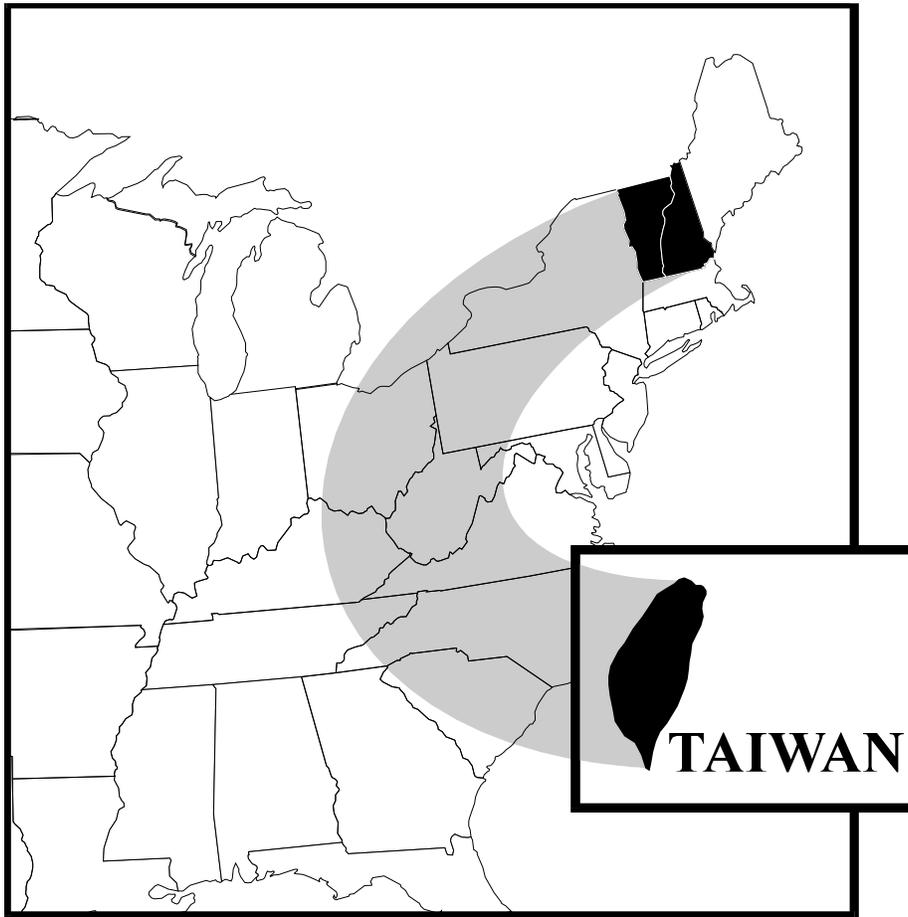


## Appendix B: Taiwan



<u>Population</u>	21,500,583
% under 15 years	23%
<u>Commo</u>	
TV	1:3
Radio	1:1.5
Phone	1:2.5
Newspaper	202:1,000
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	Male 72/Female 79
Hospitals	1:215
Doctors	1:829
IMR	6:1,000
<u>Income</u>	\$10,600.00 per cap
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	93%

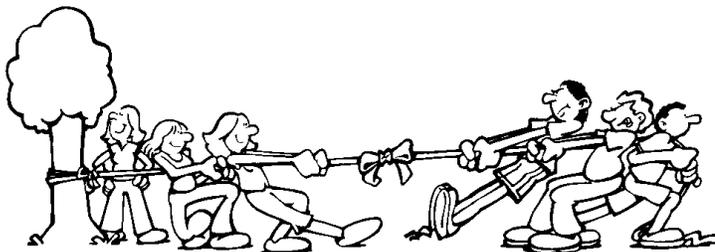
## 1. Religious Groups

- a. Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%
- b. Christian 4.5%
- c. Other 2.5%

## 2. Ethnic/Racial Groups

- a. Taiwanese 84%
- b. Chinese 14%
- c. Aborigine 2%

## 3. Gender Issues



**a. Domestic violence** *“Domestic violence, especially wife beating, is a serious problem. According to a 1994 survey by the Taiwan Provincial Social Affairs Department, 17.8 percent of married women had been beaten by their husbands.”* (Unless stated otherwise, all quotes come from U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report, 1996--Taiwan.)

**b. Abuse** *“Rape also remains a serious problem, and its victims are socially stigmatized. One expert believes that only 10 percent of the estimated 7,000 rapes occurring annually are reported to the police. Because rape trials are public, women have been reluctant to prosecute their attackers.”*

**c. Prostitution** *"Prostitution, including coerced prostitution and child prostitution, is also a problem although there is little public concern about adult prostitution. When the police discover illegal prostitution, the cases are prosecuted according to the Criminal Code. However, under the 'prostitute management regulations,' prostitution is legal in registered houses of prostitution in specified urban areas, mainly in Taipei and Kaohsiung."*

**4. Conflicts** *"International disputes: involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan."* (CIA World Factbook, 1996--Taiwan.)



## 5. Holidays/Observances

### a. Birthday of Sun Yat-sen (12 November)

- Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) was the leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang).
- He served as the first provisional president of the Republic of China (1911-1912) and later as its de facto ruler (1923-1925).
- Known as "the father of modern China."

### b. Other Taiwanese holidays

- (1) Birth of Confucius and Teacher's Day (28 September)
- (2) Chiang Kai-shek's death (5 April)
- (3) Constitution Day (25 December)

- (4) Double Ten National Day (10 October)
- (5) ROC's Founding Day (1 January)
- (6) Youth Day (29 March)

## 6. Customs

### a. Gestures

- *Sensitivities abound concerning relationship with mainland*
- *Refer to the People's Republic of China as mainland China (See Kiss, Bow or Shake Hands, p. 373.)*



- See customs listed under China.

### b. The U.S. and Taiwan

*"On January 1, 1979, the United States changed its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing.*

*In the United States-People's Republic of China Joint Communiqué that announced the change, the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan is part of China. The Joint Communiqué also stated that within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.*

*On April 10, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), which created domestic legal authority for the conduct of unofficial relations with Taiwan. US commercial and cultural interaction with the people of Taiwan is facilitated through the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a nongovernmental entity. The Institute has its headquarters in the Washington, DC, area and field offices in Taipei and Kaohsiung. It is authorized to accept visa and passport applications and to provide assistance to US citizens in Taiwan.*

A counterpart organization, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO), has been created by Taiwan. It has its headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington, DC, 11 other US cities, and Guam.

Following derecognition, the United States terminated its Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan but has continued the sale of defensive military equipment to Taiwan in keeping both with the Taiwan Relations Act and with the 1982 US-PRC Joint Communiqué.



The Taiwan Relations Act requires the United States to 'make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.' In the 1982 Communiqué, the United States stated that 'it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan;' that U.S. arms sales would 'not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years;' and that the US intends 'gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan.' The PRC, in the 1982 Communiqué, reiterated its policy of striving for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

Maintaining diplomatic relations with the PRC has been recognized to be in the long-term interest of the United States by six consecutive administrations; however, maintaining strong, unofficial relations with Taiwan is also in the US interest. The United States is committed to these efforts because they are important for America's global position and for peace and stability in Asia." (U.S. Department of State, Background Notes: Taiwan, November 1995.)



## 7. Resources for Further Study

### a. Cross-cultural resources

Cummings, Joe. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--Taiwan. Berkeley, Calif.: Lonely Planet, 1992.

The best series, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Don't leave for Taiwan without this text.

Reid, Daniel P. Insight Guides--Taiwan. Singapore: APA Publications, 1991. AISO--Chi 915.1249 T135

Part of the aesthetically pleasing and helpful Insight series. Beautiful photographs, in National Geographic manner, make this a helpful text.

### b. Biography, novels, literature, poetry



Cohen, Myron L. House United, House Divided: The Chinese Family in Taiwan. New York: Columbia University Press, 1976.

⇒ Bosun Library: General GN635.T28 C63

Covers village life, family, weddings, women, and how the rift with China permeates all aspects of life.

Jordan, David K. Gods, Ghosts, and Ancestors; The Folk Religion of a Taiwanese Village. Berkeley: University of California Press, [1972].

⇒ Bosun Library: General BL1975.J8

Discusses divinity and ancestor worship in the village and within the family. Chapters on divination, religion, and guardians.

## Vocabulary List: China

**Airing the Classics** Day Buddhist monasteries inspect their library collections. Remembrance of an ancient day when a boat carrying Buddhist scriptures, coming from India, was upset. Books then were set out to dry.

**Birthday of Goddess of Mercy** Remembrance of Kuan Yin (gwahn-yin), bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy. Kuan Yin, depicting both masculine and feminine attributes, often finds acceptance among non-Buddhists in China.

**Birthday of the Lotus** Honors time when lotus plants around Beijing bloom on ponds and moats. Blooms signify that prayers to the Dragon Prince are answered with awaiting rains.

