美東南區中華學人協會

Chinese-American Academic and Professional Association
in Southeastern United States

2008 WINTER

思源

Cleveland Park, Greenville, SC 攝影：李家賢

08' WINTER

本期目錄

會長的話

從今年七月接任會長，轉眼間三個月就過去了。這一段期間主要的時間我在尋找為學會服務的團隊，主要的工作幹部名單刊列在會訊的第三頁，非常感謝今年的幹部，因為他們的熱心支持使我們順利組成團隊。

今年十月十四日，駐美國台北經濟文化辦事處科技組，新任組長張新維博士到亞特蘭大訪問，他在拜訪餐會上介紹他們的業務及一些國科會項目給我們參考(詳細會議記錄及國科會網站登在我們的網頁上)，我們同時借用此機會舉行執行委員會會議。會議中針對社區活動參與，年中阿拉巴馬州會議的支助，明年年會的地點及主題進行討論。

鑑於往年在籌備會上我們沒有充分的時間對學會未來成長及發展進行討論，會務發展委員會因此而產生，我邀請2000-01會長周任紀新擔任召集人，其他成員包括1989-90會長徐孝華，2005-06會長黃麗勳，2006-07會長洪金城，醫學座談召集人陳英偉醫師，他們主要的任務是集思討論思源雜誌發行方式，年會及區域聯誼會的舉辦，會費和會員名冊制定標準。

新成立的活動組是協會為服務社區活動而產生以推動會員參與社區活動的服務為宗旨，熱心的尤思治(2005-06秘書)將出任活動組組長。

今年區域性的聯誼會由副會長王和清博士負責，經他積極的籌備，現已定案，會議通知和報名表刊登在本期思源雜誌第五頁並于11月7日透由電子郵件發出，14位講員的題目請查閱我們的網頁(討論區中阿拉巴馬州公告)。

2008年會預定在7月底舉行，年會主題是”保健，養生”。除了原有的科技和人文專題講演外，另加3-4位台灣的特別來賓針對主題做特別講演，年會週日早上的醫學座談召集人仍是我們熱心的陳英偉醫師，他會配合”保健，養生”主題邀請講員，至於年會的貴賓我也在衝刺邀請中。

如果大家有什麼建議，請隨時與我們的工作幹部連繫，因為這是我們大家的學人協會。

順祝愉快的生活

洪延康

幹部暨年會籌備會議記錄

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting:

Time & Date: 2:00pm, Oct 14, 07

Place: Mozart Bakery, Atlanta

Members present: Dr. Yen-Con Hung, President, Dr. Chin-Cheng Hung, Immediate past president, Dr. Ray H. J. Wang, and Dr. Chung-Jan Chang, Secretary

President Hung called the meeting and discussed the following item:

Participation in the activities of Chinese Community in Atlanta for this coming year.

We will join the celebration of the New Year 2008 on the Raise of the National Flag on January 1, 2008 at the Chinese Community Center.

We will participate in the parade for the Chinese New Year with the following activities:

Serving on the "Greeting and Entertain" Committee

Set up a stand selling arts, crafts, and new year couplets writing (Immediate past president Hung will be in charge and will need help)

We will look for volunteers to set up a food stand selling fried shrimps, lemonade and ice tea

Set up CAPASUS poster for advertisement

Budget discussion.

Immediate past President Hung gave a brief report on last year financial report prepared by the Treasurer Dr. Wan-Li Ho. After some discussion, pass President Hung will follow up with Dr. Ho on getting a detailed itemized final report for us to approve at the January 2008 annual planning meeting.

Activity Committee:

Dr. Ray Hsiang Wang suggested forming an activity committee to get new members involved and to serve our community. The proposal was approved and President Hung will appoint the chair person.

Sze Yuan Magazine:

There will be the President's address and interviews of old and new members.

The contents of current issue are expected to be completed and send to Taiwan for printing at early Nov 2007.

Solicitation of Advertisement for Sze Yung Magazine:

After some discussion, we decided not to solicit advertisements for the coming issue of Sze Yuan Magazine. We will solicit advertisements for the second issue of Sze Yuan Magazine and for our annual meeting program book, and proceedings. Advertisement fee structure will be determined at the January 2008 annual planning meeting

年中阿拉巴馬州區域聯誼會

Vice-President Dr. Peter Wang is organizing our 年中阿拉巴馬州區域聯誼會. President Hung gave a brief report on the planning progress. It is scheduled from 1/18/08 5:00PM to 1/20/08 noon. Detailed information on 阿拉巴馬州區域聯誼會 can be found in our web site under Alabama 公告 of our 討論區 "http://forum.capasus.org/". Their next planning meeting is scheduled on November 3rd, 2007 and a formal announcement and invitation will be sent to our CAPASUS members. HYPERLINK "http://photo.capasus.org/"

2008 annual meeting hotel:

Dr. Ray Wang will be checking on the availability and rate of three hotels (Hilton Atlanta Northeast

(the one we used in 2005 and 2007), Atlanta Marriott at Gwinnett Place (we used this hotel for our 2006 meeting), and Atlanta Marriott at Perimeter Center (We used this one for our 2004 meeting).

Dates for the first planning committee for 2008 annual meeting:

Two likely dates are: Jan 12th or Jan 26th 2008.

A long range planning committee for CAPASUS:

After some discussion, we decided to pursue this idea and charge the committee to look into issues of 1. Annual meeting format and program. 2. Should we continue listing non-paying member in the directory. 3. Format of our magazine/news letter. 4. How to get members more involved during our annual meeting and other related issues. President Hung will appoint the committee.

Meeting adjourned at 3:50pm

Submitted by Chung-Jan (C.J.) Chang

Secretary, CAPASUS

工作幹部名單

(2007-2008)

會長：洪延康
副會長：王和清
財務：蔡士汕
秘書：張宗仁
思源主編：楊志成
思源美編 / 網站管理：李家賢
網頁主編：李家賢
年會論文組總召集人：季蘊華
年會醫學組座談召集人：陳英偉
會員通訊錄編印：黃麗勳
年會會員報到註冊：張宗仁及各州代表
募款召集人：何智達
活動組：尤思治
攝影：邱耀輝、李家賢
Awards：黃耀文

會員資格審查委員會
徐孝華、許渝生、蘇昭山、王祥瑞、洪枝成
會長提名及選舉委員會
謝復生、黃麗勳、洪金城、洪延康、王和清
會務發展委員會
周任紀新、徐孝華、黃麗勳、洪金城、陳英偉

各州州代表
阿拉巴馬州：朱子宇
佛羅里達州：林遵瀛
喬治亞州：曹福寶
肯塔基州：周清光
密西西比州：陳存傑
北卡羅來納州：衛高榮
南卡羅來納州：黃金澤
田納西州：盧博榮

2008美國東南區中華學人協會阿拉巴馬州區域聯誼會

美國東南區中華學人協會，將於二００八年一月十八日(星期五)到一月二十日(星期日)，(十八日晚上報到，二十日中午Tour後結束) 在Marriott Huntsville，Alabama 舉行年中阿拉巴馬州區域聯誼會。區域聯誼會籌備會僅代表阿拉巴馬州的會員們，誠懇地邀請大家，來參加這個學人協會的盛會。

Mariott Huntsville是座落於 I-565 Space Museum 旁邊，她不但地理位置適中，交通便利，風景優美，視野廣闊，設備完善，靜恬雅素，而且步行五分鐘內就可到Space Museum參觀，是我們開會的好所在。Jack Daniel Distillery Tour也在一小時車程內，附近還有很多好玩值得一看的景點。所以請別忘了，明年元月讓我們一起共度一個令人難忘的美東南區學人協會區域聯誼會喔！

今年區域聯誼會的主題是，“關懷台灣，優質人生”。我們希望這個聯誼會能提供會員眷屬及朋友們一個愉快的知性及感性的相聚。藉著優美的環境和輕鬆多元的節目，讓大家在風趣的演講中，吸收寶貴的人生經驗，充分享受到渡假般的樂趣。同時利用這個機會，讓大家可以看到老朋友，也趁機會結交一些新朋友。同時也貢獻和諧僑社，promote學人協會.

今年的區域聯誼會，我們將利用短暫的三天二夜的時間，希望透過密集的演講和討論，能讓大家對台灣的過去和現在有更深刻的瞭解，對台灣的未來則更有信心。我們也安排有關於藝術舞蹈養生與醫療保健方面的演講，可以讓大家更懂得欣賞藝術，美化人生，享受唱歌跳舞的樂趣，更加細心照顧自己和家人的身體健康。藉由輕鬆的電影欣賞可以讓大家瞭解太陽奇妙景觀與養成樂天知命的哲學觀。藉由文藝喚起大家小時候對台灣一些人物和共同記憶的反思與回憶。

在講員方面，我們已確定邀請到的講員有：

(1)Savannah藝術學院年青名畫家洪金城教授，來現場 present Portrait demonstration in Charcoal

(2)駐亞特蘭大台北經濟文化辦事處吳榮泉處長來分析台灣和美國東南區的關係和挑戰

(3)台北經濟文化代表處科技組Dr. Hsin Hsiung Chang 組長來介紹Development of Science and Technology in Taiwan 以及 NSC’s training and recruiting programs.

(4)現任University of Alabama at Birmingham 醫學院的科學家陳幼輝教授要告訴大家一個祕密How to control your blood pressure.

(5)亞特蘭大僑教中心年青有為的林美玲主任要做僑委會在海外之工作報告。

(6)西北大學醫學博士，現任University of Alabama at Birmingham 醫學院病理科名教授何康潔醫師，他將透過風趣深入的解說，告訴大家經濟又有效的保健養生長壽之道: Molecular basis of longevity.

(7)Tuskegee 財經專家鄭義為教授和大家分享 A few thoughts on personal financial management with a focus on investment for retirement，讓大家可以安心享受愉快的退休生活。

(8)Alabama State 經濟學家葉秋南教授為大家分析The impacts of Globalization on Economics Growth，使大家對全球經濟有透澈的了解。

(9)同樣是現任 University of Alabama at Birmingham 醫學院教授的血庫主任血液專家黃書聰醫師來告訴我們Is blood transfusion safe ?

(10)Regitar USA，Inc 總裁蔡裕棟博士來和大家分享他奮鬥有成的心路歷程 20 years in business，讓有創業雄心的學員們有所借鏡。

(11)NASA 科學家也是知名畫家的吳克寧小姐來分享她的人生體驗Cultural diversity in Arts。

(12)現任蕃薯味台灣學校陳志淵校長來介紹 Line，round and square dance，讓大家都有希望成為舞林高手，明年年會時都可以一展身手，盡情地跳。

(13)State U. of West Georgia社會學家也是知名畫家詹歷堅教授為大家介紹並且示範國畫。
(14)資深媒體人也是北美知作家張嘉琪小姐和大家分享她的著作崢嶸歲月。
(15)U. of Alabama in Huntsville名物理學科學家吳式燦教授和大家分享太陽奇觀影片欣賞。各位親愛的會員眷屬及朋友們，千萬不要錯過這麼多名家們精彩的演講。

阿拉巴馬州的學人協會會員，將以最大的熱誠，籌辦今年的區域聯誼會。我們衷心盼望各位會員眷屬及朋友們，前來共襄盛舉。相信這一個不一樣的的區域聯誼會，會讓各位有一個滿意和難忘的回憶。籌備會同時有為大家安排了卡拉OK之夜，Space Museum Tour and Jack Daniel Distillery Tour. 如果您與您的家人準備參加二OO八年元月的區域聯誼會，請填妥所需的報名表，並在十一月三十日以前（郵戳為憑）連同Hotel及晚宴支票寄回給：Dr. Susan Wu at 8 Saint Charles Rd. Huntsville，AL 35801。如果您有任何的問題，請與籌備會召集人王和清聯絡。
(Peter Wang; 1-256-684-5156;peter.wang@intergraph.com）

2008 美東南區中華學人協會年中區域聯誼會節目表

召集人：王和清
召集委員：朱子宇，王家慶，吳建民，林穎珠，廖廣信，吳式燦，鄭海雲，張棟省
協辦：蕃薯味台灣同鄉會

一月十八日(星期五)
7:00-8:00 PM 會員和講員報到 (Marriott Huntsville Lobby) 報到主持人：林穎珠博士

一月十九日(星期六)
上午節目主持人：鄭海雲博士

7:30 - 8:00 早餐
早餐主持人：朱子宇博士

8:00 - 8:10 開幕典禮
台北經濟文化辦事處吳榮泉處長致辭
會長洪延康教授致辭
副會長王和清博士致辭

8:10 - 9:10 Portrait demonstration in charcoal
講員：洪金城教授
介紹：吳建民博士

9:10 - 9:40 台灣和美國東南區的關係和挑戰
講員：吳榮泉處長
介紹：朱子宇博士

9:40 - 10:10 Development of Science and Technology in Taiwan
講員：TECRO D.C. 科技組 張新雄組長
介紹：吳式燦教授

10:10 - 10:30 How to control your blood pressure.
講員：陳幼輝教授
介紹：林穎珠博士

10:30 - 11:00 僑委會在海外之工作報告
講員：林美玲主任
介紹：王家慶教授

11:00 - 11:30 Molecular basis of longevity
講員：何康潔醫師
介紹：朱子宇博士

11:30 - 12:00 A few thoughts on personal financial management with a focus on investment for retirement.
講員：鄭義為教授
介紹：廖廣信教授

12:00 - 13:00 Lunch at Royal Buffet
午餐主持人：鄭海雲博士

下午節目主持人：朱子宇博士
13:15 - 13:45 The Impacts of Globalization on Economic Growth
講員：葉秋南教授
介紹：鄭海雲博士

13:45 - 14:15 Is blood transfusion safe ?
講員：黃書聰醫師
介紹：王家慶教授

14:15 - 14:45 20 years in business.
講員：蔡裕棟博士
介紹：林穎珠博士

14:45 - 15:15 Cultural diversity in Art.
講員：吳克寧小姐
介紹：吳式燦教授

15:15 - 15:45 Line，round and square dance
講員：陳志淵校長
介紹：王和清博士

15:45 - 16:15 國畫和示範.
講員：詹歷堅教授
介紹：吳建民博士

16:15 - 16:45 崢嶸歲月
講員：張嘉琪小姐
介紹：廖廣信教授

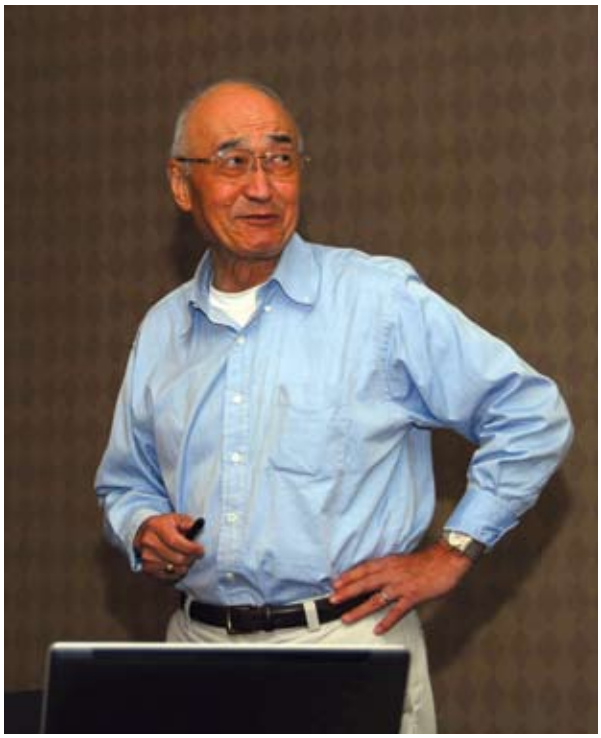
16:45 - 17:15 太陽奇觀影片欣賞
講員：吳式燦教授
介紹：鄭海雲博士

17:45 - 19:30 晚宴
Restaurant:TBD
晚宴主持人：吳式燦教授

20:00 - 22:30 卡拉OK歌唱 at 廖廣信教授家
卡拉OK主持人：廖廣信教授

一月十九日(星期日)
9:00 - 12:00 Space Museum
聯絡人：吳建民博士和王家慶教授

9:00 - 12:00 Jack Daniel Tour
聯絡人：王和清博士和朱子宇博士



吳京

張嘉琪

前言

三十年代末期，中國南京三叉河小學的一個小男孩，這天站在長江邊看到中華民國政府正在接收美國八艘軍艦，陣勢浩大，這一幕令他印象深刻，從此豪情萬丈，深深熱愛海洋迄今…

當年的這名小學生就是吳京，今年七月中旬美東南區中華學人協會在亞特蘭大召開第卅一屆年會，大會主題是「優質生活、美化人生」，演講人正是台灣中央研究院院士、前教育部部長與成功大學校長—吳京。

吳京博士在「敞開心胸、掌握當今、服務人群，追求優質人生」主題演講之中，妙語如珠且語重心長，特別期待大家能「敞開心胸」，尊重別人，尤其在台灣的教育教我們怎麼樣做人，美國的教育教我們怎樣做事，我們在美的華人真的非常幸運能夠運用各種優點。也正因如此，大家要會運用資源，不要故步自封，要走出去。他並且說：「好事要快做，慢做就不好了。」

著名的海洋流體力學專家

吳京是著名的海洋流體力學專家，1986年當選中中央研究院第十六屆數理組院士，1995年以其在水利工程領域研究的傑出成就，獲選為美國國家工程研究院院士，又獲得美國國會圖書館第二位榮譽資深克羅基訪問學者以及2006年8月18日出刊的全球權威雜誌《SCIENCE》的「PIONEER」科學新聞人物。其實這是吳京在東西方科學界 “海洋自然科學” 海洋自然科學領域有相當卓越的貢獻，可謂功成名就，但是他還是選擇了回到臺灣做一番事業。吳京還表示，當年他回台灣，就是基於對台灣充滿感情，台灣不但自然環境優美，台灣人民也很可愛。他認為，應該把台北建設為台灣的人文之都。吳京勉勵在座者不要玩台灣的政治遊戲，而應該帶著台灣與中國大陸往前走，他也勉勵在場學人不要覺得帶不動台灣，也不要覺得擔子太重。

