Teaching Professionals

Bellaire High School in Houston, TX 漢語教學憶往

作者 蔡淑媛

一九七五年秋季開學,屬於 HISD (Houston Independent School District)的 Bellaire High School(以下簡稱 BHS)把 Mandarin Chinese (漢語)列入學生選修的外語課程。

直到現在,我還不太確知當年 BHS 校長 David Mcclure 決定開創漢語課程的動機。當時中國文化大革命雖已近尾聲,但鐵幕依然深垂,中國與歐美民主國家不但敵對且全方位與世隔離。就算 Mcclure 先生有先見之明,也不太可能預測到,三十年後,美國教育界會興起一股漢語熱。根據我自己的猜想與瞭解,因為收集東方古董文物是Mcclure 校長一生最大的興趣與嗜好,對於古老神秘的中國不免產生了一種接近夢幻神話般的嚮往,所以才有這番開風氣之先的作為吧!就我記憶所及,BHS 是美中、美南十四州裡,把漢語列入正規外語課程系列的第一所公立高中。

因緣巧合,我應聘開創 BHS 的漢語課程。還記得校長約我前去面談那天是個星期五。那是我父親的喪事剛過,我從台灣長途飛行回到休士頓的第三天。與父親死別,跟母親生離,刻骨銘心的傷痛、嚴重暈機加上時差,我自覺有如行屍走肉,垂頭喪氣,磨磨蹭蹭地走入校長辦公室。我一邊走一邊向老天乞求,Mcclure 校長最好一番客套,幾句寒暄,三言兩語就把我打發走人。當時心情,只想哪裡都不去,甚麼都不做,一個人鎖上房門,躲在被窩裡好好哭上幾天。

我把先生為我準備的資料袋打開,裡面的東西(大學畢業證書、回高雄教書時收到的聘書,以及自己的著作散文集)一股腦傾翻到校長辦公桌上。校長查閱翻看了好一會,沈思片刻之後,開口對我說:「下星期一你就開始來上課吧!」我嚇了一跳,趕快問他:「Are you sure?」他靜定地回答:「Yes!」我再問他,學校有沒有現成的漢語課本或是講義讓我使用?他笑了笑,兩手一攤說:「We have nothing。」隨後又補上了這麼一句話~But I know you can do it。由於這句話,我接下了教職。從此開始三十二年忙碌又兼挑戰性的漢語教學生涯。

當年在 BHS 開創漢語課程,說具有挑戰性是一點也不為過的,高難度的挑戰來自下列兩大因素:

漢語學習難度高,學生心存恐懼~~一般學生特別是非我族裔的學生,對於漢語多少都抱著某種程度的恐懼感。 拉丁語系國家的語言如法語或西班牙語,說/寫同源,學生只要會發音,多半都能拼寫,反者亦然。但是漢語的 說與寫卻是全然兩種不同的系統。對於初學者來說,寫方塊字根本就是在畫圖,加上四聲辨識的困難與無所不在 的聲調變化,一上二下就把學生搞得得頭昏腦脹,往往有人中途退選(高中外語屬選修課程),落荒而逃。

未接 BHS 教職之前,我曾義務教過一個洋女士學中文。初次見面她開口對我說:「你一好馬。」我愣了片刻才會意到她是在說「妳好嗎?」。後來我就用這個親身的經驗,當做新學期第一堂課的開場白,殷殷教悔提醒學生辨識四聲的重要性。另一個例子是:一個男人在台北或北京街頭走丟而向路過的女子問路。他把「我想問妳。。」說成「我想吻妳。。」運氣差問到一個「掐查某」(兇悍女子),他可能會吃到一記大大的耳光,因為對方會認為「你這色鬼在吃本姑娘/老娘豆腐」。

早期為了提高 BHS 新設立 Mandarin Chinese Language 的知名度,我曾經到鄰近各大超市去張貼廣告。後來發現效果不大。向校內學生推薦新課程原是學校 counselor 的職務。但是用心觀察之後,發現還是老師本尊出馬,到教室去對學生當面介紹(教學生說謝謝、再見、我愛你等常用語),再播放有趣的電影短片,更能收到事半功倍的效果。功夫片特別能招收到個性「動如脫兔」的男生。後遺症是有些男生經常吵著要看武打片,不給看倒像欠了他們一份人情。

BHS 的漢語課每班學生人數(符合學區—班學生至少 18 人的規定)到第五學年就已穩定下來。這與學校的名氣,學生家長的大力支持,學生的成績表現,以及接下來 HISD 把 Foreign Languages Magnet Program 設立在我們的學校有直接的關聯。在 Magnet Program 專用的經費大力支援之下,除了漢語,學校前後開設了日本、印度、阿拉伯、希臘、義大利、蘇聯與希伯來(Hebrew)等十多種外語課程。

二·高中漢語課本嚴重缺乏~~~1975 年以及往後數年,全美出版社沒有出過任何一本 High school Chinese language textbook。我手邊的兩三本大學教科書雖都出自美國大學名校(白人教授掛名主編),但課文中出現了不少詞句讓人目瞪口呆,匪夷所思。譬如:「這個飛機落在那個飛機場」這句話。(近在眼前的)這個(架)飛

機怎麼會落在(遠遠的)那個飛機場?再看另外這句:「我們到飛機場的時候,飛機已經落下來了」。誰看到這樣的句子不會錯以為飛機出事而膽戰心驚?

雖然找不到適用的教科書,但教學不能中斷,只好利用手邊僅有的書籍,修改編寫,搭配自創的講義教材,含辛茹苦地撐下去。到了八零年代中期,The Geraldine Dodge Foundation(Dodge 和 Rockefeller 家族主導的非營利機構,大力推行環保,野生動物的護育以及人文教育)撥出款項推動漢語教育。1986年我獲得 Dodge 的全額獎學金,到北京參加全美中文教師(十五個名額,美東、美西私立學校教員佔去十名)一個月的講習營。這段期間陸續接觸到不同版本的大學漢語課本。初次翻閱《Practical Chinese Reader實用漢語課本》,對於這套書籍的語法解析之簡潔扼要,留下了深刻印象。

從那時起前後持續二十年,我一直以《實用漢語課本》的第一、二冊為文法解析的基本教材。兩冊課本應付五個不同程度的班級,教材當然嚴重不足。我陸續選用並改寫不少取自台灣《國語日報》,台灣國民小學課本,兒童歌謠的短文故事。至於 Chinese4 and 5 IB/AP 班程度較高的學生,我陸續加入自己編寫的嫦娥奔月、梁山伯與祝英台、阿里山神話、高雄壽山寶藏、台灣羅賓漢~廖添丁、台灣小紅帽~虎姑婆等故事,並把每篇故事的文化、歷史背景當作討論的題材,如「梁祝」故事裡女子裹小腳的中國獨特文化,以及女子無法出門念書、女子無才便是德等傳統桎梏往往引起學生熱烈的迴響與不平。後來又從《Stories in Modern Chinese 現代中文故事集》以及《Taiwan Today 今日台灣》兩本書裡選取到不少適用的教學材料。

三十二年教學歲月如水逝去,回首前塵,有歡樂也有哀愁,但更多的是惜福惜緣與感恩。如今每逢有學生家長前來相認並表謝意,我會誠懇地告訴他們,應該感恩的反倒是我這個老師。若非他們放心把兒女付托予我,讓我這個那些年學校唯一的漢語老師教導四年直至畢業,我哪能獲有「得英才而教之」的人生至樂?更由於此番緣遇,才讓我得以理直氣壯、義無反顧地在孩子們成長路上,與他們結伴同行,因而留下了此生一段難以磨滅的回憶。 (2005/2017 年 2 月修訂)

