



Box 1, Folder 9: Correspondence - Taiwan fisheries exchange, 1987-1990. 1987-1990

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1987-1990

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Pink

Dr. Chin-Chao Koh
Vice President, ROC Council of Agriculture
Executive Yuan
37 Nan Hai Road
Taipei, Taiwan 10728
Republic of China

JUN 22 1987

2600

Dear Dr. Koh:

During a recent visit with my colleague, Dr. Bruce Menzel, I learned about your Masou salmon resource and want to take this opportunity to provide you information about the Forest Service fisheries habitat program. The Forest Service manages fish habitats in some 128,000 miles of streams including over 45,000 miles of salmon and steelhead trout habitat, and about 2.2 million acres of reservoirs, lakes, and ponds on National Forest System lands. In addition to the habitat protection and enhancement program, the Forest Service has an anadromous fish research program in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska led by seven scientists.

We have recently reviewed our fisheries program and prepared a report and action plan to further improve our program. We are sending you this report entitled "Rise to the Future" under separate cover. We are also sending our recently published Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Improvement Handbook and other material that may be of interest.

November 9-20, 1987, we are conducting a fisheries habitat improvement techniques workshop for our fisheries biologists. This training session will be held at Colorado State University. A preliminary agenda is enclosed for your information. We invite you or a representative from your staff to make a presentation concerning fisheries resource situation, needs, and/or opportunities in Taiwan. Such a presentation would provide our biologists a broadening perspective. We are prepared to cover in-country expenses (travel and per diem expenses while in the United States) and would be glad to arrange a field trip for you to review some of our fisheries projects.

We hope this will initiate an exchange program of mutual benefit.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Dombeck

MICHAEL P. DOMBECK, Ph.D.
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090 USA
Phone 703-235-8015

Enclosures

cc: Director WL/F
Director International Forestry
Dr. Bruce Menzel, Chairman Dept of Animal Ecology
Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011

8052LM.Dombeck/lh 06/23/87

(02)
886-2-395-1694

Dr. Yao-Sung lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan, R. O. C.

Sept. 21, 1987.

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Forest Service
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090
U. S. A.

9-6 Taiwan time

Dear Dr. Dombeck

Recently I was informed by the council of Agricultural, ROC about your kindness to invite Dr. Koh or a representative to attend the Fish Habitat improvement techniques workshop, which will be held on Nov. 9-20, 1987. The COA decided to let me attend that workshop. I am currently in charge of the ecological study of Masou salmon in Taiwan. I am very glad to have that chance to learn more knowledge and techniques from your country. I am very sure it will help us a lot in our masou salmon research, habitat improvement as well as the training for our students who are interested in freshwater fish habitat improvement techniques. Since I have teaching duty at National Taiwan Univ., I probably can stay in the U. S. for three weeks only. Therefor I hope I can have a field trip for no more than one week.

I just visited my former adviser Dr. John L. Forney at Oneida lake, N. Y. (Fishery professor at cornell field station) in August. I am very impressed about the progress of fishery science during the last twelve years since I left U. S. in 1975. Therefore I am very happy to have that chance to refresh what I have learned in the past.

Please send me more information about the workshop at Colorado Univ., for example, informations concerning hotel reservation, where to make the registration at Colorado State Univ, weather condition at Colorado in November, etc.

Any help from you would be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Yao-Sung Lin
Yao-Sung Lin

C. C. Dr. Chih-Chao Koh
Vice President, ROC Council of Agriculture
Executive Yuan.
37 Nan Hai Road
Taipei, Taiwan. 10728
R. O. C.

會員委業農院政行
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE
EXECUTIVE YUAN

37 NANHAI ROAD, TAIPEI, TAIWAN 10728, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS: 8515 TAIPEI

TEL: (02) 3147213, 3317541

87-VCK 6107308

OCT. 21 1987

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Forest Service
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck:

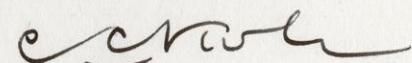
Thank you for your letter of June 22, 1987, inviting myself or a representative to attend the fish habitat management workshop scheduled for Nov. 9-20, 1987, at Colorado State University.

I am glad to inform you that Dr. Yao-sung Lin, Professor of the Department of Zoology at National Taiwan University, will attend the workshop on behalf of this Council. Dr. Lin will present a report on fishery resources in this country, which will ensure a better understanding of our situation.

I was informed that Dr. Lin had written to you to confirm his attendance at the coming workshop and appropriate arrangements had been made through your assistance. Any further assistance would be much appreciated.

Many thanks again for your cordial invitation. Meanwhile I would like to express my best wishes for the success of the workshop.

Sincerely yours,



Chin-chao Koh
Vice Chairman

cc: Dr. Yao-sung Lin, NTU
Fisheries Department

[27 Oct. 1987]

Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan. 107
R. O. C.

Oct. 27. 1986.

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck,
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090
USA

Dear Dr. Dombeck

Thank you very much for your letter of Oct. 17, and your call on Oct. 22. 1987. Today I finally have gone through all the necessary red-tapes and get the visa to U.S. I will be arriving Des Moines (AA 824) at 17:39 PM Nov. 4 and leaving portand (AS 200 8:20 AM) for LA on Nov. 25. 1987. Thank you very much for your help and care on my trip.

Sincerely Yours,

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin

Reply to: 2600

Date: NOV 27 1987

Subject: Report on visit of Dr. Yao Sung Lin

To: Director, WL/F

Dr. Yao Sung Lin, Representative of the Council of Agriculture, Republic of China (ROC) visited us November 9-25, 1987 at our invitation. Dr. Lin attended our Fisheries Habitat Improvement Shortcourse in Fort Collins and gave a talk on the fisheries resources and management in Taiwan. Following the shortcourse, I hosted Dr. Lin on a review of the fisheries management and research programs on the Mt. Hood and Arapaho-Roosevelt NF's. Our personnel also gave Dr. Lin an excellent overview of our wildlife program, the forest planning process, and integrated resource management. Dr. Lin was very impressed with all aspects of National Forest management. Additionally, Dr. Lin and I met with Steve Lundy, First Vice President and Lewis Keim, Director of Trout Unlimited. Mr. Keim is also Vice-President for Corporate Relations of the Gates Corporation.

The ROC has about 4,000 miles of streams and many lakes and reservoirs inhabited by nearly 140 freshwater fish species. Due to social and economic conditions, the freshwater fisheries resources of ROC have drastically declined in the past 45 years. For example, in 1945 43 fish species inhabited the Tamshui R. drainage, today there are 25 species. The range the endangered masou salmon has declined is by about 90%. It now occupies a five mile reach of one drainage. About 52% ROC lands are forested and managed for wood products by the Council of Agriculture. Up until the past few years about 80% of ROC's budget was allocated for National defense. Since 1984, social tensions have eased and economic conditions have improved. Presently, there is growing concern for the environment and ROC is increasing funding for natural resource conservation. A major obstacle to progress is lack of technical expertise. In this nation of 25 million, there are less than 10 people with freshwater fisheries management expertise.

In a close out conference, Dr. Lin and I agreed to propose the following actions to our respective agencies:

1. Invite Dr. Chin-Choa Koh, Vice Chairman of the Council of Agriculture to visit the U.S. to review the Forest Service organizational structure, land planning process, fisheries and wildlife habitat management, and examples of field level integrated resources management.
2. Develop an agreement between the ROC, Council of Agriculture and the Forest Service to facilitate technology transfer and provide opportunities for Forest Service personnel to assist ROC in improving freshwater fisheries habitat management.

Electronically Sent

NOV 27 1987

Director, WL/F

3. Dr. Lin will request that his graduate students, presently 11, studying fisheries and wildlife in the U.S., work as volunteers (or a comparable program) on selected National Forests to learn integrated resource management and fish and wildlife habitat protection and improvement technologies.

I request that we meet to discuss strategies to further develop our partnership with ROC.

MS/MPD
Michael P. Dombeck, Ph.D.
National Fisheries Program Manager

cc: J. Capp
Dr. Yao Sung Lin
Dr. Bruce Menzel

Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan, 10764.
R. O. C.
Dec. 16, 1987

Donald J. Virgovic
Zone Fisheries Biologist
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
240 West Prospect Road
Fort Collins, CO 80526-2098
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Virogovic

Thank you very much for the slides you mailed to me. I am very appreciative of what I learned from the workshop and from you at the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest. In the last couple of weeks, I have given several lectures and finished one report dealing with the knowledge and experience I gained from my last trip to the U.S.. We will have a conservation campaign for freshwater fish in next year.

After I came back from the U.S., I contacted our National Park service center to ask about their program of American citizens to work in our parks. In the first three years of the program, they invited two American experts to work in our parks. They contributed a great deal to our National Park development. Unfortunately there was a misunderstanding between our National Park service center and their most recent American citizen employee. As a result, the National Park service temporarily suspended their American employee program. However I will still mail their announcement to you, which I will get from the National park center next week. I regret the present situation, but I hope that our council of Agriculture and your National Forest department will have some kind of techniques transfer program. With that program we can more easily invite American experts to Taiwan. I really appreciate your interest in helping us in our wildlife conservation. I will strongly recommend you to our National Park service center or other agencies when they open the wildlife or fishery position for an American citizen in the future.

Sincerely Yours,

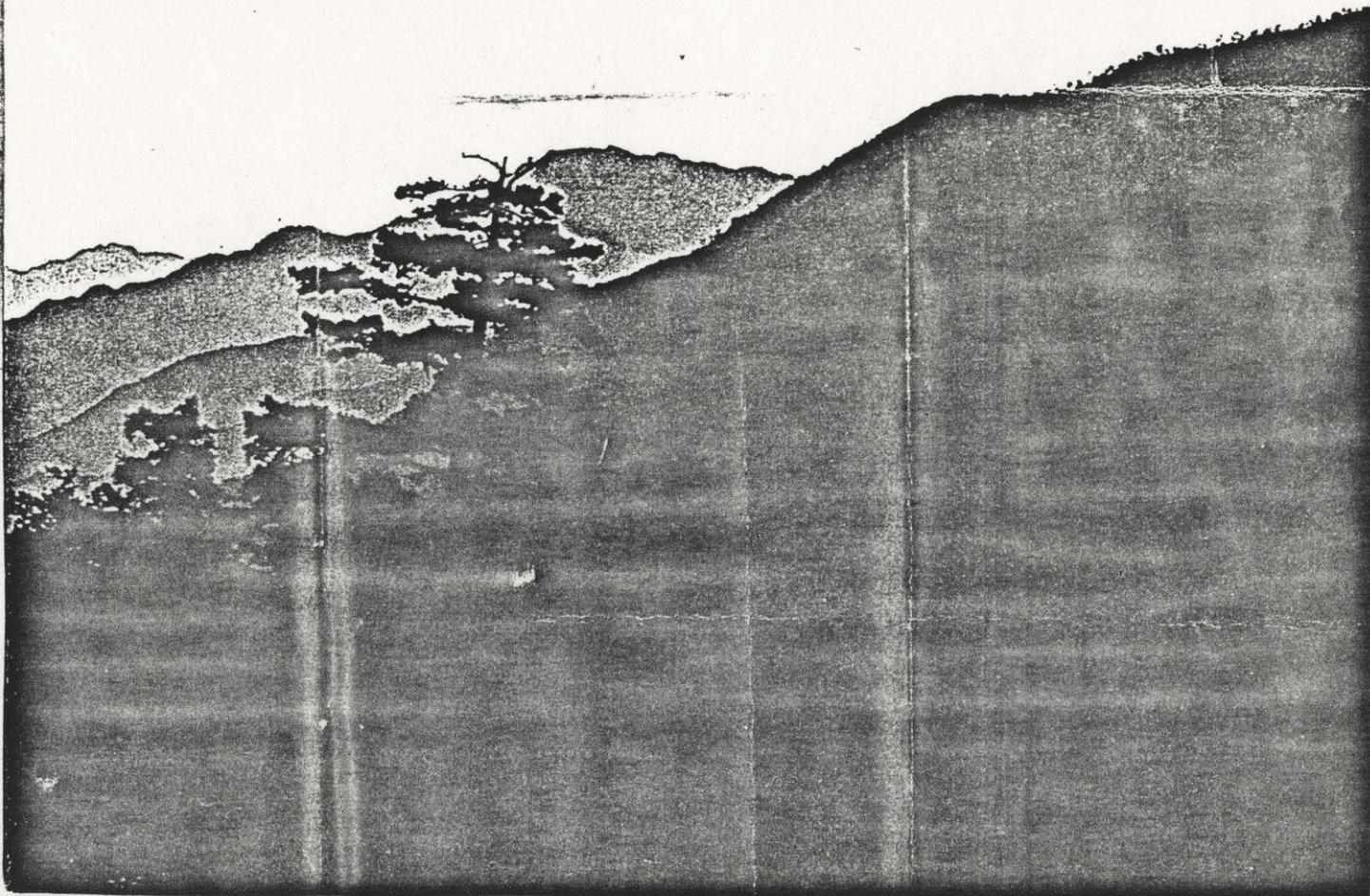
Yao-Sung Lin
Yao-Sung Lin

National Park Planning in Taiwan

Thomas J.P. McHenry
Research Fellow
July 1984

An Advisory Report To &
Published By:

