

OBERLIN-SHANSI

TWENTIETH

ANNIVERSARY

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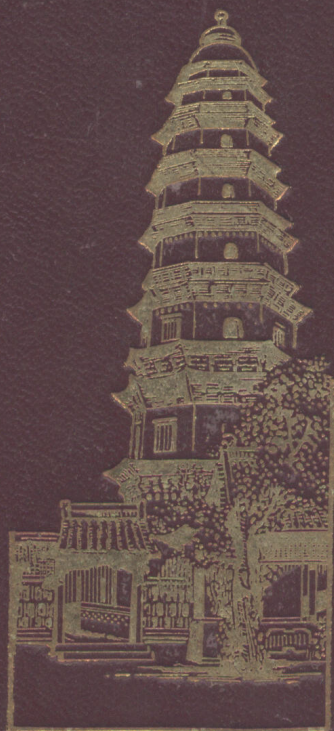
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中華民國十八年五月付印

銘賢廿週紀念冊一本

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發刊辭

認識銘賢的人，當然會知道銘賢是孔庸之校長親手獨創的。事實上，銘賢也就是他一生事業的集大成！心血的結晶，精神的寄託，和他個人的生活，智能，魄力，以及他的堅卓的意志，偉大的人格，都在直接間接和有形無形間，整個的已經感透銘賢，昭示於人世了！

『銘賢』二字，係校長所命名；是爲紀念在庚子年爲道殉身的諸師友；是爲繼續諸師友的犧牲，服務，博愛，利人的精神，和他們的偉大的事業；希望銘賢，爲造成這種人才的場所。而今，畢業的學生，已經有三百餘人，服務在各界上，頗得社會一般人的稱道，尙不負孔校長的廿年來經營的苦心。

廿年的過去，校長萃其精力，擘劃校務，從胚胎時期，以至發榮滋長，再至開花結實。到現在牠已成了社會中的健者了。雖不是什麼『最高學府』什麼『文化中心』，但從牠所貢獻於社會國家的方面觀察，也確然有了絕大的成績！

茲值補行廿週年紀念的日子，又欣逢校長五秩榮慶；同人等不忍把他經營的事蹟，日久而聽其湮沒，故徵集各種照片，和國內名流的祝詞，刊印出來，以資紀念；並獻

銘賢廿週紀念刊 發刊辭

給校長和讀者諸君！

喬晉樑謹識
民國十八年
六月廿日

銘賢廿週紀念刊目錄

總理遺像及遺囑

發刊辭

本校概要

祝辭

校史

校訓

校歌

校旗

校景與建築

行政組織及學生

最近之課外組織

體育

師生課餘生活

革命工作

宗教事業

社會服務

旅外同學

校史追述

雜俎

歷任職教員姓名籍貫一覽表

同學錄

文藝

銘賢魂之過去與將來

庸翁校長之仁風德範

銘賢過去之面面觀

冠帶園橋賦

銘賢地理誌

介紹幾個文藝會社

銘賢卽景

銘賢學校雙八景

希望於母校及同學者

銘賢學校有廿週紀念之舉詩以當祝

編輯以後

英文發刊辭

英文校史

A HISTORY OF OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL SCHOOL

In 1907 Dr. H. H. Kung had completed his courses in Oberlin and Yale, receiving the degrees of B. A. and M. S. During his stay in Oberlin, the faculty and students of the college became interested in making a living memorial to their alumni, who had met death in Shansi during the year 1900. Dr. Kung's purpose when he returned to China was to develop an educational institution in his native city. Oberlin approved his plan and choose this school as their memorial. Thus the "Oberlin-Shansi Memorial School" came into being.

For twenty years now, Dr. Kung has carried on this school in spite of all obstacles and difficulties. There had been in Taiku, previous to Dr. Kung's arrival, a small mission primary school for boys. This he took over, and, under his care, it grew until it is now a high school of high repute, preparing, in the near future, to offer two years of college work.

