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香港政壇砥柱李鵬飛議員--大埔扶輪社榮譽社員

Dr. The Honourable Allen Lee Peng-Fei -- Hong Kong political stalwart Honorary Rotarian of Tai Po Rotary Club

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian) 1 July 2020
Founder and Charter Member of Tai Po Rotary Club



Dr. The Honourable Allen Lee Peng-Fei (李鵬飛議員), CBE, FHKIE, *Hon*LLD (*CUHK*), *Hon*DEng (*HKPoly*), BS (*Michigan*), JP (24 April 1940 - 15 May 2020), Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of Tai Po (大埔扶輪社) in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港) since June 1991, was a Hong Kong industrialist, politician and political commentator. He was an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (香港立法局), serving from 1978 to 1997 and was the Senior Member of the legislature from 1988 to 1991. He was also an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (香港行政局) from 1986 to 1992. He was the founding chairman of the Liberal Party (自由黨), a pro-business party in 1993 until he retired after he lost the 1998 election. After his retirement, he became a political commentator and hosted [Legco Review 議事論事], a RTHK weekly TV programme on the news about Legislative Council, among several other posts.

Early life and education

Allen Lee was born on 24 April 1940 in Yantai, Shantung (*Shandong*) Province, Republic of China (中華民國山東省煙台市) to a Chinese businessman. His parents had four children. Allen followed his family when they moved to Shanghai (上海) to evade war and spent most of his childhood there. His father became a merchant in Shanghai and had represented General Motors, among other U.S. companies in China. He later moved to the United States in 1948. Allen had led an independent life and did not know much about his absent father because they seldom stayed together. Allen knew that his father had married several times, which made him feel rather uneasy.

When in his teenage in Shanghai, Allen was a Squadron Leader of the Young Pioneers of China (中國少年先鋒隊中隊長). From 1950 to 1953, the Korean War made the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國) and the United States into hostility. Allen was a leader in organizing marches denouncing the United States because of its involvement in the Korean War. Towards the end of the Korean War, Allen began to feel that the Communist Party was problematic. At that time, Shanghai implemented a rationing system, with each person receiving one *jin* (approximately 500 grams) of oil and one *jin* of meat per month. Allen wondered how the Communist Party had let the country fall into such a state. At the age of 14 in May 1954, Allen's mother sent him to the British Crown Colony Hong Kong where he completed the high school education from Pui Ying Secondary School (培英中學). After graduation, Allen had planned to continue his studies at National Taiwan University (國立臺灣大學) but his father intended for him to go to the United States. Subsequently, he was sent to the United States and began learning English in Dayton, Ohio. He later earned a bachelor degree in Engineering Mathematics from the University of Michigan in 1963.

Business career

After his graduation, Allen worked at the Lockheed Aircraft's Electronics Department in California. In 1966, he was appointed by the company to open a branch factory in Hong Kong. Due to a shortage of talented manpower, Allen was invited to serve as the factory's Test Engineer and Training Engineer.

In 1970, Allen moved on to work for Ampex (Ampex Electric and Manufacturing Company) as Test Engineering Manager through a friend's introduction and was promised the position of general manager after two years of satisfactory performance. He helped the company to set up a factory in Taiwan (臺灣) and a new Design Engineering Department.

In 1973, Allen became the first Chinese to have ever been appointed general manager. During the time when he was general manager, the 1973 Oil Crisis occurred, which resulted in a sharp decrease in the number of orders. He managed to arrange the workers to take a three-day work week and survived the dire situation after half-year. He also improved the working environment by installing air-conditioning and waxing the floor tiles. He offered the workers a remuneration package with a wage that was 10% above the industry average. By 1974, Allen was the Managing Director of Ampex Ferrotec Ltd. (安培泛達有限公司). He rose to managing directorships in Ampex World Operations SA (安培世界經營股份有限公司) in 1979 and Ampex Far East Operations (安培遠東有限公司) in 1983.

Since 1984 Allen left Ampex and has been the President of his own company, Meadville Ltd. (美維有限公司), which has three subsidiaries. He became the business partner with Tang Hsiang-Chien (唐翔千) in 1985 establishing the Meadville Holdings Limited (美維控股有限公司) to produce printed circuits board (PCB). Allen and Tang were then chairman and deputy chairman of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries (香港工業總會) respectively. Allen also set up a copper-clad laminate factory in Dongguan (東莞) for Meadville.

Simultaneously, Allen and his ex-colleagues from Ampex set up a trading firm that sold copper foils to manufacturers PCBs and cooper-clad laminates. In 1991, he cooperated with a Japanese buyer and set up Jada Electronics Limited (捷達電子有限公司), focusing on selling cooper-clad laminates and copper foils.

Member of Executive and Legislative Councils

In the field of government, Allen's record was equally impressive. In his youth, Allen admired the late American President John Fitzgerald Kennedy (美國總統甘迺迪) for his vision and leadership. Allen has thrived in public service as he has in business. Through devotion, he has gained the trust of three consecutive Hong Kong Governors.

In the late 1970s, Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose (香港總督麥理浩爵士) established the Committee of Economic Diversification to advance Hong Kong's high technology development. Governor MacLehose visited Ampex in 1977 and listened to Allen's outlook on Hong Kong's electronic industry. Allen recommended the Governor to build a technology park, but he was snubbed because high technology may incur a high risk. Hong Kong as a result failed to take a head start and was surpassed by the Republic of Korea and Taiwan which had built the Hsinchu Science Park (新竹科學園區). Allen denounced the Government for mismatching talents by appointing an administrative officer to be the Secretary for Trade and Industry.

In 1978, Allen became the youngest appointee to the Legislative Council of Hong Kong by Governor Sir Murray MacLehose, at the age of 38. In 1980, Allen was appointed by Sir Murray MacLehose Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong. In 1985, Governor Sir Edward Youde (香港總督尤德爵士) invited Allen to sit on the Executive Council of Hong Kong until 1992. In 1988, Allen became the Senior Member of the Legislative Council during the tenure of Governor Sir David Clive Wilson (香港總督衛奕信爵士) and, in a short time, managed to prove himself a skillful parliamentary leader.

During his political career, Allen witnessed the Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's future after 1997. In May 1983, Allen led a delegation of young professionals to Beijing (北京), which included legislators Stephen Cheong (張鑑泉) and Mrs. Selina Chow (周梁淑怡), as well as barristers Martin Lee (李柱銘) and Andrew Li (李國能), architect Edward Ho (何承天), medical doctor Natalis Yuen (阮中鏊醫生), journalist Mary Lee (李丁金), Wing On Group's (永安集團) Dr. Philip Kwok (郭志權博士) and Albert Kwok (郭志匡), financier Leung Kwok-Kwong (梁國光) and merchant Dr. Christopher Leong (梁家鏘博士). They were greeted by Secretary Xi Zhongxun of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of China (中國共產黨中央書記處書記習仲勳). In the delegation, they expressed their wish to keep the status quo in Hong Kong as it was "the best guarantee to maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong". They also sought to extend the British rule by 15 to 30 years. Allen returned to Beijing in October 1983 and was met by Director Zhuang Xin of the General Office of the Ministry of State Security (中國國家安全部

辦公室主任僮辛) and former Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang (前對外貿易部部長李強). In the meeting he was told the demands of the young professionals were rejected.
[Note] (1) Mrs. Selina Chow, RotaryAnn; (2) Edward Ho, Kowloon Rotary Club President 1986-87; (3) Philip Kwok, Hong Kong Rotary Club President 1980-81.

During the Sino-British negotiations over the future of Hong Kong and the drafting of the《Sino-British Joint Declaration 中英聯合聲明》in December 1984, Allen joined the delegation of Office of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils (UMELCO) to meet with the British politicians in London and raised concerns about the Joint Declaration. The UMELCO also attempted to mobilize public opinion on the terms of the Sino-British agreement and made known Hong Kong's views to both the British and Chinese governments. Legislative Council member Sir Roger Lobo (羅保爵士) moved a motion to demand a debate in the Legislative Council on the draft of《Sino-British Joint Declaration》in February 1984. It was backed by Allen Lee.

From 1988 to 1991, Allen was the Senior Member of the Legislative Council, succeeding retiring Dame Lydia Dunn (鄧蓮如女爵士). After the Tiananmen Square Massacre in June 1989, Allen joined the liberals to launch the Hong Kong People Saving Hong Kong campaign to press Britain to open its doors to all its colonial subjects here and grant them full British passports before the Colony is handed back to China in 1997. He and the UMELCO also made concession to the liberals, to agree on a compromised model of a more democratic political system after 1997 in the drafting of the《Hong Kong Basic Law 香港基本法》.

Liberal Party Chairman

In the wake of the landslide victory of the liberal forces led by the United Democrats of Hong Kong (UDHK) (香港民主同盟) in the first ever direct election of the Legislative Council in 1991, Allen formed the [Co-operative Resources Centre (CRC) 啟聯資源中心], a conservative parliamentary group with other appointed and indirectly elected members from the business sectors. He subsequently resigned as Senior Member among accusation of conflict of roles. The CRC later transformed into the [Liberal Party 自由黨] in 1993, where he was the founding chairman, positioning the Party as a voice for entrepreneurs and free-market principles amid growing political polarization.