Source from 蔡淑媛 02/2017

我在台大醫學院的教學及研究

作者 賴義隆

於 1994 年, 我到台大醫學院生理科上班的主要任務有二: 教學及研究。教學的任務包含要教大學部(醫及牙學 系,以及藥學、護理、物理治療、醫技、職業治療等學系,以及研究生等)和研究所的課。大學部的課包括了四 大班,都是大班(學生最多時達約180人)的教學,因老師:學生之人數之比率太過懸殊,因此,一般上課時, 學生無法發問,若有問題,大多都待至下課的空檔才問老師;醫、牙學系的學生很喜歡問問題,常常問到上課鈴 聲響了,還要再問,其他學糸的同學則很少會問問題。我在 UK 時沒有教大班的機會,所以起先教台大的大班教 學並不習慣,還好,陳朝峰教授(我回台大時已由蔡元奮教授當主任或所長)替我改正了許多教學上的姿勢和 方法,讓我的講課有了大進展。另外,我剛自肯達基回來,國語也講得不好,常常講了幾句國語後,英語自然而 然就自口中跑出來。後來經不斷的練習,而且採用慢慢講的方式,我的大班教學才逐漸地上軌道。至於在研究所 (碩及博士班)開的呼吸生理課則是小班教學,學生人數大約十或十幾位。通常,我要每位學生輪流地講解一個 章節給其他同學們聽,大家輪流,人人有份,每人都有機會要準備做講解的工作。研究所的課還包括實驗,上實 驗課時,則大家一起合作,把實驗完成。致於我的實驗室之研究工作,我則覺得相當有趣。當然,這種研究工作 要靠研究生及助理的幫忙。我怎麼訓練碩士班的學生呢?通常碩士生於暑期約6月考入研究所,大約在7或8月 即會到實驗室來報到,我則馬上會開始訓練他們讀原文(英文)的論文,自文章的第一字讀起,直至其最後的一 個字,一邊讀,一邊要求他們解釋其意義。因此,一個暑期即可讀數篇文章,開學後,他們更忙,如果他們有時 間的話,可以繼續讀原文的論文。另外,一及二年級時,有個專題討論(Seminar)的課,他們也要讀原文的論 文,並向全體的師生們報告。待至一年級快要結束時,我則會找時間與同學一起討論他或她的可能之論文題目, 另外再找些跟該論文題目有關的論文給他或她看,希望他們在一年級的暑假即可開始進行論文的研究工作,希望 在二年級的上學期,約三月時,即有初步的資料可供給參加全國性之生醫年會並在會上發表論文。開過生醫年會 後,可一面補些論文所需的資料,一面開始撰寫論文,而在5或6月舉行畢業論文口試,通過了,即可畢業。通 過了畢業口試後還要把論文整理出來,以便投稿至雜誌社,把論文發表出來。如果該學生願意把論文整理成可以 投稿的英文版本,我就會用該生的名字為該篇文章的第一作者;若該生不願意這樣做的話,我就會著手去把論文 整理成可以投稿的英文版本,而該篇文章的第一作者就是我自己。對於博士班的學生,我則未給予像碩士班學生 那樣之嚴謹性的訓練,我讓他們自己看原文論文與進行實驗工作,但給予必要之技術及物資的支援。我會定期地 與博、碩生一起看他們所得的實驗結果,並要求他們都參加每星期舉行一次之實驗室的研討會。博士班的學生通常要修完一定學分的課程,通過檢定考試,再發表兩篇好質量的論文,通過畢業論文口試,即能畢業。一般的博士班生之無法畢業的原因,大部分都卡在「發表兩篇好質量的論文」上頭,亦即發表論文是一般的瓶頸。因此,我都鼓勵博士班生要勇于投稿,只要自己的實驗結果可告訴人家一個好故事時,就要把論文投出去發表。通常一篇文章自從寄出去,經過審查,直至被接受可以發表為止,約需一年左右的時間,所以是相當花時間,要有耐性與毅力!至於研究助理呢?通常,我要研究助理自己去看文章,而沒有給予特殊的訓練,但我希望他們隨時要來問我不清楚的事項;對儀器的使用,我則會對研究助理交代得明明白白地。學校都指定我就是我的實驗室之學生們的導師,學校並於每學期供給導師費。大部分的老師就將此導師費用於聚餐,而我與我的實驗室之學生們很喜歡旅行或到處玩,我們就用導師費來補助旅遊。因此,每年有兩次,我們一起旅遊了很多地方,例如陽明山一金山一基隆、草嶺古道、烏來、宜蘭、桃園的角板山及鶯歌、九份、拉拉山、阿里山、臺中中和鄉的高接梨園以及緣島等。有時候,我們尚吸引了別的實驗室之學生們來一起參加。自1994年回台大醫學院生理科後,我共教了九年書,至2003年的七月底退休,這期間共有15位碩士班學生以及3位博士班學生自我的實驗室進行實驗工作,整理資料,寫成論文,通過畢業論文口試,才得以畢業。

由於我的研究成績還算不錯,於1996年12月27日獲得了陳萬裕教授的醫學研究獎。

除了教學及研究, 我於 1998 年 8 月與 2002 年 7 月之間, 為期三年, 被推舉為生理科(研究所) 的主任(所長)。



與研究生、助理們同遊蘭嶼



與彭明聰教授(前排中)、其他老師及研究生們在台大生理科合影

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一個海洋生物學家的生涯

作者 何汝諧 (Ju-shey Ho)

我是昭和十年(1935)出生於台北市郊外,士林,一家小康的書香家庭。阿公,何炳奎,是開學堂教書的漢文仙,而父親,何開盛,是士林唯一的婦產科醫師。可是家父於1920年畢業於「台灣總督府醫學校」後並沒有馬上開診所以懸壺濟世,他返而先去當了幾年「日本大阪商船株式會社」的船醫,然後才回歸士林街裹開設「引年診所」以進行安胎和接生的業務。我覺得家父在完成學業後就馬上去當船醫,一定是為了要滿足他自已「愛水」的個性。我的身体內一定也存有家父這番「愛水」的因子;因為打從童年起我就很喜歡玩水、游泳、或捉魚;有空就下水,不是在外雙溪的「自然プール」游泳,就是浸漬在林仔口稻田旁邊的灌溉溝渠中捉泥鰍、鱔魚、鱧魚、土蟲等等,有時候也會跑到距離住家不遠的、橫跨基隆河的、社仔橋的橋下垂釣水針;真是不亦樂呼。1954年是我畢業建國中學而投考大學的時候。那一年也是全台灣當時所有的四所院校(台灣大學、台北師範學院、台中農學院、台南工學院)首次合併舉行聯合招生。我在填寫志願要投考的科系時,為了遵守家父的願望,我就把「台大醫預科」寫在第一志願,而把自己想要的「台大動物學系」寫在第二志願。我為什麼想進台大動物

院、台中農學院、台南工學院)首次合併舉行聯合招生。我在填寫志願要投考的科系時,為了遵守家父的願望,我就把「台大醫預科」寫在第一志願,而把自已想要的「台大動物學系」寫在第二志願。我為什麼想進台大動物學系?那是因為手中的考生簡章裡有一則附記,謂:台大「動物學系」新設「漁業生物組」。這一則附記是正中我懷,我就連想也沒想拿起筆來就急忙把「台大動物學系」填進第二志願。結果呢?我考中了想要的科系了!說起來我應當感謝教育部的規定,他們要求當年的入學考試,除了考國、英、術、和理化之外,還要考三民主義;我就是因為三民主義這一科考得沒怎麼好,才沒中第一志願。換句話說,我會步入海洋生物學家這種命運,就是如此這般被三民主義的考試暗中敲定的。

在台大動物系的四年進修當中,讓我感到最有趣的課就是 Dr. Yu-hsi Moltze Wang 所開的「無脊椎動物學」。他把這一門課教得十分精采絕倫,既有聲又有色,激發了我這個無名菜鳥仔對那些跟我們生活在一齊又沒有脊椎骨的低等動物,感到十二萬分有趣。乃至後來,到美國來留學、學成而執教鞭時,我也是擔任教「無脊椎動物學」這一門課。王教授是在 University of Utah 修得博士學位,同時也是一位世界有名的 Myriapoda (多足類) 專家,他在動物系教書的時候,也勤勉做台灣產的蜈蚣與百腳的研究而發表論文。所以我在求學的時候就認識到,要當一位好教授、除了熱心地把課教好外,還必需勤勉不倦、多做專題的研究、多發表著作。

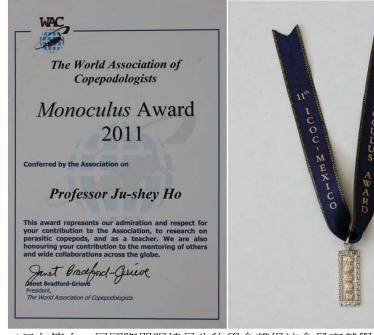
記得在 1960 年元月,當我在金門快要服完預備軍官役的時候,突然間接到王教授寫給我的一封信,信中說動物系已經決定要聘我為肋教,要我退伍後馬上回動物系報到。王教授當時是動物系的系主任,他給我如此晴天霹靂似的提拔,使我感到萬分地受寵若驚。我在元月中旬到動物系的辦公室報到的時侯,王主任跟我說:有位美國教授,Dr. Glenn A. Noble, 執教於 California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, 將於今年的秋季學期到動物系來教寄生虫學,大家商量的結果都同意聘你來當 Dr. Noble 的助教,因為你在三年級時所上的「無脊椎動物學」的成積是全班最好,而所有的寄生虫又都是屬於無脊椎動物,是故,你就順理成章而成為最恰當的助教人選了。Dr. Noble 是領取 Fulbright U. S. Scholar Program 的 Fellowship 而奉派到台灣來教寄生虫學一年,頭一個學期在台大動物學系,第二個學期在台大醫學院。

我當 Dr. Noble 的助教之主要任務是要準備寄生虫材料給學生做實驗。也就是說要出去野外採集台灣各種動物的 寄生虫,越多越好;採回來後還要小心清理,做好標本;然後分類,再加以鑑定。在鑑定的時候,就是無法查到 「種」 (species) 、 或「屬」 (genus) ,也要查到「科」 (family) 或「目」 (order) , 如此標本才會有 標幟好讓學生 學習。因此在準備學生要用的標本的時候我必須翻閱很多日本學者所發表的有關台灣寄生虫之文獻。我就是如 此,在動物系裹充實寄生虫學的實驗材料時,發現日本的動物學家們在日本佔領台灣的五十年(1895-1945)期 間,對台灣的寄生虫做了相當完善的研究;可是很奇怪,不知何故,對寄生橈足類 (parasitic copepods) 就顯得冷 落,我只找到有一篇發表新種的論文,是由原田五十吉教授於 1930 年所報告的 Ergasilus japonicas Harada, 1930。 發現這項事實後,我就下定決心跟自己約法三章,誓師要去做一名發表最多台灣寄生橈足類的台灣人。 在動物系當助教的時候,我是一有空就到系裡頭的圖書室去翻閱美國出版的世界性生物學月刊 -- Biological Abstracts -- 以保持有關寄生橈足類的最近之研究動向。也就是由此作為而發現,在美國的 Boston University 有位 教授, Dr. Arthur G. Humes,是 symbiotic copepods (共生橈足類) 的專家,早在 1941 年他就有這方面的論文發 表,到我開始跟他通信的 1961 年時,他就已經發表有五十多篇共生橈足類的論文著作了。跟這位我所遵敬的多 產作家通信幾次後,他就答應收我為研究生,同時也安排給我 Teaching Fellowship 以帶他所教的無脊椎動物課的 實驗部門。非常感謝 Dr. Humes 給我這樣的好安排,讓我可以把用在做 teaching fellowship 的時間轉用於學習做共 生橈足類的研究。在 Dr. Humes 的用心指導之下,我是在 1965 年修完碩士學位,而在四年後的 1969 年得到博士 學位。領取碩士學位那年也是我跟 New England Conservatory 畢業的鋼琴家,葉寶惜 (Pao-Hsi Heh),結婚的一 年;而領到博士學位那一年時我已經是擁有一女 (Min-Min, 四歲) 和一男 (Phi-Lip, 一歲) 的小家庭主夫了。 1970年初,我在 SCIENCE 週刊上看到 California State University, Long Beach (簡稱 CSULB) 登廣告承徵一位教 Marine Invertebrate Zoology (海洋無脊椎動物學) 的教授,我就急忙寫信去應徵。差不多三個月後我才接到他們的面試通 知,不過面試完後沒過幾天他們就來電,說已決定要聘我當助理教授而要我在三天內去電回覆。七十年代初是美 國有名的研究生就職難的時候,報紙上常登擁有博士學位的年青人找不到工作而當清道夫或加油站的臨時小工, 我怎麼可以調人家的胃口而遲遲不答?除此之外 CSULB 又是美國西海岸唯一有 Bachelor's Degree in Marine Biology (海洋生物學學士班) 的大學, 我怎麼可以錯過到這種有理想科系的學校去教書的機會? 因此我馬土給他們回電 說 "我接受"。幾年後,在一個偶然的機會於 CSULB 校園裡,我聽到人家在談論 1970 年徵招「海洋無脊椎動物 學」的教授那一回事。說那一次一齊有二百四十六名博士來應徵,而決定錄取 J. S. Ho 是因為他的論文著作比誰 都還要多。我回來一查,發現從 1960 開始在台大當助教到 1969 在 Boston University 取得博士學位的九年間,我 已經有發表二十七篇共生橈足類的論文。我得感謝王教授,在我當台大動物系助教的時候給我的那番寶貴啟示, 不然的話我一定沒有機會來 CSULB 教三十四年的「海洋無脊椎動物學」同時也在該校做了四十七年的共生橈足類 的研究。

我是一直實踐著多年前 Dr. Yu-hsi Moltze Wang 傳給我的上述啟示。所以到目前,我才會有二百六十四篇論文的發表以及三本專書的著作。我能夠有如此可觀的成績,可說完全是來自我的愛妻,寶惜,的努力與照顧。她除了收學生教鋼琴以補貼家濟外,也殷勤做家庭主婦的工作,免得我牽掛家事而分心以做不好橈足類的研究工作。我必需再次強調,如果沒有寶惜如此的盡心幫忙,我是不可能有今天的我了。



何汝諧與太太寶惜合照於日本, 2013



2011年七月十二日在第十一屆國際單眼橈足生物學會獲得該會最高榮譽獎—「Monoculus Award」

源自 何汝諧 08/2017

李正福教授 美台 40 年教學研究及主持會議之經驗

作者 李正福

1962 年學士班、1965 年碩士班畢業系友,美國紐約州立大學水牛城分校之經濟博士 現任現任美國羅格斯大學講座教授、數量財務及會計評論主編、

亞太金融市場及政策評論主編、財團法人亞太金融研究發展基金會董事長

我於 1952 年從桃園大園鄉埔心國小畢業後,考上建國中學初中部,並於 1955 年直升高中。1958 年在聯考不分組的情況下考上臺大經濟系。除了修經濟系的課外,只要是商學系會計組所開的課我都修了,也選修了統計課程,因此我的會計及統計之訓練比一般學生好,這也造就了我日後研究財務學門良好的條件。

四年的大學生涯裡,同學們常一起打球,郊遊及旅行。陽明山、日月潭、石門水庫、橫貫公路、野柳都有我們的足跡。雖然大學時為了籌措一部份學費,而課外打工,生活過得清苦,但也相當快樂。1961年我當臺大法學院第四宿舍的伙食總幹事,吳榮義同學則是第十六宿舍的伙食總幹事。當時住宿舍每天的伙食費為新台幣6元,也許是年輕氣盛的關係,我倆竟不知天高地厚的去查管理伙食教官的帳。結果發現教官貪污,在當時的環境下,可說是以下犯上,膽大包天。但在校長主張學術自由、開放的政策下,教官賠了新台幣伍仟多元。我和吳榮義同學也因此事在法學院學生中聲名大噪。現在回想起,我們真是所謂「初生之犢不畏虎」啊!在臺大經濟系時,對我影響較深的教授有:張果為、施建生、李登輝及朱國璋等教授。

在臺大教育的磨練,百味雜陳,酸甜苦辣盡嘗。然而,也由於臺大的嚴格訓練,不但我的思考能力增進了許多,更奠定了我研究的基礎。大學畢業後,我在台南當了一年預官,退伍後很幸運能考上臺大經濟研究所及中國銀行(中國商銀前身)。在銀行工作很忙,故研究所在半工半讀下終於於 1965 年取得碩士學位。1968 年,我 29 歲時決心到美國當老學生。在美期間不論當學生及教書皆很順利,不到 3 年就拿到紐約洲立大學水牛城分校之經濟博士,且很幸運的能在畢業 5 年內升至伊利諾大學香檳校區之正教授,並在 9 年內得到講座教授的榮銜。1988 年我被羅格斯大學延聘到新布朗校總區設立財務金融學系,並擔任了 6 年的系主任。我認為寫論文要有「上窮碧落下黃泉,打破砂鍋問到底」的精神,且能苦中求樂,進而達到「山窮水盡疑無路,柳暗花明又一村」的境界。回顧在美的教書生涯中,過得還算不錯,到處講學及開會,雖然很忙但卻很有趣及有意義。

40 載作育英才 教學相長

在喬治亞大學 3 年中,除了努力做研究外,也很認真地教學生。我教書是以東西合璧的方式進行,從我自己的學生生活及參與子女家長會中體會到,東方的教育較著重於「死記」而西方的教育則重視「瞭解」。在 1973 年我教初級財務管理課時,有位常吃中國炒麵的學生在課堂中問我:什麼是財務學?當時我靈機一動便以「財務學是種中國炒麵式的學問」回答他;財務學是由會計、經濟、統計、數學及電腦等不同的學問綜合而成,這些學問個別代表炒麵所用的麵條、豬肉、醬油、鹽等等,學生認為這是個有趣的比喻。這種想法對我日後的教育及研究有莫大的幫助。我認為教學生熱心誠懇最重要,同時要具備老師也有機會從學生那裡學到東西的觀念。

在伊利諾大學(1976-1988)的 12 年中,我很榮幸擔任了 10 年(1979-1988)的博士班主任。從博士課程的修訂開始到實際開課教財務系、會計及經濟系,指導出很多成績優良的學生。現在的他們在學術界都有很好的表現。為了教這些來自不同國家的學生,我運用理論與實務並重的方法,去教導他們。從第一課開始,就要他們開始寫文章,以便培養他們的英文寫作能力及研究能力。

除了教博士生外,我也儘量在大學生及碩士生的訓練上出力。在依大的 12 年中,利用我經濟、會計和統計的綜合背景,我建議大學部及碩士班的財務課程要儘量引入會計與統計的教材。並主張以研究專案 (Project) 增進學生分析與寫作的能力。我教大學部及碩士班的課,常用東方的教學方式去督導學生,不論是美國學生或外國學生皆一視同仁。我認為教不同的學生要用不同的方式,這樣才能達到有教無類、因才施教的境界。

管理科學乃是介於自然科學與社會科學之間的學門,理論與實務必須互相配合不可偏廢。所以,我自 1976 年到伊利諾大學教書後,即要求大學部及碩士班的學生,針對公司的實際資料進行分析並撰提報告。從寫報告中,學生除了可以增強寫作能力外,還可學到數量分析,並擁有應用財務理論以分析公司實際財務管理情況之能力。這樣的方法,讓我從教導學生知識中,也能由學生那裏學到約 30%之知識。

在訓練博士生時,我必要求他們先讀學者發表的論文,接著寫一個論題的綜合結果及評論,再嘗試用新的理論、方法或資料撰寫有創意的論文。我鼓勵博士生,從第一年開始就要著手思考博士論文的題目。這樣一來,才能上課及論文齊頭並進,不但使學習更具挑戰性,也可縮短唸博士的時間。「一邊修課;一邊寫論文」不一定是最有趣的,但卻是最有效的辦法。從訓練學士、碩士及博士學生中,我體會到先天的聰明才智固然很重要,但後天的努力卻可彌補先天之不足。所謂:「石頭放在水中久了,自然會長青苔」。常常在各方面挑戰學生之思考,也會使學生更長進、更聰明。

西方著重理解的教育方式,只適合於天資聰穎的學生;東方著重記憶的方式,則適用於資質較為平庸的學生。從我的教學經驗中,我認為如果能將理解與記憶做適當的搭配,則可因材施教。西方的行為科學可分為具強迫性的「X理論」,具鼓勵性之「Y理論」及折衷的「Z理論」。我認為這些理論與中國古代之「性惡論」、「性善論」及「中庸之道」之主張,不謀而合。據我多年教學經驗,對先天聰明的學生用「Y理論」比較有效,一般學

生可考慮採用「X理論」或「Z理論」。旅美多年後,我認為這是最合適的中西合璧教學方法與教育哲學。40年的教學生涯中,培養博士生約100多位,其中在台灣擔任教授約有18位。 身在異鄉 小繫台灣

自 1988 年起,在羅格斯大學充分的財務資源提供下,我才能夠在教學研究,創設重要期刊及國際會議上有更大的發揮空間。自 1994 年開始,我希望對台灣及亞太之金融市場與政策做進一步研究及提出建議,尤其是台灣經濟的進一步發展做出更多的貢獻。這 20 多年來,以我現在主辦的會議、主編的期刊及由我擔任董事長的基金會為基礎,在台灣、美國及中國提出財經政策之建言。目前我主編二本季刊及三本年刊,並主持在美之「財務及會計會議」,以及「亞太之財務、會計及管理會議」。

1994年應李登輝總統、梁國樹、彭淮南及薛琦等人的邀請,我回台參與發展台北城區域金融中心籌劃之工作,並於 1998年成立了「財團法人亞太金融研究發展基金會」以(1)每年5月底或6月初在台灣舉辦財經政策會議(2)出版亞太金融市場及政策評論季刊(3)舉辦國際性亞太財務會計及管理會議等為主要業務。2002年應交通大學張俊彥校長之邀請,至交大設立財務金融研究所並籌辦交大國際財務金融會議。在台舉辦政策及學術會議期間,承蒙銀行各界及財經相關單位傾力協助,皆能圓滿順利完成。

自 1973 年起,我在美、台兩地 40 多年來的學術生涯中,所投入之心力記錄綜觀如下:

- 1. 被列為自 1958 至 2008 年,在全世界前 20 名之財務期刊裡,發表最多文章之學者。
- 1986年起,開始擔任學術期刊(數量財務及會計評論、亞太金融市場及政策評論)主編,曾經負責4個期刊及三個年刊之主編。
- 3. 創辦2個國際性之學術會議,並在台灣創設金融與經濟政策會議及交大學術會議。
- 4. 培養 100 多位博士生,其中有 15 位為世界級之講座教授。
- 5. 編著 20 多本含括:公司理財、投資學、商業統計及計量經濟、國際管理等之教科書及參考書。



李正福教授

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我的教書生涯 - 從台灣小學老師到美國大學教授

作者 魏武雄

我小時候在台灣新竹寶山的農村長大。因為家境不好,初中第一名畢業,選擇保送新竹師範學校。畢業後分發到台灣最北端的石門鄉老梅國小服務,教五年級甲班。國語、算術、歷史、地理、自然,體育、勞作、美術全包。學生二十二位,十四位男生,八位女生。全天上課。除了國語課外,其他課程我都不太按照課本上課。和我家鄉

一樣,老梅是個農村,不同的是寶山是深山裡的農村而老梅是個海邊的農村。家裡都養雞鴨兔狗。所以自然與算術課我都以鄉村事物雞鴨兔狗為例。歷史課我用講故事的方式。地理課則用團體旅行,一個地方一個地方的參觀旅遊。把學生當弟妹。一直把他們帶到六年級畢業。他們都很高興,不時的告訴我,他們很喜歡上我的課,我是唯一不體罰學生的老師。畢業後,除了兩位念初中,其他的都沒有再升學。不過有些後來離開老梅到台北市附近發展,事業非常成功,並多年尋找我的下落。1989年的春節,我非常意外接到他們從台灣打來美國的電話。從此每次回台,他們都一定舉辦同學會,大家相聚。

為了準備大學聯考,我要求第三年教只要上半天課的二年級。當時聯考分甲乙丙三組。理工甲組,文法商乙組, 農醫丙組。師範學校沒有物理、化學、三角、幾何的課程。我因而選擇乙組。因為從小就喜歡國文、數學、和史 地,自修這些高中課程我一點不覺困難。唯一例外的是英文。不同一般高中,師範三年,沒有必修的英文課。所 以我服務期間,每天都要靠收音機收聽當年台灣大學外文系趙麗蓮教授的空中英語教室學英文。1962年服務期 滿,我就以台灣大學外文系做為我大學聯考的第一志願並如願以償。

當時台大外文系有導師制度。我大二的導師是外文系畢業在美國念完博士回母校教書的顏元淑教授。在一次聚會裡,他告訴我們,他外文系同班同學畢業後到美國留學的很多。但是繼續念文學的只有他一個。其他的都轉念他系。因為沒有大學本科的基礎,都只念完碩士。除文學外,我也喜歡數學,並準備出國留學,所以念完大二,我就轉到聯考同屬乙組但用數學比較多的經濟系。以外文系的課程當選修,念完經濟系必修課。我就在1966年以第一名從台大經濟系畢業。也在同年以第一名考上台大經濟研究所。

1967年預官服役期滿。通過留學考試,考過 GRE 包括經濟學。臨時決定申請美國奧立岡大學(University of Oregon) 的經濟研究所,並於八月底匆匆離開台灣到美國留學。到達奧立岡大學時,學校已經開學一個多禮拜。申請時,我就準備念計量經濟學博士。註冊時,選課必須有指導教授簽名。當時我的指導教授是教計量經濟學的。他說奧立岡大學經濟系碩士生必須考 GRE 經濟學,及格才能畢業。我的 GRE advanced test 經濟學成績已經達到他們碩士學位的標準,但我大學只修一學期的微機分,不可能寫計量經濟學方面的論文,要我到數學系修三門數學課。第一學期念完三門數學課,我就轉到數學系。1969年五月修完數學學士學位,因為成績全 A, 威斯康辛大學 (University of Wisconsin) 統計研究所給了我當年最好的獎學金,Graduate School Fellowship。我就從 Eugene 奧立岡坐 greyhound bus 到了 Madison 威斯康辛。

1973 年秋季,我的博士論文大致完成。看到佈告欄上天普大學 (Temple University) 統計系招聘教授的廣告。提出申請,很快收到回音,歡迎我到費城校園 interview。秋季班學期結束不久,Temple 就 offer 我 tenure track 助理教授的職位。當時正值世界第一次石油危機,美國經濟不景氣。汽車工業開始製造八汽缸以下的中小型汽車。工作機會不多。我也就在其他大學招聘尚未開始,接受了費城天普大學助理教授的工作。

1974年七月底到了天普大學才發現當時商學院院長是美國勞工部來的,他是美國統計學會的院士。不但在商學院成立電腦計算機系也在商學院成立了經濟和統計博士班。為了提升統計博士班的教授陣容,他特別准許一年招聘三位教授:從康乃爾大學請來的正教授,Dr. Raghavarao,從俄亥俄大學請來的副教授,Dr. Singh,和威斯康辛來的助理教授,我。

做為一個大學教授,除了教書之外,我對學術研究和服務也同等重視。因為天性耿直,事情只看對錯,有話直說。更重要的是,對學校的事務我都能提出有效的解決方案。所以系裡提早推薦我的 tenure 和升級。四年後的 1978,我就成為 tenured 的副教授。1982 年系裡的教授更推選我當系主任。那是一個很大的意外。因為秘密投票,另一位候選人是學術非常有成就的正教授,而我是一位出道不久的副教授。結果我卻以絕大多數票當選。而且連任兩屆,做到 1987 年。事實上,我在 1986 年才升為正教授。

當系主任時,我非常努力向公司募款,買電腦,學術期刊,研究參考書籍,建立了系裡的電腦室和圖書室。和院長商量,減輕教學負擔,讓系裡教授每學期教課不超過兩門。那時我們的系成長很快,系裡全職教授一共二十六人。商學院也擴增。教授辦公室不夠,分散在不同的大樓。有些系所乾脆全部搬到其他大樓。我卻經由協商,成功的把系裡教授全部聚在商學院大樓,Speakman Hall。我並成立系裡的學術研究報告系列,讓系裡教授和博士生在他們研究成果於 Journal 正式發表之前與大家分享。很多教授從世界各地到天普大學訪問我和系所,包括韓國教授,葡萄牙教授,意大利教授,和英國教授。系裡非常活躍。我們系被當時大學校長 Liacouras 選為天普大學最好的五個博士班之一。出版廣告向外宣傳炫耀,替天普大學吸引研究生。我一向熱心支持學校,捐助許多新建築,包括學生活動中心,Tuttleman Learning Center,和 Liacouras Center。當商學院在 Speakman Hall 隔壁建立新樓,Alter Hall,募款時,除了商學院院長,我是全校捐款最多的教授。此外我也捐款成立獎學金,獎勵我們博士生的研究。商學院為了表示感謝,特別將我們系裡的會議室取名為 William W. S. Wei Conference Room。1979 年,美國和中國建交。當時天普大學有位牛滿江教授,早在美中建交之前,就常到中國推動天普大學和中國在北京許多大學之間的學術交流,並因而和鄧小平熟識。經過他的穿針引線,1979 鄧小平訪問美國時,也同

時接受天普大學 Marvin Wachman 校長頒贈的榮譽法學學位。之後,許多中國大學都派代表團到天普大學訪問。我因為會說中文,也常被校方請去和中國的代表團見面交談。由南開大學數學系系主任沈世溢教授帶隊的是其中之一。統計當時在中國大學幾乎都在數學系。我們談得很好。1987年,我第二任系主任任期期滿。沈世溢教授就向聯合國文教基金會申請到學術交流補助款邀請我訪問南開大學。我就在1988年秋季第一次訪問中國,並講授單變數與多變數時間序列分析。除了南開大學,我也接受邀請訪問了在北京的北京大學,清華大學,在上海的復旦大學,華東師大,以及在杭州的杭州商學院。因為我的訪問,南開大學和華東師大共有四位學生於第二年到天普大學統計研究所念博士。這也是我們統計研究所有中國留學生的開始。發展到現在,如同其他美國大學,目前我們的研究生大部分都是中國留學生。

訪問南開大學是我當訪問教授的開始。從那以後,我先後接受邀請,訪問了哥倫比亞共和國的哥倫比亞大學,韓國的高麗大學,新加坡的新加坡大學,土耳其的 Middle East Technical University, 香港的香港大學,以及台灣的中山大學,成功大學,台北大學,交通大學,和台灣大學。

學術研究是大學教授最重要的工作。我的研究興趣包括時間序列分析,預測方法,統計模型的建立,和統計運用。我發現的統計理論和方法包括 new method in seasonal adjustment,aggregation and disaggregation,outlier detection,robust estimation,and vector time series analysis。 Some of my most significant contributions include extensive research on the effects of aggregation,methods of measuring information loss due to aggregation,new stochastic procedures of performing data disaggregation,model-free outlier detection techniques,robust methods of estimating autocorrelations,statistics for analyzing multivariate time series,and dimension reduction for high dimensional time series。我發表的論文不算多,只有四五十篇。最欣慰的是我寫了兩本時間序列分析的書。第一本,Time Series Analysis – Univariate and Multivariate Methods,1990 年出第一版,共十六章;2006 年出第二版,共二十章。這本書被很多大學研究所選為時間序列研究參考書或教科書。我常常收到世界各地寄來稱讚的電子郵件。2009 年中國北京人民大學統計學院易丹輝教授把它翻譯成簡體中文。2012 年台灣的淡江大學繆震宇教授把它翻譯成繁體中文。此外也被西班牙大學和阿根廷大學的教授翻譯成西班牙文和葡萄牙文。兩年前,我又開始收到兩三個出版商的邀請,要我讓他們出我第一本書的新版。因為新的理論和方法很多,我決定寫第二本新書,Multivariate Time Series Analysis and Applications。目前已經大致完成。

除了學術研究,我最欣慰的是成功的指導許多博士生。他們絕大部分都在畢業時就找到大學教授的職位。分散在美國,哥倫比亞,土耳其,葡萄牙,韓國,新加坡,香港等世界各地。唯一遺憾的是沒有跟我寫論文的博士畢業生在台灣。不過,好幾位台灣大學和政治大學的教授是從天普大學念完博士學位回去的。他們很多都選過我的課或者我擔任過他們博士論文的審核委員。所以每次回台灣,我們都幾乎會見面。說起博士學位,我另一個很感欣慰的是我太太,范姜秀緞,在我鼓勵下,到賓州大學(University of Pennsylvania)工學院念完電腦計算機博士學位,並找到教職。目前是費城天主教聖耶瑟大學(Saint Joseph's University)的電腦教授。她念博士期間,我們已經有三個小孩,分別是四歲,七歲,和九歲。我也一樣很用心的鼓勵和教育我們的小孩。他們都各自以自己的興趣選擇醫科,成為成功的醫師。

除教授職位外,我是美國統計學會院士,英國皇家統計學會院士,國際統計學會院士,2002年泛華統計學會會長,預測學刊副編輯,應用統計學刊副編輯。我也關心社區服務。除創立大費城台灣客家同鄉會,也先後當過學區的顧問,社區高中獎學金評審委員會主席,和多個社團的會長,包括大費城台灣同鄉會會長,北美台灣客家公共事務協會會長,和美洲臺灣客家同鄉聯合會會長。2014年天普大學商學院頒給我終身成就獎;2016年又頒給我最佳學術研究獎。

My Teaching Career - From An Elementary School Teacher in Taiwan to A University Professor in America

William W.S. Wei

I grew up in a poor village in Hsinchu, Taiwan, and was the valedictorian of my elementary and middle school graduating classes. Because of our family's difficult financial situation, I did not continue to a regular high school for colleges and chose to go to Hsinchu Normal High School instead, which was one of seven normal high schools in Taiwan. These schools were supported by the Taiwanese government, were tuition free, and provided free dormitories and meals to their students. In return, all normal high school graduates were required to teach elementary school for at least three years. Most continued to teach until they retired.

After graduating in 1959, I was asked to teach at an elementary school in a northern Taiwan seashore village at Laomei. My first class was twenty-two fifth graders, fourteen boys and eight girls. It was a full day of teaching. I was the only teacher for the class and had to teach all courses, including Chinese language, mathematics, history, geography, natural science, music, sports, and arts. Except for the Chinese language course, I used my own methods and experiences to help teach these courses. I used a story telling method to teach history, a group travel method to teach geography, and farm examples to teach mathematics and natural science. I always treated my students like my younger brothers and sisters. I taught them for two years until they graduated. They were all very happy, and told me that I was the only teacher who never punished them physically by using a ruler or a bamboo stick to strike their hands. Laomei was a relatively poor village. In that class, only two students went to middle school while the rest stayed home to help their families after graduation. Some of these students later moved to the Taipei area, developed successful careers, and started to look for me. Finally, they found my US telephone number and called me when they met together at Laomei to celebrate the Lunar new year in 1989. Since then we have always had reunion whenever I visit Taiwan.

In order to prepare for Taiwan's national joint entrance examination for universities and colleges, I asked to teach second grade in my third year. Second grade only had morning classes which allowed me more time to study. At that time, the national university and college entrance examination was divided into three categories: Category 1 was for science and engineering, Category 2 was for general arts, social science, business, law, and education, and Category 3 was for biological science, agriculture, and medicine. At a normal high school, students had courses on educational psychology, teaching systems, and methods but did not have science courses such as chemistry, biology, and physics. My preference was Category 2. I did not have any problem studying the exam subjects like Chinese, mathematics, history, geography, and the three people's principles. My only problem was English because the subject was not taught in normal high schools. I had to use a radio to listen to the

"English Class on the Air" given by Professor Lilien Zhao, a professor at the Department of Foreign Languages of National Taiwan University (NTU). In 1962, after completing my three-year elementary school teaching obligation, I took the national entrance exam and was successfully admitted to the NTU Department of Foreign Languages which was my first choice. During that time, there was a faculty advisor system at the NTU Department of Foreign Languages. In my second year, my faculty advisor was Professor Yuen Yensu, who was a NTU graduate, received his PhD in literature from the US, and returned to NTU as a faculty member. At a student-faculty meeting, he told us that many of his NTU classmates went to the US for advanced study. He was the only one who continued to study literature, while all of his other classmates switched to other fields. Because of the lack of proper undergraduate training in new fields, these students could only get a master's degree and were not able to continue on to a PhD. Though I loved literature, I also loved mathematics, and decided to transfer to the economics department during my third year. Using my courses at the Foreign Languages Department as electives, I completed all the required courses in economics, and was still able to graduate in four years. I was the valedictorian of my economics graduating class in 1966 and passed the graduate school entrance exam in economics with the highest score.

After completing my one-year military obligation, I passed the national examination for overseas advanced study, GRE, and was admitted to the economics graduate program at University of Oregon (UO), in Eugene, Oregon. At the last minute, I decided to go to the US rather than attend the NTU economics graduate program. When I arrived at the UO, its fall semester had already started one week earlier. Econometrics was my chosen study area. After seeing my GRE advanced test score in economics, a UO faculty advisor told me that my scores in economics already met the department's master degree requirement. However, with only one-semester of undergraduate calculus, he did not think I could continue my PhD research in econometrics, so he asked me to take three courses from the mathematics department instead. After one semester, I transferred to the mathematics department and received my second bachelor degree with a major in mathematics in 1969. With straight As in all of my mathematics courses, the statistics graduate program of the University of Wisconsin offered me admission and a university graduate school fellowship. I took a Greyhound bus and went to Madison, Wisconsin.

