

澳門科技大學

MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

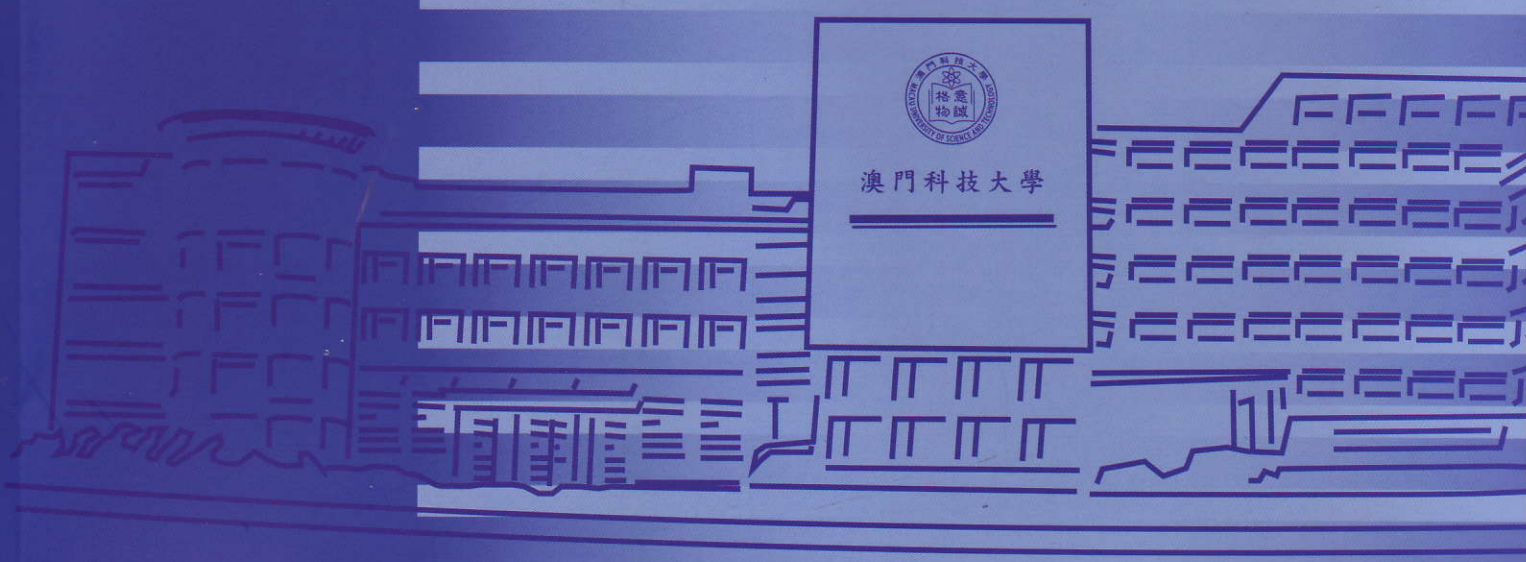
學術年報

Annual Academic Report of MUST

2007年



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2007 年

澳門科技大學學術年報（2007）

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主編的話

一年一度的澳門科技大學學術年報（2007 年）又要與大家見面了。這一期學術年報的欄目與以前的年報是一樣的，但是其內容豐富了，這反映出澳門科技大學的學術研究工作已經進入了全面開展的階段。

首先是學術會議與活動更加活躍，發表的學術論文水平更高，完成的學術研究項目及出版的書籍與章節更多。

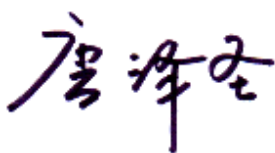
目前正在進行的學術研究項目達 62 項，既有創新性較強的學術研究，也有直接服務於社會的應用項目，參加學術研究的老師人數眾多，高質量的學術研究成果也不斷湧現。反映澳門科技大學學術研究成果的“澳門科技大學學報”已經出版兩期。

在今後的幾年裏，澳門科技大學將在現有的基礎上注意培育與發展重點研究項目，並契而不捨，持之以恆，逐步形成特色，以更高水平的學術研究成果奉獻社會，服務澳門。

在此學術年報出版之時，我們想藉此機會向澳門基金會、澳門科技發展基金對我校學術研究工作的大力支持表示衷心的感謝，也要感謝全校老師在教學工作全力以赴的同時，一年來積極參加學術研究，並協助籌辦各項會議。我們還感謝韓子天先生、勞麗珠小姐、陳麗燕小姐、胡慧筠小姐、梁延研先生為出版本期學術年報所付出的心血和努力。

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唐澤聖 教授

學術年報主編，澳門科技大學副校長
陳乃九 教授



Preface

This is Annual Academic Report of MUST (2007). Sections included are the same as with previous journal. Enrichment of contents reflects the academic research of Macau university of Science and Technology has proceeded to a new stage.

More academic conferences and meetings were held in the past year with better academic papers presented. There is also a significant increase in the number of completed research projects, books and chapters published.

Sixty two research projects are in progress which range from innovative academic research to social oriented application research. There are a large number of faculties involved and better research achievements have been made. Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST Journal) is reflecting research achievement of the university and has published for two issues.

In the foreseen years, The Macau University of Science and Technology will focus on nurturing and developing research projects on the existing basis. Gradually and continuously development is as a distinguished feature of the university in order to contribute and serve the society.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Macao Foundation and the Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR for their support in the research projects, to our faculty members for their high quality research and assistance in organizing conferences, as well as their devotion in teaching. Thanks are also given to Mr. Hon Chi Tin, Miss Lou Lai Chu, Miss Chan Lai In, Miss Woo Wai Kuan and Mr. Liang Yan Yan for their contribution made during the publication process.

Co-Editor in Chief
of Annual Academic Report

Vice-Rector of MUST
Professor Tang Ze Sheng



Co-Editor in Chief
of Annual Academic Report

Vice-Rector of MUST
Professor Chan Lai Kow



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學術會議和活動

Academic Conferences and Activities

1. 論 WTO 及 DDA 在小型經濟體系中的效用： 以澳門的總結和借鑒為例

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

協辦機構：

亞洲 WTO 研究網絡

贊助機構：

澳門科技大學

時間：

2007 年 11 月 23 日至 2007 年 11 月 24 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H401

會議總結：

「澳門是世界貿易組織的成員之一，而其經濟體系屬於規模較小的，但從經濟發展的角度來說，澳門的經濟增長相對於大規模的經濟體系（包括發展中國家及發達國家）來說卻毫不遜色。由此，澳門的情況很好地說明瞭小型經濟體系如何得益於經濟的自由化和全球化。在世界貿易組織中有許多小型經濟體系，它們有很大的經濟發展潛力。對它們來說，澳門讓它們看到了未來發展的希望。但目前澳門的經濟主要是依賴博彩業，而過度依賴單一產業的經濟發展難以長久持續，所以澳門亦可以從其他的經濟體系中學習如何使產業多元化，以獲得可持續的發展。

過去六年，世界貿易組織經歷了“多哈回合”的新一輪談判。由於這一次的討論主題為“經濟的發展”，而經濟高度發展的澳門盡可發揮其重要作用。

在此大背景下，澳門科技大學是“亞洲世界貿易組織研討會”的成員之一，並組織了一個題目為“論 WTO 及 DDA 在小型經濟體系中的效用：以澳門的經驗及教訓為例”的小型研討會。與會者包括了由日本，新加坡，韓國，中國，香港，馬來西亞，台灣及澳門等地的 WTO 問題專家。在會議上，各地的專家們交流了他們的意見及看法，並提出認為對澳門的經濟多元化及持續發展等方面有幫助的建議。



1. Making WTO & DDA Work for Small Economies: Lessons for and from Macao

Organizer:

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Co-Organizer:

Asian WTO Research Network

Sponsor:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

From Nov 23, 2007 to Nov 24, 2007

Venue:

H401, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Macau is a member in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in terms size it is a small economy. However, in terms of economic development Macau is close to any other large developing or developed countries. Thus, Macau presents a vivid example of how a small economy can benefit from the liberalization and globalization of economy. There are many members in the WTO which are small in size but with a great potential to develop economically. For them Macau offers a great hope. At the same time, Macau's economy is largely dependent on gambling sector. Over dependence on one only one sector of economy could be detrimental to the sustainable development. Therefore, Macau needs to learn from other small economies as to how to diversify its economic activities for sustainable development.

Now WTO has been going through a new round of negation named as "Doha Development Round" for the last six years. As development is at the heart of this round of negotiation, Macau has a significant role to play.

In this backdrop, MUST being a member of elite group of Asian WTO Research Network organized a workshop on "Making WTO & DDA work for Small Economies: Lessons for and from Macao". The meeting was attended by the experts on WTO from Japan, Singapore, Korea, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Taiwan and Macau. In the workshop, experts offered their views, suggestions and recommendations which may be helpful for Macau in developing its policy goal for sustainable development and diversification of economy.

2. 第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
澳門展貿協會

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院

協辦機構：

國際旅遊及酒店優質教育中心

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

支持單位：

澳門特別行政區貿易投資促進局

澳門特別行政區旅遊局

澳門成人教育學會

澳門旅遊塔會展娛樂中心

澳門威尼斯人-度假村-酒店

《中國會展》雜誌

《中國展覽》雜誌

《中外會展》雜誌

《會展財富》雜誌

人民網

《中國貿易報-會展週刊》

《南方都市報》

《廣州會展》雜誌

《澳門展貿》雜誌

時間：

2007 年 11 月 27 日至 2007 年 11 月 28 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

澳門科技大學和澳門展貿協會主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院承辦的“第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會”於十一月二十七日至二十八日在澳門舉行。開幕禮於十一月二十七日下午三時至下午六時假澳門氹仔偉龍馬路科技大學 D 座會議廳舉行，得到校長許敖敖教授親臨致歡迎辭以及澳門特別行政區行政長官何厚鏞先生代表社會文化司司長崔世安博士主禮。開幕式當天還舉行了“國際會展旅遊教育合作論壇”，出席論壇的嘉賓包括來自澳洲、中國及英國之專家學者。

本次大會以“教育促進旅遊和會展產業發展”為主題，採取官、產、學、研互動討論的形式，彙集了亞太地區最具代表性的旅遊院校和專家學者，以及中國會展界代表團的同仁參加討論，並就“亞太地區及各國旅遊和會展教育發展的歷史回顧與前景分析”、“亞太地區院校旅遊和會展品牌專業的建設與發展途徑”、“亞太地區院校旅遊和會展與泛珠旅遊會展合作的優勢互補和資源互用”、“亞太地區院校旅遊和會展課程改革與實踐研究”、“亞太地區院校旅遊和會展精品課程建設與教材編制”、“亞太地區旅遊和會展專業骨幹師資隊伍建設與培養”、“亞太地區旅遊和會展企業人力資源開發與管理成功模式”等 7 個議題進行專題討論。

是次專題演講於十一月二十八日全日進行，來自十多個國家及地區、與及中國內地三十多個省市的國際旅遊會展相關領域的專家學者於會上參與發表論文。專題演講共進行十場演說，分四個時段於澳科大持續教育學院同步進行，共發表 40 多篇論文。而“會展業發展政府應扮演的角色”業界專家論壇亦於十一月二十八日上午於澳科大持續教育學院舉行。

本屆會議使用語言為中、英雙語。在研討會總結中，湖北大學旅遊發展研究院院長馬勇教授認為這次大會是澳門以致中國旅遊會展教育界與世界各國同行相互交流新思想、新理論、新方法和新成果，中外旅遊會展學者齊聚澳門，不僅大大地推動了旅遊會展教育的發展，而且對於加強澳門與內地、香港、台灣以及國外的旅遊界、會展界的交流，促進澳門的經濟發展和學術研究都具有積極的意義。會後，安排了學者們於十一月二十九日遊覽本澳的世界文化遺產景點及會展場地如澳門威尼斯人-度假村-酒店，使其在學術活動之餘可以領略一下澳門文化都會以及會展產業發展的特色。

澳門新聞界和國內傳媒亦對這次會議作高度重視，新聞單位如澳門電視台、澳門日報、華僑報、星報、新華澳報、人民網、《中國會展》雜誌等都連日作出了一系列的報導。與會代表也對這次大會的圓滿舉辦表示了充分的肯定。在閉幕典禮上，各參會嘉賓對研討會的作用及工作，作出高度評價。

第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會



The Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region

2. The Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region

Organizers:

Macau University of Science and Technology
Macau Fair & Trade Association

Host:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Co-organizer:

International Center of Excellence in Tourism & Hospitality Education

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Supporting Organizations:

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute
Macau Government Tourist Office
Macao Association for Adult Education
Macau Tower Convention and Entertainment Centre
The Venetian® Macao – Resort - Hotel
China Conference & Exhibition
China Exhibition
China International Conference Exhibition
Convention Exhibition Fortune
People's Daily Online
China Trade News-Exhibition
Nanfang Daily
Guangzhou Conference & Exhibition
Macau Exhibition & Trade

Date:

From Nov 27, 2007 to Nov 28, 2007

Venue:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

“The Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region”, jointly organized by the Macau University of Science and Technology and the Macau Fair & Trade Association and hosted by the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology, was held from Nov 27 to 28 in Macau. The opening ceremony took place on Nov 27 from 3pm to 6pm at the D Hall of the Macau University of Science and Technology at Avenida Wai Long, Taipa, Macau. Prof. Aoao Xu, Rector of the University delivered the welcome speech and Dr. Fernando Chui, Secretary of Social Affairs and Culture, representing the Chief Executive of Macau SAR, Mr. Edmund Ho, officiated the ceremony. The Panel Forum – International Collaboration on MICE Tourism Education was also held at the opening ceremony, with participating scholars and experts from Australia, China and the UK.

Along with the theme, “Education for the Promotion of Tourism and MICE Development”, participants from institutions in the Asian Pacific region gathered and discussed topics that included the following: “Historical review and forecast of tourism and MICE education development in the Asian Pacific and other regions”, “Establishment and development of tourism and MICE courses in colleges in the Asian Pacific region”, “Complimenting resources and collaboration between tourism and MICE learning and research in Asian Pacific colleges with the tourism and MICE industries in the Pearl Delta region”, “Innovation and level of implementation in tourism and MICE programs in colleges in the Asian Pacific region”, “Development of programs and publication of teaching materials on tourism and MICE in colleges in the Asian Pacific region”, “Establishment and growth of the training of key education teams in tourism and MICE in the Asian Pacific region”, and “Human resource development and best practice case studies on the successful management of tourism and MICE projects in the Asian Pacific region”.

An Industrial Experts’ Forum on the Government’s Role on MICE Development was held in the morning of Nov 28 followed by presentation of papers by International Tourism experts from over 10 countries and regions that included over 30 provinces of Mainland China. More than 40 papers were presented in four simultaneous sections at the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology.

The conference was held in both English and Chinese. Prof. Ma Yong, Dean of the Tourism Development Academy of Hubei University in China, believed that the conference was a platform for the exchange of new ideas, new theories, new methodologies and new findings among tourism and MICE education circles in Macau, China and the rest of the world. Post conference tours of the Macau heritage and MICE sites like: The Venetian® Macao – Resort – Hotel were organized for the conference participants so that they could experience the culture and MICE industry of the host city.

Both local and Chinese Mainland media paid a lot of attention to the conference as evidenced by the series of reports filed by the Macau TDM, Macao Daily, Va Kio Pou, Seng Pou, Jornal San Wa Ou, People Daily Online, and the China Conference and Exhibition.

Guests and participants alike affirmed the success of the conference and gave positive comments on the function and management of the conference.

3. 國際會展旅遊教育合作論壇

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
澳門展貿協會

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間：

2007 年 11 月 27 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學與澳門展貿協會聯合主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院承辦之「國際會展旅遊教育合作論壇」於二零零七年十一月二十七日下午假澳門科技大學會議廳舉行。

合作論壇是安排於「第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會」內進行。出席嘉賓包括來自澳洲、中國、澳門、菲律賓、台灣及英國之專家學者。論壇由中國湖北大學旅遊發展研究院院長馬勇教授主持，講者有澳大利亞國際旅遊及酒店優質教育中心總監 Perry Hobson 副教授、澳洲維多利亞大學專業研究員 Margaret Deery 教授、墨爾本威廉(Angliss) 學院院長 Wayne Crosbie 先生、大會組委會主席，澳門科技大學持續教育學院總監梁文慧教授、來自會展業界的代表有台灣臺北市展覽暨會議商業同業公會會長林茂廷先生以及菲律賓會展策劃及用品供應商協會會長 Marisa D Nallana 女士。論壇主題為競爭與合作，內容包括競爭的模式、惡性競爭的避免、合作的障礙、合作的機會、合作的模式、合作夥伴的選擇。

論壇就有關亞太地區及本澳會展旅遊業及旅遊教育現時競爭的模式、惡性競爭的避免、合作的模式、合作夥伴的選擇進行討論。馬勇教授於兩年前來澳參加了「第一屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會」，如今感受到澳門會展旅遊的進步，認為本澳會展發展過快，業界及教育界均要作好準備，教育界要因應業界的需求而作出配合。梁文慧教授指出本澳會展旅遊教育已與中國內地、香港、台灣開展教育合作，亦得到政府及業界的支持。業界代表認為競爭是因應時代發展而形成的，面對競爭與合作業界寧願選擇合作，因現在看到的是全世界而不止是本地。至於合作的模式，專家學者認為應分為本地、區域及國際性的，選擇適合的合作夥伴、良好的合作態度及本著雙贏的互惠互補的資源是合作的成功關鍵。

期望透過是次論壇，對現時會展業及會展旅遊教育的合作取得進一步的共識，尋求今後於會展旅遊教育的共同合作機會，構建會展旅遊教育的最佳合作模式。

3. Panel Forum — International Collaboration on MICE Tourism Education

Organizers:

Macau University of Science and Technology
Macau Fair & Trade Association

Host:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

Nov 27, 2007

Venue:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Panel Forum – International Collaboration on MICE Tourism Education, jointly organized by the Macau University of Science and Technology and the Macau Fair & Trade Association and hosted by the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology, was held on Nov 27 at the Conference Hall of the Macau University of Science and Technology.

The forum took place during the “Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region”. Participants included scholars and experts from Australia, China, Macau, the Philippines, Taiwan and the UK. The forum was chaired by Prof. Ma Yong, Dean of the Tourism Development Academy of Hubei University, China, and speakers included Associate Prof. Perry Hobson, Director of International Centre of Excellence in Tourism & Hospitality Education, Australia, Prof. Margaret Deery, Victoria University, Australia, Mr. Wayne Crosbie, Director of William Angliss Institute, Melbourne and Prof. Aliana Leong, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee and Director of the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology. Representatives from the MICE industry included Mr. Tiger Lin, Chairman of the Taipei Exhibition & Convention Association, Ms. Marisa D. Nallana, Chairman of the Philippine Association of Conventions and Exhibitions Organizers and Suppliers. The theme of the forum was Competition and Collaboration and contents included: Models of Collaboration, Prevention of Excessive Competition, Obstacles of Collaboration, Opportunities of Collaboration, Patterns of Collaboration and Selection of Partners.

The forum provided a discussion channel on Models of Collaboration, Prevention of Excessive Competition, Obstacles of Collaboration, Opportunities of Collaboration, Patterns of Collaboration and Selection of Partners in local and Asian Pacific MICE tourism industry and tourism education. Prof. Ma Yong, participated in the First International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region, noted the fast progress of Macau’s MICE tourism. He believed that the industry and the educational industry should be well-prepared, and the educational industry needed to cope with the needs of the industry. Prof. Aliana Leong pointed out that local MICE tourism education collaborates with Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and is being supported by the government and the industry. Representatives from the industry understood that competition is formed according to the development of the society, and in facing competition and collaboration, the industry prefers collaboration, inasmuch as the industry faces the world and not simply locally. For pattern of collaboration, scholars and experts believed that it should be local, regional and international. The selection of suitable partners, positive attitudes towards collaboration and aiming at a win-win situation are the keys to success in collaboration.

Through this forum, it is in hope that further agreement on the collaboration between current MICE industry and MICE tourism education can be obtained, to seek for future collaborative opportunity in MICE tourism education and to establish the best collaborative model for MICE tourism education.



4. 會展業發展政府應扮演的角色

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
澳門展貿協會

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間：

2007 年 11 月 28 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學與澳門展貿協會聯合主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院承辦之「會展業發展政府應扮演的角色」業界專家論壇於二零零七年十一月二十八日上午假澳門科技大學持續教育學院舉行。

論壇是安排於「第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會」內進行。出席嘉賓包括來自澳洲、中國及英國之專家學者。論壇由國際旅遊及酒店優質教育中心總監 Perry Hobson 副教授主持，講者有來自墨爾本威廉(Angliss) 學院院長 Wayne Crosbie 先生、澳洲旅遊及會展協會董事總經理 Mike Cannon 先生、澳洲柏斯會展中心總經理 Robert Clifford 先生、澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院副院長梁文慧教授和訪問副教授金輝、中國大連大學旅遊學院院長李昕教授。

論壇就有關會展業發展政府應扮演的角色進行討論。來自內地的會展業專家指出政府於會展業發展的角色包括會展業的指導、市場推廣、制訂法則與規章及組織大型項目。來自外地的會展業專家認為公共建設如公路及場地的安排，機場與市區或會展場地的連接是會展項目舉辦及成功的重要因素，而這些配套是有賴政府的安排與開發。至於成功的關鍵，內地的會展業專家認為除了政府的支持，社會及人民的幫助亦很重要，因大型項目需要很多志願工作者及義工的參與。外地的會展業專家指出政府在看到會展業帶來經濟效益的同時，亦須關注其社會影響，當城市變得非常擠擁，社區和人民生活質素下降，人民將反對產業的發展，政府應確保人民生活不受影響。

政府更能制訂鼓勵政策，在吸引鄰近人才和本地人才培訓方面扮演重要角色，例如制訂引入高技術人才政策，鼓勵私立大專院校多提供會展和旅遊方面的學位及技術培訓機會，讓澳門人力素質提昇，配合產業發展，拉近現時經濟發展和人才培養之距離，令澳門的經濟能持續發展。

透過是次論壇，國內外會展業專家對現時其政府於會展業應扮演的角色進行交流及研討，讓業界專家瞭解到其它國家的會展業發展的狀況及成功關鍵。

4. Industrial Experts' Forum: Government's Role on MICE Development

Organizers:

Macau University of Science and Technology
Macau Fair & Trade Association

Host:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

Nov 28, 2007

Venue:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Industrial Experts' Forum: Government's Role on MICE Development, jointly organized by the Macau University of Science and Technology and the Macau Fair & Trade Association and hosted by the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology, was held at Nov 28 at the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology.

The forum took place during the "Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region". Participating guests included scholars and experts from Australia, China, and UK. The forum was chaired by Associate Prof. Perry Hobson, Director of International Centre of Excellence in Tourism and Hospitality Education, Australia. Speakers included Mr. Wayne Crosbie, Director of William Angliss Institute, Melbourne, Mr. Mike Cannon, Executive Director of Association of Australian Convention Bureaux Inc, Australia, Mr. Robert Clifford, General Manager of Perth Convention Exhibition Centre, Australia, Prof. Aliana Leong, Associate Dean, and Hui Jin, Visiting Associate Professor of Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology, and Prof. Xin Li, Dean of the College of Tourism, Dalian University, China.

The forum provided a platform for discussion on government's role on MICE Development. MICE industry experts from Mainland China pointed out that government's roles include the direction for MICE industry, marketing promotion, establishment of rules and regulations and the organization of events. Overseas MICE industry experts believed that infrastructures such as roads and the arrangement of the venue, linkage between airport and city centre/MICE venue are important factors for the holding and success of MICE events. The arrangement and development of these infrastructures depend highly on of the government. For the key to success, experts from the Mainland believed that besides the support of the government, support from the society and the citizens is also important, as large events required the participation of numerous volunteers. Overseas experts pointed out that the government, in seeing the economic benefit that MICE industry brings about, should be aware of its social effect. When a community gets over-crowded, the quality of life deteriorates, and citizens will go against the development of the industry. The government should guarantee the quality of life of the citizens.

The government should establish related policies and play an important role in attracting professionals from the neighborhood and the training of local professionals. For example, establish policy in importing high-tech professionals and encourage private higher educational institutions to provide training and degree programs in MICE and tourism arena. This, in turn, enhances the quality of local professionals, copes with the needs of the industrial development, narrows the gap between current economic development and training of professionals, and sustains the development of Macau's economy.

Through this forum, MICE experts discussed and exchanged ideas on the government's role on MICE development, allowing deeper understanding of the current situation.



5. 『室內優質空氣』發展歷史 『室內優質空氣』自動監控系統

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2007 年 1 月 30 日

地點：

澳門宋玉生廣場 411-417 號皇朝廣場九樓科技發展基金演講廳

會議總結：

據統計，在城市生活的居民有七成以上的時間留在家中、辦公室或其他室內地方活動。假如這些地方的空氣質量不好，長期下來，可能會對身體造成影響。有見及此，澳門藥物及健康應用研究所(『藥健所』)邀請了香港韋基能博士及英國專家 Peter Williamson 來澳主講，對室內空氣質素監控作詳細解說。



5. “Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)” — Past, Present and Future Automatic IAQ Monitoring and Surveillance System

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Date:

Jan 30, 2007

Venue:

Alameda Dr. Carlos d' Assumpção, no. 411-417, Edf. “Dynasty Plaza” 9 andar

Summary:

The quality of indoor air has a significant impact on human health and comfort, and work-efficiency in business. The Hong Kong SAR Government has published two issues of Guidance Notes to further enhance and improve the implementation of better Indoor Air Quality Management in Hong Kong. The past, present and future IAQ Standard and Legislation shall be discussed on the bases of their technical and scientific merit. Factors affecting energy-efficiency IAQ, advances in IAQ monitoring technique and reporting and how will IAQ affect us in business. Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) will invite Hong Kong and U.K. experts to share their experience about these topics.

6. 保障食品安全之標籤法及定期檢測

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2007 年 3 月 14 日

地點：

澳門宋玉生廣場 411-417 號皇朝廣場九樓科技發展基金演講廳

會議總結：

現時很多包裝食物在標籤上都會標示營養資料，但本澳目前並未有針對營養標籤的特定法例。食品製造商可按情況決定是否附加營養標籤。由於不同原產地有不同要求，所以市面上營養標籤在內容、標示方法、單位和格式都有差異。這樣不但對消費者造成混淆，亦會增加直接比較不同產品營養成分的難度。有見及此，澳門藥物及健康應用研究所(『藥健所』)邀請了美國南加州大學 Roger Clemens 教授來澳舉行研討會，就如何通過標籤法來保障食品安全為我們進行演講。



6. Protecting the Public Health through Labeling Law for and Stringent Safety Screening on Food

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Date:

Mar 14, 2007

Venue:

Alameda Dr. Carlos d' Assumpção, no. 411-417, Edf. “Dynasty Plaza” 9 andar

Summary:

Nowadays, many prepackaged food products are provided with nutrition information on their food labels. Labeling requirements vary from one country of origin to another; nutrition labels found in the local market differ greatly in terms of content, expression method and format. It is indeed inconvenient to the consumers if they want to compare the nutrition content of various products. Inconsistencies are also found in the format of the labels and the listing order of the nutrients. All these have made it more difficult for consumers to make comparison directly. So Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) would invite Roger Clemens, professor of USC (University of Southern California), to share the experience about these topics.

7. 中藥國際化、全球化的必由之路

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2007 年 3 月 26 日

地點：

澳門宋玉生廣場 411-417 號皇朝廣場九樓科技發展基金演講廳

會議總結：

中醫藥學歷史悠久，是中華民族重要的瑰寶。在這個資訊爆炸的年代，中醫藥如何與時並進、如何以科學的角度正確去看中醫中藥、如何速進中醫藥的持續發展，與世界接軌，這些問題都需我們的關注。澳門藥物及健康應用研究所(『藥健所』)有見於此，特邀姚新生教授來澳，與本澳中醫藥界及有興趣人士分享心得及交流經驗，題目為『中藥國際化、全球化的必由之路』。姚教授為中國工程院院士，是中藥及天然藥物化學的專家，長期致力於中藥與天然藥物活性成分及其應用開發研究。



7. There is Only One Way to the Internationalization of Chinese Medicine

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Date:

Mar 26, 2007

Venue:

Alameda Dr. Carlos d' Assumpção, no. 411-417, Edf. "Dynasty Plaza" 9 andar

Summary:

Chinese medicine has aged a couple of millennium and become the most precious gem of the Chinese culture. In this era bombarded with explorative information, we must be kept abreast with the current advance science and technology in order to bring Chinese medicine to the modernized horizon that it can properly be developed and understood by the international community. Therefore, MIAR invited Academician Professor Yao Xinsheng to share with his Macau colleagues of Chinese medicine his long-held expertise in the natural bioactive ingredients in Chinese medicines and other natural substances.

8. 利用基因重組技術治療糖尿腳

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2007 年 3 月 26 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

糖尿腳是糖尿病的其中一種併發症，是由於腳部神經損傷及血液循環不佳所引致。據估計，約 15% 糖尿病患者會出現腳患，需要治療；而外科部 50% 的下肢切除手術均由糖尿病併發症引起。現時，醫學界普遍採用抗生素來治療，但治療時間長且效果不佳。

香港科技大學生化系黃允強副教授利用基因重組技術，合成人體表皮生長因子(human epidermal growth factor, hEGF)，該生長因子是一種刺激皮膚生長的蛋白質，對治療糖尿腳有一定的成效。



8. Healing the Diabetic Foot with Recombinant DNA Technology

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Date:

Mar 26, 2007

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

A diabetic foot problem could be a combination of i) neuropathy, ii) vascular occlusion and iii) infection which predisposes the foot to develop ulcer. Statistic has shown about 15% of diabetic patients with foot ailment that must be treated with therapies. If not properly managed, 50% of the patients would come up with complications so badly that they were left with no other alternatives but amputation of the lower appendages in the Surgery Department. The medical profession usually turns to application of antibiotics, but it took long time with poor efficacy. Professor WK Wong at the Biochemistry Department of the HKUST utilized Recombinant DNA Technology to synthesize human epidermal growth factor (hEGF), a protein that stimulates the growth of skin with apparent beneficial results.

9. 揭開面紗——公司失誤的董事個人責任

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

時間：

2007 年 12 月 14 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H401

會議總結：

揭開面紗——公司失誤的董事個人責任：

莫納什大學的稅法和稅收政策研究中心每年都會在亞洲選擇不同的地區舉行比較法研討會，雲集來自不同法律轄區的約 15 位專家。2007 年 12 月 14 日在科大舉行的研討會就有來自澳大利亞、加拿大、中國內地、法國等 12 個國家和地區的專家。

這些研討會旨在加強國際交流，為政府和業界有興趣的人士提供信息服務。



9. Piercing the Veil — Director’s Personal Liability for Corporate Fault

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Date:

Dec 14, 2007

Venue:

H401, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The Taxation Law and Policy Research Centre at Monash University each year holds comparative (law) seminars at various locations in Asia. Each symposium brings together 15 or so experts from various jurisdictions. The participants in the Dec 14, 2007 symposium held here included experts from Australia, Canada, Mainland China, France, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Korea, Norway, South Africa, the U.S. and the U.K.

The symposia intend to develop some international ties and better recognition and to provide a service to people from industry and government who would like to learn more about this issue.

10. 澳門博彩業人力資源可持續發展研討會

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所
澳門博彩研究學會

時間：

2007 年 7 月 12 日

地點：

澳門皇都酒店

會議總結：

可持續發展研究所與博彩研究學會於 2007 年 7 月 12 日在皇都酒店聯合主辦了“澳門博彩業人力資源可持續發展研討會”，我所所長陳乃九及博彩研究學會秘書長廖國瑛主持了研討會。

諸多的專家學者、各博彩業營運商及人力資源部主管、立法議員等等都應邀出席了研討會。與會者各抒己見，多數人認為莊荷也應合理輸入外勞，因為這是博彩業發展的需要，正如有學者說，“近年博彩業擴展急速，零二年有 11 間賭場，300 多張賭台。四年多後，如今已有 26 間賭場，3,000 多張賭台，膨脹 10 倍之多”。但是輸入外勞不能盲目，“當局要考慮澳門的承受力，宏觀、系統思考有關問題，適度輸入莊荷”。

有專家則建議政府可以按比例從香港輸入莊荷，因為兩地的薪酬較為接近，“可消除澳人擔心賭企大量聘請薪酬較低內地雇員的疑慮”。

多數專家學者也認同如果不容許外雇任莊荷，本澳的雇員長期留守在“莊荷”職位上的可能性大，不利於其升遷。而且，“莊荷”的低學歷要求也無益於本澳雇員個人質素的提升。

有專家表示人力及土地資源不足，博彩業要繼續擴張，必定依賴輸入外雇。所以在思考莊荷應否輸入外雇前，提議應先思考本澳現時有否需要如此快速地擴張博彩業。

研討會歷時兩小時，成果豐碩。專家學者及專業人士的寶貴意見將被記錄並於日後出版。



10. Seminar on the Sustainable Development of Human Resources of Macao Gambling Industry

Organizers:

The Institute for Sustainable Development
Macao Gaming Research Institute

Date:

Jul 12, 2007

Venue:

Macau Royal Hotel

Summary:

Seminar on Sustainable Development of Human Resources in Macao Gaming Industry

On Jul 12, 2007, Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) of MUST co-organized with the Macao Gaming Research Association (MGRA) “Seminar on Sustainable Development of Human Resources in Macao Gaming Industry”. Director of the ISD and Secretary-general of the MGRA host the seminar.

A lot of experts, scholars, heads of casinos and HR departments, and legislative senators have been invited to the seminar to share their views on whether Macao should make it legal for non-locals to work as casino dealers. Most of the attendees agree to hire non-locals as dealers in a reasonable way in order to meet the development needs of the gaming industry. Numbers revealed the fact that gaming industry in Macao had expanded greatly in the past 4 years. And to legally hire the non-locals as dealers will increase the chances for the local employees to be promoted. However, they emphasized on doing this in a reasonable way. Scholars said the recruitment of non-locals should be based on the reality and capacity of Macao; others suggested recruiting non-locals from Hong Kong or Southeast Asia where the levels of remuneration were quite similar.

Some expert proposed to think about the necessity to fast develop the gaming industry.

The two-hour seminar produced great results, which were taken down and to be published later.

11. 澳門與內地的經貿合作 (CEPA)

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

承辦機構：

中華文化交流協會

時間：

2007 年 7 月 6 日

地點：

中華總商會四樓何賢堂

會議總結：

就在《內地與澳門關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》補充協議四（即 CEPA5）正式簽署後的第四天（2007 年 7 月 6 日），可持續發展研究所就與中華文化交流協會共同邀請了負責擬定台港澳經貿發展戰略、中長期規劃的國家商務部台港澳司唐煒司長來澳擔任“名人公開講座”主講嘉賓。熟悉澳門情況的唐煒司長圍繞 CEPA 以及補充協議的簽署，深入暢談了“澳門與內地的經貿合作”。

唐煒司長先回顧了內地與港澳經貿交流的情況，並且以具體的數據展示了 CEPA 隊澳門和內地的雙邊貿易、投資和勞務合作等方面的積極作用。在談到澳門經濟發展方面，他指出，澳門經濟必須多元化；多元化必須適度；澳門經濟的多元化方向應該是重“垂直式”而輕“橫向式”。他解釋“垂直式”多元化是指博彩旅遊業產業鏈的延伸，從博彩業推進綜合性旅遊業、會展業、航空運輸及物流業的發展。“橫向式”多元化是指向區域性商貿服務平臺方向發展，和繼續發展已有一定基礎的製造業。

在介紹 CEPA 簽署的初衷和實施的情況時，唐煒司長坦言 CEPA 並非是中央給港澳地區送的“大禮”，而是大陸與港澳的互惠雙贏；CEPA 是內地和港澳經濟共同發展的需要，是一個高標標準的內容豐富的自由協議；CEPA 的內容將會不斷豐富和完善。



11. Trade and Economic Cooperation between Macao and Mainland (about CEPA)

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Co-Organizer:

Chinese Cultural Exchange Association

Date:

Jul 6, 2007

Venue:

He Xian Tang, 4th Floor, Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Summary:

Trade and Economic Cooperation between Macao and Mainland (about CEPA)

Tang Wei, Secretary of the Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs of the Ministry of Commerce, was invited by ISD of MUST and Chinese Cultural Exchange Association of Macao to speak at the series of “Speech by Celebrities” shortly after the supplementary agreement of CEPA4 was signed.

The speech of Mr. Tang centered on the trade and economic cooperation between Macao and Mainland. After a brief historical review, Mr. Tang emphasized the mutual benefits the two sides have gained since CEPA became effective. Regarding to the Macao economy, Mr. Tang suggested both “vertical” and “horizontal diversifications”. “Vertical Diversification” means to extend the industry chain of gambling and tourism, such as comprehensive tourism, conventions, transportation and logistics. “Horizontal Diversification” means to further develop the parallel industries of gambling industry such as promoting the regional cooperation in trade and service as well as developing its local manufacturing.

“Instead of granting a great present”, said Mr. Tang, “CEPA is mutually beneficial and to be further enriched and completed.”

His message was well-received by an audience of around 100, all formally dressed and showing great interest, as well as some friends from the press.

12. 創業家與大學生對話

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所
『和教務長談天說地』系列

時間：

2007 年 4 月 17 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

2007 年 4 月 17 日晚，振控股集團的創始人——“花花公子”中國總代理——陳振東，與科大學生真情對話，分享創業過程的心得體會。百名師生捧場，禮堂座無虛席。

陳博士以親身經歷的故事，為同學們講解了創業者必備的個人素質：在艱難歲月裏，窮不奪志，苦不退縮，胸襟寬廣；在政治經濟的波瀾起伏中，目光如炬，把握機遇；在創業過程中，誠信為本，不卑不亢；在坎坷挫折面前，堅韌不拔，敗而不餒；在瞬息萬變的環境中，不斷學習，緊跟時代步伐；歸根結底，創業要有“致富的思想”，要“苦幹，老實，可靠，勤奮”，要有“隨機應變”的能力，要有“隨遇而安”的心態。

身為商人的陳振東認為家事、國事、天下事，必須事事關心，才能幫助構建和諧穩健、可持續發展的經濟環境，也才能保證公司的生存、發展。他熱心公益事業，歷年捐獻已達千萬。他認為教育是立國之本，每年都會捐資教育事業。在演講過程中，每提到自己在香港城市大學學習生涯，總是充滿深情地感謝恩師陳乃九教授。他對教育事業、公益事業的熱情，讓人感受到中國商人“以天下為己任”的責任意識和奉獻精神。

最後，陳博士推薦了《名道》、《國殤》、《狼圖騰》、《砍掉成本》、《服裝行銷管理教學案例》等圖書，讓大學生們認真體會。演講結束後，他耐心、直率地回答了同學們關於“庫存”、“人才管理”、“創業時間”、“加盟連鎖”、“OEM”等方面的具體問題，並誠摯地邀請科大學生暑期實地考察。

12. Entrepreneurs and College Students “Face to Face”

Organizers:

The Institute for Sustainable Development
Series of <Communication with Registrar >

Date:

Apr 17, 2007

Venue:

D hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Conversation between Entrepreneurs and College Students

Dr. John Chan Chun Tung, Chairman of Chaifa Holdings Limited , and the general agent for “Playboy” Enterprises in China, shared his true feelings about entrepreneurship with college students on the evening of Apr 17, 2007. The hall was fully occupied by an audience of hundreds of students and teachers.

With his own experiences, Dr. Chan talked about the necessary personalities of being an entrepreneur, which mainly included hard-working spirit, honesty, reliability, diligence, adaptability to changes and contentment with the surroundings.

As a philanthropist, Dr. Chan has donated at a total amount of over 10 million with special attention to education. And it was on this very evening that he conveyed the message to the students: a Chinese businessman should shoulder his social responsibility and be prepared to sacrifice.

In the end Dr. Chan introduced to the students a lot of books and answered students’ quite professional questions on management and starting up businesses.



13. 跨境受僱所得稅論壇

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

承辦機構：

澳門會計專業聯會

時間：

2007 年 3 月 16 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

2007 年 3 月 16 日下午 6:30 至 8:30，可持續發展研究所與“澳門會計專業聯會”合力舉辦的《跨境受僱所得稅論壇》在澳門科技大學的 D 座演講廳內進行。來自香港稅務學會、國際會計師工會—香港分會以及澳門的稅務專家們為澳科大的廣大師生、政府官員及業界專業人士分別介紹了香港與澳門對跨境受僱所得稅的徵收制度，一起探討澳門如何建構符合國際慣例的雙邊稅收制度，並且為現場觀眾解難答疑，氣氛熱鬧非常。

本次論壇的舉辦著眼於澳門的現實。放眼澳門的勞動力市場，“外勞”的數量與日俱增，這與澳門經濟飛速發展、澳門本地人才供不應求分不開，這也與外資企業，尤其香港的企業紛紛進駐澳門分不開。那麼，這些外來的專業人員在澳門的個人受僱所得稅應該如何處理？同時，隨著經濟全球化和區域化的趨勢不斷加強，中港澳三地的經貿往來更加密切，許多港澳的雇員也紛紛被派往內地拓展業務，他們的受僱所得稅又將如何處理？跨境所得稅的徵收無疑是關係著每一位元跨境雇員切身利益的問題，也是中港澳相關會計人員與稅務人員熱切關心的問題。



13. Taxation on Cross-border Employees

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Co-Organizer:

Macao Federation of the Accounting Profession

Date:

Mar 16, 2007

Venue:

D hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Forum on Taxation of Cross-border Employees

ISD and Associations of Professional Accountants of Macau co-organized in D Hall of MUST the “Forum on Taxation of the Cross-border Employees” on the evening of March 16, 2007. Experts on taxation from Taxation Institute of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Society of Accountants introduced to the students, teachers, government officials and professionals in the same circle the respective taxations of the cross-border employees in Hong Kong and Macao. The speakers also discussed with the audience how to establish a bilateral taxation system in line with the international practice.

This forum was held in response to the Macao reality—the increasing number of non-local employees in Hong Kong and Macao, and the trend of sending more and more local residents to mainland to expand their businesses. The taxation of these employees is definitely a very important issue.

14. 『新會計準則與稅務籌劃』研討會+工作坊

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

承辦機構：

何美華會計師事務所

時間：

2007 年 11 月 24、26、29 日

2007 年 12 月 4、8 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 B501

會議總結：

澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所是次推出的“高級行政人員培訓計劃”，一方面爲了順應澳門經濟蓬勃發展的態勢，使在澳門經營的企業更深入瞭解本地商業上的政策法規，以及國家與特區政府一系列的政策性調整；另一方面亦向企業經營者和會計稅務人員提供一個自我提升的平臺。課程內容涵蓋澳門營商環境的相關法律法規介紹、企業稅務及會計處理、跨域業務的稅務籌劃等等。是次培訓課程由資深核數師及稅務專家何美華小姐擔任主持，同時邀請來自中、港、澳的稅務專家及導師協助。

澳門新會計準則經行政法規於 2005 年 12 月制定，2007 年 1 月 1 日起強制性施行於澳門各類企業，沿用近三十年的公定會計制度從此廢止。爲協助企業管理階層理解新準則內容及規範，以便在處理財務報表時能和澳門稅務相配合，澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所特設專題培訓課程，向企業管理層和會計專業人員提供相關的適應政策及稅務籌劃方案。課程設有講解和行業分類工作坊兩部分，首先整體性地介紹課程大綱，然後再以行業分類編成小組，以離岸服務業類、零售業類、建造合同類和製造業類四個工作坊形式展開討論。是次培訓課程由資深核數師及稅務專家何美華小姐擔任主持，同時邀請其他來自中、港、澳的稅務專家及導師協助。



14. Seminar & Workshop — “Accounting Standards and Tax Planning”

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Co-Organizer:

HMV & ASSOCIATES Certified Public Accountants

Date:

Nov 24, 2007, Nov 26, 2007, Nov 29, 2007

Dec 4, 2007, Dec 8, 2007

Venue:

B501, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

New Accounting Standards and Tax Planning (Seminar & Workshops)

The Executive Education Program, initiated by ISD of MUST, aims at providing opportunities for the enterprises operating in Macao to know more about and fit in the business environment and also for the managers, professionals alike to further develop themselves.

With the new Accounting Standards being observed in Macao since 2007, it is urgently necessary for people working in the related areas to upgrade themselves with the adaptation policies and new ways of tax planning. To meet such kind of demand, ISD offered a combination of seminar and workshops on this topic within the framework of Executive Education Program. While the seminar offered general polices, the workshops are more specific in regards to certain industries, such as off-shore services, retailing, construction contracts, and manufacturing.

The famous Certified Public Accountant Ms. Ho Mei Va was invited to be the main instructor and other famous guest speakers such as Lavinia Cheung, Thomas Lee, Nelson Lam, Philip Yeung, Ren Di from Hong Kong, Macao and Mainland were also invited to share their valuable opinions and experiences.

15. 雄才偉略論壇之澳門前景 (主講嘉賓：胡應湘爵士)

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

時間：

2007 年 3 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

由可持續發展研究所主辦的“雄才偉略論壇”系列邀請具有遠見卓識和顯赫業績，並且對澳門及鄰近地區的可持續發展做出傑出貢獻的世界知名企業家主講。2007 年 3 月 29 日，合和實業有限公司主席胡應湘爵士主講“澳門前景”，與 400 多名學生和教授、商界及社會之領袖以及政府官員分享了他獨特的見解。

胡應湘爵士認為澳門要成為真正的東方拉斯維加斯，解決現存問題是勢在必行的，而當務之急則要解決交通問題。他介紹了他年前提出的“一石三鳥”的綜合性方案，即結合路面交通、集體運輸及舊城改造“三管齊下”來解決交通問題。同時，他也提出瞭解決這過程中可能出現問題之方案，譬如以填海地來補償拆遷戶等。

曾經擔任過港事顧問和全國政協委員的胡應湘爵士現為合和實業有限公司主席及合和公路基建有限公司主席。他開創了港商投資內地發展基礎設施的先河，著名的投資項目有廣深高速公路、廣珠（西線）高速公路、虎門大橋、沙角電廠等。

早在 1983 年就提議建設港珠澳大橋的他，一直關注著港珠澳經濟發展的狀況及前景，毫不吝嗇地與大眾分享著他的雄偉遠見，永不停息地為三地的經濟發展貢獻著他的力量。



15. Great Visionaries Forum — Macao Moving Forward (Speaker: Sir Gordon Wu)

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Date:

Mar 29, 2007

Venue:

D hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Great Visionaries Forum –Macao Moving Forward

Speaker: Sir Gordon Wu, Chairman of Hopewell Holdings

March 29th, Sir Gordon Wu, Chairman of Hopewell Holdings was invited as a keynote speaker to the Great Visionaries Forum to share his particular views on Macao Moving Forward with over 400 professors, students and friends from business circles as well as the government.

