

Formosa

Chinese News Service

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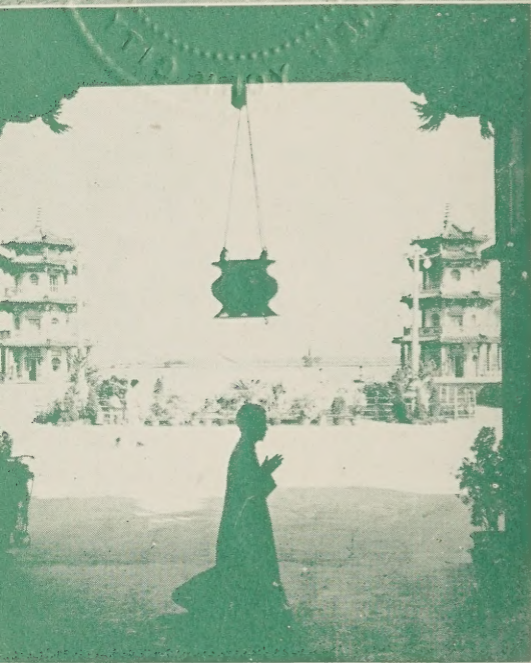
Questions About

TAIWAN





Green Lake



Spring &
Autumn
Towers,
Tsoying.

Village
harvest.



Would you like to visit Taiwan which is also known as Formosa, the Isle Beautiful? The Portuguese sailors viewing this emerald island for the first time in 1583 exclaimed "Ilha Formosa" — Isle Beautiful — and that is how it acquired its Western name.

The Chinese have called it Taiwan (Terraced Bay) for centuries.

Whether you visit Taiwan or not, you would probably want to know some facts and figures about the island — its fields and mountains, its people and their way of life, its agricultural and industrial products and its scenic spots.

This booklet is intended to give only brief answers to some of the questions you may have in mind about this island which was restored to China as a province in 1945 and is now the temporary seat of the Government of the Republic of China.

1. What is the size of Taiwan?

What is commonly referred to as Taiwan today consists of the island proper of Taiwan which measures 13,808 square miles, the Penghu group (or the Pescadores) of 64 small islands and 13 other outlying islands. The land area of the entire complex totals 13,885 square miles. In addition, there is a chain of islands in the Taiwan Strait, including Kinmen (Quemoy), about 60 square miles in area, and Matsu, about 10 square miles, which are also under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of China.

The Taiwan complex is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, with Rhode Island thrown in. It is larger than the Netherlands and Luxembourg together or Israel and Lebanon combined.

2. *Where is Taiwan?*

An island off the southeastern coast of the Chinese mainland, Taiwan is separated from the province of Fukien by the Taiwan Strait, which is from 90 to 120 miles wide. It is 225 miles north of the Philippines, and 665 miles southwest of Japan. Its exact location is: $21^{\circ}45'25''$ - $25^{\circ}27'53''$ North Latitude and $119^{\circ}18'13''$ - $122^{\circ}6'2''$ East Longitude. The Tropic of Cancer crosses it in the south.

3. *What does the term free China mean?*

In 1949, after the Chinese Communists had overrun the Chinese mainland, the Government of the Republic of China temporarily moved its seat to Taipei, then the capital of Taiwan Province. Since then it has often been identified in the foreign press as the Government of free China. The term, free China, while referring to Taiwan in its geographical sense, stands also as a symbol of continuing resistance against Communist aggression for the Chinese people everywhere.

4. *What are the principal cities of Taiwan?*

The principal cities are: Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, Chilung (Keelung) and Kaohsiung.

Taipei, with a population of 820,000, is the provisional capital of the Republic. It was also the seat of the provincial government of Taiwan until November 1956 when, in line with the civil defense dispersion plan, the provincial government moved to a new location near Taichung.

Taichung, literally meaning mid-island, is the distributing center for agricultural products.

Tainan, in the southern part of the island, is the ancient capital of Taiwan. There one

can see the ruins of Fort Zeelandia, built by the Dutch in 1628.

Chilung, the northern port, accommodates ocean-going vessels of the 20,000-ton class. A 36,000-ton tanker being built in the Ingalls-Taiwan Shipyards there is scheduled for completion in March 1959. Plans to build more tankers and freighters of similar or higher tonnage have been mapped out.

Kaohsiung, besides handling more than 3,000,000 tons of ocean-going cargo every year, is also the industrial center of southern Taiwan. Scores of factories may be found in this port city, turning everything from power tillers to polyvinyl chloride.

5. *What is the population of Taiwan?*

By the end of 1958, the civilian population in Taiwan stood at 10,039,435 of which 5,121,028 are men and 4,918,407 women. This figure, however, does not include members of the armed forces. The total population of Taiwan is therefore well over 10 million, slightly more than that of Australia, or about the same as that of Sweden and that of Norway combined.

6. *Are there aborigines?*

There are about 188,400 aborigines, roughly 1.9% of the total population of Taiwan. They are divided into nine tribes: Taiyal, Saishet, Bunu, Tsowu, Paiwan, Ami, Yami, Lukai and Peinan. Two fifths of them have moved out of mountain reservations and are living with local population.

For those still living in the same areas inhabited by their ancestors, life has improved considerably in the last decade. Aboriginal children now go to school, adults are given opportunity for vocational education, and most of them now live under more sanitary condi-

tions. The Government's public health program covers these areas, and much is being done for their economic well-being.

7. *How many foreigners reside in Taiwan?*

Approximately 13,000 foreigners reside on this island, five sixths of these are Americans, including diplomatic and military personnel with their dependents, besides some 1,300 businessmen and missionaries. The remainder, about 2,200, come from Japan, Korea, the Ryukyus, Malaya, Britain, the Philippines, Thailand, Canada, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, etc.

8. *How many Chinese live overseas?*

At least 14,000,000 persons of Chinese descent live overseas, the majority of them in Southeast Asia. Their emigrations date back more than 1,000 years. Most of the emigrants were from the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien. They contributed materially to the development of their host countries, and had never caused any difficulty, political or otherwise, until the Chinese Communists began to infiltrate into Southeast Asia.

Following are rough estimates of Chinese residing abroad: Thailand, 3,690,000; Hong-kong and Macao, 2,783,000; Malaya, 2,366,000; Indonesia, 2,000,000; Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, 1,252,000; Singapore, 1,090,000; Burma, 360,000; North Borneo, 85,370 and the Philippines, 145,000. Smaller Chinese communities from 100 to 100,000 are to be found in every corner of the earth, from French Madagascar to Fiji Islands, and from New Zealand to Saudi Arabia.

9. *What is the climate of Taiwan?*

The climate is sub-tropical. Average

temperature is 70.9°F. in the north and 75.7°F. in the south. The summer lasts from May to October, while the winter, short and very mild, lasts only two months, January and February. Rainfall is heavy, the fourth highest in the world. Snow is not seen except on the mountains in winter.

10. *Is Taiwan often subject to typhoons?*

While typhoons are of yearly occurrence in the seas south of Taiwan, most of them veer away without hitting the island. The strongest typhoon in the past 50 years swept through South Taiwan on November 14, 1952. The typhoon season lasts generally from July to October.

11. *Are there many earthquakes?*

Taiwan has frequent tremors. In the last 40 years, it has averaged 1,379 earthquakes every year. But over a thousand of these are never felt by the population. The severest quake in the last ten years occurred on October 22, 1952 in Hualien on the east coast, Taitung in the southeast, and Taipei in the north.

12. *Since Taiwan is called the "Isle Beautiful," what are some of the scenic spots to visit?*

In the Taipei area, see Peitou and Yangmingshan (commonly called "Grass Mountain") noted for their hot sulphur spring, cherry blossoms and multicolored azaleas in spring.

Tanshui (Tamsui) on the north end of the island is an interesting old seaport and fishermen's village where the historic Spanish Castle, San Domingo, (now the British Consulate) is located. Its golf course is said to be one of the finest in the Far East.

Pitan, or Green Lake, about seven miles from Taipei, is ideal for boating, swimming and fishing. Houseboats and rowboats are available for hire.

The Confucian Temple in the northern part of Taipei city is of interest at all times. Every year on September 28 a memorial service is held there in honor of the greatest teacher and sage in China. However, the oldest Confucian Temple on the island is in Tainan.

Sun-Moon Lake in the Taichung area is one of the most renowned scenic spots in Taiwan and may be reached by plane, private car or diesel train and bus. Hotel accommodations are good. The lake is 2,508 feet above sea level. On its shores are temples to explore and a Taiyal village to visit. The lake also serves as a reservoir for two hydro-electric plants which generate much of the power for industrial use in Taiwan.

