ORGANIZATION: THE YOBAI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: about 96
Remarks: associates with Ki-Bo-Kusen and Sho-Kin-Sen.

GO-KO-SHIN: Age 37. 237 Shurekiro, Churekigai, Chureki Dist.
Born at Kyusha, Sanzaoku, Churekigai, Chureki District, Shinchiku.
Dentist.

ORGANIZATION: THE CHUREKI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: 200
Remarks: associates with Shu-Den-Mei, Ko-Shin-Yo, and Shin-Kai-Jo.

SO-ZO-DO: Age 30. 152 Suiryuto, Hokaigai, Chureki District.
Born at Yobai, Yobaigai, Chureki District, Shinchiku.

ORGANIZATION: THE YOBAI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: 96
Remarks: Associates with Ryo-Gen-Jun and Chin-Hei-Bai.

CHIN-SHIN-SHO: Age 36. 15 Sanshikō, Heichinsho, Chureki District.
Birthplace same. Vice Chairman of the Heichin Agricultural Association.
Landowner.

ORGANIZATION: THE HEICHIN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: 60
Remarks: Associates with Go-Ko-Shin

SHO-KIN-SHO: Age 31. 11 Heichin, Heichinsho, Chureki District.
Primary School Master.

ORGANIZATION: THE HEICHIN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: 60
Remarks: Associates with Ryu-Guken, Yoosui and Yo-Ko-Ki.

KYO-JUN-TO: Age 36. 60 Kannon, Kannonsho, Chureki District.
Birthplace same. Primary School Master.

ORGANIZATION: THE KANNON YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: same as above.
Members: 56
Remarks: Associated with Sha-Man-Ri and Shin-Pei Migami.

HAN-SHO-ROTO: Age 35. 137 Shinoku, Shinokusho, Cureki District. Birth-place same. Meat-seller. Cultivation of rice-fields.

ORGANIZATION: THE SHINOKU YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: Same as above
Members: 120

SO-ZUI-RIN: Age 26. 39 Chikuto, Chikutogai, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Graduate of Taihoku Imperial University. Headman's Assistant of the Chikutogai Office.

ORGANIZATION: THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: Study and guidance of three principles; propaganda of its organization and guidance.
Members: 20
Remarks: Keeps company with son of Rinkendo in Taihoku.

SO-SHIN-GI: Age 31. 32 Chikuto, Chikutogai, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Graduate from Shinchiku Middle School. Headman's assistant of the Chikutogai Office.

ORGANIZATION: THE SOCIAL SERVICE BODY.

Object: Same as above.
Members: 200

RYU-KARI: Age 36. 41 Kaiyurin, Chikutogai, Chikuto District. Born at 108, Gokorin, Tobetsugyu, Kyurinsho, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Timber dealer.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

YADO-SHU: Age 32. 82 Kyurin, Kyurinsho, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Photographer.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

Members: 100

RIN-SHUN-MEI: Age 33. 59 Kyurin, Kyurinsho, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Engaged in hatching domestic fowls.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

SO-FU-KUDEN: Age 46. 85 Kyusanto, Taito, Ozansho, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Engaged in hatching domestic fowls.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

TO-TO-SHUN: Age 30. 210 Hokuho, Hokuhosho, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Landowner.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

RO-ATO: Age 47. 582 Keidentotsu, Hozansho, Chikuto District. Born at 170 Hotojin, Hozansho, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Director of credit association.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above

RYO-EIKO: Age 47. 506 Gabi, Gabisho, Chikuto District. Born at 138 Sekihoshi, Gabisho, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Town official.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above

BO-EI-KAI: Age 19. 34 Chikuto, Chikutogai, Chikuto District. Birthplace same. Student.

ORGANIZATION: THE STUDENT'S LEAGUE

Object: Study of national language, science and culture.
Members: 80

RIN-ASHO: Age 28. 526 Sanko Shikosho, Byoritsu District. Practitioner. Birthplace same.

ORGANIZATION: YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: Maintenance of public order.
Members: 27

CHIN-MAN-SHO: Age 41. 492 Tooku, Tookusho, Byoritsu District. Born at 553 Gaishitan, Tookusho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Member of Water Utilization Association.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above

Members: 136

KO-DEN-FUKU: Age 25. 123 Toryoko, Byoritsugai, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Member of Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

Members: 29

RYU-KIN-RIN: Age 28. 371 Seizan, Byoritsugai, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Member of Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

Members: 29

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CHIN-CHO-JU: Age 41. 103 Hokumon Hoshi, Hoshi, Toengai, Toen District. Birthplace same. Graduate from Higher Technical School. Manager of bread-manufacturing company. Director of the Gohatsu Taihoku Branch Office.

ORGANIZATION: THE TOEN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Object: Encourage physical culture of young men by tennis, baseball, etc.

Members: 30

YU-SEIZAN: Age 44. 124 Chunan, Toen, Toengai, Toen District. Birthplace same. Clerk of the Bank of Commerce and Industry. Member of the Shinminpo (newspaper), Accountant of the Food Corporation.

ORGANIZATION: YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE.

Object: To advance a new life movement of these principles.
Members: 200
Remarks: Keeps company with Rishin, Yokinsei and Kanjitan.

KO-KEITO: Age 34. 13 Sumiyoshi Cho, Shinchiku City. Birthplace same. Graduated from law department of Kyoto Imperial University. Lawyer at present time.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above

Members: 70

RI-SHI-KEN: Age 34. 37, 3 Chome, Omotemachi, Shinchiku City. Born at 17, 3 Chome Omotemachi, Shinchiku City. from Law Department of Kyoto Imperial University. Graduated at present. Lawyer

ORGANIZATION: THE SHINCHIKU YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES.

Object: Same as above.

Members: 70.

RIO-SHIN: Age 35. 320, 3 Chome, Omotemachi, Shinchiku City. Birthplace same. Graduate of Economic Department of Keio University.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above

Members: 500

SHU-GI-BAI: Age 39. 194, 3 Chome, Omotemachi, Shinchiku City. Birthplace same. Left the Preparatory Course of Chuo Uni-

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versity without completing the course. Manager of Bus Co. Municipal Assemblyman of Shinchiku City. Landowner.

ORGANIZATION: KOKO YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE.

Object: Same as above.

Members: 80

Remarks: Has many intellectual friends in district.

HO-TEI-BAN: Age 27. 343 Shizaoku, Shinpogai, Shinchiku District. Born at 4, 3 Chome Sakaemachi, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Graduated from Kyoto Imperial University. Passed higher civil service examination (Judicial Department). Managing Director of the Chikuhoku Agricultural Warehouse.

ORGANIZATION: Same as above.

B - INFLUENTIAL TAIWANESE

GO-DEN-SEN: Age 55. Address 301 Toshiho, Chikuhoku-Sho, Shinchiku District, and Province. Born at above address. Owns 10-Ko paddy field. Cash 100,000 Yuan. President of TAISHIN COMPANY.

GO-SEI-JIN: Age 53. Address 158 Choshien, Kansai-Gai, Shinchiku District and Province. Landowner. 30-Ko paddy field. Cash 150,000 yuan.

KO-TEI-KAN: Age 45. Address 300 Toshiho, Chikuhoku-Sho, Shinchiku District and Province. Graduated from primary school. Sewing machine dealer andlandowner. 20-Ko paddy field. Cash and others 100,000 Yuan. Born 4, 3-Chome, Sakaimachi, Shinchiku City.

SO-AN-SHO: Age 59. Address 39 Sekito, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. A rice merchant and landowner. President of Katsuri Company. Paddy field - 20-Ko. Cash and others 200,000 Yuan. Formerly very friendly with Rintenkei, Rytenko, Hanshoyo and others.

GO-KO-SHIN: Age 49. Address 237 Churekiro, Konan, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Licensed physician. Presidentof Kansen Company. Paddy field - 15-Ko. 200,000 Yuan cash. Friendly with Shudenmei, Hanshoyo, Kokyokin, Goakin and others.

KO-REN-KO: Age 39. Address 222 Churekigun, Konan, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Tea merchant, Drapery, Manager of a farm. Paddy field 6-Ko. Cash and others 300,000 Yuan. Friendly with Gomeirin, Rishinto, Kansui Kei and others.

SHU-DEN-MEI: Age 60. Address 205 Koryo, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Teacher at a private school, Farmer, Manager of Chureki Tea Company. Paddy field - 5-Ko. Cash 20,000 Yuan. Friendly with Gokorin, Yoshunei and Ryuseiun.

GO-KO-RIN: Age 47. Address 237 Churekiro, Konan, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Licensed physician. Has paddy field 10-Ko. Cash 150,000 Yuan. Friendly with Sh-den-mei, and Ko-hyo-kin.

KYU-YOG-YOKU: Age 56. Address 60 Churekiro, Konan, Chureki-Gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Paddy field - 40-Ko. Cash 100,000 Yuan. Friendly with Gokorin, Shudenmei.

RYO-TEII: Age 44, Address 669 Kokan, Soya, Heichin-Sho, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Landowner and manager of a coal mine. Paddy field - 70-Ko. Cash 50,000 Yuan. Friendly with Gokorin, Shobunsho and Chinkoyo.

CHIN-ZO-SHO: Age 40. Address 15 Sanshicho, Heichin-Sho, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Landowner. Paddy field - 30-Ko. Cash 100,000 Yuan.

KO-KO-SEI: Age 53. Address 393 Tobun, Tobun-gai, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Landowner. Delegate to conference of Tobun-gai. Officer bearer of Chubi Committee meeting. Movable property 100,000 Yuan. Immovable property 770,000 Yuan. Friendly with Choheisei and Ongetsusei.

KYU-DEN-KEI: Age 72. Address 281 Chikunan, Chikunan-gai, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Merchant and landowner. Movable property 50,000 Yuan and Permanent property 500,000 yuan. Born Kazan, Shinchiku City.

ONG-ETSU-SEI: Age 41. Address 420 Denryo, Tobun-gai, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Manager of Chikunan Tea Company. President of Shinko Company. Movable property 70,000 Yuan. Immovable property 250,000 Yuan. Friends with KOI-Sei, Ko-zui-hatsu, Cho-hei-sei.