The Liberal Party is a conservative, pro-business political party in Hong Kong, founded on 18 June 1993 by businessmen and politicians to represent commercial and professional interests in the legislature. It advocates economic liberalism through policies favoring low taxation, free trade, minimal regulation, and infrastructure development to sustain Hong Kong's role as a global financial hub, while endorsing social conservatism, including opposition to same-sex marriage, and alignment with Beijing's pro-establishment stance under the Basic Law. Enjoyed by the advantage in the narrowly franchised functional constituencies, the Liberals remained a major party and a governing ally of the Special Administrative Region administration in the early post-handover era, also securing seats in

the Legislative Council and contributing to governance through support for executive-led policies amid post-2019 political reforms.

The Party's origins reflected dissatisfaction among Hong Kong's business elites with the United Democrats' push for democratic reforms and social policies that threatened colonial-era economic liberties, such as low taxation, minimal regulation, and unrestricted capital flows, especially as uncertainties loomed over the 1997 handover to Chinese sovereignty. Founding members emphasized preserving Hong Kong's role as a global financial hub by opposing measures that could increase labor costs or government intervention, drawing on first-principles advocacy for capitalism to resist socialist-leaning tendencies in the opposition.

Under Allen's leadership until 1998, the Liberals pursued pragmatic alliances with pro-Beijing elements to ensure post-handover stability and governance continuity, including opposition to Governor Chris Patten's (香港總督彭定康) electoral reforms, which Beijing deemed unconstitutional and disruptive to business confidence. This approach prioritized economic realism over ideological confrontation, securing the Party's role as a pro-business counterweight in the transitional legislature while navigating Sino-British tensions.

On the Legislative Council as Elected Member

In 1992, Allen resigned from the Executive Council with other unofficial members after Governor Chris Patten took office. He soon found himself aligned with the Beijing Government in opposition to Patten's reform proposals which largely expanded the electorates for the 1995 Legislative Council election. He sought to resolve the Sino-Hong Kong confrontation through negotiations. Allen's Liberal Party and its allies tried to amend the Patten proposals and was backed by Lu Ping, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, State Council (國務院港澳事務辦公室主任魯平). However, with the support of the pro-democracy camp, Patten's proposals were narrowly passed. For this event, Jonathan Dimbleby described him as a "weather vane" in his book《The Last Governor》.

In the 1995 Legislative Council election, Allen ran in the New Territories Northeast. He returned to the Legislative Council by receiving 15,216 votes, 34.82% of the ballots, gaining the only seat for the Liberal Party and becoming the sole conservative candidate to be directly elected. He became closer to the Beijing authorities, being appointed as Hong Kong Affairs Adviser, member of the Preparatory Committee and became member of the Provisional Legislative Council (PLC) (臨時立法會), a provisional legislature installed by Beijing countering the 1995 elected colonial legislature. He was also made a deputy of the Chinese national legislature, the National People's Congress (全國人民代表大會) (NPC) for 10 years, from 1998 to 2008. His tenure covered two consecutive terms: the 9th Congress (1998–2003) and the 10th Congress (2003–2008).

In 1998, Allen ran in New Territories East in the first Legislative Council election after the handover of Hong Kong but was narrowly beaten by pro-democratic candidate Cyd Ho (何秀蘭), receiving 33,858 votes, 10.25% of the ballots. The defeat marked the end of his

political career, as he announced his retirement as Liberal Party chairman after the election results. He stepped down in December 1998 and was succeeded by James Tien (田北俊).

Public Services

Allen had sat on the Consumer Council (消費者委員會). He was a past Chairman of, among others, the Electronics Industry Training Board of the Vocational Training Council (職業訓練局電子業訓練委員會), the Hong Kong Productivity Council (香港生產力促進局), and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (香港總商會). In addition, Allen had also borne responsibilities in the Broadcasting Authority (廣播事務管理局), the Complaints Committee of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (廉政公署事宜投訴委員會), the Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and associations for cooperation between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States.

Service to Higher Education

Allen has been instrumental in the introduction of computer courses in secondary schools and in the rapid expansion of tertiary education. Several institutions have benefited from his service. He was a member of the Court of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學校董會), Deputy Council Chairman of the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong (香港城市理工學院校董會). Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde (香港總督尤德爵士) also appointed Allen to serve as the Council Chairman of the Hong Kong Polytechnic (香港理工學院) (now The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, PolyU 香港理工大學) from 1987 to 1988. Following his chairmanship, he continued to support the institution as a member of the University Court, the supreme advisory body of PolyU, from 1995 until his passing in 2020.

In 1989, Allen was made Chairman of the Board of Overseers for the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學香港生物科技研究院監督委員會) and the Biotechnology Research Institute of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (香港科技大學生物技術研究所監督委員會).

Media career and later life

After his retirement, Allen became involved in the mass media, taking up posts as TV presenter and radio host. Allen hosted [Legco Review], a Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) (香港電台電視部) weekly TV programme on the news about Legislative Council from 2001 until his retirement in March 2018, among several other posts.

He became more open to speaking out about his support in democracy and universal suffrage and his criticism of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Chinese governments. He joined the democrats in the July 1st massive protest of 2003 against the legislation of the《Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23》. He quit the Liberal Party in 2003 over the Party leadership's decision to drop its commitment to support universal suffrage of the Chief Executive election in 2007 in its manifesto.

In 2004, Allen temporarily replaced Albert Cheng (鄭經翰) as the host of [Teacup in the Storm 風波裏的茶杯], Hong Kong's most prominent current affairs programme on Commercial Radio Hong Kong (香港商業電台). Cheng resigned because he had been under pressure from pro-Beijing businessmen to stop being critical of the Beijing government. Allen also resigned two weeks later on May 19th as the radio host citing the same reason, following another anti-government critic Wong Yuk-Man (黃毓民) who also worked at the Commercial Radio as a talk show host. Allen claimed that one Beijing official had called him at night, praising his wife and daughter before saying that he wanted to talk about his radio show. Allen said his decision to quit was also driven by the fear of possible harassment of his family. The successive resignations of the three hosts sparked a heated political controversy related to press freedom and media self-censorship. Simultaneously, Allen also quit as the deputy of the National People's Congress in 2004, saying that he had faced pressure not to speak openly.

New Political Group

In 2013, Allen joined the political group [Hong Kong 2020] spearheaded by former Chief Secretary Mrs. Anson Chan (陳方安生) to provide a platform for soliciting views towards consensus on the constitutional changes needed to achieve full universal suffrage in the Chief Executive election in 2017 and the Legislative Council elections in 2020. Allen quitting after a year, citing conflict of interest concerns.

In July 2019, Allen issued a joint statement with other Liberal Party grandees calling on Hong Kong SAR Chief Executive Mrs. Carrie Lam (林鄭月娥) to officially withdraw the controversial extradition bill which sparked the massive anti-government protests since June with millions of demonstrating citizens in the streets, as well as set up an independent commission of inquiry and engage in meaningful dialogue with the public.

On 19 May 2020, his family announced that Allen Lee had passed away on May 15th at the Prince of Wales Hospital (威爾斯親王醫院) in Sha Tin (沙田), at the age of 80.

Honours

(1) 1977 – Conferred Outstanding Young Person Award by Junior Chamber International Hong Kong for his contributions to the electronics industry, especially a training scheme associated with technological innovations.
(2) 1982 – Appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
(3) 1986 – Conferred National Award by the Asian Productivity Organization
(4) 1988 – Appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
(5) 1990 -- Named an Honorary Fellow of the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers
(6) 1990 – Conferred Doctor of Engineering, *honoris causa*, by the Hong Kong Polytechnic
(7) 1990 – Conferred Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by The Chinese University of Hong Kong

香港中文大學
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

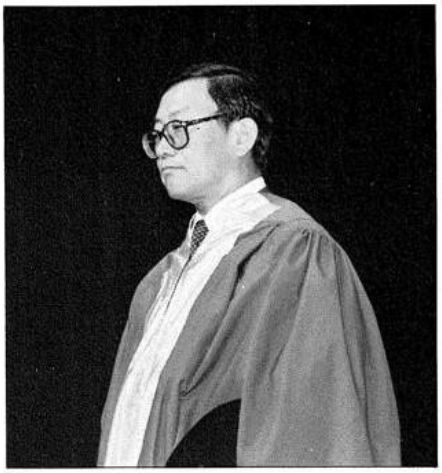
1990 Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*

Dr. the Honourable Allen Lee Peng-Fei, CBE, BS, FHKIE, DEng (Hon), JP

CITATION

The Hon. Allen Lee Peng-fei is a distinguished industrial, political and educational engineer. In each of these three areas of community concern, Mr. Lee has already made very significant contributions.

