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香港扶輪人 — 歐偉國

崇基學院聯席創辦人

Hong Kong Rotarian David W. K. Au

Co-Founder of Chung Chi College

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

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Co-Founder & the First Chairman of the College Board of Governors 1951-1955

In the name of Christ, there were 3 Christians initiated to establish the Chung Chi College (崇基學院) in Hong Kong in 1951: (1) The Right Reverend Ronald Owen Hall, Bishop of the Victoria Diocese and South China Mission, Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (i.e. The Anglican Church in China) (維多利亞教區暨中華聖公會華南教區何明華主教); (2) Mr. David W. K. Au (歐偉國), Representative of the Board of Regents of St. John's University of Shanghai (上海聖約翰大學董事會); and (3) Dr. Lee Ying-Lin (李應林博士), President 1938-1948 of Lingnan University in Canton (廣州嶺南大學校長 1938-1948). Among them, there were 2 Rotarians: Au was an Active Member of Hong Kong Rotary Club (香港扶輪社) while Lee was Charter Member 1931 of the former Canton Rotary Club (廣州扶輪社), and later Club Secretary in 1937-1938.

In the beginning of the 1950's, the British Crown Colony Hong Kong was undergoing rapid growths in population and economy, resulting in an acute need for tertiary education. Recognizing the need, Mr. David W. K. Au, Dr. Lee Ying-Lin, and Bishop Ronald Owen Hall, together with Dr. Edwin E. Walline (華連博士) (representative of the American Presbyterian Church in Hong Kong) (美國聯合長老會駐香港代表) and others decided to establish a local institution of higher learning that would follow the Christian mission and traditions of the 13 Christian universities and colleges in China Mainland where the graduates of Hong Kong's secondary schools used to continue their studies before 1949, and were all disbanded after the establishment of the People's Republic of China: (1) St. John's University (聖約翰大學), Shanghai (1879); (2) Lingnan University (嶺南大學), Canton (1888); (3) Nanking University (金陵大學), Nanking (1888); (4) Hangchow University (之江大學), Hangchow (1897); (5) Soochow University (東吳大學), Soochow (1900); (6) Shantung Christian University (*Cheeloo University*) (山東基督教共和大學) (齊魯大學), Tsinan (1904); (7) Shanghai University (滬江大學), Shanghai (1906); (8) Women's College of South China (華南女子文理學院), Foochow (1908); (9) West China Union University (華西協合大學), Chengtu (1910); (10) Ginling College (金陵女子文理學院), Nanking (1913); (11) Fukien Christian University (福建協和大學), Foochow (1915); (12) Yenching University (燕京大學), Peking (1919); (13) Huachung University (華中大學), Wuchang (1924).

In August 1951, Bishop Hall submitted an application to the Hong Kong Government for permission to establish a Chung Chi College on a trial basis, i.e. to open temporary evening classes in Arts and Science for one year, using Chinese as the main medium of instruction. Permission was granted in the same month. Au was elected to serve as the first Chairman of the College Board of Governors, while Lee was appointed the first College President.

Chung Chi College had a very modest beginning with only 63 students in the first year. The College used borrowed and rented premises, namely St. Paul's Co-educational College (聖保羅男女中學) at No. 33, MacDonnell Road (麥當勞道) (evening classes); the Social Hall (formerly also known as "Cathedral Hall" and currently "Li Hall") of St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰座堂) (morning classes); and later on at No. 147, Caine Road (堅道). By September 1953, classes for the College's 279 students were still scattered in the aforesaid buildings. In March 1954, when the second term opened, the College rented the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building (聖公會霍約瑟紀念堂) at No. 1, Lower Albert Road (下亞厘畢道) near the Bishop's House. From then on, the College gave up the classrooms in St. Paul's Co-educational College and the Cathedral Hall.

It is interesting to note that, among the students in those years, one of them is Rotarian Dr. George Hung (熊翰章博士) today. George Hung joined the Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club (香港西區扶輪社) since 1978 and served as the Club President in 1993-1994. From 1993, George Hung has served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Chung Chi College and a Council Member of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學). In 2001, the University conferred George Hung a Doctor Degree of Social Science (*honoris causa*).

