, Formosa is larger than the casual observer might think. On the map, this island is dwarfed by the vastnesses of the Pacific

Ocean and continental China 90 miles away. Actually, Formosa is 225 miles long and 60 to 88 miles wide. Its cities and towns are separated by rich tropical forests, rice paddies, rivers, and mountains that reach up to 14,750 feet. There is, in short, room for Rotary.

And there is the desire for Rotary, too. Take Keelung, for example. A city of some 100,000 people, it is Formosa's chief Northern port. My husband was on hand in Keelung for Rotary's charter night not long ago. This meeting was held in the Hsin Loe Theater. In the theater were gathered a large dele-

ing programs are generating great interest. For speakers, Keelung draws heavily upon the embassies and international missions in the capital city just 18 miles away. Committees are hard at work to provide scholarships for students and free hospital beds for the needful sick.

The same spirit quickens the new Club in Tainan. Earlier this year my husband and I boarded the southbound night train here with a party of local Rotarians. Next morning we were welcomed to Tainan—officially welcomed, since the Charter President of this new Club, Yeh Ting-Kusi, is also the city's Mayor.

Following breakfast, we made a quick tour of the environs. Located on the Southwestern coast of Formosa, Tainan is an ancient capital of the island. It fairly bristles with spots of historic interest: temples and tombs from the Ming Dynasty, ruined fortifications built by the Dutch in the 17th Century.

Today Tainan, a city of 150,000 population, is the fishing capital of the island. Instead of fishing in the sea, however, Tainan's fishermen raise their catches in artificial ponds.

The charter presentation came that noon. Seated at banquet tables decorated with the island's richly perfumed roses, we visited with members of the young Club. Like other Formosa Rotarians, these men have "Club names." Since the Chinese lack the custom of nicknames in the Western sense, they give each other informal titles for Club use. On charter night I talked with "Plastic," "Tooth," "Oil," "Tenor," and others. The names suggest the owners' businesses or special talents.

Just 20 miles from Tainan is the port of Kaohsiung, a city of more than 150,000 people. Our Rotary party visited here, too, talking with Kaohsiung businessmen who are deep in the work of organizing still another Club. Thus Rotary rolls!

Providing the momentum are the Rotarians of the capital, Taipei. A cosmopolitan group, they include mainland Chinese, Taiwanese, and many occidentals on special missions. These 88 men have demonstrated what Rotary can do. Whether they are raising funds to build a clinic for trachoma treatment, or singing songs in Rotary fellowship, or surveying other communities for extension possibilities—to them must go the credit for setting a Rotary example that others want to follow on this beautiful isle.

Photo: Paul Cheng



On Formosa Rotary grows. Here R. C. Chen, President of the Taipei Club, addresses Kaohsiung group. Seated is H. G. McConeghey, a chief organizer.

gation from the sponsoring Taipei Club, the new Rotarians of Keelung—and a large part of Keelung's general public. The public had come to see a performance of a four-act Chinese opera. Rotary speeches and the presentation of the charter simply took place on stage before the opera performance began. An unusual charter night? Yes—and what an excellent way to acquaint the public with Rotary!

"We promise," said Keelung Rotarians, "that our Club shall not remain a new-born babe, but that by the end of 1954 it will qualify in the heavyweight division of Rotary."

The Club is living up to this promise. Already a lively bulletin and challeng-

By Geraldine Fitch

Early Life of Yeh and Japanese Colonial Era (1905–1945)

- Birth: Born on 7 February 1905, in Kaizan-chō, Tainan, into a prominent local family. During the Japanese colonial period, Yeh briefly adopted the name Hayama Iwao (葉山巖).
- Education: Traveled to Japan for his studies. He graduated from Tokyo's Meiji Middle School (明治大學附屬明治中學校) in 1925 and later earned his law degree from Meiji University (明治大學) in 1930. He continued into graduate studies to specialize in constitutional law under Dr. Shigetoshi Matsumoto (松本茂壽博士).
- Early Political Entry: Returned to Taiwan in 1933. Yeh ran in Taiwan's first local elections in 1935 and was elected as a Tainan City Councilor, winning re-election in 1939. Concurrently, he managed local commercial ventures, serving as president of Shinnan Industrial Co., Ltd. (新南製材所)

