NARA 676

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

Taiwan (Formosa) [Civil Affairs Handbook — Taiwan (Formosa) — Tainan Province] 118 pp.

NARA 877

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

RESTRICTED

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Tainan Province

OPNAV 13-28

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
1 October 1944

NARA 878

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

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.* To be released in 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.* 1 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.* 15 October 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).* 15 October 1944.

Activities desiring copies of the above publications should make request directly to the Chief of Naval Operations, Central Division, Military Government Section.

NARA 879

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NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Tainan Province

OPNAV 13-28

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT
1 OCTOBER 1944

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NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

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1. There will be issued from time to time several types of civil affairs publications for the guidance and assistance of naval personnel in carrying out their responsibilities in occupied areas. These publications will be principally Handbooks, Guides, and Manuals.

2. Civil Affairs *Handbooks* are factual studies of general information pertaining to civil affairs in specific areas.

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., 1 October 1944.

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
Tainan Province
OPNAV 13–28

1. OPNAV 13–28 is a non-registered RESTRICTED publication. It is intended to provide useful information for civil affairs officers in the area indicated, but the material contained herein may be of value to other officers and for other purposes.

2. This publication is to be used and stowed in accordance with the provisions of U. S. Navy Regulations, Articles 75, 75½, and 76.

F. J. HORNE,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

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NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

INTRODUCTION

This handbook is intended to be a catalog of facts about Tainan Province which will be useful to civil affairs officers. In addition to specific provincial data, some additional general information is given to supplement that appearing in Restricted OPNAV 50E–12 Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan* (*Formosa*) and OPNAV 50E–13 Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan* (*Formosa*) *Economic Supplement*.

Most of the information has been derived from Japanese sources, but there are difficulties with these sources—particularly the difficulty of achieving consistency in figures—which lead to the caution that the data in this volume are not complete or infallible. Further information will be available later as additional Japanese material is translated.

Taiwan has experienced a remarkable industrial and commercial development in recent years. The number of companies, for example, increased from 1,150 in 1937 to 1,819 in 1940, the paid-in capital increasing from about ¥350 million to ¥550 million during the same period. At the same time there has been an increase in government personnel, one report stating that 831 junior officials (*hannin* rank) were added to the staff of the Government-General in the year 1940. These developments imply that the Japanese have been obliged to depend upon Formosan-Chinese to fill many responsible positions in business, if not in government, and that capable Formosan-Chinese were available. This implication is supported by a recent list of company officials in Taiwan, which indicates clearly than many Formosan-Chinese have important positions in its economic life.

Because most of the inhabited places in Taiwan have more than one name, an alphabetical list of place names, including many variants, has been included. Among the reasons for the plurality of names are:

1. The Japanese and Chinese use the same written characters but pronounce them differently.
2. The Chinese pronunciation varies according to the Chinese dialect.
3. The Japanese have two or more pronunciations for many characters but no fixed rule governing their use.
4. There is more than one way employed to render into English (Roman) letters the two Japanese versions and the Chinese dialect versions.

In this handbook the place names have been transliterated in accordance with Japanese pronunciation. The older and generally accepted Hepburn system of transliterating Japanese terms, most frequently found on maps and in books about Taiwan, has been employed in this document instead of the newer and less convenient *Nihonshiki* style. It should be recognized, however, that in Taiwan the Chinese pronunciations will be most prevalent, since most of the inhabitants speak either the Amoy or Hakka dialects of the Chinese.

ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Location of places in Tainan Province (Tainan-shu) is indicated by *shi* (city) *gun* (county); *gai* (town); *sho* (cluster of villages); and *sha* (aborigine village). *Cho* and *chome* are subdivisions within a city. *Banchi* is the street number. As there are no precise equivalents in English for some of these terms, the terms themselves are used frequently in this handbook. Reference to the population tables in the appendix will help clarify the terms because population data are organized according to these divisions.

gun Administrative-geographical division of the province. May be translated roughly as county, but it is preferable to use the Japanese term. There are ten *gun* in Tainan Province.

shi Incorporated city which includes the *cho* subdivisions and suburban towns. There are ten *shi* in Taiwan, two of them, Tainan-shi and Kagi-shi, being in Tainan Province. All of the *shi*, with the exception of Takao-shi, lie within the boundaries of some *gun*, but they are not under the *gun* administration nor is the *shi* population counted in computing the population of the *gun*. The administrative offices of these *gun*, however, are located in the *shi*.

gai The term *gai* is used (1) to designate a single town and (2) to designate a group of towns or villages, one of them being the seat of the *gai* administration. The town or village with the same name as the *gai* as a whole is usually the administrative seat. Eight *gai* are in Tainan Province.

sho Essentially the same as a *gai* except for the name. Although the term town is frequently used for *gai*, and village for *sho*, this is inaccurate because some *sho* are larger than some *gai*. To avoid confusion, the Japanese words should be used consistently. Fifty-eight *sho* are in Tainan Province.

aza Individual towns or villages within a *gai* or *sho*.

cho An administrative division of a city, usually composed of several blocks. The same Japanese character can be read *machi*. Local usage determines which reading is used.

chome A division of a *cho*. Not all the *cho* in Taiwan cities are divided into *chome*.

banchi Street number.

sha Aborigine village.

In American usage addresses are given by writing first the street number, then the street, city, and state. The reverse order is followed in Japan and in Taiwan, for example: Tainan-shu, Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 3 chome, 36 banchi; or again, Tainan-shu, Kobi-gun Kobi-gai, Kobi.

Personal names are written in accordance with the Japanese custom of placing the family name first. The family name has been capitalized in this book to minimize the possibility of confusion.

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1. Entrance to Taoist temple, Tainan.

2. Rice farming in Tainan Province.

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Part I. PROVINCIAL DATA

I. GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

1. General statement. Tainan is on the western coast of Taiwan 25 miles from the Pescadores and 150 miles from Amoy on the China coast. The population is the largest of any of the provinces, numbering 1,487,999 in 1940, of whom 47,854 were Japanese and 7,071 were foreign Chinese.

Political divisions in Tainan consist of ten *gun* (counties), two *shi* (cities), 8 *gai* (towns) and 58 *sho* (clusters of villages). The aborigine area comprises 165 square miles of the total of 2,100. Ordinarily in Taiwan the aborigine territory corresponds to the mountain area, but apparently the large forestry development at Arisan has served to cut down the area so designated in Tainan Province. The aborigines numbered 14 villages, 284 households, and 1,710 individuals in 1938.

Tainan City had been the capital of Taiwan under the Dutch and under the Chinese administration, but lost much of its importance with the deterioration of its harbor, the improvements of the harbors at Keelung and Takao, the removal of the capital to Taihoku, and the re-orientation of the island from China to Japan when the Japanese acquired sovereignty in 1895.

Tainan is a rich agricultural area, with most of the Taiwan salt beds, a large part of the fish-cultivation area of Taiwan, and the very extensive commercial lumbering development at Arisan east of Kagi. The Gyunikuki oilfield is near Bansha in Shinei-gun. A little to the northeast is the Rikujukei oilfield and farther north near Chusho in Kagi-gun is the Toshikyaku field. Oil production is not thought to be large.

2. Geography. Tainan Province is about 65 miles from north to south and 45 miles from east to west, with an area of 2,100 square miles. The eastern part is mountainous, with foothills sloping to the west into the plain which extends to the sea. The highest mountain in the Japanese Empire, the 13,000 foot Mt. Niitaka, is on the eastern border. The Tainan plain is the largest plain in Taiwan, extending about 62 miles from north to south and 25 miles from west to east. The coast is very low and continually is being extended by the sediment of the many rivers.

The Dakusui River (sometimes called the Seira River in its lower reaches) separates Tainan Province on the north from Taichu Province. To the south, in order of direction, the main rivers running into the sea are: Shinkobi River, Kyukobi River, Hokko River, Bokushi River, Hassho River, Sobun River, and the Nisoko River on the southern border between Tainan and Takao Provinces.

The combination of heavy rains, steep mountains, short rivers and low plains has resulted in much damage from flash floods and overflow. The possibility of damage has been greatly minimized by extensive river conservation measures, in particular by the immense Kanan irrigation system and the embankments along the Dakusui River.

The river mouths are used for small fishing craft, but there are no good ports. Ampin formerly was a very important port for trade with the China Coast and still is so used, but silting has greatly reduced its value. Next in importance is Toseki, but it is reported to have exports per year valued at only ¥10,000. Hotei, south of Toseki, is of still less importance.

3. Climate. As shown in table 1 the annual rainfall at Tainan City is 66 inches with a maximum over a period of some 20 years of 101 and a minimum of 38 inches. The average monthly temperature varies from 62° F. in February to 82° F. in July. The humidity varies from 77 to 84 percent. Thunderstorms occur about 12 days per month in July and August, and one day or less per month in January, February, October and November. At Arisan the mean 1939 temperature was 70.7° F. and the rainfall 197 inches. Between Kagi and Mizukami is a post marking the Tropic of Cancer.

From March to about the first of July there are southwesterly and heavy westerly winds. From August until about the first of March the winds are usually northerly and northeasterly. The winds are variable during March, August and September, often changing from north to south.

TABLE 1.—*Weather data, Tainan City*

	Precipitation			No. of days [1]	Temperature			Humidity
	Mean	Maximum	Least		Mean	Mean Maximum	Daily Minimum	Mean Relative (%)
Annual	66.1	101.5	38.1	107	73	83	66	80
January	0.9	6.8	0.0	5	63	75	55	78
February	1.5	10.0	0.0	6	62	74	55	79
March	1.6	18.4	0.0	8	68	79	60	79
April	2.5	19.1	0.0	8	74	84	66	78
May	7.4	15.4	0.7	10	79	87	72	80
June	7.9	31.3	1.7	15	81	89	75	83
July	14.7	36.9	1.5	16	82	90	76	82
August	11.8	48.3	1.8	19	81	89	76	84
September	10.6	23.9	0.0	11	80	89	74	81
October	7.1	5.1	0.0	5	77	87	69	78
November	2.0	4.7	0.0	4	71	82	63	77
December	1.5	1.6	0.0	4	65	77	57	78

[1] Precipitation (0.004 in.)

4. Earthquakes. Taiwan, lying along the volcanic belt that encircles the Pacific, has upwards of 300 earthquakes a year. Though few of them are violent, an occasional destructive quake causes great damage and loss of life. In March 1906, 21,000 houses were destroyed with a loss of nearly 4,000 lives. The great earthquake of April 1935

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3. Farmers irrigating fields, Tainan Province.

4. Toseki-ko (harbor). Typical of shallow western shore of Taiwan. When tide is out great tidal flats are laid bare.

took a toll of 55,000 houses and 15,000 lives. As the force of the disturbance tends to be confined to a small geographic area, the burden upon the local authorities is correspondingly great. Two years after the 1935 quake, which visited only Shinchiku and Taichu Provinces, the reconstruction of the devastated area was reported to be only partly finished. The earthquakes usually are felt more severely in the north than in the south.

5. Land use. *a. The Arisan forests.* Lumbering of the forests on Mt. Ari was carried on by the Government-General until September 1, 1942, when it was turned over to the Taiwan Development Co. A special 30'' gage branch of the government railroad runs east from Kagi-shi for 46 miles to the forests, this line being extended as the lumbering progresses. The end of the line is reported to be at an elevation of 7,000 feet, the line having 73 tunnels, 65 bridges, and many sharp curves.

Although about 70 percent of the area of Taiwan is in forests, there are but three important lumbering centers: Taihei-san and the valley of the Dakusui River in Taihoku Province, Hasen-san in Taichu Province, and the most important one, Arisan. Most of the ¥12,388,628 of lumber produced in 1940 came from these centers. Bamboo, firewood and charcoal appear to be produced all over the island for local use, the value of these products in 1940 being respectively, ¥2,870,949, ¥4,575,080, and ¥4,014,422. In 1936 the oak and cypress from Arisan was valued at ¥1,640,000, but this production has been greatly increased in an effort to make Taiwan self-sufficient in lumber for the war program. From 1930 to 1940 the annual imports varied in value from ¥1,499,969 to a low in 1940 of ¥57,660.

The Arisan forest covers an area of 27,000 acres with trees of red cypress, mongolian oak, hemlock, pine and spruce. Some are 3,000 years old. Two of the largest have been called holy; they bear the cord with the Shintoistic emblem and are spared.

Lumbering is carried on by modern, mechanical equipment. The "pride of Kagi" is a modern sawmill which is said to be the largest in the Japanese Empire.

A 1934 report states that the sparks of the wood-burning forest railroad, and the burning of grass and bush by the aborigines, cause the destruction of extensive areas of forest.

b. Afforestation. An extensive program of afforestation has been developed in Taiwan to maintain the supply of camphor and other commercial trees, and for other purposes. A report for the year 1938 gives a total of 468 special purpose forests covering an area of nearly 700,000 acres. The forests were for protection against flying sand, wind protection, the maintenance of fish, protection against damage by sea water, the prevention of falling rocks, soil conservation, water reservoirs, and landscape purposes.

Afforestation along the Tainan seacoast is of considerable importance, as the winter monsoons are reported to cause great damage to production along the western coast of the island. Before the government program of afforestation was developed, it was estimated that 16,000 *ko* of loose sand along the Taiwan coasts was blown by the monsoon winds in storms "so dense that one could hardly see an inch ahead of him." Occasional sea-water inundations cause further damage.

c. Fish cultivation. *Sabahi*, a favorite fish of the Chinese, oysters, lobsters, carp, grey mullet and other fish are raised in salt and fresh water pools and on the mud flats. Oyster shells are placed on bamboo sticks stuck into the flats. They attract immature oysters carried in by the tide. These young oysters, nourished by the tides, grow to a large size in a year. *Sabahi* are raised in salt water pools where schools of young fish, caught in the open sea, grow to marketable size in a year.

d. Statistics on land use. The following tables give unusually detailed data on uses of taxed and untaxed land. Tables 2 and 3 are for Taiwan as a whole, tables 4 and 5, for Tainan Province, which has two tax offices, one at Tainan City and the other at Kagi City. The tables include data on shrine sites, military sites, and other significant types of land usage.

TABLE 2.—*Taxed land in Taiwan by character of use, area, number of taxable units and total taxes, 1939*

Type of land	Area in *ko* [1]	Number of units [2]	Total taxes in yen
Total	1,127,433	2,772,114	8,330,305
Paddy fields	538,511	1,392,337	5,789,324
Dry field	319,220	720,172	1,413,940
Fish culture land	14,199	7,939	33,550
Building sites	38,799	443,180	951,499
Mountain forests	213,961	175,960	100,994
Miscellaneous sites	2,743	32,526	40,998

[1] A *ko* equals 2.397 acres

[2] The number of units of privately owned land is not to be confused with the number of owners, as one man may own more than one plot of ground.

Source: Taiwan Survey, 1939.

TABLE 3.—*Untaxed land in Taiwan by character of use, area, number of taxable units, and ownership, 1939*

Type of land	Government owned land		Privately owned land	
	Area in *ko*	Number of units [1]	Area in *ko*	Number of units [1]
Total	[2] 87,346	130,496	[3] 92,838	613,113
Paddy fields	2,418	9,052	133	578
Dry fields	5,808	11,112	192	422
Fish culture land	618	195		
Building sites	1,689	6,842	1,656	18,654
Mountain forest	47,999	28,544	20,413	1,591
Miscellaneous land	595	6,875	821	2,538
Salt fields	18	24	2,586	1,305
Mineral springs	6,720	3	8,372	5
Ponds and Marshes	368	501	12,093	30,312
Plain	20,860	22,671	19,576	58,179
Pasture	48	38	2,454	128
Shrine sites	17	40	159	485

[1] The number of units of privately owned land is not to be confused with the number of owners, as a single man may own more than one unit.

[2] Given total 87,346 does not agree with calculated total 94,067.

[3] Given total 92,838 does not agree with calculated total 103,838.2.

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TABLE 3.—*Untaxed land in Taiwan by character of use, area, number of taxable units, and ownership, 1939*—Con.

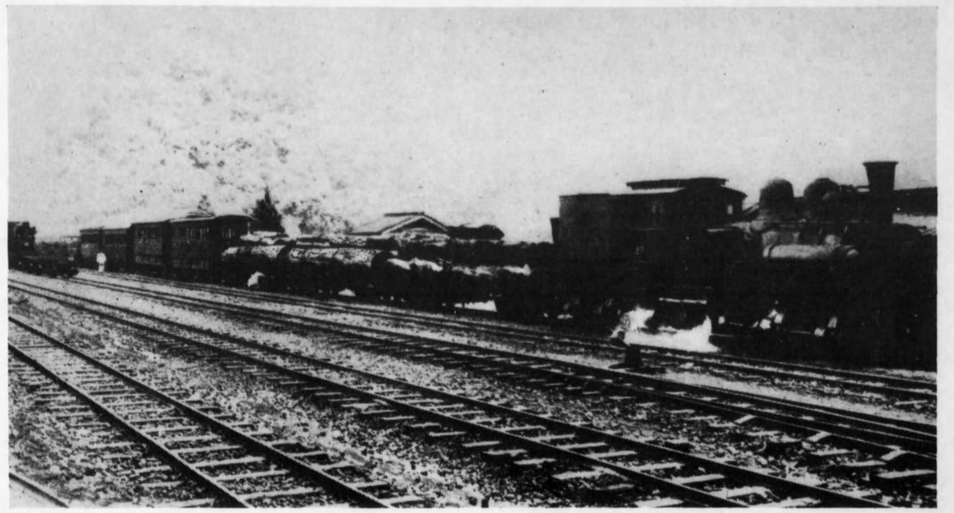
Type of land	Government owned land		Privately owned land	
	Area in *ko*	Number of units	Area in *ko*	Number of units[1]
Confucian shrine sites	6	99	415	5,036
Cemetery sites	1,668	740	10,743	26,793
Railroad sites	817	1,274	110	525
Park sites	5	37	167	363
Military training sites	1,409	871	225	644
Shooting ranges	111	56	2,358	2
Battery sites	333	697		
Lighthouse sites	58	16	0.2	1
Roads	846	28,086	5,310	213,966
Railroad tracks	756	4,517	549	4,959
Ditches	021	207	111	626
Gutters	839	7,458	15,106	240,856
Embankments	48	451	297	5,145

TABLE 4.—*Taxed land in Tainan Province by character of land use, area, number of taxable units and total taxes, 1939*

	Tainan City Tax Office			Kagi Branch Tax Office		
	Area in *ko*	Number of units	Taxes in yen	Area in *ko*	Number of units	Taxes in yen
Total	106,114	296,530	683,847	226,726	463,281	1,565,965
Paddy field	50,259	141,495	385,982	139,585	274,125	1,196,769
Dry field	31,853	83,471	178,742	45,809	93,342	225,965
Fish culture land	8,055	2,138	16,977	2,522	2,964	5,218
Building sites	4,176	54,951	91,775	8,149	68,564	114,615
Mountain forests	11,334	9,601	5,469	29,749	15,890	15,542
Miscellaneous sites	438	4,874	4,874	912	8,396	8,396

TABLE 5.—*Untaxed land in Tainan Province by character of land use, area, number of taxable units and ownership, 1939*

	Tainan City Tax Office				Kagi Branch Tax Office			
	Government owned land		Privately owned land		Government owned land		Privately owned land	
	Area in *ko*	Number of Units	Area in *ko*	Number of Units	Area in *ko*	Number of Units	Area in *ko*	Number of Units
Total	5,821	9,865	8,329	120,210	10,379	15,055	18,960	225,533
Paddy fields	413	1,190	9	31	229	736	21	91
Dry fields	410	1,798	28	71	227	641	12	37
Building sites	216	579	186	1,062	182	863	310	2,094
Fish culture lands	77	30			77	53		
Mountain forest	1,611	491	80	30	5,877	1,036	1,796	111
Miscellaneous land	20	561	106	114	47	801	36	161
Salt fields	8	13	887	758	9	11	1,293	535
Mineral springs								
Ponds and marshes	17	56	668	2,160	56	98	364	1,272
Plain	2,487	1,206	2,305	5,276	2,785	3,885	4,073	10,032
Pasture								
Shrine sites		1	17	200		3	30	57
Confucian shrine sites		5	62	515		10	77	883
Cemetery sites	127	34	607	1,298	33	25	1,925	3,372
Railroad sites	37	13	6	11	79	97	30	131
Park sites		2	24	154			22	61
Military training sites	48	11			295	730	169	457
Shooting ranges	20	2			1	2		1
Battery sites								
Lighthouse sites								
Roads	29	887	889	40,116	118	2,658	2,108	74
Railroad tracks	4	212	22	204	11	169	211	1,487
Ditches	9	57	35	123		1		6
Gutters	178	2,601	2,326	67	330	3,068	6,317	128
Embankments	10	116	70	794	17	168	164	3,130



5. Arisan railroad, Kagi-gun. Built primarily to transport logs from the forests of Arisan to the Kagi sawmill.

6. Logs being pulled out of the storage pond into the Kagi sawmill, said to be the largest in the Far East.

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II. AGRICULTURE

1. General statement. In order of value of the produce in 1939, the chief agricultural crops in Tainan Province were sugar cane, ¥52 million; rice, ¥43 million; sweetpotatoes, ¥11 million; peanuts, ¥4 million, and jute, ¥2½ million. The province had about 25 percent of the total value of agricultural products in Taiwan. Sixty percent of the acreage in sesame in Taiwan was in Tainan Province, 50 percent of the cotton acreage, 45 percent of the sugar cane acreage, 45 percent of the peanut acreage, 43 percent of the jute acreage, 42 percent of the sweet potato acreage, 20 percent of the rice acreage, 12 percent of the acreage in citrus fruits, 12 percent of the pineapple trees and 10 percent of the banana trees.

Under the impact of war the Japanese are increasing the production of rice, cotton, jute, hemp, and the crops from which oil is derived: castor beans, sesame and perilla. Jute and hemp are needed to make burlap sacks for sugar and rice, 22,000,000 sacks being imported in 1938, mainly from India. Large areas were reported planted to rubber just prior to the war. The availability of sugar from Java and the Philippines has decreased the importance of Taiwan sugar, and there has been a decrease in sugar cane acreage. The 1943–44 acreage was set by the Government at 159,000 *ko*, which was a reduction of 11,000 *ko* from the previous year. Some of the sugar mills have been closed or transformed into other uses.

TABLE 6.—*Value of agricultural production, Taiwan and Tainan Province, 1939* [1]

	Taiwan		Tainan Province	
	Value in yen	Percent	Value in yen	Percent
All products	551, 826, 343	100. 00	141, 074, 404	100. 00
"Common" produce [2]	279, 841, 146	50. 71	56, 230, 134	39. 86
"Special" produce	155, 556, 110	28. 19	61, 145, 163	43. 34
Horticultural produce	43, 808, 842	7. 94	6, 634, 732	4. 70
Sericulture	77, 256	0. 01		
Live stock and dairy produce	72, 542, 989	13. 15	17, 065, 375	12. 10

[1] Tables in this section have been compiled from the *Taiwan Annual Agricultural Report*, prepared by the Agricultural Affairs Section of the Industrial Bureau of the Government-General and reprinted in the *Taiwan Agricultural Review*. Figures do not include the aborigine territory.

[2] "Common" produce is listed in tables 10, 11, and 13.

2. Government agencies dealing with agricultural produce. Many governmental agencies are maintained in Taiwan to control the diseases of plants and animals, to improve varieties and breeds, to maintain standards of products exported, to control the importation of infected plants and for fertilizer inspection. The following agencies were in Tainan Province:

Plant Inspection Despatch Stations at Tainan and Kagi.

Cereals Branch Inspection Office at Kagi, with stations at Toroku and Tainan.

Agricultural Experimental Station at Tainan-shi, Tomon-cho, with a branch at Kagi-shi, Shaten.

Cotton Production Guidance Station at Tainan.

(See Section VI, "Associations," p. 29 for agricultural associations, and Section VII, "Government," p. 32 for government control of agricultural products.)

3. Farm population. In 1939, 133,082 households were engaged in farming in Tainan Province. Approximately 38 percent were owners, 25 percent tenants, and 37 percent part-owners and part-tenants, the respective figures for Taiwan as a whole being 33 percent, 36 percent and 31 percent. The households in Tainan were on farms of the following sizes:

TABLE 7.—*Farm households and size of farms, 1939*

Size of farm in ko	*Farm households*	
	Number	*Percent*
Total, all farms	132, 082	100. 00
Under 0.5	29, 545	22. 20
0.5–0.99	26, 445	19. 87
1.0–1.99	36, 290	27. 27
2.0–2.99	19, 523	14. 67
3.0–4.99	14, 186	10. 66
5.0–6.99	4, 187	3. 14
7.0–9.99	1, 869	1. 40
10.0–19.99	871	0. 66
20.0 and over	166	0. 13

4. Irrigation. The Kanan Irrigation System, claimed to be the third largest in the world, conducts the waters of the Sobun River into the Kanden River and has a reservoir in Sobun-gun, Uzanto, just south of Kanden. The maximum capacity of the reservoir is 5,500,000,000 cubic feet, with a maximum depth of 140 feet. The dam is 4,172 feet long and 184 feet high. About 360,000 acres are irrigated by 800 miles of main water lines and 2,400 miles of smaller water lines. The system was begun in 1920 and in 11 years had cost ¥54,140,000, of which ¥26,000,000 came from the Taiwan treasury.

The water supply is insufficient for two crops of rice a year in the entire area served by the system, and to meet this difficulty a three-year rotation plan was adopted. The whole area is divided into water service districts of about 150 *ko* (380 acres), which are further divided into sections of 50 *ko*. Each district is rotated every year as follows: one paddy rice crop is planted in summer in the first section; one sugar cane crop is planted in the second section; and miscellaneous crops are planted in the third section. One complete rotation is made every three years. Water is supplied in the paddy rice and sugar cane fields, while no water is supplied for the miscellaneous crops. Consequently, water is supplied to paddy field rice from June to September and to the sugar cane fields from November to April.

In addition to the 139,849 *ko* irrigated by the Kanan Reservoir in Tainan Province, 36,899 *ko* were irrigated by water utilization association canals and 3,747 *ko* by private canals.

Water utilization associations in Taiwan are juridical persons with articles of regulations and are under the con-

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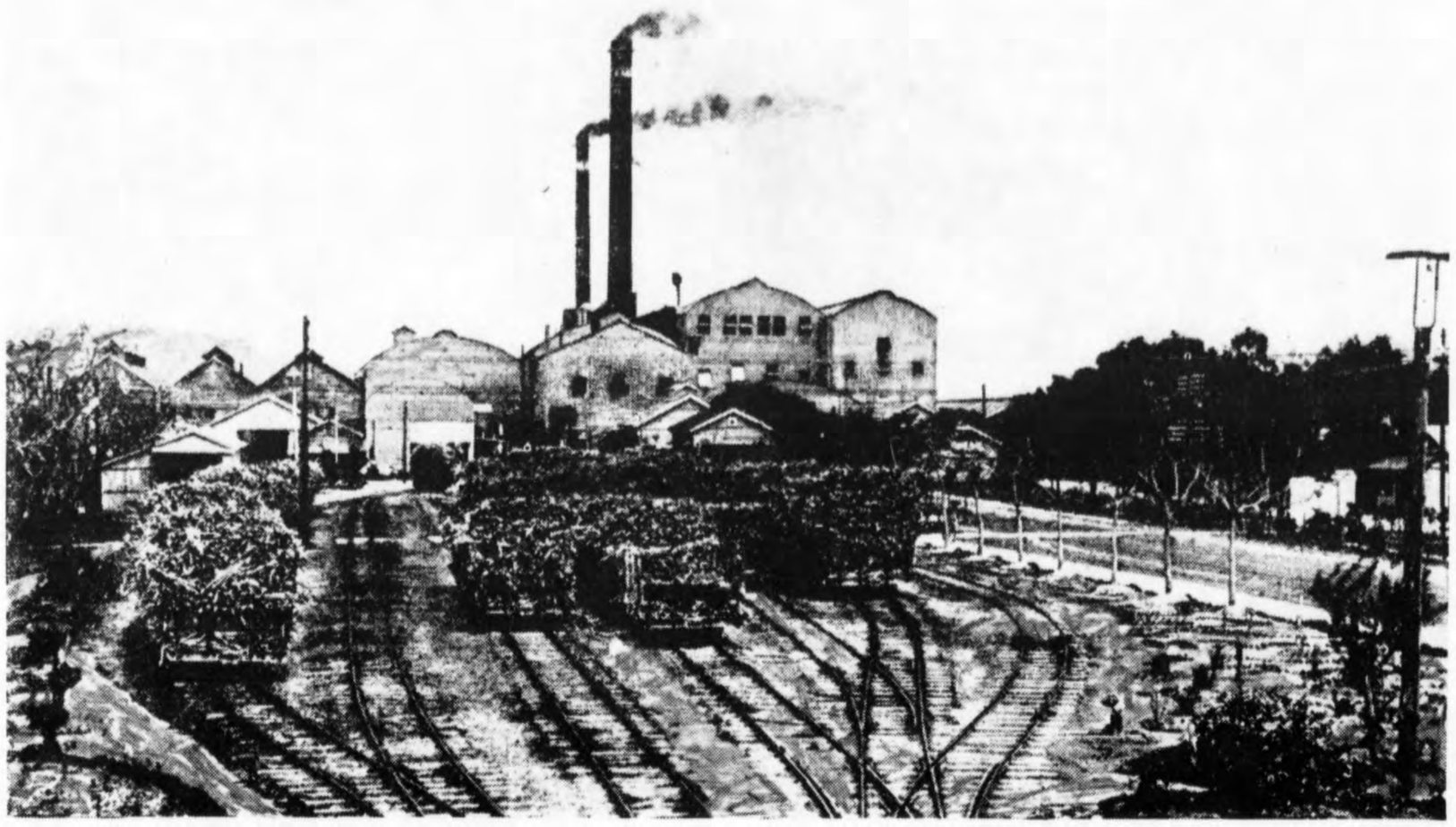
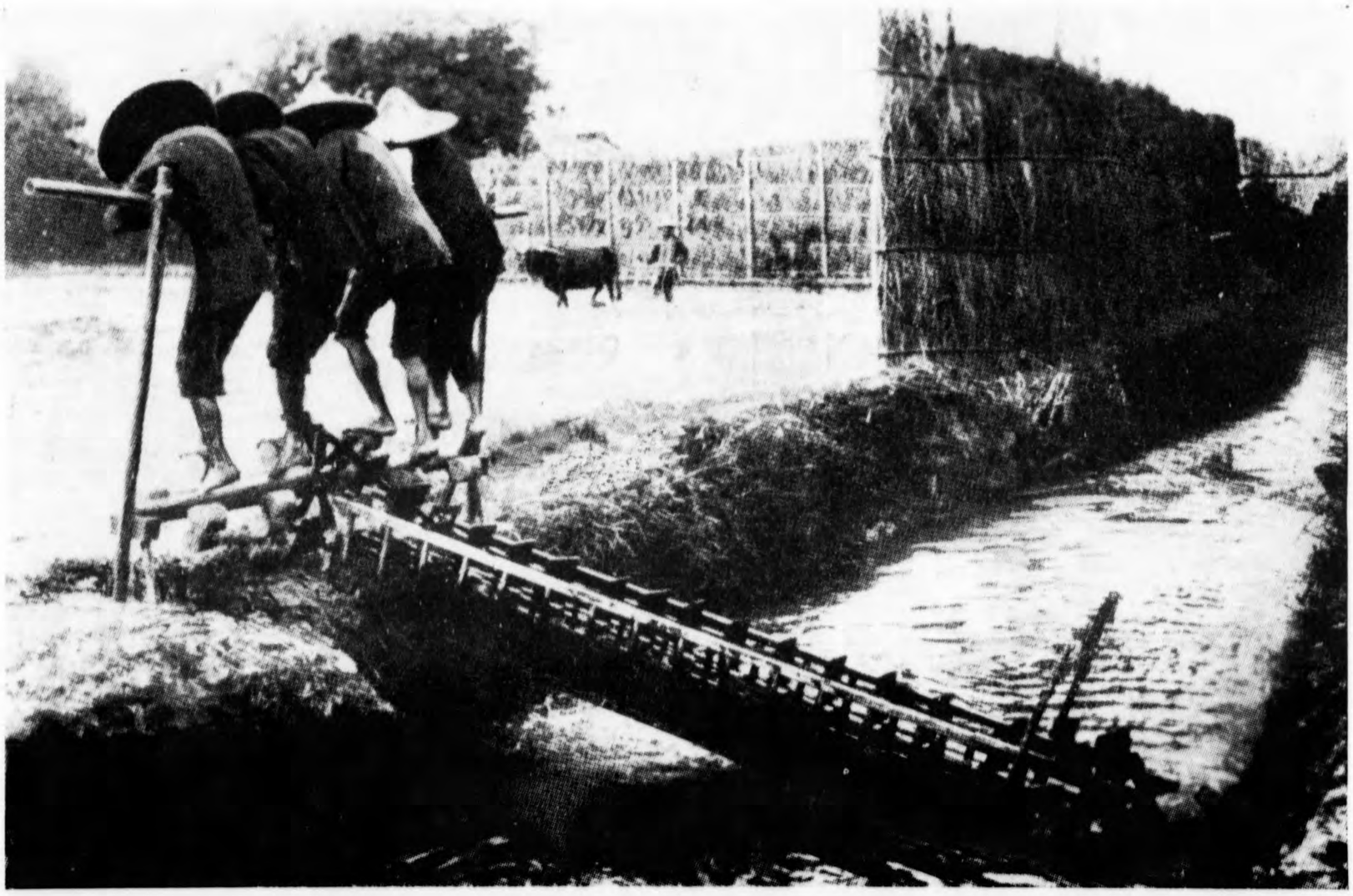


7. Ensuiko Co., Shinei sugar mill.



8. Raising water from irrigation ditch by means of "dragon bone" wheel. Note tall windbreak on rice field banks.

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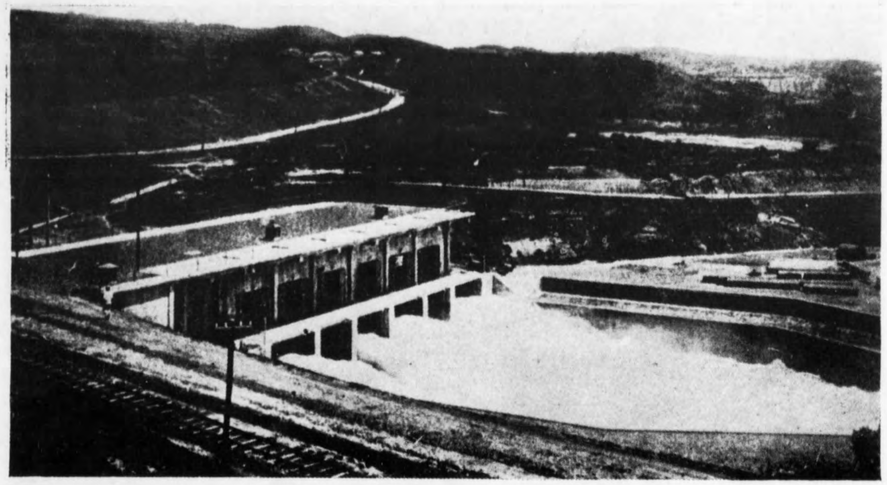
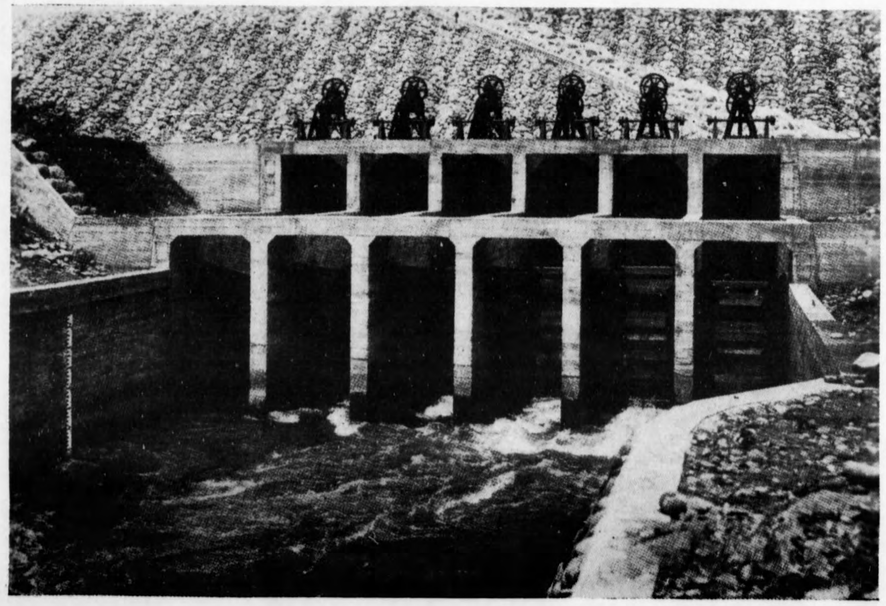


9. Sluice gates, Uzanto, Kanan Irrigation System.



10. Rinnai control gates, Kanan Irrigation System.

trol of the government which must give approval to the annual budgets. The fees and assessments against members of the associations are collected by the government as a part of the taxes. Associations confined to a single *gun* are under the *gun* head; those in two or more *gun* but in a single province are under the provincial governor; and those that cut across provincial lines are under the Government-General. Each association has a manager who is elected by the members, but the government has the right to appoint the manager if it so desires.

5. Rice. Rice and sugar cane can be grown in the same fields. In late years the Government-General has been attempting to force farmers to rotate rice and cane production, but has met with considerable opposition. The opposition seems to center on the grounds that it is more profitable for the individual farmer to raise rice. A writer by the name of Liu Ming-tien, probably a Formosan-Chinese, emphasizes this point in a volume published in 1940, claiming that the rotation cultivation system would result in sacrificing the farmers in the long run, and directly or indirectly increase the profits of the sugar companies. Four crops of rice can be grown in the nearly two years required for one cane crop. In addition, cane production does not permit the production of vegetables and livestock, which is possible with rice. Sugarcane is profitable in fields where there is not quite sufficient water for rice, or where the land is not quite fertile enough for rice.

The same writer gives the following tables (8, 9, and 10) comparing the costs of production. Although the tables clearly are biased in support of his position, they are of interest.

TABLE 8.—*Income and expense per ko of sugarcane cultivation*

Total expense	¥1,068
Seedlings	60
Expense for fertilizer	220
Expense for cultivation	150
Land rent (at the rate of 75 *koku* for 16 months @ ¥6)	600
Water tax	8
Interest on previous loan from sugar company, 8 mos. @ 7.2%	30
Total income—sale of 15,000 *kin* of cane at ¥58 per 10,000 *kin*	870
Net loss	198

Source: Liu Ming-tien, *Investigation of the Rice Policy in Taiwan*, 1940.

TABLE 9.—*Income and expense per ko of rice cultivation*

Total expense	¥638
Fertilizer	90
Rice seedlings	10
Water tax	8
Cultivation expense [1]	80
Land rent (75 *koku* at ¥6)	450
Total income	1,092

[1] Actually income for the farmer.

Unhusked rice, two crops, 11,00 *kin* at ¥72 per 1000 kin	¥792
Income from in-between cultivation (vegetables, sweet potatoes, etc.)	200
Side-line income (swine, chickens, etc)	100
Net profit	450

Source Liu Ming-tion, *Investigation of the Rice Policy in Taiwan*, 1940.

TABLE 10.—*Rice: Area and production, 1939*

[Area for all Taiwan is included for comparison]

	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	Tainan Province				
All varieties:						
1st crop	275,488.8	28,373.5	410,069	14.45	10,502,607	25.61
2d crop	370,060.0	98,020.4	1,319,869	13.47	32,847,717	24.89
Total	645,548.8	126,393.9	1,729,938		43,350,344	
All wet-field rice:						
1st crop	268,520.9	23,454.4	363,069	15.48	9,368,042	25.80
2d crop	352,339.4	88,966.8	1,245,176	14.00	31,068,609	24.95
Total	620,860.3	112,421.2	1,608,245		40,436,651	
Wet-field rice, Horai variety:						
1st crop	156,081.5	10,461.3	181,145	17.32	4,812,037	26.56
2d crop	160,959.8	34,136.6	559,159	16.38	14,558,893	26.04
Total	317,041.3	44,597.9	740,304		19,370,930	
Wet-field rice, common nonglutinous:						
1st crop	103,961.7	12,865.3	179,810	14.00	4,494,674	25.00
2d crop	139,680.0	51,150.4	639,381	12.50	15,273,661	23.89
Total	243,641.7	64,015.7	819,191		19,768,335	
Wet-field rice, round grained, glutinous variety:						
1st crop	6,922.9	53.9	952	17.66	27,190	28.56
2d crop	40,852.3	421.3	5,851	13.89	165,513	28.29
Total	47,775.2	475.2	6,803		192,703	
Wet-field rice, long-grained, glutinous variety:						
1st crop	1,554.8	73.9	1.162	15.73	34.141	29.38
2d crop	10,847.3	3,258.5	40,785	12.52	1,070,542	26.25
Total	12,402.1	3,332.4	41,947		1,104,683	
Dry-field rice, all varieties:						
1st crop	6,967.9	4,919.2	47,000	9.55	1,134,585	24.14
2d crop	17,720.6	9,053.5	74,693	8.25	1,779,108	23.82
Total	24,688.5	13,972.7	121,693		2,913,693	
Dry-field rice, nonglutinous:						
1st crop	6,895.0	4,899.0	46,798	9.55	1,129,191	24.13
2d crop	17,630.8	9,011.1	74,324	8.25	1,768,229	23.79
Total	24,525.8	13,910.1	121,122		2,897,420	

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TABLE 10.—*Rice: Area and production, 1939*—Continued

	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	Taiwan Province				
Dry-field rice, glutinous:						
1st crop	72.9	20.2	202	9.99	5,394	26.70
2d crop	89.8	42.4	369	8.70	10,879	29.40
Total	162.7	62.6	571	.....	16,273	.....

TABLE 11.—*Rice delivery points, Tainan Province*

County	Municipality	Inspection point
	Kagi-shi	Nippon Transport Corp.
		Taiwan Shipping Corp.
		Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
		Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc.
Shinei	Shinei-gai	Nippon Transport Corp.
		Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
		Shinei Architectural "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Shinei-gun "A."
	Ensui-gai	Ensui-ko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Ryjuei-sho	Ryuei "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Koneki-sho	Nippon Transport Corp.
		Cho Man-sei.
		Shinei-gun "A."
		Seiryo "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Shirakawa-sho	Tenshiko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Banshi-sho	Banshi "B," Agric. Warehouse.
Kagi	Mizukami-sho	Mizukami "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Kagi-gun "A."
		Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
		Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc.
		O Do-kyo.
	Tamio-sho	Tamio "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Kagi-gun "A."
		O Yo-so.
	Dairin-sho	Dairin Shipping Assn.
		Dairin "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Kan Sho-sei.
		Kagi-gun "A."
	Shinko-sho	Kagi-gun.
		Getsubitan "B."
		Shinko "B," Agric. Warehouse
		Yo Gen-shi.
	Chuho-sho	Chuho "B" Agric. Warehouse.
	Keiko-sho	Keiko "B" Agric. Warehouse.
	Shobai-sho	Shobai "B."
	Takesaki-sho	Rai Yu-bo.
	Banro-sho	Banro "B."
	Koko-sho	Koko "B".
Hokko	Hokko-gai	Hokko-gun "A."
		Sei Ryu-bo.
		Sho Gen-tatsu.
	Gencho-sho	Gencho-sh "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Hokko-gun "A."
	Suirin-sho	Hokko-gun "A."
		Suirin-sho "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Shiko-sho	Hokko-gun "A."
Toseki	Bokushi-gai	Toseki-gun "A."
		Bokushi "B", Agric. Warehouse.
	Gichiku-sho	Gichiku "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Toseki-gun "A."

TABLE 11.—*Rice delivery points, Tainan Province—Contd.*

County	Municipality	Inspection point
	Rokuso-sho	Toseki-gun "A."
		Rokuso "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Rokkyaku-sho	Santo "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Toseki-gun "A."
Toroku	Toroku-gai	Toroku-gun "A."
		Chin Shim-bo.
		Nippon Transport Corp.
		Toroku Cooperative Shipping Corp.
		Toroku "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Taihi-sho	Taihi "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Toroku-gun "A."
	Tonan-sho	Toroku-gun "A."
		Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc.
		Nippon Transport Corp.
	Shido-sho	Toroku-gun "A."
Kobi	Kobi-gai	Kobi-gun "A."
	Seira-gai	Kobi-gun "A."
		Nippon Transport Corp.
		Nitto Merchant Marine Assn., Inc.
		Seira "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Kaiko-sho	Kaiko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Kobi-gun "A."
	Doko-sho	Kobi-gun "A."
		Doko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Hobiron "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Niron-sho	Niron "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Kobi-gun "A."
	Rompai-sho	Rompai "B."
		Kobi-gun "A."
		Rin Ren-zoku.
	Tainan-shi	Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
		Niitoyo-gun "A."
Shinka	Shinka-gai	Shinka "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Shinshi-sho	Nippon Transport Corp.
		Shinka-gun "A."
	Sanjo-sho	Sanjo "B."
	Zenka-gai	Zenka "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Taiwan Warehouse Corp.
		Shinka-gun "A."
	Antei-sho	Antei "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Tamai-sho	Tamai "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Nansei-sho	Nansei "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Sachin-sho	Sachin "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Nanka-sho	Nanka "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		Nanka "B," Hokuryo Warehouse
Sobun	Mato-gai	Sobun-gun "A."
	Kanden-sho	Banshiden Shipping Assn.
		Kanden "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Rokko-sho	Rokko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Kaei-sho	Sobun-gun "A."
	Dainai-sho	Dainai "B."
Hokumon	Kari-gai	Hokumon-gun "A."
		Shoryu "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Seiko-sho	Seiko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Shogun-sho	Shogun-sho Agric. Warehouse.
		Chushu "B."
	Gakko-sho	Hokumon-gun "A."
		Gakko "B," Agric. Warehouse.
Niitoyo	Anjun-sho	Anjun "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Kijin-sho	Kijin "B," Agric. Warehouse.
	Jintoku-sho	Jintoku "B," Agric. Warehouse.
		O Hon.
	Eiko-sho	So Sei-Ki.
	Kambyo-sho	Eiko "B."
		Kanteibyo "B."

Source: Taiwan Notice, *Showa 16*, No. 250, July 5, 1941.
NOTE.—"A": Rice Control Association.
"B": Credit Trading Cooperative with surety responsibility.

6. "Common" and "Special" agricultural products.

TABLE 12.—*Common agricultural products: Area and production, 1939*

[Area of each product for all Taiwan is included for comparison]

	Area of standing crop in *ko*		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
	Taiwan	Tainan Province				
Sweetpotato	130,320.7	55,681.9	[1] 927,288,168	[1] 16,652	11,366,955	1.23
Barley	1,019.9	1,079.6	[2] 4,092	[2] 3.79	44,313	10.83
Wheat	4,950.8	137.1	[2] 937	[2] 6.83	18,984	20.26
German millet (Awa)	1,697.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millet (Kibi)	215.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian millet (Morokoshi)	3,461.4	23.3	[2] 162	[2] 6.97	4,533	28.0
Corn (maize)	1,600.7	657.6	[2] 6,478	[2] 9.85	185,805	28.68
Other kinds of beans	10,021.9	7,568.8	[3] 22,889	.....	492,928	.....
Sugar cane for raw consumption	1,563.0	756.1	78,622,137	103,987	688,320	[3] 8.75
Buckwheat	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soy beans	5,308.4	507.3	[2] 2,310	[2] 4.55	77,952	33.75

[1] *Kin.* [2] *Koku.* [3] Per 1,000 *kin.*

TABLE 13.—*Special agricultural products: Area and production, 1939*

[Area of each product for all Taiwan is included for comparison]

	Area of standing crop, in *ko*		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
	Taiwan	Tainan Province				
Sugarcane	167,332.2	76,717.9	[1] 10,300,794,666	[1] 134,269	52,188,525	[3] 5.07
Tobacco	2,234.9	514.8	[1] 1,482,008	[1] 2,879	769,048	51.89
Peanuts	30,244.5	13,746.4	[2] 300,063	[2] 21.83	4,342,733	14.47
Sesame	3,523.6	2,161.9	[2] 5,169	[2] 2.39	272,840	52.78
Rape seed	257.6	100.6	[2] 310	[2] 3.08	8,572	27.65
Arrow Root	24.9	5.9	[1] 36,800	[1] 6,237	814	2.21
Cassava (Manihot)	5,808.3	686.2	[1] 18,749,250	[1] 27,325	258,886	1.38
Ramie	1,883.2	293.5	[1] 103,426	[1] 352	41,343	39.97
Jute (all kinds)	23,838.3	10,342.4	[1] 22,834,920	[1] 2,208	2,647,302	11.59
Rough jute	913.4	580.7	[1] 1,513,992	[1] 2,607	112,207	7.41
Young jute	2,998.6	480.5	[1] 823,317	[1] 1,713	91,883	11.16
Finely cleaned jute	19,926.4	9,281.2	[1] 13,539,948	[1] 1,459	2,443,212	18.04
Cotton	3,270.1	1,624.4	[1] 1,148,723	[1] 707	207,116	18.03
Taiko rush	37.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shichito rush	242.5	116.4	[1] 1,332,825	[1] 11,450	156,277	11.73
Pineapple fiber	432.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] *Kin.* [2] *Koku.* [3] Per 1,000 *kin.*

7. Vegetables.

TABLE 14.—*Vegetables: Area and production, 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	[1] 8,545.5	124,488,159	.....	4,030,917	.....
Daikon (radish)	1,023.5	13,852,259	13,534	379,761	2.74
Miscellaneous legumes	69.4	860,402	.....	29,337	.....
Ginger	172.2	1,637,526	9,508	86,657	5.29
Taro	538.9	7,092,133	13,161	334,814	4.72
Potato (Irish)	0.4	3,500	8,750	262	7.49
Green onion	459.4	5,916,537	12,880	231,766	3.92
Leek	202.4	3,095,091	15,292	146,781	4.74
Garlic	573.5	8,318,641	14,504	398,651	4.79
Keisai (vegetables whose stems are edible)	119.7	1,195,770	.....	54,496	.....
Cabbage	571.9	14,946,938	26,136	471,504	3.16
Okarashina (large-sized rape)	313.0	7,164,318	22,890	207,051	2.89
Tsukena (variety of rape)	195.0	4,154,649	21,302	126,505	3.04
Yosai (variety of rape)	136.5	2,399,613	17,577	50,698	2.11
Kinsai (variety of rape)	145.4	3,833,967	26,377	108,20	2.82
Muskmelon	599.6	9,125,941	15,221	218,444	2.39
Cucumber	52.0	625,179	12,027	25,800	4.13
Watermelon	578.7	8,453,841	14,609	263,092	3.11
White gourd melon	49.1	1,692,675	34,474	43,182	2.55
Pumpkin	108.1	1,629,730	15,079	46,455	2.85
Egg plant	193.7	2,901,186	14,980	107,467	3.70
Kidney beans	484.5	4,091,737	8,446	159,131	3.89
Garden peas	1,118.5	4,200,628	3,756	210,875	5.02
Other vegetables whose seeds or fruits are edible	569.1	13,074,100	.....	182,216	.....
Miscellaneous vegetables whose leaves are edible	271.2	4,221,798	.....	147,763	.....