Yu Shan, or Mt. Morrison, in Chiayi area, is the loftiest peak in Taiwan, 12,959 feet above sea level, slightly higher than Japan's famous Fujiyama. It commands views of unsurpassed grandeur and is the favorite goal of mountain-climbers.

Mount Ali, 7,458 feet above sea level, can be reached by narrow-gauge railway from Chiayi. It is famous for the sea of clouds that surrounds its peak and the "Sacred Tree," 3,000 years old.

The temple of Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) in Tainan was built in the Manchu Dynasty in memory of the national hero. Annual services are held on February 15. The Chihkan Tower in Tainan, originally Fort Providentia, built by the Dutch in 1630, stands as another memorial of Koxinga.

Taroko Gorge near Hualien may be compared in grandeur and splendor to the Yose-

mite of California. Sheer cliffs, 500 to 1,000 feet high, rise above the turbulent river. More than 20 narrow suspension bridges, deep caves, and bubbling hot springs are other features.

A new tourist attraction is the East-West Cross-Island Highway, now nearing completion, traversing the Taroko Gorge and the breath-taking Central Mountain Range of Taiwan.

The Suao-Hualien Highway on the eastern coast of Taiwan is cut into steep mountain cliffs with many tunnels and commands a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean, hundreds of feet below.

13. *What documents are required for travel to Taiwan?*

An entry or transit visa on a valid passport and a certificate of smallpox vaccination are the only documents required for the prospective visitor to Taiwan.

14. *What are the principal hotels? Where can good Chinese food be found?*

The Grand Hotel and the Friends of China Club at Taipei, the Evergreen Hotel at Sun-Moon Lake, the Pakua Shan Hostel at Changhua, and the Grand Hotel at Kaohsiung are some of the hotels with modern facilities, most of them completely air-conditioned.

In Taiwan, you can find all the different kinds of cooking of China.

15. *Where did the early settlers of Taiwan come from?*

They came from South China, as early as the Sui Dynasty (A.D. 589-618). Taiwan was made a protectorate of the Chinese

empire in 1206. By the 16th century settlers were coming in large groups.

At the time the Dutch took Penghu in 1622 after repeated attempts, about 100,000 Chinese had already made Taiwan their home. Two years later, the Dutch occupied the southern part of Taiwan, and started settlements. Spanish adventurers landed in Chilung and claimed the northern part of the island, but were ousted by the Dutch in 1641.

16. *Who is Koxinga? And what did he do?*

Koxinga's Chinese name is Cheng Chengkung. The son of a Ming official and a Japanese mother, he remained loyal to the Ming Dynasty after its fall to the Manchus in 1644, refused to follow his father's example to surrender to the new regime. Instead, he led a group of loyalists to Kinmen island where he fitted out 1,200 junks. With this fleet he took Taiwan in 1661.

He accepted the surrender of the Dutch at Fort Zeelandia the next year and proclaimed the end of Dutch rule.

Tens of thousands of loyalists followed Cheng to Taiwan, which remained Ming territory until 1683. Although the Manchu Dynasty finally took the island, Koxinga had laid the foundation of its economic development and made it a part of China.

He was honored with the imperial surname of the House of Ming. Koxinga is the transliteration from Amoy dialect of his popular title of "Lord with the Imperial Surname."

17. *Has Taiwan always been a part of China?*

Yes, historically, ethnically, politically, culturally and juridically, it is a part of

China.

After 1683, Taiwan remained a part of China for over two centuries more. It was made a province of China in 1885, and great progress was made in agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, education, and other fields. For example, the railway between Taipei and Chilung was the first ever built in China, and Taipei was among the first Chinese cities to have electric lights.

At the end of the first Sino-Japanese war in 1895, Taiwan was ceded to Japan under the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The local population refused to submit to Japanese rule and declared the island a republic, the first so proclaimed in Asia. The Japanese had to use military force to crush the revolt, and had to cope with 101 more uprisings during their 50-year occupation.

The Cairo Declaration of November 1943 regarded Taiwan and Penghu as "territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese" and proclaimed that they "shall be restored to the Republic of China."

The Potsdam Declaration of July 1945, declared that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out." This was accepted by the Japanese Government in its instrument of surrender executed between Japan and the Allied Powers, including the Republic of China, on September 2, 1945.

As a result of the Japanese surrender in World War II, Taiwan was restored to the Republic of China in 1945 and has since been administered as one of the provinces of the Republic.

By a decree issued by the Government of the Republic of China and by formal notes to foreign government, the people in Taiwan were restored as of October 25, 1945, to

their original Chinese nationality which they had lost after the cession in 1895 of the island to Japan.

Article II of the Peace Treaty signed between the Republic of China and Japan in 1952 further recognizes that, under Article I of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at San Francisco in 1951, "Japan has renounced all right, title and claim to Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu (the Pescadores)."

Article IV of the said Treaty also declares that "all treaties, conventions and agreements concluded before December 9, 1941, between China and Japan have become null and void as a consequence of the war." Included herein is, of course, the Shimonoseki Treaty of 1895, under which Taiwan was ceded to Japan.

18. *Is Taiwan's cultural background the same as that of the mainland?*

Undoubtedly so. The people of Taiwan are descendants of migrants from the coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung on the Chinese mainland, and they brought their dialects, their customs and way of life, and even their gods to this island. The 50 years of Japanese rule failed to erase the cultural background of the people.

Everywhere one goes on this island, he will find that the people speak Chinese, act Chinese and think Chinese. The festivals are Chinese, loud with gongs and drums and fire-crackers. And the temples are Chinese, with a variety of gods and spirits, all of them originated from the mainland.

19. *Do the people still follow Confucianism?*

Yes. For centuries the Chinese have followed the teachings of Confucius in their conduct of life. Confucianism is not a religion.

While there are Confucian Temples on the island, the annual memorial service on September 28 is not a religious ritual or an act of worship, but rather a national tribute to the greatest teacher in the history of China.

Confucius taught his disciples to practice filial piety, benevolence, justice, fidelity and propriety. In this sense, all Chinese, regardless of their religious affiliations, may be considered Confucianists.

The Chinese Communists on the mainland, in their attempt to force an alien ideology on the Chinese people, are doing many things contrary to the Confucian concept of human relations, such as the destruction of the family and total disregard of filial piety.

20. *What are the fine arts unique to China?*

Practically all the traditional arts and crafts are being preserved in Taiwan. In particular, there has been a revival of popular interest in the water and ink painting and the art of calligraphy.

The Chinese use the same brush for both writing and painting on a quickly absorbent paper which makes alterations impossible. For this reason, it is necessary for the artist to achieve a high degree of coordination between his mental image and its execution on paper.

There is also a revival of handicraft arts, such as ceramics, embroidery, coral carving, lacquer, tapestry, etc.

21. *Does China have its own music?*

Chinese music has a distinctive quality of its own. It may lack harmony but its emotional content is both varied and rich.

There are over 20 different Chinese classical instruments, dating back for centuries, with their component parts being made of wood, bamboo and strings. There are several Chinese orchestras in Taiwan, the best known of which is the one affiliated with the Broadcasting Corporation of China.

Western music, from the old masters to rock-'n roll, is also popular. A full symphonic orchestra under the Taiwan Provincial Government gives regular performances, while musicians from all countries of the free world often include Taiwan in their concert tours.

22. *What are the things of greatest interest in the local museums?*

The visitor should not miss the chance to view some of the world-famous best Chinese art works in the National Palace and Central Museums near Taichung. These museums have the world's largest single collection of bronzes, porcelains, jade, ancient Chinese paintings and calligraphy. Articles on display are changed once a month. Tickets to the exhibition rooms are available in Taichung.

There are two museums in Taipei: the National Historical Museum in the Botanical Garden and the Provincial Museum in the New Park. In the former are prehistoric stones and bronzes, bone writings, porcelain ware, coins, musical instruments, weapons, embroidery and costumes used and worn by the Chinese throughout the ages. There is a "Tun Huang" room which contains replicas of some of the stone images found in the famed "Thousand Buddha Caves" in the province of Kansu as well as Buddhist murals.

In the Provincial Museum, the visitor will find many items pertaining to Taiwan's history and culture, especially of the different aboriginal tribes.

23. *How many public libraries are there in Taiwan?*

Apart from the libraries attached to universities, colleges and public organizations, are 26 libraries of which 23 are county and municipal libraries, two are provincially endowed and last, but not least, is the National Central Library, located in the Botanical Garden of Taipei.

The National Central Library has one of the world's best collections of early Chinese books, many of them dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries. It also has an exchange service with leading libraries of the world.

24. *What distinguishes the Chinese theatre from that of the West?*

The Chinese theatre is actually a combination of what the Westerners would understand as opera, dancing, pantomime and acrobatics. Its unique features are conventional gestures, each conveying a distinctive meaning of its own, falsetto singing accompanied by China's own type of music, painted faces indicating the nature of the characters, and the almost complete absence of stage settings and properties. The Chinese theatre is therefore largely symbolic, though not lacking in drama and pageantry.

The revival of this form of traditional Chinese art in Taiwan has gathered momentum through popular support. There are several major companies now performing in Taiwan. New actors are being trained in two privately endowed operatic schools and in the Drama Department of the National Academy of Arts and Crafts. During 1956 and 1957, a national operatic group visited Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Monaco, Portugal and Italy. Their performances were widely acclaimed by audiences

abroad who were particularly impressed by the gorgeous costumes, acrobatic stunts, and refined acting of the classical Chinese theatre.

25. How many newspapers and magazines are there in Taiwan?

There are 32 newspapers in Taiwan with a combined daily circulation of 500,000 or one copy of a newspaper to every 20 persons.

Three are published daily in English, the *China Post*, the *China News* and the *Express News*; the latter two are mimeographed. It may be of interest to the visitor that the publisher of the *China Post* is a woman journalist.

The largest Chinese dailies are the *Central Daily News*, the *Hsin Sheng Pao*, the *United Daily News*, the *Chung Hua Daily News* and the *Cheng Hsin Hsin Wen*. There are three evening papers in Taipei, and one each in Kaohsiung and Tainan. There are 675 magazines including weeklies, semi-monthlies, monthlies and quarterlies.

26. Are there many foreign correspondents in Taiwan?

All major news agencies of the world are represented in Taiwan, such as the AP, UPI, Reuters and Agence France Presse. The *New York Times* and the leading Japanese newspapers maintain personnel here, as do some magazines, such as *Newsweek* and the leading photo agencies. Radio and TV networks, such as NBC and CBS, also keep correspondents in Taiwan. However, only 13 of the news media are represented by foreigners, while 12 are represented by Chinese correspondents and stringers. In addition, a constant stream of foreign correspondents from all parts

of the world visit Taiwan each year. The Friends of China Club in Taipei is a favorite hostel and rendezvous for the press.

27. *What radio and TV facilities do you have in Taiwan?*

Altogether, 55 radio broadcasting stations are in operation in Taiwan, with a total of 523.5 kw in transmitting power. The largest network is that of the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) whose main studio in Taipei, plus 10 stations scattered throughout the island, broadcasts a total of 1,589 hours each week. Its overseas program, the "Voice of Free China," broadcasts to the United States, Northeast and Southeast Asia and the Middle East in four languages: English, Korean, Japanese and Arabic; and five Chinese dialects: Mandarin, Cantonese, Swatow, Amoy and Hakka. Broadcasts beamed to the Chinese mainland bring a message of hope 14 hours a day to the people there. A special Russian language broadcast, 10 hours a day, is aimed at Siberia.

The transmission in English to the United States is given at 0130-0200 GMT at 41.49 M. and 7,230 KC., 25.4 M. and 11,815 KC., 19.6 M. and 15,345 KC., and 31.3 M. and 9,575 KC.

Another of BCC's English-language programs, the "Little Dragon," is very popular with Southeast Asian listeners. It may be heard daily from 8 to 8:55 p.m. Taipei time (12:00-12:55 GMT) at the same frequencies as given above.

There are no TV facilities as yet in Taiwan.

28. *Does Taiwan produce movies?*

Yes, indeed. In the past year, local studios turned out 175 pictures ranging from

newsreels and short subjects to full-length films. Some are in Mandarin and others in the Amoy dialect. While the films are not technically equal to Hollywood products, progress has been made in recent years in photography, sound effects and darkroom techniques.

Honors in the annual Asian Film Festival have been won by local stars. In the 1958 Festival held in Manila, little Miss Chang Hsiao-yen of Taiwan walked away with the best child actress award, while Miss Helen Mu, also from Taiwan, shared the honor with three Hongkong actresses for roles in "Our Sister Hedy," voted the best Asian picture of the year. In the 1957 Festival in Tokyo, Miss Chen Yen-yen won the best supporting actress award for her part in "Rosy Prospect" produced by the Central Motion Picture Corporation. And in the 1956 Festival in Hongkong, a short subject made by the Taiwan Film Studio, "Agriculture in Taiwan," bagged a special prize in the class of documentary films.

29. *Is the publishing business in Taiwan flourishing?*

There are 460 publishing houses in Taiwan, most of them doing a brisk business. Roughly 12,000 titles have been published in the last eight years, including a number of reprints of Chinese classics. The publication of "The Twenty-Five Dynastic Histories" (in 934 volumes) was a monumental task. Another book that might be of interest to art connoisseurs is a collection of Chinese paintings and calligraphy from the treasures of the National Central and Palace Museums, handsomely bound in the Chinese manner into six volumes measuring 19 x 14 inches each.

30. *What are the principal sports in Taiwan?*

The popular sports are basketball, base-

ball, and swimming, while there is also widespread interest in track and field, table tennis, golf, soccer, weightlifting, boxing, judo, volley ball, rowing and football.

In the Third Asian Games held in Japan in May 1958, China won six gold medals, 11 silver medals and 17 bronze medals. The six items in which Chinese athletes topped those from 19 other Asian nations were: the decathlon, the 400-meter hurdles, soccer, men's singles in table tennis, and the middle-weight class in boxing and in weightlifting. The most promising athlete in Taiwan today is Yang Chuan-kuang, 27, who has twice won the decathlon championship in the Asian Games, came in a close second in the 1958 American decathlon competition, and is considered Asia's brightest hope for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome.

The Provincial Games are held every year on October 25, alternating between Taipei and one of the other major cities on the island. The Presidential Birthday Cup tournament, also played during the last week of October, is an annual event participated in by basketball teams from overseas Chinese communities.

31. *Are there kindergartens in Taiwan?*

Kindergartens are literally mushrooming. By last count there were 532 of them, taking in pre-school children of the three-to-six age group. Many are sponsored by service organizations, farmers' and fishermen's cooperatives and women's clubs for the benefit of working mothers. Almost all of them have "pedicab buses" bringing the tots to and from school.

32. *Do most children go to elementary schools?*

They all do, as elementary education is

compulsory. As soon as children reach the age of six, they are assigned to public schools, divided by districts, where everything is provided free, including the textbooks.

The attendance rate of children of school age was 94.84 percent in the 1958-59 school year, second highest in Asia. The number of elementary schools totalled 1,663 with 1,642,888 pupils studying under 34,889 teachers.

33. *What about secondary education?*

There are high schools, normal schools and vocational schools. The 208 high schools on the island accommodated 208,884 students in the 1958-59 school year. Ten normal schools provided free educational opportunities to 7,211 would-be teachers. In addition, there were 109 vocational schools offering courses from home economics and nursing to agronomy and marine engineering to 71,832 students. The total number of high school students in Taiwan therefore numbers about a quarter of a million.

34. *How many universities and colleges are there?*

Taiwan has seven universities and 14 colleges. The largest is the National Taiwan University in Taipei, made up of six colleges with a total of 34 departments. The National Chengchi University in Musan has three colleges and 11 departments. The National Tsinghua University in Hsinchu operates for the present only a Research Institute of Nuclear Science. The National Chiaotung University's Research Institute of Electronics in Hsinchu has already taken in post-graduates for 1958-59. The Provincial Normal University in Taipei and the Provincial Chengkung University in Tainan are financed by the Provincial Government. Tunghai University in

Taichung receives support from church sources in the United States. The colleges include: the Provincial College of Agriculture in Taichung, the Provincial College of Law and Commerce in Taipei, the National Academy of Arts and Crafts in Taipei, four provincial junior colleges and six privately endowed colleges.

There were 27,938 college students enrolled in the 1958-59 academic year.

35. *Are there post-graduate facilities?*

Yes, 28 research divisions in the universities offer graduate courses, ranging from journalism to plant pathology, leading to the master's degree. Only two universities, the National Chengchi University and the Provincial Normal University, offer doctorates in political science and literature.

36. *Do Chinese students go abroad for advanced studies?*

Hundreds of them do, either through scholarships and fellowships or by providing their own support. The majority of them go to the United States, while others choose Japan, Germany, England, France, the Philippines or the Middle East.

More than 3,000 Chinese students were enrolled in 622 American universities and colleges last year. Hundreds more have completed their studies and are doing research work. Many achieve distinction in their fields. The 1957 Nobel Prize winners in physics, Dr. Lee Tsung-dao of Columbia and Dr. Yang Chen-ning of Princeton, are probably the best known of the hundreds of Chinese scholars in the United States.