In 1953, the Board of Governors of the College proposed to provide four-year courses, and approached the Government for a grant of land at Ma Liu Shui (馬料水), Shatin, New Territories (新界沙田), an interest-free loan of HK\$1 million to the Board for the building works of a permanent campus and a railway station along the Kowloon-Canton Railway (九廣鐵路) by the eastern coast of Tolo Harbour (吐露港) to be constructed by the Government. In August 1954, the Government replied the following to the College Board for consideration:

- (1) the Board would be granted an interest-free loan of HK\$1 million for building works which would be repayable in 10 equal annual instalments;
- (2) the Board would also be granted land at Ma Liu Shui not exceeding 10 acres in area, with conditions to be set out, after the Board had been incorporated; and
- (3) a railway station would be constructed and maintained by the Government.

Eventually, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (representing churches in the United States and Canada), the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia of London, and the American Foundation of Lingnan University in New York provided funding for the construction works. Therefore, in November 1954, the Board withdrew their application for a loan and submitted to the Government a block plan on the proposed site of the College (*see diagram on Page 5*).

Unfortunately, Lee Ying-Lin passed away due to illness on 22 August 1954. David Au took the obligation to serve concurrently as the Acting College President for 6 months until the second president Professor Ling Tao-Yang (凌道揚教授) was appointed on in February 1955. Au then stepped down both positions of College Chairman and Acting President simultaneously. His successor, i.e. the second Chairman of the College, was also a former Rotarian --- Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn (啟真道博士), Charter Member of Chengtu Rotary Club (成都扶輪社) in 1939, Szechuen (*Sichuan*) Province, Republic of China (中華民國四川省).

From then on until 1959, the College Board liaised with the Government on the actual area to be allocated for the new campus and the exact buildings to be constructed, and accomplished the incorporation of the Board. The Board was incorporated in July 1955 under the 《Chung Chi College Incorporation Ordinance》(崇基學院法團條例) of the Hong Kong Laws. The draft Conditions of Grant for around 10 acres (40 thousand square meters) of Crown Land at Ma Liu Shui to be made to the College was drawn up in October 1955 and accepted by the College one month later in November. After further discussions with the Government, the College, on 5 January 1956, submitted a new layout plan for the construction of the College buildings. The Government raised no objection, in principle, to the latest proposal and agreed to make a provisional grant of land with a total area not exceeding 10 acres to the Board, and whereas the Ma Liu Shui Railway Station (馬料水火車站) (currently University Station 大學站) was opened to traffic on 24 September, the same year.

Brief Biography

David W. K. Au (歐偉國) was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1898. He was the son of Mr. Au Ben (歐彬), an ethnic Chinese of Kwangtung Heung Shan (廣東香山), a prominent merchant who was one of the founders of the Sincere Co., Ltd. (先施百貨公司) in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

David was brought back in his minor years to Hong Kong where he took his first education in St. Paul's College (聖保羅書院). He did not stay there long but followed by completing his high school education at St. Stephen's College (聖士提反學校). Then, he proceed to Shanghai and continued his higher education in St. John's University, where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1918.

Starting his business career as Secretary to the Sincere Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, in 1918, David was promoted as Manager of the Sincere Co., Ltd. in London, England, in 1921. He stayed

there and attended The London School of Economics and Political Science, until 1925 when he was transferred to Shanghai and became Chief Secretary to the Sincere branch there for four years. In 1929, he was employed by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. (上海商業儲蓄銀行) as Assistant Manager. The Bank's Founder and Chairman was a Shanghai Rotarian K. P. Chan (陳光甫). Since 1934, David was transferred to Hong Kong as the Bank's Branch Manager there. When the Bank of Canton, Ltd. (廣東銀行), Hong Kong, was re-opened in 1936, David joined the Canton Bank as Manager.

David was very active in social and public affairs. Other than being an Active Member of the Hong Kong Rotary Club, he was President of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association in Hong Kong (香港中華基督教青年會), and concurrently, the President of the Chinese Benevolent Association (香港中華慈善會). He has also served as the first director of Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals (美國援助中國知識人士協會) --- a philanthropic organization under the leadership of George Ashmore Fitch (費吳生) (Shanghai Rotary Club President 1930-1931; Chungking Rotary Club President 1942-1943). David also served the Anglican Church as the Honorary Treasurer of the Hong Kong & Kwangtung Diocese, Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (中華聖公會港粵教區), as well as President of the St. John's University Alumni Association in Hong Kong.

