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洪士豪博士 -- 律師、法學家、書法家
滬西扶輪社的最後社長 1949-1950
Dr. William S. H. Hung -- Lawyer, Jurist and Calligrapher
The Last President of Shanghai West Rotary Club 1949-1950

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
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In the March 1993 issue of《The ROTARIAN》magazine Page 4, there was such a piece of short news written by Will White, editorial staff:

A recent letter from Rotarian Nigel Watt of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong South, Hong Kong, informs us of the death of a man who was "the last link with the great Rotary fellowship in China that collapsed in 1949 and no longer exists today."

Hong Kong South Rotarian William S. H. Hung, who died in November 1992, was the last president of the Rotary Club of Shanghai West, China, the final Rotary Club in that country before the communist government out-lawed the organization.

William, a lawyer, author, and calligrapher, was born in Shanghai, and lived and worked there for many years before going to Hong Kong.

Who was Rotarian William S. H. Hung?

Dr. William Shih-Hao Hung (洪士豪博士，字豪廬), JD (*DePaul*) (1902 – November 1992) was a prominent Chinese jurist and law professor in Shanghai of the Republic of China (中華民國上海), and also a solicitor in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港), as well as accomplished calligrapher.

Early Life and Education

- Origins: Born in Shanghai in 1902, Hung hailed from a distinguished family originally from Tz'u-Hsi (*Cixi*), Chekiang (*Zhejiang*) Province of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國浙江省慈溪).

- Legal Studies in the United States: After studying humanities and law in China, Hung traveled to the United States to pursue advanced legal education at Northwestern University and then DePaul University where he earned his Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree in 1930.

Legal and Academic Career

- Prominent Shanghai Lawyer: Following his return to China, Hung registered as a lawyer in Shanghai in May 1930 and also engaged in real estate ventures. He quickly became one of Shanghai's most celebrated attorneys, famously representing the iconic silent film actress Juan Ling-Yu (阮玲玉) in her defamation lawsuit against Chang Ta-Min (張達民).

- Academic Roles: In 1947, Hung was appointed as an adjunct professor of law at Fudan University (復旦大學). By 1950, he also served on the Board of Trustees for Soochow University (東吳大學).

- Relocation to Hong Kong: Amid the political changes in the Chinese Mainland, Hung relocated to Hong Kong around 1949–1950, where he continued his legal practice and business activities.

- Civic Leadership: Hung was active in Rotary, serving as Charter Member and Vice President (1948–1949) and President (1949–1950) of the Rotary Club of Shanghai West (滬西扶輪社), holding the Classification "Law – General Practice". After moving to Hong Kong, he joined the Rotary Club of Hong Kong South (香港南區扶輪社), remaining an Active Member until his death in November 1992.

Artistic Pursuits and Social Circle

- Calligraphy and Painting: Beyond his legal career, Hung was a respected scholar-artist skilled in traditional Chinese calligraphy (particularly cursive script) and ink painting, often using the studio name Shu Yi Zhai (漱藝齋).

- Tai Chi and Cultural Circle: Hung maintained close friendships with leading political, artistic, and martial arts figures of the Republican era, including Ch'en Tu-Hsiu (陳獨秀), Mei Lan-Fang (梅蘭芳), Shi Liang (史良), and Tai Chi (太極拳) grandmasters Yang Ch'eng-Fu (楊澄甫) and Cheng Man-Ch'ing (鄭曼青)---with whom he shared a close lifelong bond as a fellow Tai Chi disciple.

Major Publications

Hung authored influential English-language works bridging Chinese legal systems, language, and traditional arts, often publishing under the name William Shih-Hao Hung:

《Outlines of Modern Chinese Law》(1934)---A comprehensive English-language overview covering Chinese legal history, contracts, property, domestic relations, and criminal law.

《A New English-Chinese Law Dictionary》(1972)---A major bilingual legal reference work published in Hong Kong by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學), featuring forewords by legal scholars Dr. John C. H. Wu (吳經熊博士) and Dr. John Robert Jones.

《A Complete Course in the Art of Chinese Calligraphy: Principles and Practice》(1983)---An instructional volume on traditional Chinese calligraphy with a foreword written by his close friend, Professor Cheng Man-Ch'ing.

