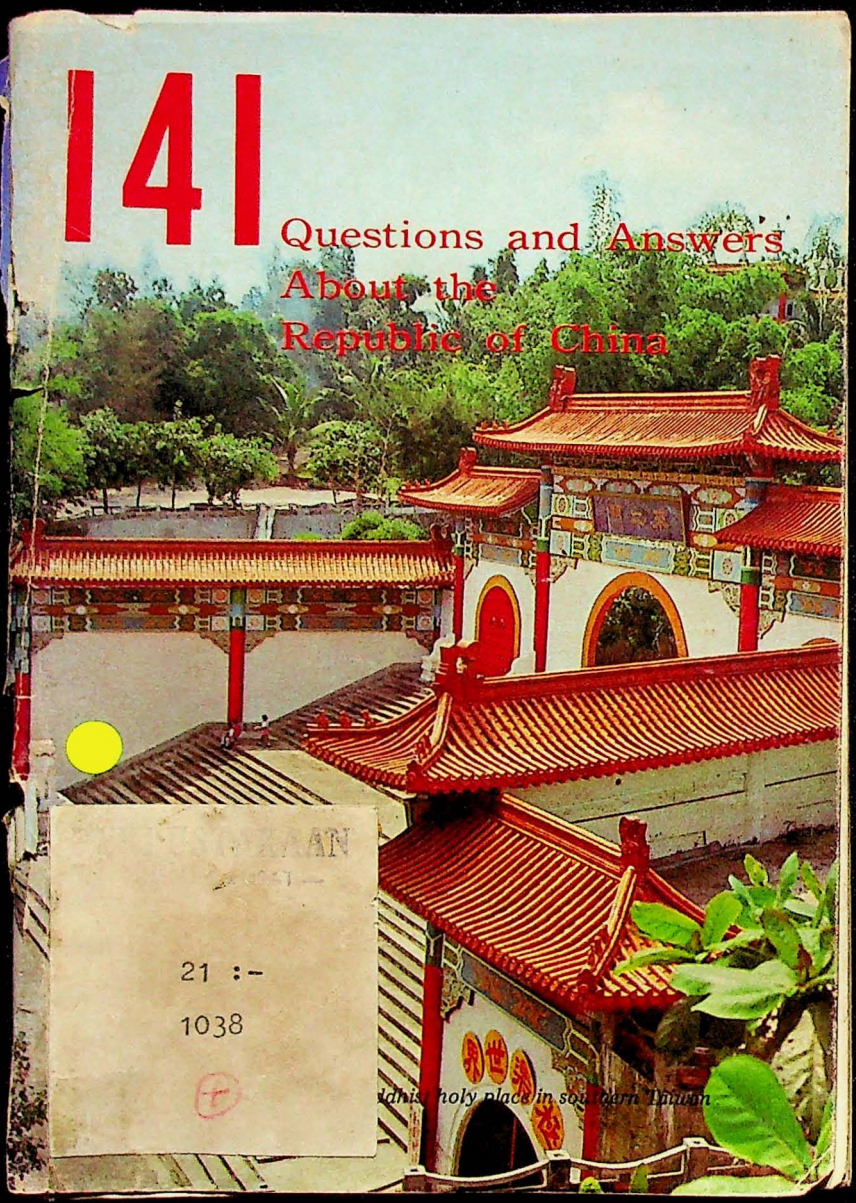
141 Questions and Answers About the Republic of China



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Buddhist holy place in southern Taiwan


MAP OF TAIWAN
KOREA
JAPAN
TO USA
OKINAWA
TAIPEI
PHILIPPINES
金山
CHINGSHAN
基隆
KEELUNG
陽明山
YANGMINGSHAN
桃園
TAOYUAN
TAIPEI
台北
福隆
FULUNG
碧潭
GREEN LAKE
新竹
HSINCHU
烏來
WULAI
宜蘭
ILAN
SHIHMEN DAM
石門水庫
蘇澳
SUAO
苗栗
MIAOLI
天祥
TIENHSIANG
彰化
CHANGHUA
台中
TAICHUNG
TAROKO GORGE
太魯閣
WUSHEH
HUALIEN
花蓮
日月潭
SUN MOON LAKE
雲林
YUNLIN
MOUNT ALI
阿里山
PENG-HU
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CHIAYI
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台南
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CHENG-CHING LAKE
TAITUNG
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KAOHSIUNG
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Free China in brief

Location:	About 100 miles off the coast of south-eastern China and between Japan and the Philippines on a line running north-south-west.
Size:	Just under 14,000 square miles, or about the same as Holland.
Topography:	Mountainous (the highest peak tops 13,000 feet) with a wide plain in the west and a narrow one in the east.
Climate:	Subtropical with average temperature just under 71 F. in the north and nearly 76 in the south.
Population:	About 16.5 million as of early 1977.
Big cities:	Taipei with more than 2 million people is the temporary capital of the Republic of China. Kaohsiung, 225 miles south of Taipei, is an industrial port city with a population exceeding 1 million.
People:	All Chinese except for about 265,000 aborigines.
Language:	Chinese in the Mandarin, Amoy and Hakka dialects. Mandarin or Peiping dialect is taught in the schools. English and Japanese are widely spoken.
History:	Aborigines reached Taiwan in prehistoric times. Chinese started coming about 1,400 years ago. Dutch and Spanish

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came to the island in the 17th century and the Japanese were in occupation from 1895 to 1945.

Government: Republic of China established January 1 1912, after fall of the Ch'ing dynasty. Written constitution and democratic system with free elections.

Gross national product: Exceeded US$17 billion in 1976. Industry contributes about 44 per cent of the GNP compared with 14 per cent for agriculture.

Foreign trade: More than US$15.6 billion in 1976 with textiles as the leading export. The rate of growth exceeded 39 per cent in 1976.

Leading industries: Construction, power, textiles, electronics, petroleum and petrochemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, metals, chemicals, machinery.

Leading crops: Rice, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, citrus.

Transportation: International by air (10 airlines) and ship. Domestic by air, rail and bus to all parts of the island.

Communications: Internationally by telephone, telex and cable; links with Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites. Domestically by telephone and telegraph. Three television networks and

	111 radio stations.
Living standard:	Per capita income of US$809 in 1976. The living standard is one of Asia's highest outside Japan.
Culture:	The world's principal repository of Chinese culture and the best place to see the Chinese way of life. Nearly 250,000 Chinese art treasures at the National Palace Museum.
Food:	Outstanding Chinese cuisine of several provinces. Western, Japanese and Korean cooking also available.
Religion:	Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, and Islam in a totally free atmosphere.
Education:	More than 27 per cent of the population enrolled in school. Nine years of free public education. One hundred institutions of higher learning.
Sports:	World championship boys' baseball teams and improving basketball teams. Outstanding golfers and courses. All standard sports gaining in popularity.
Tourism:	Cultural, urban and scenic attractions which drew more than 1,000,000 visitors in 1976. Traditional Chinese hospitality for tourists from all the countries of the free world.

Contents

Introduction to Taiwan 1
People 7
Way of life 11
Government 21
Education 27
Arts and crafts 35
Economy 41
Agriculture 47
Industry 53
Transportation and communications 61
Cities and urban development 67
Social security 69
Mass communications 73
Tourism 77
Free China versus Chinese Communism 83

Introduction

1. What and where is Taiwan?

Taiwan, which is also known as Formosa, is an island situated off the southeastern coast of the Chinese mainland and separated from Fukien province by the Straits of Taiwan, which has a width of from 90 to 120 miles. The southern tip of the island is 225 miles north of the Philippines and the northern tip 665 miles southwest of Japan. South-central Taiwan is bisected by the Tropic of Cancer.

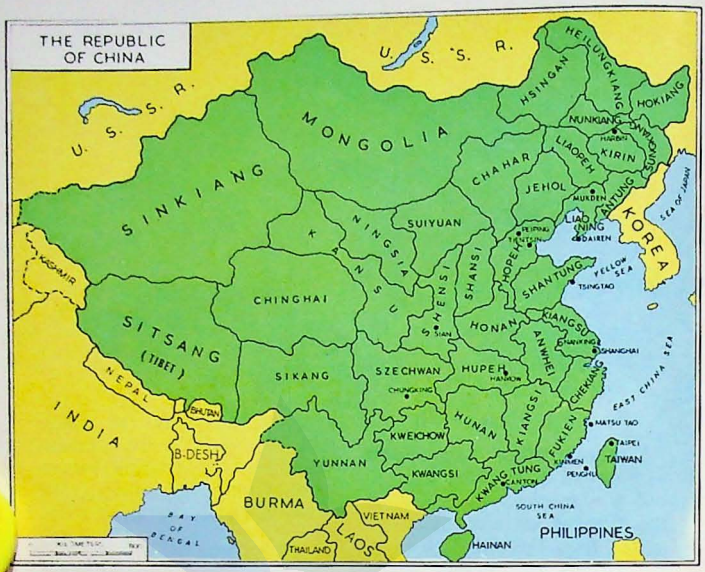
2. What is the climate like?

Climate is subtropical but not unpleasantly so. The average temperature is 70.9 F. in the north and 75.7 F. in the south. Summer lasts from May to October. There is a mild winter in January and February. Rainfall is heavy, averaging 101 inches annually in the north. Local and seasonal variations are numerous. The north has its heaviest rainfall in the winter and the south in the summer. Snow occurs in the higher mountains during the winter. Mt. Hohuan has ski runs and a lift.

3. How big is Taiwan?

The island has an area of 13,808 square miles. Included within the provincial jurisdiction are the 64 small islands of the Penghu (Pescadores) group and 13 other scattered islands. The total land area is 13,885 square miles. Also under the effective control of the government of the Republic of China are two island groups just off the Communist-held Chinese mainland. These are Kinmen (Quemoy) with an area of about 60 square miles and Matsu with an area of about 10 square miles.

Taiwan is slightly larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut combined and slightly smaller than Holland.



Area of China proper exceeds 4.4 million square miles.

Tile-roofed farmhouse in Taiwan's typical rice paddy setting.



4. Why is Taiwan also known as Formosa?

Portuguese mariners were coasting along the shores of Taiwan in 1583. The evergreen foliage and towering Central Mountain Range led them to describe the place as "Ilha Formosa" – "beautiful island." The name stuck. Taiwan is widely known as Formosa in the West. Most of the Chinese who live on the island never heard of the name.

5. What is meant by the "offshore islands?"

The reference is to Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu (see Question 3 for size), which lie within sight and sound of the Chinese mainland. The Penghu (Pescadores) are not included. These "fishermen's isles" are closer to Taiwan than to the mainland.

6. Does Taiwan have other islands of lesser importance?

Most of the islets are small and uninhabited. Three are of some size: Shiao Liuchiu off the southwestern coast and Lanyu (Orchid Island) and Lutao off the southeastern coast. The Yami aborigines living on Orchid Island are interesting to anthropologists and tourists. They hollow out their boats from tree trunks and paint them in bright colors. Mammoth butterflies, wild orchids and tropical fish are other attractions.

7. What is meant by "free China?"

When the Chinese Communists overran the mainland in 1949, the Republic of China temporarily moved its government to Taiwan and carried on the struggle for Chinese freedom. Taiwan, which is a province of China, consequently has come to be known as "free China." The 16 million people of Taiwan live in an atmosphere of freedom unknown to their 800 million mainland compatriots on the Chinese mainland.

8. What are Taiwan's principal geographical features?

The island's shape is roughly that of a tobacco leaf, long and tapering to the stem end in the south.

The Central Mountain Range slopes gently to the sea in the west, leaving a broad agricultural plain. In the east, the mountains descend precipitously to the Pacific. Only a few valleys are suitable for farming. For the island as a whole, uplands are so extensive that only about a fourth of Taiwan is arable. Yushan (Mt. Morrison) has an elevation of 13,114 feet to rank as the highest peak in Northeast Asia. Forests are an important potential resource.

Shorelines are simple and fairly straight. Good natural harbors are few. Rivers are short. They have usefulness for power

generation but not for navigation.

Physiographically, Taiwan has five divisions: Central Range, Volcanic Mountains, Foothills, Terrace Tablelands and Coastal Plains and Basins.

The Central Range of high mountains stretches from north to south for a distance of 170 miles and has a maximum width of 50 miles. The area occupied is about half the island. Peaks rise to between 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

Volcanic mountains are found between Keelung harbor and the Tamsui river in the north. The whole area once was covered by lava flowing from craters which now stand as conical notches rising to 3,000 feet or more. Hot springs and fumaroles are numerous. Experiments are under way in the hope of using this geothermal energy for power generation.

Foothills descend from the Central Range – principally in the west – and have elevations of from 300 to 1,500 feet. They are linked to the tablelands in continuous slopes. The most extensive are those of Keelung, Miaoli and Chiayi.

Terrace tablelands are found at foothill elevations or lower. The largest is that between Taoyuan and Hsinchu in the northwest.

Coastal plains and basins dominate the west coast. Large rivers divide into a number of channels and form alluvial deltas as they meander to the sea. Many of them have been linked by irrigation and drainage canals. Tidal flats are common along the Taiwan Straits.

The Chianan plain makes up about 12 per cent of the land area. Extending from Changhua to Kaohsiung, it is more than 110 miles long and about 27 miles across at the widest point.

9. Has Taiwan figured importantly in Asian history?

The Chinese began coming to Taiwan in large numbers in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Taiwan took on importance as a way station between the East Indies and Japan as the Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and English developed trade ties with the Far East.

Dutch conquerors came to the island in 1624 and the Spanish two years later. By 1641, the Dutch had driven out the Spanish. Dutch administrators encouraged sugar production by the Chinese and converted many of the aborigines to Christianity but otherwise left little imprint either physically or culturally.

After the Ming dynasty was overthrown by the Manchus, Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) fought on for the Ming cause. In 1661 he invaded Taiwan in the hope of using it as the base for mainland recovery. The Dutch surrendered at Fort Zeelandia near present-day Tainan



All of the world's major religions are to be found in Taiwan.

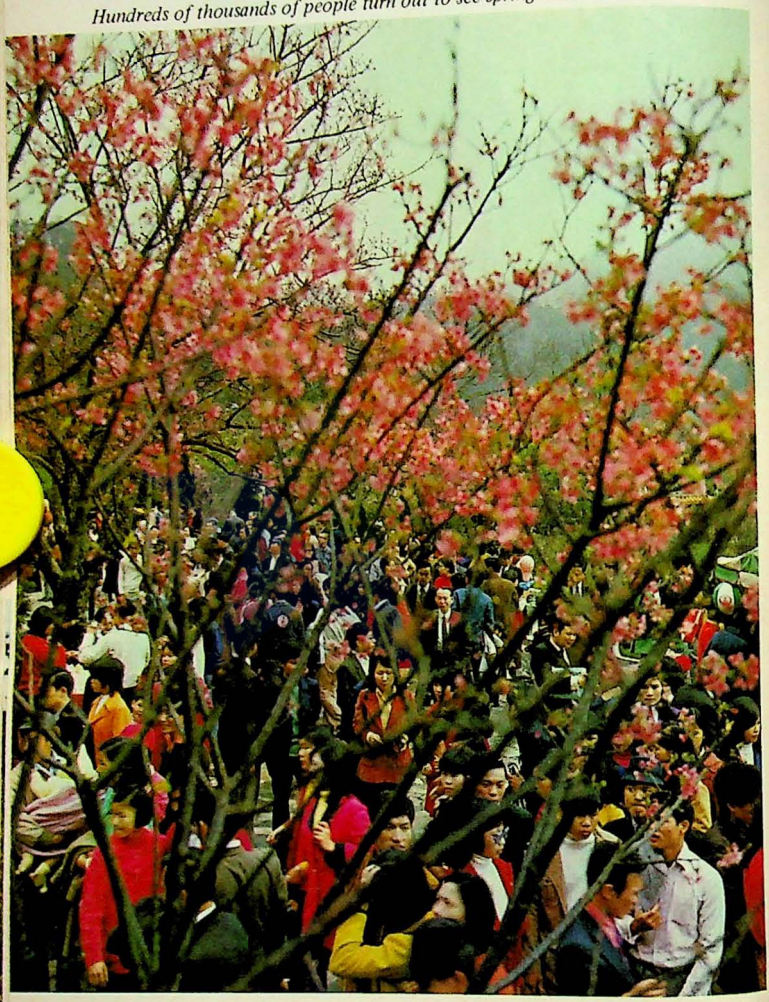
the next year. Tens of thousands of Ming loyalists then moved to the island. Manchu rule was not established until 1683.

Much progress was made in agriculture, mining, transportation and education in the 18th and 19th centuries. Taiwan achieved provincial status in 1885. Ten years later the island became a spoil of the first Sino-Japanese War. Although the Treaty of Shimonoseki ceded Taiwan to the Japanese, the people of the island refused to submit and proclaimed the first republic in Asian history. Japan used military force to crush the revolt and was confronted with 101 other uprisings during an occupation of 50 years.

The Cairo Declaration of December 3, 1943, signed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, stipulated that Taiwan and Penghu were territories Japan had "stolen" from China and assured that they would be restored. The Potsdam Declaration of July, 1945, following V-E Day, then declared that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out." This was accepted by Japan in the instrument of surrender. Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China in October of 1945 and Chinese nationality restored to the people.

Since 1949, Taiwan has become the destination for thousands of refugees and defectors from Communist tyranny on the Chinese mainland.

Hundreds of thousands of people turn out to see spring blossoms.



People

10. What is the population?

Including both Taiwan Province and Taipei Special Municipality, the population stood at 16.5 million at the start of 1977. Growth was over 2 per cent in 1976, up from the 1.83 per cent of 1975. The increase was occasioned by the desire of many families to have a child in the supposedly lucky Year of the Dragon. The Province had more than 14 million people and Taipei City more than 2 million. Taiwan has more people than Australia and New Zealand combined and nearly as many as Sweden, Norway and Denmark combined. Density was 445 per square kilometer at the end of 1976, the highest in the world.

11. Who are the people and where did they come from?

Most came from South China, some as early as the third century A.D. However, not until the Sui dynasty (596-618) did immigrants arrive from the Chinese mainland in sizable numbers. The first settlers were aborigines from the South Pacific. They were pushed into the mountains by the subsequent waves of Chinese mainlanders.

Taiwan became a protectorate of the Chinese empire in 1206. Settlers were beginning to arrive in large numbers by the 17th century. About 100,000 mainland Chinese were living on the island when the Dutch arrived in 1624. Immigration from the mainland continued until the Japanese occupation in 1895 and was resumed in 1945 when the Japanese departed.

Chinese from every mainland province and region reached Taiwan in the period from 1948 to 1950 when the Communists were overrunning the mainland. Except for some 265,000 aborigines, the 1977 population of Taiwan was made up entirely of ethnic Chinese.



Special activities are conducted for young overseas Chinese.

12. What has been the role of foreigners?

Dutch, Spanish and Japanese were occupiers. Their contributions to Taiwan were largely negative. Much of the infrastructure built during the Japanese occupation was destroyed during World War II. Americans helped in the postwar reconstruction and economic build-up of the province.

Foreign residents numbered some 16,000 in 1977, not counting official personnel and their dependents. About a fourth were Americans. Others came from Japan, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom and other countries.

13. How many Chinese are living overseas?

As of the beginning of 1977, these were approximate regional figures for the ethnic Chinese scattered abroad: North America, 745,000; Central America, 98,000; South America, 120,000;

Europe exclusive of Communist countries, 197,000; Africa, 68,000; Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand), 74,700. These were estimates for Asia: South Korea, 34,900; Japan, 56,000; Ryukyus, 2,200; Hongkong, 4,100,000; Macao, 254,000; Philippines, 556,000; Indonesia, 350,000; Thailand, 3,650,000; Cambodia, 360,000; Laos, 100,000; Burma, 660,000; Singapore, 1,680,000; Malaysia, 3,900,000, including 130,000 in Sabah and 30,000 in Sarawak; Brunei, 45,000; India, 80,000; Pakistan, 3,000; Sri Lanka (Ceylon), 1,200; Saudi Arabia, 30,000; and Turkey, 25,000. The Chinese ethnic group in the United States numbers about 587,000 and that in the United Kingdom 105,000.

It can be truly said that the sun never sets on the Chinese as a race.

14. How does the living standard compare with the rest of Asia?

Taiwan's living standard is one of the highest in Asia outside Japan. Per capita income was US$809 in 1976. Electrical appliances have become part of the way of life in the cities. Electrification is nearing 100 per cent and electric rice cookers, fans and refrigerators are found in rural areas. Nearly all Taipei households had television as of the end of 1976. The figure for the rest of Taiwan was two sets for every three families.

15. Why do tourists take note of Taiwan friendship and hospitality?

Confucius said some 2,500 years ago that there is no pleasure to surpass the greeting of friends coming from afar. That philosophy of Chinese hospitality was breached on the mainland when the Communists usurped control. But it is still the invariable rule in the Republic of China's province of Taiwan. This is one of the reasons for the mushrooming growth in the number of tourists. Visitors totaled 52,000 in 1962 and more than 1,000,000 in 1976. The 2 million mark will be reached by 1985.

16. Is there any conflict between islanders and mainlanders?

No more than between any two provinces on the mainland. China does have provincial differences and rivalries, just as do the United Kingdom, France, the United States and many other countries. Most of Taiwan's rivalries have been resolved in friendly fashion during the last two decades. In the schools where all young people study together in the national tongue (the Peiping dialect, also known as Mandarin), students are often unaware of the provincial origin of their classmates. Nor do they care.



Members of the Catholic Church may pay reverence to ancestors.

Way of life

17. What is the Chinese way of life?

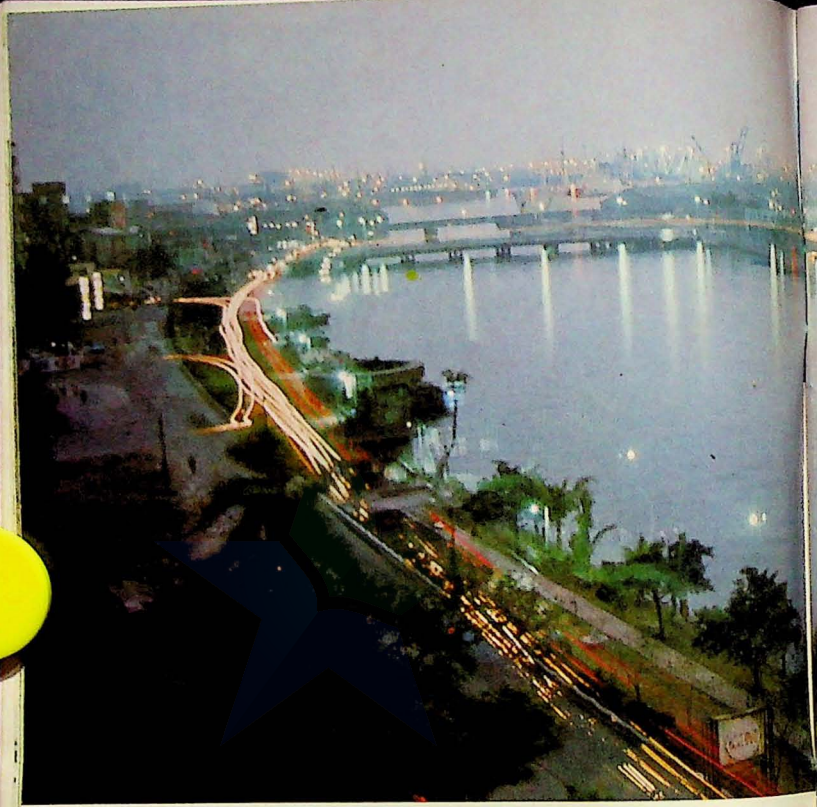
China's philosophy of living emphasizes the family system, respect for humankind and the brotherhood of man. The Confucian system of ethics has been more influential than religion. Hundreds of years before Christ, Confucius said: "Do not do onto others what you would not have others do unto you." The Chinese respect their parents and their ancestors as the source of their existence. Even in time of social change they have a strong sense of family responsibility.

18. Are the Chinese modernists or traditionalists?

Both. Tradition has a strong hold on the Chinese. This was the chief reason for the survival of the Ch'ing dynasty into the 20th century. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founding Father of the Republic of China, and other revolutionaries broke through the hold of reaction and turned China in the direction of a scientific and evolutionary society based on the Three People's Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Social Welfare. Chinese who are free to express themselves believe in the eclectic combining of old and new.

19. How does the Taiwan life style differ from that of the mainland?

Free people and free government have joined to build a prospering modern society on Taiwan. At the same time, the cultural and social values of the past have been preserved. People are at liberty to express themselves, to learn and to lead a good life subject only to the rule of not injuring others. Liberty is nonexistent under the Communist regime on the mainland where life is hard, regimented and, in the frequent times of instability, risky.

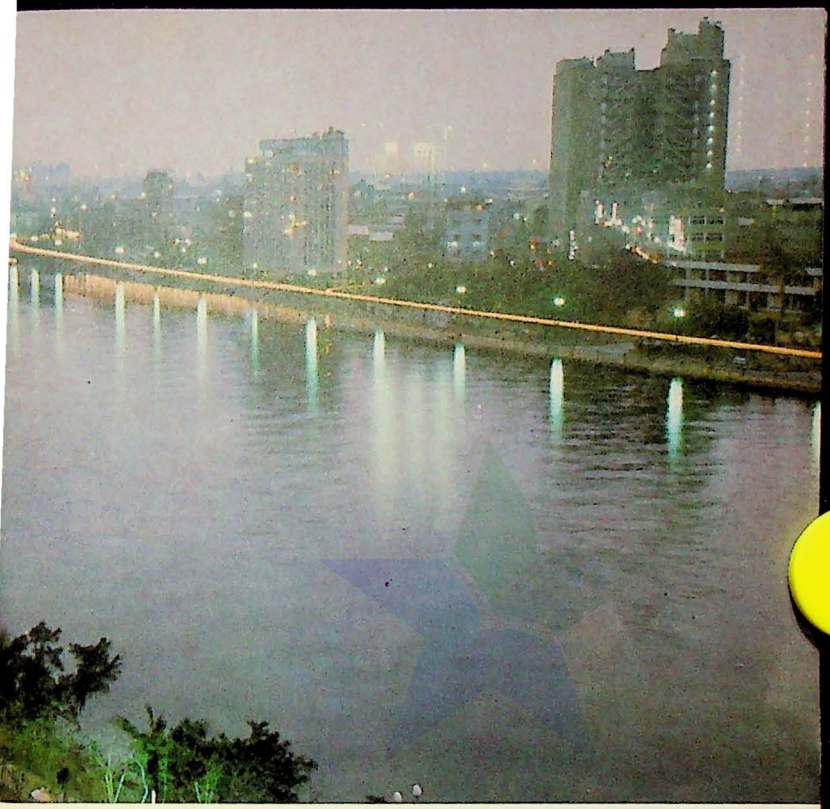


Peaceful River of Love courses through industrialized Kaohsiung.

20. What is Chinese food like?

China's cuisine is the world's most extensive. The Chinese and many foreigners also think it is the tastiest. New dishes are continuously invented and added to the thousands that already exist. Every province has its specialties. Much of the food served in overseas Chinese restaurants is Cantonese – the least greasy and least salty of Chinese cooking styles. Peiping is famous for roast duck and Shanghai for seafood. Szechwan and Hunan dishes are spiced as hotly as those of Mexico.

Ingredients of Chinese cooking are chopped or cut to a size that can be handled with chopsticks. Sauces are piquant and



– as in France – the heart of the taste. A formal dinner includes a dozen or more courses. The average home meal consists of a meat or seafood dish, vegetable, soup and rice. Taipei restaurants present more separate and distinctly provincial cuisines than any other city in the world.

21. Are Chinese houses different from those of the West?

Not these days. Most of the people of Taipei live in apartments. The better ones are up to the standards of Los Angeles or Berlin. Taller buildings have elevators. Kitchen and bath facilities are modern. Of course, older housing shows some difference: partitioning that does

not reach the ceiling, for example. In the countryside, most of the primitive housing of olden times disappeared, with Land Reform. Raised sleeping places made of brick or clay for winter heating are still found in mainland China but not in Taiwan.

22. Which are the leading holidays and festivals?

Double Tenth National Day on October 10 is the principal holiday. Thousands of overseas Chinese come from all over the world to celebrate the 1911 Wuchang Revolution that overthrew the Manchus and led to establishment of the Republic the following January 1. Government buildings are gaily decorated and many social and cultural events are scheduled. Other holidays are Republic of China Founding Day on January 1, Youth Day on March 29, the anniversary of the 1975 death of President Chiang Kai-shek and Tomb-sweeping Day on April 4, 5 or 6; Confucius Birthday and Teachers' Day on September 28, President Chiang Kai-shek's birthday on October 31, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday on November 12 and Constitution Day on December 25.

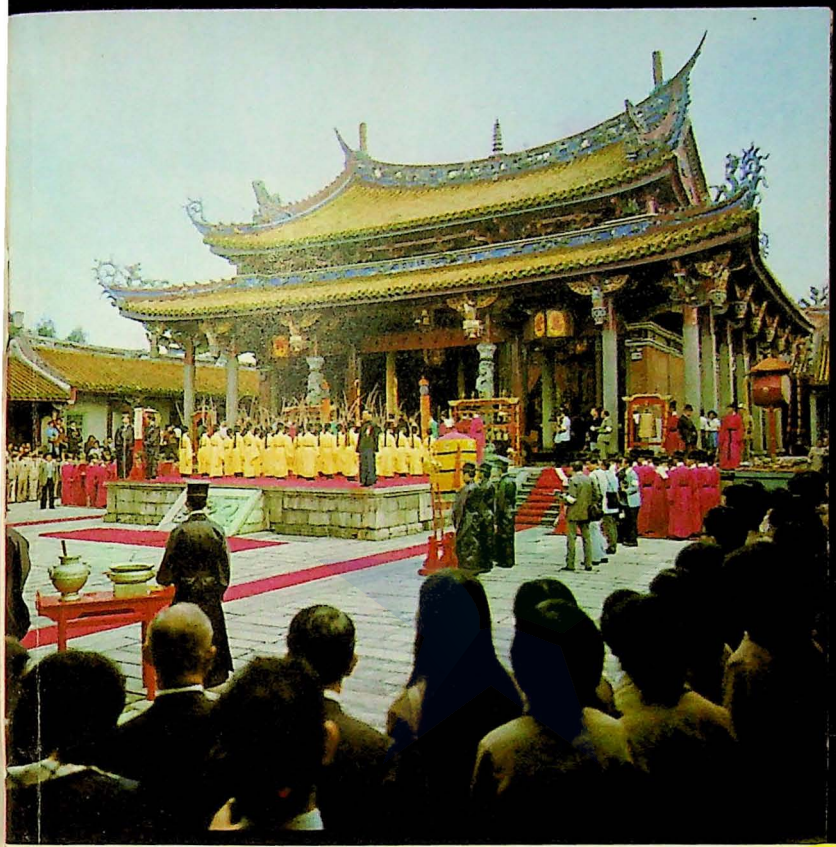
Festivals are numerous. The three most important are the Lunar New Year, which falls between January 21 and February 21; the Dragon Boat Festival between May 28 and June 28, and the Harvest Festival between September 4 and October 4. The Lunar New Year celebration is by far the biggest. In former times it lasted a month. Although the official period is now 2½ days, many businesses are closed for up to a week. Family gatherings and feasting are at the core of the celebration. Endless strings of firecrackers are exploded to drive away evil spirits and delight the hearts of children. Courtesy calls are exchanged between friends and with close business acquaintances.

23. What do the Chinese do for fun?

Family activities rank first. Father takes mother and children to the movies, to the seaside, to the country or to a restaurant for dinner. The Chinese like to do things together; they are not afraid of crowds. Window shopping is popular in the cities. Both spectator and participation sports are gaining in popularity. Three TV networks broadcast local and foreign programs in all parts of the island. Movies were hurt by television at first but are making a comeback. Many Chinese have the siesta habit but stores and offices are open during the lunch hour.

24. Are the Chinese religious?

Although the people incline toward pragmatism, such faiths as Buddhism, Taoism and Christianity have had great influence



Rites of 2,500 years ago are held on Confucius Day Sept. 28.

on Chinese life and culture. In the world of today the Chinese probably are neither more nor less religious than other peoples. Those Chinese who wish to embrace religion are free to do so in the Republic of China. Traditionally, the Chinese are tolerant of all beliefs. Religion has been proscribed only where power has been usurped by the Chinese Communists.

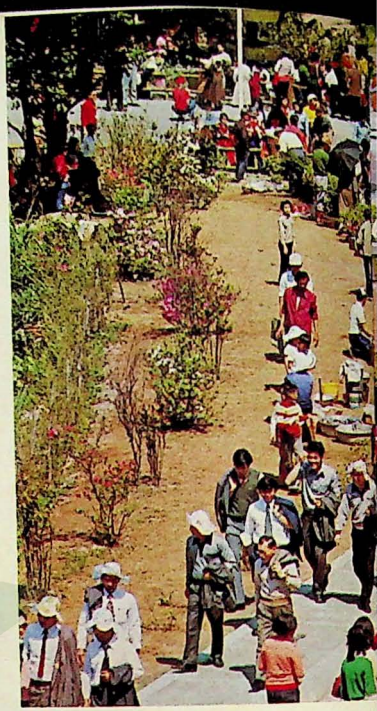
25. Is Confucianism a religion or a philosophy?

Strictly speaking, Confucianism is a philosophy. Confucius did not assert immortality or claim to be establishing a religion. His philosophy carefully leaves heaven to the gods. However, the influence of Confucianism is to be compared with Christianity rather than with the philosophies of the West. The Sage gave China an ethical system that has served well for nearly 2,500 years. Regardless of religious affiliation or lack of it, all Chinese may be considered Confucianists. An altruistic love of humanity is basic to the Confucian system. Confucian temples are not places of worship. But the Chinese who visit them are motivated by religious rather than philosophical reasons. The Chinese Communists have held Confucius up to contempt as a part of their attempt to destroy traditional Chinese culture.

26. Are religions free and equal?

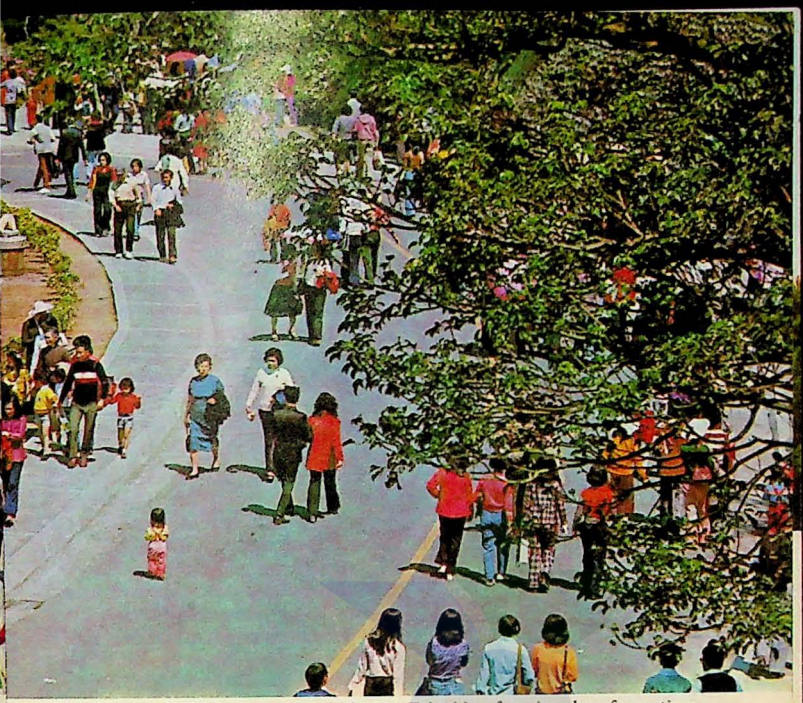
Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution and practiced without restriction of any kind. Buddhists, Taoists, several local sects, Christians of both Catholic and Protestant persuasion and Moslems are active on Taiwan.

In 1964, the faithful of seven religions joined in a display of their sacred books, utensils, images and pictures. Nearly half a million people saw this unique ecumenical experiment. The exhibition also dramatized the contrast between the religious liberty accorded by the Republic of China and the religious suppression of the Chinese Communists.



27. What is Buddhism?

Imported to China, Korea and Japan from India, Buddhism is a gentle faith of mysticism which has been gaining ground



Yangmingshan Park near Taipei is a favorite place for outings.

throughout the world. Followers of Buddha on Taiwan are estimated at 8 million. More than 2,500 temples are attended by nearly 7,500 monks and nuns. Three hundred and fifty temples are dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva) and 90 to Sakyamuni Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. The latter's birthday is observed at colorful ceremonies on the eighth day of the fourth moon of the lunar calendar.

The 72-foot Buddha in Changhua county, central Taiwan, is the biggest in the Far East.

28. Does Buddhism differ from Taoism?

Chinese do not make any sharp demarcation between the two. The faithful pray in each other's temples. The deities of both are venerated. Buddhists and Taoists chant their prayers side by side at funeral services.

Buddhism was introduced to China from India in 65 A.D.

It now has many sects, much as Protestanism has many denominations. Buddhism is a religion of love, peace and "the middle way." It offers salvation through merit, faith and inner light. Buddha was a social reformer as well as a religious teacher.

Taoism has been called the religion of inaction. The founder was Lao Tze, also known as the Old Master, who lived in the 6th century B.C. and was senior to Confucius by some 20 years. He wrote that "Tao does nothing, yet all things are done in conformity with it." Both Buddhists and Taoists regard desire and greed as sins. Taoism preaches that nature will take its course. In a metaphysical sense, the Tao is unknowable.

Taiwan has nearly 2,000 Taoist temples – 200 of them dedicated to Hsuan Tien Shang Ti (Emperor of the Heavens). The best known is Chihnan Temple near Taipei · with its image of Lu Tung-pin, the incarnation of a Taoist deity.

Hundreds of Taiwan temples are dedicated to local deities not directly connected with either Buddhism or Taoism. Ma Tsu (Lady Guardian of the Sea) is revered at 330 of these. Tens of thousands of pilgrims go to the temple at Peikang near Chiayi in central Taiwan to celebrate her birthday on the 23rd day of the third moon.

29. Are there Chinese followers of Islam?

About 20,000 followers of Islam escaped from the mainland to join an equal number already in Taiwan. The Taipei Mosque, first Arabic style building on the island, was dedicated in 1960. The Communists have persecuted Moslems on the mainland with great severity because of Islam's dedicated discipline.

30. What is the status of Christianity?

China is not a Christian country but Christianity has long been influential and has won many adherents. Nestorian Christianity reached China in 635. As far as can be ascertained, the first Roman Catholic missionary to reach China was Giovanni da Montecorvino, who arrived at the Mongol court in 1294. Catholic missionaries in subsequent centuries contributed much to China's knowledge of Western science. The Italian Jesuit Matteo Ricci is the best known. The first Protestant missionary to reach China was Robert Morrison, who landed at Canton in 1807. Catholic and Protestant missionary schools helped turn China toward modernization. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a Christian. President Chiang Kai-shek was an active Christian.

The Communists have persecuted Christians and their churches. After 28 years of suppression, there are no Christian



This tall Buddha giving the benediction is one of many images.

activities on the Chinese mainland except for one church reserved for diplomats. The Chinese Communist slogan and policy is: "Destroy theism, establish atheism."

31. Are the Roman Catholics active?

Four priests and a brother of the Dominican Order brought Catholicism to Taiwan from Manila in 1626. But the great growth of the church has taken place in recent times. In 1945, Catholics numbered 8,000. Today's total is nearly 300,000.

Serving the religious are more than 760 priests of 19 orders or congregations and nearly 1,250 sisters belonging to 49 congregations. The number of churches has increased to 894.

Catholics operate 26 hospitals, 96 dispensaries, 362 primary schools and kindergartens, 26 high schools, 13 technical schools, 1 university, 3 colleges, 3 major seminaries and 5 minor seminaries.

32. Which are the Protestant denominations?

Protestant churches of more than 70 denominations have some 3,000 churches and more than 500,000 members. The denominations with the largest number of adherents are the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans. The Presbyterians alone have 900 churches and nearly 160,000 members.

Under Protestant auspices are 12 theological seminaries, 13 Bible schools, 9 hospitals and 37 clinics, 2 universities, 4 colleges, 9 high schools and 350 primary schools and kindergartens.

The first Protestant missionary came to Taiwan in 1865. He was Dr. James Maxwell of the English Presbyterian Mission, who preached the Gospel at the old capital of Tainan in the south. In 1965, twenty-two Protestant denominations joined in observing the centennial.

New images of gate gods are installed for Chinese festivals.



Government

33. What is the theoretical basis for the Chinese system of government?

Government of the Republic of China is based on the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Founding Father, as expressed in his Three Principles of the People. The Principles are Nationalism, Democracy and Social Welfare (also called the People's Livelihood). Although a physician and scientist, Dr. Sun was well read in political philosophy and history. He drew on both Chinese and Western thinkers. Confucius' ideas are found in Dr. Sun's system, but so are those of Locke and Jefferson. He was dedicated to the Lincoln thesis that government should be of the people, by the people and for the people.

34. What form does the government take?

The form of government is that of a republic with power in the hands of the people. Exercise of power is entrusted to elected representatives. Some institutions of ancient times have been incorporated in the modern system. These include the Examination Yuan to assure a dedicated and efficient career civil service, the Control Yuan to keep watch on all segments and levels of government, and many elements of the court system.

35. Is there a written constitution?

One of Asia's most progressive constitutions was adopted by the National Assembly in 1946, promulgated by the National Government January 1, 1947, and became effective on December 25 of that year. The government established under the Chinese Constitution has many unique features and reflects the innovative political concepts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Constitution assures democratic rule and guarantees the civil rights of the people.

36. What are the structures of

national and provincial governments?

Structure of the National Government follows the five-power system originated by Sun Yat-sen. Under the President of the Republic are five Yuans (branches of government): Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Control and Examination. The Examination Yuan and its predecessors have implemented and safeguarded a civil service which has supplied persons of merit for government employment for the last 2,500 years.

The President and Vice President of the Republic are elected for six-year terms by the National Assembly, which is chosen by universal suffrage. A two-term limit was waived for the period of the Communist rebellion.

The Executive Yuan resembles the cabinet of a Western country. The Executive Yuan President (Premier) is nominated and appointed by the President of the Republic with the consent of the Legislative Yuan. Vice premier and ministers are appointed by the President of the Republic upon recommendation of the Premier. The Executive Yuan is responsible to the President of the Republic. There are eight ministries (Interior, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Finance, Education, Justice, Economic Affairs and Communications), two commissions (Mongolian-Tibetan and Overseas Chinese Affairs), and three Offices (Information, Comptroller General and Personnel Administration).

Lawmaking is the function of the Legislative Yuan, which has 468 members elected by direct suffrage. The 78-member Control Yuan has powers of consent, impeachment, censure and audit. Under the Judicial Yuan are the Council of Grand Justices, the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court and the Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries. The Examination Yuan supervises the Ministries of Examination and Personnel.

Because of the Communist occupation of the mainland, no elections of National Assembly, Legislative Yuan and Control Yuan members were held from the late 1940s until 1969, when Taiwan vacancies were filled and additional members chosen to reflect the increased population of Taiwan and other free areas. Temporary Provisions of the Constitution were amended again in 1972 to make possible elections on a larger scale. Balloting in Taiwan, Kinmen and Matsu and selection of additional overseas Chinese representatives added 53 members to the National Assembly and increased the total membership to 1,390. Fifty-one new legislators were chosen along with 15 additional members of the Control Yuan. Another Legislative Yuan election was held in December, 1975.

The National Government is empowered by the Constitution to delegate large grants of administrative power to provincial and county governments. The Taiwan Provincial Government comes into close contact with the people in their daily lives. There is a Provincial Assembly of 72 members elected every four years. Taipei ranks as a Special City and is co-equal with Taiwan Province. The 49 members of the Taipei City Council are popularly elected.

37. How has city and county government developed?

What the province is to the National Government, the cities and counties are to the province. Self-government at the lowest levels has been implemented in Taiwan since 1951. Elected by universal, equal, direct suffrage and secret ballot are mayors, county magistrates, city and county councils, and chiefs of townships and villages. The level of government which deals most directly with the people is not only of the people's choosing but made up of those from their own communities.

38. What are the powers of local government?

Local authorities provide fire and police protection, maintain streets, provide for traffic control, license industry and business, help the needy and support schools. As elsewhere in the world, grass roots taxing powers are limited and local governments must look higher for sufficient financial support. The Chinese system is unitary, not federal. Centralization is controlled, however, to an extent which leaves local government as more than a mere mouthpiece for the national and provincial levels of government.