KOI-SEI: Age 61. Address 283 Tobun, Tobun-gai, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Sugar manufacturer, head of credit association. Former President of Tennan Colonization Company, Councillor of Government-General. Movable property 250,000 Yuan. Immovable property 1,730,000 Yuan. Friends in district are Chin-ko-bai, On-get-susei and Cho-bei-sei.

CHIN-KO-BAI: Age 61. Address 679 Chuko, Chikunan-gai, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace as above. Was successively the head of the Chikunan-gai, head of a credit associationand a delegate to the conference of the Province. Movables 100,000 Yuan. Immovables 130,000 Yuan. Many friends in intellectual circles and his chief friends are Koi-sei and Rin-nichi-Ki.

CHIN-HEIEI: Age 44. Address 235 Koryu, Korgusho, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from National Language School of Formosa. A delegate to a conference of Koryusho. Head of defence guards and vice-president of agricultural society. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Immovables 500,000 Yuan. Head of young men's association of three Principles of the People in Koryu. His friend is Chin-gaitei.

CHIN-GAITEI: Age 44. Address 256 Koryu, Koryusho, Chikunan District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same as above. Graduated from National Language School of Formosa. Delegate to a conference of Koryusho, vice-president of air defence guards of Koryu. The Koryu self-government association. Movables 100,000 Yuan. Immovables 400,000 Yuan. A member of the Young Men's Association of Three Principles of the People in Koryu. His friend is Chin-heiei.

KO-BUN-KAI: Age 44. 197 Eiki, Shisensho, Taiko District, Shinchiku province. Birthplace as above. Went halfway through middle school at (Bukkyo Middle). Successively held a post of delegate to a conference of Shisensho, Hosei. An assistant official of Shisensho. Movables 70,000 Yuan. Land 58-Ko.

RIN-ZO-SHO: Age 36. Address 144 Taiko, Taikosho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Born 155 Sharyooka, Byoritou-gai, Byoritou District, Shinchiku Province. Graduated from the Taihoku Medical College, and started medical practice in Taiko as assistant official of Taihosho. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Land 30-Ko.

SEN-SHO-EI: Age 46. 844 Takuran, Takuransho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace as above. Graduated from Taihoku Normal School. A teacher of the Takuran Primary School. Head of the Takuransho and head of the Takuran Water Utilization Association. Movables 100,000 Yuan.

SHA-CHO-SEI: Age 65. Address 187 Taiko, Taikosho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Born at that address. Head of the Taikosho. A delegate to a conference in Shinchiku Province. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Land - 45-Ko.

GO-YO-RIN: Age 64. Address 610 Taiko, Taikosho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. A delegate to a conference of Taikosho, a committee of land adjustment in Taikosho. Movables 100,000 Yuan. Land 80-Ko.

SEN-SHUN-FUKU: Age 57. Address 703 Takuran, Takuransho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Born at above address. Hea of Hoko Combined Party in Takuransho. Director of Takuran Products Association. Movables 80,000 Yuan. Paddy field 2o-Kobu.

GEN-TEN-CHU: Age 62. Address 179 Nanko, Taikosho, Taiko District, Shinchiku Province. Born 97, 1-Chome, Minato-machi, Tainan City. Inspector of Showa Industry. Delegate to a conference of Shinchiku Province. Director of Formosan Sekito Association Party. Director of agricultural society in Taiko. Movables 400,000 Yuan. Land 1,150 Kobu. A fish pond 100 Kobu.

RIN-SHUN-SHU: Age 69. Address 220 Nijuho, Chikuto-gai, Shinchiku Province. Born the same address as above. Farmer and landownder. Movables 50,000 Yuan. Immovables 2,000,000 Yuan. Fhief friends, Ri-emmen in Shinchiku City.

KYO-ZUI-SHO: Age 58. Address 214 Hoppo, Hopposho, Chikuta District, Shinchiku Province. Born same address. Former head of Hopposho. Member of provincial assembly. Tea manufacturer and land owner. Movables 300,000 Yuan. Immovables 1,000,000 Yuan. Chief friends, Ko-zui-hatsu in Tobun-gai, Chikunan District.

SABO-KUKO: Age 64. Address 39 Chikuto, Chikuto-gai, Chikuto district, Shinchikuo Province. Born there. Landowner. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Immovables 500,000 Yuan.

SO-ENTAI: Age 62. Address 113 Juryoko, Juniryo, Gabisho, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Born 32 Chikuto, Chikutogai, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Former member of provincial assembly. Delegate to a conference of Chikutogai. A public physician. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Immovables 300,000 Yuan. Chief friends Kareiken in Chikuto-gai, Kyuunfuku in Taihoku City.

KYO-SHIN-JO: Age 51. Address 205 Hoppo, Hopposho, Chikuto District, Shinchiku Province. Born there. Landowner and former member of Provincial Assembly. Member of the Government-General Councillor. Movables 200,000 Yuan. Immovables 500,000 Yuan.

KYO-SHIN: Age 45. Address 205 Hoppo, Hopposho, Chikuto District, Shinchku Province. Born there. Movables 300,000 Yuan. Immovables 500,000 Yuan. Chief friends, Ka-rei-to in Chikutogai, Kyo-shin-ken in Shinchiku City.

KAN-SUI-KEI: Age 37. Address 58 Shinnan, Taikei, Taikei-gai, Taikey District, Shinchiku Province. Born there. Landowner and member of Chubi Committee Association. Worth about 30,000 Yuan. His friend is Den-so-kab.

KO-SO-SEI: Age 48. Address 97 Shinnan, Taikei-gai, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Born at Getsubi, Taikei-gai. Landowner. Delegate to a Conference of the Gai. Has about 130,000 Yen.

RIO-AI-JITSU: Age 46. Address 397 Kodoto, Ryusensho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Born at 82, Juippun, Ryusensho, Taikei District. A tea-manufacturer. Delegate to a conference of the Sho. Has about 100,000 Yen.

KO-KI-GEN: Age 57. Address 175 Ryusen, Ryusensho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Manager of Agricultural Society. Has about 150,000 Yen.

TEI-WA-SHUN: AGE 47. Address 53 Jogai, Taikei-gai, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Delegate to a conference of the Gai. Has about 120,000 Yen.

DEN-SO-KAN: Age 44. Address 73 Shinnan, Taikei-gai, Taikei district, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has about 130,000 Yen.

O-ZUI-NICHI: Age 49. Address 274 Chozurin, Ryusensho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Vice-President of Agricultural Society. Has about 150,000 yen.

JO-KA-ZAN: Age 48. Address 217 Chozurin, Ryusensho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Tea manufacturer. Has about 130,000 Yen.

O-Zu-ISEN: Age 42. Address 122 Chozurin, Ryusensho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same, landowner. Has about 130,000 Yen.

TO-CHO-SHIN: Age 46, Address 175 Tsushosho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Licensed physician. Has about 150,000 Yen in movables and 150,000 Yen in immovables.

KYU-TOO: Age 41. Address 160 Tsusho, Tsushosho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Former Hosei. Has 50,000 Yen in movables and 150,000 Yen in immovables.

SO-IRYO: Age 50. Address 125, 2 Chome, Tomoncho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from Law Department of Chuo University. Manager of the Showa medical office, Managing Director of the Tukoku Food Manufacturing Company. Has 100,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, So-imei, Chin-sei, Kyo-shin-ken. Presented at the Nanking Ceremony in September of 20th year of Showa as a delegate of the Fellowmen in Formosa.

TEI-KOGEN: Age 40. Address 243 Hokumoncho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University. Manager of the Nippon Transportation Co. Member of the Shinchiku Provincial Assembly. Has 300,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends: Chin-ten-to, Shu-sho-to, Shu-sho-chi.

CHIN-TENTO: Age 48. Address 114 Miyamae-cho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Government-General National Language School of Formosa. Member of Bank of Commerce and Industry of Taiwan. Director of Shinto Soy Manuracturing Co. Has 100,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Tai-kogen, Kyo-shin-ken, Ri-o-shin.

CHO-SHI-KIKOKU: Age 56. Address 73 Nammoncho, 1 Chome, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Government-General National Language School of Formosa. Headman of Kozan-sho. Manager of the Shinchiku Branch of Daito Trust Company. Member of the Provincial Assembly. Director of the Shinchiku Transportation Co. Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Shinchiku. Has 200,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Kyo-shin-ken, Koo-sei. Not member of Organizations.

KYO-SHIN-KEN: Age 38. Address 19 Sakae-machi, 2 Chome, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Shinchiku Middle School in 1927. A trustee of the Taiwan Transportation Association. Director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Shinchiku. Director of the Shinchiku.Transportation Company. Has 200,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Cho-shi-kikoku, So-iryo, Chin-tento. Member of no organizations.

SHU-SO-CHI: Age 35. Address 197 Omote-machi, 3 Chome, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Shimchiku Middle School in 1924. Has 100,000 Yen in cash and lot of 70-Ko. Friends, Son-ken, Chin-kin-hyo in the city. Member of no organizations.

TEI-GASHI: Age 66. Address 191 Nishiki-cho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Shinchiku 2nd Primary School. A Hosei (head of a division of a village). Head of the Shintomi Ward. Has 80,000 Yen in cash and a lot of 60-Ko. Friends, Teiken-Yu, Tei-buken. Independent of organizations.

O-TEI-SHI-KYAKU (A LADY): Age 78, 119 Nammoncho, 4 Chome, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 110,000 Yen in cash and a lot of 50-KO. Member of no organizations.

CHIN-SEI: Age 46. Address Omote-machi, Shinchiku Province. Born at 99 Nanga, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Prefecture. Dealer in miscellaneous goods. Member of the City Assembly. President of Shinchiku Automobile Transportation Company. Wholesale dealer in miscellaneous goods and dry goods. Brewer of bean paste and soy. Has 600,000 Yen in cash and rice field of 60-Ko. Member of no organizations.

CHIN-UNJO: Age 71. Address 721 Gyuho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Member of the conference of Kozan-sho. Headman of Kozan-sho. Landowner and owner of houses to let. Rice fields of 50-Ko and 80,000 Yen in Cash. Member of no organizations.

KO-BUN-KO: Age 70. Adress 104 Hoshi, Toen-gai, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birth-place same. Landowner -- followed the plow from boyhood. Has 100,000 Yen in cash and rice-fields of 20-Ko. No organizations.

CHIN-KI-TATSU: Age 50, 104 Hoshi, Toen-gai, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birth-place same. Head of the Shinchiku Credit Union. Landowner. Has 500,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Okaha, Sha-shun-boku, Kan-sosen. Members of no organizations.

SHO-BAN: Age 52, 232 Choki, Toen-gai, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Born at 136 Kurogane-cho, Shinchiku City, Shinchiku Province. Graduated from a primary school. Brewer of sake. Member of Provincial Assembly. President of Daido Commercial firm. President of the Sen-o Umbrella Company. Has 100,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Go-koun, Rin-ten-fu, Yo-shu-hatsu. Member of no organizations.

KAN-ROZAN: Age 74. Address 179 Choki. Toen-gai, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Mayor of Toen-gai, member of the Conference of the Taiwan Government General. President of the Toen Railway Joint Co. Landowner. Has 70,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Ryu-shun-sho, Yoseikan, Okoha. Member of no organizations.

YO-SHU-HATSU: Age 59. Address 89 Chuan, Toen-gai, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Goldsmith. Landowner. Has 200,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Gokoun, Shoban, Gosogin. Member of no organizations.

KAN-KO: Age 61. Address 237 Choki. Toen-gai. Toen District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Goldsmith. Landowner. Has 400,000 Yen in realty and movables. Member of no organizations.

RIN-KOEI: Age 65. Address 6 Sankaiseki, Chikui, Taien-sho, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Has 150,000 Yen in realty and movables. Friends, Chin-sui-sei, Kan-rozan. Member of no organizations.

RO-SHIN-SHIN: Age 55, 565 Shinroko, Kameyama-sho, Toen District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Vice-President of Agricultural Association. Landowner. Has 150,000 yen in realty movables. Friends, Shu-sekiki, Tei-sekiko. Member of no organizations.

JO-SHU-SHO: Age 75. Address 819-8 Chori, Ryutan-sho, Taikei District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner and tea-manufacturer. Has about 120,000 Yen. Member of no organizations.

YOGI: Age 54. Address 174 Doraen, Ryutan-sho, Taikei District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner and tea manufacturer. Has about 140,000 Yen. Member of no organizations.

RO-SHIMAN: Age 68. Address 128 Hokusei, Shinya-sho, Chureki District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Chief of a credit union. Landowner. Has 100,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 70 Ko.

Kyu-Kei-Koku: Age 18, 7 Hokusei, Heichin-sho, Chureki District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 50,000 yen in cash and rice fields of 40 Ko. Member of no organizations.

TEI-RO-KUSEI: Age 50. 161 Join-eika, Yobai-gai, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Automobile proprietor and landowner. Has 80,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 15 KO.

RYU-ASHU: Age 63. 88 Nijukei, Yobai-gai, Churekigun, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Rice dealer. President of Yobai Rice Co. Has 80,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 20 Ko.

KO-AYO: Age 46. 213 Yobai, Tobai-gai, Chureki District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Rice dealer. Medical Practitioner. Has 60,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 15 KO.

KO-AHEKI: Age 36. 72 Daitan, Kannon-sho, Chureki District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Farmer. Has 40,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 25 Ko.

RYO-DAN-KEI: Age 43. 75 Kannon, Kannon-sho, Chureki District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Dealer in miscellaneous goods. Has 50,000 yen in cash and rice fields of 25 Ko.

RIN-KAN-KO: Age 62. 135 Heichin, Heichin-sho, Chureki District. Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 100,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 30 Ko.

KYU-KIN-TO: Age 59, 305 Tsusho, Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 360,000 Yen in realty and movables.

BO-RIEI: Age 71, Sosodo, Sansa-sho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner and Headman of Sansha-sho. Has 1,000,000 Yen in realty and 150,000 yen in cash.

SHO-TEN-ON: Age 48, 627 Sansa, Sansasho, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Member of the Conference of Sansa-sho. Had 100,000 yen in realty and 300,000 yen in cash.

RYU-KAT-SUSAI: Age 35, 138 Byoritsu, Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. 100,000 Yen in realty and 10,000 Yen in cash.

KYU-UNKO: Age 59, 164 Sharyoko, Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. 100,000 Yen in realty and 10,000 Yen in Cash.

<u>HA-KYOKIN:</u> Age 52, 176 Jonanbi, Kansai-gai, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Government General National Language School. President of Taiwan Tea Manufacturing Co. Has 100,000 yen in cash and rice fields of 15 Ko.

<u>RYU-SEKIRYO:</u> Age 45, 344 Naima, Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 500,000 Yen in realty.

<u>SAI-KONSHO:</u> Age 46, 26 Shinpo, Shinpo-gai, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Agricultural Experimental Station of Taihoku. Vice-President of the Shinpo Agricultural Association. Automobile Dealer.

<u>SAI-INLO:</u> Age 37, 25 Shinpo, Shinpo-gai, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Imperial University of Kyoto. Landowner. Has 100,000 yen in cash and rice-fields of 25 Ko.

<u>HAN-KINKA:</u> Age 36, 201 Shinpo, Shinpo-gai, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from the Taihoku First Middle School. Landowner. Has 200,000 Yen in cash, rice fields of 30 Ko, forest of 50 Ko.

<u>TEI-AKO:</u> Age 61, 45 Shinshoshi, Komo-sho, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Landowner. Has 120,000 Yen in cash and rice fields of 30 Ko.

<u>IO-GENKI:</u> Age 39, 156 Shashi, Komo-sho, Shinchiku District, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from Nippon University, head of a credit union. Landowner. Has 1,000,000 Yen in cash, etc. and rice fields of 250 Ko.

<u>EU-GYO-KUKO:</u> Age 38, 22 Kamibanshiko, Chikuhoku-sho, Shinchiku Distpict, Shinchiku Province. Birthplace same. Graduated from a primary school. Landowner. Has 100,000 Yen in Cash and rice fields of 25 Ko.

<u>C. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS</u>

<u>TOENGINSHA:</u>

Leader: Shusekiki
Members: 30
Object: Composition of Poems
State of Activity: Hold monthly meetings for the composition of poems.

<u>THE TOEN MUSICAL BAND:</u>

Leader: Rinasho
Members: 30
Object The Study of Music
State of activity: Regular exercise of music, playing the instruments at the festivals.

VI. FORMOSAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CHINESE.

A number of prominent Formosans were interviewed concerning the attitude of the people towards the new Chinese government on the island. Their reactions, as well as those of prominent Japanese towards the new situation, are recounted in detail in the following pages. In the main, however, the reaction of the vast majority of the Formosans contacted was that the people of the island desire to become an independent province of China governed by Formosans and not "a colony" of the continent governed by officials from China. The Formosans want an alliance with China, as most consider it their "mother country", as they have the same language, culture and history as China. In addition, the majority of the Formosans are Buddhists and they trace their ancestors, whom they worship, back to Fukien Province, China.

The Formosans want an alliance only with China because of these natural bonds of race, custom and religion and oppose any connection with the United States, Britain or any other Allied power as the Formosans have nothing in common with these nations. They realize, too, that they cannot be independent as a small nation and still have a voice in world affairs and so desire an alliance with China to provide that international contact. The Formosans admitted cooperating with their Japanese rulers but said they never admired nor liked them and want all Japanese, even those born on Formosa, shipped back to Japan as soon as possible.

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A. Background Data And Attitudes Of Prominent Formosans.

The following data was obtained through personal interviews with the principals involved. In most cases where the persons interviewed spoke only Japanese, TATSUO TODA, Japanese business man and a life-long resident of Formosa, acted as interpreter. The data is evaluated A-1.

LIN KENDO, whom Japanese and Formosans alike rate as one of the most powerful and influential men on the island, lives at Muho, Daiton-Gun, near Taichu, Taichu Province. He was born on October 25, 1883 in Formosa, and eight generations of his family have lived in Formosa since his ancestors came to the island about 180 years ago from Fukien Province, China. Two of his sons, P. L. LIN and S. T. LIN, speak English. P. L. LIN is a graduate of Oxford University in England.

LIN KENDO is a large landowner and was president of the Taiwan Cultural Association from 1921 to 1927. He is also a former Government-General Councillor and was strongly anti-Japanese and pro-Formosan. He was one of three men named by EMPEROR HIROHITO to the House of Peers at Tokyo on April 3, 1945, but he never took the place because of war conditions.

He advised he had never heard of any Korean movement on Formosa and Communism had been dormant since 1931. He said the people of Formosa were ready and willing to cooperate with the Chinese government and hoped for a new freedom and democracy for the island. The Chinese were most acceptable to most Formosans, he said, because China was the land of their ancestors and they had common bonds of race, language and customs.

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KYO HEI lives at No. 1, Shimo-Keifucho, Taihoku City, Formosa, and is rated by Japanese and Formosans as a powerful and influential man particularly because of his real estate management for the tremendously wealthy LIM YU CHO. He was one of three men named by EMPEROR HIROHITO on April 3, 1945, to the House of Peers in Tokyo, Japan, for seven year terms. The others were LIN KENDO and KAN RO SAN, who Japanese name is TAKEJIRO MIDORINO. None of the three ever served in the House of Peers. KYO HEI is now 55 years of age and for the past fifteen years has been on the advisory council of the Taiwan Government, the medium through which the people of Taiwan, or Formosa, reach the Governor-General. His wife is a Canadian citizen as are his children.

Although he has always been friendly with the leaders of political groups in Taiwan, KYO HEI said he was never a member of the Taiwan Cultural Association nor ever connected with

any political movements. He said he devoted himself exclusively to his business affairs and did not bother with any organizational sectional factions. KYO HEI said he came to hate politics because he saw how the different political factions fought in Japan and so he devoted himself to a number of business enterprises. He organized the China and Southern Bank of Taiwan and the Lin Hon Gen Sugar Company. Another factor that kept him out of politics, he said, was the fact that Formosa was under the jurisdiction of Japan and if he were in politics he might sometimes be in favor and sometimes in disfavor, which would not be good for his business activities.

Although not affiliated with any political factions, he was made a member of a local Assembly at the age of thirty; named to the provincial assembly at 36, and made a member of the Advisory Council of the Taiwan Government at forty. He advised he was not in favor of different factional groups but always looked on the broad plane for the interest of the whole of Taiwan.

KYO HEI said he felt the general prosperity of Formosa and China were inter-related and he favored having the island as a part of China but not as a colony of China. He said he felt the influential men of Formosa should be sent to China for training as administrators but that when they were trained their spheres of activity should not be restricted only to the Formosan area. In short, he said he believed the best system would be a unification of Formosa and China in such a manner that Formosans of ability might become administrators of provincial areas in China, while Chinese might govern Formosa, if the Central Government of China saw fit to make such appointments.

Under the present circumstances, KYO HEI said he saw nothing wrong with the officials of Formosa all coming from China because the native Formosans had had little opportunity under the Japanese to prepare for governmental posts or to assert and train themselves as administrators. Later, he pointed out Formosans may become skillful enough in government to be able to rule in China. But he felt there should be no restrictions which would seek to guarantee that Formosa be ruled only by Formosans and the China provinces by the Chinese. Instead, he said he believes the Formosans should now become a part of China instead of a distinct people for the majority of the people on the island trace their ancestors back to China.

A plan whereby Formosa became a part of China would permit native born Formosans a larger opportunity to move into the world picture, he said, because if they could become officials in the Chinese government they would have more opportunities for success than if limited to the confines of the island of Formosa. He said he was not as interested in the way such a merger might affect the standard of living on Formosa, either high or low, but did believe the opportunity to become a part of the bigger picture with China would outweigh any disadvantages that might accrue.

Formosa has a good standard of living, he pointed out, but the people are not trained in politics and diplomacy. For a number of reasons, he believes the people of Formosa are in favor of the return of the island to China. First, he declared, the Formosans have always considered themselves as a part of China. Then, too, most of them trace their ancestors back to Fukien Province, China, and they are of the same racial extraction and practice the same type religion as the Chinese. In addition, there is no opportunity for Formosa to become an independent state becsuse there is no single outstanding political leader available and the people are not educated in the methods of politics. This would present a great problem - this absence of a political leader - if the United States or any other Allied nation, exdept China, should try to supervise the island, he declared.

Even in China proper, he said, the great majority of the people are more concerned with business than they are with politics and so it is that the Formosans generally are not too concerned with who governs them. They are particularly pleased to have the Chinese as their governors, however, because of race, kinship and the fact that most of the Formosans have the graves of their ancestors in China and believe that China is their mother country. In fact, he said he felt the racial ties between the Chinese and the Formosans was so strong that they would rather put up with fewer benefits to be with China.

Most Chinese and Formosans practice ancestor worship, he said, and despite the fact that they may be removed by two or three generations from China always try to make a pilgrimage back to China to worship at the graves of their ancestors. He said the same procedure was true of Chinese who had migrated to the Philippines, Java and other South Sea Islands. As soon as they became rich enough, they always returned to China for a visit because they never abandon the idea that China is their mother country. Most of the people of Formosa are Buddhists and ancestor worship is an integral part of Buddhism, he said.

Another strong contact with Fukien Province in China has been the fact that families on Formosa and in Fukien worship the same deity. For instance, many people from Fukien travelled to Formosa and brought with them the Kanon deity and built places of worship for the images of this deity on Formosa. And other families have brought similar deities from Fukien to Formosa to continue the family and religious ties with their ancestors on the continent of China. In fact, so strong are family ties on Formosa and in China, KYO HEI said that often entire villages are composed of one family strain.

While the Japanese Government was in power, the Formosans accepted it without comment although secretly disliking it. They were against the Japanese because of the destruction of Buddhist temples, the coercion of Shintoism, compulsory labor for defense works, airports and other installations. The Formosans are now strongly in favor of the Chinese

whom they consider as representatives of the mother country, and the success or failure of the Chinese administrators will determine the future attitude of the people. At present, the Chinese are tops with the Formosans and if they give them economic and governmental liberty will continue to be high in the favor of the islanders.

The following information was furnished by RA MANSHA, M.S. LIN and Dr. THOMAS W.I. LIAO at Taihoku, Formosa. All three men attended American Universities and speak excellent English, while Dr. LIAO holds a Ph. D. from Ohio State University. The information they furnished at a joint conference is evaluated A-1.

RA MANSHA

RA MANSHA was born on Taiwan on March 2, 1898. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and resides at Kogi Kaku (Hotel, Simokehucho Street, Taihoku. His permanent home is at Hori, Hoko-gun, Tai chu Province. After his return from the United States, he established in 1929 the "Konan Shimpo", a native Formosan newspaper. It was printed in Taihoku and was operated until the Spring of 1944. There were 300 persons employed by the newspaper and its circulation throughout the island grew to 70,000 copies daily. Ra Mansha said the paper printed eight pages in the morning and a four page edition in the evening. In the beginning, two of the pages of the paper were in Japanese and the remaining six were written in Chinese, but about ten years ago the Japanese banned the Chinese section and it all had to be written in Japanese. The "Konan Shimpo" was the only daily Formosan newspaper of any size and it was strictly censored by the Department of Police Affairs of the Government General.

The Japanese kept trying to make the people of Formosa lose their Chinese influences and forbid very much news of China to be printed. Then, as a war-time measure, the Japanese took the six daily papers on the island (the other 5 were Japanese operated) and consolidated them, including the "Konan Shimpo", into the "Taiwan Shimpo". Ra Mansha was given the nominal post of vice president of the new "Taiwan Shimpo" but had little or no authority. He said the new editor of the joint enterprise was CHIKARA SAKAGUCHI, from Osaka, Japan. It was run until the end of the war and now the "Taiwan Shimpo" has been taken over by the Chinese and it is being operated as a Chinese newspaper.

M.S. LIN

M.S. LIN is the Acting Dean of the Literary and Politics Department of Taihoku University, Taihoku, Formosa, and former professor of Modern Languages at Technical College, Tainan Province. He is a native Taiwanese and graduated with an Education degree from Columbia University, New York City. He is now operating the "Min Pao." a small daily newspaper with about 10,000 circulation among the Formosans of Taihoku.

DR. THOMAS W.I. LIAO

Dr. Thomas W.I. LIAO is a native Taiwanese and holds a B.S. degree from Nanking University, China; a M.S. degree from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., and a Ph. D. from Ohio State University. He is married to an American citizen, a native of New York, and has two children both born in

New York City. He is an engineer, speaks excellent English and formerly taught Chemical Warfare at the Chinese Military Academy, Canton Province, China. He returned to Formosa recently and can be contacted through HA MANSHA.

The following information was given by all three men at a joint interview:

The Formosans were never permitted to advance to the key positions in government, industry and education by the Japanese, who seemed to want to educate the Formosans ashelpers but more on the order of mechanical machines than as men. In a sense, the Japanese did not want the Formosans to become leaders and yet they seemed to look for leaders among the native populace.

There were tro critical periods for the Formosans, they said. The first crisis was in 1937 when the Japanese declared war on China on a general scale. Most of the Formosans are of Chinese ancestry and the Japanese became very strict in watching the Islanders while trying to spread the Japanese theory of a new order for the Orient. The second important point was after December 7, 1941, when special controls were placed on all persons who had had business dealings with the United States or had been educated there.

Now, they said the Formosans want to become a part of China. If possible, the educated class believe that it would be best if Formosa could become one of China's provinces because the island is too small alone to have any kind of voice in world affairs. The reason for the desire of a union with China is that the 6,000,000 Formosans have the same sentiments and background as the Chinese and know the exact villages and places in Fukien Province, China, where their ancestors came from. The educated Formosans do not particularly want the Island to become a "colony" of China but hope that it can be a province of China with the Formosan people handling their own government. The three men said it was their belief that the Formosans would eventually prefer to have native Formosans handling the government of Taiwan instead of having officials coming over from China who had little or no knowledge of exact conditions on the island.

All three men, although educated in the United States, declared that the people of Formosa would only work wholeheartedly with China and that the United States and other nations would not receive a favorable reception if they took over the guidance of the island. "Racial consciousness is stronger than any feeling for independence," they declared. The educated Formosans have always learned Chinese characters and used the Amoy dialect as their common language.

The people of Formosa do need financial assistance from the United States, however, the three men declared, if a prompt, general reconstruction is to take place. With United States aid, the island can begin to prosper within five years, but without it the general reconstruction may take ten years or longer.

Dr. LIAO said he believed the Japanese might try to rise again to power within the next twenty years. For example, he said the Japanese school teachers had explained to the school children that the end of the war had made them like blades of grass on which a heavy stone had been placed. It was necessary that

they remain quiet now but one day the heavy stone would be lifted and then like the blades of grass they would spring back to a normal way of living again. He said the Taiwan Cultural Assocciation under LIN KENDO had cooperated with the Japanese Government but the members had never admired or liked the Japanese.

There were no big capitalists on Formosa, Dr. LIAO stated, and, therefore, there was not much ground for Communism. In addition, he pointed out that the living standards were considerably higher than those of China and the Communists in the past had had very little success on Formosa.

There was one big arrest of Formosans during the war, he said, in what was known as the Takao case. About 200 persons, all educated people. were arrested in September, 1942, and fifty to sixty men were sentenced and imprisoned for planning to help the American Navy in the event a landing was tried on Formosa. He said one of the leaders of the group was AU CHEN CHIO, a lawyer who had always opposed the Japanese and who died in Taihoku jail on May 31, 1945 from the Allied bombings.

TANG HIM

TANG HIM is a native Taiwanese who founded and is now the Director of the Formosan Trust Company, 1 chyme 22 Miraky Chyo, Taihoku, Formosa. He graduated from Columbia University in New York City, N.Y., in 1925, and speaks fair English. His Japanese name is CHIN KIM while his name in Chinese is CHEN SHIN. He was the founder of the GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY ASSOCIATION mentioned in the section under Political Parties in this report.

