

系 所 組 別	考 試 科 目
社會發展研究所	英文

考生請於答案卷內作答

1.請將下列各段翻譯為中文。每題 20 分，共計 60 分。

(1)The demand for flexible labor in the contemporary world system means that women are especially courted. They are often said to prefer flexible work because of their own desire to care for their families. Stable families, harmonious neighborhoods, and orderly society can be achieved through the fulfillment of motherhood.

(2) Working for wages is encouraged by the state as long as it does not interfere with women's role as wives, mothers, and daughters-in-law. And the best way for society to induce women to do both is to provide opportunities for flexible work. It is not flexible work that we object to, but its evaluation. Flexible work is cheap, insecure, unprotected, and taken for granted. Here a socially produced condition is taken as natural, and perpetuated by the state, the society, and the family.

(3) The success of the export-oriented growth strategy of Taiwan is related to a system of male domination that provides incentives for firms and families that exploit women's labor. Beyond economic strategies, the state controls and disciplines female workers by perpetuating the 'double burden' ideology through educational institutions and state-sponsored community programs such as the Living-Room Factory'.

2.閱讀下列英文，並以中文回答問題。每題 10 分，共計 40 分。

It is important to remember that the success of the East Asian developmental states cannot be explained without referring to the geopolitical context of their birth: the Asian Cold War and the unconditional, politically and militarily motivated support by the United States to these regimes. While we must reject the leftist oversimplification of seeing these states as 'puppets of American imperialism' (in fact, they did show their strong autonomy as nation-building

political subjects), it is equally important to recognize the historical specificity of their developmental process, including the crucial help they received in every aspect in the initial stages of their take-off process, both from the United States and, to a lesser extent, from Britain.

I will propose the concept of ‘vassal states’ for this particular political form. By vassal states, using the analogy of the feudal system, I understand a state that is largely autonomous in the conduct of its policies, once it has abided by the specific contribution it has to make to its ‘sovereign state’. Thus these were not just ‘dependent states’ in the precise sense in which dependent societies and dependent states are defined by the structural-historical theory of dependency. These are states with very limited autonomy in their contribution to the overall geopolitical system to which they belonged, in exchange for which they received protection along with a significant degree of autonomy in the conduct of their domestic affairs.

第 2 頁

I propose the notion that South Korea and Taiwan were-at least until the early 1970s in Taiwan and the early 1980s in South Korea-states of America, while Hong Kong was all along a vassal state (rather than a classic colony) of the United Kingdom, and Singapore was a semivassal state of the United Kingdom during the 1960s and then of the United States until the early 1980s, including some curious linkage such as

the training of its military by Israelis. This ‘vassal’ condition created a security umbrella, relieved much of the burden of the huge defense budget, and played a role in the critical initial states in facilitating access to world markets.

(資料來源：Manuel Castells, 1992, ‘Four Asian tigers With a dragon Head: A Comparative Analysis of the State, Economy, and the Society in the Asian Pacific Rim’. In Richard P.Appelbaum and Jeffrey Henderson(eds.) States and Development in the Asian Pacific Rim. Pp.63.London: Stage.)

- (1)根據本文的說法，東亞國家的發展與什麼樣的地緣政治有關？
- (2)什麼是‘vassal state’？
- (3)根據作者的定義，什麼是‘dependent state’？
- (4)亞洲四小龍，分別屬於作者定義的什麼國家？