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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Shinchiku Province

OPNAV 13-25



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Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

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PUBLICATIONS OF OP13-2, Military Government Section.

- OPNAV 50E-1. Restricted, Military Government Handbook, *Marshall Islands*. 17 August 1943.
- OPNAV 50E-1S. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Marshall Islands Statistical Supplement*. 20 May 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-2. Restricted, Military Government Handbook, *Kurile Islands*. 1 November 1943.
- OPNAV 50E-3. (FM27-5). Unclassified, *United States Army and Navy Manual of Military Government and Civil Affairs*. 22 December 1943.
- OPNAV 50E-4. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Administrative Organization and Personnel of the Japanese Mandated Islands*. 1 January 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-5. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *East Caroline Islands*. 21 February 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-7. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *West Caroline Islands*. 1 April 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-8. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Mandated Marianas Islands*. 15 April 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-9. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Izu and Bonin Islands*. 10 July 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-10. Restricted, Civil Affairs Studies, I, *Illustrative Cases from Military Occupations*. 10 June 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-12. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*. 15 June 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-13. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)—Economic Supplement*. 1 June 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-14. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Japanese Administrative Organization in Taiwan (Formosa)*. 10 August 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-15. Unclassified, Civil Affairs Studies, II, *The Languages of the Japanese Mandated Islands*. 20 June 1944.
- OPNAV 13-16. Unclassified, Civil Affairs Manual, *Port Control*, 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-17. Restricted, Civil Affairs Guide, *Agriculture in the Japanese Mandated Islands*. 1 September 1944.
- OPNAV 13-18. Restricted, Civil Affairs Guide, *Far Eastern Nutritional Relief (Japanese Culture)*. 15 August 1944.
- OPNAV 13-19. Unclassified, Civil Affairs Manual, *Fishing Regulations*. 15 September 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-20. Restricted, Civil Affairs Guide, *The Fishing Industry of the Japanese Mandated Islands*. 15 August 1944.
- OPNAV 13-21. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), The Pescadores Islands*. 1 September 1944.
- OPNAV 13-22. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Takao Province*, 1 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-23. Restricted, Civil Affairs Manual, *Military Courts of Military Government*. To be released in October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-24. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Karenko and Taito Provinces*. 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-25. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Shinchiku Province*. 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-26. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Taichu Province*. 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-27. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Taihoku Province*. 1 November 1944.
- OPNAV 13-28. Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Tainan Province*. 1 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-29. Restricted, Civil Affairs Guide, *The Fishing Industry of Taiwan (Formosa)*. 1 November 1944.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Shinchiku Province

OPNAV 13-25

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Navy Department

15 October 1944

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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Shinchiku Province

OPNAV 13-25

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Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy
Vice Chief of Naval Operations.



Figure 1. Shinchiku Province administrative divisions.

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INTRODUCTION

1. General.

This handbook is a general survey of Shinchiku Province in Taiwan. It is one of the "Baedeker" supplements referred to in the preface of Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*, OPNAV 50E-12. The purpose of the handbook is to provide civil affairs officers with as complete information about Shinchiku Province and its administrative subdivisions as it has been possible to assemble. Part I takes up the geography, climate, population, agriculture, transportation, communications, industry, business firms, wages, government, police, associations, public health, welfare, education, and press of the province. Part II gathers together the data for each administrative subdivision. Lack of information as to important changes which have taken place during the present war, inconsistencies found in different Japanese sources, and the urgency with which the handbook material had to be made available, caution against accepting as accurate in every detail the data which are here presented. But in broad outline the handbook gives a picture of the little known but strategically important Shinchiku region which should be useful in civil affairs planning and operations.

2. Historical note.

Shinchiku Province has a history which is neither long nor colorful. The region was inhabited only by aborigines until the late 17th century when one Wang Shih-chieh was authorized to establish a settlement in the vicinity of the present Shinchiku City. With the assertion of authority over the island by the Manchu Dynasty after the death of Koxinga, Taiwan was incorporated into the Province of Fukien. An influx of mainland Chinese ensued. The aborigines were progressively dispossessed as the newcomers took over the fertile lowlands. In 1723 the area became a part of the newly established Tamsui-cho. In 1734 a fort was built at what was then called Chikuzan, the present Shinchiku City. For 150 years this was the seat of the administration of northern Taiwan. In 1875 when the government of Taiwan was reorganized, the administration of the northern end of the island was transferred to Taihoku City. The fort was renamed Shinchiku. In the ensuing years the town gradually declined in importance. Since the Japanese occupation in 1895, the region has gone through several administrative changes. It is now a *shu* or province, with the provincial seat at Shinchiku City.

3. Administrative subdivisions.

Shinchiku Province is divided for administrative purposes into Shinchiku City, the capital, and eight *gun*: Byoritsu, Chikunan, Chikuto, Chureki, Shinchiku, Taikei, Taiko, and Toen. Shinchiku City is geographically

within Shinchiku-gun but has a separate administration. The eight gun are divided into smaller *sho* or *gai*. There are 42 for the whole province, including 8 in Byoritsu, 7 in Shinchiku-gun, 6 in Chikunan-gun, 6 in Chikuto-gun, 5 in Churoki-gun, 5 in Toen-gun, 3 in Taiko-gun, and 2 in Taikei-gun. Only 5 of these are *gai*. They are the *sho* which have the administrative seats of Byoritsu, Chikuto, Chureki, Taikei and Toen. There is no apparent difference between *sho* and *gai* except in name. Both are small geographic units in which there are a number of separate inhabited localities (*aza*) each with a name of its own. Like *sho* and *gai*, Shinchiku City also includes outlying hamlets. The city proper is divided into *cho*.

Since there are no satisfactory English equivalents for *gun*, *sho*, *gai*, *aza*, and *cho*, the Japanese terms have been retained.

4. Note on place names.

Attention is called to the great difficulty in finding a satisfactory system of transliterating Taiwan place names. The difficulty is caused first by the fact that place names in Taiwan (with the exception of many aborigine village names) are written in Chinese characters which the Japanese and the Chinese both use but pronounce differently. Secondly, the Japanese have two pronunciations for many characters but no fixed rule governing their use. In the third place, the Chinese pronunciation varies according to the Chinese dialect. Thus there is no single pronunciation for these names which will serve for all purposes. Furthermore, there is more than one way commonly employed for rendering into English (roman) letters the two Japanese versions and most of the Chinese dialect versions.

The greatest source of confusion is likely to be the difference between what a place is called by the local inhabitants, who speak for the most part either the Amoy or Hakka dialects of Chinese, and what it is called by the Japanese, the latter being the version that appears on most maps and in most of the literature about Taiwan. A minor complication is that the more important towns on the island have been given new names (*i.e.*, new characters) since the Japanese occupation, though among the older inhabitants the "old names" (in some cases colloquialisms), by which these towns were known prior to the Japanese occupation, continue still in use.

In this handbook the preferred Japanese pronunciation of the characters has been employed because it is what is most frequently found on maps and in books about Taiwan. For the same reason the older and generally accepted Hepburn system of transliterating Japanese terms has been kept instead of the newer and less convenient "Nihonshiki" style.

PART I
PROVINCIAL DATA

SECTION I
GEOGRAPHY

1. General.

The provinces of Shinchiku and Taihoku divide between them in almost equal parts the northern end of Taiwan. Each has a little more than a seventh of the total area of the island. Shinchiku, with an area of 1764 square miles, occupies the northeast "corner" of Taiwan. From a gently curving coastline 60 miles long, the province extends inland more than half-way across the island. Its land boundary describes a rough semi-circle modified by indentations at the south and northeast. On the northeast and east Shinchiku is contiguous with Taihoku Province for nearly half the length of its land boundary; to the southeast and south lies Taichu Province. Shinchiku Province has five coastal *gun*, which from north to south are Toen, Chureki, Shinchiku, Chikunan and Byoritsu, and three inland *gun*, Taikai, Chikuto, and Taiko. For purposes of administration, however, the province is divided between the *heichi* or so-called lowlands and the *banchi* or aborigine territory. Of the coastal *gun*, only Shinchiku and Chikunan have any aborigine territory within their borders. But the *banchi* comprises two-thirds to three-fourths of the area of the inland *gun*.

2. Topography.

Like all the provinces along the western coast of Taiwan, Shinchiku has high mountains in the east, a coastal plain of varying width in the west, and extensive foothills between. The mountains and foothills account for at least two-thirds of the area of the province. The population is concentrated in the remaining third. Proportionately, Shinchiku has less actual lowland than any of the other provinces in the west coast tier.

A relief map of Shinchiku Province shows six fairly distinct regions in addition to the high mountain area which lies east of a line drawn through Taikai-gai in the north and Takuran-sho in the south. These six regions are (1) the Toen hills on the northern border, (2) the Toen-Chureki alluvial fan extending inland from the coast between the foot of the Toen highlands on the north and the mouths of the Hozan-Tozen river system on the south, (3) the Chureki-Shinchiku highlands thrusting westward into the Toen-Chureki plain north of the Hozan River, (4) the Hozan-Tozen River system flowing into the sea a few miles north of Shinchiku City, (5) the Chureki highlands bordered by the Tozen River on the north and Chuko River on the south and extending westwards to the coast, and (6) the Chikunan-Byoritsu hill section to the south.

(1) The Toen hill section rises along a line roughly parallel to the eastern bank of the Nankan River from Toen-gai almost to the sea. It is a broad deeply

dissected plateau 650 to 850 feet in altitude surrounded by long brush-covered and tree-covered ridges.

(2) The Toen-Chureki alluvial plain lies north and east of a curving line drawn through Toen-gai, Chureki-gai and Shinchiku City. Along the coast eastward from Kannon to the Rogai River there is a stretch of sand dunes. The plain rises gently inland to altitudes of more than 300 feet. It is pock-mocked with innumerable diked ponds and criss-crossed by low embankments enclosing rice paddies. Three rivers cut through the plain: the Nankan, which rises on the southeastern edge of the Toen hill section and skirts the western edge to the sea; the Rogai, which flows north from the Chureki hill section to the sea; and the Daikutsu, which flows northwestward from the Chureki hill section. Toen-gai, which is the urban center of second importance in Shinchiku Province, and Chureki-gai, administrative seat of the *gun* of the same name, are in the eastern half of the plain.

(3) The Chureki-Shinchiku highlands are in the shape of a right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse lies along a line drawn between Chureki-gai and Shinchiku City. West of the point of the triangle and separated from it by the gap through which the trunkline highway and railway approach Shinchiku City is "Table Hill," 300 to 400 feet high overlooking the city. The highlands are deeply dissected. Reservoirs constructed to trap rainwater are still used for irrigation purposes, although the area is now served by the Toen Irrigation Canal.

(4) The Hozan-Tozen River system valley has wide braided shifting channels which rise in the mountains east and southeast of Shinchiku City and flow into the sea at Kyuko, the former port of the city. Along the shore south from the mouth of the Tozen River are sand dunes. Shinchiku City is situated a little to the south of the Tozen River.

(5) The Chureki highlands between the Tozen and Chuko Rivers has an elevation of 150 to 750 feet inclining from the east to the west. At the eastern edge the highlands rise in several steps to the mountains.

(6) The Chikunan-Byoritsu highlands come down to the coast in the form of two rows of hills roughly parallel to the shore which are separated from each other and from the mountains to the east by river valleys. Along the shore between the Chuko and Koryu estuaries there is a wide sand-dune area. A narrow irregular coastal plain extends south from Shinchiku City to Koryu-sho. At the latter point the plain divides, a thin ribbon continuing on down the coast and a broader band following the Koryu River upstream. Four rivers flow through this region: the Chuko, which rises in the

mountains east of Chikunan-sho and flows into the sea to the south of Chikunan; the Koryu, which comes down out of the mountains southeast of Byoritsu-gai

to enter the sea at Koryu-sho; the Ubi, which empties into the sea a short distance west of the mouth of the Koryu; and the Bori, which is part of the Taian River



1. Coast near Komo in Shinchiku Province.



2. Beach erosion prevention measures such as this planting are found from Shinchiku southward through Takao Province.

system at the southern border of Shinchiku Province. Byoritsu-gai is the only town of importance.

3. Coast line.

The sixty-odd miles of Shinchiku coast-line, like the rest of the west coast, present the dreary and monotonous features of a coastal plain in the process of formation. Exposed mud flats crossed with frequent inlets are found along its entire length. The formation of deltas at the river mouths is plainly marked. Offshore the water is so shallow that considerable stretches are exposed at low tide.

From the northern border it is about 15 miles along the shore of Toen-gun and Chureki-gun to Hakusha-ko, with its lighthouse, the only one on the coast between the mouth of the Tamsui River in Taihoku and Takao City in the south. This part of the shore, as has been noted above, is one of low sand dunes along the wide arable Toen-Chureki plain. The lighthouse stands on a sandy promontory which is considered the northwestern corner of Taiwan.

Roughly 12 miles down the coast from Hakusha-ko is Koshiko-san, otherwise known as "Table Hill," in Shinchiku-gun. The intervening shore is covered with a dense growth of bushes and low trees. It is a sandy stretch skirting the western half of the Toen-Chureki plain. At the mouth of the Shashi Creek is the small junk port of Kantoseki and at the mouth of the Komo Creek is a similar port which takes its name from the creek (or vice versa). In this level expanse the grassy slopes of "Table Hill" provide a conspicuous landmark some 300 feet high.

Three miles south of Table Hill is the harbor of Kyuko, port of Shinchiku City $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south. Kyuko is situated at the point where the interlacing channels of the Hozan and Tozen Rivers flow into the sea. Sandbanks offshore close off the harbor except for a single fairway through which even small craft cannot pass when the tidal level has fallen below the halfway mark.

From Kyuko for about 15 miles southwestwards to the mouth of the Chuko River in Chikunan-gun the coast is formed of sand and gravel beaches. Along the shore, which curves inwards, low hills alternate with level stretches. At about the halfway point are two villages a mile or so apart, the Kozan and the Ensuiko. Because the water is shallow far offshore in the vicinity of the former, it cannot be approached by craft of any kind. A fairway permits small boats to come into Ensuiko when the tide is at half flood and over.

It is a little over six miles between the mouths of the Chuko and Koryu Rivers. Sand dunes cover this part of the coast. Koryu Harbor, at the mouth of the Koryu River, can take junks of 40 to 50 tons at high water. Outside the bar there is an anchorage, but it is not safe to use when the sea is running. On the north bank of the Koryu River is the village of the same name. On the south bank, a mile or so to the west is the village of Koshiryo. Behind it rises an isolated round-topped hill, Piato-san, which is about 200 feet high.

About 11 miles south of the Koryu River is the mouth

of Tsusho Creek in Byoritsu-gun. A low range of hills runs along the coast a short distance back from the water. It ends about a mile north of Tsusho Creek with a single free-standing peak called Koto-san (Tiger Head Hill) at the foot of which is the large village of Tsusho. Junks can enter the creek at high tide.

From the mouth of Tsusho Creek to the mouth of the Taian River, a distance of some 9 miles to the southwest, runs a coastal plain about 8 miles deep through which flow the many streams, including the Bori River, forming the delta of the Taian River. Rising from the inland edge of the plain is a ridge of rock-summited mountains. The Taian River marks the southern boundary of Shinchiku Province.

4. Earthquakes.

Taiwan, lying along the volcanic belt that encircles the Pacific Ocean, is a land of frequent earthquakes. In the 28 years between 1909 and 1937 the island was visited by 9,248 quakes. That is a yearly average of 330, or approximately one a day. Few of the tremors, however, are violent. In the same 28-year period only 40 were strong enough to result in casualties or destruction to property. Moreover, as the force of the quake tends to be confined to a small geographic area, the number felt in any one part of the islands is greatly reduced. This is shown in the following table.

Table 1: Yearly incidence of earthquakes by regions

Karenko	113.9
Northern region (Taihoku, Shinchiku, Giran)	87.3
Taito	48.0
Southwestern region (Kagi, Tainan, Heito)	47.5
Central region (Taichu, Nanto)	26.5
Koshun (only the southern border)	6.8
Other	0.6
Island total	330.6

A notable feature of earthquakes in Taiwan is that they may come in series. Thus between March 17 and April 14, 1906, Kagi was hit by six quakes strong enough to be destructive of life and property. Between September 15 and December 13, 1922, Taihoku had seven such quakes. And the region affected by the great earthquake of April 21, 1935, (Shinchiku and Taichu Provinces) had four more during the ensuing three months at intervals of one to three weeks.

Destructive earthquakes were felt in Shinchiku during the 1909-1937 period as is shown in the following table.

Table 2: Destructive earthquakes, Shinchiku Province, 1909-1937

Date	Region affected	Casualties	Damaged buildings
15 Apr. 1910	Northern (Taihoku, Shinchiku, Giran)	60	1,172
12 Apr. 1911	Northern	—	72
27 Mar. 1918	Northern	3	6
2 Sept. 1922	Northern	11	157
21 Apr. 1935	Shinchiku and Taichu	15,329	54,688
5 May 1935	Shinchiku-shu, Koryu-kei	38	599
17 July 1935	Shinchiku-shu, Koryu-kei	435	7,621

Two years after the 1935 quake, which visited only Shinchiku and Taichu provinces, the reconstruction of the devastated area was reported to be only partially finished. It should be borne in mind that the crude earth or mud construction of the native dwellings makes them peculiarly vulnerable to earthquakes.

SECTION II
CLIMATE

1. General.

Taiwan, situated in warm tropical seas between the world's largest land and water masses, has an essentially maritime climate governed in winter by the great Asiatic anticyclone and in summer by the Pacific anticyclone. The climate is characterized by mild to warm temperatures and moderate to heavy precipitation. During the northeast monsoon, which prevails 87% of the time during the three winter months, the winds blowing out of Asia in a clockwise direction have a trajectory over the East China Sea or western North Pacific so that they have become warm and moist by the time they reach Taiwan. Similarly during the southwest monsoon, which, prevailing only 24% of the time during the three summer months, is less constant than the winter monsoon, the winds blowing out of the Pacific in a clockwise direction have a long trajectory over warm tropical seas so that they arrive over Taiwan very warm and moist. Convictional showers and thunderstorms result when this tropical maritime air is heated by the Taiwan land mass.

Local weather conditions are greatly influenced by local topography. The windward slopes of the mountains and the lowlands at their feet receive heavy precipitation while on the leeward side the airflow is dry and warm. Thus, maximum cloudiness and rainfall occur on the north and east slopes of Taiwan in the winter and on the western and southern slopes in the summer. Since conditions over any short period depart widely from the mean, particularly during the spring and summer, and average pressure conditions are continually being modified and disturbed by migratory high-pressure and low-pressure areas, average conditions are more the exception than the rule.

Shinchiku Province, together with Taichu and Tainan provinces, is in the west central climatic zone of Taiwan.

2. Precipitation.

The amount and intensity of rainfall determines to a large extent the trafficability of the terrain and of unimproved roads, and affects the storage of supplies and the comfort of personnel. Precipitation is high throughout Taiwan, but because of the mountains there is great variation in local conditions. In Shinchiku rainfall is abundant and evenly distributed through the year. Annual precipitation is about 65 inches but ranges from less than 60 inches on the seashore to upwards of 100 inches in the mountains. The southern shore for a distance of a few miles inland has less than 100 days of rain a year; precipitation for the rest of the province is in excess of 100 days a year.

3. Humidity.

Relative humidity in Taiwan is high throughout the year. Except on the north coast, it is highest in summer, when it averages between 80% and 90%. In Shinchiku Province relative humidity is about 80% throughout the year. The excessive humidity, besides contributing to the discomfort of personnel, causes the rapid deterioration of metals, wood, and leather goods and the mildewing of clothing and other gear.

4. Temperature.

Temperatures are moderate throughout Taiwan, rarely going below freezing except at high altitudes. The months from June through September constitute the hot season when the weather is uncomfortably warm, though the thermometer rarely rises above 100° F.

Table 3: Mean temperature (°F) for selected stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Hakushaton	58	58	61	68	75	80	83	82	79	73	68	62	71
Koryu	59	58	62	67	76	80	82	81	79	73	66	60	70
Daïen (Osono)	59	58	62	68	76	80	83	83	79	73	67	62	71

Table 4: Mean daily maximum temperature (°F)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Hakushaton	58	58	61	68	75	80	83	82	79	73	68	62	71
Koryu	59	58	62	67	76	80	82	81	79	73	66	60	70
Daïen (Osono)	59	58	62	68	76	80	83	83	79	73	67	62	71

Table 5: Mean daily minimum temperature

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Hakushaton	53	53	56	63	70	75	77	77	74	68	62	57	66
Koryu	53	53	55	60	69	73	75	74	72	66	58	52	63
Daïen (Osono)	55	63	57	63	70	75	77	77	74	67	62	56	66

5. Winds.

North winds are usual except in the three summer months. Calm air prevails 17% of the time. There is little variation throughout the years, although gales, which occur on an average of 30 times a year, tend to be strongest in winter. Taiwan lies in the typhoon belt, but Shinchiku is only rarely visited by one, always in September. Wind velocity is low, probably less than the

west central zone average of 6.5 m.p.h. Thunderstorms are frequent in summer.

6. Evaporation.

High precipitation and humidity together with the low wind velocity makes for a low rate of evaporation. The surface of the ground tends to remain saturated for long periods. Food, gear, and other supplies become moist and are dried with difficulty.

Table 6: Monthly mean precipitation at selected stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Byoritsu-gai	2.7	4.1	7.6	5.5	11.4	7.3	8.0	7.9	5.8	2.4	1.3	1.6	65
Chureki-gai	3.1	4.9	8.1	5.5	10.9	8.2	5.3	10.9	3.1	9.1	2.7	2.6	74.5
Kansai	4.0	5.0	8.8	5.9	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.9	10.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	82.6
Shinchiku-shi	2.9	4.7	6.1	5.2	8.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	52.6
Takuran	1.8	2.6	6.1	5.6	11.2	12.7	14.8	13.1	6.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	78.6

Table 7: Number of days with precipitation at selected stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Byoritsu-gai	9.1	11.5	14.6	9.7	10.9	11.3	10.8	10.2	7.1	2.9	4.5	8.0	110.6
Chureki-gai	12.7	12.3	20.7	11.7	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.3	10.7	15.7	12.7	13.0	115.8
Kansai	10.4	11.6	16.1	11.3	12.2	10.5	11.3	11.4	9.1	5.5	5.9	9.2	124.5
Shinchiku-shi	6.9	9.3	13.6	9.8	9.6	7.7	7.0	7.9	5.3	3.4	4.7	8.0	93.2
Takuran	6.2	7.1	11.7	8.9	10.6	13.1	14.0	15.1	7.8	2.7	2.9	5.1	105.2

SECTION III
POPULATION

1. Sources of data.

Population data for 1940, available only for Shinchiku Province, Shinchiku City, and the eight *gun*, have been taken from the *Taiwan Sotoku-fu-fuho* (April 22, 1941). Population data for 1935, available for the smaller administrative units (*gai, sho* and *aza*) as well, have been taken from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (1939). A study of Japanese maps reveals, however, that there are a large number of populated places which do not appear in Sawada. Internal evidence suggests that the population of these places is included in the figures given for nearby villages.

2. Population density.

Shinchiku, with an area totalling 1763 square miles and a population of 783,416, has a population density of 444 per square mile. This is slightly over the island average of 442 per square mile. It is more than five times the density of Karenko and Taito on the isolated east coast, and somewhat larger than that of Takao in the extreme south. Greater densities of population are found in Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan.

The lowland area, or *heichi* (1059 square miles with a population of 761,185), which falls under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, has a density of 718 per square mile. By contrast, the upland aborigine territory (704 square miles with a population of only 22,231), under a separate administration, has a density of 31 per square mile.

3. Racial composition.

Racially, Shinchiku Province falls into two distinct areas, the aborigine territory, which has few inhabitants that are not aborigines, and the lowlands, which have only Formosan-Chinese, Japanese and a few foreigners mostly from continental China. The aborigines in Shinchiku are Tayal and Saissett. The *Tayal*, numbering about 12,000, inhabit 69 villages in Shinchiku, Taikei, Chikuto, Chikunan and Taiko *gun*; the Saissett, numbering about 1500, inhabit 10 villages in Chikuto, Chikunan

and Taiko *gun*. There is no aborigine territory in Toen or Byoritsu *gun*; and there are no Ami, Bunan, Paiwan, Tsuo or Yami aborigines anywhere in Shinchiku Province.

The Formosan Chinese who inhabit the lowlands are of Fukiene and Hakka extraction. Shinchiku Province is the principal Hakka area of Taiwan. Chureki, Chikuto, Byoritsu and Taiko are largely Hakka. The Fukiene have settled chiefly in Toen-*gun* and Taikei *gun*. Both groups are to be found in Shinchiku and Chikunan *gun*. The two groups vary considerably in customs, manners and temperament, and prior to the Japanese occupation there was a good deal of bad blood between them.

4. Population statistics.

For population statistics, see the following tables.

Table 8: Population of Shinchiku Province, 1935 and 1940

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese
Shinchiku Province					
1935	747,834	730,146	15,310	79	2,299
1940	783,416	763,946	17,513	145	1,794
Shinchiku City					
1935	55,015	47,815	6,552	27	621
1940	57,957	51,060	7,504	90	303
Byoritsu-gun					
1935	126,226	123,724	1,922	12	586
1940	133,249	130,798	1,994	10	447
Chikunan-gun					
1935	92,170	90,592	1,403	1	174
1940	95,714	94,057	1,485	10	162
Chikute-gun					
1935	74,101	72,614	1,334	10	143
1940	77,879	76,018	1,711	11	139
Chureki-gun					
1935	108,287	107,222	828	12	225
1940	115,227	113,794	1,276	15	142
Shinchiku-gun					
1935	115,703	114,901	605	1	196
1940	119,304	118,335	827	1	141
Taikei-gun					
1935	56,346	55,417	847	1	81
1940	56,518	55,716	751	1	50
Taiko-gun					
1935	30,678	29,963	780	—	35
1940	33,345	32,613	694	—	38
Toen-gun					
1935	89,308	87,998	1,039	15	256
1940	93,041	91,587	1,271	7	190

¹ Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.

Table 9: Population of Shinchiku Province by sex, 1940

	Total	Formosan-Chinese ¹		Japanese		Koreans		Foreign-Chinese	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Shinchiku Province	783,416	382,964	380,979	9,155	8,358	30	115	1,076	718
Shinchiku City	58,957	25,539	25,521	3,784	3,720	19	71	283	20
Byoritsu-gun	133,249	64,161	66,637	1,058	936	1	9	263	184
Chikunan gun	95,714	46,570	47,487	789	696	1	9	105	57
Chikuto gun	77,879	38,368	37,651	914	797	4	7	83	57
Chureki gun	115,227	57,671	56,123	664	612	2	13	71	71
Shinchiku gun	119,304	59,643	58,692	471	356	1	—	86	55
Taikei gun	56,518	27,928	27,788	412	339	1	—	34	16
Taiko gun	33,345	16,773	15,840	393	301	—	—	21	17
Toen gun	93,041	46,333	45,240	670	601	1	6	130	107

¹ Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.

² The break-down of figures for female Formosan-Chinese adds up to 536 instead of 718.

Table 10: Population of Shinchiku City, by subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese & Others Foreigners
Shinchiku City	55,015	47,815	6,552	27	621
Asahi-cho	827	19	808	—	—
Hanazono-cho	1,128	717	411	—	—
Hocho	1,423	1,390	23	—	10
Hokumon-cho	4,459	4,371	33	—	55
Jurinto	794	790	3	—	1
Kansei-cho	559	557	—	2	—
Keihoshi	1,057	1,046	6	—	—
Kinzamen	448	448	—	—	—
Keen	—	—	—	—	—
Kureikyaku	516	515	—	1	—
Kurogane-cho	5,348	4,461	859	—	28
Kyakuga	365	346	19	—	—
Miyamae-cho	2,361	2,339	10	—	12
Nanga	2,111	2,087	17	—	7
Nammon-cho	7,648	6,432	1,023	17	176
Nishiki-cho	1,705	1,225	458	7	15
Omoto-cho	4,016	4,125	338	—	153
Ronshi	1,362	1,357	1	—	4
Sakae-machi	1,485	440	1,044	—	1
Seimon-cho	4,981	4,766	164	—	51
Sekidosaki	1,434	1,233	193	—	8
Shaton	754	754	—	—	—
Shinko-cho	1,026	982	40	—	4
Shintomi-cho	2,350	2,109	222	—	19
Shisozan	751	738	—	—	13
Suiden	119	119	—	—	—
Sumiyoshi-cho	488	454	34	—	—
Ta-cho	479	476	3	—	—
Tomon-cho	2,984	2,102	828	—	54
Tosei	1,427	1,417	15	—	5

Table 11: Population of Byoritsu-gun, by subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese & other foreigners
Byoritsu-gun	126,226	123,724	1,922	12	568
Byoritsu-gai	22,301	20,889	1,120	—	281
Boho	837	837	—	—	—
Byoritsu ¹	7,635	6,850	543	—	231
Denryo	1,462	1,462	—	—	—
Isho	3,355	3,191	136	—	28
Kaminanseiko	—	—	—	—	—
Kasei	1,576	1,576	—	—	—
Nanseiko	3,059	3,023	36	—	—
Seizan	1,592	1,589	3	—	—
Sharyoko	2,785	2,361	402	—	22
Shimonanseiko	—	—	—	—	—
Dora-sho	13,135	13,053	55	1	26
Booku	—	—	—	—	—
Chikui	540	540	—	—	—
Chushimpo	1,071	1,071	—	—	—
Denyo	—	—	—	—	—
Dora ¹	3,717	3,657	39	—	21
Entan	—	—	—	—	—
Intenshi	—	—	—	—	—
Kyuko	1,130	1,130	—	—	—
Kyushowan	462	462	—	—	—
Rokeiryu	1,521	1,507	14	—	—
Rokko	—	—	—	—	—
Ryusekishin	—	—	—	—	—
Sanzaseki	1,222	1,222	—	—	—
Shichijippun	489	489	—	—	—
Shusuiko	—	—	—	—	—
Shinkeiryu	2,416	2,408	2	1	5
Shojurin	567	567	—	—	—
Suisei	—	—	—	—	—
Enri-sho	25,234	25,055	106	—	73
Bori	1,635	1,618	—	—	17
Byou	2,378	2,376	—	—	2
Denryo	1,506	1,506	—	—	—
Enri ¹	7,287	7,154	92	—	10
Enriko	1,569	1,569	—	—	—
Gayo	534	534	—	—	—
Keishiden	—	—	—	—	—
Kokanshi	—	—	—	—	—
Kyusha	1,029	1,023	1	—	5
Kyushoko	503	503	—	—	—
Nanseirin	877	877	—	—	—
Sankan	2,069	2,068	—	—	—
Sankyaku	1,297	1,283	10	—	4
Sekitoko	671	671	—	—	—
Sharei	5,184	5,178	3	—	3
Taiho	695	695	—	—	—

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese & other foreigners
Kokan-sho	19,305	18,953	275	—	77
Bunsui	—	—	—	—	—
Chushogi	1,158	1,158	—	—	—
Fukki	2,501	2,487	7	—	7
Gimimpo	—	—	—	—	—
Gokokko	1,475	1,475	—	—	—
Hokuka	1,228	1,228	—	—	—
Kakushiko	1,632	1,611	15	—	6
Kato	—	—	—	—	—
Kokan ¹	2,912	2,825	46	—	41
Kosaka	—	—	—	—	—
Masairyu	903	901	2	—	—
Nanka	1,122	1,118	—	—	4
Rohokuryo	—	—	—	—	—
Rosekimon	—	—	—	—	—
Sekiisho	1,215	1,204	—	—	11
Senzan	2,433	2,431	1	—	1
Shibun	—	—	—	—	—
Shinkokan	—	—	—	—	—
Shinsekimon	—	—	—	—	—
Sogosu	—	—	—	—	—
Shukkoko	1,486	1,281	204	—	1
Taiko	1,240	1,234	—	—	6
Shansha-sho	7,455	7,268	141	—	46
Banshijo	—	—	—	—	—
Gyotohei	624	612	12	—	—
Kaishiko	770	769	1	—	—
Kankaryo	—	—	—	—	—
Naisoko	—	—	—	—	—
Rigyotan	945	943	2	—	—
Sankiko	—	—	—	—	—
Sansha ¹	2,485	2,366	77	—	42
Sekikon	—	—	—	—	—
Shimohaichi	—	—	—	—	—
Sorentan	1,215	1,206	6	—	3
Sosoko	1,416	1,372	43	—	1
Waisan	—	—	—	—	—
Shiko-sho	8,506	8,488	12	—	6
Goko	1,347	1,341	6	—	—
Kamikoho	—	—	—	—	—
Kamishi	—	—	—	—	—
Koho	1,414	1,414	—	—	—
Niko	1,677	1,676	1	—	—
Oboko	1,922	1,917	5	—	—
Roshitsuka	—	—	—	—	—
Sanko	1,263	1,257	—	—	6
Shiko ¹	833	833	—	—	—
Shimokoho	—	—	—	—	

Table 12: Population of Chikunan-gun, by subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese & aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign-Chinese
Chikunan-gun	92,170	90,592	1,403	1	174
Chikunan-sho	18,700	18,005	641	1	53
Chikunan ¹	3,245	2,671	536	1	37
Chikkoseki	—	—	—	—	—
Chuko	4,356	4,332	12	—	12
Eibanhen	2,804	2,789	13	—	2
Ennai	—	—	—	—	—
Enkanzen	1,646	1,613	33	—	—
Kaiko	2,206	2,206	—	—	—
Kicho	1,334	1,295	39	—	—
Kokanshi	595	595	—	—	—
Kokokan	556	556	—	—	—
Seitensen	—	—	—	—	—
Seiso	—	—	—	—	—
Taiho	1,958	1,948	8	—	2
Tenshi	—	—	—	—	—
Koryu-sho	25,539	25,286	222	—	31
Gaiho	2,440	2,432	4	—	4
Hantenshi	—	—	—	—	—
Hokusei	—	—	—	—	—
Hoppo-Kaiko	—	—	—	—	—
Jippanko	694	694	—	—	—
Kako	1,230	1,230	—	—	—
Kaiko	—	—	—	—	—
Kicho	698	696	2	—	—
Kogen	—	—	—	—	—
Koryu ¹	5,105	4,987	104	—	14
Koryutei	727	727	—	—	—
Koshiryu	1,335	1,266	65	—	4
Kureikyaku	2,469	2,466	3	—	—
Nansha	—	—	—	—	—
Nichori	992	967	24	—	1
Shinko	4,147	4,135	4	—	8
Suibishi	1,669	1,669	—	—	—
Tairyu	—	—	—	—	—
Taisankyaku	2,159	2,143	16	—	—
Taisho	—	—	—	—	—
Toko	684	684	—	—	—
Ibi	398	398	—	—	—
Wanga	792	792	—	—	—
Nan-sho	10,773	10,657	86	—	30
Denbi	2,111	2,100	7	—	4
Hokushiriko	—	—	—	—	—
Inrin	1,286	1,279	—	—	7
Kitashiriko	3,603	3,583	20	—	—
Komokan	—	—	—	—	—
Nansho ¹	1,692	1,626	54	—	12
Shiwan	1,202	1,198	4	—	4
Tainampo	879	871	5	—	3
Sanwan-sho	7,434	7,404	6	—	24
Daiheirin	736	736	—	—	—
Daikatei	1,281	1,258	1	—	22
Dassanshi	—	—	—	—	—
Doraken	618	617	—	—	1
Eiwazan	1,178	1,178	—	—	—
Fukyo	—	—	—	—	—
Hokuho	423	422	—	—	1
Kanchoryo	848	848	—	—	—
Karimpei	379	379	—	—	—
Naiwan	740	740	—	—	—
Niryoko	—	—	—	—	—
Sanwan ¹	1,231	1,226	5	—	—
Shiryoka	—	—	—	—	—
Tobun-sho	20,869	20,770	66	—	33
Banto	2,502	2,502	—	—	—
Denryo	2,327	2,312	13	—	2
Dogyu	—	—	—	—	—
Kokanshi	—	—	—	—	—
Koryu	1,847	1,841	5	—	1
Kosho	—	—	—	—	—
Kyukrurinkyaku	—	—	—	—	—
Nanko	—	—	—	—	—
Rochikunan	1,150	1,150	—	—	—
Ranko	947	947	—	—	—
Sanka	—	—	—	—	—
Sankyakushi	—	—	—	—	—
Senzanka	2,487	2,483	4	—	—
Senzanka	—	—	—	—	—
Tobun ¹	4,384	4,327	33	—	24
Tokanhei	1,415	1,404	11	—	—
Toko	1,844	1,842	—	—	2
Sanshuko	1,966	1,962	—	—	4
Zokyo-sho	8,057	7,722	332	—	3
Daitohei	949	943	6	—	—
Cyuranko	956	955	—	—	1
Kinsui	—	—	—	—	—
Kyusharyu	—	—	—	—	—
Sekizakishi	1,849	1,576	273	—	—
Taihei	—	—	—	—	—
Tampunko	1,445	1,425	18	—	2
Tannai	848	848	—	—	—
Zokyo ¹	2,010	1,975	35	—	—

	Total	Formosan-Chinese & aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign-Chinese
Aborigine Territory	798	748	50	—	—

¹ Administrative center
² The figures for the Formosan-Chinese and the aborigines are given separately as indicated. All aborigines are in aborigine territory, and all Chinese are outside the aborigine territory. Aborigines are located in villages, with post office at Nan-sho.

Table 13: Population of Chikuto-gun, by subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese & aborigines ²	Japanese	Korean	Foreign-Chinese
Chikuto-gun	74,101	72,614	1,334	10	143
Chikuto-gai	17,937	17,115	729	10	83
Chikuto ¹	5,747	5,377	318	10	42
Intoshi	1,245	954	285	—	6
Johei	1,406	1,390	12	—	4
Kamikokan	2,939	2,863	52	—	24
Kashiko	671	671	—	—	—
Keiyurin	430	405	25	—	—
Maento	379	377	—	—	2
Nankyo	—	—	—	—	—
Nijuh	1,197	1,183	14	—	—
Sanjuho	1,157	1,157	—	—	—
Shinoinzan	715	715	—	—	—
Shimokokan	455	432	23	—	—
Sojuhi	360	360	—	—	—
Tojuho	925	920	—	—	5
Toshiho	311	311	—	—	—
Kabi-sho	6,666	6,642	19	—	5
Chuko	543	543	—	—	—
Fuko	1,688	1,687	1	—	—
Fukoto	—	—	—	—	—
Juniryu	472	472	—	—	—
Kabi ¹	1,266	1,244	18	—	4
Sekkahei	818	818	—	—	—
Sekkoshi	605	605	—	—	—
Sekii	608	608	—	—	—
Tohei	666	665	—	—	1
Hokuho-sho	9,462	9,386	57	—	19
Hokuho ¹	3,027	2,964	47	—	16
Shofunrin	322	322	—	—	—
Nanko	640	640	—	—	—
Nampo	1,154	1,151	—	—	3
Suisaishi	1,580	1,580	—	—	—
Taihei	1,605	1,595	10	—	—
Taiko	1,134	1,134	—	—	—
Hozan-sho	10,095	10,074	15	—	6
Hotojin	1,690	1,690	—	—	—
Hozen ¹	2,460	2,454	6	—	—
Kanshiki	—	—	—	—	—
Keiyutotsu	1,756	1,754	1	—	1
Keiyutotsu	—	—	—	—	—
Shinjo	1,245	1,237	8	—	—
Sokei	1,641	1,636	—	—	5
Shokoreki	—	—	—	—	—
Suisenrin	1,303	1,303	—	—	—
Taireki	—	—	—	—	—
Kyurin-sho	10,982	10,923	45	—	14
Chuko	819	819	—	—	—
Josan	1,066	1,066	—	—	—
Kanka	157	157	—	—	—
Kazan	1,111	1,110	—	—	1
Kashirin	385	366	19	—	—
Kyurin ¹	1,805	1,782	20	—	3
Oyako	834	834	—	—	—
Rokuryoko	1,579	1,573	6	—	—
Sanchoke	476	476	—	—	—
Sekihokitan	1,048	1,039	—	—	9
Suiko	832	832	—	—	—
Tobetsugyu	870	869	—	—	1
Ozan-sho	11,669	11,612	41	—	16
Denryo	1,183	1,182	—	—	1
Hachijippun	921	921	—	—	—
Jippunryo	442	442	—	—	—
Johei	—	—	—	—	—
Kyukyuei	—	—	—	—	—
Naiwan	—	—	—	—	—
Nanka	1,797	1,779	17	—	1
Ozan	1,545	1,531	13	—	1
Ranshi	851	842	—	—	9
Shako	815	808	5	—	2
Taiheichi	707	707	—	—	—
Taisamhai	683	682	—	—	1
Taito ¹	1,574	1,567	6	—	1
Tobunrin	352	352	—	—	—
Yura	799	799	—	—	—
Aborigine Territory	7,290	6,862	428	—	—

¹ Administrative center
² The figures for the Formosan-Chinese and the aborigines are given separately as indicated. All aborigines are in aborigine territory, and all Chinese are outside the aborigine territory. Aborigines are located in villages, with postal facilities in Chikuto.

Table 14: Population of Chureki-gun, by subdivisions, 1935

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign-Chinese
Chureki-gun	108,287	107,222	828	12	225
Chureki-gai	28,416	27,764	503	12	137
Churekihocho	2,925	2,920	5	—	—
Churokishin	—	—	—	—	—
Getsubi	—	—	—	—	—
Karei	977	977	—	—	—
Konan ¹	6,214	5,835	271	12	96
Kokeishi	755	755	—	—	—
Koryo	1,058	1,029	29	—	—
Naireki	1,762	1,748	14	—	—
Sanka	—	—	—	—	—
Sanzaoku	4,150	4,114	—	—	36
Seiho	687	687	—	—	—
Sekito	2,118	1,952	163	—	3
Shibari	1,095	1,095	—	—	—
Suibi	2,449	2,438	9	—	2
Tairon	4,226	4,214	12	—	—
Heichin-sho	13,087	13,031	44	—	12
Heichin	2,372	2,364	6	—	2
Hokusei	1,984	1,972	12	—	—
Kinkanko	—	—	—	—	—
Koko	—	—	—	—	—
Kozanka	—	—	—	—	—
Nansei ¹	817	803	14	—	—
Sanshicho	1,226	1,226	—	—	—
Sashi	480	480	—	—	—
Sooku	2,859	2,845	10	—	4
Sorempi	556	558	—	—	—
Tainambi	—	—	—	—	—
Tosei	2,791	2,783	2	—	6
Kannon-sho	18,547	18,471	67	—	9
Daitan	1,385	1,385	—	—	—
Hakushaton	1,909	1,909	—	—	—
Iiryo	861	861	—	—	—
Jurinsi	1,084	1,084			

SECTION IV
AGRICULTURE

1. General.

Shinchiku Province produces slightly more than 15% of the island's total agricultural produce (compare Taihoku, slightly less than 15%; Takao, 15%; Taichu and Tainan, each 25%). Rice is the leading agricultural product. Two-thirds of the tea crop of the island is grown in Shinchiku. The area planted in rice and in tea both has slowly been invaded by sugarcane thanks to official support and in spite of local opposition. The citrus fruit of Shinchiku's hillsides is the best grown in Taiwan. Watermelons from Toen and Chikunan-gun, and persimmons from Byoritsu Gun, deserve mention though neither are produced in large quantities.

Table 19: Agricultural production, 1939¹

Classification of product	Value in 1000's of Yen		Percentage	
	Shinchiku	Taiwan	Shinchiku	Taiwan
"Common produce" ²	57,957	279,841	62.62	50.71
"Special produce"	18,050	155,556	19.50	28.19
Horticultural produce	4,150	43,808	4.49	7.94
Sericulture	60,148	77,256	0.07	0.01
Livestock and dairy	12,330	72,542	13.32	13.15
Total	92,549	551,826		

¹ The tables for the section on agriculture have been taken from the *Annual Agricultural Report for Taiwan, 1940* issued by the government-general.

² See below for itemized products included under "common produce" and "special produce" by the Japanese.

2. Farm population.

According to American consular reports, at the end of 1938, 52% of the population of Shinchiku Province was engaged in farming. Out of a total of 410,488 persons, 87,420 were landowners, 108,179 were owner-tenants, and 214,889 were tenants. Expressed in terms of households, the farm population consisted of 10,942 land-owning households, 12,575 owner-tenant households, and 26,794 tenant households, out of a total of 50,311.

The very small size of the average farm is indicated by the following table:

Table 20: Size of farm holdings

Size of farm in ko	Number of households		Percentage	
	Shinchiku	Taiwan	Shinchiku	Taiwan
Under 0.5	10,533	111,805	19.66	25.61
0.5-0.9	8,340	90,007	15.56	20.62
1.0-1.9	12,881	113,117	24.04	25.91
2.0-2.9	8,145	57,521	15.20	13.17
3.0-4.9	7,553	41,749	14.09	9.56
5.0-6.9	3,323	13,129	6.20	3.01
7.0-9.9	1,790	5,938	3.34	1.36
10.0-19.9	892	2,796	1.66	0.64
20.0 and over	132	551	0.25	0.12

It is worth pointing out, however, that in Shinchiku Province, as the foregoing table shows, the average farm holding is larger than for Taiwan as a whole. The percentage of smaller farms is less in Shinchiku and the percentage of larger farms is greater. In this respect Shinchiku also makes a better showing than does any other province of the island.

3. Farm organizations.

The farmers association of Taiwan (*Taiwan Nokai*)

is a federation of provincial associations. It is a quasi-public organization which was established partly as an instrument for controlling the farm population and partly as an agency for improving farm conditions. The association and its member associations are maintained, not by government appropriations, but by dues and levies imposed upon the farmers. These vary from province to province. In Shinchiku they amount to 50 *sen* per farmer plus 15% of the total land tax plus 0.3% of the total agricultural and forestry production. Besides carrying out the agricultural program of the government-general, farmers' associations provide a source of funds for such improvements and services as the construction of warehouses; the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and fertilizer; and the marketing of crops.

In addition to the official farmers' association, Shinchiku has an unknown number of local associations, tenants' improvement associations, tea cultivators' associations, sericulture associations, and livestock associations. Dues and levies in the case of the livestock associations follow the procedure in the farmers' associations. In Shinchiku the dues are 100 *sen* per head of cattle, horses, and hogs; 30 *sen* per sheep; and 50 *sen* per member. According to reports, in Shinchiku unlike other provinces, there were no associations of vegetable growers, tobacco growers, sweet potato growers, fruit planters, livestock owners (general), cattle owners, hog raisers, fowl raisers, rice growers, sugar growers, or irrigation users.

It is anticipated that farmers' associations of all kinds will prove useful to the occupying forces as means of dealing with the farm population.

4. Government agencies.

Consonant with the Japanese policy of maximum exploitation of Taiwan, the government-general maintains a variety of official agencies for the improvement and protection of agriculture. Similar agencies are supported by the provincial governments. In Shinchiku there are the following:

Table 21: Government agricultural agencies

(1) Agencies maintained by the government-general:	Location
1. Shinchiku plant inspection station ¹	Shinchiku City
2. Shinchiku fertilizer inspection station	Shinchiku City
3. Shinchiku rice and cereals inspection station	Shinchiku City
Sub-branches at Chureki-gai and Toen-gai.	
4. Chikuto sericulture station (sub-branch)	Chikuto-gai
5. Chikunan sericulture station (sub-branch)	Chikunan-sho
6. Byoritsu sericulture station (sub-branch)	Byoritsu-gai
7. Taiko sericulture station (sub-branch)	Taiko-sho
8. Heichin tea experiment station	Chureki-gun, Heichin
(2) Agencies maintained by the provincial government:	
1. Shinchiku agricultural experiment station	Shinchiku City
2. Shinchiku livestock farm	Shinchiku City
3. Shinchiku marine experiment station	Shinchiku City

¹ The plant inspection station is one of six in Taiwan. It has quarantine facilities for the inspection of plants imported into the island, but like inspection offices for other produce it also standardizes transactions and maintains market prices.

5. Crop damage by the elements.

The tropical climate of Taiwan makes the situation of the farmer very precarious. In 1939 torrential rains damaged crops totalling an area of 10,198 *ko* at an estimated cost of ¥ 298,826.

Table 22: Crop damages, 1939

Cause	Kind of crop	Damaged area (in ko)	Estimated decrease in production	Estimated damage (in yen)
Rain				
June 8-14	Paddy rice	2,357	2,945 <i>koku</i>	68,597
June 18-19	Sweet potato	2	9,300 <i>kin</i>	140
	Peanuts	4	16 <i>koku</i>	121
	Ramie	1	205 <i>kin</i>	100
	Jute	61	28,143 <i>kin</i>	4,551
	Watermelon	32	110,400 <i>kin</i>	4,416
	Misc.	12	.....	220
	Total	2,469		78,145
Rain				
July 13-20	Paddy rice	67	167 <i>koku</i>	4,175
July 24-30	Sweet potato	14	7,350 <i>kin</i>	66
	Sugar cane	5	5,760 <i>kin</i>	29
	Peanuts	33	79 <i>koku</i>	474
	Jute	27	1,620 <i>kin</i>	243
	Cotton	2	60 <i>kin</i>	9
	Watermelon	48	115,200 <i>kin</i>	2,880
	Total	196		7,876
Rain				
Oct. 8-11	Paddy rice	6,769	6,691 <i>koku</i>	182,076
	Sweet potato	60	45,947 <i>kin</i>	542
	Sugar cane	657	6,478,547 <i>kin</i>	24,153
	Ramie	8	1,920 <i>kin</i>	787
	Citrus fruit	39	6,194 <i>kin</i>	247
	Total	7,533		212,805

6. Rice production.

Of more than 1½ million acres of rice land under cultivation in Taiwan, 22% is in Shinchiku (compare Takao, 14%; Taihoku, 15%; Tainan, 20% and Taichu, 25%).

