

#### 圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

何鴻燊/新華社《何鴻燊》畫冊編委會編. - 北京:新華出版社. 1999.7 ISBN 7 - 5011 - 4487 - 7

I.何···Ⅱ.新···Ⅲ.何鴻燊-生平事迹-攝影集 IV.K828.7

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字(1999)第 28189 號

Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Stanley Ho/Compiled by the Editorial Board of Stanley Ho of Xinhua News Agency,
Xinhua Publishing House, Beijing, July 1999

ISBN7-5011-4487-7

I. Ho... II. Xin... III. Stanley Ho - Life Story - Photo Album IV.K828.7

Chinese Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data CIP 1999-28189

## 何鸠燊

## 新華社《何邁桑》畫册編委會編輯

新華出版社出版發行 北京宣武門西大街 57 號 郵編 100803 深圳大公印刷有限公司印刷 深圳市南山區南油大道東華園 郵編 518052

### Stanley Ho

Compiled by the Editorial Board of *Stanley Ho* of Xinhua News Agency

Published by Xinhua Publishing House 57 West Xuanwumen Street, Beijing

Zip Code: 100803

Printed by Shenzhen Ta Kung Printing Co., Ltd. Donghuage, Nanyou Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen

Zip Code: 518052

888 × 1094 毫米 8 開本 26.5 印張 30 千字 1999 年 11 月第一版 1999 年 11 月深圳第一次印刷

價格: ¥1388元

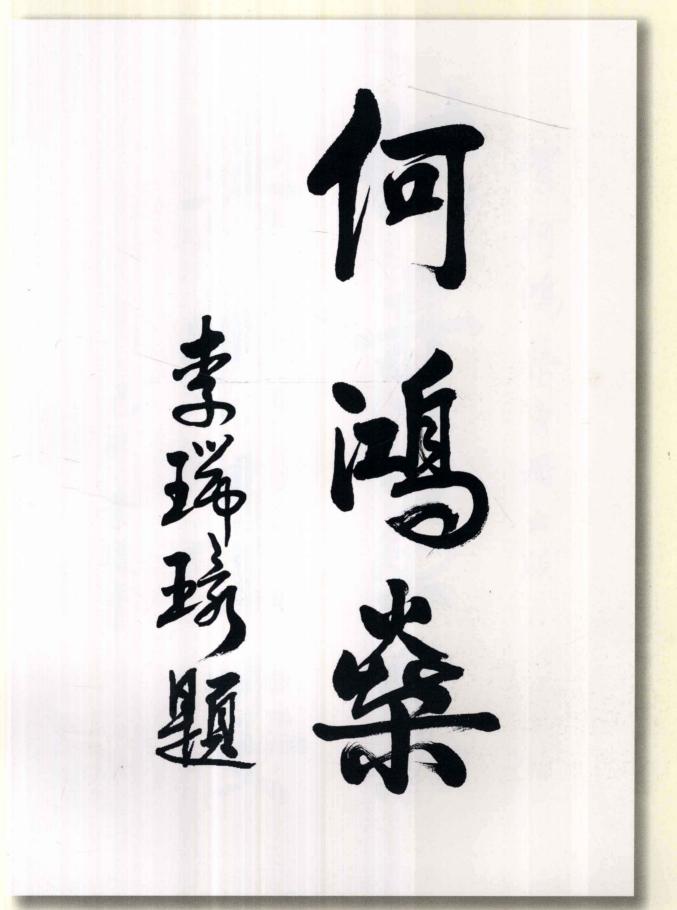
888 × 1094mm. 8vo. 26.5 Printed Sheets 30K words
First Published in November 1999
First Printed in Shenzhen in November 1999
Price: ¥ 1,388

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## 場

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新華出版社



13 質何鴻葵更冊出版 己卯景選平 題對

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## 序

何鴻燊先生,是港澳地區著名實業家,第九屆全國政協常委、澳門特別行政區籌委會 副主任委員。他熱愛祖國,熱愛香港,熱愛澳門。為振興澳門經濟,促進澳門順利回 歸祖國,何先生作出了積極貢獻。

早在 1982 年,中英兩國政府就解決香港問題開始談判時,何先生即在香港表態:"鄧小平先生提出'一國兩制'是可行的,香港唯有保持資本主義制度,才能平穩過渡、繼續繁榮。澳門也一樣。"1988 年,他當選香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員,同年出任澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員,1993 年被選為澳門基本法協進會名譽會長,1996 年被選為香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員,1998 年被任命澳門特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員。

青年時代在澳門創業的何先生,對澳門懷有深厚的感情,努力振興澳門經濟。六十年代創業時,他即表示:"我希望給澳門帶來嶄新的繁榮局面,促進社會福利,並提高市民的生活水平。"

三十多年來,何先生投巨資,在澳門建酒店、疏航道、造碼頭、辦教育。為了改善澳門交通,六十年代初,他在香港創辦信德集團,主要經營來往港澳的航運,辦起了世界規模最大的噴射船隊。何先生對澳門回歸祖國的前景充滿信心。他參與澳門國際機場和南灣填海工程的建設;出資十億港元修建澳門觀光塔,為澳門回歸增添絢麗的風景線。同時他還在澳門大學出資設立獎學金,為"澳人治澳"培養人才。

為了表達對祖國的感情,八十年代何先生就積極投資上海、天津、廣州等地,支持祖國現代 化建設。1990年,由他倡議並出資設立"何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會",建造"何鴻燊 培訓樓",以培訓航天科技人才。1994-99年,他為建設人民大會堂"澳門廳"積極捐資; 1999年3月,在出席第九屆全國政協第二次會議期間,又為北京興建"中華世紀壇"捐資。 他的愛國愛澳之舉,獲得廣泛的讚譽。

新華社編輯出版《何鴻燊》畫冊,二百多幅照片四萬餘字,中英文對照,圖文並茂,形象生動。海內外人士從畫冊豐富的內涵中,可以領略何先生的愛國情懷和多彩的人生。

己脸圈

王兆國

全國政協副主席、中共中央統戰部部長

## **Foreword**

Dr. Stanley Ho enjoys great prestige in Hong Kong and Macau as an entrepreneur. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China. He loves China as much as he loves Hong Kong and Macau. He has contributed positively to the development of the Macau economy and helped promote the return of the territory to the embrace of the Motherland.

No sooner had the Chinese and British governments begun their negotiations on a settlement of the Hong Kong issue in 1982, did Dr. Stanley Ho voice his support for the "one country, two systems" principle. In remarks made in Hong Kong he said, "The 'one country, two systems' principle advanced by Mr. Deng Xiaoping will work. Only by remaining under capitalism will Hong Kong be able to undergo a smooth transition and continue to enjoy prosperity. This will also be true for Macau." In 1988 Dr. Stanley Ho was elected as a member of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, and became a Vice-President of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee. He was elected as an Honorary President of the Association for the Promotion of the Macau Basic Law in 1993 and a member of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong SAR in 1996. In 1998, he was appointed to be a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau SAR.

Dr. Stanley Ho, who started his career as a young man in Macau, has a special affection for the territory and has worked hard to promote the development of its economy. Back in the 1960s when he was making a start, he said, "The purpose is to bring a new prosperity to Macau and improve the welfare and living standard of its citizens."

Over the past three decades, Dr. Stanley Ho has invested enormously in Macau – in the building of hotels, the dredging of navigation channels, the construction of terminals, and the development of education. In the early 1960s, he founded Shun Tak Holdings Limited in Hong Kong which, specializing in shipping between Hong Kong and Macau, now owns the world's largest jetfoil fleet. He is full of confidence in Macau after its return to China. Testifying to this confidence is his involvement in the construction of the Macau International Airport and the Nam Van Lakes project, as well as his investment of HK\$1 billion in the building of the Macau Tower, a landmark project for Macau's return to China. He has also started scholarships at the University of Macau to help train people qualified to implement the policy of "Macau people governing Macau".

To show his love for the Motherland and in support of her modernization, Dr. Stanley Ho has, since the 1980s, invested in several major cities in China, including Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou. In 1990 he sponsored and founded the "Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation", and the building of the "Stanley Ho Training Complex" with its astronautics training center. He contributed to the building of the "Macau Hall" in the Great Hall of the People during 1994-1999. While attending the second session of the Ninth National Committee of the CPPCC in March 1999, he donated to the building of the "China Century Monument" in Beijing. For these acts of patriotism, Dr. Stanley Ho has won widespread praise.

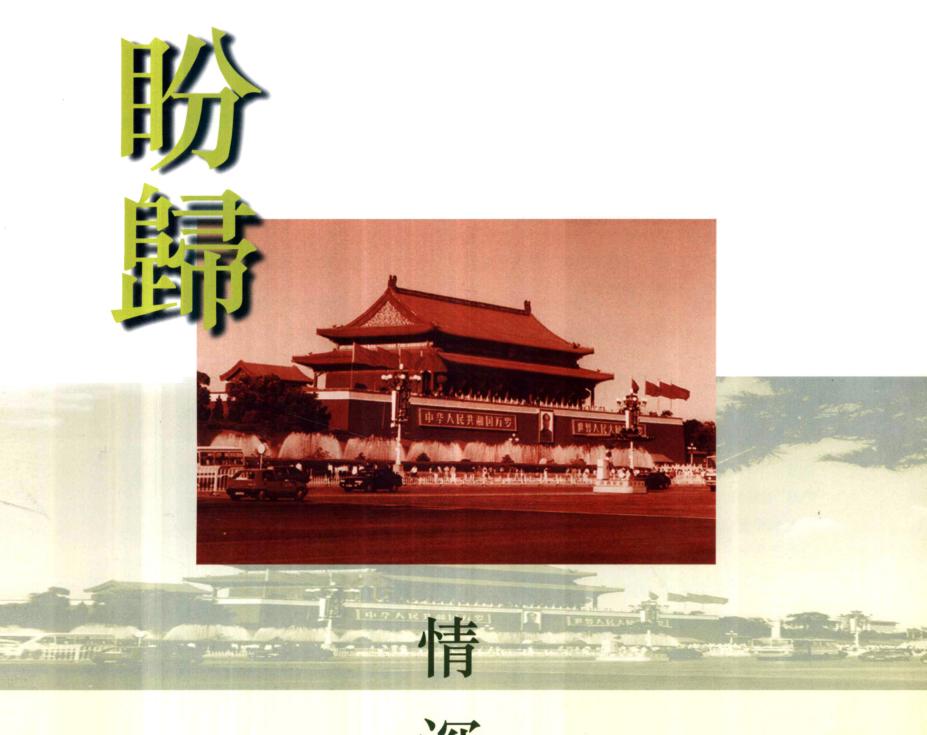
Edited and published by Xinhua Publishing House, this Chinese-English album, *Stanley Ho*, with a collection of over 200 photographs and an extensive text of 40,000 words, testifies to Dr. Stanley Ho's patriotic sentiments while mirroring his colorful life, which I am sure will impress readers both inside China and elsewhere.

Wang Zhao guo

Wang Zhaoguo

Vice-Chairman of the 9th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hea<mark>d of</mark> the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China





深赤子

## 盼歸 情深赤子

何鴻燊,是一位享譽港澳的著名實業家,身兼香港信德集團有限公司行政主席、澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司總經理之職。在商界,素以驍勇、足智多謀聞名。

他早年從商,對政治並不熱衷,安於當商人。但是,祖國改革開放所帶來的變化,和即將親眼目睹二十世紀的世界大事 —— 港澳回歸祖國,激發了他的赤子之情,令他一改初衷。從八十年代起,他積極參與了鄧小平倡導的"一國兩制"偉大構想的實踐,滿腔熱情地推動香港與澳門回歸祖國的事業。

### "一國兩制"是可行的

1982年,是個不平常的年份:中英兩國政府就香港回歸問題展開了艱苦的談判;鄧小平提出按"一國兩制"收復香港與澳門的主權,這個大膽構想震驚了世界;香港局勢出現波動.....

此時,年屆六十的何鴻燊,毅然公開在香港發表演辭:"中國首創'一國兩制',全世界都注目,中國一定會堅守承諾。因為香港太成功了,是中國最美麗的一顆鑽石……,我有信心'一國兩制'會成功。""我在香港出生、澳門創業,我能理解鄧小平先生的偉大決策。香港與澳門只有資本主義制度不變,人心就會安定,局勢就會穩定。"

何鴻燊不僅在"言",他積極在港澳兩地投資,以"行"表達自己對"一國兩制"的信心。他的表現,對穩定當時的香港局勢起了良好作用。1988年,他當選香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員;同年,又被委任澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員。

1990年,應國家主席楊尚昆之邀,何鴻燊赴京訪問。當時,江澤民總書記也會見了他,向他闡述中國政府對港澳的政策,指出內地離不開港澳,港澳也離不開內地,鼓勵他放心在港澳投資。他藉此機會向中央領導表達了對"一國兩制"的信心。

1993年,他被推選為澳門基本法協進會名譽會長;1996年,任香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員。1998年,在當選第九屆全國政治協商會議常務委員會委員,和被委任為澳門特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員後,他十分高興地說:"這是國家和澳門市民對我的信任,我將克盡己責,為澳門市民多做實事,多向中央反映澳門的情況。並且,繼續促進澳門順利回歸祖國。"

#### 澳門明天會更好

在澳門回歸的後過渡期,何鴻燊常常被視作"新聞人物"而被記者們層層"包圍"。他以幽默的 談鋒就籌備特區政府、首任特首的人選、澳門回歸後的經濟展望和治安等問題發表看法。他 總是不厭其煩地重述"澳門明天會更好"的話題。

"我説香港好,澳門更好。香港回歸祖國後實行了'一國兩制',港人自己管理得很好,證實了優越性。澳門回歸後,'澳人治澳',一定比現在好,起碼有祖國為後盾,治安就會好得多。"

他對澳門回歸後的"明天"深信不疑。早在九十年代初,何鴻燊就擬定了一項投資額十四億美元的龐大工程—— 南灣湖計劃,填海一千六百餘萬平方呎的土地,建造住宅、酒店、商店、寫字樓和政府建築物。此項工程完成後,澳門的陸地面積將擴大百分之二十。1998年,在亞洲金融危機嚴重影響澳門旅遊娛樂業的情況下,他又投資十億港元,在南灣填海區修築"澳門觀光塔"—— 全球十大觀光塔之一。塔高338.8米,可眺望澳門、廣東省珠海市及香港大嶼山。同時,毗連觀光塔將建造一座大型"會議及旅遊娛樂中心"。他希望,觀光塔作為澳門回歸後的新景點,能拓展旅遊多元化,帶動其它產業的發展,也為開創新紀元的澳門,增添一座美妙的標誌。

他盼望澳門回歸祖國後,與香港、廣東聯手,依托內地提供的龐大市場和廉價勞動力,把珠江三角洲建設成為一個前景不可估量的東方巨型經濟帶。他深信:"廿一世紀的珠江三角洲肯定成為中國通向世界的經濟之窗。1970年,我目睹美國三藩市灣的發展,嘆為觀止。孰不料今天的珠江三角洲,發展得更為迅速,規模更為龐大。"

#### 投資內地支援"四化"

中國實行改革開放後,熱誠歡迎港澳同胞、海外華人投資內地,加快社會主義現代化建設。何鴻燊在八十年代就把投資棋盤作了調整:將百多億人民幣陸續投向了內地,支持"四化"。他還在全國政協會議上為"四化"獻計獻策,提出了八條發展農業的建設性意見,如切實保護環境、加大農業投資力度、制止亂佔耕地等。