

A Study of Interior Design Evolution Factors in Taiwan after World War II

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Abstract: Taiwan was ruled by Japan from 1895 to 1945, and a national government then took over Taiwan after World War II in 1945. Japanese culture deeply impacted post-war Taiwan and a new multiculturalism emerged in Taiwanese society. Taiwanese economic growth was driven by U.S. Aid, which led to the development of interior design from scratch to rich-form-without-content formalism, then readjusted back to functionalism. The evolution processes restarted by rational orientation became the sequence for the continuation of history, therefore developed to modern professional interior design industry. This study aimed at changes of post-war Taiwanese interior design development, through the method of literatures reviews and interviews and using interior designers as the objects in investigation, to discover the various types of factors impacted on changes of interior design development in Taiwan. This study discovered the factors that concerned the interior design development in Taiwan including:

- (1) Different design language from different educational backgrounds and experiences;
- (2) Impact of environment-oriented;
- (3) The spirit of post-colonial period and multiculturalism;
- (4) Enhancement of knowledge, attitudes and cognitive;
- (5) Establishment of professional interior design industry;
- (6) Changes of lifestyle;
- (7) Development of information, technology and so forth.

Key words: *Taiwan, Interior Design, Post World War II.*

1. Introduction

Taiwan was reduced to a colony of Japan from year 1895 to 1945. Education, culture policy and urban planning during Japanese colonial period continued in the post-war Taiwan, and formed the foundation of modernization.

Over 60 years after the war, Taiwan has been resuming industries, experiencing rapid economic changes and expanding educations to highlight the potential diversity of Taiwanese cultures and lives over a long period of time. The development of interior design gradually moved towards specialization during the rapid transitions, and it was affected by many explicit and concealing factors. Regardless of modern political or economical backgrounds, occurrences, institutions of academic interior design related departments, establishments of industrial societies and unions, magazines launching, papers publishing or development of computer technologies and so on, they are all viewed as the impacts of the developments in Taiwanese interior design.

The current researches of interior design history in Taiwan are limited, and apparently there are insufficient professional historical materials in this field to serve as references. Consequently, present interior design related studies are lack of understanding to the past and reviewing in this professional foundation. Secondly, interior design is in the era of short life-cycle with high elimination rate. Without timely records, the historical materials will be gone with time and ceased to exist, which shows data collection is a task that cannot be delayed. This research hence aims at the interior design development from post-war Taiwan to present in order to process diachronic study to investigate the factors that impact on the development of interior design. Materials will be recorded in a complete and systematic manner, working as information for references, to reflect the past and look to the future. Interior design academic and industry can be able to review the related issues in this professional field.

2. Literature review

2.1 The evolution between American and Taiwan myths of interior design after World War II

The concept of interior design originated in the United States, where the trend of “modernism” was not yet faded after World War II. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe built the Farnsworth House in 1945, and completed the design of “The Lake Shore Drive apartments” in 1951, was simple rectangular blocks, with all four faces of black-painted steel and glass. The apartment interiors were each decorated as the occupant might choose but the outside walls of floor-to-ceiling glass still dominated the interior space, and the ground-level entrance areas show Miesian interior design at its simple best (Pile, John, 2000).[9] Well known architects, such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis I. Kahn and etc., not only carried forward the architectural design, but also deeply impacted on the concepts of interior space and attitudes at many generations to come.

The modern movement viewed new technology (steel, concrete, and glass) as one of its prime bases. The popular term given to design based on advanced technology is “High-Tech”. When basic structure and mechanical transport are added, technology can be seen as the dominating portion of any building or interior.[9] Robert Venturi developed the theoretical basis of Post-modernism in his “Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture”[11] in 1966, which advocated replacing simplicity, explicit and definite of Modernism with complexity, contradiction and vague. It opened up the trend of thought for Postmodernism, and impacted on philosophy, art, design and other fields. In the late 20th century design in America, there were The Revival of Tradition (i.e. Robert Stern, Columbus Indiana Regional Hospital, 1988-96), Late Modernism (i.e. Charles

Gwathmey, De Menil House, 1983), Individual Stylists (i.e. Philippe Starck, Paramount Hotel, 1995), Deconstructivism (i.e. Frank Gehry, Gehry House, 1978-88), and other trends.