National Park Department
Construction & Planning Administration
Ministry of Interior
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China



APPENDIX IV

CONSERVATION FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT AND ADDRESSES

1. Announcement:

Introduction:

The National Park Department of Taiwan, R.O.C., is pleased to announce that it is now soliciting applications from selected organizations, universities and on the advice of certain individuals for a position as a Research Fellow in the Department for an 8-month period beginning in September, 1984. The National Park Department has responsibility for planning and managing four national parks. In addition, it has responsibility for preparing a national nature conservation strategy and administering a coastal protection program. It is also involved in the protection of wildlife through habitat preservation and captive breeding.

Responsibilities:

The Fellow will have broad duties that will give him/her an exposure to many of the conservation issues in Taiwan. These duties will include: gathering information on resources management from outside of Taiwan, furthering contacts with international conservation organizations, presenting materials and information through seminars and working with the Park Department staff on the preparation of management plans and other aspects of the national parks.

Qualifications:

The Fellow must be an American citizen, not older than 35 years of age with

at least a master's degree and preferably several years experience in a natural resources field. Experience in national park management would be helpful but is not a prerequisite. The Fellow should be creative and enthusiastic. He/she should be able to work well with other people in a variety of settings. The Fellow need not speak any Chinese. However, the Fellow should be open, flexible and sensitive to living in another culture. Prior Asian experience is not necessary but some interest in Asia is assumed.

Terms:

The salary for the position is approximately US\$750/month. This is an adequate sum for living in Taipei. The Park Department will assist the Fellow in finding an apartment and in making any other arrangements. Chinese lessons can be taken at little cost at many locations in the city. The Park Department will pay for all of the Fellow's work-related travel in Taiwan and the Fellow could expect to visit all the national parks and many other parts of the island. The Fellow will be expected to pay his/her own travel to Taiwan.

Deadline:

All applications must be submitted by June 1, 198—, A Fellow will chosen by June 15, 198—.

Applications:

Candidates should submit a resume, a cover letter explaining their reasons for applying for the position and describing their professional background, two letters of recommendation, references, and two passport photos. Applications may be sent to:

Chief National Park Department
Construction & Planning Administration
194, Sec. 3, Peihsin Road, Hsintien City
Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, Republic of China

會員委業農院政行

**COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE
EXECUTIVE YUAN**

37 NANHAI ROAD, TAIPEI, TAIWAN 10728, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

W/F
Aug. 1985
cc:
Chief
Leonard
R

CABLE ADDRESS: 8515 TAIPEI

TEL: (02) 3147213, 3317541

88-VCK- 10001

JAN. 4, 1988

Dr. F. Dale Robertson, Chief
USDA Forest Service
P. O. Box 96060
Washington, D.C. 20009-6090
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Robertson:

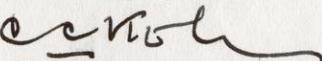
Dr. Yao-sung Lin of National Taiwan University recently returned home after participating in your Fisheries Habitat Improvement Technique Workshop on behalf of this Council. I would like to thank you, Dr. Michael Dombeck, and the USDA Forest Service for hosting Dr. Lin.

We have made some progress in natural resources and freshwater fish protection in the past ten years, but we still have a long way to go. Dr. Lin feels that the knowledge he gained at your workshop will contribute directly and significantly to our freshwater fish protection.

We at the Council of Agriculture are much impressed with the success of your integrated national resource management. We would appreciate cooperation from the USDA in our efforts at natural resources conservation, especially in terms of exchange programs that may benefit our two sides. In addition, I discussed with Dr. Jerry Walker of the USDA during his short stay here in Aug., 1987, about possible Forest Service assistance in conducting another islandwide forestry inventory in Taiwan. Last August I mailed the conclusions reached and an introductory statement titled "A Pilot Study for the Third Forest Resources Inventory of Taiwan" to Dr. John H. Ohman.

We look forward to hearing from you in regard to the possibility of initiating the above two cooperative undertakings.

Sincerely yours,



Chin-chao Koh
Vice Chairman

cc: Dr. John H. Ohman
Dr. Yao-sung Lin

Rec'd Forest Service
Chief's Office

1/26/88

中央研究院動物研究所

中華民國 臺北市南港 115

Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica

NANKANG, TAIPEI 115, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Fisheries Forest Service
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, D. C. 20090-6090

Dear Dr. Dombeck:

I am writing to invite you to be one of the speakers for the second wildlife conference in Taiwan to be held between 24-26 December 1988. Four aspects of wildlife management and conservation will be addressed in the conference; domestic and international wildlife trade, freshwater ecosystem management, the management of nature reserves, and policy and law concerning nature conservation.

The programs committee expects this conference to be enthusiastically attended by local scholars, professionals, students, and government officials in charge of wildlife conservation and management. Therefore, the agenda of this conference is tailored to the current needs of wildlife management in Taiwan. In addition to the contributions of local experts, the committee is inviting one foreign expert to speak on a relevant topic in each of the sections except policy and law. For each foreign speaker, one roundtrip airplane ticket (economy class), and room and board during the conference will be covered by the local committee.

Your name was given to me by Dr. Lin Yao-sung as an excellent speaker for the freshwater ecosystem management section. I hope your schedule permits you to come to Taiwan at that time. The other speakers for this section are tentatively selected to include:

Dr. Lin Yao-sung will give an introduction of freshwater fishes of Taiwan.

Dr. Chen Ching-hsia or Dr. Chen Ming-yi will talk about the wet lands, mangroves, and the relationship of vegetation and freshwater systems in Taiwan.

Dr. Chang Shih-chiao will discuss the distribution and utilization of freshwater resources in Taiwan.

Dr. Yu Yiu-hua will report on freshwater pollution and related issues.

中 地 球 環 境 研 究 所

115 桃園市北區 舊城中

Institute of Zoology Academia Sinica

TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Regarding the topics you might speak on, I should think your experiences on freshwater management, especially from an ecosystem management point of view would be invaluable to us. Most people here including many professionals either do not realize or frequently forget the interrelatedness of the different components of an ecosystem. However, if there are other aspects you think are more important to talk about, or should be included in our program, please let me know. Your talk should be around half an hour in length, because if necessary it will be orally translated or summarized which may lengthen the talk to an hour. We want to leave enough time for discussions.

Please let me know whether you can be a speaker at the conference at your earliest convenience. I have just arrived at San Francisco and will be at the California Academy of Sciences as a visiting scientist until the end of March. You can get in touch with me at the following address:

c/o California Academy of Sciences
Department of Ornithology/Mammology
San Francisco, California 94118
tel: (415) - 750-7181

Starting April I can be reached at the Institute of Zoology in Taipei, Taiwan (letter head address).

I look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, permit me to wish you a belated happy new year.

Sincerely yours,

Lucia Liu Severinghaus

Lucia Liu Severinghaus
Asso. Research Fellow

February 7, 1988

Dr. Yao-Sung Lin
Department of Zoology
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan 107
Republic of China

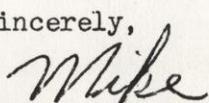
Dear Dr. Lin:

I hope all is well with you and your family. We are doing well here in Washington, DC. As I mentioned when we traveled in the western USA, I am now on a Legislative Fellowship for six months, ending June 17, learning Congressional operations. I am working on the staff of US Senator Thad Cochran, who represents the State of Mississippi. The Senator is very interested in aquaculture and natural resources so as a fisheries biologist on his staff I hope to identify areas where he can support our interests. I have Regional Program Managers filling in for me while I'm on the Fellowship. Gordon Haugen, from Portland, Oregon, will be in my office the months of March and April and will ask Gordon to develop a proposal for an exchange program (item # 2 of my Nov. 27 letter to the Wildlife & Fish Director) and in response to Dr. Koh's Jan. 4, 1988 letter to Chief Robertson.

I would like your personal opinion concerning some specific items of a Forest Service agreement with the Council of Agriculture. We could provide a team of biologists (2-4) for 2-4 week periods to provide Taiwan with classroom instruction or training doing stream inventory and developing watershed management plans. However, our travel funds are closely monitored. Do you believe the Council would pay for travel expenses? We would pay salaries. I will continue to look for other sources of travel funds also. If you have specific items or suggestions concerning what should be included in our proposal please let me know. We will begin working on the proposal after I hear from you.

I was happy to get the invitation to speak at your Fish and wildlife Conference in December, 1988. I am prepared to stay up to 2 weeks and would be happy to visit your students or Government officials to promote good resource management. I would also be happy to give lectures concerning fisheries and resource management or administration. My schedule is flexible and I could be there December 20 to January 1. Feel free to plan an itinerary of activities. If possible I would like to bring my wife, who is also a biologist, and 7-year old daughter.

I was very happy you were able to visit us and review portions of our fisheries and resource program. If you or your family would like to visit the Washington, DC area we would be pleased to be your hosts. I am very much looking forward to visiting Taiwan and seeing you again in December. Since most of my time now is in the US Senate please write to my home address listed below.

Sincerely,

Mike Dombeck

MICHAEL DOMBECK
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, VA 22180
USA

Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan
R. O. C.

March 14, 1988

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, VA 22180
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck:

It was nice to hear from you again. After receiving your letter, I discussed your suggestion with staff in the COA and passed your letter to Dr. Koh. They were very interested in subjects you mentioned. Last November Dr. Koh also talked to Dr. Roger R. Bay, Director of the USDA Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experimental Station about a techniques transfer program concerning forest recreation and wildlife management. Thereafter an initiative group was formed, including the COA, the Forest Bureau, the Forest Experimental Institute and various scholars from universities, to promote the aforementioned program. This group wishes to extend your suggestions and cover several subjects such as follows for selection:

1. Planning establishment and management of natural reserves and forest recreation areas
2. Interpretation and education programs for recreation resources and the natural resources
3. Watershed management with respect to wildlife protection, stream fish conservation and forest recreation
4. Communication, media and publication

Tentatively, we hope that you will recommend 3 experts for these areas: (1) stream habitat improvement, (2) watershed forest management and recreation (3) nature reserves planning. We hope they will be able to come to Taiwan for two weeks for a first hand and pre-project understanding of our natural environment. Our government is willing to pay the travel expenses and a per diem in Taiwan. The landscape and natural conditions in Taiwan are quite different from the U.S.. Based on a first-hand impression of the current environmental status of Taiwan, they will be able to assess what we really need and set up a workable and sophisticated training program for us.

