

中文版在第 19-26 頁

結構工程泰斗楊寬麟 -- 滬西的最後扶輪社員

Eminent Civil Engineer Young Qua-Ling

The Last Rotarian of Shanghai West

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Young Qua-Ling (楊寬麟) (1891-1971) joined the Shanghai West Rotary Club (滬西扶輪社) on 23 March 1949 (*Classification: Civil Engineering*) when he was Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of Engineering Faculty, St. John's University in Shanghai. The Rotary Club enjoyed very short life. It was organized and admitted to Rotary International on 16 November 1948. However, the Club was terminated on 24 January 1952. Young was one of the last 22 active members of the Club when disbanded. It was believed the proximate cause was the outbreak of the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) which made the United States and the People's Republic of China in hostility. The political and social environment would certainly be not favourable for Rotary clubs in China to carry on its membership with Rotary International.

Young was an eminent architect and modern building structure engineering expert in China. He was fully engaged in the structural design and engineering education of housing construction. That was how he actioned his "Vocational Service" in real practice.

Young was an Arts Graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai (上海聖約翰大學), in 1909. He received a Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Michigan, U.S.A., in 1915, and followed by a Master Degree in 1916. Young started his own business in 1920, the Hwa Qi Engineering Consultants (華啟工程顧問事務所) -- one of the earliest Chinese-run firms with structural design as the main business, and also later joined as a partner of Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects (基泰工程司) in 1927. Young had long been engaged in housing structure design and engineering education. He taught civil engineering at St. John's University since 1932 and served as Dean of Engineering Faculty from 1940 to 1950. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Young was elected Chairman of the St. John's University Council, i.e. the new title in lieu of "President", until the University was disestablished in the fall of 1952. Since 1950, Young was appointed by the People's Government to serve as the chief engineer of Beijing Xing-Ye Investment Company (北京市興業投資公司). And in 1954, the chief engineer of Beijing Architectural Design Institute (北京市建築設計院) as well as the Municipal Urban Planning Administration (北京市城市規劃管理局); Vice Chairman of the China Civil Engineering Society (中國土木工程學會); Vice Chairman of the 4th Beijing Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and Member of the 4th CPPCC National Committee.

## Early Life

Young Qua-Ling was born in June 1891 in Shanghai County, Songjiang Prefecture, Jiangsu Province of the Ch'ing Empire. His father was Rev. Yang Shao-Ting (楊少亭牧師). His mother was the third daughter of Rev. Wong Kong-Chai (黃光彩牧師), the first Chinese pastor of the American Episcopal Church Mission to China. She gave birth to three sons and one daughter but her full name was not clear even for her grandchildren. However, according to her niece Mrs. Lu (盧黃倩君), she was the most beautiful of her sisters but life was bitter. In 1894, Rev. Yang was in his prime. At that time, the youngest child was only three years old, and the widow Yang-Wong took the same four children to rely on Rev. Yang's mother, the mother-in-law, who had some family wealth. But this old lady hated Christianity and was so mean to the daughter-in-law and grandchildren who came from the Christian family. After six years, widow Yang-Wong also died, and the eldest son Yang Shun-Lin (楊順麟) needed to go out to earn living on his own feet. The old lady sent the two younger grandsons Yang Ji-Lin (楊吉麟) and the only nine-year-old Young Qua-Ling to the boarding school. The vicious grandmother did not provide fitted clothing for Young during his growth. His toes were deformed by the passage of smaller shoes, and that made him shameful to reveal his toes for life.

Young's eldest aunt, Wong Soo-Ngoo (黃素娥), was the wife of Rev. Francis Lister Hawks Pott (卜舫濟), the President of St. John's University in Shanghai. Rev. Pott and his wife sympathized with this embarrassing encounter and cultivated Young in the great care. This was also the reason why Young did not recognize ancestors "Yang" in his life, but he fully gave back as much as possible to St. John's.

In 1909, Young was a graduate from the English Department, St. John's University, with the first place of the class. Under the influence of the Church and relatives, Young was eager to study abroad. In order to raise the toll, he spent two years as a teacher in the high school. Thanks be

to the support of relatives and church members, he finally managed to make up for the ticket and part of the tuition and living expenses. He went to the United States and entered University of Michigan to study civil engineering. In addition to his professional studies, he also actively participates in social activities, such as the chairmanship of the Chinese Students Association and the American Students Association on campus. He graduated with honors from the University of Michigan from 1917 to 1918 with two degrees of Bachelor and Master in Civil Engineering. After graduation, he returned to China and taught Civil Engineering at the National Pei-Yang University (國立北洋大學) in Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (天津). He also served as an engineering consultant for Qi Xin Cement Company (啟新洋灰公司).

### The Earliest Generation Structural Engineering Master

Structural engineering is a specialty of civil engineering that deals with the design and analysis of structures used to support loads in the most economical manner, with maximum element of safety. The loads applied could be of a varied nature, including the load on bridges due to traffic, effect of strong winds on high buildings, load on structures because of variation in temperatures caused due to changes in weather, and load due to earthquakes. Specialties of structural engineering are building engineering, industrial structures, and pipeline engineering. Structural engineering has a significant influence on the life, healthiness, and goods of people, due to which extra vigilance is required during the construction and inspection of the structures.

Throughout the 20th century, Chinese architects have attempted to combine traditional Chinese designs, major in wood and brick material, into modern architecture of reinforced concrete, with great success. Moreover, the pressure for urban development throughout contemporary China required higher speed of construction and higher floor area ratio, which means that in the great cities the demand for traditional Chinese buildings, which are normally less than 3 levels, has declined in favor of modern architecture.

Not too soon after Young's return from the overseas studies, he was invited by his Michigan classmate Lin Gui-Sheng (林桂生) to start a business in Tianjin as a partner of Hwa Qi Engineering Consulting firm. Lin was responsible for the business of buying and selling building materials, and Young was responsible for structural engineering designs. Staff members of Hwa Qi were mainly civil engineers, and they were responsible for the design of reinforced concrete structures for various architects. Young was also responsible for importing steel material from the United States and contracting iron supply on a tonnage basis. In order to ensure the safety of building structures, the design coefficient was relatively conservative at that time, and higher quality of steel was demanded. However, Young was highly daring and the amount of steel used was often reduced to the minimum limit. In order to prevent the danger of cutting corners, he often visited the sites to check the calculations. In the event of any accidental issues, it was always possible for him to make immediate remedies on spot.

In the business circle, Young got the opportunity to know a new friend Kwan Sung-Sing (關頌聲) (a charter member of Tientsin Rotary Club 天津扶輪社), an architecture graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). While Young was still running his own firm Hwa Qi, he was concurrently invited by Kwan in 1920 to be a partner and head of structural engineering in the firm of *Kwan, Chu & Yang* (基泰工程司) with University of Pennsylvania architectural graduates Chu Pin (朱彬) and Yang Ting-Pao (楊廷寶) in Tientsin (*Tianjin*). The

firm was later joined by another partner – Kwan’s fifth brother, Case Western Reserve graduate Kwan Sung-Kin (關頌堅). Starting in Tientsin, the firm completed the landmark Continental Bank building and the main factory of Pacific Alkali (leading chemical firm with MIT connection) in 1921, the Chung Yuan Department Store building (the tallest building in Northern China before the War) in 1927, and the Nan-Kai University Library in 1928. *Kwan, Chu & Yang* quickly expanded to other cities in northern China such as Peking, where they designed the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, buildings on the Tsinghua University campus, and the True Light Theatre, and in Shenyang, where they were responsible for the city railway station and a Northeastern University dormitory. By 1928, the firm was prosperous enough to erect its own office building in Tientsin (which still stands) and was ranked as the top Chinese-owned architectural design firm in China.

In September 1931, the Imperial Japanese occupied Manchuria, which caused a significant drop in property development in northern China. In response, 4 of the 5 partners decided to move south, with Kwan and Yang heading to Nanking, and Chu and Young heading to Shanghai, while Kwan Sung-Kin stayed in Tientsin. In Shanghai, business was booming in the 1930s, and the firm designed the Sun Department Store building, the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank building, and the Sun Yat-Sen Hospital. In Nanking, Kwan leveraged his government connections to secure projects such as the Central Stadium (1933) and the Central Hospital (1934) and also built the library of the University of Nanking (1937).

In 1949, the partners of *Kwan Chu & Yang* split up, with Kwan heading to Taiwan, Chu to Hong Kong while Yang and Young remained staying in the Mainland. In total, *Kwan, Chu & Yang* designed 110 structures on the Mainland between 1920 and 1949, many of them still stand and are considered landmarks of the Republican China era (1912-1949).

## Service for the Socialist State

Young Qua-Ling was one of the first generation of the overseas returned students who had made important contributions in the field of architectural engineering design and architectural education. When the People’s Republic of China was being established in 1949, rather than moving to Taiwan in following the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government, Young and Yang Ting-Pao decided to offer their expertise in the development of the new socialist state and to be close with the Chinese Communist Party in Mainland.

Being the capital of the new socialist China, Beijing City needed to carry out large-scale urban construction. Talents from all walks of life were also urgently needed. Young continued to contribute his knowledge and technology to Beijing’s urban construction. In Beijing, a private-state partnership construction company, Xing Ye Investment, was established. Its first task was to erect a Western-style economic hotel in making up for Beijing’s serious shortage of hotel rooms. In 1950, Xing Ye sent a team of engineers to Shanghai to invite Young to preside over the engineering design. Upon Young’s recommendation, Yang Ting-Pao was invited from Nanjing to in-charge of the architectural design. Hence, a design team was set up and was named as the Design Department of Xing Ye Investment Company, led by Young and Yang to supervise the civil engineering and the architectural designs.

Under their supervision, the team's first project was to build a new hotel named The Peace Hotel (和平賓館). In Beijing at the time, there were almost no civil building higher than four storeys except for royal and religious architecture, and the old Beijing Hotel (北京飯店) on Chang'an Avenue (長安大街). Therefore, the news of building a seven-storey hotel had caused a sensation in the construction industry in Beijing. The construction project was suspended due to some reasons. Later, the Central People's Government decided to hold the "Asia-Pacific Regional Peace Conference" in the capital city, and there was the urgent need for The Peace Hotel to be completed as soon as possible. Under the direct instruction of Premier Zhou Enlai (周恩來總理), the project was resumed after a few months of suspension. Moreover, according to Young's suggestion, one more floor of guest rooms was added, reaching to a total height of 8 storeys, which was successfully completed before the Conference was commenced at the end of 1952.

In 1954, Young was incorporated into the Beijing Architectural Design Institute by Xing Ye Company. People still remember Young's works clearly in his 17 years of design activities---from the previous Peace Hotel, to the Xin Qiao Hotel (新僑飯店), Wangfujing Department Store (王府井百貨大樓), Friendship Hotel (友誼賓館), West Suburb Cold Storage (西郊冷庫), Military Museum (軍事博物館), Workers Stadium (工人體育場) to other projects---of which Young had played an important role and contributed his wisdom and experience. Many of his ideas and practices had played a leading role in the advancement of the industry and the development of technology. All these important buildings have had significant impacts on the architectural industry of Beijing and even the whole country because they had exemplified different types, functions, with various structural design requirements. Architects who worked with Young often evaluated the structural engineering by describing him with the word "daring". Of course, this was based on the structural strength and safety. It also includes structural engineers' understanding of the overall architectural design, as well as the creativity, insight and explanatory capabilities of the structural profession itself. On the other hand, the architect's correct understanding of structural engineering is also essential.

## The Civil Engineering Educationist

In addition to his achievements in designing business and structural technology, Young's contribution to building technology education must also be mentioned. After his return to China from the overseas studies, he taught Civil Engineering at the National Pei-Yang University in Tientsin (*Tianjin*). But more should also be mentioned about his relationship with St. John's University (SJU) in Shanghai. Founded in 1879, SJU was the fourth oldest amongst the 14 Christian universities in China. Since its establishment, it had had a profound impact on higher education in Shanghai and Southeast China, and had trained a large number of professionals in various disciplines. Beginning from 1886 for 52 years, Young's uncle Rev. Francis Lister Hawks Pott had been the President of St. John's, and had had an important influence on SJU development as well as the life of Young whose father was also a pastor. Though his father died too early, President Pott served as Young's guardian until he went to the United States for higher education. After returning to China and ran his own private practice, Young concurrently joined

SJU in 1932 as the professor of Civil Engineering, and later the Dean of Engineering Faculty in 1940-1950.

Young attached great importance to theory and practice, so he used the business relationship in the society at that time to let senior students getting internship opportunities. He and the small number of teachers in the engineering school had cultivated hundreds of engineers for the state. In the beginning, it was indeed difficulty to achievement. In the summer of 1940, Young was appointed the Faculty Dean. In 1942, the Engineering Faculty was expanded from the original Civil Engineering Department to two departments, adding the new Department of Architecture. After the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, several overseas Chinese engineering students from Indonesia lost their financial support from home. After knowing their plight, Young warmly lent his helping hands immediately. SJU was requested to waive tuition fees to providing their continuity of studies.

In order to strengthen the Faculty, Young invited Henry Huang (黄作燊) to join the staff. Henry Huang attended the School of the Architectural Association in London from 1933 to 1937, and followed Walter Gropius in 1939 to the United States to study at Harvard, instead of taking an offer from Le Corbusier of an internship in his studio. He returned to China in 1942, after being invited to found the SJU Department of Architecture---where his teachings would be first in the country to follow the Bauhaus School. He also helped establish a practice called Five United, which was a disparate group of Chinese architects who had mostly studied at British universities. Henry Huang emphasized Functionalism and Modernism in his teachings at SJU while Town Planning and Interior Design were also included as programs of study.

Although it was only a short period of 10 years, it had its own characteristic in terms of teaching system, design methods, and emphasis on skills. Many civil engineering students with artistic talent also study architecture and became double-degree graduates. Years later, many graduates of architecture and civil engineering have made a name for themselves in the architectural design and education sectors within Mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the state also attached great importance to such non-Communists, and asked Young to serve as a member of several Beijing political commissars and as Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Under the guidance of the People's Central Government, the Ministry of Education requested SJU to establish a new administrative leadership team---the University Council. Young was elected Chairman which was the new title in lieu of "President". After Young took the office, the Council sent immediately a letter to the American Episcopal Church Mission in the United States, stating definitely that SJU would no longer accept the financial support from the Church. That meant the sponsoring relationship would be permanently disconnected. However, due to insufficient funding for SJU, Young sought to appeal for the financial support from two rich SJU alumni as well as former Board of Directors chairmen: Mr. Rong Yiren (荣毅仁) and Dr. O. S. Lieu (刘鸿生博士, also a Shanghai Rotarian).

In 1952, during the adjustment of colleges and universities across the country, the education policy of the People's Government at that time was to imitate the Soviet system. Under that

policy, a large number of comprehensive universities have been cut off, and specialized colleges were transformed or reorganized. The original Christian colleges were disestablished, and SJU was broken up with no exception. Most of its faculties were incorporated into the East China Normal University (華東師範大學) and some other universities in Shanghai. The Architecture and the Civil Engineering departments were incorporated with the same from Hangchow University (之江大學) to form the new Architecture Department of Tongji University (同濟大學). Today, Tongji also inherits many fine traditions of the SJU era and has played an important role in the Chinese architectural planning sector. From here, obviously, the perspective and vision of Young could be seen. Historically speaking, Young also deserved the title of “The Last President” of St. John’s University of Shanghai.

## Victim of Cultural Revolution

At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, former intellectuals who came from the old society were rarely not affected by the movement. Young was no exception, but fortunately, he was arranged to work less lightly, and he received not too heavy struggles at one time. Under the three years of mental repression, he could not hear his own laughter and whistles. Later, he discovered that there was bloodshot in the sputum, and he was diagnosed with lung cancer. When he died in July 1971, he still carried a thought burden that “historical background problems were not identified and clarified”, and it was his lifelong regret.

By 1973, the situation had gradually eased. His widow, Tang Sai-Yun (唐賽雲), learned from the Design Institute that Young’s so-called “historical background problem” was about whether he continued to receive funding from the American Episcopal Church Mission for St. John’s University when he served as the Council chairman since the establishment of the Socialist China. So she remembered that Young had mentioned before that he had written a letter to the Church on behalf of the Council, stated that from then on, the University would no longer accept any funding from the Church. Unfortunately, this letter copy was taken away by the relevant personnel during the merger of the faculties in 1952. As a matter of good luck, Tang found Mr. Rong Yiren, Deputy Minister of Textile Industries, who had financed St. John’s that year, and his memory of this matter was very clear. Rong immediately wrote a personal letter to prove the cause of the matter, and the statement was well documented from the financial accounts of the factories under his jurisdiction. According to the reliable basis provided by Rong, Young’s “historical background problems” were finally removed in 1975. The Design Institute presided the memorial ceremony for Young, moving his ashes from the ordinary cemetery to the Revolutionary Cemetery. The Party Secretary of the Design Institute presided over the memorial service and solemnly restored Young’s reputation.



楊寬麟參與設計的作品 Works participated by Young Qua-Ling

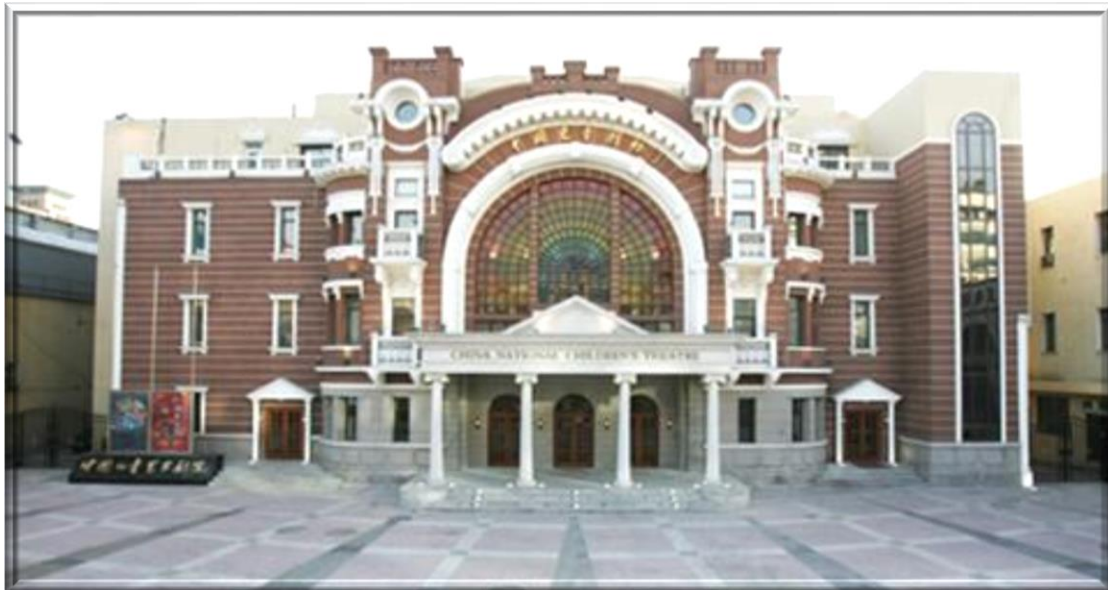


1927年建成的中原百貨大樓（與朱彬聯合設計）（現今天津百貨大樓--天津和平區和平路172號）  
Chung Yuan Department Store Building in 1927 (Joint-design with Chu Bin)  
(now Tianjin Department Store, No.172, Heping Road, Heping District, Tianjin)





1930 年建成的瀋陽的京奉鐵路總站（與楊廷寶聯合設計）（今為瀋陽鐵路分局機關辦公樓）  
Built in 1930, Peking-Mukden Railway Terminus (Joint-design with Yang Ting-Pao)  
(now Shenyang Railway Bureau Branch Office Building)



1921 年建成的北京真光電影院（現今中國兒童藝術劇院）（北京東城區東安門大街 64 號）  
True Light Theatre (1921), Peking  
(now China National Theatre for Children) (No.64 Donganmen Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing)



1936 年大新公司開業 (今為上海市第一百貨商店) 上海市南京東路 832 號  
The Da Sun Co., Ltd. grand opening in 1936  
(now Shanghai No.1 Department Store) No.832, East Nanjing Road, Shanghai





1932 年建成的大陸銀行大樓 -- 現為上海國際信託有限公司上投大廈 (上海市黃浦區九江路 111 號)。  
Continental Bank Building, Shanghai International Settlement (1932)



1941 年建成的美琪大戲院 (與范文照聯合設計) -- 上海市靜安區江寧路/奉賢路, 上海市優秀近代建築保護單位  
Majestic Theater (1941) (Joint-design with Robert Fan) -- Intersection of Jiangning Road and Fengxian Road, Jingan District, is now an excellent modern architecture protection unit in Shanghai



1952年 -- 楊寬麟(中)與楊廷寶(右二)一起視察了和平賓館的建築工地  
Young Qua-Ling (center) inspected the construction site of The Peace Hotel with Yang Ting-Pao (right 2) (1952)

