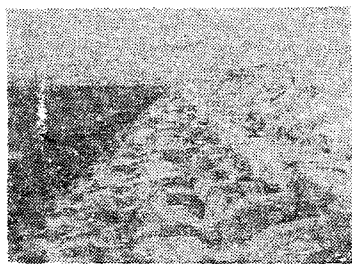


月八日也應該慶祝，並須在臺北舉行，這個動議，獲得很多籌備會委員的支持，可是經費是一個問題，方式是另一個問題，場地在那裏？要不要請外賓？約計多少人參加？新竹可來若干人？誰來主辦？學校乎？校友會乎？當下暫定要於四月八日辦一個酒會，地點即借在商品檢驗局大禮堂，推舉施振榮、施克儉、林榮生三位同學籌辦，另由張金鎔，黃文鎔及我三人協助，酒會地點由金際學長去借，豈知商品檢驗大廳未獲借到，乃改借電信總局二樓舉行，後來又考慮電信總局二樓沒有電梯，凌校長上下不便，且自行佈置，購買飲料及食物，直接僱用熟練人手，固然可以省點錢，但是各同學大家都忙，佈置採購，也是需時，乃決定在再保大樓國際商業聯誼會內舉行，這個決定是對了，三位籌辦的年青同學可也花了不少時間，來往磋商，較有財力的學長却也都提供了財源，才使這慶祝酒會得以順利地，相當成功地舉行了，我感覺到一件事都需要許多人熱心地配合合作，而提供時間勞力及財力的同學，真真值得我們向之深深地致謝！

(70年4月12日)

協克港灣營造股份有限公司



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人文學院與全人教育

盧賓侯學長致陳廣沅學長的信

自去年八月交大波士頓聯誼會上，陳廣沅前輩等十二位學長聯名建議母校增設人文學院，校方已邀集有關教授探討可行性并作成結論，曾在友聲刊出。旅居加州之盧賓侯學長近致函廣老作更深入的發揮，特摘錄如次。 編者

廣沅學長吾兄：

來書未即復，甚歉！

「人文」學院，主在建立高度文化，理想崇高，非一般功利、飯碗主義可比。惟敝意此學院設在交大或獨立均好，且需備「世界地理」與「世界近代史」二系，着眼在「外交」、「國防」、「經濟（貿易資源）」。

世界先進各國，對華研究（同政治）無孔不入。憶當年國內工作需用詳細準確地圖，必至「別發洋行」等購英、德原版單幅圖（價貴）；清務、中華、政府（參謀部）繪製者，均不合用，我國對外甚為隔膜。近聞北京首創「美國研究中心」，據說僅有十人，除一、二名七十老翁，往年留美者，餘對外文、外事所知有限。擴充招員，應徵之人少有閱讀外文能力者。

說到「人文」聯想到「語言」似屬於「人文」範圍，但「語言」廣泛非一系可能容，似不妨名之「語言學院」。美國軍方設有 Language School, Monterey, Cal., 其他尚有各大學及商營者。歐陸知識份子，多能通四國語言，東南歐巴爾幹諸小國人士，通八國語言者不稀奇，日本企業遍達全球每一角落，倘無大批語言人才，甚難成功。中華建國，似不可忽視此點。

此議目標在溝通民族文化，促進民族間諒解，供應政軍工商需要，滿足一般人士之嗜好等等（國際間刊物翻譯與銷售亦可為重要業務）。

規模可小可大，或由小而大，小則一間房，一人業務，教職（如英文）設在都市或鄉鎮，日班、夜班、日夜班均可。大則自建院舍，如國立學院，甚至廣設各級分校或院所，吸收各國民族學生者，如蒙藏同胞，可學漢文（及任何文）兼教蒙藏語言教師。除語言外，各國人情、風土、文學、史地、政經均可涉獵，初級完成相當程度，給文憑。高級完成某項標準給學位。實事求是，可成世界上罕有之語言中心。

兄「人文學院」原議，着重哲學、文化、人生觀，博思廣益，高瞻遠矚，無可置議。倘能羅致中外名彥，檢討中外古今聖賢豪傑哲理，節精提要，創造一正宗（合理、切實、前進、廣博、崇高）的近代中華民族哲學概念，上下擁護，百年建國，造成學世最理想、前進、豐裕、高尚、和平、博愛、快樂、偉大（真、善、美）的「中華」民族，而獲學世的愛敬，兼作世界列國楷模「文化中心」以為何如？

兄原擬「能源」學系，是否可註明暫以 Petroleum Engineering 為主？

加州大學設有 P.E.（友人郭君之子，以 Electronics 高才畢業，數年後返校讀 P.E. 畢業又數年，供不應求，高價而沽），Geophysics, Geology, 各自獨立，均與油氣工業有關，P.E. 一系，必須兼修 Geophysics 及 Geology（基本）。

臺大、清華可能均有 Geology 及 Geophysics.

煤源和其他礦物屬於礦冶，唐院原有此系，尚無恢復之議。吾兄院系說明書原議一針見血。

老兄倡議人文學院，「全人教育」，現日本、美國各大學正在重行檢討大學教育的目標和必修課的範圍，許多認為狹窄專門學科是飯碗性，非「人」的教育，與老兄高見完全一致。

日人松本 Matsumoto 一文，結論亦是以「全人教育」為目標，異途同歸。附上英文新聞一則。恭祝 助祺 弟 盧賓侯頓首

While Japan prepares for expanded international role

SF Examiner Jan. 5. 81

EDITOR'S NOTE: Akio Matsumoto is a senior staff writer for the Japanese newspaper Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun, a daily Japanese newspaper devoted to business and industrial news. The English version was prepared by the Translation Service Center, Tokyo, a project of The Asia Foundation.

By Akio Matsumoto

TOKYO—One of Japan's leading businessmen has retired from the corporate world in order to devote himself to preparing Japan's future leaders for the task of guiding the country toward a more active international role.

Sohei Nakayama, 74, former president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, serves as counselor to the same bank and is a director of the Japan Committee for Economic Development. Since his 70th birthday he has worked almost continuously to establish "The International University" to train a small elite group.

Nakayama's reputation as an action-oriented businessman and a seemingly prescient strategist assures that his proposed institution is taken seriously. Nakayama began to raise funds for the project in October, 1979, and within eight months he visited nearly 300 companies to ask for donations.

His goal is to visit 500 corporations and collect \$20 million before the school opens in Yamato-machi, a town of 15,000 in Niigata Prefecture. Explains Nakayama, "Although the

school I establish will have a public function, I cannot expect corporations to donate funds solely on the basis of a written appeal. I must meet personally with the president of each company, because the amount of money I ask for is considerable. Not one company has so far refused my request, and about 10 have contributed more than I expected."

The purpose of the school is to train key people to cope with Japan's growing role in international society. Says Nakayama, "Whether we like it or not, Japan will be increasingly involved in massive changes on the global level in all fields, especially politics, economics, social and cultural affairs, and labor.

The interdependence between Japan and other nations is growing at an enormous rate. For this reason I felt that it was necessary to establish an institution dedicated primarily to training talented young people to play an active role in this age of internationalization."

All lectures at the school will be conducted in English, the most nearly universal language. The school will also offer courses in French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Indonesian and Chinese as second languages. Teachers will be selected from abroad as well as from Japan. The student enrollment will include foreign students, who will have the chance to study Japanese language, culture and thought.

"Such efforts are necessary to make Japanese culture understood overseas," said

Nakayama. "Heretofore, the unique aspects of Japanese culture have prevented such understanding."

Nakayama plans to enroll about 50 students in the new school. These will include 10-15 carefully selected foreign students, 10-15 graduates of Japanese universities who intend to go on to graduate school, and 20-30 people with practical experience from corporations, government organizations and newspapers.

Nakayama also hopes that labor unions will send their future leaders to his school, because he anticipates increasing contact between labor unions across national boundaries. He maintains that Japan will need less insular, more "internationally minded" labor leaders in the future.

The school will offer two courses of study—area studies and international relations. The former will include field study in the region of concentration. For example, a student doing research on Islam would spend about four months out of his two-year course at an appropriate Middle East institution, such as Cairo University or the American University in Beirut.

The international relations course will include classes in international politics, international economics, the North-South problem, and cultural anthropology. To enrich the contents of international relations subjects, the school will establish connections with prestigious overseas schools and research institutes, such as Harvard University.

The possibility of setting up research institutes affiliated with the school is also being explored. These would conduct research on specific long-term issues, such as Japanese-American relations, or the changing global role of the Middle East.

President of the school will be former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, whose thorough acquaintance with international issues and cosmopolitan views personifies the purposes of the school. Nakayama also hopes that chemist Eizaburo Nishibori, who headed the first Antarctic winter expedition dispatched by the Science Council of Japan in 1956 and serves as president of the Japan Alpine Club and director of the Japan Productivity Center, will become honorary head of the school dormitory.

Nakayama considers this a key position as students will be required to live in the dormitory as part of their educational experience. Exposure to Nishibori's "pioneer spirit" represents the non-academic side of what Nakayama terms "education for the whole man." 陸廣沈之

Nakayama expects the school to open in April, 1982. He stated that "because of the cooperation of Niigata prefectural authorities as well as academic and business leaders, we have reached the stage of making an initial application to the Ministry of Education for permission to establish an educational institution. After choosing the teaching staff, we will make the final application in June 1981."

由航運技術系談到航運學院

梁 炤 陸

據聞教育部年度大專院校教學評鑑結果，我校航運技術系，無論在師資與設備均無好評；並有若干評議員主張將其停辦改併入海洋學院續辦。又，交通擬議之河海航行人員養成與換發證書規則草案中所列舉之負責訓練機構名單，所有海事有關學校、法人社團，多羅列其中，唯獨缺我交通大學。不利吾校事件，接踵紛至，不禁令人困惑、憂戚之至！

憶母校當年籌設航運有關學系，端賴校友多方籌謀，社會熱心人士協力支持，始獲當局允准開設航運技術學系，結果雖離理想甚遠，唯思苟能從此發軔，從容興學，堅強漸進，前景自亦無窮也。於是，海內外關心垂注，或出力鼓吹，或出錢輸將，水到渠成，乃有初具規模。無奈，後繼乏力，頓失輕重。

航運技術學系成立之初，已感先天條件不足，其間多有非主事者個人能力可及而能解決者，然則，自求進取之道，並非缺如，要在學校當局多加重視，並配合以系內師生，奮力費心經營，尤須與航運業界建立密切連繫，加強「建教合作」，爭取外來支持。

以言師資，所有工科共同課目，可併合相輔系開課；專技課程教師，應禮聘富學經歷者出任（其或有受學歷資格限制者，但為求方便計，似可變通辦理）。至於主任一職，乃一系興起的主要關鍵，總以與航運界有深厚淵源，且對於目前航技多有瞭解並具有相當之學術地位的人選，較為理想。國內師資人材，極感不足，似可透過國科會或類似財團法人，協助延聘海外之中外人士出任教職。在職者或畢業學生，亦宜使其有進修與研究機會，藉以增強人力，服務學校社會。