

100  
1911-2011

國立清華大學  
校慶系列叢書

100  
國立清華大學  
1911-1956-2011  
創校100周年暨在臺建校55周年

TSING HUA IN IMAGES  
圖像清華

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# 圖像清華

國立清華大學圖書館特藏組 策劃整理

謝小芩 主編



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## 序

# 百年首學 世紀展望

走過百年的國立清華大學，不論是從建校的緣起，或是歷史的角度觀察，都是一所很獨特的學校。

1909 年以美國退還超收的庚子賠款成立「遊美學務處」，並規劃在北京惇親王的清華園內興建「遊美肄業館」，1911 年 4 月 29 日「清華學堂」正式開學，1912 年改稱「清華學校」隸屬於外交部。1928 年正式改名為「國立清華大學」，對日抗戰期間輾轉遷校，師生們的足跡走過大半個中國。1949 年兩岸分治之後，清華大學於 1956 年在台建校，而且建校始於建造全國唯一的水池式核子反應器，也就是大家通稱的「原子爐」。1974 年同時成立原子科學院、理學院、工學院，相較於其他大學先成立系所、學院，隨後再建校的次序完全不同。

與國同壽的清華，不僅師生的學術研究成果傑出，還有許多創新的理念落實在各個層面，例如：研發電動車、實施通識教育、推動校園民主化、擬定中長程計畫建立教育管理制度，還有率先開設中學教師暑期進修班、成立盲友會、從自強基金會進而發展出育成中心乃至於產學聯盟、繁星計畫、清華學院、評定學生成績由百分制改成等第制等。

國立清華大學圖書館多年來在各單位協助下，持續蒐集、整理許多校史檔案資料，為慶祝清華百年校慶，經陳信雄教授、陳華教授、謝小芩教授、吳泉源教授、王茂駿教授、王天戈教授、許明德校友、莊慧玲教授等校史委員討論後，挑選出具重大意義的主題，委請專人撰寫四十一篇專文，由吳泉源教授擔任主編，輯成《話說清華》一書；另精選六百餘張年代橫跨半世紀之久的圖片、手稿、文件檔案，配合簡潔的中、英文說明，由謝小芩教授擔任主編，編輯為《圖像清華》一書。

兩書以校史為主軸，分別以文、圖為重點的方式，呈現清華大學發展的歷史軌跡，有別於資料堆積，提供具有可讀性的文章與圖片，期使讀者透過不同的角度更深入了解清華師生多元的成果。透過《圖像清華》、《話說清華》兩書，讀者也可以看到清華校園面貌隨著歲月而變遷，但不變的是校友對於母校的向心力與付出。迄今校內多項硬體建設，如台北的月涵堂、大禮堂，還有「百人會」募款興建的校友體育館等，都來自於校友對母校的回饋。

承此百年校慶，僅以兩書獻給所有的清華人，以及關心清華的各界人士。

國立清華大學校長 陳力俊

## Preface

### Tsing Hua's First Hundred Years: In Words and Images

National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) is unique in many ways.

In 1909, reimbursements from the Boxer Rebellion indemnity funds returned by the United States were used to establish the US Overseas Education Office and US Graduates Hall in Tsing Hua Garden in Beijing. The Office was renamed Tsing Hua Academy and opened on April 29, 1911; it was further renamed Tsing Hua School in the following year, officially becoming National Tsing Hua University in 1928. When the war against the Japanese broke out, faculty and students embarked on an arduous journey across China as the University relocated to the south. After Taiwan and China split amidst civil war in 1949, it was reestablished in Taiwan in 1956.

NTHU's history over the next 55 years has been one of innovation and of caring for and nurturing its faculty and students. In academic programs, Tsing Hua can lay claim to Taiwan's first college of humanities and social sciences, its first college of life science, its first center for general education, and its first college of technology management, while in these and other fields its research has always been at the cutting edge of developments. In administrative endeavors, it was the first national university to elect its own president and the first to create a long-term development plan. Through all these years of achievement, the University has stood out in its democratic traditions.

Looking back at its first one hundred years, Tsing Hua has much to celebrate. Looking forward to its next one hundred, it has every reason to anticipate even greater achievements in all areas of endeavor. It is from the unique vantage point provided by this special point in history that we have compiled these two commemorative volumes celebrating NTHU's centennial anniversary. With the

help of various departments, NTHU Libraries put together many archival files and documents about the University's history. University history committee members Professors Chen Hsin-hsiung, Chen hua, Hsieh Hsiao-chin, Wu Chyuan-yuan, Wang Mao-jiun, Wang Tien-ko, Chuang Hwei-lin and alumnus Hsu Ming-teh selected significant topics and commissioned specialists to write 41 essays for *The Story of Tsing Hua* (with editor-in-chief Professor Wu Chyuan-yuan). Meanwhile, over 600 photographs, manuscripts, and documents covering NTHU's history plus short Chinese and English descriptions were assembled in *Tsing Hua in Images* (with editor-in-chief Professor Hsieh Hsiao-chin).

