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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

昭和二十四年二月

終戦後の台湾糖業

外務省管理局総務課

No. 27
E' 3, 1, 1, 4

目 次

一 概 況

二 接收以後糖業公司設立まで

三 生産状況

四 製品賣捌概況

五 今後の展望

附 1. 台湾糖業の現況

2. 戦後台湾の林業

本調査は当課の委嘱により台湾事業協会において作成したものである。

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概況 台湾糖業の最盛期は一九三九年一四〇年で、当時新式工場四十
九、砂糖の生産高は百四十万トンであつた。其後、砂糖の製造を
中止させたので、台中第二工場は、その機械設備を移駐し、残余の設
備をプタノール工場とした。台南、高雄、恒春、台東等産糖区域
はいづれも戦災を受け、四製糖会社が空襲で受け、損害は各工場
三十四ヶ所、(内被害甚大なもの六工場、破壊稍軽いもの二十一
工場、小破七工場)、砂糖の「ストック」焼失三十二万トンであ
つた。戦災を受けなかつたのは八工場のみであつた。
終戦後台湾の蔗農は、(一)戦時中食糧増産のため蔗田を米作に轉
換させられたので、蔗田の面積は五万八千公頃となつた。(二)肥
料欠乏や、砂糖製造停止の予想のため一部蔗農が耕作を停止した
日水利の停滞、砂糖製造停止の予想の不良、(三)原料の盗難、(四)次期の種苗
用として甘蔗を残留する必要があつたので結局原料收穫面積三万
三千七百公頃であつた。
中国側で接収した後、五千公頃の新苗を増産の基礎として、砂
糖増産五千計画を樹立した。即ち、一九四六年(十二月から三月
迄)栽培面積三万四千公頃、一九四七年五月植蔗面積八万七千七百
公頃、前年に比し、三万四千公頃増加となる。

た工場、倉庫は次第に修繕、再建され補修資材も島内や国外から
供給された。また、各工場自營の鉄道も路盤、橋梁、枕木、停車
場、車庫、車輪が修理されたり、再建されたりした。また旧式機
械は一部新式のものに取換れることとなりその手当が初められ
た。同年一月から外貨資金の割当を受け、修繕材料を外國に発注
した。また、資源委員会は糖業再建のため日本の賠償物資のうち
から、機械等四十余种の引渡を申請した。糖業公司はまた瀋陽機
車を轉公司から機關車五台を購入し、歐米各國に機關車四十五台
を發注した。
一九四五年一四六年期の製糖工場数は、十七工場であつたが、
一九四七年五月末には完全再建されたもの六工場、修繕完了百
分の五以上のも十五工場、年末までには所屬全工場三十三の
うち、三十三工場が再開される豫定であつた。(一九四七年十月
行政院發行「糖業」による)
製糖工場附屬の倉庫も殆んど戦災を受けたが、この再建は倉庫
二十万平米の豫定であつた。しかし、二、三事件の発生があり、
その上豫算が巨額に上り過ぎたため、緊急の需要に應じるため、
高雄港口と各工場の倉庫合計十六万平米、(砂糖二十五万トン、
ストックする能力あり)の設計を了し、一九四七年一四八年期ま
でに完成の豫定であつた(前項「糖業」による)。
台湾砂糖の全盛期は一九三九年一四〇年期一四〇万トンで、以

後の産額は一九四一年
 一九四二年
 一九四三年
 一九四四年
 一九四五年
 一九四六年
 一九四七年
 一九四八年
 一九四九年
 一九五〇年
 一九五一年
 一九五二年
 一九五三年
 一九五四年
 一九五五年
 一九五六年
 一九五七年
 一九五八年
 一九五九年
 一九六〇年

接收以後糖業公司設立まで
 一九四八年十月
 一九四九年一月
 一九四九年三月
 一九四九年五月
 一九四九年七月
 一九四九年九月
 一九四九年十一月
 一九五〇年一月
 一九五〇年三月
 一九五〇年五月
 一九五〇年七月
 一九五〇年九月
 一九五〇年十一月
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 一九五一年十一月
 一九五二年一月
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 一九五三年十一月
 一九五四年一月
 一九五四年三月
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 一九五四年十一月
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 一九五五年三月
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 一九五五年十一月
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 一九五六年五月
 一九五六年七月
 一九五六年九月
 一九五六年十一月
 一九五七年一月
 一九五七年三月
 一九五七年五月
 一九五七年七月
 一九五七年九月
 一九五七年十一月
 一九五八年一月
 一九五八年三月
 一九五八年五月
 一九五八年七月
 一九五八年九月
 一九五八年十一月
 一九五九年一月
 一九五九年三月
 一九五九年五月
 一九五九年七月
 一九五九年九月
 一九五九年十一月
 一九六〇年一月
 一九六〇年三月
 一九六〇年五月
 一九六〇年七月
 一九六〇年九月
 一九六〇年十一月

