

計畫名稱：「東亞研究新取徑：建構亞太知識網絡」

為了因應不斷改變的研究生態和新的課題，柏克萊加州大學的東亞研究中心期待在該領域重要主題上建立一個跨學科合作研究的模式。以下列出的研究主題，旨在人文、社會科學、和法學領域整合研究系統、建立知識網絡和學術社群，以此為原則，我們期待提升東亞研究的國際影響力，凸顯這個領域在學術界內外之重要性。

為了明確組織這個 3-5 年的學術合作計畫，提出的研究主題如下：

1. 永續的都市生活

東亞地區近年來的快速經濟崛起，造成前所未見的高度都市化，已對這個地區的環境生態造成隱憂。我們的合作研究將關注整個東亞地區都市化和經濟成長所造成的不同面向影響，包括部分來自對能源需求的增加、成長和都市擁擠等產生的問題。來自建築和都市計畫、公共政策、公共衛生、到地球科學等不同領域學者的整合研究將有助於做出幫助東亞社會持續發展，又兼顧環境的永續和能源安全的研究設計。而文學、歷史、語言、藝術、人類學、社會學...等的學者，則可透過關注文化和歷史面向來檢視東亞的都會經驗。當學者探討東亞地區的能源使用規範、效能、公共空間、市民文化、都市生活品質...等課題時，他們的研究成果將可作為制訂公共政策和制度改革的參考。

2. 自然、社會、與人文

除了主要的都會中心地帶，地景的改變也帶來許多自然、社會、和人文面向的效應。現今人文和社會科學研究的一個重點是注重自然災害引發的一些社會影響。近年來，地震、海嘯、土石流、和其他自然災害往往帶來地區巨大的生命財產損害，而常見於史實記載的乾旱和飢荒，則提醒我們正視水資源和食物需求的重要性。在地球科學、

環境科學、經濟地理、工作場域民族誌、政治科學、公共衛生、公共政策、和歷史等領域，近來的研究提供了諸多環境和社會對其掌控和回應的深入見解，其中，幾個主要問題包括：政府對這些自然災害的因應之道為何？歷史上，政府在提防和警告人民自然災害來臨時的角色有何改變？公共領域應承擔什麼責任來應對災難？通訊科技又如何被利用來聯繫各個單位來回應災害？這些自然災害又是如何影響現代國家的轉型？跨領域的學術研究將對東亞地區的自然災害的回應、無數社會效應現象，提出深具洞察力的說明。

3. 媒體、公眾、與政府治理

新傳播科技的興起，趨使學者們去探究其對東亞社會的影響。當有些學者堅信這些尖端科技的力量有助於強化這個地區的民主發展時，其他學者卻對這看法持保留態度。關於這個主題，有幾個主要討論重點：媒體和政府開放的過程之間關連為何？新科技在媒體、公眾、和管理階層之間扮演什麼樣的角色？當社會歷經劇烈的都市化和經濟發展時，媒體又面臨什麼樣的挑戰？媒體的效能又如何被權力和資金所影響？媒體如何接觸廣泛不同的語言社群？媒體操作又和社區的自我認同和意識產生什麼樣的關係？透過來自新聞學、政治學、社會學、歷史、文化、文學、和語言等不同領域學者的跨領域交流，將能提供瞭解東亞地區媒體、公眾、和政府之間互動的深入見解。

4. 邊界、疆域、與網絡

以傳統國家地理疆界和領土劃分的觀點來研究東亞地區的方法，在當前的研究裡備受挑戰。橫跨整個東亞，在許多國家內部和領土交界地帶，居住許多少數民族，他們遍布從中國東北到西藏、從俄羅斯到日本，西藏、新疆、蒙古，以及東南亞、東亞海域、和台灣內部。他們的存在挑戰傳統人文和社會科學以個別國家為主題的區域研究。他們之間共享相同的語言、族群連帶、和經濟利益，這些現象不斷提

醒學者一些新的組織人們的方式，以及區域內大量出現的跨界活動。在區域內的許多大都會像台北、上海、北京、和香港，早已建立起跨越國家疆界網路並和其他國家的大都市相連。比如東京和台北之間緊密的互動，顯示這兩個地區的民眾生活、資金、和思想有許多相似之處。研究合作將探討疆域的建構和跨界的議題、網路和社群的形成、語言和國族社群、以及其他相關受矚目的議題。

5. 知識、職業、與經濟

在 20 世紀，新的知識系統隨著現代機構同時引進東亞。伴隨著工業資本主義的崛起，大學、專業機構、政治團體、和股份公司的設立，改變這個區域知識生產和分類的方式。本跨領域研究將探討知識在東亞如何被分類，知識生產組織與經濟活動之間的關連。學者們將探詢許多新興行業的崛起（律師、新聞記者、工程師、學術人士、建築師、醫生...等等），這些新行業人士又如何與新知識範疇結合，並提出以下這些問題：現代東亞教育環境的形式和實質內涵為何？知識範疇與東亞社會菁英階級的形成之間的關係？研究合作的重點將放在知識建構與循環的社會過程，凸顯知識、專業、政治和經濟之間的關係。

柏克萊加州大學將籌辦與這些主題相關的學術活動，包括工作坊、研討會、專題討論、訪問學者演講等，以促進與台灣頂尖大學策略聯盟學校間之合作。柏克萊加州大學也將尋求來自台灣的博士後學者、訪問學人、博士候選人、及其他受邀學者來一起參與這些研究活動進行。

SCHEDULE B--Research

Project Proposal on “New Approaches to East Asian Studies: Building Intellectual Networks across the Pacific”

The Institute of East Asia Studies at Berkeley, in response to changing research environment and emerging research questions, aims to create a model for interdisciplinary collaborative research on important themes in the field. The research topics listed below are to help organize such research and to build intellectual networks and academic communities in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and legal studies. With this agenda we seek to advance East Asian Studies internationally, highlighting its importance both inside and outside of academia.

Themes along which we propose to organize this collaborative research for the next three to five years include:

1. Sustainable Urban Living

East Asia’s rapid economic growth has led to unprecedented urbanization raising concerns over environmental sustainability in the region. Collaborative research will focus on the ramifications of urbanization and economic growth for societies throughout East Asia, stemming in part from increased demands for energy, growth and urban crowding. Scholars from the fields of architecture and urban planning, public policy, public health, and planetary science will contribute to interdisciplinary research designed to shed light on how East Asian societies can continue to grow while maintaining environmental sustainability and energy security. Scholars from the fields of literature, history, language, arts, anthropology, sociology and so forth will contribute to examinations of the cultural and historical dimensions of the East Asian urban experience. These inquiries will inform understandings of public policy choices and institutional reform possibilities as scholars explore regulations concerning energy, efficiency, public space, civic culture, quality of urban living, and so forth throughout East Asia.

2. Nature, Society and Humanities

Beyond the urban centers, the changing landscape has ramifications for nature, society, and the humanities. Of particular importance is current research in the social sciences and humanities that sheds light on the social implications and effects of natural disasters. Earthquakes, tsunamis, mud slides, and other natural disasters have brought devastation and loss of life to the region in recent years. Drought and famine, both a historical reality, have also led to the need for studies into water resources and crop sustainability. Current trends in research in the fields of earth and planetary studies, environmental studies, economic geography, work-place ethnography, political science, public health, public policy, and history provide insight on the environment and society’s attempts to control it and/or respond to it. Key questions to be examined include: What has been the government’s response to these devastating events? How has the government’s role changed historically in preparing for and warning people in the case of impending natural disasters? What responsibility does the public sphere play in responding to these disasters? What role do new communications technologies play in bringing communities together to respond to such disasters? What is the role of natural disasters in the transformation of modern states? Interdisciplinary research will provide important insight into the myriad of societal consequences and responses to natural disasters throughout East Asia.

3. Media, Public and Governance

The rapid advance of new communicative technologies necessitates scholarly exploration into their impact on East Asia society. While some scholars assert that these new technologies will only strengthen calls for democracy throughout the region, others question the validity of that claim. Key questions remain: What are the connections between media and the opening-up of political processes? What role do new technologies play in media, public and governance? What challenges face the media as societies undergo rapid urbanization and economic development? How are communicative capacities influenced by power and money? How do media operate across divergent linguistic communities? What are the connections between media practices and the formation of communal identities and consciousness? Interdisciplinary research by scholars in the fields of journalism, political science, sociology, history, culture, literature and language will provide insight into the mediation between media, the public and governments across the region.

4. Borders, Boundaries and Networks

Current research challenges the traditional view of looking at East Asia according to nations separated by physical boundaries and borders. Across East Asia, there are national minorities as well as frontiers and borderlands from Manchuria to Tibet, from Russia to Japan, in Tibet, Xinjiang, and Mongolia, in South East Asia, and maritime East Asia, and Taiwan that challenge the nation state/area studies model of social sciences and the humanities. Shared languages, ethnic ties, and economic interests present scholars with new ways of organizing people and reveal the realities of border crossing activities in the region. Urban centers across the region such as Taipei, Shanghai, Beijing, and Hong Kong have long standing networks linking them to other urban centers oftentimes outside of their nation state. Links between cities such as Tokyo and Taipei reveal the intensive activities of populations, capital, and ideas that are common characteristics of such border crossing activities. Collaborative research will explore issues of boundary-making and border-crossing, of network-formation and community-formation, of linguistic communities and national communities, and the salient categories of tension as well as connection.

5. Knowledge, Professions and Economy

During the twentieth century, new systems of knowledge were introduced to East Asia along with modern institutional forms. Coinciding with the rise of industrial capitalism, universities, professional associations, political parties, and joint-stock companies changed the way knowledge was produced and categorized throughout the region. Interdisciplinary research will explore how knowledge came to be categorized in new ways in East Asia and the connections between organized bodies of knowledge and economic activities. Scholars will trace the emergence of the social types (lawyers, journalists, engineers, academics, architects, doctors, and so forth) that came to be associated with these new categories of knowledge and ask questions such as: What are the forms and substance of informed and educated lives in modern East Asia? How does knowledge function in the preparation of the elite in East Asian societies? Collaborative research will highlight the societal processes underlying the production and circulation of knowledge in an effort to shed light on the connections between knowledge, professions, politics and economy.

UC Berkeley (The Institute of East Asian Studies) will organize scholarly activities including workshops, conferences, seminars, visiting lectures and so forth on these themes and foster collaborative endeavors with **Top University Strategic Alliance**. **UC Berkeley** (IEAS) will seek to involve post-doctoral fellows, visiting scholars, doctoral candidates, and other invited scholars from Taiwan to participate in these organized research activities.