



郑豪

郑浩华·主编

—— 光华百年史料集

Guang Hua Medical College and Holt Cheng

中国人首创的
西医学院
广州人首任校长



中山大学出版社



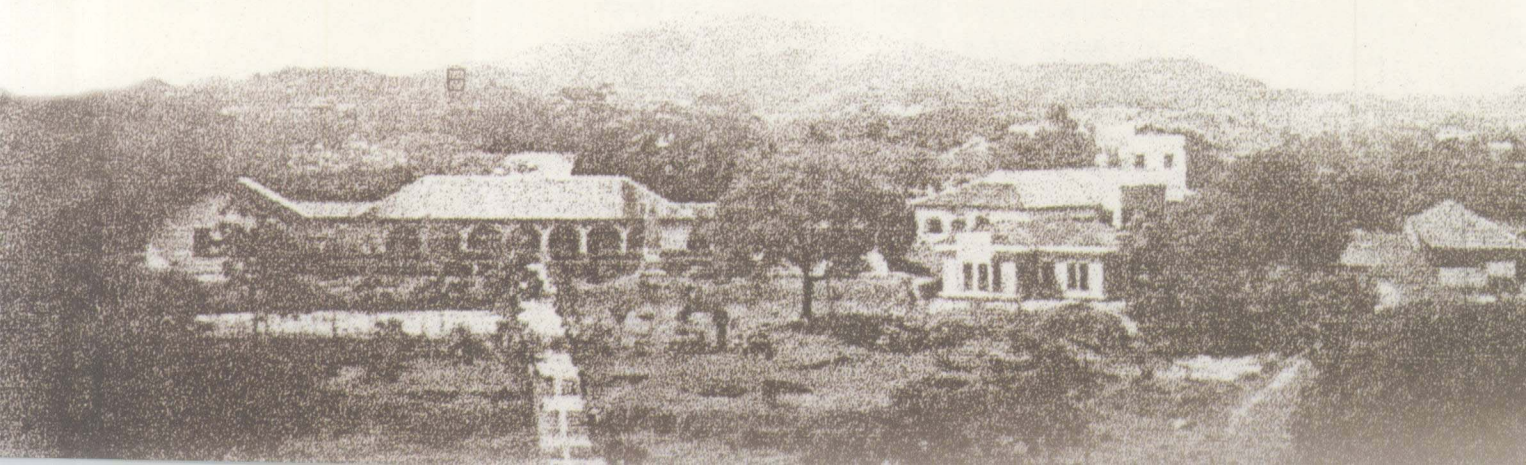
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桃李芬芳，光耀中华。

卢光启

二零零八年十一月

敬賀《郭蒙》一書出版

名揚海外
華裔之光

任材年
八十八

任材年 原中山医科大学口腔系教授、系主任、口腔医疗中心主任、光华口腔医院筹建负责人、省政协委员

序

盛典金秋，期颐光华。值此光华百年之际，郑浩华先生收集整理诸多史料并编纂此书，为我们展现了光华医学院创始人郑豪不平凡的一生和杰出贡献。郑豪先生生于动荡积弱之中国，历经半个世纪的沧桑，他的本身就是传奇，而传奇或许比历史更具生命力。在清室颓废、神州陆沉之际，郑公深明庠序之教，启蒙开愚，立国兴邦之理。不惮筚路蓝缕，焦心劳思，肇成桑梓学府。期间邑庠几易，历遭风雨阴晴，阅尽治乱沧桑，郑公始终宵衣旰食，殚精竭虑。人不是生而伟大，而是因为选择伟大，当抛开一己得失，胸怀国家兴亡时，他就注定是伟大的。在郑公身上，镌刻着他追求真理、大义凛然、志节坚贞的历史年轮；在他身上，体现了维护国家利益、服务人民大众、鞠躬尽瘁、死而后已的奉献精神和努力拼搏、自强不息、锐意进取、坚忍不拔的卓越品质。

