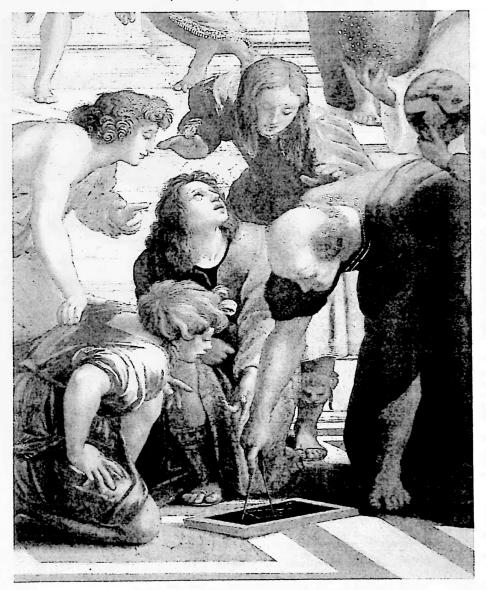
科學史通訊

第二十七期



拉斐爾名畫「雅典學派」中的歐幾里得及其四位弟子。那四 位年輕人的表情分別是:驚訝、專注、好奇與理解。歐幾里 得的衣領上則有拉斐爾的題名。



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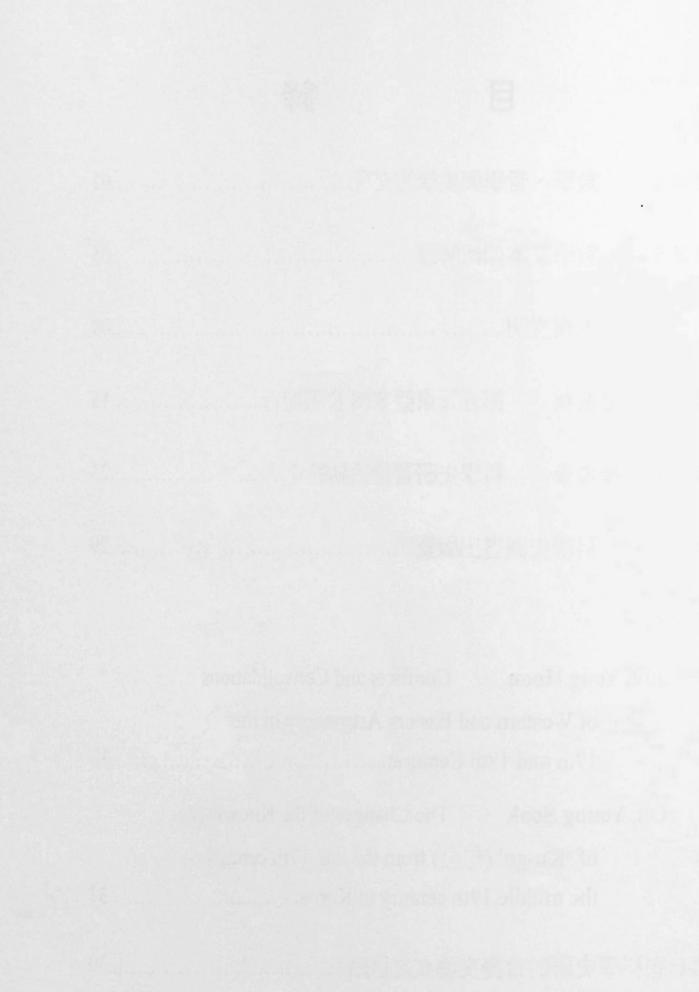
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舒 録

洪萬生 數學、	哲學與美學的交會	01
洪萬生 數學交	文本如何解讀	05
劉君燦 水與交	で明	09
傅大為、范燕秋	第五屆東亞 STS 會議紀行	15
陳敏皓、徐志豪	科學史研習營活動簡介	23
洪萬生 科學史	已圖書出版資訊	29
論文摘要		
Jun, Yong Ho	Conflicts and Consolidations	
of Wes	stern and Eastern Astronomy in the	
· 17th a	nd 18th Centurie	33
Oh, Young So	The Changes of the Knowledge	ge
of 'Ku	-go' (句股) from the late 17th century to	0
the mi	ddle 19th century in Korea	37
第七屆科學史研討	寸會提交論文之目錄	39
International Union	n of the History and	
Philosophy of	Science Division of History of Science	41



數學、哲學與美學的交會

洪萬生

希臘數學史大師 Thomas L. Heath (1861-1940) 去世後,他的太太在書房找到一本整理好的文稿,後來出版就成爲 Mathematics in Aristotle 一書。哲學家亞里斯多德 (Aristotle) 的著作中,關聯了數學知識的相關論述,這的確是希臘數學史的一個非常獨特的風格,因爲在此一文化脈絡中,我們很容易將數學與某個哲學家作連結,在其他文明如中國,這就有一點困難了。譬如說吧,如果我們將數學與孔子聯想在一起,很多人都會覺得不可思議,從而更難理解『孔子與數學』如何成爲一個有意義的主題了。

不過,孔子代表的儒家如何參與中國先秦的數學知識活動,不是本文題旨, 我們在此只想討論柏拉圖的數學哲學與拉斐爾 (Raphael) 的名畫『雅典學派』 (School of Athens)。

拉斐爾固文藝復興時期的一代大師也!然則他的繪畫又與柏拉圖 (Plato) 有何關係呢?其實,只要稍微注意一下,我們就會發現:『雅典學派』這一幅畫中的主角人物柏拉圖與亞里斯多德的手勢完全不同。其中柏拉圖的右手食指朝向天空,大有不食人間煙火之慨,亞里斯多德則右手向前平伸,一副眾生平等的姿態!這種對比的張力,當然反映了藝術家的創作風格,然而,這兩個手勢的確『意有所指』,值得我們從希臘數學發展中的數學與哲學之關係來分疏!

當然,這兩位大師之辨認,除了根據長相一譬如柏拉圖是位長者,所以,頭髮較少!一來判斷之外,我們也可以徵之於他們師徒左手各自所拿書籍:柏拉圖抱住的就是 Timaeus,至於亞里斯多德,則是抓住 Ethics 的書背!前者是柏拉圖的一部探討宇宙生成論 (cosmogony) 的對話錄(難怪他手指向天),後者則是亞里斯多德的名著一《倫理學》(難怪他強調眾生平等)。

有關亞里斯多德的部分,可以參考我與蘇意雯曾經寫過的相關文章!在此, 我們則主要針對拉斐爾的這一幅名畫,來說明柏拉圖如何處理數學與哲學之間的 關係。請先看我們的如下引文:

... this knowledge of the kind [i.e., mathematics] for which we are seeking, having a double use, military and philosophical; for the man of war must learn the art of number or he will not know how to array his troops, and the philosopher also, because he has to rise out of the sea of change and lay hold of true being, and therefore he must be an arithmetician.

Then this is a kind of knowledge which legislation may fitly prescribe; and we must endeavour to persuade those who are to be the principal men of our State to go and learn arithmetic, not as amateurs, but they must carry on the study until they see the nature of numbers with the mind only; nor again, like merchants or retail-traders, with a view to buying or selling, but for the sake of their military use, and of the soul herself; and because this will be the easiest way for her to pass from becoming to truth and being.

I mean, as I was saying, that arithmetic has a very great and elevating effect, compelling the soul to reason about abstract number, and rebelling against the introduction of visible or tangible objects into the arguments. [Plato: *The Republic* Book VII]

在此我們不打算翻譯這三段文字,不過,爲了閱讀方便,我們應該解釋幾個關鍵詞。首先,所謂"sea of change"或"becoming"是指變化無常的『苦海』(比喻『現實世界』),"true being"是『真實存有』(指涉永恆不變的世界,柏拉圖將他稱爲『理想世界』(ideal world)),也是『真理』(truth)存在的處所。至於 arithmetic是指『數論』而非今日之小學算術,因此,"arithmetician"是指數論家或數學家。還有,"soul"可譯成爲『靈魂』或『心靈』,對柏拉圖來說,靈魂不滅,從而得以輪迴轉世。這些主張在他的《米諾》(Meno)中有極清楚的論述,請參考陳昭蓉(1999, 2000)。

無論如何,對於柏拉圖來說,數學的訓練是幫助我們的靈魂從『現實世界』(becoming)提升到『理想世界』(being)的不二法門,這是因爲它可以逼迫靈魂推論抽象的數目,同時抗拒看得到、摸得到的東西之介入我們的論證。這可以更好地解釋何以柏拉圖在他的學院門口懸掛牌子,上面鐫刻 "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here."。顯然,幾何學不只教導我們邏輯推理,更重要的是,它的訓練可以幫助我們的靈魂得以提升,從而國家或軍事領袖才能獲得必備的素養。

總之,從拉斐爾的這一幅名畫,我們不僅欣賞它所代表的文藝復興時期的藝術風格,也可以神游在數學、哲學與美學的交會之中。看來藝術家所以能成爲藝術家,不僅他的雙手靈巧之外,也需要有非常多方面的素養,否則他與一個畫匠又有何不同呢?