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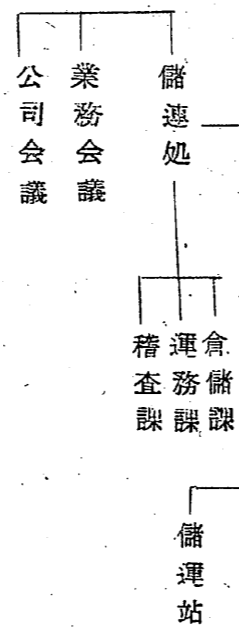
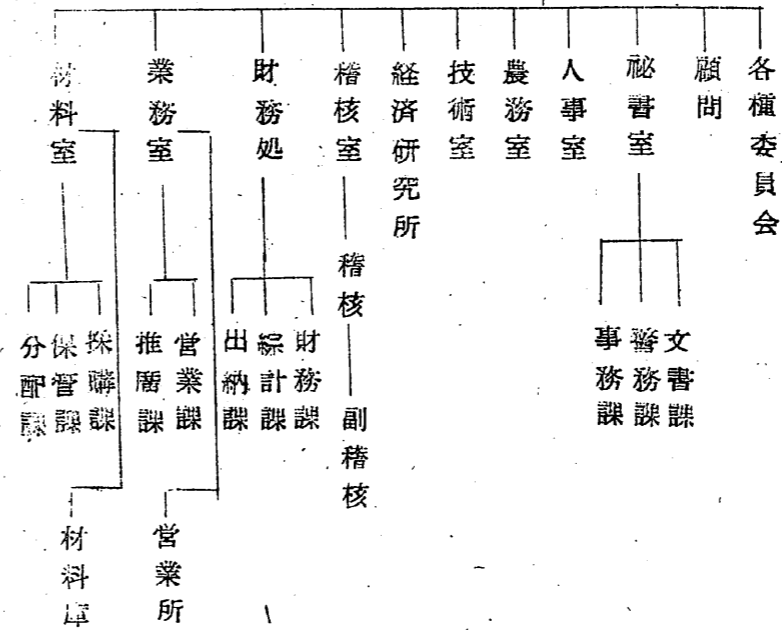
かつた。内日本人の株券は九十%以上で台湾人の出資額は十%に及ばな
 業有限公司を組織し、四社を資源委員会と台湾省政府合併の台湾糖
 第一區分司を虎尾、第二區分司を屏東、第三區分司を麻豆
 第四區分司を新營に、別に台南に糖業試験所、屏東に同分所、
 上海に弁事所を設け、四十二工場のうち虎尾、橋仔頭、新營、
 併して一工場とした結果全部を三十六工場とした。ていたものを合
 一九四八年八月中華政府財政部緊急処分令で同公司の一部分
 の資産を發行準備として株式を賣出した。九月三日同公司は南京
 で重役会議を開き同公司改組を正式に決定した。沈鎮南を董事長
 い、資源委員会副委員長吳兆洪を董事長に、劉敬心、張季熙、
 仲容、李扶一、季樹農、監事には資源委員会から劉敬心、黃朝琴、
 家金、劉明朝、浦蔚鳳、朱文伯が出ている。於彌堅、黃朝琴、
 治、一九四五年十二月一日糖業監理委員会を設け、日興、台湾、明
 一九四六年四月、糖業接収委員会に移交、正式接収の手續を行つ
 た。次で行政院令により資源委員会と前台湾省政府行政長官公署の合
 併で全部の接収財産を台湾省政府の投資（台湾民間株式もその中
 委員会の投資、四割を台湾省政府の投資）台湾民間株式もその中

に含む）とし、台湾糖業有限公司を組織し五月一日成立、日興、
 台湾、明治、塩水港四社を第一ないし第四區分司に改組。總公
 司に直屬とした。



台湾糖業前会社の組織は總公司と分支機構の二に分かれ次表の様である。
台湾糖業公司總公司組織系統表

董 總
事 經 協
理 理



台湾糖業股份有限公司近年酒精產量表

年次	產量 (ガロン)	備注
1942	17,848,450	供給軍用
1943	20,031,914	"
1944	15,265,161	"
1945		開始接收
1946	2,451,191	銷路不佳未能大量生產
1947	1,108,008	"
1948	3,406,683	1, 所列一至6月產量 2, 所列一至6月產量

13

台湾糖業股份有限公司1940—48年期各級蔗糖比較表

第一分区公司

廠名	製造方法	產量 (公吨)
尾岩糖林六山化日中子眉栗竹計	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	22,667.55
虎 龍 北 大 斗 竹 彰 烏 台	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	9,853.32
月 苗 新 合	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	13,326.68
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	5,060.52
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	6,254.57
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	1,578.28
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	3,673.72
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	3,655.63
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	7,937.12
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	4,135.74
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	4,242.93
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	983.05
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	1,870.01
	炭 亞 硫 酸 法	85,250.08

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第二区分公司

橋	子	頭	石	灰	法	7, 143, 88
後	壁	林	炭	酸	法	10, 373, 57
東	路	潜	亞	礫	法	8, 465, 68
昇	路	京	炭	礫	法	19, 135, 13
車	里	店	”	”	法	7, 259, 54
三	店	裏	”	”	法	7, 841, 51
湾	裏	社	石	灰	法	10, 127, 09
埔	尾	尾	”	酸	法	1, 137, 06
旗	計	計	炭	酸	法	4, 277, 17
合						75, 758, 43

5

第三区分公司

總	總	炭	炭	酸	法	7, 544, 61
南	南	石	炭	酸	法	7, 828, 15
藤	樹	炭	炭	礫	法	4, 362, 17
南	嶺	”	”	”	法	7, 002, 72
溪	頭	石	灰	礫	法	11, 854, 90
合	投	炭	灰	礫	法	5, 941, 82
	湖	石	灰	礫	法	5, 336, 18
	計					49, 930, 55

16

RE'-0102

0016

計	糖	紅	大	計	管	炭	酸	法	14,367,20
合	前	台	埔	東	井	石	灰	法	6,567,1
前	東	玉	東	井	州	灰	灰	法	2,343,18
台	埔	溪	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	13,444,97
玉	東	花	東	井	州	石	灰	法	5,062,13
溪	埔	岸	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	10,691,94
花	埔	新	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	14,367,20
岸	埔	岸	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
新	埔	新	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
管	埔	管	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
炭	埔	炭	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
酸	埔	酸	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
法	埔	法	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	
14,367,20	埔	14,367,20	埔	井	州	石	灰	法	

