

Abstracts of Articles • 论文摘要

“Science Civilization for China: Before and After Needham” by Wang Gungwu

Scientists in China during the past five decades have clearly demonstrated their ability to learn all the science they want. Yet not that long ago, someone like Joseph Needham in England had to struggle to convince both Chinese and Europeans that the worldly Chinese people had made advances that helped the rise of a science civilization. This essay looks at his efforts and the debates his questions aroused, especially among the Chinese themselves. It shows that taking a broader view of science helps us understand how many Chinese ideas and practices did contribute to the rise of modern science in Europe.

“Indigenous Response to Traditional Resource Depletion in Taiwan and Canada: Emotional and Aesthetic Factors” by Terence Russell

For Indigenous peoples, place is a moral and ritual “being,” the main character in traditional mythology. Food sources are also treated as spiritually endowed, animated presences. This paper is a critical reading of two writers--Syaman Rapongan and Eden Robinson--who represent Indigenous cultures surviving on opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean, both of which have encountered the challenges of traditional resource depletion. The thesis presented is that since Indigenous communities understand the landscape they dwell upon as an animate and active participant in their productive and cultural activities, they have difficulty in conveying the nature of their relationship to their homeland to members of industrialized colonial societies, for whom landscapes and their products are inevitably seen in terms of resource exploitation and management.

“Policy Design, Institutional Framework and Macroeconomic Management: The Case of Singapore” by Ng Beoy Kui

Despite encountering several financial crises, especially the Asian financial Crisis in 1997 and the Global financial crisis in 2008, the Singapore economy still appears to be resilient and competitive. The main reason behind this is its well-established built-in institutional structure within an analytical framework that allows five organizing principles to operate to ensure successful macroeconomic management. The objective of this paper is to draw lessons from such experience for the benefits of developing countries, such as Malaysia and China.

〈瞬间的光芒：越南阮朝裹铜船之制作与传承〉 郑永常、李贵民撰

越南阮朝建立之初，曾经受到法国军事人员的帮助，领先亚洲的造船技术也随之承袭下来，但是嘉隆皇帝采取与民休息的政策，所以并未积极发展海军的建造。然而后继的明命皇帝，为了面对西方的挑战，积极兴建裹铜战舰，甚至引进蒸汽船，并且予以仿制。而邻近的清朝同时期，为了振兴图强，也曾经试图借镜越南裹铜战舰，但是因为国内守旧势力与其他因素的阻扰，而延缓了清朝海军的现代化。虽然后来曾经进行船政的改革，但是仍有许多问题，致使中法战争中还是遭到严重的挫败。所以，中越两国都曾为引进新式造船技术付出过努力，但是都也有自身的局限，以致于无法发展出与西方抗衡的海军力量，使得曾经在亚洲一带辉煌一时的裹铜战舰，成为历史中耀眼的光芒般，迅速殒落，为人所遗忘。

〈东南亚华人与中国侨务公共外交：文化政治的视角〉陈琮渊、胡越云撰

源于身份认同及经济力量的刻板印象，让人长期忽略东南亚华侨华人在区域内的政治社会影响力。然而，近年来中国的侨务公共外交论述，在大力宣扬中华文化的同时，正重新界定华人在中国与东南亚关系中的角色。本文将当代中国的东南亚华侨华人论述建构，视为动员跨国华人网络的动态发展策略，指出改革开放以来，中国政府已摆脱引进侨资，建设祖国的阶段，更强调发展利益的雨露均沾，将华侨华人视为建构中国软实力的文化资产，期待发挥提升中国公共外交与国家形象的作用。

〈先秦是否有道家——从西方汉学反思先秦思想研究〉董铁柱撰

先秦有儒家和道家两大思想派别，可以说是学界的共识。美国几个汉学家指出，先秦道家其实是西汉司马谈的创造，在先秦根本没有所谓的道家。这一观点基于对司马谈《论六家要旨》的历史解读，而以冯友兰为代表的中国学者则大多接受了司马谈对于儒道的区分。指出先秦没有道家，不但是一种具有挑战性的观点，而且对于先秦思想的研究方法和角度都有着借鉴意义。但是，这种观点由于过于强调史料的可信性，有可能会让人觉得建构先秦思想的发展脉络是不可能的。

〈《文讯》的蜕变/转型与文化创意的多元/活化〉郑明嫻、陈台霖撰

《文讯》杂志于 1983 年创刊，迄 2013 年 7 月已满 30 载，其间经历多次停刊及无数次经济危机，终因不断创新/蜕变/转型，成为台湾唯一称美且长青之平面杂志，在全球华人界被誉为奇迹。《文讯》创新/蜕变/转型对文化创意的开拓和人文价值的提升，呈现出多元维度的探索意涵。本论文即拟以《文讯》由平面而立体，由文艺而文化创意，引述分析其文化创意思维之发展与实践，以提供学者和业者多方思维，并探究《文讯》经营路径的影响和启示，并提出实际参与《文讯》数据库数字化及文创活动加值等的襄助工作。

〈华语研究与语言扩散：评《马来西亚的华语扩散》〉邱克威撰

王晓梅《马来西亚的华语扩散》是一部描写马来西亚柔佛州华语扩散过程及其形成内外机制的英语专著。本书在理论框架、调查方法与数据分析上都具有学科专业严谨性。本文通过评介方式，首先阐述本书的主要特点及其学科研究意义，尤其是对于马来西亚华语研究的意义；其次再针对书中的论述进行一些问题的讨论，并对将来的延伸工作提供建议。