About 800 Chinese students are pursuing advanced studies in 108 universities and col-

leges in Japan. More than 400 are scattered in Europe.

37. *Do overseas Chinese students come to study in Taiwan?*

Thousands of them. Back in 1951, only 103 students here were from overseas. But in the 1958-59 academic year, there were 6,797 overseas Chinese students enrolled in colleges and high schools in Taiwan.

The dramatic increase signified a complete change of climate in the minds of the young overseas Chinese. Between 1951 and 1956, countless Chinese youth in Southeast Asia were lured back to the mainland by sweet tales of Communist agents, but found only disappointment and frustration there. Many were thrown into slave labor camps.

In contrast, overseas Chinese students receive grants-in-aid, scholarships, medical care and travel allowances in Taiwan. The Government spends NT\$21,000 for expansion of dormitory, classroom and laboratory facilities for each new student from overseas.

There are also some 80 foreign students studying in Taiwan, including Americans, Japanese, Koreans, Australians, Indonesians, Ryukyans and Vietnamese.

38. *Is Taiwan doing research in atomic energy?*

The National Tsinghua University, formerly in Peiping, has started research in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The first group of students were enrolled for the 1956-57 academic year, and an experimental reactor of the swimming-pool type will be installed in its laboratory in Hsinchu in the autumn of 1959.

At the National Taiwan University, the radiology department of the College of Medicine has a laboratory in operation, using radioactive isotopes for diagnosis and treatment. Its College of Agriculture is also studying the application of atomic science to agriculture.

The Taiwan Power Company will have its first atomic power plant installed in 1960 with a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts.

39. *What is the Academia Sinica?*

The Academia Sinica is the highest academic body of the Republic of China, corresponding to the French Academy or the American Academy of Sciences. It has, at present, seven institutes conducting research in history and philology, modern Chinese history, ethnology, mathematics, chemistry, botany, and zoology.

The academicians are elected for life through secret ballot by an advisory council of the Academia Sinica, and their term of office is for life. The president of the Academia Sinica is Dr. Hu Shih, well-known philosopher and former president of National Peking University.

40. *Is anything being done to teach illiterate adults to read and write?*

Less than 10 percent of the population in Taiwan are illiterate, and most of the illiterate people are elderly people who did not have the privilege of education in their youth. A campaign has been launched to teach them to read and write, through extension and evening classes provided by elementary schools and financed by the Government. Illiteracy is expected to be wiped out within the next 10 years.

41. *Are there night schools providing higher education for those who cannot attend college?*

There is the Law School of Soochow University which offers the degrees of LL.B. and B. A. to night students. The Provincial Normal University opened a night school in the 1958-59 academic year. Evening classes are also offered by the National Taiwan University, the Provincial Chengkung University, the Taipei Junior College of Technology and the Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences. Credits are given for these courses but they cannot be applied towards degrees or diplomas.

42. *What are the more important civic and cultural organizations in Taiwan?*

To name only a few: the Chinese Association for the United Nations; the Sino-American, Sino-German, Sino-Japanese, Sino-Korean, Sino-Philippine, Sino-Spanish, Sino-Thai, Sino-Turkish and Sino-Vietnamese cultural and Economic Associations; the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Science; the Chinese Institute of Engineers and its affiliated societies in various branches of engineering; the American University Club; the Taiwan Committee of the China Institute in America; the British Returned Students' Association; Association of Chinese Returned Students from France, Belgium, and Switzerland; the Taipei chapter of the International House Association; 11 Rotary Clubs; the Taipei Lions Club; the Cosmo Club; the Taipei International Women's Club and the China chapter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League.

43. *What is the status of women in the Republic of China?*

Men and women in the Republic of China enjoy complete equality before the law. The

Constitution stipulates: "All citizens of China, irrespective of sex, religion, race, class and party affiliation, shall be equal before the law."

Women work in government organizations or with the armed forces, do social work or enter the professions. There are women judges, administrators, diplomats, doctors, attorneys, journalists, writers, artists, school principals and even postmasters. Two women judges now sit in the Supreme Court. There are 60 woman members in the Legislative Yuan, 19 in the Control Yuan, 199 in the National Assembly, and 110 in the provincial, municipal and county assemblies of Taiwan. The directors of the Departments of Elementary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education are women. Recently, a woman police officer was made the deputy chief of a police division in Taipei, which comprises five precincts.

In all, 19,980 women are teaching in Taiwan, including 972 on the faculty of universities and colleges. Some 885,500 girl students are enrolled in all levels of schools. Hundreds of thousands of women work in factories and stores; the textile industry alone employs 34,700 girls.

The Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League, led by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, has a membership of over 230,000 organized into 48 branches, 338 subbranches and 170 field teams. Since 1950, the CWAAL has done extensive work in social welfare, service to the armed forces, and caring for children, the sick and the wounded. Its sewing shop, crowded by volunteers every day, has turned out millions of pieces of clothing for soldiers. Its orphanages and nursery schools care for thousands of children. And among its latest undertakings is the construction of 8,000 housing units for military dependents.

44. *How active is the Catholic Church?*

The number of Catholics has increased from 13,000 in 1945 to 144,700 today. There are now over 470 priests of 16 orders or congregations and more than 300 sisters belonging to 20 congregations active in Taiwan. In the last eight years, the number of churches with resident priest has grown from 15 to 224. Also established under Catholic auspices are four hospitals, 45 dispensaries, three high schools and one college.

The first Catholic missionaries, four priests and one brother of the Dominican Order, arrived in Taiwan in 1626 from Manila. Today, Taiwan has been divided into four prefectures and one archdiocese with Monsignor Joseph Kuo as the first archbishop since 1952. There is also a Vatican Legation with Archbishop Anthony Riberi as the Apostolic Internuncio.

45. *How many Protestant denominations work in Taiwan?*

In 1860, the first Protestant missionary came to Taiwan from Scotland. Nearly 100 years later, there are now 461 churches, representing 37 denominations at work in Taiwan.

Among the largest missions are the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist churches, the Orient Crusade, the Church World Service, the YMCA and the YWCA.

There are some 180,000 Protestants. Two national Chinese denominations, not connected with any mission, account for 36,000 of this total membership.

46. *Are there many Buddhist temples?*

There are over 1,400 Buddhist temples

and some 2,500 Buddhist monks and nuns. While no statistical figures are available on the number of Buddhist followers among the Chinese in Taiwan, it is estimated in the neighborhood of 1,000,000.

The Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva) is the most popular in Taiwan with 350 temples for her worship. Some 90 temples are dedicated to Sakyamuni Buddha, founder of Buddhism. His birthday is observed by colorful ceremonies every year on the eighth day of the fourth moon according to the lunar calendar.

47. *Are there Taoist temples too?*

Some 1,800 temples on the island are Taoist, of which 200 are for the worship of the Hsuan Tien Shang Ti (Emperor of the Heavens). The most famous of the Taoist temples is the Chihnan Temple near Taipei in which is found the image of Lu Tung-pin, a Taoist deity.

Not directly connected with either Buddhism or Taoism are hundreds of temples worshipping popular deities. Ma Tsu (the Lady Guardian of the Sea) has 330 temples erected in her honor, the largest of which is located in Peikang. Every year tens of thousands of pilgrims crowd into the town to celebrate her birthday on the 23rd day of the third moon.

48. *How about Moslems?*

There are 40,000 Chinese Moslems in Taiwan; about half of them came from the mainland.

Eight mosques already exist on this island, and a fund drive is now under way to build a new mosque in Taipei in 1959.

49. *What social welfare work is being done in Taiwan?*

Social welfare is extensive because of the endless influx of refugees coming from the Chinese mainland either by way of Hongkong and Macao, or directly across the Taiwan Strait. They are given every conceivable assistance including housing, food, clothing, job training and loans to start again in their trades.

The most notable project is the resettlement and rehabilitation of 18,000 inhabitants of Tachen Islands who chose to leave their homes behind when these islands were evacuated in early 1955. The Government shouldered the main burden in this kind of social welfare work, aided by auxiliary agencies.

The ARCI (Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals, Inc.) has done an outstanding job in resettling 12,500 educated refugees from Hongkong and Macao, finding positions and housing for them, mostly in Taiwan.

50. *Is there a social security system?*

A national social security system is gradually taking form in Taiwan. The Labor Insurance Program, started in 1950, now covers 460,000 skilled and unskilled workers, fishermen and cane farmers, providing payment for injury, disability, birth, death and old age pension. A part of the premiums is paid by the Government, while the employer is required by law to pay 75 percent of the remainder. Counting their families, the beneficiaries under this program comprise almost one fifth of the population of Taiwan.