第四区分公司

台灣糖業有限公司 1947年度酒精產量統計表

產	名	廠	分	業	子	公司	公司	業	計
(公	尾	虎	第一	電)	龍	區	第一	產	計
443	岩	龍	區	443	台	分	區	443	計
239	中	台	分	239	新	公	分	239	計
269	竹	苗	公	269	苗	司	公	269	計
639	梁	合	司	639	橋	司	司	639	計
640	計	南	第	640	南	二	二	640	計
921	頭	蒜	三	921	南	區	三	921	計
167	頭	蒜	區	167	南	分	分	167	計
643	頭	南	公	643	蒜	公	公	643	計
611	頭	溪	司	611	南	司	司	611	計
799	頭	合	第	799	溪	司	四	799	計
220	投	新	區	220	合	第	分	220	計
264	湖	花	公	264	新	公	公	264	計
264	計	合	司	264	花	司	司	264	計
264	管	合	第	264	合	司	四	264	計
045	港	新	區	045	合	第	分	045	計
264	計	花	公	264	新	公	公	264	計
264	計	合	司	264	花	司	司	264	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
108	計	新	區	108	合	第	分	108	計
108	計	花	公	108	新	公	公	108	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
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008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四	008	計
008	計	新	區	008	合	第	分	008	計
008	計	花	公	008	新	公	公	008	計
008	計	合	司	008	花	司	司	008	計
008	計	合	第	008	合	司	四		

製糖業の概況
 台湾糖は戦前大部分日本に輸出され、戦後は中東本土の消費を
 主としていた。たゞ生産がまた恢復しないので台湾市場消費以外
 は上海に奔走地があつて賣捌に當つてゐるのみである。同公司以
 は本年から中東各地に事務所を設ける計画である。一九四七年六
 月より同公司は外地に賣捌を計画し、同年シンガポール、香港、
 爪哇各地で試賣したが、品質純良のため各地で歡迎された。
 各地販路の状況左の通り

甲、砂糖
 1 上海 A 一九四六年
 總公司設置後上海で合法砂糖商、製造工場に販賣した価格は
 主管官廳と商會とによる價格決定制度により一九四六年五月よ
 り年末まで四万五千九百二十五トンを販賣
 2 台湾
 一九四六年は生産は多くなかつたが民間の「ストック」は可
 成あつたので、公司は省外需要を第一としたが、同年十一月か
 ら三、二九九トン九四を配給した。
 B 一九四七年
 1 上海
 一般配給販賣の外上海市配給糖、南京上海公務、教職者配給
 糖、及び袋入糖、角砂糖販賣高は計一〇三、二一六、七九五トン

2 台湾
 配給糖、加工糖は一九四七年十一月より初めは台北の一部に
 限られ一九四八年六月台湾全部に及んだ。
 (一) 配給糖は合作會社により毎月一、六〇〇トン
 (二) 加工糖は貴商連合會から各地砂糖が工業同業公會、調査の美
 際需要量に基いて、毎月一千五百トンと決定、此外台湾内
 隊配給糖と台湾管内資源委員會所屬者の配給糖がある。また
 十月中旬に至り同公司毎月砂糖 四千トンを控除し物資
 節會に賣り糖の小賣營業と消費合作社の需要に當つた。
 3 外地
 外地は一九四七年六月からシンガポール、香港、爪哇、等
 一千三百五十トンを一トンを当り百二十五ポンドを輸出
 1 上海
 (一) 配給糖計六五、二二七トン (二) 配給糖計九、三七八トン (三) 南京
 上海公務教職員配給糖計五七八ト
 2 台湾
 (一) 配給糖計六、五五四トン (二) 加工糖計八、八三二トン
 3 外地
 日本に輸出二五、四〇一、四〇トン
 香港、南洋各地一四、六七〇トン
 計 四〇、〇七一、四〇トン

22

工場生産能力の砂糖三表を次に掲げる。各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 除同公試の砂生三表を次に掲げる。各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 方面の試験に從事して、砂糖生産の増進に努むる。各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 六、日本籍の砂糖生産者、各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 計、立案を要する。各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 の砂糖生産者、各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 そ、糖業の各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 は、増産の期、各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 米、正式の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 て、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 の、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 面を、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 加を、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 施、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 肥、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 台、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 今、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 後、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 展、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産
 望、同公招の投資を各工場蔗能力、アルコール生産

21

乙「アルコール」
 A 一九四六年合計「アルコール」五、〇八二、九〇九ガロン
 B 一九四七年上半一年、七三〇〇ガロン
 C 一九四八年上半一年、七三〇〇ガロン

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26

總計	第四區分公司	第三區分公司
計花新	計台溪南	計南
蓮	港營	東湖投頭靖
一 六 五 三	一 七 四 五	一 一 七 九 二 八
二 二 五 〇 〇	二 五 四 〇 二	二 一 八 四
三 八 五 〇 〇 〇 三	三 一 五 〇 〇 五	三 一 二 一 四 七 一 五 九 六 八

第二區分公司	第一區分公司	總計	第四區分公司	南溪合
屏橋計新苗台龍	廠糖業公司	計東井港洲內營司計湖投		
子	尾名	各酒		
東頭	升栗中岩	精九		
二 〇 九	一 〇 四	一 五 〇	一 二 二 三	一 五 三
八 五	三	六 五 一	二 二 二 三	五 〇 五
三 三 六	一 二 〇	日 〇 九 八 九 一 七 二 二	〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇	〇 〇 〇
〇 八 〇	〇 〇	無 水 能 力 表 (單位千公升)	〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇	〇 〇 〇
五 四 〇 七	一 一 三 〇	合	台 東 台 東 銀	台 中 員 林 投 鎮
〇 〇 八 五	二 四 三	台 南 台 南 銀	台 南 台 南 銀	台 南 台 南 銀

RE'-0102



28

て、水産分公司となつた、その事管設備は次の通である。

イ、漁船の接收
 a、漁船十五トン、手操網船「台漁」二三、二五、二六、
 b、二七四隻
 c、航一公司から接收した「台交」三〇三、二〇九号
 d、二万隻の他の水産公司現有船舶は左の通

使用中の船舶 三三隻 トン数 一九二六二八

修繕中 八 トン数 六〇四〇二

建造中 八 トン数 五八〇〇〇

計 四九 トン数 四一三三〇

新造船「台漁」
 52、33等
 船体建造を完了、目下機関設置中

製氷工場
 花蓮港にある二十トンの製氷冷凍工場を改修、高雄新浜
 冷凍工場を拡充し、生産能力三五トンは一九四七年四月

27

附
 A 終戦後の漁業
 B 漁業の現況

台湾漁業の現況
 終戦後、台湾の漁業は、戦前と同様に、基隆、花蓮、台東、澎湖、金門、馬祖等の各地方で、日本軍艦隊の保護下で、盛んであった。戦後、日本軍艦隊が撤退すると、漁業は一時停滞した。その後、国民党政府は、台湾の漁業を復興させるため、漁業会社を設立し、漁船を接收し、漁業を再開させた。現在、台湾の漁業は、戦前と同様に、盛んである。

漁業の現況
 漁業の現況は、戦前と同様に、盛んである。戦後、国民党政府は、台湾の漁業を復興させるため、漁業会社を設立し、漁船を接收し、漁業を再開させた。現在、台湾の漁業は、戦前と同様に、盛んである。

漁業の復興
 漁業の復興は、戦後、国民党政府の努力により、盛んである。戦後、国民党政府は、台湾の漁業を復興させるため、漁業会社を設立し、漁船を接收し、漁業を再開させた。現在、台湾の漁業は、戦前と同様に、盛んである。

漁業の発展
 漁業の発展は、戦後、国民党政府の努力により、盛んである。戦後、国民党政府は、台湾の漁業を復興させるため、漁業会社を設立し、漁船を接收し、漁業を再開させた。現在、台湾の漁業は、戦前と同様に、盛んである。

RE'-0102

0022

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戦後台湾の林業は、中歐側に接收せられた後、荒蕪を傳えられていた。阿
 里山、林場の如き、二年余の間に大小火災は十数回といわれる。台
 湾からの引揚者の言によれば、この火災はすこぶる眉唾的のもの
 が、材木の不正処置に対する証拠いん滅のために行われたたけな
 原因の如何は問はず、以上のように、阿里山だけでもその
 林区が荒蕪したことを知るべきである。台湾省政府では阿里山、林
 本に交通の比較的利便な地域で、材が枯渴して来たので、阿里
 山、林のことに連絡する支線を設けて、特別林区を開発する計
 ある。このことを受ける。これも林区の荒蕪を語る一資料である。計
 中、林業の機械設置、造林であつて
 (一) 林業関係の機関として、台中、新竹、羅東、埔里、嘉義、台南
 (二) 高雄、台東、花蓮港の十処
 (三) 森林警察訓練所、台中、新竹、羅東、埔里、嘉義、台南
 (四) 森林警察訓練所、台中、新竹、羅東、埔里、嘉義、台南
 (五) 森林警察訓練所、台中、新竹、羅東、埔里、嘉義、台南

イ、苗木育成、造林
 一、一九四六年苗木面積九十二公頃、苗木育成七百四十八万余
 本、造林面積二百二十八公頃、植林二十万余本
 一九四七年造林計画は次のようである。

一、苗木育成	面積	六〇〇公頃	備考
二、造林	面積	二、〇〇〇公頃	經濟林七、〇〇〇公頃 内實施二、〇〇〇公頃
三、山地防砂設備	面積	一三〇〇	
四、治水造林	面積	七五〇〇	治水造林一、九〇五公頃
五、保安林	面積	七三〇〇	
六、保安林	面積	七三〇〇	八、九四九公頃

ハ、國有林の管理
 一、國有林三千公頃を民間に貸付け、租金（貸付料金）の収入
 を計り、適切に保管されるように処置した。

ニ、民有林の育成
 一、民有林の育成を補助することとし、現に苗木五
 〇万本を育成、苗圃面積五四公頃、この外模範林場を指定
 し、試験研究を行い、山林道路を設け造林の宣傳等も行つ



林野庁より 郵原
アジア局長

発林政第六号

昭和二十七年一月十日

第二課長

中国班長

27.1.16
287

宮崎県知

外務省アジア局長 殿

林野庁
種子送付(任)宜保興方依頼の件
(送付と務送)

中国向文書の申達方依頼について

本県は温暖なる氣候に恵まれていますが殊に日南海岸地帯は暖流の影響もあつて、處々に熱帯性樹木が生育し特異の風景を劃しており觀光上異彩を添えていますので、今後更にこれが育成を圖り觀光資源の充實を期するために台湾より試植用として種子を導入いたすべく豫てより残留邦人として中国政府林産局に勤務中の者を介しこれが斡旋方を依頼していた處、今般種子の確保は出來たが輸送については嚴重なる税関検査が施行せられるため、種子の混同するおそれがあるから、これを避けるため台北在外事務所と相談致しましたところ、貴局並びに該事務所を通じ中国政府宛に種子の斡旋方及び該事務所をして輸送について便宜供與方依頼する文書を提出するよう指示があつた旨通知があ

