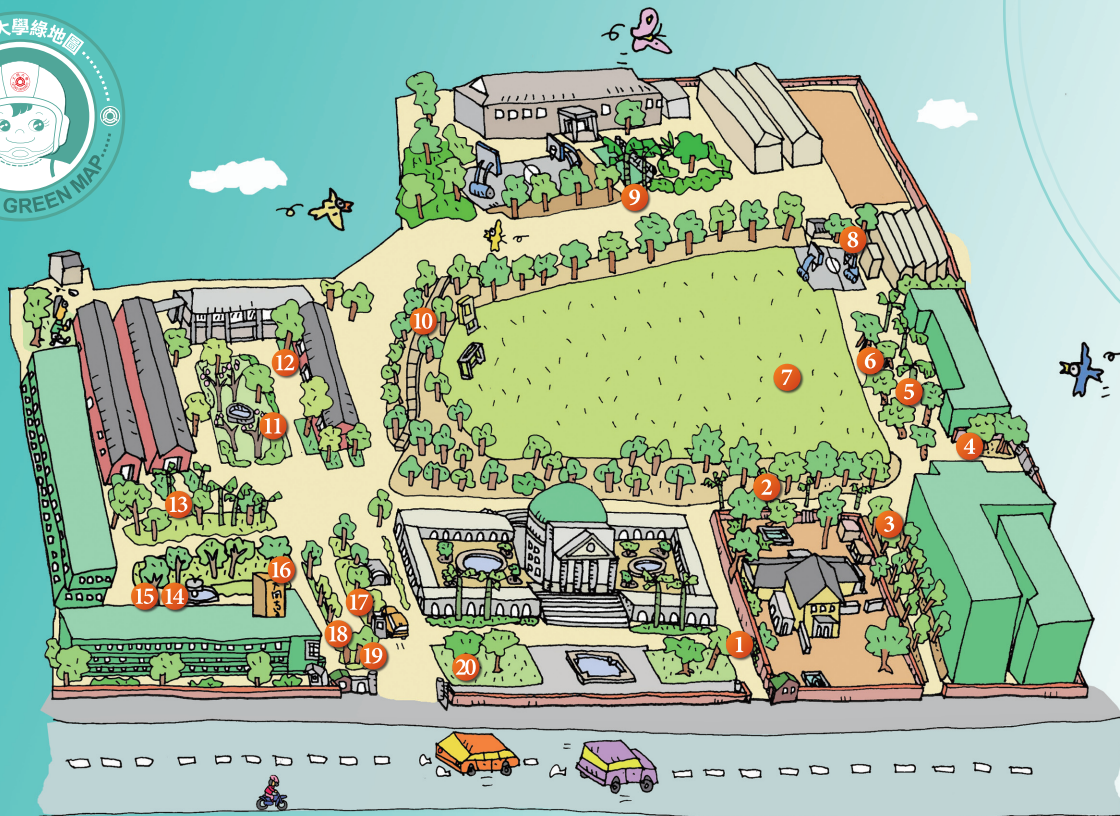


TATUNG UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GUIDE

Getting to know Tatung University's unique natural environment, traditional buildings, and nearby communities' cultural heritages and characteristics.





1st stop

Climbing Fig

2nd stop

Ring-cupped Oak

3rd stop

Formosan Sweet Gum

4th stop

Chinese Banyan Tree

5th stop

Various Palm Trees

6^h stop

Beach Hibiscus

7th stop

The Playground

8th stop

Beefwood

9th stop

Betel Nut Tree

10th stop

The Wooden Walkway

11th stop

Taiwan Cherry

12th stop

Camphor Tree

13th stop

Chinese Soap Berry

14th stop

Ginkgo

15th stop

Southern Magnolia

16th stop

Ceylon Olive

17th stop

Burmese Rosewood

18th stop

Taiwan Golden-rain Tree

19th stop

Malay Night Heron

20th stop

Singing Birds

TATUNG

University, located in a densely populated and flourishing business community in Taipei, is like an oasis in a desert. With a great variety of botanical species, its compact campus never lacks vitality and surprise.

According to Tatung engineer Hung Tsujen and a survey by Taipei Culture Bureau in 2005-06, there are more than 200 kinds of trees on the campus. Among them, 45 are over 40 years old, six between 40 and 50, 32 between 50 and 70, four between 70 and 100, and three over 100 years old.

Talking about campus trees, one would surely be reminded of the great tree-lover Mr. Lin Tingsheng – past president of the school. Whenever and wherever he saw beautiful trees, he would try to find out if they could be planted on the Tatung campus. As a result, many kinds of trees thrive on campus, including the old species of ginkgo and Nagi podocarp, the coastal trees of beach hibiscus and beefwood, the native camphor tree and banyan tree, the cool-weather trees of cherry and azalea, the color-changing trees of Formosan sweet gum and Chinese soap berry, as well as the tropical trees of royal palm and queen palm.

