

A Scholar of Benevolence and Wisdom

既仁且智的學者

專訪國家公園學會理事長張長義教授

An Interview with the president of the National Park Association,
Professor Chang-yi Chang

採訪撰文 Interview & Text/ 賴宛靖 Wan-ching Lai、連欣華 Hsin-hua Lian 特別感謝 Special thanks to / 世新大學觀光學系黃躍雯老師協助規劃訪談大綱以及文脈調整 Professor Yueh-wen Huang of the Department of Tourism at Shin Hsin University, who helped prepare the outline of the interview and modify the text、永和社區大學陳煜婷小姐 Miss Yu-ting Chen of Yong-he Community College 翻譯 Translator / 張詩白 James Chang



國家公園景緻宜人，許多遊人在此留下美好回憶，但是守護美景，並不容易。/ 太管處提供，蔡進鴻攝
Visitors travel in the park and take pictures to mark their beautiful memory during weekends and holidays.
However, the beautiful views do not happen just like that./ Photo provided by TNP, taken by in-hong Cai

正所謂仁者樂山，智者樂水。目前擔任國家公園學會理事長的張長義教授，對於台灣國土保育的教學研究與實際推動，一直以來都是義不容辭地投入。除了帶著學生進行無數場山水之間的田野調查，即便已居學會理事長地位的他，至今仍不斷至他方各國見習，並將珍貴的取材經驗帶往國內，與學會進行相關的保育學術研究與推動。這位既樂山且樂水的地理老師，真心值得我們獻上最高的敬禮。在專訪中，張教授也表達他對國家公園未來的發展與看法。

張教授由於初中便參與童軍活動，有機會接近大自然，也種下他對大自然憧憬的種籽。就讀台大地理系後，受到人地關係共生共榮以及國土保育與調查規劃的專業訓練，漸漸萌生投入環境保育工作的意願，也希望有朝一日能在這個領域有所發揮。

一雙 不缺席的環境推手

目前擔任國家公園學會理事長的張教授，言談中總是將自己的角色鋒芒遮蔽起來，好似他在課堂中不斷提醒學生的一句話：「人，只是大自然的一部份。」

正因為人只是大自然的一部份，所以張教授為人處世總帶著謙遜，溫文儒雅的他推動環境保育工作，不遺餘力，碰到困難也是奮不顧身，將大自然的那「一部份」角色，發揮得淋漓盡致。

“The benevolent love mountains; the wise love waters.” best illustrates Professor Chang -Yi, Chang, the president of the National Park Association. Association (NPA), has been an ardent advocate of the education and conservation of Taiwan's national land. In addition to leading his students to conduct field surveys across mountains and waters, Chang is still learning from other countries and taking the precious lessons back home to better the conservation research and practices related to the NPA. He truly deserves our utmost respect. In the interview, he shared his views on the future development of national parks.

Chang was once a boy scout, and his closeness to nature has led him to love it. After he went to the Department of Geography at NTU, he learned about the human-nature relationship and the use and implementation of national land. He then embarked on conservation works and hopes to make contributions in this area.

Holding Hands with the Environment

As a vital member of the National Park Association, Professor Chang has always remained humble in a conversation in the same way as he often said in class “Man is only a part of nature” .

It is precisely this point that made Professor Chang carry himself in a humble manner. But under this mild demeanor he has actively played “a part” in promoting environmental conservation and put himself on the line against adversity.

「1982年，台灣第一座國家公園成立，花的錢少，國際能見度高，是在1970年代末期以後，環境保育所做最具意義及最具有指標性的工作。」張教授緩緩的說。

本來，在1960、70年代，環境保育並不受政府所重視的，一直到1970末期，受外國環境運動的影響（如當時日本的水俣病），政府相關單位警覺到工業污染對環境的嚴重性，環境保育與環境影響相關問題才漸漸受到重視。

1976年，張教授學成回國，曾與時任營建司長的張隆盛先生一齊進行墾丁國家公園設置的勘查。並同時在行政院衛生署環境保護局成立前，參與主持環境影響評估示範計畫工作。1982年，內政部營建署國家公園組與衛生署環保局同時成立，張教授曾繼續協助陽明山與玉山國家公園的設置與相關調查，就在短短4年間，4座國家公園相繼成立。

張教授認為，1980年代是政府與民間台灣環境保育運動最重要的啓蒙時刻，尤其當戒嚴將結束時期，環保意識在民間迅速拓展開來，雖然要努力的地方還有很多，然而在守護台灣環境資源的軌道上，台灣，終於不再落後。

難掩遺憾 但是理想仍在

「我只是剛好能躬逢其盛而已。」

對於參與這些重大的保育推動，張教授只是不斷用這句話來自謙。因為，在他的心中，因有許多想法未能成形而遺憾，更多的理想一直不斷在心中盤旋著。

1982時，第一任營建署署長張隆盛先生十分重視海岸的保育，積極推動台灣沿海自然環境保護計畫。1986

“In 1982, the first national park was established in Taiwan, with lesser costs and higher international exposure, it was a commendable achievement”, said Professor

Chang. During the 60's and 70's, our government paid little attention to environmental protection, until the end of the 70's when the effects of pollution which resulted in environment movement were felt overseas (such as the minamata disease in Japan). Research and development in environmental conservation then began.

In 1976, after he returned home from his study overseas, Professor Chang teamed up with Mr. Long-cheng Chang and began planning with these for the establishment of Kenting National Park. In 1982, Kenting National Park and the Environmental Protection Bureau in Department of Health were formed of concurrently. Within four years, four national parks were established.

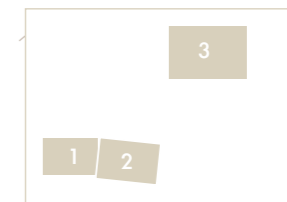
Professor Chang believes that the 1980s was the enlightenment period for environmental conservation movement in Taiwan. Especially after the martial law period, environmental awareness suddenly became widespread though much remained to be done.

Expectations Unchanged In the Face of Evident Disappointment

“I am just happy to be a part”

Professor Chang humbly expressed when participating in major environmental conservation projects. In his mind, though there have been many regrets, plenty more of ideas still hover around.

In 1982, Mr. Long-cheng Chang, the first Director of the Construction & Planning Agency, was actively involved in



- 1-2. 張教授於1982年時，分別於玉山國家公園的秀姑巒山及大分工作站之調查紀錄照 / 張長義提供
Document photos taken respectively in Siougulan Mountain and Dafen workstations in Yushan National Park, where Prof. Chang conducted investigations in 1982. / Photo provided by Chang-yi Chang
3. 2009年張教授於澳洲烏魯魯國家公園進行調查，後方為愛爾斯岩 / 張長義提供
Prof. Chang conducted investigations in Uluru-kata Tjuta National Park, Australia, in 2009; it is Ayers Rock in the back of the picture. / Photo provided by Chang-yi Chang

年已陸續成立了12個沿海保護區，無奈的是，國內並沒有完整的海岸法來規範，大多交由地方政府執行保護工作，而在多數地方政府以開發為導向的權衡下，只剩墾丁及東北角海岸由中央單位執行管理。

「其實1990年時，第一版的海岸法已呼之欲出，只是，還是在換署長之不得已的情況下不了了之。」張教授感嘆的說。「如果當時通過海岸法，現在台灣海岸環境資源的經營管理，必定會不一樣。」有遺憾，當然必有堅持，對張教授而言，只要還有一點點可以推動促成的可能，就永遠不放棄。

張教授認為，國土規劃是環境保育的上游工作，然而一直以來，台灣環境問題的最大癥結，就在於環境保育管理上的各司其職。環保署、衛生署、內政部、農委會、文建會等不同屬的單位，卻皆掌有其環境保育的職責與權限，這也造就了許多往來溝通上的問題與不便。於是1982年時，張教授便在《科學月刊》社論上寫下希望推動環境資源部門的整合與利用的專文，然而就在1990年代末期環境資源部可望向前推進時，卻因2000年政權轉移延宕下來迄今。

「雖然理想實現之路很漫長，但我認為終有成立的一天，因為這是解決環保問題最根本的平台，政府應該去促進。」

溫文的張教授眼中閃著堅定，原來，20幾年後的今日，那份躺在《科學月刊》中的企盼，始終不曾從他的理想中流失。

promoting environmental protection plans along the coast of Taiwan. Though by 1986 there were 12 coastal conservation areas, they were all managed by local governments, except Kenting and the northeast coast, which were managed by central agencies.

“The first edition of the Coastal Conservation Act was almost announced back in 1990, unfortunately not much happened as a result”, Professor Chang said. “Otherwise our ecological environment would look very different today”.

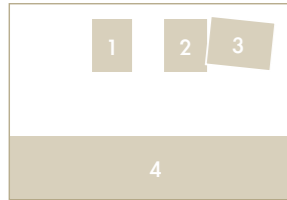
For Professor Chang, behind every regret there is persistence and he will not throw in the towel if there is still a slightest possibility for success.

Professor Chang believes that land-use planning comes before environmental conservation, and our biggest problem lies in the lack of coordination and communication among environmental protection departments, such as the Department of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Council of Agriculture and Council for Cultural Affairs. So, in 1982 Professor Chang wrote an article on resources integration in Science Monthly, but his effort was short lived when a new government was elected in 2000.

“Though the road ahead is long, I remain hopeful as this is what our government should do.”

Professor Chang's eyes gleamed with firmness. The hope that once lived in the Science Monthly was never lost.





1. 1995年張教授進行海岸自然保育教育宣導 / 張長義提供
Prof. Chang promoted coastal nature reservation in 1995. / Photo provided by Chang-yi Chang
2. 1997年張教授於司馬庫斯進行原住民與生態調查 / 張長義提供
Prof. Chang conducted investigations on aborigines and ecology in Smangus in 1997. / Photo provided by Chang-yi Chang
3. 張教授至今仍不斷至他方各國見習，並將珍貴的取材經驗帶往國內，與學會進行相關的保育學術研究與推動 / 國家公園學會提供
Chang is still learning from other countries and taking the precious lessons back home to better the conservation research and practices related to the NPA. / Provided by NPA
4. 推動環境教育不只在國家公園能做，只要有心，連擁擠都市也能建構出綠地 / 永和社區大學提供
The promotion of environmental education can take place not just in national parks but also the crowded urban jungle if we are set on it. / Provided by Yong-he Community



春風化雨 教誨不倦

張教授不但認為人應該對環境更謙卑、更友善，這種人地關係的態度也深深影響到他與學生的互動方式及處世哲學。

他對學生總是鼓勵多於責備，總是給予學生溫暖，像山一樣的堅實，像水一樣的自在。他認為學生將來都可能是環境保育的尖兵，只是每個人扮演的角色不同罷了，每個學生都是獨一無二的，只要假以時日，都有機會在環境保育上有所貢獻。誠如他的高足—世新大學觀光學系黃躍雯老師所說「老師總是有教無類，給予學生很多啟發以及很大的發揮空間。在跟著老師學習的6年中，算是我求學過程中最幸福的時光。」

張教授向來重視從大自然中去體悟，也很重視觀摩學習。像他最近才去了一趟澳洲烏魯魯國家公園，便與作者分享了所見所聞。他認為，當地園區管制、原住民文化保存以及各種建制機構的良好系統與規劃，值得台灣國家公園借鏡。

「就像我常跟學生講的，國家公園的三大核心價值應包含生態多樣性保育、地景多樣性保育以及文化多樣性的保存。

A Kind and Compassionate Teacher

Chang believes that mankind should be more humble and friendlier to the environment. This attitude also deeply influences the way he interacts with his students and the world.

He prefers encouragement to reprimand and thinks that every student can be an ambassador of environmental protection. They may have different roles, but each of them is unique and can contribute to environmental protection. As his student Yueh-wen Huang put it, “Professor Chang treats his students equally and inspires them a lot. I feel fortunate to have been taught by him for six years.”

Chang likes learning from nature and through observations. He recently went to the Uluru National Park in Australia and felt that the management and planning of the park and the preservation of the aboriginal culture are all aspects we in Taiwan can look up to.

“As I always say, the three core values of national parks should include the conservation of biodiversity, landscape

而這些在烏魯魯國家公園的規劃中幾乎都做到了。澳洲的原住民文化發展，的確是走在世界的最前端，非常值得我們去效法學習。」

在旅行中亦不忘履行環教理念的張教授在帶領學生時，便時常讓學生去野外進行4天到一個星期左右的實地觀察，讓他們能透過實務操作去印證課本上的理論，藉由討論學習與人際互動，進而培養出實踐態度。而這些似乎只能在第一學府領受到的「春風化雨」，張教授亦將其帶入了社區大學。

張教授下課後的另一個分身，便是永和社區大學的主任，在那兒，張教授所維持不變的，依然是那貴有的謙遜和善，與專業的環境教育傳授。

張教授印象最深刻的是，曾為了不讓加油用的大卡車破壞欲進行整地的濕地地形，一群人與一架怪手，開始在新店溪中正橋畔荒廢的高爾夫球場表演特技，用「吊點滴」的方式，將油桶舉高，以人工方式讓油順著配管線注入油箱。

conservation and cultural preservation.

The Uluru National Park in Australia achieved exactly these. Australian indeed pioneers in the development of aboriginal culture and this is something we need to learn.” When taking students on a trip, Professor Chang often allows students to spend four days to a week out in the open to practically apply the theories that they have learnt in textbooks, and develop social learning and application through discussion and interactive learning. Professor Chang has also taken such “inspirational teaching” found only in top academic institutions into community universities.

After class, Professor Chang is a director at Yonghe Community University, where he continues humbly teach about the environment.

One of Professor Chang's most memorable experiences was once they tried to prevent fueling trucks from damaging the wetlands, so with the help of an excavator they raised the fuel barrel and “air dripped” the fuel along a pipe into the truck's fuel tank.



「這是在我研究學術的額外經驗裡，讓我最感動的一次。」張教授感性的說。

保育發展 永續在心

時值季刊製作期間，莫拉克颱風無預警地重創南台灣，沉重悲慟的景象不時由媒體傳送於眼前。人類面對大自然的反撲往往如此措手不及，然重新檢視，卻不能完全歸罪於風災的無情，人們若能減少如超抽地下水、濫砍濫伐等對大地環境的傷害，相信亦會降低天災可能形成的反撲效應。如同張教授所常強調的，環境保育的守護，並不完全是專家學者的責任。

在經濟開發和國土保育的拉鋸上，一直以來都是台灣地理環境所要面臨的議題。張教授本著學者的理想及專業研究，當然會以環境保護永續發展的角度來考量，但對於以宣揚發展為思量的對立立場，他亦不多批評。因他認為，西方先進的國家，生活水平與國情都有較良好的條件，所以他們也能有較多的機會去選擇最良好的處理方式，而當處於連吃都吃不飽的困頓環境的弱勢族群，人民常會有不得不的選擇方式，自然就會產生較多的抗爭。

「所以，21世紀的永續發展，首先應該消滅貧窮。

“This was the most moving moment for me outside my academic research experience”, Professor Chang said emotionally.

Sustainable Conservation

As the Quarterly went to press, typhoon Morakot ruthlessly devastated Southern Taiwan. Mankind is often caught off guard by the sudden attack by Nature, but the damage cannot be entirely attributed to the typhoon.