岁月的流逝可以冲淡许多记忆，却冲不走历史的印记。回顾历史，能够汲取前人的智慧和经验；回顾历史，可以增添前行的勇气和力量。该书中一张张珍贵的历史图片，勾画了一位从贫苦农家走来的少年的传奇人生；那一个个令人动容的真实故事，展示了一位医学前辈光耀千秋的博大胸怀。这是一本生动的教材，触摸该书，就像触摸着百年历史，让我们强烈感受到一次震撼、一股力量、一份责任、一种希望。懂事增华，再铸辉煌，这是我们不可推卸的责任。

此书主编郑公之子浩华先生，早年毕业于光华医学院，身为美国病理学院院士、前拉马市圣利达医疗中心病理主任和前俄亥俄州立保令绿大学临床副教授，在海外已是功成名就、德高望重，但浩华先生却无时无刻不怀念母校、挂念光华。耄耋之年，浩华先生为搜集史实资料，遍访各地，查阅杂志，问询师

友，劳心劳力，备尝辛苦，终于汇成此册，弥足珍也。

忆往昔，百年是一种骄傲；看今朝，百年是一种喜悦；望将来，百年是一种企盼。“兴神农之隧绪，光我华夏”，对今天的光华，我们难以忘记她走过的百年历程。百年历史，是一部厚重的书，它记载着一代又一代光华前辈的理想与追求，奋斗与艰辛，苦痛与欢乐；百年光华，是一个温馨的摇篮，曾编织多少青春梦想，度过多少青春的岁月，又有多少青春脚步从这里迈出，走向成熟！

百年春风施化雨，万千桃李竞芳菲。延续的历史，要求当今的光华人高瞻远瞩地规划未来。可喜的是，创办国际知名口腔医学院的宏伟画卷已经铺开，光华人走精品化有特色的征程大步向前。泱泱珠水，流淌着百年悠深的眷恋；苍苍云山，迤逦着百年熔铸的辉煌；莘莘学子涌动着百年不变的情怀；袞袞名师升华着百年热切的期待。在此华诞吉日，让我们一同翻动这部由郑豪校长谱写开头的沉甸甸的校史，一同用心去诠释去感悟百年光华吧！

中山大学光华口腔医学院院长

凌均荣教授

2008年7月9日

FOREWORD

Celebrating the golden autumn and imparting a blessing on the Guanghua 100th anniversary, Mr. Homer Cheng collected and edited large volume of historical documents for this book. It exhibits the unusual life and outstanding achievement of the founder of Guanghua Medical College, Holt Cheng. Mr. Holt Cheng was born in an era of unstable and weak China. After half century's odyssey, he himself became a legend, and legend, perhaps, has more power in life than history. During the corrupt Qing Dynasty when "the land of God" was sinking, Cheng Gong (Holt) understood the importance of education as means to revive our country. He bravely challenged the situation "in a ragged blue jacket" and made plans to form the school. During the periods of difficulty and turmoil, Cheng Gong often worked through the nights and forgot his meals, completely devoted to changing and improving the situation and condition. People are not born giants but become a giant because of their own choice. When one forgets himself and has only the survival and prosperity of his own country in mind, he is destined to be a giant. Cheng Gong's persistent pursuit of truth, righteousness and loyalty has been carved into the annals of history; his life reflects a strong character of protecting the benefit of our country, to serve our own people with all his might and do so with unyielding determination.

With the passing of time, memories may be faded, but the historical records remain unchanged. Reviewing history, we learn the wisdom and experience of the people preceding us; reviewing history will give us added courage and strength. In this book, every historical photo and document is precious. Together they describe the life of a poor farmer's son; a very touching true story. They show the great ambition of a previous generation's medicine man who brightens the world for thousands of autumn to come. This is a lively textbook. When you touch this book, you touch a hundred year of history. Let us feel the strong vibration, the power, the responsibility and the hope. To understand and recast the glory of Guanghua is our undeniable responsibility.

The editor of this book, Cheng Gong's son, Homer is a graduate of Guanghua Medical College and a Fellow of American College of Pathology. He was former head of the Department of Pathology at the St. Rita's Medical Center, Lima Ohio and clinical associate professor of the Bowling Green State University of Ohio. He always remembers Guanghua and thinks of Guanghua. In order to collect historical documents, Homer, now an octogenarian, traveled to many places, searched through journals and magazines, talked with friends and teachers, worked tirelessly, and

finally completed this book. It is truly a treasure.

As we reminisce of the past, the 100 years inspires pride; as we live today, the 100 years brings joy; as we look to the future, the hundred years evokes a sense of anticipation. "In expanding Shen Nong's** inheritance, and in glorifying our China," it is very difficult not to remember the Guanghua's journey of hundred years. A hundred year history is a very thick, heavy book. It records generation after generation of our Guanghua people pursuing of their goal, through struggle and labor, both bitter and sweet. The hundred years of Guanghua has become a warm and fragrant cradle in which are woven the dreams of many youth. How many young people have matured and gone forth from this place!

A hundred years of cultivation has produced large numbers of fruit that serve the country well. In order to continue this historic tradition, requires all the Guanghua men and women to look at the future and plan with vision. We are happy to say that the scroll of establishment of the world renowned college of stomatology has been unrolled. The Guanghua men and women have marched forward with distinction. The water in the Pearl River*** continues to flow in the hundred years with love. The White Cloud Mountain extends the hundred years of melting and casting glory. The ambitious students are motivated by the long lasting friendship of the hundred years; the accomplished faculties are waiting earnestly with anticipation.

During these great days of celebration of our centennial anniversary, let us turn another page of the serious school history book that was begun writing by our president Holt Cheng. Let us open our hearts together to interpret and embrace the hundred years of Guanghua.

Professor Ling Junqi

Dean, Guanghua College of Stomatology

Sun Yat-sen University

July 9, 2008

**"ragged blue jacket" 筚路蓝缕bìlù-lánlǚ, meaning endures great hardships in pioneer work. A quote from the book, ZuoChuan左传 written in 722-403 B.C..

**Shen Nong 神农, (Huangdi Era, 5000-7000 B.C.), the father of Chinese herbal medicine who personally tested (by tasting) "hundreds" of herb and recorded their toxicity and effect on human body, in search for the cure of diseases. He died of the toxic substance from Duan Chang Grass断肠草 in his last experience.

***Pearl River and White Cloud Mountain are two landmarks in Guangzhou.

序

我们大多数人认为，移民是个人的事情，他们选择离开故乡，去其他国家追寻新的生活。但是我们也不会奇怪，许多移民还保留着家乡的习惯和血脉关系。随着时间的流逝，老人变得比年轻时更加和善，他们的后裔也会受到当地环境的影响。例如，19世纪末和20世纪中，中国华侨对西方国家的技术很感兴趣，所以他们在西方国家都做得很好。

19世纪后半期，中国有大量移民来到美国加州，他们对加州和西部地区的经济发展做出了很大的贡献。他们把家人都留在了中国，所以他们与中国保持着密切的联系，这时中国移民也适应了西方的生活。到19世纪末，在美国出生的华侨后裔在小家庭中长大，渐渐减少了与中国的联系。可是美国社会仍存在种族观念，中国人不能与当地人享受平等的待遇。在受到外国侵略的同时，中国开始要求变革和进步。很多在外国寄居的中国人，由于受到当地政府不公平的待遇，特别是在美国，中国人常常受到排挤，所以他们积极支持中国的改革运动。19世纪末，在美国的华侨不但在经济上支持中国的改革运动，自己也投身其中，希望把中国变成世界强国，受到其他国家的尊重。

一部分在美国的中国人（包括移民和在美国出生的），都参加了这场政治运动，特别是国民革命运动，这场国民革命运动后来演化成为了对20世纪前半期中国政治影响深远的国民党党派。例如，来自Grass Valley的George Bow成为了革命领袖孙中山的保卫。三藩市的Wong Bock Yue和Honolulu的Kalfred Dip Lum成为了国民党要员。三藩市的Wong Won Sue和纽约的Frank Lee成为了中国政府的外交官。怀着对机遇和国家利益的追求，200多名飞行员从北美回到祖国，建设中国的空军。在抗日战争时期，Sacramento的John Jan和Honolulu的