E' 3.1.14 (-12)

ましたので別紙の通り文書を同封いたしますので御繁忙中甚だ恐縮ですが右事情御了承下され至急副申の上申達方御配慮を煩はし度御依頼申し上げます。

（以下は非常に薄い文字の文書内容）

再録出

記

記録

RE'-0102

0026

発林政第六号

昭和二十七年一月十日

宮崎県知事

台湾省政府農林廳林產局長 殿

台湾産樹木の種子幹旋及び輸送上の便宜供與方依頼について

謹啓 時下益々御隆盛の段大慶至極に存じます。

陳者本県は本邦の最南端に位置し唯一の温暖多濕地帯に屬しますのでこの天恵を活用し
觀光資源の充實を圖るために、貴国産の熱帶性樹木を試植いたしたので左記種類の種
子を少量宛見本として御幹旋下されると共に台北在外事務所をしてこれが輸送につき便宜
供與方格段の御配慮を煩し度御依頼申し上げます。

和名	学名
イランイランノキ	<i>Canarium odoratum</i> BAILL.
イソクシクソ	<i>Pterocarpus indica</i> Willd.
シラサルクズビ	<i>Lagerstaemia subcostata</i> KOEHNÉ.
ノカ	<i>Peleophorum inermis</i> (ROXB) NAVES
ユカヒ(シロキナ)	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> HOOK.
アサノキ	<i>Bixa orellana</i> LINN.
エヤククソ	<i>Santalum album</i> LINN.
エシク	<i>Diospyros Montana</i> Roxb.
ブルラネ	<i>Albizia Lebbak</i> Benth.
ロウククソ	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i> Linn.
ホトケ	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King.
シロバナ	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.
富 崎 縣	
和名	学名
トウクニヤシ	<i>Hypophoe amaraealis</i> Mart.
クニヤシ	<i>Aleurites malaccana</i> Willd.
ヤハシヤシ	<i>Kantia Macarthurii</i> Hortch.
コヒノキ(アサキ)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> Linn.
トウクニヤシ	<i>Hypophoe Vatschhoffii</i> H. Lindl.
木 麻 草	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Forst.
オーギバセウ	<i>Bavemala madagascariensis</i> Sonm.
バシクソ	<i>Psidium Guajava</i> Linn.
ホシクソ	<i>Citrus pomonensis</i> Hort.
シヤカトウ	<i>Anona sguammosa</i> Linn.
ハシクソ	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> Linn.
木	<i>Catiba papaya</i> Linn.

サホ	ジヲ	Achras Sapota Linn.		
ト	ザバン	レイソ	Anoma muricata Linn.	
レ	イ	シ	Nephelium lat-chi Camb.	
広	葉	杉'	Cunninghamia lanceolata (Lamell) Hook.	
想	思	樹	Acacia confusa Merr.	
ユ	ー	カ	ユ	Eucalyptus spp
ユ	ス	ヲ	シ	Sealotia elegans R. Br.
+	シ	バ	シ	Adamanthata pavonia Linn.
ワ	ツ	ト	ル	Acacia Mollissima Willd.
カ	ヲ	キ	ユ	Acacia Catechu Willd.
モ	イ	ク	ヲ	Terminalia Catappa Linn.
セ	イ	ロ	シ	Elaeocarpus serratus Linn.
ホ	ー	オ	バ	Delonix regia (Bos) Raf
				宮崎縣
和	名	学	名	
フ	ン	ケ	ル	Rhus saccalanea Linn.
産	業	油	桐	Aleutites montana Wils.
コ	、	+	ツ	Theobroma Cacao Linn.
ク	ー	ー	ク	Tectono grandis Linn. f.
ク	ガ	ヤ	ナ	Cassia siamea Lamb.
キ		+		Chinchona spp
ハ	バ	ル	ナ	Ochroma spp
小	葉	バ	ナ	Bauhinia alba Buch-Ham
大	葉			Bauhinia purpurea Linn.

昭和10年既に採取済む。台湾省政府農林庁林産局 日高孝次郎氏保管中 (E9
(台北農博-12-N-200日))

0029

主信	3	1	4
附甲		1	1
附乙			
附丙			
附丁			
備考		56.0.2	5/4/29

豊業

文書課長	昭和三十七年一月廿九日	主 任	第二課長
文書課長	昭和三十七年一月廿九日	主 任	第二課長
受 信 人	在外事務所長	名 人 信 名	大 臣
送 信 先	宮崎県知事	名 人 信 名	大 臣
送 信 先	林野庁長官(指導部研究課長)	名 人 信 名	大 臣
送 信 先	台湾産樹木の種子に関する件	名 人 信 名	大 臣
送 信 先	本件は周知林野庁経由宮崎県知事より川添	名 人 信 名	大 臣
送 信 先	一月十日付林政第六号の通り申出が、本	名 人 信 名	大 臣

記帳済

18 49 記帳済

件種子は之に輸入され、各種の種子が税関検査の際、^{（混入）}と混入され、混合されて到着し、判別不能となつたため、再度依頼に及んだ。^{（税関検査）}

（一）は中華民国政府に本件税関検査に關し、特別の便宜供与方申入れの事、台湾省政府農林庁にみき種子輸送に依頼する事、^{（税関検査）}

横濱 加成 慶一

川添 中 昭 知 事 兼 下 川 長 官 の 兼 務 官 氏 へ
 本 信 の 子 供 付 送 信 不 要

RE'-0102

0030

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

台普第二二二号

昭和二十七年一月二十五日

在台北日本政府在外事務所

所長代理 中田 豊千代

國經五
27.1.29
受付印

27.1.29
197

附屬物別便

外務大臣

吉田 茂 殿

資源委員会所属公営会社の概況書送付の件

先般本官經濟部資源委員会主任委員朱謙代を往訪した処朱代は今後当
事務所と連絡を密にすることを約するとともに左記資料の寄贈を受けた
が右は同委員会関係の島内重要産業の概況を知る上に便利だと思料した
ので、御参考までに別途郵送する。

記

「三十九年度資源委員会在台各生産事業単位概況（合訂本）」

資源委員会編印

Industrial Enterprises of National Resources Commission in Taiwan (General Information)
Prepared by National Resources Commission

記帳済

E.S. 2.0.2.
E.S. 2.0.2.
E.S. 2.0.2.

