



钩沉一段尘封的历史
还原一所湮没的大学
纪念一位可敬的先贤

上海财经大学校史研究室 编

郭秉文与上海商科大學


 上海财经大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

郭秉文与上海商科大学/上海财经大学校史研究室编. —上海:上海财经大学出版社, 2010. 5

ISBN 978-7-5642-0713-7/F · 0713

I. ①郭… II. ①上… III. ①郭秉文(1860~1969)-教育思想 ②上海商科大学-校史 IV. ①G40-092.7 ②G649.285.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 023104 号

☐ 责任编辑 张 健

☐ 封面设计 张克瑶

GUOBINGWEN YU SHANGHAI SHANGKE DAXUE

郭 秉 文 与 上 海 商 科 大 学

上海财经大学校史研究室 编

上海财经大学出版社出版发行

(上海市武东路 321 号乙 邮编 200434)

网 址: <http://www.sufep.com>

电子邮箱: webmaster@sufep.com

全国新华书店经销

上海第二教育学院印刷厂印刷

上海远大印务有限公司装订

2010 年 5 月第 1 版 2010 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

710mm×960mm 1/16 20.75 印张 313 千字

定价: 59.00 元

谨以本书纪念
中国现代高等教育先驱
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我校创始人

郭秉文博士

诞辰一百三十周年
(1880—1969)

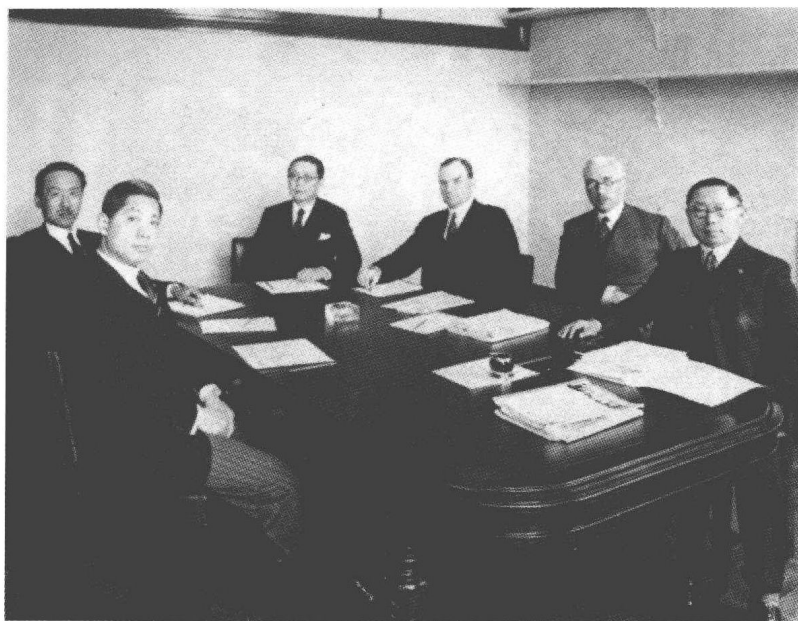




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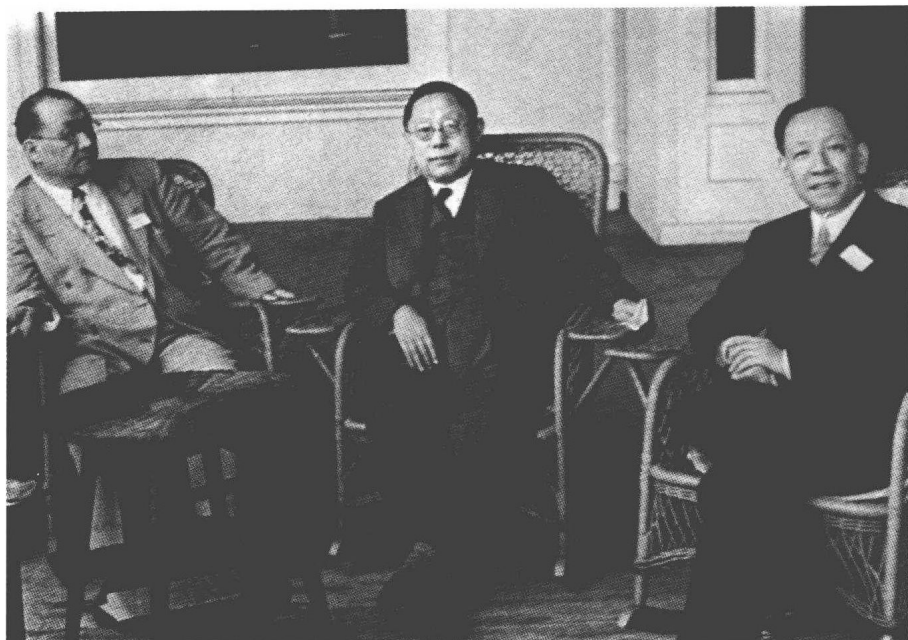
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1939年在伦敦出席万国商会会议



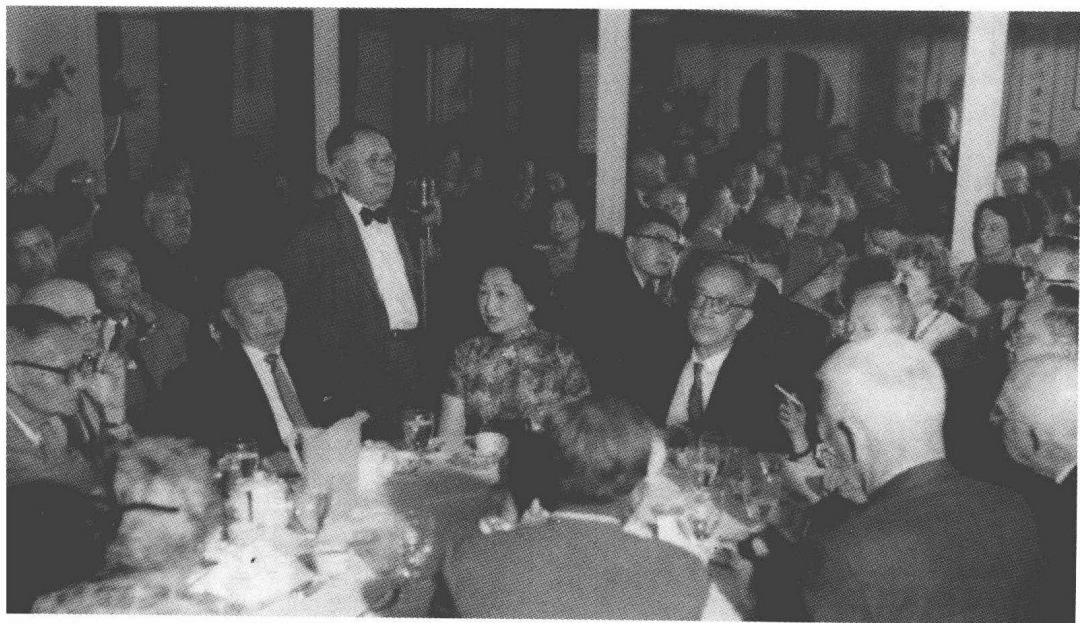
1941年在伦敦出席世界科学会议



1944年出席联合国金融会议



1959年主持中美文化协会聚餐



1960年主持中美文化协会聚餐



1966年生日宴会

1964年与孙侄儿女欢聚



1966年与夫人夏瑜合影





1969年9月2日
安息于华盛顿和平公园

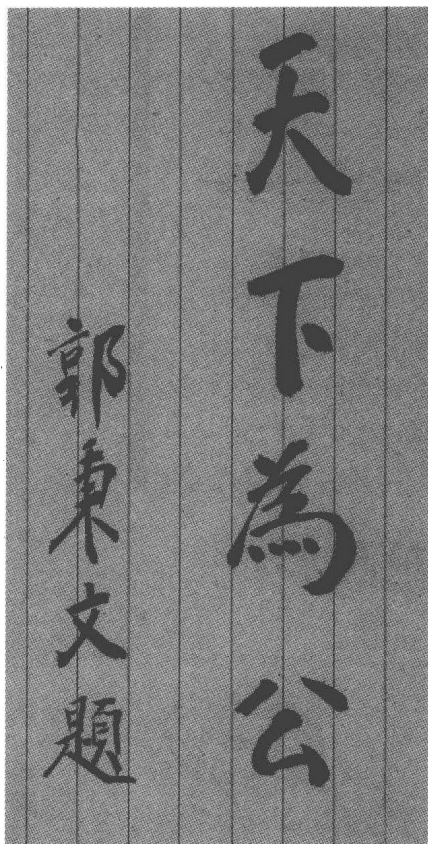
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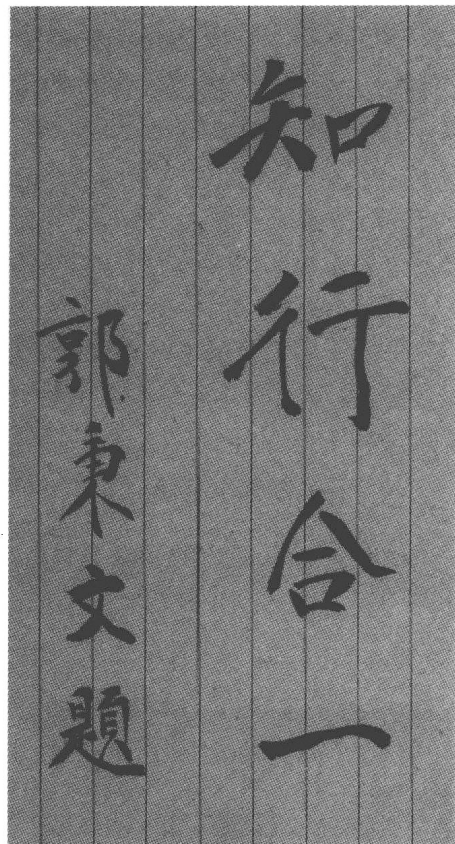
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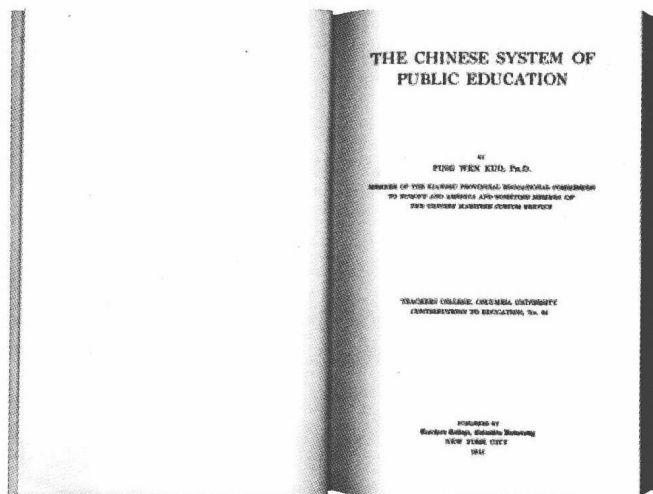
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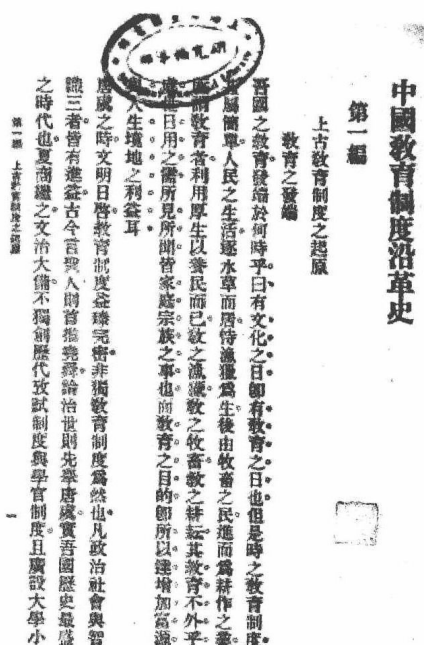
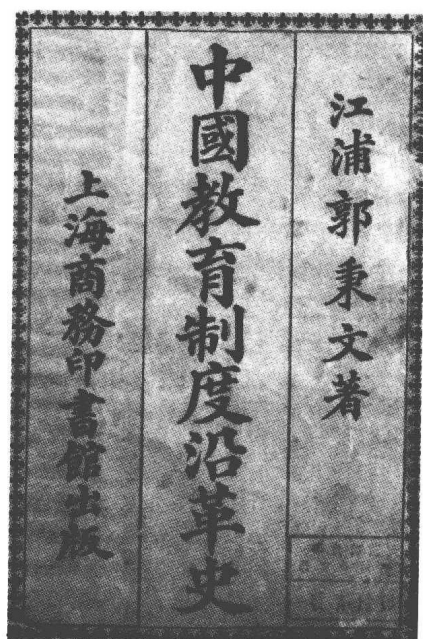
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题词：知行合一



《中国教育制度沿革史》英文版1915



《中国教育制度沿革史》中文版1916



COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN CHINA

BY DR. P. W. KUO, PH.D.

