



第十四期

文藻歐盟園區電子報

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文藻歐盟園區電子報

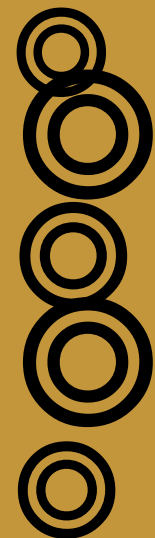
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文藻歐盟園區3月份活動



3/12(四) 1000-1200 留學荷蘭與獎學金說明會 荷蘭教育中心 Q002

3/13(五) 1300-1500 留學講座瑞士商業及飯店管理大學說明會 Q003

3/18(三) 1300-1500 歐洲專題系列講座(2) 講者 劉俊裕 老師

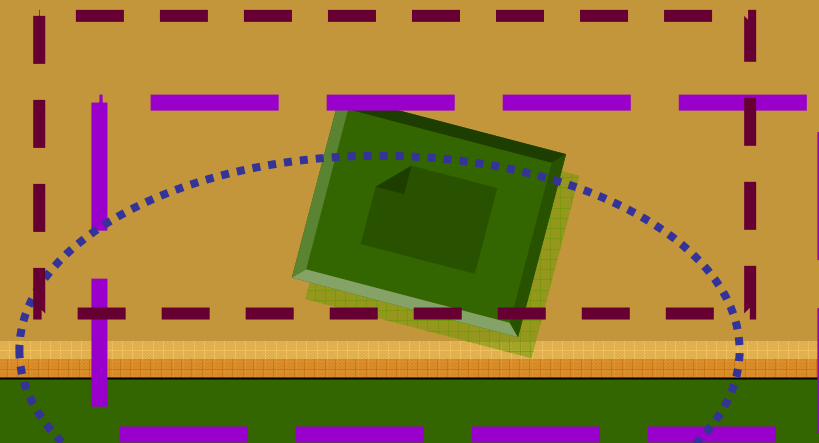
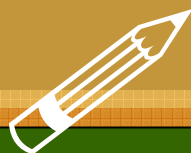
3/20(五) 0930-1700 英國留學講座&特展

歐盟園區會議室
Q003

3/24(二) 1000-1200 電影欣賞座談 『大智若魚』與魔幻現實主義

講者 張末 Q002

▶活動報名網址：<http://c047.wtuc.edu.tw/front/bin/form.phtml?Nbr=22>



歐盟新聞

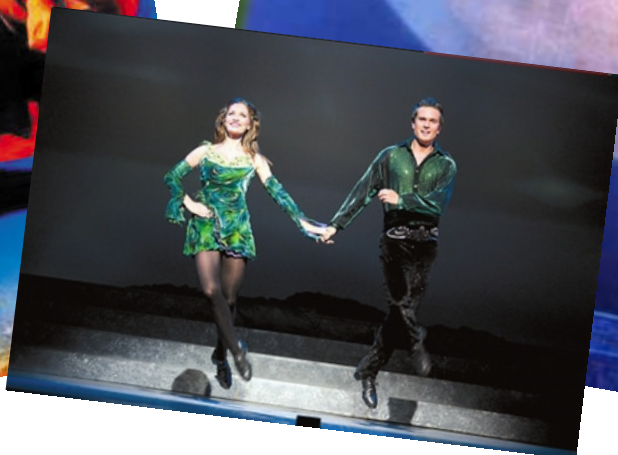
- ◎ 東歐國家要求紓困 歐盟婉拒
- ◎ 2016歐洲國家盃擴張後太花錢 蘇格蘭威爾斯放棄共同主辦
- ◎ 英國首相擬與美國總統建立對抗危機聯合陣線
- ◎ 歐盟領袖舉行經濟危機高峰會 竭力克服歧見
- ◎ 平等互惠 歐鴻練：延長英國免簽證期限
- ◎ 出書見證英法掠奪史 學者籲法表善意
- ◎ 與德國IPCom專利官司互有勝負 宏達電：影響有限

愛爾蘭

國家專欄

踢踏舞

文 UA2A 陳玉桃



愛爾蘭踢踏舞

愛爾蘭傳統踢踏舞的興起，與種族間的爭奪戰有關。愛爾蘭在歷史上一直是個被爭奪的地方，尤其16世紀亨利八世在宗教上掀起狂瀾之後，宗教、政治與種族問題，在愛爾蘭人與英國人之間形成強烈的衝突。



