复旦发展研究院·简报

FDDI NEWSLETTER

2018 年 11 月　总第 32 期

新闻 News

上海论坛2019海外预热会在匈牙利布达佩斯召开



10月5日，上海论坛2019海外预热会在匈牙利布达佩斯举行。此次海外预热会议由匈牙利央行和复旦发展研究院共同举办。匈牙利央行行长捷尔吉·马托奇（György Matolcsy）、匈牙利外交贸易部副部长莱文泰·毛焦尔（Levente Magyar）、中国驻匈牙利大使段洁龙、匈牙利人力资源部副国务秘书长奥瑞亚托马塞西（Orsolya Pacsay-Tomassich）、匈牙利经济规划部副部长拉兹罗·捷尔吉（László György）、复旦大学副校长陈志敏、布达佩斯考文纽斯大学校长阿迪斯·兰兹（András Lánczi）出席论坛开幕式并先后发言。 >>全文

“中国经济与全球经济面临的挑战”研讨会在保加利亚科学院经济研究所顺利举办



2018年10月8日，复旦大学发展研究院执行副院长张怡、复旦大学经济学院院长张军、复旦大学美国研究中心副主任宋国友一行应保加利亚科学院经济研究所邀请，参加以“中国经济与全球经济面临的挑战”为主题的研讨会。中国驻保加利亚大使馆相关人员、保加利亚政府及科研组织代表、保加利亚各高校的经济专家参与会议。会上，张军教授、宋国友教授分别围绕“中国经济转型进程”和“中美贸易战”等主题展开精彩演讲，并与与会学者进行了热烈的讨论。 >>全文

“中丹科创”高端圆桌顺利举办

2018年10月8日，由复旦大学科学技术研究院、复旦发展研究院及丹麦技术科学学院共同主办的“中丹科创”高端圆桌在复旦大学智库楼顺利举办。会上，复旦大学副校长、复旦发展研究院副院长陈志敏代表复旦发展研究院与丹麦技术科学学院执行院长、丹麦原科技与教育部国际司司长Lia Leffland共同签署了合作备忘录。同时，范仁华教授与Lia Leffland院长分别就复旦大学及丹麦技术科学学院在科创领域的发展情况进行了简要介绍。 >>全文



三十年不忘初心 高质量再谱新篇——广西投资集团成功举办首届广投论坛

10月19日，以“高质量发展”为主题的首届广投论坛在南宁成功举办，复旦大学副校长陈志敏，自治区国资委党委书记、主任管跃庆，复旦大学经济学院教授、复旦发展研究院金融研究中心主任孙立坚等领导学者出席论坛，共议在“一带一路”合作新机遇下国企如何踏上新征程实现新发展。集团党委书记、董事长周炼发表致辞，总经理李斌主持论坛。 >>全文

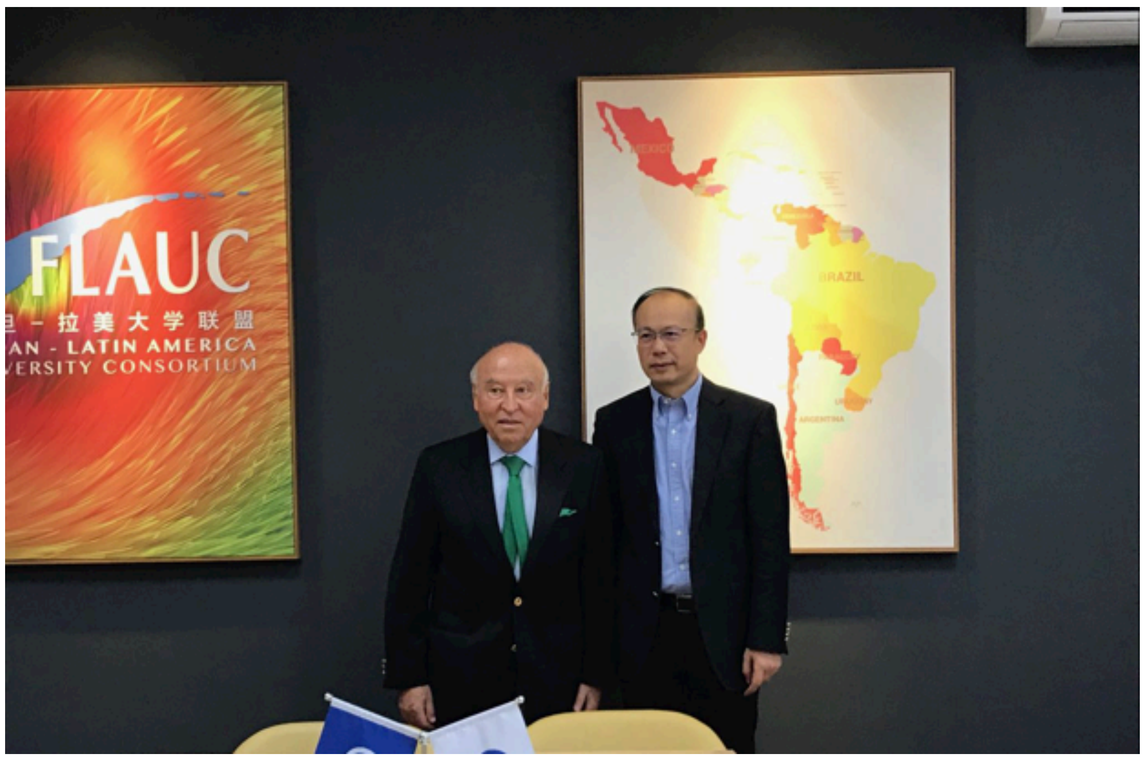




复旦大学亚洲研究中心承办“2018曼谷论坛”分论坛

2018年10月24-25日，由泰国朱拉隆功大学及韩国高等教育财团主办的“2018曼谷论坛”在朱拉隆功大学召开。此次论坛的主题是“知识聚合和社会可持续发展”。复旦大学亚洲研究中心承办第六平行分论坛，组织召集了题为“大学智库在推动社会可持续发展中的作用”的讨论。 >>全文

拉美开发银行前行长恩里克·加西亚谈“当前世界形势下开发银行的角色



2018年10月24日，复旦-伦敦政经系列讲座第二期在智库楼106室举办，本次讲座由复旦大学国际关系与公共事务学院（下称国务学院）和复旦发展研究院共同组织。拉美开发银行前行长恩里克·加西亚（Enrique Garcia）以“当前世界形势下开发银行的角色”为主题做了报告。讲座由复旦大学国务学院敬乂嘉教授和来自伦敦政经学院的访问学者Alvaro Mendez研究员主持，复旦大学国务学院郑宇教授、赵剑治博士也出席了本次讲座。讲座开始前，复旦大学副校长陈志敏教授等会见了加西亚先生，对来宾表示热烈欢迎，双方就在多边开发银行领域开展深入合作交换了意见。

>>全文

《发现上海竞争力》研究报告27日在复旦大学发布



10月27日，沪港发展联合研究所（The Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute，SHKDI）第17届年会在复旦大学举行。

在年会上，沪港发展联合研究所所长、复旦大学经济学院/泛海国际金融学院书记陈诗一教授发布了“发现上海竞争力”首份研究报告《中国风险投资城市报告 1998-2018》。

>>全文

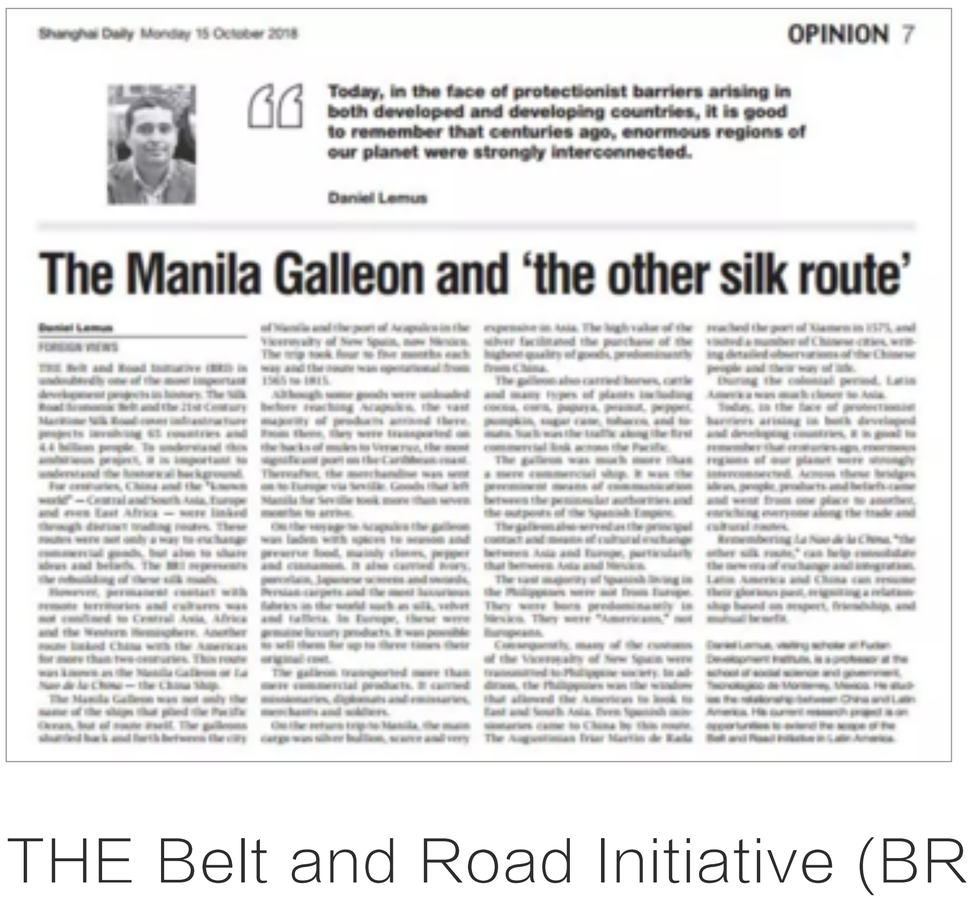
智库之声



李良荣 | 短视频将成为未来新闻发布的主要方式

10月10日，在梨视频与中广联合会移动电视宣传委员会共同举办的“中国60秒”项目启动仪式暨“短视频户外媒体联盟”成立发布大会上，复旦大学传播与国家治理研究中心主任、复旦大学新闻学院教授李良荣发表演讲，指出短视频将成为未来新闻发布的主要方式。 >>全文

博享访问学者 Daniel Lemus | The Manila Galleon and ‘The Other Silk Route’



Shanghai Daily Monday 15 October 2018 OPINION 7

Today, in the face of protectionist barriers arising in both developed and developing countries, it is good to remember that centuries ago, enormous regions of our planet were strongly interconnected.

Daniel Lemus

The Manila Galleon and ‘the other silk route’

Daniel Lemus
FOREIGN VIEWS

THE Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is undoubtedly one of the most important development projects in history. The Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road cover infrastructure projects involving 65 countries and 4.4 billion people. To understand this ambitious project, it is important to understand the historical background.

For centuries, China and the “known world” — Central and South Asia, Europe and even East Africa — were linked through distinct trading routes. These routes were not only a way to exchange commercial goods, but also to share ideas and beliefs. The BRI represents the rebuilding of these silk roads.

However, permanent contact with remote territories and cultures was not confined to Central Asia, Africa and the Western Hemisphere. Another route linked China with the Americas for more than two centuries. This route was known as the Manila Galleon or *La Nao de la China* — the China Ship.

The Manila Galleon was not only the name of the ships that plied the Pacific Ocean, but of route itself. The galleons shuttled back and forth between the city of Manila and the port of Acapulco in the Viceroyalty of New Spain, now Mexico. The trip took four to five months each way and the route was operational from 1565 to 1815.

Although some goods were unloaded before reaching Acapulco, the vast majority of products arrived there. From there, they were transported on the backs of mules to Veracruz, the most significant port on the Caribbean coast. Thereafter, the merchandise was sent on to Europe via Seville. Goods that left Manila for Seville took more than seven months to arrive.

On the voyage to Acapulco the galleon was laden with spices to season and preserve food, mainly cloves, pepper and cinnamon. It also carried ivory, porcelain, Japanese screens and swords, Persian carpets and the most luxurious fabrics in the world such as silk, velvet and taffeta. In Europe, these were genuine luxury products. It was possible to sell them for up to three times their original cost.

The galleon transported more than mere commercial products. It carried missionaries, diplomats and emissaries, merchants and soldiers.

On the return trip to Manila, the main cargo was silver bullion, scarce and very expensive in Asia. The high value of the silver facilitated the purchase of the highest quality of goods, predominantly from China.

The galleon also carried horses, cattle and many types of plants including cocoa, corn, papaya, peanut, pepper, pumpkin, sugar cane, tobacco, and tomato. Such was the traffic along the first commercial link across the Pacific.

The galleon was much more than a mere commercial ship. It was the preeminent means of communication between the peninsular authorities and the outposts of the Spanish Empire.

The galleon also served as the principal contact and means of cultural exchange between Asia and Europe, particularly that between Asia and Mexico.

The vast majority of Spanish living in the Philippines were not from Europe. They were born predominantly in Mexico. They were “Americans,” not Europeans.

Consequently, many of the customs of the Viceroyalty of New Spain were transmitted to Philippine society. In addition, the Philippines was the window that allowed the Americas to look to East and South Asia. Even Spanish missionaries came to China by this route. The Augustinian friar Martín de Rada reached the port of Xiamen in 1575, and visited a number of Chinese cities, writing detailed observations of the Chinese people and their way of life.

During the colonial period, Latin America was much closer to Asia.

Today, in the face of protectionist barriers arising in both developed and developing countries, it is good to remember that centuries ago, enormous regions of our planet were strongly interconnected. Across these bridges ideas, people, products and beliefs came and went from one place to another, enriching everyone along the trade and cultural routes.

Remembering *La Nao de la China*, “the other silk route,” can help consolidate the new era of exchange and integration. Latin America and China can resume their glorious past, reigniting a relationship based on respect, friendship, and mutual benefit.

Daniel Lemus, visiting scholar at Fudan Development Institute, is a professor at the school of social science and government, Tecnologico de Monterrey, Mexico. He studies the relationship between China and Latin America. His current research project is on opportunities to extend the scope of the Belt and Road Initiative in Latin America.

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博享访问学者 Artur Gushchin | Overcoming Challenges Facing Polar Silk Road



Artur Gushchin is a visiting scholar at Fudan Development Institute and a researcher in the Arctic at Akvaplan-Niva (Norway).

Ballast water is dangerous for the Arctic environment since it contains a variety of invasive species that constitute a menace to the fragile flora and fauna in the Arctic and can displace local organisms and creatures, thus changing the whole structure of the feeding system.

>>全文

博享访问学者 Nikolay Bushev | Rare tale of Russian poet in 30s Shanghai


Shanghai Daily Monday 29 October 2018 FEATURE A13

The mercurial poet, composer and artist, Alexander Nikolaevich Vertinsky (1889-1957) lived in Shanghai as an immigrant for around eight years.

Rare tale of Russian poet in 30s Shanghai

Nikolay Bushev

The mercurial poet, composer and artist, Alexander Nikolaevich Vertinsky (1889-1957) lived in Shanghai as an immigrant for around eight years.

Vertinsky arrived in Shanghai from Paris in 1935. The city fascinated him.

"Did I like Shanghai? I barely saw it," he said. "But what I saw fascinated me. It is a truly exotic city, despite the strongly Europeanized look. You can feel the breath of the world center."

finishing work in one of the cabaret of the French concession, at the third hour of the night he went to the nightclub "Rose Marie" on Hongzhou Road, which opened until the morning," journalist Natalia Ilyina recalls.

Lydia Vertinskaya, the widow of the artist, recalled that before each of his concerts Vertinsky bought tails from a pawnshop, and after the performances handed it over again until the next time.

The Russian poet-performer wanted to learn Chinese creativity.

Nikolay Bushev, a visiting scholarat Fudan Development Institute, is a researcher and PhD student at the Department of Social Movements and Political Parties within the Faculty of History at the Lomonosov Moscow State University.

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>>全文

中美友好互信合作计划



张云翔 | 美国社群发展与社区服务共同生产

当我们想到美国的社会文化时，许多人可能都会立刻想到“个人主义”。美国文化中崇尚个性张扬，以及对个人特别是弱势群体的关注都反映了这一种个人主义的精神与文化。但事实上，社群主义也同样是美国文化中十分重要的一种组成。熟悉美国社会的人们都会明白，社区在美国社会中占据着十分关键的地位。但如今美国社区的发展与成熟却要归因于上世纪八十年代美国社群主义的复兴。 >>全文



康而力 | “美国往事”历史进程中的唐人街

唐人街也称华埠，作为海外华人聚居的社区形态分布在全世界大多数国家。其中美国唐人街因其数量多、面积大而备受关注，围绕唐人街所展开的华人移民研究也一直是北美社会地理学研究的一个重点，本期《美国往事》将从唐人街的形成、唐人街的过去及现在给大家简单的介绍一下美国的唐人街。 >>全文

第62期复旦-ZEW中国经济调查（CEP） | 中国经济的不确定性在增加，新旧动能的切换需加快

2018年10月30日，复旦发展研究院金融研究中心(FDFRC)发布第62期CEP的调查结果。

中国经济的景气指数从上期的5.56变为本期的0.00，美国经济的景气指数从上期13.89变为21.05，欧元区经济景气指数，从2.78变为-7.89。复旦发展研究院金融研究中心主任孙立坚教授认为，“受中美贸易摩擦的影响以及中国还处在新旧动能切换的过程中，从而使得本次调查出现了疲软的状态。欧洲方面，受到意大利脱欧隐患的影响，以及贸易摩擦带来的影响，从而使得经济景气指数继续向下滑行。美国经济景气指数受到美国利益先行的美加墨谈判利好的影响，使得美国方面的经济景气指数出现上扬的态势；但是美股市场的调整，对于未来经济指数的上扬留下了隐患。” >>全文

Nov
10

金融学术前沿 | 大资管时代的银行理财新规

2018年10月10日晚，第57期“金融学术前沿”报告会在复旦大学智库楼106会议室顺利举行，本次报告会由复旦发展研究院金融研究中心（FDFRC）组织举办，中心主任孙立坚教授主持。

报告人简单阐述了银行理财市场的发展脉络，指出了目前银行理财中存在的风险与隐患：资金池操作存在流动性风险隐患、产品多层嵌套导致风险传递、影子银行面临监管不足、刚性兑付使风险仍停留在金融体系、投资者适当性不匹配等。

>>全文



▲“金融学术前沿”报告会



▲“金融学术前沿”报告会

Nov
17

金融学术前沿 | 市场化债转股

2018年10月17日晚，第58期“金融学术前沿”报告会在复旦大学智库楼209会议室顺利举行。本次时事报告的主题是“市场化债转股”（Market-based Debt-for-equity Swap），由复旦大学金融研究中心（FDFRC）组织举办，中心主任孙立坚教授主持,报告人为应习文博士。

>>全文

拉丁美洲与中国 | 系列讲座第五场

2018年10月15日下午13:30，由复旦发展研究院及复旦大学外文学院联合主办的“拉丁美洲与中国”系列讲座第五场在复旦发展研究院顺利举办。讲座主题为“谁之魔幻？谁之现实？——从‘黄蝴蝶’到‘哥斯拉’”，主讲人为北京大学外国语学院西葡语系范晔博士。 >>全文



拉丁美洲与中国 | 系列讲座第六场

2018年10月18日下午14:30，由复旦发展研究院及复旦大学外文学院联合主办的“拉丁美洲与中国”系列讲座第六场在复旦发展研究院顺利举办。讲座主题为“拉丁美洲研究在中国——开拓与发展”。主讲人为上海外国语大学西方语系主任，博士生导师于漫教授。于教授是教育部高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会西班牙语分委员会秘书长。主要研究领域为西班牙及拉丁美洲文学、汉西对比语言学、教学法。复旦大学师生共计五十余人到场。 >>全文



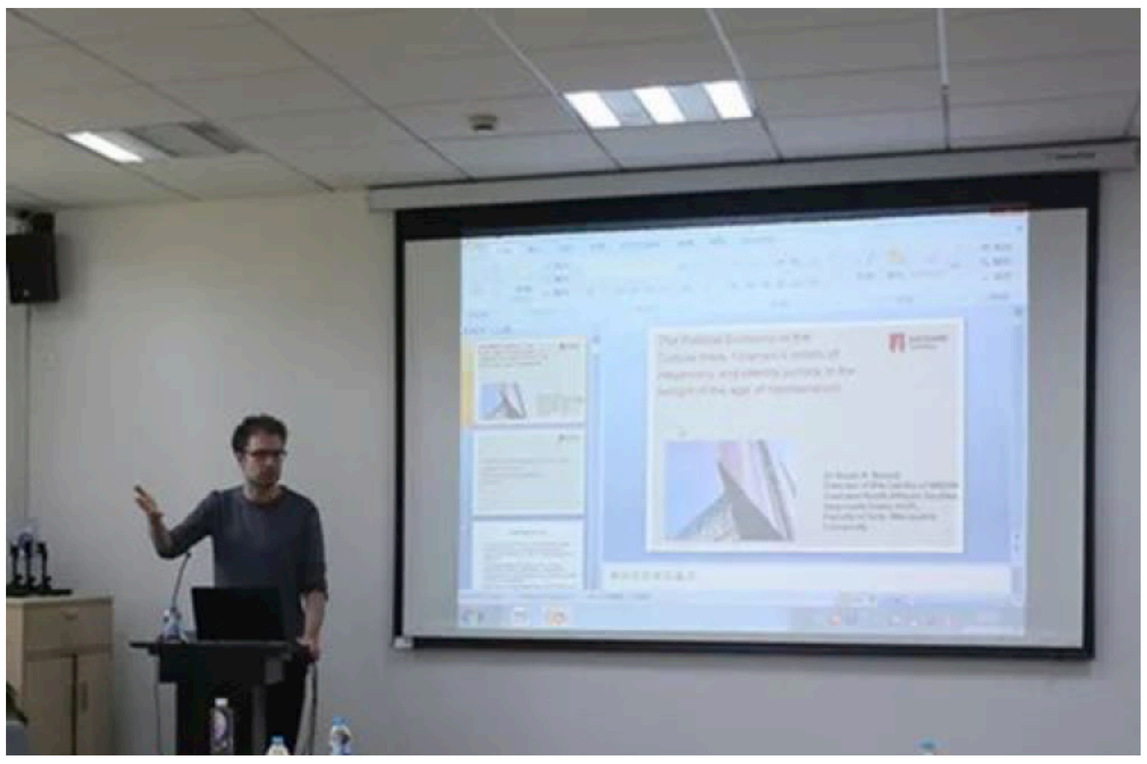
拉丁美洲与中国 | 系列讲座第八场

2018年10月26日下午13:30，由复旦发展研究院及复旦大学外文学院联合主办的“拉丁美洲与中国”系列讲座第八场在复旦发展研究院顺利举办。讲座主题为“1968年拉丁美洲文艺、第三世界与知识分子问题”，主讲人为魏然博士，任职于中国社会科学院外国文学研究所。从事西班牙语文学、拉丁美洲文化与思想史研究。曾先后在委内瑞拉安第斯大学（2007年）、德国古腾堡大学（2008年）担任访问讲师。2010-11年于美国杜克大学罗曼语言文学系访学一年，2016年赴布宜诺斯艾利斯拉丁美洲社会科学理事会从事访问研究。复旦大学师生共计三十余人到场。 >>全文



中华文明国际研究中心 | 学术讲座：文化对峙的政治经济学

2018年10月19日下午，复旦大学—麦考瑞大学—汉堡大学三方合作项目、复旦大学中华文明国际研究中心学术讲座“文化对峙的政治经济学：葛兰西的权力表述（The Political Economy of the Culture wars: Gramsci's notion of hegemony and identity politics in the era of the crisis of global neoliberalism）”在复旦大学智库楼209室举行。 >>全文



上海高校智库大讲坛 | “迈向卓越的全球城市——上海市城市总体规划（2017-2035年）”



10月30日下午，上海高校智库大讲坛——“迈向卓越的全球城市—上海市城市总体规划（2017-2035年）”在复旦大学智库楼106室顺利举行。本期讲坛由上海市城市规划设计研究院交通分院综合规划室主任周翔博士主讲。周翔博士围绕“上海市城市总体规划（2017-2035年）”这一主题，从其参与制定上海市2035年城市总体建设规划实践出发，主要回顾了上海市过去规划的整体历程，以及上海市2035年规划的创新探索实践，并与参会学者展开热烈讨论。 >>全文

新书推荐 | 《中欧语言接触的先声：闽南语与卡斯蒂里亚语初接触》和《感同身受——中西文化交流背景下的感官与感觉》

由中华文明国际研究中心学术委员会主任、复旦大学中国历史地理研究所周振鹤教授编写。为2013年9月28日中华文明国际研究中心第一期深度工作坊 “闽南话与西班牙语接触研究”的论文集。本书从诞生于16世纪西欧传教士与福建闽南人接触下产生的最早的“中西字典”出发，通过这份历史悠久的珍贵史料，结合其他材料，从语言学、音韵学、文化交流等多个角度探讨了中西语言文化最初的直接且深入的接触，以及在此之后语言的交流与演变。同时，对过程中出现的关于闽南移民的声腔差异也进行了深入研究。本书对于引发对具体的语言接触现象的思考以及对语言接触学这一新兴学科的兴趣，具有重要意义。