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營建工程評估之研究

Evaluation for Construction Projects

黃賢統¹ 黃慶隆² 陳俊吉³ 詹雅惠³
Hwang,Hsien-Tung Hwang,Ching-Loong Chen,Chun-Chi Chan,Ya-Hui

¹ 東南技術學院土木工程系 教授兼任校長 ² 東南技術學院營建管理系 副教授

³ 東南技術學院防災科技研究所 研究生

摘 要

營建工程乃是為增進人類生活環境及品質之工程建設，其推動是國家社會進步發展之動力，台灣地區近年來為加速國家建設現代化及促進經濟發展繁榮，先後完成台北市都會區大眾捷運系統、國道三號第二高速公路等，及進行中之國道五號北宜高速公路、台灣高速鐵路等重大工程建設，而此等營建工程需經規劃設計、施工及營運等階段，以達到增進人民生活之需要及改善提升人民之生活品質。因此，營建工程為達到上述之功能，則亟須對營建工程生命週期之各階段加以評估，是營建工程中最為重要的一環。故本研究針對營建工程在進行前、進行中及進行後之事前、事中及事後評估加以研究，以提供工程界及學術界參考及應用。

關鍵字：營建工程、評估、事前評估、事中評估、事後評估

消費者投資房地產之影響因素

Consumers Invest in the Influence Factor of the Real Estate

黃慶隆¹
Hwang, Ching-Loong

詹雅惠²
Chan, Ya-Hui

陳俊吉²
Chen, Chun-Chi

¹東南技術學院營建管理系 副教授 ²東南技術學院防災科技研究所 研究生

摘 要

「房地產」為一般大眾及民間業者對房屋及土地二種財產的合稱，「不動產經紀管理條例」第四條規定：「稱不動產者，指土地、土地定著物或房屋及其可移轉之權利」。因此界定「房地產」應掌握三內涵：(1)「房」，房屋建築物包含住宅及商用不動產；(2)「地」，土地包含相關公共建設開發及土地定著物；以及(3)「產」，有關房、地之財產權屬，包含未開發完成的土地或未建造完成的建築。

房地產有別於一般消費性產品，具有(1)異質性、(2)長久性、(3)昂貴性、(4)不可移動性、(5)投資與消費雙重性、(6)不可分割性等特性且投資房地產時間過程較一般商品久遠，致使消費者在投資房地產時充滿著影響因素。

本研究主要在探討消費者投資房地產之影響因素，以鄰三峽台北大學為主要研究地區。利用問卷調查方式，加以分析統計，以期有助於了解購屋者之影響投資意願因素。

以 Excell 軟體實作教師排課決策支援系統

陳 星 光

東南技術學院 工業工程與管理系 助理教授

摘 要

本文提出一個簡易且客觀的教師排課決策支援系統設計實務，可以解決每學期系主任排課時的困難。這個決策支援系統在排課時，可以考量教師的年資、職級、導師、實習室管理及行政服務情形，因此在多方面的考量上，利用電腦客觀的運算出教師排課建議案且提供排課後的誤差指標，供作決策參考。

一般教師排課的困難度在於，很難客觀的單純用人的思考方式解決多目標最佳化問題，本軟體實作經本人擔任系主任期間試用兩年，成效很好，教師多半可以接受以此種方式所排的課程，誤差範圍平均在 0.2 門左右，準確度相當高。若需要調整，亦可以用手動方式調整，可以馬上看出影響情形，避免有不一致的錯誤情況發生。因此推廣給大家參考。

ABSTRACT

This paper proposed an easy way to implement course assignment decision support system for teachers in college. The system can help the department chair to solve the difficult problem of multi-objective optimization. This system can concurrently considers the ages, positions, being a tutor, managing a lab and administrative services of the teacher as objectives for an optimized assignment. So it can get a impersonal proposal for the assignment and provides an index for the assigning deviation.

The difficulty in course assignment problem is the complexity for solving multi-objectives optimization by human brain. This system has been tested for two years in my role as the chair of my department. The result sounds good for my colleagues. The assignment deviation is about 0.2 courses. So, I am glad to introduce to those who are interested in this application.

* 東南技術學院 工業工程與管理系 助理教授

An adaptive control using multiple neural networks for the angular displacement control in variable displacement pumps

Ming-Hui Chu、Yi-Wei Chen

東南技術學院營建管理系 副教授

Department of Automatic Engineering Tung Nan Institute of Technology

Abstract

A model following adaptive controller based on neural networks is proposed to control the swashplate angular displacement of a variable displacement axial piston pump (VDAPP). It utilizes multiple neural networks including a direct neural controller, a neural emulator and a neural tuner. The controls of swashplate angle are investigated by simulation and experiment, and favorable model-following characteristics can be achieved.

Keywords : neural network, adaptive control, variable displacement pump

指南車原理與製作

郭 文 化

東南技術學院自動化工程系副教授

摘 要

本文從指南車(South Pointing Chariot)的發展歷史與指南車的各種型式中，找出最簡單及最容易製作的指南車，說明其原理及製作方法，使每個人都可自己製作指南車，下一階段將結合現代的感測與控制技術，使指南車自行控制轉彎行走的電子指南車，將使指南車更趣味化。

關鍵字: 指南車、齒輪系、差動機構

移動式撓性機械臂之比例積分與應變回授控制

PI Plus Strain Feedback Control of a Flexible-Link Gantry Robot

張振添¹

Jenn-Tian Jang¹

袁京²

King Yuan²

¹東南技術學院自動化工程系副教授 ²台灣大學機械工程系教授

¹Department of Automation Engineering, Tung Nan Institute of Technology

²Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Taiwan University

摘 要

本文考慮由速度參考型直流馬達驅動之平移機座與具端點負載之撓性機械臂所組成的移動式撓性機械臂系統，此系統之動力學模式是由描述撓性機械臂動態之線性偏微分方程式與有關馬達與平移機座動態之線性微分方程式所組成。此系統之運動控制目的在於必須完成平移機座之精確定位，並同時有效抑制撓性機械臂之彈性振動。本文考慮之 PI+S 控制器是由平移機座位置誤差所得到之比例積分控制與撓性機械臂之根部應變回授控制所合成，在應用無窮乘積展開法下，可解得無限維閉迴路控制系統之正解，據此不僅可證得閉迴路控制系統之漸近穩定性，並可進行理論上之性能評估。最後，也藉由系統動態模擬來驗證此機座位置誤差比例積分與根部應變回授控制器之有效性。

