

A Glance of CKS Memorial Hall

The opening of the World Moot is going to be held at the plaza of CKS Memorial Hall. Let's have some ideas of the hall and its surroundings.

CKS Memorial Hall was built in memory of the former-president, Chiang Kei-Shek. Now the hall itself has already become one of the most important public spaces in Taipei.

The hall is located at the core of the city, Taipei, which has been the administrative center from the Ching' Dynasty. Opposite the gate, Da Chung Zi Zhang, is the national library. The traditional building standing at the intersection of one corner of the plaza is East Gate, which has

been one of entry points to Taipei city since the 20th century.

The plaza also has its own historical meaning. As the authoritative nature of CKS Memorial Hall faded away, it had become the stage of important historical events. Some important political movements occurred here and it also saw the unfolding of democracy in Taiwan during critical times.

Recently, as the square has no longer political significance, it has derived a new cultural and entertaining meaning. The yearly exhibition of lanterns celebrates one of the traditional Chinese holidays, the Lantern Festi-

val. In old times, people walked around the street with their hand-made lanterns to celebrate the festival. Right now, the styles of lanterns are transformed into various modern and delectable lighting decorations. Moreover, the performance of some famous groups, like the Cloud Gate, and some concerts are held outdoors for the public.

Now, this July 30th, we are at this historic hall to begin the activities of the 12th World Moot.(Porfu Chen)



OPENING CEREMONY AT CKS MEMORIAL HALL

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La Grande Sagesse de L'architecture Chinoise The Big Wisdom of Chinese Roofs

As occidental buildings were papers written by stones, Chinese traditional buildings were textiles brocaded by wood. In Chinese traditional buildings, all of them are made of wood and must be carved and painted in brilliant colors. Besides this, people used contrasting colors such as bright yellow, bright red, sapphire, and emerald green on formal buildings like palaces and temples. It shows the nature of Chinese loving variety.

Chinese people value morality and order. After The Ying-tsoo fa-shih (Building Standards) was published in Sung Dynasty (About the 12th century), from interior to exterior, emperor to minor officials, governments in every level, private houses, and temples, every building had set detailed ranks and standards. They can exceed standards, or they will go against courtesy, laws, and ethics that the Chinese value most. Take Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall (CKS PARK) for example, it was built to commemorate the president who is an important historical icon. Therefore, it used the supreme standard on the system of building.

For example, there is a row of beasts (also called tsun-shou), which symbolize fortune, at the ridge of a roof where it is close to the eaves. In ordinary bowers, the little statuary of beasts has none or just one at most. There are three in local temples and five to seven in lecture temples. But there are nine in palaces - the biggest number. The amount of the statuary must be odd numbers. There is an immortal that, like a team leader, rides on a tsun-shou closest to the eaves. Therefore, the totality of the team must be even numbers. We call them an immortal and the beasts? You can count how many tsun-shous there are in the ridge of a roof of CKS PARK, National Theater, and National Concert Hall.

Chinese traditional buildings are art forms that are not only complicated but also very interesting. We will have a lot of opportunities to enjoy them in the coming days. We also hope this focal insight of observing roofs is a good beginning.(Jenny Chiu)



如果說西方建築是石頭寫成的文件，那麼中國傳統建築便是木材織就的錦緞了。中國傳統建築中凡木構件無物不雕、凡髹漆處無一不彩繪，而且在宮殿、廟宇等正式建物上大膽使用對比鮮明的色彩，如鮮黃、正紅、寶藍、翠綠等，呈現出中國人喜歡熱鬧

的習性。

重視倫理、秩序的中國人，在宋代的《營造法式》一書出後（約西元12世紀後），中央到地方、各級官署、私宅、廟宇等各建物都從此定下詳盡的等級規格，不得逾矩，否則便違反了中國人最重視的禮法倫理。以中正紀念堂而言，因為是用以紀念具有重要歷史意義的國家元首，建制上都使用最高的規格。

例如，屋脊末端接近屋簷處，立有一排帶來吉慶的走獸（又稱作蹲獸），這種小獸像一般在涼亭上頂多有一隻或根本沒有，地方廟宇有三隻、重要的大廟有五隻到七隻，只有皇帝的住處能排上最大的數目，九隻。這種走獸像的個數一定是單數，但在最接近屋簷處會有另一個仙人騎在小獸身上做為領隊，所以整個隊伍的總數會是偶數，合稱為「仙人走獸」。不妨抬頭數數看，中正紀念堂和兩廳院屋脊上的走獸有幾隻？

中國傳統建築是一門細節繁複但也饒富趣味的藝術。在未來幾天的行程中我們有許多機會欣賞中國的傳統建築，希望這裡提供的觀察重點是個好的開始。

Sommaire

Ces deux pages présentent le premier site du Moot, Linkou, situé aux environs de Taipei et qui est un nouveau pôle tech

nologique et médical. Le second lieu, CKS Culture Center se trouve en centre ville. C'est ici que se tiendra la cérémonie

d'ouverture. C'est un ensemble de monuments d'architecture typiquement chinoise qui a construit en mémoire de Chiang Kei-Shek.