



Chapter 24

Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office

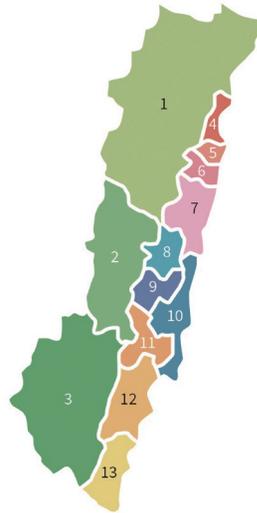


Section 1 Historical Overview

Office was the "Prosecutors Bureau under the Hualien Harbor Branch of the Taiwan Taipei District Court" during the Japanese Colonial Rule. After the retrocession of Taiwan, on January 11, 1946, this Hualien Prosecutors establishment was taken over by the Procurator's Office of the Taiwan High Court and renamed the "Taiwan Hualien Harbor District Court Prosecutors Department." On July 1, 1952, it was renamed "Taiwan Hualien District Court Prosecutors Department." On December 24, 1989, the establishment was renamed the "Taiwan Hualien District Court Prosecutors Office" in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act. On May 25, 2018, this Hualien Prosecutors establishment was again renamed the "Taiwan Hualien 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

- 1 Xiulin Township
- 2 Wanrong Township
- 3 Zhuoxi Township
- 4 Xincheng Township
- 5 Hualien City
- 6 Ji'an Township
- 7 Shoufeng Township
- 8 Fenglin Township
- 9 Guangfu Township
- 10 Fengbin Township
- 11 Ruisui Township
- 12 Yuli Township
- 13 Fuli Township



Geographic Territorial Jurisdiction of the Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office



Section 3 Office Buildings

In October, 1951, due to a major earthquake in Hualien, the old building used by the Hualien Prosecutors establishment was seriously damaged. In order to integrate the office rebuilding plans, the county government started to discuss the relocation of the Court to Meilun District.

In view of the situation where the office of the Hualien District Court and the Prosecutors Department was too old and insufficient for use, the Minister Cheng, Yen-Fen of the Ministry of Judicial Administration chose Parcel No. 15 on Fuqian Road, Meilun District, Hualien City as the site to build new offices for the Court and the Prosecutors Department in conjunction with the relocation of the local government. In October, 1964, the construction commenced, and the new building was adjacent to the Hualien County Government. Located in the center of the urban area, the two-story reinforced concrete office building resembled in the Judicial Yuan building. In March, 1965, construction was completed. On April 16, 1965, the office welcomed the new occupants' on their arrival, and on May 2, 1965, the office was put to use.

Section 4 List of Former Chief Prosecutors

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Leading Prosecutor	Cheng,Sung-Yun	1946/01/10~1947/04/05	
2	Leading Prosecutor	Yu,Tso-Lun	1947/04/05~1948/05/06	
3	Leading Prosecutor	Wu,Chih	1948/05/06~1952/01/16	
4	Leading Prosecutor	Pa,Tien-To	1952/01/16~1953/12/01	
5	Leading Prosecutor	Tien,Chi-Chi	1953/12/01~1955/05/01	
6	Leading Prosecutor	Chu,Chien-Hung	1955/05/01~1959/04/01	
7	Leading Prosecutor	Chao,Tsai-Chen	1959/04/01~1965/10/04	
8	Leading Prosecutor	Lai,Chu-Lung	1965/10/04~1968/10/21	
9	Leading Prosecutor	Chou,Yi-Wen	1968/10/21~1972/09/01	
10	Leading Prosecutor	Lo,Chi-Yao	1972/09/01~1974/04/01	
11	Leading Prosecutor	Chai,Chi-Chen	1974/04/01~1975/09/26	
12	Leading Prosecutor	Liu,Ching-Yi	1975/09/26~1976/10/21	
13	Leading Prosecutor	Chang,Shun-Chi	1976/10/21~1978/09/27	
14	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Kuang-Hua	1978/09/27~1980/07/01	
15	Leading Prosecutor	Lu,Jen-Fa	1980/07/01~1982/06/01	
16	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Kuang-Ching	1982/06/01~1982/11/10	
17	Leading Prosecutor	Huang,Chin-Chen	1982/11/10~1984/07/18	
18	Leading Prosecutor	Hsiao,Shun-Shui	1984/07/18~1986/07/23	
19	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Hsun-Ming	1986/07/23~1993/08/02	The title was changed to Chief Prosecutor on December 24, 1989

