

# 從人類中心主義論現代動物園的積極角色

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**摘要：**「人類中心主義」最早由希臘哲學家 Protagoras 提出之後，此種理論便不斷被擴充及應用在人類與大自然或生態系中其他生物的相處關係上。然而原先主張以人類自身利益為優先考量的論調，隨著地球人口暴增及環境惡化，而一再受到挑戰，「人類中心主義」在此衝擊下產生新方向，成為環境倫理思想的另一發展。

動物園近三百年來，在人類社會中的角色不斷在轉變中。動物園目前正是從役使自然（捕捉利用野生動物）演變至尊重自然，與自然和諧相處（復育保留動物及其棲地）的階段，現今更擔任起一份保育生物多樣性的積極任務。此文除闡述人類中心主義學說及發展脈絡外，更進一步說明動物園可自「微化」人類中心主義切入，以「生態平衡」及「豐富人類經驗」的角度，探討新世紀中動物園的應扮演的積極角色。

**關鍵字：**人類中心主義、環境倫理、保育、生物多樣性

# The Active Roles of Modern Zoo in Turns of Anthropocentrism

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Since Anthropocentrism declared by Greek philosopher Protagoras, it was amplified and referred constantly to the relationship of human and nature. However, the statement "benefit-priority of human beings" is argued by which of worsen environment and population explosion. The new direction of Anthropocentrism is founded under the circumstances, and further causes the development of Environmental ethics.

The roles of zoo had been revised and changed since the seventeen century. The status of zoo intergrades from a nature exploiter to a nature cooperator. Nowadays it becomes a guardian of nature conservation and biodiversity. The declaration of the theory of "weak anthropocentrism" is the turning point. Addition to that, the active roles of modern zoos are discussed from aspects of "ecosystem balance" and "valuable human innovative experience enrichment".

**Key words:** anthropocentrism, environmental ethics, conservation, biodiversity.