The Last President of Shanghai West Rotary Club 1949-1950

The fall of the Japanese Empire in 1945 came the Victory in the Republic of China. Rotary spirit resurrected. Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) soon placed Rotary Extension on the agenda. On 30 September 1948, Shanghai Rotary Club conducted a close meeting and resolved to sponsor a new Rotary Club in Shanghai to be called [Shanghai West Rotary Club 滬西扶輪社]. Membership Application was submitted to Rotary International on 21 October 1948 with a list of 23 charter members of all Chinese native. The Charter No. 7097 was soon granted on 16 November 1948. The Club held weekly meetings on Wednesday, 12:30 p.m. at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai (上海中華基督教青年會). All Club meetings and administration were conducted in Mandarin. Dr. William Shih-Hao Hung was one of the charter members and served as Vice-President holding the Classification "Law – General Practice".

In the final months of 1948 through to the spring of 1949, Shanghai was in total chaos. The Civil War between the Nationalist government and the Communists had entered its endgame. By late 1948 the Nationalists had begun their ignominious retreat to Taiwan (臺灣). The Communist People's Liberation Army (PLA) was taking city after city.

Shanghai's wealthy Chinese began to move their assets abroad, with people following shortly after. By early 1949, managers fearing confiscations and reprisals joined the taipans. The Shanghai docks were crammed with evacuation ships.

What foreign population remained of this once most cosmopolitan of cities also took flight. The Portuguese airlifted their nationals to Macao (澳門) at the south China coast; Pan Am Airlines sent extra DC-4S to meet demand from departing Americans. The British firms and families were moving southward to the British Crown Colony Hong Kong.

Many refugees never made it. In December 1948, the steamer Kiang Ya (江亞輪) sank in the Huangpu River (黃浦江) with an estimated 2,000-3,000 passengers drowning---a higher death toll than the Titanic. The PLA arrived on 25 May 1949 and Shanghai was "liberated". By then a million people, unable to see any accommodation with the Communists, had left China via Shanghai. In addition, many of the 2 million Nationalist troops fleeing to Taiwan did so through the city.

Most of the foreign firms moved their offices from Shanghai to Hong Kong, specifically in the North Point District (北角), which became known as "Little Shanghai". Although the Communists initially tried to allow the city relative autonomy, its economy declined due to a

Taiwanese blockade and Communist restrictions on foreign trade. The exiles soon established themselves. Businessmen had been busy relocating money, machinery and key personnel.

There was great impact to the tiny membership of Shanghai West Rotary Club. Amongst the less than 30 members, there were 3 decisions: (1) Majority decided to stay well in receiving the establishment of the Communist China. Charter President Dr. James Kofei Shen (沈克非博士) was the good example who was appointed a Deputy of the National People's Congress (i.e. a member of the parliament), and carried on his leadership in the military hospital. (2) Several members decided to go Taiwan following the Chiang Kai-Shek Administration. Dr. Li Hsi-Mou (李熙謀博士) of the Education Bureau was one of them. (3) There were at least 2 charter members had the decision to migrate to the British Crown Colony Hong Kong and to carry on their Rotary services there: (i) Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang (王正廷博士), Past Rotary International Vice President – joined Hong Kong Rotary Club (香港扶輪社) until his death in May 1961; and (ii) William Shih-Hao Hung (洪士豪) – Vice President 1948-1949 and President 1949-1950, joined Hong Kong South Rotary Club (香港南區扶輪社), until his death in November 1992.

Though the Rotary Club of Shanghai West had attempted the best to survive, obviously, the Club was not able to function properly. What was happening? The incoming Club President William S. H. Hung sent a message on 26 June 1949 from his office in Hong Kong (c/o The China Steel Works Ltd., Room 6, Mezzanine Floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong) to Edward Ryan, Head of Eastern Hemisphere Department, Rotary International:

As I presume that our Governor might have been out of touch with you on account of the suspension of mail service between the United States and Shanghai, which is now under the Communist control, I am taking the liberty as well as the pleasure to inform you of the result of the election of new officers of the Shanghai West held on June 8, 1949 as follows:

