



WIKIMANIA 2007

The International Wikimedia Conference

# WIKIREADER Taipei



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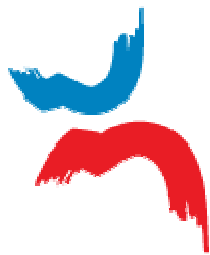
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# **WIKIMANIA 2007**

The International Wikimedia Conference

*August 3 - 5*  
*Taipei, Taiwan*

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# *Wikimania 2007*

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# Wikimedia Found

The Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit charitable organization based in St. Petersburg, Florida, USA, and organized under the laws of the state of Florida. It operates several online collaborative projects including Wikipedia, Wiktionary, Wikiquote, Wikibooks (including Wikijunior), Wikisource, Wikimedia Commons, Wikispecies, Wikinews, Wikiversity, and Meta-Wiki.

Its existence was officially announced by Wikipedia co-founder Jimmy Wales, who was hitherto running Wikipedia within his company Bomis, on June 20, 2003. Its approval by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, by letter in April 2005, as an educational foundation in the category "Adult, Continuing Education" means all contributions to the Wikimedia Foundation are tax deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

## Foundation goals

The Wikimedia Foundation is a 501(c)(3) with a vision to bring a free and accurate encyclopedia to every single person on the planet.

The goal of the Wikimedia foundation is to develop and maintain open content, wiki-based projects and to provide the full contents of those projects to the public free of charge.

In addition to the multilingual general encyclopedia Wikipedia, the Foundation manages a multi-language dictionary and thesaurus named Wiktionary, an encyclopedia of quotations named Wikiquote, a repository of source texts in any language named Wikisource, and a collection of e-book texts for students (such as textbooks and annotated public domain books) named Wikibooks. Wikijunior is a subproject of Wikibooks that specializes in books for children.

## Foundation history

The name "Wikimedia" was coined by Sheldon Rampton in a post to the English Wikipedia's mailing list in March 2003. The name has

been criticized for its similarity to the name of Wikipedia and the software it runs on, MediaWiki; this sometimes leads to confusion among people new to the project. With the Foundation's announcement, Wales also transferred ownership of all Wikipedia, Wiktionary and Nupedia domain names to Wikimedia along with the copyrights for all materials related to these projects that were created by Bomis employees or Wales himself. The computer equipment used to run all the Wikimedia projects was also donated by Wales to the Foundation. The domain names [wikimedia.org](http://wikimedia.org) and [wikimediafoundation.org](http://wikimediafoundation.org) were secured for the Foundation by Wikipedia contributor Daniel Mayer.

### Wikimedia coordination and projects

#### Wikimedia projects

The launch dates shown below are when official domains were established for the projects and/or beta versions were launched; preliminary test versions at other domains are not considered.

Name	Launching date
Wikipedia	2001-01-15
Wiktionary	2002-12-12
Wikibooks	2003-07-10
Wikiquote	2003-07-10
Wikisource	2003-11-24
Wikimedia Commons	2004-09-07
Wikispecies	2004-09-13
Wikinews	2004-12-03
Wikiversity	2006-08-15
Wikimedia Incubator	2006-06

#### Project coordination

##### Meta-Wiki

Wikimedia project coordination (launched November 2001).

# The history of Taipei

The region known as the Taipei basin was home to Ketagalan tribes before the eighteenth century. Han Chinese began to settle in the Taipei Basin in 1709.

In the late 19th century, the Taipei area, where the major Han settlements in northern Taiwan and one of the designated foreign trade port, Tamsui, were located, gained economic importance due to the boosting foreign trade, especially that of tea exportation. In 1875, the northern part of Taiwan was separated from Taiwan Prefecture (臺灣府) and incorporated into the new Taipei Prefecture (臺北府). Having been established adjoining the flourishing townships of Bangkah and Twatutia, the new prefectural capital was known as Chengnei (城內), "the inner city", and government buildings were erected there. From 1875 (during the Qing Dynasty) until the beginning of Japanese rule in 1895, Taipei was part of Danshui County (淡水縣) of Taipei Prefecture and the prefectural capital. Taipei remained a temporary provincial capital before it officially became the capital of Taiwan in 1894.

As settlement for losing the Sino-Japanese War, China ceded the entire island of Taiwan to Japan in 1895. After the Japanese take-over, Taipei, called Taihoku in Japanese, emerged as the political center of the Japanese Colonial Government. Much of the architecture of Taipei dates from the period of Japanese rule, including the Presidential Building which was

the Office of the Taiwan Governor-General (台灣總督府).

During the Japanese rule, Taihoku was incorporated in 1920 as part of Taihoku Prefecture (台北州). It included Bangka, Dadaocheng, and Chengnei among other small settlements. The eastern village Matsuyama (松山庄) was annexed into Taihoku City in 1938. Upon the Japanese defeat in the Pacific War and its consequent surrender in August 1945, Taiwan was taken over by Chinese Nationalist troops. Subsequently, a temporary Office of the Taiwan Province Administrative Governor (臺灣省行政長官公署) was established in Taipei City.

- On December 7, 1949, the Kuomintang (KMT) government under Chiang Kai-shek established Taipei as the provisional capital of the ROC after the Communists forced them to flee mainland China. Taipei was also the capital of Taiwan Province (臺灣省) until the 1960s when the provincial administration was moved to Chungshing Village (中興新村) in central Taiwan. (The PRC does not recognize this move and still regards Taipei as the provincial capital of Taiwan.)
- As approved on December 30, 1966 by Executive Yuan, Taipei became a centrally administered municipality on July 1, 1967.

- In the following year, Taipei City expanded again by annexing Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei, and Muzha.
- In 1990, 16 districts in Taipei City were consolidated into the current 12 districts.

#### Bibliographic details for 'The history of Taipei'

©Author: : Winertai、67.15.183.15、Dnssgh、61.228.133.40、蒼穹之丘

©Date retrieved: : 03:12, 12 June 2007 UTC





■ Six-House Street, Dadaocheng District, Taipei City, Taiwan, took in later half of 19 century.

# Dadaocheng

Dadaocheng means 'big rice drying-field'

Dadaocheng (Chinese: 大稻埕; Pinyin: dàdàochéng; Wade-Giles: ta-tao ch'eng; Taiwanese: Tōa-tiū-tiâ; literally "big rice drying-field"), spelled Twatutia before the Japanese occupation, Daitotei by the Japanese and Tataocheng during the Kuomintang era, is an area in Taipei Basin and a historic section of Taipei City. It was an important trading port in the 19th century, and is still a major historical

tourist attraction and shopping area.

When the export of tea became important in northern Taiwan in the mid-19th century, many businessmen came to Dadaocheng. The first store was Linyishun (林益順) in 1851. Two years later, many people moved from Bangka following a serious fight.



In the early 20th century, Dadaocheng was one of the most populous cities in Taiwan. In 1920, it became part of the newly-incorporated Taipei City.

The most famous street in Dadaocheng was named Dihua Street (迪化街; wg: Tihua) after World War II. There are many stores selling dried goods and snacks, especially before the Lunar New Year. Xiahai Chenghuang Temple (霞海城隍廟)

is also on Dihua Street. There is a festival to celebrate the birthday of Xiahai Chenghuang (a city god) on the 13th day of the 5th lunar month every year.

#### Bibliographic details for "Dadaocheng "

Author: Jerrypp772000, STBotD, Bubbha, Oniows, WinBot

Date of last revision: 22:53, 5 March 2007 UTC



■ Memorial Museum of Li Chun-sheng, Taipei/Ni Chiang-huai / 1929/ watercolor/ Collection of Taipei Museum of Fine Arts





■ ShiFengWaterFall

# Geography of Taipei

## Geography of Taipei

Taipei City is located in the center of Taipei Basin, eastern coast of Danshui River, the center of politics, economics, culture and education in Taiwan, also the largest city in Taiwan. The city is composed of twelve districts. They are Zhongzheng, Datong, Zhongshan, Songshan, Daan, Wanhua, Xinyi, Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang and Wenshan.

## Topography

The largest mountain system in Taipei City is the Datun Volcanoes. The highest QiXing Mountain is 1120 meters in height. The second highest Datun Mountain is 1092 meters in height. In the central area

of the mountain system and the outer area near Beitou there are many landforms of volcanoes. In Neihu, Nangang of eastern Taipei and in Muzha of southern Taipei there are hills. Nangang mountain system (Muzhi mountain system) of over 300 meters in height stands between Xinyi District and Nangang District.

## Taipei Basin

Taipei Basin is the second large basin in Taiwan. Taipei Basin is at the south of Yangmingshan, near the east of Linkou terrace, at the northwest of Hsuehshan mountains. Taipei Basin is in a shape of a triangle. The three vertices are,

- Nangang,
- Huilong on the intersection of Xin Zhuang,

Shulin and Guishan,

- Guandu.

Main rivers across Taipei Basin are Danshui River, Keelung River, Dahan River and Sindian River. Important artificial canals are Liugong Canal and Erchong Floodway.

In the prehistoric era of Taiwan, Taipei Basin was the residence of Katagalan People. Han Chinese didn't move here until eighteenth century. Today, Taipei Basin belongs to Taipei City and Taipei County. And it's the largest metropolitan area in Taiwan.

### Qixing Mountain

Qixing Mountain, the highest in Taipei City, is of 1120 meters in height above the sea level and under the administration of Yangmingshan National Park. It's a pyroclastic cone and belongs to Datun Volcanoes. The first-order triangulation station is on the top of the mountain with a wide view of the whole Taipei.

Qixing Mountain began erupting about 700 thousand years ago. In the beginning there was a crater on the top. After the eruption, the crater was eroded into seven peaks like the Big Dipper. This is where the name Qixing (seven stars in Chinese) comes from. There faults in the southeast side and northwest side cross the mountain and make the landforms of hot springs and fumaroles. Erupted lava and clastic make the shape of a cone by stacking up layer by layer. The most obvious feature of pyroclastic cones is the steep individual peak. Shamao Mountain, not far from the southwest of Qixing Mountain, has a round volcano dome. Its name comes from the shape of a wushamao. The magma during the formation of the volcano is sticky and of low mobility gradually makes the bell-shaped volcano. Shamao Mountain is the parasitical volcano of Qixing Mountain.

### Datun Mountain

Datun Mountain is of 1092 meters in height above the sea level, located in Yangmingshan National Park in northwestern Taiwan, and belongs to Datun Volcano Groupoid of Datun Volcanoes. It's a pyroclastic cone.

Datun Volcano began eruption about 2.5 million years ago at Dahuangzui to make the primitive volcano. After that the volcano kept quiet for about 1 million years. Another eruption about 700 thousand years ago split the primitive volcano into main peak, west peak and south peak. Therefore these peaks have no craters. Instead the crater locates among the three peaks and Zhongzheng Mountain.

### Hydrology

Rivers in Taipei City belong to Danshui River Basin. Two main rivers cross Taipei City are Danshui River and Keelung River.

### Danshui River

Danshui River is located in the north of Taiwan. It's the third longest river in Taiwan and with the third largest area of river basin.

The range Danshui River Basin includes Taipei City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County and Hsinchu County. The main stream rises from Dabajian Mountain. Main branches are Keelung River, Dahan River and Sindian River. The narrow sense of Danshui River is the section of Danshui Yocheko estuary from the convergence of Dahan River and Sindian River at Jiangzicui in Banqiao.

Keelung River rises in Jintongkeng, Pingxi Township, Taipei County. It flows toward east-northeast and crosses Ruifang and turns west near Nuannuan in Keelung. Finally it crosses Xizhi and gets into Taipei Basin.

Danshui River is one of the main rivers for water supply in northern Taiwan. Shimen Reservoir is at the upstream of Dahan River. And Feitsui Reservoir is at Beishi River, the branch of Sindian River. Xinshan Reservoir is at the Keelung River Basin.

Sindian River rises between Buxioulun Mountain and Pingtian Mountain of Hsuehshan Mountain Chain and in this section it's called Takejin River, called Dahan



River when it reaches Fuxing Township. After the convergence with Sanguang River when turning west, it goes to Shimen Reservoir. The river converges with Sanxia River when crossing Yuanshan Weir for supplying water for Panhsin Water Purification Plant. Sindian River goes toward east in Jiangzicui and converges with Keelung River in Shezi, finally infusing into Taiwan Strait.

## Keelung River

Keelung River, in northern Taiwan, is the main branch of Danshui River. It's total length is 87 kilometers and 440.77 square kilometers in size of the area of the river basin. It rises in the mountain area of Jintong, Pingxi Township in Taipei County and crosses Ruifang, Keelung, Xizhi and finally into Taipei City. Then it crosses Nangang, Neihu, Songshan, Zhongshan, Shilin, Datong, Beitou and eventually converges with Danshui River at Guandu.

Main branches of Keelung River are: Dieyukeng River, Dongshikeng River, Nuannuan River, Yinggeshi River, Malingkeng River, Yona River, Beigang River, Dakeng River and Shuang River.

Riverbanks of Keelung River have many touring spots of leisure and

tourism for tourists and residents. Upstream of Keelung River has many landforms of waterfalls and pot-holes. Some famous spots are Shifeng Waterfall and Yanjingdong Waterfall in Pingxi. The Songshan section was straight channeled to build Dajia Riverside Park to take advantage of the newly-made land of riverbed. On two sides of Keelung River in Taipei City roads only for bicycles of leisure of 15 kilometers are built. Guandu Nature Park, famous for preserving and observing water birds, is at the wetland at the downstream near Danshui River.

## Climate

Taipei City is near the line of latitude 25° N. And





Taiwan is an island on the sea, located between East Asia Continent and Pacific Ocean, affected by high pressure from Mongolia, and warm and wet high pressure in Pacific. This leads to the subtropical monsoon climate with obvious differences among seasons: spring from March to May, summer from June to August, fall from September to October and winter from December to February of next year. Sometimes there are warmer winter or cooler spring because of global warming and some special changes of climate. Because Taipei is located in East Asia Monsoon Zone, the climate is also affected by east Asia monsoon.

Another feature of climate is that the effect of the terrain of the basin since the city is located in the Taipei Basin. In summer, the heat in the basin is surrounded by mountains and hard to dissipate. This makes the temperature in the city is about 1 to 2 degrees centigrade than outside. In winter, orographic rain is easily formed in the area of surrounding mountains and hills. About in May, high pressure from Mongolia and high pressure in Pacific Ocean intersect to make the front. This gets Taiwan into the plum rain season. In this season number of raining days in Taiwan increases. Because of the strong updraft in summer, there's thunder shower in the afternoon.



**Bibliographic  
details for  
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**Author: Wolfch,  
Dzb0715,Chean  
get**

**Date of last  
revision:  
22:53, 5 March  
2007 UTC**





# Taiwan High Speed Rail

The Taiwan High Speed Rail (Template:Zh-t, also known as the THSR) is Taiwan's high-speed rail network, running approximately 335.50 km from Taipei City to Kaohsiung City, which began operations on January 5, 2007. Adopting Japan's Shinkansen technology for the core system, the THSR uses the Taiwan High Speed 700T train, manufactured by a consortium of Japanese companies, most notably Kawasaki Heavy Industries. The total cost of the project is

currently estimated to be USD \$15 billion, and is the one of the largest privately funded transport schemes to date. Express trains capable of travelling at up to 300 km/h travel from Taipei City to Kaohsiung City in roughly 90 minutes as opposed to the current 4-6 hours by conventional rail, although regular trains take a scheduled two hours when making all stops. Supporters of the project believe THSR will help relieve traffic congestion along the heavily traveled western corridor, while having

the advantages of greater safety, high transit volume, low land occupancy, energy economy and low pollution. It has also been argued that the THSR will help promote the balanced development of western Taiwan.

## History

The first plans for a high speed rail line linking the cities of Taipei and Kaohsiung were proposed in a Ministry of Transportation study in 1990. They were then approved by the Executive Yuan in 1992 and the Legislative Yuan in 1993. The decision to pursue a Build-Operate-Transfer method was also approved. After a prolonged bidding process, the Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation (THSRC) was formally established in May 1998.

The European InterCityExpress (ICE) was initially selected to form the core system of THSR. In 1998, ICE saw the Eschede train disaster in which more than one hundred people died and another hundred were severely injured. Combined with the Chi-Chi earthquake on 21 September 1999, it was decided to adopt Japan's Shinkansen technology instead of ICE due to Shinkansen's "UrEDAS" (Urgent Earthquake Detection and Alarm System, ja:ユレダス) earthquake detection system, developed in 1992.

Actual construction began in March 2000, with running tests starting in January 2005. In late October 2005, Taiwan High Speed Rail passed its targeted speed of 300 km/h (186 mph) to 315 km/h (197 mph) during testing.

Trial runs between Banciao (Taipei) and Zuoying (Kaohsiung), open to the public and with half-price fares, began to operate 19 times daily in each direction starting January 5, 2007[5]. A formal opening was expected soon thereafter. The HSR platforms at Taipei Main

Station opened on March 2, 2007.


Some of the same Japanese companies won another project in December 2005 to build a high speed rail link to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, with the exception of the signaling system which has been awarded to Westinghouse Rail Systems.

## Stations and Operations

Thirteen Taiwan High Speed Rail Stations stations are planned in the western corridor, with eight stations already open in Taipei, Banciao, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan and Zuoying. Five more stations (in Nangang, Miaoli, Changhua, Yunlin and Kaohsiung) will be built in future years. The two stations in Tainan and Chiayi were built using the same architectural design and look 99 percent the same inside and out, giving rail passengers a strange sense of déjà vu when they disembark at both stations. Only the stations in Taipei, Banciao and Taoyuan are built underground, while others are elevated.

Economy and business classes compartments are available aboard each train, with the latter offering wider seating, individual audio entertainment systems and power outlets for portable electronics in each seat, as well as a WiFi network.

## External links

-  Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation Official Website  
<http://www.thsrc.com.tw/en/>

## Bibliographic details for " Taiwan High Speed Rail "

Author: Andrew pmk, 71.117.69.187,  
Infomark12, Loren36, SmackBot

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# EasyCard



EasyCard (traditional Chinese: 悠遊卡) is a contactless smartcard system operated by Taipei Smart Card Corporation for use on the Taipei Rapid Transit System and on buses and other public transport services in Taipei since June 2002. It is similar to the Octopus cards in Hong Kong.

Like many electronic fare systems, the card employs RFID technology to operate without contact.

In addition to the EasyCard being used on the Taipei Metro and buses, the card is also accepted at public car parks adjacent to Metro stations and in other areas of Taipei.

The stored value on the card can be replenished at convenience stores around Taipei, such as 7-11. The simplicity of usage and availability

has made EasyCard a household name, being used by most commuters in Taipei.

The name Easycard was chosen in a public contest, where the general public was asked to propose names, in the end a name chosen by the management.

## External links

- Official homepage of the Taipei Smart Card Corporation  
<http://www.tsc.com.tw/>

## Bibliographic details for " EasyCard "

Author: Sjschen, Nikopoley , CmdrObot, 213.196.205.182, ValerioC

Date of last revision: 28 April 2007 08:12 UTC





# Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport

Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport (IATA: TPE, ICAO: RCTP) (Traditional Chinese: 台灣桃園國際機場 or 臺灣桃園國際機場; Tongyong Pinyin: Táiwan Táoyuán Gúoji Jichǎng, Pinyin: Táiwan Táoyuán Gúoji Jīchǎng), formerly Chiang Kai-shek International Airport (Traditional Chinese: 中正國際機場; Tongyong Pinyin: Jhongjhèng Gúoji Jichǎng; Pinyin: Zhōngzhèng Gúoji Jīchǎng), also known simply as Taoyuan Airport or C.K.S. Airport, is an international

airport located in Taoyuan County, in northern Taiwan. It is the one of the three international airports in Taiwan, and by far the busiest international air entry point. It is the home base for China Airlines and EVA Air, which both operate a major hub at this airport.

Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport is one of two airports that serve northern Taiwan, including Taipei. The other is Taipei Songshan Airport located within the Taipei City limits,

which serves only domestic flights and, rarely, some chartered international flights. Taipei Songshan Airport formerly served Taipei as its international airport before the opening of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, then known as Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, in 1979. The other two international airports in Taiwan are Kaohsiung International Airport (Hsiaogang Airport) and Taichung International Airport.

## The origin of the name

The airport was named after late President Chiang Kai-shek until 2006. In Chinese, its former name was Chung-Cheng (Zhongzheng), the style name that Chiang Kai-shek chose for himself during his political career, and is rendered without his surname (which is traditionally done as a sign of respect). In a situation which is similar to Ronald Reagan-Washington National Airport, local officials in Taoyuan and other members of the pan-Green coalition often referred to it as the "Taoyuan International Airport" because Chiang Kai-shek was associated with the Chinese political party Kuomintang and authoritarianism. Some news organizations and local residents often called the airport with the formerly name "Taoyuan Chung-Cheng Airport", combining the two commonly used names.

The Executive Yuan of the current President Chen Shui-bian's administration officially approved the name change of the airport to "Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport" on September 6, 2006. The opposition Kuomintang, which holds a majority in the Legislative Yuan with its political allies, would like the name changed to "Taiwan Taoyuan Chiang Kai-shek International Airport". Many felt the change was another act of President

Chen's administration's desinicization rather than a sign of Taiwan localization movement.

Ironically, the Communist Party of China, who the Democratic Progressive Party that proposed the name change opposes, and its people have always referred to the airport as the "Taoyuan Airport."



## History

The airport opened (with Terminal 1) on February 21, 1979 as part of the Ten Major Construction Projects pursued by the government in the 1970s. The airport was originally planned under the name Taoyuan International Airport but was later changed to Chiang Kai-shek International Airport in memory of former President Chiang Kai-shek.

The airport is the main hub of China Airlines, the ROC's flag carrier as well as EVA Air, a private airline established in the early 1990s. Overcrowding of the airport in recent years prompted the construction of Terminal 2, which was opened on July 29, 2000 with half of the gates operational. Eva Air was the first airline to move into Terminal 2. The other half opened on January 21, 2005 for China Airlines. There are plans for the construction of a third terminal, which will be built as a replacement for the aging Terminal 1. It is rumored that all international flights will be moved to Terminal 3 and Terminal 1 will be renovated into a domestic terminal. Construction on Terminal 3 is expected to begin in 2008.



A rapid transit line connecting the airport to Taipei City is under construction, which will link Terminals 1, 2, and in the future, 3, together.

In January 2006, a Foreign Laborers' Service Center was set up to provide airport pick-up services and serve as a channel for complaints regarding exploitation of migrant workers. There are service desks in the Arrival lobby of Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, and in the Departure lobby of Terminal 1. Service hotlines in the Vietnamese, Thai, English, and Indonesian languages are provided.

### Disasters

Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport was one of the airports targeted by the failed Project Bojinka plot in 1995.

On February 16, 1998, China Airlines Flight 676, which was arriving from Denpasar-Bali International Airport, Indonesia, crashed into a residential area while landing in poor weather, killing all 196 people on board and six on the ground.

On October 31, 2000, Singapore Airlines Flight 006, which was on a Singapore Changi Airport, Singapore-Taipei-Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles route rammed into construction equipment on a closed runway during takeoff from Taipei, crashing back onto the runway and killing 82 passengers and crew.

On May 25, 2002, China Airlines Flight 611 broke up in mid-flight on the way to Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong from Chiang Kai-Shek Airport, as it was known then. All 225 people on board died.

### Aviation Museum



The Chung Cheng Aviation Museum (Traditional Chinese: 中正航空科學館) is located on the south-eastern area of the airport, between the main freeway entrance and the terminals. It is built in 1981 by Boeing under CAA contract[7]. Many retired Republic of China Air Force fighters are represented here. The Chung Cheng Aviation Museum is the only major aviation museum in Taiwan.

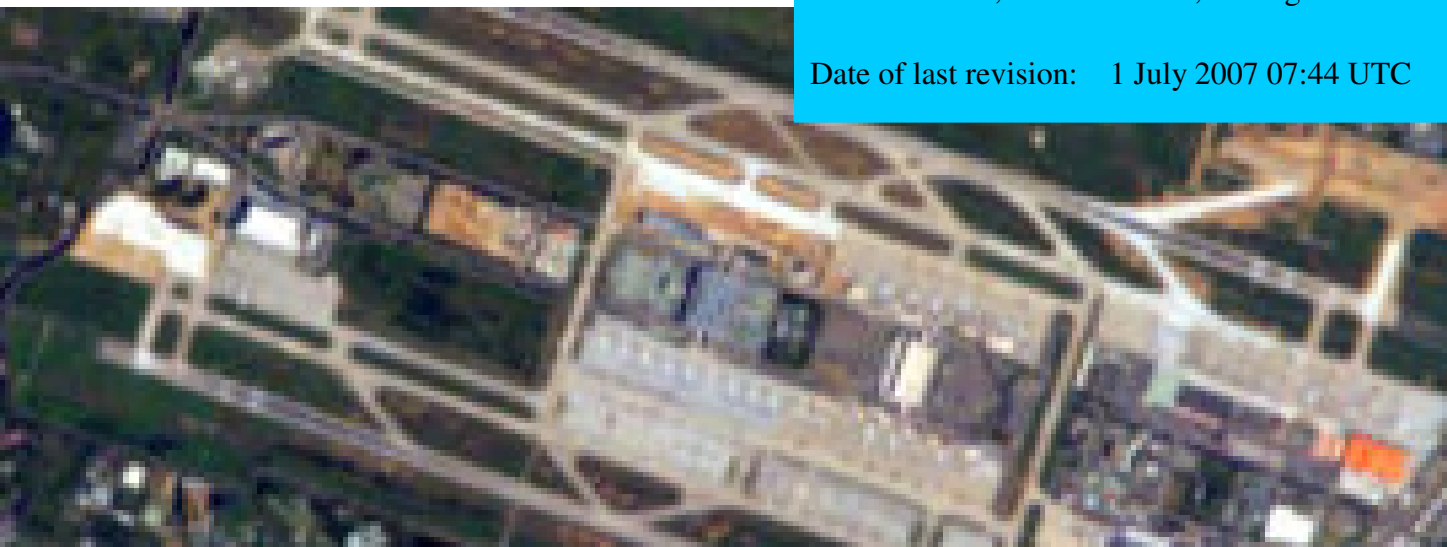
### External links

- ✚ Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport Homepage  
<http://www.taoyuanairport.gov.tw/>

### Bibliographic details for " Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport "

Author: Marcusaffleck, 72.70.238.44, 24.126.149.89, 60.246.12.143, PikDig

Date of last revision: 1 July 2007 07:44 UTC



# Taipei 101

Being the newest landmark of the city, Taipei 101 perfectly fuses the high-end technology and traditional styles as one

Coordinates:  $25^{\circ}21'1''$  N,  $121^{\circ}33'52''$  E

Taipei 101 (Traditional Chinese: 臺北 101 or 台北 101; Simplified Chinese: 台北 101; Hanyu Pinyin: Táiběi Yīlíngyī; Wade-Giles: T'ai-pei I-ling-i) is a 101-floor landmark skyscraper located in Taipei City, Republic of China (Taiwan). Designed by C.Y. Lee & Partners and constructed by KTRT Joint Venture, it is currently the tallest skyscraper in the world in three of the four categories defined by the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat. The original name was Taipei Financial Centre, based on its official Chinese name: the Taipei International Financial Center (Traditional Chinese: 臺北國際金融中心; Pinyin: Táiběi Guójì Jīnróng Zhōngxīn). The building is the 2004 recipient of the Emporis Skyscraper Award. Taipei 101 was named "Taipei 101" because the building is in Taipei and contains 101 floors.

## External elevation

Taipei 101 has 101 stories above ground (hence the name) and five underground.

The building holds the records for:

- Ground to structural top: 509 m (1,671 ft), a record formerly held by the Petronas Twin Towers at 452 m (1,483 ft)
- Ground to roof: 449 m (1,474 ft). Formerly held by the Sears Tower 442 m (1,451 ft)
- Ground to highest occupied floor: 439 m (1,441 ft). Formerly held by the Sears

- Fastest Ascending Elevator speed: 16.83 m/s (37.5 miles/hour or 60.4 km/h)
- Largest Count-Down Clock on New Year's Eve.

It does not hold the record for the greatest height from ground to pinnacle, which is still held by the Sears Tower 527 m (1,729 ft).

Taipei 101's roof was completed on July 1, 2003. In a ceremony presided over by Mayor Ma Ying-jeou who fastened a golden bolt to signify the official topping-out, the pinnacle was fitted on October 17, 2003, allowing it to surpass the Petronas Towers by 57 meters (188 feet).. Taipei 101 is the first and currently only building in the world to break the half-kilometer mark in height.

Various sources, including the building's owners, list the height as 508.0 m (1,667 ft). This lower figure is measured from the top of a 1.2 meter platform at the base. However, according to CTBUH standards, the height of this platform should be included in the building height because it is part of the man-made structure and is above the level of the surrounding pavement.

Taipei 101 displaced the 51 story, 244 meter Shin Kong Life Tower as the tallest building in Taipei, and the 85 story, 378 meter Tuntex Sky Tower in Kaohsiung as the tallest building in Taiwan.



## Taipei 101 interior

In many aspects, the new building is the most technologically advanced skyscraper constructed to date. The building features fiber-optic and satellite Internet connections allowing speeds up to 1 gigabit per second. Toshiba has supplied the world's two fastest double-decker elevators which run at a top speed of 16.83 metres per second (63 km/h or 37.5 mph) and are able to take visitors from the main floor to the observatory on the 89th floor in under 39 seconds. The top speeds are 34 percent faster than the previous world's fastest elevators in Yokohama Landmark Tower. Each elevator is designed with an aerodynamic body, pressurization and emergency braking systems, and the world's first triple-stage anti-overshooting system. The cost for each elevator is over \$US 2 million. Visitors can also walk up the staircase to an outdoor observatory located at the 91st floor. A 660-metric-ton (730 tons) tuned mass damper is held at the 87th floor, stabilizing the tower against earthquakes, typhoons, and wind. The damper can reduce up to 40% of the tower's movements.

The entire tower was opened on December 31, 2004, amidst an extravagant New Year's celebration, complete with live performances and fireworks. President of the Republic of China Chen Shui-bian, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Legislative Speaker Wang Jin-pyng cut the ribbon. This was the first world's tallest building completed in the 21st century. The next will most likely be Burj Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

The tower includes a six-floor retail mall with shops, restaurants, and other attractions, such as night clubs. The architecture of the retail mall includes both retro gothic-style pinnacles and modern industrial structures. The interior layout of Taipei 101 was entirely designed by a feng shui master.

## Observation decks

The indoor observation deck is located on the 89th floor, while the outdoor observation deck is located on the 91st floor.

The general admission entrance to the observation decks is located on the 5th floor, where the access to the observation deck elevators is also located. There are also souvenir shops and free coin lockers (NT\$10, approximately US\$0.30, deposit is required). The price for one general admission is NT\$350 (approximately US\$10); the concession ticket is NT\$320. Group reservation (for 20 people or more) can be made 5 days prior; group discount admission is NT\$300 each. A separate ticket, priced at NT\$100 each, is needed for visiting the world's highest outdoor observation deck at 91st floor; the tickets are available at the west side on the 5th floor after the purchase of the 89th floor admission (mandatory). Visitors can choose to have their hands stamped for return visits in the same day. The observation decks operate daily from 10:00 to 22:00. The ticket booths close at 21:15. Admission of the 89th floor is free for children under 100 cm (130 cm for 91st floor). Be careful if you should ever visit, the winds can blow very strongly. Management sometimes closes the observation deck in times of stormy weather.

Pre-recorded tour guide systems are available over the counter on the 89th floor; every visitor needs to present the guide voucher (comes with the ticket) and NT\$1000 (or a valid passport) for deposit. The total length of the tour guide is approximately 40 minutes; currently, there are seven languages available, namely: Taiwanese, English, Japanese, German, Korean, Chinese (Mandarin), and Cantonese. The poles on the deck are marked with different numbers, and the visitors will need to enter the number and press the green button on the machine in order

to listen to the scene information. The guide system must be returned before the visitor can leave the 89th floor (to either the ground or the 91st floor).

## Exterior symbolism

The exterior of the building is fraught with symbolism of financial success. The distinctive sections that create the impression of a bamboo stalk in the minds of many people are actually representative of gold ingots, used in ancient China as currency by royalty. There are 8 of them, each with 8 floors, with the number 8 sounding like "earn fortune" in Han culture and the language. There are also 4 circles on each side of the building near the base, to represent coins. Most aspects of the design, layout and planning were reviewed and approved by a Feng Shui master.

The 8 segments of Taipei 101 covered with green tinted glass panels are decorated with traditional Chinese lantern-like figures, which are called the "Ru-Yi" symbols. These Ru Yi symbols are placed at the top of every 4 sides of each of the 8 segments. These Ru Yi figures symbolise fulfillment, authority and power. They also bring one's career to better heights and prevent misfortune. Each of these symbols are at least 8m high.

There is a perpendicular road that ran straight into the building's boundaries. In Feng Shui related philosophy, this brings sickness or bad business to occupants in the building. This Feng Shui problem was solved by adding a fountain to block off the perpendicular road.



## Construction

The tower is designed to endure potentially large wind pressures caused by typhoons and other high wind phenomenon. In high rise building structures such as Taipei 101, the required lateral strength and stiffness is governed by the wind environment. Even still, prior to construction, some worried that the building would be vulnerable to the large earthquakes that are possible in the Taiwan region. However, due to the building's extreme height and respective high natural period it is relatively unsusceptible to forces generated by earthquakes. On March 31, 2002, a 6.8-magnitude earthquake caused a construction crane to fall from the 56th floor of the building, which was at the time the highest floor, killing five people and starting some small fires. It is important to note that the building itself reacted as expected and construction resumed later.

In order to maintain comfort levels for those occupying it and to prevent damage to non-structural elements such as glass curtain wall and other portions of the exterior, skyscrapers are required to be stiff enough to prevent large sidesway (lateral drift) movement

during high winds. In most buildings this is achieved by increasing the size of critical structural elements such as bracing. In extreme examples, as is the case in Taipei 101, the building's height coupled with its environment, require extraordinary and innovative measures to reduce these effects.

Thornton-Tomasetti Engineers along with Evergreen Consulting Engineering designed a 662 metric tonne steel pendulum, that serves as a tuned mass damper, suspended from the 92nd to the 88th floor. The movements of the tuned mass damper offset movement in the building caused by strong gusts, reducing the overall effect of the wind on the building. The sphere of the tuned mass damper consists of 41 layered steel plates, each with a height of 12.5cm being welded together to form a 5.5m diameter sphere, making it the largest damper sphere in the World.

There are another two tuned mass dampers installed that sit at the very tip of the spire. Each weighing 4.5 tons; this is to prevent cumulative damage to the structure and to the spire due to strong wind loads, a very common issue for spire structures.

Two dozen very large columns provide the main vertical supports; every eight floors, outrigger trusses connect the columns in the building's core to those on the exterior.

### Taipei 101 in popular culture

- Taipei 101 features in the denouement of Eoin Colfer's novel *Artemis Fowl* and the *Lost Colony*. Several features of the building (some true and others of the author's imagining) are used as plot devices:

- A small plaque apparently fixed over the main door which urges visitors to come and go as they pleased. This gives two fairy folk crucial "permission" to enter the building.
- *Artemis Fowl II*, the protagonist, draws attention to the Toshiba elevators moving at eighteen metres per second and taking just over half a minute to reach the 89th floor.
- The huge mass damper, visible from the bar near the observation area, and apparently covered with 15cm of silver etched with scenes from the legend of Nian. This mass of silver disrupts the journey home of the demon No1 exactly as *Artemis Fowl* predicts.
- The Kimisichio Gallery, apparently on the 40th floor of Taipei 101, is where the last remaining warlock is found.
- A building based on Taipei 101 appears as a town type area in some versions of the MMORPG *MapleStory*.

### External link

-  Taipei 101 Official Website  
[http://www.taipei-101.com.tw/index\\_en.htm](http://www.taipei-101.com.tw/index_en.htm)

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# Bank of Taiwan

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The Bank of Taiwan (BOT, Traditional Chinese: 臺灣銀行; Pinyin: Táiwān Yínháng) is a government-owned bank in Taipei City, Taiwan. The Bank of Taiwan was first established as central bank of Taiwan during the Japanese rule. In order to assist the economic development, "Bank Act of Taiwan" was promulgated in 1897 and the Bank of Taiwan was established in 1899 to encourage Japanese private sectors,

including Mitsubishi and the Mitsui Group, to invest in Taiwan. There was extensive cooperation between Nippon Kangyo Bank and Bank of Taiwan in Taiwan island. A banking crisis in 1927 was relieved with the assistance from Bank of Japan. During Japanese rule, branches were extended into other parts of the Empire, namely China and Southeast Asia.



After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the ROC government took over the Bank of Taiwan and issued the old Taiwan dollars, also known as

Taiwan Nationalist Yuan, through the Bank of Taiwan. Later in 1949, the Bank of Taiwan issued the New Taiwan dollar to curb the severe deflation of the value of old Taiwan dollars. After the loss of the mainland in the Chinese Civil War by the Kuomintang and its subsequent retreat to Taiwan, the Bank of Taiwan took on a more central role as the central bank of the ROC until the Central Bank of China was reestablished in 1961. The Bank of Taiwan was governed under the Taiwan Provincial Government until 1998 when governance was transferred to the ROC Finance Ministry. In 2001, the duty of issuing New Taiwan dollars was transferred to the



Central Bank of China.

### External link

 The Bank of Taiwan Official Website  
<http://www.bot.com.tw/English/>

### Bibliographic details for " Bank of Taiwan "

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# Taipei World Trade Center

As its name, the Taipei World Trade Center serves as the hub of its commercial activities, especially the convention and exhibition aspects.

Taipei World Trade Center, TWTC, was started in January, 1986 by Taiwan's foremost trade promotion organization, the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA), to provide a single, modern venue that would combine exhibition space, conference facilities, offices, and hotel accommodation for international business. TWTC combines every possible service that brings together a vast consulting service on trade-related issues, trading partners, suppliers, and markets.

This four-in-one complex, located in the city's Xinyi District, is designed to accommodate the needs of the international business community, which is why there is not just one, but four structures at the TWTC. The Exhibition Hall, International Convention Center, International Trade Building and Grand Hyatt Taipei, all comprise one integrated business complex.

## Origin of Establishment

At 1970 July 1st, to further develop Taiwan international trade activities, Taiwan External

Trade Development Council (TAITRA) were established as the economic growth were growing fast. At that time, TAITRA does not have a specialized exhibition hall to accommodate marketplace exhibition of export goods, and in 1974 March, Taipei Grand Hotel were the first to be chosen for the first ever Taipei Trade Shows - "Taiwan Export Clothings Exhibition". After that, a TAITRA exhibition hall were set up at Taipei Songshan Airport, and it was from that time on, TAITRA displayed a weakness on the capability of larger scale exhibitions.

Due to these reasons, new building of trade center was proposed, and due to much complications, it was only completed on 1985, finally settles out the problem insufficient trade showground.

At 1985 December 31, Taipei World Trade Center has its first exhibition for IT Month, and commemorates the opening of the Exhibition Hall as well. Followed suit, the International



Tourist Hotel (completed on 1987, and now Grand Hyatt Taipei), International Trade Building (completed on 1988), International Convention Center (completed on 1989, now as TICC) were open for use one after another, and from 1990 January 8 since, Taipei World Trade Center is comprised of four-in-one complex until this day.

## Main Buildings

### Exhibition Building (Hall 1)

#### Exhibition Hall

- 1st floor: usually referred to as "Exhibition Hall 1", showground area is 23450 square metre, can accommodate 1304 display booths, and is divided into area A, B, C, D. Normally, Taipei Trade Shows and others larger exhibitions choose to be held here.
- 2nd floor : also known as area H, has a aerial bridge that connects to Taipei 101, ground area of 4789 square metre, able to accommodate 250 standard sized exhibition booths. Exhibitions at this area are usually small to mid-sized local expo or educations related.

#### Convention Room

Located at 2nd floor, 3 rooms altogether, mainly functions as meeting or board room for exhibition organizers, specifically, the 3rd and 4th room can be connected accordingly to accommodate the scale needed.

#### TAITRA Book Store

Opened for business during weekdays, or in holidays when there is exhibition on showground. Books collection are mainly compromised of sales trading related items, if Taipei Trade Shows was going on at the time, it also provides sales of exhibitioner directory list.

#### Trade Market (Sales Display)

By following different needs, 2nd to 6th floor are set as "Export Market", 7th floor as "Import Market", and at 1985 June, firstly opened up for product export companies to register for lease, there are 1052 display at the moment.

#### Exhibition Hall 3

Start to use from 2003 September 18, showground area is 7481 square meter, able to accommodate 365 display booths, and floors above 2nd floor are planned into parking area. During large exhibition periods, the parking



rate will adjust accordingly.

## Important Exhibitions

Notice: Exhibitions are listed below according to the holding time for some of more important annual exhibition, for more information, please refer to the timetable provided by Taipei World Trade Center or the exhibition organizer respectively.

- Taipei International Book Exhibition - <http://www.tibe.org.tw/>
- COMPUTEX - <http://www.computextaipei.com.tw/>
- Taipei Computer Application Show - <http://www.tica.tw/>
- IT Month - <http://www.itmonth.org.tw/>
- Taipei International Travel Fair - <http://www.taipeiitf.org.tw/>
- TAITRA Taipei Trade Shows - <http://www.taipeitradeshows.com.tw/>

## External links

- ✚ TAITRA - <http://www.taitra.org.tw/>
- ✚ TAIWANTRADE - <http://www.taiwantrade.com.tw/>
- ✚ Taipei World Trade Center - <http://www.twtc.org.tw>

## Bibliographic details for " Taipei World Trade Center "

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# New Taiwan Dollar

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The New Taiwan dollar (Traditional Chinese: 新臺幣 or 新台幣; Pinyin: Xīntáibì) (currency code TWD and common abbreviation NT\$), or simply Taiwan dollar (臺幣), is the official currency of the Republic of China (ROC) within the areas of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu since 1949. Originally issued by the Bank of Taiwan, it has been issued by the Central Bank of China since 2000.

Although the official English word for the currency is dollar, in Mandarin it is known as yuan (as with Chinese numerals, this character has two forms — an informal form 元 and a formal form 圓 used to prevent alterations and accounting mistakes). Colloquially, it is called a kuài (塊 lit. piece) in Mandarin or kho? (箍 lit. circle) in Taiwanese. It is frequently called "NT" by expatriates living and working in Taiwan and by local people, when speaking English. Subdivisions of a yuan are rarely used, since practically all products on the consumer market are being sold at whole units of yuan.

## History

A NT\$100 note issued by Bank of Taiwan in February 1988. It was taken out of circulation on July 1, 2002, as it had been replaced by a new NT\$100 note on July 2, 2001 issued by the Central Bank of China.

A NT\$100 note issued by Bank of Taiwan in February 1988. It was taken out of circulation on July 1, 2002, as it had been replaced by a new NT\$100 note on July 2, 2001 issued by the Central Bank of China.

The New Taiwan dollar was first issued by the Bank of Taiwan in June 15, 1949 to replace the Old Taiwan dollar at a 40,000-to-1 ratio. The

first goal of the New Taiwan dollar was to end the hyperinflation that had plagued Taiwan and Mainland China due to the civil war. A few months later, the ROC government under the Kuomintang (KMT) was defeated by the Chinese communists and retreated to Taiwan.

Even though the Taiwan dollar was the de facto currency of Taiwan, for years the old Chinese Nationalist yuan was still the official national currency of the Republic of China. The Chinese Nationalist yuan was also known as the fiat currency (法幣) or the silver yuan (銀元), even though it was decoupled from the value of silver during World War II. Many older statutes in ROC law have fines and fees denominated in this currency.

According to the Regulation of exchange rate between New Taiwan Dollars and the fiat currency in the ROC laws (現行法規所定貨幣單位折算新臺幣條例), the exchange rate is fixed at 3 TWD per 1 silver yuan and has never been changed despite decades of inflation. Despite the silver yuan being the primary legal tender currency, it was impossible to buy, sell, or use it, so it effectively did not exist to the public.







In July 2000, the New Taiwan dollar became the official currency of the ROC and is no longer secondary to the silver yuan. At the same time, the Central Bank of China began issuing New Taiwan dollar banknotes directly and the old notes issued by the Bank of Taiwan were taken out of circulation.

In the history of the currency the exchange rate as compared to the United States dollar (USD)

has varied from over 40 TWD per 1 USD in the 1960s to about 25 TWD per 1 USD around 1992. The exchange rate has been around 33 TWD per 1 USD in recent years.

## Coins

The denominations of the Taiwan dollar in circulation are

Currently Circulating Coins								
Image	Value	Technical parameters			Description		Date of	
		Diameter	Weight	Composition	Obverse	Reverse	first minting	issue
	\$0.5	18 mm	3 g	97 % copper 2.5% zinc 0.5% tin	Mei Blossom, "中華民國 XX 年"	Value	1981 (Republic Year 70)	
	\$1	20 mm	3.8 g	92% copper 6% nickel 2% aluminium	Chiang Kai-shek, "中華民國 XX 年"			
	\$5	22 mm	4.4 g	Cupronickel 75% copper 25% nickel	Chiang Kai-shek, "中華民國 XX 年"	Value	1981 (Republic Year 70)	
	\$10	26 mm	7.5 g					
	\$20	26.85 mm	8.5 g	Ring: Aluminium bronze (as \$50) Center: Cupronickel (as \$10)	Mona Rudao, "莫那魯道", "中華民國 XX 年"	Traditional canoes used by the Yami tribe	2001 (Republic Year 90)	July 9, 2001
	\$50	28 mm	10 g	Aluminium bronze 92% copper 6% aluminium 2% nickel	Sun Yat-sen, "中華民國 XX 年"	Latent images of both Chinese and Arabic numerals for 50	2002 (Republic Year 91)	April 26, 2002

These images are to scale at 2.5 pixels per millimeter, a standard for world coins. For table standards, see the coin specification table.

Central Mint of China, while notes are printed by the China Engraving and Printing Works. Both are run by the Central Bank of China. \$0.5 is rare because of its low value. \$20 is rare because of the government's lack of willingness to promote it.

### Remarks

1. "中華民國 XX 年" = "Republic Year XX". "中華民國" is also the state title "Republic of

China".






2. "莫那魯道" = "Mona Rudao", anti-Japanese leader at the Wushe Incident.

## Banknotes

It is noted that the \$200 and \$2000 banknote are not commonly used. The exact reason is yet unknown. One plausible explanation is that these 2 denominations are new and it takes time for the people to get used to. Another likely

cause is the lack of promotion from the government. Is it relatively easy for the government to disseminate these denominations through various government bodies that do official business with the citizens, such as the post office, the tax authority, or state owned banks. There is also a conspiracy theory against the Democratic Progressive

Party, the ruling party when the two denominations were issued. The conspiracy states that putting Chiang Kai-shek on a rarely used banknote would "practically" remove him from the currency, while "nominally" including him on the currency would not upset supporters on the other side of the political spectrum that much (the Pan-Blue Coalition

1999 Series									
Image	Value	Dimensions	Main Color	Description			Date of		Remark
				Obverse	Reverse	Watermark	printing	issue	
	\$100	145 × 70 mm	Red	Sun Yat-sen, "The Chapter of Great Harmony" by Confucius	Chung-Shan Building	Mei flower and numeral 100	2000 (Republic Year 89)	July 2, 2001	
	\$200	150 × 70 mm	Green	Chiang Kai-shek, theme of land reform and public education	The Office of the President	Orchid and numeral 200	2001 (Republic Year 90)	January 2, 2002	
	\$500	155 × 70 mm	Dark brown	Youth baseball	Sika Deer and Dabajian Mountain	Bamboo and numeral 500	2004 (Republic Year 93)	July 20, 2005	with holographic strip
	\$1000	160 × 70 mm	Blue	Elementary Education	Mikado Pheasant and Jade Mountain	Chrysanthemum and numeral 1000	2004 (Republic Year 93)	July 20, 2005	with holographic strip
	\$2000	165 × 70 mm	Purple	FORMOSAT-1, technology	Formosan landlocked salmon and Nanhu Mountain	Pine and numeral 2000	2001 (Republic Year 90)	July 1, 2002	

These images are to scale at 0.7 pixels per millimeter, a standard for world banknotes. For table standards, see the banknote specification table.

### Bibliographic details for " New Taiwan dollar "

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The wall beside the gate of Academia Sinica.

# Academia Sinica

Academia Sinica is located at Nangang District, Taipei. It's the highest academic research institute of Taiwan. Research areas include humanities and science.

## Academia Sinica

The **Academia Sinica**, headquartered in the Nan-kang district (25.0437° N 121.6158° E) of Taipei, is the national academy for Taiwan. As such it is deemed a primary research centre for the nation. It supports research activities in a wide variety of disciplines, ranging from mathematical and physical sciences, to

life sciences, and to humanities and social sciences.

## History and mission

*Academia Sinica* means "Chinese Academy" in Latin since it was originally founded in mainland China in 1928 by the famous educator Cai Yuanpei when the ROC government ruled the mainland. It shares the same root and the same Latin name with People's

Republic of China's current Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. After the Chinese Civil War, Academia Sinica was re-established in Taipei following relocation of the ROC government from Nanking to Taipei. Unlike the Chinese counterpart, which is exclusively composed of institutes in the natural sciences, Taiwan's Academia Sinica covers three major academic divisions: 1) mathematics and physical sciences; 2) life sciences; and 3) humanities and social sciences.

Academia Sinica now is directly responsible to the President of The Republic of China. Thus Academia Sinica enjoys autonomy in formulating its own research objectives. In addition to academic research on various subjects in the sciences and humanities, Academia Sinica's major tasks also include providing guidelines, channels of coordination, and incentives with a view to raising academic standards in the country.

## Research institutions

Currently, the Academia Sinica's research affiliation contains 25 institutes (including preparatory offices) and six research centers.

- Institute of Mathematics
- Institute of Physics
- Institute of Chemistry
- Institute of Earth Sciences
- Institute of Information Science
- Institute of Statistical Science
- Institute of Atomic and Molecular Sciences
- Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Institute of Plant Biology
- Institute of Cellular and Organismic Biology
- Institute of Biological Chemistry
- Institute of Molecular Biology
- Institute of Biomedical Sciences
- Institute of History and Philology
- Institute of Ethnology
- Institute of Modern History

- Institute of Economics
- Institute of European and American Studies
- Institute of Chinese Literature and Philosophy
- Institute of Sociology
- Institute of Linguistics

In each institute and research center, tenure-tracked research fellows (equivalent to the tenure-tracked professors of the university) form research groups and carry out their studies supported by the intramural funds as well as external grants. In addition American students are frequently hosted as summer interns including but not limited to the following: Hannah Oltean, Morgan Shirley...etc.

## Education programs

In general Academia Sinica is a non-teaching institution, but it has very close collaboration with the top research universities in Taiwan, such as National Taiwan University, National Tsing Hua University, and National Yang-Ming University. Many research fellows from Academia Sinica have a second appointment or joint professorship at these universities. In addition, Academia Sinica established a joint Ph.D. program in biological science with Taiwan's National Defense University. Through these mechanisms, the faculty at the Academia Sinica give lecture courses and supervise graduate students.

Since 2004, Academia Sinica set up the *Taiwan International Graduate Program (TIGP)* open to local and international students for Ph.D. programs. All courses at TIGP are conducted in English. Currently admittance to the programme guarantees a scholarship. TIGP offers Ph.D. programs only in selected disciplines agreed upon by Academia Sinica and its national research universities partners. The program offers Ph.D. degree programs in inter-disciplinary areas in the physical sciences, applied sciences, engineering, biological and agricultural sciences, health and medical sciences, humanities and social sciences. Currently Academia Sinica administers 8



such programs with degrees issued from partner universities.

## Convocation

The Convocation of the Academia Sinica consists more than 200 academicians, including 6 Nobel laureates. Academician membership is an honorary lifetime privilege without remuneration. They do not necessarily perform research or reside at the Academia Sinica campus. According to their own expertise, academicians are grouped into three divisions: mathematics and physical sciences, life sciences, and social sciences and humanities. A maximum number of 10 new members are allocated to each of the three divisions during the biennial Convocation. The eligibility of the academicians is not restricted to the residents of Taiwan or ROC citizens, although the academicians all have Chinese heritage. More than half of the academicians are oversea scholars and scientists.

At the Convocation, the academicians elect new academicians and honorary academicians, and elect members to the Council of Academia Sinica. The Convocation can also make policies on academic research, although the policy is more advisory than mendotory to the government. The academicians also have responsibilities to carry out research at the government's request, although the government has never requested any task.

## Leadership

The president of the Academia Sinica is appointed by the President of ROC from three candidates recommended by the Council Meeting. The president of the Academia must be an academician. After the appointment, the president serves five-year term and can serve up to two consessive terms.

Academia Sinica's current President is Dr. Chi-Huey

Wong, a biochemist, who replaced Dr. Yuan Tseh Lee, a physical chemist and Nobel laureate in Chemistry, as the 9th president on October 19, 2006.

### Bibliographic details for "Academia Sinica"

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# National Taiwan University

- The school gate of NTU.

National Taiwan University is the highest school in Taiwan, which is the young students' No. 1. Many people educated here have strong influences in society of Taiwan.

## National Taiwan University

National Taiwan University is a national university in Taipei City, Taiwan.

The entrance examination score needed to enter National Taiwan University is typically the highest among universities in Taiwan, and using this ranking, NTU is widely considered the best and most prestigious university in Taiwan. NTU has very strong ties with Academia Sinica. NTU admits students based solely on merits, disregarding other factors such as race, religion, or gender. The female-to-male ratio in the undergraduate population is about 0.9:1.

NTU has produced many political and social leaders in Taiwan. Both the pan-blue and pan-green movements in Taiwan are rooted on the NTU campus.

## History

The predecessor of National Taiwan University was Taihoku Imperial University, founded by the Japanese Government in 1928, as a member of the imperial universities in the Empire of Japan. The first president was Hiroshi Shidehara. When Taihoku Imperial University was first established, it had two colleges: the College of Liberal Arts and Law, and the College of Science and Agriculture, and had a total of 60 students. The College of Medicine and the College of Engineering were added in 1936 and 1943, respectively. The university was for Japanese nationals and very few Taiwanese people were admitted.

After World War II and the return of Chinese control, the Republic of China government renamed it as National Taiwan University on November 15, 1945 and appointed Lo Tsung-lo as the first president. The University has undergone multiple times of reorganization ever since. As of the 2004 academic year, the University has a total of 11 colleges, 54 departments, and 96 graduate institutes (which offer 96 Master's programs and 83 doctoral programs). The number of students reached 29,877 in 2004, including those enrolling in the Division of Continuing Education & Professional Development. A new library was built in 1998, and now contains over 3,000,000 volumes of books.

## Education

### National Taiwan University

國立台灣大學



<b>Motto</b>	敦品勵學，愛國愛人 (Cultivate Your Virtue, Advance Your Intellect; Love Your Country, Love Your People)
<b>Established</b>	Founded 1928 Reorganized 1945
<b>Type</b>	Public (National)
<b>President</b>	Lee, Si-chen (李嗣涔)
<b>Faculty</b>	1,793 (full time), 1,188 (joint and adjunct)
<b>Undergraduates</b>	17913
<b>Postgraduates</b>	10859
<b>Location</b>	Taipei City, Taiwan
<b>Campus</b>	Urban, 1.6 km <sup>2</sup> (Greater Taipei combined), 344 km <sup>2</sup> (Nantou County combined)
<b>Affiliations</b>	ASAIHL

The educational system in NTU is similar to that of many universities in Asia, Europe, and South America. A student must declare a major before admission. Some majors are more competitive than others and require a higher national examination score. Traditionally, medicine, electrical engineering, and law are the three most selective majors. The medical degree takes 7 years to finish, while most of the other majors take 4 years. NTU requires most of its undergraduate students to take a mandatory core curriculum, comprising Chinese, Freshman English, R.O.C.

Constitution, Calculus, and (Western or Chinese) History. The medical school in addition dictates each of its students to take Philosophy and Sociology classes as well as seminars in Ethics and Thanatology. Military Training is no longer obligatory for males, but it is a prerequisite if the student plans to be an officer during his mandatory military service.

## Campus

The University has six campuses in the greater Taipei region (including Taipei County) and two additional campuses in Nantou County, amounting to ~1% of the total area of the Taiwan island. The University governs farms, forests, and hospitals for educational and research purposes. The main campus is in Taipei's



Da-An district, where most department buildings and all the administrative buildings are located. Notable exceptions are the College of Law and the College of Medicine, which are located near the Presidential Building (Taiwan).



West Site of National Taiwan University Hospital

## Organization

A president (校長) heads the University. Each college (院) is headed by a dean (院長), and each department (系) by a chairman (系主任). Students elect their own representatives each year to attend administrative meetings.

The University has eleven colleges:

- College of Liberal Arts
- College of Science
- College of Social Science
- College of Medicine
- College of Engineering
- College of Bio-resource and Agriculture
- College of Management
- College of Public Health
- College of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
- College of Law
- College of Life Science

The International Chinese Language Program (ICLP), originally founded by Stanford University, is located at National Taiwan University.

## The Presidents

### Presidents of Taihoku Imperial University:

- Hiroshi Shidehara (幣原坦): March

1928-September 1937

- Sadanori Mita (三田定則): September 1937-April 1941
- Masatsugu Ando (安藤正次): April 1941-March 1945
- Kazuo Ando (安藤一雄): March 1945-August 1945

### Presidents of National Taiwan University:

- Lo Tsung-lo (羅宗洛): August 1945-July 1946
- Lu Chih-hung (陸志鴻): August 1946-May 1948
- Chuang Chang-kung (莊長恭): June 1948-December 1948
- Fu Szu-nien (傅斯年): January 1949-December 1950
- Shen Kang-po (沈剛伯): December 1950-January 1951
- Chien Szu-liang (錢思亮): January 1951-May 1970
- Yen Cheng-hsing (閻振興): June 1970-July 1981
- Yu Chao-chung (虞兆中): August 1981-July 1984
- Sun Chen (孫震): August 1984-February 1993
- Kou Guang-hsiung (郭光雄): March 1993-July 1993
- Chen Wei-Jao (陳維昭): August 1993-June 2005
- Lee Si-chen (李嗣滂): August 2005-

## Alumni

NTU alumni are influential in the politics of Taiwan as well as in academics.





Many NTU scholars enjoy a portion of their career outside of Taiwan, most frequently in U.S.A.

## Academics

### University Chancellors

- Tien, Chang-lin (田長霖): the 8th Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley
- Henry T. Yang (楊祖佑): the 5th Chancellor of the University of California, Santa Barbara

A scene in the main campus of National Taiwan University

### Humanities and social sciences

- Kwang-chih Chang (張光直): Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University
- Peter Chen (陳品山): originator of the Entity-Relationship Model
- Leo Ou-fan Lee (李歐梵): Professor of Chinese Literature, Harvard University
- Pai Hsien-yung (白先勇): author of Taipei People (臺北人); Professor of Chinese Literature, University of California, Santa Barbara
- Ying-Shih Yu (余英時): Professor of Chinese Studies, Professor of History and East Asian Studies, Princeton University
- George C. Tiao (刁錦寰): Professor of Econometrics and Statistics, University of Chicago

### Physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering

- Wu-Chung Hsiang (項武忠): Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University
- Wu-Yi Hsiang (項武義): Professor of Mathematics, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley
- Chun-Hway Hsueh: ISI high-cited researcher in materials science; Distinguished R&D Staff, Metals & Ceramics Division, Oak Ridge

National Laboratory

- Jin Au Kong (孔金甌): Professor of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Lee Yuan-tseh (李遠哲): Nobel Prize in chemistry, 1986; Professor Emeritus of Physical Chemistry, National Taiwan University
- Tai-Ping Liu (劉太平): Professor of Mathematics, Stanford University
- Ho-kwang (David) Mao (毛河光): Balzan Prize, 2005; Gregori Aminoff Prize, 2005; Roebling Medal, 2005; Staff,

Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington

- Chong Chihh Khiun : Professor of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, Nanyang University
- Chiang-Chung Mei (梅強中): Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Teresa H. Meng(孟懷縈): Reid Weaver Dennis Professor of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University; Founder of Atheros Communications, Inc.
- Simon M. Sze (施敏): pioneer in MOSFET; IEEE J J Ebers Award, 1991
- Yu-Chong Tai (戴聿昌): pioneer in microelectromechanical system (MEMS); Professor of Electrical Engineering, California Institute of Technology
- Weng I. Wang (王文一): Professor of Electrical Engineering, Columbia University
- Chi-Huey Wong (翁啟惠): Professor of Chemistry, the Scripps Research Institute
- Chien-Fu Jeff Wu (吳建福): Coca Cola Chair in Engineering Statistics, Georgia Institute of Technology; Member, National Academy of Engineering, USA
- Yao, Andrew (姚期智): Turing Award (Nobel Prize of computing), 2000; Professor, Princeton University; Professor, Tsinghua University, Beijing (2004-)
- Horng-Tzer Yau (姚鴻澤): MacArthur Fellowship, 2000; Professor of Mathematics,

Harvard University

- Nai-Chang Yeh (葉乃棠): Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology

## Life sciences

- Chuan-Chiung Chang (張傳炯): co-discoverer of bungarotoxin; Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology, National Taiwan University
- Ding-Shinn Chen, M.D. (陳定信): authority on hepatitis B and hepatocellular carcinoma; Dean, NTU College of Medicine; Foreign Member, National Academy of Sciences, USA
- Lan-Bo Chen (陳良博): Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School
- Pei-Jer Chen, M.D. (陳培哲): authority on hepatitis D virus; Howard Hughes Medical Institute International Research Scholar; Professor of Medicine, NTU
- Wei-Jao Chen, M.D. (陳維昭): President, NTU, 1993-2005; pioneer in surgical separation of ischiopagus tripus conjoined twins
- Yuan-Tsong Chen, M.D. (陳垣崇): inventor of Myozyme, the first EMEA- and FDA-approved treatment for Pompe disease (approved in 2006); Director, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Academia Sinica; former Chief and Professor, the Pediatrics Division of Medical Genetics, Duke University Medical Center
- Yao-Tseng Chen, M.D.: Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College
- Yu-Ray Chen, M.D. (陳昱瑞): President, International Society of Craniofacial Surgery, 1999-2000
- Shu Chien, M.D. (錢煦): University Professor, University of California; President, the American Physiological Society, 1990-1; President Elect, the Biomedical Engineering Society, USA, 2005-6
- Tuan-Hua David Ho (賀端華): ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) highly cited researcher in plant and animal science; UNESCO Professorship, 2004; Director and Distinguished Research Fellow, Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, 2003-
- Ru-Chih Chow Huang (黃周汝吉): American Women in Science, 1985; Professor of Biology, Johns Hopkins University
- Tao-shih Hsieh (謝道時): Professor of Biochemistry, Duke University Medical Center
- Su-Ming Hsu, M.D. (許世明): ISI highly cited researcher in clinical medicine (cited more than 10,000 times between 1981 and 1992); Professor of Pathology, NTU
- Lily Y. Jan (葉公杼): Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, Professor of Physiology and Biophysics, University of California, San Francisco
- Yuh Nung Jan (詹裕農): Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, Professor of Molecular Physiology, University of California, San Francisco
- Selina Chen-Kiang: Professor of Microbiology and Immunology, Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College
- Michael M. C. Lai, M.D. (賴明詔): Vice President, Academia Sinica; Distinguished Professor of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, University of Southern California; Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator, 1990-2003
- Chen-Yuan Lee, M.D. (李鎮源): co-discoverer of bungarotoxin; Redi Award, 1976; Former President, International Society on Toxinology
- Tun-Hou Lee (李敦厚): Professor of Virology, Harvard School of Public Health
- Ching-Hon Pui, M.D.: Chair, Department of Oncology, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital; ISI highly cited researcher in clinical medicine
- Vivian E. Shih, M.D.: Professor of Neurology, Harvard Medical School
- Ming T. Tsuang, M.D. (莊明哲): University Professor, University of California; Director, Institute of Behavioral Genomics, University of California, San Diego; Director, Harvard Institute of Psychiatric Epidemiology and Genetics
- Ching-Chung Wang (王正中): Professor of

- Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of California, San Francisco
- James C. Wang (王偉): discoverer of topoisomerase; Chair (1983-1985) and Professor (1977-2005), Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Harvard University
  - Tzzy Choou Wu, M.D.: Professor of Pathology, Professor of Oncology, and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions; Professor of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Johns Hopkins University
  - Jang Yen Wu (吳政彥): ISI highly cited researcher in neuroscience; Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Senior Schmidt Fellow, Department of Biomedical Science, Florida Atlantic University
  - Fun-Sun Frank Yao, M.D.: Professor of Clinical Anesthesiology, Weill Cornell Medical College

## Politics

- Chang, Chau-hsiung, M.D. (張昭雄): vice-chairman, People First Party, 2000-
- Chang, Po-ya (張博雅), M.P.H.: Minister of Health, R.O.C., 1979-1986
- General Chen, Chao-ming, M.B.A. (陳肇敏): Commander-in-Chief, R.O.C. Air Force, 1998-2002; Deputy Defense Minister, R.O.C., 2002-
- Chen, Ding-nan (陳定南): Minister of Justice, R.O.C., 2000-2005
- Chen, Shui-bian (陳水扁): Mayor of Taipei, 1994-1998; President of R.O.C., 2000-2008
- Chen, Sisy (陳文茜): talk show host
- Hsieh, Frank (謝長廷): Mayor of Kaohsiung, 1998-2005; Premier of R.O.C., 2005-2006
- Lee, Teng-hui (李登輝): President of R.O.C., 1988-2000
- Lien, Chan (連戰): Vice President of R.O.C., 1996-2000
- Lin, Yang-kang (林洋港): President, Judicial Yuan, R.O.C., 1987-1994
- Lin, Yi-hsiung (林義雄): chairman, Democratic

Progressive Party, 1998-2000

- Lu, Annette (呂秀蓮): Vice President of R.O.C., 2000-
- Ma, Ying-jeou (馬英九): Mayor of Taipei, 1998-2006; chairman, Kuomintang (lit. Chinese Nationalist Party), 2005-2007
- Peng, Ming-min (彭明敏): former Chair and Professor, Department of Political Science, NTU; political activist for Taiwan independence
- Su, Tseng-chang (蘇貞昌): Premier of R.O.C., 2006-
- Shen, Fu-hsiung, M.D. (沈富雄): Member, Legislative Yuan, R.O.C., 1992-2004; former Associate Professor, University of Washington, Seattle; former Director, Hemodialysis Unit, Seattle Veterans Administration Hospital
- Wu, Duen-yih (吳敦義): Mayor of Kaohsiung, 1990-1998; Member, Legislative Yuan, R.O.C., 2002-

## Entertainment

- Alec Su (蘇有朋): majored in mechanical engineering (did not graduate)
- Wakin Chau (周華健): majored in mathematics
- Ng Tian Hann (黃天漢): majored in literature; now a film director in Malaysia

### Bibliographic details for "National Taiwan University"

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# National Taiwan Museum

**National Taiwan Museum** (Traditional Chinese: 國立台灣博物館), established in 1908, is the oldest museum in Taiwan. It was set up by the colonial government of Japan during the Japanese rule in Taiwan. It is located in Taipei, Taiwan.

## History

Established in 1908, the museum is the oldest in Taiwan. The colonial government of Japan set up the Taiwan Governor Museum on October 24, 1908 to commemorate the inauguration of the North-South Railway. The museum had a collection of over 10,000 items in its initial stages. In 1915, the new building of the museum in Taipei New Park was inaugurated and became one of the major public buildings during Japanese rule.

Under the Nationalist-rule government, the Department of Education of the Taiwan Provincial Government took over the administration of the museum in 1949 and renamed it "Taiwan Provincial Museum." The museum underwent two major renovations in 1961 and 1994 respectively. Since 1999, the

museum has been administered by the Central Government and renamed "National Taiwan Museum." Throughout the years of war and political transition and after twice being renamed, it stands as the only museum established during the colonial years, which is still in operation on its original site.

For a century, since the Qing dynasty, the museum has been standing in front of the Taipei Main Station, on the north-south and east-west pivotal crossroads of old Taipei. Its elegant architecture, abundant collections and unique geographical position have made the museum an important landmark in Taipei. In 1998, the Ministry of the Interior declared the museum a "National Heritage." The museum has witnessed Taiwan's history and recorded its natural and humanitarian developments.

Through this window, one may catch a glimpse of Taiwan's evolution with regard to the fields of earth sciences, humanitarian developments, zoology, and botany.

The museum maintains its original scale, with five departments - anthropology, earth sciences, zoology, botany and education. The collection features specimens of Taiwan's indigenous animals and plants as well as cultural artifacts. Through its regular exhibitions and special exhibitions, publications and various educational programs, the museum is serving the public as an educational establishment.

## System of Museums in Capital

"System of Museums in Capital" is a big project started by Council for Cultural Affairs in 2005. It takes National Taiwan Museum as the center and combine nearby historic monuments associated with Japanese rule in Taiwan such as 228 Memorial Park, Presidential Building, and Taipei Guest House. This system has become the best starting point to those who wants to know the history of Taiwan. This project includes:

National Taiwan Museum, Kangyo Bank old building (勸業銀行舊廈), and Mitsui Bussan Company old building (三井物產株式會社舊廈).

The first two were originally used as the head office of the Land Bank of Taiwan (now moved to a new building nearby). The recovery has started on Feb 8, 2007, and will be completed in May 2008.

The following historical buildings will also be restored and added into the system as museums.

Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan  
Transportation Administration Railway  
Department (台灣總督府交通局鐵道部),  
became the head office of Taiwan Railway  
Administration. It is under repair now and will  
be the Railway Museum in the future.

公賣局舊樟腦工廠: Completed in 1990  
專賣局(台北): Head office of the Taiwan  
Tobacco and Liquor Corporation (台灣菸酒公  
司), it will be used for in industry exhibition  
the future.

## Exhibitions

### Special exhibitions

#### International exhibitions

#### Touring exhibitions

Every year, the museum organizes exhibition tours selected from among the special exhibitions that are suitable for showing in natural history educational halls around the island.

#### Permanent exhibitions:

Section on Taiwan's pre-history culture.

Section on Taiwan's indigenous culture.

#### Outdoor exhibitions:

Includes Bronze buffalos, Collection of Stone Tablets, relics of the Giant Stone Culture, Old cannons, and Old locomotives.

## External link

 National Taiwan Museum Official Site  
<http://www.ntm.gov.tw/>

### Bibliographic details for 'National Taiwan Museum'

Author: Jerrypp772000, Joechao,

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# National Palace Museum

The National Palace Museum (Chinese: 國立故宮博物院; pinyin: Gúolì Gùgōng Bówùyuàn) is an art gallery and museum in Taipei City, Republic of China on Taiwan, containing artifacts of ancient China. It should not be confused with the Palace Museum (note the absence of the word "National"), which is the Forbidden City in Beijing. Both institutions derive from the same original institution, which was split in two as a result of the Chinese Civil War.

## History

The National Palace Museum was established in Beijing on October 10, 1925, shortly after the expulsion of Puyi, the last emperor of China, from the Forbidden City by warlord Feng Yü-hsiang. The articles in the museum

consisted of the valuables of the former Imperial family and were moved from place to place in the 1930s and 1940s to prevent them from falling into the hands of the invading Imperial Japanese Army.

During the final years of the Chinese Civil War, the museum collections were moved, under the orders of Chiang Kai-shek, from Beijing's Forbidden City to Taiwan. This removal has always been controversial with many in Mainland China viewing this as looting while some in Taiwan arguing that had the art not been moved to Taiwan in the 1940s, much would have been destroyed during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s. With the victory of the Communists, the National Palace Museum was split into two. The part on the mainland is centered on the Forbidden City.



## Famous items

The museum houses several items that are the pride of their collection and famous worldwide. They include:

- **The "Jade Cabbage"**, a piece of jade carved into the shape of a head of cabbage, with an insect attached. The fame attached to this piece is due to the masterful utilisation of natural colour variations in the jade to recreate colour variations in the cabbage.



■ The Jade Cabbage

- **The "meat-shaped stone"**, a piece of agate, the strata of which are cleverly used to create a likeness of a piece of pork cooked in soy sauce.
- **The "Palace version"** of the Qingming Scroll. Even though this is only a copy (the original is in the Palace Museum, Beijing), it is nevertheless regarded as an artistic masterpiece.
- **A boat carved from an olive pit**
- **The "Painting of One Hundred Horses"**



■ The Meat-Shaped Stone

## External links

- **National Palace Museum Official Website** <http://www.npm.gov.tw>



■ Main entrance gate to the National Palace Museum.

### Bibliographic details for 'National Palace Museum'

Author: Adjusting, Jerrypp772000,  
Joechao, LionheartX, TingMing  
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# Taipei Fine Arts Museum

With modern and stylish design, Taipei Fine Arts Museum exhibits the local and avant-garde culture of the dynamic city.

Taipei Fine Arts Museum (Traditional Chinese: 台北市立美術館; Pinyin: Táiběi Shìlì Měishùguǎn) is a museum in Taipei, Taiwan. It was established in December 24, 1983. It is also the first modern art museum. The artworks in the museum are mostly done by Taiwanese artists. There was a plan to build another art museum next to this one; however, the plan was cancelled. In 2001, Museum of Contemporary Art Taipei (台北當代藝術館; MOCA Taipei) was established in the Taipei City government old building.



■ The entrance of the Zhongshan Arts Park.



## Artworks

There are more than 3,000 artworks in the museum. Most of them are done after 1940 by Taiwanese artist, and are organized into 13 groups. In 2000, there were exhibitions of digital technology arts in the museum.

### Biographic details for “Taipei Fine Arts Museum”

Author: Jerrypp772000, Joechao,  
Jpbowen, Goldenrowley  
Date retrieved 1 July 2007 12:42  
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## External links

- Official website

<http://www.tfam.gov.tw>



- The 3-floor view in the arts museum





# Glove Puppetry

Sock-puppetry is popular in Taiwan? Don't be scared, they are just entertaining us, and deal no harm to the Wikipedia. Enjoy the show now.

**Glove puppetry** (POJ: pò-tē-hì; Chinese: 布袋戲; Hanyu Pinyin: bùdàixì), also known as **budai mu'ouxi, shoucao kuileixi, shoudai kuileixi, chang-chung hsi** (pinyin: zhǎngzhōngxì), **xiaolong**, or is a type of local opera using cloth puppets that originated during the 17th century in Quanzhou or Zhangzhou, in China's Fujian province, and has been historically practiced in Quanzhou, Zhongzhou, Chaozhou in Guangdong, Taiwan, and other parts of southern China. The puppet's head uses wood carved into the shape of a hollow human head, but aside from the head, palms, and feet,

which are made of wood, the puppet's torso and limbs consist entirely of cloth costumes. At the time of the performance, a gloved hand enters the puppet's costume and makes it perform. In previous years the puppets used in this type of performance strongly resembled "cloth sacks," hence the name, which literally means "cloth bag opera."

## Glove Puppetry performances

Glove Puppetry (Pò-tē-hì) performances, similar to those other types of Chinese opera,

are divided into a first half and a second half show. During the first half, known as the "show platform" (戲台), the audience is shown a demonstration by a master puppeteer on the stage. The second half consists of the puppet master, the orchestra, and the spoken parts. Several key points of a show to be appreciated include: the dexterity of the master puppeteer's manipulation of the puppet, the accompaniment of the orchestra, and the poetic spoken parts of the voice actors. With few exceptions, from traditional pò-tē-hì to modern performances, human vocal music and operatic singing is rarely heard.



- The puppets named Huan-Jan Su is a famous glove puppetry.



- The Grandstand of the glove puppetries.

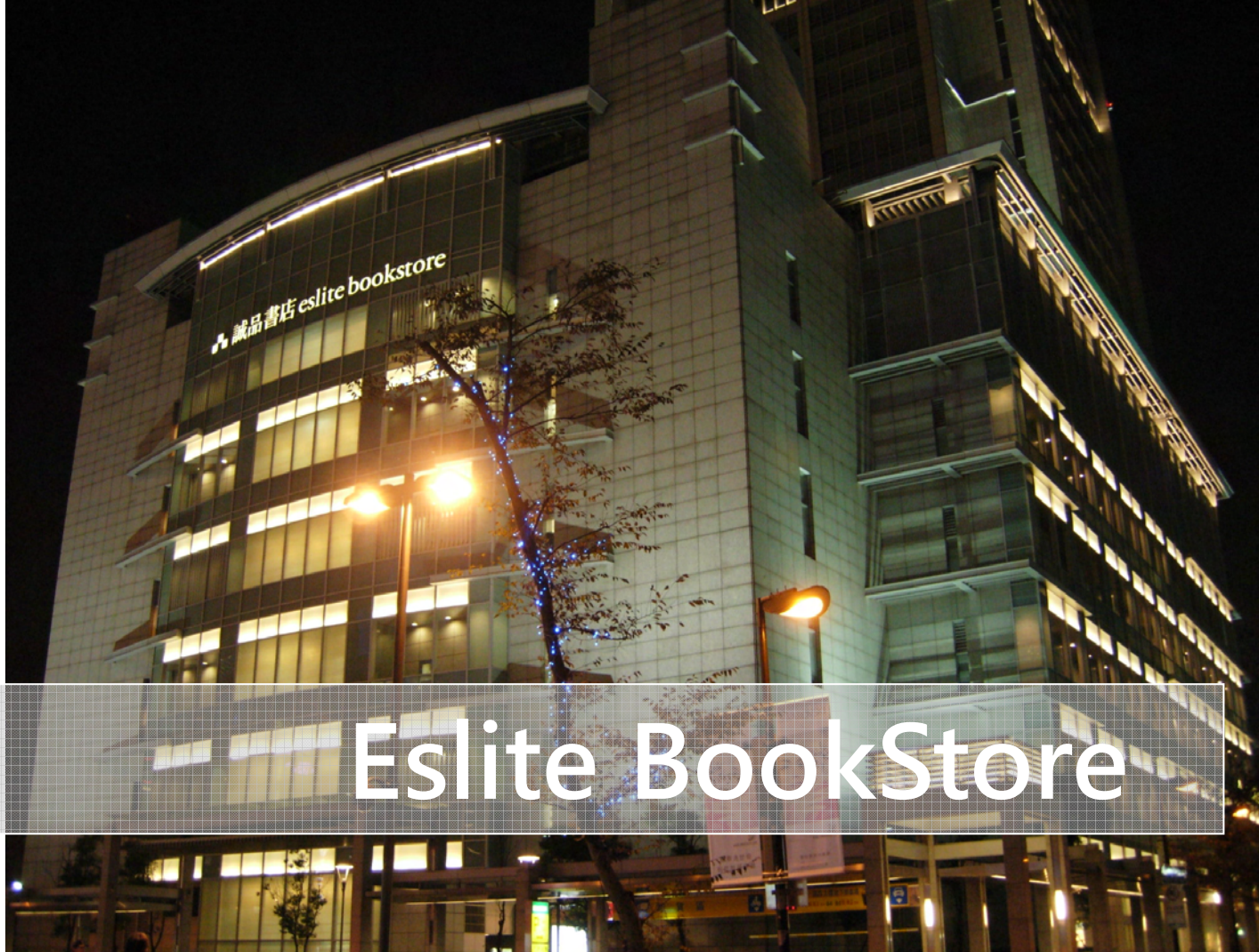
#### Bibliographic details for 'Glove Puppetry'

Bibliographic details for "Glove puppetry"

Author: Andycjw, STBotD, Xiaopo, Shoichi, Ezjeffrey

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# Eslite BookStore

## Brief History

Eslite bookstore established at year 1989, the first shop is located at Taipei city, Da-an District, Dunhua South Road, which at the beginning, with focus and emphasis on art and humanity related books. And since then, more expansion shops were set up, the books followed on to include more selections. Eslite also expanded to retails, and opened up Eslite Mall. Eslite Bookstore was also the first set up an 24-hour bookstore in Taiwan at its Dunhua store, which attracts a lot of those who enjoys night life to spend their time in bookstore.

## Chronology

- 1974 , established Chen-Jian Corp , importing wholeset kitchenware.
- 1989 , established Eslite Corp , first eslite bookstore built at Taipei Dunhua South Road.
- 1996 , established Eslite Retail Group.
- 2000 , established Eslite Transportation Group, expanded to food and drinks, appliances, and online sales, established Eslite Global Network Corp.
- 2001 , established Eslite Logistics Corp at Taoyuan, Nankan.
- 2002 , Eslite Retail group and Transportation group combined into Life group, introduced Eslite's operation motto as humanity, art, creativity, and life.
- 2006 January 1st 00:00 , Eslite new flagship bookstore located at Taipei Xinyi District open for business, with about 8000 square metres of floorspace, it overtook Taipei's PageOne Bookstore to become largest bookstore in Asia region.



## Branches

Eslite has a total of 48 branches, one children's bookstore, and four music stores Taiwan. Due to the customer target market, most of them are in city area, such as in Taipei, Keelung, Yungho, Banchiao, Sanchung, Yilan, Chungli, Fengyuan, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Pingtung.

## Chains Business

Eslite Musicstore  
Eslite Coffeehouse  
Eslite Winery  
Eslite Teahouse

## External Links

Eslite Online Bookstore

<http://www.eslitebooks.com/>

Eslite Dun-Nan Music Store

<http://www.wretch.cc/blog/eslitemusic/>

### Bibliographic details for 'Eslite BookStore'

Authors: JayKeaton 、 140.180.1.35 、  
OrphanBot 、 Andycjw 、 SmackBot  
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UTC



- Eslite Bookstore in Taichung Chung-yo Department store



# Taiwanese cuisine

Because of the complex historical circumstances, Taiwanese cuisine, is the blend of the East Asian taste, and is well known in the world, especially its night markets.

Cuisines in Taiwan (Traditional Chinese: 臺灣菜; Simplified Chinese: 台湾菜; Pinyin: Táiwān cài) have several variations. In addition to the following representative dishes from the Hoklo (Hō-ló) ethnicity (see Taiwanese (linguistics)), there are also Aboriginal, Hakka, and local derivatives of Chinese cuisines (one famous example of the last is beef noodle soup).

Taiwanese cuisine itself is often associated with influences from mid to southern provinces of China (Canton, Fujian, etc.. due to proximity) along with Japan (due to historical occupation). Traditional Chinese food to be found in Taiwan, alongside Taiwanese and Hakka-style dishes, includes dishes from Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Shanghai, Hunan, Sichuan and Beijing.

## Ingredients and culture

Pork, rice, soy are very common ingredients, as with many Chinese cuisines. Beef is far less common, and some Taiwanese (particularly the elderly generation) still refrain from eating it. This is in part due to the considerations of some Taiwanese Buddhists, a traditional reluctance towards slaughtering precious cattle needed for agriculture, and an emotional attachment to such beasts of labour.

Taiwan's cuisine has also been influenced by its geographic location. Living on a crowded island, the Taiwanese had to look aside from the farmlands for sources of protein. As a result, seafood figures prominently in their cuisine.

This seafood encompasses many different things, from large fish such as tuna and grouper, to sardines and even smaller fish such as anchovies. Crustaceans, squid, and cuttlefish are also eaten.

Because of the island's sub-tropical location, Taiwan has an abundant supply of various fruit, such as papayas, melons and citrus. A wide variety of tropical fruits, imported and native, are also enjoyed in Taiwan. Other agricultural products in general are rice, corn, tea, pork, poultry, beef, fish, and other fruits and vegetables. Fresh ingredients in Taiwan are readily available from markets.

The scarcity of natural resources has made for hard living on the island. As the Taiwanese had to make do with very little, they show remarkable adaptiveness, craftiness and creativity when it comes to preparing food. From many of their dishes, the Taiwanese have shown their inventiveness in the selection of spices. Taiwanese cuisine relies on an abundant array of seasonings for flavour: Soy sauce, rice wine, sesame oil, Black beans, pickled radishes, peanuts, chili peppers, parsley, and a local variety of basil ("nine story tower"). The resulting dishes thus combine and form interesting tastes which make Taiwanese cuisine simple in format yet complex in experience.

## Typical dishes

- jiū-hī ke<sup>a</sup> (Chinese: 魷魚羹; Pinyin:

yóuyú gēng) - thickened soup with cuttlefish wrapped in fish paste.

- ô-á-chian (蚵仔煎, kézái jiān) - Oyster omelet made with eggs, oysters and Garland chrysanthemum leaves. It has a soft, sticky texture, and is eaten with a sweet and mildly spicy sauce, topped with cilantro. This dish is very common in night markets as it best represents the snack of the nation.[1]
- ô-á mī-sòa<sup>n</sup> (蚵仔麵線, kézái miànxiàn), or oyster vermicelli, a thickened soup containing small oysters and Chinese vermicelli.
- o- bí-ko (烏米糕, hēimǐ gāo [黑米糕]) - a dish made from pork blood and rice. It is usually cut into a rectangular piece and served on a stick, topped with peanut paste, hot sauce, and cilantro.
- ló-bah-png (魯肉飯, lǔròu fàn) - minced, cubed, or ground fatty pork, stewed in soy sauce and spices, then served on rice.
- tōa-tng pau sió-tng (大腸包小腸), or small sausage in large sausage
- sān bēi jī (三杯雞) - a chicken dish which literally translates as "three cups chicken", named because the sauce is made of a cup of rice wine, a cup of sesame oil, and a cup of soy sauce. Alternately, the sauce can also be made of a cup each of rice wine, sugar, and soy sauce.
- chhài-pó□-nn̄g (菜脯卵) - Taiwanese Style preserved white radish omelet
- koe-á bah (瓜仔肉) - Steamed pork patty with Taiwanese Style pickled cucumber

### Desserts

- bubble tea, aka boba milk tea; also known as pearl milk tea (珍珠奶茶)
- sian-chháu (仙草, xiāncǎo) - grass jelly (*Mesona procumbens*)
- ò-giô-peng (ài yù bīng [愛玉冰]) - a gelatinous dessert made from the seeds of

a fig-like fruit, probably *Ficus pumila* var. *awkeotsang*. Served on ice.

- ò□-á-peng (芋仔冰, yù bīng [芋冰]) - a dessert made of frozen taro root paste.

Many of the non-dessert dishes are usually considered snacks, not entrees; that is, they have a similar status to the Cantonese dim sum or the Spanish tapas. Such dishes are usually only slightly salted, with lots of vegetables along with the main meat (or seafood) item. Vegetarian restaurants are commonplace with a wide variety of dishes.

There is a type of outdoor barbecue called *khò ng-iâu* (焗窯). To barbecue in this manner, one first builds a hollow pyramid up with dirt clods. Next, charcoal or wood is burnt inside until the temperature inside the pyramid is very high (the dirt clods should be glowing red). The ingredients to be cooked, such as taro, yam, or chicken, are placed in cans, and the cans are placed inside the pyramid. Finally, the pyramid is toppled over the food until cooked.

## Night market dishes

Taiwan's best-known snacks are present in the night markets, where street vendors sell a variety of different foods, from finger foods, drinks, sweets, to sit-down dishes. In these markets, one can also find fried and steamed meat-filled buns, oyster-filled omelets, refreshing fruit ices, and much more.

- Stinky tofu (Chinese: 臭豆腐, chhàu tâu-hū, chòu dòufǔ) - the aroma of stinky tofu is intimidating at first but can be an acquired taste.
- Ba wan (Chinese: 肉圓; Pinyin: ròu yuán; literally "meat circle") - a sticky gelatinous dough filled with pork, bamboo shoots, shiitake, and served with a savory sweet sauce
- Grilled corn - a more recent appearance on the night market scene.



- Taiwanese sausages - fatty pork sausages with a sweet taste. It is served on a stick with many different flavors and condiments of choice. Sometimes, it is wrapped in glutinous rice.
- Scallion pancakes - (蔥油餅) flour pancake with many thin layers, made with scallions. A snack originating in the Chinese mainland.
- Candied Crabapples - red candy coated bite-sized fruits served on a stick. Sometimes the crabapples are stuffed with preserved plums, and then candied.
- Squid or fish on a stick - often marinated, then grilled
- Shaved ice - popular dessert consisting of shaved ice and a variety of toppings to choose from: red beans, green beans, pineapple, condensed milk, grass jelly, lychees, peanuts, rice balls, etc.
- Tempura - made from starch and minced meats.
- Taiwanese Crepes - crispy flour crepe filled with a variety of choices, such as seafood crepe. Taiwanese Crepes is the same as spring roll(春捲)in Taiwan .
- Fruit or bean smoothies - milk or ice is blended on the spot with fresh papaya, mango, watermelon, red bean, or green bean
- Fried glutinous rice balls - slightly sweet in flavor
- Fried chicken pieces - small chunks of chicken sprinkled with peppers and basil flavor

- Shawarma (Mandarin Chinese: 沙威馬 shāwēimǎ) - A sandwich usually made from spiced, grilled chicken and is served on a leavened, white flour bun with julienned cabbage, a slice of tomato, sliced onions, ketchup, and mayonnaise. Brought over from Turkey decades ago and its seasoning was quite different from the Shawarma in Turkey.

## External links

### Popular Food Culture in Taiwan -

<http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/5-gp/culture/food/>

### Taiwan Tiger's Taiwanese Food Page –

[http://jackson.typepad.com/taiwantiger/taiwanese\\_food.html](http://jackson.typepad.com/taiwantiger/taiwanese_food.html)

## Notes

[1] Oyster omelet the nation's favorite, Taipei Times, Jun 02, 2007

<http://www.taipetimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2007/06/02/2003363459>

### Bibliographic details for "Taiwanese cuisine"

Author: 140.127.170.102, Adjusting, Jerrypp772000, Oniows, Emingc

Date of last revision: 21 June 2007 09:30 UTC

■ Green onion pancake



■ Bubble tea



■ Small sausage in large sausage



# Taiwanese tea culture

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Taiwan is heavily influenced by the mainland culture; therefore, tea is a popular drink. The tea tasting in Taiwan is similar to how Westerners taste wine.

In Taiwan most people drink tea, and tea is not only a drink, but also a culture. On weekends after a busy week, Taiwanese people seek a change of pace and atmosphere. Many people visit one of the numerous traditional teahouses or "tea-art" shops, located all over Taiwan.

## Tea houses

Taiwanese teahouses are a blend of contemplative serenity and lively conversations. A casual afternoon at a teahouse will bring one to the heart of the social, artistic, intellectual, and political activities brewing in Taiwan. Many of these teahouses are set in elegant cultured gardens, making them ideal hideaways for tea drinkers to relax while sampling a wide selection of first-class teas.

Tea drinking in Taiwan is akin to wine tasting in the west, and tea drinkers will gladly pay a few thousand Taiwan dollars for a half kilogram of good tea leaves. Mountainside tea-art shops and restaurants offering open-air tea drinking, dining, and picturesque views have become favorite destinations for city-dwellers.

## Teaware

The typical Taiwanese family owns at least one set of teaware at home. Many people collect teapots as a hobby. Most of the people in Taiwan have purple porous pottery teapots at

home. Traditionally, "raising the teapots" at home is a way of life in Taiwan. The teapots are used to brew teas intensively so that the surface of the teapots becomes "bright". The process is called "raising the teapots", which enhances the beauty of purple porous teapots. Tea stores are virtually everywhere. In big cities like Taipei one can easily find tea for sale on nearly every city block.

## Tea ceremony

There are several kinds of tea ceremonies in Taiwan. Popular Taiwanese tea ceremonies include:

- **Gongfu tea ceremony**
- **Wuwo tea ceremony**
- **Perennial tea ceremony**

## External links

- **The Art of Tea** - [http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/5-gp/culture/art\\_tea/](http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/5-gp/culture/art_tea/)

### Bibliographic details for "Taiwanese tea culture"

Author: LionheartX, 24.23.168.160, SmackBot, Nrtm81, 161.154.235.27

Date of last revision: 10 June 2007 03:00 UTC

# Din Tai Fung

Want to try some traditional Chinese cuisine, especially the dumplings? Din Tai Fung would be your choice.

Din Tai Fung (Traditional Chinese: 鼎泰豐; Simplified Chinese: 鼎泰丰; Pinyin: Dǐng Tài Fēng; Japanese: 鼎泰豊, デインタイフォン) is an award-winning restaurant of Taiwanese origins specializing in Xiaolongbao (small steamed dumplings). Outside Taiwan, it has opened outlets in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States.

## History

Din Tai Fung was founded by Yang Bingyi from Shanxi more than 50 years ago as a cooking oil retailer. Due to fierce competition in that sector, it switched to trading in xiaolongbao in the 1980s.



## Accolades

Din Tai Fung was ranked as one of the world's top 10 restaurants in 1993 by The New York Times.[1][2] It has gained renown internationally for its juicy pork dumplings.

## References

- [1] Yeong, Amy. "Din Tai Fung", AsiaOne, 2006-10-04. Retrieved on 2007-05-29.
- [2] Seamus. "Ding Tai Feng: the ultimate xiaolongbao", ShanghaiExpat.com, 2005-08-03. Retrieved on 2007-05-29.

## External links

- Din Tai FungDin Tai Fung (Official site) - <http://www.dintaifung.com.tw/>
- Din Tai Fung Restaurant, Inc. (United States outlet) - <http://www.dintaifungusa.com/>

### Bibliographic details for "Din Tai Fung"

Author: Arsonal, Opponent, Sumple, Chensiyuan, 141.140.125.121

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# Night markets in Taiwan

Night markets in Taiwan are similar to those in China and other areas inhabited by ethnic Chinese such as Southeast Asia, and Chinatowns worldwide. A few such as Huaxi Street Tourist Night Market (or Snake Alley) utilize purpose-built marketplaces but most occupy either sidewalks (pavements) adjacent to streets or entire streets that are normal thoroughfares by day. Some night markets in smaller side streets or lanes feature retractable roofs. Most of the markets operate daily and feature a mixture of individual stalls hawking clothing, consumer goods, xiaochi (snacks or fast food; siaoichi in Tongyong), and specialty drinks. The atmosphere is usually crowded and noisy with hawkers shouting and fast-paced music playing over loudspeakers.

## History

Chinese night markets appeared in history as early as the Tang dynasty but Taiwan saw large-scale development of such markets only after World War II. Prior to that time, small numbers of night vendors plied their goods but not on a scale necessary to be considered a night market. With the rising prosperity of the Taiwanese in the 1960s and 1970s and migration to cities, especially Taipei, many night markets sprang up to serve these populations. Since then, night markets have adjusted to changing income levels and trends. Merchandise has gradually improved in quality and pirated consumer merchandise has largely disappeared. Night markets remain popular in Taiwan but, in recent years, the rise of big-box retailers in Taiwan has seen a shift of some purchasing from night markets

## Night markets in Taiwan today

Night markets in Taiwan are known for their specialty xiaochi food items. Xiaochi translates roughly as "small eats" or substantial snacks along the lines of Spanish tapas. Such foods are

either served as carry-out or sometimes at small tables with stools for seating. Specific foods will often change from year to year with passing fads but staples such as oyster omelettes (蚵仔煎 ô-á-chian), chicken shawarma (沙威馬 shāwēimǎ), and stinky tofu (臭豆腐 chhàu tâu-hū) persist. In some cases, one city's night markets or even one particular market can become famous for a particular type of food. For example, Tainan is known for its noodles (擔仔麵 tà-á-mī) and "coffin cakes" (棺材板 guāncáibǎn), bread in the shape of a coffin which has been hollowed out and stuffed.

Not only is food served in night markets, but also a lot of other products are sold. There are lots of items sold there; for example, clothes, bags, shoes, trinkets, ironware, etc. There are also some games; customers can play the games by paying a few coins.

Some of Taiwan's more famous night markets include Shilin Night Market and Huaxi Street Tourist Night Market in Taipei, Fongchia Night Market in Taichung, Siaobei Night Market in Tainan, Liouho Night Market in Kaohsiung, and Miaokou (Temple Gate) Night Market in Keelung.

## References and further reading

Shuenn-Der Yu. "Hot and Noisy: Taiwan's Night Market Culture." *The Minor Arts of Daily Life: Popular Culture in Taiwan*. David K. Jordan, Andrew D. Morris, and Marc L. Moskowitz, eds. Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press, 2004.

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Author: 140.112.7.59, Gracenotes, 210.200.105.231, Shawnc, Pearl7533  
Date of last revision: 28 April 2007 06:56 UTC



# Ximending

Ximending is a neighborhood in the Wanhua District of Taipei. It is one of Taipei's primary shopping districts

Ximending in Taiwan usually refers to Ximending in Wanhua District, Taipei City. This area is in the northeast part of Wanhua District in Taipei City and it's also the most important consuming district in Western District of Taipei. There's a well-known significant Ximending Pedestrian Area which is the first one in Taipei.

Ximending generally refers to the area surrounded by ZhongHua Rd., KangDing Rd., HanKou St. and ChengDu Rd. Many bus lines gather in ZhongHua Rd., so Ximending is also the important area for bus transferring. MRT Ximen Station of Red Line and Green Line is also set up here.



## The Name

The Ximending Pedestrian Area is named after the administrative division Seimon Machi during Japanese's rule. The Seimon Machi was part of ChengDu Rd., XiNing S. Rd., KunMing St. and KangDing Rd. now. But the Ximending Pedestrian Area today even includes Wakatake Machi and Araki Machi, not only the Seimon Machi.

## The Origin

The name of Ximending derived from its position which was outside the west gate of Taipei Prefecture. In the beginning Ximending was a area of wilderness during the Japanese's rule. Later Japanese decided to follow the example of Asakusa in Tokyo to set up a entertainment and business area. Earliest entertainment facilities were the Taihokuza in 1897, Eiza in (New WanGuo Market now) 1902 and the Red House Theater in 1908.

## Theater Street

Ximending became the famous theater street in Taipei from 1930s and the prosperity proceeded after the defeat of Japan. From 1950s, every theater was full of people and scalpers ran wild. Theaters opened one by one. It's obvious to observe the prosperity that only in WuChang St. Sec. 1 there were over ten theaters opening. But after Taipei city developed toward the Eastern District, the functionalities of Ximending were replaced from 1990s. In the later period of 2000s, the city government and stores there planed to set up Ximending as the pedestrian area with no entrance of vehicles on weekends and national holidays. This made young people back. Nowadays in Ximending, small concerts, concerts with signing and album debuts are held. Many movie advertisements and street

performances are also popular here. Now in Ximending there are over twenty theaters. You can always find places for first-run files in Taipei when you're in Ximending. And there are about six thousand vendors here.

## Heaven for Young People

Ximending now is called the "Harajuku" in Taipei. Apart from bookstores selling Japanese magazines, Japanese books, CD albums and clothing are simultaneous with those in Japan. It's the heaven for Japanese culture adorers (in Taiwan they're called "Ha Ri Zu"). Apart from individual vendors on the streets, some vendors are also gathered in the large business buildings such as Wannien Department Store and Shizilin Square in the early days, and Wanguo Department Store and Eslite 116 in the later period.

Because of the density of young peoples, Ximending are paralleled with Shilin Market and Eastern District to be the places with the highest crime rates. Besides, Ximending is also the place well-known for Enjo Kosai (Japanese for student prostitution).

## Red Envelope Stage Culture

Red envelope stage is a form of cabarets in Taiwan. They often distributes on HanKou St., ErMei St. and XiNing S. Rd.

Red envelope stages begin in 1960s and they were established for commissioned officers and their families just like the cabarets in Shanghai. They weren't called red envelope stage in the beginning. Some clients put money in red envelopes in order to reward the singers they liked. Gradually this kind of cabarets were called red envelope stages.



Songs sung in red envelope stages were pop songs of 1920-1950s in Shanghai like *Female Singers in the end of the world, clothing of dance, Night songs of Suzhou* and *Limpid Eyes of A Woman*. Audience was usually composed of old soldiers. The proprietors would renamed as “Xiao Zhou Xuan” or “Xiao Bai Guang”. Singers also imitated the style of singing of those Shanghai singers.

As the time went by and the audience changed, songs of Shanghai became those of Taiwan and Hong Kong in 1950-1970s such as *The Mysterious Maiden, Drops of Lover, Unforgettable Love, Moon Represents My Heart, Small Town Story, Ask the Clouds* and *The Sweet*. The body movements were livelier than before.

Clients didn't pay much in red envelope stages. Singers usually wore resplendent clothing. Many interactions between the audience and singers became the feature of the red envelop stage.

## Food

There are some special food in Ximending such as Duck Bian on ZhongHua Rd., A-Zong Thin Noodles in the lane, Lao Tian Lu for selling stewed food, ChengDu Starfruit Ice on ChengDu Rd. and coffee with honey. There are also Japanese restaurants (e.g., Mei-Guan Yuan on ErMei St.) and restaurants of food from mainland China. They connects the sense of taste of young and old people in Taipei.

In movie *Turn Left, Turn Right*, The scene where Gigi Leung found Takeshi Kaneshiro is at Ximending. This gives Ximending new meaning.

## Transportation

By car: National Highway No. 1: drive from ChongQing N. Rd. Interchange, along ChongQing N. Rd., turn right on Civic Blvd. and turn left on ZhongHua Rd.

Mass Transportation: Bus: (1) Intersection on ErMei St. or HanKou St.: 231, 233, 234, 242, 310, 624, 628, 701, Taipei-Sanxia (2) KangDing Rd.: 231, 233, 234, 242, 310, 624, 628, 701, Taipei-Sanxia (3) ZhongHua Rd. North Station: 0 East, 0 West, 0 South, 9, 12, 25, 49, 52, 201, 202, 205, 206, 212, 218, 221, 223, 231, 234, 238, 239, 243, 246, 249, 250, 252, 259, 260, 262, 265, 281, 302, 304, 307, 310, 601, 604, 624, 701. MRT: Take train in the direction towards KunYang of Bannan Line and get off the train at Ximen Station.

### Bibliographic details for 'Ximending'

Author:

Sengkang, Bcody80, Jerrypp772000,  
61.223.210.225, Stephen

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15:50, 20 June 2007 UTC



# Wufenpu

Wufenpu has around one thousand slopshops, and it became the largest slops market in Taipei.

Wufenpu (traditional Chinese: 五分埔) is an area in the XinYi District of Taipei City, Taiwan. It locates at the foothill of “Sishoushan” (四獸山, “Mountains of the four beasts,”) and includes all five neighborhoods in Sec. 5 of ChongXiao E. Rd., east of Songren Rd., and Chongpo N. Rd. During the Chinese

Qing Dynasty, it was the land of the “Malixikou” (a Taiwanese aboriginal tribe.) In 1769, five families from Fuken Province, China, bought this place from the Malixikou, which was how it got its present name, (for “Wu-fen-pu” means “divide the land by five”). Most soil in this area was infertile for



agriculture; in addition, there were mental hospitals and pig farms built to this place, and therefore it was thought to be the wasteland of the ignobility.

## History of Development

Wufenpu was mainly in the suburban area until 13 years after WWII. In 1958, there was a typhoon that caused a major flood in Taiwan, called “the Flood of Aug. 7.” Taipei City was almost entirely under water. To settle those veterans who were living in the back neighborhood of Taipei Train Station, Taiwan Province Government donated an area in Wufenpu, and the Ministry of National Defense helped to construct 1,200 one-and-a-half-story temporary homes for the veterans.

In 1960s, many people from FangYuan (芳苑, a town in Chang-Hua County, Central Taiwan) noticed that it was easier to make a living in Taipei and came to rent houses from the veterans. They used the first floor as the slops shops and the second story as their houses and the tailoring place. After a few years, the veterans all sold their houses to these inhabitants and many more new comers from FangYuan, and until today Wufenpu is still a special slops wholesale hub for clothes retailers in Taipei.

## Chronology of Wufenpu

1847 The Qing’s inhabitants built the first FuDe Temple (福德宮, the temple for the Land God). However, the wasteland was difficult for plantation.

1929 During the Japanese Colonial Period, there was a private mental hospital established in the area.

1932-34 Governor-General of Taiwan constructed a state-owned sanatorium over a 38,492 square meters of land.

Nov. 1945 After the Japanese handed over the rule to the Republic of China, the sanatorium was thus renamed as “Taiwan Provincial Sikou Sanatorium”

## Transportation

By Metro(MRT): take the BanNan Line(Blue Line) to Houshanpi Station, after exiting Exit 1, walk along Zhongpo N. Rd. toward Songshan Station.

By Railway: Songshan Station

By Bus:

32.46.212.232.240.257.261.277.281.284.286.299.611; board at “Songshan Rd.” , “Yongji Rd.” , or “Songshan Train Station” bus stops.

### Bibliographic details for ‘Wufenpu’

©Author: : 218.174.137.174 · 218.161.123.75 · Koika · Dollypunk · Tonync

©Date retrieved: : 03:12, 12 June 2007 UTC





■ Night view of Taipei City. Photo taken at Zhangshan Temple on Maokong.

# Maokong

After the Maokong Gondola was opened to public on July 4, 2007, Maokong became the hottest spot for a night view of the City.

Maokong (Chinese: 貓空) is located in Wenshan District of Taipei. It used to be the biggest tea growing area of Taipei. There are many intertwining footpaths which have been used to transport tea. Now, it's a popular place for tea culture and viewing the night scenery of Taipei city[1]. The name "Maokong" came

from the description of its landform in Minnan language[2].

## Feature

Maokong is a suburb of Taipei. It is on the edge of Taipei basin, so the scene of the whole Taipei can be seen from the mountain, especially on a cloudless day. Moreover, the view in the night of Taipei is magnificently brilliant. People loves going to Maokong at night.

There are many pathways for hiking, one is from the campus of National Chengchi University at the foothill to the top of the mountain. On weekends many people go hiking and mountain-climbing there.

Maokong used to produce tea. The most special one is Tieguanyin (鐵觀音). A lot of restaurants here offer both good tea and good food plus the wonderful scene of Taipei. Combining traditional tea culture, the diet and the scene is the point that why people wants to go around here at leisure time.

## Transportation

The Maokong cable car is start operations on 4 July 2007[3]. It connects to Muzha Line of the MRT system of Taipei at the Taipei Zoo. This

will make it convenient for people to visit Maokong by the MRT and the cable car.