**Boxer Rebellion** Late nineteenth century revolt against foreign presence in China. "Righteous and Harmonious Fists" convinced Dowager Empress to assist in expelling foreigners. Boxers killed missionaries and Christians in 1898. Twenty thousand international troops defeated Boxers in Beijing in 1900. China forced to sign Boxer Protocol in 1901 punishing government officials, demanding monetary payments and forcing the empress to flee.

**Chiang Kai-shek** (chee-ahng ki shuhk, 1887-1975) Led rebellion against Manchu Dynasty, later joining Sun Yat-sen's forces. Strongly anticommunist, he united all of China below the Great Wall. Initially gave little resistance to Japanese, though eventually allied with communists against Japanese. Eventually fled to Taiwan and formed government in exile there.

**Ci Xi** (tsee shee, 1835-1908) Dowager (DOW-ah-jahr) Empress, one of most powerful women in Chinese history. Ruled

in     stead of her emperor husband at his death in 1856 in  
format "behind the screen" of her young son, Tong Zhi.

**Cultural Revolution** Political movement sparked by Jian Qing (jee-ahng cheeng) wife of Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng). Movement attempted to abolish mental/manual labor distinctions. Academics went to farms, ancient objects of art were destroyed along with buildings and temples, scholars were sent to military and reform schools. The earthquake of 1976, followed by Mao Zedong's death effectively ended the revolution, and led to Jiang Qing's arrest.

**Dalai Lama** (DAHL-ee LAHM-ah) Spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism who fled to India in 1959

**Feast of Excited Insects** Marks transition from Chinese winter to spring, the day when the "dragon raises his head," bringing renewed life. Rituals focus on appeasement of insects and renewing the earth's fertility

**Forbidden City** Ancient Imperial Palace, in center of Beijing, used by Ming and Qing Dynasties. Occupies 250 acres, 9,000 rooms, a 170 foot wide moat and 33 foot high wall. Currently a museum and tourist attraction.

**Gang of Four** Individuals who led the Cultural Revolution. Jiang Qing (Mao's wife); Wang Hongwen (whang hohng-wuhn); Zhang Chunqiao (jahng choo-chee-ow); and Yao Wenyan (Yow wuhn-yoo-ahn). All arrested after Mao's death in 1976.

**Han-lin Academy** (hahn-leen) Highest ranking academy of Imperial China, established by Emperor Hsuan Tsung (hsoo-ahn tsoong, 712-56) of the Tang Dynasty. Exclusive entrance requirements. Most graduates worked for the emperor. Active until 1911 when overthrown by the Qing Dynasty.

**Huang He** (hoo-ahng huh) Cradle of Chinese civilization, the "Yellow River Valley". Also called "China's

sorrow" because of its constant flooding and change of course.

**Hui** (hway) Muslim ethnic Chinese minority.

**Kublai Khan** (koo-bli khahn, 1215 - 1294) First emperor of Mongol Yuan Dynasty. Considered his empire the center of the world. Marco Polo visited China during his reign.

**Long March** March of over 6,000 miles by Communist Red Army from 1934-35. Attacked during the entire journey, the initial force of 90,000 men and women had 8000 survivors at journey's end.

**Manchu** Minority ethnic group located in China's northeast. Once herders and hunters, conquered China in the 17th century. They were gradually assimilated and are now found in all trades across the northeast, with little remaining of their ancient customs or language.

**Mao Zedong** (mow dsuh-dohng, 1893-1976) Founder of People's Republic of China. Led the Long March, led China for 27 years, and launched political and economic redistribution of land movements, revolutionizing Chinese society. Opened closer ties with the West in meeting with President Nixon in Beijing in 1972.

**Matsu Festival** Honors Matsu ("granny"), a goddess who studied Buddhist and Taoist scriptures. Masu is protectress of China's seamen, especially those in Taiwan straits

**Mongol** Empire achieving greatest power under Gheghis Khan (1167-1227). Controlled largest empire in history-- China, Russia, Turkey and Iran. Kublai Khan established Yuan Dynasty of China in 1260. Only when Manchu's defeated the Mongols were they completely subdued.

**Opium Wars** (1839-42) Britain/China trade conflict. Britain monopolized opium import to China, becoming an increasing burden on the Chinese people. China banned

British trade, prompting Britain to seize ports and force Treaty of Nankin, the first of the Unequal Treaties. China opened ports for British trade, paid retributions and succeeded Hong Kong to British.

**Panchen Lama** (PAHN-shen LAHM-uh) Tibetan Buddhist abbot of Tibet's most powerful monastery, initially supportive of the Chinese authorities, later imprisoned for 15 years.

**Ping-Pong diplomacy** Term applied to U.S./Chinese relations of the 1970s, stemming from invitation for US team to participate in China in 1971. Eventually led to President Nixon's visit and signing of Shanghai Communiqué.

**Rat's Wedding Day** Some Chinese households observe this day to appease rodent household visitors.

**Scar literature** Literary movement named for short story collection Scars (1978) by Liu Xinghua (lee-oo sheeng-hooah). Writings despair disasters of cultural revolution and express importance of families, love and freedom.

**Sending the Winter Dress** Paper replica garments are sent to deceased Chinese relatives. Gift packages first decorate the home, then are taken to the burial location for burning.

**Shanghai Communiqué** Signed in 1972 after President Nixon met with Premiere Zhou Enlai (joh uhn-li). First step to more friendly relations between China and the U.S. Stated there was only one China which included Taiwan.

**Silk Road** Trade route used to connect ancient China to the West. Stretched some 5350 miles to the Mediterranean, being only land connection for over 1,000 years. Buddhism and Islam spread by means of this road.

**Sun Yat-sen** (soon yaht-suhn, 1866-1925) Chinese revolutionary and leader, receiving education in Hawaii, returned to Hong Kong after the Chinese defeat in the Sino-Japanese War. Three principles--nationalism, democracy and livelihood.

**Terra-cotta warriors** 8,000 figures of men, horses and chariots discovered in 1974 in the mausoleum of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.). Warriors are nearly six feet tall, in battle formation. Considered one of this centuries greatest archeological discoveries.

**Tiananmen Square** (tee-ahn-ahn-mehn, "Gate of Heavenly Peace") Another name for Beijing square, center of many twentieth century political movements. Largest public square in the world, covering some 100 acres. Flanked by Great Hall of the People (seat of National People's Congress), Museum of Chinese History and Revolution, and Mao Zedong Memorial Hall (1977).

**Unequal treaties** Series of treaties China signed with Western powers under threat of force. Treaty of Nanking (1842); Treaty of Tianjin (1858) and Peking Convention (1860) served to cause demoralization and underlying resentment within China's leaders.

**Yue Fei** (yoo-uh fay, A.D. 1101-1141) Chinese general during the Song Dynasty, resisting the Jin invaders in 1126. Desiring to continue the war, Yue made court enemies, eventually being killed during a court intrigue. Legend of Yue is the subject of many artistic works.

## Review Quiz: China



**Part 1--Multiple Choice** Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ According to Chinese government figures, the \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest body of religious believers in China.
  - a. Christians
  - b. Buddhists
  - c. Taoists
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Catholic Patriotic Association and Three Self Patriotic Movement were established in the early 1950s to
  - a. allow free religious expression.
  - b. reduce and eliminate foreign domination of local Christian groups.
  - c. inculcate Christian values in national school systems.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ China's largest ethnic group is the
  - a. Manchu.
  - b. Han.
  - c. Zhuang.
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ China's Mongol minority lives primarily in the \_\_\_\_\_ regions.
  - a. southwest
  - b. north central
  - c. urban

5. \_\_\_\_\_ What trait most readily distinguishes the Hui from the Han majority?
- a. Muslim faith
  - b. Occupation as truck farmers
  - c. Practice of feng shui
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Manchus, found in the northeast,
- a. are known for their urbane culture.
  - b. conquered China in the seventeenth century.
  - c. continue today their ancient language, customs and culture.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Tibetans live in a \_\_\_\_\_ of China.
- a. highly urbanized section
  - b. cosmopolitan, technically developed city
  - c. desolate, high, somewhat secluded area
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The main priority of the 5-Year Plan for the Advancement of Women in China is to
- a. ensure equal pay for equal work.
  - b. promote women's advancement in management positions.
  - c. increase literacy of rural women.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the 1996 Strategic Assessment, China's March 1996 military exercise off Taiwan was designed to
- a. attack Taiwan and surrounding islands.
  - b. send a message to Taiwan to limit her independent behavior.
  - c. confront U.S. influence in East Asia.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Since 1987, Chinese policy toward Tibet has taken a
- a. liberalizing direction.
  - b. harder line.
  - c. hands-off approach.