Sir Gordon Wu considers the transportation problem as the most urgent issue that Macao needs to find a solution to in order to become the oriental Las Vegas. For this he suggested a comprehensive plan of combining the road transportation, collective transportation and old city reconstruction together, which he believed can “kill three birds with one stone”. And he also suggested compensating the relocates with reclaimed land.

Sir Gordon has initiated the trend for Hong Kong businessmen to invest in mainland Chinese infrastructure projects and he has completed several famous projects there.

Since 1983, Sir Gordon has never stopped his efforts to further develop the economies of Hong Kong, Macao and Zhuhai.

16. 『在澳門營商須知』研討會

主辦機構：

可持續發展研究所

承辦機構：

何美華會計師事務所

時間：

2007 年 10 月 30 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 B501

會議總結：

澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所是次推出的“高級行政人員培訓計劃”，一方面爲了順應澳門經濟蓬勃發展的態勢，使在澳門經營的企業更深入瞭解本地商業上的政策法規，以及國家與特區政府一系列的政策性調整；另一方面亦向企業經營者和會計稅務人員提供一個自我提升的平臺。課程內容涵蓋澳門營商環境的相關法律法規介紹、企業稅務及會計處理、跨域業務的稅務籌劃等等。是次培訓課程由資深核數師及稅務專家何美華小姐擔任主持，同時邀請來自中、港、澳的稅務專家及導師協助。

澳門經濟近年蓬勃發展，吸引許多跨國企業進駐，其中不少是國際性及內地上市公司。在拓展業務之前，對認識相關的公司法規有著急切的需要，免遭到不必要的損失，以便推廣業務。澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所特設專題培訓課程，內容將圍繞澳門商法典中對公司成立的相關規定，管理人員的權責和企業徵稅制度介紹，企業申報員工職業稅及有關勞工法規定。爲企業投資者介紹澳門的營商環境、相關法例、法規以及稅務制度等等，從而順利拓展業務及適應現行的法律條款。是次培訓由資深核數師及稅務專家何美華小姐擔任主持。

「在澳門營商須知」於十月三十日舉行，並邀請了香港董事學會主席黃紹開先生率領訪問團就港澳兩地董事的職責作座談討論，同時亦邀請了澳門誠興銀行總經理包敬燾先生爲研討會嘉賓。



16. Seminar — “Issues on Doing Business in Macao”

Organizer:

The Institute for Sustainable Development

Co-Organizer:

HMV & ASSOCIATES Certified Public Accountants

Date:

Oct 30, 2007

Venue:

B501, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

“Issues on Doing Business in Macao” Seminar

ISD held “Issues on Doing Business in Macao” Seminar on Oct 30th. The purpose of this seminar is to better inform the foreign investors about the local business environment and some regulation adjustments, and also to provide a platform for the current managers, professionals of accounting and taxation, etc. to further develop themselves.

This seminar was held at the right time. With the fast-developing economy in Macao, a lot of listed companies both from overseas and mainland have flooded in, and they are eager to know about the local business law. With the amendment of Commercial Code of Macao, the current managers and professionals also need to be well informed to ensure quick adaptation and better work.

The famous Certified Public Accountant Ms. Ho Mei Va was invited to be the main instructor and the general manager of Seng Heng Bank Mr. Bao was also invited as a guest speaker. Luckily enough, a delegation from Hong Kong Institute of Directors led by Chairman Peter S H Wong also participated in the seminar.

完成的研究項目

Research Projects

1. 數字家庭關鍵技術研究

負責人：李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2007 年 11 月

主要參加者：

李建慶，楊為理，岑永棠，裴玉，鄭澤峰，柯韋

項目簡介：

項目的主要研究方向為數字家庭中的關鍵技術及應用軟件研發。我們將實現一個智能家居演示系統。該系統可以使用有線和無線觸摸屏、電腦、手機和 PDA 控制燈光、溫度、家庭影院等。在短距離的控制方面，主要研究使用藍芽(Bluetooth) 和 WiFi 等技術，而長距離控制方面，主要是通過短訊(SMS)和 Web 等技術。通過家居內安裝攝像頭實現家居監視和保安功能。

1. Key Technology Research on Smart Home

Principal Investigator: Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Nov, 2007

Main Participants:

Li Jian Qing, Yang Wei Li, Sam Veng Tong, Pei Yu, Cheang Chak Fong, Ke Wei

Introduction:

The project focuses key technology research on smart home and the development of application software. A demonstration system of smart home is implemented. The system includes the ability to control by wired and wireless touch panel, PC, mobile phone and PDA, devices such as lights, temperature control and home theater. Bluetooth and WiFi technologies are adopted for the short-distance control and SMS and Web technologies are adopted for remote control. Camera installed at home provides the system for monitoring household activities and ensuring security.

2. 下一代多功能用戶網路終端的研製與開發

負責人：李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2007 年 11 月

主要參加者：

李建慶，楊為理，黃永峰，朱明方，余建德，胡卓民

項目簡介：

在對 Internet 相關技術研究的基礎上，研製一個擁有自主知識產權的下一代多功能用戶網路終端樣機，達到基本實用要求。支持 H.323 和 SIP 協定，支持 IPv4 和 IPv6 協定，提供多種網路接入方式，提供靈活的撥號方式，具有簡單數據處理功能，其接口、信令和協定均符合國際/國家標準。

2. Research and Development of Multifunctional User Network Terminal for Next Generation

Principal Investigator: Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Nov, 2007

Main Participants:

Li Jian Qing, Yang Wei Li, Huang Yong Feng, Zhu Ming Fang, U Kin Tak, Wu Cheok Man

Introduction:

Based on the related Internet technology, we will develop a multifunctional user network terminal prototype for next generation that possesses intellectual property right. It supports H.323, SIP, IPv4 and IPv6 protocols, provides multi-access methods and flexible dialing ways, and has the ability of simple data process. Its interfaces, signalings and protocols accord with the national and international standards.

3. 應用於中國針灸訓練的虛擬環境的研究與開發

負責人：田小林，黃漢青

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2007 年 11 月

主要參加者：

田小林，黃漢青，唐澤聖，鞠傳軍，黃遠雄

項目簡介：

本項目的目的是利用當前的虛擬現實技術，開發一個訓練中國針灸技能的虛擬環境，並結合力反饋裝置，使學習者可以在一個三維交互式虛擬環境中反復練習針灸技術。這環境提供一個具有彈力的介面，讓學生真實感應到針尖插入人體時的反彈力。他們不但能親眼目睹而且能夠“觸摸”到他們的“病人”（虛擬人模型）。與此同時，把人體穴位明亮地顯示出來，引導學生訓練及提高其針灸技術。這樣的虛擬環境能為學習中國針灸提供一個安全、高效且饒有興趣的訓練環境。

3. Research and Development of a Virtual Environment for Chinese Acupuncture Training

Principal Investigator: Tian Xiao Lin, Wong Hon Cheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Nov, 2007

Main Participants:

Tian Xiao Lin, Wong Hon Cheng, Tang Ze Sheng, Ju Chuan Jun, Wong Un Hong

Introduction:

The goal of this project is to develop a virtual environment for Chinese acupuncture training by using the state-of-the-art virtual reality technologies. With a haptics integrated in our system, the learners of Chinese acupuncture can repeatedly practice their acupuncture skills in an interactive 3D virtual environment. This environment provides the force feedback interface for needle insertion and let the students to feel the force feedback as if they are inserting the needles into the real human body. The students not only “see” but also “touch” their “patient” (virtual human model). At the same time, the system will highlight the acupoints to guide the students to train and improve their needling skills. This virtual environment offers a safe, highly effective and interesting environment for Chinese acupuncture learning.

4. 澳門電子商務商業模式分析及實驗研究

負責人：薛華成，龐川

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2007 年 11 月

主要參加者：

薛華成，龐川，盧寶周

項目簡介：

進入二十一世紀以來，電子商務在全球範圍內得到了廣泛的應用和發展，已經成為經濟社會活動的基礎。電子商務的興起，不僅改變了傳統的貿易方式和貿易渠道，必將使得企業、消費者和政府之間的業務關係與管理模式面臨著新的變革，將對企業的流程與內部機制產生深刻的影響，並帶來一系列的金融、政策、安全和法律問題。

回歸之後，澳門經濟獲得了長足的發展，現在澳門地區正在謀求自己在經濟發展中發揮更大的作用。像其他地區和國家一樣，澳門地區經濟的發展也不能回避電子商務的浪潮。

澳門地區電子商務的整體應用水平比較落後，澳門企業急需尋找到適合本地區特色以及自身發展的電子商務模式。基於上述研究背景，結合澳門經濟特點和地區特色，我們提出了以下研究課題：澳門電子商務商業模式分析及實驗研究。試圖通過理論研究、案例分析和實驗驗證找到適合澳門特色的電子商務模式，希望藉此推動澳門的電子商務應用，提升澳門電子商務應用的效率和效果，推動電子商務在澳門的應用，以資訊化帶動澳門產業發展，增強澳門地區企業的競爭優勢，尤其澳門地區特有產業的競爭優勢，進而提高澳門地區的經濟地位。

4. Theoretical Analysis and Experimental Study on Macao eBusiness Models

Principal Investigator: Xue Hua Cheng, Pang Chuan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Nov, 2007

Main Participants:

Xue Hua Cheng, Pang Chuan, Lu Bao Zhou

Introduction:

E-commerce has tremendously changed the business world. Macao also faces the impact of e-commerce on traditional business just as the rest of the world.

However, there is few success stories of e-commerce in Macao. Lacking of suitable e-commerce business models is one of the key issues. In this research, the researchers thoroughly analyzed business model theories and Macao business environment, and provided some suitable e-commerce business models for Macao tourism industry.

5. 撰寫一本切合澳門市民需要的家庭理財專著

負責人：黃貴海

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2007 年 12 月

主要參加者：

黃貴海

項目簡介：

本研究的唯一目的是撰寫一本《澳門個人理財》專著，專著已於 2008 年 1 月 18 日出版，全書包括導論、十章核心內容、兩個附錄，共計 20 萬字。《澳門個人理財》就個人理財十大原則、個人財務規劃的六大步驟、個人稅收策劃、巧用銀行服務、自住房屋：購買抑或租用、股票與債券投資、基金投資、房地產投資及其他投資機會、合理安排個人保險、教育規劃、退休計畫與遺產規劃等內容將個人理財的一般理論、澳門市場上的具體理財工具、澳門本地的稅收、繼承等法律結合起來，討論了澳門居民在個人、家庭理財中需要掌握的概念、工具和要點。

本書邀請了多位校內外專家學者、業界專業認識參加，北京清華大學經濟學研究所吳婭茹教授審定了全書，為本書增色良多。吳教授也認為本書的很好地將科學性和實用性結合起來，是一本澳門居民科學理財難得的參考書。

著名金融學者唐旭博士（原中國人民銀行研究生部主任、政策研究局局長，現任中國人民銀行反洗錢局局長）對本書給予了較高的評價，在審閱過本書後寫到：

《澳門個人理財》可能是專門為澳門居民撰寫的第一本個人理財專著，它把個人理財的普遍原理與澳門的社會保障、醫療福利制度、本地居民可以使用的股票、債券、基金、保險等理財工具結合起來，為本地居民合理理財提供一個科學的框架和一些可供參考的方法。

在導論中談到關於個人理財十大原則，作者把個人理財的科學框架總結為十大原則，即理財要有規劃、財務健康至關重要、錢並不是一切、貨幣是有時間價值的、小心通貨膨脹、收益與風險並存、跑贏大市難上加難、分散投資可降低風險、保險是有備無患、區分推銷與理財建議等。實際上，導論是提綱挈領地將整本書的主要內容作了一個概括性、通俗性介紹。如果你沒有時間或興趣讀完整本書，我相信僅僅閱讀導論部分，可以掌握本書的主要框架和個人理財要旨。

本書對艱深的理財術語盡可能採用通俗化的語言和例子來說明，希望普通百姓都能通過閱讀本書獲益。如果每個澳門市民都能科學地制定和實施個人及家庭理財方案，結合政府提供的支持，統籌安排個人或家庭的收入和住房、醫療、退休、教育計畫等方面的長遠支出，澳門居民的生活品質將因此而提高，澳門和諧社會的建設將邁向一個新臺階。我相信本書能夠在這方面做出一些貢獻。

5. Write a Personal Finance Book for Macao Residents

Principal Investigator: Huang Gui Hai

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Dec, 2007

Main Participant:

Huang Gui Hai

Introduction:

The research project titled “To Write a Personal Finance Book for Macao Residents” is to offer the Macao residents a personal finance book which incorporated local legal, social, and financial environment such as the welfare system, the medical care system, and the financial instruments available in Macao. The book is written in Chinese with 200, 000 words. It discussed how an ordinary Macao citizen can consider the following smartly: financial planning, housing decision, banking service, investment in stocks, bonds, and mutual funds, children education planning, health insurance and life insurance, and estate planning.

6. 外地勞務人員對澳門酒店企業人力資源管理的影響研究

負責人：趙曙明

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2007 年 12 月

主要參加者：

趙曙明，陶向南，凌振東，徐斌

項目簡介：

截至到 2004 年 9 月 30 日，澳門外地勞務人員約為 26534 人，約佔澳門總就業人口的 12%，但是由於受澳門經濟景氣因素的影響，澳門本地勞務人員的失業率高達 4.9%，因此，外地勞工問題一直是一個在澳門政經界令人矚目的問題之一 [1]。目前在澳門學界，大部分研究者的主要視角是從宏觀層面來探討澳門外地勞務人員的輸入政策以及相關管理問題 [2][3][4]，還很少從微觀管理的角度，針對外地勞務人員對澳門企業管理政策和制度的影響方面進行調查和分析。實際上隨著世界經濟一體化進程，如何通過對日益多元化的企業人力資源進行有效管理而獲得企業競爭優勢，已經成為世界人力資源管理學界所關注的熱點問題之一 [5]。而本課題研究的目的就是在澳門背景之下，通過理論分析和實證調查，探討多元化問題對澳門企業人力資源管理帶來影響，以及其與企業積效和競爭優勢之間的關係問題。本課題的成果對於澳門本地企業推動和改進其管理水平提供了理論基礎，因而具有一定的理論和現實意義。

本課題之所以選擇澳門酒店業為主要研究對象，一方面在於酒店業是澳門旅遊經濟的重要組成部分，其吸收了澳門約 10.9% 的就業人和 9.8% 外地勞務人員 [6]，具有典型性和代表性；其二，澳門酒店業的外地勞務人員來源較為多元化，有來自於東南亞、大陸地區、香港和臺灣地區等多個地，且東南亞和大陸地區勞務人員大多集中在酒店業基層部門，而香港和臺灣地區勞務人員則集中在管理層，因此其多元化問題對企業人力資源政策的影響較為明顯；其三，酒店企業的樣本的同質性較高，而在具體抽樣對象確定方面，我們擬集中在澳門五星和四星級酒店，從而在研究中較容易做到各個影響因素實施有效控制，這對揭示外地勞務人員對企業人力資源管理和企業積效的相互作用的規律以及最終實現本課題研究目標帶來有益的作用。

6. Research on Impact to Macao Hotel Human Resource Management Caused by Foreign Labors

Principal Investigator: Zhao Shu Ming

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Dec, 2007

Main Participants:

Zhao Shu Ming, Tao Xiang Nan, Lin Zhen Dong, Xu Bin

Introduction:

There are a total of 26, 534 non-local labors in Macao by 30/09/2004, occupying 12% of the total working population. However, due to the economic condition at that time, the unemployment rate of the working force was up to 4.9%. Therefore, non-local labors are always a hectic political issue in Macao.

Most of the researchers in the current academic field focus mainly on the macro aspect of labor importation and related management matters. Very few of them investigate and analyze the micro labor importation aspect - the impact on the corporate management policies and system.

In reality, the way in which obtaining corporate competitive advantages in this globalizing world is a hot issue in the world human resources management field. It is done through effective management from gradually diversified corporate human resources.

Through theoretical analysis and actual investigation, the topic of this research is mainly studying the diversification effect of labors on the Macao corporations' human resources management. As well as examining the relationship between corporate efficiency and competitive advantages of having Macao acting as the background.

Achievements of this research have a basic theoretical and actual meaning; serving as a theoretical basis in driving and improving the management standard of the local Macao's enterprises.

7. “能源效益教育推廣活動 2007”問卷調研

負責人：龐川

澳門科技大學 可持續發展研究所

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區能源業發展辦公室

完成時間：

2007 年 4 月

主要參加者：

龐川

項目簡介：

本研究根據澳門特區政府能源業發展辦公室的要求，對比分析開展和未開展能源效益教育推廣活動的本澳中小學的學生的節約能源意識和行爲，爲未來的能源效益教育推廣活動提出參考建議。

7. Questionnaire Survey of “Energy Efficiency Promotion 2007”

Principal Investigator: Pang Chuan

The Institution for Sustainable Development, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Energy Development Office, Macao SAR

Completion:

Apr, 2007

Main Participant:

Pang Chuan

Introduction:

Requested by Macao Energy Development Office, the researcher did questionnaire surveys in local middle and primary schools which had or didn't have Energy Efficiency Promotion event, and compared the energy saving idea and behavior of the students. The researcher also provided comments to improve Energy Efficiency Promotion event to Macao Energy Development Office.

8. 澳門博彩旅遊業的產業集聚與國際競爭力比較研究

負責人：藍海林

澳門科技大學 戰略管理研究所

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2007 年 12 月

主要參加者：

藍海林，謝洪明，韓子天，黃嫚麗

項目簡介：

根據澳門統計局資料顯示，今年前十一月入境旅客數目總數超過一千五百萬人次，較去年同期上升百分之四十二。今年上半年非本地居民在澳門的博彩消費達 184 億多澳門元，較去年同期勁升 56.9%。澳門的博彩稅收已逼近拉斯維加斯。澳門的博彩旅遊業正在經歷從單頭壟斷到多頭壟斷的有限度開放轉變的過程，市場正從賣方市場向買方市場轉化，市場日趨多元化，產業逐漸形成集聚，創新源泉漸漸湧現。拉斯維加斯金沙公司表示將投資把澳門發展成區域性的會展中心。永利公司也將在葡京娛樂場附近斥資五十五億澳門元，興建一家綜合娛樂場，以及興建家庭式旅遊度假村。在澳門的氹仔路環連貫填海區，將會出現一條星羅了十數家賭場的星光大道。

目前，在內地自由行政策的拉動下，澳門的經濟蓬勃發展，以博彩旅遊業為龍頭的多元發展趨勢日益彰顯，但是澳門的本地生產總值對博彩業的依賴越來越高。澳門的博彩旅遊業正面臨多方面的競爭威脅及問題困擾，例如，多個亞洲城市包括中國大陸，新加坡等國家的賭博合法化的競爭威脅，病態賭徒在澳門及國內引起的社會問題，賭客豪賭公款以及洗錢等。澳門的博彩旅遊業是以華人市場為主，目前在中國邊境已開設賭場地方多達十多處，這些賭場的設立都是針對中國大陸遊客的，與澳門形成直接競爭。

如何使澳門的博彩旅遊業能樹立特色，減少對博彩的過分依賴，使得澳門博彩旅遊業在全球化的競爭中建立競爭優勢是本研究的出發點。我們認為要形成澳門博彩旅遊業的競爭優勢，不能只靠幾個單一的大的博彩旅遊企業，更重要的是要形成博彩旅遊業的產業集聚，以集聚於澳門的眾多企業形成的博彩旅遊集群(Clustering)來形成整個地區，整個產業的競爭力。通過這項研究，我們希望能把澳門博彩旅遊業的產業集聚形成的因素進行總結並且分析產業集聚形成的過程。另外，本研究將在已有的競爭力理論基礎上，建立一套針對博彩旅遊業的國際競爭力比較模型，來對澳門與拉斯維加斯的博彩旅遊業的競爭力進行客觀比較。

8.Study on Industry Cluster and International Competitiveness of Macao Gaming Industry

Principal Investigator: Lan Hai Lin

The Institution of Strategic Management, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Dec, 2007

Main Participants:

Lan Hai Lin, Xie Hong Ming, Hon Chi Tin, Huang Man Li

Introduction:

According to the Macau Statistics department, there are more than 10.5 millions inbound tourists for the first 11 months this year. A 42% increase comparing with the last year statistics. 18.4 billions are spent in the gaming industry by Non-Macao residents for the first half of this year, which is 56.9% in excess when comparing with last year at the same period. The Macau gaming tax income is drawing closer to Las Vegas' ones.

Macau gaming and tourism industry is in a process of transition, a limited opening up of the industry from a single monopoly to a multi-poly phrase. The seller oriented market is gradually substituting original buyer's one with itself diversified. Las Vegas Sands Co. limited has claimed, aiming to develop Macau as a regional convention centre. Wynn is going to invest 5.5 billion to build a comprehensive casino and family-style resort near Hotel Lisboa. A Cotai Strip with more than 10 casinos in the Coloane-Taipa reclamation area will appear in the future.

Under the mainland individual traveler's policy, Macau economy is flourishing. The trend in Macau is diversification of its economy with gaming and tourism as the chief industry. However, Macau's GDP is depending more and more on the gaming part. The gaming industry is facing various competition, threats and problems currently. The legalization of gaming in various Asian cities including mainland China, Singapore acts as a competitive threat to the local gaming industry. Social issues about pathological gamblers have raised considerable attention both in Macau and mainland China. Problems also include the usage of public money and money laundering. Chinese are the dominant market of the Macau gaming and tourism industry. Currently, casinos are established in more than 10 places near the border of China. This thus imposes a direct competition with Macau.

The research is to investigate the way of how to create a differentiating feature of Macau gaming and tourism industry, for the sake to minimize the over-dependence of the economy to the gaming industry, in order to create a competitive advantage in this globalizing world. To ensure the formation of Macao gaming and tourism competitive advantages, one cannot depend on a few large gaming and tourism enterprises. More importantly, the aggregation of numerous corporations leads to a formation of gaming and tourism clustering and the whole industry competitive advantages in the area. Throughout this research, we hope to conclude the factors forming the gaming and tourism cluster as well as analyzing its formation process. On the basis of the competitive theory, we have derived an international competitive comparison model mainly on gaming and tourism industry. An objective comparison of the competitive advantages in the gaming and tourism industry between Macao and Las Vegas.

9. 靈芝三萜創新提取法和抗腫瘤功能研究

負責人：周文良

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2007 年 4 月

主要參加者：

周文良，劉永銓，梁新原

項目簡介：

靈芝為藥用真菌始載於《神農本草經》，是一種名貴的中草藥，具有扶正固本、滋補強壯等功效，靈芝作為保健品和功能性食品，能夠降血脂、降血糖、保肝和提高免疫力，特別是靈芝能阻止膽固醇的吸收，防止動脈硬化，用於保健品的產品開發具有十分廣闊的市場前景。

靈芝的作用機制包括誘導 DNA 聚合酶的產生，從而促進免疫細胞 DNA 的合成及促進細胞增殖，加速免疫應答；誘導脾淋巴細胞 IL-1，IL-2，IL-3 的產生和 TNF- α 的分泌；增強 B-細胞產生特異性抗體和 T-細胞產生 γ -幹擾素能力，從而發揮其促進體液免疫的作用；促進巨噬細胞吞噬作用，啟動 M Φ 酸性磷酸酶和 β -葡萄糖醛酸酶的活性，增強非特異性免疫的作用等。

靈芝含有多種化學成分，其中靈芝三萜為主要有效成分，目前已分離出 100 多種。靈芝三萜具有止痛、鎮靜、抑制組織胺釋放、解毒、保肝、毒殺腫瘤細胞等功能。本課題改良了靈芝三萜的提取方法，完成了靈芝三萜的提取、鑒定、含量測定、毒理學實驗和中試實驗，為進一步研究它的抗腫瘤作用及其產品開發打下了基礎。

9. Novel Extraction Method and Anti-tumor Studies of Triterpenoids from Ganoderma Lucidum (Ling-zhi)

Principal Investigator: Zhou Wen Liang

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Apr, 2007

Main Participants:

Zhou Wen Liang, Brad, W. C. Lau, Gordon Leung

Introduction:

Ganoderma lucidum as a medicinal mushroom was firstly documented by the Chinese famous medicinal reference “shen nong ben cao jing”. It is a precious traditional Chinese medicine with health promotion effects: decreasing blood fat and sugar, hepatoprotection, enhancing human immunity and so on. Therefore, Ganoderma lucidum was developed to be healthy or functional food, especially in the commerciogenic area of protection human from atherosclerosis because of its inhibition of cholesterol absorbability.

The mechanisms of Ganoderma lucidum’s effects include inducing the production of DNA polymerase to enhance the synthesis of DNA and cell proliferation; inducing spleen lymphocyte to producing IL-1, IL-2, IL-3 and TNF- α ; increase humoral immunity by promoting B-cell to produce specific antibodies and T-cell to produce γ -IFN; and improve non-specific immunity by activating macrophage to increase the activities of acid phosphatase and β -glucuronidase.

Bitter triterpenoids, more than 100 types having been extrated, are the main category of the bioactive ingredients from Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderma lucidum triterpenes have many functions such as relieving pain, sedation, inhibiting release of histamine, detoxification, hepatoprotection and killing tumor cells. This project has finished the extraction, identification, content measurement, toxicological experiment and middle-scale trial of Ganoderma lucidum triterpenes. These results pave the road for further anti-tumor study and related products development of Ganoderma lucidum triterpenes.

出版書籍與章節

Published Books and Chapters

1. 當遊客渴望一個人工文化：夏威夷的巴厘綜合症 (發表著作在旅遊管理)

CAB International

Rosenbaum Mark, 黃業堅

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號

1845933230

內容簡介：

雖然旅遊學者招徠文化歷史旅遊業的重要性，Minca 提出的巴厘綜合症(2000 年)表現為遊客在異國風情目的地逗留期間，甚少重視參與文化或歷史活動。本分析旨在通過研究威基基海灘（檀香山，夏威夷）的遊客在逗留期間，是否有計劃參與教育、歷史或文化活動的機會，探進一步索該現象。基於從 700 多名受訪者實證收集的證據，調查結果顯示對巴厘綜合症的支持。這些研究結果關乎其他異國風情目的地（如牙買加、巴哈馬、馬爾代夫和斐濟）的市場策劃者，因花費於宣傳本土文化和歷史的旅遊廣告，或無法引起潛在遊客的興趣。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、文化

1. When Tourists Desire an Artificial Culture: The Bali Syndrome in Hawaii. In Tourism Management

CAB International

Rosenbaum Mark, Wong Ip Kin, Anthony

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

No. of ISBN: :

1845933230

Abstract:

Although tourism academics tout the importance of cultural–historical tourism, Minca’s (2000) The Bali Syndrome suggests that tourists to exotic destinations place little importance in participating in cultural or historical activities during their stay. The goal of this analysis is to explore this phenomenon in-depth by examining whether tourists in Waikiki Beach (Honolulu, Hawaii) plan to partake in educational, historical or cultural opportunities during their stay. Based on empirical evidence collected from more than 700 respondents, the findings demonstrate support for the Bali Syndrome. These findings are relevant to marketing planners in other exotic destinations (e.g. Jamaica, Bahamas, Maldives and Fiji) because tourism advertising dollars that promote local culture and history may fail to generate interest among potential tourists.

Keywords:

Tourism, Culture

2. 電子商務商業模式研究

澳門科技大學出版社

龐川

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號

9789993753124

內容簡介：

電子商務的發展，歷經了戲劇般的潮起潮落。經歷了上個世紀九十年代的 dotcom 浪潮，2000 年春夏之交納斯達克指數大幅下跌後的大量破產和倖存者的慘淡經營，以及隨後的柳暗花明，有人開始冷靜地思考：究竟是什麼決定了電子商務企業的成功與失敗？是相關的信息通訊技術（ICT）嗎？似乎不是。技術實際上已經成爲了商品，只要負擔得起，絕大多數技術對於任何企業都是開放的、平等的。企業家的創新能力和管理能力被認爲是電子商務成功與否的因素之一，然而業界似乎更看重電子商務商業模式的重要性，因爲正是隨著電子商務的迅速發展，衆多研究者才開始對商業模式的研究表現出越來越高的熱情（正是由於這個原因，本文中對於電子商務商業模式與商業模式並沒有做十分嚴格的區分）。不斷出現的新的商業模式被認爲是電子商務取得成功的關鍵因素，甚至在有些國家，有人爲電子商務的商業模式申請專利加以保護。

管理學大師 Perter Druker 說過：當今企業之間的競爭，不是產品之間的競爭，而是商業模式之間的競爭。當各行各業都把商業模式作爲時髦的用語乃至作爲奮鬥目標時，我們仔細審視後發現，其實大家對於商業模式根本沒有共識，每個人都在從自己的角度理解商業模式。在連最基本的定義和分類都無法取得共識的情況下，又怎麼用相關的理論來指導商業模式的選擇呢？

在澳門科學技術發展基金的支持下，包括作者在內的澳門科技大學行政與管理學院研究團隊對於電子商務商業模式進行了深入的思考，分析了電子商務商業模式的定義和分類，澄清了 Michael Porter 提出的商業模式和企業戰略之間無法區分的質疑，並利用電子商務原子模型作爲工具，具體分析了電子商務商業模式，以及電子商務商業模式的創新。最後還簡要從商業模式的角度分析了澳門電子商務商業模式的缺失。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、商業模式、澳門

2. A Study on Electronic Business Model

Macau University of Science and Technology Publishing House

Pang Chuan

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

No. of ISBN:

9789993753124

Abstract:

Why some ebusinesses are successful, and many others failed? Business models seem to be a very important factor. Supported by Macao Science and Technology Development Foundation, the author did a deep research on relationship between business model and business strategy, and discussed about how to create new ebusiness models to ensure.

Keywords:

E-commerce, Business Model, Macao

3. 管理信息系統

機械工業出版社

薛華成翻譯，龐川翻譯其中 5、6、7、8 四章

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號

7-111-21589-9

內容簡介：

本書全面系統地介紹了管理信息系統的概念、結構、技術和應用，內容新穎，反映了美國當代的最新水平。本書以管理為出發點，分別從管理、宏觀及應用的視角來剖析管理信息系統。實用性強，備有大量案例，非常有利於企業各類人員對管理信息系統形成統一的認識。本書不僅可以作為管理類專業本科生和 MBA 的教材使用，也可以作為培訓教材使用。

關鍵詞：

管理信息系統、數字化企業、信息技術、電子商務

3. Management Information Systems

Mechanics Industry Publishing House

Translated by Xue Hua Cheng, Pang Chuan translated four chapters

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

No. of ISBN:

7-111-21589-9

Abstract:

This book introduces concepts, structures, technologies and applications of Management Information Systems, and the latest research achievements of MIS in U.S. In this book, the authors analyzed MIS from management, macroeconomics and application perspectives. It is a practical book, including many updated cases. It can be used as textbook for university students or MBA students, and also can be used as training material.

Keywords:

MIS, Digital Enterprise, Information Technology, eCommerce

4. 高等學校法學精品教材《法理學》

廈門大學出版社 2007 年

宋方青主編，黃明健撰寫第三編 “法的價值”

澳門科技大學 法學院

ISBN 編號

978-7-5615-2791-7/D•342

內容簡介：

本人是作者之一（撰寫第三編，法的價值，約 5 萬字）。法理學是法學的主要理論學科，法律教育的基礎課程、核心課程。本書由導論和法律本體論、法律發展論、法律運行論、法律價值論等四編組成，全面討論了法律的本質、法律價值、法律與道德、法律要素、法律起源、法律制定、法律執行、法律適用、法治等法律內在和外在方面的基本問題，某些方面的闡述有所深化。

關鍵詞：

法律本體論、法律發展論、法律運行論、法律價值論

4. Jurisprudence

Xiamen University Press 2007

Editor in chief: Song Fang Qin, Chapter 3 written by Huang Ming Jian

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-5615-2791-7/D•342

Abstract:

I was one of the authors. It is the main theories course that the method learn that legal theory learn, educational foundation course, core course of law. This book exists the introduction and ontology of law, development of law, the operation of law, axiology and others. The discussion essence, very worth law of law, law and morals, law main parts of factors, the law originate, law establishment, the law implement, the law apply for, rule of law, etc. Include the law basic problem of the inside and outside aspect, some aspects elaborate to have to turn deeply.

Keywords:

Ontology of Law, Development of Law, The Operation of Law, Axiology

5. 《中醫診斷學》
新世紀全國高等院校教材 2007 年（第二版）
第十一章

中國中醫藥出版社

主編：朱文峰，副主編：莊則澄、吳承玉，編委：丁稱華、王丹芬、孫益鑫、嚴石林、楊牧祥、袁肇凱等

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

ISBN 編號

978-7-80156-310-1

內容簡介：

中醫診斷學.新世紀全國高等院校教材(第二版)是在 2002 年 8 月出版的新世紀全國高等中醫藥院校規劃教材(簡稱新一版)的基礎上,經過修訂而編成的。本教材的編寫,以中醫診斷的基本理論和知識為基本內容,突出臨床實用,突出技能和思維能力的訓練於培養。注重內容的規範,避免內容上與其他開課程的重複,並適當反映當代研究進展。

關鍵詞：

中醫診斷學、全國規劃教材(新世紀二版)

5. “Diagnostics of Chinese Medicine”
New Century Nation’s Teaching Material, Second Edition 2007
Chapter 11

Publishing Company of TCM, China

Editor in chief: Zhu Wen Feng; Subeditor: Zhuang Ze Cheng, Wu Cheng Yu.; Editor members: Ding Cheng Hua, Wang Dan Fen, Sun Yi Xin, Yan Shi Lin, Yang Mu Xiang, Yuan Zhao Kai, etc.

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-80156-310-1

Abstract:

The teaching book “Diagnostics of Chinese medicine” is revised based on the first edition published in 2002 . The newly revised one published with more concentration on the clinical practice, skill and ideation ability. It pays attention to the criterion of content and avoid the repeat with other course. Besides, the modern research development should be presented.

Keywords:

Diagnostics of Chinese Medicine, Teaching Material Normalized

6. 《現代中醫心理學》
新世紀全國高等中醫藥院校創新教材 2007 年
第一章三四節，第二章四節，第十二章

中國中醫藥出版社

主編：王米渠（成都中醫藥大學），副主編：林辰（廣西中醫學院），王丹芬（澳門科技大學），謝靜濤（湖南中醫藥大學），汪欣（四川中醫藥高等專科學校）

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

ISBN 編號

978-7-80231-348-4

內容簡介：

《現代中醫心理學》是適應我國高等醫學教育改革和發展的需要而編寫的。以創新為主旨，倡導科學新說，力求培養研究思維。既概括了中醫心理學的研究成果，又引入以心理學為主的現代科學手段和方法來研究中醫心理學。本教材立足中醫經典理論，系統提升中醫心理學理論基礎，並提出陰陽人格體質學說等新說，強調中醫心理學的臨床應用，在中醫心理病因病機、診斷、治療、養生方面注重理論結合實踐，並進行東西方心理治療的保健觀的比較研究，進而前瞻中醫心理學的發展。

關鍵詞：

中醫心理學、新世紀、創新教材

6. “Modern TCM Psychology”
New Century Innovating Teaching Book 2007
Chapter 1, Chapter 2, Chapter 12
Publishing Company of TCM, China

Editor in chief: Wang Mi Qu, Chengdu University of TCM; Subeditor: Lin Chen, The Guangxi College of TCM; Wang Dan Fen, MUST; Xie Jing Tao, Hunan University of TCM; Wang Xin, Sichuan Junior College of TCM

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-80231-348-4

Abstract:

“Modern TCM Psychology” is edited in keeping our Nation’s demand of innovation and development of high education. It takes the innovation as the main idea which stresses on the scientific new points and research thinking. The book not only summary all of the research productions in past years but introduces the modern scientific methods into the study of TCM Psychology. Based upon the TCM psychology theory, the book elevates and systematizes the TCM psychology with some new idea put out. Also it advocates the clinical application and the comparison with west psychology to predicted the future development.

Keywords:

Chinese Medicine, Psychology, Innovating Teaching Book

7. 亞太地區旅遊會展教育論叢

清華大學出版社

梁文慧，馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

978-99937-1-042-4

內容簡介：

論叢整合論文四十多篇，通過整理結集，將有助於我們進一步瞭解有關亞太地區院校旅遊和會展教育的發展和展望。論叢主要圍繞以下內容進行研討：（一）亞太地區及各國旅遊和會展教育發展的歷史回顧與前景分析；（二）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展品牌專業的建設與發展途徑；（三）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展與泛珠旅遊會展合作的優勢互補和資源作用；（四）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展課程改革與實踐研究；（五）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展精品課程建設與教材編制；（六）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展專業骨幹師資隊伍建設與培養及（七）亞太地區院校旅遊和會展企業人力資源開發管理成功模式。

關鍵詞：

亞太地區、會展教育、旅遊

7. A Review of Current Issues on MICE Tourism Education in the Asia-Pacific Region

Tsing Hua University Press

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

School of Continuing Studies / Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-99937-1-042-4

Abstract:

Papers written by over 40 scholars will provide us with a clear picture on the development and prospects of Tourism and MICE Education at institutions in the Asia-Pacific region. Content of the monograph includes: 1)Historical review and future prospect analysis of tourism and MICE education development in Asia-Pacific region and other countries, 2)Establishment and course development of tourism and MICE category professions for institutions in Asia-Pacific region, 3)Complementary strength and resources between tourism and MICE in Asia-Pacific institutions in cooperation with MICE tourism in the Pearl River Delta region, 4)Innovation and implementation studies on tourism and MICE programs for institutions in Asia-Pacific region, 5)Tourism and MICE program design and organization of teaching material for institutions in Asia-Pacific region, 6)Training and advancement of key education teams on tourism and MICE program for institutions in Asia-Pacific region and 7)Human resources development and successful management of tourism and MICE industries in Asia-Pacific region.

Keywords:

Asia-Pacific Region, MICE Education, Tourism

8. 兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作研究

清華大學出版社

梁文慧，王政彥

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

978-7-302-15324-5

內容簡介：

本研究為澳門基金會資助的研究課題“兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作研究”。研究的目的包括四方面：一、瞭解兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育實務上的異同；二、探討兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可能性；三、分析兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的背景條件；四、研擬兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可行策略。由上述四項研究目的，可發展出持續教育實務、合作態度、觀念、合作目的與策略等的研究問題。本研究主要為評估兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作之可行性，乃以兩岸四地的大學成人推廣教育實際工作人員、政府行政人員及學術界的學者專家，共 30 人為研究對象，採用質性研究方法，以文件分析法、分區座談法及訪談法，進行研究。研究工具乃是根據文獻探討與相關資料分析後，自編之「兩岸四地大學推廣教育座談會研討議題大綱」以及「兩岸四地大學推廣教育訪談問卷」，做為本研究的工具。

根據質性研究分析發現：

一、中國大陸大學持續教育主要由學校授權執行三大業務，包括學歷教育、高等教育自學考試與非學歷教育。香港的大學持續教育，受到香港政府的大力鼓吹，相當地有其成果。澳門的大學持續教育，受到旅遊與博彩業的影響而蓬勃發展並以職業導向為主。台灣地區的大學持續教育，受到台灣高等教育蓬勃發展的影響，同時受終身學習觀念的國際風潮影響，相當活躍與積極成長。

二、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作觀點上的異同主要是中國大陸重視品牌，香港重視經濟效益；澳門與台灣都重視經濟發展，澳門強調職業的訓練，台灣則有社區公民意識的概念。

三、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的可能性評估，合作可能性及意願極高並抱持樂觀態度。

四、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作背景條件與教育問題之影響，兩岸四地合作的背景條件漸趨成熟，且為同文同種，擁有共同的傳統文化，但受兩岸四地不同的教育政策，因此教育合作也受到相關教育政策的影響，大抵有證書的認可以及學校資源有限之問題。

五、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的基礎與考量，主要以非學歷教育為合作基礎、合作應考慮市場因素、教育合作應符合雙方目標及需求及合作的基礎要能考量引進優質教育資源。

六、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的基礎與願景建構，需要先瞭解合作的目的，以及彼此合作所建立的共同願景。

七、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的可行策略，主要有合作項目內容與合作方法，在合作的項目內容有校際整體的合作，如國際聯合學院結合；校際部分的合作，如姊妹校的締結；課程的合作，如精英課程、實習參訪課程、遠距課程、旅遊課程、一加一課程、五合一課程等；就大學課程內容的合作而言：有會展、製造業、服務業、管理、會計、中藥、高科技、博彩、旅遊、物流、成人教育、老人教育、文化設計、體育活動、殯葬等。就大學內部可合作的項目而言：師資、學生、教材、教學等都是合作項目就教育合作的項目來，從師資的交流到學生的交換，以及教材的互通、以及教法的創新，如遠距教學的合作等，都是重要的合作項目。就合作的人力而言：師資應考量由各院系支持提供。就合作的經費而言：經費應考量分區收費因地制宜。合作的方式可以是三先三後與三邊並具、連鎖或聯盟方式、產官學的網絡合作方式、合作基金會的設立、上課帶實習、學費與薪水兼具的方式及旅遊與學習兼具的方式等。

八、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的近程目標與其配套措施，可從互相接觸到優劣互補、從教育需求到建立共同教育市場的合作目標，其配套措施有從師資與學生的交流開始、成立教育合作論壇、成立專上教育聯盟、架設合作平臺、成立教育共同基金、分工協議書的制定、由台商等民間推動及從遠距教育合作開始等。

九、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的中程目標與其配套措施方面，中程教育合作的目標在克服障礙，以減少阻力，合作上的障礙主要有學歷認可的法規障礙、政治的障礙、交通與成本的障礙及合作的人力與經費不足的障礙等。配套措施有兩岸四地學歷的認可機制建立、以共同目標來克服障礙，以共同需求來克服阻力、增加兩岸四地合作的廣度，包含師資、課程、資源與設備及增加兩岸四地合作的深度，包括從非學歷教育到學歷教育等。

十、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的長程目標與其配套措施方面，主要是促進兩岸四地文化、政治與教育的互動，建立大中華人力資源的開發與中華區域合作聯盟的建立。配套措施有建立 WTO 開放教育市場之公平互惠機制、成立大中華地區之大學持續教育合作委員會、建立大中華區域之教育合作網絡、規劃大中華文化圈的整體人力資源與競爭力、建構大中華終身學習資訊網等。

十一、可行策略背後的問題可能有政治危機下學歷認可機制、多邊模式的趨避衝突、教育合作背後的經濟競爭、文憑至上的空洞主義危機、終身學習風潮的知識汰舊恐慌、高等教育通俗化的價值兩難、成人教育的平等概念與階級複製、知識商品化的全球性危機、社會變遷下的網路連結到社會組織的解體及後現代政治組織的不確定性與非典型性分析等。

本研究的結論為：

一、兩岸四地大學持續教育合作的相同觀點在於：終身學習的普及性、成人與高等教育的整合性、持續教育功能的一致性。

二、兩岸四地大學持續教育的差異觀點在於：實施機構與名稱的不同、政治背景與法規的不同。

三、兩岸四地在大學持續教育合作觀點上的特色：中國大陸重視門當戶對的大學品牌，但趨於保守；台灣與香港有高度的高等教育發展，但流於通俗化；澳門積極致力高等教育與職業教育的發展，但有時須面臨認可的限制。

四、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作基礎在於：共同的中華文化基礎以及未來的全球化趨勢，當以認知主義的文化認同以及新自由主義的全球經濟觀點，突破現實主義的合作限制。

五、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作條件在於：市場性、經濟性以及品質性的考量必須重視市場的互惠性、經濟的相對性以及品質的開放性。

六、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作目的在於：優劣互補與雙贏互利，但要能注意個別性與誠意性。

七、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作願景在於：大中華之卓越高等教育的建立以及成功經驗的分享，但要考量文化的霸權性與改革性。

八、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作意願與評估：意願高、可行性高但仍需要做風險與利益評估。

九、兩岸四地大學持續教育合作的可行策略：分成校際合作、課程項目合作、課程內容合作、合作的方法等型態之實施策略。

十、兩岸四地大學持續教育合作的實施措施為：近程、中程與遠程的合作目標與配套措施。

十一、兩岸四地大學持續教育的合作障礙有：學歷認可、政治、交通、成本、人力與經費等障礙。

十二、兩岸四地大學持續教育合作的迷思在於：政治危機的幹擾與趨避衝突；合作與競爭矛盾；高等教育的空洞化、通俗化與商品化；成人教育的階級流動與階級複製的困境；合作網路化的社會解體觀；後現代的合作之不確定與非典型性迷思等。

依據研究發現與結論，本研究有下列建議：

一、對各地政府的教育當局：制定兩岸四地教育合作的法規與政策、制定大中華地區的適用性終身學習辦法、修正兩岸四地共同的學歷認可辦法、建立大中華地區共同的零存整付的學習制度、草擬兩岸四地多邊的教育合作約定、建構兩岸四地的產官學的教育合作系統及制定兩岸四地教育合作評估到方案執行的策略。

二、對各地高等教育之大學：建立大中華地區的高等教育聯盟、成立大中華地區教育合作的共同基金、建構大中華地區高等教育的合作網絡、反對政治幹擾教育的文化訴求與宣告、形成新的學習價值系統、大學持續教育合作對象的開放、合作範圍的擴大與合作議題的多元化、大學持續教育合作在卓越品質與機會均等之間的平衡、大學學期制度的改革，以因應成人學習特質及 WTO 開放教育市場的共同協商與合作。

三、對各地的成人教育學界：形成成人學習的跨地區性的合作方案、創新建構大中華地區虛擬的成人高等教育學院、建立兩岸四地成人教育合作平臺、成人公民教育、社區教育等議題融入大學持續教育之中及兩岸四地之市民社會學習園區的成立。

四、對未來研究者：有關兩岸四地相關課程的共同開發研究、大中華地區教育合作之哲學性探討、有關教育合作評估到執行成果之間的評鑑研究、有關合作組合間的團體動力與影響因素探討及有關合作的利益分配制度的相關研究。

關鍵詞：

兩岸四地、持續教育、合作評估

8. A Study on the Collaborative Development of Continuing Education among Universities in the Greater China Region

Tsing Hua University Press

Aliana Leong, C. Y. Wang

School of Continuing Studies / Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-302-15324-5

Abstract:

The aim of the study includes four aspects: 1. to understand the similarities and differences; 2. to investigate the feasibilities of collaboration; 3. to analyze the background conditions of collaboration; and 4. to recommend viable strategies for the collaborative development of continuing education among universities in the Greater China (including the Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). From the four aims mentioned above, research questions such as the practice of continuing education, the attitudes and concepts of collaboration, the purposes and strategies of collaboration can be derived. The prime objective of the study is to evaluate the feasibilities of collaborative development of continuing education in the Greater China region. The research target includes a total of 30 interviewees who are practitioners of continuing education services, governmental administrative officers and scholars/experts. A qualitative approach is applied by means of documentary analysis, focus group discussion and interviews. Based on the literature review and analysis of related information, the outline of the focus group discussion and the interview questions were developed as research instruments of the study.

Findings based on Qualitative studies:

1. Concerning the function and current situation of continuing education among universities in the Greater China region, the function of continuing education in universities in Mainland China are delegated to administer three categories of functions including accredited education, higher education self directed studies examination and non-accredited education. With the vigorous support of the Hong Kong Government, continuing education in Hong Kong has achieved fruitful outcomes. With the influence of tourism and the gaming industry, continuing education in Macau has boosted up its development besides being mainly vocational. Continuing education in Taiwan, influenced by the vigorous development in higher education and international trends of life-long learning, is active and growing strongly.

2. The differences of values in continuing education collaborations among universities in the Greater China region. Mainland China gives high value on branding issues; Hong Kong values economic benefits; both Macau and Taiwan value economic development; while Macau emphasizes vocational training, Taiwan underscores the sense of community civil awareness.

3. Concerning the feasibility analysis in collaborative development of continuing education in the Greater China region, collaboration attitudes are positive with extremely high feasibility and desire.

4. The influence of collaboration background conditions and educational issues on collaborative continuing education in the Greater China region. The conditions of collaboration are getting mature because people living in the Greater China areas have very similar backgrounds e.g. race, language, traditions and culture. However, because of difference in educational policies, collaboration will be influenced by the educational policy implemented, for instance, the problem of certificate recognition and limited resources.

5. The basis and consideration for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Informal education is the basis of collaboration; concerns of the collaboration include market factor, mutual objective and needs, and introduction of quality education resources as the basis of collaboration.

6. The foundation and the prospects for collaborative development of continuing education among universities in the Greater China region are to firstly understand the purpose of the collaboration and to establish a common prospect for mutual collaboration.

7. Feasible strategies in collaborative development of continuing education among universities in the Greater China region include the contents of collaborative projects and the ways of collaboration. Under the auspices of projects contents, there are inter-university collaborations, such as the establishment of international united colleges; under partial interscholastic collaboration including the establishment of sister schools, program collaboration including expert program, internship and visit program, distance-learning program, tourism program, one-plus-one program, five-into-one program. Collaboration on content of the university program includes MICE, manufacturing, service industry, management, accounting, Chinese medicine, advanced technology, gaming, tourism, logistic, adult education, age education, cultural design, sport activities, and funeral and burial. Internal collaboration includes: teachers, students, teaching materials are items for educational collaboration. From the exchange activities of teachers to student exchange program, interflow of teaching materials, innovation in teaching methods like distance learning, are all important items for collaboration. For collaboration in human resources, considerations of teachers have to be made by each institution. For expenses in collaboration, expenses have to be made according to each individual region. Method of collaboration can be chain-like or an alliance, official school link, the establishment of cooperation fund, course and internship, school fee and study allowance, and travel and learning modes.

8. Short-range goals and related measures for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. From mutual contacts to complementary to each other, from education demand to the collaborative goal of establishing a common education market. Related measure is from the communication between teachers and students, establishment of a collaborative education forum, establishment of a higher education association, setting up of a collaborative platform, establishment of an education fund, formulation of protocol, and starting with local business corporations and long-distance learning.

9. Mid-range goals and related measures for collaborative development of continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Mid-range collaborative education aims at overcoming barriers in order to reduce resistance. Barriers in collaboration mainly come from the legal aspects of education recognition, political obstacles, transportation and cost difficulties and problem in insufficient manpower and expense in collaboration. Corresponding measures include the establishment of an education recognition mechanism among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, overcoming barriers through a common goal and overcoming resistance by sharing a common demand. To vertically enhance collaboration among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan including faculty members, programs, resources, and facilities. To horizontally enhance collaboration, starting with non- accredited education to accredited programs and others may be considered

10. Long-range goals and related measures for collaborative development of continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. It includes promotion of cultural, political, and educational interactions as well as establishing human resources development and a regional collaboration federation in the Greater China region. Related measures include the establishment of a mutual beneficial mechanism under the WTO open education market. Setting up of a collaborative development of continuing education committee for universities in the Greater China region; a collaborative education network for Chinese regions, human resources planning and competitiveness of Chinese academic circle, and the establishment of lifelong learning information network for the Greater China region.

11. Problems behind the feasible strategies may include an education recognition system under political crisis, multilateral avoidance and conflicts, economic competition following educational collaboration, the threat of hollowing-out due to being certificate-oriented, the terror of obsolescence under the trend of lifelong learning, the value dilemma of popularization of higher education and learning value, the equal concept of adult education and the replication of social classes, the global crisis of knowledge commoditization, network linkage and organization disintegration in society under social change and uncertainty and atypical analysis of post-modern political organization.

Conclusion of the study:

1. Similar viewpoints in continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan include: popularization of lifelong learning, integration of adult and higher education and coherence in the function of continuing education.

2. Different viewpoints in continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan include: difference between the name and function of the institution, difference in political background and law.

3. Characteristics in collaborative viewpoints in continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan include: Mainland China values the need for universities to be of equal standing and tends to be conservative, Taiwan and Hong Kong have high development in higher education but is popularized, Macao is committed to the development of higher education and vocational education but is faced with limited recognition.

4. Collaboration among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan is based on: a common Chinese culture and the current drift towards globalization, with the cultural recognition of cognitivism and the global economic perspective of new liberalism are able to break through realism and collaborative limitations.

5. Conditions for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: considerations on the market, economy and quality have to be of mutual benefit to the market, relative to the economy and the openness of the quality.

6. Aims of the collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: complementary in strength and weakness, win-win and mutual beneficial, but have to be pay attention to individual difference and sincerity.

7. Collaborative will for continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: establishment of excellent higher education in greater China and experience-sharing of the success, however, considerations have to be made in cultural supremacy and reform.

8. Collaborative desire and assessment for continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: high desire and feasibility, however, it is still necessary to carry out risk and benefit assessment.

9. Feasible strategies for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan consist of interscholastic collaboration, course collaboration, course content collaboration and implementation strategies for methods of collaboration.

10. Implementation measures for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: short term, mid term and long term collaborative goals and related measures.

11. Barriers for collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: barrier in education recognition, politics, transportation, cost, manpower and expenses.

12. Uncertainties in collaborative continuing education among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan: the interference and conflicts brought about by political crisis, contradiction between collaboration and competition, hollowing-out of higher education, popularization and commercialization, the tough position of floating status and duplicating status in adult education, social disintegrating viewpoint of collaborative network, uncertainty and atypical confusion in post-modern collaboration.

According to the result and conclusion of this study, suggestions are as follows:

1. For each government educational department: establish law and strategy for education collaboration among universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, formulate applicable lifelong learning methods for greater China region, amend the education recognition method for Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, establish a common credit saving passport education system for the greater China region, draft a multi-lateral education collaboration for Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, establish an official collaborative system for education in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and formulate strategies for collaborative assessment and plan implementation for education in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

2. For universities that provide higher education: establish higher education union for the greater China region, establish common fund for education collaboration in greater China region, formulate collaborative network for higher education in greater China region, announcement to oppose political interference towards education, formulate new learning value, openness towards continuing education collaboration, expand the scope of collaboration and diversify collaboration, balance between excellent quality and equal opportunity for collaborative continuing education among universities, reform in

semester system of university, discussion and collaboration according to the characteristic of adult learning and WTO opening of education market.

3. For adult education circles: form a cross-border collaborative plan for adult education, establish a innovative and virtual adult higher education institute in the greater China region, establish a platform for collaborative adult education in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, to have adult civil education and community education as subjects of continuing education in universities, and the establishment of social learning for citizens in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

4. For future researchers: common developmental studies on related curricula in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, philosophy discussion on educational collaboration in the greater China region, a study on the achievements of collaborative education: from assessment to implementation, investigation on synergy between collaborative organizations and influential factors, and studies on benefit distribution systems for collaboration.

Keywords:

Greater China, Continuing Education, Collaborative Development

9. 澳門定位為會議觀光城市的前景和現狀研究 載於梁文慧、馬勇（主編）亞太地區旅遊會展教育論叢

清華大學出版社

梁文慧，Sanjay Nadkarni

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院 / 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

978-99937-1-042-4

內容簡介：

近年來目睹澳門旅遊業的驚人發展，基本上可歸咎於博彩業的發展。不過，為了確保澳門經濟的可持續和穩健發展，需要依賴會展業，這重要因素沒有被決策者遺忘。就澳門現在經濟的發展，本研究將作出探究性分析，以空前盛大的旅遊業建設為背景，探討澳門發展成為會議觀光的潛力，把沉睡的澳門飛躍地變成“東方拉斯維加斯”。

本研究以澳門的旅遊發展方向為總背景，討論澳門發展成為會議觀光之優勢和劣勢，透過對產業利益相關的參與者的調查，目的找出發展成功的會議觀光之條件因素，澳門的具體表現和這些條件因素作出比較。這項分析結果可以具體地指出澳門要成為一個具有競爭力的會議觀光城市還存在一些差距。

關鍵詞：

會展、澳門、觀光定位、利益相關的參與者認知

9. Positioning Macao as a MICE Destination: Prospects and Realities In M. W. Leong and Y. Ma (Eds.), A Review of Current Issues on MICE Tourism Education in the Asia-Pacific Region

Tsing Hua University Press

Aliana Leong, Sanjay Nadkarni

**School of Continuing Studies / Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of
Science and Technology**

No. of ISBN:

978-99937-1-042-4

Abstract:

The phenomenal growth in tourism witnessed by Macao in recent years has been largely attributable to the development of the casino industry. However, the significance of the MICE sector in ensuring a sustainable and robust growth of Macao's tourism-driven economy has not been lost on the policymakers. In light of these developments, this study provides an exploratory analysis of Macao's potential as a MICE tourism destination against the backdrop of the unprecedented spurt in tourism infrastructure development that is transforming this once 'sleepy' enclave into the 'Las Vegas of the East'.

The study provides the overall backdrop that has set Macao on the tourism growth trajectory and discusses the pros and cons of establishing it as a MICE destination in its own right. Stakeholder perceptions are solicited by means of a survey with the objective of determining the critical attributes that contribute towards building a successful MICE destination and Macao's performance indicators vis-à-vis these attributes. The analysis provides pointers towards identifying critical gaps that Macao needs to address in order to position itself as a competitive MICE destination.

Keywords:

MICE, Macao, Destination Positioning, Stakeholder Perceptions

10. 兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作研究思考 載於程祥徽（主編）澳門人文社會科學：回顧與前瞻

澳門基金會

梁文慧，馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院 / 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

978-99937-1-042-4

內容簡介：

本研究為澳門基金會資助的研究課題“兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作研究”。研究的目的包括四方面：一、瞭解兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育實務上的異同；二、探討兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可能性；三、分析兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的背景條件；四、研擬兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可行策略。由上述四項研究目的，可發展出持續教育實務、合作態度、觀念、合作目的與策略等的研究問題。本研究主要為評估兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作之可行性，乃以兩岸四地的大學成人推廣教育實際工作人員、政府行政人員及學術界的學者專家，共 30 人為研究對象，採用質性研究方法，以檔分析法、分區座談法及訪談法，進行研究。研究工具乃是根據文獻探討與相關資料分析後，自編之「兩岸四地大學推廣教育座談會研討議題大綱」以及「兩岸四地大學推廣教育訪談問卷」，做為本研究的工具。

關鍵詞：

持續教育、合作、兩岸四地

10. A Study on the Collaborative Development of Continuing Education among Universities in the Cross-strait. In X. H. Cheng (Ed.), Macau Humanities and Social Sciences – Review and Prospect

Macao Foundation

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

School of Continuing Studies / Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-99937-1-042-4

Abstract:

The aim of the study includes four aspects: 1. to understand the similarities and differences; 2. to investigate the feasibilities of collaboration; 3. to analyze the background conditions of collaboration; and 4. to recommend viable strategies for the collaborative development of continuing education among universities in the cross-strait (including the Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). From the four aims mentioned above, research questions such as the practice of continuing education, the attitudes and concepts of collaboration, the purposes and strategies of collaboration can be derived. The prime objective of the study is to evaluate the feasibilities of collaborative development of continuing education in the Greater China region. The research target includes a total of 30 interviewees who are practitioners of continuing education services, governmental administrative officers and scholars/experts. A qualitative approach is applied by means of documentary analysis, focus group discussion and interviews. Based on the literature review and analysis of related information, the outline of the focus group discussion and the interview questions were developed as research instruments of the study.

Keywords:

Continuing Education, Collaboration, Cross-strait

學術論文

Academic Papers

1. 群組選擇模板的可視化集散與層次分析尋優

蔡智明，黃良力，殷駿

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，2(1)：13-21

內容簡介：

在多方案分析選擇中，需要建立多個分析模板表達對方案的評價思考，模板的可視化有利於模板的理解、交流；模板中方案與各種元素之間的複雜關係，往往使人難以判斷和選擇最後方案，因此需要運用群組決策支持算法，幫助尋找優化方案。本文在概述了我們的集群決策支持系統所支持的可視化建模過程後，討論了可視化模板中的建模圖符類層次、數據庫表示及其集中與發散問題；以及選擇模板的量化層次分析尋優算法、實例與試驗結果等。

關鍵詞：

群組決策、群組模板、模板可視化、層次分析法

1. The Concentration and Distribution of Visual Group Selecting Templates

Cai Zhi Ming, Huang Liang Li, Yin Jun

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 2(1):13-21

Abstract:

Many modeling templates are produced during the selecting of solutions. The users will benefit from the visual selecting templates with understanding and exchange of their considering. It's very hard to see which solution is best or better among interlaced relationships grid, the group-decision-supporting algorithm can reason the best one. The paper depicts the class hierarchy of the visual notations and semantic representation of databases after introduction of our group decision supporting system. The concentration and distribution of databases are discussed. The modified Analytic Hierarchy Process is given for sorting solutions. An example, experiment data and conclusion are following.

Keywords:

Group Decision, Group Templates, Visual Templates, Analytic Hierarchy Process

2. 層次化知識表達的一個模型—— 面向用於智能系統的知件

丁利亞

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

高級智能計算和智能信息學學報，2007，11(10)：1232-1240

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個多分解等級的知識表達模型，定義了領域層次結構，應用層次結構，以及運行層次結構，討論了在知識層次結構上的推理機制。介紹了知識層次結構的自動構建以及如何應用於智能系統的開發。

關鍵詞：

層次化的知識表達、知識層次的自動構建、用於智能系統的知件

2. A Model of Hierarchical Knowledge Representation — Toward Knowware for Intelligent Systems

Ding Li Ya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Advanced Computational Intelligence and Intelligent Informatics, 2007, 11(10):1232-1240

Abstract:

We propose a model for multiresolutionary knowledge representation; define concepts of domain, application and working hierarchies; and discuss inference mechanisms in the knowledge hierarchy. We also introduce an automatic construction of the knowledge hierarchy for the development of intelligent systems.

Keywords:

Hierarchical Knowledge Representation, Automatic Construction of Knowledge Hierarchy, Knowware for Intelligent Systems

3. 利用知件系統自動構建的基於知識的系統

丁利亞，Sanjay Nadkarni

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第六屆機器學習與控制國際會議，2007

內容簡介：

本文介紹知件系統的研究背景，描述通過利用知件系統來自動構建基於知識的系統。知件系統是一個智能工具，包括一套智能組件以及基於知識的系統的自動構建功能，它可以用來幫助應用開發者產生所希望的智能系統，但並不必要要求開發者熟悉和掌握人工智能技術。

關鍵詞：

層次化的知識表達、知件系統、及於知識的系統的構建、混合智能系統

3. Automatic Construction of Knowledge-based System Using Knowware System

Ding Li Ya, Sanjay Nadkarni

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Sixth International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, Aug 19-22, 2007, Hong Kong, China

Abstract:

It introduces the research background of Knowware System (KWS), and describes automatic construction of knowledge-based system using KWS. The KWS is an intelligent tool that consists of a set of intelligent components together with the function of automatic construction of knowledge-based system, and it is designed to support application developer to construct his/her desired hybrid intelligent system without the necessity of being familiar with AI techniques.

Keywords:

Hierarchical Knowledge Representation, Knowware System, Construction of Knowledge-based System, Hybrid Intelligent System

4. 知件系統的設計與開發

丁利亞

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第二屆創新計算，信息和控制國際會議，2007

內容簡介：

本文討論知件系統的設計和開發，並描述知件系統的框架：一個基於知識的處理器的工具庫，一個智能編輯器，一個知識描述語言處理器，以及一個用戶系統安裝器。

關鍵詞：

知件系統、智能組件、知識描述語言

4. Design and Development of Knowware System

Ding Li Ya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Second International Conference on Innovative Computing, Information and Control, Sept 5-7, 2007, Kumamoto, Japan

Abstract:

It discusses the design and development of a knowware system (KWS), and describes the KWS scheme with a warehouse of KB processors, an intelligent editor, a KDL processor, a tester, and an installer.

Keywords:

Knowware System, Intelligent Components, Knowledge Description Language

5. 智能家居藍牙遙控系統的實現

袁小晨，李瑩，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

數字社區&智能家居，2007，8：76-79

內容簡介：

該文提出了一種智能家居藍牙遙控方案。手機通過藍牙給智能家居系統的主處理器發送命令，從而控制整個智能家居系統。

關鍵詞：

智能家居、藍牙、手機

5. Implementation of a Remote Control System for Smart Home via Bluetooth

Yuan Xiao Chen, Li Ying, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Digital Community & Smart home, 2007, 8:76-79

Abstract:

A remote control scheme for smart home is proposed. Mobile phone remotely commands the main processor of Smart Home System via Bluetooth, thus controls the Smart Home System.

Keywords:

Smart Home, Bluetooth, Mobile Phone

6. 一種基於手機短信的智能監控系統的設計與實現

袁小晨，潘藝萍，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

計算機時代，2007，第 12 期：.55-57

內容簡介：

針對網絡監控技術和手機短信遠程控制技術相結合的發展趨勢，本文提出了一種基於手機短信的智能監控系統的實現方法，該系統具有價格低廉、實用性強的特點，對於開發具有靈活性、開放性、擴展性和實用性的網絡監控技術作了有益的探索。

關鍵詞：

網絡監控、手機短信、遠程控制、智能監控

6. Design and Implementation of an SMS-based Intelligent Surveillance System

Yuan Xiao Chen, Pan Yi Ping, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Computer Era, 2007, Vol. 12: 55-57

Abstract:

According to the developmental trend of combination of network surveillance technology and SMS remote control technology, this paper proposes the implementation of an SMS-based intelligent surveillance system, which has characteristics of low cost and high practicality, doing a great exploring in developing flexible and extensible network surveillance technologies.

Keywords:

Network Surveillance, Short Message Service (SMS), Remote Control, Intelligent Surveillance

7. 智能家居遙控系統的實現

袁小晨，鄭澤峰，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

信息通信技術，2007，第 1 期：44-49

內容簡介：

隨著移動通信的迅猛發展，人們的生活模式隨之發生了巨大的變化。這篇文章描述了一種通過藍牙和短信實現的遙控方案，分別從短距離和長距離上實現了對智能家居系統的遙距控制。但是由於短信傳輸的延遲、短信的丟失以及短信內容缺乏保密性等因素，儘管手機短信的應用很廣泛，短信並不適宜用來進行遠程控制。因此，這篇文章提出了一種短信傳輸協議，採用可靠傳輸和信息加密機制，實現了短信安全可靠的遠程控制功能。

關鍵詞：

遙距控制、智能家居、藍牙、短信

7. Implementation of a Remote Control System for Smart Home

Yuan Xiao Chen, Cheang Chak Fong, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Information and Communications Technologies, 2007, Vol.1:44-49

Abstract:

Advances in mobile communication bring great effects on people's life styles. This paper describes the implementation of a remote control scheme, Remote Control System via Bluetooth and SMS (Short Message Service), which controls smart home in short distance and long distance, respectively. Although SMS is widely used for a variety of applications, it is not suitable for the purpose of remote control because it suffers from transmission delay, loss and lacks of confidentiality. This paper proposes a SMS-based protocol, which is designed with the mechanisms of reliable transmission and information encryption, thus it is capable of the implementation of secure and reliable control.

Keywords:

Remote Control, Smart Home, Bluetooth, SMS

8. SIP ALG 穿透 NAT 的實現

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會議／刊物名稱：

電信快報：網路與通信，2007，2，No.428：5-10

內容簡介：

NAT 是 SIP 應用中一個巨大的障礙，如何解決 SIP 應用穿透 NAT 已成為當前互聯網領域研究的熱點問題。論文通過剖析 NAT 的工作原理，並針對 SIP 協議的信令過程的特點，提出了採用 ALG 設備來解決 NAT 的穿透問題，具體設計了 ALG 的結構和相關實現算法，並給出了詳細的實現方案。

關鍵詞：

會話發起協議（SIP）、網絡地址轉換（NAT）、IP 語音

8. ALG Implement for NAT Traversal in SIP

Huang Yong Feng, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Telecommunications Information, 2007, 2, No.428: 5-10

Abstract:

NAT is a big problem for SIP, now it catches more and more people's attention in Internet that how to travel NAT for SIP. Through analyzing the working process in NAT and the trait of SIP signaling, this paper proposed to use ALG to resolve the problem. Then a detailed framework and resolving was provided.

Keywords:

Session Initiation Protocol, Network Address Translation, Voice Over IP

9. SIP ALG 面向事務過程的隊列調度算法及性能分析

黃永峰，候冠男，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

電子學報，2007，7，35(7)：1223-1227，EI 檢索

內容簡介：

NAT 成爲多媒體通信應用中一個巨大的障礙，如何解決 SIP 應用穿透 NAT 的問題成爲當前互聯網研究的熱點。論文通過剖析 NAT 的工作原理，並針對 SIP 註冊信令過程特點，建立了面向 NAT 穿透的 SIP ALG 體系結構模型，並提出了基於主動對象設計模式的實現方法。同時，針對 ALG 多路並發處理以及消息存儲-修改-轉發的特點，重點研究了 ALG 對多路呼叫的調度策略，提出了基於事務的多隊列優先調度算法，建立了 ALG 最大並發呼叫數的計算模型。實際測試表明，論文所提出計算模型和實際測試結果比較吻合，證明瞭計算模型的正確性和實用性。

關鍵詞：

NAT、應用級網關、多隊列調度算法

9. SIP ALG Multi-queue Priority Scheduling Algorithm Based on Calling Events and the Performance Analysis

Huang Yong Feng, Hou Guan Nan, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Acta Electronica Sinica, 2007,7, 35(7):1223-1227, EI Citation Index

Abstract:

NAT is a significant barrier in SIP peer-to-peer multimedia communication. The problem of penetrating NAT in SIP application is of great research value. Considering the process of SIP protocol, we propose an SIP ALG architecture that solves the problem of penetrating NAT. Moreover, the paper studies extensively on the scheduling strategy of multi-process calling. A multi-queue priority scheduling algorithm based on calling events is proposed, as well as a model that calculates the maximum simultaneous data number in ALG. The proposed models are verified by testing results.

Keywords:

Network Address Translation (NAT), Application Level Gateway (ALG), Multi-queue Priority Scheduling Algorithm

10. WinCE.net 下圖形用戶介面的開發

姚文利，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

電腦學習，2007，8，No.4：14-15，

內容簡介：

討論了一種可以節省內存的繪製窗體背景界面的方法；實現了窗體無效後重繪先前背景的功能。

關鍵詞：

圖形用戶界面、WinCE.net、.NET 精簡框、嵌入式系統

10. Development of Graphics User Interface Based on WinCE.net

Yao Wen Li, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Computer Study, 2007, 8, No.4:14-15

Abstract:

This paper discusses a method to draw the background pictures of a window that can save RAM and implements redrawing the former background pictures after the invalidation of a window.

Keywords:

Graphics User Interface, WinCE.net, .NET Compact Framework, Embedded System

11. 無線 VoIP 安全性研究

梁琨，黃津銘，李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國公共安全 學術版，2007，6，No.2：77-79

內容簡介：

隨著無線局域網的普及以及 VoIP 技術的不斷發展，無線 VoIP 已成為一個熱門的研究課題，其安全性問題尤其值得關注。本文將首先介紹無線 VoIP 的基本原理，然後分析威脅無線 VoIP 系統安全的因素，最後討論初步的安全解決方案。

關鍵詞：

無線 VoIP、安全

11. Research on Security of Wireless VoIP

Liang Kun, Huang Jin Ming, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Public Security Academy Edition, 2007, 6, No.2: 77-79,

Abstract:

As a result of popularization of WLAN and improvement of VoIP technology, wireless VoIP becomes a hot research topic and should pay special attention to its security. In this paper, after the introduction of basic principle of wireless VoIP, threats to wireless VoIP systems are analyzed. Preliminary solutions to enhance the security are discussed at last.

Keywords:

Wireless VoIP, Security

12. 嫦娥一號任務載荷 Gamma 射線探測器

馬濤，常進，張楠，蔡明生，宮一忠，唐和生，張仁健，王楠生，于敏，毛建平，蘇雙寶，方正，鄒永廖，許敖敖，劉良鋼

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

空間研究進展，2007 年 4 月 20 日，SCI 全文檢索

內容簡介：

Gamma 射線譜儀(GRS) 是中國在 2007 年將要發射的首顆探測衛星--嫦娥一號上的有效載荷之一。該射線譜儀的主要目的是探測月表 20 釐米深度內，包含氧，矽，鐵，鈦，鈾，鈷，鉀，以及鎂，鋁，鈣等 14 種元素的豐度。該儀器在遠距離探測整個月面的應用方面具有如下顯著特點：大的有效探測面積及較強的本底抑制技術。本文中，作者介紹了 GRS 的結構設計及其性能，同時，亦介紹了 GRS 的定標問題。

關鍵詞：

月面、Gamma 射線譜儀、遠距離探測、GEANT4、嫦娥一號

12. Gamma-ray Detector on Board Lunar Mission Chang'E-1

T. Ma, J. Chang, N. Zhang, M.S. Cai, Y.Z. Gong, H.S. Tang, R.J. Zhang, N.S. Wang, M. Yu, J.P. Mao, S.B. Su, Z. Fang, Y.L. Zhou, Xu Ao Ao, Liu Liang Gang

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Advance in Space Research, Apr 20, 2007, full-paper indexed by SCI

Abstract:

Gamma-ray spectrometer(GRS) is included in the payload of Chinese first lunar Chang'E-1 that will be launched in 2007. Specific objectives of the GRS are to map abundance of O, Si, Fe, Ti, U, Th, K, and perhaps, Mg, Al, and Ca to depths of about 20cm. There are remarkable advantages for GRS application to remote sensing elemental materials over the entire lunar surface: large effective area and good ability for background rejection. We will describe the design of GRS and present its performance in this paper. Moreover, the GRS calibration will also be introduced.

Keywords:

Lunar, Gamma-ray Spectrometer, Remote Sensing, GEANT4, Chang'E-1

13. γ 能譜中重疊峰的微分法處理技術研究

祝夢華，劉良鋼，尤衆，許敖敖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，12，1(2)：1-7

內容簡介：

在研究、比較其他學科處理重疊峰方法的基礎上，應用微分法解析 γ 能譜資料中的重疊峰現象。由於能譜中各峰在波峰位置處相互作用較強，應用微分法對曲線變化趨勢反應強烈的優勢，計算出各峰參數資訊。用高斯曲線描述各波形，然後用合成波形與實際波形比較，不斷修正各峰參數，使兩者接近。通過多次實驗檢測，證明該方法在處理 γ 能譜重疊峰現象時有較好的效果。

關鍵詞：

重疊峰、微分法、Gamma 能譜處理

13. Study of Processing Overlapped Gamma-ray Peaks by Differential Method

Zhu Meng Hua, Liu Liang Gang, You Zong, Xu Ao Ao

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007,12, 1(2):1-7

Abstract:

In this paper, a novel algorithm for processing overlapped Gamma-ray peaks based on differential has been proposed and implemented to get parameters of each independent peak. Using Gaussian curve to fit each peak and then comparing the synthesized curve with original curve to modify each parameter repetitiously, the results obtained are satisfactory.

Keywords:

Overlapped Peaks, Differential, Gamma-ray Spectrum

14. 基於 B 樣條基的 Gamma 能譜資料的最小二乘擬合

祝夢華，劉良鋼，尤眾，許敖敖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

高能物理電子期刊：<http://arxiv.org>，2007 年 11 月 24 日

內容簡介：

本文介紹了基於 B 樣條基的 Gamma 能譜資料的最小二乘擬合技術來濾除能譜在採集中產生的統計雜訊。相對於其他方法，該方法簡單且易於實現，並能自動處理能譜資料。實驗結果顯示，相對於其他方法，該方法能乾淨的去除統計雜訊。

關鍵詞：

B 樣條基函數、最小二乘擬合、Gamma 射線

14. Least Squares Fitting of Low-level Gamma-ray Spectra with B-spline Basis Functions

Zhu Meng Hua, Liu Liang Gang, You Zong, Xu Ao Ao

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Electronic Journal about High Energy Physics: <http://arxiv.org>, Nov 24, 2007

Abstract:

In this paper, least squares fitting method with Cubic B-spline basis functions is derived to reduce the influence of statistical fluctuations in the gamma ray spectra. The derived procedure is simple and automatic. The results show that this method is better than traditional method with a sufficient reduction of statistical fluctuation.

Keywords:

B-spline Basis Functions, Least Squares Fitting, Gamma-ray

15. 一種基於 V 系統的在信息計算中消除吉布斯現象的算法

宋瑞霞，梁延研，王小春，齊東旭

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第二屆普適計算與應用國際會議，2007 年 7 月 26~27 日，英國伯明翰

內容簡介：

在計算幾何信息處理中，基於 V 系統提出一種新的重構幾何模型圖組的方法。此新方法可適用於普適計算領域。從哈爾小波函數擴展生成的 k 次 V 系統是定義在 $L_2[0, 1]$ 上的一組正交完畢函數系，它由 k 次的分片多項式組成。因為存在吉布斯現象，很少人將傅立葉變換用於重構幾何模型。通過 V 系統可以實現對幾何模型的重構，這意味著可以對幾何信息進行頻譜分析。

關鍵詞：

完備正交函數系、V 系統、傅立葉級數、哈爾函數系、計算幾何、頻譜分析、吉布斯現象

15. Elimination of Gibbs Phenomenon in Computational Information Based on the V-system

Song Rui Xia, Liang Yan Yan, Wang Xiao Chun, Qi Dong Xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2nd International Conference on Pervasive Computing and its Application (ICPCA07), Jul 26-27, 2007, Birmingham, England, UK

Abstract:

Present a novel method to reconstruct a group of geometrical models in computational geometric information processing based on the V-system. This method is probably used in the field of pervasive computing. The V-system of degree k, as a generalization of Harr wavelet function, is a new class of complete orthogonal functions in $L_2[0, 1]$. It is composed of piecewise kth-order polynomials. Few people use the finite Fourier representation to reconstruct geometrical models because of Gibbs phenomenon. However, Based on the V-system, representation of a group of geometrical models can be realized. This means the frequency spectrum analysis can be introduced into the field of geometrical information processing.

Keywords:

Complete Orthogonal Function System, V-system, Fourier Series, Harr Functions, Computational Geometry, Frequency Spectrum Analysis, Gibbs Phenomenon

16. 完備正交 V 系統及其在幾何信息重構中的應用

梁延研，宋瑞霞，王小春，齊東旭

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

計算機輔助設計與圖形學學報，2007，19(7)：871-875，EI 檢索：073110727388

內容簡介：

考慮到幾何信息頻譜分析的需要，本文採用 $L_2[0, 1]$ 上一類新的完備正交函數系（稱之為 V-系統），針對計算機輔助幾何設計中的幾何圖組，給出一類信息重構方法。V-系統由分段多項式組成，它包括各個層次的間斷函數，具有多分辨率特性和局部性。本文提供的基於 V-系統的算法，可以有效地消除幾何信息表達中的 Gibbs 現象。實驗表明，V-系統對幾何圖組信息重構的方法，為開展幾何圖組的頻譜分析研究打下了基礎。

關鍵詞：

V-系統、Gibbs 現象、計算幾何、信息重構、頻譜分析

16. Complete Orthogonal V-system and It's Application in Geometrical Information Reconstruction

Liang Yan Yan, Song Rui Xia, Wang Xiao Chun, Qi Dong Xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Computer Aided Design and Graphics, 2007, 19(7): 871-875, EI index: 073110727388

Abstract:

Considering the need of frequency spectrum analysis to geometry information, a new method to reconstruct graphic groups in CAGD is proposed, by using a new class of complete orthogonal functions in $L_2[0, 1]$ (called V-system). V-system consists of piecewise polynomials with multi-level discontinuity. It has multi-resolution analysis property and compact local support. Based on the V-system, a new kind of algorithm to reconstruct geometry information is designed, which can effectively eliminate the Gibbs phenomenon. The experimental results show that the new reconstructing method is the important basic work for frequency spectrum analysis to geometry information.

Keywords:

V-system, Gibbs Phenomenon, Computational Geometry, Information Reconstruction, Frequency Spectrum Analysis

17. 具有多分辨分析特性的完備正交 V 系統的應用

王小春，梁延研，馬輝，宋瑞霞

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第十屆計算機輔助設計與圖形學會國際會議，大會主要文章報告，2007 年 10 月 14~17 日，中國北京

內容簡介：

V 系統是一類新的 $L_2[0, 1]$ 上的完備正交系，V 系統作為 Harr 函數系的推廣，它包含了豐富的連續函數和各層次的間斷函數，使得該函數系在表達既有連續又有間斷的信息時格外得心應手，這是與 Fourier 正交系的根本區別。本文討論了 V 系統的多分辨特性，並根據 V 系統的再生性，給出了 V-系統精確表達幾何圖組的例子，利用 V 描述子的概念，給出了兩類幾何圖組識別的例子，實驗結果表明 V 系統可以有效地應用在幾何圖組重構和模式識別等領域。

關鍵詞：

完備正交函數系、V 系統、傅立葉級數、頻譜分析、描述子

17. Applications of Complete Orthogonal V-system with Multiresolution Property

Wang Xiao Chun, Liang Yan Yan, Ma Hui, Song Rui Xia

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

10th International Conference on Computer-Aided Design and Computer Graphics (CAD/Graphics 2007), Major Talk paper, Oct 14-17, Beijing, China

Abstract:

V-system, a new class of complete orthogonal system in $L_2[0, 1]$, is the generalization of the well-known Haar system and consists of not only smooth functions but also discontinuous functions at multi-levels. Therefore, the V-system can be applied to represent the information with both continuous and discontinuous signals, which is fundamentally different from that of Fourier orthogonal system. In this paper, we first describe the multiresolution property of the V-system, then point out that a graphics group can be reconstructed precisely by finite terms of the V-series, finally discuss the classification and recognition of graphics groups using the V-descriptor. It shows from the experiments that the V-system can be applied to the fields of reconstruction of graphics group and pattern recognition.

Keywords:

Complete Orthogonal Function System, V-system, Fourier Series, Frequency Spectrum Analysis, Descriptor

18. 一種新的用於增強腦部 CT 圖像的快速算法

殷駿，田小林

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

計算機應用研究，2007 年，第 27 卷：1833-1835，SA,INSPEC 等 索引

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種快速增強腦部 CT 圖像的新算法。新算法基於傳統的直方圖均衡技術，但可以更充分的利用圖像的灰階動態範圍以增強圖像中感興趣區域的細節。與其它衆多基於局部直方圖均衡技術的改進算法不同，新算法只需對整幅圖像的直方圖均衡一次。因此該算法複雜度低，時間消耗少，但對感興趣區域中的細節增強更好。實驗結果表明新算法對腦部 CT 圖像的增強效果不僅優於已知的基於窗口或局部直方圖均衡技術的圖像增強的算法，也比利用小波變換進行腦部 CT 圖像增強的算法效果更好。

關鍵詞：

圖像增強、直方圖均衡、腦部 CT 圖像

18. A New Fast Enhancement Algorithm for CT Head Images

Yin Jun, Tian Xiao Lin

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Application Research of Computers, 2007, Vol.27: 1833-1835, SA,INSPEC etc Indexed

Abstract:

A new fast algorithm has been proposed to enhance CT head images. The new algorithm is based on the traditional histogram equalization algorithm but has much better enhancement results on CT head images. Comparing with the traditional histogram equalization algorithm and its improved varieties, which are mostly localized equalization, the new algorithm could use full range of all possible gray levels to specially enhance local interested areas, which are brain soft tissues in CT head images. Beside better enhance results, the new algorithm also has lower complexity so it is faster than other algorithms. The experiment results have been reported in the paper and they have confirmed the advantages of the new algorithm. The reported results have showed that the new algorithm is not only better than these localized equalization algorithms, but is also better than enhancement algorithms based on the wavelet transform.

Keywords:

Image Enhancement, Histogram Equalization, CT Head Image

19. 計算機自動識別真假變色防偽標籤的研究

田小林，蘇志華

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(1)：16-21

內容簡介：

本文以惠普打印機墨盒的防偽標籤為研究對象，根據圖像處理與模式識別的基本原理，探討如何利用計算機自動識別變色防偽標籤的真假。本文給出了由計算機自動識別變色防偽標籤真假的算法。該算法根據變色防偽標籤的圖像特性，分別從防偽標籤的背景與變色部分分割出兩個特徵子圖，從中提取出 12 個統計特徵；再通過初選與精選，兩步篩選出使假防偽標籤被誤判為真的風險為最小的特徵組合。算法選用基於馬氏距離（Mahalanobis distance）的線性分類器對收集到的 81 個真假惠普防偽標籤做判別；根據推廣的交互檢驗留一法（Leave-One-Out）共進行了 980 次分類測試，算法的正確識別率超過百分之九十八。由於對輸入圖像的質量沒有嚴格限制，算法具有相當的魯棒性。算法同時具有時空複雜度低，也即最優特徵組合提取方便、自動識別分類器簡單、處理快捷且實現容易等優點。本文的研究結果表明，用計算機自動識別變色防偽標籤的真假是可行的；高新科技在處理識別假冒偽劣產品上大有可為。

關鍵詞：

變色防偽標籤、自動識別、統計特徵、判別分析、算法設計

19. Research on Auto Recognizing Counterfeiting Security Labels of Optically Variable Ink

Tian Xiao Lin, Sou Chi Wa

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(1): 16-21

Abstract:

Based on research of Hewlett-Packard(HP) security labels of Optically Variable Ink(OVI), a brand new faster algorithm to identify OVI security labels by computer has been proposed in this paper. The algorithm is specially designed to use higher resolution of computer as well as advanced techniques of PRIP to check if the HP OVI security label is genuine. Twelve statistical features have been extracted from two feature sub-images of every HP OVI security label. One of feature sub-images is segmented from the background part of the label and the other one is from the color shifting part. Five statistical features have been selected from twelve to minimize the risk of mistaking false security labels as genuine one. A linear classifier based on the Mahalanobis distance has been used to test the algorithm. Eighty-one HP cartridge security seals have been tested for 980 times in a generalized Leave-One-Out testing way. The correct recognition rate of the algorithm is over 98%. In the mean time, the new proposed algorithm is robust and is easier to be realized. The research results have showed that using computer to auto distinguish HP OVI fake labels is feasible.

Keywords:

OVI Security Labels, Auto Recognition, Statistical Features, Discriminate Analysis, Algorithm Design

20. 一種基於小波域互信息量計算的醫學圖像融合新算法

侯仁斌，田小林，孫延奎，唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

中國生物醫學工程聯合學術年會 2007，《中國生物醫學工程進展》

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種新的基於小波變換域互信息量計算的醫學圖像融合算法。圖像融合算法中互信息量計算通常用於空域圖像。基於小波變換局部化時頻分析的特性，本文將互信息量計算應用到小波變換域上，直接在變換域根據互信息量選用融合策略。新算法首先對要融合的圖像進行小波變換，再對變換後的圖像在小波域內進行交互信息量計算。除了對高頻和低頻部分分別採用不同的融合策略外，新算法還根據小波域內的互信息量選用融合策略。新算法只需對融合結果進行一次反變換，避免了基於變換的常規融合算法過程中對不同參數的不同結果，需多次進行反變換的步驟；既節省了處理時間，也可達到較好的融合圖像。本文用 MR 圖像和 CT 圖像對新算法進行了融合測試，實驗結果證實了新算法與已知算法的融合結果相比具有明顯的優勢。

關鍵詞：

醫學圖像融合、小波變換、互信息量

20. A New Medical Image Fusion Algorithm Based on Calculating Mutual Information in Wavelet Domain

Hou Ren Bin, Tian Xiao Lin, Sun Yan Kui, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Advances in Chinese Biomedical Engineering (CBME2007)

Abstract:

A new medical image fusion algorithm based on calculating Mutual Information in wavelet domain has been proposed. Mutual Information in an image fusion algorithm is usually calculated in time/space domain. The new algorithm calculates Mutual Information in wavelet domain based on the local properties of wavelet transformation, which will be used as criterion to select fusion strategies. The new algorithm first decompose fusing images by wavelet transformation, then calculation the mutual information in wavelet domain. The fusion strategies will be chosen not only depending on their frequencies but also depending on Mutual Information values. The new algorithm will not only get better fusion results but also reduce processing time by avoiding inverse transform when changing fusion parameters. MRI and CT image have been used to test the new fusion algorithm. Testing results have shown that the new algorithm is superior of several other fusion algorithms.

Keywords:

Medical Image Fusion, Wavelet Transform, Mutual Information (MI)

21. 一種新的基於小波變換的自適應 MRI 增強算法

吳軍，田小林，孫延奎，唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2007 IEEE/ICME 國際複合醫學工程學術大會

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種新的基於小波變換的自適應 MRI 增強算法。該新算法採用兩個非綫性自適應規則分別增強低頻和高頻的小波係數，並且在增強圖像信號的同時抑制、減小其中的噪聲。實驗結果表明新算法增強後的圖像具有很好的對比度，且結果圖像中的噪聲要比其它基於小波變換的自適應增強算法得到的增強後的圖像中的噪聲要少很多。

關鍵詞：

圖像增強、小波變換、非綫性自適應規則、MR 頭部圖像

21. A New Wavelet-based Adaptive Algorithm for MR Image Enhancement

Wu Jun, Tian Xiao Lin, Sun Yan Kui, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2007 IEEE/ICME International Conference & Exhibition on Complex Medical Engineering

Abstract:

In this paper, a new wavelet-based adaptive enhancement algorithm for MRI has been proposed. In the new algorithm, two non-linear adaptive rules have been used to enhance both of lower and higher frequency wavelets coefficients separately. The experiment results showed that enhanced images obtained by new algorithm have better contrast of gray levels and less noise comparing with results from other wavelet-based adaptive enhancement algorithms.

Keywords:

Image Enhancement, Wavelet Transform, Non-linear Adaptive Rules, MR Head Image

22. 一種用於腦部 MR 圖像快速增強的新算法

田小林，殷駿，孫延奎，唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2007 中—歐國際醫學影像與信息學大會

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種快速增強腦部 MR 圖像的新算法。新算法基於直方圖提供的統計信息，利用非綫性映射技術，可以更充分的利用圖像的灰階動態範圍以增強圖像中感興趣區域的細節。與其它衆多基於局部直方圖均衡技術的改進算法不同，新算法只需對整幅圖像的直方圖均衡一次。因此該算法複雜度低，時間消耗少，但對感興趣區域中的細節增強更好。實驗結果表明新算法對腦部 MR 圖像的增強效果優於傳統的直方圖均衡算法以及改進後的基於窗口或局部直方圖均衡技術的圖像增強的算法。

關鍵詞：

圖像增強、直方圖均衡、腦部 MR 圖像

22. A New Fast Enhancement Algorithm for Head MRI

Tian Xiao Lin, Yin Jun, Sun Yan Kui, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Medical Imaging and Informatics (MIMI 2007)

Abstract:

In this paper, a new fast enhancement algorithm for MR head images has been presented. The algorithm is based on histogram equalization but new adaptive reassigning rules have been involved, which approaches a non-linear gray level mapping. Comparing with other existing enhancement algorithms based on equalization, the new algorithm needs not calculate local histograms window by window but dynamically assigning new gray levels according to statistical info in related histogram, which makes the new algorithm natively faster. Testing results on different MR head images have been reported and compared with several existing algorithms, which have shown that the new algorithm is not only faster but also reached better enhancement results.

Keywords:

Image Enhancement, Histogram Equalization, MR Head Image

23. 基於 J2EE 集群與緩存系統的分佈式 SOM 的研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

2007 IEEE/ICME 國際複合醫學工程學術大會

內容簡介：

基於 J2EE 集群與緩存系統的分佈式 SOM 的研究。

關鍵詞：

SOM、分佈式計算、J2EE

23. A Study in Deploying Self-organized Map (SOM) in an Open Source J2EE Cluster and Caching System

Chau Keng Fong

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2007 IEEE/ICME International Conference & Exhibition on Complex Medical Engineering

Abstract:

Self-Organizing Map (SOM) is a neural network algorithm used to represent and interpret large high-dimensional data sets in much lower dimensional spaces. It is invented by Professor Teuvo Kohonen, and is also known as Kohonen map. Even though SOM has been widely used in data analysis, the time required to train the map is high and therefore limits its usage. Recent years, different approaches have been conducted to tackle this problem and one is through the distributed computing technology. In this paper, we will propose a model for developing and deploying a Self-Organized Map in an open source cluster and caching system under a popular distributed framework, J2EE.