Formerly, David had been the Chairman of the Board of Governors of St. John's University in Shanghai; and also the Grand Master of the Freemasonry (美生會/共濟會) in China.

Married in 1921 to Frances Louie (雷玉蓉) who was a graduate from St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai (聖瑪利亞女校), they had three children.

Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of China

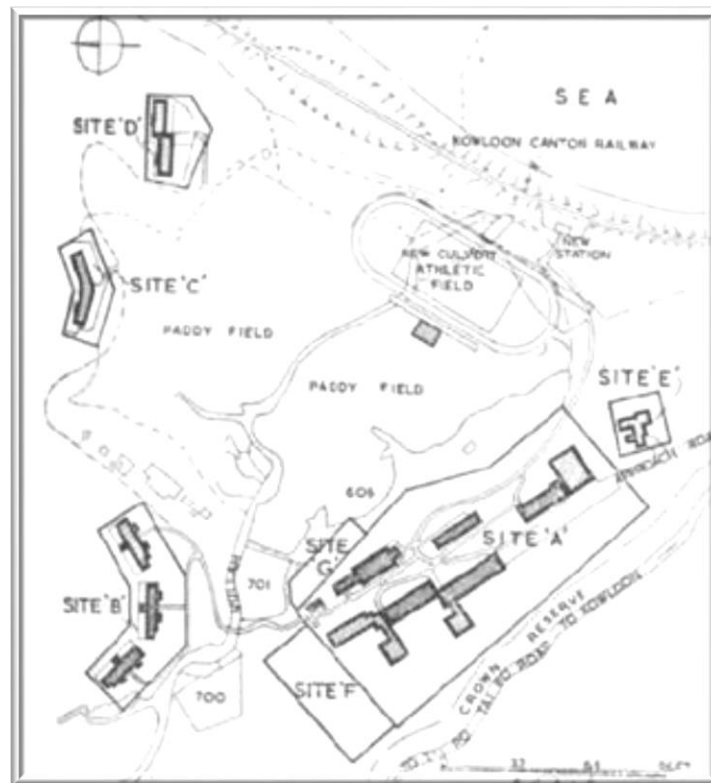
David Au was the *FIRST* Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of China (Grand Lodge of China) (中國美生總會首任會長) established on 16 January 1949. Freemasonry or Masonry (美生會) consists of fraternal organizations that trace their origins to the local fraternities of stonemasons that from the end of the 14th Century in England regulated the qualifications of stonemasons and their interaction with authorities and clients. Freemasonry has been the subject of numerous conspiracy theories throughout the years.

The basic, local organizational unit of Freemasonry is the Lodge. These private Lodges are usually supervised at the regional level (usually coterminous with either a state, province, or national border) by a Grand Lodge or Grand Orient. There is no international, worldwide Grand Lodge that supervises all of Freemasonry; each Grand Lodge is independent, and they do not necessarily recognize each other as being legitimate. The Grand Lodge in the Republic of China originally chartered on 26 January 1939 as Sun Lodge No.114 P. C. (The Philippines Constitution) in Shanghai. Sun Lodge was one of the six lodges to establish the Grand Lodge of China in Shanghai on 16 January 1949, then Sun Lodge was transferred and re-chartered with his original name but were re-numbered as Sun Lodge (申廬) No. 6 under Grand Lodge of China. When the Communist Government came to power, the Grand Lodge of China had ceased to function in Shanghai by 1952, and decided to declare darkness had fallen upon the Grand Lodge of China. The Grand Lodge of China was re-activated in Taiwan (臺灣) in 1955, then Sun Lodge re-activated in Taipei (臺北) on 27 July 1956. General Chiang Wei-Kuo (蔣緯國上將) was also the Grand Master in 1968-1969.



