



同安精神是指早期南来的同安乡贤，对乡亲和当时移民社会在教育和生活上的极度关怀。





同安人的贡献



新加坡今天通过在同安精神感召下创办的学校，继续春风化雨。





精神



同安精神

戴文雪

同安精神：同安精神指的是早期南来新加坡的同安先贤，对自己的乡亲和当时华人移民社会的教育和生活的极度关怀。同安精神的灵魂人物是陈嘉庚。他勤奋发展事业，致力协助当年南来的同乡谋生。他一生节俭，为了办教育，不惜倾资兴学。受惠于同安精神的，不限于同安学子，新加坡这个移民社会，今天继续通过在同安精神感召下创办的学校，春风化雨。

同安精神的感召：陈嘉庚的同安精神深深影响了许多人，不只是同安人，让他们继续致力于教育事业。同安精神最绚丽的贡献是它为许许多多华人子弟创办了不少优秀的学府。如新加坡的南洋大学（陈六使）、华侨中学（陈嘉庚）、道南小学（陈嘉庚）、崇福女校（陈嘉庚）、南洋女校（陈嘉庚）、爱同小学（陈嘉庚）、中正中学（林金殿）、新加坡大学（李光前）、光华学校（李光前）。在中国则有厦门大学（陈嘉庚）、集美师范（陈嘉庚）、集美学校（陈嘉庚、陈文确）等。



同安人的乡情：《同安华侨志》的作者蒋才培对笔者说：“早期同安人因家乡生活条件恶劣，才离乡背景下南洋讨生活，因家人都在家乡，所以每月他们都要省吃省用把钱存下，寄给家乡的亲人，因此刻苦、勤俭、纯朴、善良是同安人的天性”。同安人重视信用。当时厦门的船运公司往往让贫苦的乡人先出航，到了目的地、有了工作后才把钱寄还船运公司，由此可见，同安人的乡情浓厚。

从同安精神至南大精神：同安精神最光辉的升华就是它催生了“南大精神”。原南洋大学在其短暂但光辉的25年生命中，培育了1万2000名毕业生。南大主要创办人陈六使认为，华人有权学习自己的语文，有权保有和发扬自己的文化，他勤奋好学，具拼搏精神。受陈嘉庚影响，他对教育慈善事业一掷千金。他对南大生的期望是“志愿造福人群，忠诚、勇敢、谦虚，对学术和事业永不停止进取”。

难能可贵的是，南大生把陈六使这股原始、耿直的南大精神发扬光大。他们有责任感，家庭、朋友的观念重，对自己的文化感到骄傲，能和中下层人民打成一片，生活纯朴，讲义气，能舍己为人，自强不息，默默耕耘”。

小结：2010年3月，我有幸和同安会馆代表团到厦门参观陈嘉庚纪念馆，在洁白、宏伟、壮观的纪念馆前，我们了解到同安先贤带给我们的光荣和骄傲是那么的，他们几十年前辛苦创办的学校也培养了不少优秀的人才。

我谨希望年青的国人不会忘记同安伟大的先贤，他们待人处事的态度，确实值得后人学习。





■ 新加坡同安先贤

陈嘉庚 Tan Kah Kee



1874–1961 • 87岁

福建同安县集美人。9岁入私塾，16岁南渡新加坡到父亲米店帮忙。30岁时，父亲生意破产，他不得不以手上仅有的钱独自创业，同时代父还债。开始时经营黄梨罐头厂，后来也从事树胶业，不仅代父还清债务，还成为树胶业巨头。1925年，他的净资产超过1200万元，员工超过1万人。

他热心教育，认为强国必须先强民，强民就必须通过教育。他在新加坡先后创办道南学校、爱同学校、崇福女校、南洋女校、华侨中学等学府，并资助英文学府。在中国，他也先后创办了集美学校、厦门大学，并资助多所学校。同安的同民医院也是他倡办的。30年代经济大萧条，他的生意陷入困境，但他‘宁使企业收盘，绝不停办学校’。他要求继承仅存生意的女婿李光前和陈六使，日后必须将三分之一的生意盈利投入教育中。1934年，他的生意全面收盘。