據說，英格蘭統治愛爾蘭時禁止愛爾蘭人使用傳統樂器，於是愛爾蘭人常常在家裡偷偷地以手腳打節拍、以口技傳誦樂舞抒發情懷。但為逃避英格蘭人的監視，任何動作都只侷限於隔著窗看不到的身體下半部，因此發展出愛爾蘭傳統踢踏舞上半身挺直、靠下半身變換的舞步。

愛爾蘭踢踏舞

最早關於舞蹈在愛爾蘭的敘述可追溯到十四世紀，但由於愛爾蘭舞蹈和其音樂向來密不可分，因此在十七世紀前的文獻紀錄多是關於音樂家，而非舞者。而愛爾蘭舞步的名稱jig與reel也皆源自於英文，而非愛爾蘭語。而現代愛爾蘭語damhsa（舞蹈）一字也是源於法文danse。

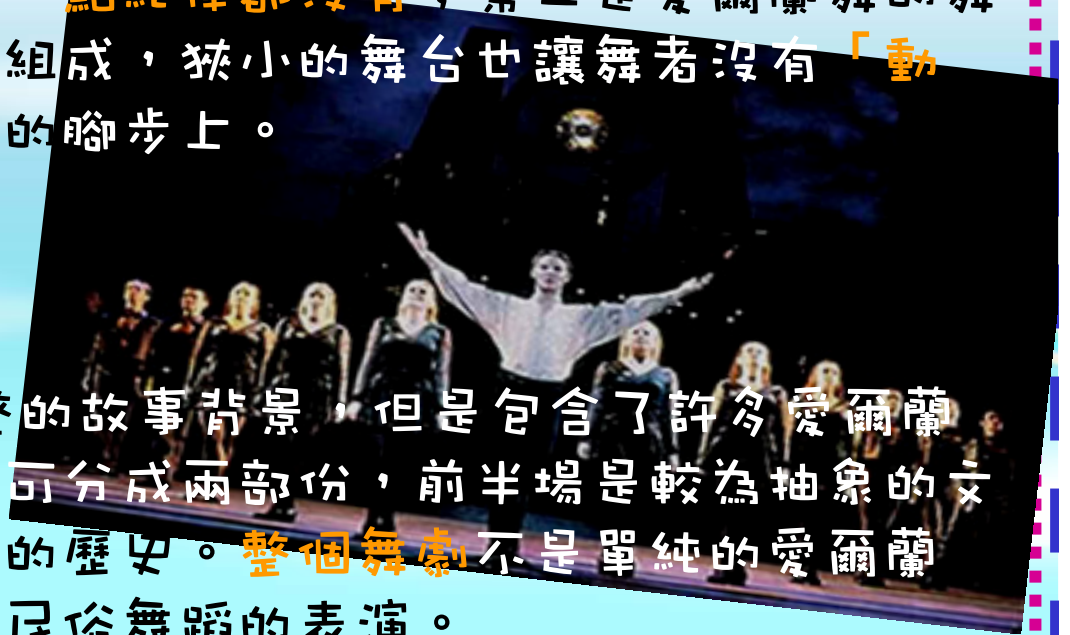


在十八世紀前，確實有許多關於愛爾蘭人喜愛跳舞的文獻紀錄，但都沒有清楚地描述究竟是怎麼個跳法。十八世紀中葉才有關於舞蹈教師（Dancing master）的敘述：這些舞蹈教師通常也是樂師（不管是小提琴或愛爾蘭風笛），並通常在幾個村莊間流浪，教授學生。這些舞蹈教師在村莊間也很受歡迎，因為那表示至少在六個星期內，整個村莊都會充滿舞蹈與音樂。

愛爾蘭踢踏舞

至於為什麼愛爾蘭舞要維持上半身不動，第一是這些舞蹈教師不希望學生隨意揮動雙手，感覺一點紀律都沒有；第二是愛爾蘭舞的舞台通常都是克難地用門板或桌子組成，狹小的舞台也讓舞者沒有「動手」的空間，而專心在精細複雜的腳步上。