To avoid the typhoon season and funding problem, the best time for these experts to come will be this coming October-November.

In addition, I hope you or your colleagues can discuss the techniques transfer program with Dr. Roger R. Bay, since Dr. Koh made some primary contact with him in last November.

Once you form the expert team and set the date, please write the recommendation letter to Dr. Koh of COA. They will correspond with you officially and directly about the cooperative project.

Thank you again for your suggestions. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin

cc: Dr. Roger R. Bay, Director
Pacific Southwest Forest and
Range Experiment Station
1960 Addison Street, POB 245
Berkeley, CA 94701

Dear Dr. Dombeck

I am sorry for the long delay in responding to your letter, which was due to our Chinese New Year and the time needed to discuss your suggestion with our Government agency. The other letter enclosed was approved by the COA.

Since I was invited to Japan to attend the International Symposium on the charr and masou salmon from October 3 to October 17, 1988, I hope your experts can come to Taiwan after that period. Then I can personally guide them during their travels in Taiwan.

Sincerely yours,

Yao-Sung Lin
Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan
R. O. C.



Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, VA 22180
U. S. A.

AIR MAIL





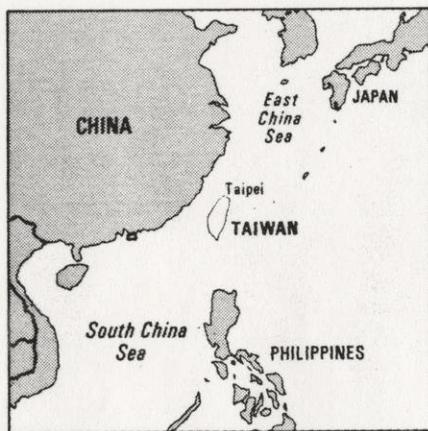
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Taiwan



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

March 1988



PROFILE

Geography

Area: 35,981 sq. km. (14,000 sq. mi.); about the size of West Virginia. **Cities:** Capital—Taipei (pop. 2.6 million). **Other cities:** Kaohsiung (1.6 million), Taichung (701,720), Tainan (648,377), Keelung (348,893), Hsinchu (306,547). **Terrain:** Largely mountainous. **Climate:** Maritime subtropical.

People

Population (1987 est.): 19.7 million. **Annual growth rate:** 1.07%. **Languages:** Mandarin Chinese (official). **Principal dialects:** Taiwanese, Hakka. **Education:** Years compulsory—9. Attendance—99.9%. **Literacy** (1986)—91.6%. **Health:** **Infant mortality rate** (1986)—0.7%. **Life expectancy**—72.4 yrs. (men 70.8, women 75.8). **Work force** (7,733,000): **Agriculture**—17%. **Industry**—41%. **Services**—42%.

Political Establishment

Type: One-party dominates system. Originally, one-party system established 1911 in Mainland China, moved to Taiwan 1949. Since 1986, an opposition party has been operating, although formation of new parties is still technically illegal. **Constitution:** December 25, 1947.

Branches: President, vice president, premier (president of Executive Yuan or cabinet), Legislative Yuan (parliament), Judicial Yuan, Control Yuan, Examination Yuan.

Administrative subdivisions: Taiwan Province, Taipei and Kaohsiung special municipalities, certain offshore islands (the most prominent of which are Quemoy and Matsu) of Fukien (Fujian) Province.

Political parties: Kuomintang (KMT-Nationalist Party); Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) (technically illegal); two other minor parties also exist. **Suffrage:** Universal over 20.

Central budget proposed (FY 1988): \$15.6 billion.

Defense (1987): 7% of GNP.

Emblem: Red field with white sun in blue rectangle in upper left corner. Red, white, and blue symbolize sacrifice, justice, and fraternity.

Economy

GNP (1986): \$72.6 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1986): 10.8%. **Per capita GNP** (1986): \$3,571. **Avg. inflation rate** (CPI, 1986): 0.70%.

Natural resources: Small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos.

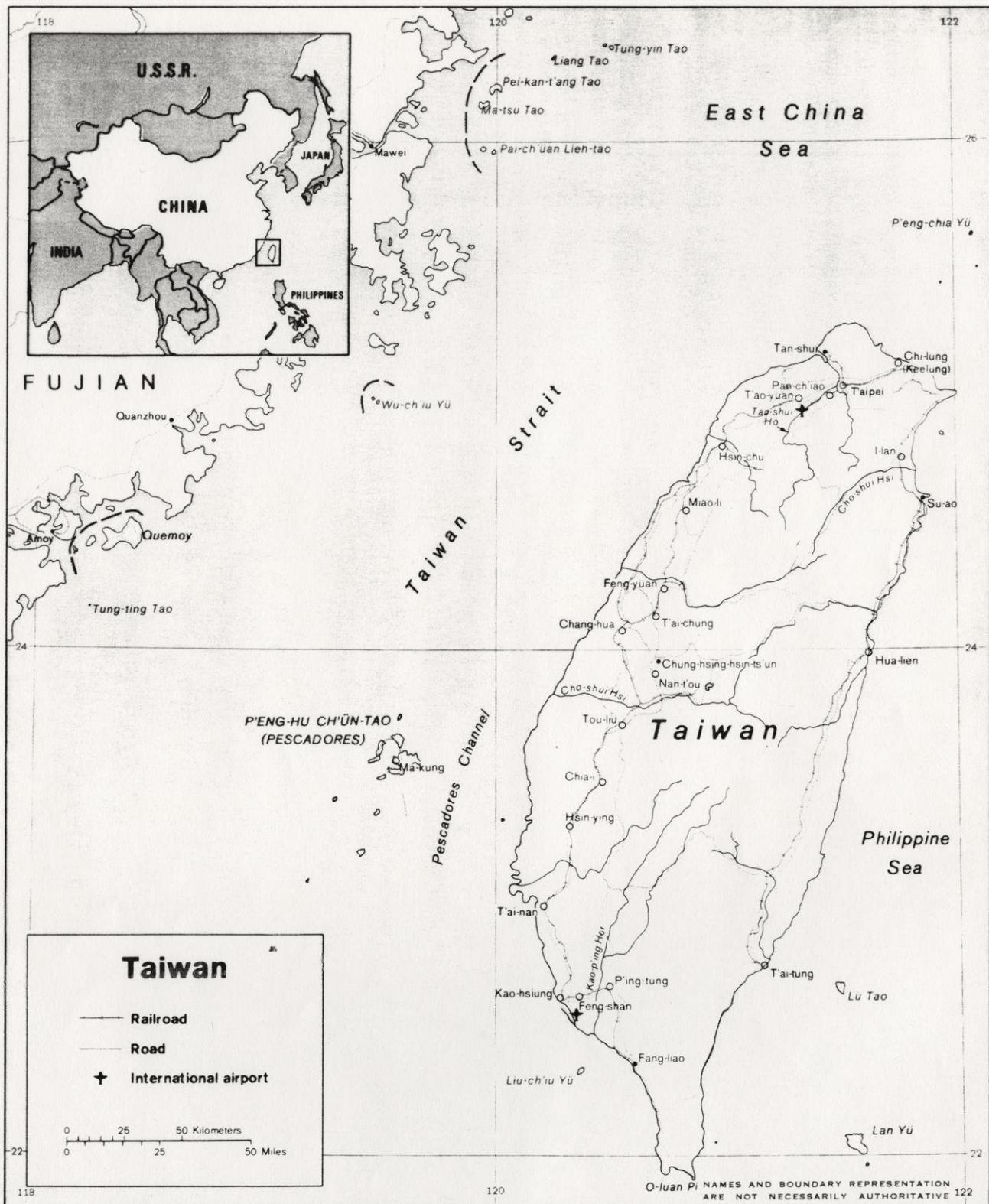
Agriculture (6% of GNP): **Products**—sugarcane, lumber, sweet potatoes, rice, asparagus, mushrooms, citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, peanuts, pears, pork, shrimp. **Cultivated land**—25%.

Industry (51.58% of GNP): **Types**—textiles, footwear, electronics, plastics, machinery, cement, furniture, other consumer goods, iron, steel, petrochemicals.

Trade (1986): **Exports**—\$39.8 billion: textile products, electric/electronic goods, machinery, footwear, toys and sporting goods. **Major markets**—US \$19 billion, Japan \$4.5 billion, Hong Kong \$2.9 billion. **Imports**—\$24.2 billion: food, raw materials, crude oil, chemicals, capital goods. **Major suppliers**—Japan \$8.3 billion, US \$5.4 billion, FRG \$1.1 billion.

Official exchange rate (Sept. 1987): About 30 New Taiwan dollars = US\$1.

Fiscal year: July 1 to June 30.



GEOGRAPHY

Although continuing its claim of sovereignty over all of China in the name of the "Republic of China," Taipei exercises control only over the island of Taiwan, the Penghu Islands (Pescadores), and about 20 small offshore islands, most near the China mainland. Taiwan lies 130–200 kilometers (80–125 mi.) off the southeastern coast of the Chinese mainland. Its two major cities, Taipei and Kaohsiung, are administered as provincial-level municipalities. The rest of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to the west are administered together as the Province of Taiwan.

The offshore islands administered by Taiwan authorities are considered by them to be a subdivision of the mainland Province of Fukien. They consist of two principal islands—Jinmen (Quemoy) in Xiamen (Amoy) Bay, and Matsu, 19 kilometers (12 mi.) off the mainland port city of Foochow (Fuzhou)—plus a few adjacent minor islands. Taiwan authorities also occupy Pratas Reef and Itu Aba Islands in the South China Sea.

The island of Taiwan is about 365 kilometers (245 mi.) long and 100–145 kilometers (60–90 mi.) wide. A north-south mountain range forms the backbone of the island with the highest peak, Yu Shan, rising to 3,997 meters (13,110 ft.) above sea level. The eastern slope of this range is steep and craggy, but the western half of the island slopes gently to the sea and is fertile and highly cultivated.

The Tropic of Cancer bisects Taiwan slightly south of its midpoint. The climate is semitropical, with June–September the wettest and hottest period. The island lies in the earthquake and typhoon belts and suffers periodic damage.

PEOPLE

Taiwan has a population of 19.7 million, including about 100,288 on the Penghu Islands. The native Taiwanese, who number more than 16 million, are descendants of Chinese who migrated from the crowded, coastal mainland areas of Fujian (Fukien) and Guangdong (Kwangtung) Provinces, primarily in the 18th and 19th centuries. The over 2 million "mainlanders," who arrived on Taiwan in 1949 and thereafter, came from all parts of China. About 250,000 aborigines inhabiting the mountainous

central and eastern parts of the island are believed to be of Malayo-Polynesian origin.

Education

In 1985, about 25% of the population attended school, reflecting the relative youthfulness of the island's population—about 39% under age 20 as of 1986. Since 1968, a 9-year, free educational system has been in effect. Six years of elementary school and three of junior high are compulsory for all children. About 70% of junior high graduates pass examinations to enter 3-year senior high and vocational schools. In 1985, there were 201 vocational schools with an enrollment of 421,784; industrial and commercial training predominates.

Taiwan has an extensive system of higher education; in 1985, the number of institutions of higher learning rose to 105, enrolling a total of 428,576 students at 16 universities, 12 colleges, and 77 junior colleges. Opportunities for graduate education also are expanding; in 1985, 10,981 students were enrolled in the 293 graduate programs affiliated with universities and colleges in Taiwan. Admission to both undergraduate and graduate study is through competitive examinations.

Each year, some 6,000 students, or more than 90% of students from Taiwan going abroad for study, come to the United States for advanced education, predominantly in the fields of engineering, natural science, business and management, and computer science.

Languages

Most native Taiwanese speak a variant of the Amoy (Hokkien) dialect of Southern Fujian. The Hakka dialect is spoken in the two northwestern counties of Hsinchu and Miaoli and in parts of southern and eastern Taiwan. As a result of a half century of Japanese rule, many Taiwanese over age 50 also speak Japanese. A large majority of people on Taiwan speak Mandarin, the official Chinese language, which has been the medium of instruction in the schools for more than three decades. The most commonly used Chinese Romanization in use on Taiwan is the Wade-Giles system.

Religions

The predominant religion is a combination of Buddhism and Taoism, brought to Taiwan centuries ago by the original Chinese settlers of the island. The Confucian ethical code, with its ancient

rites and ceremonies, has long been considered the "religion" of Chinese literati and today is considered by some to be the "official religion" of Taiwan.

A few Chinese Muslims came to Taiwan with other refugees from the mainland after the communist victory in 1949. Christian missionaries have been active on Taiwan for many years, and today the island has more than 600,000 Christians, a majority of whom are Protestant.

Cultural Background

Taiwan's culture is a blend of its distinctive Chinese heritage and Western influences, both in art and technique. Fine arts, folk traditions, and popular culture embody traditional and modern, Asian and Western motifs. Interest in classical Chinese calligraphy and wood-blocks remains great, and Western sculpture and painting are increasingly popular.

Dance includes court, aboriginal, and folk, as well as some fine modern troupes. One of the leading modern dance societies is the Cloud Gate Dance Ensemble, whose dancers are trained in ballet, Chinese opera, and modern techniques. Exemplary of the new style combining Chinese and Western forms and ideas, the troupe's repertoire ranges from adaptations of Peking opera to avant-garde works.

Theater, which includes contemporary drama, traditional Peking opera, and the popular Taiwanese folk opera, combines music, dance, mime, costume, and acrobatics with nearly all other dramatic forms. These presentations are performed on stage and broadcast on radio and television.

Taiwan rivals Hong Kong in making Chinese motion pictures, producing between 150 and 200 films each year. Most screenplays are based on popular novels and are distributed in Hong Kong, Southeast Asia, Europe, and the United States.

One of Taiwan's great cultural treasures is the Palace Museum, home of one of the world's largest collections of Chinese art objects. The artifacts, depicting a civilization that spans more than 4,000 years, with some pieces dated as early as the Shang and Zhou dynasties (c.16th century–1066 B.C.—c.1066–221 B.C.), includes bronzes and jades, painting and calligraphy, porcelains, carvings, and tapestry. The museum also has a rare book library and has preserved thousands of

centuries-old official documents. The Museum of History's collections, some of which are prehistoric, include bronze implements, coins, stone carvings, sculpture, pottery, furniture, costumes, and tablet rubbings. In addition to preserving articles of historical value, the museum promotes international understanding of Chinese culture.

Taiwan's cultural affairs bureau has laid out an ambitious plan to construct cultural centers in every county and city. As of 1986, 19 cultural centers had been completed and put to use. A typical center is a multipurpose facility with a library, exhibition space, and a theater-concert hall. A new cultural complex, which includes a theater and music hall, was opened in Taipei in the fall of 1987. Major new museums include the Taipei Municipal Fine Arts Museum (1983) and the Taiwan Museum of Art, a provincial museum scheduled to open during 1988. Taiwan's library resources were greatly enhanced with the 1986 inauguration in Taipei of a new and modern central library facility.

HISTORY

According to Chinese sources, Chinese migration to Taiwan began as early as A.D. 500. Taiwan seems to have been known, albeit vaguely, to Sung Dynasty historians as early as the 10th century. Dutch traders first claimed the island in 1624 as a base for Dutch commerce with Japan and the China coast. Dutch colonists administered the island and its predominantly aborigine population until 1661. The first major influx of migrants from the Chinese mainland came during the Dutch period, sparked by the political and economic chaos on the China coast during the twilight of the Ming Dynasty and at the time of the Manchu invasion.

In 1664, a Chinese fleet led by the Ming loyalist Zheng Chenggong (known in the West as "Koxinga") retreated from the mainland and occupied Taiwan. Zheng expelled the Dutch and established Taiwan as a base in his attempt to restore the Ming Dynasty. He died shortly thereafter, and, in 1683, his successors submitted to Manchu control.

Manchu China ruled Taiwan as a frontier district until it was declared a separate Chinese province in 1886. During the 18th and 19th centuries, migration from China's coastal Provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung steadily increased, and Chinese supplanted aborigines as the dominant population

group. In 1895, a weakened Imperial China ceded Taiwan to Japan following the first Sino-Japanese war.

During its 50 years (1895-1945) of colonial domination, Japan expended considerable effort in developing Taiwan's economy. The Japanese established agricultural research stations, farmers' cooperatives, and large-scale irrigation projects that raised Taiwan's agriculture from primitive subsistence farming to a thriving market economy. The construction of a modern transportation network and a series of hydroelectric and thermal power plants was the beginning of an economic infrastructure that became the foundation for Taiwan's later industrial development. Under Japanese rule, an advanced school system spread literacy and gave Taiwan an educated labor force.

At the end of World War II in 1945, Taiwan reverted to Chinese rule. During the immediate postwar period, the Nationalist Chinese administration on Taiwan was repressive and corrupt. These conditions led to extreme Taiwanese discontent with the newly arrived authorities from the China mainland, and antimainlander violence flared on February 28, 1947. The uprising was swiftly and brutally suppressed by Nationalist Chinese troops. Although Taiwanese and mainlanders have learned to live together amicably and prosperously over the ensuing three and one-half decades, a lingering distrust remains beneath the surface.

Toward the end of the civil war on the China mainland, some 2 million predominantly military, government, and business refugees fled to Taiwan. After the communist victory, Chiang Kai-shek established his "provisional" capital in Taipei in December 1949.

In early 1949, the Nationalist authorities started implementing a far-reaching and highly successful land reform program. The redistribution of land among small farmers was followed by a significant increase in farm production. In the land reform program, the Nationalist authorities compensated large landowners with commodities certificates and stock in state-owned light industries. Although some landowners were left impoverished by the compensation, others were able to turn theirs into capital with which to start new, nonagricultural commercial and industrial enterprises. These new entrepreneurs became Taiwan's first industrial capitalists who, with refugee businessmen from the mainland, managed Taiwan's transition from an agricultural to a commercial, industrial economy. Since 1949, Taiwan has devel-

oped steadily into a major international trading power. Tremendous prosperity on the island has brought economic and social stability.

ADMINISTRATION

The authorities in Taipei claim to be the government of all of China, including Taiwan. In keeping with that claim, they maintain in Taipei the full array of central political bodies originally established on the mainland before withdrawal to Taiwan. The governments of Taiwan Province and the special municipalities of Taipei and Kaohsiung are separately constituted local bodies distinct from the central administrative bodies.

Under the 1947 constitution, the sovereignty of the people is exercised by the National Assembly. This body was formed through elections in 1947 throughout China to fill its 3,045 seats on a territorial and occupational basis. The National Assembly presently has 948 members, including those added when new seats were created for Taiwan. In 1986, 84 members were elected from Taiwan constituencies. All representatives elected in the 1947-48 period hold their seats "indefinitely," in view of the impossibility of holding new general elections for assembly members from constituencies on the mainland. In addition to electing the president and vice president, the National Assembly has the power to amend the constitution and the powers, as yet unexercised, of initiative and referendum.

The president stands above the five administrative branches (Yuan): Executive, Legislative, Control, Judicial, and Examination. The president is assisted by the Office of the President, headed by a secretary-general. With the consent of the Legislative Yuan, the president appoints the "premier" or "president" of the Executive Yuan, which constitutes the cabinet and is responsible for policy and administration.

The main lawmaking body, the Legislative Yuan (parliament), originally had 773 seats. With Taiwan's growing population, the authorities ordered supplementary elections in 1969 to add 11 new members. In 1972, triennial elections were inaugurated to fill the supplementary seats and, in 1986, 73 members were elected to fill these seats. At the same time, 27 members were appointed to represent overseas Chinese constituencies. With the death or incapacitation of many older legislators elected in 1947-48, Legislative Yuan membership is now less than 320.

Mainlanders elected before 1949 are still in the majority, but the percentage of younger parliamentarians elected on Taiwan is increasing as older members die. Only about 120 members attend sessions regularly.

The other elected branch is the Control Yuan, which monitors the efficiency of the public service and investigates instances of corruption. Before 1980, the Control Yuan consisted of 42 members of the original 180 elected in 1948 and 10 supplemental members elected for 6-year terms beginning in 1972. As of August 1987, Control Yuan membership was 68 seats, consisting of 36 indefinite seats, 22 elected seats from Taiwan Province, Taipei and Kaohsiung cities, and 10 appointed seats from overseas Chinese.

The Judicial Yuan includes a 17-member Council of Grand Justices that, like the U.S. Supreme Court, interprets the constitution. Its jurisdiction includes civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries. The Judicial Yuan also handles election suits. As the highest judicial organ, it is concerned only with final judicial decisions. The Executive Yuan administers the lower courts.

The Examination Yuan functions as a civil service commission and comprises two ministries: the Ministry of Examination, responsible for recruiting public functionaries through competitive examination; and the Ministry of Personnel, in charge of the registration of public functionaries, transfers, promotions, and commendations.

The top local administrative organs are the Taiwan Provincial Government (located in central Taiwan at Chunghsing New Village, near Taichung), Taipei Municipality, and Kaohsiung Municipality. The governor of Taiwan Province and the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung are appointed by the central authorities. The elected Provincial Assembly and city councils have limited authority over local affairs. Many positions at subordinate levels are filled by local elections.

Principal Officials

President—Lee Teng-hui
Vice President—(vacant)
Premier—Yu Kuo-hua
Vice Premier—Lien Chan
President, Control Yuan—Huang Tsun-chiu
President, Examination Yuan—Kung Te-cheng
President, Judicial Yuan—Lin Yang-kang

President, Legislative Yuan—Ni Wenya

Ministers

Communication—Kuo Nan-hung
Economic Affairs—Lee Ta-hai
Education—Mao Kao-wen
Finance—Chien Chun
Foreign Affairs—Ding Mou-shih
Interior—Wu Po-hsiung
Legal Affairs—Shih Chi-ying
National Defense—Cheng Wei-yuan

Ministers Without Portfolio

Li Kuo-ting, Chang Feng-hsu, Kao Yu-shu, Chou Hung-tao, Hsiao Tien-tsuan, Chao Yao-tung, Kuo Wei-fan

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

When President Chiang Ching-kuo died on January 13, 1988, he was succeeded by Vice President Lee Teng-hui, who had been elected along with Chiang by the National Assembly to a 6-year term in 1978.

President Lee Teng-hui also is Acting Chairman of the ruling Kuomintang (KMT-Nationalist Party). Formerly Mayor of Taipei and Governor of Taiwan Province, Lee is aware of the pluralistic nature of Taiwan's society and will continue Chiang Ching-kuo's policy of opening the political process to more Taiwanese participation while still maintaining effective KMT control.

The KMT organization closely parallels the administrative structure at all levels. Most of the top officials, including cabinet members and the governor of Taiwan Province, are members of its Central Standing Committee. The Central Standing Committee is elected annually by the Central Committee of the KMT from nominees proposed by the party's chairman. At lower levels, KMT committees are organized on a provincial, county, and district basis and in various vocational groupings.