Since August 1, 1958, the 170,000 government employees and their families also benefit from a similar insurance program, in which the Government pays 65 percent of

the premiums.

51. *What agencies are doing relief work in Taiwan?*

On the government side, there are the social affairs departments of the Taiwan Provincial Government and of the various local governments. There are working centers for men and women, orphanages, and homes for the aged. Emergency relief is provided in base of natural calamities, not only by government agencies, but also by such auxiliary organizations as the Free China Relief Association, the Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League, the Church World Service, the National Catholic Welfare and others.

Worthy of special mention is the Free China Relief Association, which also aids Chinese refugees everywhere as long as they are escapees from behind the Bamboo Curtain. By December 31, 1958, the FCRA extended assistance to 270,000 persons, brought 62,985 to Taiwan for resettlement, provided rice and other daily necessities in 48 airdrop missions over 14 mainland provinces, and also worked to get United Nations' aid in the relief of Chinese refugees stranded in Hongkong.

52. *Is labor in Taiwan organized?*

Both professional and industrial workers are organized in Taiwan under a national organization called the Chinese Federation of Labor. As of December 1958, there were 669 trade unions in Taiwan with a total membership of 249,000.

Relations between labor and management have been good, partly through the introduction of such institutions as the factory council and collective contracts, and partly because of enlightened management policies which

provide the workers with a minimum wage system, housing privileges, and such other fringe benefits as cooperative stores, clinics, mess halls, laundries, libraries and recreation facilities.

53. *Is there a public health program on the island?*

Taiwan can claim a vigorous public health program and has one of the highest percentages in Southeast Asia of trained medical personnel in proportion to the population. Serving the 10 million people on the island are over 10,000 registered physicians, 6,000 hospital beds, 22 health centers and 368 health stations.

Cholera, smallpox, malaria and bubonic plague are non-existent in Taiwan. Campaigns are under way to bring tuberculosis and venereal diseases under control. Much attention is also being paid to maternal and child health and to environmental sanitation.

54. *What organizations help in public health undertakings?*

The World Health Organization provides experts in tuberculosis, venereal disease, trachoma control, health statistics and nurses' training. Along with such other organizations as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, NAMRU, ICA, JCRR and the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, it also provides financial assistance to public health projects.

Other voluntary organizations related to public health services include the Red Cross Society of China, the Taiwan Tuberculosis Association, the Family Planning Association and the 4-H Clubs.

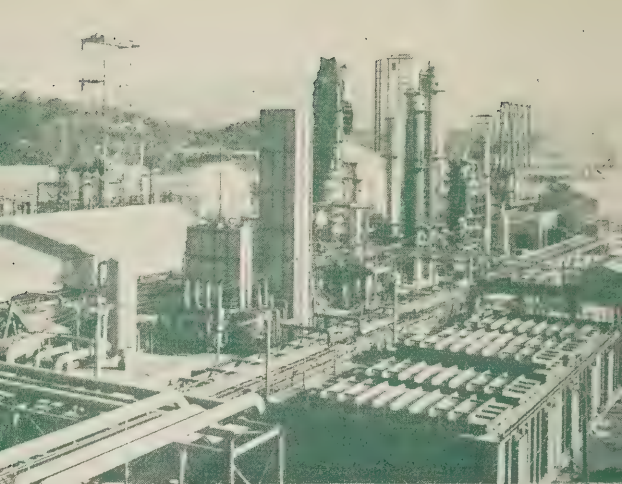


Banana,
rice and
apple





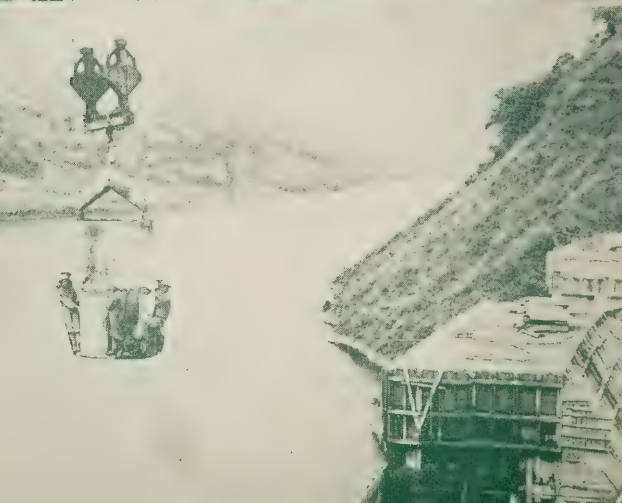




Building
new
plants . .

Ships . .

And dam



55. *How did Taiwan solve her rural land problem?*

It has largely been solved through the implementation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings. The successful land reform program in Taiwan was carried out in three stages: first, by the adoption in 1949 of a rent reduction program whereby the farm rent was reduced from 55-60 percent to a flat 37.5 percent of the annual main crop yield; next, by the sale of public land to tenant farmers in 1951; and finally, by the enactment in 1953 of the "Land-To-The-Tiller" Act which was carried out in less than two years.

In the last stage of the program, the holdings of landlords were limited to seven acres only. The Government bought up all privately owned lands in excess of the limit and resold them to the tenant farmers at reasonable prices, payable in 20 installments over a period of 10 years. For lands sold to the Government, the landlords received 70 percent of the price in land bonds and 30 percent in stocks of government enterprises which subsequently became privately owned and operated.

In all, 195,000 tenant families bought the land they till and 122,000 families became new landowners through their purchase of public land. Land tenancy in Taiwan has thus been greatly reduced.

56. *Have the living conditions of the farmers improved?*

They have, definitely. One need only go to the countryside to find out that farmers in Taiwan enjoy better living conditions than anywhere else in Southeast Asia. With increased income after the land reform, they have built new homes, drying grounds and compost shelters, bought water buffaloes, new

farm equipment, bicycles, sewing machine and radio sets, dug wells, installed water pumps, constructed reservoirs and planted windbreak trees. Electricity is available in hundreds of villages. All the farmers now send their children to school, and they are healthier and better dressed than ever before.

In terms of statistics, the annual gross income of the average farming family in Taiwan rose from US\$504 in 1952 to US\$967 in 1958. The net income, excluding expenses and tax., was US\$285 for each family in 1953, when the survey was first conducted, and US\$565 five years later.

57. *Does the land reform program apply to cities?*

For urban areas, there is a separate land reform program, launched in 1956. All landowners in cities are required to declare the value of their holdings, on which a progressive rate of tax, which may go as high as 8 percent, is levied each year. If a landowner underdeclares the value of his land, the Government may buy it at his declared price. After the declaration, when a landowner sells his land, he is to pay a 30 percent land value increment tax on the increased value. The money thus collected is used for public housing, care of orphans and the aged, social relief, sanitation and other public welfare projects.

58. *Did foreign aid help in the land reform program?*

The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, a Chinese-American joint agency, provided substantial technical and financial assistance in the rural land reform, including the training of personnel and granting of funds to carry out the gigantic work of land classification.

The JCRR is now assisting the Government to consolidate land reform results by continuing rent control on remaining lands, reorganizing the 341 farm-tenancy committees and rebuilding storage facilities for land records.

59. In what other fields does JCRR operate?

Headed by a Chinese chairman who presides over meetings with two other Chinese and two American commissioners, the JCRR gives technical and financial assistance in the improvement and increase of crop production, livestock and fisheries. It helps in reorganizing the farmers' associations, educates the farming population on reforestation, sericulture and soil conservation, and conducts economic surveys and analyses. It has organized 3,000 4-H Clubs in rural areas with a total membership of 39,291 boys and girls. A bi-weekly magazine, the *Harvest*, put out by the JCRR, now has over 35,000 paid subscriptions in the countryside.

Since 1949, the JCRR has carried out 2,742 projects. By the most conservative estimate, the annual return from the increase in rice production alone is greater than the amount spent by JCRR in the first four years of its operation. Yet projects in support of increased rice production represent only a fraction of JCRR's total activities.

As a proof of the good work the JCRR has done, a Magsaysay prize of US\$10,000 was awarded Dr. Monlin Chiang, director of JCRR, by the Philippine Government in August 1958.

60. What are the principal agricultural crops of Taiwan?

In 1958, Taiwan broke all-time records in the production of rice, sweet potato,

peanut, wheat and soybean; while brown sugar, tea, pineapple and citrus fruits reached new highs since the last war. Other special crops worth mentioning include banana, citronella oil and jute.

Even with one of the highest density rates in the Far East (697.75 persons to each square mile), Taiwan still grows more rice than it needs. More than 150,000 tons of the 1,890,000 tons of rice harvested in 1958 were sold to Japan.