The demand evolution of construction began from economic development in the United States, starting from simply building a construction to considering future user requirements or internal environment modifications, which showed the importance of interior design existence. It all began from decorations. In the early 20th centuries, the upper class in America created a brand new service called “decoration”, which intended by the professionals with aesthetic sensibilities to collocate different furniture for customers, such as carpets, fabrics, curtains, wallpaper, accessories and other configurations. The name used at that time was “interior decoration.” With the expansion of commercial properties in the United States in the 1950s, interior design became a practice separate from interior decoration and architecture (Guerin & Martin, 2004).[4] Even though the term “interior design” first appeared in 1927, American Institute of Decorators (AID) departing from AID and founding National Society for Interior Designers (NSID) in 1957 since “decoration” no longer able to completely include the professional works, but it was until 1957 when it was used first formally on the professional organization.

The image of an Interior Designer has changed dramatically from the early 1900s description of individuals with no formal training in design, who approach design with an intuitive flair coupled with social connections (Erickson & Ginthner, 1993).[5] The interior design profession has seen many changes in the last 50 years, including creating professional organizations, changing the name, developing a code of ethics, establishing educational requirements, implementing a comprehensive examination, and working toward legal regulation (Abbott, 1988; Martin, 1998).[8] The practice of interior design has also matured from its youth when it was carried out by people with “good taste” who focused on selection of colors, materials, and furnishings for homes. Interior design now utilizes a systematic design process that focuses on humans, their behaviors, and how their physical, social, and psychological needs are met by the interior environment (Guerin & Martin, 2004).[4] Today, the “core of interior design practice focuses on protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The designer analyzes human needs and subsequently creates an interior environment that fulfills these needs including function, beauty, comfort, health, safety, and welfare.” [7]

After decades of efforts and developments, the interior design finally has built certain basis on academic research, business operation, legislation management, professional education and so on. Speaking of Taiwan, where the development is relatively late, the concept of business space interior design also came from the requirement of “decoration” to slowly evolved and extended to the so called “interior design” after economic takeoff in the post-war environment.

Taiwan is an island, where its natural environment is small however with dense populations. It had been politically ruled by China, Holland, and Japan, impacting by the western aesthetics after industrial and commercial development, and eventually extended and developed its own integrated multi-cultural aesthetic characteristics. The characteristics of such also reflected in aesthetics of post-war interior design as well as

perception of people. The emergence of multicultural society was built in the post-war Taiwan, and it progressively established its free and democratic modern society, as well as developing a unique design style in political environment and economic development. The reviews of literature in different periods of Taiwan are as following:

2.2 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design in 1945-1960

Taiwan was ruled by Japan during 1895 to 1945, and regained its possessions and territories in 1945 when Japan lost the war. During 1946 to 1951, it was the industrial recovery phase for post-war Taiwan. U.S. intruded into Taiwanese political and economical policies, starting military and economic aids in 1950, and it turned out to be the key factor of Taiwanese modernization (Lee-He, Sun, 1993).[7] The economic and development planning in 1953 and 1956 brought the economic and social development of Taiwan into an unprecedented growth. The ministry of education formed “Aesthetic Pedagogy Committee” and Chih-Chu, Lin setup “Central Fine Art Association”, which indicating government and non-government organizations started to pay attention to aesthetics.

Interior space was mostly handled directly by architects or craftsmen, without the special training of “interior design” or related works before year 1950. Taiwanese scholar Ping-Chi, Hou(1989) stated that all the interior construction, expansion and modification were all responsible by architects or craftsmen in 1950, and it was the era “almost without” interior design.[10] Chung-Yen, Chou (1989) stated the first period of interior design in post-war Taiwan was “the period of the artist.” [3] Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) expressed that this period of interior design was the period of “three-dimensional use of arts and crafts”, the interior space design at this period of time was mostly an extension of fine arts and crafts in concepts and skills. These “artists” were the pioneers in interior design of Taiwan. They extensively used fine arts and crafts to decorate for the purpose of landscaping for interior design based on plane or small entities of arts rather than the sense of space and practical functions. [12]

2.3 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design in 1960s

The economy in Taiwan has been expending significantly in exports after 1960, and growing distinctly in industrial developments. 1960s was the golden age for economic development. Except for the development in tourism, entertainment and architecture, the requirements for residences increased rapidly due to the economic growth and population concentration, the residential investment was therefore becoming more active as well as the residential buildings. Architectural design then entered the climax of modernism, which awakening the space consciousness of interior design in Taiwan. Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) stated that the style of interior design presenting the “modern design” at this particular period.[12]