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
20	Chief Prosecutor	Chen,Mu-Chuan	1993/08/02~1996/01/16	
21	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Hui-Huang	1996/01/16~1997/08/12	
22	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Chao-Yang	1997/08/12~1999/04/26	
23	Chief Prosecutor	Ling,Po-Chih	1999/04/26~2001/07/16	
24	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Pei-Chen	2001/07/16~2002/04/17	
25	Chief Prosecutor	Chen,Wen-Li	2002/04/17~2003/09/05	
26	Chief Prosecutor	Kuo,Wen-Tung	2003/09/05~2005/03/16	
27	Chief Prosecutor	Cheng,Wen-Kuei	2005/03/16~2007/04/12	
28	Chief Prosecutor	Chu,Chao-Min	2007/04/12~2008/08/01	
29	Chief Prosecutor	Chu,Chia-Chi	2008/08/01~2010/07/28	
30	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Ching-Tsung	2010/07/28~2013/03/11	
31	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Chin-Tu	2013/03/11~2014/05/27	
32	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Chin-Tsun	2014/05/27~2016/07/18	
33	Chief Prosecutor	Huang,He-Tsun	2016/07/18~2019/01/31	
34	Chief Prosecutor	Hung,Hsin-Hsu	2019/01/31~2020/03/13	
35	Chief Prosecutor	Yu,Hsiu-Tuan	2020/03/13~2021/05/05	
36	Chief Prosecutor	Chung,Han-Hsien	2021/05/05 to present	

Section 5 List of Former Chief Secretaries

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Chief Secretary	Pai,Cheng-Hung	1981/02/01~1982/06/28	
2	Chief Secretary	Fu,Ke -Liang	1982/06/26~1982/11/15	
3	Chief Secretary	Lu,Shui-Sen	1982/11/16~1984/07/19	
4	Chief Secretary	Chang,Kuang-Hsing	1984/07/20~1986/08/18	
5	Chief Secretary	Fu,Ke -Liang	1986/08/27~1991/04/01	
6	Chief Secretary	Chang,Chao-Kuang	1993/08/27~1995/07/06	
7	Chief Secretary	Chung,Sung-Mao	1997/12/12~2015/01/16	
8	Chief Secretary	Chen,Shih-Chung	2015/05/28~2015/12/23	
9	Chief Secretary	Chen,Cheng-Yen	2017/10/05~2021/09/12	
10	Chief Secretary	Chen,Shao-Kang	2021/09/13 to present	

Section 6 Excerpts of Major Cases

I. The corruption case of Jiashan

The Ministry of National Defense intended to build an air force base in the Jiashan area of Hualien, and dig a tunnel in the Central Mountain Range for aircraft docking, so as to prevent attacks by the CCP's missiles. This plan was also known as the "Jiashan Project."

As the Chief Secretary of the Hualien County Government, Chang, *-Po was in charge of the businesses under the Jiashan Project, including land price compensations, demolition subsidies for demolished households, and guidance for farmers to continue cultivating. At the time, as

the Chairman of the Sinchen Township Representative Council and the President of the Jialin Community Council of the Sinchen Township, Yi, *-Yu owned arid lands situated in the area covered by the Jiashan Project, all these arid lands were expropriated as subjects for guidance on continued cultivation. Concerned about his interests, Yi, *-Yu invited the son of Chang, *-Po to serve as the Chairman of Directors of the Council, and promised to buy him stock shares under the other person's name, etc. With the intent to benefit Yi, *-Yu from illegal gains, Chang, *-Po then preferentially allocated lands in superior sections to Yi, *-Yu, at the seminar for guiding farmers to continue cultivating, thus harming all other guided farmers.

As a technician of the Agriculture Section of the Agriculture Bureau under the Hualien County Government, Chang, *-Chuan undertook the investigation and assessment of compensations for all the above-ground agricultural and forestry crops under the Jiashan Project. Due to the large scope of zone expropriation under the Jiashan Project, the government was lenient when granting generous compensations for above ground properties. In the execution of his appraisal duties, Chang, *-Chuan learned that Yi, *-Yu, Hsu, *-Chi et al. had bought and planted a huge quantity of seedlings that could be highly compensated, such as plum blossoms and peach blossoms, so as to defraud the government for compensation for the above ground properties. However, with a general mens rea, Chang, *-Chuan demanded bribes from Yi, *-Yu et al, promising Yi, *-Yu a consideration of not reporting their illegal conduct during the appraisal. Subsequently, Chen, *-Jung, the President of Hualien County Commercial Association, Hsu, *-Chi et al. adopted the same method and continued colluding with Chang, *-Chuan. After Chang, *-Chuan completed the appraisal in one section, the seedlings would be uprooted and planted again in another section which later was appraised by Chang, *-Chuan as well. With these tactics, the government was defrauded of as much as hundreds of millions in compensation. On March 31, 1986, the Prosecutor of the Hualien District Prosecutors Office prosecuted 22 people, including Yi, *-Yu, for violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Hualien District Court sentenced Chang, *-Chuan to imprisonment for 10 years, Chang, *-Po to five years, and Yi, *-Yu to four years. The remaining defendants were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from four months to two years and six months



