

地友通訊

三十九號



中華民國八十七年十月二十日出版

國立臺灣師範大學地理學系

發行人的話

蔡文彩

1. 本刊自下期起為配合本系新成立之「區域研究中心」通訊，將改為地友及區域中心通訊。內容除原有之範疇外，將增加區域研究(包括臺灣本土、中國大陸、東亞及東南亞、歐美、澳紐及其他地區)的文獻或研究訊息。
2. 有關老師教學的文章，目前幾已登完，敬請各位老師踴躍賜稿，以增加本刊內涵，(您的教案、教學經驗談、閱讀心得、野外調查結果等均歡迎)。
3. 本系博士班招生辦法略有變動：(1)分數計算方法(2)只考一種語文，詳情參閱本系消息。
4. 本系也推出暑期教學碩士班，尚需教育部批准，如奉准成立，招生詳情將在本刊公布。
5. 感謝多位老師的捐款給本刊鼓勵，也希望各位讀者對本刊提出寶貴的意見及建言，謝謝大家。

《本期要目》

發行人的話 — 蔡文彩主任	P1
地理教學資料 — THE WORLD : An International Report (二) ...	P2
學系概況	P9
參考資料(一).....	P11
參考資料(二).....	P12
參考資料(三).....	P13
編輯室報告	P14



發行人：蔡文彩
 發行處：國立台灣師範大學地理學系區域研究中心
 地址：台北市和平東路一段162號 地理學系轉
 電話：(02) 3637874, 3929704, 23627057
 傳真：(02) 3691770
 劃撥帳號：0131126-1 地理學系系友會總會
 網路位址：<http://www.geo.ntnu.edu.tw/>
 BBS 信箱：bbs.ntnu.edu.tw 之 geog 信箱
 E-Mail：t24003@cc.ntnu.edu.tw



封面提供：國立台灣師範大學地理系張瑞津教授

封面說明：照片為野柳的燭台石和單面山景觀

燭台石——是經差異侵蝕的結果，底座呈圓錐形乃至圓柱形，上立一桃狀結核，側觀如燭，造形奇特。

單面山——野柳地層因地殼變動而傾斜隆起，成東北—西南走向，向東南傾斜約 20 度，又因其軟硬互層，經差別侵蝕而成東緩西陡不對稱的地形。

地理教學資料

THE WORLD : An International Report(二)

§ ECUADOR 厄瓜多 §

Capital city: Quito
Area: total area: 283,560 sq km
 land area: 276,840 sq km
Population: 11,466,291
Age structure: 0-14 years: 35% 15-64 years: 60%
 65 years & over: 5%
Literacy rate: 90.1% of total population,
 (males: 92%, and females: 88.2%)
Natural Resources: Petroleum, fish, timber
Agriculture: Bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, manioc,
 plantains, sugarcane, cattle, sheep, pigs,
 beef, pork, dairy products; balsa wood; fish, shrimp
Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles,
 metal work, paper products, wood products,
 chemicals, plastics, fishing, lumber
Imports: \$ 4 billion
 Commodities: petroleum, bananas, shrimp, cocoa, coffee
Exports: \$ 3.7 billion
 Commodities: Transport equipment, consumer
 goods, vehicles, machinery, chemicals

§ EGYPT 埃及 §

Capital city: Cairo
Area: total area: 1,001,450 sq km
 Land area: 995,450 sq km
Population: 63,575,107
Age structure: 0-14 years: 37% 15-64 years: 60%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 51.4% of total population,
 (males: 63.6%, females: 38.8%)
Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore,
 phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos,
 lead, zinc
Imports: \$ 15.2 billion
Agriculture: Cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits,
 vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats; fish
 (catch about 14,000 metric tons)
Industries: Textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals,
 petroleum, construction, cement, metals
 Commodities: Machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers,
 wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods
Exports: \$ 5.4 billion
 Commodities: Crude oil and petroleum products,
 cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products,
 chemicals

§ EL SALVADOR 薩爾瓦多 §

Capital city: San Salvador
Area: total area: 21,040 sq km
 land area: 20,720 sq km
Population: 5,828,987
Age structure: 0-14 years: 38% 15-64 years: 57%
 65 years & over: 5%
Literacy rate: 71.05% of total population,
 (males: 73.5%, females: 69.8%)
Natural Resources: Hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum
Agriculture: Coffee, sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, oilseed;
 beef, dairy products; shrimp
Industries: Food processing, beverages, petroleum, tobacco,
 chemicals, textiles, furniture
Imports: \$ 1.6 billion
 Commodities: Coffee, sugarcane, shrimp
Exports: \$ 3.3 billion
 Commodities: Raw materials, consumer goods,
 capital goods

§ ESTONIA 愛沙尼亞 §

Capital city: Tallinn
Area: total area: 45,100 sq km
 land area: 43,200 sq km
Population: 1,459,428
Age structure: 0-14 years: 20% 15-64 years: 66%
 65 years & over: 14%
Literacy rate: 100% of total population,
Natural Resources: Shale oil, peat, phosphorite, amber
Agriculture: Potatoes, fruits, vegetables; livestock and dairy
 Products; fish
Industries: Oil shale, shipbuilding, phosphates, electric
 motors, excavators, cement, furniture, clothing, textiles,
 paper, shoes, apparel
Imports: \$ 2.5 billion
 Commodities: Machinery, fuels, vehicles, textiles
Exports: \$ 1.8 billion
 Commodities: Textile, food products, vehicles, metals

