

Chapter 16

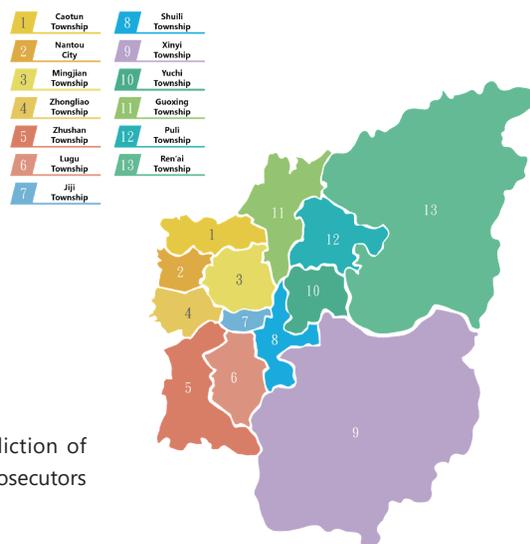
Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office



Section 1 Historical Overview

Nantou County was originally under the jurisdiction of the Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Department. People in Nantou County who were in need of litigation had to travel back and forth between Nantou and Taichung. In order to accommodate local people, on July 1, 1982, the Nantou Department Office of Taichung District Prosecutors Department was established. Afterwards, to implement the provisions on the “One Court for One County (City)” of the Court Organization Act, in 1987, the Nantou County Council of Taiwan Province proposed establishing the District Court and Prosecutors Department in Nantou County. Subsequently, in July, 1994, the “Taiwan Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office” was established, and on August 1, 1994, it officially started to accept cases. On May 25, 2018, the establishment was renamed the “Taiwan Nantou 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 Nantou District Prosecutors Office

Section 3 Office Buildings

- I. In 1987, the Nantou County Council of Taiwan Province proposed to establish the District Court and Prosecutors Bureau in Nantou County for the convenience of local people, and a request was made to the Taiwan Provincial Government Meeting for resolution, before a letter was forwarded to the Ministry of Justice for handling. In 1988, the land for construction was converted to “zoning for parking lot land and office land” under the approval of the urban planning by the Urban Planning Commission of Taiwan Province. In 1989, the Nantou County Government appropriated one piece of land at Parcel No. 1-216, Sankuaicuo Section and seven pieces of national land at Parcel No. 33-2, Sankuaicuo Section, and expropriated 36 pieces of land at Parcel No. 33, Sankuaicuo Section.
- II. Taiwan Taichung District Court, Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Bureau, and Taiwan Taichung Detention Center jointly formed the “Construction Committee for the Judicial Authorities in Nantou District” to prepare for the office construction. On July 19, 1991, the ground was broken. On July 31, 1993, the construction was completed, and on July 1, 1994, the office building was opened for use.



Nantou Judicial Building

- III. The office building of the Nantou District Prosecutors Office is a five-story building (with four floors above ground and one floor underground), which is conveniently located in the city center, adjacent to the Nantou County Government, Nantou County Council, and Nantou County Revenue Service office.

Section 4 List of Former Chief Prosecutors

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Tsung-Ming	1994/07/01 ~ 1996/05/31	
Acting	Chief Prosecutor	Chang, Chen-Hsing	1996/06/01 ~ 1996/12/18	
Acting	Chief Prosecutor	Chien, Feng-Nien	1996/12/19 ~ 1997/07/31	
2	Chief Prosecutor	Chu, Nan	1997/08/01 ~ 1999/04/26	
3	Chief Prosecutor	Lin, Chao-Yang	1999/04/27 ~ 2000/06/26	
4	Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Yun-Nan	2000/06/27 ~ 2002/04/03	
5	Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Jung-Tsung	2002/04/04 ~ 2005/03/15	
6	Chief Prosecutor	Shih, Liang-Po	2005/03/16 ~ 2007/04/11	
7	Chief Prosecutor	Yang, Chih-Yu	2007/04/12 ~ 2008/06/03	Held ad interim from June 4, 2008 to July 31, 2008 by Head Prosecutor Sung, Kung-Liang
8	Chief Prosecutor	Chu, Chao-Min	2008/08/01 ~ 2010/07/27	
9	Chief Prosecutor	Chu, Kun-Mao	2010/07/28 ~ 2012/03/13	
Acting	Chief Prosecutor	Hung, Chia-Yuan	2012/03/14 ~ 2013/03/10	
10	Chief Prosecutor	Lin, Pang-Liang	2013/03/11 ~ 2015/05/06	
11	Chief Prosecutor	Yang, Hsiu-Lan	2015/05/07 ~ 2019/01/31	
12	Chief Prosecutor	Mao, Yu-Tseng	2019/01/31 ~ 2020/03/12	
13	Chief Prosecutor	Chang, Hsiao-Wen	2020/03/13 ~ 2021/05/04	
14	Chief Prosecutor	Chang, Yun-Chi	2021/05/05 to present	