Born in 1940 in Yantai, Shandong, Mr. Lee received his education in Shanghai, Hong Kong and the United States. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering mathematics from the University of Michigan in 1963. After university, Mr. Lee devoted himself to a career in industry and commerce, first in the United States and, after 1966, in Hong Kong. By 1974, he was the managing director of Ampex Ferrotec, Ltd., an American electronics firm. He rose to managing directorships in Ampex World Operations SA in 1979 and Ampex Far East Operations in 1983. Since 1984, Mr. Lee has been the president of his own company, Meadville Ltd., which has three subsidiaries.



In 1977, Mr. Lee received the Outstanding Young Person Award for his contributions to the electronics industry, especially to a training scheme associated with technological innovations. Since then, the Hong Kong business community has elected him to many leadership posts. He is a past chairman of, among others, the Electronics Industry Training Board of the Vocational Training Council, the Hong Kong Productivity Council, and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. In 1986, he was presented with the Asian Productivity Organization's National Award and in 1990, he was named an Honorary Fellow of the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers. Currently, Mr. Lee is a member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, the honorary chairman of the Hong Kong Electronics Association and an honorary adviser to the Hong Kong Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology.

In the field of government, Mr. Lee's record is equally impressive. In his youth, Allen Lee admired the late American President, John F. Kennedy, for his vision and leadership. Optimistic and forward-looking like Kennedy, Mr. Lee has thrived in public service as he has in business. Through devotion, he has gained the trust of three consecutive governors. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1978 and to the Executive Council in 1985. In 1988, he became the senior member of the Legislative Council and, in a short time, managed to prove himself a skilful parliamentary leader. In addition, Mr. Lee had also borne responsibilities in the Broadcasting Authority, the Complaints Committee of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the executive committee of the Hong Kong Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and associations for cooperation between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Mr. Lee was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1980, awarded the OBE in 1982 and CBE in 1988.

Yet, Mr. Lee says he finds more personal satisfaction in training talented people and in promoting educational opportunities. Indeed, Mr. Lee has been instrumental in the introduction of computer courses in secondary schools and in the recent rapid expansion of tertiary education. Several institutions here have benefited from his service. He was a member of the Court of the University of Hong Kong, deputy chairman of the City Polytechnic Council and both a member of the Advisory Committee on Design and chairman of the Council of Hong Kong Polytechnic. In recognition of his contributions, Hong Kong Polytechnic conferred upon him an Honorary Doctor of Engineering degree in June 1990. Last year, he was made chairman of the Board of Overseers for the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Biotechnology Research Institute of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Mr. Chancellor, for his service to and achievements in business, government and education, I request that Your Excellency confer upon Mr. Allen Lee Peng-fei the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

In divided Hong Kong, may unifying spirit of Allen Lee long live on

Anfield Tam / 23 May 2020

It was with a heavy heart that I learned of the passing of Allen Lee Peng-fei. I had the privilege of conversing with Mr. Lee years ago on a radio show, and I could tell he was truly a role model for Hong Kong politics: friendly, reputable and wise. Mr. Lee lived his life to the fullest and I dearly hope his spirit will live on, amid the deep partisan divide in the city. Mr. Lee represented that tumultuous era in Hong Kong before the 1997 handover. In the final days of the British colonial administration, the people of Hong Kong underwent a crisis of confidence with regard to the Chinese authorities and early stages of representative government. Mr. Lee was among the few to whom both the Chinese and the British entrusted the transition period.

What I appreciated most about Mr. Lee was his courage in facing the verdict of the people as he engaged in direct elections, despite holding a safe appointed seat in the Legislative Council for years. Regrettably, this is not the courage we have seen in the pro-establishment camp, who showed no signs of concession even after their historic landslide defeat in the 2019 district council elections.

Moreover, Mr. Lee belonged to a generation of chivalrous gentlemen. His time in Legco was when lawmakers across the aisle could shake hands in spite of political disagreements, and Mr. Lee was certainly a cohesive figure who brought politicians from opposing camps together, purportedly over mahjong. A far cry from today's legislators who are more interested in partisan politics and exchanging insults on camera than finding a solution or at least narrowing the divide.

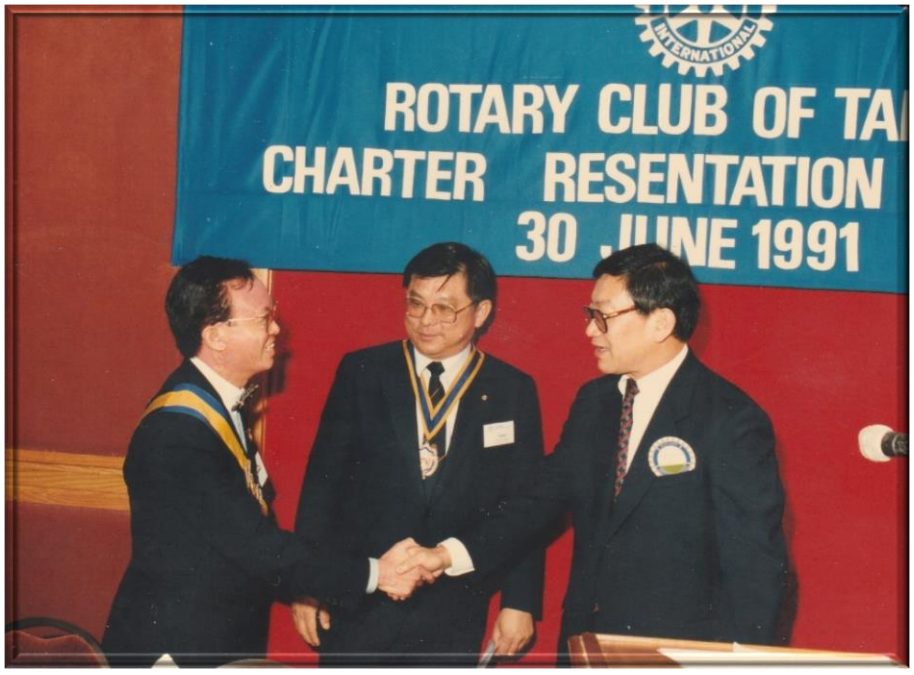
Furthermore, he was a principled politician and also a staunch supporter of universal suffrage, and conveyed the voices of the Hong Kong people to Beijing during his tenure in the National People's Congress.

Outside the political arena, Mr. Lee had high hopes for youth participation in politics. Whereas he was a totem of the pro-business establishment, Mr. Lee envisioned party politics in Hong Kong for sustainable governance, especially after universal suffrage for the entire Legco. Throughout his career, he sowed seeds for a diverse and democratic society to blossom in Hong Kong. Allen Lee has left Hong Kong a remarkable page in history and he will always be remembered dearly.





1991 年 6 月 30 日 – 由劉敬恒前社長（左 1）推薦，大埔扶輪社授予李鵬飛（左 2）榮譽社員稱號。
儀式由創社社長葉天養太平紳士主持，晚會在沙田城門河畔的麗豪酒店舉行。
30 June 1991 – Recommended by Herbert K. Lau (L1), Allen Lee (L2) was inducted Honorary Member of Tai Po Rotary Club with ceremony presided by Charter President Alfred Donald Yap, JP.



1991 年 6 月 30 日 – 李鵬飛（右）感謝劉敬恒（左）介紹他加入扶輪，創社社長葉天養太平紳士在旁笑看。
30 June 1991 – Allen Lee (right) thanked Herbert K. Lau (left) for his introduction to join Rotary while Charter President Alfred Donald Yap, JP, looking on.
The event was held at Regal Riverside Hotel, Shatin, Hong Kong.



1991 年 6 月 30 日 – 李鵬飛在香港大埔扶輪社向 100 多名扶輪社員和來賓發表主題演講。

30 June 1991 – Allen Lee delivered keynote speech to over 100 Rotarians and guests at the Rotary Club of Tai Po, Hong Kong.