台普第六一號

昭和二十七年三月二四日

外務大臣

吉田 茂 殿

台湾における公営事業の生産状況に関する件

首題の件について別添のとおり調査したので御参考までに送
附する。

なお、本統計数字は政府部内においても極秘の取扱になつて
いるので取扱については特に御留意願いたい。

本信送附先 外務大臣
本信写送附先 通産省通商監

日本政府在外事務所

記帳済

別紙添附

國經五
27.3.29
受付印

在台北日本政府在外事務所
所長 木村 四郎 七

日本郵政

RE'-0102

0031

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

Production and Distribution
of The Public Enterprises
in Taiwan

(January - September, 1952)

Remarks;

1. 本統計は1952年 January - September 間に於ける台湾の公営事業の生産とその販売に関するものである。
2. 本統計は政府部内においても極秘として扱われているので取扱については特に注意し発表は差控えられたい。
3. 本表の公営事業は国営・国省共管・又は省管に属する事業であつて同種事業については此等以外島内に見るべき事業はない。
4. 本統計中 Amount 欄は特に記載のない限り新台幣圓で表示されている。

Japanese Government
Overseas Agency, in
Taipei.

March, 1952

CHINESE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Gasoline	KL	46,744,177	71,606,402	31,049,424	33,848,043
Kerosene	KL	21,881,850	17,505,488	10,546,204	8,526,380
Diesel Oil	KL	50,372,424	27,496,662	19,576,625	10,645,195
Fuel Oil	KL	106,601,901	38,195,960	46,934,626	15,184,296
Lubricating Oil	kg.	1,633,560	1,665,066	1,425,784	2,787,517
Carbon Black	kg.	116,817	1,198,469	120,127	1,160,091
Paraffin Wax	kg.	84,573	516,714	82,755	365,442
Asphalt	kg.	2,452,149	1,556,578	1,810,291	1,321,705
Butanol	KL	1,224,587	7,053,913	713,958	3,493,628
Acetone	KL	582,987	2,079,584	187,279	503,464
Isopropyl Alcohol	KL	-	-	99,023	147,170
Ethyl Alcohol	KL	913,639	1,214,606	6,116,438	1,237,790
Natural Gas	M ³	23,295,319	1,681,388	6,322,276	1,681,338
Compressed Gas	M ³	1,849,115	1,479,292	1,802,386	1,441,909
Liquefied Gas	kg.	133,325	119,994	134,111	120,700

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National Archives of Japan

TAIWAN ALUMINIUM CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Aluminium Ingot	MT	2,319	22,617,500	1,685	15,016,667
Aluminium Sheets	MT	757	9,865,460	481	6,336,773

TAIWAN GOLD & COPPER MINING ADMINISTRATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product		Production	Sold
Gold	g	432,036	437,500
Silver	g	-	-
Electrolytic Copper	M.T.	311	337

RE'-0102

0033

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National Archives of Japan

TAIWAN STEEL WORKS
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Black Iron Sheet	M.T.	943	-	410,410	1,576,054
Galvanized Iron Sheet	M.T.	31	191,177	2,421	16,555
Tin-plate	Couple Case	48	41,170	3	2,360
Rolling of Copper Plate	M.T.	-	-	6.636	1,526

HSIN -CHU COAL MINING ADMINISTRATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cokes	M.T.	3,334	778,128	3,036	1,752,556

RE'-0102

0034

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National Archives of Japan

CHINA TEXTILE INDUSTRY CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cotton Yarn	kg.	544,265	8,403,050	29,755	863,050
Dyed Sheeting	M.	-	-	105,720	341,675
Valitin (a kind of Wollen)	M.	-	-	101	3,101
Lon-fon Sheeting 龍鳳細布	M.	2,634,826	11,823,39	24,792	127,500

Chloride 塩化物

TAIWAN SALT FACTORY

(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Sun dried Salt	MT	68,433	2,585,697	68,449	3,054,632
Washed Salt 洗滌塩	"	145	10,730	-	-
Refined Sun dried Salt	"	-	-	-	-
Magnesian Gypsum 石膏	"	263	....	373	....
Magnesium hydroxide	"	-	-	100	61,320
Dried Glauber's Salt	"	-	-	-	-
Magnesia Powder	"	-	-	51	30,780
Solid Magnesia	"	57	...	39	....
Potassium Chloride 氯化钾	"	5	14,986	-	-
Refined Magnesium Sulphate 重晶石	"	-	-	-	-
Crude Magnesium Sulphate	"	19	....	14	7,920
Refined Hydrated Glauber's Salt 芒硝	"	4	2,730	12	9,380
Crude Hydrated Glauber's Salt	"	10	....	20	12,984
Salt field Gypsum	"	1,352	....	6,801	....
Liquor Magnesia 液	M ³	793	795
Plaster of Paris 石膏粉	MT	0.1	218	0.1	200