Party funds are derived from dues and contributions paid by members and from the proceeds of party-operated businesses. The KMT has more than 2 million paying members, about two-thirds of whom are of Taiwanese origin. Most senior military officers and civilian officials are KMT members.

A revision of the constitution in 1948 granted virtually unlimited emergency powers to the president. These powers remained in effect until July 15, 1987, when President Chiang's reform initiative resulted in the lifting of martial law. For the nearly four decades under martial rule, emergency powers were the basis for strict security measures. Opposition to basic policy (such

as expressing views contrary to the authorities' claim to represent all China, or supporting independent legal status for Taiwan) were considered seditious and thus punishable under martial law. Otherwise, however, personal freedoms, particularly during recent years, were considerable.

Concurrent with the lifting of martial law in 1987 was passage of a new national security law (NSL). In a significant departure from martial law, the NSL ensures that civilians will not be subject to court martial. Further, the NSL transfers control of Taiwan entry and exit permits from the Taiwan Garrison Command, a military security organization, to civilian authorities. However, the NSL still forbids groups to violate the constitution, or advocate communism or the division of "national territory."

Beyond the recent lifting of martial law, Taiwan authorities are considering further political reforms with the goal of moving toward a more democratic system. Proposals for reforms are being formulated in press censorship, labor rights, the judicial system, lifting the ban on new political parties, future composition of the legislature, rationalization of the legal basis of provincial authorities, and others.

Until 1986, Taiwan's political system was effectively one-party. Two minor political parties had been organized since before the KMT retreated to Taiwan, but they had no significant influence or following. In addition, candidates opposing the KMT ran in elections as independents or "nonpartisans." These "nonpartisans" met with increasing success, and by the elections of 1977 and 1980, they had captured about one-quarter of Legislative Yuan seats up for election. Later, in 1983 elections, strong KMT organization temporarily reversed the "nonpartisans" gains. However, before elections in 1986, many "nonpartisans" grouped together to formally—although illegally—form Taiwan's first new political party in over four decades: the Democratic Progressive Party. Despite the official ban on forming new parties, Taiwan authorities did not prohibit the DPP from operating, and in 1986 elections, DPP and independent candidates captured more than 20% of the vote.

Since the DPP came about as a coalition of formerly independent "nonpartisans," its membership includes factions with widely varying positions on political issues. Most DPP

leaders hold moderate opinions and see their primary purpose as implementing gradual change and providing a system of checks and balances in the political structure. However, due to its orientation toward the Taiwanese population, the DPP platform includes outspoken positions on some of the most sensitive issues in Taiwan politics. For example, the DPP advocates "self-determination," a term party leaders say is not necessarily a call for Taiwan's secession from China but a demand that the people of Taiwan be allowed to determine their own future. However, a number of ranking DPP officials do, in a direct challenge to steadfast tenets of both the Kuomintang and the P.R.C.'s leaders, openly advocate Taiwan independence. The DPP also advocates abolishing permanently elected mainland seats in the National Assembly and Legislative Yuan, as well as other changes in the political system.

Under current law, the DPP is still considered to be an illegal party (although in early 1988, authorities were formulating proposals to allow legalization of new parties). However, despite its lack of official status, as well as its vocal advocacy of reform in areas most sensitive to Taiwan authorities, the authorities have not significantly restricted DPP activities. In fact, authorities have made increasingly visible efforts to maintain communications with the DPP. Recently, KMT leaders advanced what has become de facto recognition of the DPP by publicly consulting with DPP members on formulating legislation.

Although friction between mainlanders and native Taiwanese remains a problem, it has abated with time and the gradual melding of the two Chinese communities. In 1972, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo began a concerted effort to bring Taiwanese into more senior positions in the central administrative apparatus. Taiwanese now hold 8 of 19 ministerial positions in the cabinet and 14 of 31 positions on the KMT Party Central Standing Committee. Of the some 2 million KMT members, about 70% are Taiwanese. Taiwanese hold most of the elective and appointive positions at the provincial and local levels; nonetheless, mainlanders continue to exercise overwhelming control in the central governing bodies.

Upon withdrawing from the mainland to Taiwan in 1949, President Chiang Kai-shek brought with him a relatively sophisticated bureaucracy, party organization, and military establishment designed on the scale of China as a whole and much larger than re-

quired to rule Taiwan. Despite the burden this bureaucracy placed on the island's limited resources, it contributed to the authorities' ability to implement policies to which they had earlier been committed but had been unable to carry out while governing the mainland. These policies, aided by generous U.S. aid in the early years and the hard work of the local population, greatly facilitated the island's rapid modernization.

ECONOMY

Over the past three decades, Taiwan has changed from an agricultural to an industrialized economy. Foreign investment, mostly from overseas Chinese, the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, helped introduce modern, labor-intensive technology to the island in the 1960s, but now the emphasis is changing from production of "light industry" consumer goods for export to more sophisticated capital and technology-intensive products.

During 1973-82, the gross domestic product (GDP) rose at an annual average of 9.5% in real terms. During the recession following the 1973 oil embargo, Taiwan managed to overcome the slump in demand for its industrial exports by adopting a successful economic stabilization program. In addition, 10 major infrastructure projects were launched to stimulate economic activity. Taiwan's economic planners hoped that the sharp increase in investment for the major projects, coupled with revived demand for traditional exports, would establish the basis of continued prosperity. Subsequent performance confirmed earlier optimistic forecasts.

Major Infrastructure Projects

One of the development strategies adopted by Taiwan authorities has been to assign priority to infrastructural projects. This strategy has produced remarkable results in Taiwan's past economic development.

Taiwan's initial 10 major construction projects were launched in 1973, and most of them were completed by the end of 1978. These projects provided a firm foundation for industrialization and further development. They included a north-south freeway linking the major cities of Western Taiwan, a new international airport at Taoyuan near Taipei, railway electrification, modernization of

the island's ports and construction of a new port near Taichung, a rail link from Suao to Hualien, the island's first integrated steel mill, a major shipyard at Kaohsiung, petrochemical plants, and additional electric power plants.

Twelve new development projects were subsequently initiated in 1978, placing emphasis on more balanced development between the various sectors of the economy. They included construction of additional highways, completion of a rail network around the island, finishing the second phase of the integrated steel mill, constructing the island's second and third nuclear power plants, expanding Taichung Harbor, constructing new towns and housing, improving irrigation and flood control, financing farm mechanization, and construction of local cultural centers. The projects were designed to ensure progress in transportation, electric power, an improved industrial base, and accelerated farm modernization. Most were completed by 1984 and were aimed at bringing Taiwan into the ranks of the developed economies by 1989.

In September 1984, in a comprehensive bid to better meet the needs of future development, Taiwan authorities announced another infrastructure program consisting of 14 major construction projects, the following of which are already underway:

- Municipal solid waste disposal projects;
- Reconstruction and improvement of hospitals;
- The initial phases of the Taipei mass rapid transit system and medium-capacity transit system from Mucha to Taipei;
- Construction of the underground railroad project in downtown Taipei;
- A railway electrification project;
- Expansion of highways to relieve traffic pressure in northern Taiwan and improve west coast arterial highways and existing road alignment;
- Accelerating the digital communications network project;
- A fourth nuclear power plant, the Mingtan pumped-storage hydroelectric facility and the Taichung thermal power plant;
- A fifth naphtha cracking plant and a liquefied natural gas import facility in Kaohsiung;
- Completion of China Steel's third phase expansion;
- Developing water resources projects in Liyutan, Nan-Hwa, and Su-Chung-Chi;
- Constructing flood control and drainage projects;

- Promoting ecological protection and domestic tourism; and
- Establishing grassroots development projects to improve rural living conditions.

The authorities encourage foreign investment to help finance the island's efforts to move away from light, labor-intensive export-oriented industry to more capital-intensive production for export and for secondary import substitution. The importance of the service sector has been growing as well (23% of GNP in 1986), and recent policy changes are more favorable to this type of investment than was formerly the case. According to Taiwan statistics, foreign investment from 1952 to 1985 totaled \$5.2 billion of which 33% or \$1.7 billion came from the United States.

The electronics industry is the most important industrial export sector and is the largest recipient of U.S. investment. Textile production, though of declining importance, remains Taiwan's second most important industrial sector. Other major export industries include plastics, toys, sporting goods, footwear, and machinery. Taiwan's economy is characterized by highly labor-intensive production, taking advantage of the island's skilled, hard-working, but moderately paid labor force.

Taiwan's economic future is dependent on a shift in industrial structure toward one that is more capital-intensive and more energy efficient. At the same time, faced with the challenge of an appreciating currency (25% against the U.S. dollar since 1985) amid growing world protectionism, domestic demand must increase to substitute partially for the export sector's traditional role as leader of economic growth. Taiwan hopes to reduce its traditional dependence on the United States and Japan and to expand trade with Europe, Southeast Asia, South America, and Africa. Current predictions are that the industrial sector of GDP will increase 10% annually for the remainder of the decade while a significant, though declining, portion of industrial production takes place in export processing zones (EPZs) in the Kaohsiung Harbor area, at Nantze near Kaohsiung, and at Taichung. EPZs combine the advantages of an industrial zone and a free-trade area and have attracted considerable foreign investment.

The focus of Taiwan's move toward developing a high-technology industrial base is the Hsinchu science-based industrial park, which opened in 1980 and currently employs 12,000 people.

Eighty companies have received approval to establish operations in the park, and 67 have established operations to date. Twenty-three are foreign-owned or invested, 22 of which are U.S. firms. Products include computers and peripheral equipment, semiconductors, precision electronics, machinery and instrumentation, and telecommunications equipment. Three biotechnology companies also have set up operations. Most production is exported to U.S. and European markets.

According to a 10-year development plan, the park will have 200 companies employing 70,000 workers by 1996. Investment incentives include 5-year tax holidays or accelerated depreciation, duty-free importation of components, and financing packages offering stock buy-back options.

Two of Taiwan's leading science and engineering schools, Tsinghua and National Chiaotung Universities, are located near the park and provide a readily available pool of skilled labor. Laboratories of the nonprofit Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) are adjacent to the park. ITRI conducts basic and applied research in the fields of energy, environment, materials, and electronic and mechanical engineering.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade has been the engine of Taiwan's rapid growth over the past 30 years. The total value of trade roughly tripled in each 5-year period after 1955 and increased nearly four-fold between 1975 and 1980 and twice from 1980 to 1985. Export composition has changed from predominantly agricultural commodities to 90% industrial goods. Imports are dominated by raw materials and capital goods, which account for more than 90% of the total. Taiwan imports more than 75% of its energy needs.

The United States is Taiwan's largest trading partner, taking 45% of exports and supplying 22% of imports. Approved U.S. private investment in Taiwan since 1954 amounts to \$1.7 billion. In 1986, Taiwan reported total two-way trade of more than \$24 billion, mainly in imports of U.S. farm products and industrial raw materials and capital equipment, and sales to the United States of footwear, other consumer goods, and light industrial products. Taiwan's 1986 trade surplus with the United States was \$16 billion (according to U.S. Department of Com-

merce statistics that are based on U.S. customs value of imports). The United States and Japan account for more than half of Taiwan's foreign trade. Other important trading partners are Hong Kong, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Australia. The lack of formal diplomatic relations with all but a few of its trading partners has not hindered Taiwan's rapidly expanding commerce.

Agriculture

Taiwan's agricultural sector is extremely productive. Although only about one-quarter of the territory is

Travel Notes

Immigration: For a stay of less than 2 weeks, a transit visa and confirmed onward passage are required; for a stay of up to 2 months, a visitor visa, valid for a stay of 2 months and extendable twice for a total of 6 months, is required. Persons coming from or passing through disease-infected areas should have inoculations as appropriate. Since health requirements often change, travelers should check the latest information.

