

中華民國五十三年三月一日出版

# 東海大與子校刊

期三九第

私立東海大學主編

## 研究當前教育政策

### 聯董會考察團蒞校

#### 調查現況交換意見

#### 吳校長赴菲已返校

【本刊訊】聯合董事會高等教育調查團一行四人，包括芳衡廉博士，梁小初博士，湯淺八郎博士，谷樂士博士等，完成在菲任務後，已於二月廿一日由 月七日離台。據推測非抵臺，作為期兩週，此行收穫頗豐，對於訪問調查，預定三 於聯董會未來教育之

方針與計劃，當有其大之貢獻。

調查團一行四人於二月廿一日由吳校長陪同飛台，當即下榻於臺北中國之友社，廿二日起即開始其一連串之訪問，首先在臺北與本校各董事晤談，繼即來中。廿三日參加本校師生之主日崇拜，並由梁小初

博士證道。梁博士以人生不能逃避現實為題，提出二里主義以鼓勵基督徒對世界之責任，與立身行事之基本態度，語簡意深，甚得好評。下午參加本校教職員之歡迎茶會。廿四日起即分別參加本校中外教員

### 本學期教職員異動

一、文學院人文學科客座教授漢穆敦先 (Dr. Clarence H. Hamilton) 離校返美。  
二、聘梁德義先生 (Dr. Lyman V. Cady) 為文學院人文學科客座教授。

三、聘羊宗三先生為文學院客座教授。  
四、聘林寶樹先生為社會系兼任教授。  
五、聘戈本捷先生為化工系兼任教授。  
六、聘葉上式先生為化工系兼任教授。  
七、聘馮國典先生為生物系兼任教授。  
八、續聘林繼雄先生為化學系兼任教授。

九、原任建築系兼任副教授左利時先生改為兼任教授。  
十、聘體育師曾博文先生兼訓導處課外活動組主任。  
十一、聘李淑珠小姐為圖書館館員。  
十二、化工系講師高昭仁先生已由美返校任教。

### 校友簡訊

(一) 去秋生物系校友赴美深造者有：劉國鈞、孫琪、謝婉華、古京美、王復雄、杜維濱、徐懷達、鄒基鎮等。

(二) 沈聖美校友留美學成返台，刻在中臺神學院任職。

(三) 校友邱新居 (Lvy League) 之一，研究院之名氣甚大，尤以醫學院、法學院和商學院為最。生蒙此間商學院錄取，主修商業統計，副修市場學，在此一年來成績在於中上之列，

今年開始寫碩士論文題目是 Sequential Analysis in Markenic，如一切順利，大約今年十月可參加碩士資格考試，十二月可得學位，以後是否再繼續升學，尙未能作決定，來此除書第一個感覺就是：在臺灣時書看得不夠多也不夠廣，此地一般教學方法是多看書，多發表論文。每星期平均要看上四五百頁之多，而且每隔一星期要交一篇報告。所以生活是非常緊張，書如不看，

上課時就無法參加討論。東方學生吃虧的就是書看了還是不不能參加討論，主要是表達能力不夠。而且在國內缺少或疏忽這種訓練，但在考試上確不見得差。剛來學校時，有兩門經濟學必須選讀，如能參加 Water Exam 通過就可不選。生抱着一試的心理，也去參加考試，結果不但兩門經濟學都通過，而且加上會計學原理免試通過。但有位來自普大的經濟系畢業生却未能通過。此校的課程和教學方法是隨時

之座談會，並約時與各處室各院系主管晤談。彼等除錄取過去十年來辦理經過外，並對未來計劃交換意見，開誠相見，討論歡洽，衆信對本校之發展必更有益處。廿六日起，調查團赴臺南高雄，與南部有關人士交換意見，並訪問神學院與成功大學。廿七日飛臺北訪問基隆長老教會人士，臺灣大學，並分訪立法院教育委員會，教育部等首長。二十九日下午返校三月一日參加本校主辦之聯歡會與臺中人士晤談，並參觀師生藝術作品，音樂會。至三月一日之主日崇拜將由湯淺八郎博士主講。三月二日起繼續訪問各院系。四日與吳校長赴日月潭，並假該處舉行會議商討有關諸問題。六日參觀故宮博物院，七日離中。

生買培源敬上

二月九日

probably becoming more difficult for you to be admitted to the U. S. for study. The number of admissions from Taiwan will probably stay close to the present level or perhaps even slightly decrease. Obviously, your best chance is to work hard since, for the most part, you will be judged by your grades here at Tunghai. Furthermore I think you should seriously consider those accredited schools which may, because they are relatively young, have not yet established an outstanding reputation.

Let us assume that you have worked hard and that you have been admitted to both a relatively small and a relatively large school. Which should you choose? There is no single answer to this question. Much depends on the individual. Usually, in the smaller school, relationships between students and faculty are closer. Larger schools sometimes have the advantage of being able to attract more outstanding people to the faculty. Your choice will depend on what factors are most important to you.

What should you expect once you have decided to go to the U. S. to study? You will find that your classmates, mostly Americans, will ask many more questions in class and comment much more than you are used to doing. Interchange between professor and student is very great. There will be great emphasis on independent work, particularly in the sciences and engineering, and particularly in your thesis research work. Those few of you who are doing some research with me this year are perhaps beginning to get an idea of this.

It will take you a minimum of one year, full time, usually 30 credits, for your masters degree. You may or may not have to do a masters thesis. Many universities will now allow you to substitute courses for the research. The requirements for the doctorate are qualitative, with emphasis on original research work, but as a minimum will take about two years past the masters degree. You should be prepared, however, particularly in science and engineering for perhaps 3 or 4 years past the masters degree.

You may or may not be offered financial aid. If not, the tuition charges, depending upon the school, can be as high as US\$1500 per academic year or even more. If you do get financial aid it can vary over a very wide range as follows:

1. Scholarship - full or partial tuition-with or without room and board
2. Teaching assistantship-Requires perhaps 10-15 hours per week of service to the school, usually grading papers, teaching laboratory courses, etc. Might pay tuition plus perhaps US\$1000-1500 per academic year. Usually not possible to take full program.
3. Research assistantship-similar to the arrangement for teaching assistantship except that your service is in the form of assisting with research. The research may or may not be applicable to your thesis.
4. Research fellowship - The best of the financial help. Often reserved for doctorate students. Research work is almost always applicable to thesis. Usually pays US\$2000 - 3000 per academic year.
5. I think of this point we should mention the possibility of part-time graduate work. Many universities, mainly near the larger cities will permit you to pursue graduate studies on a part-time basis. As a matter of fact, many of them schedule classes during the late afternoon or evening hours, so it is possible for an engineer to hold a full-time industrial job and attend school part-time. The time required under these conditions will be at least twice that for full-time study.

I hope this morning's discussion has at least partially answered some of your questions. For those of you who hope to go to the U. S. for graduate study, I wish you good luck, and if I can answer any of your questions personally please feel free to come to see me.

# 漫談留美

(本刊訊) 本校化工系客座教授李斯德博士，應本校校友及同學之請，於去歲十二月份月會說明有關留學諸問題，茲將原文刊載以供有志深造同學之參攷：

In the four months that I've been at Tunghai University, I have been asked many questions regarding graduate study in the U. S. For each student that has approached me I expect that there may be many others who are also interested and this morning would be a good time for us to discuss this.

While most of my comments will relate to graduate work in science and engineering, there is enough similarity so that it will be of interest to all of you.

In the U. S., no single agency, public or private, assumes responsibility for the control or supervision of educational institutions. The different states exercise varying degrees of control but permit institutions of higher education to operate with considerable independence. As a result, the institutions vary widely in the character and quality of their programs. A device known as accreditation has developed, through which State, regional and nationwide agencies have established standards and evaluate institutions to determine if educational quality is being maintained.

The accrediting procedure consists of four steps:

1. Establishment of criteria of standards-for laboratories, curriculum, faculty qualification.
2. Evaluation of institutions by competent authorities to determine whether they meet the established criteria-authorities are professors in same field from accredited insitutions, and from industry
3. publication of a list of institutions that meet these criteria - one such list is published by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
4. Periodic reviews to ascertain whether accredited institutions continue to maintain their standards- Accreditation is usually given for a maximum of five years, but can be less.

Institutions which are accepted by an accrediting agency or association as meeting its criteria are said to be accredited or approved. This, therefore is your best protection in choosing a school of reasonable quality. Make certain it is accredited in your field.

For liberal arts and general programs there are six regional accrediting associations such as the "Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges".

For professional schools, accreditation is normally handled by the pro-fessional organizations such as the "American Chemical Society" or the "American Institute of Chemical Engineers".

In the U. S. at the present time there are approximately 450 colleges and universities offering an accredited master's degree and further, about half of these also offer an accredited doctoral degree. The states having the largest number of these colleges and universities are as follows:

	Masters	Doctorate
California	48	11
New York	47	29
Pennsylvania	30	16
Illinois	33	9
Massachusetts	26	14
Texas	23	12

What are your chances of being admitted to graduate study in the U. S.? The number of available places have been steadily incerasing, and new accredited universities which previously concentrated on undergraduate work have established good graduate programs. On the other hand, however, more American students are going to college and a greater percentage of these are continuing into graduate school. Great numbers of foreign students are applying for admission, from South America, Africa and Asia. Considering all of these factors I believe it is

# 旅美觀感

## 陳王家蕙來鴻之二

伯利亞爲一包舍文  
連附院之學府，學生  
教職員三百多，(生  
產事業在外)辦學宗  
旨在發展阿帕拉契山  
區南麓之高等教育，  
因這一地區地瘠民貧  
，居民無力供其子女  
接受高等教育，因而  
人民生活不易改善，  
有識之士，基於基督  
教之精神創立此校，  
前身僅有中學及教堂  
，然後逐漸擴充成爲  
現在的規模，此校建  
立之宗旨在造福山區  
居民，故費用奇賤，  
學費每人都是全免不  
說，其他宿舍等費亦  
較他校便宜一半，全  
年只須繳五百多元，  
另外每人每週工作十  
小時，(另有一種特  
別生工作廿四小時五  
年畢業)尙可賺十餘  
元，暑假還可工作，  
所以一個經濟毫無來  
源的學生也可以靠自  
己的工作讀完大學，  
(頭一年費用總得預  
先籌備)不過這種情  
形到底還是少數，大  
多數是家裡籌出應繳  
的五百多元，自己賺  
點零用，暑假賺點書  
藉服裝等用度，工作

廿四小時的學生只佔  
百分之十。  
這學校學生繳費這  
麼低，又沒有政府經  
常的補助，怎麼能維  
持呢？據說大多靠私  
人捐贈及少許生產專  
業的收入，學生勞作  
固能稱補一些，但教  
職員薪給之低，亦是  
減少開支最大的因素  
，在這裡工作的人員  
，知道伯利亞立校的  
宗旨，多半存有奉獻  
的心，對清苦的生活  
頗能安之若素，校長  
爲一篤信宗教之學者  
，早年在中國住過十  
多年，在他之前，是  
他父親主持伯利亞校  
務，伯利亞在他父子  
奮力苦撐的局面下，  
校譽日隆，如今已成  
爲美國前百名，及南  
部各州前十名的大學  
，到伯利亞的頭一天  
，給我印象最深的是  
他們的校友大樓，我  
來美後訪問過的幾所  
學校雖也有新建築，  
但並未予我醒目的  
印象，那天剛來，我  
學生陪我去吃飯，我  
心想也是普通的餐廳  
，那知一進門，恍如  
置身於豪華的大旅館  
，一切的設備及裝飾

均是最新式的，色彩  
也鮮艷悅目，最上一  
層爲大廳、小吃部、  
校友聯誼會、課外活  
動組及青年會辦事處  
，中間一層爲餐廳，  
餐廳前面一排是大玻  
璃落地門，極目遠望  
，全是一片低窪的山  
谷，山谷之外是一列  
峯巒起伏，視界遼  
闊，是伯利亞最美的  
地方，廚房也在這一  
層，最下一層是洗滌  
房，辦公室及儲藏室  
，一切工作全是機器  
，而且是最新式的，  
我起先不了解伯利亞  
何以有能蓋這樣一  
座大樓，打聽之下，  
原來最初只是有少數  
校友發起興築一校友  
紀念堂紀念二次大戰  
中陣亡的校友，同時  
充作校友聚會的地方  
，後來這一意念引起  
了校內外人士的熱烈  
響應，最後興建了這  
所耗資百萬元的大樓  
，其中校友捐獻佔了  
三分之一，我之所以  
對這所大樓具有不可  
磨滅的印象，並不是  
因爲他的華麗，主要  
的是他們校友對母校  
的熱愛雖然他們當中  
飛黃騰達的不多，但  
大多能諳盡所能，協

助母校的發展。  
伯利亞學生勞作分  
爲一般行政助理及清  
掃，與生產事業兩大  
類，前者等於我們所  
有的工作範圍，後者  
是我們沒有的，他們  
最初也只有做一般工  
作，約四五十年前因學  
生增多，無工作機會  
，前校長始試辦生產  
事業，不過他們所有  
的生產事業都不是學  
生主辦，而是由校方  
僱員主辦其事，學生  
不過照著指定的工作  
幫點忙而已，據云各  
生產業沒有甚麼大  
的利潤，但倘沒有到  
賠本的地步，下週詳  
細參觀後當有更深的  
了解。勞作室組織也  
很簡單，一位指導長  
，一位副指導長，一  
位指導員專管額外工  
作獎學金及貸金的事  
，其他就是學生助理  
，有的管檔案，有的  
管文書打字、登記報  
表、帳目等等，至於  
監督及考核全由各導  
師負責，而導師衆多  
，份子亦繁，勞作室  
似乎也難於聯繫，我  
會參加過一次學生勞  
作代表會(每班兩人  
，男女各一)討論到  
導師的督導時，大家  
反應並不熱烈，詳情  
俟返校後細談。  
在這些我願將訪  
問過各校的伙食情形

說一說，此間凡是學  
校供宿的學生一律須  
在學校搭伙，伙食費在  
開學時將一學期費用  
全部繳清，就是速銷  
餐也是一次繳清，然  
後才有飯票，我發現  
凡辦固定伙食而學生  
又幫同廚房及餐廳工  
作的學校，伙食費幾  
乎要便宜一倍，當然  
各校負責伙食的也都  
是幹練而有經驗的人  
員，而且不只一位，  
每校多居有三四位，  
一方面負責學生伙食  
，一方面辦福利社餐  
廳，像我訪問的第一  
校及伯利亞，學生伙  
食每月都只有三十多  
元，吃得比那六十元  
一月的還好，這無庸  
說是管理的好，而且  
且他們並沒有學生伙  
委來協助，伙食主辦  
人的各種帳冊、學生  
名單、每天菜單都整  
理得一清二楚，隨時  
要看，就拿出來看，  
非常有條理，所以學  
生雖有時亦有煩言，  
但一經解說就無話可  
說了，同時關於退伙  
的問題我也問了，他  
們從來不准退伙，除  
非一禮拜以上不能參  
加伙食，那也要經過  
男主任或女主任的  
特別許可，才能退  
伙，這很顯然，三五  
天的零星退伙，便利  
了少數的人，整個的  
團體却受損失，至  
於速銷餐，除非有冷

藏設備，並須改進中  
餐菜式才能辦得好，  
到我們同學們的境況  
，美國的學生正餐之  
外不須補充營養，他  
們真是太幸福了。  
我在這進餐常常想

### 五十二年平時整潔檢查較優宿舍

男				女				年級 編號	宿舍 號	姓名
四	三	二	一	四	三	二	一			
1415	1411	1314	1327	1021	912	626	416			
呂劉施黃 大照嘉濱 川男男雄	江李王沈 明健麗良 坤民邦政	謝吳林郭 源治順海 功樞夫樹	吳劉廖 繼國勝 漢昭雄	盛孝沛 楊黃張許 精旭宏武 一正明忠	陳彭詹梁 榮鏡次廷 壽維維永	梁李雷呂 柏星玉忠 陵辰林道	楊顏巢戴 伯惠志考 璋哲成志			
725	703	914	916	221	225	322	422			
何林陸關 以志 麗豐蘭敏	周鍾鄭鄭 翠立雅月 驚心琴美	孫林黃楊黃 立瑤小如瑤 立瑤珠玉美	王費馮李 雪璇光 帆樞鐘華	朱關何張蔡 迺羨慧敏美 美梅明妹惠	孫馬黃徐洪 筱俊丸社文 先泉子霞靜	黃樂吳劉黃 水亦宋小麗 娟良鳳如燕	駱李凍趙王 瓊自美渝其 珀謙惠旋方			