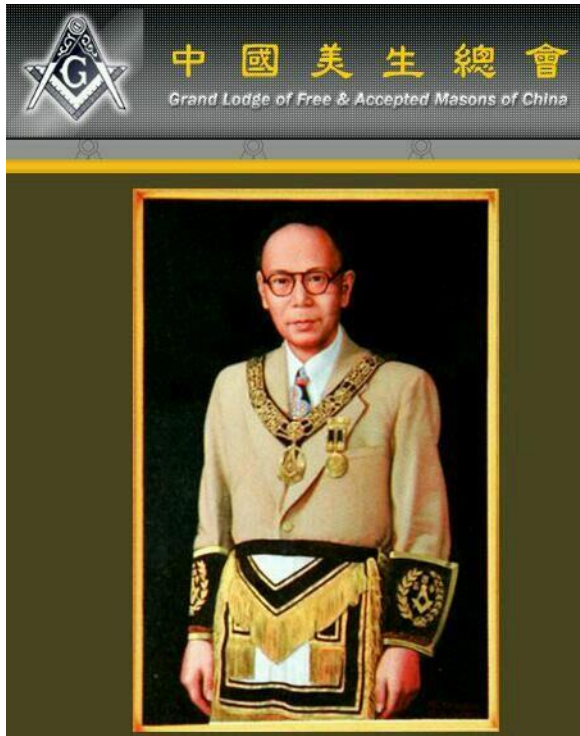
馬料水火車站於 1955 年 8 月落成，為日後的崇基學院老師學生提供服務。

Ma Liu Shui Railway Station was built on August 1955 to serve the new campus of Chung Chi College.



擬建於沙田馬料水的崇基學院校園的平面圖草案。

The draft site plan for the proposed Chung Chi College campus at Ma Liu Shui, Shatin.



穿戴中國美生總會會長禮服的歐偉國

David W. K. Au in his formal dress of the Freemasonry Grand Master



1987年3月蔣緯國上將於臺北「自由之家」會見本文作者劉敬恆

General Chiang Wei-Kuo and Herbert K. Lau in a reception held in the House of Freedom, Taipei, in March 1987

香港扶輪人 — 歐偉國

崇基學院的聯席創辦人暨第一任董事會主席 (1951-1955)

奉基督之名，1951年有3位基督徒發起在香港成立崇基學院：（1）中華聖公會維多利亞教區暨華南教區何明華主教(The Right Reverend Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)；（2）上海聖約翰大學(St. John's University)董事會代表歐偉國；（3）廣州嶺南大學1938-1948年校長李應林博士。他們當中有兩名扶輪社員：歐偉國是香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club)的現職社員；而李應林是1931年廣州扶輪社(Canton Rotary Club)的創社社員，後來是1937-1938年度書記。

繼承十三間基督教大學的崇基學院

十九世紀西方傳教士東來宣教，並借興辦教育作為宣教的手段，由是促成基督教教會教育的勃興及發展。及至1900年(光緒二十六年)義和團運動(庚子拳變)發生，由於國人群起反教，在華傳教士深受刺激，重新檢討宣教策略。均認為未來宣教方向，宜以發展教育、醫療、文字、慈惠等增進社會福祉的事工為主，藉此促進基督教教義的普傳。時值大清國最後十年(1901-1911)，大清政府推行新政改革，謀求將西方體制，包括政治、軍事、經濟及教育移植中土。藉此維繫大清政府的統治，促成國家體制的現代化。基督教教會即在此一背景下，起而在大清國(不久之後中華民國)發展高等教育，終於促成二十世紀上半葉基督教高等教育的發展，導致教會大學的相繼出現。其中較著名者共十三間，並於美國紐約組成中國基督教大學聯合董事會(United Board for Christian Colleges in China)，負責協調各校的教學協作及籌款事宜。

自1950年，所有中國國內的基督教大學，均經中華人民共和國中央人民政府先後接管。重整高等院校，終止教會的辦學權利。各基督教教會遂轉移至香港、臺灣，繼續興辦大學。基督教教會代表，認為需要在香港創辦一所以中文為主要教學語言的基督教高等學府，旨在繼承以前國內十三間基督教大學的辦學使命。這十三間基督教大學是：

1. 聖約翰大學(1879年)；
2. 嶺南大學(1888年)；
3. 金陵大學(1888年)；
4. 之江大學(1897年)；
5. 東吳大學(1900年)；
6. 山東基督教共和大學(齊魯大學)(1904年)；
7. 滬江大學(1906年)；
8. 華南女子文理學院(1908年)；
9. 華西協合大學(1910年)；
10. 金陵女子文理學院(1913年)；
11. 福建協和大學(1915年)；
12. 燕京大學(1919年)；
13. 華中大學(1924年)

1951年夏天，歐偉國、李應林博士、何明華主教與英國、美國及香港基督教教會代表共同策劃開辦崇基學院。這個建議代表基督教在華發展高等教育傳統的延續，因而廣泛獲得英、美、加及本地教會支持，得以順利開辦；支持的主要組織包括美國紐約的「亞洲基督教高等教育聯合董事會」(United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia)、英國倫敦的亞洲基督宗教大學協會(Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia)，及美國紐約的「嶺南大學基金委員會」(Trustees of Lingnan University)等。歐偉國被推舉為首任董事會主席，李應林被推舉為首任校長。本「崇奉基督」的精神，命名「崇基學院」；「崇基」亦兼含「崇高基礎」之意。依據基督教之傳統，提供高等教育，以中文為主要之授課語言。本教導青年發揚基督精

神，研習高深學術，促進研究工作，並培養社會有用人才為宗旨。崇基學院的校訓是「止於至善」，語出《大學》：「大學之道，在明明德，在親（新）民，在止於至善。」1951年10月創辦之初，僅有學生63人。校舍全部是借用或租用，有位於麥當勞道(MacDonnell Road)33號的聖保羅男女中學（夜班課程）；聖約翰座堂(St. John's Cathedral)的副堂（早班課程）；其後再租賃堅道(Caine Road)147號樓房。到1953年9月，該學院279名學生的課堂仍分散在上述建築物內。1954年3月，當第二個學期開學時，學院在下亞厘畢道(Lower Albert Road)租用了聖公會霍約瑟紀念堂(Bishop Hoare Memorial Building)（現今明華神學院莫慶堯樓）為臨時校舍。從那時起，學院放棄了借用聖保羅男女中學和聖約翰座堂的教室。可惜校園還沒建立，壯志未酬，哲人其萎，1954年8月22日李應林校長在任內病逝。

在那些年的學生當中，有一位是今天的熊翰章博士。熊翰章自1978年起參加香港西區扶輪社(Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club)，並於1993-1994年擔任社長。自1993年起，熊翰章出任崇基學院校董會主席及香港中文大學董事。2001年香港中文大學授予熊翰章榮譽社會科學博士學位。

1955年2月，啟真道博士(Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn)擔任崇基學院第二任董事會主席。(啟真道博士也是前扶輪社員，1939年他是中華民國四川省成都扶輪社的創社社員。)崇基學院依照香港法例註冊成立，香港政府在新界大埔公路十一英里半東北之山谷馬料水村撥贈土地一幅，面積共計10英畝(4萬平方米)，以建立校園；並於東面吐露港海濱九廣鐵路，增建火車站（現名為大學站）。4月，崇基學院與香港政府磋商，把原為一大塊撥給崇基的10英畝土地，改為分散的七小塊，以為校園擴展預留空間。並申請租賃在毗連新校址七幅土地間的30英畝(12萬平方米)地為造林之用。香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander Grantham)以凌道揚校長為著名農林學家，反建議將300英畝土地租予崇基——劃作崇基的植林區，讓學院和同學開墾荒山造林。這300英畝的土地大約相當於現在香港中文大學的地契範圍。凌校長曾僱人於山頂，以白色石塊砌成「崇基」兩個大字，所以中大的山頭一度被稱呼為「崇基山」。9月，崇基向馬料水村民買入鹹田、荒壩與水田，用以興建運動場。更大量購買鄰近土地，以為建築新增校舍之用。1956年11月，崇基學院的兩座教學樓、圖書館、禮堂兼膳堂、及臨時學生宿舍落成，正式搬遷至馬料水谷地永久校址。1957年，崇基學院購買鄰近馬料水村的土地以擴展；並於粉嶺龍躍頭與軍地之間，購入雙倍原有農地面積的土地，興建馬料水新村，以安置原來馬料水村村民。此項發展乃得美國之亞洲基督教高等教育聯合董事會、紐約之嶺南大學基金會、與英國倫敦之亞洲基督教大學協會的經濟資助，而告達成者。香港各界人士及基督教會的經濟支援，亦有增無已。