Table 23: Rice production, 1939

	Area of standing crop in ko		Amount harvested in koku	Average production per ko in koku	Value in yen	Average price per koku, in yen
	All Taiwan	Shinchiku				
All varieties						
1st crop	275,488.8	73,981.2	977,644	17.6	25,511,715	26.10
2nd crop	370,060.	70,045.8	982,598	14.	26,942,876	27.42
Total	645,548.8	144,027.	1,960,242		52,454,591	
All wet-field rice						
1st crop	262,520.9	73,980.	977,632	13.2	25,511,463	26.10
2nd crop	352,339.4	70,044.2	982,585	14.2	26,924,567	27.4
Total	620,860.3	144,023.9	1,960,217		52,454,030	
Wet-field rice, Horai variety						
1st crop	156,081.5	46,788.5	592,498	13.	15,816,599	26.69
2nd crop	160,960.	34,571.4	510,533	15.	13,916,256	27.25
Total	317,041.3	81,359.9	1,103,131		29,732,855	
Wet-field rice, common non-glutinous variety						
1st crop	103,961.7	22,725.4	334,977	16.	8,108,581	24.21
2nd crop	139,680.0	9,838.2	129,962	13.2	3,073,591	23.65
Total	243,641.7					
Wet-field rice, round-grained, glutinous variety						
1st crop	6,922.9	4,434.4	49,737	11.2	1,573,870	31.64
2nd crop	40,852.3	25,630.	341,939	13.3	9,951,249	29.10
Total	47,775.2	30,064.4	391,676		11,525,119	
Wet-field rice, long-grained, glutinous variety						
1st crop	1,554.8	31.3	420	13.4	12,413	29.55
2nd crop	10,847.3	3.5	51	14.4	1,471	28.84
Total	12,402.1	34.9	471		13,884	
Dry-field rice, all varieties						
1st crop	6,967.9	1.6	12	6.2	252	21.00
2nd crop	17,720.6	1.6	13	8.1	309	23.77
Total	24,688.5	3.1	25		561	
Dry-field rice, non-glutinous						
1st crop	6,895.	1.6	12	7.6	252	21.00
2nd crop	17,630.9	1.1	9	8.1	205	25.63
Total	24,525.8	2.7	21		457	
Dry-field rice, glutinous						
1st crop	72.9	—	—	—	—	—
2nd crop	89.8	.5	4	8.	104	26.00
Total	162.7	.5	4		104	



3. Rice-farmer cultivating field with water-buffalo.



4. Shipping young pigs at railroad station at Yobai, Shinchiku Province.

Table 24: Rice delivery points, Shinchiku Province

Code: "A"—Rice control association

"B"—Credit trading cooperative with surety responsibility

County	Municipality	Warehouse	County	Municipality	Warehouse
	Sansha-sho	Rin Tem-bu			
	Tsusho-sho	Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Raku Seki-jo			
		Go Ju-sen			
		Jo A-Ko			
		Tsusho "B"			
	Enri-sho	Enri "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Byoritsu-gun "A"			
		Tai Bi			
	Taiko	Taiko-sho			
		Han Ki-bun			
		Rin Kin-jo			
		Taiko-gun "A"			
	Takuran-sho	Taiko-gun "A"			
		Takuran Produce Corp.			
	Toen	Toen-gai			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Toen-gun "A"			
		Hoshi "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Rochiku-sho	Nankan "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Toen-gun "A"			
	Daen-sho	Toen-gun "A"			
		Daen "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Chikuen "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Kizan-sho	So Ki-sho			
		Rin Ki			
		Kizan "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Hakkai-sho	Hakkai "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Taikei	Taikei-gai			
		Inshurin "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Taikei-gun "A"			
	Ryutan-sho	Ri Gai-jitsu			
		Doraken "B"			
	Chureki	Chureki-gai			
		Chureki "B"			
		Sooku "B"			
		Dairan "B"			
		Chureki-gun "A"			
		Chureki Cooperative Shipping Corp.			
		Nippon Transport Corp.			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B", Kanshi-Kyaku Station			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B", Chureki Station			
	Kannon-sho	Sora "B"			
	Yobai-sho	Yobai "B"			
		Daiha "B"			
		Chureki-gun "A"			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B", Heichin Station			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B", Yobai Station			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B", Hakkoko Station			
	Shinya-sho	Shinya "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Chureki-gun "A"			
Shinchiku	Shinchiku-shi	Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
	Kyuko-sho	Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Kyuko "B"			
		Shimpo "B"			
		Kansai "B" Common Agric. Warehouse			
		Sekko "B"			
		Rokka "B"			
		Shinchiku-gun "A"			
		Sha Ka-min			
	Shimpo-sho	Shimpo "B"			
		Sha Shin-yu			
		Bo Kan-sho			
		Yo Seki-sen			
	Kansai-sho	Kansai "B"			
		Jo A-so			
		Chin Un-kai			
		Sekko "B"			
	Rokka-sho	Rokka "B"			
	Komo-sho	Komo "B", Inzan Warehouse			
		Komo "B", Shinshoji Warehouse			
	Koko-sho	Koko "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Shinchiku-gun "A"			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
	Kozan-sho	O Ka-o			
		Kozan "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Chikuto	Chikuto-gai			
		Chikuto "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		Chikuto-gun "A"			
		Rin A-bun			
		Ryu Kin-kan			
	Kyurin-sho	So Em-bo			
		Chin A-tatsu			
		Rin Ko-Ko			
		Gi Shu-Ki			
	Yokoyama-sho	Ko Sei-kin			
		Da Ek-kan			
		Jo Kei-gyo			
		Chin A-kan			
	Hokuho-sho	Sha Gem-batsu			
	Gaki-sho	O Shin-Kan			
		Cho Sen-sei			
Chikunan	Chikunan-gai	Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Rin Sei-fu			
		Chikunan "B", Agric. Warehouse			
	Tokun-gai	Tokun "B", Agric. Warehouse			
		O Genn-na			
		Chijunan-gun "A"			
	Sanwan-sho	Sanwan "B"			
	Nan-sho	Ra A-i			
		Ri Sha-ki			
	Zokyo-sho	Bu Kai-shu			
		Ra I-sei			
	Koryu-sho	O Shin-ki			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Chikunan-gun "A"			
		Chin Mam-fu			
		O Man-kin			
		Shu Sei-wa			
		Koryu "B", Agric. Warehouse			
Byoritsu	Byoritsu-gai	Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
		Byoritsu-gun "A"			
	Kokan-sho	Kokan "B"			
	Dora-sho	Chin Shin-kan			
		Sen A-ko			
		Shinchiku-shu Rice Storage "B"			
	Tooku-sho	Ri Rai-shun			
		Okai-sho			
		Han Ei-sho			

Source: Taiwan Notice, Showa 15, No. 615, December 29, 1940; revised in Notice, Showa 16, No. 520, July 5, 1941.

7. "Common produce."

The products found in the following table are classified as "common produce" by the Japanese. The sweet potato, which is grown all over Taiwan and all during the year, is second only to rice in importance. Its uses other than as a food for men and swine are in the manufacture of starch and alcohol and as a contributing element in war-time fuel production. Shinchiku has 15% of the island crop, though Tainan with 41% is the principal producer.

Table 25: "Common produce", 1939

	Area of standing crop, in ko	Area of Shinchiku	Amount harvested in koku or kin	Average production per ko, in koku or kin	Value in yen	Average price per koku or per 100 kin in yen
Sweetpotato	130,320.7	17,680.0	255,469,473 kin	14.4 kin	5,360,097	2.11
Barley	1,109.9	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat	4,950.8	36.1	165 koku	4.6 koku	3,823	23.2
German millet (Awa)	1,697.7	116.5	514 koku	4.4 koku	5,159	10.0
Millet (Kibi)	215.4	30.9	134 koku	4.3 koku	1,332	9.94
Indian millet (Morokoshi)	3,461.4	16.5	105 koku	6.4 koku	1,690	16.10
Corn (maize)	1,600.7	67.3	454 koku	6.7 koku	6,657	14.66
Buckwheat	9.3	—	—	—	—	—
Soy bean	5,308.4	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds of beans	10,021.9	27.7	110	—	3,133	—
Sugar cane for raw consumption	1,563.	107.7	9,519,525 kin	88,397 kin	121,325	12.74

8. "Special produce."

The products found in the following table are classified as "special produce" by the Japanese. The production of ramie in Taiwan is concentrated in Taihoku and Shinchiku. Taiko-gun is the ramie region of Shinchiku. Acreage and production have tended to decrease in the past few years as a result of the government's policy of encouraging the production of cotton, which yields a better fibre than ramie. But ramie can be cultivated not only on flat land but also on steep slopes so that it is widely grown even in the aborigine territory. In 1937 a ten-year cotton-production plan was inaugurated by the government-general with the ultimate goal of 50,000

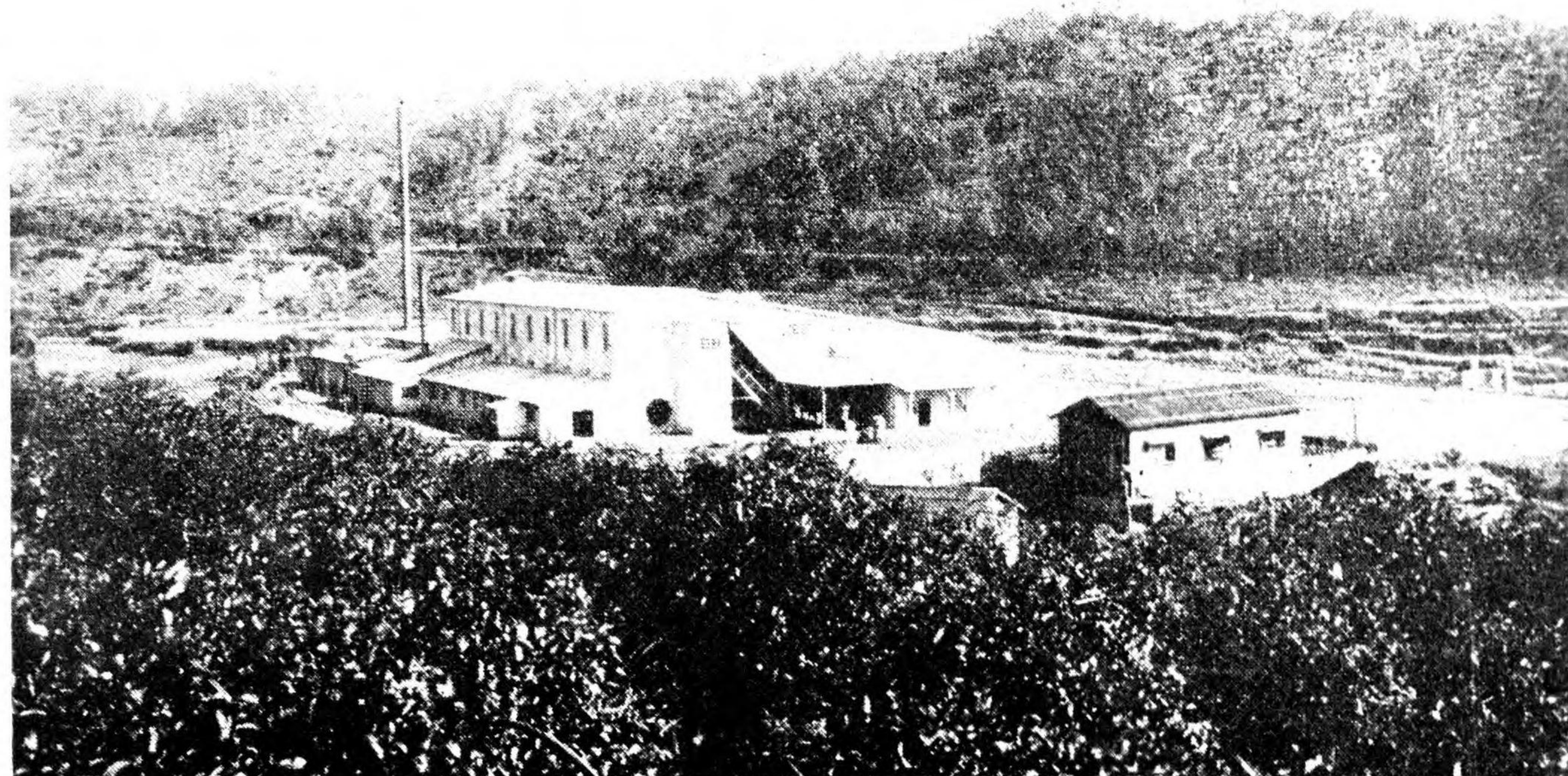
ko under cultivation and a yield of 35,000,000 kin. Cotton-growing experts were sent all over the island to advise on the growing of cotton, but the rate of expansion of cotton production has been far short of schedule. Hemp is grown in Shinchiku and in provinces to the south. Together with jute it is made into airplane cloth for military use and for burlap bags. Between 1937 and 1939 production in Taiwan increased 1½ times. But production continues to be insufficient to meet local needs. Although the 1938 crop was 15,000 tons, 22,000,000 bags had to be imported for the export trade in rice and sugar.

Table 26: "Special produce", 1939

(Area of each product for all Taiwan is included for comparison.)

	Area of standing crop, in ko		Amount harvested in	Average production per	Value in	Average price per
	Taiwan	Shinchiku	koku or kin	ko, in koku or kin	yen	koku or per 100 kin in yen
Sugarcane	167,332.2	12,067.5	1,047,718,998 kin	86,822 kin	5,870,369	5.60
Tobacco	2,234.9					
Peanuts	30,244.9	3,054.9	38,561 koku	12.6 koku	364,484	9.45
Sesame	3,523.5	57.1	299 koku	3.6 koku	7,235	34.62
Rape seed	257.6	13.9	54 koku	3.9 koku	965	17.87
Arrow root	24.9	2	20,000 kin	10,000 kin	300	1.50
Cassava (Manihot)	5,808.3	334.2	6,637,740 kin	19,862 kin	127,409	1.92
Ramie	1,883.1	137.9	202,512 kin	162 kin	80,868	39.93
Jute (all kinds)	23,838.3	2,644.1	3,577,307 kin	1,353 kin	107,747	11.40
Rough jute	913.4					
Young jute	2,998.6	33	18,815	1,479	5,914	12.12
Finely cleaned jute	19,926.4	2,611.2	2,293,520	878	101,833	17.52
Cotton	3,270.1	107.3	10,212	95	1,831	17.93
Taiko rush	37.5	16	119,500	469	17,925	15.00
Shichito rush	212.5					
Pineapple fiber	132.7					

1 Per 1,000 kin.



5. Tea factory between Taikei and Kappanzan, Shinchiku province.

9. Tea and coffee production.

Until 1938 tea was the leading export to foreign countries. Since 1938 it has been supplanted by sugar. Taihoku and Shinchiku provinces are the tea-growing areas of Taiwan. It is a hillside plantation culture with somewhat more than half the total acreage in Shinchiku. Japanese interests have obtained a virtual monopoly of tea production and of the tea-processing industry. The tea season is from May to December, no tea being picked during the first four months of the year. The types of tea grown include the well-known oolong, a partially fermented tea usually classified among the green teas; pouchong, a tea usually flavored

Table 28: Coffee production, 1939

No. of trees planted	No. of trees producing fruit	Area of standing trees in ko	Area of harvest in ko	Amount harvested in kin	Average production per ko in kin	Total value of production in yen	Average price per 100 kin in yen
1,894	834	81	0.38	114	300	137	129.48

10. Citrus fruit.

To encourage the growing of citrus fruit, already an important product of Tainan, the government-general inaugurated a 5-year plan in 1940. Subsidies were granted to provincial governments (including that of Shinchiku Province) and to agricultural associations for



6. Mitsui tea factory in foothills between Taikei and Kappanzan, Shinchiku Province.

with jasmine or gardenia; black tea, for which the drying process is delayed to permit fermentation, and green tea, which is dried without fermentation. About half the island production is black tea, one fourth pouchong, a little less than a fourth oolong, and the insignificant remainder green.

The production of coffee in Taiwan has not proved to be a success. Both in area under cultivation and in the quantity produced, coffee has remained insignificant.

Table 27: Tea production, 1939

Area of standing crop in ko		Area from which tea is picked in ko	Amount of rough tea produced in kin	Average production per ko in kin	Total value of production in yen	Average price per 1000 kin in yen
Taiwan	16,187.6	25,567.6	24,089.6	15,071,389	626	10,386,591
Shinchiku						68.92

fruit such as lemons, whose production was particularly desired. During the previous decade the growing of lemons had been successfully introduced, but by 1939 only 30 ko were in lemon orchards, about a third of which were in Shinchiku. About half the orange crop is the sweet *ponkan* (*Citrus nobilis*, Lour., var. *Poonensis*, Hayata), whose production is concentrated in Shinchiku and Taichu provinces. Although ripening in November and December, some of these oranges are kept until the following March or April. The *tankan* (*Citrus Tankan*, Hayata), which are cultivated mostly in Taihoku and Shinchiku provinces, ripen in March. The *buntan* (*Citrus grandis*, Osbeck., form. *Buntan*, Hayata) is a kind of grapefruit as is the *Zabon* (*Citrus Sabon*, Sieb.). The former is grown principally in Tainan Province and the

latter, which was first cultivated in Tainan, is now an important product of Shinchiku as well. The *buntan* ripens in September and the *zabon* between January and April.

Table 29: Citrus fruit, 1939

	No. of trees	Area under cultivation in ko	Amount harvested in kin	Average production per tree in kin	Value of products in yen	Average price per 100 kin in yen
All varieties	851,377	1,730.5	17,273,340		1,009,849	
Donkan (tangerine)	560,137	1,110.3	11,071,319	20.	669,668	6.05
Tankau orange	207,114	390.	3,597,941	17.4	244,788	6.80
Sekkan orange	1,347	3.	18,914	14.	972	5.14
Butan (a type of grapefruit)	4,457	14	152,627	34.2	6,583	4.31
Zabon (a variety of grapefruit)	34,736	118.3	1,821,453	52.4	61,296	3.37
Hakuyu (white citron)	2,387	8.4	55,395	23.2	5,385	9.72
Onsha orange	310	0.57	3,210	10.4	206	6.42
Valencia orange	146	0.37	1,815	12.4	194	10.69
Lemon	3,594	8.87	15,159	4.2	3,086	20.36
Grapefruit	48	0.14	393	8.2	36	9.16
Misc. citrus fruits	37,101	77.3	535,314		17,635	

1 4,921.2 ko in all Taiwan.

11. Other fruit.

Of the other fruit grown in Shinchiku Province, only bananas, persimmons, and melons are of importance. The banana crop as a product of the island comes second only to rice and sugar. Taichu and Takao provinces are the chief producers, but it is grown all over the island. It is cultivated on hillsides as well as on flat-land. Persimmons and watermelons are marketed in quantity at Byoritsu-gai. Shinchiku is not an important producer of pineapples.

Table 30: Other fruits, 1939

	No. of trees	Area under cultivation in ko	Amount harvested in kin	Average production per tree in kin	Value of products in yen	Average price per 100 kin in yen
Longan	26,859	107.2	508,307	19.	25,033	4.92
Mango	461	3.6	11,247	24.4	431	3.83
Betel-nut	2,298	4	15,520	6.8	432	2.78
Guava	309,619	313.	1,751,193	5.7	54,132	3.09
Apricot	82,824	123.	96,578	12.	37,791	3.83
Peach	35,916	64	475,559	13.2	24,429	5.14
Persimmon	69,456	178.6	2,815,313	40.5	87,744	3.12
Papaya	39,485	26	318,317	8.	4,623	1.45
Rembu	5,582	27	143,110	26	7,293	5.10
Grapes	889	2.5	7,711	8.7	1,127	14.62
Loquat	29,840	62	327,580	11	12,075	3.69
Bananas	455,412	427.5	5,906,146	13	148,348	2.52

(No. of pineapples) 1,251,113; 96.2; 811,459; 0.65; 32,002; 3.94

	Area of standing crop in ko	Amount harvested in kin	Average production per ko in kin	Value in yen	Average price per 100 kin in yen
Muskmelon	392	5,424,120	13,847	128,269	2.36
Watermelon	475	5,345,390	11,263	197,299	3.69

12. Vegetables.

About 20% of the acreage devoted to vegetable production in Taiwan is in Shinchiku Province. Daikon, cabbage, and rape are the three principal vegetable crops. About 70 different kinds of green vegetables grow in Taiwan all year round but they tend to be more plentiful in winter than in summer.

Table 31: Vegetables, 1939

	Area of standing crop in ko	Amount harvested in kin	Average production per ko in kin	Value in yen	Average price per 100 kin in yen
All varieties	7,862	109,373,768		2,396,580	
Daikon (radish)	2,348	31,830,130	13,558	482,645	1.52
Misc. legumes	85.	840,650		15,062	
Ginger	245.4	2,184,865	8,903	90,900	4.16
Taro	273.8	3,221,580	11,767	127,224	3.95
Potato (Irish)	2.5	1,490,920	11,350	1,489	5.33
Green onion	290	3,414,337	11,780	118,682	3.48
Leek	156	1,670,946	10,713	54,995	3.29
Garlic	192.5	2,192,524	11,392	83,692	3.82
Kinsai (Vegetables whose stems are edible)	149	1,504,794		46,341	
Cabbage	576	10,711,180	18,588	253,279	2.36
Okarashima (large-size rape)	1,267.7	23,809,863	18,782	433,993	1.82
Zsuhena (Variety of rape)	189	1,993,135	10,533	41,562	2.09
Kosai (Variety of rape)	192.6	2,787,066	14,472	45,257	1.62
Kinsai (Variety of rape)	269	3,713,701	13,803	109,250	2.94
Misc. vegetables with edible leaves	221	2,525,900		52,296	
Cucumber	148	1,781,518	12,045	57,687	3.24
White gourd melon	255.5	3,834,938	15,007	87,701	2.29
Pumpkin	276	4,231,099	15,326	70,147	1.64
Egg plant	190	2,382,100	12,514	73,392	3.08
Kidney beans	176	1,593,960	9,079	44,320	2.78
Garden peas	162	811,524	5,018	41,006	5.07
Other vegetables whose seeds or fruits are edible	2,309,538			48,360	

1 40,441 ko in all Taiwan.

13. Livestock.

Pigs are the principal livestock of Shinchiku Province, and Toen gun is the center of the industry. Besides pigs, the farmers raise water buffalo, yellow oxen, and goats, and great numbers of chickens and ducks. By comparison with other fowl, the geese and especially turkeys are few in number.

Table 32: Farm animals, 1939

	Total	Number of head		Neuter
		Male	Female	
Cattle (all)	44,831	10,757	9,606	24,168
Water-buffalo (Ogyu)	31,216	360	6,780	18,076
Yellow cow	12,941	810	1,409	4,401
Indian cow (Yogyu)	141	75	45	21
Western cow	34	21	13	—
Misc. breeds	612	290	175	147
Hogs (all breeds)	287,299	57,379	13,157	216,763
Taiwan breed	20,027	17,926	95	2,006
Western breed	7,357	2,711	612	4,034
Misc. breeds	259,915	36,742	12,450	210,723
Goats (all)	8,051	3,605	1,530	2,916
Sheep (all)	60	43	17	—

Table 33: Farm animals slaughtered, 1939

	Number head slaughtered	Amount in kin	Value in yen
Yellow cow	1,292	310,989	60,231
Hogs (all breeds)	172,424	23,667,231	8,043,857
Goats	1,391	36,891	9,467

Note: In Taiwan there are 799 slaughtering places; in Shinchiku Province 135.

Table 34: Poultry 1939

	Number of birds		Value in yen	Average price per bird
	Taiwan	Shinchiku		
Fowl (all)	9,043,336	2,484,777	3,547,256	
Chicken	6,680,402	1,738,434	2,633,363	1.51
Duck	1,931,365	627,853	687,415	1.10
Geese	389,838	110,686	196,376	1.77
Turkey	41,731	8,134	30,102	3.70

14. Pisciculture.

While fish abound in the waters off Shinchiku Province, the lack of adequate harbors has inhibited the development of a fishing industry. But among the Formosan-Chinese pisciculture is a time-honored industry. Freshwater fish including carp and grey mullet are raised in the ponds of Shinchiku, and the provincial government maintains a fisheries experimental station. But the catch of the casual fisherman and the produce of the pisciculture industry adds up to a small total.

SECTION V
TRANSPORTATION

1. General.

Transportation facilities in Taiwan, though poor by American standards, appear to be adequate for Japanese needs. By and large, they compare well with facilities in Japan. Service to the Formosan-Chinese public, however, is believed to be incidental and secondary. All kinds of transport are in use. They run the gamut from Douglas aircraft to coolie-borne palanquins. The main artery is the trunk railway line, called the *Jukan* line, from Keelung in the north to Takao in the south, which is paralleled by a hard-surface motor highway. Other and lighter railway lines and motor roads, branching off on both sides of the trunk lines, act as feeders. The east coast, which is served by a light valley line, has no railroad communications with the west coast. Service on all forms of transportation is slow. Equipment, which was never superior, is thought to have deteriorated in the course of the present conflict. As in Europe, transportation facilities vary in appointments and conveniences depending on the class: first, second, or third. The price of first-class accommodations is three times that of third class, and second class is twice that of third class (a rule to which there are frequent exceptions). Express transportation has an additional charge.

2. Railroads.

Rail-transport facilities in Taiwan include government lines, private lines, and the special category of *daisha* or "push-car" lines which is discussed separately. Shinchiku Province has all three.

(a) *Government lines.* In 1938 there were 650 miles of government lines, of which approximately 95 miles were double-tracked. Sidings were estimated at 200 miles. Like main-line tracks in Japan, but unlike the standard gauge tracks of Korea, main-line railroads in Taiwan are narrow gauge (3' 6").

Table 35: Selected government railroad statistics, Taiwan, 1938

<i>Mileage:</i>	
Locomotives (in 1000's)	11,705
Other rolling stock (in 1000's)	4,093
<i>Fuel consumption:</i>	
Coal (in metric tons)	143,252
Oil (in 1000 liters)	234
<i>Passengers:</i> (in 1000's)	27,179
<i>Freight:</i> (in 1000 tons)	8,301
<i>Small baggage:</i> (in 1000 tons)	21
<i>Income:</i>	
From fares (in 1000 yen)	12,207
From freight charges (in 1000 yen)	31,107

There are 100 miles of government railroad in Shinchiku Province. The *Jukan* line enters the province from Taihoku at a point just southeast of Toen-gai, which is the first Shinchiku station on the line. As far as Chikunan station the rails are double-tracked. Below the

latter place the line forks, one branch following on down the seacoast and the other going inland via Byoritsu-gai. The inland route, which is marked by sharp gradients that reach the highest railway elevation between Keelung and Takao, is now only a freight line except for local passenger service. The Shinchiku stations of the *Jukan* line north to south are given in order in the following table.

Table 36: Shinchiku stations of the *Jukan* line

Toen to Chikunan	Chikunan to Jurokubun (inland route)	Chikunan to Enri (coast route)
Toen	Chikunan	Tanbunko
Kanshiyaku	Zokyo	Taisankyaku
Chureki	Hokusei	Koryu
Heichin	Byoritsu	Koshiryo
Yobai	Nansei	Hakushaton
Hakkoko	Dora	Shimo
Koko	Sansha	Tsusho
Yamazaki	Jurokubun	Enri
Komo		
Shinchiku		
Kozan		
Kicho		
Chikunan		

Engine sheds at which small repairs can be made are to be found at Toen-gai, Shinchiku City, and Chikunan.

Bridges are reported at four places on the *Jukan* line. Just north of Shinchiku City is a girder-type railway bridge over the Hoban River. Its length is not known. Just south of Chikunan but above the dividing point of the inland and coast routes is an important bridge of unknown type and length which spans the Chuko River. A third bridge, which is of the girder type, carries the coast line over the Koryu River. It is reported to be 200 yards in length. Finally, there is a bridge on the inland route where it leaves Shinchiku Province and crosses the Taian River to enter Taichu Province. It is 508 meters long.

Tunnels. A series of tunnels is found on the inland route just north of the Taichu border. These are the only ones in Shinchiku Province.

Rolling-stock. Passenger cars on government lines have accommodation for 30 fares if they are first-class cars, 48 if second-class, and 76 if third-class. Freight cars, which are very small by American standards, have a capacity of 10 to 20 tons. At the end of 1939 Taiwan was said to have between 200 and 400 locomotives, 600 passenger cars, between 8,000 and 12,000 freight cars and 60 refrigeration cars. How many of these belonged to private lines is not known but the percentage of the total is believed to be substantial.

(b) *Private lines.* Private lines antedate the government railways. They have grown up with the sugar industry, for which they were built. In 1939 there were 1626 miles of private lines in Taiwan. While the greater part of this mileage is reserved to the sugar companies, the roads provide general traffic services over the remainder. They have the very narrow gauge of 2' 6".

SHINCHIKU PROVINCE
TRANSPORTATION

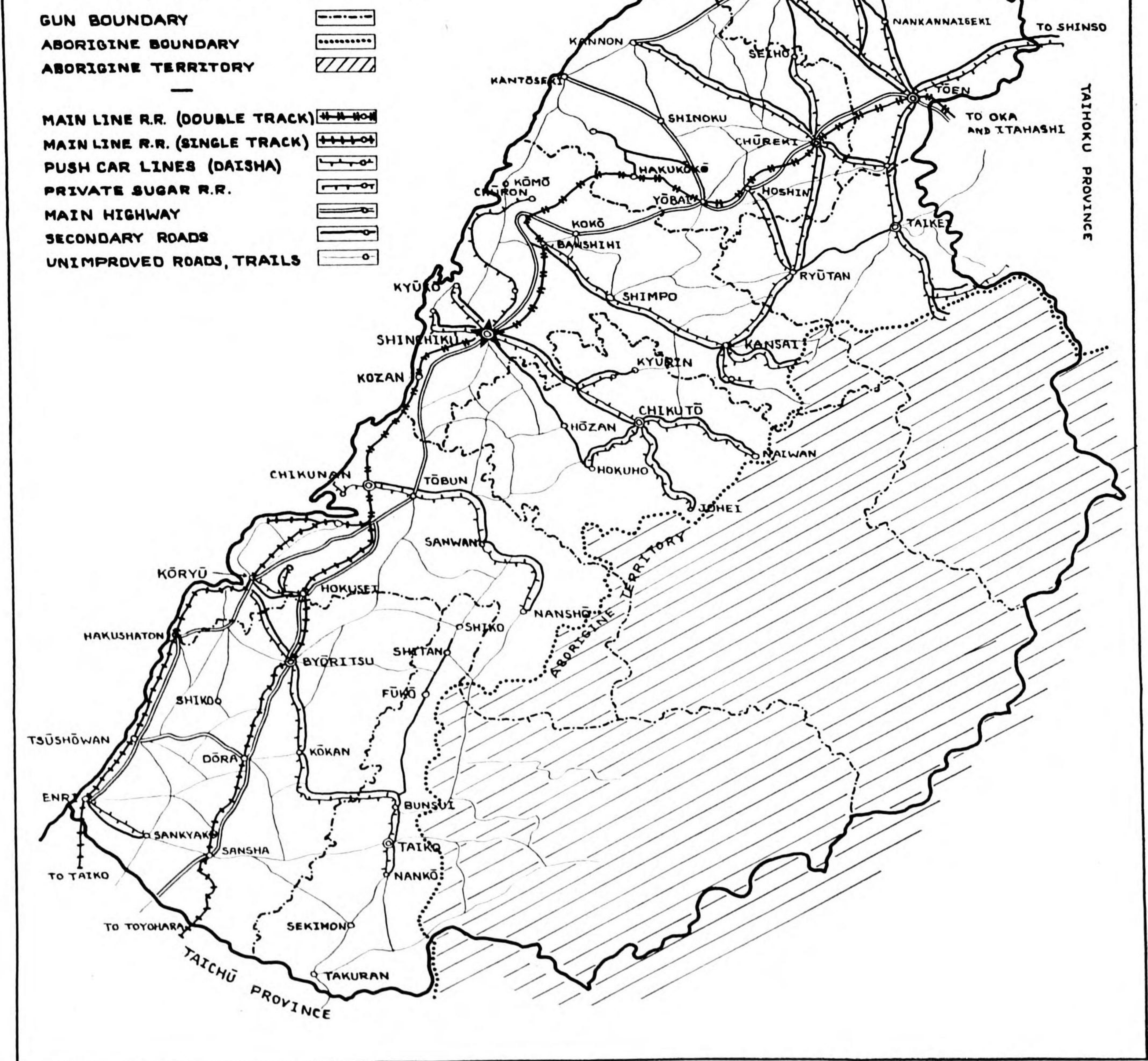


Figure 2. Shinchiku Province transportation.

Table 37: Selected private railway statistics, 1938

Passengers (in 1000's)	4,630
Freight (in 1000 tons)	6,740
Income: From fare (in 1000 yen)	587
From freight (in 1000 yen)	47

Only one private railway line has been reported in Shinchiku (compare Taihoku, 1; Takao, 3; Taichu, 7; Tainan, 9). It is a short spur belonging to the Teikoku Sugar Company which follows a very circuitous route some seven miles long between Shinchiku City and Harabun to the north. Recently published maps, however, describe the railroad into Taikē-gai from the south and a line running into Chikunan from the east as, respectively, a coal-mine and a sugar-company line. Presumably these, too, are privately owned.

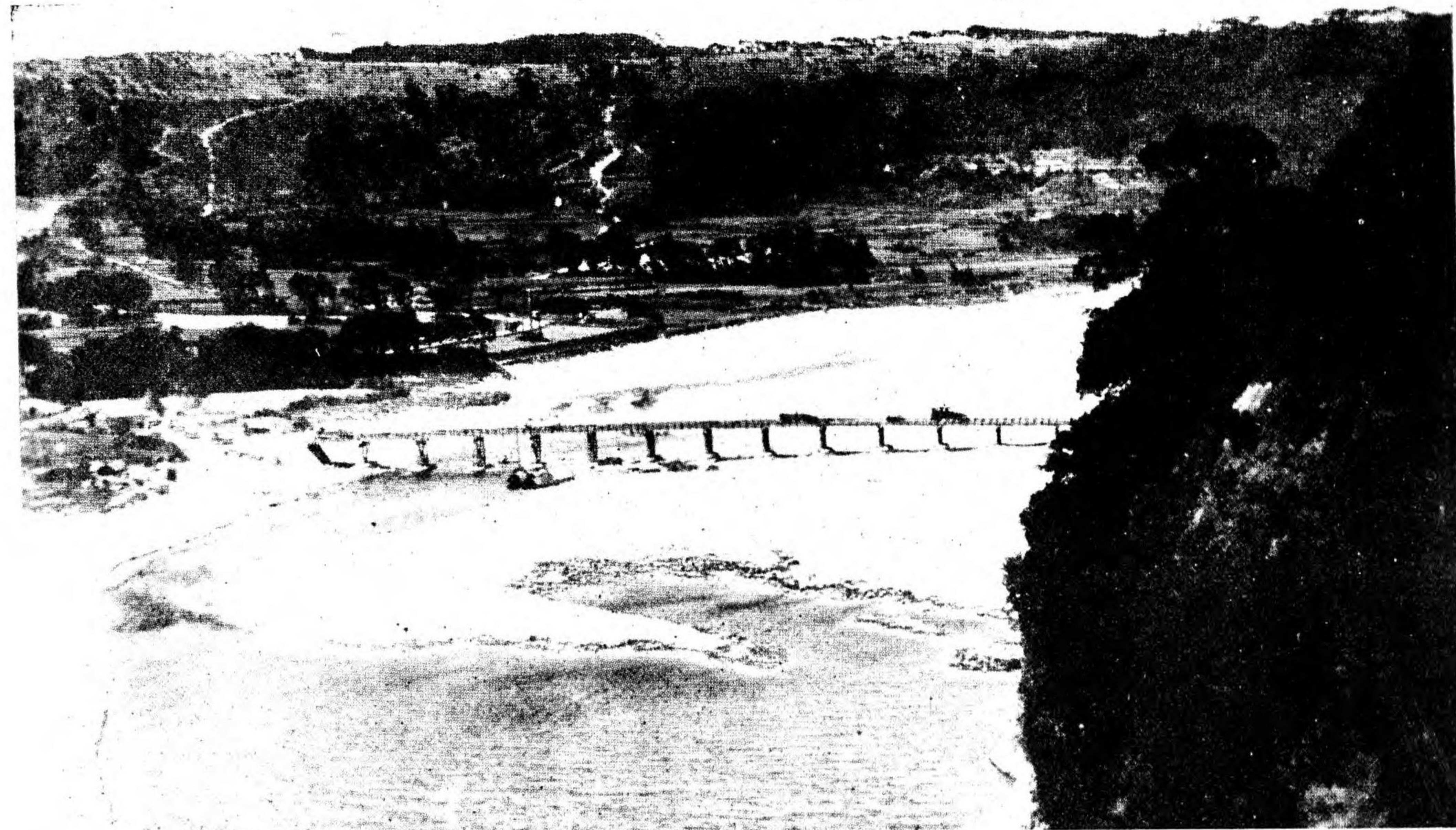
3. The *daisha* or "push-car."

One important supplement to train transport in Taiwan is that provided by the *daisha*, or "push-car," which, like the riksha, is an ingenious adaptation of western technique to oriental economic standards. The *daisha* is a little flat-car, for passengers or freight, which travels on tracks of 18" or 20" gauge and is propelled by runners who push from behind. In 1938 the *daisha* com-

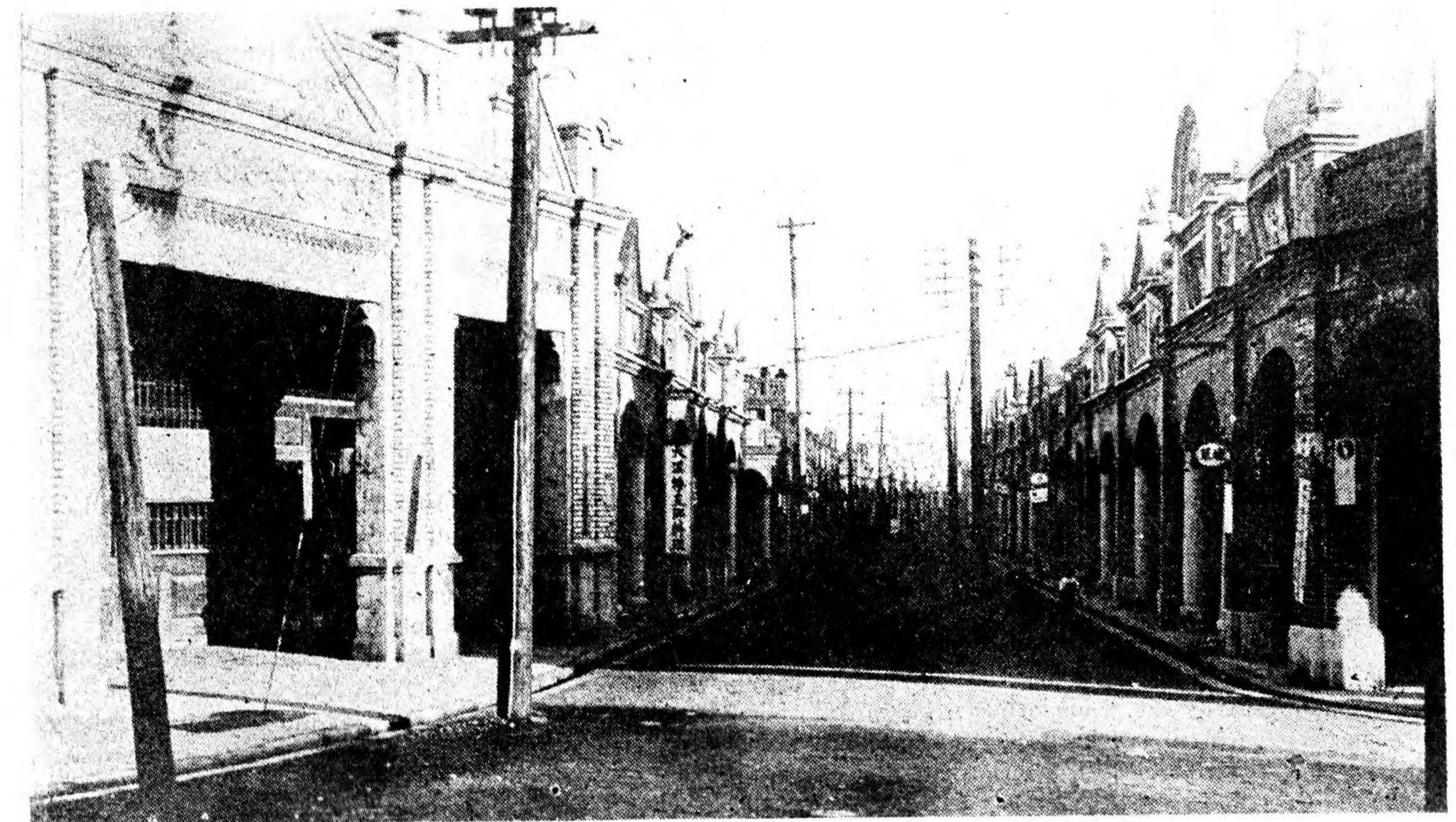
panies, which are privately-owned, operated over an estimated 500 miles of track some 3,545 *daisha* which carried 2,506,498 passengers and 502,860,592 tons of freight. Revenue for that year was ¥ 1,152,675, of which ¥ 271,945 was from fares and ¥ 880,730 from freight charges. In each particular these figures show a marked decline in *daisha* operations. Track-mileage had decreased from a 1926 high of 5,675, the number of passengers from a 1929 high of 2,251,000, and the freight tonnage from a 1926 high of 825,004,396. The greatest yearly earnings (1926) reached ¥ 2,506,498. The decline, which had been gradual, is probably to be attributed to the expansion of bus transportation. War-time shortages, however, may have caused a revival in the popularity of the *daisha*. The average charge per passenger transportation in 1938 is estimated to have been 7 *sen* per mile.

4. Roads and bus lines.

It is estimated that by 1939 there were more than 2000 miles of improved roads in Taiwan. They were classified as "designated" and "*gai-sho*" (i.e. town and village) roads. The former are constructed and maintained at government expense; the latter appear to be local enterprises.



7. Main road approaching town of Taikē, Shinchiku Province, crosses this bridge and winds up narrow defile to bluff above river.



8. Street scene in Taikē-gai, Shinchiku Province.

The road mileage in Shinchiku is not known. A trunk highway enters the province just south of Toen-gai, parallels the *Jukan* railway as far as Chikunan, then divides to follow both routes of the railway south into Taichu Province. At important centers, secondary roads feed into the highway. A study of the map indicates that there may be developing a system of roads paralleling the trunk highway along the foothills the full length of the province and along the sea coast in the north. If so, the system is still in its beginning stage. Stretches of foothill road have been constructed north from Takuran and north and south from Shitan, both in Taiko-gun; between Hokuho and Chikuto-gai in Chikuto-gun and north from Kansai, Shinchiku-gun, via Ryutan and Taikē-gai, in Taikē-gun, into Taihoku Province. On the coast there is a road running from Kannon in Chureki-gun northwest to Chikui in Toen-gun. There appears to be no topographical obstacle to prevent the completion of the foothill road from Toyohara in Taichu Province to Oka in Taihoku Province and the coast road from Shinchiku City to Daichikui at the mouth of the Tamsui River.

Bridges in the road system are reported at five places in Shinchiku Province. Two important ones carry the trunk highway across the Hozan River north of Shinchiku City and across the Koryu River in Chikunan-gun. Both parallel the railway bridges nearby. Both are concrete structures. The length of the Hozan bridge is not known. The Koryu bridge is about 200 yards in length. There are three other bridges on side roads, one at Bunsui

in Byoritsu-gun on the Taiko-Byoritsu road, one at Shimpo, Shinchiku-gun on the Kansai-Shinsha road, and one at Taikē-gai on the Taikē-Toen road. They are, respectively, 245, 150, and 200 meters in length.

Bus service. Although as in Japan there are relatively few private automobiles in Taiwan, the rail system is supplemented by considerable bus transportation. Because of competition with the railroads on routes parallel to the latter, all bus services from Keelung in the north to Choshu in southern Takao were brought under government management and turned over to the railway department to run. The Taihoku-Shinchiku bus line was taken over as early as 1933. Trucking remained under private management, but the truck owners of the province were merged into a single company in the avowed interest of economical operation. Private bus interests continued to operate lines that did not compete with the railroads.

In 1938, 8,207,474 bus passengers were carried, with a revenue of Y 1,384,101. The average fare seems to be about 5 *sen* a mile as compared with an estimated average rate of 7 *sen* a mile for *daisha*. If the bus is the cause of the decline of the *daisha*, this may be a contributing factor.

Shinchiku's share of the bus traffic and revenue is not known. But, as is shown below, there is bus service out of every important center in the province.

5. Air transport.

Although there is a major military airfield on the outskirts of Shinchiku City and a secondary field at

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nearby Koko, Shinchiku Province at last report had no facilities for commercial air-travel and was not included among the stops made by planes flying the "circle route" around the island.

6. Water transport.

Shinchiku Province, lacking navigable streams and, so far as is known, harbors which can float anything larger than rafts and small junks, has no water-borne transport worth attention. There was a time when both Kyuko harbor, near Shinchiku City, and Koryu harbor in Chikunan-gun, were frequented by junks from the mainland of China. As recently as 1929, the former was touched at by 20 vessels totalling 559 tons and did an export business of ¥ 106,668 and an import business of ¥ 129,649. But since 1931 this trade has been in eclipse. Both harbors are badly silted up.

At Hakusha point near Kannon in Chureki-gun, Shinchiku's one lighthouse marks the northwest extremity of Taiwan.

7. Transportation facilities by localities.

The *Taiwan Tetsudo Ryoko Annai* (Taiwan Railway Guide), published by the transportation bureau of the government-general in 1932, gives information about local transportation facilities which, though doubtless out of date in many ways, provides a useful survey. This information is presented here by railway stations taken in order from north to south, those on the coast line below Chikunan being given before those on the inland line.

Table 38: Transportation facilities by localities

(1) Toen station

Station facilities: red-cap service; checking and baggage room; connections to Japan arranged; stalls vending magazines, fruit, etc.; peddlers hawking lunches and wares; sale of "platform tickets."

Daisha connections: (operated by *Toen Kido Kaisha*)

(a) routes: Toen-Hakkai-Taikai-Kappanzan

Toen-Hoshi-Chikui

Toen-Hoshi-Daien

Toen-Nanketsu

Toen-Shinso (Taihoku Province)

(b) fares, distances, and running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time	Fare (in yen)
Nanketsu	5	40 minutes	.29
Taikei	9	2 hours	.58
Kappanzan	25	5½ hours	1.44
Daien	9	2 hours	.61
Chikui	10	2 hours	.63
Shinso	9	2 hours	.63

Bus connections:

(a) fares, distances, and running time:

To	Trips per day	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Nanketsu	8	25	.24
Taikei	10	40	.45
Daien	8	45	.48
Chikui	4	50	.48
Kizan			.10

A car can be chartered for ¥ 2.30 for the trip to Taikei-gai.

(2) *Kanshikyaku station*—only a train stop.

(3) *Chureki station*:

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; hawking of wares; sale of "platform tickets."

Daisha connections: (operated by *Chureki Kido Kaisha*)

(a) fares, distances, and running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Kannon	11	60	.79
Ryutan	7	1½ hours	.45
Shinoku	8	60	.56
Seiho	5	40	.34
Shori	3	40	.34
Koryokyaku	5.5	1½ hours	.39

Bus connections:

Kannon	60	.60
Ryutan	30 (round trip)	.70

Riksha: fares are 40 sen per ri, rainy days and difficult roads 20 per cent more.

(4) *Heichin station*:

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; hawking of wares; sale of "platform tickets."

Daisha connections: (operated by *Kansai Kido Kaisha*)

(a) routes: Heichin-Ryutan-Shimpo-Komo
Kansai-Sekimon
Ryutan-Chureki

(b) Fares, distances and running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Ryutan	4.5	50	.20
Sankoshi	7	1½ hours	.35
Kansai	11	2½ hours	.50

Bus connections:

Ryutan	20	.24
Kansai	50	.54

Sedan chair: fare for 2 persons 50 sen per ri; by day ¥ 4.

(5) *Yobai station*:

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of "platform tickets."

Daisha connections (operated by the *Yobai Kido Kaisha*)

(a) Route: Yobai-Shinoku-Kantoseki

(b) Fares, distances, running time

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time	Fares (in yen)
Kantoseki	11	1½ hours	.45

Bus connections:

(a) Routes: Yobai-Heichin-Ryutan-Kansai
Yobai-Shinoku-Kantoseki

(b) Fares:

To	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Heichin	20	.10
Ryutan	40	.34
Kansai	70	.60
Shinoku	25	.25
Kantoseki	45	.45

Sedan chair: fare is 40 sen per ri for two persons; by the day it is ¥ 4 for the first 7 ri and 30-50 sen for each additional ri.

(6) *Hakkoko station*—only a train stop.

(7) *Koko station*:

Station facilities: Private railway connections. See Shinchiku City station.

Daisha connections (operated by the *Shinhiho Kido Kaisha*)

(a) Route: Koko-Shimohokusei-Wako-Fukko

(b) Fare to Fukko: 20 sen

Bus connections:

(a) Route: Koko station to Koko, 10 sen

Sedan chair: fare for two persons, 60 sen per ri.

(8) *Yamasaki station*: only a stop.

(9) *Komo station*:

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of "platform tickets."

Daisha connection: (operated by the *Kansai Kido Kaisha*)

(a) route: Komo-Shimpo-Kansai

(b) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Shimpo	4.5	60	.25
Kansai	12	3 hours	.65

Bus connections:

(a) route: Komo-Shimpo-Kansai: Five trips daily

(b) fares: to Shimpo, 25 sen; to Kansai, 65 sen

Sedan chair facilities: fares for 2 persons, 60 sen per ri; 20 per cent increase during rainy weather and at night.

(10) *Shinchiku City*:

Station facilities: red-cap service; checking and baggage room; telegraph office; connections to Japan arranged; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of platform tickets; taxi stand; riksha stand.

Trunk line fares:

To	Mileage	1st class (in yen)	2nd class (in yen)	3rd class (in yen)
Keelung	66	4.31	2.99	1.66
Taihoku	48	3.16	2.19	1.22
Toen	31	1.99	1.38	1.22
Taichu	56	3.67	2.54	1.41
Shoka	68	4.46	3.09	1.72
Tainan	157	10.21	7.07	3.93
Takao	186	12.09	8.37	4.65

Private railway connections (operated by the *Teihoku Sugar Co.*)

(a) Route: Shinchiku-Shinjoshi-Keishu-Maen-Koshiko-Koko branch: Keishu-Sanka

(b) Fares, distance, and running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Shinjoshi	9	60	.27
Sanka	7	1½ hours	.28

Daisha connections: (operated by the *Takushoku Kido Kaisha*).

(a) routes: Shinchiku-Kyuko
Shinchiku-Shinsui
Shinchiku-Chikuto-Naiwan
Shinchiku-Chikuto-Hokuho
Shinchiku-Chikuto-Hoppo

(b) Fares, distances, and running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Kyuko	4.5	40	.24
Shinsui	7	30	.27
Chikuto	9	1½ hours	.40
Hokuho	14	2½ hours	.67

Bus connections (operated by the *Shinchiku Auto Company*)

(a) fares, running time:

To	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Chijuto	40	.40
Hokuho	70	.80

There are 7 buses making 12 trips daily.

The fare of city buses is .05. The city bus makes 36 trips daily.

Riksha: fare is 1½ sen per cho in town, 1 sen per cho in country; 20 per cent increase at night and in rainy weather. From the station it is 10 sen to the Shinchiku temple and the school; 15 sen to the provincial government building and the park; 30 sen to the Shinchiku Shrine.

(11) *Kozan station*—only a stop.

(12) *Kicho station*—only a stop.

(13) *Chikunan station*:

Station facilities: red-cap service; checking and baggage room; connections with Japan arranged; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of platform tickets.