## References

1. Maokong Tea Culture. - <http://english.taipei.gov.tw/TCG/index.jsp?recordid=9441>
2. The origin of the name. - <http://taipeitravel.net/article.asp?pcode=2&indexId=53&mrtId=0&uid=3134>
3. Maokong cable car test drive . - <http://english.taipei.gov.tw/TCG/index.jsp?recordid=9797>

### Bibliographic details for 'Maokong'

Author:

Ngchikit,Jou46,Davidreid,Nat  
777,Coren

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21:46, 5 July 2007 UTC

# Bitan

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The bridge can be seen on the crest of Sindian.  
There are many boats in the area.

Bitan (Chinese: 碧潭; Pinyin: bìtán; Wade-Giles: pi-t'an), historically called "Shi-Bitan"(石碧潭), is a tourist spot in Sindian, Taipei County, Taiwan Province of the Republic of China. Bitan literally means Green Lake, referring to where the Sindian River widens to form the lake. There is a famous suspension bridge that is used only by pedestrians. The bridge can be seen on the crest of Sindian. There are many restaurants, carnival activities, and pedal boats in the area.

## Bibliographic details for 'Bitan'

Author:

Taurion, Jou46, Nat 777, 170.252.160.1, SElefant

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9 May 2007 11:04 UTC







# Taipei Zoo

Taipei Zoo was founded in 1914, when Taiwan was under Japanese sovereignty. It was originally a private zoological garden owned by a Japanese citizen Mr. Oe.

The Taipei Zoo (Chinese: 臺北市立動物園) is a public institution affiliated to Taipei City in Taiwan. It is the most famous and a leading zoological garden in Taiwan in terms of the efforts on recreation, conservation, research, and education.

Taipei zoo was founded in 1914, when Taiwan was under Japanese sovereignty, in Yuan-shan on the northern suburb of Taipei City. It was originally a private zoological garden owned by a Japanese citizen, Mr. Oe. The Japanese government in Taiwan bought the property the following year and opened it as a public park.

After World War II, the Republic of China came to Taiwan and the ownership of the park was passed to the Taipei city government of ROC. Due to a need for expansion and for better raising conditions for the animals, the zoo was moved to its current site in Muzha on the southeastern suburb of Taipei City in 1986. It is, therefore, sometimes referred to as the "Muzha Zoo" (木柵動物園) because of its location and to be distinguished from the former "Yuan-shan Zoo". The current site encloses 165 hectares, including 90 hectares open to the public.

The current director of the zoo is Chen Pao-Chung.

## Display Area

### Outdoor

**Formosan Animal Area:** This area features the animals found in Taiwan, such as flying fox, Asiatic black bear, Chinese pangolin, otter.

**Children's Zoo:** The main attractions in this area are the domestic animals such as ducks, goat, sheep, pigs, and rabbits which are probably most children's first knowledge and experience of animals. Besides, the concept of animal breeding are also on display in this area.

### Asian Tropical Rainforests Area

**Desert Animal Area:** As its name, this area has some drought-resistant plant and animal like camels.

**Australian Animal Area:** The long isolation of Australia makes it full of special animals. This area presents some of those special species.

**African Animal Area:** The exhibit is simulated the savanna of East Africa, show a wild animal kingdom for tourists.

**Temperate Zone Animal Area:** One of the most populated area by humans.

**Bird World:** Over one hundred thirty species and 1,200 individuals are kept in this area.

### Indoor

#### Insectarium

#### Amphibian and Reptile House

**Penguin House:** Two species of penguins (the king and African) are currently in the house.

**Koala House:** One of the most popular attractions in Taipei Zoo.

#### Nocturnal Animal House

#### Education Center

## Famous Animal

**Lin Wang,** the elephant was a long-time resident here.

**koala**

**penguin**

## Transportation

**Bus Service:** 236, 237, 282, 294, 295, 611, B3, B6, B11, B15, G1, S12

**MRT:** Muzha Line (TRTS) Taipei Zoo station

**Cable cars:** Connect the zoo with Maokong and Zhinan Temple

### Self-drive:

Taipei → Hsinhai Rd. → National Highway No. 3A → Wanfang Interchange → turn left into Mucha Rd. → turn right onto Wanfu Bridge → turn right onto Hsinguang Rd.

Taipei → Hoping E. Rd. → Chuangchin Tunnel → Chunkung Rd. → turn left into Mucha Rd. → turn right onto Wanfu Bridge → turn right onto Hsinguang Rd.

Chungshan Highway → Chienkuo Elevated Road → turn right onto Hsinhai Rd. → National Highway No. 3A → Wanfang Interchange → turn left into Mucha Rd. → turn right onto Wanfu Bridge → turn right onto Hsinguang Rd.

## External links

The Taipei Zoo Official Website -  
<http://english.taipei.gov.tw/zoo/index.jsp>

### Bibliographic details for 'Taipei Zoo'

Author:

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61.223.210.225, Stephen

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■ Lover Bridge of Tamsui

# Tamshui Fisherman's Wharf

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Tamshui Fisherman's Wharf(淡水漁人碼頭) is a scenic spot near Taipei, Taiwan. Its predecessor was the "Tamsui Second Fishing Port" on the right bank of the Tamsui river estuary, an important fishing harbor in the early history of north Taiwan. The Tamsui Fisherman's Wharf is well-known by its beautiful sunset and fresh seafood. While having sightseeing and leisure facilities, it still holds its functionality as a harbor for fishing boats.

## Facility

- **Lover Bridge of Tamsui:** Lover Bridge of Tamsui, a white-colored Cable-stayed bridge, derived its name since it was started on February 14, 2003, Valentine's Day. You may appreciate the sunset from the bridge. The total length is approximately 196 meters and the walk across takes approximately 3 minutes.





- **Outdoor Lawn and Sculpture Park**
- **Fluctuation Fishing Boat Wharf:** with anchorage for up to 150 fishing boats.
- **Riverbanks Scenery Platform:** maximum capacity of 3,000 people with views of the Tamsui river and Kuanyinshan.

**Bibliographic details for  
"Tamshui Fisherman's Wharf"**

Author: Chen guo ming, Iridescent,  
Lucky17.TW, 140.112.1.98, Alaibot

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# Fort Santo Domingo

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The Fort is adjacent to Aletheia University, which traces its origins back to 1872 when the Reverend Dr. George Leslie Mackay, a Canadian Presbyterian, established a mission and then a medical service and a school.

Fuerte Santo Domingo or Fort San Domingo (Chinese: 紅毛城; 聖多明哥城) was originally a wooden fort built by the Spanish in 1629 at Tamsui on the northwestern coast of Taiwan.

On a night in 1636, a group of local people, angered by the taxes that the Spanish governor had imposed, successfully attacked the fort and

demolished it. In 1637 the Spanish rebuilt the fort using stone and raised the walls' height to twenty feet or more. In 1642 the Dutch expelled the Spaniards from nearby Keelung.

The Spanish fort in Tamsui had by then already been razed by the Spanish themselves. The Dutch built a new fort on the site, called Fort Anthonio. In 1644 they replaced it by the



structure still standing today, also called Fort Anthonio. The locals called the Dutch "the red-haired people", which led to the compound's Chinese name, Hong-Mao Cheng (Chinese: 紅毛城; Pinyin: Hóngmáochéng; literally, the Fortress of the Red-haired). From 1683 to 1867 the Qing Dynasty Chinese government controlled the fort and during this time (1724) built a stone wall with four gates around it, of which only one (main) gate survives.

Following the opium wars in 1868 the British took over the fort, made it their trade consulate, and painted it red (it was previously white). The linguist Herbert Allen Giles resided in the fort from 1885 to 1888 and completed some of his work on the Wade-Giles system of romanization of Standard Mandarin Chinese there. Next to the fort the British built their consular residence in 1891. The consulate closed during World War II and reopened after the end of the war. The British handed the site over to the Republic of China government in 1972 when they broke diplomatic relations with the ROC. The ROC government has classified the Fort a grade one listed historical site and it is now a museum with the interior

recreated from photographs. It was recently reopened after refurbishment in 2005.

The Fort is adjacent to Aletheia University, which traces its origins back to 1872 when the Reverend Dr. George Leslie Mackay, a Canadian Presbyterian, established a mission and then a medical service and a school.

Open Tue - Sun. 9am - 5pm. Entrance NT\$60 (adults) NT\$40 (Students).

## External Links

Exhibition in the museum about the fort - <http://www.tshs.tpc.gov.tw/dutchexhibition/>

### Bibliographic details for 'Fort Santo Domingo'

Author: Chun-hian, Jerrypp772000, Oniows, Joseph Solis in Australia, 213.84.203.171

Date of last revision: 1 July 2007 08:45 UTC





# Wulai Township

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Wulai is a region full of hot springs and many kind of flowers of sakura there.

Wulai (Traditional Chinese: 烏來; Pinyin: wū-lái) is a rural township in southern Taipei County, Taiwan Province of the Republic of China. It is famous for hot springs. The name of the town derives from the Atayal phrase

kirofu ulai meaning "hot and poisonous".

Area: 321.13 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 4,926 people (May.16th,2005)

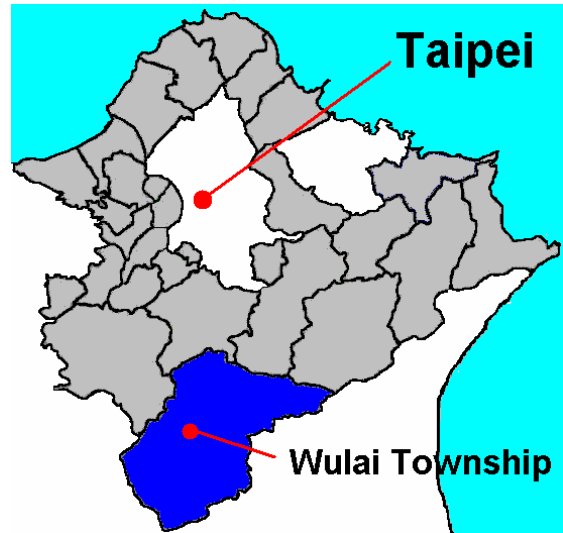


## Attractions

Wulai is a region full of hot springs, in the south of Taipei. In fact, the name "Wulai" comes from the language of a native, Taiya, in Taiwan, which means "boil water". Thus, tourism bases on the hot springs booms these years in Wulai.

There are many scenic spots, such as Yuanshan Playground, Wulai Ecobowery, Fushan Botanical Garden, Shownloa Lake, Redriver Valley, and so on.

Many kind of flowers of sakura boom by turns during February to April in the spring in Wulai. In the summer, the gorgeous rivers in Wulai is the best place to go camping, swimming, fishing. While the fall and the winter coming, we can do birds and falls watching, tea food tasting. The most famous feature in Wulai is the hot springs, which have no smells and no flavors. The hot springs here can cure the tetter if you take bath in it often. And the falls in Wulai are very well-known in Taiwan.



## External links

- Government website - <http://www.wulia.tpc.gov.tw/>

### Bibliographic details for "Wulai Township"

Author: 209.2.60.248, Jerrypp772000, Davidreid, 140.112.1.98, El C

Date of last revision: 3 July 2007 15:58 UTC

- Wulai hot springs (烏來溫泉)
- Wulai Atayal Museum
- Hiking trails



# Jioufen

Jioufen was famous for its gold mining decades of years ago, and known as the greatest golden city in Asia.

Jioufen, also known as Jiufen or Chiufen (Chinese: 九份; Pinyin: Jiǔfèn; Wade-Giles: Chiu3-fen4), is a mountain town in the Rueifang Township of Taipei County near Keelung, Taiwan.

village would request "nine portions" every time shipments arrived from town. Later Jioufen ("Nine portions" in Chinese) would become the name of the village.

Jioufen was only an isolated village until 1893,

when gold was discovered in the area. The resulting gold rush hastened the village's development into a town, and reached its peak during the Japanese rule. Many present features of Jioufen reflect the era under Japanese colonization, with many Japanese inns surviving to this day. However, gold mining activities declined after World War II, and the mine was shut off in 1971. Jioufen quickly went

into decline, and for a while the town was mostly forgotten by the people.

In 1989, Hou Hsiao-hsien's *A City of Sadness*, the first film to touch on the 228 Incident, a taboo subject in Taiwan, became a big hit in the



Hsien Ping theatre

## History

During the first years of the Qing Dynasty, the village here housed nine families, thus the



theatres. As a result Jioufen, where the film was set, revived due to the film's popularity.

The nostalgic scenery of Jioufen as seen in the film, as well as appearances in other media, charmed many people into visiting Jioufen. For the beginning of the 90s, Jioufen experienced a tourist boom that has shaped the town as a tourist attraction. Soon retro-Chinese style cafés, tea houses, and souvenir stores bearing

the name "City of Sadness" were born. Jioufen also became popular for Japanese tourists since 2001, when its downtown was used as a model in the anime movie *Spirited Away*.

At present, Jioufen is a renowned tourist attraction representative of Taiwan. It draws many tourists from Taipei during the

weekends.

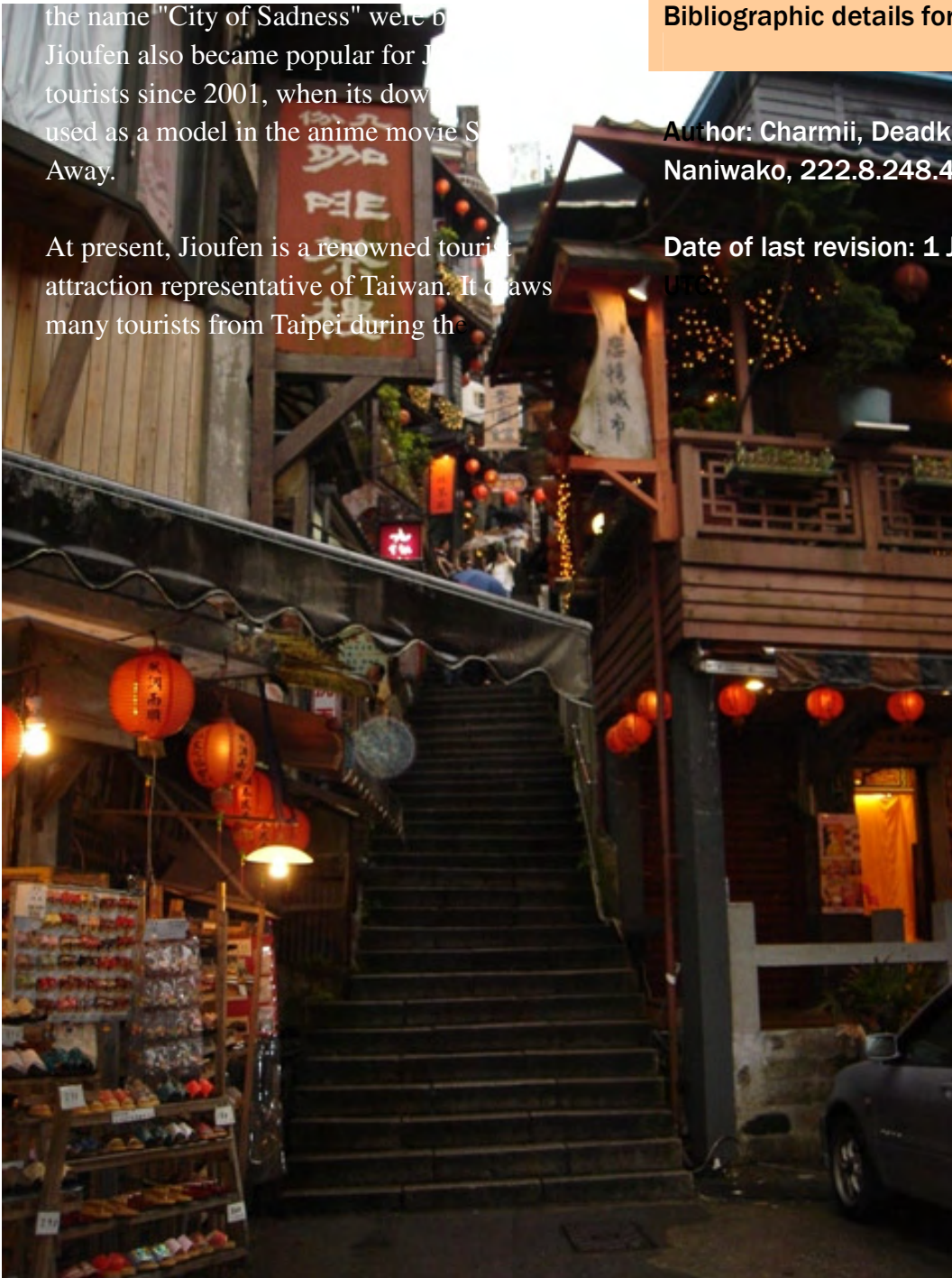
## External links

- Jioufen attractions, from the Rueifang government website (Chinese) - [http://www.rueifang.tpc.gov.tw/travel/ruifang\\_d.htm](http://www.rueifang.tpc.gov.tw/travel/ruifang_d.htm)

### Bibliographic details for 'Jioufen'

Author: Charmii, Deadkid dk, Emijrp, Naniwako, 222.8.248.47

Date of last revision: 1 July 2007 01:57







# Taroko National Park

Taroko Gorge are famous for its glorious prospect.

Taroko National Park (Traditional Chinese: 太魯閣國家公園) is one of the six national parks of the Republic of China and was named after the Taroko Gorge, the landmark gorge of the park. It spans across the counties of Hualien, Taichung, and Nantou on the island of Taiwan. The park was originally established as the Tsugitaka Taroko National Park (次高タロコ国立公園 Tsugitaka Taroko kokuritsu kōen) by the Governor-General of Taiwan on December 12, 1937 when Taiwan was a colony of the Empire of Japan. After the Empire of Japan's defeat in World War II, the Kuomintang government occupied Taiwan and abolished the park on August 15, 1945. It was not until November 28, 1986 that the park was reestablished.

Sights include:

- Tunnel of Nine Turns (九曲洞 Jiuqiu Dong, pictured at right)
- Eternal Spring Shrine (長春祠 Changchun, pictured below)
- Swallow's Mouth (燕子口)
- Jinheng Park (靳珩公園)
- The Bridge of the Kind Mother (慈母橋)
- Tianxiang (天祥)
- Jueilu Precipice (錐麓斷崖)
- Lioufang Bridge (流芳橋): 1,666 meters above the riverbed
- Hill of Yu the Great (大禹嶺)

- Buluo Bay (布洛灣)

## Origin of the name

The name, Taroko, means the "magnificent and splendid". Long ago a tribesman of the Truku aboriginal tribe saw the beauty of the azure Pacific when he walked out of the gorge. Astonished by the elegance of the scene, he cried: "Taroko!". And so it became the name of the place, in fashion not dissimilar to how the island, Formosa, got its name.

## Geology

Taroko Gorge and its surrounding area are well known for their abundant supply of marble, leading to its nickname, "The Marble Gorge". The rock now seen in Taroko began over 200 million years ago as sediment on the bottom of the ocean. As the sediment collected, it was subject to increasingly large amounts of pressure which eventually hardened it into limestone. Over the past 100 million years, compression between the Philippine and Eurasian tectonic plates supplied additional pressure that metamorphosed the limestone into marble. Uplifting forces from the plate collision pushed this rock above the surface of the ocean to where we see it today. In fact, the region is still being uplifted by approximately 0.5cm per year.



The gorge itself was carved into the marble by the erosive power of the Liwu River. Light reflected by the dissolved calcium carbonate gives the water in the gorge its striking blue color.

In addition, there are known to be mountains of jade in this gorge. This jade is only found in Taiwan and the jade from this area supplies the jade market in Hualien. These mountains can be seen from rafting (a common activity during summer months in Taroko Gorge) through the rivers.

## External links

- Taroko gorge Taroko National Park - <http://www.taroko.gov.tw/ENGLISH/index.htm>

Bibliographic details for 'Taroko National Park'

Date of last revision: 3 July 2007 17:59 UTC

Author: 59.112.12.193, Sengkang, 206.81.222.24, MartinBot, Hockdude18







- Seven Star Mountain with hot springs on the side, Yangmingshan National Park Taiwan.

# Yangmingshan

Yangmingshan was originally called Grass Mountain.

Yangmingshan (Traditional Chinese: 陽明山) refers to the Yangmingshan National Park (Traditional Chinese: 陽明山國家公園) and its surrounding area. One of the six national parks in Republic of China (Taiwan), the

Yangmingshan National Park is located between Taipei City and Taipei County.

Yangmingshan is the home of famous writer Lin Yutang, the summer residence of Chiang



Kai-shek, residences of foreign diplomats, the Chinese Culture University, the meeting place of the now defunct National Assembly of the Republic of China, and the Kuomintang Party Archives. Yangmingshan is also the rumored location of an electronic intelligence listening post maintained by the Republic of China government in cooperation with the United States to monitor communications within the People's Republic of China.

The Wuchih Mountain Military Cemetery borders the Hsichih end of the National Park. The National Park is famous for its cherry blossoms, hot springs, sulfur deposits, venomous snakes and hiking trails, including one over the extinct volcano Seven Star Mountain (七星山).

Yangmingshan was originally called Grass Mountain (草山; Taiwanese: Chháu-soa<sup>n</sup>) because the main mountains of this region are

grassy. In 1950, Chiang Kai-shek renamed the place Yangmingshan in honor of Wang Yangming, a Ming Dynasty Chinese scholar and military official.

## External links

- The Yangmingshan National Park Official Website - <http://www.ymsnp.gov.tw/HTML/ENGN EW/INDEX.HTM>

### Bibliographic details for 'Yangmingshan'

Author: 218.174.166.59, Kjhughes, Ideogram, TingMing, 84.153.91.59

Date of last revision: 20 June 2007 07:02 UTC





# Eastern District of Taipei



The **Eastern District of Taipei** refers to the newly rising areas of eastern Taipei. In its broadest sense, the Eastern District of Taipei is the whole region east to FuXing South Road. In general, however, the Eastern District refers to the area between Civic Boulevard and XinYi Road, including most part of DaAn District, XinYi District and SongShan District, which are the administrative districts in eastern Taipei. With lots of business buildings, department stores and shopping districts, the Eastern

District has now become the most bustling central city in Taipei. Taipei City Hall, Taipei City Council and Taipei 101 are all located in this district.

## Eastern District and Western District

The eastern district is not the downtown area of Taipei City at first. There's an area of wilderness around there under the rule of the

Qing Dynasty and Japanese. After 1960s, the development of ZhongXiao E. Rd. and MRT leads to the springing up of the Eastern District to be the key position of new-developed business district keeping pace with districts in front of Taipei Main Station and Ximending. People like to shop here are also called “the X Generation of Eastern District.”

In contrast to Eastern District, Western District mainly is the places for administrations of central government, especially the BoAi Special District (the capital area) referring to the areas in early Taipei Prefecture and around the Presidential Building.

## The Development

The rise of Eastern District to be the business center is just the latest tens of years in the development of Taipei City. The development of Taipei by Qing Dynasty was just limited in the area of Taipei Prefecture (surrounded by ZhongHua Rd., ZhongShan S. Rd., AiGuo W. Rd. and ZhongXiao W. Rd.). During the rule of Japanese, the development of downtown mainly extended along Danshui River in the direction of north and south but few in the direction of east and west. There was just a area of wilderness in the Eastern District now.

The situation changed in the beginning of 1940s when Kuomintang retreated to Taiwan with 20 million of people. After that, because main colleges and universities located in Taipei City or suburbs, people from central or southern Taiwan came to study or work. These factors lead to the booming of population and make Western District to be overfilled. Furthermore, Danshui River obstructed the extension of Taipei City to develop in the western direction. These matters result in the development of Eastern District.

Taipei City is directly under the jurisdiction of the central government in 1967. To cooperate

with the policy of the mass development of the city, the city government launched the first four-year-term project of public construction and constructed the main lines to the suburbs. ZhongXiao E. Rd. was the main line to Eastern District under construction. The debut of ZhongXiao E. Rd. Section 3 and 4 to the public led to the rise of Eastern District. Many business districts also rose along the road. These factors made Western District to be replaced with Eastern District to be the new business center of Taipei. The development of XinYi Plan Area and the debut of Muzha Line and NanGang Line of MRT to the public boost the development of Eastern District.

## Important Sites

- SOGO Department Store Taipei Branch 3 branches in total. They are ZhongXiao, DunHua and FuXing (Open around Lunar New Year in 2007) branches.
  - MingYao Department Store
  - TonLin Deparement Store
  - Breeze Center
- Apart from the main building between Civil Blvd. and FuXing N. Rd., there is the new building on ZhongXiao E. Rd. Sec. 4.
- Eastern Metro Mall
  - Eslite Bookstore DunNan Branch
- First branch of Eslite Bookstore, also the first bookstore open for 24 hours. It's thought as the cultural landmark of Taipei.
- The RenAi-DunNan Roundabout
- It's on the intersection of RenAi Rd. and DunHua S. Rd. and it's the second largest roundabout in the world. It's usually the center of the decorations on Lantern Festival.

### Bibliographic details for 'Fort Santo Domingo'

Author: Jasonzhuocn, Cough

Date of last revision: 08:09, 2 June 2007 UTC





# 228 Memorial Park

228 Memorial Park (Traditional Chinese: 二二八和平紀念公園; Pinyin: Èrèrbā Héping Jìniàn Gōngyuán; literally "228 Peace Memorial Park"), originally Taipei New Park, is a historic park located in Zhongzheng district. Primarily built by Japanese in 1908, the park was the first European style urban park in

Taiwan. On February 28, 1947, an angry crowd took over the Taipei Broadcasting Station in the park to broadcast accusations against Nationalist administration, placing the park at the center of the 228 Incident.

After the park was renamed, the 228



Monument was erected at the center of the park, with the National Taiwan Museum on the northern side, and Taipei 228 Memorial Museum on the southeastern side.

The park has been a major gathering place for gay men in Taipei City for many years. Writer Pai Hsien-yung wrote stories that took place in the park. The first Taiwan Pride, the annual gay pride parade, started from the 228-Memorial park.

## External link

- Taipei 228 Memorial Museum(en) - <http://228.culture.gov.tw/>

### Bibliographic details for '228 Memorial Park'

Author:

Bearcat,Gabbe,Jerrypp772000,  
Kaihsu, Dybryd

Date retrieved:

00:39, 4 July 2007 UTC



# Taipei Guest House

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## Introduction

Taipei Guest House is the historical building located at Ketagalan Boulevard No.1, Zhongzheng District and also lies in the BoAi Special District. It's owned by the government of Taiwan and used for receiving state guests or celebration activities.

## Architecture


Taipei Guest House, designed by Japanese architects Dougo Hukuda and Ichiro Nomura, was built from 1899 to 1901 and rebuilt by Matsunosuke Moriyama. Taipei Guest House is the representative work of Taiwanese buildings under Japanese rule, also called the most graceful baroque residence house. The main architecture of the building is concave shaped, having a roof in Mansard style and high Roman pillars, mainly in a style of France Second Empire palace buildings. Inside the building there is a resplendent suspension light decorated with crystal, baroque gold leaves and flowers and gold foil; outside the building there's a modern Japanese curtilage garden. In 1988, Taipei Guest House was designated by the government of Taiwan and administrated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan.

Taipei Guest House originally was the House of Governor-General of Taiwan during the Japanese rule, at a distance of around 100

meters from the Office of Governor-General of Taiwan (is now the Presidential Building). Imperial members and heads of politics often visited here. Emperor Showa (Crown Prince Hirohito) also stayed here when visiting Taiwan. After Japan was defeated, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeh Kung Chao and Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Isao Kawada signed the Treaty of Taipei here in 1953.

Taipei Guest House is open to the public for first Sunday in even months from June 4, 2006.

## External link

-  Taipei Guest House Website in Chinese-  
[http://www.president.gov.tw/1\\_art/build/taihall/taihall.html](http://www.president.gov.tw/1_art/build/taihall/taihall.html)
-  Sign up for a tour-  
<http://tgh.mofa.gov.tw/>

### Bibliographic details for 'Taipei Guest House'

Author:  
twst, Joe Huang  
Date retrieved:  
01:45, 8 July 2007 UTC





The Grand Hotel (圓山大飯店, lit. Yuanshan Grand Hotel), built in 1973, is a famous landmark located atop a hill overlooking Taipei City, Taiwan, Republic of China. It is owned by the Duen-Mou Foundation of Taiwan, a non-profit organization, and has played host to many foreign dignitaries that have visited Taipei.

## History

After Chiang Kai-shek's retreat to Taiwan in 1949, Chiang felt it was difficult to accommodate foreign ambassadors, as there weren't any five-star hotels in Taipei. Thus, he wanted to build an extravagant hotel to treat foreign guests. His wife Soong May-ling suggested to build it on the old Taiwan Hotel on Yuanshan Mountain, the site of the ruins of the Taiwan Grand Shrine, a Shinto shrine during the Japanese rule. Chiang decided on a

Chinese palace-style architecture to promote Chinese culture to the West through its extravagance. Taipei-based architect Yang Cho-Cheng was responsible for the design of the new hotel.

The hotel was established in the May of 1952, but it was expanded several times before it became the landmark as it is known today. The swimming pool, tennis court, and the membership lounge were constructed in 1953, and Golden Dragon Pavilion and Golden Dragon Restaurant opened in 1956. The Jade Phoenix Pavilion and Chi-Lin Pavilion opened in 1958 and 1963, respectively. In 1968, the hotel was rated as one of the world's top ten hotels by the US Fortune magazine. And finally, in the Double Tenth Day of 1973, the main Grand Hotel building was completed, making it an instant Taipei icon.

In June 1995, a disastrous fire broke out on the

roof during necessary reconstruction and refurbishment, and because neither ladders nor high pressure pumps could reach the fire, the roof and the upper floors were destroyed. Not until 1998 did the hotel recover from the damage and became fully reopened to the public. Following the fire, the two dragon heads on the roof were rotated 180 degrees to point inwards. As dragons are traditionally a symbol of rain and water, this was intended to symbolize preparedness against a future fire.

Features

## General features

The hotel's roof is currently the world's largest Chinese classical style roof. With its vermilion columns, the roof makes the hotel a visible showplace of Chinese architecture and culture. The hotel itself contains numerous objects d'art, wall panels, paintings, carvings, and significant restaurants. Dragon motifs are frequently intertwined throughout the various structures that make up the hotel, earning the hotel the name "The Dragon Palace". Beside dragons, lion and ume flower motifs also make a significant presence in the hotel.


Each of the eight guest levels represent a different Chinese dynasty, as reflected through the murals and general decor. The hotel has a total of 490 rooms. The rooms facing south are offered with a panoramic view of Taipei City. The presidential suite, as the hotel claims, has former President Chiang Kai-Shek's desk and Madame Chiang's dressing table. Currently, the presidential suite costs NT\$160,000 per night. The hotel also features auditoriums and meeting rooms, making it a venue for conventions and conferences in Taiwan.

## Secret passages

Ever since the opening of the hotel, rumour had it that secret passages ran from the hotel for Chiang's convenience. The truth was uncovered after the 1995 fire, as part of the safety commission that was conducted. The secret passages were revealed to be two air-raided tunnels, each of them 180m in length leading to nearby parks, not the presidential residence or the emergency headquarters as rumours had suggest. The western passage is equipped with a slide for the disabled as an alternative to the spiraling stairs. The exits are obscured with concrete walls, thus escaping public detection for decades. The tunnels have a maximum capacity of about 10000 people.

As of 2005, the tunnels are closed to the public except for special events, when hotel officials invite the press and public inside the tunnels for a tour.

## External link

-  The Grand Hotel - Official website - <http://www.grand-hotel.org/newsite/html/e/ca01.htm>

### Bibliographic details for 'The Grand Hotel'

Author:Heqong,Jerrypp772000,Deadkiddk,  
75.62.4.6, Taiwan Junior

Date retrieved: 22:42, 13 June 2007 UTC







# Longshan Temple

The Longshan Temple (Traditional Chinese: 龍山寺; Pinyin: Lóngshān Sì; POJ: Liông-san-sī) is the name of at least five famous temples in Taiwan:

- Wanhua, Taipei City.
- Danshuei, Taipei County.
- Lukang, Changhua County.
- Tainan City.
- Fongshan, Kaohsiung County.

## Longshan Temple at Wanhua

It was built in 1738 by settlers from Fujian, China. It served as a place of worship and a gathering place for the Chinese settlers. The temple has been destroyed either in full or in part on numerous earthquakes and fires. In the spring of 1945, it was even hit by American bombers who claimed the Japanese were hiding armaments inside. Taipei residents have



nevertheless consistently rebuilt and renovated it, and did so again after the close of the Second World War a few months later.

Lungshan is seen as an emblematic example of Taiwanese classical architecture.

Like most temples in Taiwan, the Temple worships a mixture of Buddhist, Taoist, and folk deities such as Matsu.

### External link

🚩 The Longshan Temple Website in Chinese-  
<http://www.lungshan.org.tw/home.htm>

### Bibliographic details for 'Longshan Temple'

Author:

The Anomebot2,Wdshu, 220.107.198.4,  
Patrick Cowsill, Beast01659

Date retrieved:

19:13, 31 December 2006 UTC







# Chiang Kai-shek

## Memorial Hall

The National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall (Traditional Chinese: 國立中正紀念堂) is a national memorial dedicated to Chiang Kai-shek, former President of the Republic of China. The memorial is located in Taipei City, Taiwan. On May 19, 2007, President Chen Shui-bian announced the renaming of the landmark to National Taiwan Democracy Memorial Hall (Traditional Chinese: 國立台灣民主紀念館).[1] The controversy surrounding the legality of this move means that, in the near future, both designations are likely to be used[2]. The structure, one of the city's defining landmarks, shares the grounds of the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Park with the National Concert Hall and National Theater.

### Development

After President Chiang Kai-shek's death on April 5, 1975, the Executive Yuan established a Funeral Committee to build a Memorial Hall to commemorate him. The design of architect Yang Cho-cheng was chosen in a competition and groundbreaking took place on October 31, 1976, the 90th anniversary of Chiang's birth. The CKS Memorial was officially opened on April 5, 1980, the fifth anniversary of Chiang Kai-shek's death.

### Chiang Kai-shek Park

The memorial is situated in the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Park (Traditional Chinese:

中正公園), covering 240,000 square metres in Zhongzheng District. Its main gateway, the Gate of Great Centrality and Perfect Uprightness (Chinese: 大中至正), borders Chung Shan South Road to the west. To the north is the Gate of Great Loyalty (Chinese: 大忠門) bordering Hsin Yi Road and to the south is the Gate of Great Piety (Chinese: 大孝門) bordering Ai Kuo East Road.

Chiang Kai-shek Square, is flanked on both sides by the National Concert Hall and the National Theater. During festivities, these buildings are a backdrop to the stages. It is very common to see schools and/or military groups practicing drills and dance routines in front of these buildings. Annually, more than 800 performances utilise these buildings. They are designed acoustically to minimise outside sound and maximise the propagation of sound from their stages to the audience within. Every year during the Lantern Festival huge lantern floats are also parked here for exhibition, the centerpiece of which is the animal of the Chinese Zodiac of that year. The Boulevard of Homage is bordered by manicured bushes and connects the Square with the Memorial Hall.

There are several ponds and parks throughout the memorial, with well-maintained lawns, trees, and walking pathways. The ponds are filled with the colourful koi that are traditionally found in temples and gardens in East Asia.

## The Memorial Hall

The main building is white with four sides. Its roof, rising 70 meters above the ground, is octagonal with blue glazed glass tiles. The blue and white colors of the building and the red color of the flowerbeds provide the symbolism found in the flag of the Republic of China.

Two sets of white stairs, with a total of 89 steps representing Chiang's age of death, lead up to double doors, 16 meters high and weighing 75 tons. At the top of the stairs is a large vault containing a bronze statue of Chiang Kai-shek. Behind him are inscribed the words "Ethics, Democracy, Science" and Chiang's accompanying writings. On the side walls are inscribed "The Purpose of Life is to further improve the general life of Mankind" and "The Meaning of Life is to create and sustain subsequent lives in the universe." The vault is under guard during opening hours (9 A.M. to 4 P.M.) by an honor guard drawn from a branch of the ROC military and rotated periodically among the branches.

The ground-level of the memorial contains a library and museum that displays photos and mementos of Chiang Kai-shek's life.

## External link

- ✚ National Taiwan Democracy Memorial Hall Official Website - <http://www.cksmh.gov.tw/>
- ✚ A site describing the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial - <http://www.taiwan.com.au/Envtra/Taipei/report08.html>
- ✚ National CKS Cultural Center Official Website – <http://www.ntch.edu.tw/>

## Bibliographic details for 'Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall'

Author: Nat.tang, Jerrypp772000, Blueshirts, Luden, John Smith's

Date retrieved: 01:02, 16 June 2007 UTC





# Taipei Zhongshan Hall

Taipei Public Hall is located at Yenping S. Rd. in the center of Taipei City, completed on December 12, 1936. It's the work of famous Japanese architect Kaoru Ite.

Government of Taiwan renamed the Taipei Public Hall as the Taipei Zhongshan Hall. It's listed as the grade two historic site by the government of Taiwan.

## History

The Qing Dynasty reigning over Taiwan set up the official position of Taiwan Provincial Administration Commission in 1887 and built the office building, which is the highest administration in Taiwan, at the north of Ximen

St. in the west gate of Taipei Prefecture. The office building was used for the presidential building of Republic of Formosa during the early days of Japanese Invasion of Taiwan but only lasted for over ten days. The Japanese entered Taipei and garrison the building. This is when the Japanese rule over fifty years started.

The building was used as the office of the Governor-General of Taiwan from 1895 to 1919 until the construction of the office building of the Governor-General of Taiwan had finished.

In 1931, the Governor-General of Taiwan planned to tear down the building of Taiwan Provincial Administration Commission and

build the public hall at the location of the Taipei Zhongshan hall today for the purpose of folk cultural activities and in celebration of enthronement of Emperor Showa. In August, 1932, the Governor-General of Taiwan tore down the office building of Taiwan Provincial Administration Commission and put them outside the city (Now the Taipei Botanical Garden). The construction of four years which was designed by Kaoru Ite, chief of Civil Engineering Section, began in December, 1932, and completed in December, 1936.

Japan was defeated in 1945. Chen Yi, the Chief Executive of Taiwan, represented the Allies' leader of China zone to accept the surrender of Rikichi Ando, the commander of Taiwan Army. Taipei Public Hall was selected as the place for "Ceremony of acceptance of surrender in Taiwan Province of China zone." In the same year, Taipei Public Hall was renamed as Taipei Zhongshan Hall.

## Features

Taipei Public Hall was the work of famous architect Kaoru Ite. Public hall is the place for gatherings of citizens in Japan. After the completion of construction, the devices and the scale are ranked the fourth, surpassed only by Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. People apart from Kaoru Ite in the design and construction team served in the Governor-General of Taiwan are Shigasuke Yasaka and Saijirou Kamiya. The construction was executed by the Civil Engineering Section of the Governor-General of Taiwan.

Taipei Public Hall is 60.5 meters in width and 113 meters at two sides, having four floors with total area of 4000 square meters. It's composed of the hall of gathering and the restaurant. The hall of gathering have stories of upper and lower with 2056 audience seats.

Because movies could be played there, the gathering hall was the free theater for public officials and teachers. It's also the place where the National Assembly held the meeting until the inauguration of Zhongshan Grand Hall where the new place for the meeting in 1966.

The restaurant is with height of three floors and area of 1400 square meters indoors. Apart from dining room, the building also includes the recreation room, the barber room, VIP room and the kitchen. Inside VIP room there's a masterpiece "Image of Cattles" of Huang Shui-Tu hanging on the wall.

There was an equatorial refractor and the observatory dome but they were moved to Taipei Observatory after World War II. And after the war, a bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, which is also listed as historic site by the city government, of five meters high with base was built in the Public Hall square. There is also a monument of victory in the Second Sino-Japanese War there.

The construction of Taipei Public Hall completed in 1936. Simple and clear design was adapted because the World War II broke out. The style of modern eclecticism popular in 1930s was adapted; the building uses reinforced concrete and with bright green bricks made in Beitou pottery factory on the surface.

## Present

Taipei Public Hall (now called Taipei Zhongshan Hall) is owned by Taipei City government. The management style is that the place is outsourced by day in public and by room. Now it's still the important place for performance of entertainers in Taipei because of the wide area and the reasonable charge.

### Bibliographic details for 'Taipei Zhongshan Hall'

Author:Stemonitis, Alaibot, Cheangct

Date retrieved: 09:24, 16 June 2007 UTC





# Hsuehshan Tunnel

The Hsuehshan Tunnel (Traditional Chinese: 雪山隧道; Hanyu Pinyin: Xuěshān Suidào; Wade-Giles: Hsueh-shan Sui-tao) or "Snow Mountain" tunnel, is the longest tunnel in Taiwan, located on the Taipei-Yilan Freeway (Taiwan National Highway No. 5). The road connects the city of Taipei to the northeastern county of Yilan (Ilan), cutting down the journey time from two hours to just half an hour. One of the key aims of constructing the tunnel was to connect the western coast of Taiwan, where 95% of the population live, to the eastern coast of the island and in doing so tackle the unbalanced development on the island. It is constructed with one pilot tunnel and two main tunnels for

eastbound and westbound traffic. The total length is 12.9 km, making the Hsuehshan Tunnel the longest road tunnel in East Asia and the fifth longest road tunnel in the world.

While excavating the tunnel, engineers encountered difficult geological problems like fractured rock and massive inflows of water, which caused severe delays. One of the three TBMs on the westbound tunnel was buried by a ground collapse. In order to speed up the tunnel boring, an additional working interface in Interchange Station No. 2 (under Ventilation Shaft No. 2) was built. Along the tunnel alignment, there are six major faults, numerous fracture zones, and high-pressure groundwater.

Hence, serious tunnel collapses with groundwater flooding took place periodically during tunnel construction. Altogether, 25 lives were lost during 15 years of construction. When traveling through the Hsuehshan Tunnel, vehicles must not exceed the 70 km/h limit, otherwise the drivers face a NT\$3,000 (US\$93.75) to NT\$6,000 fine [1]. The usual minimum speed limit is 50 km/h. Additionally vehicles must maintain a separation distance of 50 m under normal situations. Even when the speed is less than 20 km/h due to congestion, a separation distance of 20 m must still be maintained [2]. Double solid lines prohibit lane changes. Automated road-rule enforcement cameras are used to monitor speeders, tailgaters, and those who unlawfully change lanes. Announcements of zero tolerance of speeding meant that those traveling at 71 km/h would be fined. After creating controversies [3], effective 00:00 (UTC+8) on September 16, 2006, a tolerance of 10 km/h has been allowed so speeds up to 80 km/h are no longer automatically penalized. [4]

It opened in June 2006 to severe traffic jams. The Hsuehshan Tunnel broadcasts a dedicated radio station on two FM channels inside the tunnel. Drivers can tune to either of the two FM stations to hear announcements regarding the Hsuehshan Tunnel, rules for driving inside the tunnel, and music.

## Tunnel Information

Tunnel length

Main Tunnel

Eastbound tunnel: 12,917 m

Westbound tunnel: 12,942 m

Pilot tunnel: 12,941 m

Constructed by: RSEA

Design speed: 70 km/h

Location: Pinglin, Taipei County and Toucheng,

Yilan County

Ventilation shaft: 3

Total cost: NT\$18,555,000,000

Date of starting construction

Pilot Tunnel: July 1991

Main Tunnels: July 23, 1993

Date of breakthrough:

Eastbound tunnel: September 2004

Westbound tunnel: April 2004

Pilot tunnel: October 2003

Date of Opening: June 16, 2006

## External link

- ✚ Asia's longest road tunnel opens by Caroline Gluck, BBC News (June 16, 2006) - <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/5086548.stm>
- ✚ Tunnel opening draws eager crowds by Shelley Shan, Taipei Times (June 17, 2006) - <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/front/archives/2006/06/17/2003314024>
- ✚ Hsuehshan tunnel proves popular with motorists by Shelley Shan, Taipei Times (June 18, 2006) - <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2006/06/18/2003314226>
- ✚ Tunnel a testament to persistence by Shelley Shan, Taipei Times (June 22, 2006) - <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2006/06/22/2003314909>

### Bibliographic details for 'Hsuehshan Tunnel'

Author: Jklamo, Burgercat, 61.230.208.39, Mystytopia, Le Pied-bot

Date retrieved: 16:59, 5 June 2007 UTC





# Presidential Building (Taipei)

The Office of the President (Traditional Chinese: 中華民國總統府; Pinyin: Zhōnghuá Mínguó Zǒngtǒngfǔ; literally "Republic of China Presidential Palace"), formerly Chieh Shou Hall (介壽館; Jiè Shòu Guǎn), has housed the Office of the President of the

Republic of China since 1950. It is located on Chungking S. Rd. in the Zhongzheng District of Taipei City. It formerly housed the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan, during the period of Japanese rule.



## History

When the Japanese rule of Taiwan began in 1895, the Governor-General temporarily set up his office at the former Qing Dynasty secretariat in Taipei. As future development was planned for the island, the Governor-General decided to build a new administrative office. An architectural design contest was consequently held in 1906.

In 1910, Uheiji Nagano's architectural design was selected and was delivered to Tokyo, where revisions were made. They increased the initial six-story central tower to 11 stories and further improved the defense tower and corner towers. Construction began in June 1912 and was completed in March 1919 at a cost of 2.8 million Japanese Yen.

During the Second World War, the building suffered heavy bombing from the Allied Powers and was severely damaged. On May 31, 1945, during an American air raid on Taipei, bombs hit the front left side, main lobby, and northern sections of the Taiwan Governor-General's Office. The fire burned for three days, damaging large parts of the building. Forty-five days after the air raid, Japan surrendered.

The building was not repaired until 1947, when the Taiwan Provincial Government initiated a restoration plan funded through private donations. The restoration involved approximately 81,000 workers and was completed at the end of 1948, looking only slightly different from the original building. Since the timing of the restoration's completion coincided with the 60th birthday of President Chiang Kai-shek, it was renamed Chieh Shou Hall ("Chieh Shou" means "Long live Kai-shek".) Beginning in mid-1949, the

building served as the southeast military affairs office and, following the retreat of the ROC central government from mainland China to Taiwan, it became the Office of the President in 1950. However, in 2006, the Chen Shui-bian-led government declared to cease the name Chieh Shou Hall and officially renamed it the President Building.




## Organization

Secretary-General to the President  
Deputy Secretary-General to the President  
The first bureau  
The second bureau  
The third bureau  
Department of special affairs  
Department of security affairs  
Department of public affairs  
Personnel department  
Accounting department  
Government ethics department

## Academy

Academia Sinica  
Academia Historica (Taiwan)

## External link

-  Office of the President - <http://www.president.gov.tw/en/>
-  Government Information Office - <http://www.gio.gov.tw/>
-  Taiwan e-Government - <http://english.www.gov.tw/index.jsp>

### Bibliographic details for 'Presidential Building (Taipei)'

Author:Schmiteye,Jerrypp772000,Lucky17.TW,  
R1es, Oniows

Date retrieved: 04:12, 2 July July UTC





# Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

The National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall (Traditional Chinese: 國立國父紀念館; Pinyin: Guólì Guófù Jìniànguǎn) is located in Taipei City, Taiwan, Republic of China. It is a memorial to the Republic of China's Father of the Nation, Sun Yat-sen, and was completed on May 16, 1972. As the hall was opened in the very beginning, its main displays were revolutionary events of the national father at the end of the Qing Dynasty. Recently it became a multi-purpose social, educational and cultural center for the Taiwanese public.

## History

The Republic of China government began to prepare the construction of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in 1964 to commemorate Father of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's great character, revolutionary career, and philosophical blueprint for a modern China. The hall would serve as a place not only for people to pay tribute to Father of

the Republic, but also for cultural, artistic, educational, academic, and recreational purposes. In 1965, Chiang Kai-shek officiated the ground breaking ceremony. The design plan by the famous architect Wang Ta-hung was selected in a public contest one year later, and modified under the instruction of Chiang, to underline Chinese architectural characteristics.

The main construction was completed on May 16, 1972. The majestic and solemn building itself is sited in Chung-shan Square Park, featuring green grass and floral bushes. It now boasts to have the landmark building, a scenic open space, and the best performance center in eastern Taipei City.

The Memorial Hall was affiliated to Taipei City Government originally. In June 1986, it became part of the Ministry of Education, together with Chung-shan Hall in Yang Ming Mountain. Its official name was changed from "the Administrative Bureau of Sun Yat-sen

Memorial Hall" to "the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall."

In the early time, the Memorial Hall primarily functioned as a place to display the historical relics of Dr. Sun's life and lead in the revolution. Later, it opens to exhibitions and performances. Now, it has a world-class performance hall, and elegant exhibition center with an area of around 10,000 square feet. It also has a multi-media theatre with the newest facilities, an audio-visual center, lecture halls, Chung-shan Symposium, a professional library with a collection of over three hundred thousand books, Lake Tswei exhibition and performance area, and Chung-shan park.

The Memorial Hall is committed to the promotion of Dr. Sun's philosophies - universal love, an egalitarian society, and the "goal of life to help the others" and to refresh the people's memory of Dr. Sun and pass on his beliefs. The first director Shih Chun-wen set up a solid foundation for the Memorial Hall. succeeding directors, Frank C.C. Tong, Wang Ching-po, Kao Chung-yun and Tseng Chiang-yuan let the Memorial Hall come of age. The present director, Chang Jui-pin, has taken it into the stage of prosperity. Now, the Memorial Hall advances towards internationalization, localization, life-time education, and renovation of hardware facilities. The aim is to integrate Dr. Sun's beliefs with more attributes of contemporary Chinese culture.

Shortly after the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall was built, President Chiang Kai-shek died of pneumonia in Taipei. His funeral was held in the main hall of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. Tens of thousands of people turned out to view President Chiang's body. His body was moved to Chihu, Taoyuan County in a slow motor

procession. Thousands of people lined up on the streets to get their last glimpse of their beloved leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

## Exterior

The exterior of the hall contains some gardens, and decorative historical walls. It has many wide open spaces where the people of Taipei often go to spend some time relaxing.

## Interior

The interior of the hall includes a main hall entrance with a statue of Sun Yat-sen and many exits to other parts of the hall, containing historical artifacts.

Every hour, there is a formal changing of the guards that is a common tourist attraction.

## Transportation

More than thirty bus routes have stops at or near Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall; the MRT Blue Line also stops at Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Station. Charter buses are also available during special events. There is also a parking lot at the entrance, and more parking lots can be found in the nearby Shin-Yi district.

## External link

 National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Official Website - <http://www.yatsen.gov.tw/english/index.php>

### Bibliographic details for 'Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall'

Author:

[203.67.110.233](http://203.67.110.233), [Kc0616](#), [LionheartX](#), [Aldwinteo](#), [Huangj2](#)

Date retrieved:

03:12, 12 June 2007 UTC





# Taipei Postal Office

Taipei Post Office (Traditional Chinese: 台北郵局; a.k.a. Taipei Beimen Post Office: 台北北門郵局) is a four-story building and locates right across the street from Beimen (the North Gate of Taipei City). It is a third-degree historic site of the Republic of China. It was constructed as a building with two huge wings and one small front opening. With the big open ground right behind the main building, the total ground floor is about 8,000 square meters. It is the headquarter of Taiwan Post (the original Chunghwa Post) in Taipei. Some of its space is used as the Taipei Campus of National Chiao Tung University. Chunghwa Telecom used to have one of its operation centers here, but since the telecom business has divided into different sections, the original space was transferred to National Chiao Tung University.

The location of Taipei Post Office is quite near Taipei Railway Station. Besides handling the mailing and transaction business for people working and living in this area, it also supervises all the postal businesses of the 143 branch offices in Taipei City. All the mails (including those mailing to the P.O. Boxes within the same post office) have to transfer through here. Moreover, while Taipei Chongqing S. Rd. Post Office (Taipei Branch 16) is now under reconstruction, Taipei Post Office handles all its business except for its P.O. Box service.

## Construction Background

March 1895 marked the end of the First Sino-Japan War when the Japanese troops from Hiroshima came to conquest their land on the

Pescadores. After they have claimed ownership on all the Pescadores' islands, the Japanese set up their Military Post Office there, which became the first post office in Taiwan established by the Japanese.

After a short war in 1895 (Japanese Invasion of Taiwan), in the beginning of the 20th century Taiwan entered "the Japanese Colonial Period." From 1895 to 1900, the Japanese established 23 post offices around the island. Among these post offices are the three headquarters in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. These post offices were mainly for military mailing services and were under the telecommunication sector.

## The History of Construction

The Taipei Post Office that became one of the three main mailing administrative headquarters during the Japanese Colonial Period was built near the Beimen location of today's building. The construction began in 1889 and ended in 1892. The origin was a one-story wooden building but was burnt in a fire in 1913 along with the Telecom Bureau of Governor-General of Taiwan. A temporary office was built in the same year, but again it was a wooden structure.

At the end of 1920, the temporary post office was under the demand, therefore the Governor-General decided to reconstruct Taipei Post Office on the same spot. Construction officials then decided to build the new headquarter with steel and cement structure, also proposed to build the biggest and largest post office operation center in Taiwan at that time.

In April 1928, with the blueprint of Shunichi Kuriyama (栗山俊一), a designer from the Construction and Maintenance Section of Governor-General Office, the rebuilt of Taipei

Post Office had its groundbreaking. The construction finished in April 1930.

## Reconstruction

During the post-WWII period of 1960s, Taipei Post Office tore down its northern wing arch passages, due to the increasing flow of postal service. Moreover, another floor was added to the original three-story building. Although it remained the original color and pillar-styled design, it was thought to be destruction to the origin.

Because of the clapped-out building of the Taipei Post Office, postal service officials wished to demolish the whole building ever since 1970. However, the site is historically valued, and therefore the tearing down plan has always been protested and objected by scholars and people. To settle the debate, the ROC Government ordered this post office building to be protected as a third-degree national historic site on August 14, 1992. After 2000, postal service unit switched its usual position and started to furnish the site and to sustain the image as original as possible. But since the tile factory in Beitou has stopped to produce the wall tiles, the exfoliation of the outwall is still a major problem that needs to be solved.

### Bibliographic details for 'Taipei Postal Office'

Author:  
163.23.231.85, KaurJmeh  
Date retrieved:  
13:45, 3 May 2007 UTC





# Taipei Main Station

Taipei Main Station (台北車站, literally The Taipei Station) refers to the old downtown region in Taipei City, Republic of China (Taiwan) where different types of public transport systems converge. The Taipei Railway Station is at the center of this region. Prior to the completion of the Taipei Rapid Transit System's (a.k.a. MRT) link to the railway station, the region was simply known in English as the Taipei Station or the Taipei Railway Station.

The station is located in the Zhongzheng District in Downtown Taipei. The region just south of the station is known as the "front of the train station" or simply "station front" because the original train station's main entrance faced the south. The region just north of the station is known as the "back of the train

station" or simply "station rear." The station rear region is actually located in the Datong District. The commercial districts around the station are popular with students and commuters, and boast a large collection of bookstores, eclectic businesses targeting students, and cram schools. Because of its location at what is roughly considered the center of Taipei, the station is often a popular meeting point for students and tourists. Taipei Main Station and its surrounding area will soon undergo renovation and redevelopment. This project will coincide with the opening the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport Access MRT System, which is slated for completion by the year 2012.

## History



The first rail station in Taipei was completed in Dadaocheng in 1891, when the railway to Keelung was opened to service. In 1901, the station was to the east of the current location. The station was rebuilt in 1940 to accommodate growing passenger traffic. To alleviate traffic congestion caused by railroad crossings in downtown Taipei, an underground railway tunnel between Huashan and Wanhua was built along with the present station building. When the underground system was completed on September 2, 1989, railway service was moved to the newly completed building and the old building as well as a temporary station were demolished.

The current station was further expanded with the completion of the MRT. The MRT station is connected to the basement of the railway station and opened to passenger traffic in 1998. Extensive underground malls now exist at the front and back of the station, which emulates the underground station malls found in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan.

The Taipei Main Station will soon be under renovation as on July 20, 2005, Japanese architect Fumihiko Maki was chosen to design two skyscrapers that would surround the railroad station. Maki will also oversee the renovation of the Taipei Railroad Station. The height of the two towers is uncertain, but the height of the taller tower has been estimated between 72-86 stories, whereas the shorter tower would range from 52-64 stories. The two skyscrapers will be constructed on empty parcels found adjacent to Taipei Main Station.

## Services

The station itself is a large building which

houses multiple rail services as well as serving as the headquarters of the Taiwan Railway Administration. The railway platforms are located on the B2 level, while the B1 level serves as a waiting area. Ticketing services are on the first floor while the second floor contains a food court and several stores. The upper levels are offices.

### **Taiwan Railway Administration:**

Passengers can take a train to most cities in Taiwan without transferring. East-bound (clockwise) trains may go to Keelung, Yilan, Hualian, Taitung, etc. West-bound (counterclockwise) trains go to Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung, etc.

### **Taipei Rapid Transit System:**

Taipei Main Station is served by both DanShui Line and Banqiao / Nangang Line directly and is a major transfer hub.

### **Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport**

**Access MRT System:** A route to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport is planned for completion in 2012

### **Taiwan High Speed Rail:**

Scheduled HSR services began operating out of Taipei Main Station on March 2, 2007. Previously, southbound travelers had to board at the Banciao HSR Station, just west of Taipei. Bus depots are located outside the station building itself:

### **City Buses:**

Bus routes to destinations within Taipei City and Taipei County, both located in the Taipei Basin.

### **Intercity Buses:**

Many bus companies provide service from Taipei to cities in the western half of Taiwan as well as Yilan. They also provide service to the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport with traveling time around forty minutes.

Bibliographic details for 'Taipei Main Station'

Author: Jerrypp772000, Littlebtc, 64.69.127.105, Jungworld.com, 61.59.45.186

Date retrieved: 23:53, 4 March 2007 UTC





■ Old Guanghua Market, 2004

# Guanghua Market

Guanghua Market is a public market located at the intersection of JinShan N. Rd. and Civic Blvd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei, Taiwan. The originally site is under the Guanghua overpass on the border of Zhongshan District, Daan District and Zhongzheng District, but the old building were tore down move to the site at present and will be moved to Taipei IT Building on the intersection of Civic Blvd. and XinSheng N. Rd.

## Introduction

In the early days, Guanghua Market is the place for secondhand book vendors. After years, Guanghua Market and surrounding areas developed into a big IT district or an IT Street which is a well-known landmark for people in

Taipei. Because Guanghua overpass has some safety problems concerning the old architecture after several years of usage, and construction of underground system of the western line of railway in Taipei City made the overpass lose its functionality, the city government tore down the overpass on January 29, 2006. Just like Zhonghua Market, Guanghua Market finally became the part of history. The temporary site of the market is on the intersection of Civic Blvd. and JinShan N. Rd., not far from the western side of the originally site.

## History

### Guanghua Overpass

During the rule of Emperor QianLong in the Qing Dynasty, Guo Xi-Liou and his son built a

canal (LiouGong Canal for now) in the Taipei Basin for the purpose of irrigation in the city. In 1922 under the rule of Japanese, the government built 6-meter wide roads at two sides of LiouGong Canal Second Branch (Special First Escape Canal) and built a simple railway station called “Northern Taipei Station” which was renamed to XinSheng Station after the war.

The roads were renamed to XinSheng S. Rd. by the National Government of the Republic of China in 1945. In 1963, SongJiang Rd. of 40-meter wide was built at the right north of XinSheng S. Rd. with railway between them. Because the construction of SongJiang Rd. brought the flow of traffic, the government covered up the Special First Escape Canal which lose its functionality of irrigation and mainly used for city sewage discharge system, along with the roads at two sides to make the widened XinSheng S. Rd. In the mean time, the government also built the Guanghua overpass to connect XinSheng S. Rd. and SongJiang Rd. to complete the roads across the railway. The two constructions were completed in 1972.

### **Establishment of the Market**

The city government built Guanghua Market to take advantage of the public place under the Guanghua overpass. Like the torn down Zhonghua Market, Guanghua Market is the earliest public market in Taipei City.

In the early days of establishment, devices in the market were really humble and every unit of 2 pyeongs was so narrow. In the beginning, vendors in the market were old books vendors from GuLing St. and illegal householders on BaDe Rd. Because of the decision of the sewage discharge construction and the pedestrian crossing in GuLing St., 58 old book vendors moved to Guanghua Market. From

then GuLing St., the owner of the title of old books street, was replaced with Guanghua Market.

Old book vendors were in the underground floor. Because of the substantial growth of the publication industry and readers’ need for old books shrank, vendors searched for changes to sell latest books as a full-time or part-time job or only sold chivalry novels or comic books, even selling audio tapes, video tapes and posters popular among young people. Not only had the change of the environment but also the removal of the embargo of the books of Taiwan and China lead to the depression of the industry of old books. Scholars didn’t have to find the embargoed books in the old books store only. The downfall of old books vendors resulted in the diversification and universal management of the market.

### **Transition**

Although in the early days vendors mainly sold secondhand books, they later introduced the antiques (mainly jade articles) and the oncoming electronic components. US army garrisoning in Taiwan retreated after the severing the diplomatic relation with Taiwan and left lots of electronic components. These components went to the vendors in Guanghua Market and Provincial Taipei Institute of Technology (National Taipei University of Technology for now) near the market needed the components as a result that Guanghua Market became the pioneer of the industry of audio devices and electronic components in Taiwan. The International Electronics Market near Guanghua Market established in 1985. At that time, electronic manufacturing industry rose and vendors selling electronic components began to sell computer hardware and software. In the areas in the surrounding two streets, there were vendors opening for selling products





of electronics, audio devices, communication and computers.

There were more and more antique vendors gathered around the market, so Taipei City mayor Hsu Shui-Teh set up the holiday jade flea market at the eastern side of the market which was moved to the place under the JianGuo overpass. This led to the depression of the jade vendors in Guanhua Market.

Apart from computers and secondhand books, the government limited the circulation of Japanese products. Japanese books, movies and video games couldn't be imported in with regular approaches, so pirate products were gathered and sold in Guanhua Market. After the removal of embargoed Japanese products, today many vendors instead sell the copyrighted Japanese books (mainly comic books) and video discs. But illegal products (e.g., adult videos and adult video games) are still sold mainly in Guanhua Market. This is the point most criticized.

### **Tore Down and Move**

After the completion of the Taipei railway underground system, there's no reason for the necessary existence of Guanhua overpass. Instead the insufficient length in width made itself the bottleneck of the flow of the traffic today. Furthermore, in 2000, Maintenance Office Bureau of Public Works of Taipei City Government identified Guanhua Market as doubtful for unsafe in architecture and intolerance of earthquakes. The city government considered to tear down Guanhua Market for the reason of traffic improvement and safety of the overpass. The construction was not executed on time because of the objection of vendors and some citizens. Taipei City mayor Ma Ying-Jeou declared that

Guanhua overpass was to be torn down on January 29, 2006.

In the same year, president of the market and representatives of vendors held a ceremony by burning joss sticks and setting up the table to declare the pass away of Guanhua Market. Some vendors finished their business or moved to other places. Others moved to the temporary place on the intersection of Civic Blvd. and JinShan N. Rd. It has a distance of 500 kilometers from the original site with 196 stalls and 2800 pyeongs for the measures of the area as twice as the original site. There are buildings of A, B, C, D and E. Each stall is of about 10 pyeongs.

There's a story during the process of tore down. There were four slates of "Guanhua overpass" in either end of the overpass. Some people attempted to sell them by auction. This is big news at that time. The city government then preserved the four slates. One of them will be exhibited in Taipei Explore Hall in Taipei City Hall.

### **Position and Information**

In contrast of the original site under the Guanhua overpass, the new site is on the intersection of Civic Blvd. and JinShan N. Rd. The address is No. 77, JinShan N. Rd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City, at the southeast side of the intersection of Civic Blvd. and JinShan N. Rd. The main body of the building, on the intersection of Civic Blvd. and SongJiang Rd., of the new Guanhua Market is completed.

#### **Bibliographic details for 'Guanhua Market'**

Author:twst, Joe Huang

Date retrieved: 01:20, 8 July 2007 UTC

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