Walter Chun在后方分别任工程师和行政官。

还有很多不为人们所熟知的华侨回到中国，成为当地的教师、医生、科学家和技术人员，为振兴国家贡献力量。郑豪就是这些归侨中的爱国先锋之一。在美国排华政策时期，他于1893年移民到夏威夷的Hilo。郑豪目睹了夏威夷的改革，很受触动。1900年，他离开夏威夷前往三藩市学医。毕业后，他回中国与朋友一起创办了光华医学院，这是由中国人创办的最早教授西方医学的学院之一。

在1929年出版的《檀岛华侨》（Chinese of Hawaii）一书中，郑豪被列为20世纪初期在中国政府和私人机构工作的148位檀香山华侨之一。因此，郑豪的一生经历正如无数美国华侨一样，为中美历史添上精彩的一笔，展现美国华侨的风采。

20世纪前半叶出现了一股华侨归国的高潮。“二战”以后，美国移民法律的修改推动了中国移民形式由以单身男子为单位移民向以家庭为单位移民转变。美国社会为中国人提供更多机遇，同时中国人也逐渐成为美国多元文化的主要组成部分之一。20世纪前半叶受美国种族主义和中国民族主义驱使的移民回归热潮，成为了中美历史上的一个片段。

麦谦礼

美国华人历史会董事

2008年5月7日

FOREWORD

We tend to think of immigrants as individuals who chose to pull up roots and leave their homeland to find a new life in another location other than the homeland. But it is also not surprising that immigrants and even their progeny raised abroad also tended to continue to maintain ties to the former homeland for some period of time, even while they were establishing and maintaining new relationships in the host countries. Presumably with the passage of time, old ties will attenuate and fade away, while new relationships grow and become predominant. However, circumstances, both in the homeland left behind as well as the new home could be such that they modify the behavior of the immigrants and even their progeny so as to affect the pace and length of time to effectuate such changes. Illustrative of this was the active interest taken by Chinese in overseas communities in events and developments in China from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries during a period when the Western powers, armed with superior technology and concepts of racial superiority, were aggressively colonizing and exploiting non-Western lands. Despite the relatively small population compared to Chinese in Southeast Asia, Chinese from the industrialized United States in the western world, figured prominently among the reverse migrants.

Chinese had immigrated in large numbers in California during the last half of the nineteenth century and played prominent roles in the economic development of California and other parts of the west. Many arrived leaving families behind in China and they continued to maintain strong ties in their homeland. In time the immigrants also adopted some western ways, and by the turn of the century, there was even a small emerging family society with American-born who had grown up in a western society. However, the acceptance of Chinese into American society was stymied by racist feelings centering in California that rejected acceptance of Chinese as equals in American society, and instead advocated their exclusion from American soil. Coincidentally during this same time period, as a reaction to China's continued weakness in face of foreign aggression, there also emerged in China increasing advocacy for change and modernization. Many Chinese abroad alienated by their treatment in the

host countries also supported these demands, particularly in the United States, where Chinese had been excluded from participation in many sectors of American society. Hence many Chinese in America supported the reform and revolutionary movements that emerged in China toward the end of the 19th century with financial contributions as well as personal participation, with the hope of building a China that will stand as a respected equal among the world powers, and whose status will be reflected in better treatment for Chinese abroad.

A number of Chinese in America, including immigrants and native-born, became activists in the political movements, particularly in the revolutionary movement and its successor, the Kuomintang, which played important roles in China politics during the entire first half of the 20th century. For example, George Bow from Grass Valley became a bodyguard for revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen. San Francisco's Wong Bock Yue and Honolulu's Kalfred Dip Lum rose high in the Kuomintang party hierarchy. Wong Won Sue from San Francisco and Frank Lee native-born of New York City became diplomats serving the Chinese government. The quest for better opportunities as well as nationalism was the driving force that led some 200 aviators from North America to travel to their ancestral land to help build a military air force. During the War of Resistance against Japan, John Jan of Sacramento and Walter Chun of Honolulu were among the Chinese overseas who worked respectively as engineer and administrator with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives behind the front lines.

Much less known were the careers of numerous Chinese from America who become part of the business community in China, or served in professional capacities as teachers, doctors, scientists, and technicians to help modernize the nation. Holt Alexander Chang was one of the pioneers in this category of reverse migrants. He immigrated to Hawaii in 1893 where he later became a merchant in Hilo. During this period anti-Chinese legislation had been passed in 1887 in the Islands. In 1893 American settlers had replaced the native kingdom with a republic, and then successfully lobbied the U.S. Congress to annex the Islands without the assent of

the native Hawaiians. He also witnessed the emergence of Chinese groups in Hawaii advocating reform and revolution in China. These developments left impressions on young Chang and in 1900 he left the Islands for San Francisco to study for the medical profession. After graduation he returned to China where he founded Guanghua Medical School in Guangzhou, one of the first schools in China teaching western medical science.

Holt Chang was but one out of 148 Chinese from Hawaii who were listed in the 1929 edition of Chinese of Hawaii as serving or had served in the public or private sectors in China during the first decades of the twentieth century. The number originating from continental United States is not known, but it surely must have been at least comparable in number or greater. Thus the story of Holt Chang is only one of numerous stories of Chinese in America, many yet to be recorded, that will help better define the role played by Chinese in America during this period in Chinese American history.

The high tide of this reverse migration occurred during the first half of the twentieth century. After World War II, changes in U.S. immigration laws facilitated the transformation of the Chinese American community from a predominantly bachelor society into a family-based society. Opportunities opened for Chinese in American society, and Chinese increasingly became integral parts of a multi-cultural American society. The reverse migration during the first half of the 20th century driven by American racism and Chinese nationalism became an episode of the past in the historical annals of the Chinese American community.

Him Mark Lai
Board of Director,
Chinese Historical Society of America
May 7, 2008

前言

我从小已知道，我的父亲郑豪是一位优秀的医生和医学教育家。

在我童年的时候，我们家有許多纪念品，其中一扇约六尺高、由12块精雕细刻的酸枝木组成的屏风，里面用红色的丝绸绣着表彰父亲功勋的记录，这是父亲50岁生日时光华的校友们送给他的礼品。还有一尊慈禧太后委任我父亲为医科举人和内阁中书时送的《玉如意》，可惜在日本侵略中国时，这些物品全部失散。抗日战争胜利后，家中只剩下邻居罗道生医生为我们保留下来的老钢琴和一张圆形餐桌。

当我在桂林培正培道联会中学读高中时，我和很多同学响应十万青年十万军的号召，我加入第四军59师175团二营服兵役，参加抗日战争。抗日战争结束后，我在江西接收日军投降。1947年，我回到广州，就读光华医学院，是1953年级的学生。我从光华医学院的历史文献及记载学校的活动中获悉更多有关我父亲的历史事迹。当年校友们在和尚冈校园内竖立起郑豪纪念碑，由第一届毕业生、北京辅仁大学陈桓校长拟写的碑文简述郑豪的个人成就及对光华的贡献。1950年，校友黎启康被推举为光华医学院院长，他将一幅放大的郑豪照片挂在教务处，并在照片上亲笔拟文郑豪对学校的贡献。虽然，很多资料都介绍了郑豪的生平，但郑豪青少年时代和在美国学医的介绍甚少，甚至以讹传讹。为此，我决心要揭开这段蒙尘的历史。

但直至我在美国拉玛市行医23年，1989年退休后，我才有时间发掘和研究父亲郑豪的历史。我开始从寥寥无几的资料线索着手，追寻父亲的足迹。

我的表弟Melvin Lee给了我一份剪报，这篇头版头条新闻是关于我父母婚