Post-War Transition and White Terror Arrest (1945–1950)

- Political Continuity: Following the handover of Taiwan from Imperial Japan to the Republic of China in 1945, Yeh maintained his political presence and was elected as a Tainan district representative in 1946.
- Political Repression: In the wake of the 1947 February 28 Incident (二二八事件), the Kuomintang (KMT) (中國國民黨) Nationalist Nanking government arrested Yeh. He was transferred through Nanking (南京) to Shanghai War Criminal Detention Centre (上海戰犯拘留所). Accused of violating international conventions by allegedly forcing locals into wartime labor during World War II, he spent 15 months imprisoned.
- Acquittal: The Ministry of National Defense's military court eventually acquitted Yeh of all war crime charges in late 1948. During this chaotic period, his family, particularly his wife Liu Qiong-Ying (劉瓊瑛), suffered severe trauma and political persecution.

Mayor of Tainan: The Three Non-Consecutive Terms (1951–1964)

Yeh made political history by contesting five consecutive mayoral elections and winning three of them by cleverly bouncing between independent status and tactical Party alignment:

- 1st Term (1951-1954): Ran as an independent and won the historic first democratic mayoral election of Tainan. Although he joined the KMT shortly after taking office, he frequently clashed with the Party's central leadership. He lost his 1954 re-election bid to the KMT nominee.
- 3rd Term (1957-1960): After leaving the KMT, Yeh ran again as an independent and staged a successful political comeback, reclaiming the mayor's seat. He lost his re-election bid again in 1960.
- 5th Term (1964-1968): Staged yet another comeback, winning his third and final term as mayor.

Key Governance Achievements & Later Life

- Urban Governance: Yeh's administrations modernized Tainan's public utility networks, expanded local schools to popularize mandatory elementary education, and significantly renovated the Anping Fishing Port (安平漁港) to boost the local maritime economy.
- Civil Society: Beyond electoral politics, Yeh served as the Charter President of the Rotary Club of Tainan starting in 1951, helping to establish one of the earliest civic service chapters in southern Taiwan.
- Death and Legacy: Yeh passed away on 29 March 1977, at the age of 72. Decades later, his pivotal contributions to local autonomy were officially recognized by post-democratization governments. In 2004, the Republic of China (Taiwan) government formally vindicated him for his wrongful imprisonment during the White Terror era.

臺南扶輪社創社社長 臺南市三任民選市長 -- 葉廷珪



1960年，中華民國臺灣省已擁有14家扶輪社(包括臺南扶輪社)，英國殖民地香港有4家扶輪社(香港社、九龍社、香港東區社、香港西區社)，葡萄牙屬地澳門有1家(澳門社)。三區域合計共有19社要求成立地區，經國際扶輪批准，7月1日合編為全新的國際扶輪345地區。

臺南扶輪社是僅次於1948年的臺北社，在中華民國臺灣省成立的第二家扶輪社，1953年11月23日獲得國際扶輪授予證書。首任社長是葉廷珪，是臺南市第一任民選市長(1951-1954)。因為未能勝選連任第二任，葉廷珪卸下公職後，專心發展扶輪社。數年後，東山再起，葉廷珪當選第三任、第五任市長。臺南扶輪社一直是345地區的成員，直到1978年6月30日。同年7月1日，國際扶輪把臺灣的花蓮及苗栗以南之中南部區域的扶輪社，編列為全新的346地區。

葉廷珪(Yeh Ting-Kuei) (1905年2月7日-1977年3月29日)，在臺南市開放民主選舉後，曾五度參選臺南市市長。他是第一任民選臺南市長，也是出生臺南的無黨籍人士。他曾經因為二二八事件被逮捕而後獲釋，雖曾加入中國國民黨但又脫黨參選並當選第三任、第五任臺南市

