



序 言

伴隨科技的演進，無論是內容的生成、資訊的組織與檢索、訊息的傳遞與知識的傳承，都呈現多元的形式與管道，本期所收錄的四篇學術文章與一篇實務工作報告，恰好反映了圖資與檔案學領域在這些面向的發展，從以下幾個關鍵詞：資源探索、課程設計、新聞主題分析、假消息、AI 指引政策，便可略窺本期文章的重點主題。

本期所收錄之第一篇學術論文為陳世娟所著之〈Search Behavior and Opinions of Undergraduate Student Users of a Library Discovery System〉(大學生使用圖書館資源探索系統之研究)，該研究透過觀察法及半結構深度訪談方式，分析大學生使用圖書館資源探索的型態，並據以提出包含優化介面設計與提供使用指導的建議，以進一步優化使用者體驗。

第二篇學術論文為黃元鶴、邱子恒、陳信良所著之〈學術傳播相關課程設計之研究〉，該研究分析美加認證圖書資訊碩士學程的課程大綱，並透過焦點訪談蒐集臺灣教師意見。研究提出學術傳播課程綱要，包括七大構面，如學術出版、開放科學、智慧財產權與館員角色等。此綱要或可作為國內課程設計參考，培育未來館員，提升學術傳播服務品質。

第三篇學術論文為王琪寬所著之〈運用語意分析工具探討臺灣總統大選期間檔案主題新聞的媒介框架與影響〉，該研究運用文本探勘技術，分析 2000 至 2020 年間臺灣總統大選期間的檔案新聞，探討媒體如何影響歷史詮釋與國族認同。研究檢視《聯合報》、《自由時報》和《中國時報》共 534 篇報導，分析關鍵詞與主題聚類。結果顯示，檔案新聞多聚焦「檔案」、「歷史」、「政府」、「總統」，並涉及蔣中正、蔣經國、李登輝等人物，特別關注 1999 至 2000 年政黨輪替與「一個中國」議題。研究揭示媒體如何透過檔案塑造選舉敘事，提供新聞框架分析的參考。

第四篇學術論文為郭安恒、林麗娟所著之〈國小教師資訊取得管道與假消息經驗之研究〉，該研究探討臺灣國小教師的資訊取得管道及對假消息的反應，透過 199 份問卷調查進行分析。結果顯示，教師普遍依賴線上資源獲取一般性資訊，對教學相關資訊則較為謹慎求證。約七成教師曾使

用資訊查核工具，並認同假消息隨時間流傳易被誤信，且對假消息的負面情緒影響較高。研究最後提出假消息防制建議，供相關單位參考。

工作報告的部分，是由柯俊如所著之〈臺灣頂尖大學的 AI 指引政策分析與政大圖書館的教學探索〉，探討生成式 AI 在高等教育中的倫理挑戰，特別是對學術誠信的影響。分析臺灣 16 所頂尖大學的 AI 指引政策後發現，多數政策聚焦於教師端，缺乏對學生的具體指導，且僅 2 所大學提及圖書館的角色。報告最後分享政大圖書館強化 AI 素養教育，推廣符合學術倫理的 AI 工具使用之經驗，並探討學術圖書館在引導學生負責任使用 AI 的新角色。

整體而言，本期主題涵蓋面向雖廣，但有著共通的精神：資訊的探索與知識的傳承，這也是學刊的重要使命，在此誠心感謝本期作者的分享與貢獻，也期盼有更多的先進與同道共同來耕耘這個領域。

圖資與檔案學刊主編

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name '廖文宏' (Liao Wen-hong), written in a cursive style.



Editorial

With the advancement of technology, the generation of content, organization and retrieval of information, dissemination of messages, and transmission of knowledge have all evolved into diverse forms and channels. The four academic articles and one practical work report included in this issue precisely reflect the developments in the fields of library and archival studies across these aspects. The key themes of this issue can be glimpsed through the following keywords: resource discovery, curriculum design, news topic analysis, misinformation, and AI policy guidelines.

The first academic paper in this issue, *Search Behavior and Opinions of Undergraduate Student Users of a Library Discovery System* by Shih-Chuan Chen, explores the usage patterns of university students in library resource discovery. The study employs observational methods and semi-structured in-depth interviews to analyze user behavior. Based on the findings, recommendations are made to optimize interface design and provide usage guidance to enhance the overall user experience.

The second academic paper, *The Curriculum Design for Scholarly Communication* by Yuan-Ho Huang, Tzu-Heng Chiu, and Hsin-Liang Chen, examines the course syllabi of accredited library and information science master's programs in the U.S. and Canada while incorporating insights from Taiwanese educators through focus group interviews. The study proposes a framework for academic communication courses, covering seven key areas, including academic publishing, open science, intellectual property rights, and the role of librarians. This framework may serve as a reference for course design in Taiwan, aiming to train future librarians and enhance the quality of academic communication services.

The third academic paper, *Using Semantic Analysis Tools to Explore the Media Framework and Impacts of Archival-Themed News during Taiwan's Presidential Elections* by Chyi-Kuan Wang, applies text mining techniques to analyze archival news reports published during Taiwan's presidential elections from 2000 to 2020. The study examines 534 reports from *United Daily News*, *Liberty Times*, and *China Times*, analyzing keyword frequencies and thematic clustering. The results show that archival news predominantly focuses on

“archive,” “history,” “government,” and “president,” frequently referencing figures such as Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo, and Lee Teng-hui, with particular emphasis on the 1999-2000 political transition and the “One China” debate. The study provides insights into how media use archives to shape electoral narratives, contributing to the analysis of news framing.

The fourth academic paper, *A Study of Information-Access and Fake Information Experiences among Elementary School Teachers* by An-Huan Guo and Lih-Juan ChanLin, investigates how elementary school teachers in Taiwan obtain information and respond to misinformation. Based on a survey of 199 teachers, the study finds that teachers primarily rely on online resources for general information but exercise greater caution when verifying teaching-related information. About 70% of respondents have used fact-checking tools and acknowledge that misinformation tends to be mistakenly accepted as true over time. The study also highlights the significant emotional impact of misinformation and proposes preventive measures for relevant stakeholders.

The work report, *Analysis of AI Policy Guidelines at Taiwan’s Top Universities and Teaching Exploration at NCCU Libraries* by Chun-Ru Ko, examines the ethical challenges posed by generative AI in higher education, particularly its impact on academic integrity. The analysis of AI policy guidelines from 16 top universities in Taiwan reveals that most policies focus on faculty rather than providing specific guidance for students, with only two universities mentioning the role of libraries. The report shares the experience of NCCU Library in enhancing AI literacy education since September 2023 and outlines its initiatives in 2024. It emphasizes responsible AI usage within academic ethics and explores the evolving role of academic libraries in guiding students toward ethical AI practices.

Overall, while this issue covers a wide range of topics, they are united by a common theme: the exploration of information and the transmission of knowledge, which are central to the mission of this journal. We sincerely thank the authors for their contributions and insights and look forward to more scholars and experts collaborating to further develop this field.



JILA Editor