Daisha connections (operated by the *Tennan Takushoku Kaisha*)

(a) route: Chikunan-Tobun-Sanwan-Nansho

(b) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Tobun	2	30	.15
Tokuwambin	4	1½ hours	.30
Sanwan	8	3 hours	.66
Dembi	14	4 hours	1.12
Nansho	16	4½ hours	1.30

Bus connection: to Tobun, 15 sen; to Tokuwambin, 30 sen; to Sanjuko, 40 sen; to Shitozan Tozan-guchi, 45 sen; to Nansho, 75 sen.

Sedan chair: fares for 2 persons, 40 sen per ri; by day ¥ 4 for the first 7 ri, 40 sen per ri thereafter.

(14) *Tambunko station* (coast line)—only a stop.

(15) *Taisankyaku station* (coast line)—only a stop.

(16) *Koryu station* (coast line):

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; telegraph station; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of platform tickets.

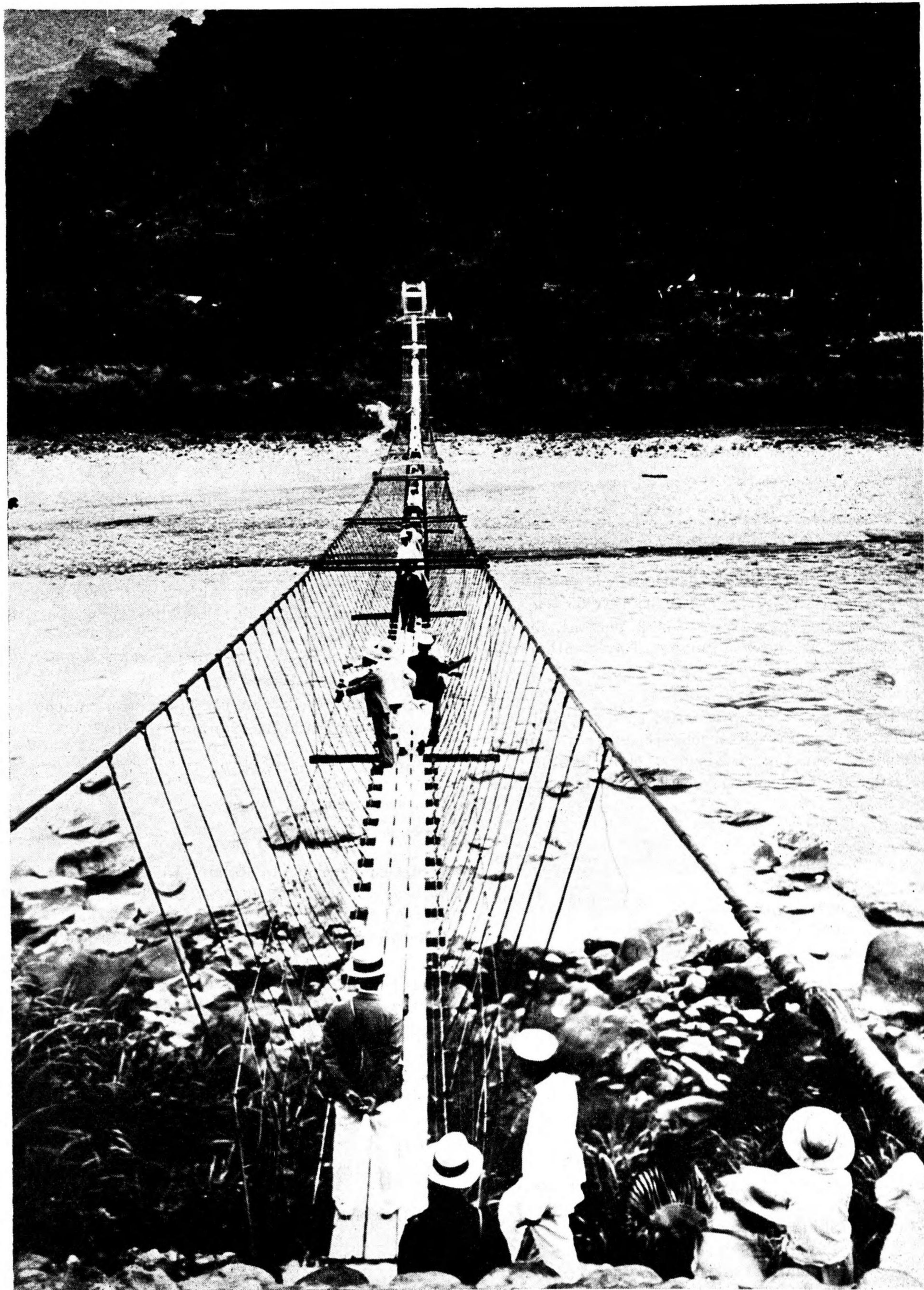
Daisha connections: operated by the *Koryu Kido Kaisha*.

(a) routes: Koryu-Hokusei-Tooku
Koryu-Shinko

(b) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fares (in yen)
Hokusei	2.5	30	.12
Tooku	5.2	40	.41
Shinko	2	20	.17

(at night and in rainy weather, add 10 per cent)



9. Suspension bridge for pedestrians in mountains near Kappanzan.

Bus connections:
Koryu to Hokusei ten trips a day, 15 minutes a trip, 12 *sen* a fare.

Sedan chair: fare for 2 persons, 60 *sen* per *ri*.

(17) *Koshiryo station* (coast line):

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; telegraph station.

(18) *Hakushaton station* (coast line):

Station facilities: checking and baggage room.

(19) *Shimpo station:* only a stop.

(20) *Tsusho station* (coast line).

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; stalls vending magazines, etc.; hawking of wares; sale of platform tickets.

Sedan chair: fare for 2 passengers, 60 *sen* per *ri*; by the day ¥ 4.00.

(21) *Enri station* (coast line):

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; telegraph office; sale of platform tickets.

Daisha connections (operated by the *Dai Nippon Sugar Company*)

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fare (in yen)
Sankyaku	3	30	.24

Bus connection: fare to Sankyaku, 15 *sen*.

Sedan chair: fare for two passengers, 60 *sen* per *ri*; by the day, ¥ 4.00.

(22) *Kokyo station* (inland route):

Station facilities:

Daisha connections (operated by the *Kinsei Kido Kaisha*)

(a) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fare (in yen)
Kinsui	5	40	.34
Senzanka	3	20	.15

Sedan chair: fare to Kinsui for 2 passengers, ¥ 2.00.

(23) *Hokusei station* (inland route):

Station facilities:

Daisha connections:

(a) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time (in minutes)	Fare (in yen)
Shinko	2	10	.10
Koryu	3	30	.18
Tooku	3	30	.22

Bus facilities: 10 trips daily to Koryu, 12 *sen* fare.

(24) *Byoritsu station* (inland route):

Station facilities: red-cap service, checking and baggage room; connections to Japan arranged; telegraph office; hawking of wares.

Daisha connections (operated by the *Taiwan Kido Kaisha*)

(a) routes: Byoritsu-Kokan-Shukkoko-Nauko

Byoritsu-Hokubyo-Tooku-Kinsui

(b) fares, distances, running time:

To	Distance (in miles)	Running time	Fares (in yen)
Kokan	5	1 hr 40 min	.34
Shukkoko	9	3 hours	.59
Taiko	14	4½ hours	.93
Kinsui	7	2 hours	.52
Nanko	16	5 hours	1.04

(For return trip, add one-half fare.)

Bus connections: Byoritsu-Fukki, running time, 35 min; fare, 45 *sen*.

Sedan chair: fare for 2 passengers, 30 *sen* per *ri*; by the day (10 hours) ¥ 3.20.

(25) *Nansei station* (inland route) only a stop.

(26) *Dora Station* (inland route) only a stop.

(27) *Sansha station* (inland route):

Station facilities: checking and baggage room; hawking of wares; sale of platform tickets.

(28) *Jurokubun station* (inland route) only a stop.

SECTION VI
COMMUNICATIONS

1. General.

Communication services within Taiwan are poor in comparison with those in Japan, but the system of communications, including postal, telephone, (telegraph, and radio facilities, is of a high order and serves all important points. At first glance there seems to have been a commendable increase in such public facilities during the period between 1921 and 1938. An expansion of something over 20% kept pace fairly well with the growth of the population. But the increase in facilities was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of population making use of the facilities. The explanation can be found only by breaking down the per capita averages for the island into two parts, Japanese and Formosan-Chinese. The use which the average Japanese makes of the communications facilities in comparison with the use which the average Formosan-Chinese makes of them is approximately 30 times as great in the case of letters, 40 times as great in the case of telephone calls, 70 times as great in the case of parcels, and 80 times as great in the case of telegrams. Moreover, a large part of the traffic is official business. When, in addition, it is seen that all centers of Japanese concentration are well supplied with communication services, the nature and purpose of the island system of communications becomes clear. It exists for the use of the administration and for the governing class. Any other public service seems to be incidental.

2. Administration.

The communications facilities of Taiwan are under the jurisdiction of the communications office (*Teishin-bu*) in the traffic bureau (*Kotsu-kyoku*) for the government-general. The communications office has eight sub-divisions which divide among them the supervision of such services as the post office, with its postal money orders, postal savings, office insurance, post-office annuities; telephone and telegraph; radio stations and broadcasting; aids to navigation and aviation; gas and electricity; and other somewhat unrelated services.

3. Postal service.

As in Japan, the Taiwan postal system handles the transfer of letters and parcels, transmits money orders, and provides savings and insurance services.

Table 39: Letters, parcels and money orders handled by the Taiwan post offices, 1938

Service	Taiwan total	Formosan-Chinese
Ordinary mail sent	81,835,710	30,956,700
Ordinary mail received	101,711,030	47,037,300
Parcels sent	855,163	174,024
Parcels received	1,373,787	415,896
Money orders remitted	1,366,296	479,383

There are three classes of post offices, first, second, and third. There are 7 first, 7 second, and 155 third class

post offices. Third-class post offices, according to the Japan postal directory, are of two kinds: regular post offices with collection and delivery services and special post offices whose services are limited to general delivery and to receiving mail deposited at the office. The collection and delivery of mail in cities varies from two to six times a day; in smaller communities it is once a day; in aborigine territory and other places difficult of access, it is even less frequent.

In Shinchiku Province, there is only one first-class post office. It is in Nammon-cho in Shinchiku City. The staff includes 9 clerks, one of whom ranks as postmaster, and 9 "communication managers," a personnel total of 18. There is no second-class post office. Third-class post offices, all of which make regular collection and delivery, are found at Tomon-cho in Shinchiku City and at the following *gai* and *sho*:

Table 40: Postal facilities, Shinchiku Province (outside of Shinchiku City)

Gun	<i>Gai</i> and <i>Sho</i> with 3rd Class P. O.	<i>Sho</i> without 3rd Class P. O.	P. O. serving <i>Sho</i> without facilities of their own
Byoritsu	Byoritsu	Kokan served by	Dora
	Dora	Shiko " "	Dora
	Enri	Tooku " "	Byoritsu
	Sansha Tsusho		
Chikunan	Chikunan	Sanwan served by	Chikunan
	Koryu	Tobun " "	Chikunan
	Nan	Zokyo " "	Koryu
Chikuto	Chikuto	Hozan served by	Hokuho and Shinchiku City
	Hokuho	Kabi " "	Hokuho
		Kyurin " "	Chikuto
		Ozan " "	Chikuto
Chureki	Chureki	Heichin served by	Chureki
	Shinoku	Kannon " "	Churoki
Shinchiku	Kansai	Komo served by	Koko
	Koko	Kozan " "	Shinchiku
	Shimpo	Kyuko " "	Shinchiku
		Rokka " "	Shinchiku
Taikai	Taikai		
	Ryutan		
Taiko	Taiko	Shitan served by	Taiko
	Takuran		
Toen	Toen	Hakkai served by	Toen
	Taien (Ozono)	Kizan " "	Toen and Shinsho, Taihoku Province
		Rochiku " "	Toen

4. Telephone service.

In Taiwan as in Japan the telephone is a luxury which only the wealthy can afford. Installation charges and operating costs are so high that the service would be quite out of the reach of the ordinary individual were it not for the public booths which are to be found in post offices. Moreover, the *chokai* in the towns and the *hoko* in the country install a telephone in some convenient location so that their members have access to its use. Assuming that conditions are at least no better in Japan, it is believed that among those able to subscribe for a private telephone there is a long list of applicants. In 1939 there were 20,251 subscribers, 6,741

of whom were Formosan-Chinese. The relatively high percentage of the latter is probably to be explained by the high percentage of commercial firms among the subscribers. A total of 3,596,540 telephone calls were made in 1939. The number of subscribers in Shinchiku and their share of the telephone calls are not known.

Radiotelephonic service with Japan was inaugurated in June, 1934, by the Kokusai Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha under the supervision of the communications office of the government-general. A second circuit was added and opened to the public in 1939. The sending station for Taiwan is at Chureki-gai, while the receiving station is at Shinchiku City. According to a 1937 report, the tariff was ¥ 6.00 for 3 minutes ordinary and ¥ 12.00 for 3 minute express. The exchange was open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. The service was simple. One simply asked the operator for "Naiku kiroku" and gave her the desired number.

5. Telegraph service.

Telegraph facilities in Taiwan are under the supervision of the Taiwan Telegraph Bureau, which was established in 1928. Most of the telegraph stations, however, are to be found at post offices. In 1938 there were 219 telegraph stations on the island. They handled the following traffic:

Table 41: Telegraphic messages

Messages	Taiwan total	Formosan-Chinese
Sent	2,102,253	789,804
Received	2,197,425	366,108

Overseas messages presumably account for the differential in the figures under the caption "Taiwan Total" in the above table. It has been reported that Formosan-Chinese make a greater use of the telegraph facilities than they do of the telephone system.

No figures are available as to telegraph facilities in Shinchiku Province.

6. Radio broadcasting service.

Radio broadcasting in Taiwan is in the hands of the Taiwan Broadcasting Association, which operates under the supervision of the communications office of the government-general. There are four broadcasting stations on the island, one each in the cities of Taihoku, Taichu, Tainan, and Kagi. Shinchiku Province, which does not have a broadcasting station of its own, is in the zone served by the Taihoku station. Radio programs in Taiwan may originate at the local station, may be relayed from Japan to the island, or may originate at Taihoku and be relayed from there to the three southern stations. The association has charge of the inspection and repair of radio receiving sets all over the island. Radio consultation offices have been established in all the principal cities, including Shinchiku City. Other communities are served by technicians traveling

circuit. By this device the government-general exercises close surveillance over the listening public. Short wave sets in the hands of Formosan-Chinese, needless to say, are officially prescribed.

At the time the Taiwan Broadcasting Association was established in 1931, the licensing of radio sets was introduced and the revenue thus derived used to defray the operating costs of the association. But the effect was to cause the number of sets in use to decrease by more than 50%. Strenuous efforts in the course of the ensuing eight years increased the number of "subscribers" almost tenfold. Doubtless, the increase has continued. But, as the *Japanese Radio Yearbook, 1940* naively remarks, "it has not been easy to increase the number of listeners among the Taiwanese because the broadcast programs are designed for the most part for the Japanese." A contributing factor of considerable importance would appear to be the use of the Japanese language for all broadcasting except a daily or twice-daily newscast in the Chinese dialects spoken on the island, in Malay, and in English.

To reach the public which does not have private receiving sets, loudspeakers have been installed in market places, temple precincts, and other points where people congregate.

Table 42: Radio subscribers, Taiwan and Shinchiku Province, March 1939

	Totals		Japanese		Formosan-Chinese	
	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families	Subscribers	Sets per 100 families
All Taiwan	45,980	4.8	32,421	62.8	13,559	1.5
Shinchiku Province	3,205	2.4	1,915	65.4	1,290	1.0
Shinchiku City	1,028	10.7	699	55.8	329	3.9

Table 43: Taiwan radio subscribers according to occupation, March 1939

Occupation	Subscribers	Percent
Officials	16,869	36.69
Banking and business	8,909	19.37
Commerce	8,653	18.80
Industry	751	1.63
Farming	1,391	3.03
Mining	138	.30
Communications	240	.53
Independent business	4,929	10.72
Students	49	.11
No occupation	1,573	3.42
Public Offices	731	1.60
Schools	431	.94
Social Organizations	788	1.71
Other	528	1.15

Table 44: Radio subscribers according to types of sets, March 1939

Type of set	Number of subscribers	Percent
Crystal set	62	.13
One or two tubes	248	.54
Three tubes	10,824	23.54
Four tubes	24,732	53.79
Five tubes	7,499	16.31
More than six tubes	2,615	5.69

SECTION VII
INDUSTRY

1. General.

The following table shows the relative position of industrial production of Taiwan as of 1937.

Table 45: Production, 1937

Classification	Value (in 1000 yen)	Percentage
Agriculture	403,000	47.2
Industry	374,000	44.0
Mining	36,200	4.3
Fishing	21,400	2.5
Forestry	16,700	2.0
Total	852,200	100.0

Agriculture and industry dominate Taiwan's production in almost equal parts. A breakdown of industrial production into its component lines, as in the next table, shows that in Taiwan industry is closely dependent upon agriculture.

Table 46: Industrial production, 1937

Classification	Value (in 1000 yen)	Percentage
Foodstuffs	261,300	72.5
Chemicals	33,700	9.4
Metals	12,000	3.3
Ceramics	8,800	2.5
Machinery	8,000	2.2
Lumber	5,500	1.5
Printing and binding	5,000	1.4
Textiles	5,000	5.8
Total	374,000	100.0

Thus in 1937 more than 70% of Taiwan's industry had to do with the processing of foodstuffs. It is reported that by 1940 the figure had fallen to 64% as a result of Japanese efforts to transform the island into an industrial base for Japan's war economy. Nevertheless, the island economy, and industry within that economy, remained predominantly agricultural.

The principal industrial centers, in descending order of importance, are Takao, Keelung, Shinchiku, and Karenko. Information as to the industrial development and output of Shinchiku Province is spotty and unsatisfactory.

2. Foodstuffs.

The foodstuff industry of Shinchiku is confined almost exclusively to the production of sugar and tea.

(a) *Sugar*. Of the 51 modern mills in Taiwan in 1940, four are in Shinchiku Province. They are:

(1) The Shinchiku mill formerly operated by the Teikoku Sugar Manufacturing Company, which is reported to have merged with the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company in 1941. This plant has a daily cane-crushing capacity of 728 tons. The sugar content is 12.30 per cent. In 1934 it had a daily alcohol production capacity of 1,191 gallons. The plant has its own electric-power installation and operates a private railway 14 miles in length. Location: Shinchiku City.

(2) The Chikunan mill of the same company. The

daily cane-crushing capacity at this mill is 616 tons. The sugar content is 12.92 per cent. The plant, which was built in 1939, operates a private railway 11 miles long. Location: Chikunan-gai.

(3) The Kanshikyaku mill of the same company. This is a new plant constructed in 1939. It has a daily cane-crushing capacity of 840 tons. The sugar content is 13.26 per cent. The plant operates a private railway a little over a mile long. Location: Toen-gai.

(4) The Byoritsu mill formerly operated by the Showa Sugar Manufacturing Company and now thought to be operated by the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company. It has a daily cane-crushing capacity of 1,008 tons. The sugar content is not known. Location: Byoritsu-gai.

The Dai Nippon Sugar Company is listed by the Bank of Taiwan as having purchased in 1942 some "old-style" sugar mills in Byoritsu-gun.

(b) *Tea*. In Shinchiku are two of the 12 tea-processing companies known to be operating in Taiwan. These are the Yamato Chagyo Kabushiki Kaisha, capitalized at ¥ 100,000, and the Ryutan Chagyo Kabushiki Kaisha, capitalized at ¥ 180,000. Both were established in 1940 in Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun.

3. Textiles.

Textiles, whose gross value of production amounted to a little more than five million yen in 1937, are an unimportant part of Taiwan's industrial output. Hemp and jute goods, in the form of bags for sugar and rice exports, together constitute approximately two-fifths the total value, silk goods and cotton goods roughly one-fifth each, and one-fifth is divided among miscellaneous sources of fibre.

Shinchiku, which has insignificant quantities of ramie, jute, hemp, cotton, and raw silk, seems to have no part in Taiwan's textile production.

4. Ceramics.

The ceramics industry of Taiwan produces cement, bricks, both cement and pottery tiles, and other pottery goods. The total value of production in 1937 amounted to ¥ 8,282,000, of which cement and bricks accounted for a little over ¥ 3,000,000 each, tiles approximately ¥ 1,500,000, and other goods over ¥ 1,000,000.

Shinchiku Province is the principal producer of bricks, tiles, and pottery. A good clay supply in Toeng-an makes the *gun* the center of the industry. Wood from the mountain forests, coal, and natural gas are used for fuel.

The Taiwan Rengyo Kabushiki Kaisha is known to have a brick and tile factory at Shinchiku City, probably the same Shinchiku plant said by a different source to have 6 buildings and 22 storage sheds. Another brick and tile plant reportedly is in operation at Chureki-gai.

Shinchiku's share in Taiwan's cement production is not known. It formerly had none, but the Toyo Concrete Company, according to recent reports, has constructed a factory at Shinchiku City.

5. Chemical products.

Alcohol, ammonium sulphate for fertilizer, glass, synthetic rubber, and paper are all produced in Shinchiku Province. Until the recently reported increase in fertilizer, none was produced in large quantities.

(a) *Alcohol*. As was noted above, a sugar mill at Shinchiku City manufactures alcohol. The daily production capacity in 1934 was rated at 1,191 gallons. What it is today or how high production runs is not known.

(b) *Fertilizer*. The situation regarding the production of ammonium sulphate is not clear. In 1937 the Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Chemical Industry Company) was established with a capitalization of ¥ 10,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing ammonium sulphate. A factory was to be erected on the outskirts of Shinchiku City. For a long while, however, exchange difficulties caused a delay in obtaining the necessary machinery from abroad. But the plant is now reported to be in operation with a production rating of 20,000 metric tons a year. It uses the Haber method. Originally there was hope of increasing production to 100,000 tons a year, which would meet half the island's requirements.

According to another source, the Taiwan Hiryo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Fertilizer Company) also has an ammonium sulphate factory at Shinchiku City said to be one of the island's two leading chemical plants.

(c) *Glass*. The Taiwan Chemical Company also has a glass factory at Chikuto-gai. Plate glass and sheet glass are produced in unknown quantities.

(d) *Synthetic rubber*. In 1938 an American consular report was made to the effect that the Taiwan Chemical Company, then newly organized, was planning the erection of a synthetic rubber factory at Shinchiku City. The proposed production was to be one ton daily with a possible increase later. Natural gas from Chikuto would be used in the manufacture. It is not known whether the plant was constructed or, if so, what the production rating may be.

(e) *Paper*. One of Taiwan's two paper mills is near Shinchiku City (the other being near Giran in Taihoku Province). Large amounts of paper made from the pith of the *Fatsia papyrifera* is exported by the province. This paper was formerly used only for making artificial flowers, but now it goes into post cards, calling cards, and other things as well.

The paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, from which the Chinese once manufactured paper, is found growing wild throughout the mountains east of Shinchiku City and Chureki-gai. To what extent paper is still made from this mulberry is not known.

6. Hats.

The manufacture of hand-woven hats is a cottage in-

dustry in Taiwan which has managed to survive (although not without considerable injury) the competition of Japanese machine-made hats. Prior to the outbreak of the war with the United States and Great Britain and the consequent loss of foreign markets upon which the industry depended, hat-making was widespread among the villages in the Shinchiku and Taichu lowlands. Reliable figures as to production by provinces are not available, but it seems likely that the industry is divided fairly equally between the two provinces since sources disagree as to which is the greater producer.

The women of the villages do the weaving. In recent years, 100,000 women were said to be thus gainfully employed. Remuneration is believed to be very low even by Japanese standards. Although hats of various kinds are made and the materials used to weave them include paper, taiko grass (from Taiko-gun), manila hemp, viscose and straw, the demand in America and Europe for a particular sort of panama hat woven of paper increased the output of that product before the war until it constituted 90% of the total. The hats were shipped to Japan before being exported to foreign countries.

Possibly because it is a home industry, thus encouraging the Chinese inclination to ignore precise standards and measurements (a trait summed up in the frequently heard rejoinder, "ch'a-pu-to!"—"It's nearly the same!"), the government has established a system of hat-inspection. According to one Japanese writer, all hats are inspected carefully before export, those rejected being marked with the defect plainly specified. Such a system can be a means for raising standards of production. It can also be used for depressing prices to the advantage of the Japanese middleman or even for discriminating against Taiwan products in favor of their Japanese competitors. In Shinchiku Province there are inspection bureaus in Shinchiku City and Inri in Byoritsu-gun.

The following table gives Taiwan's annual hat production in the years for which figures are available. Presumably only hats passed by the inspection bureaus have been included. The table shows an increase of production in the years before 1931 and a decrease thereafter. But the curve is marked by striking variations. Moreover, a comparison of the figures for production and for value reveal wide fluctuations in the price per piece.

Table 47: Taiwan's hat production

Year	Quantity (in 1000 pieces)	Value (in 1000 yen)
1926	5,604	4,065
1927	3,312	1,926
1928	8,771	8,696
1929	8,972	6,811
1930	6,376	2,766
1931	14,715	4,720
1932	10,183	2,924
1933	13,077	4,363
1934	.....	.....
1937	.....	2,705
1938	5,000	2,371

As has been noted before, Shinchiku shares the hat industry with Taichu and the division is thought to be pretty equal. It is not known, however, whether the fluctuation in price per piece is due to changes in the quality of the hats or to changes in the demand for them.

tuations in production have affected the two provinces alike.

7. Coal mining.

Among the fuel supplies of Taiwan, which include coal, petroleum, alcohol, charcoal, firewood, and bagasse (bricks of sugar-cane refuse which are consumed as fodder or fuel), coal is the most important. Other supplies are small. While Taiwan's most productive coal-mining area is Taihoku Province, which accounts for about 90% of the total, coal strata stretch across the northern end and the foothills of the western slopes of the island. Shinchiku as a coal producer (8% of the total) is a poor second to Taihoku. Mines have also been opened in Taichu and Tainan provinces, in Karenko, and in the Pescadores. The Taihoku coal veins measure 2 to 3 feet in thickness but those farther south are much thinner, sometimes being only 3 to 4 inches.

There are said to be "rich deposits" in Shinchiku which have been left undeveloped for future use. If the report is true that the Japanese have surveyed geologically only a part of the island, there may be coal deposits elsewhere.

Although small quantities of anthracite are found in certain Keelung shafts, the great part of Taiwan's coal supply is a soft, brown coal called *saitan*. This is a low-grade bituminous coal which, according to one report, has the following properties: calorie value: 6,160—7,480; sulphur content: 0.56%—4.45%; water content: 1.78%—4.52%; ash content: 1.24%—16.24%; volatility: 32.16%—64.78%; carbon fixation: 22.20%—54.98%. Data for three Shinchiku mines are given in the following table.

Table 48: Properties of coal in three Shinchiku mines

Mine	Cal- ories (%)	Sul- phur con- tent (%)	Water con- tent (%)	Ash con- tent (%)	Ash color	Vol- atility (%)	Car- bon fixa- tion (%)	Thick- ness of strata (feet)	Spe- cific grav- ity	Coke prop- erties
Sanshi- kyaku	6,564	—	4.16	16.24	light brown	32.16	47.44	2	1.30	slightly sticky, and hard
Kansai	6,160	—	4.52	9.25	blue- black	37.39	48.44	2	1.36	sticky, hard and expan- sive
Taibotei	7,590	0.56	1.37	2.24	brown	30.25	66.14	—	1.28	sticky, slightly expan- sive

The production of coal in Taiwan is considerably less than the estimated production capacity. Increased production is hampered by dependence on hand labor (except in the mines near Keelung), labor shortage, and rising wages on the one hand, and by limited local markets on the other. Less than 50% of Taiwan's coal is locally consumed. Production reached a high point in 1927, and then fell off. It has increased with the expansion of Taiwan's war industries in the course of the present conflict. Available figures for coal production, of which Shinchiku's share has been about 8%, run as follows:

Table 49: Coal production in Taiwan in 1000 tons

1927	1932	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
1,850	1,355	1,550 or 1,600	1,744	2,145	2,500	2,500 (estimate)

Of the 27 coal-mining companies reported to be operating in Taiwan, all are in Taihoku except one in Tainan, one in Taichu, two in Takao and two in Shinchiku. The two Shinchiku companies are the Taisho Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha and the Taiyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, the latter a Taihoku company. Both operate mines on Taikei-gai.

8. Oil.

For nearly 40 years millions of yen have been expended by the government-general, the Japanese navy and such great corporations as the Japan Petroleum Company (Nippon Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha) in a vain effort to discover the tap oil supplies sufficient to meet Taiwan's needs. Oil explorations have been subsidized by the government in part in the form of aid to private companies. But results have been disappointing. Taiwan has never become an important producer of oil, the output of crude oil in the best year (1928) having been only 400 bbls. a day.

According to one Japanese writer, Taiwan's oil beds cover nearly half the island area, extending southward from the Taihoku coal district through the provinces of Shinchiku, Taichu, and Tainan to Koshu-gun in Takao Province and then up the eastern coast along the Taito mountain range. Another source states that while available data indicate that the position as to proved reserves is poor it is considered probable that additional reservoirs will be found—particularly in the alluvial belt—and that the prospects for discovery of valuable oil production there are good. Still another source reports that in 1939 only 21 of Taiwan's 82 petroleum fields, covering an area of 31,164,000 *tsubo* out of a total of 61,006,000 *tsubo*, were in operation. It is known that the navy has sealed off certain fields for future supply.

At present, however, Shinchiku is the leading oil-producing province, and its three oil fields are the principal ones on the island. The three fields are at Shukkoko, Kokan-sho in Byoritsu-gun; Kinsui, Kokyo-sho in Byoritsu-gun; and Chikuto-gai in Chikuto-gun.

(a) *The Shukkoko oil field* is a 497-acre tract lying along both banks of the Koro River near the village of Shukkoko in Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun. It is 7 or 8 miles southeast of Byoritsu-gai. In the neighborhood are oil and gas seeps which early attracted the attention of the Chinese. So far as is known, this is the only important field on the island. It accounts for most of the petroleum output.

The field has 10 or 12 wells producing 5,492 gallons daily. Some of the better wells are said to have had an initial production of more than 1,000 bbls. (4,200 gallons) per day. In 1929 the output of the field was reported to be at a rate of 300-400 bbls. per day. The specific gravity of the oil as produced in 1935 was reported as 29° Be. Depths of sand range from very shallow to 3132 ft. According to the *Japan Year Book*,

1938-1939, well No. 18, the best of all, produced 53,205 *koku* from 1918 to 1925. The output in the first half of 1932 was 16,807 bbls. crude oil, 4,948 bbls. gasoline, and 4,624 bbls. kerosene.

A refinery was constructed in 1925. It is equipped to extract 5% gasoline, 3% paraffin, 17% "light oil," 65% heavy oil with specific gravity of 0.842 and 10% residuum but no lubricating oil. It has an estimated capacity of 60,000 gallons of gasoline a day. Data for kerosene and gas are in the following table.

Table 50: Kerosene and gas at Shukkoko

	°F	Baume test	Specific gravity
Gas: No. 1	60	59.2	0.740
No. 2	60	50.5	0.775
Kerosene	60	37.8	0.835

The refinery employs 3 Japanese and 28 Formosan Chinese; 20 Japanese and 43 Formosan Chinese are employed in the field.

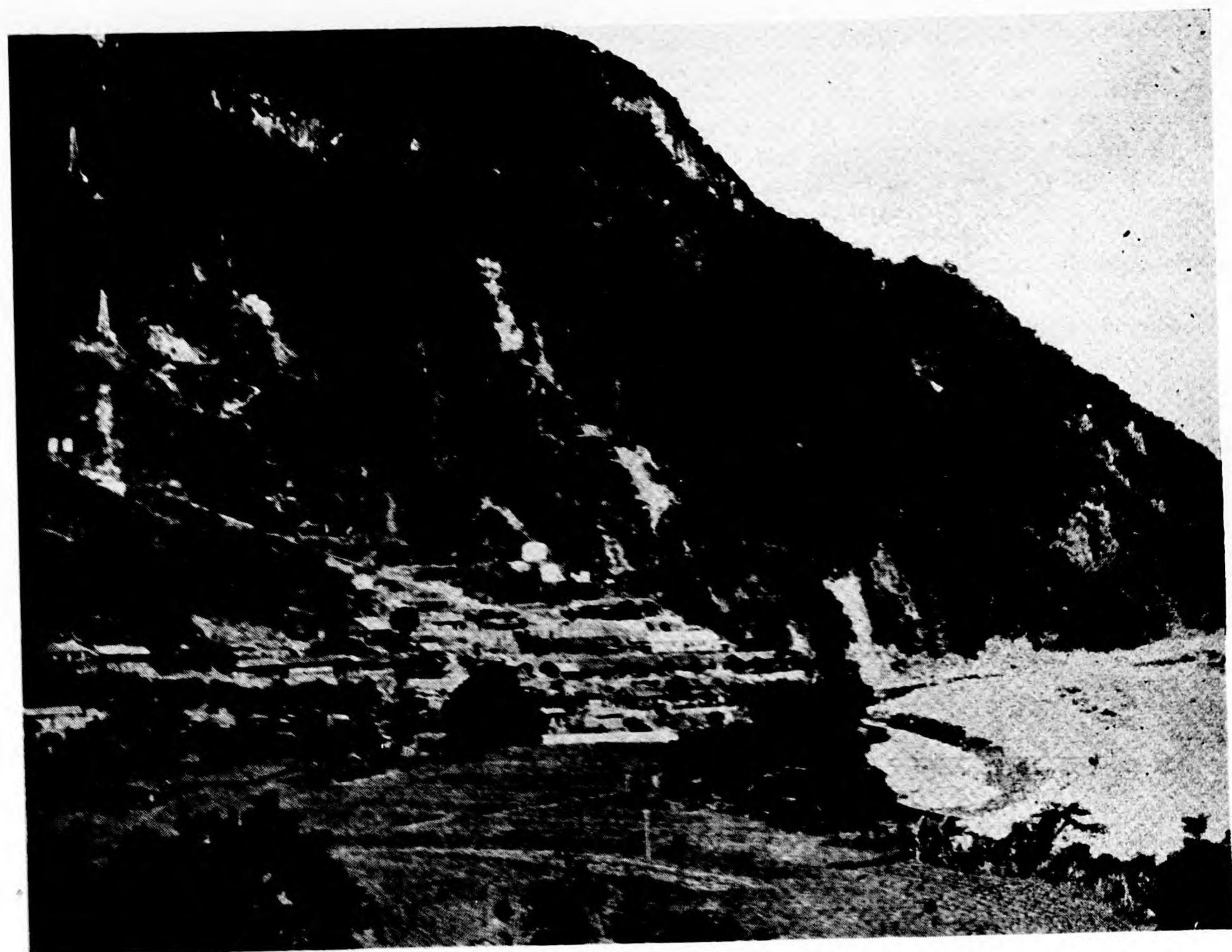
Well data for the Shukkoko field are given in the table below:

Table 51: Well data Shukkoko field (Nippon Oil Co.)

Well No.	Depth	Date	Remarks
18	720'	1912	Many shallow wells drilled prior to 1905. Later deep'nd. Drilled by Hoken Oil Co. Said to be one of the best wells in field.
35	2343'	1934	Pumping 110 bbls/da.
36	...	1924	Initial prod: 1000 bbls/da.
38	2482'	1926	390 bbl/da.
40	2554'	1927	Initial prod. 1600 bbl/da., fell off to 180 bbl. pumper 9 (sic) 1927
41	...	1928	Pumping 130 bbl/da.
44	...	1927	Pumping 147 bbl/da.
45	3280'	1927	300 bbl/da.
48	2650'	1928	Initial prod. 1000, bbl/da., fell off to 58 bbl/da. in Jan. 1929
49	2805'	1929	Pumping 74 bbl/da.
50	...	1929	Pumping 62 bbl/da.
57	...	1929	Pumping 120 bbl/da.
67	...	1930	Pumping 50 bbl/da.
75	2640'	1935	Started at 200 bbl/da., fell off to 65 bbl/ pumper in 1935.
77	2772'	1935	Started at 80 bbl/da pumper, fell off to 70 bbl/da. following month.
82	3215'	1938	Producer.



10. Oil storage tanks at Byoritsu.



11. Kinsui oil field of the Nippon Oil Company: one of Japan's domestic sources of crude oil.

(b) *The Kinsui oil field* at Kinsui in Byoritsu-gun has been in production since 1925. It is the island's principal producer of natural gas, spouting anywhere from 30,000,000 to 300,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Three wells, Nos. 8, 10, and 12, account for most of it. About 30,000,000 cubic feet are wasted each day; about 40,000,000 cubic feet are used in the operations of the plant itself. Pipe lines serving Shinchiku City, Byoritsu-gai, Taichu City, and Karenko, handle several hundred thousand feet. The gas is used for the production of benzine and carbon-black, as a fuel for sugar mills and other factories and, to a limited degree, for domestic use.

Little actual production of petroleum is reported at Kinsui, although 2 wells are said to produce 30,000 gallons of gasoline daily. A casing-head gasoline plant has been constructed which has a capacity of 30,000 gallons of gasoline and 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. It has been in operation since 1930.

The natural gas at Kinsui and throughout the island is rich in methane, and contains helium. The Kinsui plant has facilities for bottling butane gas. Researches into the chemical derivatives of natural gas are being

conducted by the Natural Gas Research Institute at Shinchiku City.

Well data for the Kinsui field appear in the following table:

Table 52: Well data Kinsui field

Well No.	Depth	Date	Remarks
1	1147'	1914	Abandoned: destroyed by heavy flow of gas and water.
2, 3, 4	1150'	.....	Abandoned because of water trouble. Drilled west and north of 1.
5	2160'	1923	Situated south of 1. Gas: 20,000,000 cu. ft./da.
6	2699'	1923	Another gas sand, pressure much greater. Gasoline plant installed (250 cases/da.)
8	2878'	1928	Gas: 300,000,000 cu ft/da. Water: 100,000 bbls.
10	3749'	1930	Gas: 100,000,000 cu. ft./da. Still producing in 1933.
14	3498'	1931	Gas well
19	.....	.....	Abandoned
20	3842'	1933	Still drilling (date after 1937)
21	.....	.....	Abandoned
22	1937'	1932	Gas: 22,500,000 cu. ft./da.
23	2729'	1932	Gas being utilized in carbon black plant after extracting gasoline.
24	901'	1933	Gas: 5,000,000 cu. ft./da.
25	4837'	1933	Gas: 6,200,000 cu. ft./da. Well destroyed by fire (in 1937?), preparing to drill deeper.
26	5039'	1933	Gas: 15,000,000 cu ft./da.
27	3903'	1934	Gas: 3,300,000 cu ft./da.
28	3433'	1935	.....
29	Drilling at 2600'	1935	.....
30	3604'	1935	Gas: 150,000,000 cu ft./da.
	4831'	1935	Gas: 4,200,000 cu ft./da. Caught fire and burned for about two weeks.

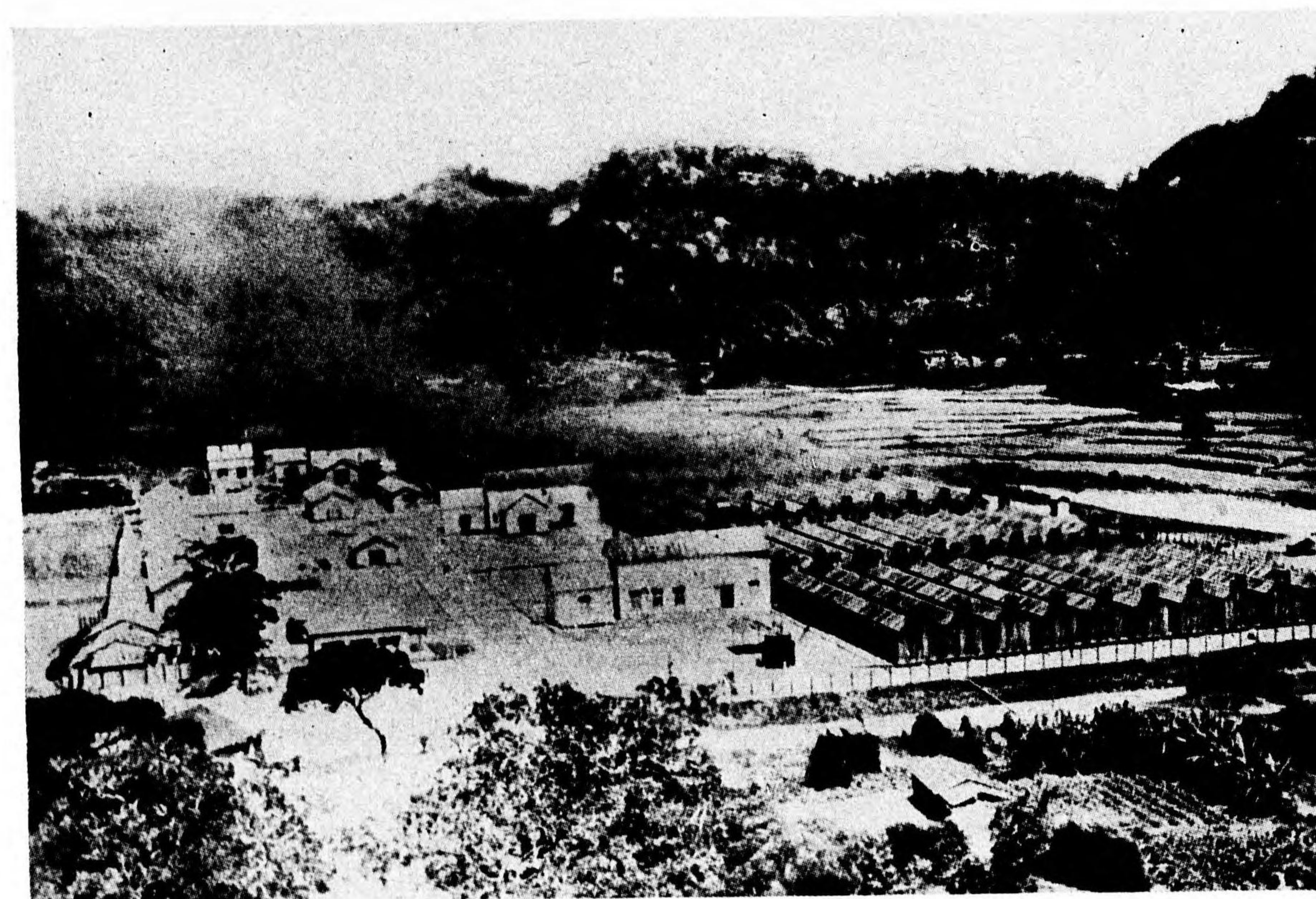
Well No.	Depth	Date	Remarks
31	4819'	1936	Gas: 30,000,000 cu ft/da.
32	Drilling in hard shale at 9000'	1937	Gas sands encountered above 9,000'.
	Final depth: 11,655'	1937	Initial oil prod: 20 bbls/da (40° Be.) with 800,000 cu. ft gas, containing 0.75 gals of gasoline per 1,000 cu ft.
33	Drilling at 3390'		

(c) *The Chinkuto field* is thought to be the location of equipment duplicating the Kinsui installation and imported from the United States in 1931. The only information available is that well No. 1 (rotary) struck gas at 987 feet estimated to be 30,000,000 cubic feet per day. The well was destroyed by fire in 1934. That same year a casing-head gasoline plant was constructed. The exploitation of this field is responsible for the increasing prosperity of Chikuto-gai.

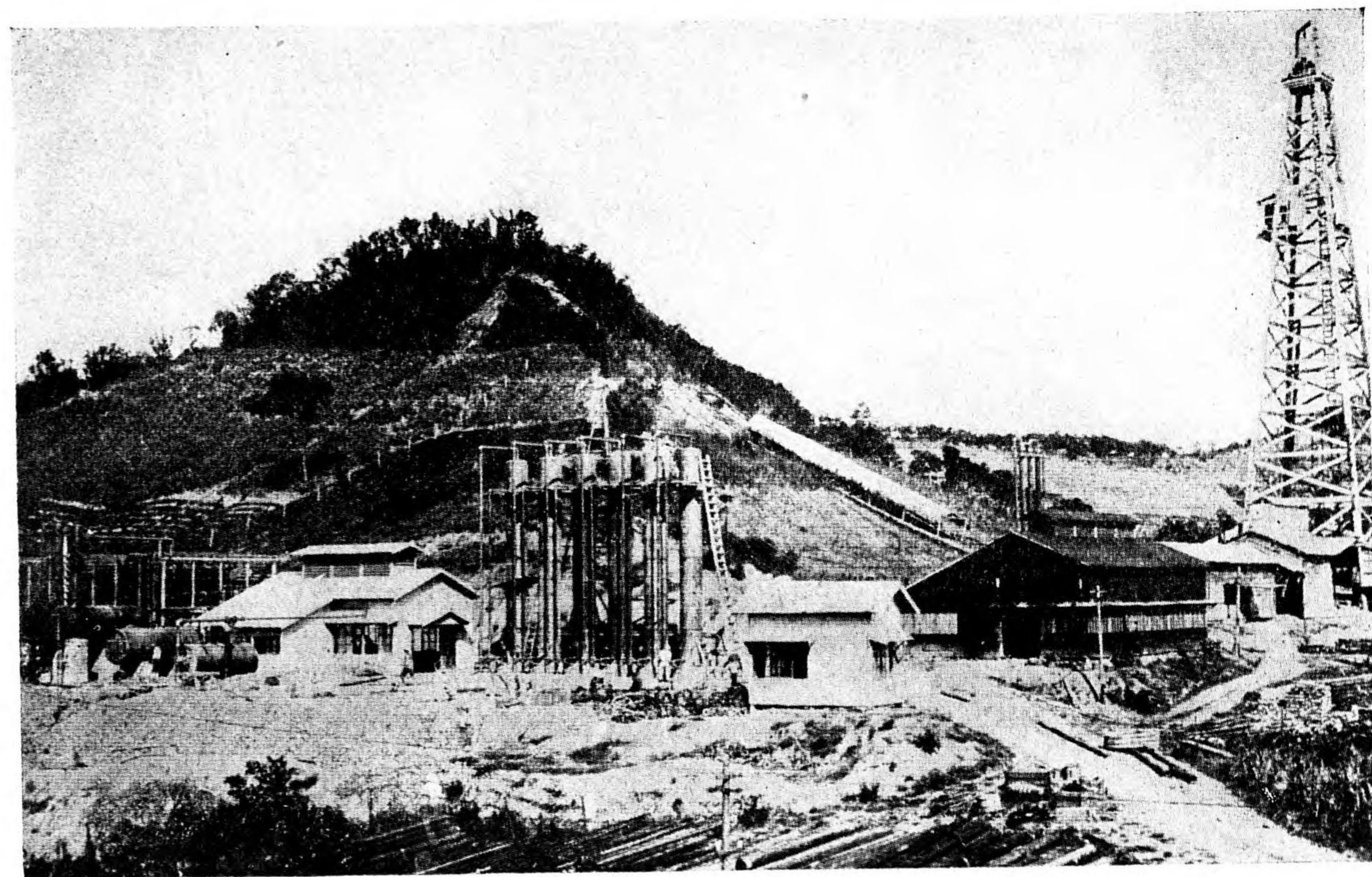
The production of petroleum in Taiwan has been a

virtual monopoly of the Japan Petroleum Company (*Nippon Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha*), which is said to have had exclusive rights for drilling, prospecting, and refining oil everywhere except in certain areas of southern Taiwan. The main interests of the company are at Kinsui and Shukkoko but it owns a total of 39,000,000 *tsubo* throughout the island. The Taiwan Mining Company (*Taiwan Kogyo Kaisha*), however, is known to be exploiting the Chikuto oil field, while in 1942 the *Teikoku Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha* was reported to be building a plant at Byoritsu-gai.

Production for the whole island is said to amount to 2,330,000 gallons a year, most of it coming from Shinchiku Province. Expressed in terms of thousands of gallons, this figure breaks down as follows: gasoline, 800; kerosene, 790; fuel oil, 200; lubricating oil, 140; "light oil," 400.



12. Carbon black plant at Kinsui.



13. Kinsui oil field refinery.

Refineries in Shinchiku include those at the three oil fields and one at Byoritsu-gai, this last belonging to the Japan Petroleum Company. The Byoritsu refinery can treat 250 bbls. crude oil daily or about 100,000 bbls. annually. Oil and gas are piped here from the nearby fields. Byoritsu-gai is a shipping point for petroleum products of the Japan Petroleum Company. It is estimated that there are facilities here to store 7,500 bbls. Other storage tanks are at Koshiryu, across the estuary from Koryu, while the Shukkoko tanks are believed to be able to store about 100,000 gallons.

The Japan Petroleum Company is rumored to have brought in a wildcat well at Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun, but nothing is known about it.

9. Miscellaneous.

Minor industries of varying importance in Shinchiku Province are aircraft, carbon black, salt, lumber, and iron-ore. There is little information about any of them.

(a) *Aircraft* facilities exist at the Shinchiku City and Koko (in Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun) airfields, both of which are military installations, for the repair and assembly of aircraft. They are not, however, commercial enterprises.

(b) *Carbon black*. The natural gas fields at Shukkoko, Kinsui, and Chikuto produce carbon black. The quality of Formosan carbon black is inferior so that prior to the present conflict, Japan depended on imports from the United States for the manufacture of such rubber goods as tires. Taiwan's output of carbon black went into the manufacture of phonograph records,

printing ink, paint, and the like. The production for 1935 amounted to 1,237 tons valued at ¥ 292,000. The Chikuto plant of the *Taiwan Kogyo Kaisha* is said to have produced 2000 tons in 1937 but deterioration in the quality of the product caused a decrease in output so that by 1939 it amounted to only 400 tons. The Kinsui plant of the *Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha* produced 1,200 tons in 1937 and 2,250 tons in 1939, but was estimated in 1942 to have an output varying between 1,000 tons and 2,700 tons depending on the available gas supply. The same company's plant in Chikuto-gun produced 330 tons in 1939. It is probable that Shinchiku's production figure for 1935 has been regularly exceeded in the following years.

(c) *Salt*. All up and down the west coast of Taiwan the manufacture of salt has been reported. In 1930 there were 3000 workers engaged in the industry. The method of production in Taiwan is by solar evaporation, not by boiling as in Japan. Shinchiku's share in the industry is not known.

(d) *Lumber products*. Although Shinchiku does not include within its borders any of the principal logging areas in Taiwan, Shinchiku City, Toen-gai and Yobai-sho are among the island's chief centers of the saw-mill industry. Shinchiku has six saw-mill companies, which are listed in the section as business concerns. It is to be noted that they all have Formosan-Chinese ownership.

(e) *Iron ore*. In 1937 the Showa Iron and Steel Company was carrying on prospecting for iron ore in Chureki-gun and Toen-gun. According to reports, iron ore was obtained "in negligible quantities" from both gun.