[1] 40,441 *ko* in all Taiwan.

8. Coffee.

TABLE 15.—*Coffee: Area and production, 1939*

Number of trees planted	Number 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] 179,347	121,038	216.2	65.6	38,108	581	33,580	88.12

[1] 793,407 trees in Taiwan.

9. Bananas. In 1939, 303,280,059 *kin* of bananas were produced in Taiwan, of which 222,500,000 *kin* were exported. The bananas are grown in the mountains and on the plains. Plain areas generally produce twice as much as mountain areas, but because of reduced production costs in mountain areas, most of the bananas are grown in the foothills.

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TABLE 16.—*Bananas: Area and production, 1939*

Number of trees cultivated	Area under cultivation in *ko*	Amount harvested in *kin*	Average production per tree in *kin*	Total value in yen	Average price per 100 *kin* in yen
[1] 2,388,896	2,435.9	26,364,490	11.04	787,389	2.99

[1] 24,201,083 trees cultivated in Taiwan.

10. Pineapples. Taiwan is the third largest producer of pineapples in the world, producing, in 1939, 145,817,906 pineapples on 10,714 *ko* of land. The crop is raised on Japanese-owned plantations in the foothills.

The Taiwan Godo Hori Kaisha (The Taiwan Amalgamated Pineapple Co.) was established in July 1935 under the supervision of the Government-General with a capital of ¥5,000,000. Naito, a Japanese author, states: "... the company will monopolize local pineapple canning under the guidance and supervision of the authorities. In anticipation of possible abuses of privileges by the company and the unsuccessful management of the organ ... the authorities are taking special pains in order to see that the supervision of the government is strictly exercised over the company, so that no evils result from the monopolization of the industry."

Another report states that the company was capitalized at ¥7,200,000; that it operates 77 canneries in the island, the main office being in Takao City; that the Government-General, through the company, planned to replace inferior pineapple plants on 4,674 acres of Tainan land from 1938 to 1942; and that a Taiwan Pineapple Canners' Association has been established, with headquarters in Takao City. On 9 April 1942, the Taiwan Federation of Pineapple Growers Associations was organized, the Tainan Pineapple Growers Association having been organized the previous month.

TABLE 17.—*Pineapples: Area and production, 1939*

Number of plants cultivated	Area under cultivation in *ko*	Number of pineapples harvested	Average number of pineapples produced per plant	Total value in yen	Average price per 100 *kin* in yen
[1] 31,528,598	1,546.7	26,409,484	0.84	777,724	2.94

[1] 255,379,244 plants cultivated in Taiwan.

11. Citrus fruits.

TABLE 18.—*Citrus fruits: Area and production, 1939*

	Number 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	231,802	[1] 563.5	6,939,136	.....	523,303	.....
Ponkan (tangerine)	92,577	182.5	1,564,589	16.9	165.932	10.61
Tankan (orange)	5,088	10.2	54,903	10.8	2,903	5.29
Sekkan (orange)	23,934	48.1	37,383	1.6	1,823	4.88
Buntan (a variety of shaddok, a type of grapefruit)	51,526	154.6	2,379,772	46.2	136,491	5.74
Zabon (a variety of shaddok)	27,072	73.3	1,885,178	69.6	128,389	6.81
Hakuyu (white citron)	17,244	60.9	865,067	50.2	83,973	9.71
Orshu (orange)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valentia (orange)	1,882	3.6	8,726	4.6	1,699	19.47
Lemon	1,072	1.8	4,938	4.6	3,222	65.25
Grapefruit	70	0.1	2,070	29.6	725	35.02
Miscellaneous citrus fruits	11,337	28.5	136,510	.....	7,146	.....

[1] 4,921.2 *ko* in all Taiwan.

12. Other fruits.

TABLE 19.—*Other fruits, area and production, 1939*

	Number 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	457,952	1,994.6	2,822,554	6.2	193,863	6.87
Mango	104,621	445.2	787,187	7.5	67,241	8.54
Betel-nut	324,272	324.6	1,669,558	5.2	54,416	3.26
Guava	272,453	251.8	2,053,435	7.5	59,701	2.91
Plum	63,350	87.2	636,615	10.1	18,506	2.91
Peach	18,384	26.3	168,808	9.2	7,719	4.57
Persimmon	38,867	127.9	1,040,621	26.8	48,950	4.70
Papaya	25,981	29.0	533,828	20.6	11,416	2.14
Rembu	14,786	84.3	1,423,680	96.3	44,234	3.11
Grapes	49	1.0	1,810	37.0	212	11.71
Locust	115	0.3	2,583	22.5	151	5.85

13. Crop damage. An ever-present danger to agricultural production is damage by rain, wind or drought, and on the coast, damage from sea water. Every year the fields near the seacoast are damaged by the tide and left in a salty condition. In 1939 the crop damage was as follows:

TABLE 20.—*Crop Damage in Tainan Province, 1939*

Date	Cause	Kind of crop	Damaged area in *ko*	Estimated decrease in production	Estimated damage in yen
June 8-14 and 18-19,	Torrential rain.	Total damage	43,410	.....	2,504,410
		Wet-field rice	6,781	31,600	788,000
		Dry-field rice	691	[1] 1,700	34,000
		Sweet potatoes	26,676	183,250,000	1,282,000
		Beans	1,534	[1] 2,346	46,920
		Peanuts	1,971	[1] 5,382	32,290
		Sesame	900	[1] 966	38,640
		Jute	4,277	[2] 3,504,800	248,360
		Vegetables	580	[2] 3,420,000	34,200
Dec.	Sea-water inundation.	Total damage	81	.....	17,327
		Wet-field rice	35	[1] 152	3,494
		Dry-field rice	2	[1] 14	297
		Sweet potatoes	.....	[2] 540,000	5,400
		Vegetables	.....	[2] 280,540	8,136

[1] *Koku.* [2] *Kin.*

14. Livestock:

TABLE 21.—*Livestock, 1939*

[Total for Taiwan is included for comparison]

	Number of head				
	Total		Male	Female	Neuter
	Taiwan	Tainan Prov.			
Cattle (all breeds)	324,780	92,870	36,524	21,889	34,457
Buffalo	266,136	78,397	32,112	18,407	27,878
Yellow cow (*Ogyu*)	46,633	12,926	3,772	3,003	6,151
Indian cow	684	204	47	103	54
Western cow (*Yogyu*)	556	120	89	23	8
Miscellaneous breeds	10,771	1,223	504	353	366
Hogs (all breeds)	1,653,210	665,079	190,158	130,678	344,243
Taiwan breed	72,839	18,956	13,064	1,184	4,708
Western breed	27,760	9,397	4,929	2,354	2,114
Miscellaneous breeds	1,552,611	636,726	172,165	127,140	337,421
Goats	63,543	33,627	13,304	8,093	12,230
Sheep	180	68	48	18	2

TABLE 22.—*Livestock slaughter, 1939*

[Head slaughtered for Taiwan included for comparison]

	Number of head slaughtered		Amount in *kin*	Value in yen
	Taiwan	Tainan Province		
Cattle (all breeds)	29,282	9,269	2,316,882	898,989
Buffalo	17,102	5,230	1,241,712	449,119
Yellow cow	11,720	4,039	1,075,170	449,870
Miscellaneous breeds	460	.....	.....	.....
Hogs (all breeds)	1,116,376	273,095	33,282,234	13,738,613
Goats	20,059	11,835	403,936	133,572

NOTE.—In Taiwan there are 750 slaughtering places; in Tainan Province, 233.

TABLE 23.—*Poultry, 1939*

[Number of birds in Taiwan included for comparison]

	Taiwan	Tainan Prov.	Value in yen	Average price per bird
All fowl	9,043,336	1,705,197	1,571,279	.....
Chicken	6,680,402	1,415,194	1,295,770	0.92
Duck	1,931,365	240,787	184,480	0.77
Geese	389,838	41,931	64,627	1.54
Turkey	41,731	7,285	26,402	3.64

15. Japanese agricultural villages. Two adjacent Japanese agricultural villages are known to be in Tainan Province, Sakai-mura and Kasuga-mura. The former was settled between 1935 and 1937 with 90 households and 364 people, the latter in 1938 with 31 households and 98 people. They were established under the auspices of the Kanan Co-prosperity Society Foundation (*Zaidan Honin Kyoei Kyokai*) with the purpose of settling the Japanese graduates of the Tainan Province agricultural public schools in the island. Since it was necessary to control these Japanese agricultural villages, they were brought under the jurisdiction of the Government-General in 1936.

NARA 892

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

III. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL FIRMS

1. Economic development in Taiwan. In recent years Taiwan has experienced a very large expansion of her industrial and commercial life, manufactured products now exceeding agricultural products in value. In 1937 there were 1,150 firms in the island with paid-in capital of ¥357,183,365. In 1940 there were 1,819 firms with paid-in capital of ¥549,856,787. Since that time there has been further extensive development. For example, on May 28, 1942, the Taiwan Tin Manufacturing Co. (Taiwan Seiseki Kogyo KK) was organized with a paid-in capital of ¥1,000,000. On May 3, 1942, the National Plan Fertilizer Co. (Kokusaku Hiryo Kaisha) was organized by the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Co. and the Taiwan Development Co., with a capital of ¥50,000,000. On September 23, 1942, the Taiwan Rubber Co. applied for permission to increase its capital by ¥1,000,000. In 1942 the aluminum facilities of the island were enlarged.

Details on the Taiwan firms in 1940 and the changes in production from 1938 to 1940 are given in the following tables.

TABLE 24.—*Number of companies and capitalization, by type of industry, Taiwan, 1940*

	Number of companies	Capitalization in yen	Capital paid in in yen
Total	1,819	865,532,518	549,856,787
Agriculture	90	55,784,821	40,643,418
Marine industry	21	20,236,500	16,998,015
Mining	29	29,691,500	21,018,350
Manufacturing	562	523,570,650	339,690,125
Commercial	954	202,181,547	111,831,679
Transportation	163	34,067,500	19,675,200

Of the 1,819 companies, 1,096 were *kabushiki-kaisha* (stock companies) 583 were *goshi* (a type of limited partnership); and 133 were *gomei* (a type o unlimited partnership). A total of 313 new companies were organized in 1939, and 263 in 1940. 80 were dissolved in 1939, and 105 in 1940.

TABLE 25.—*Value of production by type of industry, 1938–40 Taiwan (in yen)*

Year	Total	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Forestry	Marine industry [1]	Other
1938	945,160,108	460,212,557	394,147,185	17,292,442	23,554,607	49,953,317
1939	1,242,874,734	551,826,343	570,763,328	24,813,699	35,088,930	60,382,434
1940	----------	541,446,672	629,137,233	27,694,231	52,258,426	----------

[1] The marine industry products for 1940 were; commercial catches, ¥38,894,399; hatchery fish, ¥6,644,560; processed fish, ¥6,719,467; total ¥52,258,426.

TABLE 26.—*Value of manufactured products in Taiwan, by type of product, 1940*

	Value in yen
Total	[1] 632, 194, 714
Spinning	11, 237, 913
Metal manufacturing	31, 583, 585
Machine and tool manufacturing	26, 786, 712
Ceramic industry	16, 742, 295
Chemical industry	75, 080, 058
Lumber and wood products	9, 045, 105
Printing and book manufacturing	8, 985, 929
Foodstuff industry	411, 658, 693
Other industries	41, 079, 424

[1] This total does not correspond exactly with the ¥629,137,233 shown in the previous table.

2. Corporate organization. According to Japanese corporation law, business organizations are classified into three categories:

Gomei kaisha: general partnerships with unlimited liability. Usually composed of a few related individuals.

Goshi kaisha: joint-stock partnerships with limited liability. The shares usually are held in a close group of individuals.

Kabushiki kaisha: joint-stock corporations with limited liability. The shares usually are widely distributed.

3. Wholesale price index, 1942. Using June 1937 as a base, which was prior to the "China Incident," the index of wholesale prices at Taihoku in October 1942 was 146.9. This figure no doubt represents the condition of prices throughout the island. Variations in the index for different commodities are shown in the following table.

TABLE 27.—*Taihoku wholesale price index, October, 1942*

[June 1937 prices used as base]

	Price index		*Price index*
All products	146.9		
Rice	134	Hats	144
Sugar	121	Knitted goods	187
Pork	214	Woolen goods	206
Wheat flour	157	Coal	138
Chicken	253	Firewood	154
Soy bean	193	Charcoal	200
Miso	142	Japanese lumber	240
Shoyu	106	Cement	130
Peanut	180	Bricks	108
Common salt	100	Steel	151
Food oil	191	Nails	173
Water buffalo	150	Cypress	206
Ducks	353	Red cypress	224
Tobacco	130	Bean refuse	160
Tea	163	Ammonia sulphate	104
Refined sake	129	Super phosphate	166
Pineapple	189	Sulphur phosphate	120
Banana	89	Paper	119
Beer	146	Molasses	160
Condensed milk	120	Dried sliced potatoes	278
Cotton goods	250	Alcohol	95
Silk goods	254	Gunny sack	194
		Soap	143
		Wheat gluten cake	345

(See Section VII, "Government," p. 32, for a discussion of monopolies and of government control of industry.)

4. List of firms. The following list classifies the known firms in Tainan Province under very general headings. (A few other firms whose names are not now available will be found in Part II where specific *gai* and *sho* are discussed).

a. Agriculture. (See also *Real Estate*, and *Other Firms.*)

Tainan Shokusan Goshi Kaisha (Tainan Industrial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hanazono-cho, 2 chome, 21 banchi. Real estate, forest cultivation. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥200,000.
Shinno Sangyo KK (Shinno Industrial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 2 chome, 75 banchi. Agriculture, forestry, water products, real estate. Founded: 1934; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiwan Kojin KK (Taiwan Kojin Co.).	Tainan-shi, Shirogane-cho, 4 chome, 57 banchi. Land bought, sold, cultivated. Founded: 1919; Capital: ¥150,000.
Kachiku Sangyo KK (Livestock Industries Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-gai. Founded: 1920; Capital: ¥100,000.
Nanei Sangyo KK (Nanei Industrial Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hinoki-cho, 4 chome, 71 banchi. Agriculture, forests, trade. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥100,000.
Washun Gomei Kaisha (Washun Co.).	Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai, Hokko. Real estate and agricultural products. Founded: 1933; Capital; ¥190,000.
Satsuyokaku Gomei Kaisha (Satsuyokaku Co.).	Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai, Shingai. Agricultural management. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥160,000.
Shinko Takushoku Goshi Kaisha (Shinko Development Co.).	Kagi-gun, Shinko-sho (probably). Land cultivation, migration of people. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥150,000.
Ryo Tai Kei Koa Co	Kobi-gun, Jirin-sho, Taisho. Real estate, land cultivation. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥179,000.
Eiho Dozoku Kosan KK (Eiho Dozoku Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai. Real estate, land cultivation, fertilizers. Founded: 1924; Capital: ¥172,000.
Eika Sangyo KK (Eika Industries Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai. Agricultural cultivation. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥190,000.
Gyokuzan Kogyo Gomei Kaisha (Gyokuzan Industrial Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Agricultural management. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥192,000.
Kaikoku Bussan Gomei Kaisha (Kaikoku Products Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Land cultivation. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Kogo Bussan Koso Gomei Kaisha (Kogo Products Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Land and land cultivation. Founded: 1936; Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Shogen Gomei Kaisha (Shogen Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Land improvement, agriculture. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥150,000.
Toyoho Co	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai. Real estate, agriculture. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥195,000.
Shinko Sangyo KK (Shinko Industrial Co.).	Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai. Cultivation of tropical vegetables. Founded: 1933; Capital: ¥100,000.
Shinko Takushoku KK (Shinko Development Co.).	Toroku-gun, Shido-sho, Shinshoshi. Land cultivation and building. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥400,000.

b. Automobiles and automobile transportation. It is understood that a number of the firms listed have warehousing facilities.

Godo Jidosha KK (Consolidated Automobile Co.).	Tainan-shi, Ta-machi, 42. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥200,000.
Nangun Unso KK (Nangun Transportation Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hokumon-cho, 2 chome, 1 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tairiku Shoji (Tairiku Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 1 chome. Automobiles, parts, repairing. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiwan Nanbu Tsuun KK (Taiwan Nanbu Transportation Co.).	Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 3 chome. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥480,000.
Teikoku Shoji (Teikoku Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Honmachi, 4 chrome. Automobiles and parts. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥100,000.
Arisan Godo Unso KK (Arisan Consolidated Transp. Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hinoki-cho, 1 chome. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥80,000.
Kagi Jidosha KK (Kagi Automobile Co.).	Kagi-shi, Sakae-cho, 5 chome. Founded: 1932; Capital: ¥400,000.
Seiron Jidosha KK (Seiron Automobile Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥100,000.
Banshiden Godo Unso KK (Branshiden Consolidated Transp. Co.).	Sobun-gun, Kanden-sho. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Mato Godo Unso KK (Mato Consolidated Transportation Co.).	Sobun-gun, Mato-gai, Mato. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥50,000.
Toroku Godo Unso KK (Toroku Consolidated Transp. Co.).	Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai, Toroku. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tokusho Shoko KK (Tokusho Trading Co.).	Toseki-gun, Bokusi-gai, Bokusi. Transportation, commerce. Founded: 1936; Capital: ¥100,000.
Toseki Jidosha KK (Toseki Automobile Co.).	Toseki-gun, Bokusi-gai, Bokusi. Founded: 1932; Capital, ¥100,000.

c. Beverages. In addition to the firms listed, the Monopoly Bureau has five liquor plants in Kagi City.

Tainan Inryo Sui Seizo KK (Tainan Beverage Mfg. Co.).	Tainan-shi, Saiwai-cho, 1 chome, 134 banchi. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥195,000.
Tainan Seishu KK (Tainan Alcohol [Wine] Co.).	Tainan-shi, Saiwai-cho, 1 shome, 147 banchi. Founded: 1920; Capital: ¥300,000.
Kagi Seishu KK (Kagi Wine Co.).	Kagi-gun, Nantan-sho. Founded: 1912; Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Taigyo Seishu KK (Taigyo Wine Co.).	Toseki-gun, Bokusi-gai. Founded: 1912; Capital: ¥1,000,000.

d. Brick and tile.

Tainan Renega KK (Tainan Brick Co.).	Tainan-shi. Founded: 1920; Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Taiwan Renga KK (Taiwan Brick Co.).	Kagi factory covers an area of 1,100 by 800 feet, on the left bank of the river. Three kilns, each 175 by 55 feet; four or more large warehouses. Three narrow-gage railway spurs connect the plant to a clay excavation 1¾ miles to the north.
A brick and tile plant at	Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

e. Chemicals.

Kakuyo Aikokudo KK (Kakuyo Aikokudo Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 173 banchi. Medicines and chemicals. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥190,000.
Matsuda Sangyo KK (Matsuda Industrial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Ta-machi. Soap, oil, spices, cosmetics. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥190,000.
Mitsuwa Shoji KK (Mitsuwa Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Shirogane-cho, 3 chome, 103 banchi. Medicines, chemicals. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Mitsuwa Yogendo KK (Mitsuwa Yogendo Co.)	Tainan-shi, Shirogane-cho, 3 chome, 104 banchi. Medicines, doctors' instruments. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥198,000.
Nippon Soda KK (Japan Soda Co.).	Reported to have a plant at Ampin manufacturing caustic soda and cyanide.
Taiwan Seiyaku KK Taiwan Drug Mfg. Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 4 chome, 192 banchi. Founded: 1916; Capital: ¥100,000.
Toko KK (Toko Co.)----	Main office in Taihoku. Branch at Tainan. Large manufacturer of medicinal preparations, toilet articles, dyes. Founded: 1925; Capital: ¥500,000.
Taiwan Seiyaku KK (Taiwan Drug Mfg. Co.).	Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai, Okobyo. Founded: 1922; Capital: ¥500,000. (The relationship of this company to the one with the same name in Tainan City is not known.)

[On 11 September 1942 it was stated that the August quota of soaps for Taiwan from Japan was: bathing soap, 172 tons; laundry soap, 78 tons; powdered or granulated soap, 21 tons.]

f. Electric power. Taiwan Denryoku KK (Taiwan Electric Power Co.).

Kagi Transformer Station, Kagi City.
On 154 kilovolt Jitsugetsutan transmission line.
Installed capacity, March 1937, 20,000 kilovolt amperes.
Equipment: Transformers, 4 of 5,000 kilovolt amperes, 1 phase, 95.4/39.84, 19.92/11 kv, Y-Y-D connection, self-cooled, made by Mitsubishi.
Yamakami Switching Station, Shinka-gun, Yamakami-sho.
Switching station on 154 kilovolt Jitsugetsutan transmission line.
Kagi Steam Plant, Kagi City. (Shimpu-cho, 7 chome)
Formerly owned by the Taiwan Dento KK (Taiwan Electric Light Co.)
Capacity in 1935, 3,000 kilowatts.
Tainan Steam Plant, Tainan City.
Probably owned by Taiwan Denryoku KK.
Capacity in 1935, 660 kilowatts.

[Many of the sugar mills are reported to have their own power plants, using coal and bagasse for fuel.]

g. Financial institutions. Credit associations form a very important part of the financial life of Taiwan. They are discussed in the chapter on associations. No insurance companies are reported for Tainan Province but, at the least, there must be some agencies of the 88 insurance companies in Taiwan, which in 1940 were as follows:

TABLE 28.—*Insurance companies in Taiwan, 1940*

	Number of companies	Number of policies	Value of policies in yen	Premiums in yen	Insurance paid in yen
Life insurance	22	404,003	600,030,885	22,423,641	5,265,861
Accident insurance	13	315	1,328,612	5,445	1,638
Fire insurance	31	218,661	884,881,618	2,654,368	564,702
Maritime insurance	22	2,508	30,091,184	794,124	246,770

Checks in Taiwan appear to clear through the five cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Tainan and Takao. In 1940 a total of 850,683 checks were cleared with a value of ¥1,149,046,000. Of the total, 133,358 were through Tainan City with a value of ¥128,018,000.

Banks (all are branch banks):

Nihon Ginko (Bank of Japan).	Tainan City Suehiro-cho.
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan).	Tainan City Omiya-cho, 1 chome. Kagi City Sakae-cho, 1 chome.
Shoka Ginko (Shoka Bank).	Tainan City Nishiki-cho, 2 chome. Kagi City Sakae-cho, 4 chome.
Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan) (Osaka) Miwa Ginko (Miwa Bank).	Tainan City Suehiro-cho, 1 chome. Tainan City Moto-cho, 4 chome.
Sanwa Ginko (Sanwa Bank).	Tainin City Hon-machi, 4 chome.
Taiwan Chochiku Ginko (Taiwan Savings Bank).	Tainan City Omiya-cho, 3 chome, 45 banchi. Kagi City Sakae-cho, 1 chome, 38 banchi.
Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Taiwan Industrial and Commercial Bank).	Tainan City Shirakane-cho, 2 chome. Kagi City Hoto-cho, 6 chome. Kokko-gun, Hokko. Kobi-gun, Seira. Shinei-gun, En-ui. Shinei-gun, Shinei. Sobun-gun, Mato. Sobun-gun, Tonan. Toroku-gun, Toroku. Toseki-gun, Bokushi.

Other financial institutions. (For postal savings, see Section V, "Transportation and communication," p. 25.)

Oyosha KK (Oyo Co.)----	Tainan-shi. Loan Company. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥198,000.
Taiwan Nanbu Mujin KK (Taiwan Nanbu Mutual Finance Assn.).	Tainan-shi, Ta-machi, 42 chome, 11 banchi. Founded: 1926; Capital: ¥200,000.
Taiwan Shoken KK (Taiwan Securities Co.).	Tainan-shi. Stocks and bonds. Founded: 1935; Capital: ¥2,000,000.
Toa Shintaku KK (Toa Trust Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 188 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥190,000.
Koa Shintaku KK (Koa Trust Co.).	Kagi-shi, Moto-cho, 6 chome, 69 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Daisho Shintaku KK (Daisho Trust Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Founded; 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.

h. Metals, machinery, engineering.

Kanshirei Kido KK (Kanshirei Rail Co.).	Tainan-shi, or Shinei-gun, Shirakawa-sho. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥150,000.
Nantai Shigen Tosei KK (Nantai Resources Control Co.).	Tainan-shi, Entei-cho. Scrap, thermos bottles. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥150,000.
Kyoei Tekkosho KK (Kyoei Iron Works Co.).	Tainan-shi, Heishiryo. Iron, machine tools. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥100,000.
Giwa Tekkosho (Giwa Iron Works).	Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 2 chome, 78 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥120,000.
Taiwan Keitetsu KK (Taiwan Light Iron Co.).	Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 3 chome, 36 banchi. Founded: 1911; Capital: ¥200,000.
Taiwan Sei Tessho KK (Taiwan Iron Mfg. Co.).	Tainan-shi, Teishiryo. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥200,000.
Shinko Tetsu Koba KK (Shinko Iron Mfg. Co.).	Kagi-shi, Chikuishi. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiwan Noki KK (Taiwan Farm Machinery Co.).	Kagi-shi, Chikuishi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Hojo Shoten KK (Hojo Stores Co.).	Kagi-shi, Moto-cho, 5 chome, 45 banchi. Building metals, machine tools. Founded: 1934; Capital: ¥300,000.
Taiwan Chuzo KK (Taiwan Casting Co.).	Kagi-shi, Roseki. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiei Shoji KK (Taiei Trading Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 8 chome, 5 banchi. Agricultural tools, building materials. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥160,000.

[The Nichiman Magnesium Co. planned in 1938 to locate near Ampin or Takao.]

i. Petroleum, gas, mining, oil. On April 28, 1942, the government started the erection of natural gas supply depots at eight places in Taiwan, including Tainan-shi, Kagi-shi, and Shinei in Tainan Province. The total cost was budgeted at ¥5,000,000.

The Gyunikuki oil field near Bansha in Shinei-gun is a Navy reservation reported to have produced 35,500 barrels a year. No information is available on the oil field near Chuho in Kagi-gun, but production is thought to be even smaller than that of the Gyunikuki field.

The Taiwan Castor Industry Co. (Taiwan Kasutoru Shokusan KK) has a factory at Tainan-shi to extract oil from castor beans. The company is capitalized at ¥2,000,000.

There are some thin veins of coal in Tainan Province, but the name of only one mining company is known, the Kanshirei Kogyo KK (Kanshirei Industries Co.), which was established in 1926 with a capital of ¥200,000.

j. Real estate. (See also *Agriculture.*)

Etsuchi Ichikai----	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 87 banchi. Real estate. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥100,000.
Josei Hatsu Goshi Kaisha (Tosei Hatsu Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 4 chome, 240 banchi. Land, buildings. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥200,000.
Kakairai Kosan Gomei Jaisha (Kakairai Ind. Develop. Co.).	Tainan-chi, Kotobuki, 2 chome, 56 banchi. Real estate, money-lending. Founded; 1934; Capital ¥200,000.
Nanbu Kogyo KK (Southern Industries Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hanazono-cho, 2 chome, 21 banchi. Real estate, residences. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan Etsuchi Shoten (Tainan Etsuchi Stores).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 87 banchi. Selling, land, homes (?). Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥190,000.
Taiwan Sangyo KK (Taiwan Industrial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 3 chome, 36 banchi. Real estate. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥197,000.
Taiwan Tochi Kogyo KK (Taiwan Land Industries Co.).	Tainan-shi, Midori-cho. Land and homes administration. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥100,000.
Nichiei Sangyo KK (Nichiei Industrial Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 6 chome, 23 banchi. Real estate, land development. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Zuieuki Shoten KK (Zuieiki Stores Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 6 chome, 19 banchi. Land, negotiable securities. Founded: 1936; Capital: ¥200,000.
Cochin Kogyo Gomei Kaisha (Cochin Industrial Co.).	Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai. Real estate, negotiable securities. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥198,000.
Taisho Kogyo KK (Taisho Industries Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera. Real estate. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥199,000.
Kao Sangyo KK (Koa Industrial Co.)	Kobi-gun, Toko-sho. Real estate. Founded: 1940; Capital, ¥180,000.
Ko Shinko Goshi Kaisha (Ko Promotion Co.)	Shinei-gun, Koheki-sho. Land development, bricks, coal. Founded: 1933; Capital: ¥490,000.

k. Salt. (See section "Monopolies" under "Government" for a statement on the salt monopoly.)

Entei Seinen KK (Entei Salt Co.)	Tainan-shi, Entei-cho. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥172,000.
Minami-Nippon Engyo (South Japan Salt Industries Co.)	Tainan-shi, Kiyomizu-cho, 1 chome, 43 banchi. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥10,000,000.
Taiwan Seien KK (Taiwan Salt Co.)	Tainan-shi, Ampin. Founded: 1919; Capital: ¥2,500,000.
Rokko Seien KK (Rokko Salt Co.)	Sobun-gun, Rokko-sho (?). Founded: 1926; Capital: ¥500,000.

The Taiwan Salt Co. began the construction of new salt works at Hokumon-gun, Shichito-sho in December, 1937, and completed the project in December, 1938. Extensive new developments have been reported at Toseki-gun, Hotei.

l. Sugar, alcohol, bagasse. Twenty-one sugar mills, many of which produce alcohol, four other alcohol plants and four bagasse plants have been reported for Tainan Province. Many of the sugar mills are stated to have their own power plants, using coal and bagasse as fuel. Bagasse is a pulp produced from the compressed sugar-cane stalks and is used mainly in paper manufacturing as a substitute for wood pulp, although small quantities are used in the manufacture of building materials. Industrial alcohol production in Taiwan totalled 75,000 barrels in 1940. The government planned to multiply this nine times within four years.

A report of May 14, 1942, stated that the Japan Sugar Co. had decided to close its mills in the north central regions in 1943. It may be that this action was planned because of the availability of sugar from Java and the Philippines. It is possible that other companies have closed some of their mills.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

A report of April 28, 1942, states that the Taiwan Pulp Affiliated Co., since it was having difficulties in the importation of bleaching powder, the basic material for western papers, had planned on self-sustenance within Taiwan. As a result of negotiations with the Asahi Electric Co. (Asahi Denka KK) it arranged to have the latter company manufacture the product.

The railway mileage listed for the firms below includes private narrow-gage railroads and push-car lines.

Dai Nippon Seito KK (Japan Sugar Co.).	Hokko-gun, Kokko-gai, sugar mill. Cane crushing capacity, 2,000 long tons.
Meiji Seito KK (Meiji Sugar Co.).	Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai, sugar mill. Daily cane crushing capacity, 750 long tons.
Taiwan Seito KK (Taiwan Sugar Co.).	Kagi City, alcohol factory to produce 1,500,000 gallons of butenol annually, using sweet potatoes.
Taiwan Takushoku KK (Taiwan Development Co.).	Planned a plant at Kagi City to produce butyl alcohol, acetone, chloroform, explosives, etc.
Meiji Seito KK	Kagi-gun, Mizukami-sho. Sugar mill and alcohol factory. Cane crushing capacity of 2,000 long tons per day; alcohol capacity of 4,000,000 gallons annually. 60 miles of railways.
Dai Nippon Seito KK	Kagi-gun, Tairin-sho. Sugar mill and probably an alcohol plant. Cane crushing capacity 1,200 long tons per day. 57 miles of railways.
Taiwan Taiho Seito KK (Taiwan Taiho Sugar Co.).	Kagi-gun, Taiho-sho, Taiho. May be a mill. Founded: May 1939; Capital, ¥180,000.
Niitaka Sugar Manufacturing Co.	Kagi-gun, Tairin-sho.
Dai Nippon Seito KK	Kobi-gun, Dokko-sho. Sugar mill with daily cane crushing capacity of 1,100 short tons.
Dai Nippon Seito KK	Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai. Two sugar mills and an alcohol factory. Daily cane crushing capacity of 3,200 long tons; annual alcohol capacity thought to be about 5,000,000 gallons. Railways, 112 miles.
Taiwan Seito KK	Niitoyo-gun, Eiko or Entei-sho. Sugar mill with daily capacity of 850 long tons. Believed to produce alcohol. Railways of 37 miles.
Taiwan Seito KK	Niitoyo-gun, Jintoku-sho. Sugar mill with daily capacity of 1,200 short tons of cane. Railways, 55 miles.
Ensuiko Seito KK	Shinei-gun, Ensui-gai. Two sugar mills with daily cane crushing capacity of 1,250 long tons.
Meiji Seito KK	Shinei-gun, Koheki-sho. Sugar mill with daily cane capacity of 750 long tons. Railways, 53 miles.
Ensuiko Seito KK	Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai. Two sugar mills and an alcohol factory. Daily cane crushing capacity of 2,200 long tons; annual alcahol capacity of about 250,000,000 gallons. Railways, 59 miles.
Ensuiko Seito KK	Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai. Bagasse factory to produce 30,000 tons of pulp from sugar bagasse.
Showa Seito KK	Shinka-gun, Tamai-sho. Sugar mill with daily cane capacity of 900 long tons.
Taiwan Seito KK	Shinka-gun, Zenka-gai. Two sugar mills and an alcohol plant. Cane capacity per day, about 1,100 tons. Railways, 49 miles.
Meiji Seito KK	Sobun-gun, Mato-gai. Sugar mill with capacity of 1,000 short tons of cane per day, and an alcohol factory. Railways, 27 miles.
Meiji Seito KK	Sobun-gun, Mato-gai. Bagasse factory.
Dai Nippon Seito KK	Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai. Sugar mill with daily cane crushing capacity of 500 long tons. Railways, 21 miles.
Meiji Seito KK	Toseki-gun, Rokkyaku-sho. Sugar mill and alcohol plant. Daily cane crushing capacity, 2,200 short tons. Railways, 67 miles.

m. Textiles.

Chiyoda Shokai KK (Chiyoda Co.)	Tainan-shi, Ko-machi, 2 chome, 117 banchi. Hemp bags, fiber paper, cotton, wool. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Seisen Shoten KK (Seisen Stores Co.)	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 219 banchi. Cotton, silk, hemp cloth. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan Seima KK (Tainan Hemp Mfg. Co.).	Tainan-shi, Sanbunshi. Founded: 1935; Capital: ¥2,000,000. Produces thread, cloth, hemp, and hemp bags of Taiwan and Indian jute.
Taiwan Shokufu KK (Taiwan Weaving Co.).	Tainan-shi, Yamato-cho, 1 chome. Founded: 1919; Capital: ¥244,000.
Washun Shokufu KK (Washun Weaving Co.).	Tainan-shi, Fukujumi-cho. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥120,000.
Yamato Shoji KK (Yamato Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Entei. Cotton, wool, hemp, woven goods. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥180,000.
Nihon Shokufu KK (Japan Weaving Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 3 chome, 39 banchi. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥180,000.
Shinekihatsu Shoji KK (Shinekihatsu Trading Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Clothes, woven goods. Founded; 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Cotton ginning mill	Kagi-shi.

n. Wood products. (See Section I, p. 1, and *Kagi-gun* in Part II on the Arisan forestry development). On September 1, 1942, lumbering in the government-owned forests was turned over to the Taiwan Development Co., which on July 26, 1942, had established a department of forestry. Forestry officials retired from the government's forestry service were employed by the Taiwan Development Co.

Gosei Zaimoku Shoko KK (Gosei Lumber Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hinoki-cho. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥100,000.
Junhatsu Bassan KK (Junhatsu Products Co.).	Kagi-shi, Kurogane-cho. Founded: 1933; Capital: ¥150,000.
Taiwan Chikuzai Kogyo KK (Taiwan Bamboo Industries Co.).	Kagi-chi, Seimon-cho, 4 chome, 15 banchi. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiwan Shoji KK (Taiwan Trading Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hinoki-cho, 4 chome, 71 banchi. Finished wood products. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiwan Seizai Gomei Kaisha (Taiwan Lumber Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hokumon-gun, Hokumon-gai. Founded: 1924; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taikei Shoji KK (Taikei Trading Co.).	Kagi-shi, Eiraku-cho, 3 chome, 1 banchi. Wood, building materials. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tokko Zaimokuten GK (Tokko Lumber Stores Co.).	Kagi-shi, Eiraku-cho, 3 chome, 33 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.

11. Sugarcane and paddy fields in area served by Kanan Irrigation System.

12. Numanohira lumber camp, Arisan forest area.

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Sawmills in Tainan Province are as follows:

Taiwan Development Co.	Operates the former government sawmill at Kagi, which was reported to be the largest of its kind in the Japanese Empire.
Cho Shun Shoko	Kagi-shi, Sakaye-cho.
Gi Ho Shoko	Kagi-shi, Sakaye-cho.
Mori Zaimoku Ten	Kagi-shi, Sakae-cho.
Dai Oku Shoko	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho.
Den Eki Shoko	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho.
Do Gan Koshi	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho.
Ei Shin Ki Shoko	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho.
Go Go Hatsu Shoko	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho.
Jun Tai Zaimoku Shoko	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho.
Jun Hatsu Shoko KK	Tainan-shi, Kurogane-cho.
Nanko Seizai Koshi	Tainan-shi, Irifune-cho.
Sho Hatsu Seizai Kojo	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho.
Yei Shin Ki Seizai Kojo	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho.

o. Other firms.

Choseizai Shoyu Kanzume KK (Choseizai Shoyu Canning Co.).	Taian-shi, Eiraku-cho, 1 chome, 42 banchi. Canned food. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Eihon Shoko Honten (Eihon Commercial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Eiraku-cho, 1 chome, 211 banchi. General merchandise. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥100,000.
Eishinki Shoko (Eishinki Commercial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho, 2 chome, 225 banchi. General merchandise, wood, real estate. Founded: 1934; Capital: ¥200,000.
Fukuan Shoko KK (Fukuan Commercial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 4 chome, 172 banchi. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥200,000.
Fukuri Shoten GK (Fukuri Stores Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 30 banchi. General merchandise. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Gakki Bussan KK (Gakki Products Co.).	Tainan-shi, Minato-cho, 1 chome, 63 banchi. Hemp sacks, food, paper, medicine. Founded: 1933; Capital: ¥100,000.
Gofuku Shoten KK (Dry Goods Stores Co.)	Tainan-shie, Seimon-cho, 4 chome, 27 banchi. General merchandise. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥100,000.
Hayashi Hyakkaten KK (Hayashi Department Store).	Tainan-shi, Suehiro-cho, 2 chome. Founded: 1933; Capital: ¥380,000.
Kyoshin Shoji KK (Kyoshin Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon. machi, 3 chome, 90 banchi. Sale of goods, bonds, homes. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Kyowa Kosan Shoyu KK (Kyowa Kosan Shoyu Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 2 chome, 10 banchi. *Shoyu* sauce and canned food. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.
Maruwa Gofukuten KK (Maruwa Drygoods Stores Co.).	Tainan-shi, Nishiki-cho, 2 chome, 38 banchi. Founded: 1919; Capital: ¥100,000.
Mitsui Bussan KK (Mitsui Products Co.).	Branch in Tainan City.
Nanbu Taiwan Kaisan KK (South Taiwan Marine Products Co.).	Tainan-shi, Suehiro-cho, 2 chome, 21 banchi. Founded: 1917; Capital: ¥320,000.
Nihon Kogyo KK (Japan Industrial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Ta-machi. Sugar, starch. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥500,000.
Nihon Tsuun KK (Japan Transportation Co.).	Branch in Tainan City. Forwarding and shipping agents.
Oyo Sha (Oyo Co.)	Tainan-shi, Omiya-cho, 1 chome, 35 banchi. Commercial goods and clothing. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥198,000.
Sanwa Shoko KK (Sanwa Commercial Co.)	Tainan-shi, Irifune-cho, 2 chome, 165 banchi. Rice, agricultural products. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥150,000.
Shinei Ko Shoko KK (Shinei Ko Commercial Co.).	Tainan-shi, Meiji-cho, 3 chome, 54 banchi. Marine products, canned food. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥140,000.
Sugihara Industry Co	A branch in Tainan City of the large multifunctional firm.
Taieki Shoko KK (Taieki Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 1 chome, 81 banchi. Fertilizer, flour, grain. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan Daibutai KK (Tainan Daibutai Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 1 chome, 44 banchi. Theater, fees. Founded: 1911; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan Godo Seika KK (Tainan Consolidated Fruit Co.).	Tainan-shi, Seimon-cho, 4 chome, 76 banchi. Fruits and vegetables. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan "Kanetatsu"	Tainan-shi, Kawai-cho, 2 chome, 21 banchi. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tainan Seihyo KK (Tainan Ice Mfg. Co.).	Tainan-shi, Shin-machi, 1 chome, 98 banchi. Founded: 1927; Capital: ¥200,000.
Taiwan Bassan KK (Taiwan Products Co.).	Tainan-shi, Eiraku-cho, 3 chome, 172 banchi. Cotton and wood products. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥190,000.
Taiwan Takushoku KK (Taiwan Development Co.).	Tainan-shi, Kyomizu-cho, 43 banchi. Branch of the governmental firm.
Taiwan Yushi Kogyo KK (Taiwan Fat Industrial Co.)	Tainan-shi. Grease, vegetable oil. Founded: 1930; Capital: ¥300,000.
Toa Kagaku Kogyo KK (Toa Chemical Industries).	Tainan-shi, Sanbunshi. Foods. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥150,000.
Tohekiya KK (Tohekiya Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hon-machi, 3 chome, 91 banchi. General merchandise. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥120,000.
Toyo Shoji KK (Toyo Trading Co.).	Tainan-shi, Hokuzumi-cho, 1 chome, 83 banchi. General merchandise. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥190,000.
Kanan Shoko (Kanan Trading Co.).	Kagi-shi, Eiraku-cho. Rice, grain, commercial goods. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Kinryuko Goshi Kaisha (Kinryuko Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 3 chome, 39 banchi. Founded: 1936; Capital: ¥150,000.
Naigai Sangyo KK (Domestic and Foreign Industrial Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 4 chome, 20 banchi. Fibers, grains, foods. Founded: 1940; Capital: ¥180,000.
Nihon Seizai Matchi KK (Japan Match Co.).	Kagi-shi, Hokumon-cho. Founded: 1919; Capital: ¥500,000.
Nihon Tsuun KK (Japan Transportation Co.).	Kagi branch. Shipping agents.
Rin Ki Jun Enki GK (Rin Ki Jun Enki Co.).	Kagi-shi, Asahi-cho, 5 chome, 18 banchi. Real estate, rice. Founded: 1931; Capital: ¥150,000.
Sansui Shoji KK (Sansui Commercial Co.).	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho, 8 chome, 5 banchi. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥180,000.

Santai Goshi Kaisha (Santai Co.).	Kagi-shi, Nammon-cho, 5 chome, 44 banchi. Rice, land, and buildings. Founded: 1932; Capital: ¥100,000.
Taiho Shoko KK (Taiho Trading Co.).	Kagi-shi, Sakae-cho, 7 chome, 3 banchi. Sugar, rice. Founded: 1936; Capital: ¥160,000.
Taiwan Menka KK (Taiwan Raw Cotton Co.).	A branch at Kagi City.
Toyo Konkurito KK (Toyo Concrete Co.).	A branch at Kagi City.
Taiwan Seifun KK (Taiwan Milling Co.).	Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai. Founded: 1918; Capital: ¥300,000.
Taiyu Shoten (Taiyu Stores).	Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai, Hokko. Rice, fertilizer, cement, grains. Founded: 1939; Capital: ¥130,000.
Nan A Seifun KK (Nan A Milling Co.).	Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai, Kari. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥200,000.
Nanshin Nosan Kogyo KK (Southward Advance Agricultural Products Industries).	Kobi-gun, Ronbai-sho, Ronbai. Founded: 1937; Capital: ¥100,000.
Kogo Sangyo Gomei Kaisha (Kogo Industrial Co.).	Kobi-gun, Sera-gai, Sera. Agricultural products. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥300,000.
Insei Sangyo KK (Insei Industrial Co.).	Shinka-gun, Senka-sho, Hokushiten. Agricultural products, transportation. Founded: 1922; Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Kinseiri Shoten KK (Kinseiri Stores).	Sobun-gun, Mato-gai, Mato. Agricultural products and management. Founded: 1934; Capital: ¥200,000.
Senho Shoko KK (Senho Commercial Co.).	Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai, Toroku. Flour. Founded: 1938; Capital: ¥100,000.
Tonan Sangyo KK (Tonan Industrial Co.)	Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai, Toroku. Oils, coffee. Founded: 1939.
Komo Shokusan KK (Komo Productive Industry Co.).	Toseki-gun. Agricultural products, fish. Founded: 1928; Capital: ¥200,000.

The Tainan Shipbuilding Co. (Tainan Zosen KK) was organized on December 26, 1942.

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IV. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

1. General statement. According to a 1941 source, five Japanese daily newspapers were published in Taiwan with a total circulation of 80,000, and one Formosan-Chinese daily, the *Taiwan Shimmimpo*, with a circulation of 30,000. A 1940 source names another daily, the *Domei Tsushin*, which is included in the list below. One source lists six weekly papers, the *Taiwan Keisei Shimpo*, *Nanei Shimpo*, *Showa Shimpo*, *Minami Nippon Shimpo*, *Niitaka Shimpo*, and *Taiwan Keizan*, but these names cannot be reconciled with the listing below taken from another source.

The name of the newspaper *Taiwan Shimmimpo* was changed on 11 February 1941 to *Konan Shimbun* (Revival of the Southern Region), as it was felt that the old name did not express the new role of the paper in the Japanese program of expansion. This paper, as are all the others, is published in Japanese.

There is some circulation in Taiwan of papers from Japan, the *Osaka Asahi* and *Osaka Mainichi* selling about 10,000 copies each, while the *Fukuoka Nichinichi*, the *Tokyo Asahi*, the *Tokyo Nichinichi* and the *Yomiuri* all have a circulation of from 1,000 to 2,000.

One newspaper, the *Tainan Nippo*, and two magazines, the *Sekkan Kyozon Doei Geppo* (Sekkan Mutual Existence and Prosperity Magazine) and the *Shimmin* (Friendly People) are published in Tanan Province. The former magazine was founded in 1935 and is published at no definite interval, but approximately once in three months; the latter was founded in 1936 and is published every other month.

2. Daily papers.

Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpo (Taiwan Daily News), Taihoku-shi:
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1900.

Taiwan Nippo (Taiwan Daily), Tainan-shi:
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1899.

Taiwan Shimmimpo (Taiwan New Citizens News), Taihoku-shi:
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1932.

Taiwan Shimbun (Taiwan News), Taichu-shi:
Morning and evening editions.
Founded: 1901.

Higashi Taiwan Shimpo (East Taiwan News), Karenko:
Founded: 1916.

Domei Tsushin (Domei Report), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1936.

Takao Shimpo (Takao News), Takao-shi:
Founded: 1934.

3. Papers published weekly, every 10 days, or twice a month.

Koyo (Toward the Sun), Taichu-shi:
Founded: 1923. Published weekly.

Honan Jiho (Honan Review), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1916. Published weekly.

Nampo (Southland News), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1929. Published weekly.

Makoto (Truth), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1923. Published every 10 days.

Shinchiku Shimpo (Shinchiku News), Shinchiku-shi:
Founded: 1936. Published every 10 days.

Seika Jiho (Olive Review), Taichu-shi:
Founded: 1926. Published twice a month.

Doko (The Sun), Shinchiku-shi:
Founded: 1931. Published twice a month.

4. Magazines (published monthly except where indicated to the contrary).

Taiho Goppo (Taiwan Language Monthly), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1909.

Nanshi Nanyo (South China and Oceania), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1936.

Taiwan Koisatsu Jiho (Taiwan Police Review), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1917.

Taiwan Jiho (Taiwan Review), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1919.

Taiwan Kyoiku (Taiwan Education), Taihoku-shi.
Founded: 1920.

Taiwan Toishin-kyokai Zasshi (Taiwan Communication Assn. Magazine) Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1920.

Taiwan Totsudo (Taiwan Railroad), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1920.

Taiwan Nokai-ho (Taiwan Agricultural Society Report), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1938.

Keiyu (The Friend of the Police), Shinchiku-shi:
Founded: 1923.

Taiwan no Sembai (Monopoly in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1923.

Taiwan Chikusan-kai Kaiho (Taiwan Livestock Assn. Report), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1933.

Taiwan no Sangyo Kumiai (Taiwan Industrial Guild), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1925.

Taiwan no Sanrin (Taiwan Forests), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1928.

Shakaijigyo no tomo (Friends of Social Enterprise), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1928.

Taiwan Jitsugyo-kai (World of Industry in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1929.

Taiwan Chiho-gyosei (Local Administration in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.

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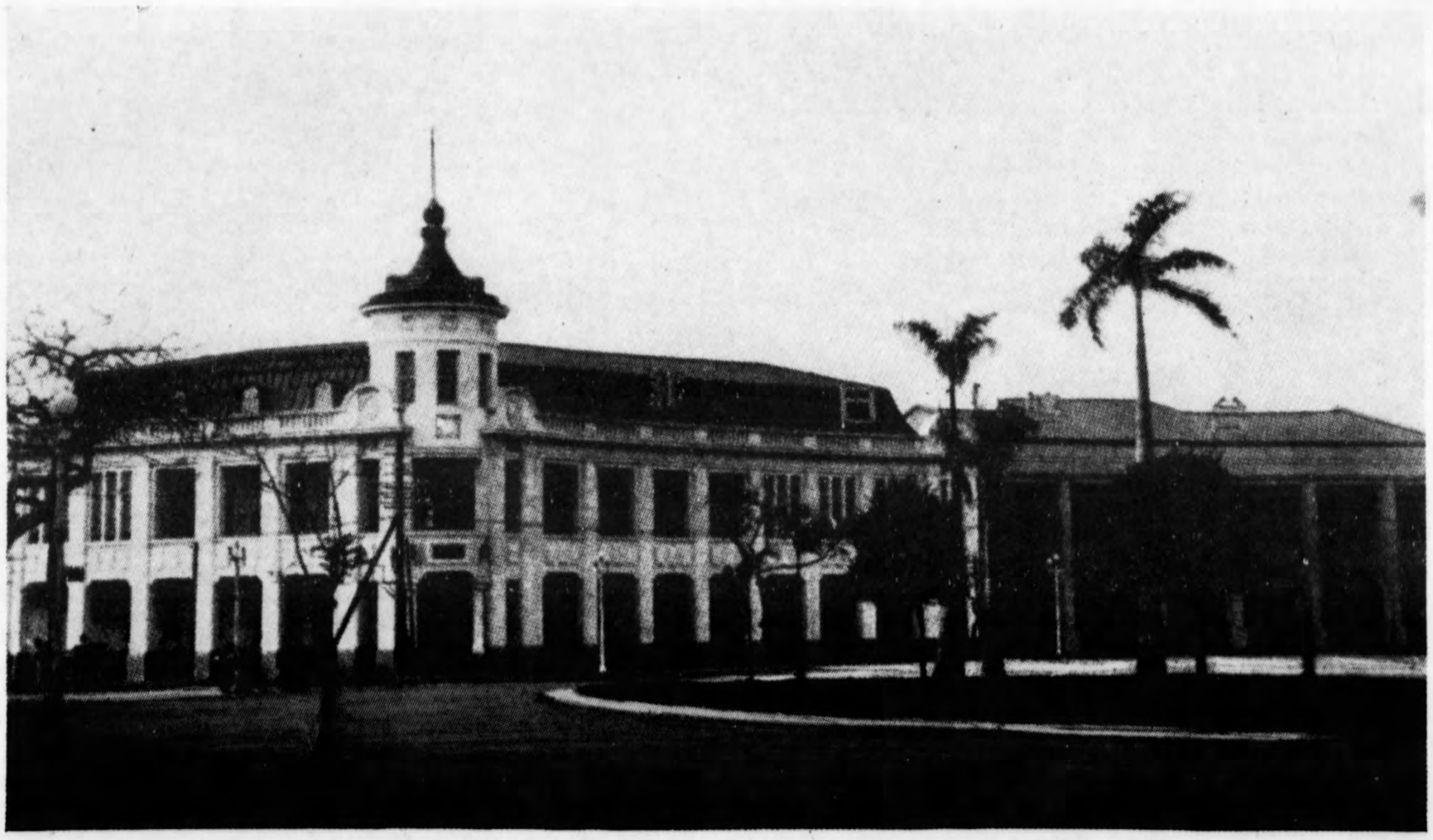
Riban no Tomo (Governing the Aborigines), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1931.
Taiwan Jidosha-kai (Automoblies in Taiwan), Toihoku-shi:
Founded: 1933.
Taiwan Dai Ajia (Taiwan in the Greater Asia), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1934.
Taiwan Goijutsu Shimpo (Taiwan Art News), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Taiwan Shobo (Fire-fighting in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1929.
Taiei Shimpo (Taiwan Health News), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1931.
Taiwan Fujinkai (Taiwan Women's Magazine), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Taiwan Koizai Orai (Taiwan Economic Transactions), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1936.
Taiwan Norin Shimbun (Taiwan Agriculture and Forestry News), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Taiwan Jiji Hyoron (Taiwan Self-government Review), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Shinchiku-shu Jiho (Shinchiku-shu Review), Shinchiku-shi:
Founded: 1937.
Taiwan Koron (Taiwan Public Opinion), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Sokkan Kyozon Doei Geppo (Sokkan Mutual Existence and Prosperity Magazine), Tainan-shi:
Founded: 1935.
Published once every three months, no definite date set.
Taiwan no Suiri (Water Supply in Taiwan), Taihoku-shi:
Founded: 1934.
Published every other month.
Shimmin (Friendly People), Tainan-shi:
Founded: 1936.
Published every other month.

5. **The Tainan Nippo.** Details on this paper are as follows:
Address: Tainan-shi, Hokumon-cho, 2 chome, 61 banchi.
Capital: ¥100,000.
Founded: 1899, becoming a *kabushiki kaisha* in 1937.
Employees: 135 office and 172 factory employees in 1940.
Editions: a morning paper of 8 pages and an evening paper of 4 pages.



13. New headquarters of the "Taiwan Nippo," a daily paper in Tainan.

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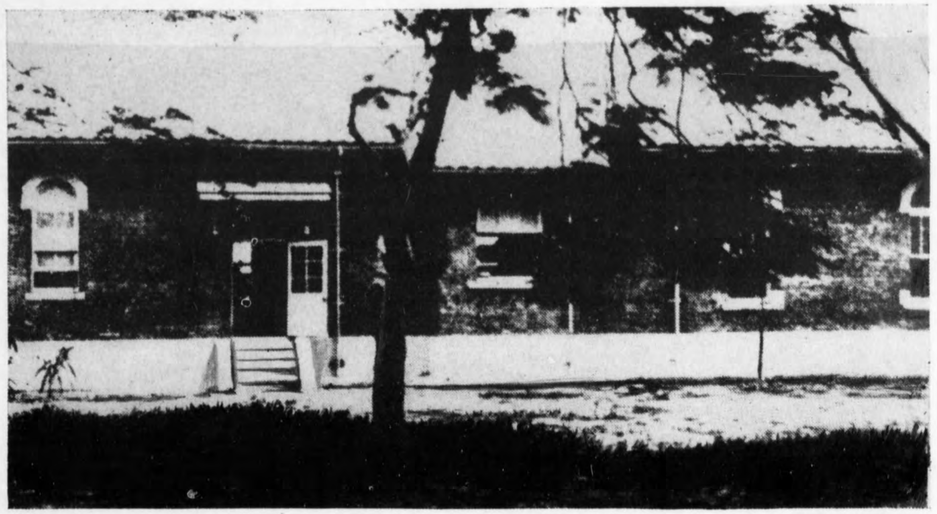

14. Tainan opium reformatory.

Subscription price: ¥1.50 per month; 20 *sen* per issue.
Advertising rate: ¥1.00 per line; ¥1.50 per line in special sections.
Branch offices: Osaka, Tokyo, Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao, Heito.
Buildings: In April 1936 the company bought about 4,000 square yards of land near the Tainan railroad station and erected a new building.
Equipment:
2 Marinoni rotary presses, or one Marinoni rotary and 1 Marinoni folding press.
1 Japanese-made Saito type-plate printing machine.
6 Banno type-casting machines.
3 casting machines.
2 picture printing machines.
2 copying machines.
2 machines for making raised plates.
3 lead plate-casting machines.
2 lead plate-finishing machines.
2 color rotary presses.
1 cutting machine.

Format of the paper: 6.3 type, 15 characters to the line, 163 or 176 lines to the column, and 14 or 15 columns to the page.
Personnel:
President: Miyamoto Ichigaku.
Director, editor-in-chief, and head of editorial section: Nakamura Koto.
Managing director: Tanaka Seitaro.
Head of political department: Daikuhei Kanezo (Mizoguchi Ie?)
Head of economics department: Tazato Isho.
Head of society department: Muroya Shintaro.
Head of localities department: Ota Takeshi.
Head of communications department: Kawakami Tsumito.
Head of management department: Tanaka Seitaro.
Head of sales department: Tozawa Keizo.
Treasurer: Konno Susumu.
Head of general affairs department: Kumanomido Hireo.
Head of auditing department: Yamamoto Jutaro.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. General statement. Transportation facilities in Tainan Province are poor according to western standards. Service on the railroads is slow, automobiles are few, and the many streams, subject to flash floods, constitute a hazard to the roads.

2. Railroads. *a. General statement.* Government railroad lines, sugar company railroad lines, of which a portion of the track is open for public business, and private pushcar lines (*daisha*), some of them owned by the sugar companies, are in operation in Taiwan and Tainan Province. With minor exceptions, the government lines are of 3'6", the private railroad lines 2'6", and the pushcar lines 18" or 20" gage. In 1938 the government lines in Taiwan totaled 650 miles, including 95 miles of double-tracking. In addition there were 200 miles of yard tracks, sidings, and crossing loops. The private railroads were said to total 1,562 miles, of which 1,245 miles were for the exclusive use of the sugar companies. The pushcar lines were said to total 645 miles. The figure for the private railroads includes sugar company pushcar lines.

Passenger cars on the government lines have a capacity of 30 first-class, 48 second-class, or 76 third-class fares. The freight cars have a capacity of 10 to 20 tons.

In 1940 there were in Taiwan 200–400 steam locomotives, 24 gasoline powered combination freight and passenger cars, 6 steam powered freight and passenger cars, 600 passenger cars, 8,000–12,000 freight cars, and 60 refrigerated cars.

b. Main government line. The main government line runs north-south through Tainan Province. The distance from Tainan City to Takao is 28.8 miles, and from Tainan City to Taihoku, 205.5 miles. From north to south in the province the stations on the line and the distances from Tainan City was as follows:

Station:	*Distance from Tainan City in miles*	Station:	*Distance from Tainan City in miles*
Rinnai	63.7	Banshiden	16.1
Toroku	57.6	Zenka	11.9
Tonan	52.9	Shinshi	7.2
Tairin	47.6	An unidentified station (about)	4.0
Tamio	44.0	Tainan	0.0
Kagi	38.2	Tomoncho	.7
Mizukami	32.6	Sharoken	4.7
Koheki	28.8	Chushu	7.1
Shinei	24.0		
Rinhoei	19.6		

Passenger fares on the main government line in Taiwan were: first-class, 6.5 *sen* per mile; second-class, 4.5 *sen* per mile; third-class, 2.5 *sen* per mile. Express trains were at an extra fare, according to distance, of 60 *sen* to ¥210 for first-class; 40 *sen* to ¥1.40 for second-class; and 20 *sen* to 70 *sen* for third-class. First-class pullman fare was ¥7 per night; second-class was ¥3 for an upper berth, and ¥4.50 for a lower berth. Reduced railroad rates were given to teachers, veterans, and other groups.

c. The Arisan railroad. A 30" gage branch railway of the Government-General runs east from Kagi to the Arisan forest. It is reported to be from 42 to 57 miles in length, with the forest terminal at an altitude of 7,000 or 8,000 feet. The road is reported to be the steepest and highest railroad in the Far East. It goes through 72 tunnels, over 65 bridges, and makes many loops and turns. A portion of the line is open for general business. Timber is conveyed to assembly points on the railroad, whence it is taken to the sawmills at Kagi. As of about 1934 the railroad engines were using wood for fuel.

3. Roads and automobiles. Two main highways run from Seira on the northern border of the Province to Tainan City, whence they join again and continue south to Takao City. One of the highways, a Government-General road, runs parallel to the government railroad near the foothills, and from Seira passes through Tonan, Tamio, Kagi, Shinei and Shinshi. The other, a provincial road, runs from Seira in the middle of the plain through Ronhai, Hokko, and Bokushi to Ensui, whence it turns west to Hokumon on the coast and then south through Kari to Tainan City. At Ensui a branch of the road runs a short distance west to Shinei where it joins the other highway, thus making a good east-west road across the plain. Three secondary roads cross the plain from east to west: one from Kagi through Bokushi to Toseki on the coast; one from Tamio through Shinko northwest through Hokko to Kaiko on the coast; and the third from Tonan through Toseiseki to Kaiko on the coast.

The north-south highway near the foothills is macadamized north of Kagi; and concrete south to Tainan City. From Tainan south to Tako the road is of metalled surface.

According to the *Taiwan Jijo* there are 13 main bridges on the Government-General highway, the bridges varying in length from 320 to 800 feet, with one 2,800-foot bridge on a road running to Hokumon. These bridges were constructed between 1931 and 1935, and have a usable width of 5.0 to 5.5 meters.

Government-General busses operate on the highway parallel to the railroad.

4. Airfields. Two airfields are near Tainan City, one a little to the south, the other close to the city on the east. An airfield is a little to the west of Kagi City and there may be one at Toseki and one at Kaiko, both near the coast.

Regular airplane service for passengers, freight and mail was in operation between Taihoku and Takao, via Tainan, and between Tainan and Mako in the Pescadores.

5. Water transportation. The coastal vessels subsidized by the Government-General do not stop at Ampin, but the ships on the Takao-Yokohama line do, according to available information. Steamships stop at Ampin to load salt. The Government-General was developing Ampin before the war, and it is probable that this development has been accentuated. A report of February 8, 1942, states that the Maritime Section of the Communications Department had decided to strengthen coastwise transportation, and had entrusted the Minami Nippon Kisen (South Japan Steamship Co.) with its operation.

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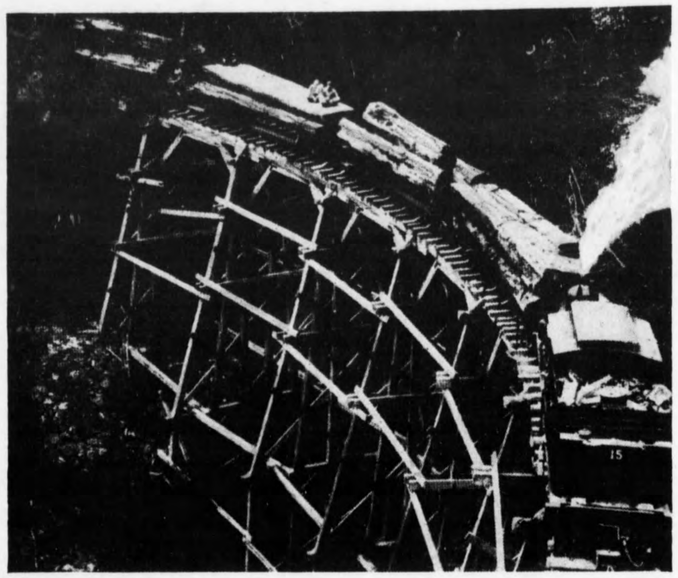

15. Logging train going over wooden trestle and into tunnel on the Arisan railroad.

16. Spiral route of the Arisan railroad as it leaves the plain and climbs to Dokuritsuzan (Independence Mt.) station, 17 miles from Kagi.

The customs houses at Ampin and Toseki are under the supervision of the Takao customs office.

Ships registered with the Taiwan government at the end of 1938 numbered 191; 145 steam vessels with a total tonnage of 10,166 tons, and 46 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 3,584 tons. Seamen numbered 7,007, of whom 4,730 were Japanese, 1,281 Formosan-Chinese, 459 Korean, 522 Chinese, and 15 English. These figures are for the entire island.

6. Rickshaws. Rickshaws operate in the cities and some of the larger towns.

7. Communications. *a. General statement.* All the communication facilities in Taiwan are owned by the government and are used mainly by the Japanese. Although the Japanese constitute only about one-twentieth of the population they send about three-fourths of the telegrams, four-fifths of the mail, two-thirds of the money orders, and own about two-thirds of the radio receiving sets. The Japanese have about five-sixths of the postal savings, but it is important to note that post office insurance is predominantly for Formosan-Chinese.

b. Postal service, telephones, telegraph. The post office, telephone station and telegraph station are commonly combined in a single office, although there are some post offices without telephone and telegraph offices and some separate telephone and telegraph offices. In 1938 there were 267 offices in Taiwan which had one or a combination of the three facilities, 194 of them being post offices, 219 having telegraph and 222 telephone facilities, including 120 telephone exchanges. The location of the post offices in Tainan Province is given in the tables in Section VIII, "Police and Courts," p. 45ff.

In addition to the public telephone offices there were 20,251 telephone subscribers, of whom 6,741 were Formosan-Chinese. A system of telephone and telegraph connections links all the police stations in the island.

Telephone calls made in 1938 totaled 390,709 pay calls over the public telephones, 3,205,731 by subscribers, and 136,362,664 "city calls". These figures are difficult to interpret as it is uncertain just what the distinction is between "subscribers" and "city calls". Telegrams sent totaled 2,102,252, of which 366,108 were sent by Formosan-Chinese; telegrams received totaled 2,197,425 of which 423,696 were received by Formosan-Chinese.

Post offices handle ordinary mail, parcel post, money orders, postal savings, postal transfer savings, and post office insurance and annuities. The volume of business in Taiwan in 1938 was as follows:

Ordinary mail: 81,835,710 pieces received, 30,956,700 being from Formosan-Chinese. 101,711,030 pieces delivered, 47,037,300 to Formosan-Chinese.

Parcel post: 855,163 parcels received, 174,024 being from Formosan-Chinese. 1,373,787 parcels delivered, 415,896 to Formosan-Chinese.

Money orders: 1,366,296 remittances totalling ¥42,744,092, of which 479,383 totalling ¥13,913,393 were from Formosan-Chinese.

Postal savings: Postal savings have grown very rapidly from 1937 when there were 633,053 depositors with deposits of ¥27,106,748, to 1941 when there were 1,509,902 depositors with deposits of ¥69,899,328. Of the 1941 depositors 591,881 were Japanese with deposits of ¥54,521,475; 854,604 were Formosan-Chinese with deposits of ¥13,700,268; and 63,417 were aborigines with deposits of ¥1,677,585. The number of depositors reported is difficult to understand since more Japanese depositors are reported than the number of Japanese in the island, and nearly half as many aborigines as there are aborigines in Taiwan.

The interest rate on postal savings was 5.04 per cent in 1915, 4.44 in 1930, 3.24 in 1932 and beginning April 1, 1937, 3.12 per cent.

Postal transfer savings: The function of these savings is the payment of local taxes, payment by checks, subscription of bonds, payment of principal and interest, etc. In 1939, 5,488 Japanese had postal transfer savings of ¥1,656,291; and 2,900 Formosan-Chinese had ¥187,339. The total turnover during the year 1938 appears to have been ¥175,535,757.

Post office insurance: In 1938 there were 525,791 policy holders with premiums of ¥671,047 and insurance valued at ¥124,346,927. Of the total, 422,494 policy holders were Formosan-Chinese with premiums of ¥538,073 and insurance valued at ¥100,967,468.

Postal annuity contracts: 978 policy holders had annuity values of ¥101,296, of which 57 policy holders were Formosan-Chinese with an annuity value of ¥7,500.

Post office insurance and annuity funds to the volume of about ¥25,000,000 were invested by the government through 565 loans in a wide variety of enterprises, the three largest types of investment being public primary schools, ¥5,556,450; water service, ¥4,848,550; roads, ¥4,619,600.

c. Cable. A cable is reported from Toei, Toseki-gun, to the Pescadores. The cable from Ampin to the Pescadores was discontinued in 1933.

d. Radio. In 1938 there were three radio broadcasting stations in Taiwan: JFAK, 10 kw, frequency 750 kilocycles, at Taihoku; JFBK, 1 kw, frequency 720 kilocycles, at Tainan; and JFCK, 1 kw, frequency 580 kilocycles, at Taichu. A new radio station was opened in 1941 at Tamio in Kagi City to broadcast to the "southern regions." Plans for this station as reported in 1938 called for a station of 100 kw to cost ¥2,000,000 to connect Taiwan with the outside world. All the radio stations are owned by the government and operated by the Taiwan Broadcasting Association. Owners of receiving sets pay a monthly fee of ¥1.

Formosan-Chinese have very few receiving sets because, in part at least, programs have been designed for the most part for the Japanese. In Tainan Province in March, 1939, there were 1.4 sets per 100 Formosan-Chinese families and 70.5 sets per 100 Japanese families, or a total of 3,230 sets for Formosan-Chinese and 5,749 for Japanese. In all Taiwan there were 45,980 radio receiving sets, 13,599 being in the hands of Formosan-Chinese.

Village Promotion Societies, organizations to promote the Japanization of the Taiwanese, have 794 meeting halls in the schools or public offices in Tainan Province, and

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are provided with radios and newspapers. These halls are reported to be the centers of edification and amusement in the villages.

A radio consultation office is located in Tainan City to handle requests regarding radio such as the repair of sets, new subscriptions, and changes in subscriptions. Technicians to repair radio sets circulate in the province according to a regular monthly schedule, repairing sets either free or at cost.

c. Motion pictures. Motion pictures in Taiwan are almost exclusively 35 mm. talking pictures. Of the 10,551 reels in 1938, 7,773 were Japanese products; 2,142, American; 9, Chinese; 306, German; 172, French; 115, English; 6, Russian; and 28 the products of other nations. The police inspected 2,198 pictures with 11,403 reels, while 1,220 pictures with 1,937 reels were exempt from inspection, apparently because they were official Japanese pictures.

VI. ASSOCIATIONS

1. General statement. The many and varied associations in Taiwan spring in part from the life of the people and in part are superimposed by the Japanese authorities. This dual element is clearly evident in the agricultural societies, the credit co-operatives, the *hoko*, and the merchant associations, all of which were indigenous to the Formosan-Chinese and were then moulded by governmental authority to serve Japanese purposes.

2. Associations in the Japanese Empire. Mutual benefit associations of an economic nature, almost all of which extend credit to their members, are among the most important of Japanese institutions and are very numerous throughout the islands of the Empire. They typify the remarkably strong characteristic of the Japanese to align himself with others for the accomplishment of specific purposes and to act and exercise responsibility, not individually and independently, but jointly and collectively in organized groups. With the prompting of local officialdom, most of these associations are organized by the members themselves to serve their own needs: to provide credit, to fix wage and price levels, to establish standards of workmanship, to control competition, to purchase collectively and in large lots, to provide storage and handling facilities, to utilize fully and economically tools, equipment and machinery, to market and sell products collectively, or to accomplish other appropriate purposes. However, they are also used very extensively by the authorities as unofficial agencies of government to secure the better development and control of certain trades and industries, to enforce government decrees and regulations, to spread and propagate ideas of Japanese culture and patriotism, to prevent unfair practices, and to aid in the effective regimentation of particular occupational, industrial and commercial groups. In recent years many such associations have been formed at the direct request of the government in order to promote the attainment of these purposes. Government control is considerably facilitated by reason of the fact that all of the associations operate under government permit, and some of them also under government supervision. In the case of marketing and purchasing associations, for example, the government commonly fixes grades, standards, and prices and offers expert advice and other non-financial assistance.

For purposes of licensing and registration, these associations are usually classified according to the functions which they are authorized to perform. These main functions or authorized activities consist of (1) credit extension, (2) marketing or selling, (3) purchasing, (4) co-operative utilization, and (5) retail selling through consumers' co-operatives. Usually the credit extension function is combined with one or more of the other functions, such as cooperative buying, selling, or utilization. The following is a list of the most common and important types of economic associations:

Credit associations: generally known as *shinyo-kumiai*. They are authorized to engage only in direct credit activities, for which reason they have become less numerous and important than other associations which have broader power and can therefore engage in a wider field of activity. With capital accumulated from membership dues, periodical levies, and profits, these associations make loans and extend credit to participating members, who commonly belong to a variety of occupations.

Marketing associations: usually known as *hambai kumiai*. They generally restrict their membership to a particular occupation and engage primarily in selling a particular product or line of products. Like producers' cooperatives in other countries, they benefit their members by negotiating contracts, selling in large quantities, providing warehousing and handling facilities, and by maintaining standards and prices.

Purchasing associations: most often called *kobai kumiai*. Organized among members of particular occupations, they engage in collective purchasing, securing at favorable prices the articles needed from time to time by their members, such as tools, seed, fertilizer, or supplies. They differ from consumers' cooperatives in the seasonal character and limited variety of their purchases, in that they sell their purchases only to their members, and in the fact that they do not operate stores.

Consumers' cooperatives: known usually as *riyo kumiai*. They purchase general merchandise at wholesale or from producers and sell at retail to their members and sometimes to others. As is the case with such cooperatives elsewhere, the savings effected by purchasing in large lots and eliminating middlemen's commissions are passed on to the members in the form of reduced prices, periodic dividends or other credits. At least some of these associations do not restrict their memberships to particular occupations.

Utilization associations: are formed primarily for the purpose of purchasing, operating and maintaining tools, equipment, machinery, and other facilities for the joint use and benefit of the members of the group. It is a co-operative method of using to the best advantage of a particular occupational group, those tools of production which are ordinarily beyond the financial means of individual producers.

Fishing associations: (*gyogyo kumiai*) engage in credit operations, undertake collective marketing and purchasing, and promote the improvement of fishing methods.

Marine products associations: (*suisan-kai*) engage primarily in marketing with only limited credit and purchasing activities.

Agricultural associations: (*nokai*) are organized chiefly for the improvement of agricultural methods and on the initiative of the government, which engages in demonstration work and subsidizes improvements through them. Usually, they perform marketing and purchasing functions as well.

Associations are formed with one or more of these purposes and functions. Recently, credit, marketing, purchasing and ultilization associations have been by far the most numerous and popular.

3. Agricultural associations. *a. Nokai (farmers' associations) and chikusan-kai (livestock farmers' associations).*

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Under a law of 1908, the existing voluntary *nokai* were given a legal basis and regulations were established for their guidance. Each province came to have its *nokai* which became important auxiliary organs for the administration of the government's agricultural policy. A 1937 law unified all the provincial *nokai* into an island-wide *Taiwan Nokai* and separated the live-stock farmers from the previous *nokai* by establishing the *Taiwan Chikusan-kai*. The law took effect in 1938. Each province has its *nokai* and *chikusan-kai* supported by fees and assessments, but it is not known whether each *gun* and *sho* has a branch of the organization. In Tainan Province each *nokai* member in 1940 was assessed 30 *sen* plus 15 percent of the amount of his land tax; each chikusan-kai member 100 *sen* per head of cattle, 100 *sen* per horse, 100 *sen* for each hog carcass, and 30 *sen* for each sheep carcass. The latter two figures appear to refer to animals slaughtered; the former two, to stock on hand. The *nokai* budget for 1940 was as follows:

TABLE 29.—*Nokai budget for Taiwan and Tainan Province, 1940*

	Taiwan	Tainan
Total	¥127,303,764	¥25,783,669
General expenditures	3,999,026	716,562
Agricultural storehouses	132,638	
Purchase of agricultural articles	113,736,184	18,640,626
Assisting sales of farm products	1,208,606	114,153
Agricultural loan funds	7,841,582	6,013,622
Adjusting delinquent fertilizer bills	87,022	
Munitions assistance work [sic]	124,226	124,226
Assisting sale of straw works	174,480	174,480

Source: *Taiwan Agricultural Review*, No. 409, Special Number, 1939.

The chikusan-kai included among its regular activities such programs as hog-skinning contests, special courses on horse raising, experiments with Indian oats to develop a new horse feed, experiments on heat-resistance of the horse, training of blacksmiths, standardization of live stock breeds, and operation of a model mixed-grazing forest. The special budget included expenses for horse racing. The association has done much to eliminate many of the undesirable features of horse racing and aims to put horse racing on a sound business basis.

TABLE 30.—*Chikusan-Kai budget for Taiwan and Tainan Province, 1940*

	Taiwan	Tainan Province
Total	¥39,452,329	¥8,768,515
General expense	3,257,965	542,215
Horse racing	12,211,990	2,971,465
Sales promotion	5,809,629	903,690
Market expenditures	667,744	
Raw hides sales promotion	705,923	
Co-operative buying of feeds	16,751,873	4,351,145
Live stock business capital	40,816	
Health protection of cattle	6,839	

Source: *Taiwan Agricultural Review*, No. 409, Special Number, 1939.

b. Rice associations. Associations centering about rice production, storage, sales, and control are numerous, but their organization and interrelations are not clear. Rice control associations, composed of producers of rice and landlords who receive rice as payment from tenant farmers, were established under government auspices in 1936 in the cities, *gun* and *sho*. The purpose, at least in part, was the construction, over a period of five years, of warehouses for the long-term storage of over a million bushels of rice. The program of construction ended in 1939 for reasons of economy. In order to supervise the local rice control associations, a rice control federation was established. In each province there seems to be an association of rice dealers under the name of the Rice Merchants' Business Association.

c. Other agricultural associations. The *nokai* and the *chikusan-kai* appear to be the only agricultural associations organized on a provincial or island-wide scale. The others are on a *gun* or smaller basis. A statement in the *Taiwan Agricultural Review* for 1939 gives the clearest picture available at present of these organizations. "Voluntary associations of farmers in Taiwan have increased with surprising rapidity in recent years. There were, in 1939, over 5,000 farmers' organizations of one kind or another. These organizations embraced such districts as *gun, gai, sho, aza* (village within a *sho*), *hashutsusho* (police branch station), *ho*, etc. Organizations based on *gun, gai*, and *sho* districts are, as a rule, engaged in giving direct leadership and encouragement to the farmers. They follow the lines of leadership set by the provincial authorities and by the provincial *nokai*.

The *noji kumiai* (farm associations) and the *nogyo kumiai* (agricultural associations), both of which aim to effect general improvement in farming, the *gyoden-kai* (tenant associations), and *kono showa-kai*, which seek to improve the tenant-landlord relationship, belong to this group. The *gyoden-kai* was first organized in 1922 in Tainan Province, Shinei-gun. The organization proved its worth by bringing about improved conditions in tenancy practices in times of bad harvest, by arbitrating tenant disputes and by otherwise effecting general improvements in the tenant situation. Similar organizations spread rapidly in the five western provinces. Today these tenant associations are performing the most notable activities of all the agricultural associations." At the end of March 1938 there were 121 tenant associations in Taiwan based on the *shi, gai* or *sho* and 45 based on the *gun*.

4. Credit and consumers cooperatives. Sixty-five of the one hundred and ten credit and consumers cooperatives in Tainan Province in 1939 combined the functions of credit, sales, purchasing and utilization. Only twelve did not have the credit function. These probably were irrigation associations.

All the credit associations in Taiwan in 1941 were reported to have 607,262 members; paid-in capital, ¥20,604,091; cash on deposit ¥50,127,524; savings deposits, ¥182,452,140; money loaned, ¥152,636,512.

The credit associations in December 1942, had savings deposits of ¥228,550,000 and loans of ¥166,208,000, while the banks in Taiwan had deposits of ¥522,425,000 and loans of ¥612,275,000. ¥70,000,000 of the bank deposits were deposited by credit associations. If the amount deposited in the banks by the credit associations is subtracted from the total bank deposits, the savings deposits in the credit associations prove to be almost 50 percent of the amount of bank deposits.

The interest rate on savings and loans is stated in terms of *sen* per day, 4 *sen* per day, for example, appearing to mean 4 *sen* per day on a hundred *yen*, or 14.6 percent annually. Interest rates on loans made by the credit associations during 1940 varied from 1.9 to 4.0 *sen*, and interest rates on savings from 0.7 to 3.0 *sen*. The maximum interest rate on loans at the Bank of Taiwan was 2.2, and the minimum 0.9 *sen;* while interest on savings was 0.5 and 0.1 *sen* as maximum and minimum. The interest rates on loans and savings have steadily decreased both in the banks and the credit associations since 1924.

Secured loans constituted 52.9 percent of the loans made by the associations in 1940. The secured loans averaged larger in size than the unsecured, the ratio being ¥887 of secured to ¥205 of unsecured loans.

The total association membership in 1940 consisted of agriculturalists, 63 percent; laborers, 18 percent; commercialists, 14 percent; industrialists, 3 percent; fishermen, 1.3 percent and forestry men, 0.6 percent. A greater part of the officials of the farming village associations are of the land-owning class. Officials are subject to approval of the government.

The principal products sold by the association were rice, ¥40,999,069; tea, ¥3,972,226; citrus fruits, ¥2,648,967; jute, ramie and castor beans, ¥674,981; bamboo products, ¥435,019; and fish products, ¥399,805.

The principal products purchased for members were: industrial goods, ¥34,501,625; fertilizers, ¥32,597,535; farm tools, ¥247,060; "economic use" goods, ¥11,735,466; rice and grain, ¥7,093,512; food products, ¥1,860,519; feed, ¥1,470,391; hemp bags, ¥186,639; wine and tobacco, ¥864,991; foreign paper and miscellaneous, ¥1,916,442.

The association was supreme in the management of agricultural warehouses. It managed 132 storehouses, while the *nokai* (farmers association) had but two on July 1, 1941. Considerable competition appears to have existed between the *nokai* and the other associations for the control of warehouses. Most, if not all, of the warehouses have equipment for hulling rice.

The Tainan People's Credit Association is reported to play a prominent part in the financial and monetary activities of Tainan. The names and location of a number of other associations are known as follows:

Hokko-gun, Gancho-sho. *Gancho Shinyo Hambai Kobai Kumiai* (Gancho Credit Consumers and Retailers Cooperative).
Hokko-gun, Koko-sho. *Koko Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Koko Credit Consumers and Retailers Utilization Cooperative). Capital: ¥35,260.
Hokumon-gun, Gakko-sho. *Chushu Shinyo Hambai. Kobai Kumiai.* Capital: ¥27,600.
Hokumon-gun, Shogun-sho. *Kari Gyogyo Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai.* (Kari Fishermen's Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Coop).
Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai. *Kari Gyogyo Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai.*
Kobi-gun, Niron-sho. *Niron Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai.* Capital: ¥53,110.
Kobi-gun, Rompai-sho. Credit association, but name not known.
Niitoyo-gun, Kijin-sho. *Jinin Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai.*
Shinka-gun, Yamakami-sho. A credit association reported.
Sobun-gun, Kanden-sho. *Kanden Shinyo Kumiai* (Kanden Credit Cooperative).
Sobun-gun. Mato-gai. *Mato Shinyo Kumiai.*
Sobun-gun, Rokko-sho. Credit association reported.
Toroku-gun, Koko-sho. *Kantoseki Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai.*
Toseki-gun, Gichiku-sho. Gichiku and Gyutowan credit associations.

5. Business associations. A Chamber of Commerce exists in some of the larger cities of Taiwan. There are many dealers' and manufacturers' associations, and they are used by the government as instruments of control. (See Section VII, "Government," p. 32, for a list of names.)

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

VII. GOVERNMENT

1. General statement. Government of the Formosan-Chinese by the Japanese is a combination of the thorough governmental methods developed in Japan to control almost every aspect of the life of the people, plus the exploitative practices of a highly developed colonial administration which keep the small minority of Japanese in complete control of the large majority of Formosan-Chinese. This control rests upon police powers, but also upon the manipulation of "voluntary" associations of Formosan-Chinese, in particular the *hoko* system.

2. Government control of economic life. *a. General statement.* The government owns the main railroad and bus lines, the telephone, telegraph and radio facilities, most of the forests, and has a monopoly of salt, opium, camphor, tobacco and liquor. Its extensive pre-war control of the general economic life of the island has been extended to a tight control of prices, production, distribution, wages, the movement of workers and other aspects of a war economy. According to the National Labor Service Law Pocket-book Enforcement Regulations (*Kokumin Tomu Techo Ho Shiko Kisoku*) of September 28, 1942, it appears that each laborer must carry a record book similar in nature to the military pocket book carried by soldiers. Control companies and control associations seem to be the chief mechanism for the control of commerce and industry.

b. Control companies (*Toseikai*) *and control associations* (*Tosei-kumiai*). A number of control companies and associations had been established in Taiwan prior to Imperial Ordinance No. 831 of August 29, 1941, which provided for the establishment of such organizations in each type of industry. The regulations for the control associations are essentially the same as for the control companies, both being corporate bodies. It may be that the distinction in name is due to the fact that in certain lines of trade the people are accustomed to associations and in others to companies.

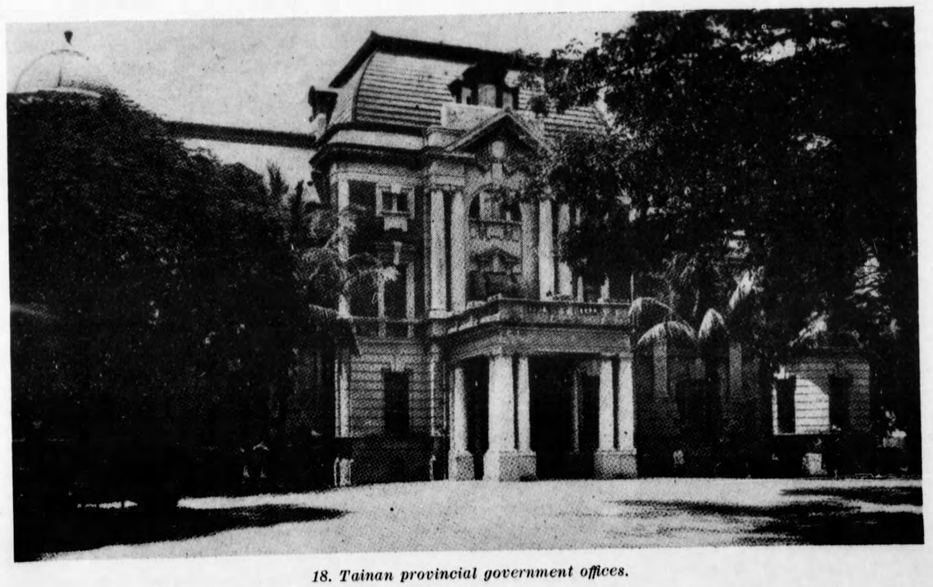
A control company is established with a capital stock and upon order of the Governor-General who appoints the president and who may order the Control Company to undertake any necessary enterprise, or may order changes in the articles of association, or anything else necessary. The company establishes regulations and may assess fines against violators of the regulations. The president may, with the approval of the Governor-General, remove from member corporations any officials whose actions are particularly prejudicial to the conduct of control over the industry involved.

A tendency to integrate and organize the individual control companies into super-control organizations can be observed in the organization in March, 1942, of the Federation of Industrial Associations, which in August had bank deposits of ¥25,399,000 and in the same month underwrote Taiwan Development Company debentures of ¥2,500,000. Branches were established throughout Taiwan. A super-control organization for basic food stuffs was announced on December 25, 1943, in an ordinance providing for the establishment of a Foodstuffs Control Company with a capitalization of ¥8,000,000, of which the government was to provide half. The entire island was considered one jurisdictional area, with branches in each district. All present distribution associations (for cereals, grains, starch, etc.) were absorbed and merged with the control corporation.

A *Taiwan Economic Diary* for the year 1942 mentions the names of many associations and control companies, most of them organized in 1942, but it is not clear that all are control associations. The names are as follows:

The Taiwan Association of Steel Industries.
Taiwan Steel Goods Sales Control Co. (*Taiwan Kozai Hambai Tosei Kaisha*)
Federation of Industrial Associations of Taiwan (*Taiwan Sangyo Kumiai Rengo Kai*).
Ship-builders Control Association (*Zosen Tosei Kai*).
Taiwan Private Railroad Co. (*Taiwan Shisetsu Eigyo Tetsudo Kaisha*).
Taiwan Industrial Enterprise Control Co. (*Taiwan Kogyo Tosei KK*).
Taiwan Farming Tools Mfg. Control Co. (*Taiwan Nokigu Seizo Tosei Kaisha*).
Taiwan Fiber-cleaning Tool Makers Assn. (*Taiwan Seni Seiso-gu Seisan Kumiai*).
Taiwan Iron Manufacturing Industry Control Assn. (*Taiwan Tekkogyo Tosei Kai*).
Taiwan Council of Financial Institutions (*Taiwan Kinyu Kyogi-Kai*).
Taiwan Negotiable Securities Business Association.
Federation of Taiwan Pineapple Growers Associations.
Taiwan Sauce Distribution Association (*Taiwan Shoyu Haikyu Kumiai*).
Taiwan Timber Association (*Taiwan Mokuzai Kumiai*).
Taiwan Fiber Goods Rationing Co. (*Taiwan Seni Seihin Haikyu Tosei KK*). Capitalization ¥6,000,000.
Taiwan Miscellaneous Cereals Distribution Assn. (*Taiwan Zakkoku Haikyu Kumiai*).
Federation of Taiwan Starch Manufacturers Associations.
Taiwan Dye Makers and Distributors Assn. (*Taiwan Senryo Seizo Haiku Kumiai*).
Southern Fisheries Development Co. (*Takunan Gyogyo Kohatsu Koshi*).
National Association of Importers and Wholesalers of the Special Products of Taiwan (*Zenkoku Taiwan Tokusanbutsu Inyu Oroshi-sho Kumaia*).
Association for the Importation and Distribution of Ceramics and Glassware.
Taiwan Glass Manufacturers Association.
Taiwan Miscellaneous Fiber Freight Distribution and Export Association (*Taiwan Zassokui Shuka Haikyu Ishutsu Kumiai*).
Taiwan Water Utility Assns. Federation (*Taiwan Suiri Kumiai Rengo-kai*).
Federation of the Sugar Wholesalers Associations (*Taiwan Seito Oroshisho Rengo-kai*).

17. Rebuilt street in Tainan City, from main railway station to provincial government buildings.



18. Tainan provincial government offices.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

c. Sugar control and rationing. Between the manufacturer of sugar and the consumer of sugar are four levels of distribution and control: (1) the distributing company; (2) primary dealers; (3) wholesalers; and (4) retailers. Consumers have purchase tickets or ration coupons of some sort which they must stamp with their signature when exchanging them for sugar. Manufacturers who use sugar as a raw material secure it from the wholesalers.

The sugar control regulations were outlined in the Government-General Ordinance number 93, dated July 11, 1940. The essential paragraphs in the order are as follows:

1. No persons engaged in the manufacture, import, or introduction of sugar . . . shall be able to sell the same except by consignment to a company (hereafter to be called the Distributing Company) designated by the Governor-General of Taiwan.

2. The Distributing Company shall sell no sugar except to those designated by the Governor-General of Taiwan as primary sugar dealers (hereafter to be called Primary Dealers); except that in case permission is secured from the Governor-General of Taiwan this restriction is voided.

4. The Primary Dealers shall sell no sugar except to those designated by the Governor-General of Taiwan as wholesale sugar dealers (hereafter to be called Wholesale Dealers); except that in case permission is secured from the Governor-General of Taiwan, this restriction is voided.

5. The Wholesale Dealers shall sell no sugar except to those designated by the Provincial and District (*shu* and *cho*) Governors, falling under one of the following categories:

(a) Retail sugar dealers.
(b) Cooperatives and the like.
(c) Makers or manufacturers of goods in which sugar is a raw material.
(d) Persons consuming sugar in connection with their businesses.

7. Those named by the Provincial Governors to fix quotas (hereafter to be called Quota Appliers), within the limits set by the said Governors, shall grant to the general consumers of sugar, purchase tickets. * * *

13. . . . Retail dealers selling sugar in exchange for purchase tickets should get the stamp of the purchaser in question.

14. The Distributing Company, Primary Dealers, Wholesalers, and Retailers should record circumstances of sale or purchase in account books provided for the purpose.

The ordinance goes on to state that the distributing company is to report to the Governor-General; the primary dealers to the Governor-General and the provincial governors; the wholesalers and retailers, to the provincial governors.

d. Control of fresh fruit. The Government-General attempts to control the fresh fruit market by using the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers Association and the subordinate provincial fruit dealers associations as instruments of control. This procedure was outlined in Government-General Ordinance No. 139, dated July 25, 1941, the essential paragraphs being as follows:

3. When need therefor is recognized for regulation of fresh fruit supply, the Governor-General of Taiwan may issue orders to the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers Association to work out or alter plans for stipulated varieties of fresh fruit and dealing with shippers, shipments, amounts, times, and anything else essential thereto.

4. On receiving such orders, the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers Association shall speedily fix the necessary plans and submit them for approval of the Governor-General.

5. On receiving such approval, the Taiwan Amalgamated Fruit Dealers Association shall make the necessary suggestions to the provincial (or *cho*) fruit dealers associations. The latter, on receiving such suggestions, shall speedily fix the necessary plans, based on the suggestions, and submit them for approval of the provincial (or *cho*) governor.

7. The provincial (or *cho*) Fruit Dealers Association, on receipt of approval * * * shall issue to its members or member bodies directions necessary for the shipping of fresh fruit, based on such plans.

9. Producers of fruit in any provincial (or *cho*) jurisdiction shall not be able to export same for purposes of sale outside of the territory of the province (or *cho*) unless they are in or hold a commission from the regional Fresh Fruit Dealers Association.

11. The Governor-General, on recognizing any special necessity therefor, may issue to those designated under provisions of the above articles any orders necessary for the regulation of supply, fixing the varieties of fresh fruit, and dealing with its export, import, shipment, introduction, or distribution.

e. Rice control. Rice is rationed to the consumer, different quantities being allowed according to whether the person is engaged in heavy labor or not. Rice delivering stations are scattered through Taiwan. Probably almost every *shi, gai* and *sho* has one or more such stations. Many of the stations are under the immediate control of associations with names such as Tamsui Credit Buying and Selling Co-operative (with surety responsibility).

Superior to these local associations, according to an announcement of January 9, 1942, is the *Taiwan Beikoku Nonyu Kyokai* (Taiwan Rice Supplying Association) to which the government assigned the handling of the purchase, storage, transportation and sale of rice. The Rice Bureau of the Government-General on April 3, 1942, assigned to the Rice Purveyors Council of the Rice-growers Association the task of gathering and distributing broken-grained rice. It may be that rice is now under the Foodstuffs Control Co. which was established in December, 1943. The control of rice acreage and of the delivery of rice by the farmers probably is controlled through the *Taiwan Nokai* (Taiwan Farmers Assn.) and by the economic police.

f. Monopolies. (1) *General statement.* The net income received by the Government-General from the monopolies in 1938 amounted to ¥68,188,611 as follows: opium, ¥2,613,035; common salt, ¥4,012,859; camphor, ¥9,422,487; tobacco, ¥24,516,306; and liquor, ¥27,623,924. Weights and measures, including water, gas and gasoline meters, are under the Monopoly Bureau. (The Japanese are trying to have the metric system used exclusively in Taiwan.) A report of November 18, 1942, states that the new match manufacturing plant of the Monopoly Bureau is to be established in Shinchiku-shi. The Monopoly Bureau was reported to have ten branch offices, twelve agencies, one experimental station and six factories, but these figures are believed to be too low.

(2) *Opium.* Opium goes from the Monopoly Bureau to local governments who have designated wholesale dealers and designated retailers. The retailers can sell only to purchasers who have a license and passbook in which is written the amount permitted per day and a record of each transaction, including the name and address of the seller. The consumer may not purchase or have in his possession more than a three-day's supply. The opium is sold in five-gram tubes which are sold by the government to the wholesaler at 64 *sen* 6 *rin* and by the retailer to the consumer at 70 *sen*. Licenses were issued in 1938 to 8,918 males and 1,870 females in Taiwan. In 1920, 48,011 licenses were issued.