Ping-Chi, Hou (1989) expressed that interior design started to attract attention, and this was the pioneering stage with a few designers who actually “started from nothing.” He also said that “the term of “interior design” was not popular yet in the 1960s. Most people had limited understanding in interior design and only a few understood

the “decorative design”, for which people commonly thought only places like coffee shops, bars, restaurants and hotels were required with “decorative design” by the professionals and such. It was the time when only rich people’s villa, doctors’ residences and a few big hotels, coffee shops and restaurants were designed by the designers. From the views of regular people, why should the residences be designed?!”.[12] Mao-Hsiung, Lin (1991) thought that at the “pioneering period” of interior design, the industry of interior design had already begun yet lack of professional standards.[7]

2.4 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design in 1970s

Implementation of ten major construction projects, more places in large-scales, and attracted many foreign companies to invest and start businesses here and made lots of design companies to have the opportunities to take the designs and engineering projects from these large companies. The interior design industry bloomed with economic takeoff at this particular period. Students studying abroad in different fields and countries returned continually and enriched the design styles at that time. The interior design concepts in the early 1970s, partly from the traditional “decoration”, while the others were copied from the successful interior design works in Europe, America and Japan. All of them called themselves as “professionals” and resulted to form a chaotic industry. Mao-Hsiung, Lin (1991) thought that this period was the “dawn period” of the interior design, when unions were built and accepted by the public.[7] At the same year, Cheng-Chang, Lin named it as “embryonic period” and numerous of art professionals devoted into this industry of “three-dimensional art.”[1] The residences were refreshingly clear with the sense of modern. Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) stated that interior design styles at this period representing “package style” and “parable.”[12] The indigenization emerged in the late 1970s and the native Taiwan thinking arose, which was including the local literature, local music and so on. “Postmodernism” and “Neoclassicism” and other popular design styles from the overseas started to show up in Taiwan.

2.5 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design in 1980s

Lots of students studying abroad with majors of architecture or interior design started to return and devoted themselves into the interior design industry, and this was when public had deeper understanding on the role of interior designer. Economic growth drove people in our country to strong demands of beautify the indoor environment, comfortable and efficiency and contributed to the blooming development of this industry.

Mao-Hsiung, Lin (1991) believed that 1980s was the “development period” of interior design, and the interior design industry developed and flourish and became internationalized.[7] The interior design in Taiwan aggressively went globalization, which we could see from Chinese Society of Interior Designers (CSID) attending annual meeting of American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) in America in 1980 and the first “Interior Designers in Asia Conference’ in Singapore in 1982. Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) pointed out that the interior design style was representing “Japanese trend” at this period. The style of interior design in the late 1980s displayed “multi-styles.” [12]

Chung Yuan Christian University opened the first department of interior design in Taiwan in 1985, which was the first to lead this field into higher education. The publications of academic journals and professional magazines became the “professional transformation period” in interior design. Shaped production was the rationale for inclusion in the process of architecture. Cheng-Chang, Lin (1991) stated that about 1986 and 1987 were the “thriving period” and key starting point of interior design, when more business opportunities came along with the booming of real estate and industrial services and more large professional design companies were founded.[1]

The first Elite bookstore was founded in 1987, focusing on arts and humanities related books initially, and many branches opened later on that comprehensive books started to become popular. Elite bookstore is not only a bookstore, but it also interacts with cities and cultures. It is built with the finest materials and interior space planning, where inspiring the reading atmosphere and rapidly forms a reading trend in Taiwan. It has significant influence on the interior design industry, and following there is a trend to chase Elite bookstore.

2.6 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design in 1990s

It was the high-tech export expansion period in Taiwan during 1991 to 2000. Interior design industry gradually became mature and stable, the introduction of national and international designs in printed media(i.e. books, magazines) and TV media(i.e. interior design programs) directly and indirectly affected by the overseas designers. The biggest impact was from the Japanese architect, Tadao Ando, who brought “Minimalism” to Taiwan. Minimalism was an art event with its origin in New York in 1960s, with rational, linear, geometric and other forms of contrasts, which coincided with eastern Zen to a certain extent. The Zen minimalist style was greatly welcome in Taiwan in 1990s. Simple and natural replaced the past over-decorated interior decoration, and good styles of minimalist designs presented the depth of the images. No wonder there was a saying, that minimalism could be widely accepted in Taiwan also reflecting the maturity and well development of aesthetic taste in Taiwan.

In the academic related, Chien-Yun, Chang (2000) stated that during 1990s “No academic comments in domestic interior designs, and mostly were views of styles, ornaments, and mounded surfaces. Through the promotion from business media, interior design presented its multi-faceted and disorders caused by the unknown values.”[2] This is the pain of pushing interior design towards growing, as well as the direction that industry, school and government should work together in order to make interior design becoming the irreplaceable, well-being professional that is different from decoration and architecture.

2.7 The era background and related literature of Taiwanese interior design after year 2000

The national policies that are related to interior design after year 2000 are as following: Taiwan formally joined WTO (World Trade Organization) in 2002, and the members of the culture development in Executive Yuan presented “Cultural Creative Industry” and “Challenge 2008 – National Development Plan” and etc. National Yunlin University of Science and Technology and National Taiwan University of Science and Technology both

established the graduate school of design for doctoral programs in 2000, which showed the government valuing the “design industry” and recognizing the value of design industry. With doctoral programs, masters from different fields of designs and cultures were able to extend their professionals and led interior design in Taiwan the opportunity to develop with in-depth researches, showing special meaning in interior design development.

3. Method

In this research through the method of literatures reviews and interviews, there are three separately stages of implementations.

Stage1: Through literature reviews to explore and archive papers that are related to interior design developments and changes in Taiwan.

Stage2: Add on observation, comprehension, and estimation of researchers, as well as the influence factors not included on the above papers.

Stage3: Based on the previous stages to document the table of the influence factors that have affected the level of development of Taiwanese interior design, drafting interview outlines, and interviewed 36 director-generals, directors and supervisors in National Association of Interior Design R.O.C. Allowing respondents to express their values, trends, and changes in this process of interior design history in post-war Taiwan until now, and added their additional perspectives.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Stage1 : Review of literature related to the factors of the interior design movement in Taiwan on Tsung-Ling, Yu’s dissertation

Research on relevant topics taken from scientific papers in Taiwan, the work of Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) looks at the spontaneous and outside factors influencing interior design and, as this is similar to this study and discussion topic, Tsung-Ling, Yu’s dissertation has been used as the main literature basis of this study. But the study results of its thesis have been superseded over the last 15 years, and there are still a lot of unexplored elements that have affected the development of interior design in Taiwan. This study continues Tsung-Ling, Yu’s research points of view, and finds a lot of hidden factors.

First of all, this study sums up the paper by Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) “The Spontaneous and Outside Influence Factors of Interior Design,” which has 23 points altogether[12]:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artist 2. Industrial Design 3. Architectural design 4. Establishment of the organizations 5. Overseas Chinese 6. The returned designers from abroad 7. Industry of native country | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Influence of the traditional space and the modern architecture of Japan 15. Result of the frame of education of the school 16. Influence of the open policy 17. Variety of the backgrounds of interior design practitioners 18. Input of foreign professionals |
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8. Publications	19. Transitions of occupational category and scale of business
9. Relevant activities (lectures, seminars, exhibitions, etc.)	20. The flow of information
10. Influence of style and idea of model houses of the real estate	21. Hundred schools of thought contend (variety of the learning background, variety of the design style)
11. Modernism trend of thought	22. Island type geographical condition
12. Post-modernism trend of thought	23. Acquired pathetic political identity
13. Chinese traditional implication of the use of “modern”	

4.2 Stage2 : Add on observation, comprehension, and estimation of researchers

This study adds on observation, comprehension, and estimation of researchers, looks at other factors that may have influenced the changes of interior design in Taiwan, including: the influx of famous foreign architects (coming to Taiwan to lecture and design – for instance: Tadao Ando, Toyo Ito coming to Taiwan to lecture and participate in the planned design of the building, and the executive organ “challenges 2008”, paying attention to environmental control topic, green building, sustainable building, environmental consciousness , professional certificates examination, breaking off of the friendship between Taiwan and the US, systematic furniture (for instance: Green, Order, etc.), DIY furniture (for instance: WORKING HOUSE, IKEA, HOLA, etc.), the revival of Motels, the popularity of higher education in interior design, the establishment and development of an interior design department in every school, department of architecture of every school, the establishment and development of a space design department, craft subject of fine arts, the establishment and development of education in the industrial department, the cultural creative industry, Interior decoration makeover programs on television , geomantic omen program, resources of the internet are abundant – easy to get pictures on google and yahoo and easy for any inquiry and to obtain any information, National Central Library searches the national rich master's dissertations, WTO, the improvement of design outside the country and modernized sports, the world exposition, 3D mapping software influences(for instance: AutoCAD, Max, SketchUp, Micro Station, etc.), domestic and international interior decoration, interior design magazines, architectural design magazines, books about space design, periodical journals, seminar dissertations, PHD dissertations, the political situation, the economic structure and physical labor structure, the occupational structure, family structure, class and social stratum structure, the concern of the city (for instance: City construction, population, housing, traffic, public security, environmental protection, etc.),Eslite Bookstore - imports a large number of books about space design, and offers a comfortable commercial space. The above influence factors are divided into four major categories: “people”, “ events”, “things” and “others.”