Climate and clothing: Taiwan is hot and humid in summer and chilly and damp in winter. The climate in the northern half of the island resembles that of the south-central US; the southern part is similar to Florida. In winter, light jackets and sweatshirts are recommended; in summer, lightweight garments are essential. An umbrella is useful year round.

Health: Epidemics and serious diseases are infrequent in Taiwan. High pollen counts and air pollution can cause discomfort to people who suffer from allergies or asthma. Drinking water served at Taipei's major hotels is safe, but when dining elsewhere, drink only hot or bottled drinks.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph services are modern and efficient. Bilingual assistance is available through most hotel switchboards. Domestic telephone rates are moderate; however, international calls dialed from Taiwan can be costly. Taipei is 13 hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Car rentals are available in Taiwan. Although Taipei has an extensive bus system, foreign visitors tend to rely on the inexpensive taxis for transportation. The north-south freeway provides excellent links by car to the island's major cities. Presently, however, travel around the island by Taiwan's comfortable passenger express trains is recommended. Flights are available from Taipei to Kaohsiung (30 minutes), Hualien, Makung, Tainan, and Taitung.

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arable, virtually all farmland is intensively cultivated, with some areas suitable for two and even three crops a year. However, increases in agricultural production have been much slower than industrial growth.

Although self-sufficient in rice production, Taiwan imports large amounts of other foodgrains, mostly from the United States. Meat production and

consumption are rising sharply, reflecting a rising standard of living. Taiwan exports large amounts of frozen pork. Other agricultural exports include sugar, canned mushrooms, asparagus, bananas, pineapples, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, eel, shrimp, feathers, rice, and tea. Taiwan has a large fishing fleet and is an important exporter of fish.

Deepsea as well as inshore fisheries have increased steadily each year.

Economic Outlook

With exports nearly 55% of GNP, Taiwan's economy is extremely vulnerable to developments in its principal markets. GNP growth during 1986 reached 10.8%, and overall economic performance is excellent by international standards. A recent relaxation of foreign exchange controls will help stimulate increased direct and indirect investment activity in Taiwan and abroad.

DEFENSE

The maintenance of a large military establishment, which absorbs about 7% of the GNP and accounts for about 40% of the central budget, places a substantial but manageable burden on Taiwan's expanding economy. The armed forces number about 300,000; two-thirds are ground forces, and the rest are split about evenly between air and naval personnel, including marines. The reserves total more than 2 million troops. Conscription is universal for men over age 19.

Taiwan's armed forces are equipped with weapons obtained primarily from the United States, but in recent years stress on military "self-reliance" has resulted in the growth of domestic military production in certain fields. Taipei adheres to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has stated repeatedly that it does not intend to produce nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The People's Republic of China replaced Taiwan at the United Nations in 1971. Since then, Taiwan's diplomatic position has gradually eroded, as more and more countries change their official recognition from Taipei to Beijing. Currently, Taiwan has formal diplomatic ties with 23 countries.

Taiwan has cultivated informal ties with many countries as a means to offset its diplomatic isolation and to expand its economic relations. A growing number of nations have found it useful to set up unofficial organizations to carry out commercial and other unofficial relations with Taiwan. These organizations typically have representatives in Taipei, who provide services required by business travelers and others to or from their countries. A counterpart organization is usually set up by Taiwan in those countries.

U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

On January 1, 1979, the United States changed its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing. In the U.S.-P.R.C. joint communique that announced the change, the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) as the sole legal government of China and acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China. The joint communique 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, PL 96-8 (TRA), which created domestic legal authority for the conduct of unofficial relations with Taiwan. U.S. commercial and cultural interaction with the people of Taiwan is facilitated through the American Institute in Taiwan, a nongovernmental entity. The institute has headquarters in Washington, D.C. and field offices in Taipei and Kaohsiung. It is authorized to accept visa and passport applications and to provide assistance to U.S. citizens in Taiwan. A counterpart organization, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, has been created by Taiwan. It has headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington, D.C. and 10 other U.S. cities.

At the time of derecognition, the United States notified the Taiwan authorities of intent to terminate the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty, and the termi-

nation took effect January 1, 1980. However, in its unilateral statement released on December 15, 1978, concurrently with the joint communique, the United States declared that it "continues to have an interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves."

Since derecognition, the United States, in accord with Taiwan authorities, has continued the sale of carefully selected defensive military equipment to Taiwan. The August 17, 1982 U.S.-P.R.C. joint communique addressed this point. In that communique, the P.R.C. cited a "fundamental policy" of striving for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question. With that Chinese policy in mind, the United States stated in the communique that "it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan"

Future arms sales to Taiwan will accord with the policies contained in the August 1982 communique. In conjunction with the issuance of that communique, President Reagan issued a statement that "regarding future U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, our policy, set forth clearly in the communique, is fully consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act. Arms sales will continue in accordance with the act and with the full expectation that the approach of the Chinese Government to the resolution of the Taiwan issue will continue to be peaceful. . . . The position of the

U.S. Government has always been clear and consistent in this regard. The Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, to resolve. We will not interfere in this matter or prejudice the free choice of, or put pressure on, the people of Taiwan in this matter. At the same time, we have an abiding interest and concern that any resolution be peaceful."

U.S. commercial ties with Taiwan have been maintained and expanded since derecognition. Taiwan continues to enjoy Export-Import Bank financing, Overseas Private Investment Corporation guarantees, most-favored-nation status, and ready access to U.S. markets. The U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Taiwan was closed in 1965. More than \$1.7 billion in U.S. economic aid had been provided between 1949 and 1965.

Normalizing relations with the P.R.C. has been recognized to be in the long-term interest of the United States by four consecutive administrations. The United States is committed to this effort because it is important for America's global position and for peace and stability in Asia. ■

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enthusiastic for business

中央研究院動物研究所

中華民國 臺北市南港 115

Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica

NANKANG, TAIPEI 115, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

5 May 1988

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, Va 22180
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck:

The dates of our Natural Resources Conservation Conference (notice the new name) have been finalized to December 24-25. Your session will be on the morning of Dec. 25. Hope this is all right with you. Your talk can be as long as 40 minutes if you want. We are giving your talk, translation, and questions one and a half hour all together.

Regarding the dates of your visit, Dr. Lin Yao-sung said you proposed a December 20 arrival, and that is fine with him. So, unless I hear from you otherwise, I will book a round-trip ticket for you on China airline arriving Taipei on December 20 with open return dates. This airline costs more but it is the one people travelling on government funds must use. However, as compensation, you will probably be travelling business class. The details of travelling can be finalized before the end of this month and I will write to you as soon as possible. I won't offer to help with the tickets of your family, because it is much cheaper for you to buy tickets from USA. This is ridiculous, but it is true. My ticket back from USA was about 1/5 of what I would have to pay if I bought it with government money from Taipei.

Please write or call me if there is anything you want to discuss or want me to take care of on this end. My home phone is: 886-2-7067295. The first three numbers is the country code, the following one the city code, and the rest my own number. I live alone, so you can call station to station (unless my family happens to be visiting me). Of course you can also call me at work (886-2-7821724), but I am often not at my desk. So if you call my office, it is much better to call person to person. If you need information about Taiwan, you can also contact my husband who is currently stationed in San Francisco with the Asia Foundation (415-982-4640). *Office*
He has worked and lived in Taiwan many years and is a good China hand. He also went to Cornell with Pam McClelland by the way.

Well, this is all for now. Best wishes to you and I look forward to welcoming you and your family in Taiwan.

Sincerely yours,

Lucia

Lucia Liu Severinghaus
Asso. Research Fellow

Council of Agriculture

中 國 農 業 論 壇 講 會

中 國 農 業 論 壇 講 會
TPE
TAIPEI, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Institutes of Zoology, Academia Sinica

NANKANG, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2 May 1988

Dr. Michael P. Dowbeck

302 Brodhead Drive

Minnetonka, MN 553180

U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Dowbeck:

The dates of the 1988 International Conference on Conservation of Chinese Mammals (Chinese name) have been finalized to December 24-25. Your session will be on the morning of Dec. 25. Hope this is still right with you. Your talk can be as long as 40 minutes if you want. We are giving you extra, illustrations are fine and a small poster still together.

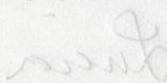
Regarding the dates of your visit, Dr. Liu Yao-sung said you proposed a December 20 arrival, and that is fine with him. So, unless I hear from you otherwise, I will book a round-trip ticket for you on China Airlines return ticket on December 20 with open return dates. This airline costs more but it is the one booked. Traveling on government funds must use. However, as compensation, you will probably be traveling business class. The details of traveling can be finalized before the end of this month and I will write to you as soon as possible. I now, I offer to pay for you to pay tickets of your family, because it is much cheaper for you to pay tickets from USA. This is ridiculous, but it is time. My ticket back from USA was about 1/2 of what I would pay to fly I suppose if with government money from Taipei.

Please write or call me if there is anything you want to discuss or want me to take care of on this end. My phone number is 886-2-7087262. The first three numbers is the country code, the following are the city code, and the last is family number. I live alone, so you can call station to station (number my family number to be visiting me). Of course you can also call me at work (886-2-7821724), but I am often not at my desk. So if you call my office, it is much better to call person to person. If you need information about Taiwan, you can also contact my husband who is currently stationed in San Francisco with the Asia Foundation (415-685-1040).

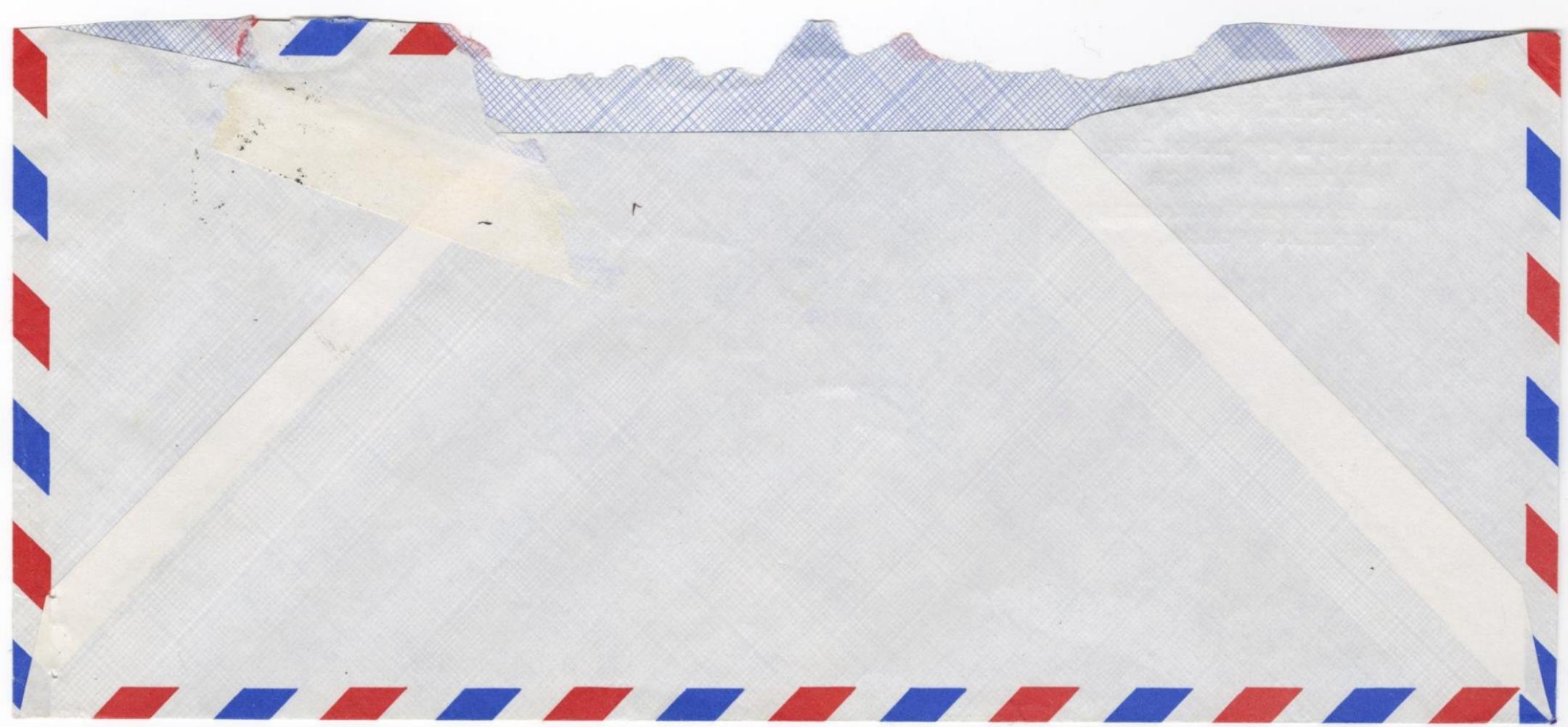
He has worked and lived in Taiwan many years and is a good friend. He also went to Gourong with his wife by the way.