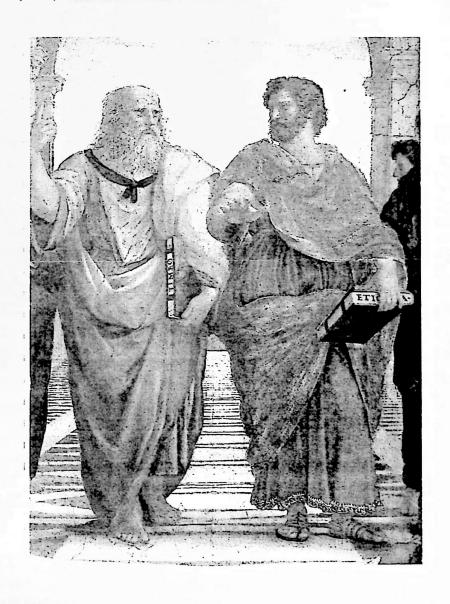
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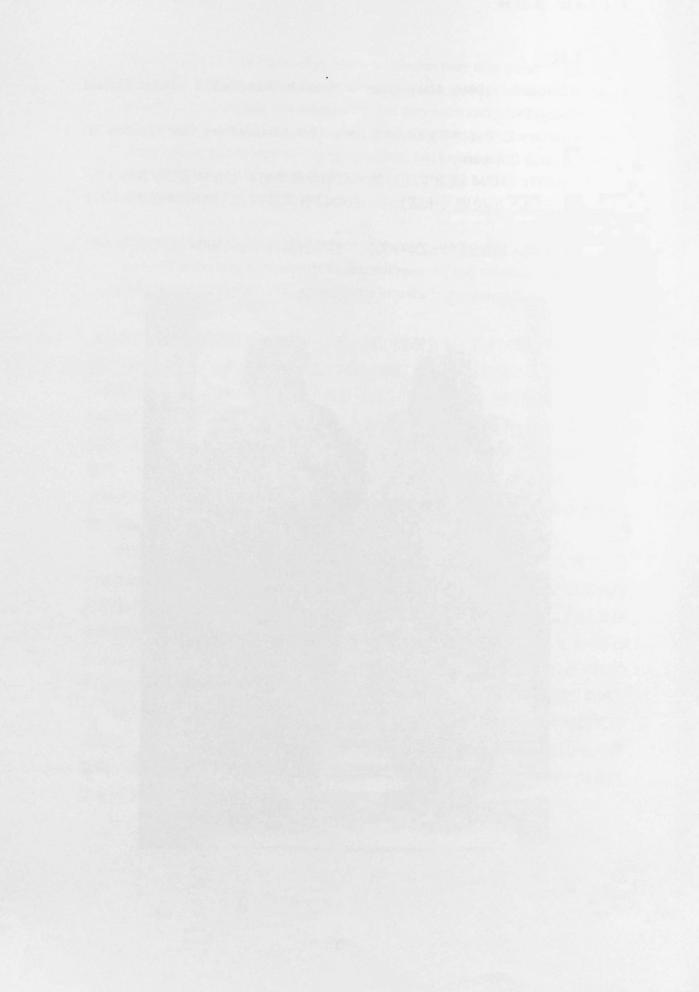
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數學文本如何解讀?

洪萬生

這十幾年來,台灣的出版界對於科普書籍的經營用心,無論質與量都可以說 是前所未有,令人感佩!不過,在譯者對於原書內容的駕馭能力,難免有一些不 足,值得我們『隨興之所至』地提出來討論。我們當然也期待這些書籍將來再版 時,願意作一點修訂。

一般而言,數學普及(popular mathematics)之作者如果有意在內容方面深入一點,或者多鋪陳一點人文的味道,那麼,掌握數學發展的歷史文化脈絡,大概是最佳切入點。因此,評價數學普及書籍的簡易法則之一,應該就是考察作者對於數學史的呈現手法,而最關鍵的,莫過於他是否理解一點起碼的數學史。當然,無論作者在這一方面是否合格,一旦出版中譯本,我們則必須轉而期待譯者的相關素養。

順手拈來這一本《數學妖法》作例子好了。本書原文書名是 Mathematical Sorcery: Revealing the Secrets of Numbers,作者是 Calvin C. Clawson,中譯本由陳可 商執筆,天下文化出版公司於 2004 年 5 月出版。由於本文題旨不在本書之書評 (因此,我可以暫時不參考原著),在此,我們只是隨手舉一兩個例子,以做爲論述之依據而已。

首先,在本書頁62第三段中,有一段文字如下: 歐幾里得在《幾何原本》起頭就開宗明義的列出許多定義,另外加上五項公設 (postulate,關於點與線的設定事實)和五項公理 (axiom,一般事實)。 不過,現代邏輯學家可能不覺得他加於公設與公理之間的區別有何意義,認為要嘛全是公設,或者全是公理。

作者在此注意到 postulate 與 axiom 之別,很值得肯定,儘管歐幾里得 (Euclid) 原著(以 Thomas L. Heath 版爲準)針對後者所採用的名詞是 common notion (『共有概念』)而非 axiom。這似乎可以幫助我們理解何以作者 / 譯者以『一般事實』來說明他們的『公理』。其實,歐幾里得遵循了 special notion 與 common notion 之區別,這兩個概念是亞里斯多德對於他所謂的『演繹科學』(deductive sciences) 應具有的配備之一,只不過歐幾里得將前者改成爲 postulate。

上述這種分類,在現代的『公設數學』(axiomatic mathematics)中,當然毫無意義。連帶地,『現代邏輯學家可能不覺得他加於公設與公理之間的區別有何意義,認爲要嘛全是公設,或者全是公理。』換句話說,由於他們無法進入古希臘脈絡進行『在地思考』,所以,也就無從理解這種分類的意義了。

不過,本書的作者可能也無法真正理解這種區別的意義。讓我們再看本書頁 95-96中,在『公理體系」這一小節中,作者又提及歐幾里得的《幾何原本》(Elements) 中的五個『一般概念』與五個『公設』。根據作者的解釋,歐氏這五個『一般概 念』『是在討論相等的關係』:

- 一、 等量加上等量之後仍然相等。
- 二、與同一個量相等的量也彼此相等。
- 三、等量減去等量之後仍然相等。
- 四、完全重合之物彼此相等。
- 五、 全量大於分量。

事實上,這五個『一般概念』就是他在前文(頁 62)中所說的『公理』或『一般事實』,作者或譯者未統一運用/翻譯 common notion 一詞,誠然是一時的疏忽,我們可以包容。

然而,在緊接著的引文中,我們就發現了作者的一大疏漏了。茲引述如下: 歐氏的公設在討論點與線的概念:

- 一、 任何兩點之間可畫一條直線。
- 二、 每條直線可以無窮延伸。
- 三、 以任何一點為圓心,任意長為半徑,都可作一個圓。
- 四、 所有直角彼此相等。
- 五、 對任一直線及直線外一點,都有一直線、也僅有一直線通過該點而 且與此直線平行。

這段引文中裡有三個問題,我們不能忽視不管。第一,這些公設不僅是討論點與線,它還涉及了『圓』形(的作圖),儘管歐幾里得所謂的『線』(line)包含了直線與曲線。其次,引文漏掉了最關鍵的一句話,那就是:"Let the following be postulated:",其實,就是衝著這句話,我們強烈建議"postulate"翻譯成爲『設準』『假設成爲準則』之義》,同時,也正因爲這一句話,所以,postulate 與 common notions當然不同!第三,『每條直線都可以無窮延伸』是現代說法,古希臘人對於『無窮』(infinity)避之唯恐不及(Zeno悖論是最佳見證),怎麼可能大膽宣之於口呢?其實,這一個『設準』的英文原文如下:"To produce a finite straight line continuously in a straight line",『延伸』誠然可行,至於『無窮』則是現代人(含本書作者)的『自作多情』了。

至於『第五設準』,也並不是『原版』!事實上,英文原版的中譯如下: 同平面內任一條直線和另外兩條直線相交,若在某一側的兩側內角的和小於 兩個直角,這兩條線經任意 (indefinitely) 延長後在這一側相交。

很多中文譯者非常容易誤解"indefinitely"這個副詞,不過,此處作者運用了另一個命題形式(『對任一直線及直線外一點,都有一直線、也僅有一直線通過該點而且與此直線平行』),以致於譯者沒有機會挑戰原文之中譯。然而,『第五設準』所以也被稱爲『平行設準』,正是因爲上述這兩個命題等價的緣故。由於原作者運用了等價版本,所以,他也連帶無以說明歐幾里得爲何將『第五設準』呈

現出那種模樣,實在有一點可惜!

總之,科普作家要想利用數學史來包裝相關的知識內容,那麼,起碼的『文本貼近』,以便培養一點合宜的史識,看來不僅必要,而且也可因而打開數學知識的歷史維度,大大地拓展書寫的想像空間!因此,我們想要評價一本援引數學史實的普及作品之好壞,大概只要針對幾個歷史論點,看一下作者的『呈現』手法,就可以下結論了。



水與文明

劉君燦

水是文明的產婆,任何的文明都發源於河川的附近,如中國的黃河、長江流域,肥沃半月形的兩河流域,埃及的尼羅河,印度的恆河等。及至現代文明,無論是巴黎塞納河的花俏,德國萊因河的典雅,莫不如此!及至人類發明了地下水(下面要有不透水的岩層)的運用(井水),人類才能略離河川,不過井水是人工開掘的地下水,「泉水」則是自然湧出的地下水。及此今日,運用連通器原理,(即底部相通的各個不同形狀直立水管,其水面一樣高)創造了自來水,人類可以高居山上,仍有水的供應,只不過自來水源並不一定高居山上,平地的水可以電動馬達加壓輸至高樓,連高樓大火都有賴加壓的消防栓,和雲梯消防車。至於人造噴泉也是利用水壓所至致,它是動水,非靜水。

所謂「水流濕,火就燥」,水往低處流,火往高處揚,水是流體中液體的代表,「水善利萬物而不爭」,所有動植物都少不了water supply,且所有活的生物中都是液態水,也就是生物活細胞的存在溫度範圍一定在20C到800C左右,如體內出現水汽(氣態水)或凍出冰(固態水)那細胞就死了。所以古希臘哲人Thales一度以爲水爲構成萬物的基本元素,只不過他曾因眺望星空,失足落井,使得西方的元素說,原子論差點失了鼻祖,自他以後,古希臘人開始以物質的組成結構來解說物質的現象,不再訴諸奧林帕斯山上的諸神,這是近世復興希臘後科學精神的源頭。後來的希臘哲人則不以單一的水爲基本元素,採取了「氣、水、土、火」四元素說(或謂四行說,此與中國五行說不同,五行說強調的是行者行也,五行間抽象的生剋動態關聯,而不在於組成元素,以元素的各種組合形成萬物)。而中國傳統的「動態」主要指變通的靈活,而不在乎物體運動過程定律似的描述。

學過國中理化的人,都知道酸鹼中和的反應是酸+鹼→鹽+水,所謂酸是指含氫離子 H+的,所謂鹼是指含氫氧離子 OH-的,而氫離子與氫氧離子的結合就成了水,純水是中性柔和的,難怪酸加鹼要稱之爲「中和反應」了。「致中和而天地位,萬物育」也,何況酸與鹼反應是化學中最基本的反應。