In fall 1973, almost completing my PhD dissertation, I saw an announcement for an open faculty position from Temple University in the department's bulletin board. I applied and received a campus interview from the Department of Statistics, Temple University. Not long after the fall semester, they offered me a tenure-track assistant professor position. It is well known that there was a first world-wide energy crisis in 1973, and the US was in a deep economic recession. In fact, that was the year the US automobile industry started to produce cars with six cylinders or less. Philadelphia was the first capital of the United States, a place steeped in history, and I liked it. For these reasons, before other universities started their recruiting process, I accepted Temple's offer. After joining the department, I realized that Dean Wolfbane, a Fellow of the American Statistical

Association, not only started the department of computer science in the business school but also started the PhD programs in economics and statistics at the school. In an effort to promote the PhD program in statistics, he authorized the department to recruit three statistics faculty in 1974, a full professor, Dr. Raghavarao, from Cornell University, an associate professor, Dr. Singh, from Ohio State University, and an assistant professor, me, from University of Wisconsin.

After joining Temple University in 1974, I put a great deal of effort into teaching, research, and service. Thus, I got an early promotion and tenure recommendation from the department, and became a tenured associate professor in 1978. In the department, we had faculty meetings once a month to discuss issues related to our own graduate and undergraduate programs and the school's required mathematics and statistics courses for its BBA undergraduates as well as its MBA and business PhD students because we offered these courses. At these meetings, I always spoke out about what I felt was right and wrong and offered solutions to the issues. As a result, the department faculty elected me as the department chair in 1982, even though I was still an associate professor but the other candidate was a full professor. I was promoted to full professor in 1986, four years after serving as the department chair.

During my chairmanship, I made a great effort to raise money and funds to buy computers, journals, and advanced statistics reference books to establish the department's computer room and Statistics Reading Room. Through negotiations with our dean, I reduced the department faculty teaching load and no faculty members had to teach more than two courses a semester. The department was expanding, and we had twenty-six full-time faculty members. I established the Department Technical Reports Series, where members could share faculty and PhD student research before it was published in a refereed academic journal. Many foreign professors and scholars visited me and the department, including professors from Portugal, Italy, Korea, and England. The department was very active and productive. Statistics was one of the top five PhD programs selected by University President Liacouras in his academic promotion brochure. The business school was expanding too. The school faculty had their offices in different buildings. Some departments chose to move out of the school building. Through arrangements with the dean's office, I moved all of our faculty members together in the school building, Speakman Hall. I support the university and the school not only through teaching, research and service, but also financially. I gave donations to many university new constructions, including Howard Gittis Student Activity Center, Tuttleman Learning Center, and The Liacouras Center. The school was later named as Fox School of Business, when it raised money to construct a new building, Alter Hall, next to Speakman Hall, with the exception of our School Dean Moshe Porat, I was the highest donor among all of the university faculty. In addition, I established the William W.S. Wei scholarship fund to support the research of our PhD students. The school appreciates my contribution and named the department's meeting room the William W.S. Wei Conference Room. The United States of America established diplomatic relationship with China in 1979, and through the effort of a Temple University faculty member, Professor Man-chiang Niu, China's Deng Xiaoping received an honorary law degree from Temple University President Marvin Wachman when he visited the United States in 1979. Many Chinese universities also started to visit Temple University in the early 1980s. As a department chair who could speak Mandarin Chinese, I was often asked by the university to meet with these visiting groups. One of these groups was from Nanki University, and the leader of the group was Professor Shen Shiyi, the mathematics department chair at Nanki University. After my second term as department chair ended in 1987, Professor Shen invited me to visit Nanki in the fall of 1988 with special funding from the United Nations. Other than Nanki University in Tianjin, I was also invited to visit Peking University and Beijing University of Science and Technology in Beijing, Fudan University and East China Normal University in Shanghai, and Hangzhou University of Commerce in Hangzhou. Since then I have been a Visiting Professor at many universities, including National University of Colombia in Colombia, Korea University in Korea, Middle East Technical University in Turkey, Hong Kong University in Hong Kong, National Sun Yat-Sen University, National Chiao Tung University, National Taipei University, and National Taiwan University in Taiwan. My research interests include time series analysis, forecasting methods, statistical modeling, and their applications. I have developed new method in seasonal adjustment, aggregation and disaggregation, outlier detection, robust estimation, and vector time series analysis. Some of my most significant contributions include extensive research on the effects of aggregation, methods of measuring information loss due to aggregation, new stochastic procedures of performing data disaggregation, model-free outlier detection techniques, robust methods of estimating autocorrelations, statistics for analyzing multivariate time series, and dimension reduction for high dimensional time series. The first edition of my sixteen-chapter book, Time Series Analysis – Univariate and Multivariate Methods, was published in 1990, and the second edition of twenty chapters was published in 2006. It has been translated into several languages and heavily cited by researchers worldwide. I have received many emails praising the usefulness of the book in their study and research. Many publishers have contacted me for another edition. Because of the

exploration of computers and the internet, many new materials need to be included, so I have decided to write a new book, Multivariate Time Series Analysis and Applications, which I have just completed.

I believe deeply in the value of education. I have successfully supervised many Ph.D. students. Most of my Ph.D. advisees have found faculty positions at universities upon graduation. As a PhD student advisor, I not only encourage my own students to complete their PhD degrees but also encouraged my wife, Susanna, to go to the University of Pennsylvania to pursue her PhD in computer science, which was a completely new field to her, after her company moved to Detroit. Even though we had three children ages at 4, 7, and 9, she started her studies in 1983, received her PhD in 1990, and her first teaching position at Towson State University in Maryland. She is now a computer science professor at Saint Joseph's University in Philadelphia. I also supported my children's education as much as I could. They all chose medicine as their field and have become successful medical doctors.

I was the 2002 President of ICSA (International Chinese Statistical Association), and helped organize its 2002 Applied Statistics Symposium in Philadelphia. I visited the University of Singapore and convinced its Department Head of Statistics and Applied Probability, Professor Louis H.Y. Chen, to host the ICSA 2004 International Conference, which up to now was the first and only time that ICSA had its international conference in Singapore.

I am a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and an Elected Member of the International Statistical Institute. I am an Associate Editor of the Journal of Forecasting and the Journal of Applied Statistical Science. In addition to teaching and research, I am also active in community service. I founded the Taiwanese Hakka Association of Greater Philadelphia, served on the educational advisory committee of my local school district, as the chair of the selection committee for a community high school scholarship program, and as the president of many community organizations, including Taiwanese American Association Greater Philadelphia, Taiwan Hakka Association for Public affairs in North America, and the Taiwanese Hakka Associations of America. I am the Recipient of the 2014 Lifetime Achievement Award and the Recipient of the 2016 Musser Award for Excellence in Research of Temple University Fox School of Business.



Fox School of Business faculty, staff, and alumni recipients of the 2016 Musser Award gather on the stage. (Ryan S. Brandenberg/Temple University Photography)



A coference room named with Prof. William W. S. Wei.

Source from Prof. W. Wei 07/2017

台灣十年教學有感

On my ten-year span of teaching in Taiwan

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一九八九年夏參加國建會之後,我決定放棄在南卡的工作,實際回國參與台灣的建設。我之所以決定那樣做,一方面是台灣已是台灣人李登輝執政,另一方面是我不必擔憂家庭生活,牽手可全權擔當。在那時,我給我自己期許的任務是,積極推展自我肯定訓練,從人際關係中建立台灣人民自信心。再簡單說一點,我是回來「收驚」,我這期許都公開對學生與聽眾說過。

第一年我在台南師院執教,第二年轉戰台北,改在北市立師院。兩年過後,只在暑假期間,回台在市立師院與國立政大執教中小學教師的進修班,為時達八個暑期。在這十年間,除了在校上課外,我也到處演講,雖然說不上走透透但也講透透台灣全國,連澎湖、馬祖、與台東等偏遠地區我都演講過。同時我也出版「贏在你我之間」、「台灣人,別再隨緣認命」、「變態心理學」、「你我都贏才是贏」、與「聊療心」等書。