61. *Is fertile land limited in Taiwan?*

Very much so. A large part of Taiwan is rugged mountain area, leaving only the wide, fertile plains along the west coast suitable for planting. Only 24 percent of the total land area, or 2,187,500 acres, is arable.

To find new land for cultivation, the people in Taiwan are looking toward the Central Mountain Range which will become accessible once the East-West Highway is completed, and to the 13,500 acres of tidal lands along the western seaboard.

62. *Are fisheries important in Taiwan?*

A quarter of a million people earn their living through deep-sea, inshore or coastal fishing and fish culture in Taiwan. The 1958 fishery production of 229,680 tons was the all-time high.

Taiwan began to sell tuna to the United States in 1958. A small-scale whaling operation has also been started at the southernmost tip of the island.

63. *Are there extensive forests in Taiwan?*

Forest land is abundant in Taiwan. An aerial photographic survey conducted in 1955-

56 showed that 55.1 percent of the island's total land area, or 4,923,750 acres, is forested. Total forest growing-stock was estimated at 6,674,061,000 cubic feet, of which 51.8 percent is coniferous and 48.2 percent hardwood.

Some of the oldest trees in the world are in the mountains of Taiwan. The most famous one, though probably not the oldest, is the "Sacred Tree" on Mount Ali, which is 3,000 years old and measures 75 feet in circumference.

Each year, some 24,700 acres of timber land are cut. Reforestation is done at the rate of 100,000 acres each year. In May 1958, Taiwan began the shipment of 570,000 railroad ties to Korea; they were sold at a price of US\$2,200,000. And with the opening of the Tahsueh Shan logging road, making another 140,000 acres of virgin forest-reserve accessible to large-scale logging operations, Taiwan produced more timber in 1958 than the 20,427,000 cubic feet recorded in 1957.

64. *What are the mineral resources?*

Taiwan produces coal, gold, silver, copper, pyrites, crude petroleum, natural gas, sulphur, marble, talc, asbestos, dolomite, graphite, and mica. In 1958, the coal mines on the island turned out 3,181,500 tons not including coke or charcoal. The production figures for gold, pyrites and sulphur were 21,345 ounces, 33,021 tons and 6,277 tons respectively.

65. *Does Taiwan produce salt?*

Plenty of it, and more than half of the salt produced is sold abroad, from Malaya in the south to Japan in the north. Using the solar evaporation method, the Taiwan Salt Works operates six fields in Putai, Chiku,

Peimen, Tainan, Wushulin and Lukang with a total area of 11,900 acres. In 1958, some 444,000 tons of salt were produced, and more than 290,000 tons shipped to foreign countries.

66. *How important is sugar to the economy of Taiwan?*

Sugar is the backbone of Taiwan's economy, and the most valuable export of the island. Last year it brought back over US\$100 million through sales to Japan, the Middle East and other countries. This is more than 60 percent of all foreign exchange earned through export.

Total production of refined sugar reached 866,847 tons in 1958. The government-owned Taiwan Sugar Corporation operates 27 sugar mills, employing directly 18,000 persons. Half a million people live indirectly on sugar, most of them farmers who plant sugarcane under contract to the TSC. The TSC is at present developing such by-products as bagasse board, yeast, hog-feed and canned pineapple, the last-named making use of liquid sugar.

67. *Is the electric power output adequate in Taiwan?*

The rate of growth of Taiwan's power industry since 1945 is the highest in the world. In 1946, power generation totalled only 472,002,000 kilowatt hours, but by 1958, the output reached 2,880,332,000 kwh. The increase was more than sixfold in 12 years.

But even so, the continual increase in power supply has yet to catch up with the demand for power, which averages an annual 18 percent, because of the fabulous industrial growth of Taiwan.

The Taiwan Power Company owns and operates 35 power plants, of which 25 are

hydroelectric stations and 10 thermal, with a total installed capacity of 581,000 kw. Another 48,600 kw. will be added to this total when the Lungchien hydro power station is completed by the fall of 1959.

Planned expansions include the Shenao first and second thermal units, of 75,000 and 125,000 kw. respectively, the Kukuan hydro power plant of 90,000 kw., and the Shihmen hydro power plant of 40,000 kw., to be completed by 1960. A more ambitious project is the Tachia River development plan which will generate a total of 1,400,000 kw. from a series of six dams, one (Tachien) to be the highest arch-type dam in the world.

68. *What are some of the important dams in Taiwan?*

The Wusheh Dam, nearly completed by the end of 1958, rises 374 feet across the Choshui River in central Taiwan. Besides adding 35,000 kw. to the island's power system, it has already created a reservoir larger than the Sun-Moon Lake. Situated near the new East-West Highway, it is a potential tourist attraction.

The Lungchi Dam, which is the source of water for the Lungchien project, has a gravity fall of 2,930 feet, rated as one of the highest in the world.

The Shihmen Dam, now under construction, has already attracted wide attention. Situated in Taoyuan, it will rise 492 feet across the Takuokan River, and will create an artificial lake 25 miles around. A multipurpose project, it will generate 40,000 kw. of power by 1960, and eventually go as high as 120,000 kw., irrigate 134,700 acres of rice paddies and provide water supply to 340,000 persons. Started in 1956, it is expected to be completed within five years.

69. Does Taiwan have a petroleum industry?

Taiwan has a first-rate petroleum refinery, and is also working hard to find oil underground.

The Chinese Petroleum Corporation has the most modern catalytic cracking-unit in the Far East. The refinery, turned out 53,229,000 gallons of fuel oil in 1958. It not only supplies all jet fuel used by the Chinese Air Force, but sells it to the Hongkong Airways for use by the Viscount turbojets. Other foreign buyers include Australia and the United States. The completion of the aviation gasoline plant, now under construction, will enable the CPC to produce 400,000 barrels of high octane gasoline a year, which will be sold to Caltex International.

Most of the crude oil used by CPC still comes from the Middle East. Taiwan has undertaken geological exploration and experimental drilling for a number of years, and recently has shifted the efforts from the mountains to west coast plains. Around 30 wells were drilled in the last five years, some producing oil and natural gas. In 1958, some 15,000 barrels of crude petroleum and 930,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas came from these experimental wells.

70. Is paper made on the island?

Taiwan makes all kinds of pulp, paper and paperboard. The Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation was one of the government-owned enterprises turned over to private hands. In 1958, the company and other small factories produced 12,000 tons of pulp, 71,880 tons of paper and 11,630 tons of paperboard. Newsprint and several kinds of printing paper were sold to Thailand, Vietnam and Korea.

Four new plants manufacturing corrugated paperboard and other paper products joined the production line in late 1957 and early 1958. The paper industry now has a total annual capacity of 110,000 tons while domestic consumption is only 70,000 tons. In order to make profit, a market for the rest must be found.

71. *What building materials are produced in Taiwan?*

Because of the building boom, the building materials industry is also expanding at a fast pace. Taiwan makes cement, brick and tile, structural steel, plywood boards, bagasse boards, plate glass, aluminum window frames, nails, pipes and artificial woodboard called homodurawood. Many of these are exported.

Cement production totalled 800,000 tons in 1958. Sales have been made to Korea, the Philippines and Hongkong. The present annual capacity of 850,000 tons is expected to reach 1,000,000 tons before 1960.

A good part of the 162,000 cases of plate glass produced in 1958 were shipped to foreign countries. Prefabricated doors, aluminum frames, spring locks, bagasse insulation boards and cypress logs also readily found export markets.

72. *Is there an aluminum industry?*

Using bauxite imported from Malaya, Taiwan is producing ingots and finished products in a big way. All kinds of aluminum wares are inexpensive.

Some 8,500 tons of aluminum ingots and 4,500 tons of aluminum sheets were produced in 1958. A large part of these were exported, and the rest are turned into bus bodies, furniture, window frames, garbage cans, letter

boxes, kitchenware and cigarette wrappers. The new foil mill, equipped with embossing and printing machines, is capable of turning out 600 tons of aluminum foil each year, from a thickness of 0.0004 inch up.

73. *Are there textile mills in Taiwan?*

The story of the growth of Taiwan's textile industry is a most amazing one. From a few thousand spindles in 1950, it has expanded into the second largest industry on the island next only to food processing, which includes sugar refining. Employing directly 40,000 workers, the 1,500 textile plants of various sizes now account for one sixth of the total value of production of Taiwan's manufacturing industries.

The industry covers spinning and weaving of cotton, wool, flax, synthetic cotton, silk and rayon, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, knitting and making of towels, cordage and threads. There are altogether 350,000 spindles and 15,000 looms. The first rayon plant was built in Toufeng in 1957 by the China Artificial Fiber Corporation with a daily capacity of five tons of viscose filament. By early 1959, the company installed the first staple fiber machinery in Taiwan.

