

民國 111 年（2022）欣逢本校一百週年校慶，特編專刊以精煉文字和豐富圖片，書寫一世紀的薈萃風華與悠長校史，並採中英對照。本專刊分上下兩冊，上冊包含校史專文、百年大事記、校徽、校歌、師大大師、歷屆校長、傑出校友、單位簡介與校園地圖；下冊匯集各學院與僑生先修部發展、特色與展望的專文，呈現本校各專業領域的人文科學思維和多元風采，期為世界帶來另一種認識本校的嶄新視野。

2022 is also the centenary of NTNU. The university compiled a special record with refined text and pictures to celebrate the institution's excellence novel history. The record, written in both English and Mandarin, is divided into two volumes. The first volume contains articles on the school history, centennial events, university emblem, university song, masters of NTNU, presidents, and outstanding alumni, as well as introduction to each organization and campus maps. The second volume contains articles on the development, characteristics, and prospects of each college and Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students, showcasing the university's strength at the convergence of science and humanities and its vision to bring a new perspective into the world and future.

國立臺灣師範大學校慶專刊



百年傳承·世紀典範

# 百年學思路

國立臺灣師範大學校慶專刊

上冊

National Taiwan Normal University  
A Century of Scholarly Thought



封面題字：鄭善禧  
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百年學思路

上冊

百年校慶專刊編纂委員會

臺灣師大出版社







百年傳承 · 世紀典範

# 百年學思路

國立臺灣師範大學校慶專刊

上冊

National Taiwan Normal University  
A Century of Scholarly Thought



## 校長序

民國 111 年（2022）欣逢本校一百週年校慶，為記錄一世紀以來累積的深厚底蘊與風華，特規劃出版《百年學思路——國立臺灣師範大學校慶專刊》，希冀透過師大人的共同書寫，在迎接此珍貴重要時刻的同時，豐富本校的歷史記憶，並傳承師大人的精神。

雖是歲月更迭、滄海桑田，然回顧百年歷史長河，無論是臺北高等學校或是國立臺灣師範大學等各階段，本校始終堅持培育英才的教育信念。本校畢業校友不僅在教育界春風化雨，更在各領域發光發熱，在臺灣乃至世界各地，都看得到師大人的身影與貢獻。

本套校慶專刊，除收錄本校校史，並自教育、文學、科學、藝術、工程、運動、音樂、管理、社科與僑教等方面，細數本校各相關專業領域的過去、現在與未來，從中亦可窺見一世紀以來臺灣社會發展的縮影。本專刊採中、英文並列出版，希冀透過雙語的呈現與世界對話，讓國內外人士都能看見本校深耕百年的軌跡與成果。

為編纂出版本套專刊，本校特成立百年校慶專刊編纂委員會，敦聘 20 餘位委員參與撰稿，審稿委員 40 餘位，並由圖書館全力推動規劃出版，總計多達百餘位同仁戮力投入，謹向他們致上最誠摯的謝意！

本套專刊的出版，為本校百年歲月留下珍貴的一頁，期望師大人繼續秉承自由自治與誠正勤樸精神，為下一個世紀再創新典範。

國立臺灣師範大學校長

吳正己 謹誌

## Foreword from the President

2022 is the centenary of NTNU. We publish *National Taiwan Normal University: A Century of Scholarly Thought* to mark this important occasion. We hope that joint writing effort by NTNU people can enrich school historical memory and pass on the spirit of NTNU as we welcome this special moment.

Everything changes over time; looking back at the long history of NTNU, whether the Taihoku Higher School or the NTNU period, our school has always adhered to its educational idea of nurturing talent. Over the years, NTNU alumni have not only achieved accomplishments in the field of education, they have also excelled in various areas. NTNU alumni and their outstanding contribution can be seen not just in Taiwan, but all over the world.

The book covers NTNU history and, with respect to education, literature, science, art, sports, music, managements, social sciences and overseas compatriot education etc., describes the past, present and future of each of the school's specialized areas, presenting a microcosm of the social development of Taiwan over the last century. The book is in Chinese and English, the aim being to have a dialogue with the world and allow people overseas to see the path and achievements of NTNU over the past 100 years.

For this special publication, we assembled a committee to compile the school anniversary special publication and employed more than 20 members in writing and more than 40 in reviewing. NTNU Library had the task of planning publication. In all, more than 100 NTNU colleagues were involved in bringing this book to fruition. I would like to express my sincere thanks to each one!

The special publication is a precious record of 100 years of NTNU. I hope everyone continues to be guided by our spirit of "Freedom and Autonomy" and "Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity", so we continue to be a model university in our second century.

President

Cheng Chih Wu



## 引言

國立臺灣師範大學於民國 111 年（2022）迎來重要的里程碑，校史發展委員會決議成立百年校慶專刊編纂委員會的那一刻起，意謂這刻劃百年時光風華與歷史軌跡的旅程也正式展開。

在臺灣教育史中，本校肩負培育師資的重責大任，對於臺灣社會的特殊貢獻不言可喻，一如專刊書名《百年學思路》所揭櫫，冀望呈現本校百年來不斷蛻變、富有活力與創造力的學思歷程。自 1922 年培養菁英的臺北高等學校、1946 年為解決中等教育師資短缺成立的臺灣省立師範學院、1955 年因「師資第一，師範為先」改制的臺灣省立師範大學、到 1967 年升格成為國立臺灣師範大學，本校各階段皆與臺灣社會的發展息息相關，亦在每個轉捩點重新定義時代給予的任務，把握時機進而持續成長茁壯。

百年校史編纂除仰賴史料典藏累積的厚實基礎，亦需順應時代需求重視校史書寫，才能「承先」而「啟後」。本專刊共分上下兩冊，以中英雙語呈現，上冊的校史專文與百年大事記，可綜觀本校及前身臺北高等學校的歷史連結，校徽、校歌、師大大師、歷屆校長、傑出校友、單位簡介與校園地圖等，更完整呈現本校的內涵與底蘊；下冊收錄各學院及僑生先修部發展、特色與展望的專文，以精煉文字表達各專業領域的人文科學思維和多元風采，期望在有限篇幅中，讓獨立的篇章，串連成相互輝映、環環相扣的交響曲，為世界帶來另一種認識本校的嶄新視野。

佇立在本校跨世紀的里程碑，藉由本專刊成為一把開啟燦爛青春與校園回憶的鑰匙，回首過去的同時也開啟與未來的對話，希冀各位師大人「今日我以師大為榮，明日師大以我為榮」，傳承百年薈萃的不凡成就，朝向下一個世紀勇敢地揚帆啟航！

國立臺灣師範大學副校長  
校史發展委員會主任委員

邱永祥 謹誌

## Introduction

The National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU) has reached an important milestone in 2022. The moment the University History Committee decided to establish a special record for the centennial celebration, the endeavor to document hundred years of excellence and novelty also began.

In the history of Taiwan's education, NTNU has borne the ultimate social and educational responsibility for training teachers and cultivating talent. The title, "A Century of Scholarly Thought," epitomizes the university's evolving energetic, and creative intellectual history over the past century in both academic and social fields. In 1922, the Taihoku Higher School was established to serve and nurture elites. In 1946, it transformed into the Taiwan Provincial Teachers College, aiming to mitigate the teacher shortage issue in Taiwan's secondary education. In 1955, the Taiwan Provincial Normal University was restructured to "prioritize the training of professional teachers". In 1967, the institution transformed into the school we know today, the National Taiwan Normal University. NTNU has been closely related to Taiwan's development at each historical and social turning point; the school redefines the tasks given by the times and seizes the opportunities to continue to grow and thrive.

In addition to relying on historical facts recorded in numerous books and records, authentic glimpses into the real hundred years of history should also take context into consideration. A true representation of the journey is what will inherit the past and inspire the future. The record, written in both English and Mandarin, is divided into two volumes. The first volume contains articles on the school history, centennial events, university emblem, university song, masters of NTNU, presidents, and outstanding alumni, as well as introduction to each organization and campus maps to epitomize the university's essence. The second volume contains articles on the development, characteristics, and prospects of each college and Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. Each chapter creates a symphony that showcases the university's strength at the convergence of science and humanities and its vision to bring a new perspective into the world and future.

The centennial celebration is the university's milestone and a crucial key toward the juvenile and innovative future. While it resonates with the past, the record also inspires the dialogues of the future. The university hopes all alumni carry the color of NTNU today, and in turn also bring pride to the school tomorrow: inherit the extraordinary achievements of the century-old university and set sail boldly into uncertainty.

Executive Vice President  
Chairman of University History Committee

Yue-Hsiang Jig



## 主編序

本校校史發展委員會於民國 110 年（2021）5 月 21 日決議，成立百年校慶專刊編纂委員會，同年 7 月 26 日即召開第一次編纂會議，很榮幸在各位編纂委員的推薦下擔任召集人，並與所有委員們齊心協力完成編纂校慶專刊的重責大任。

本套專刊規劃上下兩冊，上冊以校史專文、學校資訊與百年大事記為主文，校史專文一篇收錄自臺灣省立師範學院、臺灣省立師範大學至國立臺灣師範大學的發展概況，另一篇呼應民國 107 年（2018）11 月 21 日第 121 次校務會議，通過校齡追溯大正 11 年（1922）臺北高等學校創校年，因此特別撰文說明臺北高等學校與臺灣省立臺北高級中學的歷史記憶；下冊則以各學院及僑生先修部之歷史、特色與未來展望專文為內容，每篇專文可見證本校在國內外相關領域的長年耕耘與豐碩成果。編纂團隊經史料蒐集與嚴謹考證，亟思在有限篇幅輔以豐富圖片，將本校脈絡一一清楚勾勒，精簡呈現龐大的校史架構，並兼容歷史縱深與可讀性，以傳達百年學思精神，全文採中英雙語呈現，建立校史出版的重要里程碑。

在編纂過程中，感謝校史發展委員的層層把關和編纂委員會的鼎力相助，特別感謝翻譯研究所蘇正隆副教授協助確認英文內容的正確性，以及校內所有單位與同仁對本專刊的付出和關注。期待所有「師大人」在迢迢學思路上迎接第一個百年，開創下一個世紀！

國立臺灣師範大學學務長  
百年校慶專刊編纂委員會召集人

林旻君 謹誌

## Foreword from the Editor

On May 21, 2021, the University History Committee decided to establish a committee to compile the Centennial Celebration Special Publication. The first compilation meeting was held on July 26, 2021. As the chief editor, under the recommendation of all committee members, I was honored to collaborate and refine the centennial record.

The special publication is divided into two volumes, with the first volume containing articles on school history, information, and centennial events as the main content. An article on the school history documented the development from Taiwan Provincial Teachers College to the Taiwan Provincial Normal University and the school we know today, the National Taiwan Normal University. Another article, in response to the 121st school board meeting held on November 21, 2018, that traced back the school's founding year in 1922, reported the historical memory of Taihoku Higher School and Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School. The second volume is devoted to the history, development, characteristics, and prospects of each college and Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. Each article is a testament to the University's long and fruitful academic work in the relevant fields at home and abroad. The compilation team has collected and researched numerous historical texts. Despite the limited space, the record presented the University's in-depth history and current development with a clear structure, vivid images, and strong readability. Written in both Mandarin and English, the text marked an essential milestone in the University's publication history.

During editing, we would like to express our gratitude toward the University History Committee for their support and the Centennial Celebration Special Publication Committee for their assistance. We are especially grateful to Associate Professor Jerome Su of the Graduat Institute of Translation and Interpretation for his assistance in editing the English content, and all University units and colleagues for their dedication and attention to this special record. Here we welcome our first hundred years, and I look forward to seeing all alumni creating the next century of vision and accomplishment together.

Vice President for Student Affairs  
Convenor of the Centennial Celebration Special Publication Committee

Lin, Mei-Chun





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校徽

University Emblem







本至聖先師孔子六藝教學之涵意，以「鐘鐸」為造型基礎，取其振聾啟聵之意。結合六鐸（藝）成一環形，象徵齊頭並進，同心協力，共臻教育「止於至善」之境。圖案中央為「師大」二字，另有黃色「台」字，代表「臺師大」的簡稱。全部構圖呈現有如一欣欣向榮，盛開之花朵。

The emblem formed by six wooden bells in one circle represents the meaning for Six Arts of Confucian philosophy to awaken numb people. The emblem symbolizes going forward together and working as one to attain a “perfect” education. In the center of the emblem are the two characters “Shi Da” and the character “tai” (Taiwan) in yellow lines to symbolize “NTNU”. The entire emblem is presented as a flourishing “flower” in full bloom.

## 校歌

### University Song



校歌

蕭而化 作曲  
李季谷 (1948年版) 作詞  
國立臺灣師範大學 (2021年版) 作詞

(1948年版) 教 育 國 之 本 師 範 尤 尊 崇 勤 吾 學 進 吾 德 健 吾 躬  
(2021年版) 木 鐸 鐘 聲 響 英 範 才 為 國 用 起 紅 樓 立 典 範 沐 春 風

系 分 科 別 途 轍 雖 異 匯 一 宗 學 成 期 大 用 師 資 責 任 重  
誠 正 勤 樸 敬 業 樂 群 在 心 中 風 華 四 季 誦 樹 人 百 年 功

吾 儕 相 親 相 勉 終 不 負 初 衷 臺 灣 山 川 氣 象 雄 重 歸 祖 國 樂 融 融  
青 春 器 宇 軒 昂 展 大 度 雍 容 迎 向 國 際 創 新 局 深 耕 吾 土 致 大 公

教 育 會 其 通 世 界 進 大 同 教 育 會 其 通 世 界 進 大 同

University Song

Music by Xiao Er-Hua  
Lyrics by Lee Chi-Ku (1948)  
National Taiwan Normal University (2021)

1948 version

The foundation of the nation is education, and teaching is especially important.  
Learn diligently, advance integrity and maintain good health.  
The different colleges and departments go separate ways, but their roots are the same.  
To impart education for greatness in the future are the duties of the teachers.  
Help and encourage each other, do not forget your passion and dedication.  
Taiwan is full of greatness, return to our homeland in joy and contentment.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.

2021 version

The wooden-clapper bell rings, our talents serve the nation.  
Built from red brick, setting an example, bathing in the spring breeze.  
Sincerity, integrity, diligence and simplicity, working hard and cheerfully.  
Reciting the four seasons, cultivating a century of achievements.  
Standing tall in youth, showing generosity and grace.  
Embracing global innovation, devoting our land to fairness.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.





師鐸傳世 · 薈萃風華—國立臺灣師範大學

The Heritage of Outstanding Teachers —  
National Taiwan Normal University

許佩賢

國立臺灣師範大學臺灣史研究所教授

郭婷玉

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**Hsu Pei-Hsien**

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自民國 107 年（2018）校務會議決議將大正 11 年（1922）於今日和平校區 I 同址創設之臺北高等學校納為校史開端後，國立臺灣師範大學（以下簡稱本校）將於民國 111 年（2022）迎接百年校慶。本校百年校慶的重新定義，見證了臺灣在民主、多元化時代自我認同摸索的軌跡。<sup>1</sup>

從歷史來看，本校在校址、校舍及初期教學資源等各方面，直接繼承日本時代臺灣總督府臺北高等學校（1922-1945）。在戰前日本的學制中，高等學校的學生幾乎可以免試進入帝國大學。從學制設計、教學資源與內容、社會角色等各方面來看，臺北高校可說是準高等教育機構。

民國 34 年（1945）日本戰敗，中華民國政府接收臺灣，依中國學制將臺北高校改為臺灣省立臺北高級中學（1945-1949）。民國 35 年（1946）6 月，臺灣省行政長官公署考慮到中等學校師資需求，決定設立臺灣省立師範學院（1946-1955）。<sup>2</sup> 雖然從行政程序上來看，省立師院是另外新設的學校，但設立初期與臺北高中共用校地、教學資源及部分師資，其後的發展也是建立在吸收、整併臺北高校及臺北高中的基礎之上，因此將本校歷史的開端上溯至臺北高校的成立，無論從歷史事實或是社會記憶來看均屬合理。

隨著社會變遷與高等教育需求的變化，民國 44 年（1955）省立師院升格為臺灣省立師範大學（1955-1967），56 年（1967）改制為國立臺灣師範大學。1990 年代以後，隨著臺灣走向民主化、多元開放，本校也從師資培育機構逐漸發展為培育全方位人才的綜合型大學。

本文依照時序簡介民國 34 年以後本校的歷史發展，首先介紹戰後初期承先啟後的過程，其次介紹改制為國立臺灣師範大學後，不斷提升教學、研究，建立「臺師大」品牌的軌跡。

Since 2018, the university assembly of National Taiwan Normal University (hereinafter referred to as NTNU) has decided that it began its life as Taihoku Higher School, established in 1922 at the site of today's Heping campus I. NTNU celebrates the hundredth anniversary of its founding in 2022. The school's reinvention over the last century evidences Taiwan's journey of self-identification into the age of democracy and diversity.<sup>1</sup>

History shows us that in terms of its campus location, school building and early teaching resources, NTNU is the successor of Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General of the Japanese period (1922-1945). In the education system of pre-war Japan, the students of the school could enter Imperial Universities almost without testing. From looking at various aspects such as the design of the education system, teaching resources and its role in society, Taihoku Higher School was certainly an esteemed higher education institution.

In 1945, Japan lost the war, and the government of the Republic of China took control of Taiwan. Under the Chinese education system, the school was renamed Taipei High School (1945-1949). In June 1946, due to the demand for secondary school teachers, the Taiwan Provincial Government decided to establish Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (1946-1955).<sup>2</sup> Although from an administrative point of view, the Provincial Teachers College was a separate, newly established school, it initially shared its campus, teaching resources and teachers with Taipei High School. Later development of the Teachers College was achieved by absorbing and completely amalgamating Taihoku Higher School and Taipei High School. Therefore, tracing the history of NTNU all the way back to the founding of Taihoku Higher School seems rational in terms of both historical fact and collective memory.

Following great changes in society and increased demand for higher education, in 1955 Taiwan Provincial Teachers College was upgraded to Taiwan Provincial Normal University (1955-1967), and in 1967 was restructured to National Taiwan Normal University. From the 1990s, following Taiwan's democratization and diversification, the school gradually developed from a teacher training institution into a comprehensive university teaching a broad range of disciplines.

This chapter outlines the history of the school's development since 1945 in chronological order. The journey begins with the early postwar transition process, followed by the restructuring into NTNU, and continuous progress in both teaching and research on the journey to creating the "NTNU" brand.

1 關於戰後臺灣各學校校史認定與歷史記憶的初步探討，可參考許佩賢，〈百年校慶、歷史記憶與地方認同〉，《臺灣教育史研究會通訊》第 1 期（1998.11），頁 14-16。大正 11 年（1922）臺北高等學校初創設時，校名為「臺灣總督府高等學校」，1927 年臺灣各高等教育機構皆在校名上加上城市名，而改名為臺灣總督府臺北高等學校。為免煩雜，文中統一使用「臺北高等學校」。

2 「臺灣省立師範學院設立原則案」（1946 年 4 月 11 日），〈省立中等學校校長任免〉，《臺灣省行政長官公署》，國史館臺灣文獻館，典藏號：00303233008004。此原則案正式公告於《臺灣省行政長官公署公報》，夏字，頁 220-221（1946 年 5 月）。

1 About initial discussion of school history determination and historical memory of schools in Taiwan after WWII, refer to Hsu Pei-Hsien's Hundred-Year Anniversary, Historical Memory and Local Recognition, *Taiwan Education History Research Association Newsletter*, Issue 1 (Nov, 1998), pages 14-16. When Taihoku Higher School was founded, it was called High School of the Office of Taiwan Governor General; in 1927 all higher education institutions added the city name so it became Taihoku Higher School of the Office of Taiwan Governor General. For the sake of simplicity, the article uses Taihoku Higher School.

2 Principles for the Establishment of Taiwan Teachers College (April 11, 1946), Appointment and Dismissal of Provincial Secondary School Principals, *Taiwan Provincial Government*, Taiwan Historica, archive No. 00303233008004. These principles were announced in the *Taiwan Provincial Government Bulletin*, Xia Zi, page 220-221 (May 1946).

## 壹、承先啟後：從臺北高中、省立師院到省立師大

民國 34 年 8 月 15 日日本無條件投降並結束在臺殖民統治，臺灣的各級行政機關、學校悉數由中華民國政府接收。本校前身之一的臺北高校於 34 年 12 月由張金潤負責接收，更名為「臺灣省立臺北高級中學」，變成「三三制」的高中。<sup>3</sup>

另一方面，日本殖民時期臺灣的原有師範學校以培育初等教育師資為主，並沒有培育中等學校師資機構；而中等學校教師隨著日籍教師遣返而出現大量缺額，亟需設立培育相應師資機構。為此，民國 35 年 1 月，臺灣省行政長官公署教育處規劃籌設「臺灣省立文學院」以培育語文、歷史師資，後考量文理各科師範培育統整性，而於 4 月核准成立「臺灣省立師範學院」（以下簡稱省立師院）。<sup>4</sup> 省立師院的籌備委員會原設於龍口町，後遷往龍安街（今臺北市龍泉街）的臺北高中校址辦公。<sup>5</sup> 6 月 5 日省立師院正式成立，由李季谷擔任首任院長。<sup>6</sup>



圖 1 | 民國 35 年 4 月 11 日師範學院設立原則草案，由時任行政長官陳儀批核，以教育處長范壽康為籌辦主任（資料來源：國史館臺灣文獻館）

Figure 1. Draft of the Principles for the Establishment of Taiwan Teachers College of April 11, 1946, approved by Taiwan Chief Executive Chen Yi; director of the Department of Education Fan Shou-Kang was Head of Planning (Source: Taiwan Historica.)



圖 2 | 1949 年臺灣省立師範學院奉令接收臺灣省立臺北高級中學之校產及設備（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）

Figure 2. In 1949, the Taiwan Provincial Teachers College was ordered to take over the property and equipment of Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School. (Source: NTNU)

## I. Transition: From Taipei High School to Taiwan Provincial Teachers College and Taiwan Provincial Normal University

On August 15, 1945, Japan unconditionally surrendered and ended its colonial rule of Taiwan. All Taiwanese government agencies and schools were taken over by the government of the Republic of China. In December, Chang Chin-Run took charge of Taihoku Higher School. Its name was changed to Taipei High School and incorporated into the “three-three academic system”.<sup>3</sup>

Taiwan’s original teacher training schools under Japanese rule were mainly used to train elementary school teachers, and there was no institution for training secondary school teachers. Following the repatriation of Japanese teachers, many vacancies appeared for secondary school teachers, so institutions had to be urgently set up to train enough teachers. In January 1946, the Taiwan Provincial Government Education Bureau created the Taiwan Provincial Arts College to train teachers in literature and history. Later, a more complete education in all subjects of the arts and sciences was considered necessary, thus in April, the establishment of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College was authorized.<sup>4</sup> The College’s preparatory committee was originally set up in Longkou District, and later moved its operation to Taipei High School on Longan Street (the present Longquan Street).<sup>5</sup> On June 5, Taiwan Provincial Teachers College was officially formed, with Li Ji-Gu as its first principal.<sup>6</sup>

3 賴冠奴，〈新舊政權夾縫中的臺灣省立臺北高級中學（1945-1949）〉（國立臺灣師範大學臺灣史研究所碩士論文，2020），頁 12-13。「三三制」指初中三年、高中三年。

4 臺灣省行政長官公署教育處編，《臺灣省教育概況》（臺北：臺灣省行政長官公署教育處，1946），頁 14；林祜乾，〈臺北高等學校與臺灣師範大學〉，收於蔡錦堂主編，《「臺北高等學校創立 90 週年國際學術研討會」論文集》（臺北：國立臺灣師範大學臺灣史研究所，2014），頁 416-417。

5 「臺灣省立師範學院設立原則案」（1946 年 4 月 11 日），〈省立中等學校校長任免〉，《臺灣省行政長官公署》。

6 國立臺灣師範大學，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》（臺北：作者，1985），頁 2。

3 Lai Kuan-Wen, In the gap between the new and old systems: Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School (1945-1949,) NTNU Institute of History Master’s these, 2020) pages 12-13. The three-three system referred to three years of junior high school and three years of high school education.

4 Taiwan Provincial Government Department of Education, *Overview of Education in Taiwan Province* (Taipei: Taiwan Provincial Government Department of Education, 1946,) page 14; Lin Jeng-Chien, Taihoku Higher School and NTNU, in the Tsai Chin-Tang-edited *Taihoku Higher School 90th Anniversary International Seminar Paper Collection* (Taipei: NTNU Institute of Taiwan History, 2014, pages 416-417)

5 Principles for the Establishment of Taiwan Teachers College (April 11, 1946,) Appointment and Dismissal of Provincial Secondary School Principals, Taiwan Provincial Government.

6 NTNU, NTNU School History. (Taipei: editor, 1985,) page 2.



省立師院創立之初，設有教育、國文、英語、史地、數學、理化、博物等 7 個學系，修業 5 年（含實習 1 年）；<sup>7</sup>另外招收 4 年制上述 7 系及音樂、體育專修科 9 班，及 1 年制專修科 1 班，以快速培養中等學校師資。各系、科陸續招生下，8 月放榜，錄取 606 名新生。<sup>8</sup>民國 36 年（1947）6 月，1 年制專修科有 22 名畢業生，為本校首屆畢業生。<sup>9</sup>

省立師院成立之初，受惠於與臺北高中共用軟硬體教學資源，例如共用校址、校舍空間，師資相互兼任，圖書館或實驗室等教學設備亦輪流使用。然而，兩校共處同一空間倍感侷促，雙方師生亦時常爭奪有限設備利用權。<sup>10</sup>省立師院校方為進一步統一利用相關設備，自民國 36 年起開始向長官公署申請轉移臺北高中前述設備之產權，至民國 38 年（1949）該校停辦，省立師院正式接收其所有設備。同時，也陸續申請撥給附近土地，以興建校舍、宿舍、圖書館等建築，使得教學空間大為擴增。<sup>11</sup>根據教育部相關法規，師院所有科系均採公費培育，在學期間支給食米或零用金，畢業由政府分發，工作獲保障。因此，吸引許多優秀青年學子報考。

從戰前到戰後初期的世變中，本校跨越不同時代、不同學制的自由學風，仍然可以看到若干延續性。日本時代的臺北高校，係培養帝國大學預備生的菁英教育，由於部分末代高校生戰後轉讀臺北高中，且校舍的存續，也使學校精神的象徵有所寄託，高校的自由自治學風得以傳承下來。<sup>12</sup>另一方面，民國 38 年之前，臺北高中與省立師院招聘了許多來自中國的教師，也招收來自中國各地的學生；其中不少人將五四運動以降之自由學風及各種進步思想帶到臺灣校園。這些懷抱著改造社會理想的師生，不願坐視戰後初期政府各種行政、教育措施失當，而興起一波波學潮。<sup>13</sup>

民國 36 年二二八事件及其後的清鄉，許多臺灣菁英受難。事件之後，國民黨政權更加強化管制臺灣社會及校園。青年學生對政府及教育當局持續強力壓制不滿的反彈，即導致 38 年四六事件的發生。

7 「臺灣省立師範學院組織大綱」，《臺灣省立師範學院概況》35 年度，頁 1。

8 陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》（臺北：國立臺灣師範大學出版中心，2016），頁 37-39。

9 林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》（臺北：國立臺灣師範大學出版中心，2016），頁 48。

10 賴冠姣，〈新舊政權夾縫中的臺灣省立臺北高級中學（1945-1949）〉，頁 50-51。

11 〈師大檔案〉，臺灣師範大學檔案室典藏，檔號 0390000036-01 至 0390000036-03。

12 賴冠姣，〈新舊政權夾縫中的臺灣省立臺北高級中學（1945-1949）〉，頁 13-18。

13 陳惠珠，〈學運與四·六事件〉，收於陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁 646-649。

When the Teachers College was first established, it had seven departments: education, Chinese, English, history and geography, physics and chemistry, mathematics, and natural history. There were five years of study, including one year of internship.<sup>7</sup> In order to rapidly train secondary school teachers, the College also admitted nine classes for four years in these 7 departments and specialized courses in music and sports, and one class for a one-year specialized course. Students were admitted to each department and class, and the ranking was released in August, admitting a total of 606 new students.<sup>8</sup> In June 1947, the one-year specialized course had 22 graduates, the school's first batch of graduates.<sup>9</sup>

In its early days, the College benefitted from the shared use of facilities and teaching resources with Taipei High School. The schools shared a campus and school buildings, and teachers held posts at both institutions. The schools also took turns using facilities such as the library and laboratory. However, the two schools coexisting in the same space were so cramped that both teachers and students frequently fought over the right to use the limited facilities.<sup>10</sup> In a move to integrate the use of these facilities, in 1947, the Teachers College began appealing to government officials to transfer Taipei High School's ownership rights. In 1949, the high school was shut down, and the Teachers College officially took ownership of all its facilities. At the same time, the College also applied for an allocation of the neighboring land for constructing school buildings, dormitories and a library, greatly increasing the teaching space.<sup>11</sup> According to legislation from the Ministry of Education, all the departments of the Teachers College were awarded public funds for training. Teachers were given food and a stipend while training, and upon graduation, they had a guaranteed job by the government. The College therefore attracted many outstanding young students to take the entrance exam.

Despite the many changes from the pre-war to the early postwar period, the College's free academic atmosphere was maintained. While the education systems were very different, there was still a certain amount of continuity. Taihoku Higher School of the Japanese era trained the top students for entry to Imperial Universities. Due to some students of the final class of Taihoku Higher School staying on when it became Taipei High School, as well as the continued existence of the school buildings, the spirit of the school remained, and its liberal academic atmosphere of freedom and autonomy was passed on.<sup>12</sup> Before 1949, Taipei High School and Taiwan Provincial Teachers College recruited many teachers from China, and admitted students from all over China. Many among them had brought the liberal education style and some progressive ideas from the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement to the Taiwan campus. These teachers and students who embraced the transformation of society's ideals were faced with harsh and unfair measures by the early postwar

7 "Organizational Outline of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College", Taiwan Provincial Teachers College Overview, 1946, p. 1.

8 Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, (Taipei: NTNU Publishing Center, 2016,) pages 37-39.

9 Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016 (Taipei: NTNU Publishing Center, 2016,) page 48.

10 Lai Kuan-Wen, In the gap between the new and old systems: Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School (1945-1949), pages 50-51.

11 NTNU Archives. NTNU, Archives Room Collection, archive no. 0390000036-01 to 0390000036-03.

12 Lai Kuan-Wen, In the gap between the new and old systems: Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School (1945-1949), pages 13-18.

民國 38 年 3 月 20 日，本校與臺灣大學學生因單車雙載與警方發生衝突，學生聚眾抗議又遭逮捕，引來更大規模的罷課遊行。周慎源等 6 名師院學生張貼標語、散發傳單、聚眾抗議的行為，引來警總注意。警總在行動前已掌握一批「逮捕名單」，以此要求臺大、省立師院校方按表交人。時任師院院長的謝東閔反對無效下，決意辭職。<sup>14</sup> 警總則派軍警於 4 月 6 日凌晨進入師院宿舍，逮捕據守的兩校學生共 300 多人。<sup>15</sup> 曾於二二八事件後創作流傳後世的版畫〈恐怖的檢查〉的黃榮燦，37 年（1948）進入本校藝術系擔任講師、教授版畫，培育了許多重要的藝術家，例如後來聞名海內外的雕塑家楊英風即是其首屆學生之一。<sup>16</sup> 據聞其曾參與巡迴全臺各地表演歌舞、「宣揚人民藝術」的「麥浪歌詠隊」，被警總視為「煽動民心、宣揚社會主義思想」，而在四六事件中成為主要搜捕、打擊對象之一。<sup>17</sup>



圖 3 | 民國 38 年 4 月 7 日政府拘捕臺師大及臺大學生相關報導 (資料來源：《中央日報》全文影像資料庫)  
Figure 3. Report on the government's arrest of students from National Taiwan Normal University and National Taiwan University on April 7, 1949 (Source: Central Daily News Full-Text and Image Database)

government. Unwilling to stand by and watch, the students rose in a wave of protest.<sup>13</sup>

In the February 28 incident and the purge which followed it, many Taiwanese elites suffered. After the incident, the Kuomintang regime intensified its control over Taiwanese society and campuses. The resentful backlash by young students against the continued powerful suppression from the government and education authorities led to the April 6 incident in 1949.

On March 20, 1949, after a conflict with police due to an overloaded bicycle, some students from the Teachers College and National Taiwan University (NTU) gathered to protest and were arrested, attracting even larger student striking and demonstrations. The actions of six students of the Teachers College, including Zhou Shen-Yuan who posted placards, distributed leaflets and gathered to protest, attracted the attention of the chief of police. The chief of police already had an “arrest list” before the action, and so he requested NTU and the Teachers College to hand over the suspects. The opposition of the principal, Hsieh Dong-Min, was ineffective, and he was made to resign.<sup>14</sup> Early in the morning of April 6, the police chief sent troops into the dormitories of the Teachers College to arrest over 300 students from both schools.<sup>15</sup> Huang Rong-Can, who made the well-known woodcut “A Horrifying Inspection” which was widely circulated after the February 28 incident, entered Department of Arts of NTNU as a lecturer to teach printmaking in 1948. He trained many significant artists, and Yang Yin-Feng, the sculptor who was later well known in Taiwan and abroad, was one of his first students.<sup>16</sup> It is understood he participated in a tour of Taiwan performing singing and dancing with “Mai Lang



圖 4 | 臺灣省立師範學院整頓學風委員會名單公文 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Figure 4. Document with name list of the Taiwan Provincial Teachers College Rectification Committee (Source: NTNU)

14 陳翠蓮、李鎰揚，《四六事件與臺灣大學》（臺北：國立臺灣大學圖書館，2017），頁 89-90、104-105。  
15 陳翠蓮、李鎰揚，《四六事件與臺灣大學》，頁 94-95。  
16 黃英哲，〈黃榮燦與戰後臺灣的魯迅傳播（1945~1952）〉，《臺灣文學學報》2 期（2001 年 2 月），頁 99；張家瑀，〈楊英風之版畫藝術與時代意義〉（「人文、藝術與科技——楊英風國際學術研討會」，2000 年 1 月，新竹國立交通大學浩然圖書館）（轉引自「浩然藝文數位博物館—藝文評論—楊英風」，網址：<http://folkartist2.e-lib.nctu.edu.tw/article/inSide16.html>，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 26 日）。  
17 陳翠蓮、李鎰揚，《四六事件與臺灣大學》，頁 68、76；陳凱劭，〈許分（1911-1999）〉，網址：<https://blog.kaishao.idv.tw/?p=4278>，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 26 日。另外，黃氏雖於民國 41 年（1952）才因牽涉吳乃光案遭槍決，不過他遭警總監控以致後來獲罪，應始於在四六事件中的活動。

13 Chen Hui-Chu. The Student Movement and the April 6th Incident, in Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, pages 646-649.  
14 Chen Tsui-Lien, Li Kai-Yang, The April 6th Incident and National Taiwan University, (Taipei: National Taiwan Normal University Library, 2017,) pages 89-90, 104-105.  
15 Chen Tsui-Lien, Li Kai-Yang, The April 6th Incident and National Taiwan University, pages 94-95.  
16 Huang Ying-Che, Huang Jung-Tsan and Lu Xun dissemination in post-war Taiwan (1945~1952), Bulletin of Taiwan Literature, Issue 2 (Feb. 2002) page 99; Yang Ying-Feng's Printmaking Art and its Modern Significance. "Humanities, Arts and Sciences – Yang Ying-Feng's International Seminar", Hsinchu City, National Chiao Tung University Library. Quote from "Hao Ran Art and Literature Digital Museum – Art and Literature Review – Yang Ying-Feng", website <http://folkartist2.e-lib.nctu.edu.tw/article/inSide16.html>, viewed on Dec. 26, 2021.



四六事件爆發後，本校受到省政府電令即日停課，所有學生一律重新登記學籍，劉真受聘擔任省立師院整頓學風委員會主任委員兼代院長。其規定學生集體住校、每天早上7點要參加朝會及升旗，教官不定時點名，企圖藉此嚴格規訓管理政策來箝制學生思想。<sup>18</sup>自此，日本時代以來的自由校風中斷，省立師院乃至後來的師大，變為保守學風的代表。

劉真於民國38年至46年（1957）長期擔任本校院長及校長，對於本校其後的發展及校風有很大的影響。其任內訂定的校訓「誠正勤樸」沿用迄今，並且有幾項比較大的發展變化。第一，擴大校地，省立師院原繼承校地只有今日校本部（今和平校區I）區域，經其向政府爭取，民國40年（1951）獲撥圖書館校區（今和平校區II）、師大路東側土地。第二，新建圖書館，擴增藏書量。37年（1948）東北大學遷臺圖書撥歸本校保存，原存放於行政大樓3樓圖書室，獲撥前述土地後即分3年建立圖書館。<sup>19</sup>第三，延聘著名學者，充實師資，如黃君璧、溥心畬（美術系）、梁實秋（英文系）、楊亮功（教育系）、陳可忠（理化系）、沙學浚（史地系）等學者均曾獲邀至本校任教。第四，44年升格為省立臺灣師範大學，編制擴增。<sup>20</sup>

戰後至1990年代《師資培育法》公布為止，本校可說是臺灣中等師資培育機關重鎮，在國家政策支持下，師資及各項教學資源均佳，吸引優秀的青年學子前來就讀。除了培育專業的中等學校師資之外，本校也因應國內社會及國際政治環境的變化，展開新的人才培育方向。

在接受美援政策之下，首先是自1950年代初期起，本校接受賓州州立大學協助，推動訓練工業技職、家事指導人員所需師資。民國42年（1953），獨立發展為工業教育學系與家政學系，為其後數十年本校作為臺灣工業教育及家政教育重鎮，奠定堅固的基礎。<sup>21</sup>

Singing Group” and performed “Proclaim the People’s Art.” This was viewed by the police chief as “inciting popular sentiment and proclaiming socialist thought”, and in the April 6 incident, he became one of the main targets of the manhunt and crackdown.<sup>17</sup>

After the April 6 incident broke out, the Teachers College received an order by wire from the provincial government to close the school that very day. All students would have to re-register, and Liu Chen was engaged as the head of the Teachers College Rectification Committee as well as President. He declared that students would board at the school together, and would take part in a morning meeting and flag raising at 7 am every morning. A military instructor would take random roll calls, in an attempt to regulate the students thinking through strict regulations.<sup>18</sup> The liberal atmosphere from the Japanese period had come to an end; the Teachers College, and NTNU after it, became representative of the conservative education style.

Liu Chen held the post of President for a long term from 1949 to 1957, and had a very large influence on the later development and campus atmosphere. The school motto, “sincerity, integrity, simplicity and diligence” was coined during his time in office, and remains in use today. There were several more major changes under his leadership, including the expansion of the campus. The campus Taiwan Provincial Teachers College inherited comprised only what is today’s Main Campus (now the Heping Campus I) area. By negotiating with the government, President Liu enabled the acquisition in 1951 of the Library Campus (now Heping Campus II) and land to the east of Shida Road. Secondly, under Liu’s leadership, the newly built library expanded its collection. In 1948, Northeastern University moved its library from the mainland to Taiwan and was left with the Teachers College for safekeeping. The books were originally stored in a book room on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of the administrative building, 3 years after acquiring the aforementioned land, the new library was



圖5 | 改制臺灣省立師範大學典禮（資料來源：中央社）  
Figure 5. Ceremony for the restructuring of Taiwan Provincial Normal University (Source: Central News Agency)

18 陳惠珠，〈學運與四·六事件〉，收於陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁651-652；陳惠珠，〈戰後臺灣中等師資之搖籃——臺灣省立師範學院（1946-1955）之研究〉（國立臺灣師範大學歷史學研究所碩士論文，2005），頁123-130。

19 林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁211。

20 林慧真，〈訪劉真談省立師院、省立師大時期的辦學與政策〉，《中興史學》第6期（2000年4月），頁131-134、138-139。

21 陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁42；林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁37-39。

17 Chen Chen Tsui-Lien, Li Kai-Yang, The April 6th Incident and National Taiwan University, pages 68, 76; Chen Kai-Shao, Hsu Fen (1911-1999) (website: <https://blog.kaishao.idv.tw/?p=4278>, viewed on Dec. 26, 2021). Although Huang was executed for involvement in the Wu Nai-Kuang case, monitoring by the Garrison Command probably began from his involvement in April 6th Incident, resulting in him being found guilty.

18 Chen Hui-Chu, The Student Movement and the April 6th Incident, in Chen Hsiu-Feng et al’s NTNU School History, page 651-652; Chen Hui-Chu, The cradle of secondary teachers in Taiwan-Study of Taiwan Teachers College (1946-1955), (Master’s thesis, Institute of History, NTNU, 2005), pages 123-130.