39. How many political parties are competing for power?

The Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) was established by Sun Yat-sen and has dominated partisan politics for the whole period of the Republic's existence. Chiang Kai-shek succeeded Dr. Sun as the Kuomintang's leader. Upon President Chiang's death in 1975, he was succeeded by Premier Chiang Ching-kuo as Chairman. The Party title of Director General will honor Chiang Kai-shek in perpetuity, just as the title of Party President continues to honor Sun Yat-sen. Two other parties exist. Both enjoy equal legal status with the Kuomintang. One or the other or a new party could assume leadership through the ballot box at some future time. The Kuomintang's rivals are the Young China Party, founded in 1923, and the Democratic Socialist Party, which goes back to 1932. The minority parties hold 107 seats in the National Assembly, 18 in the Legislative Yuan and 6 in

the Control Yuan. Their members also occupy provincial, county and city offices.

40. Are civil rights protected?

Such civil rights as freedom of person, domicile, speech and religion are guaranteed under the Constitution. The people are free to assemble and criticize the government. They have the right to work, to own property, to go where and when they please, to petition or file complaints against the government and to receive compensation if unlawfully sentenced. They enjoy the privileges of election, recall, initiative and referendum.

These liberties have been preserved despite the confrontation with the Chinese Communists and the enemy's attempts to use freedom to destroy freedom.

41. How does the electoral process operate?

Candidates may run as the nominees of political parties or as independents. They must have a high school education or the equivalent. The campaign period is two weeks. Most of a candidate's expenses are paid from public funds so that a poor man has a chance against a rich man. Candidates are encouraged to conduct clean campaigns and to rely on constructive platforms rather than negative criticism of the government and their opponents. Voting is by secret ballot.

42. Is women's liberation succeeding?

The liberation of Chinese women began with establishment of the Republic. Equality is guaranteed by the Constitution. To make sure this is implemented, women are guaranteed 10% of elective offices.

Women work in government organizations, serve in the armed forces, engage in social work and enter the professions. There are women judges, administrators, diplomats, doctors, attorneys, journalists, creative writers, artists, school principals and postmasters. Two women judges sit on the Supreme Court. There are 52 women members of the Legislative Yuan, 14 of the Control Yuan, 202 of the National Assembly and more than 100 of Provincial and county assemblies and city councils.

High positions in the Ministry of Education are held by women. Nearly 64,000 women are teaching at all levels, including more than 1,700 on the faculties of colleges and universities.

Women's organizations are numerous. The largest is the Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League headed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Membership of more than a quarter of a million is organized in 54 chapters, 368 branches and 279 field teams. CWAAL assists members of the armed forces and their dependents, sponsors orphanages and

cares for the sick and wounded. Volunteers have made millions of articles of clothing in CWAAL sewing shops. More than 40,000 housing units have been built for armed forces dependents. A program started for crippled children of service families has been expanded to include all young people stricken by polio and other crippling diseases.

43. How is the President of the Republic chosen?

He is elected by the National Assembly for a term of six years. Nominations go to the Assembly from political parties. The Republic has had only two Presidents. Chiang Kai-shek was elected in 1948 and re-elected in 1954, 1960, 1966 and 1972. He died in Taipei April 5, 1975, and was succeeded by the Vice President, Yen Chia-kan. There will be no Vice President until the election of 1978. The Premier of the Republic will stand next in the line of succession until that time. President Chiang participated in the National Revolution against the Ch'ing dynasty, stood at Sun Yat-sen's side during the formative years of the Republic, led the Northward Expedition which defeated the warlords and unified China, inspired China's victorious effort in the eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan, implemented constitutional government and fought the Communists for more than half a century. President Yen was serving his second term as Vice President when he succeeded President Chiang. He held the economic and finance portfolios in the Central Government and served as Premier for nearly a decade.

44. What is the presidential succession?

Article 49 of the Constitution provides: "In case the office of the President should become vacant, the Vice President shall succeed until the expiration of the original presidential term. In case the office of both the President and the Vice President should become vacant, the President of the Executive Yuan shall act for the President; and, in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of this Constitution, an extraordinary session of the National Assembly shall be convoked for the election of a new President and a new Vice President, who shall hold office until the completion of the term left unfinished by the preceding President. In case the President should be unable to attend to office due to any cause, the Vice President shall act for the President. In case both the President and Vice President should be unable to attend to office, the President of the Executive Yuan shall act for the President."

45. Why should the Republic of China be perpetuated when the Communists hold the mainland?

The Republic of China is the



Mass rally at the Presidential Building for the National Day.

constitutional and rightful sovereign for all China. The Communists are rebels and usurpers who tyrannize the Chinese people. Communism is a brief episode in the long history of China and the Chinese. Those who espouse this alien ideology will be destroyed by the Chinese people. The Republic of China was described by the late President Chiang as the magnetic pole to which Chinese people everywhere will be drawn for the final struggle with the Communists.

46. Couldn't there be a government on the mainland and a separate Republic of Taiwan?

Taiwan has been a part of China throughout recorded history. Its people are Chinese. Its culture is Chinese. And its aspirations are Chinese. Separation is as unthinkable as a Republic of Hawaii, Alaska, Texas or California.

Education

47. What is the basic period of education?

Since 1968, the basic period has been nine years. An increase of three years was ordered by the late President Chiang Kai-shek, necessitating the construction of 168 schools and thousands of additional classrooms. Each of 474 school districts has at least one junior high school. In the 1976-77 school year there were 607 junior high schools and 1,058,870 students.

More than 27 per cent of the population is in school – a total of 4,478,936 in 1976-77. Enrollment of the 2,395 primary schools (first through sixth grades) was 2,341,413. Construction of new elementary classrooms has eliminated double sessions above the second grade. More classrooms are being built to provide a full day's schooling for first and second-graders. There are many private nursery schools and kindergartens.

48. Is secondary education stressed?

The percentage of primary school graduates going on to junior high school reached 90.06 in the 1976-77 school year. This compared with 62.3 per cent at the start of the nine-year program. The new junior high curriculum is geared both to terminal education and to preparation for senior high school and college. Vocational orientation is a required subject in the eighth grade and vocational courses are offered as electives in the ninth grade. An increasing number of junior high graduates are attending five-year vocational schools instead of academic high schools. In the 1976-77 school year, senior vocational schools had enrollment of 298,347 and senior academic high schools had 181,933 students.

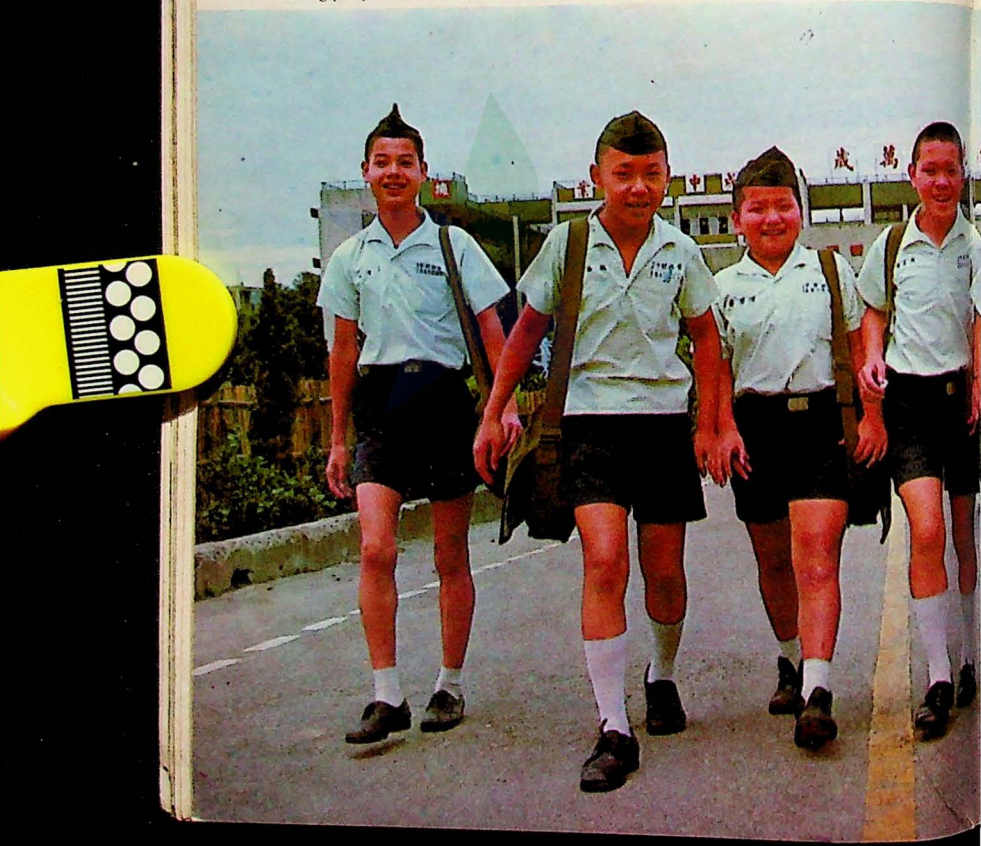
49. How many students are attending colleges and universities?

Enrollment in 1976-77 was 299,414 undergraduates in universities and separate colleges and junior colleges. Fourteen

military institutions also are granting degrees. There are 10 national universities and colleges.

Largest of the universities is National Taiwan University in Taipei with 6 colleges and 42 departments. The National Chengchi University at Mucha, a Taipei suburb, has 3 colleges. Foremost technical institutes are the National Tsinghua University at Hsinchu, which has an open-pool nuclear reactor and teaches nuclear science, and the National Chiao-tung University, also at Hsinchu, specializing in electronics. The Provincial Government has 3 colleges and 16 junior colleges; the Taipei Municipal Government has 3 junior col-

Young people are steadily putting on weight and growing taller.



leges. Besides these, there are 68 privately endowed colleges and junior colleges. The National School of the Arts is situated in Taipei.

50. What graduate studies are offered?

Eight universities (National Taiwan, National Chengchi, National Taiwan Normal, National Tsinghua, National Cheng Kung, Fu Jen Catholic, National Chiaotung and the College of Chinese Culture) offer doctoral programs. One hundred and fifty-six departments have courses leading to the master's degree. Doctorates may be earned in economics,



political science, literature, law, education medicine, agriculture, engineering and natural science. About 4,000 students were working on advanced degrees in 1976-77.

51. What is the role of the Academia Sinica?

The Academia Sinica is the top-ranking academic body in the Republic of China. Its 83 academicians and 332 research fellows, associates and assistants are conducting research in the 11 institutes of history and philology, modern Chinese history, ethnology, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, biochemistry and American culture. The Academicians are elected for life by the secret vote of an advisory council.

52. How are academic institutions keeping up with research and technology?

Nuclear products from the National Tsinghua University are widely used in medical, agricultural and industrial research. Radioisotopes of international standard are exported. Experiments are carried out with laser. Chinese herb medicines are being classified and studied scientifically. Acupuncture is undergoing scientific testing and analysis. The government is spending US$30 million a year on the development of science under a 12-year program that began in 1969. A scientific cooperation agreement is in effect with the United States.

53. Do overseas Chinese and foreign students come to Taiwan?

Overseas Chinese students studying in Taiwan in 1976-77 numbered 11,152 of whom 8,258 were enrolled in colleges and universities and 2,894 in other schools.

Only 103 came in 1951. At that time and in succeeding years, thousands of young overseas Chinese were lured to the mainland by the Communists. They found little learning but much disappointment and frustration. Many were sent to labor camps. Some still have not escaped.

By the early 1960s, the Republic of China had become the principal center of overseas Chinese higher education. Scholarships, grants, medical care and travel allowances have been provided.

More than 30,000 Chinese young men and women from 40 countries and areas have returned to their homes after Taiwan schooling during the last 20 years. Most of the 24,152 graduated from colleges and universities have returned to their countries of residence to make their careers. Engineering is the most popular field of study with 28.5 per cent of the graduates.

Resident foreign students



Green belts have helped take the curse off urban development.

numbered nearly 900 in the 1976-77 school year. They came from every continent and region of the world. The United States and Japan sent the largest numbers. Additional foreign students come during the summer for short courses in Chinese language and culture. Several American universities cooperate in a Taipei training program for their Chinese language students. The Chinese language training institute of the U.S. State Department is located at Taichung in central Taiwan.

54. How many students from Taiwan go abroad for study?

The number has declined in recent years because of the expansion and improvement of Chinese higher education. Nearly 3,500 entered foreign institutions of learning in 1976. Close to 20,000 Chinese from Taiwan and overseas areas were enrolled in American universities during the 1976-77 school year. Formerly, only a few young people returned after receiving advanced degrees. The number is growing steadily as job and research opportunities increase. The government assists returning students with transportation allowances and job placement. Some 2,000 students have returned to Taiwan with advanced degrees earned in the United States. Nearly 600 came in 1976.

55. What is the level of literacy?

Less than 7 per cent of the population is illiterate. Another 10 per cent is semi-literate. Reading and writing are taught adults in extension courses and at night classes. The government hopes to eliminate illiteracy within the decade of the 1970s.

56. Do young people have their

own organizations?

The China Youth Corps is open to both boys and girls on a voluntary basis. Summer and winter vacation programs covering scores of activities attract about a million participants annually. The age span is from high school through college.

Scouting is part of the junior high curriculum. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have frequent hikes, camp-outs and merit badge training sessions. Churches and civic organizations sponsor youth groups.

57. How does Taiwan youth express itself in sports?

Baseball, basketball, swimming and track and field are favored by young people. Growing in popularity are table tennis, badminton, tennis, golf, soccer, boxing, weightlifting, judo, volleyball, rowing and horseback riding.

Taiwan has produced two athletes of world championship caliber in recent years. Miss Chi Cheng set half a dozen sprint and hurdles records in 1970 and was acclaimed the world athlete of that year. She won the 1970 Asian Games gold medal in the 100-meter dash but had to drop out of other events because of leg injuries. She subsequently underwent surgery for the removal of damaged muscles. This kept her out of the 1972 Olympics. She resumed competition briefly, then took up coaching.

C.K. Yang finished second in the decathlon at the 1960 Olympics in Rome and subsequently set a world record. He also turned to coaching.

The Republic of China entered Little League baseball competition for the first time in 1969 and won world championships in that year and in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. Five titles in six years was too much for the Little League directors. In late 1974, they voted to exclude foreign teams from the World Series at Williamsport, Pa. The ban was lifted in 1976 but China lost to Japan in the Far East playoffs. Taiwan boys entered the Little League Senior League in 1972 and won the championship annually through 1976. Little League Big League competition was first entered in 1974. The title won in that year meant a clean sweep of boys' world baseball championships by Taiwan teams. The Big Leaguers also took the title in 1975 and 1976. The age groups of the three leagues are 10 through 12, 13 through 15 and 16 through 18. Taiwan is still competing in the Senior League and Big League world championships.

Taiwan Province and Taipei City hold championship track and field meets annually. Marks are steadily improving.

Physical education received additional emphasis in the schools beginning with the 1971-72 school year. Instructors who

majored in physical education took over classes at the junior high school level for the teaching of team sports. The physical education of earlier years consisted largely of calisthenics.

58. How is it Taiwan boys win so many baseball championships?

Taiwan boys have played baseball for many years but not in international competition. Japan sent its best Little League team to Taiwan in 1968 for friendly competition. The visitors were soundly beaten by the Red Leaves, an east coast aborigine team that learned to play with sticks and stones. Primary schools all over the island soon were infected with the baseball virus. Sports authorities learned of the Little League world competition and organized a tournament to choose Taiwan's entry in the Asian and Pacific playoffs at Tokyo. The Taichung Golden Dragons went all the way to a world crown.

Small boys may be seen throwing the ball around at school and at home throughout Taiwan. Nearly every school fields a team. The boys reach the playing stature of professionals by constant practice and their strong determination to win for their schoolmates, their parents and their country.

59. Why have Taiwan golfers come to prominence internationally?

Golf may be played nearly every day of the year in Taiwan because of the favorable climate. Prosperity has led to an increase in the number of courses. This means an opportunity for young men and women to learn the game early, often as caddies. Some of these players are now coming into their own.

The 1972 World Cup championship at Melbourne was won by the Chinese team of Hsieh Min-nan and Lu Liang-huan in competition against the best golfers of 41 other countries. Hsieh also won the individual title. He is a former caddy. His partner, known as "Mister Lu" to galleries all over the world and a favorite because of his friendly smile and habit of doffing his small hat to one and all, finished second in the British Open in 1971. This was the closest an Asian golfer has ever come to winning a major Western title. The Republic of China was third after Spain and the United States in the 1976 World Cup tournament at Palm Springs, California. Kuo Chi-hsiung tied for second individual honors in the World Cup. Taiwan professionals are the perennial winners of the Asian Circuit of tournaments. Hsu Sheng-san, a member of the World Cup team, was Asian champion in 1976. Kuo Chi-hsiung was second. Girl golfers are doing well, too. They have dominated tournaments in Asia and Latin America and are looking toward the "big time" in the United States.



Annual all-island meets help to develop outstanding athletes.

60. Which other sports are gaining in stature?

Basketball has surpassed soccer in spectator interest. In the 1950s and early 60s, Chinese basketball players were too short to do well in international competition. Now that Chinese boys and girls are growing taller, teams from Taiwan are making strong challenges for Asian titles. Anything they lack in size they make up for in aggressiveness.

Swimming times suggest that Taiwan may soon be challenging the Japanese and Americans for world titles. The opening of new pools has given impetus to swimming. Stress on physical education generally has led to improved coaching.

Construction of additional courts is promoting tennis and bringing more young people into the game. Even Western boxing, which long has been regarded by the Chinese as brutal, is gaining adherents. The rising standard of living, leisure time, improved facilities and increased awareness of the pleasure to be found in athletics are combining to make the people of Taiwan far more sports-minded than the Chinese of the past.

Arts and crafts

61. Which Chinese arts have attained distinction?

It would be easier to list the arts which have not been developed in China. Bronzes, jades and porcelains were among the world's earliest and still rank among the best. Chinese painting is unique and of exceptional quality. Chinese calligraphy has no counterpart except in Chinese-acculturated countries. China has a great literature, including poetry which is beautiful even in translation. No people is more artistically gifted than the Chinese. The artistic growth of Taiwan today shows that the Chinese have not lost either their skills or their sense of the beautiful.

62. What influences are found in Chinese painting today?

Some artists are using more Western techniques. Some have made their own innovations. Yet the spirit is still Oriental. Most Chinese painters start – as have their predecessors for more than 2,000 years – with imitation of a master's basic strokes. Then they go on to paint mountains, streams, birds and flowers in the classical way. After that, modernization and new ideas may come.

The imitative quality and fluent naturalism of Chinese painting make it a readily accessible pleasure for the amateur. The artistically gifted go on to find that Chinese painting has both restrictions and potential originality.

63. Is calligraphy a fine art?

The Chinese characters constitute an art form all their own – much as Spencerian handwriting once was in the West. Calligraphy is the artistic inscribing of the characters with brush and Chinese ink. There is a close relationship between calligraphy and Chinese painting. As art, they are co-equal. Despite type-



Embroidery is still one of the loveliest of Chinese folk arts.

writers and signature pens, the writing of the ideographic characters with a brush is still both an art and a pleasure.

64. Do the Chinese still make jewelry?

Off Taiwan are found some of the world's biggest coral deposits. The working of pink coral into rings, bracelets, earrings and necklaces has become an important craft in recent years. Settings may be classical or modern.

Taiwan also has some jade, although the quality is not considered high. Commercial exploitation has begun. Cuff links and tie clasps made of whinstone are cheap and attractive. Taiwan zircons are used in jewelry.

Careful hand craftsmanship has made Taiwan jewelry popular with tourists and has led to exports.

65. Is anything new happening in Chinese music?

China's music is very old. Confucius wrote a book on the subject and considered music an indispensable element of civilized life. Unfortunately, the book was lost. Some of the melodies played today are more than 2,000 years old. The instruments also go back that far, although some have been modified. The pentatonic scale was used at first; two semitones were added about 600 B.C. The melodic line is strong, but harmony was not known to Chinese music until modern times.

More than 20 instruments are found in the classical Chinese orchestras of today, including strings, woodwinds and percussion. Several classical orchestras give concerts in auditoriums and on radio and television.

Western music has come to have a strong influence in Taiwan. The Taipei Symphony Orchestra gives frequent concerts, as does the Taiwan Symphony now playing out of Taichung. Colleges and universities have schools and departments of music. Many young people are studying singing and Western instruments.

Helen Quach is one of the world's top-ranking symphonic conductors of her sex.

66. Which dance forms are popular?

Chinese dancing springs from folk origins. Several provincial and frontier styles may be seen in Taiwan. Also interesting is the aborigine dancing with its South Seas influences. Some dance forms derive from Chinese opera. Western ballet schools abound in Taiwan cities. Some of them are combining Chinese and Western styles.

67. What is Chinese opera?

The term "opera" may be misleading to a Westerner. Chinese opera is similar to Western opera in the sense that it com-



Replicas of ancient instruments are popular with collectors.

bines singing, recitative, acting and dancing. But Chinese opera is far more symbolic.

There are many styles of Chinese opera, differing from province to province. Most critics consider the theater of Peiping as the best. Several excellent companies are performing Peiping opera in Taiwan. The Taiwan style of opera is noisier and less sophisticated.

These are unique aspects of Chinese opera:

—A virtually bare stage. No more than a table and a chair or two are required to represent anything from mountains to the emperor's throne.

—Falsetto singing. The female voice is often in the coloratura range; the male register is also falsetto and throaty.

—Symbolism in gait, gesture and the use of props. A high official clumps across the stage. Beautiful girls have a gliding walk. Clowns have an a-go-go style all their own. Gait and gesture may be combined in riding a horse, climbing a mountain or sailing a boat. Swords and lances are used in fighting but the weapons do not touch.

—Face painting. With a few exceptions, the design and color of the painted face reveals character. Clowns' noses are always white. An all-white face depicts a powerful but treacherous leader. Red is associated with trustworthiness – and so on through many easy-to-recognize patterns of make-up.

—Acrobatics. Almost every Chinese opera has scenes in

which the players must be adept in tumbling skills.

—Stylized costuming. No matter what the period of the play, the costumes are those of the Ming dynasty. Dresses of heroines are graceful and ornate.

—Accompaniment by a small orchestra. The clacker keeps the time. Cymbals are much used to mark climaxes. But there is no danger of having the singer's words swallowed up by the orchestra, which sits to one side of the stage.

—Stories are almost exclusively historical.

Chinese theater is different. Some foreigners like it, some do not. Either way, it is an experience not to be forgotten. Several troupes have toured the United States to acquaint Americans with this unique drama.