Section 5 List of Former Chief Secretaries

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Chief Secretary	Li,Ching-Sheng	1994/07/01~1996/07/31	
2	Chief Secretary	Chan,Han-Shan	1996/08/01~1997/11/30	Concurrently handled by Prosecutors
3	Chief Secretary	Huang,Yuan	1997/12/01~2010/12/31	
4	Chief Secretary	Chuang,Chih-Wen	2011/01/01~2020/08/31	
5	Chief Secretary	Hsiao,Chen-Yen	2020/09/08 to present	

Section 6 Excerpts of Major Cases

I. The Incident in Taichi Canyon

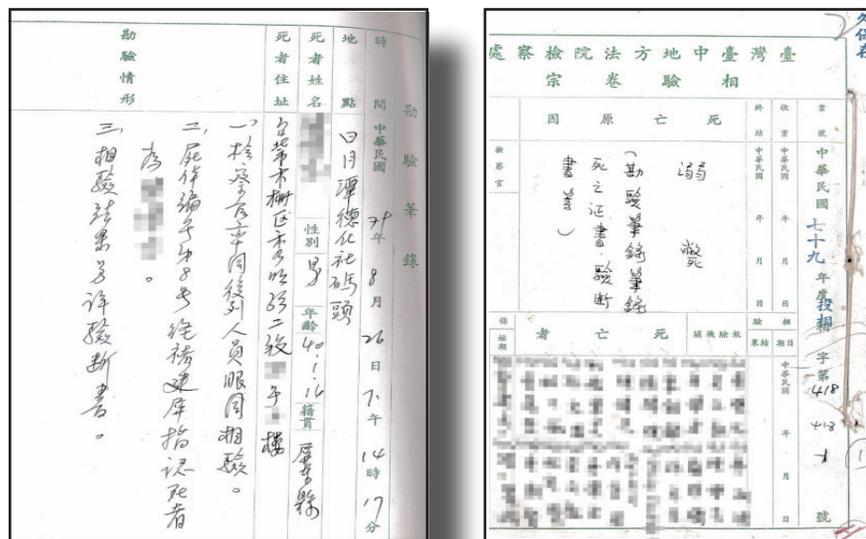
At 11:25 a.m. on May 25, 1986, a landslide accident occurred in Taichi Canyon in Zhushan Township, which brought about 28 deaths and 28 injuries. The magnificent valley suddenly put on mourning apparel. At that time, the then Head Prosecutor of the Nantou Branch Office of Taichung District Prosecutors Bureau, along with other Prosecutors and several Forensic Medical Examiner, conducted the examination work together and produced the transcript from the site survey, where the transcript contained the detailed information about the situation of the landslide as such: "... and it was then bounced to the opposite cliff ..." It implied the perilous environment at the time of the disaster relief. Rescuing the victims and to properly settle the deceased are the biggest challenges the disaster relief personnel faced at the disaster site. After the landslide accident, the area was blocked for 20 years. According to subsequent investigations, the cause leading to the most serious mountain mishap

in Taiwan history could be attribute to the highly-risky geological pattern in the Chonghang section of the Taichi Canyon. The government therefore announced the indefinite closure of the Taichi Canyon.

It was not until 2004 that Nantou County Government decided to redevelop the Taichi Canyon area, and invited Japanese technicians who had experience in handling the similar topographic features to design a ladder suspension bridge across Lichiuliao Creek. The bridge was then built by Taiwanese nationals accordingly. Finally, in April 2006, Taichi Canyon was reopened again to the public.

II. The shipwreck in Sun Moon Lake

On August 25, 1990, 57 people drowned in a shipwreck in the famous tourist attraction Sun Moon Lake.



The files related to the shipwreck in Sun Moon Lake



The incident happened during a two-day trip for the employees, organized by SHELL Taiwan Limited ("SHELL"). Led by the tour guides Li, *-Chen and Wu, *-Chen, 92 people, including employees of SHELL and their family members, arrived at Sun Moon Lake and took the vessel named "Hsingyeh" for a night tour on the lake.

However, Hsu, *-Hsing, the owner of the vessel, not only failed to obtain a license issued by the competent authority for passing the inspection, but also, based on intent of making profit, agreed with the tour guides of the travel agency in taking tourists for a night tour on the lake, although he was fully aware that sailing on Sun Moon Lake at night was forbidden. Hsu, *-Hsing also failed to provide passengers with life jackets or require passengers to wear life jackets. Moreover, the vessel ended up carrying 92 tourists, even though the vessel only had 42 seats available. Therefore, most of the passengers were crowded on the deck and the uppermost layer of the vessel, raising the vessel's center of gravity to a higher point and lowering the vessel's stability. Finally, the vessel tilted and overturned when the vessel was making a turn and blown by a crosswind.

Although the police and fire fighting personnel rushed to the rescue immediately after receiving the report, due to the serious lack of life-saving equipment on the vessel, many people were still trapped in the cabin without being able to escape. The poor visibility at night also greatly hindered the search and rescue work. After several days of salvage, unfortunately the death toll still climbed to 57 drowned people.

After the investigation, the Taichung District Prosecutors Office prosecuted the accused Hsu, *-Hsing and Huang, *-Teng, the owners of the yacht named "Hsingyeh," for negligently causing the death of others, who were sentenced by the Taichung District Court of the first instance to imprisonment for two years and three months, and one year and nine months, respectively. At the end, the appeal was dismissed by the Taiwan High Court.

III. The earth shook – the 921 Major Earthquake

At 1:47 a.m. on September 21, 1999, a major earthquake measuring 7.3 on the Richter scale occurred in Nantou County. The total casualties in Taiwan amounted to 2,415 people. Since Nantou County was the main epicenter, it suffered the most severe damage in the disaster, and the death toll arrived at as many as 928 people, only second to the situation in Taichung.

More than 10 townships and cities in Nantou County suffered heavy losses, including various facilities, industries, sightseeing, tourism, and people's lives and property. The catastrophe was mainly concentrated in Puli, Zhushan, Mingjian, Zhongliao, Guoxing, Caotun, and other places that were in the proximity of the epicenter or in the area where the fault passes through. In Puli Township, about 400 houses collapsed, and the Puli Brewery also exploded. Located in the Chelungpu fault area, the front building of the "Shangyi Aristocracy Buildings" in Mingjian Township, a collective residential community, collapsed in an aftershock. In Guoxing Township, Chiu-Fen-Erh Mountain collapsed, where nearly 40 villagers were buried alive, and the falling soil and rocks blocked numerous dammed lakes, drastically changing the topography

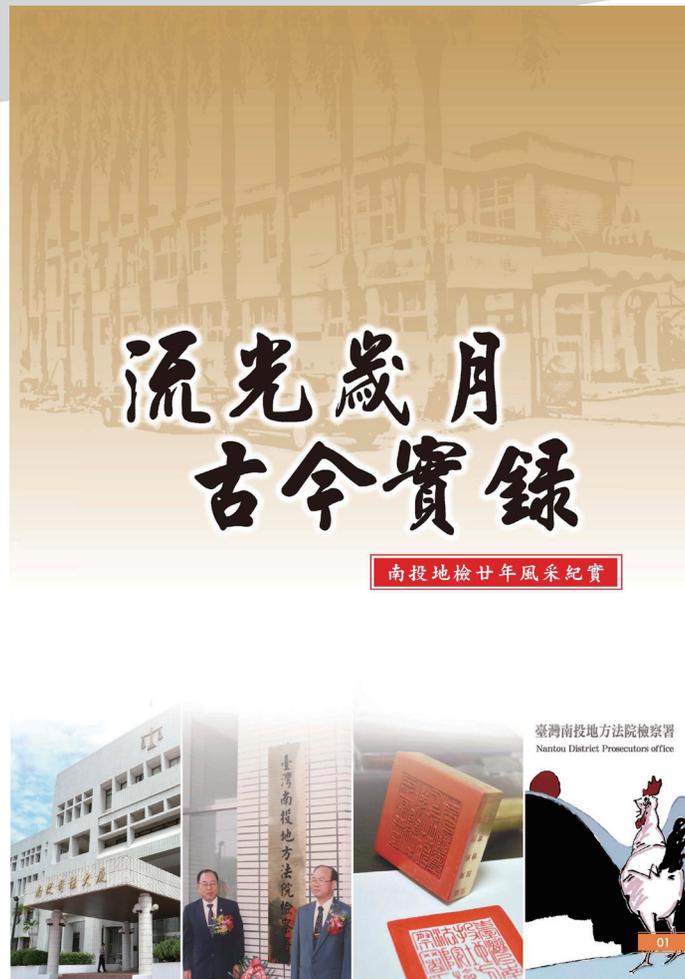
and geomorphology in the area. In Caotun Town, 99 Peaks become widely bare. Zhongliao Township was the worst-hit township, 178 people were killed, where the ratio of the casualties to the proportion most severe tragedy in Taiwan.

Due to the limited number of Forensic Medical Examiners, the Nantou District Prosecutors Office not only mobilized all Forensic Medical Examiners, but also requested physicians in the clinics and hospitals in the jurisdiction to also support the examination work, so as to avoid the health problems arising from the exposure of the remains outdoors for a long period of time.

The 921 Earthquake fully brought down a total of 51,711 houses and partially brought down 53,768 houses. In order to find out whether any of the buildings were suspected of involving cheating on workmanship and materials, or violations of construction techniques and practices, during the construction, the Nantou District Prosecutors Office not only actively conducted investigations at schools and other public facilities, but also held press conference for the announcement of the results of their investigation. Any illegal conduct, if indeed any, was publically prosecuted according to the law, so as to bring those offenders to justice. Moreover, any offenses such as obstruction of disaster relief, hoarding, price speculation, or illegal possession of victims' property in fraudulent ways, were also cases under control at the time.



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



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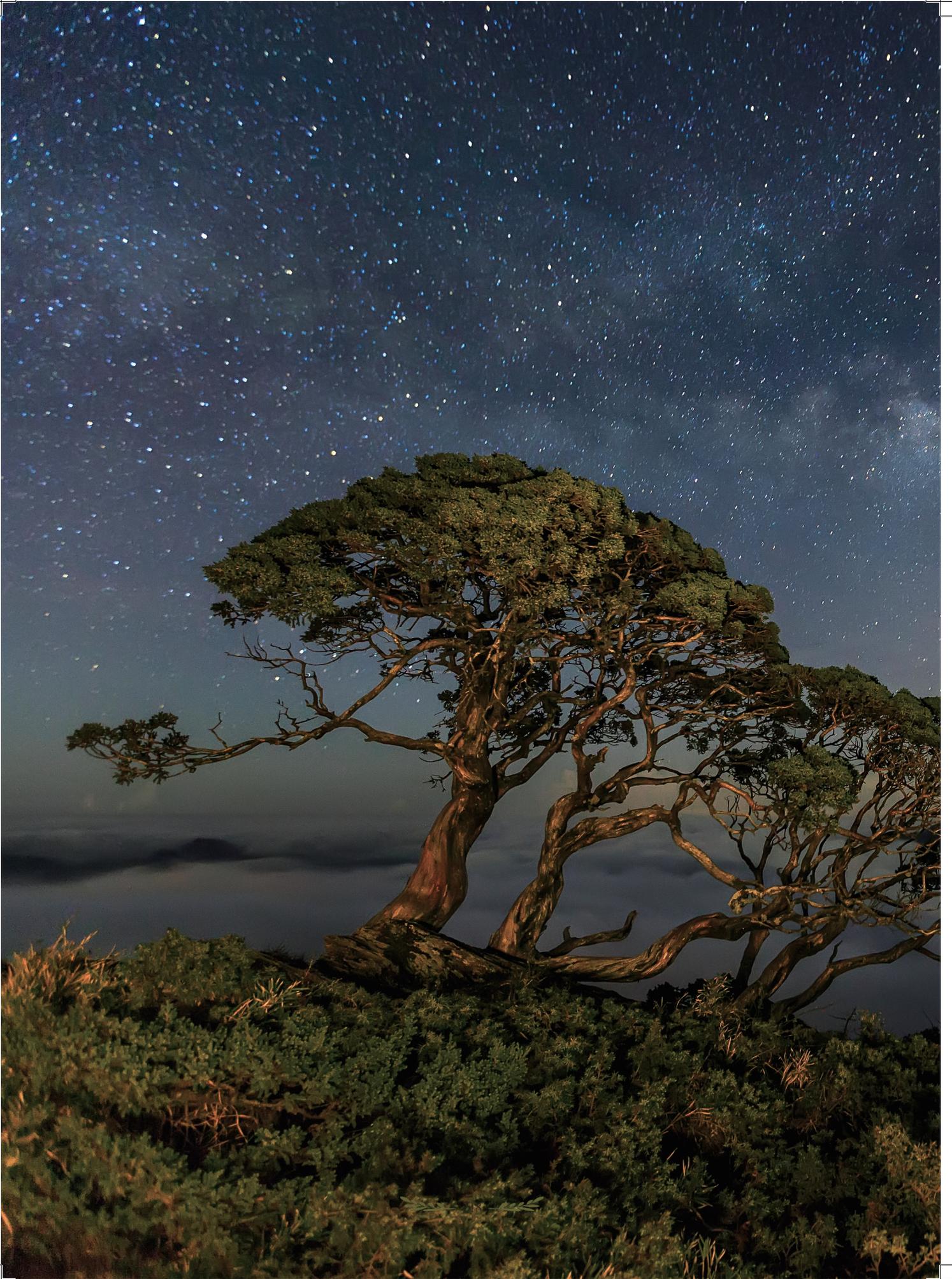
▲ Records of the Prosecutorial Literature and Materials of Nantou District Prosecutors Office in the Past Two Decades

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<https://www.ntc.moj.gov.tw/296976/297195/741128/297265/701930/post>







The eternal juniper- North Peak of Hehuan Mountain (永恆的圓柏) /
Lin,Wu-Tsun/ Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior