

國關通訊



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研究與交流成果豐碩的一年

2007 年對國研中心而言是學術研究與實務對話成果豐碩的一年。特別從 96 年暑假期間始，本中心研究同仁參與本校頂尖研究中心計畫，正式展開以兩岸外交重點領域為核心議題的七項研究團隊計畫，經過四個月的努力，透過研究團隊計畫，研究同仁與各國政府代表直接面對面交流，已經陸續在 11 月到 12 月之間完成研討會論文初稿之撰寫。即將發表在學術年會、學術期刊或專書出版。七項計畫除邀集了校內外以及大陸學者共襄盛舉外，並計完成了 75 篇研究論文，舉辦了七場研討會及更多場次的工作坊座談會，參與國際與兩岸學者和官員人數將近 200 人。

除了七個研究團隊舉辦的論文發表會之外，本中心在 96 年下半年度共舉辦了四場國際學術與論壇研討會，參與的國際學者及重要智庫代表分別來自東協、印度、南韓、歐盟等國家，針對探討的主題，給予不同觀點。

在學術與政策相關意見交流部份，下半年的交流重點除了繼續與歐美、日、韓、中國大陸、南非、印度、東南亞等國學者或政策部門相關人士之外，也增加了包括蒙古、捷克、希臘等國的學政界人士的來訪。其中有意加強合作的單位包括印度國防研究院(Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses, IDSA)、南非金山大學國際關係系、法國國際關係研究院布魯塞爾分院。(詳見大事紀)

同時在教學成果部份，本中心研究同仁積極參與本校通識課程、英語學程、大學系所的教學，總計時數已經達到 18 門將近 40 學分的課程。教授學生人數將近千人。預計本中心同仁將陸續增加本校教學課程，提供學生更多選擇。

整體而言，國研中心同仁除積極支持本校頂尖計畫外；在 2007 年期間，不論是研究、教學、國際化方面，亦在有限的資源以及全體研究與行政同仁戮力合作之下，展現出豐碩的成果。

研究團隊成果報告

「台灣如何拓展與非洲的外交關係」研究團隊

～嚴震生

本計畫共舉辦三場研討會。第一場邀請了五個非洲邦交國的大使們參與座談，期望透過與大使們面對面的交談，能夠從非洲友邦的立場，了解台灣對非外交工作的盲點與不足之處。第二場則邀請三至四位台灣前駐非洲大使演講，主要目的是希望從他們的親身經驗，以檢討現今的台非外交工作，更由於這幾位大使在非洲的時期，正是台灣與非洲關係最密切的時候，他們的經驗更有助於檢討未來的外交工作。由於現今的外交工作強調全方位，因此第三場研討會除了由研究團隊提出研究成果外，還邀請了三到四位刻在非洲經商的企業家，希望能夠由民間的角度，了解究竟我們還能夠做什麼。

提出本計畫的原因是，在台灣要取得非洲資訊相對不易。一方面學術界對於此議題興趣不高，另一方面則是因為民間交流程度低。然而，非洲在當前國際環境中的影響力已逐步上升；在今年的聯合國大會中，更有甘比亞在內的五個非洲友邦力挺台灣入聯，因此台非關係仍將是未來拓展外交關係上重要的方向。本計畫希望透過學術與實際外交實務的結合，希望能對台非關係有所貢獻。

本計畫團隊除主持人嚴震生研究員外，另外邀請了四位外校學者加入，包括中興大學國際政治研究所蔡東杰教授、成功大學政治經濟研究所周志杰教授、朝陽科技大學通識中心廖顯謨老師，以及輔仁

大學全人教育中心梁崇民教授。五位教授各自對一個國家進行了個案研究（嚴震生研究員—甘比亞，蔡東杰教授—馬拉威，周志杰教授—聖多美普林西比，廖顯謨教授—史瓦濟蘭，梁崇民教授—布吉納法索），他們所提出的論文對於我國與非洲邦交國間的關係，提出了周密的詮釋與犀利的批判。中心計畫未來將這幾篇論文出版，以饗學界。

「當代台日關係研究計畫」 研討成果報告

～蔡增家

二所蔡增家副研究員所主持的頂尖大學團隊研究計畫，在2007年11月5日在國關中心新簡報室主辦「當西方遇上東方：當代台日關係研究的方法、理論與實務之對話」研討會，邀請到十三位國內日本相關研究學者，就日本研究的理論與方法、日本政治、日本經濟、日本外交安全四個主題發表學術論文，大約二十五萬字，目前正準備集結成專書。

中國大陸地方治理與公共政策研究 團隊—活動紀要

～吳得源

中國大陸地方治理與公共政策研究計畫，是本中心執行校方頂尖大學計畫、中國大陸研究中心贊助下的一重要研究團隊。該團隊是在2007年8月中旬組成，研究計畫主題訂為「中國大陸公共管理的政策協調研究：地方治理個案分析」，由吳得源助理研究員擔任總主持人，並由本中心的王瑞琦研究員、彭慧鸞副研究員、張雅君副研究員、趙甦成副研究員、陳永生助理研究員，以及政大公行系詹中原教