(3) *Salt.* Salt goes from the manufacturer to the Monopoly Bureau and then directly to industrial users in lots of 6,000 kilograms or more, or to 75 wholesalers who in turn distribute it to 2,656 retailers in Taiwan. The Tainan-shi branch of the Monopoly Bureau and the four monopoly agencies (at Rokko in Taichu Province, Hotei and Hokumon in Tainan Province, and Ujurin in Takao Province) purchase the salt from the manufacturers at prices which vary according to the relative difficulty of production and the economic condition of the producer. As of December, 1936, the price for first grade salt was from 62–67 *sen;* ordinary salt, 54–58 *sen;* ordinary salt, second grade, 46–57 *sen;* and cooking salt, 2 *yen* 55 *sen*. The retail price of salt is the same throughout Taiwan except that the retailer is permitted to add the cost of transportation from the place of the wholesale dealer.

The Monopoly Bureau has a salt-industry experimental station in Tainan Province.

From 1937 to 1941 the Taiwan Salt Manufacturing Co. and the South Japan Salt Industry Co. opened new salt works in Tainan and Takao Provinces to product industrial salt to meet the increasing demand created by the expanding war industries.

(4) *Camphor.* Camphor manufacturing is carried on by the Monopoly Bureau in its own factory or factories. Most of the raw camphor and liquid camphor are handled at the Nanmon factory owned by the Monopoly Bureau. While they are being converted into second-grade camphor, various by-products are obtained. The by-products are red, white, indigo (blue) oil, superior perfume oil, and (ordinary) perfume oil. A portion of the liquid camphor is sold to the Camphor Remanufacturing Co. of Kobe, Japan. The camphor sold by the Monopoly Bureau is the "improved second-grade" in powder form, and is used directly as a raw material for celluloid or for refined camphor.

(5) *Tobacco.* The Taihoku Tobacco Factory, owned by the Monopoly Bureau, employs about 1,000 workers and makes 6 brands of cigars, 11 of cigarettes, and 5 of pipe tobacco. In order to grow tobacco, farmers must obtain a license from the Monopoly Bureau. Tobacco dealers are also licensed.

(6) *Liquor.* On July 1, 1939, there were 93 wholesale dealers who received liquor from the Monopoly Bureau and sold it to 7,421 retailers, who in turn sold at fixed prices to consumers. Thirty-one liquor manufacturing plants were in Taiwan, five being in Kagi-shi. The annual production increased from about 15,000,000 gallons in 1926 to about 21,000,000 gallons in 1938. Thirty-four types of liquors were produced; refined sake, 4; rum, 2; sweet-potato brandy, 1; *shochu* (distilled spirits), 1; red wine, 2; medicinal liquor, 6; glutinous rice sake, 1; rice sake, 4; white sake, 1; sweet wine, 1; sweet sake, 1; foreign liquors, 5; spirits, 6.

3. Public finance. The Government-General income for 1940 was ¥352,908,590 of which almost an even 50 percent, or ¥179,392,615 came from government-owned enterprises and properties, as follows:

TABLE 31.—*Income from government-owned property*[1] *1940*

	Income in yen
Total	179, 392, 615
Postal, telegraph and telephone	14, 136, 109
Railroads and automobiles	60, 334, 747
Monopolies revenue	90, 294, 297
Forestry revenue	9, 043, 047
Hospital revenue	1, 215, 614
Tenant fees from government land	317, 575
Rental fees from property	1, 262, 519
Miscellaneous	3, 524, 220

[1] The figures are for gross income. It is not possible to tell from the budgets what the operating expenses chargeable against each item were. The *Taiwan Jijo* states that the government made a net profit on the railroads in 1936 of ¥11,246,177; in 1937, ¥11,166,620; and in 1938, ¥14,490,150. The gross income in 1938 from the bus service was ¥1,384,101.

In 1939 the Government-General planned to spend ¥208,602,000; the eight provinces, ¥34,690,806; and the *shi, gai and sho*, ¥36,961,486. The Government-General expenditures included subsidies of ¥6,140,369 to the provinces and ¥908,269 to the *shi, gai* and *sho*, which also received subsidies from the provinces amounting to ¥2,367,961.

The Tainan provincial budget of ¥8,014,206 was the largest of the provincial budgets, Taichu Province coming second with ¥7,003,190. The following tables give the breakdown of income and expenditures for Tainan Province and for the *shi, gai* and *sho* in the Province.

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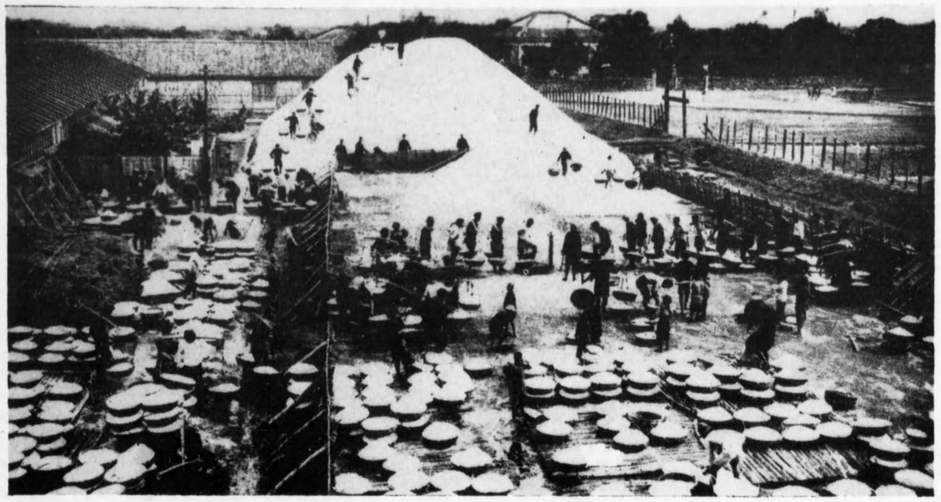
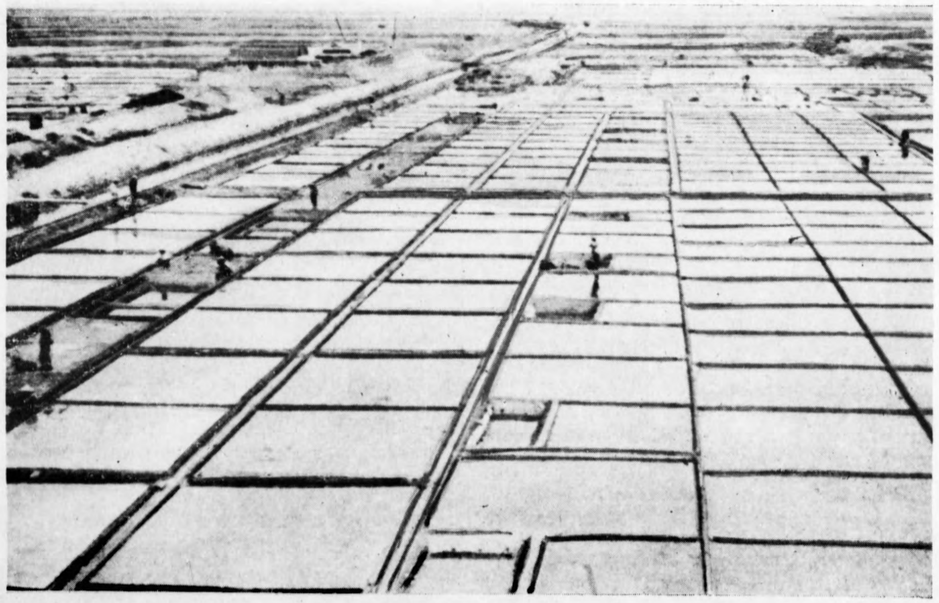


19. Emptying salt pans on salt storage pile.



20. Salt fields at Ampin.

TABLE 32.—*Estimated revenue for Tainan Provincial Government, 1939*

Total estimated revenue		¥8, 014, 206
Local tax		4, 721, 297
Income surtax	¥292, 204	
Land surtax	2, 007, 329	
Business surtax	452, 962	
Mining surtax	646	
House surtax	348, 400	
Special business surtax	145, 094	
Miscellaneous tax	1, 474, 662	
Subsidy from National Treasury		930, 625
Educational subsidy	¥284, 905	
Sanitation subsidy	113, 828	
Industrial encouragement sub	357, 530	
Social affairs subsidy	8, 278	
Public works subsidy	148, 650	
Air defense subsidy	17, 434	
Carried over from the previous year		735, 400
Other income		1, 626, 884
From *gai* and *sho*	¥150, 496	
Estate income	58, 920	
Donations	134, 762	
Rent and commissions	555, 427	
Loans	200, 000	
Miscellaneous income	527, 279	

TABLE 33.—*Estimated expenditures for Tainan Provincial Government, 1939*

Total estimated expenditures	¥8, 014, 206
Government expense	623, 930
Public Works expense	1, 745, 212
Education	2, 962, 657
Sanitation	384, 900
Encouragement of industry	920, 705
Social affairs	92, 623
Building and repairs	222, 894
Assembly expense	7, 007
Public loan expense	456, 734
Other expense	547, 544
Reserve expense	50, 000

TABLE 34.—*Estimated revenue of shi, gai, and sho in Tainan Province, 1939*

Total estimated revenue	¥8, 224, 875
From property	167, 193
Rent and commissions	1, 315, 097
Grant	193, 470
Subsidy from national treasury	85, 665
Subsidy from Tainan Province	496, 413
Donation	326, 825
Transfer fund	29, 908
Sales of property	22, 170
Carried over	529, 207
Miscellaneous income	802, 270
Shi, gai, sho tax	3, 944, 057
Shi, gai, sho loans	312, 600

TABLE 35.—*Estimated expenditures of shi, gai, and sho in Tainan Province, 1939*

Total, ordinary expenditures	¥4, 982, 724
Shrine expense	18, 663
Assembly expense	22, 670
General office expense	1, 309, 771
Public works expense	137, 991
Education	1, 410, 437
Expense for public halls	14, 149
Sanitation	466, 333
Soiled objects disposal expense	116, 911
Parks	17, 353
Encouragement of industry	382, 749
Social affairs	40, 546
Local improvements	52, 493
Handling public funds	59, 611
Managing foundation property	157, 464
Election expense	22, 825
Property expense	29, 934
Various tax and share	403, 223
Preservation of historical sites	876
Expenses for guarding	94, 094
Miscellaneous expense	89, 941
Others	36, 966
Reserve	97, 724
Total, special expenditures	¥3, 242, 151
Public works, building and repair	1, 375, 659
Sanitation	247, 410
Encouragement of industry	58, 170
Social affairs	2, 524
City planning expenses	292, 841
Shi, gai, sho loans	451, 406
Subsidies and donations	352, 289
Drawing fund	62, 839
Expense for guarding	92, 222
Sinking funds	27, 811
Managing foundation property	400
Property purchase funds	131, 990
Investigation of *shi, gai, sho* administration	2, 000
Share of *shi, gai, sho*	24, 644
Miscellaneous expenses	3, 000
Other	3, 222
Educational expenses	17, 902
Expense for adjusting land boundaries	77, 822

4. The *hoko, soteidan,* and *chokai.* *a. General statement.* The *hoko* system of organization according to households is an old Chinese institution which has been so modified by the Japanese that it has become an important instrument of government and of police control. Each *ho* has an office with a secretary in the local police station. A *ko* consists of about ten households; a *ho* consists of about ten *ko*, the number varying in each instance according to local circumstances. The *ko* are organized according to houses adjacent to each other. Both the *ho* and the *ko* ordinarily are within the boundaries of a single *gai* or *sho* (town or village area). A number of *gai* or *sho* can form a single *ho*, but one *gai* or *sho* cannot belong to more

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than one *hoko*. When a number of *ho* wish to cooperate on matters that cut across their boundaries, they may, with the permission of the provincial governor, organize a league of *ho* to confer on the subjects. The *ho* in a *gun* do not appear to be organized into a single unit, nor are the *ho* in a province. Since all the actions of the *hoko* are subject to approval by the Japanese authorities, it appears that the Japanese have kept the *hoko* broken into separate units in order to facilitate their control. This control includes fining all the members of a *ko* for a crime committed by one.

In the past the heads of the *ho* and *ko* were respected elders in the society; but at present, with knowledge of the Japanese language as a requisite for the positions, there has been a shift of leadership from the old to the young.

At least once a year the head of the *gun* and the proper police authorities must muster the heads of the *ho* within their jurisdiction for a *hoko* conference. The extent to which the conference is used by the *ho* leaders to voice complaints is not known. The reasons for complaints vary to some degree in accordance with the character of the local Japanese officialdom, since the relationship between the Japanese on the lower governmental levels and the Formosan-Chinese is not uniformly good or bad throughout the island.

The *soteidan* is an organization of men over seventeen and under forty, selected from the *ho* to receive various types of training from the police, in order to guard against bandits, flood, typhoons, and fires. A single *soteidan* may be comprised of men from one *ho* or of men from several *ho* who organize the group as a cooperative venture under police encouragement and supervision. The *soteidan* is not to be confused with the *seinendan*, an organization which originated in Japan and is used for the promotion of the Japanese nationalistic spirit. Membership is open to both Japanese and Formosan-Chinese, the total membership in Taiwan in 1938 being 114,465.

The *hoko* expenditures amount to approximately 60 *sen* per month per household, and are collected as an obligatory fee. The leaders of the *ho* and *ko* are elected by the members, subject to the approval of the Japanese authorities. They receive no pay, although in special cases they may do so if prior approval is received from the provincial governor.

b. Number of hoko *and* soteidan. At the end of 1938 there were 53,876 *ko* in Taiwan (14,631 Tainan Province) and 5,649 *ho* (1,528 in Tainan Province). There were 42,601 men organized into 1,035 *soteidan*, of which number 12,593 men and 260 *soteidan* were in Tainan Province. One leader was listed for each *ho*, and one leader and five assistant leaders for each *soteidan*.

c. Duties of the hoko *and* soteidan. Regulations governing the *hoko* and *soteidan* were laid down in an ordinance of 1898, which was revised in 1909, 1919, and 1920. Probably there have been revisions after 1923, the date of the source material now available, but it is doubtful if such modifications would make any fundamental change in the system. The gist of the essential articles of the ordinances is as follows:

(1) Government-General Order No. 87:

ARTICLE 1. The *ko* is to be organized from about ten households; the *ho* from about ten *ko*.

ART. 2. The *ko* leader is elected by the *ko* with the approval of the *gun* head, the *cho* head, the metropolitan police head, or the subpolice head. The *ho* leader is elected by the *ho* with the approval of the provincial governor through the *gun* head, *cho* head or metropolitan police head.

ART. 4. When a *soteidan* is to be established, the *ho* and *ko* leaders must secure the permission from the head of a *gun*, the head of a metropolitan police station, or from the provincial governor.

ART. 5. The *soteidan* should be organized from the young men of the *ko*, and the *soteidan* of the *ho* should be organized from the union of each *soteidan* of the *ko*. However, according to the situation, several *ho* can unite and organize a *soteidan*. One *soteidan* leader and a number of assistant leaders are elected by the members subject to the approval of the *gun* head, the head of a police station or the head of a sub-police station.

ART. 6. The *soteidan* is supervised by the competent head of the *gun*, police station, or sub-police station, or higher class leader.

ART. 8. When a *soteidan* is harmful to the public welfare, the provincial governor may order its disbandment.

ART. 9. The expenditure required by the *hoko* and the *soteidan* must be paid by the people living in the *gai* or *sho*.

ART. 10. An estimate of income and expenditure must be approved during the middle of December by the *gun* or police heads and the settlement of accounts must be reported to the same officials before the end of January.

ART. 12. Rules necessary to carry out these regulations are decided upon by the provincial governor and should be made in consideration of established customs of the people.

(2) Government-General Order No. 97:

ARTICLE 1. The *Hoko* Regulations are to be enforced everywhere in the provinces.

ART. 2. Permission to organize the *hoko* must be secured by sending a petition to the provincial office. The petition should be signed by the heads of the households in the proposed *hoko*, should be accompanied by a set of regulations, give the name of the *hoko*, the boundary, the number of households, and a map of the hoko district.

ART. 3. The *hoko* should be organized in keeping with the established customs of the area, and in conformity with the relationships existing between the various races, tribes and groups. The *hoko* must be within the boundaries of a *gai* or *sho*, although several *gai-sho* can be united to make a *ho*, or one *gai-sho* can be divided into several *ho*. One *gai-sho* cannot belong to two or more *ho*. The *ko* is organized so as to consist of houses adjacent to each other and which are counted from a certain direction in the *ho*.

ART. 5. Persons cannot become *ho* or *ko* leaders who are under twenty years of age or who are not heads of households in the *hoko* district or who have been punished for "a crime more serious than imprisonment."

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ART. 6. The date and place of election of *ho* and *ko* leaders must be reported beforehand to the *gun* or police office.

ART. 7. Another election must be held if any officer is deemed unfit.

ART. 8. *Ho* and *ko* leaders are elected for two years and may be re-elected.

ART. 9. The *hoko* regulations should include regulations covering:

a. The name and boundary.
b. Household investigation.
c. The control of persons coming in and out of the district.
d. Protection against natural calamities and the search for bandits and robbers.
e. Prevention of contagious diseases.
f. The correction of the vice of opium smoking.
g. Repairing of minor damages to roads and bridges and regulations about the cleaning of roads and bridges.
h. Protection against harmful insects.
i. Protection against animal diseases.
j. The *hoko* conference.
k. The punishment of members who commit misdemeanors.
l. Prizes and subsidies with the *hoko*.
m. Income and disbursements, assessments and the collection of funds.
n. The maintenance of peace.

ART. 10. The duties of the *ho* leader are:

a. To supervise the *ko* leaders.
b. To watch the inhabitants in the *ho* and to prevent them from violating the law.
c. To aid the police officials in the capture of criminals.
d. To deal with violators of the *hoko* regulations.
e. To participate in the granting of prizes and subsidies.
f. To be concerned with the collection and disposal of fines.
g. To be concerned with income and disbursement; assessment and collection of funds.

ART. 11. The duties of the *ko* leader are:

a. To aid the *ho* leader in his work.
b. To investigate the households within the *ko* and to control the persons coming and going from the *ko*.
c. To aid the police and the *ho* leader in the capture of criminals.
d. To watch the inhabitants in the *ko* and to prevent them from violating the law.
e. To make the head of each household in the *hoko* adhere to the *hoko* regulations, and to have the head of the newly arrived household or the newly appointed head of a household vow to follow the regulations.

ART. 13. When the *ho* and *ko* leaders see any change in a household or receive a report of such change from an inhabitant they must report it immediately, the *ko* leader to the *ho* leader, and the *ho* leader to a police official.

ART. 14. The head of each household must report immediately to the *ko* leader when:

a. He discovers a criminal or finds a person whose action is suspicious.
b. When a person from another place is being lodged overnight; when a person in a household makes more than an overnight trip; when a guest departs, or when a member of the household returns.
c. Whenever a birth, death or other event occurs which makes a change in the household.

ART. 15. Related *ho* should organize a league of *hoko* to determine by conference, matters related to the *ho*.

ART. 16. To organize a league of *hoko*, permission must be received from the *gun* office, sub-province, or metropolitan police station. A *hoko* league should make a report to the *gun*, sub-province, or metropolitan office at the opening and closing of its conferences.

ART. 17. A police official should be in attendance at the events mentioned in Articles 6 and 16.

ART. 19. The *soteidan* as a rule is organized in each *ho;* if it is being organized by two or more *ho* a separate regulation for assessment of funds, collection and expenditure should be drawn up, and proper approval obtained.

ART. 21. In the event of natural calamity or the presence of robbers, the *soteidan* must follow the direction of their leaders or of police officials.

ART. 24. When a member of the *soteidan* is on duty, he should wear a specially designed uniform.

ART. 25. A police official may muster the *soteidan* and conduct an inspection periodically or on special occasions.

ART. 26. *Hoko* and *soteidan* members are to work without pay. If pay is deemed necessary, approval should be obtained from the provincial governor.

ART. 27. When a person living within a *ko* is sentenced for a felony, each household head in the *ko* is required to pay a fine. If the criminal is brought to the proper authority by the head of the *ko* before the crime is discovered by the police, the household heads will be exempt from the fine.

ART. 28. Persons will be fined who:

a. Refuse to take the vow to abide by the *hoko* regulations or who refuse to adhere to the regulations.
b. Refuse to pay an assessment or a fine, or who delay payment without giving an acceptable reason.
c. Fail to make the reports necessary under Articles 13 and 14.

ART. 29. *Soteidan* members who, without proper reason, refuse to be on duty in case of mishap are to be punished with a fine.

e. The chokai system. The *hoko* system appears to operate everywhere in Taiwan with the exception of the aborigine territory and the cities. A very similar organization, the *chokai*, exists in the cities to provide a network of control extending from the mayor's office to each home. A city is divided into a number of sections whose heads are appointed by the mayor, and who receive no

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compensation. Each section is divided into *chokai* consisting of the inhabitants of a number of streets or blocks, each *chokai* having an elected head. The expenses of the *chokai* system are met through "voluntary" contributions, with the exception that some municipal funds are appropriated for office expenses. The contributions range from ¥2.40 to ¥60 per family, according to financial ability.

The *chokai*, like the *hoko*, provides a quick and convenient method for the dissemination of instructions, information, and public notices. Individuals are assigned a limited number of houses and take notices from door to door, obtaining from the family an acknowledgment that the notice was received. The same method is used to draft attendance at meetings and celebrations, to secure labor contributions, and for a variety of other purposes.

5. Provincial, city and *gun* agencies and officials. The following list, with the exception of the explanations, was taken from an official publication which purports to give the complete list of government agencies in Tainan Province in 1938. It is doubtful if every agency was included, for since that time many changes have occurred. The total personnel employed in the Tainan provincial government (excluding schools) as given in 1939 was 468.

a. Governor (Chiji). The governor is appointed by the Emperor of Japan and thus is an official of *chokunin* (first-class) rank. He is nominated by the Governor-General, to whom he is responsible for the execution of laws and regulations. He is empowered to nullify the orders of *gun* and *shi* heads and of the heads of the police stations when such orders are contrary to regulations or inimical to the public welfare. He may impose prison terms of up to two months and/or fines up to ¥70 without recourse to the courts. He appoints half the members of the *shi, gai,* and *sho* assemblies and has full power of veto over the acts of the assemblies.

The Governor presides over a Provincial Assembly, half of whose members are appointed by the Governor-General of Taiwan and half elected by the city, *gai* and *sho* assemblies. In 1936 the Assembly had 14 Japanese and 11 Formosan-Chinese members.

b. Office of Governor (Chiji Kambo).

c. Two Commissioners (Chiho Riji-kan).

Total personnel	73
Head of arbitration section	1
Head of taxation section	1
Regional technicians	1
Attached personnel	52
Technical aides	5
Interpreters	3
Taxation officers	10

d. Department of Internal Affairs (Naimu-bu).

Total personnel	211
Head of department (also executive official)	1
Regional commissioners:	
Head of regional section	1
Head of education section	1
Head of industry section	1
Regional school inspecting official	1
Regional technicians:	
Head of public works section	1
Technician attached to Government-General	1
Head of water works section	1
Undesignated	3
Industrial production director	1
Industrial production technicians	4
Public works technician	1
Sanitation technician	1
Social affairs director	1
Social education director	1
Construction technician	1
School inspectors	3
Attached personnel	29
Technical aides	42
Quarantine veterinarian	1
Forestry directors	11
River superintendent	1
Industrial production secretaries	2
Industrial production technical aides	51
Public works secretary	1
Public works technical aides	16
Produce inspectors	12
Social affairs secretary	9
Social education secretaries	1
Construction secretary	1
Construction technical aides	10

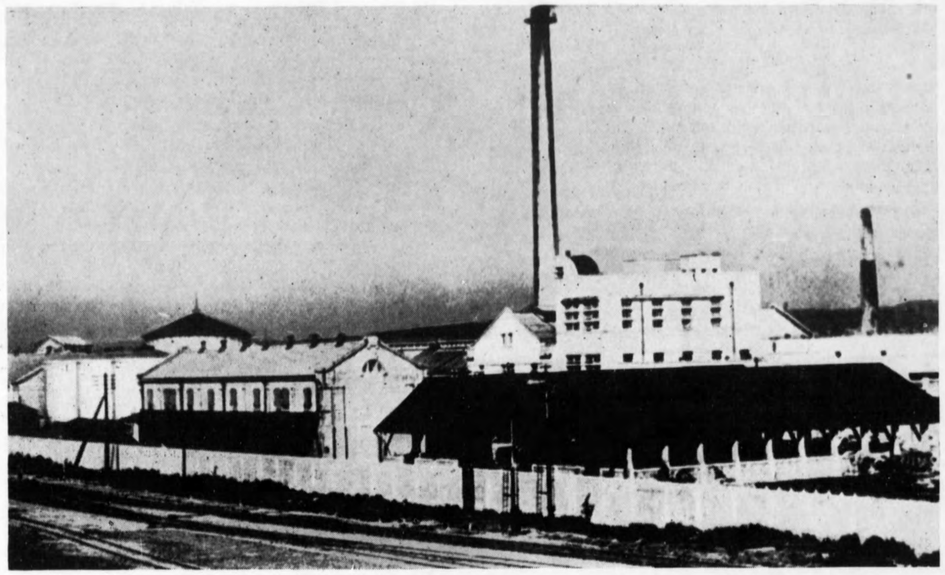
e. Department of Police Affairs (Keimu-bu).

Total personnel	55
Head of department (also executive official)	1
Regional police supervisors:	
Head of higher police affairs section	1
Head of criminal affairs section	1
Head of police affairs section, and head of aborigines administration section	1
Regional technician (also Head of Sanitation Section)	1
Police physician	1
Sanitation technician	1
Police inspectors	14
Technical aides	10
Assistant police inspectors	7
Police physician	1
Sanitation secretary	1
Sanitation technical aides	13
Construction technical aides	2

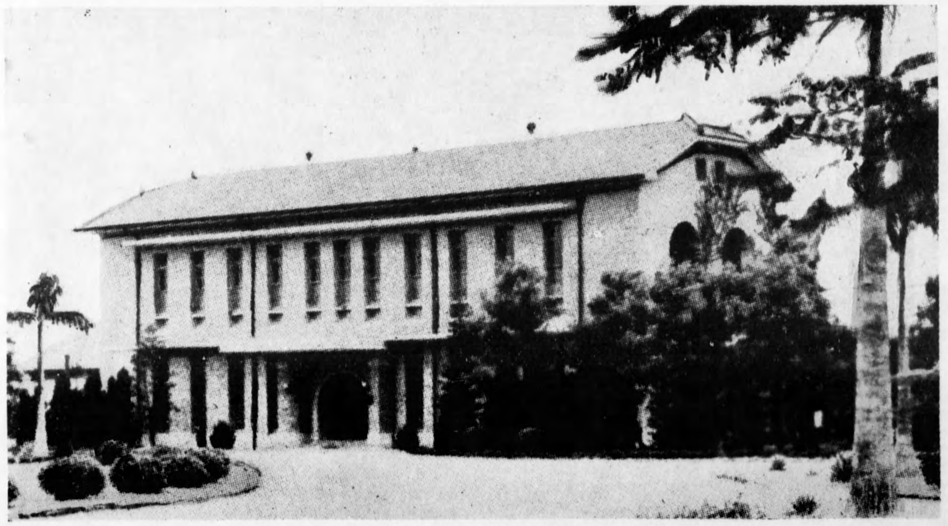
f. Kagi Taxation Branch Office (Kagi Zeimu) Kagi-shi, Hokumon-cho.

Total personnel	75
Director (also regional commissioner)	1
Regional technician	1
Attached personnel	51
Technical aides	8
Taxation officers	14

NOTE.—A taxation office is known to be in Tainan-shi. On October 10, 1942 a sub-branch tax office was opened at Toroku.



21. Monopoly Bureau wine brewery at Kagi.



22. Headquarters of Sugar Experiment Station at Tainan City.

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g. Agricultural Experimental Station (Noji Tainan-shi, Tomon-cho, Shiken-jo).

Total personnel	9
Heads of station (also regional technician)	1
Industrial production technicians	2
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aides	4
Kagi Branch Station (Kagi-shi, Shaten):	
Industrial production technical aide	1

h. Industrial Production Exhibition Hall (Sangyo Kan) Tainan-shi, Taisho-cho.

Total personnel	4
Head (also regional commissioner)	1
Director (also industrial production director)	1
Assistant directors	2

i. Marine Experimental Station (Suisan Shiken-jo) Tainan-shi, Saiwai-cho.

Total personnel	4
Head of station (also industrial production technician)	1
Technical aide	1
Industrial production technical aides	2

j. Windbreak Forestry Experimental Station for Arable Lands, Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai.

Total personnel	4
Acting director (also regional commissioner)	1
Attached personnel	1
Industrial production technical aides	2

k. War Aid Consultation Office (Gunji Engo Sodan-sho) Tainan-shi, Saiwai-cho.

Total personnel	7
Head (also governor)	1
Vice-heads:	
Head of internal affairs section	1
Head of police affairs section	1
Manager (also head of education section)	1
Director (acts as manager in manager's absence; also social affairs director	1
Secretaries	2

l. Training Center for Shi (City) Gai (Town) and Sho (Village) Officials (shuritsu shigaisho Riin Yosei-sho).

Total personnel	2
Director (also head of department of internal affairs)	1
Administrator (*Riji*) (also head of regional section)	1

m. Tainan Police Station (Tainan Keisatsu-sho) Tainan-shi, Saiwai-cho.

Total personnel	11
Head of station (also regional police supervisor)	1
Police inspectors	4
Assistant police inspectors	6

n. Kagi Police Station (Kagi-shi, Hokumon-cho).

Total personnel	12
Head of Station (also regional police supervisor)	1
Police inspectors	4
Assistant police inspectors	7

o. Tainan City Hall (Tainan Shiyaku-sho) Tainan-shi, Omiya-cho. The mayor, an official of *sonin* (second-class) rank, is appointed by the Governor-General but is responsible directly to the governor of the province. He has power to veto acts of the city assembly. He is assisted by a council of eight, of which he is the chairman, the deputy mayor, and six members elected from the city assembly.

Tainan and Kagi both have city assemblies, half of whose members are appointed by the governor of the province, half elected by the qualified voters. In 1940 there were 18 Japanese and 8 Formosan-Chinese in the Tainan Assembly; 18 Japanese and 12 Formosan-Chinese in the Kagi Assembly.

Total personnel	28
Mayor (*Shiin*) also regional commissioner	1
Assistant to major (also regional commissioner)	1
Industrial production director (also head of industrial section)	1
Public works technician (also head of public works section)	1
School inspectors	2
Attached personnel	13
Technical aides	2
Industrial production secretary	1
Public works secretaries	2
Public works technical aides	2
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretary	1

p. Kagi City Hall (Kagi-shi, Miyamae-cho).

Total personnel	25
Mayor (also regional commissioner)	1
Assistant to mayor (also regional commissioner)	1
Industrial production director (also head of industrial section)	1
Public works technician (also head of public works and water works section)	
School inspector	1
Attached personnel	10
Technical aides	2
Industrial production secretary	1
Industrial production technical aide	1
Public works secretaries	2
Public works technical aides	2
Social affairs secretary	1
Social education secretary	1

q. Gun Offices (Gunyaku Sho). The *gun-shu* (*gun*-head) is appointed by the Governor-General and acts under the supervision of the governor of the province. He can nullify acts of the heads of *gai* or *sho* when such acts are contrary to regulations or inimical to the public welfare.

The *gun* have no assemblies. Each has a local council to assist the *gun-shu* (*gun*-head). Members are selected from among the prominent people in the community.

The heads of *gai* and *sho* are paid officials appointed by the Governor-General. They are usually of *hannin* (third-class) rank, but 30 in all Taiwan may be of *sonin* (second-class) rank. They are directly responsible to the *gun* administration.

The *gai* and *sho* heads preside over assemblies of from 8 to 20 members, half of whom are appointed by the Governor-General and half elected by qualified voters. The function of the assembly is to submit opinions on various problems when asked to do so by higher authority.

Below are listed *gun* offices, locations, and personnel:

Gun office and location	Total office personnel	Chief commissioner (*gun-sho*)	School inspector	Attached personnel	Police inspectors	Technical aides	Assistant police inspectors	*Gai* and *sho* chiefs
All *gun* offices	227	10	10	68	31	13	29	66
Niitoyo Gun office: Tainin shi, Tomon cho	22	1	1	7	2	1	3	7
Shinka Gun office: Shinka- gun, Shinka-gai	22	1	1	3	4	2	2	9
Sobun Gun office: Sobun gun, Mato. gai	19	1	1	7	2	1	2	5
Hokumon Gun office: Hokumon-cho, Kari-gai	23	1	1	7	3	2	3	6
Shinei Gun office: Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai	22	1	1	7	3	1	3	6
Kagi Gun office: Kagi-shi, Horikawa-cho	34	1	1	11	5	1	5	10
Toroku Gun office: Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai	19	1	1	7	2	1	2	5
Kobi Gun office: Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai	24	1	1	7	4	2	3	6
Hokko Gun office: Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai	20	1	1	6	3	1	3	5
Toseki Gun office: Toseki-gun, Bokushi-gai	22	1	1	6	3	1	3	7

Gun officials in Taiwan complain that their authority is insufficient to permit them to make necessary variations in practice to meet local needs, and that their remuneration is entirely inadequate in view of their heavy responsibilities.

r. Government-General Agencies. (1) Industrial Development Bureau agencies:

Plant Inspection Station Despatch station at Tainan-shi.
Tainan Products Commercial Station.
Marine Products Experimental Tainan Branch Station, Tainan-shi, Kami-konshin.
Cotton Production Guidance Station at Tainan-shi, Chikuko-seki.
Forestry Management Branch Office, Kagi Branch at Kagi-shi.
A representative in the Tainan Police Office.

(2) Rice and Other Cereals Bureau:
Kagi Inspection Branch Office, with Despatch stations at Toroku and Tainan.

(3) Department of Judicial Affairs:
Tainan District Courts at Tainan-shi, Nammon-cho.
Branch at Kagi-shi, Myamae-cho.
Sub-branches at Toroku, Kobi, Hokko, Bokushi, Shinei, Mato, Kari and Shinka, each with a secretary.
Tainan District Prosecutor's Office.
Branch at Kagi-shi, Miyamae-cho.

(4) Deposit Bureau:
Tainan Deposit Bureau Division at Tainan-shi, Nammon-cho.
Branch at Kagi-shi.

(5) Traffic Bureau:
Tainan post office at Tainan-shi, Nishiki-machi.
Kagi post office at Kagi-shi, Moto-machi.
Tainan Wireless Telegraph Bureau at Tainan-shi, Entei.

The location of schools, post offices and police stations is given in Section VIII, "Police and Courts," p. 45ff.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

VIII. POLICE AND COURTS

1. General statement. The Government-General has a police affairs section as does each province and each *gun*. Special economic police were placed in each of these offices under an order of December 6, 1938, these special police units being given the name of Economic Well-being Units concerned with economic control. The Economic Well-being Unit was placed in the Police Affairs section of the Government-General Police Affairs Bureau. It was also placed in the Police Affairs Section of the *shu* Police Affairs Department. The requisite personnel was placed in the various police offices of the *gun* and thus a system was completely organized.

Each province along the western coast appears to have guard patrols as a protection against pirates. The pirates who make their appearance on the coast of Taiwan have their bases on the shore of the South China Sea and raid the junks which navigate along the coast. Forty-seven raids occurred between 1912 and 1916. Guard patrols were then organized in each *shu* of the Taiwan coast, and as a result the damage by the pirates was not heavy by 1940.

Secret police, military police, and other types of police are reported, but sufficient information is not yet available to present a picture of any clarity.

2. Duties of the police. The thoroughness with which the Japanese police attempt to control the Taiwanese can be indicated by the items of information the police are required to enter on one of the many documents kept in local police archives:

a. Name of the *gai* or *sho*.

b. Total area of the *gai* or *sho*.

c. Type of land by *ko*: (1) field; (2) garden; (3) building plot; (4) woods; (5) moor; (6) cemetery ground; (7) marshes and ponds; (8) total.

d. Number of households: (1) Japanese; (2) Formosan-Chinese; (3) foreigners; (4) total.

e. Population: (1) Japanese; (2) Formosan-Chinese; (3) foreigners; (4) total.

f. Hoko system: (1) Number of *ho;* (2) number of *ko;* (3) head of *ko.*

g. Soteidan: (1) leader; (2) assistant leaders; (3) men; (4) total.

h. Business establishments under police control.

i. Number of domestic animals: (1) water buffalo; (2) yellow oxen; (3) horses; (4) hogs; (5) goats.

j. Important products and amounts produced: (1) rice; (2) etc.

k. Distance notations: (1) from this dispatch post to neighboring dispatch post, neighboring provincial post, other important places, district headquarters, adjacent provinces; (2) by train (as above); (3) by pushcar; (4) by land route (on foot).

l. Market and other data: (1) markets; (2) slaughter houses; (3) slaughtered cattle disposal ground.

m. Households assigned to individual policemen: (1) police strength; (2) number of one-policeman households; (3) number of people to whom one policeman are assigned.

n. Transportation facilities: (1) trains, publicly owned and privately owned; (2) pushcar; (3) rickshaws; (4) horse and cow carts; (5) baggage carts; (6) bicycles; (7) bridges; (8) ferries.

o. Births and deaths within the last five years: (1) births, male, female, total, population percentage; (2) deaths, male female, total, population percentage; (3) years for each of above; (4) averages for each of above.

p. People who particularly require police vigilance: (1) persons with prison records; (2) habitual criminals who have been warned; (3) habitual gamblers; (4) indicted persons released on bail; (5) persons under suspended sentences; (6) persons receiving premonitory order; (7) people who must be watched because of occupation and residence; (8) people who must be watched because of "opium association"; (9) opium addicts; (10) villains and rogues; (11) delinquent boys; (12) others requiring special police vigilance.

q. Important public figures and wealthy men: (1) public figures (full name, property); (2) wealthy men (full name, property).

r. Kinds of occupations and number of households within jurisdiction: (1) government officials; (2) agriculturalists; (3) industry; (4) business; (5) day laborers; (6) others; (7) totals; (8) Japanese, Formosan-Chinese, foreigners.

s. Factories.

t. Companies.

u. Hospitals.

v. Schools.

w. Religious edifices and institutions: (1) ancestral shrines; (2) Buddhist temples; (3) Shinto shrines.

x. Historical sites.

y. Scenic places.

3. Courts. The courts in Taiwan are under the Department of Judicial Affairs of the Government-General, under which there are three district courts at Tainan, Haichu, and Taihoku. The courts of Takao Province are under the Tainan court, as is the court at Kagi. There appears to be a court secretary in each *gun* in Tainan Province, but there may be some exceptions.

Many disputes that in other places would come before the courts are settled in Taiwan through arbitration by the provincial governor and by some, if not all, of the *gun* heads. From 1929 through 1938 the number of arbitration cases in Taiwan exceeded the number of civil suits, although in 1938 there were 9,217 civil suits and 8,145 arbitration cases.

A law of 1904 permitted *gun* heads and the heads of city police stations to hand down summary decisions in cases involving gambling, the violation of various administrative regulations, and other "minor" offences subject to detention and fine, and provided a right of appeal to the courts. The number of cases so handled in Taiwan between 1929 and 1938 varied from 130,045 to 217,297, and the number of appeals from 6 to 100. In 1938 there were 174,026 cases and 6 appeals. The number of cases in Tainan Province is not known.

4. Deposit bureau offices. The Tainan Deposit Bureau is a branch of the Deposit Bureau of the Government-General, under which are the sub-branches at Kagi and in Takao Province. The offices seem to serve as depositories for a variety of legal documents and records, and to be a means by which the Government-General can keep track of all significant transactions in Taiwan.

5. Fire fighting. The *soteidan*, under police supervision and training, form the fire fighting units in Tainan Province with the exception of Tainan City, which has a fire station. In all probability Kagi City also has a fire department. Details of the *soteidan* are presented under the discussion of the *hoko* system in the preceding chapter on government.

6. Prisons. Four head prisons and four branch prisons are in Taiwan. The head prison in Tainan City has under its jurisdiction the branch prison in Kagi and the branch prison in Takao. The prison at Shinchiku, Shinchiku Province, is for juveniles from all over the island. In 1939 the eight prisons contained a total of 4,166 convicted criminals, 336 defendants and suspects, and 140 "detained" individuals. The expenditure for these prisons in 1938 was ¥700,237; and the income, which is reported as coming from the prisoners engaging in cabinet-making, rattan work, printing, sewing, and other crafts, ¥705,472.

A widespread organization exists for the assistance of released prisoners, the *Honin Taiwan Sansei Kyokei*, branches being formed in each province in 1935 with the provincial governors as presidents. A branch of the Tainan provincial society is located in each *gun*. The organization probably is of little importance.

7. Location of police stations and other facilities. The police stations shown in the following tables were taken from symbols on a Japanese map which did not distinguish between types of stations. The list is undoubtedly incomplete.

TABLE 36.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors and schools in Tainan City*

[Administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Tainan City, total [1]	1	3	37	70	3	8	8	[2] 15,982 [3] 16,654	[2] 116,451 [3] 142,133
Anpin				1	1	1		382	6,353
Asahi-cho			4					71	71
Dai-cho				2				110	3,370
Eiraku-cho				2				48	7,786
Entei			2	1		1		1,013	4,271
Hama-cho				1				99	4,965
Hanazono-cho			1	1	1			599	2,566
Hon-machi				8				485	5,576
Irifune-cho			1					25	2,830
Kaizan-cho			1					650	4,736
Kiyomizu-cho			1	3				621	2,567
Koko							1	11	940
Kotobuki-cho				1			1	656	1,509
Meiji-cho			4			1		362	3,057
Midori-cho			1	2			1	315	790
Minato-machi			1	1		1		540	5,414
Nammon-cho					1	1	2	350	1,071
Nishiki-cho		1	3	5				797	2,539
Omiya-cho			2	6				553	2,244
Oimatsu-cho			1	1				442	3,157
Saiwai-cho		1						100	884
Sanbunshi							1	629	1,660
Seimon-cho		1	1	10				573	5,701
Shimokonshin						1		10	2,427
Shirogane-cho			1	7				421	2,749
Suehiro-cho			2	1				486	1,425
Taisho-cho			6	5				588	1,643
Takara-cho				1		1		175	3,965
Takasago-cho			1	10				244	5,183
Takezono-cho			2	1		1	1	580	827
Teishiryo			1					189	2,148
Tobansen			1				1	1,491	2,702

[1] When the exact location of a facility within a city is not known, the total exceeds the total of listed *cho*.

[2] In 1935.

[3] In 1940.

TABLE 37.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors and schools in Kagi City*

[Administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Kagi City, total [1]	4	2	23	38	2	5	6	[2] 9,930 [3] 9,960	[2] 77,093 [3] 92,428
Hinoki-machi			1					904	4,202
Hishito	1			3				144	3,843
Hokumon-cho			3	3			1	921	4,820
Kitashabi						1		15	2,457
Moto-machi		1		23				207	7,954
Miyazen-cho							2	934	2,644
Nammon-cho			4	3				456	4,407
Niitaka-cho						1		8	112
Sakae-cho			9	1				2,326	7,533
Sanshi-cho	1						1	130	1,710
Seimon-cho			3	5				920	8,565
Sekitoko	1							(?)	(?)
Shimoroto (Karoto)							1	17	2,627
Shirakawa-cho				2	1	1		174	792
Tamagawa-cho						1	1	486	1,216
Tomon-cho			1	1	1	1		186	3,071

[1] When the exact location of a facility within a city is not known, the total exceeds the total of listed *cho*.