To keep the textile plants producing at full capacity, Taiwan has to sell almost 40 percent of its textile products abroad. There have been sales of silk brocades to the United States, cotton and linen fabrics to Thailand, Vietnam and Korea, and wooled yarn to Korea.

74. *What other consumer goods are produced in Taiwan?*

A wide range of consumer goods are produced here. In 1958 Taiwan made 93 jeeps, 30,770 bicycles, 104,000 electric fans,

60,000 sewing machines, 291,000 fluorescent lamps, 6,441,000 light bulbs, in addition to wearing apparel, stationery, cosmetics, foods and drinks. Radios, motor scooters and refrigerators are produced in limited quantities.

Cigarettes and liquor are under government monopoly. Taiwan turned out more than 11 billion cigarettes, 2 million gallons of beer and 22 million gallons of other liquor in 1958, a part of which were sold to the Ryukyus and Southeast Asian countries.

75. *What are the handicrafts made in Taiwan?*

The traditional handicrafts so famous on the Chinese mainland are now being revived in Taiwan. In addition, the island is developing its own handicrafts with locally available material.

From the stores in Taipei and other major cities, the traveler can buy embroidery and drawn work, rugs, ceramic articles, bamboo and rattan furniture, carved wood articles, straw mats, jewelry made from buffalo horn, coral, sea shells and semi-precious stones, and silver and brass works. Taiwan handicrafts have participated in 16 international fairs and have won unanimous acclaim. The industry now employs 200,000 part-time workers and accounts for more than US\$3,000,000 foreign exchange earnings each year.

76. *Does Taiwan have good communications?*

Taiwan's communication and transportation network is one of the best in Southeast Asia. Its 2,415 miles of standard and light gauge railways carry 275,000 passengers and 31,000 tons of freight daily. Trains are gradually being dieselized. Centralized traffic-

control signalling system is being installed to meet the estimated 10 percent annual increase in passenger and freight traffic.

The highway system is more extensive. There are 9,700 miles of highways, or 44 miles of road for every 100 square miles of land, reaching into every corner of the island. Daily, 622,000 passengers ride on highway buses, and 17,200 tons of cargo are moved by inter-city trucks. The North-South arterial highway is completely asphalt-paved, and tourists can drive through the length of the island in a single day. The East-West Highway, now nearly completed, is already a tourist attraction for its breath-taking scenery across the Central Mountain Range of Taiwan.

Many international airlines serve Taiwan. The Civil Air Transport has daily scheduled flights to Hualien, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Makung. Military couriers link up Taiwan with Kinmen and Matsu.

Ocean-going ships from all parts of the world call at Chilung and Kaohsiung, which together handle 4,000,000 tons of cargo every year. Taiwan owns a fleet of 84 ships totalling 309,000 deadweight tons plying the oceans.

The postal and telecommunications service are government-owned and operated. Mails are delivered four times a day in Taipei. The stamps of the Republic of China are coveted by philatelists the world over for their beautiful design and printing. From Taipei or any other city on the island, visitors can reach almost every country in the free world by radio telephone or telegram at reasonable rates through the CGRA (Chinese Government Radio Administration).

77. *Are ocean-going ships built locally?*

Yes, in cooperation with one of the

major American shipbuilders, Taiwan is building its first ocean-going vessels. In March 1958, the keel was laid for a 36,000-ton tanker at the Chilung dockyard of the Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. The giant tanker, 700 feet long and 84 feet wide, will have four engines totalling 18,600 horsepower, with a maximum speed of $17\frac{3}{4}$ knots.

Three more tankers are scheduled to be built by Ingalls-Taiwan in the next five years, one 36,000-ton, one 40,000-ton, and one 45,000-ton.

A second dockyard in Kaohsiung, owned by the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corporation, specializes in building deep-sea fishing vessels.

78. *How does the Taipei airport compare with others in the Far East?*

Taipei's Sungshan Airport, with its new concrete runway and taxiways, instrument landing system and VHF omni-range radio stations, is one of the finest in the Far East. The 9,000-foot runway, capable of handling DC-7's or even heavier airliners under all weather conditions, is designed to meet the requirements of aircraft operation in the next 10 to 15 years.

Construction began in late 1958 to expand the terminal area to 10 times its present size. A new terminal building will go up, featuring a waiting room for 2,000 persons, a modern dining hall, an up-to-date hotel for overnight passengers, and a parking lot for 800 vehicles.

Also located in Sungshan is the Aeronautical Training Center, run by the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration. The Center has trained not only Chinese technicians but also students from Vietnam, Thailand and Korea

to help them develop their civil aviation services.

79. Does Taiwan engage in extensive foreign trade?

Foreign trade is Taiwan's lifeblood. In 1958 Taiwan exported US\$164,433,000 worth of goods, while imports, excluding aid commodities, came to US\$127,652,000.

Taiwan exports sugar, rice, tea, canned pineapple, banana, citronella oil, textile products and cement to Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and European countries. The imports, mostly chemical fertilizers, ores, metals and parts, come from the above, in addition to the United States and British Commonwealth countries.

80. Can a balanced budget be achieved without U.S. aid?

Taiwan has worked incessantly toward a balanced budget. The postwar inflationary trend is under control. Government revenues have increased, and foreign exchange receipts almost doubled since 1950. However, because of the constant threat of Communist invasion, it is still impossible for the Republic of China to pare down military expenditures enough to achieve a deficit-free budget without U.S. aid.

81. Does the Government encourage overseas Chinese investment in Taiwan?

Certainly. Special privileges are granted to overseas Chinese capital for investment in Taiwan. By December 1958, a total of 219 cases had been approved, bringing in US\$41,000,000 to assist in the industrialization program. Seventy-eight of these factories are in operation, while others are either being built or are in the designing stage.

82. *What foreign firms have invested in local industrie?*

As of December 1958, at least 49 foreign firms have invested in Taiwan under the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals, promulgated in July 1954. These include 11 American manufacturers, 24 Japanese manufacturers and others, who cover many fields such as shipbuilding, textiles, drugs and electrical appliances.

The Statute encourages investment conducive to the development and improvement of techniques in important industries and public utilities.

Foreign investors are allowed to operate their factories tax-free for the first three years, and to send their profits, not exceeding 15 percent of their total investment, out of the country each year.

83. *What is the national income of Taiwan?*

For 1958, the gross national income was NT\$ 31,901,000,000, or NT\$3,031 per capita per year. The national income has been growing at a rate of almost 25 percent annually since 1949. But because of the increase in population, the growth of per capita income has shown a downward trend from 16 percent in 1955, 12 percent in 1956, to 11 percent in 1957.

Nevertheless, Taiwan now enjoys the second highest standard of living in the Far East, next only to Japan.

84. *What are the Three People's Principles?*

The Three People's Principles are Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political doctrines which the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) adopted as its

guiding principles. They are: nationalism, democracy and people's livelihood. In other words, they are for a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

85. *When was the Constitution of the Republic of China promulgated?*

The Constitution of the Republic of China, adopted by the National Assembly, was promulgated by the National Government on January 1, 1947 and came into effect on December 25 in the same year. It guarantees civil rights and freedoms of the people and provides for a democratic government.

86. *What civic rights do the people in Taiwan enjoy?*

The people in Taiwan enjoy the freedoms of person, domicile, speech and religion. They are free to choose their beliefs, to meet in assembly or to criticize the Government. They have the right to work, to own property, to move about when and where they please, to petition or file complaints to the Government when they have a grievance. They enjoy the rights of election, recall, initiative and referendum. All these are guaranteed by the Constitution.

87. *What is the general structure of the National Government of the Republic of China?*

The form of government follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There are five yuan (branches of government) under the President: the Executive, Legislative, Control, Judicial and Examination Yuan.

The President and Vice President are elected for a six-year term by the National Assembly, whose members are in turn elected by universal suffrage. The two executives may

be elected for a second term.

The Executive Yuan is somewhat similar to the cabinet in Western countries. Under it are eight Ministries (Interior, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Finance, Education, Justice, Economic Affairs and Communications), two Commissions (Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs and Overseas Chinese Affairs), the Government Information Office and Comptroller General's Office.

The Legislative Yuan, with 506 members, is the highest lawmaking body. The 85-member Control Yuan exercises the powers of consent, impeachment, censure and auditing. Under it is the Ministry of Audit.

The Judicial Yuan has the Council of Grand Justices, the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries. Under the Examination Yuan are the Ministries of Examination and Personnel.

88. *Why is there a national as well as a provincial government in Taiwan?*

After the Communist occupation of the Chinese mainland, the Government of the Republic of China moved its seat temporarily to Taiwan, one of the 35 provinces, which, of course, has its provincial government.