授、政大國貿系蔡孟佳副教授分提子計畫組成，成員涵蓋本中心一、二、三、四所研究同仁以及校本部老師。

本研究計畫包括個人資料蒐集與研究、中國大陸田野調查，並於11月24日舉辦「兩岸地方治理與公共政策」學術研討會。在研討會中，論文發表與評論人，含蓋本中心與政大教授、五位大陸學者、台北大學、暨南國際大學、淡江大學、台灣大學、中興大學、元智大學等校教授。會議前後並安排大陸學者參訪大學，並比較台北市與南投縣在城市與鄉鎮治理上的文化與觀光實務成果。

新世紀中國政策研究團隊

~劉勝驥

本團隊由第四所全體同仁為班底，組合了政大、淡江大學研究中國問題的相關同仁組成，每月有定期研討，或交換大陸動態及政經資訊，或定專題做方法論的研習營，研習心得發布於四所網站上。2007年12月14日，在教育部、國科會、陸委會、遠景基金會贊助下，召開「新世紀中國政策研究：中共十七大觀察報告」研討會，除四所同仁發表研究論文外，並邀請本中心其他所研究員與政大、淡大、文化…等校教師集會發表有關中國政策之學術論文二十二篇，每篇論文有二位學者專家提供評論，其中邀請二位大陸高校院長前來擔任評論人。本會議論文在修正之後，預定2008年7月出版專書《新世紀中國政策觀察》。

下半年度國際會議系列

96年下半年度之國際學術研討會系列在負責籌備的同仁努力聯繫與安排之下圓滿完成。(如附表)總計參加會議的本國及日、美等國出席代表共達約130人，發表會議論文約56篇。有關會議經過請參閱會議總結報告如下：

表二：96年度下半年執行完成之國際會議

會議名稱	時間	負責同仁	協辦單位
第9屆台灣與東協對話會議	96.09	劉復國	新加坡
第5屆「台印圓桌論壇」對話會議	96.10	劉復國	印度國防研究院
第24屆台歐學術會議	96.12	盧倩儀	德國慕尼黑政治學院
第16屆台北首爾論壇研討會	96.12	彭慧鸞 / 謝鳳媚	南韓首爾國際事務論壇

國際研討會系列報告選粹

The 16th Taipei-Seoul Forum “Democracy and Regional Development in Asia” Conference Report

Jiyon Shin

Co-sponsored by the Institute of International Relations (IIR), National Chengchi University and the Seoul Forum for International Affairs (SFIA), from the 21st to 22nd of December, 2007, the 16th Taipei-Seoul Forum on “Democracy and Regional Development in Asia” took place. Immediately held after South Korea’s presidential elections on the 19th, the conference was timely and informative in its contents. Prior to the main conferences, the invited guests and the Korean delegates participated in briefings

and meetings by the DPP and also the KMT. The main conference commenced in the afternoon with opening remarks by Dr. Tuan Yao Cheng, the Director of IIR, National Chengchi University, and Dr. Kim Dalchoong – Professor Emeritus and Distinguished Professor at Yonsei University Program Chair, the Seoul Forum for International Affairs. Before the conference, a keynote speech was made by the former President of the Control Yuan, Dr. Fredrick Chien. The conference proceeded with five sessions, and a wrapping session to conclude the conference with future blueprints for the Forum.

The Keynote speech was made by the former President of the Control Yuan (ROC), Dr. Fredrick Chien. Titled as the “Democratic Practice in Korea and Taiwan,” Dr. Chien professed his knowledge on democracy and its qualities in both countries, and also raised some concerns on what may be in the way of democratic procedures. One of his concerns of Taiwan democracy was that the ‘divided government’ structure in which the legislative Yuan and the executive branch competes with each other excessively in a confrontational manner that any positive progress is blocked, harming the country eventually. He believed that this state of dichotomy creates bipolarization in the country that leads to a crisis of national identity. Also, the ever existing threat of People’s Republic of China’s use of force, and the rapidly increasing economic reliance on China were considered as threats to Taiwan democracy. In the same line, he further elaborated on Republic of Korea’s state of democracy, explaining South Korea’s recent political realignment led by the newly elected presidential candidate Lee Myungbak. Unlike the general belief that Taiwan and South Korea are fully democratized, Dr. Chien stated both countries were not there yet, stressing the need of democratic consolidation by adopting the missing qualities of democracy in both countries. He contended that the quality of democracy tends to be kinder and more gentle based on the traits of accountability,

responsibility, and transparency.

Part of the discussions included repeated questions on what Dr. Chien believes is ‘true democracy,’ why both countries are ‘not there yet,’ and why the major forces of democratization in Taiwan and South Korea are different in their constituencies. He answered by reiterating the part in his speech on democratic qualities, and answered that this current state of lack of democratic qualities is due to the long process towards democracy itself. Democracy is an absolutely long, painstaking process that continuously evolves, and that compared to other nations, democracy has developed rather rapidly. Perhaps because of this rapid development, a solid and qualified foundation has not been made yet. He believes that education is the most important factor for developing a qualified democracy. He also gave a short analysis on why in Korea students played a crucial role in its democratization, yet in Taiwan older professors and intellectuals were the major force. Dr. Chien gave a reply by explaining the vibrant and active culture of the Taiwanese youth from the 1950s, and how they had more social outlets (such as Jang Jin-guo’s “China Youth Corps”) to express themselves to keep their energy elsewhere than politics, compared to Korea.

Session 1 was on the **Implication of 2007 Presidential Election in ROK**. Co-chaired by Kim Jin-hyun, Chairman of the World Peace Forum and Research Adviser Committee of Korea, and by Bih-jaw Lin, Vice President of National Chengchi University, this session dealt with the timely and significant outcome of the presidential election in ROK 2 days before the conference. Professor Kim Sunhyuk from Korea University gave a detailed analysis on “2007 Korean Presidential Election,” and on Korea’s future prospects with the new government. He explained that the 2007 election was different from other elections in that Lee Myungbak won by a sweeping landslide, the first time since the democratic transition in 1987. Also the voter turn-out was the lowest (62.9%) since 1987. In

spite of the BBK scandal that marred Lee's campaign and reputation for ethical standards, Lee won in the competition in which four candidates from four major parties contested for presidency. He described the presidential election had an even stronger characteristic of "retrospective voting" (even 'punition') than the National Assembly elections. The most important reason Lee was elected was the previous two governments' continuously low economic performance that aggravated the lives of ordinary citizens— particularly during Roh's tenure, and because Lee (with his previous business experience, and successful leadership as mayor of Seoul) seemed to be the most appropriate candidate to revive the economy. Other reasons to Lee's victory was that the Roh government with its "independent" foreign policy, antagonistic rhetoric of "reform," estranged the conservative Korean population; simultaneously Roh government's decision to dispatch troops to Iraq, and pursuing an FTA with the U.S. lost the votes of the progressive Korean population. All in all, Dr. Kim predicted Lee's election will bring about several critical changes in South Korea's policy: 1) greater emphasis on economic growth via privatization, deregulation and pro-business policies, and 2) strengthening of Korea's relations with the U.S. and Japan, while lessening the often one-sided policy of "generosity" to North Korea. He said it would be premature to analyze what the 2007 presidential election means for Korean democracy, yet what is apparent is that Korean voters' sympathy for the "crusaders" of democracy struggle in the 1970s and 80s have now entirely evaporated, and voters chose practicality and pragmatism over ideologies.

Dr. Lee Dong-bok, President of North Korea Democratization Forum shared his analysis on the "Prospect of Korea's New Government" by looking at the figures of the presidential ballots which illustrated the crushing defeat of the left. He accounted for the 5.3 million ballot margins of Lee's victory as the beginning of a new era, and a "people's revolt in the context of a revolutionary

take-over." Dr. Lee predicted Lee Myungbak's priority will be to revive the economy (Korea's 747 vision), and to lean less on the leftist nationalism when dealing with North Korea. He also anticipated a temporary chilled period between the two Koreas that may stall the progress of the Six-Party Talks.

Lastly, Professor Ming Lee from National Chengchi University presented "Taipei's Perspective on ROK's 2007 Presidential Election." Dr. Lee aimed to explain ROK's presidential election and relate it to Taiwan's upcoming presidential election next March. He gave a profound analysis on the characteristics of 2007 ROK presidential elections, and on Mr. Lee's promised domestic policies that focused on creating a business friendly and lively economy. He stated that ROK's policy on North Korea will also adopt a realist and pragmatic approach at the same time strengthening its alliance with the U.S. He presented his idea that ROK presidential election can be a good case for researching newly developed democracies, and that both Taiwan and Korea share some similarities in their presidential elections such as 1) both opposition conservative candidates are prone to be charged with alleged scandals and that 2) both countries citizens are tired of their bad economy, and of politicians' partisan confrontations. Also, Lee explained that although Lee Myungbak is friendly toward Taiwan, Lee may not change ROK's policy on Taiwan.

During the Q&A session, a heated discussion on ROK's foreign policies, dealing with North Korea, North Korea's reaction to SK's election, Taiwan's role on the peninsula, future prospects on Taiwan-ROK relations took place. On defining Roh's 'equi-distance' foreign policy, Professor Kim answered that the equi-distance policy can be reflected by Roh government's 'Northeast Asia's Balancer' proclamation: Roh's foreign policy was to make ROK somewhat self-assertive and independent from major power influences such as the United States, and even China to a certain degree. Professor Lee Ming elaborated on Kim's answer by illustrating Roh's

NK rapprochement that sometimes ignored U.S. advice. The future Lee Myungbak government may find another diplomatic course to strengthen its alliances. Nevertheless, on the issue of predicting the attitudes of future presidents, an advice of a warning nature was made. One of the audience commented that 'we need to be careful when mentioning the attitudes of future presidents. We still find China cautious on commenting on South Korea's presidential election. I am rather cautious about the term 'equal-distance. To Roh, equi-distance meant dispatching troops to Iraq while calling the USFK 'occupation.' Equi-distance policy rather backfired by having China end up gaining more influence on North Korea."

On North Korea's attitude to ROK election, the panelists explained that NK is absolutely unhappy with the results, yet considering that Lee's rates were way ahead of other candidates for a long time, that NK seemed to be accepting this 'sterilized situation.' Professor Kim Daljoong, as part of the audience gave a different take on future Lee government's NK policy. He believed that even if Lee is from the conservative side, and that he will definitely try to improve Seoul-DC ties than Seoul-Pyeongyang ties, Lee and Koreans will have to accept that all the cooperative inter-Korean initiatives over the year have contributed positively to the SPT. There are changes in the society even reflected in the most conservative GDP, as shown in its Korean Peninsula Peace Vision report disclosed in July 2007. He mentioned that even the U.S. has been softening its policy tactics to NK, that there is clearly a thaw in relationships. So with this rather more hospitable atmosphere, he believes there is a good possibility that the SPT will be accelerated next year. Although there is a consensus in Korea that the new government should improve relations with the U.S., simultaneously there is a belief that the present trend with the North should continue. If there is a new summit meeting between Lee and Kim Jung-il, Washington even may prefer to have South Korea use that summit to strategize that

opportunity to influence North Korea. Maybe the United States will be confounded if Lee turns to the old conservatives' hard-lined way of dealing with NK.

There were other questions on Taiwan and Korea's economy, such as whose fault their low growth rate is, and how important the current state of economy is to Taiwan's elections. To this, the replies were as the following: "unemployment rate is 5%, and our economic growth is lower compared to pre-DPP. 'We can feel it.' And yes it is the fault of the government. However it seems that not many are concerned of the economic issue, but rather on how the electorates will cast their votes to lobby for the UN bid."

On Lee's policy on Taiwan, the Korean panelist mentioned that Lee's policy on Taiwan will be prudent, just like any other president of Korea would be on the matter, yet it would be premature to expect any drastic changes in his Taiwan policy, because Lee's first step in diplomacy will be improving ties with the U.S. Also, a comment was made on Lee's open-door policy objective on North Korea, on how that is innovative, and that ROK- and even Taiwan can chip into influence change in NK. Since, the Korean peninsula and Taiwan coexists within the same regional zone of peace and security, NK is a relevant issue to both.

Although there were some comments on benchmarking Korea's central election commission that seems to function well, that idea was rebutted in that the CEC in Korea has always been under severe criticism. Only they were free of such pressure this time because of the phenomenal margin in the election that any outward influence of mistakes or corruption would not have affected the actual outcome that much.

Session 2 focused on the **Prospect of 2008 Legislative and Presidential Elections in Taiwan**. Hwang Yong-shik, Professor Emeritus at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, and Hung-mao Tien, President of Institute for National Policy Research co-chaired

the session. Jih-wen Lin from Academia Sinica, Szu-yin Ho from National Chengchi University, and Hansukhee, from Yonsei University presented their ideas on Taiwan's impending elections next year, 2008. Dr. Lin began his presentation, "Taiwan's 2008 Legislative Election," by illustrating the New Electoral system in which the size of the Legislative Yuan will be reduced by half, and in which a mixed electoral system with each voter casting two ballots will be implemented. Based on the numerous statistics he has collected on the townships' voting pattern, he speculates that the DPP can hardly win more than 25 District seats, while the KMT is likely to grab the rest, about 72 (63.7%). Though unsure, on the timing of the presidential election quickly taking place after the LY election, Dr. Lin mentions the 'coattail effect' model may serve as an answer (model that argues the winner of the LY election will help their presidential candidate to win).

Dr. Ho further expanded in his presentation, "Whither the Independent Voters in Taiwan? Taiwan's 2008 Presidential Election," on the independent voters in Taiwan. He expressed concern on the polarization of Taiwan politics between the ruling DPP and the opposition KMT. By capturing the independent votes that are swing voters with less political obstinacy, a middle ground can be reached, affecting the next elections immensely. In summary, the younger (20s), the less educated (education attainment below junior high school), the ethnic group Hakka, and the domicile in central Taiwan tend to be independent voters in the presidential election.

Lastly, professor Han delivered "Seoul's Perspective" on the Taiwanese 2008 presidential election. First laying out the similarities in Korean and Taiwanese history of democratization, political evolution, and to the similarities of Lee Myungbak and Ma Yingjeou, Dr. Han described Taiwan's Pan Green and Pan Blue divide, and how that is affecting the economy rather adversely, and how the United States' attitude toward the referendum is quite negative accordingly. He further shed light on the

impending Taiwanese presidential elections by laying out some prospects such as 1) Taiwan's next president will be relatively moderate on Cross-Straits issues, 2) have policies to better relations with the U.S., 3) will take pragmatism as a remedy for the referendum issue, and 4) will have economics as a key virtue.

Session 3 concentrated on **Korea and Taiwan's role in East Asian Regional Development**. The session was co-chaired by Sun Joun-yung, Chair professor at the University of North Korean studies, Vice-President and CEO of the United Nations Association of Korea, and by Yu-Ming Shaw, Director at Chinese Culture University. First, Professor Bark Taeho from Seoul National University led the session with his presentation, then, by Professor Paul Hsu, president of Epoch Foundation and Chairman of Phycos International. Dr. Bark's focus was on the "Regional Economic Cooperation between Korea and Taiwan." He explained the current breakdown of the multilateral trading system, and the mechanism of how the WTO, Doha Round was a world-wide disappointment that led to rising regionalism in East Asia—whether in the form of regional trade agreements, or FTAs. He measured the prospects of an East Asian RTA, yet quite skeptical of its immediacy, because, so far there are enough intra-regional trades bilaterally. On the future of regional economic cooperation between Taiwan and Korea, Dr. Bark elucidated that the current trend of rising regionalism is not beneficial to Taiwan because of its unofficial member status that may have Taiwan isolated. However, considering the size of both large economies, both countries can cooperate to reinforce the WTO-centered multilateral trade system, which may also benefit world trade as a whole. On trade between Korea and Taiwan, he acknowledges the absence of both official bilateral relations and other systematic integrations such as an FTA. Furthermore, he professes that Taiwan may face disadvantages if Korea successfully concludes FTA negotiations

with Japan, China, and the U.S., and EU. Thus, using regional mechanisms, where Taiwan is officially a member would be most desirable, such as APEC, or WTO. With an ambition of an APEC-wide FTA, Dr. Bark believes a detailed idea to develop other organizations such as PECC or PBEC with the cooperation of Korea and Taiwan will serve well to achieve such ambitions.

Dr. Paul Hsu continued the session by presenting "East Asia Emerging Market as a Land of Opportunity for Taiwan and Korea." In his presentation, he highlighted the differences along with similarities between Taiwan and Korea in their economic structure, and elaborated on China's role on both markets. Dr. Hsu conveyed a model in which Taiwan provided low manufacture costs, small and medium sized companies, while Korea exports high technology skills, so that both countries can share their know-how's on their specialties. He later expanded his 'sharing development experiences' model into joint efforts in innovative research and development, and educational programs, including health care, environmental improvement and agricultural areas. He asserted that Soft Power can be strengthened by sharing such knowledge with other emerging, yet inexperienced markets. Since the weakness of Taiwan is its limits in making ties with other countries, maybe in this aspect, Korea could complement this shortcoming with close cooperation. He also stressed the need of further deregulation and privatization in the Taiwanese market and predicted Taiwan's market will be led by high value added service industry sectors.

In discussions, the concept of joint ventures was refuted. Due to humans' competitive nature, wholly owned business seemed more preferable to joint ventures. Also replying to a rebuttal on the actual effects of FTAs to private sectors, Dr. Bark described the tangible results of an FTA, and the various private sector industrial support groups that lobby the government for an FTA because it will directly affect the private sector. Some questions on an

APEC-FTA potentially led by U.S. leadership were also asked. The panel answered that the United States may not lead because it fears a back lash from the members. Instead, the U.S. would rather prefer regional FTAs, such as the U.S.-Singapore-New Zealand-Chile regional trade. Other comments from the panels included benchmarking South Korea's Sunshine policy that eases tension on the peninsula for Taiwanese Cross-Strait relations. With the increasing competition in Northeast Asia, or even world trade in general, comments were made that Taiwan cannot go further without firstly easing relations with China—the world's market.

Session 4 was about non-traditional security matters, specifically on **Global Warming and Regional Cooperation in East Asia**. Co chaired by Kim Jin-Hyun, Chairman of the World Peace Forum, and also chaired by Eugene You-Hsin, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Panelists included Professor Chyungly Lee from IIR, National Chengchi University, and Sun Joun-yung, from UN Association of Korea. Dr. Lee started the session by expressing her views on "Climate Change, Security and Regional Cooperation," and Dr. Sun ended the session by making a presentation on "Seoul Perspective on Global Warming and Regional Cooperation in East Asia." Both made a point that global awareness of climate change (sea level rise, environmental scarcities, and deforestation) should be considered as a matter of security that both countries can cooperate on through regional and international channels such as the Kyoto protocol, the post Kyoto agenda, APEC, the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, ASEAN, East Asia Summit, and so forth. Professor Lee further provided proposals to the Taipei-Seoul Forum that more research and development should be done on our part to provide policy recommendations and research data through enhancement of bilateral engagements in APEC, CSCAP, and WTO. Dr. Sun added that China is a big neighbor and a gigantic polluter and CO2 emitter and the issue is

how the world, including both countries, can approach this problem together.

There was a general consensus that the China environmental problem is not only China's problem, but the world's problem to manage. The importance of cooperation, education, and sympathetic awareness that the poor-stricken countries will be affected the worst were highlighted.

Session 5 and Closing Session

concentrated its energy on studying the **New Phase of Taipei-Seoul Partnership**, while exploring further opportunities for the Taipei-Seoul Forum. Co-chaired by Dr. Tuan Yao Cheng and Dr. Kim Dalchoong, Dr. Hwang Yong-Shik, and Dr. Tsai-Fang Li conveyed their ideas as panelists. Dr. Hwang gave a detailed description of ROK-Taiwan relations from the 1992 breach of relationship, to the resumption of trade in the 2000s, lauded both countries' democratic transformation, and further economic achievements. He argued that both countries have a commonality to protect their national security, political stability, and economic prosperity that both countries should be able to branch out into other areas like technology, R&D, sharing of democratic experiences, cultural and academic areas to consolidate the Seoul-Taipei partnership, while watching China's military build up closely. Dr. Li emphasized the importance of the "Signing of CEPA between Taiwan and Korea," foreseeing North east Asia's prosperity. He believed there is more chance for a more flexible CEPA than an FTA, because China would not oppose to it.

As a closing session, various constructive inputs were made to strengthen the relevance of the Taipei-Seoul Forum. Some of the suggestions are as the following

- **With Seoul and Taipei's new governments, the Taipei-Seoul Forum will have a new meaning, in that it will seek for new and constructive**

solutions fit for the region. Hopefully both countries will aim to improve the Cross-Strait relationships, and other global issues.

- Therefore, both countries may establish a new channel, using Taipei-Seoul Forum as a new channel for the new governments on both sides.
- Adopting a wider spectrum of security studies, including areas such as Non Traditional Security areas—such as human security, climate change, environmental security—will serve well for Taipei-Seoul Forum. Also, there should be a focus on Chin-problematic in the environmental arena.
- In fact, human security could be the key to galvanize our forum in that it included climate change, disease, violence, human rights altogether. As democracies, we can focus on the responsibility to protect individuals in a global context.
- There should be more focus on practical economic frameworks such as CEPA, FTA, PECC, or PBEC.
- It could be a good start for a study group to research ways to influence China as Taiwanese or South Korean stakeholders in making investments on China for a better business environment.
- Taiwan and Korea can research on how Korea's large business groups (so-called "brand name model") and Taiwanese SMOs can complement each other in joint venturing in this global market. In this context, a joint business and research project can be pursued.
- Taiwan and Korea can help and invest in emerging markets as a value-changing business model. This would be one of the methods to enhance soft power.
- More emphasis should be put on education, cooperation, and exchanges that may include R&D.
- Taipei-Seoul Forum should increase other prominent personnel, so called 'new faces,' to enhance the quality, and extend the interests to even other regions such as Japan. Furthermore, it could even have the ambition to reach out to become a Northeast Asian Forum.
- There should be a joint study group prior

to next year's Seoul-Taipei Forum, to make a specific blueprint for the Forum in 2008. 10 to 12 experts can be sent to Seoul before the meeting next year. Basically more experts should be involved on policy issues. This implies more financing should be sought out.

兩岸學術交流

受到台灣大選之影響，96年下半年度兩岸學術交流的重點是以出訪多於接待的交流模式進行。暑假期間，共六位研究同仁前往大陸進行專題短期訪問研究。九月中旬，北京師範大學主辦「兩岸高等教育研討會」，由國研中心四所王瑞琦副研究員負責籌辦，台灣高等教育學者共20位學者參與，北京師範大學常務副校長、國立政治大學吳思華校長、我前教育部長楊朝祥主持開幕儀式。此次會議，吳校長從人文社會學科的角度致辭，獲得在場學界的肯定。會議一天半，9月16日中午主持閉幕儀式之後，吳思華校長率領政治大學六位教授參訪清華大學、北京大學、北京外國語大學，以及中國人民大學。除了正式拜會，參觀校史，以及未來可能的合作交流，並就大學國際化與彼岸大學進行對話。

本中心兩年一度的交流訪問團由一所嚴震生所長領隊包括二所金榮勇所長、三所張雅君所長、四所于有慧助理研究員和高騰蛟組長一行五人，應北京社會院台灣研究所余克禮所長之邀請，前往北京、上海兩地訪問。

出版園地

✿ 從96年8月起到12月為止，本中心發行之SSCI及TSSCI皆已經按時出版期刊如附表四。

表三：本中心96年上半年度出版品一覽表

出版品名稱	主編	刊期/日期	等級
<i>Issues & Studies Quarterly</i>	嚴震生	43:3~4	SSCI
問題與研究季刊	吳東野	46:3~4	TSSC I
中國大陸研究季刊	袁易	50:3~4	TSSC I
問題與研究雙月刊(日文版)	金榮勇	36:1~6	—
戰略安全研析	劉復國	27-32	—

資料來源：本刊整理

✿ 本中心從96年度開始積極與國內智庫或基金會之產學合作，分別推動兩本專書計畫，分別為亞太所與亞太學術文化交流基金會合作出版之《危機與轉機—台灣與南韓之比較》以及美歐所與財團法人遠景基金會合作出版之《印度》專書計畫，預計將於97年中下旬正式出版。

人事動態

✿ **升等** 恭喜第四所副研究員王瑞琦、第二所副研究員蔡增家已完成研究員之升等，並於今年二月一日起生效。秘書組電腦室許登翔先生晉升專員。

✿ **職務異動** 第二所副研究員彭慧鸞因個人因素請辭合秘組組長職務，原職務由第四所研究員王瑞琦接任，此一人事異動於97年元月十六日起生

效。第二所研究員金榮勇所長應邀借調青雲科技大學擔任副校長兼教務長自二月一日起生效。

職，加入電腦室工作團隊，強化本中心資訊化服務。

✿ **歡迎新伙伴** 本中心秘書組新進

同仁劉克海已於96年八月十七日到

✿ 本中心四所趙甦成副研究員獲選97年度本校美國喬治城大學訪問學人獎助，將於今年暑假前往美國進行訪問研究一年。

國關中心活動大事紀 (2007.0701—2007.12.31)

07.03 座談：「台灣與東協的關係」，Amb. K. Kesavapany 新加坡東南亞研究所主任(ISEAS Director) & Dr. Denis Hew 新加坡東南亞研究所研究員和協調員，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.04 座談：「贈書、雙方未來合作事項」，史泰朗 Mr. T. P. Seetharam (印度台北協會會長)，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.04 座談：「兩岸關係」，法國國際關係研究院 (IFRI) 院長 Thierry de Montbrial，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.12 座談：「兩岸關係」，上海社科院王海良主任等一行三人，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.18 座談：「台美關係」，Stephen M. Young 楊魁棟 (美國在台協會 (AIT) 台北辦事處處長) 等一行四人，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.18 座談：「台灣與歐盟關係」，歐盟官員 Mr. Andersen Ian 十一人訪華團，鄭端耀主任主持。
07.31 座談：「台、德學術交流」，Mr. Eckart D. Stratschulte 史塔頓舒爾特 (德國柏林歐洲學院院長)，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.01 座談：「國內政治情勢、大陸政策及台海安全」，美國地區學者專家訪台第25團，Dr. James R. Corcoran 等一行八人，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.10 座談：「前美國務卿艾奇生 (Dean Acheson) 在韓戰中之角色」，美國北愛荷華大學政治系副教授于台發博士，金榮勇所長主持。
08.14 座談：「Switzerland's Experiences in Economic and Political Development: Lessons for Taiwan」，Mr. Jost Feer, Director, Trade Office of Swiss Industries (瑞士商務辦事處處長)，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.14 座談：「我國政經發展、兩岸關係及台美關係」，美國青年學者專家團 Dr. Francis Gavin 等一行9人，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.16 座談：「印度與中共海權發展形勢比較」，Dr. Vijay Sakhuja 印度東亞安全問題專家，新加坡東亞研究所訪問學者，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.17 座談：「雙方合作交流事宜」，Dr. Garth Shelton 南非金山大學國際關係系主任，嚴震生所長主持。
08.27 座談：「台美關係」，美國會助理訪台第11團，Mr. Samuel Horton 等一行十一人，鄭端耀主任主持。
08.28 座談：「Palestine, Israel and Peace in the Middle East」，Mr. Raphael Gamzou, Representative, Israel Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei (以色列駐台代表)，嚴震生所長主持。
08.28 座談：「Asia Pacific Security Forum on Economic Security in the Asia-Pacific」，Pacific Forum CSIS Young Leaders 學員 Mr. Changmo Choi 等一行17人，鄭端耀主任主持。
09.07 拜會：「了解本中心」，南非金山大學國際關係系主任 Dr. Kemal Baskar，嚴震生所長主持。
09.11 會議：行政主管會議。
09.19 座談：「兩岸關係與中國大陸發展」，中國大陸外學人訪問團胡曉波教授等一行5人，嚴震生所長主持。
09.20 座談：「美中台三角關係」，Prof. D. Bayarkhuu (蒙古外交部政策規劃司參事) Mr. D. Munkh-Ochir (蒙古國家安全委員會研究員)，鄭端耀主任主持。
09.21 座談：「歐盟與台灣關係」，Dr. Hermann Halbeisen (德國科隆大學政治系教授、本中心訪問學者)，湯紹成副研究員主持。
09.27-29 學術研討會：「Taiwan's Role in East Asia Regional Economic Integration」，ASEAN-ISIS/Taiwan-IIR Annual Dialogue，本中心主辦，林碧昭副校長及鄭端耀主任主持。
10.04 座談：「Finland's Experiences in Economic and Political Development: Lessons for Taiwan」，Representative Mr. Jari Seilonen (史亞睿代表) Finland Trade Center (芬蘭商務辦事處)，嚴震生所長主持。
10.09 會議：行政主管會議。
10.11 座談：「大陸公共服務民營化」，復旦大學國際關係與公共事務學院公共行政系敬文嘉副教授，鄭端耀主任主持。
10.18 座談：「Taiwan's FTA Policy: Unlocking the Shackles of Political Entrapment to Regional Cooperation?」，Dr. Benny Teh Cheng Guan