關鍵詞：撓性機械臂，無窮乘積展開法，應變回授。

ABSTRACT

The gantry robot system under consideration consists of a translational carriage driven by a dc motor with motor driver of speed reference type and a flexible beam clamped to the carriage with a payload mass attached to its free end. The system is modelled by a set of linear partial differential equations describing the dynamics of the flexible beam coupled with a linear ordinary differential equation relating the motor reference voltage and the motion of the carriage. The control objective is to achieve the carriage-based motion control while suppressing simultaneously the elastic vibrations of the flexible beam. The control law

utilizes the feedback of the carriage position and the bending strain at the root of beam. Using the infinite product representation of closed-loop transfer functions, exact solutions of the infinite-dimensional closed-loop system are obtained. This makes the theoretical evaluation of the performance of the closed-loop system feasible. Numerical examples are provided to verify the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

Key Words: flexible arm, infinite product expansion, strain feedback

我國半導體與光電製程設備 測試驗證計畫的實施架構

Implementation of Taiwan's Semiconductor and Photo-electronic Equipment Evaluation and Qualification Project

王 俊 程

Jiunn-Cherng Wang

東南技術學院自動化工程系 助理教授

摘 要

半導體製程設備產業多年來已經成為我國政府施政中，心裡的一股隱痛，似乎到了束手無策的地步！？至於新興的光電面板設備產業，雖然在景氣高點的現在，帶給本土設備業者一線的生機，但是放眼將來，似乎即將歷史重演，漸漸步入半導體的覆轍！？測試驗證計畫是諸多想要扶起製程設備產業阿斗的其中一項，也是早期最被寄予眾望的發展策略之一，筆者也曾參與部分的工作。時至今日，有些時空背景與現實環境已經改變，但有些現象仍然照舊。本文以個人的觀點提出說明與省思，希望對我國半導體與光電製程設備工業的提升有所幫助。

關鍵字：半導體製造、半導體設備、光電設備、液晶顯示器產業、測試驗證

ABSTRACT

The industry of semiconductor process equipments has long become an incredible pain to our country government during the past years. It seems the status is at her wit's end! As to the emerging industry of photo-electronic equipments, local makers currently got temporary orders at the growing market peak. In spite, the harsh history might happen again and fall into the same trap next! The evaluation and qualification project is one of the promoting programs for such an impossible mission. It also be regarded the early one of the key policies, and the author ever joined in it. Nowadays, partial industry practice has changed; however, partially real fact remains the same. This article is devoted to explain and review it personally and hope helpful to promote our industry of semiconductor and photo-electronic process equipments.

keywords: semiconductor fabrication, semiconductor equipments, photo-electronic

equipments, LCD industry, evaluation and qualification

Residual Stress and Surface molding Conditions in Thin Wall Injection Molding

Jing-Chung Huang

Department of Mechatronic Technology, Tung Nan Institute of Technology

ABSTRACT

Residual stress distribution on polymeric materials is presented by a computational numerical analysis. The unbalanced residual stress on polymeric materials warps and cracks the polymer part. Residual stress distribution on a polymeric part is related with thickness, gate layout, and polymer types. Molecular orientation on polymeric part is also important in thin wall injection molding. The residual stress and molecular orientation are related to the surface molding intimately, affecting the surface molding states.

Keywords: Thin wall injection molding, Residual stress, Numerical analysis, Molecular orientation

父母關愛特質及教養方式對 子女自我概念發展之研究

Impact of Parental Nurturance and Parenting Patterns on College Students' Self-Concept

魏世台¹

Shih-tai Wei

王銘光²

Ming-kuang Wang

¹東南技術學院通識教育中心教授

²宏恩綜合醫院復健科臨床心理師

摘 要

本研究旨在探討技術學院大學生所知覺之父母關愛程度是否可預測其自我概念的
發展，以及所知覺之父母教養方式是否可作為父母關愛特質影響子女自我概念發展的
中介變項。受試樣本106人；男生70人，平均年齡22.27歲；女生36人，平均年齡20.61歲。
使用測量工具包括「父母關愛量表」、「父母教養方式問卷」及「田納西自我概念量表」。
經路徑分析結果印證母親之關愛可以預測子女之生理自我、心理自我、家庭自我與整體
自我的正向發展；父親之關愛可以預測子女之生理自我、心理自我、家庭自我、社會自
我與整體自我的正向發展。同時，父母教養方式中之母親權衡制宜可視為母親關愛影響
子女之生理自我、道德倫理自我、心理自我、家庭自我、社會自我與整體自我的中介變
項；父親之權衡制宜可視為父親關愛影響子女之心理自我、家庭自我、社會自我與整體
自我的中介變項。

關鍵詞：權衡制宜教養方式、大學生、關愛、父母教養方式、自我概念

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of perceived parental nurturance
and parenting patterns on the development of college students' self-concept. A total of 106

students, 70 men (mean age 22.27 years old) and 36 women (mean age 20.61 years old), were asked to complete the Chinese versions of the Parental Nurture Scale, the Parental Authority Questionnaire, and the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. Path analyses were conducted to verify the hypotheses. Maternal nurturance was evidenced to predict subjects' physical self, personal self, family self, and total positive score while paternal nurturance has impact on subjects' physical self, personal self, family self, social self, and total positive score. In addition, maternal authoritative parenting practice was verified to be a mediating role in the relationship between maternal nurturance and individuals' physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, social self, and total positive score while paternal authoritative parenting practice to be a mediating role to link paternal nurturance and individuals' personal self, family self, social self, and total positive score.

Keyword: authoritative; college student; nurturance; parenting patterns; self-concept.

由性別、傳統/非傳統科系探討五專生的職業妥協

Career Compromise by Gender and Traditional/ Non-traditional Major in 5-year Junior College Students

林千立¹ 陸偉明²
Lin, Chien-Li¹ Luh, Wei-Ming²

¹國立政治大學心理系博士班研究生 ²國立成功大學教育研究所教授

¹Graduate Student in Doctoral Program, Department of Psychology, National Chengchi University

²Professor, Institute of Education, National Cheng Kung University

摘 要

本研究以 Gottfredson 的職業妥協理論為基礎，分別以性別、傳統/非傳統科系探討五專生的職業妥協情形，其中職業妥協的三個變項分別是職業興趣、職業聲望與職業性別類型。本研究以500位五專生為研究對象，以自編「職業妥協問卷」進行問卷調查，共取得397份有效問卷。研究結果發現男女生及傳統/非傳統科系學生在職業妥協三變項上並無顯著差異。不論男女生或傳統/非傳統科系，皆最不願意放棄聲望。另，性別、傳統/非傳統科系與職業妥協三者間並非獨立無關，女生且非傳統學生在職業妥協中較願意改變職業興趣。

關鍵字：職業選擇、職業興趣、職業聲望、職業性別類型、傳統科系

Abstract

This study uses Gottfredson's theory of compromise to investigate 5-year junior college students' career compromise by gender and traditional/non-traditional major. 「Career compromise Questionnaire」 the first author developed applied to 500 students, 397 valid surveys received. The results showed that there was no significant difference between male and female, nor the students between traditional and nontraditional major. Prestige is the most important variable when the subjects consider to career compromise. In addition, gender, major, and compromise (sextype, prestige, interest) are not independent, female students who study in nontraditional major are more willing to change career interest.

Key words : Career choice 、 Career interest 、 Career prestige 、 Career 、 Traditional major

人際困擾與自戀發展關係之探討

The study investigates the interrelationship between narcissistic development and interpersonal problems

陳 莉 榛

Li-Chen,Chen, Graduate student

政治大學心理系博士候選人

Department of Psychology, National Chengchi University

摘 要

本文以故事敘說為研究取向，探討人際困擾傾向與自戀發展的關連。以某技術學院一個大二男同學為訪談對象，共進行三次訪談。經整理其生命故事與整體意義後，發現大學生的入際困擾傾向不能完全由自戀發展來解釋，反而家庭與同儕的支持系統以及個體對生命事件主觀感受亦扮演相當重要的角色。最後針對研究結果提出討論與建議。

關鍵字:自戀發展、人際困擾、故事敘說

Abstract

This study investigates the interrelationship between narcissistic development and interpersonal problems in college students through a narrative of a sophomore in college of technology. We had three conversations during the period of study. After organizing his story and analyzing the meaning of his life, we found that the interpersonal problems cannot be solely explained by narcissistic development. Instead, the supports from family and peer, as well as his subjective outlook on life events play an important role in interpersonal problems. Relevant discussion and suggestions with respect to the results are included.

Key words: narcissistic development, interpersonal problems, narrative

從敘說分析 (Narrative Analysis) 角度看吳濁流在日治經驗下的自我書寫

陳 慧 玲

東南技術學院通識教育中心講師、研究中心研究助理

摘 要

吳濁流的三篇長篇小說：《亞細亞的孤兒》、《無花果》、《台灣連翹》，可說是他書寫自身經歷的傳記，而他也以史家精神，冀望為後世留下這段歷史的真實紀錄；藉由資料分析，其「自我」形成的社會背景，建構在「台灣成為日本殖民地」這樣特定的時空之下。在個人與社會互動下，日治時代所形成的統治者、被殖民者不平等的階級身分，日治政府軍事與利益取向的管理手段、異族文化的衝擊與自我認同的混淆、父祖的教育與價值觀念的導引、家族存亡的壓力與妥協等等的社會處境，形塑了他的「自我」性格，而他又以如此的自我性格與環境互動，開展其矛盾衝突、在妥協中尋求生命昇華的生命歷程。在此我們所要討論的是，他對這段歷史的隱喻是什麼？他是站在什麼樣的理解架構之下詮釋這段歷史？他為什麼這麼說？...同一段歷史可能因不同的敘說而有不同的解讀，而同一種對象，在不同的時間和空間，不同的閱讀者也會有不同的了解；歷史的詮釋不能定於一尊，包容多元的觀點，是後現代主義史學的基本精神。本文從敘說分析的角度出發，希望得到的是：了解敘說者是如何解釋這些事件的？我們是否可以有系統的解釋他們所作的解釋？由於敘說分析取向能夠明顯的展現出人類的行動和想像，於是我們得到對人觀察的不同面貌及全新視野。

關鍵字：吳濁流、敘說分析、心理傳記

張氏宗族在臺北市木柵的拓墾初探

詹 璋

東南技術學院通識教育中心專任副教授

摘 要

台北市文山區分為景美和木柵，木柵各宗族以張姓為大姓，張氏宗族在清代初年來到北臺，在淡水及文山地區拓墾，至今已達兩百餘年。本文分為數章，第一章，從安溪到木柵，敘述張氏宗族從原鄉安溪移民至木柵的過程。第二章，木柵的先環境，描述在漢人來到之前，在此地生活的原住民，包含泰雅族與平埔族，以及自然環境。第三章及第四章，敘述張姓宗族在木柵的拓墾過程。第五章為張姓宗族在木柵各房分析。最後為結論。

關鍵字：張氏宗族、臺北市木柵、拓墾

人力教育與發展的基石：建構學習型組織

周談輝¹

林益昌²

¹東南技術學院教授

²南港高工建教組長

摘 要

在瞬息萬變的世界中，知識已然成為競爭的基石，知識經濟時代，學習「學習型組織」是一種上進的態度、一種科學的方法、一種理性的執著，本文針對學習型組織理論與實務案例探討之，理論部份分別對學習型組織的意涵、學習型組織的推動流程、學習型組織的思維模式等闡述之；實務案例部份分別舉出如台灣 A 科技公司、台灣 C 醫學科技公司等二家企業之案例，從企業發展歷程、企業經營理念、企業組織結構、引進學習型組織的導入過程、學習型組織的運作機制、挑戰因素與克服方法、特質及成功關鍵因素、具體作為與階段性成果等具體事項說明之，並提出學習型組織的省思與建議，來共同慎思。