89. *How many countries recognize the Republic of China?*

Countries that recognize the Republic of China number 45, of which 42 are members of the United Nations. Outside of the Soviet bloc, only 21 countries extend recognition to the puppet Communist regime in Peiping.

90. *How does local self-government work in Taiwan?*

Members of the provincial, county, mu-

nicipal, borough and township assemblies in Taiwan are chosen every three years in free elections in their respective constituencies. The Taiwan Provincial Government is responsible to the Provincial Assembly, as are the county, municipal, borough and township governments to their respective assemblies.

The five mayors and 16 magistrates in Taiwan are also popularly elected for three-year terms. The campaigns are hotly contested as in any democratic country. Nineteen out of the 21 incumbents are island-born.

Of the 1,025 county and municipal assembly members at present, 924 are island-born and 101 are women. Similarly, 60 of the 66 Provincial Assembly members are born in Taiwan and nine are women.

In the last election held in January 1958, 78.31 percent of all eligible voters went to the polls.

As prescribed in the Constitution, all kinds of elections in Taiwan are carried out by universal, equal, direct suffrage and by secret ballot. Any citizen of the Republic of China who has attained the age of 20 years, has the right of election. Except as otherwise prescribed by the Constitution or by law, any citizen who has attained the age of 23, has the right of being elected.

91. *Is there cooperation between the local people and those from the mainland?*

There is not only goodwill and cooperation between the local population and those from the mainland; they are one people, sharing the same traditions and customs, reading and writing the same language. There is no distinction between the "Taiwanese" and the "mainlanders" as they are all Chinese, whether born on this island or in provinces on the mainland.

The island-born Chinese enjoy the same status, legal or social, as any other citizen. They work together in harmony with those from the mainland in industries and business, in the armed forces, and at all levels of the Government. The majority of the officials of the provincial and local governments are native-born, so are 90 percent of the members of the provincial and local assemblies. Their loyalty and support to the Government of the Republic of China are unquestionable.

92. *What does Kuomintang mean?*

Kuomintang means the Chinese Nationalist Party, founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Honolulu in 1894. It was the Kuomintang which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty in 1911, fought the warlords and reunited China in 1927, and led the war against Japan in 1937-45. Since Dr. Sun's death, party leadership has rested on President Chiang Kai-shek, who is *Tsungtsai* (Director General) of the Kuomintang. The Deputy Director General is Chen Cheng, concurrently Vice President and Premier of the Republic.

93. *Are there other political parties?*

There are the Young China Party, founded in 1923, and the Democratic Socialist Party, founded in 1932. The latter was first known as the National Socialist Party and adopted its present name in 1946. Both enjoy the same legal status as the Kuomintang.

Together, the two parties hold a total of 26 seats in the Legislative Yuan and nine in the Control Yuan. There are Young China Party and Democratic Socialist Party members in the Provincial, county and municipal assemblies. When Vice President Chen Cheng was nominated president of the Executive Yuan in June 1958, he offered a post of

minister-without-portfolio to each of the two minority parties.

94. *How strong are the armed forces of the Republic of China?*

The Chinese armed forces rank as one of the strongest among the free countries in Asia. While the exact strength of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Combined Service Forces is a military secret, the forces are best-trained and best-equipped according to any standard. And the morale was never higher.

It is this fighting force that enables the Republic of China to maintain effective control of the 100-mile-wide Taiwan Strait and checkmate Communist expansion toward Taiwan and the Western Pacific area.

95. *What is the average age of the Chinese servicemen?*

Far from being an "aging army," the average age of the enlisted men in the armed forces is $25\frac{1}{2}$. The ranks of the armed forces are constantly being replaced by new blood, drafted from among the youth of free China.

Every physically fit male reaching the age of 21 is eligible for the draft. The draftee serves for a period of two years, is then discharged and placed in the reserve. For the next five years, he is called back for one month every year for refresher training and maneuvers, and he is also subject to mobilization in case of war or national emergency. Specialists in the Navy and the Air Force serve for a period of three years. College students are granted deferment, but upon their graduation they must go through a two-year training period qualifying them as reserve officers.

96. Does the Republic of China have a veterans administration?

Yes, it is called the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen. It has so far helped 74,800 overaged and disabled veterans in job placement, health rehabilitation, home care and schooling. Eleven cooperative farms have already turned 13,500 acres of virgin land into fertile soil. Scores of workshops have been set up, in addition to job training centers. The largest project is, however, the East-West Cross-Island Highway, literally being hewn out of solid rock by thousands of able-bodied veterans across the steep Central Mountain Range.

With the assistance of VACRS, many former servicemen are now studying in colleges and universities. Six retired servicemen's homes, complete with dispensary, post exchange, workshop and meeting hall, accommodate 5,000 who are incapable of manual work. There are TB and psychiatric hospitals at Chiayi, Taichung and other places, a 100-bed addition to the Losheng Leprosarium and a leper farm for 300 men who no longer need hospitalization. In addition, a modern 600-bed General Hospital, has been recently completed at Peitou.

97. How does the Chinese Government expect to recover the mainland when its armed forces are greatly outnumbered by the Reds?

It is true that the armed forces of the Republic of China are outnumbered by the Communist forces, but it would be wrong to look at this problem solely from a military point of view. There is ample proof that the people on the mainland are definitely against Communist tyranny, as is evidenced by the numerous uprisings in recent years.

Communist ideology and methods are contrary to the traditional Chinese way of life and culture. The Chinese people will not indefinitely tolerate the regimentation and oppression that the Communists have imposed upon them. In other words, there is already an anti-Communist base in the minds and hearts of the Chinese people. Recent developments on the mainland, notably the introduction of the so-called "people's commune" system, show clearly that the Chinese Communists have reached a point of no return in their practice of communism and will not hesitate to take even more drastic measures in an attempt to subjugate the people completely.

All free Chinese believe that the stronger Communist oppression becomes, the greater will be the dissatisfaction and opposition among the people. When the sufferings of the enslaved people have reached a breaking point, there are bound to be uprisings on an even larger scale against the Communist regime. When the moment comes, the Republic of China will use all the means at its disposal to go to the aid of the anti-Communist forces in restoring freedom to its own people on the mainland.

98. *Do the island-born soldiers share the enthusiasm for the recovery of the mainland?*

They most certainly do, for they are also Chinese, sharing the same cherished objectives of freedom and democracy and feeling the same sort of kinship to those suffering under Communist tyranny on the mainland. They realize that Taiwan is an integral part of China and that their families would not be safe unless the Chinese Communist regime is overthrown.

99. *Why does the Chinese Army have political officers?*

These political officers in the armed

forces of free China are no "commissars." They are equivalent to the troop information and education officers, the special service officers, the counterintelligence officers and the chaplains in the U.S. Army, all rolled into one. They help maintain the morale of the soldiers, teach them to read and write, give consultation on personal problems and, in an unobtrusive manner, watch for possible sabotage and subversion.

100. *Why is so much importance attached to Quemoy and Matsu?*

Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu are the keys to the defense of Taiwan. Without them, the control of the Taiwan Strait would be imperilled. And Taiwan would be constantly under threat of Communist air attack without an effective warning system. The strategic importance of these islands, therefore, lie chiefly in denying the enemy of the advantages to be derived from the islands if they were in enemy hands.

The islands are both strategically and politically important to their inhabitants who can still breathe in freedom, as well as to the enslaved Chinese on the mainland, as the symbol of an undying hope. As long as the islands are in the hands of free China, the people behind the Iron Curtain will not despair. No less significant is the fact that more than 100,000 Chinese in Southeast Asia look to Kinmen as their home town from where they or their ancestors migrated to foreign shores. These islands, too, are a part of free China.

101. *Where can further information about Taiwan be obtained?*

For booklets, pictures and other informational material about the Republic of China

or its island province of Taiwan, you are welcome to write to:

*Government Information Office
1709 Chungcheng Road
Taipei, Taiwan, China
Cable address: INFORMTION*

Or any of the following addresses:

In the United States

*Chinese News Service
1270 Sixth Avenue
New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cable address: SINONEWS*

In Europe

*Free China Information Service
62 New Cavendish Street
London W. 1
England
Cable address: FRECHINA*

*Freichina Informationsdienst
Bad Godesberg/Rhein
Goebenstrasse 12
Bundesrepublik
Deutschland
Cable address: FRECHINA*

In Asia

*Chinese Information Service
1062-4 New Road
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable address: CHINFORMS*

*Office of the Press Counselor
Chinese Embassy
Dewey Boulevard
Manila, the Philippines*

*Office of the Press Counselor
Chinese Embassy
30 Sakurada-Cho
Azabu, Minatoku
Tokyo, Japan*

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*Questions
About*

TAIWAN