1994年，吳京從美國回台灣服務，在成功大學擔任校長的時候，就有人說吳京一下子像美國人，一下子又像中國人。那時候的他，正是一個典型在中國文化環境長大而在西方工作環境下成長的人。他說這是一個很好的組合，在美國學有專精的各行各界學人，都具有融合中西文化於一身的特質，他勉勵在場學人不要忘記自己這份特質。

扮演著「教改火車頭」的角色

吳京任職教育部長的期間，轟轟烈烈地推動了一系列的教育改革措施，吳京認為只要是「正確」的事，他一定勇往直前，扮演著「教改火車頭」的角色。他尊重專家、教師，也喜歡深入校園，多方聽取專家與學生的意見，這種熱忱與努力造成了一股「吳京旋風」。他對國家教育議題作了各項努力，尤其對教改的目標、原則、主體、宣導、評估，以及建構普

通教育、開闢技職教育、拓展成人教育共三條教育國道與增設教育專用道。

當然還有「女生上成功嶺」的創舉，社會給予了掌聲，也有不同的批評。但是吳京在教育部長任內時，喊出了的響亮口號「讓孩子快樂的學習」。他深信任何窄化青少年學習興趣的教育方式，都可能造成對青少年的災害。他為了關懷青少年，於1998年9月展開全台二十五縣市關懷青少年的親子巡迴演講。他以教養自己三個孩子的生活經驗為例，用說故事的方式，令上萬民眾深深感動。為鼓勵家長教育子女應持多元、開放的態度，幫助更多家庭提升生活品質，促進社會更祥和發展。

成立「吳京文教基金會」

1998年2月，吳京離開教育部卸下職務後，對教育環境的關切未減，為了貫徹他的教育理念，秉持著強烈的使命感讓吳京未曾稍歇，認為必須為台灣再做些事，有感回饋社會，熱切投入社會服務，更深感政府推行的不足，與個人力量的微帛，促使他團結眾力的理念，2000年成立「吳京文教基金會」，成為「吳京文教基金會」創辦人。

「吳京文教基金會」迄今不斷深入全國各縣市，推廣「陪孩子快樂成長」的親子教育，對於落後(中輟生)、弱勢青少年提供積極之協助。「吳京文教基金會」將持續推動公益活動及教育改革，並深入全國各縣市，積極推動教育宣導，鼓勵家長教育子女以多元、開放的態度，幫助更多家庭提升生活品質，促進社會祥和發展。「吳京文教基金會」希望透過網站的設立，讓全國的有心人士與關切社會的朋友們，能夠一起「大手牽小手，快樂向前走！」

成立美洲鄭和學會

吳京在短短幾年之間，放手成就了許多大事，1996年召開海峽兩岸五十所大學校長會議並發表學術合作宣言，2001年應邀率中央研究院院士團訪問大陸並拜會李嵐清總理、路甬祥院長等，同年召開首次國際鄭和學術研究會，2003年成為美洲鄭和學會創始人，同時率團出席上海召開的海峽兩岸鄭和學術研討會，並發表開幕及主題演說，次年擔任星加坡慶祝鄭和六百週年指導委員會委員。

過去我們常聽到「鄭和下西洋」這句話，從1405年到1433年，鄭和率領三萬人、兩百六十艘船，展開橫跨亞、非兩洲的七次航行，是世界上最早，規模最大的船隊，航海技術包括船頭有羅盤，船尾有尾舵，導航則「過洋牽星」（古代天文航海技術），另有「針位圖」定方位，在當時都是了不起的航海技術，也是鄭和七航都能成功之原因。其在航海史的貢獻，可說古今第一人，不僅將中國航海及海外交通史推上了至高點，其成就更驚動了世界。「吳京文教基金會」的網站http://www.wujin.org.tw/，http://www.wujin.org.tw/列有鄭和世界的專頁介紹。

吳京認為，鄭和實在是我們中國很了不起的中國人物，足以讓世界上的各個國家了解到我們華人堅毅不屈的航海精神、以德服人的和平觀念。現在我們要講國際化，才可以成功的宣揚我們民族的特色，其實有關鄭和的研究，在外國也做了很多的討論，我們應該要能加以深入且全面的搜集，並將這樣的精神發揚出去。連外國人都說：「鄭和的功業實在是太偉大了，這不只是你們中國人的事情，更是全世界的事情。」因為鄭和所走過的地方，實在是太多太多了，很值得我們的重視，這樣的活動也勢必會受到大陸及世界各地的重視，我現在也在積極的連絡企業界的朋友們，很希望大家都可以一起來參加這樣的好事情。到現在為止，每個人都覺得這是件很有意義，也很了不起的事情。

敞開心胸服務人群

吳京一再談及「敞開心胸」，他提到1996年百年奧運會在亞特蘭大舉行的時候，他前往參加盛會，曾有一段與大陸主管體育官員過招的經驗，他指出，大家一定要敞開心胸，才能成大事。當年吳京

主動趨前和對方大陸體委握手表示，歡迎他們榮獲獎牌的選手到臺灣接受大家的祝賀，當時這位體委先生深受感動，當場熱淚盈眶，這幕交心正顯現了吳京的豁然大度，毫無謀算心計，坦然以對，自然贏得友善出擊的先機。

吳京對人對事均有高度的熱情和明確的態度。他的追求是什麼？他只想要服務，並做他認為是正確的，非為金錢和權力。他投入了大量努力，也預估後果，但他並不畏懼。他身為學者，又成為正式的政府公職，並且充份利用這個機會，全力以赴做他想做的事，碩果累累。他有企圖心，並不輕易妥協，但他深知進退，種種擔當樹立了好榜樣，演講當日，臺下觀眾深受感動，莫不生欽佩之情！

吳京在演講中，也毫不諱言提到自己得了癌症，他勉勵大家要掌握今生，生命很有限，應多作好事，積陰德。他認為，中國人最基本的觀念「感恩、惜福、不忘本」這個理念很好，大家要好好照顧台灣這塊土地與人民。最好可以發起大家在退休後回台灣、中國大陸，或到世界各地作義工。

吳京先生認為「抓住人生的重點」，是成功的訣竅，可是他還有一顆熾熱的心！

（作者：北美自由作家）

沒有歸人的城市

張純瑛

高巍的黃土城牆近在咫尺，旅客卻被勸告留在遊覽車上稍安勿躁。隔著玻璃往外張望，但見水泄不通的觀光客、小販、店家俗麗的衣飾土產紀念品，在熾熱的陽光下融化為一股黏稠的濃流，將前前後後一長列大巴滯塞得動彈不得。

好不容易停妥了車，大夥獲准下來，排開人潮走入城內，迎接遊客的交通工具是一輛輛簡陋原始的驢車。開敞的木板上方撐起一塊塑料布，遮擋亮得刺眼的炎陽，卻無法摒擋四方吹揚的沙塵。可憐的驢子拉著不斷對它揮鞭的車夫，和十個坐在木板三面，雙腳懸空的遊客。而楞頭楞腦的遊客，既要抓緊木板，以防從顛波如浪的驢車上摔下，還要不時眯緊眼屏止呼吸，抗拒撲面風沙；饒是如此，每一個遊客遊目四顧，心中浮起的，全是陣陣難以置信的驚訝！城牆外的熙攘鬧猛，彷彿是截然不同的另一個世界。

高昌故城內拉車的小毛驢

走過無數的城市，面積有大小之分，人口有多寡之別，或古老典雅，或新穎摩登，它們或許有醜陋的一面：上空籠罩在煙囪湧出的濃霧裡，貧民區觸目皆是門窗傾頹的破舊房舍；然而那些都會，無不吞吐著人間氣息，跳躍著生活脈動。

高昌故城的黃土堆垛，完全不見房舍、寺院、角樓、佛塔的昔日風貌

這個城市，卻早已停止了呼吸！它死得如此徹底，如此久遠，如此萬劫不復，讓美國西部礦區關閉後遺留下來，有「鬼鎮」（ghost town）之稱的眾多無人小鎮，顯得如辦家家酒的娃娃屋一般親切可愛。

放眼看去，此起彼落矗立著一座座沙黃色的土堆、土垛、土丘，從驢車行經的小路兩旁伸延到遠處寸土不生的火焰山下。在美國內華達、亞利桑納的荒漠中，多的是這等不適人居的自然景觀；但是此處的土堆石丘卻是前人留下的生存遺跡；唯其如此，它們完全失去房舍、寺院、角樓、佛塔的昔日風貌，才更教人震驚唏噓。

於是明白為何稱它為「高昌故城」，一個亡故的城市！而我們，正乘著顛簸的驢車，迴遊於它的骷髏骨架間，試圖從荒土廢墟裡遙想它曾有的珠圓玉潤。

驢蹄達達，十多分鐘後，遊客來到高昌國王室居住的宮城，平台、階梯、講壇，方才有點人工建築的輪廓。這裡是玄奘法師西行求佛途徑高昌，國王麴文泰優禮殊厚，恭請講經的所在。

史書更早的記載，公元前104年，漢武帝派遣大將李廣利征伐大宛，見到木頭溝河水澆灌出來的綠洲，「地勢高敞，人庶昌盛」，而建立屯駐士兵的「高昌壁」。公元327年，前涼王朝的張駿設立高

玄奘法師西行求佛途徑高昌，國王麴文泰優禮殊厚，恭請講經的所在

昌郡，正式建城。公元443年，北涼王族沮渠氏定高昌為王國的都城，爾後群雄迭起，次第入主高昌，直到公元640年唐朝軍隊進入高昌，王國瓦解。九世紀中晚期，回鶻人締造回鶻汗國，四百年間，高昌是其政治、經濟、文化中心。公元1275年，一支信奉伊斯蘭教的蒙古部族率領大軍圍攻高昌半年之久，國王火赤哈爾的斤被迫遷移，蒙古將當地重心轉至40多公里外的吐魯番，從此高昌城繁華落盡，終至回歸塵土。

高昌，不僅是無數英雄豪傑、王公貴胄，曾經顧盼自雄的舞台；也是不同種族、宗教，興衍文明，教化蒼生之地。從北涼承平三年（445）沮渠安周的造寺碑，到信奉摩尼教的回鶻人入主高昌後改信佛教，八百年的悠悠歲月，起落眾多寺院。麴氏王朝禮遇玄奘，傳為史上佳話，但他們也尊崇儒家。根據文獻，道教、祆教、景教，亦曾在高昌留下遺跡。

十三世紀亡故後，或許由於氣候水土的變化，此地不再是「地勢高敞，人庶昌盛」的沙漠綠洲。觸目不見一絲綠意，不宜人居，應是它再難起死回生的主因。十九世紀末二十世紀初，俄德英日等國的探險家來到廢都，大肆盜掘，眾多的佛塑、絹像、壁畫、文書、瓷器，被搜刮到海外，不啻高昌故城的另一劫難。

愛爾蘭詩人葉慈，晚年特別沉迷拜占庭帝國的首府伊斯坦堡，在《航向拜占庭》（“Sailing to Byzantium”）一詩裡，他嘆息生物必經肉體衰老的自然定律，唯有拜占庭帝國極盛時期留下的無數金銀雕塑，是人類智慧結晶，能夠永垂不朽。事實上，前人締造的城市、藝術、宗教，也可能難逃成、住、壞、空的冷酷宿命。促成高昌徹底死亡的眾多因素裡，有大自然的滄海桑田變化，也有國家民族間的弱肉強食現實。

一切的風雲嘯傲，一切的教化綿澤，一切的文物豐美，俱往矣！誰料到隨著中國觀光業的蓬勃興起，黃土之外，一無所有的高昌故城，居然成了熱門的絲路旅遊線上必訪之景點。每當旅遊旺季，城牆外麇集了維吾爾人的小販、店家，以及一輛輛觀光大巴，雜沓如鬧市，一時間，彷彿高昌再度成為「人庶昌盛」的沙漠綠洲。

令我好奇的是，一年中短暫的旅遊季節之外，以當地自然環境的荒蕪，會有店家守候城外嗎？即使是潮水般的入城人群，又有誰能過夜不走？

這是一座不見歸人，唯有過客的獨特城市。或許，它更適宜於月明之夜，跨一騎駱駝，沐著清輝，漫遊於纍纍土垛間，你或許會見到縷縷縹緲的幽魂，低聲在交談、講經、嬉笑、嘆息…清越駝鈴，一路搖向無邊黑暗。

（作者：北美自由作家）

Water and Quality of Life

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Water is essential for all life forms. Some life forms, such as anaerobic bacteria, can survive without air (oxygen) but no life forms can exist without water. May be that is why NASA searches for the existence of water in Mars in order to decide whether there has been life on Mars. Water does not have taste, smell or specific form but it possesses amazing characteristics that allow it to support life. For example, it has the highest density at 4oC that allows fish to survive the winter even the surface of water is covered with ice. With a high specific heat, water in ocean helps to maintain the temperature of the surface of the earth and protects life from drastic thermal fluctuations. As for human being, 65 to 75% of our body is water. We take in about 2.3 liters of water every day of which 0.8 liters become sweat and respiration and 1.5 liters are discharged as urine/feces. If we lose 12% of our body water we die (Swanson, 2001). Because water is an effective solvent, the circulation of water in our body helps to provide nutrients to organs and tissues and release toxins.

Even in old Chinese literature, the importance of water was realized. For example, according to 易經, water nourishes everything on this earth (潤萬物者莫潤乎水) and in some cases, human is set to be equivalent to water (管子.水地篇：人，水也．男女精氣合，而水流行) (李復興，2007). Of course, you must have read that 曹雪芹 in his novel "紅樓夢" said that women are made of water. Although the author may have poetic and romantic meaning for that statement, it does not change the fact that water is an essential part of human. Many Chinese characters also reveal the importance of water in our life. The character 海 essentially implies that water is the mother of human being and 飲食 shows that drinking is ahead of eating and thus more important to our life (李復興, 2007).

While the earth is two-thirds covered by water, most of the water is salty ocean water and thus the availability of water for human consumption is limited. In fact, only 3% of the water is fresh water and 75% of the fresh water is snow, ice, glaciers and thus inaccessible by humans (Gordon, 2005). As we can see, the limited amount of accessible fresh water (about 1%), exists either as surface or ground water, is a valuable resource to sustain human lives.

In addition to the function to sustain our life, water is needed to maintain healthy living conditions and reduce diseases. According to World Health Organization (UN, 2003), 200 liters of piped water per person per day will reduce the health risk to a minimum. In the United States, over 96% of the urban households are with piped water and a typical design capacity for a water supply system is about 400 liters per person per day. On the other hand, the urban households with piped water in under-developed countries is much lower, 40% in Africa and 78% in Asia and Latin America.

Water, especially good quality water, is not only important for our survival and health, it is also a great resource for our enjoyment. Without water (oceans, rivers, and lakes) or even water movement (rains, snows, waterfalls), life can be dull and boring. For example, without water, 蘇軾 cannot describe a beautiful scene as follows:

”明月如霜,好風如水,清景無限。曲港跳魚,圓荷瀉露,寂寞無人見。”(蘇軾, 永遇樂)

However, if the water is polluted and with foul odors, can you imagine that this great writer pinches his nose and writes a poem like this?

Unfortunately, human use of water releases contaminants into wastewater. There are three major categories of wastewater: municipal wastewater discharged by municipalities, industrial wastewater by various industries and agricultural wastewater by irrigation and other agricultural uses. If not properly treated, the wastewater which contains pathogens, heavy metals, pesticides, and other toxic contaminants can pollute our valuable water resources, spread infectious diseases and poison our bodies.

Piped water in under-developed countries is limited. Here three children in a family transport water from a rainwater storage tank to their mother for cooking drinking and washing (Toffo, Benin, Africa, June 2006).

The recent incident in Harbin, China highlights these concerns. On November 13, 2005, Jilin Petrochem. Corp. (JPC) in Province Jilin released about 100 tons of benzene/nitro-benzene into Songhua river. City of Harbin which uses Songhua river water as its water supply declared stoppage of water supply for four days for pipe maintenance without directly mentioning the JPC accident. The city officials later admitted that fears of water contamination following the JPC chemical plant blast were behind the four-day water supply stoppage. In addition to the suffering of 3.8 million people without water supply, tensions between Jilin and Heilongjiang province and diplomatic relations between China and Russia were also affected. Furthermore, fish died and the long-term environmental impact has yet to be evaluated.

Yangtze river, the longest river in Asia, has been fascinated by Chinese people for centuries. It is even more famous now due to the construction of the Three Gorge Dam. Although it is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world the adverse environmental and ecological impact is also tremendous. The following two excerpts illustrate that we all desire to drink clean water from Yangtze. More importantly,

This unique floating community literally lives on the water. They transport by boat and sell the fish they catch in the lake to support themselves. Since they dump all their used wastewater to the lake, pumped groundwater is now provided for their cooking and drinking.(Ganvie, Benin, Africa, June 2006).

we want to share the water because it is our mother land, our culture, our tradition and may be our first love.

“我住長江頭，君住長江尾；日日思君不見君，共飲長江水。”（李之儀，卜算子）

“給我一瓢長江水啊長江水，那酒一樣的長江水，那醉酒的滋味是鄉愁的滋味，給我一瓢長江水啊長江水。”（余光中，鄉愁四韻《白玉苦瓜》）

Unfortunately, Yangtze river have been polluted by the waste from cities and industries along the river. Cities along the river discharge about 14 billion cubic meters of polluted water every year, more than one-third of China’s total. As indicated in a recent report, the pollution condition has worsened. ”目前長江總體基本健康，局部不健康，近年來一直處于不斷惡化的狀態。”（中科院, 2007) The report indicates that 600 km of the river are in critical condition and 30 percent of its major tributaries including the major water supply sources of several major cities along the river are seriously polluted.