關鍵字：學習型組織、組織學習、阿米巴組織

靈感啟發學習模式之研究~以數位攝影為例

周談輝¹ 黃金俊²

¹東南技術學院通識中心教授

²國立台灣師大工業教育研究所博士候選人

摘 要

靈感啟發是指個體能體認外在事物之相關意義、存在及各種較新、較好的可能，然後進行內在心理之相關事物處理，以形成各種有價值之事物。本研究綜合靈感文獻、完形心理學理論、原型論、動機理論、價值理論等方面內容比較分析，以數位攝影過程為例，建構靈感啟發學習模式。靈感啟發學習模式將假定數位攝影表現過程靈感產生將關係到知覺組型、經驗喚起、慾望動機與價值構成等方面，其中知覺組型方面將包括知覺開放、體認過程、事物發現等，經驗喚起將包括喚起彈性、知識組合、事物喚起等方面，慾望動機將包括自我覺察、動機建立、慾望傳送等方面，價值構成將包括價值運作、價值評判、價值建立等方面，以藉此作為未來數位攝影學習者，特別是技職校院學生數位攝影拍攝過程能對事物之美好、價值等方面喚起之適當性，以產生對事物合適知覺靈感之表現過程。

關鍵詞:靈感啟發學習模式、數位攝影

Decoding the Technical Features for Biped Walking Robot by Patent Map

從專利地圖解讀兩足行走式機器人之技術特徵

劉振源¹ 謝昌勳² 謝澄漢³ 羅勝益⁴
C-Y Liu¹ C-S Shieh² C-H Shieh³ S-Y Luo⁴

1東南技術學院資工系講師·華梵大學機電研究所博士候選人 2東南技術學院資工系副教授

3東南技術學院資工系教授·系主任 4華梵大學機電研究所教授·所長

本論文部份內容已向智慧財產局提出申請專利案，案名「兩足行走式機器人之重心控制裝置」，並經智財局（（九四）智專一（肆）02065字第09421003510號）函告已核准專利，換專利公報正式公告，可取得新型專利證書及字號。

摘 要

在現行的國際專利分類(IPC)，由於是以單一技術性觀點為中心而予以展開，故使得技術之區分變得粗略，實無法細膩且精準地分析新穎技術之本質，而日本特許廳所開發之 file index (FI) and F-term classification system，則是針對 IPC 再予精細展開，並從多重技術性觀點，更進一步加以細分。因此，本論文以 F-term classification 之兩維構成之 F-term list，分析兩足行走式機器人之潛在技術特徵，進而製作專利技術矩陣圖，以解讀兩足行走式機器人之步行技術動向，並以陀螺儀進行 ZMP 模擬，亦提出專利申請案，以達成迴避該技術範疇之專利佈局。

Abstract

The technique expanded by the present IPC (International Patent Classification) based on single viewpoint is too rough to finely and preciously analyze the fist of novel technique. This literature tries to utilize the term list developed by JPO (Japan Patent Office) comprised of two dimension list in File Index (FI) and F-term classification system from multiple viewpoints. By further precious expanding and analyzing of the related F-term list in plotting patent map to decode the walking technical tendency, to simulate ZMP by gyroscope, and to get patent layout of the biped walking robot technology, finally filing patent applications to design around.

Keyword : Patent map、Biped walking robot、IPC、F-term classification、Theme codes、

F-term codes 、 ZMP

A Chinese Word Confirmation System using Web as Corpus

運用網路語料庫之中文詞確認系統

蔡佳麟

Jia-Lin Tsai

Tung Nan Institute of Technology, Department of Information Management, Assistant Professor

摘要

本篇文章描述一個運用網路語料庫的中文詞自動確認系統。此系統結合統計方法與語言學知識，以自動辨識 n-gram 輸入是否為中文詞。我們的實驗顯示，此中文詞系統在以 OPENFIND 與 GOOGLE 所搜尋到的網頁為兩個網路語料庫（大規模語料庫），及以聯合報2002年全年新聞語料庫為固定大小語料庫下，對於 n-gram ($n \geq 2$ 與其頻率 ≥ 3) 的中文詞自動辨識，分別可以達到91.6%，94.7%及83.4%之 F-measure 的中文未知詞辨識力。經過我們的分析，網路語料庫由於資料來源變異大（豐富度高），使得傳統統計方法的語料庫稀少（corpus sparsness）現象減少，因此，使得本系統整體的辨識力，相較於使用固定大小語料庫下，有顯著的提升。

關鍵詞：網路語料庫，未知詞，搜尋引擎

Abstract

In this paper, we present a Chinese word confirmation (CWC) system with web corpus that uses a hybrid approach to take advantage of statistical and linguistic approaches. Our CWC system is designed to automatically confirm whether an n-gram input ($n \geq 2$ and frequency ≥ 3) is or is not a Chinese word. The experimental results demonstrate that: (1) using OPENFIND and GOOGLE cached Chinese web pages as web corpus (i.e. large-scale corpus), our CWC system can achieve 97.1% and 95.8% of precision, 86.7% and 93.6% of recall and 91.6% and 94.7% of F-measure, respectively; (2) using United Daily News 2002 (UDN2002) as fixed-size corpus, our CWC system can achieve 95.4% of precision, 74% of recall and 83.4% of F-measure; (3) if we apply our CWC system on auto-confirming n-gram inputs ($n \geq 2$ and frequency ≥ 2) as Chinese words, our CWC system with GOOGLE cached Chinese web pages can achieve the best 85.7% of F-measure.

Keywords: web corpus, unknown word, search engine

一個中文文件知識辨識與管理代理人的介紹

Introduction to a Chinese Text Knowledge Identification and Management Agent

蔡佳麟

Jia-Lin Tsai

Tung Nan Institute of Technology, Department of Information Management, Assistant Professor

Knowledge Discovery and Management (KDM) Group, Convener

摘 要

中文摘要・本篇文章介紹一個中文文件知識辨識與管理代理人，此代理人由三個相依模組構成，此三個模組依序為：「自然語言處理」模組，「主要概念事件框架知識辨識」模組及「文件知識管理」模組。我們定義一個文件知識表達樹，並以一個範例，說明此代理人三個模組的功能與彼此關係，及我們已發表的相關學術研究成果。我們預期此中文文件知識辨識與管理代理人，透過其產生的「文件概念」（或說文件語意關係）知識樹集合，支援 KM 系統，自動進行中文文件知識之建立，組織及搜尋。

關鍵詞：知識辨識，知識管理，代理人。

Abstract

This paper describes a Chinese Text Knowledge Identification and Management agent (CTKIM agent). Our CTKIM agent is comprised of three modules: (1) natural language processing, (2) major concept event frame (MCEF) knowledge identification and (3) text management. We define the text knowledge representation (TKR) tree. Meantime, we use an example to illustrate the functions of the three modules and relationships between them, and the related works done for this agent. We believe this CTKIM agent will be able to support knowledge management (KM) systems to automatically create, organize and search Chinese text knowledge.

Keywords: knowledge identification, knowledge management, agent.

A Study on Integrating the Experiences of Global Problems Solution among Domestic Students and International Students at the Doctoral Programs in the U.S. Universities through Action Learning

透過行動學習以整合美國大學博士課程中本國學生與國際學生解決全球問題經驗之研究

侯鳳雄¹

姚卓元²

¹高雄市立空中大學電算中心主任

²東南技術學院資訊管理系講師

摘 要

本研究目的為探討如何透過行動學習以整合美國大學博士課程中本國學生與國際學生解決全球問題經驗。在資料收集方面，調查對象以美國大學博士課程中本國學生與國際學生為主。經由調查分析結果與相關文獻分析結果進行比較獲得以下結論：研究發現本國學生與國際學生可藉由學習環境與教學策略整合之可能架構模式進行行動學習進而加強解決全球問題經驗。

關鍵詞：行動學習、全球問題。

Abstract

There are many international students in the United States' colleges and universities, how to integrate their different experiences for solve the global problems become important issue in the transnational education. The purpose of this research was to explore how to integrate the experiences of domestic and international students in the Ph.D. program in the United States higher educational institutions. And this research also used the action learning process to investigate both the researches and participants' opinions about the purpose of this research. The research question for this study was "How to integrate the experience of domestic students and international students at Ph.D. program and help them to solve the global questions around the world?" The assumption of this study was: integration of the domestic students and international students' experiences in the United States higher educational institutions can help solve global problems around the world. This research used

qualitative research method to conduct research and through both interview and observed the focus group for the domestic students and the international students in the University of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, Texas. The research result showed that action learning gives students some clear ideas for their future and they must pay attention to any special experience when they study with international and domestic students, and they also can reflect any experience from their current learning to their future working. In this research, the author also developed a new action learning model that goal for solve any kind of organizational problem around the world will present in this research.

Keywords: Action Learning, Domestic Students and International Students.

An Exploration Study on the Application of Information Security Management

資訊安全管理應用之研究初探

陳俊豪¹

侯鳳雄²

¹ 東南技術學院資訊管理系助理教授

² 高雄市立空中大學電算中心主任

摘 要

本文討論企業或組織如何以有效的方式應對脆弱的資訊安全。英國標準 BS 7799-2:2002 是一個被業界認可的標準並在資訊安全上可幫助達到持續改善及有效的管理。ISO 17799 為資訊安全管理提供作業要點的應用。今天最困難的是處理來自外在的威脅，而風險的增長會隨著最新資訊科技環境的變化。在組織中有幾個類型的弱點容易被發現，包括授權旁路、SQL 資料隱碼、資訊洩漏，和緩衝區溢位。組織可採取適當的對抗措施來測試，並且確保其不留下私密性資訊弱點給潛在的攻擊者來利用。可能的對抗措施應該包括許多替代方案，可考慮可行性、花費，和有效能來做選擇。此外，資訊安全遭破壞會導致企業營運中斷。災變復原計劃(DCRP)及持續營運計畫(BCP)也是非常重要的。資訊安全強調的應該不僅電腦科技技術(防火牆、編碼、公開金鑰基礎建設 等)，更重要的是管理的技巧和方法。

關鍵詞：資訊安全、BS 7799、ISO 17799、ISMS。

ABSTRACT

This article looks at how business or organization can pursue and with efficacy for the frail information security. British standard BS7799-2:2002 is a recognized industry standard to help achieve continual improvement and effective management of information security. ISO 17799 provides a code of practice for information security management. A major challenge today is to manage the growing threat from external risks due to recent changes in the IT environment. There are several types of vulnerabilities easily to be found in organizations, that including authorization bypass, SQL injection, information leaks, and buffer overflow. Organizations can adopt appropriate countermeasures to test and ensure the approach does not leave private information vulnerability to potential attackers. Possible

countermeasures should include alternatives that may vary in terms of feasibility, cost, and effectiveness. Furthermore, information security destruction would cause business interruption. Disaster Contingency Recovery Plan (DCRP) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) are also important. Information security should emphasize not only computer technology technique (firewalls, encryption, PKI, etc.) but also more vitally management technique and approach.

Keywords: Information Security; BS 7799; ISO 17799; ISMS.

How to Safe Usage Computer in the School

如何在學校中安全的使用電腦

侯鳳雄¹

陳俊豪²

¹高雄市立空中大學電算中心主任

²東南技術學院資訊管理系助理教授

摘 要

本研究目的為探討如何在學校中安全的使用電腦。在資料收集方面以文獻分析分析為主。經由相關文獻分析結果進行比較獲得以下結論：.研究發現在學校中電腦的使用必須注意光線、電源以及眼睛與螢幕的距離等等事項。

關鍵詞：學校、使用電腦。

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the potential factors of computer related injuries, and find the steps to minimize the chances that people's computers will hurt them. This study is designed for the use of teachers and supervisors, as well as students. It covers the general areas of safety education and injury control of computer usage. It includes safety programs, especially in the areas where hazards abound in a complex technological society.

Keywords: Safe Usage; Computer; School.

高性能焦電型紅外線移動偵檢器之系統需求 與元件分析

System Requirements and Component Analysis of a High Reliable PIR Motion Detector

魏 水 根

東南技術學院電子工程系 副教授

摘 要

焦電型紅外線(Pyro-electric Infra Red, PIR)移動偵檢器已廣泛應用於保全系統，節能照明開關等商業用途，但它在保全應用上仍然有很大之誤報率。本文目的在於分析焦電型移動偵檢器之工作原理，PIR 信號處理積體電路的分析研究，並列出一個高可靠度之焦電型紅外線移動偵檢器之系統規範。

關鍵字：焦電型紅外線、移動偵檢器

Abstract

Pyro-electric IR (PIR) motion detector is commercial available in home security, energy saving light switch etc, but it still has very high false alarm rate when it is used in security system. The objectives of this article are to analyze the operation principle of PIR motion detector, its signal processing integrated circuit, and to propose the system requirements for a high reliable PIR motion detection system.

Keyword: Pyro-electric Infra Red(PIR) , Motion detector

超大型平面元件之銑削路徑與銑削參數 對真平度影響之探討

The effect of milling path and milling parameters to flatness of the workpiece with ultra large surface plane

巫維標 黃仁清
Wei - Piao Wu , Jen-Ching Huang

東南技術學院機械系講師

摘 要

本文針對十幾平方公尺之等級的超大平面之面銑削加工進行研究。本文首先分析超大型平面加工銑削路徑規劃，提出一「超大型平面加工平移繞圈式之精銑削路徑規劃」，並實際進行加工實驗以驗證其效果，可使超大型平面加工件達到精密的尺寸公差與幾何公差。且本文進一步針對超大型平面加工件最重要的真平度進行探討，經實驗後發現在較低的進給率與較大的離開角的切削參數可得到較佳的真平度。

關鍵字：超大型平面、面銑、真平度、製程參數

Abstract

An ultra scale face milling on surface plane around tens m^2 is investigated in this study. The milling path planning of the surface plane is analyzed. A new Translated and Round mode Path Planning (TRPP) method on ultra large-scale precision milling is proposed. The milling experiments are further conducted to evaluate the TRPP method. A more precision dimensional and geometric tolerance of the workpiece with ultra large-scale surface plane can be obtained. In this study, the flatness of the milled workpiece is explored to investigate the effects of the feed rate and exit Angle. It is observed that a better flatness is achieved using a lower feed rate and a higher exit angle.

Keywords: ultra large-scale plane, face milling, flatness, process parameter

應用巨指令於平板凸輪加工與線上測量之研究

The Application of Macro Program on the Disk-Cam

Fabrication and On-line Measurement

黃仁清

Jen-Ching Huang

巫維標

Wei - Piao Wu

東南技術學院機械系講師

摘 要

由於凸輪的構造簡單且反應速度快，在機器的設計上常被使用，如汽車之引擎。而傳統上凸輪的製造是以靠模的方法，不但誤差會累積，且修改彈性差。本研究的目的探討使用巨指令進行平板凸輪加工與線上量測之參數化 CNC 程式設計模式，並在 CNC 工具機上進行平板凸輪的加工驗證，且利用巨指令配合觸發式探頭進行線上量測，以分析凸輪的外型的誤差。研究後發現本研究所提出之以巨指令參數化 CNC 程式進行平板凸輪的加工與線上量測模式是實際可行且具有彈性。

關鍵字：凸輪加工，巨指令，線上量測

Abstract

Cam systems are often used for mechanical design, such as automotive engines, because of their simple structures and fast responses. The conventional method for Cam fabrication is using a template for copy machine, which is error accumulated and inflexible. Therefore, the objective of this study is to conduct Disk-Cam machining and on-line measurement by using parameterable CNC macro program on CNC machining Center. The results show that Disk-Cam machining and on-line measurement mode by using the parameterable CNC macro program is practical and flexible.

Keywords: Cam fabrication, Macro Program, On-line Measurement

3D 雷射掃瞄儀取點控制參數之最佳化

史 雷

東南技術學院機械工程系講師

摘 要

本研究係針對 LSH-300 雷射掃瞄儀進行擷取點資料的完整性作一探討。首先以雷射干涉儀檢測機器之誤差範圍，進而找出可能影響掃瞄效果之所有因子，經評估後選定雷射功率、色彩亮度、明暗對比、掃瞄距離等四項作為之主要控制參數。載具則製作成可供檢測比對用之簡易幾何形狀，材質為 ABS 材料，表面選擇業界慣用之土黃色塗裝，以防止光線折射導致點資料之遺失。經雷射掃瞄儀反覆量測取得 27 組點資料後，用逆向工程軟體 Geomagic Studio 7 處理多餘雜點，再以 Geomagic Qualify 7 品質管制軟體進行點資料及實體曲面比對研究。

其次利用田口實驗設計法的直交表配置各設計參數，並擬訂各參數的水準值來進行實驗。結果經 SN 比及變異數分析得知掃瞄參數理想組合條件應為掃瞄距離 100mm、雷射功率 10000nw、色彩亮度 10f、明暗對比則左鏡頭 120:1、右鏡頭 110:1。再經實際測試確認其掃瞄點資料呈現明顯提升，各控制參數之水準信賴度亦高達 100%。此最佳化掃瞄參數組合，將可適用於日後各項教學研究工作之進行。

關鍵詞：雷射掃瞄、田口實驗設計法、變異數分析

Basic Structure for Writing Research Paper: Introducing Modern Language Association Style (MLA)

Augustine Pan

Assist. Professor

The Department of Applied English, TNIT

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN PEDAGOGICAL DECISIONS: A CASE STUDY ON TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS AND MANAGEMENT

張 華 傑

Hua-chieh Chang

Applied English Department, Tung Nan Institute of Technology

應用英語系講師

Abstract

In the conventional teaching of English reading in Taiwan grammatical analysis and phonics have often been emphasized, students have been required to spend an excessive amount of time on grammar and pronunciation without fully mastering definition, connotation, denotation and context- and state-dependent variables. For decades, such teaching has focused on prior knowledge as a key decision factor in the process that can be assisted with context-dependent variables for quality reading performance under the term of “schema” (Kitao, 1989; Clark, 1990; Vurdién, 1994; Hua-Chieh Chang, 1998). In other words, the acquisition of new knowledge and the use of new knowledge can be reinforced by retrieving old knowledge for quality enrichment learning. This paper will explore the role of the “schema theory” under a quality-based, state and context dependent model emphasizing the role of preexisting knowledge to provide the student with information relevant to the core to improve teaching effectiveness.

The “schema-based” method has been experimentally used with freshmen and sophomore students in English reading and translation classes at Tung Nan Institute of Technology in Taiwan. Following Liu (1983), students were divided into two groups – control versus study. Students in the study-group under the schema process showed statistically significant improvement over those in the control-group who did not experience the schema approach. Furthermore, students’ posttest scores were higher than their counterparts in their pretest scores. Gender differences were also observed in favor of female students. Regression and dummy variable techniques were employed for the tests. Similarly, my hypotheses on the achievement goals with state- and context-dependent variables were empirically upheld those as implemented by Shih (2005) for children’s learning in Taiwan.

Keywords: schema theory; control vs. study grouping; effectiveness assessment; regression analysis; managing teaching decisions.

南亞大海嘯的回顧與檢討

熊雲嶺¹ 鄭子正²

¹東南技術學院營建管理系教授 ²東南技術學院營建管理系講師

摘 要

回顧南亞地震引發大海嘯陸續發佈的資料，並進行檢討，獲得下列幾點結果：一、本次大地震因海嘯造成這麼大災害，包含自然原因與人為原因兩方面，自然原因目前尚無法掌握控制，但可從人為原因著手，加強教育、防災整備，增添測報與預警之能力，以減少災害。二、台灣四面環海，又正好位於環太平洋地震帶上，地震次數頻繁。綜觀台灣地震海嘯測報史，不管南北都發生過海嘯。因此，台灣海嘯的機會是有的，必須加以防範。三、政府應建立海嘯預警系統及防災救災制度，同時，與琉球合作建立東北海域的地震站網，並與菲律賓合作觀測地殼變化及地震活動，共同維護海域海岸安全。四、隨著全球一體化，經濟全球化和旅遊業發展下，近年在亞洲區發生的災難性事件都波及其他國家，亞洲區內各國必須合作相互協助，因為一國發生災難，其影響必然波及鄰國，甚至更遠的國家。

關鍵詞：海嘯、地震

應用水解酵素活性反應評估生物分解有機 污染物之生化特性及其代謝反應

Physiological profiles and Metabolisms of Organic Pollutants Biodegradation by Extoenzymatic Reactions

張怡塘¹ 李俊福² 楊文儀³ 李佳熹⁴ 周希瓪⁴
Y.-T. Chang¹ J.-F. Lee² W.-Y. Yang³ C.-H. Lee⁴ H.-L. Chou⁴

¹東南技術學院環境與安全衛生工程系專任講師 ²國立中央大學環境工程研究所教授
³東南技術學院環境與安全衛生工程系助理 ⁴東南技術學院環境與安全衛生工程系學生

摘 要

生物分解有機污染物經常以氧化酵素為研究標的，對代謝過程中水解酵素所扮演的角色並不清楚，本研究利用 API ZYM 酵素反應套組評估不同環境下生物分解多環芳香烴化合物(PAH)與界面活性劑過程中水解酵素的功能，並進一步利用主成份分析與生物資訊方法釐清其生化特性與代謝反應。實驗結果顯示，PAH 分解菌分解不同基質有不同的酵素反應，其中分解 PAH 具明顯反應者包括脂解酶、氨基胍肽分解酶以及醣生醣解酶等，不同種類 PAH 於不同環境其酵素活性反應表現並不相同，顯然受到是否存在土壤有機質的影響。酵素活性反應則受限於 PAH 分解菌的專一性，雖可分解界面活性劑，但其礦化程度受到與 PAH 化學結構相似程度而改變。本研究並發現生物分解 PAH 過程中醣生醣解、脂解作用與氨基酸代謝於反應中扮演重要角色。

關鍵字：API ZYM 酵素反應套組、主成份分析、脂解酶、氨基胍肽分解酶、醣生醣解酶

高中男、女甲組籃球聯賽攻防技術差異性之探討

An Investigation on the Variance of First Division HBL Male and Female Basketball Offense and Defense Skills

張芳文¹ 張書御²

¹東南技術學院 ²大葉大學

摘 要

本研究以 93 學年度 HBL 高中男、女甲組籃球聯賽預賽，總計 54 場比賽的攻防記錄，作為研究分析的資料，探討高中男、女子甲組籃球隊，在比賽當中攻防技術的差異性。所得資料以 t 考驗、單因子變異數分析以及事後考驗等方法進行統計處理。研究結果發現，男子組在罰球得分、總得分、進攻籃板數、阻攻次數等攻防技術都顯著優於女子組，但是在犯規的次數方面亦顯著多於女子組；成績較佳的球隊攻防技術有優於成績較差組別的趨勢，並且在某些攻防技術上達到顯著性差異。根據研究結果，筆者提出相關建議，作為高中甲組籃球隊教練，球隊訓練以及比賽策略的參考。

關鍵字：高中籃球聯賽、籃球、攻防技術

Abstract

This study recruited 54 high school first division basketball game records of 93rd academic year as research data to investigate the variance of offense and defense skills on male and female first division basketball teams. Data was analyzed by t-test, ANOVA and Turkey's method. The results indicated that male players were significantly better than female players with regard to free throw score, total score, offense rebound, and block these four skills. However, male players' foul times were also higher than female players. There was a trend that the teams that got better place possessed better offense and defense skills than the teams that didn't. Besides, they reached significant different levels in some offense and defense skills. According to the results, researcher also presented some suggestions for high school first division basketball coaches for training and game strategies.

Keywords: HBL, basketball, offence and defense skills

2000-2004年籃球規則修訂之研究

張芳文¹ 吳良民²

¹東南技術學院 ²佛光人文社會學院

青少年橄欖球運動訓練之探討

郁復興¹ 董益吾²

國立體育學院 東南技術學院

伸展運動影響排球扣球技術之探討

仲 躋 陵、陳 怡 昌

東南技術學院

摘 要

運動前應用伸展操來增加身體柔軟度及熱身，對運動員是非常重要的。不僅可以減少肌肉的拉傷，更有助於運動成績的表現。排球運動是一種移動迅速，反應快速，動作與技巧性相當高的綜合性運動。尤其扣球動作更需要結合敏捷性、柔軟性及協調性。攻擊手判斷球的速度與高度後，從助跑、起跳，扣球、落地一連貫複雜的動作，需一氣呵成。尤其在空中伸展手臂，腰及肩部發揮強而有力的扣球更需要身體的柔韌。而伸展運動中從上肢的肘、腕、肩關節的牽引，到胸、腰及背部的伸展，及下肢膝，踝關節與肌力的柔韌度增加，都能幫助選手在做每一個動作能夠確實的伸展，以達到排球扣球技術更完美的發揮，並避免運動傷害之發生。

關鍵詞：伸展運動，排球，扣球

東南技術學院運動代表隊健康體適能狀況分析

仲 躋 陵、陳 怡 昌

東南技術學院

摘 要

台灣地區目前已建立不同年齡層國民的健康體適能常模，而教育部明訂所屬各級學校得定期實施學生體能檢測，故國內大專院校均分別建立本身的常模。本校面臨改制之際，理應積極建立本校學生之健康體適能資料，並對運動代表隊的健康體適能情況亦將有所瞭解，俾使教練與教師於安排訓練計劃之參考。故本研究之目的，試圖建立東南技術學院學生健康體適能分佈；其次，比較運動代表隊與一般學生健康體適能差異；最後與全國常模比較，做為本校體育課程規劃的依據及教練安排代表隊選材及訓練時之參考。本研究以本校男女籃球、桌球及田徑各項運動代表隊54位及一般學生856位為受試者，分別安排接受教育部之國民健康體適能檢測，並將所得資料與一般學生及全國常模比較。結果發現本校代表隊無論男生與女生，所有的運動能力評估，均較一般學生優異。與全國大專生常模比較方面，本校代表隊男生在立定跳遠、一分鐘仰臥起坐及1600公尺表現，較全國大專生常模優異，即瞬發力、肌力、肌耐力、心肺耐力等運動素質較佳；惟柔軟度卻相對差。本研究驗證經常從事運動訓練的學生，健康體適能會較一般生優秀，然針對代表隊屬性，教師與教練可採於安排調整訓練時之參考。

關鍵詞：健康體適能，運動代表隊、東南技術學院

台北縣國民小學體育教師工作壓力與組織承諾關係之研究

A Study on the Relationship between PE Teacher's Job Stress and Organizational commitment in Taipei County

風貞豪¹

何若湯²

Chen-Hao Fengds¹

Jo-Tang Ho²

¹親民技術學院

²清雲科技大學

¹Chinmin Institute of Technology

²Ching Yun University,

摘 要

本研究目的在探討台北縣國民小學體育教師工作壓力與組織承諾之現況及其關係。以自編問卷「台北縣國民小學體育教師工作壓力與組織承諾關係調查問卷」為研究工具，並以台北縣九十二學年度國民小學實際從事體育教學工作之體育教師為研究母群體，共抽取台北縣 30 所國民小學 450 位體育教師為研究樣本，總計問卷共發出 450 份，回收有效問卷 307 份，有效問卷回收率為 68.22%，並獲致以下之重要發現：(一)台北縣國民小學體育教師感受到中低程度的工作壓力，其中又以「工作負荷」的壓力最高。(二)台北縣國民小學體育教師之整體組織承諾屬中上程度，其中又以「留職意願」之得分最高，在得分最低的「努力意願」構面則還有提升的空間。(三)教學年資、職務狀況等背景變項會影響台北縣國民小學體育教師所知覺之工作壓力。(四)教學年資、學歷等背景變項會影響台北縣國民小學體育教師之組織承諾。(五)台北縣國民小學體育教師工作壓力各構面與體育教師組織承諾各構面呈顯著負相關，亦即台北縣國民小學體育教師如感受到愈高之工作壓力，則其組織承諾愈低。

關鍵字：體育教師、工作壓力、組織承諾

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the current situation of PE teacher's job stress and organizational commitment in Taipei County. The research method employed in this

study was survey method and literary analysis with a questionnaire entitled "The questionnaire of the job stress and organizational commitment of elementary school PE teachers." The subjects were 450 elementary school PE teachers selected in Taipei County. The major findings were as follows: (1)The level of job stress for PE teachers in elementary school is characterized as lower than medium. (2)The level of organizational commitment for PE teachers in elementary school is characterized as higher than medium. (3)The job stress of elementary school PE teachers was affected by the years of the teaching of the PE teachers, as well as physical education teachers' duty. (4)The organizational commitment of the PE teachers was affected by the years of the teaching of the PE teachers, as well as physical education teachers' duty. (5)There is a significant negative correlation between elementary school PE teacher's' job stress and organizational commitment.

Keywords: PE teacher, job stress, organizational commitment

戰後日本休閒活動學術發展動向之研究

THE RESEARCH OF THE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE WAR IN JAPAN

陳德海¹

張玉治²

¹遠東技術學院

²東南技術學院

摘 要

本研究之目的是在了解戰後日本政經發展之演進，及重要的休閒活動學術之發展，本研究是根據日本官方之史料及日文相關文獻為本研究依據，以歷史研究之方法，依據資料蒐集資料分類整理，史實陳述歸納分析考察，結論撰述等步驟進行之。結果顯示戰後日本政黨的重編，由動盪至安定使日本經濟急速成長，國民所得提高，國民生活水平向上，且在美軍教育使節教導下，引進外來的許多觀念，如休養休閒，在日本形成。而戰後日本休閒納入大學教育課程，指導員的養成制度使日本將休閒研究的視野，擴大到勞動者觀光事業，地域實態，大學休閒研究等，而中日兩國無論在歷史背景，文化淵源風俗習慣，及至於經濟結構均有類似之處，它的成長過程及發展經驗，很值得我國學習，尤其有關休閒指導員制度建立及學術的發展，值得我國各政府機關，及學術團體之重要參考與借鏡。

關鍵詞：休閒活動、學術研究

Abstract

This research is focusing on the development of politics, economics and recreation in Japan after the war. This research is based on Japanese's official history-archives and relative documents. To analyze these with historical research method, it shows the following results. Due to the reform of the political parties and the economical growing with an incredible speed after the war, they result that the commonwealth's income was increasing and the nationals had better life. Also Japanese were influenced by the American educator ambassadors; there were a lot of new concepts imported to Japan, for example, recreation. The study of recreation

was becoming one of the programs in universities/colleges. The supervisor's system had expanding the research area of the recreation. It extended into the tourism businesses area, region forms, and the research in university/college. China and Japan have similar historical background and cultures, even in economic structures. Therefore, our government and relative groups could take advantages of Japanese's experience of the development, especially in the development of the supervisor's system and research.