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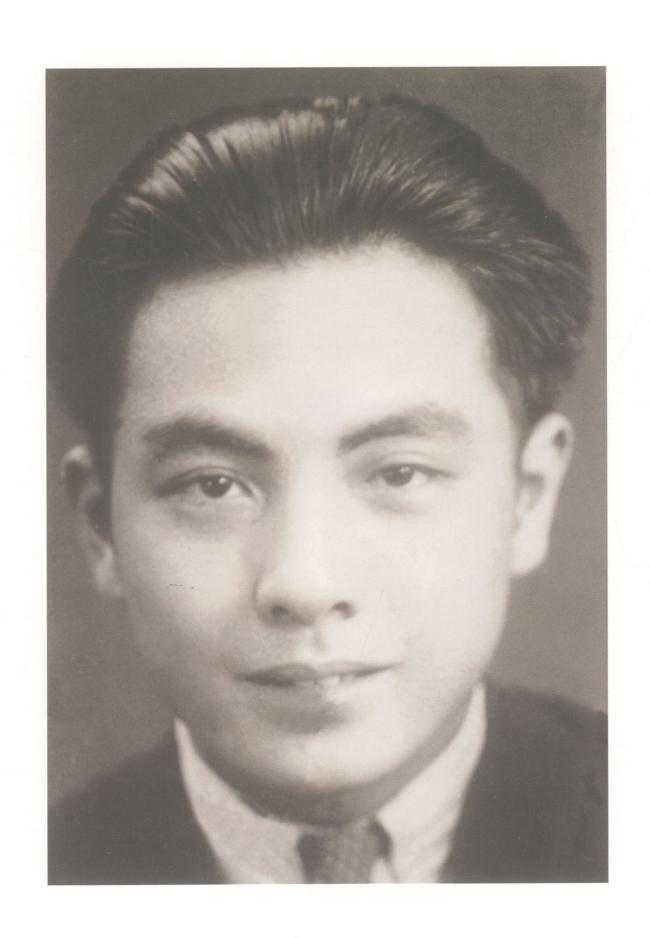
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·序 Foreword 篇 安子介先生,是海內外皆負盛譽的香港知名人士,1993年當選為中國人民政治協商會議第八屆全國委員會副主席,1998年再次當選為中國人民政治協商會議第九屆全國委員會副主席。在中國政府恢復對香港行使主權的艱難歷程中,安先生以政治家與社會活動家的滿腔熱情和真知灼見,始終堅定地站在愛國愛港的立場,獻計獻策,為維護香港繁榮穩定和促進政權順利交接嘔心瀝血。

1983年,中英兩國政府就香港問題的談判進入關鍵時刻,德高望重的安子介先生應邀擔任中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會委員,後為常委。從此,他義無返顧地投身於促進香港回歸、促進祖國統一的神聖大業。他當時提出"港法治港"的主張與"香港保持繁榮穩定16條"建議,對穩定香港人心起了積極作用。

1985年,安先生被全國人大常委會任命為香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員,並被香港各界人士推選為香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會主任委員,參與制訂史無前例的大法——《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》,實踐中國改革開放總設計師鄧小平倡導的"一國兩制"構想。從1993年起,他不顧八旬高齡,毅然一次又一次接受任命,積極參與籌建香港未來特區政府。作為特別行政區籌備委員會預備工作委員會副主任、特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員,安先生參與了籌建特區政府的全過程,每年十幾次地往返於北京與香港之間,參加各種會議,接觸各界港人,不辭辛勞,竭盡全力。

安先生晚年的另一愛國之舉,是向世界推廣漢字,不遺餘力地弘揚中華文化。 1979至1995年,他利用繁忙的政務與商務間隙,悉心研究漢字學,16年撰寫了21本 漢字學專著,創立了漢字聯想學,教曉外國人如何學漢字。他還關心內地掃盲工作, 贈送五萬餘冊漢字學著作給全國各省市教委及有需要的貧困地區。為了促進漢字現代 化進程,他發明了"安氏漢字六位數電腦編碼法"和"安子介寫字機"。他高度評 價漢字是"中國第五大發明",並斷言"二十一世紀是漢字發揮威力的時代"。

安子介先生一直認定,作為一個長期居住在香港的中國人,愛國愛港兩者是不可分離的。他對香港懷着一片赤情,曾為創造這座繁榮昌盛的國際化大都市作出重要貢獻。他在建立香港戰後支柱產業——紡織業,和拓展香港對外貿易方面的業績,贏得海內外廣泛好評,並在國際上多次獲得殊榮。他在香港的艱苦創業史,堪稱為香港戰後經濟發展史的縮影。

我同安子介先生從1993年起相識,共同參與籌組香港特別行政區的工作。他深思寡言,虛懷若谷,卻又敢於直言,善於謀略,和大家合作相處,都很愉快。安先生又是一位熱心社會公益,博學多才,出類拔萃的人物。談起漢字研究,他的興致極高,推介其漢字識字法,滔滔不絕,聽者深受教益。

《安子介》畫冊以二百幅照片和三萬字的文章,圖文並茂地展現安子介先生的非凡歷程及其多姿多彩的人生。相信人們在欣賞之餘,能從中得到不少啟迪。

援其採

Foreword

Mr. Ann Tse Kai, a renowned personage of Hong Kong highly regarded in China and abroad, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in 1993 and was re-elected Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee in March 1998 at the Ninth National Committee's First Session. In the arduous course of the Chinese government's resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, Mr. Ann, through his love for China and Hong Kong and with the zeal, sincerity, genuine knowledge and deep insight of a statesman and public activist, has worked painstakingly to promote ways and means for maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and ensuring a smooth transfer of political power there.

In 1983, when the Sino-British government negotiations on the Hong Kong question were at a crucial moment, the highly venerated Mr. Ann Tse Kai was invited to become a member successively of the CPPCC National Committee and of its Standing Committee. From that time onward, he has devoted himself unswervingly to the sacred cause of Hong Kong's return to China and the reunification of the motherland. He came out with the concept of "the rule of Hong Kong with Hong Kong laws" and a "16-point proposal for maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong," which played a positive role in reassuring the Hong Kong people.

In 1985, Mr. Ann was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and, at the recommendation of people of various circles in Hong Kong, became Chairman of the Hong Kong Basic Law Consultative Committee. In these capacities, he took part in the formulation of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, a law unprecedented in history, and translated into reality the "one country, two systems" concept of Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of China's reform and opening to the outside world. Starting from 1993, though already in his 80s, he resolutely accepted one assignment after another and, as Vice-Chairman of the Preliminary Working Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee itself, took an active part in the whole process of preparing for the establishment of the future government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. He travelled between Beijing and Hong Kong about a dozen times each year to attend a variety of meetings and kept in contact with Hong Kong inhabitants of various circles, with utmost disregard for all the trouble to himself.

Another patriotic undertaking of Mr. Ann at his advanced age is his all-out endeavour to popularise the Chinese written language around the world and to promote the culture of China. From 1979 to 1995, he dedicated the time intervals between his busy political and business schedules to the study of Chinese linguistics. In the 16 years, he wrote 21 books on this subject and founded the discipline of "learning Chinese characters by association" to make it easier for foreign students to master the Chinese language. He was also concerned with literacy campaigns in China's inland areas, donating more than 50,000 copies of his works on Chinese linguistics to provincial and municipal education commissions across the country and poverty-stricken areas in need. To expedite the modernisation of the Chinese written language, he invented "Ann's System of Coding Chinese

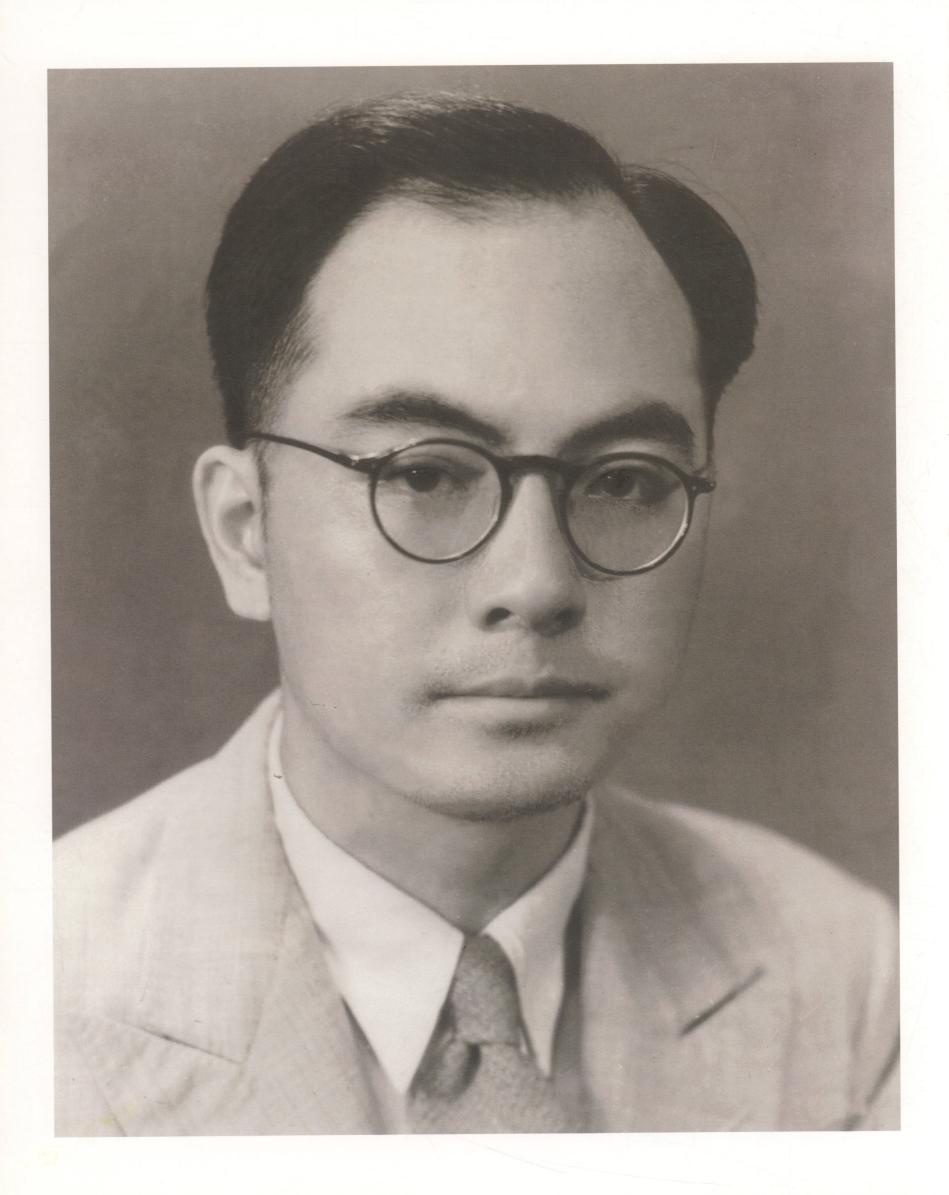
Characters" and "T.K. Ann's Chinese Word Processor". He acclaimed the Chinese written language as "China's fifth greatest invention" after paper-making, type printing, the compass and gunpowder, and predicted that "the 21st century will be a century for Chinese characters to display their power."

Mr. Ann Tse Kai as a Chinese citizen who has long resided in Hong Kong has always maintained that love for China and love for Hong Kong are inseparable. With a profound affection for Hong Kong, he has made important contributions to the development of this prosperous international metropolis. His glorious achievements in building up the textile industry in post-war Hong Kong as one of its pillar industries and his great contribution to expanding Hong Kong's foreign trade have won widespread praises in China and overseas. Moreover he has received many special international honours. The course of his arduous trailblazing efforts may well be described as the epitome of the history of Hong Kong's post-war economic development.

I came to know Mr. Ann Tse Kai in 1993, and worked together with him throughout the process of preparation for and organisation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. He has impressed me as thoughtful, quiet, modest but daring to air his views straightforwardly, versatile, and easy-going and pleasant in co-operation with others. Mr. Ann is also a person who is keen to work in the public interest. He is truly a learned and outstanding man. When talking about the study of Chinese linguistics, he becomes really enthusiastic, eloquently promoting his way to learn Chinese characters, which is enlightening to his listeners.

The album, *Ann Tse Kai*, a graphic presentation of Mr. Ann Tse Kai's uncommon road and his colorful life, is composed of 200 excellent photographs and articles totalling 30,000 Chinese characters. It is hoped that readers of the album will gain some enlightenment from it.

Qian Qichen





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