68. Can the arts of the past be seen today?

For those who enjoy Chinese art and culture, the National Palace Museum in the suburbs of Taipei has an exhibition which cannot be equaled anywhere else in the world.

The Museum's collection numbers some 250,000 Chinese art treasures – paintings, calligraphy, porcelains, bronzes, jades and other articles originally in the collections of the Chinese emperors. Some 7,000 of these are on display at a single time. The Museum is open every day in the year.

Also in Taipei are the Museum of History displaying artifacts from China's 5,000-year history, including ancient bone writings, and the Provincial Museum with exhibitions to illustrate the island's history and cultures, including those of the aboriginal tribes.

One of the world's finest collections of early Chinese books is to be found at the National Central Library in Taipei. It offers an exchange service with leading libraries of the world. There are also provincial, county and municipal libraries.

69. How does classical literature compare with that of the present?

China of antiquity produced philosophy, essays, belles lettres, poetry, novels and short stories. The philosophy and poetry are still widely read both in Chinese and translation. Modern poetry thrives in Taiwan. Judgment of quality will have to wait. More fiction is being written than formerly. Most of it is escapist but many themes are serious. It cannot be said that modern writing has challenged the classics but the modern period is too short for any definitive comparison. The classics were written for a small intellectual elite. Literature of today is written for the whole people and in the language of the people. There has been great improvement in a brief time.



Taipei soon will have a theater especially for Chinese opera.

Economy

70. What are the levels of the principal economic indicators?

Taiwan's gross national product passed the US$17 billion mark in 1976. The economy grew at a rate of 11.5 per cent in that year to resume the rapid advance that was interrupted only in the recession years of 1974 (0.6 per cent) and 1975 (2.9 per cent). Per capita income reached US$809 in 1976, up by 9.1 per cent from the previous year. The 1976 rate of industrial growth was 23.7 per cent. Agriculture climbed by 7.3 per cent, one of the sharpest gains in recent years. The government succeeded in maintaining stability despite high growth rates. Wholesale prices rose by only 2.77 per cent in 1976 and retail price increases were held to 2.49 per cent.

71. Does Taiwan still receive foreign economic assistance?

Only in the form of loans from international banking institutions. U.S. economic assistance was terminated in 1965 because Taiwan had reached the point where it could obtain financing from conventional sources. American assistance from 1951 through 1965 totaled about US$1,400 million. This played an important part in preparing the island for economic takeoff. American military assistance continued after 1965 but as of 1975 Taiwan was paying all of its defense costs. U.S. aid was confined to loans.

72. What help has the Republic of China extended to others?

Since 1954, some 8,000 technicians from 50-odd countries have received training in Taiwan. More than 2,000 Chinese technicians have been dispatched to nearly 50 countries of Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Latin America. The success story of Taiwan agriculture led to a big demand for farm demonstration teams. Several are still working in Africa. The number of Latin American teams has reached 13. Specialists serving in developing countries have included doctors, nurses, veterinarians, meteorologists, fishermen, city planners, power and harbor engineers, city planners, civil engineers, road builders, brewers and technicians for sugar and edible oil mills.

Farm seminars in Taiwan

drew hundreds of students from 31 African states during the 1960s and early 1970s.

73. Is the infrastructure keeping up with economic growth?

Economic growth averaged 8 per cent annually from 1953 to 1976. An economy growing that rapidly tends to outstrip its power supply and transportation network. By the early 1970s, ports were congested and railroads and highways jammed. Industry grew by 24 per cent in 1973 and electric power generation by only 17 per cent. When Premier Chiang Ching-kuo took over administrative reins of government in mid-1972, he asked that priority be given to Ten Basic Construction Projects to transform the Republic of China into a developed country by the end of the 1970s. All ten are under way at an estimated cost of US$6,597 million to come from government revenues, bond issues, loans and state corporation revenues between July 1, 1974, and June 30, 1979. US$1,530 million was spent in fiscal 1975 and US$1,295 million was budgeted for fiscal 1976. These are the Ten Projects, the estimated share of their cost in the nearly US$7 billion total and the number of the "141" questions under which additional information will be found in this booklet:

–Nuclear power development, 44.8% (Q. 89).

–North-South Freeway, 16.9% (Q. 97).

–Steel mill, 11.5% (Q. 91).

–Railroad electrification, 7.2% (Q. 97).

–Petrochemical industry, 6.9% (Q. 93).

–Taoyuan airport, 4.2% (Q. 100).

–Kaohsiung shipyard, 2.6% (Q. 92).

–Suao-Hualien railroad, 2.2% (Q. 97)

–Suao port, 1.9% (Q. 99)

–Taichung port, 1.8% (Q. 99).

74. What is the level of foreign trade?

Two-way trade rose to US$15,670 million in 1976, an increase of 39.2 per cent over 1975 and a record. Exports of US$8,080 million were up 52.2 per cent and imports of US$7,590 million showed an increase of 27.5 per cent. The favorable balance was US$490 million, compared with a deficit of US$643 million in 1975.

The United States is the principal trading partner. Taiwan sold US$3,010 million worth of goods to the U.S. in 1976 and bought US$1,802 million worth. The imbalance is less unfavorable to the United States than the figures would indicate, because a large volume of the American imports is made up of electrical machinery apparatus produced by U.S.-owned companies in Taiwan.

The lion's share of Taiwan imports comes from Japan – largely because of geography, availability and familiarity. Volume of Japanese trade was US$3,532 million in 1976 – US$2,442 million in imports and US$1,090 million in exports. Hongkong was third in 1976 exports at US$607 million, while Kuwait supplied the third biggest volume of imports (almost all crude petroleum) at US$682 million.

On a per capita basis, Taiwan trade exceeds that of the Chinese mainland by about 65 times. For 1976, Taiwan's trade volume exceeded that of the mainland in absolute terms although Taiwan has 16 million people and 14,000 square miles compared with the mainland's 850 million people and 3.7 million square miles (excluding Mongolia).

Free China sells to and buys from more than 135 countries and areas of the world. Only the Communists are excluded.

Sugar was the leading export from the beginning of foreign trade in the 17th century until the 1960s, when textiles forged into first place. These were major commodities of 1976 trade:

	US$ mil.	% of total
Exports		
Textiles	2,476	30.8
Electrical machinery apparatus	1,270	15.8
Plastics and products	572	7.1
Machinery and metal products	567	7.0
Plywood, wood products and furniture	535	6.6
Fishery products	218	2.7
Transportation equipment	194	2.4
Sugar and products	156	1.9
Basic metals	130	1.6
Refined petroleum	122	1.5
Imports		
Machinery and machine tools	1,188	15.6
Crude petroleum	1,052	13.9
Electrical machinery apparatus	816	10.7
Chemicals	744	9.8
Basic metals	634	8.4
Transportation equipment	492	6.5
Raw cotton and synthetic fibers	257	3.4
Maize	243	3.2
Timber	208	2.7
Soybeans	178	2.4
Foods, beverages and tobacco products	149	2.0
Wheat	146	1.9
Plastic materials	129	1.7

Trade, services (including those to more than 1 million tourists), international credits and invisible earnings had raised the Republic of China's foreign exchange reserves to US$3.6 billion at the end of 1976.

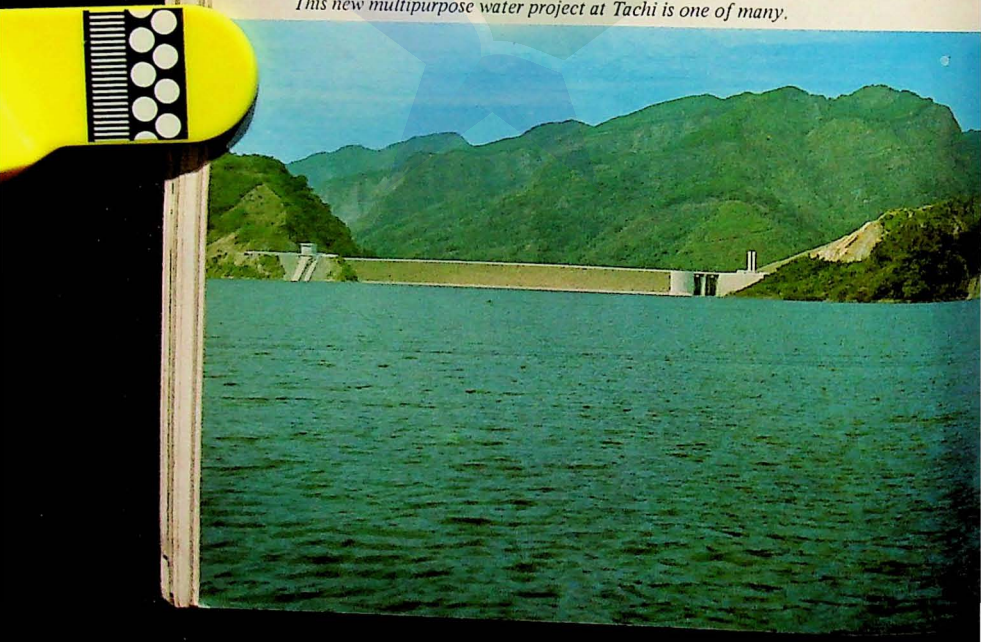
75. How much foreign and overseas Chinese investment has been forthcoming?

The cumulative total reached US$1,547 million in 1976 with an increment of US$142 million for that year, up from the US$-118 million of 1975. The record of nearly US$259 million was set in 1973 and US$189 million was added in 1974. Of the 1976 volume, US$102 million came from foreign sources and US$39 million from overseas Chinese.

Americans had invested US$-492 million in Taiwan through 1976. The overseas Chinese total was US$450 million. Japanese had supplied US$247 million and Europeans nearly US$-195 million.

Many of the biggest U.S. and Japanese electronic companies have plants in Taiwan. Taiwan is the biggest U.S. supplier of black and white television sets and color production is rising fast. Two plants making color TV tubes will begin production in 1978.

This new multipurpose water project at Tachi is one of many.



76. Which are the leading investment sectors?

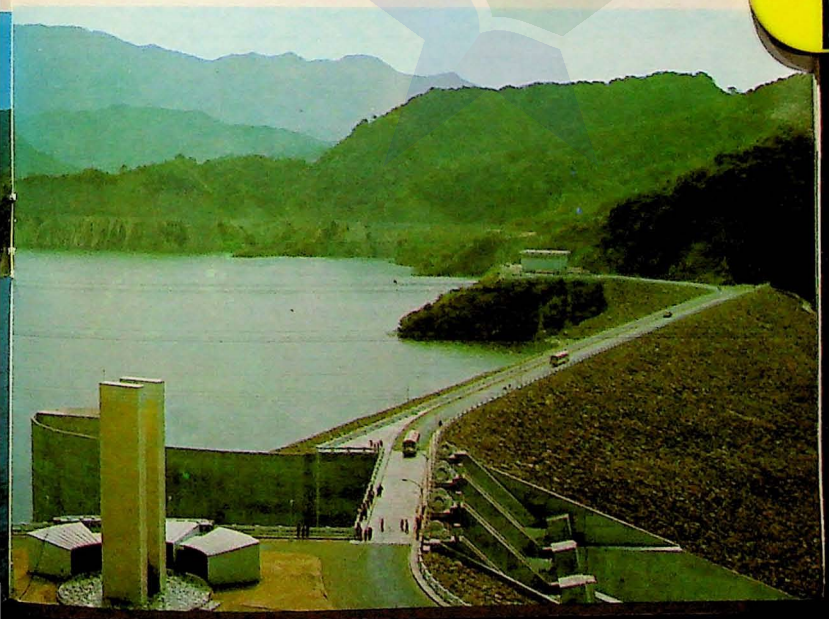
With the Americans, electronics is overwhelmingly the favorite, followed by chemicals, autos and parts, banking and insurance, construction, services, basic metals and metal products, and plastic and rubber products.

Overseas Chinese prefer services (principally hotels), textiles, construction, and banking and insurance. Japanese leaders are electrical apparatus, consumer goods and services. Investments in heavy industry include vehicles, ships and petrochemicals.

77. Why do foreigners and overseas Chinese invest their capital in Taiwan?

Many incentives are offered under investment laws which apply impartially to domestic and foreign entrepreneurs. The most important is a business income tax holiday of five years (or four years in the case of plant expansions). Investors who expect low profits in the initial stage of operations may choose to accelerate the depreciation of fixed assets.

Other incentives include a ceiling on the business income tax for productive enterprises, installment payment of duty on



plant equipment, exemption of duty on equipment not manufactured domestically, refund of duty on raw materials or semi-finished products which are processed and exported, bonded status for factories producing exclusively for export and immunity from customs duties for plants in export processing zones.

From the early 1970s, the government began to discourage investment in labor-intensive industry and encourage capital-intensive and technology-intensive industry. Beginning in the late 1970s, maximum emphasis was placed on the import of technology for chemical, machinery, electronic, plastics and optical industries.

Many investors are attracted by the hospitable investment climate in general rather than any specific incentive. Favorable factors include:

–Economic, political and social stability.

–Educated manpower at reasonable cost.

–Adequate and steadily expanding infrastructure.

–Highly developed transportation and communications.

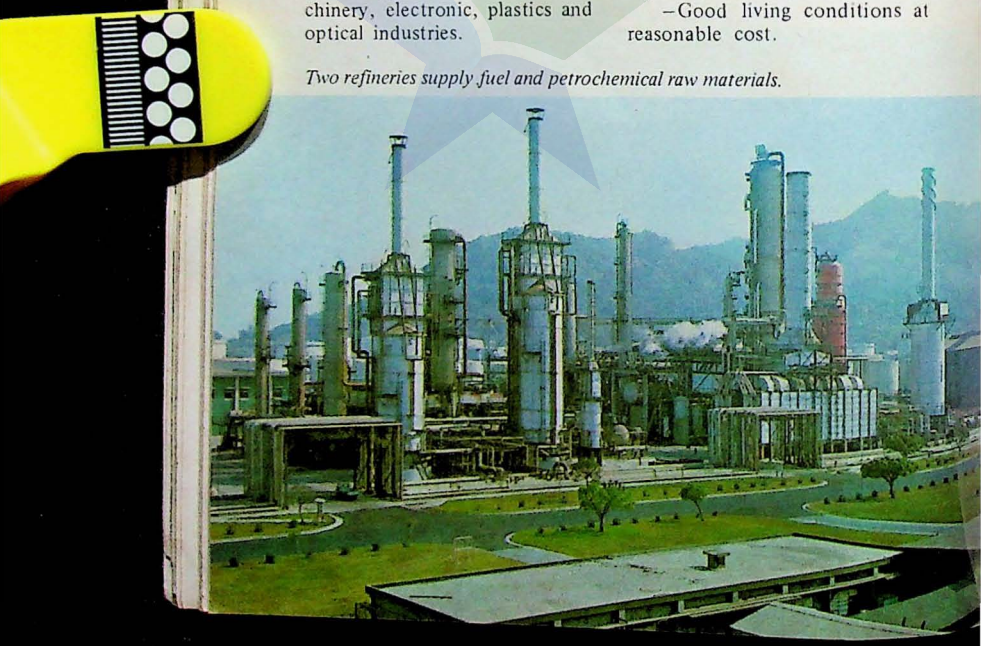
–Government investment services.

–Parks specially reserved for industry, including export processing zones.

–Credit and other supporting services and facilities.

–Good living conditions at reasonable cost.

Two refineries supply fuel and petrochemical raw materials.



Agriculture

78. What is the area of arable land?

The mountainous terrain reduces arable land to about 25 per cent of the total – slightly more than 2.3 million acres. The cultivated area was increased only 2 per cent between 1957 and 1970 through recovery of tidelands and expanded cultivation of uplands. Yet rice production rose from 1.84 million to 2.46 million metric tons in the same period and reached 2.7 million metric tons in 1976 as the result of improved farming methods. The island remains nearly self-sufficient in food despite the shortage of arable land and a population increase of about 2 per cent annually.

79. Who owns the farms?

Ninety per cent of farmland is in the hands of owner-tillers. This is in contrast to 61 per cent in 1949, when the government undertook one of the world's most successful programs of land reform.

The redistribution was carried out in three stages. In 1949, farm rents were reduced from the prevailing level of 50 per cent or more to 37½ per cent of the annual yield of the principal crop. In 1951, lands owned by the government were sold to tenant farmers. The third stage began in 1953 with passage of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act and was completed in less than two years.

This law limited the holdings of landlords to seven acres of rice land. The government bought up land in excess of this limit and resold it to tenants at a price equal to 2½ times the annual yield of the main crop. Farmers paid for their fields in 20 installments over a period of 10 years. There was no expropriation. Former landlords received full compensation in the form of crop bonds (70 per cent) and stock in four government corporations (30 per cent) that then passed into private ownership.

A total of 468,000 farmers

bought public land and 195,000 bought the farms they previously had rented from landlords.

80. How many people live on farms?

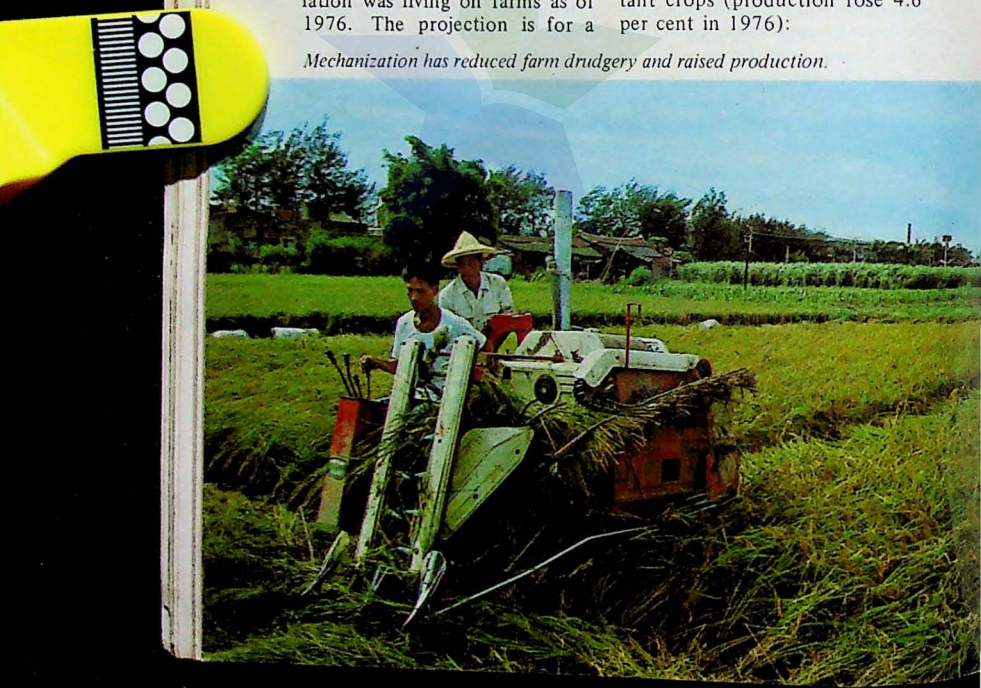
Agricultural population is declining steadily in proportion to the total and in 1970 began to decline in absolute numbers as well. The number of people living on farms passed the 6 million mark in 1969 for an all-time high but had fallen to about 5.5 million by the end of 1976.

About one-third of the population was living on farms as of 1976. The projection is for a drop to about 25 per cent in the next decade. However, farm emigration may be slowed by efforts to raise the rural standard of living and to disperse industry so as to create employment opportunities in farming areas.

81. What are the principal crops and production levels?

Rice continues to be the staff of life. The two 1976 *crops* totaled a record 2.7 million tons The forecast for 1977 was for another 2.7 million tons, which allows a surplus for storage or export. These are other important crops (production rose 4.6 per cent in 1976):

Mechanization has reduced farm drudgery and raised production.





Flowers do well in Taiwan. Chrysanthemums are especially popular.

	1976 (m/t)
Sugar cane	810,000
Sweet potatoes	1,820,000
Bananas	185,000
Pineapples	282,000
Oranges	397,000
Other fruit	430,000
Mushrooms	50,000
Onions	32,000
Asparagus	87,000
Other vegetables	2,170,000
Peanuts	26,000
Soybeans	52,000
Maize	110,000
Tea	25,000

Livestock production showed a 23.4 per cent increase in 1976 with this breakdown:

	1976 (head)
Hogs	5,300,000
Cattle	40,000
Chickens	62,930,000
Ducks	18,390,000
Geese	2,650,000
Turkeys	1,360,000

Milk output totaled 50,000 tons in 1976.

Forestry production showed a 1976 decline with this breakdown of the output: lumber, 730,000 cubic meters; firewood, 210,000 cubic meters; and industrial wood, 120,000 cubic meters.

Exports of processed and unprocessed farm and fishery products totaled US$1,020 million in 1976, including:

	US$ m.
Bananas	22
Other fruit	30
Fishery products	230
Other primary farm products	53
Sugar and products	250
Canned mushrooms	85
Canned asparagus	110
Canned vegetables and fruits	75
Others	165

82. Are forest reserves sufficient?

About 60 per cent of the land area is forested. The problem is not lack of timber but the inaccessibility and low quality of much of the stand. Exploitation of mountain resources is just beginning. Typhoons and heavy rains often disrupt transportation of logs from remote mountain areas to sawmills.

More than 200 species of Taiwan trees have economic value. The more important are spruce and fir, yellow and red cypress, hemlock, camphor, machilus and acacia. Reforestation is proceeding at a rate of more than 60,000 acres annually, about four times the cutover area.

83. How have fisheries been developed?

Stormy weather often interferes with coastal fishing. Even so, Taiwan is in a fortunate fisheries position. The warm current along the east coast attracts migratory fish. The Taiwan Strait in the west is a shallow continental shelf with abundant bottom fish.

Fisheries production in 1976 was 788,000 metric tons. Principal species are sardines, milk-

Ginger is an important ingredient of Chinese cooking and also an export.



fish, croaker, bonito and mackerel. A quarter of a million people earn their living from fishing. Small ports dot the coastlines. Government assistance has been given in port improvement and the construction of freezing facilities.

Deep-sea tuna fishing has become important during the last decade. Big clippers financed by international loans are fishing waters from Guam to the Atlantic. Most of the catches are sold abroad. Earnings from the export of marine products were about US$200 million in 1976. Prospects for further growth are complicated by the worldwide trend toward 200-mile fishery zones off the coasts of maritime states.

84. Do farmers have their own organizations?

The agricultural community is intensively organized into farmers' associations, irrigation associations and fruit marketing cooperatives. Farmers have direct control through election of their own officers.

