

國立交通大學同學會教學基金會十月份捐款清單

姓 名	金額 (新台幣)	備 註
震 偉 慶	300.00	
沛 耀 餘	7,360.00	
吳 伍 潘	120.00	

經手人 鈕 伯 英 溫 淑 宜

## 請提供運用意見 請續繼惠助捐款

為慶祝凌竹老八秩華誕，交大教學基金自去年開始籌募以來，各方踴躍響應，績効輝煌，現在已積有成數，海內外分別組成財團法人基金會保管、孳息及運用。

關於如何運用始能發揮此項教學基金最大的效果，全體校友均所關注，希望大家提供意見，集思廣益。更希望繼續捐助使基金發揚光大。

## 訪劉永楙學長

### 出席國際水資源會議歸來

編 者

劉永楙學長九月間去美接洽業務，參加國際水資源第一屆年會，會期自九月廿三日至廿八日共六天，地點在芝加哥希爾頓大飯店。會長係國際水力學權威周文德學長，現任伊利諾大學教授。由臺北前往參加者，尚有薛履坦及張志禮二學長。該項年會參加國家計卅一國，參加人數二百餘位，劉學長提出極有價值報告，(附原文摘要)，獲得大會重視，興趣及熱烈之討論。國際水資源會議規定每年一次，一九七五年第二屆年會將在印度新德里召開。目前會員有六百餘人，屆時想參加人數將更為踴躍。

劉學長會後訪問華盛頓，由其令弟永仁作東邀請黃輝，胡旭光及唐鏡文三學長伉儷便飯，同窗聚談，極為欣快。黃輝學長亦曾邀約劉學長及由臺北前去之臺電總經理陳蘭臬及副總工程師鄭瀾二位先生，在新

近開張之甘迺迪中心午餐，該中心佈置堂皇高雅，情調優美。四人詳談一下午，始盡興作別。

劉學長又談及道經舊金山返國之時，閱十月七日當地 S. F. Sunday Examiner and Chronicle 報紙曾有顯著之篇幅專論，文中對胡旭光學長之外交能力，頗為贊揚。胡學長以工程人才而從事外交如此出色，為國爭光，亦我交大之榮也。該報說：

“Minister S. K. Hu, of the Nationalist Embassy in Washington, is one of several top Taipei diplomats working to keep the tide from turning too fast in Peking's favor.”

Hu explains “We are all right as long as the umpire does not change the rules.”

which they must acquire, use and live with.

The selection of consultants represents a very difficult task for the administrators of the developing countries. First they must ask themselves what they want the consultants to do, to what extent the consultants should do, how long the consultants are allowed to complete the assignment and how much they should pay the consultants. These have no easy answers if the administrators of the developing countries have no knowledge of the developmental project, and do not understand the economic and technical languages and practices used by the technologists. To rely on the advice of indigenous technicians will not help much, because these indigenous technicians are usually too green and inexperienced in handling such problems.

Taking for granted that the administrators of certain developing countries have got some reasonable answers for the above questions, they still have to perform the next important work. That is to collect the information of the particular consultants throughout the world and catalog them. Evidently this is beyond their capability. At best, they may get a few names from professional advertisements, or through certain personal recommendations, etc. Which are usually inadequate and insufficient. Open advertisement for consultants is one of the ways out. But, it may bring in too many less qualified ones who are more interested in getting business than in rendering competent services. To screen down to a short list of about five is a usual practice, but the setting of criteria for the final selection of the consultants and its proposal can never be overemphasized.

1. Board Chairman, BES Engineering Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China.
2. WHO Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Engineering University, Lahore, Pakistan.

## 劉學長報告摘要

### CONSIDERATIONS IN SELECTING WATER RESOURCES CONSULTING ENGINEERING FIRMS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

by

Yung-Mao Liu<sup>1</sup>, Kuan-Mu Yao<sup>2</sup>

SYNOPSIS — The developing countries are beginning to realize that they are in need of managerial skills and technologies just as bad as they are in need of capitals. Capitals alone will not help in the development. Capitals without right kinds of technology and managerial skill applied together will not achieve the expected development either.

Facing the technical and managerial manpower shortage, the administrators in the developing countries employ consultants from the developed countries to achieve the development task. This is true in every field of development and particular so in the water resource development. Employing expatriate consultants for canalization, dam construction and water supply has been practiced over hundreds of years. However, the situation has been much more intensified after the World War II. During the World War II new methods of management and new form of technology were developed, which have been transferred for civilian peaceful use after the War. On the other hand, the newly emerged nations and opened-up territories have been picking up new tempos in the social and economic development, in which the water resources development usually tops the priority list. The third reason may be that most of the people in the world has begun to become more conscious in QUALITY, non-the-less in water quality,