As the situation of the original primary school was not favorable to growth, the school was moved, in 1908, to a beautiful old Chinese garden to the east of Taiku city. This had belonged to a wealthy Taiku family, called Meng, but was given after 1900 to the American Board Mission to be used as a cemetery for the Christians, American and Chinese, who lost their lives in that year. This garden is an ideal campus for a school, with its great trees, summerhouses situated upon the picturesque little hill in the center, arched bridges with carved ornaments on the railing, pavilions and finely painted court yards, and, in the spring time, a glory of almond blossoms, roses, and lilacs. To the north of the garden lies the Black Horse river bordered by old willow trees, to the south is a view

of purple-blue mountains with the pagoda crowned Pheonix mountain the nearest of all. The trans-provincial motor road runs not far from the school gate and is connected with it by a small branch road which is most convenient for the faculty and students.

You may recall that the revolution of 1911 against the Manchus began in Wu-Ch'ang, Hupei province, which uprising was soon joined by patriots from other provinces. Shansi joined in this enterprise. At that time the peace and order of Taiku city became of great importance as it was a leading economic center of the province and supplied the Shansi revolutionary troops with necessities. Furthermore there were in residence some English, American, and Japanese, whose lives and property had to be safe to preserve international goodfeeling. Though Dr. Kung was then in mourning for the death of his father, he took the responsibility at once to organise a military headquarters including soilders, police, student and citizen auxiliaries, totaling several thousand, to maintain peace in the district during this troublesome year. The citizens of Taiku still feel grateful to Dr. Kung for his assistance given them at that time. Many students, inspired by Dr. Kung's enthusiasm joined the revolutionary army at Nientzekuan in the battle against the Manchus in which the "men of Han" fought for liberty. On this account, work in the school was suspended for half a year.

The revolutionary adventure of the next year was badly discouraged. Dr. Kung took the position of general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Chinese students in Tokyo. From this place of exile he still used his influence for the struggling revolution.

The year 1915, Dr. Kung returned from Japan and again in charge of Oberlin in Shansi. Two years later a Junior

College was established in conjunction with the middle school. In 1919 a North China Athletic meet was held in Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, and our students took part. Governor Yen instituted a debating contest in which all the schools represented at the meet took part. Oberlin-in-Shansi was proud to have the four best debators among her own students. Thus her reputation was spread.

The next year increased the schools running allowance by several thousand dollars, and over half a million dollars endowment was received from the Hall estate. Being himself very much occupied by national affairs, Dr. Kung appointed, under him, deans for the Junior College, High School, and Primary School, to carry on the administration.

The accommodations of the school were soon increased by the erection of the Hawley Building with its assembly hall and class-rooms. Consequently, there was a two-fold increase in the enrollment. The school showed every evidence of growth both in its scholastic standards and reputation, and in material prosperity.

The division into classes was readjusted from eight years of primary and four years of high school, to six years of primary three of junior, and three of senior high school, to conform to the regulations of the National Educational Society. The Junior College was discontinued. A building including administration and science rooms was given by Mr. W. C. Fairfield; and the Hemingway Dormitory was built to enlarge living accommodations for the boys.

Dr. Kung went to Peking in 1923 to work with the National Party against the corrupt government which had illegally elected Tsao Kung as president. These efforts resulted in Marshal Feng Yu' Hsiang's revolutionary enterprise.

In the school itself, student activities were increased by the publication of the "Oberlin-in-Shansi Record," a monthly magazine, and the appearance of an Association for Cultural Study and a Science Club.

The year 1925 was an eventful one for the school. The administration was carried on, during the absence of Mr. Fairfield, the vice principal, by an Administrative Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Pu-Yun-Ch'eng. The May 30th incident in Shanghai greatly stirred students' feeling. A week's holiday was given for patriotic demonstrations and to give the students time to collect funds for Chinese workers in Shanghai. That autumn the Kuo-min-chun evacuated from Peking. Dr. Kung escaped to America where he revisited Oberlin and his American friends. He received a L. L. D. degree from Oberlin College and worked to enlarge the endowment.