水的三態

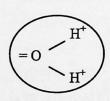
而水也有固態(冰、雹),液態(水)和氣態(水汽)的三態變化,常溫下

水是液態的,一般到 0℃會凝結成冰,到 100℃會沸騰,但在常溫下水也會蒸發 形成水蒸氣,空氣中某一溫度水的蒸發有一極限,到了這一極限在空氣中的水 汽就到飽和狀態,我們稱之爲相對濕度 (RH—relative humidity) 100%,所謂相 對濕度 60%就是空氣中水汽爲飽和時的 60%。溫度越高,可以蒸發的水汽就越多,而對水面的水蒸氣壓就越大,等到水蒸氣壓等於了當時的大氣壓力,水就 沸騰了,在海拔低的地方,水大約在 100℃沸騰,高山上因爲空氣稀薄,大氣壓 比較小,所以水不到 100℃就沸騰了,因此在高山上煮食物有時煮不爛、煮不熟,就必須加蓋或用壓力鍋、燜燒鍋。

要加熱水比加熱金屬鍋子等難多了,所以水的溫度改變的慢,我們稱之爲「比熱」大,並且水的氣化熱也很大,所以炎夏我們可以灑水地面,以期涼爽,甚至可到水中游泳,沖涼沖涼,而地表大部份是海水,所以海洋的存在有調節氣溫的作用。

水與溶解

水還可以溶解很多物質,包括固態的食鹽(氯化鈉 Nacl),糖,液態的酒精,氣態的氧、二氧化碳等。水之所以有這些作用是因爲水分子是一種極性分子,即



H2O 的結構不是線性 H-O-H 的排列,而是的排列,即一端成負電性,一端成正電性,我們稱之爲水有「氫鍵」;因爲水是極性分子,水能溶解其他的極性分子化合物,如酒精、糖等;或離子化合物,如食鹽,因爲正負電相吸的關係;但非極性分子

化合物,如油類,則無法溶解,或說永遠分爲兩層,不能互溶。當然一定份量的水所能溶解的某種物質有一定量,到達這定量就叫飽和(saturation),超過這定量就叫「過飽和」,過飽和的話物質就會「結晶」析出,嘉義附近的曬鹽就用陽光日照的熱使水蒸發,水量減少,其能溶解的鹽就減少,到了過飽和狀態,鹽粒就結晶析出了。還有人體血漿中大部份是液態水,溶解了尿酸、脂肪…等很多東西,一旦尿酸或血脂過多,也會結晶析出,尿酸的針狀結晶往往在關節液中析出,會壓迫關節,形成「痛風」,而血脂肪過高也會析出堆在血管壁,阻礙血液流通。

水中含鹽後會降低水凝固成冰的溫度,海水中含各種鹽類,所以海水比較不容易結冰,而含鹽的水比重也比純水大,人體的平均密度比普通海水略高,但一些封閉的鹹水湖,即只有水流入(Input)沒有水流出(Output)待水份被太陽蒸發,含鹽量就越來越高,有時就自動結晶析出,這是「池鹽」,而比重有時比人體環大,那就人跳下去不會沉沒,反而漂浮水面,中東的死海就是如此,

不過鹽份太高也不利水族生存,所以叫「死海」。至於淡水湖,是既有水流入,也有水流出,因爲鹽分不會增加,永爲淡水。

沒有空氣,沒有水,所有生命都無法生存,但水之所以能如此「善利萬物而不爭」,除了水容易溶解許多物質外,就是水容易透過許多薄膜,包括生命細胞的細胞膜在內。同學在中學化學實驗中用過「濾紙」,真正的溶液,如鹽水和酒等都能透過濾紙,但一些大分子或大粒的雜質,如懸浮微粒,就不能透過濾紙,而被析出。甚至如牛奶等看似真正溶液(有謂「水乳交融」)的,也只有水能透過,牛奶卻被析出。像牛奶這樣的溶液我們稱之爲「膠態溶液」。

生物細胞的細胞膜有點像濾紙一樣,容易透過水和某些物質,而拒絕另一些物質,這樣才能維持細胞的生存和阻止大部份細菌和病毒的侵入。血管的管壁更有這種「半透膜」的作用,人類的血壓除了心臟跳動使血液流過而對血管壁自然產生壓力外,就是鈉離子(Na+,來自食鹽)等鹽類大部份不能透過血管壁,這種「滲透壓」也是血壓的一部份,所以血壓高的人要吃口味清淡,含鹽少的食物,即使加鹽也用「健康低鈉鹽」。一般飲水也有濾水機的設置,即是一方面過濾雜質,一方面用活性碳等吸附一些能透過但卻有害人體的氯化物質等。

常見的水是一種液體物質,液體和氣體合稱爲「流體」,流體對所流經的地方有壓力和沖刷力,越陡的河川沖刷力越大,所以黃河流經黃土高原時就夾帶了大量黃土,到了「一石水,八斗泥」的地步,因此到了黃淮平原,流勢平緩,泥砂就沉積下來,造成淤塞,因此黃河是有名的「懸河」,即其河床高度比兩岸地面還高,純靠萬里長堤把它約束,一旦洪水潰堤就水災了,而「三十年河東,三十年河西」,黃河的改道歷史上也是有名的。台灣河川陡急,加上山坡地過份開發,水土保持不佳,近來「土石流」的爲害也是有名的,水的流動能帶動大塊岩石可見其厲害了。

水固態時爲冰,冰很少流動,且因水分子結構的關係,冰形成六角形中有許多「空洞」的形態,所以冰比水輕,也就是同量的水凍結成冰時,體積會膨脹,這是岩石崩裂成碎石乃至化成土壤的一大原因,因爲到冬天,岩石細縫中的水凍成冰,體積變大,使岩石崩裂,連液態的水都能「滴水石穿」,何況冰乎。而高緯度、高海拔的冰河從高處也會流向低處,只是流速緩慢,一年不過數十尺,但其挾帶岩石,沖刷兩岸及地面的能力也是驚人的。

冰山與鐵達尼

一般而言,水在4℃時密度最大,結成冰後密度變小,所以冰浮水面,這是 湖泊河川結冰,下面水族仍得生存的主要原因,因爲上層冰阻隔了冷空氣。但 冰水密度之比大約為 0.9 比 1,所以冰山大約 1/10 浮在海面,9/10 在海面下,所以船隻撞冰山是一大災難,鐵達尼號就是一個著名的例子。還有海水結冰時,其中的鹽份不會隨同結冰,所以冰山是固態的淡水,靠石油致富的阿拉伯國家,偏偏就地處沙漠,水比油貴,曾有用船隻拖冰山到他們那裡以供淡水的想法。

總而言之,水是流體,會流動或滑動,甚至海水會被地球自轉成洋流,被日月吸引成潮汐,被風吹動成波濤等。浙江杭州灣因屬三角形的約束江面,其每年八月的錢塘潮是有名的,而「無風不起浪」,「亂石崩雲,驚濤裂岸」也是壯觀的景色,甚至因爲水是流體,所以蘇東坡批評王安石「你說波者水之皮,那滑者水之骨乎?」,我們今天一想,水是流體,「滑者水之骨」沒有什麼不對,因爲骨代表本質(所謂人要有「骨氣」),並不一定就是骨頭。所以水在漢字中,如同火、气、土、石、金成一部首,顯示中國科學思想的分類意識,也是其來有自了。

還有水沸騰或蒸發成水汽後,體積擴大很多倍,且自由流動,這是氣態物質的特色,即液態物質有一定體積,沒有一定形狀,自由度比固態大,但氣態物質連一定體積都沒有,自由度更大,只受重力(萬有引力)影響。水從高處流向低處,可以沖動渦輪槳葉而水力發電,而一般的火力發電、核能發電則是把水熱成水汽,體積膨脹,汽流沖動渦輪發電,總而言之,除了地熱發電,風力發電,其他發電方式都少不了水。但火力發電有煤渣、油氣污染問題,核能發電有輻射污染問題,兩者所共有的則是廢熱水的熱污染問題,如墾丁核三廠的熱水就使海中珊瑚白化死亡等。只不過熱污染只是海洋污染的一小部分,垃圾污染,炸魚等破壞力更大。

水文循環

水的三態變化使水成爲穩定氣候、改變氣候的一大原因。今天我們稱之爲「水文循環」,「水流」自然成文(紋),所以有關水的學問我們今天稱之爲「水文學」(hydrology)。那天氣變化與水如何相關呢?古人有謂「地氣(水)上爲雲,天氣(雲)下爲雨」,水化爲水汽後即飄至高空,高空較冷,水汽以微塵爲核冷凝成水滴,如水滴小,空氣浮力和上升氣流足以支撐,就飄浮空中爲雲(cloud)。夏秋之際夜晚溫度也低,這種現象也可發生在地面,就稱之爲霧(fog),所以「雲霧」常並稱,當然雲霧都會妨礙視線,影響能見度,「如墜五里霧中」是汽車和飛機駕駛要小心的主要原因。如果雲中小水滴因一些力量使其撞擊合成大水滴,空氣不能支撐就下降而爲雨,「雲雨巫山」的循環是地球生

命之所繫,甚至冬天氣溫低,空中水滴就結成小冰粒落下,這叫雪(snow),因 爲水分子結構的關係,雪花都是六角形的各種各樣結晶,非常好看,我國古諺 有謂「雪花飛六出」就是古人已觀察到雪是六角形冰晶了,且天底下沒有兩片一 模一樣的六角形雪花,就好像天底下沒有兩片一模一樣的樹葉一樣。至於「瑞雪 兆豐年」則是因爲冰雪覆蓋地面,來春自然溶解爲水可資灌溉,另一方面冰雪又 可凍死地下昆蟲,乃至隔絕其氧氣,所以大雪之後,來年可能是個豐年。

另外夏天積雨雲中常生雷電,這是因爲積雨雲氣流不穩,常因摩擦而帶電,兩朵帶電的雲相接近,電場強到足以破壞空氣的絕緣,那就放電成光,成了閃電(electric lightning),閃電使空氣膨脹,擴散成聲就是雷(thunder),不過光速一秒鐘可繞地球七週半,聲速一秒鐘只有三百多公尺,因此由閃電,雷聲的差距,可以判斷閃電距你多遠就是了。當然地面也會積聚電荷,所以閃電也會發生在雲和地面之間,尤其地面高樹高屋更是容易遭雷電打擊的所在,所以高樓要裝避雷針,緩慢釋放所蓄之電(尖端放電效應),而雷雨時,人最好不要走經空曠地面或躲在大樹下,否則「天打雷劈」可不是你作惡啊!!另外空氣中水汽在夜晚溫度低時,會因過飽和而析出成露水(dew)如溫度低到000以下,則析出爲霜(frost)。

水是生命的來源,水文循環對生命是必要的,所以如果老天爺久不下雨, 大地乾旱,無論古今都有祈雨的作法或儀式,今天還可「人造雨」,但「致雨」 必須先「興雲」,人造雨一般是把乾冰(固態二氧化碳)灑在薄雲中,以爲其聚 合成大水滴的核,所以萬里無雲還是無法「人造雨」的。

至於「雹」又是什麼回事呢?那是因夏天高處還是冷(所謂「高處不勝寒」), 水滴會結成小冰粒而下落,又遇到上升氣流推回高空結成更大的冰粒,直到上 升氣流支撐不住就下落,如果到地面仍不溶解就成「雹」,因上升氣流有強有 弱,所以冰雹可以小至米粒,那叫「霰」(米雪),或大至拳頭,而因其衝擊力 和低溫,對植物和家屋、人畜都是一大傷害。

大家會發現,雷電冰雹都會令人懼怕,古時甚至有雷公電母的傳說,但在漢字中只有雨部,而無雷部或電部,這顯現了中國人分類觀的人文「精神」,因爲即使電可引申爲「神」怒(電與申同一字源,更衍生出「神」字,因爲神是人可申訴的對象。),但人間地上萬物依賴的是雨水,而不是雷電,「悶雷不雨」使大旱而望雲霓的人們有多 失望啊!!而人可打起「精神」也再度顯現了中國人的人文精神啊!!

(附):中華民族是農耕民族,尚「田」,由此引申,事有所來源,謂之源

科學史通訊 第27期

「由」,事有所開展,則下展爲十天干之首的「甲」,能上下通者謂之「申」, 借用了啓示的「示」部,則謂之「神」。電字衍化出「神」後,它的簡寫就只好 委曲彎一彎,形成「電」,因閃電多在雲雨之時,故楷書爲「電」。

第五屆東亞 STS 會議紀行

傅大為、范燕秋

一、行前說明 (傅大為)

大家記得上次第四屆的東亞 STS 會議,是在中研院舉行,由祥麟的相關計畫來主辦。這次祥麟在美國,不克前往,他臨行前託我與嘉苓來聯絡這次會議的台灣部分,不過當時我們事忙,並沒有積極的籌組 panels,也沒有主動在台灣提出 call for papers。後來漢城方面與我們聯絡時,許多 panels 的規劃都已經成形,所以韓國朋友直接問我們某些研究領域中,是否有相關的研究者等。所以這次的成員,基本上都是配合著會議主題與 panels 的架構來邀請我們台灣成員的。不過一旦開始聯絡後,一些朋友、研究生等,雖然需要自籌旅費,都非常積極的回應,這才使得這次的台灣團陣容還不算小。而且,據說這次的東亞 STS 會議將是歷屆來最大的一次。

同時,雖然歷屆的東亞 STS 會議都是邀請性質,但是台灣目前對 STS 有高度興趣與研究的朋友已經越來越多,所以我們這次會特別向大會建議,希望以後能夠考慮用 call for papers 的方式來擴大參與面。

這次我們前往的成員有:林鶴玲、孫春在、林國明、祝平一、成令方、吳 嘉苓、傅大爲。研究生與助理群則有:吳燕秋、施麗雯、林如茵、周任芸、傅 憲豪、以及上次 STS 會議的靈魂人物洪菁勵。

以下,我附上這次 STS 會議的議程檔案。同時,附上這次會議的韓國英文網頁,http://www.korea.ac.kr/~science/easts.htm,請大家前往瀏覽,特別是,網頁上已經掛上了大部分提論文朋友們的論文,可以隨意下載,請大家多多利用!

二、會議心得 (范燕秋)

第五屆東亞 STS 會議結束已將近一個月,雖然有點久,不過我還是稍微 說說。

印象中這次的會議論文,還真是頗具國家特色。像台灣學者發表的論文,以性別相關的研究爲主,而且集中在母職部分。例如,林國明的 "The Consensus Conference on Surrogate Motherhood in Taiwan",以公民共識會議作爲民眾參與制定代理孕母政策的方式;吳嘉苓及傅大爲 "Taiwan's Recent CS Operations, and its Gender/Medical Politics" 探討台灣高剖腹產的真正成因,反駁

以往將高剖腹產歸咎婦女行爲的謬論;最後是吳嘉苓 "Infant Death and the Politics of Scientific Motherhood in Colonial Taiwan" 談日治時期科學母職在台灣的形成與發展。另外,成令方 "Gender and Medical Education in Colonial Taiwan" 算是中國、日本、台灣三地的比較醫學教育史,討論日治時期台灣醫學教育只培育出清一色的男醫師時,有哪些因素影響女性受醫學教育的機會與決定。林鶴玲與孫春在 "Sharing Game Tips with Strangers? Exploiting Gift Culture in Computer Gaming" 談的雖是線上 RPG 遊戲中與陌生人分享密技的動機,但我記得她在口頭發表時有提到性別差異,不過,我重新翻過論文卻沒有看到這個部分,或許請其他與會的成員補充一下。祝平一的論文 "From Nozoe Tetsuzo to Colonial Science: Some Reflections" 則是談日治時期來台的日本化學家野副鐵男 (1902-1966) 其人其事。

韓國學者發表的論文,則是比較多元,或具備社會爭議性的。像 LEE Young June 的 "Planespotting: Change in the Spectatorship of Aviation Image in Modern Korea"是非常有趣的題目,從愛看飛機的人論及科技想像,在發表時 也引起相當踴躍的討論。在台灣,可能有不少人都會跑去看飛機起落,不知道 大家對此有什麼觀點呢?另外,CHO Hong Sup 的 "Environmental Controversy and the Roles of Science: The Case of the Saemangeum Reclamation Project in Korea" 與 HONG Sungook 的 "Politics of Technology: The Korean 'Peace Dam'" 都是環境相關議題,前者涉及地方抗爭,後者則引發南韓的政治焦慮。YI Sang Wook 的 "Exactly How Mindful We Should Be: Precautionary Principle and Use of Genetic Information" 提到消費物品上的警示說明,經常是曖昧不明的。發表人 以挪威漁業養殖爲例,說明如何使用基因警示說明。KIM Ok Joo 的 "Ethical and Social Issues in Stem Cell Research in Korea" 主要是韓國幹細胞研究社群中 個人背景與態度的量化分析研究。Dong-Won Kim 的 "Two Korean Chemists in Japan" 是談兩位同樣到日本留學的韓國化學家 Taikyue Ree (李泰圭, 1902-1992) and Seung Ki Li (李升基,1905-1996) ,戰後境遇截然不同,分別爲南韓與北韓 作出重大貢獻。還有兩篇是談公民共識會議:KIM Hwan Suk and KIM Byoung Soo 的 "The Consensus Conference on Electricity and Nuclear Power in South Korea", LEE Jong-Min, "The Consensus Conference on Student ID Card Policy in SNU: an Experiment or an Example?"

日本學者主要來自東京與神戶大學,此次出席的日本研究生大多來自神戶大學,他們的論文算是以殖民史爲主。像 SHIN Chang-Geon (慎蒼健) 的 "Colonial Modernity in Korean History of Medicine – Against Colonial

Modernization"。這篇論文以趙憲泳對 1930 年代韓國中醫與西醫的討論,來分析韓國醫學的殖民現代性。至於趙憲泳是誰,無法得知。也許是我漏聽了,但論文中也沒有列出相關文獻或說明,或許知道的人可以補充一下。KATO Shigeo (加藤茂生) 的 "Psychiatry and Society in Colonial Taiwan" 主要從精神病院、種族差異及性別等方面來分析,並論及 1935 年之前主要的精神疾病治療方式。NAKAJIMA Hideto (中島秀人) 的 "Comparison of Library Collections of Imperial Universities under Imperial Japan" 說明目前正在進行有關日本各殖民地帝大圖書館藏比較的合作計劃。TSUKAHARA Togo 以幾個不同的面向,包括大學的文化位置及知識流動的理論類型等分析 "Science and Imperialism: Japanese Imperial Universities in East Asia"。

中國學者 ZENG Guoping 的 "The Current Dispute on "Science Culture" in China" 比較中國 1920 年代的「科學與哲學」之爭與當代科學文化的差異。 ZHANG Chenggang 的 "Technology, 'Risk Society' and Modernity" 探討科技、風險社會與現代性三者的關係及相關爭論。

發表的論文頗多,因此介紹簡略了些。希望本文能拋磚引玉,遺漏的論文 也請其他與會者提供更精闢的介紹與討論。

三、補充說明(傅大為)

我先作兩點補充:一是這次會議過程裡,韓國、日本、還有台灣的 STS 研究生等,有比較多的交流。除了會議外,晚上餐飲啤酒的部分,好像也有很多的聊天與討論。我們 list 上的同學,除了燕秋外,其他如如茵、任芸、憲豪、 菁勵、阿部等,都參與了這次的活動。希望他們也能上 list 來說點另類的感想如何?也很希望你們能夠談談對韓國、日本 STS 研究生的學習、生活、寫論 文等的感想。

其次,這次漢城的會議及聚餐,韓國 STS 研究生裡有位職業攝影家(論文說要寫西方攝影史),替大家拍了很多有趣的照片,目前透過蠻不錯的軟體,已經在他們的網站整個刊出。之前韓國的主辦者 Hong Sungook 教授已經通知我們了,不曉得其他朋友同學是否也接到了通知,我在這裡簡單列下網址,請大家參考:

An internet website where you can see the pictures taken during the 5th East Asian STS conference is now ready. Please come and see all the interesting pictures, which will remind you of the excitement of our previous conference.

http://mimosa.snu.ac.kr/~zolaist/sts/main.php

Click the website above and then click "VIEW PHOTOS" on the top. If you want to download all the pictures, you can click "12-08 original pictures" etc. Please be cautious about downloading all the pictures, since the files are very big (I just downloaded one file, and it was 750M).

These highly interesting pictures were taken by Ms. Yu Jin-hee, a master student of my HPS program and professional photographer, and the website is created by Mr. June Dong-Wook, also a master student.

附錄

5th East Asian STS Conference "Science and Technology in Public Dispute"

December 8-11, 2004 Hoam Faculty House, Seoul National University Seoul, Korea

Local Organizers:
KIM Hwan Suk, HONG Sungook, YI Sang Wook

8 December (Wednesday)

5-6 pm: Opening Reception

6-6:30 pm: Opening Address by JIN Jung Il (Korea University)

Congratulatory Address by PARK Ki Young (President's Scientific Advisor) 6:30-7 pm: Keynote Lecture by KIM Mun Cho (Korea University), "Cultural Study of Science and Technology: A Growing Subfield within STS"

7-9 pm: Dinner

9 December (Thursday)

10-12 am: Session 1 - Techno-science, Culture, and the Public

Chair: KIM Yung Sik (Seoul National University)

Commentator: KIM Kiyoon (Hallym University)

- 1) ZENG Guoping (Tsinghua University), "Recent Dispute on Science Culture in China"
- 2) LEE Young June (Kaywon School of Art and Design), "Planespotting: Change in the Spectatorship of Aviation Image in Modern Korea"

- 3) HIRAKAWA Hideyuki (Kyoto Women's University), "BSE as a Testing Case of New Japanese Food Safety Policy: Blanket Test, US beef, Media and the Public. Public Share and Science"
- 4) CHO Hong Sup (Hankyoreh Shinmun), "Environmental Controversy and the Roles of Science: The Case of the Saemangeum Reclamation Project in Korea"

12-1:30 pm: Lunch

1:30-3:30 pm: Session 2 - Science, Technology, and Imperialism (1)

Chair: KIM Yoo Shin (Pusan National University)

Commentator: LEE Jong-Chan (Ajou University)

- 1) TSUKAHARA Togo (Kobe University), "Science and Imperialism: Japanese Imperial Universities in East Asia"
- 2) CHENG Lingfang (Kaohsiung Medical University), "Gender and Medical Education in Colonial Taiwan,"
- 3) SHIN Chang-Geon (Tokyo University of Science), "Colonial Modernity in Korean History of Medicine Against Colonial Modernization"
- 4) KATO Shigeo (Waseda University), "Psychiatry and Society in Colonial Taiwan"

3:30-4 pm: Coffee Break

4-6 pm: Session 3 - Bioethics and Biopolitics

Chair: UM Young Rhan (Soonchunhyang University)

Commentator: Koo Young-Mo (University of Ulsan)

- 1) KANAMORI Osamu (Tokyo University), "Philosophicus-cultural Governance of Homo Geneticus"
- 2) YI Sang Wook (Hanyang University), "Cure for just you?: Philosophical and Social Implications of Pharmacogenomics."
- 3) FU Daiwie (National Tsing-Hua University) and WU Chia-Ling (National Taiwan University), "Taiwan's Recent CS Operations, and its Gender/Medical Politics"
- 4) KIM Ok Joo (Seoul National University), "Ethical and Social Issues in Stem Cell Research in Korea"

6-8 pm: Dinner

10 December (Friday)

10-12 am: Session 4 - Techno-science and Public Participation (Panel Discussion among Japanese, Taipei, Beijing, Korean participants followed by paper presentations)

Moderator: HONG Sungook (Seoul National University) and KOBAYASHI Tadashi (Nanzan University)

- 1) LIN Kuoming (National Taiwan University), "The Consensus Conference on Surrogate Motherhood in Taiwan"
- 2) KIM Hwan Suk (Kookmin University) and KIM Byoung Soo (Center for Democracy in Science and Technology), "The Consensus Conference on Electricity and Nuclear Power in South Korea"
- 3) Lee Jong-Min (Seoul National University), "The Consensus Conference on Student ID Card Policy in SNU: an Experiment or an Example?"

12-1:30 pm: Lunch

1:30-3:30 pm: Session 5 - Science, Technology and Imperialism (2)

Chair: YOON Jeong-Ro (KAIST)

Commentator: LEE Eun-Kyung (Chonbuk National University)

- 1) NAKAJIMA Hideto (Tokyo Institute of Technology), "Comparison of Library Collections of Imperial Universities under Imperial Japan"
- 2) KIM Dong Won (KAIST), "Two Korean Chemists in Japan"
- 3) CHU Pingyi (Academia Sinica), "From Nozoe Tetsuzo to Colonial Science: Some Reflections"
- 4) RYU Jeon Hee (Kyonggi University), "The Transitional Context of Architectural Education in Colonial Korea"

3:30-4 pm: Coffee Break

4-6:30 pm: Session 6 - Technology, Politics, and Modernity

Chair: LEE Sung Kyu (Inha University)

Commentator: PARK Jinhee (Catholic University of Korea)

- ZHANG Chenggang (Tsinghua University), "Technology, 'Risk Society' and Modernity"
- 2) WU Chia-Ling (National Taiwan University), "Infant Death and the Politics of Scientific Motherhood in Colonial Taiwan"
- 3) HONG Sungook (Seoul National University), "Politics of Technology: The Korean 'Peace Dam'"
- 4) LIN Holin (National Taiwan University) and SUN Chuen-Tsai (National Chiao-Tung University), "Sharing Game Tips with Strangers? Exploiting Gift Culture in Computer Gaming"

6:30-8:30 pm: Dinner (Kwon Oh Gab, Chairman, Korea Science and Engineering Foundation)

11 December (Saturday)

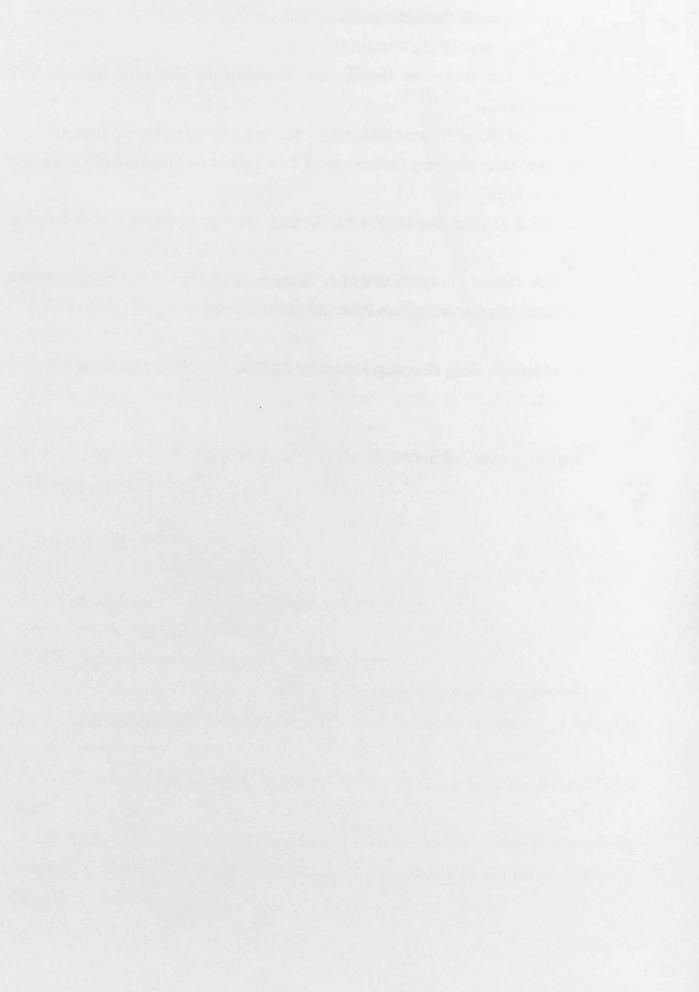
9:30am-1pm: Session 7 - Science Communication and STS Education in East Asia

Chair: HWANG Sang Ik (Seoul National University)

Commentator: Ko Insok (Ewha Womans University)

- 1) HIRATA Kohji (Sokendai, the Graduate University for Advanced Studies), "STS Education to Scientists"
- 2) LEE Jang Gyu (Seoul National University), "Teaching STS to Engineering Students"
- 3) SONG Sang-yong (Hanyang University), "A Brief Look at the Status of STS Education in Korean Universities"
- 4) BAK Hee-Je (Kyung Hee University), "Generational Gap in the View of Scientists in Korea"
- 5) SAKURA Osamu (Tokyo University), "Intermediating Theory and Practice: Present Condition and Prospects for Science Communications in Japan"

Closing Addresses: Zeng Guoping, Kobayashi Tadashi, Fu Daiwie, Kim Hwan Suk



科學史研習營活動簡介

陳敏皓、徐志豪

壹、緣起

2004 年六月底,由教育部委辦,國立清華大學通識教育中心主辦的科學史研習營緊鑼密鼓地展開各項籌備工作。科學史研習營由國立清華大學徐光台教授擔任計畫主持人,國立臺灣師範大學洪萬生教授擔任協同主持人,最初的目的在於透過本次的短期進修活動,提升大專校院教師對於科學史的認識,希望有助於日後推廣科學史教學與研究的進行。

貳、演講師資與課程介紹

科學史是一門新興學科,大約在二十世紀中葉才逐漸形成一個專業領域,它是一門跨領域學科,包含數學、物理、化學、生物、醫學等基礎科學,在研究的過程中涉及歷史、哲學、文化、宗教、社會、經濟、教育、政治等社會科學,以歷史研究的方法解析科學發展的進程。因此了解科學史的內在意義,有助於學員對各學科之間的關連性進行統整與串聯。

此次研習課程內容相當精彩充實,邀請多位國內外著名的學者,例如:金永植教授(Yung Sik Kim)(任教於韓國國立漢城大學亞洲史系教授,專長爲朱熹自然哲學與西洋科學史等領域,著有《朱熹的自然哲學》)、洪萬生教授(任教於國立臺灣師範大學數學系,專長爲數學史、數學哲學、科學史、數學史與數學教學之關連)、徐光台教授(任教於國立清華大學通識教育中心暨歷史所,專長爲儒學與科學、明清自然知識、科學革命、達爾文革命等領域)、黃一農教授(任教於國立清華大學歷史所,現任人社院院長,專長爲天文學史、天主教傳華史、明末清初史、海洋探險史、術數史和火炮史等領域)、陳恒安教授(任教於國立成功大學歷史學系助理教授,專長爲西洋科學史與生物學史等領域)、以及 Dr. Kenneth L.Taylor(任教於奧克拉荷馬大學(University of Oklahoma)科學史系教授,專長爲啓蒙運動時期的科學與地質學史等領域),分別講授科學史的幾項重要課題。從如此多樣性的講師陣容看來,我們不難發現此次研習營的學術價值與意義。

本次的研習課程十分緊湊且紮實,課表摘列如後:

八月二十三日(一)		
10:00-12:00	報到、住宿安排與研讀資料	
	報到地點:清華大學教育館 310 教室	
12:00-13:30	午餐(提供飯盒)	
13:30-14:10	開幕式	
14:10-14:40	歡迎茶會	
14:40-16:10	主題:古代中西科學(第一講)	
	講題:亞里斯多德自然哲學、數學、天文學與星占	
	主講人:洪萬生、徐光台	
16:10-17:40	參觀科技史資料中心與校內環境認識	
	主持人: 黃一農	
	八月二十四日(二)	
08:30-10:00	主題:古代中西科學(第二講)	
	講題:中國古代的天文曆法	
	主講人: 黃一農	
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-12:00	主題:中世紀主導文化下的科學(第三講)	
	講題:儒學與科學	
	主講人:金永植	
12:00-13:30	午餐	
13:30-15:00	主題:中世紀主導文化下的科學(第四講)	
	講題:神學與科學(兼論大學的崛起)	
	主講人:徐光台	
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30-17:00	主題:中世紀主導文化下的科學(第五講)	
	講題:朱熹論科學	
	主講人:金永植	
八月二十五日(三)		

08:30-10:00	主題:西方近代科學革命(第六講)
	講題:近代世界觀的轉變
	主講人:洪萬生、徐光台
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break
10:30-12:00	主題:西方近代科學革命(第七講)
	講題:實驗哲學的崛起
	主講人: 陳恒安
12:00-13:30	午餐
13:30-15:00	主題:西方近代科學革命(第八講)
	講題:牛頓與啓蒙科學
	主講人:Kenneth Taylor
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-17:00	主題:明清之際中西科技的遭遇(第九講)
	講題:明末清初中西傳統的遭遇(第九講)
	主講人:洪萬生、徐光台
	八月二十六日(四)
08:30-10:00	主題:明清之際中西科技的遭遇(第十講)
	講題:火砲、數學與技術
	主講人:黃一農
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break
10:30-12:00	主題:從地球理論到達爾文革命(第十二講)
	講題:世界的時間化:地球理論與地質學的興起
	主講人:Kenneth Taylor
12:00-13:30	午餐
13:30-15:00	主題:爲什麼中國沒有科學革命(第十一講)
	講題:爲什麼中國沒有科學革命?
	主講人:金永植
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-17:00	主題:從地球理論到達爾文革命(第十三講)
	講題:達爾文《物種源始》的地質學背景

	主講人:Kenneth Taylor
	7 U - 1 L. D (T)
	八月二十七日(五)
08:30-10:00	主題:從地球理論到達爾文革命(第十四講)
	講題:達爾文革命
	主講人: 陳恒安
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break
10:30-11:30	綜合討論
11:30-12:00	閉幕式
12:00-13:30	午餐
13:30-	賦歸

冬、收穫與感想

科學史研習營於七月上旬開放網路報名,原先設定招收學員對象爲大專校院 教師與博士生,特別以歷史系所優先。不料,對研習營感興趣者不少,最後開放 增額錄取,全部參與的學員不僅超出了設定對象,還包括了碩士生、大學生、中 小學教師與社會人士,一共大約六十名的學員參與本次活動。

科學史研習營於八月二十三日正式開幕,進行爲期五天的課程。本次研習的一大特點,就是徐光台教授將研習營的相關書籍與延伸讀本大量贈予學員,包括了《物種起源》、《西方科學的起源》、《近代科學的建構》、《星際信使》、《科學與啓蒙運動》、《朱熹的自然哲學》、《19世紀的生物學與人學》等書籍,還有一本十分厚的課程相關論文,大家對於有這麼多豐富資料都感到驚訝且興奮不已。

研習內容共分爲六大主題,十四場演講,簡單整理如下:

- 1. 〈中西古代科學〉:中西科學在古代有不同的起源,和不同的宇宙論。中國古代的天文曆法與政治和星占有密切的關連,相對地,西方從柏拉圖與亞里斯多德建立兩個圓球的宇宙論,並在其上發展數學天文學,進而探討歐幾里得的《幾何原本(Elements)》著作。
- 2. 〈中世紀主導文化下的科學〉:中西古代科學通過中世紀,在神學和儒學主兩種不同的主導文化下,自然知識與《聖經·創世紀》和朱熹「格物窮理」的關連,經由大學的崛起,而有進一步殊異的科學發展。
- 3. 〈近代西方科學革命〉:從哥白尼到牛頓的「科學革命」在西歐產生,不但涉及世界觀的轉變,從亞里斯多德式的有機世界觀轉變爲機械世界觀,日後對

當代生態環境產生深遠的影響。在知識理念上,則從亞里斯多德式的證明知識,轉變爲實驗哲學的或然知識。

- 4. 〈明清之際中西科技的遭遇〉:當明清之際耶穌會士傳入西學時,使得在神學和儒學兩種主導文化下的殊異科學產生了遭遇,也展開了西學對中國傳統自然知識的衝擊與影響。
- 5. 〈從地球理論到達爾文革命〉: 相對於傳統中國的化生概念,達爾文演化說是 十九世紀對人類科學與文明影響最大的學說,不但在時間上經由地質學發展 從《聖經·創世紀》的近六千年中解脫出來,也將生物人的起源由神創說中 解放,成爲現在生物學的基本理論架構。
- 6. 〈爲什麼中國沒有科學革命?〉相對於西方近代的科學革命,爲什麼中國自 然知識的傳統不能產生科學革命?

肆、研習營花絮

這次科學史研習營讓我有幸認識金永植教授(Yung Sik Kim)與 Dr. Kenneth L.Taylor。我在幾年前曾經拜讀金教授的文章,深深爲他豐富的漢學造詣折服。 我於八月二十二日傍晚與徐光台教授一起去機場接金永植教授,與金教授第一次碰面。金教授爲人謙和且有禮貌,又是博學多聞之士,並且不時感謝徐教授與我的熱情接待,這令我想到古諺:「有朋自遠方來,不亦悅乎?」

另外,這次活動中,我多次與徐光台教授的老師 Taylor 教授談話,並請教科學史問題。Taylor 教授目前仍執教於奧克拉荷馬大學(University of Oklahoma)科學史系,為人十分幽默且和善,他常耐心傾聽我的英文,雖然對話不是很流利,但是,Taylor 教授的耐心展現了他的友善態度,同時也拉近彼此的距離。Taylor 教授是國際知名的地質學家,同時也是老哈佛人(他是哈佛大學、研究所、博士班畢業),他的父親是位大學數學系教授,這一點令我感到十分親切,因此,我也順便請教了許多有關他父親學習數學的問題。在活動過程中,我找出機會帶Taylor 教授去新竹市郊逛逛,他對於當地漁民的信仰中心一富美寺特別感興趣,他不時間一些問題,讓我想到孔子的好學精神一「入太廟、每事問」。

除了嚴肅的課程內容,研習營並安排了清華大學人社院圖書館的科學史資料中心參訪活動,讓學員得以了解更多科學史資料蒐集的途徑。

此外,本次研習營舉辦期間還有個意想不到的「收穫」: 艾莉颱風。研習營 開幕隔日颱風侵襲新竹,雖然使得部份學員無法完成全部課程,但繼續研習的學 員們連著兩天冒著風雨前來上課,讓大家都留下了深刻的印象。

伍、感謝與展望

科學史研習營活動能夠辦得成功,這都必須歸功於徐光台教授與洪萬生教授的精心擘畫,讓演講的教授感覺貼心、學員受益良多。此外,徐光台教授的太太也是居功厥偉,她從頭到尾招呼每一位學員的生活點滴與用餐情形,讓大家對於師母的熱情留下很好的印象。而大會的靈魂人物一徐志豪、周維強學長,他們倆從報名、設計研習資料封面、整理資料袋、住宿問題、網頁設計、活動後問卷調查等細節,都是一手包辦,令人由衷致謝。至於雷中行、李健輝、林敬軒等研究生負責許多大會的引導工作與流程細節,讓會議在進行的過程中不至於紊亂。活動的過程中認識許多科學史的同好,這將是未來學習科學史的過程中最重要的資產。最後,科學史研習營的活動照片已刊登於網站,歡迎各位上網瀏覽:http://kthsu.gec.nthu.edu.tw/workshop/index.htm

科學史圖書出版資訊

洪萬生 辑

※ 杜石然著,《數學·歷史·社會》,瀋陽:遼寧教育出版社,2003。

本書共有 692+xii pp,約 42 萬字,可以視爲一代中國數學史家杜石然 (1929-)的著述全集。其內容可分爲下列幾個面向:

中國古代數學涌史

中國古代計算工具

漢唐數學史各論

宋元數學史各論

全書則按二十二篇編輯,並附錄有『已經發表但未被收入本書的數學史論著目錄』 一篇,最後則以『走過的路(代后記)』結尾。

這二十二篇目錄如下:

第一篇 中國數學簡史

第二篇 中國的數學

第三篇 傳統數學與中國社會

第四篇 中國古代數學史話

第五篇 鳴代數學及其社會背景

第六篇 算籌探源

第七篇 The mathematics of early China

第八篇 試論中國古代數學中的邏輯思想

第九篇 略論中國古代數學史中的位值制思想

第十篇 江陵張家山竹簡《算數書》初探

第十一篇 《九章算術》中關於 "方程" 解法的成就

第十二篇 中國古代的體積計算

第十三篇 古代數學家劉徽的極限觀念

第十四篇 《海島算經》論校

第十五篇 祖冲之

第十六篇 祖□原理

第十七篇 宋元數學綜述

第十八篇 宋元數學史

第十九篇 朱世杰研究

第二十篇 試論宋元時期中國漢伊斯蘭國家間的數學交流

第二十一篇 再論中國和阿拉伯國家間的數學交流

第二十二篇 宋元算書中的市舶貿易算題

其中第一篇是一部體例完整的通史著述,香港商務印書館的版本之題名作『中國

古代數學簡史』(1976),作者署名李儼與杜石然,九章出版社(1978)即據以在台翻印。現在根據杜石然先生在『走過的路(代后記)』中的說明, 本書『實際上從編寫提綱、執筆寫作,到修改、校對均為杜石然所作。李儼因病自 1962 年起經常住院治療,并于 1963 年 1 月去世。但他審閱了上冊中的部分稿件。』本書之英譯本在 1987 年間世,題名爲 "Chinese Mathematics: A Concise History),在歐美學界頗有影響。

正因爲是整本書編入一篇之中,所以,第一篇文幅最長。次多的篇幅,則是第十八篇『宋元數學史』,其中所包括的五章,則是爲錢寶琮主編的《中國數學史》(1964、1981)而寫,在後書中列爲第8-12章。這一部《中國數學史》是中算史學界公認的通史經典,由於較《中國古代數學簡史》更學術性,因此,評價更高。

上述這些插曲,要不是作者現身說法(并體貼地提供證據),恐怕外人都難以置喙。也因此,杜石然的這一篇〈走過的路(代后記)〉,應該可以成爲中國數學史學史的重要文獻之一吧,我們且拭目以待。

※ Christopher Cullen (古克禮), The Suan shu shu 筭數書 'Writings on reckoning': A translation of a Chinese mathematical collection of the second century BC, with explanatory commentary. Needham Research Institute Working Papers: 1.

Cambridge: Needham Research Institute, 2004.

古克禮是李約瑟研究所所長,本書列爲該所『進行中的報告』(Working Papers)第一篇,其目錄如下:

Introduction

Bibliography

Translation

Principles and patterns of translation

Translation

Group 1: Elementary operations

Group 2: Sharing; sharing in proportion; progressions

Group 3: Wastage

Group 4: Sharing contributions and pricing

Group 5: Changes in rates

Group 6: Rating by unit

Group 7: Allowing for mistakes

Group 8: Allowing for mistakes

Group 9: Converting grains

Group 10: Rationalising and checking tasks

Group 11: Excess and Deficit ('Rule of False Position)

Group 12: Shapes and volumes

Group 13: Circle and square

Group 14: Sides and area with mixed numbers

Text of the Suan shu shu

本『報告』的問世,想必對於歐美學界研究《筭數書》之學者,帶來相當的衝擊與影響。作爲此一文本的研究者之一,我們非常樂意看到它的流傳與討論。

※ 李兆華主編,《漢字文化圈數學傳統與數學教育》,北京:科學出版社,2004。 本書共有267頁,爲第五屆漢字文化圈及近鄰地區數學史與數學教育國際學 術研討會論文集。這次研討會由天津師範大學數學系承辦,李兆華爲該系教 授。本論文集之目錄如下:

前言

李迪:對《聖顏算書》的初步研究

郭書春:《算數書》與《算經十書》的比較研究

李兆華、程貞一:朱世傑《四元玉鑒》研究

Nakamura Yukio: On the Study of *Shosa Jutsu*: Method of Using Indeterminate Coefficients in *Wasan*.

孫成功:松永良弼《方圓算經》中之級數論

菅原通:關於觀福寺算額一算額中發展數學的極大動力

特古斯:中學家的割圓術

侯鋼:華蘅芳《積較術》注記

趙彥超:羅士琳《勾股容三事拾遺》研究

Yukio Ohashi: On the History of Vietnamese Mathematics and Astronomy

Mahavir Raj Gelra: Significance of Early Literature on Mathematics in Jain Agams

段耀勇:印度三角知識 (8世紀前) 的傳入情況

胡炳生: 周達對我國現代數學教育的開創性貢獻一兼論知新算社的性質和歷 史功績

薩日娜:淺述東京數學會社成立及其歷史意義

Lee Chia Hua: Translating Western Mathematical Textbooks into Chinese and Japanese -- A Study of De Morgan's Monograph on Algebra and of Loomis' on Calculus

燕學敏:《代數術》中譯本初探 王秀良:《湘學報》與數學傳播

高紅成:方楷生平要略

李文林:數學史與數學教育 孔國平:宋元時期的數學教育

Osamu Kota: Mathematics Education in Modern Japan and Japanese Traditional Views

of Mathematics and Learning ...

王文珮:楊輝算書與 HPM一以"加因代乘三百題" 爲例

科學史通訊 第27期

王青建:關於數學史教育的幾點斷想

徐岩:解讀算術三角形的歷史一讀《帕斯卡算術三角形》

王幼軍:遊戲在數學教育中的作用

紀曉福:《最優利用資源的經濟計算》一書之初探

李迪: 漢字圈數學的形成、特點和評價

Chen Cheng-Yih: The Complementarity of the East and West Approaches to

Mathematics

湯彬如:中國數學:從傳統到現代之路

附錄一: 論文摘要 附錄二: 會議致辭

【博士論文摘要】

조선후기 서양천문학과 전통천문학의 갈등과 융화 Conflicts and Consolidations of Western and Eastern Astronomy in the 17th and 18th Centuries

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Abstract

In Korea, the introduction of modem western science has been identified as one of the symbols of modernization. Among serial introductions of western sciences from the 17th century on, Jesuit science and its introduction into pre- modem Korea accumulated much attraction from Korean historians who wanted to trace the Koreans' first contact with modernity. Korean historians commonly tried to figure out such questions as who the first student of western sciences was, how much western science was introduced, and when Koreans made contact with western sciences. But these questions are so Whiggish that it would mislead researchers to the wrong answer. Most of all, to Korean Confucian scholars in the 17th and 18th centuries, western sciences were not an urgent area of scholarship they had to absorb as soon as possible, let alone whether those were to modernize their country or not.

It is natural to anticipate that where two different cultures encounter conflicts and consolidations appear on the borderline. When Confucian scholars encountered western astronomy in the 17th and 18th centuries, they reviewed, estimated and brought into use the western sciences for the sake of newly fortifying their own philosophy. Before encountering western sciences, Confucian scholars already had their indigenous areas of study, including the sciences. Their traditional sciences, astronomy, mathematics, natural philosophy, etc., played important roles in filtering the western sciences when introduced, and there were various conflicts and consolidations that emerged in this procedure. In this dissertation, I intend to delineate the borderline on which boiling conflicts and cool consolidations between two astronomies were arranged.

Approaching the precise structure of this historical occasion, however, we find that astronomy, the core of Jesuit sciences, still lay in the dark underside when compared to the overly stressed general introduction of western sciences. The history

of exact sciences like theoretical and mathematical (or calendarical) astronomy in Korea has not been well developed until now. Because the contents are very difficult to understand for the general historians, only a few pioneering inquiries handled by precursors who veered away from modem astronomy in their late scholarly age opened this field. A couple of creative studies on the introduction of western astronomy in 17th and 18th centuries done before this dissertation do exist, but they are lacking in sophistication.

This study consists of two parts. Part I contains a detailed picture of the introduction and learning of Jesuit astronomy in Korea. Chapter 1 of Part I covers the early learning and the adoption of the western calendar (時憲曆) in 1654 and the continual catching up with the Chinese revisions until the early 19th century. Detailed contexts depicted in this chapter answer many historical problems such as why Koreans tried so eagerly to learn calendar making from China in spite of China's prohibition, why Koreans had difficulties in catching up with the Chinese revisions, at what time Koreans reached the same level with the Chinese in the study of calendar making, and what role the calendar played in the relationship between Korea and China.

Chapter 2 of Part I is on the Korean Confucian scholars' learning of western astronomy. This study is focused on the books they imported from China and circulated in the scholastic world. It extends from 1631, the first Korean encounter and import of published Jesuit astronomy, to the middle of the 1860s when the pre-modern astronomical discourses culminated and declined abruptly in the social turmoil of the enervated Chosŏn (朝鮮) Dynasty. In Korean scholars' literary works, I trace hundreds of books imported from China in both formal and informal ways. On the one hand, the Korean ceremonial delegates to Beijing (北京) tried to purchase these books on astronomy on the sly behind the backs of their Chinese hosts. Korean delegates also bribed Chinese astronomical bureaucrats to obtain them on the other hand. The books I discuss here will demonstrate the width and depth of western astronomy that Korean scholars studied and circulated among themselves.

Part II describes the conflicts and consolidations which were established in discussions of several peculiar astronomical topics by Korean Confucian scholars. The principle of the fortnightly period (節氣配置法), the theory of celestial movements (天體運動論) the idea of the round Earth and the rotating Earth (地球說地轉說), and the theory of precession (歲差運動論) are such topics concerned with the cultural relativistic view. In this part, I will enumerate the differences between western and eastern astronomical knowledge and describe how the differences made conflicts and ended up with consolidations, rather than estimate the superiority or inferiority of each in comparison.

Key words: western astronomy, eastern astronomy, the western calendar, Xi-yang Xin Fa Li shu (西洋新法曆書), Li Xiang Kao Cheng (曆象考成), the fortnightly period (節氣), the intercalary month(閏月), the theory of precession, the westward rotation (左旋), the eastward rotation (右行), the round Earth, the rotating Earth



【碩士論文摘要】

조선후기 유학자들의 '구고(句股)'에 대한 이해 The Changes of the Knowledge of 'Ku-go' (句股) from the late 17th century to the middle 19th century in Korea

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Abstract

This thesis studies the concept and its changes of 'Ku-go' (句股) by Korean literati from the late 17th century to the 19th century, focusing on the mathematical treatises by them.

Roughly, the traditional problems on 'Ku-go' were divided in two categories: the general problems and the surveying ones. The general problems were about the relationship among three sides of the right-angled triangle, the length of the radius of the inscribed circle of the right-angled triangle, and so on. The surveying ones were about remote surveying using gnomons, or carpenter's squares. The general problems are solved by partitioning the right-angled triangle into small pieces and relocating them, by which 'Ku-go', it appears, had almost the same meaning as the right-angled triangle. On the other hand, the surveying problems were well solved without any notion of the triangle nor the hypotenuse of the right-angled triangle. Thus 'Ku-go' in the surveying problems was only a combined term of two separate ones, 'Ku' (句) and 'Go' (股), which designated the orthogonal sides of the right-angled triangle.

In addition to these multiple notions of 'Ku-go', there was a more complex state; when it comes to the question which side among two orthogonal ones was called 'Ku', there was not an answer! In some books, 'Ku' denoted the shorter one of the orthogonal sides and 'Go' the longer one, while in others, 'Ku' denoted the base that lies horizontally and 'Go' the height that stands vertically.

It was the western geometry that was imported to Korea in the 17th century that changed the knowledge of Ku-go, including the notions of Ku-go. The knowledge of Ku-go had been developed in two ways: the divergent notions of 'Ku-go' had converged into a single notion, and the knowledge had occupied much higher status.

The notions of 'Ku-go' had converged gradually. In the late 17th and early 18th centuries, Korean literati made a single criterion for 'Ku' and 'Go' first; they decided to call the base 'Ku', irrespective of its length. In the middle and late 18th century,

Korean literati observed that the term 'Ku-go' had two notions. A Korean scholar said that 'Ku' and 'Go' in the general problems were exchangeable, but they were not in the surveying ones; the notion of 'Ku-go', only in the general problems, became identical to the modern notion of the right-angled triangle. In the middle 19th century, the notion of 'Ku-go' in the surveying ones had the same meaning as the right-angled triangle; finally, the different notions converged into a geometrical notion.

As for the status of the knowledge of 'Ku-go', it had been developed through a couple of steps. In the middle and late 18th century, Korean literati raised its status dramatically, even up to the sacred stage, but this process was made without any mathematical discussion. Instead, they just put the contents in a mathematical book in shrewd order, and expressed the importance of the knowledge of Ku-go verbally. In the simple ways of reordering the mathematical contents and verbal expression in the preface, they suggested the western knowledge of the triangle and trigonometry that was most highlighted as that time, was originated from the knowledge of Ku-go. Some literati, taking advantage of the so-called theory of Chinese origin, suggested that the knowledge of Ku-go was sacred because it had been used by the holy sages. In the 19th century, the status of knowledge of Ku-go was also raised within the mathematical discussion. It was said that 'Ku-go' was the origin of all geometrical figures. Some literati used 'Ku-go' as a criterion for 'mathematics' and astronomy'. Thus the 'Ku-go' had metamorphosed, keeping its name and changing its notion, into the core of 'mathematics'.

Keywords: Ku-go (句股), the general problems on Ku-go, the surveying problems on Ku-go, the western geometry, the history of Chinese origin (中國起源說)

第七屆科學史研討會提交論文之目錄

研討會時間: 2005年3月26-27日

研討會地點:國立台灣師範大學 師大分部 數學系館

台北市汀州路四段八十八號

姓	名	篇名
王成	程海娟	中國獸醫史研究 60 年回顧
王道還		敘事在科學中的地位 .
李學勇		達爾文學說在二十世紀中的演變
周維強		試論鄭和使用火銃來源、種類、戰術及數量
林炳炎		火山灰混凝土技術在台灣
林倉億	蘇俊鴻	《算數書》各家校勘之比較與評析
林聰益	顏鴻森	古機械復原研究的方法與程序
城地 茂		關孝和之故居與他的《楊煇算法》抄本 (Seki Takakazu's (Kowa) Old Residence And His Hand-copied "Yang Hui Suanfa")
洪萬生		中國近代數學三百年(1600-1900)
徐光台		明末清初西方「格致學」的衝擊與反應:熊明遇對「分野」問題的看法
徐志豪		被污名化的腎:近代「腎虧」概念的演化與形成
張之傑		鄭和下西洋與麒麟貢
張志強		宋人的蝗蟲觀及其科學認知
張淑卿		50、60年代台灣國民學校的衛生教育工作:以結核病爲例
張澔		五行學說緣起與中國古代科學思想之探討
陳久金		新發現的十二星次圖及其研究
陳美東		中國古代的漏箭制度
陳政宏		台灣管筏演變簡史
陳恒安		Ludwik Fleck 的思惟樣式、思維集體與科學普及
陳敏晧		初探《歷學疑問》、《歷學疑問補》

科學史通訊 第27期

陳瑞麟		赫茲的陰極射線實驗被複製了嗎? -關於科學實驗的複製與傳遞的問題及其解決
楊龢之		猩猩考
溫如梅		西學東漸對蒙書「天文知識」的影響
萬輔彬		銅鼓的傳播與發展及其反映的文化多樣性
趙瑞隆	張學文	中國古籍中的唇足動物
劉昭民		台灣日據時代動物學之研究
劉廣定		從一些兵器與車輪再探〈考工記〉
龍村倪		「青花」-科技的創新

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science Division of History of Science

related to UNESCO through the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines (CIPSH)

The Secretary General

Report:

Survey on current activities related to the DHS project "World History of Science Online: databases of bibliographical and archival sources"

Preamble

Between April and November 2004, the Secretary General of the International Union of Philosophy and History of Science/Division of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) conducted a survey amongst its 67 member organizations (National Committees, Historical Commissions, Inter-Union Commissions and Scientific Sections) in order to learn about the concerns of the history of science international community in regard to the activities related to the World History of Science Online (WHSO) project. This survey was to function as the basis for a vast debate on the vision, future organization, services and activities of the WHSO project.

The following report displays the results obtained so far from the responses of the member bodies and associates of the DHS to the survey, consisting of an e-mail

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Of the 67 DHS Members, 58 of them were contacted (The rest did not count with electronic addresses, their contact information could not be updated, or had an unclear status within the DHS at the time) of which 36 were National Committees, 3 were Scientific Sections, 13 were Historical Commissions, 5 were Inter-Union Commissions and one was the Joint Commission between the IUHPS/DHS and its sister Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science (IUHPD/DLMPS).

interview². The rate of response was 39% ³ and the respondents were 13 National Committees, 7 Commissions, the Joint Commission, 4 Inter-Union Commissions and one Scientific Section.

Main activities of the member bodies and associates of the DHS in relation to bibliographic and archival sources

Archival sources

The results show that the main activities conducted by the surveyed in regard to archival sources are ten archival guides, three of which have a general character, five are limited to a particular geographical region, one is limited to a single mathematician and one is devoted to local scientists from a particular geographical region. Of all these projects, six of them have been digitalized and have been published online.

Bibliographies

What concerns bibliographical projects, there are six of them of general character and four of them have, besides that, a national scope. There are also four projects restricted to a certain region and to particular subjects and two more with restrictions on the time period studied. Finally, there is one compilation of annotated and commented bibliographies and one undetermined project. Of these projects, ten of them can be found digitally and nine of them are online.

Plans for the future

At least eight member organizations and associates have stated their will to continue their current activities in bibliographies and archival sources; and some of them plan to expand these activities in order to include other subjects or time periods. The process of

² With the responses to the survey received we have elaborated a database which, in an ulterior phase of development, shall provide valuable information on the activities of the member of the DHS.

Taking into consideration that the WHSO is an innovative international project, and that the knowledge in modern technologies and in the methodologies of digital bibliographies and archival sources is still reduced; and also, being aware of the fact that the DHS had never before conducted a survey amongst its entire membership, it is possible to explain the low rate of replies received. Nevertheless it was deemed appropriate to make a partial review of the information obtained to the date in order use an analysis to better be able to plan the most effective ways to continue the project and to stimulate those member of the DHS family that have not yet answered to the survey.

expansion makes also reference to the inclusion of some of the existing projects into the WHSO project.

Besides these two main plans of action for the future, the results show that there are some organizations which currently do not have activities related to bibliographic and archival sources. This fraction of the surveyed consider nevertheless, desirable to begin activities within the WHSO project.

It is also worth noticing that some member bodies also plan to continue their work on projects on specific issues, which by the moment do not form part of the WHSO project, but that eventually could be included, such as biographies and iconographic data bases. Other surveyed are also working on subjects outside of the project such as current bibliographies.

Policy relevant activities and tangible results

Major policy relevant activities with tangible results of the DHS members and associates surveyed are: guides of historical research resources, anthologies or selected historical documents, data bases of commented bibliographies, information in electronic formats such as CD ROM, web sites, and publications of journals on historical records. Also, but to a lesser extent there are projects on specific issues such as lists of manuscripts, iconographies, etc.

Support required from the DHS

When asked about the kind of support required from the DHS the surveyed mentioned that their main concern was to create and have access to an international scientific online research network; and even if financing was the most recurrent answer, once translated to practical requirements, the specific needs to be met are technical support such as website hosting and methodological issues.

Areas to be encouraged by the DHS

The topics mentioned by DHS members, to be encouraged by the DHS, can be grouped in three main categories:

- · Social Impact: science and cultural diversity, science education and dissemination of scientific information.
- · Methodology: bibliographies, archival sources and advice on information and

communication technologies.

 Global Issues: both by providing the existing resources with a global dimension and by incorporating information from regions before unable to diffuse its work worldwide.

Partnering

The surveyed bodies recommended the DHS to encourage partnering outside our scientific community. Examples of organizations to be contacted are:

- · Intergovernmental institutions.
- · Regional bodies European Union, Organization of American States, etc.
- · Policy-makers and international agencies.
- · Sub-state representative assemblies and executives.
- · Multinational companies.
- · United Nations, World Bank, major NGOs.
- · Ministries, private research organizations.

Future activities

For future activities of the WHSO project, member organizations and associates suggest the engagement of the DHS mainly in:

- The aiding of researchers of developing countries to participate in its activities.
- · The promotion of comparative research.
- The enhancement of archiving, documentation and dissemination of data.

Other suggestions for the DHS are:

- · The involvement in the creation of policy-relevant history of science.
- · The facilitation of free access to publicly funded data.
- · The expansion of the DHS net as a virtual communication platform.
- · The organization of international conferences and symposia.

Main Findings & Conclusions

Main activities

The main activities of member organizations and associates are catalogues of archival sources and bibliographical compilations; and to a lesser extent, works on

current bibliographies of history of science (outside the scope of the project).

Expected support from the DHS

- · International scientific research networking online.
- · Projects on comparative history of science research.
- · Methodological support for bibliographies and archival sources as well as technical support such as website hosting and training.

Research areas to be encouraged by the DHS

Scientific bibliographies archives and iconographic databases

Partners to be encouraged outside the scientific community.

- · Public sector players.
- · Regional and intergovernmental institutions.
- · Policy-makers.
- · Multinational companies and global organizations.

Proposed future activities for the DHS.

The aims for the future are, on one hand, to continue and to expand current activities of the member bodies counting already with projects in the scope of the WHSO; and on the other hand, to start exploring the existing resources of other member bodies and eventually incorporate them into our project.

Additionally, the surveyed mentioned:

- · The expansion of the virtual networking platform of the DHS.
- · The promotion of history of science research with modern technologies.
- The transformation of the DHS into a more efficient source of knowledge and information.
- The helping of researchers with fewer resources to participate in the WHSO project and other DHS activities.

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