

「構建」崇基學院的五位扶輪人

The Five Rotarians “Constructed” the Chung Chi College

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崇基學院第一代院徽（1954 年）、第一代校門牌樓和至善亭（1959 年）

The first Chung Chi College Emblem (1954) and the first College Main Gate (1959)

The year of 2016 marks the 65 years of Chung Chi College (崇基學院) established in Hong Kong. The College was founded in October 1951 by representatives of Protestant churches in Hong Kong. Key establishment milestones:

- Initial Founding: Established in October 1951 to provide higher education following the closure of 13 Christian universities in the Chinese mainland.
- Formal Incorporation: The College was formally incorporated under an ordinance of the Hong Kong Government in 1955.
- Permanent Campus: It moved to its current permanent site in Ma Liu Shui (馬料水) in 1956.
- CUHK Incorporation: In 1963, it became one of the three federated colleges of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK 香港中文大學).

Going through these 4 stages, there had been 5 eminent Rotarians---4 ethnic Cantonese and 1 Canadian---offered their remarkable contributions:

- (1) David Au Wai-Kwok (歐偉國) – Active Member, Hong Kong Rotary Club (香港扶輪社); First Chairman of the Board of Governors of Chung Chi College (1951-1955);
- (2) Dr. Lee Ying-Lin (李應林博士) -- Charter Member 1931 and Club Secretary 1937-1938, Canton Rotary Club (廣州扶輪社); Co-founder and First President of the College (1951-1954);
- (3) Professor Leslie Gifford Kilborn (啟真道教授) – Charter Member 1939, Chengtu Rotary Club (成都扶輪社); Member of College Board of Governors since 1953; Second Chairman of the College Board of Governors (1955-1960), College Vice-President (1960-1963);

- (4) Professor Lin Dao-Yang (凌道揚教授) – Charter Member 1933, Nanking Rotary Club (南京扶輪社); Second President of the College (1955 to 1960);
- (5) Architect Robert Fan (范文照) – Active Member and Director of former Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社); Architect of the first generation campus (1950s) of the College.

Establishment of Chung Chi College

In the beginning of the 1950s, the British Crown Colony Hong Kong was undergoing rapid growths in population and economy, resulting in an acute need for tertiary education. Recognizing the need, The Right Reverend Bishop Ronald Owen Hall, Hong Kong & Macao Diocese, The Anglican-Episcopal Church (聖公會港澳教區主教何明華會督), Dr. Edwin E. Walline (華連博士) (Representative of the American Presbyterian Church in Hong Kong 美國聯合長老會駐香港代表), Mr. David W. K. Au (歐偉國) (Representative of the Board of Regents of St. John's University, Shanghai 上海聖約翰大學董事會代表), Dr. Lee Ying-Lin (李應林博士) (Former President 1937-1948 of Lingnan University in Canton 前廣州嶺南大學校長 1937-1948), and others decided to establish a local institution of higher learning that would follow the Christian mission and traditions of the 13 Christian universities and colleges** operated in China Mainland where the graduates from Hong Kong high schools used to continue their tertiary studies before 1950, and were all disbanded by the Chinese Communist Administration:

(1) St. John's University (聖約翰大學) (1879), Shanghai (上海); (2) Lingnan University (嶺南大學) (1888), Canton (廣州); (3) Nanking University (金陵大學) (1888), Nanking (南京); (4) Hangchow University (之江大學) (1897), Hangchow (杭州); (5) Soochow University (東吳大學) (1900), Soochow (蘇州); (6) Shantung Christian University (*Cheeloo University*) (山東基督教共和國大學/齊魯大學) (1904), Tsinan (濟南); (7) Shanghai University (滬江大學) (1906), Shanghai (上海); (8) Women's College of South China (華南女子文理學院) (1908), Foochow (福州); (9) West China Union University (華西協合大學) (1910), Chengtu (成都); (10) Ginling College (金陵女子文理學院) (1913), Nanking (南京); (11) Fukien Christian University (福建協和大學) (1915), Foochow (福州); (12) Yenching University (燕京大學) (1919), Peking (北京); (13) Huachung University (華中大學) (1924), Wuchang (武昌).

(**Many of the presidents, professors and old boys in these universities were Rotarians.)

In August 1951, Bishop Hall submitted an application to the Hong Kong Government for permission to establish a Chung Chi College on a trial basis, i.e. to open temporary evening classes in Arts and Science for one year, using Chinese as the main medium of instruction. Permission was granted in the same month. David W. K. Au was elected to serve as the first Chairman of the College Board of Governors, while Dr. Lee Ying-Lin was appointed the first College President. Chung Chi College had a very modest beginning with only 63 students in the first year. The College used borrowed and rented premises, namely St. Paul's Co-educational College at No. 33, MacDonnell Road (for evening classes); the Social Hall (formerly also known as "Cathedral Hall" and currently "Li Hall") of St. John's Cathedral (for morning classes); and later on at No. 147, Caine Road. By September 1953, classes for the College's 279 students were still scattered in the aforesaid buildings. (*see photos on Page 15*)

In March 1954, when the second term opened, the College rented the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building at No. 1 Lower Albert Road near Bishop's House. From then on, Chung Chi College gave up the classrooms in St. Paul's Co-educational College and the Cathedral Hall.

It is interesting to note that, among the students in those years, one of them is Rotarian Dr. George Hung (熊翰章博士) today. George Hung joined the Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club (香港西區扶輪社) since 1978 and served as its Club President in 1993 -1994. From 1993, George Hung has served Chung Chi College as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Chinese University of Hong Kong as a Council Member. In 2001, the University conferred George Hung a Doctor Degree of Social Science (*honoris causa*).

The Permanent Campus

When the founders of Chung Chi College began to consider a permanent campus in the New Territories (新界), the first choice was a place called Kou To Shan (狗肚山) (Cove Hill) which is located at 11 and 1/2 miles with beautiful scenery and running brooks in front of the hills and facing the harbour beyond the railway and Tai Po Road (大埔公路).

In 1953, the Board of Governors of Chung Chi College proposed to provide four-year courses, and approached the Government for a grant of land at Ma Liu Shui, New Territories, an interest-free loan of HK\$1 million to the Board for the building works of a permanent campus and a railway station along the Kowloon-Canton Railway (九廣鐵路) by the eastern coast of Tolo Harbour (吐露港) (currently the Mass Transit Railway East Rail Line). In August 1954, the Government replied the following to the College Board for consideration:

- (1) the Board would be granted an interest-free loan of HK\$1 million for building works which would be repayable in 10 equal annual instalments;
- (2) the Board would also be granted land at Ma Liu Shui not exceeding 10 acres in area, with conditions to be set out, after the Board had been incorporated; and
- (3) a railway station would be constructed and maintained by the Government.

Regrettably, Dr. Lee Ying-Lin passed away on 22 August 1954 due to serious kidney failure.

The plan was carried on as scheduled. Eventually, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (亞洲基督教高等教育聯合基金會) (representing churches in the United States and Canada), the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia (亞洲基督宗教大學協會) of London, and the American Foundation of Lingnan University (嶺南大學基金會) in New York provided funding for the construction works. Therefore, in November 1954, the Board withdrew the application for a loan and submitted to the Government a block plan on the proposed site of the College. From then on until 1959, the Board liaised with the Government on the actual area to be allocated for the new campus and the exact buildings to be constructed, and accomplished the incorporation of the Board which was in July 1955 under the 《Chung Chi College Incorporation Ordinance》 (崇基學院法團條例) of the Hong Kong Laws. The draft Conditions of Grant for around 10 acres (40 thousand SqM) of Crown Land at Ma Liu Shui to be made to the College was drawn up in October 1955 and accepted by the College one month later in November. Although Chung Chi was granted ten acres of land, it was still not enough for the College's future development. Therefore, Chung Chi aspired to buy the land of the entire site of Ma Liu Shui Village. When Dr. Lin Dao-Yang became the President in 1955, he actively touched

base with the Wan Clan (溫氏族) who were the indigenous inhabitants. With the efforts of Lin, the Wan Clan gradually moved to Fanling (粉嶺). Hence, Chung Chi could expand its campus facilities at the original site, and more students could study at the College. After further discussions with the Government, the College, on 5 January 1956, submitted a new layout plan for the construction of the College buildings. The Government raised no objection, in principle, to the latest proposal and agreed to make a provisional grant of land with a total area not exceeding 10 acres to the Board.

The foundation stone of Chung Chi College, blessed by Bishop Hall, was laid on 12 May 1956 by Professor Leslie G. Kilborn, the then Chairman of the College Board of Governors; whereas the Ma Liu Shui Railway Station (馬料水火車站) (currently University Station 大學站) was opened to traffic on 24 September the same year. The academic year at the new campus commenced on 1 October 1956. The dedication ceremony on 23 November 1956, officiated by the Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander W. G. H. Grantham (香港總督葛量洪爵士), marked the formal opening of Chung Chi College buildings. Later, the College was able to obtain further financial support from the churches in the United States, Canada, etc., for more building works. By the mid-1960s, additional plots of Crown Land had been granted to or reserved for the College.

Campus Design and Construction

As early as in 3 November 1953, in the Minutes of the Building Committee, there is a description on the future campus: “Buildings to be of simple one-storey construction fitted into the slope among trees, with connecting paths, rather than of a striking institutional pattern.” With the principles on the planning and design of the campus drawn up, a design competition was held to select an architect. The aforesaid instructions to architect were set out in the competition guidelines for architects.

Architect Robert Fan won the competition. He did not use the usual symmetrical axis method but spread the buildings individually or in clusters according to the contours of the land into three areas:

- (1) The administrative and academic buildings were located on the long hill slope and the assembly and dining hall were nearest to the station.
- (2) The residential quarters and dormitories were on the north side of the valley.
- (3) The athletic field was in the salt flats between the rice field and the railway.

One more noteworthy point is that communication within the campus should be like the former Lingnan University (嶺南大學) in Canton (*Guangzhou*) (廣州), namely by foot paths and steps.

Robert Fan clearly demonstrated that he handled space organization, proportion, material, and color with ease. The buildings completed were functional, closely knit without any superfluity, however, not abandoning the pursuit of architectural excellence. The buildings used load-bearing walls and structural frames as the different circumstances required. This could be seen from the external views of the buildings. The most noted feature of Fan’s design was his use of the local Ngo Tau Shek (牛頭石) as the facade treatment of the buildings. Thus, the stone walls, the plastered walls, the brick walls, the concrete lattice window, and the glass formed a conglomerate of materials and colors. Even under budgetary constraints, Fan did not completely

abandon his pursuit of the “Chinese style”. This was manifested in two ways: the Administration Building, the Dining and Multi-purpose Hall, and the teaching blocks all had pitched roofs; there were Chinese style grooves on the overhanging parts of the roofs of these buildings.

Academic System

In the 1950s-60s, the academic system of Chung Chi College was:

- Four-Year Curriculum: Throughout the years, the College operated a four-year normative undergraduate curriculum.
- Academic Departments: By 1962, just before joining CUHK, the College had 10 departments with approximately 531 students and 40 full-time faculty members.
- Language of Instruction: The College prioritized Chinese as the medium of instruction, filling a gap for graduates from Chinese-speaking schools who were not eligible for the English-only University of Hong Kong (香港大學).
- Religious Heritage: Chung Chi College owns an independent chapel, and has a Chaplain's Office to promote activities which include assemblies, Sunday Service, Campus Christian Fellowship, etc. The Theology Division (now named Divinity School of Chung Chi College) was established for the training of Christian ministers.

In 1963, joining with New Asia College (新亞書院) and the United College of Hong Kong (香港聯合書院), Chung Chi College was further incorporated as one of the three constituent colleges of CUHK. Chung Chi College operates within the University's residential college system, which emphasizes holistic student development by integrating residential living with supplementary academic and extracurricular programs. Chung Chi College provides residential facilities for undergraduates, with places prioritized for first-year students to foster a sense of community and personal growth aligned with its Protestant Christian ethos. This system complements CUHK's centralized academic structure by offering college-specific general education courses that address moral, social, and leadership dimensions not fully covered in departmental curricula.



崇基學院禮拜堂內鑲刻著 13 所原先在中國的基督教大學的校徽。

Emblems of the 13 former Christian universities in China are engraved inside the Chung Chi College Chapel.



WHO is WHO

David Au Wai-Kwok (歐偉國)



David Au Wai-Kwok (歐偉國), BA (*St. John's*) (1898–1959) was a Hong Kong business leader and educational figure who served as the first Chairman of the Board of Governors of Chung Chi College from 1952 to 1955.

Early Life and Education

David Au was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1898 to early industrialist Au Ben (歐彬), a partner of the Sincere Department Store (先施百貨公司). He studied at St. Paul's College (聖保羅書院) (1909–1913) and St. Stephen's College (聖士提反書院) in Hong Kong before moving to Shanghai (上海) to attend St. John's University (聖約翰大學). He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 1918 and later pursued further studies at the London School of Economics in England.

Career in Banking and Business

Au was a major figure in the commercial sectors of both Shanghai and Hong Kong: He served as secretary and manager of the Sincere Company (先施百貨公司) and later as deputy general manager of Swire (太古洋行). In 1929, he joined the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank (上海商業儲蓄銀行), eventually managing its Hong Kong branch. He also served as a manager for the Bank of Canton (廣東銀行) under T. V. Soong (宋子文).

Founding of Chung Chi College

In the foundational journey of Chung Chi College, Au was undoubtedly one of the irreplaceable pioneers. Realizing a severe shortage of university vacancies in Hong Kong, Au joined hands with Bishop Ronald Owen Hall and Dr. Lee Ying Lin to found Chung Chi College in 1951. With his extensive connections across various sectors, he was elected as the interim and first Chairman of the Board of Governors to liaise with the Director of Education of the Government and raise resources for the College. During his tenure, Au sought Government

approval for the registration of Chung Chi College and arranged for classrooms to be borrowed from St. Paul's College for teaching purposes. He also appealed to overseas missions to send missionaries to teach in Chung Chi. Furthermore, Au secured generous funding from the China Christian Universities Association, based in London, and the United Board of Christian Colleges in China, based in New York, to subsidize Chung Chi's operations.

Au acted as President from 1954 to 1955, bridging transition after the death of founding president Dr. Lee Ying-Lin in 1954 while the College continued provisional operations and planning for permanent relocation. Under his management, the College gradually took shape and formed the foundation for future development.

Public and Religious Service

Other than Rotary Club, Au was deeply involved in community and religious leadership: He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of China (Freemasons) (中國美生總會). He also served as honorary treasurer of the Anglican Church South China Diocese.

He was president of the Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong (香港中華基督教青年會) as well as the Chinese Benevolent Association (香港中華慈善會).

Au played a critical, early administrative role in the Hong Kong operations of the Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals, Inc. (ARCI) during the massive influx of mainland refugees into the British Colony. While ARCI was a private American relief organization officially founded in 1952 by U.S. Congressman Walter Judd to resettle exiled intellectuals away from communist China, its operational groundwork in Hong Kong relied heavily on local figures like Au.

Legacy

To commemorate Au's contribution, his daughter, Mrs. Aida Au Hom, donated to the College to establish the [David Au Wai Kwok Memorial Scholarship], rewarding outstanding students and extending the family's care and support for the College.

Dr. Lee Ying-Lin (李應林博士)



Dr. Lee Ying-Lin (*aka* Dr. Lee Ying-Lam) (李應林博士), *HonLLD (Oberlin)*, *BA (Oberlin)*, (1892 – 1954) served as the first president of Chung Chi College from 1951 until his death in 1954, having been invited by Bishop Ronald Hall to found the institution as a Protestant Christian college. Under his leadership, the College began operations in October 1951 with 63 students in temporary facilities on Hong Kong Island, emphasizing Christian faith, learning, and research.

Lee, formerly President of Lingnan University (私立嶺南大學) in Canton, fostered a strong emphasis on sports and physical education, which became a hallmark of college culture.

Native of Nanhai, Guangdong, Lee spent his early years studying at Canton Christian College (嶺南學堂). After graduation, he worked at the Canton YMCA before pursuing further studies in the United States, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Oberlin College in 1920.

Upon returning to China, Lee resumed his service at the Canton YMCA, serving in positions that included Student Secretary, Associate General Secretary, Acting General Secretary, and Principal of the YMCA Middle School. In 1927, he was appointed Vice President of Lingnan University after it transitioned to full Chinese leadership. Lee began advanced studies at Columbia University in 1930 and returned in 1931 to serve as General Secretary of the Canton YMCA.

In 1935, Lee was invited to serve as General Secretary of Labour Welfare Commission of Greater Shanghai, superintending the construction of “Model Workers’ Village”. From 1937 to 1948, he served as President of Lingnan University and overcame the hardships during his tenure, including three times of campus relocation, which ensured that the education remained uninterrupted during wartime. After the war, he concurrently served as Deputy Director and later Director of the Canton Regional Office of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In 1949, he became the Regional Secretary for South China of the National Committee of YMCAs of China and the President of the Canton YMCA.

In 1951, Bishop Ronald Owen Hall expressed his intention to establish a Christian tertiary institution in Hong Kong and invited Lee to join the planning. Lee enthusiastically took on the task and immediately set about preparing for the establishment of the new institution, Chung Chi College, which officially commenced classes in October of the same year.

Lee was elected as the College’s founding President to oversee its administration, bringing in several former Lingnan colleagues, such as Mr. Tse Chiu-Kit (謝昭杰) and Professor Mark Kent-Chun (麥健增教授), to work at Chung Chi, thereby strengthening the College’s team. He also introduced Physical Education and made it a compulsory requirement for all students. As the first President, Lee was instrumental in securing financial support from international organizations like the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia.

In 1954, Lee passed away from illness. His leadership and planning became a legacy, enabling Chung Chi to develop steadily. To recognize Lee’s lifelong devotion to youth education, his alma mater, Oberlin College, awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, while two University facilities were named after him---The boys’ dormitory of Chung Chi College completed in 1958 was named [Ying Lin Tang 應林堂] in his honor, also the [Lee Ying Lam Lecture Hall 李應林演講廳] named at Lingnan University in Hong Kong (香港嶺南大學) reflecting his foundational contributions. Both of which feature a bronze statue of Lee to commemorate him. Friends of Lee donated to Chung Chi a fund to establish the [Y. L. Lee Memorial Scholarship 李應林紀念獎學金] which awards Chung Chi students for their outstanding academic performance.

His eldest son, Aaron S. L. Lee (李小洛), continued his legacy by serving as the College’s Director of Physical Education for over 30 years.

Professor Leslie Gifford Kilborn (啟真道教授)



Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn (啟真道博士), *HonDLitS (Toronto)*, PhD (*Toronto*), MD (*Toronto*), MA (*Toronto*), BSc (*Toronto*) (1895–1972) was a Charter Member (*Classification: Education—Physiology*) on 9 January 1939 of Chengtu Rotary Club (成都扶輪社), in the capital city Chengtu (*Chengdu*) of Szechuan (*Sichuan*) Province, Republic of China (中華民國四川省省會成都市), when he was the Dean (1936-1947) of Medicine Faculty, West China Union University (WCUU) (華西協合大學). He was concurrently Director of the College of Medicine and Dentistry starting in 1939, authoring textbooks and advancing medical training amid wartime challenges.

In January 1952, Leslie left Chengtu for the British Crown Colony Hong Kong at the invitation of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學). Leslie was appointed to the Chair of Physiology Department and then served for three years as Dean of the Medicine Faculty.

As soon as his arrival to Hong Kong, he began to take an interest in the newly organized Chung Chi College and served as a Member of its Board of Governors in 1953. Leslie was later appointed Chairman (1955-1960) of the College Board of Governors. In 1960, on his retirement from the University of Hong Kong, Leslie accepted an appointment as the Vice-President (1960-1963) of Chung Chi College. During the years, in that capacities he brought his wisdom and patience and profound experience in pioneer and complex situations and gave guidance to raise the academic standards of the three independent colleges---Chung Chi College, New Asia College (新亞書院) and United College of Hong Kong (香港聯合書院). In 1963, these three were federated to become the earliest constituent colleges of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學).

Although he was a science scholar, he took up the editorial work of the 《Chung Chi Bulletin 崇基校刊》, and even used to be an Acting Librarian of the College.

Leslie retired in 1963. His friend from the West China Union University donated about ten thousand Hong Kong dollars to sponsor the furnishings of the conference room of the College for commemorating his family's dedication to China and his contributions to Chung Chi. [The Kilborn Room 啟真道室] in the Chung Chi College Administrative Building is named after Co-Founder Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn. The Kilborn family had a long association with China. His father, Dr. Omar Leslie Kilborn (啟爾德博士) (1867-1920), and his mother, Dr. Retta Gifford Kilborn (啟希賢醫師) (1864-1942), were Canadian medical missionaries who had embarked on missionary work in China since the late Ch'ing Empire (大清國).

Professor Lin Dao-Yang (凌道揚教授)



Dr. Lin Dao-Yang (凌道揚博士), *HonLLD (UMass)*, MF (Yale), BA (UMass) (1888–1993) was a native of Buji Village (布吉村) in Bao'an County (寶安縣) (now Shenzhen City 深圳市). In his youth, he graduated from St. John's University in Shanghai (上海聖約翰大學). He later pursued further studies in the United States, earning a bachelor's degree in agriculture from Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) and a master's degree in forestry from Yale University. In 1914, Lin returned to China and contributed to drafting China's first Forestry Act. He assisted Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (孫中山先生) in writing the forestry section of 《The International Development of China》. Lin served as professor and dean of the College of Agriculture at Nanking University (金陵大學) and National Central University (國立中央大學), nurturing talent in agriculture and forestry.

Lin held numerous positions, including Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of Tsingtao (青島), Director of the Central Model Forestry Station Administration, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of the Department of Reconstruction of Kwangtung (廣東), and Vice Chairman of the Forest Reclamation and Planning Committee under the Yellow River Conservancy Commission. He also served multiple terms as Chairman of the Forestry Association of China (中華林學會), playing a key role in advancing forestry in China.

After World War II, Lin became the Director of the Canton Regional Office of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Lin retired in 1948 and settled in Fanling, Hong Kong (香港粉嶺). He became the President of Chung Chi College from 1955 to 1960. He successfully negotiated with the Hong Kong Government and secured the Ma Liu Shui site for the permanent campus, oversaw the construction of the new campus and the relocation to it, and applied to the Government for mountain reforestation, securing 300 acres of land to expand Chung Chi's campus significantly.

Lin also facilitated the relocation of Ma Liu Shui villagers to Fanling and purchased their land for college development. During his term, student dormitories were completed in 1958, and the Chung Chi Gate and Ad Excellentiam Pavilion in 1959, with Lin inscribing a couplet underscoring universal love and scholarship. (see photo on top of Page 1)

Furthermore, Lin participated in the formation of the Chinese Colleges Joint Council (香港中文專上學校協會) with Chung Chi College, New Asia College, and United College, striving for degree-awarding status and government financial support.

His wife, Ms. Helen Lin (崔亞蘭女士), also served as a special instructor, teaching Physical Education at the College.

Lin was deeply committed to serving the community. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Education and the Rural Development Committee by the Government. He also served as an elder of Tsung Kyam Church (崇謙堂) and Vice President of the Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong (香港崇真會). In 1960, Lin became the President of United College of Hong Kong, preparing for the establishment of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

In recognition of his contributions, the University of Massachusetts awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. [Daoyang Memorial Gardens 凌道揚紀念園] have been built on the Chung Chi and CUHK-Shenzhen campuses. The Lin family sponsored the establishment of [Ling College 道揚書院] in Shenzhen. His former residence in Buji was converted into a memorial museum, and the [Ling Dao Yang Memorial Forest 凌道揚紀念林] was planted in Shiyaling Park (石芽嶺公園).

Robert Fan (范文照) --- Campus Architect of Chung Chi College



Robert “Bob” Fan (范文照), MArch (*Penn*), BArch (*Penn*), BSc (*St. John’s*) (1893-1979) was an important figure among first-generation twentieth century Chinese architects, specifically for Shanghai’s architectural modernist movement in the 1930s. Prominent on this list was Robert Fan, one of the several Chinese architects to study at the University of Pennsylvania’s renowned Architecture School. He was one of the first-generation U.S.-trained Chinese architects well-known for designing Chinese-style buildings constructing of reinforced concrete and other modern materials. It is indisputable that Fan was one of the most important architects of Chung Chi College’s early campus and buildings.

The Campus Site Planning

The founders of Chung Chi College began to consider a permanent campus in Ma Liu Shui, New Territories, as early as on 3 November 1953. In the Minutes of the Building Committee,

there is a description on the future campus: “Buildings to be of simple one-storey construction fitted into the slope among trees, with connecting paths, rather than of a striking institutional pattern.” These architectural principles later became the 《Instructions to Architect》 from the Planning Committee of Chung Chi College for the master planning of the campus and design of the buildings in 1954.

The master planning of the campus was set out in the 《Instructions to Architect》, with a conceptual idea of demarcating an area for each major category of buildings, including academic buildings, residential quarters and hostels and an athletic field. The principles on the design of buildings were also laid down. In particular, the preference for economical construction with stone cut on the site, plastered outside and white washed inside served to shape the local character of the early stage College buildings.

With the principles on the planning and design of the campus drawn up, a design competition was held to select an architect. The aforesaid instructions to architect were set out in the competition guidelines for architects.

The historic origin of Robert Fan’s planning strategy

Robert Fan submitted his plan and won the competition. Under the influence of modern architecture, the College buildings designed by Fan were envisioned to have a functional design with precise external details. To further explore the deep roots of Robert Fan’s design concept, it is possible to trace it back to his former experience with the design of the new campus of the National Central University in Nanking in the mid-1930s. One more noteworthy point is that communication within the campus would be similar to the former Lingnan University in Canton, namely by foot paths and steps.

What is interesting to observe is Fan’s strategy of planning. He did not use the usual symmetrical axis method. He spread the buildings individually or in clusters according to the contours of the land. In his explanatory notes on his design for the National Central University, Fan had explained his three planning principles concerning the overall layout:

- (1) Locating buildings on high grounds so as to preserve as much of the hills, forests, slopes and ponds as possible, to minimize the need for fill, to facilitate water-draining and to achieve firm foundations for the buildings.
- (2) Grouping of buildings of similar functions with easy connections among them and between the groups. Functional groups also maximize the use of space and facilitate future additions.
- (3) Reserving space around each building for future expansions.

These three points could be used to explain the master plan of Chung Chi College. Although Fan’s idea of scattered buildings for Chung Chi can be traced to similar strategies he used in his earlier design for the National Central University in Nanking, a further analysis on the change of his design method is necessary as the method he adopted in these two designs was not from his Beaux-Arts educational background.

Down the memory lane of the early years, one can try to “experience” the Chung Chi campus: (1) one is to get into the campus from the Ma Liu Shui Railway Station (馬料水火車站) to see the buildings on their north-east face; (2) the second is to get into the campus from Tai Po Road (大

埔公路) to have a view of the building facades on both sides of the road, and (3) the third is to see the quiet courtyards from the west-facing corridors of the teaching blocks.

The starting point to experience the campus is from the railway station, which is the main access to the campus as most of the people come by train. From there you can see that the buildings were placed row by row on the different contours up the slope. The buildings spread horizontally on one hand and row by row on the other. The road to the main teaching area was not straight. It wound round the fields at the foot of the hill slopes and was almost parallel to the buildings above the slope. It means that one can only see the Administrative Building and the Library in a diagonal position. Where the Library was, one could turn upward into the teaching area. The entrances of the Library, the Multi-purpose Hall, and the Administration Building are placed on the west side so that, upon entering these buildings, one could look back at the railway station. Therefore, the starting point and the end point of this journey are connected through experience. This was the first route to “experience” the campus.

The second route into the campus is down the slopes from Tai Po Road through the College Gateway. There was a relatively large paved square between the Administration Building and the south end of the Teaching Block A. A small road led from this square to the Library and other buildings. Because the main entrance of all buildings faced this road, it was in fact the main campus road. The layout of the teaching block was unusual as their main circulation did not face the main road as other buildings. Although the main entrances faced the main road, the corridor faced the hill slopes behind. The aim might have been to create another level of visual effect to form an inside courtyard with the whole complex of teaching blocks.

These are not all. If one looks closely, one can find a network of small paths among the Library, the teaching blocks and the Dining Hall. This was obviously the “heart” of the campus. Photographs show that there were, no squares but only gardens. Furthermore, from the master plan, it can be seen that the main teaching area, the staff quarters, and the students’ dormitories formed the three legs of a tripod. A view of the teaching area could be seen from both the staff quarters and the student dormitories.

Based on various resources, it could be confirmed that the buildings designed by Robert Fan and completed by then include the Administration Building, the Dining and Multi-purpose Hall, the Library, three teaching blocks, the boys’ and girls’ dormitories, the girls’ temporary dormitory, and staff quarters A and B.

The first noteworthy characteristic of Robert Fan’s design of these buildings is the deliberate use of asymmetric plan layout. This, on one hand, was required by the site situation and, on the other hand, can be seen as his effort to avoid the Beaux-Arts method of composition, namely symmetry and axis. The plan for a building is organized according to its function and the location, rather than a formal idea. The Dining and Multi-purpose Hall and the Library were two exceptions that the plans and masses appeared to be symmetrical. However, the symmetry can hardly be experienced as people accessed and viewed these two buildings normally from a perpendicular or diagonal angle so that the expression of symmetry was greatly minimized.

The construction costs for the first stage was about HK\$1.4 to \$1.8 per square foot. With such budgetary constraints, the architect could only be practical and economical. The buildings completed were functional, closely knit without any superfluity. These, however, did not mean that the architect had abandoned the pursuit of architectural excellence. On the contrary, the

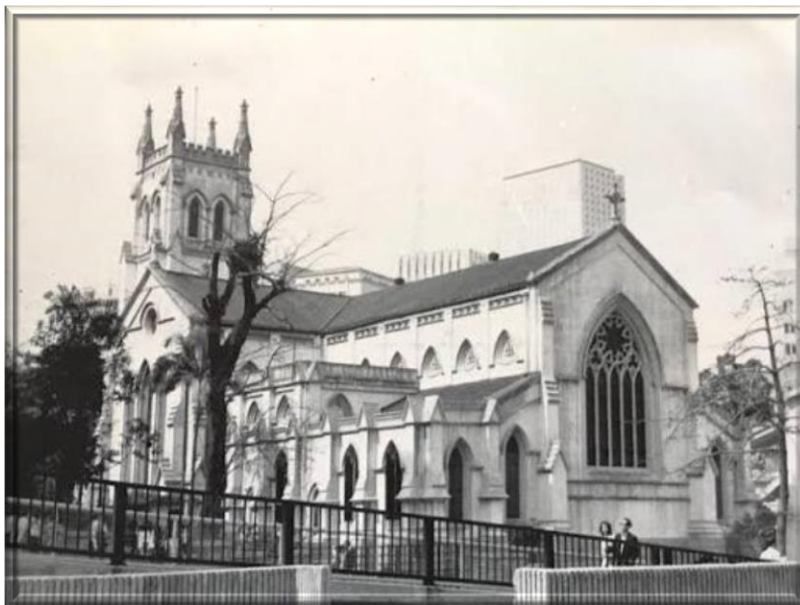
simple designs manifested the architect's ability of articulation everywhere. By virtue of his training in classical architecture, Robert Fan clearly demonstrated that he handled space organization, proportion, material, and color with ease. The concrete grilles, both functional and decorative, is an example of the kind. Besides, the directive of the Building Committee for using economical construction with stone cut on the site had resulted in the use of local stone (locally known as *ngo tau shek* 牛頭石) as uncoursed rubble stone facing on the newly constructed buildings. Thus, the stone walls, the plastered walls, the brick walls, the concrete lattice window, and the glass formed a conglomerate of materials and colors. (see photos on Page 23)

Even under such budgetary constraints, Robert Fan did not completely abandon his pursuit of the "Chinese style". This was manifested in two ways: the Administration Building, the Dining and Multi-purpose Hall, and the teaching blocks all had pitched roofs; there were Chinese style grooves on the overhanging parts of the roofs of these buildings. Of course all these had been kept to a minimum and with low-key expressions. It is indisputable that Robert Fan was the architect of Chung Chi College's early campus and buildings. However, he was not the only one involved in this project. It is discovered that several architects were involved in various stages of the process and almost all of them had Mainland background.

Disappearance of the Original Campus

Starting from the early 1970s, the old buildings were demolished for new developments. The Dining and Multi-purpose Hall and Library were the first followed by the teaching complex. By the end of the last century, the majority of old buildings in the teaching area were demolished and the old campus disappeared. Of all the buildings designed by Robert Fan only the temporary girls' dormitory (now Orchid Lodge 蘭苑餐廳) remains in the main teaching area. In another parts of the campus, the remaining buildings designed by Robert Fan include Block A and Block B of staff quarters and Hua Lien Tang (華連堂) and Ying Lin Tang (應林堂) of student dormitories. Two staff quarters remain basically in its original design not only their external appearance but also internal layout and furniture. It is true that the original campus of Chung Chi College has basically disappeared today due to the large-scale redevelopments carried out in the last 4 decades.

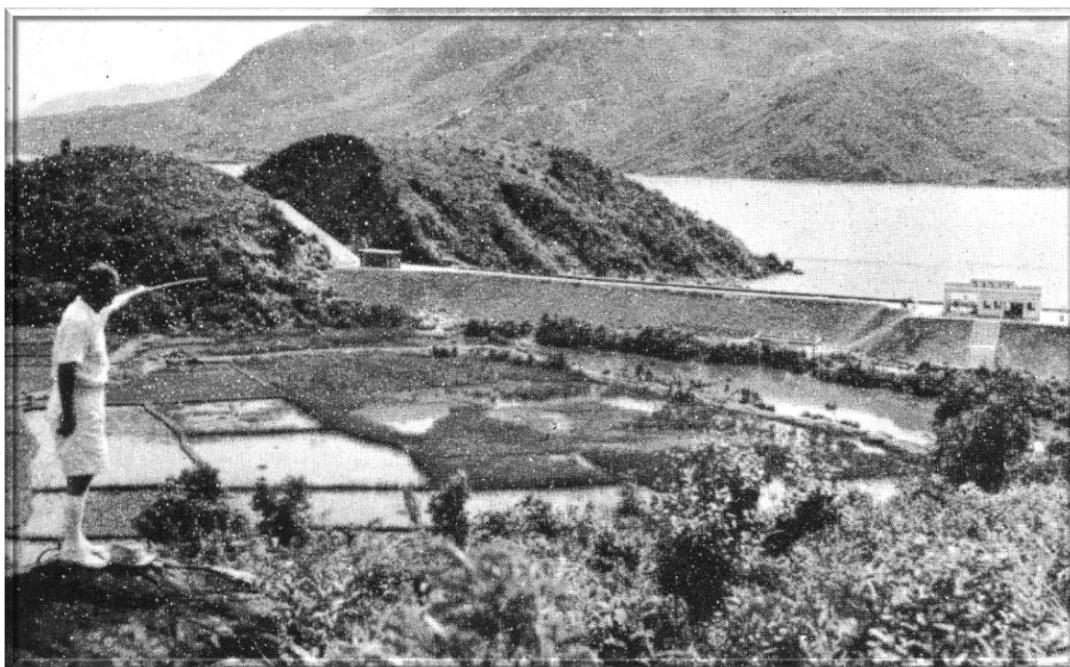




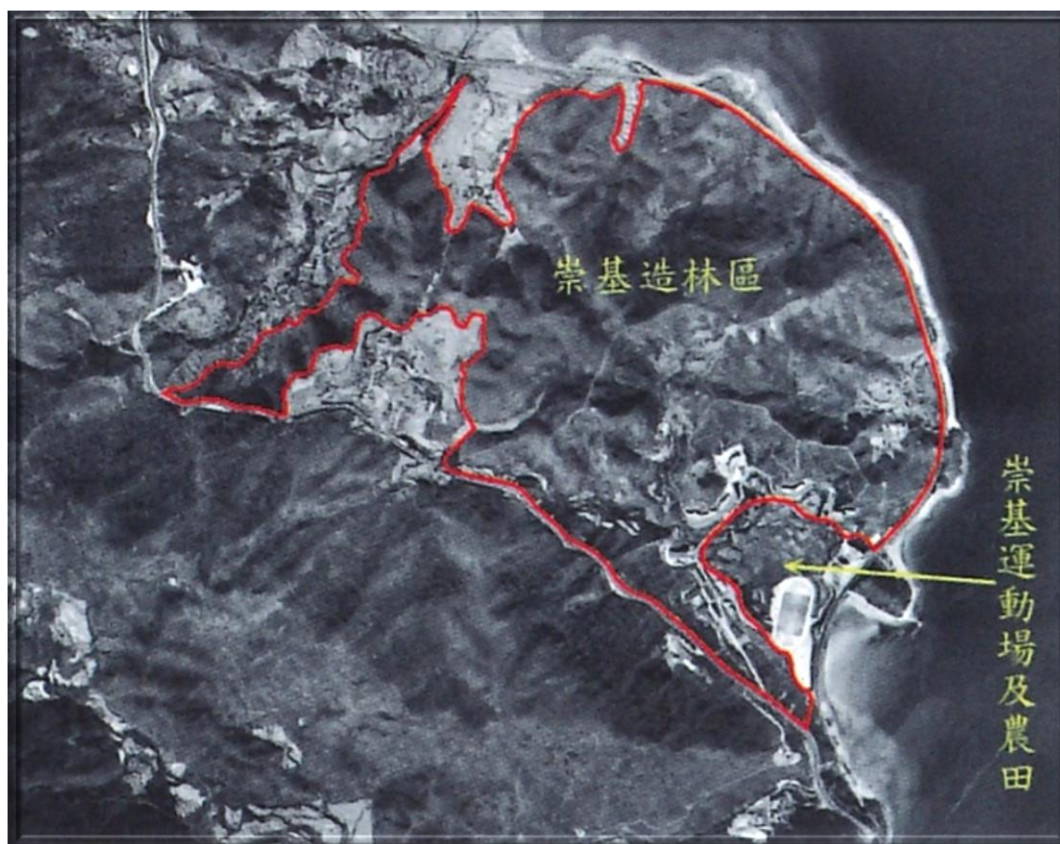
1951 年崇基學院創辦之初，借用或租用的課堂分散在香港島不同的建築物內：

（上圖）花園道聖約翰座堂；（左圖）下亞厘畢道聖公會霍約瑟紀念堂；（右圖）堅道 147 號。

Three locations in Hong Kong Island offering classrooms for the beginning of Chung Chi College in 1951:
 (top) St. John's Cathedral at Garden Road; (left) Bishop Hoare Memorial Building at No. 1 Lower Albert Road;
 (right) No. 147 Caine Road



1955 年 -- 凌道揚校長「指點江山」（馬料水、吐露港、馬鞍山），為崇基學院選新校址。
 1955 -- Dr. Lin Dao-Yang, President of Chung Chi College chose the permanent site for the College.



香港政府將馬料水 300 英畝土地租予崇基學院---劃作崇基的造林區
 300 acres of land at Ma Liu Shui for forestry purpose leased by the Hong Kong Government.

立賣田契據人溫田和堂司理溫應光經本堂議決願將長源尾和馬料水村地段號賜 608 612 618 623 607 610 611 內面積共計二〇九九二斗賣與崇基學院為運動場之用業經崇基學院指派測師測定計開(一)鹹田五・七五斗每斗壹仟貳佰元合計六仟玖佰零壹元貳角(二)荒現六・三七八斗每斗壹仟元合計六仟叁佰柒拾捌元(三)水田八・二六四斗每斗壹仟伍佰元合計壹萬貳仟貳佰肆拾六元又照總價額加百分之十二作為補償未能測定田墾水渠小路之損失四柱合共港幣貳萬捌仟伍佰捌拾捌元貳角就分正即日由溫應光親手收妥銀契兩訖准該業權過戶手續亦由溫應光負責辦理妥恐口無憑特立此據為實。二

附溫田和堂司理溫應光地段執照乙狀

解並收執乙狀

測量圖 乙狀

測量分類計集表 乙狀

立賣田契據人溫田和堂司理溫應光

見證人 溫育仁

一九五五年九月

七

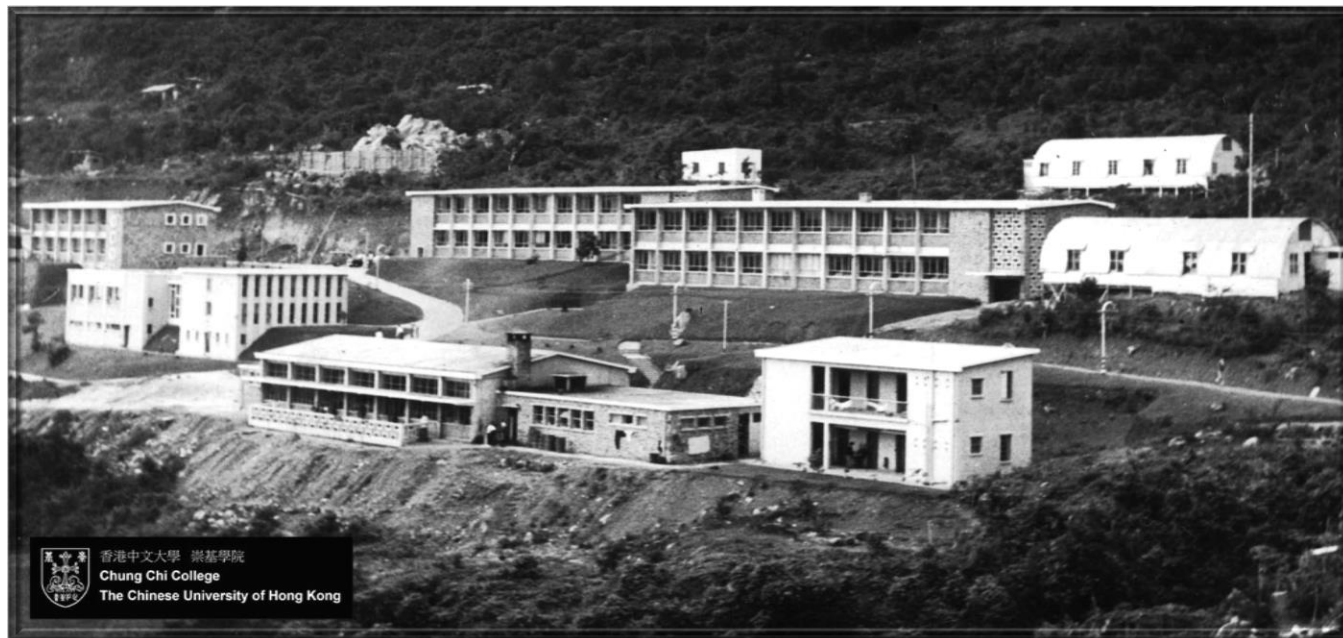
日

1955 年 9 月 7 日 -- 馬料水村溫四和堂賣田地給崇基學院契據。

7 September 1955 -- Deed for the sale of land from Wan Si Wo Tong in Ma Liu Shui Village to Chung Chi College.



1956 年 5 月 12 日 -- 崇基學院校董會主席啟真道博士奠立基石。
 12 May 1956 -- Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn,
 Chairman of the Chung Chi College Board of Governors, laid the foundation stone.

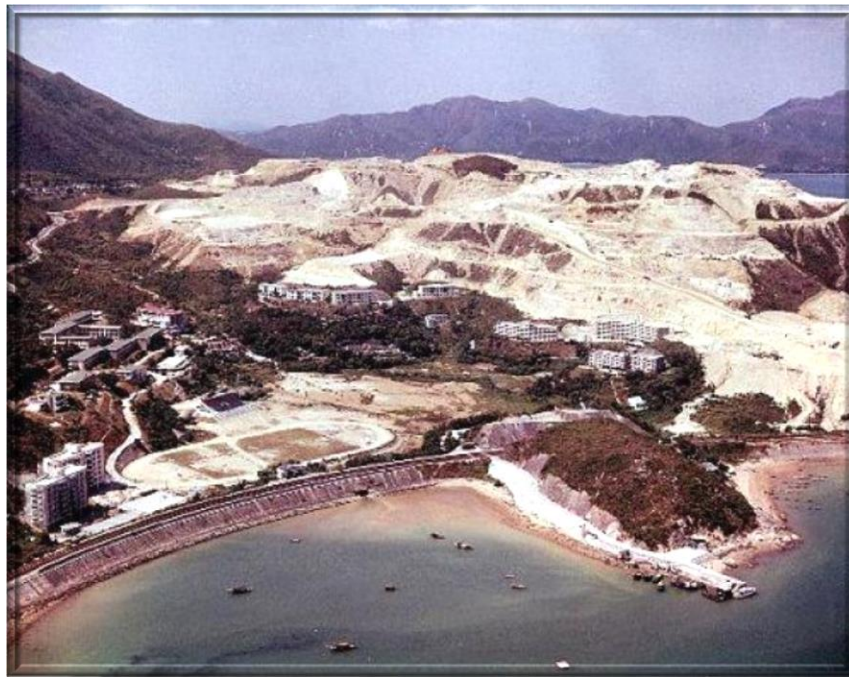


1956 年 -- 馬料水校園已建成兩座教學樓、圖書館、禮堂兼膳堂、臨時學生宿舍(圓頂)，
 崇基學院遂於同年十一月正式從香港島搬遷到沙田永久校園。
 1956 -- There were two teaching blocks, a library, an auditorium cum dining hall, and temporary student dormitories (round top) built in the Ma Liu Shui campus. In November of the same year, Chung Chi College officially moved from Hong Kong Island to this permanent campus in Sha Tin.



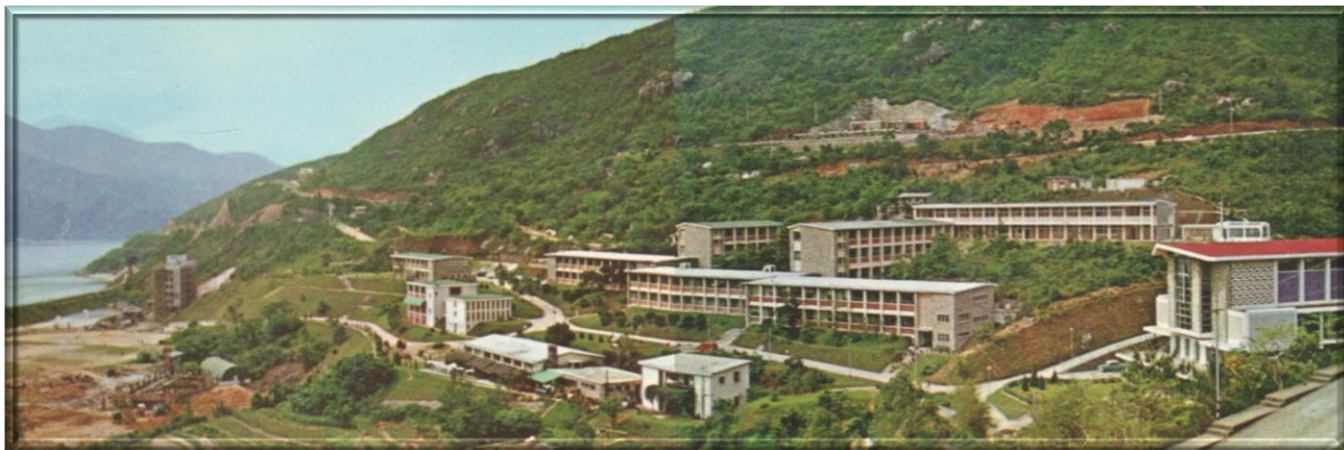
1961 年 -- 照片右上角可以看到山頂上以白色石塊砌成「崇基」兩個漢字。
火車站前似乎已初具運動場雛形，嶺南體育場直到 1965 年才正式啟用。

1961 -- One can see two Chinese characters "Chung Chi" engraved on the hilltop (top right corner of the photo).
Apparently a preliminary form of a sport field is visible in front of the train station.
The Lingnan Stadium only opened in 1965.

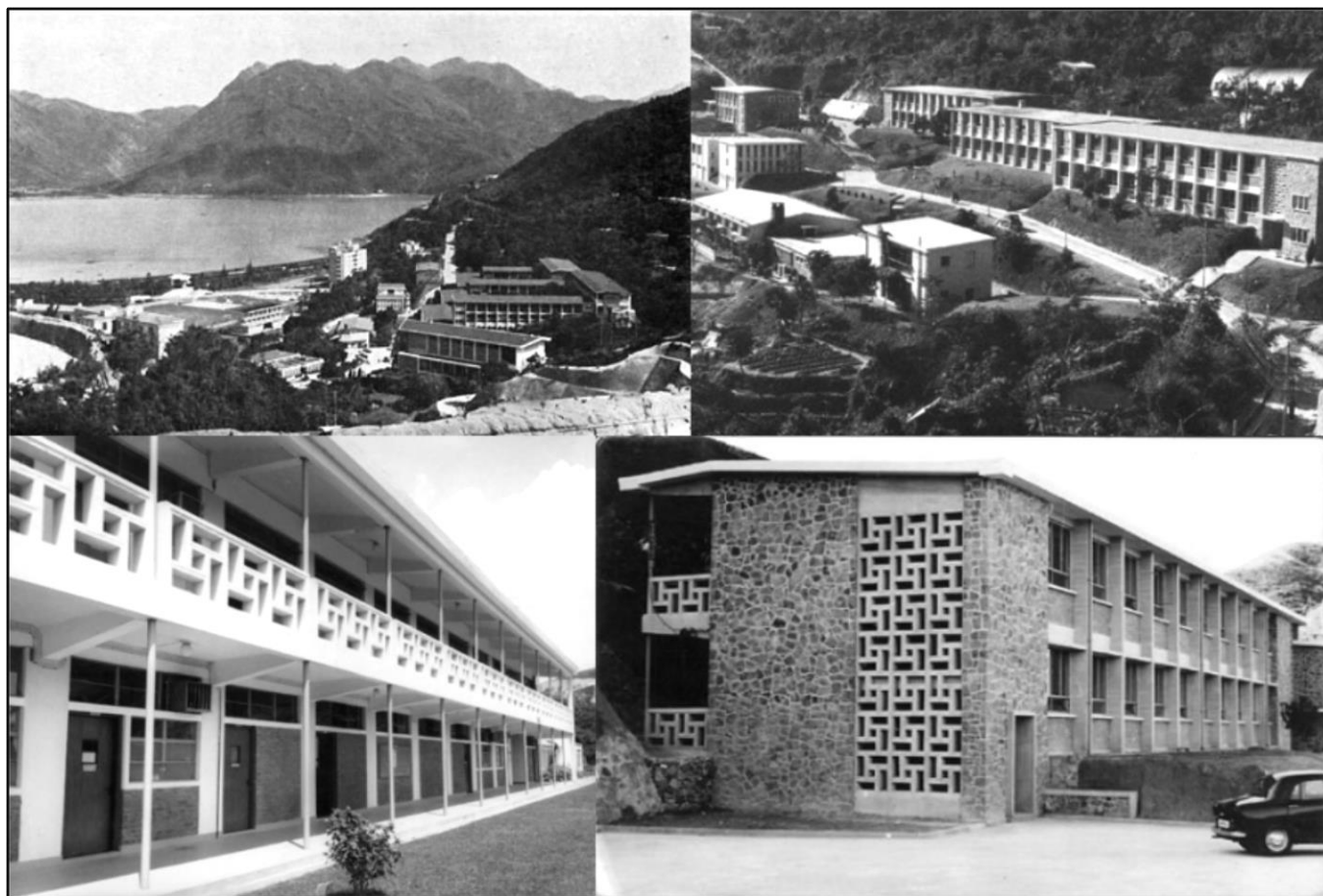


1967 年 -- 船灣淡水湖於 1960 年 11 月動工興建。由於築壩需要大量砂石，因此在新界東開挖三座山丘，
其中之一石礦場是崇基學院校園北側上方的山丘。

1967 -- Construction of Plover Cove Reservoir began in November 1960. Due to the large amount of sand and gravel required for dam construction, three hills were excavated in the eastern New Territories, one of which was a quarry located on the hill slope above the north side of the Chung Chi College campus.



1962 年 -- 崇基學院校園全景
1962 -- Panoramic view of Chung Chi College campus



左上：1970 年代的主校區 右上：1956 年主校區一期建築 左下、右下：教學大樓 A 座
Upper left: The main campus in the 1970s
Upper right: The first phase of buildings on the main campus in 1956
Lower left & right: Teaching Block A
All works were designed by Robert Fan.



1962 年 -- 崇基學院禮拜堂落成--周啟謙設計。
 1962 -- Designed by Architect Chau Kai-Heem, Chung Chi College Chapel was completed.



1962 年 -- 從禮拜堂向東眺望崇基學院校園。
 1962 -- Chung Chi College campus as looking eastward from the chapel.



1956 年 — 第三代崇基學院圖書館（或馬料水校園內第一代）（范文照設計）
 隨著學生人數的快速增長，學院於 1971 年在附近建造了規模更大的牟路思怡圖書館。
 這棟建築後來被改裝為不斷壯大的學院中央行政人員辦公室，直到 1996 年重建。

1956 -- The third generation Chung Chi College Library (or the first in Ma Liu Shui campus by Robert Fan)
 As the student populace grew rapidly, the College in 1971 built the larger Elisabeth Luce Moore Library nearby.
 This structure was subsequently repurposed to consolidate the College's growing central administration staff.



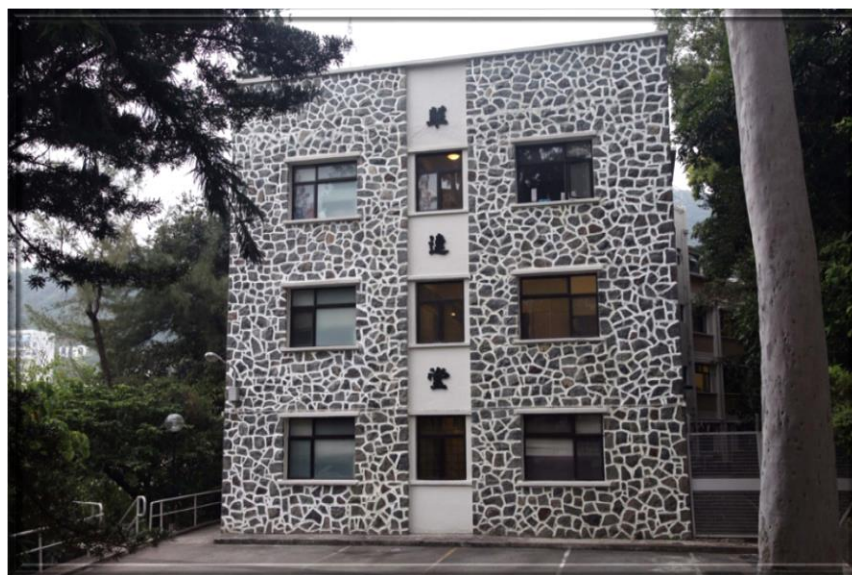
應林堂是崇基第一座男生宿舍，由著名建築師范文照設計，美國長老會捐建，1958 年落成。
 由於宿位需求甚殷，1960 年學院獲得政府資助，完成東翼擴建，把宿位增加到 162 個。

1970 年，學院將宿舍命名為「應林堂」，以紀念創校校長李應林博士。

Ying Lin Tang is the first male hostel in Chung Chi College designed by the famous architect Robert Fan.
 It was donated by the United Presbyterian Mission and completed in 1958. Owing to a strong demand for dormitory places, the College was funded by the Government to build the east wing in 1960.

Hence, the number of hostel places increased to 162.

In 1970, the hostel was named after Dr. Lee Ying-Lin, the first President of the College, as a remembrance.



崇基校園草創時期，經費不足。范文照為了降低成本，便就地取材。採用不同顏色的虎皮石（又稱牛頭石）作為外牆飾面，別具視覺效果。為加速完成建校計劃，崇基於 1958 年聘用周耀年李禮之畫則設計負責其他工程。該公司延續范文照的設計風格，使崇基校園出現一批和諧而謙卑的建築群。

During the early stages of Chung Chi College's campus construction, funding was insufficient. To reduce costs, Robert Fan used locally sourced materials, employing different colors of tiger-skin stone (also known as bull-head stone) as the exterior wall cladding, creating a unique visual effect. To expedite the completion of the College's construction plan, Chung Chi hired Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering in 1958 to handle other projects. This firm continued Fan's design style, resulting in a harmonious and unassuming group of buildings on the Chung Chi campus.



1955 年 6 月 23 日 -- 崇基學院第一屆畢業典禮假座聖士提反女子中學禮堂進行。董事會主席歐偉國代任校長，香港聖公會會督何明華主教發表了畢業典禮演講。由於沒有授予學位，畢業生並不穿著學士袍，而是男生統一穿正式西裝，女生皆穿白色長衫。他們還會特意恤髮，衣冠楚楚，以示隆重。

崇基是香港少數保留級社傳統的高等院校，讓同級同學更為團結。級社就是所有應屆同學組成的同學會，專責聯繫應屆同學、統籌惜別週會及製作畢業紀念冊。級社一般以單字命名，由全體同學投票決定。崇基第一屆畢業生名為「崇」社，第二屆名為「基」社。

23 June 1955 – The first graduation ceremony of Chung Chi College was held in the hall of St. Stephen's Girls' College. Board Chairman David Au Wai-Kwok was the Acting President. Bishop Ronald Owen Hall delivered the official graduation speech. Graduates did not put on academic regalia since there was no degree conferred. Male graduands wore formal suits while female graduands dressed in white cheongsam. In honour of this special occasion, they had their hair set and were well groomed.

Chung Chi is one of the few higher institutions in Hong Kong uniting graduates of the same class. Regarded as the alumni club of all graduates of a particular year, Class Club is aimed at connecting graduates of individual classes, organizing farewell assemblies, and publishing graduation yearbooks. In general, each Class is named with a single Chinese character voted by graduates. The Class of 1955 was named "Chung" and that of 1956 was "Chi".



凌道揚博士 1959 年所撰題的崇基學院校聯

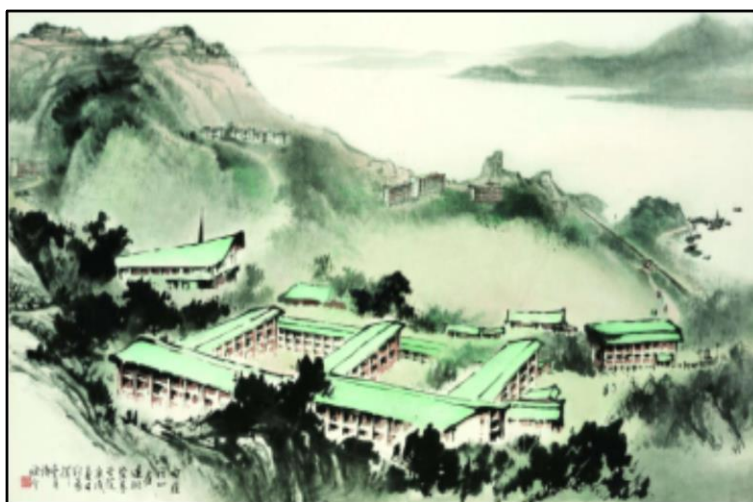
「崇高惟博愛 本天地立心 無間東西 溝通學術

基礎在育才 當海山勝境 有懷胞與 陶鑄人羣」

原本聳立在大埔公路學院校門兩側。後來由於道路拓寬工程，它被移置到了大學鐵路站對面。

這張照片拍攝於 2009 年，當時劉敬恒出席了三位崇基學院扶輪青年團成員的畢業典禮。

Chung Chi College couplet written by Dr. Lin Dao-Yang in 1959 was originally erected on both sides of the College Main Gate at Tai Po Road. Later years due to road widening project, it was relocated to this site opposite to the University Railway Station. This photo was taken in 2009 when Herbert K. Lau attended the graduation ceremony of 3 Chung Chi College Rotaractors.



「構建」崇基學院的五位扶輪人

2016 年是崇基學院(Chung Chi College)在香港成立 65 週年。該學院由香港基督教教會代表於 1951 年 10 月創辦。主要發展里程碑：

- 新創：1951 年 10 月，為彌補中國內地 13 所基督教大學關閉所造成的教育需求，學院應運而生。
- 正式註冊：1955 年，根據香港政府教育條例，學院正式註冊成立。
- 永久校址：1956 年，學院遷至馬料水現址。
- 加入香港中文大學：1963 年，學院成為香港中文大學的三所聯邦制組成書院之一。

經歷這四個階段，有 5 位傑出的扶輪社員——四位廣東人、一位加拿大人——做出了卓越的貢獻：

- (1) 歐偉國 -- 香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club)現職社員；崇基學院共同創辦人兼首任校董會主席(1951-1955)；
- (2) 李應林博士 -- 廣州扶輪社(Canton Rotary Club)1931 年創社社員及 1937-1938 年度書記；學院共同創辦人兼首任校長(1951-1954)；
- (3) 啟真道教授 (Professor Leslie Gifford Kilborn) -- 成都扶輪社 (Chengtu Rotary Club)1939 年創社社員；自 1953 年起擔任學院董事會成員；學院董事會第二任主席(1955-1960)；學院副校長(1960-1963)；
- (4) 林道揚教授 -- 南京扶輪社(Nanking Rotary Club)1933 年創社社員；學院第二任校長(1955-1960)；
- (5) 范文照建築師 -- 上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)前現職社員、理事；崇基學院馬料水校園第一代(1950 年代)的規劃建築師。

承傳十三間基督教大學的崇基學院

十九世紀西方傳教士東來宣揚基督教，並借興辦教育作為手段，由是促成基督教教會學校的勃興和發展。及至 1900 年(光緒二十六年)義和團運動(庚子拳變)發生，由於國人群起反教，在華傳教士深受刺激，重新檢討宣教策略。均認為未來宣教方向，宜以發展教育、醫療、文字、慈惠等增進社會福祉的事工為主，藉此促進基督教教義的普傳。時值大清國最後十年(1901—1911)，大清政府推行新政改革，謀求將西方體制，包括政治、軍事、經濟及教育移植中土；促成國家體制的現代化，藉此維繫大清帝國的統治。基督教教會即在此一背景下，起而在大清國(不久之後中華民國)發展高等教育，終於促成二十世紀上半葉基督教高等教育的發展，導致教會大學的相繼出現。其中較著名者共十三間，並於美國紐約組成中國基督教大學聯合董事會(United Board for Christian Colleges in China)，負責協調各校的教學協作及籌款資助事宜。

很遺憾，自 1950 年，所有中國國內的基督教大學，均經中華人民共和國中央人民政府先後接管。重整高等院校，終止教會的辦學主權。各基督教教會遂轉移至香港、臺灣，繼續興辦大學。基督教教會代表，認為需要在香港創辦一所基督教高等學府，旨在繼承以前國內十三間基督教大學的辦學使命。這十三間基督教大學是：

1. 聖約翰大學 St. John's University (1879 年)(上海)；2. 嶺南大學 Lingnan University (1888 年)(廣州)；3. 金陵大學 Nanking University (1888 年)(南京)；4. 之江大學 Hangchow University (1897 年)(杭州)；5. 東吳大學 Soochow University (1900 年)(蘇州)；6. 山東基督教共和大學(齊魯大學) Shantung Christian University (*Cheeloo University*) (1904 年)(濟南)；7. 滬江大學 Shanghai University (1906 年)(上海)；8. 華南女子文理學院 Women's College of South China (1908 年)(福州)；9. 華西協合大學 West China Union University (1910 年)(成都)；10. 金陵女子文理學院 Ginling College (1913 年)(南京)；11. 福建協和大學 Fukien Christian University (1915 年)(福州)；12. 燕京大學 Yenching University (1919 年)(北京)；13. 華中大學 Huachung University (1924 年)(武昌)

(『註』(1) 這些大學當中的多位校長、教授和畢業生都是扶輪社社員。(2) 崇基學院首任校董會主席歐偉國、第二任校長(1955-1960)凌道揚教授畢業於聖約翰大學；香港中文大學創校校長(1964-1978)李卓敏博士畢業於金陵大學；第二任校長(1978-1987)馬臨教授畢業於華西協合大學。)

1951 年夏天，香港聖公會會督何明華主教(The Right Rev. Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)、上海聖約翰大學董事會代表歐偉國、廣州嶺南大學前校長李應林博士，與英國、美國及香港基督教教會代表共同策劃開辦崇基學院。這個建議代表基督教在華發展高等教育傳統的延續，因而廣獲英、美、加及本地教會支持，得以順利開辦。支持之主要組織包括美國紐約之「亞洲基督教高等教育聯合董事會」(United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia)、英國倫敦之亞洲基督宗教大學協會(Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia)，及美國紐約之「嶺南大學基金委員會」(Trustees of Lingnan University)等。歐偉國被推舉為首任董事會主席，李應林被推舉為首任校長。本「崇奉基督」的精神，命名「崇基學院」；「崇基」亦兼含「崇高基礎」之意。依據基督教之傳統，提供高等教育，以中文為主要之授課語言。本教導青年發揚基督精神，研習高深學術，促進研究工作，並培養社會有用人才為宗旨。崇基學院的校訓是「止於至善」，語出《大學》：「大學之道，在明明德，在親(新)民，在止於至善。」1951 年 10 月創辦之初，僅有學生 63 人。校舍全部是借用或租用，有位於麥當勞道 33 號的聖保羅男女中學(夜班課程)；聖約翰座堂(St. John's Cathedral)的副堂(早班課程)；其後再租賃堅道 147 號

(No.147 Caine Road)樓房。到 1953 年 9 月，該學院 279 名學生的課堂仍分散在上述建築物內。1954 年 3 月，當第二個學期開學時，學院在下亞厘畢道(Lower Albert Road)租用了聖公會霍約瑟紀念堂(Bishop Hoare Memorial Building)(現今明華神學院莫慶堯樓)為臨時校舍(圖見第 15 頁)。從那時起，學院放棄了借用聖保羅男女中學和聖約翰座堂的教室。可惜校園還沒建立，壯志未酬，哲人其萎，1954 年 8 月 22 日李應林校長在任內病逝。

在那些年的學生當中，有一位是今天的熊翰章博士。熊翰章自 1978 年起參加香港西區扶輪社(Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club)，並於 1993-1994 年擔任社長。自 1993 年起，熊翰章出任崇基學院校董會主席及香港中文大學校董。2001 年香港中文大學授予熊翰章榮譽社會科學博士學位。

1955 年 2 月，啟真道博士(Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn)擔任崇基學院第二任董事會主席，農林學家凌道揚擔任第二任校長。崇基學院依照香港法例註冊成立，香港政府在新界大埔公路十一英里半東北之山谷馬料水村撥贈土地一幅，面積共計 10 英畝(4 萬平方米)，以建立校園；並於東面吐露港海濱九廣鐵路，增建火車站(現名為大學站)。4 月，崇基學院與香港政府磋商，把原為一大塊撥給崇基的 10 英畝土地，改為分散的七小塊，以為校園擴展預留空間。並申請租賃在毗連新校址七幅土地間的 30 英畝(12 萬平方米)地為造林之用。香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander W. G. H. Grantham)以凌道揚為著名農林學家，反建議將 300 英畝(120 萬平方米)土地租予崇基——劃作崇基的植林區，讓學院和同學開墾荒山造林。這 300 英畝的土地大約相當於現在香港中文大學的地契範圍。凌校長曾僱人於山頂，以白色石塊砌成「崇基」兩個大字，所以中大的山頭一度被稱為「崇基山」(圖見第 19 頁)。9 月，崇基向馬料水村民買入鹹田、荒壩與水田，用以興建運動場。更大量購買鄰近土地，以為建築新增校舍之用。1956 年 11 月，崇基學院的兩座教學樓、圖書館、禮堂兼膳堂、及臨時學生宿舍落成，正式搬遷至馬料水谷永久校址。1957 年，崇基學院購買鄰近馬料水村的土地以擴展；並於粉嶺龍躍頭與軍地之間，購入雙倍原有農地面積之土地，興建馬料水新村，以安置原來馬料水村村民。此項發展乃得美國之亞洲基督教高等教育聯合董事會、紐約之嶺南大學基金會、與英國倫敦之亞洲基督宗教大學協會的經濟資助，而告達成者。香港各界人士及基督教會的經濟支援，亦有增無已。

正當崇基學院銳志發展成為一所私立基督教大學的同時，香港政府決定在殖民地建立第二所大學。於是 1963 年香港政府合併三所私立高等學校——崇基學院、新亞書院、香港聯合書院——成立香港中文大學。崇基學院交出崇基山農植墾林區，給新成立的香港中文大學發展校園，現有校園保持不變。翌年展開爆破工程，至 1969 年完成。崇基山的高度由 170 米削減至 140 米，並平整出 4 個平台。原在九龍的新亞書院和在香港島西區的聯合書院，搬遷到崇基學院校園北面最高平台，中央平台是大學本部。香港中文大學成立，是香港第一所研究型大學，也是香港唯一採用書院聯邦制辦學的大學。

三所創校成員書院之中，崇基學院是規模最大的。和其他成員書院不同之處，只有崇基學院設有音樂及神學課程。除了崇基本身的基督教背景，就是崇基校園內的禮拜堂和設有神學院。禮拜堂更是目前全中國公立大學校園內，最早及最大一座獨立建築的教堂。禮拜堂的聖壇兩旁，懸掛着 1951 年前中國十三間基督教大學的校徽木刻——是世界上唯一見到這整整十三間大學的校徽的教堂。這「十三校徽」代表崇基學院之創立，乃繼承十三間基督教大學的辦學使命(圖見第 5 頁)。另外，崇基學院行政樓側小廣場前，亦種植了紫薇十三株(十三紫薇)，以為象徵。

歐偉國 -- 崇基學院的第一任董事會主席 (1951-1955)



歐偉國(David Au Wai-Kwok, BA (St. John's)) (1898 - 1959) 祖籍廣東香山，1898 年出生於澳大利亞悉尼市(Sydney, Australia)。父親歐彬是中國早期大實業家，為先施百貨公司(Sincere Co., Ltd.)創始合夥人之一。

歐偉國先修業於香港聖保羅書院(St. Paul's College)，又攻讀於聖士提反學校(St. Stephen's College)。20 歲隨父親去上海，考入聖約翰大學(St. John's University)，1918 年畢業獲文學士。畢業後回香港，任先施百貨公司秘書。1921 年升任先施公司倫敦分公司司理，期間考察英國商業與財政，曾往倫敦政治經濟學院(The London School of Economics and Political Science)進修。

1925 年返滬，充任上海先施百貨公司首席秘書。1929 年獲中國金融界巨子上海商業儲蓄銀行創始人/總經理陳光甫賞識(陳光甫是上海扶輪社社員)，聘任該行襄理。1934 年歐偉國升任上海商業儲蓄銀行(Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank)香港分行經理。1936 年在香港的廣東銀行(Bank of Canton)復業，該行董事長宋子文又聘歐偉國為司理。