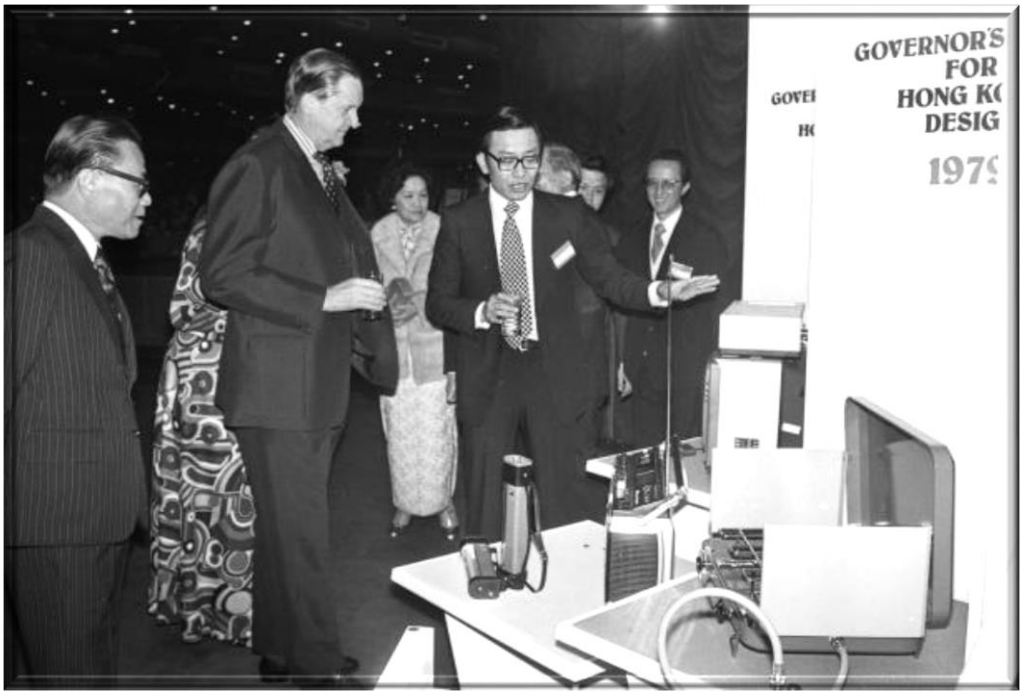
1977 年 6 月 8 日 — 在安培泛達有限公司總經理李鵬飛（右）的陪同下，新任香港勞工處處長衛理欽（中）近距離參觀了該公司電腦工廠的運作情況。

8 June 1977 -- Peter Williams (center), the new Hong Kong Commissioner for Labour, gets a close look at the operations of Ampex Ferrotec computer factory with the company of the firm's Managing Director Allen Lee (right). (Getty Images)



1977 年 7 月 25 日－香港總督麥理浩爵士（右）參觀了香港電子業先驅安培泛達有限公司的電子工廠，站在旁邊為他介紹的是李鵬飛。

25 July 1977 – Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose (right) visits a leading electronics factory Ampex Ferrotec Ltd. Standing beside him and giving introduction is Allen Lee. (Getty Images)



1979 年 1 月 15 日－李鵬飛在一次展覽會上向香港總督麥理浩爵士（中）介紹一些新的工業設計。

15 January 1979 – Allen Lee briefing Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose (centre) on some new industrial design in an exhibition. (Getty Images)



1983 年 5 月—由李鵬飛率領的 12 人「青年才俊團」訪問北京六天，就香港的前途問題表達他們的意見。

May 1983 -- A 12-member group, led by Allen Lee, paid a six-day visit to Beijing to voice their opinions on the future of Hong Kong.



1986 年 10 月 21 日—英國女王伊莉莎白二世訪問香港理工學院，李鵬飛以校董會主席的身份迎迓女王陛下。

21 October 1986 – During the Royal Visit of Queen Elizabeth II to the Hong Kong Polytechnic (HKP), Allen Lee received Her Majesty in his capacity as the HKP Council Chairman.



1991 年－李鵬飛成立了啟聯資源中心，一個保守的議會團體，由來自商界的官派和間接選舉的議員組成。

1991 -- Allen Lee formed the Co-operative Resources Centre (CRC), a conservative parliamentary group with other appointed and indirectly elected members from the business sectors.



啟聯資源中心後來於 1993 年改組為自由黨，李鵬飛擔任該黨的創始主席。

在日益加劇的政治兩極分化中，將該黨定位為企業家和自由市場主義的代言人。

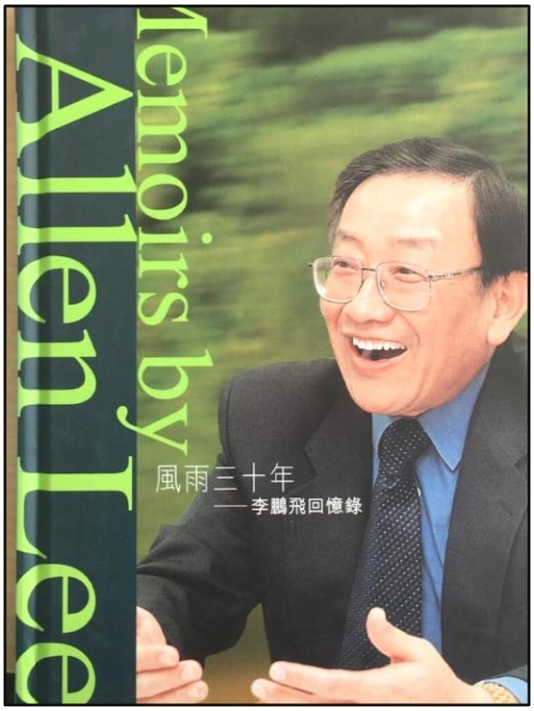
The CRC later transformed into the Liberal Party in 1993, where Allen Lee was the founding chairman, positioning the Party as a voice for entrepreneurs and free-market principles amid growing political polarization.

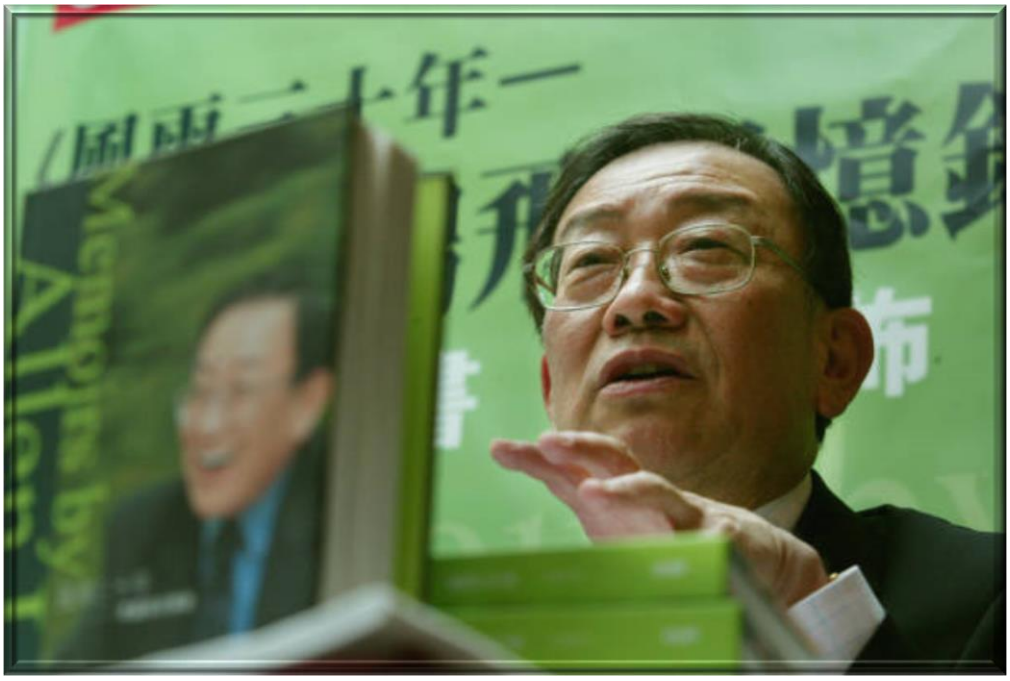


1989 年英國倫敦 -- 香港行政局首席非官守議員鄧蓮如女爵士（左）、英國首相戴卓爾夫人（中）
與香港立法局首席非官守議員李鵬飛就香港前途問題交流意見，
向英國首相推銷「行政立法兩局共識方案」，要求 1995 年立法局半數議席由直選產生。
London, United Kingdom, 1989 – Dame Lydia Dunn (left), Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (center), Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Allen Lee, Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, exchanged views on the future of Hong Kong and promoted the "Consensus proposal between the Executive and Legislative Councils" to the British Prime Minister, demanding that half of the seats in the Legislative Council be directly elected in 1995.



退休後，從 2001 年到 2018 年李鵬飛主持了香港電台電視部每週播出的立法會新聞節目《議事論事》。
After his retirement, Allen Lee hosted [Legco Review], a Radio Television Hong Kong RTHK weekly TV programme on the news about Legislative Council from 2001 until 2018.





