

# Chapter 12

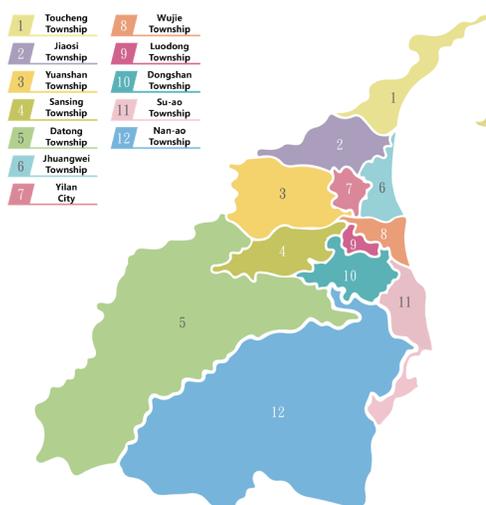
## Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office



### Section 1 Historical Overview

During the Japanese Colonial Rule, civil and criminal cases in Yilan District were under the jurisdiction of the Prosecutors Bureau of the Yilan Branch of Taipei District Court. After the retrocession of Taiwan in 1945, it was renamed “Department of Prosecution under the Yilan Branch of the Taiwan Taipei District Court” and upgraded to “Department of Prosecution of Taiwan Yilan District Court” March 1, 1947. After the separation of the court trial system and the prosecution system on July 1, 1980, the establishment remained the same name. On December 24, 1989, it was renamed the “ Taiwan Yilan District Court Prosecutors Office ” in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act. On May 25, 2018, the establishment was again renamed “Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office,” where the wording of “Court” from its organizational name was taken away, in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act.

### Section 2 Territorial Jurisdiction



Geographic Territorial Jurisdiction of the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office

## Section 3 Office Buildings

### I. During the Japanese Colonial Rule

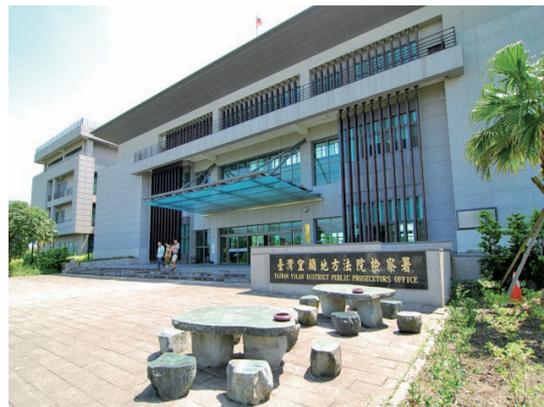
The office then used by the previous Prosecutors Bureau of the Yilan Branch was located at No. 26, Section 2, Zhongshan Road, Yilan City today, which was a wooden two-story building.

### II. Office building was reconstructed in 1962

In August, 1962, due to the violent typhoon "Opal," the wooden office building was severely damaged, and the office barely maintained its functions by temporarily relocating to the county government library (located at the site where the Yilan City Representative Council is today). In 1962, an application to the Ministry of Judicial Administration was approved which appropriated special funds for the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete office building at the same address. In October, 1963, the construction was completed, and the building was used by the Court and the Prosecutors Office. Later in 1987 and 1988, the rear building was expanded and reconstructed, increasing additional office spaces and dormitories for single staff.

### III. The new building was completed and opened in 2007

With the growth of the business and the increase of the staff, the original old and crowded office building was no longer a suitable working environment. A piece of land was acquired from the Yilan County Government in the 2000s. The construction started on June 3, 2004, was completed at the end of November 2007, and opened on December 13, 2007.



