

台灣不動產指數對保險公司股票報酬 關聯性之研究

A Study of the Relationship between Stock Returns of Taiwan Estate Index and Insurance Companies

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摘 要：本文主要探討不動產市場的變化是否會進而影響到國內上市保險公司股票報酬，觀察期間自 1993 年 7 月至 2001 年 12 月，樣本公司分為全體樣本公司、產險公司及壽險公司；使用三因子模型一般最小平方方法來說明不動產市場對於保險公司股票報酬的影響；最後使用橫斷面分析影響公司股價的非系統性風險。實證結果歸納出幾點結論：(1)不論是全體樣本公司及產(壽)險公司的股票報酬與不動產市場皆存在高度正向關係，其繁榮衰退也會同時影響到保險公司的股價報酬。且投資人投資保險公司股票時，在不動產市場景氣影響的考量下，是會受到保險公司歸類於產險或壽險公司而產生差異。(2)保險公司股票報酬與市場加權指數報酬皆具有高度的正向連動性。(3)商業本票利率對產險公司之利率敏感性影響較大。此外利用橫斷面分析影響公司股價報酬之公司特性時，結果顯示業務槓桿高的保險公司股票報酬率較高，而業務槓桿之平方項顯著與保險公司股票報酬率並非線性關係。投資人對壽險公司與產險公司再保率的存在是不大的；且產險公司的規模愈大，愈有能力承受保險理賠，也愈能承保到較大型的案子，故會提高其公司價值的評價。

關鍵詞：保險公司、不動產指數、三因子模型

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to examine the effect of Taiwan's Real Estate Market to insurance companies' stock returns from July 1993 to December 2001. Sample companies include all, life, industry insurance companies. The Three Factor Model mainly applies the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) to find the impacts of Taiwan's Real Estate Market to the insurance companies' stock returns. Finally we use cross-sectional analysis to examine the influences of firms' characteristics on the firms' stock prices. The conclusions of this study are as followed: (1)All types of insurance companies' stock returns and Taiwan's Real Estate Market have a highly positive relationship. The investment decision is easily affected by the discrimination between life insurance companies and industry insurance companies; (2)All types of insurance companies' stock returns and Taiwan stock return move in lockstep; (3)The interest rate sensitivity of Commercial Paper is bigger to industry insurance company. Moreover, when we use cross-sectional analysis to examine the

influence of firms' characteristics on the firms' stock prices, we find that the insurance companies' exposure leverage have a positive relationship with stock returns. Moreover, a nonlinear relationship is found between the square significance of the exposure leverage and the insurance companies' stock return. The result of this research found that there is positive relationship between the property-liability insurance company size and company value.

Key words: Insurance Company, Estate Index, Three Factor Model.

利用水熱合成含吡啶雙羧酸之鈷金屬配位化合物及其結構分析

Hydrothermal Synthesis and Structure of the Cobalt(II) Complex based on Pyridinedicarboxylate

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摘要：將 $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、2,5-吡啶雙羧酸以及 4,4'-雙吡啶加水混合，利用水熱合成，得到單核的鈷(II)錯合物，其化學式為 $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ 。利用元素分析儀、FTIR 光譜儀以及 X-Ray 晶體繞射儀，測定產物晶體結構及性質，結果顯示錯合物是以鈷(II)離子為反置中心，含兩個吡啶環上的 N 原子、兩個第二位置羧酸上的 O 原子以及兩個配位水分子，配位構成六配位扭曲八面體型的幾何結構，具有 C_2 的對稱性。由於吡啶雙羧酸以及配位水分子，因分子間的氫鍵作用，使得此晶體結構很穩定。

關鍵字：水熱合成、2,5-吡啶雙羧酸、4,4'-雙吡啶、氫鍵

Abstract: The hydrothermal reaction of cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate with 2,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid and 4,4'-dipyridyl gave a mononuclear Co(II) compound, the empirical formula of $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$. The crystalline product have been characterized by elemental analysis, FTIR spectroscopy, and X-ray diffraction. The title compound, the coordination sphere of the Co metal, is distorted octahedral coordination with an approximate C_2 symmetry. It is defined by two pyridine N atom, two carboxylato O atoms and two water O atoms in cis positions. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular O-H...O hydrogen bonds between carboxy and water O atoms.

