

Chapter 25

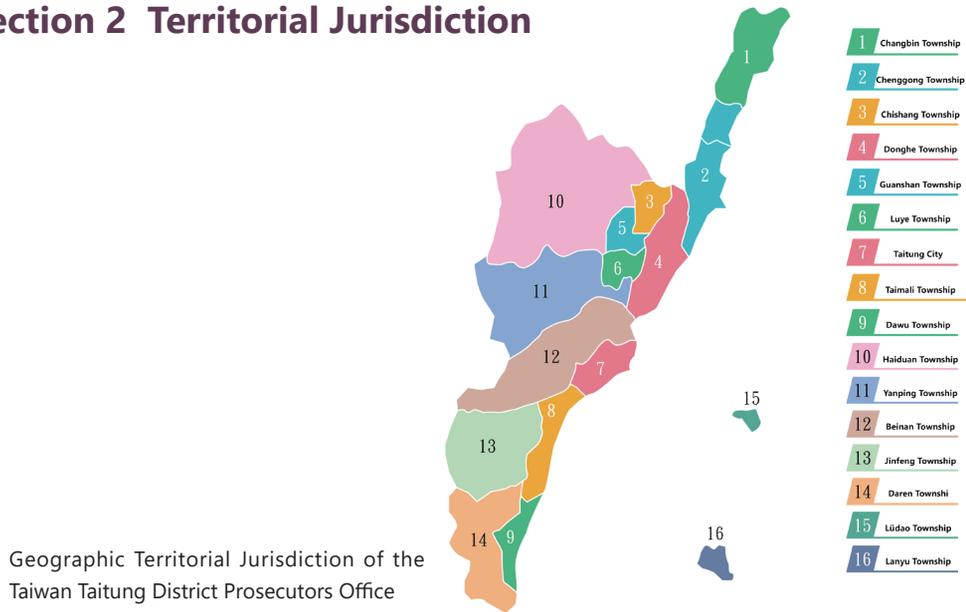
Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office



Section 1 Historical Overview

There was no court set up in the Taitung area in the early days after the retrocession of Taiwan. Civil and criminal cases in the Taitung area were all under the jurisdiction of the Hualien Harbor District Court (i.e. the predecessor of the Taiwan Hualien District Court). With the distance of 190 kilometers between Taitung and Hualien, investigation and trial work required excessive effort and time. It was very inconvenient for parties involved to go back and forth between Taitung and Hualien for court hearing, examination and inspection, and escort of the defendants and suspects. On December 28, 1949, after repeated proposals by local people, the Taiwan Taitung District Court and the Taiwan Taitung District Court Prosecutors Department were established with the approval of the Ministry of Judicial Administration. The establishment of the authorities was finally completed. On December 24, 1989, the Taitung Prosecutors establishment was renamed the "Taiwan Taitung District Court Prosecutors Office" in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act. On May 25, 2018, it was again renamed the "Taiwan Taitung 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



Section 3 Office Buildings

- I. In 1949, during the preparation for the setup of the Taitung Prosecutors establishment, there were no suitable buildings for the Court and Prosecutors Department. After numerous site surveys, it was decided to temporarily set up the office at an old obsolete processing factory (i.e. No. 128, Boai Road, Taitung City, where the Taitung District Court is currently located) in Taitung, which was a cotton and linen producing farm that belonged to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Taiwan Provincial Government.
- II. In 1964, due to the dilapidation of the office premises, the building was demolished and rebuilt with funds saved up over three years, as well as with the allocation from the Ministry of Judicial Administration and the subsidies from the Taitung County Government. In June, 1964, construction was completed.



III. Due to the increasing population in the jurisdiction, the number of cases had increased, and the staff had expanded. From 1985 to 1987, the office had gone through expansion three times.

IV. In view of the situation where the original office was gradually becoming insufficient, in 1989, a plan was undertaken for office relocation. Land on Zhejiang Road in Taitung City was chosen as the relocation site for the new office building. In August, 1997, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan convened a meeting to coordinate matters, such as selection of architects, design review, project contracting, management and acceptance, handled by the Office of Housing and Urban Development of Taiwan Provincial Government (later restructured to the Construction and Planning Agency of Ministry of the Interior) to assist in the office relocation plan. On May 24, 2003, the construction project was completed, and on September 20, 2004, the office was relocated to the new building which is still in use today.