Farmers' associations extend credit, buy fertilizer and other necessities, market crops, conduct extension programs and insure livestock. There are 273 township associations, 20 county



and municipal groups and a provincial association. Membership totals 867,000 households with more than 6 million people. Taipei City has 9 district associations, the Yangmingshan Bureau Association and the Taipei Municipal Association.

The 14 irrigation associations have membership of more than 900,000 households. They are self-governing and help the government encourage rotational irrigation to replace the wasteful constant flooding system for rice paddies.

A fruit and vegetable marketing cooperative with 7 branch offices has membership of nearly 95,000 households. It has increased the farmer's share of earnings from the export sale of bananas, oranges and other special crops.

85. What is the farm standard of living?

Average farm income doubled in the decade following the land reform program of 1953. Farmers are prosperous by Asian standards. They have built new houses, drying grounds, compost shelters, reservoirs and windbreaks.

More recently, the living standard of farm families has been falling behind that of their city cousins. This results partly from the more rapid growth of industry and partly from farm fragmentation, movement of farm labor to the cities and the higher prices the farmer must pay for means of production.

In the early 1970s, the government reduced the price of fertilizer and made low-interest loans available to encourage farm mechanization. Consolidation of scattered plots is under way to raise efficiency. Single-owner inheritance has been encouraged. Improvements are being made in farm marketing and management. Farm per capita income is rising faster in the mid-1970s.

86. Are other agricultural reforms in sight?

Since 1973, the government has been spending US$50 million or more annually on a farm modernization program. Loans at lower than conventional interest are made to farmers to buy power tillers, threshers and other machinery. The Central Bank is extending both short and long-term loans for cooperative farm and fishery projects, multiple land use projects, and expansion of production, transportation and marketing facilities to serve agriculture. One-year loans carry interest of 9.5 per cent; seven-year interest is 6 per cent. Farmers receive assistance not only from the Taiwan Provincial Government and agencies of the Central Government but also from the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. The American member of the Commission is appointed by the president of the United States.

Industry

87. What is the rate of industrial growth?

Industry grew by 23.5 per cent in 1976, led by mining (which had been losing ground previously) at 22.8 per cent. Manufacturing advanced by 24.4 per cent, public utilities by 21.5 per cent and construction by 17.7 per cent. Industrial growth of 13 per cent is forecast for 1977. Manufacturing's share is expected to be 14.7 per cent.

These were growth rates of principal manufacturing industries in 1976 with forecasts for 1977:

	1976	1977
Paper	18.5%	5.9%
Chemicals	20.7	6.7
Petroleum products	40.5	39.1
Basic metals	30.1	14.6
Metallic products	28.0	13.3
Machinery	27.8	11.6
Electrical apparatus	45.2	20.3
Transportation equipment	0.3	19.6
Foods	15.4	8.0
Textiles	18.1	9.0
Wood products	30	12.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	21.6	26.4
Rubber products	27.3	4.6

Predictions of reduced rates for 1977 are explained by the high recession recovery figures of 1976.

88. Which mineral resources serve industry?

Taiwan is not rich in natural resources. Those available have been exploited with increasing success in recent years. Production of minerals has tripled since 1952. Included are coal, gold, silver, copper, pyrites, crude oil, natural gas, sulfur, marble, talc, asbestos, dolomite, graphite and mica.

Coal reserves are estimated at about 220 million metric tons. Production increased by 90,000 tons to 3,230,000 tons in 1976. This was insufficient to meet demand and 170,000 tons of coal was imported. Taiwan has 151 mines and produced more than 5 million tons annually from 1964 through 1968. Seams are getting thinner and extraction costs have risen. Increased safety precautions also have raised costs.

Oil has not yet been discovered in commercially important quantities, although exploration continues on both land and sea. The Chinese Petroleum Corporation has been cooperating with several American companies in the offshore quest. Natural gas is a major resource. Reserves found on land exceed 32 million cubic meters. Sizable deposits have been discovered off the southwest coast but are not yet tapped.

Natural gas production from land wells was more than 1.8 billion cubic meters in 1976. Gas is used both as a fuel and a raw material for fertilizer, plastics, synthetic textiles and other petrochemicals.

89. Is the supply of electric power sufficient?

Rapid growth of industry and the rising standard of living necessitated a production increase of about 14 per cent annually from 1961 through 1973. Generation was 4,084 million kilowatt hours in 1961, 19,805 million kwh in 1973 and 28,877 million kwh in 1976. The 1976 growth rate was 17.4 per cent.

Installed capacity stood at 5.4 million kilowatts at the end of 1976. For that year, about 26 per cent of generation was from 29 hydro plants and 74 per cent from 13 thermal plants. Taipower will have installed capacity of some 11 million kilowatts by 1983, when the third of three nuclear plants will be completed. Two nuclear plants, each with two generators, are already under construction in northern Taiwan. The third will be built in the south. Total nuclear capacity will be 5,232,000 kilowatts.

Thermal generation is principally from oil imported from the Middle East. Power rates had to be raised by as much as 134 per cent in 1974 as a result of the sharp rise in the cost of crude oil, which is transported in the Chinese Petroleum Corporation's own tankers. Another increase of about 20 per cent was imposed in December of 1976. Even so, the cost of electricity remained lower than in most other Asian countries. The 1977 basic rate of 3.33 U.S. cents per kilowatt hour compared with 4.88 cents in Japan, 4.51 in South Korea and 4.01 in Malaysia.

Only a fraction of 1 per

cent of the 16.5 million people in Taiwan did not have household electricity as of the end of 1976. The rural electrification program will be completed before the end of the 1970s.

90. Which are the biggest export industries:

When the U.S. aid program began in 1951, most of Taiwan's cloth had to be imported. The textile industry was given top priority to end this drain on foreign exchange.

In 1976, textiles topped the export list with sales of more than US$2,475 million. A full range of low-cost, high-quality textiles and products is available on the domestic market and for sale throughout the world. Included are cottons, wools, silks, synthetics and blends.

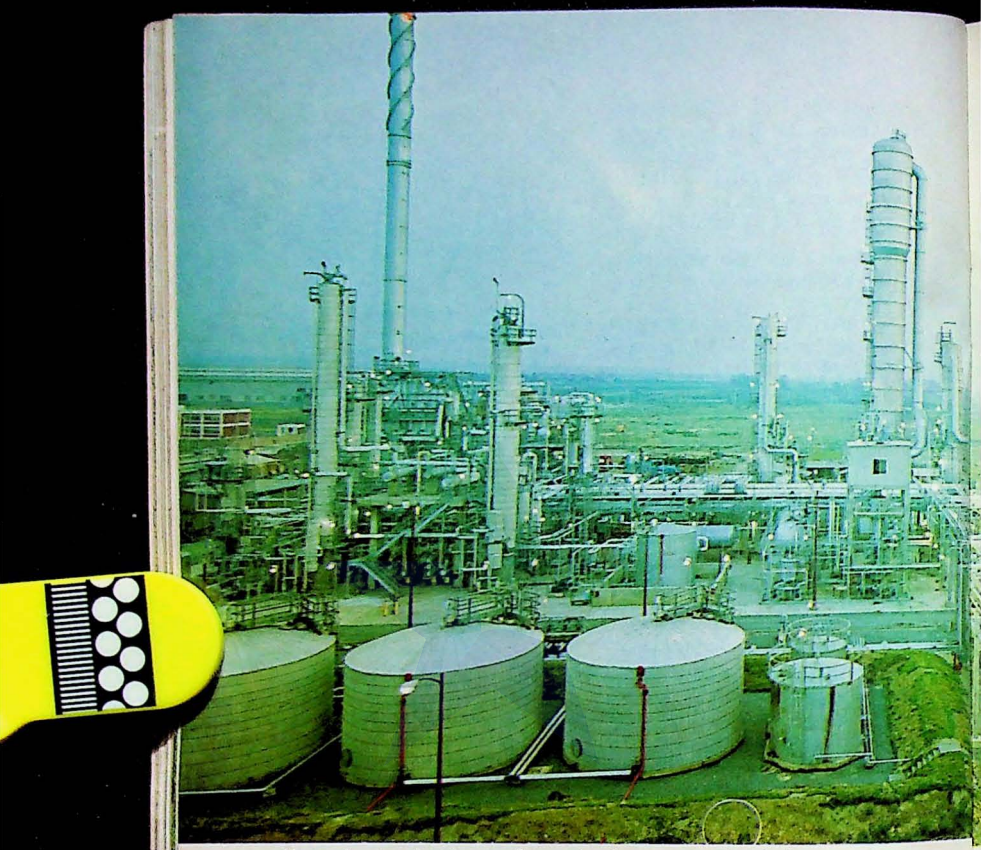
Taiwan produces only a little cotton and wool. But its natural gas is a raw material for man-made fibers. Several synthetic plants are already operating and others are under construction. The garment industry is making underwear, shirts, dresses, children's wear and sweaters for export and home consumption.

Exports of electrical machinery reached US$2,030 million in 1976 with television sets, radios and other home entertainment products setting the pace. Plastics has moved into third place among exports. The 1976 volume was US$572 million.

Such products as textiles, shoes, canned mushrooms and some wood products have bumped into tariff walls in some countries. Entrepreneurs have maintained high production levels by seeking new markets and upgrading quality.

91. Does Taiwan have steel and other metal industries?

Construction of a big integrated steel mill is under way at Kaohsiung. Partial processing began in 1977 and full production of 1.5 million metric tons annually will begin in 1978. Initial cost will run close to US$1 billion as a result of rising prices for the sophisticated equipment. Capacity will be increased to 2.7 million metric tons in 1980 and to 6 million m/t in 1983. Facilities to be placed in operation in 1978 will include coke and linter plants; blast furnace and basic oxygen steel production equipment; continuous casters for the production of billets and slabs; plate, rod and bars; and necessary processing, warehousing and shipping auxiliaries. The scheduled 1978 output includes 150,000 metric tons of pig iron, 245,000 m/t of ingot, 400,000 m/t of plate, 300,000 m/t of wire and 300,000 m/t of rods. Construction and training is being carried out in cooperation with US Engineers and Consultants Inc., a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, which is not an investor.



New polyester plant is one of many turning out petrochemicals.

Originally conceptualized as a joint operation of the government and private industry, the China Steel Corporation is to be an enterprise wholly owned by the state but with a large grant of autonomy.

Taiwan output of steel, iron and products was about 2 million metric tons in 1976. However, only three plants are of any size. Smaller plants have out-of-date equipment. Main products are rods and bars for use in reinforced concrete construction, and wire and cable. The new mill's 1.5 million m/t capacity can be absorbed domes-



tically. Any surplus resulting from expansion will be exported.

Aluminum processing is a major industry. Production of ingot was 25,700 metric tons in 1976. Expansion projects are under way.

Machinery manufacturing is one of the fastest growing divisions of industry. With 1971 as 100, the index of metals, machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment production stood at 250 as 1976 ended. Products include textile machinery, diesel engines, machine tools, generators and motors and a variety of electrical

equipment.

92. What are other important industrial products?

The range is from pins to trucks, from artificial flowers to supertankers. Vehicles include buses, trucks, automobiles, motorcycles, scooters and bicycles. Productions of bikes was 1.5 million in 1976, mostly for export. Locally made electrical appliances include refrigerators, air conditioners, television sets, radios, washing machines and fans. Telephone sets and switchboards are exported. Cameras and watches are made.

Plywood and furniture are ranking exports. Taiwan produces its own fluorescent lamps, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, paper and stationery – in fact, most daily necessities, although many of these must compete with imports.

Completed in 1976 was the first of the Ten Basic Construction Projects – the China Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Kaohsiung. One 450,000-ton tanker will be delivered in 1977 and another in 1978. Construction capacity is 1.5 million tons annually with another 2.5 million tons of repairs. The world's second largest drydock can handle vessels of up to 1 million tons. Although CSBC was completed at a time of depression in shipbuilding, orders are in hand for a number of bulk carriers and other vessels in addition to the tankers.

The Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation at Keelung has capacity of 350,000 tons of construction and 2 million tons of repairs annually. Several of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation's 100,000-ton tankers were built by TSBC.

93. What is the source of gasoline and lubricants?

Taiwan refines petroleum products from crude oil shipped from the Middle East and Indonesia. The refinery at Kaohsiung has capacity of 300,000 barrels daily and is the core of a growing petrochemical industry. Opened at Taoyuan near Taipei in 1976 was a second refinery with capacity of 100,000 barrels daily. Its farm of six tanks will hold 763,000 kiloliters.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are the principal suppliers of crude. The Republic of China has close relations with Saudi Arabia and opened direct air service to Jeddah in 1976. Several technical teams are working with the Saudi Arabians in agriculture and industry.

Export of refined petroleum products earned more than US$-122 million in 1976. CPC products include gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other fuel oils, lubricants and such petrochemical intermediates as ethylene, acrylontrile, ethylene dichloride, acetylene, propylene and styrene.

94. Can Taiwan keep up with construction demand?

Construction has been among the leading industries for several years. Despite a 1973-74 ban on buildings of over four stories – ordered because of overheated prices and a shortage of materials – construction never faltered even during the recession. With 1971 as 100, the construction index stood at 132.9 in 1972, 149.8 in 1973, 169.3 in 1974, 207.9 in 1975 and approximately 235 in 1976.

Office space was overbuilt in the early 1970s. Not so housing, which is still short despite the renewed construction of apartment buildings of 10 to 12 stories. These are partially sold before the ground is broken. Prices are high, partly because the demand for close-in sites has driven up the cost of land. Most construction materials are made locally, including cement, structural steel, brick and tile, plywood, glass, aluminum window frames, electrical wiring and fixtures, sanitary wares and pipe.

Housing demand will be strong for years. Public housing is also under construction. Plans call for 50,000 units during the 1976-81 six-year plan. The building construction industry will remain a bulwark of the economy.

A full range of electrical appliances is made by local industry.



95. What is the extent of the food processing industry?

Canned food exports totaled US$167.5 million in 1976. Frozen foods are in mounting demand. A number of Chinese delicacies are dehydrated. The canned food leaders are asparagus, mushrooms and pineapple, but tomato products and other fruits and vegetables are coming up fast. Asparagus and mushrooms were not even processed until the 1960s.

Chinese specialties are in worldwide demand, including litchis, bamboo shoots and water chestnuts. Instant noodles, rice and prepared dinners are catching on at home and for export – a quick meal from a package of dehydrated food mixed with hot water.

96. Do products of Kinmen and Matsu differ from those of Taiwan?

Twenty years ago, the offshore islands didn't grow much of anything. Trees were planted on Kinmen to break the prevailing wind. That encouraged belief in the fertility of the soil. Kinmen is now self-sufficient in food, including rice. The sorghum of the island makes the finest kaoliang (sometimes called liquid dynamite by imbibers) in the world. Matsu is rocky and infertile, and no place for rice. Nevertheless, these islands off the mouth of the Min River are now growing their own vegetables and sending their fish to market in Taiwan.

Taichung is the first port opened on the west central coast.



Transportation and communications

97. What is the land transport situation?

Rail and highway networks are among the best in East Asia. Electrification of the mainline railroad and construction of a North-South, island-long freeway are under way.

The 2,300 miles of standard and narrow gauge railways carry more than 400,000 passengers and nearly 50,000 tons of freight daily. Tourist expresses with individual reclining seats and dining car service take from five to six hours for the trip between Taipei and Kaohsiung, the two biggest cities.

Highways total about 11,000 miles. Cross-island highways are open in the north, south and central parts of the island. These roads open up the scenic Central Mountain Range to tourism, make possible the exploitation of agricultural and mineral resources, and provide the east coast with market access to the more heavily populated west.

Electrification of 600 miles of the west coast mainline was started in 1975 under contracts with General Electric of the United States and Britain and E.M. Ericksson of Sweden. Total cost – including locomotives, transmission and communications systems, power substations, traffic control and replacement of tracks – will be more than US$500 million. Carrying capacity will be increased by a third, running times reduced by the same amount and energy consumption cut by about one-half. Completion is set for late 1978.

Work began late in 1973 on the North Bend Railroad to link the west coast system with the narrow gauge line between Hualien and Taitung on the east coast. Crews are working southward from Suao, where the west coast line now ends, and northward from Hualien. The narrow gauge track will be replaced. The new route must penetrate one of the most rugged parts of the Central Mountain Range. Nineteen tunnels will

make up nearly 20 miles of the 55-mile route. The 35 bridges will have a length of almost 4 miles. The first section of the line was opened in 1975. Sixteen miles long, it connects Hualien with Hsincheng and serves a new cement plant. The railroad will speed exploitation of marble and other mineral resources of the east coast and is expected to lead to an influx of population along Taiwan's "last frontier."

The North-South Freeway of 235 miles will link the northern port of Keelung and the southern harbor city of Kaohsiung by way of Taipei. Construction began in 1971 and is to be completed by the end of 1978. Several sections have been opened. Cost of the road will exceed US$1,200 million but this will be repaid in tolls in less than 20 years. Tangible economic benefits are estimated at nearly US$2,000 million by 1995. The rate of investment return is figured at 20.25 per cent annually. Driving time for the full distance will be reduced from 10 to 5 hours. Highway buses will be able to equal the schedules of the newly electrified railroad.

98. How large is the merchant marine?

The Republic of China had 170 ships totaling 2.1 million DWT at the end of 1976. Most are privately owned. Service is offered to American, European, African, Australian and Asian ports. If Chinese vessels flying foreign flags of convenience were counted, the ROC merchant fleet would be one of the biggest in the world. About 40 per cent of incoming international cargo moved aboard ROC flag vessels in 1976. Intra-island cargo is confined largely to coal and other bulk commodities.

99. Which are the major harbors?

In order of cargo handling volume, the three international ports are Kaohsiung in the southwest, Keelung at the northern tip of the island and Hualien in the northeast. Nearly 59 million metric tons of cargo was handled in 1976. Kaohsiung led with more than 39 million tons, followed by Keelung with about 19 million and Hualien with more than 1 million.

All three ports have been continuously expanded to keep up with economic growth and the needs of foreign trade. A second harbor entrance was opened at Kaohsiung in 1975. The harbor is now able to accommodate vessels of up to 100,000 tons. Eventual cargo handling capacity will be 100 million tons annually.

Construction was started in 1973 on the west-central port of Taichung. This new harbor will have cargo capacity of 12 million tons upon completion in

1982. Three million tons can be handled in 1977 with completion of the first phase of construction late in 1976.

Work has begun on auxiliary ports for both Kaohsiung and Keelung. That for Kaohsiung is at Anping to the north. It will be completed in 1978 at a cost of US$10.5 million and will accommodate ships of up to 5,000 tons. Suao is southeast of Keelung and will relieve some of northern Taiwan's port congestion. Suao's expansion from fishing to commercial port will cost US$168 million and be completed in 1981.

Kaohsiung is the shipbreaking capital of the world. One hundred and sixty-six vessels totaling in excess of 1.7 million tons were dismantled in 1976. The scrap is the principal source of raw material for the iron and steel industry.

100. What are the air services?

Taiwan is on the main route between Tokyo and Hongkong, the most heavily traveled air corridor in Asia. As of early 1977, about 160 flights were arriving and departing Taipei's Sungshan airport daily. More than 4.3 million passengers and nearly 120,000 metric tons of freight were handled in 1976. Boeing 747 Jumbos began landing at Sungshan in 1970.

Kaohsiung International Airport was opened to passenger service in 1972 with direct flights to and from Hongkong. Construction began in 1975 on a new international airport for Taipei. The location is near Taoyuan and about 19 miles west of Taipei but less than half an hour's drive via the new North-South Freeway. The first phase will be completed in 1978. Taoyuan then will have three runways, six parallel taxiways and capacity to handle 64 aircraft at one time. There will be three terminals for international flights and one for domestic service.

China Airlines is the Republic of China's international flag carrier. It flies Boeing 747s and 707s to Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco via Tokyo and will begin Boeing 747SP nonstop flights to the U.S. west coast in mid-1977. Asian service in Boeing 707s and 727s reaches Manila, Hongkong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Jakarta. Foreign passenger carriers with flights to Taipei are Cathay Pacific Airways, Korean Air Lines, Malaysia Airline System, Northwest Orient Airlines, Philippines Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Thai International, Pan American World Airways and Japan Asia Airways. CAL and Japan Air Lines ended service after the Japanese signed an accord with Peiping. JAA later replaced JAL and CAL returned to Tokyo.

CAL and Far Eastern Air Transport have frequent domestic flights to Hualien, Kaoshiung,



Taroko Gorge road was hewn from the granite and marble walls.

Makung in the Penghu (Pescadores), Tainan, Taichung and Taitung. Helicopter flights are made from Taichung to Lishan in the Central Mountain Range.

101. What is the status of postal services?

Nearly 9,800 post offices and more than 8,650 stamp-selling agencies provide such services as delivery of letters and parcels, issuance of money orders and postal gift coupons, and life insurance. Mail routes exceed 200,000 miles. In cities, regular deliveries are made four times daily and special deliveries around the clock. Volume of letters and parcels was 720 million in 1976.

Attractive new sets of stamps of interest to philatelists are issued frequently. Information may be obtained from the philatelic section, Directorate General of Posts, Taipei.

Postal savings had risen to US$1,200 million at the end of 1976. With post offices conveniently located in every community, the people had more

than quadrupled the total of money deposited in passbook and time deposits since the end of 1971.

102. Are advances being made in telecommunications?

More than 1.3 million telephones were in service in 1977. Principal cities have been converted to the dial system. Intercity dialing has begun. Taipei telephone numbers went from six to seven digits in 1975.

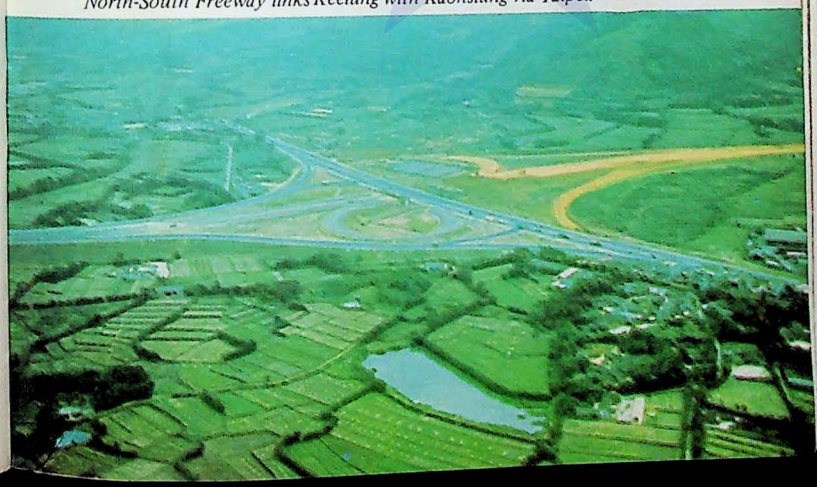
Ground stations link Taiwan with Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites. The first provides telephone and television circuits to Japan and the United States, and the Indian Ocean link connects with Europe and Africa.