Key words : Hydrothermal synthesis, 2,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid, 4,4'-dipyridine, Hydrogen bonding

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語音辨識系統對於英語文學習的影響

The Influence of Speech Recognition System on EFL Learning

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摘要：採用聲音、圖片、動畫和影片等多媒體教材，來提昇英語文的學習效果，是許多教師經常使用的方法。多媒體英語語音辨識系統，可提供不受時空限制，一對一、互動式的英語文訓練，系統中的虛擬外籍英語老師，能夠根據學生在電腦螢幕上所看到、聽到及回答對話時，說英語的音調、發音，提供立即的糾正，要求學習者重複的練習。本研究採用觀察、問卷調查等研究法，深入的探討語音辨識系統的優缺點，以及學生對於此一系統的學習態度與意見，作為日後精進教學的參考。研究對象為親民技術學院的學生 150 位，他們的平均年齡約二十歲，具有中級的英語文程度。所收集到的資料，經由數列統計與內容分析等方法，交叉驗證，期能增加研究的效度與信度；本研究假設為不受時空限制、互動式、整合式的英語文訓練，可降低學生之學習焦慮，啟發學生學習英語文之興趣與動機，得到最佳的學習效果。研究結果建議如果能有效的運用英語語音辨識系統，則至少可提高部分學生學習英語文的興趣，降低學習焦慮，亦可改善不敢開口說英語的缺點，對於英語文聽講、閱讀，整合性的學習有幫助。研究結果亦建議除教科書外，我們應配合生動活潑之多媒體教材，啟發學生主動、自主，且有效的學習。

關鍵字：語音辨識、多媒體、英語文學習、意見與態度

Abstract: It is a popular method for EFL teachers to enhance students' English acquisition by using multimedia teaching and learning materials, such as sounds, images, animation, and movies. The multimedia English speech recognition system can offer an interactive and face-to-face English training not limited by time and space. The system allows students to play a role while practicing a face-to-face English dialogue with a virtual foreigner. The system can also help students to correct their English pronunciations and intonations while reading scripts on the screen and speaking English with a virtual foreign English teacher. This study adopts questionnaire survey and observation methods to explore EFL students' opinions and attitudes toward the multimedia English speech recognition system on English learning. The research is based on the hypothesis that the best effects will be realized through lowering learning anxiety and raising interest as well as motivation. Subjects were 150 students of Chin Min Institute of Technology. The average age of them was 20 years. They have learned English for about eight years with an intermediate level of EFL. A questionnaire was given to them after they had used the speech recognition system to learn English for about a semester. The main purpose of the survey was to explore

subjects' opinions and attitudes toward the system on English learning. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and content analysis methods to ensure the validity and reliability of this study. The results of this study suggest that the English speech recognition system may enhance students' interest and lower their anxiety to learn English listening, speaking, and reading. The results of this study also suggest that teaching materials should include textbooks coupled with interesting multi-media. Implications for EFL instruction and teaching materials are also suggested.

Key words: Speech recognition, Multimedia, English learning, Opinions and attitudes

從「同性戀認同歷程」談女同志的現身壓力 與因應策略

The Study of Lesbian's Countermeasures for Coming Out Pressure and Self-Identity Process

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摘要：同性戀者在揭露自己的性傾向時，往往面臨著許多的掙扎與壓力，而現身對同性戀者而言，是生命中的一大議題。本研究藉由深入訪談的方式，對二位已走過自我認同過程的女同志做深層的探索，希望藉由生命經驗的敘說，找出她們在同性戀認同歷程的發展以及現身歷程的壓力與因應策略。研究發現女同志在面對現身的壓力時，往往跟她同性戀認同的狀態有很大的關係，意即隨著同性戀認同的逐漸成熟與穩定，同性戀者對於現身所帶來的壓力也愈能自我調適。除此之外，當事人對於相關知識的吸取，對現身壓力的紓解也有很大的影響。透過了解女同志們在面對不同現身對象時，所採取的因應策略，期望提供學校師長與諮商人員在協助同性戀者解決困境的參考。

關鍵詞：同性戀、認同、同性戀認同、現身

Abstract: The homosexual are always facing different kinds of pressure while revealing their sexual orientations. For them, coming-out is a continuous and complex process. We had better know more about their self-identity process and coming-out pressure if we want to help them adapt themselves and build proper interpersonal relationship. This research is based on the coming-out experiences of two lesbians by interviewing. Through their self-identity procession and coming-out pressure, I have been trying to find out what kind of method they use to release the pressure coming from family members, friends, teachers and society. This research reveals an important connection between the pressure of coming-out and homosexual identity. I have found that the coming-out pressure will be lowered if the homosexual identity becomes mature. Moreover, I discovered that their related knowledge of homosexuality also play a very role during this identity process.

Key Words: Homosexuality, Self-identity, Homosexual identity, Coming-out

安寧療護課程對二專在職班護生死亡恐懼與 態度之影響

Effect of Hospice Education Program on Fear and Attitude toward Death among Associate Degree of Post-Register Nurse

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摘要：本研究主要目的在探討安寧療護課程對二專在職班護生，死亡恐懼及對死亡態度之影響及相關因素。以選修安寧療護課程的 119 位二專在職班護生為研究對象，進行課程前、後施測，共 99 名學生完成問卷。採用經轉譯後的死亡恐懼量表、死亡態度量表及課程教學評值量表為研究工具。研究資料以 SPSS 建檔，並使用 t-test、one-way ANOVA、相關分析等方法進行分析。研究結果發現：1.二專在職班護生對死亡恐懼以面臨「自己瀕死」程度最高；2.對死亡態度以「專業性挑戰」得分最高，視照顧瀕死個案為一項專業挑戰；3.護生的死亡恐懼及態度與年齡、籍貫、年資呈統計上顯著差異；4.「安寧療護課程」對二專在職班護生死亡恐懼及對死亡態度有正向的影響，護生在課後較能接受死亡(p<.05)；5.修課護生對「安寧療護課程」感到滿意，且滿意度愈高的護生愈能談論死亡、死亡恐懼愈低(p<.05)。本研究結果可據以改進教學設計、提供他校開設相關課程及臨床在職教育的參考。

關鍵詞：安寧療護課程、二專在職班護生、死亡恐懼、死亡態度

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Abstract: This study explored that hospice program influenced fear of death, and attitude of death among 99 nursing students of associate degree post-registration and investigated others influencing factors. Pre-test and post-test executed the proceeding of the hospice program. The self-administered instruments were used for data collection, they included the revisions of the Collett-Lester Fear of Death Scale, Attitudes towards Death and Dying and teaching evaluation scale. The data adopted SPSS for windows and were examined by frequency, mean, one-way ANOVA, t-test and correlation. Based on the analyses, the results indicated that (1) the associate degree of post-register student nurses had the highest score on fear “death of self”, (2) the subjects exhibited positive aspect on “professional challenge”, (3) fear and attitude toward death had significant differences to age, race and experience, (4) after hospice program, the subjects improved the fear and attitude toward death, and felt more comfortable to discuss dying issues ($p < .05$), (5) the subjects appraised the curriculum as “content learning requirements”, the more satisfied with hospice program the less of fear “talking about death” and “fear toward death” ($p < .05$). The findings would apply to amend the hospice program, provide other institute for setting up the curriculums related to death.

Key words: Hospice Program, Associate Degree of Post-Register Student Nurse, Fear of Death, Attitude of Death

新竹某教學醫院之孕婦身體不適症狀與心理 壓力調查

A Survey of Psychosomatic Discomforts of Pregnant Women at a Teaching Hospital in Hsin-Chu

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摘要：本研究的目的是為調查孕婦身體不適症狀及心理壓力之情形。採問卷調查法，以新竹某教學醫院婦產科門診進行產檢者為研究對象，共收 141 位樣本，研究工具為孕期身體不適症狀及心理壓力量表，以 SPSS11.0 進行資料分析。結果：孕期身體不適的前五名為「常常覺得身體疲累」、「在懷孕期間有頻尿的情形」、「常常半夜起床尿尿」、「很難找到舒服的睡姿」及「乳房有漲感」。孕期心理壓力前五名是「胎兒的健康」、「生產時胎兒的安全」、「胎兒是否有缺陷」、「懷孕後身材變形」及「生產時的疼痛無法忍受」。將各項身心不適分類後，比較其在三個不同孕期之差異，發現胃腸、肌肉骨骼、心血管及內分泌系統在三個不同孕期有統計上的顯著差異。本研究結果可作為護理人員產前衛教之參考，以提昇孕婦的身心舒適品質。

關鍵詞：孕婦、身體不適症狀、心理壓力

Abstract : The purpose of the survey was to investigate the psychosomatic discomforts of pregnant women. The convenient sampling was used, total 141 pregnant women at a teaching hospital in Hsin-Chu were selected. All subjects had completed the Pregnancy Psychosomatic Discomforts Checklist. The collected data were analyzed through the SPSS11.0. The first five ranks of physiologic discomforts are "I often feel tired", "I feel urinary frequency", "I often urinate at night", "finding a comfortable sleeping posture is difficult for me", "my breast swelling". The first five ranks of psychological pressure are "the health of fetus", "the security of fetus when

delivery”, “worry about the fetus abnormal”, “getting worry about my body is changed”, “can’t endure the pain when delivery”. The results of recorded discomforts were as follows: had significant differences in gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, cardiovascular and endocrine system within trimesters. The results of this research can be a reference to provide psychosomatic comforts during pregnancy.

Key words: Pregnant women, Physiologic discomforts, Psychological pressure

多媒體教育課程在嚼檳榔族群對嚼檳榔行為 及口腔癌篩檢之成效

Effects of the Betel-Nut-Chewing Behavior and Oral Cancer Screen by Multimedia Education Programs among the Betel-Nut-Chewing Group

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摘要：口腔癌位於癌症死因第六位，故教導高危險群去認識口腔癌篩檢是有必要的，而多媒體為目前最簡單又生動的教學方式。故本研究目的為：1.瞭解嚼檳榔族群對嚼檳榔行為的態度，2.評價在多媒體教育介入後，嚼檳榔族群對口腔癌篩檢認知之成效與戒除嚼檳榔行為之意願，以及3.分析影響嚼檳榔態度、口腔癌篩檢認知與戒除嚼檳榔之意願的因素。本研究採類實驗法設計，以54名嚼檳榔族群為對象，利用結構式問卷為研究工具，在教學前後以問卷做調查，以瞭解嚼檳榔族群對口腔癌篩檢之教學成效及戒嚼檳榔行為意願。所得資料經統計分析後，結果顯示為：1.嚼檳榔族群對嚼檳榔行為介於無意見至同意之間，2.在教學前後，口腔癌篩檢認知達統計上之差異，3.在教學後，研究對象對戒除嚼檳榔行為意願較低，4.女性較男性同意嚼檳榔行為，5.服務業或不曾戒除嚼檳榔者對戒除嚼檳榔意願較低。本研究證實多媒體教學有助於嚼檳榔族群對口腔癌的篩檢之認知，但對戒除檳榔行為則無影響。本研究有助於日後推動民眾對口

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腔癌篩檢認知之衛生教育活動，進而強化疾病預防的工作。

關鍵詞：多媒體、嚼檳榔族群、口腔癌、認知

Abstract: Oral cancer is ranked as the sixth of cancer causes. It is necessary to teach people with high risk knowing the screen of oral cancer. However, the multimedia is the simplest and vividest teaching method at present. Therefore, the purposes of this study were: 1. to understand the attitude of the betel-nut-chewing (BNC) behavior among the BNC group, 2. to evaluate the effects of knowledge on the oral cancer screen and the will of ceasing the BNC behavior after the multimedia education was applied to the group, and 3. to analyze the factors which affect the attitude of the BNC, the knowledge of the oral cancer screen, and the will of ceasing the BNC. This was a quasi-experimental design which recruited 54 BNC persons as subjects. With pre- and post-teaching programs, we understood the knowledge of oral cancer screen and the will of ceasing the behavior among the BNC group by a structural questionnaire. The data were analyzed by statistics and the results showed that 1. the BNC group inclined no idea to agreement with the BNC behavior, 2. the knowledge of oral cancer screen had statistical difference between pre- and post-teaching programs, 3. the subjects had a lower will for ceasing the BNC behavior after the teaching program, 4. women agreed with the BNC behavior most than men, and 5. the person with service occupation or never ceasing the BNC behavior had a lower will for ceasing it. This research verified that the multimedia education has contributions on the knowledge of the oral cancer screen but has no influence on ceasing the BNC behavior for the BNC group. It is useful for promoting people's health education activities on the knowledge of the oral cancer screen and furthermore strengthening the work of preventing from diseases in the future.

Key words: Multimedia, Betel-nut-chewing, Oral Cancer, Knowledge

2005 年國內射箭錦標賽與世界杯男子成績 之比較

Comparison between Domestic Cup and World Cup Male Archery Performance in 2005

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摘 要：隨著射箭比賽競爭的日益激烈，各國技術水準不斷在提升的同時，國內選手的射箭技術必須時時有所精進，才能持續保持競爭的優勢。此外，如何與國際接軌並進一步掌握世界射箭成績的脈動，來作為自我比較的依據，進而找出本身的弱點及所應加強訓練的方向，是有其必要性。本研究主要是以 2005 年國內會長杯及青年杯射箭錦標賽與世界射箭錦標賽男子成績作比較分析，研究結果可歸納下列幾點結論：

- 一、在資格賽 90、70、50 及 30 公尺的比賽距離中，國內男子選手 90 公尺的成績與世界杯資格賽選手的成績差距最大，而 30 公尺的成績差距最小。
- 二、在資格賽四項比賽距離成績的相關分析中，發現國內選手 70 公尺與 50 公尺的成績，在國內二次比賽中，皆達顯著相關性($p < .05$)。
- 三、在資格賽四項比賽距離成績的相關分析中，世界杯選手在 90 公尺與 70 公尺的成績，達顯著相關性($p < .05$)；在 50 公尺與 30 公尺成績的相關分析，亦達顯著相關性($p < .05$)，而在國內選手的分析中，卻未達顯著相關性($p > .05$)。
- 四、經本研究發現，上述三項射箭錦標賽銅牌得主與第四名的成績，竟皆優於其金、銀牌選手的成績表現。

關鍵詞：全項單局、射箭

Abstract: Recently the archery becomes very competitive due to the skill upgrade of archers of each country, so domestic archers need continuously improve their performance to keep in the top status. How to keep the main track of the world is inevitably an important issue, so it is necessary for domestic archers to analyze the world

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archery performance which can assist them to find their own weaknesses. Afterward, coaches and archers can develop a special training program focusing on combating these weaknesses. Therefore, the performance of male archers qualified the internally World Cup, domestic Chairman Cup and Young Cup in 2005 is the target of comparison in the study, and the associated major findings are summarized as follows.

1. There are four distances to be conducted in all three competitions, that is, 90, 70, 50 and 30 meters for male archers. The score difference between domestic cup qualified archers and World Cup qualified archers is the largest one in the 90-meter distance, and it is the smallest one in the 30-meter distance.
2. Correlations among four distances performance are evaluated in the paper, and for both of the domestic cups (Chairman Cup and Young Cup) there exists a significant relation between 50 and 70 meters distances ($p < .05$).
3. Correlation between 90 and 70 meters distances score has reached the significant level for the World Cup. Similarly there exists a significant correlation between 50 and 30 meters distances score. But they are no longer significant for both of the domestic cups.
4. For each of the three cups (Chairman Cup, Young Cup and World Cup), the scores of the match for the bronze and the fourth place are better than those in the gold and silver match.

Key words: Single FITA round, Archery.

新竹市萬安橋碑與御史橋碑之探討

The Exposition of Wan-An Bridge Stele, and Yu-Shr Bridge Stele in Hinshu

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摘要：碑文歷史悠久，意義深遠，價值甚高，早有定論，充分見證了藝文社會與歷史發展。萬安橋碑，位於新竹市北門官道上，早期的官道與遞送文書的舖遞有關，各地文書遞送的官道就是重要的古道，其與聚落、水圳、歷史發展、商業活動、交通運輸、文化景觀密不可分。御史橋碑，位於新竹市南門古道上，其與河川、聚落、商業活動、交通運輸、歷史發展、文化生態景觀，古人類遺址皆有關連，實為新竹市鄉土文化的重要文化資產。

台灣古碑的研究是塊極具潛力的學術園地，為探討地方史與藝文社會的重要寶庫，本文希望能為文化資產提供養分，充實鄉土文化研究的內涵。

關鍵詞：萬安橋碑、御史橋碑

Abstract: The history of tablet is full of meaning and value. It's fully expressing the development of history and the society. Wan-An Bridge Stele, is located on the BeiMen Street. It has am nondetachable relationship between the groups, rivers, historical development, business, transportation, and culture. Yu-Shr Bridge Stele, is located on the NanMen Street. It also has an nondetachable relationship between the rivers, groups, business, transportation, culture, and historical development. It is really and important asset of Hinshu. Taiwan's ancient stele is a newly and potential researching section, and also a good source to study the history between it's culture and society. In this article, I hope I can offer some good ideas and studies to Taiwan's stele researching.

Key words: Wan-An Bridge Stele, Yu-Shr Bridge Stele

阮籍〈樂論〉與嵇康〈聲無哀樂論〉移風易俗觀之比較

The comparison of transforming social tradition between Xun-zi's "Music Theory" and Ji-kang's "Tone without Sadness and Happiness"

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摘要：自周朝禮樂制度建立後，音樂即被視為一種教化工具，實用價值高於審美價值。《樂記》提出的平和的音樂美感能感染人心，故而達到「移風易俗」的目的。至魏晉時期，阮籍與嵇康承繼《樂記》的音樂觀點，並受到老莊影響，除了對樂的本體進行論述外，對音樂能移風易俗的觀點亦有進一步的闡述。

本篇論文將〈樂論〉與〈聲無哀樂論〉二篇作品進行比較分析，探討阮籍與嵇康樂教觀的社會意義，並由此觀察這時期所構築出音樂審美的世界。

關鍵字：阮籍、嵇康、樂論、聲無哀樂論、移風易俗

Abstract: Since the system of etiquette and music was established, music has been considered to be an instrument for teaching, and the practical value has surpassed the appreciation of the beauty. The Music Book submits that the harmonious tone's musical aesthetic feeling can affect human heart and achieve the goal of transforming social traditions. Until the period of Wei-Jin dynasty, Xun-zi and Ji-kang inherited The Music Book concept and was influenced by Lao-Zhuang. Besides discussing the identity of music, it has further explained the viewpoint of music can and also transformed social traditions.

This thesis will contrast and analyze two works—Music Theory and Tone without Sadness and Happiness—and discuss social meaning of Xun-zi and Ji-kang's music teaching concept. By the mention above, we can observe that the world of musical aesthetic was established during the period of that age.

Key words: Ji Kang; Xun'zi, Musical aesthetics, Tone without sadness or happiness, Transforming social tradition.

論「寫意」與「詩畫融通」之關聯性

On the Relations between the Description of Concept and the Fusion of Poetry and Painting

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摘要：詩是詩，畫是畫，詩畫各具專擅之象意媒介，本不能互相取代。然中國詩人與畫家則因「出位之思」而使「詩畫融通」產生了可能性，並由此發展出異於西方詩畫之特殊藝術形式，而「寫意」即是「詩畫融通」發展過程中的關鍵因素之一。「寫意」一詞實涉及創作論及鑑賞論，筆者於此僅就創作論來探討其與「詩畫融通」之關聯，目的在說明詩畫理論皆重視創作者能感能寫之審美意興的表現。透過詩畫出位、繪畫詩化來探究詩畫家由寫實到寫意的追求；透過詩畫意境皆以表現「逸」為最高境界，來說明「寫意」於「詩畫融通」之創作表現。由此詩畫藝術基於創作心理及表現的合流，「詩畫融通」乃蔚為有源可溯的歷史事實，文人畫可說即為其發展歷程的結果。因此，中國「詩畫融通」不但不僭越詩畫象意媒介的藝術特質或使其中之一淪為附庸，且反而深化凸顯中國詩畫藝術精神的特色，此為本文論述之主旨。

關鍵字：寫意 意境 詩畫融通 文人畫論

Abstract: Poetry and Painting, in principle, cannot be replaced by each other, because each one has its own specific manner of expressions. But the fusion of poetry and painting was possible for the Chinese Poets and Painters by the “alternative of poetry or painting”, they created by this way a specific manner of art very different from the western poetry and painting. The “Description of Concept” is one of the main elements in the process of configuration of the fusion of poetry and painting. The “Description of Concept” concerns the creativity and the appreciation. My paper will focus on the fusion of poetry and painting and their relations by the creativity only. By the alternative of poetry or painting, the poetized painting to study for what a poet-painter searches from realism to description of concept; by the expression of “Yi”(drifting aloof) as the supreme State of Ideas to explain how the “Description of Concept” does in the creation of “the Fusion of Poetry and Painting”. The art of Poetry-Painting was established at the confluence of the creative psychology and the artistic expression. It was a historic reality for the “Fusion of Poetry and Painting” and the literati painting, a result in such process. Therefore, the Chinese “Fusion of Poetry and Painting” does not lose its character of image and subjectivity but makes them deeper and brings out the spirits of Chinese art. It is also the main purpose of my paper.

Key words: Description of Concept, State of Idea, the Fusion of Poetry and Painting, Essay on literati paintings.

論憲政主義及其價值優先順序

On Constitutionalism and the Priority of Constitutionalist Values

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摘要：本文係對於憲政主義的內容做一理論上的考察，指出憲政主義具備有限政府、自由權利和法治政治三大內容，而以自由權利為其核心價值。本文復以法的一般價值，如正義、安全、秩序、民主、效率、自由等，就憲政主義的觀點加以比較其優先順序，以強化讀者對於憲政主義的認識與信念^註。

關鍵詞：憲政主義、有限政府、自由、法治、民主、正義

Abstract: This article attempts to investigate the meaning of Constitutionalism in theoretical context. Constitutionalism includes three values: Limited government, Liberty and Rule of law. Among the three Constitutionalist values, Liberty is the core. Meanwhile, this article also compares the priority of legal values such as Justice, Security, Order, Democracy, Efficiency Freedom and etc with the Constitutionalist viewpoint to strengthen readers' knowledge and belief of Constitutionalism.

Key words: Constitutionalism, Limited government, Freedom, Rule of Law, Democracy, Justice

^註 本文原題「憲政主義的價值—正義、安全、秩序、民主、效率、自由的優先順序」，為作者民國九十三年第一學期在國立中央大學哲學研究所主辦之全國性通識教育巡迴講座《政治學與現代社會》於花蓮大漢技術學院、高雄正修科技大學、新竹國立清華大學和桃園開南管理學院各校舉辦的講稿。