The appearance of the new building of the Yilan District Prosecutors Office/Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office

## Section 4 List of Former Chief Prosecutors

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Leading Prosecutor	Sung,Yu-Feng	1947/02/01 ~ 1947/07/31	
2	Leading Prosecutor	Pa,Tien-To	1947/08/01 ~ 1952/01/16	
3	Leading Prosecutor	Sha,Tsung-Tang	1952/01/16 ~ 1954/04/25	
4	Leading Prosecutor	Wang,Chen-Chih	1954/04/26 ~ 1963/06/30	
5	Leading Prosecutor	Chang,Ching-Hsiu	1963/07/01 ~ 1970/09/07	
6	Leading Prosecutor	Lu,Yu-Chieh	1970/09/07 ~ 1976/08/18	
7	Leading Prosecutor	Chai,Chi-Chen	1976/08/18 ~ 1979/01/20	
8	Leading Prosecutor	Hu,Chih-Chung	1979/01/20 ~ 1980/07/03	
9	Leading Prosecutor	Liu,Hsueh-Kuei	1980/07/04 ~ 1982/11/09	
10	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Kuang-Ching	1982/11/09 ~ 1985/03/18	
11	Leading Prosecutor	Wu,Ying-Chao	1985/03/18 ~ 1990/02/02	The title was changed to Chief Prosecutor on December 24, 1989
12	Chief Prosecutor	Cheng,Tseng-Tung	1990/02/02 ~ 1991/03/05	
13	Chief Prosecutor	Chao,Chang-Ping	1991/03/05 ~ 1993/02/01	
14	Chief Prosecutor	Hsieh,Wen-Ting	1993/02/02 ~ 1995/05/24	
15	Chief Prosecutor	Yu,Chien-Tzu	1995/05/24 ~ 1997/08/12	
16	Chief Prosecutor	Wang,Chung-Yi	1997/08/12 ~ 1999/04/26	
17	Chief Prosecutor	Chen,Shou-Huang	1999/04/26 ~ 2001/04/27	
18	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Ching-Yun	2001/04/27 ~ 2003/07/31	
19	Chief Prosecutor	Fei,Ling-Ling	2003/07/31 ~ 2005/03/16	

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
20	Chief Prosecutor	Kuo,Wen-Tung	2005/03/16~2007/04/12	
21	Chief Prosecutor	He,Ming-Chen	2007/04/12~2009/06/30	
22	Chief Prosecutor	Chou,Chang-Chin	2009/07/01~2010/07/27	
23	Chief Prosecutor	Lu,Wen-Chung	2010/07/28~2014/05/27	
24	Chief Prosecutor	Chiang,Kuei-Chang	2014/05/27~2016/07/17	
25	Chief Prosecutor	Li,Chin-Ting	2016/07/18~2019/01/30	
26	Chief Prosecutor	Yu,Li-Chen	2019/01/31~2021/05/04	
27	Chief Prosecutor	Li,Chia-Ming	2021/05/05 to present	



## Section 5 List of Former Chief Secretaries

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Head Clerk	Hu,Kuo-Wu	1957/05/11~1966/11/01	
2	Head Clerk	Fu,Ke -Liang	1966/10/28~1970/09/08	
3	Head Clerk	Lin,Yi-Chung	1970/09/10~1976/09/01	
4	Head Clerk	Liu,Ke -Chien	1976/09/01~1979/02/01	
5	Head Clerk	Lin,Chao-Sung	1979/02/01~1980/05/01	
6	Head Clerk	Wu,Ching-Lun	1980/05/01~1980/08/07	Concurrently handled by Prosecutors
Acting	Chief Secretary	Lin,Chun-Nan	1980/08/07~1982/11/19	
7	Chief Secretary	Fu,Ke -Liang	1982/11/19~1985/04/01	