歐偉國非常熱心社會服務和公益慈善事業。除了積極參加香港扶輪社外，他還擔任過香港中華基督教青年會會長、香港中華慈善會會長、以及香港聖約翰大學校友會會長。他還曾擔任過援助中國知識人士協會(Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals)的首任香港主管，該組織的主要領導是費吳生(George Ashmore Fitch)(上海扶輪社社長 1930-1931；重慶扶輪社社長 1942-1943)。歐偉國還熱心服務教會，擔任過中華聖公會港粵教區財政部的司庫。

定居香港之前，在中華民國上海特別市，歐偉國擔任過上海聖約翰大學董事會主席。他亦活躍於美生會(共濟會)，曾任中國美生總會的總會長(Grand Master, The Freemasonry in China)。

1951 年，歐偉國深感香港大學學額不足，遂聯合何明華會督和李應林博士，共同籌辦崇基學院。憑藉他在各界的廣泛人脈，歐先生被推舉為臨時及首屆校董會主席，負責與教育司交涉及為學院籌募資源。他不僅爭取政府批准崇基註冊，還成功商借聖保羅男女中學的課室授課，並呼籲海外差會派遣同工到學院任教。此外，他也成功說服倫敦中國基督教大學促進會和紐約中國基督教大學聯合董事會，慷慨撥款資助崇基的辦學工作。

1954 年，李應林校長不幸病逝，歐偉國隨即暫代校長一職，全面負責校務。在他的領導下，學院逐漸成形，並為未來的發展奠定了穩固的基礎。為了紀念歐偉國的貢獻，其千金歐惠群女士特意向崇基捐款成立「歐偉國紀念獎學金」，以獎勵優秀學生，延續家族對崇基的關愛和支持。

李應林博士 -- 崇基學院的第一任校長 (1951-1954)



李應林博士，字笑庵，(Dr. Lee Ying-Lin, aka Dr. Lee Ying-Lam, HonLLD (Oberlin), BA (Oberlin)) 1931 年和 28 位仁人志士組織了廣州扶輪社(Canton Rotary Club)，1937-1938 年度任扶輪社書記。從 1937 到 1948 年李應林任廣州嶺南大學校長。後來在香港參與創辦崇基學院，並擔任首任校長 (1951 年-1954 年)。

(光緒十八年)1892 年 12 月 12 日李應林出生於大清國廣東省南海縣石灣鎮 (今廣東省佛山市禪城區) 一個貧苦家庭。早歲在嶺南學堂(Canton Christian College)求學，畢業後於廣州基督教青年會任職，後赴美國奧柏林學院(Oberlin College)留學，1920 年取得文學士學位，隨後重返廣州青年會服侍，歷任學生部幹事、副總幹事、代理總幹事兼青年會中學校長。1927 年，嶺南大學改由國人自辦，李氏獲聘為副校長。1930 年，他前往美國哥倫比亞大學(Columbia University)進修，翌年出任廣州青年會總幹事。

1935 年，李氏獲邀出任上海市平民福利事業管理委員會總幹事，主持興建平民村工作。1937 到 1948 年，他出任嶺南大學校長，任內排除萬難，三遷校園，使大學教育在戰火中賡續不斷。戰後，他曾兼任行政院善後救濟公署廣東分署副署長、署長。1949 年，他擔任青年會全國協會華南區幹事兼廣州青年會會長。

1951 年，何明華會督(Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)屬意在香港興辦一所基督教專上學院，以李博士為「識途老馬」，便力邀他共襄策劃。李氏當仁不讓，隨即着手籌備建校。新校定名為崇基學院，他獲推舉為首任院長，綜理學院行政。同年十月，學院順利開課。他招攬不少前嶺南同工如謝昭杰先生、麥健增教授到崇基工作，充實學院團隊；他還設立體育科，規定在校學生必修。然而在他悉心擘劃下，崇基得以穩步發展。

1952 年起因風濕及糖尿影響，李應林體力漸趨退化。1954 年 8 月 22 日李應林在任內病逝，與世長辭，享壽 62 歲。可惜的是，他未能親眼見證學院永久沙田校園的興建。

他一生奉獻青年教育，其母校歐柏林學院特授予他榮譽法學博士。崇基學院於 1970 年將其中一座男學生宿舍命名為「應林堂 Ying Lin Tang」，以紀念李應林的貢獻。2013 年應林堂建舍 55 周年，不同年代的應林宿舍生為紀念先賢，捐出一尊「李應林博士半身銅像」，於 8 月 3 日安奉在應林堂內。

另一方面，香港嶺南大學在 1994 年遷入屯門永久校園後，亦將其中一間教室命名為「李應林演講廳 Lee Ying Lam Lecture Theatre」。

啟真道博士 --- 奠下了崇基學院的基石



啟真道博士(Dr. Leslie Gifford Kilborn, *HonDLitS (Toronto)*, *PhD (Toronto)*, *MD (Toronto)*, *MA (Toronto)*, *BSc (Toronto)*)於1939年1月9日在四川省參與創辦成都扶輪社(Chengtu Rotary Club)(職業分類：教育--生理學)，當時他是華西協合大學(West China Union University)醫學院院長，同時兼任牙科學院院長。1952年3月，啟真道夫婦離開成都往香港。1952年9月到1960年，啟真道在香港大學(University of Hong Kong)擔任生理學系主任和醫學院院長。在這三年內，他把生理學系發展為生理學、藥理學、生物化學三個學系。

啟真道來香港後，仍念念不忘中國基督教大學的教育使命。他發現香港經濟的發展遠不及上海，香港大學和新成立的崇基學院，都存在有辦學經費嚴重不足的問題。加之，李應林校長體弱多病，不能勝任崇基學院的日常工作。從1953年起，啟真道除了在香港大學任教，還開始參予崇基學院校董會工作，撰寫了首份《香港崇基學院章程》，向香港政府提交註冊申請，獲得批准。1954年，李應林校長在任內不幸病故，啟真道領導崇基校董會與何明華主教(Bishop Ronald Owen Hall)一致推薦，凌道揚教授接任崇基學院校長。1955年2月，啟真道正式擔任校董會主席，開始與政府及其他書院磋商，如何獲得政府經費補助，以及籌備新大學的問題。1956年5月，啟真道主持崇基學院新校舍的奠基典禮(圖見第18頁)。

1960年從香港大學退休後，啟真道接受崇基學院聘任為副校長。除辦理日常公務外，更努力為學院籌募了不少建築費用，包括禮拜堂、教職員住宅D座、醫療院(即今之教職員住宅G座)等的經費。又參與了香港中文大學的籌建，他以智慧和耐心，以開拓者和複雜形勢的深刻體驗，指導三所獨立書院——崇基學院、新亞書院、香港聯合書院——提高學術水準。1963年，三所書院聯合組成香港中文大學。

啟真道於1963年退休返回加拿大，其時啟氏的華西大學朋友特別捐助一筆款項予崇基，作為修繕會議室之用。以該室紀念啟氏全家三代在中華服務72年的貢獻，是以學院將行政樓會議室命名為「啟真道室 Kilborn Room」。(原行政樓已於1996年拆卸，今之新行政樓於2002年落成啟用，學院仍將三樓的一間會議室的命名保留為「啟真道室」。)

加拿大以有 Kilborn 這樣的家族為驕傲，為此，加拿大聯合教會(United Church of Canada)向崇基學院禮拜堂捐贈了一塊基石，以紀念 Kilborn 一家。上書道：「為紀念將一生奉獻給上帝和中國朋友的所有加拿大傳教士」。1962年4月禮拜堂正式開放，啟真道前往致詞。他離開崇基學院時的告別講演，後來以《Awareness》(覺醒)出版了。

凌道揚教授 -- 崇基學院的第二任校長（1955-1960）



凌道揚博士 (Dr. Lin Dao-Yang, HonLLD (UMass), MF (Yale), BA (UMass)) (1888-1993)，廣東省新安縣（今深圳市）布吉村人。早年畢業於上海聖約翰大學，後赴美深造，獲麻省農學院 (Massachusetts Agricultural College)（今麻省大學 University of Massachusetts）農學士及耶魯大學 (Yale University) 林學碩士。1914 年凌氏回國，參與制訂中華民國首部《森林法》和協助孫中山先生撰寫《實業計劃》林政部分。他先後出任金陵大學、國立中央大學教授兼農學院院長，培育人才；1933 年參與組織南京扶輪社為創社社員；又歷任膠澳農林事務所所長、中央模範林區管理局局長、廣東省建設廳農林局局長、黃河水利委員會林壑設計委員會副主任委員，並兼任多屆中華林學會理事長，致力推動中國林業發展。

第二次世界大戰後，凌道揚任善後救濟總署廣東分署署長，1948 年退居英國殖民地香港粉嶺。1955 年，他接任崇基學院校長。任內他與香港政府磋商，選定馬料水現址，主持修築新校及遷校工作，向香港政府申請山地造林，獲批租三百畝土地，擴充學院面積。他更協助馬料水村村民遷至粉嶺，向村民購入土地供學院發展。他還推動崇基與新亞及聯合書院組成「中文專上學校協會」，爭取三院學術地位及資助。凌夫人崔亞蘭女士亦在學院擔任義務講師，教授體育。

凌道揚校長任內，對綠化崇基校園猶為重視。1956 年，選派 20 名工讀生協助掘地種樹。1957 年，學院獲農林署捐贈樹苗四千株，於是動員同學全校植樹，在斜坡地帶用烏泥鋪以油草草皮，並廣植杜鵑及月季等花。1958 年，學院特在校內設植物園，從農林處購入黃牙桔、大力士等計 72 種香港稀有植物苗圃遍植園內，並豎以拉丁文和中英文之木牌標誌其品名，以供公眾瀏覽。1959 年，響應香港綠化運動，於 4 月 17 日舉行植樹節，還印製說明書分派全校員生及附近村民，闡述植樹造林之好處；又發動員生數百人，在校園山區廣植松樹及尤加利等樹苗。

1959 年凌道揚撰題的崇基學院校聯「崇高惟博愛 本天地立心 無間東西 溝通學術」「基礎在育才 當海山勝境 有懷抱與 陶鑄人羣」，聳立在大埔公路學院校門兩側（圖見第 1 頁）。

凌道揚熱心公益，他曾獲香港政府委任為教育委員會、新界鄉村發展委員會委員，又擔任崇謙堂長老、香港崇真會副會長。1960 年，他轉任香港聯合書院校長，籌備香港中文大學成立。

為表揚凌氏貢獻，麻省大學向他頒受榮譽法學博士；崇基和香港中文大學（深圳）校園分別建有「凌道揚園」、「凌道揚紀念園」；凌氏後人亦捐資深圳中大成立「道揚書院」；布吉當局將凌氏故居改建為紀念館，並在石芽嶺公園種植「凌道揚紀念林」以彰其功。

范文照 -- 崇基學院校園的規劃建築師



范文照 (Robert “Bob” Fan, MArch (Penn), BArch (Penn), BSc (St. John’s)) (1893-1979)，是二十世紀第一代中國建築師中的重要人物，尤其在 30 年代上海的現代主義建築運動中，發揮了重要作用。范文照是眾多曾在賓州大學(University of Pennsylvania)著名建築學院學習的中國建築師之一，也是第一代在美國接受建築教育的中國建築師之一，以設計採用鋼筋混凝土和其他現代材料建造的中國風格建築而聞名。毋庸置疑，范文照是崇基學院早期校園和建築設計中最重要的建築師之一。

范文照於 1930 年 12 月 2 日加入上海扶輪社為現職社員，職業分類「建築服務-建築師」。他於 1935-1936 年度擔任該社理事。

校園選址規劃

早在 1953 年 11 月 3 日，崇基學院的創辦人就開始考慮在新界馬料水建立永久校園。在建築委員會的會議記錄中，對未來的校園有如下描述：「建築應為簡單的單層結構，依山而建，掩映於樹木之間，並以小徑相連，而非採用引人注目的機構式建築模式。」這些建築原則後來成為崇基學院規劃委員會於 1954 年發布的《建築師指引》，用於校園總體規劃和建築設計。

《建築師指引》中闡述了校園總體規劃，其概念是為各類主要建築劃分區域，包括教學大樓、學生宿舍和運動場。建築設計原則也已確立。尤其值得一提的是，優先採用經濟的建造方式，使用就地取材的石材，外牆抹灰，內牆粉刷，從而塑造了早期學院建築的本土特色。

在製定了校園規劃設計原則後，舉辦了一場設計競賽以遴選建築師。上述對建築師的指引已在競選指南中列明。

范文照規劃策略的歷史淵源

范文照提交方案並贏得競選。受現代建築的影響，他設計的學院建築以功能性設計為核心，並專注於精細的外部細節。若要進一步探討范文照設計概念的深層根源，可以追溯到他上世紀 30 年代中期在南京設計國立中央大學新校區的經驗。值得一提的是，校園內的交通方式與先前的廣州嶺南大學類似，主要依賴人行道和階梯。

范文照的規劃策略頗為有趣。他沒有採用常見的對稱軸線佈局，而是根據地形輪廓，將建築物分散或成組分佈。在范文照關於其為國立中央大學所作設計的說明中，他闡述了關於整體佈局的三項規劃原則：

- (1) 將建築物建於地勢較高處，盡可能保留山丘、森林、坡地和池塘，以減少填土需求。便於排水，並為建築提供穩固的地基。
- (2) 將功能相近的建築物分組，並使其之間以及組與組之間易於連接。功能分組還能最大限度地利用空間，並便於未來的擴建。
- (3) 在每棟建築物周圍預留空間，以備將來擴建之用。

這三點也可以用來解釋崇基學院的總體規劃。雖然范文照為崇基學院設計的分散式建築概念，可以追溯到他早先為南京國立中央大學所採用的類似策略。但由於他在這兩個設計中採用的方法，並非源於其美術學院的教育背景，因此有必要對其設計方法的轉變進行進一步分析。

回首往昔歲月，我們可以嘗試「體驗」崇基校園：(1) 從火車站進入校園，欣賞東北朝向的建築群；(2) 從大埔公路進入校園，欣賞道路兩側的建築立面；(3) 從教學大樓西側的走廊欣賞靜謐的庭院。

體驗校園的起點是火車站，因為大多數人都是搭火車前來，而火車站是進入校園的主要通道。從火車站出發，可以看到建築群沿著山坡錯落排列。建築群一方面水平延伸，另一方面則呈排狀分佈。通往主教學區的道路並非筆直，而是蜿蜒環繞山腳下的田野，幾乎與山坡上的建築群平行。這意味著我們只能斜著看到行政大樓和圖書館。從圖書館所在位置往上走，便可進入教學區。圖書館、多功能廳和行政大樓的入口都位於西側。因此進入這些建築後，人們可以回頭望向火車站。由此，這段旅程的起點和終點透過體驗連結起來。這是體驗校園的第一條路線。

進入校園的第二條路線，是從大埔公路穿過學院大門，沿坡向下。行政大樓和教學大樓A座南端之間，有一個相對較大的鋪砌廣場。一條小路從這個廣場，通往圖書館和其他建築。由於所有建築的正門都面向這條路，因此它實際上是校園的主要道路。教學大樓的佈局比較特殊，因為它們的主要動線，並不像其他建築那樣面向主幹道。雖然正門面向主幹道，但走廊卻朝向後面的山坡。這樣做的目的，可能是為了營造另一種視覺效果，將整個教學大樓群圍合成一個內院。

以上並非全部。仔細觀察，便可發現圖書館、教學大樓和餐廳之間，縱橫交錯的小徑。這顯然是校園的「心臟」。照片顯示，當時沒有廣場，只有花園。此外，從總體規劃圖中可以看出，主教學區、教職員宿舍和學生宿舍構成了一個三腳架。從教職員宿舍和學生宿舍，都能看到教學區。

根據各種資料，可以確認范文照設計並已完工的建築，包括行政大樓、餐廳和多功能廳、圖書館、三棟教學大樓、男女生宿舍、女生臨時宿舍以及A、B兩棟教職員宿舍。

范文照設計的第一個顯著特徵，是這些建築的特色，在於刻意採用不對稱的平面佈局。一方面，這是場地條件所迫；另一方面，也可以看作是建築師試圖規避學院派的構圖方法，即對稱和軸線。建築的平面佈局，是根據其功能和位置，而非形式理念來組織的。餐廳和多功能廳以及圖書館是兩個例外，它們的平面和體積看起來是對稱的。然而，由於人們通常從垂直或對角線的角度，進入和觀看這兩座建築，因此很難感受到對稱性，對稱的表達也被大大弱化了。

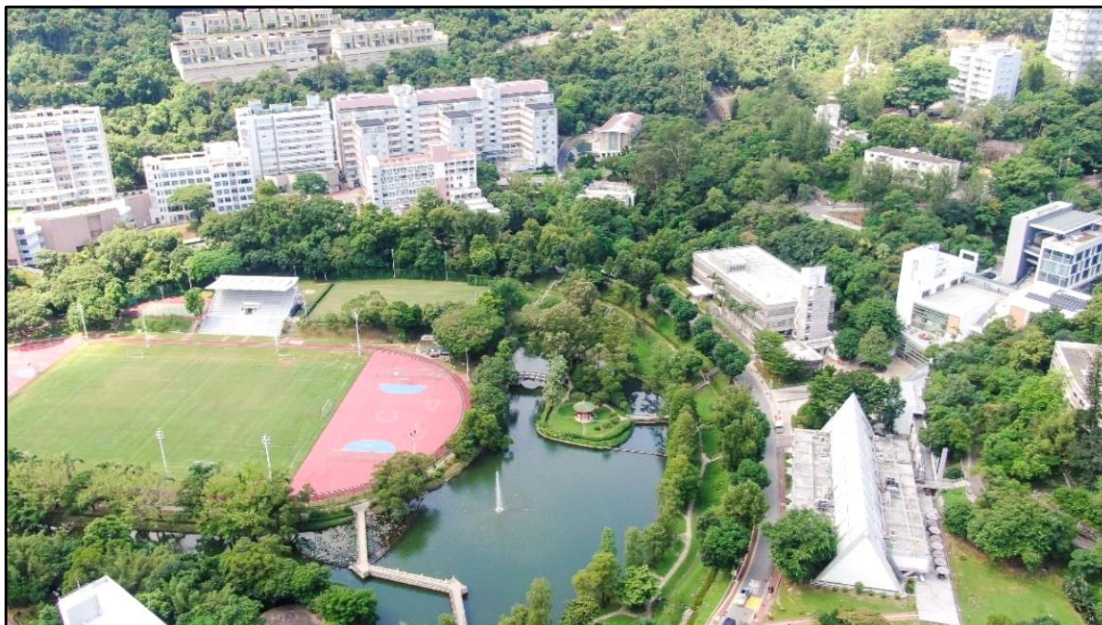
第一階段的建造費用，約為每平方英尺 1.4 至 1.8 港元。在這樣的預算限制下，建築師只能採取務實和經濟的方式。最終建成的建築功能齊全，佈局緊湊，沒有任何多餘的裝飾。但這並不意味著，建築師放棄了對卓越建築的追求。相反，簡潔的設計，處處體現了建築師的表達能力。憑藉古典建築的訓練，范文照充分展現了他對空間佈局、比例、材料和色彩的駕馭能力。兼具功能性和裝飾性的混凝土格柵，便是其中的典範。此外，由於建築委員會要求採用經濟的施工方式，並使用現場切割的石材，因此建築的外觀採用了當地特有的牛頭石。由此，石牆、抹灰牆、磚牆、混凝土格柵窗和玻璃交相輝映，構成了一幅材質和色彩豐富的畫面。

即便在預算如此有限的情況下，范文照也並未完全放棄對「中國風格」的追求。這一點體現在兩個方面：行政大樓、餐廳和多功能廳以及教學大樓，均採用了坡屋頂；這些建築的屋簷部分，都飾有中國風格的凹槽。當然，這一切都力求簡潔，低調內斂。毋庸置疑，范文照是崇基學院早期校園及建築的設計者。然而，他並非該計畫的唯一參與者。調查發現，多位建築師參與了這個計畫的不同階段，幾乎所有人都來自中國大陸。

原校區的消失

從 1970 年代初開始，舊校舍被拆除，用於新的開發和建設。首先被拆除的是餐廳、多功能廳和圖書館，接著是教學大樓。到上世紀末，教學區的大部分舊建築都被拆除，舊校區也隨之消失。在范文照設計的整個建築中，只有臨時女生宿舍保留在主教學區。這座臨時女生宿舍是最初校園規劃中最後才加入的，范文照可能沒有花太多時間設計。然而，它卻是如今主教學區唯一倖存的建築。在校園的其他區域，范文照設計的剩餘建築，包括教職員宿舍 A 座和 B 座，以及學生宿舍華連堂和應林堂。兩座教職員宿舍基本上保留了原貌，不僅外觀如此，內部佈局和家具也基本相同。由於范文照時期資金短缺，兩座學生宿舍只建了一半。其餘部分，由「周耀年李禮之畫則設計」根據范氏的設計後來完成。1970 年代和 80 年代進行過幾次翻修，但這兩棟建築的外觀基本上保持不變。的確，由於過去四十年間的大規模重建，崇基學院的原校址如今已基本消失。

這張照片展示如今的校園建築：



2016 年，第一代的建築物僅餘下蘭苑、教職員宿舍 A-D 座和 G 座、禮拜堂、華蓮堂和應林堂。
雖然建築物絕大多數改建了，但范文照設計的校園佈局仍大致保留下來：

崇基校園地圖 Chung Chi College Campus Map





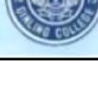
2001 年拓寬道路重建的崇基學院正門（崇基門）

附 錄

之前，由不同的英、美基督教教會在中華民國境內開辦的 13 所大學的固定資產，在 1950-51 年間移交給中華人民共和國政府。經過重組和更名後，這些大學現在完全由中國共產黨直接領導。

另一方面：(1)東吳大學(Soochow University)於 1954 年由在臺灣校友先行在臺北恢復「東吳大學法學院」，1969 年恢復為「私立東吳大學」。(2)嶺南大學(Lingnan University)於 1967 年在香港以私立「嶺南書院 Lingnan College」向政府註冊並恢復辦學。1999 年獲香港立法會三讀通過正名為「嶺南大學」，由香港特別行政區政府資助為公立大學。

1951年前十三間大學的名稱 與 今日國內大學的名稱對照表：

	1951年前的校徽	1951年前的名稱	今日的名稱		1951年前的校徽	1951年前的名稱	今日的名稱
1		燕京大學 Yenching University	北京大學 所在地 Peking University	8		福建 華南女子學院 Hwa Nan Women's College	福州 福建師範大學一部份 Fukien Normal University
2		華西協合大學 West China Union University	四川大學 華西醫學院 Sichuan University	9		福建協和大學 Fukien Christian University	福州 福建師範大學一部份 Fukien Normal University
3		聖約翰大學 St. John University	上海華東政法大學 (部分轉移到復旦大學) East China University of Political Science and Law	10		金陵大學 University of Nanking	南京大學所在地 University of Nanking
4		東吳大學 Soochow University	蘇州大學 Soochow University	11		之江大學 Hangchow University	浙江大學之江校區 Zhijiang Campus, Zhejiang University
5		齊魯大學 Cheerloo University	濟南 山東大學 一部份 Shandong University	12		華中大學 Huachung University	武漢華中師範大學 Huazhong University
6		滬江大學 University of Shanghai	上海理工大學 University of Shanghai for Science and Technology	13		嶺南大學 Lingnan University	廣州中山大學 Sun Yat-sen University
7		金陵女子文理學院 Ginling College	南京師範大學 Nanjing Normal University				