Interviewed with TANG HIM was P.H. CHEN, 31-179 Tomon chyo, Taihoku, Formosa, Telephone 2427, who attended both the University of Pennsylvania and New York University in the United States. He speaks excellent English. He is a native Formosan.

TANG HIM and P.H. CHEN declared that as far as they could ascertain the majority of the Formosans favor the occupation of the island by the Chinese. Since the island was governed by the Japanese for over fifty years, the Formosans are happy to have people of their own race governing them again but do want good government from the Chinese. In addition, they hope for material assistance from the United States so that Formosa may become a better place on which to live.

Despite certain advantages that might exist under the protection of theUnited States, they both declared emphatically that the people did not desire to be governed by another race again. The Formosans consider themselves as Chinese and prefer to remain allied to China from a governmental standpoint. Assistance is expected and desired from the United States in matters of industry and finance for without American aid it will take a long time for prosperity to return to Formosa.

The ties of ancestor worship to China and similarity in language, customs and race make all Formosans want to become a part of China again rather then to be an independent island, they added.

SHIN SEI WAI

SHIN SEI WAI is a native Formosan and a member of the Tainan City Council. He said the Tainan Province area needed aid from the United States in the way of fertilizers and building supplies but that if the Formosan men in the Japanese army are returned hom again a labor shortage will be averted. He said he felt there would be abundant food next Spring if fertilizers are obtained and men ca be released from service to work on the farms again.

CHANG WAN LEE

CHIANG WAN LEE is a native Taiwanese who is now an advisor to the Chinese officials of Tainan Province. He was educated in Hong Kong, speaks good English, but is very officious and probably a Tai Li agent.

He advised that about fifteen years ago the Japanese officials had clamped down on the members of the "FARMERS ASSOCIATION" and most of the liberal Formosans had had to flee to China. It was also about that time, he said that the Japanese prohibited the teaching of Chinese in the Formosan schools and destroyed the books of Dr. SUN YAT-SEN. He said there had been no organized movements on Formosa against the Japanese as there couldn't be any because of the strict surveillance by the Kempei Tai and government officials.

CHO SHIKIKOKU

CHO SHIKIKOKU was born and raised in Shinchiku City, Formosa, and lives at 73 Nanmon Chome, Shinchiku. He said he resigned as a member of the Shinchiku Provincial Assembly several years ago and was the former manager of the Daito Trust Company branch in Shinchiku.

He advised that strict police control prevented any organizations or movements from developing that might oppose the Japanese government. Now, the people are all pleased to return again to their mother country, China, for in the minds of all Formosans the two countries have always been united. The people of Formosa have the same laws, written characters and customs as do the Chinese and he believes things will work out harmoniously.

The principal danger that he foresees in the coming months is that in January the Japanese will have expended most of their funds for living expenses and some dissension may develop if the Chinese do not take steps to correct such a situation. Otherwise, he believes things will return to normal and the beatings of the Japanese citizens will decrease as racial frictions die away.

CHIN KO-ME I

CHIN KO-ME I is 69 years old and resides at 3 Chome Omiya-Cho, Tainan City, Tainan Province. He is a manufacturer and business man and was a Government-General Councillor from 1928 to the end of the war. He said the Japanese did not prevent the educated Formosans from continuing their higher education if they could meet the requirements of speaking and writing the Japanese language. It was so much easier, however, for the Japanese to enter

the higher schools because of their fluency with the language, which balked a great many Formosans.

He said he welcomed the Chinese Army "from the bottom of his heart" for coming to take control of Formosa and he believed the island would have a bright future if financial and industrial aid was forthcoming from the United States. The reconstruction of the island will progress very slowly unless the U.S. supplies building machines and reconstruction devices. There was no Communist movement on Formosa for the past fifteen years as far as he knows.

SHO KASEI

SHO KASEI advised he has been connected with financial matters in Kagi City, Tainan Province, for the past 28 years and is now the manager of the Kagi branch of the Taiwan Savings Bank. He was born and raised in Kagi, has been branch bank manager for three and a half years and was one of the Formosans members of the City Council for the past fifteen years.

There were never any movements against the Japanese Government in the Kagi area, he said, nor were there even any political organization on Formosa in the past fifteen years. He said that clothing, medicines and supplies were needed for the reconstruction of Kagi City which was fifty percent destroyed by bombs, the American agricultural tools were also needed to supplement the lack of new tools during the years of war. In addition, he said the Formosans were all anxious to have their students and soldiers returned as quickly as possible from Japan to help correct the labor shortage now existing on the island.

He advised that LU KUNG JUNG had been named mayor and chief of police of Kagi about November 20, 1945. LU KUNG HUNG is a Chinese and when interviewed he said he had been at Kagi for only five days and was unfamiliar with the town's needs outside of medicines and housing materials.

GO PENG LAN

GO PENG LAN advised he was a native Formosan who had lived in China for the past few years. He said he was now the advisor and English interpreter for HEN SE YAN, the new Commissioner of Police and Acting Mayor of Tainan City. HEN SE YAN arrived in Formosa about the middle of November, 1945, from Chekiang Province, China. He said the majority of the Formosan People had been anti-Japanese for the past fifty years and were never contented under the Japs, who controlled all the good business firms and permitted the Formosans to operate only in small retail lines. He said there had been no political parties on the island for the past fifteen years and the leaders of a group known as the Democratic Party of Formosa had fled to China at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese trouble. The Formosan people are all happy to be taken under the direction of their mother country, China, again.

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...ckground Data And Attitudes Of Prominent Japanese.

The following data was obtained through personal interviews with the principals involved. In cases where the persons interviewed spoke only Japanese or Taiwanese, TATSUO TODA, Japanese business man connected with the Taiwan Development Company, Taihoku, Formosa, acted as interpreter. The data is evaluated A-1.

CHUBEI MATSUO, 149 Johito, Taihoku, speaks perfect English and was connected with the American consulate at Taihoku, Formosa, for more than twenty years. He was born at Nagasaki, Japan, and educated at private and government schools there. He completed his education at the Nagasaki English Language School and then spent ten years in Japan working for an American concern, the China and Japan Trading Company, whose head office was in New York City. Then, he was recommended to the American consul at Nagasaki, Japan, and worked there as a clerk.

In 1917, MATSUO was sent as chief clerk to the American consulate at Taihoku, Formosa. He worked there as chief clerk and later as interpreter until 1940 when he was jailed by the Taiwan Government on a technical charge of violating the Japanese law governing military secrets and supplies. Each year, he pointed out, the American consulate made reports on the automobile market on Formosa and he obtained the data for the reports usually from the automobile dealers. He made such a report for 1939 and in April, 1940, the KEMPEI TAI, the Japanese Military Police, who had observed him making his routine investigation of the automobile dealers, arrested him for furnishing forbidden information to the Americans. He said he had been advised earlier by the Japanese that while it was unlawful to obtain data on the production of cars it was permissible to obtain information on the number of cars on the road. He did this type work, was arrested and after a brief trial was sentenced to three years and four months in jail, despite the efforts of the American diplomatic officials. He was released from jail on September 11, 1943, after serving his full sentence, and the Japanese refused to permit him to do any kind of work. Through the Swiss consulate, however, he received 200 yen a month from the U. S. State Department and was able to subsist with his family.

He advised that the lower and middle class Taiwanese favored a return of Formosa to China, but that it didn't make much difference to the peasant class who ruled the island as long as they had enough to eat. For the peasants, conditions were usually the same whether they were under the direction of the Japanese or Chinese.

There were two principal native factions on Taiwan, he said. One was led by LIN KENDO, whom he described as a very wealthy intelligent man, and was favorable for the return of Formosa to China, while the other group was under KYO HEI, who with LIN KENDO and MIDORINO, was named in April, 1945, by Emperor Hirohito to the Japanese House of Peers. KYO HEI is a wealthy landlord and estate manager for LIN YU CHO, a descendant of a feudal lord of TAIWAN,

whose family is one of the wealthiest on Taiwan. KYO HEI was very close to the Japanese government officials on Taiwan during the Japanese regime on the island.

He added that TATSUO TODA, who assisted the writers in interpretation work and as a guide about the island, had been very cooperative with the American consulate in the years before the war. He said that TODA, who was connected for a time with the Formosan Government Statistical Section, had gone out of his way many times to obtain data desired by the American consulate.

SHINJARO MUROTANI, Tainan newspaperman, has been the representative of "Taiwan Shimpo" and "Taiwan Shinseiho" in Tainan Province, and the Pescadores Islands for the past seventeen years. He said the only newspaper on the island now was one operated by The Chinese as the Japanese controlled "Taiwan Shinseiho" was confiscated in October, 1945. He said this newspaper served four sections of Taiwan with printing presses being operated at Taihoku, Karenko, Taichu and Tainan. It had no connection with Domei News Agency but most of its outside news came from Domei. The Department of Police Affairs of the Government-General's Office in Taihoku had complete control of all newspapers and decreed what could be printed and what was to be left out. Newspapers were forced to cease publication if they went against the decrees of the Police Affairs Department, he said. He said his local news came from the area with governmental information being telephoned to Tainan from Taihoku.

The Formosans all seem to be pleased to have the Chinese in control of the island again although some of the leading citizens are concerned over the unsettled conditions and the fact that the Chinese are sending in officials to handle the key positions that the Formosans expected to obtain for themselves. The majority of the Formosans thought that Japan would win the war, he explained, and then when Japan fell they believed that the United States would take control of the island. If that had happened, there would have been wholehearted cooperation, he believed, even though there were no racial or religious ties to bind the Americans and the Formosans, as there are between the people of Formosa and the Chinese.

MUROTANI declared that most of the Japanese people on Formosa were stunned with the news of Japan's defeat as they believed they were winning up until August 15, 1945. He said there had been no actual enemy landings on the island and the people only knew of the Allied activity from the heavy bombing raids. But as information was limited and all government controlled, he said the Formosan people received inaccurate information. The Japanese lost the war for two reasons the Japanese believe: 1. the atomic bomb; 2. the entry of Russia into the war. It has been hard for many of the Japanese to realize that although they feel they lost only to the United States that it was actually the Allied forces, including China, that brought about the defeat of Nippon.

The principal difference in the relationships of the Formosans and the Japanese since the ending of the war lies in the fact that most Formosans misunderstand the meaning of democracy, he said. They believe the democratic freedom attained through the defeat of Japan entitles them to complete freedom from law and they behave as they see fit. As a result, there has been an increase in crime, gambling takes place in the streets now, etc.

KEIJI HAGIWARA was named Commissioner of Police Affairs for Tainan Province on August 1, 1945, and previously he had been Chief of Police at Haito City. He said the new Director of Police Affairs and the Acting Mayor of Tainan City is HEN SEYOU. Since November 10, 1945, over forty Chinese policemen had arrived in Tainan City and they were used to supplement the 190 police in the area under HAGIWARA.

During the war, HAGIWARA said there was little crime in Tainan but that following the surrender of Japan conditions have become very uncertain with robberies and beatings being quite frequent. He said that Taiwanese seem to feel that they now have unlimited freedom and can do as they please. As a result many Japanese have been beaten by Formosans.

KENJI TAKENAKA is the former mayor of Tainan City. He was replaced by the Chinese authorities on November 14, 1945, after having served for 100 days as Mayor of Tainan City. Previously, he was Mayor of Kurin for approximately three years. Despite high prices, he asserted that conditions were going along fairly well in Tainan City, although there was very little merchandise for about 37 percent of Tainan City, including half the business district, was bombed out.

He cited the most pressing problems of Tainan City as: 1. Housing -- many homes were destroyed and the bamboo constructed dwellings being used now are expensive and yet will not last much over a year; 2. Food -- Tainan is rich in rice production and usually has a plentitude of foodstuffs but the distribution system has been upset by war conditions; 3. Clothing -- there is a scarcity of merchandise and clothing materials although some Japanese clothes are coming on the market as their owners sell them to raise cash for food; 4. Health -- There is a great deal of malaria in the Tainan area, and the water supply will be endangered from a purification angle as there is only sufficient chlorine on hand to purify it until February, 1946. In addition, because of the lack of electric power, extreme difficulty is being experienced in pumping water up hill in the city reservoir from the Sobun River.

GORO MIYAO was the Governor of Tainan Province up until November 9, 1945, when his office was taken over by KAN REN WA. MIYAO said he has been connected with the Government of Taiwan in various offices for the past thirty years. He mentioned as good sources of information KIYOSHI UCHIDA, age 50, former commissioner of police in Kagi, Tainan Province, who was associated with him for the past thirty years, and ISAMU YAMAMOTO, age 44, a lawyer and graduate of Nippon University in Tokyo, YAMAMOTO is also a former member of the Tainan Provisional Council.

Since the end of the war, conditions have been unsettled in Tainan Province, he said, with rob ery predominating the list of crimes. On the whole, however, he said he believed the people were pleased to welcome the Chinese troops and officials to Taiwan. He said that as of November 23, 1945, there were no Chinese organizations formed on Formosa; there had been no Communist activity on the island since 1931 and no political parties, except those controlled by the government, since 1935.

MASAYUKI ETOH was Governor of Shinchiku Province for two years and three months until November 10, 1945, when the Chinese took over his office. Previously, he said he was stationed in Amoy, China, as commissioner of KO-AIN, a "Rise of Asia organization" under the Japanese General Affairs Department in China. He said the head officeof the unit was in Tokyo and branch offices were found at Pekin, Nanking, Hankow, Shingtou, Shanghai, Amoy, Canton and Choukako. The KAO-AIN was responsible to the Premier and was organized before Dai Toi Sho (GRAM).

The KO-AIN was established originally by the Japanese government to transact the general affairs of China but as its territory expanded and its affairs increased the Dai Toi Sho was instituted. So, after the establishment of the Dai Toi Sho, the Ko-Ain became more of a diplomatic post and ETOH was the first secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking where he handled economic matters in 1941, 1942, and 1943.

During his term as governor of Shinchiku, ETOH said there were never any movements nor organizations formed by the Formosans even though the Taiwanese did not always cooperate 100 per cent with the Japanese. At the beginning of the war, ETOH said there was perfect cooperation from the Formosans but because of the bombings and a lack of dairy products and foodstuffs the Formosans generally became anti-war in spirit. No movements were started nor were any demonstrations made but the Japanese knew that that Formosans wanted the war over quickly. The police control was too strict, he said, for any demonstrations to occur or any positive action to be taken by the Formosans.

There was never any sabotage on Formosa, he added.

The attitude of the Formosans towards the new Chinese government has been one of wholehearted welcome, and the office holders among the Formosan people are hoping to be placed in the posts and offices of the new government. Even though most of the Formosans were born and raised under Japanese domination, they are quickly adapting themselves to the Chinese customs and way of life. In short, the majority are pleased at being placed under Chinese rule again.

TAKEJI HONDA was mayor of Kagi, Tainan Province, for two years and eight months until succeeded by the Chinese officials on November 15, 1945. Previously, he was District Officer of Rato District, Taihoku Province. Before the war, he said the population of Kagi was 100,000, then it dwindled to 50,000 during

the bombings, and since the surrender has climbed back to 80,000 again. Kagi was bombed on three occasions, April 3 and May 1 and 11, 1945, and fifty percent of the business and residential area was destroyed.

The number one problem facing Kagi during the war was the distribution of commodities. Rationing was introduced as goods became more scarce and items like soy beans, oil and cloth were very hard to obtain. But there was no starvation in Kagi, which is the center of the island's food producing belt. A second problem was the shortage of labor caused by many men being taken away for the military and others being sent overseas to work in Japan.

HONDA said there was no conflict now between the Japanese and the Formosans although some of the latter group felt that the doctrine of three principles gave them the authority to act as they pleased without regard to law and order. The principal things in the minds of Japanese now, he said, were: the return of Japanese soldiers to Japan as quickly as possible and, similarly, the return of Formosans now in Japan to Taiwan quickly; and some method of controlling the inflationary spiral that keeps moving prices higher and higher.

SHINTARO NAKAGAWA former chief of police of Kagi, Tainan Province, said he was appointed chief on August 1, 1945, just before the end of the war. He said the previous four months he had been police chief at Toroku in Tainan Province. This was the first post he had held on Formosa following his arrival from Tokyo.

NAKAGAWA stated that the Taiwanese had cooperated with the Japanese during the war as they had no other choice, but most of them had a mental reservation that Japan was going to lose the war, and they lost interest in the conflict because of the poor distribution of foodstuffs, which affected them directly.

Because of the increased cost of living, NAKAGAWA believes there will be trouble from the disarmed Japanese soldiers unless they are returned promptly to Japan. It now costs 250 yen a month for one person to eke out a meager existence whereas previously a family of seven persons could live comfortably on 200 yen a month, including the cost of servants. He said his concern about the disarmed soldiers was that if they lacked the funds to buy food and none was supplied they would go and take it from someone else.

TAKESHI SATO said he had served as Mayor of Taichu City, Taichu Province, for a year until the Chinese took over control of the government on November 15, 1945. Previously, he said he was at Butenzong, Java, for two years as a local administrator.

SATO said he never heard of any independent movement nor any individuals who opposed the Japanese Government on Taiwan. But,

he declared, he believes there was a conspicuous change of attitude among the people on Formosa during the war and immediately afterwards. There was good cooperation with the Japanese authorities, he said, but not 100 percent teamwork because of the difference in race. For example, when the Japanese set up fixed price standards, the Taiwanese did black market transactions behind the backs of the Japanese.

He said there was no sabotage nor were there any noticeable acts of violence during the war. The principal difficulty now, he said, was that the Formosans misunderstand the meaning of freedom and believe it calls for each individual acting as he sees fit.

KANEMORI TSUCHIHASHI for the eight months before November 15, 1945, was the chief of the Taichu City Police Station, Taichu Province. Previously, for 20 months, he was police chief at Soka, Taichu Province. Before the war, he said there was some robbery of money, but during the war robberies were confined mostly to commodities. Since the end of the conflict, there have been all types of robberies and a considerable increase in the totals of beatings and assult.

For a month after the end of the war, he said both the Formosans and Japanese were equally concerned about the future of the island. Then, when the Formosans learned that China was to have control of the island, the beatings of Japanese civilians and school children increased considerably. Robbery is the most frequent offense, he said, and forms 70 percent of the crimes that occur in Taichu City.

He advised there was no supervision of the Taichu City police department by the KEMPEI TAI but the local police officials cooperated with the KEMPEI TAI and called them in whenever a particularly serious situation arose. He divided the beatings in Taichu into three categories: 1. Beatings of local police and city officials; 2. Beatings of the Middle School teachers; 3. Beatings of Japanese students by Taiwanese. This last group was the most numerous, by far, he said.

HICHIRO SHIMIZU, the governor of Taichu Province for twenty months until November 15, 1945, advised he came to Formosa from Japan eighteen years ago and was with the Local Supervising Section of the Taiwan Government-General's office in Taihoku before moving to Taichu. He speaks some English having been connected with the Mitsui concern in New York City for two years from 1935 to 1937.

The Komin Hokoki was the only political movement on Formosa during the war, and it was operated under the Japanese government's control and direction. During the war, he said the Formosans were very favorable to the Japanese and cooperated fully in war preparations of a national defense nature. Now, he said, some of the lower type Formosans misunderstand the type of freedom they have been granted and believe they are outside the limitations of the law and free to do as they please.

There was no oppression on the Taiwanese in the matter of education, he said, and the reason that only a few went on to higher schools was because the number of Formosans fluent in Japanese was very limited. There was no rule, however, against Formosans going to the higher schools if they had the language ability. There were also disputes from time to time between the Formosans and the Government Bureau of Monopolies but no Formosans were prevented from opening wholesale business enterprises.

There was no Korean movement on the island, nor were the Communists actively organized on Formosa from 1931, he declared.

SHA-CHI-AJO was the woman organizer of the Communists on Taiwan and its most important member when the organization was active on the island. She lives in Taichu Province and has now aligned herself with a small Peoples Association group founded on the three principles of Sun Yat-Sen and modeled after the San Min Chu I movement. He said she was a woman of about 45 years of ago who had been trained by the Communists in Moscow for two or three years and who has lived quietly in Taichu Province since the Taiwan Communist party was dissolved in 1931.

The Farmer's Association, the fore-runner of the Communist party on Formosa, was also organized by a woman, KAN-SHI-GA. The Association acted as an arbitrator between tenants and landowners. He advised also that while the people of Formosa were never permitted to elect Congressmen for the House of Representative in Japan the Emperor had named three Formosans, including LIN KENDO and KYO HEI, in April, 1945, to the House of Peers in Tokyo. Because of war conditions, however, they never sat in House of Peers.

KAZUO YAMAGUCHI, Director of Police Affairs in Shinchiku Province for the six months before November 15, 1945, advised the principal difficulty in the handling of police work is that the people do pretty much as they please believing that freedom and independence means the removal of legal restrictions on their conduct. He said he was with the Mine and Industry Department of the Government General at Taihoku before moving to Shinchiku. During his tenure as police head, he said the Formosans cooperated fully with the Japanese officials, there were no demonstrations against the government nor were there any active political movements.

SEIKICHI MORI advised he was Mayor of Shinchiku City for only three months. Previously, he was a District Officer at Shoshu, Takao Province, and has resided on Taiwan for the past thirty years. He said the war ended shortly after his arrival in Shinchiku City so he was not too familiar with the previous history of the community.

MORI said there had been no Communist movement on Formosa for more than fourteen years and that the "Farmers Association," which was founded about 16 or 17 years ago and lasted for two or three years, was the predecessor of the Communist group. He said the Farmer's Association was set up for the purpose of acting as an arbitrator for the farmers with the landlords and

owners of farms but it was disbanded by order of the Formosan government.

RINICHI WATARI advised he had been a member of the Shinchiku City Council for three years and before that time was in the Shinchiku Provincial Assembly for eight years. Until the end of the war, he was president of the Land Transportation Company in Shinchiku Province. It was a trucking concern. During the war, he said everything was quiet politically in Shinchiku Province and that about sixteen years ago a Communist movement grew out of the "Farmer's Association." He said the group was later disbanded by government edict and there have been no movements, except those sponsored by the government, on Formosa for about fifteen years.

KOITI NAKAYAMA is a lawyer and has been a member of the City Council of Kagi, Tainan Province for the past thirteen years. He advised that he had never run across nor heard of any organization on Formosa that was opposed in any way to the Japanese government. He said that racial differences between the Formosans and Japanese in Kagi formed the principal reasons for disturbances following the cessation of the war. He said the Japanese acknowledged that they lost the war but the Formosans had adopted and attitude of superiority towards the Japanese that sometimes resulted in incidents between the two races.

NAKAYAMA said the Japanese people were particularly concerned about their future as little or no accurate information had been transmitted to them and they did not know what was going to happen to them. For example, he said all Japanese business men are interested in knowing whether or not it is worthwhile trying to start in business again for selling had been pretty well halted by the lack of supply and the damage to merchandise from the bombings.

The upper class of the Formosans desire an independent status for the island, he declared, while the middle and lower classes seem willing to have the Chinese assume and maintain control.

The names of some important Japanese in Taichu Province are as follows:

SHINDO SAKAMOTO - Age 61; Address No. 9, Itchome, Chitose Street, Taichu City. President of Shuka Bank; member of Assembly in Taichu Province.

NAOMASA TSUDA - Age 52; Address No. 6, Nichome, Akebono Street, Taichu. Director of Shoka Bank; member Taichu City Assembly.

DR. TAKEKUMA MIYAHARA - Age 72; No.116, Niitaka Street, Taichu. Chief of Opthalmic Hospital; Member Taichu Province Assembly.

TOMIO MATSUOKA - 70 years of age; Address No. 6, Nichome Akebono Street. Landowner and member of Government eneral Council. Former president of Taiwan Shimpo ompany (newspaper).

DR. MORIMASA JSUJI - Age 46; No. 1, Itchome, Meisi St. Taichu; Chief of Jsuji Hojun Hospital; member of Taichu Prov. Assembly.

FUSAKICHI SATO - Age 61; Address No.328, Hokumongai, Shoka City. Salt wholesaler and member of Taichu Prov. Former Mayor Shoka City.

KOTA UCHINO - 62 years of age. Address No. 358 Shibi; Shoka City. Chief of water utilization association in Shuka. Member of Shuka City Assembly.

VII. BUSINESSES AFFILIATED WITH JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Data was set forth in the reference reports about French Indo-China on the word of numerous French citizens that much of the Japanese espionage and intelligence work in French Indo-China, as well as counter-espionage, had been done by Japanese commercial and business establishments. Cited as a particularly outstanding example in this respect was TAITAKU--the Taiwan Development Company Limited of Taihoku, Formosa, which operated through its principal branch concerns: CICEI--Compagnie Indo-Chinoise de Commerce et d'Industrie; CIDIM--Compagnie Indo-Chinoise d'Industrie Miniere; CROMIC--Compagnie des Chromes D' Indo-Chine. In addition, Japanese Army officers stated that SHOWA TSUSHO, or Syotu, was used as a cover for the Japanese Army in French Indo-China and all the firm's personnel near the China border was from the military establishment.

In view of the above facts, there is now being set out data on interviews with the top officials of the TAIWAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY at Taihoku, as well as information on the work of SHOWA TSUSHO on Formosa. The information should be evaluated A-1.

A. Taiwan Development Company Limited.

The following information was printed in the official book, "Taiwan", 1937-1938 edition, issued by Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo:

As TAIWAN, or FORMOSA, is geographically so close to the South Sea Island and South China, the Taiwan Development Company was started on December 3, 1936. It was a semi-governmental development institution organized to clear lands, cultivate useful plants, promote trade among the South Seas Islands and handle the immigration of Japanese from the home-land. The company was formed after the Governor-General of Taiwan appointed a Board of Inquiry into Tropical Industry to study the improvement of other industries and develop relationships economically with South China and the South Seas Islands. The Taiwan Development Company Limited was then established with KYOHEI KATO named as president.

At the formal establishment of the Taiwan Development Company Ltd. in Taihoku on December 3, 1936, Governor-General of Taiwan SEIZO KOBAYASHI declared:

> " The company is a special institution founded to carry out the aims stated in its articles of association. Moreover, it is an organ for carrying on business in line with the national economic policy of the Empire.
>
> " For this reason, it has a particularly close connection with various industrial plans of the Government General and differs in a large degree from usual commercial concerns.

That is to say, should the company not devote itself to the cause of the national policy, it will lose the characteristic originality of its foundation; the result of its activity is closely related to the development of the national influence; therefore, the Government-General expects to give an unmistakable direction to and a perfect surveillance of its course. I sincerely hope, at this instance, that the officers of the company are aware of this government's intention and will with unsurmountable resolution and indefatigable conviction, do their best to attain the results the company was originally created to attain."

The following information on the makeup and operations of the TAIWAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD., was obtained from MIGIWA TSUTSUMI, auditor and director of the concern, and TATSUO TODA, head of the South Seas section. It should be evaluated A-1.

TAITAKU--Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha Ltd., or the Taiwan Development Company Limited, was capitalized in November 1936, at 60,000,000 yen. Its registered head office was at 1 Sakaemachi Sanchome, Taihoku, Formosa.

The principal shareholders of Taitaku were:

Japanese Government of Formosa, 600,000 shares; Mitsubishi Company Limited, 24,000 shares; K. Akuzawa, 24,000 shares; Mitsui Company, Ltd., 23,900 shares; Dai-Nippon Miyin Kaisha, Ltd. (The Dai-Nippon Mutual Loan Co., Ltd) 22,600 shares; Meiji Seito Kaisha, Ltd. (The Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ltd.) 20,000 shares; Senji Kinyu Kinko (The War-Time Finance Corporation, 13,360 shares; The Shiga Miya Kaisha, Ltd. (The Shiga Mutual Loan Company, Ltd.) 13,140 shares; the Toyo Takushoku Kaisha, Ltd., 10,000 shares; The Bank of Taiwan Limited, 10,000 shares.

(The purpose of Senji Kinyu Kinko or the War-Time Finance Corporation is to engage among other things in the relief of stock shares in Japan proper, namely, the stabilization of market prices of stock shares.)

The concern's financial status was:

	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	PROFIT	DIVIDEND
1942-43	7,636,554.54	6,295,691.72	1,340,862.82	6%
1943-44	9,799,313.05	8,134,227.86	1,665,085.19	6%
1944-45	10,846,348.15	8,873,377.67	1,972,970.47	6%

* The 6% interest was for the general share holders (600,000 shares)but no dividend was paid the Government of Formosa for its 600,000 shares.

The productive aim of the company through companies under either direct or indirect operation was to increase such items as rice, pota-

cotton, jute, tobacco, sesame seeds; tea, ramie, banana fibres, derris; coal asbestos; sea-salt, timber; meat, skin, hides and leather.

The last officers were:

President, ISAWO KAWATA; vice-president, ICHIZO ONISHI; managing directors, TSUNEKICHI KOSHIFUZI; MASARU YAMAGUCHI, MIGIWA TSUTSUMI, HIRONAGA MUJAGI; directors, KUNIZA HARA and TATSUI ISHII; auditors, HIDEO YOSHIDA and SADAO YAMADA.

The branch offices under the company's direct operation were:

FORMOSA: Taichu, Tainan, Taknwo, Shinchiku, Karenko, Taito, Rato, Toyohara, Mizuho, Chikuto, Kagi, Chka.

Overseas: Canton, city water supply; Hongkong, city water supply, wolfram, agriculture; Hanoi and Saigon, French Indo-China, iron, ores, manganese, apatite, rice, jute, flax, cotton, castor oil, timber, gunning bags; Bangkok, cotton; Singapore, rice, sea-salt, meat, skins and hides; Padang, rice, sea-salt; Batavia, tapioka, alcohol, vegetable oil, coal; Macassar, cotton, sea-salt; Zesselon, rice; Pontianak tannin extract; Manila, rice, cotton.

In addition, there were a number of sub-branches under this oversees branch office set-up.