生平簡記

歐偉國祖籍廣東香山，1898年出生於澳大利亞悉尼市(Sydney, Australia)。父親歐彬是中國早期大實業家，為先施百貨公司(Sincere Co., Ltd.)創始合夥人之一。

歐偉國先於香港修業聖保羅書院(St. Paul's College)，又攻讀於聖士提反學校(St. Stephen's College)。20歲隨父親去上海，考入聖約翰大學(St. John's University)，1918年畢業獲文學士。畢業後回香港，任先施百貨公司秘書。1921年升任先施公司倫敦分公司司理，期間考察英國商業與財政，曾往倫敦政治經濟學院(The London School of Economics and Political Science)進修。

1925 年返滬，充任上海先施百貨公司首席秘書。1929 年獲中國金融界巨子上海商業儲蓄銀行 (Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank) 創始人/總經理陳光甫賞識 (陳光甫是上海扶輪社社員)，聘任該行襄理。1934 年歐偉國升任上海商業儲蓄銀行香港分行經理。1936 年在香港的廣東銀行 (Bank of Canton) 復業，該行董事長宋子文又聘歐偉國為司理。

歐偉國非常熱心社會服務和公益慈善事業。除了積極參加香港扶輪社外，他還擔任過香港中華基督教青年會會長、香港中華慈善會會長、以及香港聖約翰大學校友會會長。他還曾擔任過美國援助中國知識人士協會 (Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals) 的首任主管，該組織的主要領導是費吳生 (George Ashmore Fitch) (上海扶輪社社長 1930-1931；重慶扶輪社社長 1942-1943)。歐偉國還熱心服務教會，擔任過中華聖公會港粵教區財政部的義務司庫。

定居香港之前，在中華民國上海特別市，歐偉國擔任過上海聖約翰大學董事會主席。他亦活躍於美生會 (共濟會)，曾任中國美生總會的總會長。

1951 年，歐偉國聯同李應林博士及何明華會督等人士創辦崇基學院，並先後擔任臨時董事會主席及首任董事會主席 (1951-1955)。1954 年李應林校長不幸在任內病逝，歐偉國出任代院長半年。

中國美生總會首任會長

歐偉國是中國美生總會首任會長 (Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of China)。

美生會 (Freemasonry 意為自由石匠)，亦稱共濟會、規矩會、福利美森會，是源於英國的一類兄弟會組織，最早可以追溯到十四世紀末的石匠行業協會。石匠工會為爭取石匠的權益付出了努力，並逐步規範了石匠行業與政府和客戶的關係。現存仍公開活動的美生會裏面最悠久的是 1717 年成立的英格蘭總會所，旗下還分英格蘭、愛爾蘭及蘇格蘭三大分會。

美生會是一種非宗教性質的兄弟會，基本宗旨為倡導博愛、自由、慈善，追求提升個人精神內在美德以促進人類社會完善 (How to make a good man better)。美生會有獨特儀式和標誌，基本組織單位會所為「廬」(Lodge)。美生會的等級制度保留了中世紀手工藝公會的三個等級，即學徒、同伴和大師。會所目前遍佈全球，會員包括眾多名人和政治家，但拒絕接受女性入會。

至少於清代乾隆時期，美生會已隨歐洲來華商人進入廣州。晚清及民國時期，國際美生會在中國不同的城市設立多個「廬」。會員多為外國人，也有少數中國買辦如虞洽卿、宋子文等，皆隸屬於國際美生會。

中華民國本土的美生會於 1949 年 1 月 16 日在上海市法租界巨福路 178 號美生堂正式成立，歐偉國出任中國美生總會的首任會長。但不久之後中華人民共和國在大陸建政，中國共產黨禁止美生會活動。1952 年，中國美生總會各分會陸續撤離大陸。於香港短暫停留後，最終遷至臺灣，於 1956 年 7 月 27 日在臺北正式復會。中國美生總會現在是位於中華民國臺灣臺北市，下轄 14 個分會，擁有會員大約七百多名，為英格蘭聯合總會所認可。蔣緯國上將亦曾於 1968 至 1969 年間，擔任中國美生總會會長。