2004 年 6 月 30 日—李鵬飛在香港外國記者俱樂部為新出版的《風雨三十年李鵬飛回憶錄》簽名。

30 June 2004 -- Allen Lee autographs his newly published memoirs at The Foreign Correspondents' Club, Hong Kong. (Getty Images)

香港政壇砥柱李鵬飛議員 -- 大埔扶輪社榮譽社員



李鵬飛議員(Dr. The Honourable Allen Lee Peng-Fei, CBE, FHKIE, *Hon*LLD (*CUHK*), *Hon*DEng (*HKPoly*), BS (*Michigan*), JP)(1940 年 4 月 24 日—2020 年 5 月 15 日),人稱「飛哥」,自 1991 年 6 月起參加香港大埔扶輪社(Rotary Club of Tai Po)為榮譽社員;香港工業界、商界及政界的知名人士;前立法局及行政局委任議員;立法會民選議員;自由黨創黨主席;第九、十屆全國人民代表大會香港區代表。曾主持香港有線電視財經資訊台節目《飛常政經》、香港電台電視部節目《議事論事》,及 now 電視財經台之時事節目《大鳴大放》。2004 年,李鵬飛曾短暫擔任香港商業電台最知名的時事節目《風雨中的茶杯》的主持人。於 2018 年 7 月宣布退休,不再主持政治辯論廣播節目。

生 平 概 略

- 1940 年 4 月 24 日在抗日戰爭時期淪陷的中華民國山東省煙台市,李鵬飛出生,父親長年在美國經商。李鵬飛童年因戰亂赴上海暫住,1954 年到英國殖民地香港投靠親友定居。他在上海完成小學課程,來香港後就讀清水灣香港三育書院(1956 年中三)及後香港培英中學(1959 年中六畢業,在校時以聖經科的表現較佳),在美國密歇根大學(University of Michigan, USA)取得理學士(工程數學),並於 1966 年加入洛克希德公司(Lockheed Aircraft's Electronics Department)成為測試工程主管。1972 年返回香港發展。
- 1970 年,經朋友介紹李鵬飛加入安培(Ampex Electric and Manufacturing Company),擔任測試工程經理。兩年後,憑藉著出色的表現,獲得承諾晉升為總經理。他幫助公司在台灣設立工廠,並成立了新的設計工程部門。
- 1973 年,李鵬飛成為安培史上首位擔任總經理的華人。在他擔任總經理期間,正值 1973 年石油危機爆發,導致訂單量急劇下降。他設法安排員工實施每週三天工作制,並在半年後成功渡過了難關。他還改善了工作環境,安裝了空調,給地板磚打蠟,員工的薪酬待遇比行業平均高出 10%。

- 1974 年，李鵬飛已升任安培泛達有限公司（Ampex Ferrotec Ltd.）的總經理。他於 1979 年升任安培世界經營股份有限公司董事總經理，並於 1983 年升任安培遠東有限公司董事總經理。
- 自 1984 年起，李鵬飛離開安培，自資成立美維有限公司(Meadville Ltd.)任總裁，擁有三家子公司。
- 1985 年，李鵬飛與唐翔千合夥成立美維控股有限公司，生產印刷電路板。
- 1978 年，香港總督麥理浩爵士(Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose)委任進入立法局任非官守議員，從 1978 年 9 月 1 日連續四個任期，直至 1995 年 7 月 31 日。
- 1980 年，香港總督麥理浩爵士委任李鵬飛為非官守太平紳士。
- 1982 年至 1985 年，李鵬飛獲委任為香港生產力促進局主席。
- 1985 年至 1992 年，香港總督尤德爵士(Sir Edward Youde)委任為行政局議員。
- 1987 年至 1989 年，香港總督衛奕信爵士(Sir David Wilson)任命為廣播事務管理局主席。
- 1988 年，香港總督衛奕信爵士(Sir David Wilson)任命為立法局首席議員。
- 1990 年 2 月 6 日凌晨，李鵬飛返回沙田九肚山寓所時，在門前遭 5 名男子持刀斬傷頭部，送院救治，幸傷勢不重。
- 1990 年 6 月，香港理工學院（香港理工大學前身）頒授榮譽工程學博士學位。同年 10 月，香港中文大學頒授榮譽法學博士學位。
- 1991 年，李鵬飛與張鑑泉和周梁淑怡等人創立啟聯資源中心，抗衡香港民主同盟在立法局的影響力。英國保守黨前主席彭定康(Christopher Francis Patten)被任命為香港總督後，李鵬飛與一眾行政局議員立即總辭。
- 1993 年李鵬飛創立自由黨，成為創黨主席。自此與香港政府管治階層漸行漸遠。香港總督彭定康的普選成份較高的「三違反」政改方案不為中方接受，李鵬飛與自由黨於是提出與香港政府對抗而中共領導人接受的修正案「九四方案」，但被否決。
- 李鵬飛在 1995 年香港立法局選舉中，贏得新界東北選區的席次。後來被委任為臨時立法會的議員。
- 李鵬飛於 1998 年至 2008 年擔任中華人民共和國全國人民代表大會代表。
- 在 1998 年香港特別行政區立法會選舉中，李鵬飛的名單在新界東選區得 3 萬多票，在餘額計票下被當時寂寂無名的前綫何秀蘭擊敗，未能取得席次，於是他辭去了自由黨主席一職。自由黨亦在這次選舉的地方選區中全軍盡墨，直到 2004 年才再次取得立法會的地區直選席次。後來李鵬飛亦退出自由黨，政治立場亦由親建制派轉為溫和。失去立法會席次後，李鵬飛淡出香港政壇，間中替商業電台主持節目，直至 2005 年被「封咪」。
- 2003 年政府擱置國家安全條例草案（廿三條）後，李鵬飛以「血洗中環」形容：若政府在當年 7 月 9 日二讀三讀該草案，場外將不免出現非常混亂的情況，甚至暴力衝突。
- 李鵬飛曾長期擔任香港電台論政節目《議事論事》的節目主持，主要負責訪問嘉賓，2018 年榮休。
- 2013 年 4 月 24 日，李鵬飛參與由前政務司司長陳方安生牽頭成立的組織「香港 2020」，討論香港政治制度改革方案，推動 2017 年落實行政長官普選及 2020 年立法會普選。

- 李鵬飛自建制派轉爲親泛民後，多次批評親建制派議員的言行；並在時任自由黨副主席張宇人提出的二十元最低工資標準時，表示後悔創黨並稱：「當日沒創黨好過創黨！」
- 2019 年爆發「反對逃犯條例修訂草案運動、反送中運動」期間，李鵬飛提醒香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥要「企在香港人一方」。他多次聯署要求政府撤回逃犯修例，並成立獨立調查委員會，徹底找出問題根源，不過政長官林鄭月娥未有採納。
- 2020 年 5 月 19 日，李鵬飛夫人蔡婉霞女士和家人發出訃文，指李鵬飛已在 5 月 15 日逝世，享年 80 歲。
- 2020 年 6 月 26 日，追悼會在灣仔香港會議展覽中心君爵廳舉行。場內佈置以白色為主，中間擺放李鵬飛的遺照，兩旁有電子屏幕播放他生前的訪問及生活片段，並不設任何儀式。多名高官、政商界人士均有出席，行政長官林鄭月娥、前政務司司長張建宗、律政司司長鄭若驊、多名建制及民主派議員，立法會主席梁君彥、首位華人市政局主席張有興、前律政司司長黃仁龍、行政會議前召集人夏佳理、公務員事務局前局長俞宗怡等。自由黨的前黨友周梁淑怡陪同李鵬飛遺孀蔡婉霞女士出席追悼會，而多名政商界人士和多間大學校長致送花圈。

1983 年組織 12 人「青年才俊團」

1983 年 5 月，由李鵬飛帶領的 12 人「青年才俊團」應新華社邀請訪問北京六天，就香港前途問題與中華人民共和國政府中央官員會面並遞交意見書。當時該團獲得了中國共產黨中央書記處書記習仲勛等領導人的接見。才俊團當時均為香港社會各界的精英、專業人士及政壇骨幹。其 12 名成員名單及合照（圖見第 13 頁）排位左至右如下：

1. 梁國光（金鉅國際集團主席）
2. 何承天（建築師，1987 年至 2000 年間出任香港立法局、臨時立法會及第一屆立法會議員）
3. 李柱銘（大律師，立法局非官守議員，1994 年 10 月成為民主黨創黨主席）
4. 李丁金（《遠東經濟評論》記者）
5. 郭志權（永安集團主席，曾任市政局議員）
6. 周梁淑怡（電視廣播界高階主管，立法局非官守議員，1991 年-1992 年任行政局議員）
7. 張鑑泉（立法局非官守議員）
8. 李鵬飛（團長，立法局非官守議員）
9. 李國能（大律師，1997 年 7 月 1 日就任香港特別行政區首任終審法院首席法官）
10. 郭志匡（永安銀行總經理）
11. 梁家鏘（滙亞資本 Transpac Capital 共同創辦人兼主席）
12. 阮中鎏（醫生，醫學會會長，曾任市政局議員）

[註] 何承天，九龍扶輪社 1986-1987 年度社長；郭志權，香港扶輪社 1980-1981 年度社長；周梁淑怡，扶輪夫人，夫婿周明權是香港西區扶輪社 1987-1988 年度社長。

歷史背景與關鍵焦點

- 「緩衝體制」建議：「青年才俊團」當時向中華人民共和國政府提交了意見書，建議延長「過渡期」，讓英國繼續管治香港一段時間，直到中國大陸和香港的制度與經濟發展接近時，中國再收回香港主權。

- 中方的態度： 根據香港中文大學出版社引述《鍾士元回憶錄》的記載，中方對該意見書中「延長英國管治」的建議表示「全部不同意」，並嚴厲指出主權與治權不可分割。
- 政壇分水嶺： 這次訪問是香港前途談判初期的重要歷史事件。團員在隨後數十年的香港政經界、法律界及民主運動中，均扮演了舉足輕重的關鍵角色。

