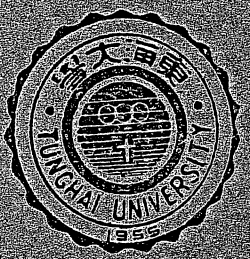
東海大學

校長報告書



中華民國五十年十月

校長報告書

四十九學年度

吳德耀

當前之時代，乃科學發現與工藝成就突飛猛晉令人鼓舞之時代，此種種新發現與新發明，其所產生之龐大物質力量，人類欲加控制，尚仍有待。世變方亟，動亂紛乘，社會杌隉。當前世局，以各種思想矛盾衝突，復爲人類地域觀念所囿，又自視過高，遂陷於分崩離析狀態。顧時勢所趨，世界在自然界中，瞬將結爲一體，惟世人對於睦處之道，仍須竭力學習耳。我人在感情緊張時代壓迫之下，從事工作，其精神遺產，又不斷爲唯物主義之崇拜與傳播所破壞，日惟在集體毀滅之核子武器不斷威脅之下，度其生活。我基督教大學處此威脅與動盪之時代中，仍進行其日常之工作，經常爲肆應當地之浩大需要，而遭受經費支絀與設備貧乏之困擾。

今日亞洲基督教大學所面臨之最大困難，或即爲基督教事工之推行。舉凡歷史之聯想，在基督教工作內，與在學術團體之唯知論中，其牢不可破之缺點，以及對一般宗教之冷淡暨現世主義，均屬吾人所遭遇之眞正困難情勢，而有待克服者。但基督教大學既卜居於亞洲，則必須視爲當然之事，而接受此項挑戰。或者，正因其有此挑戰情勢之存在，我亞洲基督教高等教育較諸往日，自更爲適切，與更具價值矣。

本校行政當局，亦深知其所面臨工作之艱鉅，故在校內，對加强基督教活動計劃，無不悉力以赴。刻正洽請一傑出之神學家來校擔任宗教與哲學講座。本校校牧以同工關係，亦發起一項計劃，藉以

廣徵信教教職員生之有益獻替與積極參加。惟無可諱言，刻尙無現成答案，亦未立獲解決。但此種種努力，並非對屬靈方面之收獲，保證其豐盛，似可視爲覺悟之表徵與指導意識。蓋亞洲基督教大學中之屬靈事工，恆屬艱難困苦，令人灰心，泰半失望，甚至令人時感心碎。惟聖主道路，神秘莫測，吾人既已委身任怨，爲人服務，苟欲實踐此一富有價值之工作，並欲達成作育青年之崇高使命，則對我主之信仰，自應堅定不渝。換言之，在東海之每一基督教徒，如其屬靈方面之作爲，影響所及，對東海一般教徒之事工，可能賦予意義及生命者，自當率先善盡職責，其爲基督徒所應爾者，並當效力。

如我人當前之屬靈事工，趑趄不前，今日高等教育理想之保持，自亦同樣艱苦。重實用，喜近功之趨向，於今爲烈。期望迅速獲致物質報酬，已成爲大學教育之方針，甚至爲人生之目的。如會計學一科，有較佳之就業機會，則此一科便成爲主修科，又如今後數年之橋樑道路，須予興建，則土木工程系，便又大行其道。即使遠在國外之就業機會，爲因應計，在課程與院系之選擇上，亦經予以縝密考慮，備供學生入學時選讀。如何灌輸唯心論之道理，又在高等教育唯心論中，尙有何物可恃以抵抗此一趨勢，乃爲一迫切而重要之工作，余倘獲一陳固陋，亦可謂爲亞洲基督教大學之機會。

一個私立，年青，規模較小，完全住校之大學如東海者，對此一事業，似甚適宜，並應歡迎此一機會。我兩董事會於建校當時，即已明白表示，雖不願本校徒成另一學府，可收容八百學生，四年終了，若輩並可領受一紙文憑或「飯票」。董事會創校之初，以迄今日，固仍期望吾人能保持此等堅强之教育理想，期能在此孜孜矻矻與自由追求學問之氣氛中，鼓勵此輩年富力强之學子，達成其理想。本校懷抱此志，於創辦初時，即首創學生勞作制度，要求就學生徒，亦皆能從事家務，若輩由於傳統關係，雖不願以此平凡工作，玷汚其手。此項計劃，行之數年，成效卓著。其對培養我校畢業生之責