SECTION VIII
BUSINESS FIRMS

1. General.

The Japanese genius for organization needed only the opportunity presented by the cession of Taiwan from China to begin covering the island with a network of official, semiofficial and private firms established to exploit the new colony. The first incorporated business was an ice company established at Taihoku in March 1898. It was capitalized at the modest figure of ¥ 15,000. The second corporation was the Taiwan Trading Company which was established at Byoritsu-gai in Shinchiku Province the following year and capitalized at ¥ 300,000. Then came the Bank of Taiwan, the Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank, and the Taiwan Savings Bank, which provided capital to stimulate other industries. By the end of 1937 there were nearly 1000 business firms on the island with a total capitalization of ¥ 477,735,000.

As the following table shows, Shinchiku's share of this capital investment is insignificant. Even if we discount Taihoku Province, which is in a class by itself, Shinchiku with a sixth of the business capitalization of Taichu or Takao and a seventh that of Tainan, still makes a very poor showing. The relatively large number of business firms in Shinchiku Province indicates a small average of capital investment.

Under Japanese law, business institutions are divided into three categories: *Gomei Kaisha*, *Goshi Kaisha* & *Kabushiki Kaisha*. *Gomei Kaisha* are general partner-

Table 53: Distribution of Business Firms in Taiwan

Province	Number of firms	Aggregate capital (in yen)	Percentage
Taihoku	433	201,075,000	42.10
Tainan	110	97,326,000	20.40
Takao	133	83,192,000	17.30
Taichu	142	76,891,000	16.10
Shinchiku	123	12,690,000	2.70
Karenko	21	3,531,000	0.70
Taito	26	2,915,000	0.60
Boko	2	115,000	0.02
Total	990	477,735,000	100.00

ships with unlimited liability. They are usually family enterprises. Only 7% of the companies established in Taiwan prior to 1933 were of this type. *Goshi Kaisha* are joint-stock partnerships of limited liability. The shares are usually held by a small group of individuals. In 1933, this type constituted 48% of all Taiwan companies. *Kabushiki Kaisha* are limited liability joint-stock companies whose shares are widely distributed. The remainder of the Taiwan companies were of this type.

The equipment and experienced personnel of many Shinchiku firms will be useful to civil affairs operations. In this connection, it should be remembered that while the directorates may be Japanese, the experienced personnel is predominantly Formosan-Chinese.

2. List of firms.

The following is as complete a list of Shinchiku's business firms as it has been possible to compile:

Table 54: List of firms

Classification	Name	Location	Capitalization (in 1,000's of yen)	Reported activities
(a) Automobiles	1. Shinchiku-shu Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinchiku Province Auto Co.)	Shinchiku City Nishiki-cho 179	1,000	Autos, repairs, accessories
	2. Shinchiku Jidosha Shokai Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinchiku Auto Co.)	Shinchiku City Kurogane-cho 1	101	Autos
(b) Banks	1. Nanka Ginko (South China Bank)	Toen-gai (branch)		
	2. Nihon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	Shinchiku City, Sakaemachi (branch)		
	3. Shoka Ginko (Shoka Bank)	Shinchiku City (branch)		
	4. Shoka Ginko (Shoka Bank)	Toen-gai (branch)		
	5. Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan)	Shinchiku City Tomon-cho, 3 chome (branch) Mgr. SAKAMURA, Hiroshi		
	6. Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan)	Toen-gai (branch) Mgr. UMENAGA, Niro		
	7. Taiwan Savings Bank	Shinchiku City (branch)		
	8. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Byoritsu-gai (branch) Mgr. WATANABE, Seigi		
	9. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Chinkunan-sho (branch) Mgr. SHO, Kin-so (Chiong Kim-chung)		
	10. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Chikuto-gai (branch) Mgr. IWAMOTO, Iwao		
	11. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Chureki-Gai (branch) Mgr. MINE, Iwao		
	12. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Shinchiku-shi, Omote-machi, 3 chome (branch) Mgr. OTSUKA, Genhachi		
	13. Taiwan Shoko Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Commercial & Industrial Bank)	Toen-gai (branch) Mgr. KIMURA, Shinji		
(c) Brick & tile	1. Taiwan Rengyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City (brick factory)		
		(A brick and tile factory is reported to be at Chureki-gai. As Toen-gai is the center of the brick industry, it is believed to have extensive factories.)		

RESTRICTED

Table 54: List of firms—continued

Classification	Name	Location	Capitalization (in 1,000's of yen)	Reported activities
(d) Chemicals	1. Taiwan Hiryo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Fertilizer Company)	Shinchiku City (ammonia sulphate)	—	Reportedly one of Taiwan's two leading chemical plants
	2. Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Chemical Industries Co.)	Shinchiku City (nitrogen-fixation plant)	—	Uses Haber method; production rating: 20,000 metric tons a year. (2.3% of empire total)
	3. Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Chemical Industries Co.)	Chikuto-gai (glass factory)	—	—
(e) Concrete	1. Toyo Concrete Co.	Shinchiku City (factory)	—	Concrete
(f) Cosmetics	1. Shinchiku Keshoshin Goshi Kaisha	Shinchiku City Nammon 176	—	Small manufacturer of face powder
(g) Exporting and Importing	1. Koryu Shoko (Koryu Trading Co.)	Chureki-gai Konan, Rekiro 227	250	Agricultural products
	2. Shinryuko Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinryuko Trading Co.)	Shinchiku City Omoto-cho, 3 chome, 313	100	Agricultural and marine products
	3. Shori Shoko Kabushiki Kaisha (Shori Trading Co.)	Chureki-gai Sekito 37	250	Agricultural products
	4. Taian Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha (Taian Trading Co.)	Shinchiku City Jurinto 151	100	Agricultural and marine products
(h) Electricity	1. Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Byrotsu-gai (diesel plant)	—	1936 capacity 100 kw.
	2. Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Chikunan-sho (diesel plant)	—	1935 capacity 60 kw.
	3. Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Chikunan-gun Nan-sho (hydro plant)	—	1936 capacity 7½ kw.
	4. Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City (switching station)	—	—
	5. Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gai (steam plant)	—	1936 capacity 132 kw.
(The Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha was formerly the Taiwan Godo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha. It is reported to have been established in August 1920 with a capitalization of Y 2,000,000. In 1939, its officers included:				
	Office	Name	Address	
	President:	KAZAMA, Hachizaemon	Kyoto, Japan	
	Director-general:	SUGANO, Shinkyō	Taihoku-shi	
	Directors:	KAN, Ro-zan (Kan Long soan)	Shinchiku-shi	
		IFOHARA, Butaro	Shimane	
	Inspectors:	NIIMI, Kizo	Taihoku-shi	
		MATSUI, Kinjiro	Taito	
	Department heads:			
	General manager:	MIZUNO, Kozo	Taihoku-shi	
	Business:	FURUBA, Eisaku	Taihoku-shi	
	Stock:	ICHIKAWA, Seiichiro	Taihoku-shi	
	Industry:	DOI, Seigi	Taihoku-shi	
(What changes in organization and personnel accompanied the change of name are not known.)				
	6. Taiwan Dento Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City (branch) Mgr. HASHIMOTO, Shuta	—	—
(i) Hats	1. Shinchiku-shu Boshi Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinchiku Province Hat Co.)	Shinchiku City Tomon-cho, 2 chome	100	—
	2. Taiwan Hat Mfg. Co.	Shinchiku City	125	—
(j) Mining	1. Showa Iron & Steel Co.	Chureki-gun, Toen-gun	—	Iron ore
	2. Taisho Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gai	400	Coal
	3. Taiwan Kogyo Sho (Subsidiary of Nippon Oil Co.)	Byoritsu-gai (branch) Mgr. KOSAKU, Ueno	—	Oil
(With the exception of various areas in southern Taiwan, exclusive rights for drilling, prospecting, and refining of oil have been given to the Nippon Oil Company (whose main interests are centered in Kinsui and Shukko in Shinchiku Province.) The company owns a total of 39,000,000 <i>tsubo</i> in Taiwan.)				
	4. Taiyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gai (mine)	—	Coal
	5. Teikoku Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha	Byoritsu-gai	—	Oil
(k) Newspapers	See under newspapers, p. 63			
(l) Paper manufacture	1. Horai Shigyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Horai Paper Co.)	Chureki-gai, Churekihocho, 58	195	Paper
	2. Nippon Tsuso Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Tsuso Co.)			Tsuso plantation, tsuso paper mfg.
	3. Taiwan Kinsenhatu Tsuso Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Nammon-cho, 3 chome, 292	100	—
	4. Taiwan Tsuso Development Co.	Shinchiku City, Seimon 512	—	—
(m) Railway and equipment	1. Chureki Kido Kaisha	Chureki-gai	—	—
	2. Kansai Kido Kaisha	Shinchiku-gun, Kansai	—	—
	3. Kinsei Kido Kaisha	Chikunan-gun, Zokyo	—	—
	4. Koryu Kido Kaisha	Chikunan-gun, Koryu	—	—
	5. Shinhiho Kido Kaisha	Shinchiku-gun, Koko	—	—
	6. Taiwan Kido Kaisha	Byoritsu-gai	—	—
	7. Tennen Tokushoku Kido Kaisha	Chikunan-gun, Chikunan	—	—
	8. Toen Kido Kaisha	Toen-gai	—	—
	9. Tokushoku Kido Kaisha	Shinchiku City	—	—
	10. Yobai Kido Kaisha	Chureki-gun, Yobai	—	—
(n) Real estate	1. Fukuri Real Estate Co.	Shinchiku-gun, Kansai-sho, Kaminampen 176	180	—
	2. Shinchiku Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinchiku Industrial Co.)	Shinchiku City, Sakaomachi, 3 chome, 4	180	"Land cultivation"
	3. Shinchiku Tochi Kombutsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Shinchiku Land & Construction Co.)	Shinchiku City, Tomon-cho, 3 chome, 87	100	—
	4. Shinto Goshi Kaisha (Shinto Company)	Toen-gai	150	—
	5. Tei Chin Ki Kogyo Goshi Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Hokumon-cho 101	297	—
(o) Rice	1. Byoritsu Beikoku Godo Kabushiki Kaisha (Byoritsu Consolidated Rice Co.)	Byoritsu-gai, Sharyoko	190	—
	2. Heishin Boikoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Heishin Rice Co.)	Chureki-gun, Yobai-sho	120	—
	3. Yobai Beikoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Chureki-gun, Yobai-sho	100	—

Table 54: List of firms—continued

Classification	Name	Location	Capitalization (in 1,000's of yen)	Reported activities
(p) Salt	1. Cho Hatsui Sei Seizai Sho	Chureki-gun, Yobai 77 (Formosan-Chinese owned)	—	—
	2. Go Hatsui Shoko	Shinchiku City, Tomon-cho, 1 chome, 6	—	—
	3. Ho Jun Hatsui Shoko	Shinchiku-shi, Tomon-cho, 2 chome (Formosan-Chinese owned)	—	—
	4. Sei Gi Seizai Sho	Chikuto-gai 32 (Formosan-Chinese owned)	—	—
	5. Showa Zaimoku Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Seimon-cho, 1 chome, 234 (Formosan-Chinese owned)	—	—
	6. Taiwan Mokusai Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gai, Burin 126 (Formosan-Chinese owned)	—	—
(q) Shippers	1. Eisho Shokai	Byoritsu-gun, Enri-sho	—	—
	2. Nippon Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City (branch)	—	—
	3. Riwar Shoton	Byoritsu-gun, Enri-sho	—	—
(r) Sugar and sugar refining	1. Sanwa Seito Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gai	150	Constructed 1920. Daily capacity: 900 long tons. Molasses production 1938-39: 7,240,000 <i>kin</i> .
	2. Showa Seito Kabushiki Kaisha	Byoritsu-gai (refinery)	—	—
	3. Toikoku Seito Kabushiki Kaisha	Chikunan-gai (refinery)	—	Constructed 1913. Daily capacity: 550 long tons. Molasses production 1938-1939: 6,470,000 <i>kin</i> .
	4. Toikoku Seito Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City	—	Constructed 1915. Daily capacity: 650 long tons. Molasses production 1938-39: 5,940,000 <i>kin</i> .
(s) Tea	1. Ryutan Chagyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gun, Ryutan-sho	180	—
	2. Taiki Chagyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gai	300	—
	3. Taiwan Chagyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Churoki-gai, Sekito 25	500	—
	4. Yamato Chagyo Kabushiki Chagyo	Taiki-gun, Ryutan-sho, Doraken	100	—
(t) Transportation	1. Byoritsu Godo Unso Kabushiki Kaisha (Byoritsu Consolidated Transport Company)	Byoritsu-gai, Sharyoko	100	—
	2. Chikufuku Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku-gun Kyuko-sho, Toshiho	100	—
	3. Chikunan Godo Unso Kabushiki Kaisha	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan	100	—
	4. Chureki Godo Unso Kabushiki Kaisha	Chureki-gai, Sekito	150	—
	5. Shinchiku unyu Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Sakae-machi, 2 chome, 17	150	—
	6. Toen Godo Unso Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gai Toen	160	—
(u) Wood products	1. Shinchiku Mokusai Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Tosei, 393	190	—
	2. Shinchiku Risan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Sakae-machi, 3 chome, 9	190	—
	3. Taiko Mokuzai Goshi Kaisha (Taiko Lumber Co.)	Taiko-gun, Takuran-sho, Takuran 1026	120	—
	4. Taiwan Mokusai Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gai, Toen	180	—
Mixed enterprises and Miscellaneous	1. Ato Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha (East Asia Development Co.)	Shinchiku City, Omote-cho, 2 chome, 55	1000	"Land development" wood products, live-stock, Rice: "land cultivation."
	2. Chuku Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Chuko Industrial Co.)	Toen-gai, Toen	150	—
	3. Dojinko Shun Kabushiki Kaisha (Mutual Credit Association Co.)	Shinchiku City, Omote-cho, 2 chome, 55	500	Real estate, agricultural products: credit
	4. Dora Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Dora Industries Co.)	Byoritsu-gun, Dora-sho, Dora 453	125	Rice, agricultural products
	5. Jinjo Hatsu Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gai	204	Rice, sugar, fertilizer, oil, flour
	6. Kansai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Kansai Industries Co.)	Shinchiku-gun, Kansai-sho, Kansai	200	Agricultural products, negotiable securities, camphor, and sugar
	7. Koryu Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Koryu Industries Co.)	Chikunan-gun, Kogyu-sho, Koryu	180	Agricultural works, management
	8. Nankoku Shokusan Kabushiki Kaisha (Southland Industrial Company)	Chikuto-gun, Ozan-sho, Shako	100	Sugar, sweet potatoes, "land cultivation."
	9. Nippon Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Nippon Development Co.)	Chureki-gai, Sekito 31	2,000	"Development"
	10. Saneki Kabushiki Kaisha	Mgrs.: RIN, Yucho: CHO, En Chikuto-gai, Nijubo	500	"Land cultivation." Agricultural and forest products
	11. Shinchiku Shomo Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Seimon-cho, 2 chome, 9	150	Rice, grains
	12. Taiko Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Taiki-gai	120	Sugar, agricultural products, forestry
	13. Taien Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Toen-gun, Taien-sho, Taien	120	Rice, fertilizer, agricultural, and marine products
	14. Taisei Shoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Taisei Trading Co.)	Toen-gai, Churo 2	100	Agricultural products, real estate
	15. Taisho Takushoku Goshi Kaisha (Taisho Development Co.)	Byoritsu-gun	100	—
	16. Taito Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taito Industries Co.)	Toen-gai, Taijurin	100	Food products, agricultural products
	17. Taiwan Agricultural and Forestry Co.	Toen-gai, Mgr.: KO, Kenshin	—	—
	18. Taiwan Kogyo Glass Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Highgrade Glass Industries Co.)	Shinchiku City, Hanazono-sho 70	100	Glass, meters
	19. Taiwan Koryo Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu	119	Spices
	20. Taiwan Shokusan Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Industrial Co.)	Taiko-gun, Shitan-sho, Keichirurin 74	100	"Taiwan development."
	21. Taiwan Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Industrial Co.)	Shinchiku City, Seimon-cho, 3 chome, 79	100	"Land cultivation, forestry, agricultural products"
	22. Taiwan Sangyo Shigen Kabushiki Kaisha	Chikuto-gai (branch). Mgr.: SO, Tei-ka (CHAN, Teng-hoa)	—	—
	23. Taiwan Tannin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Tomon-cho, 2 chome, 166	190	Tannin
	24. Takuran Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Takuran Industries Co.)	Taiko-gun, Taikuran	—	—
	25. Takuran Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Takuran Industrial Co.)	Taiko-gun, Takuran	175	Rice, agricultural products.
	26. Tei Chinki Industrial Development Co.	Shinchiku City, Kokumon	—	—
	27. Tennen Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha	President: TEI, Shimo Chikunan-gun Tobun-sho, Tobun	1,000	"Development"
	28. Yamato Seni Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinchiku City, Tosei 393	195	Fibre, weaving, pulp

SECTION IX

WAGES

General.

Some information as to labor conditions in Taiwan is available in the Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)-Economic Supplement*, OPNAV

50E-13. The only supplementary information for Shinchiku Province is in the table of wages below. This is the scale for 1936. Wages are believed to have risen to an unknown degree since then.

Table 55: Wages in the leading cities of Taiwan in 1936 (in yen per day)

Industry:	Taihoku		Keelung		Shinchiku		Taichu		Takao	
	Japanese	Formosan Chinese	J	FC	J	FC	J	FC	J	FC
Metal										
highest	2.30	1.50	2.78	1.65	—	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.80	1.90
lowest	1.50	1.20	2.25	1.05	—	1.10	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.40
Spinning & weaving										
highest	—	.45	—	—	—	—	—	.30	—	—
lowest	—	.30	—	—	—	—	—	.30	—	—
Ceramics										
highest	—	1.10	—	—	—	1.10	—	.70	1.86	1.07
lowest	—	.70	—	—	—	.75	—	.70	1.86	1.05
Chemicals & explosives										
highest	—	1.10	—	—	—	1.00	—	.80	—	.98
lowest	—	.70	—	—	—	1.00	—	.80	—	.98
Clothing										
highest	2.20	1.50	1.80	1.25	2.40	1.70	3.00	1.50	2.47	1.90
lowest	1.20	.60	1.20	.65	1.00	.65	1.80	.60	1.40	.65
Foodstuffs										
highest	2.47	1.57	1.40	1.15	2.30	1.20	1.80	1.10	1.86	.90
lowest	1.50	.25	1.00	.82	1.00	.45	1.50	.70	—	.70
Building trades										
highest	3.50	2.30	3.00	2.05	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.00
lowest	2.50	1.60	2.50	1.65	2.50	1.60	2.70	1.50	2.55	1.72
Woodworking & mat-weaving										
highest	3.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.40	4.00	2.50	2.95	1.72
lowest	1.50	.30	1.50	.70	2.00	.80	2.00	.70	1.20	.90
Printing & binding										
highest	2.70	1.80	1.50	1.25	—	.80	2.00	1.00	—	1.45
lowest	2.40	1.30	—	1.20	—	.70	1.50	—	—	1.15
Stevedores	1.50	1.20	2.35	1.85	—	1.00	—	—	1.30	.95
Carloaders	1.50	1.00	1.98	1.25	—	1.10	—	1.20	1.38	0.98
Electricians	1.69	1.38	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.80	1.10
Coolies										
Male	1.50	.80	1.10	.93	1.60	.85	—	.72	1.10	1.00
Female	—	.60	—	.60	—	.55	—	.50	—	.40
Farm labor										
Male	—	1.00	—	.45	—	.50	—	.40	—	.75
Female	—	.50	—	—	—	.50	—	.40	—	.45
Rice Farming										
Male	—	1.40	—	.45	—	1.20	—	.70	—	.90
Female	—	.50	—	—	—	.60	—	.45	—	.50
Servants (yen per month)										
Male	—	—	—	12.00	—	11.00	—	7.00	26.00	10.50
Female	18.00	6.00	11.50	4.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	15.50	12.00

SECTION X
GOVERNMENT

1. General.

Government in Taiwan, the same as government in Japan, is a highly unified structure in which the executive has a monopoly of power, and local institutions and personnel are completely subordinate to the central government. Unlike Japan, where decisions of public policy are made only after prolonged conferences among many officials, Taiwan has a one-man government dominated by the governor-general, who is accountable in fact as well as in law only to the imperial government, at whose pleasure he holds office. Within Taiwan itself, the governor-general has neither superiors nor colleagues; he has only subordinates. The entire hierarchy of governmental officials exists for the purpose of giving effect to official policy emanating from the office of the governor-general. Provincial and local institutions and personnel are his extended arms.

2. Provincial government.

Provincial government reproduces on the provincial level the institutions of the colonial government at Taihoku. It has a governor, executive departments, a judiciary (discussed elsewhere), and pseudo-legislative organs.

(a) *Governor.* The provincial government is headed by a governor of *chokunin* rank, who is chosen by the governor-general, but is nominally appointed by the cabinet in Tokyo, with imperial approval. Within his province, the governor, carrying out the policies of the government-general, has extensive authority. He issues ordinances in lieu of laws and within prescribed limits sets penalties for their infringement. He exercises a veto power over the acts of all public officials in the province. He is charged with supervising all subordinate officials in the execution of their duties. In the course of the present war, his powers have been expanded to include such economic functions as commodity and price controls and the conscription of labor.

(b) *Executive departments.* In the discharge of his duties, the governor is assisted by a secretariat and two executive departments, the department of internal affairs and the department of police affairs. The bureaus and personnel of these organs are given below. Provinces with important harbors have also a department of harbors. A far-reaching reorganization of provincial executive departments, the principal feature of which was the addition of an industrial affairs department, is reported for 1943. The purpose of this new department is to gear Taiwan's economy into Japan's war effort. There was also a reshuffling of sections and functions in the other departments. As reorganized, the provincial executive departments now appear to include:

(1) General affairs department (*Somu-bu*) with sec-

tions for general affairs, education, public works, finances, taxation, and arbitration.

(2) Industrial affairs department (*Sangyo-bu*) with sections on commerce and industry; agriculture and forestry; and land improvement.

(3) Police affairs department (*Keisatsu-bu*) with sections on police affairs, peace preservation, economic police, air defense, and aborigines.

(4) Harbor department (*Komubu*).

(c) *Provincial assembly and provincial council.* The governor enjoys the collaboration and advice of two bodies whose functions are only very remotely legislative in character. These are the provincial assembly and the provincial council. The former, consisting of 20 to 40 persons, is the larger body and the nearest thing to a representative organ that the provinces have. The governor-general appoints half the membership from among persons of education and substance who are deemed politically reliable. The other half is elected by the assemblies of the cities, *gai* and *gun*. As these local groups are themselves half appointive and half elective—on the basis of a restricted franchise—the provincial assemblies are only indirectly representative of the population. Their advice is limited to budget and taxation, labor service, property assessments, loans, and the like. The governor is chairman of the assembly.

The provincial council, which acts when the assembly is not sitting, consists of the governor as chairman, the vice-governor, the head of the internal affairs department, and six councillors elected by and from the assembly.

It is believed that in case of need arising out of the war the provincial governments have made arrangements to assume responsibility for discharging locally functions usually performed by the government-general.

The Shinchiku provincial assembly has 22 members. In 1938, 12 of the members were Japanese and 10 were Formosan-Chinese.

3. Gun administration.

The provinces are divided into a varying number of administrative districts known as *gun*, a term for which there is no English equivalent. The *gun* government is to the provincial government what the latter is to the government-general. The head of the *gun*, called the *gunshu*, is appointed, however, not by the provincial governor, but by the governor-general. The *gunshu* is, so to speak, the governor of the *gun* and exercises with the *gun* very much the same kind of powers that the governor exercises within the province. He is responsible for carrying out within the limits of his jurisdiction the official policies as they are transmitted to him by the provincial government from the government-general. For this purpose, although he does not have the ordinance power, he has the necessary authority to veto the actions

of the *gai* and *sho* officials, to hold accountable all officials within the *gun*, and, in particular, to direct the activities of the police. He is himself accountable to the provincial governor for the discharge of his duties.

The functions of the administration are divided into police affairs and general affairs. To carry them out, the *gunshu* has an office with four sections: general affairs, police, industrial development, and taxation. There is no *gun* assembly, but the *gunshu* is advised by

a *gun* council, selected from prominent members of the community, which corresponds to the provincial council.

4. City administration.

As of 1940, ten urban communities in Taiwan were classified as *shi* or cities. The city administration is on a level with and independent of the *gun*. At its head is a mayor, who, like the *gunshu*, is appointed by the governor-general, but is accountable to the provincial

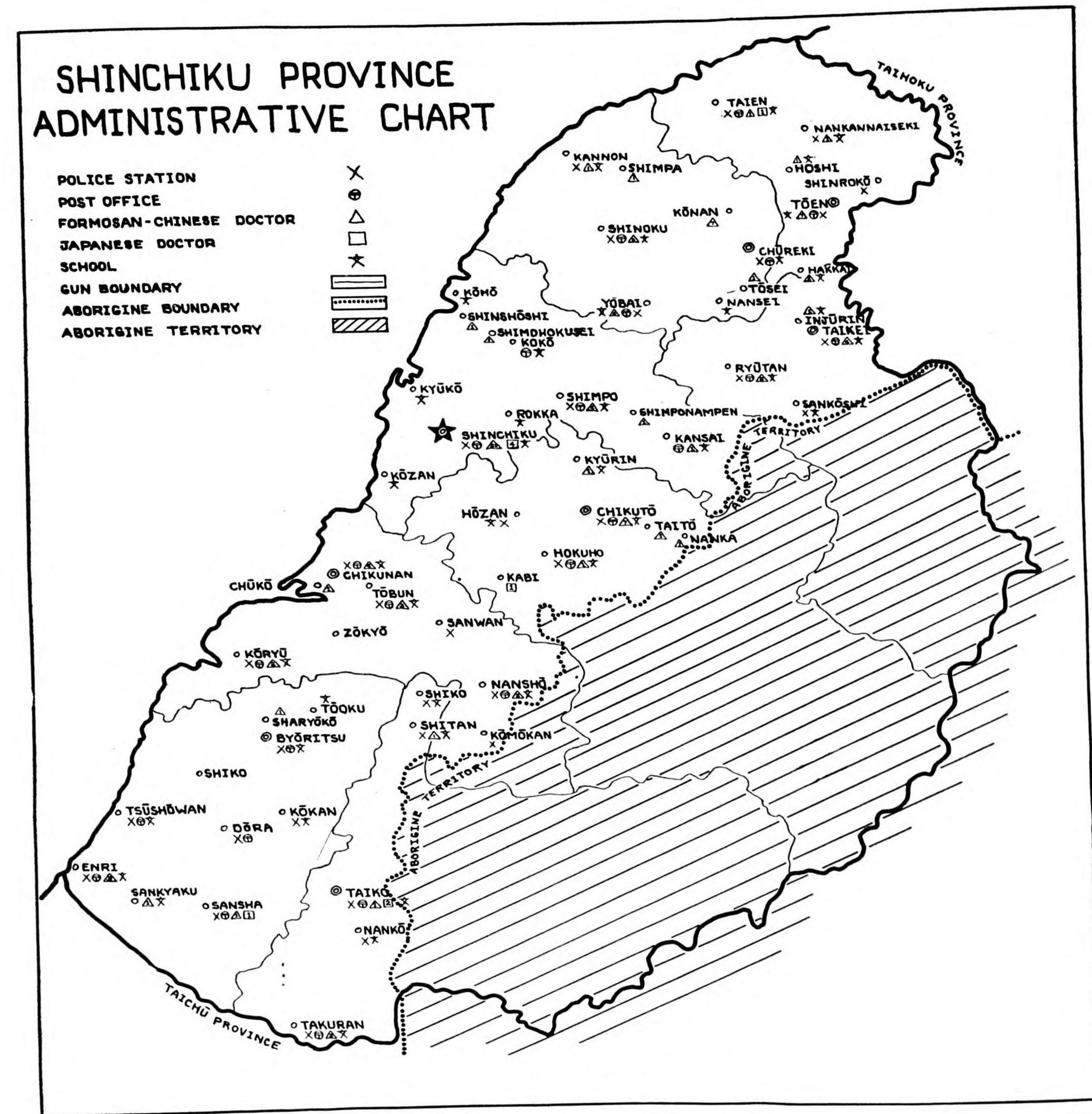


Figure 3. Shinchiku Province administrative chart.

governor. The powers and duties of the mayor duplicate those of the *gunshu*. In addition he has veto power over the acts of the city assembly. He is assisted by a deputy mayor.

The city assembly, whose membership ranges from 20 to 40, is half elected and half appointed by the provincial governor. Its functions are similar to those of the provincial assembly.

The mayor is also assisted by a council of 8 of which he is ex-officio a member. The council includes the deputy-mayor and 6 councillors elected by and from the city assembly. It acts when the assembly is not in session.

5. Gai and sho administration.

The *gun* are subdivided for administrative purposes into geographical entities which correspond more closely to the French *commune* than to anything in the United States. Called *sho* or *gai*, they vary in size, population, and economic importance. The difference between a *sho* and a *gai* in theory appears to be that the latter is more urban in character; no real difference, however, has been found. As a rule, but not always, there is one *gai* to a *gun*, the remaining subdivisions being *sho*. All are rural districts sprinkled with hamlets called *aza*, from one of which, usually the most important, the district takes its name.

The *gai* and *sho* have heads appointed by the governor-general and assemblies whose membership is made up half of appointees of the provincial governor and half of persons elected by the voters of the community. The head of the district is responsible to the *gunshu* and through him to the provincial governor. He is advised by the local assembly when and if he asks for advice and on such subjects as he chooses. He is free to act on the advice or to ignore it.

It is reported that minor officials from the level of *gunshu* down are poorly paid and overworked to a point where only relatively incompetent persons can be recruited for these posts.

6. The franchise.

Half the assembly in each city, *gai* and *sho*, as has been noted, are elected by the local population. Since the terms of office are for four years, elections take place at fixed intervals. The first election was held in 1935, the year that this much-publicized system of "local self-government" was introduced. A second election took place in 1939 and presumably a third in 1943.

The franchise is limited to "Japanese male subjects" (which, of course, the Formosan-Chinese are), 25 years of age, resident in their locality for a specified period, and taxpayers at a rate of at least five yen. Incompetents, bankrupts, and ex-convicts are ineligible. Since most Formosan-Chinese do not pay a tax as high as five yen, the electorate is very small. In 1935 there were 227,452 qualified voters of whom 40,297 were Japanese and 187,155 Formosan-Chinese. In 1936 the number had increased to 331,416, of whom 44,676 were Japanese and 286,740 Formosan-Chinese.

Those who have the franchise are almost unanimous

in their exercise of the privilege. In the election of 1939 not quite 97 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Shinchiku Province with its politically-minded Hakka population had the phenomenal record of 99 per cent. The Taiwan elections thus go far towards undermining the claim so often asserted that the Formosan-Chinese are indifferent to politics.

The division of assemblymen following the elections of 1939 are given in the table below.

Table 56: City Assemblymen after November, 1939

	Appointed		Elected		Total	Formosan-Chinese total (col-umns 4 and 5)		Grand total (col-umns 3 and 6)
	Japa- nese	For- mosan-Chi- nese	Japa- nese	For- mosan-Chi- nese		Japa- nese	Chi- nese	
Taihoku	14	6	20	11	9	20	25	40
Keelung	10	4	14	9	5	14	19	28
Shinchiku	10	4	14	4	10	14	14	28
Taichu	10	4	14	7	7	14	17	28
Shoka	11	3	14	2	12	14	13	28
Tainan	11	2	13	7	6	13	18	26
Kagi	12	4	16	6	8	14	18	30
Takao	10	3	13	9	7	16	19	29
Heito	10	3	13	5	9	14	15	28
Total	98	34	132	60	73	133	158	265

Table 57: Gai and Sho Assemblymen after November, 1939

	Appointed	Elected	Total
Japanese	664	131	795
Formosan-Chinese	1157	1692	2849
Total	1821	1823	3644

As the foregoing tables show, Japanese representation tends to be heavier in regions where the Japanese population is heavier; Japanese are appointed in greater numbers, absolutely in cities and per capita in the country; and Formosan-Chinese tend to elect representatives from their own group rather than Japanese.

With all their defects, elections in Taiwan have served to give the Formosan-Chinese rudimentary experience in the techniques of democratic procedure which should stand them in good stead in the future.

7. The hoko system.

At the bottom of the administrative pyramid in Taiwan is the native Chinese *pao-chia* system imported by the Taiwanese when they came from the mainland and adapted to their own purpose by the Japanese, who call it the *hoko* system. Ten households comprise a *ko*. A *ho* is made up of ten *ko*, which is a hundred households, more or less.

At the head of the *ko* is the *ko* leader. He is elected by the householders subject to confirmation by the *gunshu* and the police. To qualify for the post, a man must be twenty years old, a householder, and a person who does not have a police record. He serves for two years and may be reelected indefinitely. His duties include encouraging the persons in the *ko* to obey the laws, keeping records of the coming and going of all persons, reporting to the police all changes in local

conditions, and otherwise giving aid to the police as they may demand. He also acts as lieutenant of the *ho* leader.

The leader of the *ho* is also elected. The electors are all the householders within the *ho*. The qualifications and term of office are the same as those for the *ko* leader. Election, similarly, must be confirmed by *gunshu* and police. Finally, the duties of the *ho* leader are substantially the same as those of the *ko* leader, with the addition of certain fiscal responsibilities.

Each *ho* has its own office with a secretary in charge. The office is in the local police station. Here the accounts, rosters, and other documents of the *hoko* are housed for safekeeping and are readily available for inspection by the police. Such inspection takes place at frequent intervals.

Hoko expenses are defrayed by monthly fees of about 60 *sen* paid by each household. As a rule the officers work without pay.

A notable feature of the system is the *hoko* conference which takes place at least once a year in each *gun*. It is believed that the heads of the *ko* also attend. During the conference, reports are made on the work and progress of the member organizations and the government officials instruct the leaders regarding new laws and other matters deemed important.

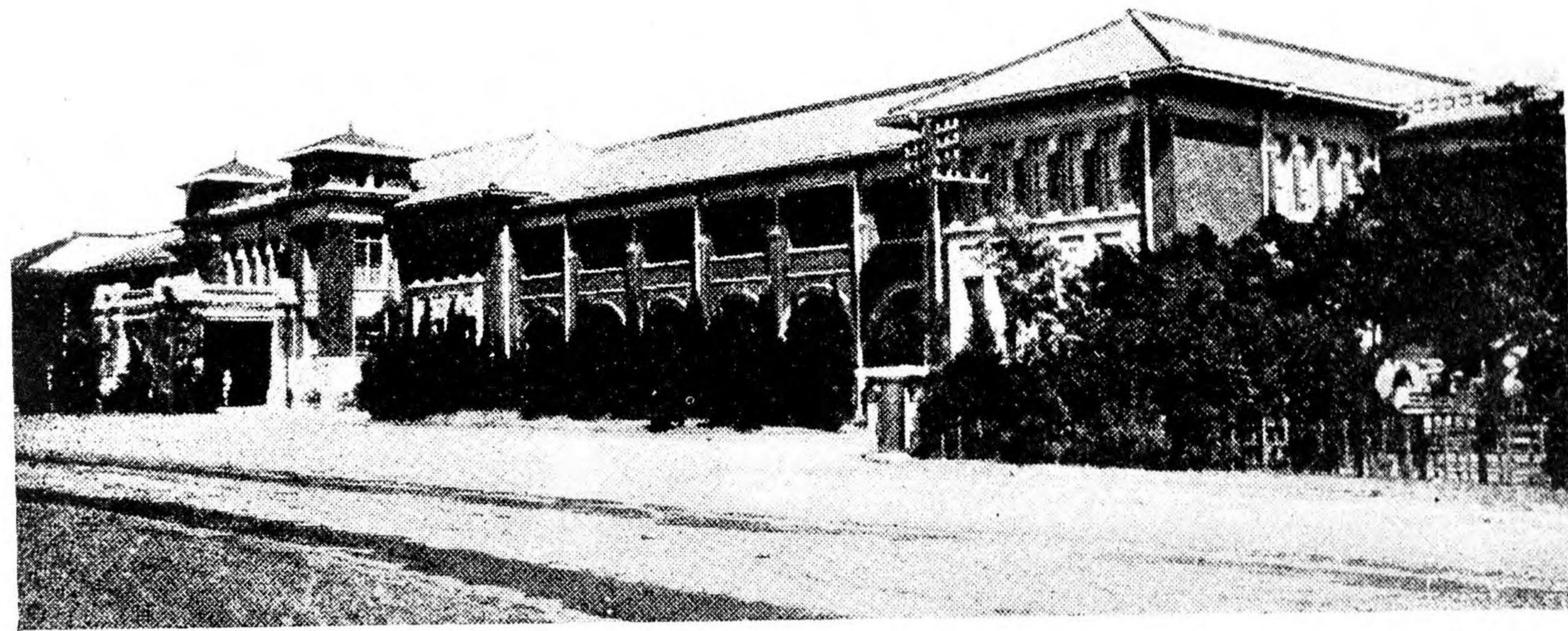
In sum, the *hoko system* has been transformed by the Japanese from the local mutual-assistance body which it once was into an auxiliary of the ubiquitous police.

There were 705 *ho* and 6,896 *ko* in Shinchiku Province in 1938.

8. The *chokai* system.

In addition to the *hoko* system, which originally came from China, Taiwan has a somewhat similar municipal system introduced by the Japanese from Japan. This is known as the *chokai* system. The city is divided into sections or wards, which in turn are divided into smaller units known as *cho*. Each ward has an honorary head appointed by the mayor and serving without compensation. He is assisted by appointees from the several *cho*. In each *cho* is the *chokai* or neighborhood council. It is a voluntary organization whose chairman is elected by the neighborhood householders. Its purpose is to promote the welfare of the neighborhood and to assist the municipal administration. Expenses are defrayed by contributions from the membership. These, varying according to financial ability, range from ¥ 2.40 to ¥ 60 per family per year.

The *chokai* system provides a quick and convenient method for the dissemination of public notices and instructions. Each *cho* committeeman represents approximately 20 families. When he receives a communication from the *chokai* head, he has the responsibility for circulating it among the households under him. The notice is usually taken from house to house and the seal of the householder obtained in acknowledgment of having seen it. This method is used to secure attendance at public celebrations and patriotic meetings, to collect contributions, to announce air-raid drills, and to round up labor volunteers. The system is an effective mobilizer of social pressure upon individuals who might otherwise be slow or recalcitrant.



14. Shinchiku provincial offices.



15. Shinchiku police headquarters.

Table 58: Administrative agencies and personnel, 1939.

Bureaus, Departments, etc.	Personnel
LOCAL OFFICES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS	
<i>Industrial Development Bureau (Shokusan-kyoku)</i>	
1. Plant inspection station (Shokulutsu Kensa-sho) Shinchiku branch; Technical aids	2
2. Sericulture station (Yosan-sho) Chikuto branch Chikunan branch Byoritsu branch Taiko branch	—
3. Fertilizer inspection station (Kiryo Kensa-sho) Shinchiku	—
4. Natural gas research station (Tennen Gasu Kenkyu-sho) Shinchiku City, Akadosaki Station head (head of industrial production bureau) Director (also mining section head) Eight associates (one also is assistant at Taihoku Imperial University) Attached personnel Technical aids	1 1 8 5 9
5. Hat (Panama) inspection office (Boshi Kensa-sho) Shinchiku branch	—
6. Forestry management office (Eirin-sho) Shinchiku Branch; Shinchiku City Branch head (also a technician) Attached personnel Technical aids	1 1 3
7. Rice and other cereals inspection office Shinchiku branch office Despatch stations: Chureki—Technical aids Taiko—Technical aids	— 9 4 3
<i>Department of Judicial Affairs</i>	
1. Shinchiku district courts (Shinchiku-City, Omote-cho) Telephone numbers 806, 907 Chief judge Associate judges Magistrates in a single judge court Secretaries Interpreters	1 4 2 16 5
2. Branch courts Taiko—secretary Chureki—secretary Chikunan—secretary Byoritsu—secretary Chikuto—secretary Taiko—secretary	1 1 1 1 1 1

<i>Department of Judicial Affairs (Cont'd)</i>		<i>Personnel</i>
3. Shinchiku district prosecutor Chief prosecutor Associate prosecutors Secretaries Interpreters	.....	1 3 4 2
<i>Deposit bureau (Kyotaku-kyoku) (handles legal documents, such as wills, mortgages, forfeitures, etc.)</i>		
1. Shinchiku deposit bureau division (Shinchiku City, Omote-cho) Telephone numbers: 806, 807. Division head Court secretaries	.....	1 2
<i>Monopoly bureau</i>		
1. Shinchiku branch, Shinchiku City Branch head Assistants Technical aids	.....	1 7 3
<i>Customs office (Keikoku customs)</i>		
1. Koryu customs branch (Koryu Shisho) Chief of customs branch Supervisor	.....	1 1
2. Custodian station (Kanshi-sho), Kyuko	.....	—
<i>Meteorological observatory (Kisha-da)</i>		
1. Meteorological stations a. Shinchiku meteorological station (Shinchiku City, Hanazono-cho) (Telephone number 505) Head (also a technical aide) Technical aide	.....	1 1
<i>Hospitals (Byoin)</i>		
1. Shinchiku Hospital (Nanmon-cho) Director Associate Chief pharmacist Assist. doctor Pharmacist Clerk	.....	1 3 1 3 1 2
<i>Prisons (Kangoku or Keimu-sho)</i>		
1. Shinchiku prison for juveniles (Shinchiku Shonen Keimu-sho) Shinchiku City, Shintomi-cho Telephone number 218 Warden Health technician Chief wardens Interpreter Chaplain Teachers Work supervising technical aide	.....	1 1 4 1 1 2 1
<i>Agricultural experimental station (Nogyo Shiken-jo)</i>		
1. Heichin tea industry experimental branch station (Heichin Chayyo Shiken Shi-sho) (Mobai-sho) Head of station (also a technician) Technician Technical aides	.....	1 1 2

II

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

	Personnel
<i>Office of governor (Chi ji Kambo)</i>	
Governor (Chi ji)	1
<i>Provincial secretariat (Chiho Ri jikan)</i>	
Head of taxation section	1
Construction technician	1
Head of arbitration section	1
Attached personnel	45
Technical aides	8
Interpreter	1
Taxation officers	10
Public works secretary	1
Total personnel	68
<i>Department of internal affairs (Naimu-bu)</i>	
Head of department	1
Provincial commissioners:	
Head of industrial section	1
Head of local section	1
Head of education section	1
Provincial school inspector	1
Provincial technicians (1 also head of public works section)	3
Police physician	1
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production technicians	5
Public works technician	1
Sanitation technician	1
Social affairs director	1
Construction technician	1
School inspectors	2
Attached personnel	24
Technical aides	34
Quarantine veterinarian	1
Forestry directors	19
River superintendents	4
Industrial production secretaries	4
Industrial production technical aides	27
Public works secretary	1
Public works technical aides	13
Produce inspectors	7
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretaries	9
Construction secretary	1
Construction technical aides	13
Social education director	1
Total personnel	180
<i>Department of police affairs (Keimu-bu)</i>	
Head of department (also executive official)	1
Provincial police supervisors:	
Head of higher police section	1
Head of police affairs section	1
Provincial technician (also sanitation section head)	1
Police physician	1
Sanitation technician	1
School inspector	1
Police inspectors	16
Technical aides	7
Quarantine veterinarian	1
Assistant police inspectors	8
Sanitation technical aides	8
Construction technical aide	1
Total personnel	48
<i>Toen Taxation branch office (Toen Zeimu, Shutcho-jo)</i>	
Location: Toen-gun, Toen-gai	
Director (also provincial executive official)	1
Attached personnel	19
Technical aides	2
Taxation officers	4
Total personnel	26
<i>Agricultural experimental station (Noji Shiken-jo)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City, Nanga	
Head of station (also industrial production technician)	1
Industrial production technical aides	4
Total personnel	5

<i>Livestock breeding farm (Shuchiku-jo)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City, Ta-cho	
Manager (also a technical aide)	1
Technical aide	1
Industrial production technical aides	2
Total personnel	4
<i>Marine experimental station (Suisan Shiken-jo)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City, Sakae-machi	
Head of station (also industrial production technician)	1
Technical aides	2
Industrial production aide	1
Total personnel	4
<i>Industrial training station (Kogei Shido-sho)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City, Sakae-machi	
Head of station (also executive official)	1
Provincial technician	1
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production technical aides	2
Total personnel	5
<i>Forestry experimental station (Ringyo Shiken-jo)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City	
Head of station (also provincial commissioner)	1
Forestry director	1
Industrial production technician	1
Total personnel	3
<i>Shinchiku police station (Shinchiku Keisatsu-sho)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City	
Head of station (also provincial police supervisor)	1
Police inspectors	3
Assistant police inspectors	4
Total personnel	8
Provincial government, GRAND TOTAL personnel	352

III

CITY ADMINISTRATION

<i>Shinchiku City (Shinchiku Shiyaku-sho)</i>	
Location: Shinchiku City	
Mayor (Shi-cho) also a provincial commissioner	1
Assistant to the mayor (also provincial commissioner)	1
Industrial production director	1
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	6
Technical aides	5
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aide	1
Public works secretary	1
Public works technical aide	1
Sanitation technical aide	1
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretary	1
Total personnel	22

IV

GUN ADMINISTRATION

	Chief com- PER-SONNEL	School in- (Gun-shu) spec- tor	At- tached in- per- son- nel	Police in- spec- tors	Tech- nical aides	Asst. police in- spec- tors	Gai and Sho chiefs
ALL GUN OFFICES	192						
Byoritsu-gun	32	1	1	11	4	3	4
Chikunan-gun	24	1	1	8	3	2	3
Chikuto-gun	28	1	1	9	5	2	4
Chureki-gun	22	1	1	8	4	2	1
Shinchiku-gun	27	1	1	9	3	3	3
Taiki-gun	18	1	1	5	4	2	3
Taiko-gun	19	1	1	5	3	2	4
Toen-gun	22	1	1	7	3	3	2

Personnel

SECTION XI
POLICE AND PRISONS

1. General.

Taiwan is among the most police-ridden colonial areas in the world. In Japan the policeman, who is traditionally regarded as both officer of the law charged with the maintenance of public order and as agent of a paternalistic government responsible for the welfare of the people, has in practice an almost unlimited power of interference in the private life of the common people. But when the Japanese took Taiwan, they found a population which, in accordance with Chinese traditions of government, was used to a minimum of official interference in its affairs. To overcome opposition to their police methods they could think only of adding more police. So the force multiplied. In 1937 it was 28 short of a round 10,000, which is one policeman to every 560 men, women, and children. That is almost double the ratio in Japan, a land notorious for the size of its police force.

Japanese police methods anywhere are cruel and frequently stupid, but in colonial and other occupied areas they are not tempered even by those slight restraints which are imposed upon them in Japan. Though the laws of Japan apply in Taiwan, certain "special provisions" give the police all the latitude they want. Furthermore, they are practically immune to legal action.

Fear of the police, civil and military, uniformed and secret, is the corner-stone of public order in Taiwan.

2. Police duties.

The police in Taiwan are charged with a wide variety of duties so that their power to interfere in the life of the community and of the individual is even more extensive than it is in Japan. First, they are the guardians of the peace. Aside from apprehending and "examining" suspected malefactors and keeping public order, they supervise publications, public meetings, and social and religious organizations. Second, they take the census and compile records in the form of very detailed chronological and statistical materials covering a wide range of topics. Third, they are in charge of public health and sanitation. Fourth, they handle traffic. Finally, they are charged with the "protection" of the people. In the execution of these duties the police have all the powers they need. No search warrant is necessary to enter any dwelling. They may arrest and hold incommunicado at will. In addition, they intervene to settle domestic strife, mete out "justice" in minor cases, and offer counsel and advice on matters which anywhere else would be counted beyond their purview. They keep in touch with everything that goes on in the community, the trivial along with the important. Even spring housecleaning is incomplete without their approval. If these extraordinary powers and activities lead to an overbearing attitude, it is not surprising.

3. Police organization.

There are about 8 categories of police in Taiwan. These are as follows:

(1) ordinary civil police (<i>junsu</i>)	uniformed
(2) gendarmerie (<i>kempai</i>)	uniformed
(3) provincial police (<i>shu keisatsu</i>)	uniformed
(4) water police (<i>suijo keisatsu</i>)	uniformed secret
(5) civil police detectives (<i>tantei</i>)	secret
(6) military secret police	secret
(7) naval secret police	secret
(8) economic police (<i>keisai keisatsu</i>)	secret

The gendarmerie is directed from Tokyo. Military and naval police are under orders of their respective services. All civil police activities are within the jurisdiction of the police department of the government-general.

(a) *The provincial department of police (keimu-bu)*. In each province there is a provincial police department in charge of police affairs for the province. The head of the department, who is accountable to and takes orders from the provincial governor, has general responsibility for the activities and personnel of the department and of the police in the field. The department, as of 1939, had five sections: (1) secret police, (2) ordinary police, (3) maintenance of law and order, (4) crime, and (5) aborigines. The staffs of these sections are occupied principally with planning, records and clerical work. Policy formulation is the prerogative of the government-general.

(b) *The gun police (keisatsu-ka)*. The police system of each gun is under the direction and supervision of the *gunshu* (the head of the *gun*). Apparently his office handles the so-called "general affairs" of the police, but that is a point which is not clear. The *gun* police station, the chief of which is a police inspector, is responsible for the so-called "police affairs" of the *gun* police force. This is principally outside policing and investigation. There are police sub-stations scattered throughout the *gun* area. How many there are in the *gun* of Shinchiku Province is not known nor are the statistics available as to the number of personnel.

(c) *The municipal police (keisatsu-sho)*. The only communities to have municipal police are those classified as *shi*, or cities. In Shinchiku Province, therefore, municipal police are to be found only at Shinchiku City. The chief of the municipal police is usually a police superintendent, which is the case in Shinchiku. There is a city police station, where the chief of the municipal police has his office. Branch police stations (*keisatsubunsho*) are found throughout the city, each with an area for which it is responsible. The number of these branch stations in Shinchiku City and the number of police on the force are not known.

(d) *Police sub-stations (hashutsu-sho)*. Substations with a personnel strength varying from 1 to 12 policemen have charge of police districts, into which the province is divided. The districts which are of unequal size and population, fall within the limits of the *sho* or

gai except when unusual circumstances dictate otherwise. In cities sub-stations believed to be subordinate to the branch police stations are designated first class or second class depending upon local conditions and the amount of traffic. Six policemen are stationed at the former and half that number at the others.

4. The police staff.

The police staff includes superintendents (*keishi*), inspectors (*keibu*), assistant inspectors (*keibu-ho*), technicians (*gishi*), specialists (*gisha*), police physicians (*isha*), interpreters (*tsuyaku*), sergeants (*junsabacho*), and ordinary policemen (*junsa*).

(a) Police superintendents are of *sonin* rank. They are district chiefs of the provincial police department. Occasionally they become chiefs of police.

(b) Police inspectors are of *hannin* rank. They may be district chiefs but often have posts of less importance.

