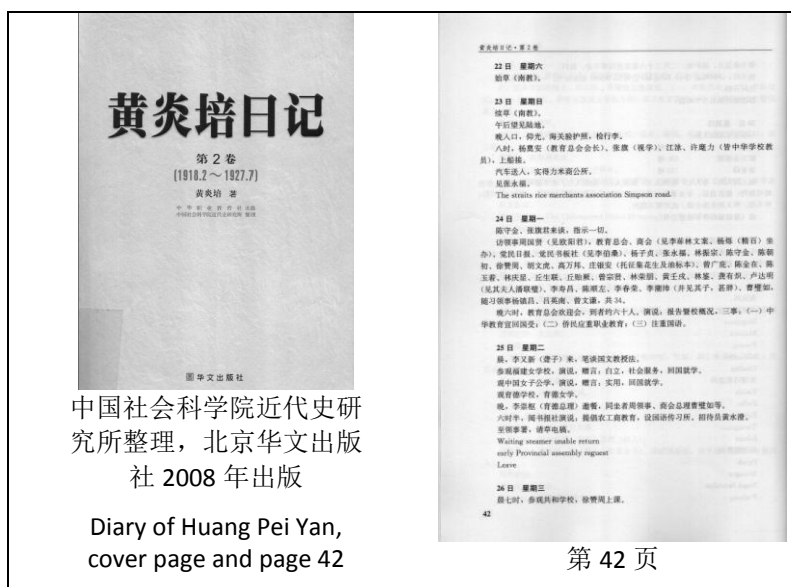


祖父与黄炎培



黄炎培（1878-1965），字楚南或任之。江苏川沙（今上海浦东新区）人。为晚清、民国知名教育家，先后以“实业救国”，“教育救国”为己任。1919年一月25日至四月24日赴东南亚考察华侨教育，二月23日至三月25日到缅甸。在仰光期间见到祖父。根据中国社会科学院近代史研究所整理，北京华文出版社2008年出版之黄炎培日记第二卷，第42页至52页，两处称呼教育总会的祖父为楊奠安，其他接场面称呼祖父为楊子贞。

黄炎培二月23日抵达仰光时，祖父与缅华众人上船迎接他。接下来他陆续访问教育总会、商会，参观中华学校，甚至到新集茂号，与祖父商讨办侨校的意见。祖父还带他游 Forest Museum、高等审判厅，林振宗园；并且邀请他到高解的别墅去。黄炎培在日记上写他在园里看到“鸡、兔、鸭子、白鼠”，还有个“日新公司饼干厂”；而招待的晚餐“味极好”。



当段时间正值缅甸华侨教育总会复选，黄炎培亲见祖父继续当选为会长，张永福为副会长。黄炎培还给祖父题了一幅联：

不忘国是南冠客，能养人为实业家

黄炎培三月12日至19日由仰光赴曼德勒访问，同行的有七叔公昭标和大伯父章周。

黄炎培三月25日离开仰光前也亲身向祖父辞行。

在仰光访问期间，黄炎培就对中华学校的认识，参观其他各校所见等等，起草《请设新中华学校意见书》。他后来在五月三日归国船上写就《报告华侨教育状况》（见教育公报1919年第6卷第11期81-97页）该意见书指出仰光当时闽粤两帮设立的学校各授方言，推行国语殊多障碍；而各校高小学生人数太少（估计不足百人），各自设立高等学科实在不经济，因此主张联合各个帮派设立一新中华学校，次设新中华女学校，两校先办高等小学，而让已经分设的各小学只办初等，逐渐融入，之后毕业渐

Lim Chin Tsong. There was also a visit to Grandfather's villa in Kokhine. Huang noted in his diary that he saw "chickens, rabbits, ducks and hamsters" in the villa, and a biscuits confectionery. In addition, he mentioned that the food at the dinner tasted "superb".

During his visit, Huang witnessed the re-election of the executive board of the Chinese Educational Syndicate, where Grandfather was re-elected as President and Mr Zhang Yong Foo as Vice-President.

Huang had presented Grandfather with a couplet that commended him as a patriotic industrialist dedicated to Chinese education in the southern land.

On March 12th, Huang went to Mandalay for a week. Travelling with him were our 7th Great Uncle Cheow Hyyeow and our First Uncle Cheang Chew.

Concluding his visits to the Chinese schools including Teong Hwa, Huang drafted a proposal on a new Chinese school that was to be set up in Rangoon. The idea was presented to the Chinese Educational Syndicate on March 20th and instantly accepted. Later, his report, "Status of Chinese Education in Burma" was published on pages 81 to 97 in the Educational Bulletin, Vol 6, Issue 11 of 1919. In it, he described the status of the following vein. "Schools were run by different clan associations with language of instructions in different dialects, giving hindrance to the promotion of Mandarin. There was an overall lack of pupils in the higher classes and hence conducting more advanced subjects of learning was not economical." He went ahead to propose to set up a new Teong Hwa school, with different campuses for boys and girls, to teach the advanced subjects for higher levels. The existing schools could continue running classes in lower levels, advancing pupils to the new Teong Hwa only after their completion. A high school could be started after this progressive integration.

Huang again commended in the report on Grandfather. "Mr Yeo devoted his time outside his portfolio of an industrialist to personally oversee the Chinese education. He was evidently concerned with the hiring of qualified teachers for the primary schools in every town." This incisive observation indeed collaborated strongly with the recollection that Grandfather had spared no expense to attract good teachers to the Xiayang Primary school he founded in the hometown back in 1904.

Huang was born in the same year as Grandfather. Both were 41 when they met in 1919.

2015.09.28