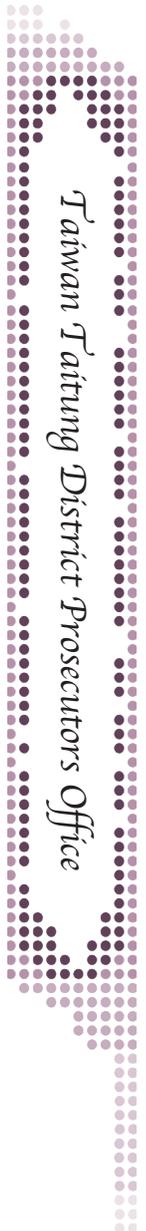
Section 4 List of Former Chief Prosecutors

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Leading Prosecutor	Chen,Chin-Wen	1949/12/28 ~ 1950/06/06	
2	Leading Prosecutor	Wang,Chen-Chih	1950/06/06 ~ 1954/05/01	
3	Leading Prosecutor	Sha,Tsung-Tang	1954/05/01 ~ 1955/01/01	
4	Leading Prosecutor	Hsieh,Chung-Tang	1955/01/01 ~ 1964/04/01	
5	Leading Prosecutor	Chou,Yi-Wen	1964/04/01 ~ 1968/10/21	
6	Leading Prosecutor	Huang,Tsun-Chiu	1969/01/18 ~ 1971/02/02	
7	Leading Prosecutor	Chai,Chi-Chen	1971/02/02 ~ 1974/03/27	
8	Leading Prosecutor	Liu,Ching-Yi	1974/03/27 ~ 1975/09/25	
9	Leading Prosecutor	Chang,Shun-Chi	1975/09/25 ~ 1976/10/23	
10	Leading Prosecutor	Hu,Chih-Chung	1976/10/23 ~ 1979/01/19	
11	Leading Prosecutor	Lu,Jen-Fa	1979/01/19 ~ 1981/01/09	
12	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Kuang-Ching	1981/01/09 ~ 1982/06/07	
13	Leading Prosecutor	Hsiao,Shun-Shui	1982/06/07 ~ 1984/07/17	
14	Leading Prosecutor	Wu,Ying-Chao	1984/07/17 ~ 1985/03/15	
15	Leading Prosecutor	Li,Hsun-Ming	1985/03/15 ~ 1986/08/08	
16	Leading Prosecutor	Tseng,Yung-Fu	1986/08/08 ~ 1988/01/08	
17	Leading Prosecutor	Cheng,Tseng-Tung	1988/01/08 ~ 1989/07/12	
18	Leading Prosecutor	Chao,Chang-Ping	1989/07/12 ~ 1991/03/04	The title was changed to Chief Prosecutor on December 24, 1989
19	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Chieh-Te	1991/03/04 ~ 1992/06/04	
20	Chief Prosecutor	Yeh,Chin-Pao	1992/06/04 ~ 1993/07/23	
21	Chief Prosecutor	Tsai,Mao-Sheng	1993/07/23 ~ 1996/01/18	