(c) Assistant inspectors also are of *hannin* rank. They are detailed to district police stations. In some instances an assistant inspector will be found at a sub-station.

(d) Technicians and specialists are of either *sonin* or *hannin* rank. They are assigned to police stations to take charge of such technical matters as sanitation, bacteriological examination, electrical installations, and public works. It is not known whether the so-called school inspectors are of the same rank. Technicians who are chiefs of sanitation offices have supervisory duties, but otherwise they are under the direction of police superiors.

(e) Police physicians have the perquisites of *sonin* or *hannin* rank. They are attached to police stations in charge of sanitation.

(f) Interpreters are of *hannin* rank.

(g) Police sergeants like policemen have the honorary rank of *hannin-kan*. They may be assigned to any station, where they engage in office work or patrol duty, act as assistant supervisors, or help the inspectors with their work. They may also serve as supervisors in the detection and handling of criminals. Although the quota of sergeants is fixed by the provincial governor, as a rule there is 1 sergeant for every 3 to 5 office policemen and for every 8 to 10 patrol policemen.

(h) Policemen have the honorary rank of *hannin-kan*, to which no perquisites attach. They are paid 30 to 70 yen a month and have the limited protection of a retirement fund and a sort of life insurance. As a rule they specialize in office work, patrol duty, criminal affairs, or what is called "special duty."

(1) Office duty. Usually policemen assigned duty here are occupied with documents, receiving and sending articles, keeping financial receipts, registering, balancing accounts, computation, and chart making. In the case of policemen who are assigned to office duty at such places as the *gun* police section, however, and in the case of some policemen at the metropolitan police station or sub-station, direct contact with the public is involved in addition to desk work. This entails such matters as handling of requests; granting licenses, per-

mits, and transcripts; and on certain occasions even reprimanding citizens.

(2) Patrol duty. The policemen on patrol duty are regarded as the eyes, ears, hands, and feet of the police authorities. They make up the majority of the police personnel. Their duties include guarding, patrolling, handling traffic, escorting criminals or accused persons, detaining suspects, etc. Those assigned a specific territory find their time and activities strictly regimented.

(3) Criminal affairs duty. Policemen are assigned to detective work with the metropolitan police station or its sub-station. This work involves criminal investigation and the serving of warrants.

(4) Special duty. Policemen on special duty are concerned with crime detection, translation, athletic instruction, prevention of disease, fingerprinting, photography, court duty, supervision of railroad stations, and such other special work.

5. The police in Shinchiku Province.

Police statistics for the provinces are not available. It is known, however, that Shinchiku City has a municipal station with a staff of 8 policemen. According to the *Postal Directory*, there are stations, presumably *gun* stations and sub-stations, at the 34 places listed below. This is believed to be less than the full number. Nothing is known as to the size of the provincial police force. If it is not less than the island average of one policeman to 560 inhabitants, as noted above, Shinchiku Province has a force numbering at least 1,400. It is worth adding that Formosan-Chinese are not recruited for the police force.

Table 59: Shinchiku police station and the sub-stations as listed by the Postal Directory

City or Gun	Gai or Sho	Cho or Aza
Shinchiku City		... cho
Byoritsu	Byoritsu	Koen
	Dora	Byoritsu
	Enri	Dora
	Kokan	Enri
	Sansha	Kokan
	Tsusho	Sansha
(None in Shiko-sho or Tooku-sho)		Tsusho
Chikunan	Chikunan	Chikunan
	Koryu	Koryu
	Nan	Komokan
	Sanwan	Nansho
(None in Zokyo-sho)	Tobun	Sanwan
Chikuto	Chikuto	Tobun
	Hokuho	Chikuto
	Hozan	Hokuho
(None in Kabi-sho, Kyurin-sho or Ozan-sho)		Hozan
Chureki	Cheraki	Cheruki
	Kannon	Kannon
	Shimoku	Shimoku
	Yobai	Yobai
(None in Heichin-sho)		
Shinchiku	Shimpo	Shimpo
(None in Kansai-sho, Koko-sho, Rokka-sho)	Komo-sho, Kozan-sho, Kyuko-sho or	
Taikai	Taikai	Kyukei-shu
	Ryutan	Taikai
		Ryutan
		Sankoshi
Taiko	Shitan	Shiko
	Taiko	Nanko
	Takuran	Takuran
Toen	Toen	Toen
	Roehiku	Nankanka
	Taien	Taien
(None in Hakkai-sho or Kizan-sho)		



16. Guard line on border of aborigine territory, Shinchiku Province.

6. Prisons and prisoners.

Prisons are under the direct jurisdiction of the government-general. The four main prisons on the island are at the cities of Taihoku, Tainan, Taichu, and Shinchiku. The first two have prison branches at other places. The Shinchiku prison is specifically for juvenile offenders. Completed in May 1924, it is reported by a Japanese writer to be "up-to-date in every way" and "comparable to a model prison in any Occidental country," an observation which can mean much or little. In 1938 there were 550 prisoners in the Shinchiku prison.

It is alleged that Japanese, Formosan-Chinese, and foreign inmates received similar treatment in matters of confinement, food, and work and, presumably, punishment. In the light of police methods in Japan, which are notorious, this statement even if true is cold comfort to the Formosan-Chinese. Flogging of inmates has theoretically been forbidden since 1921. Nothing is said of other forms of physical abuse.

Aid to Prisoners. An enterprise in which the government authorities take an active interest is organized aid to ex-prisoners. Under the leadership of the officially-sponsored *Taiwan Sansei Kyokai* (Taiwan Prisoners' Aid Society), which has branches at the provincial capitals, a network of agencies ostensibly for work among released prisoners has been established through-

out the island. There is reason to believe that this elaborate system is primarily if not exclusively a means of keeping ex-prisoners under surveillance. Any charitable aspects that it may have are thought to be secondary.

The Shinchiku organization parallels the local government, there being a provincial branch of the *Taiwan Sansei Kyokai*, a provincial society, a Shinchiku City society, a society for each *gun*. These societies are housed within the local government buildings. With the exception of the Shinchiku branch of the *Taiwan Sansei Kyokai*, whose chairman is an OTSUKI, Saburo, the chairman of these organizations is the head of the local government. A second organization for "aid to prisoners" which is to be found in Shinchiku City and in each *gun* is the "affiliated society," apparently an auxiliary to prisoners' aid society. This, too, has a branch in each *gai* and *sho*. But what its functions may be and why such duplication of organization is necessary are not known. These "affiliated societies" have sonorous titles, such as "New Sun Society," "Self-Expression Society," "Mutual Benevolence Society," "Loving-Kindness Society," which throw no light upon the work of the membership or its relationship to prisoners' aid work.

Although there have been "aid to prisoners" groups in Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan since before 1908 and in Shinchiku since 1927, the system did not develop until the 1930's.

SECTION XII ASSOCIATIONS

1. General.

A prominent feature of Taiwanese life is what in China is called a *hui* and in Japan a *kai*, different pronunciations for a character which for want of a better term is translated into English as "associations." In both China and Japan this institution springs from the native propensity for association and mutual aid. Developing in the characteristic atmospheres of the two countries, it has come to play a role in the life of China and Japan which has had marked differences. The Taiwanese, who brought the *hui* with them from the mainland and then were forced to adapt it in conformity with the Japanese pattern, have inherited the two traditions.

In China the *hui* was a generic term for a multitude of organizations which existed for the direct or indirect benefit of the members. It included the secret brotherhoods of fraternal societies, which took a variety of forms but tended to combine important political and, frequently, subversive activities with quasi-religious ceremonial. There were the guilds of commerce and industry which operated in the economic sphere to regulate conditions of labor and production and to insure the transmission of skills from one generation to the next. There were the benevolent and mutual-aid societies and, finally, the religious communities. One feature they had in common was their private nature; they were not governmental or even semi-official organizations. Yet, joining forces with the institution of the family and that of the village community, the Chinese association exercised such far-reaching control over the individual and his conduct and discharge so many of the functions which we associate with modern government, that government in imperial China impinged upon the life of the ordinary individual at few points. Education, by which orthodox traditions were maintained; defense of the empire against the encroaching barbarians; public works which were beyond the means of the local communities; and taxation to defray the expenses of the administration: these were the limits within which government operated.

In Japanese hands the *kai*, as they call it, has taken perhaps as many forms as its Chinese counterpart. The great difference lies in its relationship to the government, for government regulations and supervision have always extended to the *kai* operating in the political and economic fields while latterly even religious bodies have not been exempt. In modern times the *kai* have increasingly become unofficial or quasi-official agencies for governmental control.

2. Japanese economic associations.

Mutual-benefit associations of an economic nature flourish throughout the Japanese Empire. Although not

without official inspiration, most of these groups have been organized by the members themselves. Their immediate and ostensible purpose has been to obtain for the membership such obvious economic advantages as flow from credit facilities, standards for workmanship, stable wage and price levels, regulated competition, large-scale purchasing, storage and handling facilities, optimum use of tools and equipment, collective marketing under optimum conditions, and the like.

Official interest in associations however is prompted by more political considerations. The authorities see in these associations ready and effective agencies for indirect control. Through them the government stimulates the development of desired trades and industries and insures their regimentation. They provide an additional channel for the propagation of patriotic orthodoxy. Finally, they serve to insure observance of government restrictions on prices, standards, and other features of economic life. Government control of the associations and their activities is facilitated by a system of licensing and, in some cases, supervision.

Economic associations in Japan are classified according to the services which they are authorized by law to perform. Their principal activities are: a) credit, b) marketing, c) purchasing, d) cooperative use of tools of production, and e) retail selling through consumers' cooperatives.

(a) *Credit associations (shinyo-kumiai)* are authorized to engage only in direct credit activities. With capital accumulated from membership dues, periodical levies, and profits, these associations make loans to the participating members, who usually belong to a variety of occupations.

(b) *Marketing associations (hambai-kumiai)* tend to have memberships restricted to merchants interested in selling a particular product or line. Their activities include negotiation of contracts, large-scale selling, the provision of warehouse and handling facilities, and the maintenance of standards and prices.

(c) *Purchasing associations (kobai-kumiai)*, like the marketing associations, have memberships restricted to a particular occupation. Their activities are limited to the purchase of particular goods and are generally seasonal in character.

(d) *Equipment associations* by pooling the economic resources of the group make available tools of production which otherwise would be beyond the financial means of the individual members. They provide a collective method of purchasing, operating, and maintaining equipment and machinery needed for a particular occupation.

(e) *Consumers' cooperatives (riyo kumiai)* purchase general merchandise wholesale or from producers and,

by large-scale buying and eliminating the middleman, sell to members, and sometimes to others, at reduced prices in cooperative stores.

Although purely credit associations still exist, as a rule the credit-extension function is combined with one or more of the other functions. More recently associations combining all of these services have become the most numerous and popular.

3. List of associations in Shinchiku Province.

Apart from the farm organizations discussed in the section on agriculture, the following economic associations, only a few of a much larger number, are known to exist in Shinchiku Province:

Name	Address	Officials
(1) Fuji Irrigation Guild	Byoritsu-gun, Dora-sho	Kyu, Unko, President KO, Genko, Trustee
(2) Rice Dealers' Association	Toen-gai	
(3) Shinchiku Commercial and Industrial Association	Shinchiku City, Kokumon 33	TEI Tamei, Director
(4) Shinchiku Credit Association	Shinchiku City, Kokumon 33	TEI Tamei, Permanent Secretary
(5) Shinchiku Water Utilization Association	Shinchiku City, Hokumon 33	TEI Tamei, Councilor
(6) Taien Cooperative Credit Association	Toen-gai, Taien-sho, Getsubi 435	Ko, Kenshin, President
(7) Taiwan Forwarding Agencies Association (Shinchiku Province Branch)	Byoritsu-gun, Dora-sho, Dora 24	
(8) Toen Commercial and Industrial Association	Toen-gai	KO, Gyokusho, Adviser

SECTION XIII PUBLIC HEALTH

1. General.

Seeing in the diseased condition of the population of Taiwan a danger to Japan and an obstacle to the fullest exploitation of the island, the Japanese have exerted themselves to improve health conditions there. By eliminating such diseases as smallpox, cholera, and plague, and by reducing the incidence of other diseases, the authorities have succeeded in bringing the level of public health in Taiwan up to a point well above what it is in continental China. But they have far to go before reaching the standards of America and western Europe.

2. Health administration and facilities.

Since 1920 the health administration of Taiwan has paralleled that in Japan. The public health service is in the charge of the sanitation division of the government general's police department. Provincial health matters are handled by the sanitation division of the provincial police bureau. In the *sho* the police physician or "public doctor" is in charge. He is appointed by the provincial government to serve as public-health official for a given area while engaging in private practice. The police are responsible for the enforcement of public-health regulations, not an easy task in Taiwan.

The government-general supervises and provides subsidies in support of the public-health work of the provincial and local governments. It also maintains hospitals and clinics, although these are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. Midwives have been trained in order to make up for the shortage in medical personnel.

The following table, taken from the *Taiwan Jijo (Conditions in Taiwan, 1939)* gives the health facilities in Shinchiku Province for 1939.

Table 60: Health agencies, Shinchiku Province, 1939

Hospitals:	
Government	1
Municipal	1
Private	11
Physicians	160
<i>Isei</i> (native medical practitioners)	63
Dentists	32
Midwives	140
Acupuncturists	5
Moxacauterist	5
Japanese style masseur	13
Occidental style masseur	3
Pharmacists	15
Dealers in Occidental drugs	24
Dealers in Chinese drugs	236
Patent medicine manufacturers	99
Patent medicine sellers	678
Patent medicine peddlers	1,028

The government-general maintains a hospital at Nanmon-cho in Shinchiku City. The number of beds is not known. The staff includes 1 director, 4 doctors, 1 dispensary chief, 1 pharmacist, and 2 clerks. It is also reported that there are 3 "associated doctors" on the staff. These perhaps serve as consulting physicians.

3. Malaria.

In Taiwan, malaria is second only to tuberculosis, the acute respiratory infections, and the acute enteric diseases as a cause of death. Although recorded cases of death from malaria were reduced from 13,000 in 1915 to 3,335 in 1932, malaria still accounted for 3.4% of all deaths on the island. In 1932, hospitals were reported to have 83,932 malaria patients, including outpatients. In 1935, it was estimated that 85% of the malaria cases were in the densely populated lowlands of the coasts and southern part of the island. The mountainous hinterland has very little malaria.

Malaria occurs throughout Shinchiku as in other provinces and at all times of the year. Because of widespread conditions favorable to the breeding of mosquitoes and because of the great number of persons afflicted, malaria is rated one of the most important diseases from the point of view of civil affairs.

Epidemiology of Diseases of Naval Importance in Formosa (NavMed 266, p. 5 ff.) lists and describes the habits of eight species of anopheline mosquitoes known or suspected to be vectors of malaria in Taiwan.

4. Filariasis.

Although competent Japanese investigators have reported Taiwan to be virtually free of filariasis, similar reports of the Boko Islands were later found to be inaccurate. It is thought that the situation regarding filariasis on Taiwan is sufficiently confused to warrant precautions.

5. Dengue fever.

The high temperature, rainfall, and humidity of Taiwan provide favorable conditions for the prevalence of dengue fever. Epidemics occur in the south, and sporadic cases everywhere.

The vector *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes breed near human dwellings in all types of artificial accumulations of water, typically in rain barrels, tin cans, and rain puddles in heavy vegetation. The former species is said to prefer white-skinned people to those with heavier pigmentation.

6. Yellow fever.

In spite of the presence of the *Aedes aegypti*, which is known to be a vector for it, yellow fever has not been reliably reported in Taiwan.

7. Tsutsugamushi disease.

This disease occurs not only in the plains but also in the mountainous hinterland. Although the majority of the cases occur on the eastern coast, the disease is known to be in the mountains of the interior, including Shinchiku province. The incidence is low, but the disease is thought to be potentially important to personnel entering infected areas. In Taiwan the disease occurs throughout the year, with a seasonal peak between

July and October. Men are affected at a rate five times as great as that for women. Over 50% of the cases are in the 21-to-35 age group. The vector is the orange-red chigger of the *Trombicula akamushi*.

8. Miscellaneous.

Although one case of typhus was reported in 1914, and no cases of plague since 1917, conditions are favorable for outbreaks of both, especially in view of the infected China coast regions.

No cases have been reported of the tick-borne relapsing fever, the louse-borne relapsing fever, tick-borne typhus, leishmaniasis, loiasis, onchocerciasis, or Changa's disease.

9. Diarrhoea and enteritis.

Although the enteric diseases are an important cause of death in Taiwan, the great majority of deaths have been among infants. Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis seem to have a seasonal curve with the peak reached some time between May and July. In 1932, the last year for which we have provincial figures, there were 1,076 deaths from these diseases in Shinchiku, the rate per 1,000 population being 1.52.

10. Typhoid and paratyphoid.

Typhoid and paratyphoid have not been serious causes of morbidity and mortality in Taiwan for several years. In 1937, there were 1,475 reported cases of typhoid and 349 deaths, and 45 cases of paratyphoid with 15 deaths. In 1932, the last year for which provincial statistics are available, out of an island total of 249 deaths from typhoid and paratyphoid, only 5 were in Shinchiku Province.

11. Dysentery.

In 1937, there were 302 cases of dysentery reported with 49 deaths. In 1932, out of an island total of 332 cases, there were 32 deaths of which 1 was in Shinchiku Province.

12. Cholera.

Although great epidemics of cholera used to sweep over Taiwan, the Japanese have succeeded in stamping it out except for sporadic cases. The proximity of the Chinese mainland makes cholera a constant threat.

13. Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is one of the three leading causes of death in Taiwan. In 1932, it took a toll of 7,606 lives, a death rate of 1.66 per 1,000 population, which was nearly three times the rate in the United States. It is estimated that the number of tuberculosis cases in Taiwan in 1932 was 39,066. The incidence of tuberculosis is about the same for all provinces of Taiwan except Shinchiku, where it is markedly less. In 1932, Shinchiku had a death rate from tuberculosis of 0.75, which was only slightly in excess of the United States rate of 0.63 for the same year. The number of active cases was estimated at 2,796.

Very little progress has been made towards educating the public regarding tuberculosis. Facilities for appre-

hending cases in early stages and for treatment are grossly inadequate, there being only one t. b. sanatorium reported for the whole island.

14. Acute respiratory diseases.

The leading cause of deaths among the Taiwan population is the respiratory diseases, which took a toll of 30,128 lives in 1934, a rate of 5.96 per 1,000 population. There seems to be little seasonal change in the death rate but it varies considerably among the provinces. On the whole, the respiratory disease problem is least bothersome on the east coast and worst in the provinces of Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, where, it is thought, the heavy rainfall and the extreme variations in temperature contribute to the high rate.

With the exception of the east coast provinces of Karenko and Taito, Shinchiku has the best record with respect to respiratory diseases. For 1932 this was:

	Influenza	Pleurisy	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Total
No. of deaths	25	86	619	1,937	2,667
Rate per 1000 population	0.04	0.12	0.87	2.73	3.76

In 1932, the island total was 24,377 deaths, a rate of 5.30 per 1000 population, which was nearly four times the rate in the United States for that year.

15. Acute infectious diseases.

Drastic disinfection methods employed by the authorities have led many private physicians to avoid reporting cases of infectious disease with the result that statistics are incomplete and misleading. According to the best statistics available, infectious diseases prevalent on the island were, in the order of their incidence: diphtheria, cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, and encephalitis lethargica, with the last two negligible. No cases of plague, yellow fever, or typhus were reported in recent years.

Measles and whooping cough, which are nonreportable diseases, take more lives annually than does any one of the reportable infectious diseases.

Shinchiku province had 222 deaths from acute infectious diseases in 1932, a death rate of 0.3 per 1000 population. This is a better record than that of any other province except Takao, which had a rate of 0.12. The worst were Taichu with 0.47 and Tainan with 0.45.

16. Skin diseases.

Skin diseases are prevalent in Taiwan but unreliable data preclude an accurate description of the situation. Leprosy, however, is found throughout the island, 35 deaths from leprosy being reported in 1932. Scabies reportedly is widespread.

17. Venereal disease.

In the absence of reliable statistics, the prevalence of venereal diseases is indicated only by the data on hospital admissions, of which 2% were gonorrhoea, about 1% syphilis and .5 per cent chancroid.

Prostitution in Taiwan, as in Japan, is widespread and organized. The profession is practised for the most part by Japanese women. No prostitutes are reported to be licensed in Shinchiku.

18. Trachoma.

Trachoma, as in other parts of the Far East, is common in Taiwan. Statistics are not available but between eight and nine per cent of hospital admissions (including outpatients) are for trachoma.

19. Intestinal parasites.

Helminthiasis are prevalent in Taiwan, about 6% of hospital admissions being for intestinal parasite infections. They are not reportable diseases in Taiwan.

The nematode infections appear to be worst in Taichu and Taihoku provinces, where the infection rates are highest in the foothills, although about 80% of the plains people are infected.

Hookworm varies from less than 1% in urban areas to more than 60% in rural areas. It is worst in Taichu Province and probably best in Shinchiku Province. In 1928, of 2,000 persons examined in Shinchiku Province, 15% were found to have hookworm.

Ascariasis, which is the most common of these parasites, varies from 68% among the plains people to upwards of 82% in the foothill population. Taichu and Taihoku have the highest incidence, but of 2,000 persons examined in Shinchiku Province, 94.5% were infected.

The incidence of whipworm in 1929 has been found to be 12 to 15 per cent in Shinchiku, which was the lowest rate on the island. An investigation the previous year showed 10% of the persons examined in Shinchiku to have tapeworm compared with 32% for the island as a

whole. In 1939, of 5,150 persons examined in Shinchiku, 4.5% were found to have paragonimus, which is especially prevalent in Shinchiku. It is believed to be contracted by eating salted crab and crayfish.

Chinese liver fluke is probably more prevalent in Taiwan than any other. An investigation in 1929 revealed an incidence of 2.1% in the foothills of Shinchiku.

20. Port health regulations.

Port quarantine in Shinchiku Province is a more important problem than the small traffic through its silted harbors at Kyuko, port of Shinchiku City; Koryu, in Chikunan-gun, and Tsusho, in Byoritsu-gun might seem to indicate. Such water-borne traffic as Shinchiku has is junk traffic with continental China. There is thus the constant danger that epidemic diseases will be carried into the island through these ports.

What facilities for port quarantine and inspection have been provided for Shinchiku is not known. The virtual elimination of plague, cholera, typhus, and smallpox from Taiwan suggests that the facilities here as elsewhere are adequate. The operations of the League of Nations' Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau at Singapore, in the establishment of which the Japanese government took a lively part, enabled the government-general in the event of outbreaks of epidemics anywhere in Asiatic waters to take the necessary precautions. It also is a policy of the government-general to secure the extermination of rats in ports and cities by offering bounties and by other means.

SECTION XIV
WELFARE

1. General.

Welfare institutions in Taiwan are reported by Japanese sources to be "more than several thousand." The number is large but does not represent, it is believed, a correspondingly large volume of welfare work, as the societies and organizations which make it up are very limited in membership, activities, and expenditure of funds. They are guided and supervised by the Taiwan Welfare Society (*Taiwan Shakai-jigyo Kyokai*), a government-sponsored institution under the welfare bureau of the education department. The Taiwan Welfare Society, besides receiving an appropriation of ¥20,000 a year, enjoys the revenue of three memorial relief societies whose work it is charged with carrying out. These are the Meiji Relief Society (*Meiji Kyusai-kai*), the Taisho Relief Society (*Taisho Kyusai-kai*) and the Showa Relief Society (*Showa Kyusai-kai*). They appear to be small trust funds, rather than actual societies. The propaganda value of retaining the imperial names is obvious.

The first welfare enterprises to be established were poor-relief institutions. Agencies for the relief of victims of natural calamities were established later. In recent years the field was expanded to include activities of a cultural and educational nature. Official and governmental interest in welfare work does not antedate 1921. Since then welfare work has enjoyed official support and encouragement.

Table 61: Welfare institutions, 1939

Type	Shinchiku Province	Taiwan total
General agencies	34	291
Poor relief agencies	47	274
Other relief	3	24
Employment bureaus	—	5
Workhouses	1	5
Shelters	—	16
Public baths	8	88
Public markets	30	244
Public pawn shops and small loan shops	3	21
Medical aid	19	78
Aid to women and children	17	not obtainable
Mid-wife groups	10	142
Aid to discharged convicts	53	170

2. Settlement Committees.

A peculiar feature of relief work in Taiwan is the so-called settlement committee. Membership is honorary upon nomination by the town or village headman and usually includes doctors, midwives, teachers, and others disposed to take an interest in welfare work. Apparently the committees are answerable to the local authority by which they are appointed. "Settlements," several to a *sho* or *gai*, are reported to exist but their nature remains vague. As is seen in Table 62 below, although settlement committees were organized in Shinchiku City, Byoritsu-gai and Toen-gai as long as 1923, they began to multiply no earlier than 1935. The small expenditure per committee is also interesting.

By 1938 there were nearly 900 such committees in all Taiwan, 208 of them in Shinchiku Province. It is

reported that 312,626 cases were "handled"; a third for medical aid, a third divided between "consultation and guidance," financial help or help in kind, child nurture, and assistance to persons with defective birth-certificates; and a third for miscellaneous, or cases which had to be referred elsewhere. The total budget, however, was only ¥172,739, of which the government-general subscribed ¥18,176.

Data for settlement committees in Shinchiku Province are given in the following table.

Table 62: Settlement Committees

Location	Year Inaugurated	Number of Committees 1938	Number of Settlements	Local Expenditures 1938 (in yen)	Average Expenditure per Committee (in yen)
<i>Shinchiku-City</i>					
Byoritsu-gun:	1923	30	7	2,259	75.30
Byoritsu-gai	1923	10	10	630	63.00
Enri-sho	1937	6	5	504	83.00
Kokan-sho	1937	8	6	182	22.70
Tsusho-sho	1937	5	3	149	29.80
Dora-sho	1939	10	8	—	—
Tooku-sho	1938	6	6	180	30.00
(None in Sansha-sho or Shiko-sho)					
<i>Chikunan-gun:</i>					
Chikunan-sho	1935	9	5	812	90.20
Koryu-sho	1937	13	9	350	—
Nan-sho	1939	8	4	—	—
Tobun-sho	1937	10	7	458	45.80
(None in Sanwan-sho or Zokyo-sho)					
<i>Chikuto-gun:</i>					
Chikuto-gai	1935	8	5	309	38.60
Hokuho-sho	1938	7	6	190	27.10
Kyurin-sho	1938	8	7	400	50.00
Ozan-sho	1939	9	6	—	—
(None in Kabi-sho or Hozan-sho)					
<i>Chureki-gun:</i>					
Chureki-gai	1935	5	4	328	65.60
Yobai-sho	1937	6	5	280	66.60
(None in Heichin-sho, Kannon-sho or Shinoku-sho)					
<i>Shinchiku-gun:</i>					
Kansai-sho	1937	12	7	225	18.30
Koko-sho	1937	10	7	342	34.20
Komo-sho	1938	9	6	225	25.00
Kozan-sho	1938	8	8	253	31.60
Kyuko-sho	1938	9	6	405	50.90
Rokka-sho	1938	3	3	234	78.00
Shimpo-sho	1935	11	5	304	27.60
<i>Taiki-gun:</i>					
Taiki-gai	1935	12	6	391	32.50
Ryutan-sho	1937	9	5	186	20.60
<i>Taiko-gun:</i>					
Taiko-sho	1936	5	5	176	36.20
Takuran-sho	1937	8	8	1,870	90.80
(None in Shitan-sho)					
<i>Toen-gun:</i>					
Toen-gai	1923	13	9	436	33.50
Rochiku-sho	1939	7	6	—	—
Taien-sho	1939	9	9	—	—
(None in Hakkai-sho or Kizan-sho)					

3. Settlement committee auxiliaries.

In addition to, and professedly as an aid to, the settlement committees, auxiliary committees have been organized in certain localities. Just what their duties are or how they mesh with the activities of the settlement committees is not known. The auxiliary committees in Byoritsu-gun are at Byoritsu-gai and Kokan-

sho and are called *Shakai jigyo Josei-kai* (Welfare auxiliaries). In Taiko-gun there is a committee by the same name as Taiko-sho. Taiki-gun has a committee called *Jizen-kai* (philanthropic society) at Taiki-gai and another called *Homen Iin Josei-kai* (settlement committee auxiliary) at Ryutan-sho. All other committees in the province are known by this last title. They are at Shinchiku City; at Kansai-sho in Shinchiku-gun; at Chikunan-sho and Koryu-sho in Chikunan-gun; at Chikuto-gai; at Chureki-gai and Yobai-sho in Chureki-gun; and at Toen-gai. Membership, appointment, terms of office, and the like are not known.

4. Poor relief.

Poor relief is supported by provincial and local authorities and by private institutions. By western standards it amounts to very little. In 1938, for example, the several provincial governments expended a total of ¥15,890 in aid of 634 persons. In 1932 other local administrations gave ¥59,845 in aid to 3,855 persons. There are also public philanthropies operating with the aid of funds granted by the imperial Household department at Tokyo. Among them are six "benevolence institutions" established in the principal towns along the western coast (with another in the Pescadores). In 1932

Table 63: Shinchiku pawnshop business, 1938

Pawn-shop:	Loan Fund (in yen)	No. of Loans	Amount loaned (in yen)	No. of redemptions	Amount of redemption (in yen)	Unredeemed loans	Amount Unredeemed loans	Loans outstanding	Amount outstanding
Shinchiku	43,000	13,402	96,671	13,463	108,378	654	4,215	4,542	22,850
Byoritsu	17,000	2,035	23,160	1,877	22,530	514	11,354	1,009	16,368

6. Child welfare.

Although Shinchiku Province has 16 organizations supposedly engaged in child welfare work and though an official "children's day" is annually celebrated

these institutions aided 1,064 persons at a cost of ¥57,056. The Shinchiku Benevolence Institution (*Shinchiku-Jikei-in*) which has been in operation since 1922 has assets amounting to some ¥63,000 and an annual income of ¥16,000. Its budget for 1939 was ¥20,592.

Private philanthropy of an organized nature is even more limited than public relief. In 1932 from private sources ¥43,508 was expended in aid of 7,792 persons.

5. Public pawnshops.

Because of the usurious rates of interest charged by private pawnshops, public pawnshops have been established as a public service which is classified as a welfare activity of the government. Such shops are limited by law to a maximum interest rate of 2% a month. By oriental standards that is a moderate charge. Shinchiku Province has a public pawnshop at Seimoncho in Shinchiku City and at Byoritsu in Byoritsu-gai. In 1938 the former, which charges an interest rate of 1.5% a month and an income of ¥7,866 and expenditures reported to be only ¥18; the latter which charges the maximum 2% a month, had an income of ¥2,323 and expenditures totalling ¥3,887. The difference in expenditures to income cannot be accounted for. The two shops did the following business:

throughout Taiwan in the interest of disseminating knowledge of child care, this phase of welfare work, it is believed, is in only the earliest stages of development.

SECTION XV
EDUCATION

1. General.

The educational system of Taiwan reproduces that of Japan with the addition of primary schools for Formosan-Chinese children who do not speak Japanese, and special schools for the aborigines. There are the following types of schools on the island:

- (1) Kindergartens
- (2) Primary schools
 - (a) Primary schools for Japanese and Japanese-speaking Formosan-Chinese children (*sho-gakko*)
 - (b) Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese children who do not speak Japanese (*ko-gakko*)
 - (c) Higher primary schools
- (3) Secondary schools
 - (a) Middle schools (*chu-gakko*)
 - (b) Girls higher schools (*koto jo gakko*)
- (4) Intermediate schools
 - (a) Taihoku higher school (*Taihoku Koto Gakko*)
- (5) Vocational and professional schools
 - (a) Normal schools (*shihan gakko*)
 - (b) Higher commercial schools (*koto shogyo gakko*)
 - (c) Higher industrial schools (*koto kogyo gakko*)
 - (d) Agricultural School ("Associated Department") of the Taihoku Imperial University
 - (e) Medical School ("Associated Department") of the Taihoku Imperial University.

- (6) University
 - (a) Taihoku Imperial University (*Taihoku Teikoku Daigaku*)
- (7) Miscellaneous
 - (a) Special schools for the aborigines
 - (b) Schools for the deaf and dumb

Of these, with the exception of category (7) nothing above the primary level is coeducational. In Shinchiku the higher primary schools are all combined with primary schools.

The government-general maintains the university, all higher schools (*koto gakko*, *koto shogyo gakko*, and *koto kogyo gakko*), the normal schools, and the primary schools which are attached to the normal schools for practice teaching. The provinces maintain schools on the secondary level and, in some cases, below. The primary schools are for the most part maintained by the cities, *gai* and *gun*. But supervision of the entire school system is in the hands of the bureau of education in the home department of the government-general.

While education in Taiwan, as in Japan, is not free, the children of the poor families, it is reported, may be allowed to pay reduced tuition or even none at all in primary school.

2. Education in Shinchiku Province.

The only institutions in Shinchiku Province above the primary level are the Shinchiku Normal School, the Shinchiku Middle School (for boys), the Shinchiku Girls Higher School (which is the girls' equivalent of a middle school), and the Toen Agricultural School. The first three, all of them provincial institutions, are in Shinchiku City. The agricultural school, which is at Toen-gai, is locally supported.

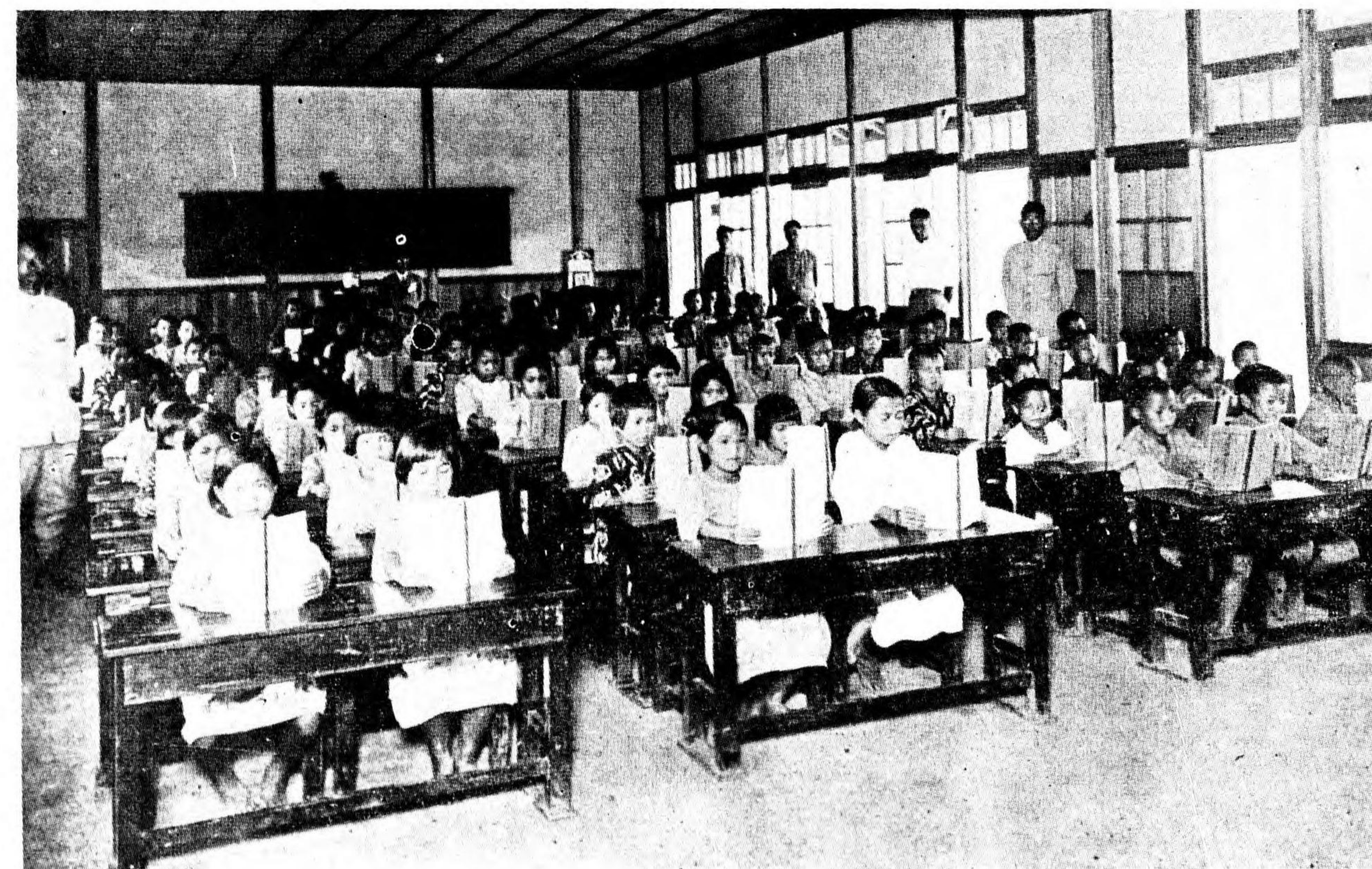
Table 64: Secondary Schools

Name of school	Number of Classes	Teaching staff (Including Principal)	Clerks	Number of Japanese pupils	Number of Formosan-Chinese pupils	Total number of pupils
Shinchiku Normal School	?	31	3	?	?	?
Shinchiku Middle School	14	31	2	410	251	661
Shinchiku Higher Girls School	12	26	2	431	148	579
Toen Agricultural School	4	13	2	12	194	207

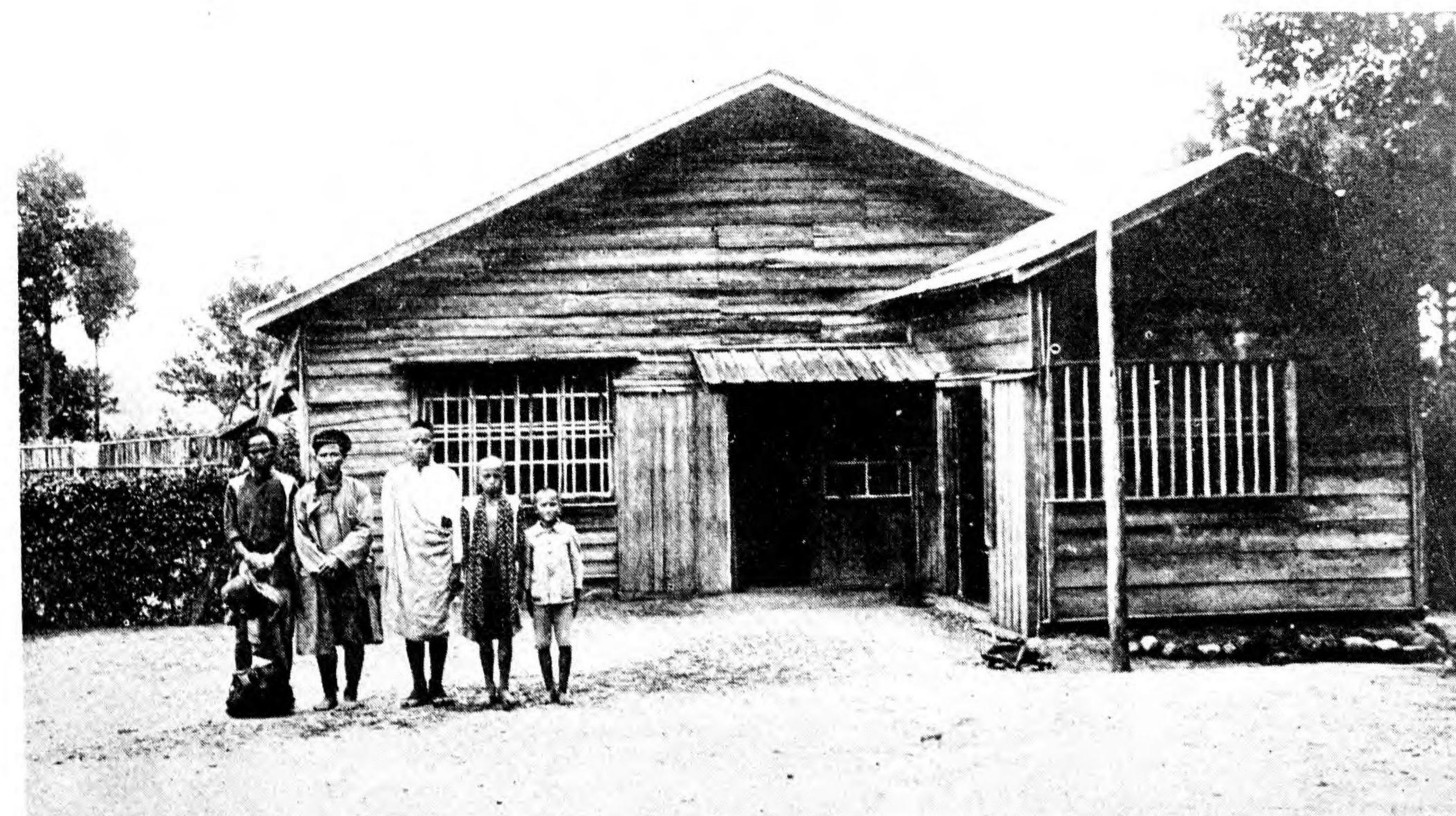
Table 65: Special agricultural schools

Location	Name of school	Teaching staff (including principal)
<i>Byoritsu-gun:</i>		
Enri-sho, Enri	Enri Special Agricultural School	3
Kokan-sho, Kokan	Kokan Special Agricultural School	6
<i>Chikunan-gun:</i>		
Koryu-sho, Koryu	Koryu Special Agricultural School	6
<i>Chikulo-gun:</i>		
Kyurin-sho, Kyurin	Kyurin Special Agricultural School	4
<i>Chureki-gun:</i>		
Chureki-gai	Chureki Rural Public School	7
<i>Shinchiku-gun:</i>		
Kansai-sho, Kansai	Kansai Agricultural and Forestry School	5
Koko-sho, Koko	Koko Special Agricultural School	4
<i>Taikei-gun:</i>		
Ryutan-sho, Ryutan	Ryutan Special Agricultural School	4
<i>Taiko-gun:</i>		
Taiko-sho, Taiko	Taiko Special Agricultural School	5

The primary schools include 10 special agricultural schools, 8 combined higher primary and primary schools, 3 primary schools and 93 *ko gakko*, the primary schools for Formosan-Chinese who do not speak Japanese. It is not known whether any of these are financed by the provincial government; most of them if not all are locally supported.



17. Aborigine school, Kappanzan, Shinchiku Province.



18. Tayal aborigines in front of police station at Kappanzan, Shinchiku Province.

Table 66: Primary and higher primary schools

Location	Name of school	Teaching staff (including principal)	Location	Name of school	Teaching staff (including principal)
Shinchiku-gun (Cont'd)					
Byoritsu-gun:			Komo-sho, Komo	Komo <i>Ko-gakko</i>	7
Byoritsu-gai	Byoritsu Higher and Primary School	8	Kozan-sho, Ensui	Ensui <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Kokan-sho, Shukkoko	Shukkoko Primary School	2	Kozan-sho, Kozan	Kozan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	11
Tsusho-sho, Tsusho	Tsusho Primary School	2	Fuso-sho, Fuso	Fuso <i>Ko-gakko</i>	4
Chikunan-gun:					
Chikunan-sho	Chikunan Higher and Primary School	9	Kyuko-sho, Kyuko	Kyuko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	7
Chikuto-gun:					
Chikuto-gai	Chikuto Higher and Primary School	6	Kyuko-sho, Shinsha	Shinsha <i>Ko-gakko</i>	8
Chureki-gun:					
Chureki-gai	Chureki Higher and Primary School	7	Rokka-sho, Rokka	Rokka <i>Ko-gakko</i>	3
Shinchiku-gun:					
Shimpo-sho	Shimpo Primary School	3	Horyo-sho, Horyo	Horyo <i>Ko-gakko</i>	8
Shinchiku City	Shinchiku Higher and Primary School	25	Shimpo-sho, Shimpo	Shimpo <i>Ko-gakko</i>	19
Taikei-gun:					
Taikei-gai	Taikei Higher and Primary School	4	Shimpo-sho, Shomon	Shomon <i>Ko-gakko</i>	6
Taiko-gun:					
Taiko-sho	Taiko Higher and Primary School	5			
Toen-gun:					
Toen-gai	Toen Higher and Primary School	7			

Table 67: Ko-gakko, Primary Schools for Formosan-Chinese who do not speak Japanese

Location	Name of school	Teaching staff (including principal)
Byoritsu-gun:		
Byoritsu-gai	Byoritsu First <i>Ko-gakko</i>	28
	Byoritsu Second <i>Ko-gakko</i>	16
Enri-sho, Enri Sankyaku	Enri <i>Ko-gakko</i>	16
	Sankyaku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	8
Dora-sho, Fuji Keiryu	Fuji <i>Ko-gakko</i>	11
	Keiryu <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Kokan-sho, Kokan Tsuruoka	Kokan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	20
	Tsuruoka <i>Ko-gakko</i>	10
Sansha-sho, Sansha	Sansha <i>Ko-gakko</i>	11
Shiko-sho, Goko Shiko	Goko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
	Shiko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	4
Tooku-sho, Tooku	Tooku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	11
Tsusho-sho, Nanwa Tsusho	Nanwa <i>Ko-gakko</i>	2
	Tsusho <i>Ko-gakko</i>	14
Chikunan-gun:		
Chikunan-sho, Chikunan	Chikunan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	25
Koryu-sho, Gaiho	Gaiho <i>Ko-gakko</i>	3
Koryu-sho, Koryu	Koryu <i>Ko-gakko</i>	12
Koryu-sho, Koshiryu	Koshiryu <i>Ko-gakko</i>	2
Nan-sho, Dainampo	Dainampo <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Nan-sho, Nansho	Nansho <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Sanwan-sho, Taikatei	Taikatei <i>Ko-gakko</i>	3
Tobun-sho, Senzan	Senzan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Tobun-sho, Tobun	Tobun <i>Ko-gakko</i>	21
Tobun-sho, Tokampe	Tokampe <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Chikuto-gun:		
Chikuto-gai, Chikuto	Chikuto <i>Ko-gakko</i>	24
Chikuto-gai, Nijuh	Nijuh <i>Ko-gakko</i>	7
Gabi-sho, Fuko	Fuko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	3
Gabi-sho, Gabi	Gabi <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Hokuho-sho, Hokuho	Hokuho <i>Ko-gakko</i>	12
Hozan-sho, Hozan	Hozan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	3
Kyurin-sho, Kyurin	Kyurin <i>Ko-gakko</i>	14
Kyurin-sho, Rokuryoko	Rokuryoko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	4
Ozan-sho, Ozan	Ozan <i>Ko-gakko</i>	7
Ozan-sho, Shako	Shako <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Hozan-sho, Shinjo	Shinjo <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Chureki-gun:		
Chureki-gai, Chureki (1st)	Chureki <i>Ko-gakko</i>	20
Chureki-gai, Chureki (2nd)	Chureki <i>Ko-gakko</i>	16
Chureki-gai, Tairon	Tairon <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Heichin-sho, Nansei	Nansei <i>Ko-gakko</i>	10
Heichin-sho, Sooku	Sooku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Kannon-sho, Kannon	Kannon <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Kannon-sho, Shimbi	Shimbi <i>Ko-gakko</i>	7
Shinoku-sho, Kantoseki	Kantoseki <i>Ko-gakko</i>	5
Shinoku-sho, Shinoku	Shinoku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	13
Shinoku-sho, Taiha	Taiha <i>Ko-gakko</i>	4
Yobai-sho, Hakko	Hakko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	9
Yobai-sho, Sonampa	Sonampa <i>Ko-gakko</i>	8
Yobai-sho, Yobai	Yobai <i>Ko-gakko</i>	18
Shinchiku City:		
Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku (1st)	Shinchiku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	38
Hokumon-cho, Shinchiku (2nd)	Shinchiku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	22
Hocho, Shinchiku (3rd)	Shinchiku <i>Ko-gakko</i>	6
Sumiyoshi-sho, Sumiyoshi	Sumiyoshi <i>Ko-gakko</i>	28
Shinchiku-gun:		
Kansai-sho, Kansai	Kansai <i>Ko-gakko</i>	27
Kansai-sho, Sekko	Sekko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	13
Koko-sho, Koko	Koko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	10
Koko-sho, Shinkoko	Shinkoko <i>Ko-gakko</i>	15

	Shrine ceremonies	Discussion meetings	Exhibits	Lectures
Number of meetings	185	131	5	669
Attendance	215,621	31,510	2,680	357,472

The Japanese policy of organizing attendance at such "patriotic" affairs makes them of dubious value as an index of popular sentiment. Furthermore, it is probable that large numbers were school children brought by their teachers.

The circulation of "educational materials" was as follows:

	Motion Pictures	Pamphlets	Posters	Hand-bills
Showings	216	Issues: 121	Issues: 31	Issues: 116
Attendance	215,620	Readers: 28,500	Number: 3,150	Number: 135,600

According to published statistics, the program cost the people of the province labor service as follows:

	Service to families of the armed forces	Service to Shrines	Road Service	Service in the fields	Tree planting	Collecting scrap of all kinds
Times:	520	826	1,286	216	125	897
Participants:	11,566	229,415	262,839	126,801	18,971	—

Thus the Japanization program was turned to practical advantage in the interest of the war effort. But there is reason to believe that very little of this service was either spontaneous or voluntary.

(2) *Language schools.* A ten-year program for the spread of Japanese language was inaugurated in 1933. Japanese language schools were set up at the expense of the government. Persons between 12 and 25 were enrolled to study Japanese and to learn about the "national spirit". Apparently, courses lasted about three months.

In Shinchiku Province 617 language schools had been established by May 1939. According to reports, 40,947 children were enrolled that year. The appropriations for 1939 were ¥432,012. Teachers numbered 1,462, of which 266 were Japanese and 1,196 were Formosan-Chinese.

At the same time there were 886 elementary Japanese language schools. In these schools there were 75,336 pupils taught by 1,524 instructors. Appropriations of only ¥27,645 sustained the program.

There were also 78 Japanese language schools for children, with 3,351 pupils and 117 instructors. Appropriations were ¥6,249.

(3) *Youth organizations.* Young people's clubs modeled on the youth organization of Japan have supplemented the work of the schools in Japanizing the Taiwanese. The declared purposes of these clubs is to propagate Japanese, to develop the country, and to promote physical fitness to make them undisguised instruments of Japanese imperialism. Members are young people under 20 years of age who are enrolled in school or have finished the course of the village elementary school. Expenses are defrayed by the members themselves contributing labor for which they are paid.

By 1938 there were 750 young men's clubs and 692 young women's clubs with a membership alleged to be 269,906 persons and 170,743 persons respectively. That

same year a federation of the young men's clubs was organized under official sponsorship with headquarters at Taihoku City. Shinchiku had 91 young men's clubs and 95 young women's clubs with membership alleged to be 28,488 and 12,597 respectively. The budget for the Shinchiku clubs in 1939 was ¥23,262.