[2] In 1935

[3] In 1940.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

TABLE 38.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Hokko-gun*

[Places in italics are *gai* or *sho* administrative seats]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Hokko-gun, total	14	2	3	23	1	13	1	[1] 1,532 [2] 1,603	[1] 107,251 [2] 117,988
Kokko-gai [3]	1	1	3	11	1	3	1	1,103	27,942
Koshu	1					1		10	1,407
Hokko		1	3	11	1	1	1	1,009	15,269
Kancho-sho	3			4		3		94	19,149
Kancho	1			3		1		52	3,049
Kayoryo	1							(?)	(?)
Kyakushiseki	1							10	1,217
Nairyo						1		0	2,300
Rokuryo				1		1		11	3,716
Koko-sho [3]	4	1		3		2		81	18,605
Gigo	1			2				15	3,063
Kakoko		1						13	703
Shinko	1			1				12	2,042
Karon	1							3	4,178
Koko	1					1		27	2,143
Shiko-sho	2			1		2		126	18,120
Hisha				1		1		17	1,884
Sanjoran	1							3	2,216
Shiko	1					1		21	2,461
Suirin-sho [3]	4			4		3		182	23,435
Banko				1				0	841
Chochosho	1			1				16	3,468
Dokenseki	1							28	1,217
Gyutowan	1							31	1,885
Suirin	1			2		1		39	3,843

[1] In 1935.
[2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 39.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Hokumon-gun*

[Places in italics are *gai* or *sho* administrative seats]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Hokumon-gun, total	1	2	2	22	2	18	1	[1] 1,063 [2] 1,194	[1] 130,252 [2] 128,238
Gakko-sho [3]				5		4		74	25,149
Chushu				1		1		7	5,478
Gakko				4		1		54	11,821
Takushiko						1		2	3,790
Hokumon-sho	1	1		1	1	2		170	17,701
Hokumon	1	1		1	1			145	5,552
Karyo						1		21	5,354
Keiteiryo						1		4	4,478

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Hokumon-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Kari-sho		1	1	9	1	4	1	621	26,355
Banshiryo						1		0	2,917
Kari		1			1	1	1	578	7,947
Karikyo			1	8		1		15	4,128
Onshinai				1		1		13	3,688
Saiko-sho				3		2		50	13,950
Koei						1		14	3,233
Saiko				3		1		31	1,856
Shichiko-sho [3]				2		3		104	24,419
Jushikyaku				1				11	1,791
Koko						1		6	2,827
Shichijunibun						1		36	2,713
Shichiko						1		6	1,983
Shogun-sho [3]				2		3		44	22,678
Kuo				1				28	6,962
Reishiryo						1		1	2,442
Shogun						1		12	2,512

[1] In 1935.
[2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 40.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Kagi-gun*

[Places in italics are *gai* and *sho* administrative seats]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Kagi-gun, total [1]	29	6	8	34	4	21	1	[2] 2,724 [2] 2,622	[3] 159,699 [3] 165,706
Banro-sho	1					1		36	7,295
Banro						1		24	1,889
Shokko	1							(?)	(?)
Chikuzaki-sho	5	1	1	7	2	3		338	20,919
Chikuzaki	1	1		2	1	1		124	2,113
Fukuteikin	1							4	1,308
Gasekiho	1							2	1,304
Kunkiko				1		1		127	1,699
Naihoshi	1			4		1		8	3,173
Rokumasan						1		26	1,807
Wankyo	1			1				19	1,371
Chuho-sho	3			3		3		122	16,881
Choroku	1			2		1		33	2,252
Chuho	1			1		1		28	664
Hakuboho	1					1		12	822
Keiko-sho	1			2		1		34	12,703
Keiko	1			2		1		31	3,320
Konme-sho	4	1		3		3		50	14,820
Ganrimi	1							(?)	(?)
Konme	1	1		3		1		32	2,288

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Kagi-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Shomoju						1		9	2,060
Taihei	1					1		3	1,253
Yoharin	1							(?)	(?)
Mizukami-sho	4	1	1	3	1	1		528	18,932
Mizukami	1			3		1		44	1,848
Nansei	1	1	1		1			396	1,970
Ryushirin	1							3	1,415
Sankaiho	1							2	1,857
Shinko-sho [4]	5	1		6		3		105	20,656
Bamba	1							7	1,138
Getsubitan	1			1		1		11	2,050
Hishito	1							0	472
Kyunanko	1							10	781
Shinko	1	1		5		1		56	5,006
Taiho-sho			1			1		9	1,952
Taiho			1			1		9	1,952
Tairin-sho	2	1	2	4	1	2		553	18,735
Kohai	1							2	1,718
Rinshizen						1		6	900
Taihobi				2				23	2,328
Taiko			1					385	1,606
Tairin	1	1	1	2	1	1		41	1,777
Tamio-sho [4]	4	1	3	6		3	1	166	22,048
Gyutozan			1					2	1,706
Koshu	1			1				14	1,472
Kosekiten	1					1		15	748
Rinshibi						1		12	618
Seiho	1							4	1,497
Tamio	1	1	2	5		1		100	4,481

[1] Aborigine territory: figures have not been included except in population figures. Jujiro-sha, Rarachi-sha, Tatsuna-sha and Yochina-sha each have a police station. Arisan has a primary and higher primary school and one Japanese doctor. Sabiki-sha and Tappan-sha each likewise have a Japanese doctor. Rarachi-san, including 665 Japanese, had a total population of 2,354.
[2] In 1935. [3] In 1940.
[4] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known,the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 41.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Kobi-gun*

[The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Kobi-gun, total	17	4	2	34	4	16	3	[1] 3,576 [2] 3,897	[1] 145,734 [2] 160,465
Doko-sho [3]	3	1		8	1	3		510	23,997
Bakoseki	1							18	3,941
Doko	1	1		4		1		36	3,223
Hokyoron	1			2				21	2,416
Ryukan					1			371	2,689

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Kobi-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Kaiko-sho	2	1		5		3		66	25,222
Kaiko	1	1		2		1		21	3,984
Ronshicho						1		5	3,677
Toseiseki	1			3		1		22	1,540
Kobi-sho [3]	3	1	1	9	2	3	2	2,564	26,540
Gyuhoshi	1							0	641
Kakeishi				1		1		8	3,154
Keiraiso	1							3	981
Kobi		1	1	8	1	1	2	2,504	9,813
Shonai	1							5	2,116
Taitonshi						1		21	2,446
Niron-sho	3					2		76	17,793
Eiteiseki	1							5	1,838
Niron	1					1		50	2,124
Taisho	1							0	1,621
Yusha						1		5	1,135
Ronhai-sho	3			5		2		120	24,522
Bakuryo	1			1		1		15	2,263
Byogokan	1			1				22	1,314
Ronhai	1			3		1		30	3,742
Seira-gai [3]	3	1	1	7	1	3	1	240	27,660
Hitobai	1							17	2,501
Hoshin	1			1				6	3,342
Seira	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	204	10,394

[1] In 1935.
[2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 42.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Niitoyo-gun*

['The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Niitoyo-gun, total	1	2	4	16	3	14	2	[1] 1,075 [2] 1,197	[1] 101,969 [2] 100,396
Anjun-sho [3]				3		3		114	24,740
Anjun						1		20	5,600
Keishinryo				1				11	1,768
Wajunryo				2				11	5,156
Eiko-sho [3]			2	2	1	2	1	353	16,112
Daiwan				1		1		23	6,512
Eiko				1		1		29	2,131
Koryo			1					0	716
Sanganten			1					277	1,227
Eitei-sho [3]		1	1	1	1	2		379	14,238
Gyuchoshi				1				311	774
Sharoken		1				1		25	555
Wanri			1					42	10,361

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 42.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Niitoyo-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Jintoku-sho [3]				4		2		60	10,908
Chushu				2				28	1,877
Denseki				1				1	2,233
Jintoku						1		13	1,106
Taishibyo				1				9	2,367
Kanbyo-sho		1	1	3	1	1		67	14,103
Kanbyo		1	1	3	1	1		61	3,970
Kijin-sho [3]	1			3		3	1	82	16,398
Kijinhoku				2				45	5,074
Kijinnan								4	2,065
Kogaseki	1							?	(?)
Masobyo				1		1		11	3,060
Ryuki-sho [1]						1		20	5,470
Bansha								0	1,164

[1] In 1935. [2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 43.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Shinei-gun*

[The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Shinei-gun, total	11	3	6	28	4	15	2	[1] 3,001 [2] 4,421	[1] 115,773 [2] 128,040
Bansha-sho [3]			1	2		2		146	16,410
Bansha				2		1		27	3,917
Zentaiho						1		9	2,075
Ensui-gai		1	1	10	1	2		581	22,522
Banshiseki				1		1		34	2,905
Ensui		1		9	1	1		91	7,433
Gannai			1					449	2,985
Koheki-sho	4			7	1	3		451	19,979
Ankeiryo	1			3		1		21	3,037
Kamikato	1							0	2,821
Koheki	1					1		(?)	(?)
Seiryo	1			2		1		47	3,902
Shimokato				2				44	1,700
Ujurin					1			344	1,524
Ryuei-sho [3]			2	1		3		126	12,720
Kakiko			1					17	3,351
Ryuei				1		1		20	3,491
Shokyakutai			1			1		19	2,213
Shinei-gai [3]	1	1	1	7	1	2	2	1,365	21,305
Shinei	1	1		7	1	1	2	1,186	10,522
Tessenkyo						1		8	2,060

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Shinei-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Shirakawa-sho	6	1	1	1	1	3		332	22,837
Chikushimon	1							44	1,548
Kaihoseki				1		1		14	1,295
Kaikiseki	1							(?)	(?)
Kanshirei	1		1			1		53	906
Kyakushonai	1							0	2,172
Naikaku	1							(?)	(?)
Shirakawa		1			1	1		139	3,324
Unkiko	1							15	2,436

[1] In 1935. [2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 44.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Shinka-gun*

[The administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Shinka-gun, total	4	5	2	16	3	11	1	[1] 1,512 [2] 1,360	[1] 92,981 [2] 97,431
Antei-sho [3]		1				2		58	19,490
Antei		1				1		10	2,894
Nanka-sho	1					1		21	6,171
Nanka	1					1		9	1,415
Nansei-sho						1		39	4,159
Nansei						1		22	846
Sachin-sho						1		18	7,160
Sachin						1		11	1,408
Shinka-gai [3]	1	2		6	1	1	1	336	15,645
Shinka		1		6	1	1	1	314	6,820
Shinshi-sho						1		67	7,159
Shinshi						1		23	966
Tamai-sho	1	1		1	1	1		324	8,210
Tamai	1	1		1	1	1		282	2,194
Yamakami-sho						1		46	7,363
Taisha								0	1,700
Yamakami						1		33	3,791
Zenka-sho [3]	1	1	2	9	1	2		603	17,624
Hokushiten				2				28	1,640
Rokubunryo			2					7	2,839
Zenka	1	1		7	1	1		114	5,556

[1] In 1935. [2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 45.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Sobun-gun*

[The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Sobun-gun, total	4	2	5	15	2	11	1	[1] 1,269 [2] 1,376	[1] 77,528 [2] 80,688
Kaei-sho				3		3		46	16,655
Bokobi						1		16	3,921
Kaei				3		1		16	7,396
Matoryo						1		(?)	(?)
Kanden-sho			1			1		166	9,583
Kanden			1			1		33	951
Mato-gai [3]	2	1	3	7	1	4	1	870	31,488
Angyo						1		17	2,437
Koshiken	1							7	1,656
Mato		1	3	7	1	2		816	14,108
Taisankyaku						1		7	1,182
Ouchi-sho	1		1	1		2		49	8,804
Nijukei						1		13	1,670
Ouchi	1		1	1		1		33	4,881
Rokko-sho	1	1		4	1	1		168	10,998
Rokko	1	1		4	1	1		72	3,902

[1] In 1935.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 46.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Toroku-gun*

[The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Toroku-gun, total	18	5	5	26	3	14	2	[1] 1,729 [2] 1,819	[1] 108,483 [2] 116,377
Koko-sho	4					3		152	20,305
Kantoso	1					1		38	1,281
Keihenseki						1		13	1,388
Koko	1					1		31	3,818
Shoko	1							2	568
Taikotei	1							4	1,729
Shido-sho [3]	4			4	1	2	1	96	14,241
Jushikyaku	1			1		1		17	2,963
Kyubukyaku	1							(?)	(?)
Shido	1			2		1		25	3,977
Shinshoshi	1							2	1,298
Taihobi				1				44	1,752
Taihi-sho	1			5		1		43	14,219
Taihi	1			5		1		37	3,378
Tonan-sho [3]	5	1	1	4		3		224	21,630
Daito						1		19	4,618
Gokanseki	1							1	1,502

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Toroku-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Tonan-sho [3]—Continued.									
Onsekikaku	1							0	315
Sekkikei	1					1		7	2,398
Shinron	1							(?)	(?)
Tonan	1	1	1	3		1		187	4,305
Toroku-gai [3]	4	1	4	13	2	5	1	1,214	38,088
Dairon	1			1		1		323	2,100
Koshibai	1							19	2,387
Nairin	1					1		21	1,292
Rinnai	1		1	2		1		64	4,175
Sekiryuhan	1							3	2,499
Toroku		1	2	11	1	2	1	635	9,578

[1] In 1935. [2] In 1940.
[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

TABLE 47.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Toseki-gun*

[The *sho* and *gai* administrative centers are in italics]

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors		Schools			Population	
			Japanese	Formosan	Primary and higher primary	Primary: Formosan	Other	Japanese	Total
Toseki-gun, total	23	4	2	32	3	19	2	[1] 1,648 [2] 1,751	[1] 151,996 [2] 160,209
Bokushi-gai [3]	2	1	1	14	1	2	2	446	23,825
Bokushi		1	1	13	1	2		405	10,942
Sokeiko	1							4	2,522
Taikoro	1							14	2,642
Gichiku-sho [3]	4			5		4		158	25,157
Gichiku	1			1		1		39	4,937
Gyutowan	1			2		1		21	2,985
Hokkoshi	1							0	813
Karoshi				1		1		4	2,961
Togoryo	1							(?)	(?)
Hotei-sho	3	1		3	1	2		257	25,092
Hotei	1	1			1	1		89	5,324
Kako	1			1		1		15	4,386
Shinen				1				22	3,945
Zentoko	1			1				12	3,706
Rokkyaku-sho [3]	5		1	4	1	3		475	27,256
Chikushikyaku	1							1	3,156
Kobiryo	1			1				11	2,230
Rokkyaku	1					1		12	2,316
Rokutobi						1		21	824
Santo	1		1	2				411	4,435
Wannai	1			1				6	2,621
Rokuso-sho [3]	3			3		3		112	14,485
Katan	1			1		1		19	2,244
Kokutsu	1							2	1,338
Rokuso	1			2		1		41	2,440

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 47.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Toseki-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosan	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Taiho-sho [3]	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	109	12,262
Suiguseki	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2,809
Taiho	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	34	1,244
Toseki-sho [3]	4	2	....	1	....	3	....	91	23,919
Chotoseki	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	19	2,439
Koken	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	26	1,083
Onshi	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	779

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—*Location of police stations, post offices, doctors, and schools in Toseki-gun*—Continued

	Police stations	Post offices	Doctors: Japanese	Doctors: Formosa	Schools: Primary and higher primary	Schools: Primary: Formosan	Schools: Other	Population: Japanese	Population: Total
Shimoshushiryo	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1,208
Tonshito	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	711
Toseki	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	(?)	(?)

[1] In 1935. [2] In 1940.

[3] When the exact location of a facility in the *sho* or *gai* is not known, the *sho* or *gai* total exceeds the total of listed towns and villages.

IX. HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. General statement. The Japanese have exerted considerable effort to improve health conditions in Taiwan. As a result, smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, and plague have been practically eliminated from the island. In 1932, in Tainan Province, there were 4,415 deaths recorded from tuberculosis, 6,262 from diarrhoea and enteritis, 1,362 from bronchitis, 5,484 from pneumonia, 390 from pleurisy, 189 from menengitis, 104 from whooping cough, 257 from measles, 55 from influenza, 35 from typhoid, 2 from paratyphoid, 10 from diphtheria, 27 from dysentery, and none from smallpox or scarlet fever.

The Public Health Service in Taiwan is administered through the Police Department of the Government-General. The police serve as inspecting and enforcing agents for a wide variety of health and sanitation regulations. "Public doctors" are appointed by the provinces. These are men stationed in designated areas, who receive subsidies to engage in general medical practice while at the same time serving as public health officials.

The Japanese have developed a system of training midwives which helps relieve the shortage of doctors. Training centers have been established at the government hospitals in Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan. These centers offer a 2-year course and a 1-year short course. A system of examining applicants for midwives' licenses was put into effect in 1923. By the spring of 1939, 890 had passed the examination and received licenses.

2. Tuberculosis. Deaths in Taiwan from tuberculosis have been well over 8,000 each year; known patients have numbered eighty or ninety thousand. The only institutions for tuberculous patients are the Government-General's Matsuyama Sanitarium, the tuberculous patient ward of the Taiwan branch hospital of the Japan Red Cross, and the isolation wards of other hospitals. Provincial sanitaria were planned for Taihoku and Tainan provinces in 1939, but it is not known whether they were erected. The capacity of the isolation wards in the hospitals is not known.

3. Malaria. Malaria is widespread in Taiwan. In 1938 the government had designated 190 malaria infested districts for special treatment. The inhabitants are subjected to blood tests, and medicine is administered to those bearing malaria germs. A mosquito-control program was inaugurated to encourage the use of mosquito nets, drainage of swamps, and the weeding out of wild grasses, bamboo and trees from breeding places, with emphasis on general sanitation. Of the 3,273,543 persons in the 190 districts tested, 107,246 or 3.26 percent were found to be germ-bearers.

4. Mental diseases. A survey made in 1938 showed there were 3,651 mental patients in Taiwan, of whom 278 were under institutional care. There were only 382 beds for mental patients, but plans were under way to increase the facilities for them.

5. Venereal diseases and prostitution. Of 1,210 geisha girls reported in Taiwan in 1938, 323 were in Tainan Province. Of 991 licensed prostitutes, 110 were in the province; of 2,841 bar maids, 669 were in the province. The percentage of individuals infected with venereal diseases was reported as being equally high among the three groups. Examinations of prostitutes in Taiwan in 1938 numbered 46,624. In 1832, 42,393 examinations were given to Japanese girls, 3,619 to Formosan-Chinese girls, and 6,080 to Korean girls. Of the total, 3,751 of the examinations given to Japanese girls, 3,561 of the examinations given to Formosan-Chinese girls and 1,374 of those given to Korean girls were in Tainan Province. The frequency of the examinations is not known, and it is doubtful if much confidence can be placed in the figures on the number of girls.

6. Port quarantine. Port quarantine regulations are administered by the harbor departments (*Kombu*) in the Government-General. The importation of rags, old clothing, old hemp sacks and articles of similar nature from Shanghai and all Chinese ports to the south has been prohibited since 1921. In November 1929, Mekong, Rangoon, Java, Calcutta, and Bangkok were designated as plague-infected areas. All ships from these ports have been required, on their arrival, to undertake rat extermination measures. Ships from the Philippines, India, the Netherlands East Indies and other places were required, in normal times, to undergo a process of rat extermination once every 3 months. At Keelung, Tamsui, and Takao, rat prevention walls have been erected. All junks arriving from the opposite shores of China are required to load and unload within the walled areas, where watchmen are posted at all times. Ships at dock are required to have all ropes, chains and lines fitted with devices to prevent the rats crossing from ship to shore.

In the port cities and other major cities, rat extermination is either ordered or encouraged by the government by paying for the captured rats or otherwise providing monetary inducements in the form of prizes and rewards. In 1938, the government purchased 56,799 rats, and acquired 254,463 through means other than payment. Of these, 39,175 rats were examined but none carried the plague-bacillus.

7. Health agencies. The 1939 edition of the *Taiwan Jijo* (Conditions in Taiwan) lists a wide variety of agencies under the title of Health Agencies, as shown in the following table:

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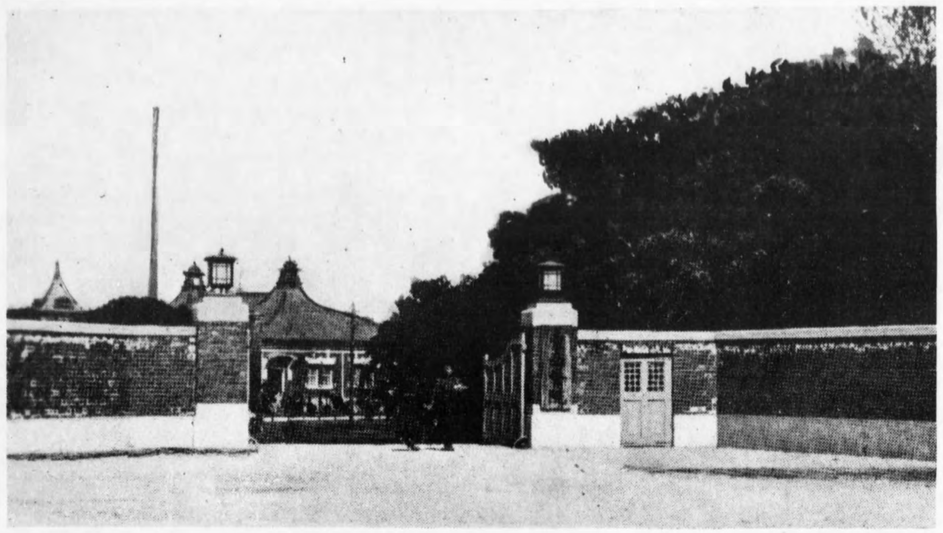
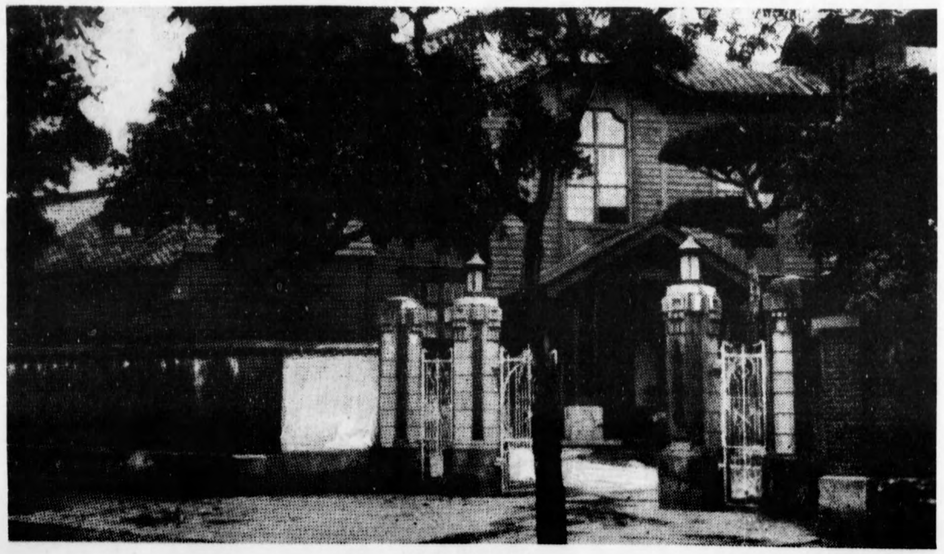
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975



23. Entrance to Tainan hospital.



24. Kagi hospital.

TABLE 48.—*Health agencies, Taiwan and Tainan Province, 1939*

	Taiwan	Tainan Province
Number of hospitals, total	270	73
Government hospitals	14	2
Municipal hospitals	18	4
Private hospitals	238	67
Number of physicians, total	1,983	529
In government offices	99	5
In government hospitals	241	49
In municipal hospitals	50	4
Private practitioners excluding public doctors	1,321	387
Public doctors	272	54
Isei (native medical practitioners), total	163	30
Number of dentists, total	407	101
In government hospitals	10	2
In government offices	3	0
Private practitioners excluding public doctors	394	99
Midwives	1,796	568
Nurses	170	16
Tooth-fitter and tooth-drawer	2	0
Acupuncturist	212	74
Moxacauterist	197	66
Japanese style masseur	494	123
Occidental style masseur	123	46
Judo art practitioner	41	10
Bone-setters	16	2
Number of pharmacists, total	213	47
In government offices	28	5
In government hospitals	44	9
In public (municipal) hospitals	10	1
Private practitioners	131	32
Dealers in occidental drugs	324	90
Dealers in Chinese drugs	1,917	542
Drug manufacturers	24	6
Patent medicine manufacturers	876	299
Patent medicine sellers	6,564	1,741
Patent medicine peddlers	6,672	1,962
Ice manufacturers	59	13
Ice sellers	8,206	1,443
Ice peddlers	4,426	1,879
Soft drink manufacturers	134	33
Soft drink sellers	16,024	3,750
Soft drink peddlers	552	169
Dairies	71	18
Milk sellers	156	62
Dairy product sellers	11,927	2,542
Slaughter-houses	799	233
Meat sellers	4,127	932
Meat peddlers	2,233	373
Food peddlers	8,958	3,856
Dealers in leathers and animal bones	128	3
Places of processing animal hides and bones	52	2
Crematoria	49	6
Undertakers	77	12
Cloth dealers	28	3
Barbers	2,987	747
Hair dressers	167	26
Foodstuff and dye material dealers	359	25
Markets	324	80

A large military hospital is located in Tainan Province. The names and addresses of a few other hospitals and of some medical offices are known, as follows:

Tainan Government-General Hospital.	Tainan-shi.
English Presbyterian Mission Hospital.	Tainan-shi.
Aigoryo Hospital for mental patients (25 beds).	Tainan-shi.
A gynaecology hospital	Kagi-shi, Seimon-cho.
Tobe Unit Medical Office	Kagi-shi.
Kagi Government-General Hospital.	Kagi-shi.
Meiji Sugar Co. Medical Office	Kagi-gun, Mizugami-sho, Nansei.
Tappan Medical Examination Office.	Kagi-gun.
Hakunai Hospital	Hokko-gun, Hokko.
Seiko Kumiai Hospital	Hokkumon-gun.
Meiji Sugar Co. Medical Office	Sobun-gun, Matogai.
Shinro Hospital	Tainan-shi, Tomon-cho.
Dainippon Sugar Co. Medical Office.	Kobi-gun, Toko-sho, Ryugen.
Meiji Sugar Co. Medical Office	Toseki-gun, Shito.
Okamoto Unit Medical Office	Tainan Province (Tainan-shi).

The location of the known 101 Japanese and 364 Formosan-Chinese doctors in Tainan Province in 1939 is shown in the tables in section VIII, "Police and Courts," p. 45ff.

A health resort, the Kanshire Hot Springs, is located in Shinei-gun, Shirakawa-sho, about 11 miles east of the Koheki railroad station. Busses and taxicabs operated between the station and the springs, which are about 900 feet above sea level. The water is salty and flows at the rate of about 25,000 gallons a day. Health resorts had not been constructed at other springs in the province, which are as follows:

Name of springs	Location	Characteristic	Test reaction	Flow per day
Koden	Kagi-gun (Banro-sho)	Carbonic iron.	Acid	Little.
Choron	Kagi-gun (Chuho-sho)	do	do	Do.
Toshikyaku	Kagi-gun (Chuho-sho)	Sulphur	do	Do.
Sanshicho	Kagi-gun (Kagi-machi)	Carbonic iron.		Do.
Betsuon	Shinka-gun (Tamai-sho)	Simple	Weak alkali.	Do.
Chikutoki	Shinka-gun (Nanka-sho)	Unknown	Alkali	10,000 gallons,
Rokushukei	Shinei-gun (Bansha-sho)	Salt	do	Do.

Three public bathing beaches are on the coast near Tainan City: at Ampin, Wanri, and Kiju. The Kanan Reservoir at Sobun-gun, Kanden-sho, Uzanto, is known as a beauty spot and a place for boating and fishing, but had not been developed into a resort.

The Arisan forestry area, east of Kagi, was designated as a national park in 1937, but it is doubtful if any recreation facilities have been constructed.

Parks under the *shi*, *gai*, or *sho* are as follows:

Tainan-shi park: area, about 36 acres; construction costs, ¥133,620.

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Kagi-shi park: area, about 20 acres; construction costs, ¥17,403.

Shinka-gai, Koto: area, 450 acres; construction costs, ¥8,700.

Shirakawa-sho: area, about 3 acres; construction costs, ¥4,300.

Toroku-gai: area, about 6 acres; construction costs, ¥27,174.

8. Welfare organizations. Excepting the hospitals of various kinds, the public pawn shops, the public employment offices, and a little relief assistance from the government, organized welfare work is in the hands of many small societies and organizations which are guided unofficially, if not officially, by four societies which have received funds from the Imperial Family of Japan. A total of 355 welfare societies and organizations were in Tainan Province. Most of the problems that come to private and governmental welfare agencies in the United States are handled in Taiwan by the families. The great number of welfare communities reported in Taiwan were developed since 1930 and perhaps are best thought of as agencies to further the Japanization of the Formosan-Chinese instead of as welfare organizations.

The Taiwan Welfare Society (*Taiwan Shakai Jigyo Kyokai*) receives about ¥20,000 a year from a trust fund which came from an Imperial grant. The society promotes private welfare groups, publishes a monthly magazine, the *Shai Jigyo no Tomo* (Friend of the Welfare Workers), holds a Taiwan welfare convention each year, promotes the observance of Children's Day on May 5, and sends 10 people a year to study the welfare institutions of Japan. Branch organizations are in each province and in the sub-divisions of the provinces.

The Taisho Relief Society was established in 1915 with ¥48,600 of Imperial funds. At the death of Emperor Taisho in 1926, it received an additional sum of ¥70,900. Its assets in 1938 were ¥126,135. Its objective is to assist private welfare groups.

The Meiji Relief Society was established in 1912 with a fund of ¥48,600, granted at the time of Emperor Meiji's death. Its assets at the end of 1938 amounted to ¥147,915.

The Showa Relief Society was established with Imperial funds of ¥70,900 in 1929 when the present Japanese Emperor came to the throne. The income from these funds is given to the Taiwan Welfare Society.

The Tainan Benevolence Institute has an endowment of ¥255,000 of Imperial funds and a budget in 1939 of ¥59,958. Each province has such an organization. In 1938 all of them together received ¥25,000 from the Taiwan Treasury. Among other activities, they conduct medical examinations in remote places; 22,852 different people were examined at a cost of ¥17,602 in 1938.

A cheap lodging house is in Tainan-shi, and one at Kagi, the Kagi Women's Society Cheap Lodging House. The Kagi Philanthropic Society (*Kagi Hokuai-kai*) operates a welfare building, the *Kagi Rimpo-kan*.

Fifty-six *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* in Tainan Province were reported to have a total of 951 welfare committees, of which 57 were in Tainan-shi and 41 in Kagi-shi. The committees are under the *shi* and the heads of the *gai* and *sho*. The total budget for such committees in Taiwan in 1939 was ¥172,739, of which ¥18,176 came from the Taiwan treasury. The committees handled 312,626 cases in Taiwan in 1938, including 45,451 cases of consultation and guidance, 123,802 of health and medical aid, 10,210 cases of child care, 51,702 cases which were referred elsewhere, 7,989 cases in which birth certificates were straightened out, 31,492 in which goods or money were given, and 41,980 other cases.

In 1938 the provincial governments gave relief to 634 persons at a cost of ¥15,890; and the *gun*, *gai*, and cities in 1932 assisted 3,855 people at a cost of ¥59,845. Each province has a disaster relief fund, the total amounting to ¥6,938,070 in 1938.

Seventy-seven public markets and 21 public baths were in Tainan Province in 1938. The markets afford places where poor people can sell small produce. Cheap lodging and cheap entertainment can be obtained, and open-air food vendors do a constant business.

A public employment office in Tainan City handled 323 requests for employment from Japanese and 311 from Formosan-Chinese in 1938.

Public pawn shops, at Tainan and Kagi, are considered by the Japanese to be welfare institutions. The interest rate on loans is limited by law to 2 percent a month. The Tainan pawn shop in 1938 loaned ¥282,829 to 21,203 people, and had an income of ¥22,609, with expenditures of ¥8,856. The Kagi pawn shop loaned ¥136,908 to 11,426 people, and had an income of ¥10,861 with expenditures of ¥7,119.

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X. EDUCATION AND JAPANIZATION

1. General statement. The educational system in Taiwan is essentially the same as that in Japan with the exception that there are special primary schools (*ko gakko*) for Formosan-Chinese children who cannot speak Japanese, and special schools for the aborigines. Formosan-Chinese students with sufficient command of the Japanese language and coming from families of some prestige among the Japanese, are admitted to the schools utilized by the Japanese. The total percentage of children in Taiwan attending school falls far short of the percentage in Japan proper.

A Mutual Aid Benefit Society for Taiwan Instructors with over 9,200 members, a majority of the teachers in the island, was founded in 1937. The Chief of the Department of Educational Affairs normally is recommended for its presidency and in like manner the Chief of the Educational Section becomes the vice president. Membership dues average ¥2 per month and to this amount is added an annual subsidy from the *Kakuso Zaiden* (School Taxes Foundation). The society grants "consolence money," extends loans to members, and makes special contracts with life insurance companies.

The Presbyterian Girls' School (*Tainan Chorokyo Jogakko-in*) at Tainan City has been closed.

The list of schools below distinguishes between primary schools for Japanese and primary schools for Formosan-Chinese. This distinction was eliminated, in name at least, in April 1941, both schools now being called *kokumin gakko* (national schools) in order to emphasize the unity of Formosan-Chinese and Japanese.

The public school system in Taiwan includes the following types of schools:

Kindergartens.
Elementary common education:
- Primary schools for Japanese (and Formosan-Chinese who can speak Japanese) (*sho gakko*).
- Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (*ko gakko*).

Higher common and secondary education:
- Higher primary schools (*koto sho gakko*).
- Middle schools (*koto chu gakko*).
- Girls' high schools (*koto jo gakko*).
- Higher schools (*koto gakko*).

Normal education: Normal schools (*shihan gakko*).
Specialized education:
- Higher commercial schools (*koto shogyo gakko*).
- Higher industrial schools (*koto kogyo gakko*).
- Agricultural Department of the Taihoku Imperial University (*Rino-Gakubu*).
- Department of Medical Science of the Taihoku Imperial University (*Igaku bu*).

University education: Taihoku Imperial University (*Taihoku Teikoku Daigaku*).
Special education: Deaf and Dumb schools.
Aborigine education: Special aborigine schools.

The Governrment-General maintains the normal schools, the higher technical schools, the higher schools for boys, and the University. Other schools are maintained by the provinces, *gun*, cities, villages, or private bodies. The Bureau of Education of the Government-General supervises the entire educational system and determines what texts shall be used.

Tuition is charged, but the poor are exempted or allowed reductions. Families with two or more children in school are granted reduced rates. In some instances where children live near the railway lines free passes are given.

Five schools for aborigines with 178 pupils are in Tainan Province.

2. List of schools. *a. Schools maintained by Tainan Province.* Data on these 12 schools are as of 31 April, 1939.

	Staff	Japanese students	Formosan-Chinese students
Tainan First Middle School (Tainan-shi, Sampunshi)	37	637	80
Tainan Second Middle School (Tainan-shi, Takezono-cho)	35	87	654
Tainan First Girls Higher School (Tainan-shi, Midori-cho)	22	450	15
Tainan Second Girls Higher School (Tainan-shi, Tobansen)	30	127	431
Tainan Deaf and Blind School (Tainan-shi, Kotobuki-cho)	8	?	?
Tainan Industrial Special School (Tainan-shi, Koko)	8	?	?
Kagi Girls' Higher School (Kagi-shi, Tamagawa-machi)	26	432	178
Kagi Agricultural and Forestry School (Kagi-shi, Shimoroto)	27	126	340
Kagi Commercial School (Kagi-shi, Miyazen-cho)	15	124	75
Kagi Middle School (Kagi-shi, Miyazen-cho)	33	392	328
Tainan Agricultural School (Niitoyo-gun, Eiko-sho)	7	?	?
Agricultural Public School, Kanan (Jiku, Toroku-gun, Shido-sho)	1	?	?

b. Agricultural, commercial and girls' schools maintained locally. Data on these schools are from a report published in 1939. One principal is found on the staff of each school; the rest are instructors or assistant instructors. There were a total of 18 schools in 1939.

	Personnel
Tainan Commercial Special School, Tainan-shi-Nammon-cho	7
Tainan Girls' Practical School, Tainan-shi, Nammon-cho	7
Kagi Commercial and Industrial Special School, Kagi-shi, Hokumon-cho	4
Kagi Domestic Girls School, Kagi-shi, Sanshi-cho	7
Hokko Girls Practical School, Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai	2
Hokumon Agricultural Public School, Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai	5
Kagi-gun Agricultural Public School, Kagi-gun, Tamio-sho	3

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	Personnel
Kobi Agricultural Public School, Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai	3
Kobi Girls' Domestic School, Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai	2
Seira Commercial Special School, Kobi-gun, Seira-gai	3
Niitoyo Youth School, Niitoyo-gun, Kijin-sho	3
Shinei Agricultural Special School, Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai	3
Shinei Girls' Domestic School, Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai	2
Shinka Agricultural Special School, Shinka-gun, Shinka-gai	3
Sobun Girls' Practical School, Sobun-gun, Mato-gai	4
Toroku Girls' Domestic School, Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai	2
Toseki Agricultural Practical School, Toseki-gun, Bokushi-gai	4
Toseki Girls' Practical School, Toseki-gun, Bokushi-gai	3

c. Primary schools and combined primary and higher primary schools maintained locally. Data on these thirty-five schools are from a report published in 1939. The personnel listed for each schools includes one principal; the rest are teachers.

	Personnel
Ampin Primary School, Tainan-shi, Anpin	4
Hanazono Higher and Primary School, Tainan-shi, Hanazono-cho	26
Nammon Higher and Primary School, Tainan-shi, Nammon-cho	41
Asahi Higher and Primary School, Kagi-shi, Tomon-cho	24
Wakaba Primary School, Kagi-shi, Shirakawa-cho	17
Hokko Higher and Primary School, Hokko-gun, Hokko-gai	9
Hokumon Primary School, Hokumon-gun, Hokumon-sho	3
Kari Higher and Primary School, Hokumon-gun, Kari-gai	16
Arisan Higher and Primary School, Kagi-gun, Arisan	5
Chikuzaki Primary School, Kagi-gun, Chikuzaki-sho	4
Kunkiko Primary School, Kagi-gun, Chikuzaki-sho	2
Nansei Higher and Primary School, Kagi-gun, Mizukami-cho	8
Tairin Higher and Primary School, Kagi-gun, Tairin-sho	10
Haruyama Higher and Primary School, Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai	2
Kobi Higher and Primary School, Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai	18
Ryukan Primary School, Kobi-gun, Doko-sho	2
Seira Primary School, Kobi-gun, Seira-gai	3
Kambyo Primary School, Niitoyo-gun, Kambyo-sho	7
Sankanten Primary School, Niitoyo-gun, Eitei-sho	3
Sharoken Primary School, Niitoyo-gun, Eiko-sho	4
Ensui Higher and Primary School, Shinei-gun, Ensui-gai	6
Shinei Higher and Primary School, Shinei-gun, Shinei-gai	14
Shirakawa Primary School, Shinei-gun, Shirakawa-sho	5
Ujurin Primary School, Shinei-gun, Koheki-sho	4
Shinka Primary School, Shinka-gun, Shinka-gai	13
Tamai Primary School, Shinka-gun, Tafai-sho	5
Zenka Primary School, Shinka-gun, Zenka-sho	6
Mato Higher and Primary School, Sobun-gun, Mato-gai	15
Rokko Higher and Primary School, Sobun-gun, Rokko-sho	5
Dairon Primary School, Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai	4
Eison Higher and Primary School, Toroku-gun, Shido-sho	2
Toroku Higher and Primary School, Toroku-gun, Toroku-gai	23
Bokushi Higher and Primary School, Toseki-gun, Bokushi-gai	12
Hotei Primary School, Toseki-gun, Hotei-sho	2
Jito Primary School, Toseki-gun, Rokyaku-sho	5

d. Primary schools for Formosa-Chinese maintained locally. The location of the 164 primary schools for Formosa-Chinese is shown in the tables in the section VIII, "Police and Courts."

3. Libraries. 22 public and two private libraries are reported for Tainan Province in 1936. The known libraries are as follows:

Tainan Library:
Tainan-shi, Hanazono-cho, 2 chome.
Established: 1923.
Number of volumes: 22,013.

Kagi Library:
Kagi-shi.
Established: 1924.
Number of volumes: 7,016.

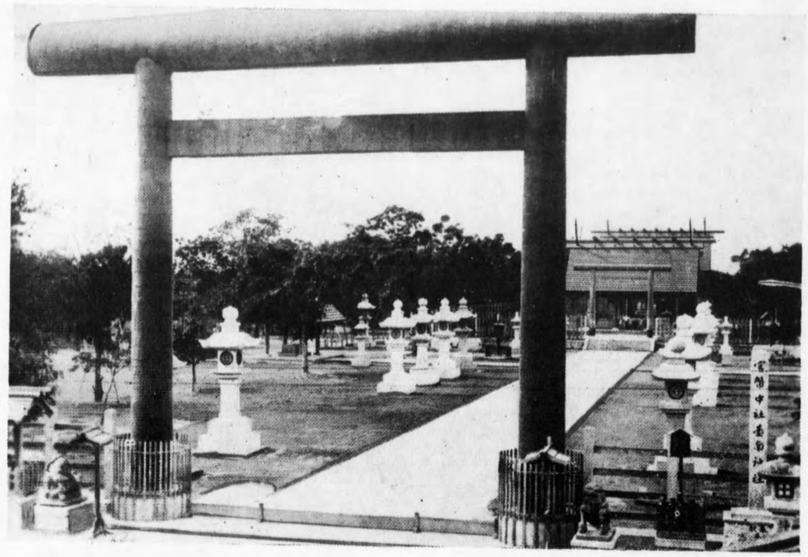
Mato Library:
Sobun-gun, Mato-gai.
Established: 1924.

Kobi Library:
Kobi-gun, Kobi-gai.
Established: 1924.

Ensui Library:
Shinei-gun, Ensui-gai.
Established: 1925.

4. Museums. General museums exhibiting animals, plants and information concerning manners and customs are in Tainan-shi and Kagi-shi. A commercial museum, a museum of education, and a hall of historical records are also at Tainan-shi. Local exhibition halls are at Tainan and Kagi.

5. The Japanization program. *a. General statement.* The program to Japanize the Formosan-Chinese is designated "social education" by the Japanese authorities. The term "Japanization" is preferable to the term "social education" or to the term "assimilation" to characterize the program, for it implies the basic difficulty inherent in the Japanese efforts, namely, the inconsistency of trying to get



25. Government Shinto shrine at Tainan City.

26. Providentia (Sekkanro), old Dutch fort at Tainan City.

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the Formosan-Chinese to think and act as Japanese and at the same time keeping them in a position of entire subserviency in economic, political and social life.

It is very difficult to get a clear picture of efforts made to Japanize the Formosan-Chinese, for these efforts ramify in all directions in the society. The schools serve as the most important line of attack although they are not officially considered as "social education". Beyond doubt the thousands of welfare and relief committees in the island have been devised to further Japanization much more than to assist the needy. The ordinary struggle to make a living is used as a lever by the granting of special consideration to individuals who acquire Japanese ways. The control of news is an obvious device, as is propaganda by means of lectures, motion pictures, phonograph records and national festivals.

The formal program of Japanization centers about special language schools, young people's clubs, and village promotion societies.

b. Special language schools. People must speak Japanese if they are to be Japanized. To this end there were in Taiwan in 1939, 6,388 Japanese language training schools with a budget of ¥2,861,220; 8,738 elementary language schools with a budget of ¥330,005, and 1,256 language training schools for children with a budget of ¥167,112. Over 50 percent of these schools were in Tainan Province, the figures being 2,234, 5,898 and 805, respectively. No explanation of this high concentration is available.

Almost no information is at hand on how these schools operate. The first group, the Japanese language training schools, appears to be for adults and are reported to have 212 full-time Japanese and 4,557 full-time Formosan-Chinese teachers. Additional teachers numbered 1,618 Japanese and 5,046 Formosan-Chinese. If the entire budget for the schools is divided by the number of full-time teachers, the resulting wage is about ¥600 per year, or ¥50 per month, and this would be allowing nothing for the additional teachers or any other expense. In view of the fact that Formosan-Chinese coolies were getting paid at the rate of about ¥1 per day, it is hard to reconcile the budget with the number of full-time teachers. It might be done by taking into account the fact that the average number of school days per year was 183. The other two groups of schools have no full-time teachers reported.

Teachers are appointed by government officials and must teach; students are required to attend. All persons under 60 years of age are to attend, sooner or later, for a period of three months, and may continue longer if they desire. Those who complete the three-months course are listed in official statistics as being able to "understand Japanese", which accounts for the statement that 45.59 percent of the Formosan-Chinese could understand Japanese in 1939. Probably no more than 15 percent actually have a working knowledge of the language.

c. Youth clubs. Young men's clubs and youg women's clubs are composed of people under 20 years of age who are attending public grammar school or who have completed the course of study at the village elementary school. Expenses are covered, as a rule, by the income from labor of members. Their purpose is to develop the members into good subjects of Japan by building their character, cultivating civic virtues and public spirit, encouraging willingness to serve in public affairs, the pursuit of learning of all kinds, the promotion of the custom of saving, and indoctrination in the importance of physical training. The young men's clubs are tied together through the Taiwan League of the Young Men's Club. There were 1,442 clubs in Taiwan in 1939 with 440,649 members, 384 of the clubs with 241,228 members being in Tainan Province. Several hundred boys' clubs also are in Taiwan, including the Red Cross Boys' Clubs, which are listed by the Japanese under "social education."

d. Village promotion societies. The activities of these Japanese-inspired improvement societies are listed as follows: visitation to shrines on holidays, respect for the national flag, the frequent use of Japanese, paying respect to the god's temple and image at home, improvement of living, the beautification of the villages, the payment of taxes, improvement of agricultural affairs, equipment of sanitary facilities, and arrangements for communication. Most of the societies have a room in a school, government office, or separate building, which, so they aver, has become the center of amusement for the inhabitants because it is provided with radio and newspapers. In Taiwan in 1939 there were 5,045 village promotion societies, 1,299 being in Tainan Province. They have a close connection with schools, young people's clubs, associations for practicing agriculture, and local policemen. It is doubtful whether these societies actually are of much importance.

Part II. LOCAL DATA

I. INTRODUCTION

Available data are assembled in this section on each *gun* and its subdivisions, but the data are uneven, being more complete on some areas and subjects than on others. The population figures and the information on the location of doctors, schools, and post offices were taken from official listings that purported to be complete. The location of police stations was determined from symbols on Japanese maps which did not distinguish the type of station. Other information was taken from a variety of sources, including the *Taiwan Tetsudo Annai* (*Railway Guide to Taiwan*), and the *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (*Japanese Geographical Place-name Encyclopedia*).

Many of the Japanese doctors in Taiwan are now in military service and no longer are at their 1939 location.

No reference is made to telephone or telegraph facilities in the following pages, but it is important to note that nearly all of the post offices have telephone and telegraph facilities for public use.

Rice polishing mills operated by electricity are reported to be in nearly all, if not all, of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho*.

The population tables in Appendix I give the names of all the known towns and villages in each *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* in Tainan Province.

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II. TAINAN CITY

Tainan-shi was developed about 1590 by the migration of Chinese to Taiwan. In 1624 the city was occupied by the Dutch who constructed the Castle of Zeelandia in 1630 and the Castle of Providentia in 1650. In 1662 Koxinga, a supporter of the Ming dynasty in China, drove out the Dutch and ruled from Tainan. He died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son who was replaced by representatives of the Chinese Sung dynasty in 1684. The Chinese ruled the island until conquest by the Japanese in 1895. The capital remained at Tainan until 1885, when it was moved to Taihoku, where it now is. Tainan may well be called the historical center of Taiwan.

Population: The population in 1940 numbered 142,133, of whom 16,654 were Japanese and 3,222 foreign-Chinese. The corresponding figures for 1935 are 116,451, 15,982, and 3,896.

The Japanese *Sailing Directions* state that intestinal typhus and dysentery appear among the population at all times, and that local diseases are malaria, trachoma, and parasitic diseases.

The port: Ampin is the port of Tainan and a part of the city, being about two miles to the west. There is an irregularly shaped lagoon, with an open roadstead outside, the anchorage being about a mile off shore with a depth of about 30 feet. Good anchorage is obtained during the northeast monsoons from December to March when the water is calm. During the other months when there is a southwest monsoon, anchorage is difficult, and during the rough weather of the southwest monsoons ships cannot even anchor near the coast. High seas come up about 3 o'clock every afternoon during the summer, when loading and unloading must cease. A sandbar obstructed the old harbor mouth, and a new mouth was constructed a little over a mile to the south, from which a canal 6 feet deep and about 2¼ miles long has been dredged to Tainan. Native bamboo rafts (*teppai*) carry freight from the anchored ships up the canal to Tainan.

Trade through the Ampin port in 1937 was valued at about ¥20,000,000, all of it being intra-empire trade excepting foreign imports of ¥994,930 and foreign exports of ¥320,282. The foreign trade was with the China Coast. The Taiwan coastal vessels subsidized by the Government-General did not stop at Ampin. The chief export was salt, Ampin being the salt center of Taiwan.

Transportation: Tainan is on the government railroad, 28.8 miles from Takao on the south. North from Tainan are Kagi, 38.2 miles; Taichu, 99.4 miles; Taihoku, 205.5 miles; and Keelung, 223.2 miles.

The Tainan Light Railroad Co. operates a pushcar line from Meiji-cho north 12 miles to Kari, the fare being 89 *sen*. The same company has a line starting from Shimizu-cho going east 8 miles to Kambyo, the fare 60 *sen;* and a line running west to south to Entei which probably continues to the bathing beach at Kiju on the coast, a distance of a few miles. The Shinka pushcar line starts from the western entrance of the park in Kaen-cho and runs northeast to Tamio, via Shinka, a distance of 22 miles. The fare to Tamai was 1 yen 96 *sen*; the scheduled time, 6 hours.

Two highways run north from Tainan, the government highway and the provincial highway nearer the coast. Joining at Tainan they continue as a single road south to Takao City. Other roads run to the east. The government busses go through Tainan on the government highway. Other busses run east to Kambyo, southwest to the beach at Wanri, and northeast to Tamai via Shinka. It is 6 miles to Wanri, the fare 25 *sen*, the scheduled time, 40 minutes.

Transportation in the city is by bus, the fare 10 *sen*, the fare to Ampin, 22 *sen*. Rickshaws cost 22 *sen* a *ri* (2.44 miles), or ¥1.25 for 5 hours, and ¥2.20 for 10 hours.

An airfield is 3 miles to the south and east, and another 4 miles to the northeast. Planes from Taihoku to Takao made regular stops at Tainan.

Utilities: Tainan has a water system the source of which is the Sobun River 10 miles from Tainan, 8 kilometers upstream from the Sobun-kei bridge. The water is pumped to a conduit well, from which it proceeds by natural flow. A reserve pond has been constructed for use in times of flood. In 1937 there were 23,880 houses in the area of the waterworks, of which 6,938 had water service. There were 5,807 "feed-cocks," which may be public faucets. A water main goes to Ampin.

A report for 1926 states there were 136 hydrants, 121 wells and 2 water reservoirs available for use in fire-fighting. A voluntary or semi-voluntary fire-fighting brigade of 78 men had one automobile pump and other lesser equipment. The total expenditure for 1926 was only ¥16,900.

It is possible that gas is piped to Tainan from the Gyunikiku oil field near Bansha in Shinei-gun.

A public bathing beach is on the coast at Kiju, 5 miles southeast, and another is reported a little to the south at Wanri.

Post offices: A new post office was constructed in Tainan between 1935 and 1939 at a cost of ¥104,000. This may have been the main post office or one of the branches which are located at Taisho-sho in front of the railroad station; at Hon-machi; at Omiya-cho, and at Ampin.

Government agencies:

Provincial government, Saiwai-cho.
Municipal government, Taisho-cho.
Police station, Saiwai-cho.
Niitoyo gun government, Tomon-cho.
District court, Nanmon-cho.

Tainan prison, Izuni-cho. A new prison was constructed between 1935 and 1939 at a cost of ¥296,000. A new court building was constructed during the same period at a cost of ¥183,000.

Tainan Hospital, Taisho-cho. Between 1935 and 1939 a new hospital building was erected at a cost of ¥552,000, and in all probability it was for this, the Tainan Hospital.

Monopoly Bureau branch offices in Hokumon-cho and at Anhei.

Customs office, Anhei branch.

Tainan Meteorological station, Kaen-cho.

Office of Weights and Measures, Hokumon-cho.

The government radio station is south of the provincial office building and east of the prison.

A steeplechase is just east of the city, but it is not known whether it is government-operated. Probably it is under the *Nokai* (Farmers Association), which is centralized in the Government-General and has considerable sums in its budget for horse racing.

Salt water Fish Culture Experiment station, a little east of Ampin.

Military buildings:

Second Infantry Regiment, Asahi-cho.
Military Police Squad, Shimizu-cho.
Army Intendance Corps Despatch Post, Rosho-cho.
Army Garrison Branch Hospital, Sambunshi.
Other recent developments.

Schools: Eight primary schools for Formosan-Chinese; three primary schools for Japanese, and eight other schools, as follows:

Tainan Industrial Special School, Koko.
Tainan First Middle School, Sampunshi (Teishiryo).
Tainan Second Middle School, Chikuen-cho. Take-zone-cho (Chikuen-cho).
Tainan First Girls High School, Midori-cho.
Tainan Second Girls High School, Tobansan.
Tainan Deaf and Blind School, Kotobuki-cho.
Tainan Commercial Special School, Nammon-cho.
Tainan Girls Practical School, Nammon-cho.

A new building was constructed for the normal school about 1937 at a cost of ¥730,000.

Annual production: The total value of industrial production in 1936 was ¥7,720,000, of which salt was the most important. 4,000 acres of fish-culture land had a production of ¥1,390,000. Ocean fishing was valued at ¥140,000; rice, ¥120,000; vegetables, ¥180,000; sugarcane, ¥110,000; and sweetpotatoes, ¥90,000.

Business firms: In addition to the companies listed in Part I, the following hotels and theaters are in Tainan City:

Hotels: Six hotels were reported for Tainan in 1938, the lodging fee being from ¥2 to ¥5:

Higashiya (Eastern Hotel) in Taisho-cho.
Shishunen (Four Seasons Hotel) in Hanazono-cho.
Asahikan (Rising Sun Hotel) in Nishiki-cho.
Yamatokan (Yamato Hotel) in Hon-machi.
Musashino Ryokan (Musashino Hotel) in Taisho-cho.
Naniwaken (Naniwa Hotel) in Meiji-cho.

Theaters:

Miyakaza in Seimon-cho.
Kaiza in Nishiki-cho.
Sekaikan in Ta-machi.

Shrines:

Tainan Jinja—a Government-General shrine dedicated to the Japanese Prince Kitashirakawa, who died at Tainan during the Japanese conquest of Taiwan. An elaborate festival is held annually in January.

Kaizan Jinja—a provincial shrine honoring Koxinga. The Japanese have tried to claim Koxinga since his mother was Japanese. They minimize the fact that he was fighting against the Dutch as a Chinese and for the Chinese. An annual festival is held on April 30.

Jinji, in Tomon-cho—a Buddhist temple which is the oldest shrine in Taiwan. It was being used as a private school for girls.

Konteicho—an old Chinese shrine in Dai-cho. Annual festivals in the fall and spring.

Tengogu and Suisengu are other Chinese shrines; Kaigenji and Hokaji are Buddhist temples. .

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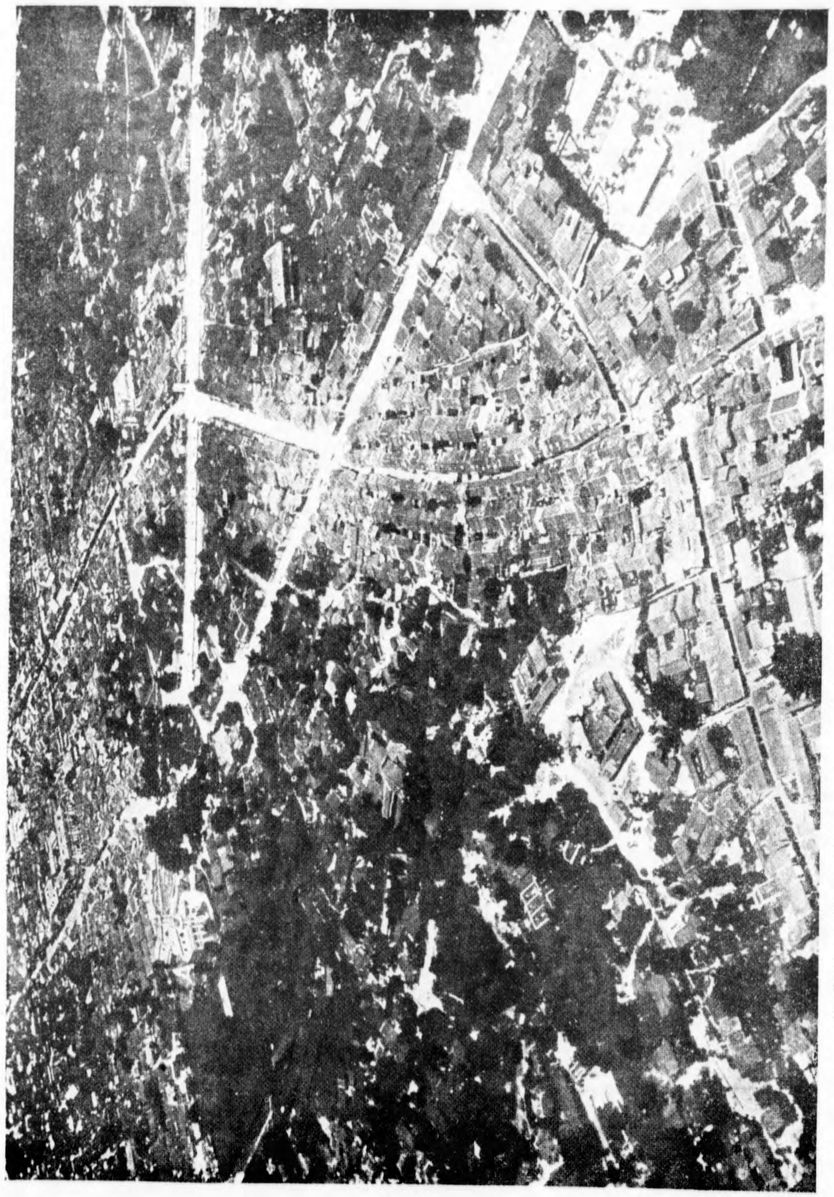
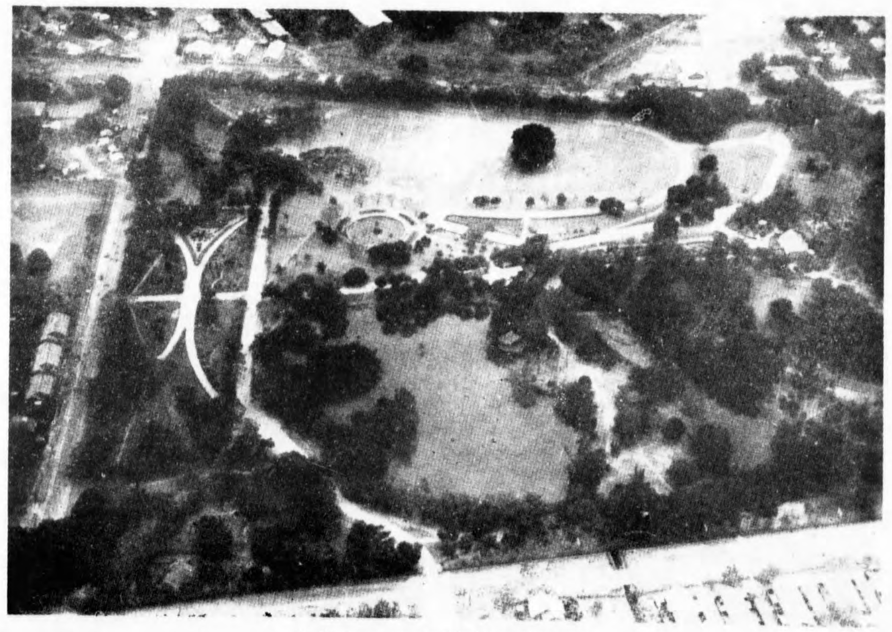


27. Section of Taipan City from the air. City offices appear in upper left; provincial offices above center, left.

28. Taipan City park.



29. Birdseye view of Taipan City park.

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30. East gate of Tainan City.

31. Chinese temples in Tainan City.

32. Street scene, Tainan City.

33. A principal street, Tainan City. Hayashi Department Store is the farthest building in block at right.

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III. HOKKO - GUN

1. Distinctive features of Hokko-gun. Hokko-gun had a population in 1935 of 107,251, of whom 1,532 were Japanese; and a population in 1940 of 117,988, of whom 1,603 were Japanese. Hokko is the seat of the *gun* administration and the dominating center of the *gun* with a population in 1935 of 15,269. The next largest town is Karon with a population of 4,178.

The *gun* is on the coast, but has no harbors and very little fishing. Fish-cultivation is much more important than fishing. Belts of trees have been planted in places along the coast to protect the crops from the wind and to reduce the blowing of sand by the wind.

The Kanan Irrigation System extends into the *gun*, but irrigation facilities remain inadequate.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Hokko-gai.*

Population, 1935: 27,942, of whom 1,103 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Hokko.
Post office: at Hokko.
Police stations: at Koshu.
Schools: the Hokko Girls Practical School, the Hokko Higher and Primary School and a primary school for Formosan-Chinese. A primary school for Formosan-Chinese is at Koshu and another is elsewhere in the *gai*.
Doctors, 1939: 11 Formosan-Chinese doctors and 3 Japanese doctors.
Transportation: Hokko is on a Japan Sugar Co. railroad which starts at Seira, runs southwest to Hokku, and then turns southeast to Kagi. A private railroad or pushcar line runs from Hokku west to Koko.
The provincial north-south highway from Tainan to Seira runs through Hokku, as does an important east-west highway which starts from the government north-south highway on the east and goes west to the coast.
Business firms: Washun Gomoi Kaisha (Washun Co.): real estate and agricultural products; founded in Hokku in 1933; capital ¥190,000.
Satsuyokaku Gomoi Kaisha (Satsuyokaku Co.): agricultural management; founded in 1938; capital ¥160,000.
The Japan Sugar Co. has a mill with a cane crushing capacity of 2,000 long tons per day. In 1935 the mill employed 461 workers.
Taiwan Soifun K. K. (Taiwan Milling Co.): founded in 1918; capital ¥300,000.
Taiyu Shoten (Taiyu Stores): rice, fertilizer, cement, grains; founded 1938 at Hokko; capital ¥130,000.
Branch of the Shoka Bank.
Hokko Hotel.
Special features: The Hokko Ma-tsu Shrine, also called Chotongu, is the foremost Ma-tsu shrine in Taiwan. In 1936 its worshippers numbered about 300,000. Worshippers travel to the shrine throughout the year, but especially for the festival held annually on March 23 (lunar calendar). The Amitabha Temple and the Gimin Shrine are also in the area.

b. Kancho-sho.

Population, 1935: 19,149, of whom 94 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Kancho.
Post office: at Hokko in Hokko-gai.
Police stations: at Kancho, Kyakushisoki and Kayoryo.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kancho, Nairyo and Rokuryo.
Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Kancho, and one at Rokuryo.
Transportation: the Japan Sugar Co. railroad line from Hokko northeast to Seira has three stations within the *sho*. The provincial highway paralleling the railroad traverses the *sho*.
Sho area: 6.2 miles from east to west; 6.2 miles from north to south; total area, 24 square miles.
Sho budget (1936): ¥52,630.
Production: production has increased since the construction of the Kanan Irrigation System. Total agricultural production about 1936 was valued at ¥1,360,000. Livestock and poultry were valued at ¥70,000, with some livestock and poultry being shipped outside the *sho*. *Dai Nippon Soito K. K.* (Japan Sugar Co.) makes advances to farmers.
Credit association: *Kancho-sho Shingo Hanbai Kobai Riyo Kumiai* (Kancho-sho Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative).

c. Koko-sho.

Population, 1935: 18,605, of whom 81 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Shinko.
Post office: at Kakoko.
Police stations: at Gigo, Shinko, Karon and Koko.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Koko, and another elsewhere in the *sho*.
Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Gigo, and one at Shinko.
Transportation: a main east-west highway which runs from the coast east to the government north-south highway traverses the *sho*. A pushcar line or private railroad runs from Koko east to Hokko, paralleling the pushcar line.
Sho area: the *sho* is 3.7 miles east-west, 6.2 miles north-south, with an area of 31 square miles.
Sho budget, 1936: ¥27,344.
Production: in 1936, rice was valued at ¥50,000, fish culture at ¥120,000 to ¥130,000, and coastal fishing at ¥15,000. Thirteen thousand tons of sweet potatoes were produced.
Credit association: Koko Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative (*Koko Shingo Kobai Hanbai Riyo Kumiai*): capital: ¥35,260.
Special features: There are no harbors along the shallow coast, but a breakwater has been constructed which probably serves to prevent inundation by the sea.

d. Shiko-sho.

Population, 1935: 18,120, of whom 126 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Hisha is reported to be the administrative center, but its population of 1,884 was smaller than that of Shiko, which was 2,461.
Post office: at Kakoko in Koko-sho.
Police stations: at Sanjoron and Shiko.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Hisha and at Shiko.

34. Choten shrine, Hokko.

35. Choten-gu (temple) Hokko.

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Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Hisha.

Transportation: sugar company line (railroad or pushcar) from Koko east to Hokko crosses extreme southern tip of the *sho*. A number of poor roads are in the *sho*.

Sho area: about 31 square miles.

Special features: the Santengu Shrine has many worshippers.

Sanjoron has a coastal swimming beach.

e. Suirin-sho.

Population, 1935: 23,435, of whom 182 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Suirin.

Post office: at Hokko in Hokko-gai and at Kakoko in Koko-sho.

Police stations: at Chochosho, Dokenseki, Gyutowan, and Suirin.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Suirin, and two others elsewhere in the *sho*.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Suirin, one at Banko, one at Chochosho.

Transportation: a sugar company line (railroad or pushcar) from Koko east to Hokko traverses the *sho*. Suirin is on a main east-west road which runs from the coast east to the government north-south highway.

Production: in 1936 agricultural products were valued at ¥1,750,000. Many pigs were shipped outside the *sho*. Small-scale establishments produced noodles, soya sauce, brick, iron-products, bamboo articles, wooden articles, and hulled and polished rice.

Credit association: one is reported, but the name is not known.

IV. HOKUMON-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Hokumon-gun. Hokumon-gun declined in population from 130,252 in 1935 to 128,238 in 1940, while the Japanese population increased from 1,063 to 1,194. Kari, with a population of 7,947, is the seat of the *gun* administration and the commercial center. Gakko is the largest town, with a population of 11,821 in 1935.

The *gun* is on the coast, but there are no harbors suitable for other than bamboo rafts and lighters. No ship anchorage is known, sand bars forming nearly a solid barrier along the coast a mile and more offshore.

The coast is low, damp, and salty and is used for fish cultivation, which exceeds fishing in value. A great deal of salt is produced along the shore, Kokumon being a salt center of Taiwan.

Belts of trees have been planted near the coast to reduce crop damage by the wind and to reduce the blowing of sand. Canals of the Kanan Irrigation System have been extended to the *gun*, but irrigation still is inadequate.

Malaria and trachoma are reported to be wide-spread. Special preventative measures have been taken by the government to reduce the incidence of these diseases.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Gakko-sho.*

Population 1935: 25,149, of whom 74 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Gakko.

Post office: at Hokumon in Hokumon-sho.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Chushu, Gakko, Takushiko, and at one other place in the *sho*.

Doctors, 1939: four Formosan-Chinese doctors at Gakko, and one at Chushu.

Transportation: a sugar company railroad runs from Tainan City north through Gakko, terminating just south of Chushu, from whence a pushcar line is reported to continue north through Chushu. Kakko is on the provincial highway paralleling the railroad, and on a secondary road which runs northwest to Shinei.

Sho budget, 1934: ¥35,850.

Sho production: in 1936 the value of rice, sugar cane and sweet potatoes was ¥900,000.

Credit cooperatives:

Gakko Credit Consumers Retailers Cooperative (*Gakko shinyo Hambai Kobai Kumiai*), with a capital of ¥39,930.

Chushu Credit Consumers Retailers Cooperative (*Chushu Shinyo Hambai Kobai Kumiai*), with a capital of ¥27,600.

Special features: The town of Gakko is the largest town in Hokumon-gun, with a population in 1935 of 11,821, but for some unknown reason does not seem to be important.

b. Hokumon-sho.

Population 1935: 17,701, of whom 170 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Hokumon.

Post office: at Hokumon.

Police station: at Hokumon.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Karyo and Keiteiryo. A primary school for Japanese is at Hokumon.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese and a Japanese doctor at Hokumon.

Transportation: a Meiji Sugar Co. railroad line runs from Tainan City north to Nijuko, just south of Chushu, from whence a pushcar line continues to Hokumon. The provincial highway comes into Hokumon from Ensui on the east and then runs south to Tainan City. Busses operate on these roads.

The port: Karyo, 1.3 miles north of Hokumon at the mouth of the Kyusui River, is a small harbor for Chinese junks. Even such craft cannot use the harbor during rough weather.

Sho production: Hokumon is a salt-manufacturing center where extensive new developments have been reported. Agriculture is poor, as irrigation is inadequate and there are but a few paddy fields. Fish culture is widespread, and hat-making is a home industry.

Government agencies: at Hokumon is a branch office of the Monopoly Bureau and a customs inspectorate station. On the Hokumon police station is a 50-foot warning light for ships.

c. Kari-sho.

Population 1935: 26,355, of whom 621 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kari, which is also the *gun* center.

Post office: at Kari.

Police stations: at Karikyo.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Banshiryo, Karikyo, Onshinai and Kari, where there also is a primary and higher primary school for Japanese and the Hokumon Agricultural Public School.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Onshinai; eight at Karikyo, where there also was a Japanese doctor.

Transportation: Kari is on the sugar company railroad running north from Tainan City, on the provincial highway which parallels the railroad, and on the road running west from Mato.

Government agencies: a branch court and the Hokumon-gun Branch of the Kanan Irrigation System are at Kari.

Sho area: 15½ square miles.

Business firms:

The Meiji Sugar Co. has a mill in the *gai* with a cane crushing capacity of 750 long tons.

The Nan A Milling Co. was founded at Kari in 1937 with a capitalization of ¥200,000.

The Kari Ice Manufacturing Co. produces ice for the refrigeration of fish.

The Kari Fishing Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative (*Kari Gyogyo Shinyo Hambai Kobai Kumiai*).

Special features: Hokumon-gai is the most developed and prosperous area in the *gun*, with an annual production, 1936, of ¥1,270,000.

No information is at hand on the Hokumon shrine at Kari.

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d. Saiko-sho (*Seiko-sho*).

Population 1935: 13,950, of whom 50 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Saiko, which had a population of 1,856 while Koei had a population of 3,233 in 1935.

Post office: at Kari in Kari-gai to the northwest.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Koei and Saiko.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Saiko.

Transportation: Saiko is on the sugar company railroad running north from Tainan City, on the highway paralleling the railroad, and on a secondary road running southwest from Mato-gai to the coast.

e. Shichiko-sho.

Population 1935: 24,419, of whom 104 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Shichiko.

Post office: at Kari in Kari-gai to the north.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Koko, Shichijunbun, and Shichiko.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors, one at Jushikyaku, the other probably at Shichiko.

The port: the *sho* is on the coast just north of the mouth of the Sobun River, which can be used by lighters and bamboo rafts.

Transportation: the sugar company railroad and the provincial highway from Tainan City are at the eastern border of the *sho*. Within the *sho* the roads are poor.

Sho production: the Kanan Irrigation System has increased rice production. Sweet potatoes are exported from the area. Sugarcane is grown. In 1936 fish culture was valued at ¥64,000; salt-water fish products, ¥240,000; and other fishing products at ¥25,000. The first figure may refer to fresh-water fish cultivation, the second to salt-water fish cultivation, and the third to coastal fishing, but this is not clear. The making of hats is a home industry.

Special features: The *sho* is the largest in Hokumon-gun, with an area of 64 square miles.

Malaria, once prevalent, has decreased. Trachoma is widespread, and the government has taken measures to correct this situation.

f. Shogun-sho.

Population 1935: 22,678, of whom 44 were Janaese.

Administrative seat: Shogun, which had a population of 2,512, while Kuo had 6,962 and Sanshikyaku had 5,095.

Post office: at Kari and Kari-gai, to the south.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Shogun, Reishiryo, and at one other place in the *sho*.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors, one at Kuo.

Transportation: A few poor roads, and transportation is bad due to the backwardness of the area.

The harbor: Shogun-sho is on the coast, Sanshikyaku being on the wide mouth of the very short Shogun River, which can be used by bamboo rafts (*teppai*). Offshore, about a mile, is a long sandbar parallel to the coast.

Sho production: sweet potato is the chief crop, being valued at ¥200,000 in 1936. It is exported to Japan for the manufacture of alcohol. Sugar cane is second, followed by peanuts and rice. Pigs are shipped from the *sho*. Fresh and salt-water fish-cultivation, including oysters, lobsters and mullet, was valued at ¥200,000, while coastal fishing had an annual value of ¥50,000 to ¥60,000. The manufacture of hats is a prosperous home industry. Kuo has a food market and Shogun, a fish market.

Sho budget, 1937: ¥60,000.

Credit cooperatives:

Shogun Credit Cooperative (*Shogun Shinyo Kumiai*) has contributed greatly to the economy of the area.

The Shogun fish market is operated by the Kari Fishermens Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative.

Special features: An afforestation program has been carried out along the coast to protect crops from the wind and to lessen the blowing of sand.

The *sho* seems to be one of the areas in Taiwan where the government has instituted special programs to combat malaria, for it is stated that malaria has recently decreased due to preventive measures taken. More than 50 percent of the population are said to have trachoma.

Flood prevention measures and Kanan Irrigation System have bettered conditions recently.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

V. KAGI-GUN AND KAGI CITY

1. Distinctive features of Kagi-gun. Kagi-gun extends 42.2 miles from east to west and 27.3 miles from north to south, with an area of 555 square miles, of which 185 square miles are in aborigine territory. It is the largest *gun* in Taiwan.

Exclusive of Kagi City, the population in 1935 numbered 159,699, of whom 2,724 were Japanese and 250 Foreign-Chinese. The population in 1940 was 165,706, of whom 2,622 were Japanese and 152 Foreign-Chinese. About 2,000 aborigines, chiefly of the Tsuo Tribe, live in 17 *bansha* (aborigine villages) in the *gun*.

The government railroad, which is paralleled by the government paved highway, runs north-south through the *gun*, government busses operating on the highway.

Mountainous territory covers the eastern part of the *gun* where, at Mount Ari (Arisan), is located the largest lumbering development in Taiwan, described in section I, "Geography and Land Use." A shrine, a temple, and a hotel with the high rates of ¥3 to ¥5 are at Arisan, which is a scenic spot attracting tourists.

Agricultural production, in 1936, was valued at ¥7,150,000, the main products being rice, ¥3,952,358; sugar-cane, ¥1,000,000; sweet potatoes, ¥1,000,000. Pigs numbered 75,000; water buffalo and yellow oxen, 14,000; and poultry, 210,000.

Just south of Chuho is the Toshikyaku oil field of 1,500 acres, which is thought to have a small production.

Kagi City is the most important point in the northern part of Tainan Province. On the railroad it is 38.2 miles from Tainan City on the south, and 50.3 miles from Shoka on the north in Taichu Province.

2. Kagi City.

Population: In 1935 the population totaled 77,093, of whom 9,930 were Japanese; in 1940, 92,428, of whom 9,960 were Japanese.

Area: 3.4 square miles.

Police stations: four.

Schools: 7 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese; 2 primary and higher primary schools; 6 others as follows: Kagi Middle School, Kagi Girls Higher School, Kagi Agricultural and Forestry School, Kagi Commercial School, Kagi Commercial and Industrial Special School, and the Kagi Domestic Girls School.

Doctors, 1939: 38 Formosan-Chinese and 23 Japanese doctors.

Transportation: Kagi is on the government railroad, 38.3 miles north from Tainan. The Arisan 30'' gage lumbering railroad is operated by the Government-General, and runs about 45 miles east. It is a very steep and difficult road, reaching a height of 7,000 to 8,000 feet. Passenger stations on this branch are at Chikuzaki, Arisan, and Mingetsu. The third-class fare to Chikuzaki is 36 *sen*, to Arisan, ¥2.49, and from Arisan to Mingetsu, 29 *sen*. The trip from Kagi to Mingetsu and return can be made in a 24-hour period.

A Japan Sugar Co. railroad runs northwest to Hokko, via Shinko; 8.2 miles to Shinko, third-class fare 33 *sen*, second-class fare 50 *sen;* 11.6 miles to Hokko, third-class fare 47 *sen*, second-class fare 71 *sen*. Seventy minutes are required for the trip to Hokko.

A Meiji Sugar Co. railroad runs west through Santo 9.7 miles to Bokushi, 13.3 miles to Kokan, 15.4 miles from Kagi. The scheduled time to Kokan is 2 hours, the third-class fare 62 *sen* and the first-class fare, ¥1.24. This railroad is not reported as continuing the short distance to Toseki on the coast, but it probably does and is so shown on an American map.

A pushcar line runs east to Shokko via Chuho. The distance to Shokko is 12.1 miles, the scheduled time, 2½ hours, the fare for one passenger, 88 *sen*.

Bus transportation is available in the city, and government busses operate on the government highway running north-south through Kagi. Other roads go to Nansei and Koheki to the southwest, Bokushi on the west Shinko to the northwest, and Chikuzaki (Takezaki) to the northeast. Sakae-cho extends east from the railroad station and is the main street in Kagi.

Rickshaws cost 16 *sen* per hour, 90 *sen* per half-day.

An airfield is a little to the west of Kagi.

Production: About 1936 production was valued as follows: industry, ¥4,300,000, including lumbering products from Arisan of ¥1,300,000; charcoal and firewood, ¥7,000; bamboo, ¥17,000; rice, ¥565,000; sugarcane and sweet potatoes, ¥90,000; tobacco, ¥6,400; peanuts, ¥6,400; bananas, ¥6,500; cattle and pigs, ¥390,000; slaughtered cattle, ¥600,000.

Government agencies:

Municipal office, Hokumon-cho.
Gun office, Horikawa-cho.
District court, Miyamaye-cho.
Branch penitentiary, Kurogane-cho.
Dispensary, Hokumon-cho.
Forestry branch office, Hinoki-cho.
Tax office, Kitamon-cho.
Monopoly Bureau office, Kurogane-cho.
Agricultural station, Sanchi-cho.
Deposit bureau office, probably at the court.

New construction on the post office cost ¥1,200,000 during 1937, 1938, and 1939. The telephone exchange appears to be in the post office. A volume published in 1926 states that the agricultural school has excellent buildings and equipment.

The new 100,000-watt radio station to broadcast to the Southern Regions is in Kagi.

Business firms: in addition to the firms listed in the chapter on firms in Part I, three hotels are known: the Aoyagi hotel in Kurogane-cho, the Kagi hotel in Moto-cho, and the Ofugi hotel in Sakae-cho. Rates were ¥2 to ¥4. The Arisan lumbering development is described in section I, "Geography and Land Use," p. 3.

Special features: Kagi has a water-supply system which has its source in the Gyucho River, from which the water has a natural flow. There are two dams with an elevated concrete pipe serving as a connection.

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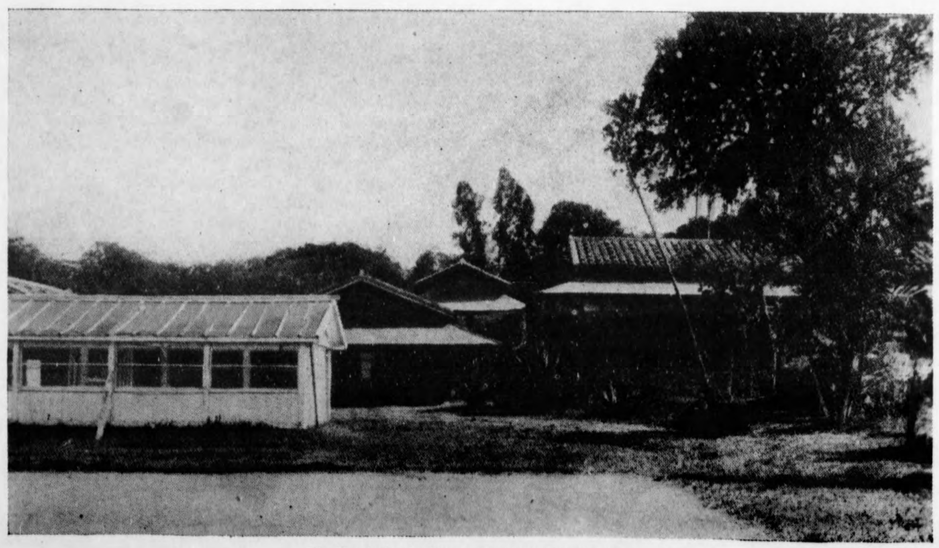
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

36. Japanese section of Kagi City.



37. Kagi Agricultural Experiment Station.

The gas supply is piped from the Kinsui fields in Taichu Province.

Kagi Park is about a mile to the east of the railroad station and has an area of about 20 acres. Sarasvati's shrine is in the park. Just to the east is the Kagi Shrine dedicated to the Japanese Prince Kitashirakawa and to three deities.

The Goho Shrine is a little to the southeast at the entrance to the village of Chuhosho, and is dedicated to Goho (Wu Feng), who in 1722 died at the hands of the aborigines in a voluntary effort to get them to cease the practice of head-hunting. After his death an epidemic happened to sweep the aborigines, who interpreted it as a divine punishment for beheading this Chinese who had attempted to be their friend.

About 1.7 miles to the south of Kagi, near the railroad, is the tower marking the Tropic of Cancer. This point is at 23°27′4″ North Latitude and 120°24′15″ East Longitude.

3. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Banro-sho.*

Population 1935: 7,295, of whom 36 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: reported to be at Koden, but may be at Banro.

Post office: at Kagi City to the west.

Police station: at Shokko.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Banro.

Doctors, 1939: none reported.

Transportation: Shokko, in the southeastern part of the *sho* is the terminus of a pushcar line running east from Kagi City. A poor road runs from Banro to Kagi.

Special features: The *sho*, with the exception of the western border, is mountainous, the eastern part being aborigine lands. There is some manufacturing of bamboo paper. A Buddhist shrine is on Mt. Hantengan.

b. Chikuzaki-sho (Takezaki-sho).

Population 1935: 20,919, of whom 338 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Chikuzaki.

Post office: at Chikuzaki.

Police stations: at Gasekiho, Naihoshi, Fukuteikin and Wankyo.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Chikuzaki, Naihoshi, and Rokumasan; primary schools for Japanese at Chikuzaki and Kunkiko.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Chikuzaki, four at Naihoshi, and one at Wankyo; a Japanese doctor at Kunkiko.

Transportation: the Arisan railroad line from Kagi has stations in the *sho* at Wankyo, Rokumasan, Chikuzaki, Suisharyo and Bankiko. A branch links Naihoshi with Wankyo. A secondary road from Kagi terminates at Chikuzaki, from whence trails run in several directions.

Sho production: About 1936, rice, sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, jute and peanuts were valued at ¥900,000, and fruits at ¥130,000. A bamboo forest of about 25,000 acres is at Koryokuhei with an annual production in 1936 of ¥300,000. A small coal mine is said to be on the edge of Lake Banki. Lumber, charcoal, and firewood are produced in the *sho*.

Business firms: small establishments producing flour, bricks, bamboo paper, and gold and silver metal-work.

Special features: the eastern part of the *sho* is mountainous. A Chinese Buddhist temple, Ryuzangen, is at Gasekiho, where annual festivals are held on February 19, June 19, and November 19.

c. Chuho-sho.

Population 1935: 16,881 of whom 122 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Chuho.

Post office: at Kagi City, to the northwest.

Police stations: at Choroku, Chuho, and Hakuboho.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Choroku, Chuho and Hakuboho.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Choroku, one at Chuho.

Transportation: a pushcar line runs from Toshikyaku northwest through Chuho to Kagi. From Toshikyaku a branch is reported to run north to Dokko in Banro-sho.

Sho production: about 1936, rice was valued at ¥400,000.

Special features: The Toshikyaku oil field is a little south of Toshikyaku and is reported to cover an area of about 1,500 acres. Production is not thought to be large.

A small central plain is surrounded by foothills, and in the eastern part are mountains.

An old Chinese temple that was rebuilt for the fourth time in 1931 is in Shako, and is operated by Kagi-gun.

d. Keiko-sho.

Population 1935: 12,703, of whom 34 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Keiko.

Post office: served by three post offices outside the *sho:* Tairin, Tonan, and Shinko.

Police station: at Keiko.

Doctors, 1939: 2 Formosan-Chinese at Keiko.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Keiko.

Transportation: a sugar company railroad traverses the *sho*, running from Tairin on the east to Shinko on the southeast. The main government railroad touches the *sho* on the east, but has no station in the *sho*.

A secondary road runs from Kagi northwest to Keiko and then northeast to Tonan. Another secondary road parallels the sugar railway line.

Sho budget, 1934: ¥22,085.

Sho area: 17.4 square miles.

Special features: Keiko-sho is on the plains and has a greater density of population than any other *sho* in Kagi-gun. The Keiko Credit Association is in the *sho*.

e. Koume-sho.

Population 1935, 14,820, of whom 50 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Koume.

Post office: at Koume.

Police stations: at Ganrimi, Koume, Taihei, and Yoharin.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Koume, Shomoju, and Taihei.

Transportation: A Japan Sugar Co. railroad runs from Koume west to Tairin, on the government railroad. A road parallels the railroad and another road runs north to Toroku.

Special features: the eastern part of the *sho* is mountainous. The Kashi Forest is in the *sho*, and may be part of the afforestation program of the Showa, Mitsubishi, and

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

Hoshi companies. A small coal mine is said to be at Kashirin.

f. Mizukami-sho.

Population 1935, 18,932 of whom 528 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Mizukami.

Post office: at Nansei.

Police stations: at Mizukami, Nansei, Ryushirin, and Sankaiho.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Mizukami, and a primary and higher primary school at Nansei, where 396 Japanese resided.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Mizukami, a Japanese doctor at Nansei.

Transportation: Mizukami is on the government railroad 32.6 miles north of Tainan. The Meiji Sugar Co. line runs north from Mizukami connecting with the east-west railroad between Kagi and Bokushi. The distance to Bokushi is 10.8 miles. The road was reported in operation in 1938, but the line running to the east-west line now may be abandoned. An east-west pushcar line appears to cut across the government railroad a little south of Mizukami.

Mizukami is on the north-south government highway and an east-west road running to Bokushi. Government busses operate on the government road. Other busses go to Bokushi, the fare being 35 *sen*.

Rickshaws are available at a price of 45 *sen* a *ri* (2.44 miles).

Sho production: in 1936, rice was valued at ¥590,000; sugarcane, ¥450,000; sweet potatoes, ¥110,000, in addition to other products.

Business firms: the Meiji Sugar Co. has a mill and an alcohol factory to the west and northwest of the railroad station. A small *sake* (rice wine) brewery and a small brick and tile kiln are in the *sho*.

Special features: the Nansei Shrine is in the yard of the Nansei primary school. Another shrine is in the *sho*, the Tensho Daijin.

g. Shinko-sho.

Population 1935: 20,656, of whom 105 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Shinko.

Post office: at Shinko.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Getsubitan, Shinko, and one other place in the *sho*.

Police stations: at Banba, Getsubitan, Hishito, Kyunanko, and Shinko.

Doctors, 1939: five Formosan-Chinese doctors at Shinko, and one at Getsubitan.

Transportation: a railroad of the Japan Sugar Co. running from Kagi northwest to Hokko goes through Shinko. From Shinko another private railroad runs northeast to Tairin. East-west and north-south roads run through Shinko.

Business firms: the Shinko Development Co. (*Shinko Takushoku Goshi Kaisha* is reported in Shinko. It was founded in 1938 with a capital of ¥150,000, and is in the business of land cultivation and "migration of people."

Special features: the *sho* is in the Kanan irrigation system and is known for its excellent rice. Some livestock products are exported from the *sho*. The Shinko Matsu Shrine is a little to the north of the sugar company railroad station in Shinko with an annual festival on March 23.

h. Taiho-sho. Taiho is in the southeast corner of Kagi-gun and is entirety mountainous. The population in 1935 numbered 1,952, of whom 9 were Japanese, one of the Japanese being a doctor. A primary school for Formosan-Chinese was in the *sho*. Agricultural products were produced along the Taiho River, a tributary of the Sobun River, but were only valued at ¥80,000 in 1936. There are a number of trails in the *sho*, but no roads, pushcar lines, or railroads.

The Taiwan Taiho Sugar Co. was reported to be at Taiho, the firm being founded in 1939 with a capital of ¥180,000. This report must be in error, unless the firm belies its name and engages in general merchandising.

i. Tairin-sho.

Population, 1935: 18,735, of whom 553 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Tairin.

Post office: at Tairin.

Police stations: at Tairin and Kohai.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Rinshizen and Tairin, where there also is a primary school.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Taihobi, and two at Tairin; one Japanese doctor at Taiko and one at Tairin.

Sho production, about 1936: paddy-field rice, ¥700,000; dry-field rice, ¥60,000; sugarcane, ¥320,000; sweet potatoes, ¥310,000; peanuts, ¥30,000; jute and fruits, ¥20,000. Livestock numbered: buffalo, 1,550; oxen, 250; pigs, 1,100; goats, 450; chickens, 14,000; geese, 4,500; ducks, 900; cattle, not known.

Business firms: the Japan Sugar Mill at Taiko produces sugar valued, in 1936, at ¥7,800,000. Alcohol is produced. The Niitaka Sugar Co. may have a mill in the *sho*.

Transportation: Tairin is on the government railroad line, 47.6 miles north of Tainan. A sugar company railroad runs east to Koume, a distance of 9.3 miles. The third-class fare is 37 *sen*, second-class 56 *sen*, the time required, 1 hour 14 minutes. Another sugar company railroad runs southwest to Shinko, where it joins the road running from Kagi northwest to Hokko. The distance to Shinko is 10 miles; the third-class fare, 38 *sen;* second-class fare, 57 *sen*.

Tairin is on the government highway and on a secondary road running from Koume on the east, through Tairin to Hokko on the west. The Kagi Automobile Co. has cars making four round-trips daily between Tairin and Hokko. Stops on this road and the distances from Tairin are: Kansharon, 1 mile; Haishiro, 2.5 miles; Keiko, 4.4 miles; Ronbi, 5.4 miles; Hishito, 7.1 miles; Komin, 8.7 miles; Shinko, 9.7 miles, and Hokko, 13.2 miles. The fare to Hokko is 50 *sen* and the time required, 55 minutes.

Rickshaws charge 45 *sen* a *ri* (2.4 miles) for two passenger sedan chairs, with a 30 per cent increase in stormy weather.

j. Tamio-sho.

Population, 1935: 22,048 of whom 166 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Tamio.

Post office: at Tamio.

Police stations: at Koshu, Kosekiten, Seiho, and Tamio.

Schools: Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kosekiten, Rinshibi, and Tamio; an Agricultural Public School.

Doctors, 1939: five Formosan-Chinese doctors at Tamio and one at Koshu; two Japanese doctors at Tamio, and one at Gyutozan.

Transportation: Tamio is on the government railroad, 44.0 miles north of Tainan, and on the government highway parallel to the railroad. Government busses run on the government highway. Other busses run on a road west to Hokko via Shinko, the respective rates being 25 and 35 *sen*.

Sho production: agriculture about 1936 was valued at ¥1,000,000. About 6,000 pigs are slaughtered annually. Some charcoal and firewood are produced in the eastern part of the *sho*.

Business firms: small-scale production of brick, bamboo paper, gold and silver metal-work.

Special feature: Taishiya Shrine is a little to the west.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

VI. KOBI-GUN

1. Special features of Kobi-gun. Kobi-gun had a population in 1935 of 145,734, of whom 3,576 were Japanese; and a population in 1940 of 160,465, of whom 3,897 were Japanese. Seira and Kobi are the two important towns, each having a population of about 10,000. Kobi is the seat of the *gun* administration.

The *gun* is 19.5 miles east-west and 12.8 miles north-south, with an area of 208 square miles. It is located in the northwest corner of Tainan Province with the Seira River (Dakusui River) on the north and the seacoast on the west. The Shinkobi River flows to the sea in the center of the *gun*. The Kyukobi River borders the *gun* on the south.

The seacoast is flat and sandy and is being extended by the silt of the rivers. Kaiko is a small harbor, the only harbor on the northwest coast of Tainan Province, and is used primarily for trade with the Pescadores, but also for some trade with the China Coast.

In 1936, production of rice was valued at ¥4,319,692; sugarcane ¥1,773,015; sweet potatoes, ¥1,552,000; peanuts, ¥434,782; jute, barley, wheat, peas, soya beans and corn each at about ¥20,000; fruits and nuts, ¥49,015; pigs, ¥571,127; goats, ¥13,562; fishing, ¥12,367; fish-culture, ¥29,677; and forest products, chiefly bamboo, ¥34,110. The value of the sugar produced in the mills in the *gun* was ¥10,090,324.

Along the coast there are about 6,000 acres planted in trees to reduce the blowing of sand by the wind.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Doko-sho (Toko-sho).*

Population 1935: 23,997, of whom 510 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Doko.
Post office: at Doko.
Police stations: at Doko, Bakoseki, and Hokyoron.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Doko, and two at other places in the *sho;* a primary school for Japanese at Ryukan.
Doctors, 1939: four Formosan-Chinese doctors at Doko, two at Hokyoron, and two elsewhere in the *sho.*
Transportation: Doko is about half-way between Seira and Hokko on the Japan Sugar Co. railroad which runs between the two towns. Six roads radiate from Doko in all directions excepting southeast.
Sho production: In 1936 production, excepting sugar, was valued at ¥1,200,000.
Business firms: the Japan Sugar Co. has a mill with a daily cane crushing capacity of 1,100 tons. The Koa Industrial Co. (*Koa Sangyo K. K.*) was founded in 1940 with a capitalization of ¥180,000 and is engaged in real estate.

b. Kaiko-sho.

Population 1935: 25,222, of whom 66 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Kaiko.
Post office: at Kaiko.
Police stations: at Kaiko and Toseiseki.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kaiko, Ronshicho and Toseiseki.
Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Kaiko, three at Toseiseki.
Sho area: 43.2 square miles.
Harbor: Kaiko is on a bay indented along the shore at the mouth of the Kyukobi River, which is a suitable refuge anchorage during northeast winds. The ship anchorage is just outside the bay and is sheltered by sandbanks which run out to sea for about 3 miles northwest. Considerable trade is carried on with the Pescadores. Chinese junks call from March to September, but strong northerly winds blow from October to March hindering the use of the harbor.
Transportation: secondary roads run north, east, and south from Kaiko.
Sho production: in 1936 production of agricultural products was valued at ¥344,152; livestock, ¥122,965; slaughtered livestock, ¥570,000; fishing, ¥140,000; and small-scale industrial production, including bricks and rice hulling, ¥71,000.
Special features: the Japanese *Sailing Directions* state that water from a well dug beside the police station is suitable for drinking, but there are no containers for transporting it. As for the healthfulness of the place, longevity is common; malaria and other infectious diseases are entirely absent.

c. Kobi-sho.

Population 1935: 26,540, of whom 2,564 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Kobi.
Post office: at Kobi.
Police stations: at Gyuhoshi, Keiraiso, and Shonai.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kaheishi, Taitonshi, and Kobi, where there also are a primary and higher primary school for Japanese, the Kobi Girls Domestic School and the Kobi Agricultural Public School. A second primary and higher primary school for Japanese is elsewhere in the *sho.*
Doctors, 1939: eight Formosan-Chinese doctors in Kobi and one in Kaheishi; one Japanese doctor at Kobi.
Transportation: Kobi is on the Japan Sugar Co. railroad which runs from Seira southwest to Hokko. A highway runs northeast from Hokko to Kobi, where it turns southeast to Tonan. Just north of Kobi is an airfield.
Sho production: In 1936 rice was valued at ¥1,001,844; sugar cane, ¥33,137; sweet potatoes, ¥185,050; peanuts, ¥203,573; rice hulling and polishing, ¥59,553; and the making of tile and noodles, ¥30,000 to ¥60,000.
Business firms: the Japan Sugar Co. has two mills and an alcohol factory with a daily cane crushing capacity of 3,200 long tons and an annual alcohol capacity thought to be 5,000,000 gallons. In 1935 the employees numbered 558. In 1936, 72,390 tons of sugar worth ¥10,000,000 were produced.
The Chochin Industrial Co., (*Chochin Kogyo Gomei Kaisha*) was established in 1939 with a capitalization of ¥198,000, and is reported to deal in real estate and negotiable securities.
The Kobi Hotel is in Kobi.
Special features: Kobi stands on ground owned by the Japan Sugar Co. It is one of those local towns in South Taiwan whose economic life is dependent on the sugar manufacturing companies.

The Kanan Irrigation system irrigates 3,132 *ko* in the *sho.*

d. Niron-sho (Jiron-sho).

Population 1935: 17,793, of whom 76 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Niron.
Post office: at Seira in Seira-gai. Police stations: at Niron, Eiteiseki, and Taisho.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Niron and Yusha.
Doctors, 1939: none reported.
Transportation: Niron is on the Japan Sugar Co. railroad which runs southeast from Seira to Hokko, and on the highway which parallels the railroad. Other roads run from Niron.
Sho area: 5 miles east-west; 5½ miles north-south; 24.7 square miles.
Sho budget, 1937: ¥73,795.
The Niron Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative (*Niron Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumiai*) was established in 1925, and has a capital of ¥53,110.
The Seira Agricultural Warehouse has a branch warehouse at Niron.

e. Ronhai-sho (Rompai-sho).

Population 1935: 24,522, of whom 120 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Ronhai.
Post office: at Seira in Seira-gai.
Police stations: at Bakuryo, Byogokan and Ronhai.
Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Bakuryo and Ronhai.
Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Ronhai, one at Bakuryo and one at Byogokan.
Transportation: it is uncertain whether a private railroad or pushcar line runs from Seira west and south through Ronhai to Gokaiso and then splitting, the northern spur continuing to Shisekiryo and the southern spur terminating at Sharongo.
A highway from Seira runs southwest to Tompai and then south to Hokko.
Business firms: the Southward Advance Agricultural Products Industries (*Nanshin Nosen Koyyo K. K.*) was founded in 1937 at Ronhai with a capitalization of ¥100,000. A credit association is in the *sho.*
Special features: The Seira River (Dakusui River) is on the northern border of the *sho.* The mouth of the Seira is a mile broad but is obstructed by a sandbar so that even at high water small boats cannot enter. The shore along the coast is low with no conspicuous landmarks.

f. Seira-gai.

Population 1935: 27,660, of whom 240 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Seira.
Post office: at Seira.
Police stations: at Hitobai, Hoshin and Seira.
Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, a primary school for Japanese, and the Seira Commercial Special School at Seira; a third primary school for Formosan-Chinese elsewhere in the *gai.*
Doctors, 1939: six Formosan-Chinese doctors and one Japanese doctor at Seira; another Formosan-Chinese doctor in Hoshin.
Transportation: the Japan Sugar Co., has a railroad running southwest from Seira to Hokko, where it continues southeast to Kagi. A pushcar line runs from Seira southeast to Toroku.
Seira is the northern junction point of the two north-south highways in Tainan Province which unite again at Tainan City. The government highway runs southeast from Seira, and the provincial highway southwest.
Sho area: 21 square miles.
Sho production: in 1936, rice was valued at ¥1,800,000. Fish-culture is sufficient for local needs. Small-scale establishments produce noodles, gold and silver paper, iron products, wood products, flour, tile, and polished rice.
Business firms: *Eiho Dozoku Kosan K. K.* (Eiho Dozoku Real Property Co.), real estate, land cultivation, fertilizers; founded, 1924; capital, ¥172,000.
Eika Sangyo K. K. (Eika Industries Co.); Agricultural cultivation; founded, 1939; capital ¥190,000.
Gyokuzan Kogyo Gomei Kaisha (Gyokuzan Industrial Co.); agricultural management; founded, 1939; capital, ¥192,000.
Kaikoku Bussan Gomei Kaisha (Kaikoku Products Co.); land cultivation; founded in Seira in 1939; capital, ¥180,000.
Kogo Bussan Koso Gomei Kaisha (Kogo Products Co.); land and land cultivation; founded in Seira in 1936; capital, ¥1,000,000.
Shogen Gomei Kaisha (Shogen Co.); land improvement, agriculture; founded in Seira in 1937; capital, ¥150,000.
Toyoho Co.; real estate, agriculture; founded in 1939; capital, ¥195,000.
Seiron Jidosha K. K. (Seiron Automobile Co.); founded in 1927; capital, ¥100,000.
Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Taiwan Industrial and Commercial Bank).
One credit association.
Daisho Shintaku K. K. (Daisho Trust Co.); founded in Seira in 1939; capital, ¥180,000.
Taisho Kogyo K. K. (Taisho Industries Co.); real estate; founded in 1939; capital, ¥199,000.
Shinekihatsu Shoji K. K. (Shinekihatsu Trading Co.); clothes, woven goods; founded in Seira, 1939; capital, ¥100,000.
Kogo Sangyo Gomei Kaisha (Kogo Industrial Co.); agricultural products; founded in Seira in 1938; capital, ¥300,000.
Special features: many people worship at old Chinese shrines. Kofukugu shrine in Seira is an ancestral worship shrine which was established in the Chinese era. Seikyocho, also in Seira, is another Chinese shrine, with an annual festival on September 9.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

VII. NIITOYO-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Niitoyo-gun. Tainan City is in Niitoyo-gun, but its population is not counted in the *gun* population, which in 1935 numbered 101,969, of whom 1,075 were Japanese. The 1940 population was 100,396, of whom 1,197 were Japanese. The population of Tainan Province increased 102,789 between 1935 and 1940; the population of Tainan City increased 25,682, but the population of Niitoyo-gun declined 1,573. The administrative seat of the *gun* is in Tainan City.

The *gun* is 11.2 miles north-south and 17.4 miles east-west, with an area of 145 square miles. The coast line is 7½ miles in length, and on this coast, at Kiju, is an extensive public bathing beach. The eastern part of the *gun* is mountainous and has some badlands.

A number of dye factories are in Kijin-sho, where the government is developing the production of jute and sesame.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Anjun-sho.*

Population, 1935: 24,740, of whom 114 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: The administrative seat is reported to be Wajunryo, but it may be Anjun, both towns having a population between 5,000 and 6,000.

Post office: at Tainan City.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: three primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Anjun and two at unidentified points.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors, one at Keishinryo and two at Wajunryo.