任感與公共服務精神一事，裨益良多。圖書館開架制度之爲用，不獨訓練其爲未來之學者，抑且訓練其爲未來之公民。查四十八學年度（四十八—四十九）失落書籍僅爲千分之一。吾人應以此點爲根基，進而博取將來更光榮之紀錄。又考試榮譽制度——此一制度係學生本身所發起者——成效漸著，吾人自亦樂觀其能進一步推行之。

本校學術計劃之一，其基本原則，厥爲藉通才教育，人文學科，社會科學與自然科學擴大其學術領域。此一計劃，亦擬針對此一講求專精學術之時代，注入一種酵素作用。惟有待從事之工作尚多。通才教育計劃推行之初，似風靡一時，惟現已大失所望。此種情形，在教務會議中，曾詳予檢討，爲執行該項會議之指示，乃組織一個委員會，以教務長主其事，作成建議，以資改進。其建議爲㈠設法搜求有關通才教育課程之更佳教材。㈡改良教授法。㈢大班分成小班。㈣擬訂一項有關年青有爲教員之深造計劃。上項建議均在推行中。

本校以係學術機構，故在教學方面，極爲注重。各項學術計劃，咸以此爲中心，往復推行。惟以教學爲重之學校，勿論其爲久遠之圖，抑作短暫之計，其程度之深淺，力量之强弱，恆視其教授人員所從事之直接的或有關的研究之價值爲斷。本校因獲得哈佛燕京學社、農復會、韋隸華基金會、甘布博士及其友人之慷慨捐助，教授人員乃得從事此項直接研究計劃，現時本校所贊助或共同贊助之研究計劃，除教授人員本人個別的研究計劃不計外，計有二十二項，均分配於文理工三學院各級教員中。自四年前創辦此項計劃以來，計有九項研究論著，業已出版，刻尚有四項在付印中。

七年前，時本校校園尚爲一片不毛之山陬，此日物質環境，已改善多多。由十八幢建築物構成之校本部，除第三學院與教堂外，其主要部份大都完成。目前本校校園，看似一植物園，各種花卉，四

季盛開。而生長迅速之熱帶及亞熱帶樹木，有如大自然之雨傘，以禦炎炎長夏之驕陽，冬季時則又如一防風林。春秋佳日，遊客如雲，少長咸集，欣賞吾校校園之美景（間有無心遊客，漫拋雜屑，復增加校方勞作學生之額外掃除工作）尤以中秋月夜爲然。蓋其時月出於東山之上，玉宇光浮，景色壯麗。此一學術團體，居民現已逾千，惟無殊於其他社團，其團結精神，迄未能趕上其自然環境成長之速度。吾人皆具有人類之弱點，時時反映於吾人日常生活中。然吾人未嘗無古道熱腸之表現，斯固有目共覩者。此等事每於教職員間陷於困難時或學生發生重病時，表現尤佳。當資深可敬之臧啓芳教授謝世時，教職員所表現之高義，得未曾有。窃以團體親睦精神，未嘗消失，要在吾人之身爲本團團員者，如何培養而光大之耳。俾可養成一種風氣，有裨於良好之生活，學習，教學及研究。

瞻望前途，本校於亞洲高等教育之領域中，或仍須行經一寂寞艱難之道路，本年五月間，在韓國延世大學所舉行之第五屆基督教大學校長會議，曾有言曰：學校之道，不生則死，不動則停，不創造則腐朽。如何求其在質而非在量方面之發展？苟無方向又何能行動？倘乏富創造力之環境又何能創造？如何使之成爲一個眞正基督教大學免流於徒有其名者，或流爲另一時下大學？凡此種種，俱屬重大問題，而答案之困難，則又恰如本校所面臨之艱辛前途。但勿論來日之困難與不安何若，吾人要以第五屆基督教大學校長會議所提示吾人之服務方針，善自警惕，關於此點，該會曾論述如次：

「眞正有效事主之道，乃在力求學術上之卓絕成就。惟其在學校與學生，教員，及其圖書館，實驗室等之學術品質，悉臻優秀時，始可望各方樂於贊助」

但願吾人之作爲，均能遵循此一崇高之呼召。

五十學年度新聘教職員(一)