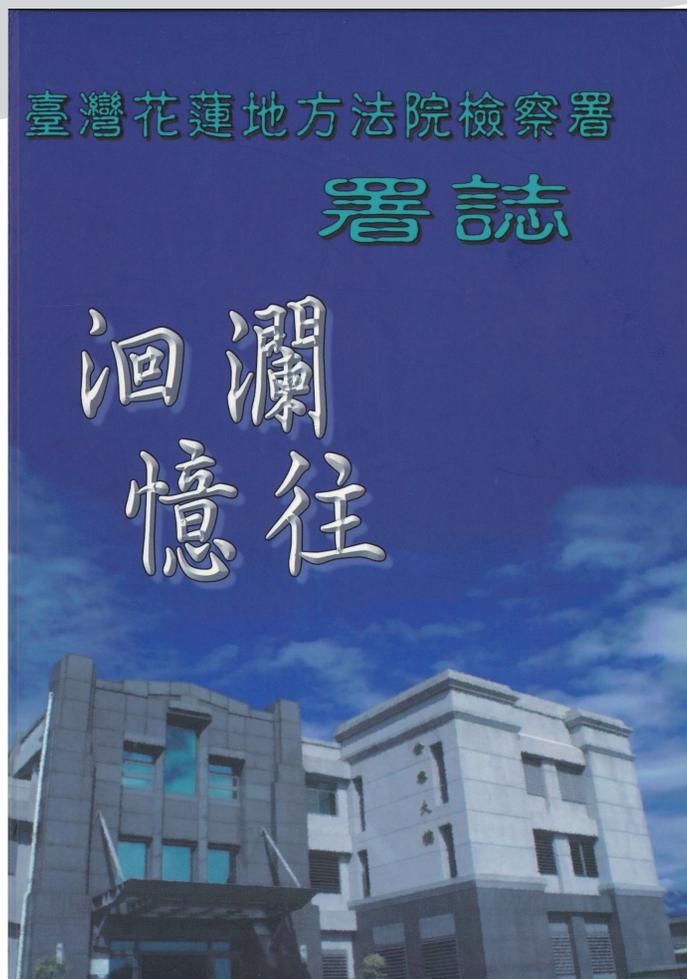
along with the suspension of punishment. After the appeal, the Supreme Court had the case sent back to a court of lower instance for retrial twice, where Chang, *-Chuan was resentenced to four years and eight months, and 11 people, including Chang, *-Po and Yi, *-Yu, were found not guilty of bribery.

II. Cheating in the election of legislators

In 1992, the election of the 2nd legislators was held. There were a total of five candidates in Hualien, where the former Chairman Huang, *-Chieh of the Democratic Progressive Party ("DPP") participated in the election. Although the ballot count on the election day showed that candidate Wei, *-Tsun won the election, cheating in the election unexpectedly broke out. The undertaking Head Prosecutor and Prosecutors of the Hualien District Prosecutors Office proceeded to seize the suspected ballot boxes and interrogated relevant personnel. It was found that with a general mens rea to obstruct the correct result of the voting and let candidate Wei, *-Tsun win the election, candidate Wei, *-Tsun et al. 27 people drew out tens of blank ballots under their management on the polling day, affixed the choosing mark for the candidate Wei, *-Tsun and made Wei, *-Tsun elected as the legislator. To conclude, the Court ruled that the election at eight balloting posts was invalid. After consultation, Huang, *-Chieh was announced elected. This case marked the first case of successful ballot verification in judicial history.

For obstruction to voting, the Prosecutor filed a prosecution according to the law. The Court sentenced the candidate Wei, *-Tsun to imprisonment for one year, and his brother Wei, *-He to two years and two months. All the other accomplices were also convicted and the sentences were concluded. In addition, the civil case was filed for the election invalidity, and the Court determined that the election was invalid.

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



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