

《論壇記實二》

一些收穫：

- 語言，主體意識和政治：縱使一樣或相似的語言環境，也有很多的衝突和對立，將人分離的不是語言而已。
- 在沒有獨立媒體的地方也有獨立的聲音，在 SNS 時代，一般人可以做到在政府的信息出來之前，將消息快速傳給其他人。
- 網路的職業寫手是常態。
- 有些國家不允許網路匿名留言。
- 由博客組成的獨立媒體，呈現各種觀點，就不會被政治和商業立場把持。
- 獨特的前進思想在主流媒體上或許勢單力薄，但是好的論述被轉寄得很快，不會被遺忘。
- 人們心中的尺，平日感受不到，但是重要時刻如普選，可以看到群眾智慧裡的正義感展現。
- NGO/NPO 在 SNS 的發展就是建立信任基礎，蓄積發展能量，在信任上合作。
- 人人都可以是記者，用影像文字去記下自己身邊的事，放在網上成為多種觀點之一，分化主流媒體的控制。
- SNS 屬於我們的這個時代。

(Notes from Forum 2)

SomeTake-Aways:

- Language, identity and politics: Conflicts exist in groups speaking similar languages. It's not language alone that separate groups.
- Places without independent media also have independent voice. In the time with SNS, normal people can spread news to others prior to governments.
- Paid writers on the Net is very common.
- The media can remain independent by attracting good bloggers to remain politics- and biz-free.
- Unique progressive ideas may be lonely in mainstream media, but sound argument got spread very fast and won't be forgotten.
- NGO's use of SNS is build foundation of trust, then to build momentum and seek collaboration for further development.
- Everyone is part of journalism. Use image and text to document what happens around us and post online as one of the many opinions to de-massify the control of mainstream media.
- People's genuine opinions can't be felt usually, but some at critical moments like general elections can reveal the collective wisdom and the just opinions.
- SNS belong to this time of ours.

主題 Subject	法鼓公益論壇/網路星期二座談：「未來的連結 - 社交網路的今天，明天和更遠的未來」(聚焦華文社會的比較)	Outreach Activity of “FutureConnect: Social Networking Today, Tomorrow and Beyond” – Comparative Look at Chinese-Speaking Societies
為何 Why	將這份完成的報告“FutureConnect”作為主題性的工具，透過更多不同文化與社會間的討論，共同思索了解社交網路與我們傳播和人際溝通的現在和未來。(關於 FutureConnect 研究報告，請見下方介紹。)	Use the completed report (FutureConnect) as a topical tool to crowd-source across the various cultures and societies in hope to better understand social network sites and the current and the future about communication, especially inter-personal communication. (See details about the research report “FutureConnect” at bottom of the report.)
何人 Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 開拓基金會東南亞計劃主任高子景 • 「網路星期二」籌辦組織： 網絡行動科技公司、開拓基金會、法鼓大學籌備處 • 論壇討論 錄音，記錄 整理：高子景和魏純勇 (若資料有誤，請來信 annkao@frontier.org.tw 要求更正) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated by Ann T.C. Kao, Program Director Frontier Foundation and report contributor. • Net Tuesday (Taiwan): A periodic gathering co-organised by NETivism Company, Frontier Foundation and the Preparatory Office of Dhama Drum University. • Discussion was recorded and notes compiled by Ann Kao and C. Y. Wei. (Send correction inquiry to Ann)
何地 Where	台北市延平南路 77 號法鼓大學籌備處七樓講堂	7F, Preparatory Office, Dhama Drum University No. 77, Yenping South Road, Taipei, Taiwan
何時 When	2010 年 4 月 17 日週六 15:30 – 17:20	15:30-17:20, Saturday, April 17, 2010
進行 方式 How	論壇：由開拓基金會東南亞計劃主任高子景利用「網路星期二」系列活動的四月場次，邀集來自中國北京和上海，香港，以及馬來西亞的華人／華裔透過視訊與台灣現場約 20 位參加者一同討論華文社會的網路和 SNS。	The forum discussion was accepted as the topic of the month by “Net Tuesday”, a serial event initiated by netsquared.org. Ann T.C. Kao invited Chinese-speaking discussants from Shanghai and Beijing of China, Hong Kong and Malaysia to have discussion with other 20 Taiwan participants about the Internet and SNS in respective society.