英國首相戴卓爾夫人會面

1989 年，香港行政局首席非官守議員鄧蓮如女爵士（Dame Lydia Dunn）與立法局首席非官守議員李鵬飛前往倫敦，在唐寧街 10 號與英國首相戴卓爾夫人（Mrs. Margaret Thatcher）會面。在 1989 當年北京發生六四事件後不久，香港社會對 1997 年主權移交的信心跌至最低點。

- 訴求重點：兩人代表香港立法行政兩局前往英國遊說，主要訴求包括：
  (1) 要求英國政府給予 325 萬名持有「英國屬土公民護照」（British Dependent Territories Citizens Passport, BDTC）的香港居民居英權。
  (2) 促請英國政府加速香港民主進程。
  (3) 要求 1995 年立法局半數議席由直選產生。
- 結果與影響：戴卓爾夫人當時基於國內政治壓力和移民政策考慮，拒絕給予所有持有 BDTC 護照的港人居英權。然而，這次遊說促成了後來的「英國國籍甄選計劃」（即「居英權計劃」），為 5 萬個香港家庭提供英國公民身分。

「自由黨」創黨主席

李鵬飛是香港建制派工商界政黨「自由黨」的創黨主席（1993 年－1998 年在任）。他與自由黨的關係從早期的合力締造，到中期的引咎辭職，再到晚期的決裂與反思，縱貫了香港回歸前後的政壇變遷。關鍵歷史與互動可梳理如下：

1. 創黨背景與黃金時期（1991－1995）

- 創立因由： 1991 年，李鵬飛聯合一眾具有商界背景的行政立法兩局議員創辦「啟聯資源中心」。1992 年最後一任香港總督彭定康上任並提出政改方案，李鵬飛等議員隨即總辭行政局。為了應對新局勢，他們於 1993 年正式成立自由黨，並由李鵬飛出任首任主席。
- 政治定位： 創黨初期，自由黨定位為代表工商界利益的親港英政府政黨。隨着彭定康強推政改，自由黨與港英政府漸行漸遠。李鵬飛曾提出中方可接受的修正案「九四方案」（但被否決），政治立場轉向與北京溝通。

2. 遭遇挫敗與請辭主席（1995－1998）

- 親征直選： 李鵬飛積極推動商界背景人士參與地區直選。他在 1995 年立法局選舉中成功贏得新界東北選區席次，成為早期少數具直選經驗的建制派代表。
- 全軍盡墨與引咎辭職： 在香港回歸後的 1998 年第一屆立法會選舉中，李鵬飛在新界東選區參選，最終在餘額計票下被前綫的何秀蘭擊敗，未能取得議席。由於自由黨在該屆地方選區全軍盡墨，李鵬飛隨即宣布引咎辭去主席一職，由田北俊接任。

3. 退黨與政治立場轉變（2003－2004）

- 因普選議題退黨： 辭任主席後，李鵬飛仍留在黨內，但淡出核心決策。直至 2003 年，自

由黨決定修改黨綱，不再爭取在 2007 年全面普選行政長官。與一向支持香港民主及普選發展的李鵬飛意見相左，他遂於隨後正式退出自由黨。

- 立場轉向溫和開明： 退黨後的李鵬飛政治立場，由親建制轉為溫和開明。他轉型為時事節目評論員，敢於公開批評特區政府施政，並與民主派（如「民主黨」李柱銘）和建制派（如「民主建港聯盟」曾鈺成）均保持良好關係。

4. 晚年關係與「悔創自由黨」之嘆（2010－2020）

- 怒批「廿蚊張」事件： 2010 年，自由黨時任副主席張宇人因反對設立最低工資，發表「二十元最低工資」言論（被坊間謔稱為「廿蚊張」），其後又爆發大家樂扣減員工吃飯時間薪酬的爭議。李鵬飛對此極為憤怒，公開痛批自由黨的路線完全偏向資方、脫離群眾，並坦言極度後悔當年創立自由黨。
- 最後的聯署： 儘管早已退黨且對政黨路線有所不滿，在 2019 年「反對逃犯條例修訂草案運動」期間，李鵬飛仍心繫大局，罕有地與自由黨另外三名榮譽主席（田北俊、周梁淑怡、劉健儀）共同聯署去信香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥，要求撤回《逃犯條例》修訂並成立獨立調查委員會。

李鵬飛於 2020 年 5 月 15 日逝世，享年 80 歲。自由黨高層當時對其離世表示深切哀悼，並高度評價他帶領商界參與直選對香港政制發展作出的重大貢獻。

榮 譽

(1) 1977 年 – 因其對電子產業的貢獻，特別是與技術創新相關的培訓計劃，榮獲國際青年商會香港分會頒發「傑出青年獎」。
(2) 1982 年 – 英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予大英帝國最優秀官佐勳章（OBE）
(3) 1986 年 – 獲亞洲生產力組織頒發國家獎
(4) 1988 年 – 英國女王伊莉莎白二世授予大英帝國最優秀司令勳章（CBE）
(5) 1990 年 – 香港工程師學會授予榮譽會員稱號
(6) 1990 年 – 香港理工學院授予榮譽工程學博士學位
(7) 1990 年 – 香港中文大學授予榮譽法學博士學位

著 作

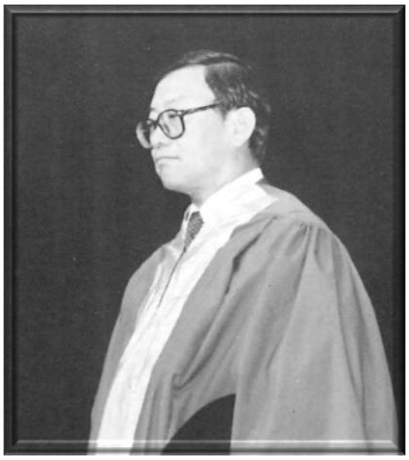
《風雨三十年－李鵬飛回憶錄》（香港 2004 年 6 月初版）（ISBN 988-97754-3-3）

賽馬會會員

李鵬飛為英皇御准香港賽馬會（Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club）馬主會員，曾經擁有多匹馬，包括個人名下的『山東名將』、『山東文豪』、『東海龍』；草原團體名下的『好好機會』、『草原勇士』；並於 1990 年代曾與香港立法局議員張鑑泉合資擁有『利港基』。

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香港中文大學

第四十屆頒授榮譽學位及高級學位典禮

榮譽法學博士李鵬飛議員贊詞

李鵬飛議員是本港工業界的傑出工程師，同時可以說他也是政治和教育兩方面的傑出「工程師」，在這三個與社會發展息息相關的範疇裡，李先生都貢獻良多。

李先生一九四零年在山東煙台出生，先後於上海、香港及美國接受教育。一九六三年獲美國密芝根大學學士學位，主修工程數學。一九六六年返港發展。八年後他出任安培世界有限公司總裁達九年之久，一九七九年先後擢升爲安培遠東有限公司及安培有限公司總裁。一九八四年，李先生自組 MEADVILLE 泛業有限公司，設有三間附屬機構。

尤其在一九七七年，李先生獲頒十大傑出青年獎，以表揚他對電子工業界曾作出重要貢獻，而且故在公職方面，李先生一直積極參與社會服務。甘迺迪總統創新技術人才方面的遠大眼光，及同樣重視訓練工商界人士的深遠瞻識，任命李先生爲美國太空總署顧問委員會委員，至九八年受聘爲美國國家航空及太空總署顧問委員會委員，至九八年受聘爲美國國家航空及太空總署顧問委員會委員，至九八年受聘爲美國國家航空及

李鵬飛：憶香港 40 年滄桑

撰文：張家偉（新聞工作者）《亞洲週刊》（1997 年 7 月 7 日號）

[作者注釋：這是我在 1997 年 6 月底在立法局內和李鵬飛做的訪問。文章在是 7 月初在我任職的《亞洲週刊》「回歸專號」發表，全文三千字。為了令文章看來更鮮活，我特別選擇以飛哥第一人稱的方式撰寫，因此文章署名是「李鵬飛」。李鵬飛是七十年代末就進入香港立法局的資深政治家。他認為，在推動民主化方面，港英當局明明可以做到，卻拖慢了十多年，實在對不起香港人。]

親歷國共兩黨戰上海

像許多香港人一樣，我是從中國大陸跑來香港的。現在香港又要回到大陸的懷抱了。我原籍山東省煙台市，是家中長子，四歲隨家人遷居上海，我的童年是在「十里洋場」度過的。我祖父是地主，父親在上海做生意，1948 年聽說共產黨即將奪權，匆匆南下香港，留下母親和我們幾兄弟在上海，父親後來去了美國。

我記得當時國民黨政府官員貪污相當嚴重，常來我家勒索錢物。1949 年 5 月的一天，國民黨和共產黨在上海的爭奪戰一夜間結束，前一天晚上街上還見到穿灰藍色軍服的國民黨軍人，第二天起來就看見穿土黃色軍服的解放軍了。

