



#### *Survey Slip*

*A land survey slip given to the landlord Liu Chun-fu in Cedongshangbao Damaopu Village (Dongshih Township, Taichung County) ; 14th year of the Kuanghsu period (1888); with seal; 32x26 cm*



#### *Development Agreement*

*A six-party development agreement established in Anli, Wunioulun, jioushe Villages (Taichung County) in the 10th year of the Yongcheng period (1732); 25 x 67 cm*

### ■ *Images of Taiwan: Exhibition of Selected Taiwan Documents in the NCL Collection*

In celebration of its 73rd birthday and the 10th anniversary of the re-christening of its Chinese name, the NCL kicked off a special exhibition of selected Taiwan documents in the library collection on April 21 this year. The "Images of Taiwan" exhibition was held in the main lobby of the library's

second floor reading room. Works on display included a unique selection of books, illustrations, photographs, historical documents, news clips and government publications. Also on show were Japanese era postcards, volumes from the years 1945 to 1949, Japanese era school yearbooks, local government bulletins, and online resources, including "Taiwan Memory," "Taiwan Info," "Window on Taiwan," and "Taiwan Research Portal." Due to space limitations, only representative works were selected for display. The exhibition can also be viewed online at <http://memory.ncl.edu.tw/>.



*The "Images of Taiwan" exhibition.*



*Taiiping Street in the Dadaocheng area of Taipei. Western-style buildings along Yanping North Road Section 2 in Taipei. Transportation vehicles were also one of the favorite subjects of Japanese photographers.*



*Danshuei River and Taipei Bridge*  
The steel span pictured in the distance is the Taipei Bridge, built in 1925 during the Japanese occupation period. The sunset view of the bridge was once considered one of the eight top scenic attractions of Taipei. The new Taipei Bridge was completed in 1997.

## CCS News and Activities

### ■ CCS Seminars

Visiting scholars completing their studies at the Center for Chinese Studies (CCS) delivered lectures at seminars on March 30 and April 7 this year.

The keynote speaker at the first seminar was Ostubo Yoshiyuki, a doctoral candidate at Japan's Osaka University. His paper was entitled: "Political Decision Making in the Qing Court from the Perspective of the Issues Facing the Guangxu Emperor at Personal Assumption of Power." The seminar was hosted by Prof. Wu Chih-keng of the

Department of History at National Taiwan Normal University. Mr. Ostubo's study covered a period from the announcement in the 12th year of the Guangxu imperial reign that the young emperor would personally assumed the reins of government from his mother Empress Dowager Ci Xi, through the request by the Grand Ministers of the court that the Empress Dowager continue to administer the state from behind the scenes, up until the final decision to begin the emperor's political training. Referencing several historical works, including the Guang-xu Xuan-tong liang chao shang-yu-dang (Instructions of the Guangxu and Xuantong emperors) and the lesser-known Weng Tong-he ri-ji (Diary of Weng Tong-he), Mr. Ostubo found that with regards to the actual participation by the nobility and officials in the political decision-making meetings, the key person was the Guangxu emperor's biological father Prince Chun. The study also found that the Grand Ministers in Attendance of Manchu and Mongolian noble status and concurrently serving imperial tutors all participated in the meetings, providing insight into the main decision makers in the Qing court as well as to the decision-making process at that time. Such meeting-based policy setting process is not stipulated in the Da Qing hui-dian (Collected statutes of the Great Qing), but the system was acknowledged nonetheless. Research into Qing policy making, therefore, cannot be limited to the Da Qing hui-dian but must involve more detailed investigation, the paper concluded.

The keynote speaker at the second seminar was Prof. Wang Ching-chia of the Department of History at Rowan University in the U.S. His paper was on the topic, "Reconstruction and Deconstruction: Inner Tensions in Discussions of Contemporary Taiwanese History." The seminar was hosted by Prof. Hsu Cho-yun of Academia Sinica. Prof. Wang's study looked