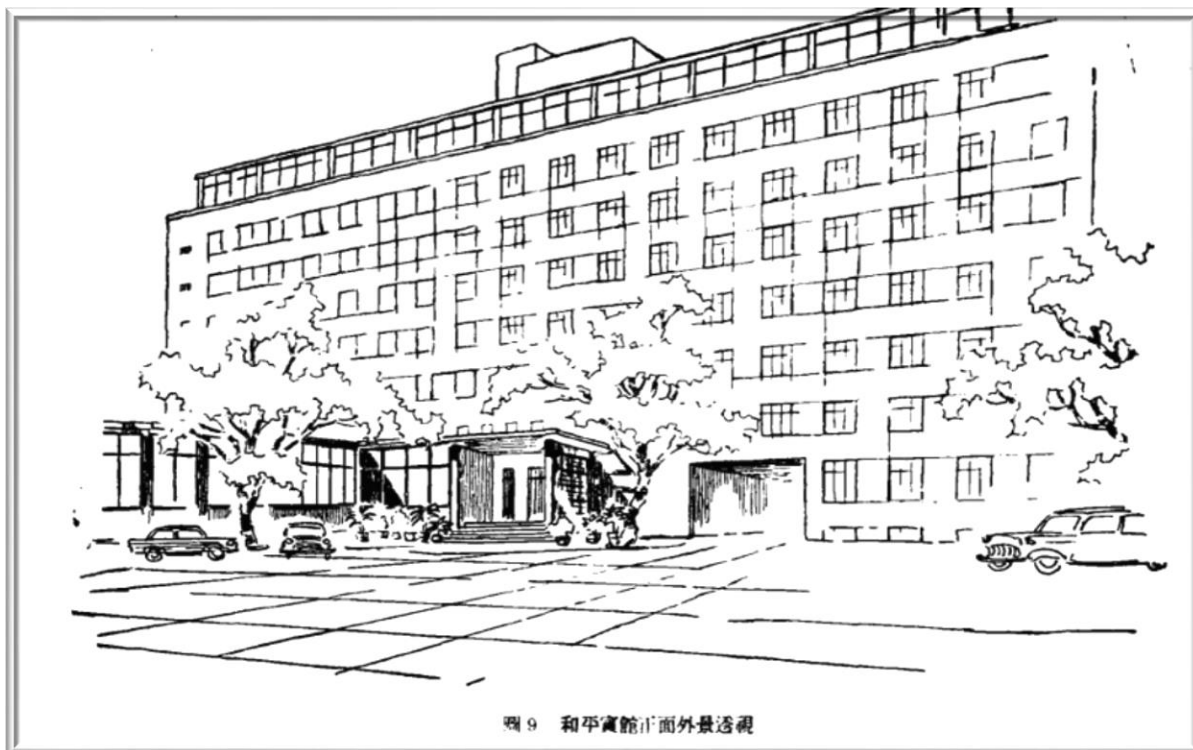
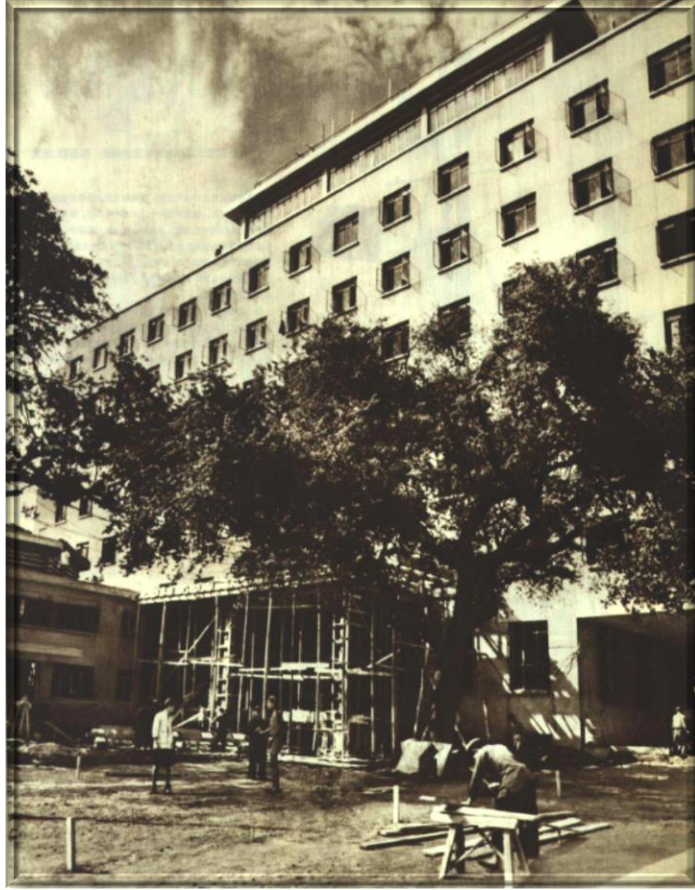
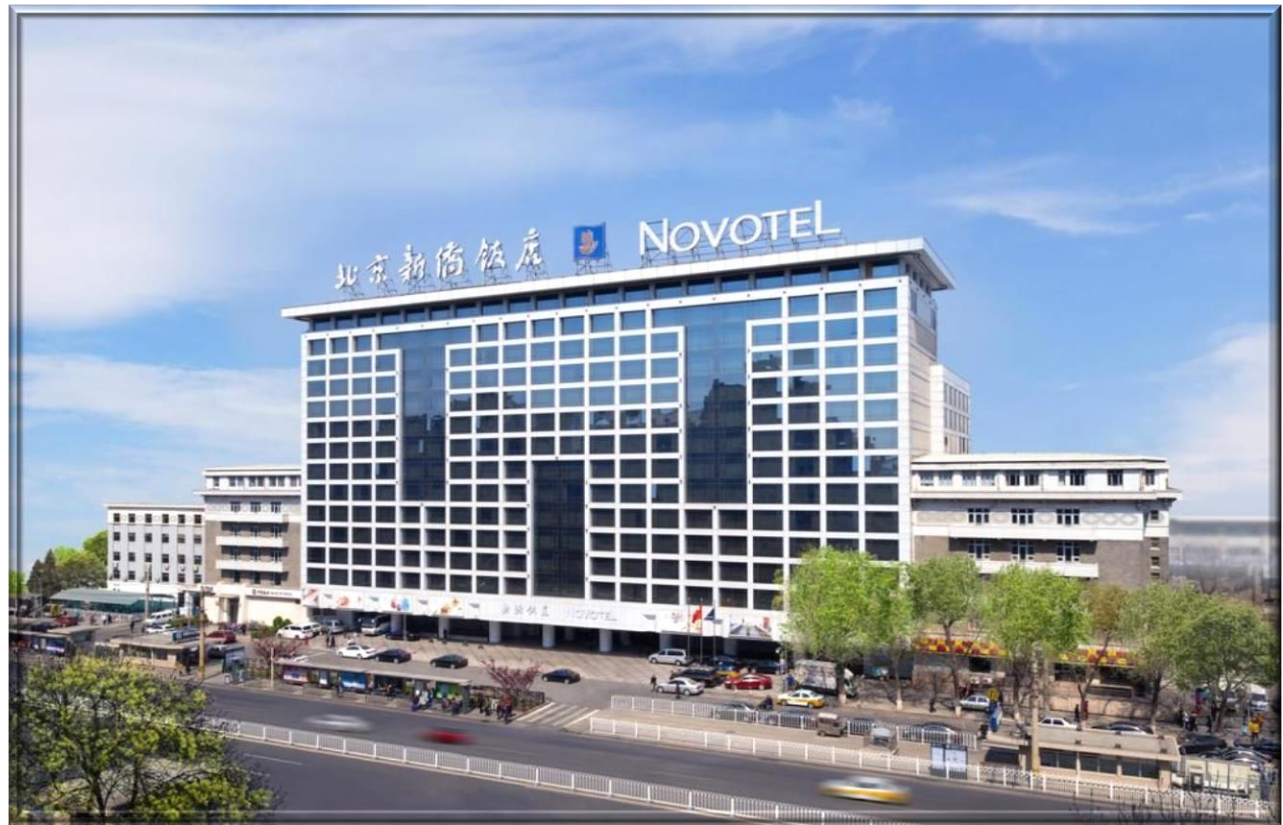


圖9 和平賓館正面外景透視

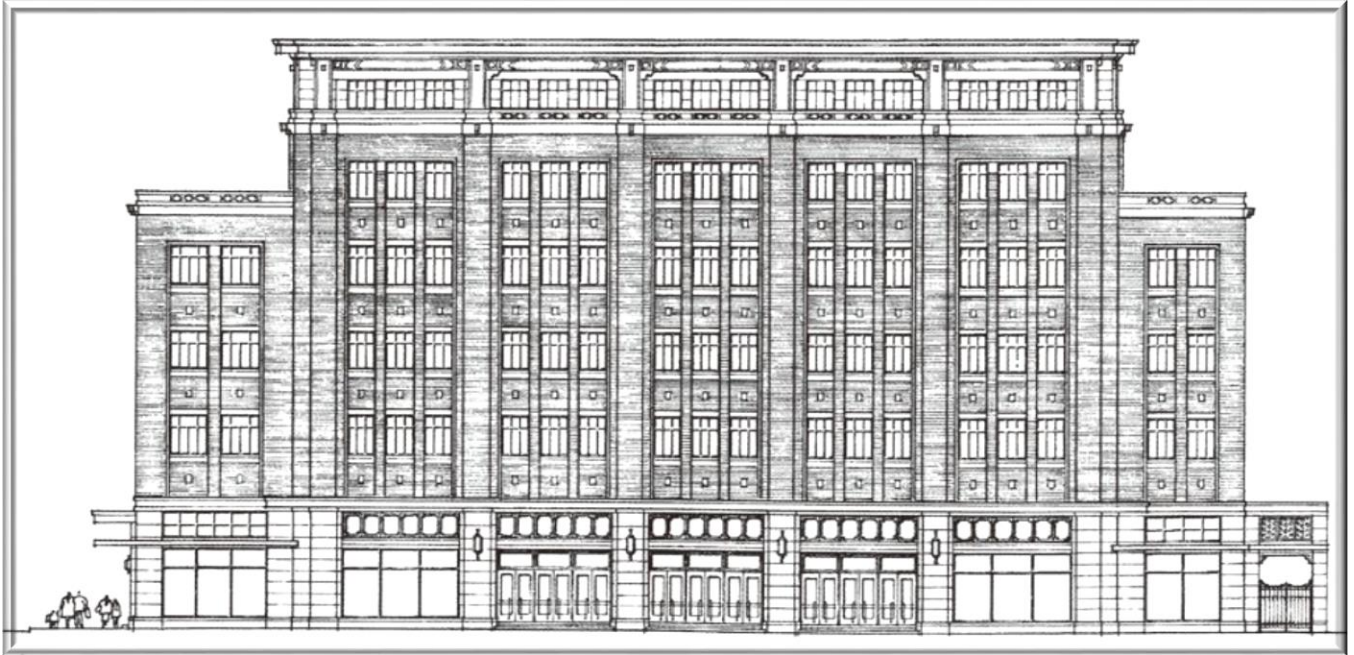
和平賓館正面外景透視圖  
External view of The Peace Hotel



1952 -- 和平賓館 The Peace Hotel, Beijing



*1954 年建成的北京新侨饭店 -- 1998 年重新装修加建，2001 年更名为北京新侨诺富特饭店。  
Xinqiao Hotel Beijing (1954) – renovated in 1998, renamed Novotel Xinqiao Hotel Beijing in 2001*



1955年9月 -- 北京市百貨公司王府井百貨商店(王府井百貨大樓)(與楊廷寶聯合設計)  
Wangfujing Department Store, Beijing (1955) (Joint-design with Yang Ting-Pao)



北京王府井百貨大樓（現今） Wangfujing Department Store, Beijing (present)



北京民族飯店 -- 1959 年建國十周年的十大建築之一  
Beijing Minzu Hotel (1959) -- one of the top ten buildings in the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China



北京工人體育場於1959年8月31日建成  
*Beijing Workers' Stadium was completed on 31 August 1959*

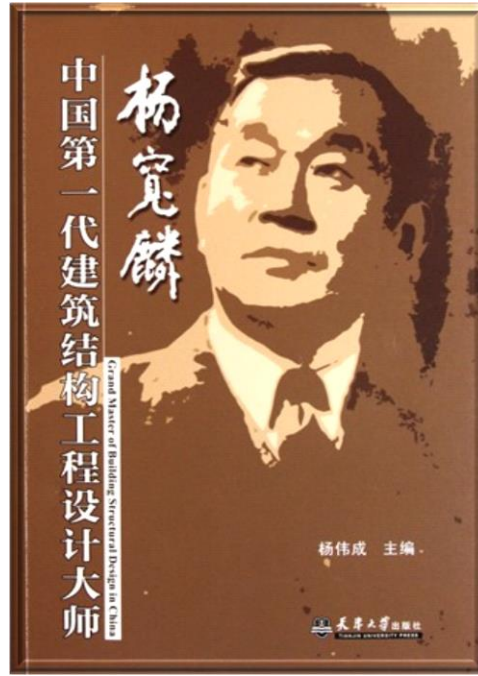


中國人民革命軍事博物館 -- 1959 年 7 月建成  
 Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum -- Established in July 1959



1952 年 8 月 -- 楊寬麟以私立聖約翰大學校務委員會主任委員名義簽署畢業證書  
 Young Qua-Ling, St. John's University Council Chairman, issued graduation diploma. (August 1952)

## 結構工程泰斗楊寬麟 -- 滬西的最後扶輪社員



《中國第一代建築結構工程設計大師：楊寬麟》2011年9月天津大學出版社出版

楊寬麟（1891-1971）於1949年3月23日加入滬西扶輪社（Shanghai West Rotary Club）（職業分類：土木工程），當時他是上海聖約翰大學土木工程學教授和工程學院院長。可惜滬西扶輪社的生命很短暫，它在1948年組織，11月16日加盟國際扶輪，然而在1952年1月24日被終止會籍。楊寬麟是該社解散前的最後22名現職社員之一。人們認為，促使國際扶輪終止會員資格最直接的原因，是朝鮮戰爭爆發（1950年6月-1953年7月）。這場戰爭使美國成為中華人民共和國的敵對，政治和社會環境肯定不利於中國的扶輪社加入位於美國芝加哥的國際扶輪。

楊寬麟是中國的一位傑出的建築師、現代房屋結構工程專家，主要從事房屋建築的結構設計、工程教育事業。這就是他如何實踐自己的「職業服務」。楊寬麟在1909年畢業於上海聖約翰大學（約大）文學院，1915年獲美國密歇根大學（University of Michigan）土木工程學學士學位，1916年獲碩士學位。1920年在上海開辦華啟工程司，是中國最早的國人開辦的以結構設計為主業的事務所之一；1927年又加盟全國首屈一指的基泰華啟工程司。長期從事房屋建築結構設計及工程教育事業，1932年起在約大教授土木工程學，1940—1950年間任工學院院長。中華人民共和國建政後，任聖約翰大學校務委員會主任委員（等同「校長」的新稱號），直到1952年大學解散。1950年任北京市興業投資公司主任工程師；1954年任北京市建築設計院總工程師、北京市城市規劃管理局總工程師、中國民航局民用設計室技術顧問、中國土木工程學會副理事長、中國人民政治協商會議（政協）北京市第四屆委員會副主席、第四屆全國政協委員。

## 成長之路

楊寬麟，(光緒十七年) 1891 年 6 月出生於大清國江蘇省松江府上海縣，父親楊少亭為一名牧師。母親則是美國聖公會中國差會首位華人牧師黃光彩的三女兒，育有三子一女。她的名字連子孫亦不清楚，但據她的姪女盧黃倩君回憶，她是姐妹中最漂亮的一位。但紅顏卻是苦命，1894 年楊少亭正當盛年過身。當時幼子只有三歲，遺孀楊黃氏帶同四子女投靠薄有家財的家姑。但這位楊老太憎恨基督教，對出身基督教世家的媳婦及孫兒諸多刻薄。六年後楊黃氏亦去世，老大楊順麟出外謀生。楊老太把老二楊吉麟及只有九歲大的老三楊寬麟送入他們姨丈卜舫濟(Francis Lister Hawks Pott)的學校寄宿。惡毒的祖母在楊寬麟的成長期間，不為他買合身的衣服。腳趾更因穿過小的鞋子而變形，以後終身都不敢露出腳趾。

楊寬麟的大姨母黃素娥，是聖約翰大學校長卜舫濟的妻子。卜校長夫婦同情這位姨甥的遭遇，在約大悉心栽培他成材。這亦是日後楊寬麟不認楊姓祖宗，但全力回饋約大的因由。

1909 年楊寬麟以全年級第一名的優秀成績，從約大英文系畢業。在教會學校和親屬的影響下，楊寬麟渴望出國留學。為籌措路費，到約大高中部當了兩年教師。又得親戚及教友(特別是七姨黃瓊仙)的資助，終於勉強湊夠了船票錢和部分學費及生活費，啟程去美國密歇根大學，攻讀土木工程。他除用功學習專業外，也積極參與社會活動，如曾擔任該校中國留學生會主席和校園內美國學生社團的活動。1915 年-1916 年在密歇根大學以優異成績畢業，取得工程學士和碩士兩項學位。畢業回國，在天津國立北洋大學土木工程系執教，並任啟新洋灰公司工程顧問。

## 第一代結構工程大師

1917 年楊寬麟由美國學成回國，在他 50 多年的建築生涯中，橫跨了民國和社會主義中國兩個時代。按照中國建築師的分代，將畢業於 1910-1931 年間的稱之為第一代，將畢業於 1931-1955 年間的稱之為第二代。因此楊寬麟理應屬於第一代建築師和工程師之列；而在第一代當中，他又是比較靠前的一批。

首先是楊寬麟這一代建築工程師，為取得中國建築師和工程師在本國的設計權所做的努力。中國數千年來一直以傳統木結構做為主要的結構體系，沒有專業的建築或結構設計機構。直到 19 世紀中葉以後，由於清末的洋務運動和帝國主義列強的入侵，陸續引進了新的建築材料和建築技術。尤其隨着租界的劃分和設立，許多新的建築類型的出現。除機製磚瓦廠、五金廠、煉鐵廠、水泥廠外，還有賓館建築、辦公建築、商業建築、民居建築等。當時重要建築物的設計權，幾乎全由國外事務所壟斷。這些事務所多由工程師與建築師合作，同時還參與涉及房地產經營等業務，因此多稱之為「洋行」。如上海最早的較大規模設計事務所瑪禮遜洋行(Morrison & Gratton)，在 1885 年創立時，上海的開業建築師僅有 6 人。到 1910 年時，上海開業的外國建築師或合夥事務所所有 14 家。與此同時，也有工部局(1854 成立)、工程師建築師學會(1901 年成立)等機構和組織，從事管理和規範行業業務工作。

外商的介入也帶來了西方的建築經營管理方式，國人的參與首先從建築工匠轉變為建築工程的投標承建，如 1863 年上海工匠首次中標承建法租界工程，此後中國營造廠的業務領域不斷擴大並逐漸形成了自己的特色。至於國人獨立開業的設計事務所，據考是成立於 1915 年的上海周惠南打樣間。但由於周末受過正規的建築教育，所以真正規模較大並對建築業產生影響的設計事務所的成立，還是在歐美留學生陸續回國的 1920 年代。

包括楊寬麟在內的第一批留學生，在美、歐、日等國家受到了較完整的西方土木建築教育，其專業多為土木工程或建築學。而且有相當一批留學生有兩個專業的學習經歷，還有的獲得過碩士以上學位。在學成之後，大都有過在國外機構或國內的洋行的實習或工作經歷。對於西方工程師和建築師的執業規劃和經營，有一定的了解。

楊寬麟作為中國最早的結構工程專家，對結構工程設計也做出了重要的貢獻，稱之為「第一代結構工程大師」是絲毫不為過的。隨着 19 世紀末期鋼結構和鋼筋混凝土結構的引進和建設，在工業建築和公共建築領域提出了結構設計的新要求。從歷史發展進程來看，土木工程的進展要早於和快於建築設計。1901 年上海工程師學會成立時，土木工程師佔大多數，建築師只是少數。在學校教育上，1903 年天津北洋大學堂就成立了土木工程科，此後山西大學堂和京師大學堂相繼在 1907 年和 1910 年設土木科。而最早的建築學教育則是在 20 年以後，即 1923 年在蘇州工專開始設立的建築科。在設計行業的組織機構上，1912 年就成立了工程師學會，而中國建築師學會是 15 年之後才成立。從民國時期上海的業務審查登記來看，土木工程師的數量也大於建築師的數量。

楊寬麟自留學回國後，應密大同學林桂生的邀約到天津創業，開辦華記(後改名華啟)工程顧問事務所。林負責做買賣建築材料的生意，楊則負責工程結構設計。華啟工程顧問事務所成員以土木工程師為主，專為各建築事務所承辦鋼筋混凝土結構設計。楊寬麟負責向美國進口鋼材，按噸位承包供鐵。為了確保建築安全，當時設計系數比較保守，單位含鋼量較高。但楊寬麟藝高膽大，用鋼量常減到極限。為防偷工減料發生危險，他經常親臨現場查看計算。出現事故時當機立斷，適當予以加固，從而挽危為安。

為了廣交朋友及回報社會，他特意在天津開辦了一家招待所，配備餐廳、廚房和若干客房。凡是外地朋友或親戚來到天津需要住宿者，均可免費享受吃、住的招待。因此交上一些朋友，從而結識了留學回國、出身香港基督教世家、約大及麻省理工畢業的建築師關頌聲(1892-1960)。

關頌聲當時正準備在天津開辦基泰工程事務所，邀請楊寬麟以及另一位留美歸來的楊廷寶，二人為合夥人技術骨幹。關頌聲還請來同樣留美歸來的建築師朱彬為合夥人(朱後來成為關的妹夫和公司事實上的第二號老闆)，開辦了基泰工程司(Kwan, Chu & Yang Architects)。楊寬麟在基泰一直擔任主任結構工程師，自 1920 年到 1931 年間，基泰和華啟二家事務所單獨負責或合作設計了華北多項標誌性建築。楊寬麟作為設計代表，監督修建北京前門郵局、司法部大樓、北京真光電影院(今中國兒童藝術劇院)、北京西交民巷的多幢銀行大樓等；其他還有如天津的中原百貨公司(民國時期北方最高建築)、塘沽永利化工廠；瀋陽東北大學校舍、瀋陽火車站等。

楊寬麟的這些建築設計，使鋼筋混凝土結構開始在中國房屋建築中，大量加以應用與推廣。基泰工程司不僅獲得很好的經濟效益，經過十多年的努力，更打破了洋人建築設計事務所在北方地區的壟斷地位。

在中國近代第一批建築事務所中，基泰創始人關頌聲是在沖破當時天津英法租界工部局的把持刁難，才取得事務所的開辦權。隨着朱彬、楊廷寶和楊寬麟的陸續加入，業務不斷擴大發展。四位主要合夥人除了有郎舅或長期合作的關係外，同是清華庚子賠款先後留學美國的經歷也不無關係。由於工種齊全，實力雄厚，加上關頌聲與上層人物的人脈關係，「先靠東北，後靠四大家族」，因此很快成為當時全國規模最大的私人設計事務所。其分支機構遍佈津、滬、寧、京、渝、穗、港等各大城市，加上運作機制十分正規——如一人負責對外，一人負責內部，兩人負責設計的

做法——與現今許多國外事務所的管理方式相同。隨之也有許多在社會上產生了很大影響的設計作品，如天津中原公司、北京大陸銀行、沈陽東北大學、南京中央體育場等一系列工程。同時除楊寬麟、楊廷寶、張鏞外，基泰還先後有張開濟、方山壽、孫增蕃、沈祖海、陳其寬等後來有影響的人物。但不管如何，以基泰等早期建築事務所和以楊寬麟的華啟顧問工程事務所為代表的先行者，筭路藍縷，苦心經營，開拓了中國建築工程設計師在國土上開展設計業務的新局面。也為此後這一事業的逐步發展壯大，打下了基礎。

1931年，日本帝國強佔了東三省，天津及北京的建房投資急劇減少，基泰大老闆決定將設計大本營南遷到南京和上海兩地，關頌聲和楊廷寶二位坐鎮南京，朱彬和楊寬麟則坐鎮上海，南京的設計工程以政府的「官活」為主，上海的設計工程則以工商界的建築為主。1932年到1940年間，上海基泰經手設計了上海以至江浙一帶的很多辦公樓、廠房、碼頭、機場等，其中標誌性建築有上海的海銀行大樓、大陸銀行大樓、美琪大戲院、大新百貨公司（即現在的中百一店）、申新紗廠、龍華水泥廠、南洋兄弟煙草公司、南京永利化工廠、江南水泥廠等。與此同時，楊寬麟結束了天津華啟，在上海與張杏亭合設了上海華啟顧問工程事務所，招聘了一批土木工程師如蔡顯裕、江元仁等人。

1941年12月太平洋戰爭爆發，日本帝國軍隊攻佔上海公共租界。江浙沿海地區的建築業完全陷入停頓狀態，楊寬麟的兩家設計事務所瀕臨關門，員工自謀出路。

## 為社會主義祖國服務

楊寬麟是中國第一代的留學生，回國以後，在建築工程設計領域和建築教育領域，都做了重要的貢獻。1949年後，中國結構工程界有「南楊北朱」之說——朱是朱兆雪，楊就是楊寬麟。社會主義中國建立後，儘管基泰大老闆關頌聲及二老闆朱彬（關的妹夫）都明確提出，希望楊寬麟和楊廷寶同去香港新成立的基泰工程司，繼續合作，但二位同聲拒絕。他們看透了國民黨及國民政府的貪污腐敗，情願把精神寄託在中國共產黨及社會主義中國的建設。

1949年10月1日中華人民共和國建政後，楊寬麟繼續為北京的城市建設貢獻了自己的知識和技術。北京作為首都需要進行大規模的城市建設，也迫切需要各方面的人才。北京當時成立了一個公私合營興業投資公司，董事長聘請有名的老字號同仁堂總經理樂松生擔任，經理由工商聯的湯紹遠擔任，副經理由中國共產黨委派的鄭懷之擔任。興業公司當時決定建一幢「青年會」式的西式經濟旅館，以彌補北京市在旅館業方面的嚴重不足。1950年委派林桂生和馬增新工程師赴上海，力邀楊寬麟來京主持工程設計。在楊寬麟的推薦下，又赴南京邀請基泰老搭檔楊廷寶負責建築設計。由二楊組建一個設計班子，定名為興業投資公司設計部，二楊分別擔任結構總工程師和建築總工程師（不長駐京）。設計部成員有楊寬麟從約大工學院畢業生中挑選的孫有明、喬柏人、田春茂、孫天德、楊偉成（自己的長子）；另有從南京基泰過來的巫敬桓、張琦雲、王鐘仁、郭錦文、尹溯程等。這個團隊在二楊的指導下，所做的第一個設計專案就是和平賓館（當時取名聯合飯店）。在當時的北京，除皇家建築、宗教建築以及長安街上的老北京飯店外，幾乎沒有超過四層的民用建築。因此要建一幢七層的旅館這一消息傳出，在北京的建築界引起轟動。建築工程曾因故停工，後來中央領導決定要在首都召開《亞洲暨太平洋地區和平會議》，急需和平賓館早日竣工。在周恩來總理親自過問下，工程在停頓數月後得以復工。而且按照楊寬麟的建議增加了一層客房，達到總高八層，趕在1952年底舉行會議前順利完工。此時，位於北河沿大街的工

商聯辦公樓，以及一座興業公司設計部與北京市設計院合作，由原北京基泰的張鏞主持建造的新僑飯店，也順利竣工。

1954年楊寬麟由興業公司併入北京市設計院，此後17年的設計活動，人們就記憶較清楚了。從之前的和平賓館開始，到新僑飯店、百貨大樓、友誼賓館、西郊冷庫、軍事博物館、工人體育場等工程，都發揮了重要的作用，貢獻了自己的智慧和經驗。他的許多理念和做法，對於行業的進步，技術的發展都起到了引領作用。因為這些都是類型不同，對於結構設計需求也不相同的重要建築物，對北京市乃至全國都產生了重要的影響。他的學生、設計大師程懋堃回憶：「楊寬麟在北京院這樣的大院，接到那麼多工程，對他的水平提高很有幫助。楊先生藝高人膽大，很敢幹。也因為他有把握才敢幹，他敢想敢做的精神，使我受益終生。」建築師在評價與之合作的結構工程師時，常愛用「膽大」二字來形容，當然這是以結構的堅固和安全為前提的。同時也包含着結構工程師對建築設計整體的理解，以及結構專業本身的設計能力、創造能力、洞察能力和說明能力。另一方面，建築師對於結構工程的正確理解，也是必不可少的。

接著，北京市商業局委託興業公司設計部，在王府井大街上設計百貨商店，作為新中國成立之後建在首都、由國家投資、面積最大的百貨商場。楊寬麟和楊廷寶作為設計部的總負責人，能肩負其設計確是很高的榮譽，也有莫大的責任。當1955年商場竣工開業時，再次在北京引起轟動，毛澤東、周恩來等都曾抽空前去參觀。在建國初期的1950至1955年間，國內各行各業的人才都十分短缺，土木工程行業亦不例外。1954年下半年，原北京市政府副秘書長兼北京市設計院院長李公俠及副院長沈勃，積極爭取楊寬麟和興業公司設計部的班子，加入設計院這個集體中。經過幾次商談，大部分技術人員表示同意，小部分人員選擇自謀出路。於是是在年年底，興業公司設計部正式併入北京市設計院，作為其第五設計室的基礎力量，楊寬麟任正主任。不久，院領導派留英歸國的陳占祥建築師任副主任。

楊寬麟進入北京市建築設計院(原名北京市設計院)時已經六十四歲，超過了法定的退休年齡。他雖然身體健康，但歲月不饒人，已經邁入老人行列。進院不久後的1958年，設計院便接到一項重要任務——為迎接國慶十周年，首都將建設的十大工程中，有八項分配給該院設計。時間緊迫，但品質不可有失。楊寬麟作為設計院兩位總結構工程師中的一位，被國慶工程辦公室委派為科技委員會主體結構專門委員會委員。除此以外，他更要直接領導設計北京軍事博物館和北京工人體育場，在其餘幾項工程中則擔任審核人並參加重要會議。北京軍事博物館工程的建築面積為60,557平方米；北京工人體育場工程的建築面積為87,080平方米，容納觀眾十二萬人，在當年均為國內數一數二的工程。自十周年國慶工程之後，楊寬麟已近七十歲高齡，體力漸衰，且患高血壓等老年疾病。1964年楊寬麟年七十三歲，和設計院其他幾位元老總工程師、總建築師，隨沈勃院長調往北京市城市規劃管理局。

## 建築技術教育家 桃李滿天下

楊寬麟除了在設計業務及結構技術上的成就外，在建築技術教育方面的貢獻，也是必須提起的。他在學成回國之後，就曾在天津北洋大學土木工程系任教。但更多的淵源，還應提到和上海聖約翰大學的關係。聖約翰大學(約大)創建於1879年，是中國國內14所教會大學中，歷史最久的一所學校。創辦後，對於上海及中國東南地區的高等教育產生了深遠影響，並培養了一大批各種專業和學科的人才。學校初創辦時設西學、國學、神學3門，1881年起完全用英語授課。1905

年起在美國華盛頓州註冊，成為正式的大學。1913 年起開始招收研究生，1936 年起開始招收女生。1952 年在全國院系調整中，被拆散併入其它學校。

從 1886 年起，卜舛濟牧師 (Rev. Francis Lister Hawks Pott) 就任聖約翰大學校長。此後並主持校務長達 52 年，對聖約翰大學和楊寬麟都有重要的影響。楊寬麟的父親也是牧師，雖然早逝，但卜舛濟校長是楊寬麟的大姨父，由此楊寬麟和約大結下了不解之緣。從 11 歲起到 18 歲，他在聖約翰書院直到大學畢業。之後曾短期在中學部教書，後赴美國留學。在此期間約大也在不斷發展，由原來的文學院、法學院、醫學院、神學院後，又增加了工學院和農學院，成為有教會背景的一所名校。1917 年楊寬麟由美國學成回國，除開展了工程設計業務外，1932 年起在約大土木系授課。並在 1940-1950 年間出任約大工學院院長，為中國的教育事業做出了自己的貢獻。

1932 年楊寬麟由天津回到上海之後，就與母校約大恢復聯繫。看望卜校長一家，拜訪土木工程學院首任院長伊理 (John Andrews Ely)。伊理聘請他教授一些課程，但那時每個年級的學生甚少。他認為必須加快培育的速度，從每屆畢業生中聘任優秀的學生作為助教，擴大師資；同時推薦家庭經濟較好的學生出國深造。蔡顯裕和張問清兩位在美國修畢碩士課程後回國，都被聘為約大工學院教授。楊寬麟十分重視理論與實際，所以他利用當時在社會上的業務關係，讓高年級學生得到實習機會。他和工學院人數不多的教師隊伍，為社會培育出數百名工程師。從當年的起步基礎來看，的確是不易的成就。1940 年夏天伊理返美，楊寬麟繼任院長。在 1942 年，工學院由原來的土木系擴充為兩個系，增添了建築系。1941 年太平洋戰爭爆發後，約大工學院的幾名印尼華僑留學生失去經濟來源。楊寬麟知道他們的困境後，積極為他們奔走。要求校方免收學費，以免他們輟學。