Drawing on the Tsung-Ling, Yu (1994) paper, this study proposes the new spontaneous and outside actors influencing interior design, and sums up with Table 1.

Table 1. Combining Tsung-Ling, Yu documents with the proposal of new spontaneous and outside factors influencing of interior design

Factors	Human factors	Event factors	Object factors	Others
Tsung-Ling, Yu - the spontaneity influence factor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artist 2. Industrial Design 3. Architectural design 4. Industry of native country 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of the organizations 2. Relevant activities (lectures, seminars, exhibitions, etc.) 3. Result of the frame of education of the school 4. Influence of the open policy 5. The flow of information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publications 2. Influence of style and idea of model houses of the real estate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Island type geographical condition 2. Sad political identity
This study - the spontaneity influence factor	State the same	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Policy of executive organ ' challenges 2008 ' 7. Greater attention paid to the topic of environmental control 8. A new line in such environmental consciousness as the green building, building continuously forever, etc. 9. Specialized examination certificates 10. Taiwan and the US break off friendship 11. Systematic furniture 12. Furniture DIY 13. The revival of Motels 14. Popularization of higher education in interior design 15. Establishment and development of an interior design department in every school 16. Establishment and development of a department of architecture and space design in every school 17. Establishment and development of craft subjects such as fine arts, industrial department of education, etc. 18. Industry of cultural intention 19. Interior decoration makeover programs on television 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Influence of 3D mapping software 4. Domestic indoor decoration is assigned, interior design magazines, architectural design magazines 5. Design books in interior design, architectural design, space design 6. Periodical journals, seminar thesis 7. Ph. D. and master's academic dissertations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Political situation 4. Economic structure 5. Structure that work 6. Occupational structure 7. Family structure 8. The class and stratum structure 9. Social concern of the city 10. Eslite Bookstore-introduces a large number of space and design books 11. Eslite Bookstore-offers a space with a comfortable commercial feel

Factors	Human factors	Event factors	Object factors	Others
		20. Geomantic omen program 21. Resources of the internet are abundant - The grab Graf is convenient to surf the Net 22. Resources of the internet are abundant - it is easy for inquiry systems such as Google and yahoo, etc. to obtain information 23. Resources of the internet are abundant - the national library searches the national rich master's theses		
Tsung-Ling, Yu –the outside influence factor	1. Overseas Chinese 2. Is it return to the homeland the designer to study abroad 3. Variety of backgrounds of interior design practitioners 4. Input of foreign professionals 5. Hundred schools of thought contend (variety of learning backgrounds, variety of design styles)	1. Modernism trend of thought 2. Post-modernism trend of thought 3. Chinese traditional implication of the use of “modern” 4. Influence of the traditional space and the modern architecture of Japan 5. Transitions of occupational category and scale of business (the influence of foreign businessmen's companies)	No	No
This study - the outside influence factor	6. Influx of a lot of famous foreign architects (coming to Taiwan to lecture and to design)	6. Furniture DIY 7. WTO 8. Design improving and modernized sports abroad 9. International world exposition that is held	1. Foreign indoor decoration is assigned, interior design magazines, architectural design magazines 2. Design books in interior design, architectural design, space design 3. Periodical journals, seminar theses	No

Source of the materials: This study

4.3 Stage3: Interviews with the elites of interior design in Taiwan

The interviewees' other opinions on the factors influencing the development of interior design in Taiwan have been listed as Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. Table of interviewees' view of "the influence factors affecting the development of, and changes in Taiwan's interior design"