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
22	Chief Prosecutor	Chiang,Ming-Tsang	1996/01/18~1997/08/05	
23	Chief Prosecutor	Wang,Tien-Cheng	1997/08/05~1999/04/26	
24	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Ching-Yun	1999/04/26~2001/04/27	Held ad interim from April 27, 2001 to May 18, 2001 by Head Prosecutor Hsueh,Yueh-Yi Held ad interim from May 18, 2001 to July 11, 2001 by Chief Prosecutor Huang,He-Tsun
25	Chief Prosecutor	Ke,Ching-Nan	2001/07/11~2002/02/18	Held ad interim from February 18, 2002 to May 29, 2002 by Head Prosecutor Lin,Feng-Wen
26	Chief Prosecutor	Kuo,Wen-Tung	2002/05/29~2003/09/05	Held ad interim from September 5, 2003 to September 25, 2003 by Head Prosecutor Chiang,Wen-Chun
27	Chief Prosecutor	He,Ming-Chen	2003/09/25~2005/03/16	
28	Chief Prosecutor	Sung,Kuo-Yeh	2005/03/16~2007/04/12	
29	Chief Prosecutor	Lai,Che-Hsiung	2007/04/12~2008/08/01	
30	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Wen-Cheng	2008/08/01~2010/07/28	
31	Chief Prosecutor	Fan,Wen-Hao	2010/07/28~2013/03/11	
32	Chief Prosecutor	Hung,Pei-Ken	2013/03/11~2014/05/27	
33	Chief Prosecutor	Huang,Yu-Yuan	2014/05/27~2015/05/07	
34	Chief Prosecutor	Huang,He-Tsun	2015/05/07~2016/07/18	
35	Chief Prosecutor	Wang,Wen-Te	2016/07/18~2019/01/31	
36	Chief Prosecutor	Chang,Hsiao-Wen	2019/01/31~2020/03/13	
37	Chief Prosecutor	Chen,Sung-Chi	2020/03/13~2021/05/05	
38	Chief Prosecutor	Tsai,Tsung-Hsi	2021/05/05 to present	

Section 5 List of Former Chief Secretaries

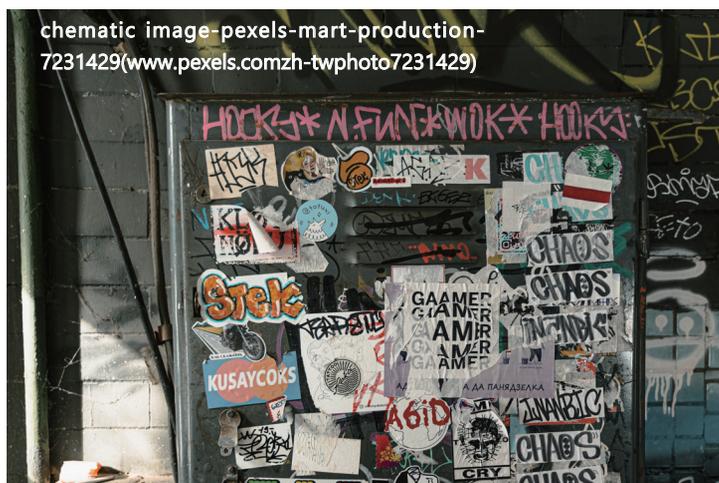
Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Head Clerk	Chang, Yu-Hsiang	1958/06/26~1967/09/01	
2	Head Clerk	Wu, Tung-Hsing	from 1967/09/08	
3	Head Clerk	Tai, Chou-Tien	1970/06/19~1971/12/01	
4	Head Clerk	Liu, Ke -Chien	1973~1974/04/01	
5	Head Clerk	Yang, Ke -Kai	1974/08/01~1975/09/25	
6	Head Clerk	Li, Chih-Nan	1975/09/25~1976/11/06	
7	Head Clerk	Lin, Chao-Sung	1976/10/29~1979/01/25	
8	Head Clerk	Pai, Cheng-Hung	1979/01/26~1981/02/01	The title was changed to Chief Secretary on January 26, 1979
9	Chief Secretary	Wu, Nai-Ting	1981/03/16~1984/05	
10	Chief Secretary	Lu, Tung-Jung	1984/08/06~1985/04/01	
11	Chief Secretary	Fu, Ke -Liang	1985/04/01~1986/08/27	
12	Chief Secretary	Huang, Ching-Chih	1987/01/09~1988/03/24	
13	Chief Secretary	Lin, Tien-An	1988/04~1989/07/28	
14	Chief Secretary	Huang, Che-Chun	1989/11/06~1991/04/15	
15	Chief Secretary	Yu, Pu-Yuan	1991/04/16~1992/07/22	
16	Chief Secretary	Huang, Yi-Sheng	1996/04/26~2008/01/16	
17	Chief Secretary	Yang, Jen-Chieh	2008/12/11 to present	



Section 6 Excerpts of Major Cases

I. The anti-gangs project

(I) Cases of violations of the Organized Crime Prevention Act committed by Tsai, *-Lun et al. of the Four Seas Gang



During 1991 when Tsai, *-Lun served as the Chairman (i.e. ringleader) of the Four Seas Gang, he first advocated the formation of the association named “Renai Branch of the Four Seas Gang” aiming to commit crimes, and appointed Chang, *-Ping as the Branch Leader and Chen, *-Yu as the Deputy Branch Leader. The gathering place for the Renai Branch was located at an office leased by Chiang, *-Pi in Daan District of Taipei City. The Branch

consisted of 30 members including Yen, *-Hsiang, Lin, *-Kun, Sun, *-Cheng, Liu, *-Chiang, and Li, *-Yung. As the actual responsible person of the He * Huan Entertainment Co., Ltd. (“H*H Company”) located on Anhe Road, Daan District, Taipei City, Chiang, *-Pi had invested in business with Tsai, *-Lun for many years.

Since 1989, H*H Company had recruited members in the name of golf clubs, which claimed that golf courses in the north, central and south of Taiwan would be open for members to play golf and relax, and sold golf course memberships. However, none of such golf courses had become a reality. Members of the gold club applied to the Taiwan Taipei District Court to have H*H Company refund their payments. On August 21, 1995, the Court ruled that H*H Company should pay each member back more than NTD 2 million (exact amount varied from person to person). After the judgment was finalized, in October, 1995, some members applied to court for the seizure of the H*H Company’s assets in Taitung and Kaohsiung Counties, planning to get their compensations through auction of such assets.

In order to avoid the H*H Company's assets from being auctioned, Chiang, *-Pi and Tsai, *-Lun proposed a settlement plan; however, the terms thereof were not accepted by the members. Tsai, *-Lun and Chiang, *-Pi then jointly determined to coerce each member, through the forces of the Four Seas Gang, to accept the terms of the settlement and withdraw the application for the execution of the auction. With a general mens rea, Tsai, *-Lun and Chiang, *-Pi, along with several adult males in black suits, went one-by-one to the members' premises, showed to members the business card of Tsai, *-Lun with the company name "* Lun Group," and claimed that Tsai, *-Lun was the ringleader of the Four Seas Gang. The gangsters who came along with the ringleader would stand side by side outside the door, threatening the members with an array of gangsters and demanding the members accept the terms of the settlement and to withdraw the execution applications. They threatened the members in person or over the phone by saying "Everyone must cooperate, and the law cannot resolve the problem," or "Accept their terms; if you don't cooperate, we will come out to serve justice." The gangsters tried to coerce the creditors by obstructing the members' right to exercise law enforcement according to the law. Frightened by the gang and the gangsters' threatening words, the members gathered to discuss whether to accept the terms and conditions and to settle with the gang. However, since the reconciliation conditions could not be guaranteed, the answer was to not accept the deal. Unwilling to accept the conditions put forward by the members, Tsai, *-Lun and Chiang, *-Pi called the members to intimidate them in early August of 1995, leading to the members' withdrawing their application for the enforcement (of the asset auction) out of fear of the gang. After being prosecuted for this case, Tsai, *-Lun was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months by the court.

(II) The case of murder and violation of the Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act committed by Nien, *-Jen et al.

When he was Deputy Speaker of the Changhua County Council, Nien, *-Jen ran a gravel excavation business along the Zhuoshui River between Changhua and Yunlin Counties in the name of his relatives. As of June, 1994, in order to reap exorbitant profits from the gravel excavation, Nien, *-Jen possessed two standard Uzi submachine guns, five standard type 90 pistols (including one Black Star pistol of the CCP make), and an

unknown quantity of bullets matching the above firearms, during his activities in Changhua and Yunlin Counties, and Taichung County/City, without authorization, so as to equip himself for self-defense and for threatening the gravel businesses. In June, 1994, with a general mens rea to intimidate one's security, Nien, *-Jen, along with Nien, *, et al., seven of them in total, arrived in a quarry in Hemei Township, Changhua County, in two vehicles. Each of them possessed one standard type 90 pistol (including bullets) provided by Nien, *-Jen. In the quarry, they threatened the driver of the forklift truck not to excavate gravel there anymore; otherwise, something unfavorable would happen to him.