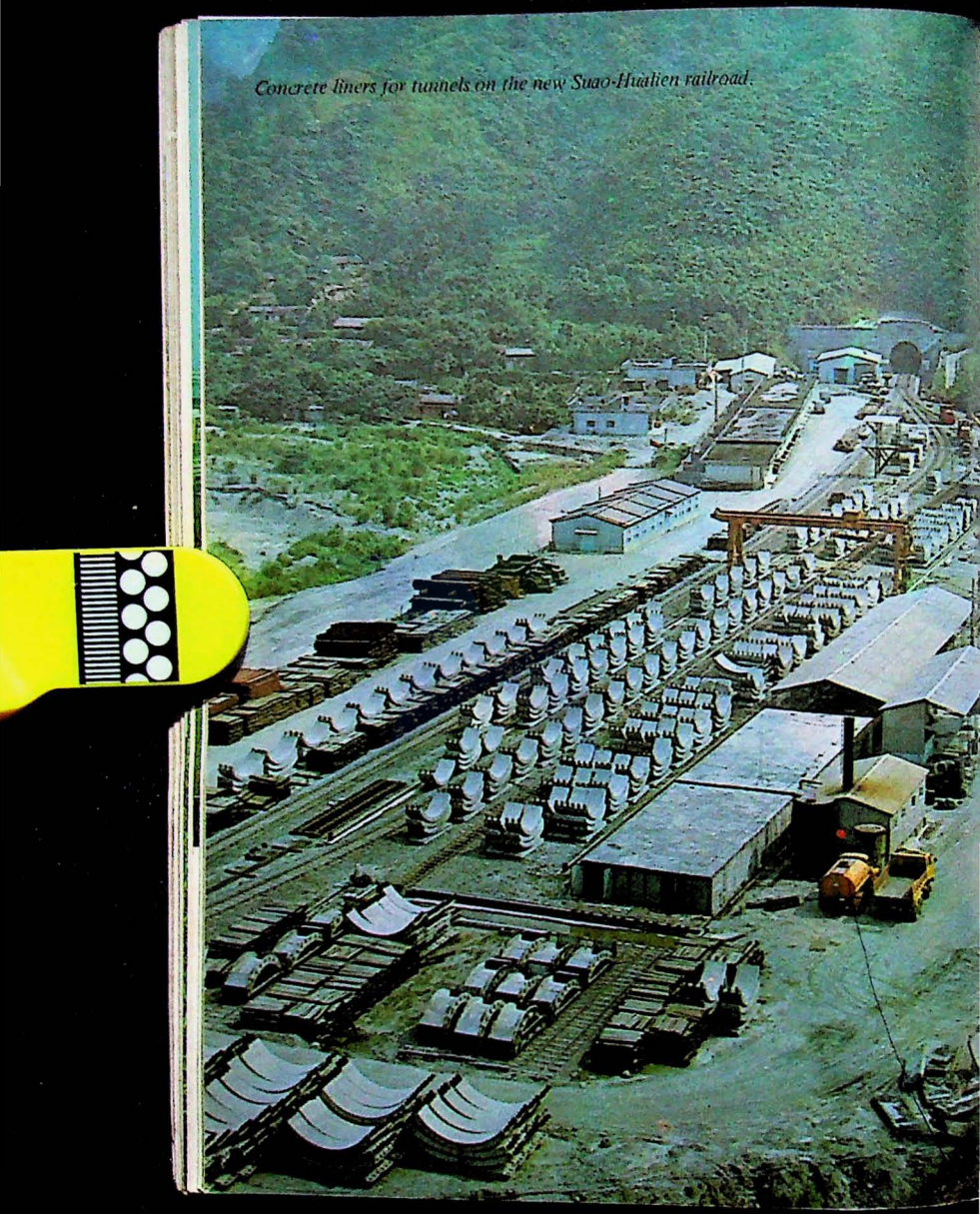
Over-the-horizon microwave sends calls to Hongkong and the Philippines. Television signals of the three Taiwan networks are conveyed by microwave from a mountaintop near Taipei to repeater stations on both west and east coasts down island.

103. Can you send a telegram in Chinese?

There are two methods. The newer is facsimile. The ideographic characters themselves are transmitted. The older way is by numerical code. A number is assigned to each of the several thousand characters in common use. The number is transmitted and decoded at the receiving end. A Chinese language teleprinter connects Taipei with New York via satellite. Transmission speed is 80 Chinese characters per minute. The keyboard has 600 keys with 8 characters to each key. Computerization of the Chinese language has begun and is expected to be useful in the printing of books and magazines.

North-South Freeway links Keelung with Kaohsiung via Taipei.





Concrete liners for tunnels on the new Suao-Hualien railroad.

Cities and urban development

104. Are there many big cities?

The number is surprisingly large for a recently rural island. The five biggest are Taipei, Kaohsiung, Tainan, Taichung and Keelung.

Taipei passed the 2 million mark in 1974. The temporary capital of the Republic of China, this city near the island's northern tip became a Special Municipality in mid-1967 and is co-equal with Taiwan Province and directly under control of the Executive Yuan (Cabinet). Hill-ringed Taipei is highly industrialized and a cultural center. Most of the leading universities and colleges are located here.

Kaohsiung is 225 miles south of Taipei and has a population of 1 million. It is the biggest port and a major industrial center. Located on land reclaimed from Kaohsiung harbor is the island's first and biggest export processing center. The River of Love runs through the city and Cheng Ching Lake with its Grand Hotel and golf course is nearby.

Tainan is the ancient Dutch capital and a bustling city of half a million. Just north of Kaohsiung, it is an agricultural and military center. Old fortifications and temples abound.

Taichung means mid-Taiwan, just as Taipei means north-Taiwan. It is a farm market center, point of entry to the high mountains and the site of a rapidly growing export processing zone. Population is half a million.

Keelung at nearly 350,000 is the port for Taipei and one of the rainiest cities in the world. Coal mines and scenic seascapes are found just outside the city.

105. Has geography played an important role in the distribution of population?

All of the big cities lie on the plains of the west coast. Keelung and Taipei are close together, as are Tainan and Kaohsiung. Taichung is in the mid-

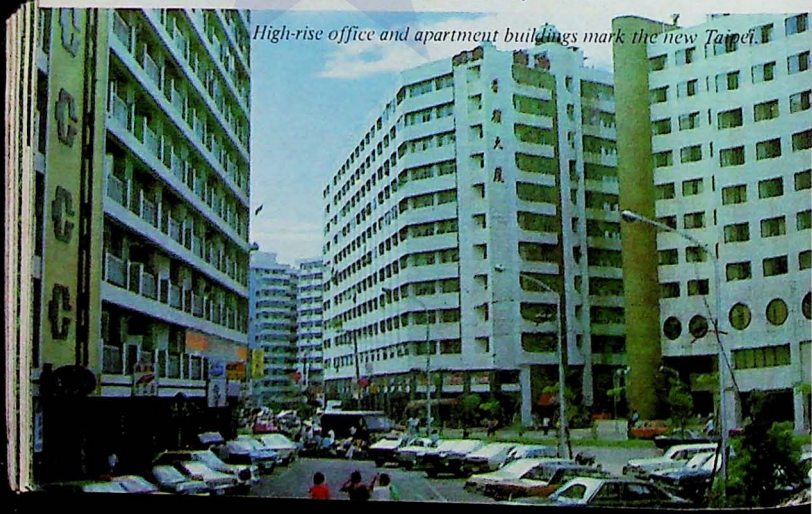
dle, about equidistant from Keelung and Kaohsiung. The three east coast counties have only about 1 million of Taiwan's 16.5 million people. Taipei developed as the island's transportation hub. Population of the Taipei metropolitan area was about 4 million in 1977.

106. What are the other administrative divisions?

The 16 counties range in size from Hualien at nearly 1,800 square miles to the Penghu islands, also making up a county, with less than 50 square miles. Taipei county has a population of 1.7 million. Changhua county has also gone over a million. Nearing that mark are Tainan, Kaohsiung, Chiayi, Pingtung, Taichung and Yunlin counties. Mayors preside over cities and magistrates over counties. In each case there are also popularly elected representative bodies. At the top of the administrative pyramid is the Provincial Government with its Governor and Assembly.

107. What is the urban versus farm population situation?

Farm population is declining steadily as urban industrial, commercial and service employment opportunities increase. Rural dwellers made up about 34 per cent of the population in 1977. A further loss to 31 per cent is projected by 1981. Housing is the big problem of the cities. Various levels of government are undertaking slum clearance and construction of low-cost apartments. Private capital is financing construction of tens of thousands of new units annually.



High-rise office and apartment buildings mark the new Taipei.

Social security

108. What social insurance programs are operating?

Nearly a third of the population is covered by a social security program for more than 1.7 million workers, fishermen and sugar cane farmers. Benefits are provided for injury, disability, childbirth, old age and death. The employer pays three-fourths of the premium, the employee the rest. This program was started in 1950. Since 1958, government employees of all levels have been covered by a similar program. The government paid 65 per cent of the cost for the 375,000 enrolled as of the end of 1976.

109. Are employment services provided?

The Taiwan Vocational Assistance Center was established in 1956 to serve both employers and workers. In addition to bringing workers and jobs together, the center encourages vocational training. The demand for skilled workers continues to exceed the supply. Special services are provided for returning students. Unemployment was only 1.58 per cent as of early 1977.

110. What benefits are extended to retired servicemen?

Responsibility for helping retired and disabled veterans is vested in the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen (VACRS). The organization operates hospitals, homes for the disabled, farms, fish cultivation ponds, mines, logging stations and construction companies building highways and other projects both in Taiwan and overseas. Rehabilitation and handicraft training centers have been established.

VACRS found jobs for thousands of veterans and produced goods worth more than US$200 million in 1976. The Retired Servicemen's Engineering Agency was a major employer and completed the Southern Cross-Island

Highway well ahead of schedule in 1972. An office was opened in Guam to seek new South Pacific contracts. VACRS crews are working in Diego Garcia, Saudi Arabia and other distant places.

Veterans are eligible to take special examinations for enrollment in colleges and other schools.

111. Is there need for relief programs?

Article 155 of the Constitution requires the government to take care of the aged, of those unable to earn a living and of the victims of calamities. The Taiwan Provincial Government and Taipei City Government provide free medical assistance to the poor and direct relief as required. No one starves and no one lacks for a roof in Taiwan. The number of people classified as "very poor" has been steadily shrinking as a result of compulsory education and the job opportunities produced by economic prosperity.

Those in need of assistance can apply to local governments or to religious and other private charitable organizations. Government agencies find jobs for employables. Buddhist, Christian and nonsectarian agencies help the underprivileged as well as the destitute.

112. Are slums being eradicated?

Taipei City has eliminated thousands of squatter shacks in the last few years. This program proceeds only as rapidly as new public housing can be constructed. Slums are not much of a problem outside of Taipei and Kaohsiung, which have found themselves short of housing because of the influx of job seekers from the countryside. More than 92,000 low cost housing units will be built between 1975 and the end of the decade at a cost of nearly US$500 million.

113. What public health services are offered?

No one in Taiwan need be without medical care. Many families are covered by insurance. Those who are not and cannot afford treatment may turn to provincial institutions or private charitable organizations.

The island is one of the healthiest places in Asia and the only one certified as having eradicated malaria. No cases of cholera or smallpox have been reported for many years. Campaigns against tuberculosis and venereal diseases are under way. Emphasis is placed on maternal and child health and environmental sanitation.

Registered medical personnel numbered 59,531 in 1977. Of these 15,911 were physicians. Others included 3,322 herb doctors, 2,575 dentists, 6,798 pharmacists, 185 medical technicians,



Municipalities and many schools have their own swimming pools.

12,717 nurses, 11,450 midwives, 2,550 pharmacy assistants, 300 dental assistants, 70 laboratory assistants and 3,653 hospital attendants. The count of medical institutions was 9,241 and there were 30,438 hospital beds.

Assisting in public health work are the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and several other U.S. and international private and public agencies. Health programs are carried out by the Red Cross Society of China, the Taiwan Tuberculosis Association, the Family Planning Association and the 4-H Clubs.

114. Is medicine private or public?

Essentially private, except for the hospitals and medical and nursing corps of the military services. Most of those insured under government programs are cared for by private practitioners and in private hospitals under contract with the government. The Republic of China's experience has been that this arrangement assures a maximum quality of medical care at the lowest possible cost.

A free choice of doctors is allowed whenever possible even at the clinics serving government-insured patients. There is no additional charge for allowing the patient this prerogative of private medicine.

115. Are hospitals and clinics sufficient?

Demand for medical and hospital services is growing faster than doctors can be trained and hospitals opened. No sick person is turned away. But some big, especially well-equipped hospitals must sometimes place beds in corridors and turn down patients whose need for hospitalization is marginal.

Because of low cost care in wards and the insurance program, some patients occupy hospital beds longer than necessary. They are more easily admitted than discharged.

New hospital construction by the government and private interests is a continuous process. Several new hospitals are under construction. Visitors to Taiwan will note a huge new building just across the street from the Mandarin Hotel near the Taipei airport. It is a memorial hospital built by Wang Yung-ching, the plastics king of Taiwan.

116. Does Taiwan have herbal and acupuncture practitioners?

Both these branches of Chinese medicine are practiced on Taiwan. Research and experimentation is under way to assure the development of these ancient healing arts as scientifically based branches of modern medical care. Herb remedies are being classified and tested both in the laboratory and empirically.

Acupuncture was making quiet progress on Taiwan long before the Chinese Communists sought to claim this ancient art as exclusively theirs. Western physicians and scientists have been coming to Taiwan for the last 20 years to study with acupuncture specialists. Seminars for Western MDs interested in acupuncture are held annually. Doctors trained in Western medicine are giving acupuncture treatments and recording the results at some of Taiwan's biggest and most progressive hospitals.

There is no pretense that herb medicine and acupuncture are panaceas. Both have their place in Taiwan medicine, and they are licensed and supervised. If they are not efficacious, the patient has the best of Western medicine and surgery at his service.

117. Is there a pharmaceutical industry?

Twenty years ago, almost all pharmaceuticals except Chinese herb medicines were imported. Now imports are controlled, although still large.

The pharmaceutical industry of today is making most of the old familiar remedies and keeping up with the world of antibiotics and other miracle drugs. Investment in pharmaceuticals has been forthcoming from some of the biggest foreign suppliers.

Pharmaceutical quality is up to international standard. Under a law recently enacted, drugstores must have a licensed graduate pharmacist on duty. The Chinese people have a penchant for prescribing for themselves and government has moved to protect them against themselves. The old days of the layman buying anything in the pharmacopoeia without a prescription are gone forever.

Mass communications

118. Which are the leading newspapers and magazines?

Thirty-one daily newspapers have a total circulation in excess of 1.5 million copies daily. Four are in English: The China Post, China News and mimeographed Economic News and Express News with both morning and afternoon editions.

Principal Chinese papers are the Central Daily News, New Life Daily News, United Daily News and China Times.

Magazines range from weeklies to quarterlies and numbered 1,500 in early 1977. Among the most popular are Central Monthly, China Mainland Studies, Coronet, Rambler and Biographical Literature.

119. Are there many press agencies?

In 1945, there was just one, a branch of the Central News Agency Inc. Today 44 agencies are serving newspapers and radio and TV stations. The oldest is CNA, established at Canton in 1924 and with bureaus and correspondents throughout the world. CNA exchanges news with more than 20 foreign agencies and serves overseas Chinese papers as well as those of Taiwan. Many of the other Taiwan agencies specialize – as in military, youth, overseas Chinese and mainland news.

120. How many books are published?

Output of some 1,485 publishers was 3,236 titles and nearly 6 million copies in 1976. The Republic of China has not adhered to the Universal Copyright Convention. However the export of books and phonograph records which are reproduced without permission of the copyright holders is strictly forbidden. Increasing numbers of foreign books are published with approval of copyright owners.



Live audiences add interest to programs of three TV networks.

121. What is the extent of radio coverage?

One hundred and eleven stations were on the air early in 1977. Every county and municipality has at least one station. This is probably the world's biggest concentration of radio broadcasting in terms of area. The estimated count of receivers is more than 4 million, or more than 1 per family.

The Broadcasting Corporation of China, which was established in 1928, has 11 stations, including an FM network. The armed forces has its own network. The Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Company has a privately owned network of 7 stations. Programming totals about 1,600 hours daily.

BCC broadcasts to the Chinese mainland as the Voice of Free China on 6 medium wave and 10 short wave bands. More than 45 programs are beamed to the mainland daily with a strong accent on news. Educational programs concentrate on the social sciences and humanities in response to thousands of letters received from the mainland. Peiping bans any objective study of these disciplines.

122. How has Taiwan television developed?

The first educational and

commercial stations were established in 1962. A second commercial station went on the air in 1969 and a third in 1971. All are now network operations reaching every part of the island. Studios and primary transmitters are in Taipei with repeater stations at Taichung, Kaohsiung, Hualien and Taitung.

The educational station, which was combined with the commercial outlet established in 1971, offers college and high school courses for credit in the morning hours. Sciences, languages and vocational subjects are included along with the social sciences and humanities.

Programming of the three networks adds up to nearly 200 hours weekly, mostly in color. The majority of domestic shows are live: news and commentary, weather, drama, Chinese opera, vocal and instrumental music, dance, quizzes, sports, public events and service, homemaking, children's programs and comedy. Foreign shows are on film and include some of the leading American series and specials plus occasional programs of Korean, English, German and other European origin. Only a few foreign shows are dubbed. Most are broadcast in the original language with Chinese subtitles. Moon landings and the Little League world championship baseball series have been aired live via the Pacific satellite.

Sets in use total more than 2½ million. In Taipei, there is a set for virtually every family. For the rest of Taiwan the proportion is 2 sets for every 3 families. More affluent households are replacing black and white receivers with color. Most of these sets are made or assembled in Taiwan. The 1976 export of TV sets, principally by U.S.-owned companies, exceeded 2.5 million.

123. Is there a movie industry?

Three major studios and a number of independents are making features, documentaries and newsreels for Taiwan and overseas Chinese communities. The 1976 output included 105 Mandarin (Peiping dialect) films, most in wide screen and color. Asian Film Festival awards have been made to pictures, performers, directors and technical personnel of the Taiwan industry.

Television has virtually put the Taiwan dialect movie makers out of business. Small town exhibitors specializing in these films have had to close their doors. Mandarin films have the advantage of overseas markets and are beginning to make a comeback against TV competition. The count of movie houses was 425 in 1976, down from 740 at the start of the TV era. Another 400 or so operate in rural areas during the slack farming season of winter.

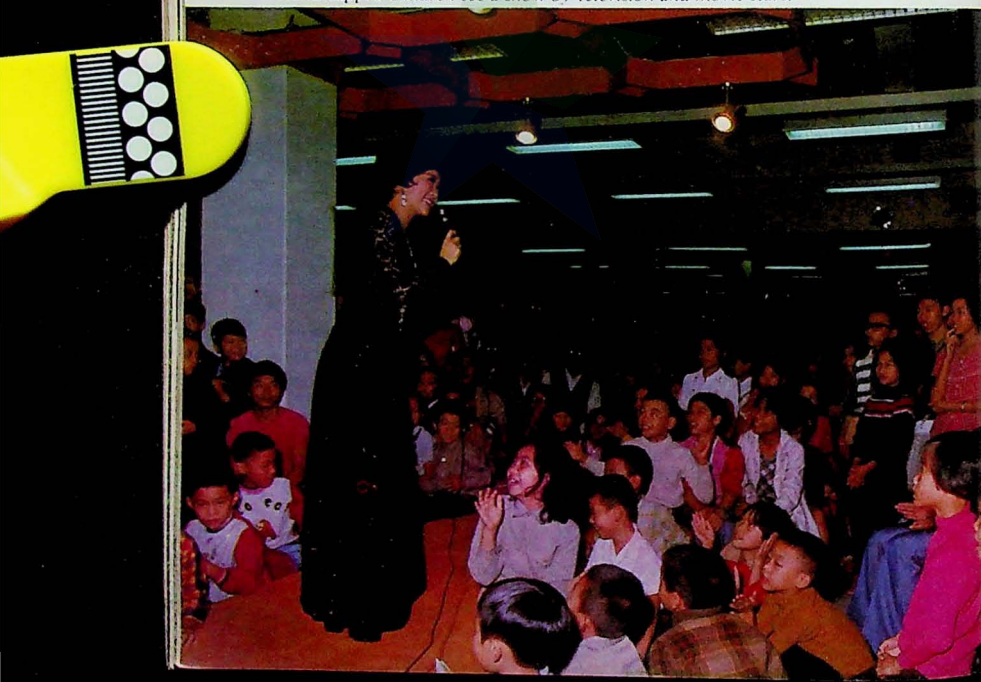
124. What is the cultural im-

pact of the mass media?

Before 1960, Taiwan life was slow and simple. Customs and dress changed with seeming reluctance. Worldliness was often associated with wickedness. Today's cities are sophisticated and the people of the countryside are entering the 20th century. The consequences are obviously not all good but such changes were an inevitable consequence of Taiwan industrialization.

The mass media have played an important role not only in the modernization process but also in helping to keep progress within the bounds of Chinese thought and culture. Television, for example, has accepted the obligation to censor extremes of sex and violence. Newspapers have provided editorial guidance. Magazines have engaged in extended consideration of the problems which have accompanied a faster-paced way of life. Transistor radios keep people up with the world even in the paddy at the height of rice planting time.

Handicapped children see a show by television and movie stars.



Tourism

125. How does a tourist get to the island?

Most come by air (see Question 100). Taiwan is only a few hours from any place in the Far East, about 14 hours from the U.S. Pacific Coast and less than a full day from Europe. Many shipping lines call at Keelung and Kaohsiung. Both are ports of call on round-the-world cruises. Stopovers in Taiwan involve no additional travel expense. More than 1 million visitors came to Taiwan in 1976.

