

掌握生產之道：理念與現實的更新

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透過醫療史的研究，可以認知到社會對於人世的想像與理解。懷孕和分娩屬於人生的初始階段，社會上對懷孕分娩的態度發生變化，往往是因為這個社會對人生的想像與勾勒方式發生了變化。前輩學者已經注意到，西方科學引入以及產婆（助產士）專業化的影響。我的報告將追隨這些研究成果，進一步利用如傳教士的作品等資料，探索 20 世紀早期中國在性教育及生殖保健議題方面所受到的西方影響。

我要從 20 世紀初期中國的書報雜誌等刊物（譬如基督教青年會刊物、婦女雜誌、通俗讀物等）中尋找生育保健——尤其是關於懷孕及分娩的話題。可以看到，一些受到西方影響的出版品，鼓勵婦女節育，也鼓勵產婦到醫院生產，甚至提倡學習日本給予既有的產婆專業化訓練。報告的後段並將利用婦科的醫療器具、報刊報導、醫學期刊和醫療體系，展示台灣在日治時期的分娩生育狀況。

Grasping the Tools of Reproduction:

New Attitudes towards Conception and Conditions of Childbirth

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Medical history often reveals the ways in which a society imagines and understands the human condition. Conception and childbirth further depict life at its incipient stages, so changing attitudes towards conception and childbirth may indicate new ways of imagining and depicting human life. Previous scholars have noted the impact of Western science as well as the professionalization of midwifery. This presentation will draw on that scholarship in order to continue to explore other sources of Western influence, such as missionary writings, on sexual education and reproductive health in early twentieth century China.

This presentation will explore attitudes toward and information about reproductive health, especially childbirth and birth control, in early twentieth-century Chinese journals and periodicals, such as Christian youth journals, women's magazines, and popular books. Some of these publications encourage women to practice birth control and give birth in hospitals, and even advocate the Japanese system of professionalizing midwifery. By touching upon genealogical tools, newspaper articles, medical periodicals, and hospital systems, the latter half of the presentation will offer the audience a sense of the conditions of childbirth in colonial Taiwan.