WE often hear that commercial education in China is still in its infancy. While, no doubt, the remark is partially true, it need not mean any discouragement to the educator who has learned to interpret infancy as possibility of growth. China has been mainly an agricultural nation for centuries. Old traditions used to place men engaged in commercial and industrial occupations in a low social stratum. Apprenticeship was the only form of training provided, rule-of-thumb practice the sole process of learning known. Commerce was not taken as a study. It had no place in the booklore of scholars.

This is as it should have been, considering the fact that even in Europe and America commercial subjects were admitted to the curricula and universities only at a comparatively recent date. The first modern educational system for China dates back to 1903. According to the scheme then drawn up, there was a three-year commercial school equivalent in standing to the four-year higher primary school, and a five-year middle commercial school equivalent to the five-year middle school. Then there was a three-year commercial college corresponding to the three-year college.

In 1912, the school system was reorganized. The new system, which is still in force, though it is soon to be modified again, provides for two grades of commercial schools, A and B. The B grade commercial school corresponds to the three-year higher primary school and the A grade corresponds to the four-year middle school. Both give a three-year course

of training. For the higher education in commerce, we have the three-year professional school with the college standing. Then in the university also, there is the college of commerce comprising the following departments:

Type of School	No. of Schools
B Grade	441
A Grade	84
Professional	5

No. of Students	Graduates
19,565	2,517
10,524	2,338
680	272



DR. P. W. KUO, PH.D.

Since the publication of this statistical data, the national government has founded a professional school of commerce at Wuchang; thus there are at least six professional schools, not including many private institutions of the same character. Meagre as the facts are, they are eloquent in declaring the scarcity of commercial schools for a population of four hundred million who are in dire need of commercial and industrial development. The inadequacy of educational opportunity is all the more glaring when we bear in mind that the A and B grades of commercial schools only offer very elementary training. Their graduates are with just sufficient knowledge in fundamental principles and practices of commerce to enable them to be serviceable to the business world. As for training and developing men with directing powers and organizing ability who can exercise industrial and commercial leadership, there is no educational institution aiming at such.

In recent years, several colleges have been giving courses in commerce. In Shanghai, for instance, St. John's University, Fuh-Tan University, the Y.M.C.A., and others, all offer courses of study in commercial subjects, while

banking, insurance, foreign trade, consular service, customs revenue, and international law.

The following statistics are supplied by the "Fifth Issue of the Educational Statistical Charts and Tables," published by the Ministry of Education:

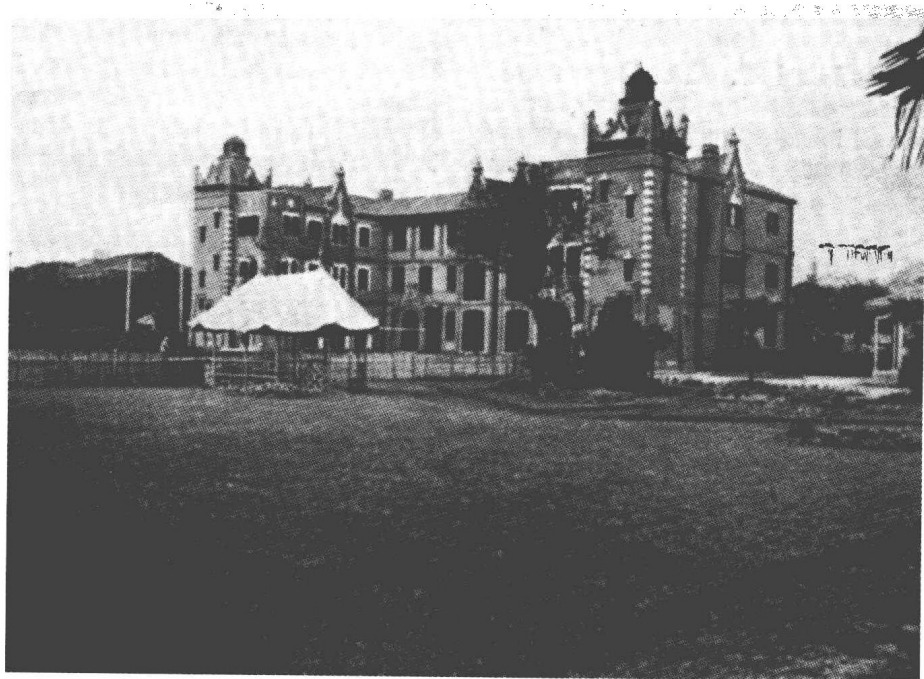
《中国的商科教育》1924



上海商科大学校舍尚賢堂之一



上海商科大学校舍尚贤堂之二



上海商科大学校舍尚贤堂之三