曾當過少先隊中隊長

共產黨接管上海初期作風很好，士兵樂意幫助市民，有的還主動上門替市民洗衣服、燒飯，當時我們對中共印象很好。我上小學期間加入了「少先隊」，還當上中隊長。

進入 50 年代後，政治運動接踵而來，「三反」、「五反」運動期間我經常到人民廣場（49 年前的跑馬廳）充當公審大會的列席群眾，我也是官方組織的遊行常客。雖然我家的一些朋友被政府批判，但我當時覺得政治運動沒有什麼不好，認為這是「教育的一部分」，「新政府新氣象」嘛。

到了「抗美援朝」後期，我開始覺得共產黨有問題了。當時上海實施配給制度，每人每月獲配一斤油和一斤肉。我心裏想共產黨怎麼把國家搞成這樣了？國民黨統治雖然腐敗，可沒有配給這回事啊！

14 年歲那年，父母花錢安排我到澳門，乘葡萄牙大商船偷渡到香港。那段行程挺舒服的，我原本不願意離開上海，因為我不懂廣東話，也不捨得上海的朋友，但父母堅持要我來香港。

當時香港窮得要命，比上海落後多了，只見到處是臨時搭建的木屋，尖沙咀半島酒店是當時整個九龍半島最高的建築物。59 年中學畢業後，喜歡打籃球的我本來希望報考台灣大學，因為那裏的籃球教練當時相當有名。可是父母堅持要我到美國升學，結果我到了美國，目睹美國國力強大，不期然泛起了一絲念頭：「中國，你也要富強起來。」

在密歇根大學工程系畢業後，我加入了美國洛歇飛機公司轄下的洛歇電子公司，66 年夏天，我回家度假，順便看看香港的情況。恰巧洛歇電子公司這時在香港大展拳腳，我決定留在洛歇香港分公司工作，五年後掌管公司的東南亞業務。

返港度假決留下工作

60 年代初，出現大陸民眾偷渡香港的浪潮，而那時候香港失業率頗高，人浮於事。我們電子廠張貼招工街招後，迅即有近千人排隊應徵，每天都有人叩門找差事。我記得那時我們廠僱用的工人每天工資四元八角，在當時來說已很不錯。

60 年代香港經濟開始起飛，大批美國公司到香港投資，原因是香港工資低廉，且擁有健全的法治。美資公司不但帶動了香港經濟發展，而且把美國的先進管理經驗一併帶來香港。

1967 年 5 月，公司把我調往中環太子行辦事處，想不到兩星期後爆發左派暴動。那時候人心惶惶，太子行和對面的中國銀行總行門前經常出現出現騷亂場面，商業電台播音員林彬被暴徒活活燒死。街上布滿了土製「菠蘿」（炸彈）。

更有傳聞說解放軍快要接管香港，這時我認真考慮過應否重返美國。當時的工業總會主席鍾士元發表聲明，促請港府早日鎮壓暴動，有人威脅稱對他不利，港府主動向他提出給予貼身保護。鍾士元後來成為我在政壇的啟蒙老師。

糊裏糊塗當上議員

我也同意港府應鎮壓這場暴動，「左派」暴動顯然是大陸文化大革命在香港的延伸，文革狂潮令香港左派以為中國大陸隨時收回香港。左派說勞資矛盾是暴動的根源，但那時候香港工人大多安份守己，找到工作已心滿意足。我們工廠對待工人可算不錯啊，廠裏設有空氣調節機，工人都樂意來我們這裏工作。

1970 年，我轉往安培泛達電子廠工作，那是當時香港最大的電子廠。1977 年港督麥理浩到我任職的工廠參觀。後來更邀請我擔任立法局議員。當時我連立法局在何處也不知道，甚至也搞不清楚「立法」是什麼一回事，我就這樣糊裏糊塗當上了香港立法局議員。

那時候行政局和立法局議員總共只有 29 人，絕大部分是官守議員。香港特區終審大法官李國能的父親李福逑當時出任民政司，是當年唯一的華人官守議員。那時立法局內講究論資排輩，連議員吃飯也要排座次。

我第一次出席立法局內務會議時，想多了解立法事務，於是坐到內會主席附近的座位，結果被工作人員趕走，因為這位子是屬於彭勵治（行政立法兩局議員，81 至 86 年任港府財政司）的。

那時港英政府完全控制着議會，立法局甚少動議辯論，一年只有十多次質詢，而且是政府特地「請」議員提出，現在看來這件事有點滑稽。我和張鑑泉這些「小伙子」們希望改變議會文化，81 年提出動議辯論，要求政府公開電費管制法則。

一些資深議員事前勸我們別提，不然政府以後可能不再委任我們。我們沒有理會，財政司夏鼎基在會議上揶揄了我們一番，說我們沒有權知道。但政府半年後終於公布法則。

有些人常常批評我們反對民主化，其實我早在 81 年已兩度向港督麥理浩建議立法局引進直接選舉，但麥理浩不同意，還要求我不要問為什麼。81 年港府設立區議會，我希望看看這種

民主試驗是怎麼回事，遂主動要求港督委任我為深水埗區議員，這是當時唯一加入區議會的立法局議員。前港府布政司姬達最近指一些英國官員十多年前打算加快香港的民主化步伐，但遭到鄧蓮如等「高等華人」的反對，這只是託詞。如果英國有決心引進民主選舉，是一定可以辦到的，因為他們在立法局掌握控制性票數。英國在推動香港民主化方面，實在對不起香港人。

相信大陸會檢討六四

1989 年，我當上了立法局首席非官方議員，那年 6 月 4 日是香港人無法忘記的日子，那天早上我從電視上看到中國大陸鎮壓民主運動，我與大部分香港人一樣感到難過。直到今天我仍然認為政府絕不應開槍鎮壓群眾，總理李鵬事後說當局這樣做是因為沒有催淚彈和水砲，這實在令人難以置信。我相信中國大陸早晚會檢討「六四」慘劇。

6 月 4 日開始，我每天都到港督府，與港督衛奕信討論如何化解「六四」事件對香港民心的衝擊。當時衛奕信不太鎮定，匆匆推出新機場計劃來刺激香港人信心，計劃其實考慮得不夠周詳。我與其他行政立法兩局議員又飛往倫敦，向英國首相戴卓爾夫人推銷「兩局共識方案」，要求 95 年立法局半數議席由直選產生。可是戴卓爾夫人堅決拒絕，理由是要與中方達成政制「直通車」安排。

鄧小平 83 年提出「一國兩制」的構思時，老實說當時我很有保留，我覺得「港人治港」、「高度自治」之類都是空洞的口號，只是中國收回香港的權宜之計，我實在看不到「一國兩制」的前景。但近十多年來，中國大陸的整個制度出現根本變化，我相信 50 年以後中港兩地的制度也會相差無幾。

最近人們整天叫嚷「回歸」、「回歸」，老實說，我最近聽到回歸就頭痛，慶祝回歸的活動實在太多了。回歸就回歸吧，我們應該踏實地多做工作，確保「一國兩制」、「港人治港」得到貫徹。

TVB

星期日檔案 大逃港(上)(2012 年 11 月 11 日)

李鵬飛，前行政立法兩局議員，做過港區全國人大代表，山東煙台出生，上海長大。1954 年，14 歲隻身偷渡來香港。當時政治運動頻繁，李鵬飛說小學時是少年先鋒隊隊長：「要拿著紅旗往人民廣場公審，記得有位公審對象是我同學爸爸，可能是上海大資本家，身後插著木牌寫著名字和罪行，指他壓迫工人。時常這樣，不是讀書學習。我媽媽是教師，認為很有問題。」

當年爸爸做生意，怕被批鬥早已逃港。之後媽媽安排他到廣州然後坐船去澳門。在澳門住了半年，等到有商船才偷渡來香港。

李鵬飛：「送我上火車前叫我不要寫信回來，我會來找你。那舢舨搖著，搖我到卜公碼頭上岸，現在已填海。」

中華人民共和國成立最初兩年，香港內地自由往來，但到 1951 年內地決定封鎖粵港邊境，防範特務及走私。1950 年代開始，內地搞農業合作化、大躍進、文化大革命，民生經濟大受影響，數十萬計人為改善生活或逃避政壓迫冒險偷渡來港，兩地人均收入差近 100 倍。

李鵬飛 14 歲隻身偷渡來港，之後去美國讀書再回來，很快做到外資大型電子廠首位華人總經理：「七點前一定到公司，第一件事巡廠兩層樓 13 萬呎，下班也走一圈，有時午夜 12 時都回去，他們知道我跟他們一起工作。」

當年偷渡者肯吃苦夠拼搏，帶動了 1970、1980 年代經濟。

李鵬飛：「字典無失敗二字，哪裡跌倒那裡站起才創造經濟奇蹟。」

1983 年李鵬飛率才俊團訪京質疑港人治港構想，一度被坊間視為「拒共」代表，其後受訪矢口否認。

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《廣角鏡》第 155 期(1985 年 8 月)頁 25：