§ ETHIOPIA 依索匹亞 §

Capital city: Addis Ababa
Area: total area: 1,127,127 sq km
 land area: 1,119,683 sq km
Population: 57,171,662
Age structure: 0-14 years: 46% 15-64 years: 51%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 35.5% of total population,
 (males: 45.5%, females: 25.3%)
Natural Resources: Small reserves of gold, platinum, copper,
 Potash
Agriculture: Cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, sugarcane,
 potatoes, other vegetables; hides, cattle, sheep, goats
Industries: Food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals,
 metals processing, cement
Imports: \$ 972 million
 Commodities: Capital goods, consumer goods,
Exports: \$ 296 million
 Commodities: Coffee, leather products, gold

§ FIJI 斐濟 §

Capital city: Suva
Area: total area: 18,270 sq km
 land area: 18,270 sq km
Population: 782,381
Age structure: 0-14 years: 35% 15-64 years: 62%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 91.6% of total population,
 (males: 93.8%, females: 89.3%)
Natural Resources: Timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil
 potential
Agriculture: Sugarcane, coconuts, cassava (tapioca), rice,
 sweet potatoes, bananas; cattle, pigs, horses, goats; fish
 (catch nearly 33,000 tons)
Industries: Sugar, tourism, copra, gold, silver, clothing,
 lumber, small cottage industries
Imports: \$ 864.3 million
 Commodities: Machinery and transport equipment, petroleum
 products, food, consumer goods, chemicals
Exports: \$ 571.8 million
 Commodities: Sugar, clothing, gold, processed
 fish, lumber

§ FINLAND 芬蘭 §

Capital city: Helsinki
Area: total area: 337,030 sq km
 land area: 305,470 sq km
Population: 5,105,230
Age structure: 0-14 years: 19% 15-64 years: 67%
 65 years & over: 14%
Literacy rate: 100% of total population,

Exports: \$2.3 billion
Commodities: Coffee, sugar, bananas, cardamom, Beef

§ HAITI 海地 §

Capital city: Port-au-Prince
Area: total area: 27,750sq km
 Land area: 27,560sq km
Population: 6,731,539
Age structure: 0-14 years: 46% 15-64 years: 50%
 65 years & over: 4%
Literacy rate: 45% of total population,
 (males: 48%, females: 42.2%)

Natural Resources: Bauxite
Agriculture: Coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum;
 Wood

Industries: Sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, tourism, light assembly industries based on imported parts

Imports: \$537million
 Commodities: Machines and manufactured goods, food and beverages, petroleum products, chemicals, fats and oils

Exports: \$161 million
 Commodities: Light manufactured goods, coffee, other agriculture

§ HONDURAS 宏都拉斯 §

Capital city: Tegucigalpa
Area: total area: 112,090sq km
 land area: 111,890sq km
Population: 5,605,193
Age structure: 0-14 years: 43% 15-64 years: 54%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 72.7% of total population,
 (males: 72.6%, females: 72.7%)

Natural Resources: Timber, gold, silver, copper, lead zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish

Agriculture: Bananas, coffee, citrus; beef; timber, shrimp
Industries: Sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products

Imports: \$1.1 billion
 Commodities: Machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs

Exports: \$843 million
Commodities: Bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, meat, lumber

§ HUNGARY 匈牙利 §

Capital city: Budapest
Area: total area: 93,030 sq km
 land area: 92,340 sq km
Population: 10,002,541
Age structure: 0-14 years: 18% 15-64 years: 68%
 65 years & over: 14%
Literacy rate: 99% of total population,
 (males: 99%, females: 98%)

Natural Resources: Bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils
Agriculture: Wheat, corn, seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products

Industries: mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles

Imports: \$15 billion
 Commodities: Fuel and energy, raw materials and semi-finished goods, capital goods, consumer goods, food and agriculture

Exports: \$13 billion
Commodities: Raw material and semi-finished goods, consumer goods, food and agriculture capital goods, fuels and energy

§ ICELAND 冰島 §

Capital city: Reykjavik
Area: total area: 103,000 sq km
 land area: 100,250 sq km
Population: 270,292

Age structure: 0-14 years: 24% 15-64 years: 64%
 65 years & over: 12%

Literacy rate: 100% of total population,
Natural Resources: Fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite

Agriculture: Potatoes, turnips; cattle, sheep; fish (catch of about 1.1 million metric tons in 1992)

Industries: Fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon production, geothermal power

Imports: \$1.5 billion
 Commodities: Machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, food stuffs, textiles

Exports: \$1.6 billion
 Commodities: Fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, ferrosilicon, diatomite

§ INDIA 印度 §

Capital city: New Delhi
Area: total area: 3,287,590 sq km
 land area: 2,973,190 sq km
Population: 952,107,694
Age structure: 0-14 years: 34% 15-64 years: 62%
 65 years & over: 4%
Literacy rate: 52% of total population,
 (males: 65.5%, females: 37.7%)

Natural Resources: Coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium, ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone

Agriculture: Rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoe; cattl, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry; fish (catch of about 3 million metric tons ranks India among the world's top 10 fishing nations)

Industries: Textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, Transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery

Imports: \$33.5 billion
 Commodities: Crude oil and petroleum products, machinery, gens, fertilizers, chemicals

Exports: \$29.96 billion
 Commodities: Clothing, fems and jewelry, engineering goods, chemicals, leather manufactures, cotton yarn, fabric

§ INDONESIA 印尼 §

Capital city: Jakarta
Area: total area: 1,919,440 sq km
 land area: 1,826,440 sq km
Population: 206,611,600
Age structure: 0-14 years: 32% 15-64 years: 64%
 65 years & over: 4%
Literacy rate: 83.8% of total population,
 (males: 89.6%, females: 78%)

Natural Resources: Petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Agriculture: Rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, other tropical products; poultry, beef, pork, eggs

Industries: Petroleum and natural gas, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, food, rubber

Imports: \$32 billion
 Commodities: manufactured goods, raw materials, foodstuffs, fuels

Exports: \$39.9 billion
 Commodities: Manufactured goods, fuels, foodstuffs, raw materials

§ IRAN 伊朗 §

Capital city: Tehran
Area: total area: 1.648 million sq km
 land area: 1.636 million sq km
Population: 66,094,264
Age structure: 0-14 years: 45% 15-64 years: 52%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 72.1% of total population,
 (males: 78.4%, females: 65.8%)

Natural Resources: Petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur
Agriculture: Wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton; dairy products, wood; caviar
Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other Construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabrication, armaments
Imports: \$ 13 billion
 Commodities: Machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products
Exports: \$ 16 billion
 Commodities: Petroleum, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides, iron, steel

§ IRAQ 伊拉克 §

Capital city: Baghdad
Area: total area: 437,072 sq km
 land area: 432,162 sq km
Population: 21,422,292
Age structure: 0-14 years: 48% 15-64 years: 49%
 65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 58% of total population.
 (males: 70%, females: 45%)
Natural Resources: Petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur
Agriculture: Wheat, barley, Vegetables, dates, other fruit, Cotton; cattle, sheep
Industries: Petroleum, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing
Imports: \$ NA
 Commodities: Manufactured goods, food
Exports: \$ MA
 Commodities: Crude oil and refined products, fertilizer, sulfur

§ IRELAND 愛爾蘭 §

Capital city: Dublin
Area:
 Total area: 70,280 sq km
 land area: 68,890 sq km
Population: 3,566,833
Age structure: 0-14 years: 23% 15-64 years: 65%
 65 years & over: 12%
Literacy rate: 98% of total population.
Natural Resources: Zinc, lead, natural gas, petroleum, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver
Agriculture: Turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, meat and dairy products
Industries: Food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal
Imports: \$ 25.3 billion
 Commodities: Food, animal feed, data processing equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, textiles, clothing
Exports: \$ 29.9 billion
 Commodities: Chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery, live animals, animal products

§ ISRAEL 以色列 §

Capital city: Jerusalem
Area: total area: 20,770 sq km
 land area: 20,330 sq km
Population: 5,421,995
Age structure: 0-14 years: 29% 15-64 years: 62%
 65 years & over: 9%
Literacy rate: 95% of total population.
 (males: 97%, females: 93%)
Natural Resources: Copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil

Agriculture: Citrus and other fruits, Vegetables, cotton; beef, poultry, dairy products
Industries: Food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and apparel, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, potash mining, high technology, electronics, tourism
Imports: \$40.1 billion
 Commodities: Military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, oil, other productive inputs, consumer goods
Exports: \$28.4 billion
 Commodities: Machinery and equipment, cut diamonds, chemicals, textiles and apparel, agricultural products

§ ITALY 義大利 §

Capital city: Rome
Area: total area: 301,230 sq km
 land area: 294,020 sq km
Population: 57,460,274
Age structure: 0-14 years: 15% 15-64 years: 68%
 65 years & over: 17%
Literacy rate: 97% of total population.
 (males: 98%, females: 96%)
Natural Resources: Mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish coal
Agriculture: Fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grains, olives; meats and dairy products, fish (catch of 525,000 metric tons)
Industries: Tourism, machinery, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics
Imports: \$ 168.7 billion
 Commodities: Industrial machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, petroleum, metals, food, agricultural products
Exports: \$ 190.8 billion
 Commodities: Metals, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transportation equipment, chemicals

§ JAMAICA 牙買加 §

Capital city: Kingston
Area: total area: 10,990 sq km
 land area: 10,830 sq km
Population: 2,595,275
Age structure: 0-14 years: 32% 15-64 years: 61%
 65 years & over: 7%
Literacy rate: 85% of total population.
 (males: 80.8%, females: 89.1%)
Natural Resources: Bauxite, gypsum, limestone
Agriculture: Sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, potatoes, vegetables; poultry, goats, milk
Industries: Bauxite, tourism, textiles, food processing, light manufactures
Imports: \$ 2.7 billion
 Commodities: Machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, fuel, food, chemicals
Exports: \$2 billion
 Commodities: Alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum

§ JAPAN 日本 §

Capital city: Tokyo
Area: total area: 377,835 sq km
 land area: 374,744 sq km
Population: 125,449,703
Age structure: 0-14 years: 16% 15-64 years: 69%
 65 years & over: 15%
Literacy rate: 99% of total population.
Natural Resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish
Agriculture: Rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit, pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs; fish (catch of 10 million metric tons)
Industries: Among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of steel and nonferrous metallurgy, heavy electrical equipment, construction and mining equipment, motor vehicles and parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment,

machine tools, automated production systems, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, ships, chemicals; textiles, processed foods

Imports: \$336.09 billion

Commodities: Manufactured goods, fossil fuels, foodstuffs and raw materials

Exports: \$442.84 billion

Commodities: Manufactured goods (including Machinery, motor vehicles, consumer electronics)

§ JORDAN 約旦 §

Capital city: Amman

Area: total area: 89,213 sq km
land area: 88,884 sq km

Population: 4,212,152

Age structure: 0-14 years: 44% 15-64 years: 53%
65 years & over: 3%

Literacy rate: 86.6% of total population,
(males: 93.4%, females: 79.4%)

Natural Resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

Agriculture: Wheat, barley, citrus, tomatoes, melons, olives; sheep, goats, poultry

Industries: Phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing

Imports: \$3.8 billion

Commodities: Crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, food, live animals, manufactured goods

Exports: \$1.7 billion

Commodities: Phosphates, fertilizers, potash, agricultural products, manufactured goods

§ KAZAKHSTAN 哈薩克 §

Capital city: Almaty

Area: total area: 2,717,300 sq km
land area: 2,669,800 sq km

Population: 16,916,463

Age structure: 0-14 years: 30% 15-64 years: 63%
65 years & over: 7%

Literacy rate: 98% of total population,
(males: 99%, females: 96%)

Natural Resources: Major deposits of petroleum, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium

Agriculture: Grain, mostly spring wheat, cotton; wool, meat

Industries: Oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials; much of industrial capacity is shut down and/or is in need of repair

Imports: \$3.9 billion

Commodities: Machinery and parts, industrial materials, oil and gas

Exports: \$5.1 billion

Commodities: oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, wool, meat, coal

§ KENYA 肯亞 §

Capital city: Nairobi

Area: total area: 582,650 sq km
land area: 569,250 sq km

Population: 28,176,686

Age structure: 0-14 years: 45% 15-64 years: 53%
65 years & over: 2%

Literacy rate: 78.1% of total population,
(males: 86.3%, females: 70%)

Natural Resources: Gold, limestone, soda ash, salt, barytes, rubies, fluor spar, gemets, wildlife

Agriculture: Coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing; oil refining, cement; tourism

Imports: \$2.2 billion

Commodities: Machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel, raw materials, food and consumer goods

Exports: \$1.6 billion

Commodities: Tea, coffee, petroleum products

§ NORTH KOREA 北韓 §

Capital city: Pyongyang

Area: total area: 120,540 sq km
land area: 120,410 sq km

Population: 23,904,124

Age structure: 0-14 years: 30% 15-64 years: 66%
65 years & over: 4%

Literacy rate: 99% of total population,
(males: 99%, females: 99%)

Natural Resources: Coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluor spar, hydropower

Agriculture: Rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; cattle, pigs, pork, eggs

Industries: Military products; machine building, electric power, chemicals; mining (coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals), metallurgy; textiles, food processing

Imports: \$1.27 billion

Commodities: petroleum, grain, coking coal, machinery and equipment, consumer goods

Exports: \$840 million

Commodities: Minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural and fishery products, manufactured goods (including armaments)

§ SOUTH KOREA 南韓 §

Capital city: Seoul

Area: total area: 98,480 sq km
land area: 98,190 sq km

Population: 45,482,291

Age structure: 0-14 years: 23% 15-64 years: 71%
65 years & over: 6%

Literacy rate: 98% of total population,
(males: 99.3%, females: 96.7%)

Natural Resources: Coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower

Agriculture: Rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs; fish (catch of 2.9 million metric tons, seventh largest in the world)

Industries: Electronics, automobile production, chemicals, Shipbuilding, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, food Processing

Imports: \$135.1 billion

Commodities: Machinery, electronics and electrical equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Exports: \$125.4 billion

Commodities: Electronics and electrical equipment, machinery, steel, automobiles, ships; textiles, clothing, footwear; fish

§ KUWAIT 科威特 §

Capital city: Kuwait

Area: total area: 17,820 sq km
land area: 17,820 sq km

Population: 1,950,047

Age structure: 0-14 years: 33% 15-64 years: 65%
65 years & over: 2%

Literacy rate: 78.6% of total population,
(males: 82.2%, females: 74.9%)

Natural Resources: Petroleum, fish shrimp, natural gas

Agriculture: Practically no crops; extensive fishing in territorial waters

Industries: Petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, construction materials, salt, construction

Imports: \$6.7 billion

Commodities: Food, construction materials, vehicles and

parts, clothing
Exports: \$ 11.9 billion
Commodities: Oil

§ KYRGYZSTAN 吉爾吉斯 §

Capital city: Bishkek
Area: total area: 198,500 sq km
land area: 191,300 sq km
Population: 4,529,648
Age structure: 0-14 years: 37% 15-64 years: 57%
65 years & over: 6%
Literacy rate: 97% of total population,
(males: 99%, females: 96%)
Natural Resources: Abundant hydroelectric potential;
significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally
exploitable coal, oil, and natural gas; other deposits of
nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, zinc
Agriculture: Wool, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables,
grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle
Industries: Small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement,
shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors,
gold, rare earth metals
Imports: \$ 439 million
Commodities: Grain, lumber, industrial products, ferrous
metals, fuel, machinery, textiles, footwear
Exports: \$ 380 million
Commodities: Cotton, wool, meat, tobacco; gold,
mercury, uranium, hydropower; machinery; shoes

§ LAOS 寮國 §

Capital city: Vientiane
Area: total area: 236,800 sq km
land area: 2330,800 sq km
Population: 4,975,772
Age structure: 0-14 years: 45% 15-64 years: 51%
65 years & over: 4%
Literacy rate: 56.6% of total population,
(males: 69.4%, females: 44.4%)
Natural Resources: Timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones
Agriculture: Sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee,
sugarcane, cotton, water buffalo, pigs, cattle, poultry
Industries: Tin and gypsum mining, timber, electric power,
agricultural processing, construction
Imports: \$ 486 million
Commodities: Food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactured goods
Exports: \$ 278 million
Commodities: electricity, wood products, coffee, tin,
garments

§ LATVIA 拉脫維亞 §

Capital city: Riga
Area: total area: 64,100 sq km
land area: 64,100 sq km
Population: 2,468,982
Age structure: 0-14 years: 20% 15-64 years: 66%
65 years & over: 14%
Literacy rate: 100% of total population,
(males: 100%, females: 99%)
Natural Resources: Minimal; amber, peat, limestone, dolomite
Agriculture: Grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; meat,
milk, eggs; fish
Industries: Buses, vans, street and railroad cars, synthetic
fibers, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, washing
machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals, processed
foods, textiles; dependent on imports for energy, raw
materials, and intermediate products
Imports: \$ 1.7 billion
Commodities: Fuels, cars, chemicals
Exports: \$ 1.3 billion
Commodities: Timber, textiles, dairy products

§ LEBANON 黎巴嫩 §

Capital city: Beirut

Area: total area: 10,400 sq km
land area: 10,230 sq km
Population: 3,776,317
Age structure: 0-14 years: 36% 15-64 years: 59%
65 years & over: 5%
Literacy rate: 92.4% of total population,
(males: 94.7%, females: 90.3%)
Natural Resources: Limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus
state in a water deficit region
Agriculture: Citrus, vegetable, potatoes, olives, tobacco, hemp
(hashish); sheep, goats
Industries: Banking, food processing, textiles, cement, oil
refining, chemicals, jewelry, some metal fabricating
Imports: \$ 1 billion
Commodities: Agricultural products, chemicals, textiles,
precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products
Exports: \$ 7.3 billion
Commodities: Consumer goods, machinery and transport
equipment, petroleum products

§ LIBERIA 賴比瑞亞 §

Capital city: Monrovia
Area: total area: 111,370 sq km
land area: 96,320 sq km
Population: 2,109,789
Age structure: 0-14 years: 45% 15-64 years: 52%
65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 38.3% of total population,
(males: 53.9%, females: 22.4%)
Natural Resources: Iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold
Agriculture: Rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca),
Palm oil, sugarcane, bananas; sheep, goats; timber
Industries: Rubber processing, food processing, construction
materials, furniture, palm oil processing, iron ore, diamonds
Imports: \$ NA
Commodities: Mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery, t
ransportation equipment, manufactured goods, rice and other foodstuffs
Exports: \$ 530 million
Commodities: Iron ore, rubber, timber, coffee

§ LIBYA 利比亞 §

Capital city: Tripoli
Area: total area: 1,759,540 sq km
land area: 1,759,540 sq km
Population: 5,445,436
Age structure: 0-14 years: 48% 15-64 years: 49%
65 years & over: 3%
Literacy rate: 76.2% of total population,
(males: 87.9%, females: 63%)
Natural Resources: Petroleum, natural gas, gypsum
Agriculture: Wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables,
peanuts; meat, eggs
Industries: Petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts,
cement
Imports: \$ 6.9 billion
Commodities: Machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured
goods
Exports: \$ 7.2 billion
Commodities: Crude oil, refined petroleum products,
natural gas

§ LIECHTENSTEIN 列支敦士登 §

Capital city: Vaduz
Area: total area: 160 sq km
land area: 160 sq km
Population: 31,122
Age structure: 0-14 years: 19% 15-64 years: 70%
65 years & over: 11%
Literacy rate: 100% of total population,
Natural Resources: Hydroelectric potential
Agriculture: vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes,
grapes, livestock

Industries: Electronics, mental manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments

Imports: \$NA

Commodities: Machinery, mental goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles

Exports: \$1.636 billion

Commodities: Small specialty machinery, dental products, stamps, hardware, pottery

§LITHUANIA 立陶宛§

Capital city: Vilnius

Area: total area: 65,200 sq km

land area: 65,200 sq km

Population: 3,646,041

Age structure: 0-14 years: 22% 15-64 years: 66%

65 years & over: 12%

Literacy rate: 98% of total population,

(males: 99%, females: 98%)

Natural Resources: Peats

Agriculture: Grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables; meat, milk, eggs; fish

Industries: Metal-cutting machine tools, electronic motors, television sets, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture making, textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, electronic components, computers, amber

Imports: \$2.7 billion

Commodities: Oil, machinery, chemicals, grain

Exports: \$2.2 billion

Commodities: Electrics, food, chemicals, petroleum products

§LUXEMBOURG 盧森堡§

Capital city: Luxembourg

Area: total area: 2,586 sq km

land area: 2,586 sq km

Population: 415,870

Age structure: 0-14 years: 18% 15-64 years: 68%

65 years & over: 14%

Literacy rate: 100% of total population,

Natural Resources: Iron ore (no longer exploited)

Agriculture: Bareley, oats, potatoes, wheats, fruits, wine grapes; livestock products

Industries: Banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, mental products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum

Imports: \$7.5 million

Commodities: Minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods

Exports: \$5.9 million

Commodities: Finished steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass, aluminum, other industrial products

§MALAYSIA 馬來西亞§

Capital city: Kuala Lumpur

Area: total area: 329,750 sq km

land area: 329,750 sq km

Population: 19,962,893

Age structure: 0-14 years: 36% 15-64 years: 60%

65 years & over: 4%

Literacy rate: 83.5% of total population,

(males: 89.1%, females: 78.1%)

Natural Resources: Tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

Agriculture: Peninsular: Natural Rubber, Palm oil, rice

Sabah: Subsistence crops, rubber, timber, coconut, rice

Sarawak: Rubber, pepper; timber

Industries: Peninsular: Rubber and oil palm processing and

manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin, mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: Logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: Agriculture: processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Imports: \$72.2 billion

Commodities: Machinery and equipment, chemicals, food, petroleum products

Exports: \$72 billion

Commodities: Electronic equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, palm oil, wood and wood products, rubber, textiles

§MALTA 高爾他§

Capital city: Valletta

Area: total area: 320 sq km

land area: 320 sq km

Population: 375,576

Age structure: 0-14 years: 22% 15-64 years: 67%

65 years & over: 11%

Literacy rate: 84% of total population,

(males: 86%, females: 82%)

Natural Resources: Limestone, salt

Agriculture: Potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes; citrus, cut flowers, green peppers; pork, milk, poultry, eggs

Industries: Tourism, electronics, ship repair yard, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear, clothing, beverages, tobacco

Imports: \$2.5 billion

Commodities: Food, petroleum, machinery, semi-manufactured goods

Exports: \$1.5 billion

Commodities: Machinery and transport equipment, clothing and footwear, printed matter

§MEXICO 墨西哥§

Capital city: Mexico City

Area: total area: 1,972,550 sq km

land area: 1,923,040 sq km

Population: 95,772,462

Age structure: 0-14 years: 36% 15-64 years: 59%

65 years & over: 5%

Literacy rate: 89.6% of total population,

(males: 91.8%, females: 87.4%)

Natural Resources: Petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

Agriculture: Corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; beef, poultry, dairy products; wool

Industries: Food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism

Imports: \$72 billion

Commodities: Metal-working machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, cars parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts

Exports: \$80 billion

Commodities: Crude oil, oil products, coffee, silver, engines, motor vehicles, cotton, consumer electronics

註: 1. 依英文字母順序排列(E~M)

2. 資料摘自 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (ALMANAC)

1998

學系概況

系所近況

人事

1. 本系新聘助理教授徐進鈺老師(87年8月1日到職)。
2. 本系潘桂成老師升等教授。
3. 本系八十七學年度各委員會召集人
 系務發展:蔡文彩教授 人事行政:楊萬全教授 課程研究:潘朝陽教授
 學術發展:楊宗惠教授 學生考選:陳國川教授 預算管理:翁國盈教授
 系教評會:蔡文彩教授
4. 本系選出名譽教授: 陳國章教授、石再添教授

教務

1. 進修推廣部八十七學年度暑期四十學分班將轉型為教學碩士班,目前已送進修推廣部彙整與籌辦中。
2. 進修推廣部地理科第二專長週末班第一學期第三階段已於87年9月26日開課。
3. 本系博士班招生簡章略有修訂:

原 規 定 事 項	新 規 定 事 項
*筆試佔總分之 60%(筆試各科滿分皆為 150 分) 包括 (1)地理學理論與方法佔 30% (2)閱讀佔 30%(英文佔 18%及日、德、法文任選一種佔 12%並於報名時選定)	*筆試佔總分之 60%(筆試各科滿分皆為 100 分) 包括 (1)地理學理論與方法佔 30% (2)地理論著閱讀佔 30%(英、日、德、法文任選一種,並於報名時選定)

其它

本系區域研究中心開放了!

一、開放時間

星 期	開 放 時 間
一、二、四、五	上午九點~十二點 ; 下午兩點~五點
三、六	上午九點~十二點(下午不開放)
例假日	不開放

〈寒暑假另行規定〉

二、使用規則

1. 本校教職員工憑服務證;學生憑學生證出入。
2. 校外人士憑身份證、駕駛執照、健保卡等證件辦理進入。
3. 中心內圖書僅供館內閱讀,可複印但不可外借。

學術活動

八十七學年度第一學期專題演講

日期	演 講 者	演 講 題 目
09月30日	徐進鈺教授,台灣師大地理系助理教授	高科技產業聚集與垂直分工生產體系 ~新竹科學園區案例研究
11月11日	夏鑄九教授,台灣大學城鄉所教授	社區營造之回顧與前瞻(講題未定)
11月25日	楊金江先生,台灣省糧食處第一科科長	航測之農地調查與土地利用(講題未定)
12月23日	徐明福教授,成功大學建築系教授	建築與聚落空間(講題未定)

時間:14:00~16:00 地點:本校誠 102 教室

<<演講摘要>>

高科技產業聚集與垂直分工生產體系—新竹科學園區案例研究**摘 要**

徐進鈺

產業分工與整合的問題，始終是產業組織理論，以及相對應的企業地理學所關心的焦點。隨著所謂新的競爭(new competition)的形式成為一種支配性的競爭型態，反映了在 1980 年代以後產品需求的分殊化，以及產品週期的大幅縮短的現象，這使得以規模經濟取勝的大企業面臨彈性生產的挑戰。在這樣的歷史階段，經濟地理學者開始強調中小型廠商透過分工的方式，發揮靈活的優勢。新的產業組織方式則將重點放在外部經濟與範圍經濟(economy of scope)，生產過程中不同階段的廠商，透過專業分工的方式，組成生產網絡。而在地理的組織方式上，也由過去強調垂直整合而跨國或跨區域分散化的趨勢，轉而回頭來注意到許多這種由中小型企業所構成的垂直分工生產體系往往在空間上有進一步聚集的現象。

本研究意圖透過以新竹科學工業園區的案例，來說明這種產業聚集的目的地不僅在於傳統的聚集經濟所帶來外部經濟效果考量，更在於創造一個互動學習的廠商聚集，而因此形成的區域優勢，才是在快速變動的全球化經濟中，可以彈性調整組織、產品開發與製程改良的動態優勢。新竹科學園區中的半導體廠商彼此之間，以及與下游顧客之間，透過既有的社會網絡所搭建成的經濟交易網絡，以及因此形成的技術交流機會，使得在台北—新竹走廊之間，形成一個垂直分工體系的學習性區域。

※完整內容可參考十一月份即將出版二十九期地理研究報告

地理教育 第 25 期 徵稿

主 旨：為充實地理教育內容，擴大學術探討層面，敬請不吝賜教，踴躍投稿，繼續支持與指導。

徵稿對象：限本系所老師、碩博士班學生、大學部學生，以及畢業校友。

說 明：為提倡本系學生研究之風氣，欲加深且加廣地理教育之內容，舉凡研究心得、翻譯論文、實地考察觀感、鄉土教材、或對地理教育之探討...等，皆非常歡迎。盼在這份屬於地理系大家庭的刊物中，見到您的參與，給予在學中的我們指導和鼓勵。

辦 法：1. 本刊以刊載有關地理學術文章及研究報告為原則，並以未經文字發表者為限。

2. 本刊原稿以中文為原則，每篇以一萬字為度，文稿一律橫寫，須字跡清楚，並加標點符號。圖表並請儘可能以黑白表示，且自行打字貼上，若不清楚不予負責，且可視情況增減，照片以負片為準。

3. 編排依來稿先後。

4. 來稿本刊有刪改權。

5. 來稿不論刊登與否，一律不予退稿。

6. 來稿經本刊發表後，均贈送本刊一本，及作者論文抽印本二十份，抽印本若欲加印酌收工本費。附註：若一篇文章之作者有兩人以上，贈品不變，請由作者群自行分配。

7. 截稿日期：民國 88 年 3 月 5 日

8. 特別說明：本刊之審稿制度尚在討論中，目前為止尚未定案，特此說明，待擬定細則後在另行公佈。

9. 文末參考文獻部份，請依下列格式書寫：

(1) 中文部份：

a. 書籍：作者(年份)：《書名》。出版地，出版單位。

b. 期刊論文：作者(年份)：篇名。《期刊名》，卷期數，頁碼。

c. 文集論文：作者(年份)：篇名。編者，《文集名》。出版地，出版單位，頁碼。

d. 未出版的論文：作者(年份)：《篇名》。來源。

(2) 外文部份：

a. 作者(年份)：《書名》。出版地，出版單位。

b. 期刊論文：作者(年份)：篇名。《期刊名》，卷期數，頁碼。

c. 文集論文：作者(年份)：篇名。編者，《文集名》(頁碼)。出版地：出版單位。

d. 未出版的論文：作者(年份)：《篇名》。來源。

10. 賜稿請寄：235 台北縣中和市連城路 523 巷 11 弄 18 號

或 106 國立台灣師範大學地理學系 地三甲 林詩瑜 收

參考試題(一)

國立台灣師範大學八十七學年度博士班招生考試試題

地理學理論與方法 科試題(地理學系用,本試題共一頁)

注意:1. 請依次序並作答並標明題號,不必抄寫。

2. 答案必須寫在試卷上,否則不予計分。

地理學理論與方法(滿分 150 分)

一、計量革命以後,「空間分析」成爲地理學研究典範的主流,但由於「空間分析」爲地理學發展的大量模式,並無法統攝地表的複雜實體,故 1980 年代以後,「區域主義」又有復甦的趨勢,並因此而開創了「新區域地理」的研究面向,請問:

1. 指出「空間分析」典範強調的研究重點(15 分)。
2. 從區域的界定與區域特色的掌握兩方面,比較「傳統區域地理」和「新區域地理」的區別(15 分)。

二、試以地理學之觀點論台灣之自然災害發生於與防災之策略(30 分)。

三、著名地理學者 C.O.Sauer 說「景觀的觀察」是地理學研究的不二法門、試以人本主義地理學的「識覺與行爲 (Perception and Behavior) 研究法申論之 (30 分)。

四、「大雨成水災」和「少雨成旱災」的現象,出現在年雨量多(2500 mm 以上)而乾季長(六個月以上)的地區(如南台灣),其水資源開發(包括地下水)方式,在永續性水資源利用的立場應該如何?爲什麼?(30 分)。

五、大都會地區的休閒活動空間應該如何規劃及調整?試以台北、高雄爲例,用學理加以說明(30 分)。

參考試題(二)

國立台灣師範大學八十七學年度博士班招生考試試題
地理論著閱讀 科試題(地理學系用, 本試題共二頁)

- 注意: 1. 請依次序並作答並標明題號, 不必抄寫。
2. 答案必須寫在試卷上, 否則不予計分。

壹、英文論著閱讀(90分)

(一) 先以中文譯出下列文字。(70%)

In many ways, leisure is a luxury. During the school holidays there is plenty of time for leisure, and while some leisure activities are relatively cheap, such as lying in bed, sunbathing or cycling, others may be too expensive to be pursued. More money may satisfy your current demands, but unfortunately, the more money we have, the more expensive our tastes in leisure seem to become. On high incomes, spending may include exotic holidays or owning a yacht or second home in the country. The demand for leisure is what is called **income elastic**. In other words, the more money we have, the more we spend on leisure activities.

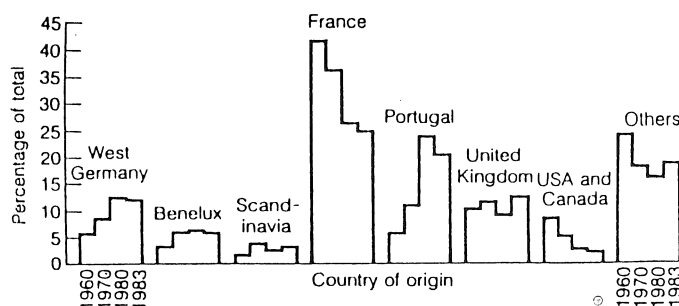
As incomes have risen, workers' holidays grown longer and cheap air travel become more widespread, foreign holidays have become increasingly popular. In recent years, Spain has been an attractive destination for foreign tourists. In 1985 over 43 million tourists visited the country. Although tourism is not new to Spain, tourism on a massive scale is relatively recent, growing mainly since 1950 (see Figure 2). The majority of visitors to Spain come from Europe, and stay at the coastal resorts where 'sun-sand-sea' holidays are the main attraction. Other visitors, mainly from North America, are attracted to the urban and historical centres, such as Madrid, for 'cultural holidays'. These two main trends have many geographical and economic consequences within Spain.

(二) 再以英文回答下列問題: (30%)

Figure 1 shows the growth in the number of tourists to Spain.

- (a) Describe the pattern of tourism in Spain.
(b) What factors have been important in the growth of the Spanish tourist industry?

(a) Origin of visitors to Spain



(b) Total number of visitors to Spain

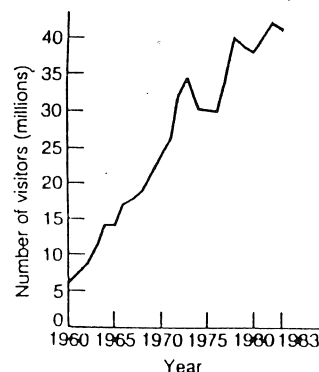


FIG 1 The pattern of tourism in Spain, 1960-1983

貳、日文論著閲讀(60分)

請將下列日文譯成中文

中心地論の萌芽とみられる研究は、1920年代～1930年代のドイツ、アメリカ、イギリスなどに散見できるが、その原理的集大成は、クリスタラー W. Christaller およびレッシュ A. Lösch によってそれぞれ独立してなされ、ほぼ同水準の成果が得られた(森川 1974; 林 1986)。森川 (1974: 63) が、ベリー B. J. L. Berry を引用しながら、「いくつかの特徴を総合すると、クリスタラー理論は小売業・サービス業の立地を理解するのに適したものであり、レッシュ理論は市場指向性をもつ製造業の空間的分布を分析するのに役立つものといえる」としているように、両者は事業の立地展開など実務的な面でも有益性を提供している。

このように、中心地論、とくにクリスタラーのそれは、学説史の観点からも、地域政策論への道を意識的に拓いた先駆的業績として評価されるべきである。富田 (1991) も指摘しているように、クリスタラー自身も、中心地研究を始めた動機について、彼の学位論文であり主著でもある『南ドイツの中心地』(1933年; 訳書名は『都市の立地と発展』)の序文の冒頭で、「この研究は、もともと、経済学上ないし国家学上の研究として意図されたものである。その場合の指導的な観点は、国家の合理的な行政組織のために、また、国家生活を簡素化するようにドイツの国土を再構成するために、経済学的な基礎を求めるところにあったといえる」(クリスタラー 1969: vi) と述べている。すなわち、クリスタラーの研究開始の動機には、合理的かつ簡素な国家行政組織を持つにふさわしい国土とはどうあるべきか、という明白な国土・地域政策論的目標があったことに注目すべきである。

もっとも、その後のクリスタラーの研究の進展の過程で、応用科学的というよりは純粋科学的な研究を志向するようになった。クリスタラーは上述の序文において、自らが恩師と呼ぶエアランゲン大学の R. グラートマン教授の影響によって「地理学こそ私の生涯の仕事の中心となる」と自覚し、「多分に実際の課題を解決することの代わりに、純粹の討究」すなわち都市・集落の「数・分布および規模の法則性について、経済地理学的な研究」を行ったと述べている(クリスタラー 1969: vi)。しかし、このようなクリスタラーの自己評価にもかかわらず、中心地論はその後のドイツにおいて地域計画の理論的支柱となり、結果的に彼が当初に意図した「国家学上の研究」として実を結ぶことになった。

ドイツの空間整備 Raumordnung 政策の歴史は長く、その端緒的形態は 20 世紀初頭に溯る(石井 1974)。したがって、社会科学を志向していた若きクリスタラーが国土の再編成のために経済学的基礎を求め研究に意欲を持ったとしても、当時としては特異な発想というわけではなかったであろうし、中心地の分布に見られる規則性の追求も、国土政策の基礎理論とまったく無縁であるとは考えていなかったであろう。

ドイツにおいて中心地論が国土計画・地域計画に積極的に取り入れられて今日の都市配置が形成されてきたことは、地理学以外の分野も含めて広く知られており、その具体的内容も紹介されている(金田 1981; 祖田 1984; 森川 1988; 富田 1991)。百万都市が 3 都市(ベルリン 340 万、ハンブルク 165 万、ミュンヘン 123 万、1990 年)しかない連邦国家ドイツは、巨大都市の弊害に苦しむことなく地方分散型の国土の骨格を築き、しかも着実な経済発展を遂げてきた。このような国から見ると、首都圏に 3000 万もの人口と中枢機能のほとんどを集中させた日本の国土・都市政策は、理解を超えるものに映るであろう。こうして、日本の都市形成・都市システムを評価して計画を立案するときに、ドイツの国土・都市政策のプロセスと結果に対して、地理学者ばかりではなく、他の学問分野の研究者も関心を持つことになるのである。