RE⁹-0102

0035

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TAIWAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS WORKS.
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Industrial DDT	kg.	52,064	....	834	29,253
5% DDT Fluid	K.L.	17,753	....	9,107	84,344
25% DDT Emulsion	K.L.	19,780	....	14,933	180,515
10% DDT Powder	K.L.	510,567	....	513,004	1,272,244
25% DDT Fluid	K.L.	8,550	....	7,600	302,860
100% DDT refined	K.L.	850	....	460	14,116
Benzil Chloride	K.L.	16,654	....	-	-

benzoin の酸化による生成物

Electricity Generated and Sold by Taiwan Power Company

(January - September, 1951)

a generating-station (oil plant) 發電所

Total Installed Capacity (K.W.)	273,795
Peak Load (K.W.)	217,237
Including Purchased Power	217,273
Excluding Purchased Power	216,829
Output (K.W.H.)	
Output of this Co.	947,760,382
Purchased	3,860,056
Total	951,620,438
Total Power Sold (K.W.H.)	698,461,465
(NT\$)	103,919,644

RE'-0102

0036

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

TAIWAN SUGAR CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Sugar	M.T.	347,759	839,786,753	out 272,346	U.S.\$ 44,281,669
				in 20,972	43,614,327
"	Case			2,000	57,305
Alcohol	Kg L.	13,101,505	22,560,772	5,507,160	10,054,015
Yeast	kg.	73,400	733,000	60,500	602,012
Molasses	"	72,957,641	12,451,044	out 17,982,680	U.S.\$ 608,893
				in 2,101,271	390,544

TAIWAN FERTILIZER COMPANY
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Calcium cyanamide	kg.	31,580	....	30,396,306	....
Calcium phosphate	kg.	35,076	....	38,085	....
Fused phosphate fertilizer	"	979	....	-	-
Calcium carbide	kg.	3,184	3,922,379	2,802	3,814,160
Sulphanilic Acid (66 ⁰)	kg.	119	192,864	79	132,035
Electode	kg.	47	152,772	56	331,393
Silicon Iron (lump)	kg.	551	1,265,757	696.5	1,274,950
Silicon (powder)	kg.	-	-	0.5	750

RE'-0102

0037

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TAIWAN PULP AND PAPER CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Paper	M.T.	8,923	58,843,759	8,158	49,071,236
Paper Board	"	3,456	6,221,473	3,568	7,527,426
Hard Bagasse Board	PCS. Sheet	5,450	17,168	48,877	158,848
Bag	PCS. ✓	204,524	494,829	266,198	442,553
Pulp	M.T.	8,050	28,940,044	950	2,401,722

甘蔗の搾り殻 (燃料用)

TAIWAN CEMENT CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cement	MT	292,312	...	280,963	42,144,436
Cement Tile	PCS.	-	-	96,450	...
Cement Brick	"	203,915	...	53,801	...
Cement Plate	Sheet	58,269	...	27,228	...
Cement Pipes	PCS.	14,418	...	11,550	...

RE'-0102

0030

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National Archives of Japan

TAIWAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ship Repairing	MT	227,022	15,351,489	227,022	15,351,489
Other Machinery Repairing or Manufacturing	MT	70	852,367	70	852,367
	Set	9,377		9,377	
Shipbuilding	MT	459	1,102,500	459	1,102,500
Steel Casting <small>kg. 鑄物</small>	kg.	209,536	....	209,536	....
Iron Casting	kg.	224,201	....	224,201	....
Copper Casting	kg.	31,859	....	31,859	....

TAIWAN MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product		Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Iron & Steel Casting	MT	1,936	....	1,936	....
Machinery Manuf'g	"	1,980 15	8,569,764	1,748	7,532,724
Machine Repa'g	"	158,48	268,527	169.51	340,551
Shipbuilding	"	124.70	560,450	120	400,000
Ship Repa'g	"	146,871	909,760	144,395	331,810
Vehicle Manufact- uring	Unit	246.34	2,623,618	237	2,346,000
Vehicle Repa'g	"	20.73	190,950	21	310,543

RE'-0102

0039

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TAIWAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CO.

A. (Textile Department)

January - September, 1951.

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cotton yarn	kg.	1,332,849	20,986,681	1,178,109	19,405,55
Ramie yarn	"	31,662	1,142,422	915	34,697
Cotton yarn twisted	"	367,	500	-	-
Ramie yarn twisted	"	2,448	24,529	104	2,247
Wasted Ramie yarn	"	3,541	60,397	23,140	286,443
Cotton Cloth	M.	5,077,411	23,682,622	4,921,332	22,717,654
Ramie Yarn	"	208,578	1,958,566	75,279	605,606
Dyed Cotton Cloth	"	1,156,003	4,352,683	1,563,791	6,280,555
Dyed Cotton Jeans (design)	"	695,611	665,239	804,559	1,211,211
Dyed Ramie Cloth	"	157,639	1,116,292	83,982	308,143
Coating (koutiy)	"	9,839	51,850	13,771	25,644
Mosquito Netting Cloth	"	91,459	110,301	72,534	107,888
Woollen Fabric	"	49,313	1,911,028	16,554	669,498
Sofa Fabrics	"	33,274	453,451	123,105	286,884
Rice Sack	PCS.	923,188	6,383,890	842,338	5,623,178
Sugar Sack	"	6,965,290	26,298,671	2,666,728	17,467,698
Others	"	....	13,231,860	....	8,305,106

B. (Chemical Industry Department)

January - September, 1951.