President: William S. H. Hung
Vice President: James Tsao
Secretary: Hsien-ting Wong
Treasurer: Tung-chun Sun
Other members of the Board: James Kofei Shen, Z. D. Zau, and Y. E. Hsiao

I came to Hong Kong on May 16, 1949 by one of the last few planes taking off from Shanghai amidst the rear of bombing and gunfire. I had a few occasions to communicate with Shanghai by letter when one of the steamers by chance found the possibilities to sail, but the telegraphic service has not been interrupted thus far. The result of the said election of officers was communicated to me by letter and I also received a cable from Secretary Hsien-ting Wong a few days ago urging me to return. I have replied that I would do so by the first steamer leaving here. In view of the blockade and the recent bombing of S.S. Anthesis, however, I am afraid that the air and water way will not be resumed in the very near future.

Governor T. F. Wei is well and safe in Shanghai, but I have no information whether our new Governor Chen Yu-hwa has been able to leave for the Conference.

Both Rotary Club of Shanghai and Rotary Club of Shanghai West are going on smoothly without interruption. I have received a message from Rotarian Lew Mason, also of Shanghai West, in the following words: "Church services are being held as usual; meetings are not interfered with. Rotary, Y's Men, even Masonic Lodges are being held in both Nanking and Shanghai, so long they are not political and of subversive in nature."

On 11 July 1949, immediate past Governor of the 97th District, Wei Tsen-Fu (韋增復) of Shanghai Rotary Club, gave his remarks to the Secretariat of Rotary International:

Shanghai Club's meetings went on uninterruptedly in spite of political, economic and military disturbances. We even held a meeting on May 26th, the very next day after the Liberation Army entered Shanghai, and certain sections of the city were still under gunfire. This meeting would have had a much larger attendance if transportation and communication were not temporarily crippled at various areas within the city.

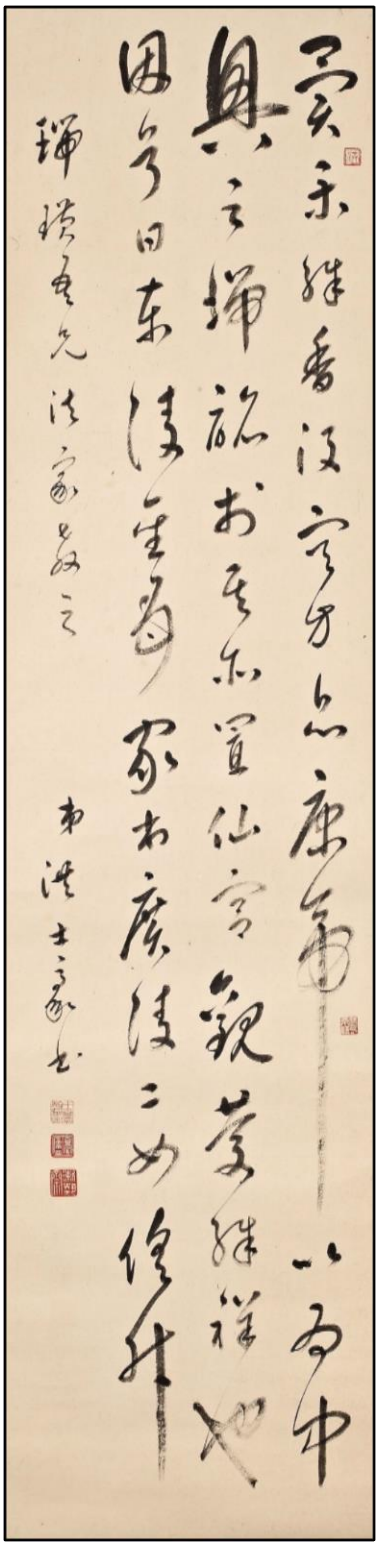
Shanghai West also showed great spirit in holding their meetings, even though their last meeting scheduled for May 25th had to be cancelled for on that day very few people were able to get around the city.

As most of the clubs in my district are now under the same rule---hereafter we expect to be able to correspond normally. I should like to hear from all the clubs east of Hankow and have them inform me of conditions existing in their respective locations and surrounding areas.

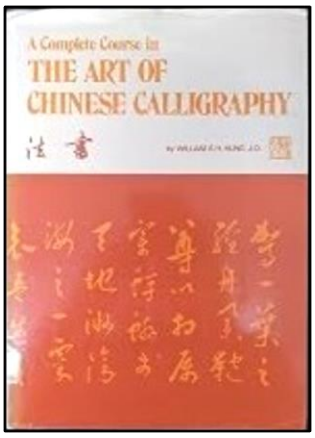
Soon after the establishment of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國) was declared in Peking (*Beijing*) (北京) on 1 October 1949, all of the civil organizations such as Rotary clubs, Lions Clubs, etc., were required to register with the local authorities and subject to new permission to be granted. However, none of the Rotary clubs was able to go through such requirement. The 30 plus Rotary clubs in China were gradually disbanded and terminated.

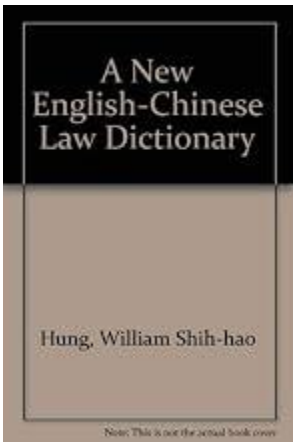
The political situation came much worse when the Korean War out-broke on 25 June 1950, and that the Communist China was in hostility with the United States and her Allies. Communications between China and the U.S.A. was disconnected. In view of such situation, Rotary International Board of Directors laid down its decision in January 1951 to dissolve on 1 July 1951 all of the 3 Rotary Districts in China.

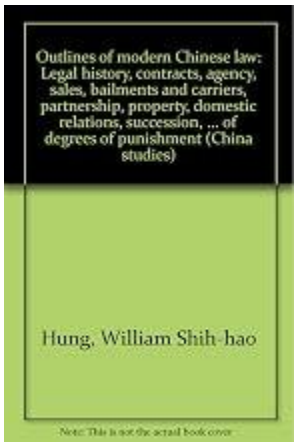
Ultimately The Board of Directors of Rotary International decided to terminate on 24 January 1952 the last 3 remaining Rotary Clubs in China---Nanking (南京), Shanghai West (滬西), Tientsin (天津).



洪士豪墨寶 草書節臨《聖母帖》水墨紙本 立軸
五鈐印：士豪翰墨、豪廬、漱藝齋、洪、豪氣不餘
Calligraphy by William S. H. Hung -- 132.2 x 31.6cm (52 x 12½in)







洪士豪博士 -- 律師、法學家、書法家
滬西扶輪社的最後社長 1949-1950





洪士豪博士（Dr. William Shih-Hao Hung, JD (*DePaul*)）（1902 年－1992 年 11 月）是一位活躍於民國時期上海及二戰後香港的知名律師、法學家、書法家。

洪士豪積極參與扶輪社活動，曾任滬西扶輪社（Rotary Club of Shanghai West）的創社社員、副社長（1948－1949 年度）及社長（1949－1950 年度），職業分類「法律—一般執業」。移居香港後，他加入香港南區扶輪社（Rotary Club of Hong Kong South），持續擔任現職社員，直至 1992 年 11 月逝世。

上海註冊執業律師

洪士豪，字豪廬，祖籍浙江慈溪，1902 年(大清國光緒二十八年)生於上海。早年在國內攻讀文科與法科後，他自費赴美國留學，先後入讀西北大學（Northwestern University）及德保羅大學（DePaul University）。1930 年，他在德保羅大學取得法律博士（Juris Doctor, JD）學位，但是沒有博士論文。學成回到中華民國，1930 年 5 月起，洪士豪在上海註冊成為執業律師，同時經營地產事業，並於 1947 年任復旦大學客座法學教授。

阮玲玉訴訟張達民「虛構事實，妨害名譽」案

洪士豪是上海最著名的律師之一，曾代理[阮玲玉訴訟張達民「虛構事實，妨害名譽」]案。

1935 年 1 月，針對張達民控告阮玲玉「竊取財物、侵占衣飾並私刻圖章」的指控，阮玲玉與當時的同居伴侶唐季珊向上海第一特區地方法院反訴張達民「虛構事實，妨害名譽」，最終法院以證據不足判處張達民無罪。這起訴訟是導致一代影星阮玲玉於 1935 年 3 月輕生悲劇的導火線，以下為該案件的始末與後續影響：