In addition to young people's clubs there are boys' clubs and girls' clubs for younger children. The purposes of these clubs are similar to the purposes of the clubs for young people. By 1939 there were 253 boys' clubs and 120 girls' clubs with membership alleged to be 38,196 and 17,352 respectively. Apart from these there are 95 Red Cross clubs for boys, organized at the time of the 1935 earthquake, with a reported membership of 29,243; four marine clubs for boys with 160 members; and 292 school-boys' clubs with 66,834 members. Figures for the provinces are not available.

(4) *Adult organizations.* In order to reach the adult population, the Japanese authorities have set up "social education committees" at each level of civic administration. Their activities include patriotic pilgrimages to shrines, use of Japanese language, payment of taxes, and the improvement of agricultural and local sanitary conditions. According to reports, this is a war-time development. In Shinchiku Province there are 853 village committees with a membership reported to be 5,272. Similar organizations presumably exist for Shinchiku City and the several *gun* and *gai*.

A similar organization on the provincial level is the Shinchiku Provincial Cultural Association, organized originally in 1932. The essentially official character of the association is suggested by the fact that its headquarters are in the offices of the provincial government. The purpose of this association includes the dissemination of education, cultural improvement of the province, the propagation of Japanese language, and social work. Nothing is known of its activities.

(5) *A "model" gun and a "model" village.* In Shinchiku Province, where latent opposition to the Japanese is reported to be the strongest, the authorities have attempted to meet the challenge partly by allegedly making opium more readily accessible than anywhere else on the island and partly by a more intense Japanization program. Not only are the various associations more active in Shinchiku and the campaign to substitute Japanese shrines and customs for Chinese more energetic but there have also been established a "model" *gun* and a "model" village to illustrate the ideal situation towards which the Japanese policy is working. Chureki-gun was selected for the honor and there all Formosan-Chinese temples and religious associations were abolished. The village of Yachiyo was established within the *gun* to give young Formosan-Chinese the opportunity to make a clean break with tradition.

The following discussion of the Yachiyo experiment, taken from the Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*, OP NAV 50-E12, p. 51, is included here since it contains all that is known about the project.

Yachiyo, a model village. Within Chureki-gun a model village was established to enable young Formosans to "escape from traditional society" in order to realize the ideals of rationalized agriculture and social education.

Applications for entrance into the village were received during the first two weeks in October 1939. Those selected were given two months training. Only young men who had a creditable record during this initial training period were admitted to the village, which opened 1 January 1940. The land regulation for the model village was as follows:

Area of village:	150. ko (359 acres)
1 household: arable land	2.5 ko
other land	.5 ko
	3.0 ko

The population was at first 50 households. Ten new households were admitted during 1940, and 5 additional households were to be admitted each year thereafter. Capital needed for the purchase of land, construction of houses, and all necessary equipment was expected to amount to a total of ¥ 600,000. Since the project was cooperative in nature, much of the required funds was anticipated from the liquidation of temples and religious societies in the community. The use of Formosan-Chinese dialects was prohibited. Even in private life, only the Japanese language was to be used.

Villagers selected were either graduates of Chureki National Rural School or were members of provincial young people's associations. Since the required language of the village was Japanese, marriages were permitted only with girls who were graduates of primary school or a "national language training school." A special "go-between" organization was provided.

Villagers were required to wear uniforms. Those designated for the women were of Japanese style, similar to

those found in the rural districts of Japan, i.e., *mombe*, or kimono worn with a full trouser-like garment and leggings. Names of all villagers were required to be rendered in the Japanese style of reading Chinese characters. A "family" in the village was limited to include only the wife and children and was not to assume the extensive patriarchal style usual in Taiwan. Children were to be given instruction in a separate school to be set up in the village. They might even be admitted to a Japanese primary school. Architecture of houses was required to be Japanese. Since the object in establishing the village was to separate its inhabitants from ordinary Taiwan society, all efforts were directed to make it self-sufficient and forestall any necessity for contact with other Formosan-Chinese. In addition to the shrine and shrine garden, special recreational facilities and cooperative buying establishments were provided.

Rice land in the area of the new village is said to yield an average of 5,000 *kin* per *ko* in the first planting and 4,500 *kin* per *ko* in the second planting. Possible savings of tenant farmers were estimated at from ¥ 200 to ¥ 500 per year. Agricultural profits were to be divided into 1) ordinary profits, and 2) profits through rationalized management. The latter were to be used for the purchase of land, so that the ideal of a village of independent farmers might be realized. Modern cultivation and land improvement methods were expected to increase the rice yield per acre, and contribute to the extraordinary profits "through rationalized management." Independence was expected to be achieved in 20 years, since profits were estimated at ¥ 55 per household in the first year, increasing progressively to ¥ 750 at the end of the twentieth year.

SECTION XVI

PRESS

1. General.

The press in Taiwan, in Japanese and subject to surveillance and censorship at the hands of the police, exists at the pleasure of the government-general. It is neither free nor flourishing. The Japanese minority of the population are fairly well served, but the Formosan-Chinese, except for those who are familiar with Japanese, are effectively barred from access to periodical literature. Prior to 1932 there was a "custom" of allowing only one daily newspaper to be published at any one place. There were then four dailies on the island, all in Japanese but carrying a Chinese language column. In that year a Chinese language weekly was granted permission to become a daily, the *T'ai-wan Hsin-min Pao* thus giving the Formosan-Chinese a daily in their own written language and increasing the number of dailies to five. But in 1937, shortly before the resumption of hostilities in China, the use of Chinese in all periodical publications was prohibited on the spec-

ious grounds that Japanese had come to be understood so widely throughout the island as to make Chinese unnecessary. It was a move dictated by the government's assimilation program.

2. Newspapers.

According to the *Nippon Shimbun Nenkan* (Japan Newspaper Year Book), 1941, there were six Japanese language dailies published in Taiwan. Five of them were Japanese-owned and had a circulation of 80,000; the sixth was the *Taiwan Shimimpo*, which had Formosan-Chinese ownership and boasted a circulation of 30,000. The name of the latter is reported to have been changed in 1941 to *Konan Shimbun*. The *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), 1939, lists an additional daily, the *Domei Tsushin*. If its omission from the newspaper year book was not an oversight, it may be presumed to have ceased publication before 1941.

Table 68: Taiwan's daily press

Name	Place of publication	Date of founding	Shinchiku City office	Shinchiku City office manager
(1) <i>Higashi Taiwan Shimbun</i>	Karenko-gai	1916	—	—
(2) <i>Konan Shimbun</i> (formerly the <i>Taiwan Shimimpo</i>)	Taihoku City	1932	Address not known	CHIN Ei-chin (TAU Eng-tin)
(3) <i>Taiwan Nichinichi Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	1900	Sakaemachi, 3 chome 1 (Tel. 107)	KUWAHARA, Hiroshi
(4) <i>Taiwan Nippo</i>	Tainan City	1899	—	—
(5) <i>Taiwan Shimbun</i>	Taihu City	1901	Nammongai 9 (Tel. 12)	—
(6) <i>Takao Shimpō</i>	Takao City	1937	—	—

No daily newspaper is published in Shinchiku Province. The *Taiwan Shimbun*, although published at Taichu City, acts as the official gazette for the Shinchiku provincial government, supplemental editions being published for the purpose. Since 1927 it has also published a special Shinchiku issue every Monday.

The *Taiwan Nichinichi Shimpō*, which is a mouthpiece of the government-general, has a subsidy from that source. The Formosan-Chinese *Konan Shimbun* (the former *Taiwan Shimimpo*) has the support of the substantial elements among the Formosan-Chinese. Both of these newspapers make a profit but the others have difficulty keeping solvent. The local press could probably make a better showing if it did not have to compete with newspapers from Japan whose total circulation is upwards of 25,000. These include the *Osaka Asahi* and the *Osaka Mainichi*, each with a circulation in Taiwan of about 10,000; the Fukuoka *Nichinichi*, the Tokyo *Asahi*, the Tokyo *Nichinichi* and the *Yomiuri*, each with a circulation of between 1,000 and 2,000.

Weekly newspapers, the number of which is uncertain, supplement the daily press. According to the *Shimbun Soran* (Newspaper Survey), 1938, there are six weekly papers on the island. Another source, the *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), 1939, lists three. No weekly appears on both lists. The nine papers, none

of which was published in Shinchiku Province, are given in the following table.

Table 69: Taiwan's weekly press

Name	Place of publication	Source
(1) <i>Honan Jijo</i>	Taihoku City	Taiwan Jijo, 1939
(2) <i>Koyo</i>	Taichu City	Taiwan Jijo, 1939
(3) <i>Minami Nippon Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	Shimbun Soran, 1938
(4) <i>Nampo</i>	Taihoku City	Taiwan Jijo, 1939
(5) <i>Nanei Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	Shimbun Soran, 1938
(6) <i>Nitaka Shimpō</i>	Keelung City	Shimbun Soran, 1938
(7) <i>Showa Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	Shimbun Soran, 1938
(8) <i>Taiwan Keisei Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	Shimbun Soran, 1938
(9) <i>Taiwan Keizan</i>	Taihoku City	Shimbun Soran, 1938

3. Magazines.

The *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan), 1939, lists 35 magazines published in Taiwan of which four were published in Shinchiku. Except for the place of publication, date of founding, and the frequency of issue, no information regarding them is available. The four Shinchiku publications include two fortnightly, the *Doko*, founded in 1931 and the *Shinchiku Shimpō*, founded in 1936; and two monthlies, the *Keiyu*, a police magazine founded in 1923, and the *Shinchiku-shu Jijo*, founded in 1937. The remainder are listed in the following table:

Table 70: Taiwan's magazine press
(other than that published in Shinchiku Province)

Name	Place of publication	Date of founding	Frequency of issue	Subject-matter
(1) <i>Riban no Tomo</i>	Taihoku City	1931	monthly	aborigines
(2) <i>Makoto</i>	Taihoku City	1923	fortnightly	—
(3) <i>Nanshi Nanyo</i>	Taihoku City	1936	monthly	south China and the south sea s
(4) <i>Seika Jiho</i>	Taichu City	1926	fortnightly	—
(5) <i>Sekkan Kyozon</i>	Tainan City	1935	irregular	—
(6) <i>Shakaijogyo no Tomo</i>	Taihoku City	1928	monthly	sociology (?)
(7) <i>Shimmin</i>	Tainan City	1936	every other month	—
(8) <i>Taiei Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	1931	monthly	hygiene
(9) <i>Taiho Geppo</i>	Taihoku City	1909	monthly	linguistics
(10) <i>Taiwan Shihō-gyosei</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	public administration
(11) <i>Taiwan Chikusan-kai Kaiho</i>	Taihoku City	1933	monthly	livestock
(12) <i>Taiwan Dai Ajia</i>	Taihoku City	1934	monthly	—
(13) <i>Taiwan Fujinkai</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	women's magazine
(14) <i>Taiwan Geijutsu Shimpō</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	art
(15) <i>Taiwan Jidosha-kai</i>	Taihoku City	1933	monthly	automobiles
(16) <i>Taiwan Jiho</i>	Taihoku City	1919	monthly	—
(17) <i>Taiwan Jiji Hyoron</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	government
(18) <i>Taiwan Jitsugyo-kai</i>	Taihoku City	1929	monthly	industry
(19) <i>Taiwan Keisatsu Jiho</i>	Taihoku City	1917	monthly	police review
(20) <i>Taiwan Keizai Orai</i>	Taihoku City	1936	monthly	economics
(21) <i>Taiwan Koron</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	—
(22) <i>Taiwan Kyokiu</i>	Taihoku City	1919	monthly	education
(23) <i>Taiwan Nokai-ho</i>	Taihoku City	1938	monthly	agriculture
(24) <i>Taiwan Norin Shimbun</i>	Taihoku City	1935	monthly	agriculture, forestry
(25) <i>Taiwan no Sambai</i>	Taihoku City	1923	monthly	monopolies
(26) <i>Taiwan no Sangyo Kumiai</i>	Taihoku City	1925	monthly	industrial guild
(27) <i>Taiwan no Sanrin</i>	Taihoku City	1928	monthly	forestry
(28) <i>Taiwan no Suiri</i>	Taihoku City	1934	every other month	water supply
(29) <i>Taiwan Shobo</i>	Taihoku City	1929	monthly	fire-fighting
(30) <i>Taiwan Teishin-kyokai Zasshi</i>	Taihoku City	1920	monthly	communications
(31) <i>Taiwan Tetsudo</i>	Taihoku City	1920	monthly	railroads

Part II
LOCAL DATA

INTRODUCTION

In this section the available data for Shinchiku City, the eight *gun* and the several *gai* and *sho* have been assembled so as to give as complete a picture as possible for each administrative district. The sources from which this material has been taken include the *Taiwan Tetsudo Annai* (Taiwan Railway Guide), the *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (Japanese Geographical Encyclopaedia) the *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan, 1939), the *Shokuin-roku, 1939* (Register of Officials), as well as other year books and detailed Japanese maps. This information is uneven and frequently inconsistent.

The population figures for Shinchiku City and the *gun* are those for 1940. For the *gai* and *sho* only the 1935 figures are available.

The road data do not include footpaths and other routes not passable for automobiles. It is probable that the exigencies of war have dictated a considerable improvement in the roads of many localities.

Although telephone and telegraph data are not available for the *gun*, it should be noted that most post offices have public telephones, the police stations all have telephones for police use, and telegraph offices are found at many railway stations.

The following table gives the administrative districts of Shinchiku Province.

Table 71: Administrative sub-division of Chinchiku Province.

I. <i>Shinchiku City</i>	4. Kokan-sho
	5. Sansha-sho
II. <i>Byoritsu-gun</i>	6. Shiko-sho
1. Byoritsu-gai	7. Tooku-sho (Toya-sho)
2. Dora-sho	8. Tsusho-sho
3. Enri-sho	

III. *Chikunan-gun*

1. Chikunan-sho
2. Koryu-sho
3. Nan-sho
4. Sanwan-sho
5. Tobun-sho
(Tofun-sho)
6. Zokyo-sho

VI. *Shinchiku-gun*

1. Kansai-sho
2. Koko-sho
3. Komo-sho
4. Kozan-sho
5. Kyuko-sho
6. Rokka-sho
7. Shimpō-sho

IV. *Chikuto-gun*

1. Chikuto-gai
2. Hokuho-sho
3. Hozan-sho
4. Kabi-sho
(Gabi-sho)
5. Kyurin-sho
6. Ozan-sho (Yokoyama-sho)

VII. *Taiki-gun*

1. Taiki-gai
2. Ryutan-sho

VIII. *Taiko-gun*

1. Taiko-sho
2. Shitan-sho
3. Takuran-sho

IX. *Toen-gun*

1. Toen-gai
2. Hakkai-sho
(Hachikai-sho)
3. Kizan-sho
4. Rochiku-sho
5. Taien-sho
(Ozono-sho)

V. *Chureki-gun*

1. Chureki-gai
2. Heichin-sho
3. Kannon-sho
4. Shinoku-sho
(Shinya-sho)
5. Yobai-sho

SECTION I

SHINCHIKU CITY

(1) *Location*: in Shinchiku-gun (which has a separate administration) near the coast slightly below center.

(2) *Area*: about 14 square miles.

(3) *Geographical features*: Shinchiku City is built in the center of a triangular coastal plain south of the Hozan-Tozen river channels. In addition to the city proper the area under the municipal government includes 15 outlying hamlets or *aza*.

4) *Population*: 57,957, including 7,504 Japanese. This is the largest concentration of Japanese in the province.

(5) *Administrative seat*: Shinchiku City is the administrative seat for its own government, the government of the *gun*, and the provincial government.

Government offices: municipal, *gun* and provincial offices; such bureaus of the government general as the plant inspection station, the fertilizer-inspection station, the natural gas research station, the hat-inspection station, the cereals-inspection station, the District Court, the district prosecutor's office, the local office of the forestry bureau, the local office of the monopoly bureau, the Shinchiku Hospital, the Shinchiku Prison for Minors, the Shinchiku Weather Bureau, the radio consultation office, and the public pawnshop; and such provincial bureaus as the agricultural experimental station, the livestock breeding farm; the marine experimental station, the forestry experimental station, and the industrial training station; also a police headquarters and a first-class post office.

(6) *Transportation*: Shinchiku City, on the trunk railway and highway, has a private railway line of the Teikoku Sugar Company running north to Koko and Sanka, and motor roads southeast into Chikuto-gun.

Daisha connections: to Kyuko, Nanyoshako, and Shinsui on the coast, and to Chikuto-gai in the southeast.

Bus connections: to Kansai and to Chikuto-gai.

(7) *Schools*: 1 normal school; 1 middle school; 1 girls' higher school; 1 higher and primary school; 4 *ko-gakko*, three of them in Shinchiku and one at Sumiyoshi.

(8) *Doctors*: 4 Japanese and 23 Formosan-Chinese distributed as follows: Hokumon-cho, 10 Formosan-Chinese; Nammon-cho, 1 Japanese and 4 Formosan-Chinese; Omote-cho, 1 Formosan-Chinese; Sakae-machi, 1 Japanese and 3 Formosan-Chinese; Seimon-cho, 2 Formosan-Chinese; Tomon-cho, 2 Japanese and 3 Formosan-Chinese.

(9) *Products*: Although Shinchiku City is the one important industrial area (with Toen-gai a poor second) in Shinchiku Province, its densely populated rural districts are important producers of crops and livestock.

Annual production:

- (a) *farm products*: rice, ¥ 1,070,000
sugar cane, ¥ 130,000
vegetables, ¥ 100,000
sweet potatoes, ¥ 60,000
tea, ¥ 10,000
- (b) *livestock*: cattle, 1,063 head
chickens, 591,174
- (c) *manufactures*: refined sugar, ¥ 970,000
paper, ¥ 220,000
wood products, ¥ 140,000
bricks and tiles, ¥ 90,000
hats, ¥ 70,000
vermicelli, ¥ 70,000
face powder, ¥ 30,000

There are factories for the processing of tea, and the manufacture of glass, fertilizer, lime, and synthetic petroleum, whose output is not known.

(10) *Firms*:

- (a) *automobiles*
Shinchiku-shu Jidosha Nishiki-cho
Kabushiki Kaisha
Shinchiku Jidosha Kurogane-cho
Shokai K.K.
- (b) *banks*
Nihon Ginko Sakae-machi
Shoka Ginko Shinchiku City
Taiwan Ginko Tomon-cho
Taiwan Savings Bank Shinchiku City
Taiwan Shoko Ginko K.K. Omote-machi
- (c) *brick & tile*
Taiwan Rengyo K.K. Shinchiku City
- (d) *chemicals*
Taiwan Hiryo K.K. Shinchiku City
Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo, Shinchiku City
K.K.
- (e) *Concrete*
Toyo Concrete Co. Shinchiku City
- (f) *Cosmetics*
Shinchiku Keshoshin Nammon
Goshi Kaisha
- (g) *Exporting and Importing*
Shinryuko Shoji K.K. Omote-cho
Taian Shoji K.K. Jurinto
- (h) *Electricity*
Taiwan Denryoku K.K. Shinchiku City
(switching station)
Taiwan Dento K.K. Shinchiku City



19. Street scene, Shinchiku City.



20. East gate, Shinchiku City.

- (i) *Hats*
Shinchiku-shu Boshi K.K. Tomon-cho
Taiwan Hat Mfg. Co. Shinchiku City
- (j) *Paper manufacture*
Taiwan Kinsenhatsu Nammon-cho
Tsuso K.K. Shinchiku City
Taiwan Tsuso Developme
- (k) *Railway & Equipment*
Tokushoku Kido Kaisha Shinchiku City
- (l) *Real estate*
Shinchiku Sangyo K.K. Shinchiku City
Shinchiku Tochi Tomon-cho
Kembutsu Kabushiki Kaisha
Tei Chin Ki Kogyo Hokumon-cho
Goshi Kaisha
- (m) *Salt*
Go Hatsui Shoko Tomon-cho
Ho Jun Hatsui Shoko Tomon-cho
Showa Zaimoku K.K. Seimon-cho
- (n) *Shippers*
Nippon Tsuun K.K. Shinchiku City
- (o) *Sugar and sugar refining*
Teikoku Seito K.K. Shinchiku City
- (p) *Transportation*
Shinchiku Unya K.K. Sakae-machi
- (q) *Wood products*
Shinchiku Mokusai K.K. Tosei
Shinchiku Risan Sakae-machi
Kogyo, K.K.

- (r) *Mixed enterprises and miscellaneous*
Ato Takushoku K.K. Omote-cho
Dojinku Shun K.K. Omote-cho
Shinchiku Shomo Seimon-cho
Bussan K.K.
Taiwan Kokyo Glass Hanazono-sho
Kogyo K.K.
Taiwan Sangyo K.K. Seimon-cho
Taiwan Tannin Tomon-cho
Kogyo K.K.
Tei Chinki Industrial Hokumon
Development Co.
Yamato Seni K.K. Tosei
- (11) *Associations*: Shinchiku Commercial and Industrial Association
Shinchiku Credit Association
Shinchiku Water Utilization Association
"Ten types of *kumiai*" have been reported
- (12) *Hotels*: Tsukadaiya Ryokan, Tanakaya Ryokan, Shinchiku Hotel, Showa Hotel (rates, ¥ 2.00 to ¥ 3.50; meals ¥ 1.00 to ¥ 1.75)
- (13) *Restaurants*: Eikyu, Kohan, Ruonen
- (14) *Theater*: Shinchiku-za
- (15) *Recreational facilities*: The Shinchiku Golf Links, a nine-hole course, is situated in a wooded area about two miles from town.
- (16) *Special features*: An important military airfield has been developed west of the city. Cultural monuments include a Confucian temple in the center of the city, and Buddhist-Taoist temples in Hokumon-cho and Nammon-cho and outside the city west gate and at Kinzan. There are three parks, one outside the north gate and two outside the east gate. The Shinchiku Shrine, which is some distance south of the city, like most Shinto Shrines outside Japan, appears to have little aesthetic value.

SECTION II
BYORITSU-GUN

(1) *Location*: at the southern end of Shinchiku Province on the coast.

(2) *Area*: 202 square miles.

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: low mountain ranges running north and south roughly parallel to the coast, with river valleys between them
Coast: 12 miles long but lacking in good harbors. Junks can enter Tsusho Creek at high tide.

Rivers: Koryu, ubi

(4) *Population*: 126,226, including 1,922 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Byoritsu-gai

(6) *Transportation*: Railways: the coast and inland routes of the island's trunk line, running north and south.

Highways: the coast and inland routes of the island's trunk highway. An east-west road between Dora and Tsusho.

(7) *Products*: The principal industries are farming, marine products, sericulture, animal husbandry, mining, forestry, and manufacturing.

Annual production:

(a) *agricultural*: about ¥ 3,800,000 made up chiefly of rice, tea, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and oranges. The *gun* is noted for watermelons and persimmons.

(b) *livestock*: about ¥ 1,600,000.

(c) *wood products*: from the natural forests in the eastern mountainous region:
charcoal: ¥ 250,000
firewood: ¥ 180,000
misc. (bamboo sprouts, hemp palm bark, etc.) ¥ 50,000

(d) *Marine products*: (by primitive methods and from rafts) ¥ 40,000

(e) *sericulture*: (from both wild and cultivated mulberry) ¥ 30,000

The principal exports are rice, charcoal, sugar, tea, and hats. Annual export trade: about ¥ 1,300,000.

1. *Byoritsu-goi*.

(1) *Location*: on the northern border of the *gun*.

(2) *Geographical features*:

Rivers: Koryu

Terrain: Mountainous in southwest, generally high and dry.

(3) *Population*: 22,301, including 1,120 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Byoritsu.

Government Offices: *gun* and *gai*; sericulture station branch; post office: Byoritsu; police station; Byoritsu; public pawnshop.

(5) *Transportation*: Byoritsu is on the inland route of the trunk railway line and the trunk highway.

Daisha connections: with Taiko in Taiko-gun

Bus connections: with Fukki

(6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*; 1 higher and primary school; 1 Japanese language school.

(7) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese, 6 Formosan-Chinese at Byoritsu; 1 Formosan-Chinese at Sharyoko.

(8) *Products*: farming, animal husbandry, and manufacturing are principal industries. Annual production: rice, ¥ 650,000; sugar, ¥ 550,000.

(9) *Commerce*: Byoritsu-gai is the distribution point for the products of the aborigine territory and for camphor from nearby forests.

(10) *Firms*: sugar refinery of the Showa Seito Company; oil refinery of the Nippon Seikyo Company; Taiwan Kido Kaisha (daisha); Taiwan Shoko Ginko (branch); Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (electricity); Byoritsu Beikoko Godo K. K. (rice); Byoritsu Godo Unso K. K. (transportation); Taisho Takushoku Goshi Kaisha; Taiwan Koryo Kagaku Kogyo K. K. (spices).

(11) *Hotels*: Meigetsu-kan, Byoritsu-kan, Azuma-kan (rates ¥ 1.80 ¥ 3.00. Meals: ¥ .90 to ¥ 1.50).

(12) *Special features*: Prince Kitashirakawa's grave is near Byoritsu.

2. *Dora-sho*.

(1) *Location*: central part of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: generally mountainous

Rivers: Koryu

(3) *Population*: 13,135, including 55 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Dora

Government Offices: *sho* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Dora is a stop on the inland route of the trunk railway line and the trunk highway. Another road connects it with Tsusho on the coast.

(6) *Schools*: There are *ko-gakko* at Fuji and Keiryu

(7) *Doctors*: none reported

(8) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry of Dora-sho, which is not a very productive region. The chief crops are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. Some bananas and oranges are grown. Lumber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboo are secured from the mountains. Wild mulberry is found in the

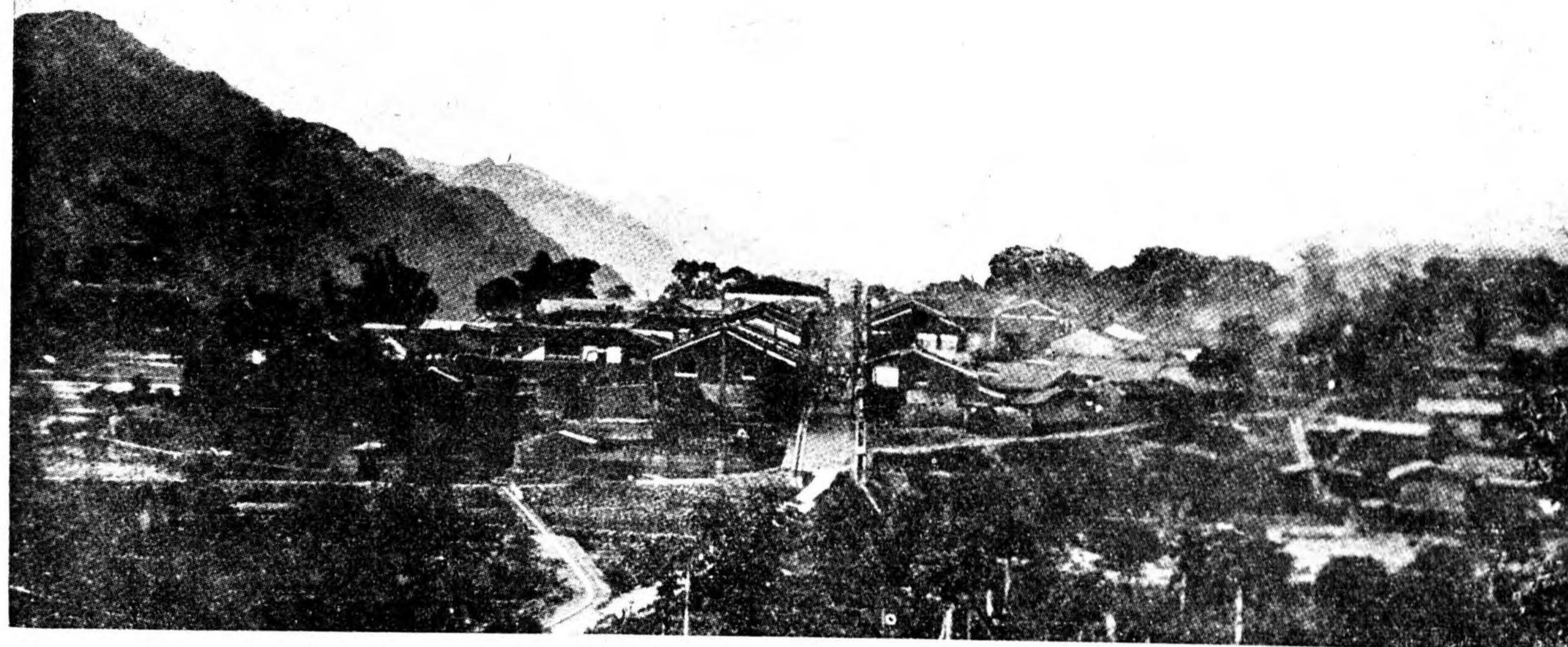
mountains and some is cultivated. Sericulture has been introduced.

(9) *Firms*: Dora Sangyo K. K. (rice and agricultural products)

(10) *Associations*: Fuji Irrigation Guild; Taiwan Forwarding Agencies Association (Shinchiku branch).



21. Town of Byoritsu, looking eastward.



22. Town of Taiko, near Byoritsu and adjacent to Shukkoko oil fields.

3. Enri-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the southern border of the *gun* on the coast.

(2) *Geographical features*: Rivers, Bori

(3) *Population*: 25,234 including 106 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Enri

Government Offices: sho office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Enri is the last stop on the coast route of the trunk railway line. It is also on the coast route of the trunk highway.

(6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one at Enri and one at Sankyaku; 1 special agricultural school

(7) *Doctors*: 4 Formosan-Chinese, 3 of them at Enri and 1 at Sankyaku

(8) *Products*: Rice is the principal product; some wheat and sweet potatoes are grown. Straw hats are manufactured for export.

(9) *Firms*: Eisho Shokai (shippers); Riware Shoten (shippers)

(10) *Special features*: The Enri bathing beach, equipped with dressing facilities, is near by.

4. Kokan-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the eastern border of the *gun*.

(2) *Area*: 27 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: A wide valley out at the foot of the mountains with the Koryu River flowing through it. The soil is very fertile. Mountains rise on the northeast.

Rivers: Koryu with several tributaries

(4) *Population*: 19,305, including 275 Japanese. The population is chiefly Hakka.

(5) *Administrative seat*: Kokan

Government Offices: sho office, police office. Kokan is served by Dora post office.

(6) *Transportation*: Kokan is on the Byoritsu-Taiko daisha and bus roads. North of Kokan, the Kizen Bridge spans the Koryu River.

(7) *Schools*: 1 special agricultural school at Kokan 1 primary school at Shukkoko 2 *ko-gakko*, 1 of them at Kokan and one at Tsuruoka An unknown number of Japanese language schools 50 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school.

(8) *Doctors*: none reported

(9) *Products*: Rice is the chief crop, bringing ¥ 700,000 out of a total farm production of ¥ 900,000. Sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and fruit are also produced. The region is known for its oranges and persimmons. Second to farm products is petroleum, this being the principal oil-producing region of the island. The oil field is near Shukkoko.

(10) *Firms*: The Nippon Oil Company's installations at the Shukkoko oil field.

(11) *Special features*: The river system is subject to frequent flooding. An irrigation system provides water for 1880 *ko* of land.

5. Sansha-sho.

(1) *Location*: southeast corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: generally mountainous, with the Kaiken range separating it from Enri-sho on the west and the Sokito range separating it from Taiko-gun on the east. The only lowland is in the south along the Taian River.

River: Taian River at the southern border

(3) *Population*: 7,455, including 141 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Sansha

Government Offices: sho office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Sansha is on the inland routes of the trunk railway and trunk highway. Jurokubum, the highest elevation reached by the trunk railway, is the next station to the south.

(6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko* at Sansha

(7) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese, 1 Formosan-Chinese, both of them at Sansha

(8) *Products*: Rice production is small, barely filling the needs of the *sho*.

Tea seems to be the principal product, oolong and black tea being produced by the Taiwan Development Company and green tea by the local growers. Wood products include charcoal and camphor. Animal husbandry is important especially for beef. Sericulture is developing in the mountains.

(9) *Firms*: tea plantations of the Taiwan Development Company (Mitsui subsidiary)

(10) *Associations*: Sansha Livestock Raisers' Association

(11) *Hotels*: Yamanashiya (rates: ¥ 1.50 to ¥ 2.00; Meals: ¥ .60 to ¥ 1.00)

6. Shiko-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the northern border of the *gun* to the west of Byoritsu-gai

(2) *Area*: 15 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*: an inaccessible mountain region through which flows the Ubi River

(4) *Population*: 8,506 including 12 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Shiko

Government Offices: sho office. Neither a police station nor a post office is reported for Shiko. Dora serves as the post office, being more accessible than Byoritsu.

(6) *Transportation*: Except for the northern border through which passes the coast route of the trunk highway, no transportation facilities have been provided for Shiko

(7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one at Shiko and one at Goko

(8) *Doctors*: none reported

(9) *Products*: Farming is the chief industry, and rice, sugarcane and sweet potatoes are the chief crops. Some fruit is grown. Animal husbandry is a side-line of the farmers, especially hogs. Wood products include charcoal, firewood, and bamboo, which are exported in part. Sericulture has been developed.

(10) *Special features*: A local festival of some importance is the Feast of Kannon celebrated on July 15th.

7. Tooku-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the northeastern corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: high and relatively dry, good topsoil

Rivers: two branches of the Koryu

Gorges: The rivers flow through gorges which prevents irrigation

(3) *Population*: 7,416. No Japanese are reported

(4) *Administrative seat*: Tooku

Government Offices: *sho* office. Neither a police station nor a post office is reported. Byoritsu-gai serves as the post office

(5) *Transportation*: Transportation facilities are poor, principally because there are no bridges across the rivers. Traffic frequently comes to a standstill in the rainy season

(6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko* at Tooku

(7) *Doctors*: none reported

(8) *Products*: rice, coarse tea, sweet potatoes, and fruit are the principal crops. The Kinsui oil-bearing

strata are said to extend south into Tooku-sho. Nothing has been reported as to their exploitation.

(9) *Special features*: Two tourist spots are the Ryutan mountain pool west of Tooku and Kokugon-san to the south

8. Tsusho-sho.

(1) *Location*: along the coast between Enri-sho and the northern border of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*: Except for a small strip along the coast this is all hilly land. It is poorly watered so that farm lands are few.

(3) *Population*: 22,874 of which 202 are Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Tsusho

Government Offices: *sho* office, police station, post office, hat inspection office

(5) *Transportation*: Tsusho is a station on the coast routes of the trunk railway and trunk highway. A second road connects Tsusho with Dora on the east.

(6) *Schools*: 1 primary school at Tsusho; 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Tsusho and one at Nanwa

(7) *Doctors*: none reported

(8) *Products*: Rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, watermelons, peanuts, and tea are the chief crops. Taiko rushes are grown for the hat industry. Yellow oxen and water buffalo, hogs, goats, chickens, and ducks are all raised by the farmers as a side-line. Some are exported. Wood products include lumber and charcoal. Fishing by primitive methods is carried on along the coast. The only manufactured goods produced seem to be straw hats.

(9) *Hotels*: Tsusho-kan and Hanaya, both at Tsusho (rates: ¥ 1.80 to ¥ 3.00; meals: ¥ .70 to ¥ 1.50)

(10) *Special feature*: There is an ocean bathing beach at Tsusho.

SECTION III

CHIKUNAN-GUN

1. Chikunan-sho.

(1) *Location*: in the northwest corner of the *gun* on the seacoast.

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: the northeastern section is highlands from which a range of small hills run down to the sea; the central and southern sections are flat.

Rivers: Chuko and several small streams

Ports: none, as the water is too shallow

(3) *Population*: 18,700, including 641 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Chikunan

Government Offices: *gun* office, *sho* office, police station, post office, Chikunan Sericulture Station

(5) *Transportation*: Chikunan-sho is on the trunk railway line with a station at Chikunan and another at Kicho. The trunk highway cuts across one corner of the *sho* but passes through Tobun, instead. Daisha connections: to Nansho via Tobun Bus connections: to Nansho and the Shitozan temples

(6) *Schools*: 1 higher and primary school at Chikunan 1 *ko-gakko* at Chikunan

(7) *Doctors*: 5 Formosan-Chinese, 4 of them at Chikunan and 1 at Chuko

(8) *Products*:

(a) Farming is the chief industry, the principal crops being rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, watermelon, and vegetables.

Annual production: ¥ 1,300,000

(b) Animal husbandry: oxen and water buffalo, beef, cattle, goats, hogs, chickens, ducks, and geese. Recently horse-raising has been introduced with pastures at Kicho.

(c) Marine products: annual production: ¥ 20,000, mostly from sardines, sea bream, and small sharks.

(d) Manufactured products: sugar refining and the making of bamboo and wooden articles, candles, bricks, lime, ice, peanut oil, vermicelli, and hats. Most of the industry is small-scale factories and cottage production.

(9) *Firms*: Taiwan Shoko Ginko, Chikunan branch; Taiwan Denryoku K.K. Chikunan plant (electricity); Teikoku Seito K.K. Chikunan refinery (sugar); Chikunan Godo Unso K.K. (transportation); Tennan Takushoku K.K. ("development").

(1) *Location*: in the coast tier of *gun* north of Byoritsu-gun

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous eastern section, hilly central and western section, lowlands along the Chuko River valley. Mostly high, dry plateau country.

Rivers: Chuko in the north, Kyuko and Ubi in the south

Ports: Junk ports at the mouths of the Kyuko and Chuko Rivers

Sand dunes: along the shore between the mouths of the Kyuko and Chuko rivers

(3) *Climatic features*: Violent wind and rain storms come between the end of July and the end of September; sand storms from October to March. Winter storms cause severe crop damage along the seacoast.

(4) *Population*: 95,170, including 1,403 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Chikunan-sho

(6) *Production*: Farming is the chief industry, although there is some mining, manufacturing, and fishing.

Annual production:

(a) farm production: more than ¥ 4,500,000, made up of rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, vegetables, coarse tea, fruit, peanuts, etc. Rice production accounts for the greater part of the total. The principal fruits are oranges and watermelons, the latter being raised along the sandy coast. All farmers raise castor beans as a side-line.

(b) meat products: ¥ 3,000,000

(c) marine products: ¥ 100,000

(d) wood products:

lumber ¥ 140,000

charcoal ¥ 60,000

firewood ¥ 80,000

bamboo ¥ 10,000

The Kinsui oil field produces natural gas but oil has not yet been struck. Coal is mined in the mountains. The principal manufacturing is sugar refining, hat making, tea processing, paper manufacture, rice milling, and the making of bamboo products. The hat industry does not exceed ¥ 115,000. About ¥ 25,000 is brought by the annual paper production.

(7) *Special features*: Chikunan-gun is said to have an unusually good record for the incidence of disease.

(10) *Associations*: Konchiku Shinyo Kobai Riyo Kimiai (building and loan association) at Chikunan Shinyo Kobai Hambak Riyo Kumiai (cooperative loan association) at Chuko.

(11) *Hotels*: Maekawa-ryokan, Shioda-ryokan, Gunoi-kai, Nanka-kan, rates: ¥1.30 to ¥3.00; meals ¥.50 to ¥1.50

(12) *Special features*: Chikunan has a bathing beach on the coast near Chuko.

2. Koryu-sho.

(1) *Location*: the southwestern corner of the *gun*

(2) *Area*: about 222 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: flat except for hills rising south of the Koryu estuary. Soil generally sandy with sand dunes near the coast. Until afforestation began to take effect, sand storms were frequent, filling in the river and burying under the cultivated fields. Much of the area still is uncultivated waste-lands.

Rivers: Koryu, Ubi

Ports: Koryu harbor, accommodating only junks.

(4) *Population*: 25,539, including 222 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Koryu

Government offices: sho office, police station, post office

(6) *Transportation*: The coast route of the trunk railway line runs through Koryu-sho with stations or stops at Taisankyaku (stop), Koryu, and Koshiryō; the inland route has a station at Hokusei. The coast route of the trunk highway goes through Koryu and the inland route through Hokusei. A secondary road connects Koshiryō with Byoritsu-gai Daisha connections: to Shinko and to Tooku via Hokusei. Bus connections: to Hokusei.

(7) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, at Koryu, Gaiho and Koshiryō; 6 Japanese language schools; 3 "Citizenship Training Schools"; 1 special agricultural school at Koryu.

(8) *Doctors*: 3 Formosan-Chinese, 2 of them at Koryu and 1 at Denshinshi

(9) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, marine products, and wood products comprise the output of the *sho*.

Annual production:

(a) *agricultural*, including rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts and watermelon: ¥1,080,724

(b) *animal husbandry*, including yellow oxen and water buffalo, hogs and chickens: ¥289,310

(c) *marine products*, including mullet, sardines, sharks, etc.: ¥20,000

(d) *wood products*, including firewood, charcoal and bamboo: ¥9,849

3. Nan-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the eastern end of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: very mountainous country, about a quarter of it falling within the aborigine territory. Fields of rice paddies are found only along the valleys.

Rivers: the upper waters of the Chuko

(3) *Population*: 10,775, including 86 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Nansho

Government offices: sho office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: facilities poor

Daisha connections: from Chikunan via Sanwan

Bus connections: from Chikunan via Sanwan

(6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, 1 of them at Nansho and 1 at Dainampo

(7) *Doctors*: 2 Formosan-Chinese, both of them at Nansho

(8) *Products*: Farming, lumbering and mining are the principal industries.

(a) *agriculture*: tea, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits

(b) *animal husbandry*: yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, goats, and chickens

(c) *wood products*: charcoal, lumber, bamboo

(d) *mining*: some coal

(e) *sericulture*: has been on the increase

(9) *Firms*: Taiwan Denryo K.K. (power station)

(10) *Special features*: In Nan-sho is the great Buddhist retreat at Shito-zan, one of the so-called "12 scenic spots" of Taiwan.

4. Sanwan-sho.

(1) *Location*: in the central part of the *gun*, west of Nan-sho

(2) *Area*: 20 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: foothills with the valley of the Chuko cutting through them. Little flat land.

Rivers: Chuko

(4) *Population*: 7,434, including 6 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Sanwan

Government offices: sho office, police office. The Chikunan post office serves Sanwan.

(6) *Transportation*: facilities poor

Daisha connections: with Nansho on the east and Chikunan via Tobun on the west

Bus connections: same as daisha

(7) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Taikatei

(8) *Doctors*: none reported

(9) *Products*:

(a) Although the farm land is limited, farming is the principal industry. Chief crops: rice, tea, sugarcane, oranges, and sweet potatoes.

(b) *wood products*: charcoal, firewood, bamboo.

(c) *animal husbandry*: cattle, hogs

(d) *sericulture* is developing

(e) a mine at which digging is done only on a small scale is reported at Kanchoryo

5. Tobun-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the northern border of Chikunan east of Chikunan-sho.

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: foothills on the east; lowlands on the west. The region is well watered and favorable for agriculture.

Rivers: Chuko

(3) *Population*: 20,869, including 66 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Tobun

Government offices: sho office, police station. The Chikunan post office serves Tobun-sho.

(5) *Transportation*: The trunk highway runs through Tobun

Daisha connections: to Chikunan on the west and Nansho via Sanwan on the east

Bus connections: same as daisha

(6) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, at Tobun, Senzan and Tokampe

(7) *Doctors*: 3 Formosan-Chinese, 2 of them at Tobun and 1 at Denryo

(8) *Products*:

(a) *agriculture products*: rice, sweet potatoes, tea, vegetables, fruit

(b) *animal husbandry*: cattle, hogs, "others"

(c) *wood products*: lumber, charcoal

(d) *sericulture* is on the increase

(e) *Industrial products*: hats, processed tea

6. Zokyo-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the southern border of the *gun*, east of Koryu-sho

(2) *Area*: 18 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: hilly except for a small area along the Koryu River

Rivers: Koryu

(4) *Population*: 8,057, including 332 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Zokyo

Government offices: sho office. No police station is reported. The Koryu post office serves Zokyo-sho.

(6) *Transportation*: The inland routes of both the trunk railway and the trunk highway go through Zokyo. There must also be a road to the Kinsui oil field, although none has been reported.

(7) *Schools*: none reported

(8) *Doctors*: none reported

(9) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry; livestock is raised; hats and paper are manufactured; gas is produced at Kinsui.

Annual production:

(a) *agriculture*, including rice, sweet potatoes, tea, peanuts, fruit, and vegetables: ¥305,000.

(b) *animal husbandry*, including cattle, pigs, and poultry: ¥30,000.

SECTION IV
CHIKUTO-GUN

(1) *Location*: in the center of the province extending from the eastern border almost to the sea. About two-thirds is aborigine territory. Only the western third falls within the *heichi*.

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous with foothills in the west. Reported to be rich in undeveloped reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas, and selica. Forests cover 80% of the area.

Rivers: upper waters of the Tozen River
Gotsubi Creek
upper waters of the Tamsui River

(3) *Population*: 77,879, including 1,711 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Chikuto-gai

(5) *Transportation*: facilities moderately good in west

Roads: to Shinchiku City, Chikunan, and Kansai from Chikuto-gai
to Shinchiku City from Hokuho

daisha: to Yura, Sojuhi, Hokuho and Shinchiku City from Chikuto-gai

(6) *Production*: farm products, animal husbandry, wood products, and some manufacturing. Annual production:

(a) *Agricultural*, including rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, tea, oranges, juto, peanuts, bananas, vegetables, and ramie: Y 4,320,000

(b) *livestock*, including yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, poultry: Y 780,000

(c) *wood products*: lumber, charcoal, and bamboo Y 130,000

(d) Sericulture is being developed.

(e) Manufactures include: rice milling, tea-processing, bricks, tile, paper, candy, wooden articles—all except rice-milling and tea-processing in small-scale industries.

1. Chikuto-gai.

(1) *Location*: in the center at the western end of the *gun*; a long, narrow belt on the left bank of the Tozen River.

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: high, dry and hilly country, with paddy fields in the valley and dry fields on the slopes

Rivers: Tozen

(3) *Population*: 17,937, including 729 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Chikuto

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office, Chikuto Sericulture Station. There is a power-station southeast of Chikuto.

(5) *Transportation*:

daisha connections: to Shinchiku City, Yura in Ozan-sho, Sojuhi in Chikuto in Chikuto-gai, and Hokuho in Hokuho

bus connections: to Shinchiku City, to Hokuho, and to Kansai in Shinchiku-gun

(6) *Schools*: 1 higher and primary school, 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them in Chikuto and one in Nijuho

(7) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese and 7 Formosan-Chinese, the latter all in Chikuto and the Japanese in Kakokan

(8) *Products*: farming is the chief industry, with some manufacturing.

Annual production:

(a) *agricultural*: rice (Y 577,000) and oranges

(b) *livestock*: yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, and chickens
tea-processing by small companies

(9) *Firms*: Taiwan Shoko Ginko (branch), Chikuto; Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (glass factory), Chikuto; Seigi Seiza (saw mill), Chikuto-gai; Saneki K.K. (agriculture), Nijuho; Taiwan Sangyo Shigen K.K. (agriculture), Chikuto.

(10) *Hotels*: Tanakaya, Chikuto-kan

(11) *Special features*: About four miles south of Chikuto rises the frequently mentioned Goshi-zan ("Five Fingers" mountain) with a temple to Kanmon on its slopes. This is counted as one of the "12 scenic spots" of Taiwan.

2. Hokuho-sho.

(1) *Location*: in the center south and west of Chikuto-gai

(2) *Geographical features*:

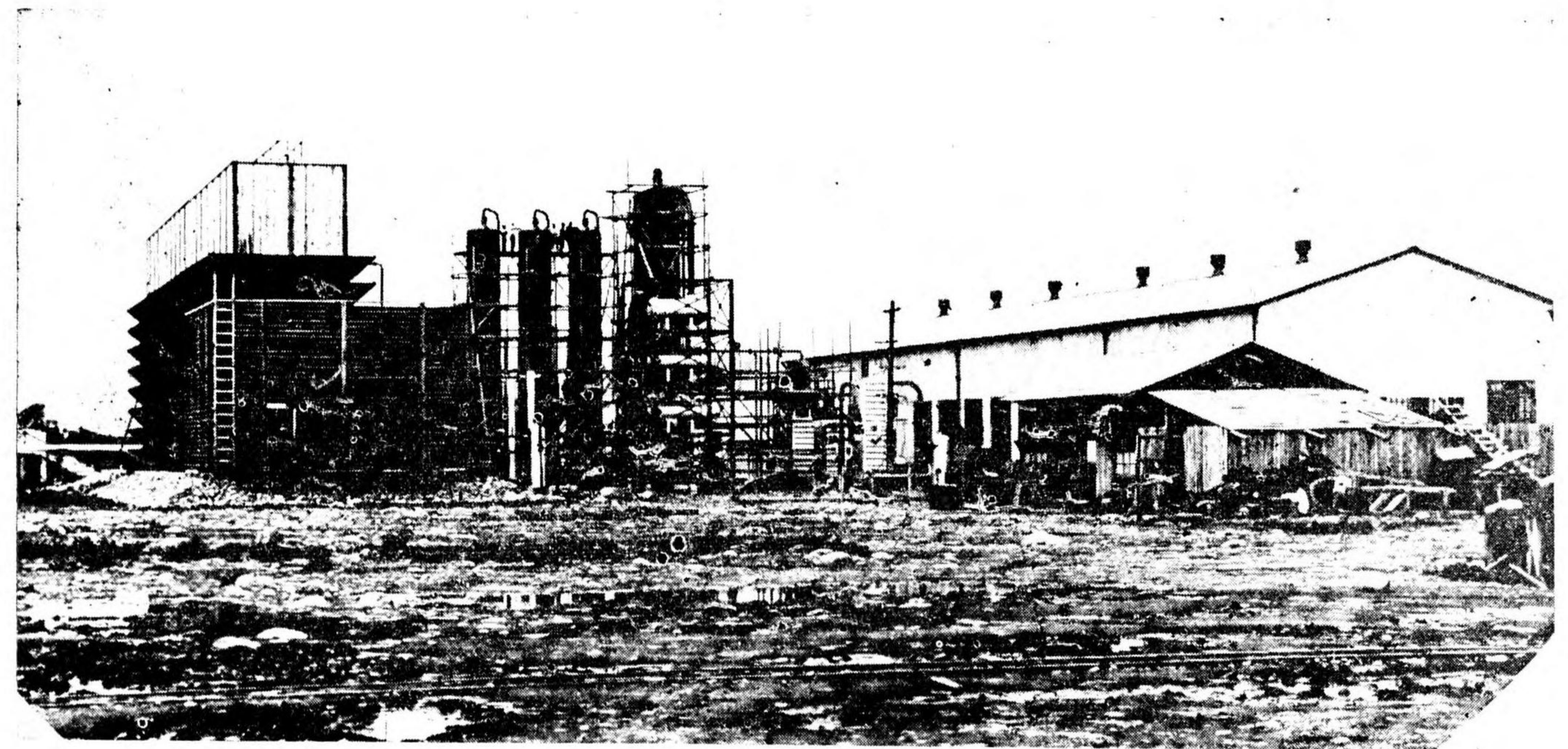
Terrain: hilly everywhere except along the banks of the Gotsubi River, a tributary of the Chuko. Little arable land.