126. Where should travelers stay and which are the best places to eat?

Taipei has more than 100 hotels of international standard with about 12,000 first-class rooms. The Taipei Hilton opened in 1973. The Grand Hotel, which has been ranked as one of the world's top 10, completed a large high-rise addition. Other leading hotels include the President, Ambassador, Mandarin, China, Central, Imperial, Leofoo and First. Rates are in the range of US$25 to $35 a day. Smaller hotels have excellent accommodations for as low as US$15 to $20 a day. Kaohsiung's many hotels are the equal of Taipei's. Hotels in Taichung, Tainan and Hualien are smaller but comfortable. Friendly service will be found everywhere.

All tourist hotels serve both Chinese and Western cuisine. The larger ones may have restaurants offering several styles of Chinese cookery. Some have Japanese dining rooms as well. Restaurants abound in larger cities. The principal provincial specialties are those of Canton, Shanghai, Hunan, Szechwan, Peiping and Taiwan. There are many Mongolian and Korean barbecue restaurants. Taipei has several theater restaurants serving Cantonese cuisine and presenting



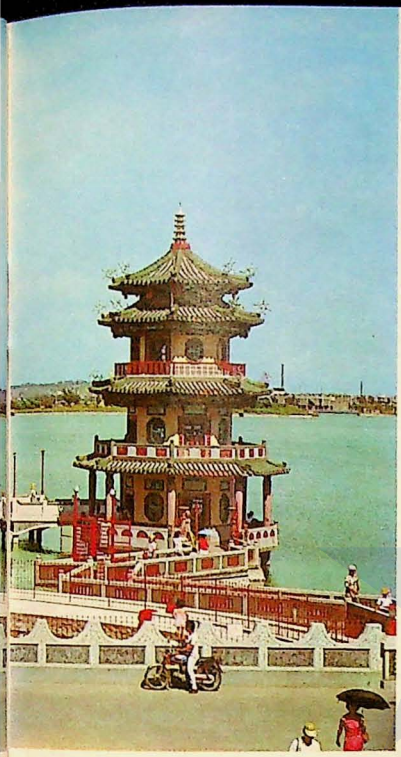
Spring and Autumn Pavilions in the Kaohsiung area of the south.

Chinese and foreign entertainment.

Connoisseurs rate Taiwan's Chinese food as the best in the world. Friends, travel agents, and airline and hotel personnel may be consulted for recommendation of specific restaurants. Most of these devote themselves to a single Chinese style or to Japanese or Western cuisine. Steamed or fried dumplings and other snacks may be bought cheaply at street stalls. These are delicious and safe to eat.

127. Are accommodations modern and with all the amenities?

Leading hotels have a choice of comfortable rooms at minimum rates or royal suites. Color television sets and refrigerators are common. Several hotels have swimming pools. Most have shopping arcades and night clubs.



Several Chinese dialects, English and Japanese are commonly spoken by hotel personnel. Most of Taiwan's hotels were opened subsequent to 1962.

128. How does a stranger get around Taiwan?

Guides are available for a reasonable fee but are not necessary if the tourist prefers to go out on his own. English is a compulsory subject from the seventh grade up. Someone who speaks a little English can be found even in the deepest countryside.

Cars may be hired in Taipei or Kaohsiung. Domestic plane, train and bus service is fast, safe and comfortable. There are many expresses daily between Keelung in the north and Kaohsiung in the southwest. Most carry a dining car. A night train has sleeping cars. Many highway buses are air-conditioned.

All domestic air service is by jet or turboprop multi-engined planes. Most tourists go to Taroko Gorge on the east coast via air because surface transportation takes a day. The time is less than 45 minutes on either of two airlines.

129. Does a foreigner have to worry about his safety?

Generally speaking, the people of Taiwan are law abiding and rarely resort to violence. Acts of violence against foreigners are virtually unheard of. It is safe to walk the streets of Taipei and other cities at any time of day or night. Taiwan does have crimes but those against the person are much less frequent than in Western countries. The death penalty may be imposed for armed robbery. Furthermore, even criminals regard the foreign tourist as an honored guest of their country and not to be victimized.

130. What is there to see and do?

On the mainland, the Peiping regime is trying to destroy the traditional culture and life of China. Taiwan is the only place in the world where the Chinese way of life can be freely observed and experienced in its natural setting. If a visitor sees only the National Palace Museum in suburban Taipei, his stopover will have been worthwhile. This repository houses a quarter of a million treasures of China. Some are 4,000 years old.

There are many places for sightseeing.

Peitou and Yangmingshan Park in the Taipei area have hot sulfur springs. Cherry trees and multi-colored azaleas bloom in the spring.

Tanshui (Tamsui) at the northwestern tip of the island is an old seaport and fishing village once occupied by the Spanish. Its two golf courses are among the most scenic in the Far East.

Pitan (Green Lake) is seven miles south of Taipei. Boating, swimming and fishing are available. The aborigines, pushcart railroad, aerial tramway and waterfall of Wulai are nearby.

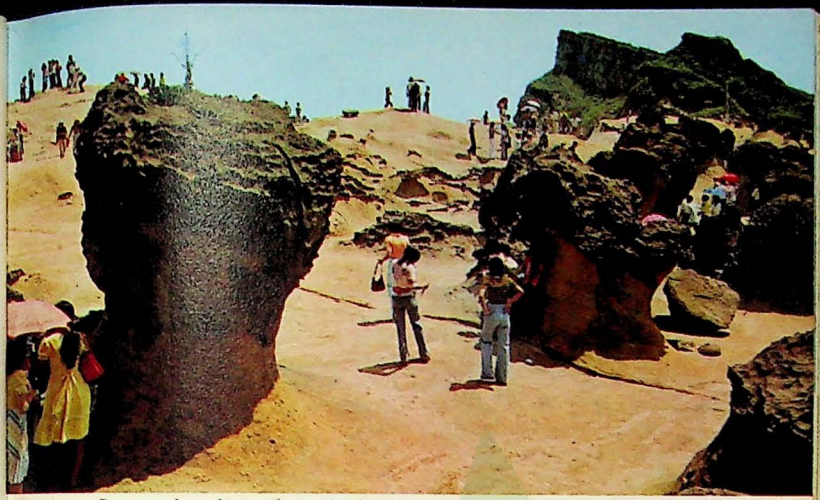
The Confucian Temple in the northern part of Taipei attracts many tourists. China's great teacher-sage is honored here on his September 28 birthday. The rituals go back to his own times.

Sun Moon Lake in the Taichung area is a favorite honeymoon spot. Taichung can be reached from Taipei by plane, private car, bus or express. Hotel accommodations at the lake are good. The elevation is a cool 2,500 feet. There are temples to be visited and an aborigine village to be explored.

Mt. Ali is 7,500 feet high but easily reached in four hours from Chiayi in south-central Taiwan. The narrow-gauge forestry line is of great interest to railroad buffs. Ascent is from the tropical to the Alpine. Mountains rise above a nearly perpetual "sea of clouds." A "sacred tree" is 3,000 years old.

The temple of Cheng Chengkung (Koxinga) was built at the old capital of Tainan in Manchu times in memory of the leader who expelled the Dutch from Taiwan and fought to preserve the Ming dynasty. The Dutch forts of Providentia and Zeelandia may be visited.

Taroko Gorge near Hualien on the east coast resembles some of the scenic wonders of the Mountain States of the United States in beauty and grandeur. Sheer cliffs of marble and granite rise for thousands of feet above a turbulent mountain stream. Only a patch of sky and a wisp of cloud can be seen through the narrow cleft, and the sun only at high noon. The road tunnels through solid marble in some places. By combining air and surface transportation, a



Contorted sandstone formations at Yehliu on the northern coast.

Taipei-based tourist can see Taroko in a day.

The gorge is the east coast portal of the East-West Cross-Island Highway, which continues on across the "top of the island" to the plains of the west coast. The mountains of the Central Range rise to 13,000 feet and are the highest and most scenic in the East Asian region. The highway may be traversed in comfortable Golden Horse highway buses. A lodge has been opened at the halfway point of Lishan. Peaches, apples and pears are grown here.

The Suao-Hualien Highway on the eastern coast threads its way along the precipitous edge of the mountains. Where the Central Range drops sheerly to the sea, the road must tunnel its way to the next narrow shelf. The view of the blue Pacific hundreds of feet below is magnificent.

Yehliu is a seascape only an hour's drive from Taipei. Wind and wave have shaped the sandstone into strange contorted shapes.

Kaohsiung is the island's second largest city 225 miles south of Taipei. It can be reached by air-conditioned, reserved-seat diesel express trains or by plane. Here the flavor is more tropical than northern Taiwan and the winter climate is warmer. Flowing through the industrialized city is the romantic River of Love. Nearby is Cheng Ching Lake with a resort hotel and golf course. Two hours away by bus is the southern tip of the

island with swimming and skin diving at Kenting, a lighthouse at Oluanpi looking southward to the Philippines and a botanical garden of tropical plants.

For those with too little time to travel around the island, Taipei has museums, parks, temples and colorful street scenes to keep the sightseer interested and busy. Those who enjoy night life will find that of Taipei reasonably priced and different.

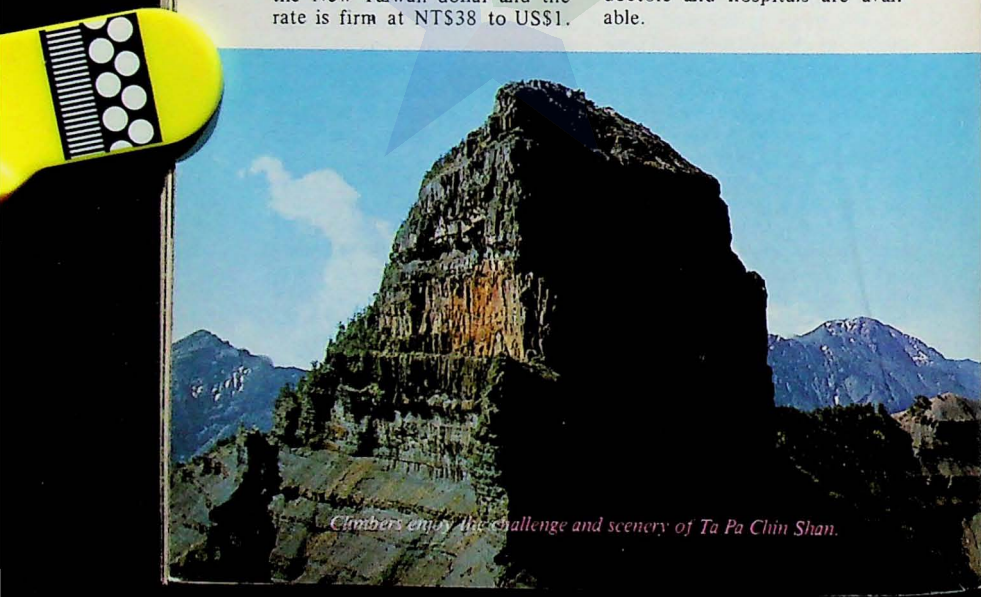
131. What else should a tourist know about Taiwan?

Tourist or transit visas are required. They can be obtained in all parts of the free world. Ask your travel agent or airline.

The medium of exchange is the New Taiwan dollar and the rate is firm at NT$38 to US$1. Money can be exchanged at the airport, banks and leading hotels. Nothing is to be gained by seeking out the black market.

Taiwan is a fine place to shop. Handicrafts are of good design and quality and reasonably priced. The government maintains a Taiwan Handicraft Center with low fixed prices. Department stores and shops are open from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. seven days a week. English is widely spoken. Furniture, rugs and other large items can be purchased for shipment to the visitor's home.

Electric current is 110 volts. Traffic moves to the right, as in the United States. Excellent doctors and hospitals are available.



Climbers enjoy the challenge and scenery of Ta Pa Chin Shan.

Free China versus Chinese Communism

132. What is happening on the Chinese mainland?

Chou En-lai died in January, Chu Teh in June and Mao Tse-tung in September of 1976. The three top leaders of Chinese Communists were struck down in less than nine months. Chou was the long-time premier and administrator. Chu Teh, a nonagenarian, headed the "people's congress" standing committee, making him "chief of state." Mao was chairman of the Chinese Communist party and the patron deity of all factions of Chinese Communism. The struggle for power, which had been under way for several years, was intensified after Mao's passing.

Mao had been senile for some time. Chou had been ailing. Emerging out of this vacuum were Teng Hsiao-ping, a Chou En-lai follower who briefly became "acting premier," Hua Kuo-feng, an obscure figure who had been made "minister of security" in 1973 and was mysteriously elevated to "premier" and then to Mao's post as party chieftain; the "people's liberation army" and various of its leaders; and the "gang of four," made up of Chiang Ching, Mao's widow; Wang Hung-wen, the young Shanghai workers' leader and a vice chairman of the party Central Committee; Yao Wen-yuan, a journalist; and Chang Chun-chiao, another writer.

As of early 1977, the "gang of four" apparently had been struggled down. But Hua was astride an uneasy saddle. Attempts to present him as the Mao-chosen successor were unconvincing. He seemed to have army backing for the time being. Without it, he could not have arranged for arrest of the "gang of four." On the sidelines waiting to make his second comeback (he was purged along with Liu Shao-chi during the "cultural revolution" and again by

the "gang of four" in 1976) was Teng Hsiao-ping, who may not fit into Hua's plans to become the second Mao.

The CCP politburo, highest organ of the party, had 21 full members as of the 10th party congress in 1973. The number was only 12 in early 1977. Five had died and four were under arrest. Those left were evenly divided among soldiers and civilians.

Turmoil has been endemic in many provinces and special municipalities. On April 5 of 1976, troops had to be called out to suppress demonstrators at Tienanmen Square in Peiping. There were anti-Mao and anti-Communist aspects as well as expressions of support for the memory of Chou En-lai. Followers of the "gang of four" fought the Communist establishment in various places, unwittingly providing cover for anti-Communist manifestations.

Political upheaval and a devastating earthquake which was acknowledged to have killed nearly 700,000 persons hit the economy hard. Industrial production fell. Trade was down. Workers expressed discontent with their continuing low standard of living.

Mao promised the people of the mainland endless struggle. It began with the usurpation of 1949 and continued through the liquidation of some 60 million opponents of Communism, the hated communes and the attempt to destroy the family system, the "great leap forward" food shortages that nearly destroyed the Communists, the several years of the "cultural revolution" with "young generals" marching up and down the land, the army takeover of power, the naming of Lin Piao as Mao's successor and his subsequent purge and death, and the struggle between the "gang of four" and the old cadres of Chou En-lai.

Those who were not students of Chinese Communism had difficulty making any sense out of all this. Much of it didn't make sense to anyone except in terms of Mao's mad effort to destroy Chinese culture and the Chinese way of life. He knew he was fighting a losing battle and could perpetuate Communism only by keeping land and people in a continuous state of upheaval.

The temporary aberration of Communism will be terminated by the 850 million Chinese people. They never voted for Communism; they have never had the opportunity to vote against it. When their chance comes, they will turn thumbs down on Communism. The people of the Republic of China are doing all within their power to expedite that moment of mainland liberation.



Sea of Clouds is a nearly daily phenomenon just below Alishan.

133. Which contrasts have travelers noticed between Taiwan and the mainland?

The people of the Republic of China on Taiwan lead a free way of life retaining traditional Chinese values. As set forth in this booklet, Taiwan's 16 million people enjoy political, economic, social and cultural freedom. The more than 1 million tourists visiting Taiwan every year are witnesses to this. They come from every country of the free world.

People of the mainland have no freedom. The tyranny of the Communists is absolute. There are no elections and no right to make the smallest profit. More than 850 million people are ground down to one common denominator of poverty. Only the elite of the Communist Party can think of possessing an automobile or a television set.

Correspondents who have been to mainland China and Taiwan describe the former as the most tightly disciplined society in their experience and the latter as a free society comparable to those of the West.

134. How long has the Republic of China been opposing the Chinese Communists?

The Chinese Communist party was established in 1921 with help from the Soviet Union. From its inception, the CCP was dedicated to the destruction of the democratic government of the Republic of China. The Communists' big chance came in the wake of the National Government's War of Resistance Against Japan. Russian armies gave weapons captured from the Japanese in Manchuria to the Chinese Reds, who then mounted an all-out insurrection against the Government they had pledged to support. In 1949, the National Government moved its seat to Taiwan to carry on the struggle for Chinese freedom.

The Communists subjected

the offshore islands of Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu to weeks of saturation shelling in 1958 as a prelude to planned invasion. Their intention was to use the islands as stepping stones for the conquest of Taiwan. So effective were free Chinese defenses that the Communists were unable to land a single soldier.

After the start of Mao Tse-tung's "cultural revolution" in 1966, the Republic of China augmented its support of anti-Mao and anti-Communist forces on the mainland. Turmoil of one kind or another has continued for more than 10 years. The Communists have blamed the Kuomintang and its freedom fighters for their inability to settle the power struggle and assure the perpetuation of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist dictatorship.

Documents surfaced by the free Chinese underground forces on the mainland have revealed the truth about Mao's purges of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and other Communist leaders. These records also show that the Communists disregard their own charter and the "constitution" imposed on the mainland. Hua Kuo-feng's elevation to be head of the CCP and Mao's successor had, for example, no basis of legality. Even if Mao designated Hua, which is unlikely, he lacked the authority to do so.

135. Why can't Taipei and Peiping get together?

Freedom and slavery cannot coexist. Nevertheless, the leaders of the Republic of China did seek to compromise with the Communists over a period of nearly 30 years.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen tried in the early 1920s just after the establishment of the Chinese Communist party. He sent Chiang Kai-shek to Moscow to learn more about Communism. The latter returned to report that coexistence was not possible, but Dr. Sun continued to try until his death.

The United States became the intermediary at the end of World War II. President Chiang and the Republic of China tried one last time. Communists broke every agreement made through the mediation of General George Marshall. They took the Japanese arms turned over to them by the Russians and mounted all-out insurrection against the government they had agreed to respect. The Chinese Communists have no intention of coexisting. They have no intention to keep their word. The struggle for China and the Chinese people is final and to the death. If the Communists should win, the free world would have helped create a Frankenstein monster bent upon freedom's destruction. The Maoists are committed to the destruction of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and

then the piecemeal Maoization of the rest of the free world.

136. Is there a thaw in the relations between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union?

Reports of this represent a fishing in troubled waters by friends of the Chinese Communists. The Republic of China opposes all Communist regimes and not merely that of Peiping. The U.S.S.R. gave birth to the CCP and made possible the Chinese Communist usurpation of the mainland. Two wrongs do not make a right. An alliance with the devil will not defeat the devil. The Republic of China continues to oppose Moscow as well as Peiping. Both Communist regimes have imposed their will on others. Both threaten the peace and freedom of the world.

137. Why do so many mainland refugees seek to escape through Hongkong, Macao and the offshore islands?

Escape is extremely difficult except from Kwangtung and Fukien provinces in the south. Distances are great and there are few places to go. Waters are rough, tides are strong and surveillance is unending along shores opposite the Republic of China's offshore islands of Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu. In recent years the Portuguese authorities in Macao have been returning refugees to the Communists. Until 1973, most escapees were permitted to stay in Hongkong. About 50,000 freedom seekers departed the mainland by this route in 1973. In 1974, the Hongkong authorities said the colony's population burden had become too heavy and that refugees would be returned. This was still the British policy in mid-1977. However, refugees continued to come, swimming through shark-infested waters and defying the icy cold of the winter months. Those not apprehended by police fade into the anonymity of Hongkong's more than 4 million Chinese people. Many who come have relatives or friends in Hongkong. Others are subsequently able to get to Taiwan or go to other countries where they have family members to vouch for them. Refugees cite oppression and lack of economic opportunity as the main reasons for risking their lives to escape. They cast their vote with arms and legs: "Better dead than Red."

138. How can the comparatively small armed forces of the Republic of China hope to defeat the huge army of the Chinese Communists?

The late President Chiang Kai-shek said that free Chinese victory over Communism would be 70 per cent political and only 30 per cent military. He meant that the battle for the minds and hearts of the Chinese

people is crucial and that the military struggle is incidental.

Communist armed forces of some 3 million could become the ally rather than the enemy of the people in the mainland struggle for freedom. The forces of the Republic of China, some 500,000 strong, wait to team up with these freedom fighters. The question is not one of numbers but of opportunity and timing. Chinese Communism has already doomed itself through cruelty, oppression and failure to serve the people.

139. What is the defense role of Kinmen and Matsu?

These islands just off the Fukien coast provide an early warning system for the Republic of China's bastion of Taiwan. They also help to protect freedom of navigation in the Taiwan Strait. The Chinese Communists attested to their importance in the all-out effort to seize Kinmen in 1958. In Communist hands, the two island groups could become a staging area for assault on Taiwan. Kinmen and Matsu also fly the free Chinese flag within sight and sound of the mainland. They are visible proof to the people of the mainland that the Republic of China fights on for the cause of Chinese freedom.

140. With many countries of the world recognizing Peiping, how can the Republic of China hope to stand alone?

Free China is not alone and could never be isolated. Standing with it are the 22 million overseas Chinese and the hundreds of millions of people on the mainland. Agencies of recognition are governments, not people. The Republic of China has retained the friendship and affection of most of the free peoples of the world. Many of the governments recognizing Peiping have done so reluctantly. They erroneously concluded that the Chinese Communists were in power to stay and acted accordingly. Some are having second thoughts in the light of increasing mainland instability.

Substantial relations are maintained with more than 100 countries despite the Chinese Communists' diplomatic "smiling face" offensive. Japan recognized the Peiping regime but maintains in Taipei a large trade office with quasi-consular and quasi-diplomatic functions. Japanese investment in Taiwan has continued to increase. Japan's civil aircraft returned to the Tokyo-Osaka-Taipei "golden route" after a hiatus which followed the severance of formal relations. More than half a million Japanese visited Taiwan in 1976.