Keywords:

SOM, Distributed Computing, J2EE

24. 動態可觸式虛擬觸診

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

計算機動畫與虛擬世界雜誌，2007，18(4-5)：339-348

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個動態可觸式虛擬觸診模型。通過基於體的交互式觸覺模型來模擬食指和虛擬組織之間的力感。人體典型組織的非綫性粘彈性質通過一個四面體彈簧-質子模型來模擬實現。計算觸診時的反應力被局限在一個局部區域，以便減少在解整個系統方程時的複雜度，從而達到較快的反應速度。力學測試的結果表明，該模型很好地模擬了觸診時的力感和人體典型組織的力學特性。

關鍵詞：

觸覺、觸診、醫學模擬、虛擬現實

24. Dynamic Touch-enabled Virtual Palpation

Chan Hui, Wu Wen, Sun Han Qiu, Heng Pheng Ann

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Computer Animation and Virtual Worlds, 2007, 18(4-5):339-348

Abstract:

In this paper, a dynamic touch-enabled virtual palpation model is proposed. The palpation force-sensing between the index finger and virtual tissues is simulated through a body-based haptic interaction model. The non-linear viscoelastic behavior of typical tissues is mimicked via a volumetric tetrahedral mass-spring system. Reaction during the palpation is restricted to a local area to highly reduce the order of the dynamic equation of the entire system to guarantee a fast working rate. Mechanical tests have been performed to evaluate the palpation force perception and the realistic behavior of typical human tissues.

Keywords:

Haptics, Palpation, Surgical imulation, Virtual Reality

25. 基於圖像技術的中國古代石雕的建模

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(2)：40-46

內容簡介：

基於圖像的三維建模技術，直接通過一系列的二維照片，恢復和重構三維模型。本文介紹了基於圖像的建模方法的基本原理，討論並研究了利用該技術實現中國古代石雕三維模型的過程，最終完成了澳門媽閣廟石獅模型的建模。

關鍵詞：

基於圖像的技術、三維重構

25. Image-based Techniques for Creation Stone Sculpture Model of Ancient China

Chan Ka Hou, Wu Wen

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(2): 40-46

Abstract:

In Image-based Techniques, the creation of realistic 3D models is fulfilled based on photographs. In the paper we investigate the theory of the Image-based method for reconstructing the stone sculpture of ancient China and an example of constructing the 3D ancient stone lion of Barra Temple in Macau has been given.

Keywords:

Image-based Technique, 3D Reconstruction

26. 一種基於 BMO 和極大函數的弱邊緣檢測方法

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2007 IEEE/ICME 國際複合醫學工程學術大會

內容簡介：

醫學圖像處理的其中一個難題是病變區域的檢測，它的困難在於聲噪及弱邊緣。本論文介紹了一個基於有界平均振動函數(BMO)及局部極大函數的弱邊緣檢測演算法。BMO 函數是用作提取種子區域，即圖像中所有灰度變化小的區域。局部極大函數是用作生長種子區域。本演算法已由程式實現，亦在標準的幾何圖像及不同種類的醫學圖像中測試，結果證明本方法可成功提取出一些非常模糊不清的弱邊緣。

關鍵詞：

BMO、極大函數、弱邊緣檢測

26. A New Weak Edge Detecting Algorithm Based on BMO and Maximum Function

You Zhong, Ho Lok Leong

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2007 IEEE/ICME International Conference & Exhibition on Complex Medical Engineering

Abstract:

In this paper, a new algorithm to detect weak edges in medical images based on Bounded Mean Oscillation (BMO) and local maximum function has been presented. BMO functions are used to exact seed regions in an image. Local maximum function is used to grow up regions we are interested in. The algorithm has been tested by ideal geometric graphs and tested on different types of medical images. Testing results show that weak edges have been detected by the new algorithm successfully.

Keywords:

BMO, Maximum Function, Weak Edges Detecting

27. 基於混沌優化的定位演算法

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第三屆 IEEE 無線通訊，網路技術及移動計算國際會議，2007，Vol.1：885-889

內容簡介：

混沌優化演算法利用混沌的遍曆性可以得到全局最優值。本文採用改進的混沌優化演算法來為 Taylor 級數演算法提供初值。並考慮到 Taylor 級數演算法中的收斂問題以及而 Logistic 映射與 Kent 映射產生的混沌序列點概率密度的統計特性，提出了改進的 Kent-logistic 映射模型。當移動台太靠近服務基站時，直接採用該模型定位。仿真結果表明，在高 NLOS 下，演算法精度比已有演算法有較大的提高。

關鍵詞：

無線定位、非視距傳播、混沌優化演算法

27. An Improved Wireless Location Algorithm Based on Chaos Optimization Algorithm

Luo Jun You, Zhao Jun Hui

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

WICOM2007's Proceedings, Vol.1:885-889

Abstract:

Chaos optimization algorithm (COA) can get the global optimization as ergodicity merit in chaos orbit. We improve the chaos optimization algorithm (ICOA) for wireless location, which is designed to get the initial value for the Taylor location algorithm. Considering the convergence problem in Taylor algorithm and the statistical property of chaotic sequence of Logistic Mapping and Kent Mapping, an improved hybrid Kent-logistic mapping model is developed and applied for location. As MS is very close to the serving BS, the MS location can be realized directly by Kent-logistic model. The performance of the algorithm shows better accuracy than the conventional approaches based on TDOA.

Keywords:

Wireless Location, NLOS, COA

28. 自由現金流的本質與統計方法剖析

褚俊虹，胡喆華

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

生產力研究，2007，第 2 期：140-143

內容簡介：

文章首先分析了得到較多應用的幾種自由現金流的定義與統計方法，基於自由現金流的“自由使用”本質，分析出兩大主流方法的差異根源在於其認為“股利支出”和“投資支出”是否“自由”在此基礎上，提出了寬鬆的自由現金流定義，將“股利支出”和“投資支出”都統計在內，並且指出其本質是理想定義在現實中的合理變形。

關鍵詞：

自由現金流、股利支出、投資支出

28. Free Cash Flow: The Characteristics and Statistical Methods

Chu Jun Hong, Hu Zhe Hua

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Productivity Research, 2007, Vol.2:140-143

Abstract:

The authors analyzed several widely used definitions and statistical methods of free cash flow. Based on the characteristics of free cash flow, the authors suggested the differences between two main methods are whether “dividend expenditure” and “investment expenditure” are “free”. On the basis of this analysis, the authors proposed a broad definition of free cash flow, which include “dividend expenditure” and “investment expenditure”.

Keywords:

Free Cash Flow, Dividend Expenditure, Investment Expenditure

29. 自由現金流與資本結構關係的實證檢驗

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

社會科學家（中文社會科學引文索引；（CSSCI）來源期刊；全國中文核心期刊；中國人文社會科學核心期刊），2007，第3期：161-163

內容簡介：

本文針對自由現金流與資本結構之間相關關係進行了實證研究。在建立的聯合方程模型的基礎上，採用 2SLS 方法進行回歸分析。實證資料採用的是北美證券市場樣本，實證結果證實企業債務比例與自由現金流呈顯著的相關關係。

關鍵詞：

自由現金流、資本結構、2SLS

29. Empirical Study on the Relationship Between Free Cash Flow and Capital Structure

Chu Jun Hong, Hu Zhe Hua

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Social Scientist, 2007, Vol. 3:161-163

Abstract:

The relationship between free cash flow and capital structure was studied empirically. Based on the model, 2SLS was adopted in regression analysis. The data of empirical study was from North American Securities. Analysis result shows that corporator debt ratio is significantly related to free cash flow.

Keywords:

Free Cash Flow, Capital Structure, 2SLS

30. 服務場景的黑暗面：調查巴厘綜合症

Rosenbaum Mark, 黃業堅

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際文化，旅遊，款待研究期刊，2007，1(2)：161-174

內容簡介：

本文旨在探討夏威夷的遊客是否有巴厘綜合症的經歷。波利尼西亞目的地的遊客對人工文化的體驗被視為巴厘綜合症。為探索此綜合症，本文通過調查遊客是否有興趣購買夏威夷的紀念品和基於該州歷史文化的紀念品，以及夏威夷的歷史與本土文化在何種程度上激勵他們在夏威夷逗留。本文採用調查方法的兩項研究均以威基基約 700 個方便取樣的問卷調查結果為依據。雖夏威夷的遊客表示對該州的歷史和本土文化感興趣，但大部分遊客卻無意購買歷史文化紀念品。夏威夷、斐濟和巴厘島的市場營銷和旅遊策劃者創造的廣告和宣傳活動，需集中於這些目的地的“忽略”質量，而非著眼於波利尼西亞的文化和歷史。鑒於該研究是在威基基進行，研究者或想探索在波利尼西亞其他目的地的巴厘綜合症。市場營銷和旅遊策劃者可從四個不同方面反映巴厘綜合症，它們分別是：服務場景、道德、相關事業及生態旅遊。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、旅行、文化、美國

30. The Dark Side of Servicescape: Investigating the Bali Syndrome

Rosenbaum Mark, Wong Ip Kin, Anthony

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Cultural, Tourism and Hospitality Research, 2007, 1(2):161-174

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to explore whether tourists in Hawaii experience the Bali Syndrome. The Bali Syndrome suggests that tourists in Polynesian destinations experience artificial cultures. To explore the syndrome, the paper investigates whether tourists are interested in purchasing Hawaiian souvenirs and memorabilia that are based on the state's history and culture, as well as the extent to which Hawaiian history and local culture motivates their Hawaiian sojourn. This paper employs survey methodology in two studies. Both studies are based upon questionnaire responses from a convenience sample of approximately 700 tourists in Waikiki. Although tourists in Hawaii express an interest in the state's history and local culture, the majority have no intention of purchasing historic/cultural souvenirs or memorabilia. Marketing and tourism planners in Hawaii, Fiji, and Bali should create advertising and promotional campaigns that focus on the "escape" qualities of these destinations, rather than on Polynesian histories and cultures. Given that the study was conducted in Waikiki, researchers may want to explore the Bali Syndrome in other Polynesian destinations. Marketing and tourism planners may respond to the Bali Syndrome from four different perspectives; these are, servicescape, ethics, cause-related, and eco-tourism.

Keywords:

Tourism, Travel, Culture, United States of America

31. 服務場景的黑暗面：調查巴厘綜合症

Rosenbaum Mark, 黃業堅

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第五屆國際文化，旅遊，款待研究討論會，2007

內容簡介：

是次執行演練為關於夏威夷巴厘綜合症的一次調查。本練習鼓勵教員、行政人員和學生圍繞國際化酒店和度假村應否締造負有社會責任的服務場景，考慮各方面的倫理問題。Minca 的巴厘綜合症，認為遊客在異國風情目的地逗留期間，甚少重視參與文化或歷史活動。本測試通過研究在威基基海灘（檀香山，夏威夷）的遊客在逗留期間是否有計劃參與教育、歷史或文化活動的機會，以進一步探索該現象。基於從 700 多名受訪者實證搜集的證據，研究結果顯示對巴厘綜合症的支持。作者則提供了四種不同角度回答關於市場營銷和旅遊策劃者應否就巴厘綜合症作出行動的問題。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、旅行、文化、巴厘綜合症

31. The Dark Side of Servicescape: The Case of the Bali Syndrome

Rosenbaum Mark, Wong Ip Kin, Anthony

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

5th Bi-Annual Symposium of the International Society of Culture, Tourism, and Hospitality Research, 2007

Abstract:

This executive training exercise represents an investigation regarding the Bali Syndrome in Hawaii. This exercise encourages trainers, executives, and students to consider various ethical issues concerning whether international hotels and resorts should create socially-responsible servicescapes. Minca's (2000) Bali Syndrome suggests that tourists to exotic destinations place little importance in participating in cultural or historical activities during their stay. This examination explores this phenomenon in-depth by examining whether tourists in Waikiki Beach plan to partake in educational, historical, or cultural opportunities during their stay. Based on empirical evidence collected from more than 700 respondents, the findings demonstrate support for the Bali Syndrome. The authors then offers four various perspectives for answering the question as to whether marketing and tourism planners should respond to the Bali Syndrome.

Keywords:

Tourism, Travel, Culture, Bali Syndrome

32. 地理便利的意義：澳門旅遊業的路徑分析研究

黃業堅

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會議／刊物名稱：

2nd International Conference on Destination Branding and Marketing: New Advances and Challenges for Practice, 2007

內容簡介：

經濟發展，經濟公共交通的來臨，以及中國推出個人遊覽計劃（自由行），使得中國的主要旅遊目的地旅遊數字激增，如澳門。本文的目的是研究在中國旅遊業的背景下，地理上的便利，在逗留時間長度，支出和到訪頻率等三個旅遊行為中擔當的角色。本研究採用了路徑分析，並展開一系列明確的搜尋以探索一個旅遊行為的可維持模型。基於從 300 多名在澳門的中國大陸遊客實證搜集的證據，研究結果顯示，遊客留澳的時間長度和訪澳頻率直接影響他們在澳的消費支出。另一方面，地理的便利性將影響旅客的到訪頻率，從而影響旅客的支出。該項研究也在調查結果提供了管理和理論意義。

關鍵詞：

地理便利、逗留時間、到訪頻率、花費、澳門

32. The Implication of Situational Convenience: A Path Analysis Study in the Case of Macau Tourism

Wong Ip Kin, Anthony

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2nd International Conference on Destination Branding and Marketing: New Advances and Challenges for Practice, 2007

Abstract:

The economic development, the advent of affordable public transportations, and the launch of the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS) in China have proliferated tourism in major Chinese travel destinations such as Macau. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of situational or geographical convenience on three tourist behavioral consequences: length of stay, expenditure, and frequency of visit, in the context of Chinese tourism industry. The research employs a path analysis and undergoes a series of specification search to explore a tenable model of touristic behaviors. Based on the empirical evidence collected from over 300 Mainland Chinese tourists in Macau, the research reveal that tourists' expenditure is directly influenced by their length of stay and frequency of visit. Geographic convenience, on the other hand, affects tourists' expenditure only through the mediating role of visit frequency. The study also offers managerial and theoretical implications on the findings.

Keywords:

Situational Convenience, Length of Stay, Frequency of Visit, Expenditure, Macau

33. 對於目的地提供文化與歷史的態度：跨文化研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

2nd International Conference on Destination Branding and Marketing: New Advances and Challenges for Practice, 2007

內容簡介：

雖然文化歷史旅遊的重要性已立足於一些旅遊目的地，卻只有少量知識關於該細分，如影響遊客的偏好和行爲的因素。儘管旅遊學者招徠文化歷史旅遊的重要性，Minca 提出的巴里綜合症，認為遊客在異國風情目的地逗留期間，甚少重視參與文化或歷史活動。本研究的目的是探索遊客在旅遊時，對於目的地提供參與文化和歷史活動機會的態度，300 多名夏威夷遊客自願參與這項研究。本研究利用多種分析方法以闡明美國、加拿大、歐洲及日本等四群遊客間的跨文化差異。調查結果顯示，巴里綜合症在於遊客渴望一個人工化的地點。此外，四群遊客對於目的地提供的文化和歷史持有不同態度。這些研究結果尤其關乎其他異國風情目的地（如牙買加、巴哈馬、馬爾代夫和斐濟）的市場策劃者，因花費於宣傳本土文化和歷史的旅遊廣告，或無法引起潛在遊客的興趣；鞏固巴里綜合症的存在。

關鍵詞：

文化旅遊、歷史旅遊、夏威夷、跨文化

33. Attitude Towards Culture and Historical Offerings: A Cross-cultural Study

Wong Ip Kin, Anthony

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2nd International Conference on Destination Branding and Marketing: New Advances and Challenges for Practice, 2007

Abstract:

While the importance of cultural-historical tourist niche has gain its root in some tourism destinations, there is little knowledge about this segment such as what influences tourists' preferences and behaviors. Although tourism academics tout the importance of cultural-historical tourism, Minca's Bali Syndrome, suggest that tourists to exotic destinations place little importance in participating in cultural or historical activities during their sojourns. The goal of this research is to explore tourists' attitudes toward cultural and historical opportunities offered by travel destinations. Over 300 tourists in Hawaii volunteered to participate in the study. The present research utilizes multiple analytical methods to illuminate cross-cultural differences among four groups of tourists: U.S., Canada, European, and Japan. The findings demonstrate support to the Bali Syndrome in which tourists desire an artificial version of the locale. Further, tourists' attitudes toward the cultural and historical offerings of the destination vary across the four tourists groups. These findings are extremely relevant to marketing planner in other exotic destinations (e.g., Jamaica, Bahamas, Maldives, Fiji) as tourism advertising dollars, which promote local culture and history, may fail to generate interest among potential tourists; buttressing the existence of the Bali Syndrome.

Keywords:

Cultural Tourism, Historical Tourism, Hawaii, Cross-culture

34. 延伸企業的商務流程模型

賴嘉偉，Chung W. C. Walter

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

5th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 9-12, 2007, ISBN: 978-0-7326-2410-1

內容簡介：

商務流程是一種資訊與材料轉換的設計程序。組織彼此間不是獨立而是相互的在市場裡帶來彼此的價值。一個有活力且有合作網路的跨組織可以是企業的延伸。延伸企業的商務流程是結合自各個夥伴的子流程所創造出的總合價值。商務流程是爲了協調在各個企業之間的資訊與原料的流暢轉換。所以，企業延伸的概念是一種在供應鏈網路的企業夥伴間，商務流程的合作是爲了創造要更多價值或更多產品。本研究將回顧延伸企業與商務流程的概念並提出商務流程模型，以個案研究的報告模式呈現；另外，將透過討論模型的用法，以進一步提出模型的未來研究方向。

關鍵詞：

商務流程模型、延伸企業、個案研究

34. Business Process Model of the Extended Enterprise

Lai Ka Wai, Ivan, Chung W. C. Walter

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

5th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 9-12, 2007, ISBN: 978-0-7326-2410-1

Abstract:

A business process is a designed procedure that transforms information and materials within an organization. Organizations are not independent of each other; however, they are interconnected to bring value to the marketplace. The dynamic and collaborative network of interconnected organizations is regarded as Extended Enterprise (EE). The business process of the EE is the combination of sub-processes of individual partners to create value. It is designed to coordinate the information and material flows between individual enterprises. Therefore, the concept of EE is the collaborative business process between partner organizations that produces one or more outputs of value to the supply chain network. This study reviews the concepts of EE and business process, presents a business process model of the EE, reports the case studies of the model, discusses the usage of the model, and provides further research of the model.

Keywords:

Business Process Model, Extended Enterprise, Case Studies

35. 測量透視法對香港建築業的虛擬夥伴關係計畫之研究

林建新，賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management, 2007, 1(2): 169–183, ISSN: 1750-0664

內容簡介：

本研究主要針對如何以測量透視法來探討香港建築業的虛擬夥伴關係。測量透視法是被使用來設定虛擬夥伴關係計畫的目的；作為測量準合作公司成為真正的虛擬夥伴關係前而準備。本研究結果有助提高現有的供應鏈管理之應用，也針對夥伴關係與供應鏈管理基準，發展出一個適用在建築與其它產業上的模型和工具，用以檢視各準合作公司成為虛擬夥伴前的準備。本研究進一步提供了一種新的意函給往後的研究學者在針對於虛擬夥伴關係計畫執行的概念化理論。

關鍵詞：

供應鏈管理 CSM、供應鏈關係 SCR、虛擬夥伴關係 VPR、虛擬夥伴 VP、測量透視法

35. Performance Measurement Perspectives in Virtual Partnering Projects in the Construction Industry

Lam K. S. Frankie, Lai Ka Wai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management, 2007, 1(2) :169–183, ISSN: 1750-0664

Abstract:

This paper aims to explore the measurement perspectives in Virtual Partnering (VP) in the construction industry in Hong Kong. These measurement perspectives are used for VP partners setting their VP project's objectives for assessing the readiness of the Virtual Partnering Relationship (VPR). The contributions of the findings are to enhance the existing Supply Chain Management (SCM) implementation, develop a model and tool, review the readiness of companies for VP and benchmark the practice of SCM in construction with other industries. This study provides an implication for further study on theory generalization in the performance of the VP projects.

Keywords:

Supply Chain Management, CSM, Supply Chain Relationship, SCR, Virtual Partnering Relationship, VPR, Virtual Partnering, VP, Measurement Perspectives

36. 信任模型與網際網路跨組織資訊系統之研究

湯惠蘭，賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

System and Information Sciences Notes, 2007, 1(4): 420-425, ISSN: 1753-2310

內容簡介：

在高度變化的市場裡，公司間的合作可以加強彼此的競爭力。由於網際網路的誕生與全球化趨勢，使得網際網路跨組織資訊系統(IIOS)迅速地在各個合作的公司間被採用。雖然 IIOS 帶來許多好處，但是，IIOS 的安全和信任問題卻是使用者在採用 IIOS 前產生猶豫的主因。在此有許多針對消費者對企業的信任有關的深入研究，然而，卻只有少數的文獻是基於供應鏈之網際網路作為探究的。所以一個完整的信任架構對 IIOS 的發展計畫上是有必要的，尤其是要適應一個高度競爭的環境。本研究提出一個信任模型，它包含六個建議因素，覆蓋了技術和心理層面。為使模型確實有效，本文建議未來再進一步深入研究的方向。這個信任模型幫助了管理與技術高層制定採用 IIOS 時的政策。本研究提供了在採用 IIOS 的成功關鍵因素，確立未來研究的一個基礎。

關鍵詞：

網際網路跨組織資訊系統(IIOS)、夥伴關係、安全、信任

36. The Trust Model on Internet-based Interorganizational Systems

Tong W. L. Viny, Lai Ka Wai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

System and Information Sciences Notes, 2007, 1(4): 420-425, ISSN: 1753-2310

Abstract:

Collaboration among companies can strengthen competitiveness in the highly changing market. Due to the emergence of Internet and the trend of globalization, there has been a rapid increase in the adoption of Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS) to facilitate the collaboration. Though IIOS brought many benefits, the problems of security and trust of the IIOS perceived by the users pose the hesitation to adopt IIOS. There are many studies on the trust issues on consumer-to-business environment. However, little literature was found on business-to-business context. There is a need to have a holistic framework of trust to facilitate the effective planning of IIOS to adapt to the highly competitive environment. In this paper, a trust model with six factors, which covered both the technical and psychological aspects, is proposed. In order to validate this model, further study is suggested. This trust model facilitates the decision making of both senior management and IT practitioners when making adoption decision on IIOS. It also provides a base for further research on the critical success factors of IIOS adoption.

Keywords:

Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS), Partnership, Security, Trust

37. 網際網路跨組織資訊系統的信任因素之初級研究

湯惠蘭，賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

5th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 9-12, 2007, ISBN: 978-0-7326-2410-1

內容簡介：

因為全球化與網際網路的驅動下，網際網路跨資訊系統(IIOS)被應用在供應鏈夥伴中。IIOS 強化了供應鏈的合作來獲得更大的競爭優勢。但是，IIOS 的信任問題是使用者在採用 IIOS 時產生猶豫的主因。雖然有許多針對消費者對企業的信任有關的深入研究，然而，卻只有少數的文獻是基於供應鏈之網際網路作為探究的。在這個研究裡，一個完整的信任模型將以不同的觀點來檢視企業在採用了 IIOS 後對供應鏈成員之影響。本研究為初級研究，評估各信任因素在採用 IIOS 時的重要性。本研究提供一個理論模型與方法，其可用作探討成功採用的 IIOS 的未來研究基礎。

關鍵詞：

信任、安全、網際網路跨組織資訊系統、夥伴關係

37. A Preliminary Study of the Trust on the Internet-based Interorganizational Systems

Tong W. L. Viny, Lai Ka Wai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

5th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 9-12, 2007, ISBN: 978-0-7326-2410-1

Abstract:

Globalization and Internet technologies drive the adoption of Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS) among supply chain partners. IIOS help to strengthen supply chain collaboration so as to gain greater competitive advantages. However, the problems of trust of the IIOS perceived by the users pose the hesitation to adopt IIOS. There are many studies on the trust issues on consumer-to-business environment. However, little literature was found on Internet-based supply chain context. In this study, a holistic trust model covered different aspects is employed to examine the influence of the trust factors on the supply chain members towards the IIOS adoption. A preliminary study is conducted to evaluate the importance of the trust factors on the adoption of IIOS. This study provides a theoretical model and methodology that can be used as a foundation for future research on the success of IIOS adoption.

Keywords:

Trust, Security, Internet-based Interorganizational Systems, Partnership

38. 採用網際網路跨組織資訊系統對策略改變之研究

賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

Management Research News: Communication of Emergent International Management Research, 2007, 30(7): 495-509, ISSN: 0140-9174

內容簡介：

研究目的 – 本研究主旨將針對供應鏈產業採用網際網路跨組織資訊系統 (IIOS) 之策略改變作深入研究。研究方法 – 本文先探討跨組織資訊系統 (IOS) 進化至 IIOS 的文獻研究；再識別一個在物流產業的新數位經濟挑戰；並針對物流業提出一個新的 IIOS 模型；同時以個案研究方法來檢視採用 IIOS 對策略上改變。

研究發現 – 本研究將以個案研究來說明透過採用 IIOS 的策略上的改變。

研究限制與涵義 – 本研究提供針對物流業發展的 IIOS 模型；並將理論模型連結實務應用；也為未來研究提供新的方向。

實務涵義 – 本研究對第三方物流公司提供了很多有用的幫助，特別是在瞭解如何以採用 IIOS 來改變物流業的結構與競爭法則。

研究創新與價值 – 透過理論的 IIOS 模型，本研究以一個真實的物流業個案，來提供實務上的貢獻。

關鍵詞：

競爭力優勢、電子商務、供應鏈管理

38. The Strategic Changes by Adopting Internet-based Interorganizational Systems

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Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Management Research News: Communication of Emergent International Management Research, 2007, 30(7): 495-509, ISSN: 0140-9174

Abstract:

Purpose – The objective of this paper is to investigate the strategic changes from adopting Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS) within the logistics industry.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper reviews literature of the evolution of IIOS from Interorganizational Systems (IOS); identifies challenges encountered by the logistics industry in a new digital economy; presents an IIOS model for the logistics industry; and examines a number of strategic changes of adopting IIOS from a case study.

Findings – The paper illustrates a number of strategic changes by adopting IIOS from a case study.

Research limitations/implications – It supports the development of the IIOS model for the logistics industry; links this theoretical model into practice; and provides the direction for future research.

Practical implications – This paper is very useful for third-party logistics providers as it helps them to understand how IIOS changes the structure of the logistics industry and alters the rules of competition.

Originality/value – This study provides a contribution in practice by linking a theoretical IIOS model for the logistics industry to a practical real case.

Keywords:

Competitive Advantage, Electronic Commerce, Supply Chain Management

39. 擴展大中華區域第三方物流的機會與挑戰之研究

賴嘉偉，許正芳

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

International Conference on Logistics, Shipping and Port Management, Kainan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan, Mar 29-30, 2007

內容簡介：

中國加入世界貿易組織(WTO)後，中國的經濟以每年超過 10%的速度迅速成長。中國是最大的世界工廠，因此對第三方物流服務的需求也隨之快速成長。CEPA 創造了新的契機，使得香港的第三方物流公司得以全股權的方式在中國設立服務機構。然而，由於不同的文化與商業環境，很多香港的第三方物流公司很艱難地以香港經驗來擴展中國的業務。本研究將以個案分析的方式來展現香港第三方物流公司如何開啓上海的業務，這個研究將探討第三方物流公司如何面對挑戰並且如何將困難變成機會。本研究將提供給往後的研究學者與企業一些有用的參考。

關鍵詞：

第三方物流、中國市場、機會與挑戰、個案研究

39. Challenges and Opportunities for Expanding 3PL Business in Greater China

Lai Ka Wai, Ivan, Hsu C. F. Connie

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Conference on Logistics, Shipping and Port Management, Kainan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan, Mar 29-30, 2007

Abstract:

China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) enabled the China economy to grow rapidly at rates in excess of 10% per annum. China emerges as the largest world workshop. The demand for Third Party Logistics (3PL) services is growing very quickly. The Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) creates new opportunities for Hong Kong 3PL providers to operate their wholly-owned companies in China. However, due to different culture and business environment, many Hong Kong 3PL providers experienced hardship to expand their business in China. This paper presents a case study of how a Hong Kong 3PL provider started its business in Shanghai. The study explores the challenges that the selected 3PL provider faced and how the 3PL provider turned those difficulties into opportunities. The study provides useful reference to relevant researchers and firms.

Keywords:

Third Party Logistics, China Market, Challenges and Opportunities, Case Study

40. 股指期貨和期權市場：回顧與展望

李黎

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

財貿經濟，2007，第 9 期：42-48，(CSSCI)

內容簡介：

作為一種金融創新工具，股指期貨和期權產生的動因來自於金融市場風險管理的需要。股指期貨和期權一經推出就引起了市場的廣泛關注，儘管期間曾經遭遇過短暫的挫折，但其迅猛發展的勢頭不可遏制，成為全球金融衍生品市場中最激動人心的一個產品。本文在對全球股指期貨和期權市場發展進行全面回顧的基礎上，對其未來的發展趨勢進行了展望。

關鍵詞：

股指期貨和期權

40. The Stock Index Future and Option Market: Review and Forecast

Li Li

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Finance & Trade Economics, 2007, Vol. 9:42-48, (CSSCI)

Abstract:

As a kind of financial instrument, stock index future and option is launched in order to manage financial risk. After launching, stock index future and option is concerned by market participants, and although it underwent some frustrations, stock index future and option is growing up very fast. We review the developed history of stock index future and option in this paper and forecast its future.

Keywords:

Stock Index Future and Option

41. 期貨市場行業自律性監管的國際比較

李黎

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國證券期貨，2007 年，第 1 期：56-58

內容簡介：

行業自律性監管介於政府監管和交易所監管之間，是具有准自治性質的期貨行業協會對整個行業的管理和監督。期貨行業協會自律性監管可以有效彌補政府監管和交易所監管的不足，從而在政府與交易所，經濟機構之間發揮橋樑和紐帶作用。本文在分析世界主要代表性國家自律性監管的特點及其目前發展趨勢的基礎上，對我國期貨行業自律監管提出相關建議。

關鍵詞：

期貨市場、行業自律性監管、國際比較

41. The International Comparison of Self-discipline Supervision in Future Industry

Li Li

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Securities & Futures of China, 2007, Vol. 1: 56-58

Abstract:

Based on the analysis of the characteristics and development of self-discipline supervision in some typical countries, this article makes several suggestions on self-discipline supervision in China.

Keywords:

Future Industry, Self-discipline Supervision, International Comparison

42. 信息化進程中的產業結構升級研究

劉成昆

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

收錄於《信息管理前沿理論與技術研究——第 13 屆海峽兩岸信息管理發展與策略學術研討會論文集》，電子工業出版社，2007

內容簡介：

本文對資訊化進程中的產業結構升級出現的不同於工業化時段的新態勢進行了分析，認為新態勢表現在資訊產業化、產業資訊化和產業融合三個相互關聯的方面；文章並對這三個態勢產生的機理作了全面的剖析。

關鍵詞：

信息化 產業結構升級、機理

42. Research on Upgrading of Industrial Structure in Course of Informatization

Liu Cheng Kun

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Selected in Advances Information Theories and Technologies Proceedings of 13th Cross-strait Academic Conference on Development and Strategy of Information Management, Publishing House of Electronic Industry, 2007

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the new situation in the course of upgrading of industrial structure, which includes industrialization of information, informatization of traditional industry and industrial convergence, the paper also explains the mechanism for bringing on the there new situation.

Keywords:

Informatization Upgrading of Industrial Structure, Mechanism

43. 股市與經濟間的線性相關度和反饋譜

潘峽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

理論與應用金融國際期刊 EconList，2007，10(3)：437-447，(SSRN 索引)

內容簡介：

本文用多元譜分析法分別檢查了美國，日本，歐洲股票市場與其經濟的相互關係，計算了 GEWEKE 線性相關度。

關鍵詞：

股市與經濟的關係、多元時間序列、譜分析、線性相關度

43. The Linear Dependence and Feedback Spectra Between Stock Markets and Economy

Pan Xia

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance EconList, 2007, 10(3):437-447, (SSRN indexed)

Abstract:

This paper applies the measure of linear dependence and spectral feedback to examining the relationship between grouped variables of economy and stock market indices. We examine the between-group relationship within U.S., within Japan, and within European Union. The feedback spectra for grouped variables are calculated and displayed.

Keywords:

Multivariate Autoregression, Spectral Analysis, Linear Dependence

44. 用向量自回歸模型作生產過程的質量控制

潘峽，Jeff Jarrett

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

生產經濟學國際期刊，2007，106(1)：204-216，(SSCI 索引)

內容簡介：

本文提出基於向量自回歸模型的質量控制方法用於多變數時間序列的生產過程。傳統質量控制圖，對多變數只是針對時序不變的生產過程，對自相關過程則是監控單變數，本文則將兩者結合起來。

關鍵詞：

質量控制、多元自相關生產過程、向量自回歸模型

44. Using Vector Autoregressive Model to Monitor Multivariate Serially Correlated Production Processes

Pan Xia, Jeff Jarrett

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Production Economics, 2007, 106(1):204-216, (SSCI indexed)

Abstract:

The literature on statistical quality control considers both multivariate control charts for independent processes and univariate control charts for autocorrelated processes separately. This paper combined the two situations and proposes VAR control charts for monitoring multivariate (cross-sectional) and serially correlated processes. We discuss also the estimation and model selection issue. Estimating vector AR(p) model instead of vector ARMA model for the systematic cause is justified. We suggest the design of the VAR control chart. We examine the effects of parameter shifts. One will observe examples of using the VAR chart and the results indicate the feasibility of VAR control charts

Keywords:

Vector Autoregressive Model, Quality Control, Multivariate Autocorrelated Processes

45. 多變數自相關過程的可變異性的質量控制

Jeff Jarrett, 潘峽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

應用統計學期刊，2007，34(4)：459-469，(SCI 索引)

內容簡介：

本文提出檢測多元自相關過程中的變異性參數的質量控制方法，並給出如何結合用 T2 和 Portmanteau 檢驗區分識別該種過程的三種參數類型的變動，即到底是變異性參數變動還是其他參數如均值和係數變動。

關鍵詞：

質量控制、多元自相關過程的可變異性、質量偏移類型診斷

45. Monitoring Variability and Analyzing Multivariate Autocorrelated Processes

Jeff Jarrett, Pan Xia

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Applied Statistics, 2007, 34(4) :459-469, (SCI indexed)

Abstract:

Traditional multivariate quality control charts are based on independent observations. In this paper, we explain how to extend univariate residual charts to multivariate cases and how to combine the traditional statistical process control (SPC) approaches to monitor changes in process variability in a dynamic environment. We propose the use of W chart on vector autoregressive (VAR) residuals to monitor the variability for multivariate processes in the presence of autocorrelation. We study examples jointly using the Hotelling T2 chart on VAR residuals, the W chart, and the Portmanteau test to diagnose the types of shift in process parameters.

Keywords:

Quality Control, Multivariate Autoregression, Variability, Parameter Diagnostics

46. 電腦輔助統計質量控制

潘峽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

質量與可靠性管理國際期刊，2007，23(9)：1192-1203，(EI 索引)

內容簡介：

本文從控制論角度討論質量控制問題，並提出電腦輔助統計過程控制可作為從統計過程控制到完全自動過程控制的中間過渡階段。

關鍵詞：

電腦輔助、質量控制、控制論

46. Computer-aided SPC: The Cybernetic View on Quality Control

Pan Xia

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Quality and Reliability Management, 2007, 23(9) :1192-1203, (EI indexed)

Abstract:

Systems theory, cybernetics, information theory, and dissipative structure should be the fundamental principles underlying quality management. The quality management and cybernetics is not only related in philosophy but also in quantitative analysis methods. From view of entropy, we discussed several issues in quality management and control. A concept of computer-aided statistical process control to bridge traditional statistical process control and automatic process control is proposed.

Keywords:

CASPC, Quality Control, Cybernetics

47. 電子商務商業模式概念研究：一個文獻綜述

龐川

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(2)：94-100

內容簡介：

對於電子商務商業模式的概念，學者一直沒有達成共識（Rappa, 2000; Seddon et al., 2004; Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2004）。本文在相關文獻綜述的基礎上，從定義、分類和構成的角度，對電子商務商業模式的理論爭議進行了澄清，並通過比較分析指出原子模型是一種相對而言更具有實踐性的電子商務商業模式分類。本文還指出，目標市場、價值主張、收入方式和技術手段是電子商務商業模式的基本構成。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、商業模式、電子商務商業模式、原子模型

47. E-Business Model Conceptualization: A Literature Review

Pang Chuan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(2):94-100

Abstract:

It is believed that there is very little agreement about the concept of the term of E-Business Model (Rappa, 2000; Seddon et al., 2004; Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2004). Based on a review of related literatures about definition, taxonomy and components of e-Commerce business models, the author clarifies a theoretical argument, and points out that Atomic Business Model is a relatively more practical taxonomy of e-Commerce business models. The author also points out that market targeted, value proposition, revenue and technology are basic components of E-Business models.

Keywords:

e-Commerce, Business Model, E-Business Model, Atomic Business Model

48. 從商業模式的角度看澳門旅遊業電子商務的缺失

龐川

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門新視角，2007，第 1 期：49-53

內容簡介：

澳門的旅遊業在近幾年中獲得了飛速的發展，但澳門旅遊業的電子商務依然只是處於起步階段。本文從電子商務商業模式的角度出發，分析了澳門電子商務商業模式的缺失，指出了澳門未來旅遊業電子商務的發展方向。

關鍵詞：

澳門、旅遊業、電子商務、商業模式

48. Shortcomings of e-Commerce in Macao Travel Industry: A Business Model Perspective

Pang Chuan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

A New Perspective on Macao, 2007, Vol.1 :49-53

Abstract:

The entire world has witnessed the fast development of Macao travel industry. But the e-commerce in Macao travel industry is still in its infant stage. From a perspective of business models, the author analyzed the shortcomings of business models in Macao travel industry, and gave some useful suggestions for the further development.

Keywords:

Macao, Travel Industry, e-Commerce, Business Model

49. 中國網上消費者網絡信任研究

龐川, David C. Yen, J. Michael Tarn

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱:

Human Systems Management, 2007, 26(3):193-198

內容簡介:

中國的 B2C 電子商務並沒有像人們所預計的那樣興旺，究其原因，消費者缺乏網絡信任是一個重要的障礙。本文根據網絡消費者的消費經驗和收入水平，比較各人群的網絡信任水平。本文發現，網絡信任水平高的消費者，其網上購買力更強；在中國最有效的電子商務促銷策略是吸引並鼓勵消費者進行第一次網絡消費。另外，研究還發現，中產階級已經成為中國電子商務消費的中堅力量。如果企業能夠獲得消費者更高的網絡信任，就將獲得更高的盈利能力。

關鍵詞:

網絡信任、B2C、電子商務、網上消費、消費者、中國

49. Exploring Online Shoppers' e-Trust in China

Pang Chuan, David C. Yen, J. Michael Tarn

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Human Systems Management, 2007, 26(3):193-198

Abstract:

B2C e-commerce in China is surprisingly not as prosperous as people expect in the current stage. The lacking of consumers' trust is believed to be one of the major handicaps for further development and growth of B2C e-commerce in China.

This study segmented online shoppers with different e-trust levels based on their past online purchasing experience and income.

This study proves that online shoppers in China with higher e-trust levels are more likely to have higher purchasing power. It is suggested that the most effective marketing strategy for an e-commerce firm targeting the shoppers in China is to attract and promote their first online purchasing experience. Further, China's middle class has proven to be major online purchasers. E-firms who could gain their trust eventually will be more profitable in the cyberspace.

Keywords:

e-Trust, B2C, e-Commerce, Online Purchasing, Shoppers, China

50. 網絡營銷中的 10P 實踐研究

劉丁己，龐川

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

信息管理前沿理論與技術研究（英文卷），2007，8：42-47，ISBN: 9787121040788

內容簡介：

儘管面臨著各種各樣的問題，電子商務還是獲得了廣泛的應用，企業從電子商務中獲得了新的機遇。但是，僅僅有一個網站遠遠不能保證電子商務的成功。本研究指出了網絡營銷中的非常實用也非常關鍵的 10P。很多企業並不瞭解如何有效地利用 Internet 帶來成功，而本文的 10P 能夠起到有效的指導作用。

關鍵詞：

10P、網絡營銷

50. A Research Note on the Practical 10 Ps for Internet Marketing

Liu Ting Chi, Matthew, Pang Chuan, Michael

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Advances in Information Theories and Technologies (English Part),2007,8:42-47，ISBN: 9787121040788

Abstract:

Although the problems of many dot.com companies, the internet is here to stay. E-commerce can bring advantages to every business, and there are few large corporations today that do not have e-business initiatives. However, creating a website is only the beginning and will not guarantee a flow of visitors, new business and satisfied customers. This research note pointed out the practical but critical 10Ps of internet marketing. It shows that many large companies have a very ineffective internet presence and show a lack of understanding of how to market effectively via the internet. This insight introduces a proven ten point strategy that distils the lessons from successful internet strategies.

Keywords:

10 Ps, Internet Marketing

51. 關係強度的前因與後果：基於中國服務業之分解法

王永貴，石貴成，姚忠

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

IEEE 工業工程與工程管理國際學術會議論文集，2007：151-158

內容簡介：

本文運用分解法探查研究如何增加與重要客戶的關係強度。實證分析發現關係強度對各種客戶關係管理活動和客戶信任、客戶滿意和客戶認知價值之間的關係有完全中介效應。

關鍵詞：

關係強度、前因、後果、服務業、VIP 客戶

51. The Antecedents and Consequences of Relationship Strength: A Disaggregated Approach in the Context of a Chinese Service Industry

Wang Yong Gui, Shi Gui Cheng, Yao Zhong

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of The IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, 2007:151-158

Abstract:

This study examines how to strengthen the relationship strength with VIP customers by taking a disaggregated approach and exploring the consequences of each dimension of relationship strength. Our empirical analysis also finds that relationship strength plays a full mediating role in the relationship between various customer relationship management activities and customer trust, customer satisfaction and customer perceived value.

Keywords:

Relationship Strength, Antecedents, Consequences, Service Industry, VIP Customers

52. 服務銷售中客戶關係強度對銷售果效與關係盈利的影響

石貴成，王永貴，劉向陽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

商業研究國際期刊（英文、美國）2007，第 7 期：152-160

內容簡介：

本文在壽險業中代理和客戶關係為背景研究服務銷售中客戶關係強度對銷售果效與關係盈利的影響。分析分別來自代理和客戶的兩組數據，結果表明服務銷售中客戶關係強度比客戶滿意度，關係承諾和關係質量對銷售果效與關係盈利有顯著大的影響。

關鍵詞：

客戶關係強度、銷售果效、關係盈利

52. The Impact of Customer Relationship Strength on Sales Effectiveness and Relationship Profitability in Services Selling

Shi Gui Cheng, Wang Yong Gui, Liu Xiang Yang

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Business Research, 2007, Vol. 7:152-160

Abstract:

The impact of customer relationship strength on sales effectiveness and relationship profitability was studied in the context of policyholder and agent relationships in the life insurance industry. Two sources of data from policyholder and agent were used in the analysis. Results indicate that customer relationship strength has significant larger impact on sales effectiveness and relationship profitability than customer satisfaction, relationship commitment and relationship quality.

Keywords:

Customer Relationship Strength, Sales Effectiveness, Relationship Profitability

53. 管理客戶關係活動以增強關係強度： 基於競爭力視角與中國服務業

王永貴，邢金剛，石貴成

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

IEEE 服務系統和服務管理國際學術會議論文集，2007，第 4 期：231-236

內容簡介：

本文基於競爭力視角在中國服務業背景下研究在各個關鍵關係活動中競爭力如何通過客戶信任和客戶滿意管理影響關係強度。詳見英文摘要。

關鍵詞：

關係強度、關活動、客戶價值創新、競爭力

53. Managing Customer Relationship Activities for the Favorable Relationship Strength: A Competence-based Perspective in the Context of a Chinese Service Industry

Wang Yong Gui, Xing Jin Gang, Shi Gui Cheng

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of The IEEE International Conference on Service Systems and Services Management, 2007, Vol.4: 231-236

Abstract:

How to build strong relationship with VIP customers has become the priority of managers. However, little is known about how to manage relationship activities for the favorable relationship strength with VIP customers. This study aims to bridge this gap by examining how competences for each key relationship activities may impact relationship strength directly or indirectly by way of customer trust and satisfaction by taking a competence-based perspective. Furthermore, the role of customer value innovation has been studied as well in this study.

Keywords:

Relationship Strength, Relationship Activities, Customer Value Innovation, Competences

54. 高績效人力資源實踐、公民行爲及組織績效：關係視角

孫立雲，S. Aryee，Law K

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

管理學會期刊，2007，50(3)

內容簡介：

從僱傭關係的關係視角，本文探討服務導向的組織公民行爲在高績效人力資源實踐和組織績效的兩項指標（生產率和離職率）的關係中的中介作用。此外，本文還研究兩項情境要素（企業策略和勞動力市場行情）在服務導向組織公民行爲和組織績效關係中潛在的中介效果。對中國酒店業數據跨層次分析研究表明服務導向組織公民行爲部分對高績效人力資源實踐和兩項績效指標的關係有中介效果。研究結果進一步表明，服務導向組織公民行爲與離職率的關係受失業率調節，而服務導向組織公民行爲與生產率的關係受企業策略（酒店服務質量）調節。

關鍵詞：

高績效人力資源實踐、組織公民行爲、組織績效、關係視角

54. High-performance Human Resource Practices, Citizenship Behavior, and Organizational Performance: A Relational Perspective

Sun Li Yun, Aryee S., Law K.

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Management Journal, 2007, 50(3)

Abstract:

Underpinned by a relational perspective of the employment relationship, this study examines the role of service-oriented organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) as a mediator between high performance human resource (HHR) practices and two indicators of organizational performance (productivity and turnover). In addition, two contextual factors – business strategy and labor market conditions – are examined as potential moderators of the service-oriented OCB – organizational performance link. Multi-level analysis of data from the hotel industry in the People's Republic of China revealed that service-oriented OCB partially mediated the relationship between HHR practices and both performance indicators. Furthermore, results showed that the service-oriented OCB-turnover relationship was moderated by unemployment rate whereas the service-oriented OCB-productivity relationship by business strategy (service quality of the hotels).