Well, this is all for now. Best wishes to you and I look forward to welcoming you and your family to Taiwan.

Sincerely yours,



Yaso, Research Fellow
Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research



Lucia Liu Severinshaus
中央研究院動物研究所

INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY
ACADEMIA SINICA

NANKANG, TAIPEI, TAIWAN 11529
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, Va 22180
U.S. A.



110

Yao-Sung Lin
Professor of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan 10764
R.O.C.

June 17, 1988

Dr. Mike Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Dr.
Vienna, VA 22180
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck,

Thank you very much for your letter of June 8, 1988. I will go to the airport to pick you up on December 18. The detailed schedule will be arranged in a couple of months, after the conference site is decided next month. However, before the conference I hope we can show you our research sites of masou salmon and other fish. On June 3, I was assigned by our Government to promote freshwater fish conservation and recreation fishing in forest streams in Taiwan. It will be long-term work. There are many things that need to be done, yet we have very few persons in this field. In August, I will give a talk about freshwater fish conservation and recreation fishing at the conference of conservation and forest management in the Forest Research Institute. Therefore any information you give to me will be useful and appreciated. I am very much looking forward to seeing you and your family in Taiwan in December.

Sincerely yours,

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin

Institute of Zoology
Academia Sinica
Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC
17 August 1988

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
305 Broadleaf Drive
Vienna, Va 22180
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck:

Greetings and I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to reconfirm your arrival date and to give you an up-date on the plans for the conference. You and your family are arriving on 18 December at 20:50, and your planned date of departure is December 27. Dr. Lin Yao-sung plans on going to the airport to meet you, and we are making a reservation for you in the YMCA. This is an economically priced, simple and relatively clean hostel with a coffee shop where you can get western breakfast and simple meals. Taipei Hilton and Hotel China both have fancy dining rooms and are both within 1 min walking distance. We figured that you need to pay personally the least amount for your family, if any, by staying in this hostel. If you prefer a better hotel, please let me know.

The conference dates are now shifted to Dec. 23 to 25. This is because the best conference site we found is located in central Taiwan. Thus, for people to get there, it would be more convenient if we start the conference in the afternoon of Dec. 23, and end the conference by noon of Dec. 25. So your session will be in the afternoon of Dec. 24. I should remind you that you need to send me a manuscript by the end of October for it to be included in the proceeding. The manuscript does not need to be long, but should cover the key points of your talk. Most people follow the scientific paper format and an abstract is necessary.

Regarding reimbursing you for your ticket and covering your room and board here, there should be no problem. Dr. J. T. Chao, another programs committee member, has handled this kind of procedures before and he will also be in charge of this aspect of affairs for this conference. At your convenience, please send me a copy of your itenier with connecting flights etc listed. This is just in case your plane is delayed, and we need to negotiate with the airlines. When my husband came in July, his plane did not make the connecting flight. Northwest Airline did not inform me. I not only made an extra trip to the airport, I waited 3.5 hours at the airport until the hall was totally empty. All the airline would tell me was he was not on the flight. Only after I told them his connecting flight number did they tell me his plane missed the connection. Don't be alarmed because this does not happen often. I hope you will have a safe and smooth trip here. We all look forward to your visit and to meeting your family.

Sincerely yours,

Lucia
Lucia Liu Severinghaus
Asso. Research Fellow

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE - WASHINGTON OFFICE
 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

1. AUTHORIZATION NO.
 9-C-TX01-01012
 2. DATE
 10/3/88

The person named below is authorized to travel and to incur necessary expenses of travel in accordance with provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

3. Name MICHAEL P. DOMBECK	4. Official Station WASHINGTON, D.C.	4a. Former Residence
5. Title NAT.FISH PROG. MGR.	6. Travel to begin on or about 12/17/88	7. Travel to end on or about 1/2/89

8. Itinerary

TRAVEL FROM OFFICIAL STATION TO TAIPEI, ROC, VIA TOKYO, JAPAN, and return.

9. Purpose of travel: To ATTEND MEETING TAIWAN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

TRAVEL PURPOSE CODE: 5 - Conference

10. Per diem allowance

STANDARD DEPARTMENT-WIDE RATE in Continental U.S. Maximum per diem rates as provided by the Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas) of the Department of State. As of the date of this authorization, the applicable rate is: TAIPEI, ROC IS \$199; TOKYO, JAPAN IS \$244, HONG KONG IS \$169

11. Use of POV is authorized within the limitations and rates set forth in Part 1-4 of the Federal Travel Regulations.

12. Traveler is liable for the value of the tickets issued until all tickets or coupons are properly accounted for on the travel voucher.

13. Use of rental car is authorized as deemed necessary and cost effective by travel voucher approving officer.

14. Traveler will be held liable for the value of the tickets if a U.S. owned and operated airline is not used, even if a foreign-flag airline is cheaper or more convenient (Fly American Act). Exceptions must be approved before travel. (FTR 1-3.6)

ESTIMATED COST - \$ \$2300.00

The travel and transportation authorization above are in the interest, and to the advantage, of the Government, and the change of station, if any, is not made primarily for the convenience or benefit of the employee or at his request.

Name and title of authorizing official

Signature

RICHARD H. THOMSON, Branch Chief
 WO Fiscal Support - WCF

Fax: USA 703-235-3732

Attention: Wildlife and Fisheries Staff

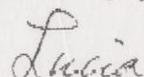
Dr. Michael Dombek
U. S. Forest Service
National Fisheries Program Manager

4 Oct 1988

Dear Mike:

It was nice to get you by phone last night. In requesting help from you, I gave you the wrong organization. The address I need is for BioSonics, and I am interested in their PIT tagging system for automatic fish identification. Hope I have not wasted a lot of your valuable time. Thanks for whatever information you can provide.

Sincerely yours,



Lucia Liu Soveringhaus
Asso. Research Fellow
Fax: 886-2-7858059

[DEC. 1988]

1988年 自然資源保育研討會
Natural Resources Conference 1988

一、 時間：1988年12月23-25日

Academica Sinica

二、 地點：臺北南港中央研究院國際學術活動中心

三、 主辦單位：中華民國自然生態保育協會 Soc. of Wildlife & Nature

行政院農業委員會 Council of Ag.

內政部營建署 Dept. of Interior

協辦單位：中央研究院動物研究所 Inst. of Zoology Academica Sinica

國立台灣大學動物學系 Dept. of Zool. NTU

臺灣省林業試驗所生物系 Dept. Biol. Inst. Forestry Res.

四、 研討會日程：

12月23日

1200 - 1330 報到 Registration

1330 - 1430 張理事長豐緒致辭 Chang Fong Shi

葛副主任委員致辭 Dr. Koh COA

張次長隆盛致辭 Mr. Liang Deputy Minister Dept. of Int.

來賓致辭

(一) 自然保育立法與政策

Policy & Law of Conservation

主持人：張崑雄 Dr. Chong Dr. Tso Prof.

1430 - 1500 1. 由自然資源保育看我國現存法令

Current Statutes of Conserv.

林鈺祥 Congressman

1500 - 1530 休息 Break

Review/Perspective of Nat. Conserv - Contin.

Yiaon

1530 - 1600 2. 宜蘭縣推動自然保育工作之回顧與展望

陳定南 State Gov.

1600 - 1630 3. 法令與政府機關職掌

柯三吉

1630 - 1730 討論

admin & law

1730 - 1830 便餐 Lunch

1830 - 1930 錄影帶觀賞

1930 - 2030 4. 印尼的大象保育與經濟開發

Conserv. of Elephant - Indonesia
& Economics of Dev.

C. Santiapillai

12月24日

Mr. Lee See-Chiau of Consens
COA

(二) 野生動植物進出口問題之探討

主持人：李三畏

0830 - 0930	1. 國際野生動物貿易	H. Tokunaga Japan
0930 - 1000	2. 稀有野生動植物進出口之管理原則與問題 <i>mgmt. Principle - Endangered spp.</i>	李三畏 - Mr.
1000 - 1020	休息 <i>Break</i>	
	<i>Current Wildl. import-output in ROC</i>	
1020 - 1050	3. 現行野生動植物進出口標準及執行	莊正元、楊日章
1050 - 1120	4. 進口野生動植物之檢疫	蔡文欽
1120 - 1150	5. 野生動植物進出口之驗關與糾察	李漢雄
1150 - 1230	討論	
1230 - 1330	午餐 <i>lunch</i>	

(三) 淡水生態系經營管理

主持人：陳秀男

1330 - 1430	1. 淡水系妥善之經營管理	M. Dombeck
1430 - 1500	2. 水庫對河川之物理環境影響 <i>Impact of Reservoir</i>	張石角 <i>Prof. Gedon</i>
1500 - 1515	3. 大肚溪口植物資源 <i>Flora Resou. of Mud Trawl</i>	陳明義
1515 - 1530	4. 淡水河口植物資源 <i>Flora Resou. of Tropic River</i>	陳擎霞

1530 - 1550	休息 <i>Break</i>
-------------	-----------------

Water Quality & conservation

1550 - 1620	5. 談淡水水質安全問題	於幼華
1620 - 1640	6. 酸雨對水生環境之影響 <i>acid Rain - effect</i>	金恆鑑
1640 - 1740	7. 環境科學與環境工學 -- 布袋蓮之有效利用	鶴泉彰惠
1740 - 1800	討論	

1800 - 1900	便餐
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1900 - 2000	錄影帶觀賞
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12月25日

(四) 生態原則下的保留區經營

主持人：廖大牛

0830 - 0930 1. 各種自然資源資料庫之使用與比較 Susan Shen
0930 - 1000 2. 植物資料庫之建立 徐國士

1000 - 1020 休息

1020 - 1040 3. 大武山資源調查現況 李玲玲

1040 - 1200 (五) 綜合討論

Mention - importance of law enforcement
↳ .. " research

" " WFHR Program.
" " Communication

825 民 5.1

半大學：人科五 教學研究部也不同類型（四）

1982.12.26 錄出場景對立車牌號碼為黑頭客 1 8888 - 8888
士巴加 立駕女車牌號碼為 8 8881 - 8889

恩打 8881 - 8881

吉打車 民辦空頭頭號山滿大 8 8461 - 8561

羅信合辦（五） 8081 - 8161



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Washington
Office

12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

Reply To: 2600

Date: 18 JAN 1989

Dr. Yao-Sung Lin
Professor, Department of Zoology
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan 107
Republic of China

Dear Dr. Lin:

First, I want to thank you and your students for the gracious hospitality during my recent trip to Taiwan. The field trip to the Tachia River and Taroko National Park were both interesting and enlightening.