Mr. Fairfield, on his return from America, was elected chairman of the Administrative Committee. At the time of the evacuation of all foreigners from North China, that followed the Nanking incident, Mr. Fairfield's place was filled by Mr. Lin Ping Chia. The school was registered under the government school regulations. During this year the southern nationalists captured Wu-ch'ang and Hankow; Dr. Kung was appointed by them as Minister of Industry in Canton. The communist faction made a break between the nationalists in Nanking and Hankow which endangered the very life of the National Party. This grieved Dr. Kung very much as he was a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and an inheritor of his Will. He used all his energies to bring a good understanding in the Party, traveling between Nanking, Hankow, Shanghai, and Honan to smooth over differences. Finally the communists were driven out and the Nanking and Hankow Parties again joined. The Oberlin-in-Shansi student body followed these movements with interest and were most active in Nationalist Party concerns in Shansi.

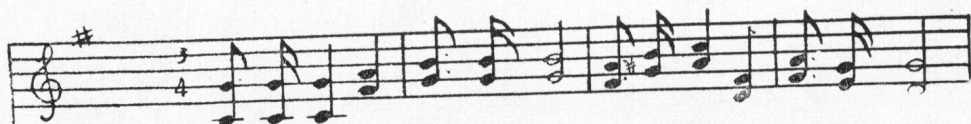
Mr. Gene L. Ch'iao returned from America and took the place of Mr. Chia, who was Sent to Oberlin for two years' study. Mr. Ch'iao encouraged scholarship and individual thinking. Some new school papers such as "The Rising Sun," "The Sea Wave," and "The Mid-night Bell" appeared that year.

After the fourth session of the Central Council, Dr. Kung was appointed as Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor under the National Government. Our alumni gradually appeared on the political stage, working not for personal advancement but to help in accomplishing the program of the revolution.

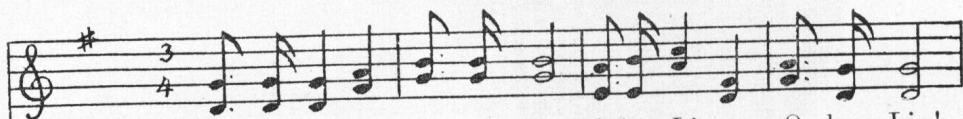
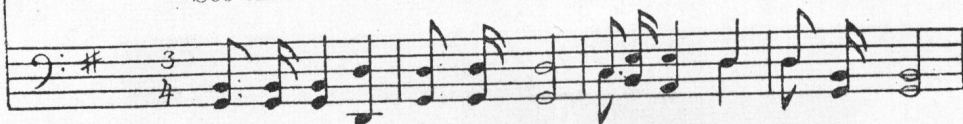
In these first years of the new government there will be an ever increasing demand for highly educated citizens. To meet this, our school is planning to establish a university. We are already pioneers in co-education, following the more advanced tendency in modern education. Our equipment is steadily increasing to satisfy the ever greater demand.

This paper pretends only to be a sketch of our school history as a detailed description might be tedious. The school has always cherished "Love and Service" as its aim and its motto is "Learning for Service." Thus, you may form an idea of the purpose of the school. The campus has been enlarged including buildings and lands on either side of the Flower Garden which it first occupied. The school has grown from a small Primary to a thriving Junior and Senior Middle School with prospects of a Junior College. The administration has evolved into the hands of an Administrative Committee. The school is like a family which gives to each student personal attention and interest. Of late years a higher standard in scholarship has been attained by the faculty. A progressive atmosphere pervades the school because faculty and students study Dr. Sun's "Three Peoples Principles" and are formed under the plans and ideals of the revolution. The students

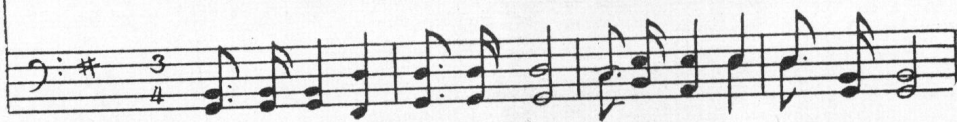
constantly increase in numbers, the teachers keep up a high standard of work, and equipment and teaching methods improve. During the past year, the erection of the Ming Hsien Villas, faculty residences, is a notable addition. The spirit of the school does not lag behind its material advances; the enthusiastic service of the students to worthy causes, their advanced thinking, deeply rooted friendships, literary efforts are all signs of this. It is pleasant to see the boys studying or talking among the flowers of the Garden at the time of the summer rains or under spring sun-shine and breezes. This is wholesome for body and spirit alike.