Actually, it does not matter where you live, most of the water sources for our drinking water are more or less polluted. It may contain heavy metals (e.g., arsenic and copper), organic contaminants (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and benzene), microbiological contaminants (e.g., bacteria, viruses, and protozoa) and suspended solids. Therefore, water treatment is necessary to provide safe water for our consumption. A typical municipal water treatment includes the processes of coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Essentially, alum is added to make the tiny particles in the water to form large flocs so that they can be settled easily in a sedimentation tank. Then the clear effluent is directed to a rapid sand filter to get rid of any particle that is not settled in the sedimentation tank. Disinfection process (usually chlorination) is used to kill any pathogens that may escaped the filtration process and to ensure safety against after contamination in the distribution

system. Some of you may remember that we did similar things in Taiwan when we were young. We took the water from a shallow well pump and put it in a large container. Then we put alum in, mix the water and let it sit for a while before we use it. Some may have used a tank filter with sand and charcoal to filter the water. The sand filter is used to remove solids and the charcoal can further adsorb foul odors and other contaminants not retained by the sand filter. Come to think of it, some of us still use the water filter in our house for the tap water. Most of these filters use activated carbon to adsorb contaminants. Activated carbon (also called activated charcoal) uses the same mechanism to remove contaminants as the charcoal except that the activated carbon has larger surface areas and thus more efficient. One recent Chinese scholar made an interesting description of this coagulation-flocculation process although she really wants to show how benevolence and sincerity of a person can help lift the spirits of others in an awkward and embarrassed situation. "如明礬入井，遂令濁物沈澱，水質復歸澄瑩。"（張曉風,玉想）

In the United States, all drinking water provided by public water treatment plants has to meet the primary drinking water standards set by the US Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Thus, the water provided by municipal water supply systems is in general safe to drink. Nonetheless, some people like to use additional filters for there tap water or prefer to drink bottled water because they do not like the taste or color of the tap water. According to Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), "Bottled water sold in the United States is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water, according to a four-year scientific study recently made public by NRDC. In fact, about one-fourth of bottled water is actually bottled tap water, according to government and industry estimates." Furthermore, bottled water is much more expensive than the tap water, it takes a lot of energy to transport the bottled water, and the used water bottles cause environmental problems.

In summary, water is a necessary and valuable resource to sustain our life and our living environment. It is also a fascinate element that enriches our lives. Since we cannot live without water, then it is our responsibility to save water and protect our water resources from pollution. Here are some of the simple steps you can take to save water. Use low-flow toilets (1.6 gallons per flush), low-flow showerheads (2.5 gallons per minutes) and low-flow faucet aerator (1.5 gallons/min) to save more than 50% of water compared with conventional ones. Check and fix leaks in faucets, pipes, and toilets can probably save thousands of gallons of water a year. Other good habits such as turning off the water while shaving, brushing teeth or applying soaps, defrosting food in the refrigerator instead of using tap water will also save significant amount of water. For outdoors, use native and other drought-tolerant plants can significantly reduce water use. Rain barrels can be used to save rainwater for watering the garden plants. Use drip irrigation for lawn and plants instead of conventional sprinklers can also avoid evaporation and save water.

Talking about lawn, let me end here by sharing with you my observations on how

A picture of Songhua river. A JPC accident in November 2005 caused water supply stoppage, fish deaths and tensions between provinces and countries (Harbin, China, June 2007).

Americans (including ourselves) are obsessed with a green and lush lawn. We apply fertilizers and water to make the grass grow green and fast. We apply herbicides to ensure that there are no weeds to compete with our grass. We aerate the soil so that the grass roots can breathe and new seeds can germinate. Once the grass is healthy, green and tall, we have to use a lawn mower to give it a hair cut. Then we bag the clippings and send them to landfills. We do this once every one or two weeks. Otherwise, our neighbors will start to complain. During the process, we waste our money, water and energy, we add pollutants to our receiving water, and we deplete our valuable landfill space. The saddest thing is that we cannot even put the grass on our dinner table.

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退休銘

蔡山慶

食不在精，清淡則靈；

衣不在美，得体就行。

退休餘年，淡泊人生。

夕陽無限好，晚霞染天穹。

兒媳常問安，鄰居似親朋。

可以練太極，上舞廳；

鬧鐘停耳根靜，酣睡到自然醒。

春遊地中海，秋訪阿根廷。

蔡子云：“退休大贏！”

〔註〕：我的年紀已屆六十又八，由聯邦政府退休五個月後作此一首 “退休銘，”模仿唐朝劉禹錫的“陋室銘”及今人李德成的仿劉“晚晴銘”而成此篇，以感謝上蒼賜福，身体康泰，朱顏未改。

【古文觀止】唐 劉禹錫：陋室銘

作者：劉禹錫

山不在高，有仙則名。

水不在深，有龍則靈。

斯是陋室，惟吾德馨。

苔痕上階綠，草色入簾青。

談笑有鴻儒，往來無白丁。

可以調素琴，閱金經。

無絲竹之亂耳，無案牘(音：讀)之勞形。

南陽諸葛廬，西蜀子雲亭。

孔子云：「何陋之有？」

晚晴銘 李德成

菜不在精，清淡就灵；

酒不在美，舉杯就行。

同為“老朽”，淡泊人生。

夕陽無限好，人間重晚晴。

兒孫常回家，不愁養老金。

可以練太極，練丹青；

無是非之亂耳，無名利之勞形。

春游洞庭湖，秋登黃山峰。

筆者云：“何老之有？”

貪污對經濟的影響

葉秋男

貪污的問題牽涉廣泛，諸如政治環境，司法制度，人事制度，公職人員的待遇與素質，社會風氣與習俗與貪污有關。我們可以說，貪污所涉及的因素幾乎包括所有影響經濟成長的非經濟因素。因此，要建立貪污與經濟成長之間的關聯是一件極其困難的事。

經濟學家使用透明國際社(Transparency International)所編製的貪污感受指數(Corruption Perception Index)來衡量一國貪污的程度。指數的數值由0到10，指數越高，表示越廉潔。經濟學家就使用這種指數和人均所得來建立貪污與經濟成長之間的關聯。有些經濟學家使用迴歸分析的結果發現，在高所得的先進國家當中，貪污與經濟成長(用人均所得來表示)之間的關聯並不顯著。而在低所得的落後國家當中，兩者之間具有相當顯著的關聯。直言之，在高所得的先進國家，貪污對經濟成長沒有影響，而在低所得的落後國家，貪污對經濟成長有相當顯著的影響。

何以貪污對這兩類國家的經濟成長產生不同的影響？為了解答這個問題，我們就得先把貪污分為初級貪污(Primary corruption) 和次級貪污(Secondary corruption)。初級貪污係指人類貪婪的本性，而次級貪污表示政府無法有效的控制或減輕這種貪婪，致使貪污蔓延，效率減低，削弱國本。初級貪污不會影響經濟成長，次級貪污才是妨礙經濟成長的罪魁禍首。

自私和貪心是人類與生俱來的天性。擁有權勢的官員，面對垂手可得的財貨，沒有不會動心的。因此，無論是先進國家或是落後國家，初級貪污是無法避免的。在高所得的先進國家，有優良的政治環境，完備的法律規章，健全的司法制度和合理的人事制度。這些完善的典章制度構成了阻擋次級貪污的反制因素，有效的防止次級貪污的發生。在這些國家，貪污只限於少數無法控制貪餒本性的官員，屬於初級貪污。這些零星的偶發貪污事件一經發現，司法當局立刻處理，不會蔓延，也不會影響整個經濟體系的運作。因此，貪污對這些國家的經濟成長沒有不利的影響。

根據透明國際社的評鑑，日本的貪污是高所得的先進國家中最嚴重的。日本的貪污感受指數只有7.3，排名21，還不如人均所得比他低的新加坡(指數 9.4，排名 5)和 香港 (指數8.3，排名15)。所幸日本的政治穩定，高度民主化，教育普及，司法和人事制度健全，這些因素構成了阻擋次級貪污的反制因素，使次級貪污無法產生。因此，日本的貪污只限於初級貪污，對經濟沒有不利的影響。其經濟規模僅次於美國，是全世界第二大的經濟體系，其人均所得也排在全世界的前十名之內。

在貧窮落後的國家，由於政治環境惡劣，沒有完善的典章制度來做為阻擋次級貪污的反制因素，加以人民對貪污的不當認知，認為貪污歛財是理所當然的，因此，次級貪污盛行。而次級貪污會阻礙經濟成長。我們都知道，成長來自投資，而投資需要誘因和資本。一個國家要有穩定的政治環境，有效率的官僚體系，以及健全的司法制度，有效的保障個人的生命財產的安全，才能引發企業家的投資意願，並且吸引到投資所需的資金。私人的財產有了保障，人民由生產活動所累積的財富不會被人搶走(不僅是強盜，還包括政府的沒收，不合理的租稅和官僚的索賄)，人們才願意辛勤的工作，創新開發新產品，增加生產，創造更多的財富，提高所得，促進經濟成長。

低所得的落後國家由於次級貪污盛行,無法提供上述有利的投資環境來引發企業家的投資意願 。投資人裹足不前，經濟就無法成長。這就足以說明，貪污對這些國家的經濟成長會產生不利的影響。

歷來非洲及拉丁美洲等開發中國家，由於次級貪污盛行，阻礙經濟發展，始終無法擺脫貧窮落後的困境。蘇聯解體以後，新成立的一些共和國，諸如俄國(指數2.4)和烏克蘭(指數2.6)，雖然科技發達，但是由於次級貪污盛行，被透明國際社評定為貪污