Keywords:

High Performance, HRM, OCB, Organizational Performance

55. 濫用主管權的前項與後果：流淌模型測試

S., Aryee, 陳鎮雄, 孫立雲, Y. A., Debrah

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

應用心理學期刊，2007，92(1)

內容簡介：

本文探討了（1）濫用主管權的前因變量，（2）互動正義和程式正義在濫用主管權與工作後果變量（包括情感性工作承諾和個人、組織公民行爲）關係中作為中介變量的重要性。數據來自中國東南省份的一家電訊公司下屬－主管配對問卷調查。調節回歸分析結果表明權威性領導風格調節主管互動正義感知與濫用主管權的關係，以至這種關係在較高權威性領導風格下會更加密切。此外，結構方程建模結果表明下屬對互動正義而非程序正義的感知對濫用主管權與工作後果變量有充分中介效果。最後討論了濫用主管權對今後研究的啓示。

關鍵詞：

濫用主管權、互動正義、程式正義、權威性領導風格

55. Antecedents and Outcomes of Abusive Supervision: Test of a Trickle-down Model

Aryee, S., Chen ZX., Sun Li Yun, Y. A., Debrah

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Applied Psychology, 2007, 92(1)

Abstract:

Based on a trickle-down model, this study examined the antecedents of abusive supervision and the mediating influence of interactional justice on the relationship between abusive supervision and the work outcomes of organizational commitment and individual- (OCBI) and organizational- (OCBO) directed citizenship behaviors. Data were obtained from subordinate-supervisor dyads from a telecommunication company located in south-eastern China. Results of the moderated regression revealed that authoritarian leadership style moderated the relationship between supervisors' perceptions of interactional justice and abusive supervision such that the relationship was stronger for supervisors high rather than low in authoritarian leadership style. Additionally, results of mediated regression analysis revealed that subordinates' perceptions of interactional justice fully mediated the relationship between abusive supervision and the work outcomes.

Keywords:

Abusive Supervision, Interactional Justice, Procedural Justice, Authoritarian Leadership Style

56. 澳門中小企業組織文化的影響力評估

田青，陳劍鋒，郭靜思

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(2)：101-107

內容簡介：

本研究之目的在於探求澳門中小企業中佔優勢地位的組織文化類型。本研究通過實證調研發現，領導關懷、尋求穩定以及創新的組織文化因素是澳門中小企業的代表文化因素，它們在企業文化諸多因素中最直接影響員工的工作滿意度。而企業文化中的創新性因素與企業的經營績效有著密不可分的關係。

關鍵詞：

澳門中小企業文化、員工滿意度、績效

56. The Impact of Organizational Culture in the SMEs of Macau

Tian Qing, Chen Jian Feng, Guo Jing Si

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(2): 101-107

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to explore the corporate culture of SMEs in Macao and its influence. Empirical survey is made in this study. Consideration leadership, stability, and innovation are proved to be dominant cultural elements influencing employees' job satisfaction. Innovational culture has strong impact on firms' performance.

Keywords:

Macao Small and Middle-sized Enterprises, Organizational Culture

57. 外來勞工與澳門人力資源

吳若湘，田青，楊日科

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門發展策略研究，2007，第 15 期

內容簡介：

澳門目前既面臨人力資源的極大需求，而同時由於特區政府的勞工政策所致，又很大程度限制外來勞工進入澳門勞工市場。本研究將針對這一需求與政策限制的問題，通過實證調研，從澳門市民對外勞的接受程度來探究外勞與本澳人力資源的聯繫。

關鍵詞：

澳門外勞、人力資源

57. Foreign Labor and Human Resource

Wu Ruo Xiang, Tian Qing, Jeong Iat Fo

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macao Development and Strategies, 2007, Vol.15

Abstract:

Macao is in lack of human resources and dependent largely on importing foreign labor market. This research focuses on the demand and policy limitation and empirical research and explores the tendency of foreign labor demands.

Keywords:

Foreign Labor, Human Resources

58. 環境立法目的芻議

黃明健

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

西南政法大學學報，2007，第3期

內容簡介：

本文通過對世界主要國家環境立法目的的比較研究，分析了環境立法“目的二元論”與“目的二元論”的缺陷，進而主張反對狹隘的人類中心主義思想的環境立法目的二元論、拋棄同時追求多項價值目標的環境立法目的二元論，最後強調保護生態系統整體的價值是當代生態社會環境立法的惟一目的。

關鍵詞：

環境法、立法目的、目的二元論、目的二元論

58. Comments on the Purposes of Environment Lawmaking

Huang Ming Jian

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Swupl 2007, Vol.3

Abstract:

Through a comparative study of the purposes of the environmental laws of the major countries in the world, the article analyzes the blemish of the environment lawmaking in “the purpose monism” and “the purpose dualism”, opposes which is manifestation the purpose monism of narrow mankind-centered ideology in the environment lawmaking, and abandon to pursue purpose dualism of the environment lawmaking with many targets at the same time. Finally the essay emphasizes to protect the whole value of the ecosystem, which is the only purpose of the environment lawmaking.

Keywords:

Environment Law, Purposes of Legislation, The Purpose Monism, The Purpose Dualism

59. 論澳門刑法中之刑事處遇延長制度

方泉

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門檢察，總第 7 期，2007

內容簡介：

刑事處遇延長制度是澳門刑法中一項特殊的刑罰制度，它體現了澳門刑法作為行爲人刑法的本質屬性，對於教育刑思想在現代刑法中的實現有探討借鑒之意義，但具體立法中仍存有可商榷之處，須進一步完善。

關鍵詞：

刑罰延長、保安處分延長、刑罰變更、行爲人刑法、澳門刑法

59. On Prolongating Criminal Punishment System of Macau Penal Code

Fang Quan

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macau Prosecution, , 2007, Vol.7

Abstract:

The Prolongating Criminal Punishment System in Macau Penal Code is unique from those in other legal region. It states clearly that Macau Penal Code is featured by so-called Actor-centered Penal Code thought, which is deprived from utilitarian theory over the legitimacy of criminal punishment. But still there are some small points remains to be disputed.

Keywords:

Penalty Prolongated, Penalty Variation, Actor-centered Penal Code, Macau Penal Code

60. 中美教育平等權立法比較

金孝柏

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(1)：112-117

內容簡介：

中美兩國在教育平等權立法存在諸多異同。兩國都立法保護教育平等權。中國憲法通過規定公民的平等法律地位與接受教育的權利和義務來保障教育平等權。美國聯邦最高法院把美國憲法第十四修正案解釋為禁止在政府舉辦教育過程中實行歧視的規定。中美兩國均立法保護特殊群體的權益，如少數民族、婦女、兒童和殘疾人。

美國的教育平等權立法較完整全面，包括規範政府對教育的投入和侵犯教育平等權的法律救濟。中國在教育平等權立法有待進一步完善。中美兩國保護教育平等權的體制不同。在中國，全國性法律佔主導地位，而在美國聯邦和州的法律均佔重要地位。

在美國，弱勢群體因為經濟原因無法實現教育平等權，而中國教育平等權也存在問題。首先，缺乏有效立法保證足夠的教育投入。其次，缺乏有效保護教育平等權的立法。城鄉差異客觀存在，現有立法無法解決農民工子女教育平等權問題。再次，缺乏對侵犯教育平等權的法律救濟。立、改、廢將是我國今後完善教育平等權立法的主要措施。中國也應促進私立教育的發展，加強對教育的管理與監督。

關鍵詞：

教育、平等、立法、中美比較

60. A Comparative Study of Legislation on Equal Right to Education in the United States and China

Jin Xiao Bai

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(1): 112-117

Abstract:

Similarities and differences exist in legislation on equal right to education in the U.S. and China. Both countries guarantee equal right to education. The Chinese Constitution guarantees equal right to education. The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution has been interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court as prohibiting discrimination in the government provision of education. Both countries have formulated laws and regulations on the protection of special groups, like minorities, women, children and the handicapped. The U.S. has set up a fairly comprehensive legal framework, providing government funding for education and legal remedies for the infringement of equal right to education. China's legislative framework for ensuring and implementing equal right to education is still a work in progress.

Equal right to education is protected through different mechanisms in both countries. In China, national law plays a dominant role while in the U.S., federal law and state law both play a role in the federal system of government. Federal law is important in guaranteeing "equal protection" among the 50 states.

In the U.S., economics plays a role in the failure of some disadvantaged individuals and groups gaining equal access to education. There are problems concerning equal right to education in China. There is no effective mechanism to ensure sufficient government funding for education. China's legislation on right to education is inadequate and ineffective in governing the discrepancy between rural and urban areas and guaranteeing the equal access of migration workers' children to education. China also needs to promote the development of private education and enhance the administration and supervision of the education sector.

Keywords:

Education, Equality, Legislation, Comparison between the American and Chinese Education Legislation

61. 教育服務貿易中的自然人流動

金孝柏

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際商務研究，2007，第3期

內容簡介：

自然人流動是教育服務貿易的重要方式。一些成員國在承諾開放教育服務自然人流動的同時採取多種限制措施以保護本國教育服務的優勢地位。影響教育服務自然人流動的因素有多種。我國應在信守開放自然人提供教育服務承諾的同時完善教育立法，依法加強對自然人流動的規範與管理。

關鍵詞：

教育服務、自然人流動、WTO

61. Movement of Natural Persons in Trade in Education Services

Jin Xiao Bai

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Business Research, 2007 , Vol.3

Abstract:

Movement of natural persons is an important mode of supply of education services. Some WTO members adopt various restrictive measures to protect their own education sectors for maintaining competitive advantages when they make commitments in the education sector. There are a number of factors affecting movement of natural persons in trade in education services. China needs to enhance its regulation and supervision on movement of natural persons by improving its legislation on education while fulfilling its commitments to permit the provision of education services in the mode of movement of natural persons.

Keywords:

Education Services, Movement of Natural Persons, WTO

62. 澳門基本法對澳門法治發展的意義

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2007，第 42 期：1-4

內容簡介：

澳門基本法對澳門地區的法治具有建構性與成長性兩方面的價值，對澳門社會的自主發展有著重大意義。

關鍵詞：

法治、澳門基本法、澳門發展

62. A Discussion on the Meaning to Legislation Development in Macau Imposed by the Macau Basic Law

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies, 2007, Vol.42:1-4

Abstract:

The basic law of Macau has two important values to the rule of law of Macau. it is useful for the development of Macau.

Keywords:

Rule of Law, The Basic Law of Macau, Macau Development

63. 港澳基本法與中國憲政發展

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第 23 屆世界法哲學和社會哲學大會，2007

內容簡介：

2007 年 7 月 1 日是中華人民共和國香港特別行政區回歸 10 周年的紀念日，中國的“一國兩制”政治構想已經有了 10 年的實踐經驗，其中港澳基本法的制定和頒行是“一國兩制”的政治構想法治化的首要步驟與環節，對中國乃至世界憲政理論發展具有重要意義。由於在民主、法治、人權、司法制度等方面實行不同的制度模式，在一個國家內部形成制度比較與競爭，為中國憲政發展提供了不同的實踐樣本，有助於人們突破意識形態的禁錮，更加理性的進行制度選擇。但是，一個國家內部實行幾套不同的法律制度，不僅增加制度之間協調與磨合的成本，同時也對憲法中的平等原則提出了挑戰。此外，港澳基本法中的中央地方分權結構與大陸地區的中央地方關係明顯不同，是對傳統的單一制國家結構模式和地方自治理論的突破和發展。結論就是港澳基本法對中國憲政發展既有貢獻也有挑戰。一個可能的發展趨勢是隨著政治、經濟、文化等方面交流的增加，制度之間互相比較、借鑒、吸收、融合，從而生長出更加具有適應性和符合社會發展需要的國家制度結構。

關鍵詞：

港澳基本法、憲政、自由、民主

63. The Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macao and the Development of Chinese Constitutionalism

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 23th World Conference of Legal Philosophy and Social Philosophy, 2007

Abstract:

Jul 1 2007 was the 10th anniversary of Hong Kong S.A.R. of China, by which date the political idea of Chinese “One Country, Two Systems” has been practiced for ten years. Enacting the Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macau was the first step of in the one country two system concepts entering the realm of law, which has important value to and significance for Chinese constitutionalism. There are system comparisons and competition in China because Hong Kong and Macau together have taken a somewhat different approach to democracy, the rule of law, civil rights and independence of the judiciary. The one country two systems model offers alternatives for the development of Chinese constitutionalism and helps people to break through ideological restrictions. But the fact of having different legal systems inside one country may not only cause political disharmony, but may also challenge the equality principle of Chinese Constitution. Moreover, the central-local relationship designed by the Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macau is different from that of the mainland, which is an important development of the traditional national structure model and local autonomy theory. The Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macau contribute to and challenge the development of Chinese constitutionalism. The trend is towards the development of new legal institution(s) for better communication between different legal systems.

Keywords:

The Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macao, Liberty , Democracy, Constitutionalism

64. 通識教育對法學教育的意義——兼對澳門法學

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

首屆澳門人文社會科學大會論文集，2007：335-339

內容簡介：

良好的通識教育有助於彌補法學教育專業化色彩過濃的不足，有助於提升學生的研究能力，發展創造性思維。滿足各種層次的法學人才的需求。在澳門地區，大力推行通識教育是發展法學教育的重要基礎工作。

關鍵詞：

通識教育、法學教育、澳門法學

64. The Meaning of the General Education to Legal Education

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The First Conference of Humanities and Social Science of Macau, 2007: 335-339

Abstract:

The general education is useful for the legal education and improving the research abilities of students. It is satisfied to all kinds of requirements of legal service. It is important basis of legal education in Macau.

Keywords:

The General Education, The Legal Education, Macau Legal Science

65. 法治的可持續發展觀

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

南京大學第九屆費彝民法學論壇，2007

內容簡介：

可持續發展理論與法治建設有著密切聯繫。可持續發展理論的提出拓寬了法治理論的研究範圍和方法，法治本身也有著可持續發展的需要。法治的可持續發展觀應該成為法治理論建構過程中不可忽視的內容。

關鍵詞：

法治、可持續發展、發展

65. The Sustainable Development of Rule of Law

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 9th Feiyimin Legal Forum of Nanjing University, 2007

Abstract:

It is tied up between the sustainable development and the rule of law. The theory of sustainable development broadens the research field of rule of law. The rule of law itself have to submit to the need of sustainable development.

Keywords:

Rule of Law, Development, The Sustainable Development

66. 澳門可持續發展的制度保障——構建基本法框架下的區域法治

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門基本法推廣協會論文集，2007：116-122

內容簡介：

可持續發展離不開政府有效治理和公民的積極參與，現代社會治理和參與問題依賴良好的法治規則，《澳門特別行政區基本法》是所有法律規範的合法性淵源。對於澳門可持續發展而言，構建基本法框架之下的區域法治是基本且重要的制度保障。

關鍵詞：

可持續發展、基本法、區域法治

66. The System Ensurance of Sustainable Development of Macau

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Association of Basic Law of Macau, 2007: 116-122

Abstract:

The sustainable development needs the effective governance and the citizen participant which are relied on the rule of law.the basic of law is the sources of all of rules in Macau.

Keywords:

Sustainable Development, The Basic Law, The Regional Rule of Law

67. 支擴寧合劑對人支氣管上皮細胞 NF-κB 表達影響的體外研究

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澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(1)：36-40

內容簡介：

目的 探討 NF-κB 在支氣管擴張症發病機制中的作用及支擴寧合劑療效機理。方法 應用支氣管擴張症患者痰液刺激分組體外培養的人支氣管上皮細胞，採用免疫組化染色法檢測、分析各組細胞 NF-κB 表達水平及中藥“支擴寧合劑”幹預效果。結果 在支氣管擴張症患者痰液刺激下，支氣管上皮細胞 NF-κB 表達活化；中藥支擴寧合劑可抑制支氣管上皮細胞 NF-κB 表達。結論 支氣管上皮細胞 NF-κB 表達在支氣管擴張症發病中可能扮演重要作用；中藥支擴寧合劑可抑制支氣管上皮細胞 NF-κB 表達，從而抑制支氣管擴張症氣道炎症反應，這可能是其療效機理之一。

關鍵詞：

支擴寧合劑、支氣管擴張症、支氣管上皮細胞、體外研究、NF-κB、免疫組化

67. Effect of Zhikuoning Mixture on Expression of NF-κB in Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells: An in Vitro Study

Wu Qi Biao, Cao Shi Hong, Lu Jin Fu, Da Qing Guo, Sun Zi Kai

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(1):36-40

Abstract:

Objective: to explore the role of NF-κB in the pathogenesis of bronchiectasis & the mechanism of therapeutical efficacy of Zhikuoning Mixture on bronchiectasis. Methods: in vitro cultured Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells(HBE) were divided into groups & stimulated by sputa from bronchiectatic patients, the expression of NF-κB in HBE & the effect of Zhikuoning Mixture on it were assessed by immunohistologic analysis. Results: the expression of NF-κB in HBE was activated by sputa from bronchiectatic patients; Zhikuoning Mixture suppressed the expression. Conclusions: the expression of NF-κB in HBE may play an important role in the pathogenesis of bronchiectasis; Zhikuoning Mixture can suppress the NF-κB expression in HBE to improve airway inflammation in bronchiectasis, this may be one mechanism of therapeutical efficacy of Zhikuoning Mixture on bronchiectasis.

Keywords:

Zhikuoning Mixture, Bronchiectasis, Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells, NF-κB, In Vitro Study, Immunohistologic Analysis

68. 支擴寧合劑製備工藝和質量控制研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(2)：47-54

內容簡介：

目的：研究確立支擴寧合劑製備工藝及質量控制方法。方法：以方中君藥黃芩有效成份黃芩苷為指標，通過正交試驗法對提取工藝進行考查，確定製備工藝。採用高效液相色譜法（HPLC）測定製劑中黃芩苷含量，通過薄層色譜法（TLC）對製劑中黃芩、枳殼、丹參進行薄層定性鑒別。結果：確定製備工藝為取方中苦杏仁蒸餾提取，收取蒸餾液，藥渣合併方中黃芩餘藥十二味，加水煎煮三次，每次加 8 倍量，煎煮 1 小時，濾取煎液，減壓濃縮，取清液加入苦杏仁蒸餾液。結論：支擴寧合劑製備工藝合理、穩定。含量測定方法準確、重現性好、操作簡單；定性鑒別色譜斑點清晰、分離良好、陰性對照液無干擾，可作為質量控制標準。

關鍵詞：

支擴寧合劑、製備工藝、質量控制、黃芩苷、正交試驗、高效液相色譜、薄層色譜法

68. Studies on Preparation Technology and Quality Control of Zhikuoning Mixture

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(2):47-54

Abstract:

Objective: To study and establish the preparation technology and quality control method of Zhikuoning Mixture. Method: The content of baicalin, active ingredient of Huangqin (Radix Scutellariae), the monarch herb in the formula, was taken as the appraising index, the extraction and preparation technology were determined by orthogonal test. The content of baicalin in Zhikuoning Mixture was determined by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). Huangqin, Sangbaipi (Cortex Mori), Zhike (Fructus Aurantii), Danshen (Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae) were identified by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC). Result: The optimum preparation technology: Kuxingren (Semen Armeniacae Amarum) was extracted by distillation, dregs of distilled Kuxingren and other 12 herbs were decocted 3 times, each time with 8 times amount of water and for 1 hour, the decoction was leached, decompressing concentrated, and then was mixed with Kuxingren distillation fluid. Conclusion: The preparation technology of Zhikuoning Mixture is reasonable and stable. The content determining method is of high accuracy, good repeatability and easy to manipulate, the qualitative identification chromatogram spots were clear, separate, and the negative control groups showed no interference, indicating the methods can be used for quality control of this preparation.

Keywords:

Zhikuoning Mixture, Preparation Technology, Quality Control, Baicalin, Orthogonal Test, High Performance

69. 川芎嗪與外源性 β -神經生長因數對缺氧大鼠海馬神經元活性影響的研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

中國中西醫結合急救雜誌，2007，第 3 期：142-144

內容簡介：

目的：探討川芎嗪和外源性 β -神經生長因子（NGF）對缺氧大鼠海馬神經元活性的影響。方法：選取 24h 內出生的 SD 乳鼠，進行體外原代培養大鼠海馬神經元 14d 後分為 6 組進行相應處理，每組設 16 個複孔。空白對照組為無細胞生長，每孔加磷酸鹽緩衝液（PBS）100 μ l；模型對照組每孔加無血清基礎培養液 100 μ l；川芎嗪高、中、低劑量組每孔分別加鹽酸川芎嗪注射液 4、1 和 0.25 μ l（終濃度分別為 800、200、50 μ g/ml）； β -NGF 組每孔加含 β -NGF 終濃度為 25ng/ml 基礎培養液至 100 μ l。繼續培養後在終止此培養前 2.5 h 模擬缺氧環境，以四甲基偶氮唑鹽微量酶反應比色法（MTT）檢測各組缺氧 2.5h 後海馬神經元活性，測量波長 595 nm 處的吸光度（A）值。光鏡下觀察各組海馬神經元形態。結果：與模型對照組相比，川芎嗪高劑量組 A 值顯著降低（ $P < 0.05$ ），川芎嗪中劑量組和 β -NGF 組顯著升高（ P 均 < 0.05 ），而川芎嗪低劑量組差異無顯著性（ $P > 0.05$ ）。川芎嗪中劑量組與 β -NGF 組相比差異均無顯著性（ $P > 0.05$ ）。光鏡下觀察，隨缺氧時間的延長，川芎嗪中劑量組與 β -NGF 組海馬神經元以不同程度胞體腫大暈光減弱，軸突水腫斷裂為主，而其他組海馬神經元以胞核內容物濃縮甚至胞核破裂，胞質進行性濃縮的改變為主。結論：外源性 β -NGF 與一定劑量範圍的川芎嗪具有保持缺氧海馬神經元活性的效果，而且川芎嗪的劑量與神經細胞活性之間存在一定的量效關係。

關鍵詞：

川芎嗪、 β -神經生長因子、海馬神經元活性

69. Study on Effects of Ligustrazine and Exogenous β -nerve Growth Factor Therapy on Activity of Hippocampal Neurons in Rats after Anoxia

Zhao Yong Hua, Luo Xiao Xing, Liu Yu De

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care, 2007, Vol.3: 142-144

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the effect of ligustrazine (Lig) and exogenous β -nerve growth factor (β -NGF) on activity of Hippocampal neurons in rats after anoxia. **Methods :** Hippocampal neurons were taken from newborn SD rats within 24 hours were subjected to cultures in vitro. After the 14th day, they were separated into six groups with 16 duplicated pores in every group, and given the relational treatment. the phosphate buffer solution (PBS) 100 μ l was applied in each duplicated pores. In model comparison group, the hippocampal neurons of SD rats were treated with non-albumin culture solution 100 μ l. the hippocampal neurons were treated with different dose (high, medium, low) of Lig injection with 4, 1 and 0.25 μ l in final concentrations of 800, 200 and 50 μ g/ml respectively. In β -NGF group, β -NGF (final concentrations 25ng/ml, basic cultral solution 100 μ l) was added into the culture medium. The neuronal cultures were continued and subsequently subjected to deprivation of oxygen for 2.5 hours before the end of the experiment. The activity of hippocampal neurons were measured by methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium(MTT) assay 2.5 hours after anoxia in each group, and the absorbency(A value)was measured at 595nm wavelength. Morphological changes of hippocampal neurons in each group were observed under optical microscope. **Results :** Compared with the model comparison group, the A value of the high dosage group in Lig was decreased significantly ($P<0.05$), whereas the values in middle dose of Lig and β -NGF experimental group were increased significantly (both $P<0.05$). there was no significant difference between model group and low dose of Lig group and between the middle dose of Lig group and β -NGF group(both $P>0.05$). Under optical microscope, along with the prolongation of hypoxia time, neurons in middle dose of Lig and β -NGF groups swelled at various degrees, and nerve axons became edematous and fragmented, while in other groups the content in cell nucleus was condensed and even the nucleus broken down. Besides, the cytoplasm was progressively condensed. **Conclusion :** Exogenous β -NGF and Lig within certain range of dose may improve the activity of hippocampal neurons after anoxia, moreover there is a kind of dose-effect relation between dose of Lig and activity of nerve cell.

Keywords:

Ligustrazine, β - nerve Growth Factor, Activity of Hippocampal Neurons

70. 川芎嗪對缺氧大鼠海馬神經元凋亡及 BCL-2、P53 基因表達的影響

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會議／刊物名稱：

廣州中醫藥大學學報，2007，6：490-493

內容簡介：

目的：觀察川芎嗪對缺氧大鼠海馬神經元凋亡及 bcl-2、P53 基因表達的影響，探討腦缺血後神經元損傷途徑以及川芎嗪的保護作用機制。方法 採取大鼠海馬神經元體外原代培養法進行缺氧模型建立。海馬神經元培養第 14d，分為模型對照組及川芎嗪高中低劑量組，分別持續缺氧 1.5h。流式細胞儀定量分析神經細胞凋亡率，原位雜交法檢測海馬神經元 bcl-2、P53 mRNA 的表達。結果 流式細胞儀檢測凋亡率的結果顯示，中劑量川芎嗪組在缺氧 1.5h 凋亡率與模型對照組和其他劑量組相比均具有顯著性差異 ($p<0.05$)。對缺氧 1.5h 大鼠海馬神經元 bcl-2、P53 mRNA 原位雜交陽性信號進行分析，川芎嗪中劑量組在缺氧 1.5h 的表達與其他各組比較均有顯著性差異 ($p<0.05$)。結論 在無血清培養條件下給予缺氧處理證實了凋亡是腦缺血後神經元損傷途徑之一。一定劑量範圍的川芎嗪具有抑制神經細胞凋亡的作用，體現了川芎嗪的劑量與缺氧神經細胞凋亡率的量效關係，而抑制 p53 基因表達增高，上調 bcl-2 表達可能是其作用機制之一。

關鍵詞：

川芎嗪、海馬神經元、凋亡、基因表達

70. The Study of Ligustrazine on Apoptosis and Expression of BCL-2 and P53 in Hippocampal Neurons after Anoxia

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Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2007, 6: 490-493

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the effect of Ligustrazine on apoptosis and expression of bcl-2 and P53 in Hippocampal neurons after anoxia, searching the pathway of neurons impairment after cerebral ischemia and the protection mechanism of Ligustrazine. Method Using the primary culture technique of rat Hippocampal neurons to build the model of anoxia, At that time of 14th days, the cultured cells were divided into a model group and high 、 middle 、 low dosage group of Ligustrazine which were respectively exposed to anoxia environment for 1.5h. Making use of flow cytometer quantitative analysing neurons apoptosis rate and in situ hybridization detected bcl-2 、 P53 mRNA expression of Hippocampal neurons. Result The result using flow cytometer detecting apoptosis rate displayed that of middling dosage group of Ligustrazine in anoxia environment for 1.5h compared with other groups was obviously different($p<0.05$), By detecting hybridization positive signals of bcl-2 、 P53 mRNA expression in anoxia environment for 1.5h, the gene expression of middling dosage group of Ligustrazine compared with other groups was significantly different ($p<0.05$). Conclusion Apoptosis of Hippocampal neurons under the culture condition of serum free and anoxia is confirmed, illustrating apoptosis is one of pathways of neurons impairment after cerebral ischemia. Definite dosage range of Ligustrazine can suppress neurons apoptosis, it illustrating that there is a kind of relation between dose of Ligustrazine and result of apoptosis rate. Perhaps regulation up bcl-2 mRNA expression and repression P53 mRNA are one of nerve protection effect mechanism.

Keywords:

Ligustrazine, Hippocampal Neurons, Apoptosis, Gene Expression

71. 探討澳門特區中醫藥教育體系的構建與發展模式

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會議／刊物名稱：

中醫教育，2007，5：65-67

內容簡介：

依據澳門中醫藥發展的歷史與現況，探討特區中醫藥教育體系的建立內容與發展模式。以設置特色鮮明的中醫藥專業課程、整合多元化教育理念及提倡持續教育作為整個教育體系構建的主要內容；以將中醫藥教育推向葡語系國家，側重發揮中醫養生保健優勢適應澳門經濟產業的發展，積極開展社區中醫藥知識的教育普及工作，打造澳門健康城市形象作為特區中醫藥發展模式的主要特色，從而為中醫藥在特區的可持續發展奠定堅實的物質與文化基礎。

關鍵詞：

中醫藥教育體系、構建與發展模式、澳門

71. Discussion of Constructing and Developing Chinese Medicine Educational System in Macao

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Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Education of Chinese Medicine, 2007, 5: 65-67

Abstract:

On the basis of history and present status of Chinese medicine development in Macao, this paper discusses how to construct and develop a whole set of Chinese medicine educational system. The system takes unique specialty course of Chinese medicine, conformity of multiple educational concepts and calling for extension studies as the main contents. The development mode takes promoting Chinese medicine to Portuguese-speaking countries, adapting to economic development of Macao by bringing into play health care advantages of Chinese medicine, popularizing community education of Chinese medicine knowledge and creating healthy city image of Macao as the main features, Laying substance and civilization foundations for Chinese medicine continuance development in Macao.

Keywords:

Chinese Medicine Education System, Constructing and Developing Mode, Macao

72. 樹循環經濟理念、走綠色會展之路

金輝

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

遞交給第二屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會（Nov 27-28, 2007），在會上宣讀並被收入大會論文集，第 51 至 52 頁

內容簡介：

在企業全球化和經濟一體化的進程中，會展業由於其對經濟和社會的傑出貢獻，在世界各國取得了迅猛的發展，今天，全世界每年舉行的參加國超過 4 個，參會外賓超過 50 人的各種國際會議已有 40 萬次以上。總開支達 2800 億美元；每年舉辦的展覽會大約有 3 萬個，展覽組織者的直接收入約為 300 億美元，涵蓋著會議、展覽、獎勵旅遊和節事活動的當代會展業正以其無與倫比的功能，不可替代的作用及其嶄新的形象迅速成長為第三產業中一個舉足輕重的行業。受到了各國政府與企業界、教育界越來越多的重視。

二十世紀九十年代後半期，尤其是近年來，會展業也同樣地成了我國國民經濟的新亮點，越來越多的省市和地區都把會展業作為其經濟發展的新增長點。至 2006 年末，全國已有展覽場館 160 多個，可供展覽面積 280 多萬平方米。場館收入近 28 億元，同比增加 15%；全國舉辦的各類展會達 3000 多個，出國辦展近 800 個，參展企業 500 多萬家，展會專業觀眾近兩千萬人次。展覽收入總額近 127.5 億元，同比增加 18%，為其他行業帶來至少 500 億元人民幣的各項直接收益，與展覽相呼應的會議產值也早已達到 1000 億元人民幣的程度，如果再加上各地的節事活動和獎勵旅遊，中國的會展業的確是欣欣向榮，給我國的發展帶來了巨大的經濟效應和社會效應。可是，當人們今天為了爭搶這塊“城市的乳酪和麵包”，紛紛建設“會展中心”時，卻忘掉了“一分為二”的觀點，不瞭解或忽視了會展業在帶來正面效應的同時，也帶來了負面效應--驚人的浪費與污染，沒有看到會展業這個“在城市上空往下撒美元的飛機”同時也在撒垃圾，毀環境。本文正是針對這一認識誤區，用充分的事實論述會展產業非“無煙”；用有力的分析闡述會展產業“浪費與污染”的危害及原因，並在此基礎上進一步說明會展產業必需樹循環經濟理念；走“綠色會展之路”，最後指出如何走好“綠色會展之路”實現會展業的持續發展，對我國經濟和社會的發展做出更大的貢獻。

關鍵詞：

會展業、會展管理、循環經濟、綠色會展、可持需發展

72. Develop the Concept of Recycled Economy and Take the Road of Green MICE Industry

Jin Hui

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Name of Conference/Journal:

This paper is presented to The Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region and collected by the proceedings of the conference, from page 51 to page 52

Abstract:

During the progress of the globalization of the world economy, because of its outstanding contribution to the economy and society, MICE industry has achieved the swift development in the various countries of the world. Currently, the number of different international conferences with more than 50 international attendees from more than 4 countries has reached 400,000 each year. The total spending of these conferences is about 280 billion USD. The number of the exhibitions held every year are about 30,000. the direct income of the exhibition organizers are about 30 billion USD. The contemporary MICE industry covering Meeting, Incentive travel, Convention or conference, Exhibition or exposition & Event has grown into an decisive sector of the tertiary industry with its unparalleled function, irreplaceable role and entirely new image, and aroused more and more attention of the governments, the business and the education circles of the various countries in the world. In the latter half of 1990's, especially in the recent years, MICE industry has also become the new bright point of our country's national economy. More and more provinces, municipalities and regions have taken MICE industry as their new growth point of their economic development. By the end of 2006, there were more than 160 exhibition halls with the total exhibition space of 2.8 million square meters. The income of these exhibition halls reached RMB 2.8 billion Yuan, an increase of 15% compared with the previous same period. The number of the various kinds of exhibitions held all over the country were about more 3000 and the number of the outbound exhibitions held reached about 800. the number of the enterprises participating in these domestic exhibition and inbound exhibitions were about more than 5 million and these attracted 20 million professional visits and won the total revenue of RMB12.75 billion Yuan, an increase of 18% compared with the previous same period. Meanwhile it also brought at least about RMB 50 billion Yuan direct income to the other industries. The output value of the convention industry already reached RMB100 billion Yuan. If we take the revenue of the incentive travel and the events held all over the country into consideration as well, MICE industry is really prosperous in China and generates huge economic and social effects. But when people scramble for "this Cheese and bread of the city" today and actively turn their cities into the MICE centers, they forget "every coin always has two sides". People do not know and neglect the negative effects- the astonishing wastes and pollution brought by the MICE when it brings us the positive effects. People fail to see that MICE industry- the plane dropping US dollars over the sky of our city also drops the garbage and destroys the environment. Aiming at the misunderstanding that "MICE industry is smokeless industry" and "MICE industry doesn't produce pollution to the environment", this article is written for demonstrating that MICE industry is not "smokeless industry" with enough facts, explaining the reasons and results of MICE industry's waste and pollution reasonably, and stating that MICE industry must develop the concept of the recycled economy and take the road of green MICE industry, Finally, the writer points out how to take the road of green MICE industry for achieving sustainable development of MICE industry as well as making greater contribution to the economic and social development of our country.

Keywords:

MICE Industry MICE Administration, Recycled Economy, Green MICE Industry, Sustainable Development

73. 中國會展人才需求與開發策略

金輝

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會議／刊物名稱：

被收入《亞太地區旅遊會展教育論叢》/ 梁文慧、馬勇主編 ISBN：978-7-302-16214-8，2007年10月正式出版，清華大學出版社。（第134至第145頁）

內容簡介：

本文運用作者組織調查所獲得的一手數據與信息，從分析中國會展人力資源現狀入手，（本文分析不包括對香港、澳門特區及臺灣省會展人力資源現狀的分析），通過對會展人才需求單位、需求類型、需求數量、需求素質與需求知識的進一步深入闡述，最後提出開發中國會展人才的策略，以使我們能針對中國會展人力資源的現有問題，以前瞻的理念，精心的規劃、可行的政策和具體的措施，抓好會展人才的培養，保證會展業的持續發展。

關鍵詞：

會展業、會展管理、會展人才、會展教育

73. MICE Human Resources Demand and Development Strategies in China

Jin Hui

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

This paper is included by “Review of Current Issues on the MICE Tourism Education in the Asia-Pacific Region” compiled by Aliana Leong and Ma Yong, and published by Qinghua Publishing House in Oct 2007. ISBN: 978-7-302-16214-8, (from page 134 to page 145)

Abstract:

By applying first hand statistics and information obtained from the first hand survey, this paper begins by analyzing the current human resource status of the MICE industry in China (This paper does not include the analysis of MICE humane resources in Hong Kong and Macao SAR, and Taiwan Province), and follows with detailed description on human resources demand , types of demand , and quantity and quality of demand, Finally, the paper puts forward the strategies in developing MICE resources in China. It is important to train MICE professionals very well and guarantee the sustainable development of the MICE industry by using a modern concept, a careful plan, feasible policies and detailed measures in accordance with the current problems of MICE human resources in China.

Keywords:

MICE Industry, MICE Management, MICE Professionals, MICE Education

74. 都市型旅遊地競爭力評價體系構建探討

李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

“都市旅遊國際會議”論文集——“都市旅遊：國際經驗與中國實踐”，2007，2：74-79

內容簡介：

都市型旅遊目的地是我國旅遊業發展的重要依託，近年來組織的中國優秀旅遊城市評選活動就從一個側面反映了我國對該類旅遊目的地的重視程度。隨著中國加入世界貿易組織，我國都市型旅遊目的地既要面對國內激烈的競爭，同時還要適應國際市場上的競爭壓力。因此，如何提升都市型旅遊目的地的競爭力成爲人們關注的焦點。都市型旅遊目的地競爭力概念及其評價指標體系的研究，可以爲該類旅遊目的地競爭力的提升提供一定的理論指導。本文從都市旅遊出發對都市旅遊、都市型旅遊目的地的概念進行了辨析，在提出競爭力的箭形模型以及解析都市型旅遊目的地發展動力機制的基礎上，界定了都市型旅遊目的地競爭力，並構建了其評價指標體系。

關鍵詞：

都市型旅遊地、競爭力、評價指標體系

74. On Construction of Competitiveness Evaluation Index System of Metropolitan-tour Destination

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Urban Tourism: International Experience and China, 2007, 2:74-79

Abstract:

Metropolitan-Tour Destination is one of the most important supports for China tourism industry; the campaign of China's excellent tourism cities evaluation held in recent years indicates the government's emphasis on it. With China's joining the WTO, our metropolitan-tour destinations have to face both the domestic competition and the competition from abroad. Under this condition, people have to focus on the measures to increase the competitiveness of the metropolitan-tour destination. The research on the definition and the competitiveness evaluation index system will surely offer some theoretic suggestion. The essay begins with the analysis on the definition of metropolitan-tour and metropolitan-tour destination, it also explains the development mechanism of this kind of destination, and then it puts up with a whole-new arrow-shaped model of competitiveness. On the basis of upper the analysis, the essay finally defines the metropolitan-tour destination competitiveness and builds up an evaluation index system.

Keywords:

Metropolitan-tour Destination, Competitiveness, Evaluation Index System

75. 澳門旅遊產業多元化發展戰略研究

李璽

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2007，2，(38)

內容簡介：

中央政府在國民經濟發展的“十一五”規劃中明確提出“要支持澳門發展旅遊服務業，促進澳門經濟適度多元化發展”；澳門特區政府也已啓動對澳門未來整體經濟結構，特別是適度多元化方面的研究，希望找到切實可行的方案。本文認為澳門要實現經濟的適度多元化應該首先從強勢產業中尋求突破，即在旅遊業內實施多元化的發展戰略。因此，本文就澳門實施旅遊多元化發展戰略的必要性、可行性進行了分析並提出了主要對策。

關鍵詞：

澳門、旅遊、多元化、戰略

75. The Strategy on the Diversity Development of Macau Tourism Industry

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macau Studies, 2007, 2, Vol.38

Abstract:

The central government has pointed out in the Eleventh Five-year Plan that it will support the Macau's tourism and service industry and promote the diversity development of economy structure. Accordingly, the local government of Macau SAR has started the research on how to achieve the target. The paper insists that the diversity of the economy must begin with the inner change in the main strong industry that is to find ways in the tourism industry. Then the paper makes analysis on the present condition of the tourism industry and offers some practical suggestions to realize the diversity development of Macau's Tourism industry.

Keywords:

Macau SAR, Tourism Industry, Diversity Strategy

76. 澳門會展業區域合作發展戰略初探

李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第二屆 亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會，2007 年 11 月 27 日

內容簡介：

在博彩業一枝獨秀急速發展的情形下，會展業對於逐步改變澳門國民經濟結構過於單一，實現多元化發展具有重要的現實意義。長期以來，困擾澳門會展業發展的場館設施條件在 2007 年得到了顯著的改善，威尼斯人會展中心的投入運營為澳門會展業增添了 10 萬平米的現代化場館。但是，澳門仍然要面對品牌展會和品牌企業的缺乏、較為單一和脆弱的產業市場基礎、有限的會展專案管理經驗以及會展專業人才的極度渴求等問題。而上述問題中，品牌展會及企業、較為單一的產業市場基礎將是澳門會展業發展的重要制約因素。考慮到會展業的常規發展需要較長的時間積澱，而澳門目前正處於會展業發展的初級階段，周邊地區的快速發展使得澳門會展業不能循常規出牌，必須快速建立自己的競爭力。為此，筆者提出澳門可以利用周邊地區的產業市場優勢和澳門與海外聯繫順暢的優勢，在會展業發展的各方面與相關區域展開合作，以達到快速提升澳門會展產業區域影響力的目標。

具體而言，在市場的定位方面，澳門要將自身打造成為橋樑和平臺，並結合節慶和會議的方式，在區域會展市場中創造差異化競爭與合作。在市場拓展方面，澳門要實現與珠三角地區的主要市場展開合作，採用珠三角地區巡迴辦展的方式，增強本澳在產業基礎和市場規模方面的競爭力。在構建品牌展會方面，澳門更要與海外及國內知名會展企業合作，考慮移植國內外品牌展會的可行性，並以此逐步打造自己的品牌展會和會展企業。在會展經營管理方面，澳門可引入國外著名會展公司的管理模式，並借鑒國內大型會展公司的經營經驗，建立一套符合澳門特點的會展經營和管理模式。而會展專業人力資源的改良，筆者認為，也應主要與國外合作培養創意性人才，而操作性人才則通過與國內企業的合作來加以引進。

關鍵詞：

澳門、會展業、合作

76. On Regional Cooperation Development Strategy of Macao MICE Industry

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Second Forum on Asia Pacific MICE and Tourism Education and Industry, Nov 27, 2007

Abstract:

The rapid development of the gaming industry recently in Macao has outshined other industries in the society; the MICE industry can gradually change the single structure of the national economy and finally help Macao build up a diversified economy system. For a long time, plagued Macao MICE industry suffered a lot from the lack of the infrastructure facilities. Since the Venetian Convention Center a modern stadium, put into operation in 2007, the total area of the Convention Center in Macao has reached 150, 000 square meters. However, Macao still face the lack of brand MICE projects and brand enterprises, a single market and fragile industrial base, limited project management professionals, as well as experience, and so on. Among the above-mentioned issues, the corporate brand, single and fragile industrial market base are the key factors to the development of MICE industry in Macao.

Taking into account the conventional exhibition industry development require a longer period of accumulation, and Macao are now in the initial stage of MICE industry development, the rapid development of the surrounding areas forces Macao MICE industry to quickly set up their own competitiveness.

In order to achieve the goal of rapid promotion of Macao MICE Industry regional influence. The author point out that Macao can take the advantages of the surrounding regions industrial markets and smooth links to overseas to develop an all-aspect regional cooperation with relevant areas.

Specifically, when it comes to the positioning in the market, Macao should build a bridge and platform, in conjunction with the festival and conferences, to create a different competition and cooperation status in the region. In market development, Macao and the Pearl River Delta region should start cooperation to increase the industrial base and market size of Macao MICE industry. In construction of brands in the exhibition, Macao should cooperate with more well-known overseas and domestic enterprises considering the feasibility of the transplantation of domestic and foreign brand Exhibition and Conference, and to gradually build its own brand show and exhibition business. In Exhibition Management, Macao may introduce famous overseas exhibition companies' management style and drawing large domestic exhibition company's operating experience to establish Macao featured MICE business operation and management models. The lack of professional human resources should also rely on the cooperation, with foreign enterprises to train major creative talents, through cooperation with domestic enterprises to introduce operational professionals.

Keywords:

Macao MICE, Cooperation, Strategy

77. 中國會展教育培訓現狀、趨勢與體系優化

李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

亞太地區旅遊會展教育論叢，清華大學出版社，2007，10：202-208

內容簡介：

會展教育和培訓是會展產業發展的持續保障力，我國會展業處於發展的初級階段，人力資源緊缺是該階段一個主要的特徵。為此，本文從會展培訓機構、培訓師資水平、培訓內容以及培訓評估機制等方面對我國會展教育培訓的現狀加以評價。在預見未來會展教育培訓發展趨勢的基礎上，本文從教育培訓體系戰略規劃、教育培訓體系資源整合以及教育和培訓體系質量控制等方面提出了優化我國會展教育培訓體系的幾點建議。

關鍵詞：

會展、教育和培訓、優化

77. The Status and Trends in MICE Education and Training System and the Ways to Its Perfection

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Research on the Asia Pacific Tourism and MICE Education, Qinghua Press, 2007, 10:202-208

Abstract:

The education and professional training are doubtlessly the sustainable drives to the development of the MICE industry. Nowadays, the MICE industry in China has just began its growth, the lack of the professionals is one of the features of this stage. It is obvious that the construction of HR exploitation and training system is urgent. The essay gives an overview on the present conditions of the China MICE industry, finding out that there are some problems to be solved in the training and education organizations, teachers, curriculums and evaluation system. On the basis of the foreseeing the trends of the education and training system in MICE industry, the essay finally comes up with some practical suggestion that will do good to the perfection of the MICE education and training system in China.

Keywords:

MICE, Education and Training, Strategy

78. 多邊主義視野下的中國與葡語國家外交關係——兼談澳門的“平臺”角色

葉桂平

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門公共行政，2007，12，20(4)，總第 78 期

內容簡介：

在當代的國際舞臺上，多邊主義已逐漸成爲熱門話題。與此同時，中國也正積極對外開展雙邊外交和多邊外交。本文以世界上 8 個以葡萄牙語作爲官方語言的國家爲基礎，以多邊主義爲研究視野，系統闡述中國與葡語國家的外交關係發展，並且深入探討“中國與葡語國家經貿合作論壇”（下稱“中葡論壇”或“論壇”）這一獨特的多邊外交模式，以及澳門在中國與葡語國家關係中的可擔當的“平臺”角色定位。

關鍵詞：

多邊主義、中國與葡語國家經貿合作論壇、澳門平臺

78. The Diplomatic Relations between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries from the Viewpoint of Multi-lateralism — A Concurrent Discussion Macao's Platform Role

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Revista de Administração Pública de Macau, 2007/12, Número 78 (4.º de 2007) , Volume 20

Abstract:

On the contemporary international stage, Multi-lateralism has been gradually represented as a hot issue. In the same time, China has been active in developing Bilateral Diplomatic and Multilateral Diplomatic Strategy with foreign countries. On the basis of the study of Portuguese Speaking Countries, from the viewpoint of Multi-lateralism, this paper systematically elaborates the development of the diplomatic relations between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries, discusses in-depth the unique Multilateral Diplomatic Pattern, explores Macao's platform role that can be played in the relations between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries.

Keywords:

Multi-lateralism, Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries, Macao Platform

79. 關於祖國統一文化內涵的觀察與思考

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

群言，2007，第 11 期

內容簡介：

祖國統一是海峽兩岸人民共同關心的事業。文化統一是祖國統一的必要組成部分，必須引起足夠的重視。但是，目前存在著文化載體的二元化現象，這一現象不利於大陸和港、澳、臺地區的文化交流與經濟合作，不利於中華文化在世界上發揮應有作用，也不利於祖國統一。因此，我們必須警惕“文化台獨”的有害傾向，關注祖國統一的文化內涵，促進祖國統一事業健康發展。

關鍵詞：

祖國、統一、文化內涵

79. Pondering over the Cultural Intension of Unification of Our Motherland

Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Popular Tribune, 2007, Vol.11

Abstract:

The unification of our motherland is a cause of interest to the people in both sides of the Taiwan Straits. The cultural unification is a necessary component of homeland unification and should be paid more attention. However there exists a phenomenon of dualism of cultural carrier. It will be unfavorable for cultural exchange and economic cooperation among the mainland of China and Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan, be harmful to bring into play the function of Chinese Culture, and be disadvantageous to the unification of our motherland. Thus, we must heighten our vigilance to the harmful trend of “Cultural Independence of Taiwan”, show solicitude for the cultural intension of homeland unification, and promote the cause to develop healthily.

Keywords:

Motherland, Unification, Cultural Intension

80. 大學生創造力開發的課程模式探索與體驗

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，12，1(2)：114-119

內容簡介：

開發學生的創造力、培養時代需要的創造性人才是高等院校的重要任務。開發大學生的創造力可以採取開設創造學課程的模式。施行大學生創造力開發課程模式，是適應形勢與體現時代精神的需要，是遵循創造力開發客觀規律的需要，也是與國際教育改革接軌的需要。這一模式的理論依據是創造力的普遍性原理、可開發性原理、多元智力理論和情商理論。在推行這一模式的過程中，應以理論與實踐相結合作為指導原則，以教師與學生相結合作為運行機制，以揚長與補短相結合作為實施策略，以認識與成果相結合作為追求目標。實踐表明，按照上述方針努力探索，一定能夠有效地開發大學生的創造力，促進創造性人才的健康成長。

關鍵詞：

創造力、開發、課程模式、創造學

80. A Course-offering Model to Develop Creativity of University Students

Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science & Technology, 2007,12, 1(2): 114-119

Abstract:

It is an important task for universities and colleges to develop students' creativity and to foster creative talents. We can apply a course model of setting the course of creative studies to develop students' creativity. To practice such a model is the needs of adapting the situation and reflecting the spirit of the times, the needs of following the objective rules of creativity development, and the needs of approaching the international trend of educational reform. The theoretical basis of the model is the principles of universality and developing characteristic of creativity, the multiple intelligences theory and the emotion quotient theory. In the processes of practicing the model, we should consider the combination of theory with practice as guiding principle, the combination of teacher with students as acting mechanism, the combination of strengths enhancing with weaknesses remedying as enforcement tactics, and the combination of understanding with creative results as pursuing targets. If we make our efforts to practice according to the above policies, we can surely develop students' creativity effectively and promote the healthy growing of creative talents.

Keywords:

Creativity, Development, Course-offering Model, Creative Studies

81. 澳門大學生學生學習落後的制約因素與轉變途徑探討

許敖敖，李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

香港《青年研究學報》，2007 年 7 月，第 10 卷，第 2 期

內容簡介：

青年大學生的學習狀況存在著很大的差異，其中不容回避的學習落後現象尚未引起足夠的重視。學習落後現象的長期存在會影響學生後期的健康發展和價值實現，影響學校的學風和教學任務的完成，也會影響人才培養的整體素質，所以有必要認真加以解決。近年發展起來的多元智力理論、情商理論和創造力開發理論是解決學習落後問題的理論依據。對澳門科技大學先修班學生的調查研究表明，多數青年大學生認為，造成自己學習落後的制約因素主要是智力和情商方面的弱點以及創造力開發程度較低。針對上述情況，發揮智力優勢、優化情商結構、增強創新意識和開發創造能力是幫助學生克服制約因素、轉變學習狀況的有效途徑。

關鍵詞：

學習落後、多元智力、情商、創造力開發

81. Restricting Factors Made Some Young Students Backward in Learning and Ways to Change the Situation

Xu Ao Ao, Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Youth Studies, Jul, 2007, 10(2)

Abstract:

There exist great differences between the learning situation of young university students. The phenomenon of being backward in learning has not been paid sufficient attention. It is necessary to solve such a problem due to its influences to the growing up afterward and value realization of young students, to the study atmosphere and fulfillment of teaching task of the university, and to the quality of talents of society. The multiple intelligence theory, the emotion quotient theory and the theory of creativity development are the basis of solving the problem of being backward in learning. The investigation and research of PU students of Macau University of Science & Technology show that most students think the main restricting factors made them being backward in learning are weakness in intelligence and emotion quotient, and lower level of creativity development. Thus, we may consider making full use of intelligence superiority, improving emotion structure, enhancing creative aspiration and developing creativity as effective ways to overcome the restricting factors and to change the studying situation.

Keywords:

Academic Lagging Behind, Multiple Intelligences, Emotion Quotient, Creativity Development

82. 澳門人文社會科學借鑒自然科學創新研究方法的哲學思考

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

首屆澳門人文社會科學大會論文集，澳門基金會 2007 年 6 月出版

內容簡介：

從當代科技發展和社會資訊化的特點出發，借鑒自然科學研究的成功經驗，努力拓寬思路，力求研究方法上的創新與突破，是人文社會科學的一個重要發展方向。人文社會科學之所以應借鑒自然科學的成功經驗，是理順自然科學與社會科學關係、適應當代科學發展趨勢以及促進人文社會科學提升水平的需要，對澳門而言，還是尊重澳門歷史文化特徵的需要。從哲學的角度來考慮，澳門人文社會科學借鑒自然科學、創新研究方法的有效途徑主要有四個方面，即：從相對之中優選絕對，從偶然之中把握必然，從量變之中促進質變，從否定之中實現再否定。

關鍵詞：

人文科學、社會科學、自然科學、研究方法、創新

82. Philosophical Thinking of Humanities and Social Sciences to Learn from Natural Sciences of their Successful Experiences and to Create New Research Methods

Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of First Symposium of Humanities and Social Sciences of Macao, Jun, 2007

Abstract:

It is an important developing direction for humanities and social sciences to learn from natural sciences of their successful experiences, thus to widen the train of thought and to strive to create the research methods. The reasons why humanities and social sciences should draw lessons from successful experiences of natural sciences are the needs of putting in order the relation between humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, of adapting the developing trend of modern science and technology, and of raising the level of research humanities and social sciences. From the viewpoint of philosophy, we can find four effective ways to create new research methods of humanities and social sciences research. They are to optimize the Absolute from relativity, to grasp necessity from contingency, to promote qualitative change from numeral change, and to achieve the negation of negation from negation.

Keywords:

Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Research Methods, Creation

83. 雙語教學是提高大學生外語能力的有效途徑

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門教育，2007，第 2 期

內容簡介：

雙語教學不僅僅是一種教學方法，而且是一種教學策略，更是一種教育理念。由於同時使用兩種不同的教學語言，雙語教學造成了一種獨特的交叉文化氛圍，具有開發學生創造性思維的功能。在雙語教學中有效地提高學生英語水平的關鍵在於引導學生大膽實踐，積極應用。雙語教學課程的考核也很重要。在“創造性解決問題”的課程中，我們不採用考核知識掌握程度的標準化書面閉卷考試，而是強調創造性解決問題和英語應用的實際能力。實踐證明，雙語教學確實能夠提高大學生的英語水平。

關鍵詞：

雙語教學、大學生、英語水平

83. Bilingual Teaching is an Effective Way to Increase English Level of University Students

Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macao Education, 2007, Vol. 2

Abstract:

Bilingual teaching is not only a teaching method, but also a teaching tactics and an educational idea. Due to the using of two languages simultaneously, bilingual teaching will build an atmosphere of cross-culture and possess the function of creativity developing. The effective way to enhance the level of students in the process of bilingual teaching is leading them to practise boldly and to apply actively. The link of examination is also important. We never use standard exam papers to test the knowledge level of students, but stress the practical ability of creative problem-solving and English-application. Our practice proves that bilingual teaching will really be able to increase the English level of university students.

Keywords:

Bilingual Teaching, University Students, English Level

84. 用戶行爲監視及控制：以用戶爲中心的計算機輔助英語學習研究方法新探

馬清

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

計算機輔助語言學習，2007，20(4)：297-321

內容簡介：

本文提出監視用戶在電腦上學習時的行爲以便詳細瞭解用戶的學習過程是有必要的。但是僅僅監視用戶行爲是不夠的，我們還應該適當控制用戶行爲來指導用戶並幫助他們順利完成語言學習軟體中的任務。爲了驗證這個觀點，我們採用了一個專門爲中國英語學習者設計的計算機輔助單詞學習軟體進行了一項研究，研究時分別使用了該軟體的兩個不同版本。在其中一個版本中，用戶得到一些指導，其行爲也受到一定的控制。在另外一個版本中，用戶有完全的自由來決定怎樣使用該軟體。研究結果表明當用戶受到監控時，學習過程和學習結果都比沒有受到監控的情況下要令人滿意。

關鍵詞：

計算機輔助語言學習、中國英語學習者、單詞習得

84. From Monitoring User Actions to Controlling User Actions: A New Perspective on the User-centred Approach to CALL

Ma Qing

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Computer Assisted Language Learning, 2007, 20 (4): 297-321

Abstract:

It is argued in this article that user actions need to be monitored to understand what has happened during the learning process. Monitoring on its own is not enough; user actions also need to be controlled to some degree so that users can receive the guidance they need to help them to the successful completion of the learning tasks in CALL programs. To verify this empirically, a study was conducted to investigate both learning outcome and learning process of two versions of a Computer Assisted Vocabulary Learning program for Chinese learners. In one version, the user actions were controlled and guided; in the other, the user had complete freedom in deciding how to use the program. The results show that both the learning outcome and the learning process were more satisfactory in the controlled condition than in the uncontrolled condition.

Keywords:

CALL, Chinese Learners of English, Vocabulary Acquisition

85. 運用元認知理論於中國的英語寫作教學

肖越海

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

英語教學思考（英語期刊），2007，6(1)：19-33

內容簡介：

本文旨在運用元認知理論於英語寫作教學，以提供一個替代性辦法來解決中國的英語寫作課的困難和問題。元認知指的是對認知的知識和對認知的調節。本文主張用元認知去教學以及教元認知。用元認知去教學，指的是一個英語寫作教師應當思考自己的教學，並擁有元認知策略知識和執行管理策略。而教師教元認知指的是，學生可以瞭解什麼是策略，如何使用策略，什麼時候和為什麼要運用策略，並調整其認知活動。本文為外語教師提出三個指引建議，使元認知教學成為英語作文教學的一個組成部分。

關鍵詞：

元認知、英語寫作教學、中國

85. Applying Metacognition in EFL Writing Instruction in China

Xiao Yue Hai

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Reflections on English Language Teaching., 2007, 6(1): 19-33

Abstract:

This paper aims to apply metacognitive theory in EFL writing instruction so as to provide an alternative solution to the difficulties and problems in EFL writing classes in China. Metacognition is knowledge about cognition and regulation of cognition. This paper advocates both teaching with metacognition and teaching for metacognition. To teach with metacognition, an EFL writing instructor should reflect upon his or her own teaching, and possess both metacognitive strategic knowledge and executive management strategies. And when instructors teach for metacognition, students can learn about what the strategies are, how to use the strategies, when and why to apply the strategies, and to regulate their cognitive activities. Three guidelines are proposed for EFL instructors to make metacognitive teaching an integral part of writing instruction.

Keywords:

Metacognition, EFL Writing Instruction, China

86. 後殖民地時代澳門的英語：功能與態度研究

楊明儀

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

亞洲英語學刊（英語期刊），2007，10(1)：104-117

內容簡介：

本文略述後殖民地時代，英語在澳門的各種語言功能以及澳門人對英語的語言態度。雖然英語既不是澳門的官方語言也不是殖民地語言，但是英語似乎已經超越葡萄牙語，成為後殖民地時代澳門第二重要的語言。

關鍵詞：

後殖民地、澳門、英語

86. English in Postcolonial Macau: Functions and Attitudes

Young Ming Yee, Carissa

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Asian Englishes, 2007, 10(1): 104-117

Abstract:

This article aims to describe the current functions of English in Macau and the local people's attitudes towards English. It argues that English, a non-official and non-colonial language, has surpassed Portuguese to become the second most important language in post-colonial Macau.

Keywords:

Post-colonial, Macau, English

87. 吸取新京港經驗，推動澳門英語教學

楊明儀

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

青年研究學報，2007，9(2)：151-162

內容簡介：

澳門回歸後的其中一項長遠發展策略，是實現英語學習普及化。然而澳門至今還沒有具體的英語教學政策。相比之下，新加坡和北京都分別於 2000 年開展講英語運動，香港從 1998 年起就引進以英語為母語的教師來提高學生的英語水平。為此，本文建議澳門參照新、京、港三地的經驗，透過政府、學校和研究團體的共同努力，推動英語教學。

關鍵詞：

澳門、新加坡、北京、香港、英語運動

87. Promoting the Teaching of English in Macao through the Experiences of Singapore, Beijing and Hong Kong

Young Ming Yee, Carissa

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Youth Studies, 2007, 9(2): 151-162

Abstract:

One of the long-term strategies of Macao SAR is to promote the learning of English. Yet no action has been taken. In contrast, several English movements have been launched in the region. In 2000, Singapore launched the “Speak Good English Movement” and Beijing launched the “Beijing Speaks to the World” campaign. Hong Kong implemented the “Native-Speaking English Teacher” (NET) scheme in 1998 to improve students’ English communication skills. This paper recommends that Macao learn from the region and promote English learning with the assistance of the authorities concerned, schools, and research bodies.

Keywords:

Macao, Singapore, Beijing, Hong Kong, English Movement

88. 從澳門學生的角度看英語外教

楊明儀

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

第 33 屆日本語言教育協會國際學術會議，2007 年 11 月 22 至 25 日，日本東京

內容簡介：

本研究以問卷調查的方式，訪問了 110 名澳門出生和 380 名中國內地出生的本科生，探討澳門本科生對英語外教的看法。統計結果顯示內地生比本地生更喜歡英語外教，也認為英語外教是更有自信的英語口語教師。為此，本研究建議加強學生與其他英語使用者的交流，同時提高學生的社會語言觸覺。

關鍵詞：

英語外教、英語口語、澳門學生

88. Macau Perspectives on Native English Teachers

Young Ming Yee, Carissa

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 33rd Annual International Conference of the Japan Association for Language Teaching, Tokyo, Japan, Nov 22-25, 2007.

Abstract:

This study surveyed 110 Macau-born and 380 Mainland-born Chinese undergraduates on their attitudes towards native English teachers. Statistical results showed that the Mainland students, compared to their Macau-born counterparts, had stronger preferences of native English teachers and regarded native speakers as more confident oral English teachers. It is concluded that contacts with English users and sociolinguistic awareness-raising activities are recommended.

Keywords:

Native English Teachers, Oral English, Macau Students

89. 澳科大需要外籍英語教師嗎？

楊明儀

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

第 2 屆香港應用語言學協會研究論壇，2007 年 6 月 11 日，中國香港

內容簡介：

澳門科技大學(澳科大)的英語口語課程完全聘用外籍英語教師授課，是基於一種假設：外籍英語教師能示範地道標準的英語發音。本研究測試這種假設，訪問了 490 名英語口語學生有關他們對外籍英語教師的看法。結果發現大多數學生喜歡外籍英語教師的主要原因是他們甚少在課後說英語。本研究的結論是：外籍英語教師在英語口語課程中擔當的角色固然重要，但是學生在生活中能用英語積極地進行口頭交流也同樣重要。

關鍵詞：

英語口語、外籍英語教師、口頭交流

89. Are Native English-speaking Teachers a Must at MUST?

Young Ming Yee, Carissa

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2nd Hong Kong Association for Applied Linguistics Research Forum, Hong Kong, China, Jun 11, 2007.

Abstract:

The Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST) recruits only native English-speaking teachers (NESTs) to teach oral English courses, based on the assumption that NESTs are the best demonstrators of authentic pronunciation. The study to be reported in this paper tested this assumption by asking 490 oral English learners at MUST about their opinions on NESTs as oral English teachers. Results showed that most students relied on NESTs mainly because they seldom spoke English outside the classroom. This paper concludes that NESTs play a key role in the oral English curriculum. However, students' active use of spoken English in real life is equally important.

Keywords:

Oral English, Native English-speaking Teachers, Oral Communication

90. 回顧拉斯維加斯和大西洋城經驗對澳門會展旅遊業的啓示

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007，1(2)：55-70，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

近年來澳門旅遊業的發展現象大部分由於博彩業的發展帶動。然而，決策者們非常了解，會展業是確保澳門旅遊業驅動的經濟可持續和穩健發展的重要因素。回顧拉斯維加斯和大西洋城的經驗，文中比較和對比澳門成為會展旅遊景點的途徑。通過深度文獻檢視識別和評估澳門、拉斯維加斯和大西洋城三地在發展博彩景點和與博彩業有關的會展景點的相似和異同之處。基於梁文慧和“Nadkarni”(2006)探討澳門發展成為會展旅遊城市潛力的研究。文中以澳門的旅遊發展方向為總背景，討論澳門發展成為會議觀光之優勢和劣勢，透過對產業利益相關的參與者的，找出發展成功的會議觀光之條件因素，與澳門的具體表現和這些條件因素做出比較。這項分析結果可以具體地指出澳門要成為一個具有競爭力的會議觀光城市存在的差距。進而對澳門政府，會展業界，教育學府和學術團體提出建議。

關鍵詞：

會展、澳門、拉斯維加斯、大西洋城、觀光定位

90. Macau MICE Tourism with a Closer Review of the Las Vegas and Atlantic City Experiences

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(2): 55-70, ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

The growth of tourism in Macau in recent years has been phenomenal due largely to the development of the casino industry. The significance of the MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing, Exhibitions) sector in ensuring a sustainable growth of Macau's tourism driven economy has not been lost on the policymakers. In this paper, MICE is used to refer to a particular type of tourism in which large groups are brought together for some particular purpose. MICE tourism includes a well-planned agenda centered on a particular theme, subject or topic. It is a specialized tourism area with its own trade shows and practices and is known for its extensive planning and demanding clientele. This paper is an exploratory analysis of Macau's potential as a MICE tourism destination against the backdrop of the unprecedented spurt in tourism infrastructure development that has transformed this once sleepy enclave into the Las Vegas of the East. With a closer review of the Las Vegas and Atlantic City experiences, this paper compares and contrasts Macau's approach to becoming a MICE destination. Through in depth literature reviews, similarities and differences between Macau, Las Vegas and Atlantic City are identified and evaluated in the development of each gaming destination and the development of the MICE industry in relation to the gaming segment. This study provides the overall backdrop that has set Macau on the tourism growth trajectory and discusses the pros and cons of establishing it as a MICE destination in its own right. Stakeholders' perceptions are solicited by means of a survey with the objective of determining the critical attributes that contribute towards building a successful MICE destination and Macau's performance indicators vis-à-vis these attributes. The analysis provides pointers towards identifying critical gaps that Macau needs to address in order to position itself as a competitive MICE destination. Recommendations are made to the Macau Government, to the MICE industry community and to educational institutions and the academia.

Keywords:

MICE, Macau, Las Vegas, Atlantic City, Destination Positioning

91. 大中華地區大學發展持續教育的合作研究

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際學習期刊，2007，14(4)：27-36，ISSN：1447-9494

內容簡介：

本研究為澳門基金會資助的研究課題“兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作研究”。研究的目的包括四方面：一、瞭解兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育實務上的異同；二、探討兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可能性；三、分析兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的背景條件；四、研擬兩岸四地大學在成人推廣教育合作的可行策略。由上述四項研究目的，可發展出持續教育實務、合作態度、觀念、合作目的與策略等的研究問題。本研究主要為評估兩岸四地大學發展持續教育合作之可行性，乃以兩岸四地的大學成人推廣教育實際工作人員、政府行政人員及學術界的學者專家，共 30 人為研究對象，採用質性研究方法，以文件分析法、分區座談法及訪談法，進行研究。研究工具乃是根據文獻探討與相關資料分析後，自編之「兩岸四地大學推廣教育座談會研討議題大綱」以及「兩岸四地大學推廣教育訪談問卷」，做為本研究的工具。根據質性研究分析探討：一、持續教育的現狀及運行；二、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作觀點上的異同；三、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的可能性評估；四、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作背景條件與教育問題之影響；五、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的基礎與考量；六、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的基礎與願景建構；七、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的可行策略；八、兩岸四地大學在持續教育合作的近程目標與其配套措施；九、可行策略背後的問題。根據研究結果為政府部門、高等教育機構及教育學者提供意見。

關鍵詞：

大中華地區、持續教育、合作

91. A Study on the Collaborative Development of Continuing Education among Universities in the Greater China Region

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The International Journal of Learning, 2007, 14(4): 27-36, ISSN: 1447-9494

Abstract:

This is a Macau Foundation funded research project that aims to: 1. understand the similarities and differences; 2. investigate the feasibilities of collaboration; 3. analyze the background conditions of collaboration; and 4. recommend viable strategies for the collaborative development of continuing education among universities in the Greater China Region (including Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan). From these four aims, research questions such as the practice of continuing education, the attitudes and concepts of collaboration, the purposes and strategies of collaboration can be derived. The objective of the study is to evaluate the feasibilities of collaborative development of continuing education in the Greater China Region. The research target includes a total of 30 interviewees who are practitioners of continuing education, governmental administrative officers and scholars. A qualitative approach is applied through documentary analysis, focus group discussion and interviews. Based on the literature review and analysis of related information, the outline of the focus group discussion and the interview questions are developed as research instruments of the study. Qualitative analysis will be conducted to obtain findings on the following: 1. the function and current situations of continuing education; 2. the differences of values in collaboration in the development of continuing education; 3. the feasible assessment of collaboration in the development of continuing education; 4. the influences of collaboration backgrounds and educational issues; 5. the evaluation of the basis for collaboration; 6. the foundations and prospects of collaboration; 7. the feasible strategies for collaboration; 8. the short-range, medium-range and long-range goals and the respective facilitations for collaboration; 9. the potential problems behind the scenes of feasible strategies. Finally, based on the research findings and conclusion, recommendations are made to the government bodies, higher education institutions, adult education academics and future researchers.

Keywords:

Greater China Region, Continuing Education, Collaboration

92. 業界對澳門旅遊教育的觀點研究

梁文慧，馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2007, 1(1)：63-76，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

本文的研究結果出自澳門基金會資助名為「澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化的發展研究」的研究項目。本文集中研究業界對澳門旅遊教育包括現有的旅遊課程、旅遊專才的能力與及業界的需
求等方面的觀點為澳門旅遊教育的本土和國際發展提供具體的策略建議。

關鍵詞：

旅遊教育，旅遊企業，業界觀點，旅遊專才

92. A Study on Macau Tourism Education: The Industry Perspectives

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of
Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2007, 1(1): 63-76，ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

This paper is derived in part from the research findings of the Macau Foundation funded research project namely, “A study on the development of internationalization and localization for Macau tourism education”. It will focus on the industry perspectives of tourism education in the aspects of the current situation of the tourism programs, the demand of tourism talents and the competencies required by the industries in order to provide concrete strategic suggestions to the local and international development of tourism education in Macau.

Keywords:

Tourism Education, Tourism Industry, Industry Perspectives, Tourism Talents

93. 澳門旅遊教育國際化及本土化的發展研究

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

聯合國世界旅遊組織主辦之「UNWTO Ulysses Conference 2007, Knowledge-based Development through Tourism」論文集，西班牙馬德里

內容簡介：

本研究為澳門基金會資助的研究課題，研究的開展大抵上有以下幾個目的：

（一）瞭解澳門旅遊教育的發展現狀以及與旅遊教育發達國家和地區的差距；澳門的旅遊教育是建立在澳門高等教育的基礎之上的，全面瞭解澳門高等教育和旅遊教育的現狀，找出澳門旅遊教育與發達國家之間的差距，是提升澳門地區旅遊教育水平的基礎性工作。

（二）探討澳門旅遊教育未來的發展趨勢；澳門旅遊教育須遵循國際上先進高等教育的發展趨勢，走本土化和國際化相結合的發展趨勢，目前澳門的旅遊教育與英國伯明翰大學、歐盟等學校和機構已進行了廣泛的合作、成為亞太地區較有影響力的旅遊培訓機構和院校。

（三）評估澳門旅遊教育實行國際化和本土化的發展條件；旅遊教育的國際化與本土化發展需要一個國家和一個地區的旅遊教育有自己一定的基礎，有自己的教育特色，同時有開展國際交流與合作的基礎。評估澳門旅遊教育進行國際化和本土化的發展條件包含其旅遊教育資源、師資的條件、與國際著名旅遊院校合作的基礎等。

（四）研擬澳門旅遊教育國際化和本土化發展的可行策略。分析澳門旅遊教育發展的現狀和基礎，評估其進行旅遊教育國際化和本土化的發展條件，則可規劃澳門旅遊教育進行國際化和本土化的可行策略，包含了師資的交流、課程的採認、互訪參觀、資源共用、網路合作等。

關鍵詞：

旅遊教育、旅遊企業、國際化、本土化

93. A Study on the Development of Internationalization and Localization of Tourism Education in Macau

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of UNWTO Ulysses Conference 2007, Knowledge-based Development through Tourism, Madrid, Spain

Abstract:

This paper is derived in part from the research findings of the Macau Foundation funded research project namely, “A study on the development of internationalization and localization for Macau tourism education”. The objectives of the study include:

1. To further understand the current situation of Macau tourism education and its similarities and differences in comparison with tourism education in well-developed regions and countries.
2. To discuss the future development trend of Macau tourism education .
- 3.To evaluate the developing conditions for the implementation of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau .
4. To draft feasible strategies in the development of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau.

Keywords:

Tourism Education, Tourism Industry, Internationalization, Localization

94. 子宮肌瘤的中醫治療概況

林倩雯

澳門科技大學 科大醫院

會議／刊物名稱：

遼寧中醫藥大學學報，2007，9，9(5)：62-63

內容簡介：

子宮肌瘤是女性生殖器官常見的良性腫瘤。常見於 30-50 歲的婦女。病因尚不十分清楚，近年來發病率呈上升趨勢，且發病年齡趨於年輕化。西醫常採用手術治療，但由於手術本身的創傷性、子宮全切術的終極性、肌瘤剝出術的可復發性等使病人的心理、生理均蒙受了壓力，嚴重影響了婦女的身心健康，因而子宮肌瘤保守療法一直受到醫學界的關注，眾醫者努力尋找既能緩解症狀，甚至使肌瘤消散，又能保留生育功能的治療方法。近年來，中醫運用調臟腑，活氣血，化痰瘀等法以達到消症塊的目的，取得了良好效果，現將中醫藥治療本病研究概況綜述如下。

關鍵詞：

子宮肌瘤、中醫藥療法、綜述

94. The Development of Hysteromyoma by Traditional Chinese Medicine

Lam Sin Man

University Hospital

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2007,9, 9(5): 62-63

Abstract:

Hysteromyoma is the most common tumors of women in organs of generation. It common in women about 30-50 years old. The pathogeny is not dimess now. Recently, the morbidity is going up and going younger. It always take operation in Western Medicine. But the operation will bring the trauma, amputate the uterus, and to cut to myomas away. It cause the patients to incur the press about psychology and physiology. Their prevalence has severely affected women's healthy conditions. Therefore, the conservative treatment is to be paid close attention to the medicinal science. Many doctors find the treatment that can alleviate the condition of illness, even though to make the myomas disappeared, and then can keep the fertillity. In recent years, the TCM used the method of tiao zang fu, huo qi xue, hua tan yu to make the myomas to dissappeared. The effect is better. Now, I will reported that the treatment of condition about TCM.

Keywords:

Hysteromyoma, The Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Overview

95. 鼻敏感病人使用中藥滴鼻配方治療後之生活質量的探討性研究

崔紹漢，陳金泉，石兆林，趙莉，方明耀，許天靖，沈詠芯

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

二零零七年澳亞針灸及中醫藥年會（布里斯本）

內容簡介：

鼻敏感往往令生活質量受損。此研究的目的是評估患全年性鼻敏感的病人，在得到中藥鼻敏皇治療後生活質量的變化。35 位病人以隨機及雙盲方式被分成兩組，A 組（n=20）在首兩週先行使用鼻敏皇，經過三週的清洗期後，接著使用安慰劑兩週；與此同時，B 組（n=15）則先行使用安慰劑，經清洗期後，再使用鼻敏皇。研究以臨床徵狀分數（CSS）及中華生存質量問卷作為生活質量變化的指標。在接受鼻敏皇治療後，從 CSS 的遞減中反映出 A 組和 B 組均出現鼻敏感徵狀得到紓緩的情形，但使用安慰劑時，身體並沒有出現變化或沒有明顯改善。A 組接受鼻敏皇治療後的面色和睡眠情況都有顯著的改善（皆為 $P<0.05$ ），但在使用安慰劑後，身體卻沒有這樣的變化；B 組接受鼻敏皇治療後，不論食慾和消化（ $P<0.01$ ），以及愉快程度（ $P<0.05$ ）都有顯著的改善，但使用安慰劑時，身體狀況或活動情況都沒有任何改變。鼻敏皇或可紓緩鼻敏感病人的臨床徵狀及改善他們的生活質量。

關鍵詞：

鼻敏感

95. A Panel Study of the Quality of Life in Patients Suffering From Allergic Rhinitis After Treatment with a Chinese Herbal Nasal Drop

Chui Shiu Hon, Kelvin Chan, Shek Laurence, Zhao Li, Fong Ming Yiu, Hui Irene, Shum Sammie

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Name of Conference/Journal:

AACMAC Brisbane 2007

Abstract:

Allergic rhinitis (AR) can frequently lead to significant impairment of quality of life (QOL). The aim of this study is to assess the changes in QOL of patients with perennial AR (PAR) after treatment with a Chinese herbal nasal drop, the Allergic Rhinitis Nose Drops (ARND, Herba Centipedae, Herba Menthae, Radix Paeoniae Alba, Radix Scutellariae, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Radix Platycodi, Fructus Lonicerae, Fructus Zizyphi Jujubae, Radix Ledebonriellae, Rhizoma Coptidis, Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae). 35 patients were divided into 2 groups in a randomized, double-blinded arrangement. Group A (n = 20) started with ARND first for 2 weeks followed by placebo for the last 2 weeks after a 3-week washout while Group B (n = 15) started with placebo first and finished by ARND after washout. Changes in Clinical Symptoms Score (CSS) and QOL based on the Chinese Quality of Life Instrument (ChQOL)(1) were observed. Relief of symptoms as reflected by the decrease in CSS was observed in both Group A and Group B after treatment with ARND. No change or less obvious improvement was observed with placebo. Group A also showed significant improvements in complexion and sleep ($P < 0.05$ for both) after treatment with ARND, but no such changes were observed with placebo. Group B showed significant improvements in appetite and digestion ($P = 0.01$) as well as joy ($P < 0.05$) after treatment with ARND, but no significant change in any facet or domain was observed with placebo. ARND may relieve clinical symptoms and improve QOL in PAR patients.

Keyword:

Allergic Rhinitis (AR)

96. 纖體清脂丸對非明顯過重的健康人士的纖體探討性研究

崔紹漢，周鳳珍，傅祖惇，陳金泉

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

二零零七年澳亞針灸及中醫藥年會（布里斯本）

內容簡介：

中藥和中藥配方往往以難以察覺而有效、但極少副作用的方法來減輕體重。此研究的目的是探討中藥纖體清脂丸(澤瀉、白芍、決明子、大腹皮、山楂及北耆)的纖體功效。研究以 18 位體質健康、但沒有明顯過重的人士為對象。測試對象在隨機及雙盲的安排下被分成兩組，A 組(n=11)首先服用纖體清脂丸 1 至 4 週，而 B 組(n=7)則服用安慰劑。經過四週沖洗期後，再由第九至第十二週，每一測試對象將改為服用先前未服用過的藥物或安慰劑。在第四週、第八週及第十二週後，研究人員量度並記錄測試對象的身體質量指數(BMI)。在服用纖體清脂丸四週後，A 組的 BMI 顯著下降 (24.77 ± 3.87 千克/米² 對 24.49 ± 3.81 千克/米², $P < 0.05$)，但在最後四週服用安慰劑時，卻沒有任何改變。在另一方面，B 組服用安慰劑四週後，身體並沒有出現任何明顯的變化，但經過沖洗期後，再服用纖體清脂丸四週，B 組的 BMI 出現明顯下降的情況(25.17 ± 5.45 千克/米² 對 24.98 ± 5.33 千克/米², $P < 0.05$)。研究期間及結束後並沒有記錄到任何副作用。因此相信，對於身體沒有明顯過重的健康人士而言，纖體清脂丸可以替他們減輕體重，但當中的機理尚不清楚。

關鍵詞：

纖體清脂丸

96. A Panel Study of the Slimming Effect of Slimpid on Healthy Subjects not Obviously Overweight

Chui Shiu Hon, Chow Fung Chun, Samuel Fu, Kelvin Chan

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Name of Conference/Journal:

AACMAC Brisbane 2007

Abstract:

Chinese medicine materials and herbal formulae are known to be able to reduce body weight in a subtle way with little adverse effect. The aim of this study is to investigate the slimming effect of a Chinese herbal formula, Slimpid (Rhizoma Alismatis, Radix Paeoniae Alba, Semen Cassiae, Pericarpium Arecae, Fructus Crataegi, Astragalus membranaceus) on 18 healthy subjects who were not obviously overweight. Eighteen subjects were divided into 2 groups randomly in a double-blinded arrangement. Eleven subjects started with Slimpid (Group A) from weeks 1 to 4 and seven with placebo (Group B). After a washout period of 4 weeks, each subject administered either Slimpid or placebo in a cross-over arrangement from weeks 9 to 12. The body mass index (BMI) was documented at baseline, end of 4th, 8th and 12th weeks. Group A showed significant decrease in BMI (24.77 ± 3.87 Kg/m² vs 24.49 ± 3.81 Kg/m², $P < 0.05$) after the first 4 weeks with Slimpid but no significant change was observed with placebo for the last 4 weeks. On the other hand, no significant change was observed for Group B for the first 4 weeks with placebo, but a significant decrease in BMI (25.17 ± 5.45 Kg/m² vs 24.98 ± 5.33 Kg/m², $P < 0.05$) was observed at the end of the 4 weeks with Slimpid after washing out. No adverse effects were documented. It is believed Slimpid may be able to reduce the body weight of healthy subjects who are not obviously overweight. The mechanism remains unknown.

Keyword:

Slimpid

97. 纖體清脂丸對代謝綜合徵病人的生活質量及血漿內 IGF-1 水平的治療效果

崔紹漢，周鳳珍，傅祖惇，陳金泉

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

英國倫敦中國醫學機構二零零七年第十屆東西醫學年會

內容簡介：

代謝綜合徵(MS)病人的生活質量容易受到影響，同時他們血漿內的 IGF-1 水平亦可能下降。爲了探討服用中藥會否同時改善病人的生活質量及 IGF-1 水平，研究人員向 49 位具一種或多種 MS 風險因素的病人進行一項爲期十二週的隨機、雙盲及對照的臨床研究，測試中藥方纖體清脂丸(澤瀉、白芍、決明子、大腹皮、山楂及北耆)的功效。根據隨機、雙盲的研究安排，24 位病人服用纖體清脂丸，另外 25 位則服用安慰劑。測試以一份中華生存質量問卷及病人血漿內 IGF-1 水平爲主要依據。結果顯示，測試者於使用纖體清脂丸六週後，精力有顯著的改善($P < 0.05$)，而在第十二週，面部膚色($P < 0.05$)及精力($P < 0.001$)亦明顯改善，並且令整個人的外觀分數在第十二週明顯提高($P < 0.05$)；至於服用安慰劑的一組則沒有出現這樣的改變。在第六至第十二週，測試組血漿中的 IGF-1 水平有明顯增加($P < 0.05$)，而服用安慰劑的一組則沒有這樣的改變。總結而言，纖體清脂丸能夠改善 MS 患者的生活質量，並且推測延遲出現的 IGF-1 可能是令測試對象的生活質量得以改善的部份原因。

關鍵詞：

代謝綜合徵

97. Effect of Slimpid on the Quality of Life and Plasma IGF-1 Level in Patients with Risk of Metabolic Syndrome

Chui Shiu Hon, Chow Fung Chun, Samuel Fu, Kelvin Chan

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Name of Conference/Journal:

10th East-West Medical Conference 2007, London, UK

Abstract:

Patients with metabolic syndrome (MS) are prone to have deteriorated quality of life (QOL), which may also be associated with declined IGF-1 level. In order to investigate whether the QOL would be improved and the IGF-1 level elevated simultaneously by Chinese medicines, a 12-week randomized, controlled trial was conducted on 49 subjects with one or more risk factors of MS to investigate the effects of a Chinese medicinal formula, Slimpid (Rhizoma Alismatis, Radix Paeoniae Alba, Semen Cassiae, Pericarpium Arecae, Fructus Crataegi and Astragalus membranaceus). Twenty-four subjects took Slimpid and 25 took placebo under a randomized and double-blind arrangement. The Chinese Quality of Life (ChQOL) questionnaire¹ was engaged as the primary measure outcome, supported by measurement of serum IGF-1. There was a significant improvement in stamina ($P < 0.05$) of test subjects 6 weeks after administration of Slimpid, and significant improvements in complexion ($P < 0.05$) and stamina ($P < 0.001$) were observed at 12 weeks, leading to a significant improvement in the physical form score ($P < 0.05$) at 12th week. No such changes were observed for the placebo group. Serum IGF-1 level of the test subjects increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) from 6th week to 12th week. No such change was observed for the placebo group. In conclusion, Slimpid may be able to improve QOL of subjects associated with MS. It is speculated that the delayed increase of IGF-1 might contribute partially to the improvements of complexion and stamina of the test subjects.

Keyword:

Metabolic Syndrome (MS)

98. 一種帶有活血化瘀療效的中藥丸的抗氧化成效

崔紹漢，許天靖，沈詠芯，方明耀，高錦明

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

二零零七年澳亞針灸及中醫藥年會（布里斯本）

內容簡介：

聖方 2000 是一種溶解時會釋放氣泡的中藥配方（黃芪、白朮、竹節人參、芍藥、桃仁、紅花、牛膝、甘草、天麻及砂仁），有活血化瘀的療效。在為期八週的探討性研究中，我們對 37 名具血瘀症狀的男性和女性測試對象（年齡由 24 歲至 71 歲）進行研究，了解聖方 2000 對紅血球抗氧化能力所產生的作用。接受治療後，紅血球內下降了的基礎谷胱甘肽的水平顯著增加（48%， $p < 0.0001$ ），而紅血球谷胱甘肽的增加與經由過氧化物引致的谷胱甘肽缺損的敏感度有所關聯（3-6 倍， $p < 0.01$ ）。不過，紅血球對過氧化物引致的丙二醛的形成的敏感度則顯著下降（39%， $p < 0.0001$ ）；而使用聖方 2000 後，紅血球裏含銅、鋅的過氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 的活性亦有所增加（51%， $p < 0.01$ ）。總結來說，使用聖方 2000 進行治療後，可以增加紅血球的抗氧化能力，推測是因為體內谷胱甘肽的比例有所上升，而 SOD 的活性亦有所增加所致，因此減低了紅血球對脂類過氧化反應的敏感度。

關鍵詞：

抗氧化

98. Antioxidant Effects of a Chinese Medicinal Effervescent Tablet Used for Activating Blood and Resolving Blood Stasis

Chui Shiu Hon, Hui Irene, Shum Sammie, Fong Ming Yiu, Ko Kam Ming
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Name of Conference/Journal:

AACMAC Brisbane 2007

Abstract:

Royal 2000, an effervescent tablet dosage form of a Chinese medicinal formula (Radix Astragali Seu Hedysari, Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Panax Ginseng, Radix Paeoniae Rubra, , Semen Persicae, Flos Carthami, Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Rhizoma Gastradiae and Semen Amomi) is used for treating blood stasis. In the 8-week pilot study, the effect of Royal 2000 treatment on red cell antioxidant status was examined in 37 male and female subjects (age 24 to 71 years old) with clinical signs of blood stasis. After treatment, the basal reduced glutathione (GSH) level of red cells was significantly increased (48%, $p < 0.0001$). The enhancement of red cell GSH was associated with an increase in the sensitivity to peroxide-induced GSH depletion (3.6-fold, $p < 0.01$). However, the susceptibility of red cells to peroxide-induced malondialdehyde formation, was significantly reduced (39%, $p < 0.0001$). The CuZn-superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity was also increased in red cells (51%, $p < 0.001$) by Royal 2000 treatment. In conclusion, Royal 2000 treatment could increase the antioxidant capacity of red cells, presumably by enhancing the GSH status and increasing the activity of CuZn-SOD, thereby decreasing the susceptibility to lipid peroxidation.

Keyword:

Antioxidant

99. 以介質輔助雷射脫附離子化時間飛質譜儀偵查乙型肝炎病毒前核心／基本啓動子區域內的單核苯酸之多態性

劉志超，余英傑，崔紹漢，徐家強，任永昌，黃岳順

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

分析生物化學期刊，2007，第 366 期：93-95

內容簡介：

B 型肝炎是一種由病毒引起的疾病，會攻擊肝臟。病人患有慢性 B 型肝炎病毒（HBV）有機會發展成肝癌，每年純有 1 百萬人受影響。SNPs 技術用於偵測病毒的前/基底核心啓動區，是監測疾病的發展。

關鍵詞：

乙型肝炎病毒前核心

99. Detection of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms in Hepatitis B Virus Precore / Basal Core Promoter Region by Matrix-assisted Laser Desorption / Ionization Time-of-flight Mass Spectrometry

Lau CC, Yue PYK, Chui Shiu Hon, Chui AKK, Yam WC, Wong RNS

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR)

Name of Conference/Journal:

Analytical Biochemistry, 2007, Vol. 366: 93-95

Abstract:

Hepatitis B is a major disease caused by a virus that attacks liver. Patients who suffers from chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection are at high risk for developing liver cancer, killing approximately 1 million people each year. SNPs developed in the precore/ basal core promoter region is important for monitoring the disease development.

Keyword:

Hepatitis B Virus Precore

重要演講與文章

Major Talks and Articles

公開演講

1. 李建慶，題目：澳門主要道路信息發佈系統
演講於「2007 資訊科技週」，由行政暨公職局、電信管理局等主辦
時間及地點：塔石體育館，2007 年 12 月 1 日
2. 劉成昆，題目：信息化進程中的產業結構升級研究
演講於「十三屆海峽兩岸信息管理發展與策略學術研討會」，由北京交通大學主辦
時間及地點：北京，2007 年 8 月 18 日
3. 劉成昆，題目：泛珠三角區域經濟一體化進程中的區域治理
演講於「中國區域經濟發展與泛珠三角區域合作學術研討會」，由中山大學主辦
時間及地點：廣州，2007 年 1 月 20 日
4. 黃明健，題目：論澳門世界遺產保護與旅遊經濟發展
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演講於「2007（香港）國際中醫藥高級論壇」，由中華中醫藥學會、香港註冊中醫學會主辦
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7. 李璽，題目：澳門旅遊發展的戰略方向
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12. 梁文慧，題目：澳門旅遊人才需求給旅遊專業人才培養帶來的啓示
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2. Liu Cheng Kun, Topic: The Research on Upgrading of Industrial Structure in Course of Informatization, The 13th Cross-strait Academic Conference on Information Management Development and Relevant Strategy, Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, Aug 18, 2007.
3. Liu Cheng Kun, Topic: Regional Governance in Integration of Pan-pearl River Delta, Seminar on “Regional Economic Development in China and Pan-pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation”, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guang Zhou, Jan 20, 2007.
4. Huang Ming Jian, Topic: On Macao World Heritage Conservation and Tourism Economic Development, 2007 Taiwan Strait and the Development of the Law in Hong Kong and Macao Symposium, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guang Zhou, Dec 15, 2007.
5. Xiang Ping, Topic: Chinese and Subhealth, The 4th World Congress on Chinese Medicine (Singapore), World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, Singapore, Nov 2007.
6. Xiang Ping, Topic: Keeping in Good Health by Chinese Medicine and Subheal, 2007 Conference of World Chinese Medicine (Hong Kong), China Association of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners Association, Hong Kong, Dec 2007.
7. Li Xi, Topic: The Development Strategy of Macau Tourism Industry, The Forum on Tourism Planning and Excellency Resort around the Taiwan Strait, Tourism Bureau of Fujian Province, Fuzhou, Dec 8, 2007
8. Zhang Tao, Topic: Research on Dimensions and Measurement of Consumer Perceived Value Toward Festivals, the Second International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asia Pacific Region, Macau University of Science and Technology, Continuing School, Macau University of Science and Technology, Nov 28, 2007.
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博士學位論文精選

Selected Ph.D. Theses

1 · 亞太地區衍生性金融特徵化的研究——金融期貨交易所的比較分析

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論文摘要：

金融經濟在廿世紀有最重要的進展，尤其自 1970 年代起，金融工程有突破性的發展後，自此，金融產業便以金融工程為工具，以資訊為燃料，假科學家、經濟學家、數學家、金融家之手在原有的金融商品中利用衍生關係，創造出許許多多的新的商品，現已俗稱為衍生性金融商品。

衍生性金融商品為金融經濟體系內的交易提供更有效的媒介，但也因有穩健、具有公信力的交易平臺的相輔相成奠定了該體系急速成長的基礎。衍生性金融產業在美、歐先進地區不論是理論、分析技術或交易平臺，皆有系統地發展了近五十年，現每年的交易量皆有二位數以上的成長，不但對法人也對個人提供了最有效的避險、保值和獲利的機制。

相關的知識及作法，已傳進亞洲太平洋邊緣的部份國家和地區，如日本、南韓、香港、新加坡和台灣，也有相當的成績，但其交易平臺是否有因地制宜而有所不同？其效率又如何？是否有可歸納成集群？主要的決定因素是那些，未來又如何影響發展？有那些可作新加入地區的三考。本研究的目的是從上述地區彙尋實際資訊，經由科學方法和 SAS 的軟件處理，解答這些屬於特徵化的問題。

在本研究的第一章利用經濟數字說明研究背景，並引導出對金融期貨交易平臺研究的動機和其重要性。第二章對先進和研究地區的文獻加以探討，以發掘可三考的資料、結論或理論。第三章則提出研究設計，包括資料框、分析方法、探討的項目和研究的效度。第四到第七章即依照研究設計，對研究地區逐項整理和研究。第八章研究結果是將第四到第七章的基礎研究、利用歸納法和 SAS 軟件產生結果。第九章結論與建議則綜述研究的問題結論，並利用之衍生出亞洲的展望和澳門在此產業可採用的發展策略。最後彙整可後續研究的題目。

研究所涉及的金融期貨交易所有一十三處，分佈在八個地區，資料時間起至 1999 年到 2005 年，研究的變數也超過一十八項。因此，本文中有些論述需加以注釋，才能盡意。另各處商品規格雖非本研究的重點，但對瞭解衍生性金融有很大的助益，所以也整理列表於附錄。同時，本研究也經英特網隨時瀏覽相關網站，更新資訊及獲得新知，所以主要網站也列入參考文獻。

關鍵詞：

衍生性金融、金融期貨交易所、亞太地區、特徵化、SAS

1. Characterization of Financial Derivatives in Asia Pacific an Empirical Study by Comparison of Financial Futures Exchanges

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Degree:

Doctor of Philosophy in Management

Specialization:

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Abstract:

The development of financial economy in the 20th century has been very significant; in particular, it has continuously evolved with the major breakthrough in the field of financial engineering since 1970s. Thanks to the demand of capital injection for economic development and the rapid growth of information technology, scientists, economists, mathematicians and financial experts are able to utilize financial engineering to derive new financial products from the existing ones. This type of new products is generally called “derivatives”.

As of today, derivatives have successfully become an effective media for financial transactions within the economic system. The combination of derivatives, and an authoritative and stable platform on exchange system builds up a strong and solid foundation for its further growth. Meanwhile, the various theories of derivatives, tools in analytical techniques, and trading platforms have been well developed in North America and Western Europe for over 50 years. Not only does trading volume of derivatives in those two regions have a double-digit growth per annum in recent years, derivatives also provide an effective mechanism for asset management in connection with risk dispersion, portfolio protection and arbitrage for financial institutions, and individual investors as well.

In addition, the relevant knowledge about derivatives and its trading mechanism is being actively embedded in the countries along Asia-Pacific Rim. Thanks to the trading experiences acquired from North America and Western Europe, the derivative markets in Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan have healthfully produced promising results in recent years. Nevertheless, have any practices been localized due to the uniqueness of the region? What are the influences of differentiation over the market efficiency? Is there any phenomenon of “clustering”? What are the primary factors? How will these factors affect the future of derivative markets in these countries? Can these experiences be replicated by new entrants for their economic developments? The main purpose of this study is to affirmatively answer these questions by analyzing empirical data collected from above-mentioned regions through scientific methods and SAS software.

The layout of this paper is well organized by the following chapters. Chapter One of this paper is focused on the economic data that is completely used for interpreting the importance and motive of studying derivatives trading platform. Chapter Two examines the relevant literatures from North America as well as several Asia-Pacific countries for future reference. Chapter Three presents the research outline including sample target, analytical methods, discussion subjects and research validity. From Chapter Four to Chapter Seven, it provides in-depth assessment of the countries studied based on guidelines laid out in the research outline. Chapter Eight further presents the result of the analysis based on the results of Chapter Four to Chapter Seven, as well as the analytical results generated by SAS software. Chapter Nine offers viable development strategies for Asia countries and Macau in derivatives markets. Finally, several topics for further research to enhance this empirical study are also summarized.

This paper examines more than eighteen parameters from thirteen different financial futures exchanges located in eight geographic regions from 1995 to 2005. It is a complex process, so that it needs plentiful footnotes for contents verification. In addition, the specifications of various derivatives products worldwide are listed in Appendix as an aid to apprehend derivatives and its applications in the financial world. Finally in this research, several websites that provide up-to-date information related to derivatives markets are listed in Reference section.

Keywords:

Financial Derivatives, Financial Futures Exchange, Asia-Pacific, Characterization, SAS.

2 · 企業和諧管理模式研究

戴衛

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專業：

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論文摘要：

論文在“速變”、“不確定性”因素激增的環境背景下研究企業、成員和兩者之間的和諧關係。

開放複雜的企業管理系統和不斷更新的知識，無論是對企業個體成員還是群體成員，都造成巨大無比的衝擊，這種衝擊帶給企業管理無序、矛盾與衝突，引發企業人因不安和多變。因此，企業需要新的管理理論來指導由此引起的管理新問題：企業管理無序問題和知識更新問題。

論文從企業五力流和管理熵流的獨特研究和分析視角，運用耗散結構理論、五力理論、管理熵理論、和諧管理理論研究成果及研究方法構建“企業五力流和諧管理模型”。

論文闡明企業系統具有二重耗散性，企業管理系統始終存在著管理熵增。因此，企業和諧管理的核心是企業適度衝突引發創新思維，提升企業管理勢能，增強企業五力流合力，引入負熵流抵消企業管理熵增，從而達到企業有序、均衡、有效的和諧管理狀態。

論文創新之處在於：從耗散結構理論、五力理論、管理熵理論視角，引入企業五力流與管理熵流互動變化概念，通過實證研究建立並驗證企業五力流和諧管理模型（5P 模型）和企業和諧區別函數。

關鍵詞：

五力流、管理熵流、和諧管理、5P 模型、和諧區別函數

2. A Research on the Pattern of Business Harmonious Management

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Abstract:

The dissertation studies harmonious relationships within a corporation and its members under rapidly changing and uncertain environment.

Opened and complicated management systems, and continuous knowledge renovation, have created a great and superlative impact on either individuals or groups of an enterprise. This kind of impact will bring chaos, contradiction and conflict and lead to unrest and changes. Therefore, the enterprise needs new management theories to guide new management problem raised from chaos and knowledge renovation.

Based on the research and analysis of enterprise 5P Flow and Management Entropy Flow; the dissertation applies research results and research methodologies from the Dissipation Structure Theory, Five Power (5P) Theory, Management Entropy Theory and Harmonious Management Theory to construct Enterprise 5P Flow and Harmonious Management Model.

The dissertation clarifies an enterprise system has double dissipation; the management entropy always exists in the enterprise system. Therefore, the core of Harmonious Management is adequate conflicts introduce innovative thinking, raise business management potential energy, strengthen 5P flow, import negative management entropy to reach order, balance, effective and harmonious status.

The dissertation's contribution is that it introduces some ideas of interaction between 5P Flow and Management Entropy Flow from perspectives of Dissipation Structure Theory, 5P Theory, Management Entropy Theory, and then through empirical research to establish & validates 5P Flow and Harmonious Management Model as well as business harmonious differentiate function.

Keywords:

5P Flow, Management Entropy Flow, Harmonious Management, 5P Model, Business Harmonious Differentiate Function.

3 · 邊境經濟：東南亞的理論與實踐——中越邊境經濟個案分析

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論文摘要：

針對經濟與不經濟在邊境共存以及邊境在開放中優勢弱化和邊緣化等特殊矛盾現象，本文從國際區域經濟管理的角度，提出邊境經濟可持續發展問題和“邊境經濟”命題，選擇中越邊境進行實地調查與數量分析，首次大量鏈結中越邊境的社會經濟指標，用詳實的圖表資料，實證研究東南亞特色的邊境及邊境經濟特點、二者關係、發展模式及其成因，驗證邊境是一種特殊資源，邊境經濟是一類特殊經濟，其持續發展有賴於對邊境特殊資源的集聚整合與跨境協調管理。

文章首先跳出習慣上用次區域合作理論分析東南亞邊境地區經濟的研究路子，提出“邊境是一類特殊的經濟資源，其經濟有賴於跨境合作管理”的理論假設，把邊境視為一類矛盾管理現象，從管理學角度對邊境和邊境經濟概念以及現有的邊境經濟理論進行剖析，認為邊境是邊界地區與邊民群體的總和，邊境的開發與管理應充分考慮到邊境地方經濟利益與決策主體的地位。接著，文章歸納兩種截然相反的觀點：邊境障礙論與邊境優勢論。前者認為邊境是市場的壁壘、增長的邊緣以及經濟的低谷；後者認為邊境存在經濟集聚優勢和機遇，是經濟一體化的前沿。進而，結合邊民的邊境與邊境經濟概念和實踐，作者發展出由三個假說構成的邊境經濟資源理論：(1)邊境是一類由自然資源和社會資源以及組織權力資源等構成的資源；(2)邊境資源配置受邊境博弈及管理影響；以及(3)邊境經濟是一種特殊經濟。文章還定義了邊境資源體系及其配置的理论概型。

其次，文章用案例對邊境與經濟二者的矛盾關係進行量化分析。一方面，通過對中越邊境線、邊境區及跨境網等數量特徵的調查資料與 SPSS 分析，驗證經濟資源開發對邊境形態有深刻影響，表現為邊境帶模糊不清、邊境區級差對應、跨境網交錯縱橫等形態特徵。另一方面，從邊境地區主要經濟指標的規模總量、波動軌跡以及結構關係等方面表現出的數量特徵，文章發現了邊界分隔與邊境開放開發的經濟效果、邊境(資源)對(當地)經濟的影響程度，主要表現為東南亞邊境經濟的發散型波動、農商型結構、特區型管理等數量和關係特徵。從邊境資源開發管理角度，文章重點分析邊境農商經濟結構與“工業經濟低谷”及邊境對經濟的影響力，認為邊境資源開發具有正負面雙重效應：對商貿服務產業的帶動和對工業的解構作用，從而證明邊境具有經濟性，且邊境資源、邊境經濟具有特殊性，使理論假說得到驗證。

第三，文章對增長三角、經濟走廊、經濟圈和經貿服務平臺等東南亞邊境資源集聚與經濟發展模式的基本經驗進行歸納，並與歐美邊境經濟模式對比。結合中越邊境“兩廊一圈”跨境經濟合作實踐的因果邏輯，以及邊境經濟未來發展、特別是企業與資源集聚所面臨的機遇與挑戰 SWOT 分析，文章認為，基於矛盾衝突因素跨境協調管理的邊境博弈、區域規劃、梯度開發，是邊境經濟持續發展、工業化升級的必要條件。最後，論文提出面向邊境、制度創新、多元推進等跨界整合邊境資源、根據當地實際情況實施差異化特殊管理、構建邊境經濟發展系統和“三極管”狀跨境企業一體化合作等基於資源集聚開發與協調管理的政策方案。

總之，透過資源開發與管理案例，本文驗證了邊境經濟、邊境資源和邊境管理的特殊性，檢驗了邊境(資源)與經濟的相互矛盾作用關係，發展了“邊境=邊界地區+邊民群體”、“邊境資源=自然資源+社會資源+組織權力資源”、“邊境經濟=靜態的邊境資源+動態的邊境博弈+跨境的協調管理”等理論模型，初步建立了邊境經濟的管理學研究框架，並就理論、方法、內容和對策研究等方面提出了邊境經濟管理進一步深化的方向。

關鍵詞：

邊境經濟、邊境區域、邊境資源、中國、越南、東南亞

3. Border Economy: Theories and Practices in the Southeast Asia — Case Study on Sino-Vietnam Frontier Region

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Abstract:

Aiming at contradiction and paradox phenomenon for the economy and non-economy coexistence in the border region, and its' advantages declining and marginalizing in border opening process, this research raises the management issue of sustainable development in the border regional economy and the proposition of "Border Economy". In the light of fieldwork and quantitative analysis on the Sino-Vietnam border region, the paper links the social and economic statistic data of border region on a large scale in the first time, analyzes the figure of Southeast Asia borders and its regional economic characteristics, the conflict relationship between the border and the economy, their development patterns and rationales. It validates that border is a specific resource and with a special type of economy. In order to sustainable develop this special economy, a differential and special cross-border management should be carried out.

Firstly, the dissertation proposes the hypothesis that border is a kind of special economic resources; border economy depends on cross-border cooperation management. It also develops the concepts of border and border economy from the existing regional economy theories; considers border region be composed of border areas and inhabitants groups, takes the local interests and the main decision-makers' status into account. Then, two contrasting perspectives are summarized: the Theory of Border Barrier and the Theory of Frontier Advantage. The former claims that border is the market barrier, growth periphery and economic valleys. The latter emphasizes that border can evolve into the economic frontier because of its agglomeration opportunity and advantage. Therefore, combined with the inhabitants' ideas and local wisdom, the dissertation puts forward the Theory of Border Resources based on the following assumptions: (1) border is a sort of special resources composing of natural and social resources, as well as the organizational power resources; (2) the allocation of border resources is influenced by the border games; (3) and the border is economic when the resources been managed cross-border.

Secondly, through the quantitative analysis on the characteristic of investigation data of the Sino-Vietnam border region, including the boundary line, the border administrative area and the cross-border networks, the paper finds out that the resource exploitation has produced profound effects on the border configuration: the boundary belt blurs; the border zone differentials matches; and the trans-border networks crisscrosses. From the quantitative characteristics demonstrated by the Sino-Vietnam border regional economy size, its fluctuation track and structural relations of the main economic indicators, the paper discovers the extent of border resource exploitation impacts on local economy, that is, the divergence fluctuations of Southeast Asian border economy, its agro-commerce structure and special economic zone management. Meanwhile, binding with the Theory of Border Resources, the paper focus analyses the border agro-commerce economic structure, the characteristics of the "industrial economic valley" and the border effect on economy. In the author's opinion, the double effects of the border resource are: the drive to the business services and de-construction to the local industry, so, the borders are economic, the border resources and the border economy are unique, and the theory hypothesis of the paper has thus been proven.

Thirdly, this dissertation summarizes the fundamental characteristics and rules of the resource agglomeration and the economic development models of Southeast Asian border region, such as growth triangle, economic corridor, economic circles and the trade services platform. The border economy models of Europe and North America are been compared study. Through the case study of cross-border economic cooperation between China and Vietnam, such as the namely “Two Economic Corridors and One Rim”, the resource and enterprises agglomeration models, and the SWOT and quantitative method analysis of the opportunities and challenges for their future development, the paper concludes that, the trans-border management coordinate institution, including the border resources games, the regional programming and the economic gradient exploitation, are the prerequisite on which the border economy consistently industrialization develop. In the end, the paper discusses the differential management countermeasures of the border economy such as facing border interest groups, economic management regime innovation, multi-industries promotion base on the particularity of border resources and industrial enterprises’ “Dynatron” formation.

In conclusion, this dissertation proofs the particularity of the border economy, border resources and border management. The paper verifies the interaction of between border and economy. It develops some theories models, including “border region = border administration area + inhabitants groups”, “border resources = natural resources + social resources + organizational power resources”, “border economy = static border resources + dynamic border games + trans-border cooperation management”, and so on. By setting up the fundamental research of border economy management preliminary, the author also tries to explore the direction of further theories, methods, contents and countermeasure studies in depth.

Keywords:

Border Economy, Border Region, Border Resources, China, Vietnam, Southeast Asia

4 · 反傾銷應訴會計問題研究

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論文摘要：

反傾銷已成為世界主要經濟實體控制進口的重要手段，是世貿組織允許的、國際上通行的保護國內產業的一種合法手段。中國是國際反傾銷最大的受害者，中國產品受到一些國際組織和國家的反傾銷指控高居全球之首，國際反傾銷使中國的正當利益受到了嚴重損害。在已有的反傾銷調查案中，中國企業能爭取較好裁決結果的僅占三成，絕大部分被課以高額反傾銷稅，損失慘重。從中國現有的反傾銷案例來看，涉訴企業放棄應訴必然導致高額的反傾銷稅，而應訴不力也會有同樣的結果。在應訴過程中，生產成本資訊的生成與披露是一個核心問題。出口產品中勞動密集產品占較大份額，其高度的專業分工以及低廉的勞動力成本已經將生產成本降到了極限，產品的競爭優勢往往體現在價格中，它們被訴傾銷的風險也由此增大。

根據反傾銷法則，一旦企業被訴傾銷，必須在規定的時間內提交非常具體的問卷調查。問卷調查的內容大多是通過會計系統提供的，比如，生產成本的構成與計算方法、期間費用的攤銷、銷售的數量及市場價格等。這些資訊的生成依靠規範的基礎工作以及快速有效的應對措施，而目前中國出口企業還不完全具備這些條件，主觀原因是企業缺乏應對的意識和膽量，客觀原因是會計核算所依據的公認會計準則與國際會計準則還存在一定的差距，再加上出口企業的規模偏小，會計核算制度本身還不健全，基礎工作還不太規範，企業往往會因缺乏應有的應對機制而放棄應訴，即使應訴，也會由於不能提供足夠的證據來證實其非傾銷行為而敗訴，無奈地被徵收高額反傾銷稅。事實證明，會計已成為反傾銷應訴的一個關鍵問題。

本文以反傾銷調查企業為研究物件，研究企業在反傾銷應訴過程中會計的相關問題。文中首先介紹了反傾銷會計的歷史淵源，國內外研究現狀以及研究內容框架。歸納出主要國家“市場經濟地位”內含的會計標準，並分析中國出口企業取得市場經濟地位的會計條件以及“生產成本”概念的內外差異，調整內容和方法；其次，分析傾銷的會計認定標準，闡述反傾銷應訴的會計準備及問卷填答要求，進而分析如何通過會計調整規避反傾銷調查的風險；再次，研究了反傾銷應訴相關的會計理論問題。主要包括：反傾銷調查中會計目標“決策有用觀”的適用性，反傾銷應訴對中國現有成本核算內容和方法的影響，反傾銷應訴對會計資訊披露的要求，會計政策選擇與公允價值的計量屬性對反傾銷應訴產生的後果，以及內部控制對反傾銷調查的影響；最後，提出建立反傾銷應訴會計系統的設想。“以企業會計為核心，以行業商會及仲介機構為保障”的三位一體的反傾銷應訴會計資訊系統不僅要求事後反映而且要求事前預警，不僅需要微觀操作而且需要宏觀指導，不僅需要根據現狀定性分析而且需要利用數學模型定量判斷。與此同時，論文歸納了主要研究結論、學術貢獻、以及研究的局限性。

註：該博士論文由上海財經大學出版社全額資助出版：《反傾銷應訴會計理論與實務》，2007 年 1 月第一版，ISBN：978-7-81098-756-1

關鍵詞：

反傾銷應訴、會計、生產成本、正常價值

4. The Questiones Researches of Accounting on Responding to Antidumping Iawsuit

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Abstract:

Anti-dumping has become an important means employed by the world main economic entities to control import, a legitimate instrument allowed by the World Trade Organization and adopted internationally for protecting the home industry. China is the biggest victim of international anti-dumping. Anti-dumping accusations against her products have ranked the first across the globe as reported by some international organizations, causing serious harm to China's legitimate interests. Among the available cases of anti-dumping investigations, it was reported that, only about one third of the Chinese firms have received favorable arbitration, while the rest of them have been levied high anti-dumping taxes and suffered huge losses. Judging from the available cases, the imposition of high anti-dumping taxes is not only a direct result of the firms' failing to take appropriate action to answer the accusations, but also from their failure to answer forcefully. In the process of answering the accusations, the determination and disclosure of production cost information has become a key issue. Among China's exported goods, labor-intensive products accounted for a large share. High degree of specialization in production process plus cheap labor costs have driven product costs to their minimum. Since the competitive advantage of products is usually reflected in their prices. the risk of being accused of dumping would become even greater if the factor of low prices continues to be emphasized.

According to the anti-dumping rules, the firm being accused of dumping should complete and submit an extremely detailed questionnaire survey within a given time period. Most of the information contained in the survey, such as the composition and computation of production costs, amortization of periodic expenses, sales volumes, and market prices, is provided by the accounting system. The production of these information depends on fast and effective measures of response as well as standardized foundation work, which are what present Chinese exporting firms do not completely possess. Subjectively, the size of most of the Chinese exporting firms is relatively small, and thus they lack the resources and courage of responding. Objectively, an accounting system with internationally accepted principles and practices have not been well established and standardized in China; and, as a result, many Chinese firms chose not to answer the accusations due to lack of necessary means and mechanism to effectively deal with the accusations. Or even if they tried, they would still end up paying high anti-dumping taxes because of their inability to furnish sufficient evidence to win favorable judgment. It is getting quite clear now that accounting information has become a critical issue in answering to the dumping accusations.

This dissertation deals with the accounting issues involved in the process of answering to the dumping accusations, taking the accused firms as the research objects. The dissertation first introduces the origin of anti-dumping accounting, reviews current literature both domestically and internationally, and proposes research framework. It then proceeds to examine 1.) the accounting criteria inherent in the 'market economy status' of major countries, 2.) the accounting requirements for Chinese exporting firms to obtain market economy status, and 3.) the differences in the concept of "production cost" between China and the West, and the methods of reconciliation. Then, the dissertation goes a great length to analyze the recognition criteria for dumping; dwell on the accounting preparations needed to answer the anti-dumping accusations, discuss the techniques to

complete the questionnaire survey and to make necessary accounting adjustments to reduce the risk of being investigated. Following these, the dissertation continues to discuss various topics in theoretical accounting issues related to answering anti-dumping accusations, which include: the suitability of the “decision usefulness perspective” accounting objective, the impact on present Chinese costing system and methods, the requirements over accounting information disclosure, the consequence of accounting policy choice and the measurement attribute of fair value over anti-dumping investigations, as well as the impact of internal control over anti-dumping investigations. Finally, the dissertation also considers the feasibility of establishing an accounting information system for answering anti-dumping accusations. Such a system should be able not only to provide assistance to the Chinese companies being accused of dumping, but also serve as a warning system to avoid possible dumping violations. Furthermore, an ideal accounting information system should also be able to consider problems from both micro and macro points of view, and not only capable of performing qualitative analysis but also offering quantitative judgment based on mathematical models. At the end, the dissertation presents a summary on the research conclusions, its contributions, as well as its limitations.

Keywords:

Answering to Anti-dumping Accusations, Accounting, Production Cost, Normal Value

5 · 公司治理與代理問題對企業併購績效影響之研究 ——以台灣上市公司為例

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論文摘要：

本研究以探討公司治理與代理問題對主併公司併購績效之影響，主要研究重點為：1.併購宣告對股東財富的影響，亦即探討主併公司平均異常報酬（AR）及累積平均異常報酬（CAR）。2.併購宣告前後，主併公司財務績效變化之影響。3.併購宣告時公司治理與代理問題之變數，對主併公司股東財富之影響。4.公司治理與代理問題之變數，對主併公司併購後長期財務績效變化之影響。本研究以台灣上市公司為例，選取 1992 至 2002 年之間，宣告併購之公司，篩選 174 家公司為樣本。本研究實證結果發現：

一、併購宣告對股東財富的影響

本研究以事件研究法之市場模式計算事件期的異常報酬，事件之觀察窗期 61 天，並逐日檢視主併公司在併購宣告事件期間內(-30, 30)每日平均異常報酬率。研究結果顯示，併購宣告當天有顯著的正向報酬。為進一步驗證併購宣告效果，分別計算不同期間的事件窗口之累計平均異常報酬。實證結果顯示，各事件窗口期間在宣告日前累計平均異常報酬均為正向，進一步觀察併購事件宣告前(-30, -1)的累積平均異常報酬發現，卻有高達 2.88%的累積平均異常報酬，並達 1%的顯著水準。惟在宣告日後累計平均異常報酬轉為負向，於宣告日後（1, 30）的累積情形，卻為負向的累積平均異常報酬。推斷併購訊息在宣告日前有提前洩漏，但在宣告日後仍然繼續反應。亦顯示資訊有提前外洩、存在無效率市場且過度反應之情形。由研究結果可推論出，上市公司併購的宣告效果，符合併購的效率理論，使得股東財富增加。總言之，本研究結果符合併購宣告對主併公司股價具有宣告效果的假說。

二、併購宣告前後，主併公司財務績效之影響

本研究檢視併購前後財務績效指標，並以併購宣告後三年平均數減去併購宣告前三年平均數作為衡量併購之財務績效。實證結果顯示：就各種財務比率而言，資產報酬率降低 3.84%、淨值報酬率降低 7.07%、稅後淨利率降低 5.30%、營業毛利率降低 2.83%及營業利益率降低 3.26%等，在在顯示併購後上述財務績效均呈現衰退現象。總資產週轉率降低 0.21 次，達到 1%的顯著水準。流動比率降低 7.35%、速動比率下降 5.75%、負債比率增加 0.74%。營收成長率降低 8.53%、總資產成長率滑落 13.13%、每股盈餘降低 0.97 元及 Tobin's Q 降低 0.463。顯示主併公司於併購後營運能力有惡化之趨勢，併購活動無法產生營運綜效與管理效率，且於併購後無法達到財務綜效及市場綜效。本研究並發現，以主併公司營收成長率、流動比率及速動比率於併購前一年突然增加，且負債比率於併購前一年降低之趨勢，更顯示主併公司可能會於併購前，進行財務報表之窗飾。

三、在併購宣告時，公司治理與代理問題之變數，對主併公司股東財富之影響

本研究以多元迴歸模型找出影響企業併購宣告累積平均異常報酬率之重要變數，並探討各變數對併購宣告累積平均異常報酬率的影響。實證結果，併購事件宣告時，主併公司內部人持股比率愈高，對股東財富愈會有正面影響。且於併購事件宣告時，主併公司外部機構持股比率愈高，對股東財富愈會有正面影響。在代理問題方面，依據自由現金流量檢定結果，在併購事件宣告時，主併公司自由現金流量愈多，對股東財富有負面影響。在併購地區方面，實證結果認為，從事國際併購的主併公司績效表現優於國內併購。

四、公司治理與代理問題之變數，對主併公司併購後長期財務績效之影響

實證結果發現，在併購後主併公司內部人持股比率愈高，對經營績效並無顯著性之影響。外部機構持股比率愈高，對經營績效愈會有正面影響，除本國信託基金持股呈現負向關係外，其他均呈現正向關係。在代理問題方面，依據自由現金流量檢定結果，併購後主併公司自由現金流量愈多，對股東財富有負面影響。在併購地區方面，從長期營運財務績效而言，國際化投資可能增加代理成本，降低主併公司國際併購事件的經營績效，認為從事國際併購的主併公司績效表現低於國內併購。

關鍵詞:

企業併購、事件研究、公司治理、代理問題、宣告效果

5. The Relationship among Corporate Governance, Agency Problem, and the Performances of Mergers and Acquisitions — The Case of Listed Companies in Taiwan

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Name of the supervisor:

Chen Cheng Yuan , Professor

Graduation Year:

2007

Degree:

Doctoral Degree

Specialization:

Business Administration

Abstract:

This dissertation studies the effects of corporate governance and agency problems on the performance of acquiring firms. This study includes four issues: 1. What is the relationship between stock price and the acquiring firms' Abnormal Return (AR) and Cumulative Abnormal Return (CAR) on the time of acquisition announcement? 2. What is the financial performance of the acquiring firms Before and after the acquisition announcement? 3. On the time of acquisition announcement, what is the relationship between stock price, variables of corporate governance and agency problems of the acquiring firms? 4. After acquisition, what is the relationship between long-term financial performance and corporate governance and agency problems of the acquiring firms? This study employed 174 corporations from the listed companies in Taiwan which were announced for merger or acquisition between 1992 to 2002. The empirical results are as follows:

1. Effect on the stock prices of M&A announcement

With the market model of event study, we calculated the Average Abnormal Return of the acquiring firms during the 61-day event window, which means the average of daily AR in the period (-30, 30) of the acquisition announcement. The result shows that the stock price is raised on the day of acquisition announcement. In order to further examine the effect of acquisition announcement, this study calculated the Cumulative Average Abnormal Return of comparative periods of event windows. The result shows that all CAR before comparative periods have positive returns. The empirical results verify the existence of information leakage of the M&A deals, which implies that the market is inefficient. Moreover, the reaction continues after the date of acquisition announcement. In sum we concluded that the announcement effect of M&A exists, which is in accordance with the efficiency theory of M&A: Announcement effect on the acquiring firms' stock prices.

2. The financial performance of the acquiring firms before and after the announcement

The results showed that the operation performance of the acquiring firms has declined after merger, which means that the M&A does not generate operating synergy, managerial efficiency, and the financial and market synergy as well. Because of the acquiring firms' Sales Growth Rate, Current Rate and Quick Rate all increased before acquisition, and the manipulation of financial reports might exist before M&A.

3. The relationship between stock price and corporate governance and agency problems of the acquiring firms during the acquisition announcement

This study employs multiple regression model to verify the effects of corporate governance and agency problem on the M&A announcement. The results showed that the higher stock ownership of the insider, the higher stock prices occurred. Meanwhile, the higher stock ownership of the outsiders, the higher stock prices occurred. As for the issue of agency problems, the more free cash flow, the less stock returns during the

acquisition announcement. As for the acquisition region, the international merger cases shows better operating performance than the domestic one.

4. The relationship between long-term financial performance and corporate governance and agency problems of the acquiring firms after acquisition

After M&A, the empirical results showed that no significant effect on the operating performance regarding to the insider's stock ownership of the acquiring firms. Besides Taiwan trust fund, the study showed the higher stock ownership of the outsider, the more positive effect on the operating performance. As for the issue of agency problems, the more Free Cash Flow, the more negative effect on the stock returns after acquisition. On the region of the M&A, the results showed that international investment may increase agency cost and decrease operating performance by examining the long-term operating performance. Therefore, the acquiring firms may show the worse performance of the international M&A than the domestic one.

Keywords:

Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A), Event Study, Corporate Governance, Agency Problems, Announcement Effect

6 · 澳門法文化的歷史考察

何志輝

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2007 年 12 月

學位類別：

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專業：

法學

論文摘要：

《澳門法文化的歷史考察——論明清澳門的華洋共處與分治》以明清澳門的華洋共處分治狀況為線索，對傳統澳門法文化進行考察，包括緒論、正文與結語。正文共分五章：

第一章“內涵與淵源：傳統澳門法文化概論”，分析傳統澳門法文化的內涵與形成機制。首先針對“傳統”與“澳門法文化”概念進行界定，概括其基本特點。隨後分析中國傳統政治制度與文化精神對傳統澳門法文化的支配性影響，重點關注“羈縻”政策、“蕃坊”機構以及“化外人”立法源流的影響。最後分析傳統澳門法文化的外來成分，指出它從政治、軍事、貿易與宗教等方面所接受的歐洲中世紀城市自治傳統與葡萄牙文化傳統，總結兩種文化精神共同作用對傳統澳門法文化的影響。

第二章“萌芽與發展：明末澳門法文化（1553-1644）”，考察明代澳門法文化。自 1553 年澳門開埠與葡人入居以來，隨著明政府逐步加強對澳門治理與居澳葡人尋求自治的較量，明代澳門法文化呈現獨特的“華洋共處分治”形態。一方面，考察明政府對澳門充分行使主權的基本內容，這在早期澳門法文化中佔據主導成分，包括明政府如何對澳門實施行政管理、貿易管理，通過相應的法律制度進行約束，以及在澳門充分行使司法管轄權。另一方面，考察澳門葡人如何設法謀求自治，這種努力既體現在他們自發形成和不斷完善議事會機構，又體現在他們設法在司法體制上爭取司法管轄權；並分析議事會在澳門葡人內部佔據的主導地位及其影響。

第三章“強化與定型：清初澳門法文化（1644-1743）”，考察清初澳門法文化。在澳門葡人歸順後，清初在沿襲明朝舊制的基礎上，進一步完備了澳門管理體制與司法制度，經順治、康熙時期治理的強化，至雍正、乾隆年間得以定型，由此考察清初澳門華洋共處與分治的新面貌。就澳門葡人內部而言，此時仍處於議事會主導時期，在清政府加強治理的同時也不斷地擴展勢力，由此考察澳葡自治機構議事會的進一步發展及其主導作用，以及其中隱藏的內部權力鬥爭與面臨衰落的危機；分析澳門葡人的司法體制，以及議事會普通法官、澳門總督與王室大法官之間複雜的司法狀況。

第四章“命案與交涉：衝突中的轉向徵兆（1743-1748）”，通過分析 1743 年和 1748 年澳門兩宗著名的華洋命案交涉，考察傳統澳門法文化的轉向徵兆。至乾隆年間，隨著國際與國內局勢的變化，澳門華洋共處關係不同往日，清政府與澳葡政府分治的局面也日趨複雜。為此專門針對兩宗命案展開分析，指出命案交涉中的衝突問題與澳門法文化之關聯，考察命案交涉中的責任觀念與程式變通，命案交涉與澳門政治之關聯，清初貪墨之風與交涉中的索賄問題，從中透視清初澳門治理中的吏治狀況、法律適用與運作問題，分析它所隱含的傳統澳門法文化之轉向徵兆。

第五章“約束與對抗：時局下的轉向歷程（1749-1849）”，分析傳統澳門法文化在清中期的轉向軌跡。這裏主要圍繞清政府繼續以立法形式約束澳門葡人，以及他們如何實行對抗的線索展開分析，通過依次考察“乾隆九年定例”、《管理澳夷章程》、《澳夷善後事宜條議》和葡萄牙政府頒行的《王室制誥》及相應法律，分析在清中期以來對澳葡政府逐步妥協的情況下，傳統澳門法文化之原有局面，

即中國傳統法律文化的主導地位被悄然挪轉，儘管此時還不足以徹底逆轉這一局面，但在澳門葡人看來是至為重要的。

論文最後簡要概括自 1849 年至 1976 年以來近代澳門法文化的逆轉形態，以資今日澳門法文化發展之鑒。

關鍵詞：

明清時期、澳門、法文化、華洋共處分治

6. Historical Research on the Legal Culture of Macau

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Name of the supervisor:

Li Xiao Ping , Professor

Graduation Year:

Dec, 2007

Degree:

Doctoral Degree

Specialization:

Law

Abstract:

This dissertation, based on the analysis of the coexistence and separate governance of Chinese and foreigners in Macao in late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty, researches the traditional legal culture of Macao. It consists of five chapters.

Chapter One, Meaning and Origin: An Introduction to the Traditional Legal Culture of Macao. It presents an analysis of the meaning and the formation mechanism of the early legal culture of Macao. It first defines “tradition” and “the legal culture of Macao” and their features. Then, it studies the influences of the traditional Chinese political system and the cultural spirit upon the legal culture of Macao. It focuses on the impacts of the traditional Chinese political culture of “Jimi” policy, “Fan Fair” and the legislation of the agencies “of outsiders”. Finally, it analyzes the origin of external components of the legal culture of Macao. It concludes the impacts of the interaction of the two cultural spirits upon the legal culture of Macao based on the analysis of the urban autonomy tradition of Europe in the Middle Ages and the cultural traditions of Portugal that Macao adopted in terms of political, military, trade and religious aspects.

Chapter Two, Germination and Development: the Legal Culture of Macao in Late Ming Dynasty (1553-1644). This chapter examines the legal culture of Macao in Ming Dynasty. Since the opening of Macao in 1553 and the immigration of Portuguese, the government of Ming Dynasty reinforced its governance of Macao, step by step in conflict with the endeavors of the Portuguese in Macao for autonomy. The legal culture of Macao in Ming Dynasty features a unique scene of “the coexistence and separate governance of Chinese and foreigners”. It then probes into the basic contents of sovereignty that the government of Ming Dynasty exercised in Macao, which include administration, trade regulation and judicial jurisdiction. It also studies the endeavors of the Portuguese in Macao to seek autonomy, which are exemplified by the establishment and improvement of congressional organizations and their strife for judicial jurisdiction. The chapter finally analyzes the leading position and the influences of the congressional organizations among the Portuguese in Macao.

Chapter Three, Formation and Consolidation: the Legal Culture of the Early Qing Dynasty (1644-1743). This chapter studies the legal culture of Macao in early Qing Dynasty. The government of Qing Dynasty improved the administration regime and the judicial system on the basis of those of Ming Dynasty. The scene of “the coexistence and separate governance of Chinese and foreigners” took shape during the period of Emperor Yong Zheng and Emperor Qianlong. Among the Portuguese in Macao, the congressional organizations played a leading role and expanded their spheres of influence in Macao where the government of Qing Dynasty reinforced its governance. This chapter analyzes the judicial system and the internal conflicts among the common law judges, the crown justices and the governors in Macao.

Chapter Four, Judicial Cases and Negotiations: Portents of Change in Conflicts (1743-1748). This chapter examines the change of the legal culture of Macao based on the analysis of two murder cases involving Chinese and Portuguese residents in Macao in 1743 and 1748. During the period of Emperor Qianlong, the separate governance of Macao began to grow complicated. This chapter concludes the issues at stake in the

two cases and the link with the legal culture of Macao, and examines the conception of responsibilities and the adaptability of procedures. It also examines the operation and application of law and probes into the bureaucracy of Qing Dynasty to illustrate the portents of change of the legal culture of Macao.

Chapter Five, Restriction and Confrontation: A Process of Diversion (1749-1849). This chapter analyzes the track of diversion of the legal culture of Macao in middle Qing Dynasty. It focuses on how the government of Qing Dynasty continued to legally bind upon the Portuguese residents in Macao who struggled to show their confrontation. It examines the laws and regulations promulgated respectively by the governments of Qing Dynasty and Portugal for the governance of Macao, which mainly demonstrate the concessions and compromise of the government of Qing Dynasty to the Portuguese government and portends the change of the leading status of the traditional Chinese legal culture. This chapter presents a brief introduction to the reversion of the legal culture of Macao between 1849 and 1976.

Keywords:

Ming and Qing Dynasties, Macao, Legal Culture, The Coexistence and Separate Governance of Chinese and Foreigners

碩士學位論文精選

Selected Master Theses

1. 基於 BMO 及極大函數的弱邊緣檢測演算法

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畢業年度：

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專業：

資訊科技

論文摘要：

圖像分割經常面臨的挑戰之一是如何在大噪音的情況下檢測圖像中的弱邊緣，例如，醫學圖像處理的一個難題就是病變區域的檢測，它的困難在於噪聲及弱邊緣。

本文介紹了一個基於有界平均振動函數(BMO)及局部極大函數的弱邊緣檢測算法。BMO 函數是用作提取種子區域，即圖像中所有灰度變化小的區域。局部極大函數是用作生長種子區域。本算法已由程序實現，亦在標準的幾何圖像，不同種類的醫學圖像，以及車牌，人像等其它類型的圖像中進行測試，結果證明本方法可以成功提取出一些相當模糊不清的弱邊緣。

關鍵詞：

圖像分割、弱邊緣檢測、有界平均振動函數、局部極大函數

1. A New Weak Edge Detecting Algorithm

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You Zhong , Associate Professor

Graduation Year:

2007

Degree:

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Specialization:

Information Technology

Abstract:

One of the most common challenges in image segmentation is detecting weak edges in images under severe noisy condition. For example, one of the problems in medical image processing is how to detect pathological areas. They are inherently difficult to analyze due to their noise and weak edges.

A new algorithm to detect weak edges in medical images based on Bounded Mean Oscillation (BMO) and local maximum function has been presented. BMO function is used to exact seed regions in an image, including all parts with slow variation. Local maximum function is used to grow up regions we are interested in. The algorithm has been implemented, and tested by ideal geometric graphs, different types of medical images, and other kinds of images like images of license plates and portraits. Testing results show that weak edges have been detected by the new algorithm successfully.

Keywords:

Image Segmentation, Weak Edges Detecting, Bounded Mean Oscillation (BMO), Local Maximum Function

2. 基於分形圖像壓縮之圖像搜索應用

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理學碩士（資訊科技）

專業：

資訊科技

論文摘要：

由於現今互聯網的高速發展，在互聯網上充滿著各式各樣的資訊，用戶要在如此浩瀚的“網海”中尋找所需的資訊，以傳統的方法，用戶依賴的是以文字作為搜索資訊的手段，搜索的結果亦多以文字資訊為主，但時至今日，區區文字的資訊已不能滿足用戶的需求，觀乎現時數碼相機與備有攝影功能的手機日新月異，明顯地反映出用戶對數碼影像類的資訊興趣漸濃。因此，若要在“網海”中或在自己所收集的成千上萬的照片中，搜索出所需的圖像，若仍以傳統的方法，以文字作為搜索的手段，顯然不能滿足用戶的搜索要求，以資訊的角度來分析，用文字作為搜索圖像的缺點是文字的資訊量不足以表達圖像的資訊。所以既然要以足夠的資訊量用以搜索圖像，以圖像作為搜索手段是再適合不過了。

目前，以圖像作為搜索手段的方法大至可分為根據圖像中的顏色、形狀、內容建立影像庫的索引檔。上述方法雖然在特定的處理條件有較好的搜索效果，但不能保證“相似的影像能生成相似的索引檔”以及“相似的索引檔能搜索出相似的圖像”。

本研究將提出一種另類的方法去處理圖像的搜索---分形。對於利用分形作為影像的壓縮方法，已被證實具有良好的壓縮效果，其壓縮方法是根據不動點定理和拼貼定理，得到表示原圖像的一組 IFS 碼，以達到壓縮的效果。有學者已經指出，若再利用 IFS 碼作為原影像在圖像庫中的索引碼，在搜索中將具有以下性質：

- (1). 相似的影像能產生相似的 IFS 索引碼；
- (2). 不相似的影像能產生不相似的 IFS 索引碼；
- (3). 相似的 IFS 索引碼能搜索出相似的影像；
- (4). 不相似的 IFS 索引碼搜索出的影像亦不相似。

對用戶而言，取決於影像搜索好壞的除了搜索的正確率外，搜索的效率亦是重要的考慮因素，由於從分形壓縮所得的 IFS 碼中能獲得原圖像的龐大訊息量，要比對兩幅圖像的 IFS 碼，決定兩幅圖像的相似程度，需要大量的比對時間，更遑論與圖像庫中的所有圖像一一比對。所以本研究的目的是要找出一種增加搜索效率的方法。

關鍵詞：

分形、圖像壓縮、區別分析、圖像搜索

¹ IFS:迭代函數系統(Iterated Function System)的縮寫

2. Image Search Engine based on Fractal Image Compression

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Abstract:

Due to the Internet's development faster and faster, there are so many different kinds of information in the Internet. People have to find something useful information in such this mass 'Net's Sea'. By using the traditional methods, text is used to as a searching index of different kinds of information; most of the searching results are text's information too. But Nowadays, only text information can not be met the need of people's requirements. The modern digital camera and mobile phone change with each new day. Obviously it can represent that most of the people are very interesting in such these digital kinds of product and information. So if people want to find a image in the Internet or theirs' collections by using traditional text's searching method, it may not reach the people's requirements. The disadvantage of traditional text's searching is that text doesn't have enough information to represent an image. So if using image as a searching index, it can have enough information to represent an image.

Currently, the method of searching by using image's index consist of according to image's color, image's shape, image's content, etc. The above methods can be work perfectly in specified searching purpose. but they can not prove "similar images can be transformed to similar indexes" and "similar indexes can search the similar images".

The other concept of searching method will be proposed in this thesis—by using fractal. Regarding by using fractal's concept as an image's compression had been proven having satisfied compression's performance. If using the IFS (contains many of FIC²) as a searching index, it has been proven having the following properties:

- (1). similar images can product similar IFS indexes;
- (2). non-similar images can not product similar IFS indexes;
- (3). similar indexes can search the similar image;
- (4). non-similar indexes will search the non-similar image.

From the side of client, except searching accuracy, an excellent image's searching system also concern searching effective. So the objective of this thesis is to find a high-effective method for image's searching

Keywords:

Fractal, Image Compression, Discriminate Analysis, Image Searching

² FIC: the abbreviation of 'Fractal Image Coded'

3. 已分割可視人數據的基於點的表示

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論文摘要：

網格技術仍是目前最普遍使用於顯示物體表面的方法。由於其簡單和靈活性，在不少著重運算速度性能問題上，網格技術取代了如 NURBS 曲面的傳統 CAD 表示方式。

另一方面，基於點的物體表示方法則較網格更有效和靈活的表示具有複雜幾何表面的三維模型。

根據我們對基於點的物體表示方法的知識和對其所做的綜述，我們認為基於點的物體表示方法是適合應用於表示「已分割可視化人體數據」。本論文提出一個基於點的物體表示方法用以交互式的三維數據的可視化，包括三維建模、定義法向量、表面光滑化以及一些改進方法和附加功能。並應用到建立和顯示「已分割可視化人體數據」的三維模型上。另外，本文亦提出一個「混合式表示法」應用到「已分割可視化人體數據」的建模和可視化上，期望可提高其效能。所謂「混合式表示法」就是同時使用網格和點來建立並顯示三維模型。塑性形變和內部結構可視化等功能亦被附加了，使人體的內部結構可同時被顯示出來。

本文中的工作，建立和顯示已分割可視化人體數據的三維模型並加上塑性形變是「中醫針灸模擬系統」——一個用作中醫針灸模擬和訓練的系統——的工作的一部分。因此，本文實現了以模擬針刺到人體表面的效果。實驗結果顯示，本文的實現方式同時提高了圖像質素並把顯示速度提昇至每秒 20 至 30 幀(FPS)，足以達到交互式應用的要求，而之前的以 Marching Cube 來作三維建模的方式只能達到約每秒 10 幀(FPS)的速度。

關鍵詞：

基於點的表示、三維數據(體數據)可視化、可視人

3. Point-based Representation of the Segmented Visible Human Dataset

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Abstract:

Triangle mesh is still the most common surface representation in many computer graphics applications. Because of its simplicity and flexibility, it is widely used in many areas where processing performance matters.

On the other hand, point-based techniques are better in 3D modeling while point-based representation is good for efficient rendering and flexible geometry processing of highly complex 3D models.

Based on our knowledge and survey of point-based representation, we consider that point-based representation is suitable for representing the segmented Visible Human dataset. In this thesis, a point-based representation for interactive visualization is proposed, and it is applied to the segmented Visible Human dataset, from building the 3D model, specifying normal vectors, smoothing, and performing some other enhancements. Furthermore, a hybrid representation method for volume visualization has also been presented, implemented and applied to modeling and rendering of the segmented Visible Human dataset, trying to improve the performance. The idea of hybrid representation is to use both points and meshes (triangles, quads, or polygons) for modeling and representing 3D models. Deformation and internal viewing features are provided as well as the internal structure of the human body can be shown in our approach.

The work of this thesis is a part of the “Chinese Acupuncture Simulation” project which is for simulation and training in Chinese acupuncture. Hence, simulation of needle insertion is implemented. Experimental results show that our approach has improved both quality of the model and rendering speed up to around 20 to 30 FPS. The rendering speed is fast enough for interactive applications while previous approach using marching cubes to create 3D model of the segmented Visible Human dataset only gets about 10 FPS.

Keywords:

Point-based, Volume Visualization, Visible Human

4. 歐元區成立對澳門帶來改革啓示

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論文摘要：

二次世界大戰後，全球的貨幣基礎體制主要由美元為主道。由於美元在國際上被高度廣泛採用，因此美國本土的經濟、政治等如出現任何變動，均會令美元匯價在國際上出現變動。同時，一些發展中國家及第三世界國家，亦會以美元作為日常買賣貨幣，以及儲備美元作為其外匯基金。

歐元於 1999 年 1 月全面於歐元區使用，而是次單一貨幣政策使歐元區的踏入振興經濟的嶄新里程碑。歐元區有 12 位歐盟成員包括：比利時、德國、希臘、西班牙、法國、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、奧地利、葡萄牙及芬蘭，他們已成為全世界第二大的經濟及貿易體系。是次單一貨幣的改革，在營商上及消費上令歐盟成員及約 300 多萬的國民受惠。同時，成員國與成員國之間的貿易活動，在單一貨幣政策下將本身的經濟市場活動大大擴大。

澳門是個充滿刺激及適合冒險家的奇妙地方，葡萄牙政府自 1845 年宣佈接管澳門，直至 1999 年 12 月 20 日零時將澳門的管治權歸還中國。回歸後，澳門特區主張經濟改革，並將賭場專營牌照開放競投，自回歸後至今短短幾年間，澳門的旅遊業、博彩業及其它經濟都發展迅速，特區政府已將澳門名字推至國際化。是次畢業論文是分析歐元區成立會否對澳門帶來改革啓示。

關鍵詞：

歐洲人、聯盟、歐元、貨幣、國家

4. Euro and Its Implication to Macau

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Abstract:

Since World War II, global monetary affairs have been dominated by the America dollar. This has allowed the United States to insulate its policy-making process from outside influence and it seems that US currency is World widely used and a high demand international currency as well. For example some third countries or development places, their daily trade's transaction is based on the US dollars, besides that, and some countries will reserve US currency.

The launch of the euro on 1 Jan 1999 gave birth to a new economic zone – the euro area. Composed of 12 Member States of the European Union: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland, it is the second largest economy in the world and the largest trading block. The introduction of a single currency for more than 300 million European citizens provides substantial benefit for both consumers and businesses. In particular, it facilitates trade in goods and services between the participating countries, thus strengthening the single market within the European Union. The inside story to form the eurozone is to go against the dollar.

Macau is an exciting and a miracle place for adventurers. In 1845 Portugal declared Macau (the colony) independent of China. In 20 Dec of 1999 Portuguese's government declared to return Macau to China. Recently, Macau developed faster and well known in the World after Special Administrative Region released gambling licenses. Here, I would like to focus and analyze after the Eurozone was formed and Euro became a single currency in some participating countries and there is any implication to Macau.

Keywords:

European, Union, Currency, Countries

5. 澳門保安部門的公共關係策略研究

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論文摘要：

澳門近幾年的社會環境發生很大的變化，博彩專營權由一個分爲三個，旅客數量以倍數增加，經濟高速增長。澳門政府在這個轉變的時刻肩負著重要的使命：維持社會的繁榮安定，營造最適合的環境讓社會穩定地發展。澳門保安部門作為公共部門體系中最大的組織，責任重大。因此，保安部門如何增強組織的力量，繼續保障社會的繁榮安定，是重要的議題。本研究認為實施適合的公共關係策略可取得市民的合作，整合社會的力量，協助保安部門維持社會的安寧。

本研究以新公共管理理論及公共關係理論為基礎，通過文獻探討法及個案研究法，分析澳門保安部門的外部環境、內部情況和公共關係策略。分析範圍包括公共關係部的職能、傳播訊息的途徑、與公眾的關係、組織形象以及處理危機事件等。為借鑑別人成功的經驗，本文比較了香港警察部門的公共關係策略，尤其集中探討其組織形象管理、宣傳策略、與傳播媒介的關係和網絡上的公共關係。

研究建議：（1）組織的戰略目標與公共關係策略結合；（2）加強員工對公共關係的認識；（3）與傳播媒介建立良好的關係；（4）建立危機溝通機制；（5）加強宣傳；（6）根據組織的價值觀擬定口號，強調組織的服務精神；（7）發展社區關係；（8）透過網絡進行公共關係的工作。

關鍵詞：

公共關係、組織形象、新公共管理、政府公共關係

5. Public Relations Strategy of Public Security Services of Macao

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Abstract:

The social environment of Macao has obviously changed in recent years. The casino monopoly ended and three casino operating concessions are granted. The number of visitors has increased remarkably and the economy grew rapidly. At this turning point, one of the important missions of Macao Government is to create an ideal social environment in order to guarantee the stability and prosperity of the society. The Public Security Services, as the largest organization of Macao public sector, undertakes great responsibilities. Therefore, how the Public Security Services reinforces its organization strength in order to ensure the social stability and development is an important issue. This study emphasizes that the appropriate public relations strategies are able to attain cooperation of citizens and assist the Public Security Services to maintain a peaceful city through integrating social synergy.

This study analyses both internal and external organizational environment of the Public Security Services of Macao through documentary study and case study. It is based on the New Public Management and Public Relations theories. The area of analysis includes competence of public relations department, channels of communication, relations with the public, organizational image and crisis management, etc. In order to draw on others' successful experience, this thesis also compares the public relations strategies of Hong Kong Police Department, especially its organizational image management, tactic of propaganda, relations with the media and online public relations.

The study suggests: (1) integrating the public relations tactic into the organizational strategic goal; (2) enhancing staff's awareness of public relations; (3) establishing harmony relations with the media; (4) setting up crisis communication rules; (5) reinforcing publicity; (6) elaborating a slogan based on organizational value and emphasizing the serving spirit; (7) developing the network of community relations; (8) fulfilling the function of public relations through Internet.

Keywords:

Public Relations, Organizational Image, New Public Management, Government Public Relations

6. 海南航空有限公司資本結構及融資策略

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論文摘要：

本文主要關注海南航空有限公司近年的資本結構與融資策略。航空運輸業作為一個資本密集型行業，海南航空的融資策略在其發展過程中起了極其重要的作用。

海南航空有限公司是中國民航第一家 A 股和 B 股上市的航空公司，從 1997 年海航 B 股上市，到 2007 年大新華航空的籌建，十年間海航的資本結構一直在發生改變。本文首先概覽了中國國內航空業的發展情況，簡單介紹了國航、南航、東航、上航、南航等發展情況；然後回顧分析從 1952 年美國財務學家大衛·杜蘭特的研究成果早期資本結構理論研究正式開端以來在資本結構理論研究，融資方面主要從融資租賃與經營租賃、飛機出後信貸方面來闡述，另外還述及融資週期理論以及上市公司再融資的探討；接著運用定性和定量的數理分析方法分析海航在其資本結構變化和融資策略的特點，並與國內其他航空公司進行橫向對比，以及其自身在近年變化的縱向對比，發現海航在其 A、B 上市後，主要通過債務融資，現已較高的資本負債率，也同時有較高的財務風險，現在謀求其控股下的大新華航空的上市進行股權融資是一個必然趨勢。這個融資策略的變化是資本結構變化的結果，同時這個策略的實施又將會影響海航資本結構的構成，印證了理論也充實了理論。

關鍵詞：

海南航空、資本結構、融資策略

6. The Capital Framework and Financing Strategy of Hainan Airlines

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Abstract:

This article mainly focuses on the Hainan Airlines capital framework and financing strategy in recent years. Air carrying trade as a capital centralized industry, Hainan airline's financing strategy has played a critical role during this development.

Hainan airline is the first company in civil aviation that goes to the market with both A share and B share. Since the B share goes to market in 1997, until the establishment of Grant Xinhua air lines , Hainan airline's capital structure is always changing in the decade. This article summarized the overall situation of China civil airline's development, and goes through the progress of Air China, South Airline, east airline, Shanghai Airline etc. Then review the theoretic study on financing resource first raised and since developed by David Durant, the materialistic academician in U.S, in 1952. In the Financing aspect, we mainly talk about financing tenancy, managerial tenancy 、 airplane wrecking credit. Also referring the financing periodic theory and went-to-market Company re-financing. We will using qualitative and quantitative static method to analysis the characteristic capital framework alter and financing resource in Hainan Airlines , compared with other civil air company, also the changing history within itself, we found that after the A & B shares went to the market, Hainan does financial resource mainly by liability, and now encounter a high capital- liability rate, and also high financial risk. And now the financial strategy by its holding company Grant Xinhua airline is perforced. This financial strategy change is result of capital structure change, simultaneity it will affect the capital structure of Hainan airline, it proves the theory also plied this theory.

Keywords:

Hainan Airline, Capital Framework, Financial Resource

7. 籌設市民服務中心可行性研究

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專業：

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論文摘要：

隨著澳門經濟急速發展，居民生活素質不斷上升，同時要求政府部門改善行政效率的呼聲亦愈來愈高。而其中一個最令市民不滿是“政出多門”的問題，基於歷史原因澳門政府各部門的分工較不清晰，當市民前往政府辦理手續時，常需要奔走設於不同地點的辦事處。為回應市民的訴求，04 年政府在個別部門試行“一站式”服務，將單部門、環節服務安排在一個辦公地點，方便市民辦理該部門範疇內各項服務。經過一年多的運作，“一站式”服務獲得市民普遍的認同。06 年特首在施政報告提出跨部門合作，就是要在原有“一站式”的成功基礎上進一步向前，打破部門彼此間的界限，解決多部門、環節服務的複雜行政問題。

本文以多個政府部門的分區服務站，以及不同地區的一站式服務模式為研究物件，在結合“無縫隙政府”理論的基礎上，對設立市民服務中心的可行性和職能作了分析及研究。文中首先介紹了特區政府各部門分區服務站的職能和所提供的服務項目；接著總結澳門“一站式”服務的特點和成功的地方，並參考香港、內地和台灣的一站式服務模式，比較它們如何提供服務給市民，開展的服務種類及處理跨部門事項的形式，作為市民服務中心發展模式的借鏡；繼而運用無縫隙理論提出的設計原則，評估和建議中心的服務項目和模式，最後，綜合論文各章所述，提出政府為設立中心所要克服的問題，對籌設中心的可行性作出結論。

關鍵詞：

一站式服務、無縫隙政府、市民服務中心

7. The Study of Feasibility for the Resident Services Center

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Abstract:

With the development of Macau economy, it does not only improve the quality of life to Macau residents, but also make the pressure to administration to improve its efficiency. One of the most important problems is the complicated procedure of cross-departments. Due to the fact that the functions of the each government departments are not clear to general public, people always go to different places to deal with cross-department procedures, . In 2004, administration introduced one-stop service to some departments for responding the request from people. The project was that arranged the all kind of services from signal department into one location, the purpose was to make people more convenient to apply civil services. Most of Macau residents considered this was a good project to them through the one-year implementation. In 2006, chief executive addressed to strengthen the co-operation between government departments in his policy speech. Achieve a great step by breaking the functional boundaries, which based on the successful experiences from one stop service, the complicated procedures of cross-departmental services can be solved.

The paper, study the territory service offices from some Macau government departments, and the performance of the one-stop services from mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In addition, combine with the foundation of seamless government theory, analyzing the possibility of establishing Resident Services Center (RSC) and its function. The paper firstly makes a brief introduction about the development of territory services offices in Macau. Secondly, refer to the one stop services in Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China, also, the features and advantages of one-stop services in Macau, compare with them how to provide services to customers, how to deal with cross-department cooperation and the items of service. In the meantime, apply the principles of seamless government theory, to think about the items and the pattern of services to RSC. Finally, integrated the idea of each chapter, pointing out what kind of problems have to be overcome by Macau government, and make the conclusion to possibility of establishing Resident Service Center.

Keywords:

One-stop Services, Seamless Government, Resident Services Center

8. 阿魏酸經鼻給藥的藥動學研究

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論文摘要：

阿魏酸作為川芎有效成分之一，被證明有擴張小動脈，改善微循環和腦血流以及抗血小板聚集作用，並對已聚集的血小板有解聚作用。實驗通過建立大鼠血漿和腦中阿魏酸的 HPLC 檢測方法，再檢測阿魏酸經灌胃和滴鼻後大鼠血漿和腦中的濃度變化，探討阿魏酸經鼻吸收進入腦中的可行性。

方法：外標法。

阿魏酸灌胃和滴鼻給藥後的一定時間點取生物樣品，經前處理後用高效液相色譜儀檢測。

結果：阿魏酸在血漿和腦組織中分離完全；血漿和腦組織中的阿魏酸在(0.02-1.5)μg/mL 範圍內線性關係良好，血漿中阿魏酸平均標準曲線的回歸方程為 $Y = 95676X + 1760.3 (r=0.999)$ ，腦組織中阿魏酸平均標準曲線的回歸方程為 $Y = 67640X + 1520 (r=0.999)$ ；阿魏酸在血漿和腦組織中的平均日內精密度 (RSD% < 4%) 與日間精密度良好 (RSD% < 5%)；阿魏酸在血漿和腦組織中的平均回收率均 > 95%。口服給藥後血和腦組織的 AUC 值分別為鼻腔的 2.512 和 4.662 倍，峰濃度值分別為鼻腔的 2.483 和 7.769 倍。說明阿魏酸口服給藥後藥物迅速吸收入血，並在血漿和腦組織中達到高濃度，而阿魏酸鼻腔給藥後體內藥濃很低。

結論：在大鼠體內，阿魏酸鼻腔給藥生物利用度較低，於口服相比沒有明顯的優勢，難以成為口服給藥的替代途徑。

關鍵詞：

阿魏酸、高效液相色譜、經鼻給藥、藥動學

8. Pharmacokinetics of Intranasal Ferric Acid in Rats

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Abstract:

Purpose: Ferric acid(FA),one of the Chuanxiong effective compositions, is prove to extend small artery, improve the micro circulation and the brain blood stream, have the anti-blood platelets assembling function, and can also disperse the blood platelets that have already assembled. The experiment aims to investigate the extent of systemic absorption and elimination of the Ferric acid in plasma and brain after intranasal administration on rats and compare with oral administration.

Method: external standard method.

The biological samples were collected at the certain time after the rats were administrated with ferric acid. Then measure the concentration of the Ferric acid of the biological samples by HPLC with UV detector.

Results: The ferric acid is separated completely in plasma and brain. Rapid and significant levels of ferric acid in plasma and brain can be achieved after oral administration whereas the nasal administration resulted in considerably lower drug concentrations. AUC and maximum concentration in plasma and brain from the oral route are 2.512, 4.662 and 2.483, 7.769 folds compared with those of the nasal route respectively.

Conclusion: After nasal administration in rats, we can observe neither quicker absorption nor higher bioavailability compares to the oral administration. The nasal administration doesn't show any obvious advantages compares to the oral administration, and can't substitute the oral administration.

Keywords:

Ferric Acid(FA), High Performance Liquid Chromatography(HPLC), Intranasal Administration, Pharmacokinetics

9. 補腎壯骨膠囊對去卵巢大鼠骨質疏鬆症骨密度和相關細胞因子影響的研究

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論文摘要：

目的：研究補腎壯骨膠囊對去卵巢大鼠骨質疏鬆症的骨密度和細胞因子等的影響，探索該藥對絕經後骨質疏鬆症的防治功效及作用機理。

方法：SD 大鼠，雌性，32 周齡，清潔級，72 只，體重（380±20g）。採用公認的造模方法，通過切除雌鼠雙側卵巢建立骨質疏鬆症的動物模型後，將大鼠隨機分為 6 組：假手術組、卵巢切除組、切除卵巢+牡蠣碳酸鈣組、切除卵巢+補腎壯骨膠囊低劑量組、切除卵巢+補腎壯骨膠囊中劑量組、切除卵巢+補腎壯骨膠囊高劑量組，觀察骨密度、血清 E2 和 IL-6、子宮指數和股骨指數等指標，瞭解其對去卵巢大鼠骨骼的影響。

結果：1.骨密度的變化 去卵巢 16 周後，卵巢切除組大鼠右股骨骨密度和骨礦密度均明顯低於假手術對照組，差異有顯著性（ $P<0.01$ ），表明造模成功。與卵巢切除組比較，補腎壯骨膠囊中劑量組可明顯提高模型大鼠股骨 BMC 含量，差異有顯著性（ $P<0.05$ ），高劑量組可明顯提高模型大鼠股骨 BMC 含量（ $P<0.01$ ），高劑量組可明顯提高模型大鼠股骨 BMD 的含量（ $P<0.05$ ）。2.血清 E2 和 IL-6 的變化 去卵巢 16 周後，卵巢切除組大鼠血清 E2 含量顯著低於假手術對照組，差異有顯著性（ $P<0.05$ ）。中藥中劑量組及高劑量組 E2 含量明顯高於模型組，差異有顯著性（ $P<0.05$ ）。3. 子宮指數和股骨指數 與假手術組比較，卵巢切除組子宮指數和股骨指數明顯降低，具有統計學意義（ $P<0.05$ ），提示造模成功。與卵巢切除組比較，高劑量組子宮指數明顯增加（ $P<0.05$ ）；高、中、低三個劑量組股骨指數均明顯增加（ $P<0.05$ ）。

結論：1.可以顯著提高去卵巢大鼠離體骨骨密度及改善其生物力學性能，可以顯著提高去卵巢大鼠血清 E2 和 IL-6 含量，明顯高於模型組，差異有顯著性。2.補腎壯骨膠囊能增加去卵巢大鼠子宮濕重，但對幹重無明顯影響，提示長期運用較為安全；小鼠急性毒性實驗表明，補腎壯骨膠囊安全性較高。3.具有類激素樣作用；直接促進骨細胞增殖，抑制破骨細胞；升高血清 E2 和 IL-6 水平等作用。

關鍵詞：

補腎壯骨膠囊、骨質疏鬆症、骨密度、子宮指數

9. A Study on the Effect of Bushenzhuanggu Capsule on Bone Mineral Density and Related Cytokines in Ovariectomized Osteoporotic Rats

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Aug 31, 2007

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Master of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Specialization:

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Abstract:

Objective: To study the effect of Bushenzhuanggu Capsule on bone mineral density and cytokine in osteoporotic ovariectomized (OVX) rat models, confirming that this medicine has preventive and therapeutic effect on postmenopausal osteoporosis(PMOP).

Methods: Sprague Dawley(SD) rats ,female ,randomly selected 32 week's age, sanitary degree, totally 72, weight(380±20g), use the received method to establish the models, by removal of ambi-ovaries of the female rat, we successfully establish the animal model, then random divided the rat into six groups: sham operation group, ovariectomized group, ovariectomized + oyster calcium carbonate group, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule low-dose group, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule middle-dose group, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule high-dose group, to observe bone mineral density and serum biochemical markers, and study the effect of ovariectomy on bone.

Results: 1.Change in bone density 16 weeks after ovariectomy, the bone density and bone mineral density of the rat's right hind leg thighbones in ovariectomized group are obviously lower than the sham operation group, the disparation is significant($P<0.01$), which indicate the OVX rat model is successfully established. Compared with ovariectomized group, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule middle-dose group can significant increase the level of BMC ($P<0.05$)of the rat's right hind leg thighbones, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule high-dose group can significant increase the level of BMC ($P<0.01$)of the rat's right hind leg thighbones, meanwhile ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule high-dose group can obviously increase the BMD level ($P<0.05$) .

2. Change in serum E2 and IL-6 16 weeks after ovariectomy, the serum E2 level in the ovariectomized group is significant lower than the sham operation group, the disparation is significant($P<0.05$), which indicate the OVX rat model is successfully established. The serum E2 level in ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule middle-dose group, ovariectomized + Bushenzhuanggu Capsule high-dose group is higher than sham operation group, the disparation is significant($P<0.05$).

3. Change in uterus index and thighbones index Compared with the sham operation group, the uterus index and thighbones index in ovariectomized group is obviously decrease, the disparation is significant($P<0.05$), which indicate the OVX rat model is successfully established. Compared with ovariectomized group, the uterus indexes in the high-dose group is increase, the thighbones index in high, middle and low dose group are all significant increase.

Conclusion: 1.Bushenzhuanggu Capsule can significant increase the bone density level of exvivo thighbones from the ovariectomized rats and improve the vitodynamics, also can increase the serum E2 and IL-6 level of the ovariectomized rats. 2. Bushenzhuanggu Capsule can increase the wet weight of ovariectomized rat's uterus, while has no significant effect on dry wet of the uterus, which indicate that it is safe for long term applying; the acute toxicity testing in rat manifest that Bushenzhuanggu Capsule is fairly safe.3. Bushenzhuanggu

Capsule has gonadal hormone-like effect, directly to advance osteocyte proliferation, suppress the osteoclast, and increase the level of serum E2 and IL-6.

Keywords:

Bushenzhuangu Capsule, Osteoporosis, Bone Density, Uterus Index

10. 消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的研究

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專業：

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論文摘要：

[目的] 採用益氣化瘀的方法組成“消瘤顆粒”，觀察消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的臨床療效。初步探討消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的作用機制。

[方法] 實驗研究方面：以雌孕激素負荷法建立子宮肌瘤的大鼠模型，觀察消瘤顆粒對模型大鼠病理增生情況、子宮係數、血液流變學以及肌瘤組織中孕激素受體(PR)、胰島素樣生長因子 1(IGF-1)的影響，從而探討消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的療效及作用機理。臨床研究方面，對 2006 年 10 月至 2007 年 3 月在江蘇省中醫院婦科門診就診的 35 例子宮肌瘤患者採用消瘤顆粒治療，治療三個月為一療程，於治療前後均用 B 超監測子宮及肌瘤大小，證候群等，比較治療前後各指標的變化。

[結果] 動物實驗證實：以雌孕激素負荷法成功建立大鼠子宮肌瘤模型，利用動物模型及相關手段，研究中藥組方消瘤顆粒對大鼠實驗性子宮肌瘤的治療作用，並初步探討消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的作用機制，實驗證明消瘤顆粒能抑制模型大鼠子宮平滑肌增生，改善子宮肌瘤模型大鼠的血液流變學狀況，減輕血瘀的程度，該藥亦能顯著減少肌瘤組織中 PR、IGF-1 的含量。

臨床研究方面：以消瘤顆粒為代表方，守方觀察，經 35 例臨床療效統計，治療後患者主要症狀出現明顯改善，總有效率為 74.3%；綜合療效有效率為 77.1%，肌瘤體積療效為 14.3%。

[結論] 消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的臨床研究和實驗研究表明，消瘤顆粒是治療子宮肌瘤的有效藥物，不但能顯著改善患者氣虛血瘀證候，同時能有效控制子宮肌瘤患者所表現的月經量多，經期延長等月經異常症狀，並且能夠控制肌瘤的生長。中醫藥治療子宮肌瘤有廣闊的前景，臨床療效肯定，值得進一步開發和研究。

關鍵詞：

益氣化瘀法、消瘤顆粒、子宮肌瘤、實驗研究、臨床研究

10. The Research of Xiao Liu Mixture for the Treatment of Hysteromyoma

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

[Objective]“Xiao Liu Mixture ”is based on the principle of YiQiHuaYu Decoction and our study focused on the effect of treating hysteromyoma by “Xiao Liu Mixture ”. And try to find out the action mechanism of “Xiao Liu Mixture ” treating the hysteromyoma.

[Methods] In animal experiment, the author has attempted to establish the uterine leiomyomas models in rats by loading estrogen and progesterone, observe the effect of the pathological condition, the blood rheology and the content of progestin receptor and insulin-like growth factor-1. It is proved that Xiao Liu Mixture is the effective medicine to treat the hysteromyoma. In clinical study, between March of 2007 and Oct of 2006, 35 patients with hysteromyoma were diagnosed from JiangSu Province Hospital of TCM Out-Patients of gynecology were treated with Xiao Liu Mixture. This paper try to find out the action mechanism of “Xiao Liu Mixture ” treating the hysteromyoma. Three months is one course of the treatment. At the beginning and the end of treatment, we compared the changes of the hysteromyoma with B-us, clinical symptoms and signs. Observe the changes of clinical symptoms and signs, size of the myoma after treatment by “Xiao Liu Mixture”.

[Results] Animal experiments establish the uterine leiomyomas models in rats by loading estrogen and progesterone, have be better the mechanisms of the pathogenesis understood. Under the help of the stable animal models and related techniques, we observed the therapeutic effects of Xiao Liu Mixture and its pharmacological mechanisms on experimental uterine leiomyomas in rats. The experiments proved that Xiao Liu Mixture was effective to reduce the proliferation, to reverse the proliferative abnormalities of facal smooth muscle. It can improve the blood rheology and stasis of blood. The “Xiao Liu Mixture” also can significantly reduce the content of progestin receptor and insulin-like growth factor-1. By setting up control groups and selecting Xiao Liu Mixture preparation, observations have been made, The Statistics of the 35 cases show that the occurrence of the major symptoms of patients has declined evidently after being treated. The total effects were 74.3%; there are cure rate and markedly effective rate 77.1%. The effect of hysteromyoma is 14.3%.

[Conclusion]Therefore, “Xiao Liu Mixture” is a good approach in treating hysteromyoma. It can not only improve such as symptoms Qi Xu and stasis of blood, but also bring under effective control such symptoms of the patients as profuse menstruation and prolonged menstruation. It can stop the growth of hysteromyoma and make it contract.

Keywords:

YiQiHuaYu Decoction, Xiao Liu Mixture, Hysteromyoma, Laboratorial Study, Clinical Study

11. 中藥地黃（鮮地黃、生地黃、熟地黃）質量控制研究

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中藥學

論文摘要：

地黃為玄參科植物地黃飛力脬朋 1' a 卹 ut1' nosa Ilbosch · 的新鮮或乾燥塊根。始載於《神農本草經》草部上品，為我國的“四大懷藥”之一。鮮地黃於每年秋季采挖，除去蘆頭、鬚根及泥沙，鮮用；生地黃即將鮮地黃緩緩烘焙至約八成榦；而熟地黃是將生地黃蒸曬加工而成。三者性味、歸經、功能主治有較大的差異，在臨床應用時，鮮地黃性寒，味甘、苦，歸心、肝、腎經，偏於清熱生津，涼血止血；生地黃性甘、寒，歸心、肝、腎經，長於清熱涼血，養陰，生津；熟地黃性甘，微溫，歸肝、腎經，重在滋陰補血，益精填髓。根據文獻報道，鮮、生、熟地黃藥理活性、含有的主要成分，均有較大的差異，化學成分主要分為：環烯醚萜類、醃性普類（苯乙醇普類）、糖類（單糖、低聚糖、多糖）等，隨著鮮地黃加工成生地黃、熟地黃，其化學成分的組成也發生量與質的改變。特別是環烯醚萜類及醇性普成分，在加熱、蒸曬過程中發生分解破壞，低聚糖含量減少，甚至在熟地黃中產生 5-一經甲基糠醃，並隨著加熱時間的延長，5-一經甲基糠醇在熟地黃中的含量有所增加。本論文首先從鮮地黃的化學成分分離試驗工作入手，從鮮地黃中分離得到 6 個化合物，根據理化性質及光譜資料分別鑒定為梓醇、毛蕊花糖普、桃葉珊瑚普、水蘇糖等。並針對鮮、生、熟地黃加工工藝特點及化學成分變化的特點，首次分別對其中的梓醇（環烯醚萜類）、毛蕊花糖普（醃性普類）以及熟地黃在蒸曬加工中所產生的 5-一經甲基糠醃進行了含量測定和含量比較，通過三種藥材的含量測定方法（標準曲線、精密度、重現性、穩定性、回收率等）的系統研究，以及對十個以上不同產地及不同地區的商品藥材進行了多指標成分的含量測定和考察，建立了三種藥材的質量控制方法。並對鮮、生、熟地黃藥材的鑒別採用近紅外光譜技術進行了初步探討。為有效合理的控制地黃及其製劑的質量，提高《中國藥典》中鮮、生、熟地黃的質量控制標準，奠定了基礎。

關鍵詞：

地黃、質量控制

11. Primary Active Study on Separation and Identification from Fresh Rehmanniae Root

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

Rehmannia is fresh or dried root tuber of Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia glutinosa Libosch. It was first recorded in (Shen Nong's Bencao Jing), and is one of the four famous "Huai Yao" herbs Chinese medicine. Fresh rehmannia is digged in autumn every year, removed the "LuTou", fibrous root and sand, crude medicinal herb for use; Rehmannia is slowly baked for eighty percent called adhesive Rehmanniae; However, Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata is made from adhesive rehmannia by steamed and sun dried. Three of them have lots of difference in characteristic, attributive channel, function and treatment. When applying clinically, fresh rehmannia's characteristic is cold, bitter; Attributive channel is heart, liver, nephrons. Function is clear away heat and promote salivation, cool the blood and stop bleeding; Adhesive rehmannia's characteristic is sweet, cold; Attributive channel is heart, liver, nephrons. Function is nourish yin and supplement blood, supplement the vital energy and promote production of body fluid.

According to document new report, fresh, adhesive, Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata have equally comparatively big difference by pharmacology activity, essential component. Chemical composition is mainly divided into Iridoid glycosides. Phenolic glycosides (Phenylethanoidglycoside), glycoside (Lycium Chinense; Monosaccharide, Oligosaccharide, Polysaccharide) and so on. As fresh rehmannia become the adhesive, Radix rehmanniae praeparata, their Chemical composition also became quantity and quality changes. Specially the iridoid glycosides, Phenolic glycosides, are destroyed when heating and shining, the content of Monosaccharide is fall off in the Radix praeparata rehmannia, and even generate the 5-hydroxymethyl furfural. When heating time longer, the content of 5-hydroxymethyl furfural is go up.

The dissertation begin with the Chemical composition research, are isolated six compound, be based on the physics and chemistry character and the spectrum data, identified as Catapol, Acetoside, Aucubin, Stachyose. And specifically for the characteristic productive technology and change of the chemical component, first we have determination of content of comparison of Catapol (Phenolic glycosides) and 5-hydroxymethyl furfural which is made from Radix praeparata rehmannia by heating and shining. By research in three kinds medicinal material determination of content (standard curve, accuracy, reappear, stability, coefficient of recovery) as well as have finished the multicontent determination of content research on more than ten kinds of herbs product from different locality and district. Have built three kinds medicinal material quality under the control of method. And have first step investigation and discussion on the near-infrared spectrum technology for fresh, adhesive, Radix praeparata rehmannia. Be to have an effect to control rehmannia and their preparation quality rationally, improve Quality control standard of fresh, adhesive, Radix Praeparata rehmanniae in Chinese pharmacopoeia have establish a basis.

Keywords:

Rehmannia Glutinosa Libosch, Quality Control

12. 澳門高校學生慢性疲勞綜合徵息病率的初步調查及中醫辨證分型的 研究

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中醫學

論文摘要：

目的：通過對澳門高等學校學生進行隨機抽樣調查，探討澳門高校學生慢性疲勞綜合徵（CFS）的息病情況及可能的相關因素，同時進行中醫四診採集，瞭解中醫證型的分佈特點。根據調查結果，探討 CFS 可能的病因病機，為中醫防治提供科學依據。方法：1．理論分析：總結中醫學關於疲勞的相關理論、現代醫學關於 CFS 的調查結果和臨床實踐的基礎上進行理論探討，涉及內容包含 CFS 的病因病機、證候特點、防治法則等。2．流行病學調查：依據美國疾病控制中心（CDC）1994 年制定的 CFS 的診斷標準、英國 Trudi e Chal der 等人制訂的疲勞量表，設立“澳門高等學校學生慢性疲勞綜合徵調查問卷”第一部份進行流行病學調查。3．研方對家：年齡在 18？25 歲的澳門各高校學生，調查例數 3000 例。4．症衣和證廣麗計：對調查結果符合 CFS 診斷標準的學生，依據“中醫虛證辨證參考標準”、《最新國內外疾病診療標準》以及《中醫診斷學》五版、六版教材中相關證候的標準。設立“澳門高等學校學生·陸性疲勞綜合徵息者中醫四診及辨證分型記錄表”第二部份、第三部份，進行 CFS 息者的症狀和中醫證型的調查。結果：1．在第一部份調查中，隨機調查了澳門高校學生 3000 例，共回收 2653 份問卷，其中有效問卷 2405 份，有效回收率為 80.17%。慢性疲勞綜合徵息者 32 人，佔 1.33%。2．其中男性 10n 人，CFS 息者 11 人，’忽病率 1.09%；女性 1394 人，CFS 患者 21 人，，色病率 1.51%，男性息病率低於女性，但兩者之間比較差異無顯著性（乃 0.05）03.4 今年級姐（大學一年級、二年級、三年級、四年級）之間比較，，忽病率在大三、大四學生出現較高（2.31%和 2.58%），在低年級出現較低（0.56%和 0.33%），四個年級組比較差異有顯著性（P < 0.05）04．按來源地分為港澳學生和內地籍學生，其中港澳學生 1796 人，CFS 患者 18 人（，忽病率 1.0%）；內地籍學生 609 人，CFS 患者 14 人（，忽病率 2.33%）。’忽病率比較差異有顯著性（P < 0.05）05．在第二部份調查中，研究通過對 32 例 CFS 息者的症狀分析，發現出現頻率較高（> 30%）的症狀有 13 項，依次為：失眠、神疲乏力、情志抑鬱、急躁易怒、食欲減退、雙目幹澀、記憶力下降、咽幹、消瘦、食後腹脹、胸膈脹痛、耳鳴、易感冒。6．在第三部份調查中對於符合 CFS 診斷標準的 32 例患者進行中醫四診及辨證分析，結果顯示：肝鬱氣滯 24 例、氣虛 11 例、脾虛 10 例、心氣虛 9 例、血虛 7 例、肝虛 4 例、肺虛 2 例、腎虛 1 例。結論：1．慢性疲勞綜合徵在澳門高校學生息病率為 1.33%，女性息病率稍高於男性，但兩者之間差異無顯著性，提示性別間 CFS 患病率相近。2．CFS 以大三、大四學生多見，高年級學生息病率高於低年級學生。3．來源地的比較上，發現內地籍學生的患病率高於港澳籍學生。4．八中醫學角度看，CFS 多屬虛實夾雜，其病因主要與情志內傷、過勞、飲食不調、先天不足相關。5．本研究表明：慢性疲勞綜合徵是以肝鬱氣滯、氣虛、脾虛等證型較為多見，中醫證型的分佈與香港和台灣及內地的研究結果基本一致。

關鍵詞：

漫性疲勞綜合徵(CFS)、忽病率中醫辨證分型高校學生

12. The Seviior Research about the Tendency of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Prevalence Rate of Macau High School Student and Research Chinese Medicine Dialectical Type

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Abstract:

Objective: Through the random sample survey of students in Macao College, to understand the pathogenetic condition and prevalence as well as the correlation factor of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) in macao university students and meanwhile, to do the four diagnostic methods to get a message of the characteristic of Traditional Chinese Medical pattern of syndrome. According to the findings in the survey, to discuss the Traditional Chinese Medicine theory of both the etiological factor and the pathogenesis of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), and thus to provide the scientific basis for the prevention and cure.

Method:1. theoretical analysis: carry on the theory discussion on the foundation below: the summary of ancient Chinese Medicine theory of "fatigue", and modern medical investigation and medical practice of CFS in China and abroad, involving etiopathogenesis, pathogenesis, characteristic of symptom-complex, prevention principle, methods of treatment and so on. 2. Epidemiologic survey: Based on the CFS diagnostic criteria established by the American center for disease control (CDC) in 1994, and fatigue measuring scale formulated by British Trudie Chalder, to set up the first part of "Macao College student chronic fatigue syndrome questionnaire" to carry on the epidemiology investigation. 3. Investigation object: College students aged 18~25 years in Macao area, and target sample number is 3000.4. Statistics of symptoms and syndromes: Regarding the survey result that conforms to the CFS diagnosis standard, relying on "the Chinese medicine dialectical reference standard of asthenia syndrome", "the Newest Domestic and foreign diagnosis and treatment Standard of Diseases" as well as the diagnosis standard of pattern of syndrome in <<Chinese medicine Diagnostics>> (the fifth edition, the sixth edition of teaching materials), to set up the second part and the third part of "Macao College students chronic fatigue syndrome patient Chinese medicine four to examine and the dialectical minute data sheet", and carry on the CFS patients' symptoms and the Chinese medicine card investigation.

Results: 1. In the first partial investigation, 3000 samples are stochastically investigated in Macao university students, altogether recycles 2653 questionnaire, effective questionnaire 2405. The effective recycle rate is 80.17%. 32 persons are diagnosed the chronic fatigue syndrome patients, which account for 1.33%. 2. the masculine prevalence rate is lower than the female: the masculine patients are 11 out of 1011 persons investigated, which is approximately 1.09%; the feminine patients are 21 out of 1394 persons investigated, which is approximately 1.51%. But there is not any significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the morbidity in the gender. 3. Among the comparison in 4 grade groups (the students in university grade one, grade two, grade three, grade four), the prevalence rate in the grade three, grade four students appears much (2.31%), appears few in the lower grade (0.56%, 0.33%), and there is an obvious difference in the different grades ($P < 0.05$). 4. Divide the samples into the Hong Kong and Macao students and the mainland students. The number of Hong Kong and Macao students is 1796, and CFS patients number is 18 (morbidity is 1.0%) ; the number of mainland student is 609, and CFS patients number is 14 (morbidity is 2.33%). And there is significant difference in the different cadastre. ($P < 0.05$). 5. In the second partial investigation, studies through in 32

examples CFS patients' symptoms analysis, higher than 30% symptoms display have 13 items, to align in turn: losing sleep, the mind strength tired, the sentiment despondent, irritable, the anorexia, eye astrigent, the memory dropping, dry throat, turning emaciated, distention after diet, the chest and rib painfully or swollen, the tinnitus, easily getting cold. 6. Regarding the CFS diagnosis standard, carry on the Chinese medicine dialectical analysis to the 32 CFS patients in the third partial investigation, final demonstration is: stagnation of liver-QI 24 examples, deficiency of vital energy 11 examples, spleen-asthenia 10 examples, deficiency of heart-energy 9 examples, hemopenia 7 examples, hepatic asthenia 4 examples, pulmonasthenia 2 examples, renal deficiency 1 example.

Conclusion:

1. The prevalence rate of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) in Macao university student is 1.33%, and the female morbidity is a little more than the male, but there is not a significant difference ($P>0.05$), which hint that the prevalence rate is close to each other between the gender. 2. CFS seems to be more common in grade three and grade four college students, and the prevalence rate in the higher grade students is significantly higher than the lower grade students. 3. In the comparison of cadastre, the prevalence rate of CFS of mainland students is much higher than Hong Kong and Macao students. 4. Looking from the Traditional Chinese Medicine angle, the nature of CFS is an inclusion of asthenia and sthenia. Its main causes conclude: the internal damage of sentiment, overworks, the diet of harmony, congenitally deficient and so on. 5. May see from this research: the chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) have a big chance to appear as stagnation of liver-QI, deficiency of vital energy, spleen-asthenia. And the distribution of CFS in Chinese medicine syndrome is much like Hong Kong and Taiwan and inland research results.

Keywords:

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS), Macao Prevalence Rate College Students Chinese Medicine Dialectical Type

13. 體針結合腕踝針治療肩周炎的臨床研究

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論文摘要：

肩關節周圍炎主要是肩周肌肉、肩關節囊及其周圍韌帶、肌腱及滑囊的退化性病變和慢性非特異性炎症，多發生於五十歲以上的中老年人。其臨床癥狀為肩關節疼痛和肩關節運動障礙為主。肩周炎由於疼痛和運動障礙，不但對病人的生活帶來不便和痛苦，而且給社會帶來沉重的經濟負擔。因此若能選擇見效快、療程短、費用低、副作用少、易於操作的治療方法，為針刺治療肩周炎提供新的思路和方法。

1. 文獻研究

1.1 中醫學對肩周炎的認識

肩周炎屬於中醫學「肩凝」、「肩痹」、「痹證」、「肩背痛」、「漏肩風」的範疇。從古代文獻對肩周炎的相似症狀的論述可以看出，五十歲左右，肝腎精氣漸虧，正氣漸虛，腠理不密，汗出當風，感受寒濕之邪，或長期慢性勞損，痹阻經絡，瘀血內積，而致肩部疼痛，功能嚴重喪失。

1.2 西醫學對肩周炎的認識

西醫學認為肩周炎是在不知不覺中發病，使肩關節的主動和被動運動範圍變差。痹證也包括了西醫學的風濕熱、風濕性關節炎與肩關節周圍炎等。

Depalma 將肩周炎病理過程分為三期：凝結期、凍結期、解凍期。二頭肌腱長頭腱鞘炎可能是肩周炎的主要原因，肩周炎應概括附近肌腱及滑囊退行性病變。

結論：從體針結合腕踝針治療肩周炎的臨床研究上觀察，針灸能減輕肩周炎患者的疼痛，對於其生活質量方面有較好地改善。

前言

肩周炎是肩關節周圍炎的簡稱，又稱黏連性肩關節囊炎，俗稱凍結肩、漏肩風。自 1934 年開始引用“凍結肩”此病名稱來稱作“肩周炎”後，大約有 4/5 的病人可查到明確誘因，但至今尚未找到其明確的致病的原因。肩關節周圍炎是肩關節周圍的肌肉、肌腱、韌帶、筋膜等軟組織的病變。發病原因目前尚不清楚，推測與老年人的退行性改變、整體激素水平下降有關；此外，慢性外傷和肩部軟組織退行性變也是引起肩關節周圍炎的主要原因。

因該病多發在 50 歲以上的中老年人，以女性多於男性，因正氣不足，風寒之邪易乘虛而入。邪侵經絡，則血脈凝滯，故“不通則痛”，所以肩周炎以疼痛為主。屬中醫“痹證”之範疇；故中醫稱肩周炎為“五十肩”、“凍結肩”、“漏肩風”、“肩凝癥”等。

其特點是起病多緩慢，病程較長。主要的臨床表現為肩關節周圍的疼痛及關節僵直，疼痛劇烈，急性期時，夜間加重。疼痛可為陣發性或持續性，活動與休息均可出現。嚴重者一觸即痛，疼痛時汗出難耐或有欲砍掉患肢的想法，不得安睡。部分病人疼痛可向頸、耳、前臂或手放射。由於肩部上下左右活動受到不同程度的限制，病情嚴重的病人，連刷牙、洗臉、梳頭、脫衣、插衣袋等都有一定困難。早期 X 線片無異常，病程長者可見局部骨質疏鬆。肩關節造影可見關節囊明顯縮小，腋窩部的囊腔皺褶部消失。通過關節鏡檢查，可見關節滑膜與肱骨頭之間有黏連。當疑及其他疾病時，可根據需要，作血糖、糖耐量試驗等檢查，並可拍頸椎和肺部 X 線片加以鑒別。近年來醫學研究發現，肩關節周圍炎並不是一種完全孤立的疾病，它可能是某些潛在疾病，如糖尿病、頸椎病、冠心病、肺癌等的特殊表現，因此應引起警惕。國外報導，在 800 例糖尿病患者中，肩周炎的發病率為 10.8%，在肩周炎病人中，有 7.3% 的病人患有糖尿病，糖尿病患者和非糖尿病患者中，肩周炎的發病率分別為 19% 和 3%，表明糖尿病與肩周炎的發病率有顯著的統計學意義，肩關節周圍炎與尿糖高的確有著關聯。另外，在肩周炎患者中，肩周炎與頸椎病的關係則更為密切。患頸椎病時，增生的骨質壓迫頸神經前根中的交感纖維，這種慢性刺激會改變肩關節及其周圍組織的血液供應，導致肩關節萎縮性改變。同時，頸神經根受壓後的刺激也可以引起肩部牽涉痛，使其活動減少。這就告訴我們在治療肩周炎同時，要考慮到相關的疾病，以免延誤病情。西醫治療：肩周炎早期，即疼痛期用封閉療法注射強的松龍，或用溫熱敷，冷敷等物理治療方法解除疼痛，必要時可內服消炎鎮痛類藥物，外塗解痙鎮痛酞劑等外用藥物；肩周炎的凍結期，用理療配合肩關節的功能鍛鍊。本病以肩部疼痛和肩關節運動功能障礙主要臨床表現，嚴重影響了人們的日常生活。但現代醫學對該病尚缺乏特殊有效的治法，而針灸治療本病方法較有顯著療效。

關鍵詞：

肩關節周圍炎、針灸治療、腕踝針、臨床研究

13. The Body Points Acupuncture with the Ankle and Wrist to Therapy the Shoulder's Inflamed of the Clinical Research

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Abstract:

Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis (Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis is commonly known as Frozen Shoulder) mainly refer to the degenerative pathology and the chronic non-special inflammation of the shoulder surrounding muscle, ligament, tendon and bursa. It always occurs in the middle-and-old-aged people at about fifty years old. The manifestations include the Peripheral of Shoulder joint pain and the shoulder joint motion was restricted, Cause the Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis is pain and impaired joint movement, Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis not only brings agony to human life due to pain and obstacle, but also brings the heavy financial burden to the patients and our society. Therefore, selecting fine short, low expenses, less adverse drug reaction, and operating easy treatment method provides a new opinion and method for curing Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis

1 .The research of the document

1.1 The understanding of Peripheral Shoulder Arthritis of medical science in the motherland.

Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis in the motherland belongs to the medical science field the “shoulder coagulation”, “shoulder paralysis”, “palsy symptom”, “shoulder-back pain” and “divulgence shoulder wind”. According to the argumentation of the ancient document, the symptom is similar to Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis. Therefore, we find out that people at about fifty years old are losing their energy of liver and kidney. Their upright spirit is feeble. Pores are not close .Catching chill is easier after sweating. Attack of exogenous evils Vomiting resulting from the cold-dampness, or long-term chronic labor damages, Obstruction in the meridian and collaterals, Stagnation of Qi and blood. So it is marked by pain of the Peripheral Shoulder and Shoulder joint may become to all above lead to shoulder ache and functions lose seriously.

1.2 The understanding of Peripheral Shoulder Arthritis of modern medical science.

Modern medical science thinks that Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis breaks out unconsciously, and makes the active and passive movement range get poor. In principle, Palsy symptom includes the rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis and Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis of the west medical science.

Depalma has been classification for 3 period of Peripheral Shoulder Arthritis as following : coagulation period, frozen period, deglaciation period. The tenosynovitis of long head of biceps brachii muscle inflammation is the main reason of Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis. Therefore, Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis must include the degenerative pathology of the surrounding tendon and bursa.

Conclusion : The above-mentioned brief result on Meridian Reflex Zone Therapy lightens the patients' pain of Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis more. So it is better of the two. Therefore it will improve and encourage the patients to lead better lives with higher qualified respect.

Keywords:

Acupuncture, WanHuai of Acupuncture, Peripheral of Shoulder Arthritis, Clinical Research