Man of Brawn I cheer thee on, O-ber-Lin my O - be - Lin!
See the col-ors in the sky, O-ber-Lin my O - ber - Lin!



Shaw thy-self A worth-y son, O-ber-Lin my O - ber - Lin!
Trees are bear-ing them on high, O-ber-Lin my O - ber - Lin!



When thy might is spent & gone, When thy Loyal deeds ave done,
Brave-ly with Thy fac-men vie, Dare to do may more to die,

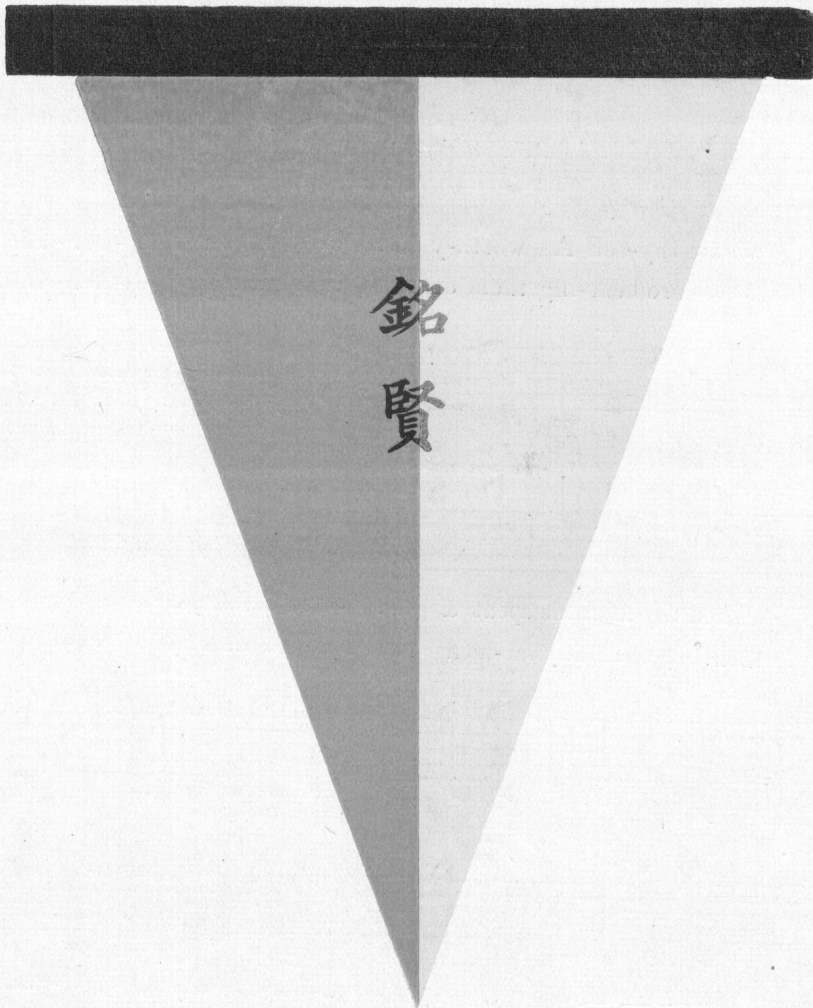


Show me then a victo yman, O-ber-Lin my O - ber - Lin!
Hark the ring-ing Hi-o-Hi , O-ber-Lin my O - ber - Lin!



旗

校



School Banner

校園與建築

Views of the Campus

門 校
School Gate



風 春 滿 列 一 牆 門