What	(1) Introduction of Representative Discussants	(1) 參與代表介紹
	<p>線上參與的朋友：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 劉江亮，中國人，擔任上海網路優化公司 Inetasia Solution Ltd. 行銷經理。 網路瀏覽行為：一天早中三階段共 2 小時看訂閱的媒體和中國各大網站，稍後看朋友的消息，娛樂和運動新聞。 許勝堅，馬來西亞華人，曾擔任馬來西亞網絡獨立報《今日大馬》附屬組織東南亞 e 媒體中心 (SEACeM) 負責人，目前在中國汕頭大學任職以及博客《大馬部落 blook.my》創立人。 網路瀏覽行為：早會看有線電視的 BBC 和 CNN 新聞，台灣新聞看鳳凰台，在辦公室，世界新聞看 Yahoo, 2-3 出名的網站，主流英文報紙 Star，也將新聞放在 facebook。 尹旭，中國北京，e 惠社創立人，網路/虛擬社區，提高中國非利互用網水平，使能更有效地服公眾，招募志願者和集金。 網路瀏覽行為：(1) 規律性讀：新媒體 (2) 多樣性新聞：SNS (3) 突發新聞: twitter。 巫堃泰，香港公民黨新媒體的負責人。 其他：(更多參與者資料在最後一頁) 高子景，開拓基金會東南亞計劃主任。 網路瀏覽行為：天天必讀 Google 台灣新聞，聯合中國網路新聞 (想讀中文的強迫症)，排斥 BBC, CNN 和 Economists, 因重複的東西太多，改看 FT, Globalpost, 和 Huffington Post。  	<p>Online Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chris Liu, Chinese, Marketing Manager of InterAsia Company in Shanghai. His Online News Reading Behavior: Browse subscribed media and mainstream media in morning, later read about friends' latest, entertainment and sports news. Average 2 hours a day on reading news and information online. Sam Hsu, Malaysian Chinese, Founder of the blog <blook.my> aiming at Chinese-speaking community in Malaysia. Former ED of Southeast Asia e-Media, affiliated with malaysiakini.com. Online News Reading Behavior: Other than seeing news from cable TV, he reads world news on Yahoo, browses 2-3 famous websites and English news Star. He puts news on Facebook, too. Mr. Xu Yin, Chinese in Beijing, founder of e-Causes, a web-based virtual community aiming at the better use of the resources on the Internet by NGO sector within China. Online News Reading Behavior: (1) Routine reading in new on-line news; (2) Diversified news in SNS; (3) Real-time news on Twitter. Michael Mo, in charge of new media for Hong Kong Civic Party. Others (More Taiwan discussants details at bottom of report) Ann Kao, Southeast Asia Program Director for Frontier Foundation, must read Taiwan news on Google news and mainstream media (to cure home-sickness), tired of BBC, CNN and the Economists because of repetition. Now read FT, Globalpost and Huffington Post everyday.
	<p>(2) 討論</p> <p>題目：馬來西亞獨特的政治背景 多種族社會裡使用中文的政治社會意義重要性。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 種族政治背景：英人分而治之，讓馬來政策對華人和其他族裔不公平。華人 (25%) 視華語 (包含中文和方言) 含有社會和族裔政治意義。 大馬部落 blook.my 讓會寫中文的朋友聚在一起，推動中文寫作風氣，後來擴充到其他活動和 SNS 上，亦有見面的社交活動。 語言造成的排他性：一則因為有些 SNS 會要求申請人選 	<p>(2) Discussion</p> <p>Topic: Unique Political Background in Malaysia: Ethnopolitical Significance of Using Chinese in Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partly as the legacy of British's "divide and rule" policy, Chinese community, taking 25% of the total Malaysian population, considers Chinese literacy (including Mandarin and dialects) their social and ethnic-political stance. Chinese-minded blog <blook.my> was created for Chinese writers, and to encourage Chinese writing and community-building. Activities were extended to physical meetings and other socializing activities. It also uses SNS. The exclusiveness caused by language: One as some SNS

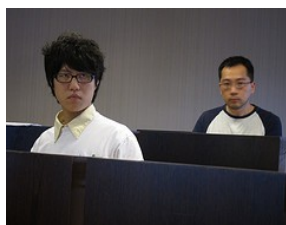
擇語言，二則在大馬所謂本土化的中文夾雜中文方言，馬來文和英文，寫英文和別種語言的 blog 就很難加入。中文、英文、馬來文的 BLOG 是分開的。

- 有一些人認為我們在搞**分離主義**，大馬部落不是 90 年代以政治為出發點的博客，只是提供一個分享的園地，我們較少地盤問題，別人其實也不想進來。

來自其他國家網友的留言，匿名問題，網軍和過濾：因中國／香港和中國／台灣敏感的關係，網友留言戰不少

- **香港的五毛黨現象**：在香港的政治性網站上整天都會有來自中共打手來發帖，發一帖就拿五毛，稱為五毛黨。

香港網友面對五毛黨，也用打手打回去，針對有名的打手，或者公佈身份，令他自然退出，或是丟給他一些艱難的問題，讓他答不出來。



- 尹旭：很多是從中國到香港去的五毛黨，會使用一些奇怪的帳號，挑起戰火，挑釁，最好的方式就是**不理他**。
- SAM：馬來西亞也有類似於五毛黨的，我們叫他們 Cyber trooper，**也不會去理他們**，網友也可以判別好壞的留言。
- 江亮：大家都知道這種五毛黨情形，知道的人都不會太在意這種事情，商業界也用這種做法。
- 《大馬部落》不允許匿名留言。挑起仇恨的留言不被允許碰到激烈的留言，會先用 email 聯絡，如果有觀點的留言，可以留下，情緒性留言會被刪除。
- 在香港和台灣可以完全自由表達，不會保留不滿，在網路發洩的人不少。中國網友比起一般媒體有較多的表達空間，但是只要是不和諧者都會被過濾掉。
- Ann: 我們常覺得語言是隔閡，但是其實真正隔閡我們的，也許是語言以外的東西。雖然我們用的是相同的語言，但是討論互動的還是相同脈絡裡社會裡的人和事和問題。

獨立媒體，主流媒體和社交媒體

Sam: 大馬媒體報紙被政府控制，年輕人上網找資料，政府就成立所謂獨立媒體，其他地方有這種情形嗎？

- 台灣的媒體：自由但來源／觀點相似
淑芳：感覺台灣媒體很自由，但是細看新聞都一樣，消息來源也都一樣，雖然信息隨處可得，反而不像以前戒嚴時的積極尋找消息，現在信息隨處可得，資訊素養不見改善，訊息豐富度不足。



- Ann: 國際媒體也是這樣，這是生態所致。

like Facebook asks applicants to choose preferred language; two, as in Malaysia, the fusion of Chinese, dialects, Malay and English create the barrier for other language users, even in the same country, to understand. There are Chinese, English and Malay blogs.

- **Separatism**: Some do consider this separatism though <blook.my> has sprang from the older politically motivated blogs to be a space for free sharing. We have more problems with spamming than with territories or languages.

Message from Other Nationalities, Anonymity, Cyber Troopers and Censoring: Due to sensitive relationship of China to Hongkong and China to Taiwan, fight between online messages is common.

- Wu-Mao Party (50-Cent Party) in HK: There are cyber troopers post messages on HK's political party's websites and SNS. Each posting earns them 50 cent RMB (US \$0.07). HK SNS owners will fight back by exposing the identity of the most frequent troopers, or post very complicated and difficult questions to silence them.
- There are cyber troopers in Malaysia. It's widely used in business. Most people advise to ignore the cyber troopers and their messages. Other online readers would know what's going on.
- In Malaysia, anonymity is not allowed online. At <blook.my> provocative messages will be contacted by email. Emotional and point-less messages will be deleted.
- People in HK and Taiwan enjoy 100% free expression. Many expression their discontent online. People in China can enjoy more freedom online than in print and electronic media. However, whatever is "de-harmonizing the society" will be filtered.
- Ann: People often consider language is a barrier, but what really separate us may be something other than language.
- Though we speak the same or very similar language, we interact with and discuss about the people, matters and problems in the same society and context.

Independent Media Vs. Mainstream and Vs. SNS

Sam: Malaysia media and newspaper are controlled. Young people find information and news online, government set up so-called "independent media." Do other countries have similar situations?

- **Taiwanese Media: Free but similar source and views**
Shufang: Taiwanese media feels extremely free but news content is the same, as well as the source. Though information is flowing everywhere, people stop looking for information like during the martial law period.
Information literacy and richness in Taiwan is insufficient.
- Ann: So is media in many other counties, Bangkok Post and Taipei Times use same agent's source. This is caused by media environment.

- Michael: 香港 RTHK 是政府部門，但編輯自主，左中右都會兼顧報導，但是未來將有改革，我們擔憂報導原則會改變，已經確定 RTHK 不會仿照 BBC 的模式。
- 不少主流媒體都是市場/政治的操作，獨立媒體經營困難（英國衛報剛被賣掉，《當今大馬》和《新聞在線》經營得很辛苦）。是不是大眾沒有這種媒體需求？

許：獨立媒體在網上生存很難，新網民不願意付錢，令人傷心，不知要如何生存。

Michael：eMediaHK（香港獨立媒體），要成為真正獨立媒體，trusted cover，吸引 bloggers，說媒體不敢講的事情，像高鐵，社區重建，是 bloggers 的貢獻，靠香港海外捐款，是最接近事實社會動態的 media。主要媒體常在這裡找新聞。編輯是唯一員工。



Ann：獨立媒體裡抗爭社會政治題目嚴肅不諱眾取寵，content 較深奧，屬於小眾，加上網路的衝擊，content 免費化，付費機會更是小眾。

尹：中國沒有獨立媒體，但有獨立的聲音，在政府的信息出來之前，快速傳給其他人(twitter)。論壇時，社交網剛成為第四大流量來源，

媒體／溝通促成社會變革：
有沒有機會增加前進思想的影響力？

- 法鼓禮孟：我的媒體觀察是台灣被主流媒體掌控，很多人以主流媒體意見為意見。我們偶爾在主流媒體獲得一些特別的觀點論述，但是一般人反對，就不會發生影響力。首先需要份量大的人將其觀點在主流媒體出現，這很少出現，第二，要當支持者，這也困難，以主流媒體意見為意見的人蓋掉了獨特的意見，稀釋了支持的力度，同時，主流媒體在新聞發言區找到很多支持者。



- 聯勸文良：看新聞要看二個極端新聞，人們心中自有一把尺，台灣是言論自由但豐富度不足，但是投票時，大家平常不講，在隱約之間，太過頭的消息都會被修理，這是台灣特別有的現象。



- Michael: RTHK in HK, though a government agent, has remained its independence and covered views from the right, left and those in between. It's asked to change. We're worried it will modify its reporting principles. So far, its organizational modification plan has abandoned the BBC model.

• Survival Issue of Independence Media:

Ann: Much media is manipulated by politics and market. Independent media has trouble surviving. At time of the forum, The Guardian was just sold. Malaysiakini.com and News Online are struggling. **Don't the mass have need for independence media?**

Sam: **Very hard for online independent media to make money.** Younger online users get free contents and don't want to pay.

Michael: **eMediaHK is an independent media in HK.** The principle of "trusted cover" makes authentic independent media, which will attract more bloggers reporting matters won't be seen in other media, such as high-speak rail and community re-building. Bloggers make eMediaHK which relies on donation from within HK and overseas. Editor is the only paid employee. It is the media closest to Hongkong's social dynamics. Major media often come here for news.

Ann: The topics in independent media – social and political conflict – is more serious and deeper, aren't appealing to mass viewers, plus the Internet and its zillions of free contents make paying customers extinct.

E-Causes: There is no independent media but there is independent voice. I feel the value is in the **faster dissemination of the independent voice** than government channels, for example Twitter. At time of the forum, SNS has become the 4th biggest source of traffic.

Media / Communication for Social Change:

L.M. (Dhama Drum Uni): **How to increase the power of progressive ideas?**

- L.M.: The mass follow the views of mainstream media which will become their own opinions. This is observed at least in Taiwan. To increase the influence of progressive ideas, one is to expect some opinion leaders and their progressive ideas got printed and reported in mainstream media, which is very rare. When it does, we can go to support the opinions, however the majority followers of conservative opinions will come forth to counter the opinions hence reduce the influence of progressive ideas. The mass followers bury the progressive opinions and mainstream media can find massive support from the news' message space.
- Louis (United Way): Taiwan has a particular phenomenon about media and behavior. It's true that there is freedom of speech in Taiwan but media diversity is not enough. Some media viewers can read news of contract points, and form their own measurement within. The particular phenomenon is the general public may not express or argue in peaceful

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNS 的媒體效果 淑芳：永久屋完成，媒體報導歡喜入住，但是有博客的文章報導另外的角度，主流媒體不會報，社交媒體達到另類報導的效果。我們缺乏的是論述文章(不是媒體)，有論述的文章，透過 SNS 傳播很快，若先在主流媒體發言，很快被蓋掉，這是 SNS 與其他媒體不一樣的地方，先交朋友，蓄積支持者，NGO 經營 SNS 可以再發展，有了交往信任的基礎，才可以合作，互相幫忙的機會。 <p>Ann：我的另類聲音來自朋友，因為他們是持續關心這些題目的人，因為 SNS，他們的推薦成為我很重要的信賴消息的來源和管道。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 人人都是大記者 許：我常鼓勵朋友去發掘注意身邊發生的事情，我會去參加示威遊行，影像拍下來放在網上讓網民看看，剪輯一些影像放上網路是相當簡單的，能發出不同的聲音。我用我的例子告訴朋友做 content 不難，不用很多電腦軟件，不需特殊技能，越多人有想法，我們就不會跟著 manufactured 的主流共識。SNS 很適合這年代。 	<p>times, but during elections, most provocative news will be punished by voters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNS's Media Effect Shufang (Frontier): There was the news about the completion of cement house block for flood-affected aboriginal communities. Mainstream media reported it as a happy ending of the miserable aboriginal, but a blog article reported the builder's disrespect for the aboriginal's traditional way of living and the practicality of their livelihood. What we (Taiwanese and others) lack is article rich with sound argument. Once it exists, it got spread on SNS very fast. It won't get spread on mainstream media. This is the uniqueness of SNS from other forms of media. Making friends first, accumulate supporters. In NGO's development on and with SNS, foundation of engagement and trust is laid out, followed by cooperation and the opportunities of mutual help. <p>Ann: I get alternative voice from friends because they are the ones who pay consistent attention to the issues. Through SNS, their recommendations have become the most important source and channel of trusted news – a friends' channel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Journalism Sam: I always encourage my friends to discover what happen around us. I went to take picture of protests and upload and publish the image on the Net. This doesn't take much tools or software or special skills to edit image. When there are more ideas from everyone, people won't followed the “manufactured” mainstream consensus. SNS is for this time of ours.
<p>組織介紹 Intro of Organizers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 網絡行動科技公司 提供行動網路諮詢與導入服務，促成所有部門善用資訊傳播科技、採取行動，改變個人、組織與世界的經濟與社會。 • 開拓基金會 「協助弱勢族群與網路間連結」以及「協助非營利性組織善用網路」為使命，主要工作包括政策研究、社區人才培訓、媒體觀察、協力打造資訊化社會。 • 法鼓大學籌備處 以碩、博士教育為主，以前瞻之思維與世界一流之教育建構國際教育村，營造多元學習環境，創新學術研究，為台灣及全世界培育慈悲、智慧兼具之領導者，建立全球淨化之典範與共識。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netivism Co. provides consultation and services for mobile internet, aiming to facilitate all sectors in better use of ICT. With “Netivism” - taking actions on/with the Net - individuals, organizations, and the world's economies and societies will be changed for better. • Frontier Foundation has been armed with the mission to bridging the disadvantaged groups and the Net, and to facilitate NPOs in better use of the Net. It's focuses are: policy research, training of community human resources, media watch build information society through collaboration. • Dhama Drum University focuses on masters and doctoral education in an international setting, which is designed with foreseeing ideas and worldly advanced curriculum. The diversified educational structure and innovative academy is aimed at fostering intellectual and compassionate leaders for Taiwan and the world.
<p>更多資源 Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 活動新聞稿 http://net2.netivism.tw/events/2010/04/194 (附會前後資料) http://ddupf.blogspot.com/search/label/20100417 (附投影片) • 中文網路論壇 (中英雙語) http://techsoup-taiwan.ning.com/forum/topics/futureconnectwei-lai-de-lian • 當天照片 • 英文網路論壇 http://groups.comminit.com/node/313158 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event News Release (with slides and discussion details) http://ddupf.blogspot.com (With slides) • Chinese online forum (Mandarin / English Bilingual) http://techsoup-taiwan.ning.com/forum/topics/futureconnectwei-lai-de-lian • English-only online Forum • http://groups.comminit.com/node/313158

- 「未來的連結」研究由 [艾滋 2031](#) 所贊助，美國的 [社會變革溝通聯盟](#) 負責執行。
- [社會變革溝通聯盟](#) 協助世界上貧窮社區的居民表達和分享生活的故事，意見和理念，從而促成他們社會與生活所需要的變革。
- [艾滋 2031](#) 聯合聚集了各界夥伴一同檢視人類從過去 30 年艾滋議題裡學到什麼，再細想我們如何採用不同的方式，在 2031 年（艾滋病毒發現 50 週年）以前改變這個疾病的流行現象。

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- **The CFSC Consortium** is a nonprofit organization working globally to help people living in poor communities lift their voices, stories, ideas, and beliefs in order to influence the change they need in their societies and in their lives.
- [aids2031](#) is a consortium of partners who have come together to look at what we have learned about the AIDS response and what we can do differently now, to change the face of the pandemic by 2031 (50th anniversary of discovery of HIV/AIDS).

與會人 Partici- pants

(若有姓名與組織誤置或拼字錯誤，請來信 annkao@frontier.org.tw 要求更正。)

1. 中國信託慈善基金會 陳玉澤
2. 網絡行動科技公司 莊友欣，花玉婷，黃雋，魏純勇
3. 開拓基金會 蔡淑芳，江妙瑩，簡伶光
4. 王獻宗
5. 關愛之家協會 林郁修
6. 關愛之家協會 郭立凱
7. 耕莘文教院
8. 愛滋感染者權益促進會 張正學
9. 至善基金會 周坤達
10. 法鼓大學 李禮孟和志工林 Yan 成
11. 聯合勸募 陳文良

1. BART Y.Z. Chen, Chinatrust Charity Foundation
2. Netivism Company - Charles Y.H. Chuang, Y. T. Hua, Jimmy C. Huang and C. Y. Wei.
3. Frontier Foundation - Shufang Tsai, M.Y. Chiang and L. K., Jian
4. Vincent H.T. Wang
5. Y.H. Lin, Harmony Home Association
6. L.K. Guo, Harmony Home Association
7. Cardinal Tien Cultural Foundation
8. C. H. Chang, Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan
9. K. T. Chou, Compassion International
10. Dhama Drum University – L.M. Lee and Y. C. Lin
11. Louis W.L. Cheng, United Way Taiwan