Both publications were developed around University history, with one focusing on essays and the other on images to follow the chronology of NTHU's development. Instead of merely providing facts, the books were designed to increase readability by placing dual emphasis on texts and images so as to guide readers into a deeper understanding of the University from various perspectives. *The Story of Tsing Hua* and *Tsing Hua in Images* also provide readers a glimpse of how the NTHU campus has evolved over time. Thanks to generous alumni, many additions have been made possible, including the Auditorium, completed in 1973, and the alumni gymnasium, construction of which is to begin on NTHU's centennial birthday with funds raised by the Club of One Hundred.

As we celebrate this special anniversary, we dedicate these two books to everyone who has been a part of the University's first hundred years and to everyone who will be a part of its next hundred.

President 

## 《圖像清華》序

# 風華再現 與時偕行

長久以來，圖像一直是人們認識歷史的重要媒介。雖然絕大多數的正史是以文字記載，但圖像充滿細節線索的視覺訊息，不但能豐富讀者對於歷史的了解與想像，更能引發人們對歷史的聯想與認同，「百聞不如一見」是之謂也。隨著圖像製作、複製與傳遞的技術日新月異，視覺文化已然形成；歷史學界亦於世紀之交開始認真地將圖像視為重要的歷史證據，作為歷史研究與表達的主要依據之一。也因此，清華大學在慶祝建校百年系列叢書中，特別出版《圖像清華》，呈現大學的世紀風華。

《圖像清華》的編輯，首先採用編年體，沿著歷任校長與學校發展來區分章節。由於每一位校長任期內都有多面向的校務發展，且任期長短不同，可資運用的圖像資料多寡不一，如何呈現多層次的校務發展和校園生活，是編輯上的重大挑戰。我們於是根據學校的大事記錄，以盡量呈現每位校長任內的新設學院、新創制度、重要建設、特殊事件等為原則。

然而，學校是個複雜的有機體，編年大事僅能呈現學校發展的梗概，很難跨越時空界線，展現對學校有深遠影響的人物與校園文化傳承。例如，在編輯過程中，我們深深感受到梅貽琦校長在清華百年歷史中的獨特地位與重大貢獻。在他的領導之下，清華在困苦的抗戰期間猶能弦歌不輟育才無數，戰後在台艱辛復校，至今茁壯飛揚；兩岸分隔半世紀後，梅校長更是牽繫著跨世紀校友清華之情，聯結起兩岸清華交流發展的樞紐人物。新竹清華大學校園中，從梅園、梅貽琦紀念館、月涵堂到梅竹賽，梅校長的風範深為學生們所懷念。因此，我們特別以一個專章來呈現梅校長的事蹟以及他對清華大學的影響。

學生是大學主體之一。相對於中規中矩的組織行政大事，學生的生活記錄則滿載著酸甜苦辣鮮活趣味。自 1969 年正式舉辦至今已超過四十屆的梅竹賽，活動內容不斷豐富，組織動員規模年年擴大，是清華學生最為投入的年度盛事、最感驕傲的校園傳統。所謂「今日劍拔弩張爭勝負，明天把酒言歡稱兄弟」，梅竹賽也是清華大學與交通大學兩校學生津津樂道的共同記憶。學生生活誠然是清華校史最為生動的畫頁，《圖像清華》自然也闢專章，不但展現學子的青春記事，也反映台灣社會各發展階段的風貌。

師生們生活在清華校園中，一草一木、一湖一景、一齋一樓，編織起最日常卻也最深刻的清華記憶。當年梅貽琦校長在新竹赤土崎地圖上，大筆圈下八十九甲「以後有用」的空地，五十五年來逐漸被一棟棟建築填滿，早期房舍陸續被拆除重建，校區向南擴張，校園地景大為改觀，新舊校友對學校認同的依附之所，亦可能大不相同。我們以專章呈現校園景觀的今昔對照，希望能聯結跨世代清華人的校園記憶。

《圖像清華》所收錄的圖像型態繁多，凡是能夠展現清華大學百年來，尤其是在台五十五年發展面貌者，如照片、公文、計畫報告、證件、地圖、草圖、海報、郵票與媒體報導等圖像資料，都是我們運用的素材。