職別	姓名	系別	擔任學科	備考
客座教授	藍文徵	歷史系	中國上古史、隋唐古代史	四十九學年度續聘
客座教授	方師鐸	中文系	聲韻學，訓詁國文	
客座教授	蒲威廉	外文系	英文、莎士比亞、戲劇	
客座教授	龍冠海	社會系	社會思想史、人口問題	
副教授	朱辛流	社會系	農村社會學、社會事業與社會行政	
副教授	沈昌民	物理系	電子學、光學	
講師	羅道明	外文系	英文初級語文學	四十九學年度續聘
講師	蒙傳銘	中文系	國文	
客座講師	孟得樂	政治系	國際關係、各國政府	
客座講師	卜沃民	人文科	人文學科	
講師	練馬可	社會系	現代社會學說、社會制度	
試用講師	劉文潭	人文科	人文學科	
試用講師	漢寶德	建築系	西洋建築史、建築學	
軍訓教官	萬心安		軍訓	

職別	姓名	系別	擔任學科	備攷
教員	蒲彼得	外文系	英文	
教員	胡永年	外文系	英文	
教員	蘇凱德	外文系	英文	
教員	蘇琳達	外文系	英文	
教員	韓珍納	外文系	英文	
助教	林瑜	文學院		
助教	蕭欣義	中文系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	郭宣俊	中文系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	吳椒棽	歷史系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	李英哲	外文系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	陳清池	政治系		
助教	劉宗華	經濟系		
助教	席裕俊	社會系		
助教	陳清信	物理系		

五十學年度新聘教職員(三)

職別	姓名	系別	擔任學科	備考
助教	許儒敦	物理系	農村社會調查	四十九學年度續聘
助教	張佳哲	物理系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	丁家鸞	物理系		
助教	萬誠	化學系		
助教	程代均	化學系		
助教	林天送	化學系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	江昭國	化學系		四十九學年度續聘
助教	胡宏仁	化學系		
助教	蔡詩東	物理系		
助教	劉國鈞	生物系		
助教	胡宏述	建築系		
助教	陳寶珠	體育組		
助教	李平弘	化工系		
研究助教	張肅	社會系		四十九學年度續聘

五十學年度新聘教職員(四)

職別	姓名	系別	擔任學科	備考
研究助教	蔣飛	化學系		四十九學年度續聘
研究助教	余明宗	生物系		

五十學年度升等教員

由副教授升任教授者　蕭繼宗

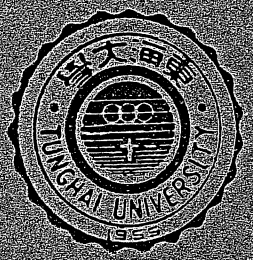
由副教授升任教授者　陳賢芳

由講師升任副教授者　劉崇恆

由助教升任講師者　陳曉薔

Tunghai University

Report of the President



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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

(Academic Year 1960—61)

This is an age of exciting scientific discoveries and outstanding technological achievements. The new discoveries and inventions have released tremendous physical power which man has not yet mastered. Our world is smouldering with political turmoil and social upheavals. It is split by conflicting ideologies and fragmented by man's provincial pride and vanity. The world is fast becoming a physical unity but men have yet to learn to live together in the spirit of brotherhood. Man is laboring under the emotional strain and stress of the times and his spiritual heritage is being persistently undermined by the propagation and worship of materialism. He is living under the constant threat of nuclear weapons capable of unthinkable mass destruction. It is in such an age of threat and uncertainty that the Christian Colleges are going about their daily tasks, often plagued by inadequate resources and facilities for meeting the deluge of local demands and needs.

Perhaps the most difficult task facing a Christian College in Asia today is the performance of its Christian

ministry. Historical associations, certain inherent deficiencies in the Christian program, intellectualism in an academic community, secularism and indifference towards religion in general are real and formidable situations to encounter and overcome, But the Christian College, in choosing its abode in Asia, must accept these challenges as a matter of course. Perhaps it is because of such challenging situations that Christian higher education in Asia has its relevancy and value more than ever before.

The Administration of Tunghai University is aware of the magnitude of the task it is facing. Stepped-up efforts are being made to strengthen the Christian program on the campus. Negotiations are under way to secure an outstanding theologian and scholar to occupy the Chair of Religion and Philosophy, A program has been initiated with the University Chaplain as co-ordinator to seek the advice and active participation of the Christian faculty, staff members and students. But it must be readily admitted that there are no ready-made answers or immediate solutions. These efforts may be regarded as indications of awareness and sense of direction rather than assurances of a spiritual harvest of abundance. For the task of a spiritual ministry in a Christian College in Asia will always be a difficult one, —discouraging,—yes, disappointing more often than not, and even heartbreaking at times. But the ways of the Lord are mysterious! Those of us who are committed and have come to serve must have faith in Him if we are to carry out the worthwhile

task and high mission of educating the youths entrusted to our care. In other words, every Christian in Tunghai must first do his duty and contribute his share as a Christian if a spiritual impact is to be made that will give meaning and life to the Christian ministry as a whole at Tunghai.

If the spiritual task before us is a staggering undertaking, the upholding of ideals in higher education today is equally arduous. The drive toward the practical and the immediate is strong indeed. The expectation of quick material rewards has become the end of college education and even the aim of life. If accounting offers better opportunities for employment, such a course becomes *the* course in which to major. If more bridges and roads are to be built in the next few years, the civil engineering departments have their day .Even far-away employment opportunities in a foreign country are carefully taken into account in the choice of subjects chosen for a major when entering college. How to instill or inspire the spark of idealism, or what is left of idealism in higher education to counteract such a trend is an urgent and major task, and, if I may add, also an opportunity for Christian institutions of higher learning in Asia.

It would seem that a private, young, small and completely residential institution like Tunghai is conducive to such an undertaking and should welcome such an opportunity. Both of our Boards, in founding Tunghai University, expressly did not want it to be just another

institution which would take in 800 students, who, at the end of four years, would receive their diplomas or "meal tickets." They wanted then and still do want us to maintain vigorous educational ideals which will inspire young and fertile minds to reach for these ideals in an atmosphere of free and insistent inquiry. It is with such aspirations in mind that the Student Labor Program was initiated from the very inception of Tunghai, to require the scholar to do household duties, who otherwise, by tradition, is loath to soil his hands with common toil. The program, which has been highly successful in the last few years, has helped to inculcate a sense of responsibility and a spirit of public service in Tunghai's graduates. The open-shelf system of the library is not only useful in providing training for future scholars but also future citizens. The loss of books for the academic year 1959—60 was .01%. This should be the basis for a prouder record in the future. The honor system of examinations,—a movement initiated by the students themselves, is beginning to have its influence and we look forward to its further implementation.

A basic approach of Tunghai to its academic program is to give it added breadth of scholarship through its General Education disciplines, Humanities and the Social and Natural Sciences. It is also an attempt to inject an element of leavening influence into an age of narrow specialization. Much, however, remains to be done. The General Education Program started with a flourish but

has fallen far short of expectations. The situation was debated at length at the University Faculty Council. To follow up the wishes of the Council a committee was established under the leadership of the the Dean of Studies to make recommendations for its improvement. These recommendations are: 1) to procure more and better teaching material for the General Education courses; 2) to improve teaching methods; 3) to divide up the classes into smaller units; and 4) to work out a program for advanced training and education of young and promising teachers. The recommendations are in the process of being implemented.

Because of the nature of the institution, Tunghai University has placed primary emphasis upon teaching, around which its academic program revolves. But the depth and strength of teaching-weighted institutions, whether on a long or a short run basis, depend upon the high quality of active and related research carried on by its teachers. With the generous support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, the Elizabeth Wood Foundation, Dr. Sidney Gamble and others, Tunghai's faculty members have been able to carry on an active program of research. At the present time, not counting individual research projects undertaken by faculty members themselves, the University sponsored or co-sponsored projects numbering twenty-two, which are distributed throughout all three faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering, and among all academic ranks.

Since the launching of the program four years ago, the findings of nine projects or subjects have been published and four are in the process of being printed.

Tunghai's physical envirorment has improved immeasurably since seven years ago when its campus was a barren hillside. The main part of the university plant of eighteen complexes of buildings is now otherwise complete except for the third college and the university chapel in the academic complex. Now our campus looks like a botanical garden, with flowers of many varieties blooming during all four seasons of the year, and fast-growing tropical and subtropical trees, which act as nature's umbrellas from the hot sun of the long summer months, and as a windbreak in winter. Visitors by the hundreds, young and old, come to view the beauties of the Tunghai campus, especially on the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival, when the moon appears over the towering eastern ranges in such magnificance and loveliness. (Some thoughtless visitors give extra work to our student Labor squads by littering the campus.) The community has grown to over a thousand inhabitants, but like all communities everywhere, the *community spirit* has not been able to catch up with the rate of physical growth. We all have our share of human weaknesses and these are reflected at times in our daily living. We also have our strong and noble moments, and these are also visible. The latter are better expressed when a faculty or staff member is in trouble or a student is

seriously ill. They were never nobler than at the time of the passing away of a respected senior faculty member, Professor Tsang Chi-fang. The community *esprit de corps* is there. It is up to those of us who are members of this unique community to cultivate and magnify that spirit so that it will result in an atmosphere conducive and favorable to good living, learning, teaching, and research.