1937年，中国发生七七事变，他投身抗日救亡运动，发动华侨抗日，曾领导星华筹赈会和南侨机工。除了热心教育、抗日救亡，他也多次领导赈灾救难活动。战事平息后，他于50年代回中国定居。曾受委为人大委员，后中风逝世，获国葬。中国科学院把一颗新发现的行星命名为陈嘉庚星。他办学67年，培育几十万人才。新加坡华侨中学附近的地铁站，也获公众投选，命名为陈嘉庚站。

1874–1961 • 87 years

He was born in Jimei, Tong'an county in Fujian Province. He started private schooling when he was nine. At 16, he sailed to Singapore to help out in his father's rice business. However when he turned 30, his father fell into bankruptcy. He had to use his own financial resources to set up his business to help clear his father's debts. Initially, he set up a pineapple cannery and then he branched into the rubber industry. In time, he not only repaid his father's debts but also rose to become a leader in the rubber industry. In 1925, his net assets exceeded twelve million dollars and he employed more than ten thousand workers.

He was keenly interested in education believing that for a country to be strong, the people have to be strengthened first, and education was the way to do it. In Singapore, he set up Tao Nan School, Ai Tong School, Chong Hock Girls' School, Nanyang Girls' School, The Chinese High School and also aided English schools. In China, he set up the Jimei School, the Xiamen University and supported many other schools there. He also promoted the set up of the Tong Min Hospital in Tong'an. During the Great Depression in the 1930s, his business fell into difficulties. However, he was prepared to wind up his business but not stop setting up schools. He even requested his son-in-law Lee Kong Chian and Tan Lark Sye who took over his business that in future one-third of business profits should be used to promote education. In 1934, he finally wound up his business operations.

In 1937, following the Double-Seventh Incident, he devoted himself to the anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement, led the overseas Chinese against the Japanese and provided leadership for the Singapore China Relief Fund Committee and Nanyiao Jigong (Volunteer Drivers and Mechanics from Nanyang). Besides his keen support for education and the anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement, he also took the lead in many fund-raising projects for natural disasters. When war ended, he took up residence in China in the 1950s. He was appointed a member of the National People's Congress. Later, he suffered a stroke and passed away in 1961. A state funeral was held in his honour and the Chinese Academy of Sciences also named a newly discovered planet after him. He had over a period of 67 years, set up schools and provided an education for tens of thousands of children. A soon-to-be opened MRT station near The Chinese High School, has been named Tan Kah Kee station, with popular support.



林金殿 Lim Kim Tian



1879 – 1944 • 65岁

同安马巷镇井头人。11岁赴新加坡，随父从事驳船生意。1918年入英国籍。虽然读书不多，但他长袖善舞，驳船业务蒸蒸日上，曾拥有整百艘船、200多名员工。后又开拓树胶和黄梨种植业。历任新加坡驳船业公会会长。捐助南洋工商补习学校、华侨中学，并创办中正中学。在中国，他也创办了两所小学，建同美公路和同安监狱，并参与赈灾活动。1931年，他与陈延谦等人发起组织新加坡同安会馆。他也提倡体育运动，曾任全星华侨运动大会主席。他后期定居香港，在那里病逝。香港的佛教林金殿纪念学校便是家人为纪念他而捐建的。

女儿林瑞宝接受本刊访问时说，父亲小时家境并不富裕，他是到新加坡从事驳船业后，才渐入佳境。父亲为人友善，喜欢出钱修路，也很注重孩子们的教育。

1879-1944 • 65 years

He was from Jingtou, Maxiang town, Tong'an county. At age 11, he came to Singapore and followed his father in the lighter business. He took up British nationality in 1918. Although he did not have much formal education, he proved to be very capable and his lighter business took off very successfully. He owned over a hundred lighters and had over 200 employees. Later he moved into the business of planting rubber and pineapple. He rose to become the President of the Singapore Lighter Owners' Association. He made donations to the Industrial and Commercial Continuation School, The Chinese High School and set up the Chung Cheng High School. In China, he set up two primary schools, built the Tongmei Road, Tong'an Prison and participated in fund-raising for disaster relief. In 1931, he, Tan Ean Kiam and others promoted the set up of the Tung Ann District Guild. He helped to promote sports and was President of the All-Singapore Chinese Sports Meet. Late in life, he took up residence in Hong Kong and spent the last years of his life there. The Lim Kim Tian Memorial Primary School, a Buddhist school in Hong Kong, was built by his family in honour of his memory.

