美東南區中華學人協會

CAPASUS

第三十屆年會會刊

PROCEEDINGS of The 30th Anniversary Conference

> July 21-23, 2006 Atlanta, Georgia

The Chinese-American Academic and Professional Association in Southeastern United States



求才若渴



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Program and Proceedings of

CAPASUS The 30th Annual Conference

July 21-23, 2006 Atlanta, Georgia

Editors

Yen-Con Hung, Chin-Cheng Hung, Lily Hwang

Technical Program Advisory Committee

Yen-Con Hung, Chin-Cheng Hung, Willie Chen

The Chinese-American Academic and Professional Association in Southeastern United States

2006 CAPASUS Conference Program and Proceedings

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感謝楊宗勳會長、戴念華會長和 黃繡卿副會長!!

Introduction

This Proceedings book provides an overview of program, brief listings of speeches, presentations, and other information concerning exhibition, silent auction, and other activities. Each speech, panel discussion is listed with a title, abstract, and presenter(s).

Location:

Atlanta Marriott at Gwinnett Place is the primary conference location. Most of the program activities are to be held at Marriott. All speeches, presentations, CAPASUS memorabilia exhibition, and silent auction are all held at Centennial Ballroom area. Exhibition, silent auction, and photo taking are one-day events taking place on July 22, Saturday only.

Chinese Culture Center (華僑文教中心) is the location for TECO reception and CAPASUS welcoming party. TECO reception begins at 6:30 P.M., followed by the dancing party, beginning at 8:30 P.M. July 21 (Friday), 2006.

East Pearl (東雲閣) is the Chinese restaurant reserved for Saturday night's banquet, 6:30-9:30 P.M., July 22, 2006.

Georgia Aquarium Tour (2-6 P.M.

Friday, July 21, 2006): More than 25 people participated in this pre-conference activity to take the aquarium tour, led by Mrs. Todd Yu. Thank you, Sandy.

八段錦健身操 (7:00-7:30 A.M. Sunday, July 23, 2006):由應惟澔先生指導。 謝謝!!

二〇〇六美東南區中華學人協會第三十屆年會議議程 (2006 CAPASUS - the 30th Conference Program) 7月21日(星期五)

時間	活動內容		主講人/主持人		地點
13:00-15:00	報到 (I)	Pre-conference Tour	工作人員	何少白	Atlanta Marriott @ Gwinnett Lobby
18:30-20:30 18:30 酒會開始	亞特蘭大台北經濟 文化辦事處招待酒會 7:00處長致歡迎詞 7:15 用餐	報到(II) Registration Table is open at 6:00	亞特蘭大台北 經濟文化辦事處 吳處長榮泉	工作人員	華僑文教中心
20:30-22:30	CAPASUS 歡迎舞會		洪金城, 陳新助/ 中	華總會,北一女校友會	華僑文教中心
20:30-22:30	針灸漫談及實療		林	遵瀛	Boardroom 1
21:30-23:00	Presidents' Reception / Gathering Time		All ar	e invited.	Hospitality Suite Room 131

7月22日(星期六)

時	間	活動內容		活動內容 主講人/主持人		地	許
07:00	-08:00	早餐		工作人員		Independence	
						Ballro	oom
08:00	-08:20	報到 (III)		工作	人員	Centennial	Ballroom
08:20	-08:50	開幕儀式 貴賓致詞		亞特蘭大台北經濟文	化辦事處處長及貴賓		
				Director General R.C.	Wu, TECO in Atlanta		
08:50	-09:30	書生從政之回想		前聯邦農業部副部長	任筑山博士		
		From Academics to Po	olitics:	Dr. Joseph Jen, former Under Secretary for			
		Memory Lane		Research, Education, a	and Economics of US		
				Department of Agricu	lture		
09:40	-10:20	台灣在二十一世紀的	國際地位與未來	中國時報華盛頓分社	主任傅建中先生	Contonnial	
	A Look at Taiwan's Future and		Mr. Norman Fu, US Bureau Chief,		Ballro	ninai	
	International Status in the 21st Century China Times			Damo	Join		
10:30	-11:05	台灣科技現況與未來發展		台北經濟文化代表處科技組陳燿南組長		1	
		The Present and Future of Science and		Dr. Yaw-Nan Chen, Director of the Science			
		Technology Development in Taiwan		and Technology Division, TECRO			
11:05	-11:40	40 台灣教育國際化		台北經濟文化代表處文化組劉孟陽組長			
	The Globalization of Education in Taiwan		Dr. Meng-Yang L. Li,	Director of the			
			Cultural Division, TECRO				
11.50	12.20	左 鹵車壹./2 =	丽梅丽菲八吉	王德博士,石羽飛醫	師	Indepen	dence
11:50	.30-13:30 午餐頁負凍講		郭榮太先生, 蔡裕棟	博士	Ballro	oom	
13:45-	13:45-	研討主題: 資源	藝術與人文	洪延康(主持) 吳樾	洪金城(主持)	Centennial	Athens
15:05	15:40			梅文中,馮哲川	肖像畫示範	Ballroom	
15:20-	15:50-	研討主題:環境	藝術與人文	張守玉, 吳知行,	孫智燊,林遵瀛	Centennial	Athens
17:00	17:00			鄭義為, 彭宗宏		Ballroom	
18:30	18:30-21:30 晚宴及餘興節目 Birthday Party		工作	人員	East Peal	東雲閣	
21:30	-23:00	Presidents' Reception	/ Gathering Time	All are	invited.	Hospitali	ty Suite
		-	- '			Room	131

7月23日(星期日)

時間	活動內容	主講人/主持人	地點
07:00-07:30	八段錦健身操	施敏男/應惟澔	Hotel
07:40-08:30	中式早餐	工作人員	Hospitality Suite Room 131
08:30-09:00	會務會議	黃麗勳	Centennial Ballroom
09:10-12:00	醫學與健康座談/預防醫學	陳英偉, 張宏安, 吳曉文, 林遵瀛, Dr. Enique Martinez	Centennial Ballroom

專題演講:

From Academics to Politics: Memory Lane 書生從政之回想

Dr. Joseph J. Jen Former Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, United States Department of Agriculture

> 前聯邦農業部副部長 任 筑 山 博士



概要

從台灣來美國唸書,接著教學研究二十餘年,突然接到邀請去白宮面試美國農業部 副部長之職,其驚訝可想而知。從背景調查,國會資詢到宣誓任職,似乎像夢境一 樣。近五年的任期經歷,多采多姿,非筆墨可形容,也得到了對美國聯邦政府運作 深刻的了解。回想起來,冥冥中似早有安排,從書生走進政治圈利弊參半,能本著 中國儒家思想,寧靜以致遠似乎是一條可以走的道路。

專題演講:

A Look at Taiwan's Future in the 21st Century 台灣在二十一世紀的未來

Mr. Norman Fu U.S. Bureau Chief, China Times

中國時報 華盛頓分社主任 傅 建 中 先生



講題提要

台灣在過去一百多年可說是歷盡滄桑,先是在十九世紀末被日本當作次等殖民地統治了五十年,接著是國民黨政府的高壓威權統治,一直到蔣經國晚年才微露曙光。本來2000年政黨輪替,是開啓台灣邁入二十一世紀、走向民主法治的契機; 不幸的是,民進黨執政六年,尤其是陳水扁總統的政績,令人極爲失望。現在大家都寄望2008年的大選,看看能否改朝換代,揮別夢魇。個人對此並不抱太大的希望,但相信不管將來誰上台或執政,都不至於比現在更糟。

拿台灣的近鄰香港和新加坡來說,它們曾是英國的殖民地,可是現在的情況和國際地位都要比台灣好,儘管它們先天的條件遠不如台灣。香港生活在中國巨大陰影下,新加坡雖有廉能的政府,但其本仍是「家長式」的統治;只有台灣目前沒有這樣的困擾,但是它的品質太差,需要大幅提升,與西方先進國家接軌。我認爲到本世紀中,台灣必會出現嶄新的世代,舊的一切注定死去,台灣將脫胎換骨,成爲一個真正現代、民主和有教養的美麗之島。到了那種境界,不管它的歸屬爲何,統一或獨立,都不是那麼重要了。重要的是它有自信和自我存在的意義與價值。



The Present and Future Development of Science and Technology in Taiwan 台灣科技現況與未來發展

Dr. Yaw-Nan Chen, Direct of Science and Technology Division TECRO, Washington, DC 台北經濟文化代表處科技組 陳 燿 南 組長

Abstract

Taiwan is now the world's 17th largest economy, with total trade amounting to 341.9 billion USD; we also have the 3rd highest foreign exchange reserves in the world at more than 253 billion USD. According to the 2005-2006 Global Competitiveness Report by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Taiwan ranked 5th out of 104 economies around the world and 1st in Asia on the Growth Competitiveness Index. In addition, Taiwan's innovation potential is we proven by the fact that we are the fourth-largest US patent holder in the world. Moreover, we ranked 5th in the world as a low risk country suitable for investment by Swiss risk-assessment company BERI in its Business Environment Risk Report.

The statistics shows that our S&T development is moving toward the right direction. It is no doubt a pat on our backs, as it is the result of the creativity and hard work of all the genius and diligent Taiwanese from both domestic and overseas. It also a reassurance of Taiwan's S&T policy as our success aligns closely to the great visions of our leaders in the past, showing that their industry policies were ahead of their time when they promoted and pioneered the establishment of profitable and long standing industries such as IC designs and IT hardware development.

However, in recent years, we see the government has diluted the focus of our S&T development and lost the ability to lead the direction of high-tech industry. The government has fallen short on providing the industries a healthy and stable growing environment.

What the government falls short will become the challenge of our industries. As the front line pioneers of the academics and industries, we will be charged with the duty of scrutinizing the trends of the S&T development and serve as advisors to the government, and ultimately lead the policy makers to the correct direction. Regardless of the challenging circumstances, the statistics of Taiwan's recent development has proven what we can achieve by contributing diligently in every corner of the industry. We should do our best to extend our influence in other area of our society.

Scientists and engineers are problem solvers. We have the privilege of looking at the problems in the eye and tackle them in the face. Just like solving a math problem, it doesn't matter who invented the method or which thereon were used, as long as it is legitimate and logical, we should all cheer for the result of a correct solution. We should cooperate with all the talents regardless of political footing, ethnical difference and social status, to promote a pure and prosperous environment for further our further pursuit of scientific and technological advancement.



The Globalization of Education in Taiwan 台灣教育國際化

Dr. Meng-Yang L. Li, Director of Cultural Division TECRO, Washington, DC 台北經濟文化代表處文化組 劉孟陽組長

Abstract

推動教育的國際化是我國教育部目前重要的施政之 一,本報告將簡介該項施政中台美教師交流與雙向留學 部份:

- · 教師交流:
- (一) 因應國內延伸英語教學之需求,透過簽約方式,引進美國合格英語教師赴台灣中、小學任教。
- (二) 配合美國大學理事會(college board)推動之高中華語進階課程計劃(AP-Chinese language & Culture)提供師資、教材及訓練課程等援助。
- 二、 雙向留學:
 - (一) 鼓勵國人留學國外:
 - 1.提高公費留學及留學獎學金名額及金額,另設菁英留學計劃、留學 貸款等辦法。
 - 2.補助大專院校選送人員出國研究、進修、參與國際研發合作。
 - (二) 吸引外籍學生赴台留學:
 - 1.提升我國高等教育品質
 - (1)挹注5年5百億台幣經費於高等教育學府。
 - (2)協助大學整倂及共同學術研發,提升競爭水準。
 - (3)進行大學校院校務發展計畫評鑑。
 - 2.鼓勵大學英語授課
 - 目前已有 20 所大學之 120 個科目以英語授課。
 - 3.廣設赴台研習獎助學金
 - (1)台灣獎學金-a.修讀學位 b.修習華語文
 - (2)補助國外大學師生組團赴台短期研習。
- 三、請旅美學人協助事項:
 - 1.廣爲宣導推介
 - 2.推動正體字之華語學習

Luncheon Speeches 午餐講演

12:00 — 13:30 P.M.

July 22, 2006

智慧和經驗的分享

(講演順序以姓氏筆畫排列)



- 王德博士 (President of Color Imaging, Inc.):
 - 彩色世界與碳粉匣回收
 The Color World and Toner Cartridge Recycle
- 石羽飛醫師 (President of Prompt Medical Care):
 - 。 集郵和投資 Stamps Collection and Investment
- 郭榮太總裁 (President of BAT Associates, Inc.):
 - 商業房地產買賣有關的環保問題 Environmental Issues Associated with Commercial Real Estate Transfers
- 蔡裕棟博士 (President of Regitar, U.S.A., Inc.):
 - o 三贏策略 Triple Wins

Panel Presentations

Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection 1:45 to 5:00 p.m. July 22, 2006

- 1. **1:45-1:50 p.m. Introductory remarks**. Dr. Yen-Con Hung [洪延康], Professor and Research/Extension/Instruction Coordinator, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of Georgia.
- 2. **1:50-2:15 p.m. Energy efficiency consideration for new refrigerants**. Dr. Viung Chung Mei [梅文中], Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- 2:15-2:40 p.m. Energy-saving and high-efficiency white and blue light emitting devices for new lighting echo. Dr. Zhe Chuan Feng [馮哲川], Graduate Institute of Electro-Optical Engineering and Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University.
- 4. **2:40-3:05 p.m. A Case Study How an industrial company coping with its energy issue**. Mr. Alex Wu [吳樾], President and CEO, Global Engineering Co.
- 5. 3:05-3:20 p.m. Break
- 6. **3:20-3:45 p.m. Water pollution control**. Dr. Jy S. Wu [吳知行], Professor and Graduate Director, Department of Civil Engineering, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.
- 3:45-4:10 p.m. Solid waste management and recycling. Dr. Shoou-Yuh Chang [張守玉], DOE Samuel Massie Chair Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, North Carolina A & T State University.
- 8. **4:10-4:35 p.m. Impingement of Man on the Oceans: CO2 and Greenhouse Warming**. Dr. Tsung-Hung Peng [彭宗宏], Director of Ocean Chemistry Division, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- 9. **4:35-5:00 p.m. The ABC of Personal Finance and Investment Opportunities in Energy and Environment Sectors**. Dr. William Cheng [鄭義為]. Associate Professor of Finance, College of Business and Information Science, Tuskegee University.

Energy Efficiency Consideration for New Refrigerants

Dr. Viung Chung Mei [梅文中]

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831

Since Montreal Protocol called for the phase out of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) refrigerants for their ozone depletion potential, new refrigerants, most of them were the mixtures of HFCs (Hydrofluorocarbons), in general, were not as efficient as that of the old ones. This provided an opportunity to completely redesign the air conditioning and refrigeration systems, and that the new systems would not only be more environmentally friendly, but also more energy efficient. This study provides some general information about how the new refrigerants were selected, and how some of the system redesigns were made. The study included the new refrigerants for air conditioning systems, mobile air conditioning, refrigerators, and supermarket refrigeration systems. However, most new refrigerants have very high global warming potential. What, then, should we do next? The commonsense is toward the application of the so called natural refrigerants.

Energy-Saving and High-Efficiency White and Blue Light Emitting Devices for new Lighting Echo

Zhe Chuan FENG [馮哲川]

Professor, Graduate Institute of Electro-Optical Engineering and Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan 106-17

(馮哲川教授,台灣大學光電所暨電機系)

LED 是冷光源,与传统的白炽灯相比,具有节电、发光效率高和发热低等突出优点。近期 在发光二级管(LED)方面取得的技术进步有望加速 LED 取代照明灯的进程。可能导致白光 LED 将在未来 10 年内取代白炽灯。在未來若取代部份傳統照明光源,預估每年約可 節省 100 億度電力。同時也減少溫室氣體(CO2)的排放量與廢棄日光燈之汞蒸氣量 污染比率,達到環保效益與綠色矽島之目標。同時在未來 7-10 年後,白光 LED(1201m/W) 若能取代部份傳統 照明市場光源,結合設計與開發技術,將加速 發展產業,提昇產業競爭力,有广阔的發展前景。其龐大市場效益將促進知識經濟 與產業之永續經營。(台灣藍光 LED 晶粒月產量在 2003 年 6 月突破 4.53 億顆,首度躍居 全球第一位,而至 2005 年 12 月為止藍光晶粒月產能已達 10 億顆,佔有全球 43%市場。) 人类将迎来一个崭新的照明时代。

– More than 100 years ago, based upon Edison's invention of electrical lighting bulb, it had initialized an Electrical echo in human lighting century. The recent breakthrough and development in semiconductor LEDs in particular based upon GaN and related wide gap semiconductors, may open a new LED lighting century, changing the human life, industry and society. In part-I of this presentation, an introduction on semiconductor lighting and LEDs: General Lighting, Basis of LED and Technology, Fabrication Technology - Semiconductor LED, Marketing and further Development for LEDs, will be given.

- In part-II, the research results and achievements on GaN-based materials and LEDs from the author and collaborators in the past 10-years would be reviewed, in particular on InGaN/GaN Multiple Quantum Well (MQW) Light Emitting Diode (LED) structures grown on sapphire substrates by metalorganic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), for wide range of blue, blue-green and green light emission device application. These wafers, prepared by MOCVD with a vertical growth configuration and a high speed rotation disk, consist of a low-temperature thin (~20 nm) GaN buffer, a n-type GaN (~2000 nm), n-type AlGaN cladding layer, 5-periods of InGaN-GaN MQW, p-AlGaN cladding and p-GaN contacting layers. The compositions and sizes within QWs were designed according to the requirements on the LED characteristics. They are investigated by high resolution X-ray diffraction (HR-XRD), photoluminescence (PL), photoluminescence excitation (PLE), time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL), HR transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and so on.

A Case Study – How an Industrial Company Coping with its Energy Issue

Mr. Alex Wu [吳樾]

President and CEO Global Engineering Co.

With less than 10% of the world's population, US energy consumption is approximate 25% of the world's total usage. As China and India aggressively in pursuing their industrial developments, both countries will be in direct competition with US for the world's depleting oil reserves. This could create an economical, social and political crisis for the US if timely mitigated actions are not taken. US has declared to cut its oil import down to 25% of today's level by 2025, and we are all in this endeavor together in order to help our country to meet this huge commitment.

Pulp and Paper industry is a high-energy usage industry. Due to its process requirements, the industry constantly converts large amount of energy from burning oil, coal and other materials into high volume of steam flow for paper and/or pulp drying process. In addition, the industry often uses large motors in breaking trees to fibers, and refining, bleaching and screening fibers into paper and/or pulp making process. Consequently, the cost of energy is usually one of the largest expenses second to the labor cost. Therefore, the industry is always looking for better ways in reducing the energy cost and efficient ways in distributing steam flow and electricity to the equipment.

This paper presents a case that how a paper company in Florida deals with its energy issues by changing the steam producing process from burning oil to burning bark and scrapped tire pellets, and by adding a new generator from the new steam resource. With the new steam producing process, the company will be able to reduce the overall energy cost. Furthermore, by selling the excessive electricity back to the utility, the company will further reduce the cost of making paper. This would allow the company staying competitive in today's global economics.

Advances in Water Pollution Control

Jy S.Wu, Ph.D., P.E., P.H. [吳知行]

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Throughout history, mankind has never gained complete satisfaction and control in dealing with water pollution. In the 1800s, it was deem appropriate to use the clean water of Lake Michigan as a means to dilute the sewage discharged into the Milwaukee River. The diluted river flow was returned to Lake Michigan for disposal. The problem appeared to have solved for sometime until the occurrence of a terrible cholera epidemic in nearby Chicago. The action was then to divert the flow of the Chicago River into the Des Plains River leading to the Mississippi River. Past experiences, failed or acceptable, have allowed the environmental disciplines to come up with improved control technologies, legislations, regulations, and planning tools to safeguard the nations' water quality and public health.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 signifies the most far-reaching environmental legislation to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. Major advances for the control of urban sewerage and industrial effluents were made in the 1980s and 1990s. However, advances in water pollution control were mixed at many parts of the world. In Taiwan, agricultural run-off, coastal aquaculture, industrial effluents, and domestic sewage are responsible for the pollution of coastal areas, surface water, and groundwater. Inadequate sewer systems cover only 10% of the country and, as of mid-2002, only 59% of Taipei was connected to the sewer system. Similar situation exists in Shanghai, Bangkok and other urban/mega cities as a result of overcrowding with high population density, urbanization and industrialization.

When a receiving stream is listed as "impaired" according to the definition imposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, it will require the responsible state agency to develop a water quality management/improvement plan. This is the so-called "total daily maximum load" or TMDL plan. In the plan, efforts are required to perform source assessment to identify the relative contribution of different pollution sources and loadings, and the implement of an action plan to restore the water quality to a targeted improvement goal.

For the transportation sector, proper management of highway runoff is mandated through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES). State transportation departments are required to perform research and employ best management practices to achieve the reduction of pollutants discharged from highway runoff, if they are to maintain or renew their NPDES permits.

The speaker has engaged in a number of water quality management projects in recent years. The presentation will highlight the historic progress of water pollution control in general, and utilize several case studies, in particular, to explain how a water quality restoration plan can be developed and implemented, as well as measures being employed by the transportation agencies to better manage highway runoff.

Solid Waste Management and Recycling

Shoou-Yuh Chang [張守玉] DOE Samuel Massie Chair Professor Civil and Environmental Engineering North Carolina A & T State University

With the increase of population, solid waste collection, processing and disposal have become far more of a complex management program in urban communities. Research shows that the expanded waste stream is mostly the result of modern packaging and the transformation of what were once durable goods (razors, beverage containers, and food utensils) into non-durables which are ready for disposal within minutes of use (Platt et. al., 1991). Once collected, the municipal solid waste (MSW) must be disposed efficiently and effectively. Waste disposal has been conventionally carried out by either sanitary landfilling, incineration or composting. Landfill disposal is the most common and ultimate choice for MSW disposal. Every time a landfill receives a quantity of waste, the end of its life draws closer. Once completely full, a landfill must be closed and monitored and another new landfill site must be found, which is expensive and often controversial. Consequently, recycling, composting and incineration of MSW are being encouraged more and more every day. However, recycling, incineration and composting of the entire MSW stream is unlikely so that the existing landfill capacity will eventually be completely utilized.

In the United States, recycling is converting more than 20% of MSW into useful forms (Highfill and McAsey, 1997). The majority of America's MSW (62%) is managed in permitted landfills; the number of permitted landfills in 1996 in the US was 3,558. Of the remaining 38% of the MSW, about 16% is incinerated, and 22% is managed in recycling and composting facilities (Eighmy and Kosson, 1996). According to Tammemagi (1999), approximately 20% of MSW in North America is currently being recycled. It is anticipated that in the future as much as 50%, perhaps more, of all residential and commercial wastes will be recycled. About 18% of US MSW is currently being incinerated with about 75% of the incinerators generating energy.

An overview of the solid waste management and recycling will be presented. Furthermore, the environmental and energy impact of the recycling as compared with the land filling will be discussed.

Impingement of Man on the Oceans: CO2 and Greenhouse Warming

Tsung-Hung Peng [彭宗宏]

Ocean Chemistry Division Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Miami, FL 33149

During the past century man has recovered tremendous amount of coal, petroleum, and natural gas (~7 x 10^{15} g C per year) from the sedimentary rocks. The carbon in these fossil fuels has been released via combustion to the atmosphere as CO2 gas. During this century an order of magnitude greater amount of fossil fuels will be needed to meet the energy demands. As a result, the atmospheric CO2 content could reach a level twice as high as it is today in next 50 years. The CO2 and water vapor in the atmosphere trap outgoing infrared light. Because of this impediment to loss of energy, our planet maintains a temperature considerably warmer than would exist in the absence of these gases. By adding more CO2 to the air, we will shift the balance in the earth's radiation budget. In order to maintain equilibrium between incoming and outgoing energy, some change in cloudiness, water vapor content, and temperature will take place. As a consequence, climate will gradually change - "global warming". In the media, we see reports of changes that are occurring such as the melting of glaciers and ice packs in the Arctic and Antarctic, and the acidification of the oceans. Recently, with the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, attention has been placed on linking increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes to climate change. To evaluate the situation we must understand the carbon cycle in the earth system including terrestrial biosphere, atmosphere and oceans. In this talk, emphasis will be placed on ocean carbon cycle. Evaluation of the role of ocean in taking up the anthropogenic CO2 and the capacity of ocean to reduce the level of atmospheric CO2 with ever increasing emission of fossil fuel CO2 to the air is a focus of current climate forcing research funded by US Government agency such as NOAA. Results of this effort will be presented briefly.

The ABC of Personal Finance and Investment Opportunities in Energy and Environment Sectors

William Cheng, Ph.D. [鄭義爲]

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Personal financial planning is the process of planning your spending, financing, and investing in order to optimize your financial situation and achieve your financial freedom. A personal financial plan involves decisions about financial goals and describes the spending, financing, and investing plans necessary to achieve those goals. A valid and relevant plan also requires to review, reevaluate, and revise constantly to adapt the ever-changing environments.

This presentation examines the key factors of a success financial plan and to provide practical tips for Chinese American families to achieve their American Dreams. All data and information about were obtained through Bloomberg. Bloomberg provides 24-hour, instant and current financial, economic and political information covering markets around the globe. It also provides analytics, historical data, up-to-minute news reports, economics statistics and political commentaries.

Arts and Humanity

1:45 to 5:00 p.m. July 22, 2006

1:45-3:40 P.M.	肖 像畫示範 洪金城 Portraiture Demonstration
	Chin-Cheng Hung, Savannah College of Arts and Design
3:50-4:10 P.M.	怎樣使人少愚蠢點?從全球化・後現代主義・維他命-W 談起 孫智燊
	How to Make US Less Stupid? In light of Globalization,
	Postmodernism, and Vitamin-W
	George C. H. Sun
4:10-5:00 P.M.	殷商文化與印第安人奧爾梅克文化之比較 林遵瀛

C. I. Lin

【人文組】

Abstract

論題: 怎樣使人少愚蠢點? --從全球化・後現代主義・維他命-W 談起 How to Make US Less Stupid ? -- In light of Globalization, Postmodernism, and Vitamin-W

發言者:孫格拉底(孫智燊),「東美研究所」創辦人
《廣大和諧》主編:www.thomehfang.com

內容綱要:

乍看起來,本文有點大題小作:"全球化"、"後現代主義"、"維他命-W", 絕非三言兩語可以交待清楚。另一方面,又好似小題大做,聚焦只在一個字母 "W"。當然還有 typo 一語雙關: "US"。到底指"美國"?還是"咱們、大 家、人人"?請大家幫忙想想,集思廣益。

不信,不妨問聲美國朋友,他們心目中的"W"通常何指?答案:work,women, wine,所謂 3-W,為其生活要素,甚至人生奮斗的目標。但就本文用來,則專指 Wisdom,意謂"智慧"。人類的身心健康,光靠維他命A,B,C,D,E,..... 等多種維他命,是不夠的,更需要維他命-W。

再看"全球化"(Globalization),它是個哲學議題嗎?東坡居士一千多年之前代答: "橫看成嶺側成峰;遠近高低各不同。"政經商業方面對它的看法呢?無論贊成與否,不得不承認它是一股在機制上、思想上擋不住、又逃不掉的當今世界大勢。勁道綿綿,方興未艾。至少也是一項反思結晶,呼吁重視 Interpenentration(互攝相涵,交感旁通)此一終極事實,大本大法。而這就與哲學搭上邊了。怎說不是個哲學議題呢?而且還是諾大一個!

"後現代主義"(Postmodernism)一詞,原用于處理藝術創作風格,現在則駸駸乎 成了哲學思潮主流,標示一種超越現代的思想探勝精神。難道現代思維出了問題? 通常廣義而言,"現代"期泛指自文藝復興至二戰結束(1453-1945);狹義而 言,則指笛卡爾、培根等十七世紀以降,晚近三百年。這段時期不正是西方人所最 引以爲傲的偉大的現代文明時代嗎?科技成就,邁越前古。但誰能否認二十世紀在 思想與行動上亦曾經創下了謬誤的高峰,見證了足使所謂黑暗中世紀都爲之失色的 黑暗?

而針對傳統西方思想,尤其近代三四百年,所犯的謬誤,少有人比故哈佛大學教授 懷德海(Alfred North Whitehead)體認得更深刻,詮表得更明晰的。例如:惡性二 分、價值漂白、單純定位、不信形上……等。任犯一謬,人類就得付出難以估量的 血淚爲代價。希特拉搞的 A 與非 A (亞利安族與非亞利安族)對峙的惡性二分, 就是名例。咱們五四以來胡適等人所搞的新舊二分、傳統與現代對峙、澈底決裂, 不也是異曲同謬嗎?再看科學研究,以客觀爲名,搞價值免談。結果,客觀性未得 到,先得了價值色盲!在教育上、對青年心態上造成的惡果,實不亞於惡性二分!

他在好幾本杰作中,例如《自然觀》,《自然知識原理》、《思維模式》、《觀念 探險》、《科學與現代世界》、《歷程與真際》等,爲人類思想破謬顯智做了墊基 的工作。"後現代"一名,他可能聞所未聞,但他卻不愧爲"預存的後現代主義 者"(pre-existant Postmodernist),先知先覺。我們大可率直指出,近代所犯謬 誤,累積起來,所形成的那一套數百年主流和顯學,無以名之,一言以蔽之曰: "愚蠢主義" 大觀(a stupendous example of stupidism)。

後現代主義所向往的,質言之,正是一種 Philosophy towards Wisdom,「破謬顯 智」與唯識宗的「轉識成智」,異曲同工。全球化運動,可謂「唯智哲學」的具現 應用。對後現代主義或全球化運動而言,都離不了那顆維他命-W 救世仙丹,它比 什麼威而剛重要多了。

懷德海在其《科學與現代世界》那本杰作中,獨闢專章,暢談「藝術習慣」!認為 在現代教育中最被忽略的就是「藝術習慣」的培養。什麼是「藝術習慣」呢?就是 那種「享受萬般生動價值的習慣」。區區認為,懷氏高見,仍不無商榷餘地。建議 強調「智慧習慣」的培養。二者相接相關,但不相等。何以故?倘若相等,則偉大 的藝術家必然同時兼為大智者。按之事實,殊為不然。例如大藝術家梵谷,把自己 那隻(不聽話的)耳朵,用剃刀一刀割下,獻給某位心愛的妓女。亦能算是「智慧 習慣」嗎?誠然,此例容或過激,但不礙通義之證立:現代教育之中,最受忽略 者,厥為「智慧習慣」的培養。試問幾間大學,開過「智慧必修」課程?包括哲學 系,也令人失望者多,滿意者鮮。

西方從上古希臘以來,就爭執「智慧是否可教?」當時的辨士、相當今日的外籍客 座教授、訪問專家,宣稱智慧可教,但學費較昂耳。蘇格拉底、柏拉圖師弟嗤之, 力倡「智慧不可教,但可啓發,尤賴多多親近智慧人格,得諸直接體驗—身教」。 此點與東方所見相同。

一旦涉及"智慧"之定義,問題就來了。言人人殊,莫衷一是。凡企圖予以定義者 都犯了懷氏所謂「迷信完美字典」的謬誤,同時也犯了「虛妄假定」的謬誤,未經 慎思明辨,就假定"智慧"可以定義;更不明定義原有多種。"水"可以定義為 H₂O,因為後者是水的既充分又必需條件。不過,但就此區區一個"水"字,不到 近三百年化學知識進步之後,也談不上呢!何況"智慧"一詞?恐怕我們連它的必 需條件是啥都搞不清楚,充分條件,更是無宰羊。