極度嚴重的國家，致使經濟改革和轉型困難。

此外，還有下列兩種奇特的貪污方式，也會對經濟成長會產生重大深遠的影響。

知識份子的墮落(Intellectual corruption):亦即理智的淪喪。它指的是專業的知識份子，明知政府或公司的決策錯誤，施行以後，會造成災難，使百姓遭殃。但是未了保護既得的祿位，或是缺乏道德勇氣，不敢根據本身的專業知識，向決策者健言，剖析利害，使決策者有所警惕，避免一場災難。這種無形的貪污所造成的後果，有時會比有形的貪污更嚴重。知識份子的墮落在歷史上屢見不鮮。最近的例子如台灣的博達公司掏空案。公司負責人造假帳，把公司掏空，公款進私人口袋，會計師明知違法，卻仍然通過會計認證，讓投資大眾血本無歸。還有早年美國菸草公司資助科學家做研究，証明煙草無害人體。

竊盜政治(Kleptocracy):原來專指一些非洲國家的元首直接由國庫盜取公帑。後來經濟學家使用這個名詞來表示，一國的最高元首利用職權，搜括自肥。以前剛果的總統莫布杜，菲律賓的總統馬可仕，印尼的總統蘇哈托都是竊盜政治的佼佼者。在台灣更是青出於藍，高官巨賈五鬼運財，掏空公私機構，竊取國家社會資源，逃亡海外，留下龐大債務。高官如曾任立法院長的劉松潘，高雄市議長的朱安雄，國營會主委的王玉雲。知名度高的巨賈如王又曾，曾正仁，陳由豪等等之流，皆長袖善舞，黨政商關係極佳。王又曾涉嫌掏空七百多億台幣，陳由豪六百多億，曾正仁跟朱安雄各二百多億。竊盜政治不但會阻碍經濟發展，而且還會造成社會板蕩，國勢沉淪。

由於貪污會產生上述不利的後果，使整個國家陷入貧窮落後的深淵。許多開發中國家體認到，要發展經濟，提高所得，改善人民生活，就得先剷除這項妨碍成長的障礙，並且進行一系列的改革。其中新加坡和香港是反貪運動中成效最宏著的兩個政府，舉世稱羨。

由於全力肅貪的結果，新加坡和香港的政府廉潔，行政效率高，促成政治穩定，經濟繁榮。根據經濟學人(The Economist) 2007年所公佈的資料，新加坡的人均所得是32,030 美元，居四小龍之冠。香港次之，人均所得29,350美元。近年來韓國的反貪運動獲致顯著的成效，經濟成長隨着貪污的減少而

提升，2007年的人均所得是20,240美元，超過台灣的17,520美元。

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透明國際社(Transparency International) 2007年 貪污感受指數(Corruption Perception Index) 簡略排行榜		
國家	指數得分	排名
丹麥	9.4	1
芬蘭	9.4	1
紐西蘭	9.4	1
新加坡	9.3	4
香港	8.1	14
日本	7.3	17
美國	7.2	20
台灣	5.7	34
韓國	5.1	43
巴西	3.5	72
中國	3.5	72
印度	3.5	72
泰國	3.3	84
越南	2.6	123
菲律賓	2.5	131
印尼	2.3	143
俄羅斯	2.3	143
緬甸	1.4	179

蘇丹達弗浩劫

楊志成

緣起

達弗(Darfur)種族滅絕衝突，遭受國際社會跟全球媒體前所未有的關注，然綜觀海內外及兩岸華文報導，着墨不多，華人社會也多抱著事不關己的冷漠態度，兩者形成強烈對比，凸顯出華人世界觀的偏狹。全球化的今日，我們要放眼天下，那是個怎麼樣的天下？

今秋偶逢扶輪社友布萊恩，非洲查德賑災，歷劫歸來，娓娓訴說，細述劫難，聞者莫不為之動容，撫掌太息。念念於茲，爰為彙整成篇，以饗讀者。

背景

達弗地處非洲蘇丹西陲，面積跟法國相當，居民約八百萬，分多種不同族群，絕大部分是信仰回教的黑人。達弗地區在淪為英國殖民地以前，本是一個獨立的小王國，和蘇丹沒有強烈的民族感情和歷史認同。蘇丹獨立以後，蘇丹南部跟西部達弗分離獨立意識高漲。蘇丹政局長期動盪，軍人政變干政斲害人權，北部阿拉伯回教徒跟南部信奉基督教及傳統信仰的黑人內戰衝突不斷。一九六二年爆發內戰，歷經十年達成和解，南方取得高度自治權。一九八三年，蘇丹軍事強人尼梅力(Jaafar Nimeiri)強迫實施回教律法，南北猜忌擴大，南方人民解放軍(SPLA)與政府軍展開對抗，內戰再度爆發。一九八五年，尼梅力被推翻，新的民主政府跟SPLA達成和平協議，不久，蘇丹又發生軍事政變，和平進程一波三折，直到二零零三年才達成最新協議。就在此際，達弗地區又爆發了新衝突。

達弗的衝突，主要根源於以農耕為主的黑人跟遊牧的阿拉伯人之間幾代人爭奪土地資源的經濟矛盾，而非宗教差異。當蘇丹政府跟南方人民解放軍(SPLA)達成和平協議分享政治資源，達弗地區卻被完全排除在外。蘇丹政府長期以來一直輕忽達弗地區，雖然同為回教，卻偏袒阿拉伯人，歧視黑人，不公平的種族待遇，舊恨添新仇。因而導致叛軍興起，中央政府鎮壓，還鼓動族群矛盾，武裝支持一個對抗黑人的阿拉伯民兵騎兵隊(Janjaweed)，進行種族屠殺。蘇丹政府對外一直堅稱與Janjaweed無關。

達弗叛軍

黑人叛變主要以公義平等運動(The Justice and Equality Movement, JEM) ，蘇丹解放運動(The Sudan Liberation Movement, SLM) ，改革發展運動 (The National Movement for Reform and Development)，等三大主流。勢力以蘇丹解放軍最大。跟蘇丹政府軍和阿拉伯民兵(Janjaweed)兩面作戰。

阿拉伯民兵

以遊牧阿拉伯人為主，屬傭兵性質，薪資不多，但劫掠平民機會很多。這些民兵一到，寸草不留，姦淫擄掠，搶糧劫草，破壞水源，無惡不作。農耕黑人跟遊牧阿拉伯人之間，幾代人為爭土地和水源，樑子結得很深。

無辜的平民

非洲有句老話，兩隻大象不管是打架或做愛，倒霉的是草皮。上百萬人流離失所，飢荒蔓延。以農耕的黑人Fur, Massalit, 和 Daju，三族受害最深，少數遊牧阿拉伯平民也難逃池魚之殃。

政府軍的轟炸

“飛機天天來，炸掉房子炸死人，我們家裡挖個土坑，飛機一來趕快躲起來，等到飛機走了，才爬出來。每天都有人被炸死，受傷的不說，有時候一天死八個，第二天死六個，有時死一兩個。沒完

沒了，不知道什麼時候才會停，後來我家也被炸得光光的，再呆下去只有死路一條，我們只好逃難出來。” (Human Rights Watch)

Janjaweed 的殺戮

“那是禮拜四下午，我聽到幾聲槍響，鄰居小女孩哭著跑過來，她爸爸被打死了。我趕快塞些錢給太太，要他帶小孩躲起來。然後出去看個究竟，兩個阿拉伯人正在拉趕我那兩頭駱駝，當我上前要阻止，他門朝著我開槍，隨後幾個阿拉伯人進入我家，搶我太太，她被當場打死。然後放火燒我家，連我兩個雙胞胎男孩活活燒死。” (Human Right Watch)

Janjaweed 在政府軍撐腰下，系統性的夷平黑人村莊。屠盡男丁，姦淫婦女，然後把值錢的東西跟糧食牲畜搶走。不少駭人聽聞的慘事，虐殺婦女之後加以戮屍 。 (BBC News)

Janjaweed採用三光焦土政策，房子燒光，壯丁殺光，牲糧搶光。把死爛腐屍丟入水井，污毒水源。Janjaweed的所作所為引起國際社會強烈譴責，憤怒責難。

飢荒的到臨

達弗地區本來就是一個土地貧瘠，水源稀少的地區。婦女常要步行一趟三、四十分鐘汲水，到井邊再排隊等一兩個小時，是很平常的事。取回家的水一半是泥一半是水。客人來訪，最高的敬意是奉上一瓢清水。焦土殺戮跟水源的破壞對倖存者無異是死亡判決。這場劫難到目前已奪取了三十五萬條的人命，大部份是餓死的。情況持續在惡化。聯合國的助援因經費短缺，糧食供應被砍了一半。成群結隊的難民持續湧入臨近的查德。成跨國的難民問題。

難民的困境

查德邊境的居民也很窮，在生存線上掙扎。一下子湧入一百八十萬難民，日子更加艱難。Janjaweed 也時常越境攻擊劫掠難民營。難民營內約一半是小孩，嚴重營養不足，缺糧缺水，任何小病疫都會引爆一場更大的災難。

聯合國的立場

衝突之初，聯合國並未主動觀切，情況惡化到種族滅絕的層次時，反應仍然不夠積極。直到二零零四年盧安達種族滅絕悲劇十週年紀念前夕，聯合國負責救援的官員公開指控蘇丹政府，要求國際社會重視此一人道危機。聯合國向蘇丹政府喊話，要求中止暴行，並讓救助人員進入達弗，展開救援。蘇丹政府並未作多大回應。安理會通過兩項決議案，指名譴責Janjaweed正式界定此暴行為種族滅絕

。也獲得非洲聯盟的支持，願意派出維和部隊。不過，聯合國並沒通過動武的決議案，遲遲未獲正面回應。而後，安理會再度召開會議，考慮經濟制裁。終於達成停火協議。不過，停火協定仍未受尊重，仍然不斷進行轟炸，無實質誠意。蘇丹政府暗中支持Janjaweed，但實際上能否掌控這個民兵團，仍值得懷疑。在缺乏掌控機制之下，又無意願，豈能遏止民兵團的暴行。

美國的立場

一九九八年，克林頓訪問盧安達，特別為美國當年袖手旁觀，未能阻止種族滅絕，而向盧安達人民道歉，誓言不再讓悲劇重演。由於美國入侵伊拉克的正當性遭受國際質疑，伊拉克重建困難重重，為免節外生枝，也就沒多大意願介入干預。使得解決危機的重任落到聯合國跟非洲聯盟的肩上。

中國的立場

當西方國家加強對蘇丹的孤立，中國卻繼續擴大在蘇丹的石油天然氣投資。中國是蘇丹的一個重

要能源投資夥伴，中國控制蘇丹三個油田，除了石油和天然氣大量投資外，中石油還擁有蘇丹唯一煉油廠一半的股份。現在蘇丹的大部份石油都出口到中國，但中國從蘇丹進口的原油佔進口總數的比重並不大。以北京在蘇丹舉足輕重的政經影響力，在解決達弗危機上應能發揮很大的作用。西方國家和國際人權組織指責北京在達弗問題上沒向蘇丹施加足夠壓力，還批評中國利用聯合國常任理事國的地位阻撓聯合國向蘇丹採取更嚴厲的措施，以制止達弗地區的流血。

我們的期待

美國多次呼籲中國和國際社會站在一起，協力解決危機。美國國務院助卿斯文最近在一次研討會上表示，最近北京在達弗問題上的立場，出現了一些積極的變化，希望中國繼續對蘇丹施加正面的影響。

達弗問題不是侷限於一個地區或一兩國的內政問題，而是人類的人道危機。大國要崛起，我們期待能看到大國的泱泱器度與風範。

(作者：北卡 三葉國際公司負責人，坎培爾大學兼任教授)

農藥知多少

編輯室

大家都知道，健康的飲食要多吃蔬菜水果。但您可知道，多少農藥同時隨之下肚？農藥殘毒一直是我們日常生活中揮不掉的夢魘。上個世紀，九十年代末，曾發生過幾件重大的食物污染中毒案件，引起全美國極大的關注。當年克林頓政府也信誓旦旦，要加強稽核，增進食品安全，許諾國民一個無食物污染的環境。十年一覺，不妨回過頭來檢視一下，我們現在吃的蔬果比以前乾淨安全了嗎？不見得。由於經濟全球化，進口農產品逐年擴增，要稽查這麼龐大的每日進口，單靠海關，USDA，FDA等有限人力把關，力有不逮。該怎麼辦？別無他徑，只能自求多福。

如何避毒

(一)買USDA認証的有機蔬果

上述表列雖然有用，但不是百分之百正確，因每年生產天候跟方式都在變。就是不同進口產地來源，殘毒含量也不同。購買當地有機蔬果是最好的保證。不過同時也要注意產地，就曾發現過部份中國認證是假的。

(二)清洗

大部份殘毒可清洗掉，使用流水和刷子清洗，效果較佳。有部份農藥是水洗不掉的。不要用肥皂或洗衣粉清洗。

(三)削皮

削皮可把殘毒削掉。如萵苣，包心菜一類的青菜儘量把外層去掉。但有些農藥會滲透果皮，削了皮，並不百分之百保證沒殘毒。農藥會殘留累積在肉的肥脂，魚皮跟雞皮，這些都要儘量去掉。

(四) 多樣化

食用多樣不同果蔬，可避免殘毒集中過量。

(五)自己種

有些果蔬自己栽種相當簡便。例如豆芽菜，只要幾天就可孵一批，比起亞洲東方超市的畸形變態豆芽要好多了。夏秋收穫時，不妨跟同好交換不同蔬果，可求多樣化。

(資料來源: USDA, Consumer Reports, the Environmental Working Group, Consumers Union, EPA)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">蔬果殘毒一覽</th></tr>
<tr><th>高殘毒蔬果</th><th>驗出率</th><th>其它高殘毒蔬果</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Nectarines</td><td>97.3%</td><td rowspan="12">Carrots
Lettuce
Green Beans
Hot Peppers
Mushrooms
Cucumbers
Apricots
Imported Cantaloupe
Winter Squash</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Celery</td><td>94.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Pears</td><td>94.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Peaches</td><td>93.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Apples</td><td>91%</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Cherries</td><td>91%</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Strawberries</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Imported Grapes</td><td>86%</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Spinach</td><td>83.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Potatoes</td><td>79.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Bell Peppers</td><td>68%</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Red Raspberries</td><td>59%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">低殘毒蔬果
Asparagus, Avocados, Bananas, Blueberries,Broccoli,Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Corn, Kiwi, Mangoes, Onions, Plum, Papaya, Pineapples, Sweet Peas, Sweet Potatoes, Water-melon</td></tr>
</table>

Stories on mosquito vector control and its applications to disease prevention

蔡山慶

Mosquito bites are not only painful but also can be dangerous to human health. About 80 of the 3,000 mosquitoes species are able to cause diseases to people. These mosquito-borne diseases include West Nile Virus〔西尼羅病毒〕in USA, dengue fever〔登革熱〕in Taiwan, and malaria〔瘧疾〕in Africa where millions of people died of malaria each year.

Taiwan faces no risk of malaria now but dengue fever is still a health issue. Taiwan successfully reduced, and finally eradicated malaria by 1965 after carrying out two public health programs. The 1910-1944 chemotherapy program to treat malaria patients, coupled with mosquito source reduction and personal protection, reduced the annual death rate from 36 per 10,000 people before 1910 to less than 8 in 1930s. The malaria parasite rates were kept at 2% to 3% levels for 37 consecutive years until the program ended in 1944. Then Taiwan joined the world malaria eradication program in 1952 and launched a 6-year DDT residual spraying operation, supplemented with follow-up malaria surveillance. This DDT spraying program officially eradicated the malaria disease from Taiwan in 1965 when the WHO certified this fact.

Taiwan has a long history of dengue fever outbreaks. Epidemics of dengue in Taiwan was first documented in 1902, 1915, and 1917 in Penghu〔澎湖 or Pescadores;〕in 1924 and 1927 in southern Taiwan; in 1931 in Taiwan; and in 1942-43 in entire island. This island-wide outbreak occurred during WWII under heavy traffic between Taiwan and the Southeastern Asian countries. Then the dengue virus was silent for almost 37 years when Taiwan's coastlines and marine traffic were strictly controlled under martial law during the cold war decades.

The first recurrence of dengue (DENV-2) fever occurred in the summer of 1981 on the southern off-shore Islet of Little Liu-chiu〔小琉球〕where the fishermen and their boats returned from the dengue-infected Philippines after being retained there for months. One half of the mosquito larvae at the islet then belonged to the imported dengue vector Aedes aegypti〔埃及斑蚊〕in addition to the native Aedes albopictus〔白線斑蚊或亞洲虎蚊〕. Later, the epidemic exploded in 1987-1988 in southern Taiwan. Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) also began to appear in 1994 and caused the largest epidemic in 1998 in Tainan. The reported annual dengue hemorrhagic fever cases (DHF/DSS) were below 30 for the 57 years during 1943-2000. In the serious outbreak of 2002, there were 240 DHF cases with 20 fatalities. Now, the total reported dengue cases in Taiwan for 2006 were 864, including 16 cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) of which two cases were fatal. The confirmed dengue cases in 2006 increased 234 % from the 2005 level. Below Taiwan's southern border, dengue commonly infected the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Cambodia. In the month of June 2007 alone, Cambodia had 9,646 dengue cases, of which 132 cases were fetal.

The mosquito-borne diseases were severe

enough to prevent the French from completing the Panama Canal. Later, the American completed the project after controlling the mosquito population in that jungle. The French engineer Lesseps of Suez Canal fame attempted to build the Panama Canal during 1880-1888. However, the French company finally abandoned the Canal project after losing over 20,000 workers mainly to malaria and yellow fever transmitted by mosquitoes.

Later, the Americans took over the Canal project and President Roosevelt placed the mosquito control as a critical priority work for the Panama Canal project. This decision was a reason for American success after the French failure. The American's sophisticated regimen of mosquito control included 7 rigorously enforced programs, as listed below. 1) Drain all pools near residential areas; 2) Cut bushes and grasses near residential areas; 3). Kill mosquito larvae with oil along the grassy edges of water bodies; 4) Use mosquito larvicide to supplement oiling; 5) Give prophylactic quinine to workers; 6) Screen all governmental buildings and quarters against mosquitoes; and 7) Hire local workers to kill adult mosquitoes inside sleeping dwells.

The American's integrated mosquito control program effectively reduced the human mortality in Panama and enabled the American to complete the canal construction by 1914. Malaria death rates in employees dropped from 11.59 per 1,000 in 1906 to 1.23 in 1909. Malaria death rates in total population also reduced from 16.21 per 1,000 in 1906 to 2.58 in 1909. Among the workers, malaria hospitalization rate reduced from 9.6% in December 1905 to 1.6% in 1909. This reduced malaria rate was a key for the success of American's canal project 1914.