《大河之舞》並無完整的故事背景，但是包含了許多愛爾蘭文化與歷史背景。整個舞劇大略可分成兩部份，前半場是較為抽象的文化背景，後半場則緊扣著愛爾蘭的歷史。整個舞劇不是單純的愛爾蘭舞，而是融合了佛朗明哥與東歐民俗舞蹈的表演。



文 UA2A 陳玉桃



人物專訪篇

來自於法國的 Camille



本期訪問的對象是來自於法國的Camille



本期訪問的對象是來自於法國的Camille。因為Camille非常喜歡中文，因此她來到台灣學習中文。

在考上交換學生的資格後，就來到文藻繼續就讀，她說，這樣子等她回法國後，就可以拿到畢業證書了。



Camille 與 台灣

Q：請問你學了華語之後，有沒有更喜歡華語呢？

S：當然更喜歡了啊！雖然學習的過程中遇到了很多困難和鬧了很多笑話，但是還是對華語很有興趣。

Q：那你覺得台灣人對待外國人時的態度是不是充滿熱情？

C：我覺得臺灣人對於外國人非常的熱情。走在路上時，總是有許多朋友或同學跟我打招呼。我覺得台灣人除了對外國文化接受度高之外，同時也注重中國傳統文化。在這裡，我交到許多朋友，而她們在日常生活中也幫了我許多忙。

Q：台灣的文化與西方的文化有大大的不同。請問有哪些台灣的傳統習俗活動使你感到很有趣？

C：原住民的舞蹈。每逢佳節，原住民們都有特殊的慶祝方式，其中那美麗的舞蹈我特別的喜歡，還有她們穿的衣服花色都很漂亮，吃的食物也很特別。

Q：在台灣時，當你有空，你都在做什麼休閒活動？

C：我幾乎每天都和我室友，一起練習中文、英文，有時也會練習台語，有時候也會和朋友去逛街購物，有時也會去美術館走走逛逛。我也喜歡去逛百貨公司和新崛江商圈。我和室友最喜歡去夜市，那裡可以吃到特別的食物和買便宜的飾品、衣服。

Q：除了高雄，你還有去台灣哪些城市參觀嗎？哪個地方你最喜歡？

C：我去過基隆、台北、南投、屏東、墾丁。我喜歡南投，因為那裡有一個九族文化村遊樂園，裡面介紹非常多原住民的文化與特色，去那裡玩可以和許多原住民合照，或者是體驗他們特有的生活方式。

Q：台灣的美食是非常有名的，那你喜歡台灣的食物嗎？什麼食物是你喜歡和不喜歡的？

C：我非常喜歡台灣的食物，其中最喜歡的是珍珠奶茶，口感很特別，在法國還沒嘗試過像這樣子的飲料，所以我非常的喜歡，台灣大部分的食物都還蠻好吃的，如果要說不喜歡的，那應該就是味道很奇怪的皮蛋吧！

Q：能請你敘述一件在台灣讓你永遠忘不了的一件事嗎？

C：和我的室友們一起到高雄很多地方玩，還記得那一天晚上我們去逛夜市還有西子灣看看風景，之後又去一家餐廳喝飲料聽音樂玩樂，那天很開心，是我永遠都忘不了的。

Q：你覺得台灣有什麼缺點是需要改進的？

C：空氣汙染還有加強資源回收，大家出門可以多搭乘大眾運輸，這樣可以減少廢氣排量。垃圾方面需要多一些強烈的管制。

Q：你能介紹一道法國美味的菜餚嗎？法國菜味道是如何？

C：紅酒悶雞，使用非常特殊的紅酒醃煮雞肉，吃起來很嫩很香。法國的前菜大都很淡，主菜的口味則非常濃厚。

Q：能夠介紹一些去法國一定要去拜訪的景點嗎？

C：可以到南部的普羅旺斯看花海，還有去有名的巴黎鐵塔、聖母院以及羅浮宮。

Q：你喜歡法國哪個節日？

C：新年，法國的新年很特別，大眾都會一起倒數，並且每個人都會到街上去，身上也都會帶著酒，然後見到人就互相親吻，是一個很特別過新年的方式。

歐盟第七期科研架構計畫人才培育計畫

歐盟致力吸引年輕人投入科研行列

歐盟投入資金發展智能衣物 為你的健康把關

台灣-史丹福醫療器材產品設計之人才培訓計畫

合作計劃

歐盟第七期科研架構計畫人才培育計畫

歐洲人才再整合補助金(ERG)主要是針對曾參與(FP7或前期之科研架構計畫)「居禮夫人行動計畫」下之跨國流動經驗(trans-national mobility experience)相關研究人員，希望能協助這些具備跨國人才流通經驗之研究人員，將其經驗重新整合，並貢獻至歐盟會員國與FP7合作執行國(Member State or Associated Country)之研究機構中，以增進其研究生涯發展的願景。