**Part 2--True/False** Place a T or an F in the blank provided.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the CIA Factsheet, officially China is an atheist country.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The "Silk Road" carried China trade westward and opened the way for Islam's expansion into China.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Sexual harassment, as of 1996, is outlawed in the Chinese workplace.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ According to Human Rights Practices--1996, abduction \_\_\_\_\_ of women is a serious and growing problem in China.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Although the 1982 Chinese Constitution states women enjoy equal rights with men in all areas of life, there are still significant reports of discrimination, harassment and wage differences.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ China's law promises equal pay for equal work. Women receive the same salaries as their male counterparts.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Despite legislation to the contrary, the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ preference for sons remains high in rural China.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the 1996 Strategic Assessment, the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ and China are just months away from resolving Taiwan-Beijing-U.S. relations.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Tibet experienced exceptional cultural damage during \_\_\_\_\_ the Cultural Revolution.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ The U.S. considers Tibet as a part of the People's Republic of China.

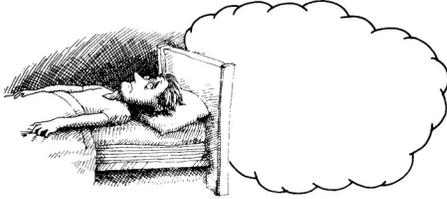


**Part 3a--Matching** Place the letter of the most correct response in the blank provided.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Airing the Classics       | A. Thankfulness for rains and blooms                     |
| 2. _____ Confucius' Birthday       | B. Anniversary of founding of Communist party            |
| 3. _____ Feast of Excited Insects  | C. Teachers receive honor as well as Confucius           |
| 4. _____ Goddess of Mercy birthday | D. Chinese New Year                                      |
| 5. _____ Lotus Birthday            | E. Celebration of founding of People's Republic of China |
| 6. _____ Matsu                     | F. Protectress of sea travelers                          |
| 7. _____ Sending the Winter Dress  | G. Deceased relatives receive garments for departed life |
| 8. _____ 1 July                    | H. Kuan Yin  |
| 9. _____ 1 Oct                     | I. Buddhist monasteries their libraries                  |
| 10. _____ Spring Festival          | J. Marks transition from winter to spring                |

inspect

winter



**Part 3b--Matching** Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Terra-cotta warriors | A. Strong anticommunist who established a government in exile in Taiwan @ 1949 |
| 2. _____ Mongol               |  |
| 3. _____ Forbidden City       | B. Late 19th century revolt against foreign presence in China                  |
| 4. _____ Boxer Rebellion      |  |
| 5. _____ Opium Wars           | C. Empire under Geghis Khan (1167-1227), covering the largest area in history  |
| 6. _____ Kublai Khan          |  |
| 7. _____ Sun Yat-sen          | D. Main leaders of the Cultural Revolution                                     |
| 8. _____ Gang of Four         |  |
| 9. _____ Chiang Kai-Shek      | E. 8,000 figures of men, horses and chariots, a rare archeological discovery   |
| 10. _____ Unequal treaties    | F. Revolutionary leader for nationalism and democracy                          |
|                               | G. First empire under Mongol Yuan Dynasty--Marco Polo visited during his rule  |
|                               | H. Trade conflict between _____ and Britain leading to first unequal treaty    |
| China                         |  |
| the                           | I. Ancient Imperial Palace located in the heart of Beijing                     |

J. Series of mid-19th century, forced China/West agreements, which caused much resentment in the Chinese



**Part 3c--Matching** Place the letter of the most correct response in the blank provided.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ Silk Road<br>China/U.S.<br>early 1970s | A. Describes initial<br>relations in the                                       |
| 2. _____ Ping-Pong Diplomacy                    | B. Song Dynasty general,<br>subject of many art works                          |
| 3. _____ Ci Xi                                  | C. Movement attempting to<br>abolish mental/manual labor<br>distinctions       |
| 4. _____ Mao Zedong                             | D. Movement describing<br>disasters during the<br>Cultural Revolution          |
| 5. _____ Yue Fei                                | E. President Nixon and Premiere<br>Zhou Enlai signed                           |
| 6. _____ Huang He                               | F. Dowager Empress   |
| 7. _____ Cultural Revolution                    | G. Founder of People's<br>of China   |
| 8. _____ Long March                             | H. Major land connection<br>between China and the West<br>for over 1,000 years |
| 9. _____ Scar literature                        |  |
| 10. _____ Shanghai Communiqué                   |  |
- Republic

- I. Yellow River Valley, the cradle of Chinese civilization
  
- J. 1934-1935 Communist infiltration in which 8,000 of 90,000 marchers survived



"I have come to China more to learn than to lecture. America's defense policy is open and transparent...I sincerely believe that before countries and armies can engage each other, they must understand each other. This process begins with knowing one another."

Remarks by General Dennis Reimer, address to the Nanjing, China Command Academy, 25 Sep 1997