長。這種黨外跳屆當選三次的也算是臺灣政壇奇葩，成為臺灣地方自治史上的特有現象。而葉廷珪在選舉中多次以無黨籍為號召，也成為臺南市早期國民黨外運動的指標人物。中華民國南京政府於1945年10月接收臺灣，臺南市改為省轄市，隸屬臺灣省。臺南為臺灣各縣市中，平原區比例最大、地形最平緩的城市，農耕地面積全臺灣第一。阡陌交錯，公路道路為全臺灣最多。全市文化古蹟遍佈，多元文化並存。



臺灣日治時期任臺南市議員

葉廷珪，前名葉山岩，綽號「憨雞仔舍」，1905年2月7日出生於日本帝國統治臺灣時期的開山町（今臺南市中西區）。葉廷珪出身府城世家，早年前往日本讀書。1925年畢業於東京目白中學，進入明治大學法學部，1930年畢業。畢業後繼續於大學院（研究所）師事松本重敏研究憲法，1933年返回臺灣。

1935年10月，葉廷珪參選州庄選舉，當選臺南市議會議員。1939年東亞信託株式會社創立後，就任社長，之後出任興南工業株式會社社長等職。同年，第二次街庄選舉中，再度連任市議會議員。

臺灣光復後的政途

1945年9月戰爭勝利和平，10月中華民國南京政府接收臺灣，臺灣光復。葉廷珪於1946年角逐臺南市東區區民代表當選，3月15日就職。然而1947年二二八事件發生後，葉廷珪遭到國民黨政府拘捕，由南京轉押上海高境廟監獄（俗稱「江灣戰犯監獄」），又移送國際戰犯法庭審判。最後在其家族變賣家產，四十甲農地財產營救。經判決無罪釋放，才免於牢獄之災，前後拘禁達15個月。關於葉廷珪被逮捕至上海高境廟監獄原因，除了與二二八事件有關外，亦有說法是因為葉氏在日治時期擔任過魁挺身隊隊長。據傳獲釋前軍審大員曾向他暗示：「回臺灣後不忘參加公職選舉以利保身……」，使葉廷珪日後傾家蕩產也要參與選舉。日後，葉廷珪曾任刑警、臺南市警民協會理事、農場經營。

三屆就任臺南市長

臺灣光復早期，市長都是官方任命的。1950年，臺南市開放民主選舉。12月，葉廷珪出馬角逐臺南市第一屆民選市長。與臺南市議長黃百祿並列前二名高票，進入第二輪投票。在第二輪投票中，葉廷珪整合臺南市國民黨外勢力。以46,156票擊敗黃百祿的22,435票當選，成為臺南市歷史上第一個無黨籍市長。當時國民黨控制及營運的《中華日報》報導一直讚揚黃百祿，批評葉廷珪。反而導致市民反感，而使黃百祿落選。

根據中國國民黨方面文件，在第一屆市長選舉第二輪投票前，葉廷珪即曾北上會面國民黨臺灣省改造委員會主任委員倪文亞。請求加入中國國民黨，並獲臺南市黨部受理。

白色恐怖受難者郭振純曾回憶，在葉廷珪第一次競選時，郭振純曾幫忙輔選。後來郭振純在1953年因政治案件被捕後，中華民國臺北政府對於郭振純的追查更為積極，希望能將葉廷珪以「台獨首腦」定罪。在郭氏努力忍受極刑、死不屈服的意志下，最後使特務無法見縫插針。

在1954年第二屆臺南市長選舉中，國民黨提名議長楊請角逐。不滿未獲提名的葉廷珪最後違紀參選，以30,191票敗給楊請的47,685票，連任失敗。

葉廷珪在下野後，一度寄居妻家新營，但仍時常回臺南市活動。1957年，葉廷珪以無黨籍身分捲土重來，角逐第三屆臺南市長選舉。競選期間，葉廷珪親赴民間拜訪市民，塑造親民形象。在選舉中以「黨員選黨員，民眾選民眾」為號召，最後以62,056票擊敗楊請的44,001票，當選市長。

1960年第四屆臺南市長選舉時，中國國民黨派出議長辛文炳，由全黨動員輔選。辛文炳選得到國民黨市黨部要求《中華日報》，不要一直報導辛文炳好；也不要一直批評葉廷珪。辛文炳回憶，葉廷珪競選時會使用負面選舉逆向作法。故意派人在半夜兩三點去敲市民家門或打電話說：「我是辛文炳的助選員，這次黨部交代無論如何都要投給辛文炳，請大家支持！」由於此時段正值睡覺時間，引起市民對辛氏的反感。

最後葉廷珪以59,034票，敗給辛文炳的64,143票。然而，選後國民黨被指控在選舉中舞弊。包括在南區有管理員發現，有人多次持他人身分證入投票所投票。欲上前阻止時，竟遭發票員威脅，直到主任監察員發現後制止。還有，西區有管理員將廢票列入辛文炳得票等事件，引起《自由中國》雜誌在社論中譴責，要求應宣告選舉無效。葉廷珪在選舉後向市民謝票時，受到市民大放鞭炮表示支持，甚至跟隨遊行的人數達到數萬人。

加上葉廷珪一度想要呼應《自由中國》的主張來籌組新的在野黨，這些事情讓國民黨高層相當憤怒，決定要用謀殺的方式來解決這個大受人民愛戴的政敵。《自由中國》雜誌也在該年被國民黨政府查禁停刊。但是葉廷珪那麼受臺南鄉親的歡迎與矚目，當然不能直接把他處置。所以國民黨的邪惡腦筋，就動到了葉廷珪的妻子劉瓊瑛身上(細節見第4頁)。

選舉後，曾傳出中國國民黨當局由中央派蔡培火、省政府委員侯全成向葉廷珪「疏解」，勸其放棄選舉無效官司。而據《雷震日記》記錄，在葉廷珪與雷震會談時證實此事。並謂對方表示如不訴訟，省政府將給予任委員，結果遭到葉氏以服務地方拒絕。日後葉廷珪一度名列《自由中國》「選舉改進座談會」召集人，並名列新黨籌備委員會召集人。直到7月原定臺南舉行座談會前夕，葉廷珪在報上發表啟事，聲明與座談會無關。此舉被視為對吳三連在市長選舉支持辛文炳不滿，而召集人之一郭國基也因李萬居對他的批評不滿，鼓勵葉氏不要參加座談會。

1964年第五屆臺南市長選舉，葉廷珪以無黨籍身分再度角逐市長寶座。最後以65,099票，擊敗中國國民黨提名的省議員黃業61,055票，第三度當選臺南市市長。1965年10月，葉廷珪恢復國民黨籍。葉廷珪回到國民黨後，曾一度打算競選第六屆市長。一度引起辛文炳方面打算角逐，予以反制。然而，最後國民黨提名林錫山參選。而隨着《地方自治法》通過後，葉廷珪也以當時年齡超過61歲無法參選市長。

三任市長任內，葉廷珪被視為清廉自守，盡心公務，頗受稱道。任內重修延平郡王祠及赤嵌樓，國民住宅 120 戶，使其煥然一新。另外，葉廷珪也提高政府的行政效率，排除貪污；加強公營事業之管理；修築安平港；普及國民教育；改善衛生；增建平民醫院；完成道路拓寬改建等等。

然而也因身為黨外的身分，處處受國民黨當局監視，而欠缺重大建設。當時財政也多用於國民黨軍費，甚少地方預算。

晚年

1968 年 6 月 2 日，葉廷珪市長任期屆滿卸任，後受聘為臺灣省政府顧問。1972 年國民大會代表選舉時，葉廷珪曾登記國民黨內國大提名，然而未獲國民黨提名。對此葉廷珪一度表示競選到底，並違紀登記參選國大代表，最後遭國民黨勸退撤回登記。

晚年葉廷珪因糖尿病之苦住進臺南醫院，住院三個多月後返家。1977 年 3 月 29 日凌晨二點，葉廷珪因糖尿病逝於公園路 96 號自宅，享年 72 歲，4 月 1 日火葬。

2004 年，中華民國總統陳水扁針對葉廷珪被押至上海高境廟監獄囚禁一案，頒發恢復名譽證書。葉廷珪的後人申請依《戒嚴時期不當叛亂暨匪諜審判案件補償條例》，尋求政府補償。但法院判決認為，葉廷珪拘禁的實際時間僅有 4 個月，不符合補償條件。

「註」 陳水扁，律師，1987 年加入台北北門扶輪社為現職社員，1993 年擔任副社長。



夫人劉瓊瑛女士

夫人劉瓊瑛女士（1907-1961），出身柳營劉家，為日治時期知名電影人劉吶鷗之妹。女兒葉芳青於 2004 年指出，「葉廷珪在 1947 年被國民黨從臺灣臺南的家中，綁架至南京再轉移上海。劉瓊瑛趕緊把家中的大片土地變賣，換取了一船黃金。然後依照綁匪的指示，坐船到上海的碼頭交付贖款。但國民黨官兵並未因此釋放葉廷珪，反而把劉瓊瑛拖去輪姦。然後丟在上海的一條髒臭不堪、充滿蒼蠅的後巷等死。直到路人發現，才被送醫急救。劉瓊瑛雖然九死一生逃過一劫，但是國民黨在 1961 年再次派人在她吃的西瓜裏面下毒，她終究還是給毒殺。下毒的市長公館煮飯傭人漏夜打包逃走，連下毒者的戶籍資料都全部銷毀，非常有國民黨特務的行事風格。」

之後，葉廷珪曾與多名日本籍女子傳出緋聞。1966 年 10 月與日籍女友安倍幸子（新潟縣人，中文名葉幸枝）公開結婚，兩人曾同居兩年。在 1968 年 3 月葉氏下野後，安倍幸子東渡一去不回。



總統出席臺南市前市長葉廷珪先生百歲冥誕紀念活動

中華民國 93 年 2 月 7 日

陳總統水扁先生今天上午前往臺南市，出席臺南市前市長葉廷珪先生百歲冥誕紀念活動。總統首先親植一棵葉廷珪先生生前最喜歡的苦楝樹，隨後，並在紀念會上應邀致詞：

「今天，是臺南市第一屆民選市長，同時也是第一位黨外先進的臺南市長—葉廷珪先生百歲紀念。阿扁用最嚴肅的心情來到這裡，因為，今天對臺南這個民主聖地而言，是一個非常值得紀念的日子。

葉先生曾經擔任三屆的臺南市長，在在證明他的才情和見識令人敬佩。不但如此，他也是一個眼光遠而又清廉的政治人物。他在任內所推行的建設，替臺南市政的發展奠定了堅實的基礎。包括提高政府的行政效率、排除貪污與加強公營事業的管理，並修建安平漁港。另外，他也非常重視學校教育，不但全面翻修國民學校，也全力推動國民義務教育的普及化；在市政建設方面，除了加強民眾生活環境的衛生、整頓自來水管線，並增建平民醫院。政績優良，深受所有市民尊敬和肯定。

葉先生對這塊土地的熱情與付出，可說是我們的模範。他曾說：「我生是臺灣人、活作臺灣人、死作臺灣魂。」這幾個字，正好是他一生為民主自由奮鬥的描寫。臺灣民主的發展，就好像剛剛我們所種的「苦楝樹」一樣。雖然整個過程風風雨雨，但是它有堅強的活力和意志。就像葉廷珪先生與歷代黨外人士為了爭取臺南的民主自由所做的努力一樣，充滿著永遠不肯向命運認輸的勇氣與高尚的精神。

在民主運動的道路上，阿扁算是後輩。但是這十幾年來，我們總是打拼落實真正的民主與人權的理念，要讓「人權立國」的精神變成臺灣兩千三百萬人民的共同價值觀。所以我們除了要讓「二二八事件」、「白色恐怖」，以及「美麗島事件」等等人權迫害的歷史真相大白以外，更加要努力推動人權教育、爭取設立「國家人權委員會」以及「國家人權紀念館」。希望在全民共同努力之下，讓臺南成為一個真正的民主社會，一個人人享受自由、人民能夠作主的民主國家。

阿扁一向認為，臺灣社會若要繼續進步、提昇，就應該從歷史的悲情中走出來，學習寬容的精神。讓不同的歷史經驗、記憶和觀點，變成臺灣文化的一部份，讓每一個人都可以過著民主、多元的生活。所以，讓我們以懷念代替悲傷，用勇氣代替驚惶。繼續向前行，為臺灣的民主事業共同打拼！」