Transportation: in the eastern part of the *sho* the Tainan-Hokumon highway traverses the *sho*, with several secondary roads leading westward from that highway.

Special features: the *sho* is flat and humid. The southwestern coastal district was formerly a swamp, but was being reclaimed in 1936.

b. Eiko-sho.

Population: 1935: 16,112 of whom 353 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Eiko.

Post office: at Tainan City.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Daiwan and at Eiko; a primary school for Japanese at Sanganten.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Daiwan, and one at Eiko; a Japanese doctor at Koryo, and one at Sanganten.

Transportation: the main government railroad and the main government highway traverse the *sho* from northeast to southwest. One station on the railroad lies within this area 4 miles from the Tainan station and perhaps it is called the Eiko station. A road runs from Tainan City east through Eiko to Shinka and is paralleled by a pushcar line.

Business firms: a factory of the Taiwan Sugar Co. may be in the extreme northwestern corner of the *sho*.

c. Eitei-sho.

Population, 1935: 14,238, of whom 379 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Wanri.

Post office: at Tainan City and at Sharoken.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Sharoken and one at some unidentified point; a primary school for Japanese at Sharoken.

Doctors, 1939: a Japanese doctor at Wanri, and a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Gyuchoshi.

Transportation: Eitei-sho is just south of Tainan City. The government railroad has a station at Sharoken, 4.7 miles from the Tainan station. Busses run to Wanri on the coast.

Production: fishing and open air salt-drying.

Business firms: Taiwan Sugar Co. (*Taiwan Seito K. K.*) has a mill at Sharoken with a daily cane capacity of 1,200 short tons. It is believed to produce alcohol. The company operated 37 miles of railways or pushcars.

Special features: a public bathing beach at Kiju, and there may be one a little south at Wanri.

d. Jintoku-sho.

Population, 1935: 10,908, of whom 60 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Jintoku.

Post office: at Tainan City.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Jintoku, and one at some unidentified point.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Chushu, one at Denseki, and one at Taishibyo.

Transportation: Jintoku-sho is south of Tainan City and has a government railroad station at Chushu, 7.1 miles from the Tainan station. Chushu is on the north bank of the Nisoko River which farms the boundary between Tainan Province and Takao Province.

Production: in 1936, rice was valued at ¥320,000; sweet potatoes, ¥80,000; sugarcane and vegetables ¥40,000; jute and rush, ¥80,000; *banshosen* (sweet potato product), ¥50,000; peanuts, sesame, corn, and beans ¥10,000; livestock and poultry, ¥40,000.

Business firms: the Taiwan Sugar Co. has a mill with a daily capacity of 1,200 short tons of cane. It operated 55 miles of railway or pushcar lines.

e. Kanbyo-sho.

Population, 1935: 14,103, of whom 67 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kanbyo.

Post office: at Kanbyo.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: one primary school for Formosan-Chinese and a primary school for Japanese at Kanbyo.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors and one Japanese doctor at Kanbyo.

Transportation: Kanbyo is 10 miles east of Tainan City and is reached by a road and a pushcar line.

Sho area: about 21 square miles.

Sho budget (1936): ¥57,000.

Production: in 1936 agricultural production was valued at ¥240,000; livestock and poultry at ¥300,000, and bamboo-ware at ¥96,300. Acacia is produced for the manufacturing of charcoal. The Taiwan Godo Pineapple Co. has a pineapple factory in the *sho*. A credit cooperative is reported.

Special features: 21 old Chinese shrines. The Niitoyo Shrine, built in 1934, honors the Japanese Prince, Kitashirakawa.

f. Kijin-sho.

Population, 1935: 16,398, of whom 82 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kijinnan or Kijinhoku.

Post office: at Kambyo to the east.

Police stations: at Kogasoki.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at unidentified places in the *sho*, one at Masobyo; the Niitoyo Youth School.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Kijinhoku, and one at Masobyo.

Transportation: the *sho* is east and a little south of Tainan City, and is reported to have excellent truck and bus service.

Area of the *sho:* 21.5 square miles.

Sho production: in 1936 agricultural production was valued at ¥680,000. The dye industry had seven factories with production valued at ¥17,000. Due to government encouragement, jute is destined to become "the leading product of the *sho*" although in 1936, rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, peanuts and sesame exceeded jute in value. The forests in the southeast produce charcoal and firewood for local demand.

Business firms: the Taiwan Agricultural Warehouse facilitates finance.

The Jinin Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative (*Jinin Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai*).

g. Ryuki-sho.

Population, 1935: 5,470, of whom 20 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Bansha.

Post office: at Kambyo in Kambyo-sho.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese.

Doctors, 1939: none are reported.

Transportation: the *sho* is east of Tainan City in the badlands of the foothills and mountains. Transportation is by trail.

Sho production: production is low, the total value of farm produce about 1936 amounting to only ¥100,000. Bamboo products were worth ¥15,000.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

38. Southern bad-lands, Niitoyo-gun, Ryuzaki-sho.

39. Hattsuzeki police post, aborigine territory. More persons begin the climb of Mt. Niitaka from this point than from Tamazato on the east coast. Protective 6-foot dirt wall and wire entanglements surround the post.

VIII. SHINEI-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Shinei-gun. Shinei-gun had a population in 1935 of 115,773, of whom 3,001 were Japanese, and a 1940 population of 128,040, of whom 4,421 were Japanese. The Japanese in all of Tainan Province increased during the same period by 2,783, so the increase in Shinei-gun of 1,420 accounted for over 50 percent. The reason for the disproportionately large increase of Japanese in the *gun* is not known, but it may imply that the oil field in Bansha-sho was developed greatly during the period.

Shinei is the seat of the *gun* administration and is the largest town, with a 1935 population of 10,522. The second large town was Ensui, with a population of 7,433; the third largest, Bansha, with a population of 3,917.

Shinei-gun is 19.8 miles east-west and 9.9 miles north-south, the eastern part being mountainous, the western part flat, fertile and well irrigated. Two sugar mills are at Ensui, two mills and an alcohol factory are at Shinei, and in addition there are a number of old-style Chinese mills in the *gun*.

The Kanshirei health resort is in Shirakawa-sho, where there also is an Army maneuvering area.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Bansha-sho.*

Population, 1935: 16,410, of whom 146 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Bansha.

Post office: at Shinei and Shinei-gai and at Shirakawa in Shirakawa-sho.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Bansha and one at Zentaiho.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Bansha and one Japanese doctor elsewhere.

Transportation: a road runing south from Kagi to Rokko goes through Bansha. A secondary road runs from Bansha west a few miles to Shinei. Transportation facilities are almost nonexistent in the mountainous eastern part of the *sho*.

Sho production: in 1936, agricultural products were valued at ¥1,000,000; industrial products, ¥450,000; forest products, ¥100,000; and livestock, ¥210,000.

Special features: the Gyunichi oil field is a Navy preserve which is exploited by the Japan Oil Co. Production is not thought to be large, but the field seems to be important in relation to others in Taiwan.

A village named Onji is a center of aborigine life.

b. Ensui-gai.

Population, 1935: 22,522, of whom 581 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Ensui.

Post office: at Ensui.

Police station: none reported.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Banshisoki and Ensui, where there also is a primary and higher primary school for Japanese.

Doctors, 1939: nine Formosan-Chinese doctors at Ensui, one at Banshiseki; one Japanese doctor at Gannai.

Transportation: Ensui is on a sugar company railroad running from Shinei west to the coast, and on a main east-west road. Busses go to Shinei.

Business firms: the Ensuiko Sugar Co. has two sugar mills in the *gai* with a daily cane crushing capacity of 1,250 long tons. A branch of the Shoka Bank is at Ensui.

c. Koheki-sho.

Population, 1935: 19,979, of whom 451 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: reported to be at Ujurin.

Post office: at Shinei in Shinei-gai, and Shirakawa in Shirakawa-sho.

Police stations: at Ankeiryo, Kamikato, Seiryo, and Koheki.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Ankeiryo, Seiryo and Koheki; a primary school for Japanese at Ujurin.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Ankeiryo, two at Seiryo and two at Shimokato.

Transportation: Koheki is on the government railroad 28.8 miles north of Tainan. A pushcar line runs from Koheki east to Shirakawa, 3.7 miles and continues to Kanshirei, 11.5 miles from Koheko, where a hot spring resort is located. The fare to Shirakawa is 28 *sen*, to Kanshirei, ¥1.04.

Government busses run on the north-south government highway through Koheki. Private busses run to Kanshirei, the fare being 80 *sen*. Rickshaws are available at 60 *sen* a *ri* (2.44 miles).

Sho production: in 1936, production was valued as follows: rice, ¥615,000; sugarcane, ¥276,000; sweet potatoes, ¥155,000; fish culture, ¥5,000; refined sugar, ¥1,000,000; soybean sauce, ¥60,000; rice polishing, ¥200,000. Vegetables, sesame, and jute also are produced.

Business firms: the Ko Promotion Co. (*Ko Shinko Goshi Kaisha*) has as its business land development, bricks, coal. It was founded in 1933 with a capitalization of ¥490,000. The Meiji Sugar Co. has a mill with a daily cane crushing capacity of 1,250 long tons.

d. Ryuei-sho.

Population, 1935: 12,720, of whom 126 were Japanese.

Administrative office: Ryuei.

Post office: at Shinei in Shinei-gai.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Ryuei, Shokyakutai, at an unidentified point.

Doctors, 1939: two Japanese doctors at Kakiko and at Shokyakutai; a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Ryuei.

Transportation: Ryuei is several miles south of Shinei on the government highway.

Special features: due to poor irrigation facilities, the area has few paddy fields.

e. Shinei-gai.

Population, 1935: 21,305, of whom 1,365 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Shinei.

Post office: at Shinei.

Police station: at Shinei.

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Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Shinei and Tessenkyo; a primary and higher primary school for Japanese at Shinei, and the Shinei Girls Domestic School and the Shinei Agricultural Special School.

Doctors, 1939: seven Formosan-Chinese doctors and one Japanese doctor at Shinei.

Transportation: Shinei is on the government railroad, 24 miles north of Tainan. An Ensuiko Sugar Co. railroad starts at Shinei and runs west through Ensui, 5.3 miles, to Hotei on the coast, 13.2 miles. The third-class fare to Hotei was 43 *sen*, the second-class fare ¥1.06, the scheduled time, 2 hours.

The government highway runs north-south through Shinei, and from Shinei an important road runs west to the coast, one branch going to Hotei and the other to Hokumon. Government busses operate on the government highway; other busses run west to Ensui at a fare of 25 *sen*, and northeast to Shirakawa at a fare of 35 *sen*.

Rickshaws cost 40 *sen* a *ri* (2.44 miles); sedan chairs, ¥2 per day.

Business firms: the Ensuiko Sugar Co. has two sugar mills about half a mile north of Shinei on the bank of the Kyusui River, with a daily cane crushing capacity of 2,200 long tons. The same company has an alcohol factory in Shinei-gai with a capacity of 250 million gallons annually.

The Taiwan Drug Manufacturing Co. is reported to have an establishment in Shinei.

The Shoka Bank has a branch in Shinei.

The Shinko Industrial Co. (*Shinko Sangyo KK*) cultivates tropical vegetables, and was founded in 1933 with a capitalization of ¥100,000.

f. Shirakawa-sho.

Population, 1935: 22,837 of whom 332 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Shirakawa.
Post office: at Shirakawa.
Police stations: at Chikushimon, Kanshirei, Kyakushonai, Naikaku, Unkiko and Kaikseki.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kaihoseki, Kanshirei and Shirakawa; a primary school for Japanese at Shirakawa.

Doctors, 1939; eight Formosan-Chinese doctors at Shirakawa and one at Kaihoseki; one Japanese doctor at Kanshirei.

Transportation: a pushcar line runs east from Koseki through Shirakawa to Kanshirei, 11.5 miles. Busses cover the same route.

Sho production: the *sho* consists of a good agricultural district in the west, and forests in the east, with two mountain peaks, Kotosan and Shuhosan, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. A good deal of lumber, charcoal, firewood and bamboo is produced. There is some fish culture.

Business firms: the Shirakawa Agricultural Products Co. (*Shirakawa Nosan Kaisha*).

Special features: an Army maneuvering area is at Naikoku.

Daisengen is a place at Kanshiryo where various gods are worshipped. The elaborate spring and autumn festivals are said to attract many worshippers. The Hekiruji (temple) is in Rokujukei.

The hot spring resort at Kanshirei is at an elevation of 900 feet surrounded by mountain peaks. The mineral carbonated spring is reported to have therapeutic qualities for nervous disorders, rheumatism, gastroenteric diseases, diseases of the reproductive organs, kidney and respiratory troubles, chronic skin diseases and functional disorders. A police officers' sanatarium is at the springs. Hotels reported are the Kanshirei Hotel, Yoshidaya, Senshinkan, Kumamotoyo, Seishukan and the Chosuian (Kihinkan) erected by Tainan Province.

Kazangan (volcanic rock) is about two miles from the springs on the road to Kanshirei. It is called Kazangan because gas is emitted there with flames flaring up. It is a spectacle which attracts many visitors.

IX. SHINKA-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Shinka-gun. Shinka-gun had a population in 1935 of 92,981 of whom 1,512 were Japanese; and in 1940 of 97,431, of whom 1,360 were Japanese. The eastern part of the *gun* is mountainous and contains an oil field near Nanka which may or may not be producing. At Shinka is the most important sugar experimental station in Taiwan.

2. The *gai* and *sho.* *a. Antei-sho.*

Population 1935: 19,490, of whom 58 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Antei.
Post office: At Antei.
Police stations: none known.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Antei, and a second elsewhere.
Doctors, 1939: none reported.
Transportation: Antei is a little north of Tainan City on a secondary road running to Zenka.

b. Nanka-sho.

Population 1935: 6,171, of whom 21 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Nanka.
Post office: at Tamai in Tamai-sho.
Police stations: at Nanka.
Schools: one primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Nanka.
Doctors, 1939: none reported.
Transportation: roads are poor, with connections with Tamai to the north, Kizan to the south in Takao, and Shinka to the west.
Special features: the area is mountainous; the Sobunkei has its source in the northeast and runs through the *sho* to the southwest. An oil field has been reported to be at Nanka.

c. Nansei-sho.

Population 1935: 4,159, of whom 39 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Nansei.
Post office: at Tamai in Tamai-sho.
Police stations: none reported.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese is at Nansei.
Doctors, 1939: none reported.
Sho production: in 1936 rice was valued at ¥70,000; sugarcane, ¥150,000; sweet potatoes, ¥35,000; peanuts, ¥50,000; bananas, pineapples, oranges, etc., ¥50,000. Some charcoal, bamboo, and teakwood were produced.
Transportation: Nansei is in the mountains with the only transportation being by means of trails, one running south to Tamai.

d. Sachin-sho.

Population 1935: 7,160, of whom 18 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Sachin.
Post office: at Shinka in Shinka-gai.
Police stations: none reported.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Sachin.
Doctors: none reported.
Transportation: pushcar railroad linking Shinka and Tamai traverses the northern part of the *sho* from west to east. Roads are almost nonexistent; only ones linking Sachin with Nanka. A few trails go through the *sho.*

e. Shinka-gai.

Population 1935: 15,645, of whom 336 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Shinka.
Post office: at Shinka and at another place in the *gai.*
Police stations: one station is known to be in the *gai.*
Schools: at Shinka a primary school for Formosan-Chinese, a primary school for Japanese, and the Shinka Agricultural Special School.
Doctors, 1939: six Formosan-Chinese doctors in Shinka.
Transportation: A pushcar line runs from Tamai on the Northeast through Shinka to Tainan City. A good road runs northwest to Shinshi and another southwest to Tainan.
Sho production: small-scale establishments produce tile, soya sauce, gold and silver paper, incense and polished rice.
The Sanketsuten mill of the Taiwan Sugar Co., 3 miles west of Shinka, has a capacity of 850 tons of cane a day.
Special features: Shinka has a water system which branches from the main line of the Tainan City system at the point 12,189 feet on the main pipe where there is a crossing joint and a cleaning bed.
A Government-General sugar experimental station at Shinka is the center of experiments and research on sugar for the island.
The Shinka Shrine was completed in 1930 and is dedicated to Prince Kitashirakawa. Annual festivals are held on October 21.

f. Shinshi-sho.

Population 1935: 7,159, of whom 67 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Shinshi.
Post office: none in the *sho.*
Police stations: none in the *sho.*
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Shinshi.
Doctors, 1939: none.
Transportation: Shinshi is on the government railroad 7.2 miles north of Tainan. Shinshi adjoins the government highway, and is on another good highway running from Zenka on the north to Shinka. Roads to the east are good, but not to the west.

g. Tamai-sho.

Population 1935: 8,210, of whom 324 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Tamai.
Post office: at Tamai.
Police station: at Tamai.
Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese and a primary school for Japanese at Tamai.
Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Tamai.
Transportation: Tamai is on flat land of the Sobun River surrounded by mountains. A pushcar line starts at Tamai and runs southwest through Shinka to Tainan City. A poor road and trail go through Tamai.
Business firms: the Meiji Sugar Co. has a mill with a cane-crushing capacity of 900 long tons a day. Two Japanese-style hotels are at Tamai: the Hatsune-kan and the Tokiwa-kan.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

Special features: 10 miles northeast of Tamai there is a water-intake gate of the Kanan irrigation canal on the Sobun River.

A clash between the Japanese and aborigines, known as the Shohinen Incident, occurred a mile and a quarter east of Tamai at Mount Koto (Kotosan).

h. Yamakami-sho.

Population 1935: 7,363, of whom 46 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: reported to be at Taisha, but possibly at Yamakami.

Post office: at Shinka in Shinka-gai.

Police stations: none are known.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Yamakami.

Doctors, 1939: none reported.

Transportation: Taisha is just east of the government highway. Local roads are poor.

Production: in 1936, livestock to the value of several hundred thousand yen was produced in the *sho*. Small-scale establishments produce noodles, tile, soya sauce, and polished rice.

In the *sho* is the Yamakami Switching Station of the 154 kilovolt Jitsugetsutan transmission line, and a credit cooperative.

i. Zenka-sho.

Population 1935: 17,624, of whom 603 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Zenka.

Post office: at Zenka.

Police station: at Zenka.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese and a primary school for Japanese in Zenka; another primary school for Formosan-Chinese elsewhere.

Doctors, 1939: seven Formosan-Chinese doctors at Zenka, and two Japanese doctors elsewhere.

Production: in 1936, sugar cane, ¥550,000; rice, ¥300,000; livestock of unspecified value shipped outside the *sho*. Fish culture supplied local needs. Noodles, tile, and sugar manufactured. One of best farming areas in Tainan-shu, partly due to Kanan Irrigation System.

Business firms: *Taiwan Seito K. K.* (Taiwan Sugar Co.) had two sugar mills and one alcohol plant at Zenka with 49 miles of railroads and a cane capacity of about 1,100 tons per day. Mills founded in 1906.

Insei Sangyo K. K. (Insei Industrial Co.), agricultural products, transportation; founded in 1922 with ¥1,000,000 capita, at Hokushiten.

Transportation: a station on the government railway line is a little over half a mile east of Zenka, and is 11.9 miles north of Tainan. A pushcar line goes from the station east to Tamai, 14.2 miles; via Hokuseishu, 2.8 miles; Tainai, 3.1 miles; and Nijukei, 7.3 miles. The fare to Tamai was ¥1.50, the scheduled time, 4 hours. Due to the abolishment of the Sobun River bridge, service between Hokuseishu and Tamai is suspended during the non-sugar-manufacturing season.

A network of roads radiates from Zenka. A bus from Tainan City goes through Zenka to Mato, 5.1 miles north of Zenka.

Special features: a memorial building to the Japanese Prince Kitashirakawa is in Zenka.

X. SOBUN-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Sobun-gun. Sobun-gun has the smallest population of any *gun* in Tainan Province, numbering 77,528 in 1935, of whom 1,299 were Japanese; and 80,688 in 1940, of whom 1,376 were Japanese. Mato is the seat of the *gun* administration and the largest town, with a population in 1935 of 14,108. The next largest town is Ouchi, with a 1935 population of 4,881.

The eastern 40 per cent of the *gun* is mountainous, the rest being plains. The Government-General railroad and highway cut north-south through the *gun*.

The Kanan Irrigation System reservoir with a dam 4,172 feet long is in Kanden-sho.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Kaei-sho.*

Population, 1935: 16,655, of whom 46 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kaei.

Post office: at Mato in Mato-gai.

Police stations: none reported.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Bokobi, Kaei, and Matoryo.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Kaei.

Transportation: poor. Secondary roads link Kaei with Mato to the south, Gakko to the west, and the north-south government highway to the east.

Sho area: 13 square miles.

Production: in 1936, agricultural products were valued at ¥752,825; fishing products, ¥5,000; and industrial products (including noodles, tile, hulled and polished rice, ¥3,770.

b. Kanden-sho.

Population, 1935: 9,583, of whom 166 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kanden.

Post office: outside the *sho* at Mato-gai, and at Rokko-sho.

Police station: at Kanden.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Kanden.

Transportation: Banshiden, immediately east of Kanden, is a station on the government railroad 16.1 miles north of Tainan, and is on the government highway. A private railroad of the Meiji Sugar Co. runs west from Benshiden through Mato (5 miles) to Kari, 10 miles, and then turns north to Nijuko which is slightly south and east of Chushu near the coast. The distance to Nijuko is 17.6 miles, the third-class fare, 71 *sen;* first-class fare, ¥1.42; the scheduled time, 2 hours and 20 minutes.

The Kanan Irrigation Cooperative operates a pushcar line running from Banshiden through Kanden to Uzanto, the site of the irrigation reservoir, a distance of about 3 miles.

A number of short roads run to the reservoir area, and a main east-west highway goes to the coast via Mato and Kari. Busses go to reservoir.

Sho production: in 1936, agricultural production was valued at ¥600,000. Forestry, fishing and livestock are on a small scale.

Business firms: the Banshiden Consolidated Transportation Co. (*Banshiden Godo Unso KK*) was established in 1939 with a capitalization of ¥180,000. The Kanden Credit Cooperative (*Kanden Chinyo Kuniai*) is reported to be inactive due to the lack of purchasing power in the *sho*.

Special features: the Kanan Irrigation System, with the reservoir at Uzanto, is said to be the largest public works in Taiwan. The reservoir has a "semihydraulic fill dam" 184 feet high, 4,172 feet long, and 30 feet thick. Further details are given in section II, "Agriculture," p. 6. The place is well known as a beauty spot, attracting many tourists.

Four old Chinese shrines are in the *sho*.

c. Mato-gai.

Population, 1935: 31,488, of whom 870 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Mato.

Post office: at Mato.

Police stations: at Koshiken and one other place in the *gai*.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Mato, one at Angyo, and one at Taisankyaku; at Mato a primary and higher primary school for Japanese, and the Sobun Girls Practical School.

Doctors, 1939: seven Formosan-Chinese and three Japanese doctors at Mato.

Transportation: Mato is on a private east-west railroad and a main east-west highway. A secondary road runs northeast-southwest through Mato.

Government agencies: Mato is the administrative seat of Sobun-gun.

Gai production: in 1936, sugarcane, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, peanuts and beans were valued at ¥2,000,000. The Mato *buntan* (citrus fruit) originated at Mato, and each year *buntan* are presented to the Imperial Household. Other fruits are also grown.

Business firms: the Meiji Sugar Co. has its head office in Mato, and a mill, an alcohol factory, and a bagasse factory in the *gai*.

The Kinseiri Stores (*Kinseiri Shoten KK*) deals in agricultural products, established in 1934 with a capitalization of ¥$200,000.

The Mato Consolidated Transportation Co. (*Mato Godo Unso KK*) was established at Mato in 1939 with a capitali- of ¥200,000.

The Shoka Bank has a branch at Mato, where there also is a credit cooperative.

Manufacturing of noodles, tile and soya; refining of oil, and rice hulling and polishing are said to be on a large scale.

d. Ouchi-sho.

Population, 1935: 8,804, of whom 49 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Ouchi.

Post office: at Zenka in Zenka-sho, Shinka-gun, and at Tamai in Tamai-sho, Shinka-gun.

Police stations: at Ouchi.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Nijukei and at Ouchi.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese and a Japanese doctor at Ouchi.

Transportation: a pushcar line runs from Ouchi west 3.7 miles to the government railroad at the Zenka station.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

40. Chinese street, Rokko.

41. Oyster culture near Rokko.

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

Because of the mountains, transportation is poor throughout most of the *sho*.

Production: in 1936, sugarcane was valued at ¥130,000; rice, sweet potatoes, and peanuts, ¥300,000; oranges and bananas, ¥43,000. Small-scale establishments produce flour, noodles, tile, soya sauce, gold and silver paper, incense, and hulled and polished rice.

Special features: area along the Sobun-kei is flat, but the northern and southern parts of the *sho* are mountainous.

There are nine old Chinese shrines in the *sho*.

c. Rokko-sho.

Population, 1935, 10,998 of whom 168 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Rokko.

Post office: at Rokko.

Police station: at Rokko.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese, and a primary and higher primary school for Japanese at Rokko.

Doctors, 1939: four Formosan-Chinese doctors at Rokko.

Transportation: Rinhoei, 2.4 miles west of Rokko, is a station on the government railroad line 19.6 miles north of Tainan. A pushcar line connects Rinhoei and Rokko, the fare being 12 *sen*. Bus service between the two places costs 15 *sen*.

A north-south road of some importance runs from Kagi through Rokko and joins the government highway a few miles south of Rokko.

Sho production: in 1936, agricultural production was valued at ¥700,000 and fish-culture products at ¥5,000. There is some small-scale manufacturing of flour, noodles and soya sauce. A credit cooperative is in the *sho*.

Special features: the Sekizan Shrine, a Buddhist shrine built in 1736, is a little to the east of Rokko. With its magnificent altars, spacious grounds, Mount Seki rising in the rear, and the lotus pond in the front, it is a beautiful sight.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

XI. TOROKU-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Toroku-gun. Toroku-gun, with an area of 178 square miles, is bordered on the north by the Seira (Dakusui) River which separates Tainan from Taichu Province. The population numbered 108,483 in 1935, of whom 1,729 were Japanese; and 116,377 in 1940, of whom 1,819 were Japanese. Foreign-Chinese numbered 554 in 1935 and 356 in 1940.

One source states there are three sugar mills in the *gun*, but the name of only one is known, that at Toroku-gai. The same source states that the annual production of the three factories about 1936 was valued at ¥3,000,000. Toroku is the central distributing point for the northeastern part of Tainan Province.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Koko-sho.*

Population 1935: 20,305 of whom 152 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Kantoso, or Koko, probably the latter.

Post office: at Toroku in Toroku-gai.

Police stations: at Kantoso, Koko, Shoko, and Taikotei.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kantoso, Keihenseki and Koko.

Doctors, 1939: none reported.

Sho budget, 1935: ¥38,559.

Sho production: in 1936 approximately 150,000 bushels of rice; 125 million pounds of sugar cane; sweet potatoes, vegetables, pineapples, bananas and tobacco. Considerable lumbering.

Sho area: 14.6 miles from east to west, 8.5 miles north to south, with area of 64 miles.

Transportation: Koko is on a pushcar line which runs from Kantoseki through Koko north to Toroku. Except for a secondary road to Toroku, roads are almost nonexistent in the *sho*.

Credit association: *Kantoseki Shinyo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai* (Kantoseki Credit Consumers Retailers Utilization Cooperative); capital, ¥22,120.

Special features: Koko is in a mountainous area. The *sho* owns a forest of 2,450 acres which has some teak trees. Manufactured bamboo products are shipped throughout Taiwan and exported to North China. The Kobi River and tributaries of the Dakusui and Hokko Rivers originate here. The Seki River flows west through the area. The irrigation system is poor.

b. Shido-sho.

Population 1935: 14,241, of whom 96 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Shido.

Post office: at Toroku in Toroku-gai; one report states that a post office is at Shido.

Police stations: at Jushikyaku, Shido, Shinshoshi, and Kyubukyaku.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Jushikyaku and Shido; the Eison Primary and Higher Primary School, and an Agricultural Public School.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Shido, one at Jushikyaku, and one at Taihobi.

Transportation: Shido is on the government highway and on a pushcar line running from Toroku to Seira.

Business firm: Shinko Development Co. (*Shinko Takushoku KK*), Shinshoshi; land cultivation; founded: 1938; capital: ¥400,000.

Special features: the Seira River (Dakusui-kei) borders the *sho* on the north. The area is well irrigated. A storehouse for agricultural products is in Shido. The area is known for its pompelmons (a variety of orange), producing about 100,000 pounds a year with a value of ¥25,000.

c. Taihi-sho.

Population 1935: 14,219, of whom 43 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Taihi.

Post office: at Tonan in Tonan-sho.

Police station: at Taihi.

Schools: a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Taihi.

Doctors: none reported.

Business firms: small-scale manufacturing of tile and noodles.

Transportation: Taihi is on a secondary road running southwest from Tonan; no railroad or pushcar lines.

d. Tonan-sho.

Population, 1935: 21,630, of whom 224 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Tonan.

Post office: at Tonan.

Police stations: at Gokanseki, Onsekikaku, Sekkikei, Tonan, and Shinron.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Daito, Sekkikei, and Tonan.

Doctors, 1939: three Formosan-Chinese doctors at Tonan, one elsewhere.

Transportation: Tonan is on the government railroad, 52.9 miles north of Tainan City. A private railroad of the Japan Sugar Co. runs northwest to Kobi where it joins the private railroad running from Hokko to Seira. The distance to Kobi is 4.4 miles, second class fare, 27 *sens*, third-class fare, 18 *sen*. The distance to Seira is 14.4 miles, the third-class fares being respectively, 58 *sen* and 70 *sen*.

The government highway and a number of secondary roads run through Tonan.

Business firms: small-scale manufacturing of tile, soya sauce, and noodles; fish-cultivation is sufficient for local needs.

e. Toroku-gai.

Population 1935: 38,088, of whom 1,214 were Japanese.

Administrative seat: Toroku.

Post office: at Toroku.

Police stations: at Koshibai, Nairin, Rinnai, and Sekryuhan.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Toroku, one at Nairin, Rinnai, and some other place in the *gai*. A primary school and a primary and higher primary school are in the *gai*, as is the Toroku Girls' Domestic School.

Doctors, 1939: 11 Formosan-Chinese doctors at Toroku, 2 at Rinnai; 2 Japanese doctors at Toroku, 1 at Dairon, 1 at Rinnai.

Government agencies: sub-branch court; Monopoly Bureau office.

Gai production: in 1936, agricultural products were valued at ¥2,000,000. Lumber, bamboo, and charcoal produced in eastern part of the *gai*.

Transportation: Toroku is on the government railroad, 57.6 miles north of the Tainan station. A private railroad runs to Kantoseki via Tairon; distance 6.7 miles; fare, 31 *sen* for third-class, 46 *sen* for second-class. A pushcar line runs west to Hoshin via Shido and Seira; 4.6 miles to Shido, 8.7 miles to Seira, 10.2 miles to Hoshin.

Toroku is on the paved government highway running north-south. A second highway runs south to Koume. Automobile transportation to Seira, 9.6 miles, cost 45 *sen;* to Kobi, 10.7 miles, 35 *sen;* and to Kantoseki, 7.8 miles, 25 *sen*.

Rickshaws were available.

Business firms: Toroku Consolidated Transportation Co. (*Toroku Godo Unso K. K.*), Toroku; founded, 1939; capital, ¥100,000.

Tonan Industrial Co. (*Tonan Sangyo K. K.*), Toroku; business, oils, coffee; founded, 1939.

Senho Commercial Co. (*Senho Shoko K. K.*), Toroku; business, flour; founded, 1938; capital, ¥100,000.

Japan Sugar Co. mill at Tairon, 2.4 miles southeast of Toroku.

Yamato Takushoku Co. sugar mill.

Branch of the Shoka bank.

Pineapple cannery.

Ice-manufacturing plant.

Toroku Hotel, rates ¥1.50 to ¥2.50.

Special features: Toroku has a water system the source of which is an underground stream. The water is pumped to a conduit well, and then proceeds by natural flow.

Toroku is a distributing center, ranking after Kagi in the province.

NARA 935

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

XII. TOSEKI-GUN

1. Distinctive features of Toseki-gun. Toseki-gun had a population in 1935 of 151,996, of whom 1,648 were Japanese; and in 1940 of 160,209, of whom 1,751 were Japanese. Bokushi is the administrative seat of the *gun* and the largest town, having a population of about 10,000. The next largest town is Hotei, with a population a little over 5,000.

The Hokko River borders the *gun* on the north, the Hassho River on the south, and the sea on the west. The coast is sandy, the water is shallow, and many sandbars are just off the coast. The low shore and the sand blown by the wind at times make it difficult for mariners to see the land when offshore five miles. Salt is produced along the coast at Hotei. Fish-cultivation is more important than fishing. Toseki and Hotei are harbors of small importance.

The provincial highway traverses the *gun* north-south, and a highway paralleled by a private sugar company railroad traverses the *gun* east-west.

2. The *gai* and *sho*. *a. Bokushi-gai.*

Population 1935: 23,825, of whom 446 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Bokushi.
Post office: at Bokushi.
Police stations: at Sokeiko and Taikoro.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese and a primary and higher primary school for Japanese at Bokushi; the Toseki Agricultural School and the Toseki Girls School.

Doctors, 1939: 13 Formosan-Chinese doctors at Bokushi, and one Japanese doctor; another Formosan-Chinese doctor elsewhere.

Transportation: a sugar company railroad runs from Kagi on the east through Bokushi to Toseki on the coast. Bokushi is on the north-south provincial highway and on a highway from Kagi to Toseki 15 miles from Kagi. But service is good.

Business firms: A branch of the Shoka Bank.

Toseki Automobile Co. (*Toseki Jidosha K. K.*); founded 1932; capitalization, ¥100,000.

Tokusho Trading Co. (*Tokusho Soko K. K.*); founded, 1936; capitalization, ¥100,000; transportation and commerce.

Taigyo Wine Co. (*Taigyo Seishu K. K.*); brewery founded in 1912 with a capitalization of ¥100,000.

Special features: Bokushi has a 100-foot water tower 20 feet in diameter at the base, which is a good landmark from the sea.

The Bokushi River flows west through the town. A lake called Nihosho is in the *gai*.

The Haitengu shrine is well-known.

Bokushi is the administrative seat of Toseki-gun.

b. Rokkyaku-sho.

Population 1935: 27,256, of whom 475 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Rokkyaku; one report states at Santo, where 411 of the Japanese lived.
Post office: at Bokushi in Bokushi-gai.
Police stations: at Chikushikyaku, Kobiryo, Rokkyaku, Santo, and Wannai.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Rokkyaku, Rokutobi, and at one other place; the Jito Primary School for Japanese at Santo.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Kobiryo, one at Wannai, and two at Santo, where there also was a Japanese doctor.

Transportation: Santo is on the north-south provincial highway between Hokko and Bokushi.

There also are a few poor roads in the sho.

Sho production: irrigation is poor so there is little paddy field rice. In order of importance, the crops are sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, dry field rice, paddy field rice, and peanuts.

The Meiji Sugar Co. has a mill and an alcohol plant in Rokkyaku-sho. The daily cane crushing capacity was 2,200 short tons.

c. Gichiku-sho.

Population 1935: 25,157, of whom 158 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Gichiku.
Post office: at Ensui across the line in Shinei-gun.
Police stations: at Gichiku, Gyutowan, Hokkoshi, and Togoryo.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Gichiku, Gyutowan, Karoshi, and one other place.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Gyutowan, and one each at Gichiku, Karoshi, and at some other place.

Transportation: a sugar company railroad runs from Shinei northwest through Ensui and Gichiku to Hotei on the coast. Gichiku is near the provincial north-south highway which runs from Seira to Tainan City.

Area: the *sho* is 2.8 miles east-west, and 5.1 miles north-south, with an area of 33.7 square miles.

Sho production: there are 13,200 acres of cultivated fields, of which 4,080 acres were in sugarcane in 1936. Fish culture is prosperous in the western part of the *sho*, the value of the production amounting to ¥21,000 from 80 projects.

Special features: Presbyterian schools at Gyutowan and Togoryo.

Eleven shrines, probably of little consequence.

The Gichiku and Gyutowan Credit Cooperatives.

d. Hotei-sho.

Population 1935: 25,092, of whom 257 were Japanese.
Post office: at Hotei.
Administrative seat: Hotei.
Police stations: at Hotei, Kako, and Zentoko.

Schools: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Kako and Hotei, where there is primary school for Japanese.

Doctors, 1939: Two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Hotei, one each at Kako, Shinen and Zentoko.

The harbor: Hotei harbor is 4.8 miles south of Toseki. A channel with less than a foot of water at low tide runs a short distance to the town. Heavy seas rise during the strong monsoon winds, and even the bamboo rafts (*teppai*) can approach only with difficulty. Long sand bars are on both sides of the harbor mouth. Drinking water is difficult to obtain. A typhoon warning signal mast is at Hotei.

Transportation: a sugar company railroad runs east and south to Shinei and is paralleled by a good road upon which buses can operate.

Government agencies: a submarine cable runs from Hotei to the Pescadores. A Monopoly Bureau office and a customs inspection station are at Hotei.

Special features: During the Japanese occupation in 1895, Prince Fushimi, Commander of the Mixed Brigade of the Southern Army, landed at Hotei. A monument commemorating the event is in the confines of the Customs Office.

The Kotobuki Island swimming beach extends for 2 miles into the sea.

Hotei is a salt-producing center.

e. Rokuso-sho.

Population 1935: 14,485, of whom 112 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Rokuso.
Post office: at Bokushi in Bokushi-gai.
Police stations: at Katan, Rokuso, and Kotutsu.

Schools: three primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, with one at Rokuso and another at Katan.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Rokuso and one at Katan.

Transportation: a secondary road runs from Bokushi southeast to Rokuso, on which buses are reported to operate.

Special feature: irrigation is inadequate in the *sho* and there are few paddy fields.

f. Taiho-sho.

Population 1935: 12,262, of whom 109 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Taiho.
Post office: at Kagi City to the east.
Police stations: at Suiguseki and Taiho.

Schools: two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Taiho.

Doctors, 1939: two Formosan-Chinese doctors at Taiho.

Transportation: a main east-west road from Kaki to Bokushi traverses the *sho* a little to the south of Taiho.

g. Toseki-sho.

Population 1935: 23,919, of whom 91 were Japanese.
Administrative seat: Toseki.
Post office: one at Toseki and one at Chotoseki.
Police stations: at Onshi, Shimoshushiryo, Tonshito, and Toseki.

School: primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Koken, Toseki, and at one other place.

Doctors, 1939: a Formosan-Chinese doctor at Koken and one elsewhere.

The harbor: Toseki is on the coast at the mouth of the Bokushi River. Chinese junks of five-foot draft can enter the river mouth. The channel is between two sand banks on the sides of the harbor mouth. A 1,200 foot quay was built from the east end of the town in 1873. The anchorage is a long slender area in front of the quay where thirty ships of 30 tons each can anchor. Exports from the port are said to be salt, glass jars, animal bones, and honey. A typhoon warning signal staff and a customs inspectorate are at Toseki.

Transportation: Toseki is the terminus of the Meiji Sugar Co. railroad which runs east through Bokushi to Kagi. A good road parallels the highway.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

Appendix I. POPULATION STATISTICS

TABLE 49.—*Population of Tainan Province, 1935 and 1940*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese [1]	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [2]
Tainan Province:					
1935	1,385,210	1,330,764	45,071	260	9,085
1940	1,487,999	1,432,831	47,854	243	7,071
Tainan City:					
1935	116,451	96,487	15,982	65	3,896
1940	142,133	122,173	16,654	84	3,222
Kagi City:					
1935	77,093	65,040	9,930	60	2,056
1940	92,428	80,828	9,960	55	1,585
Hokko-gun:					
1935	107,251	105,377	1,532	14	328
1940	117,988	116,093	1,603	8	284
Hokumon-gun:					
1935	130,252	129,094	1,063	4	91
1940	128,238	126,972	1,194	1	71
Kagi-gun:					
1935	159,699	156,725	2,724	0	250
1940	165,706	162,931	2,622	1	152
Kobi-gun:					
1935	145,734	141,307	3,576	35	816
1940	160,465	156,020	3,897	36	512
Niitoyo-gun:					
1935	101,969	100,819	1,075	0	75
1940	100,396	99,147	1,197	0	52
Shinei-gun:					
1935	115,773	112,337	3,001	26	409
1940	128,040	121,234	4,421	23	2,362
Shinka-gun:					
1935	92,981	91,213	1,512	11	245
1940	97,431	95,910	1,360	1	160
Sobun-gun:					
1935	77,528	76,037	1,299	14	178
1940	80,688	79,150	1,376	17	145
Toroku-gun:					
1935	108,483	106,167	1,729	31	554
1940	116,377	114,186	1,819	16	356
Toseki-gun:					
1935	151,996	150,161	1,648	0	187
1940	160,209	158,187	1,751	1	270

[1] Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.
[2] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

TABLE 50.—*Population of Tainan Province by sex, 1940*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese [1]		Japanese		Koreans		Foreign Chinese	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tainan Province	1,487,999	716,060	716,771	24,642	23,212	40	203	4,307	2,764
Tainan City	142,133	61,976	60,197	8,488	8,166	16	68	1,884	1,338
Kagi City	92,428	41,221	39,607	4,946	5,014	10	45	1,003	582
Hokko-gun	117,988	58,302	57,791	841	762	1	7	162	122
Hokumon-gun	128,238	61,907	65,065	636	558	0	1	45	26
Kagi-gun	165,706	83,071	79,860	1,421	1,201	1	0	97	55
Kobi-gun	160,465	77,283	78,737	2,046	1,851	3	33	330	182
Niitoyo-gun	100,396	49,103	50,044	618	579	0	0	33	19
Shinei-gun	128,040	60,345	60,889	2,295	2,126	2	21	2,240	122
Shinka-gun	97,431	47,864	48,046	725	635	0	1	102	58
Sobun-gun	80,688	39,142	40,008	703	673	4	13	83	62
Toroku-gun	116,377	57,029	57,157	976	843	3	13	219	137
Toseki-gun	160,209	78,817	79,370	947	804	0	1	109	161

[1] Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.

TABLE 51.—*Population of Tainan City, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]		Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Tainan City	116,451	96,487	15,982	65	3,896	Midori-cho	790	475	315	0	0
						Minato-machi	5,414	4,549	540	0	325
Anpin	6,353	5,915	382	0	56	Nammon-cho	1,071	715	350	0	6
Asahi-machi	71	0	71	0	0	Nishiki-cho	2,539	1,661	797	3	77
Chikkoseki	2,344	1,974	366	0	4	Omiya-cho	2,244	1,635	553	0	56
Dai-cho	3,370	2,986	110	2	272	Oimatsu-cho	3,157	2,626	442	1	88
Eiraku-cho	7,786	7,234	48	0	504	Saiwai-cho [2]	884	769	100	0	15
Entei	4,271	3,256	1,013	1	1	Sambunshi	1,660	1,031	629	0	0
Fukujumi-cho	4,661	4,437	0	0	224	Seimon-cho	5,701	4,767	573	3	358
Hama-cho	4,965	4,831	99	0	35	Shimokonshin	2,427	2,415	10	0	2
Hanazono-cho	2,566	1,883	599	0	84	Shin-machi	3,547	3,061	375	51	60
Hokumon-cho	1,165	531	625	1	8	Shirogane-cho	2,749	2,164	421	0	164
Hom-machi	5,576	4,497	485	0	594	Suehiro-cho	1,425	928	486	0	11
Irifune-cho	2,830	2,621	25	1	183	Ta-cho	1,525	1,203	309	0	13
Izumi-cho	1,842	1,440	391	0	11	Taisho-cho	1,643	1,015	588	0	39
Kaizan-cho	4,736	4,583	650	2	54	Takara-cho	3,965	3,698	175	0	92
Kamikonshin	471	460	11	0	0	Takasago-cho	5,183	4,030	244	0	356
Kiyomizu-cho	2,567	1,898	621	0	48	Takezono-cho	827	233	580	0	0
Koko	940	927	11	0	0	Teishiryo	2,148	1,958	189	0	1
Kotobuki-cho	1,509	840	656	0	13	Tobansen	2,702	1,204	1,491	0	7
Meiji-cho	3,057	2,575	362	0	120	Tomon-cho	3,770	3,462	290	0	15

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.
[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 52.—*Population of Kagi City, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]		Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Kagi City	77,093	65,040	9,930	60	2,056	Roseki	1,114	1,111	0	0	3
						Tototaku					
Asahi-cho	3,356	3,299	52	1	4	Ryuseki	337	337	0	0	0
Daikeiseki	1,156	1,149	7	0	0	Sakae-cho	7,533	4,709	2,326	4	494
Daitoko	808	878	12	0	8	Sanshi-cho	1,710	1,580	130	0	0
Chikushikyaku						Seimon-cho	8,565	7,159	920	51	435
Hinoki-machi	4,202	3,226	904	0	72	Sekitoko					
Hokumon-cho	4,820	3,722	921	3	168	Shaten	857	815	25	0	17
Horikawa-cho	1,048	759	281	0	8	Shimoroto	2,627	2,610	17	0	0
Kitashabi	2,457	2,438	15	0	4	Shintomi-cho	4,848	4,128	613	1	105
Koko	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	Shirakawa-cho	792	617	174	0	1
Komobi	667	644	22	0	1	Saitoko	454	454	0	0	0
Koshihei	370	363	7	0	0	Sochibi					
Kurogane-cho	670	256	409	0	5	Suehama-cho	753	632	121	0	0
Moto-machi	7,954	7,249	207	0	498	Takezonoshi	2,265	2,215	26	0	24
Miyamae-cho	2,644	1,707	934	0	3	Takezonokyaku	694	694	0	0	0
Nammon-cho	4,407	3,860	456	0	91	Tamagawa-cho	1,216	722	486	0	8
Niitaka-cho	112	104	8	0	0	Tomon-cho	3,071	2,560	486	0	25
Hishito	3,843	3,621	144	0	78	Yamashita-cho	653	422	227	0	4

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

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Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5
NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

TABLE 53.—*Population of Hokko-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Hokko-gun	107,251	105,377	1,532	14	328
Hokko-gai	27,942	26,549	1,103	14	276
Banshiko	2,142	2,103	38	0	1
Ensuiho					
Fuchoka	1,974	1,967	7	0	0
Hokko [2]	15,269	13,978	1,009	14	268
Jushikyaku	1,064	1,064	0	0	0
Kokashi	2,182	2,176	0	0	6
Koshu	1,407	1,397	10	0	0
Koso	1,238	1,237	0	0	1
Shingai	1,806	1,767	39	0	0
Soko	860	860	0	0	0
Kancho-sho	19,149	19,027	94	0	28
Choryo	840	830	10	0	0
Gokairyo	822	820	2	0	0
Gowa	791	788	0	0	3
Kancho [2]	3,049	2,980	52	0	17
Karyo	947	940	7	0	0
Kayoryo					
Koko	568	568	0	0	0
Kyakushiseki	1,217	1,207	10	0	0
Nairyo	2,300	2,300	0	0	0
Rokuryo	3,716	3,698	11	0	7
Ryuganseki	1,441	1,440	0	0	1
Sanketten					
Sanshinai	828	828	0	0	0
Seisho					
Shimo	1,091	1,089	2	0	0
Takuunseki					
Tannai	1,539	1,539	0	0	0
Koko-sho	18,605	18,523	81	0	1
Basshikyaku					
Chokoko					
Gigo	3,063	3,047	15	0	1
Kakoko	703	690	13	0	0
Gyunyoko	2,080	2,080	0	0	0
Kakoko					
Karyo	1,154	1,154	0	0	0
Kosekishi					
Shinko [2]	2,042	2,030	12	0	0
Seikan					
Gaiho	1,122	1,119	3	0	0
Koko-sho—Continued.					
Karon	4,178	4,175	3	0	0
Koko	2,143	2,116	27	0	0
Shasekiryo	580	580	0	0	0
Suisei	1,540	1,532	8	0	0
Shiko-sho	18,120	17,986	126	0	8
Hakushiryo	2,456	2,456	0	0	0
Hibi					
Hisha [2]	1,884	1,867	17	0	0
Kaishizan					
Karyo	681	671	10	0	0
Keibi	706	700	6	0	0
Keitei	937	937	0	0	0
Kokoseki					
Naiko	827	827	0	0	0
Rinsekiryo	2,395	2,394	0	0	1
Rokujo	918	890	28	0	0
Saiseki	875	834	41	0	0
Sanjoron	2,216	2,211	3	0	2
Sanseiryo					
Sharonkyaku					
Shiko	2,461	2,435	21	0	5
Toshoryo					
Yoshoseki	1,764	1,764	0	0	0
Suirin-sho	23,435	23,292	182	0	15
Banko	841	839	0	0	2
Banshoseki	1,975	1,975	0	0	0
Chochosho	3,466	3,452	16	0	0
Daiko	943	937	6	0	0
Dokenseki	1,217	1,189	28	0	0
Gyutowan	1,885	1,850	31	0	4
Kaiho					
Kaihoryo					
Keikanseki	700	700	0	0	0
Karyo	797	796	0	0	0
Koryoho					
Kyushiho	1,674	1,671	3	0	0
Osekiryo					
Senzan	1,659	1,659	0	0	0
Shakoko	1,776	1,774	2	0	0
Shokusuikutsu	590	590	0	0	0
Shungyuho	2,067	2,064	3	0	0
Suirin [2]	3,843	3,796	39	0	8

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 54.—*Population of Hokumon-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Koreans	Foreign Chinese [1]
Hokumon-gun	130,252	129,094	1,063	4	91
Gakko-sho	25,149	25,062	74	0	13
Keishushiryo	2,104	2,093	11	0	0
Chushu	5,478	5,471	7	0	0
Gakkoryo	1,956	1,956	0	0	0
Gakko [2]	11,821	11,754	54	0	13
Kokatei					
Kyutokoshi					
Shimosoran					
Taiwan					
Takushiko	3,790	3,788	2	0	0
Hokumon-sho	17,701	17,527	170	0	4
Hokumon [2]	5,552	5,404	145	0	3
Karyo	5,354	5,332	21	0	1
Karyoshi					
Hokumon-sho—Continued.					
Keiteiryo	4,478	4,474	4	0	0
Nijuko					
Rochikko					
Sanryowan					
Shini					
Toshito	2,317	2,317	0	0	0
Kari-sho	26,355	25,670	621	4	60
Banshiryo	2,917	2,916	0	0	1
Doanryo					
Kaei	2,449	2,436	13	0	0
Kari [2]	7,947	7,308	578	4	57
Karikyo	4,128	4,111	15	0	2
Keishu	1,526	1,526	0	0	0
Kosho					
Onshinai	3,688	3,675	13	0	0

TABLE 54.—*Population of Hokumon-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*—Continued

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Kari-sho—Continued.					
Shintaku	1,196	1,196	0	0	0
Shiryobyo	2,504	2,502	2	0	0
Saiko-sho	13,950	13,890	50	0	10
Chushu	183	183	0	0	0
Daionryo	1,705	1,705	0	0	0
Hachifun	1,225	1,225	0	0	0
Katakushi	288	286	2	0	0
Koei	3,233	3,218	14	0	1
Nankaiho	1,461	1,461	0	0	0
Ryuseki	2,544	2,541	3	0	0
Saiko [2]	1,856	1,816	31	0	9
Shaoshi					
Yoshirin	1,455	1,455	0	0	0
Shichiko-sho	24,419	24,312	104	0	3
Chikushiko	699	699	0	0	0
Chosanshi	2,526	2,526	0	0	0
Daitanryo					
Dojoshi	3,173	3,165	6	0	2
Joshinai	874	874	0	0	0
Jobunon	575	575	0	0	0
Jushikyaku	1,791	1,779	11	0	1
Hokkoro					
Shichiko-sho—Continued.					
Kaka	983	983	0	0	0
Kasanshiryo	2,287	2,249	38	0	0
Kochibi					
Koko	2,827	2,821	6	0	0
Onteichi					
Sankoshi	523	523	0	0	0
Seisoron	1,275	1,274	1	0	0
Shichijunifun	2,713	2,677	36	0	0
Shichiko [2]	1,983	1,977	6	0	0
Tairyo	2,190	2,190	0	0	0
Shogun-sho	22,678	22,633	44	0	1
Bashako					
Hokko					
Kakutaidan	310	310	0	0	0
Koko	2,855	2,855	0	0	0
Koryo	2,502	2,499	3	0	0
Kuo	6,962	6,933	28	0	1
Reishiryo	2,442	2,441	1	0	0
Sanshikyaku	5,095	5,095	0	0	0
Seiko					
Shogun [2]	2,512	2,500	12	0	0

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 55.—*Population of Kagi-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Kagi-gun	159,699	156,725	2,724	0	250
Banro-sho	7,295	7,255	36	0	4
Banro	1,889	1,865	24	0	0
Banshiryo					
Kako [2]	694	682	11	0	1
Kakusho					
Koden	1,222	1,218	1	0	3
Naiyo	1,878	1,878	0	0	0
Saikoten					
Shishikyaku	691	691	0	0	0
Shokko					
Sozan	218	218	0	0	0
Taiko	703	703	0	0	0
Chikuzaki-sho	20,919	20,561	338	0	20
Banshitan	771	771	0	0	0
Chikuzaki [2]	2,113	1,977	124	0	12
Dansekiryo	1,209	1,203	6	0	0
Fukuteikin	1,308	1,304	4	0	0
Funkiko	1,699	1,572	127	0	0
Fusekko					
Gasekiho	1,304	1,302	2	0	0
Kinshiryo	1,348	1,336	12	0	0
Kotoseki					
Kyoshika	390	385	4	0	1
Kyukiko					
Naihoshi	3,173	3,161	8	0	4
Rokumasan	1,807	1,779	26	0	2
Sanchoron					
Sanshimon	277	277	0	0	0
Shako	1,026	1,026	0	0	0
Shishito	670	668	1	0	1
Shojuhei	2,453	2,448	5	0	0
Shutsusuiko					
Suisharyo					
Taraen					
Wankyo	1,371	1,352	19	0	0
Chuho-sho	16,881	16,746	122	0	13
Chikutozaki	1,497	1,491	6	0	0
Choho	741	741	0	0	0
Choroku	2,252	2,219	33	0	0
Chuho [2]	664	628	28	0	8
Churon	270	270	0	0	0
Enkan	772	772	0	0	0
Fukitoko					
Hakuboho	822	810	12	0	0
Hojukyaku	922	919	3	0	0
Jutoho	922	922	0	0	0
Karoku	1,341	1,341	0	0	0
Naiho					
Ryuzankyaku	600	599	0	0	1
Sanzozaki	361	361	0	0	0
Sekitoseki	669	668	0	0	1
Sekken	1,142	1,139	3	0	0
Sahko	1,399	1,388	11	0	0
Shinko	619	619	0	0	0
Toshikyaku	303	277	26	0	0
Wantanshi	1,311	1,308	0	0	3
Yushitaku	274	274	0	0	0
Keiko-sho	12,703	12,650	34	0	19
Arensho [3]					
Chohei	709	709	0	0	0
Honcho	519	519	0	0	0
Joron	776	776	0	0	0
Keiko [2]	3,320	3,275	31	0	10
Rombi	1,666	1,662	0	0	4
Ryushiko	945	942	3	0	4
Sanjokei	684	684	0	0	0
Sekishi	360	360	0	0	0
Shimoron					
Shirinkyaku	1,898	1,898	0	0	0
Yuseki	1,826	1,825	0	0	1
Koume-sho	14,820	14,740	50	0	30
Bisho					

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TABLE 55.—*Population of Kagi-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*—Continued

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Koume-sho—Continued.					
Boshiho					
Daihantenryo	630	630	0	0	0
Denryo					
Ganrimi					
Gyushikokyaku					
Kashirin	1,241	1,238	3	0	0
Kazan	532	532	0	0	0
Koume [2]	2,288	2,228	32	0	28
Kyukyuko	299	299	0	0	0
Nanseiko					
Ryuganrin	1,202	1,202	0	0	0
Shadohei					
Shoanryo					
Shomoju	2,060	2,049	9	0	2
Shuto	2,137	2,137	0	0	0
Sokei	431	431	0	0	0
Suiteiryo					
Taihei	1,253	1,250	3	0	0
Taisoho	2,747	2,744	3	0	0
Yoharin					
Mizukami-sho	18,932	18,382	528	0	22
Banshiryo	1,395	1,395	0	0	0
Chokatan					
Chusho					
Daikutsubi	599	593	6	0	0
Gaikeishu	1,612	1,566	46	0	0
Gyuchoho	776	775	0	0	1
Juichishiseki	1,275	1,245	25	0	5
Karyo	892	892	0	0	0
Koko	815	809	6	0	0
Koshinai	1,482	1,482	0	0	0
Mizukami [2]	1,848	1,798	44	0	6
Nansei	1,970	1,574	396	0	0
Ryushirin	1,415	1,405	3	0	7
Sankaiho	1,857	1,855	2	0	0
Shimotoko	546	544	0	0	2
Sokei	440	440	0	0	0
Tairon	1,137	1,137	0	0	0
Zakishito	873	872	0	0	1
Shinko-sho	20,656	20,538	105	0	13
Bamba	1,138	1,131	7	0	0
Chuyoshi	559	559	0	0	0
Daitan	1,098	1,098	0	0	0
Getsubitan	2,050	2,039	11	0	0
Hantoseki	934	934	0	0	0
Hishito	472	472	0	0	0
Hito	398	398	0	0	0
Kaihoshi	466	466	0	0	0
Keihoku	1,030	1,030	0	0	0
Komin	2,332	2,332	0	0	0
Kosho	262	262	0	0	0
Koteiko	46	46	0	0	0
Kyunanko	781	771	10	0	0
Ronshi	1,515	1,509	6	0	0
Saikoseki	342	342	0	0	0
Sangenseki	433	433	0	0	0
Shinko-sho—Continued.					
Seisho	741	741	0	0	0
Shinko [2]	5,006	4,937	56	0	13
Taikyaku	254	248	6	0	0
Tairon	311	302	9	0	0
Tanshiken	488	488	0	0	0
Taiho-sho	1,952	1,943	9	0	0
Banshoen					
Kokaen					
Taiho [2]	1,952	1,943	9	0	0
Tairin-sho	18,735	18,099	553	0	83
Choinrin	596	596	0	0	0
Chuko	1,084	1,070	14	0	0
Churin	1,308	1,308	0	0	0
Haishiro	1,633	1,633	0	0	0
Hokusei	231	231	0	0	0
Kahito	1,026	1,025	1	0	0
Kanshoron	781	767	14	0	0
Kohai	1,718	1,716	2	0	0
Koshi	199	199	0	0	0
Kyoshito	361	361	0	0	0
Nairin	1,009	1,005	0	0	4
Rinshito					
Rinshizen	900	894	6	0	0
Rinto	288	288	0	0	0
Sankaku	212	212	0	0	0
Taihobi	2,328	2,305	23	0	0
Taiko	1,606	1,221	385	0	0
Tairin [2]	1,777	1,678	41	0	58
Tantei	1,678	1,590	67	0	21
Tamio-sho	22,048	21,843	166	0	45
Banshi	896	896	0	0	0
Chikushikayaku	460	460	0	0	0
Chinsekiryo	440	440	0	0	0
Chodoko					
Choryo	587	583	4	0	0
Daikyuen	241	241	0	0	0
Cyuchokei	537	537	0	0	0
Gyutozan	1,706	1,704	2	0	0
Hokuseishi	801	801	0	0	0
Obomoku	1,118	1,118	0	0	0
Koshu	1,472	1,458	14	0	0
Kosekiten	748	733	15	0	0
Ozakikyaku	235	235	0	0	0
Rinshibi	618	606	12	0	0
Ronshicho	1,702	1,702	0	0	0
Seiho	1,497	1,493	4	0	0
Shinshoshi	334	334	0	0	0
Shoshikyaku	619	619	0	0	0
Soen	489	489	0	0	0
Tamio [2]	4,481	4,336	100	0	45
Tanakao	789	789	0	0	0
Tokyo	404	404	0	0	0
Toro	110	101	9	0	0
Toseiko	1,340	1,340	0	0	0
Yoshiryo	424	424	0	0	0
Aborigine territory [3]					

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

[3] Aborigines, located in about 31 villages.

TABLE 56.—*Population of Kobi-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Kobi-gun	145,734	141,307	3,576	35	816
Doko-sho	23,997	23,331	510	0	156
Doko [2]	3,223	3,073	36	0	114
Baazan	1,595	1,595	0	0	0
Bakoseki	3,941	3,905	18	0	18
Choryo					
Choyoseki	750	710	39	0	1
Dairo	2,097	2,097	0	0	0
Funkiko	1,289	1,289	0	0	0
Gobyoshi					
Gyuchoshi					
Hikyaku	1,158	1,149	9	0	0
Hokyoron	2,416	2,372	21	0	23
Kako	1,732	1,718	14	0	0
Kashoshi					
Keiosekiryo					
Kogyuho					
Muteitan					
Osekiryo					
Ronnai	965	965	0	0	0
Ryukan	2,689	2,318	371	0	0
Sekibyoshi	486	484	2	0	0
Shinko	754	754	0	0	0
Shinko					
Shinshoshi	902	902	0	0	0
Utoseki					
Yusairyo					
Kaiko-sho	25,222	25,133	66	0	23
Banshiryo	1,559	1,559	0	0	0
Bunko	933	933	0	0	0
Doanseki	1,908	1,900	8	0	0
Ensoho					
Fureiseki	375	373	2	0	0
Getsubi	1,582	1,580	0	0	2
Goksiryo	900	899	1	0	0
Gojoko	1,286	1,285	0	0	0
Gyuhoto	1,316	1,315	0	0	1
Gyuseki	964	964	0	0	0
Juchori	621	621	0	0	0
Kaiko [2]	3,984	3,961	21	0	2
Kakyosekiryo	764	760	4	0	0
Kashogyucho	369	369	0	0	0
Kyusenshuseki					
Keicho	1,577	1,577	0	0	0
Kyuseki	590	590	0	0	0
Ronshicho	2,677	2,667	5	0	5
Roritan	745	745	0	0	0
Sanryo	761	761	0	0	0
Shinkitsusho					
Shinko	310	307	3	0	0
Teikaiseki	461	452	0	0	9
Toseiseki	1,540	1,514	22	0	4
Kobi-sho	26,540	23,586	2,564	25	365
Bansho	587	587	0	0	0
Chikusishi	672	672	0	0	0
Gyuhoshi	641	641	0	0	0
Heiwaseki	515	507	5	0	3
Hokkeiseki	990	965	0	0	25
Kaikonchi					
Kakeishi	3,154	3,146	8	0	0
Keiraiseki	981	978	3	0	0
Keiteitaisho					
Kobi [2]	9,813	6,950	2,504	25	334
Kyugokanseki					
Nanshi	1,242	1,242	0	0	0
Renshi	3,183	3,168	14	0	1
Sango	200	196	4	0	0
Kobi-sho—Continued					
Shimonanshi					
Shonai	2,116	2,111	5	0	0
Taitonshi	2,446	2,423	21	0	2
Tairoken					
Niron-sho	17,793	17,706	76	0	10
Bansha	610	605	5	0	1
Dembi	2,755	2,749	5	0	1
Eiteiseki					
Hakkakutei	611	611	0	0	0
Heishito					
Kakosho					
Keiraiseki	1,659	1,659	0	0	0
Kogo	1,249	1,247	2	0	0
Kokan					
Niron [2]	2,124	2,064	50	0	10
Nanshi					
Sankaiseki	1,217	1,213	4	0	0
Shinsho					
Shinshoshi	2,398	2,398	0	0	0
Suiteiso	1,838	1,833	5	0	0
Taigiron	576	576	0	0	0
Taisho	1,621	1,621	0	0	0
Yokensho					
Yusha	1,135	1,130	5	0	0
Rompai-sho	24,522	24,329	120	0	73
Akan	1,141	1,141	0	0	0
Bakuryo	2,263	2,223	15	0	25
Byogokan	1,314	1,290	22	0	2
Chogaishi					
Gayo					
Gokaiseki	509	505	4	0	0
Hanenen					
Hokoryo	1,352	1,341	10	0	1
Kobi					
Kokaryo					
Koanryo					
Kokaseki	1,061	1,061	0	0	0
Kyosoryo	1,752	1,752	0	0	0
Kyoto	1,409	1,405	3	0	1
Kyusho	1,318	1,318	0	0	0
Raiso	906	906	0	0	0
Ranso	2,201	2,201	0	0	0
Ronhai [2]	3,742	3,668	30	0	44
Ronzen					
Sanryo					
Sharongo	1,941	1,941	0	0	0
Shisekiryo	1,615	1,612	3	0	0
Shushi					
Soko					
Taiyu	1,203	1,170	33	0	0
Seira-gai	27,660	27,222	240	10	188
Choman	999	999	0	0	0
Goseki	1,612	1,612	0	0	0
Hitobai	2,501	2,484	17	0	0
Hoshin	3,342	3,334	6	0	2
Kanan	620	619	0	0	1
Kato	1,412	1,412	0	0	0
Kokan					
Koko					
Rokuba					
Sankaiseki	2,410	2,397	13	0	0
Seira [2]	10,394	9,999	204	10	181
Shako	885	885	0	0	0
Shimohito					
Shinsha	1,828	1,824	0	0	4
Shintaku	1,657	1,657	0	0	0
Taikato					

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

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TABLE 57.—*Population of Niitoyo-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Niitoyo-gun	101,969	100,819	1,075	0	75
Anjun-sho	24,740	24,617	114	0	9
Anjun	5,600	5,577	20	0	3
Basokyu	5,839	5,795	42	0	2
Gaionshi					
Gakkoryo	2,048	2,023	25	0	0
Kaibiryo	3,142	3,137	3	0	2
Keichoryo					
Keishinryo	1,768	1,756	11	0	1
Koshinryo					
Koganryo	1,187	1,185	2	0	0
Shinryo					
Sotoryo					
Wajunryo [2]	5,156	5,144	11	0	1
Eiko-sho	16,112	15,721	353	0	38
Daiwan	6,512	6,470	23	0	19
Eiko [2]	2,131	2,097	29	0	5
Enko	919	910	0	0	9
Gokitan	1,771	1,768	0	0	3
Koryo	716	716	0	0	0
Rokkocho	19	19	0	0	0
Sanganten	1,227	950	277	0	0
Seisei	1,711	1,709	0	0	2
Shako	190	190	0	0	0
Tamada	474	474	0	0	0
Torimatsu	442	418	24	0	0
Einei-sho	14,238	13,859	379	0	0
Anshi					
Gyuchoshi	774	463	311	0	0
Jusanko	134	134	0	0	0
Kiju					
Sankoshi	376	376	0	0	0
Sharoken	555	530	25	0	0
Shimokonshin					
Taiko	2,038	2,037	1	0	0
Wanri [2]	10,361	10,319	42	0	0
Jintoku-sho	10,908	10,847	60	0	1
Chushu	1,877	1,849	28	0	0
Denseki	2,233	2,232	1	0	0
Jintoku-sho—Continued.					
Ikko	381	381	0	0	0
Jintoku [2]	1,106	1,092	13	0	1
Joronshi	1,357	1,357	0	0	0
Kankyaku	247	247	0	0	0
Koken	17	8	9	0	0
Kobiryo	736	736	0	0	0
Nikyo	14	14	0	0	0
Shinden	573	573	0	0	0
Taishibyo	2,367	2,358	9	0	0
Kambyo-sho	14,103	14,016	67	0	20
Goko	4,694	4,692	0	0	2
Hishito	980	978	2	0	0
Hoteibi	217	217	0	0	0
Kaen					
Kako	345	345	0	0	0
Kambyo [2]	3,970	3,892	61	0	17
Kido	993	989	4	0	0
Sekiri					
Shinkoshi	1,121	1,120	0	0	1
Shimpo	1,783	1,783	0	0	0
Kijin-sho	16,398	16,309	82	0	7
Hakko	2,166	2,161	5	0	0
Kijinboku	5,074	5,026	45	0	3
Kijinnan [2]	2,065	2,061	4	0	0
Masobyo	3,060	3,049	11	0	0
Rinshihen	110	110	0	0	0
Rokko					
Ronshicho	1,758	1,758	0	0	0
Sharon	493	481	12	0	0
Shichiko					
Tairei	29	27	2	0	0
Taishiseki	553	549	0	0	4
Taitan	1,090	1,087	3	0	0
Ryuki-sho	5,470	5,450	20	0	0
Bansha [2]	1,164	1,164	0	0	0
Chukoshi	1,253	1,253	0	0	0
Kicho	1,670	1,656	14	0	0
Ryusen	1,383	1,377	6	0	0

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 58.—*Population of Shinei-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Shinei-gun	115,773	112,337	3,001	26	409
Bansha-sho	16,410	16,252	146	0	12
Bansha [2]	3,917	3,882	27	0	8
Banshirei	208	208	0	0	0
Choko	429	429	0	0	0
Dembi	855	855	0	0	0
Gyunikuzaki	1,202	1,125	77	0	0
Hokuryo					
Hokuseiryo					
Hoshirin					
Kanansei	917	917	0	0	0
Kishito	1,674	1,664	7	0	3
Kitsubaiyo	1,189	1,180	9	0	0
Kyoshusai	1,068	1,068	0	0	0
Nijukei	648	648	0	0	0
Saiseikaku					
Taikaku	2,228	2,211	17	0	0
Takushinai					
Zentaiho	2,075	2,065	9	0	1
Ensui-gai	22,522	21,849	581	1	91
Banshiseki	2,905	2,870	34	0	1
Choshokyaku					
Denryo	1,042	1,042	0	0	0
Doko	350	350	0	0	0
Ensui [2]	7,433	7,251	91	1	90
Gannai	2,985	2,536	449	0	0
Hanten	609	609	0	0	0
Kachu	1,272	1,272	0	0	0
Keishuryo	97	97	0	0	0
Kitachikushikyaku	42	42	0	0	0
Koryo					
Kyuei	1,291	1,291	0	0	0
Minamichikushikyaku	871	864	7	0	0
Rantoko	1,998	1,998	0	0	0
Seisuiko					
Sonsekiryo	1,380	1,380	0	0	0
Temposeki	247	247	0	0	0
Koheki-sho	19,979	19,473	451	0	55
Ankeiryo	3,037	3,016	21	0	0

TABLE 58.—*Population of Shinei-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*—Continued

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Koheki-sho—Continued.					
Chikuiko	1,277	1,277	0	0	0
Chotanju	1,727	1,718	5	0	4
Hakushaton	1,460	1,455	0	0	5
Hohi	163	163	0	0	0
Honkyo	268	268	0	0	0
Kamikato	2,821	2,817	0	0	4
Koheki					
Seiryo	3,902	3,848	47	0	7
Shimokato	1,700	1,622	44	0	34
Shinkoto	1,103	1,103	0	0	0
Toko	997	997	0	0	0
Ujurin [2]	1,524	1,189	334	0	1
Ryuei-sho	12,720	12,584	126	0	10
Gogunei	192	192	0	0	0
Hachiroya	623	614	9	0	0
Kakiko	3,351	3,328	17	0	6
Kashoten	256	247	9	0	0
Roto	73	73	0	0	0
Ryuei [2]	3,491	3,467	20	0	4
Sanshikyaku	450	445	5	0	0
Shinseki	225	219	6	0	0
Shokyakutai	2,213	2,194	19	0	0
Taiko	1,149	1,147	2	0	0
Taikyakutai	697	658	39	0	0
Shinei-gai	21,305	19,794	1,365	14	132
Hiryo	700	700	0	0	0
Katokyaku	564	564	0	0	0
Kochin	701	694	7	0	0
Koya	699	699	0	0	0
Kyubu	436	436	0	0	0
Kyuchu	317	313	4	0	0
Okobyo	1,427	1,288	139	0	0
Shinei-gai—Continued.					
Ryusha	146	146	0	0	0
Shimokakutaii	621	615	6	0	0
Shinei [2]	10,522	9,192	1,186	14	103
Shusai	135	135	0	0	0
Taishikyu	2,207	2,192	15	0	0
Tessenkyo	2,060	2,050	8	0	2
Toko	770	770	0	0	0
Shirakawa-sho	22,837	22,385	332	11	109
Bachogo	2,942	2,926	14	0	2
Chikushimon	1,548	1,504	44	0	0
Choshuyu	330	330	0	0	0
Chushu					
Hakusuikei	406	406	0	0	0
Hishito	1,671	1,664	6	0	1
Kaihoseki	1,295	1,277	14	0	4
Kaikiseki					
Kanshirei	996	942	53	0	1
Kanshiya	731	727	4	0	0
Kanteicho					
Kyakushonai	2,172	2,170	0	0	2
Naikaku					
Rentan	562	562	0	0	0
Rokujukei	1,244	1,201	43	0	0
Sensoho					
Shimoshushu	229	229	0	0	0
Shirakawa [2]	3,324	3,083	139	11	91
Shoanseki	1,553	1,552	0	0	1
Taihaichiku	1,398	1,398	0	0	0
Tozenkei					
Unkiko	2,436	2,414	15	0	7
Yoshiko					

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 59.—*Population of Shinka-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Shinka-gun	92,981	91,213	1,512	11	245
Antei-sho	19,490	19,421	58	0	11
Antei [1]	2,894	2,881	10	0	3
Kairyo	1,505	1,501	4	0	0
Kanryo	1,254	1,254	0	0	0
Koko	3,544	3,539	4	0	1
Kosekiryo	2,553	2,543	9	0	1
Koshibi	1,425	1,420	5	0	0
Kuochuei					
Rokkairyo	2,122	2,122	0	0	0
Shinkichi	1,089	1,080	9	0	0
Soseki	3,104	3,081	17	0	6
Nanka-sho	6,171	6,148	21	0	2
Chikutozaki	781	780	1	0	0
Chuko	1,146	1,146	0	0	0
Hampeikyo					
Hokuryo	1,078	1,070	8	0	0
Kyushiho					
Nanka [2]	1,415	1,405	9	0	1
Seiarikan					
Seidaikyuen	139	137	1	0	1
Seihoryo	1,612	1,610	2	0	0
Shinshiryo					
Tobun					
Nansei-sho	4,159	4,112	39	0	8
Kitan	417	417	0	0	0
Mitsushi	348	343	0	0	5
Nansei [2]	846	823	22	0	1
Oraitaku	731	715	14	0	2
Shitoyo	865	862	3	0	0
Wankyu	952	952	0	0	0
Sachin-sho	7,160	7,135	18	0	7
Kosharyo					
Koshirin	678	677	1	0	0
Mokko					
Naishoshi	982	981	0	0	1
Sachin [2]	1,408	1,391	11	0	6
Sairyo	916	910	6	0	0
Sampyo	791	791	0	0	0
Sekishizaki	1,020	1,020	0	0	0
Sozan	1,365	1,365	0	0	0
Shinka-gai	15,645	15,255	336	0	54
Chibogi	730	725	4	0	1
Chikushikyaku	692	692	0	0	0
Chosankyaku	746	741	5	0	0
Gokosei					
Hoko	805	796	8	0	1
Hokusei	635	635	0	0	0
Ronshicho	1,069	1,069	0	0	0

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TABLE 59.—*Population of Shinka-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*—Continued

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Shinka-gai—Continued.					
Seibatsurin	1,821	1,816	5	0	0
Shinka [2]	6,820	6,454	314	0	52
Shokoshi	1,207	1,207	0	0	0
Taikohi	625	625	0	0	0
Yoshi	495	495	0	0	0
Shinshi-sho	7,159	7,068	57	0	24
Banshiryo	515	505	10	0	0
Doya	136	122	14	0	0
Kansei	369	369	0	0	0
Koshiken	866	866	0	0	0
Kyoto	103	103	0	0	0
Sansha	363	363	0	0	0
Shanai	1,367	1,366	1	0	0
Shinten	783	764	19	0	0
Shinshi [2]	966	919	23	0	24
Taiei	1,117	1,117	0	0	0
Taishu	57	574	0	0	0
Tamai-sho	8,210	7,841	324	11	34
Bomei					
Boshibo	1,673	1,669	3	0	1
Chikui	1,441	1,441	0	0	0
Koshori	994	989	5	0	0
Kyusorin	968	934	34	0	0
Naishori					
Niho					
Tamai-sho—Continued.					
Sampo	441	441	0	0	0
Shashiden	433	433	0	0	0
Shito	66	66	0	0	0
Tamai [2]	2,194	1,868	282	11	33
Uho					
Yamakami-sho	7,363	7,298	46	0	19
Gyuchoho	584	584	0	0	0
Hokuseishu	167	167	0	0	0
Kakakutan					
Kukaryo					
Taisha [2]	1,700	1,698	0	0	2
Tancho	1,121	1,108	13	0	0
Yamakami	3,791	3,741	33	0	17
Zenka-sho	17,624	16,935	603	0	86
Hokushiten	1,640	1,610	28	0	2
Kabatsu	1,912	1,891	21	0	0
Shoshinei	1,104	1,101	0	0	3
Rokufunryo	2,839	2,831	7	0	1
Sobun	2,156	1,753	403	0	0
Toseiryo	1,522	1,517	5	0	0
Yusempo					
Wanri					
Zaga	895	859	25	0	11
Zenka [2]	5,556	5,373	114	0	69

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 60.—*Population of Sobun-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Sobun-gun	77,528	76,037	1,299	14	178
Kaei-sho	16,655	16,606	46	0	3
Bokobi	3,921	3,905	16	0	0
Daihiryo					
Daitonryo	1,461	1,459	2	0	0
Jurokko	2,714	2,714	0	0	0
Kaei [2]	7,396	7,377	16	0	3
Komoseki					
Matoryo	1,163	1,151	12	0	0
Rempyo					
Kanden-sho	9,583	9,410	166	0	7
Banshiden	624	548	76	0	0
Banshitoto	1,476	1,476	0	0	0
Basshirin	540	533	0	0	7
Chukyo	213	213	0	0	0
Hontan					
Kakushu	106	106	0	0	0
Karden [2]	951	918	33	0	0
Nambu	213	211	2	0	0
Nichin	716	716	0	0	0
Saisho	1,948	1,948	0	0	0
Sankaiseki	87	87	0	0	0
Sanketsugi	193	187	6	0	0
Shashi	1,166	1,163	3	0	0
Uzanto	1,350	1,304	46	0	0
Mato-gai	31,488	30,477	870	13	128
Angyo	2,437	2,420	17	0	0
Hakushii	987	983	4	0	0
Hito	2,119	2,114	5	0	0
Hokuseiryo	933	933	0	0	0
Kaiho	1,654	1,651	30	0	0
Mato-gai—Continued.					
Koshibi	1,430	1,430	0	0	0
Koshiken	1,656	1,645	7	0	4
Mato [2]	14,108	13,156	816	13	123
Matoko	976	976	0	0	0
Ryoshibu	1,468	1,457	10	0	1
Shasekiryo	2,538	2,537	1	0	0
Taisankyaku	1,182	1,175	7	0	0
Ouchi-sho	8,804	8,739	49	0	16
Bunrikirin					
Meito	855	855	0	0	0
Mosei	242	242	0	0	0
Nijukei	1,670	1,657	13	0	0
Ouchi [2]	4,881	4,832	33	0	16
Sekishirai					
Sorigan					
Tosha	1,156	1,153	3	0	0
Rokko-sho	10,998	10,805	168	1	24
Chusha	608	608	0	0	0
Kishiko	717	717	0	0	0
Koshito	379	331	48	0	0
Kujukyo	367	367	0	0	0
Nanseiko	263	263	0	0	0
Niko	1,157	1,157	0	0	0
Oyakyu	432	430	2	0	0
Rimpoei	94	94	0	0	0
Rokko [2]	3,902	3,809	72	1	20
Seiho	216	216	0	0	0
Shichiko	1,629	1,583	42	0	4
Suiryuto	289	289	0	0	0
Suishitsurin	599	599	0	0	0
Taikyoen	346	342	4	0	0

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

TABLE 61.—*Population of Toroku-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Toroku-gun	108,483	106,167	1,729	31	554
Koko-sho	20,305	20,130	152	0	23
Chushushi					
Gaiko					
Gobanseki	1,565	1,565	0	0	0
Kanteseki [2]	1,281	1,243	38	0	0
Keihenseki	1,388	1,370	13	0	5
Kankyaku	1,145	1,113	32	0	0
Keiteiryo					
Kishito					
Koko	3,818	3,773	31	0	14
Kosekirinshito	1,794	1,794	0	0	0
Kureikyaku	1,248	1,248	0	0	0
Maen	1,940	1,919	18	0	3
Sanshokutsu					
Shimoryoho					
Shinsho	1,136	1,132	4	0	0
Shoko	568	566	2	0	0
Shutoko					
Soburon					
Sorei	901	901	0	0	0
Suitai	1,792	1,782	10	0	0
Taiho					
Taikoko					
Taikotei	1,729	1,724	4	0	1
Tokozan					
Shido-sho	14,241	14,111	96	0	34
Banshi	1,464	1,464	0	0	0
Gaishari					
Jushikyaku	2,963	2,946	17	0	0
Kanseki					
Koshinai	622	614	8	0	0
Kyubakyaku					
Maen	2,165	2,165	0	0	0
Shido [2]	3,977	3,918	25	0	34
Shinshoshi	1,298	1,296	2	0	0
Taihobi	1,752	1,708	44	0	0
Taihi-sho	14,219	14,165	43	0	10
Chohito					
Dembi					
Denshirin	1,964	1,961	3	0	0
Hito	1,096	1,093	3	0	0
Hokyaron	907	905	0	0	1
Katokyaku	1,554	1,554	0	0	0
Kosho					
Kyusho	3,180	3,180	0	0	0
Rochikko	2,140	2,140	0	0	0
Taihi [2]	3,378	3,332	37	0	9
Ryujukyaku					
Saiseitan					
Sankaiseki					
Tonan-sho	21,630	21,218	224	13	175
Atan	1,141	1,137	4	0	0
Daito	4,612	4,577	19	0	16
Dento	1,456	1,456	0	0	0
Gokanseki	1,580	1,579	1	0	0
Hokuseishi					
Kyusha	488	474	0	0	14
Nansei	568	568	0	0	0
Onsekkaku	315	315	0	0	0
Rinshi	816	816	0	0	0
Sekkikei	2,398	2,390	7	0	1
Shinron					
Shinseki					
Shinsho	2,529	2,523	6	0	0
Shogunron					
Shoto	1,078	1,078	0	0	0
Tonan [2]	4,659	4,305	187	13	154
Toroku-gai	38,088	36,543	1,214	18	312
Banshiko					
Chikuishi	1,993	1,973	20	0	0
Dairon	2,100	1,777	323	0	0
Daitan	2,064	2,030	32	0	2
Gasekishi					
Heicho					
Hishito					
Hokusei					
Hochobu	1,954	1,892	53	0	9
Kaihoron	1,816	1,797	16	0	3
Kobikei					
Koku	1,383	1,382	1	0	0
Korokuhi					
Kosanryo					
Kosekishi					
Koshibai	2,387	2,368	19	0	0
Koshoshi					
Kyukyurin	1,382	1,382	0	0	0
Kyuroya	1,303	1,302	1	0	0
Nairin	1,292	1,271	21	0	0
Rinnai	4,175	4,095	64	0	16
Rinshito	489	489	0	0	0
Saiko	1,093	1,093	0	0	0
Seishiryo					
Sekiryuhan	2,499	2,496	3	0	0
Shikaryo					
Shutanwan					
Taihokusei	1,382	1,369	13	0	0
Toroku [2]	9,578	8,649	635	18	275
Torokuto					
Utoshi	1,198	1,178	13	0	7
Umaen					
Yoshiko					
Wankito					

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

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TABLE 62.—*Population of Toseki-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

	Total	Formosan-Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Foreign Chinese [1]
Toseki-gun	151,996	150,161	1,648	0	187
Bokushi-gai	23,825	23,295	446	0	144
Bokushi [2]	10,942	10,364	405	0	143
Gochikushikyaku	695	695	0	0	0
Kango	776	776	0	0	0
Kanzen	1,134	1,133	0	0	1
Kishiko	313	313	0	0	0
Oboryo	894	883	11	0	0
Osaiho	1,352	1,346	6	0	0
Shimochikui	1,364	1,344	0	0	0
Shinsho	743	738	5	0	0
Shokoro	448	447	1	0	0
Sokeiko	2,522	2,518	4	0	0
Taikoro	2,642	2,628	14	0	0
Gichiku-sho	25,157	24,989	158	0	10
Ankeiryo	467	465	2	0	0
Gichiku [2]	4,937	4,889	39	0	9
Cokenseki	1,273	1,273	0	0	0
Gyuchotei	549	549	0	0	0
Gyutowan	2,985	2,964	21	0	0
Hishito	1,030	1,021	8	0	1
Hokkoshi	813	813	0	0	0
Kakutaii	218	214	4	0	0
Karoshi	2,961	2,957	4	0	0
Keishu	1,002	992	10	0	0
Koki	583	583	0	0	0
Nanseichiku	567	567	0	0	0
Ryukotan	1,260	1,260	0	0	0
Saigoryo	28	28	0	0	0
Shisho	313	264	49	0	0
Sogaryo	1,453	1,437	16	0	0
Shinten	1,540	1,536	4	0	0
Tochikui	1,409	1,408	1	0	0
Togoryo					
Ushiryo	1,769	1,769	0	0	0
Hotei-cho	25,092	24,826	257	0	9
Hotei [2]	5,324	5,235	89	0	0
Hozan	791	791	0	0	0
Jurinto	594	582	12	0	0
Kako	4,386	4,371	15	0	0
Keiken	48	48	0	0	0
Kisha	882	882	0	0	0
Kobiryo					
Naiden	3,246	3,143	103	0	0
Koshitan	1,546	1,546	0	0	0
Ryukyukyo					
Saihobu	624	620	4	0	0
Shinen	3,945	3,923	22	0	0
Shinsekishi					
Tairyo					
Zentoko	3,706	3,685	12	0	9
Rokkyaku-sho	27,256	26,770	475	0	11
Chikushikyaku	3,156	3,154	1	0	1
Daitosni	1,015	1,015	0	0	0
Gyoryo					
Keikenseki	1,160	1,160	0	0	0
Kobiryo	2,230	2,219	11	0	0
Kohozan	930	929	0	0	1
Koryo	1,192	1,192	0	0	0
Rinnai	1,336	1,336	0	0	0
Rokkyaku [2]	2,316	2,304	12	0	0
Rokutobi	824	803	21	0	0
Ronshi	695	695	0	0	0
Sanseiryo	856	856	0	0	0
Santo	4,435	4,016	411	0	0
Shimosokei	614	608	6	0	0
Sokan	828	821	7	0	0
Sosekiryo	1,033	1,032	0	0	1
Tanshiken	2,015	2,015	0	0	0
Rokkyaku-sho—Con.					
Wannai	2,621	2,615	6	0	0
Rokuso-sho	14,485	14,366	112	0	7
Bachogo	266	242	24	0	0
Baishiseki	505	504	0	0	1
Chikushikyaku	1,625	1,625	0	0	0
Chotan	1,233	1,227	0	0	6
Churyo	1,094	1,094	0	0	0
Hoshin	215	215	0	0	0
Kaiho	248	248	0	0	0
Katan	2,244	2,225	19	0	0
Kibutsuzan	308	308	0	0	0
Kohokushi					
Kokutsu	1,338	1,336	2	0	0
Koryo	379	371	8	0	0
Mateiten	226	225	1	0	0
Rokuso [2]	2,440	2,399	41	0	0
Kokutsu	1,338	1,336	2	0	0
Sankakushi	1,003	1,003	0	0	0
Sanshikyaku	342	336	6	0	0
Shimohanten	399	388	11	0	0
Shisekiryo	620	620	0	0	0
Taiho-sho	12,262	12,152	109	0	1
Chokoshiken	647	621	26	0	0
Dembi	475	475	0	0	0
Hakureiseki	247	238	9	0	0
Himakyaku	1,011	984	27	0	0
Kanjiseki	161	161	0	0	0
Kako	745	741	4	0	0
Katokyaku	404	404	0	0	0
Keinan	145	145	0	0	0
Kotan	1,612	1,612	0	0	0
Magyoryo					
Ronshicho	517	517	0	0	0
Shimpi	1,401	1,401	0	0	0
Soseiryo	844	844	0	0	0
Suiguseki	2,809	2,799	9	0	1
Taiho [2]	1,244	1,210	34	0	0
Toseki-sho	23,919	23,823	91	0	5
Chosekishi	267	267	0	0	0
Chotoseki	2,439	2,417	19	0	3
Chushu	385	385	0	0	0
Choshushiryo	599	599	0	0	0
Fukusei	1,428	1,428	0	0	0
Goko	849	849	0	0	0
Hakusuiko					
Ishimai	539	539	0	0	0
Kanshiryo	496	496	0	0	0
Kaiho	586	586	0	0	0
Keisekiryo	1,342	1,342	0	0	0
Keishika	975	972	3	0	0
Koho	314	314	0	0	0
Koken	1,083	1,057	26	0	0
Kotei	510	510	0	0	0
Kokenseki	905	904	1	0	0
Moryo					
Onko	1,238	1,238	0	0	0
Onshi	779	779	0	0	0
Rishiron	1,411	1,406	5	0	0
Sankaiseki	1,463	1,458	4	0	1
Sanryo	132	132	0	0	0
Shimochosho	777	777	0	0	0
Shimoshushiryo	1,208	1,202	6	0	0
Shotan	1,971	1,943	27	0	1
Shushi	1,047	1,047	0	0	0
Sorentan	465	465	0	0	0
Sozakutaku					
Tonshito	711	711	0	0	0
Toseki [2]					

[1] Includes a few foreigners other than Chinese.

[2] Administrative center.

Appendix II. JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WEIGHTS

Mommé	=0.13228 ounce	=3.75000 grams.
Kin=160 *mommé*	=1.32277 pounds	=0.60000 kilograms.
Kan=1,000 *mommé*	=8.26733 pounds	=3.75000 kilograms.
Koku (fish)=40 *kan*		
Metric system:		
Kilogram	=2.20459 pounds	=0.26667 *kan*.
Gram	=15.43210 grains	=0.26667 *mommé*.
Metric ton=1,000 kilograms=2,204.6 pounds.		
Long (gross) ton=1,016.064 kilograms=2,240 pounds.		

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 square miles	=15.42347 square kilometers.
Cho (*chobu*)=10 *tan*=3,000 *tsubo*	=2.45064 acres	=99.17355 ares.
Tsubo (*bu*)	=3.95369 square yards	=3.30579 centiares.
Ko (*Taiwan*)=2,934 *tsubo*	=2.397 acres.	
Metric system:		
Hectare=10,000 square meters	=2.471 acres	=1.00833 *cho*.
Are=100 square meters	=119.6 square yards	=30.25000 *bu*.
Square kilometers	=0.386 square miles	=247.10 acres=0.06484 square *ri*.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Koko=10 *to*=100 *sho*=1,000 *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.*

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Figure 1

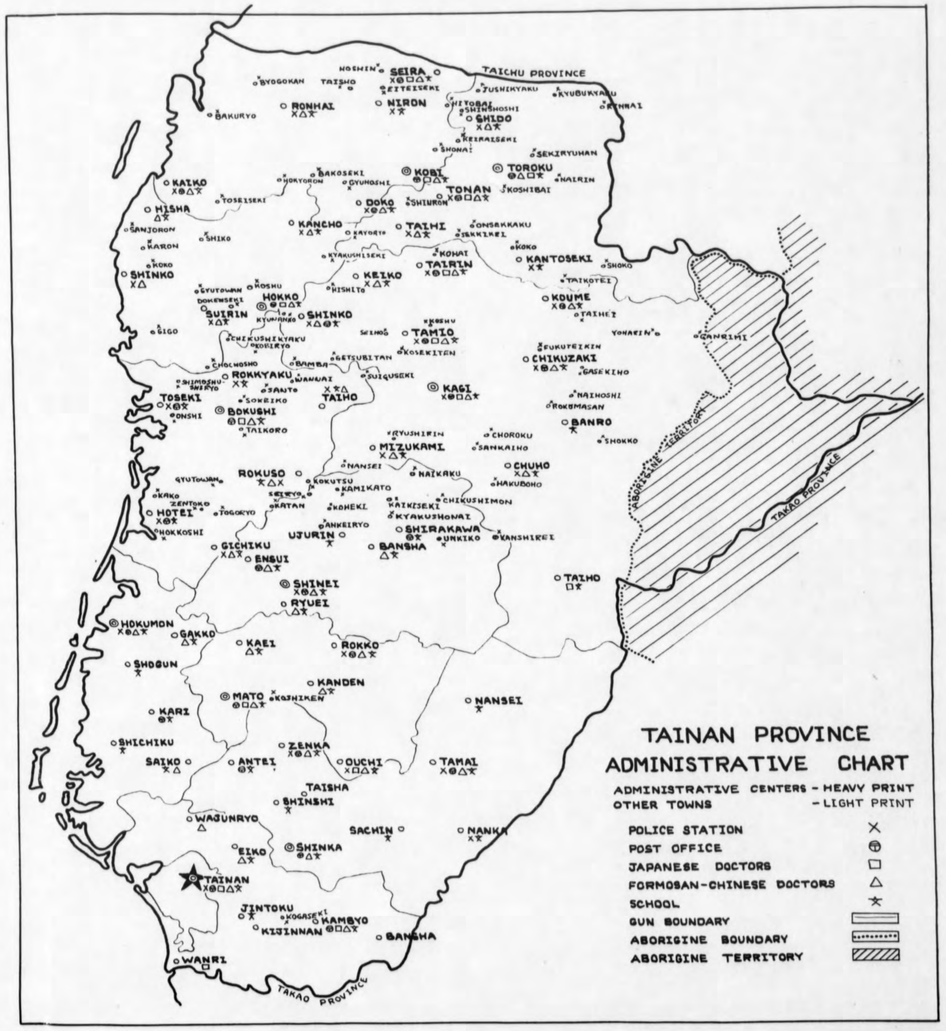

Figure 2

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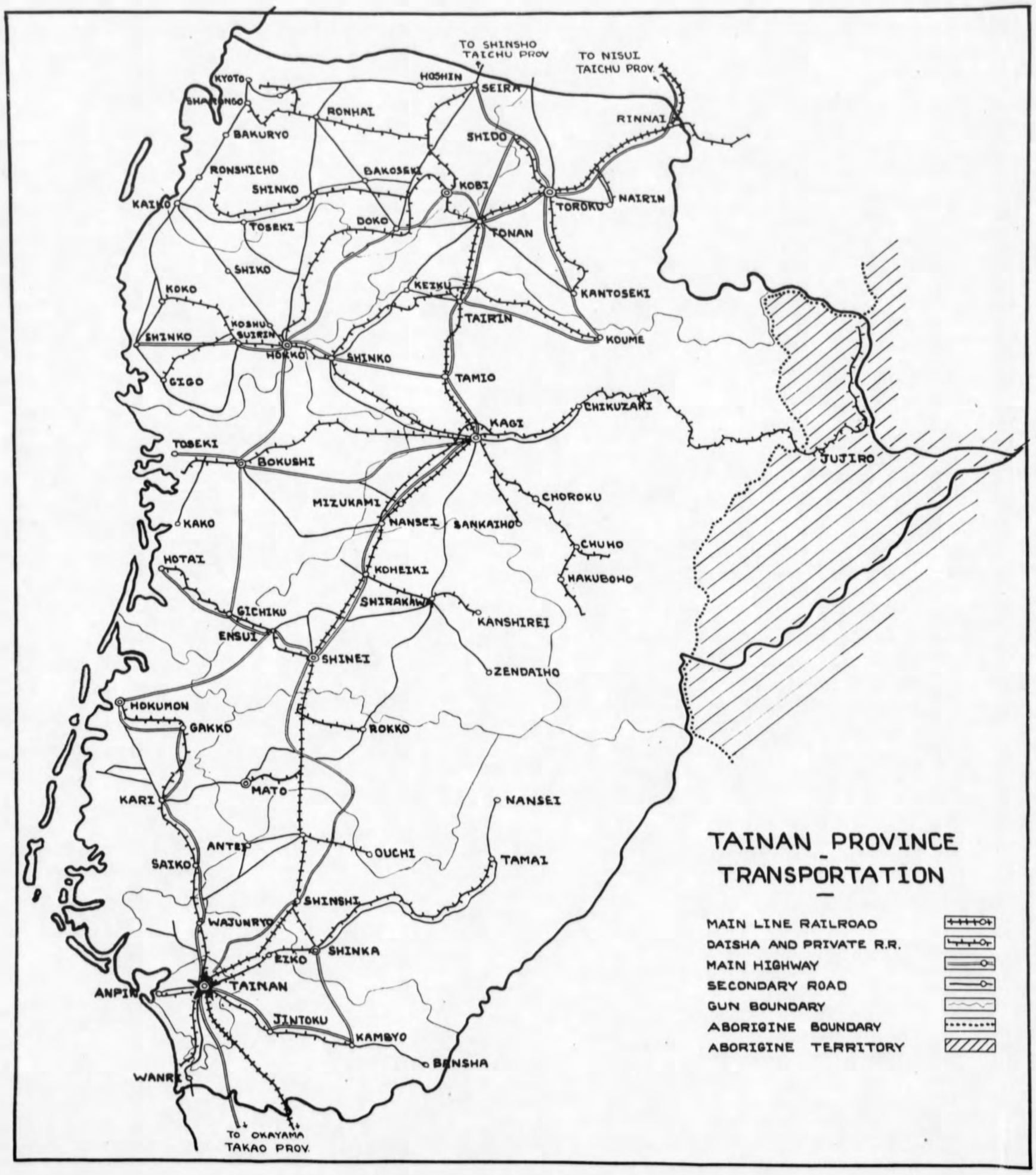

Figure 3

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NND Project Number: NND 750168 By: NND Date: 1975

For Thailand

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