ID	Interviewees	View
1	Director-General Wang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The interior designer's national examination, the interior decoration technician's country have an examination 2. Education (Culture, history of the native country) Strengthen 3. International view
2	Director-General Chang	The universe creates the things, human chases for the perfect world, and these are all good and beauty of unreal factors in design circles
3	Director Tseng	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation of different equipment, building materials, etc. to weed out the old and bring forth the new 2. Change in people's habits and customs 3. Influence of an education in design, comprehension that education in aesthetics educate can raise
4	Director-General Tu	Under the forming of the international village, information has already reached the era of exploding, the factor influencing the change of interior design in Taiwan should be the improvement of user's accomplishment, quality, which is a really big area of influence
5	Director-General Ho	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements in the information about design that is available 2. School education 3. Japan develops influence of the step
6	Director-General Chen	The environment changes the existing architectural style, and bringing new vigor
7	Director-General Yao	Future each stage, different influence factors will appear, and change with change in space-time
8	Director-General Chen	In "Producing the officer study", the 'officer', actually is a big impact on design industry
9	Director-General Chen	The development of the level of culture, the attitude of life, the stability of politics, the training of aesthetics, general generation value, level, and internet information that educates about society. development, etc.
10	Director-General Chuang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lot of architects invest in the interior design trade, and know how to use the media to sell themselves, and thus make themselves conspicuous 2. The distinction between an interior designer or a technician is blurred, so that the market price of interior design is confused
11	Director-General Hsu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of relevant department's education systems 2. Shortage of technical and construction staff 3. Improvement of national knowledge and living standard 4. The system makes the cupboard and DIY convenience up 5. The two-day weekend
12	Vice Director-General Lin	Environmental protection, energy-conserving consciousness resume; natural, healthy realization of the human living space
13	Director-General Hsieh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The professional people's organization (such as the interior design association) influence the ideological trends in design 2. In decree respect: (1)Professional and technical personnel become more popular, constructing professional image certificates; (2)Forced to use fire prevention building materials, require the execution of Apartment Building Regulations; (3)Improvements to old buildings in terms of public safety inspections and fire-fighting equipment
14	Director Hsieh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of lighting in new building materials, light, natural environment 2. Energy-conserving ideas, health
15	Director Huang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economy, politics 2. Shortage of technical and construction staff
16	Director Su	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The price makes it more popular, transparency 2. The indication of scholars' creations

ID	Interviewees	View
17	Director Lu	The speed with which all kinds of building materials have been produced in recent years, the innovations in the building materials and changes in construction methods are the main factors influencing interior design
18	Director Wu	1. Growth of comprehensive economy 2. Taking interest in aesthetic education while still a child 3. Improvement of professional quality of interior design
19	Director Hsia	The combination of school and industry accomplished the technical and vocational education system
20	Director Yu	1. Economic development 2. A new line of consumption consciousness 3. Attention paid to psychology and growth of the rational environment
21	Director Mai	The topic of the economy has a sizable influence on the development of interior design in Taiwan
22	Director Su	M type social changes are left, interior design has developed and has become more polarised - the polarisation of luxurious houses and new poor stratum
23	Director Cheng	1. Economy exerts a tremendous influence 2. The lifestyle changes, for instance: food and beverage space increasing, etc.
24	Supervisor Sung	Economy is one of the main reasons
25	Director Lee	International information is fast and of great impact
26	Supervisor Lu	People's level and educational result (Improvement of teachers or not)
27	Director Teng	The most important thing is economic changes, people's life affluence, the measuring of the demand must increase, quality of the demand improves even more too
28	Director Fang	1. Economy 2. Values
29	Director Chen	1. Guide of the domestic and international architects and interior designer's high-quality works 2. Warm heat effect (global warming), green building materials (global environmental protection) environmental awareness 3. The international master lectures etc.
30	Director Huang	The environment is changing, interior design development needs the issuing of doctor's research results, let the Industrial Designer gain experience and study to some extent
31	Director Hsu	1. The interaction and correlation with other industries (such as the furniture design and environment design industries, etc) 2. A fluctuation of material price
32	Director Lin	1. Policies of two sides 2. State leader
33	Supervisor Wang	1. The owner, consumption strength and cognition of interior design trade will influence the development of interior design of Taiwan 2. Psychology which the designer designs and serves for the industry
34	Supervisor Chen	Influences faced by some, such as economy, environmental protection, etc.
35	Supervisor Chang	Change of owner's idea
36	Supervisor Liu	1. Cross-strait exchanges 2. 3C products 3. Old age society, internet generation, lifestyle of the 'nerdy'.