Had mankind not over-pumped the groundwater and refrained from over-logging, the casualty could have been minimized. As Professor Chang put it, environmental protection is not merely the responsibility of environmental experts and scholars.

The dilemma of economic development versus conservation has long been an agenda for Taiwan's geographical environment. In his capacity, Professor Chang will obviously give more consideration to environmental protection, but he does not criticize opposition's views. He believes that the more favorable living conditions of the developed western countries allow them more options in choosing the best approach, but when people are hungry, options are limited, resulting in more resistance.

"Therefore, sustainable development of the 21st century is the eradication of poverty. Developed nations must help



有能力的國家應該幫助貧窮的國家，並不是只把自己顧好而已。大家都知道地球只有一個，族群與族群間更應彼此互助，不然地球消失了，生活品質再好的國家也會跟著消失，不是嗎？」張教授語重心長的說。

訪談間三句不離「生態多樣性」、「地景多樣性」、「文化多樣性」的張教授，確確實實地，將深愛國土的這份職責當成自己的生活本能。也許曾經遺憾過，也許曾經挫折過，然而我們能看到的，是一個如此仁愛溫厚的學者，在這條華路藍縷的保育路上帶著他的智慧，勇往直前的奮戰。相信在他的帶領下，國家公園學會也一定能發揮應有的功能，協助台灣國家公園永續發展，繼續扮演重要的環境資源保育之角色。 (圖)

the poor ones, not just their own interests. We all know that there is only one Earth and peoples must help each other. If the Earth is gone, so will those developed nations, isn't it so?" Professor Chang explained.

As a professor of "biodiversity", "landscape conservation" and "Cultural preservation" Professor Chang has transformed his love for the country into own life instinct. There were some regrets and barriers that he encountered, but what we are seeing is the lifetime story of a kind and humble scholar forging ahead on this path of environmental conservation.

We believe that the National Park Association can carry out its function and continue to play a very important role in conserving environmental resources so as to contribute to the sustainable development of national parks in Taiwan under his leadership. (圖)



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- 2002年濕地草創時期位於中正橋旁的照片。當時稱作永和社大生態實驗農場，整地前茅草長得比人高，整地時土地上有怪手壓過的痕跡 / 永和社區大學提供
The initial phase of the wetland located beside Zhong-jheng Bridge. It was then called Yong-he Community College Experimental Farm. Before the soil preparation, the weeds were higher than people; during the preparation, tracks of excavators could be seen on the ground. / Provided by Yong-he Community College
- 遷移至福和橋邊以後，怪手正進行開挖整地生態核心區 / 永和社區大學提供
After moving to Fu-he Bridge. The excavators were digging the ecological core area. / Provided by Yong-he Community College
- 在這群推手輩路藍縷的開創下，使得台灣的保育發展日益堅實與茁壯 / 國家公園學會提供
Under the effortful initiation by those hands starting from nothing, the development of Taiwan's conservation are getting better and stronger. / Photo provided by NPA.

張長義教授簡介 Profile of Prof. Chang-yi Chang



張長義，台灣大學地理系學士，美國德州農工大學地理系碩士，美國德州大學地理系博士。曾任夏威夷大學地理系客座教授，台灣大學地理學系系主任，國際地理學會邊際區域學術委員會亞太地區代表，國際地理學會中華民國主席、中國地理學會理事長。現任台灣大學地理環境資源學系教授，中華民國國家公園學會理事長、國際地理學會島嶼學術委員會主席、永和社區大學主任。

Bachelor's degree from Department of Geography, National Taiwan University; master's degree in geography from Texas A & M University, USA; PhD in Geography from the Univ. of Texas- Austin; Chair of the Department of Geography, National Taiwan University; Asia-Pacific representative for Marginal Region Academic Committee of International Geographical Union; president of International Geographical Union National Committee, China-Taipei; Director-General of Geographical Society of China located in Taipei. President, National Park Association, Taiwan, R.O.C. and Chair, IGU Commission on Islands, President, Yonghe Community University.