(鄭清源) Lecturer of University of Science Malaysia, 民主太平洋聯盟 (DPU) 訪問學者 (本中心接待, 10/15-11/16), 金榮勇所長主持。
10.22: 座談: 「小型國家外交決策研究」, 本中心主辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
10.23: 座談: 「大陸經濟走向與兩岸經濟合作前瞻」, 福建科院亞太經濟研究所馬元柱教授, 金榮勇所長主持。
10.23: 座談: 「中共「十七大」座談會 - 透視威權政體未來」, 本中心主辦, 鄭端耀主任主持
10.24: 演講: 「台灣政治研究的過去與展望」, 中央研究院蕭高彥研究員主講, 鄭端耀主任主持。
10.25: 座談: 「歐盟與巴爾幹半島關係、台海兩岸關係」, 希臘智庫學者團 Dr. Theodore A. Coulombis. 等一行3人, 鄭端耀主任主持。
10.26: 座談: 「台灣如何拓展與非洲的外交關係」, 本中心與國際事務學院合辦, 嚴震生所長主持。
10.30 座談: 「中東歐國家民主化」, Ivana Oklestkova Prague Security Studies Institute (布拉格安全研究協會), 我國駐捷克代表處邀訪學者, 鄭端耀主任主持。
10.31 座談: 「台灣現況」, Mr. Lahssan Haida (委內瑞拉「國際報導」西語暨阿語雙語月刊社長), 湯紹成副研究員主持。
11.05 學術研討會: 「當代日本研究的方法、理論與實務之對話」研討會, 本中心與國際事務學院合辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.06 演講: 「教育訴訟與中國大陸學生權利保護的進展」, 中國人民大學教育研究所副教授申素平博士主講, 王瑞琦副研究員主持。
11.09 座談: 「台灣如何拓展與非洲的外交關係」, 本中心與國際事務學院合辦, 嚴震生所長主持。
11.09 座談: 「TSSCI 期刊: 趨勢與挑戰」, 國立政治大學政治系湯京平教授, 本中心中國大陸研究季刊主辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.13 座談: 「歐盟與巴爾幹半島關係、台海兩岸關係」, 希臘智庫學者團 Dr. Kostas Ifantis 等一行2人, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.14 會議: 行政主管會議。
11.15 會議: 中心評審會議及事務會議。
11.15 座談: 「Taiwan's FTA Policy: Unlocking the Shackles of Political Entrapment to Regional Cooperation?/訪問心得」, Dr. Benny Teh Cheng Guan (鄭清源), Lecturer of University of Science Malaysia 民主太平洋聯盟 (DPU) 訪問學者, 金榮勇所長主持。
11.19 演講: 「歐亞合作與亞太安全」, Frederic Charillon, 法國國防部社會科學研究中心主任, 亞太安全合作理事會中華民國委員會秘書處與國立政治大學歐盟莫內教學模組計畫合辦, 劉復國副研究員、張台麟教授主持。
11.19 座談: 「南海專家小組會議」, 亞太安全合作理事會中華民國委員會秘書處主辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.20 學術研討會: 「2007年南海問題」研討會, 亞太安全合作理事會中華民國委員會秘書處主辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.24 學術研討會: 「兩岸地方治理與公共政策」研討會, 本中心學與中國大陸研究中心合辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.27 座談: 「外長級六方會談對東北亞多邊安全扮演之角色與任務近期台灣政治及總統大選後之展望」, 韓國國防分析研究院 (Korea Institute for Defense Analysis/KIDA) 副院長 Dr. Kyungmann Jeon 等一行四人, 鄭端耀主任主持。
11.30 學術研討會: 「台灣參與東亞經貿整合之模式與途徑」研討會, 鄭端耀主任主持。
12.01-02 學術研討會: 「東莞與昆山台商大陸投資經驗: 跨域投資社會經濟效應與治理意涵」研討會, 本中心中國區域經濟發展論壇、國立政治大學商學院與國際事務學院合辦, 鄭端耀主任、李英明院長主持。
12.07 座談: 「推動中東問題研究: 台灣當前有無中東問題研究之芻形?/研討未來台灣致力中東問題研究之前景」, 外交部駐沙烏地阿拉伯代表楊勝宗, 鄭端耀主任主持。
12.07-09 學術研討會: 第24屆台歐學術會議, 「EU Experience and Developments in Asia (歐盟經驗與亞洲之發展)」, 本中心與德國慕尼黑政治學院 (Academy for Political Education, APB) 合辦, 嚴震生所長主持。
12.14 座談: 「China in Africa: partnership or Neo-Colonialism?」, 南非安全研究所執行長 Dr. Jackie Cilliers 夫婦二人, 嚴震生所長主持。
12.14 學術研討會: 「新世紀中國政策-中共十七大觀察報告」研討會, 劉勝驥所長主持。
12.17 座談: 「國際情勢及雙方合作事宜」, 德福安 (Piene R. Defraigne) 法國國際關係研究院布魯塞爾分院 (Eur-Ifri) 院長, 鄭端耀主任主持。
12.19 會議: 行政主管會議。
12.20 座談: 「戰略安全與區域」, 印尼著名智庫學者 Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar 等一行五人, 鄭端耀主任、金榮勇所長主持。
12.20-21 學術研討會: 第16屆台北-首爾論壇研討會, 「Democracy and Regional Development in Asia」, 本中心與韓國首爾國際論壇合辦, 鄭端耀主任主持。
12.21 座談: 「台灣如何拓展與非洲的外交關係」, 本中心與國際事務學院合辦, 嚴震生所長主持。
12.21 論文發表會: 「道德外交與現實主義: 歐盟對中國與對台灣的政策」, 甘逸驊副研究員主持。

編者的話

本期通訊仍為慧鸞編輯, 但是她很客氣, 不願結語。在此, 瑞琦特別要向慧鸞致謝, 謝謝她在交接過程中所給予的各項幫助與指點, 更要謝謝她過去兩年多為合作交流組的運作與資訊的建構, 以及本中心組織重整與學術發展所投入的時間與心力。她的付出為後繼者奠下良好的基礎與典範。

瑞琦 敬筆 於合作交流/秘書組 2008/02/20