Rivers: Gotsubi, a tributary of the Chuko

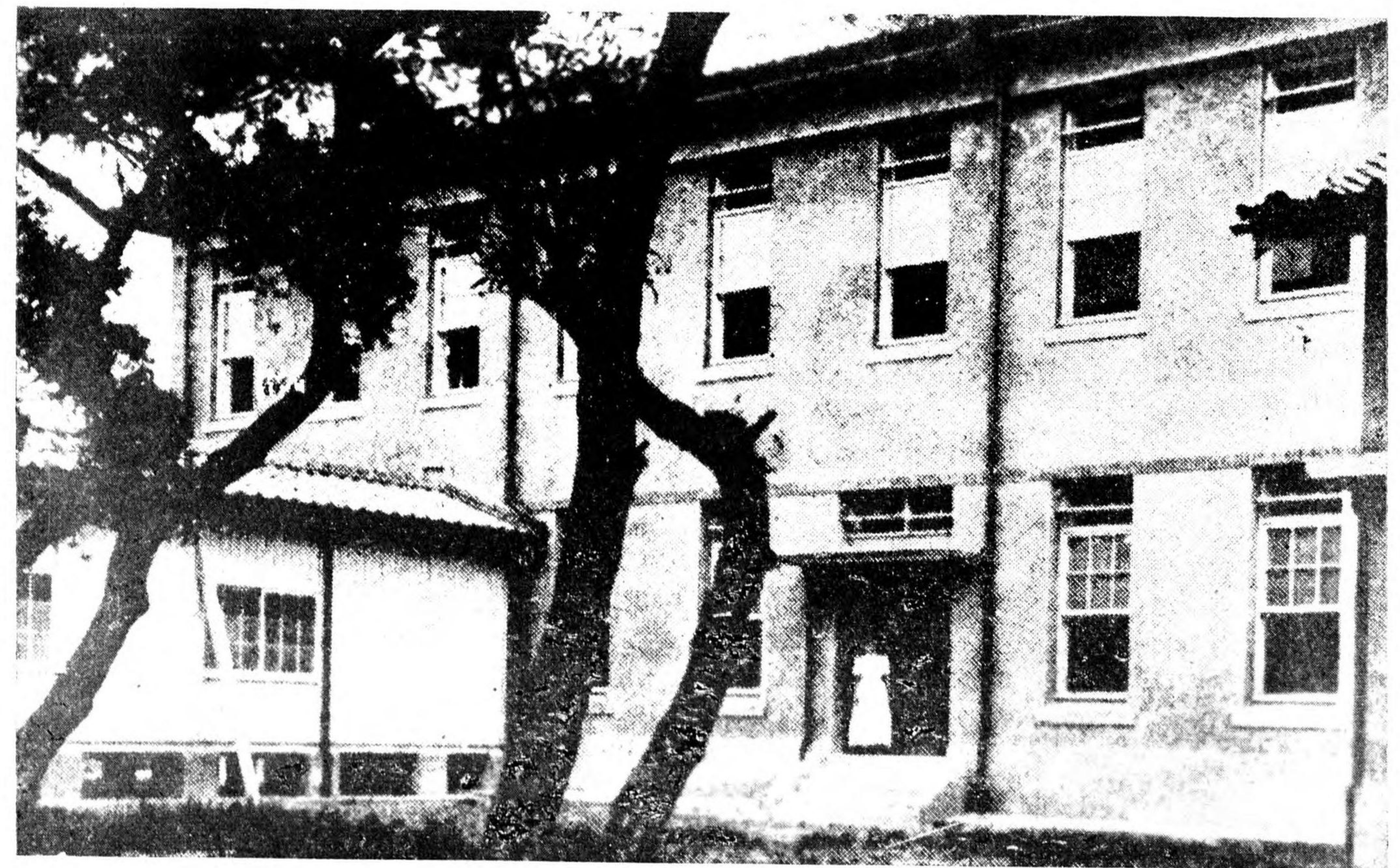
(3) *Population*: 9,462, including 57 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Hokuho

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office



23. Gasoline plant at Chikuto, where gasoline is extracted from natural gas.



24. Opium reformatory, said to be in Shinchiku.

RESTRICTED

- (5) *Transportation*: facilities very limited. There is a road to Shinchiku City and one to Chikuto-gai.
daisha connections: to Chikuto-gai
bus connections: to Chikuto-gai
- (6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Hokuho
- (7) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Hokuho
- (8) *Products*: farming, lumbering, and a little manufacturing
- (a) *agricultural*: Rice, tea, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruit are the chief produce.
- (b) *livestock*: principally hogs and chickens
- (c) *wood products*: lumber
- (d) *manufacturing*: small quantities of bricks, tiles, peanut oil, and tea oil
- (9) *Special features*: Hokuho is one of the more backward *sho*.

3. Hozan-sho.

- (1) *Location*: at the western tip of the *gun*
- (2) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: generally hilly, with some level land at the west
- (3) *Population*: 10,095, including 15 Japanese
- (4) *Administrative seat*: Hozan
Government offices: *sho* office, police station. Both the Hokuho and Shinchiku City post offices serve Hozan.
- (5) *Transportation*: Hozan is on the Shinchiku City-Hokuho road.
 Steep gradients make travel difficult
daisha connections: none
bus connections: to Shinchiku City
- (6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Hozan
- (7) *Doctors*: none reported
- (8) *Products*: The only industries are farming and small scale tea-processing.
- (a) *agricultural*: tea, oranges, rice, sweet potatoes, and jute
- (b) *manufacturing*: processed tea

4. Kabi-sho (Gabi-sho).

- (1) *Location*: on the southwestern border of the *gun*, west of Hokuho
- (2) *Area*: 18 square miles
- (3) *Geographical features*: hills in which rise a tributary of the Chuko River
- (4) *Population*: 6,666, including 19 Japanese. The population is almost exclusively Hakka.
- (5) *Administrative seat*: Kabi
Government offices: *sho* office. No police station is reported. The Hokuho post office serves Kabi-sho.

- (6) *Transportation*: a road from Chikunan to Hokuho via Kabi-sho has been reported. There is neither *daisha* nor bus service.
- (7) *Schools*: none
- (8) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese, at Kabi
- (9) *Products*: Farming is the only industry.
- (a) *agricultural*: Rice, tea, oranges, and sweet potatoes are the chief products.
- (b) Sericulture has increased in recent years.
- (10) *Associations*: *Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (a cooperative buying, selling and credit society)

5. Kyurin-sho.

- (1) *Location*: at the northwestern corner of the *gun*
- (2) *Area*: 16 square miles, the smallest *sho* in the *gun*
- (3) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: low hills
Rivers: Tozen
- (4) *Population*: 10,982, including 45 Japanese. The population is almost exclusively Hakka.
- (5) *Administrative seat*: Kyurin
Government offices: *sho* office. No police station is reported. The Chikuto-gai post office serves Kyurin-sho.
- (6) *Transportation*: There is a road to Shinchiku City.
daisha connections: with Shinchiku City
bus connections: with Shinchiku City
- (7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Kyurin and one at Rokuryoko
 1 vocational school
 1 special agricultural school at Kyurin
 2 Japanese language schools
 (about 30% of the children attend school)
- (8) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese at Kokito
- (9) *Products*: Farming is the only industry.
- (a) *agricultural*: principally tea, oranges, rice, and sweet potatoes
- (b) Sericulture has been introduced to take advantage of the wild mulberry and the favorable climate.
- (10) *Associations*: *Kyurin Kobai Riyo Kumiai* (a purchasing cooperative)
- (11) *Special features*: The *sho* has a good health record. The standard of living is "very low."

6. Ozan-sho (Yokoyama-sho).

- (1) *Location*: on the border of the aborigine territory east of Chikuto-gai
- (2) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: high, dry, dissected plateaus. No flatlands except along the Yura valley.
Rivers: Yura, a tributary of the Tozen

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- (3) *Population*: 11,669 including 41 Japanese
- (4) *Administrative seat*: Taito
Government offices: *sho* office. No police station is reported. The Chikuto post office serves Ozan-sho.
- (5) *Transportation*: There are no roads.
daisha connections: with Naiwan on the east and Chikuto-gai on the west
- (6) *Schools*: 2 *ko gakko*, one of them at Ozan and one at Shako
- (7) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese, at Nanka, and 1 Formosan-Chinese at Taito

- (8) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, sericulture, lumbering, rice milling, and tea-processing are the principal industries.
- (a) *agriculture*: Tea, rice, and sweet potatoes are most important; then vegetables, peanuts, jute, and oranges.
- (b) *livestock*: hogs and poultry
- (c) *sericulture*: is in the beginning stages
- (d) *lumbering*: "large" mills are in operation. Trout are caught in the streams.
- (9) *Firms*: Nankoku Shokusan K.K. (sugar, etc.) Shako

SECTION V
CHUREKI-GUN

(1) *Location*: in the coastal tier of *gun* between Shinchiku-gun to the south and Toon-gun to the north

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: highlands—the so-called Chureki-Shinchiku plateau—in the south; the remainder a broad alluvial fan spotted with diked ponds and criss-crossed with low embankments. In the north along the coast there are sand dunes.

Rivers: Shashi, Daikutsu, and upper waters of Rogai

Irrigation canals: The main canal of the Toen Irrigation system flows through the *gun*.

(3) *Population*: 115,227, including 1,276 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Chureki-gai

(5) *Transportation*: Facilities are good, both the trunk railway line with stations at Chureki, Heichin, Yobai, and Kanshikyaku and the trunk highway cut across the *gun* through Chureki-gai and Yobai-sho. Other roads go from Chureki-gai to Kannon, to Heichin, to Ryutan and Taiko-gai; from Kannon to Taien; from Yobai to Kantosoki; and from Heichin to Kansai.

daisha connections: with Taiwan, with Kannon, with Taikai, and with Ryutan

bus connections: with Kannon, with Ryutan, and probably elsewhere

(6) *Products*: Production is more diversified than in some of the other *gun*. Farming is the leading industry.

Annual production:

(a) *agricultural*, including rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, peanuts, watermelon, tea, oranges, and other fruit: ¥ 7,000,000

(b) *livestock*: including yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, goats and poultry: ¥ 1,800,000

(c) *manufacturing*: including milling of rice, refining of sugar, processing of tea, making of bricks, vegetable oils, wooden articles, vermicelli, candy, leather goods, straw raincoats, bamboo articles, *geta* and *zorui*, and umbrellas all on a small scale except tea-processing: ¥ 5,000,000

(d) *marine products*, by primitive methods: ¥ 50,000

1. Chureki-gai.

(1) *Location*: on the eastern border of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: uniformly flat, sloping gently from southeast to northwest, pock-mocked with diked ponds used for irrigation purposes

Rivers: Rogai

(3) *Population*: 24,416, including 503 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Konan

Government offices: *sho* office. Other government offices, including the *gun* office, police station, post office, Chureki Cereals Inspection Station, and radio telephone transmitting station, are believed to be at Chureki.

(5) *Transportation*: Both the trunk railway line, with a stop at Kanshikyaku and a station at Chureki, and the trunk highway go through Chureki-gai. Other roads go to Ryutan and Takei-gai.

daisha connections: with Taien and Hakkai in Toen-gun, Kannon in Chureki-gun, and Ryutan and Taikai-gai in Taikai-gun

bus connections: with Kannon and Ryutan and perhaps elsewhere

(6) *Schools*: 1 higher and primary school at Chureki-gai
3 *ko gakko*, two of them at Chureki and one at Tairon
1 "rural public school"

(7) *Doctors*: 7 Formosan-Chinese, at Konan

(8) *Products*: farming, animal husbandry, and some manufacturing are the principal industries.

(a) *agricultural*: rice, tea, sweet potatoes, fruit, and vegetables

(b) *livestock*: principally hogs and poultry

(c) *manufacturing*: rice sickles, umbrellas, sugar-refining, rice-milling, all in small quantities.

Trade in farm commodities is "very brisk."

(9) *Firms*: Chureki Godo Unso K.K.

(transportation), Sekito

Chureki Kido Kaisha Chureki

(daisha), Churekihocho

Horai Shigyo K. K. Churekihocho

(paper), Churekihocho

Koryu Shoko K. K. Konan

(agricultural products), Konan

Nippon Takushoku K. K. Sekito

("development"), Sekito

Shori Shoko K. K. Sekito

(agricultural products), Sekito

Taiwan Chagyo K. K. (tea), Sekito

Taiwan Shoko Ginko Chureki

(branch bank), Chureki

(10) *Special features*: There are Buddhist-Taoist temples at Suibi and Shibari, the temple at the latter place being especially important.

2. Heichin-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the southeastern corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: generally flat except for some low hills in the southwest

Rivers: Rogai and Shingai Creek, neither of which usually has very much water except in the rainy season

(3) *Population*: 13,087, including 44 Japanese. There are large numbers of Hakka.

(4) *Administrative seat*: Nansei

Government offices: *sho* office, Heichin Tea Experimental Station. No police station is reported. The Chureki post office serves Heichin-sho.

(5) *Transportation*: The trunk railway, with a station at Heichin, and the trunk highway both cross Heichin-sho.

daisha connections: The Ryutan-Chureki and the Ryutan-Hoshin lines cross Heichin-sho.

bus connections: with Ryutan

(6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Nansei and one at Sooku

(7) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Tosei

(8) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, and manufacturing are the principal industries.

Annual production

(a) *agricultural*, including rice (two crops a year), sugarcane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, watermelon, and fruit, totals ¥ 1,000,000

(b) *livestock*: yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, goats, and poultry

(c) *manufacturing*: bricks, wooden articles, straw raincoats—all on a small scale

(9) *Associations*: Heichin Shin Kohanri Kumiai (Mutual Cooperative Society)

3. Kannon-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the coast in the northern part of the *gun*

(2) *Area*: 44 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: uniformly flat except for sand dunes along the coast; pockmocked with small diked ponds used for irrigation purposes.

Rivers: Daikutsu flows through the center of the *sho*. There are also many small streams which have water only during the rainy season.

(4) *Population*: 18,547, including 67 Japanese. Most of the population are Hakka.

(5) *Administrative seat*: Kannon

Government offices: *sho* office, police station. The Chureki post office serves Kannon-sho.

(6) *Transportation*: There is a road from Chureki-gai to Kannon; another runs along the coast from Kannon as far as Chikui in Toen-gun.

Daisha connections: with Chureki-gai
bus connections: with Chureki-gai

(7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, 1 of them at Kannon and 1 at Shimbi

(8) *Doctors*: 2 Formosan-Chinese, 1 of them at Kannon and 1 at Shimpachosaku

(9) *Products*: Agriculture and a little fishing are the only industries.

Annual production:

(a) *agricultural*: rice (¥ 1,600,000), sweet potatoes, vegetables and watermelons totaling ¥ 1,850,000

(b) *marine products*: ¥ 10,000

There is some pisciculture.

(10) *Associations*: Kannon Shinyo Kumiai (Kannon Loan Association) Soto Shinyo Kumiai (Soto Loan Association)

(11) *Special Features*: The Hakusha Lighthouse, a red and white flashing light with a visibility of 18 nautical miles.

The wireless telephone transmitter at Rompei with six 59-meter and one 45-meter towers connected by three overhead cables with the Taihoku telephone office.

A Buddhist-Taoist temple at Kannon.

4. Shinoku-sho (Shinya-sho).

(1) *Location*: on the coast at the southwestern corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

terrain: generally flat

rivers: none; most of the land is watered by the Toen Irrigation Canal.

coast: the waters offshore are shallow for a long way out.

ports: none

(3) *Population*: 21,733, including 33 Japanese.

(4) *Administrative seat*: Shinoku

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: A single road runs the length of the *sho* from Kantoseki on the coast via Shinoku to Yobai-sho on the south.

Daisha connections: with Kantoseki to the west, and Yobai-sho on the south (The Kantoseki line may have been discontinued.)

bus connections: with Kantoseki and Yobai-sho.

(6) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Shinoku, Kantoseki, and Taiha.

(7) *Doctors*: 2 Formosan-Chinese, both of them at Shinoku

(8) *Products*: Agriculture, animal husbandry, and some fishing and pisciculture comprise the industries of the *sho*.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice, sweet potatoes, and vegetables: ¥ 2,300,000, of which ¥ 2,000,000 was accounted for by rice.

(b) livestock: hogs and chickens

(c) marine products: principally sardines

pisciculture: mullet, carp, etc: ¥ 14,000

(9) *Special features*: Afforestation along the coast to check the encroachment of the sand dunes.

5. Yobai-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the southern border of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: hilly in south, sloping towards northwest; hills covered by pine and acacia

River: Shashi.

(3) *Population*: 26,504, including 181 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Yobai

Government offices: sho office, police station, post office, Yobai Tea-Inspection Station at Sonampa

(5) *Transportation*: facilities good. The trunk railway, with stations at Heichin (the Heichin station is in Yobai-sho over the border from Heichin), Yobai and Hakukoko, runs the length of the *sho* from east to west; the trunk highway crosses the southeastern corner of the *sho*; secondary roads go off to the northwest and to Ryutan in the south.

daisha connections: with Shinoku-sho

bus connections: with Kantoseki, on the coast, and Ryutan in Taikei-gun

(6) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Yobai, Hakko, and Sonampa

(7) *Doctors*: 4 Formosan-Chinese, all of them at Yobai

(8) *Products*: Industry in this *sho* is somewhat diversified.

Annual production:

(a) Agricultural, including rice, tea, sweet potatoes, peanuts, oranges, and sugarcane: ¥ 2,100,000

(b) livestock: water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, and poultry.

(c) manufacturing: tea-processing, sugar-refining, rice, milling, and the manufacture of bricks, furniture, candy, and peanut oil

(7) *Special features*: mushrooms grown abundantly on the forested slopes of the hills. In the mushroom season picnickers come from as far as Taihoku City to gather mushrooms.

SECTION VI

SHINCHIKU-GUN

(1) *Location*: at the center of the coastal tier of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous in the east and north, flat towards the coast and south
Rivers: Hozan-Tozen river system, with interlacing channels, waters the coastal plain except in the southwest corner of the *gun*.

Coast: uniformly flat with very shallow water offshore. The only conspicuous landmark is "Table Hill," Koshiko-zan, about five miles north of Shinchiku City.

Ports: Komo and Kyuko are the only ports. Neither is capable of accommodating anything but small craft, although the latter port may have been dredged and enlarged.

(3) *Population*: 119,304, including 827 Japanese

(4) *Transportation*: Shinchiku-gun is said to have 54 miles of motor roads. The trunk highway and the trunk railway, which has stations at Koko, Yamasaki, Komo, Shinchiku City, and Kozan, both enter the *gun* at the northwest and go down the coast. A private sugar company line runs through the fields north of Shinchiku to Shimjoshi and Sanka. A secondary road goes south to Chikuto-gai and Tokuh,

daisha connections: to Chikuto and Tokuh in the south, to Komo and Kyuko in the north, and to Shinsui in the west

bus connections: to Chikuto and Tokuh

(5) *Products*: Shinchiku-gun has a more varied industry than other parts of the province, but farming remains the most important, accounting for ¥ 7,500,000 out of a total of ¥ 10,000,000.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural:

rice: ¥ 3,880,000

tea: ¥ 1,000,000 (from Kansai, Shimpo, and Koko; about 20 per cent of the island total; mostly for export)

oranges: about ¥ 320,000, sweet potatoes and vegetables

(b) livestock, including 80,000 head of hogs (¥ 1,200,000) poultry, cattle, and goats: ¥ 1,929,049.

(c) wood products (lumber said to be poor in quality): ¥ 140,000.

(d) marine products (including sardines, bonito, shark, oysters, and seaweed): ¥ 220,000.

(e) manufactures: canning oranges, drying fish and seaweed.

1. Kansai-sho.

(1) *Location*: the eastern part of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: low mountains in west rising to greater altitudes towards the east; the valley of the Hozan running east to west.

Rivers: Hozan

(3) *Population*: 23,427, including 82 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Kansai

Government offices: sho office, post office. No police station is reported for Kansai.

(5) *Transportation*: A secondary road joins Kansai with Ryutan to the north and Chikuto-gai to the south.

daisha connections: with Shimpo and Shinchiku City to the west, with Ryutan to the north, with Sekimon and Mabutoku in the mountains to the east

bus connections: with Chikuto-gai

(6) *Schools*: 1 special agricultural school; 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Kansai and one at Sekko

(7) *Doctors*: 2 Formosan-Chinese, one of them at Kansai and one at Shimonampen

(8) *Products*: (a) agricultural: ¥ 1,700,000, especially tea and oranges

(b) livestock: (c) wood products: (d) mining: Livestock, wood products and mining products together total ¥ 2,000,000

Kansai-sho has so little area in paddy that it is not able to meet its own rice demand.

(9) *Firms*: Kansai Kogyo K. K. (agriculture), Kansai; Fukuri Real Estate Co. (real estate), Kami-nampen

(10) *Special features*: An afforestation program looking to an increase in the lumber output of Kansai-sho has been under way for some years.

2. Koko-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the northern border of the *gun*

(2) *Area*: 23 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: in general a region of hills and low mountains with lowlands to the southwest

Rivers: none

(4) *Population*: 15,126, including 169 Japanese. The population is almost entirely Hakka.

(5) *Administrative seat*: Koko

Government offices: sho office, post office. No police station is reported for Koko

(6) *Transportation*: Koko is a station on the trunk railway. The trunk highway also goes through the *sho*. Another road goes to Shinshoshi on the coast.

daisha connections: with Fukko

bus connections: only between station and village

(7) *Schools*: 1 special agricultural school, 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Koko and one at Shinkoko. About 40 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school

(8) *Doctors*: 3 Formosan-Chinese, all of them at Shimchokusei

(9) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry with rice the chief crop. Livestock and wood products come second.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 450,000), sweet potatoes (¥ 65,000), vegetables, and oranges, totals ¥ 550,000.

(b) Livestock, including hogs (¥ 200,000), poultry, and others, totals ¥ 300,000.

(c) Wood products, including firewood, charcoal, lumber, bamboo, and bamboo shoots, total only ¥ 10,000.

Oil is being drilled by the Taiwan Mining Co.

(10) *Associations*: *Koko Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Koko Cooperative Buying and Selling Association)

(11) *Special features*: In Koko there is a military area including drill grounds and airfield.

3. Komo-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the coast at the northwestern corner of the *gun*

(2) *Area*: 18 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: flat

River: Komo

Coast: flat with shallow water offshore

Port: Komo, which is suitable only for very small craft.

(4) *Population*: 11,669, including 37 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: Komo

Government offices: *sho* office. There is no police station. The Koko post office serves Komo-sho.

(6) *Transportation*: There is one road from Koko to Shinshoshi. A sugar company railroad from Shinchiku City goes through the lower part of the *sho*.

daisha connections: none reported

bus connections: between Shinshoshi and Inzan

(7) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Komo

(8) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese at Shinshoshi

(9) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry with rice the chief crop. Livestock production is important. Fishing and wood products are of minor importance.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 500,000), sweet potatoes (¥ 120,000), vegetables, peanuts, watermelon (along the sand coast), and fruit: ¥ 630,000

(b) livestock, especially hogs and chickens: ¥ 250,000

(c) marine products, including sardines, bonito, sharks and shellfish: ¥ 20,000

(d) firewood and charcoal in small amounts

(10) *Association*: *Komo Sinyo Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Komo Loan and Cooperative Association)

(11) *Special features*: An afforestation program along the shore has been carried out to protect cultivated areas against the encroachment of the sand dunes.

4. Kozan-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the coast at the southwest corner of the *gun*

(2) *Area*: 21 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: coastal hills which come down almost to the sea

Rivers: none

Coast: shallow water offshore

Port: only Ensuike can be used by small surface craft, and then only at high tide.

(4) *Population*: 16,220, including 98 Japanese.

(5) *Administrative seat*: Kozan

Government offices: *sho* office. No police station is reported. The Shinchiku post office serves Kozan-sho.

(6) *Transportation*: Both the trunk railway, with a stop at Kozan, and the trunk highway go through Kozan-sho along the coast. There are no other transportation facilities.

(7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Kozan and one at Ensui. About 15 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school.

(8) *Doctors*: none reported

(9) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, oysters, and wood products are the industries of this *sho*.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 458,485), sweet potatoes (¥ 91,592), oranges (¥ 13,401), vegetables, peanuts, watermelon, totals ¥ 620,775

(b) livestock, including hogs (¥ 126,789), poultry, and cattle, totals ¥ 245,801

(c) marine products, including oysters (¥ 15,000), sardines and sharks (¥ 18,772), and pisciculture products (¥ 16,565)

(d) wood products, including charcoal and firewood: ¥ 32,000

(e) dried fish: ¥ 12,550

5. Kyuko-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the coast north of Shinchiku City

(2) *Area*: 13 square miles

(3) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: flat delta land

Port: Kyuko, which can handle junks as large as 50 tons

(4) *Population*: 16,327, including 51 Japanese

(5) *Administrative seat*: at Kyuko

Government offices: *sho* office. No police station. The Shinchiku post office serves Kyuko.

(6) *Transportation*: A sugar company railroad goes through the *sho*; a highway and *daisha* track go out to the shore from Shinchiku City.

(7) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Kyuko, Fuso, and Shinsha

(8) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Zushiho

(9) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry, with rice the chief crop. Animal husbandry, wood products, and marine products are the other industries of the *sho*.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 780,000), vegetables, (¥ 70,000), sweet potatoes (¥ 44,000), peanuts, watermelons, and sugarcane, totals ¥ 940,000

(b) livestock, including cattle, hogs, and goats: ¥ 250,000

(c) wood products, including firewood and charcoal

(d) marine products: ¥ 130,000

(10) *Associations*: *Kyuko Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Kyuko Cooperative Buying and Selling Association); also a fishing and livestock association

(11) *Recreational facilities*: The Nanryo bathing beach, which has a bath house and other bathing facilities.

6. Rokka-sho.

(1) *Location*: on the southern border of the *gun*, east of Shinchiku City

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: flat delta land

Rivers: Hozan-Tozen River system

(3) *Population*: 7,398, including 7 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Rokka

Governmental offices: *sho* office. No police station. The Shinchiku post office serves Rokka-sho.

(5) *Transportation*: Both the trunk railway line and the trunk highway go through the western end of Rokka-sho. Otherwise it is poorly provided with transportation facilities.

(6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Rokka

(7) *Doctors*: none reported

(8) *Products*: Farming and animal husbandry are the only industries of Rokka-sho

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 520,000), sweet potatoes, sugarcane, vegetables, and peanuts

(b) livestock, including hogs, cattle, goats, and poultry, totals ¥ 100,000

(c) a little firewood and charcoal cut from wasteland at eastern end of the *sho*.

(9) *Associations*: 1 *shinyo kumiai* (trust association)

7. Shimpo-sho.

(1) *Location*: in the central part of the *gun* west of Kansai-sho

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: hilly except for land along the rivers

Rivers: Hozan and tributaries

(3) *Population*: 23,849, including 139 Japanese. Most of the population is Hakka.

(4) *Administrative seat*: Shimpo

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Shimpo is on a secondary road from Shinchiku to Kansai.

daisha connections: with Shinchiku City to the west and Kansai to the east

bus connections: with Shinchiku City

(6) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Shimpo, Horyo, and Shomon

(7) *Doctors*: 4 Formosan-Chinese, all of them at Shimpo

(8) *Products*: The industries of Shimpo-sho are farming, animal husbandry, wood products, and some manufactures.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural, including rice, oranges (¥ 200,000), tea (¥ 100,000), and vegetables, totals ¥ 1,000,000

(b) livestock, including cattle, hogs, goats, and poultry

(c) wood products, including charcoal, firewood, bamboo, bamboo shoots, and some lumber, total ¥ 60,000

(d) manufactures, including rice-milling, the making of bricks, tiles, and wooden articles

(9) *Associations*: Tea Industry Association, Tea Industry Improvement Association

(10) *Special feature*: The Shimpos Bridge

SECTION VII
TAIKEI-GUN

(1) *Location*: the northernmost of the interior tier of *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous, more than half being aborigine territory

Rivers: upper waters of the Tamsui and the Rogai

(3) *Population*: 56,518, including 847 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Taikei-gai

(5) *Transportation*: facilities unusually good if the aborigine territory is excepted. The two principal centers, Taikei-gai and Ryutan, are joined by roads with each other, with Kansai in Shinchiku-gun, with Oka in Taihoku Province, and with Toen-gai and Chureki-gai.

Daisha and bus routes radiate from both Taikei-gai and Ryutan.

(6) *Products*: The industries of the *gun* include farming, animal husbandry, stream fishing, lumbering, mining, and manufacturing.

Annual production: ¥ 3,400,000

(a) agricultural products, including rice, tea, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and oranges: ¥ 2,000,000.

(b) livestock, including water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, goats and poultry, is second in importance to agriculture.

(c) fishing: trout, eels, carp and others, principally for export.

(d) lumbering: acacia, camphor, oak

(e) mining: coal and coke in the mountains

(f) manufacture: sugar refining, tea processing, manufacture of wood products, rice milling, some "forging and blacksmithing"

At Kappanzan may be obtained such products of the aborigine territory as camphor, hemp, rattan, cloth, cocoons, animal skins, etc.

1. Taikei-gai.

(1) *Location*: at the northeast corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: hilly

Rivers: upper waters of the Tamsui, called locally the Taikagan River. The town stands on a hill above the river.

(3) *Population*: 29,837, including 391 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Taikei

Government offices: *gai* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Roads radiate from Taikei-gai north to Toen-gai, northeast to Oka in Taihoku Prov-

ince, south to Kappanzan on the edge of the aborigine territory and west to Ryutan and Kansai.

daisha connections: with Toen-gai, with Oka, with Kappanzan, and with Chureki-gai via Shori

bus connections: same as *daisha* with additional service to Ryutan. (It is not certain that there is service to Oka).

(6) *Schools*: 1 primary and higher school, at Taikei 4 *ko-gakko*, one each at Injurin, Keisei, Naisaku, and Taikei

(7) *Doctors*: 5 Formosan-Chinese, four of them at Taikei and one at Injurin

(8) *Products*: Farming is the principal industry but there are some animal husbandry, stream fishing, mining, and manufacturing.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural products, including rice, tea, peanuts, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and ramie: ¥ 1,000,000

(b) livestock: water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, and poultry

(c) fishing: trout, which is largely exported

(d) wood products: bamboo, bamboo shoots, firewood, and charcoal

(e) manufacturing: sugar refining, tea processing, rice milling, manufacturing of wooden articles.

(9) *Firms*: Taiyo Kogyo K. K. (mine) Taikei
Sanwa Seito K. K. (sugar) Taikei
Taikei Chagyo K. K. (tea) Taikei

(10) *Special features*: a municipal park and the Taikei Shrine

2. Ryutan-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the northwest corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: low hills to flat

(3) *Population*: 18,826, including 104 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Ryutan.

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: Roads run north to Chureki-gai east and west to Kansai-sho in Shinchiku-gun.

daisha connections: with Chureki-gai in the north, Sankoshi in the south, Kansai (Shinchiku-gun) in the southwest, and Hoshin in the northwest

bus connections: with Chureki-gai and Taikei-gai

(6) *Schools*: 1 special agricultural school at Ryutan 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Doraken, Ryutan and Sankoshi

Unknown number of Japanese language schools 30 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school.

(7) *Doctors*: 3 Formosan-Chinese, all of them at Ryutan

(8) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, and some manufacturing comprise the industries of the *sho*.

Annual production:

(a) agricultural products: chiefly rice and tea, some sugarcane, sweet potatoes, oranges, bananas, and longan

(b) livestock: water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, goats, and poultry

(c) manufacturing: rice milling, tea-processing, expressing of peanut and tea oils, making of fertilizer, making of bricks

(9) *Firms*: Ryutan Chagyo K. K. (tea), Ryutan-sho Yamato Chagyo K. K. (tea), Dorakan

(10) *Association*: Two unnamed cooperative societies with financial activities are reported in Ryutan-sho.

(11) *Special features*: A considerable lake, the Ryutan, which is used for irrigation purposes, lies west of Ryutan.

SECTION VIII
TAIKO-GUN

(1) *Location*: the southernmost of the interior tier of *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: generally mountainous and about three-fourths of it aborigine territory. The only flat land is along the river valleys.

Rivers: headwaters of the Koryu, upper waters of the Taian

(3) *Population*: 33,345, including 1,039 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Taiko-sho

(5) *Transportation*: generally poor. A road runs northwest of Takuran; another runs north and south from Shitan; a third may connect Taiko-sho with Byoritsu-gai.

daisha connections: Taiko-sho to Byoritsu-gai

Takuran-sho to the inland route of the trunk railway line

bus connections: none reported

(6) *Products*:

(a) Farming is the principal industry, the leading crops being rice, tea, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and vegetables.

(b) Animal husbandry is a secondary occupation of the farmers, chiefly hogs, water buffalo, yellow oxen, and poultry.

(c) Wood products include lumber, bamboo, firewood, and charcoal.

(7) *Special features*: located some place on the upper waters of the Bunsui River, a tributary of the Koryu, is the Kaminoshima Hot Springs.

1. Taiko-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the western border of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: generally mountainous

Rivers: upper waters of the Koryu

(3) *Population*: 12,363, including 416 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Taiko

Government offices: *gun* office, *sho* office, police station, post office, Taiko Sericulture Station

(5) *Transportation*: It is thought that a road has been constructed between Taiko and Byoritsu-gai.

daisha connections: with Byoritsu-gai to the north and Nanko to the south

bus connections: none reported

(6) *Schools*: 1 special agricultural school at Taiko
1 higher and primary school at Taiko.
2 *ko-gakko*, one at Taiko and one at Nanko

(7) *Doctors*: 2 Japanese and 1 Formosan-Chinese, all of them at Taiko

(8) *Products*: Taiko-sho is one of the least productive *sho* in the province; it is, however, one of the most suitable for sericulture. Farming is the principal industry, with rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and vegetables the chief products. Lumber and camphor are also produced.

(9) *Firms*: Taiko Sangyo K. K. (sugar, lumber) Taiko-sho

(10) *Special features*: the Houn-zenji, a Buddhist temple in the mountains

2. Shitan-sho.

(1) *Location*: in the northwest corner of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous

Rivers: tributaries of the Kyuko flow north and south from headwaters in the *sho*, rejoining near the sea

(3) *Population*: 5,645, including 44 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Shitan

Government offices: *sho* office, police station (at Shiko) The Taiko post office serves Shitan-sho.

(5) *Transportation*: a road runs north and south from Shitan; at the southern extremity it connects with the Byoritsu-Taiko *daisha* and the parallel road if there is one.

(6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Shitan and one at Hakakurin

(7) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Shitan

(8) *Products*: Nothing is reported respecting the production of Shitan. Presumably it is mainly agricultural.

(9) *Firms*: Taiwan Shokusan K. K. ("development"), Keichirurin

3. Takuran-sho.

(1) *Location*: at the southwestern tip of the *gun*

(2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: mountainous, especially in the east

Rivers: Taian tributaries

(3) *Population*: 7,897, including 51 Japanese

(4) *Administrative seat*: Takuran

Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office

(5) *Transportation*: A road runs northeast into the mountains.

daisha connections: with the inland route of the trunk railway

bus connections: none reported

(6) *Schools*: 1 *ko-gakko*, at Takuran

(7) *Doctors*: 2 Formosan-Chinese, both at Takuran

(8) *Products*: Chiefly farming, with some animal husbandry, manufacturing and forestry

Annual production:

(a) *farm products*: including rice, peanuts, potatoes, tea, bananas, and oranges: ¥ 250,000

(b) *livestock*: hogs, cattle, and poultry

(c) manufacturing, including tea-processing, rice-milling, making of bamboo, and wooden articles: ¥ 50,000

(d) wood products, including lumber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboo: ¥20,000

(e) sericulture: has been increasing

(9) *Firms*: Taiko Mokuzai Goshi K. K. (lumber), Takuran; Takuran Kogyo K. K. (—), Takuran; Takuran Sangyo K. K. (rice), Tankuran.

SECTION IX
TOEN-GUN

- (1) *Location*: at the northernmost tip of the province
 (2) *Geographical features*: hilly in the extreme northeast and extreme southeast; remainder flat, forming part of the Toen-Chureki alluvial plain; flat lands pitted with diked ponds and criss-crossed by low embankments around rice fields. Numerous streams, many of them dry beds except in the rainy season, run north into the sea.

Rivers: Nankan, Rogai, Shingai Creek, Hoshin Creek

- (3) *Population*: 93,041, including 1,271 Japanese
 (4) *Administrative center*: Toen-gai
 (5) *Transportation*: The trunk railway, with a station at Toen-gai, and the trunk highway run through Toen-gun. Additional roads radiate from Toen-gai to Sankyo in Taihoku Province and to Taikei-gai in the south; to Chikui in the north, and to Taien in the northwest. Chikui is at the northeastern end of a coast road that runs via Taien to Kannon in Chureki-gun.

daisha connections: with Shinsho and Oka in Taihoku Province; with Taikei in the south, with Nantan and Chikui in the north and with Taien in the northwest

bus connections: the same as for *daisha*

- (6) *Products*: Farming is the leading industry. Other industries include livestock, wood products, marine products, and manufactures.

Annual production:

- (a) agricultural, including rice, tea, vegetables, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, watermelon, peanuts, ramie, jute and oranges: ¥ 7,576,000
 (b) livestock, including hogs (36,000 head) water buffalo, yellow oxen, chickens (178,000), ducks (87,000), geese
 (c) wood products, including bamboo, firewood, charcoal, lumber: ¥ 60,000
 (d) marine products: ¥ 50,000
 (e) manufactures, including rice-milling, tea-processing, and the manufacture of ice, vermicelli, bamboo umbrellas, matting, ceramics, and bricks: ¥ 750,000

- (7) *Special features*: along the coast there has been extensive afforestation to hold the sand dunes

I. Toen-gai.

- (1) *Location*: in the south-central part of the *gun*
 (2) *Geographical features*:

Terrain: flat land, except for a small portion in the northeast

River: Nankan

- (3) *Population*: 26,889, including 816 Japanese

- (4) *Administrative seat*: Toen

Government offices: *gun* office, *gai* office, police station, post office, Toen tax office

- (5) *Transportation*: Toen is a station on the trunk railway; the trunk highway also goes through it; other roads go north to Chikui and Taien, south to Taikei-gai, and southeast to Oka in Taihoku Province.

daisha connections: with Shinsho and Oka in Taihoku Province, with Taikei in the south, with Nantan and Chikui in the north, and with Taien in the northwest

bus connections: the same as for *daisha*

- (6) *Schools*: 1 higher and primary school at Toen 3 *ko-gakko*, two of them at Toen and one at Hoshi

- (7) *Doctors*: 8 Formosan-Chinese, 7 of them at Toen and one at Hoshi

- (8) *Products*: The chief industry is farming. Animal husbandry is also important. Reports vary as to the industrialization of Toen-gai.

Annual production:

- (a) agricultural, including rice (¥ 1,500,000), vegetables (¥ 160,000), sweet potatoes (¥ 30,000), sugarcane, watermelon, peanuts, ramie, and oranges
 (b) livestock, including hogs, water buffalo, yellow oxen, milk cows, chickens, and ducks
 (c) manufactures: except for ice-manufacturing, no large-scale factories are reported. Rice mills, peanut oil, and brick and tile factories are known to exist. Vermicelli, umbrellas, matting, dried pork, ceramics, and soy bean sauce are manufactured in homes.

- (9) *Firms*:

- (a) *banks*: Nanka Ginko
Shoka Ginko
Taiwan Ginko
Taiwan Shoko Ginko
 (b) *electricity*: Taiwan Denryoko K. K.
 (c) *daisha*: Toen Kido K. K.
 (d) *real estate*: Shinto Goshi K. K.
 (e) *salt*: Taiwan Mokusai K. K.
 (f) *transportation*: Toen Godo Unso K. K.
 (g) *general*: Taito Kogyo K. K.
Taiwan Agricultural and Forestry Co.



25. Countryside near Toen-gai, Shinchiku Province.



26. Mount Daihassen, Shinchiku Province.

- (10) *Associations*: Rice Dealers' Association
Toen Commercial and Industrial Association
Toen Water Utilization Association
- (11) *Hotels*: Toen-kan (rates: ¥2 to ¥4; meals, ¥1 to ¥2).
- (12) *Restaurants*: Hanaya

2. Hakkai-sho (Hachikai-sho).

- (1) *Location*: at the southern extremity of the *gun*
- (2) *Area*: about 12½ square miles
- (3) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: flat except for higher land in the southeast
River: a tributary of the Nankan
- (4) *Population*: 10,639, including 35 Japanese
- (5) *Administrative seat*: Hakkai
Government offices: *sho* office. There is no police station in Hakkai. The Toen post office serves Hakkai-sho.
- (6) *Transportation*: The Toen-Taikei and Chureki-Taikei roads run through Hakkai.
daisha connections: with Toen to the north, Taikei to the south, and Chureki to the northwest
bus connections: same as for *daisha*
- (7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Hakkai and one at Tainan
- (8) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Hakkai
- (9) *Products*: Hakkai is largely agricultural with paddy fields in the lowlands and tea stands on the hillsides. There is some livestock. Manufacture is insignificant.
Annual production:
(a) agricultural: rice, tea, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and sugarcane
(b) livestock: water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, chickens, ducks, and geese
(c) manufactures: rice-milling, tea processing, sugar refining, bricks, pottery

3. Kizan-sho (Kameyama-sho).

- (1) *Location*: at the eastern extremity of the *gun*
- (2) *Area*: 27 square miles
- (3) *Geographical features*: generally hilly
- (4) *Population*: 15,665, including 75 Japanese
- (5) *Administrative seat*: Shinroko. (It is also reported to be at Kizan, a place which has not been located on the map.)
Government offices: *sho* office. No police station is reported. The Toen post office and the post office at Shinsho in Taihoku Province are said to serve Kizan-sho.
- (6) *Transportation*: Except for the *daisha* line from Toen-gai to Shinsho in Taihoku Province, Kizan-sho has no transportation facilities.

- (7) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Kizan (*sic*) and one at Heicho (*sic*). Twenty-five per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children go to school.
- (8) *Doctors*: none reported
- (9) *Products*: Kizan-sho is poor and relatively unproductive hill country. Farming is the only industry other than cutting bamboo in the hills.
Annual production:
(a) agricultural; rice, tea, and oranges
(b) wood products; bamboo

- (10) *Associations*: Kizan Shinyo Kumiai

4. Rochiku-sho.

- (1) *Location*: stretches across the *gun* north of Toen-gai and Kizan-sho
- (2) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: hilly on the east, flat elsewhere
River: Nankan
- (3) *Population*: 16,785, including 55 Japanese
- (4) *Administrative seat*: Nankannaiseki
Government offices: *sho* office, police station (at Nankanka). The Toen post office serves Rochiku-sho.
- (5) *Transportation*: The roads, bus connections, and *daisha* connections from Toen-gai to the north and northwest all traverse Rochiku-sho
- (6) *Schools*: 3 *ko-gakko*, one each at Rochiku, Nankanka, and Koshi
- (7) *Doctors*: 1 Formosan-Chinese, at Nankanka
- (8) *Products*: Farming, animal husbandry, and wood products comprise the industry of Rochiku-sho.
Annual production:
(a) agricultural, rice, chiefly, with vegetables, sweet potatoes, tea, peanuts, cucumbers, watermelon, and fruit in small quantities
(b) livestock: water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese
(c) wood products: lumber, firewood, and charcoal

5. Taien-sho (Ozono-sho).

- (1) *Location*: in the northwestern corner and along the coast of the *gun*
- (2) *Geographical features*:
Terrain: flat, pitted with diked ponds and criss-crossed by low embankments surrounding rice-fields
Rivers: Nankan, Rogai, Shingai Creek, and numerous streams. Rivers have little water except in the rainy season when they frequently flood the surrounding country.
Coast: very shallow for some distance offshore
Ports: Kyoseiko, which can be used only by very small craft.

- (3) *Population*: 19,330, including 58 Japanese
- (4) *Administrative seat*: Taien
Government offices: *sho* office, police station, post office
- (5) *Transportation*: Roads run east to Chikui, southeast to Toen-gai, south to Chureki-gai, southwest to Shimodaikutsu and Kannon in Chureki-gun
daisha connections: with Toen-gai
bus connections: with Toen-gai
- (6) *Schools*: 2 *ko-gakko*, one of them at Taien and one at Chikui. Only 15 per cent of the Formosan-Chinese children attend school.
- (7) *Doctors*: 1 Japanese and 1 Formosan-Chinese, both of them at Taien
- (8) *Products*: The industry of the *sho* is principally farming, with some animal husbandry, fishing, and manufacturing.

Annual production:

- (a) agricultural: rice (¥1,400,000), sweet potatoes (¥50,000), vegetables (¥20,000) peanuts (¥20,000), and watermelons (¥10,000)
- (b) livestock, including hogs and poultry (¥30,000)
- (c) manufactures: bricks (¥3,000)
- (9) *Firms*: Taien Kogyo K. K. (rice) Taien
- (10) *Associations*: *Chikui Shinyo Kumiai* (Chikui Loan Association) *Taien Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Taien Cooperative Credit Association)
- (11) *Special features*: The Toen irrigation canal goes through the *sho*. At Taien is an important Buddhist-Taoist temple.

APPENDIX I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES, CITY CHO; GAI; AND SHO IN SHINCHIKU PROVINCE

Note: See Introduction for discussion of place names used in Taiwan. The following table lists towns and villages alphabetically according to the preferred Hepburn Japanese Romanization together with alternative Japanese readings, Formosan-Chinese equivalents, and location. Preferred readings are given first, alternative readings following. This list does not include aborigine villages.

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
A-1.	Aiko; Ekko	Ek-khau	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
2.	Ankeiryō	An-khe-liau	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
3.	Antan	Am-tham	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
4.	Asahi-cho		Shinchiku City
B-1.	Babutoku; Mabutoku	Man-bu-tok	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
2.	Baijūkyaku	Moen-chhiu-khah	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
3.	Banaho; Manapan	Man-man-pang	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
4.	Banbako		See Hanbako
5.	Bansha; Hansha	Hoan-sia	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
6.	Banshiha; Banshihi	Hoan-apho	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
7.	Banshihi		See Banshiha
8.	Banshijo; Hanshijo	Hoan-a-sian	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
9.	Banshiko; Hanshiko	Hoan-a-o	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
10.	Banshiryo; Hanshiryo	Hoan-a-liau	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
11.	Banto	Hoan-tho	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
12.	Barinseki; Marinseki	Man-lin-chhu	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
13.	Bekkojo		See Byoshijo
14.	Boho	Bang-po	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
15.	Bokero	Bang-ko-lau	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16.	Booku; Boshitsu	Phen-chhu	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
17.	Bori; Hori	Pang-li	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
18.	Boryo; Horyo	Pngn-liau	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
19.	Boryoko; Horyoko	Pngn-liau-khen	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
20.	Boshiha; Mushhiho	Hmgn-a-po	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
21.	Boshitsu		See Booku
22.	Botoho	Bang-thau-po	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
23.	Bunsui	Bun-chui	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
24.	Bunsuiko; Monsuiko	Bun-chui-khen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
25.	Byomo	Niaun-beng	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
26.	Byoritsu	Biau-lit	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
27.	Byoshijo; Bekkojo	Niaun-ji-teng	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
C-1.	Chikkashi; Chikukashi	Tek-ko-a	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
2.	Chikkooku; Chikukooku	Tek-ko-chhu	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
3.	Chikkoseki; Chikukoseki	Tek-ko-chhu	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
4.	Chikui	Tek-ui	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
5.	Chikui	Tek-ui	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
6.	Chikukashi		See Chikkashi
7.	Chikukooku		See Chikkooku
8.	Chikukoseki		See Chikkoseki
9.	Chikunan	Tek-lam	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
10.	Chikuto	Tek-tang	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
11.	Chohobipi	Ten-hong-phin-boe	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
12.	Chokorei	Tngn-kong-nian	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
13.	Chosankyaku	Teng-soan-khah	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
14.	Choshien	Ti-a-hngn	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
15.	Chuitsu	Tong-ek	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16.	Chuko	Tiong-heng	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
17.	Chuko	Tiong-kang	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
18.	Chuko	Tiong-heng	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
19.	Chuko	Tiong-khen	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
C-20.	Churekihocho	Tiong-lek-po-teng	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
21.	Churekishin	Tiong-lek-sin	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
22.	Churo	Tiong-lo	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
23.	Churon	Tiong-lun	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
24.	Chushimpo; Chushinbo	Tiong-sim-po	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
25.	Chushinbo		See Chushimpo
26.	Chusho	Tiong-chngn	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
27.	Chushogi	Tiong-sio-gi	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
28.	Chutsushowan	Tiong-thong-siau-oan	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
D-1.	Daichikui; Taichikui	Toa-tek-ui	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
2.	Daigyucho; Taigyucho	Toa-gutiau	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
3.	Daihei		See Taihei
4.	Daiheirin; Taiheirin	Toa-pen-nan	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
5.	Daikanko; Taikanko	Toa-han-khen	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
6.	Daikatei; Taikatei	Toa-ho-te	Sanwan-sho, Chikuto-gun
7.	Daikinzanka		See Taikinzanka
8.	Dainambi		See Tainambi
9.	Daisambai		See Tainambi
10.	Daitan; Taitan	Toa-tham	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
11.	Daito		See Taito
12.	Daitohei; Taitohei	Toa-tho-pen	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
13.	Dassanshi	Thoat-soan-a	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
14.	Datekko; Datetsuko	Phah-thi-khen	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
15.	Datetsuko		See Datekko
16.	Dembi; Denbi	Chhan-boe	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
17.	Denbi		See Dembi
18.	Den-cho		See Ta-cho
19.	Denryo	Chhan-liau	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
20.	Denryo	Chhan-liau	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
21.	Denryo	Chhan-liau	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
22.	Denryoko	Chhan-liau-khen	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
23.	Denshin	Chhan-sin	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
24.	Denshinshi	Chhan-sim-a	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
25.	Denshinshi	Chhan-sim-a	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
26.	Denyo	Chhan-iun	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
27.	Dogyu	Tho-gu	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
28.	Dojo; Tojo	Tho-sian	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
29.	Dora	Tang-lo	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
30.	Doraken	Tang-lo-koan	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
31.	Doraken	Tang-lo-koan	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
32.	Doshin; Toshin	Tho-sin	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
E-1.	Eibanhen	Ian-poan-pin	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
2.	Eiko	Eng-heng	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun
3.	Eiwazan	Eng-ho-soan	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
4.	Ekko		See Aiko
5.	Enkanzen	Iam-koan-chian	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
6.	Ennai	Un-lai	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
7.	Enri	Oan-li	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
8.	Enriko	Oan-li-kang	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
9.	Enriko	Oan-li-khen	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
10.	Enshito	Un-a-thau	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
11.	Ensuiko	Lam-chui-kang	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
12.	Entan	In-tham	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
F-1.	Fujuka	Pngn-chhiu-o	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
2.	Fujuko	Pngn-chiu-khen	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
3.	Fukki; Fukuki	Hok-ki	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
4.	Fukko; Fukuko	Hok-heng	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
5.	Fukko; Fukuko	Hok-heng	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
6.	Fukko; Fukuko	Hok-heng	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
7.	Fuko	Pu-heng	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
8.	Fuko	Hok-heng	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
F-9. Fukoto	Pu-heng-thau	Gabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
10. Fukuki		See Fukki
11. Fukuko		See Fukko
12. Fukuko		See Fukko
13. Fukuko		See Fukko
14. Fukyo	Phu-kio	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
15. Funkiko	Pun-ki-o	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
G-1. Gabi		See Kabi
2. Gaiho	Goa-po	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
3. Gaiko	Goa-o	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
4. Gaishitan	Goa-sai-tham	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
5. Ganka		See Kanka
6. Gankaryo		See Kankaryo
7. Gayo	Hia-iau	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
8. Geshoshi		See Kashoshi
9. Getsubi	Goe-bai	Churecki-gai, Chureki-gun
10. Getsubi	Goe-bai	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
11. Gimimpo; Giminho	Gi-bin-po	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
12. Giminho		See Gimimpo
13. Gisakuseki	Gi-sa-sek	Yobai-sho, Churecki-gun
14. Gofumpo; Gofunpo	Go-hun-po	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
15. Gofunpo		See Gofumpo
16. Gokaiseki	Go-te-chhu	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
17. Gokeishi		See Koheishi
18. Goko		See Koko
19. Goko	Go-o	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
20. Gokokko; Gokokuko	Go-kok-kong	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
21. Gokokuko		See Gokokko
22. Gonchei		Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
23. Gorihai	Go-li-pai	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
24. Goryo		See Koryo
25. Gyoryo	Ang-liiau	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
26. Gyotohei; Byotohei	Hi-tinpen	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
27. Gyuho	Gu-po	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
28. Gyukakuha; Gyukakuhi	Gu-kak-pho	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
29. Gyukakuhi		See Gyukakuha
30. Gyuranka	Gu-lan-ho	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
31. Gyuranka	Gu-lan-o	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
H-1. Hachijippun; Hachijufun	Peh-chap-hun	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
2. Hachijufun		See Hachijippun
3. Hachikai		See Hakkai
4. Hachikaurin		See Hakkakurin
5. Hachiryowan	Peh-liiau-oan	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
6. Hachori	Peh-tiun-le	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
7. Hakkai; Hachikai	Peh-te	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
8. Hakkakurin; Hachikakurin	Peh-kak-nan	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun
9. Hakkoko; Hakukoko	Pek-kong-kong	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
10. Hakuchifun	Peh-te-hun	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
11. Hakukoko		See Hakkoko
12. Hakushaton	Peh-soa-tun	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
13. Hakushaton	Peh-soa-tun	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
14. Hanazono-cho		Shinchiku City
15. Hanbako; Banbako	Hoan-po-khen	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
16. Hansha		See Bansha
17. Hanshijo		See Banshijo
18. Hanshiko		See Banshiko
19. Hanshiryo		See Banshiryo
20. Hantenshi	Pngn-tiam-a	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
21. Harabun; Haramon	Pho-lo-bun	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
22. Haramon		See Harabun
23. Haryo; Hiryo	Pho-liiau	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
H-24. Hasshiko	Pat-a-kong	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
25. Hato; Hito	Pho-to	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
26. Hatoka; Hitoka	Pho-tong-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
27. Heichin	Pen-chin	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
28. Heichodaiko	Pen-teng-toa-o	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
29. Heichoho	Pen-tengpo	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
30. Heichokako	Penteng-e-o	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
31. Heichokureirin	Pen-teng-kho-leng-nan	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
32. Heichosaikodo	Pen-teng-chhai-kong-tngn	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
33. Heichosambi; Heichosanbi	Penteng-soan-boe	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
34. Heichosanbi		See Heichosanbi
35. Heirin	Pen-nan	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
36. Hiryo		See Haryo
37. Hito		See Hato
38. Hitoka		See Hatoka
39. Hobi	Po-boe	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
40. Hocho	Po-teng	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
41. Hocho	Po-teng	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
42. Hocho	Po-teng	Shinchiku City
43. Hocha; Hohi	Pheng-pho	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
44. Hohaka; Hohika	Pheng-pho-e	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
45. Hohi		See Hoha
46. Hohika		See Hohaka
47. Hokka; Hokuka	Pak-ho	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
48. Hokka; Hokuka	Pak-o	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
49. Hokko; Hokuko	Pak-khen	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
50. Hokuchikutekko;		
Hokuchikutetsuko	Pak-tek-thi-khen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
51. Hokuho; Hoppo	Pak-po	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
52. Hokuho	Pak-po	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
53. Hokuhoikaiko; Hoppokaiko	Pak-po-hai-khau	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
54. Hokuka		See Hokka
55. Hokuka		See Hokka
56. Hokuko		See Hokko
57. Hokuchikutetsuko		See Hokuchikutekko
58. Hokumon-cho		Shinchiku City
59. Hokusei	Pak-se	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
60. Hokusei	Pak-se	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
61. Hokusei	Pak-se	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
62. Hokusei	Pak-se	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
63. Hokuseika	Pak-se-o	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
64. Honshiko	Pun-a-kang	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
65. Hoppo		See Hokuho
66. Hoppokaiko		See Hokuhoikaiko
67. Hori		See Bori
68. Horyo		See Boryo
69. Horyoko		See Boryoko
70. Hosan		See Hozan
71. Hosansaki		See Hozanzaki
72. Hoshi	Po-a	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
73. Hoshin	Po-sim	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
74. Hoshin	Po-sim	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
75. Hotojin	Po-tau-jin	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
76. Hozan	Po-soan	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
77. Hozanzaki; Hosansaki	Hong-soan-kiah	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
I-1. Impon; Inhon	In-pun	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
2. Injurin	In-chhiu-nan	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
3. Inhon		See Impon
4. Inrin	In-nan	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
5. Intonshi	In-tun-a	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
6. Intoshi	In-tong-a	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
I-7.	Inzan	In-soan	Komo-sho, Chinchiku-gun
8.	Ishii		See Sekii
9.	Isho	I-siong	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
J-1.	Jinryu	Jin-liong	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
2.	Jippanko; Juhanko	Chap-pan-khen	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
3.	Jippunryo; Jufunryo	Chap-hun-liau	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
4.	Jodaikutsu		See Kamidaikutsu
5.	Jodenshinshi		See Kamidenshinshi
6.	Johei	Siong-pen	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
7.	Johei	Siong-pen	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
8.	Johokusei		See Kamihokusei
9.	Joineika		See Kamiineika
10.	Jokokan		See Kamikokan
11.	Jokoho		See Kamikoho
12.	Jonampen		See Kaminampen
13.	Jonanseiko		See Kaminanseiko
14.	Jooko		See Kamioko
15.	Josan	Siong-soan	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
16.	Joseiho		See Kamiseiho
17.	Joshiko		See Kamishiko
18.	Jotsushowan		See Kamitsushowan
19.	Jozan		See Josan
20.	Jufunryo		See Jippunryo
21.	Jugokan		See Jugoken
22.	Jugoken; Jugokan	Chap-go-keng	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
23.	Juhanko		See Jippanko
24.	Juichifun		See Juippun
25.	Juippun; Juichifun	Chap-it-hun	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
26.	Jukairyo	Chap-te-liau	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
27.	Juko	Chap-heng	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
28.	Juniryo	Chap-ji-liau	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
29.	Junshiho	Sun-si-po	Shinchiku City
30.	Jurinshi	Chhiu-nan-a	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
31.	Jurinshi	Chhiu-nan-a	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
32.	Jurinto	Chhiu-nan-thau	Shinchiku City
33.	Jurokucho	Chap-lak-tiun	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
34.	Juryo	Chap-liau	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
K-1.	Kabi; Gabi	Go-bai	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
2.	Kadaikutsu		See Shimodaikutsu
3.	Kadenshinshi		See Shimodenshinshi
4.	Kahachi		See Shimohachi
5.	Kahocho	E-po-teng	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
6.	Kahokusei		See Shimohokusei
7.	Kaihoseki	Hai-hong-chhu	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
8.	Kaiko	Hai-o	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
9.	Kaiko	Hai-khau	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
10.	Kaiko	Hai-khau	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
11.	Kaineika		See Shimoineika
12.	Kainzan		See Shimoinzan
13.	Kaisanko		See Kaizanko
14.	Kaishiko	Koain-a-o	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
15.	Kaizanko; Kaisanko	Hai-soan-ko	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16.	Kako	E-o	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
17.	Kako	Koe-kang	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
18.	Kahoko		See Shimokoho
19.	Kakokan		See Shimokokan
20.	Kakokko; Kakokuko	Ho-kak-kang	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
21.	Kakokuko		See Kakokko
22.	Kakushiko	Hoh-a-kong	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
23.	Kamidaikutsu; Jodaikutsu	Siang-toa-khut	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
24.	Kamidenshinshi; Jodenshinshi	Siang-chhan-sim-a	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
K-25.	Kamihokusei; Johokusei	Siang-pak-se	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
26.	Kamiineika; Joiineika	Siang-im-ian-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
27.	Kamikoho; Jokoho	Siang-ko-po	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
28.	Kamikokan; Jokokan	Siang-kong-koan	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
29.	Kaminampen; Jonampen	Siang-lam-pin	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
30.	Kaminanseiko; Jonanseiko	Siang-lam-se-khen	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
31.	Kamioko; Jooko	Siang-hoain-khen	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
32.	Kamiseiho; Joseiho	Siang-chheng-po	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
33.	Kamishiko; Joshiko	Siang-si-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
34.	Kamishiko; Joshiko	Siang-si-o	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
35.	Kamitsushowan; Jotsushowan	Siang-thong-siau-oan	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
36.	Kanampen		See Shimonampen
37.	Kanseiko		See Shimonanseiko
38.	Kanchoryo	Kham-teng-liau	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
39.	Kanka; Ganka	Kham-e	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
40.	Kankaryo; Gankaryo	Kham-e-liau	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
41.	Kankoshi	Khong-khen-a	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
42.	Kannon	Koan-im	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
43.	Kansai Kansei	Kngn-sai	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
44.	Kansaikyo		See Kanseikyo
45.	Kansei		See Kansai
46.	Kanseikyo; Kansaikyo	Koan-sai-kio	Shinchiku City
47.	Kanshiki	Kiam-a-kia	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
48.	Kanshikyaku	Kham-a-khah	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
49.	Kanshikyaku	Kham-a-khah	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
50.	Kanto	Kham-thau	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
51.	Kantoseki	Kham-thau-chhu	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
52.	Kaoko		See Shimooko
53.	Karei	Koe-nian	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
54.	Karimpei; Karinhei	E-nan-pen	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
55.	Karinhei		See Karimpei
56.	Karyo	E-liau	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
57.	Kasei	Ke-seng	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
58.	Kaseiho		See Shimoseiho
59.	Kashiko	Koa-a-o	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
60.	Kashirin	Koa-a-nan	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
61.	Kashoshi; Geshoshi	E-chngn-a	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
62.	Kashoshi	E-chngn-a	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
63.	Kasuibi		See Shimosuibi
64.	Kato	Ho-thau	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
65.	Katokei	Ka-tang-khe	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
66.	Katoko	Ka-tang-o	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
67.	Katoko	Ka-tang-khen	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
68.	Kazan	E-soan	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
69.	Keichikurin	Kui-tek-nan	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun
70.	Keihoshi	Khe-po-a	Shinchiku City
71.	Keishiden	Khe-a-chhan	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
72.	Keishu	Khe-chiu	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
73.	Ketsushi		See Kesshi
74.	Keiyurin	Ke-iu-nan	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
75.	Keiyutotsu	Ke-iu-toh	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
76.	Keiyutotsu	Ke-iu-toh	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
77.	Kesshi; Ketsushi	Koat-a	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
78.	Kicho	Kia-teng	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
79.	Kicho	Kia-teng	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
80.	Kinkako	Kim-koe-khen	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
81.	Kinkanko	Kim-ke-o	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
82.	Kinsui	Kim-chui	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
83.	Kinzammen; Kinzanmen	Kim-soan-bian	Shinchiku City
84.	Kinzanmen		See Kinzammen
85.	Kitashiriko	Pak-sai-li-heng	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun

	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
K-86.	Kitsuyoron	Kiat-uin-lun	Shinchiku City
87.	Kobai	Kau-poe	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
88.	Kobi	Khen-boe	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
89.	Kodeito	Ngn-leng-tong	Ryuttan-sho, Taikei-gun
90.	Koen	Kong-hngn	Shinchiku City
91.	Kogen	Kong-hin	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
92.	Koho	Ko-po	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
93.	Kokan	Kong-koan	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
94.	Kokanshi	Kong-koan-a	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
95.	Kokanshi	Kong-koan-a	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
96.	Kokanshi	Kong-koan-a	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
97.	Kokeishi; Gokeishi	Hap-khe-a	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
98.	Koko; Goko	Au-o	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
99.	Koko	O-khau	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
100.	Koko	Khong-heng	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
101.	Kokokan	Khau-kong-koan	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
102.	Komen	Au-min	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
103.	Komo	Ang-mngn	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
104.	Komokan	Ang-mngn-koan	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
105.	Konan	Heng-lam	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
106.	Korikirin	Hau-lat-nan	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
107.	Koro	Khngn-long	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
108.	Koro	Khngn-long	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
109.	Koryo; Goryo	Au-liau	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
110.	Koryu	Heng-liong	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
111.	Koryu	Au-liong	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
112.	Koryutei	Au-leng-te	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
113.	Kosaka	Kah-chhe-ho	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
114.	Koshi	Khen-a	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
115.	Koshigai	Khen-a-goa	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
116.	Koshiko	Khen-a-khau	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
117.	Koshiko	Khen-a-khau	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
118.	Koshiryo	Kong-si-liau	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
119.	Koshizan	Ho-a-soan	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
120.	Kosho	Au-chngn	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
121.	Kosho	Au-chngn	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
122.	Kosui	Kah-chui	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
123.	Kotei	Khen-te	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
124.	Koto	O-to	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
125.	Kozan	Hiong-soan	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
126.	Kozancho	Ko-soan-teng	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
127.	Kozanka	Ko-soan-e	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
128.	Kozanko	Hiong-soan-khen	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
129.	Kozantaisho	Hiong-soan-thai-chngn	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
130.	Kozanto	Hiong-soan-tong	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
131.	Kureikyaku	Kho-leng-khah	Shinchiku City
132.	Kureikyaku	Kho-leng-kha	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
133.	Kurenkyaku	Kho-lian-khah	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
134.	Kurogane-cho		Shinchiku City
135.	Kusharyu		See Kyusharyu
136.	Kuzaryo		See Kyuzaryo
137.	Kyakuga	Khe-gan	Shinchiku City
138.	Kyosekiko		See Kyosekko
139.	Kyosekko; Kyosekiko	Kho-chhu-kang	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
140.	Kyoshiko	Kiong-chu-kau	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
141.	Kyubuko	Kiong-bu-khen	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
142.	Kyukeishu	Ku-khen-chiu	Taiki-gai, Taiki-gun
143.	Kyuko	Ku-kang	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
144.	Kyuko	Kau-o	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
145.	Kyukoho	Kau-kah-po	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
146.	Kyukyuei	Kau-kiong-pen	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun

	Japanese	Formosan-Chinese	Location
K-147.	Kyukyurinkaku	Kau-kiong-lim-kak	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
148.	Kyurin	Kiong-nan	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
149.	Kyuroko	Ku-lo-khen	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
150.	Kyusha	Ku-sia	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
151.	Kyusharyu; Kusharyu	Kau-chhia-leng	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
152.	Kyushoko	Kiong-chiau-khen	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
153.	Kyushowan	Kiong-chiau-oan	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
154.	Kyuto	Kau-tau	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
155.	Kyuzaryo; Kuzaryo	Kau-cho-liau	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
M-1.	Mabutoku		See Babutoku
2.	Maen	Moan-hngn	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
3.	Maento	Moan-hngn-to	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
4.	Manapan		See Banaho
5.	Marinseki		See Barinseki
6.	Masairyo	Moan-che-liau	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
7.	Miyamae-cho		Shinchiku City
8.	Monsuiko		See Bunsuiko
9.	Mushiho		See Boshiho
N-1.	Naikaiken	Lai-hai-kin	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
2.	Naiko	Lai-o	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
3.	Naikoto	Lai-o-to	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
4.	Naisoko	Lai-chhau-o	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
5.	Naireki	Lai-lek	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
6.	Nairitsu	Lai-lip	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
7.	Naisaku	Lai-chha	Taiki-gai, Takei-gun
8.	Naiwan	Lai-oan	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
9.	Naiwan	Lai-oan	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
10.	Naiwan	Lai-oan	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
11.	Nammon-cho; Nanmon-cho		Shinchiku City
12.	Nampo; Nanpo	Lam-po	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
13.	Nanchikutekko; Nanchikutetsuko	Lam-tek-thi-khen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
14.	Nanchikutetsuko		See Nanchikutekko
15.	Naneki; Nanitsu	Lam-ek	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16.	Nanga	Lam-ngan	Shinchiku City
17.	Nanitsu		See Naneki
18.	Nanka	Lam-ho	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
19.	Nanka	Lam-ho	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
20.	Nankanbyoko	Lam-khan-bio-khau	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
21.	Nankancho	Lam-kham-teng	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
22.	Nankange		See Nankanka
23.	Nankanka; Nankange	Lam-kham-e	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
24.	Nankannaiseki	Lam-kham-lai-chhu	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
25.	Nanko	Lam-khe	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
26.	Nanko	Lam-heng	Taiki-gai, Taiki-gun
27.	Nanko	Lam-o	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
28.	Nanko	Lam-khen	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
29.	Nanko	Lam-o	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
30.	Nankyo	Nngn-kio	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
31.	Nanmon-cho		See Nammon-cho
32.	Nanpo		See Nampo
33.	Nanryo	Lam-liau	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
34.	Nansei	Lam-se	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
35.	Nansei	Lam-se	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
36.	Nanseiko	Lam-se-khen	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
37.	Nanseirin	Lam-se-nan	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
38.	Nansha	Lam-sia	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
39.	Nansho	Lam-chngn	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
40.	Nanwa	Lam-ho	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
41.	Nanyushako	Lam-iu-chha-kang	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
42.	Nichori	Nngn-tiun-le	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
43.	Nijuchori	Ji-chap-tiun-le	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
N-44.	Nijuho	Ji-teng-po	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
45.	Nijukei	Ji-teng-khe	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
46.	Niko	Ji-o	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
47.	Nikohei	Ji-kong-pen	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
48.	Niryoko	Ji-liau-khen	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
49.	Nishiki-cho		Shinchiku City
O-1.	Oboko	A-bo-khen	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
2.	Okoka	Hoain-kong-e	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
3.	Omote-cho		Shinchiku City
4.	Oyako	Ong-ia-khen	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
5.	Ozan	Hoain-soan	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
6.	Ozan	Hoain-soan	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
7.	Ozono		See Taien
R-1.	Ranfo	Lam-khen	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
2.	Ranshi	Lam-a	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
3.	Rekiseihei	Lek-sai-pen	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
4.	Rigyotan	Li-hi-tham	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
5.	Rinripei	Lim-li-pen	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
6.	Ritoshu	Le-thau-chiu	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
7.	Ritczan	Le-thau-soan	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
8.	Ritozanka	Le-thau-soan-e	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
9.	Rochiku	Lo-tek	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
10.	Rochikunan	Lo-tek-lam	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
11.	Rodenryo	Lau-chhan-liau	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
12.	Rohokuryo	Lau-pak-liau	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
13.	Rokeiryu	Lau-ke-liong	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
14.	Rokka; Rokuka	Lak-ke	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
15.	Rokko; Rokuko	Lok-o	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
16.	Rokko; Rokuko	Lak-ko	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
17.	Roko	Lau-khen	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
18.	Rokujo	Lok-tiun	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
19.	Rokuka		See Rokka
20.	Rokuko		See Rokko
21.	Rokuko		See Rokko
22.	Rokumeiko	Lok-beng-khen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
23.	Rokoryo	Lau-khngn-liau	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
24.	Rokuryoko	Lok-liau-khen	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
25.	Rompei; Ronhei	Lun-pen	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
26.	Ronhei		See Rompei
27.	Ronshi	Lun-a	Shinchiku City
28.	Ronshihei	Lun-a-pen	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
29.	Rookka; Roshitsuka; Royaka	Lau-chhu-e	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
30.	Rosekimon	Lau-chioh-mngn	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
31.	Rosharyo	Lau-sia-liau	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
32.	Roshitsuka		See Rookka
33.	Royaka		See Rookka
34.	Ryujuka	Liu-chhiu-o	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
35.	Ryusekishin	Leng-sek-sin	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
36.	Rvutan	Leng-tham	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
S-1.	Sakae-machi		Shinchiku City
2.	Sambi; Sanbi	Soan-boe	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
3.	Sanbi		See Sambi
4.	Sancho	Soan-teng	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
5.	Sanchoko	Soan-ti-o	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
6.	Sangosui		See Sankosui
7.	Sanjuho	San-teng-po	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
8.	Sanka	Soan-e	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
9.	Sanka	Soan-e	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
10.	Sankakutsu; Sankakukutsu	San-kak-khut	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
11.	Sankakukutsu		See Sankakutsu
12.	Sankakurin	San-kak-nan	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
S-13.	Sankan	Soan-kam	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
14.	Sankanko	Sngn-kam-o	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
15.	Sankanten	San-kham-tiam	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16.	Sankiko	San-kui-khen	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
17.	Sanko	San-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
18.	Sanko	San-o	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
19.	Sankoshi	San-khen-a	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
20.	Sankosui; Sangosui	San-hap-chui	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
21.	Sankyaku	Soan-kha	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
22.	Sankyaku	Soan-kha	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
23.	Sankyakushi	San-kak-a	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
24.	Sansa		See Sansha
25.	Sansaseki		See Sanzaseki
26.	Sansha; Sansa	San-chhe	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
27.	Sanshicho	Soan-a-teng	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
28.	Sanshuko	San-chu-o	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
29.	Sanso	San-chan	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
30.	Santon	San-tun	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
31.	Sanwan	San-oan	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
32.	Sanzaoku; Sanzaya	San-cho-chhu	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
33.	Sanzaoku; Sanzaya	San-cho-chhu	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
34.	Sanzaseki Sansaseki	San-cho-chhu	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
35.	Sanzaya		See Sanzaoku
36.	Satsujinka	Sat-jin-o	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
37.	Seiho	Chheng-po-a	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
38.	Seihoshi	Chhen-po-a	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
39.	Seimon-cho		Shinchiku City
40.	Seiso	Chheng-chhau	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
41.	Seisoko	Chheng-chhau-o	Kozen-sho, Shinchiku-gun
42.	Seitensen	Chheng-thian-choan	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
43.	Seizan	Sai-soan	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
44.	Sekidzaki	Chhiah-tho-kiah	Shinchiku City
45.	Sekihairei	Chioh-pai-nian	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
46.	Sekihelitan	Chioh-piah-tham	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
47.	Sekii; Ishii	Chioh-chen	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
48.	Sekiisho	Chioh-ui-chhiun	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
49.	Sekikahei		See Sekkahei
50.	Sekikon		See Sekkon
51.	Sekikoshi		See Sekkoshi
52.	Sekikoshi		See Sekkoshi
53.	Sekimon	Chioh-mngn	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
54.	Sekimon	Chioh-mngn	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
55.	Sekiraishi	Chioh-lui-a	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
56.	Sekito	Chioh-thau	Chureki-gai, Shinchiku-gun
57.	Sekitoko	Chioh-thau-khen	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
58.	Sekitoko	Chioh-thau-khen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
59.	Sekiton	Chioh-tun	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
60.	Sekizakishi	Chhiah-kiah-a	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
61.	Sekkahei; Sekikahei	Chhiah-koa-pen	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
62.	Sekkon; Sekikon	Chioh-khun	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
63.	Sekkoshi; Sekikoshi	Kansai-kong-a	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
64.	Sekkoshi; Sekikoshi	Chioh-keng-a	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
65.	Sensuiko	Choan-chui-khong	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
66.	Senzan	Chiam-soan	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
67.	Senzanka	Chiam-soan-e	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
68.	Shako	Soa-khen	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
69.	Sharei	Sia-leng	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
70.	Sharon	Soa-lun	Shinchiku City
71.	Sharon	Soa-lun	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
72.	Sharyoko	Sia-liau-kong	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
73.	Shashi	Sia-a	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
S-74.	Shashi	Sia-a	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
75.	Shibari	Chi-pa-li	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
76.	Shibari	Si-hun	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
77.	Shichijippun; Shichijufun	Chhit-chap-hun	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
78.	Shichijufun		See Shichijippun
79.	Shichijunibunko		See Shichijunifunko
80.	Shichijunifunko; Shichijunibunko	Chhit-chap-ji-hun-khen	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
81.	Shichiryō	Chhit-liau	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
82.	Shifun		See Shibun
83.	Shihorin	Si-hong-nan	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
84.	Shiko	Si-o	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
85.	Shiko	Choa-o	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun
86.	Shimodaikutsu; Kadaikutsu	E-toa-khut	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
87.	Shimodenshinshi; Kadenshinshi	E-chhan-sim-a	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
88.	Shimohachi; Kahachi	E-pat-kui	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
89.	Shimohokusei; Kahokusei	E-pak-se	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
90.	Shimoineika; Kaineika	E-un-ian-o	Yobai-sho, Churekigun
91.	Shimoinzan; Kainzan	E-in-soan	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
92.	Shimokcho; Kakoho	E-ko-po	Shiko-sho, Byoritsu-gun
93.	Shimokokan; Kakokan	E-kong-koan	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
94.	Shimonampen; Kanampen	E-lam-pin	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
95.	Shimonanseiko; Kananseiko	E-lam-se-khen	Byoritsu-gai, Byoritsu-gun
96.	Shimooko; Kaoko	E-hoain-khen	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
97.	Shimoseiho; Kaseiho	E-chhen-po	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
98.	Shimosuibi; Kasuibi	E-chui-boe	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
99.	Shimpa; Shimpi	Sin-pho	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
100.	Shimpi		See Shimpa
101.	Shimpo; Shinho	Sin-po	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
102.	Shimpo; Shinpo	Sin-po	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
103.	Shinchorei	Sin-tiau-nian	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
104.	Shinjo		See Shimpo
105.	Shinjo	Sin-sian	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
106.	Shinjo	Sin-sian	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
107.	Shinkai	Sin-kai	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
108.	Shinkeiryu	Sin-ke-liong	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
109.	Shinkeishu	Sim-ke-chiu	Taiki-gai, Taiki-gun
110.	Shinko	Sim-heng	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
111.	Shinko	Sin-kang	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
112.	Shinko-cho		Shinchiku City
113.	Shinkokan	Sin-kong-koan	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
114.	Shinoku	Sin-chhu	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
115.	Shinpo		See Shimpo
116.	Shinroko	Sin-lo-khen	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
117.	Shinsekimon	Sin-chioh-mngn	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
118.	Shinsha	Sin-sia	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
119.	Shinshoshi	Sim-chngn-a	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
120.	Shinshoshi	Sin-chngn-a	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
121.	Shinshoshi	Sin-chngn-a	Komo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
122.	Shinshoshi	Sin-chngn-a	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
123.	Shinshu	Chhim-chun	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
124.	Shinsui	Chhim-chui	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
125.	Shinten	Sin-tiam	Saitan-sho, Taiko-gun
126.	Shintomi-cho		Shinchiku City
127.	Shiryoka	Choa-liau-e	Sanwan-sho, Chikunan-gun
128.	Shizaoku		See Shizaoku
129.	Shisozan	Chha-liu-soan	Shinchiku City
130.	Shitan	Sai-tham	Shitan-sho, Taiko-gun
131.	Shiwan	Si-oan	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
132.	Shizaoku; Shizaoku	Si-cho-chhu	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
133.	Shofunrin	Siau-hun-nan	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
134.	Shojurin	Chiun-chhiu-nan	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun

	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
S-135.	Shojurin	Chiong-chhiu-nan	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
136.	Shokaikei	Siau-koe-khe	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
137.	Shokoreki	Soa-o-lek	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
138.	Shokyo	Chiau-kian	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
139.	Shomon	Chiau-mngn	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
140.	Shori	Siau-li	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
141.	Shotainan	Siau-tai-lam	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
142.	Shukokko; Shukokuko	Chhut-hong-khen	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
143.	Shukokuko		See Shukokko
144.	Shunkoto	Chun-ko-thau	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
145.	Shunto; Shuto	Chun-thau	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
146.	Shusaika	Siu-chai-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
147.	Shusuiko	Chhut-chuikhen	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
148.	Shusuishi	Chhut-chui-a	Rochiku-sho, Toen-gun
149.	Shuto		See Shunto
150.	Shuzan	Chiong-soan	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
151.	Sogosui	Siang-hap-chui	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
152.	Sohashi; Sohishi	Chah-pho-a	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
153.	Sohishi		See Sohashi
154.	Sojuhai	So-chhiu-pai	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
155.	Sokei	Siang-khe	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
156.	Sokeiko	Siang-khe-khau	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
157.	Soko	So-khen	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
158.	Sonampa; Sonanha	Chhau-lam-pho	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
159.	Sonanha		See Sonampa
160.	Sooku; Soya	Song-chhu	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
161.	Sora; Soto	Chhau-le	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
162.	Sorempa		See Sorempi
163.	Sorempi; Sorempa	Siang-lian-pho	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
164.	Sorentan	Siang-lian-tham	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
165.	Soryo	Chhau-liau	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
166.	Sosoko	Siang-Chhau-o	Sansha-sho, ByoritTsu-gun
167.	Soto		See Sora
168.	Soya		See Sooku
169.	Suibento	Chui-pin-thau	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
170.	Suibento	Chui-pin-thau	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
171.	Suibi	Chui-boe	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
172.	Suibi	Chui-boe	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
173.	Suibishi	Chui-boe-a	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
174.	Suiden	Chui-chhan	Shinchiku City
175.	Suihanto	Chui-pan-thau	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
176.	Suiko	Chui-khen	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
177.	Suiko	Chui-khen	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
178.	Suiryuto	Chui-liu-tang	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
179.	Suiryuto	Chui-lau-tong	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
180.	Suisaishi	Chui-che-a	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
181.	Suisei	Chui-chen	Dora-sho, Byoritsu-gun
182.	Suisenron	Chui-sian-lun	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
183.	Sumiyoshi-cho		Shinchiku City
T-1.	Ta-cho; Den-cho		Shinchiku City
2.	Taibi	Toa-bai	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
3.	Taibocho; Taimuho	Toa-hmgn-po	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
4.	Taichikui		See Daichikui
5.	Taien; Ozono	Toa-hngn	Taien-sho, Toen-gun
6.	Taigyucho		See Daigyucho
7.	Taigyuran	Toa-gu-lan	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
8.	Taiha; Taihi	Toa-pho	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
9.	Taihei; Daihei	Toa-pen	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
10.	Taihei	Toa-pen	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
11.	Taihei	Toa-pen	Ryutan-sho, Taiki-gun
12.	Taihei	Toa-pen	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
T-13. Taiheichi	Toa-pen-te	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
14. Taiheicho	Toa-pen-teng	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
15. Taiheika	Toa-pen-o	Shimpo-sho, Shinchiku-gun
16. Taiheirin	Toa-pen-nan	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
17. Taiheirin		See Daiheirin
18. Taiheisanka	Toa-pen-soan-e	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
19. Taihi		See Taiha
20. Taiho	Toa-po	Enri-sho, Byoritsu-gun
21. Taiho	Toa-po	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
22. Taijurin	Toa-chhiu-nan	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
23. T'aii'kei	Toa-koe-khe	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
24. Taikanko		See Daikanko
25. Taikatei		See Daikatei
26. Taikei	Toa-khe	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
27. Taikin'zanka; Daikin'zanka	Toa-kim-soan-e	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
28. Taiko	Toa-o	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
29. Taiko	Toa-khen	Kokan-sho, Byoritsu-gun
30. Taiko	Toa-o	Hokuho-sho, Chikuto-gun
31. Taiko	Toa-khen	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
32. Taimuho		See Taiboho
33. Tainambi; Dainambi	Toa-lam-boe	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
34. Tainampo; Tainanho	Toa-lam-po	Nan-sho, Chikunan-gun
35. Tainan	Toa-lam	Hakkai-sho, Toen-gun
36. Tainanho		See Tainampo
37. Taireki	Toa-lek	Hozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
38. Tairombi; Dairombi	Toa-lun-boe	Kannon-sho, Toen-gun
39. Tairon	Toa-lun	Chureki-gai, Chureki-gun
40. Tairyo	Toa-liau	Taiko-sho, Taiko-gun
41. Tairyo	Toa-liau	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
42. Taisambai; Daisambai	Toa-soan-poe	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
43. Taisankyaku	Toa-soan-kha	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
44. Taisho	Toa-chngn	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
45. Taisho	Toa-chngn	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
46. Taitan		See Daitan
47. Taito; Daito	Toa-to	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
48. Taitohei		See Daitohei
49. Takuran	Toh-lan	Takuran-sho, Taiko-gun
50. Tambunko; Tanbunko	Tam-bun-o	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
51. Tanbunko		See Tambunko
52. Tannai	Tham-lai	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun
53. Tenshi	Tiam-a	Chikunan-sho, Chikunan-gun
54. Tenshiko	Tiam-a-kong	Kansai-sho, Shinchiku-gun
55. Tobetsugyu	To-piat-gu	Kyurin-sho, Chikuto-gun
56. Tobun; Tofun	Thau-hun	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
57. Tobunrin; Tofunrin	Thau-hun-nan	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
58. Toen	Tho-hngn	Toen-gai, Toen-gun
59. Tofun		See Tobun
60. Tofunrin		See Tobunrin
61. Tohei	Tin-pen	Kabi-sho, Chikuto-gun
62. Tojo		See Dojo
63. Tojuho	Thau-teng-po	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
64. Tojukei	Thau-teng-khe	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
65. Tokaikutsu	Tang-hai-khut	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun
66. Tokanhei	Tai-hoan-pen	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
67. Toko	Thau-o	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
68. Toko	Thau-o	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
69. Toko	Tang-heng	Tobun-sho, Chikunan-gun
70. Tokusei	Tek-seng	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
71. Tomon-cho; Higashimon-cho		Shinchiku City
72. Tooku; Toya	Thau-chhu	Tooku-sho, Byoritsu-gun
73. Toron	Tau-lun	Rokka-sho, Shinchiku-gun

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Formosan-Chinese</i>	<i>Location</i>
T-76. Toryoko	Thah-liau-khen	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
77. Tosei	Tang-se	Shinchiku City
78. Tosei	Tang-se	Heichin-sho, Chureki-gun
79. Tosei	Tang-se	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
80. Toshiho	Tau-a-po	Chikuto-gai, Chikuto-gun
81. Toshiho	Tau-a-po	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
28. Toshiko	Tho-a-khen	Kizan-sho, Toen-gun
83. Toshikyaku	Thah-a-khah	Kannon-sho, Chureki-gun
84. Toshin		See Doshin
85. Tsusho	Thong-siau	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
86. Tsushowan	Thong-siau-oan	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
87. Toya		See Tooku
U-1. Ubi	O-boe	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
2. Ubiko	O-bai-khen	Tsusho-sho, Byoritsu-gun
3. Ujurin	O-chhiu-nan	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
4. Utokutsu	O-tho-khut	Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun
W-1. Waiheishi	Ui-pen-a	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
2. Waisan; Waizan	Ui-soan	Sansha-sho, Byoritsu-gun
3. Waishiho	Chiu-a-po	Ryutan-sho, Taikei-gun
4. Waizan		See Waisan
5. Wako	Ho-heng	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
6. Wang	Oan-hia	Koryu-sho, Chikunan-gun
Y-1. Yobai	Iun-moen	Yobai-sho, Chureki-gun
2. Yojuka	Iong-chhiu-e	Shinoku-sho, Chureki-gun
3. Yokika	Iun-hi-o	Koko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
4. Yoryo	Iun-liau	Kozan-sho, Shinchiku-gun
5. Yura	Iu-lo	Ozan-sho, Chikuto-gun
6. Yushako	Iu-chhia-kang	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
7. Yushako	Iu-chhia-kang	Kyuko-sho, Shinchiku-gun
Z-1. Zokyo	Cho-kio	Zokyo-sho, Chikunan-gun

APPENDIX II

DOCTORS IN SHINCHIKU PROVINCE

1. General.

Of the 160 doctors reported to be in Shinchiku Province, 130 are listed in the table below. The others have not been accounted for. Japanese doctors number 21 out of the 130; the remainder are Formosan-Chinese. Japanese doctors are marked with an asterisk.

Location	Jap.	Number FC	Total	Name	House number	Practice
Shinchiku City	4	23	27	Chin Kin-ho (Tan Kim-po)	249	Medicine
Hokumon-cho:	—	10	10	Chin Wa-an (Tan Ho-an)	331	General
				Ka Kan-shin (Ho Han-tin)	148	Medicine
				Ki Sei-jin (Gui Chheng-lim)	138	Medicine
				O Gen-kei (Ong Goan-ke)	33	Medicine
				Ri Kei (Li Kheng)	206	Medicine
				Rin Ko-gan (Lim Kang-hoa)	63	Medicine
				Seki An-bon (Chioh An-bian)	73	Medicine
				Tei Ei (Te Eng)	254	Medicine
				Tei Koku-sen (Te Kok-chhoan)	91	Medicine
Nammon-cho:	1	4	5	Ka Kan-kin (Koa Khian-khim)	23	Medicine
				Sho Ei-ki (Chiong Eng-ki)	4 chome 108	Medicine
				Tei Fu-chi (Te Hu-ti)	1 chome 4	Medicine
				*Yamashita, Seiichi	2 chome 35	Surgery
				So Sei-sui (Chan Chheng-chui)	3 chome 2	Medicine
Omote-cho:	—	1	1	*Oda Hiroshi	—	General
Sakaemachi:	1	3	4	Ren Kan-bun (Lian Hoan-bun)	—	General
				Ren Kan-mei (Lian Hoan-beng)	—	General
				Sen Gen-sho (Chiam Goan-chho)	3 chome 21	Medicine
				Cho Chu (Tiu T'iong)	353	General
Seimon-cho:	—	2	2	Rin Sai-taku (Lim Chai-tek)	1 chome 100	Surgery
				Go En-yu (Go Ian-ju)	3 chome 82	Medicine
Tomon-cho:	2	3	5	*Nagaishi Yasusaburo	3 chome 207	Medicine
				*Nakazono, Kazuo	1 chome 7	—
				Sai Shin-ho (Chhoa Sim-pau)	3 chome 2	Medicine
				Sha Gyoku-sho (Chia Giok-su)	1 chome 5	Pediatrics
Byoritsu-gun	2	12	14	Ho Shin-kai (Phe Sun-hai)	286	General
Byoritsu-gai	1	7	8	Ko Ki-ryu (Ng Ki-liu)	207	General
Byoritsu:	1	6	7	Kyu Un-koku (Khu Hun-khok)	274	General
				Kyu Un-shi (Khu Hun-su)	—	General
				Sha Sui-sei (Chia Chui-seng)	184	General
				*Ujii Naoki	756	Medicine
				Ujii Kyosuke	158	Medicine
				Jo A-ko (Chhi A-hong)	—	Medicine
Sharyoko:	—	1	1	Chin Nan-ki (Tan Nam-hui)	230	Medicine
Enri-sho:	—	4	4	Kaku Hitsu-ken (Koe Pit-kian)	171	General
Enri:	—	3	3	Kaku zai-rin (Koe Chai-lin)	161	Obstetrics
				Kyu Sai-den (Khu Chai-thoan)	131	Medicine
Sankyaku:	—	1	1	Go Mei-to (Go Beng-teng)	173	Medicine
Sansha-sho:	1	1	2	*Sakamoto Tadami	—	Medicine
Sansha:	1	1	2	Chin Koku-ryo (Tan Kok-niu), Egawa Hospital	—	Surgery
Chikunan-gun:	1	13	14	Ryu Ten-ki (Lau Thiam-kui)	285	General
Chikunan-sho:	—	5	5	Sai Mei-hatsu (Choa Beng-hoat)	287	Medicine
Chikunan:	—	4	4	Sai Ran (Choa Loan)	285	General
				Kaku Kin-sui (Koe Kim-sui)	324	Medicine
Chuko:	—	1	1	Sai Kan-yo (Chhoa Ham-iong)	135	Medicine
Koryu-sho:	—	3	3	Chin Bu-i (Tan Bu-iu)	129	Medicine
Denshinshi:	—	1	1	Yo Ton-mo (Iu Tung-bo)	429	General
Koryu:	—	2	2	Ho Sen-sho (Png Choa-chhiong)	88	Medicine
Nan-sho:	—	2	2	Ko O-ten (Ng Eng-thiam)	104	Medicine
Nansho:	—	2	2	Chin En-ho (Tan Iam-hong)	82	Medicine
Tobun-sho:	—	3	3	Rai Fuku-mo (Loa Hok-bo)	269	Medicine
Denryo:	—	1	1	To Shu-shin (Teng Siu-chin)	431	Medicine
Tobun:	—	2	2	*Tsuruda Toyokichi	—	Medicine
Aborigine territory:	1	—	1	Ju En-gai (Jiu Ian-thai)	—	General
Chubusu-sha:	—	—	—	Ka Rei-to (Ho Le-tong)	147	General
Chikuto-gun:	6	10	16	Kakushi Sei-mai (Koe si Seng-moe)	—	General
Chikuto-gai:	1	7	8	Rin Jun-sho (Lim Sun-chhiong)	—	General
Chikuto:	—	7	7	So En-sho (Song Ian-chhiong)	32	General
				Shu Cho-ra (Chiu Tiau-lo)	—	Medicine
				Shushi Shuku-mai (Chiu si Siok-moe)	—	Pediatrics
				*Oguri Iwao	132	General
Kakokan:	1	—	1	Ra Kyo-hyo (Lo Sun-phiau)	292	General
Hokuho-sho:	—	1	1	*Shiratori Kinnosuke	138	Medicine
Hokuho:	—	1	1	Ryu Ko-ki (Lau Heng-ki)	25	General
Kabi-sho:	—	1	1	*Takenaka Saburo	204	Medicine
Kabi:	1	—	1	Cho Jo-so (Tiu Ni-chho) Kyusanto	95	Medicine
Kyurin-sho:	—	1	1			
Kokito:	—	1	1			
Ozan-sho:	1	1	2			
Nanka:	1	—	1			
Taito:	—	1	1			

Location	Jap.	Number FC	Total	Name	House number	Practice
Aborigine territory:	3	—	3	*Uchiyama Jinichi	24	Medicine
Pasukowaran Sha:	—	—	—	*Sakkikasa Shinnojo	10	General
Shibotsuke:	—	—	—	*Norisue Yoshitomo	—	Medicine
Shipajii Sha:	—	—	—			
Chureki-gun	—	16	16	Den Ten-ki (Lim Thiam-kui)	69	Medicine
Chureki-gai:	—	7	7	Go Ko-shin (Go Hong-sim)	235	Medicine
Konan:	—	7	7	Ko Ko-ken (O Hong-hoan)	219	Medicine
				Rin Sei-gan (Lim Chheng-gan)	235	Medicine
				Rin Ten-ki (Lim Thiam-kui)	69	Medicine
				Tai Shun-sho (Te Chun-siong)	93	Medicine
				Tai Un-to (Te Hun-teng) Churekiro	—	Medicine
Eichin-sho:	—	1	1	Chin Ryu-sho (Tan Leng-siong)	576	Medicine
Tosei:	—	1	1			
Kannon-sho:	—	2	2	Sha Man-ri (Lau Ban-li)	37	Medicine
Kannon:	—	1	1	Rin Ki-kin	124	Medicine
Shimpachosaku:	—	1	1			
Shinoku-sho:	—	2	2	Han Kyo-sei (Hoan Kiu-cheng)	138	General
Shinoku:	—	2	2	Yo Sei-kan (Iu Chheng-kam)	145	Medicine
Yobai-sho:	—	4	4	Cho Fuku-sho (Tiu Hok-chian)	123	Medicine
Yobai:	—	4	4	Ko A-yo (Ng A-hioh)	123	Medicine
				Ko Ro-kyo (Ko Niu-heng)	9	Medicine
				Shu Ei-sai (Chiu Eng-chai)	77	Medicine
Shinchiku-gun:	—	11	11			
Kansai-sho:	—	2	2	Kaku Cho-kai (Te Teng-hai)	134	Medicine
Kansai:	—	1	1	Rin Gyoku-cho (Lim Giok-sui)	—	Medicine
Shimonampen:	—	1	1			
Koko-sho:	—	3	3	Fu Gen-shi (Po Guan-sek)	43	Medicine
Shimohokusei:	—	3	3	Han Zo-shin (Hoan Chheng-sim)	42	Medicine
				Shu Cho-ki (Chiu Tiau-ki)	154	General
Komo-sho:	—	1	1	Han To-san (Hoan Teng-soa)	146	General
Shinshoshi:	—	1	1			
Kyuko-sho:	—	1	1	Go Rin Shi-kan (Go Lim Si-kam)	300	General
Zushio:	—	1	1			
Shimpo-sho:	—	4	4	Chin Shun-ko (Tan Chun-khong)	350	Medicine
Shimpo:	—	4	4	Cho Shi-gen (Tiu Su-goan)	158	Medicine
				Den Shun-gaku (Thoan Shiok-gak)	157	Medicine
				Han Kon-ryo (Hoan Knun-liang)	100	General
Taiki-gun	3	9	12			
Taiki-gai:	—	5	5	Den So-kan (Thoan Cho-kan)	20	Medicine
Taiki:	—	4	4	Kan Cho-bin (Kan Tiang-bin)	65	Medicine
				Ko Shu-sei (Kang Chong-seng)	5	Medicine
				Rin Shu-kan (Lim Chong-han)	37	Medicine
				Ban Sai-on (Phoa Chai-in)	199	Medicine
Injurin:	—	1	1	Chin Ryu-sho (Tan Leng-siong)	258	Medicine
Ryutan-sho:	—	3	3	Kaku Kin-sho (Koe Kim-chinong)	104	Medicine
Ryutan:	—	3	3	Tei Sei-ki (Te Seng-ki)	107	Medicine
Aborigine territory:	3	1	4	*Oda Suekichi	—	—
Butonokan Sha:	—	—	—	*Utsuki Ichiro	—	Medicine
Gaogan:	—	—	—	*Kawahara Shinzo	—	Medicine
Kappanzan Sha:	—	—	—	Cho I-on (Tiu I-un)	6	Medicine
Sairyuto:	—	—	—			
Taiko-gun	4	4	8			
Taiko-sho:	2	1	3	Rin So-sho (Lim Chheng-chiong)	144	—
Taiko:	2	1	3	*Terada Goro	135	General
				*Washi Chora	256	Medicine
Shitan-sho:	—	1	1	Jo Mo-ran (Chhi Bo-lau)	93	General
Shitan:	—	1	1			
Takuran-sho:	—	2	2	Rin Ki-Kei (Lim Ki-kheng)	903	Medicine
Tankuran:	—	2	2	Sen Ten-kei (Chiam Thiam-kheng)	802	Medicine
Aborigine territory:	2	—	2	*Hino Saburo	9	Respiratory diseases
Rubun Sha:	—	—	—	*Kaneko Eizo	2	Pediatrics
Tabirasu Sha:	—	—	—			
Toen-gun	1	11	12			
Toen-gai:	—	8	8	Cho On-ryu (Tiu Un-liu) Chobi	245	Medicine
Toen:	—	7	7	Go Cho-o (Go Tiau-ong)	32	Medicine
				Jo Gin-kaku (Chhi Gin-kek) Chunan	16	Medicine
				Kyu Ki-ga (Khu Giu-gah)	104	General
				Rin Ga-jun (Lim Goa-sim)	124	Medicine
				Ro Ho-yu (Lu Hong-ju)	102	General
				Shu Ki-en (Chiu Kui-bo)	64	General
Toen-gai (cont'd)	—	1	1	Jo So-no (Chhi Chhong-long) Hokumon	—	Medicine
Hoshi:	—	1	1			
Hakkai-sho:	—	1	1	Rin Shin-hi (Lim Sin-pi)	788	Medicine
Hakkai:	—	1	1			
Daien-sho:	1	1	2	Shuku Shin-mei (Siau Chin-beng)	23	Medicine
Daien:	1	1	2	*Tanaka Kentaro	80	General
Rochiku-sho:	—	1	1			
Nankanka:	—	1	1	Chin Bun-kei (Tan Bun-kheng)	215	Medicine

APPENDIX III

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

Momme = 0.13228 oz. = 3.75000 grams
Kin = 160 *momme* = 1.32277 lbs. = 0.60000 kilograms
Kan = 1000 *momme* = 8.26733 lbs. = 3.75000 kilograms
Koku (fish) = 40 *kan*

Metric system:

Kilogram = 2.20459 lbs. = 0.26667 *kan*
 Gram = 15.43210 grains = 0.26667 *momme*
 Metric ton = 1000 kilograms = 2,204.6 lbs.
 Long (gross) ton = 1,016.064 kilograms = 2,240 lbs.

Measures of length

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2,160 *ken* = 2.44030 miles = 3.92727 kilometers
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 5.96516 feet = 1.81818 meters
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 0.99419 feet = 0.30303 meters
Shaku (cloth measure) = 1.25 *shaku*
Tan (a roll of cloth) = about 35 *shaku*

Metric system:

Kilometer = 0.62137 miles = 3,280.8 feet = 9.16667 *cho*

Measures of surface

Square *ri* = 1,296 *cho* = 5.95505 sq. miles = 15.42347 sq. kilometers
Cho (*chobu*) = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo* = 2.45064 acres = 99.17355 ares
Tsubo (*bu*) = 3.95369 sq. yards = 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Taiwan) = 2,934 *tsubo* = 2.397 acres

Metric system:

Hectare = 10,000 sq. meters = 2.471 acres = 1.00833 *cho*
 Are = 100 sq. meters = 119.6 sq. yards = 30.25000 *bu*
 Sq. kilometers = 0.386 sq. miles = 247.10 acres = 0.06484 sq. *ri*

Measures of capacity

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho* = 1000 *go* = 5.11902 bushels = 47.95389 gallons = 1.80391 hectoliters

Koku (capacity of vessels) = 10th of a ton
Koku (timber) = about 10 cubic feet
Shakujime (timber) = about 12 cubic feet
Taba (faggots, etc.) = about 3 x 6 x 6 feet

Metric system:

Hectoliter = 2.7511 bushels = 26.418 gallons
 Source: *The Japan Yearbook, 1939-40.*