5. Conclusions

Based on the above, this study proposes the following seven factors that concerned the interior design development in Taiwan after World War II:

5.1 Different design language from different educational backgrounds and experiences

The early artist, industrial design, architectural design, industry of native country, Overseas Chinese, the returned designers from abroad, and the differences of educational backgrounds and experiences, led to the divergence of “design thinking”, “design method” and “design discourse” of interior design.

5.2 Impact of environment-oriented

As well as the geography of the island condition and the background of the sad political identity, this study brings up the political situation, economic structure, working structure, occupational structure, family structure, the class and stratum structure, the social concern of the city, and even influences representing Taiwan’s culture - Eslite Bookstore import a lot of books about space design and provide a comfortable and qualitative commercial space. In the above factors, most people mentioned ‘economics’ and its level of influence. For instance, Mr. Teng pointed out that “people have a rich life, the quantity of the demand must increase, the quality of the demand improves even more too” which indicates clearly that the development of the economy can help the development of interior design.

5.3 The spirit of post-colonial period and multiculturalism

In post-war Taiwan, the independence of politics and the success of economics did not represent the autonomy of culture; the obtainment of sovereignty at the time were usually borrowed from the methods of modernization process in Japanese colonial period, including thinking, language and culture. Although Japanese culture has been profoundly rooted in Taiwanese culture, but this colonial period has also founded the development of the multi-culture in Taiwan. The people of Taiwan have quick and easy access to foreign cultures, the reasons can be said as the people of Taiwan have the inferior feelings, decenter, or open-hearted toward culture changes. After World War II, designers in Taiwan have been gradually influenced by the imported design books, such as from Japan, Germany and America, and also received the concept of foreign cultures that caused the imitation in design. Further, in recent years, famous foreign architects around the world are invited to come to Taiwan to lecture and design, including Peter Eisenman, Tadao Ando, Itō Toyoo, Shin Takamatsu, Richard Rogers, Morphosis Architects, etc.

5.4 Enhancement of knowledge, attitudes and cognitive

The influence of school education (teachers' professional transmission), people improve the knowledge and living quality, including the quality of interior designer improvement, the change of the designer from making profit to services as the first priority, attention on user/owner and consumption thought, focus on psychology and the shift in ideas and values about environmental change, improvement in such international views as improving, designer and user, etc. The knowledge that owners have for design, designer and talent working groups as a fault, shortage of construction and technical staff, research results that scholars create, up to the country leader, all have a certain influence on interior design development in Taiwan.

From thinking highly of influence of style and idea of sample houses to paying much attention to indoor air quality (IAQ) - changes in the concept of health and environmental protection. A number of interviewees

mentioned viewpoints similar to this study “a new line in environmental consciousness such as the green building, sustainable building, etc.” For example, environmental protection, energy-conserving consciousness raised, awareness of health issues can also be included in the reasons for change.

“Guide of the domestic and international architects and interior designer's high-quality works” involves the influence factors like foreign and domestic interior decoration, interior design and architecture magazines and books; Academic publications including periodical journals, discussion dissertations or master's academic dissertations, etc., are conducive to the promotion of the knowledge, concepts and cognitions of interior design to designers and the ordinary people

5.5 Establishment of professional interior design industry

The open and clear price on interior design, decree include: (1)Professional and technical personnel becoming more popular, constructing professional image certificates; (2)Force to use fire prevention building materials, require apartment execution; (3)Improvements in public safety inspections for old buildings and fire-fighting equipment, etc. Connection between production and officer, interaction and correlation between interior design and other industries (such as the furniture design, environment design industry, etc) have all had an influence on Taiwanese interior design.

5.6 Changes of lifestyle

The “changes of lifestyle” in Taiwan, which includes: older age society, the networking generation, global visualisation, people who always stay at home, communication on both sides, high speed trains that shorten the distance between north and south (the distance in space and culture), no work at the weekend, people having more respect for living and comfort, the probability of eating outside, increasing the space of restaurants, increasing the lifestyle of hotels and B&Bs. Under the changes brought about by the M society, the development of interior design has become polarised – polarisation of the luxurious and the new poor stratum. The above shows that the development and change of interior design and people’s lifestyles are very close and inseparable.

5.7 Development of information, technology and so forth

With the advancement of technologies and researches, all computer, communication and consumer electronics products are having an influence on the specific target. Different structural materials are being produced which have changed the original methods of interior decoration.

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