

請將下列各題(1-3)之大意寫出，並加以評論。共四題，請注意每題之配分。

1. Noting that Holloywood is able to beam the Academy Awards around the world to over a billion people, and that American evangelist Billy Graham preached via electronic links to a similar number in over 185 countries in early 1995, one analyst worries about the implications of concentrating so much media power in so few hands. The new global information infrastructure is "especially disturbing because dominance in 'global' products implies not just the ability to ship products around the world, but dominance in cultural exports. This dominance provides the potential to displace indigenous culture with a tide of largely Western, largely consumerist, global conformity. Perhaps globalization is just a nice word that multinational corporations use to hide their efforts to infect the entire world with the cultural virus of commercialism". (25%)
2. "Environmental security" is an alternative viewpoint that seeks to push our thinking beyond borders. Focusing on the trans-boundary character of challenges to preserving the global environment, it argues that threats to global life systems such as global warming, ozone depletion, and the loss of tropical forests and marine habitats are just as important to the future of humankind as the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Environmental degradation challenges states by undercutting economic wellbeing and the quality of life all of them presumably seek for their citizens. Still, this viewpoint is less akin to the perspective of realists than to that of liberal idealists, who look not to the state but to international organizations and non-governmental actors as vehicles of interstate cooperation to cope with environmental challenges. Because these efforts to redefine security beyond its state-centric moorings challenge fundamental realist conceptions of world politics, the enterprise is understandably controversial. (25%)

3. Does the way judges are selected make any difference? Many political scientists, jurists, and lawyers argue that the popular election of judges in the U.S. states is a serious weakness in those states' judicial systems, and they have urged the replacement of elective systems with some version of appointment and permanent tenure. They argue that a judge who must worry about reelection is more a politician than a judge and cannot develop the calm, detached judicial temperament that every judge should have. They further argue that popular elections produce frequent turnover among judges and that few stay in office long enough to acquire the experience necessary to be a good judge. They also contend that when judges who face reelection are considering the decisions in their cases there are likely to pay at least as much attention to what will be popular with the voters as to what are the correct decisions under the law. (25%)

4. 試分別說明「單一選區相對多數制與比例代表制的混合設計」和「單記可轉讓投票制」之特徵及其對選舉結果之影響。(25%)

一、「管理學」究竟是一門科學，抑或是一門藝術？其對公共行政有何影響？試說明之。(25%)

二、近日北市發生遊覽車被挾持一案，引發社會各界震驚。試從「危機管理」的觀點析論本案件的啟示：

1. 危機發生時，危機處理小組的職責與作為為何？(10%)
2. 公共組織中應否建立「危機管理的機制」？如何建立？(10%)
3. 危機管理是組織內部的運作機制，或是全民應具備的概念？(5%)

三、「知識管理」是當前組織管理中相當熱門的議題。試就您所知來說明何謂「知識管理」？(10%) 在組織之中如何落實「知識管理」？(15%)

四、假定您是組織內的中層管理者，在權衡內外環境及趨勢後，發現您所做的判斷是正確的，試就以下的情境說明您將如何自處，以發揮自己的管理長才？

1. 如果基層的管理者或作業員無法配合您的策略時 (7%)。
2. 如果同為中層管理者的同仁難以接納您的意見時 (7%)。
3. 如果高層管理者或決策人員不接受您的建議時 (8%)。