

巫永昌醫學博士
國際扶輪 345 地區最高齡的總監
Dr. Wu Yung-Chang, M.D.
The eldest in age District 345 Governor of Rotary International
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
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Dr. Wu Yung-Chang (巫永昌醫學博士), MD (*NagoyaU*) (1905 – 2000) was a prominent Taiwan native physician, community leader, and enterprise executive who played a foundational role in Taiwan's mid-century civic and medical landscape. During the 1960s, he was a key figure driving the growth of international civic networks, commercial development, and localized community services in Central Taiwan, Republic of China (中華民國臺灣中部).

Dr. Wu Yung-Chang, affectionately known with nickname "Free" in the Rotary World, was the oldest in age District Governor in the history of Rotary China, holding the position at his age of 72. He is still the record-holder today.

FREE was born in February 1905, the same month/year as First Rotary Club was founded. He joined the Taichung Rotary Club (台中扶輪社) on 21 May 1955, and later served as its third president in 1957-1958. Representing the Club he attended the 49th Rotary International Convention in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. He was very active in Rotary extension in Taichung, leading the establishment of the Rotary clubs of Feng Yuan (豐原社), Nan Tou (南投社), Puli (埔里社), Taichung Southeast (台中東南社), and Taichung Northwest (台中西北社). He had introduced 90% of Taichung's early doctors to join Rotary Clubs, and even in his eighties, he continued to diligently recruit new members.

Following Sung Sheung-Hong (宋常康) of Hong Kong Club (香港社), FREE was elected to serve as the 17th District 345 Governor of Rotary International in 1976-1977. The geographical region encompassed by three different territories of three different nations: (1) Taiwan Province of the Republic of China (中華民國臺灣省); (2) British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港), and (3) Portuguese Territory Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門). There was a total of over 80 Rotary Clubs located across these three territories. According to the bylaws, the District Governor's duty and responsibility was to conduct official visits to each and every Club. In those days, Taiwan still has not the north-south National Freeway and high-speed rail. Travel between Hong Kong and Macao relied solely on jetfoil ferries that took two hours. For the septuagenarian FREE, completing visits to all 80 plus Rotary Clubs, the arduous journeys, and the report writing were no small feat. However, during his term, FREE dedicated himself to the extension of Rotary. A

total of 20 new clubs were added, and membership increased by 660, reaching 3,750. He also actively promoted The Rotary Foundation donations, with District 345 contributing a total of US\$833,444, exceeding the pledged target.

At the age of 72, FREE remained vigorous and tireless, always striving for the “first place”. When he handed the Charter to the president of the Shui Li Rotary Club (水里扶輪社) and was on his way back to Taichung, his term had already ended at midnight of June 30th! After stepping down as governor, he served as the third, fourth, and fifth president of the [Rotary Clubs Association of Republic of China 國際扶輪中華民國總會](now Taiwan Rotary Clubs Association 國際扶輪台灣總會 since July 2011). In 1996, The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International conferred to FREE the [Distinguished Service Award].

FREE was a Rotarian who dedicated his life to “three duties”---(1) Attendance; (2) Contributing time and expertise; and (3) Contributing money. During the 921 Earthquake in 1999, he was already hospitalized due to illness. His first words upon waking after two hours in the hospital were: “I want to make-up for missed attendance.” To maintain his 100% Attendance record for over 40 years, he often insisted on attending the Ta Li Rotary Club (大里扶輪社) despite his illness, even while in a wheelchair---a truly moving spirit. At the end of June 2000, after more than four months in the hospital on a ventilator, Past District Governor Dr. Wu Yung-Chang passed away peacefully at the age of 96.



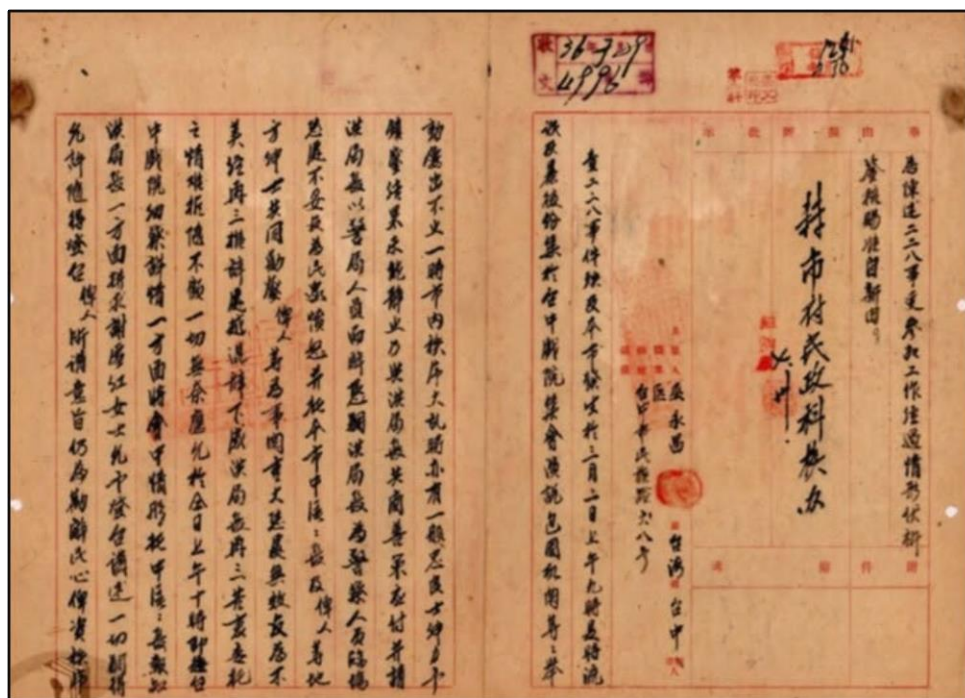
Early Life and Medical Foundation

Born in Puli, Nantou, during the period of Imperial Japan's rule, FREE came from a highly distinguished family (his younger brother was the famous writer and cultural journalist Wu Yung-Fu 巫永福 who was President 1983-1984 of Taipei Shihmen Rotary Club 台北西門扶輪社). He pursued his medical education in Japan, graduating with a medical doctorate from Nagoya Medical University in 1936. Upon returning to Taiwan, he established the Yung-Chang Internal Medicine Hospital (永昌內科醫院) in Taichung City, earning a stellar reputation as an expert practitioner. However, his path was disrupted after the February 28 Incident in 1947, during which he was wrongfully convicted and imprisoned. Despite this severe political setback, he dedicated the remainder of his life to community welfare and corporate enterprise.

Mid-Century Impact: Taiwan in the 1960s

The 1960s marked a period of robust expansion for FREE as he bridged the medical field with civic administration and business:

- **Business and Infrastructure:** Moving beyond medicine, FREE actively participated in regional infrastructure development, helping steer local commerce, transportation networks, and civic associations in Central Taiwan during the country's postwar economic boom.
- **Cultural Preserver:** Living through distinct political eras, FREE and his brother maintained deep roots in classical Han culture and Japanese education. In the 1960s, he remained a highly respected local elite in Taichung, recognized for his elegant command of classical Chinese and dedication to Taiwanese heritage.



【歷經二二八事件和白色恐怖的第一名—巫永昌醫學博士】

巫永昌是臺中極具名望的醫師，為臺灣著名文學家、笠詩社巫永福的哥哥。根據《巫永福回憶錄——我的風霜歲月》，二二八事件時，巫永昌受警察局局長的請託加入處委會而被當局通緝。由母親帶往霧峰鄉吳厝庄國姓柑林村暫避，卻在回埔里街東門老家時引起情治單位的注意。巫永昌留下自新書（見上圖），且母親將珠寶獻出營救，才得以避免災禍。1948年，巫永昌更接任臺中市醫師公會第二屆理事長。

國民政府遷來臺灣時，國民黨高官陳果夫因患有肺癆，住進臺中市長公館，由擅長內科且留學期間專研肺癆的巫永昌主治照護。1950年，巫永昌受人誣陷被捕，送往臺北市西本願寺和軍法處。陳果夫寫信給蔣中正總統要求查明事實，最終無罪定讞。巫永昌被釋放後繼續為陳果夫服務，卻也從此不再參加政治活動。

【The first person to experience the 228 Incident and White Terror - Dr. Wu Yung-Chang】

Wu Yung-Chang was a highly renowned doctor in Taichung. He was the elder brother of the famous Taiwanese literary figure, Wu Yung-Fu. According to Wu Yung-Fu's memoirs, during the 228 Incident in 1947, Wu Yung-Chang was asked by the police chief to join the disciplinary committee and was wanted by the authorities. But he was taken to Wu-Ts'u Village in Wu Feng County by his mother to escape. And when he returned to his hometown of Tung Men in Puli, he attracted the attention of the police. Wu Yung-Chang left a Letter of Repentance (*see photo*), and his mother gave up her jewelry to save him, thus avoiding disaster. In 1948, Wu Yung-Chang also became the second chairman of the Taichung Medical Association.

When the Nationalist Government moved to Taiwan, Chen Kuo-Fu, a high-ranking official of the Kuomintang, stayed at the Taichung City Mayor's residence. Wu Yung-Chang, who was a specialist in internal medicine and had studied lung disease during his studies abroad, was Chen's chief physician. In 1950, Wu Yung-Chang was falsely accused and arrested, and was sent to the Nishi Hongan-ji Temple in Taipei and the Military Law Department. Chen Kuo-Fu wrote a letter to Chiang Kai-Shek to investigate the facts, and was ultimately acquitted. After Wu was released, he continued to serve Chen Kuo-Fu, but also stopped participating in political activities.



1933 – The wedding photo of Dr. Wu Yung-Chang.

1933 年(昭和 8 年)，巫永昌醫師與吳沛小姐結婚的合影，良緣天成，神仙美眷，是當時非常華麗的結婚照。
(圖片提供--巫永福文化基金會)



1938 – Photo of Wu Yung-Chang (first left) with mother and 4 brothers.

1938 年(昭和 13 年)埔里街東門巫家五兄弟與母親吳月的合影。吳月女士 (中坐者) 48 歲孀居，教子有方，樂善好施，資助建設昌榮橋，曾當選南投縣模範母親，逝於 1970 年。圖前左一為巫永昌博士、中為吳月女士、右一為巫永勝(曾任國立臺灣大學教授)；後排右一巫永福(文學家)、中為巫永德(醫師)、左一為巫永煌(醫師)。從地面的磁磚研判，拍攝地為當時的東門的興亞寫真館。(圖片提供--巫永福文化基金會)

巫永昌醫學博士
國際扶輪 345 地區最高齡的總監



巫永昌醫學博士(Wu Yung-Chang “Free”, MD (NagoyaU)) (1905 年—2000 年)，是百年中華扶輪史上「最高齡」的地區總監，在職的那一年，他已經 72 歲了。直到今天，他仍然是這一項記錄的持有者。

1905 年 2 月，巫永昌和扶輪同期「誕生」。他在 1955 年 5 月 21 日加入台中扶輪社；1957-1958 年度擔任第三屆社長，赴美國達拉斯(Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.)參加第 49 屆國際扶輪年會。在臺中扶輪非常活耀，輔導創立豐原、南投、埔里、臺中東南、西北各社，無不參與。臺中早期醫師九成由他介紹參加扶輪，到八十多歲仍然盡心介紹新員入社。

緊隨香港的宋常康，巫永昌在 1976-1977 年度擔任國際扶輪 345 地區第十七任總監，地理區域包括三個不同國家的三個不同領土：(1)中華民國臺灣省、(2)英國殖民地香港、(3)葡萄牙屬地澳門。兩岸三地，總共有 80 多家扶輪社。根據章程，地區總監的義務和責任，必須逐一進行公式訪問。那個年代，臺灣還沒有南北高速公路、高速列車。香港和澳門之間的往來，依靠兩個小時的水翼船。對古稀之年的巫永昌而言，要完成對這 80 多家扶輪社的逐個訪問，舟車勞頓，撰寫報告，可不是小菜一碟。然而，他在任期內一直致力於扶輪的擴展。總共增加了 20 家新社，社員數增加 660 人，達 3,750 名。他還致力於推動扶輪基金的捐獻，345 地區總計 833,444 美元，超額完成 100% 的捐獻目標。

以 72 歲的高齡，巫永昌老當益壯，奮力不懈，永遠在爭取各種「第一」。當他把水里社證書交給社長，回臺中途中，已過 6 月 30 日子夜任期了！卸任總監後，任國際扶輪中華民國總會（現今國際扶輪臺灣總會）第三、四、五屆理事長。1996 年，國際扶輪基金會授予「傑出服務獎」。

巫永昌是終身堅持「三出」的扶輪人——出席、出力、出錢。1999 年 921 大地震時已身體不適入院，在病床兩個小時後甦醒的第一句話：「我要補出席」。為了保有他 40 多年 100% 出席率的榮耀，常坐輪椅也堅持抱病到大里扶輪社補出席，精神感人。到 2000 年 6 月底，巫永昌用呼吸器住院四個多月，以 96 歲高壽溘然與世長辭。

臨床醫學博士 追求健康世界

巫永昌，1905 年 2 月出生於日本帝國統治時代的臺灣埔里。自小聰穎，幼時在家鄉就讀於書塾和小學。1920 年以第一名畢業於埔里社公學校，考入臺灣公立臺中高等普通學校(後改稱臺中州立臺中第一中學校，即今國立臺中第一高級中學)。1925 年臺中州立臺中第一中學校第七回第一名卒業，巫永昌考入日本愛知醫科大學預科(後更名為名古屋醫科大學，即今名古屋大學醫學部)，受教於日本天皇及西園寺公御醫勝沼精藏教授。1933 年，巫永昌與彰化市名門世家吳沛女士結婚。1936 年，成為台灣第一位取得名古屋醫科大學臨床醫學博士學位。

1937 年返回臺灣，巫永昌於臺中市錦町開設永昌內科醫院。當時除臺灣民眾喜歡找他看病之外，許多日籍官員仕紳也都就醫於他。甚至引發當地日籍醫師不滿，設計日本軍方徵召他前往越南戰區去當軍醫。他到高雄報到後，因臺中醫務交代，獲准回到院內照顧患者。再返高雄港時運輸船已啟航，而該船隨後即在越南外海遭擊沉。他因而逃過一劫，撿回生命。1938 年更當選第一屆民選臺中市議會議員。

1945 年日本帝國戰敗，戰爭勝利和平，臺灣劃歸中華民國版圖。巫永昌因受民眾擁戴，當選第一屆臺中市議會議員。1947 年發生「228 事件」，2 月 27 日因專賣局查緝員在臺北市查緝私煙時不當使用公權力，造成民眾死傷，引起陳情抗議。2 月 28 日國民黨軍隊鎮壓、逮捕與殺害，造成民眾大量傷亡。「228 大屠殺」發生後，醫師、律師、教師都列入政治噤聲對象。巫永昌對地方公共事務熱心參與，結果也捲入政治風波，遭受逮捕。送往臺北市西本願寺囚禁，後移送軍法處待審。幸好國民黨要員陳果夫曾在臺中就醫於他，為他寫信給蔣中正總統求情，要求明察事實。最後證實巫永昌被誣陷而獲得釋放，從此對政治失望，退出政壇。但他仍然熱心社會公益，1948 年被選為臺中市醫師公會第二屆理事長，任期三年。當時臺中市的人口約七萬多人，醫師人數不滿一百人。他把公會的會務放在會員的聯絡及醫術的交流上，把公會的會務逐步帶上軌道。在那個時代，臺灣最多的病例為急性腸炎、瘧疾及肺炎。巫永昌說，或許與當時社會背景有關吧！

之後，巫永昌再次連任第四屆、第五屆理事長，直到 1964 年，在醫界扮演舉足輕重的角色。巫永昌一生中默默追求的是：健康的身體、健康的社會、健康的文化、健康的人生。

1962 年，有感於故鄉南投的交通不便，偏遠地區民眾出入山區的時間負擔。巫永昌為了照顧弱勢鄉親，在南投客運不斷虧損經營困難的情況下，毅然接手南投客運擔任董事長。並引進屏東客運的資本和車輛人力，改善南投的大眾運輸服務。此外，由於他的人脈廣闊，又通曉多種語文（臺語、華語、華文、日文、德文、拉丁文、英文），巫永昌經營事業非常成功。他同時擁有製藥公司、農藥工廠，也參與產物保險業的投資。他樂善好施，長期對文化、教育、醫療的活動經常贊助，在 1980 年獲得「全國好人好事」的表揚。

巫永昌是巫家長子，父親巫俊為地方望族，曾任埔里信用組合（今埔里鎮農會）組合長。母親吳月女士，曾獲選為「南投縣模範母親」。幾位弟弟都是傑出事業家、文學家、醫師、也有政治家——巫永勝（曾任國立臺灣大學教授）、巫永德醫師、巫永煌醫師、巫永福（文學家、台北西門扶輪社 1983-1984 年度社長），都有傑出表現，令人欽佩。巫永昌和夫人吳沛女士，育有二男、四女。長子光雄是旅美銀行家，次男光偉為臺中東區扶輪社社員。埔里街東門巫家的故事，已長存於埔里影像故事館中，讓公眾追憶與懷念。