Affiliated companies under which the Taiwan Development Company held more than fifty percent of the shares were:

Taiwan Menka Kaisha Ltd. (Taiwan Raw Cotton Company, Ltd.); Taitaku Kagakukogyo Kaisha Ltd. (Taitaku Chemical Industrial Company, Ltd.); Taiwan Sekemin Kaisha Ltd. (Taiwan Asbestos Company, Ltd.); Taiwan Hoshi Kinasangiyo Kaisha Ltd. (Taiwan Hoshi Cinchona Industrial Company); Taiwan Yasan Kaisha Ltd. (Taiwan Fishing Cuts Producing Company, Ltd.); the Kigenso Kogyo Kaisha Ltd.

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ICHIZO ONISHI, vice-president of the Taiwan Development Company Ltd. who handled a great deal of the concern's business in French Indo-China, was interviewed and furnished the following information, which should be evaluated F-2.

The original purpose of the Taiwan Development Company was to increase land and agricultural production and forestry on Formosa. It was started before the China-Japanese war and had no direct connection with the war with the United States and even though half its shares were owned by the Formosan government its policy was separate and distinct from the government. All policies both inside and outside the island were made by the heads of the company but gradually as Japan's needs for ores and minerals increased it expanded its activities to export these ores and materials to Japan.

In the beginning, the Formosan Government obtained its shares in the concern by supplying the land for development on Formosa and paid no cash for its interest. Three years ago, the company's capitalization was doubled and the government supplied additional land and forestry, which put certain restrictions on Taitaku. The invested lands of the government could not be sold without the sanction of the Agricultural and Commerce Department, and restrictions were imposed concerning the loans of funds to farmers and the supervision of farm work.

The Taiwan Development Company had no direct communication with Tokyo. In some instances, the Japanese Army Commander on Formosa could direct the organization what to do and what not to do if he secured the authorization of the Formosan Government-General. All work in French Indo-China and Siam (Thailand) was completely independent of and outside the influence of the Army.

In September, 1937, DOICHI YAMANE arrived in French Indo-China and started a small export firm in Hanoi. He was financed in part by S. SAWAYAMA, of Nagasaki, Japan. Later, YAMANE was advanced some money by Taitaku and in March, 1938, sold out to Taitaku, or the Taiwan Development Company. BUNICHI ONICHI, no relation to Ichizo Onichi, took over temporarily for Taitaku and established a new concern, Company Indo-Chinoise de Commerce et d' Industrie---C.I.C.E.I. with a capital of 100,000 piastres (the medium of exchange in FIC) of which 60,000 came from Formosa and the balance from BERTRAND SUBIRA, who was killed in an accident a little later.

He said the concern never acted as a "front" for Japanese intelligence although it did furnish the Japanese Army some economic intelligence information when the military forces arrived in French Indo-China in 1940. But it was primarily a business development concern.

The principal business of CICEI was to developed iron mines in Tonkin Province, French Indo-China. The principal mines were at Thai-Nguyen, Tonkin, and high grade iron ore was shipped to Japan for three years until the ore ran out after three years of work there. CICEI then took over some mines at Lao Kay (Tonkin) owned by GEORGES BARONDEAU.

Then in March, 1939, the firm of C.I.D.I.M.---Compagnie Indo-Chinoise d'Industrie Miniere---was organized with only one Japanese on the Board of Directors and it was handled under the control of CICEI, KOMAKI OMIYA was sent to French Indo-China as an interpreter for CIDIM and later became affiliated with the Japanese Foreign Office in Hanoi.

CATEL was a firm started by CICEI in February, 1944, to handle the transportation of iron ore from Thai-Nguyen to Hanoi and to operate boats and junks for the concern. Previously, the concern had transported the ores from That-Nguyen to Phuolangtong to Hanoi and then to Haiphong on the barges and junks of an Annamite, NGO-TIEN-CANH. With about 150 barges of its own, CATEL became a separate commercial shipping concern.

SHOWA KOGYO, whose head office was in Tokyo, did the financing for CROMIC---Compagnie des Chromes d'Indo-Chinoise---which bought out the Chrome and Nickel Company of Indo-China, a French concern, and took over

their mines and equipment.

Records of Taitaku obtained from MIGIWA TSUTSUMI concerning CICEI follow:

CICEI was established January 20, 1938, and had its offices at 58 Boulevard Jauriguiberry, Hanoi, where the offices of CIDIM and CROMIC were also located.

Business: export of mineral ores, investment in mines in French Indo-China, general trade, agriculture and lumbering.

Capital authorized	5,000,000 piastres.
Capital paid up	2,550,000 piastres
Number of shares	500,000

Share-holders: Taitaku--Taiwan Takusheku Kaisha Ltd.,499,300 shares or 99 percent.

Directors: Hideo Tsutsumi, Masumi Yagyu, Ichizo Onishi; Masaru Yanaguchi; Tsunekichi Koshifugi; Charles Lacollonge.

Branch Offices: Saigon, Haiphong.

Factories: Gunny bags Works at Bac-Minh, THai-Binh and Nam-Dinh, Tonkin Province.
Saw-Mill at Dalat and Ben-Thay, Annam Province.

Experimental Stations: Cotton: Than-Hoa, Annam Province; Kompong-Chen and Kratie, Cambodge Provinces.

Rice & Jute. Gia Lam (Tonkin)

Flax: Than-Hoa (Annam); Bac-Minh (Tonkin)

Ramie: Than-Hoa (Annam)

Financial Status

	Income	Expenditure	Profit or Loss
1942	179,512.07	161,876.08	Pro.- 17,635.99
1943	120,325.44	107,196.16	Pro.- 13,129.28

Transactions since CICEI was founded:

Iron ores, 400,000 tons; manganese, 14,000 tons; chrome, 11,000 tons; apatite, 65,000 tons; jute, 2350 tons; gunny bags, 330,000 tons; cotton seed, 4 tons (1943); lumber, 3,000 cubic metres; timber, 6,600 cubic metres. Both the lumber and timber was shipped in 1944.

B. SHOWA TSUSHO.

The following data on SHOWA TSUSHO on Formosa was obtained from Major TASUKU HARADA, staff officer of the 10th Army on Formosa in charge of war materials. Miss Toshiko Yamane acted as interpreter. The information is evaluated A-1.

Major TASUKU HARADA, staff officer of the 10th Army on Formosa in charge of war materials, G-5 and Supply and Civilian Administration, was born March, 1913, at Nagasaku, Japan. He was educated at the Tsushima Middle School in Nagasaki and entered the Military Academy at Tokyo in 1932. He graduated as an Infantry Second Lieutenant in 1936 and was assigned to Manchukuo where he remained for six years as the chief of a machine gun and infantry company. In 1941, as a Captain, he entered the Tokyo Staff College.

Upon completing his work at the Staff College in Tokyo in 1943, he was raised to the rank of Major. From December, 1943, to July, 1944, he was an instructor in gas warfare at Narashino Military Institute, near Tokyo. Then in July, 1944, he was assigned to the 66th Division on Formosa and became the staff officer in charge of supply at Karenko. In March, 1945, he was transferred to the 10th Army staff at Taihoku, where his main duties consisted of handling war material and supply.

Although there were several temporary employees, Major HARADA said that SHOWA TSUSHO had only one official representative at Taihoku as Formosa was considered a part of Japan, and, therefore, the stress of obtaining supplies was placed on the Philippines and sections other than Formosa. He said that the main body of SHOWA TSUSHO worked primarily in trade rather than the collection of intelligence information although admitting that because the Army uses the firm exclusively it could be used as an intelligence cover in other places.

In March, 1945, Japanese Army officials felt that Formosa might face possible invasion and so SHOWA TSUSHO expanded its staff to three men, two of whom were OKADA, teacher at the Taihoku Trade School, and KAWANO, teacher of ethics in Taihoku. SHOWA TSUSHO is a private concern with headquarters in Tokyo but both in China and Japan it was inspected by the chief of the paymaster's office of the Japanese Army.

Financial relations with SHOWA TSUSHO varied. The center of its trade was Shanghai and supplies were brought from China to Formosa on a fixed fee plus 15 percent service charge. Thus, no one on Formosa could become too rich through this trade agency. The Japanese Army Ordnance and Paymaster Departments worked independently of one another but Major HARADA in his position with the 10th Army controlled and combined the work of each department. He said the Showa Tsusho representative visited him daily as a liaison man.

In Formosa, SHOWA TSUSHO was not used as a cover for intelligence work. It was strictly a trade organization. HARADA said he sometime dealt directly with Mitsui and Mitsubishi and Taitaku rather than through SHOWA TSUSHO, which had several smaller concerns under it.

The Navy had no purchasing agency on Formosa.

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APPENDIX I NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF JAPANESE , CHINESE AND FORMOSANS AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONS ON FORMOSA.

NAME	CHARACTERS
Capt. TAKEO YASUNOBU	(
Maj. Gen. KATSUHICHI KAMISAGO	(
Lt. Col. GENSOJO SAKAI	(
LIN, KENDO	(
P.L. LIN	(
S.T. LIN	(
TANG, HIN	(
Dr. THOMAS W.I. LIAO	(
MASAITI OKADA	(
K. HIRAHARA	(
ICHI KOKU O	(
WAN I RIN	(
ZUIHO CHIN	(
CHIN	(
KOKEI CHO	(
TAKEJI HONDA	(
SHO KASEI	(
LU KUNG JUNG	(
KOH EI	(
TAKECHI SATO	(
MICHIRO SHIMIZU	(
P.H. CHEN	(
RINICHI HATARI	(
SEIKICHI MORI	(
KENJI TAKENAKA	(
MASAYUKI ETOH	(
SHINJIRO MURUTANI	(
KEIJI HAGIWARA	(
KANEMORI TSUCHIHASHI	(
HSU SE YON	(
CHIANG WAN LIEN	(
CHO SHIKIKOKU	(
GO PENG LAN	(
GORO MIYAO	(
KOITI NAKAYAMA	(
HAN LIEN-HO	(
JUSEN GO	(
SHIN SEI - NAI	(
KAN KE HA	(
GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY ASSOCIATION	(