1. (25%) Read a few paragraphs from a recent news below:

To obtain the Chinese license, Google agreed to omit Web content that the country's government finds objectionable. Google will base its censorship decisions on guidance provided by Chinese government officials.

Although China has loosened some of its controls in recent years, some topics, such as Taiwan's independence and 1989's Tiananmen Square massacre, remain forbidden subjects.

Google officials characterized the censorship concessions in China as an excruciating decision for a company that adopted "don't be evil" as a motto. But management believes it's a worthwhile sacrifice.

"We firmly believe, with our culture of innovation, Google can make meaningful and positive contributions to the already impressive pace of development in China," said Andrew McLaughlin, Google's senior policy counsel.

Google's decision rankled Reporters Without Borders, a media watchdog group that has sharply criticized Internet companies including Yahoo and Microsoft Corp.'s MSN.com for submitting to China's censorship regime.

"This is a real shame," said Julien Pain, head of Reporters Without Borders' Internet desk. "When a search engine collaborates with the government like this, it makes it much easier for the Chinese government to control what is being said on the Internet."

When Google censors results in China, it intends to post notifications alerting users that some content has been removed — to comply with local laws. The company provides similar alerts in Germany and France when, to comply with national laws, it censors results to remove references to Nazi paraphernalia.

Google is cooperating with China's government at the same time it is battling the U.S. government over a subpoena seeking a breakdown of one week's worth of search requests - a list that would cover millions of terms.

Reflecting its uneasy alliance with the Chinese government, Google isn't releasing all its services.

Neither Google's e-mail nor blogging services will be offered in China because the company doesn't want to risk being ordered by the government to turn over anyone's personal information. The e-mail service, called Gmail, creates a huge database of users' messages and makes them instantly searchable. The blogging services contain a wide range of personal background.

Yahoo came under fire last year after it provided the government with the e-mail account information of a Chinese journalist who was later convicted for violating state secrecy laws.

Initially, Google's Chinese service will be limited to searching Web pages and images. The company also will provide local search results and a special edition of its news service that will be confined to government-sanctioned media.

**Upon reading the above report, write down your comments on this case and elaborate your position.**
2. (25%)
博達案指的是甚麼？高捷案指的是甚麼？
近年來公司治理開始被重視起來，為什麼？公司治理與公司的管理有何異同？

3. (25%)
製造廠生產任何產品均希望能降低成本（cost down）、提昇功能（feature up），
然而製造的產品都常會有一些瑕疵。同様的產品若交給不同的工廠生產也會產生些
許瑕疵，像 Chips 就 非常敏感，相同的製程、相同的工廠，相同的人所生產的第一
批貨與第二批貨，也會有些許的差異。

某公司的業務員與他的客戶簽了合約也收了訂金，可是工廠在 快交貨前幾
天，QC 工程師發現這批貨有一些小瑕疵，若把它用在某一廠牌的產品上可能出問題。
希望能延後一週做詳細檢討改進後再交貨，以維護公司信譽。但是業務員希望如期交
貨，兩人僵持不下，請老闆裁決。

如果您是這位老闆，請問您該怎麼辦？

4. (25%)
大力建設公司承建北區某大學男生宿舍的工程，這棟學員宿舍是該大學以租賃方式向
建設公司長期合作，這棟建築臨近有許多社區，這些學員的進駐勢必會帶來附近商店
的商機，由於這項工程建製期間非常短，預計於民國 92 年 9 月以前完工，為配合該大
學當年開學時學員即可申請承租本宿舍，大力建設公司自開工以來不斷以繼夜趕
工，施工中的大型吊車常常阻礙附近的社區交通，日夜趕工機具的聲音、水泥車灌漿
的污染及施工中之廢水等，已經造成附近居民的不安與不便，居民也多次向有關單位
陳情，但未見有任何的改善，漸漸這項工程已經嚴重破壞了原有社區的環境，臨近各
社區之管理委員會已請財政一股群起抗爭的力量，這股力量可大可小，如果你身為這
家建設公司的工地主管你如何來解決這樣的問題，如何來消弭這樣的民怨。