English Translator: Edward Chen 陳英明

Climbing Fig

薜荔生機滿



- English name: **Climbing Fig; Creeping Fig**
- Chinese name: 薜荔
- Scientific name: *Ficus pumila* L.

Climbing fig is an evergreen creeping shrub, a native species of Taiwan. When young, it looks like a creeping vine with aerial roots. When mature, it looks like a shrub. The climbing fig has two different branches, one with small leaves and aerial roots that climb on tree trunks and walls, the other with bigger leaves and outgrowing limbs that bloom and bear fruits. The leaves are alternate and in egg or ovate shapes. Climbing fig is dioecious, i.e. either male or female, and bears green obovate figs, which has many white dots on the bottom.

If you walk along the red wall of the past president's residence, you'll see a special tree climbing over it, looking like widely spreading vines. That is climbing fig. It attracts lots of photographers, as it is an ideal site for wedding photos.

You may ask, "How can the tree climb on a wall?" The answer is that it has aerial roots, which can climb on rocks and walls. The upper branches of the tree have bigger leaves. This allows the tree to gain more sunlight and dew for its survival and reproduction.





- English name: Ring-cupped Oak
- Chinese name: 青剛櫟
- Scientific name: *Cyclobalanopsis glauca* (Thunb.) Oerst.

Ring-cupped oak, an evergreen tree which grows to 15-20 meters tall, is a native species of Taiwan. Its juvenile leaves and branches are covered with soft hair, and its grown leaves are leathery in texture and oblong or oval in shape. The upper part of the leaf has teeth, and the back side has powder-white short hair. The acorn, often oval in shape and with a sharp end, is very easy to recognize. The brown-colored wood of the tree is very good material for construction and utensils.



Walking toward the Electric Engineering Building along the red-brick wall of the past president's residence, you'll see a row of trees lined on the left of the path. That is ring-cupped oak. If you walk among the trees during winter time, very possibly you'll step on small top-shaped acorns.

The cupule that holds the acorn is the easiest recognized feature of the fagaceae family. The fagaceae trees bear fruit in fall and winter. The fat-rich, high-calorie nut, containing little water and easy to preserve, is the squirrel's favorite food. In fall the squirrels start to store nuts underground, preparing for the coming winter when food supply is often insufficient. However, the squirrels often forget where they keep the acorns, and allow them to sprout in the coming spring and grow into ring-cupped oaks.

Formosan Sweet Gum

楓香小徑行



*Climbing up the curve of stony path through the cold valley,
I saw from far the dots of cottages deep in the white clouds.
I stopped the carriage to sit beside the maple grove at sunset,
Enjoying the frosty leaves as red as flowers in February.*

- English name: **Formosan Sweet Gum**
- Chinese name: 楓香
- Scientific name: *Liquidambar formosana* Hance

Formosan Sweet Gum, a native species of Taiwan and Southern China, grows mostly in the plains and low-altitude mountains. It is a perennial deciduous tree that produces gum of special fragrance. It has simple alternate leaves with three lobes and serrate margins. It is a hermaphrodite with unisexual flowers that do not have pedels. The fruit is a burr-like capsule. Before the leaves fall in autumn or winter, the anthocyanin, xanthophyll, and carotene gradually replace the chlorophyll in the leaves and change them into leaves of various shining colors.



In his poem *Trip to a Mountain*, Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu (803-852 AD) gasped in admiration, finding the reddish maple leaves even more beautiful than the spring flowers. If you walk along the path in front of the Electric Engineering Building, you'll see Formosan Sweet Gums on both sides, standing as high as 6th floor. Their leaves turn red in autumn and fall in winter, giving color to the campus.

The elegant tree shape and changeable leaves make Formosan Sweet Gum the favorite tree along Zhongshan North Road. The major distinction between Formosan Sweet Gum and Green Maple is in their fruit – the former has burr-like capsules, and the latter winged samaras. Another major difference is that Formosan Sweet Gum has alternate leaves, and Green Maple opposite leaves.

- English name: **Chinese Banyan**
- Chinese name: 榕樹
- Scientific name: *Ficus microcarpa* L. f.

Chinese banyan, a big evergreen tree, spreads in plains and low-altitude mountains of Taiwan. It has grayish bark, white sap, and twisted roots, and grows up to 30 meters tall. Its aerial roots can grow into prop roots when they reach the earth. Its leaves are alternate and egg-or-oval-shaped. Its fruit is called syconium, a kind of fig, which is the favorite food for birds. Because the banyan tree is easy to grow and can resist wind and wetness, it is commonly planted in the gardens and along the streets. It is the number one pot plant in Taiwan.