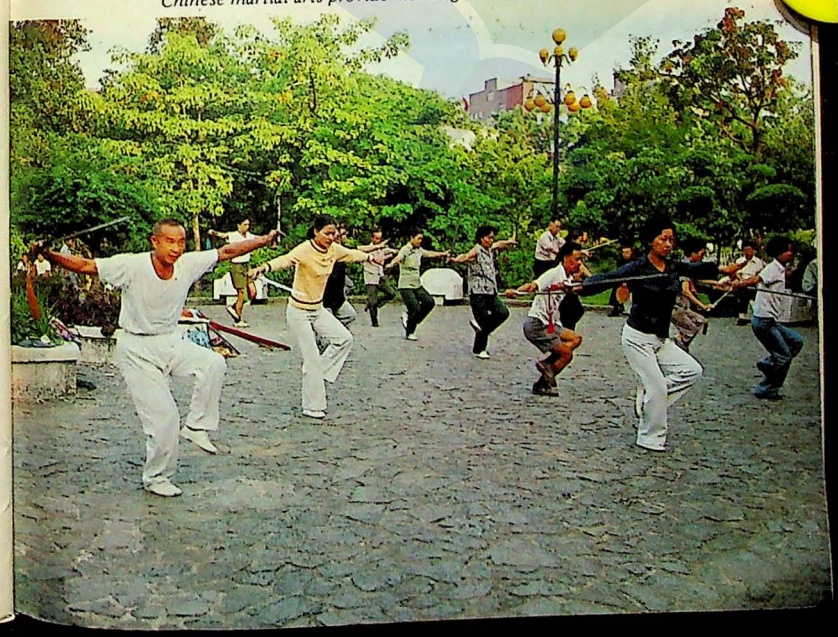
The relationship with the United States, which includes the mutual assistance treaty of 1955 as well as embassies in

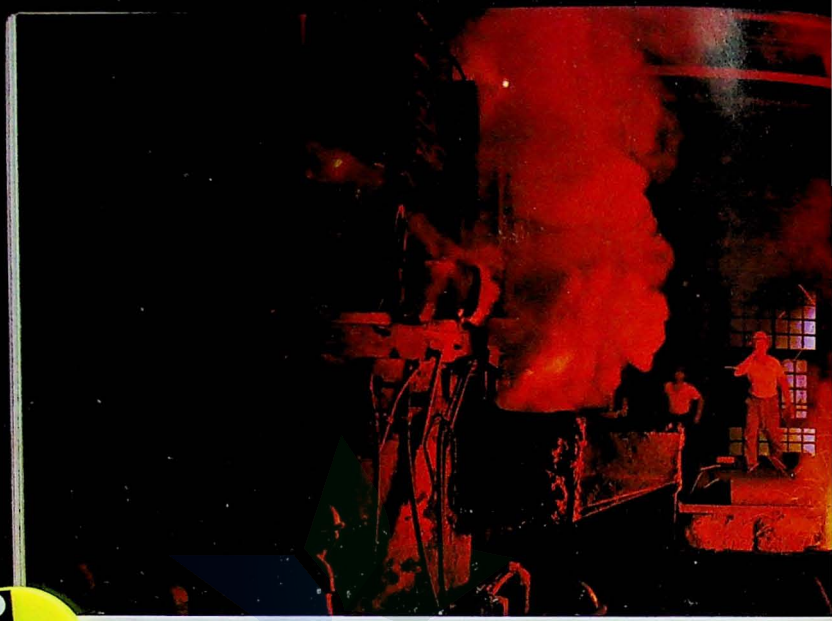
Washington and Taipei, is as strong as ever despite all attempts of the Communists to persuade Americans to recognize Peiping and derecognize the Republic of China. Richard Nixon went to the Chinese mainland in 1972 and signed the Shanghai communique with Chou En-lai. The United States and Chinese Communists then exchanged liaison offices. But the "normalization of relations" process has gone no further. In public opinion polls, some 70 per cent of the American people have expressed themselves as opposed to recognizing Red China at the expense of the Republic of China.

The warmth of Sino-American relations involves many factors: U.S. sympathy with free Chinese objectives from the time the Republic came into existence on January 1, 1912; the World War II alliance that defeated Japan; common opposition to tyranny and oppression and common belief in freedom and democracy; dedication to peace; and cooperation and mutual assistance in economic, social and cultural matters as well as international affairs.

Bonds have grown closer as

Chinese martial arts provide morning exercises for the people.





Steelmaking will be nearly doubled by a new plant at Kaohsiung.

the Republic of China has made Taiwan into a model province that is about to move into the ranks of developed lands. In 1976, the trade between Taiwan and the United States was some nine times that between Peiping and the United States. The Republic of China is expected to become one of the "Big Ten" of American trade before the 1980s. U.S. investment in Taiwan went over the US$500 million mark in 1977.

The Republic of China has proved that it cannot be vanquished by diplomatic reverses resulting from the miscalculations of foreign governments. Free Chinese reliance is based on the counsel of the late President Chiang: "Don't be disquieted in time of adversity. Be firm with dignity and self-reliant with vigor." Those words were spoken at a moment when free China was departing the United Nations – an organization which it helped found and of which it was a loyal, Charter-abiding member – because the Chinese Communists had been seated. The guidance of President Chiang lifted the spirits of the Republic of China in 1971 and in 1977 was providing inspiration and the courage to continue the struggle for Chinese freedom.



141. Where may additional information about the Republic of China and Taiwan be obtained?

In the Americas

Chinese Information Service
159 Lexington Avenue
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Press Counselor's Office
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552 National Press Building
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Press Counselor's Office
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Bogota, Colombia

Agencia Noticiosa de Chung Hwa
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Santiago, Chile

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Quellenstrasse 21
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Fernost Informationen, Hamburg
2000 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 33
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Fernost Informationen Berlin
Dahlmanstr, 23, 1 Berlin 12
West Germany

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B.P. 20821, Abidjan,
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In Asia and the Pacific

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Chinese Cultural Centre
Suite 8, 541 St, Kilda Road,
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Press Counselor's Office
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Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea

Pacific Economic and
Cultural Center
8th Floor, B.F. Homes
Condominium
Intramuros
Manila, The Philippines

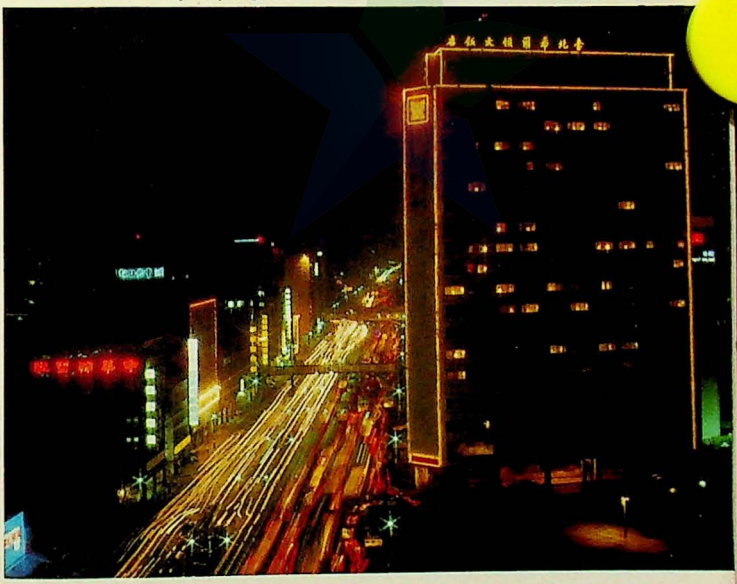
Office of Representative
China Airlines Ltd.
10th Floor, 140 Wit Thayu Rd.,
Bangkok, Thailand

Free China Review
Room 904 Regent House
90 Queen's Road C
Hongkong

In the Middle East

Embassy of the Republic of China
Villah Amir Mansour Elbaghdadia
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Taipei by night in a view looking east past the Hilton Hotel.



Index

	PAGE
Aborigines	4,7,80
Academia Sinica	30
Acupuncture	30,72
Administrative Court	22
Africa	9,41
Agricultural community	51
Agricultural reforms	52
Agriculture	47-52
Air services	63
Ali, Mt.	80
Aluminum processing industry	57
American assistance	41
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	71
Anti-Communism	85-86
Arable land	47
Armed forces	87
Arts	35,39
Asia	9
Asian Film Festival	75
Asparagus	49,60
Australia	7,9
Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva	17
Bamboo shoots	60
Bananas	49
Bangkok	63
Baptists	19
Baseball	32-33
Basins	4
Basketball	34
Belgium	8
Bicycles	58
Boating	80
Boeing 707s, 727s, 747s, 747SP	63
Books	73
Boxing	34
Broadcasting Corporation of China	74
Brunei	9
Buddhism	14,16-18
Burma	9
Business income tax holiday	45
Cairo Declaration	5
Calligraphy	35
Cambodia	9
Canned food exports	60
Asparagus	60
Mushrooms	60
Pineapple	60
Tomatoes	60
Vegetables	60
Capital-intensive industry	46
Cathay Pacific Airways	63
Catholic	16,18
Central Bank	52
Central Mountain Range	3,4,61,81
Central News Agency	73
Chang Chun-chiao	83
Changhua	4,17
Changhua county	68
Cheng Cheng-kung	4,80
Cheng Ching Lake	67,81
Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Company	74
Chianan plain	4
Chiang Ching	83
Chiang Kai-shek	5,14,18,23,25
Chiang Kai-shek, birthday	14
Chiang Kai-shek, Mme.	24
Chiayi	4,18,80
Chi Cheng	32
Chihnan Temple	18
China Airlines	63,64
China Steel Corporation	56
China Youth Corps	32
Chinese Communists	3,11,16, 83-89
Chinese food	11
Chinese houses	11
Chinese opera	37-39
Chinese Petroleum Corporation	54,58
Chinese way of life	11,80,85

Chinese women 24
Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League 24
Ch'ing Dynasty 11,25
Chou En-lai 83,84
Christianity 14,16,18
Churchill, Winston 5
Chu Teh 83
Cities 67
City government 23
Civil rights 21,24
Civil service 21-22
Classical literature 39
Climate 1
Clinics 71-72
Coal reserves 54
Coastal Plains 4
Colleges 27
College of Chinese Culture 29
Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries 22
Communications 61-65
Confucianism 16
Confucian Temple 80
Confucius 9,11,16,18
Confucius Birthday 14
Constitution 16,21,24,25
Constitution Day 14
Constitution, Temporary Provisions 22
Construction industry 59
Construction materials 59
Contrasts between Taiwan and Chinese mainland 85
Control Yuan 21, 22, 24
Copyright 73
Coral 37
Council of Grand Justices 22
County assemblies 24
County government 23
Crafts 35
Crops, principal 48-49
Cuisines 77-78
Cultural revolution 83,86
Dance 37
Deep-sea fishing 51
Democratic Socialist Party 23
Denmark 7
Diego Garcia 70
Double Tenth Day 14
Dragon Boat Festival 14
Dutch 4,7,8
East-West Cross-Island Highway 81
Economy 41-46
  Foreign assistance 41
  Growth rate 42
  Indicators 41
Education 27-34
  Basic period 27
  Enrollment 27
Elections 22,23,24
Electoral process 24
Electrical appliances 9,58
Electrical machinery apparatus 42,43
Electricity 54
Electricity cost 54
Electric power 54
Electronics 45
Employment services 69
Europe 9
Examination Yuan 21,22
Executive Yuan 22
Export industries:
  Electrical machinery 55
  Garment 55
  Plastics 55
  Textile 55
Export processing zones 46
Family Planning Association 71
Far Eastern Air Transport 63
Farm demonstration teams 41
Farm income 52
Farm modernization program 52
Farm organizations 51
  Farmers' associations 51
  Farmers' fruit marketing cooperatives 51,52
  Farmers' irrigation association 51
Farm ownership 47
Farm population 48,68
Farm standard of living 52

Festivals 14
Fisheries 50
Fisheries production 50
Five-power system 22
Food processing 60
Foothills 4
Foreign aid extended 41
Foreign aid received 41
Foreigners 8
Foreign exchange reserves 44
Foreign investment 44
Foreign relations 88-89
Foreign residents 8
Foreign students 30-31
Foreign trade 42
  Contrast between ROC and Chinese mainland 43
  Trading partners 42-43
Forest reserves 50
Forestry production 49
Formosa 1
Fort Providentia 80
Fort Zeelandia 4,80
Founding Day 14
Four-H Clubs 71
France 8
Free China 3
Fu Jen Catholic University 29
Fukien province 1,87
Furniture 58
Gang of four 83,84
Geography 67
Germany 8
Goddess of Mercy 17
Gold 53
Golf 33
Government 21-26
  City 23
  County 23
  Form 21
  Structure, national 22
  Structure, provincial 22
  Theoretical basis 21
Government Information Office 22
Graduate studies 29-30
Great leap forward 84
Green Lake 80
Gross national product 41
Guam 70
Handicrafts 82
Harbors 62
Harvest Festival 14
Health programs 70-72
Herb medicines 72
Herbal practitioners 72
Highways 61
Hohuan, Mt. 1
Holidays 14
Hongkong 9,43,87
Hospitality 9
Hospital construction 72
Hospitals 71-72
Hotels 77-79
Hsieh Min-nan 33
Hsinchu 4,28
Hsu Sheng-san 33
Hsuan Tien Shang Ti 18
Hua Kuo-feng 83,86
Hualien 61,68,77,80
Hydro plants 54

Imports 42
India 9,17
Indonesia 9
Industry 53-60
  Growth rate 41,53
  Principal manufacturing growth forecasts for 1977 53
  Products 58
Information, where to obtain 91-92
Integrated steel mill 55
Investment
  Foreign 44
  Overseas Chinese 44
Irrigation 51
Islam 18
Islanders 9
Italy 8
Jade 37
Japan 4,5,7-9,25, 44,45,85
Japan Air Lines 63
Japan Asia Airways 63
Jefferson 21

Jewelry 37
Judicial Yuan 22
Kaohsiung 4,8,58,61, 62,63,77,81
Kaohsiung International Airport 63
Kaoliang 60
Keelung 4,58,62,63
Kenting 82
Kinmen 1,3,87,88
Kinmen products 60
Korea 8,16
Korean Air Lines 63
Koxinga 80
Kuala Lumpur 63
Kuo Chi-hsiung 33
Kuomintang 23
Kuwait 58
Kwangtung 87
Labor-intensive industry 46
Lady Guardian of the Sea 18
Land Reform 14,47,52
Land-to-the-Tiller Act 47
Land transport 61
Lanyu 3
Laos 9
Lao Tze 18
Latin America 41
Leading investment sectors 45
Legislative Yuan 22-24
Libraries 39
Lin Piao 84,86
Literacy 31
Literature 35,39
Little League 32
Liu Shao-chi 83
Livestock production 49
Living standard 9
Local administrative divisions 68
Local government 23
Locke 21
Low cost housing 70
Lu Liang-huan 33
Lunar New Year 14
Lu Tung-pin 18
Lutao 3
Lutherans 19
Macao 9,87
Machinery manufacturing 57
Magazines 73
Mainlanders 9
Mainland refugees 87
Makung 64
Malaysia 8,9
Malaysia Airline System 63
Mandarin 9
Manila 63
Mao Tse-tung 83
Marshall, Gen. George 86
Mass communications 73-76
Mass media impact 76
Ma Tsu 18
Matsu 1,3,60, 87,88
Matsu products 60
Maxwell, Dr. James 20
Medical assistance 70
Medical personnel 70-71
Merchant marine 62
Metal industries 57
Methodists 19
Miaoli 4
Middle East 41,54
Milk output 49
Minerals 53-54
Ministries 22
Min River 60
Missionaries 18-19
Mongolian-Tibetan Commission 22
Monks 17
Morrison, Mt. 3
Morrison, Robert 18
Moslems 16,18
Movie houses 75
Movie industry 75
Museums:
National History 39
National Palace 39,80
Provincial 39
Mushrooms 49,60
Music 37
Musical instruments 37
National Assembly 21-26
National Chengchi University 28,29

National Cheng Kung University 29
National Chiao-tung University 28,29
Nationalism 11,21
National School of the Arts 29
National Taiwan Normal University 29
National Taiwan University 28,29
National Tsinghua University 28-30
Natural gas 53,54
Netherlands 8
Newspapers 73
New Zealand 7,9
Nixon, Richard 89
Northward Expedition 25
Northwest Orient Airlines 63
Norway 7
Nuclear plants 54
Nuclear power 54
Oceania 9
Office of Comptroller General 22
Office of Personnel Administration 22
Offshore islands 3
Oil 54
Old Master 18
Oluanpi 82
Olympics 32
Orchid Island 3
Overseas Chinese:
Investment 44
Population 8-9
Students 30
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission 22
Pan American World Airways 63
Painting 35
Pakistan 9
Peikang 18
Peiping dialect 9
Peitou 80
Penghu 1,3,5,64,68
Per capita income 9,41
Pescadores 1,64
Petroleum products 58
Petroleum refining 58
Pharmaceutical industry 72
Philippines 8-9,
Philippines Airlines 63
Pineapple 49,60
Pingtung county 68
Pitan 80
Plywood 58
Poetry 35
Political parties 23
Population 3,7
Portuguese 3,4
Postal savings 64
Postal services 64
Potsdam Declaration 5
Pragmatism 14
Premier 22
Presbyterians 19
President 22,25-26
President election 25
Presidential succession 25-26
Press agencies 73
Priests 19
Private medicine 71
Protestants 16,18-20
Provincial Assembly 23
Provincialism 9
Public health services 70-72
Public housing 59
Quach, Helen 37
Quemoy (see Kinmen)
Radioisotopes 30
Radios 74
Rainfall 1
Red Cross Society of China 71
Reforestation 50
Refrigerators 56
Relief programs 70
Religions 14-20
Restaurants 77-78
Retired Servicemen's Engineering Agency 69
Ricci, Matteo 18
Rice 48
Rice production 47

River of Love 81
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 5
Rural electrification program 55
Ryukyus 9
Sabah 9
Sakyamuni Buddha 17
Saudi Arabia 58
Scenery 80-82
School enrollment 27-31
Schools, junior high 27
Schools, military 28
Schools, primary 27
Schools, technical 19
Schools, vocational 27
Shanghai communique 89
Shiao Liuchiu 3
Singapore 8,9,63
Singapore Airlines 63
Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction 52
Sino-American relations 89
Sisters 19
Slums 70
Social insurance 69
Social security 69-72
Sorghum 60
South Korea 9
South Vietnam 9
Southeast Asia 41
Soviet Union 87
Spanish 4,8
Sports 32
Sri Lanka 9
Steel industry 55
Straits of Taiwan 1
Students in foreign countries 31
Suao 61,63
Suao-Hualien Highway 81
Sugar 43
Sungshan airport 63
Sun Moon Lake 80
Sun Yat-sen 11,18,21 23,25
Sun Yat-sen, birthday 14
Supreme Court 22
Sweden 7
Swimming 34 99
Switzerland 8
Synthetic plants 55
Taichung 31,64,67 77,80
Tainan 4,64,67, 77,80
Taipei International Airport 63
Taipei Mosque 18
Taipei, population 7
Taipei Symphony Orchestra 37
Taipower 54
Taitung 61
Taiwan:
Area 1
Geography 3
History 4-5
Meaning of the name 1,3
Physiography 4
Population 7
Population density 7
Population growth rate 7
Taiwan Handicraft Center 82
Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation 58
Taiwan Tuberculosis Association 71
Taiwan Vocational Assistance Center 69
Tamsui 80
Tamsui river 4
Taoism 14,16-18
Taoyuan 4
Taroko Gorge 79,80
Tea 49
Teachers' Day 14
Technology-intensive industry 46
Telecommunications 65
Telegrams 65
Telephones 65
Television 74-75
Television sets 75
Temperature 1
Temples 18
Ten Basic Construction Projects 42

Kaohsiung shipyard 42,58
North-South Freeway 42,61,62
Petrochemical industry 58
Nuclear power development 42
Railroad electrification 42,61
Steel mill 42
Suao-Hualien railroad 42,61
Suao port 42
Taichung port 42,62-63
Taoyuan airport 42,63
Teng Hsiao-ping 83,84
Tennis 34
Terrace Tablelands 4
Textiles 43,45,54
Thai International 63
Thailand 8-9
Thermal plants 54
Three Principles of the People 11,21
Tomb-sweeping Day 14
Tourism 77-82
Tourists 9
Tourists' safety 79

Transportation 61-65
Treaty of Shimonoseki 5
Tropic of Cancer 1

United Kingdom 8,9
United States 9,31,45, 88,89
United States Engineers and Consultants Inc. 55
United States investment in Taiwan 90
Universal Copyright Convention 73
Universities 27-30
V-E Day 5
Vice President 22,25-26
Visas 82
Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen 69
Vocational training 69
Voice of Free China 74
Volcanic Mountains 4

Wang Hung-wen 83
War of Resistance Against Japan 25
Women's liberation 24
Women's organizations 24
Women's services in government 24
World War II 8
Wuchang Revolution 14
Wulai 80

Yang C. K. 32
Yangmingshan 80
Yao Wen-yuan 83
Year of the Dragon 7
Yen Chia-kan 25
Yehliu 81
Young China Party 23
Youth Day 14
Yunlin county 68
Yushan 3

Zeelandia, Fort 4

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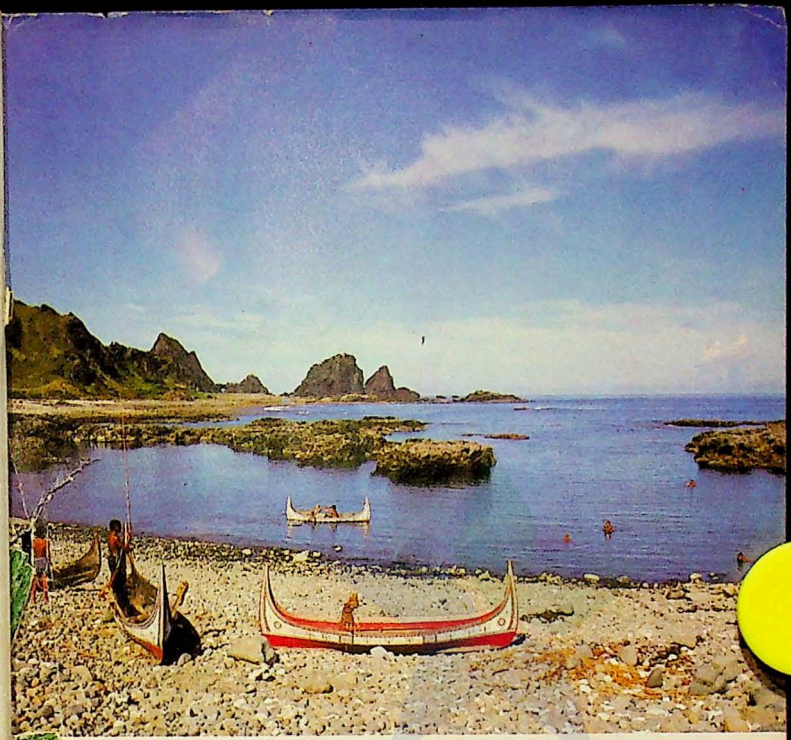

Lovely Orchid Island off the east coast is a new tourist spot.

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Plenty of water and two crops of rice and bean keep the paddy green.