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
8	Chief Secretary	Lu,Tung-Jung	1985/04/01~1990/02/19	Held ad interim from February 19, 1990 to March 21, 1990 by Prosecutor Liao,Yun-Sung
9	Chief Secretary	Yu,Pu-Yuan	1990/03/21~1991/04/16	
10	Chief Secretary	Huang,Che-Chun	1991/04/15~1993/06/01	
Acting	Chief Secretary	Li,Chin-Cheng	1993/06/01~1994/07/01	Concurrently handled by Head Prosecutor
Acting	Chief Secretary	Liao,Yun-Sung	1994/07/01~1995/08/01	Concurrently handled by Prosecutors
11	Chief Secretary	Kuo,He -Yao	1995/08/01~1999/06/25	
12	Chief Secretary	Kang,Su-Hua	1999/06/25~2007/05/28	
13	Chief Secretary	Li,Yung-Mao	2007/05/28~2009/08/10	
14	Chief Secretary	Kang,Su-Hua	2009/08/10~2015/01/16	
Acting	Chief Secretary	Lin,Chien-Fa	2015/01/16~2016/09/02	Concurrently handled by the Section Chief of the General Affairs Section
15	Chief Secretary	Lin,Chien-Fa	2016/09/02 to present	

## Section 6 Excerpts of Major Cases

### I. The case of boat capsizing that devoured college teachers and students at Suao Port

On April 18, 1977, a delegation of a total of 93 teachers and students from universities and colleges in northern Taiwan, including National Taiwan Normal University, Shih Hsin University, Tamkang University, National Chengchi University, Fu Jen Catholic University,

National Chung Hsing University, Taipei Medical University, and New Taipei Municipal Tamsui Vocational High School, etc., was visiting the Suao Port Construction Engineering, i.e. one of the Ten Major Construction Projects in Taiwan back then.

Originally, two yachts were prepared for the delegation. However, due to the large number of people, in order to accommodate all the visiting members, it was decided at the last minute to engage another tugboat, "YT 16," which was heavier in tonnage and larger in size, so as to carry most of the male visiting members. The female members and a few male members took another yacht, "Suao 206." On that day, the wind blowing on the sea surface at Suao Port was of magnitude 4 to 5. On their way back to the port, a huge wave suddenly hit the YT 16 which quickly overturned and sank into the sea within a few seconds. Passengers fell into the water one after another, causing 32 to drown and 16 to be injured among the teachers and students. Most of the dead and injured were the elite of universities and colleges. A significant number of the casualties brought about great concern from the executive authorities and the general public. To show his responsibility for the accident, the then Minister of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Ciang, \*-Shih took the blame and resigned from his office on the second day after the incident.

Later it was found that the tugboat YT 16 was specially designed and built for towing caissons during the construction of the port. Therefore, the tugboat was built with a flat bottom, shallow draught, without guardrails around the boat, and was not meant for carrying passengers. Besides, there were no lifebuoys or life jackets on the tugboat, not to mention that no one even gave the passengers any safety reminders. Human negligence was evident. The case was investigated and concluded by the Prosecutor of the Yilan District Prosecutors Office, and four people, namely Director Chen, \*-Lien of the Suao Port Construction Project Department, Assistant Engineer Shou, \*-Fa, Head Liu, \*-Kuo of the Machine Materials Section, and Captain-General Shen, \*-Yuan of the Construction Department, were prosecuted for being suspected of committing the crime of causing the death of another due to negligence. In addition, Captain Mao, \*-Kun and Sailor Wu, \*-Sheng of the tugboat were prosecuted for committing the crime of causing the death of another due to business negligence. The court of first instance judged Chen, \*-Lien and Liu, \*-Kuo to be not guilty, while the other four