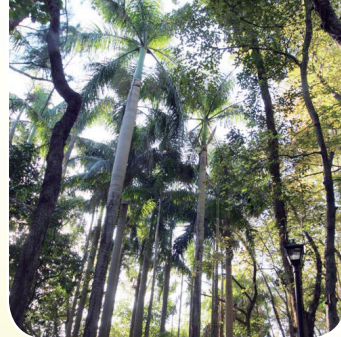
In the open space to the right of Experiment Building, you can see a great piece of green shade with twisted roots and intricate gnarls. Taking a closer look, you'll find that it's a banyan tree with many prop roots. The prop roots originally are aerial roots, but when they reach the earth, they grow into prop roots to offer extra support and more nutrition to the tree. With this, the tree can occupy more space and grow more branches.

With the adventitious roots, a banyan tree can occupy a big space and grow into a giant tree. In the countryside, people often sit under a big banyan tree next to a temple to chat and to drink tea.

The flower of a banyan tree is a hypanthodium, with real flowers packed in an enlarged receptacle. The receptacle has a small opening on the tip, allowing fig wasps to get in and lay eggs. When they do so, they help with pollination. This kind of mutual help is called mutualism. The fig is the favorite food for birds. When they fly to other places, they help spread the seeds with their droppings. This helps banyan trees to prosper.

- English name: **Royal Palm**
- Chinese name: 大王椰子
- Scientific name: *Roystonea regia* (H. B. K.) O. F. Cook.

Royal palm is an imported species, from its native place in Central America, Cuba, or Jamaica. It's a lignified perennial monocotyledon, which can grow to 15~20 meters tall. Its trunk, grayish and without branches, is comparatively bigger in the middle and lower parts, and often has adventitious roots on the base. The surface of the trunk is smooth and has rings. The glossy pinnate compound leaves grow on top of the trunk. The hermaphrodite flowers are small and obscure, and in spike-like inflorescence.



In front of the Experiment Building stand more than ten palms, including royal palm, Alexander palm, coco palm, queen palm, Chinese fan palm, Taiwan date palm, yellow palm, and fish-tale palm. This makes the campus a little bit sub-tropical. It is said that the palms were planted there to protect the classrooms from being hit by the flying footballs from the playground.

Palm trees mainly spread in the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, where the climate is warm and moist. They belong to different species and have various shapes, heights, and leaves. They are very popular on campuses, and students love to walk among them, to get a feeling of the relaxing tropical life.



Chinese fan palm

6th stop

Beach Hibiscus

黄 槿 最 英 雄



- English name: **Beach Hibiscus**
- Chinese name: 黄槿
- Scientific name: *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

Beach hibiscus is an evergreen tree, originated on tropical and subtropical coasts. Because of its dust-, sand-, and wind-resisting characteristics, it is often grown in coastal industrial districts, or along the riverbank roads. Its leaves, with long stems, are thick, papery, alternate, and heart-shaped. The cup-shaped yellow flowers are borne in terminal or axil, and bloom the whole year round, but mostly in February and March. The corolla consists of five petals and a dark maroon base. Beach hibiscus is very easy to grow. If the soil has good drainage, it does not require special care.



On the north of the playground one can see a tree with widely spreading branches dotted with bright yellow flowers. This is beach hibiscus.

The purple pistils of the tree can be used to dye clothes, and its heart-shaped leaves are the best packing materials for cakes in the early agricultural time. The fiber of the bark can be used to make ropes and fishing nets; and the roots can be used as medicine. One can say that every part of the tree is valuable.

When the trees grow into woods, the overlapping and interlocked branches often form a natural hedge. Knowing this special feature, Sun Kaihua, a general under Liu Mingchuan, fought the French armies behind the beach hibiscus woods in 1844 and won the battle. It was the only victory China got in fighting against the French, and beach hibiscus should get credit for it.

(Ref: <http://blog.xuite.net/blue.joe/joe/6230817>)

The Playground

活肺操場裡



The playground is simply a big piece of green land surrounded by big trees on four sides. Under the trees there is a wooden walkway with stone tables and desks. It is a very nice place for students to walk, talk, rest, and study.

The playground is a popular place for students to play soccer and baseball, or to practice Taichi and sword-art. When the students are gone, it's the turn of the birds to sing in every corner of the playground.





- English name: Beefwood
- Chinese name: 木麻黃
- Scientific name: *Casuarina equisetifolia* L.

Beefwood is an evergreen tree, originating in Australia and the South Pacific. It has light brown bark with irregular vertical cracks. The bark may become thick and rough with age, and then fall piece by piece. The small twigs are shaped like needle leaves, with real leaves alternately growing on the joints. Each twig has 6~8 small and obscure toothed leaves. Beefwood is pretty tough and can resist drought, salt, and wind. Its roots have root nodule bacteria that can fix the free nitrogen in the air to make the soil more fertile. Because beefwood can grow in barren land, it was brought to Taiwan to make windbreak forests.



Wu Choliu (1900-1976), a famous Hakka writer who used to teach at Tatung, once wrote a poem on beefwood, saying that the fine twigs of beefwood often bring romance to one's mind. What intrigued Mr. Wu's poetic interest at that time? It might be the beefwoods standing tall at one corner of the playground.

When the MRT passes by the west wing of the campus, the passengers can easily see the beefwoods standing out from the neighboring trees, waving their graceful leaves. Beefwood has fine twigs, and leaves have evolved into tiny trichomes, alternately growing on the joints of the twig.

Beefwood is dioecious, i.e. it cannot self fertilize. The male inflorescence, growing on top of the twig, has a tiny cylinder shape. The female inflorescence, growing on the axil, has an oval shape. The tiny kidney-shaped seeds group in woody cone-like structures, which many people mistake for pine cones.



- English name: **Betel Nut Tree**
- Chinese name: 檳榔
- Scientific name: *Areca catechu* L.

The betel nut tree is a native of Malaysia and the Philippines. It's a special crop in central and southern Taiwan. It has a single cylinder-shape trunk, and grows to 15~20 meters tall. The leaves, borne at stem apex, are pinnate. The flowers, borne below the leaves, are unisexual, with both male and female flowers on the same spadix. The male flowers, bluish white and fragrant, are located at inflorescence apex; and the female flowers, less numerous than male flowers, can be found near the base. The fruits are hard and ovoid; each contains a seed. When young, they are in green color; when mature, in red-orange color.

The betel nut contains rich tannic acid, and tastes bitter. However, if lime is added and the tannic acid decomposed, the betel nut tastes better. The red fluid from the chewed betel nut is the decomposed tannic acid. Because the betel nut contains stimulant and can overcome one's fatigue, it is quite popular among the working class.

In addition to using betel nut as chewing gum, the aborigines in Taiwan consider it a very important social gift. In the wedding tradition, one can often see betel nuts being used as bride price. In worshiping the ancestors, betel nuts are also frequently used.





Among the trees to the south of the playground lies a wooden walkway nicknamed “Love Path.”



On both sides of the wooden walkway, there are various kinds of tree species competing with each other for survival. These trees include paper-bark tree, bread tree, Eucalyptus, large-leaf banyan, elaeocarpus, Schefflera Tree, Glochidion zeylanicum, lady palm, seashore ardisia, giant elephant's ear, fancy-leaf caladium, various vines, and many other small trees and flowers.

Sitting on the benches along the wooden walkway, one can relax and enjoy the fresh air, or watch the athletic competition going on in the playground.



- English name: **Taiwan Cherry**
- Chinese name: 山櫻花
- Scientific name: *Prunus campanulata Maxim*

Taiwan cherry, a deciduous tree, is a native of Taiwan. Its trunk has gray horizontal cracks and lenticels, which are pores for the direct exchange of gasses between the internal tissues and the atmosphere. The leaves, born alternately on the stems, are in long ovate shape and have strongly serrate margins. All the leaves fall in the winter, and in the early spring the tree starts to bloom, in 3-5 clusters. The bell-shaped flowers, overhanging from the stems, are deep-rosy-pink and very showy on the leafless trees.



In the cold early spring, the most colorful flower on campus must be cherry blossom.

While T.S. Lin was still president of this school, he went to Japan several times to bring Japanese cherry trees to Taiwan, which then were grafted onto native species to help them adopt to the local climate.

There are native Taiwan cherry trees too. The pink flowers of native Taiwan cherry play a major role in beautifying the campus in the early spring.

In the cherry garden, one can find various kinds of cherry trees, as well as peach and apricot trees.



- English name: **Camphor Tree**
- Chinese name: 樟樹
- Scientific name: *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Sieb.

Camphor is an evergreen tree, originating in Japan, south China, and Vietnam. The tree has a round tree crown, dark-brown bark, and vertically cracked trunk. It can reach up to 50 meters tall. The ovate, leathery leaves, with undulate margins, are born alternately on the stems. The surface of the leaf is glossy green, and the back is grey green with a waxy bloom. When crushed and rubbed, the leaves give an aromatic smell. In summer the tree produces minute white pedicellate flowers from the leaf axils. Fruits are small, green berries which turn black when ripe.



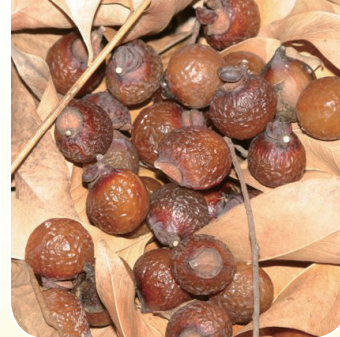
On one corner of the cherry garden there are two old and strong camphor trees, which are about 120 years old. Though they do not produce much shade, their old, vertical trunks win great awe from visitors.

Camphor trees play an important role in Taiwan's early industrialization. Between the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century, the camphor from Taiwan made a great contribution to the world's chemical industry. Camphor wood is very good construction material, and can be made into medicine, fragrance, insecticide, and celluloid. Because of its wide use in medicine, national defense, industry, and people's lives, camphor helped win the title "Camphor Kingdom" for Taiwan.



- English name: Chinese Soap Berry
- Chinese name: 無患子
- Scientific name: *Sapindus mukorossii* Gaertn

Chinese soap berry is a deciduous tree originating in Taiwan, China, Japan, and India. It can grow to 15 meters tall, and has a medium-sized tree crown, an erect trunk, and many branches. Its bark is smooth and yellowish brown in color. Its leaves are alternate and even pinnate, with 5~8 pairs of lanceolate leaflets in papery texture. They turn yellow and fall between January and March. The tree blooms during summer. The paniced flowers are small and greenish white, and grow at the end of the branches. The meat of the fruit contains saponin, which was the major detergent before soap was invented.



In winter time the area around the school fountain are decked out by the fallen golden leaves of Chinese soap berry. The tree has very strong vitality. It can grow in almost any soil, rich or sterile, as long as it's not muddy. Because of this, it is often grown to combat desertification. Its roots grow deep into the soil, and thus are very helpful in soil and water conservation.

The soap nuts contain saponin, which has been used to wash clothes, hair, and jewelry. They come from nature, can disintegrate, and thus are good for environmental protection.

In addition to being used as natural cleaner, the seeds of Chinese soap berry are used by the Buddhists to make beads, and by Taiwan's aborigines to do fortune-telling.



- English name: **Ginkgo**
- Chinese name: 銀杏
- Scientific name: *Ginkgo biloba*

Ginkgo, originated in China and Japan, is a deciduous tree. Its leaf, with two lobes and shaped like a fan, often grows in clusters of 3~5 pieces at the end of a stem. The dioecious flowers grow on the stems. The drupe, i.e. the fruit, has a seed and a poisonous outer coating. When ripe, it gives off a very bad smell. However, the seed has medical function of relaxation and cough-relief, and it is commonly called *white fruit* in Chinese.

Ginkgo is a very old species, which used to be a major tree species in Northern Hemisphere forests. It was most prosperous at the period when the dinosaurs were still very active. However, after many changes in ecosystem, such as diastrophism, the rise of flowering plants, and especially the radical climate changes in the glacial epoch, most old ginkgo species disappeared, together with the dinosaurs. The modern ginkgo is the only survivor in the family of Ginkgoaceae, and thus is called living fossil.

Though ginkgo can grow to 20~30 meters tall, it grows very slowly. For harvesting, generally one has to wait for three generations, i.e. about 60 years. And because of this, the tree is also called Gongsun Tree, which literally means grandparents-grandchildren tree. The Chinese saying – *One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade* – well describes the long term required for growing the tree.

The ginkgo tree, which has a tall, erect trunk and leaves of very special shape, gives one a feeling of classic beauty and elegant taste. It has light green leaves in the spring, dark green leaves in the summer, and golden leaves in the autumn. It's a really beautiful scene – seeing hundreds of golden leaves on the tree waving like hundreds of golden fans.



- English name: Southern Magnolia
- Chinese name: 洋玉蘭
- Scientific name: *Magnolia grandiflora* L.

Southern magnolia, native to the southeastern United States, is a large evergreen tree. It has alternate, simple leaves, each 10-20 cm long, in oval-oblong shape which tapers at both ends. The stiff and leathery leaf is shiny-green above and rusty-tomentose beneath. The big waxy white flower, about 20 cm across, grows on the tip or axil of the twig. Each flower has six spoon-shaped petals and gives off great fragrance when in full bloom. Because of its beautiful tree shape and ability to resist air pollution, southern magnolia is a nice tree species for the yards, gardens, and campuses.