其次，是民國 44 年本校與美國亞洲協會合作設置英語教學中心，強化英語教學與研究，為臺灣英語教學之先驅者。目前本校的英語教學、中英文翻譯及口譯，都有世界級的水準，於 109 年（2020）獲選為教育部雙語標竿大學，校內也於 110 年（2021）成立英語學術素養中心。

第三，民國 38 年中華民國政府遷臺以後，為爭取海外華人對中華民國的認同，展開對海外華僑的各種優惠政策，包括歡迎僑生來臺升學。本校於 39 年（1950）開始招收僑生；43 年（1954），成立華僑師資專修科，培育海外華文教育師資。許多僑生自本校畢業後，回到僑居地擔任中學教職，頗受各界肯定，為本校在海外華人世界奠定了良好的人脈與聲譽。<sup>22</sup> 95 年（2006）與國立僑生大學先修班整合，改設僑生先修部。

第四，同樣是在政府的僑教政策支持下，本校於民國 45 年（1956）設立國語教學中心，吸引海外僑胞來臺灣學習中文，也接受外國人士就讀。澳洲前總理陸克文（Kevin Rudd，1980 年來臺）、日本前首相橋本龍太郎等各國知名人士，都曾來本校國語中心學習中文。<sup>23</sup> 師大國語中心至今仍以中文教學聞名國際，已經是全球華文教學的重要品牌。

## 貳、邁向新局：國立臺灣師範大學品牌的建立

民國 56 年，因應臺北市改制為院轄市，基於省、市分治原則，本校由省立臺灣師範大學改制為國立臺灣師範大學。<sup>24</sup> 其後在臺灣政治、社會變遷及高等教育轉型的變化中，「臺師大」逐漸成為優良師資與專業研究並重的綜合大學。

為因應民國 57 年（1968）將實施的九年國民教育，國中師資需求孔急，本校於 56 年獲撥今日公館校區土地，教學空間大為擴增，得以培育更多中學教師。經過數年建設，理學院及教育、歷史、三民主義等研究所於 64 年（1975）正式遷往公館校區（習稱師大分部）。<sup>25</sup> 95 年，在教育部政策支持下，本校與國立僑生大學先修班合併，

built.<sup>19</sup> Thirdly, he hired well-known academics and experts to become teachers at the College, such as Huang Chun-Pi, Pu Hsin-Yu (Department of Fine Arts), Liang Shih-Chiu (Department of English), Yang Liang-Gong (Department of Education), Chen Ko-Chung (Department of Physics), Sha Hsueh-Chuen (Department of History and Geography). When the College was upgraded to university status in 1955 and became Taiwan Provincial Normal University, Liu established still further expansion of the campus.<sup>20</sup>

From the end of the war to the passing of Teacher Education Act in the 1990s, the school has been Taiwan's main center for secondary school teacher training. With the support of the government policy, it has become an institution with excellent teachers and teaching resources, which attracts outstanding young students to come and study. In addition to training specialized secondary school teachers, the school branched out into new directions of education based on changes in Taiwanese society and international politics.

Under the policy of accepting American assistance, beginning in the early 1950s, the school received assistance from Pennsylvania State University, promoting the required teachers for technical industry training and housework coaching. In 1953, the Department of Industrial Education and Department of Home Economics Education were developed independently. For the next decade, the departments were Taiwan's center for industrial education and home economics education, settled on a stable foundation.<sup>21</sup>

The school also worked with the US-based Asia Society to set up the English Language Training Center to improve English language teaching and research, a pioneer of English language teaching in Taiwan. Currently, NTNU's English language teaching and Chinese-English translation and interpreting are world-class. In 2020, the University was selected by the Ministry of Education as the bilingual benchmark university, and the Center for Academic Literacy was also established on-campus in 2021.

Third, in 1949, after the Republic of China government moved to Taiwan, in order to gain overseas Chinese recognition of the Republic of China, various policies were made that were preferential to overseas Chinese, including welcoming overseas Chinese students to enter Taiwanese schools. In 1950, this school began admitting overseas Chinese students; in 1954, an overseas Chinese specialized teacher training course was set up to train overseas Chinese language teachers. Many overseas Chinese students returned to their home countries to teach at secondary schools after graduating from NTNU and were well-received, allowing the school to establish good contacts and an excellent reputation in the overseas Chinese diaspora.<sup>22</sup> In 2006, the course was integrated with the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students to form the Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students.

Mandarin Training Center was also established in 1956 with the help of the government's overseas teaching policy. The Center attracted students from abroad to study Chinese in Taiwan,

22 蔡雅薰主編，《師大與華僑教育》（臺北：國立臺灣師範大學出版中心，2016），頁 13-20。

23 林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁 64-88。

24 參見本校數位校史館〈歷史沿革〉，網址：[http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c1/c1\\_1.jsp](http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c1/c1_1.jsp)，瀏覽日期：2022 年 2 月 3 日。

25 〈本校現況及發展目標〉，《師大校刊》第 139 期（1968 年 6 月），頁 5-7；陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁 52-54。

19 Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, page 211.

20 Lin Hui-Chen Interview with Liu Chen on school operation and policy in the Taiwan Teachers College and Taiwan Provincial Normal University era, Chung Hsing Historiography, Issue 6 (April 2000), pages 131-134, 138-139.

21 Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, page 42; Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, pages 37-39.

22 Tsai Ya-Hsun, editor, NTNU and Overseas Compatriot Education (Taipei: NTNU Publishing Center, 2016,) pages 13-20.



而取得林口校區，今日師大 4 大主要校區於此形成，目前學校總面積共 45.5 公頃。<sup>26</sup>

1970 至 80 年代，因應教學實際需求及學科知識日趨專精，本校不斷新設院、系、所，大部分科系也陸續增設碩、博士班，以提升研究水準。民國 59 年（1970）獲得世界銀行貸款，用以補助工教系、理學院各系興建教學大樓、補強實驗設備，提升本校理工教育教學品質。<sup>27</sup> 同時，社會上對高等

教育的需求逐漸增加，學生人數漸多。各校區陸續增建新大樓，在軟硬體各方面皆有長足的進展。<sup>28</sup> 隨著研究水準提升，與國際學術的交流也日漸緊密，開始與歐美各國大學及學術機構簽定合作條約，提升本校在國際學術界的能見度。本校目前國際學術交流活動興盛，截至 111 年 2 月與本校簽定姊妹校的國外校院達 389 校，每年平均有上千人次交換生。<sup>29</sup>

在改制為國立大學至今的 50 餘年間，民國 83 年（1994）《師資培育法》的頒布，對本校來說是一個重要的轉捩點。戰後臺灣的師資培育原由師範校院負責，為因應 57 年實施九年國民教育，教育部一度開放臺大、中興、政大及成大等 4 所學校辦理教育科目。<sup>30</sup> 雖然有少數學校在特定時期，得以培育中等師資，但整體而言，本

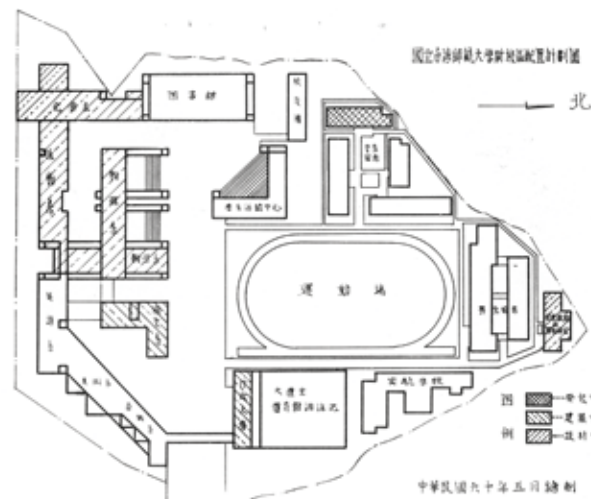


圖 6 | 民國 60 年（1971）繪製的「國立臺灣師範大學」新校區配置計畫圖，即今日公館校區之雛形（資料來源：《師大要覽》民國 71 年 6 月版）  
Figure 6. The configuration plan of the new campus of National Taiwan Normal University drawn in 1971, which is the prototype of the present-day Gongguan Campus (Source: NTNU Highlights, June, 1971)

and foreign people were accepted into the school. The former Australian prime minister, Kevin Rudd, came to Taiwan in 1980, and former Japanese prime minister Hashimoto Ryutaro and other national leaders all came to this school to learn Chinese.<sup>23</sup> The NTNU Mandarin Training Center to this day remains internationally renowned for Chinese teaching, and is already a major name in Chinese language teaching worldwide.

## II. Relocating: Creating the NTNU Brand

In 1967, because of Taipei City being restructured into a municipality under the direct control of Executive Yuan, and due to the principles of provincial and city governance, Taiwan Provincial Normal University was restructured to become National Taiwan Normal University.<sup>24</sup> Among the changes in Taiwanese politics and society, higher education was transformed. NTNU gradually became a comprehensive university, offering both outstanding teacher training and specialized research.

Due to the 9-year compulsory education implemented in 1968, the demand gap for junior high school teachers was urgent. In 1967, NTNU obtained the land of the present Gongguan Campus, greatly increasing teaching space and enabling the training of more secondary school teachers. After several years of construction, the institutes of science, education, history and the Institute of the Three Principles of the People were officially moved to the Gongguan Campus in 1975 (known as NTNU branch).<sup>25</sup> In 2006, with the support of Ministry of Education's policy, the University was merged with the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students, and acquired Linkou Campus. The four main campuses remain today, occupying a total area of 45.5 hectares.<sup>26</sup>

In the 1970s and 1980s, due to teaching practice requirements and gradual specialization of subject knowledge, new colleges, departments and institutes were continuously being founded, and most of the departments were successively enlarged and given doctoral status to increase the standard of research. In 1970, a loan from the World Bank was used to subsidize Department of Industrial Education and departments of College of Sciences to construct teaching buildings. Experimental engineering equipment was purchased to improve teaching quality in science and engineering education.<sup>27</sup> At the same time, the demand for higher education in society was increasing, and student numbers were gradually rising. Each campus successively added new buildings, and remarkable progress was made on the facilities.<sup>28</sup> The improvement in the research

26 林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁 143。

27 陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁 52-53；林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁 106-107、114。

28 元婷婷，〈專訪第七任校長郭為藩博士〉，收於陳瓊花等編，《國立臺灣師範大學六十週年校慶特刊》（臺北：國立臺灣師範大學，2006），頁 45-46。

29 國立臺灣師範大學國際事務處，〈關於本處〉，網址 <https://bds.oia.ntnu.edu.tw/bds/web>，瀏覽日期：2022 年 2 月 24 日；國立臺灣師範大學國際與社會科學學院，〈交換生資料下載〉，網址：[https://www.ciss.ntnu.edu.tw/zh-tw/international\\_cooperation\\_2/ExchangeStudents2/Exchangeform](https://www.ciss.ntnu.edu.tw/zh-tw/international_cooperation_2/ExchangeStudents2/Exchangeform)，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 26 日。

30 其後民國 68 年（1979）公布《師範教育法》，師資培育改由師範校院及政治大學教育系辦理；民國 76 年（1987）

23 Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, pages 64-88

24 Refer to NTNU Digital Archives Historical evolution (website: [http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c1/c1\\_1.jsp](http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c1/c1_1.jsp), viewed Feb. 3, 2022)

25 This school's current situation and development objectives, NTNU Newsletter, Issue 139 (June 1968,) Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, pages 52-54.

26 Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, page 143.

27 Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, pages 52-53; Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, pages 106-107, 114.

28 Chi Ting-Ting Interview with 7th President Kuo Wei-Fan, in Chen Chiung-Hua et al's NTNU 60th Anniversary Special

表 1 | 本校之國際姊妹校、簽定備忘錄及師生交換統計 (截至民國 111 年 2 月) (資料來源: 國際事務處)  
Table 1. Figures for NTNU's international sister schools, MOU signed and exchange students (as of February 2022) (Source: Office of International Affairs)

洲別 Continent	美洲 Americas	歐洲 Europe	亞洲 Asia	非洲 Africa	大洋洲 Oceania	合計 Total
合作國家數 Number of cooperating countries	6	22	13	1	2	44
姊妹校 Sister schools	63	100	214	1	11	389
MOU	69	114	288	1	13	485
學生交換 Exchange students	33	85	201	-	5	324
教師交換 Exchange teachers	14	14	16	-	2	46
雙聯協議 Joint degree agreement	13	9	17	-	-	39
其他 Other	9	-	6	-	-	15

校在中等師資培育上，是歷史最悠久、也是最具代表性與象徵性的學校，對於提供穩定品質與數量的師資有其重要貢獻。

然而在民主化與多元化的新時代，社會上開始討論獨占性的師資培育是否適當，最後決定走向開放師資培育管道。<sup>31</sup> 民國 83 年《師資培育法》通過，一般大學校院亦可辦理各類教育學程，師資培育從「一元、計畫、公費」轉向「多元、開放、自費」。<sup>32</sup> 師範校院改以自費生為主，就職不再受到國家保障，須與一般大學師培生在師資市場上公平競爭。師資來源多元化，對於社會多元化來說，具有正面意義。同時，卻也導致師培機構面臨退場困難等問題。<sup>33</sup>

師範校院「學士後教育專業班」，招收非師範校院畢業的一般大學生修習教育學程；林仁傑，〈從「精神國防」到「流浪教師」：臺灣師資培育制度史的歷史社會學考察〉，《國立臺灣體育運動大學學報》7 卷 2 期（2018 年 6 月），頁 28。

31 陳奎憲，〈競爭與挑戰——新制師資培育面面觀〉，《師大校刊》第 302 期（1996 年 1 月），頁 17。

32 《師資培育法》，網址 <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=H0050001>，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 20 日。

33 林仁傑，〈從「精神國防」到「流浪教師」：臺灣師資培育制度史的歷史社會學考察〉，頁 31。

standard was closely linked with international academic exchanges. The school began signing memoranda of cooperation with other universities and academic institutions in Europe and the USA, increasing its visibility in international academia. There are currently plenty of international academic exchange exercises; as of February 2022, 389 foreign institutions have signed sister school contracts with NTNU, and every year on average over a thousand exchange visits take place.<sup>29</sup>

In the 50 years since restructuring, the promulgation of the 1994 Teacher Education Act was a major turning point for the university. After the war, Taiwan's teacher training was originally the responsibility of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College. When the 9-year compulsory education was implemented in 1968, the Ministry of Education opened NTU, National Chung Hsing University, National Chengchi University and National Cheng Kung University to conduct the nation's education.<sup>30</sup> Although several were able to train secondary school teachers, NTNU has the longest history of training secondary school teachers, providing teachers of stable quality and quantity was its major contribution.

However, in the new age of democratization and diversification, society began to consider whether standalone teacher training was suitable. Finally, the decision was made to open up teacher training channels.<sup>31</sup> In 1994, the "Teacher Education Act" was passed, meaning all universities and colleges could also conduct all kinds of teaching courses. Teacher training went from "one source, planned, publicly funded" to "diverse, open, self-funded."<sup>32</sup> NTNU changed to relying on self-funded students, and a job was no longer guaranteed by the country, teachers had to enter the job market in competition with all other trainee teachers. Teacher source diversification, as far as the diversification of society is concerned, did have a positive influence. But at the same time, the new issues such as the difficulty for teacher training institutes to leave the teacher training system.<sup>33</sup>

The way out for trainee teachers was no longer guaranteed by the government, and it seemed like a crisis in the beginning to the University, an original teacher training institute, but it was also a turn for the better. In the authoritarian period, the costs of the government guarantee of employment were forceful management, strict teaching, and rigid thinking. In the age of gradual democratization

Publication, 2006,) pages 45-46.

29 NTNU Office of International Affairs About this Office (website: <https://bds.oia.ntnu.edu.tw/bds/web/overview>, viewed Dec. 26, 2021); College of International Studies and Social Sciences exchange student information download (website: [https://www.ciss.ntnu.edu.tw/zh\\_tw/international\\_cooperation\\_2/ExchangeStudents2/Exchangeform](https://www.ciss.ntnu.edu.tw/zh_tw/international_cooperation_2/ExchangeStudents2/Exchangeform)) viewed Dec. 26, 2021)

30 In 1979, the Teacher Education Act was announced, and teacher education was changed to being handled by teachers colleges and the Dept. of Education of National Cheng-chi University. In 1987, teachers college post-graduate education programs began to enroll non-teacher college ordinary graduates to study to become teachers. Lin Ren-jie, From spiritual National defense to wandering teachers: Observations of the Historical Sociology of the Teacher Education Act, National Taiwan University of Sport Journal, Volume 7, Issue 2 (June 2018, page 28).

31 Chen Kuei-His, Competition and Challenge – All about the new teacher education system, NTNU Newsletter, Issue 302, (Jan. 1996,) page 17.

32 Teacher Education Act (website: <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=H0050001>, viewed Dec. 20, 2021).

33 Lin Jen-Chieh. From "Psychological National Defense" to "Drifting Teachers": a sociological study of the history of Taiwan's teacher training system, page 31.





圖 7 | 因應《師資培育法》的公布及學校發展轉型，校方積極協助學生瞭解職涯規劃及就業市場的需求，並於民國 87 年（1998）6 月 5 日舉辦首次企業徵才博覽會。（資料來源：師大英文概況 1998、1999 年版）

Figure 7. In response to the announcement of the Teacher Education Act and school development transformation, NTNU actively assisted students to understand career planning and employment market requirements and held the first recruitment fair on June 5, 1998 (Source: NTNU English overview, 1998, 1999 versions)

師培生出路不再受到國家保障，看起來對以師資培育為出發點的本校是一個危機，但也是轉機。在威權時期，出路受到國家保障的代價，是高強度的管理與規訓，以及思想的僵化。在社會逐漸走向民主化、多元化的時代，理應作為社會良知的高等教育機構，自然也不能停留在原地，執著於威權時代被保障的特權。師培開放以後，本校一方面致力於固守優良的師資培育傳統，一方面也在過去的學術基礎上，走向教學與研究並重的綜合型大學。

過去基於中等師資培育需要而設置的國文、英文、史地、理化、體育、音樂、美術等傳統科系，在數十年的基礎上，在培育人才及專業表現上都有十分優異的成果。在學校轉型的過程中，各系所皆一方面持續精進教學，一方面發展專業研究。

另一方面，1990 年代隨著臺灣本土化政策展開，加上國內外局勢變化，過去以港澳、東南亞華人為主要對象的僑教政策也逐步調整，開始轉變為向全世界招收國際學生。民國 95 年，與國立僑生大學先修班整合之後，陸續成立應用華語文學系、

and diversification of society, higher education institutions that should act as social conscience naturally could not remain where they were, clinging to the privileged guarantees of authoritarianism. After teacher training channels opened up, NTNU was devoted to defending the excellent teacher training tradition, while also using the foundation of past learning to move towards an integrated university that gives equal value to teaching and research.

The Departments for Chinese, English, history and geography, physics and chemistry, sports, music and arts were initially established because of the demand for teacher training. They all had exceptional results built on a foundation of decades of training. In the process of transforming the school, each department continued to teach, while also developing new specialized research.

Following the launch of Taiwan's localization policy in the 1990s, as well as changes in Taiwan and abroad, the overseas education policy that targeted Chinese people in Hong Kong, Macau, and Southeast Asia was progressively adjusted, and began to recruit international students worldwide. In 2006, Department of Chinese Language and Culture and Department of East Asian Studies were established after merging with the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students. In 2014 the College of International Studies and Social Sciences was established with the main target of recruiting international students; every year the number of international students admitted continues to grow.<sup>34</sup>

In an era of internationalization, academics around the world are beginning to notice that the more localized research is, the more opportunities there are for globalization. In this kind of network, NTNU also began to pay attention to deepening historical, linguistic and cultural research, and in 2003 it established the Graduate Institute of Taiwan Culture, Languages and Literature (renamed the Department of Taiwan Culture, Languages and Literature in 2011) and the Graduate Institute of Taiwan History in 2004. As of 2021, the entire school had 9 colleges (including 31 departments, 22 graduate institutes), as well as 7 university-level centers, pursuing development in all fields including humanities and sciences, on a local and international level.<sup>35</sup>

### III. Democratic Transformation: NTNU's democratization in recent years

Since the 1990s, Taiwanese society has moved towards democratization, and every university began to focus on campus incidents from the authoritarian period, reopening investigations, reassessing, reopening dialogues and forming consensus. NTNU has made progress in campus democratization, as evidenced by these four points:

First, in 1992, the University began promoting the election of the President. In the long period from the end of the war to the 1980s, the presidents of public colleges were all assigned by the government. Since the 1990s, academia began advocating independent universities and teacher-led schools. In 1992, due to President Liang Shang-Yong's term ending after 6 months, many teachers on campus signed a petition requesting a newly elected president chosen through a democratic

34 Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, page 81, 91-92, 94; Author Lin Cheng-Ju, Huang Ching-Fei, Huang Yu-Ting, Hong Cheng-Li compilers and editors. A Brief History of National Taiwan Normal University: 1946-2016, pages 172-174.

35 NTNU School Affairs Research Office (Statistical Yearbook — Organization structure diagram (website: <https://www.iro.ntnu.edu.tw/iro/index.php/statisticalreport>, viewed Dec. 26, 2021).

東亞學系等，103 年（2014）更成立國際與社會科學學院，以招收國際學生為主要目標，每年招收的國際學生都在持續成長中。<sup>34</sup>

在國際化的時代，各國學術界開始注意到，越是在地化的研究，越有機會往全球化發展。在這樣的脈絡中，本校也對應世界性的學術潮流，更加注重深化臺灣本土的歷史、語言及文化研究，而於民國 92 年（2003）成立臺灣文化與語言文學研究所（2011 年改制為臺灣語文學系），93 年（2004）成立臺灣史研究所。至 110 年為止，全校有 9 個學院（包括 31 個學系、22 個研究所），以及 7 個校級中心，兼顧人文、科學、在地、國際各領域的發展。<sup>35</sup>

### 參、民主轉型：近年師大校園民主化動向

1990 年代以後，臺灣社會走向民主化，各大學也開始關注過去威權時期的校園事件，重啟調查、重新反思、重啟對話，凝聚共識。本校相關校園民主化進展，可舉以下 4 點為例。

第一，民國 81 年（1992）推動校長遴選。戰後至 1980 年代的長時間裡，國內公立大專校院校長皆由政府派任。1990 年代以降，學界開始主張大學自主、教授治校。81 年，由於梁尚勇校長將於隔年 6 月任期屆滿，校內多位教師發起連署、要求新任校長由民主程序遴選產生。經本校校長人選遴選委員會的推動，順利於 82 年（1993）6 月選出呂溪木先生擔任第九任校長。同一時期，臺大亦推動校長自選，與本校共同成為校園民主化先例。兩校創舉亦影響政府修訂《大學法》，使得此後大學校長得以超越黨派、民主治校。<sup>36</sup>

第二，對四六事件進行調查與受害學生平反。民國 85 年（1996）呂溪木校長任內，本校文學院與相關團體先行推動「四六事件調查」作業，同年亦與臺大、監察院共同聘請學者與學生代表組成「四六事件研究小組」。<sup>37</sup> 86 年（1997），師大四六事件研究小組提出相關研究報告，考察事件起因、經過及影響，並建議將本案移交

34 陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁 81、91-92、94；林政儒著，黃靖斐、黃于庭、洪承理編訂，《另一種凝視——師大七十》，頁 172-174。

35 國立臺灣師範大學校務研究辦公室，〈統計年報——組織架構圖〉，網址 <https://www.iro.ntnu.edu.tw/iro/index.php/statisticalreport>，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 26 日。

36 陳秀鳳等編著，《國立臺灣師範大學校史》，頁 65-70。

37 國立臺灣師範大學編，〈國立臺灣師範大學第 61 次校務會議紀錄〉（1996 年 1 月 17 日），頁 21。

process. Through the promotion of NTNU's president selection committee, in June 1993, teacher Lu Hsih-Mu was chosen as the 9th president. During the same period, NTU also promoted the free choice of president, and along with NTNU became the first campuses to democratize. The pioneering work of the two schools also influenced government revision of the "University Act", which allowed university heads to transcend politics and rule democratically.<sup>36</sup>

Second, the school conducted an investigation of the April 6 incident with a view to providing redress for victims. In 1996, while Lu Hsi-Mu was President, NTNU College of Liberal Arts and other organizations carried out the "April 6 Incident Investigation." The same year, NTNU, together with NTU and the Control Yuan, engaged academics and student representatives to form the "April 6 Incident Research Group."<sup>37</sup> In 1997, the April 6 Incident Research Group published their report, observing the causes, process and impacts of the incident, and proposed this case be handed over to the Control Yuan for the investigation to compensate the victims and include the event in the historical record of the University.<sup>38</sup> On May 29, 1999, the "April 6 Incident Commemoration and Victim Conference" was convened for the first time, exonerating and compensating the victims.<sup>39</sup>

NTNU has gone to great efforts to face up to the history of the April 6 incident, including taking into account the viewpoints of the faculty and students. The school has published special publications "Taiwan Provincial Teachers College April 6 Incident" (2001), "Recreating Student Protest: April 6 Incident Commemoration Campaign" (2012). In 2016, the official school record was expanded and corrected, and since the 2017 school year "April 6 Commemoration Day" has been added to the school calendar.<sup>40</sup> Students also autonomously hold April 6 related activities every year, such as the "NTNU April 6 Commemoration Concert" held by the student union in



圖 8 | 首次校長遴選唱票作業（資料來源：師大概況 82 年版）  
Figure 8. First NTNU president election vote counting (Source: NTNU Overview 1993 version)

36 Chen Hsiu-Feng et al, NTNU School History, pages 65-70.

37 NTNU Record of NTNU 61st School Affairs Meeting (Jan. 17, 1996) page 21.

38 NTNU April 6th Incident Research Group, NTNU April 6th Incident Research Report (June 18, 1997).

39 Recording of the NTNU April 6 Incident Commemoration Conference (May 29, 1999); Chen Yun-Chu, Interview with 9th President Lu Hsi-Mu, in Chen Chiung-Hua et al's NTNU 60th Anniversary Special Publication, pages 56-58.

40 Chen Hui-Chu, The Student Movement and the April 6th Incident, in Chen Hsiu-Feng et al's, NTNU School History, page 645-666, NTNU, NTNU 2017 School Year calendar (website: [http://www.aa.ntnu.edu.tw/files/archive/1586\\_43492f2c.pdf](http://www.aa.ntnu.edu.tw/files/archive/1586_43492f2c.pdf), viewed Dec. 26, 2021)



監查院調查以為受害者平反、將事件經過列入校史編修範圍。<sup>38</sup> 88年(1999)5月29日,首度召開「四六事件紀念活動及受害學生座談會」,恢復受害學生名譽、進行補償。<sup>39</sup>

本校正視四六事件歷史之努力,包括校方及學生兩個層面。學校方面,出版專書《臺灣省立師範學院四六事件》(2001)、「學潮再現:四六紀念活動」

(2012),納入民國105年(2016)增修校史之正式紀錄,並自106學年度起在學校行事曆加入「四六事件紀念日」。<sup>40</sup> 學生也每年自發舉辦四六事件相關活動,如105年學生會舉辦「師大四六節紀念音樂會」,110年「黎明破曉前」學生團隊自發帶隊尋訪四六事件與白色恐怖場景。<sup>41</sup>

第三,校齡認定上推至大正11年臺北高校之創立。過去本校以民國35年6月省立師院的成立為校史開端,不採計日本時代學校前身的歷史。原因主要來自兩方面,一是中華民國學制與戰前日本學制不同,過去未能充分了解或重視民國34年政權轉換過程中的學校演變過程及其間的連續性;二是戰後長期在「中國民族主義史



圖9 | 四六事件紀念活動 (資料來源:《師大校訊》第147期)  
Figure 9. April 6 Incident Commemorative activity (Source: NTNU Newsletter Issue 147)

2016, and “Dawn Before Dawn,” a spontaneous investigation of the April 6 incident and the backdrop of the White Terror led by a student group in 2021.<sup>41</sup>

Third, tracing the school back to its roots leads us to the creation of Taihoku Higher School in 1922. Previously, the creation of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College in June 1946 was considered the beginning of the school’s history, not counting the predecessor in the period of Japanese occupation. This omission was for two main reasons: one reason was that the education system of the Republic of China was very different from the previous Japanese education system, and the value of the school’s development process and its continuity through the 1945 regime change were not adequately understood; the other reason was that for a long time after the war, viewed through the lens of “Chinese nationalism,” the history of the Japanese colonial period was not valued or was purposefully avoided.

From October 17, 1995, the school affairs meeting standing committee proposed that NTNU begin inviting expert academics to discuss the topic of the school’s age, and on January 17, 1996, the committee decided to carry out research.<sup>42</sup> In April 2012, it convened the “NTNU public hearing on determining the school’s age” to hear a range of opinions. In 2018, with Wu Zheng-Ji as president, NTNU accepted the suggestions of all parties both within and outside the school. A consensus was reached, and on November 21 of the same year, the committee resolved to integrate the history of Taihoku Higher School into the history of NTNU.<sup>43</sup>

The fourth way in which NTNU has advanced campus democratization, it has revised the lyrics of its university song, implementing democratic campus transformation. During preparations for its hundredth anniversary, NTNU resolved, in response to the changing times, to amend its university song, which was written in 1948. In 2019, a group of representatives from government agencies, alumni, teachers and students was established as the “university song task force,” and through the course of repeated discussions, they decided on the theme of “combining old and new, seeking consensus.” The two versions of lyrics will now be displayed side by side, and by retaining the melody and providing the new version of the lyrics, they connect alumni from different eras and students’ memories and emotions. The new lyrics were created by College of Liberal Arts and College of Music and laid over the original tune. On November 24, 2021, the song was approved at a school affairs meeting.<sup>44</sup> The new edition of the university song lyrics displays the cultural spirit of the school, and its hundred years of history, and reveals the new vision for the school’s future development.

38 師大四六事件研究小組編,〈國立臺灣師範大學「四六事件」研究報告〉(1997年6月18日)。

39 〈國立臺灣師範大學四六事件紀念座談會記錄〉(1999年5月29日);陳韻竹,〈專訪第九任校長呂溪木博士〉,收於陳瓊花等編,《國立臺灣師範大學六十週年校慶特刊》,頁56-58。

40 陳惠珠,〈學運與四、六事件〉,收於陳秀鳳等編著,《國立臺灣師範大學校史》,頁645-666;國立臺灣師範大學,〈國立臺灣師範大學106學年度行事曆〉,網址:[http://www.aa.ntnu.edu.tw/files/archive/1586\\_43492f2c.pdf](http://www.aa.ntnu.edu.tw/files/archive/1586_43492f2c.pdf),瀏覽日期:2021年12月26日。

41 楊賀閔,〈四六紀念晚會 談轉型正義〉,《師大新聞》2016年4月28日(網址:<https://pr.ntnu.edu.tw/news/index.php?mode=data&id=15882>,瀏覽日期:2021年12月22日);國立臺灣師範大學校友中心,〈推動校園轉型正義 師大生尋訪四六事件地景〉(2021年4月9日),網址:<https://alumni.ntnu.edu.tw/ActiveMessage/MessageView?itemid=1063&mid=9&GroupName=%E5%AD%B8%E7%94%9F%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB>,瀏覽日期:2021年12月26日。

41 Yang He-Min, April 6th Incident Commemoration Evening Party Talking about transformative justice, NTNU News (website: <https://pr.ntnu.edu.tw/news/index.php?mode=data&id=15882>, viewed on Dec. 22, 2021); NTNU Alumni Center. “Promoting Campus Transformative Justice NTNU students visit the sites of the April 6th Incident (April 9, 2021, website:<https://alumni.ntnu.edu.tw/ActiveMessage/MessageView?itemid=1063&mid=9&GroupName=%E5%AD%B8%E7%94%9F%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB>, viewed Dec. 26, 2021).

42 NTNU Record of NTNU 61st School Affairs Meeting, page 12.

43 NTNU Record of 61st School Affairs Meeting (Nov. 21, 2018,) pages 7-8 (website: [http://www.scr.ntnu.edu.tw/upload\\_files/meeting/school/121-record.pdf](http://www.scr.ntnu.edu.tw/upload_files/meeting/school/121-record.pdf), viewed Dec. 10, 2021)

44 NTNU, New university song lyrics fixed, the old and new versions to be used in parallel, NTNU News, Nov. 21, 2021 (website: <https://pr.ntnu.edu.tw/ntnnews/index.php?mode=data&id=20463&fbclid=IwAR-29H0Uu1Kmkh9B6TxJip82EZqQsGYzEIWrv09cMvOVVfpQJX46UFpT698>, viewed on Dec. 10, 2021).

觀」之下，對於日本統治時期的歷史不甚重視或採迴避策略。

自民國 84 年（1995）10 月 17 日校務會議常設委員會提案起，本校開始邀請專家學者討論校齡上推議題，並於 85 年 1 月 17 日校務會議議決進行研議。<sup>42</sup> 2012 年 4 月，召開「國立臺灣師範大學校齡認定公聽會」持續意見磨合。107 年在吳正己校長任內，採納校內外各方意見，凝聚校友共識，並於同年 11 月 21 日校務會議決議將臺北高等學校的歷史納入本校校史。<sup>43</sup>

第四，增訂新版校歌歌詞，實行校園民主轉型。本校在籌備百年校慶紀念之際，即決議因應時代變遷，修改民國 37 年確立的校歌。108 年（2019）邀集行政單位、校友、教師及學生代表成立「校歌專案小組」，經過多次討論，確立「新舊並陳，謀求共識」主軸。未來兩版校歌歌詞並行，並透過保留曲調、重新賦詞來連結不同時代校友、在校生的記憶與情感。經過文學院、音樂學院的創作及修訂，在原有曲調上增加「木鐸」特色之新版歌詞，並於 110 年 11 月 24 日校務會議通過。<sup>44</sup> 新版校歌歌詞彰顯本校人文精神、百年歷史，也展現學校發展的未來新願景。



圖 10 | 「1948 年版」校歌歌譜（資料來源：臺灣省立師範學院院刊）  
Figure 10. Music and lyrics of the 1948 version university song  
(Source: Taiwan Provincial Teachers College Journal)

#### 1948 version

The foundation of the nation is education, and teaching is especially important.  
Learn diligently, advance integrity and maintain good health.  
The different colleges and departments go separate ways, but their roots are the same. To impart education for greatness in the future are the duties of the teachers.  
Help and encourage each other, do not forget your passion and dedication.  
Taiwan is full of greatness, return to our homeland in joy and contentment.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.

#### 2021 version

The wooden-clapper bell rings, our talents serve the nation.  
Built from red brick, setting an example, bathing in the spring breeze.  
Sincerity, integrity, diligence and simplicity, working hard and cheerfully.  
Reciting the four seasons, cultivating a century of achievements.  
Standing tall in youth, showing generosity and grace.  
Embracing global innovation, devoting our land to fairness.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.  
When education brings all together, the world will be united.<sup>45</sup>

## IV. Future outlook: NTNU's People in a New Age

On the whole, NTNU's hundred years of history has been very fluid, one could say it is a microcosm of Taiwan's political, economic, social and historical changes over the last century.

From Taihoku Higher School to National Taiwan Normal University, since its foundation, this school has borne the influence of the demands of different regimes and governance. In the Japanese colonial period, the colonial regime founded the elite education institute Taihoku Higher School in 1922, and its liberal style of education was inherited after the war by Taipei High School, influencing Taiwan Provincial Teachers College that was founded in 1946. Teachers College trained secondary school teachers, but removing colonial ideology and reestablishing Chinese culture was the goal of its creation; after April 6, 1949, the campus atmosphere became more conservative. With the help of the USA in the 1950s, as well as training general high school subject teachers, the school developed industrial technical and housekeeping courses, and in line with the government's policy on overseas Chinese, admitted foreign students and sent teachers abroad to spread Chinese language education. Later, in the Provincial and National Normal University periods, the school combined the two traditions of teacher training and university-level higher education, in response to the demands of the times and progress and development.

In the 1990s, Taiwanese society moved toward democratization, and the school's previously preserved teacher training specialty was also faced with opening up and competition, prompting the school to transform into a comprehensive university and giving equal importance to teacher training

42 國立臺灣師範大學編，〈國立臺灣師範大學第 61 次校務會議紀錄〉，頁 12。

43 國立臺灣師範大學，〈第 121 次校務會議紀錄〉（2018 年 11 月 21 日），頁 7-8，網址：[http://www.scr.ntnu.edu.tw/upload\\_files/meeting/school/121-record.pdf](http://www.scr.ntnu.edu.tw/upload_files/meeting/school/121-record.pdf)，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 10 日。

44 國立臺灣師範大學，〈校歌新版歌詞定案 未來兩版本校歌歌詞並行〉，《師大新聞》（2021 年 11 月 23 日），網址：<https://pr.ntnu.edu.tw/ntnnews/index.php?mode=data&id=20463&fbclid=IwAR-29H0Uu1KMkh9B6TxJip82EZqOqsGYzE1Wrv09cMvOVVfpQJX46UFpT698>，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 10 日。

45 *New Lyrics for University Song*, Digital Archives of National Taiwan Normal University, website [http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c2/c2\\_3\\_1.jsp](http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c2/c2_3_1.jsp)



## 1948 年版校歌

教育國之本，師範尤尊崇。  
勤吾學，進吾德，健吾躬。  
系分科別，途轍雖異匯一宗。  
學成期大用，師資責任重。  
吾儕相親相勉，終不負初衷。  
臺灣山川氣象雄，重歸祖國樂融融。  
教育會其通，世界進大同。

## 2021 年版校歌

木鐸鐘聲響，英才為國用。  
起紅樓，立典範，沐春風。  
誠正勤樸，敬業樂群在心中。  
風華四季誦，樹人百年功。  
青春器宇軒昂，展大度雍容。  
迎向國際創新局，深耕吾土致大公。  
教育會其通，世界進大同。<sup>45</sup>

## 肆、未來展望：新時代中的師大人

綜觀本校百年校史流轉，可說是臺灣近百年以來政經社會歷史變遷的縮影。

從臺北高校至國立臺灣師範大學時期，本校的設立、承繼深受不同政權不同統治需求之影響。日本時代，殖民政權在大正 11 年建立菁英教育的臺北高等學校，其自由學風為戰後臺北高中繼承，亦影響民國 35 年成立省立臺灣師範學院。省立師院係為培育中學師資，以去除殖民思想、重建中華文化為目的而成立，於 38 年四六事件後，校風趨向保守。1950 年代在美援協助下，本校除培育一般中學學科師資外，亦發展工業技職、家政等教育領域，並配合政府華僑政策而招收僑生、派員至海外推廣中文教育。其後的省立、國立臺灣師範大學時期，也承繼此一結合「師範學校」、「大學高等教育」兩立的傳統，因應時代需求而逐步發展。

45 〈校歌演變〉，國立臺灣師範大學數位校史館，網址：[http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c2/c2\\_3\\_1.jsp](http://archives.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/c2/c2_3_1.jsp)，瀏覽日期：2021 年 12 月 23 日。

and academic research. In response to the impact of the teacher training field opening up to competition, the school integrated its existing teacher training resources, and continued to train teachers for high school, special education and kindergarten, helping trainee teachers maintain their competitive advantage in the teacher selection process. At the same time, NTNU also responded to the demands of the era by adding facilities and diversifying departments and programs to help ambitious general teachers to explore their full potential. Overseas Chinese education, which in the past the school had done its utmost to develop in line with government policy, was adapted to the demands of globalization and expanded into overseas Chinese language education, attracting more foreign students from different countries. In addition, the previous exchange cooperation with foreign higher education institutions was continued, and academic exchange links with European and Asian universities were expanded.

In summary, while the school has preserved the “teacher training” in its Chinese name (師範), it also does not limit itself and has moved towards becoming a comprehensive university that combines its equal strengths of teacher training, arts and sciences. Through the collaboration of previous teaching and administrative staff, students and alumni, the school now commemorates the hundredth anniversary of its founding. In the future, it will continue to build on this firm foundation, and train NTNU alumni who are able to face the various challenges of the age.

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至 1990 年代臺灣社會邁向民主化，本校過往維持的師資培育專業也面臨開放、競爭，促使本校轉型為師資培育、學術研究並重之綜合大學。為因應師培領域開放競爭的衝擊，本校整合既有師培資源，持續培育中等學校、特殊教育及幼兒園 3 類師資，協助師培生在教師甄試過程中保持競爭優勢。同時，亦因應時代需求增設多樣化系所、學程，以助有志多元發展的一般生發掘自我潛能。過往傾力配合政策所發展的華僑教育，因應全球化需求而擴大為海外中文教育，吸引更多不同國家的外籍學生入學。此外，延續以往與國外高等教育機構之交流合作，更擴大為與歐亞各國大學學院深化交流學術人才。

綜上所述，本校雖維持「師範」之名，卻又不自我設限，而走向兼具師資培育專業、人文理工領域均有所長的綜合大學。在歷屆教職員、學生、校友共同努力之下，如今迎來建校 100 週年紀念。今後，亦將於此堅實基礎上，持續發展，培育出能夠面對不同時代多元挑戰的師大人。

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臺灣總督府臺北高等學校（以下簡稱臺北高校）是日本的舊制高等學校之一（共 38 所），為殖民地臺灣唯一的高等學校。所謂舊制高校，乃是相對於現行、屬中等教育的新制高校而言，係明治時期到二次大戰結束日本高等教育機關之一環，用以培養準備就讀官公立大學的男學生。能通過升學難關、就讀這所莘莘學子憧憬的臺北高校的青年，畢業後多數進入各帝國大學或醫科大學等就讀，接著成為官僚、教授、醫生、企業高層等，成為日本與臺灣社會各領域的領導階層，且有不少人是國家級的菁英。

本文針對臺北高校的創校經緯與建築設施、學生來源與畢業概況、學生社團與住宿生活、戰時與戰後的日本人臺北高校師生、臺灣人臺北高校校友與戰後臺灣加以說明，並在結語中略述近年來臺北高校研究的興起及其意義，期能增進讀者對臺北高校的特色與歷史意義有更深切的理解。

## 壹、創校經緯與建築設施

日治中期臺灣在「內地延長主義」的政策方針下，首任文官總督田健治郎（1919-1923 年在任）推動各項改革，其中包括對教育制度之調整，尤其重要的是大正 11 年（1922）總督府公布之新「臺灣教育令」。該令規定中等以上的教育設施（師範學校除外）開放「內臺共學」（日本人與臺灣人共學之意），使臺灣的學制與日本內地趨於一致。該令公布之後，作為高等教育機關的「臺灣總督府高等學校」於同年成立，臺北帝國大學則於昭和 3 年（1928）成立。自明治 28 年（1895）日本統治以降，總督府設立各級新式教育機構，至此可謂建置完備的體系。

大正 11 年 4 月 1 日，總督府以府令公布「臺灣總督府高等學校規則」，松村傳出任第一任校長。臺北高校係 7 年制高校，先設 4 年制的尋常科，借用臺北州立第一中學校（今建國中學）的部分空間作為臨時校舍，開始進行教學，復於大正 14 年（1925）設 3 年制的高等科，同年 5 月三澤糾接任第二任校長。大正 15 年（1926）4 月，「普通教室」（今國立臺灣師範大學普通大樓）與「生徒控所」（學生活動的空間，今文薈廳）竣工，校舍從臺北一中所在的龍口町移轉至古亭町（今臺師大和平校區 I），當時曾舉行盛大的祝賀儀式。昭和 2 年（1927）5 月，校名改為「臺灣總督府臺北高等學校」，一般簡稱臺北高校。昭和 3 年 11 月，本館（今臺師大行政大樓）竣工，翌年（昭和 4 年，1929）10 月，本館頂樓設置三澤校長購自美國之校鐘，

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General (hereinafter referred to as “Taihoku Higher School”) was one of the 38 schools of the old Japanese higher school system, and the only one in colonial Taiwan. Unlike modern colleges which are a part of secondary education, the old system schools were part of the establishment from the Meiji period to the end of WWII, and were used to cultivate male students for attending public universities. Entrance to Taihoku Higher School was the envy of many young boys, and almost all of those who were able to pass the difficult entrance exam entered Imperial Universities or Medical Universities after graduation. Many of them would go on to become bureaucrats, professors, doctors, or corporate leaders, as well as national leaders, making up the ruling class of Japan and Taiwan.

This article describes the major details of the establishment of the school and its facilities, the origins of its students and their graduation profiles, student associations and dormitory life, Japanese alumni during and after the war, Taiwanese alumni, and postwar Taiwan. The concluding remarks and outlines the increase in research into Taihoku Higher School over the last few years and its significance, with the aim of providing the reader with a deeper understanding of the characteristics and historic significance of the school.

## I. Creation of the School and its Facilities

Under the Japanese expansionism policy in the middle of the Japanese Colonial Period, the first civilian Governor-General of Taiwan, Den Kenjiro (in office 1919-1923), enacted various reforms, including changes to the education system. In particular, in 1922 (Taisho 11<sup>th</sup> year), the Governor-General Office of Taiwan announced the new “Taiwan Education Order”. This order



圖 1 | 臺北高校本館與講堂（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Main building and auditorium of Taihoku Higher School  
(Source: National Taiwan Normal University)



圖 2 | 從後方遠望校園  
（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Figure 2. Distant view of the campus from behind (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)



圖 3 | 從側面望向校園  
（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Figure 3. View of the campus from the side (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)

是為「自由之鐘」，此鐘與校徽、三澤校長作詞（中文歌詞譯者為林諷葦）的第一校歌，共同成為臺北高校重要的象徵。



圖 4 | 臺北高校校徽（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Figure 4. School Emblem of Taihoku Higher School (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)

### 臺北高等學校第一校歌

獅子頭山に雲みだれ	七星が嶺に霧まよふ	獅子頭山上雲氣蓬蓬	七星嶺上霧迷濛
朝な夕なに天かける	理想を胸に秘めつも	朝夕不斷掛長空	高尚理想存吾胸
駒の足搔のたゆみなく	業にいそむ学びの舎	駒足奔騰永不休窮	奮勉繁忙學業中
限りも知らに奥ふかき	文の林に分け入りて	前途無量深奥無窮	學問進展捷如風
花つむ袂薫ずれば	若き生徒の誇らひに	但看花香盈我袂	青年得意喜重重
碧空遠く嘯きて	わがペガサスに鞭あてむ	引吭高歌遙望碧空	揚鞭願盼氣融融
鍊武の場に下り立ちて	たぎる熱汗しぼるとき	大顯身手練武場中	男子熱汗灑英雄
鐵の腕に骨鳴りて	男の子の心昂るなり	鐵腕鋼筋誇百鍊	心懷壯志吐長虹
つるぎ収めてかへるとき	北斗の星のかげ清し	勒馬橫刀歸來歌唱	北斗七星影幢幢
あ純眞の意氣を負ふ	青春の日はくれやすく	哈！要抱正直之志氣	青春易逝去匆匆
一たび去つてかへらぬを	など君起ちて舞はざるや	光陰一過不復還	及時努力舞庭中
いざ手をとりにて歌はなむ	生の歡喜を高らかに	與君攜手歡呼一曲	人生歡樂在其中

1920年代後期，在當時仍有大片田野的古亭町，臺北高校美輪美奐的建築陸續竣工。目前在臺師大校內，現存的臺北高校建築共有4處，即行政大樓、普通大樓、文薈廳、禮堂（臺北高校的講堂，昭和4年6月竣工）。至於臺北高校學生的宿舍「七星寮」，以及游泳池、網球場等設施，則大抵使用至1980年代，而改建成現今的文學院大樓等設施。上述臺師大校內保留歷史風情的紅磚瓦建築，已於民國92年（2003）被指定為臺北市定古蹟，與本部其他現代化的建築共存，提供師生從事各種學術與教學等活動。

### 貳、學生來源與畢業概況

臺北高校的師資陣容甚佳，歷任校長有5人，依序是松村傳、三澤糾、下村虎六郎（1929年11月接任）、谷本清心（1931年9月接任，任期長達10年）、下川

decreed that all educational institutions above middle school level (excluding teacher-training schools) would open as “Japan-Taiwan joint schools” (meaning Japanese and Taiwanese studying together), to make Taiwan’s education system identical to that on the Japanese mainland. After the order was announced, “The Higher School under the Governor-General Office of Taiwan” was founded as a higher education institution that same year, followed by Taipei Imperial University in 1928 (Showa 3<sup>rd</sup> year). Since the beginning of Japanese rule in 1895, the Governor-General Office set up new education institutions at all levels, creating a complete system that largely survives to this day.

On April 1, 1922 (Taisho 11<sup>th</sup> year), the Governor-General Office of Taiwan promulgated the “Rules of the Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General”, and Matsumura Den took up the post as the first principal. The school offered a seven-year program that began with four years of general studies, initially using part of the grounds of Taipei First Middle School (now the Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School) as a temporary campus. From 1925 (Taisho 14<sup>th</sup> year), this was followed by three years of advanced studies, and in May of the same year Misawa Tadasu took over as the second principal. In April 1926 (Taisho 15<sup>th</sup> year), the General Classrooms (now Administration Building II, NTNU) and the Student Center (a space for student activities, now Wenhui Hall) were completed. The campus was relocated from Taipei First Middle School in Ryukocho district to what is now the NTNU Heping Campus I in Koteicho district, and a grand opening ceremony was held. In May 1927 (Showa 2<sup>nd</sup> year), the school’s name was changed to Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General, or simply Taihoku Higher School. In November 1928 (Showa 3<sup>rd</sup> year), the main building (now the NTNU Administrative Building) was completed, and in October next year, a bell purchased from the United States by Principal Misawa was installed at the top of the building. Known as the Liberty Bell, it became one of the important symbols of Taihoku Higher School along with the school badge and the first school song written by Principal Misawa (the Chinese lyrics translated by Lin Feng-An).

### First School Song of Taihoku Higher School

Clouds wreath the Mountains of Lions	Mist dances on the Seven Star Mountains
The blazing fire hangs on the Blue	The noble ideal is in my mind
The warriors and their steeds never stop	The endeavor for knowledge never pauses
Infinite and profound future ahead	Progress in learning is as swift as the wind
When the fragrance and blooms fill my heart	Joy and Thrill leads the youth
We sing the song, wander at the sky	And envision ourselves in the upcoming years
Training and Sweats in the Field	Heroes and Heroies from will not yields
Fists and armors with hundreds of chains	We carry the dreams and ambitions in our veins
We sing the song when we return with glory	When stars move its pose and time marks its story
Hail! Hold to the Righteous and the will	Youth will pass away in a hurry
Time crept without feeling sorry	Time strolled. Time gone.
Before all things turn to ashes,	Let's join hands and sing a song and sense the joy and pride lifelong.

The late 1920s saw the successive completion of Taihoku Higher School’s magnificent buildings at Koteicho district. Four of these buildings remain on the current NTNU campus: Administration Building, Administration Building II, Wenhui Hall and the Assembly Hall (Taihoku



履信（1941年8月接任），均出身東京帝國大學。此外，臺北高校的多數教師亦畢業於東京帝國大學，足見教師群素質之高。學生在良好的師資薰陶下，置身於優美的校園環境中，較同年齡的學子享有充分的自由，可以探索本身潛力，準備升入帝國大學或其他高等教育機關。

尋常科學生的來源，係招收小學校與公學校畢業生，每年招收1班，僅40人可以入學；能考進尋常科的學童，其資質可謂非比尋常。高等科則招收4班，總共160名，學生有來自尋常科直升者，以及各地中學校（亦包括日本國內）出身者。換言之，只有約120個名額保留給中學校學生（中學校修業年限定為5年，但修畢4年即可報考高校）。尋常科與高等科的各年級建置完備之後，全校共有16班，約600人在校。高等科又分文、理兩科，各有甲、乙兩類（班）；這是依主修外語之別，分為甲類（主修英語，副修德語）、乙類（主修德語，副修英語），臺灣人多數就讀理科乙類，以備將來習醫。無論甲類或乙類，高校教育極重視學生的外語能力與人文素養，高校生透過上課學習與涉獵大量的課外書籍，奠定堅實的學養，從中確定未來的人生方向。

關於中學校與臺北高校之關係，有必要進一步說明。日治時期官方設立的男子中學校，最早是明治31年（1898）設置的臺灣總督府國語學校第四附屬學校，明治40年（1907）改稱臺灣總督府中學校，即後來的臺北州立臺北第一中學校。第二所是大正3年（1914）成立的臺灣總督府臺南中學校，即後來的臺南州立臺南第一中學校（今臺南二中）。以上兩所旨在提供在臺日本人子弟接受與內地相同的教育。而以臺灣人子弟為對象的中學校，最早是大正4年（1915）成立的公立臺中中學校（今臺中一中），惟修業年限定為4年，教科內容與程度亦低於其他中學校。大正11年新「臺灣教育令」公布之後，同年4月總督府設立5所州立中學校；至昭和17年（1942）為止，日治時期官方設立的男子中學校共有17所。其中，臺中一中、臺北州立第二中學校（今成功高中）、臺南州立第二中學校（今臺南一中）等以臺灣人為主體，其餘則以日本人為主或日臺人共學。中學校畢業生在臺灣可報考高等學校、高等農林學校、高等商業學校、高等工業學校、醫學專門學校等校，或前往日本留學。

無論是中學校或臺北高校，均只招收有限的名額，因此入學考試競爭相當激烈。對臺灣人而言，要考進臺北高校非常不容易。未能考上尋常科者，有人改念中學，也有人於中學第四學年修了後考上高等科，有的則重考進入臺北高校。落榜者

Higher School's auditorium, completed in June 1929). The "Shichisei Dormitories," swimming pool, tennis court and other facilities mostly remained in use right up until the 1980s, when they were replaced with modern facilities such as the Building of College of Liberal Arts. These NTNU red-brick buildings in the historical style were designated historical site status in 2003; they exist in harmony with the modern buildings of the main campus and house a variety of learning and teaching activities.

## II. Origins of Students and Graduation Profiles

Taihoku Higher School's faculty was of a very high caliber. Its five successive principals were: Matsumura Den, Misawa Tadasu, Simomura Torarokuro (took over in November 1929), Tanimoto Kiyomune (in the post for 10 years from September 1931) and Shimokawa Rishin (took over in August 1941), all graduated from Tokyo Imperial University. Most of the teachers at Taihoku Higher School also graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, which goes to show the high level of teaching staff. In comparison with other boys at their age, the students enjoyed a great deal of freedom and the guidance of the excellent teachers combined with the superb campus environment. They were able to explore their full potential in preparation to progress to an imperial university or other higher education establishment.

Students were admitted to the general studies course from elementary schools for Japanese and public elementary schools for Taiwanese, with only one class of 40 admitted each year, and great aptitude was required to pass the entrance exam. The advanced studies course was recruited from general studies graduates as well as other middle schools around the country (including Japan). Four classes were admitted with a total of 160 students. In other words, only around 120 places were given to middle school students (the middle school study period was 5 years, but students could apply for college after completing 4 years of study). After all grades of general and advanced studies were established, the school had a total of 16 classes with around 600 students. Advanced studies were divided into arts and sciences, and each had A and B groups depending on the main language. Group A used English as the first language, with German as the second language. In group B, German was the first language and English the second. Most Taiwanese students were in science group B, in preparation for studying medicine. Groups A and B of advanced studies both attached great importance to students' foreign language ability and achievement in humanities.



圖5 | 第二任校長三澤糾（左）；第五任校長下川履信（右）（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）

Figure 5. Left -The second Principal Misawa Tadasu; Right- The fifth Principal Shimokawa Rishin (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)

之中有人因此未再升學，或逕赴日本留學，但可以這麼認為，敢於報考臺北高校的人，無論成敗已足以證明其能力較同儕出色。

昭和3年3月，臺北高校送出第一屆畢業學生74人（文科26人，理科48人）。畢業生詳細名單刊登於總督府的《府報》，以及該校每年出版的一覽，之後成為慣例。總計自昭和3年至民國35年（1946）為止，第一至第二十一屆高等科的臺灣人畢業生約有630位，日本人則多達約兩千人。臺北高校的學生來自中學校者，約占高等科學生數的四分之三，又以島內的州立中學校居多。其中，臺北二中是北部地區臺灣人學子最嚮往的中學校，迄日治末期約有180名畢業生進入臺北高校就讀，進而邁向帝國大學或醫科大學的菁英之路；在臺北高校臺灣人校友中，北二中校友即佔了三成，為各校之冠。

臺北高校培養文理雙全的國家菁英，整體而言，畢業生就讀文科者，專攻法政、經濟、文史等領域，就讀理科者專攻醫學、物理、化學、工學、農學等領域。畢業生與母校聯繫的管道是同窗會，同窗會設在校內，由在臺北的畢業生負責運作，平時校友不乏機會親近母校、拜訪老師、指導學弟。他們在高校階段建立的人脈，透過同期和前後輩的關係不斷擴張，成為終身受用的資源。

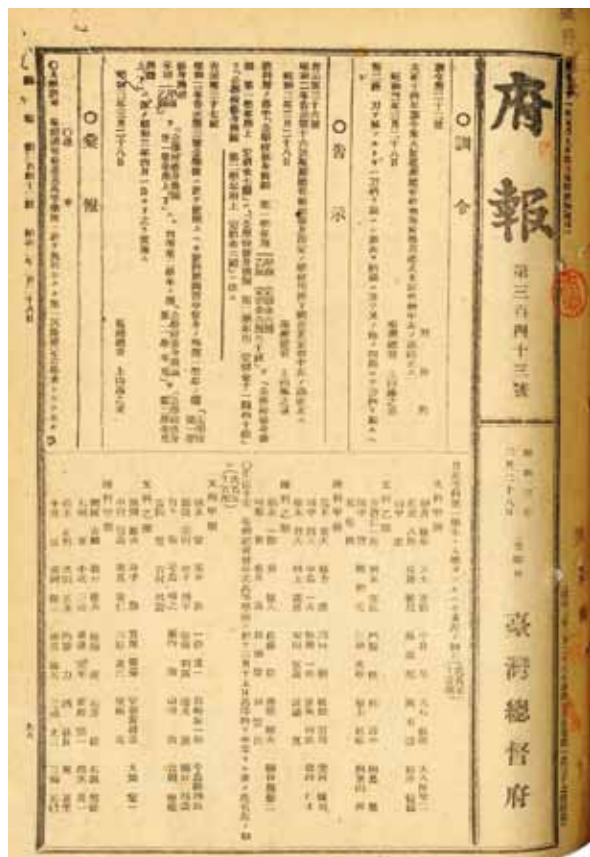


圖6 |《府報》刊登第一屆畢業生名單（資料來源：國史館臺灣文獻館）  
Figure 6. The first list of graduates published in an "Official Announcement" (Source: Taiwan Historica)

By studying in class and reading a large number of extracurricular books, advanced studies students would establish a solid base of learning which would determine their future life direction.

Some further explanation is required regarding the relationship between middle schools and Taihoku Higher School. Among the boy's middle schools set up by the Japanese colonial government, the earliest was the Fourth School Attached to the Language School of the Governor-General Office of Taiwan in 1898 (Meiji 31<sup>st</sup> year), which was renamed the Middle School of Governor-General Office of Taiwan in 1907 (Meiji 40<sup>th</sup> year) and later became the Taihoku First Middle School. The second was "Tainan Middle School under the Governor-General of Taiwan", established in 1914 (Taisho 3<sup>rd</sup> year), which later became Tainan First Middle School (today known as National Tainan Second Senior High School). These two schools provided the children of Japanese people living in Taiwan with the same education offered on the mainland. The first middle school for Taiwanese students was Taichung Middle School, founded in 1915 (now Taichung First Senior High School). The study period was only four years, and the teaching content and level were below other middle schools. In 1922 (Taisho 11<sup>th</sup> year), after the publication of the new "Taiwan Education Order", in April of the same year, Governor-General Office established five prefectural middle schools; up to 1942 (Showa 17<sup>th</sup> year), there were a total of 17 boy's middle schools established by the Japanese colonial government. Of these, Taichung First Middle School, Taihoku Second Middle School (today Cheng Gong High School), Tainan Second Middle School (today Tainan First Senior High School) were mainly for Taiwanese students and the rest were for Japanese or both Taiwanese and Japanese together. Middle school graduates in Taiwan could apply for higher schools, agricultural colleges, business colleges, medical specialist schools or study abroad in Japan.

Both middle schools and Taihoku Higher School only admitted a limited number of students, so competition in the entrance exam was very fierce. For Taiwanese people, passing the Taihoku Higher School entrance exam was incredibly difficult. Those who could not pass the general studies entrance exam would enter a middle school, and some of them would manage to transfer to advanced studies after the fourth year of middle school. Some would simply re-sit the entrance exam. Some of those who failed exams would be unable to progress to the next grade or study in Japan instead, but anyone who had the courage to take the entrance exam for Taihoku Higher School had already proved outstanding ability whether they succeeded or failed.

In March of 1928 (Showa 3<sup>rd</sup> year), Taihoku Higher School graduated its first year of 74 students (26 in arts and 48 in sciences). The list of graduates was published in the Governor-General's Official Announcement and the annual overview published by the school, which went on to become a school tradition. From the first class in 1928 to the 21<sup>st</sup> class in 1946, a total of 630 Taiwanese graduated from advanced studies, while there were around 2000 Japanese. Those coming from middle schools made up around ¾ of the students on the advanced course, and most Taiwanese came from the prefectural Middle schools. The most desirable of these schools among northern Taiwanese was Taihoku Second Middle School, and by the end of the Japanese rule, around 180 of its graduates had entered Taihoku Higher School. From there they would progress down the elite path of Imperial Universities or medical colleges; graduates of Taihoku Second Middle School made up 30% of Taiwanese students at Taihoku Higher School, more than any other middle school.

Taihoku Higher School educated the nation's elite in both arts and sciences, and on the whole, graduates going on to study the field of arts would major in subjects such as law, economics and history, while those who took sciences majored in subjects like medicine, physics, chemistry,



### 參、學生社團與住宿生活

臺北高校學生除了課業學習和課外閱讀，部（社團）與寮（宿舍）的經驗也是形塑人格的關鍵。社團方面，有劍道、柔道、足球、曲棍球、橄欖球、陸上競技、棒球、網球、游泳……等社團，也有辯論部及其他文藝、研究性質的社團。學生在老師的指導下，以及與他校進行的交流、比賽中成長，社團生活可謂多采多姿。上述社團的動態，經常刊登於新聞部發行的《臺高》（1937年2月創刊，1940年底廢刊，共18期）。

高等科學生宿舍名為「七星寮」。大正14年高等科開設以後，為滿足學生住宿需求而設置學寮。當時的學寮位在臺北一中附近，為木造兩層樓建築，設備簡單。新七星寮則為新式水泥的兩層樓建築，設備充實。臺北高校並非全寮制，七星寮約容納數十人入住，至多約百人左右。每年的重要活動包括：迎新與送舊，配合「紀念祭」（校慶）舉辦「寮祭」，此外平常有不少的運動賽事、文藝活動。其中，寮祭是年度最盛事，學生們練習寮祭歌與舞蹈，以求有精彩的表演；學生也會發揮創意裝飾房間，公開給外界參觀；有時學生會到熱鬧的街區去「ストーム」（Storm）、遊行。所謂ストーム，意指眾人勾肩搭背、排成橫隊，奔放地舞蹈，時而有鼓聲助陣。七星寮住宿生在管理規範下生活，維持自治，彼此團結合作，為寮文化的傳承與創新貢獻己力。



圖 7 | 學生於校舍落成紀念祭歡跳臺高舞（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Figure 7. Students dance the TaiKō dance at the building completion ceremony (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)

engineering and industrial science. A graduate's contact with their alma mater was through alumni association, which were run by graduates on campus. There were usually plenty of opportunities for alumni to get close to the school, visit teachers and coach younger schoolmates. By constantly broadening their relationships during and after schooling, the connections they made while at the Higher School would become a lifelong resource.

### III. Student Clubs and Dormitory Life

Besides studying in class and extracurricular reading, experience of clubs and dormitories were also a crucial part of life at Taihoku Higher School that shaped students' personalities. The school had clubs for kendo, judo, soccer, hockey, athletics, baseball, tennis and swimming, there was also debating society and other arts and research type clubs. Students matured under the guidance of the teachers, and along with the exchanges and competitions with other schools provided, club activities enabled students to add more strings to their bows. The development of these clubs was regularly documented in the magazine *TaiKō* published by News Club (18 editions in total from February 1937 to the end of 1940).

The accommodation for students of advanced studies was called the Shichisei Dormitory. It was built in 1925 (Taisho 14<sup>th</sup> year) to meet students' accommodation needs after the advanced studies course began. At that time, the dormitory was a two-story building made of wood near Taipei First Middle School, with basic facilities. The new Shichisei dormitory was a two-story cement structure with full facilities. Taihoku Higher School was not a fully residential system, so the Shichisei Dormitory only accommodated a few dozens of people, up to a maximum of around a hundred. Major annual events included: welcoming new students and seeing off graduates, holding the "dormitory festival" on the school's anniversary, and many sports competitions and arts events. The dormitory festival was the grandest occasion, and students would practice their song and dance in order to put on an impressive show; students could also creatively decorate their rooms, which guests were able to visit; sometimes, the students would take to the streets in a "storm" parade. The so-called "storm" meant that the students would jump and dance wildly in rows with their arms around each other's shoulders, often accompanied by the sound of drums and cheering. While the students of Shichisei Dormitory lived under supervision and regulations, they contributed to an innovative dormitory culture by managing themselves autonomously and cooperating with each other.

### IV. Japanese Teachers and Students at Taihoku Higher School during and after the War

In July of 1937 (Showa 12<sup>th</sup> year), military conflict broke out between Japan and China, which expanded into total war. The war continued for many years, and the Governor-General Office tightened its control over the Taiwanese people. From the beginning of the war, some of the Taihoku Higher School graduates were conscripted into the army. By 1941 (Showa 16<sup>th</sup> year), Japan and the United States were at war, and the battlefield had expanded to other lands such as Southeast Asia. Towards the end of the war, the Governor-General Office doubled its efforts to mobilize the manpower and resources of Taiwan. Taihoku Higher School alumni who had already gone out into society to work, all felt the impact of the war in their respective fields. At the very end of the war, the "student soldiers" policy saw graduation day brought forward, so those who were still at

## 肆、戰時與戰後的日本人臺北高校師生

昭和 12 年（1937）7 月，日本與中國爆發軍事衝突，日後擴大為全面戰爭。這場戰爭持續多年，總督府對臺灣人的統治更加緊控制。從戰爭初期開始，臺北高校畢業生即有人被徵召入伍。到了昭和 16 年（1941）12 月日本與美國開戰，戰場擴大至東南亞等地，戰爭後期總督府更竭力動員臺灣的人力與物力。臺北高校校友已出社會工作者，在各自的領域受到戰爭的影響，而仍在大學就讀者，到了戰爭末期則因「學徒出陣」，面臨就學年限縮短、入伍受訓等嚴酷的考驗。

戰爭時期，臺灣各級學校日常運作受到戰爭不小的波及，臺北高校也不例外。高校生常見的長髮經過學生討論後，決定不再蓄留，於昭和 13 年（1938）4 月 1 日一齊斷髮。又如每年受到矚目的七星寮祭，到戰爭後期也走入歷史。戰爭也使臺北高校學生的就學年限縮短，從 3 年變成 2 年半，再減為 2 年。昭和 17 年 3 月，總督府因應教職員多赴戰場以致中等師資缺乏，在臺北高校之內附設「臨時教員養成所」，用以培養中學教師。到了昭和 20 年（1945）3 月，昭和 19 年（1944）與昭和 20 年入學臺北高校的學生因召集令發動而集體入伍，全校師生被編入陸軍部隊。這群高等科一、二年級的學生成為陸軍二等兵，在草山（陽明山）等地從事構築防備美軍登陸的工程等，過著辛苦的軍隊生活，他們後來自稱「蕉兵」。

如所周知，昭和 20 年戰局對日本愈發不利，3 月硫磺島的日軍「玉碎」（近乎全員喪生），4 月美軍登陸沖繩，日本本土岌岌可危。同年 7 月波茨坦宣言發表，要求「全日本國軍隊」無條件投降，並列舉各種投降條件；8 月美軍對廣島與長崎投下原子彈，14 日天皇在「御前會議」中決定終戰，翌日透過「玉音放送」宣布無條件投降。各地雖有企圖抗戰到底的零星騷動，大抵在盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟進駐前止熄。9 月 2 日，在東京灣的密蘇里號戰艦上，多國簽署「降伏文書」，日本進入長達 6 年半的被美國占領統治期。而原受日本統治的臺灣，則因中國政府代表盟軍執行軍事占領任務，由中國治理，其後臺灣各方面的情形每況愈下，對教育界也帶來諸多的衝擊。

昭和 20 年夏天戰爭結束之後，8 月 29 日臺北高校師生解除徵召，在學生雖然陸續復學，但學校經過接收後，12 月改制並易名為「臺灣省立臺北高級中學」，臺北高校的財產、建築物、設備儀器、一般備品、圖書、簿冊等移交至新學校。不久，日本人接受遣返回國，臺北高校日籍師生們各奔前程。

university had to enlist and endure the bitter trials of the army.

The war affected all levels of daily school life in no small way, and Taihoku Higher School was no exception. After discussion among students, they decided that the popular style among students of growing long hair would no longer be continued, and on April 1, 1938, they all cut their hair at the same time. The Shichisei Dormitory ceremony, which received so much attention every year, was also consigned to history towards the end of the war. The war also saw the term for students at Taihoku Higher School reduced, from three years to two and a half, and then reduced again to just two years. In March 1942 (Showa 17<sup>th</sup> year), due to so many teaching staff being sent to fight in the war, the Governor-General Office set up a “temporary teacher training center” within Taihoku Higher School in order to train more middle school teachers. In March 1945, the students who had entered Taihoku Higher School in 1944 and 1945 were conscripted into the army. The activation of the summoning order meant the entire school, students and teachers alike, were assigned to army troops. The students of advanced studies in grades 1 and 2 became army Privates, and they worked on engineering projects to defend against the United States landings at places like Mountain Yangming. They were forced to endure the arduous military life, and later called themselves “ShōHei (banana soldiers)”.

As is well documented, by 1945, the war situation was increasingly unfavorable to Japan, and in March, the Japanese troops on Iwo Jima were almost all killed. In April, the US Army landed on Okinawa, and Japan's mainland was in imminent danger. In July of the same year, the Potsdam Declaration was issued, demanding the unconditional surrender of the “entire Japanese army,” with various surrender conditions listed; in August, the US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and on the 14<sup>th</sup>, during a war meeting, the Emperor of Japan made the decision to end the war. He announced unconditional surrender the following day via the public broadcast system. Although there were sporadic pockets of resistance in various regions, they were mostly extinguished by the time General MacArthur arrived. The multilateral signing of the “Japanese Instrument of Surrender” took place on 2 September aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. Japan entered six and a half years of the United States occupation, and the governance of Taiwan was transferred from Japan to China, with the role of military occupation given to the Allied forces. Taiwan's situation then steadily deteriorated in all respects, which also heavily impacted the academic world.

In the summer of 1945 (Showa 20<sup>th</sup> year), after the end of the war, the teachers and students of Taihoku Higher School were released from conscription on August 29. Although they were accepted as returning students, the school was restructured in December and renamed “Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School” (Taipei High School). The property, buildings, facilities, general equipment, books and records of Taihoku Higher School were all transferred to the new school. Soon after, the Japanese were repatriated, and Japanese teachers and students of Taihoku Higher School went their own way.

After the war, the Japanese had to leave Taiwan. Returning home from abroad they were faced with the challenges of new jobs, new schools and graduation. The top priority for them was living a stable life. Taihoku Higher School graduates of the previous few years were mostly born around 1910 (Meiji 43<sup>rd</sup> year), and they were in their 30s when Japan lost the war. Thanks to their exceptional aptitude, learning, foreign language abilities and extensive contacts, they were able to gain a foothold in Japanese society. While they were busy at work, reuniting the alumni associations became a common dream. Around 1950, small gatherings under the name “ShoYō (Banana Leaf)”





圖 8 | 民國 108 年 (2019) 4 月 26 日吳正己校長一行拜訪蕉葉會、蕉兵會成員 (資料來源: 田中美帆 / 臺師大臺史所碩士提供)  
Figure 8. NTNU President Wu Cheng-Chih and his delegation visit members of the “ShōYo (Banana Leaf)” Association and “ShōHei (Banana Soldiers)” Association on April 26, 2019 (Source: Tanaka Miho / Graduate Institute of Taiwan History, NTNU)

戰後日本人必須離開臺灣，而從外地回國的他們面臨就職、轉學、升學等現實的問題，當務之急是穩定生活。臺北高校前幾屆的畢業生約是明治 43 年 (1910) 前後出生，日本戰敗時年紀不過 30 多歲，他們憑藉本身優異的資質、學養、外語能力及豐沛的人脈，得以在日本社會站穩腳步，而在忙碌的工作之餘，同窗會的再建成為共同的冀望。約 1950 年前後，在東京等地出現以「蕉葉會」為名的小型聚會，也有人用該會的名義編輯通訊名簿。隨著日本經濟復甦及繁榮，在日本的臺北高校師生有更多機會重逢。

1960 年代以降，蕉葉會成員透過總會選出會長，第一屆畢業生鉅鹿義明 (1928 文甲) 為首任會長，在其之下有副會長、常任幹事等人分工合作，使會務上軌道，發揮更多功能，定期舉辦新年會與總會，並發行會報。在鉅鹿之後擔任會長者，依序是：清水護 (1928 文甲)、吉村邦壽 (1928 文甲)、大越伸 (1929 理甲)、霜三雄 (1929 理乙)、前田一博 (1931 文甲)、佐伯喜一 (1933 文乙)、山口房雄 (1938 文乙)、藏本人司 (1942 年 9 月文甲)。臺北高校師生遍布日本全國，蕉葉會的支部也在各地深耕。尤其值得特書的是，蕉葉會成員合力編纂《臺北高等學校》(1970 年

Association” began to appear in Tokyo and other places, and somebody used this name to compile a contact book. With the Japanese economic recovery and prosperity, *Taihoku Higher School* alumni in Japan had more chances to meet again.

Since the 1960s, members of the Banana Leaf Association have chosen the president through general meetings. The first-year graduate Ohga Yoshiaki (class of 1928, Arts A) was the first president, and the work of keeping the Association's affairs in order was shared with a vice-president, permanent secretary and others. The Association regularly held new year parties and general meetings, and released its own newsletter. After Yoshiaki, the presidents were: Shimizu Mamoru (1928 Arts A), Yoshimura Kunihisa (1928 Arts A), Ogoshi Shin (1929 Science A), Shimo Mitsuo (1929 Science B) Maeda Kazuhiro (1931 Arts A), Saeki Kiichi (1933 Arts B), Yamaguchi Fusao (1938 Arts B), Kuramoto Hitoshi (September 1942 Arts A). There were teachers and students of Taihoku Higher School throughout Japan, and the branches of the Banana Leaf Association were active everywhere. Association members collaborated to compile “*Taihoku Higher School*” (published 1970), and in 2003 published *Song of Shishito Mountain- Ringing the Bell of Autonomy and Freedom*, passing on the lost school history through their common memories. In 2015, after the death of the 6<sup>th</sup> president of the Banana Leaf Association, Kuramoto Hitoshi, the Banana Leaf Association was disbanded due to the gradual aging and declining of its members.

The Banana Leaf Association may have been in operation since the 1950s, but the “banana soldiers” had only just returned to society, so there were few of them in attendance. Up to around 1990, the 60-year-old banana soldiers would meet twice a year, arranging members to give talks and conduct discussions. In October 1993, a meet-up was organized in Yurakucho, Tokyo. Its participants were mostly banana soldiers living in Tokyo and nearby cities. Takeuchi Shotaro (class of 1946, Arts, died 2021) played an important role in enabling the continuation of the activities of the banana soldiers. He was in charge of conducting and chairing regular meetings, and he was very talkative and humorous; his book *Taiwan Island is Forever* (1990) is a reference-worthy resource for understanding Taiwanese history around the end of the war. On the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Taihoku Higher School's foundation in 2022, the Chinese language version of the book was published thanks to the efforts of retired professor Tsai Chin-Tang of the NTNU Graduate Institute of Taiwan History. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the Banana Soldier Association was forced to stop meeting from 2020, however, the nonagenarians are still full of nostalgia for Taiwan and their alma mater.

## V. Taiwanese Alumni of Taihoku Higher School and Postwar Taiwan

There were around 630 Taiwanese graduates of Taihoku Higher School. However, not many of them revealed their talents during the Japanese colonial period. They had to adapt to the changes of the times and overcome the language barrier before they could gradually develop their strengths in postwar Taiwan. To take a broad view of the performance of the Taiwanese alumni of Taihoku Higher School in postwar Taiwan, they certainly made great contributions to Taiwanese society in areas such as politics, academia, industry and medicine.

There are some well-known figures among them, the foremost being Hsu Ching-Chung. He was a first-year graduate of Taihoku Higher School and a first-year graduate of agricultural science at Taihoku Imperial University. He was a famous expert in agricultural economics. After the war, he

出版)，2003年再出版《獅子頭山讚歌：自治と自由の鐘が鳴る》，書寫已然消失的校史，傳遞共同的記憶。2015年蕉葉會第六屆會長藏本人司去世之後，因會員已漸老衰，同年蕉葉會解散。

如上所述，1950年代以降，蕉葉會漸次展開活動，但「蕉兵」才剛出社會，因此出席人數不多。到1990年前後，年約60歲的他們每年聚會2次；1993年10月起固定在東京的有樂町聚會，參加者以住在東京與附近縣市的蕉兵為主，每次安排成員報告、進行討論。蕉兵會的活動能持續維持，竹內昭太郎（1946文科，2021年去世）扮演重要的角色，他負責舉辦及主持例會，健談幽默；其著作《臺灣島は永遠に在る》（1990年）更是了解戰爭結束前後臺灣史值得參考的資料，在臺北高校創立百週年的民國111年（2022），該書中文版《永遠的台灣島》在臺灣史研究所退休教授蔡錦堂的努力下問世，深具意義。蕉兵會因受到中國武漢肺炎疫情影響，自2020年起被迫停止舉辦。儘管如此，高齡九十以上的他們對於臺灣和母校仍然充滿懷念。

## 伍、臺灣人臺北高校校友與戰後臺灣

臺北高校臺灣人畢業生約有630位，在日治時期即已嶄露頭角者人數甚少，他們必須適應時代的轉換，克服語言（中文）等問題，始能在戰後的臺灣逐漸發揮所長。綜觀臺北高校臺灣人校友在戰後的表現，可以肯定他們在政界、學界、實業界、醫界等領域貢獻於臺灣社會。

其中有較高知名度者，首推徐慶鐘。他是臺北高校第一屆畢業生，也是臺北帝大理農學部第一屆畢業生，為知名的農經專家，戰後在政府體系中曾任內政部長、行政院副院長等職。此外，他也是戰後初期臺灣人臺北高校校友組成的臺北高校同學會第一任會長，其後的會長依序是：劉闊才（1932文乙，曾任立法院長）、楊基銓（1937文乙，曾任經濟部次長）、黃伯超（1945理乙，曾任臺灣大學醫學院長）、現任的辜寬敏（1946文科，實業家，現任總統府資政）。值得一提的是，戰後從臺北高中畢業的校友（僅4屆），後來也加入同學會，他們同樣對母校懷有滿滿的感情。

政界方面的臺北高校校友，有五院院長或副院長、大法官、監察委員、民意代表，以及地方首長等。而最為世人所熟知者，則是從民國77年（1988）至民國89年（2000）擔任總統長達12年的李登輝（1943文甲）。在李前總統任內，民國81

held the post of Minister of the Interior, Vice Premier of the Executive Yuan, and other positions. In addition, he was the first president of the Taihoku Higher School Alumni Association, which was formed by former students in early postwar Taiwan. The subsequent presidents were: Liu Kuo-Tsai (1932 Arts B, once President of the Legislative Yuan), Yang Ji-Quan (1937 Arts B, once Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs), Huang Po-Chao (1945 Science B, once Dean of National Taiwan University College of Medicine) and incumbent Koo Kuang-Ming (1946 Arts, industrialist, current Senior Advisor to the President).

Postwar graduates of Taipei High School (only four sessions), later also entered the alumni association. They were equally full of nostalgia for their alma mater.

Plenty of Taihoku Higher School alumni entered the world of politics: presidents or deputies of government agencies, Justices of Constitutional Court, Control Yuan committee members, Legislators and regional senior officials. The most famous among them is Lee Teng-Hui (class of 1943, Arts A) who was president for 12 years from 1988 to 2000. In October 1992, when former president Lee was in office, the Taihoku Higher School Alumni Association held its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration at Grand Hotel. Japanese students of the Banana Leaf Association attended, and groups from other old system higher schools also came to participate in the grand event. President Lee made a speech in which he said: an autonomous education enables students to be free of external norms and pursue profound knowledge. Graduates of Taihoku Higher School are active in all walks of life in Taiwan and Japan, and their continued fellowship creates a bridge of transnational exchange. After this was reported in the media, the Taiwanese people had a better understanding of the special old-system schools in Taiwan during the Japanese colonial period.

Besides political circles, there are many outstanding alumni of Taihoku Higher School in academia. Taking Lee Teng-Hui's seniors and classmates who taught at National Taiwan University (NTU) by example, at least 60 graduates of Taihoku Higher School taught at NTU. They carried out research and teaching in colleges such as the College of Bio-Resources and Agriculture, College of Engineering, College of Liberal Arts, College of Law, College of Science and the College of Medicine, training the nation's next generation of leaders. If alumni who graduated toward the end of the war are included, almost a hundred Taihoku Higher School alumni have held teaching positions at NTU, with more than half of them in the College of Medicine, and 6 of them Deans of the College of Medicine. They were Wei Huo-Yao (class of 1929, Sciences B), Li Chen-Yuan (1935, Sciences B), Peng Ming-Tsung (1937, Sciences B), Yang Sze-Piao (1939, Sciences B), Yang Czao-Siung (September 1942, Sciences A) and the abovementioned professor Huang Po-Chao. The alumni of Taihoku Higher School have clearly played important roles in modern medical history.

Furthermore, although the positioning of Taipei High School, founded after the war, was no



圖9 | 李登輝總統於臺北高校創立70週年紀念大會致詞

（資料來源：《獅子頭山讚歌：自治と自由の鐘が鳴る》）

Figure 9. President Lee Teng-Hui's speech at the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Taihoku Higher School

(Source: "Song of Lion Mountain— Ringing the Bell of Autonomy and Freedom")



年（1992）10月，臺北高校同學會在圓山大飯店舉辦紀念創校七十週年慶祝大會，日本校友組成的蕉葉會亦前來臺灣共襄盛舉，其他的舊制高校亦有數十人組團來訪，場面盛大。時任總統的李登輝致詞指出：自主自治的教育精神，讓學生可以不拘外在形式的規範，又能充分追求深奧的知識；臺北高校的畢業生活躍於臺、日兩國各界，友誼綿綿不絕，成為跨國交流的橋樑。經過媒體報導以後，國人對日治時期臺灣曾有這麼一所特別的舊制高校，才有較多的認識。

政界以外，臺灣的學術界有許多成績卓越的臺北高校校友。以任教國立臺灣大學的李登輝的學長及其同屆同學為例，至少有60位臺北高校畢業生曾任教臺大，在農學院、工學院、文學院、法學院、理學院、醫學院等學院，從事研究與教學，培育國家新一代的菁英。若加上戰爭末期畢業的臺北高校校友，在臺大任教的臺北高校校友接近百人，其中半數以上分布在醫學院，更有6位校友擔任醫學院長，他們是魏火曜（1929理乙）、李鎮源（1935理乙）、彭明聰（1937理乙）、楊思標（1939理乙）、楊照雄（1942年9月理甲）與前述的黃伯超教授，可見臺北高校校友在近現代醫學史上扮演重要的角色。

進而言之，戰後成立的臺北高級中學，其定位雖然與一般高中無異，仍吸引許多優秀的學子報考，約有400位畢業生，其中近七成的畢業生就讀國立臺灣大學。從戰前到戰後初期，臺北高校與臺北高中總共培養了約一千名的臺灣人菁英，除了少數人的事蹟為人所熟知以外，絕大多數的生平仍有待持續探討。

## 陸、結語

臺北高校存續的時間雖僅二十餘年（1922-1945），學有專精的師長在此傳道、授業、解惑，學生們在此求知、與同儕盡情地互動，享受青春該有的燦爛美好。臺北高校學生有許多的社團活動，所創辦的文藝刊物相當豐富，較知名的有新聞社的《臺高》、文藝社的《翔風》，學生間也流傳小型刊物。此外在運動、娛樂等方面，也有精彩的表現。學生們在校外時而嬉鬧，校內也曾發生集體罷課事件等出人意外的行為舉動，加以學生中有不少人喜歡「弊衣破帽」的風格，也就是故意弄破帽子，穿舊制服，愛穿木屐發出聲響，搭配黑色長外套，走起路來相當威風神氣，在當時的臺灣社會可說是特殊的一群人。臺北高校被視為「狀元學校」，是培養國家未來菁英的高等學府，學生則被認為是「天之驕子」。

different from other senior high schools, it still attracted many outstanding students to take the entrance exam. Of around 400 graduates, almost 70% of them went on to study at NTU. From the pre-war to early postwar period, Taihoku Higher School and Taipei High School trained around 1000 Taiwanese distinguished leaders between them. Aside from the relatively small number of people whose deeds are well-known, the large majority of their lives have yet to be researched.

## VI. Conclusion

Although Taihoku Higher School only existed for less than 30 years (1922-1945), teachers with specialized knowledge lectured, taught and mentored there. Students from the school were keen for knowledge and unfettered interaction with their peers, and enjoyed the wonder of youth. Taihoku Higher School students had many association activities, and its arts publications were plentiful. The News Club's magazine *TaiKō* was quite well-known, as was the Arts Club's *Shōfū* (*Soaring Wind*). Small-scale publications were also circulated between students. In addition, there were also marvelous displays in sports and entertainment. Students occasionally caused disturbances off-campus, and once had a mass student strike on campus. Many of the students there favored the "shabby clothes broken hat" style, that is to say, they deliberately bent their hats and wore old style clothes. They loved to make noise with their wooden clogs, and with their long black coats, they struck an impressive figure walking down the street. They were certainly an unusual group in contemporary Taiwanese society. Taihoku Higher School was seen as the "highest ranking school," and it was a high-level educational establishment that cultivated the nation's future leaders, and its students were known as the "proud sons of heaven".

The history of Taihoku Higher School has sparked much interest, with many outstanding and talented alumni throughout Taiwan and Japan. However, research into the school's history began only quite recently. The history of the school began to receive more recognition from teachers and students after Professor Tsai Chin-Tang of the Graduate Institute of Taiwan History led research students in gathering information and visiting alumni. He installed the Taihoku Higher School Room on the 8th floor of the library and held academic seminars there. The following theses and dissertation, with some quite substantial content, have been completed under the guidance of professor Tsai: 1. Hsu Sheng-Kai "Research on Taihoku Higher School during the Japanese occupation" (2009); Hsu later published the specialist book "Taihoku Higher School During the Japanese Occupation and Elite Education" (2012). 2. Tsuda Isoko "The cultural activities of Taiwanese and Japanese college students during the war: taking the Taihoku Higher School circular magazines 'Cloud Leaf' and 'Apricot' as examples" (2016); Tsuda later published the specialist book "Wartime Taiwanese College Students and the Arts: the spiritual history of elite students from the old Taihoku Higher School magazines 'Cloud Leaf' and 'Apricot'" (2017). 3. Hsu Shao-Gang "The conscription and realities of the Taihoku Higher School student soldiers" (2017). 4. Lin Yu-Li "'Taiwan Student' Chosei Kabira and his family: the meeting of Taiwan, Ryukyu and Japan" (2019). 5. Chen Yu-Ci "Ong Iok-Tek and the Thinking Society of Taiwanese Imperial Japan Serviceman Compensation" (2020). 6. Lai Kuan-Wen "Research of Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School under regime transition from 1945 to 1949" (2020). 7. Miho Tanaka "Migration and boundary— analysis of memories of Shotaro Takeuchi, at a student of Taihoku Higher School and immigration bureaucrats" (2021). Over the last decade, the great efforts that have gone into this field have shed light on many details of this historic school.

臺北高校的歷史如此有趣，校友遍布臺、日兩國，有許多傑出的人才輩出，然而校史研究起步卻是相當晚近的事。約自民國 95 年（2006）起，臺灣史研究所的蔡錦堂教授帶領研究生從事資料蒐集、訪談校友，並在圖書館 8 樓建置臺北高校資料室、舉辦學術研討會以後，臺北高校歷史獲得更多師生重視。在蔡錦堂教授的指導下，已完成如下所列的學位論文，內容均相當堅實：一、徐聖凱，〈日治時期臺北高等學校之研究〉（2009）；其後出版成專書《日治時期臺北高等學校與菁英養成》（2012）。二、津田勤子，〈戰爭時期臺日高校生文藝活動：以臺北高等學校傳閱雜誌《雲葉》與《杏》為例〉（2016）；其後出版成專書《戰時下台灣の高等学校生と文芸：旧制台北高等学校「雲葉」と「杏」雜誌から見るエリート学生達の精神史》（2017）。三、徐紹綱，〈臺北高等學校學徒兵的徵召與實態〉（2017）。四、林祐里，〈「灣生」川平朝清與其家族探討：臺灣、琉球與日本的邂逅〉（2019）。五、陳鈺琪，〈王育德與臺灣人原日本兵補償問題思考會〉（2020）。六、賴冠姣，〈新舊政權夾縫中的臺灣省立臺北高級中學（1945-1949）〉（2020）。七、田中美帆，〈移動與境界－臺北高校生・入管官僚竹内昭太郎的記憶分析〉（2021）。經過 10 餘年間的努力，使該校的面貌變得更加清晰。

民國 102 年（2013）4 月，臺師大將原臺北高校舉辦創校暨首屆開學典禮日列入紀念日之一，並重鑄「自由之鐘」（現置於文薈廳前的維也納森林）。民國 107 年（2018）11 月，本校第 121 次校務會議通過追溯校史案，校齡溯自大正 11 年臺北高等學校創校年。亦即臺北高校、臺北高中、臺灣省立師範學院、臺灣省立師範大學、國立臺灣師範大學都是校史中不可或缺的部分。有鑑於臺北高校奠定本校發展重要的基礎，其建築、藏書、人才輩出的校友都是珍貴的資產，民國 110 年（2021）5 月 21 日本校召開「110 年校史發展委員會第一次會議」，決議成立百年大事記專刊編纂工作小組。同時，進行臺北高校校友家屬的口訪，盼能發掘更多的故事與史料，以深化日治時期高等教育史的研究。儘管此項工作不易進行，但由於臺北高校的畢業生中，有不少人是兄弟，也有不少校友之間有親戚關係，仍有開展的可能性。在紀念創立百年以後，對於兩千多位校友的個案研究仍有待探討，祈願在本校師生與臺、日兩國各界的努力下，今後對臺北高校的校史與師生能有更多、更深入的成果呈現。



圖 10 | 新「自由之鐘」啟用典禮，左起辜寬敏會長、張國恩校長、川崎健教授

（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）

Figure 10. The new “Liberty Bell” inauguration ceremony, from the left: Association president Gu Kuan-Min, president Chang Kuo-En, professor Ken Kawasaki (Source: National Taiwan Normal University)

In April 2013, NTNU included the founding and first opening ceremony of the former Taihoku Higher School on its list of anniversaries, and recast the “Liberty Bell” (now in Vienna Woods in front of Wenhui Hall). In November 2018, the 121<sup>st</sup> school affairs meeting traced the school’s historical records back to 1922, Taihoku Higher School’s inaugural year. Taihoku Higher School, Taipei High School, Taiwan Provincial Teachers College, Taiwan Provincial Normal University and the National Taiwan Normal University are all integral parts of the school’s history. In view of the fact that Taihoku Higher School laid the foundations for the development of this school, its buildings, library collections, and talented alumni, on May 21 2021, this school held the “2021 School History Development Committee Inaugural Meeting.” The committee resolved to establish a working group to compile a record of the major events of the last century and conduct oral interviews with family members of Taihoku Higher School alumni. By uncovering more stories and historical data, the committee hopes to expand the research on the history of higher education during the Japanese rule. While this work is not easy to undertake, thanks to the fact that many of the alumni were brothers or otherwise related, it was still possible to carry out. After commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the school’s foundation, the cases of more than 2000 alumni still remain to be researched. We hope that the efforts of our faculty and Taiwanese and Japanese from all walks of life will allow more and deeper insights into the history of Taihoku Higher School in the future.



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# 師大大師

## Masters of NTNU



## 教育哲學大師 Education Philosophy Master

田培林  
Tien Pei-Lin  
1893~1975

田培林先生，字伯蒼，河南襄城縣人，1920年畢業於北京大學哲學系，1935年留學德國，1939年榮獲柏林大學哲學所博士學位。

1949年起陸續擔任本校教育學系教授、系主任及教育學院院長，並設置教育研究所，一生致力教育研究之倡導，同時極力培植教育研究人才。

於中國時期奠立河南省教育事業的基礎，來臺後則擘畫《國語日報》復刊、創辦《大陸雜誌》、擔任中國教育學會理事長，為臺灣教育研究之重要開創者之一。重要著作有《教育與文化》、《福祿貝爾與孟特里梭的教育學說》、《裴斯泰洛齊教育學說》等。

Tien Pei-Lin, courtesy name Bo-Cang, was born in Xiangcheng County, Henan Province, China. He graduated from Beijing University in 1920 and studied in Germany in 1935, receiving a doctoral degree from the Department of Philosophy at the University of Berlin in 1939.

In 1949, Tien became a professor in the Department of Education at National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU) and thereafter Chair of the Department and Dean of the College of Education. He also established the Graduate Institute of Education, dedicating his life to the research of education while also cultivating countless talented individuals in the field of education research.

While in China, Tien established a foundation for the development of education in Henan Province and after arriving in Taiwan he was involved in re-launching the “Mandarin Daily News,” established “The Continent Magazine” and served as director of the China Society of Education, making him one of the founding fathers of education research in Taiwan.

His most important works include “Education and Culture,” “Fröbel and Montessori’s Theories of Education” and “Pestalozzi’s Theories of Education.”



## 國學大師 Sinology Master

程發軔  
Chen Fa-Jen  
1894~1975

程發軔先生，字旨雲，湖北省大冶東鄉人。1913年月考進國立武昌高等師範學校國文部，1917年6月畢業後，陸續任教於南京女中、杭州高中、湖北省立第八中學、湖北省立武昌女子師範學校、建始師範學校、湖北師範學院等。

1949年來臺後，應邀擔任本校國文學系教授兼總務主任，亦曾任國文系主任及夜間部主任。方掌總務時，見校地狹隘有礙學校發展，積極向臺灣省政府爭取到對面用地（今和平校區II），日後才得以增建圖書館、教育學院、工教大樓等館舍，對於本校規模拓展功不可沒。國學造詣精湛，對於臺灣國文教育亦深具貢獻，芳蕤播馥，桃李繁榮。

曾獲1969年教育部文學獎，1971年中山文化學術獎。

重要著作有《春秋左氏傳地名圖考》、《國學概論》、《孔子教育學說》、《六十年來之國學》（主編）等書。

Cheng Fa-Jen, courtesy name Chi-Yun, was born in Dongxiang, Daye, Hubei Province, China. In 1913, he passed the entrance exam to the Department of Chinese at National Wuchang Higher Normal College and after graduating in June 1917, taught at Nanjing Girls High School, Hangzhou High School, Hubei Provincial 8th Middle School, Hubei Provincial Wuchang Normal School for Women, Jianshi Normal School and Hubei Normal College.

After arriving in Taiwan in 1949, Chen was invited to serve as a professor in the Department of Chinese and Director of General Affairs at NTNU. He also served as director of the Chinese Department and night school. Shortly after taking over as director of general affairs Cheng realized that the size of the campus would hinder future development, at which point he approached Taiwan Provincial government in an effort to secure the land opposite the school (today the Heping Campus II). This led directly to the later addition of a library, college of education and industrial education building, making a crucial contribution to the future development of the school. Chen Fa-Jen attained much in the field of sinology and made an indelible contribution to the teaching of Chinese language education in Taiwan.

In 1969, Chen received the Ministry of Education Literature Award and in 1971 the Sun Yat-sen Cultural Foundation Award.

His major works include “Annals on the Place Names in the Chronicles of Zuo,” “Introduction to Classic Chinese Literature,” “Confucian Pedagogy,” “Sixty Years of Sinology” (editor in chief).







## 書畫大師 Painting and Calligraphy Master

溥心畬  
Pu Xin-Yu  
1896~1963

溥心畬先生，名儒，字心畬，清朝直隸省順天府人，為當代國畫大師，與黃君璧、張大千並列為「渡海三家」。1914年畢業於北京法政專門學校，1922年獲德國柏林大學天文學博士學位。

1949年應本校之聘到藝術系任教，教學闡明書法和畫法的奧秘，對運筆之重視，曾有「與其無筆，寧可無墨」之言。善山水、人物、花鳥、走獸，山水法「北宗」，筆法師「南宗」。作畫重線條少烘染，主張寫實除觀察外，更需用心思考及理解。書法瀟灑秀逸，力主書小字必先習大字。除書畫外更精通詩詞典籍，並自喻為詩人。晚年用心於對臺灣風景事物的觀察描繪，亦常應邀至亞洲各國講學及展覽。

著名作品有《松下賞月》、《林巒煙雨》等。重要著作有《寒玉堂畫論》（1954年獲教育部第一屆美術獎）、《寒玉堂千文》、《四書經義集證》、《爾雅釋言經證》、《經籍擇言》等。

Pu Xin-Yu, named Ru, courtesy name Xin-Yu, was from Shuntian in Zhili Province during the Qing Dynasty. He is recognized as a renowned Chinese style painter and together with Huang Jun-Bi and Chang Dai-Chien makes up the "Three Masters from Across the Sea." In 1914, Pu graduated from Beijing Law School and in 1922 obtained a Ph.D. in Astronomy from the University of Berlin.

In 1949, he was offered a position in the Department of Fine Arts at NTNU, where he taught calligraphy and painting. He emphasized the importance of brush stroke technique and once said, "I would rather have no ink than no brush." Pu was skilled in painting landscapes, people, birds, flowers and animals in the Northern Shanshui style using Southern brushstroke technique. In his works there is little relief shading of lines and he emphasized that in addition to careful observation, realism also requires one to develop an understanding of the subject. Pu's calligraphy has a casual elegance and he believed that to paint small characters one must first practice large characters. Other than calligraphy and painting, Pu was also a learned scholar and self-styled poet. In his later years he concentrated on depicting scenery and objects in Taiwan and was often invited to speak or show works at conferences and exhibitions across Asia.

His major works include "Gazing at the Moon Under a Pine Tree" and "Forested Peaks in Mist." His important publications include "Painting Theories on Hanyu Hall" (for which he received the Ministry of Education Art Award in 1954), "Discourse on Hanyu Hall," "Interpretations of the Four Books," "Interpretations from the Erya Dictionary," "Selected Passages from the Treatise on Literature."



## 理化大師 Physics and Chemistry Master

陳可忠  
Chen Ko-Chung  
1898~1992

陳可忠先生，福建省閩侯縣人。清華學校1920級畢業，獲公費資送美國留學。1924年獲耶魯大學學士學位，次年得芝加哥大學碩士學位。1926年獲芝加哥大學化學博士學位。曾任國立編譯館館長、中國中山大學校長、國立臺灣師範大學理學院院長、清華大學教務長及校長，並於1932年起參與國立編譯館制定我國科學名詞。

1950年擔任本校理化系主任、1955至1962年擔任理學院院長，任內將理化系分設為物理系和化學系。

重要著作有《東方百科全書》、《幾何》等。

Chen Ko-Chung was born in Minhou County, Fujian Province, China. In 1920 he graduated from Qinghua University and received public funding to study in the United States. In 1924, he obtained a bachelor's degree from Yale University, and the following year a Master's degree from the University of Chicago. In 1926, he obtained a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the university.

He served as director of the National Institute for Compilation and Translation (NICT), president of Zhongshan University in China, dean of the College of Natural Sciences at NTNU, director of academic affairs and president at National Tsing Hua University. From 1932 he worked with the NICT on the compilation of Chinese scientific nomenclature.

In 1950, Chen became director of the Department of Physics and Chemistry at NTNU and from 1955-1962 was dean of the College of Natural Sciences, during which time he established the separate Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

His major works include "Dongfang Encyclopedia" and "Types of Geometry."





## 國畫大師 Traditional Chinese Painting Master

黃君璧  
Huang Jun-Bi  
1898~1991

黃君璧先生，原名韞之，號君璧，廣東省南海縣人，畢業於廣東工學，為當代國畫大師，與張大千、溥心畬並列為「渡海三家」。

1949年起應聘主持本校美術系長達20年，遵循「培養優良師資，研究高深學術」之宗旨，積極增加教學設置，加強師資陣容，使教學工作深入開展。倡導國畫寫生教學，其獨特畫風與個人創作理念，深刻影響二戰後臺灣水墨畫之發展。歷經現代中國畫的繼承、演變、革新全過程，是位通西畫的中國畫家，在西方藝術界被譽為「中國新古典派」。曾獲主要獎項有臺灣中華文藝獎首獎、巴西國家美術學院名譽院士、紐約聖若望大學金質獎章等。

著名作品有《月夜松濤》、《萬壑松風圖》、《碧澗寒泉圖》、《幽澗鳴泉》等，以及《黃君璧畫集》、《黃君璧書畫集》、《黃君璧作品選集》、《白雲堂藏畫》等。

Huang Jun-Bi, original name Yun-Zhi, courtesy name Jun-Bi, was from Nanhai County in Guangdong Province, China. He graduated from Guangdong College of Engineering and is considered a master of Chinese painting, often mentioned together with Chang Dai-Chien and Pu Xin-Yu as "The Three Master Painters from Across the Sea."

Huang was invited to head the NTNU Department of Fine Arts a post he held for more 20 years, adhering to the doctrine of "train outstanding teachers and do advanced academic research." He actively instituted additional teaching facilities and increased the number of staff so teaching work could develop properly. Huang was a proponent of Chinese painting from life teaching and his distinctive style and individual creative ideas had a deep and lasting influence on the post-war development of ink painting in Taiwan. He experienced the inheritance, evolution and reform of modern Chinese painting and was a traditional Chinese painter adept at Western painting. In the Western art world his style has been called "Chinese Neoclassicism."

Huang received first prize in Taiwan's Chinese Art and Literature Award, an honorary fellowship at the Brazilian National Academy of Fine Arts and a Gold Medal Award from St. John's University, New York.

His major works include "Yueye Songtao (Moon Night)," "Wanhe Songfeng tu (Wind in Pines Among a Myriad Valleys)," "Bijianhanquantu (Cold Spring stream) Fall," "Youjian Mingquan (Singing spring)" as well as the publications "Huang Jun-Bi," "The Paintings of Huang Jun-Bi," "Selected Works of Huang Jun-Bi" and "Baiyun Hall Collection."



## 西畫大師 Western Style Painting Master

廖繼春  
Liao Chi-Chun  
1902~1976

廖繼春先生，臺中縣豐原人，為臺灣近代第一世代的學院派西畫家。

二戰後任教本校美術系，教學開明具包容力，尊重個性表現，鼓勵學生嘗試不同的可能性。1973年自師大退休後，仍擔任兼任教授，直到1976年逝世。

早年作品習自日本外光派；其後受法國後印象主義、野獸主義、抽象繪畫影響及美國抽象表現主義衝擊甚深，風格愈趨自主、成熟；晚年融合自抽象以來的主觀具象，流露臺灣鄉土特色，亦達和諧人生與藝術的圓熟之境，其自在的絢麗色彩至為臺灣美術界所稱道，素有「色彩魔術師」的美譽。

擔任多屆臺灣省美展評審委員，為臺陽美術展覽會發起人及該展西畫部評審員，1962年受美國國務院的邀請，赴美參觀訪問。

重要作品有《芭蕉之庭》、《觀音山》、《靜物》等，及《廖繼春油畫集》。

Liao Chi-Chun was from Fengyuan, Taichung and became one of the first generation of Taiwanese contemporary artists to work in the Academic school of Western painting style.

After the end of WWII, Liao taught at the Department of Fine Arts at NTNU. His teaching style was open and magnanimous, respecting expressions of individualism, and he encouraged students to experiment with different possibilities. After retiring from NTNU in 1973, he taught part-time until his death in 1976.

Liao's early works were in the style of Japanese Pleinairism, but he was later influenced most by French Impressionism, Fauvism, abstract art and American Abstract Expressionism, and as a result his works became more free and mature. In his later years, Liao incorporated the subjective representation gained from abstraction which not only revealed the uniqueness of rural Taiwan, it also achieved the perfect harmony of life and art. The bright and vibrant colors in the artist's works still inspire amazement in the Taiwan art scene today, leading to Liao being known as the "Color Magician."

Liao also served as a judge at many of the Provincial Fine Arts Exhibitions, established the Tai-Yang Art Exhibition and was frequently judge in its Western Painting category. In 1962, the US State Department invited him on an official visit.

His major works include "Courtyard with Banana Trees," "Guanyin Mountain," "Still Life" and "Collected Oil Paintings of Liao Chi-Chun."







## 文壇大師 Literature Master

梁實秋  
Liang Shih-Chiu  
1903~1987

梁實秋先生，號均默，原名梁治華，字實秋，筆名子佳、秋郎、程淑等，浙江杭縣人，出生於北京。1923年赴美留學，獲哈佛大學英文系哲學博士學位。

1950年陸續擔任本校英語系系主任、英語研究所所長及文學院院長等職務，1966年退休。在本校服務16年建立英文考試制度、編修英文教科書、創立英語教學中心及國語教學中心、建立國文研究所等。

除教育成就斐然，亦為著名散文家、學者、文學批評家、翻譯家，其散文清麗、雋永，富幽默感，譯筆流暢，為國內研究莎士比亞的權威，曾獲國家文藝獎。

重要著作有《雅舍小品》、《雅舍散文》、《實秋雜文》、《實秋文存》、《莎士比亞全集》、《遠東英漢大辭典》（主編）等。

Liang Shih-Chiu, art name Jun-Mo, original name Liang Chih-Hua, courtesy name Shih-Chiu, pennames Tzu Chia, Chiu Lang and Cheng Shu, was born in Beijing, his hometown being Hang County, Zhejiang Province, China. In 1923, he studied in the United States, obtaining a Ph.D. from the Department of English at Harvard University.

In 1950, Liang began teaching in the Department of English going on to serve department head, director of the Graduate Institute of English Language and Literature and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at NTNU, retiring in 1966. In the 16 years he taught at NTNU Liang established the English language examination system, compiled and edited English text books, established the English Language Training Center, the Mandarin Training Center and the Graduate Institute of Chinese.

In addition to his outstanding educational achievements Liang Shih-Chiu was also a renowned writer, scholar, literary critic and translator. His prose was elegant, though-provoking and richly humorous, while his translations were fluent. He was also a domestic authority on translating Shakespeare and received the National Literary Award.

His major works include "From a Cottager's Sketchbook," "Prose Writings of a Cottager," "Writings of Liang Shih-Chiu," "Collected Works of Liang Shih-Chiu," The Complete Works of William Shakespeare (translated) and the "Far East English-Chinese Dictionary" (editor in chief).



## 史學大師 History Master

郭廷以  
Kuo Ting-Yee  
1904~1975

郭廷以先生，字量宇，河南省舞陽縣人。1926年畢業於南京東南大學歷史系，1929年起陸續任教於北京清大、河南大學、中央大學等校，為著名中國近代史學家。

1949年2月開始任教於本校史地系、歷史系，教授明清史、中國近代史、中國現代史等課程。1959至1962年出任本校第2任文學院院長。

1955年受命籌備中央研究院近代史研究所，1965年近史所正式設立後擔任首任所長。成立之初，與外交部、經濟部洽商得獲大批珍貴檔案，編纂完成《海防檔》、《礦務檔》、《中法越南交涉檔》等史料彙編，並致力於推展口述歷史，經其親自主訪或校閱文稿者達59人。1968年當選中央研究院第七屆人文組院士。

重要著作有《近代中國史》、《近代中國史事日誌》、《近代中國史綱》、《臺灣史事概說》等。

Kuo Ting-Yee, courtesy name Liang-Yu, was born in Wuyang County, Henan Province, China. In 1926, he graduated from the Department of History at Southeast University in Nanjing and from 1929 taught at Qinghua University in Beijing, Henan University and National Central University, becoming a renowned figure in modern Chinese history circles.

In February 1949, Kuo began teaching in the Departments of Geography and History at NTNU, with a focus on Ming and Qing dynasty history as well as modern and contemporary Chinese history. From 1959-1962 he served as the second dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

In 1955, Kuo was instructed to make preparations for the establishment of Institute of Modern History Institute of Modern History at Academia Sinica and when the institute was officially established in 1965 became its first director. In its early years the institute held talks with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economic Affairs and secured the transfer of many valuable archives which edited into the historical collections "Archives Concerning Coastal Defense," "Archives Concerning Administration Over Mining" and "The Sino-French Controversy over Vietnam" Kuo also worked to promote oral histories and personally visited or proofread contributions from 59 individuals. In 1968, Kuo Ting-ye was elected by the 7th Convocation of Academia Sinica as an Academician in the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences.

His major works include "Contemporary Chinese History," "Annals of Contemporary Chinese History," "An Outline of Contemporary Chinese History" and "Brief History of Taiwan."





## 地理大師 Geography Master

沙學浚  
Sha Hsueh-Chuen  
1907~1998

沙學浚先生，字道夷，江蘇省泰州人。1936年於德國柏林大學取得地理學博士學位，1974年退休後移居美國紐約仍撰文發表，退而不休，深受敬佩。

1949年受聘本校教務長兼史地學系主任後，網羅中國來臺著名學者，如郭廷以、王德昭、王華隆、朱祖佑等，師資陣容堅強，建立優良學風。任教26年期間，培植逾百位優秀學者與中學史地教師，建構本校成為臺灣培植史地師資教師之中心。教學方面，除為地理教學權威，更將學術、藝術、科技融入地圖創作，對臺灣地圖發展貢獻甚大，同時深耕於歷史、地理、人文地理、國學等研究領域，亦為政治地理學之先驅。

重要著作有《中國歷史地理》、《中國文化與中國人》、《地理學論文集》、《城市與似城聚落》、《從政治地理看胡人南下牧馬》等。

Sha Hsueh-Chuen, courtesy name Tao-Yi, was born in Taizhou, Jiangsu Province, China. In 1936, he obtained a Ph.D. in geography from Humboldt University of Berlin and after retiring in 1974 emigrated to New York, from where he continued to write into his later years and remained a highly esteemed figure.

In 1949, after being hired as head of office of Academic Affairs and concurrently serving as head of the Department of History and Geography, Sha brought to the university several scholars who came to Taiwan from China, such as Kuo Ting-Yee, Wang Te-Chao, Wang Hua-Lung and Chu Tzu-You. This strengthened the NTNU faculty and established an outstanding academic atmosphere. Sha was at the university for 26 years and in that time taught more than 100 individuals who went on to become outstanding scholars or middle school history and geography teachers, making NTNU the center for training such teachers in Taiwan.

However, Sha was not only an authority on the teaching of geography, he also incorporated academics, art and technology in his cartographic works and made a major contribution to the development maps of Taiwan. At the same time, he also researched history, geography, sinology and was a pioneer in the field of political geography.

His major works included "Historical Geography of China," "Chinese People and Chinese Culture," "Collected Papers on Geography," "Cities and City-Like Settlements" and "Political Geography and the Grazing of Horses in the South by Northern Barbarians."



## 寫生大師 Sketch Master

林玉山  
Lin Yu-Shan  
1907~2004

林玉山先生，本名林英貴，嘉義美街人。1926年就讀於東京川端畫學校西畫科，為日治時期最具漢學修養的傑出東洋畫家。1927年參加第一屆臺灣美術展覽會即獲入選，與郭雪湖、陳進並列為「臺展三少年」。

二戰後初期，擔任臺灣省立嘉義中學美術教師，1951年轉往本校藝術系執教，1977年自本校美術學系退休，持續兼課至1992年。

早年以膠彩畫成名，二戰後轉趨與中原水墨畫傳統匯流，淬煉出不同於過往的新風格，將漢學詩文之造詣融入傳統中國繪畫。

曾獲中國書畫學會金爵獎、教育部文化繪畫獎、第15屆國家文藝特別貢獻獎。著名作品有《大南門》、《水牛》、《蓮池》、《歸途》等。

Lin Yu-Shan, original name Lin Ying-Gui, was born in Meijie, Chiayi County, Taiwan. In 1926, he gained admission to the Western Painting Department at Kawabata Painting School in Tokyo and became the most outstanding Toyoga painter with a background in sinology during the period of Japanese colonial rule. In 1927, Lin was nominated at the 1st Taiwan Fine Arts Exhibition and together with Kuo Hsueh-Hu and Chen Chin became known as one of the "Three Youths of the Taiwan Fine Arts Exhibition."

In the early post-war period, Lin became an art teacher at Taiwan Provincial Chiayi Middle School and in 1951 started teaching at NTNU. Despite retiring from the Department of Fine Arts in 1977, he continued to teach part-time until 1992.

As a young man Lin Yu-Shan became famous for his gouache painting but after the end of WWII he focused more on blending this with Chinese ink painting to create a unique style, that combined his attainments in Chinese poetry and traditional Chinese painting.

Lin received the Golden Goblet Award from the Chinese Brush Art Association, the Ministry of Education Art and Culture Award and the 15th National Special Contribution Award for Arts

His major works include "South Gate," "Water Buffalo," "Lotus Pond" and "On the Way Home."







## 油畫、膠彩大師 Oil and Gouache Painting Master

陳慧坤  
Chen Hui-Kun  
1907~2011

陳慧坤先生，字上苑，臺中縣龍井鄉人。1922年考入臺灣省立臺中一中，1928年以素描滿分考進東京美術學校師範科，1931年畢業返臺後，陸續於臺中商業學校、臺中第二高等女學校、臺中第一女中等校任教。

1947年應聘至本校美術學系任教，1977年自本校退休。任教期間主要教授素描，曾編撰美術教科書及設計教材。曾受臺灣省教育會委託主編《國民學校工作美術教授法》，終生致力於基礎美術教育，並作育無數英才，對於藝術教育發展具重要貢獻。

作品融合中西繪畫媒材與技法，並能同時呈現油畫、膠彩、水墨創作。主要獲獎有1947年省展主席獎、1976年教育部優良教師獎、1997年行政院文化獎、2000年二等景星勳章，2003年第七屆國家文藝獎等。

著名作品有《阿爾卑斯山的白朗峰》、《東照宮本殿唐門》、《梅蒂西噴泉》、《淡水風景》等。

Chen Hui-Kun, courtesy name Shang-Yuan, was born in Lungchin rural township in Taichung County under Japanese colonial rule. In 1922, he passed the entrance examination to Taichung First Senior High School and with full marks for drawing entered the Department of Teacher Training at Tokyo Fine Arts School. In 1931, he graduated and returned to Taiwan where he taught at Taichung Business School, Taichung Second Girl's Senior High School and Taichung First Girl's Senior High School.

In 1947, Chen was employed as a teacher in the Department of Fine Arts at NTNU, where he remained until retirement in 1977. During his time at the university, Chen mainly taught drawing, but also compiled art text books and designed teaching materials. At one point, he was commissioned by the Taiwan Provincial Education Association to edit "Art Teaching Methodology as Part of the National Curriculum." Chen dedicated his life to basic level art education and nurtured countless talented individuals in the field, making an important contribution to the development of art education in Taiwan.

Chen's paintings combined Eastern and Western mediums and techniques that simultaneously showcased elements of oil, gouache and ink painting. In 1947, Chen Hui-Kun received the "Chairman's Award" at the Taiwan Provincial Art Exhibition, in 1976 the Ministry of Education Outstanding Teacher Award, in 1997 the Executive Yuan National Cultural Award, in 2000 the Second Class Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon and in 2003 the 7th National Award for Arts.

His major works are "Mont Blanc on the Alps," "Nikko Toshogu Main" Gate, Medici Fountain" and "Tamsui Scenery."



## 西畫大師 Western Style Painting Master

李石樵  
Lee Shih-Chiao  
1908~1995

李石樵先生，臺北縣泰山鄉人。1923年考入臺北師範學校，1927年轉至臺北第二師範學校就讀，1929年抵日本東京習畫，於1931年考取東京美術學校5年制西洋畫科。

1923年入臺北師範學校時受教於石川欽一郎，開始接觸正規美術教育。1963年應聘為本校美術學系副教授，至1974年退休。早期以寫實為主，尤重描寫臺灣人物及日常生活習俗；中期初始偏重立體主義手法，將幾何抽象之畫法融入畫作，後則回歸寫實風格，不刻意經營且用筆活潑；晚期幾何抽象手法臻於成熟境界，並加入週遭人物的描寫。

作品屢次入選日本帝展及新文展，榮獲新文展「免審查」展出資格。與楊三郎、郭雪湖向臺灣教育廳建言舉辦全省美展，由教育廳委託辦理擔任第一屆省展評審委員。另獲頒臺灣文化特殊貢獻獎、總統褒揚令。著名作品有《臺北橋》、《林本源庭園》、《市場口》等。

Lee Shih-Chiao was born in Taishan Township in Taipei County under Japanese colonial rule. In 1923, he gained admission to Taihoku Normal School, transferring to Taihoku Second Normal School in 1927 and traveling to Tokyo to study painting in 1929. Lee gained entry to a five-year program in the Department of Western Painting at Tokyo Fine Arts School in 1931.

In 1923, when Lee attended the predecessor to Taihoku Normal School, he started his formal art education under Kinichiro Ishikawa. In 1963, he was appointed an associate professor in the school's Department of Fine Arts a post he held until retirement in 1974.

Initially Lee Shih-Chiao produced mainly realist works, with a particular focus on depicting the people, daily life and customs of Taiwan. However, in the middle of his career the artist started to focus on cubist methods and increasingly incorporated geometric abstract painting methodology into his work, though he later returned to realism, adopting carefree and lively brushwork. In his later years, Lee's geometric abstract method matured and he used it to depict surrounding figures.

Under Japanese rule Lee's works were nominated for the Imperial Art Exhibition (Teiten) and New Minister of Education, Science, Sports and Culture Art Exhibition (New Bunten). He even received "review exemption" status at the New Bunten.

Following the arrival of the national government in 1945, Lee, Yang San-Lang and Kuo Hsueh-Hu proposed to the Taiwan Department of Education the holding of Taiwan Provincial Art Exhibition and Lee served on the exhibition's first jury panel. He received the Taiwan Culture Special Contribution Award and the Presidential Decree of Praise and Commendation.

His major works include "Taipei Bridge," "Lin Pen-yuan Mansion and Garden" and "Market Entrance."





## 哲學大師 Philosophy Master

牟宗三  
Mou Tsung-San  
1909~1995

牟宗三先生，字離中，山東省棲霞縣人。1927年考入北京大學預科，1929年升入哲學系，1933年畢業。晚年居臺灣，任教於各大學院校。

1950至1956年任教於本校，講授理則學、哲學概論、先秦諸子、中國哲學史等課程。亦發起組織「人文友會」，與會者不分校外內，自由參加，使學校與社會合而為一。

為新儒學集大成之宗師。獨力翻譯康德的《三大批判》，融合康德哲學與孔孟陸王的心學，以中國哲學與康德哲學互相詮釋。1984年獲行政院頒發之文化獎項。

重要著作有《周易的自然哲學與道德涵義》、《邏輯典範》、《理則學》、《道德的理想主義》、《歷史哲學》等。

Mou Tsung-San, courtesy name Li-Zhong, was born in Qixia County, Shandong Province, China. In 1927, he passed the entrance exam to the College Preparatory Department at Beijing University and in 1929 entered the Department of Philosophy, graduating in 1933. In later life Mou moved to Taiwan where he taught at many of the major universities.

From 1950-1956, Mou taught at NTNU where he lectured on Logic, Introduction to Philosophy, Pre-Qin Dynasty Schools of Thought and History of Chinese Philosophy. He also organized the group "Friends of Humanity Society" which was open to members of the university and the public, bringing the school and society closer together.

Mou was a master of Neo-Confucianism. He translated Immanuel Kant's "Three Critiques," combining Kantian philosophy with the philosophy of the mind of Confucius, Mencius, Lu Jiuyuan and Wan Yangming, while providing a mutual interpretation of Chinese philosophy and Kantian philosophy. In 1984, he received the Executive Yuan National Cultural Award.

His most important works include "Natural Philosophy and Moral Doctrines in the 'Book of Changes'," "Models of Logic," "Studies," "The Idealism of Morals" and "Philosophy of History."



## 水彩大師 Watercolor Painting Master

馬白水  
Ma Pai-Shui  
1909~2003

馬白水先生，遼寧省本溪縣人，1929年畢業於瀋陽遼寧省立師範專修科。1948年渡海寫生至臺灣。

1949年受聘本校任美術學系教授，至1974年退休。任教期間，將其水彩技法集結出版，並歸納一套簡單明瞭的繪畫教學原則，如「三大塊、六中塊、九小塊；上重下輕，左右分明，有水有彩」、「天空一個面、建築一個面、地上一個面」等，藉由反覆運用口訣，以增進學生注意力和理解力。

運用國畫紙筆，配合西洋水彩顏料，將東方筆墨的氣韻精神，注入到西方鮮亮原色的理性塊面中，創作出中西融匯的新水彩畫。

曾獲全國水彩畫展金盃獎、教育部文藝獎章、教宗獎章、美國水墨畫協會年展華盛頓金牌獎等。重要著作有《水彩畫法圖解》、《白水畫選》、《馬白水水彩畫集》等。

Ma Pai-Sui was born in Benxi County, Liaoning Province, China. In 1929 he graduated from Liaoning Provincial Normal College in Shenyang and in 1948 moved to Taiwan.

In 1949, Ma was hired as a professor in the Department of Fine Arts at NTNU, retiring in 1974. During his time as a teacher, Ma published works on his watercolor painting technique, detailing a set of simple and clear painting teaching principles, including "three major, six medium and nine small blocks of space; heavy colors at the top, lighter colors at the bottom, clear differentiation of left and right; correct blending of water and colors," "different planes for sky, buildings and ground." These were repeatedly used as mnemonic phrases to help improve the focus and understanding of students.

Ma used Chinese painting paper and brushes together with Western watercolor pigments, applying the artistic conception of Eastern ink art to rational Western bright primary colors to create a new genre of watercolor painting that combined Eastern and Western elements.

Ma received the National Watercolor Painting Exhibition Golden Urn, Ministry of Education Award of Art and Literature, a Papal Medal and the Washington Gold Medal Award from the Annual Juried Exhibition of the Sumi-e Society of America.

His major works include "Diagrammatic Explanations of Watercolor Painting Technique," "Selected Works of Ma Pai-shui" and "Collection of Water Color Paintings by Ma Pai-shui."







## 民族音樂大師 Ethnomusicology Master

許常惠  
Hsu Tsang-Houei  
1929~2001

許常惠先生，彰化縣和美鎮人。12歲日本留學，主修小提琴，1946年返臺就讀臺灣省立臺中第一中學，1949年進入本校就讀，畢業後至法國留學，1959年回臺後任教於本校音樂學系，1991至1994年擔任音樂學系系主任兼研究所所長，教學結合西方、中國與臺灣本土音樂。

致力發掘各類型臺灣民俗藝術，陸續推動「民歌採集運動」、「民族音樂調查隊」、「中國民族音樂學會」等，並以西方作曲方法進行中國音樂創作。1973年更發起「亞洲作曲家聯盟」，讓臺灣音樂得以對外發聲。2000年獲頒總統特授二等景星勳章，並受聘為總統府國策顧問，行政院頒與文化獎，法國政府贈與榮譽軍團長官級勳章。

重要著作有《中國新音樂史話》、《中國民族音樂學導論》、《中國音樂往哪裏去》等。

Hsu Tsang-Houei was born in Hemei Township, Changhua County in Taiwan. At the age of 12 he studied in Japan where he majored in the violin. In 1946, Hsu returned to Taiwan to study at Taiwan Provincial Taichung First Senior High School and in 1949 gained admission to NTNU. After graduating, Hsu undertook further studies in France and after returning to Taiwan in 1959 taught in the Department of Music at NTNU. From 1991-1994, he was Chair of the Department and Director of the Graduate Institute of Music, teaching Western, Chinese and Taiwanese music.

Hsu dedicated himself to exploring various types of folk art in Taiwan, establishing the "Folksong Collection Movement," "Ethnic Music Investigation Teams," and the "Chinese Society for Ethnomusicology," while also composing Chinese music works using Western musical composition methodology. In 1973, Hsu launched the "Asian Composers League" giving music from Taiwan an opportunity to be heard abroad.

In 2000, he was awarded the Second Class Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon by the president and became a national policy advisor to the Presidential Office, while also receiving the Executive Yuan National Cultural Award, and the National Order of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.

His major works include "A New Musical History of China," "Introduction to Chinese Ethnomusicology," "Where is Chinese Music Heading?"



## 三棲國手 National Athletic

謝天性  
Hsieh Tien-Hsing  
1933~2007

謝天性先生，高雄市楠梓區人，聞名於國際體壇，對推廣排球運動不遺餘力。

1952年進入本校體育學系就讀，1956年畢業後即受聘為體育學系助教，服役後除回校擔任術科教學，同時擔任本校男子排球校隊教練。1975年遠赴委內瑞拉擔任排球國家教練，1994年回本校任教，至1998年榮退。

本身為排球、田徑、籃球三棲國手。1952年第七屆省運會至1956年第十一屆省運會，常獲跳高及標槍項目冠軍，並屢次打破全國記錄。1958年第三屆亞運會排球國手兼田徑（標槍）國手，1960年羅馬奧運會籃球國手，1964年東京奧運會國家田徑代表隊教練、南美洲排球協會教練委員會主席、國際排總教練委員會委員。

重要著作有《最新排球訓練法》，重要譯作有《棒球基本戰略》。

Hsieh Tien-Hsing was from Nanzi, Kaohsiung and renowned in the world of international sports where he tirelessly promoted volleyball.

In 1952, he was admitted to the Department of Physical Education at NTNU and after graduating in 1956, was appointed as a teaching assistant. After completing his military service, Hsieh returned to the school where in addition to his teaching duties he also coached the men's volleyball team. In 1975, he became coach to the Venezuelan national volleyball team. In 1994, he returned to NTNU and in 1998 retired.

Hsieh represented his country at volleyball, athletics and basketball. From 1952-1956, he frequently placed first in the high jump and javelin and broke national records several times at the Provincial Games. In 1958, he represented the Republic of China in volleyball and athletics (javelin) at the 3rd Asian Games and in 1960, he was a member of the national basketball team at the Rome Olympics. In 1964, Hsieh was a coach for the athletics team at the Tokyo Olympics, chairman of the South American Volleyball Coaching Committee and a member of the International Federation of Volleyball Committee.

His major publications include "New Methods for Training in Volleyball" and he also translated "Basic Baseball Strategies."



A decorative graphic on the right side of the page, set against a dark red background. It features two overlapping fans. The upper fan is a darker shade of red, and the lower fan is a lighter, golden-brown shade. Both fans are composed of numerous thin, rectangular segments radiating from a central point on the left edge of the page.

# 歷任校長

Past Principals / Presidents



## 臺灣總督府臺北高等學校

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General



松村傳 Matsumura Den  
1922.4~1925.3

1872 年生，日本高知縣人，東京帝國大學文科大學史學科畢業。曾任教於高知縣立第一中學校，愛媛縣立宇和島中學校、三重縣立第一中學校等校。1916 年受命擔任臺灣總督府臺北中學校校長（後改名為臺北州立臺北第一中學校，今建國中學前身）。1917 至 1920 年兼任臺灣總督府商業學校教諭、校長。1922 年初任創校囑託，同年 4 月奉派為首任校長，同時兼臺北一中校長。

Born in 1872 in Kōchi Prefecture, he graduated in History from the University of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Imperial University. He taught at the Kōchi Prefecture First Middle School, a middle school in Ehime Prefecture and Mie Prefecture First Middle School. He was appointed Principal of Taihoku Higher School of the Taiwan Governor General Office (its name was later changed to Taihoku Prefecture Taihoku First Middle School, the forerunner of and today's Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School) in 1916. He was concurrent instructor and principle of Taihoku College of Commerce. From 1917 to 1920, He was entrusted with founding Taihoku Higher School of the Taiwan Governor General Office in 1922 and appointed the first principal in April the same year, serving at Taihoku First Middle School at the same time.

## 臺灣總督府臺北高等學校

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General



三澤糾 Misawa Tadasu  
1925.5~1929.11

1878 年生，日本和歌山縣人，東京帝國大學文科大學哲學科畢業，後至美國克拉克大學專攻心理學及實驗教育學，並於 1907 年獲該校哲學博士學位。曾任廣島高等師範學校教授、和歌山縣立海草中學校校長、大阪府立高津中學校長。1925 年奉派為第二任校長。其任內奠定自由的校風與具自治精神的學寮。1929 年自美國購入一對銅鐘，是為自由之鐘。

Born in 1878 in Wakayama Prefecture, he graduated in Philosophy from the University of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Imperial University. He later student Psychology and Experimental Education at Clark University in the US, gaining a PhD from this school in 1907. He was a professor at Hiroshima Teachers College, principal of a middle school in Wakayama Prefecture and principal of a middle school in Osaka Prefecture. He was appointed the school's second principal in 1925. During his time in office, the foundation of the school's free spirit and spirit of self-government were laid down. He purchased bells from the US in 1929 and named Liberty Bell.

臺灣總督府臺北高等學校

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General



下村虎六郎 Shimomura Torarokuro  
1929.11~1931.9

1884年生，筆名下村湖人，日本佐賀縣人，東京帝國大學文科大學文學科畢業。曾任佐賀縣立佐賀中學校教員及教諭、佐賀縣唐津中學校教諭及校長及陸軍步兵少尉等。1925年奉命來臺先後擔任臺灣公立中學校、臺中第一中學等校校長。1929年奉派為第三任校長，著有《論語物語》、《次郎物語》。

Born in 1884 in Saga Prefecture, his pseudonym was Kojin Shimomura; he graduated in Philosophy from the University of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Imperial University. He was teacher and instructor at Saga Prefecture Saga Middle School, instructor and principal at another middle school in Saga Prefecture and a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Infantry. In 1925, he was sent to Taiwan and served as principal of Taiwan Public Middle School then Taichung Middle School. He was appointed the third principal in 1929. He wrote the books “Rongo Monogatari” and “Jiro Monogatari.”

臺灣總督府臺北高等學校

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General



谷本清心 Tanimoto Kiyomune  
1931.9~1941.8

1881年生，日本高知縣人，東京帝國大學理科學部理論物理科畢業。曾任臺灣總督府國語學校教授，兼臺灣總督府中學校教諭、廣島高等師範學校教授及生徒監、文部省視學委員。1925年起陸續擔任教授、教諭，曾於1928至1929年奉派為在外研究員遠赴德國、英國及美國。1931年奉派為第四任校長，其任內仍維持自由自治的校風，為5任校長中任期最久的校長。

Born in 1881 in Kōchi Prefecture, he graduated in Theoretical Physics from the University of Science of Tokyo Imperial University. He was professor at Taiwan Governor-General National Language School and a concurrent instructor at Taiwan Governor-General Middle School, professor and student inspector at Hiroshima Teachers College, and school inspector of the Ministry of Culture. He was sent as a researcher to Germany, the UK and US From 1928 to 1929. He was appointed the fourth principal in 1931. He maintained the free and self-governing spirit of the school. He served the longest of all five principals.



## 臺灣總督府臺北高等學校

Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General



下川履信 Shimokawa Rishin  
1941.8~1945.10

1889年生，日本福岡縣人，東京帝國大學文科大學哲學科畢業。曾任靜岡縣立濱松中學校囑託及教諭、總督府視學官、文教局督學室勤務等。1941年奉派為第五任校長，其任內適逢政局動盪，對於學校管制日益增多。

Born in 1889 in Fukuoka Prefecture, he graduated in Philosophy from the University of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Imperial University. He worked as an instructor at Shizuoka Prefecture Hamamatsu Middle School, as a school inspector for the Taiwan Governor-General Office and in the School Inspection Office of the Bureau of Culture and Education. He was appointed the fifth principal in 1941. During his time in office, the political situation was turbulent and the school was subject to more and more controls.

## 臺灣省立臺北高級中學

Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School

張金潤 Chang Chin-Run  
1945.12~1946.7

張金潤先生，廣東東莞人，紐約大學法律學士、碩士，西北大學法學博士。曾任中山大學、暨南大學教授，審計部專員、祕書，美空軍招待所主任等職。

1945年12月10日接任臺灣省立臺北高級中學校長，為當時奉派為臺灣省立各中等學校校長中，學歷最高且唯一擁有博士學位者。1946年6月臺北高中爆發學潮，張金潤以體弱多病請辭獲准，其後臺北高中校長一職均由臺灣省立師範學院院長兼代。

Chang Chin-Run, from Dongguan in Guangdong, had a BA and MA from New York University and a PhD in Law from Northwestern University. He was a professor at Sun Yat-Sen University and Jinan University, specialist in the National Audit Office and director the US Air Force Guesthouse.

He was appointed principal on December 10, 1945. He had the highest educational qualifications and was the only one with a PhD of all the people appointed as provincial secondary school principals. In June next year, the school was hit by student protests. Chang submitted his resignation for reason of ill-health and frailty, which was accepted. The position of principal was from then on filled by the president of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College.

臺灣省立師範學院  
Taiwan Provincial Teachers College



李季谷 Lee Chi-Ku  
1946.5~1948.6

李季谷先生（1895-1968），原名宗武，浙江紹興人，日本東京高等師範學校歷史系畢業，後至英國劍橋大學專攻近代史並獲碩士學位。曾任南開、北京等大學講師，北平大學、西北聯大、中山大學、四川大學、復旦大學等校教授兼系主任，魯蘇皖豫邊區學院教務長等職 20 餘年。

1946 年奉派為首任校長，適逢二戰剛結束，人力、物力維艱，經費極度拮据，各項典章制度皆屬新創，實為艱辛。1948 年 6 月調任浙江省教育廳長。

Lee Chi-Ku (1895-1968), from Shaoxing in Zhejiang, originally called Zongwu, he graduated in History from Tokyo Teachers College and later gained a Master's degree in Modern History at Cambridge University. He was lecturer at Nankai and Peking Universities and was professor and concurrent department head at Beiping University, Northwest United, Sun Yat-Sen University, Sichuan, and Fudan universities.

He was appointed president in 1946. With WWII just ended, manpower and materials were in short supply and funds were extremely limited and systems were newly established, giving him an arduous task. He was transferred to director of the Department of Education of Zhejiang Province in June 1948.

臺灣省立師範學院  
Taiwan Provincial Teachers College



謝東閔 Hsieh Tung-Min  
1948.6~1949.6

謝東閔先生（1908-2001），自號求生，臺灣彰化人，廣州中山大學政治系畢業，曾任高雄縣長、中華民國第六任副總統。因李季谷校長調升，臺灣省政府指派時任臺灣省教育廳副廳長謝東閔先生兼任校長。1949 年初，適逢政局不穩，學校亦遭波及，曾暫停上課，由「臺灣省立師範學院學風整頓委員會」進行整飭。

Hsieh Tung-Min (1908-2001), style name Qiusheng, from Changhua in Taiwan, graduated from the Department of Political Science of Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou. He served as magistrate of Kaohsiung County and the 6th Vice President of the ROC. After Lee Chi-Ku was transferred, deputy director of the Taiwan Provincial Department of Education, Hsieh was appointed president concurrently by Taiwan Provincial Government. In 1949, during political turmoil, the school was affected and classes were suspended. Taiwan Provincial Teachers College Study Style Rectification Committee carried out rectification of the school.



臺灣省立師範學院、臺灣省立師範大學  
Taiwan Provincial Teachers College, Taiwan Provincial Normal University



劉真 Liu Chen  
1949.5~1957.8

劉真先生（1913-2012），字白如，安徽鳳陽人，安徽大學哲教系畢業，曾任立法委員、臺灣省教育廳長。任內多方禮聘隨政府播遷來臺之鴻儒碩學，奠定學校長遠發展堅實基礎。劉校長並手訂「誠正勤樸」校訓，做為學生品德修養之準則及學校精神指標。1955年6月，學校奉准改制為省立臺灣師範大學，續任校長。1957年8月榮任臺灣省教育廳長。

Liu Chen (1913-2012), style name Bairu, was from Fengyang in Anhui and graduated from the Department of Philosophy and Education of Anhui University. He served as a legislator and director of the Taiwan Provincial Department of Education. During his time as school president, he recruited many knowledgeable people who had withdrawn with the Nationalist Government to Taiwan, setting down a solid foundation for the school's long-term development. He also wrote the school motto "Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity" as the principle for moral cultivation by the students and the indicator of the school spirit. In June 1955, when the school was restructured and became Taiwan Provincial Normal University, he continued as President. He was appointed director of Taiwan Provincial Department of Education in August 1957.

臺灣省立師範大學  
Taiwan Provincial Normal University



杜元載 Tu Yuan-Tsai  
1957.8~1966.9

杜元載先生（1893-1976），湖南溆浦人，北京師範大學教育系畢業，美國西北大學法學博士。杜校長提出三大辦學目標：加強民族精神教育、注重高深學術研究、培養教育專業精神。任內成立「夜間部」儲備師資；設置「中等學校在職教師研習中心」提昇師資素質；招收僑生及外籍生以拓展僑教及國際關係。1966年9月因健康因素，堅辭獲准。

Tu Yuan-Tsai (1893-1976), from Xupu in Hunan, graduated from the Department of Education of Beijing Normal University and gained a PhD in Law at Northwestern University in the US. He put forward three objectives of running the school: enhance national spirit education, emphasize profound academic research and nurture education professional spirit. He oversaw the establishment of the Night School to nurture teachers; he established the Middle School Teacher In-service Training Center to raise the level of teacher quality; and enrolled overseas compatriot and foreign students to expand overseas compatriot education and international relations. He insisted on resigning in September 1966 for health reasons.

臺灣省立師範大學、國立臺灣師範大學  
Taiwan Provincial Normal University, National Taiwan Normal University



孫亢曾 Sun Kang-Tseng  
1966.9~1971.8

孫亢曾先生（1898-2002），字侃爭，廣東梅縣人，上海大夏大學教育科畢業。就任時提出「尊師、敬學、立教、宏規」四大辦學原則。1967年6月，學校奉准改制為國立臺灣師範大學，膺命留任校長，提示「振師道、培學風、宏文化」，做為學校奮勵精進之目標。1968年政府實施九年國民義務教育，學校任務加重，孫校長積極爭取公館校區土地及籌募建設經費，以紓解學校空間及設備之不足。1971年8月因健康因素，屢辭獲准。

Sun Kang-Tseng (1898-2002), style name Kanzheng, from Mei County in Guangdong, graduated in Education from Shanghai Daxia University. When taking up office he put forward the four principles of "Respect for teachers, respect for learning, cultivation of students, creating models" for running the school. In June 1967, the school was restructured and became National Taiwan Normal University, with Sun staying on as president; he put forward "revitalize the masterly way, cultivate study style and promote culture" as the school's targets of improvement. In 1968, the government implemented nine years of compulsory education and the school's burden became heavier. President Sun actively sought land in Gongguan for school buildings and funds for construction to solve the problem of lack of space and equipment. He resigned after several attempts due to ill-health in August 1971.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



張宗良 Chang Chung-Liang  
1971.8~1978.8

張宗良先生（1908-1986），安徽廬江人，國立東南大學（後改名為國立中央大學）畢業，英國倫敦大學博士，曾任國大代表、考試院副院長。張校長辦學方針是德行至上；學生為主體、老師是第一、行政是服務。任內全面進行公館校區建設及理學院儀器更新；興建教職員宿舍；完成校本部（今和平校區I）學生宿舍、綜合大樓等工程。1978年8月任期屆滿，榮任考試院副院長。

Chang Chung-Liang (1908-1986), from Lujiang in Anhui, graduated from National Southeast University (later National Central University), and gained a PhD from the University of London. He was a member of the National Assembly and the vice president of the Examination Yuan. His policies for running the school were: Virtue comes first, learning number one student are the subjects, teachers first, administration is service. During his term in office, he carried out large scale construction at the Gongguan campus and replacement of equipment of the College of Science and built an accommodation block for teachers and staff. He also completed the student dormitories and General Building on the main campus (now Heping Campus I). In August 1978, he became vice president of the Examination Yuan when his term of office expired.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



郭為藩 Kuo Wei-Fan  
1978.8~1984.6

郭為藩先生（1937-），臺灣臺南人，本校社會教育學系畢業，法國巴黎大學特殊教育博士，曾任教育部長、行政院政務委員、駐法國代表、文建會主委、兩廳院董事長。郭校長任職時年 41 歲，為當時國內最年輕的大學校長，亦為第一位擔任師大校長的校友。其擬定五大辦學方向：改善教學環境、加強學校與教育界聯繫、提高學術研究風氣、行政作業自動化、培養師大形象。任內完成圖書館、美術大樓、音樂系館之興建，並新增藝術學院、增設研究中心、加強國際學術合作等。1984 年 6 月郭校長轉任行政院政務委員。

Kuo Wei-Fan (1937-), from Tainan, graduate from National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Social Education, and gained a PhD in Special Education from the University of Paris. Served as Minister of Education, Minister Without Portfolio, Taiwan's Representative in France, chairperson of the Cultural Construction Commission, and chairman of the National Theater and National Concert Hall. He was only 41 years old when he became National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU) president, the youngest university president in Taiwan; he was also the first alumni to become NTNU president. He set five directions for running the school: Improve the teaching environment, enhance links between the school and the teaching world, raise the academic research atmosphere, automation of administration work, and nurturing the image of NTNU. During his time in office, building of the library, art building and the music department building was completed, the College of Art was newly added and research centers increased to enhance international academic cooperation. He was transferred and became a Minister Without Portfolio in June 1984.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



梁尚勇 Liang Shang-Yong  
1984.6~1993.2

梁尚勇先生（1930-2015），山西定襄人，本校教育學系畢業，美國密蘇里大學博士，曾任教育部次長、臺灣省教育廳長、研考會副主委、監察委員。梁校長強調師大人必須因應時代潮流，朝四大方向努力：人文思想的體認、師道精神的發揚、專門知能的熟習、專業知能的訓練。其任內完成多項建設：誠正勤樸教學大樓、教育大樓、文學院大樓、研習中心大樓、體育館、游泳館、地下停車場等。另落實校園民主，開放學術主管由民主方式產生。1993 年 2 月榮任監察委員。

Liang Shang-Yong (1930-2015,) from Dingxiang in Shanxi, graduate from the National Taiwan Normal University Department of Education, and gained a PhD from the University of Missouri; he served as deputy Minister of Education, director of Taiwan Provincial Department of Education, deputy minister of the Research and Evaluation Commission and Control Yuan commissioner. President Liang stressed that NTNU people must meet the trends of the times and work hard in four directions: experiencing humanistic thought, promoting the spirit of the teaching way, being well versed in specialized knowledge and professional skills training. Various construction projects were completed during his time in office such as the Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity Building, Education Building, College of Liberal Arts Building, Training Center Building, Gymnasium, swimming pool and underground car park. He also implemented campus democracy allowing academic managers to be chosen democratically. He became a Control Yuan commissioner in February 1993.



國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



呂溪木 Lu Xi-Mu  
1993.2~1999.1

呂溪木先生（1940-），臺灣苗栗人，本校數學系畢業，美國華盛頓州立大學數學博士。曾任監察委員。為本校第一位由遴選方式產生的校長。其治校理念為提升學校學術風氣及學術水準，使學校在教育學術與師資培育上居領導地位，並努力培養學生專業精神與道德，使師大保持教育大學特色及領先風範，並朝向一流精緻大學發展。1994年因應「師資培育法」公布，師資改採多元化培育政策，積極帶領學校轉型，朝向綜合大學發展。1999年1月榮任監察委員。

Lu Xi-Mu (1940-), from Miaoli, Taiwan, graduated from National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Math, and gained a PhD in Math at Washington State University. Served as a Control commissioner. He was the first NTNU president to be elected. He strived to raise the school's academic atmosphere and academic level to give the school a leading position for education learning and teacher cultivation and worked hard to nurture student professional spirit and morals so NTNU retained its education university characteristic and leading style and developed towards becoming a first-rate sophisticated university. After the announcement of the Teacher Education Act in 1994 and adoption of a policy of diverse teacher training, he actively led NTNU's transformation and move to becoming a comprehensive university. He became a Control Yuan commissioner in January 1999.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



代理校長 尤信雄  
Acting President You Xin-Xiong  
1999.2~1999.7

尤信雄先生（1938-），臺灣彰化人，本校國文系畢業，國文研究所碩士。適逢校長呂溪木榮任監察委員，時任副校長之簡茂發先生被推薦為第十任校長候選人，故懇辭代理校長職務，於辦理新任校長遴選期間，由教育部指派學生事務長尤信雄代理校長職務。

You Xin-Xiong (1938-), from Changhua, Taiwan, graduated from National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Chinese and gained a Master's in Chinese from the Graduate Institute of Chinese. At a time when President Leu His-Muh had become a Control Yuan commissioner, deputy president Chien Maw-Fa was nominated for election as NTNU president so resigned the position of acting president. During the NTNU election period, the Ministry of Education dispatched head of Student Affairs You to serve as acting president.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



簡茂發 Chien Maw-Fa  
1999.7~2004.7

簡茂發先生（1941-2015），臺灣嘉義人，本校教育學系學碩士畢業，美國北科羅拉多大學教育心理學博士。曾任國立臺中師範學院院長、本校副校長、教務長、大學入學考試中心主任，及中國測驗學會、中華民國比較教育學會、中國教育學會理事長。治校理念為「傳承與創新」，並致力於提升學術研究、擴大學校規模、維護師生權益、改善環境設施、積極爭取教育資源、增進對社區的服務及加強行政管理 7 大重點項目。為適應學校轉型發展，任內積極洽談多校整併，並通過與僑大先修班合併案。2004 年 7 月任期屆滿，轉任大學入學考試中心主任。2005 年榮獲本校第五屆傑出校友。

Chien Maw-Fa (1941-2015), from Chiayi, Taiwan, gained a master's degree from National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Education and PhD from the University of North Colorado. Served as president of National Taichung Teachers College, director of the University Entrance Examination Center, NTNU vice president and President for Academic Affairs, and president of the Chinese Association of Psychological Testing, Chinese Comparative Education Society and the Chinese Society of Education. His governance idea was based on inheritance and innovation and strived in the seven directions of raising the level of academic research, expanding the scale of the university, protecting the rights and interests of students and teachers, improving the environment and facilities, actively striving for educational resources, promoting community service and enhancing administrative management. For the transformation and development of the university, he actively discussed merger with various colleges and universities and completed merger with the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students. He became director of the University Entrance Examination Center upon the end of his term of office in July 2004. He was named one of the 5th NTNU Outstanding Alumni in 2005.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



黃光彩 Huang Guang-Cai  
2004.8~2005.4

黃光彩先生（1953-），臺灣彰化人，本校數學系畢業，美國麻省理工學院博士，曾任美國 IBM 電腦公司副總裁。任內治校重點為運用網站加強資訊流通、重視產學合作、培養知識服務業的教師、教學與研究並重。亦主張應設立跨領域學程，以快速因應社會需求，並鼓勵學生多參與課外活動，學習團隊合作，養成溝通協調與領導能力。2005 年 4 月因資格疑義去職。

Huang Guang-Cai (1953-), from Changhua in Taiwan, graduated from the Department of Math of National Taiwan Normal University, gained a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was vice president of IBM. The focus of his school governance was using the Internet to enhance information flow, industry-academic cooperation, nurturing teachers for knowledge serve industry and equal emphasis on teaching and research. He advocated the establishment of interdisciplinary programs to quickly meet the needs of society and encouraged students to actively take part in extracurricular activities to nurture team cooperation and communication coordination and leadership. He resigned from office when his qualifications were questioned in April 2005.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



代理校長 黃生  
Acting President Huang Shong  
2005.4~2006.2

黃生先生（1941-），北平市人，本校博物學系畢業，美國聖路易密蘇里大學生物學博士。2005年4月適逢校長黃光彩因資格疑義去職，教育部指派教務長黃生代理。任內積極推動與僑大先修班整併事宜，並完成兩校整合發展協議書之簽署。

Huang Shong (1941-), from Beiping, graduated from the Department of Natural History of National Taiwan Normal University and gained a PhD in Biology from the University of Missouri - St. Louis. He was dispatched by the Ministry of Education to serve as acting president when Huang Cai-Guang resigned in April, 2005. He actively promoted matters relating to the merger of NTNU and the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students and signed the agreement between the two schools.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



郭義雄 Guo Yih-Shun  
2006.2~2010.2

郭義雄先生（1941-），臺灣臺北人，本校物理學系畢業，美國紐約州立大學物理博士。曾任國立交通大學訓導長、理學院院長、理學院院長等職務，以及物理學會會長、光電學會創會常務理事。郭校長以「誠正勤樸」校訓為治校座右銘，並以「教育即生活」思維，培養智德雙全、具有誠正勤樸精神的師大人；提出「古典風華·現代視野」為學校發展目標。任內成立林口新校區，全力進行建設，為學校永續發展奠定利基。2010年2月任期屆滿退休。

Guo Yih-Shun (1941-), from Taipei City, graduated from the Department of Physics of National Taiwan Normal University and gained a PhD in Physics from the State University of New York. President Guo's motto for school governance was the National Taiwan Normal University motto of Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity and with "Education is life" thinking he sought to nurture NTNU people with wisdom and virtue as well as the spirit of Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity. He put forward "Classical Splendor · Modern Vision" as the development objective of NTNU. During his time in office he established the Linkou campus and made a big effort in the area of construction, laying down the foundation for sustainable development. He retired in February, 2010 when his term of office ended.



國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



張國恩 Chang Kuo-En  
2010.2~2018.2

張國恩先生（1958-），福建惠安人，臺灣工業技術學院電子系（今國立臺灣科技大學）畢業，臺灣大學電機系博士，曾任本校電算中心主任、資訊教育系主任、圖書館館長、副校長。任內提出「蛻變九五，大學典範」之治校理念，以9大發展重點：教學卓越新型態、師資培育新典範、頂尖研究發展、國際交流倍增、僑生與華語文教育全球化、建置U化校園、落實自我評鑑、建設永續校園、行政革新與組織再造，使學校成為國內大學的典範。2011年本校獲得「教育部5年500億—邁向頂尖大學計畫」補助，名列12所頂尖大學之列，帶領本校進入嶄新里程碑，持續朝追求卓越之目標邁進。

Chang Kuo-En (1958-), native of Huian in Fujian, graduated from the Department of Electronics of Taiwan College of Industrial Technology (today's National Taiwan University of Science & Technology,) and gained a PhD from the Institute of Electrical Engineering at National Taiwan University; he served as director of the National Taiwan Normal University Computer Center, dean of the Department of Information Education, head librarian and vice-president. He put forward his idea of school governance "Nine Development Focuses, Five Programs, University Model," with nine focuses: teaching excellence new pattern, new model for teacher nurturing, elite research development, multiplication of international exchange, overseas compatriot student and Mandarin education globalization, establishing a U-ized campus, implementing self-evaluation, building a sustainable campus, administrative reform and organization restructuring. In 2011, NTNU received a subsidy under the Ministry of Education's 5-year, NT\$50 billion The Aiming for the Top University Project and became one of the 12 top universities, setting a new milestone and continuing to move towards the objective of excellence.

國立臺灣師範大學  
National Taiwan Normal University



吳正己 Wu Cheng-Chih  
2018.2~

吳正己先生（1957-），本校工業教育學系學碩士畢業，美國德州大學奧斯汀分校科學教育博士。曾任本校資訊教育系主任、資訊中心主任、教務長、副校長。任內積極推動多元國際發展，並提出培養及延攬卓越教師、學生主體之核心思維、發揮行政支援效能、持續深耕國際化發展、建置校友網絡、加強產業連結多元化、爭取及善用各界資源等發展重點。近年本校陸續於「QS世界大學排名」、「泰晤士高等教育世界大學排名」屢獲佳績，包括國際化程度全國第一、教育領域名列世界第十五名、圖書與資訊管理領域名列世界第二十九名，2021年獲教育部核定為「大專校院學生雙語化學習計畫」、全國4所重點培育學校之一。

Wu Cheng-Chih (1957-), Master's from the Department of Industrial Education of National Taiwan Normal University, PhD in Science Education from the University of Texas at Austin. Served as director of National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Information Education, director of the Information Center, President for Academic Affairs and vice president. His development focuses are promoting diverse internationalization, putting forward core thinking for the nurturing and recruitment of excellent teachers and students, bringing into play administrative support effectiveness, continuing to cultivate international development, establishing an alumni network, enhancing diversity of links with industry and striving for and effectively using resources from various quarters. In recent years, NTNU has performed well in the QS World University Rankings and Times Higher Education World University Rankings, including first for degree of internationalization nationally, 15th in the field of education worldwide, 29th in the library and information management field. In 2021, NTNU was selected as one of the four key schools nationally for the Ministry of Education The Program on Bilingual Education for Students in College.



# 傑出校友

Outstanding Alumni

第一屆 1<sup>st</sup> (2001)

## 林朝家 | Lin Chao-Chia

博物學系 38 級 | Dept. of Natural History (1949)

樹人醫護管理專科學校董事長 | Chairman of Shu-Zen Junior College of Medicine and Management

## 楊義堅 | Yang I-Chien

教育學系 38 級 | Dept. of Education (1949)

及人中學創辦人兼校長 | Founder/Principal of Chi Jen Private Hight School

## 林天棟 | Lin Tien-Tung

教育學系 39 級 | Dept. of Education (1950)

臺北國際商業銀行監察人 | Supervisor of International Bank of Taipei

## 陳國章 | Chen Kuo-Chang

史地學系 41 級 | Dept. of History and Geography (1952)

本校地理系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Geography of National Taiwan Normal University

## 鄭天佐 | Tsong Tien-Tzou

理化系 48 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1959)

曾任中研院特聘研究員兼所長 | Former Distinguished Researcher/Director of Academia Sinica

## 許水德 | Hsu Shui-Teh

教育學系 47 級 | Dept. of Education (1958)

前考試院院長、中華民國中山學術文化基金會董事長 | Former President of the Examination Yuan, Board Chair of Sun Yat Sen Academic and Cultural Foundation

## 郭為藩 | Kuo Wei-Fan

社會教育學系 48 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1959)

前教育部部長、前中華民國駐法國代表 | Former Minister of Ministry of Education, Former ROC Representative in France

## 張玉法 | Chang Yu-Fa

史地學系 48 級 | Dept. of History and Geography (1959)

歷史學家、中央研究院第十九屆院士 | Historian, 19th Academician of Academia Sinica

## 羅符卿 | Lo Fu-Ching

數學系 49 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1960)

美國紐約至善中文學校創校校長 | Founder/Principal of Chih Shan Chinese School at New York

## 鍾金鈞 | Choong Kam Kow

藝術學系 50 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1961)

前馬來西亞藝術學院院長 | Former Dean of Malaysian Institute of Arts

## 黃昆輝 | Huang Kun-Huei

教育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Education (1963)

前內政部部长、前臺灣團結聯盟黨主席 | Former Minister of Ministry of the Interior, Former Chair of Taiwan Solidarity Union

## 王金平 | Wang Jin-Pyng

數學系 54 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1965)

前立法院院長、中華民國義消協會理事長 | Former President of Legislative Yuan, Chair of ROC Volunteer Firefighters Association

## 陳金雄 | Chen Chin-Hsiung

國文學系 55 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1966)

前國立僑生大學先修班班主任（校長）、國立成功大學兼任教授 | Former President of National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students, Adjunct Professor of National Cheng Kung University

## 李怨信 | Esther Lee Yao

家政教育學系 56 級 | Dept. of Home Economics Education (1967)

美國 DePauw University 教育系主任、1988 年獲美國總統成就獎 | Chair of Department of Education of DePauw University, Awarded by Presidential Scholars Program in 1988

## 吳武雄 | Wu Wu-Hsiung

教育學系 60 級 | Dept. of Education (1971)

前臺北市立建國高中校長 | Former Principal of Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School

第二屆 2<sup>nd</sup> (2002)

## 梁尚勇 | Liang Shang-Yung

教育學系 41 級 | Dept. Of Education (1952)

本校第八任校長、第二屆監察院委員 | 8th President of National Taiwan Normal University, 2nd Member of the Control Yuan

## 劉國松 | Liu Kuo-Sung

美術學系 44 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1955)

海內外知名畫家、獲第十二屆國家文藝獎 | Worldwide Known Painter, Winner of 12th National Award for Arts

## 陳景容 | Chen Ching-Jung

美術學系 45 級 | Dept. Of Fine Arts (1956)

畫家、本校美術研究所專任教授 | Painter, Professor of Graduate Institute of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

## 黃文堯 | Huang Wen-Yao

體育學系 47 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1958)

彰化縣議會第 8、9 屆議長、彰化客運公司董事長 | 8th & 9th Speaker of Changhua County Council, Board Chair of Chang Hua Bus

## 黃炳煌 | Huang Ping-Huang

教育學系 47 級 | Dept. of Education (1958)

國立政治大學教育系名譽教授、曾任淡江大學教育學院院長 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Education of National Chengchi University, Former Dean of College of Education of Tamkang University

## 呂溪木 | Lu Hsi-Mu

數學系 52 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1963)

曾任監察院監察委員、本校第九任校長 | Former Member of the Control Yuan, 9th President of National Taiwan Normal University

## 毛連壇 | Mao Lien-Wen

教育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Education (1963)

前國立教育資料館館長、前臺北市立師範專科學校校長 | Former Director of National Educational Data Library, Former President of Taipei Municipal University of Education

## 畢加志 | Hua Chia-Chih

公民訓育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Civic Education (1963)

曾任中央原住民服務總會會長、立法委員 | Former Chair of Central Aboriginal Service Association, Member of Legislative Yuan

## 彭森明 | Peng Samuel S.

英語學系 54 級 | Dept. of English (1965)

曾任美國聯邦教育部教育統計中心、清華大學高教研究中心主任 | Former Chief of America National Center for Education Statistics and Higher Education Center of National Tsing Hua University

## 姜傳康 | Chiang Chuan-Kang

物理學系 54 級 | Dept. of Physics (1965)

美國聯邦商務部國家標準及技術署、美國國家科技研究院 (NIST) | National Institute of Standards and Technology of United States Department of Commerce



**楊國賜** | Yang Kuo-Ssu

社會教育學系 54 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1965)

曾任教育部社會教育司司長、國立嘉義大學校長 | Former Director of Bureau of Social Education of Ministry of Education, President of National Chiayi University

**李建興** | Li Chien-Hsing

社會教育學系 55 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1966)

前國立臺北大學校長、海峽兩岸文教交流協會理事長 | Former President of National Taipei University, Chair of Cross-Strait Culture and Education Association

**李文華** | Lee, Wen-Hwa

生物學系 61 級 | Dept. of Biology (1972)

中央研究院第 20 屆生命科學組院士、曾任中國醫藥大學校長 | 20th Academician of Division of Life Sciences of Academia Sinica, Former President of China Medical University

**吳清基** | Wu Ching-Ji

教育學系 62 級 | Dept. of Education (1973)

本校教育系名譽教授、曾任教育部部長 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Education of National Taiwan Normal University, Former Minister of Ministry of Education

**張自** | Chang Tzu

教育學系 64 級 | Dept. of Education (1975)

曾任臺北市啟明學校校長、榮獲臺北市特殊優良教師獎 | Former Principal of Taipei School for the Visually Impaired, Winner of Taipei City Excellent Teacher Award

**第三屆 3<sup>rd</sup> (2003)****林良** | Lin Liang

國語專修班 41 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1952)

著名兒童文學作家、國語日報社董事長 | Famous writer for children's literature, Board Chair of Mandarin Daily News

**施金池** | Shih Chin-Chih

教育學系 43 級 | Dept. of Education (1954)

曾任中山學術文化基金會秘書長、教育部常務次長 | Secretary General of Sun Yat Sen Academic and Cultural Foundation, Administrative Deputy Minister of Ministry of Education

**林明璋** | Ming-Chang Lin

理化系 48 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1959)

中央研究院第二十三屆院士、美國艾默瑞 Emory Univ. 化學系教授 | 23rd Academician of Academia Sinica, Professor of Emory University

**黃肇珩** | Huang Chao-Heng

社會教育學系 48 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1959)

曾任中華日報社長、本校社教系講師、監察委員 | President of China Daily News, Lecturer of Department of Adult and Continuing Education of National Taiwan Normal University, Member of Control Yuan

**陳秋山** | Chiu-Shan Chen

理化系 49 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1960)

美國聖地牙哥臺灣師範大學校友會會長、聖地牙哥臺灣中心創館主任 | President of American San Diego National Taiwan Normal University Alumni Association, Founder/Chief of San Diego Taiwanese American Community Center

**雷永泰** | Lei Yung-Tai

數學系 52 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1963)

臺北市東山高中代董事長兼駐校董事 | Board Chair/Resident Director of Taipei Private Dongshan High School

**陳富貴** | Chen Fu-Kuei

衛生教育學系 53 級 | Dept. of Health Education (1964)

臺北市立第一女子高級中學校長 | Principal of Taipei First Girls High School

**錢慰曾** | Chien Wei-Tseng

物理學系 53 級 | Dept. of Physics (1964)

加西中文僑校聯合會創會會長 | Founder/President of WCCSA

**張天津** | Chang Tien-Chin

工業教育學系 54 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1965)

國立臺北科技大學校長 | President of National Taipei University of Technology

**黃政傑** | Huang Cheng-Chieh

教育學系 54 級 | Dept. of Education (1965)

國立臺南師範學院院長 | Dean of National Tainan Teachers' College

**賴喜村** | Lai Hsi-Tsun

工業教育學系 54 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1965)

澳士寶開發顧問公司董事長 | Board Chair of Ao Shih Pao Development Consultant Company

**黃清章** | Huang Ching-Chang

英語學系 55 級 | Dept. of English (1966)

美耐皿工業股份有限公司董事長 | Board Chair of Taiwan Melamine Products Industrial Co., Ltd

**洪冬桂** | Hung Tung-Kuei

教育學系 58 級 | Dept. of Education (1969)

總統府國策顧問 | National Policy Advisor to the President

**楊朝祥** | Yang Chao-Hsiang

工業教育學系 59 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1970)

國家政策研究基金會召集人 | Convener of National Policy Foundation

**潘玉華** | Pan Yu-Hua

生物學系 61 級 | Dept. of Biology (1972)

美國德州大學聖安東尼醫學院分子醫學系教授 | Professor of Department of Molecular Medicine of University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

**第四屆 4<sup>th</sup> (2004)****趙金祁** | Chin-Chi Chao

理化系 41 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1952)

本校科學教育研究所教授 | Professor of Graduate Institute of Science Education of National Taiwan Normal University

**李淑德** | Li Shu-Te

音樂學系 41 級 | Dept. of Music (1952)

本校音樂系教授 | Professor of Department of Music of National Taiwan Normal University

**李子達** | Li Tzu-Ta

教育學系 41 級 | Dept. of Education (1952)

李行工作室有限公司 | Lee's Production Ltd.

**伍振鸞** | Wu Chen-Cho

教育學系 43 級 | Dept. of Education (1954)

本校教育系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Education of National Taiwan Normal University

**李華偉 | Li Hua-Wei**

教育學系 43 級 | Dept. of Education (1954)  
美國國會圖書館亞洲部主任 | Chief of Library of Congress Asian Division

**高銘輝 | Kao Ming-Hui**

教育學系 43 級 | Dept. of Education (1954)  
中華民國團結自強協會理事長 | Chair of Tuan Chieh Tzu Chiang Association, ROC

**張植珊 | Chang Chih-Shan**

教育學系 44 級 | Dept. of Education (1955)  
前彰化師範大學校長 | Former President of National Changhua University of Education

**柯文福 | Ko Wen-Fu**

教育學系 47 級 | Dept. of Education (1958)  
海華文教基金會董事長 | Board Chair of Overseas Compatriots Culture and Education Foundation

**李登木 | Li Teng-Mu**

藝術專修科 49 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1960)  
麗尊開發企業總裁 | President of The Lees Hotel

**溫世頌 | Wen Shih-Sung**

教育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Education (1963)  
美國傑克森州立大學心理學系教授 | Professor of Department of Psychology of Jacksonville State University

**席慕蓉 | Hsi Muren**

藝術學系 52 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1963)  
詩人、畫家 | Poet, Painter

**吳鐵雄 | Wu Tieh-Hsiung**

教育學系 55 級 | Dept. of Education (1966)  
教育部常務次長 | Administrative Deputy Minister of Ministry of Education

**陳其南 | Chen Chi-Nan**

地理學系 59 級 | Dept. of Geography (1970)  
文化建設委員會主任委員 | Chief of Council for Cultural Affairs

**蔡純真 | Tsai Chun-Chen**

國文學系 64 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1975)  
佳姿氣身工程館董事長 | Board Chair of Youth Camp Health Group

**翁金珠 | Weng Chin-Chu**

音樂學系 66 級 | Dept. of Music (1977)  
彰化縣縣長 | County Mayor of Changhua County

**黃光男 | Huang Kuang-Nan**

美術研究所 74 級 | Graduate Institute of Fine Arts (1985)  
國立臺灣藝術大學校長 | President of National Taiwan University of Arts

**第五屆 5<sup>th</sup> (2005)****簡茂發 | Chien Mao-Fa**

教育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Education (1963)  
大學入學考試中心主任 | Chief of College Entrance Examination Center

**賴澤涵 | Lai Jeh-Han**

歷史學系 54 級 | Dept. of History (1965)  
玄奘大學通識教育中心專任講座教授 | Chair Professor of Center of General Education of Hsuan Chuang University

**許榮富 | Hsu Jung-Fu**

物理學系 58 級 | Dept. of Physics (1969)  
行政院國家科學委員會 駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處科技組組長 | Chief of Science and Technology Division of Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium of National Science Council of the Executive Yuan

**許勝雄 | Hsu Sheng-Hsiung**

國文學系 62 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1973)  
金寶電子工業公司、仁寶電腦工業公司董事長 | Board Chair of Kinpo Electronics, Inc. and Compal Electronics, Inc.

**趙麗雲 | Chao Li-Yun**

體育學系 63 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1974)  
國家政策研究基金會 - 教育文化組政策委員兼副召集人 | Associate Convener/Member of Division of Education and Culture of National Policy Foundation

**李炷烽 | Li Chu-Feng**

教育學系 68 級 | Dept. of Education (1979)  
金門縣政府縣長 | County Mayor of Kinmen County Government

**劉天吉 | Liu Tian-Ji**

社會教育學系 72 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1983)  
施恩愛控股執行董事 | Executive Director of CNI Taiwan

**第六屆 6<sup>th</sup> (2006)****羅慧明 | Lo Hui-Ming**

藝術學系 45 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1956)  
玄奘大學專任講座教授 | Chair Professor of Hsuan Chuang University

**龔焯城 | Kung Huang-Cheng**

英語學系 46 級 | Dept. of English (1957)  
中央研究院院士 | Academician of Academia Sinica

**吳連火 | Wu Lien-Huo**

國文學系 47 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1958)  
國際證卷公司董事長 | Board Chair of Empire Investment

**梁兆兵 | James Liang**

英語學系 47 級 | Dept. of English (1958)  
前荷蘭萊頓大學副校長 | Former Vice President of Leiden University

**曾富美 | Tseng Fu-Mei**

藝術學系 49 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1960)  
藝術家 | Artist

**歐陽教 | Ou Yang Chiao**

教育學系 49 級 | Dept. of Education (1960)  
文化大學教育學院院長 | Dean of College of Education of Chinese Culture University

**康自立 | Kang Tzu-Li**

工業教育學系 54 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1965)  
大漢技術學院校長 | President of Dahan Institute of Technology

**許義雄 | Hsu I-Hsiung**

體育學系 55 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1966)  
實踐大學高雄校區講座教授 | Chair Professor of Shih Chien University Kaohsiung Campus

**林文雄** | Lin Wen-Hsiung

英語學系 56 級 | Dept. of English (1967)

維舜公司董事長 | Board Chair of Waying-hhs Ltd.

**潘文炎** | Pan Wen-Yen

化學系 57 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1968)

中國石油公司董事長 | Board Chair of Chinese Petroleum Corporation

**紀國鐘** | Chi Kuo-Chung

物理學系 58 級 | Dept. of Physics (1969)

行政院國科會副主委 | Vice Chair of National Council on Science Development of the Executive Yuan

**楊深坑** | Yang Shen-Keng

教育學系 58 級 | Dept. of Education (1969)

國立中正大學副校長 | Vice President of National Chung Cheng University

**潘皇龍** | Pan Huang-Lung

音樂學系 60 級 | Dept. of Music (1971)

國立臺北藝術大學音樂學院院長 | Dean of School of Music of Taipei National University of the Arts

**李金振** | Li Chin-Chen

公民訓育學系 64 級 | Dept. of Civic Education (1975)

國立金門技術學院校長 | President of National Kinmen Institute of Technology

**林曼麗** | Lin Mun-Lee

美術學系 65 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1976)

國立故宮博物院院長 | Director of National Palace Museum

**黃國晏** | Huang Kuo-Yen

特教學系 85 級 | Dept. of Special Education (1996)

威斯康辛大學麥迪遜校區研究計畫助理，臺灣首位進入美國長春藤大學並在美國獲得博士學位之視障者。 | Research Assistant of University of Wisconsin-Madison, The first visually impaired Taiwanese getting into Ivy League and finishing PhD

**第七屆 7<sup>th</sup> (2007)****陳銀輝** | Chen Yin-Hui

美術學系 43 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1954)

本校美術系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

**李鑾** | Li Hsien

國文學系 44 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1955)

本校國文系兼任教授 | Adjunct Professor of Department of Chinese of National Taiwan Normal University

**陳景星** | Chen Ching-Hsing

體育學系 45 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1956)

中國文化大學教授 | Professor of Chinese Culture University

**孟繼洛** | Meng Chi-Lo

工業教育學系 47 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1958)

華夏技術學院董事長 | Board Chair of Hwa Hsia Institute of Technology

**陳正茂** | Chen, Chong-Maw

生物學系 47 級 | Dept. of Biology (1958)

美國威斯康辛大學榮譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of University of Wisconsin

**李壬癸** | Li Jen-Kuei

英語學系 48 級 | Dept. of English (1959)

中央研究院院士 | Academician of Academia Sinica

**洪俊德** | Hung Chun-Te

數學專修科 48 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1959)

財團法人傳咸慈善公益基金會董事長 | Board Chair of Chuan Hsien Charity Public Welfare Foundation

**李振清** | Li Chen-Ching

英語學系 53 級 | Dept. of English (1964)

本校翻譯研究所兼任教授 | Adjunct Professor of Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpretation

**董陽孜** | Tong Yang-Tze

藝術學系 55 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1966)

書畫創作、藝術家 | Painting and calligraphy creation, Artists

**吳武典** | Wu Wu-Tien

教育學系 55 級 | Dept. of Education (1966)

本校特殊教育學系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Special Education of National Taiwan Normal University

**周韜維** | Chou Yun-Wei

童子軍教育專修科 56 級 | Dept. of Scouting Education (1967)

臺北市立第一女子高級中學校長 | Principal of Taipei First Girls High School

**謝慶全** | Hsieh Ching-Chuan

生物學系 57 級 | Dept. of Biology (1968)

德大醫學院高維斯敦醫學中心 | UTMB(The University of Texas Medical Branch) Health

**黃正德** | C.-T. James Huang

英語學系 60 級、英研所 63 級 | Dept. of English (1971), Graduate Institute of English (1974)

美國哈佛大學語言學系教授兼研究生部主任 | Professor/Chair of Graduate School of Department of Linguistics of Harvard University

**張惠博** | Chang Huey-Por

物理學系 60 級 | Dept. of Physics (1971)

國立彰化師範大學教授 | Professor of National Changhua University of Education

**楊弘敦** | Hung-Duen Yang

物理學系 67 級 | Dept. of Physics (1978)

行政院國家科學委員會副主委 | Vice Chair of National Council on Science Development of the Executive Yuan

**第八屆 8<sup>th</sup> (2008)****連日清** | Lien Jih-Ching

英語學系 41 級 | Dept. of English (1952)

國立臺灣大學環境衛生研究所兼任教授 | Adjunct Professor of Institute of Environmental Health of National Taiwan University

**陳鏡潭** | Chen Ching-Tan

理化系 43 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1954)

國立臺北師範學院前校長、臺灣新日化公司董事長 | Former President of National Taipei Teachers' College, Board Chair of Taiwan NJC Corporation

**戴璉璋** | Tai Lien-Chang

國文學系 44 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1955)

中央研究院中國文哲研究所諮詢委員兼任研究員 | Advisor/Researcher of Institute of Chinese Literature and Philosophy of Academia Sinica

**廖修平** | Liao Hsiu-Ping

美術學系 48 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1959)

國立臺灣藝術大學版畫研究所教授 | Professor of Print Division of Graduate School of Fine Arts of National Taiwan University of Arts



**許樹淵** | Hsu Shu-Yuan

體育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1963)

本校體育學系退休教授 | Retired Professor of Department of Physical Education of National Taiwan Normal University

**游勝雄** | Yu Sheng-Hsiung

童子軍教育專修科 54 級、英文系 60 級 | Dept. of Scouting Education (1967), Dept. of English (1971)

國維達土地開發集團 &amp; YU66 Corp | Weida Land Development Group &amp; YU66 Corp

**周文賢** | Chou Wen-Hsien

數學系 55 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1966)

東南科技大學校長 | President of Tungnan University

**曾道雄** | Tseng Tao-Hsiung

音樂學系 55 級 | Dept. of Music (1966)

本校音樂系退休教授 | Retired Professor of Department of Music of National Taiwan Normal University

**李健全** | Li Chien-Chuan

生物學系 56 級 | Dept. of Biology (1967)

行政院農業委員會副主任委員 | Vice Chief of Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan

**王淑霞** | Wang Shu-Hsia

物理學系 57 級 | Dept. of Physics (1968)

國立交通大學榮譽退休教授 | Emeritus Professor of National Chiao Tung University

**陳徽崇** | Chen Hui-Chung

音樂學系 60 級 | Dept. of Music (1971)

馬來西亞柔佛音樂藝術學院院長 | Dean of Malaysia's South Front Art &amp; Music House

**張逸群** | Chang I-Chun

公訓系 61 級 | Dept. of Civic Education (1972)

國立臺南一中校長 | Principal of Tainan First Senior High School

**李有成** | Li Yu-Cheng

英語學系 64 級 | Dept. of English (1975)

中央研究院歐美研究所所長 | Director of Institute of European and American Studies of Academia Sinica

**許千樹** | Hsu Chien-Shu

化學系 64 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1975)

國立交通大學專任教授兼理學院副院長 | Professor/Vice Dean of College of Science of National Chiao Tung University

**呂木琳** | Lu Mu-Lin

教育學系碩士 66 級 | Dept. of Education (1977)

教育部政務次長 | Political Deputy Minister of Ministry of Education

**第九屆 9<sup>th</sup> (2009)****黃錦鏞** | Huang Chin-Hung

國文學系 39 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1950)

本校名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of National Taiwan Normal University

**曾仕強** | Tseng Shih-Chiang

工業教育學系 46 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1957)

本校兼任教授 | Adjunct Professor of National Taiwan Normal University

**邱煥堂** | Chiu Huan-Tang

英語學研究所 47 級 | Graduate Institute of English (1958)

陶然陶舍主持人、專業陶雕 | Host of Tao Jan Tao She, Professional Ceramic Crafter

**蕭泰然** | Hsiao Tyzen

音樂學系 52 級 | Dept. of Music (1963)

蕭泰然文教基金會名譽顧問 | Honorary Consultant of Hsiao Tai Jan Culture and Education Foundation

**張元樵** | Chang Yuan-Chiao

物理學系 53 級 | Dept. of Physics (1964)

前美國太空總署太空梭熱控制系統經理 | Former Manager of Spacecraft Thermal Control System of NASA

**胡樹德 (錦珊)** | Hu Shu-Te

社會教育學系 53 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1964)

泰國肅貪委員會資深委員 | Senior Member of Thailand's National Counter Corruption Commission

**黃永川** | Huang Yung-Chuan

藝術學系 55 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1966)

國立歷史博物館館長 | Director of National Museum of History

**方勝雄** | Fang Sheng-Hsiung

國文學系 55 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1966)

崑山科技大學應用英語系兼任教授 | Adjunct Professor of Department of Applied English of Kun Shan University

**蔡典謨** | Tsai Tien-Mo

教育學系 62 級 | Dept. of Education (1973)

國立臺東大學校長 | President of National Taitung University

**郭伯嘉** | Kuo Po-Chia

數學系 62 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1973)

國立臺中一中校長 | Principal of National Taichung First Senior High School

**伍建新** | Ng Kin Sun

社會教育學系 63 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1974)

香港中華基督教青年會執行幹事 | Executive Officer of Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong

**黃敏惠** | Huang Min-Hui

國文學系 71 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1982)

嘉義市市長 | Mayor of Chiayi City

**第十屆 10<sup>th</sup> (2010)****汪中** | Wang Chung

國文學系 41 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1952)

本校國文系退休教授 | Retired Professor of Department of Chinese of National Taiwan Normal University

**吳水雲** | Wu Shui-Yun

教育學系 42 級 | Dept. of Education (1953)

監察委員退休、監察院高級顧問、行政院客屬會諮詢委員 | Retired Member of Control Yuan, Senior Consultant of Control Yuan, Advisor of Hakka Affairs Council of Administrative Yuan

**鄭均華** | Cheng Chun-Hua

理化系 43 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1954)

美國紐約奧爾巴尼大學大氣研究中心終生研究員 | Tenured Researcher of Atmospheric Science Research Center of State University of New York Albany

**丁愛博** | Albert E. Dien

國語中心 46 級 | Mandarin Training Center (1957)

美國史丹福大學名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Stanford University

**林德嘉** | Lin Te-Chia

體育衛生教育學系 48 級 | Dept. of Physical and Health Education (1959)

中華民國足球協會秘書長 | Secretary General of Chinese Taipei Football Association

**施河** | Shih He

生物學系 51 級 | Dept. of Biology (1962)

臺北市私立景文高級中學董事長 | Board Chair of Taipei Jingwen High School

**于靖** | Yu Ching

數學系 61 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1972)

國立臺灣大學數學系講座教授 | Chair Professor of Department of Mathematics of National Taiwan University

**薛光豐** | Hsueh Kuang-Feng

數學系 64 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1975)

臺中市立臺中二中校長 | Principal of Taichung City Municipal Taichung Second Senior High School

**陳益興** | Chen I-Hsing

國文學系 68 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1979)

教育部常務次長 | Administrative Deputy Minister of Ministry of Education

**張基郁** | Chang Chi-Yu

化學系 69 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1980)

大葉大學生物產業科技系教授兼教務長 | Professor/Chief of Office of Academic Affairs of Department of Bioindustry Technology of Da-Yeh University

**陳蔚綺** | Chen Wei-Chi

音樂學系 80 級 | Dept. of Music (1991)

國立臺中特殊教育學校音樂專任教師 | Full-time Music Teacher of National Taichung Special Education School

**蔡今中** | Tsai Chin-Chung

物理學系 81 級 | Dept. of Physics (1992)

國立臺灣科技大學技職教育研究所講座教授 | Chair Professor of Graduate Institute of Technological and Vocational Education of National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

**潘維剛** | Pan Wei-Kang

政治學研究所 91 級 | Graduate Institute of Political Science (2002)

立法院立法委員、現代婦女護衛中心創辦人 | Member of the Legislative Yuan, Founder of Modern Women's Guardian Center

**第十一屆 11<sup>th</sup> (2011)****張洸照** | Chang Kuang-Chao

美術學系 49 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1960)

嘉強電子股份有限公司總裁 | President of Micro Electronics Co., Ltd.

**陳爛松** | Chen Chiung-Sung

國文學系 52 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1963)

財團法人中正農業科技社會公益基金會董事長 | Board Chair of Chung Cheng Agriculture Science and Social Welfare Foundation

**薛昭雄** | Hsueh Chao-Hsiung

數學系 53 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1964)

美國內華達大學終身職教授 | Tenured Professor of University of Nevada

**呂光洋** | Lu Kuang-Yang

生物學系 56 級 | Dept. of Biology (1967)

臺灣野生動物管理保育協會理事長、本校生科系退休／兼任教授 | President of Taiwan Wildlife Management Conservation Association, Retired/Adjunct Professor of Department of Life Science of National Taiwan Normal University

**楊志良** | Yang Chih-Liang

衛生教育學系 57 級 | Dept. of Health Education (1968)

亞洲大學健康學院院長及講座教授 | Dean/Chair Professor of College of Health Science of Asia University

**李遠 (小野)** | Li Yuan (Hsiao Yeh)

生物學系 63 級 | Dept. of Biology (1974)

紙風車文教基金會董事、商店街市集國際資訊公司獨立董事 | Board Director of TADD, Independent Director of Pchomestore Inc.

**李光華** | Li Kuang-Hua

化學系 65 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1976)

國立中央大學教務長 | Vice President for Academic Affairs of National Central University

**洪久賢** | Hung Chiu-Hsien

家政教育學系 68 級 | Dept. of Home Economics Education (1979)

德霖技術學院校長 | President of De Lin Institute of Technology

**戴遐齡** | Tai Hsia-Ling

體育學系 74 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1985)

行政院體育委員會主任委員 | Chief of Sports Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan

**陸克文** | Lu Ko-Wen

國語中心 | Mandarin Training Center

澳洲總理、澳洲外交部長 | Prime Minister of Australia, Australia's Minister of Foreign Affairs

**第十二屆 12<sup>th</sup> (2012)****蔡敏忠** | Tsai Min-Chung

體育學系 41 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1952)

前體育司長 | Former Director of Sport Department

**楊冠政** | Yang Kuan-Cheng

博物學系 45 級 | Dept. of Natural History (1956)

本校生物系退休教授 | Retired Professor of Department of Biology of National Taiwan Normal University

**何謂熾** | Ho Wei-Chih

社會教育學系 48 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1959)

何熾有限公司負責人 | Person in charge of Ho Chi And Company Limited

**李義發** | Li I-Fa

理化系物理組 50 級 | Dept. of Physics and Chemistry (1961)

承德油脂股份有限公司董事長 | Board Chair of Chant Oil Co., Ltd.

**陳森村** | Chen Sen-Tsun

物理學系 55 級 | Dept. of Physics (1966)

資深地球物理學家 | Senior Geophysicist of ExxonMobil Research and Exploration Company

**涂鐵雄** | Tu Tieh-Hsiung

衛生教育學系 56 級 | Dept. of Health Education (1967)

泉新工業股份有限公司董事長 | Board Chair of Taiwan Cable Industrial Co., Ltd.

**李文堂** | Li Wen-Tang

物理學系 59 級 | Dept. of Physics (1970)

國立嘉義高級中學教師 | Teacher of National Chiayi Senior High School

**顧百里** | Cornelius C. Kubler

國語教學中心 | Mandarin Training Center Stanfield Professor of Asian Studies Williams College

**梁偉勝 | Liang Wei-Sheng**

英語學系 69 級 | Dept. of English (1980)

緯盛科技股份有限公司董事長 | Board Chair of Pelsco Scientific Co., Ltd.

**張平宜 | Chang Ping-I**

社會教育學系 71 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1982)

中華希望之翼服務協會創辦人兼執行長 | Founder/CEO of The Wings of Hope

**黃軒 | Hean Ooi**

國立僑生大學先修班 77 級 | National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students (1988)

慈濟綜合醫院臺中分院胸腔內科主治醫師 | Attending Physician of Chest Medicine of Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital

**林潤崧 | Lin Jun-Sung**

國立僑生大學先修班 83 級 | National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students (1994)

馬來西亞 AKASHA 學習型社群創辦人兼執行長 | Founder/CEO of Akasha Learning Companionship Association of Malaysia

**第十三屆 13<sup>th</sup> (2013)****文樓 | Wen Lou**

藝術學系 48 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1959)

香港美術家協會主席 | Chair of Hong Kong Artists Association

**陳淮舟 | Chen Huai-Chou**

英語學系 53 級 | Dept. of English (1964)

彰化銀行董事長 | Board Chair of Chang Hwa Bank

**瀨戶口律子 | Setoguchi Ritsuko**

國文研究所 61 級 | Dept. of Chinese (1972)

大東文化大學外國語學中國語學科教授 | Professor of Chinese Language Division of Department of Foreign Languages of Daito Bunka University

**林磐鋒 | Lin Pang-Soong**

美術系設計組 73 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1984)

TCCA 臺灣文化創意產業聯盟理事長 | President of Taiwan Cultural &amp; Creative Association

**吳啟騰 | Wu Chi-Teng**

化學研究所 73 級 | Graduate Institute of Chemistry (1984)

金門縣立金湖國中校長 | Principal of Kin-Hu Junior High School

**謝長亨 | Hsieh Chang-Heng**

運動與休閒管理研究所 98 級 | Graduate Institute of Sport and Leisure Management (2009)

中華職棒兄弟隊總教練 | Manager of CTBC Brothers

**史國興 | Curtis Dean Smith**

國文研究所博士班 85 級 | Graduate Institute of Chinese (PhD) (1996)

美國密西根州格蘭谷州立大學現代語文學系教授 | Professor of Department of Modern Languages of Grand Valley State University

**黃美秀 | Huang Mei-Hsiu**

生物學系 81 級 | Dept. of Biology (1992)

國立屏東科技大學野生動物保育研究所所長 | Director of Institute of Wildlife Conservation of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

**第十四屆 14<sup>th</sup> (2014)****丁範鎮 | Ting Fan-Chen**

國文學系碩士 50 級 | Graduate Institute of Chinese (1961)

韓國東洋大學碩座教授、成均館大學名譽教授、名譽校長教授 | Endowed Chair Professor of Dongyang University, Emeritus Professor/President Professor of Sungkyunkwan University

**陳文輝 | Chen Wen-Hui**

生物學系 63 級 | Dept. of Biology (1974)

國立成功大學蘭花研究中心研究員 | Researcher of Orchid Research and Development Center of National Cheng Kung University

**紀惠容 | Chi Hui-Jung**

社會教育學系 72 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1983)

財團法人勵馨社會福利事業基金會執行長 | CEO of The Garden of Hope Foundation

**郭昇 | Kuo Sheng**

體育學系 87 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1998)

臺北市立景美女中拔河隊指導教練 | Coach of Taipei Jingmei Girls High School's Tug of War Team

**第十五屆 15<sup>th</sup> (2015)****鄭善禧 | Cheng Shan-Hsi**

藝術學系 49 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1960)

本校美術學系榮譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

**陳茂萱 | Chen Mao-Hsuan**

音樂學系 49 級 | Dept. of Music (1960)

真理大學音樂應用學系講座教授 | Chair Professor of Department of Applied Music of Aletheia University

**王素蘭 | Wang Su-Lan**

化學系 65 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1976)

國立清華大學化學系特聘講座教授 | Distinguished Chair Professor of Department of Chemistry of National Tsing Hua University

**楊長賢 | Yang Chang-Hsien**

生物學系 70 級 | Dept. of Biology (1981)

國立中興大學生物科技學研究所特聘教授 | Distinguished Professor of Graduate Institute of Biotechnology of National Chung Hsing University

**第十六屆 16<sup>th</sup> (2016)****吳萬福 | Wu Wan-Fu**

體育學系 43 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1954)

國立臺北教育大學體育學系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Physical Education of National Taipei University of Education

**王秀雄 | Wang Hsiu-Hsiung**

美術學系 48 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1959)

本校美術學系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

**令狐榮達 | Linghu Jung-Ta**

英語學系 64 級 | Dept. of English (1975)

外交部政務次長 | Political Deputy Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**林壽福 | Lin Shou-Fu**

數學系 70 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1981)

臺北市立興雅國中教師 | Teacher of Taipei Xingya Junior High School



**黃士傑** | Aja Huang

資訊工程研究所博士 93 級 | Graduate Institute of Computer Science and Information Engineering (2004)  
Google DeepMind 資深研究員 | Senior Researcher of Google DeepMind

**第十七屆 17<sup>th</sup> (2017)****梁秀中** | Liang Hsiu-Chung

藝術學系 48 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1959)  
本校美術學系退休教授 | Retired Professor of Department of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

**賴觀福** | Lai Kuan-Fook

社會教育學系 50 級 | Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education (1961)  
馬來西亞雪州臺師大校友會、暨大馬留臺聯總創會會長 | Founder/President of Malaysia Selangor NTNU Alumni Association and Federation of Alumni Association of Taiwan University, Malaysia

**曹逢甫** | Tsao Feng-Fu

英語學系 53 級 | Dept. of English (1964)  
國立清華大學語言學研究所榮譽退休教授 | Emeritus Professor of Graduate Institute of Linguistics of National Tsing Hua University

**林青欽** | Lin Ching-Chin

體育學系 62 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1973)  
行政院僑務諮詢委員、鼎業國際集團董事經理 | Advisor of Overseas Community Affairs Council of the Administrative Yuan, Managing Director of Dingye International Group Limited

**第十八屆 18<sup>th</sup> (2018)****史書美** | Shih Shu-Mei

英語學系 72 級 | Dept. of English (1983)  
本校臺灣語文學系榮譽講座教授 | Emeritus Chair Professor of Department of Taiwan Culture, Languages and Literature of National Taiwan Normal University

**江明賢** | Chiang Ming-Hsien

美術學系 57 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1968)  
本校美術系名譽教授 | Emeritus Professor of Department of Fine Arts of National Taiwan Normal University

**呂聯宗** | Lu Lien-Tsung

體育學系 52 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1963)  
得泰國際醫療集團董事長 | Board Chair of Deltai Medical Group

**林亨泰** | Lin Heng-Tai

教育學系 40 級 | Dept. of Education (1951)  
詩人、評論家 | Poet, Critic

**張之傑** | Chang Chih-Chieh

生命科學系 55 級 | Dept. of Life Science (1966)  
科普作家、曾任科學月刊總編輯 | Popular Science Writer, Former Editor of Science Monthly

**饒韻華** | Nancy Yunhwa Rao

音樂學系 72 級 | Dept. of Music (1983)  
美國紐澤西州羅格斯大學音樂系教授 | Professor of Mason Gross School of the Arts at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

**第十九屆 19<sup>th</sup> (2019)****謝理發** | Hsieh Li-Fa

美術學系 48 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1959)  
藝術家、小說家、臺灣美術史學家 | Artist, Novelist, Historian of Taiwan Art

**關其煉** | Stephen K. Quan

史地學系 50 級 | Dept. of History and Geography (1961)  
中華民國僑務諮詢委員 | Advisor of Overseas Community Affairs Council

**陳樹坤** | Chen Shu-Kun

教育學系 55 級 | Dept. of Education (1966)  
曾任教育部國際文化教育事業處處長 | Former Director of Bureau of International Cultural and Educational Relations of Ministry of Education

**漢樂逸** | Lloyd Haft

國語教學中心 67 級 | Mandarin Training Center (1978)  
國際漢學家、詩人、荷蘭萊頓大學退休副教授 | International Sinologist, Poet, Retired Associate Professor of Leiden University

**孫天心** | Jackson T.-S. Sun

英語學系 68 級 | Dept. of English (1979)  
中央研究院院士、國際著名漢藏語言學家 | Academician of Academia Sinica, Internationally Famous Sino-Tibetan Linguist

**第二十屆 20<sup>th</sup> (2020)****林惺嶽** | Lin Hsing-Yueh

美術學系 54 級 | Dept. of Fine Arts (1965)  
臺灣重量級畫家、藝術史論家、藝術教育工作者 | Taiwan's Big Painter, Art History Critic, Art Educator

**賴美智** | Lai Mei-Chih

英語學系 60 級 | Dept. of English (1971)  
特殊教育工作者、第一社福基金會執行長 | Special Educator, CEO of The First Social Welfare Foundation

**張大立** | Chang Ta-Li

物理學系 61 級 | Dept. of Physics (1972)  
企業家、金牛微電子董事長 | Entrepreneur, Board Chair of Chin Niu Microelectronics

**王明珂** | Ming-ke Wang

歷史學系 68 級 | Dept. of History (1979)  
歷史學家、歷史人類學家、中央研究院院士 | Historian, Historical Anthropologist, Academician of Academia Sinica

**第二十一屆 21<sup>st</sup> (2021)****蔡美燕** | Tsai Mei-Yen

生物學系 72 級 | Dept. of Biology (1983)  
臺南市立民德國民中學退休校長 | Retired Principal of Tainan Minde Junior High School

**黃良富** | Huang Liang-Fu

體育學系 65 級 | Dept. of Physical Education (1976)  
本校體育學系校友總會理事長 | President of Alumni Association of Department of Physical Education of National Taiwan Normal University

**鄭秋豫** | Chiu-yu Tseng

英語學系 61 級 | Dept. of English (1972)  
中央研究院語言學研究所特聘研究員（退休） | Retired Distinguished Researcher of Institute of Linguistics of Academia Sinica

**張貴興** | Chang Kuei-Hsing

英語學系 69 級 | Dept. of English (1980)  
作家、臺北市立成淵高中退休教師 | Writer, Retired Teacher of Taipei Municipal Chengyuan High School

**郭盈蘭** | Kuo Ying-Lan

教育心理學系 75 級 | Dept. of Educational Psychology (1986)  
財團法人周大觀文教基金會董事長 | Board Chair of Chou, Ta-Kuan Cultural & Educational Foundation

## 第二十二屆 22nd (2022)

### 蔡有涼 | Tsai Yu-Liang

化學系 52 級 | Dept. of Chemistry (1963)

國精化學股份有限公司董事長 | Board Chair of Qualipoly Chemical Corporation

### 蘇春槐 | Chun Hwai Tom Su

數學系 53 級 | Dept. of Mathematics (1964)

紐約市政府人力資源局政經研究所首席統計師、中華民國僑務委員會僑務委員 | Chief Statistician, Political and Economic Research Institute, Bureau of Human Resources, New York City Government, Committee Member of the Overseas Community Affairs Council, Republic of China (Taiwan)

### 葛浩文 | Howard Goldblatt

國語教學中心 57 級 | Mandarin Training Center (1968)

華語文學翻譯家／聖母大學東亞語言與文化系研究教授（退休） | Chinese Literature Translator, Retired Professor of Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures of University of Notre Dame

### 吳連賞 | Lien-Shang Wu

地理學系 69 級 | Dept. of Geography (1980)

國立高雄師範大學校長 | President of National Kaohsiung Normal University

### 王如哲 | Ru-Jer Wang

工業教育學系 75 級／教育研究所碩士班 77 級 | Dept. of Industrial Education (1986), Graduate Institute of Education (1988)

國立臺中教育大學校長 | President of National Taichung University of Education

資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心

Source: Center of Public Affairs

註：傑出校友之職務／職稱，皆採當選時職稱。

Note: Position / job title of outstanding alumni are as at the time of election.

## 學術單位暨行政組織

Academic and Administrative Organizations

## 學術單位 Academics

<b>教育學院</b> College of Education	<p>成立於民國 44 年（1955）6 月 5 日，初設教育、社會教育、體育衛生教育、家政教育、工業教育等學系。現設教育學系（含教育政策與行政研究所、課程與教學研究所）、教育心理與輔導學系、社會教育學系、健康促進與衛生教育學系、人類發展與家庭學系、公民教育與活動領導學系、特殊教育學系（含復健諮商研究所）、教育學院學士班、學習資訊專業學院（含學習科學學士學位學程、資訊教育研究所、圖書資訊學研究所）、創造力發展碩士在職專班、成癮防制碩士在職學位學程，另設有 3 個校級研究中心（特殊教育中心、心理與教育測驗研究發展中心、教育研究與評鑑中心）、2 個院級研究中心（華語文與科技研究中心、學習科學跨國頂尖研究中心）、7 個系級研究中心（教育專業發展中心、臺灣保羅·弗萊瑞學術交流中心、雲端測驗中心、成人教育研究中心、家庭研究與發展中心、減塑促進中心、體驗教育與領導力中心）。</p> <p>The College of Education was founded on June 5, 1955. Initial departments centered on Education, Social Education, Physical and Hygiene Education, Home Economics Education and Industrial Education. To date, there are one bachelor degree program in the College of Education (including the Graduate Institute of Educational Policy and Administration and the Graduate Institute of Curriculum and Instruction), the Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, the Department of Adult &amp; Continuing Education, Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, the Department of Civic Education and Leadership, Department of Special Education (including the Graduate Institute of Rehabilitation Counseling), Transdisciplinary Program in College of Education, the School of Learning Informatics (including the Program of Learning Sciences, the Graduate Institute of Information and Computer Education, and the Graduate Institute of Library and Information Studies), In-service Master program of Creativity Development, and Continuing Education Master's Program of Addiction Prevention.</p> <p>In addition, there are three research centers of university-level (Special Education Center, Research Center for Psychological and Educational Testing, Center for Education and Evaluation), two college-level research centers (Chinese Language and Technology Center, Institute for Research Excellence in Learning Sciences), seven departmental-level Research centers (Education Professional Development Center, Paulo Freire Academic Exchange Center in Taiwan, Research Center for Internet Testing, Adult &amp; Continuing Education Research Center, Family Research and Development Center, Plastic Free Promotion Center, and Center for Experiential Education and Leadership).</p>
<b>文學院</b> College of Liberal Arts	<p>成立於民國 44 年（1955）6 月 5 日，初設國文、英語、史地、藝術、音樂等學系，及國文、英語等研究所，現設國文、英文、歷史、地理、臺文等學系、翻譯和臺灣史等獨立研究所，以及全球華文寫作中心、國際臺灣學研究中心和原住民族研究發展中心。除臺史所僅設碩士班，其餘 6 個系所均設碩、博士班。</p> <p>Founded on June 5, 1955, College of Liberal Arts initially set up departments of Chinese, English, History and Geography, Art and Music, as well as graduate institutes of Chinese and English. The College of Liberal Arts now has departments of Chinese, English, History, Geography, Taiwan Culture, Languages and Literature, graduate institutes of Translation and Taiwan History, and the Global Chinese Writing Center, the International Taiwan Studies Center and the Center for Indigenous Studies and Development. Except the Graduate Institute of Taiwan History, which only offers master's degree programs, the other six departments all offer master's and doctor's degree programs.</p>
<b>理學院</b> College of Science	<p>成立於民國 44 年（1955）6 月 5 日，初設數學、理化、博物等學系，現設生命科學專業學院（含生命科學系、營養科學學士學位學程、營養科學碩士學位學程、生技醫藥產業碩士學位學程、生物多樣性國際研究生博士學位學程），數學系、物理學系、化學系、地球科學系、資訊工程學系（均含學士、碩士及博士課程），及科學教育、環境教育及海洋環境等獨立研究所，另設有 2 個院級研究中心（天文與重力中心、先進材料與綠能研究中心）。</p> <p>Founded on June 5, 1955, the College of Science initially consisted of the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History. College of Science now consists of School of Life Science (including Department of Life Science and Undergraduate Program of Nutrition) Science, Graduate Program of Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Industries, Graduate Program of TIGP Biodiversity), Department of Mathematics, Department of Physics, Department of Chemistry, Department of Earth Sciences, Department of Computer Science &amp; Information Engineering and independent graduate institutes for science education, environmental education and marine environment. In addition, there are two college-level research centers (Center of Astronomy and Gravitation, Advanced Materials and Green Energy Research Center).</p>

## 學術單位 Academics

<b>藝術學院</b> College of Arts	<p>成立於民國 71 年（1982）8 月，將原文學院美術、音樂及工藝教育等學系合併為藝術學院。歷經數次合併改制，現以視覺藝術創作、研究為主體之教育單位，現設美術學系、設計學系及藝術史研究所等 3 大系所，及文物保存維護研究發展中心、國際版畫中心、臺灣藝術史研究中心、現代水墨研究中心等院級研究中心。另設有 3 個多元規模藝術展廳，分別為師大美術館、德群畫廊、臺灣設計口。</p> <p>Founded in August 1982, the College of Arts merged the department of Fine Arts, Music and Craft Education formerly in the College of Liberal Arts. After several mergers and restructuring, it is now an educational institution focusing on visual art creation and research. There are three major departments, namely Department of Fine Arts, Department of Design and Graduate Institute of Art History, and Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics, International Printmaking Center, Research Center for Taiwan Art History, Research Center for Modern Ink Painting and other college-level research centers. In addition, there are three multi-scale exhibition halls, namely NTNU Art Museum, Teh-Chun Art Gallery and Taiwan Design Corner.</p>
<b>科技與工程學院</b> College of Technology and Engineering	<p>成立於民國 87 年（1998），現設工業教育學系（原隸屬教育學院）、科技應用與人力資源發展學系、圖文傳播學系、機電工程學系、電機工程學系及光電工程研究所，另設光電工程學士學位學程、車輛與能源工程學士學位學程、科學—科技—工程—數學整合教育國際博士學位學程等學程。除車能學程僅設學士班、圖傳系僅設碩士班外，其餘均設碩、博士班，另設大師創業學分學程。</p> <p>Founded in 1998, College of Technology and Engineering now includes Department of Industrial Education (formerly affiliated to the College of Education), Department of Technology Application and Human Resource Development, Department of Graphic Arts Communication, Department of Mechatronic Engineering, and Department of Electrical Engineering and Graduate Institute of Electro-Optical Engineering as well as the Undergraduate Program of Electro-Optical Engineering, the Undergraduate Program of Vehicle and Energy Engineering, and International Doctoral Program in Integrative STEM Education. Except for the Bachelor's Program of Vehicle and Energy Engineering and the Master's Program of Graphic Arts Communication, all the other programs offer Master's and doctoral programs. There is also a Start Up @ Master Program.</p>
<b>運動與休閒學院</b> College of Sports and Recreation	<p>成立於民國 90 年（2001）8 月，現設體育與運動科學系（110 學年度體育學系更名）、運動競技學系（101 學年度運動競技學系和運動科學研究所整併）、運動休閒與餐旅管理研究所（101 學年度本院運動與休閒管理研究所和管理學院餐旅管理研究所整併），以及樂活產業高階經理人企業管理碩士在職專班。</p> <p>Founded in August 2001, the College of Sports and Recreation now includes the Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences (renamed from the Department of Physical Education in the 2021 academic year), the Department of Athletic Performance (merged from the Department of Athletic Performance and the Graduate Institute of Sports Science in 2012 academic year), the Graduate Institute of Sports, Leisure and Hospitality Management (merged from the Institute of Sport and Leisure Management and the Institute of Hospitality Management in the 2012 academic year), and the Lifestyle of Health and Sustainability Executive Master of Business Administration.</p>
<b>音樂學院</b> College of Music	<p>成立於民國 96 年（2007）8 月，現設音樂學系（1946 年 6 月成立）、民族音樂研究所（2002 年 8 月成立）、表演藝術研究所（2005 年 8 月成立）、音樂數位典藏中心（2004 年 9 月成立）及亞洲流行音樂數位科技研究中心（2018 年 10 月成立），並開設數位影音藝術學分學程、表演藝術學士學位學程。</p> <p>Founded in August 2007, the College of Music now consists of Department of Music (founded in June 1946), Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology (founded in August 2002), Graduate Institute of Performing Arts (established in August 2005), Music Digital Archive Center (established in September 2004) and Digital Technology Research Center of Asian Popular Music (founded in October 2018), and offers Digital Video and Audio Program and the Undergraduate Program of Performing Arts.</p>
<b>管理學院</b> College of Management	<p>成立於民國 97 年（2008）8 月，成立初期以行銷管理、財務金融管理與策略管理為主。現設企業管理學系、管理研究所、全球經營與策略研究所、高階經理人企業管理碩士在職專班、國際時尚高階管理碩士在職專班，以及產業與管理研究發展中心、智能與指數化投資研究中心等院級中心。</p> <p>Founded in August 2008, the College of Management focused on marketing management, financial management and strategic management in its early days. The College of Management now consists of Department of Business Administration, Graduate Institute of Management, Graduate Institute of Global Business and Strategy, Executive Master of Business Administration, EMBA in Global Fashion, Industrial and Managerial Research &amp; Development Center, Research Center for Artificial Intelligence in Investment and Asset Management and other college-level centers.</p>



## 學術單位 Academics

國際與社會科學學院 College of International Studies and Social Sciences	民國 103 年（2014）8 月由「國際與僑教學院」（2006 年成立）、「社會科學學院」（2009 年成立）整併而成。現設華語文教學系、東亞學系（含政治學研究所）、大眾傳播研究所、國際人力資源發展研究所、社會工作學研究所及歐洲文化與觀光研究所等系所，另設全球客家文化研究中心、東亞文化與漢學研究中心、社會工作與家庭研究中心。 It was formed in August 2014 by merging "College of International Studies and Education for Overseas Chinese" (founded in 2006) and "College of Social Sciences" (founded in 2009). The College of International Studies and Social Sciences now has Department of Chinese as a Second Language and Department of East Asian Studies (including Graduate Institute of Political Science), Graduate Institute of Mass Communication, Graduate Institute of International Human Resource Development, Graduate Institute of Social Work, Graduate Institute of European Cultures and Tourism. The College of International Studies and Social Sciences also has three college-level centers, Global Hakka Cultural Research Center, Research Center for East Asian Cultures and Sinology, and Center for Social Work and Family Studies.
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## 行政單位 Administration

教務處 Office of Academic Affairs	負責掌理本校招生、課程、學生學籍、成績管理、相關學分認證、通識教育及教學發展等事宜，現設企劃組、註冊組、研究生教務組、課務組、公館教務組、共同教育委員會、通識教育中心、教學發展中心、網路大學辦公室及英語學術素養中心等單位。 The Office of Academic Affairs is responsible for admissions, curriculum, student status, grade management, credit certification, general education and teaching development. There are Planning Division, Registry Division, Graduate Studies Division, Curriculum Division, Gongguan Branch Academic Affairs Division, Common Core Education Committee, Center for General Education, Center for Teaching and Learning Development, NTNU Online and Center for Academic Literacy.
學生事務處 Office of Student Affairs	原名「訓導處」，後於民國 83 年（1994）大學法公布實施後，更名為「學生事務處」。負責掌理學生生活輔導、課外活動指導、衛生保健、心理輔導、職涯輔導、軍訓護理等學生事務工作。現設生活輔導組、課外活動指導組、公館校區學務組（設有全人書院）、林口校區學務組、健康中心、全人教育中心、專責導師室（設有原住民族學生資源中心）、學生輔導中心、職涯發展中心、社區諮商中心等單位。 The Office of Student Affairs (OSA), the successor of the Student Disciplinary Office, was established after the promulgation of the University Act in 1994. Its mission is to facilitate student affairs, including the promotion of student assistance, extracurricular activities, primary health care, psychological counseling, career counseling, military training and nursing education. There are several units under the OSA: Division of Student Services, Division of Extracurricular Activities, Division of Student Affairs on Gongguan Campus (including the Honors College), Division of Student Affairs on Linkou Campus, as well as the Health Center, Holistic Education Center, Student Adviser Office (including the Indigenous Student Resource Center), Student Counseling Center, Career Center, and Community Counseling Center.
總務處 Office of General Affairs	負責掌理校園修繕、資產活化、校園空間優化、新建工程、出納業務、財產管理、採購業務、學生宿舍管理等事宜。現設事務組、出納組、營繕組、資產經營管理組、採購組、公館校區總務組、林口校區總務組、學生宿舍管理中心等 7 組別及 1 中心。 The Office of General Affairs is responsible for campus renovation, asset activation, campus space optimization, new construction, cashier business, property management, procurement, student dormitory management. The Office is composed of 7 divisions, including general service and management, cashier, property management, construction and maintenance, procurement, Gongguan general service division and Linkou general service division, and a student dormitory management center.

## 行政單位 Administration

研究發展處 Office of Research and Development	原「學術發展處」，成立於民國 85 年（1996）8 月，後因應大學法修正之變革及配合學校組織調整，於民國 96 年（2007）8 月更名為「研究發展處」。負責推動學術研究、產學合作及技術移轉等事宜。現設企劃組、研究推動組、產學合作組，及創新育成中心、貴重儀器中心與研究倫理中心。 The Office of Research and Development was founded in August 1996 as "Office of Academic Development". In August 2007, it changed its name to "Office of Research and Development" in response to the amendment of the University Act and the adjustment of the University organization. The ORD undertakes research planning and promotion, technology transfer, academic cooperation, industrial-academic cooperation, and other research development activities. The Office comprises the Division of Research Planning and Coordination, the Division of Academic Research Promotion and Coordination, and the Division of Research and Industry Liaison, Innovation and Incubation Center, Instrumentation Center and Research Ethics Center.
師資培育學院 School of Teacher Education	原「實習輔導處」，民國 96 年（2007）8 月為配合本校整體發展，更名為「師資培育與就業輔導處」。民國 106 年（2017）8 月為成立「師資培育學院」。民國 108 年（2019）8 月原「師資培育學院」、「師資培育與就業輔導處」整併並更名為「師資培育學院」。透過跨域教學與研發，結合師培行政，共同學習與成長。現設師資培育課程、實習與地方輔導、國際師培推動等 3 組。 The Office of Teacher Education and Careers Service, formerly known as "Internship Counseling Office". In August 2007, it was renamed Office of Teacher Education and Careers Service. In August 2017, the "College of Teacher Education" was established. In August 2019, the former "College of Teacher Education" and "Office of Teacher Education and Careers Service" were merged and renamed "School of Teacher Education". School of Teacher Education brings learning and growth through interdisciplinary teaching and development with administration. There are three divisions, Division of Teacher Education Programs, Division of Education Practicum and Professional Development, and Division of International Teacher Education.
國際事務處 Office of International Affairs	成立於民國 96 年（2007）8 月，為整合國際合作、國際學生相關單位成單一服務窗口，負責掌理姊妹校簽約、外賓接待、交換教授、短訪學者、交換學生、雙聯學制、赴外進修補助、海外宣傳、國際學生入學申請、獎助學金、生活輔導及交流活動等事宜。現設學術合作、全球招生、國際學生事務等組。 Founded in August 2007, the Office of International Affairs is the principal resource center for international cooperation and matters related to international students. It is responsible for signing contracts with partner universities and facilitating reception for foreign guests, exchange professors, short-term visiting scholars, exchange students, dual degree program policies, overseas education subsidies, international public relations, international student applications, awards and scholarships, and counseling and exchange activities, etc. OIA currently has three divisions: Global Academic Collaborations, Global Student Recruitment, and Global Student Affairs.
圖書館 NTNU Libraries	圖書館原址於和平校區行政大樓 3 樓（前身為臺北高等學校圖書室），民國 41 年（1952）於圖書館校區（和平校區 II）興建獨立館舍，民國 73 年（1984）再移至新館。負責掌理圖書資料之徵集、編目、閱覽、典藏、資訊服務、校史特藏與出版等事宜，現設書目管理、典藏閱覽、館藏發展、數位資訊、推廣諮詢、校史特藏等組，以及出版中心、公館分館和林口分館。本校並設圖書館委員會，提供重大變革、經費運用、空間規劃等事項之諮詢。 The library was originally located on the 3rd floor of the Administration Building of the Heping Campus (formerly known as the Library of Taihoku Higher School). In 1952, a separate library was built on the Library Campus (now the Heping Campus II) and moved to the new building in 1984. The library is responsible for acquisitions, cataloging, circulating, information service, special collections, university archives, and publication of books. There are six divisions: Bibliography Management, Circulation and Collection Management, Acquisitions and Development, Digital Technologies and Information Systems, Reference & Outreach Services, and Special Collections & University Archives, as well as NTNU Press, Gongguan Library, Linkou Library. A Library Committee is set up to provide consultation on significant issues and changes, fund utilization, and spatial planning.

## 行政單位 Administration

資訊中心 Information Technology Center	原「電子計算機中心」，成立於民國 69 年（1980），後於民國 96 年（2007）3 月，經第 97 次校務會議及臨時會議通過，將「電子計算機中心」、「數位媒體中心」（原視聽教育館）整合成為「資訊中心」。負責掌理校務行政電腦化、教學與研究支援、校園網路系統維護、數位科技推廣服務、數位應用技術研發及相關資訊諮詢服務等事宜。現設行政支援、網路系統、教學服務、科技推廣等組。 In 1980, the computer center was formed. In March 2007, in the 97th NTNU Provisional Council session, the "computer center" and "digital media center" (originally "Audio-visual Education Center") were integrated into "NTNU Information Technology Center", responsible for the computerization of school administration, education and research support, campus network system maintenance, digital technology promotion services, digital application development and related consulting services. Currently the Center has "Administrative Support," "Network Systems," "Education Services" and "Technology Promotion" divisions.
體育室 Athletic Department	原「體育運動組」，自 85 學年度改制為「體育室」。現設活動組、訓練組（設有運動傷害防護室）、場地管理組、公館校區體育組、林口校區體育組及體適能中心。負責掌理學校體育活動規劃、運動代表隊訓練、場地器材管理維護等事宜。 The original "Sports Division" has been restructured into the "Athletic Department" since 1996. Responsible for the planning of school sports activities, varsity team training, and facilities equipment management and maintenance. The department comprises a Physical Fitness Center and five divisions: Sports and Recreational Activities, Athletic Training (with Athletic training room), Facilities and Equipment Management, Athletics Department of Gongguan Campus, and Athletics Department of Linkou Campus.
秘書室 Office of Administrative Affairs	承校長之督導，負責掌理秘書、議事、管制考核、文書、監印等相關事務，包含校長及副校長秘書、辦理校級會議及主管會報、本校管考、性別平等、本校文書、公共事務、校務研究、推動本校永續發展相關業務等事宜。現分設 3 組、公共事務中心、校務研究辦公室及永續發展中心。 Under the supervision of the president, the Office of Administrative Affairs is responsible for secretarial, discussion, control and assessment, clerical and document notarization-related affairs. In addition, the management of secretaries to the president and vice presidents, school-level meetings and reports, school evaluation, gender equality, school's official documents, public affairs, institutional research, as well as the promotion and practice of sustainable development, all fall within its scope of responsibility. The Office of Administrative Affairs consists of three divisions, the Center of Public Affairs, the Office of Institutional Research, and the Center of Sustainable Development.
人事室 Office of Human Resources	負責掌理本校教職員組織編制、任免、遷調、敘薪、考核、獎懲、差假勤惰、訓練進修、待遇、福利、保險、退休、撫卹及產學合作計畫人員管理等事宜，現分設 4 組辦事。 The major responsibilities of the Office of Human Resources are managing personnel organization, appointment, employment, recruitment, promotion, resignation, salary accreditation, achievement, merits, transfers, leave of absence, training, salary and compensation, benefits, insurance, retirement, pension, employment and management of full-time and part-time project assistants, and other personnel related matters. The Office of Human Resources is divided into four divisions.
主計室 Office of Accounting & Financial Management	負責掌理歲計、會計及統計等事宜，現分設 4 組辦事。 In charge of budget, accounting and statistics, now divided into 4 divisions.
環境安全 衛生中心 Environmental and Public Safety Center	原「環境教育中心」，成立於民國 78 年（1989）年 8 月，為國內首座環境教育中心。民國 91 年（2002）更名為「環境保護中心」。民國 96 年（2007）8 月起配合本校組織調整，更名為「環境安全衛生中心」。負責掌理本校校園環境保護、實驗場所安全衛生、能資源管理、校園監控、警衛及安全等事宜，現設綜合企劃、環境保護、職業安全衛生等組。 Established in August 1989, the Environmental Education Center was the first environmental education center in Taiwan. In 2002, it was renamed "Environmental Protection Center". Since August 2007, it has been renamed as "Environmental and Public Safety Center" in coordination with the organizational adjustment of the university. It is responsible for campus environmental protection, laboratory safety and hygiene, energy and resource management, campus monitoring, security and safety issues. The Environmental and Public Safety Center now includes Comprehensive Planning Division, Environmental Protection Division, and Occupational Safety and Hygiene Division.

## 校級中心 University-level center

進修推廣學院 School of Continuing Education	民國 85 年（1996）8 月，由原「進修部」（前身為夜間部）、「中等學校教師研習中心」合併成立「進修推廣部」。民國 97 年（2008）2 月為配合國家教育政策，改制為「進修推廣學院」，負責掌理成人、教師及行政人員之進修教育，及各類推廣教育、接受委託辦理在職人員進修及各類專案、海內外成人進修、推廣教育合作及場地租借與住宿等事宜。現設推廣與合作組、測驗與培訓組、國際教育組、進修學分組、師大會館組、林口業務組、系統開發設計組、總務組、秘書室等單位。 In August 1996, Extension Division of In-service Education (formerly known as the Evening Division) of National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU) and High School Teacher Research and Study Center were merged and reorganized into Extension Division for In-service and Continuing Education (EDICE). On February 13, 2008, EDICE was restructured into School of Continuing Education (SCE) in accordance with the national education policy. SCE provides continuing education of adults, teachers and administrative staff, and all kinds of advanced education and certificate projects, international education collaboration projects and rental services for accommodation & conference venue. Now there are Programs and Partnerships Division, Examination and Training Division, International Education Division, Advanced Studies and Credit Program Division, NTNU Campus Inn Division, Linkou Business Division, System Development and Design Division, General Affairs Division, and Secretary Office.
僑生先修部 Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students	原「國立僑生大學先修班」，成立於民國 44 年（1955），為國內唯一辦理僑生大學先修教育之學府。民國 95 年（2006）3 月 22 日與本校合併，更名為「國立臺灣師範大學僑生先修部」。僑生在此完成大學先修教育後，經海外聯合招生委員會「個人申請制」或「聯合分發制」管道，進入臺灣各大學校院學士班就讀，現設教務、僑教推廣暨校友服務、學務等組。 Founded in 1955, National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students is the only institution in Taiwan that provides pre-college education for overseas Chinese students. In March 22, 2006, the National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students merged with National Taiwan Normal University, and changed its name to National Taiwan Normal University Academy of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. After completing the pre-university education, overseas Chinese students will be admitted to bachelor's programs in Taiwan universities through the "individual application system" or "joint distribution system" of the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students. Now there are divisions of Academic Affairs, Admissions and Alumni Services, and Student Services.
國語教學中心 Mandarin Training Center	成立於民國 45 年（1956）秋季，為語言訓練單位。目前每學季（3 個月）約有來自世界 80 多個國家、共計 1,700 位學員，為全臺最大、最著名以華語為第二語言教學的中心。 The Mandarin Training Center was established in the fall of 1956 as a language training unit. It is the largest and most famous language center for teaching Mandarin as a second language in Taiwan, with a total of 1,700 students from more than 80 countries each semester (three months).
科學教育中心 Science Education Center	民國 63 年（1974）3 月，教育部為加強科學教育之研究實驗與推廣，指定本校成立科學教育中心，為國內第一所科學教育中心。成立宗旨為科學教育理論之研究、科學課程之實驗與推廣、科學教育資料之編譯與出版、科學教具之研究與設計、輔導科學教師之教學與在職進修。 In March 1974, the Ministry of Education appointed NTNU to establish the Science Education Center, the first science education center in Taiwan, in order to strengthen the research experiment and promote science education. The purpose of the foundation is to study science education theories, experiment and promote science curriculum, compile and publish science education materials, research and design science teaching aids, and assist science teachers in teaching and in-service training.
特殊教育中心 Special Education Center	民國 63 年（1974）於教育部「加速特殊教育發展計畫」下成立，為國內第一所特殊教育中心。致力於特殊教育之相關研究、諮詢、輔導、推廣及支援工作。除負責推廣各項全國性業務提供專業、多元化之特殊教育服務工作外，亦負責服務本校特殊教育學生、承辦國際特殊教育學術交流活動。 Special Education Center was established in 1974, under the request of the Ministry of Education on "The Program of Accelerating the Development of Special Education." The Center is the first of its kind in Taiwan. The Special Education Center is committed to research, consulting, counseling, promotion and support in special education. In addition to providing professional and diversified special education services nationwide, the Special Education Center is also responsible for serving NTNU's special education students and organizing international special education academic exchanges.



校級中心 University-level center

**心理與教育測驗研究發展中心**  
Research Center for Psychological and Educational Testing

民國 86 年（1997）4 月於教育部推動輔導工作計畫下成立本中心。負責推動教育與心理測驗之研究與發展，提供各級學校、企業機構測驗分數處理、測驗相關諮詢，及國民中學學生基本學力測驗等相關研究工作，現設研究發展、推廣服務與綜合業務等組。

The Research Center for Psychological and Educational Testing (RCPET) was established in April 1997, under the Ministry of Education's program to provide guidance and consultation related to testing. The Center is responsible for promoting the research and development of education and psychological testing, providing schools at all levels, enterprises and institutions test score processing, related consulting, and the research work related to the basic academic ability test of middle school students. It currently consists of three divisions, Research and Development, Service Promotion and General Affairs.

**教育研究與創新中心**  
Center for Educational Research and Innovation

民國 98 年（2009）2 月，由原「教育研究中心」、「教育評鑑與發展研究中心」合併成立「教育研究與評鑑中心」。民國 98 年（2009）合併「教育研究中心」、「教育評鑑與發展研究中心」為「教育研究與評鑑中心」。民國 110 年（2021）更名為「教育研究與創新中心」。旨在發展教育研究之理論與方法、從事教育創新與發展及協助推動重要教育政策、增能教育實務社群、推廣研究成果及培育教育研究與產業人才、促進教育創新成果之國際學術交流合作，現設研究企劃、應用推廣、行政服務、教育智庫辦公室等組。

In February 2009, the former "Education Research Center" and "Education Evaluation and Development Research Center" were merged to form the "Center for Education and Evaluation". In 2021, the center was renamed "Center for Educational Research and Innovation". The Center aims to develop theories and methods of education research, engage in education innovation and development, assist in promoting important education policies, strengthen educational community, promote research and cultivate talents in education research and industry, and promote international academic exchanges and cooperation on educational innovation. It now has divisions of Research and Strategic Planning, Application and Advancement, Administrative Services, Education Think Tank.

**體育研究與發展中心**  
Physical Education Research and Development Center

民國 79 年（1990）4 月本校受教育部委託從事學校體育課程系統規劃專題研究，民國 80 年（1991）3 月提出第一階段研究成果報告，建議成立相關中心，協助教育部長期規劃學校體育課程及體育事務之推展。民國 81 年（1992）8 月奉教育部核准設立「學校體育研究與發展中心」；民國 87 年（1998）8 月因業務擴編之需要，更名為「體育研究與發展中心」。除辦理各項推展學校體育運動政策及計畫外，亦涵蓋競技運動、全民運動與運動休閒產業的研究及發展。

In April 1990, NTNU was commissioned by the Ministry of Education to study the physical education curriculum. In March 1991, NTNU proposed the establishment of a related center to assist the Ministry of Education in long-term planning of physical education curriculum and the promotion of sports affairs. In August 1992, the Ministry of Education approved the establishment of "School Physical Education Research and Development Center"; In August 1998, it was renamed "Physical Education Research and Development Center" for business expansion. In addition to dealing with various policies and plans for sports promotion, it is also engaged in the research and development of competitive sports, sports for all, and sports and leisure industries.

**數學教育中心**  
Institute for Mathematics Education

成立於民國 105 年（2016），旨在規劃並推動優質化的臺灣數學教育政策、研發各學習階段的數學學習資源、研發並推動各學習階段的優質化數學教育方案、建立東亞特性的數學教育理論、發展成為亞太卓越數學教育中心，現設研究發展、教育推廣、綜合業務、傳播產製等組及顧問群。

Founded in 2016, Institute for Mathematics Education aims to plan and promote high-quality mathematics education policies, develop mathematics learning resources at all levels of learning, develop and promote high-quality mathematics education solutions at all levels of learning, establish mathematics education theories with East Asian characteristics, and develop into a mathematics education hub in Asia-Pacific. Institute for Mathematics Education currently has Research and Development, Education Promotion, Liaison, Communication Production Divisions and a consulting group.

大事記

Chronicle of Major Events



1922 大正 11

1925 大正 14

1926 昭和元

1927 昭和 2

1928 昭和 3

1929 昭和 4

臺灣總督府臺北高等學校 (1922-1945)  
Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General

4月1日 Apr. 1  
設立七年制「臺灣總督府高等學校」，先招收尋常科學生，並借用臺北州立第一中學校部分空間為臨時校舍。  
"The Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General" was founded as a seven-year educational institution with a temporary campus in Taipei First High School, first admitting regular course students.



臺北高校創校初期暫借臺北州立第一中學校校舍 (資料來源：秋惠文庫)  
In the founding period, The Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General borrowed Taipei First High School's campus (Source: Formosa Vintage Museum)

4月1日 Apr. 1  
臺灣總督府公布府令第84號「臺灣總督府高等學校規則」。  
The Taiwanese Governor-General announced its government order No.84: Rules of the Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General.

4月23日 Apr. 23  
松村傳出任第一任校長。  
Matsumura Den named as the first president.



松村傳校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Principal Matsumura Den (Source: NTNU)

4月23日 Apr. 23  
舉辦創校暨首屆開學典禮。  
The school held its inauguration and first opening ceremony.

5月26日 May 26  
三澤糾接任第二任校長；開始招收高等科學生。  
Misawa Tadasu was named the second president; The school started to admit students for higher courses.



三澤糾校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Principal Misawa Tadasu (Source: NTNU)



臺北高等學校第一回卒業記念寫真帖 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Taihoku Higher school First Class's Graduation Photo (Source: NTNU)

4月 Apr.  
「普通教室」(今普字樓)與「生徒控所」(今文薈廳)竣工，校舍移回古亭町(今和平校區I)。  
The school completed the construction of General Classrooms (now Administration Building II) and Student Lounge (now Wen Hwei Hall), the campus moved back to Koteichō (now the Heping Campus I).



臺北高校時期之普通教室 (今普字樓)  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
General Classrooms (now Administration Building II) in Taihoku Higher School period (Source: NTNU)



生徒控所外 (今文薈廳)  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Out of of Student Lounge (now Wen Hwei Hall) (Source: NTNU)

5月13日 May 13  
校名改為「臺灣總督府臺北高等學校」。  
Renamed as Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General.



臺灣總督府臺北高等學校校印  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Seal of Taihoku Higher School under the Taiwanese Governor-General (Source: NTNU)

3月15日 Mar. 15  
第一屆學生畢業，文、理兩科合計74人。  
74 founding students of liberal arts and sciences graduated.

11月 Nov.  
「本館」(今行政大樓)竣工；舉行第一回「記念祭」(校慶)。  
The school completed the construction of the Main Building (now Administration Building I); Held its first memorial festival (school anniversary).



本館 (今「行政大樓」)。  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Main Building (now Administration Building I) in Taihoku Higher School period (Source: NTNU)



昭和3年(1928)第一回記念祭明信片  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Post card of the first memorial festival in 1928 (Source: NTNU)

6月30日 Jun. 30  
「講堂」(今禮堂)與「七星寮」(原學生宿舍，已拆除)竣工。  
The school completed the construction of the Auditorium (now Assembly Hall) and Qixing Dormitory (originally student dormitory, now demolished).



臺北高校時期之講堂 (今「禮堂」)  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Auditorium (now Assembly Hall) in Taihoku Higher School period (Source: NTNU)

10月1日 Oct. 1  
本館頂樓設置由校長三澤糾自美國購買之校鐘，是為「自由之鐘」；舉辦校舍落成祝賀會。  
President Misawa Tadasu installed a bell bought from the U.S. on top of the Main Building and named it Liberty Bell; The school celebrated the completion of its campus buildings.



置於本館頂樓的自由之鐘  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Liberty Bell on top of the Main Building (Source: NTNU)

11月30日 Nov. 30  
下村虎六郎接任第三任校長。  
Shimomura Torarokuro was named the third president.



下村虎六郎校長  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Shimomura Torarokuro (Source: NTNU)

1931 昭和 6

1937 昭和 12

1941 昭和 16

1942 昭和 17

1945 昭和 20

1946 民國 35

臺灣省立臺北高級中學 (1945-1949)  
Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School

臺灣省立師範學院 (1946-1955)  
Taiwan Provincial Teachers College

9月12日 Sep. 12  
谷本清心接任第四任校長。  
Tanimoto Kiyomune was named the fourth president.



谷本清心校長 (資料來源: 國立臺灣師範大學)  
Tanimoto Kiyomune (Source: NTNU)

7月7日 Jul. 7  
畢業生陸續應召入伍  
One by one, the graduates were being called to serve in the military.



《Dämmerung》(黎明) 臺高校友於軍中生活時期所創作之隨筆、詩、和歌及俳句等 (資料來源: 國立臺灣師範大學)  
“Dämmerung” (Dawn)—a collection of informal essays, poems, wakas, haikus, and so on written by Taihoku Higher School alumnus in the military (Source: NTNU)

7月7日 Jul. 7  
日本與中國爆發軍事衝突，日後擴大為全面戰爭。  
Military conflicts broke out between Japan and China, then developed into full-on war.

8月26日 Aug. 26  
下川履信接任第五任校長。  
Shimokawa Rishin was named the fifth president.



下川履信校長 (資料來源: 國立臺灣師範大學)  
Shimokawa Rishin (Source: NTNU)

12月8日 Dec. 8  
戰爭逐漸影響學校日常運作。  
The war gradually affected the daily operation of the school.

12月8日 Dec. 8  
日本與美國開戰。  
Japan started a war with the U.S.

3月28日 Mar. 28  
臺灣總督府因應教職員多赴戰場以致中等師資缺乏，附設「臨時教員養成所」培養中學教師。  
Faculty shortage due to the conscription, the Taiwanese Governor-General established affiliated Temporary Training School for Teachers to cultivate middle school teachers.



1942年4月7日《臺灣日日新報》臺北高校設置臨時教員養成所報導 (資料來源: 漢珍數位圖書《臺灣日日新報》資料庫)  
Reportage of Taihoku Higher School opening affiliated Temporary Training School for Teachers, Apr 7th, 1942, “Taiwan Nichinichi Sinpou (Taiwan Daily News)” (Source: Taiwan Nichinichi Sinpou, Transmission Books & Microinfo Co., LTD)

3月 Mar.  
全校師生編入陸軍部隊，駐紮於大屯山等地，從事防範美軍登陸之防禦工事。  
All students and faculties were enlisted in army units and stationed at places like Tatun mountain, participated in defense works against landing operations of the U.S. troops.

8月15日 Aug. 15  
全校師生解除徵召，不久後恢復上課。  
All students and faculties were released from their duties on Aug 29th and soon resumed school.

8月15日 Aug. 15  
日本戰敗投降。  
Japan surrendered on Aug 15th.

12月10日 Dec. 10  
經國民政府接收，改制為「臺灣省立臺北高級中學」，由張金潤出任校長。  
It was restructured as "Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School" after being taken over by the Nationalist government, with Chang Chin-Run as the president.



1945年臺北高校與臺北高中之移交清冊 (資料來源: 國立臺灣師範大學)  
A handover inventory list of Taihoku Higher School and Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School in 1945 (Source: NTNU)

1月20日 Jan. 20  
行政長官公署原規劃於本校設立文史專科學校，然周予同兩次因事無法赴任，教育處處長范壽康決定籌設「臺灣省立文學院」，以解決中等教育師資短缺問題及培育文史科師資。3月，行政長官公署聘請范壽康等9人為籌備委員，於臺北市龍口町(今臺北市國語實驗國民小學)辦公。4月12日，范壽康以急需培育大量中等教育師資為由，簽呈行政長官陳儀通過轉設師範學院，本校在圖書、館舍、設備皆較完善等條件下，被選定籌設「臺灣省立師範學院」。

The Governing Council originally planned to set up a college of literature and history in our school, but Chou Yu-Tung was unable to take up his post twice due to circumstances. Fan Shou-Kang, director of the education department, decided to set up a "Taiwan Provincial College of Literature" to solve the problem of the shortage of secondary education teachers and to cultivate teachers of literature and history. In March, the Governing Council hired 9 people, including Fan Shoukang, as preparatory committee members to work in Longkou Town, Taipei (now Taipei Mandarin Experiment Elementary School). On April 12, Fan Shou-Kang, citing the urgent need to cultivate a large number of secondary education teachers, submitted for approval by Governor Chen Yi, the Governor, the establishment of a teachers college. Our school was selected to set up the "Taiwan Provincial Teachers College" given that its library, buildings and equipment were relatively complete.



臺灣省立師範學院籌備委員會公文 (資料來源: 國立臺灣師範大學)  
Official document of the Preparatory Committee of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (Source: NTNU)



## 1947 民國 36

## 1948 民國 37

1月 Jan.

本校依據相關法源，於「學則」明定取得正式生資格者均受公費待遇。Based on the relevant laws, the school stipulated that those who had obtained the official student qualifications according to the "School Constitution" would be publicly funded.

1月 Jan.

師範生公費制度，可溯自民國 21 年 (1932) 公布之「師範學校法」。民國 33 年 (1944) 行政院公布「全國師範學校學生公費待遇實施辦法」，成為民國 35 年 (1946) 1 月臺灣省行政長官公署教育處訂定「臺灣省師範生公費待遇辦法」之法源依據，包含應享受公費部分、得享受公費部分，另可依法令受領獎學金。

The public funding system for normal students can be traced back to the "Normal School Law" promulgated in the 21st year of the Republic of China (1932). In the 33rd year of the Republic of China (1944), the Executive Yuan promulgated the "Measures for the Implementation of Public Funding for Students in National Normal Schools", which became the legal basis for the "Measures for the Public Funding of Normal School Students in Taiwan Province" formulated by the Education Office of the Governing Council of Taiwan Province in January 1946, including the parts that should and could be public funded. Students could further receive scholarships according to law.

5月20日 May 20

李季谷出任二戰後第一任校長，並兼任臺灣省立臺北高級中學校長。Lee Chi-Ku served as the first president after World War II, and also served as the president of Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School.



李季谷校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學) President Lee Chi-Ku (Source: NTNU)

6月5日 Jun. 5

正式成立「臺灣省立師範學院」，並啟用關防，借用臺灣省立臺北高級中學部分校舍及原有設備上課。The "Taiwan Provincial Teachers College" was officially established, and its official seal was put in use. Classes were held using a part of the school buildings and original equipment borrowed from the Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School.



1949 年臺灣省立師範學院奉令接收臺灣省立臺北高級中學之校產及設備。(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學) Taiwan Provincial Teachers College was ordered to take over the school properties and equipment of Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School in 1949 (Source: NTNU)

6月10日 Jun. 10

招收四年制公民訓育、國文、英語、史地、數學、理化、博物、體育、音樂等 9 專修科新生各一班。6 月 24 日放榜，共錄取新生 280 名。Students were admitted in four-year programs in 9 specialized subjects including civic training, Chinese language, English language, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, natural history, physical education, and music. The admission list was published on June 24, and a total of 280 freshmen were admitted.

8月5日 Aug. 5

招收教育、國文、英語、史地、數學、理化、博物等 7 學系新生各一班，另招收一年制專修科新生 1 班，同時續招四年制專修科新生。8 月 16 日放榜，共錄取新生 606 名。One class of freshmen were admitted in the 7 departments of education, Chinese language, English language, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural history, as well as one class of freshmen in the one-year specialization program. The admission list was published on August 16, and a total of 606 freshmen were admitted.



民國 35 年 (1946) 臺灣省立師範學院招考新生公告 (資料來源：《民報》，國立公共資訊圖書館數位典藏服務網) The announcement on admission test of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College in the 35th year of the Republic of China (1946) (Source: *Min Pao* (People's Daily), National Library of Public Information)

11月16日 Nov. 16

舉行第一次院務會議。The first college administrative meeting was held.

6月13日 Jun. 13

6 月 13 日至 18 日舉行一年制專修科畢業考試，共有 22 名畢業生，為二戰後第一屆畢業生。From June 13th to 18th, the graduation examination of the one-year special training program was held. There were 22 graduates, who were the first graduates after World War II.

7月 Jul.

與國立臺灣大學、臺灣省立農學院 (今國立中興大學)、臺灣省立工學院 (今國立成功大學) 等，舉行 4 院校聯合招生考試。

Held a joint entrance exam for 4 colleges along with National Taiwan University, Taiwan Provincial College of Agriculture (now National Chung Hsing University), and Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering (now National Cheng Kung University).



國立臺灣大學、臺灣省立師範學院、臺灣省立農學院、臺灣省立工學院聯合招生委員會公告 (資料來源：國立公共資訊圖書館數位典藏服務網) Announcement of the Joint Admissions Committee of National Taiwan University, Taiwan Provincial Teachers College, Taiwan Provincial College of Agriculture and Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering (Source: National Library of Public Information)

8月 Aug.

增設四年制圖畫勞作專修科及一年制及二年制先修班各 1 班。A four-year craft and drawing specialization program and a one-year and two-year preparatory class were added.

8月 Aug.

「臺灣省立臺北和平中學」(原日治時期之「臺北州立臺北第三中學校」) 改為「臺灣省立師範學院附屬中學」，宗亮東出任首任校長。民國 62 年 (1973) 附中校長改由本校聘派，民國 68 年 (1979) 更名為「國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學」，民國 69 年 (1980) 成立國中部。"Taiwan Provincial Taipei He-ping High School" (formerly "Taipei Third State High School" during the Japanese ruled period) was changed to "the Affiliated High School of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College", with Zong Liang-Dong as the first president. In 1973, the president of the Affiliated High School was changed to be appointed by the school. In 1979, the name was changed to "the Affiliated High School of National Taiwan Normal University". In 1980, the middle school was established.



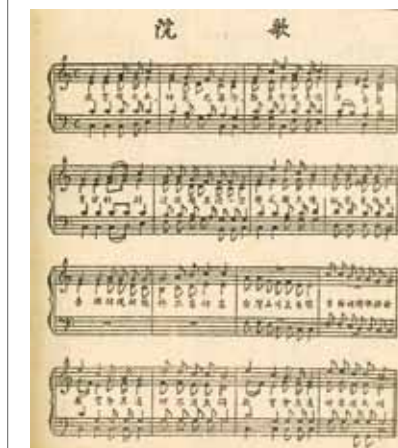
臺灣省立師範大學附屬中學門景 (資料來源：《師大概況》1960 年 6 月) The entrance of the Affiliated High School of Taiwan Provincial University of Education (Source: NTNU Overview, June 1960)

1月 Jan.

教育部委託辦理二年制國語專修科，以推動國語人才培育。The Ministry of Education requested to establish the two-year Mandarin language specialization program to promote the cultivation of Mandarin language talents.

3月 Mar.

校歌核定公布，由校長李季谷作詞，音樂專修科主任蕭而化譜曲，此即為「1948 年版」校歌，「系分科別」代表創校初始之 12 學系。民國 44 年 (1955) 本校改制為大學，並設立教育學院、文學院、理學院，共計 16 系所，歌詞修訂為「院分系別」。The University Song was approved and published. The lyrics were penned by the president, Lee Chi-Ku, and the music was composed by Hsiao Erh-Hua, the director of the music department. This is the "1948 version" of the University Song. "Departments and subjects" represent the 12 departments at the time of the school's founding. In 1955, the school was restructured into a university, and the College of Education, the College of Liberal Arts, and the College of Science were established, with a total of 16 departments. The lyrics were revised to say "colleges and departments".



1948 年校歌歌譜 (資料來源：臺灣省立師範學院院刊) A sheet music of the University Song 1948 (Source: Journal of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College)



1949 民國 38

1950 民國 39

1951 民國 40

1952 民國 41

● 4月16日 Apr. 16  
教育部核定組織規程。  
The Ministry of Education approved the organizational regulations.

● 6月 Jun.  
謝東閔接任第二任校長。  
Hsieh Tung-Min took over as the second president.



謝東閔校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Hsieh Tung-Min (Source: NTNU)

● 8月 Aug.  
增設體育、音樂、藝術三學系。  
Three departments of physical education, music, and art were added.

● 4月6日 Apr.  
3月20日本校與國立臺灣大學學生因交通問題與警方發生衝突。4月6日凌晨，臺灣省警備總司令部以本校少數學生涉嫌「擾亂秩序、妨害治安」為由，派軍憲包圍學生宿舍，並逮捕學生200餘名送保安司令部偵訊，是為「四六事件」。4月8日，臺灣省政府組成整頓學風委員會，劉真擔任主任委員兼代校長，並訂定「臺灣省立師範學院學生學籍重行登記辦法」及「學生甄審辦法」，作為整飭依據。  
On March 20, the school's students and students from National Taiwan University clashed with the police due to a traffic problem. In the early morning of April 6, the Taiwan Garrison Command sent military police to surround the student dormitory on the grounds that a small number of students in the school were suspected of "disrupting order and obstructing public security", and arrested more than 200 students and sent them to the Security Command for investigation. This was known as the "April 6th Incident". On April 8, the Taiwan Provincial Government formed a committee for rectification of the academic atmosphere, with Liu Chen as the chairman and acting president. The "Taiwan Provincial Teachers College Student Status Re-registration Measures" and "Student Screening Measures" were formulated as the basis for the rectification.



臺灣省立師範學院整頓學風委員會名單公文（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
An official document on the members of the committee for rectification of the academic atmosphere of the Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (Source: NTNU)

● 5月10日 May 10  
劉真接任第三任校長。  
Liu Chen took over as the third president.



劉真校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Liu Chen (Source: NTNU)

● 7月31日 Jul. 31  
臺灣省立臺北高級中學最後一屆學生畢業，校舍、設備及圖書等資源由臺灣省立師範學院接收使用。  
Upon the graduation of the last class of students of Taiwan Provincial Taipei High School, its resources such as school buildings, equipment and books were taken over by Taiwan Provincial Teachers College.

● 4月 Apr.  
奉令保存國立東北大學遷臺圖書。  
The school received an order to preserve the book collection from Northeastern University (China).



民國44年(1955)國立東北大學寄存線裝圖書分類目錄校訂本  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Revised catalog for deposited thread-bound books from Northeastern University(China), 1955 (Source: NTNU)

● 6月5日 Jun. 5  
校長劉真訂定6月5日為校慶日，並舉行第五週年校慶紀念大會。  
President Liu Chen set Jun 5th as the school anniversary and held the 5th-anniversary celebration.



確定校慶日期報導  
(資料來源：臺灣省立師範學院院刊)  
Reportage of setting school anniversary date (Source: Journal of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College)

● 11月 Nov.  
民國38年(1949)起，著手規劃徵購圖書館校區及師大路學生宿舍之土地，民國40年(1951)始獲行政院核准，徵收總面積約2.5公頃，校園總面積擴充至近9公頃。  
In 1949, the school started the requisition planning of land in nowadays Heping Campus II and Student Dormitory on Shida Road. Executive Yuan approved the plan in 1951. With approximately 2.5 hectares of the newly acquired land, the campus expanded to nearly 9 hectares.

● 2月 Feb.  
校長劉真訂定「誠正勤樸」為校訓。  
President Liu Chen introduced "Sincerity, Integrity, Diligence, Simplicity" as the school motto.



第三任校長劉真親題校訓  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
School motto inscribed by the third president Liu Chen (Source: NTNU)

1953 民國 42

1954 民國 43

1955 民國 44

1956 民國 45

2月 Feb.

1950年代，在美援的背景下，開始推動工業教育與家政師資培育。民國42年（1953）年本校成立工業教育學系及家政教育學系，兩系先後於民國42年（1953）、民國45年（1956）與美國賓州州立大學（Pennsylvania State University）簽約合作。民國44年（1955）獲美援補助新建工教大樓及教育資料館，民國47年（1958）家政大樓竣工。

Under U.S. Aid, the school started cultivating industrial and home economics education teachers in the 1950s. As a result, the Department of Industrial Education and Department of Home Economics Education were founded in 1953, and respectively signed the cooperation contract with Pennsylvania State University in 1953 and 1956. The Industrial Education Building and Educational Archives were built in 1955 under U.S. Aid. In 1958, the school completed the construction of the Home Economics Building.



工教大樓  
（資料來源：《師大概況》1960年6月）  
Industrial Education Building (Source: NTNU Overview, June 1960)



家政大樓（資料來源：《師大概況》55年版）  
Home Economics Education Building (Source: NTNU Overview, 1966)

1951~1965

美國對臺灣提供各方面之經濟援助。

9月29日 Sep. 29

香港、澳門地區首批新生20餘人抵達臺灣。

The first group of around 20 overseas students from Hong Kong and Macau arrived Taiwan.



僑生宿舍（資料來源：畢業紀念冊49級）  
Overseas Chinese student residence hall (Source: Yearbook, 1960)

4月 Apr.

配合行政院僑務委員會之規劃，自秋季起，增設華僑師資專修科1班以提昇僑教水準，受訓1年。

Following the plan of Executive Yuan's Overseas Community Affairs Council, the school introduced one additional class of Overseas Chinese Teachers Training Program. The goal of this one-year program was to improve Chinese education abroad.

6月5日 Jun. 5

由臺灣省政府省府委員會第391次會議決議通過，改制為「臺灣省立師範大學」，劉真續任校長。

Following the decision of the Taiwan Provincial Government committee's 319th meeting, the school was restructured as Taiwan Provincial Normal University. Liu Chen continued his role as president.



省立師院創校九週年校慶暨改制典禮  
（資料來源：中央通訊社影像空間）  
Taiwan Provincial Teachers College held its 9th-anniversary and restructuring ceremony (Source: Central News Agency)

6月5日 Jun. 5

中央政府提出「師資第一、師範為先」之主張。

The central government promoted the notion of "Prioritizing the training of professional teachers."

### 臺灣省立師範大學（1955-1967） Taiwan Provincial Normal University

6月5日 Jun. 5

設立教育學院、文學院、理學院，聘請田培林任教育學院院長、梁實秋任文學院院長、陳可忠任理學院院長。The school established the College of Education, College of Liberal Arts, and College of Science, with respective deans Tien Pei-Lin, Liang Shih-Chiu, and Chen Ke-Chung.

6月 Jun.

與美國亞洲協會（Asia Society）合作實驗新英語教學法，並成立「英語教學中心」。民國51年（1962）因美國亞洲協會停止贊助而結束。

The school worked with the U.S. Asia Society to experiment with new methods for English education and established English Education Center. However, the program ended in 1962 after the U.S. Asia Society terminated the sponsorship.



英語教學中心  
（資料來源：《師大概況》47年版）  
English Education Center  
(Source: NTNU Overview, 1958)

6月5日 Jun. 5

出版第一期《師大學報》，由梁實秋、蘇雪林、潘重規、林尹、沙學浚、黃君璧、高鴻縉、梁容若、李樹桐、杜呈祥、閔守恆等教授執筆編輯。The school published the first edition of Journal of National Taiwan Normal University. The editors and contributors included professors such as Liang Shih-Chiu, Su Xue-lin, Pan Chong-Gui, Lin Yi, Sha Hsueh-Chuen, Huang Jun-Bi, Kao Hung-Chin, Liang Rong-Ruo, Li Shu-Tong, Du Cheng-Xiang, Min Shou-Heng.



《師大學報》第一期  
（資料來源：國立師範大學）  
First edition of Journal of National Taiwan Normal University (Source: NTNU)

8月 Aug.

增設教育、國文、英語研究所。民國46年（1957）1月國文研究所增設博士班，並於民國49年（1960）培育出二戰後全國第一位文學博士羅錦堂。The school established graduate programs of education, Chinese and English. In January 1957, the Graduate Institute of Chinese extended to include a doctoral program and cultivated Dr. Luo Jin-Tang, the first post-war Doctor of Letters in the country, in 1960.



國文研究所首次博士學位考試，應試者為羅錦堂，亦為戰後全國第一位文學博士（資料來源：《師大概況》49年版）  
Candidate Luo Jin-Tang took the first doctoral exam of the Graduate Institute of Chinese and went on to become the first post-war Doctor of Letters in the country (Source: NTNU Overview, 1960)

8月 Aug.

成立「國語教學中心」。民國94年（2005）獲教育部補助辦理華語師資駐泰專案計畫，為全國首創計畫，召聘國內國語文老師短期培訓後赴海外教授華語；11月，派出首批21位駐泰華語文教師，分布在泰國19個省份、21所皇家師範大學，並同時設立「臺灣教育中心」。

The school established Mandarin Training Center. In 2005, the Ministry of Education funded the center to execute the pioneering Chinese teachers in Thailand project, which recruited domestic Chinese teachers to take part in short-term training and then sent them overseas to teach Chinese. November the same year, the first group of 21 teachers was sent to 21 Rajabhat Universities located in 19 provinces of Thailand. At the same time, the school also set up Taiwan Education Center there.



國語教學中心上課情形（資料來源：《國立臺灣師範大學30週年校慶特刊》）  
Class at Mandarin Training Center (Source: NTNU 30th-Anniversary Special Issue)

5月 May

教育部公布實施「臺灣省師範學校畢業生免試升學師範大學實施要點」。

Ministry of Education announced "Implementation rules of Taiwan provincial teachers school graduates being admitted by normal universities without examination."



1957 民國 46

1966 民國 55

1967 民國 56

1970 民國 59

1971 民國 60

1974 民國 63

國立臺灣師範大學 (1967 迄今)  
National Taiwan Normal University

2月5日 Feb. 5  
教育部核准夜間補習班章程，並於本學期起招生上課。  
Ministry of Education approved the rules and regulations of night schools and tutoring centers. Enrollment started this semester.



舊夜間部辦公室 (已拆除)  
(資料來源：《師大概況》55年版)  
The office of the night school (now demolished) (Source: NTNU Overview, 1966)

6月5日 Jun. 5  
圖書館竣工。  
The school completed the construction of the library.



圖書館 (今已拆除)  
(資料來源：《師大概況》49年版)  
The library (now demolished) (Source: NTNU Overview, 1960)

9月1日 Sep. 1  
校長劉真調任教育廳長，由教務長杜元載代理校長，並於9月1日接任第四任校長。  
President Liu Chen was transferred to lead the Taiwan Provincial Department of Education. Vice president of Academic Affairs Du Yuan-Zai was appointed as acting president and subsequently named the fourth president on September 1st.



杜元載校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
President Tu Yuan-Tsai (Source: NTNU)

9月24日 Sep. 24  
孫亢曾接任第五任校長。  
Sun Kang-Tseng was named the fifth president.



孫亢曾校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
President Sun Kang-Tseng (Source: NTNU)



隨著學校升格，臺灣省立師範大學時期成為校史上建設密度最高的時期 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
The institutional transformation of Taiwan Provincial Teachers College into Taiwan Provincial Normal University ushered in an era of extensive expansion. (Source: NTNU)

7月1日 Jul. 1  
配合臺北市升格，改制為「國立臺灣師範大學」，孫亢曾續任校長。  
Upgraded to National Taiwan Normal University, with Sun Kang-Tseng continuing as president.



1967年5月19日臺灣省立師範大學改制為國立臺灣師範大學公函  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Official document announcing the restructuring of "Taiwan Provincial Normal University" to become "National Taiwan Normal University" of May 19, 1967 (Source: NTNU)

7月1日 Jul. 1  
臺北市由省轄市升格為直轄市。  
Taipei City restructured into a municipality.

教育學院工業教育系及理學院各系符合貸款條件，遂成立世銀貸款執行小組，辦公館新校區理學院興建工程、各系實驗設備添購之執行工作。民國64年(1975)理學院興建工程竣工、工教系增建實習工廠，理學院師生於7月遷入公館校區。  
Department of Industrial Education and the departments of the College of Science were eligible for a loan from the World Bank. It was used to subsidize construct teaching buildings in the College of Science in Gongguan campus. Experimental engineering equipment was purchased to improve teaching quality in science and engineering education. Work was completed in 1975 and the Department added a training factory. Students and teachers of the College moved in July that year.



理學院大樓 (資料來源：《師大概況》65年版)  
Building of the College of Science (Source: NTNU Overview, 1976)

1970s

教育部為加速專科與職業教育之訓練及人才培育，向世界銀行貸款，並成立「教育部辦理世界銀行教育計畫貸款專案小組」。  
To speed up specialized and vocational education training and talent cultivation, the MOE took out a World Bank loan and established a special project group to handle related matters.

8月5日 Aug. 5  
張宗良接任第六任校長。  
Chang Chung-Liang was named the 6th president.



張宗良校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
President Chang Chung-Liang (Source: NTNU)

3月 Mar.  
成立「科學教育中心」。  
Established the Science Education Center.



科教大樓落成啟用典禮  
(資料來源：《師大校刊》第289期)  
The building of the Science Education Center inauguration ceremony (Source: NTNU Magazine No.289)

10月 Oct.  
成立「特殊教育中心」，為臺灣第一個特殊教育中心。  
The first Special Education Center in Taiwan was established.



蔣經國與特教學生合影 (資料來源：特殊教育中心三十週年慶紀念特刊)  
Chiang Ching-Kuo photographed with special education students (Source: NTNU 30th Anniversary Special Issue)



1978 民國 67

1979 民國 68

1982 民國 71

1984 民國 73

1988 民國 77

8月 Aug.  
郭為藩接任第七任校長。  
Dr. Kuo Wei-Fan was named the 7th president.



郭為藩校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Kuo Wei-Fan (Source: NTNU)

11月21日 Nov. 21  
「師範教育法」公布，第二條載明「師範教育，由政府設立之師範大學、師範學校及師範專科學校實施之」，確定3所師範校院、9所師範專科學校為培育中小學師資之主要機構。  
Normal Education Act announced. Article 2 stipulated that teacher training be carried out by government-established normal universities, teacher schools and teacher colleges, confirming 3 teacher colleges and 9 teacher special colleges as the main institutions for teacher training.

8月 Aug.  
成立「藝術學院」。  
College of Arts established.



藝術學院院辦公室（資料來源：藝術學院）  
College of Arts (Source: College of Arts)

2月16日 Feb. 16  
成立「法語教學中心」。  
French Training Center established.



法國巴黎法語聯合學院院長艾吉克 (Jean Harzic) 蒞臨訪問法語教學中心（資料來源：《師大概況》78年版）  
Dean Jean Harzic of French Institute of Paris visited the French Training Center (Source: NTNU Overview, 1989)

2月 Feb.  
原夜間部改為「進修部」，民國85年（1996）8月1日整合「進修部」和「教師研習中心」，成立「進修推廣部」。民國97年（2008）改制為「進修推廣學院」，辦理教師在職進修、研習與社會人士之推廣教育課程。  
The formerly Night School changed to Extension School. On August 1, 1996 The Extension School and Teacher Study Center were integrated, and the "Department of Continuing Education" was established. It became the Extension, School of Continuing Education carrying out in-service training of teachers and continuing education for citizens.



進修推廣學院大樓，原為中等教師研習大樓（資料來源：82級畢業紀念冊）  
The forerunner of NTNU Extension, School of Continuing Education building was the Secondary School Teacher's Building (Source: Yearbook, 1993)

6月30日 Jun. 30  
梁尚勇接任第八任校長。  
Liang Shang-Yung was named the 8th president.



梁尚勇校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
Liang Shang-Yong (Source: NTNU)

6月 Jun.  
圖書館新館竣工。舊館於民國80年（1991）10月改建為「國語中心暨特教中心大樓」，僅保留原大門立面。  
New library was completed. The old library was rebuilt and became the building of NTNU Mandarin Training Center and Special Education Center in Oct. 1991 and retained the original façade at the main gate.



圖書館新館竣工  
（資料來源：《師大概況》75年版）  
New library completed (NTNU Overview, 1986)

10月21日 Oct. 21  
成立「財團法人國立臺灣師範大學校友文化基金會」。  
National Taiwan Normal University Alumni Foundation established.



國立臺灣師範大學69級畢業40年重聚活動（資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心）  
National Taiwan Normal University Class of 1980 reunion (40 years after graduation) (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

1990 民國 79

成立「教育研究中心」，後於民國 98 年（2009）合併「教育研究中心」及「教育評鑑與發展研究中心」為「教育研究與評鑑中心」。民國 110 年（2021）更名為「教育研究與創新中心」。



教育研究中心位於教育學院大樓 1 樓  
（資料來源：《師大概況》80 年版）  
The Center for Educational Research is located on the 1st floor of the College of Education Building  
(Source: NTNU Overview, 1991)

1992 民國 81

8 月 1 日 Aug. 1  
成立「學校體育研究與發展中心」，民國 87 年（1998）因應業務擴編更名為「體育研究與發展中心」。  
The School Physical Education Research and Development Center established. In 1998, its name was changed to Physical Education Research and Development Center for business expansion.



教育部體育署委託本校體育研究與發展中心辦理 106 年度全國學校體育教師增能研習會  
（資料來源：體育研究與發展中心）  
The Sports Administration of the Ministry of Education commissioned the NTNU Center for Sports Research and Development to run the 2017 National School Physical Education Teacher Enrichment Seminar. (Source: Physical Education Research and Development Center)

1993 民國 82

2 月 1 日 Feb. 1  
校長梁尚勇出任監察委員，由教務長呂溪木代理校長。  
president Liang Shang-Yung served as a Control Yuan commissioner and Vice president of Academic Affairs, Lu Hsih-Mu was appointed acting president.

7 月 24 日 July 24  
呂溪木接任第九任校長，為本校首任遴選校長。  
The 9th president, Lu Hsih-Mu, was the first president chosen through the NTNU's president selection committee.



呂溪木校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Lu Xi-Mu (Source: NTNU)

1994 民國 83

2 月 7 日 Feb. 7  
本校於此階段逐漸轉型為綜合大學。  
NTNU gradually became a comprehensive university at this stage.

2 月 7 日 Feb. 7  
「師資培育法」公布施行，原先僅限師範校院及師範專科學校培育師資之規定，修改為師範校院及設有教育院系所、教育學程之大學校院皆可培育師資，從一元、計畫制及公費為主的師資培育，轉為多元、甄選制及個人自費為主。  
After the Teacher Education Act implemented, the training of teachers became increasingly diversified, All universities and colleges could also conduct all kinds of teaching courses. Teacher training went from “one source, planned, publicly funded” to “diverse, open, self-funded”.

5 月～7 月 May-Jul.  
舉行第一屆藝術節，5 月 1 日舉行開幕式。  
1st Art Festival opening ceremony was held on May 1.



民國 83 年（1994）第一屆藝術節開幕式  
（資料來源：藝術學院）  
The 1st Art Festival opening ceremony held in 1994 (Source: College of Arts)

1996 民國 85

6 月 Jun.  
成立「國立臺灣師範大學學生會」。  
NTNU Student Association established.



第一屆國立臺灣師範大學學生會長暨學生議會會員接受當選證書儀式  
（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
The first NTNU Student Association and committee members' inauguration ceremony. (Source: NTNU)

1997 民國 86

4 月 Apr.  
成立「心理與教育測驗研究發展中心」。  
Research Center for Psychological and Education Testing established.



民國 87 年（1998），教育部委託國立臺灣師範大學心理與教育測驗研究發展中心成立「國民中學學生基本學力測驗推動工作委員會」，負責國中基測試題研發、題庫建置等工作，圖為「國中基測，十年有成—回顧與展望」活動  
（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
In 1998, the Ministry of Education commissioned the Center for Psychological and Educational Testing Research and Development of National Taiwan Normal University to establish the “Committee for Promoting the Basic Competence Test for Junior High School Students”. The institution is responsible for the development of the National High School Foundation Test questions, question bank establishment, and other related tasks. The picture shows the “Ten Years of Achievement after the Basic Competence Test for Junior High School Students - Review and Prospect” event. (Source: NTNU)



1998 民國 87

● 成立「科技學院」，民國 103 年 (2014) 更名為「科技與工程學院」。 College of Technology established and renamed College of Technology and Engineering in 2014.

● 3 月 25 日 Mar. 25  
臺北市府文化局公告禮堂為市定古蹟。民國 92 年 (2003) 8 月 29 日公告普字樓、文薈廳、行政大樓為市定古蹟，同年 12 月 24 日公告梁實秋故居為歷史建築。

The Assembly Hall was designated historical site status by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government. On August 29, 2003, Pu-Zi Building, Wen-Hui Hall and the Administration Building were designated as municipal historic sites. On December 24 of the same year Liang Shih-Chiu House was announced as a historical building.



梁實秋故居  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
The Liang Shih-Chiu House (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

1999 民國 88

● 2 月 Feb.  
校長呂溪木出任監察委員，由副校長簡茂發代理校長，後因受推薦為校長候選人，改由學務長尤信雄代理校長。 President Lu Xi-Mu served as Control Yuan commissioner and Vice president of NTNU, Chien Maw-Fa was appointed acting president. Later, he was recommended as the school president candidate and Vice president of Office of Student Affairs You Shinn-Shyong was appointed acting president.



尤信雄代理校長  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Acting president You Xin-Xiong (Source: NTNU)

● 5 月 29 日 May 29  
召開「四六事件紀念活動及受害學生座談會」。  
April 6 Incident Commemoration and Victim Conference was convened.

● 7 月 7 日 Jul. 7  
簡茂發接任第十任校長。  
Chien Maw-Fa was named as the 10th president.



簡茂發校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
President Chien Maw-Fa (Source: NTNU)

● 9 月 22 日 Sep. 22  
全校教職員工生發起賑災募款及救濟物品募集，並提供場地、圖書、資訊及住宿等資源予國立暨南國際大學師生使用。  
Teachers, students and staff donated money and supplies for relief and set aside resources such as space, books and dormitories for the use of National Chi Nan University.

9 月 21 日 Sep. 21  
發生 921 大地震，全臺近 300 所學校受重創。

2001 民國 90

● 1 月 11 日 Jan. 11  
教育部召開師院、臺大四六事件記者會，由部長曾志朗代表政府向受難學生及家屬道歉；6 月 8 日，校長簡茂發於畢業典禮頒贈四六事件受害人毛文昌、樓必忠、薛愛蘭、莊輝彰、樓高等 5 位名譽學士學位。  
MOE held Teachers College and NTU April 6th Incenter Press Conference. Minister Tseng apologized to victims and their families. The president awarded honorary degrees to five victims at the graduation ceremony.

● 3 月 7 日 July 7  
通過「國立臺灣師範大學傑出校友選拔暨表揚要點」，於 6 月 5 日校慶典禮頒發第一屆傑出校友獎。  
Guidelines for Selecting and Commending NTNU Outstanding Alumni set. First Outstanding Alumni Award presented at the school anniversary ceremony on June 5.



第一屆傑出校友合照  
(資料來源：《師大校訊》第 170 期)  
First Outstanding Alumni Award recipients pictured together  
(Source: NTNU Magazine No. 170)

● 8 月 1 日 Aug. 1  
成立「運動與休閒學院」。  
College of Sports and Recreation established.

2002 民國 91

● 8 月 28 日 Aug. 28  
教育部將國立僑生大學先修班併入合併計畫，以利該班轉型。  
The National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students was included in the merger plan to facilitate the latter's transformation.



國立臺灣師範大學與國立僑生大學先修班整合發展協議書簽署典禮  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
National Taiwan Normal University and National University Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students Integration Agreement Signing Ceremony (Source: NTNU)

2004 民國 93

● 8 月 1 日 Aug. 1  
黃光彩接任第十一任校長。  
Huang Guang-Cai was chosen as the 11th president.



黃光彩校長 (資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
President Huang Guang-Cai (Source: NTNU)

2005 民國 94

● 4 月 20 日 Apr. 20  
校長黃光彩卸任，由教務長黃生代理校長。  
Huang Guang-Cai leaves office and Vice president of Academic Affairs Huang Shong becomes acting president.



黃生代理校長  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
Acting president Huang Shong (Source: NTNU)



2006 民國 95

2007 民國 96

2008 民國 97

2009 民國 98

2010 民國 99

2011 民國 100

● 2月22日 Feb. 22  
郭義雄接任第十二任校長。  
Gou Yih-Shun chosen as the 12th president.



郭義雄校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Guo Yih-Shun (Source: NTNU)

● 3月22日 Mar. 22  
國立僑生大學先修班正式併入並改為「僑生先修部」，原校區改名為「林口校區」。  
National University Preparatory School for Overseas Chinese Students officially incorporated and becomes the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. The campus renamed Linkou Campus.

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「國際與僑教學院」。  
College of International Studies and Education for Overseas Chinese established.

● 4月~6月 Apr.-Jun.  
舉行第一屆體育季，4月28日舉行開鑼儀式。  
First Sports Festival held. Opening ceremony held on April 28.



民國 108 年（2019）體育季之體育表演會  
（資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心）  
Sports performance at the Sports Festival in 2019  
(Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「音樂學院」。  
College of Music established.



音樂學院揭牌儀式（資料來源：音樂學院）  
Unveiling Ceremony for the College of Music  
(Source: College of Music)

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「管理學院」。  
College of Management established.



企業實習聯合簽約合照  
（資料來源：管理學院）  
Signing of the corporate internship collaboration agreement (Source: College of Management)

● 4月 Apr.  
舉行第一屆音樂節。  
The first Music Festival held.



民國 105 年（2016）音樂節開幕式  
（資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心）  
The opening ceremony of Music Festival in 2016  
(Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「社會科學學院」。  
College of Social Sciences established.



社會科學學院  
（資料來源：國際與社會科學學院）  
College of International Studies and Social Sciences  
(Source: College of International Studies and Social Sciences)

● 2月22日 Feb. 22  
張國恩接任第十三任校長。  
Chang Kuo-En chosen as the 13th president.



張國恩校長（資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學）  
President Chang Kuo-En (Source: NTNU)

● 2月 Feb.  
延聘 2000 年諾貝爾文學獎得主高行健擔任講座教授。民國 106 年（2017）頒予名譽文學博士學位，並於民國 110 年（2021）成立「高行健資料中心」。2000 Nobel Prize for Literature winner Gao Xingjian recruited as Chair Professor. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in 2017 and the Gao Xing-Jian Center established in 2021.



高行健資料中心啟用典禮  
（資料來源：高行健資料中心）  
Opening ceremony for the Gao Xingjian Center  
(Source: Gao Xingjian Center)

● 5月3日 May 3  
獲得教育部「邁向頂尖大學計畫」，邁入全國 12 大頂尖大學之列，並成立「邁向頂尖大學計畫辦公室」以推動相關事務。  
With subsidy from the Ministry of Education's Aim for Top University Project, NTNU moves into the Top 12 of top universities nationally and establishes the Office of Top University Project to promote related affairs.

● 11月23日 Nov. 23  
第 107 次校務會議決議通過取消累計雙二一退學制及扣考規定，重視學生學習權及回歸教師評量權。  
Regulations on student dismissal and withholding exams revoked was approved at the 107th school affairs meeting, attaching importance to student right to study and returning to teacher evaluation right.

## 2012 民國 101

● 5月29日 May 29  
「QS 世界大學排名」(QS World University Rankings) 公布亞洲大學排名，本校名列第 87 名。  
NTNU ranks 87th in Asia in the QS World University Rankings.

## 2013 民國 102

● 4月23日 Apr. 23  
將臺北高等學校舉辦創校暨首屆開學典禮 4月23日列為紀念日，並重鑄「自由之鐘」。  
In April 2013, NTNU included the founding and first start of school year ceremony of the former Taihoku Higher School on its list of anniversaries, and recast the "Liberty Bell"



自由之鐘啟用典禮 (資料來源：徐聖凱)  
Inauguration ceremony for the Liberty Bell (Source: Hsu Sheng-Kai)

● 5月8日 May 8  
「QS 世界大學排名」公布，本校名列社會科學領域教育學科前 50 名，為全國第一及亞洲師範大學之首；語言領域名列第 51 至 100 名。  
Leads other Taiwan universities in the QS rankings; ranks in Top 50 in education related subjects, and top 1 in Taiwan and ahead of all other Asian normal university, ranking 51-100 in language.

● 8月 Aug.  
自 102 學年度起廢除操行成績，為全國首創。103 學年度起推動專責導師制度，落實三級輔導制。  
Conduct grade scrapped in 2013, the first university to do so in Taiwan. A dedicated mentor system introduced in school year 2014 to implement 3-tier guidance.

## 2014 民國 103

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
「國際與僑教學院」及「社會科學學院」整併為「國際與社會科學學院」。  
"College of International Studies and Education for Overseas Chinese" and "College of and Social Sciences" combined and become the College of International Studies and Social Sciences



國際與僑教學院、社會科學學院合併  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
"College of International Studies and Education for Overseas Chinese" and "College of and Social Sciences" combined (Source: NTNU)

## 2015 民國 104

● 1月7日 Jan. 7  
與國立臺灣大學、國立臺灣科技大學簽約成立「國立臺灣大學聯盟」，並於民國 105 年 (2016) 成立「國立臺灣大學系統」。  
NTU Triangle was established with National Taiwan University and National Taiwan University of Science and Technology. In 2016, NTU System established.



成立國立臺灣大學聯盟意向書簽約典禮  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
NTU Triangle establishment Letter of Intent signing ceremony held (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「菁英書院」。民國 105 年 (2016) 更名為「全人書院」。  
Establishment of Elite Prep, renamed Honors College in 2016.

● 11月26日 Nov. 26  
由全球資訊供應機構湯森路透 (Thomson Reuters) 與日本筑波大學首次針對運動科學與體育領域之世界大學排名，本校名列世界最佳 7 所大學之一，與教學方面全球最佳 4 所大學之一。  
In the first league table of universities around the world for sports science and physical education created by global information provider Thomson Reuters and the University of Tsukuba in Japan, NTNU was ranked in the top 7 and in the top 4 for education.

## 2016 民國 105

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
成立「數學教育中心」。  
Institute for Mathematics Education established.

● 8月5日~21日 Aug. 5-21  
2016 里約奧運本校學生雷千瑩獲女子射箭團體賽銅牌。  
In the 2016 Rio Olympic Games, Lei Chien-Ying won a bronze medal in the women's archery team competition.



雷千瑩於里約奧運女子射箭團體賽銅牌賽  
(資料來源：中央社)  
Lei Chien-Ying wins a bronze medal in the women's archery team competition at the Rio Olympics (Source: Central News Agency)

8月5日~21日 Aug. 5-21  
里約奧運  
Rio 2016 Summer Olympics

● 11月18日 Nov. 18  
成立「金牌書院」。  
Jinpai Shuyuan (Gold Medal Academy) was established.



金牌書院始業式暨揭牌儀式  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
Opening ceremony and plaque unveiling ceremony at Jinpai Shuyuan (Gold Medal Academy) (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

## 2017 民國 106

● 4月28日 Apr. 28  
「泰晤士高等教育世界大學排名」(Times Higher Education) 公布世界學生國際化程度大學排名，本校名列第 152 名，為國內唯一上榜學校。10 月 5 日，「泰晤士高等教育世界大學排名」公布世界大學排名，本校名列教育領域第 22 名，為亞洲第三。  
Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings of the most international universities in the world, with NTNU in 151st place and the only school from Taiwan to feature in the rankings. On October 5, THE announced its global university rankings with NTNU 22nd in the subject of education, the third highest educational institute in Asia.



2018 民國 107

2019 民國 108

2020 民國 109

2021 民國 110

1月30日 Jan. 30  
獲國際文憑組織(International Baccalaureate Organization)認證,為全國第一所國際文憑師資培育機構。NTNU is certified by the International Baccalaureate Organization, making it the first educational institute to train International Baccalaureate qualified teachers in Taiwan.



國際文憑組織訪視官宣布本校獲得認證推薦,並與學程教師合影  
(資料來源:秘書室公共事務中心)  
A visiting official from the International Baccalaureate Organization announces NTNU has been recommended for certification and poses for a group photo with teachers on the teacher education program (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

2月22日 Feb. 22  
吳正己接任第十四任校長。  
Wu Cheng-Chih was chosen as the 14th president.



吳正己校長(資料來源:國立臺灣師範大學)  
President (Source: NTNU)

2月28日 Feb. 28  
「QS世界大學排名」公布,本校名列圖書與資訊管理領域第29名。  
“QS World University Rankings” are announced and NTNU is ranked 29th in the subject of Library and Information Management.

10月17日 Oct. 17  
「泰晤士高等教育世界大學排名」公布,本校名列教育學領域第15名,首度進入世界前20,為亞洲第二。  
Times Higher Education World University Rankings are announced. NTNU is in 15th place in the subject of education and for the first time enters the top 20 universities in the world, and is the second highest ranked in Asia.

10月 Oct.  
美術館工程竣工。  
The construction of NTNU Art Museum is completed.



師大美術館落成典禮  
(資料來源:秘書室公共事務中心)  
Inauguration ceremony held for NTNU Art Museum (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

11月21日 Nov. 21  
第121次校務會議通過追溯校史案,校齡溯自大正11年(1922)臺北高等學校創校年。本案通過前曾歷經民國85年(1996)「成立臺北高校校史研究小組」、民國100年(2011)「辦理校齡認定專家諮詢會議」與民國101年(2012)4月30日「辦理校齡認定公聽會」等3次重大討論。  
The 121st School Affairs Meeting passes a school history proposal dating the origins of the school to the establishment of Taihoku Higher School in 1922. The passing of the proposal was the culmination of earlier work following the establishment of a “Taihoku Higher School History Research Group” in 1996, a “School Origins Expert Consultation Meeting” in 2011 and a “School Origins Confirmation Public Hearing” on April 30, 2012.

獲教育部107年度高等教育深耕計畫經費補助,包含人文藝術「華語文與科技研究中心計畫」、社會科學「學習科學跨國頂尖研究中心計畫」。  
Receives 2018 Higher Education Sprout Program financial subsidies from the Ministry of Education including for the arts and humanities “Chinese Language and Technology Center Program” and the social science “Institute for Research Excellence in Learning Sciences Program.”

8月1日 Aug. 1  
「師資培育學院」及「師資培育與就業輔導處」整併為「師資培育學院」。  
College of Teacher Education and the Office of Teacher Education and Career Services are merged as the College of Teacher Education.

9月 Sep.  
108學年度起教育學院開設「教育學院學士班」,大一不分系可自由選讀各專業,大二再行分流。  
In 2019 the College of Education established “Transdisciplinary Program in College of Education.” In the freshman year any specialty can be selected irrespective of department, with streaming introduced in the sophomore year.

10月30日 Oct. 30  
修正「學士班學生修讀雙主修、輔系辦法」及「共同教育課程實施辦法」,實施雙主修、輔系與通識學分雙重採認,為全國首創。  
Revision of the “Guidelines for Bachelor’s Degree Students Studying Double Majors, Double Minors” and “General Education Curriculum Implementation Measures” to implement double major, double minor and general education dual recognition, the first program of its kind in Taiwan.

8月1日 Aug. 1  
109學年度起,大一「國文」必修正式更名為「中文閱讀與思辨」及「中文寫作與表達」。  
From 2020 the freshman year “Chinese Literature” required course is officially renamed “Chinese Reading and Thinking” and “Chinese Writing and Expression.”

9月 Sep.  
「泰晤士高等教育世界大學排名」公布,本校名列教育學科第20名,國際化程度項目維持全國第一。  
Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings are announced. NTNU is ranked 20th in Education and remains the most international university in Taiwan.

5月19日 May 19  
獲教育部核定「大專校院人文與社會科學領域標竿計畫」社會類之教育學、圖書資訊學之兩年期計畫補助。  
Ministry of Education approves two years of subsidies for social education and library and information science programs as part of the “Benchmarking Program for the Humanities and Social Sciences at Institutes of Higher Education.”

5月21日 May 21  
召開「110年校史發展委員會第一次會議」,決議成立百年大事記專刊編纂小組。  
“NTNU History Development Committee” convenes for the first time in 2021 and approves the establishment of a compilation team for a NTNU Centennial publication.

7月23日~8月8日 Jul. 23-Aug. 8  
2020東京奧運,本校學生魏均珩獲男子射箭團體賽銀牌,文姿云獲女子空手道55kg級銅牌,陳玟卉獲女子舉重64kg級銅牌,唐嘉鴻獲男子體操個人全能項目第7名;王冠閔在200公尺蝶式預賽破全國紀錄,以總排名第2晉級準決賽。  
In the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, Wei Chun-Heng, one of our students, won the silver medal in men’s archery team competition. Wen Tzu-Yun won the bronze medal in the women’s karate 55 kg event, and Chen Wen-Huei won the bronze medal in women’s weightlifting 64kg event. Tang Chia-Hung finished 7th in men’s individual all-around gymnastics. Wang Kuan-Hung set a national record in the 200m butterfly heat and qualified for the semi-finals in second place.

7月23日~8月8日 Jul. 23-Aug. 8  
東京奧運。  
Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympics



魏均珩(男子射箭團體賽銀牌)、文姿云(女子空手道55kg級銅牌)、陳玟卉(女子舉重64kg級銅牌)、唐嘉鴻(男子體操個人全能項目第7名)、王冠閔(200公尺蝶式預賽破全國,以總排名第2晉級準決賽)(資料來源:中央社)  
Wei Chun-Heng (silver medal in the men’s archery team competition), Wen Tzu-Yun (bronze medal in the women’s karate – 55kg weight category), Chen Wen-Huei (bronze medal in the women’s 64kg weightlifting), Tang Chia-Hung (7th place in the men’s gymnastics individual all-round final) (Source: Central News Agency)



## 2022 民國 111

● 8月1日 Aug. 1  
110學年度起，體育學分納入畢業學分。  
From 2021 physical education study credits are included as part of graduation credits.

● 9月2日 Sep. 2  
獲教育部「大專校院學生雙語化學習計畫」核定第一期補助，為國內4所重點培育學校之一。  
NTNU receives first subsidies as part of the Ministry of Education's "Program on Bilingual Education for College Students," one of only four schools in Taiwan.



本校為全國第一所國際文憑師資培育機構  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
NTNU is the first educational institute to train International Baccalaureate qualified teachers in Taiwan (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 11月24日 Nov. 24  
因應轉型發展，民國110年(2021)保留原版曲調新增「2021年版」歌詞，於11月24日第127次校務會議通過，並行使用「1948年版」及「2021年版」歌詞。  
In line with transformation and development on November 24, 2021 The 127th School Affairs Meeting passes a resolution retaining the original 1948 music combined with "2021 lyrics."

● 2月1日 Feb. 1  
成立「網路大學辦公室」，建構全球網路校園。  
NTNU Online was established to construct a global online campus.

● 2月9日 Feb. 9  
舉行新春團拜活動，民族音樂研究所師生結合印尼傳統樂器甘美朗、臺灣北管鑼鼓合奏演出《鑼聲百響》，象徵國際化及本校正式邁入百年里程碑。  
A Chinese New Year gathering is held with teachers and students from the Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology forming a traditional Indonesian Gamelan and Taiwanese Beiguan drums and gongs ensemble to perform "Luoshengbaixiang" symbolizing internationalization and celebrating NTNU's Centennial.



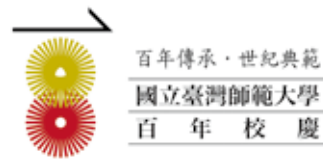
舉行新春團拜活動及民族音樂研究所《鑼聲百響》合奏，音樂尾聲，由校長吳正己敲響大鑼，象徵正式邁入百年里程碑  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
A Chinese New Year gathering is held with a performance of "Luoshengbaixiang" by the Graduate Institute of Ethnomusicology.  
At the end of the piece NTNU president Wu Cheng-Chih strikes the big gong to symbolize NTNU's 100th birthday (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 4月22日 Apr. 22  
全國校友總會捐贈百年校慶紀念勒石。  
The National Alumni Association donated a Centennial Stone to the NTNU.



位於行政大樓前的百年校慶紀念勒石，後方為禮堂  
(資料來源：秘書室公共事務中心)  
The Centennial Stone in front of the Administration Building, with the Assembly Hall at the back (Source: Center of Public Affairs)

● 9月28日 Sep. 28  
舉行百年校慶慶祝大會。  
NTNU Centennial celebrations



百年校慶中文標誌  
(資料來源：國立臺灣師範大學)  
NTNU 100 Chinese Logo (Source: NTNU)

## 校園地圖

### Campus Maps



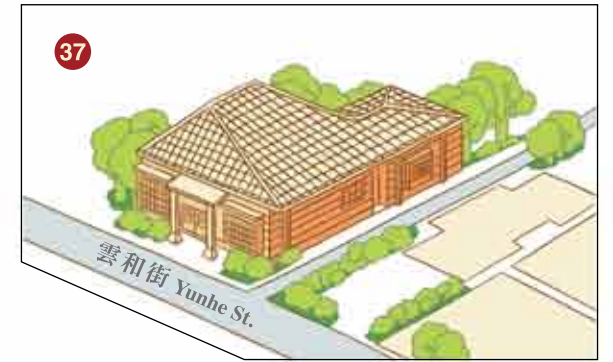
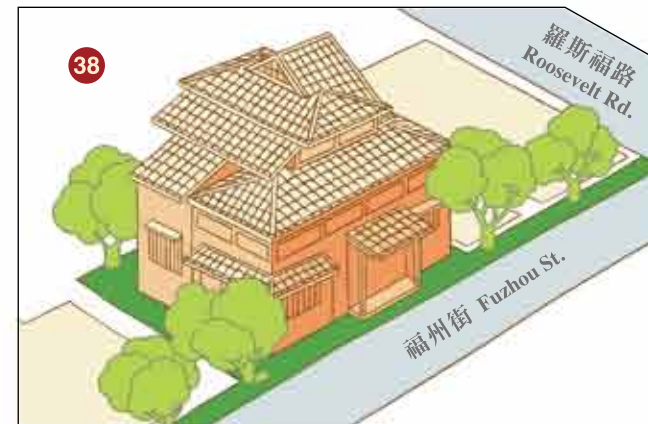
# 和平校區

NTNU HEPING CAMPUS MAP



- 1 校門  
Main Gate
- 2 行政大樓  
Administration Building I
- 3 普通大樓  
Administration Building II
- 4 禮堂  
Assembly Hall
- 5 文薈廳  
Wenhui Hall
- 6 樂智樓  
Union Building II
- 7 樂群樓  
Union Building III
- 8 健康中心  
Health Center
- 9 維也納森林  
Vienna Forest
- 10 日光大道  
Sunlight Avenue
- 11 自由之鐘  
Liberty Bell Tower
- 12 音樂系館  
Music Building
- 13 體育館  
Gymnasium
- 14 游泳館  
Aquatic Center
- 15 誠大樓  
Liberal Arts Building II
- 16 正大樓  
Liberal Arts Building I
- 17 勤大樓  
Liberal Arts Building II
- 18 樸大樓  
Liberal Arts Building I
- 19 運動場、司令台  
Track and Field Ground, Review Stand
- 20 美術系館  
Fine Arts Building

- 21 管理學院  
Management Building
- 22 音樂學院  
Music Building Annex
- 23 男一舍  
Residence Hall A
- 24 女一舍  
Residence Hall B
- 25 圖書館  
Main Library
- 26 博愛大樓  
Bo-Ai Building
- 27 進修推廣學院大樓  
Continuing Education Building
- 28 教育學院大樓  
Education Building
- 29 科技與工程學院大樓  
Technology and Engineering Building
- 30 機械工程大樓  
Mechanical Engineering Building
- 31 師大美術館  
Art Museum
- 32 綜合大樓  
Union Building I
- 33 國際會議中心  
Career Services Building
- 34 孔子像  
Statue of Confucius



- 35 師大大獅  
NTNU Lion
- 36 羅馬廣場  
Roman Square
- 37 梁實秋故居  
The Liang Shih-Chiu House
- 38 劉真校長故居暨當代教育名人館  
Contemporary Education Hall of Fame
- 39 百年校慶紀念勒石  
Centennial Stone





# 公館校區

NTNU GONGGUAN CAMPUS MAP

- |                                      |  |                                  |                               |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 校門<br>Main Gate                    | 7 研究生宿舍<br>Residence Hall C                  | 13 教學研究大樓<br>Lecture Hall        | 19 人工濕地<br>Artificial Wetland |
| 2 行政大樓<br>Administration Building    | 8 誠樓<br>Residence Hall D                     | 14 男二舍<br>Residence Hall F       | 20 歐洲公園<br>Europe Park        |
| 3 綜合館<br>Conference Center           | 9 應用科學大樓<br>Applied Science Building         | 15 女二舍<br>Residence Hall G       | 21 司令台<br>Review Stand        |
| 4 科教大樓<br>Science Education Building | 10 理學院大樓<br>Natural Science Building Complex | 16 體育館<br>Gymnasium              |                               |
| 5 數學館<br>Mathematics Building        | 11 學七舍<br>Residence Hall E                   | 17 中正堂<br>Assembly Hall          |                               |
| 6 圖書分館<br>Library                    | 12 動物房<br>Animal Laboratory                  | 18 運動場<br>Track and Field Ground |                               |



# 林口校區

NTNU LINKOU CAMPUS MAP

- |                                   |                                 |                                       |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 校門<br>Main Gate                 | 7 樂群樓<br>Lecture Hall I         | 13 學生餐廳<br>Dining Hall                | 19 資訊與教學大樓<br>Research Complex   |
| 2 行政大樓<br>Administration Building | 8 科學館<br>Science Laboratory     | 14 敬業樓<br>Residence Hall II           | 20 學人招待所<br>Guest House          |
| 3 林口會館<br>Linkou Guest House      | 9 健康大樓<br>Health Center         | 15 誠樓(學生宿舍)<br>Residence Hall K       | 21 正樓(學生宿舍)<br>Residence Hall J  |
| 4 職務宿舍<br>Faculty Apartments      | 10 樸樓(學生宿舍)<br>Residence Hall I | 16 圖書館<br>Library                     | 22 中庭花園<br>Atrium Garden         |
| 5 蓮花池<br>Lotus Pond               | 11 勤樓(學生宿舍)<br>Residence Hall H | 17 教師研究中心<br>Teaching Resource Center | 23 人工湖<br>Artificial Lake        |
| 6 禮堂<br>Auditorium                | 12 博雅樓<br>Union                 | 18 體育館<br>Gymnasium                   | 24 運動場<br>Track and Field Ground |



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National Taiwan Normal University: A Century of Scholarly Thought

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