所以定義法,有其限制,走不通啊!懷氏高弟羅素(20年代來過中國)特撰(知 識與智慧),開宗明義,點出知識不等於智慧,知識進步不等於智慧成長;否則, 今日三尺之童,智慧豈不勝過孔子、耶穌、佛陀、蘇格拉底?四賢誰懂微積分或電 腦?羅素大聲疾呼,時處今日,人類需要智慧,倍於疇昔。他對智慧問題的處理, 乾脆放棄定義法,另闢蹊徑:不問智慧定義,但問智慧成素。當然基于敏銳觀察、 深厚體驗。西方智慧,他勾勒出八項,爲其成素。區區參考其法,但擴充其範圍, 含近代西方,古代希臘、東方中國於印度四大傳統中的智慧觀,內涵就更加豐富 了。

四大文化傳統的智慧觀

- I. 西方:
 - (1) a sense of proportion (
 - (2) a comprehensive vision
 - (3) an awareness of the end of life
 - (4) intellect combined with feeling
 - (5) impartiality in attitude
 - (6) love, not hatred
 - (7) a pacific temper of mind (not war-like)
 - (8) a cosmopolitan outlook as the citizen of the world
- II. 中國:
 - (1) creativeness
 - (2) humaneness
 - (3) reasonableness (intellect and feeling perfectly blended)
 - (4) timeliness and flexibility (situationalness)
 - (5) harmony and equilibrium
 - (6) authenticity as the way to enlightenment (implying each other)
 - (7) care and concern
 - (8) practice (experientialism)
- III. 希臘
 - (1) the happy and gracious flexibility, or the happy and right mean
 - (2) lucidity of thought
 - (3) clearness and propriety of language
 - (4) freedom from prejudices and freedom from stiffness
 - (5) openness of mind
 - (6) amiability of manners
- IV. 印度最了然於文字言說之窮,故對智慧之培養,尙體認,不重定義。 篤信智不孤起,慧由悲生,倡悲智雙運(combined operation of prajna and karuna)。戒貪、瞋、痴三毒。聖說法,不如聖默然。

從上列的四大傳統中的智慧成素觀看來,我們不難領會何謂維他命-W。縱然不能 使人人明智,至少可以使之少愚蠢點。

【心理學家避談智慧,改談成熟人格要件。成熟人格亦是智慧癥候。】

殷商文化與印第安人奧爾梅克文化之比較

C. I. Lin, BDS 林遵瀛 Dr. Lin's Office 404 N. Perkins St. Leesburg, FL 34748 Clin136668@aol.com

ABSTRACT

殷人東渡,是到美洲嗎?

話說三千年前武王伐紂,殷朝十萬後備部隊知道前線失利,帶其十五萬家眷,在當時是個非常龐大的隊伍,突然消失在歷史中,十幾年後,在墨西哥突然出現了奧爾 梅克文化,號稱當時世界五大文明之一。

一九一〇年墨西哥革命,清政府派恭親王戴灃為特使,要求墨西哥賠償死亡的四百 多名華人,有一印第安人部落自稱是殷人後裔,要求政治庇護,並代爲索賠死亡的 七百多名族人,這份檔案目前在陽明山檔案室。

一九九二年,美國展出奧爾梅克文化,中國學者一看展出玉圭上的符號,就能馬上 破解出來,引起當時中西文化的混戰。

講者林遵瀛雖不是歷史學家,也不是考古學家,但是在會中會提供一些相關資料圖 片引證,讓我們互相切磋學習!

醫學與健康講座:談預防醫學

9:10 A.M. – 12:00 Noon July 23, 2006

- Hansen Chang, M.D.: Introduction to acupuncture 張宏安醫師: 針灸介紹
- Willie Chen, M.D.: Dry eye prevention
 陳英偉醫師: 乾眼症預防
- C. I. Lin, B.D.S.: Things you must know about dental visit 林遵瀛: 看牙須知
- Enique Martinez, M.D.: Hepatitis B Dr. Enique Martine: 談 B -型肝炎
- Kelvin Wu, M.D.: Health maintenance and medication
 吳曉文醫師: 保健和用藥須知

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The Hsinchu Science Park has been reckoned as a global hi-tech innovation powerhouse and hometown for renowned hi-tech enterprises, e.g. TSMC, UMC, AUO, MEDIATEK, etc., over decades of endeavor.

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We welcome high-tech elite like you to explore promising careers and to pioneer the world together.



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