Global strategies for malaria control have being evolving with time. The completion of the Panama Canal in 1914 marked the beginning of a successful era of vector control against malaria. In 1955, the WHO adopted the Global Eradication Campaign emphasizing DDT spraying in houses. In those regions treated with DDT spray, Malaria incidence fell sharply. However, the malaria endemic Africa was not treated with DDT in this campaign and the World Health Assembly abandoned the eradication strategy in 1969. A resurgence of malaria began at about that time and today a global malaria crisis looms. In 1993 the WHO adopted a Global Malaria Control Strategy that placed priority in the control of disease rather than infection. This formalizes a policy that emphasizes diagnosis and treatment in a primary healthcare setting while de-emphasizing spraying the houses with residual insecticides.

The global malaria fatality is very high. Every year 300 millions to 500 millions of people suffer from this disease (90% of them in sub-Saharan Africa, two thirds of the remaining cases occur in six countries - India, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Colombia, and Solomon Islands. Currently, about 1.5 million to 3 million people die of malaria each year (85% of these occur in Africa). WHO forecasts a 16% annual growth in malaria cases.

The serious malaria crisis in Africa is getting international attention. U.S. government and private charities contributed large resources to support the work on mosquito control and malaria prevention. Currently, the insecticide

treated bed nets (ITNs, about US$5 a piece, free of charge to families with children and pregnant women) are the main personal protection tools for malaria control there. US CDC is working on pyrethroid (e.g., permethrin) resistance of various mosquitoes in various African localities at different time. The residual spraying of interior walls with pyrethroid insecticides is proven to be effective in, at least, a country off the west shore of continental African. A Taiwanese medical team, led by pioneer mosquito expert Dr. J.C. Lien (連日清), demonstrated that alpha-Cypermethrin (亞滅靈) remained effective for more than one year on wooden walls in the Sao Tome and Principe〈聖多美普林西比〉. The malaria incidence in children reduced from 30% to 1% several months after the residual spraying in Principe, the northern island in that country. By the way, Dr. Lien recently received a medal from the host country and a First Class Medal from Taiwan Government for this excellent foreign aid program on malaria control. Despite of the successful story at Principe, expensive pyrethroid spraying for the infected houses in continental Africa is still unaffordable under the current financial constrain, inexpensive DDT is under consideration as an alternative tool for Africa. Recently, scientists made a genetically modified mosquito vector and rendered the mosquito unsuitable to harbor malaria parasites. This new development provides a potential new tool for malaria control in the future.

There are many ways to control larval and adult mosquitoes and prevent them from biting people. These measures include: 1) Source reduction -- discourage egg laying, prevent development of eggs into larvae and adults, and kill adult mosquitoes with insecticides; and 2) Personal protection - prevent mosquito from entering human dwellings and prevent mosquito from biting people.

The methods of mosquito control can be classified into four categories. 1). Physical control by source reduction in which the breeding site is altered through sanitation and water management to render it unsuitable for the mosquito to complete its life cycle. 2). Chemical control by the uses of insecticides (larvicides and adulticides) and biorational products to kill mosquitoes. 3). Biological control by using predators or parasites of mosquitoes such as predator fish (e.g., mosquito fish), fungus mosquito pathogen, predaceous copepods and planarian flat worm. My favorite planarian predator (Dugesia dorotocephala) from California has high potential for practical use because the predator has fast reproduction rate, high killing power, and long shelf life for storage. Last summer, I also collected some smaller tropical planarians (Dugesia japonica, 日本三角渦蟲) in a stream near Kenting National Park in Ping-tung, Taiwan. 4). Personal protection against mosquito bites: Preventing mosquitoes from entering houses, from hiding, and from reaching human skin. The skin can be protected from mosquito bites

Figure 1. The author (S.C. Tsai) was spraying an oil solution of DDT (DDD to be exact) against adult blind mosquitoes 〈草蚊〉 in the bushes and grass near An-Ping 〈安平〉, Tainan, Taiwan in September 1968. The custom

made motorized spray system was mounted on a small motorcycle 〈光陽機車，65-CC engine〉. The then 29-years old author wore a respirator on his face to reduce the potential inhalation exposure to DDD mists.

Figure 2. The DDD insecticide was applied from a bamboo raft against the adult blind mosquitoes〈草蚊〉in tall grasses in the place inaccessible to sprayer on motorcycle. The author' s assistant K.Y. Lin was applying the oil solution of DDD with a gasoline power sprayer

in Yong-An〈永安〉, Kao-hsiung, Taiwan in the summer of 1969.

Figure 3. The small planarian flat worm Dugesia japonica (日本三角渦蟲), a potential freshwater predator of mosquito larvae, is found in Taiwan (e.g., Kenting National Park), Korea, Japan, and southern China.

with protective clothing, repellents,

insecticide vaporizers, air conditioning, and mosquito net. The insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) have become a very important tool for malaria control in Africa.

Using some of the tools mentioned above, Taiwan implemented an integrated mosquito control program and succeeded in controlling a dengue outbreak in Little Liu-Chu islet. Taiwan government, supported by local community and academic institutes, successfully controlled the imported mosquito vector Aedes aegypti in water containers for drinking and gardening. The indoor drinking water tanks were stocked with larvivorous fish, the outdoor irrigation tanks were treated with mosquito larvicides, and the non-essential containers were removed from the residences. As a result, the mosquito vector larvae population decreased greatly, its Breteau Index (number of positive containers for Aedes aegypti per 100 houses) was reduced from 53.9 in 1982 to 1.2 in 1996 for the entire

islet. Among the eight villages, four villages were free from the mosquito vector Aedes aegypti. I visited the islet in May 2007 and found no open water tank, the major mosquito breeding sites during 1980s. Now, the households stored the tap water in mosquito-proof, closed tanks made of stainless steel.

Despite the successful dengue control program of 1980s at the hilly islet of Little Liu-Chiu, dengue fever is still a health concern in the cities of southern Taiwan. In 2002, an emergency vector control operation stopped a DENV-2 outbreak in Ping-Tung City, Taiwan. The control program included three weekly sprays of insecticide on the inside walls of houses and two source reduction efforts. The Aedes mosquito population reduced significantly, Breteau index decreased by 50 % and larval index decreased by 80%. Therefore, the incidence of dengue cases dropped in one month to only one case after the control effort and no recurrence of dengue case the next year.

In Ping-Tung and other cities in western plain of Taiwan, the stagnant water in open ditches and sewers is a major group of breeding site for mosquitoes. The small particles of rice bran, which are washed off the rice before cooking, trickle down the kitchen sink into the open ditches and provide an excellent food source for the mosquito larvae to flourish. I added the rice bran milk to my bird bathes last summer and found a population explosion of mosquito larvae in these bathes. When Taiwan' s domestic wastewater systems are improved and the housing qualities are further upgraded in the future, the mosquito populations in these cities are expected to decrease and the emergency dengue control operation can then be put in the back burner. In the United States, dengue fever is no longer a health problem after the air conditioning and window screening are commonly used in the households in the southern states, which used to be infected with dengue fever.

For the US residents, CDC provides guidelines for personal protection, mainly through protective clothing and DEET repellents, against mosquito bites. These guidelines may help in reducing the health risk of contacting West Nile Virus from the biting mosquito vector. It can be assured that these protective methods will help in reducing the painful bites from nuisance mosquitoes.

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會友專欄

楊志成

最近幾期思源有很大的轉變，這要歸功於我們前洪金城會長的統籌與李家賢會友大力協助。李會友在尚未加入學會前即受前洪會長之託，幫忙設計學會的各式文宣、包括學會新識別標誌、網站等都是由李會友幫忙設計完成。

李會友在大學時期主修商業設計，並對於文學及視覺藝術有極大興趣，多次榮獲國內新詩、平面及網路設計獎項，畢業後曾在國內知名多媒體集團及入口網站擔任設計師一職，更幫許多音樂、政治人物及政府機構設計網站。工作多年後決定出國研修平面、網路、廣播電視等不同媒體平台及吸收新興設計概念，李會友畢業於喬治亞州的 Savannah College of Art and Design，主修互動多媒體設計以及動態影像及廣播設計，在學期間，受到教授們的推薦，參與美國新興網路公司設計工作，其設計作品更榮獲全美平面廣告設計銅獎，完成學業後隨即在南卡網路公司擔任資深設計師一職至今。

由於曾在大學參與台灣地區民間信仰的調查及研究，養成李會友善於觀察事物的習性，在他的觀察及收集下，許多常被忽略的人事物，都變成他平常設計上靈感的來源。設計對他而言是一種遊戲，只是在不同的遊戲規則下享受視覺的美麗，有時也可以跳脫束縛，自己暢快的玩樂！把工作當玩樂，處處尋找樂趣，對他而言這就是工作上最大的享受。工作之餘，他更喜好大自然，出國前就經常攀登台灣高山、探訪小鎮、發覺美景。畢業後搬到南卡才有機會親近大自然，這也是他當初會放棄 Atlanta 的工作機會，選擇在這邊居住的原因，他覺得 Greenville 的生活步調比起 Atlanta 慢得許多，是個適合享受生活的城市。不過在美國的三年中，他最懷念的還是台灣的美食跟高山美景！

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楊志成

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