Among the flowering plants existing in the world now, magnoliaceae is the oldest population, and southern magnolia is the most representative one in this population. The structure of southern magnolia looks about the same as that of its fossil 100 million years ago. That is to say, there's almost no difference between the flowers of southern magnolia we see today from what they were 100 million years ago.

In front of the Management Building, one can see the southern magnolia bloom from late spring to late summer. However, if you want to see clearly the pure white, lotus-like flowers, you have to be on the 3rd floor of the building or higher. If you look up at the white flowers from the ground, the view is different. The sky would look like a pond, with southern magnolia flowers and the clouds floating on it.

The fragrant flowers on campus include banana shrub, gardenia, magnolia, and tea olive, most of which bloom in late spring and early summer.



Banana shrub

- English name: Ceylon Olive
- Chinese name: 錫蘭橄欖
- Scientific name: *Elaeocarpus serratus* L.

Ceylon olive, native to India and Sri Lanka, is an evergreen tree, which grows to 15 meters tall. Its oblong leaves are alternate and have long petioles. The base of the leaf is acute cuneate, the apex obtuse, and the margin crenate. The leaves turn orange-red or bright red before they fall. The flowers, in drooping racemes, bloom between July and September. From December to February of the next year, the tree produces oblong drupes, which look like olives. The fruit skin is smooth and greenish yellow, and the meat light green. The taste of the fruit is sour and astringent, as there is little water in it.



Having thick branches and leaves, as well as a beautiful tree shape, makes the Ceylon Olive a very good shade tree. It is quite pretty and eye-catching because there are always some red leaves left among the gross green foliages.

Originally it was introduced to Taiwan as a fruit tree by Japanese. Now it's widely grown along the streets and in the yards or campuses.

The fruit of Ceylon olive tastes sour and astringent. However, if it is preserved with salt or sugar, it tastes pretty good.

It is said that once a student made this kind of preserve, gave it to the girl he loved, and successfully won her heart. It brings a little romance to the school.

Why does a Ceylon olive leaf turn red? The answer is, when a leaf gets old, a corky membrane grows between the branch and the leaf stem, and interferes with the flow of water and nutrients into the leaf. Because the nutrient flow is interrupted, the production of chlorophyll in the leaf declines, and the green color of the leaf fades. If the leaf contains carotene and xanthophyll, it will change from green to bright yellow. If it contains anthocyanin pigments, it will turn red.



- English name: **Burmese Rosewood**
- Chinese name: 印度紫檀
- Scientific name: *Pterocarpus Indicus* Willd

The Burmese rosewood is a big deciduous tree that grows to 20 meters tall. It is a native of India, but widespread in the Philippines and Malay Peninsula. The trunk of the tree is straight and smooth, and the bark black grey. The leaves are pinnate with 5-11 alternate leaflets, which are ovate and have pointed tips. The flowers bloom between April and May. They grow in panicles, have yellow corollas and butterfly-shape petals, and give sweet scent. The fruits are round pods, about 4 cm in diameter. The middle part of the pod is thicker, making it look like a fried egg. In each pod there is a seed. The flat membranous wing surrounding the seed helps its dispersal by water.



The Burmese rosewood has a beautiful tree shape, and it shows different figures in different seasons. In the spring, it grows new tender leaves, in the summer bright yellow and fragrant flowers, in the autumn fried-egg-shaped pods, and in the winter all the leaves fall.

The two Burmese rosewoods, standing next to Shangchi Educational Hall, are already over 100 years old. Originally, they grew on the base of Shangchi Educational Hall. But for the construction of the hall, they had to be transplanted. This would cost about NT\$180,000. The dealer in charge of the transplanting offered NT\$1,000,000 each to purchase these two trees, but the offer was turned down by the past president T.S. Lin. Because of the decision, the two trees could continue staying at Tatung, keep prospering, and become rare old trees in Zhongshan District.

- English name: Taiwan Golden-rain Tree
- Chinese name: 臺灣樂樹
- Scientific name: *Koelreuteria formosana*

Taiwan golden-rain tree is an endemic species of Taiwan. It grows to 15 meters tall, has round umbrella-shaped corolla, and prefers to grow on brightly sunny hills. The bark of small twigs is full of lenticels. The alternate leaves are bipinnate with 4-6 leaflets, which are ovate and pointed at the tip. The base of the leaf is crooked, and the margin crenate. The flowers, blooming in the fall, are loosely branched axillary panicles. Each has a yellow corolla, and five petals. The pod is balloon-shaped, and in reddish brown color when young. When mature, it turns black, breaking into three pieces, and sending out the round black seed in it.



The Taiwan golden-rain tree, a native of Taiwan, is a beautiful ornamental tree. It shows different beauties in different seasons: green leaves in the spring, yellow flowers in the summer, red fruits in the fall, and barren branches in the winter.

The tree's scientific name is *Koelreuteria formosana*, and English name Taiwan golden-rain tree. If a tree carries the name of a place, it means the place is the original ecological habitat of this special species. It also indicates that for historical, ecological, or biological reason the tree only survives in this special geographical area. *Koelreuteria formosana* has long been an endemic species in Taiwan.

An endemic species does not mean it is an endangered species. However, any species carrying the name of Formosa or Taiwan always give local visitors a feeling of intimacy. There are other endemic species on campus, such as Taiwan cherry, and Taiwan Aglaia.



The Malay night heron is made the bird of the school. It likes to roam on the low-altitude, obscure, and undisturbed woodlands, and eat earthworms or spine-less insects. The yard of the past president's residence is the bird's favorite place. It has lots of old but prosperous trees, soft soil covered with rotten leaves, and sufficient earthworms under it. The place provides sufficient food for the bird.

Two Malay night herons, a male and a female, have formed a family on campus. They like to live in hidden places, without disturbance from other creatures. Spring is the season the Malay night heron starts to mate by crying loudly in the night. After they've become a couple, the male bird would collect dried stalks to make a nest, and together they



raise young birds. It takes a little more than a month for the eggs to hatch and the young birds to grow strong enough to leave home.

Twenty years ago it was not easy for the bird-watchers to find Malay night herons. However, as the habit of rare-species-protection and bird-watching prevails, more and more people have opportunities to see them on campus. Now Malay night herons can be seen all over Taiwan. They are not very much afraid of people, you can stay very close to watch them, and learn the differences between the male and female, as well as the grown-up and the juvenile. You can also observe how they behave when they're looking for food, and when they've finished eating. They would shake their neck like waves. It's very interesting.

When you enter the campus, you can hear the birds chirping clearly to welcome you. They might be Japanese white-eyes, Chinese bulbuls, sparrows, Himalayan tree pies, and spotted-necked doves.

These birds play, search food, and raise children on campus. They have their own hidden places, thanks to the many trees available in the school.



- A. Chinese bulbul
- B. Spotted-necked dove
- C. Sparrow
- D. Japanese white-eye



The edible fruit trees on the campus include mango tree, passion fruit tree, star fruit tree, bread fruit tree, jack fruit tree, and mulberry.

No having much disturbance from people, the fruit trees in different corners of the campus have formed a paradise for birds, insects, and squirrels. To many people, the chorus they sing gives a feeling of calmness and tranquility.

SPECIAL BUILDINGS



San-Chi Hall

San-Chi Hall was built in 1998, in memory of the 100 birthday of S.C. Lin – the founder of Tatung Company. It was designed by Huang Yichang and Hsiao Yihsung, imitating the pattern of Rotunda Hall of Virginia University, U.S.A. The designer of Rotunda Hall is Thomas Jefferson, America's 3rd & 4th president, who got the inspiration from the world famous building – the Pantheon in Rome.

The dome symbolizes that education is a sacred job. The six front pillars symbolize the six foundations of the company and school: outstanding function, reliable quality, punctual delivery, quick and good service, devoted sales, and profitable balance. The hard granite used for outside construction symbolizes eternity. And the bronze bell symbolizes the awakening of local industrialization.

On the first floor there is a VIP room, a meeting room, and various administration offices; on the second floor the president office and the board chair's office; on the third to fifth floors the concert hall. The underground floors are used as multi-functional classrooms and parking lots.

The building, nicknamed White House, has sophisticated teaching facilities and is a wonderful studying place. The beautiful building not only adds to the beauty of the school, but serves as an important landmark in Zhongshan North Road.



Residence of T.S. Lin

The residence of T.S. Lin used to be the lodging of S.C. Lin, the proprietor of Hsieh-chih Business Enterprise. It was designed by an employee of the company named Liao Chinfu and was built in 1940. The building is a hybrid of Western and Japanese architectures, with the Western in the north and Japanese in the south. The main entrance is in the southeastern side of the residence. In the front yard, there is a small round-shaped flowerbed.

The Western part is a two-floor building, which used to be the office of T.S. Lin. The Japanese part is a one-floor building with flying-geese-style cloister. The yard, with granite lanterns, hill stones, woods, and small bridges, has quiet beauty of a Japanese garden. It's a place worth visiting.

The past president T.S. Lin loved plants. He wanted the plants to grow naturally, and never cut or transplanted them randomly. After decades of good care, all the trees planted in the school have grown into shady, flourishing big trees.



Neighboring Cultural Property

Tatung University is located in Talong Dong Cultural Area, one of the early-developed areas in Taipei. There are many cultural and historical sites, such as Yuanshan Prehistoric Site (*grade one historical site*), Dalong Dong Pao-an Temple (*grade two historical site*), and Taipei City Confucius Temple, Chen Yuehchi Ancestral Mansion, Taipei Story House (*grade three historical sites*). Yuanshan Park, also called Number 1

Chungshan Park, is the first park set up in Taiwan. Zhongshan North Road used to be called Herald Street, which was the main road leading to Taiwan Shrine in Yuanshan. Huguo Chan Buddhist Temple of the Linji School was established in 1899 to pacify the dead Japanese who died in Taiwan during Japanese rule.



THE SCHOOL'S HUMANISTIC ENVIRONMENT

Founder of the school: **S.C. Lin** (1893~1971)

S.C. Lin was born in Taipei in 1893. He studied civil engineering in the School of Industrial Instruction of the Japanese Viceroy's Office in Taiwan (*predecessor of National Taipei University of Technology*). He was in the first class of that field in the school, and graduated in 1915. When he founded Hsiehchih Business Enterprise, the company had limited facilities. However, he worked hard and lived frugally. In 8 years he finally achieved success, and won great confidence from the customers.



He always tried to finish any project undertaken by Hsiehchih Business Enterprise, even though it was profitless sometimes. For example, though he had suffered great financial loss in undertaking the Hsindian Creek levee project, he did not give up. On the contrary, he insisted on finishing it to perfection. This helped him win very high recognition and great trust from the society. After that, Hsiehchih Business Enterprise became very famous, and more and more people entrusted him with construction projects.

S.C. Lin, who died in 1942, donated 80% of his assets to Hsiehchih Industry Promotion Association, and founded Tatung Technician Training Institute (*forerunner of Tatung Senior High School*) and Tatung Institute of Technology (*forerunner of Tatung University*) to educate students, and to serve the school, the company, and the society.

First President: **T.S. Lin** (1919~2006)

T.S. Lin was an outstanding student in college. As soon as he graduated from Taiwan University, he took charge of Tatung Irons Works. Noticing that there would be great need for industrial products after World War II, he switched Tatung's major production from iron works to house appliances and heavy industries. This made Tatung products, especially the electric cooker and electric fan, very famous in Taiwan and abroad. This initiated the export of Taiwanese products and the development of local industries. It also helped raise the standard of living in Taiwan.



S.C. Lin established the school, and T.S. Lin ran the school. Both of them emphasized the cooperation between the school and the

company, as well as research and development. T.S. Lin is well-known for his teaching of Adam Smith's *Wealth of the Nations* and the managing philosophies of many experts in this field. Lots of people have benefited from his managerial seminars, which covered economy, management, self-cultivation, and languages.

In addition to the devotion to industry and education, he also cared about the democratic development of Taiwan, and once served as speaker of Taipei City Council. His life is an epitome of Taiwan's economical and industrial development, as well as the development of humanistic education and social welfare.



Literature master: Liang Shichiu (1903 ~1987)

Admiring Liang Shichiu's talents in literature, T.S. Lin offered a residence in Dehui Street for him to live. It became Mr. Liang's first house in Taiwan, and he started to teach Chinese literature, history, and English at Tatung, which lasted five years. Later, he also served as director and chair of the school's board of directors. His translations *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Meditations* were published by Hsiehchih Publications, so were his important writings *History of British Literature*, and *Selected Readings of British Literature*.

Hakka Literature Master: Wu Choliu (1900 ~1976)

The ideas in Wu Choliu's articles are clear and to the point. Concerning the future of Taiwan and the impact of 228 Incident to the society, he wrote an article "The Dawn of Taiwan," in which he indicated the hope of Taiwan's youths is in industrial education. This caught the attention of T.S. Lin and invited him to the school to serve as director of students' affairs, which started his career at Tatung. While at Tatung, he published a short story series *Chief of the Potsdam Department*.



Taiwan Historian: Chuang Yungming (1942 ~)

Born in Dadaocheng, an old city in northern Taiwan, Chuang Yungming became interested in Taiwan's history and literature when he was still a child. He served Tatung enterprise for 26 years as an accountant. In his leisure time, he studied literature and history, and wrote a series of "Taiwan's First" for Tatung Magazine to introduce Taiwan's local cultures, and to explain Taiwan's idioms from current points of view. This got very good response from the readers. Later on, he published many books to introduce Taiwan. In 2006 Taipei City Government offered him a Cultural Award.





General Education Center, Tatung University

No. 40, Sec. 3, Zhongshan N. Rd.,
Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 10452, Taiwan

Tel: 02-2592-5252#3534

Fax: 02-2585-3848

Website: www.gec.ttu.edu.tw