另一方面，國際人才再整合補助金(International Reintegration Grants - IRG)主要著重的對象為「具有歐盟外研究經驗的研究人員」。希望這類研究人員能夠將其研究經驗及所學整合至歐洲研究領域，以豐富歐盟研究的內涵。而透過本計畫之進行，歐盟一方面可以鼓勵人才回流，也可以鼓勵這類型研究人員進一步去開展與歐盟國際研究合作之機會。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

http://www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/cooperation/CO200902/CO200902_01.htm

歐盟致力吸引年輕人投入科研行列

科技政策

有鑑於歐洲不論是在本身職場科研人力需求，或是在國際科學發展上的競爭力與優勢上，都受到相當程度的威脅。如何吸引歐洲本土科研人才回流，並鼓勵學子繼續投入科學發展的行列，是目前相當重要的課題。歐盟科學基金會（European Science Foundation，簡稱ESF）去年在荷蘭南部城市馬斯垂克（Maastricht）舉辦了一場以科學與工程勞動市場（The Labour Market for Scientists and Engineers）為題的研討會，此研討會針對如何維持歐盟在國際科研上競爭力，擴大高品質科研人才投入與產出上，提出了許多建議與討論。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

http://www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/policy/P200902/P200902_01.htm

歐盟致力吸引年輕人投入科研行列

科技政策

該研討會著重在科研勞動市場的理論與實務經驗之傳承，藉由勞動力經濟、知識經濟、產業貿易組織、科研管理的體系等面向提出討論，包括科學與工程職場生涯剖析、國際不同知識管理系統與組織分工之評比、學術階段與職場的銜接、目前科研發展人力需求分布、學術勞動力與非學術性活動之合作、學術勞動力轉換與回流的困難與挑戰、人才外流 (Brain drain)、科研勞動結構轉型、基礎科學產業的建立、女性在科學與工程上的角色、科研計畫組織與實驗室管理等方向。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

http://www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/policy/P200902/P200902_01.htm

歐盟投入資金發展智能衣物 為你的健康把關

計畫介紹

你總是在使用滑鼠和長期盯著螢幕之後感到肌肉痠痛嗎？專家告訴我們，在一天之中必須要有幾次的短暫休息時間，但許多人往往忽視了這項建議，讓自己處在重複性疲勞傷害的危險之下。然而這一切將因智能衣物的研製而有所改變，歐洲研究人員已經研製成功可以監測肌肉超負荷和疲勞指數的智能衣物。這項由歐盟贊助的計畫ConText，主要目標就是要建立一套植入衣物中能隨時偵測人體狀況的系統。

重複性疲勞傷害的費用成本每年可以達到數十億歐元，超過40萬歐洲工人遭受這種損傷。數據顯示，重複性疲勞傷害佔所有工作引發疾病總數的一半，專家們更指出，不斷重複的行為可能造成永久性傷害。該計畫的合作夥伴表示，長期而低調的壓力是造成重複性疲勞傷害的主要危險因素。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

http://www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/program/P200902/P200902_01.htm

國科會

台灣-史丹福醫療器材產品設計之人才培訓計畫

主要係工程、醫學、生命科學、商務管理等領域人才，至史丹福大學接受培訓課程之醫療產品設計及商業化運用的實務訓練。透過培訓課程的臨床觀察、動物試驗、核心實驗室、產品專利佈局、法規認證等實務訓練及與產業界互動之過程，期望由不同領域之專業角度，瞭解臨床醫療運用上的創新價值，進而產生創意的改良設計，並尋求創業的機會。為台灣高階醫療器材產業培養創新與創業人才。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：<http://oia.nthu.edu.tw/news.php?id=55&lang=big5>

EU Environmental Policy



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Research interests: EU environmental policy,
EU / Taiwan Climate policy, Trade and
Environment issues, China and Environment

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History of EU environmental policy

Environmental Action Plans (EAPs)

As we have seen in the first part of the series it took European Union quite a long time to include environmental issues into its political realm. Increasing environmental problems due to economic growth and trade raised public concern. Policy responses reflect new insights in the field of environmental science, stem from emerging new threats or were required by contextual changes (EU enlargement). Since its first environmental policy formulation in the early 1970s the EU outlines its environmental priorities for the coming period in so-called *Environmental Action Plans (EAPs)*. EAPs are medium-term programmes and strategic policy statements which reflect fundamental environmental concerns and offer responses to improve environmental quality.

History of EU environmental policy

In 1973 the **First European Environmental Action Plans (1973-76)** was initiated. The first EAP already included the commitment that economic development, prosperity and protection of the environment are mutually interdependent. The programme offered several basic principles to follow, including:

- prevention** is better than cure
- polluter pays** principle
- activities in one member State should not cause deterioration of the environment in another
- principle of **subsidiarity**: ensure that decisions are take at the most appropriate level (as closely as possible to the citizens); constant checks need to be made
- Coordination** of national environmental programmes of member states

History of EU environmental policy

The **Second EAP (1977 - 1981)** covered a greater range of environmental problems to be dealt with and nature protection received special attention. The first and the second Programmes emphasized mainly on water, air and waste. However, during the years of economic downturn (1975-78 and 1981-83) environmental concerns suffered a setback and moved to the background.

The **Third EAP (1982 - 1986)** and the fourth (1987 - 1992) reflected a major change in policy approach. The practice of environmental policies during the 1980s was mainly focused on clean-air policies, and noise and risk management for industrial plants.

History of EU environmental policy

The third EAP focused on the potential risks and benefits of environmental policies on the internal market. In order to successfully create a single European market environmental emissions standards needed to be harmonised. Every member state needed to adopt the same emission standards. If not, companies in countries with higher standards would be at disadvantage. Complying with higher standards also means higher production costs for factories. To guarantee fair competition emission standards of factories needed to be harmonized among different member states. The same had to be done for product regulations.

History of EU environmental policy

To avoid non-tariff barriers due to different national product norms they had to be harmonised too. The third EAP proposed limits for emission sources and encouraged to introduce better filter technologies for the reduction of emissions (“end of the pipe”). Waste prevention, efficient resource use and integrated environmental technologies were some of the objectives of the third EAP.

History of EU environmental policy

The Fourth EAP (1987 – 1992)

The year 1987 is seen as an important turning point in EC environmental policy as environmental protection moved up the political agenda. The harmonisation of environmental standards within its member nations was among the highest priorities. The Fourth EAP shows a new approach to environmental policy. The shortcomings of the earlier programmes were recognised and changed: Emission controls were not helpful to achieve the environmental targets. The Fourth EAP instead proposed a more integrated approach.

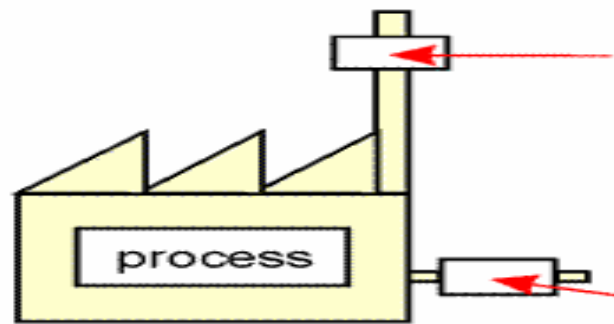
History of EU environmental policy

The Fourth EAP (1987 – 1992)

For the first time environmental protection was named an integrated activity within the whole production process. Emission controls with ever increasing filters (end-of-pipe) are not the solution and focus shifted to make improvements by reducing energy or material inputs. The new approach focused more on improvements of the production process itself and tried to close cycles to reduce waste output. EU also implemented incentive based policy instruments, such as taxes, subsidies or tradable emission permits.

Types of environmental protection capital expenditure

'End-of-pipe'

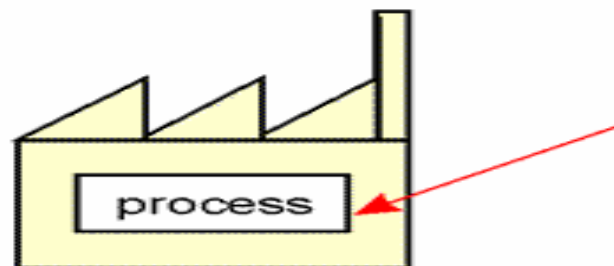


End of process capital expenditure;

e.g. air pollution control equipment (such as electrostatic precipitation or flue-gas desulphurisation)

Solid waste, waste water treatment equipment (such as solids separator or neutralisation)

'Integrated'



Within process capital expenditure;

i.e. adaption of an existing process/installation, or installation of a new production process which incorporates environmental protection features (the extra cost compared with a cheaper and less environmentally friendly alternative)

The Fifth EAP (1993 - 2000): Towards Sustainability

The fifth EAP included some more interesting and new elements: The principal target of sustainable development was introduced. Sustainable development is defined as “...development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”^[1]

Sustainability gradually turned into a normative principle within EU policy making. Furthermore, this programme also introduced new market based policy instruments such as fiscal incentives and voluntary instruments, which should encourage producers and consumers interests in environmental decision making.

^[1] Brundtland (1987) “Our Common Future, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development”, World Commission on Environment and Development, UN

History of EU environmental policy

The Fifth EAP (1993 - 2000): Towards Sustainability

This programme opened the way to a more consensus oriented policy approach including opinions and expertise of important non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local/regional authorities. Negotiation, consensus and cooperation replaced former command-and-control mechanisms. The fifth EAP also saw the introduction of Eco-labels and the EMAS-directive (Eco Management and Audit Scheme; a management tool for companies and organisations to assess, report and increase their environmental performance and raise consciousness among entrepreneurs.)

History of EU environmental policy

The Fifth EAP (1993 - 2000): Towards Sustainability

Examples of eco labels:

- Products which fulfil all necessary criteria and do not contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs; which damages the ozone layer) are awarded the **EU-eco label** (left picture)
- Many household appliances must have a **label rating its energy efficiency** (right picture)

History of EU environmental policy

The Fifth EAP (1993 - 2000): Towards Sustainability



Energy		Washing machine
Manufacturer Model		
More efficient		
Less efficient		
Energy consumption kWh/cycle <small>(based on standard test results for 60°C cotton cycle) Actual energy consumption will depend on how the appliance is used</small>		1.75
Washing performance <small>A: higher G: lower</small>		A B C D E F G
Spin drying performance <small>A: higher G: lower Spin speed (rpm)</small>		A B C D E F G 1400
Capacity (cotton) kg		5.0
Water consumption		5.5
Noise (dB(A) re 1 pW)	Washing	5.2
	Spinning	7.6
<small>Further information contained in product brochure</small>		

History of EU environmental policy

Eco-Labels should raise consumers awareness to buy eco-friendly products. With this programme the EU extended the responsibilities of producer for products. Manufacturers are responsible and accountable for the environmental damage of their products. They also need to take them back for recycling and dismantling. Furthermore, recovery targets are set for some waste streams. In order to extend responsibilities EU implemented several regulations: The **End-of-Life-Vehicles** (ELV; 2000), the **WEEE** (Waste electric and electronic) directive (2002), **CO2- Emission Trading** (2003) etc.

History of EU environmental policy

All of these policies are incentive based instruments. Environmental pollution causes damage to economies (=external costs) and produces public costs (air pollution→more diseases→higher costs for health system). With these policies environmental costs should be internalised (=covered by the one who is responsible for it). More than ever the EU tried to make policy preparation at EU level more participatory. Environmental NGOs were invited to committees, consultants and experts were asked to take part in the process of policy setting.

History of EU environmental policy

The Sixth EAP (2001-2012)

The 6th EAP was adopted in July 2002 and offers a framework for environmental policy-making in the European Union for the period 2002-2012. The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas:

Climate change

Nature and biodiversity

Environment and health

Natural resources and waste.

History of EU environmental policy

The Sixth EAP (2001-2012)

The political agenda is determined by the enlargement of EU. Economic development of new member states drew away attention for environmental major issues. Economic consideration seems to overrule environmental concerns. This programme centres on persistent environmental problems, which clearly are climate change, loss of biodiversity and over-consumption of resources. Efforts to reduce EU green house gas emissions and reform of chemicals policy are key policy priorities. In the next part we will learn more about the key actors of EU's environmental policy making.

To be continued...

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