案件起因

• 勒索與指控：1933 年 4 月，阮玲玉與張達民簽訂《脫離同居關係約據》，約定由阮每月支付 100 元生活費，為期兩年。然而隨著阮玲玉名氣日增，張達民於 1934 年底再次索要錢財未果，便委託律師發函，聲稱阮玲玉「竊取財物、侵占衣飾共值 3,000 餘元，並私刻張氏圖章」。

• 反訴決定：面對張達民的抹黑，阮玲玉原本希望花錢消災、息事寧人。但當時與她同居的富商唐季珊為維護自身顏面，堅持聘請律師反訴張達民「虛構事實，妨害名譽」。

審理與判決

• 庭審交鋒：1935 年 1 月 10 日，上海第一特區地方法院開庭審理此案。阮玲玉因不堪輿論壓力，稱病未出庭。法庭上，張達民大打悲情牌，一口咬定阮玲玉是自己的「合法妻子」，將夫妻間的財物糾紛淡化處理；而唐季珊一方因準備不足，未能提出有力反駁。

• 判決結果：1 月 17 日，法院宣判原告證據不足，「虛構事實，妨害名譽」罪名不成立，被告張達民無罪。

連鎖效應與悲劇

• 刑事追訴：勝訴後的張達民氣焰大增，隨後於 1935 年 2 月向上海第二特區地方法院提起刑事訴訟。控告阮玲玉「侵占及偽造文書罪」，並追加控告阮、唐二人「妨害家庭及通姦罪」。由於刑事訴訟規定被告必須親自出庭受審，讓阮玲玉面臨極大的精神煎熬。

• 輿論壓迫：當時上海小報對這場「三角戀官司」進行連篇累牘的惡意渲染，加上阮玲玉剛主演揭露媒體黑幕的電影《新女性》，更遭部分記者報復性抹黑。最終在刑事庭開庭前夕的 1935 年 3 月 8 日凌晨，年僅 25 歲的阮玲玉服藥自盡。

移居香港

1949 年 10 月 1 日，中華人民共和國建政。1950 年洪士豪出任東吳大學(Soochow University)校董，雖然他已經移居香港。1952 年東吳大學分別於蘇州及上海撤校，1954 年東吳大學法學院首先在臺灣臺北市復校。在香港，洪士豪繼續在當地從事律師業務，致力於法律實務工作。並曾與世界基督教協進會（World Council of Churches, WCC）副總幹事梁小初博士等人組成代表團，前往泰國曼谷參加國際會議。

主要著作

洪士豪撰寫了多部具影響力的英文著作，內容涵蓋中國法律體系、語言及傳統藝術。他以「William Shih-Hao Hung」之名發表作品，代表作包括（圖見第 7 頁）：

《Outlines of Modern Chinese Law》（1934 年）

一部詳盡的英文著作，全面概述了中國法律史、契約法、財產法、親屬法及刑法。

《A New English-Chinese Law Dictionary 英漢法律辭典新編》（1972 年）

由香港中文大學出版的重要雙語法律工具書，收錄了法學學者吳經熊博士與 Dr. John Roberts Jones 所撰寫的序言。

《A Complete Course in the Art of Chinese Calligraphy: Principles and Practice》（1983 年）

一本關於中國傳統書法的教學專著，由其摯友鄭曼青教授作序。

藝術造詣與社交圈

- 書畫藝術：除了法律專業外，洪士豪也是一位備受推崇的文人藝術家，擅長傳統中國書法（尤精於草書）與水墨畫；他常以「漱藝齋」作為其齋號。（圖見第 6 頁）
- 太極拳與文化交遊：洪士豪與民國時期的政界、藝文界及武術界名流往來密切，交情深厚。其中包括政界陳獨秀、史良、章士釗等為至交；藝文界有梅蘭芳(京劇表演藝術家)、馬相伯(震旦學院、復旦公學、輔仁大學的創辦人)，以及武術界太極拳大師楊澄甫與鄭曼青。（洪士豪與鄭曼青同為太極拳門人，兩人結下了終身的深厚情誼。）

