

把世界放進成大與國際學術接軌---影片

本校2月19日在建國校區成杏廳舉行名譽博士學位授予典禮，頒給諾貝爾化學獎得主戚凱羅（Aaron Ciechanover）、美國國家科學院院士錢百敦（Britton Chance）兩人名譽醫學博士學位。賴明詔校長表示，成大第一次將名譽博士學位頒予外國人士，代表成大正大步向前邁進國際舞台。

戚凱羅博士（Aaron Ciechanover），1970年畢業於以色列西伯萊大學生命科學院生化學系，1974年於獲得同校醫學院醫學博士學位，1981年獲得以色列技術工程學院科學博士。主要研究蛋白質代謝之機轉，現為該院傑出研究教授。過去十年來其因學術成就獲得的獎項相當多，80年代因發現Ubiquitin轉旋在蛋白質退化上扮演的調控角色，而獲得2004年的諾貝爾化學獎。至今已獲得全球23個榮譽學位或榮譽教授。

錢百敦博士（Dr. Britton Chance）為現任美國賓州大學生物物理，物理化學以及輻射物理學教授，瑞典皇家科學院院士，美國國家科學院院士，英國皇家學會外籍院士及美國哲學會會員。他今年94歲約發表4000多篇論文，被引用超過萬次。50年代他闡明粒腺體磷酸化調節的機轉，而成為生化教材。70年代末，他與同事展現第一個的整體器官，核磁共振波譜，並且80年代將之運用到人體使用。他的貢獻並不侷限於一個特定領域而是涉及電子學、臨床醫學、生物學和物理學，並且是1952年奧運會帆船比賽的冠軍。

此一盛事獲台視「發現新台灣」節目南下拍攝

並於6月28日播出精彩畫面--"把世界放進成大 與國際學術接軌"

錯過的觀眾可連結相關網址<http://www.newtv.com.tw/527a.wmv>

成大SATU台灣會員會議 各大學熱烈參與 賴明詔校長期許從台灣出發，帶領東南亞地區大學走出去

【台南訊】國立成功大學國際學術處、亦為台灣與東南亞暨南亞大學校長論壇(SATU)國際秘書處，13日下午2時至5時20分召開台灣與東南亞暨南亞大學校長論壇(SATU)台灣會員會議，國內35所大學院校校長或指定代理人與會。賴明詔校長期許SATU從台灣出發，帶領東南亞地區大學走出去。

賴明詔校長表示，大學國際化是各國的重要課題，台灣要走出去，除了積極參加國際組織，提高能見度，此外，更要做為領導者的角色，SATU即從台灣出發，結合台灣與東南亞的力量，帶動東南亞大學的發展，促進台灣與東南亞大學間的聯繫與溝通，讓東南亞地區的學生可以更了解台灣的大學，增加交流機會。

賴明詔校長也指出，東南亞地區勢必是未來成長最快速的區域，地位越來越受國際所重視，積極拓展東南亞地區的國際合作絕對是正確的方向，尤其是印度的地位也越趨重要，今年又新加入了五所印度IIT學校為會員，也讓SATU的版圖更加擴大到南亞地區。

賴明詔校長強調，與東南亞地區學生的交流將為雙方帶來文化的衝擊，文化交流是國際化最重要的目標。除了學術的合作，未來更能增加產業間的合作關係。賴明詔校長信心滿滿指出，SATU雖然成立短短幾年，但相信會有燦爛的未來，期盼有更多國內外大學參與，讓SATU發揮更大的影響作用。

參與台灣與東南亞暨南亞大學校長論壇國內會員校會議，共有國內35所大學校長或指定代理人出席。會中除討論明(2009)年舉辦之活動外，因應今年起會員國增加印度，亦將推動論壇組織架構之重整，徵選小組共同召集人等事項。

為求永續發展，很多學校也提出策略與未來組織運作方式，諸如臺灣大學建議SATU組織架構應比照UMAP，除了在成功大學設置國際秘書處，也能在各國設置國家秘書處，以利工作之推動。成大國際事務處處長蘇慧貞認同其見解，不過此一問題留待十一月召開SATU再加以研議。蘇慧貞處長也透露，過去SATU推動委員會成員每一個國家只有一所大學，未來則希望每一個國家可增加到兩所大學參與。

13日參與SATU台

灣會員會議的人員包括國立聯合大學研發長徐平文、中國醫藥大學學習中心主任唐烽堯、國立台灣科技大學副校長廖慶榮、大同大學院長林永仁、大華技術學院執行長錢大陵、長庚大學教務長陳君侃、國立交通大學國際長莊紹勳、國立陽明大學教務長許萬枝、國立台灣海洋大學教務長李國誥、國立中興大學附校長黃永勝、淡江大學副校長戴萬欽、國立政治大學副校長林碧昭、國立台北大學專門委員林榮宗、國立台灣大學國際事務處處長沈冬、國立清華大學副校長張石麟、國立中央大學國際事務組組長林宗泰、義守大學校長傅勝利、慈惠醫護管理專校主任秘書陳煒欣、大仁科技大學主任林青穎、崑山科技大學副校長李天祥、南台科技大學研發長黃永慈、立德大學校長徐德修、國立高雄餐旅學院副校長潘江東、高雄醫學大學副校長葛應欽、國立雲林科技大學副校長侯春看、國立屏東科技大學副校長戴昌賢、明道大學院長張冀青、文藻外語學院副校長陳美華、國立嘉義大學校長李明仁、真理大學分部部長蔡伯元、慈濟大學副校長賴滄海、國立東華大學校長黃文樞、國立金門技術院校長李金振、嘉南藥理科技大學副校長許立人、長榮大學陳錦生等，共35所。

臺灣與東南亞大學校長論壇係由國立成功大學發起，教育部經費補助，在2003年正式成立，緊接著在成大成立常設機構—論壇之國際秘書處，成大校長為東南亞大學校長論壇主席，副校長為論壇秘書處秘書長。成立之目的在提供一對話與交流的平台，希望透過邀請東南亞各優秀大學校長與會進行學術交流、開啓對話管道、增進我國對於東南亞各國高等教育政策的瞭解與掌握，以達到區域性、跨國界的學術交流合作。

臺灣與東南亞大學校長論壇成員涵蓋臺灣近82所大學以及東南亞與印度等10個國家40多所大學，加上96年新加入的五所印度會員學校，合計共127所大學之校長，堪稱是國內規模最大的國際型大學校長會議。上一次臺灣與東南亞大學校長論壇乃於96年11月在泰國召開。

2008.06.14

北京逾千人報名台灣遊

中央社

開放 [中國](#) [大陸](#) 遊行團到 [台灣](#) [觀光](#) 定案後，北京 [旅遊](#) [市場](#) 的消息指出，部分北京 [旅行社](#) 已啟動 [台灣](#) [旅遊](#) 預訂，[登記](#) 預訂市民已逾千人。

「京華 [時報](#)」引述中旅總社相關負責人的話表示，已開展台灣旅遊的預約 [報名](#) [登記](#) [業務](#)，因為 [班機](#) 方面的 [資訊](#) 還沒有最後明確，最終 [報價](#) 尚未確定。目前在 [旅行社](#) 門市預約 [報名](#) 的北京遊客在七百人左右。

報導表示，[中國](#)康輝旅行社較早啟動台灣旅遊預約報名。這家該旅行社市場部相關負責人透露，目前預訂台灣旅遊的北京遊客在三百人左右。

此外，國旅總社也啟動台灣旅遊預訂，雖然具體預訂數字尚未統計，但[諮詢](#)旅遊產品的市民很多。

報導指出，國旅總社市場部負責人齊心源透露，正在積極準備台灣旅遊，計劃為遊客推出約十條台灣環島旅遊線路，行程包括七日遊、八日遊、十日遊，將採用「[台北](#)進，[高雄](#)出」，或者「[高雄](#)進，[台北](#)出」兩種環島方式進行遊覽。

國旅推出的台灣八日環島旅遊的行程包括遊覽台北故宮博物院、蔣介石早期居住過的士林官邸；參觀仿故宮太和殿興建的忠烈祠；參觀中台禪寺、日月潭風景區、[阿里山](#)森林公園；遊覽蓮花潭、西子灣、[墾丁](#)公園熱帶風景區知本溫泉區，入住溫泉酒店；參觀兩蔣文化公園等。

馬祖軍事 景觀 大陸 觀光客馬祖旅遊首選

馬祖地區自九十年開放兩馬小

[三通](#)以來，在[中國](#)福建省福州市政府安排下，每年都有近千位觀光客到馬祖旅遊。據當地旅遊業者表示，在各旅遊點中，最吸引大陸觀光客駐足的，應屬各島已開放參觀的軍事景點。

馬祖地區早年在

[兩岸](#)軍事對峙期間，四鄉五島都有許多各類型的軍事設施，例如軍事營區、坑道、砲陣地等。隨著

[兩岸](#)情勢和緩，兵力大量裁減情況下，許多營區及坑道紛紛閒置。在地方政府及民意代表的積極協調下，軍方也同意將這些廢棄營區釋出，成為馬祖繼「閩東文化」及「生態保育」等觀光資源以外的另一項重要觀光特色。

民國九十年兩馬小 [三通](#)開展以來，在 [中國](#)福建省福州市政府安積極安排下，近幾年 [大陸](#)福建地區到馬祖 [旅遊](#)的 [觀光](#)客固定都在六百至一千人之間，隨著 [兩岸](#)互動頻繁及小 [三通](#)航班的增加，預期 [未來](#) [大陸](#) [觀光](#)客到馬祖 [旅遊](#)人數還會增加。

據馬祖當地旅遊業者表示，在馬祖三大旅遊特色中，大陸觀光客最有興趣的還是在 [兩岸](#)對峙期間所留下的許多軍事景點，尤其是南竿的「北海坑道」及北竿的「戰爭公園」，幾乎所有到馬祖旅遊的觀光客，除了必定會在這兩處軍事景點留影，坑道內部的雄偉壯觀及戰爭 [公園](#)架設的各類型武器，更讓他們感到讚嘆、好奇。

依據「金馬澎與大陸地區通航實施辦法」規定，目前大陸觀光客仍限制在設籍福建地區的居民，馬祖當地旅遊業者 [希望](#) [未來](#)能開放大陸其他地區居民也能到馬祖旅遊，相信以馬祖特有的軍事景觀必定能吸引更多大陸觀光客到訪。

陸客 餐飲 市場取決團費業者嘆可能賺不到

大陸觀光客開放來台 [趨勢](#)明朗化，直接牽動的食、宿、[交通](#)等行業都期待陸客能帶來商機，[花蓮](#) [餐飲](#)業者也積極爭取與 [旅行社](#)業者合作，[希望](#)能帶進陸客團多做一些生意，但餐飲業者發現，如果 [旅行社](#)業界未削價競爭，陸客團吃住大多會都在觀光級 [飯店](#)內，一般餐飲業者可能做不到生意。

陸客開放來台帶給相關行業相當大的

[商機](#)憧憬，[花蓮](#)餐飲業界也盤算搶攻陸客團所帶來的商機，現正積極爭取與旅行社業者合作，

希望屆時能多帶進陸客團 消費增加 營收，但餐飲業者在接觸洽談後發現，陸客團這塊餐飲大餅可能不如想像中來得好賺，甚至有可能賺不到。

花蓮餐飲業者指出，以目前來台陸客團餐飲 市場運作情形來看，在旅行社業者間的削價競爭下，陸客每人一餐約只有新台幣一百五十元至二百元的金額，所以旅行社業者幾乎都直接找價位 便宜的中小型餐飲店，但這些接陸客團的餐飲業者並沒有什麼利頭，只能說是賺個工錢而已。

餐飲業者點出陸客開放來台後，餐飲業界可能不好賺的關鍵問題，仍然出在 旅行社業界間是否會削價競爭的疑慮。

花蓮 餐飲業者表示，雖然 觀光局已 規劃陸客開放來台後，每人每天應達八十美元的水準，但如果 旅行社業者再度出現削價競爭的情形，餐飲業界將連帶受害，屆時還是只能以微利做生意接陸客團，根本搶不到這塊大餅。

如果旅行社業界都按政府 規劃的八十美元水準安排陸客團，是否就能讓餐飲業界也能同受惠？花蓮餐飲業者指出，每天八十美元水準確實相當誘人，但餐飲業界卻是看得到、吃不到，因陸客團屆時都住進 觀光級 飯店，吃飯當然都在 裝潢高級的 飯店內，一般的餐飲業者連邊都沾不到。

不過餐飲業者對於旅行社業者能否堅守每天每人八十美元的門檻，則是抱持相當懷疑的態度。餐飲業者表示，旅行社業者在陸客開放初期，應大致會維持住價位水準，但為搶生意很可能還是會逐漸陷入削價的惡性 循環，這時一般餐飲業者才可能做得到生意，不過大概又是回歸到現在微利賺工錢的下場。

部分餐飲業者則是思考乾脆不如從源頭綁團，切斷陸客團與觀光飯店間食宿關係，餐飲業者指出，這項作法雖然可以直接掌握客源，但經營風險卻不小，因為必須先打出高知名度，陸客團才可能指名到店用餐，業者也必須做出真材實料的菜單，讓陸客吃 出口碑，不過這樣的菜單 成本所堆疊出的高價位，大概也不會被陸客團接受。

花蓮餐飲業者想像中的陸客餐飲 商機雖然非常龐大，但實際接觸和盤算後發現，想像與現實落差卻相當大，目前業者只能且看且走，一邊觀察陸客 市場的發展演變，一邊尋找可適時切入 市場的 機會。

Civic Exchange's Latest Publication

Carbon Trading Workshop II

CARBON TRADING A LARGE GROWTH AREA

On 8 July 2008 (Tuesday), Civic Exchange and the British Consulate General co-organised the **Carbon Trading Workshop II**, supported by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited. Keynote speaker Matthew Whittell, Chief Financial Officer of Climate Exchange PLC, explained that beyond carbon, there is a range of other environmental products that could be traded, including sulphur dioxide and even water. Christine Loh, CEO of Civic Exchange, pointed out that while Hong Kong business has become much more aware of opportunities in environmental products, especially carbon trading, the development of asset classes in environmental products will be critical in fulfilling Hong Kong's aspirations. HKEx Chief Executive Paul Chow believed that discussions in the workshop offered interesting insights on Europe's carbon trading experience and carbon trading's potential in Asia, and the British Consulate General added that this event demonstrates what a vital role the markets play in tackling climate change. Alderman David Lewis, the Lord Mayor of the City of London addressed members of Hong Kong's financial sector at the end of the workshop.

A copy of the presentation by Matthew Whittell can be found on the website:

http://www.civic-exchange.org/eng/upload/files/080708_CarbonTradingII_ppt.pdf

-

Related materials on 22 May 2008 Carbon Trading Workshop I

Full report

http://www.civic-exchange.org/eng/upload/files/080522_CarbonTrading_REPORT.pdf

Video record

http://fora.tv/2008/05/22/Carbon_Trading_Workshop_Keynote_Ian_Johnson

A Price Too High:

Health Impacts of Air Pollution in Southern China

10,000 deaths a year in southern China: can the region's inhabitants afford to wait?

New data on health costs for Hong Kong, Macao and the Pearl River Delta

Hong Kong-based think tank Civic Exchange released a groundbreaking study today entitled *A Price Too High – Health Impacts of Air Pollution in southern China*. The study - conducted by leading health, science and public policy experts - reveals new regional data on the health costs of poor air quality. Annual deaths attributable to air pollution – based on 2006 data - are estimated at 10,000 in Hong Kong, Macau and the Pearl River Delta, with over 90% occurring in the Pearl River Delta. Air pollution is also responsible for 440,000 annual hospital bed-days and 11 million annual outpatient visits throughout the region.

In money terms, the hospital bed-days, lost productivity and doctor visits associated with this health impact cost RMB 1.8 billion a year in the PRD, HK\$ 1.1 billion in Hong Kong, and HK\$ 18 million in Macao. Adjusted for differences in gross domestic product across the region, the health-related monetary costs of air pollution in the PRD amount to RMB 6.7 billion.

In spite of the enormous health costs of deteriorating air quality, there is surprisingly little research in the region into the links between air pollution and poor health. According to the study, in the past 25 years only 147 such reports have been conducted for all of mainland China, with only 37 of those concerned with Southern China. The current air pollution indexes used in Hong Kong and the PRD are not merely insufficient but misleading, as they are not directly linked with health protection.

Full report and presentation are available on Civic Exchange website:

- Full Report:

http://www.civic-exchange.org/eng/upload/files/200806_pricetoohigh.pdf

- Presentation:

http://www.civic-exchange.org/eng/upload/files/200806_pricetoohighppt.pdf

- Full literature review and supplementary report:

http://www.civic-exchange.org/eng/upload/files/200806_APHealthStudiesChina.pdf

《代價難償：南中國地區空氣污染對健康的影響》

南中國地區全年1萬人死亡：居民還能等待嗎？

最新數據發表香港、澳門及珠江三角洲醫療成本

思匯政策研究所今天以「代價難償：南中國地區空氣污染對健康的影響」為題發表了最新研究報告。由頂尖科學家、衛生及公共政策專家進行的研究，顯示了由於空氣質素惡劣帶來了沉重的健康代價。保守估計，2006年的空氣污染水平在香港、澳門及珠江三角洲大約導致全年有1萬人死亡，其中絕大部分(94%)在珠江三角洲發生。空氣污染同時引致全年44萬住院病床日數，以及每年1千1百萬診所求診次數。

與空氣污染影響有關的住院病床日數、生產力的損失及醫生求診數字，估計成本約為珠江三角洲每年18億人民幣，香港11億港元及澳門1千8百萬港元。根據區內各地生產總值的差異作調整後，珠江三角洲與空氣污染有關的全年醫療成本是67億人民幣。

空氣污染雖然帶來龐大的醫療開支，有關空氣污染及健康的研究卻意外地出現嚴重不足的情況。過去25年，全中國一共發表了147篇關於空氣污染和公眾健康的文章，但當中只有37篇與南中國相關。現時的空氣污染指數，既不能滿足市民對空氣質量資訊的要求，同時亦會引來誤導，因為指數並不直接反映市民所要面對的健康風險。

中國時報 2008.05.17

馬英九：將開放陸生來台就學

楊淑芬／台南報導

總統當選人馬英九指出，上任後將開放大陸學生來台就學，藉以刺激台灣學生讀書風氣，另希望未來四年再增加兩萬名外籍生來台，將比例從現百分之一提高到百分之二，讓台灣環境更國際化。

馬英九昨天應邀到成功大學演講，他說上任後將承認大陸學歷，另大陸學生用功得不得了、大家都很拚，許多學生在宿舍關門後，就到馬路對著路燈唸書，為此也熱烈歡迎大陸學生來台，可以給台灣學生更多刺激。

談及台灣高等教育未來發展政策，他強調，將以拉近人文與自然科學距離、提高各大學補助、提高教師福利與待遇、拉近公立與私立距離為重點，但最重要是拉近南北差距。

他表示，台灣高等教育現在十八分就能考進大學，其品質管制實在有待加強，不僅大學要品質管制，高中、國中小也要品質管制。

另外，大家都說台灣學生很會唸書，他認為應是亞洲學生都很會唸書，台灣學生托福

[考試](#)已經輸給大陸學生，面對
[國際](#)化激烈競爭他期許大家再加一把勁。

馬英九是應[成功](#)大學政治系、
[法律](#)系邀請，以「現代菁英應有的超國界
[法律](#)思維」為題，到校對師生們發表演講，他以多個
過去發生案例，直言台灣司法界不懂國際法。他說，
未來司法官[國家考試](#)將增加[英文](#)與國際法。

馬英九人氣很旺，在
[成大](#)演講受到大爆滿熱烈歡迎，校方除配合有
[網路](#)直播，還在校內開放其他視訊演講室，以滿足校
內師生[需求](#)。

馬英九：法界欠缺國際觀 培養國際法人才

中央社／中央社 2008-05-16 17:46 調整字級：

（中央社記者張榮祥台南市十六日電）總統當選人馬英九今天在國立成功大學發表演講，直言台灣司法界欠缺國際觀，不懂國際法；他說，他以前在公部門可能沒有辦法改善，但四天後（就職總統後）狀況就不同了，他要培養中華民國打贏法律間戰鬥的人才。

馬英九下午在成大圖書館發表「現代菁英應有的超國界法律思維」演說時指出，台灣在全世界的架構中，政治及經濟都有相當的重要性，但在全球化的過程中，法律發展速度緩慢。

馬英九提出台灣數例不懂國際法的司法案例，他說，不懂國際法，代表司法界的不足，台灣司法官受訓的法學，都是國內法，雖有國際法，卻未受到重視，更不用說不知道國際法優於國內法。

他表示，教育是改善這種狀況唯一的辦法，每一門國內法都是國際法的延伸，法律系應將國際法列為正式科目，學生要多學些和台灣相關有用的東西，而不是空泛的理論。

馬英九說，台灣不僅要培養貿易談判的人才，更要培養貿易訴訟的人才，連世界貿易組織都延伸出相關的行業，台灣的政府和民間應培養大量的人才，才能確保自己的權益。

他也建議國家司法考試要納入英文，國際司法和國際法要合併為一科，他表示，必須要有知識，才能面對變動快速的世界。

快評：馬英九與香港的大學校長想得一樣

<http://www.chinareviewnews.com> 2008-05-17 00:17:14

中評社快評／馬英九在成功大學發表演講時，面對成大學生及來自大陸的交換學生說，他要引進中國大陸學生來臺，目的是刺激臺灣的學生，臺灣單靠錢及挖角是不夠的，要更用功。馬英九說，大陸優秀的學生都很拚，校舍關燈，還跑到街道，利用街燈看書。馬英九這樣的想法，竟然與香港的大學校長一模一樣。香港的大學校長認為，引進內地學生，也就是引進刻苦讀書的風氣。內地學生在香港的優異表現，的確刺激了香港學生的學習熱情。記得一位大學校長曾對本評論員說，內地學生就像是“狼”，香港學生的競爭意識一下子就被激發出來了。一句話，兩岸學生通過共同學習、互相交流，必然是雙方都得益

[標題：送愛到四川承載成大人滿滿的愛](#)

【台南【台南訊】發揮人溺己溺的精神，國立成功大學學生會及全體成大大陸交換學生20日在校園裡發起「NCKU送愛到四川」募款活動，受到成大師生熱烈迴響，個個慷慨解囊，捐款金額從一百元到數千元都有，頓時校園內盛滿著送愛到四川的氛圍。來自大陸四川大學學生羅婷非常感謝成大人熱烈捐助。成大學生會會長蘇晏良指出，募得之善款將以成功大學之名義捐給紅十字會使用於四川賑災。

「NCKU送愛到四川」募款活動，從20日中午十二時起至22日的每天早上10時至下午7時

於雲平大道上擺置捐款攤位，匯集成大人的愛心與義舉，以幫助四川賑災。為此，成大學生會大力動員募款部隊四處勸募，而身為大陸來的交換學生，除四川大學學

生幾乎全員到齊外，吉林大學、大連理工大學、山東大學、復旦大學、北京科大等學校學生也自動加入募款行列，雖細雨紛飛，大夥仍不畏風雨強力進行勸募工作，真誠與用心的態度感動很多人。

此外，捐款現場也準備許多黃絲帶給大家為四川災民寫上祈福的詞句，等四川大學學生返回四川時，可以把來自成大的祝福帶給重建中的四川人民。大家寫在黃絲帶

的詞句雖然簡短，卻流露著紙短情長的無限關懷。諸如「身在台灣、心繫四川」、「願您們堅強地活下去」、「加油!撐過去吧」、「加油!勇敢渡過難關」、「您

們並不孤獨，還有我們跟您一起抗震喔!」、「希望您們快從地震站起來」、「我們都是一家人」、「願您們一切平安」、…等等。每一條細細長長的黃絲帶，都承載著成大師生滿滿的鼓勵與祝福的話，很窩心。

成大學生會會長蘇晏良強調，舉辦「NCKU送愛到四川」的目的，是希望發揮愛心並體現國際關懷。中國大陸四川地區不幸在5月12日發生7.8級大地震，造成無數家庭破碎，有超過數萬人傷亡，受災地區交通及通訊中斷，物資缺乏，急待各界伸出援手，身為知識份子的成大人更應承擔責任，發揮人溺己溺的關懷心，把愛送到四川。

近幾年來，成大與大陸各大學學術交流熱絡，每年都有來自大陸的交換學生在成大各個學系就讀，據統計現階段有三十位大陸交換學生在成大求學，來自於吉林大

學、大連理工大學、山東大學、復旦大學、北京科大等學校。其中羅婷、何璇、曾天蘭、葉文靖等四位學生來自四川大學，目前他（她）

們分別在成大資訊工程學系、成大生命科學系、成大電機工程學系、成大化學系就讀。

Dear all,

The following is a May 27, 2008 Reuters article titled "Taiwan Edges Closer To China With One Nation Talk" found at the Yahoo News web site:

By Benjamin Kang Lim

BEIJING - China and Taiwan edged closer to a resumption of fence-mending talks on Tuesday when the chairman of the island's ruling party echoed the Chinese line that both sides are part of a single nation.

China, which has claimed Taiwan as its own since their split in 1949 amid civil war, has softened its policy towards the self-ruled island from pushing for unification with the threat of force to one of preventing a declaration of independence.

"Both sides are tied by blood to the Chinese nation and this cannot be obliterated by anyone," Taiwan's Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang (KMT), Chairman Wu Poh-hsiung said in Nanjing, the capital when the KMT ruled all of China.

Taiwan's new president, Ma Ying-jeou, also made the pledge -- a move Beijing considers a political necessity for talks frozen since 1999 to resume -- in his May 20 inauguration speech.

When the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) ruled Taiwan, Beijing redefined its cherished "one China" policy to mean "both the mainland and Taiwan" instead of merely "the People's Republic of China" to try to accommodate the island.

The movement of cross-Straits relations appears glacial and opaque to most outsiders, but the "one China" policy -- although defined differently by each side -- is the pillar of stability in one of Asia's most dangerous flashpoints.

China spurned the DPP, which was routed in the March presidential elections by the KMT. The Nationalists oppose independence but are in no hurry to get into bed with China politically.

After eight years of troubled ties between China and a DPP-ruled Taiwan, talks are set to resume under the KMT.

Wu is due to meet Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Jintao in Beijing on Wednesday -- the first meeting between heads of the ruling parties of China and Taiwan in six decades.

"We should all seize this new opportunity in cross-Strait relations, face up to history, face reality and look into the future," Wu said. "There are many difficulties, but so long as both sides are sincere, peaceful development will definitely have brighter prospects."

For China, Wu's visit this week appears to demonstrate that the Communist Party's fundamental policy of eventually bringing Taiwan back to the fold is working.

For Ma, forging economic links is the priority and deals clinched during Wu's trip may breathe life into Taiwan's economy while he seeks to reassure the island's protector, the United States, that it is not leaping into China's arms.

Ma has pledged to launch direct weekend flights between Chinese and Taiwan cities by July and initially allow up to 3,000 Chinese tourists per day to boost the island's economy.

Direct flights will shorten and cheapen time-consuming stopovers for Taiwan investors who have poured up to \$100 billion in China since detente began in the late 1980s.

Ma has also said he will allow currency exchange between the Chinese yuan and the Taiwan dollar, let Chinese buy Taiwan real estate and push for a common market.

But Ma has also vowed not to unify with China, declare independence or go to war during his four-year term.

On Monday, Wu was greeted at the Nanjing airport by China's minister of Taiwan affairs, Chen Yunlin.

"The sun shines again after the rain," Chen said.

The visitors and hosts observed a minute of silence to mourn victims of China's deadliest earthquake in three decades. The tremor struck the southwestern province of Sichuan on May 12, killing more than 65,000 people and leaving millions homeless.

During his six-day visit, Wu will dine, but not wine, with Taiwan investors to show respect for quake victims. Taiwan businessmen have been among the top donors.

Wu's 16-member delegation will also tour the venue for Olympic baseball -- Taiwan's favorite sport -- and the National Stadium, known as the Bird's Nest, in Beijing.

(Additional reporting by Guo Shipeng; Editing by Nick Macfie and John Chalmers)

XXXXXXXX

The article may be found at the following link:

http://news.yahoo.com/s/nm/20080527/wl_nm/china_taiwan_dc_1

Talks based on the principle that both the People's Republic of China (or the mainland) and the Republic of China (or Taiwan) are one nation will go a long ways in alleviating any remaining strains between the two sides that might hinder a permanent solution to the issues between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait that are still hindering reunification.

<http://www.miyamotointernational.com/>

A structural engineer visited the Sichuan region right after the quake and chronicled his visit. Below is Day One. You can read the rest at the link above.

May 18, 2008

10:30 am Chengdu, China

We are joined by a TV news crew from NHK (Japanese Broadcast Corporation) who worked with us and reported on our observations of the damage and the reasons for it.

Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan province with a population of over 10 million. It is a modern city. NHK meets us at the Intercontinental Hotel in Chengdu. We depart for Juyuan Township, Dujiangyan City, where a middle school collapsed and buried 700 kids. They insist that we wear masks since the smell of death is overwhelming.

11:49 am Juyuan Township, Dujiangyan

We drive on Highway 213 which runs through beautiful woodlands to get to Juyuan. The population here is well over 50,000. This town is 60 km from Chengdu and about 50 km from the fault rupture. We park our van and walk through a devastated retail and residential street to reach the Juyuan Middle School.

We witness a large mound of rubble, the remains of the school that once housed 1000 students. 700 kids died here and 20 are still missing. The collapsed building is constructed of non-ductile cast-in-place concrete columns and beams, and precast concrete floor planks. Infilled walls are unreinforced masonry. Juyuan Middle School was built in 1996 which is relatively modern. However, the non-ductile detailing of concrete elements and unreinforced masonry turned out to be the killers. This type of construction has always performed very poorly in strong earthquakes; it has been outlawed in California, for example, since the mid 1970s.

We enter a damaged, but not collapsed, school building right next to the rubble. The damage is slight. This may be due to better orientation (for the earthquake forces to which it was subjected) of the building and better construction quality. A local man tells us that the collapsed building had a one story addition on top of the existing 2 levels. This may have contributed to this tragedy. Next to the rubble is a large soccer field covered with white powder. We were told that 700 dead middle school children lay here a few days ago. The white powder is for disinfection...

1:30 pm

We arrive at the Juyuan elementary school. This is a 4-story concrete building that appears to be of similar construction to Juyuan Middle School. But the difference in damage is phenomenal. There are few shear (diagonal) cracks in the shear walls and minor pounding damage between buildings, but no collapse! This building was built in 2007 - brand new! The lack of major damage tells us that the latest Chinese construction practice, if practiced widely, may be much better.

Unfortunately, the danger associated with older non-ductile concrete structures is not China's problem alone - It is a worldwide problem. We must address these buildings in any seismic hazard area to avoid future tragedies.

The principal of the school asks us to evaluate the building for safe entry. Apparently the town has not established a building inspection and safe entry tagging system for buildings. We use a standard California rapid inspection technique to assess the structure and recommend repairs needed prior to re-occupancy. It would really help if they had a similar inspection regime as California and Japan, where we have thousands of trained volunteer engineers to inspect and tag buildings for safety - Red for no entry, Yellow for limited entry, and Green for safe entry.

2:15 pm

About a mile or so from the collapsed middle school, we see an office complex under construction. It is almost completed and the construction type is similar to the elementary school. Damage was limited to non-structural components. We run inside the building. The NHK producer and cameraman run after us. These guys are dedicated! We sometimes run to minimize the time inside of the damaged buildings. In this building, we see a lot of suspended ceiling panel failures. There is no wire bracing... of course. This simple bracing system would have minimized the damage and the business interruption to this building.

3:30 pm Xing Fu Township, Dujiangyan

We enter the City of Xing Fu, with a population of over 300,000. The downtown is approximately 50 km from the epicenter. We park our van and walk through the downtown streets. Our first impression is that damage in Xing Fu is limited. The locals point out the elementary school.

We pass a little tunnel-like gate to enter the school grounds... I could not believe my eyes - Total collapse of a 4 story school building. We meet a young mother who is carrying a picture of a little girl. She tells me that this was her 7-year old daughter who died under the rubble. I have 3 young kids also. I think about them when I see the picture of a little girl... The construction type and vintage is the same as what we saw this morning in Juyuan. This can be avoided with proper earthquake strengthening and rehabilitation.

4:30 pm

We try to drive to the epicenter by continuing on Highway 213, but the road is closed by the police just outside of town. The danger of land slides make it impossible to go further today.

4:45 pm

We return to Xing Fu to continue our survey. On an eerily, quiet, abandoned street, we come across a half collapsed, 5-story concrete apartment building. The corner of the structure totally collapsed into the street. It appears that the soft story columns failed and lost their capacity to support the structure above. Interestingly, immediately next door is an almost identical building with minor damage. Construction quality and possibly some vital structural details are the likely difference here.

On the way back to our van, we are surrounded by the local folks who beg us to inspect their mid-rise apartment buildings for safety. We do the best we can to help...but the numbers are overwhelming.

6:10 pm

For the last stop, we visit a hospital that collapsed on top of 200 patients. It is a 1980s concrete building. I must say that it is hard not to be depressed to see so much death

and destruction all around. I hope the lessons from this earthquake will be acknowledged by governments and contractors around the world, so we can save lives.

We will head closer to the epicenter tomorrow...

[Asian Studies Association of Australia\(ASAA\)](#)

[Asian Studies Association of Australia\(ASAA\) 17th Biennial Conference: Is this the Asian century? 1-3 July 2008 Melbourne](#)

MELBOURNE • RYDGES HOTEL CARLTON • 9 & 10 AUGUST 2007

[Monash University](#)

- [Home](#)
- [About the Conference](#)
- [Expression of Interest](#)
- [Themes](#)
- [Keynote Speakers](#)
- [Abstracts](#)
- [Program](#)
- [Registration](#)
- **For Speakers**
- [Call For Papers](#)
- [Abstract Submission](#)
- [Proceedings Style Guide](#)
- **For Sponsors**
- [Exhibition & Sponsors](#)
- **Further Information**

- [Accommodation](#)
- [Postgraduate Workshop](#)
- [Melbourne & Travel](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Asian Studies Association of Australia](#)
- [Monash Asia Institute](#)
- [Monash University](#)

Conference Sponsors



Asia Education Foundation

•



Australia-
China
Council

•

COSMOS

•



•



Australian Government



AIC
AUSTRALIA-INDIA COUNCIL

•

“The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis has been wilfully misunderstood - we must ask ourselves was it a meltdown or a restart?”

Andre Gunder Frank speaking at the 14th Biennial Asian Studies Association of Australia conference.

Is this the Asian Century?

Institutional Panels

We would like to hear from you! What is your organisation doing? We invite you to submit an Institutional Panel:

**INSTITUTIONAL
PANEL INFO**

Postgraduate Workshop

If you are a postgraduate student or an early career researcher, please join us at the Postgraduate Workshop that will take place the day before the conference, Monday 30 June 2008:

POSTGRADUATE
WORKSHOP INFO

ASAA News Bulletin

Check out our latest news bulletin here:

VIEW THE LATEST
ASAA BULLETIN

The biennial Asian Studies Association of Australia conference is the largest gathering of expertise on Asia in the southern hemisphere. The theme for 2008 invites you to assess how the regions and issues on which you are interested are faring. The ASAA conference is multi-disciplinary and covers Central, South, South-East and North East Asia and the relationship of all of these with the rest of the world.

The 17th biennial conference on 1-3 July 2008 will bring together specialists to assess trends in Asian law, medicine and health, science, ethics/human rights, politics, regional security, economics, culture, religion, environment, media, the performing arts and many other fields. Given the theme, we encourage cross-country and inter-regional analysis. To assess how Asia is doing, we need to think broadly about Asia and compare trends in India and China, the new giants of Asia, with the older industrial power Japan and newly emerging economies of Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia. We also need to link up these trends with events outside Asia.

Join us either as a presenter of a conference paper or as a participant to debate what is happening in the Asian region and its impact on the rest of the world. In some fields, trends in Asia are driving world affairs but in other areas Asia lags behind. What is the case in your field? Will this be the Asian century?

It is our pleasure to host the conference in Melbourne, Victoria's capital city.

Marika Vicziany
Conference Convenor

Guidelines for [Caution](#), [Privacy](#), [Accessibility Information](#) are in accordance with Monash University policies

Approved by [Professor Marika Vicziany](#)

Maintained by [Key Conference Solutions](#) on behalf of [ASAA](#) and [Monash Asia Institute](#) (hosts of the 2008 ASAA Conference).

Copyright © 2007 ASAA | Last updated: April 24 2008 00:20:47

Outside-In: The Mission of Entrepreneurial Task Force for Asia Pacific (ETAP)

Opening speech at the kick-off ceremony, May 31, 2008

Southern Taiwan Science Park Incubator Center

Tainan County

Da Hsuan Feng

Senior Executive Vice President

National Cheng Kung University

President Lai, Director Yang, Director Lo, Michael Devlin, Olivia Cheng, distinguished participants, and especially many students from NCKU who despite of their extremely busy homework, are willing to spend the day here:

You just heard President Lai outlining his grand vision about why and how NCKU as a 21st century research intensive and comprehensive university should and must interact with the corporate landscape, regional and global.

Let me say a few comments to complement what President Lai said. Before I do so, I want to first thank Director R. J. Yang, Director of Southern Taiwan Science Park Incubator Center and Director Y. L. Lo, Director of NCKU Incubator Center, for their support of the idea of creating this most unusual task force, the Entrepreneur Task Force for Asia Pacific, or ETAP. Their support of this idea is what makes today's kickoff session a reality.

I also want to thank Michael Devlin, a powerful partner of Pharos Ventures (<http://www.pharosfunds.com>), a \$500 Million mid-stage venture corporation of Tennessee and Texas, who came all the way from Nashville Tennessee to launch this effort and to assume the leadership of ETAP. It is indeed a real commitment to his deep belief that 21st century Asia Pacific entrepreneurial spirit is where the action is. I am sure that his long time association with Asia Pacific is one of the reasons for his understanding of the importance of this effort. I should also say that I do not know how many powerful VC's from North America who is not Chinese American and can speak fluent Mandarin and Cantonese!

Of course I want to also thank Olivia, who grew up in Tainan, in fact next to NCKU, who will be telling her success and failure stories as an incredible and highly successful entrepreneur as CEO of Aurora Imaging Technology Inc. (<http://www.auroramri.com>) and a former successful investment banker.

Finally, I must thank Howard Chen, who grew up in Shanghai, went to undergraduate and law school in Texas, is one of the most visible IT Asia Pacific litigators, and now a partner in one of the largest law firms in North America, K. L. Gates LLP (<http://www.klgates.com>.) We are so happy and grateful that he is willing to lend his enormous entrepreneurial and legal skills to assist our region to become an economic powerhouse of the 21st century.

As ETAP continues to grow, I am confident that more outstanding individuals from Taiwan, Mainland China, HK, and the world at large, will be able to join in this movement.

Let me say a few words about the genesis of ETAP.

About four months ago, an Israeli Incubator Delegation came here and Director Lo invited me to meet with them. During the meeting, I was struck by the forward thinking of Director Lo in globalizing our incubator center. We agreed that one way to carry out the globalization process is to form

some sort of international task force. From subsequent discussions between us, as well as the discussions with a number of CEOs of companies in and out of the incubator centers, the idea of ETAP emerged.

Hence we are here today. ETAP is born!

For a university, there are two ways to interact with the commercial world.

The first is the traditional way known as “inside out!” That is to “push” the intellectual properties created by the university communities, especially those from the faculty, to the commercial world. That process, which probably can be traced from the days of the Bayh-Dole Act in the US Senate in 1980. This Act stated that IPs created within US universities would belong to universities. For a research intensive university such as NCKU, if we could harness our enormous intellectual property portfolios, and organizations such as our Research and Services Headquarters, led by Professor Yang whose mission is to do just that, the future of NCKU can be exceedingly bright indeed.

To carry out inside-out process, there are of course challenges. Identifying what is commercializable and what is not among the large number of intellectual exciting projects generated by the faculty is, to say the least, not an easy task. Transforming intellectual driven faculty members to think entrepreneurially is not an easy job. Finding suitable manufacturers and marketers to transform prototypes to marketable products are arduous process. To find “money” from sources which are the *terra incognita* as far as university communities are concerned, venture funds, investment bank funds, angel funds, and so on, are skill sets not normally within the boundaries of universities.

All these, and more, commonly known as the “valley of death,” are challenges facing universities in the 21st century. Few are successful globally. I am confident that NCKU can be!

The second way, known as “outside-in,” is why we are here today.

Among the 23 million people in Taiwan, many are born to be pure entrepreneurs. The transformation from agriculture to silicon economy has proven that such is the case. It is not surprising that even with a young age, these incubators in southern Taiwan are already heavily populated. Leaders of these companies in the incubators are people with good ideas, willing to put some of their personal resources into developing prototypes, know how to find manufacturers and marketers (if they are not already born marketers) to have a business, which in a nutshell is simply to sell what they have to sell!

Question then is why don't they do this by themselves? Why must they be associated with a university-operated incubator?

Well, the reason is quite transparent, really. The growth of a business is like raising a child. It needs time to become mature. It needs constant care, and it needs the necessary intellectual and economic tools. To this end, university can play an enormous and pivotal role, as President Lai had emphasized. The reason is because the university can supply them with connections with tremendous intellectual strengths globally, such strengths are necessary not only to power up their companies' strengths, but also enhance their companies' credibility, a virtual commodity which all startup or mid-stage companies need, but few have the means to create.

Furthermore, it is well known that many incubators around the globe, there is a tendency for them to operate like “real estates,” and not to provide the entrepreneurial soft and hard infrastructures. Without such infrastructures, the success possibility for the companies that reside within the incubators is small smaller.

It is for these reasons, ETAP is launched. We hope that the entrepreneurial landscape of southern Taiwan will unveil a new era with ETAP, an era where entrepreneurs of startups and midsize companies can grow in a robust manner. By allowing them to have direct access to global economic and

intellectual knowledge and resource via ETAP, we anticipate that a higher percentage of companies can become global in their business approach, which surely is one way where they can become more successful than they are already.

I am sure the political, economic and intellectual leadership of our regions will agree with me that when a region where startups and midsize companies languish, so will the region. The strength of such companies reflect how exciting our region is. Therefore, NCKU as the economic engines of the region, must shoulder the responsibilities of becoming a proactive supporter of such entrepreneurs.

This is why we are here today.

Thank you very much.