I met with Dr. Jim Sweeney of our International Forestry Staff yesterday. As you know, Dr. Sweeney will be visiting Taiwan next month to discuss possible cooperative programs including stream ecology. I informed Dr. Sweeney of our discussions regarding the Tachia River watershed and the endangered masou salmon. He agrees that an integrated basin-wide approach would be most desirable.

I also want to reaffirm the offer to assist Mr. Chow. Our National Fisheries Ecologist, Dr. Jeff Kershner, at Utah State University could serve as mentor and arrange a good mix of academic and practical experiences for Mr. Chow. I suggest you or Mr. Chow contact Dr. Kershner directly if this option is desirable. His address is: Dr. Jeff Kershner, Wildlife and Fish Ecology Unit, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-5210.

Thank you again for your hospitality.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL P. DOMBECK
National Fisheries Program Manager



Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan
R. O. C.
Jan. 28, 1989

Dr. Michael P. Dombeck
National Fisheries Program Manager
12 th & Independent SW
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Dombeck

Thank you very much for your letter and your kind assistance to Mr. Chow. I believe that you have already received Mr. San-Wei Lee's letter. We hope that you can recommend one scientist to attend our first conference on conservation of forest stream fish on April 10 and 11, 1989, instead of the dates, April 14 and 15 mentioned in Mr. Lee's letter. On April 16, I will go to Thailand and Hongkong for 12 days. Therefore I hope that the person you recommend can come to Taiwan around April 10. In that case, I may be able to show him the stream of masu salmon.

Yesterday I passed a copy of your letter to Mr. Chow and asked him to contact Dr. Jeff Kershner directly. Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely Yours,

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin
Dept. of Zoology
National Taiwan Univ.
Taipei, Taiwan
R.O.C.

February 4,1989

Dr. Jeff Kershner
Wildlife and Fish Ecology Unit.
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84322-5210
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Kershner

It has been over one year since we met at Colorado State Univ. I really appreciate what you have done for me there. That workshop is really important for us in terms of forest stream fish conservation in Taiwan. After I came back from U.S., I made some suggestions to our Government and started stream fish conservation campaign in Taiwan. We had one workshop in wildlife and freshwater fish conservation program last April. From that workshop, the Council of Agriculture chose to send the best one, Mr. Chou Jien-Jay's , to the U. S. for half a year to learn some knowledge and experience in fish and wildlife management. Dr. Michael P. Dombeck strongly recommend because he thinks that you provide excellent opportunities for Mr. Chou study. Any help from you will be very much appreciated.

In the coming April 10 & 11, we will have our first conference on the conservation of Forest Stream Fish in Taiwan. In addition, the cooperation between U.S.D.A and Taiwan in the field of stream fish ecology and habitat management are in progress. Hopefully you can visit us in the future.

Your sincerely,

Yao-Sung Lin

Yao-Sung Lin

TAIWAN FORESTRY BUREAU

No. 2, FIRST SECTION HANG CHOW ROAD SOUTH
TAIPEI TAIWAN REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS
TAIPEI FORESTA
TEL: 3515441-10

Dr. Jeff Kershner
Wildlife and Fish Ecology Unit
Utah State University, Logan,
Utah 84322-5210
U. S. A.

March 1, 1989

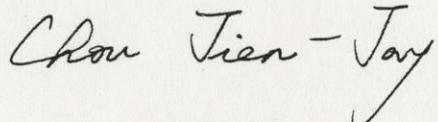
Dear Dr. Jeff Kershner,

Through Pro. Yao-Sung Lin I am pleased to learn that Dr. Mike Dombeck has asked you to be my mentor and arrange a mix of academic and practical experiences for me.

Dr. Dombeck said that the U.S. Forest Service Wildlife and Fish Habitate Relationships Program is headquartered to Utah State University and you are executing the program. I think your program must have many great achievements for me to learn, so I wish for your teaching sincerely.

Now my government (Council of Agriculture & Taiwan Forestry Bureau) has elected me going to your country to receive a short tern (6 months) study, and I plan to attain the Summer Quarter (1989) of your school (Utah State University), majoring in stream fish management and wildlife management courses so on. Could you please send me all of the application form about the school and tell me when I have to get there. Many thanks for your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Chou Jien-Jay
Forest Recreation Dept.
Natural Conversation Sec.
Taiwan Forestry Bureau

Encl. 1. Professor Lin's recommendation
2. The sponsor's statement of financial support
3. My personal resume

cc: Pro. Yao-Sung Lin
Dr. Mike Dombeck

TAIWAN FORESTRY BUREAU

No. 2, FIRST SECTION HANG CHOW ROAD SOUTH
TAIPEI TAIWAN REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS
TAIPEI FORESTA
TEL: 3515441-10

February 20, 1989

To whom it may concern,

This is to certify that Mr. Chou Jien-Jay, junior specialist of our bureau, born in [REDACTED] a native of Taiwan, has been awarded a government scholarship for advanced study in U.S.A.

This scholarship is for six months, covering his living costs, full tuition required by the host university, round trip travelling expenses, as well as other miscellaneous fees.

Any assistance and advice you may extend to Mr. Chou Jien-Jay during his stay in U.S.A. will be much appreciated.

Ho Teh-Hong

Ho Teh-Hong
Director General
Taiwan Forestry Bureau

Resume of

Chou Jien-Jay

Taipei City 11129

Taiwan R.O.C.

Tel. 771-6881

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

National Taiwan University, M.S. in Agriculture, 1986

(Thesis: Study on the Squerrel-Resitant Mechanism in the Resin of *taiwania*)

Provincial Chinensis Culture University, B.S. in Forestry, 1983

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Junial Specialist of Taiwan Forestry Bureau, Forest Recreation

Dept. Natural Conservation Sec. 1988-1986

Inferior of T.F.B. Ta-Shei Shan District, An-Ma Mt. Forest
Station. 1986

PERSONAL

Born: 1933

Married:

Healthy: Excellent

Height:

Weight:

Hobby: Horticulture, Bird Watching

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE
EXECUTIVE YUAN

37 NANHAI ROAD, TAIPEI, TAIWAN 10728, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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89-VCK-8030071

MAR. 2 1989

Mr. Dava Heller
Regional Fisheries Program Manager
Pacific Northwest Region-USDA Forest Service
319 S. W. Pine St.
P. O. 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Heller:

At the strong recommendation of Dr. Michael P. Dombeck, I have the pleasure of extending an invitation to you to attend our first seminar on forest stream fish conservation slated for April 11-12, 1989. It would be a great honor for us to have you present at the seminar, to be attended by both Chinese and foreign experts, and deliver a lecture. The seminar will be followed by a two-day field observation trip, to investigate stream habitats in the central and eastern parts of Taiwan.

If the invitation is acceptable to you, we would like to be intimated as soon as possible. This council will be pleased to bear your international travel and other expenses incurred during your stay in Taiwan.

I am looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,


Chin-chao Koh
Vice Chairman

cc: VDr. Michael P. Dombeck
Dr. K. H. Chang, Academia Sinica
Dr. Yan-Sung Lin, National Taiwan University

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Mr. Michael P. Dombeck
National Fisheries Program Manager
USDA Forest
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, D. C. 20090-6090
U. S. A.

March 24, 1990

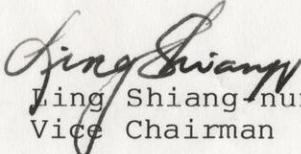
Dear Mr. Dombeck:

I have the pleasure to inform you that I took over from Mr. Chin-chao Koh as Convenor of the COA Nature Conservation Committee on December 28, 1989. Mr. Koh now serves as Board Chairman of Taiwan Sugar Corporation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you that I will continue the mutually beneficial working relationship now existing between your agency and this council. Meanwhile, your further support for the cause of nature conservation in this country will be much appreciated.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Ling Shiang-nung
Vice Chairman

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Freshwater Fisheries in Taiwan

On the government side, we have the Dept. of Fisheries under the COA, the Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute and Fisheries Bureau under the Provincial Government. In the academic field, there are two colleges of Marine science, one at ~~PU~~ Univ. and one at Kenlung. In addition, we have an institute of Oceanography, an institute of Fishery science and a division of Fisheries science under the Dept. of Zoology at NTU. All these agencies have expertise in fisheries, but their concern is mainly commercial fishery, not game fish, in spite of our nearly one million sport fisherman.

Due to the huge investment of Government funds on commercial fisheries, both production and knowledge of commercial fish increased rapidly.

Before 1960, imported fishery products were 300 times the amount of exported ones. However, the continuous efforts of the Government and of fishermen dramatically increased fishery products of various kinds from year to year. In 1962, Taiwan began to show a surplus in the fish trade. By 1986, the surplus was up to 14 billion \$ US dollars. Fish exports have accounted for about 40% of the aggregate value of agricultural exports in the last five years, so you can see what kind of progress we have made in commercial fishery.

We export not only fish products to foreign countries, but also knowledge of aquaculture to southeast Asia, Africa and South America. We are proud of our achievement.

However, the longterm ignorance of freshwater fish resources in the streams and lakes by both the Government, the Academic

field and the people resulted in a rapid decline of that resources in the last thirty years.

Although we don't have statistical data on our freshwater fish population in the streams or lakes, everyone over forty years old can feel the dramatic decline of freshwater fish in the lowland area over the last twenty years. When I was a boy, I was able to catch 1 or 2 pounds of ~~leach and other small fish~~ easily in a couple of hours in the village streams. We used to hook rice eels in the rice fields for fun. Unfortunately, our new young generation does not have the opportunity to get acquainted with fishes in the lowland areas. In the past, thousands of people made a living on freshwater fishing in Taipei ten years ago, nearly all of them had to change their professions because they could not catch any fish in Taipei. All the fish living in the lowlands streams or rivers are gone due to heavy pollution, illegal fishing, heavy use of pesticides and channelezation of streams. In Taiwan, all the rivers in the lowland area of the west part of Taiwan are dead. In total, 8% of the total length of rivers or streams are heavily polluted, with Dissolve oxygen of less than 2 ppm. No fish can survive in these dead rivers. Another 17% of river length is also polluted, with only a few species of fish surviving.

Although we still have many fish in the streams in areas of higher elevation, illegal fishing by electrocuting and poisoning aided by changes in habitat keep the population down.

Not only does the freshwater fish population decline in the rivers, but even worse, some fish may be extinct already.

According to the records, we had approximately 140 species of fish in the past, yet over 12 species have not been recorded for thirty years, some of these are endemic species. Another seven species may be endangered. Now only one of them, O.M.F. is designated as an endangered species and protected by the government. For this fish, the COA has spent over half a million US dollars to establish a breeding center, and to enforce protection and to support the ecological research of this fish.

Hope in the future

1. In the past, a few persons have studied the taxonomy and distribution of freshwater fish in limited areas. Virtually no one studied the population and ecology of freshwater fish before 1984. After 1984, the National Park service and COA started to support research on freshwater fish.
2. For the last few years, the sport fishermen have been active in appealing for conservation of freshwater fish. Recently they have even helped the police enforce fishing laws to stop illegal fishing. In a couple of villages, the villagers have formed fish protection organizations to protect the local fish near their villages. In the academic field, we have also started to get involved in freshwater fish research. In other words, the Government, people and academics have all woken up and shown their concern for the future of our freshwater fish. In the last twenty years, we have worked a miracle with our commercial fisheries industry. With your help, we can perform a much-needed miracle for our freshwater fish, and help them survive and thrive in our freshwaters in the near future.

Taiwan

and Wildlife