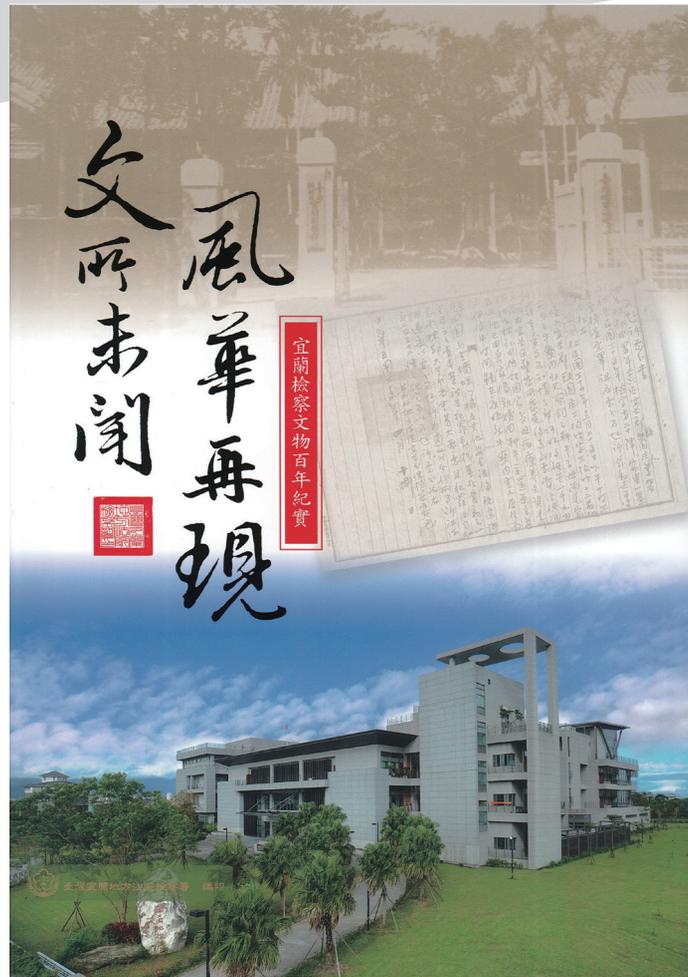
defendants were sentenced to imprisonment for a term ranging from one year to three years and six months. After the appeal, the court of second instance judged Shou, \*-Fa to be not guilty, and Mao, \*-Kun and Shen, \*-Yuan were resented to imprisonment for a term of two years and one year and six months, respectively.

## II. The Yin, \*-Feng case

On December 10, 1993, fishermen found a male corpse floating about four to five hundred meters outside Wuyan Cape, Dongao, in the jurisdiction of Yilan. The examination determined that this decedent had drowned. Since there were no supporting documents for the identification of the decedent, initially it was classified as an unidentified decedent. Subsequently, the body was identified as Yin, \*-Feng, a former Executive Captain of the Armaments Acquisition Management Office of the Navy Command Headquarters. Due to his special status, and the sensitivity of the procurement of the Minehunter in which he was involved, and through the clamor by the media, the case attracted great attention from the high government administration, the elected representatives, and the general public. There were a lot of hearsays on the cause of Yin, \*-Feng's death. Subsequent follow-up investigation of this case had further led to the sentencing, punishment, and discipline of many high-ranking officers of the Navy Command Headquarters. Hence, the famous "Yin, \*-Feng case."

Due to the seriousness of this matter, the undertaking Prosecutor in charge of the corpse examination took the initiative to investigate. The investigation took two years. Unfortunately, the truth of the whole case could not be fully clarified. Later, the undertaking Prosecutor was assigned and transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Before his transfer, the Prosecutor finalized the case with a disposition of "not to prosecute" on the four defendants, including the arms dealer Chu, \*-Li, et al. for lack of evidence, so as to show respect for human rights. While other matters and evidence were pending for clarification, this case was still transferred to the successor for follow-up. Nevertheless, under a special order, the case was finally transferred to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office for investigation.

Section 7 Cover page of the History of Prosecutors Office and the link of global website



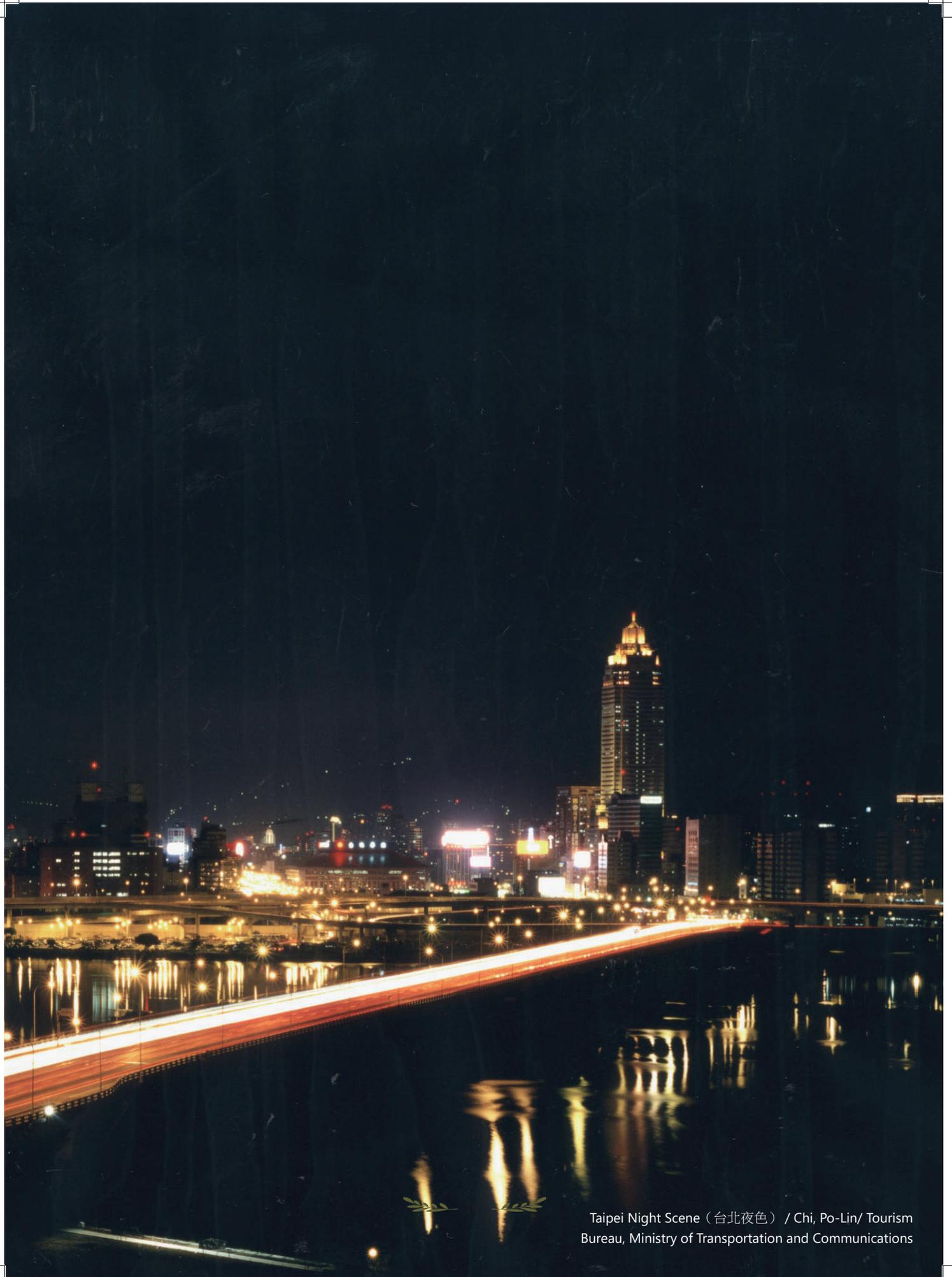
文所未聞  
風華再現

▲ Records of the prosecutorial literature and materials in Yilan in the past century

Publication date: March, 2002







Taipei Night Scene (台北夜色) / Chi, Po-Lin/ Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications