

甲子

清華

紀念

**Tsing Hua-A Record of the Past 60 Years**

# 話說從頭 (1911-1948)

## The early years

1955年，中美簽訂「中美合作研究原子能和平用途協定」，當局考慮到建立原子爐所需的沉重經費，遂讓有清華基金為後盾的清華大學在台建校，成為台灣原子科學研究的先驅。梅貽琦校長奉召籌備建校事宜，一切從頭開始，筆路藍縷，歷盡艱辛，細數校史，轉眼已歷一甲子歲月。

In 1955, the United States and the Republic of China signed the "Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy". Considering the substantial budget required for the construction of a nuclear reactor, Tsing Hua University was granted the opportunity to found its campus in Hsinchu with the support of the Tsing Hua funds. This promoted the University playing a pioneering role in the field of nuclear research in Taiwan. Prof. Mei Yi-Chi, the University President, was summoned to carry out the preparations for the establishment of a campus in Taiwan. These were the initiating days with great hardships and no previous experiences to rely on. In the twinkling of an eye, over 60 years have passed by since then.

### 1911-1948

### 1956-1961

### 1962-1980

### 1981-2005

### 2006-



1908年，在清末駐美公使梁誠的努力之下，美國同意退回庚子賠款的溢收款項。清廷遂利用此預算，在1909年成立了「遊美學務處」及附設「肄業館」，1910年12月更名為「清華學堂」，於1911年4月29日（宣統三年四月初一日）正式開學，是為清華校慶日之由來。

1912年（民國元年）5月1日，清華學堂重新開課，10月更名為「清華學校」。1914年，梁啟超先生來校演講，以「君子」為題，引述《易經》中之「天行健，君子以自強不息」及「地勢坤，君子以厚德載物」勉勵同學，學校遂將「自強不息、厚德載物」採為校訓。1925年5月，清華學校大學部成立。1928年8月，「清華學校」正式改名為「國立清華大學」。羅家倫擔任首任清華大學校長，而後繼任者為吳南軒，但時間皆不長，直至1931年梅貽琦出任校長，方開啟清華黃金時期。

1937年抗戰爆發，清華大學與北京大學、南開大學在長沙合組「國立長沙臨時大學」，任命蔣夢麟、梅貽琦、張伯苓三校長為臨大校務委員會常務委員，共理校務。1938年遷往昆明，改名「國立西南聯合大學」，簡稱「西南聯大」。1946年西南聯大結束，復員北平，然而1947年國共內戰爆發，1948年12月，梅貽琦校長迫於時局搭機南遷，輾轉赴美執掌清華基金相關事宜。

In 1908, the United States agreed to reimburse the part of the Boxer Rebellion indemnity which had been paid in excess of the original quota as requested by Mr. Liang Cheng, the Qing Envoy. The Qing court used these funds to establish the US Overseas Education Office and the attached US Graduates Hall in 1909. In December 1910, the Overseas Education Office was renamed to Tsing Hua Imperial College. On April 29, 1911 (the first day of the fourth month of the third year in the Xuantong reign), the College officially started its operations. This is regarded as the official founding date of National Tsing Hua University.

On May 1, 1912 (the first year of the Republic), the College resumed its operations and was further renamed as Tsing Hua College in October of the same year. In 1914, Mr. Liang Qi-Chao visited the college to hold a speech on the topic of "the gentleman". He quoted the following passage from the *Book of Changes (Yi Jing)* to motivate and encourage the students of Tsing Hua College:

"As heaven maintains vigor through movements, a gentleman should constantly strive for self-discipline. As the earth's condition is receptive devotion, a gentleman should embrace social commitment to the world." The University thereupon adopted "Self-discipline and Social Commitment" as its motto.

The University section was founded in May 1925, and the official designation was changed from "Tsing Hua College" to "National Tsing Hua University" in August 1928. Mr. Luo Jia-Lun served as the first President of National Tsing Hua University. He was succeeded by Prof. Wu Nan-Xuan, both serving short terms in the office. In 1931, Prof. Mei Yi-Chi was officially appointed as Tsing Hua President, which ushered in a golden age for the University.

When the War of Resistance against Japan erupted in 1937, National Tsing Hua University, Peking University, and Nankai University merged to form "National Changsha Temporary University" in the city of Changsha. They appointed Presidents, Prof. Jiang Meng-Lin from Peking University, Prof. Mei Yi-Chi from National Tsing Hua University, and Prof. Zhang Bo-Ling from Nankai University, as standing members of the Provisional University Affairs Committee, jointly in charge of university affairs. The University was relocated to Kunming in 1938 and renamed to National Southwestern Associated University or Southwestern Associated for short. The period of Southwest Associated University came to an end in 1946 when the Universities were reestablished in Peking. However, the civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Nationalist Party broke out in 1947 forcing President Mei to relocate himself to Southern China due to the political situation in December, 1948. Finally he arrived in the United States after a long journey to take charge of the administrative affairs of the Tsing Hua funds.



1912年建成的清華高等學堂之高等教學樓。  
Tsing Hua Imperial College complete the  
Advanced Instruction Building in 1912.



1928年國立清華大學校門。  
Front Gate of National Tsing Hua University.  
(photographed in 1928)



抗戰期間，清華師生分路，結組成「湘黔滇旅行團」，  
行程1,700餘公里，歷時68天轉移到重慶昆明。

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, students and professors embarked on a journey through Hunan, Guizhou and Yunnan by sea and land, traveling over 1,700km in 68 days to reach Kunming.



1948年，梅貽琦校長南遷。



# 筚路藍縷 (1956-1961)

## Pioneering Days

1955年12月，行政院組成「清華大學研究院籌備委員會」，1956年1月1日，清華於台北成立籌備處，正式邁出在台建校的第一步。梅校長親自勘查校地，在台北南港及新竹赤土崎之間，擇定腹地較大的後者為校址。起初由中國石油公司提撥約40公頃（42甲）原屬日本海軍燃料廠的土地，但在原子爐開工後，校地已感不足，便由新竹縣長朱武淇再撥約33公頃（34甲）土地，加上清華自身向周邊民家收購者，此時校地共約78公頃。

1956年7月1日，正式以「國立清華大學」為名運作，9月原子科學研究所首次招考，錄取21人，因校舍尚未完工，暫於台灣大學上課。1957年，辦公大樓、教職員宿舍、學生宿舍相繼完工，學生遂從台北返回新竹上課。

原子爐籌劃工程始自1955年，土木工程部分由校友張昌華設計施工，並得中國石油公司、台灣電力公司、台灣鋁業公司，及經濟部聯合工業研究所派員協助，方完成反應爐整體建物建置，為國內工業界與學術界首次密切合作之成果。反應器安裝部分，則由孫觀漢教授以美國國際開發總署核子科學顧問身分，返台協助組裝，1961年完工落成，為台灣首座水池式核子反應器。

## 時代的挑戰與回應

1959年6月14日，蔣介石總統（中）由梅校長陪同（右）及燃料研究所副所長張昌華（左）陪同，視察核子爐工程，行政院行文。

President of ROC, Chiang Kai-Shek (center) passed by the Old University Administration accompanied by President Mei Yi-Chi (right) and the Dean of the College of Nuclear Science, Prof. Sun Kuan-Han (left), during an inspection of the nuclear reactor project on June 14, 1959.



中文 English

In December 1955, the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan) set up a Preparatory Committee for the Graduate School of National Tsing Hua University. On January 1, 1956, a planning office of National Tsing Hua University was officially set up in Taipei, which marks the founding stone in the establishment of the Hsinchu campus. President Mei personally inspected the potential sites for the Hsinchu campus. Chituzi in Hsinchu was selected instead of Taipei Nangang due to its larger hinterland area. Initially, the CPC Corporation provided 40 hectares of land which used to be occupied by the Japanese Navy Fuel Plant. After the construction of the nuclear reactor officially began, it became apparent that the available space was insufficient prompting Hsinchu County Commissioner Chu Sheng-Chi to agree to allocate another 33 hectares of land to the University. The University itself also purchased some of the surrounding private land which resulted in a total campus area of roughly 78 hectares.

On July 1, 1956, the campus was officially inaugurated as "National Tsing Hua University". The College of Nuclear Science began recruiting students in September. The initial enrollment was twenty-one students. Since the construction work had not been completed yet, courses were held at National Taiwan University on a temporary basis. In 1957, the office buildings of the University and the dorm buildings for students and faculty were completed in close succession. The students could therefore return to the Hsinchu campus to continue their studies. The plan of the nuclear research reactor began in 1955. The construction project was designed and carried out by University alumnus Mr. Chang Chang-Hwa. The reactor structure was completed through the support of personnel dispatched by CPC Corporation, Taiwan Power Company, Taiwan Aluminum Corporation, and the Union Industrial Research Institute of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. This construction project marks the first instance of close cooperation between the industrial fields and academia in Taiwan. Prof. Sun Kuan-Han, as a nuclear science advisor of the United States Agency for International Development, returned to Taiwan to provide assistance in the installation and assembly of the reactor. The construction and installation of this first Open-pool reactor in Taiwan was completed in 1961.



1956年12月召開「國立清華大學研究院籌備委員會」第一次會議。會議邀請政治、經濟、學術、工程、經濟領域的重要人士。

The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Graduate Institute of National Tsing Hua University was convened in December 1955. The committee was comprised of influential people from the fields of politics, academics, engineering, and economics.

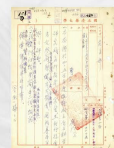


1958年5月25日，物館籌備處與農子備委於視土興理理理處，The schedule for the Groundbreaking Ceremony at the site of the nuclear reactor and the celebration of the completion of the Physics Building on May 25, 1958.



1956年6月，新竹縣政府（右，縣長朱武淇）贈與校地，任國立清華大學研究花園備處。陳可忠主任（左）代表接收。

Prof. Chen Ne-Chung (left), the Director of the Preparatory Office for the National Tsing Hua University Graduate Institute received the deed of the donated land for the Hsinchu campus from Hsinchu County Commissioner Chu Sheng-Chi (right). (June, 1956).



1956年農子備委研究所45學年度招生簡章。因國際新竹校舍尚未完工，該公文即於該年度繼續招生上課。

The Admission Prospectus for the College of Nuclear Science for the 45th Academic Year (1956/1957). Due to the fact that the University buildings in Hsinchu had not been completed at that time, the document states that courses were held at National Taiwan University on a temporary basis after enrollment.



1956年第一屆核子研究所學生，與梅校長（第一排）合影，實際畢業15人，畢業人數10人。

A group photo of the first graduating class from the College of Nuclear Science with President Mei Yi-Chi (center, first row) in 1956. 10 of the 15 enrolled students successfully graduated.

# 奠定基石 (1962-1980)

## Laying a solid foundation

1962年5月19日梅校長病逝台大醫院，校務由陳可忠教務長代理。1962年夏，鑒於數學研究之重要性與日俱增，但國內專業師資至為缺乏，故籌辦數學研究所，以充實原科研究及大專院校所需師資、課程，1963年首次招生。1964年成立大學部，設核子工程、數學兩系；隔年陳可忠校長正式接掌校印；1965-1968年間陸續設置物理、化學系所，其後歷經閻振興校長、徐賢修校長及張明哲校長，持續奠定了清華校務及建設基礎。1966年，清華第一個學生刊物《清華雙週刊》創刊。1968年圖書館（紅樓）啟用，體育館、大禮堂與新校門等建築亦相繼落成。1969年，舉行首屆「梅竹錦標對抗賽」。1973年以材料、動力機械、工業化學三系為基礎，成立工學院，並整合數學、化學、物理等相關系所成立理學院，同時將原科所、核工系、核工所編制為原子科學院，1974年間辦專科及高中職教師暑期進修班，招收數學、物理、化學三組學員，開創台灣高中職教師在職進修之先河。自此，新竹清華從早期僅有原子科學研究所的規模，擴展成為理工大學，至1980年大學部增設中國語文學系，又由理工大學邁向綜合大學之路。

### 時代的挑戰與回應



中文 English



1974年10月15日，臺灣首架電動車「清華一號」試車，自新竹縣崎頂家宅上，到時間小時抵達台北月圓堂。  
Test drive of the first electricity-powered car in Taiwan named "The Tsinghua Electric Vehicle" from Hsinchu to Taipei on the North-South Highway on October 15, 1974 (the total trip to the Yue-Han Hall in Taipei took two hours).

After National Tsing Hua University President Mei passed away in the National Taiwan University Hospital on May 19, 1962, the Director of Academic Affairs, Prof. Chen Ke-Chung, temporarily took charge of University affairs. Due to the rising importance of mathematical research and the lack of qualified teaching personnel in Taiwanese colleges and universities, the University planned to establish the Institute of Mathematics in the summer of 1962. The Institute trained required faculty for the nuclear science program, local colleges, and universities, improving relevant curricula. The Institute began recruiting students in 1963. The undergraduate section of the University was established in 1964 when the Departments of Nuclear Engineering and Mathematics were founded. President Chen Ke-Chung of National Tsing Hua University officially took over the University seal in the following year. Between 1965 and 1968, the Departments of Physics and Chemistry were added and President Yen Chen-hsin, President Shu Shien-Siu, and President Chang Ming-Che continued to consolidate University affairs. They laid a solid foundation for the University during their terms as University President.

The first issue of the student journal, *Tsing Hua Biweekly*, was initiated in 1966. In 1968, the National Tsing Hua University Library (in the so-called "Red Building") was officially opened. The construction completion of the gymnasium, auditorium, and University gate closely followed. The First Mei Chu Games (a sports competition between National Tsing Hua University and National Chiao Tung University) were held in 1969. The program provided advanced training in the fields of mathematics, physics, and chemistry and pioneered the concept of on-the-job training for senior and vocational high school teachers in Taiwan. The College of Engineering was established in 1973 with three affiliated departments, namely Materials Science and Engineering, Power Mechanical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering. The Departments of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics were also reformed into what is now the College of Science. At the same time, the Department of Nuclear Engineering and the Institutes of Nuclear Science and Nuclear Engineering formed the College of Nuclear Science. In 1974, the initiation of an Advanced Summer Training Program for junior college, senior high school, and vocational high school faculty members began. The program provided advanced training in the fields of mathematics, physics, and chemistry and pioneered the concept of on-the-job training for senior and vocational high school teachers in Taiwan. These developments transformed the University from a small-scale organization with the Institute of Nuclear Science as the sole research institution in its early stage into a large-scale University of Science and Technology. The Department of Chinese Language and Literature was founded in 1980 marking the transition of the University from an institution specializing in science and technology to a multidisciplinary university.



1968年6月畢業生合影，包含首屆大學部（核工、數學系）學生。  
A group photo of graduating students in June, 1968, including the first class of the undergraduate section (Departments of Nuclear Engineering and Mathematics).



1966年4月30日，〈清華雙週刊〉創刊號。  
First issue of the student journal, *Tsing Hua Biweekly*, released on April 20, 1966.



1969年第一屆梅竹賽獎牌、獎盃。  
Trophies for the First Mei Chu Games in March, 1969.



1969年3月，第一屆梅竹賽頒獎典禮。  
Award Ceremony for the First Mei Chu Games in March, 1969.



# 成長起飛 (1981-2005)

## Rapid growth

1980年代正逢台灣經濟起飛，1981到1994年間在毛高文校長、劉兆玄校長與李家同代理校長帶領下，清華大學在軟硬體設備、行政與教學政策，以及校園文化上皆突飛猛進。1981年，首創長期發展委員會並制訂五年發展計畫，展開有系統的校園規劃。次年為鼓勵教學與學術研究，設立傑出教學獎與傑出研究獎。1984年增設人文社會學院。1988年成立藝術中心，定期舉辦各種藝文活動，開放校內外人士共襄盛舉。1989年，共同科目改為通識教育中心（1992年教育部核准），樹立台灣通識教育之典範，為台灣高等教育發展的創舉。1992年7月，增設生命科學院。1994年《大學法》正式規定國立大學校長由遴選產生，前一年物理系沈君山教授即已當選清華第一任遴選校長。1995年，成立跨領域共通課程的學院級組織——共同教育委員會，將通識中心、體育室、軍訓室、藝術中心等納入其中（2015年更名為清華學院）。1994年到2006年間，依序由沈校長、陳信雄代理校長、劉炯朗校長，與徐選生校長出掌校務。1998年成立電機資訊學院。2000年成立科技管理學院，至此清華八大學院之規模遂告完成。其中原科院、人社院、生科院、共教會及科管院等五學院，均為全國首創的教學單位。清華也在此時期與其他著名大學展開交流：1995年12月，沈君山校長率團訪問北京清華大學，簽定「海峽兩岸清華大學交流合作備忘錄」；1996年與東亞八所大學共組「東亞研究型大學協會」。2001年除與北京清華簽訂多項合作合約外，也與北京、復旦、蘇州、蘭州等四所大學合辦「茗政學者」交換學生計畫；在國內則與交通、中央及陽明三所大學於2003年試辦「台灣聯合大學系統」，2008年1月經教育部核定正式成立，結合四校教學研究資源，發揮互補性。

校務的蓬勃發展外，校地及校舍也相應需求擴充，1991年新竹市政府徵收十八尖山南面土地為學校用地，次年由本校以16億餘元購置為新校地，亦即仙宮校地（經後續實際丈量共約17.4公頃）。來自各方社會賢達的奧援亦為清華成長的重要助力，2000年台灣積體電路製造股份有限公司挹注新台幣1億5千萬美元，予清華大學興建「台積館」，以供科技管理學院教學研究使用；2001年旺宏電子股份有限公司捐贈新台幣3億元，興建「學習資源中心——旺宏館」，並於2010年加贈1億元做為裝修工程基金；此外，2008年台達電子工業股份有限公司則捐贈新台幣2億2千萬美元，興建教學大樓「台達館」，使清華的教學設施更加充實。

1991年5月，「廣台會聯」引發全僑大學院校師生聯名在中正紀念堂前抗議。  
The Case of the Taiwan Independence Association triggered protests led by faculty members and students from colleges and universities all over Taiwan in front of Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall (May, 1991).



2013年，清華「廣台會聯」發起「末代叛亂犯」紀錄片，在國際化進程中，藉此延續「廣台會聯」在台灣民主化過程中所具有的特殊意義。圖為文宣用海報、貼卡。  
In 2013, the Tsing Hua Taiwan Independence Association Documentary Team initiated the production and fundraising efforts for the documentary *The Last Insurrection*, thereby perpetuating the special meaning of the Case of the Taiwan Independence Association for the democratization process in Taiwan. The images above show a poster and free postcards used for promotional purposes.

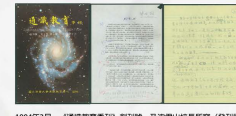
The 1990s was the decade of the Taiwanese economic miracle and National Tsing Hua University also made huge strides. National Tsing Hua University began improving software and hardware facilities, administrative and academic policies, and its campus culture under the leadership of Presidents Mao Gao-Wen, Liu Chao-Shuan, and the acting President Lee Richard Chia-Tung between 1981 and 1994. In 1981, the first session of the Long-Term Development Committee was convened to formulate a five-year development plan marking the beginning of an organized campus planning. In the following year, prizes for outstanding research were created to encourage advances in the field of education and academic research. In 1984, we saw the establishment of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. The Arts Center was founded in 1988 with the purpose of organizing all types of cultural and arts activities on a regular basis to give all talented artists both inside and outside the University an opportunity to work together. In 1989, the Common Courses were reorganized as the Center for General Education (approved by the Ministry of Education in 1992), setting an example for general education and representing a milestone in the development of higher education in Taiwan. The College of Life Science was added in July, 1992. The University Law stipulates that the Presidents of public universities have to be elected in 1994, the year before which made Professor Shen Chun-Shan from the Department of Physics had been elected as the first president in the history of National Tsing Hua University. The Commission of General Education which was established in 1995, was a college-level organization to offer students interdisciplinary courses under general education. There are four subordinate units under the Commission, which are the Center for General Education, the Physical Education Office, the Military Education Office, and the Arts Center. The Commission of General Education has changed its name to Tsing Hua College since August 1, 2015. Between 1994 and 2006, four different presidents were in charge of University affairs, namely Prof. Shen Chun-Shan, Prof. Chen Hsin-Hsiung, Prof. Liu Chung-Laung, and Prof. Shu Frank Hsia-San. The College of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, and the College of Technology Management were established in 1998 and 2000 respectively. So far they completed the organizational structure of the university with eight colleges; five of which were initially established nationally, including the Commission of General Education, the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, the College of Life Science, the College of Nuclear Science, the College of Technology Management. National Tsing Hua University also started to engage in interactions with other renowned universities at this time. In December 1995, President Shen Chun-Shan led a delegation to visit Tsinghua University in Beijing. During this visit, the "Cross-strait Tsing Hua University Exchange Collaboration Memorandum" was signed. In 1996, the Association of East Asia Research Universities comprised of National Tsing Hua University and other eight East Asia universities was created. In 2001, the University signed multiple cooperation agreements with Tsinghua University in Beijing and started to organize student exchange programs, including exchanging with Peking University, Fudan University, Soochow University, and Lanzhou University in the context of the Chun-Tsung Scholar program. The university also ran a pilot scheme called the "University System of Taiwan" in cooperation with National Chiao Tung University, National Central University, and National Yang Ming University in 2003. This system provided all four Universities access to educational and research resources that were combined or complementary, which was made official in January 2008 upon verification and approval by the Ministry of Education. In addition to the vigorous development of University affairs, the campus area and university buildings were also expanded in accordance with actual demands. In 1991, the Hsinchu City Government imposed a piece of land south of Eighteen Peaks Mountain as school land which was purchased by the University for over NT \$1.6 billion to add a new campus area (the Xiangong Campus) in the following year (follow-up measurements indicate a total area of 17.4 hectares). The valuable support from worthy members of our society was also an important driving force in the evolution of National Tsing Hua University. In 2000, the Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd (TSMC) invested \$150 million NT on the construction of the TSMC building, which provides the educational and research facilities of the College of Technology Management. In 2001, Macronix International, Ltd. donated \$300 million NT for the construction of the Learning Resource Center (Macronix Building) on the campus area. The company made an additional donation of \$100 million NT as fixing up funds in 2010. In addition, Delta Electronics, Inc. donated \$220 million NT for the construction of the Delta Hall, an education building, in 2008. These construction projects supplemented the educational facilities of National Tsing Hua University.



1983年7月31日《清華校友通訊》第84期，第一版「傑出教學獎」與「傑出研究獎」報導，其中三位獲獎研究獎的教授，獲頒由沈君山校長頒發。  
Tsing Hua News Report, Issue 84, July 31, 1983, featured a report on the First Outstanding Education and Research Awards. The three professors who were honored with research awards later all served as the President of National Tsing Hua University respectively, in charge of the university seat.



1988年3月29日-5月1日，藝術中心首次展覽「朱銘（人間系列）雕塑世界」。  
A poster of the Sculpture Exhibition "Ju Ming's Living World Series, the first exhibition in the Arts Center held during March 29 to May 1, 1988.



1994年3月，《廣通教育季刊》創刊號，及沈君山校長所寫〈致校務界〉專稿。  
First issue of the *Journal of General Education* published in March, 1994 and the manuscript of the Foreword written by President Shen Jason Jun-San.



1994年1月，沈君山教授（左）就任清華第一任遴選校長，從這項學校民主化里程碑中又向前邁開了「一大步」。  
Prof. Shen Jason Jun-San (left) became the first elected President of National Tsing Hua University in January, 1994, which represents an important step in the democratization process of the University.



1995年12月12日，於北京清華簽訂「海峽兩岸清華大學交流合作備忘錄」。  
Signing of the Cross-strait Tsing Hua University Exchange Collaboration Memorandum at Tsinghua University in Beijing on December 12, 1995.



1981年10月20日，校務會議通過，通過設立長期發展委員會（1990年2月更名校務發展委員會）。  
The University Council passed a motion to establish a Long-Term Development Committee on October 20, 1981 (renamed as The University Affairs Development Committee in February 1990).