圖像的來源也很多樣。在攝影尚不普遍的年代，除了圖書館校史室所典藏的資料文獻及校友們與退休教師陸續捐贈給學校的活動相簿外，《清華校友通訊》與《畢



業紀念冊》是老照片的重要來源。《校友通訊》於 1933 年創刊，曾因對日抗戰輟刊，1956 年梅貽琦校長在新竹建校，1962 年恢復《清華校友通訊》季刊。作為校友與母校的聯繫橋梁，《清華校友通訊》詳細報導學校各項發展，所刊載的校園建設與活動照片，都成了今日珍貴的校史資料。

新竹清華 1968 年開始有大學部畢業生，歷屆畢業生所製作的《畢業紀念冊》，記錄了學生觀點校園生活與校園景象，皆是難得的校史圖像。此外，學校舉凡課程招生、新設制度、蓋樓建設，莫不需要透過公文與教育部及各相關單位溝通，文書組的公文檔案不但是確立制度的重要依據，並隨著歲月成為官方校史文獻。而為媒體所報導的清華大事，顯示了清華對廣大社會的影響與衝擊。晚近計算機中心所拍攝的各種活動照片，校內各單位的活動影像記錄，當然還有專為本書所拍攝的照片，共同構成了《圖像清華》的資料來源。

這樣的一本《圖像清華》，希望能展現「自強不息，厚德載物」的精神傳承與多元面貌，並牽動校友們的校園情懷，深化對母校的認同；對於現在的師生，希望能增進對學校的認識，對學校的歷史感到與有榮焉；對於未來的清華人，希望可以吸引更多優秀的人才加入清華。我們也希望透過《圖像清華》，引發讀者們對於大學精神內涵、高等教育發展等議題的思考。本書的文字說明以中英雙語併陳，希望讓國際友人可以透過本書認識清華大學。

本書編輯過程中，由陳信雄顧問、圖書館館長莊慧玲教授、社會所吳泉源教授及我所組成的校史專書工作小組集思廣益，圖書館特藏組王珮玲組長行政支援，邱淑芬與梁秀賢小姐蒐集資料與編撰文字，張光麒與高見成先生協助校景拍攝，金振寧小姐英文翻譯、卓江 (John Truscott) 教授英文審校、馬孟晶與梅韻秋兩位教授提供藝術史專業建議。他們的積極參與，以及無數清華校友、教師、職員與學生的大力協助，使《圖像清華》得以順利編輯完成，作為慶祝世紀清華的獻禮。

謝小芬

2011 · 春

## Preface of *Tsing Hua in Images*

### Revisiting a Magnificent Past and Envisioning a Bright Future

Images have long been used as an important medium for helping people to understand history. Although official history is primarily recorded in writing, an image can provide visual messages rich with details and clues that not only enrich a reader's understanding and imagination of the past but also elicit a sense of association and identification with history. After all, "to see is to believe." In modern days, a visual culture has formed as image production, reproduction, and transmission technology continues to renew itself. Historians have also begun utilizing images as one of the important sources of historic evidence for researching and narrating history. As such, National Tsing Hua University endeavors to publish *Tsing Hua in Images* as part of its centennial anniversary publication series as a way to offer readers a glimpse of the University's magnificent history.

To organize *Tsing Hua in Images*, the editors first arranged the chapters in chronological order to present the development of NTHU under the leadership of different presidents over the years. As NTHU developed in various areas during each president's term and some presidents served longer than others, we were challenged to find the most suitable way to show the development of university events and culture. In the end we decided to show as comprehensively as possible the establishment of new colleges, systems, buildings and infrastructure and noteworthy events during each president's term according to the timeline of the University.

At the same time, however, a university is a complex and evolving entity. A timeline can only show history in its vertical dimension and remains inadequate to cross time and space to show the people who have had such a profound influence on the school and on the evolution of campus culture. For instance, President Mei I-ch'i is a singular figure in the hundred years of NTHU history who made tremendous contributions to the University. Under his leadership, NTHU continued to nurture talents despite the harsh environment of war. He went on to reestablish NTHU in Taiwan after the war, and it is because of his persistence that NTHU can take such pride in its academic achievements. After half a century of separation between Taiwan and mainland China, President Mei I-ch'i remains the tie and the key to bridging the gap between the two Tsing Hua Universities, one on each side

of the Taiwan Strait. From Mei Garden, Mei I-ch'i Memorial Hall, and Yue-han Hall to the Meichu Games, President Mei I-ch'i remains an integral figure remembered by all. For this reason, we have devoted an entire chapter to him, showing his contributions over the years and his influence on NTHU.

Students are of course a central part of the University, and their life on campus is joyful and yet filled with a sense of the bittersweet. Today the Meichu Games enters its 40th year, having begun in 1969. Its events continue to evolve and to be enriched with greater and greater student involvement each year. It is by far the most anticipated annual event of the University and the one that draws the greatest participation. It is also a campus tradition that students take pride in and is a shared memory between NTHU and National Chiao Tung University students. Student life indeed paints the most vivid picture of NTHU history, and at the same time reflects the social development of Taiwan in various periods. Thus it is the topic of a chapter of *Tsing Hua in Images*.

For the faculty and students living on campus, the grass, trees, lakes, pavilions, and buildings in their everyday life become their fondest memories of NTHU. Once, President Mei I-ch'i placed a large circle on the Hsinchu Chituqi map, indicating a piece of land that "could be of use in the future." Over the following 55 years, that land has been progressively filled with buildings to form the NTHU campus; early constructions have been torn down and replaced by new ones, and the campus landscape has changed drastically with southward expansion. The memories of new and old alumni may therefore differ, depending on the map of the campus during their years spent in NTHU. We have thus devoted a special chapter to photographs of the campus then and now in an attempt to connect the memories of NTHU alumni through the generations.

Celebrating the centennial anniversary of NTHU, *Tsing Hua in Images* is a compilation of a wide range of images that show the University's development in Taiwan over the past 55 years, including photographs, official letters, project reports, identification cards, maps, sketches, posters, stamps, and media coverage.

The images come from many sources. We relied on National Tsing Hua University Archives' literature collections and event photo albums donated by alumni and retired faculty for images from the years when photography wasn't a common method of documentation. *Tsinghua Newsletter* and yearbooks were another important source of old photographs. Founded in 1933, *Tsinghua Newsletter* once ceased publication due to the war against Japan and later resumed as a quarterly newsletter in 1962 after President Mei I-ch'i reestablished the University in 1956. As a bridge between alumni

and their alma mater, *Tsinghua Newsletter* is a detailed newspaper covering the ongoing development of NTHU with photographs of campus construction and other events. The photographs are now a precious asset in the university archives.

NTHU in Hsinchu has been accepting undergraduate students since 1964. The yearbooks produced by these students document campus life from their point of view and provide a rare source of images of NTHU history. On the other hand, official letters were written to communicate with the Ministry of Education and different institutes regarding curricula, student recruitment, new systems, and building construction. Neatly kept by the NTHU Correspondence and Document Division, they were an important reference for setting up policies and have become a part of official university historical literature. The media coverage shows important events related to NTHU and the influence that the university has had on the society. Also included in this volume are a number of photos taken by the Computer & Communication Center and by various NTHU departments and institutes, as well as photos taken by the library specially for this book, documenting many events in recent years.

*Tsing Hua in Images* is intended to display NTHU's motto of "Continual Development of Self, Benevolent Support of People and Nature" and to show the University from various angles in order to deepen the identification of alumni with their alma mater, increase knowledge of the University so that current faculty and students will take pride in NTHU history, and attract more outstanding talents to join the University in the future. We also hope this book will stimulate more thoughts and ideas on issues such as university spirit and the development of higher education. The bilingual texts in the book are provided to allow foreign friends to learn about NTHU.

This book is the product of a concerted effort by the university archives publication team formed by Consultant Chen Hsin-hsiung, Library Director Chuang Hwei-lin, Institute of Sociology Professor Wu Chyuan-yuan and I, who brainstormed for ideas, as well as Library Special Collections Division Head Wang Pei-ling, who provided administrative support, Chiu Shu-fen and Liang Hsiu-hsien, who collected materials and penned the Chinese texts, Chang Guang-qi and Kao Chien-cheng, who assisted in campus photography, Jennings King, who translated the texts into English, Professor John Truscott, who edited the translation, and Professors Ma Meng-ching and Mei Yun-chiu, who provided professional art history advice. It is because of their active involvement and the help from many Tsing Hua alumni, faculty and staff members, and students that *Tsing Hua in Images* could be successfully completed as a celebration of NTHU's centennial birthday.

Heih Hsiao-chin

Spring 2011



## 目錄

百年首學	世紀展望	陳力俊	II
風華再現	與時偕行	謝小芉	VI
第一章	世紀清華		2
第一節	筭路藍縷		2
第二節	奠定基石		14
第三節	展翅高飛		34
第四節	百花齊放		56
第五節	邁向卓越		80
第二章	桃李不言，下自成蹊		100
第一節	永懷梅貽琦校長		100
第二節	梅園		106
第三節	梅貽琦紀念館與月涵堂		110
第四節	紀念梅校長的相關書刊		112
第三章	梅竹賽		116
第一節	梅竹賽史		116
第二節	梅竹賽過程		130
第四章	學生生活		142
第一節	歷屆畢業紀念冊		142
第二節	追求真理與創新		146
第三節	天行健、君子以自強不息		152
第四節	我們的清華、我們的家		160
第五節	動靜皆宜的社團與校園生活		166
第五章	校園地景變遷		178
第一節	鳥瞰清華		178
第二節	校園地景變遷		184
附錄			210
數據清華			212
圖片與資料來源			220
誌謝			222

## Contents

Tsing Hua’s First Hundred Years: In Words and Images	IV
—— Chen Lih J.	
Revisiting a Magnificent Past and Envisioning a Bright Future	IX
—— Hsieh Hsiao-chin	
Chapter 1. History of National Tsing Hua University	2
1. Pioneering Days	2
2. Laying Down the Cornerstones	14
3. Riding High	34
4. Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom	56
5. The Road to Excellence	80
Chapter 2. A Man of Deeds	100
1. In Memory of President Mei	100
2. Mei Garden	106
3. Mei I-ch’i Memorial Hall and Yue-han Hall	110
4. Literature in Memory of President Mei	112
Chapter 3. The Meichu Games	116
1. History of the Meichu Games	116
2. Inside the Meichu Games	130
Chapter 4. Student Life	142
1. Yearbooks	142
2. The Pursuit of Truth and Innovation	146
3. Strive to Strengthen Oneself	152
4. Our NTHU, Our Home	160
5. Student Clubs, Societies and Campus Life	166
Chapter 5. Evolution of Campus Landscape	178
1. Bird’s Eye Views of Tsing Hua	178
2. Changes in Campus Landscape	184
Appendices	210
NTHU Statistics	212
Sources	220
Acknowledgements	222

# 第一章 世紀清華

Chapter 1. History of National Tsing Hua University

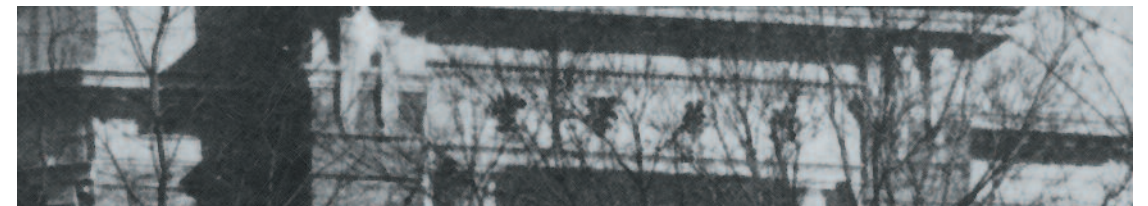
## 第一節 筚路藍縷

### 1. Pioneering Days

清華大學的前身為 1911 年美國退還部分超收之庚子賠款款項所設立的「清華學堂」，1912 年民國成立之後，「清華學堂」改名為「清華學校」，1928 年改為「國立清華大學」。1931 年梅貽琦接任校長之前，受到時局動盪不安的影響，清華經歷十三位校長，其中以周詒春、羅家倫校長貢獻最大。1937 年抗日戰爭爆發，在梅校長領導下，清華大學與北京大學、南開大學在長沙合組長沙臨時大學。1938 年再遷往雲南昆明，易名為國立西南聯合大學，教學環境極為困苦，卻培育英才無數。抗戰結束，復員北平，但又發生國共內戰，梅校長於 1949 年赴美處理清華基金。1955 年「中美合作研究原子能和平用途協定」正式簽訂，政府邀請梅貽琦校長籌辦清華在台復校事宜，設立原子科學研究所與興建原子爐。一切從頭開始，筚路藍縷，歷盡艱辛。

In 1911, Tsing Hua Imperial College, now National Tsing Hua University, was established with the Boxer Rebellion Indemnity funds returned by the United States. In 1912, after the establishment of the Republic of China, Tsing Hua Imperial College was renamed Tsing Hua Academy, and in 1928 officially became National Tsing Hua University (NTHU). Among the fourteen presidents of Tsing Hua's early days, Presidents Chou I-ch'un, Luo Chia-lun, and Mei I-ch'i deserve special recognition for the indelible legacies they left. In 1931

Mei I-ch'i took the helm as president of NTHU. In 1937 when the War of Resistance Against Japan erupted, NTHU, Peking University, and Nankai University together formed National Changsha Temporary University in Changsha. In 1938, the temporary university relocated to Kunming in Yunnan Province and was renamed National Southwest Associated University, where many talents were nurtured despite the bleak environment. Soon after the war against the Japanese ended, civil war broke out between the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Nationalist Party. In 1949 the Communist Party took control of China and the Nationalists retreated to Taiwan, there maintaining their claim to be the legitimate government of the Republic of China. In that same year, Mei traveled to the United States to handle Tsing Hua funds. After the "Protocol of Collaborative Research between China and the United States for Atomic Power for Peace" was officially signed in 1955, the Nationalist Government resolved to set up an Institute of Nuclear Science and to build a nuclear reactor. For that reason, Mei was summoned back to Taiwan and given the responsibility of reestablishing NTHU in Hsinchu.





一、北京清華（1931-1948；1956-1962）

Tsing Hua in Beijing (1931-1948; 1956-1962)



▲ 周詒春校長（1913-1918）  
President Chou I-ch'un (1913-1918)



▲ 羅家倫校長（1928-1931）  
President Luo Chia-lun (1928-1931)



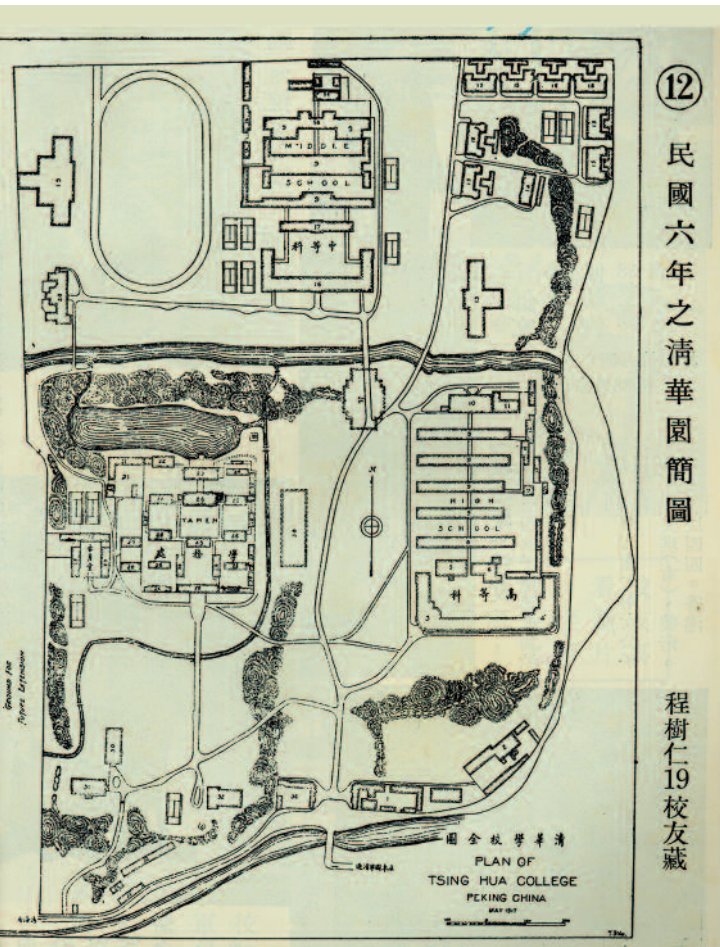
▲ 梅貽琦校長（1931-1948；1956-1962）  
President Mei I-ch'i (1931-1948; 1956-1962)



▲ 1912 年落成的清華學堂之高等教學樓。  
Tsing Hua Imperial College completed the Advanced Instruction Building in 1912.



▲ 「國立清華大學」校門（攝於 1928 年）  
Front Gate of National Tsing Hua University (photographed in 1928)



▲ 1917 年之清華園簡圖。  
Map of Tsing Hua campus in 1917.

12 民國六年之清華園簡圖

程樹仁19校友藏



## 二、西南聯大（1937-1945）

### National Southwest Associated University (1937-1945)



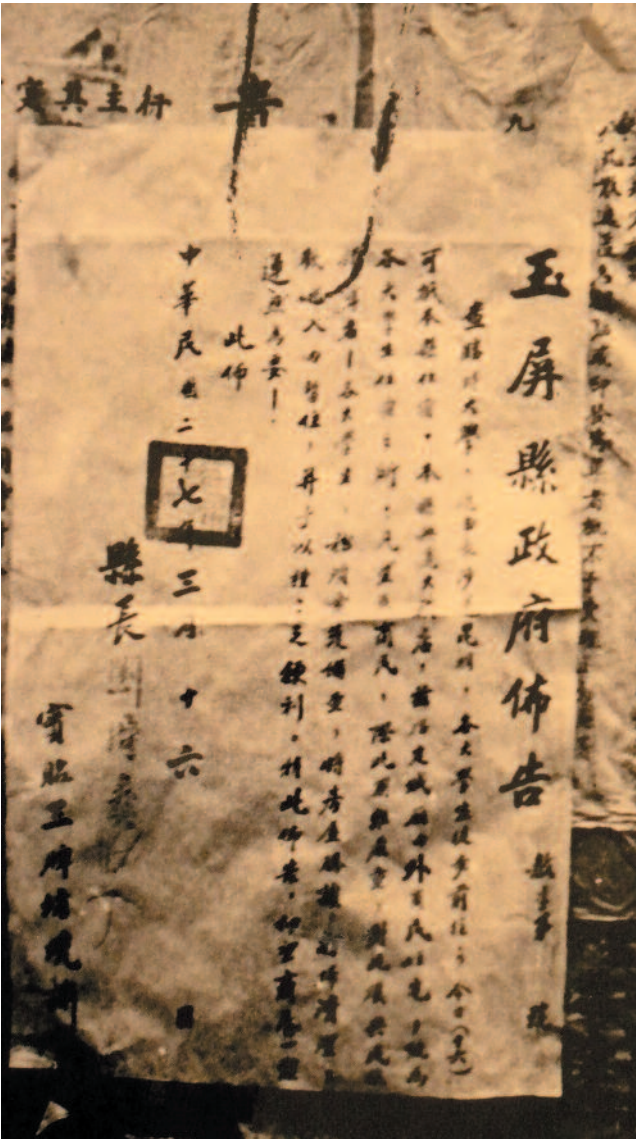
▲ 抗日戰爭期間，師生分海、陸組成「湘黔滇旅行團」，行程一千七百餘公里，歷時六十八天輾轉到達昆明。

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



▲ 西南聯大教室群（約攝於1941年）

Classrooms of National Southwest Associated University (photographed around 1941)



▲ 1938年貴州玉屏縣公告指示居民提供住所給湘黔滇旅行團團員，顯示對大學生的重視。

In 1938, Yuping County, Guizhou Province, called on residents to provide shelter for members of the group, a gesture showing their esteem for the university students.



◀ 1943年西南聯大學生證。

National Southwest Associated University student identification card in 1943.



▲ 西南聯大的女子籃球校隊

National Southwest Associated University women's basketball team



三、新竹建校（1956～至今）  
NTHU in Hsinchu (since 1956)



▲ 1956 年梅貽琦校長（前左）視察新竹赤土崎預定校地。  
President Mei (front left) surveying the land reserved for NTHU in 1956.



◀ 1956 年落成的東院教授宿舍十戶，為全校最早興建完成的建築。  
The ten faculty houses of East Court, built in 1956, were the first buildings in NTHU.

▶ 舊行政大樓雛型（攝於 1956 年）  
Preliminary structure of the old Administration Building (photographed in 1956)



▲ 1957 年落成的舊行政大樓（今化學館）。  
The old Administration Building, completed in 1957 (now site of the Chemistry Building).

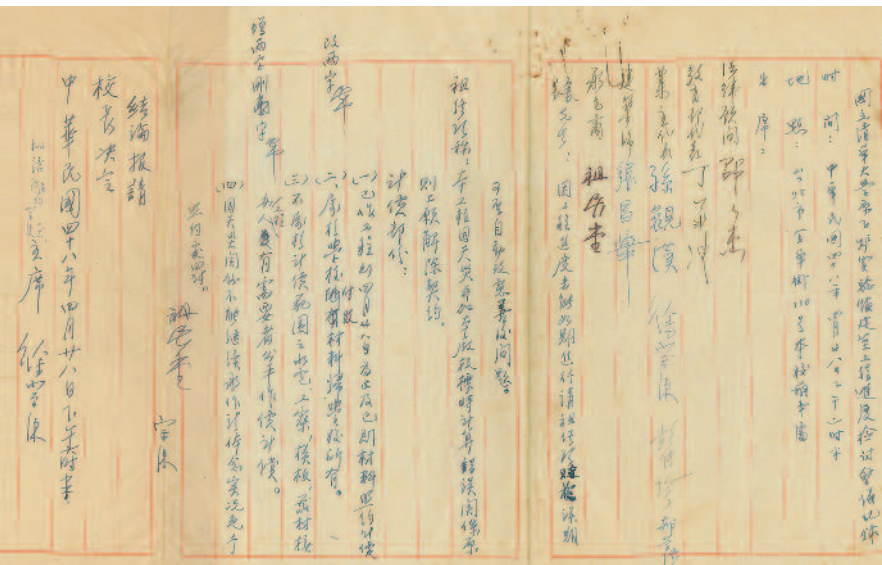


四、原子爐

The Nuclear Reactor

發展原子科學研究為國立清華大學在台建校的首要任務，其中又以建造原子爐為最重要。

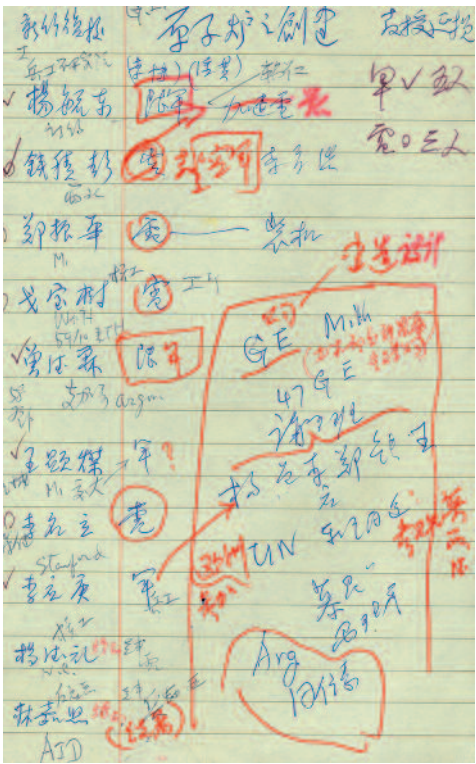
Tsing Hua Open-pool Reactor (commonly known as the Nuclear Reactor) was the most important project when NTHU was established in Taiwan. It was officially completed on December 2, 1961.



▲ 原子爐實驗館建築工程進度檢討會議記錄 (1959)  
Minutes from the review meeting for the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory construction (1959)