報章上撰寫有關李鵬飛的報導，往往著力於他少年時曾在中共掌權下的大陸生活…認為他現時對大陸的不信任、拒共心理，皆來源自這一段少年經歷。李鵬飛既然要接受中共重掌香港主權他如何克服自己拒共的情意結？…「這樣說，我小時候，很本不如道何謂國民黨、共產黨，我父親是做生意的，我的政治意識根本不強。但，例如甚麼文革、三反五反、百花齊放等政治活動，一個政府必須向人民負責任。我並無一種拒共的心理，我只是從他們的政策是否行得通去評判。我現在很擁護鄧小平的政策呢…我是有信心中國會繁榮起來的，最重要是門戶開放政策能保持下去，這要看第三梯隊的領導人了。」

多年後李鵬飛憶述這往事，以為可以介入大局，結果被當做傳聲筒。

關永圻、黃子程編（2015）

《我們走過的路—「戰後香港的政治運動」講座系列》摘抄：

我為什麼會給人親英的形象？是很簡單的，因為當時中國很不濟，如果收回香港，我想香港會大亂，當時每年的移民潮已達 5 萬人，所以一定要和中共談判，以主權換治權是鍾士元和我們等一起商量好向中國提出的，不是英國人授意…

有關 80 年代青年才俊團訪京一事，當時是新華社 1983 年 2 月來找我的。因為 1982 年戴卓爾夫人答應中方通過談判解決香港前途問題，其實當時還沒開始，中國心急，我們當時有三個比較年輕的立法局議員，我、張鑑泉和周梁淑怡來往較密，新華社叫我組織一個有各行各業比較年輕的人，全都是 45 歲以下，組成一個團去訪問，代表新華社接觸我的是李菊生，他是第一副社長。

我要求我可以選擇找誰去，總之共 12 個人，不能說誰可以去誰不可以去，因為這樣的話我很難交代，他答應了。我們主要的目的在立場書上也寫了，就是主權換治權，才能穩定香港的政治和社會的形勢。當時不少團員都不是議員，如李柱銘、李國能是最年輕的，當時好像是 35 歲，還有一些商界，如永安的郭氏兄弟，為了要找不同背景，還有傳媒，遠東經濟評論的李丁金，現在唯一一個找不到的，可能已回到新加坡了。各行各業中間，我也不知道後來誰會被

委任成立法局議員，如何承天，總之在他的行業中，大家都尊重他的意見，也可以接受政府諮詢。李菊生沒有要求我保密，若是保密，我也不願意，但他的安排和我們的要求是不同的，他安排見習近平的父親習仲勛，中國共產黨書記處第一書記。

我以為見的是秘書，還錯誤理解他是從廣東回去後，幫中國共產黨管檔案的，原來書記比局長和部長大。抵北京後他們說中共的書記處第一書記習仲勛來見你們，我很不高興，向魯平表示不高興：你們本來答應讓我們見國家領導人的，我想見趙紫陽。他說趙紫陽非常忙，未能抽空接見我們。後來是程翔給我解釋的，整個過程他都在場，他說書記代表的是黨，黨比政府大，所以你別亂說書記不夠高級，習仲勛在黨內地位很高。習仲勛為人比較真誠，我也知道他文革的時候被毛澤東批鬥過。

上北京後，才了解他們的目的：原來中英還未正式為解決香港前途開始談判，北京心急了。他們最後一句告訴，你回去跟港督說，英方本來答應了要定日子，因為當時而是 1983 年 5 月，談判還未開始，他的意思是我們一定要告訴港督現在的情況，他希望英方盡快開始談判。還有一句，就是如果不盡快談判的話，以鄧小平的處事方式，中方會單方面宣佈如何收回香港。

我們本來就希望提出主權換治權，他問我們是什麼意思。結果中英為解決香港前途的談判 7 月開始了。原本是這樣的環境下才請我們上去的，大家的目的不同，我們以為撿到便宜，他們願意跟我們談，其實就是叫我們當傳話人。我們提出的立場書清楚有寫的，最好把收回主權限期押後 30 年。30 年後內地生活程度提高、雙方了解加深之後，就可以收回主權。這建議等於從原來租借新界的 99 年加上 30 年，所以鄧小平說他不是李鴻章，不能當中國的李鴻章。

青年才俊團成員的後來發展是另一回事，當然不知道李國能後來會做特區的首席按察司，當時李柱銘也不是議員，他要等 1985 年才選進去的，他剛卸任大律師公會主席不久。

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李鵬飛稱中國憂慮香港選舉

2004 年 5 月 27 日

香港言論自由繼續受到關注

聲稱受到壓力而辭去電台時事評論節目主持人和人大代表職務的李鵬飛星期四（27 日）出席香港立法會民政事務委員會特別會議，簡述受壓力而辭職的經過。

李鵬飛說，中國對香港「名嘴」（知名時事評論節目主持人）恫嚇的動機是香港 9 月的立法會選舉。

廣泛預料香港民主黨派在 9 月的立法會選舉中，將可以取得大部分直選議席。香港立法會的直接選舉議席只佔全體議席的一半。

李鵬飛在會上說：「在這個房間內沒有人知道他們（中國）是如何擔心今年的選舉的。這種憂慮是前所未有的。」

三名香港著名電台時事評論員短時間內先後突然辭職，令人關注香港的言論自由受到打壓而窒息。身兼親北京政黨民建聯副主席的香港立法會民政事務委員會主席葉國謙邀請三名辭職節目主持人星期四出席會議，交待辭職原委。當中只有李鵬飛願意出席，其餘兩人表示擔心人身安全。

李鵬飛說，一名可以直接聯絡中南海（中國中央政府）的朋友向他施壓，另一名自稱前中方官員致電談及妻女，從政以來從未遇過。

他說，在 5 月初收到商業電台要求他接任突然辭職的鄭經翰，直至 9 月。李鵬飛透過人大秘書處向人大常委會委員長吳邦國查詢，身兼人大代表做電台節目，兩者身分是否有矛盾，當時得到的回復是沒有矛盾。

李鵬飛說，在他做了商業電台《風波裡的茶杯》數日後，他的好朋友致電要求與他會面，當時他拒絕，因不想被人教如何做電台主持，而他的朋友就威脅是否不想再做朋友。

李鵬飛指出，他這位國內朋友很有影響力，曾安排他到中南海與國家領導人會晤，亦曾安排中央官員與前政務司長陳方安生在香港秘密會面。

他說，在宣佈不再擔任節目主持人的當日，該名朋友致電給他，表示十分開心。

擔心女兒與妻子

另外，在 5 月 18 日晚上 10 時半，一名自稱前中央官員陳先生來電家中，他表示已退休，是客席教授，現正在香港，希望找他談談。該名男子指，曾在一個李鵬飛的女兒做主持的時裝表演中，見過他女兒及太太，他的女兒很漂亮，太太亦很賢淑。李當時表示太夜，明日要做商台節目，該名男子稱，他來香港就是要與他談做節目的事。

李鵬飛說，他最大的弱點是太太，他不希望有人打電話找她，他從政多年，從來沒有人打電話談他太太。他希望不主持《風波裡的茶杯》的節目，可以防止有人打電話給她太太。

李鵬飛說，自 1978 年參政以來，沒見過香港社會如此嚴重分化。他要求中央政府不要採取非友即敵的鬥爭政策，否則就會「家散人亡」。

他說：「統戰部長劉延東到香港後說，家和萬事興，家和是有理解、包容及溝通，但為何在議事會中仍有議員沒有回鄉證，不能去北京溝通，而大家庭的主持人是否知道，港人對民主的訴求，而港人要求民主不是港獨，香港人只是希望選出自己的領導人，這有何不妥當？」

對於另外兩名辭職的時事評論節目主持人，李鵬飛形容，他從沒見過黃毓民如此震慄，也沒見過鄭經翰哭得如此厲害。

對於個人的人身安全，李鵬飛表示，不會讓自己走到有人身安全問題的一步。李鵬飛形容自己目前的處境說：「我如果繼續拒絕見任何人，那一日(有人身安全問題)可能會來臨。」

統戰部批評

對於「名嘴」辭職事件，目前正在香港訪問，呼籲香港人和睦的中共中央統戰部部長劉延東所統率的統戰部網站引述新華社文章，猛烈抨擊這些「名嘴」。

文章說：「幾位『名嘴』說自己受到恐嚇，被迫辭職，卻又拒絕說出真相，或說不出個所以然來，只是在那裡含沙射影、故弄玄虛，那就是十分值得懷疑：所謂的『施壓』云云，可能根本沒有那一回事；他們基於一些見不得光的『私人理由』而要離開，卻又把『罪名』轉嫁到所謂『打壓言論自由』身上。」

該文又引述其他「評論文章」說：「這些『名嘴』的離開不但沒有減少香港的『言論自由』，反而有利於言論的公正性。」