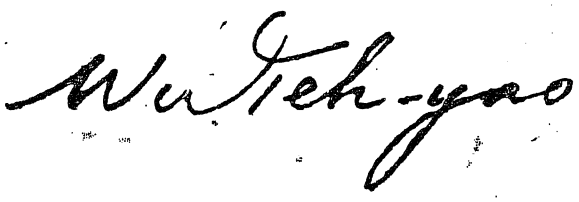
Looking forward toward the future, Tunghai may have to tread a lonely and difficult path in the field of higher education in Asia. At the Fifth Conference of Christian College Presidents held in May of this year at Yonsei University in the Republic of Korea, it was said thet unless the institution grows it will die, unless it moves it will stagnate, and unless it creates it will decay. How can it grow in quality and not quantity? How can it move if it is void of direction? How can it create without the foundation for creativeness? How can it be a Christian university and avoid being just Christian or just another university? These are weighty questions and the answers to them are just as difficult as is the path which lies before Tunghai University. However difficult and uncertain the future may be, let us remind ourselves of the kind of service expected of us as stated by the Fifth Conference of Christian College Presidents, to which reference has already been made.

> Effective service to Christ demands a high quality of academic excellence. Only when the academic

quality of the institution,—of its students and faculty, its library and laboratories, is high, will the rest of the world listen to its voice.

May we all live up to this high calling.

Respectfully submitted,



Wu Teh-yao
President
October, 1961

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1960–1962

Name	Department	Field
Visiting Professors		
William A. Buell	Foreign Languages	English
		Shakespeare
Fang Szu-tuo	Chinese	Chinese Phonology
		Chinese Semesiology
		Chinese
Lang Wen-cheng	History	Ancient Chinese History
		The Sui, Tang and
		Five Short Dynasties
Lung Kuan-hai	Sociology	History of Social Thought
		Population
Visiting Lecturer		
Douglas H. Mendel Jr.	Political Science	International Relations
		Comparative Government
Alvin J. Poppen	Humanities	Humanities
Associate Professors		
Chu Hsin-liu	Sociology	Rural Sociology
		Social Affairs & Administration
Shen Chang-min	Physics	Electronics
		Optics

Name	Department	Field
Assistant Professors		
Thomas H. Roberts	Foreign Languages	English
		Foundations of Linguistics
Mark Thelin	Sociology	Contemporary Social Theories
		Social Institutions
Lecturers		
Han Pao-te	Arch, Engrg.	History of Western Architecture
		Structure Engineering
Liu Wen-tan	Humanities	Humanities
Mung Chuan-ming	Chinese	Chinese
Wan Hsin-an	Students' Office	Military Training
Instructors		
Miss Janet Hamilton	Western Languages	English
Ralph Huenemann	Western Languages	English
Peter Prugh	Western Languages	English
Christopher Salter	Western Languages	English
Linda Salter	Western Languages	English
Assistants		
Chang Chia-che	Physics	
Chang Su (Research)	Survey of Rural Community	
Chen Ching-chih	Political Science	
Chen Ching-hain	Physics	

Name	Department	Field
Chen Pao-chu	Physical Education	
Cheng Tai-chuen	Chemistry	
Chiang Chao-kuo	Chemistry	
Chiang Fei (Research)	Chemistry	
Hsi Yu-chuen	Sociology	
Hsiao Hsin-i	Chinese	
Hsu Yu-tun	Physics	
Hu Hung-jen	Chemistry	
Hu Hung-shu	Arcg. Engrg.	
Kuo Hsuan-chuen	Chinese	
Li Ping-hung	Chemical Engineering	
Li Ying-cheh	Foreign Languages	
Lin Tien-sung	Chemistry	
Lin Yu (Research)	Arts College	
Liu Chung-hua	Economics	
Liu Kuo-chuan	Biology	
Ting Chia-luan	Physics	
Tsai Shih-tung	Physics	
Wan Cheng	Chemistry	
Wu Jsao-sheng	History	
YuMing-chung (Research)	Biology	

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1961–1962

From associate professor to professor:

Mr. Hsiao Chih-chung
Mr. Chen Hsien-fang

From lecturer to associate professor:

Mr. Liu Chung-heng

From assistant to lecturer:

Miss Chen Hsiao-chiang

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