如今回想起我十年來的台灣教學,第一個印像是台灣人民對我溫順有禮有情,學生如此,社會聽眾也如此。上課或演講前,都會替我準備茶水或擦刷黑板,下課或演講後,接送或共用餐點。曾有一班,一聽到我小時喜歡吃芋頭冰,在下節課前就給我一個大驚喜(big surprise)。另有一班為了抓住共桌共餐機會,將班分組,一週一組跟我共餐;甚至不少學生都主動搶先效勞,由家帶來我愛吃的綠豆湯和土產甜點,這些溫馨直到現在仍然甜在心頭。除此之外,班班都有它的謝師餐會或郊遊,我常被邀請參加;第二個印像是台灣學生還是有點被動,通常不會主動對我所講有所評論或發言。雖然還是有幾個人會這樣做,但全班就議題參與討論的機會就較少了。第三個印象是台灣人民謹守本份,大多不會要求過份。雖然學生倦於常在教室上課,偶會對我要求課外教學,但在演講中,從來沒人對我提出或商量講題,都要由我自定。

至於教學成果,我自認百分之百成功,這可不是自吹,因我可親身感受到受教者自信增強,行為大有改變,而上課時也都精神飽滿。受教者和聽眾會當面讚賞我,對我說「相見恨晚」,或說「我從沒那麼想過或感受過你剛才所講的」,我私下也接到不少對我的愛慕語與告白。從第一年南師的「贏家班」起,我一直在鼓吹我的「建立自我形象」理論—五爽溝通線「按:在台灣時我說 4S+1E,最近把 E 改說另一個 S (爽)」。剛開始時,有些人質疑

「直線溝通」這一個爽,可能在台灣不適用,但幾年過後,我就不再聽到類似評論了。受教者認為我這五爽理論 很實際,不像他人說法那樣是天馬行空。我用幾個簡單幾何概念道盡人際溝通的精髓。我相信,受教者能「呷好 到相報」,回校後再傳授給他們的學生與家人,那我對台灣收驚就盡點心力了。

除了教學與演講之外,我自己自求上進,邊教學邊做研究。研究的項目包括人際關係與婚姻,並把一些研究發表在「教育研究」和「教育資料與研究」等刊物上。在台灣時,我真想在命理與民間信仰上做些研究,因為我發覺好多人在這方面有所迷失,恨不得自己能有些研究資訊可提供給他們。有一次,因與學生在「牽亡」上和我有所爭議,身邊又沒資訊可做依據,就只好跟他們親身到土城一所廟宇,對我已故家父「牽亡」,用來破除他們的迷信。

我另外的一個感受是台灣學術界自私又好利,人事制度短視。幾經周旋,我還是無法找個專任教職,也沒機會自創一片天空,也未能在民間信仰上做些研究,是我在台教學十年的遺憾。回美後,看到二oo四年的立委選戰,投票率才百分之五九,且有案在身與買票候選人均當選,讓我這海外台美人洩氣。每當在電視上看「台灣起動」與「台灣心聲」節目時,我自認要是我人還在台灣,我就來個「台灣收驚」,因台灣人仍處在「重大打擊後壓力症(Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder — PTSD)」和「認賊作父」—即專業上叫斯得哥爾摩症候群 (Stockholm Syndromes)」的夢懨中。

我在台灣教學,演講、寫書、納稅,和當兵。如今在美退休,都沒拿台灣一分錢的退休金,自忖已報答了台灣養育之恩,問心無愧,因在台的十年教學,該也足足有餘了吧!

In summer, 1989, I attended a national construction forum in Taiwan. Thereafter, I quitted my position at South Carolina Department of Mental Health, and returned back to my home country. There are two reasons behind my decision: one is that government is now running by Taiwanese president; and the other is my wife capable of running my family. At that time, my mission was to carry out assertive/interpersonal skills training and to promote self-confidence in Taiwanese people. In Taiwanese folk saying, I was coming back "to eradicate fear" from people's mind. This mission was openly expressed to my students and public audiences alike.

The first year, I taught at Tainan Teachers College, and second year, I taught at Taipei Municipal Teachers College. Then I returned to United States, and only went to Taiwan on summer to teach at in-service teaching training classes. I taught both at Taipei Municipal Teachers College and Chengchi University for eight consecutive summers. So in whole ten-year span, in addition to teaching, I also spoke at various schools and institutions. The area I have been to covered full Taiwan and the outlying island such as Penghu and Matsu. Meantime, I published five books, namely, "Live to Win", "Folks, Leave Yuan and Fate alone", "Abnormal Psychology", "Winning for Both of Us", and "Healing of Mind".

As I reflect on my ten years teaching in Taiwan, there are three outstanding images popped up in my mind: (1) Taiwanese people are friendly and polite, both students and public audiences alike. Prior to my entering to the podium, they would clean the black board and prepare the drink in advance. Right after my lecture or speech, they would escort me to the office or invited me for a chi-chat snack. Now I still have a sweet memory about a class. This class once learned that I liked a special childhood sweetie – taro ice cream, they immediately run to get it for me prior to our second session. There is another class of some 40 students. They all like to have lunch with me because they like to listen to my talks. To satisfy every body's needs, they subdivided into five groups. Each group took turn to have lunch with me. There still even more sweet hearted treatments I got. Several girl students brought their homemade special sweets to the class to share with me. On top of all these, each class had its graduation dinner or graduation tour, and I was always invited. (2) Taiwanese people are passive and reserved both students and public audiences alike. They rarely asked questions or made comments. I found it hard to have a group discussion on a topic. (3) Taiwanese people usually do what they are supposed to do. Students showed some courage to ask me changing class routine, but I never received request to discuss a speech topic from the general public. When they invited me, it always led up to me to decide the speech topic.

As to my teaching, I claim I got 100% success rate. I do not have a big mouth, as I did actually see my students' self-confidence greatly increased, their behaviors dramatically changed, and their spirits highly elevated. They openly complimented my teaching such as saying "I hate I just know you now" or "I never thought or felt like that before". Some of them even privately showed love and affection to me.

Right from my first year at Tainan Teachers College, I established so-called "Winner Class". I laid out my theory of self-image building, namely, "5S-Communication Line". At first, people questioned the feasibility of "Straight-Communication Line", but surprisingly just only few years gone by, their doubts disappeared. My students felt "5S-Communication Line" is very practical, as I used simple line drawing to explain line of communication. I am sure that my students will spread this good news, as they returned back to school teaching. They would introduce my "5S-Communication Line" to their students. Then, I would achieve my original goal of teaching in Taiwan, i.e., "eradication of fear" from people's mind. In addition to teaching and speech, I also conducted research in Taiwan. The major focus of my research is interpersonal relationship and marriage. Several of my studies got published at Journal of Educational Research and Journal of Educational Resource and Study. There is one thing I still feel regretful now. It is I did not get to do research on folk belief, because I frequently found myself at add with it. For example, I disagreed with my students on "calling back the diseased" on one occasion. I could not back up my argument with research evidence. I ended up going to a temple with my students. I paid for a service to call my father back to talk to me. I supposed to feel my father coming back then, and I hope I did crush my students' beliefs.

Taiwanese academic world is selfish and profit-oriented. Its personnel system is closed and would only employ its own group of people. It is regretful that I was not able to hold a permanent position, to create my own world, and to conduct research in folk belief. In 2004 legislator election, I was disappointed to see voter turnout rate of 59%, and some got elected by buying votes. Whenever I saw the TV programs of "Taiwan Move" and "Taiwan Voice", I wished to go back to have a program of "Taiwan, No Fear". I still feel Taiwanese people are in a state of PTSD and Stockholm Syndromes. Throughout my life in Taiwan, I have been a teacher, speaker, writer, tax payer, and soldier. Right now, I retired in United States, and I got no retirement fund or pension from Taiwan at all. To payback our mother-land nourishment of my life, I think my ten years of teaching there should be more than enough.



在台灣各地演講 1990



與學生一起吃飯 1990

Source from 林天德 05/2016