中國早期建築事業的發展，除了那時的歐美留學生外，大量要依靠自己培養的專業畢業生。由 1923 年國內第一個建築科舉辦以後，陸續成立了若干建築科——如 1927 年後的中央大學建築系、1928 年東北大學建築系、北平大學藝術學院建築系、1931 年廣東工學院土木系建築學專業、1934 年滬江大學建築系、1935 年天津工商學院建築系、1937 年重慶大學土木系建築學專業、1940 年之江大學建築系，直到 1942 年約大的建築系，1946 年的清華大學建築系。這些建築系由於創辦人的不同學術經歷和辦學理念，使各自的建築教學和體系有不同的特色。楊寬麟作為工學院院長，專門聘請了黃作燊 (1915-1975) 來創辦約大建築系。黃作燊在 1937 年畢業於英國倫敦建築協會學院 (School of Architectural Association)，1941 年畢業於美國哈佛大學設計研究院 (Graduate School of Design, Harvard University)，長期追隨現代主義大師格羅佩斯教授 (Walter Gropius)。1941 年回國，先在約大工學院土木系講授建築，設建築組，並於次年應楊寬麟院長之約創辦建築系。當時，美國賓夕法尼亞大學的巴黎美術學院學派「Beaux-Art」是中國建築教育界的主流。作為一個新來的 28 歲年輕學者，他把當時嶄新的包豪斯設計思想 (Bauhaus School) 介紹給中國學生，教學課程有城市規劃、室內設計等。

雖然只有短短的 10 年時間，但在教學體系，設計方法，重視技藝等方面都獨具個性。不少有藝術細胞的土木系學生便同時兼學建築系，成為雙學位畢業生。多年之後，很多建築系及土木工程畢業生，在兩岸三地的建築設計界及教育界闖出名堂，包括國內的白德懋、李德華、羅小未、王吉蟲、李滢、白德懋、樊書培等一批有影響的建築師和建築教育家。香港的陸孝佩 (John Lok)，其公和建築承建國際知名的香港匯豐銀行總行；郭敦禮 (Stanley Kwok)，長實集團非執行董事，設計 AIA 大廈等。臺灣的張肇康，設計東海大學、嘉新大樓等；沈祖海 (Haigo Shen) 設計世貿中心、凱撒飯店等。以及美國的阮郇光，是聯合國大樓設計者。

1949 年中華人民共和國建政後，國家也十分重視這樣的黨外人士，請他擔任多屆北京市政協委員，更出任政協副主席。在教育部的方針指導下約大通過民主選舉，成立了新的行政領導班子——校務委員會。楊寬麟任主任委員(等同「校長」的新稱號)，醫學院院長倪葆春和政治系教授潘世茲任副主任。三人上任後很快發函給美國聖公會，通知他們約大將不再接受聖公會的資助，意味著同時也將不聽命於他們。1950 年 12 月，聖約翰大學正式宣佈與美國聖公會脫離關係。學校開始按教育部的政策指示來辦，但由於教育經費不足，楊寬麟就找來有經濟實力的老校友兼前任董事會主席——榮毅仁和劉鴻生博士(上海扶輪社社員)等出資維持。

1952 年在全國高校院系調整中，當時人民政府的教育政策是模仿蘇聯(蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)。大量削減綜合性大學，改辦專門學院。原有教會學校多數被拆分，聖約翰大學硬件設施也被拆散併入上海多所高校。約大和之江的建築系加上同濟的土木系組成了如今的同濟大學建築系。同樣也繼承了約大時代許多優良傳統，至今在中國建築規劃界發揮着重要作用，由此也可以看出楊寬麟當年的眼光與遠見。在歷史上，楊寬麟也成為聖約翰大學的「最後一任校長」。

### 文化大革命的「歷史問題」

1966 年無產階級文化大革命開始，凡從舊社會過來的老知識分子，鮮有不受運動所衝擊。楊寬麟也不例外，但值得慶幸的是他被安排的勞動比較輕，而且一次都沒有體驗過「噴氣式」的批鬥。在這種長達三年的精神壓抑下，再聽不到他的笑聲和口哨聲。後來，他發現痰中出現血絲，經醫院診斷，患上了肺癌。到 1971 年 7 月去世時，他仍背著一個「歷史問題未查清」的思想包袱，也是他終身的遺憾。

到 1973 年，形勢漸趨紓緩。他的遺孀唐賽雲從設計院獲悉：楊寬麟的所謂「歷史問題」，是關於他在社會主義中國擔任約大校務委員會主任委員時，是否繼續為學校接受過美國聖公會的經費資助的問題。於是她想起楊寬麟曾說過，他代表校務委員會給美國聖公會寫過一封信。聲明從今往後，約大不再接受教會的辦學經費。可惜此信的草稿，在 1952 年的院系合併時被有關人員拿走。十分幸運，她找到當年出資贊助約大的紡織工業部副部長榮毅仁，而且他對此事的記憶很清楚。馬上寫了親筆信證明事情的原委，而且聲明從他所管轄的工廠財務帳目中，是有據可查的。根據榮老提供的可靠依據，楊寬麟的「歷史問題」終於在 1975 年得到平反。設計院為他主持了移靈儀式，將他的骨灰由普通公墓移至革命公墓。並由設計院黨委書記馬里克親自主持了追悼會，鄭重地為他恢復名譽。



妻子唐賽雲(Tang Sai-Yun 1904-2008) 上海聖瑪利亞女校 (St. Mary's Hall) 畢業，為楊寬麟生育了三子兩女，活到 104 歲。兩女都早於母親過身，長女楊華(Mimi Young)1947 年約大教育系畢業，解放後隨夫到香港，任職行政秘書；曾任香港約大校友會會長，於 1993 年病故。次女楊斐(Fifi Young)也是聖瑪利亞畢業生，嫁給燕京大學文學院院長周學章的長子周乃文，在美國當圖書館長。長子楊偉成(Hardie Young)及幼子楊斌成(Buddie Young)繼承父親的衣鉢當土木工程師，皆已退休。楊偉成 1945 年於約大畢業後，到美國哥倫比亞大學取得碩士。之後跟隨

父親工作，退休前任北京市建築設計院副總工程師。是全國知名的建築設備專家，曾發明了多分區中央空調和多分區新風機組。他與首任妻子育有一子一女，於 1974 年迎娶第二任妻子錢瑗。錢瑗是北京師範大學教授，精通英、俄語，來自書香世家——父親是大儒作家、文學研究家錢鍾書，母親是翻譯家、作家楊絳。

次子楊志成 (Ed Young) 17 歲時自上海前往香港定居。1951 年，楊志成赴美國留學。起先就讀於伊利諾伊州立大學 (Illinois State University) 建築系，後轉入藝術中心設計學院。畢業後，他最初在紐約從事廣告設計工作，後來成為了兒童插畫師。曾於 1990 年獲得美國童書最高獎項凱迪克獎 (The Caldecott Medal) 金獎，1967 年、1992 年先後獲凱迪克獎榮譽獎。

2011 年是楊寬麟誕辰 120 周年，逝世 40 周年，長子楊偉成籌備主編一冊紀念和回憶他父親的文集《中國第一代建築結構工程設計大師楊寬麟》。2011 年 9 月天津大學出版社出版，收入了《聖約翰大學最年輕的一個系——建築工程系》《憶校務委員會主任楊寬麟教授》《深切懷念恩師楊寬麟先生》《懷念工程界引路人楊寬麟》《父親背後的絕對賢內助——我們的母親唐賽雲》等文。這對於結構學界、建築學界、建築史學界，對於北京市建築設計研究院、對於楊寬麟都是極有意義的。



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