In August, 1994, with a mens rea to intimidate one's security again, Nien, *-Jen, along with Hsu, *-Yu et al., five of them in total, went to a quarry in Dacheng Township, Changhua County. In the quarry, they threatened the two drivers of the excavator not to excavate gravel there anymore; otherwise, something terrible would happen to them. Learning of the incident, the person in charge of the quarry rushed to the quarry, intending to discuss with Nien, *-Jen. However, Nien, *-Jen was dissatisfied with what the responsible person had said. Under Nien, *-Jen's instruction, the accomplices joined hands to beat up the person in charge who was further tied up with iron wires, blindfolded with towels, and forcibly escorted into the car to be taken to an empty premise in Lugang Township for further business negotiation.

In April, 1996, Nien, *-Jen resold a quarry on the bank of Zhuoshui River in Lunbei Township, Yunlin County, to Chin * Quarry. However, Chin * Quarry was in dispute with the nearby Yung * Quarry on the road access to the Chin * Quarry. In order to demonstrate his strength, on the evening of April 24, 1996, Nien, *-Jen, along with Kuo, *-Tang et al., eight of them in total, went to the office of Yung * Quarry to damage the office and assault the office personnel. When the crowd of people were about to leave by car, they saw Chu, *-* driving the shovel truck in the direction towards them. They shouted out, asking Chu, *-* to get off the truck. Chu, *-* did not obey, making Nien, *-Jen unhappily dissatisfied, which resulted in a mens rea to kill. Nien, *-Jen immediately asked Cheng, *-Fang, who had a type 90 pistol in his hand, to shoot at Chu, *-*. Following Nien, *-Jen's instruction, Cheng, *-Fang fired two consecutive shots at Chu, *-* who was in the driver's seat. The two bullets hit the left temporal area at the back of Chu, *-*'s head one after another. Chu, *-* died on the spot.

After being prosecuted for this case, Nien, *-Jen was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment for 20 years, along with the deprivation of his citizen's rights for 10 years. The appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court and the case was finalized.

II. The case of intercepting the entry of heroin bricks into Taiwan

With investigation, a group of people, nicknamed "Lee (Li) Sir," "Kuang, Ta-shun," "SELAR" et al. of unknown real name, age, and nationality, shipped from the Golden Triangle region of Myanmar 870 bricks of category one narcotics heroin drugs and 198 kilograms of category two narcotics methamphetamine. Their original plan of transporting the drugs to Taiwan via a vessel failed. Subsequently, from July 6 to 26, 2019, this drug group contacted Chung, *-Wei and Hsieh, *-Ta in Myanmar for drug smuggling matters.



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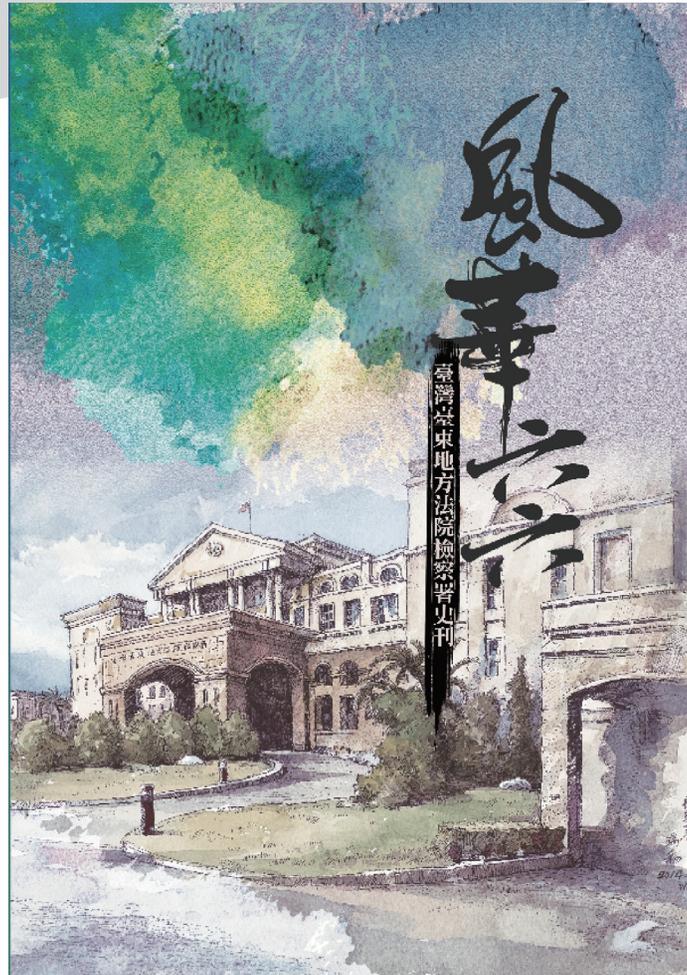
After returning to Taiwan, Chung, *-Wei informed his cousin Chen, *-Cheng of the matter that people in Myanmar wanted to get in touch with Lin, *-Tao to transport drugs into Taiwan. Aware that Lin, *-Yung was familiar with Lin, *-Tao, Chen, *-Cheng then persuaded Lin, *-Yung to join them. Lin, *-Yung further introduced Chung, *-Wei and Chen, *-Cheng to Lin, *-Tao. Lin, *-Tao then told Chung, *-Wei the location where the transporting boat would meet with the drug provider from Myanmar. Subsequently, from August 23 to 24, 2019, Lin, *-Tao drove a Mongolian fishing boat ("Mongolian boat") commonly known as "Chungtung" to receive and transport bags of heroin bricks and methamphetamine.

In August, 2019, Lin, *-Tao persuaded Chen, *-Hsiang to join him with a remuneration of NTD 9 million, along with an additional NTD 500,000 for building a ship and going out to the open sea to receive the Mongolian boat. Chen, *-Hsiang persuaded his cousin Chen, *-Chu to sail out together to transport the drugs. On September 12, 2019, they went to sea from Dafu Fishing Port in Ryukyu Township, Pingtung County, received about 15 large bags of 400 bricks of heroin drugs and 100 kilograms of methamphetamines (nearly half of the total amount of drugs), and transported them to the Taizih Temple in Black Dwarf Cave, Ryukyu Township, Pingtung County. When Chen, *-Chu tried to carry a large bag of drugs to the shore by swimming, some of the heroin bricks got lost due to excessive wind and waves on the sea. Later on, people picked up 44 heroin bricks with the label of "DOUBLE UOGLOBE BRAND" at the Nantian beach in Taitung. Receiving the report, National Police Agency requested Criminal Investigation Bureau to support the investigation, while jointly setting up a task force with the Taitung County Police Bureau to trace the source of the drugs and the group behind the scenes.

In order to avoid further losses of the heroin bricks, Chen, *-Hsiang decided to take the boat to Houshi Beach, Ryukyu Township, Pingtung County, landed it on the beach, and transported and hid the drugs near his residence. In order to evade the investigations, on the evening of September 12, 2019, Lin, *-Tao had more people over, including his cousin Lin, *-Chun and Lin, *-Chun's friend Tsai, *-Sung, and Chen, *-Hsiang. They transported the drugs out in separate sections, which, however, were still seized by the police.

In this case, 296 bricks of category one heroin drugs (net weight of about 65.66 kg) and 25 packs of category two narcotics methamphetamine (net weight of about 24.23 kg) were seized. A total of 12 suspects except two of which ruled not to prosecute, were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 to 18 years at the trial of second instance. The appeal was dismissed in the trial of third instance. The case was finalized.

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



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▲ Historical Journal of the Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office

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冰雪的淬煉 / Tuan, Chih-Hao / Constructor and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior