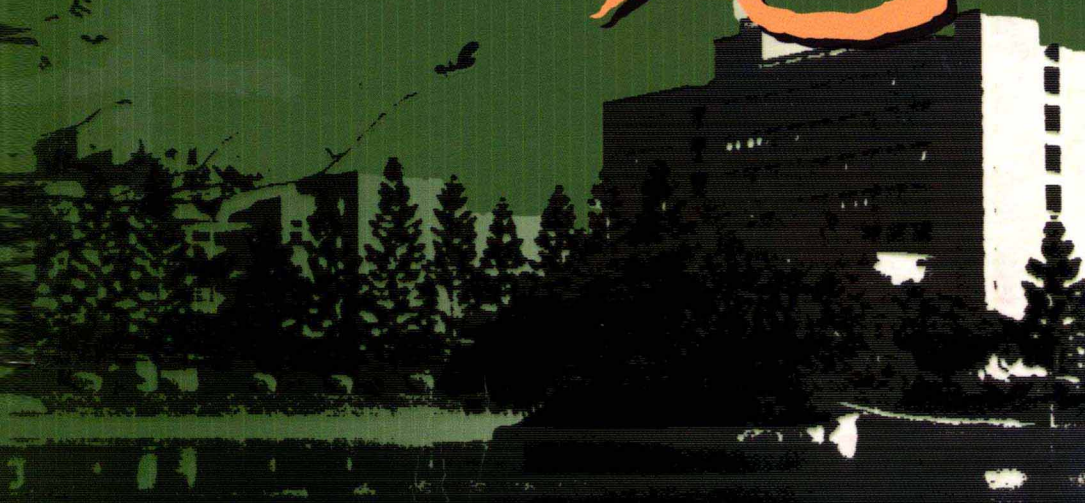




中央大學九十週年校慶特刊

中大風光



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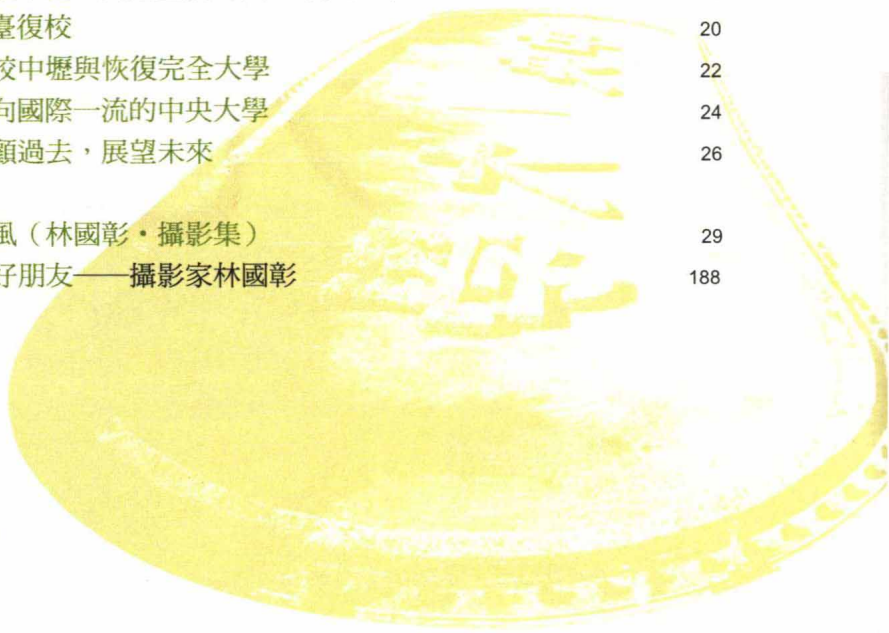
國立中央大學

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《中大風光》

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序 樹木・樹人

(中央大學校長)

劉金生

中央大學九十年的歷史，是教育史上光輝燦爛的一章。

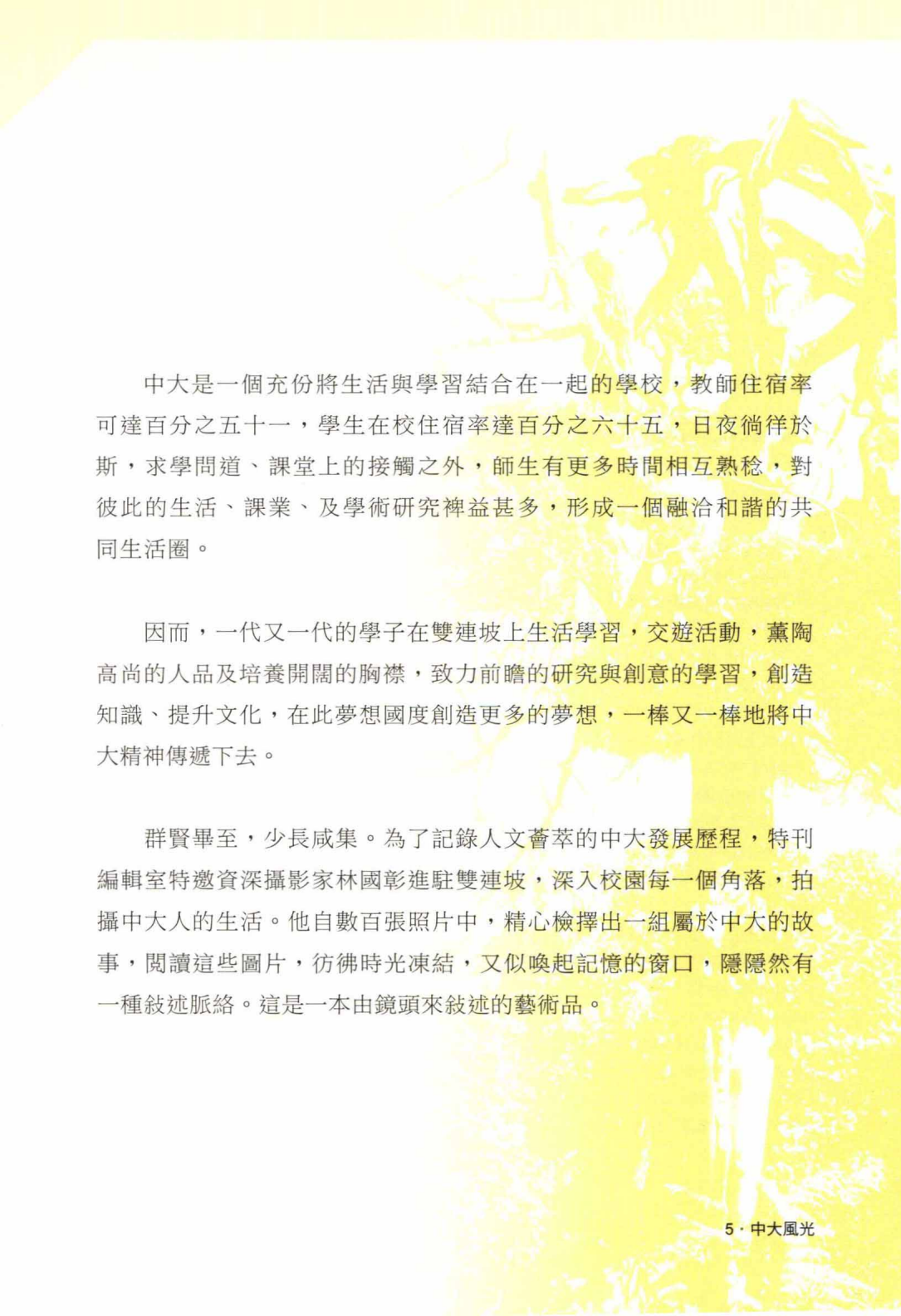
早在中大前身南京高等師範時期，已是大陸南方第一學府。早期郭秉文校長畢業於哥倫比亞大學，師承哲學家杜威，深受其教育思想影響，率先在大陸提倡現代的教學觀念和科學的教學方法，例如在民國九（1920）年正式招收女學生，成為中國第一所實行男女同校的高等學校。並延攬留學西方的科學家到中大任教，建立優良的科學實驗室，造就不少人才，如李國鼎、吳健雄；所聘文史哲教授，皆為一時之選。並鼓勵教授治校和學生自治，落實民主風氣。「國立中央大學」於民國十七（1928）年成立，規模宏大，院系完整，師資雄厚。抗戰軍興，羅家倫校長遷校重慶，為戰時最完整的大學，民國三十二（1943）年，教育部選45位資深教授為「部聘教授」，中大即有12名教授名列其中。民國三十七（1948）年，中央研究院選出的81位院士中，中大教授和校友即佔四成。與北方的北京大學齊名，有「北北大、南中大」之譽。

在校友多方努力，中大於民國五十一（1962）年在臺復校。四十三年來，在師生的共同努力之下，秉持校訓「誠樸」之精神，務實推動學校的發展，已成為臺灣重要的研究型大學。

中大校園有十萬棵蒼松老榕樹，蒼蒼鬱鬱，見證了前人的辛勤付出，賡續樹木樹人的教育大業，一脈相傳，源遠流長。當初栽下的每一棵小樹苗，都蘊含了無限的夢想。前人種樹，後人乘涼，如今我們在這美麗的校園中生活，更應飲水思源，緬懷當日師生的艱苦開拓，感謝大家的共同努力。

尤其近十年來，中大展現驚異的發展能量，無論研究或教學皆是全國最飛躍猛進的高等學府。民國八十九（2000）年，教育部的大學追求學術卓越計畫，中大表現傑出。今年，國科會的大學追求學術卓越計畫，中大在各大學獲得補助的八項計畫中，榮獲兩項計畫，表現最為突出。十年來，中大進入綜合研究型大學前五名，表現出強大的研發能量。這些成就，歸功於老師及職工的辛勞貢獻！

中大的研究和教學是密切結合的，老師與學生成為研究的夥伴，共同在研究過程裡教學相長。



中大是一個充份將生活與學習結合在一起的學校，教師住宿率可達百分之五十一，學生在校住宿率達百分之六十五，日夜徜徉於斯，求學問道、課堂上的接觸之外，師生有更多時間相互熟稔，對彼此的生活、課業、及學術研究裨益甚多，形成一個融洽和諧的共同生活圈。

因而，一代又一代的學子在雙連坡上生活學習，交遊活動，薰陶高尚的人品及培養開闊的胸襟，致力前瞻的研究與創意的學習，創造知識、提升文化，在此夢想國度創造更多的夢想，一棒又一棒地將中大精神傳遞下去。

群賢畢至，少長咸集。為了記錄人文薈萃的中大發展歷程，特刊編輯室特邀資深攝影家林國彰進駐雙連坡，深入校園每一個角落，拍攝中大人的生活。他自數百張照片中，精心檢擇出一組屬於中大的故事，閱讀這些圖片，彷彿時光凍結，又似喚起記憶的窗口，隱隱然有一種敘述脈絡。這是一本由鏡頭來敘述的藝術品。

Preface

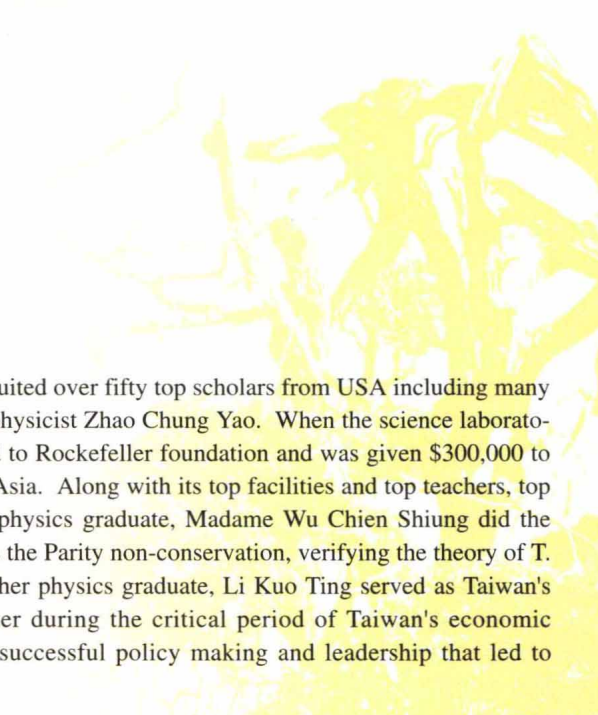
National Central University at 90

President 

National Central University was founded in 1915, first as the Nanjing Higher Normal College, in the Capital city of the Republic of China, Nanjing, on the campus of former normal schools first established in 1902. It was later changed to Southeast University [SEU, 1921-1927] and renamed National Central University [NCU] in 1928, after the Central government was established with its Capital in Nanjing.

Four years before NCU's founding, Sun Yat Sen established the Republic of China [1912], overthrowing the Imperial System of government of two thousand years. Four year afterwards [1919], students in Beijing started May-Fourth movement demanding Science and Democracy as guiding principles for China's modernization. And 1915 was a year of great chaos and war in China, as it was ruled by warlords fighting each other and the ineffectual Central Government of Yuan Shih Kai had just entered the First World War.

In the midst of chaos and war, leaders of Jiansu and neighboring provinces petitioned the establishment of the university and recruited a well-known scholar, Jiang Chien, as its first President. Jiang's Motto for the university 'Integrity' remains evermore true today, added 'Simplicity' later to reflect both the humble origin of its students as well as the condition of China then and the need of World's sustainability now. The second President was Dr. Guo Bing Wen, a student of John Dewey of Columbia University. He put Dewey's philosophy of education, pragmatism, much needed for the Industrial Revolution into practice by emphasizing Scientific methods



and Science Teaching. He recruited over fifty top scholars from USA including many outstanding scientists such as physicist Zhao Chung Yao. When the science laboratory was burned down, he turned to Rockefeller foundation and was given \$300,000 to rebuild into one of the best in Asia. Along with its top facilities and top teachers, top students flocked to NCU. A physics graduate, Madame Wu Chien Shiung did the first experiment to demonstrate the Parity non-conservation, verifying the theory of T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang. Another physics graduate, Li Kuo Ting served as Taiwan's economic and finance minister during the critical period of Taiwan's economic growth and was credited for successful policy making and leadership that led to Taiwan's economic miracle.

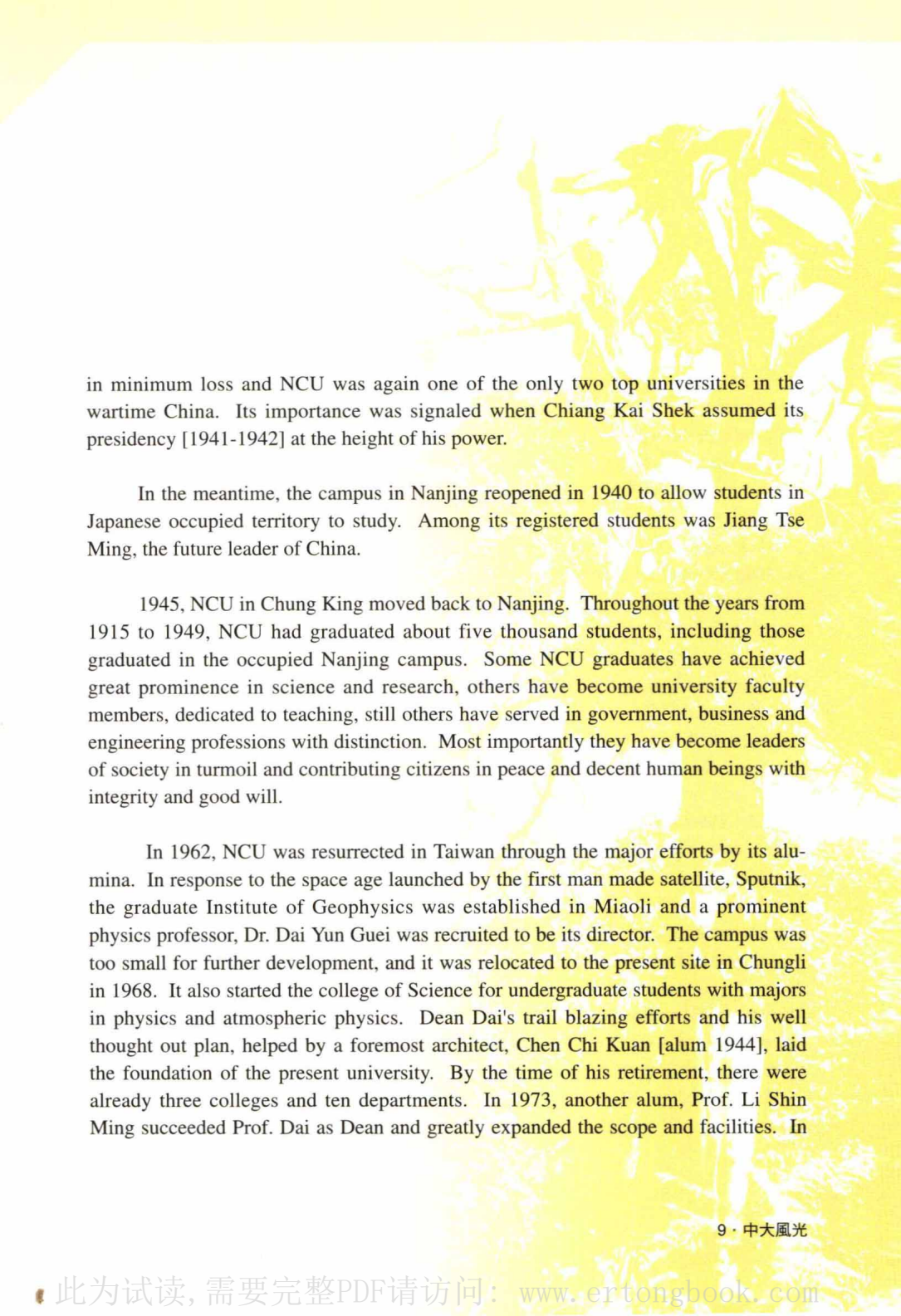
But NCU was not just famous for its science and engineering. It was outstanding in arts and humanities as well as social science. Among its professors in literatures, was the Nobel winning writer, Pearl Buck, who wrote 'Good Earth' while teaching in NCU and Jingling University. She took a particular liking of NCU students because of their eagerness in learning despite of their poverty. Her residence is preserved in Nanjing University today as a memorial. NCU also hosted the visiting lectureship of John Dewey, Bertrand Russell and Rabindranath Tagore. At NCU, Chinese classical scholars such as Wang Bao Kuang and Huang Jie Guang fought along with the newly minted Harvard Ph. D. humanists, such as K. T. Mei and Wu Mi, to preserve the classical Chinese culture against the trend of total westernization. Thus NCU preserved the balance between the Chinese humanist tradition and new culture of science and democracy.

NCU was the first modern university in China to adopt the American higher education model, rather than Japanese or German universities, which were fashions of the time. It was the first university in China to formally admit women students in 1920 and started the coeducation of male and female students at the time when there

were still women with bound feet. The Provost of the University, Tao Hsing Chi was a foremost educator. He was the first to introduce American system of education to China and led the educational reform to allow students to freely develop their individuality and potential. He reverted Dewey's doctrine of 'School is Society' to turn the whole society into schools and started the education program for the common people, enabling the poor to learn. He traveled extensively and tirelessly to promote mass education, as he believed only an educated people deserve democracy. NCU grew and expanded under the farsighted and tireless leadership of Guo and Tao, until 1925 when they were fired by the newly victorious warlord, Tuan Chi Ray. But the university survived the chaos in the following difficult years. In 1927, Chiang Kai Shek's troops captured Nanjing and Nationalist Government was set up with Nanjing its capital. National Central University became the official name of the University.

In 1928, when Chang Nei Yen was appointed the President, it was already a comprehensive university with eight colleges: Art and Humanities, Science, Law, Education, Agriculture, Engineering, Business, and Medicine with the last two colleges in Shanghai. It also established Graduate School with research institutes in Sciences and Agriculture in 1936. During these golden years, 1927-1937, NCU had become a foremost university in China. It had not only the top professors in literature, sciences and engineering, but also had some of the foremost Chinese artists such as Hsu Bai Hong, Chang Da Chien, Fu Bao Shi and Pan Yu Liang, the first Paris trained woman painter, philosophers such as Fan Dong Mei, and founder of Chinese sociology, Sun Ben Wen. It was the top university in south China, rival of Peking University in the north.

In 1937, the war with Japan broke out and Japanese bombs started to drop in Nanjing. President Lou Jia Lung [1931-1941] decided to move the university to the wartime capital, Chung King. It was a well planned and executed move that resulted



in minimum loss and NCU was again one of the only two top universities in the wartime China. Its importance was signaled when Chiang Kai Shek assumed its presidency [1941-1942] at the height of his power.

In the meantime, the campus in Nanjing reopened in 1940 to allow students in Japanese occupied territory to study. Among its registered students was Jiang Tse Ming, the future leader of China.

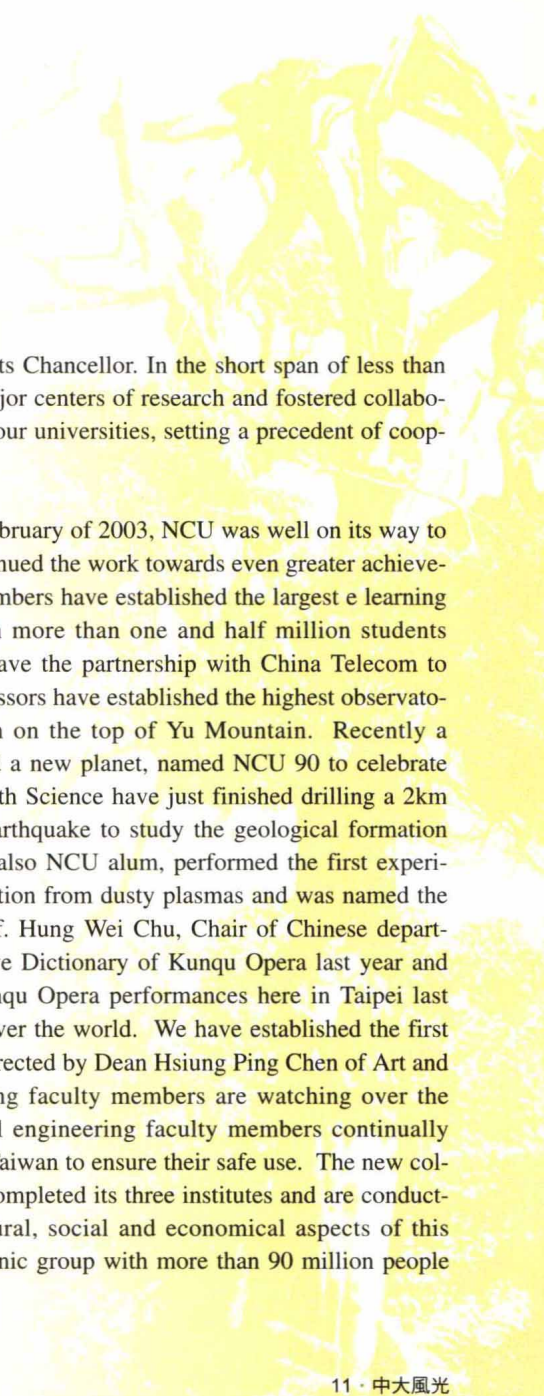
1945, NCU in Chung King moved back to Nanjing. Throughout the years from 1915 to 1949, NCU had graduated about five thousand students, including those graduated in the occupied Nanjing campus. Some NCU graduates have achieved great prominence in science and research, others have become university faculty members, dedicated to teaching, still others have served in government, business and engineering professions with distinction. Most importantly they have become leaders of society in turmoil and contributing citizens in peace and decent human beings with integrity and good will.

In 1962, NCU was resurrected in Taiwan through the major efforts by its alumina. In response to the space age launched by the first man made satellite, Sputnik, the graduate Institute of Geophysics was established in Miaoli and a prominent physics professor, Dr. Dai Yun Guei was recruited to be its director. The campus was too small for further development, and it was relocated to the present site in Chungli in 1968. It also started the college of Science for undergraduate students with majors in physics and atmospheric physics. Dean Dai's trail blazing efforts and his well thought out plan, helped by a foremost architect, Chen Chi Kuan [alum 1944], laid the foundation of the present university. By the time of his retirement, there were already three colleges and ten departments. In 1973, another alum, Prof. Li Shin Ming succeeded Prof. Dai as Dean and greatly expanded the scope and facilities. In

1976, he advised President Chiang Ching Kuo to substantially increase funding for higher education and NCU budget was raised 16 times in nine years to approximately NT \$ 400 million in 1982. He also paid great attention to the growth of trees and plants. Many matured trees would be moved to campus in the process of highway construction. In 1979, the university name was officially restored as National Central University.

In 1982, Dr. Yu Chuang Tao became president. He emphasized cultural, moral and physical education. During his presidency [1982-1990], most of the campus constructions were completed, including major buildings, dormitories for faculty and students, sport facilities etc.. Research Centers such as The Opto Electronic Center and the Space and Remote Sensing Center were also established, both have since become first class centers in Asia today. In 1989, NCU had 13 departments and 13 graduate institutes with a total 3778 students more than doubling the total student number, 1642, in 1981.

In 1990, a prominent ionosphere scientist, Dr. Liu Chao Han was recruited from University of Illinois to be president. During his long [1990 -2003] and productive presidency, NCU has become a first rate research university in Taiwan. It was selected by the Ministry of Education as one of the seven research universities. These years were the years of major educational reform in Taiwan. The number of universities increased from fifty to more than a hundred and university student number also doubled to over a million. The educational resource to the university from the Ministry of Education started to decline. President Liu decided to focus the university development to three major areas: information science and technology, environmental protection and sustainable development ,and general education. With his quiet and steady leadership, NCU has marched steadily towards excellence. In 2002, NCU joined three distinguished universities to form the University System of Taiwan



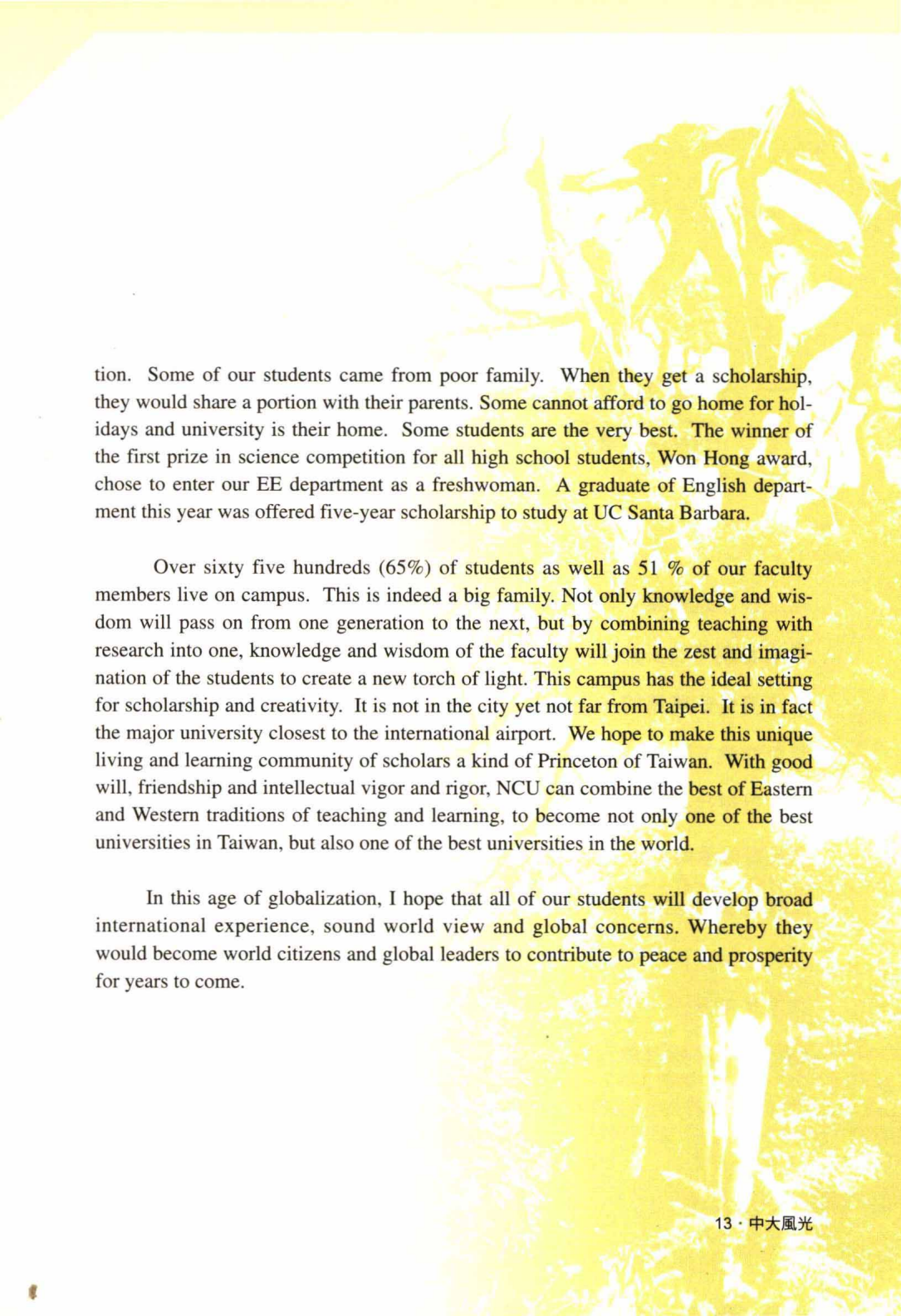
[UST]. In 2003, C. H. Liu was named its Chancellor. In the short span of less than three years, UST has established four major centers of research and fostered collaborations in research and teaching among four universities, setting a precedent of cooperation.

So, when I became president in February of 2003, NCU was well on its way to become a great university. We have continued the work towards even greater achievements. Our computer science faculty members have established the largest e learning website in the world -the Educity with more than one and half million students actively using this platform. Now we have the partnership with China Telecom to expand its reaches. Our astronomy professors have established the highest observatory in Asia-Lulin observatory at 2900m on the top of Yu Mountain. Recently a Japanese visiting scientist has just found a new planet, named NCU 90 to celebrate our 90th anniversary. Colleagues in Earth Science have just finished drilling a 2km deep hole in the epicenter of the 921-earthquake to study the geological formation and structure. Physics professor I Lin, also NCU alum, performed the first experiment demonstrating Coulomb crystallization from dusty plasmas and was named the National Chair Professor last year. Prof. Hung Wei Chu, Chair of Chinese department completed the first Comprehensive Dictionary of Kunqu Opera last year and just organized the most impressive Kunqu Opera performances here in Taipei last month, with top stars coming from all over the world. We have established the first Humanity Research Center in Taiwan, directed by Dean Hsiung Ping Chen of Art and Humanities. While our Remote Sensing faculty members are watching over the whole of Taiwan from space, our Civil engineering faculty members continually monitor the health of 22,000 bridges in Taiwan to ensure their safe use. The new college of Hakka studies has successfully completed its three institutes and are conducting research in language, history, cultural, social and economical aspects of this amazingly persevering and powerful ethnic group with more than 90 million people

spread all over the world. The new Institute of cognitive and brain research has flourished under the able direction of Prof. Daisy Hong. Our Institute of Optics and Optoelectronic Center continue to make outstanding contributions, e.g. their effort to make white LED for the next generation of lighting. We also set up the Center for Optical Thin film to further connect with industry. We can go on to enumerate the great successes of our faculty members as they are indeed the pillars of NCU and their hard work and unselfish dedication to teaching, research and service have made what NCU is today. In the span of a decade or so, NCU has been progressing by leaps and bounds. In research funding alone, the total amount has increased four fold to NT\$ 1,600 million this year. This partially compensates the decline of funding by the Ministry of Education over the same period. The number of published papers in refereed journals by faculty and students has increased five times to close to one thousand, about two papers per faculty members annually. Total number of students almost doubled to about ten thousand with number of Ph. D. students increases three fold to twelve hundreds. Yet the number of faculty increases only twenty per cent. So one can see the much greater load put on our faculty, and yet they have continued to be productive and in good spirit. I consider this the true Taiwan spirit.

Equally important are the contributions by our staff members. Their number has been almost constant over the years despite the growth of our budget and number of students. They have worked hard and endured long hours and they deserve our heartfelt thanks.

But all our hard work becomes worthwhile when we look at our students. They are the real joy and pride of this university, cheerful, friendly, and full of zest. Walking on campus, you would be greeted with big smiles and friendly "Lao Shi Hau", "Great to see you, Sir". Any stranger on campus, as Prof Arthur Wu was recently from America, you can count on students to lead him or her to the destina-



tion. Some of our students came from poor family. When they get a scholarship, they would share a portion with their parents. Some cannot afford to go home for holidays and university is their home. Some students are the very best. The winner of the first prize in science competition for all high school students, Won Hong award, chose to enter our EE department as a freshman. A graduate of English department this year was offered five-year scholarship to study at UC Santa Barbara.

Over sixty five hundreds (65%) of students as well as 51 % of our faculty members live on campus. This is indeed a big family. Not only knowledge and wisdom will pass on from one generation to the next, but by combining teaching with research into one, knowledge and wisdom of the faculty will join the zest and imagination of the students to create a new torch of light. This campus has the ideal setting for scholarship and creativity. It is not in the city yet not far from Taipei. It is in fact the major university closest to the international airport. We hope to make this unique living and learning community of scholars a kind of Princeton of Taiwan. With good will, friendship and intellectual vigor and rigor, NCU can combine the best of Eastern and Western traditions of teaching and learning, to become not only one of the best universities in Taiwan, but also one of the best universities in the world.

In this age of globalization, I hope that all of our students will develop broad international experience, sound world view and global concerns. Whereby they would become world citizens and global leaders to contribute to peace and prosperity for years to come.

一、中國新式教育的典範： 三江與兩江新式師範學堂

19世紀末期，晚清的中國面對西方工業國家的進逼，各種衰弱的現象逐漸浮現，許多知識份子開始思索救國富強的途徑，其中現代化教育便是最重要的一項。中央大學的前身——三江師範學堂便在這種歷史背景下誕生。1902年10月，張之洞創建了「三江師範學堂」。這是一個以現代化教育為目標的新式學校，使得中央大學在一開始創校，便具有傳承與教育下一代的目標。隔年2月5日，張之洞正式上奏成立三江師範學堂，1906年三江師範學堂改名為「兩江師範學堂」。





二、師範到大學： 南京高等師範學校到 國立東南大學

1911年的辛亥革命，孫中山領導的革命黨推翻了清朝政府，建立了中華民國。民國初年的政治變動導致大部份清朝以來的學校皆已停辦，但是教育是百年大計，不可中斷，江南仕紳便聯合向中央政府要求復校。1915年9月10日，國立南京高等師範學校正式開學，由江謙任校長，以誠為訓。

1919年9月，江謙校長退休，由教務主任郭秉文正式接任為校長。郭秉文（1879～1967）是美國哥倫比亞大學博士，也是實證主義大師杜威的學生，任內注重科學教育及生活教育，延攬五十多位留美博士來校任教，並任劉伯明、陶行知為教務主任，採取歐美新制，保持誠樸之學風，遂使南師成為中國南方最重要的高等教育中心。1920年12月7