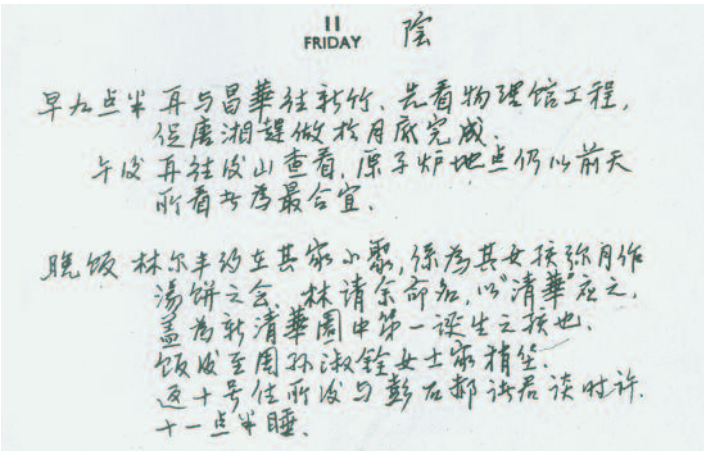
▲ 由校友張昌華設計的原子爐實驗館草圖。  
Sketch of the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory by alumnus Chang Chang-hua.



▲ 初期協助梅校長創建原子爐的幹部名單。  
List of officers who assisted President Mei in building the nuclear reactor.



▲ 1959 年 6 月 14 日孫觀漢為訪視清華大學的蔣總統講解原子爐構造。  
Prof. Sun Kuan-han explaining the nuclear reactor structure to President Chiang Kai-shek, who visited NTHU on June 14, 1959.



◀ 梅校長 1958 年 4 月 11 日日記手稿，談及物理館工程、原子爐選地與為林清華命名等事項。

In his journal dated April 11, 1958, President Mei spoke about the construction of the Physics Building, site options for the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, and the naming of a staff member's child as Lin Tsing-hua .





▲ 原子爐破土典禮之大合照

Group photo at the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory inauguration ceremony



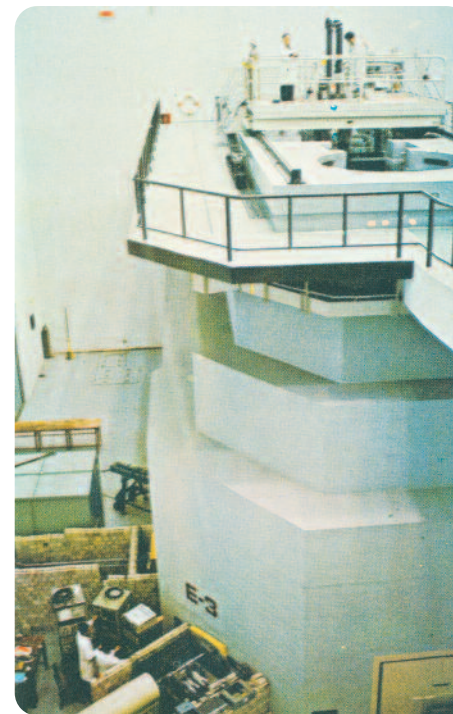
▲ 破土典禮上梅校長對原科所 58、59 級同學講解原子爐原理。

President Mei explaining the operating principles of the nuclear reactor to the Classes of 1958 and 1959 at the inauguration ceremony.



▲ 1961 年，郵政總局發行的「原子爐落成」紀念郵票。

In 1961 the post office released a set of three stamps to commemorate the completion of the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory.



▲ 1963 年 5 月，原子爐實驗館更名為「梅貽琦紀念館」，前方的冷卻池，即今之荷塘。

The Nuclear Reactor Laboratory was renamed "Mei I-ch'i Memorial Hall" in May, 1963. In front of the Hall was a cooling pool, which is now a lotus pond.

◀ 原子爐實驗館內部

Inside of the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory

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