His daughter, Lim Swee Poh, when interviewed for this magazine, said that her father did not come from a rich family and it was only when he entered the lighter business that he gradually had a better life. She added that her father was a friendly person, who liked to donate money for projects benefitting the people like road repairs and placed great importance on his children's education.





陈延谦 Tan Ean Kiam



1881 – 1943 • 62岁

同安县莲花乡澳溪村人。18岁辍学，南渡新加坡，帮陈嘉庚的父亲打工。后和友人合作，开创索络生意，并经营土产出入口生意。1912年，兼做橡胶生意。胶价起起落落，他的生意也一波三折。有感于个别华商财力单薄，他率先提出集中资本办生意的概念。1932年，正逢世界经济大萧条，为了保住福建华侨在银行界的地位，身为华侨银行创办人之一，他完成了华侨、华商与和丰银行的合并谈判。合并后仍称华侨银行。他担任首届董事经理直到逝世。他也在新加坡加东建造店屋、排屋，也就是今天的延谦坊 Ean Kiam Place。社会服务方面，1931年，他发起组织新加坡同安会馆，担任首两届主席。他也担任包括华侨中学在内的多家华校的董事长，并独资捐建中国澳溪小学。

从商之余，他醉心于诗文写作。其孙陈庆力说：“祖父生性不爱讲话，为人保守，不喜社交，晚上喜欢在家看书”。

1881-1943 • 62 years

He was from Aoxi Village, Lotus township, Tong'an county. At age 18, he left school to travel to Singapore to work for philanthropist and businessman Tan Kah Kee's father. Later, he and his friends went into the rig business and an import-export business in local produce. In 1912, he also went into the rubber business. Due to fluctuations in rubber prices, his business faced difficulties. He felt that the financial resources of an individual Chinese businessman was limited, so he came out with the idea of pooling capital in business dealings.

In 1932, during the world depression, he saw the need to protect the interests of the overseas Hokkiens in the banking sector. As one of the founders of the Oversea Chinese Bank Limited, he saw the merger of Chinese Commercial Bank Limited, Ho Hong Bank Limited and Oversea Chinese Bank Limited. The merger led to the formation of the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation. He was the new bank's first managing director and continued to hold this post till he passed away. He built shophouses and terrace houses in what is now known as the Ean Kiam Place in Katong.

In the realm of community service, he promoted the set up of the Tung Ann District Guild and was its President for the first two terms. He was a chairman on the board of directors in many Chinese schools, including The Chinese High School. Single-handedly, he funded the construction of the Aoxi Primary School in China.

Besides doing business, he had a deep interest in penning essays and poems. His grandson Tan Keng Leck said, "Grandfather was a person of few words. He was conservative and disliked socialising. He liked to stay at home to read books at night."



贡献

陈文确 Tan Boon Khah



1886 – 1966 • 80岁

福建省同安县集美人。1904年南渡新加坡，为陈嘉庚打工。1925年与弟弟陈六使创立橡胶公司。

战后领导复办新加坡同安会馆。任同安会馆主席18年。响应陈嘉庚号召，主持创办同安的同民医院。助陈嘉庚创办集美学校、厦门大学，支持陈六使创办南洋大学。1958年，倡议扩建会馆大厦。

儿子陈永炎说：“父亲很重兄弟情，为人节俭，低调，业余喜欢种菜。只骂、不会打孩子，培养孩子从小节俭的习惯，他花在帮助别人的钱，远远比花在孩子身上的钱多，孩子要跟他拿钱不容易。”

1886-1966 • 80 years

He was from Jimei, Tong'an county, Fujian Province. In 1904, he came to Singapore to work for philanthropist and businessman Tan Kah Kee. In 1925, he and his younger brother, Tan Lark Sye, set up a rubber factory.

In the post-war years, he revived Tung Ann District Guild and was its President for 18 years. In response to Tan Kah Kee's call, he took action to set up the Tong Min Hospital. He helped Tan Kah Kee set up the Jimei School, Xiamen University and supported Tan Lark Sye in setting up the Nanyang University. In 1958, he promoted the reconstruction of the Guild's building.

His son, Tan Eng Yam, said, "Father placed great importance on brotherly relationships; he was thrifty, low-keyed and took an interest in planting vegetables in his spare time. He would reprimand but not beat his children, and cultivate in his children from young the habit of thriftiness. What he spent to help others far exceeds what he spent on his own children. It was difficult for his own children to get money from him."





贡献

陈六使 Tan Lark Sye



1896 – 1972 • 76岁

福建同安县集美人。因排名第六，故名六使。他只受过几年教育，19岁南渡新加坡，起初帮陈嘉庚打工。受陈嘉庚影响至深。1925年与兄长陈文确创立橡胶行，业务一日千里。曾任新加坡树胶公会会长、中华总商会会长和福建会馆主席。领导福建会馆筹募教育基金，扩充道南、爱同、崇福学校，兴建光华学校和南侨女中。捐款马来亚大学。1953年率先号召各界筹办南洋大学，以身作则捐出500万元，获劳方资方各行业热烈反应。福建会馆捐献云南园作为校址。。他为人慷慨、豪爽、直言不讳、敢做敢当。他创建南洋大学的过程艰巨。甚至有人说：者没有陈六使，就没有南洋大学。

1896-1972 • 76 years

He was from Jimei, Tong'an county in Fujian Province. Because he was numbered sixth in the family, he was named Lark Sye ('Lark' in Hokkien means 'sixth'). He only had a few years of schooling and left for Singapore at 19 to work for philanthropist and businessman Tan Kah Kee. He was strongly influenced by the older man. In 1925, he and his elder brother Tan Boon Khah set up a rubber exporting business which soon grew by leaps and bounds. He was Chairman of the Rubber Trade Association of Singapore, President of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and President of the Hokkien Huay Kuan. He led the Hokkien Huay Kuan in raising funds for an Education Foundation to expand the premises of Tao Nan School, Ai Tong School, Chongfu School and to build Kong Hwa School and Nan Chiau Girls' School. He donated to the then University of Malaya in Singapore. In 1953, he led a fund-raising campaign to set up the Nanyang University and setting a personal example, he donated a sum of \$5 million. His initiative received enthusiastic response from employees, employers and business groups. Hokkien Huay Kuan donated a piece of land (Yunnan Gardens) as the site for the proposed university.

Tan Lark Sye was generous, easy-going, straightforward in his speech. He was able to make bold decisions and take responsibility for them. He faced many difficulties in setting up the university and oft-heard comments were that "Without Tan Lark Sye, there would be no Nanyang University."



孙炳炎 Soon Peng Yam



1912 – 2002 • 90岁

福建省同安县集美区孙厝人。14岁南渡新加坡。开始时当学徒，1932年，自创公司，经营建筑材料。后业务扩大，涵盖工业机械、土产、棕油、金融和实业。

1965年起担任新加坡同安会馆主席长达35年。发动扩建新加坡同安会馆，确保会馆有租金收入，以颁发奖助学金、渡岁金等。促成世界同安联谊大会的召开。也促成新加坡同安会馆成为世界同安联谊会秘书处。积极推动海外华商及华人社团与中国开展文化、经济交流与合作。

曾担任怡和轩、中华游泳会、福建会馆、中华总商会的领导人。接办陈嘉庚于同安创办的乐安小学，并筹款助建乐安中学。创立“孙炳炎教育基金”协助同安子弟。

1912 - 2002 • 90 years

He was from Suncuo, Jimei district, Tong'an county. At age 14, he came to Singapore to work as an apprentice. In 1932, he set up his own company dealing in construction materials. Later he expanded his business to include industrial machinery, local produce, palm oil and realty.

From 1965, he was the President of Singapore's Tung Ann District Guild for a period of 35 years. He led the reconstruction of the guild's building to ensure that the guild would have rental income to cover expenses for scholarships, bursaries and funds for needy elderly. He initiated the holding of the World Tong'an Association General Assembly and made the Singapore Tung Ann District Guild its Secretariat. He worked energetically for cultural and economic interaction and co-operation among overseas Chinese businessmen and organizations with China.

He also held leadership positions in the Ee Hoe Hean Club, Chinese Swimming Club, Hokkien Huay Kuan and the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce. He continued to assist Le An Primary School, started by philanthropist and businessman Tan Kah Kee, in Tong'an and raised funds for the building of Le An Secondary School. He set up the 'Soon Peng Yam Education Foundation' to help Tong'anese children.