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Shoes and Boots	Pair	189,225	3,486,938	176,894	2,855,255
Truck Tire	PCS.	113	97,415	98	65,462
Truck inner-tube	"	35	2,975	147	11,485
Truck inner-cover	"	-	-	70	700
Car inner-tube	"	-	-	55	27,701
Car inner inner-tube	"	-	-	52	3,786
Bicycle Tire	"	333,382	912,206	28,308	767,847
Bicycle inner-tube	"	25,510	177,524	23,557	174,329
Tricycle tire	"	34	....	-	-
Kalium Soap	k.g.	3,315	37,560	1,090	11,280
Rubber hose	Meter	123	...	105	29,705
Other Industrial Rubber goods	PCS.	3,686	...	...	143,263
Rubber glove	pair	394	16,313	325	10,060
Tien Shiang Laundry Soap	k.g.	1,227,676	8,613,245	1,300,160	9,020,738
Hua-Wang Toilet Soap	k.g.	13,504	257,893	39,071	217,138
Chin Qhi Soap	k.g.	25,683	59,455	28,464	66,125

RE'-0102

0040

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

(2)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Kon Jou Soap 公教肥皂	kg.	163,016	806,929	6,744	32,431
Pure Glycer- ine	kg.	12,849	378,232	7,745	232,370
^{pinat} Peanut Oil	kg.	65,230	....	-	-
^{kokonut} Coconut Oil	kg.	75,598	....	-	-
Candles	^{packs} Package	-	-	12,495	38,776
Mixed Paints	kg.				
Anti-corros- ive paints	^{korosiv} kg.	150,837	2,854,325	112,122	2,009,353
Lacquer	kg.				
Citronella	kg.	261	6,786	-	-
Red Brick	PCS.	68,595,702	7,124,865	66,804,333	7,009,144
Standard Size Fire Brick	MAT.	2,475		2,890	2,005,103
Refractory Mortar	M.T.	464	2,859,915	785	223,229
Porcelain Wares	PCS.	325,520		264,827	374,211
Silver Ore	M.T.	433,433		265	3,737

C. MINING & MACHINERY DEPARTMENT
(Coal Mining Department)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Coal	M.T.	275,902	20,093,716	234,939	9,488,617
Cokes	"	17,675	3,404,738	17,323	3,201,083
Semi - Cokes	"	-	-	106	14,719
Detonators	PCS.	1,389,054	938,310	1,104,940	775,268
Electric Detonators	"	380,530	357,100	367,639	349,332
Fuse	Meter	446,077	345,786	404,447	318,824
Explosive	kg.	135,903	699,738	112,538	566,562
Coal Tar	kg.	180,352	242,681	183,000	232,440
Brique- tte	PCS.	-	-	10,450	2,745

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0041

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D. MINING & MACHINERY DEPARTMENT
(Iron and Steel Machinery Department)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Pig Iron	kg.	2,220	12,486	23,951	22,944
Electric Furnace Pig Iron	kg.	421,780	531,864	314,185	414,610
Steel Castings	kg.	194,253	716,325	109,451	443,268
Iron Castings	kg.	317,179	859,966	126,331	343,886
Steel Mill Ball	kg.	239,786	622,814	239,372	608,831
Forged Steel	kg.	163,022	357,599	98,271	235,686
Structural Steel	kg.	863,796	2,007,053	638,279	1,544,867
Round Bars					
Square Bars					
Flat Bars					
Nails	kg.	218,413	933,284	222,791	881,558
Iron Wire	kg.	110,083	411,747	95,330	360,231
Cell	PCS.	125,551	356,068	136,607	366,726
Electric Bulb	"	132,399	584,869	126,597	560,257
Oxygen	M ³	67,724	293,844	68,739	302,119
Machinery Repair		...	4,074,646	...	3,096,772
Others		...	3,719,622	...	3,337,441

TAIWAN CAMPHOR BUREAU
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Camphor B.B. Powder	kg.	261,570	2,952,916	318,681	3,517,516
Camphor Refined Powder	kg.	518,451	4,835,344	551,501	6,330,445
White Camphor Oil	"	150,760	790,619	136,355	764,832
Brown Camphor Oil	"	135,079	813,070	158,137	1,348,799
Ho-oil A	"	3,273	50,965	5,455	601,490
Blue Camphor Oil	"	9,009	31,661	10,259	45,088
Terpinol Oil	"	1,647	3,855	3,015	16,496
Pitch	"	52,810	...	51,895	25,947

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0042

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National Archives of Japan

KAOSIUNG AMMONIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZER WORKS
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ammonia Anhydrous	M.T.	1,001	....	53	653,023
Sulphate	M.T.	2,790	....	171	415,317
Sulphinic Acid	M.T.	3,465	..	3,326	4,397,352
Oxygen	bottle	5,670	....	5,509	67,440
Ammonia liquor	ton	30	....	26	28,875

TAIWAN TOBACCO & WINE MONOPOLY BUREAU
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales		
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	
Cigarette	PCS.	4,386,103,940	....	(1)	4,462,915,800	262,407,938
				(2)	29,671,670	10,461,961
Tobacco	kg.	126,770	....	(1)	139,063	1,865,720
				(2) (can)	438	9,589
Cigar	PCS.	175,860	....	(1)	186,945	74,481
				(2)	2,585	2,698
Wine	H.L.	294,204	....	(1)	298,241	127,468,262
				(2)	7,599	8,962,562

Remarks :

- (1) ~~Produced in~~ Taiwanese Products
- (2) Foreign Products

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TAIWAN FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production	Market Sales	
			Quantity	Amount
Raw Wood	M ³	89,907	71,977	
Finished Wood in Mountain side	"	9,004	27,375	
Finished Wood in Plain	"	16,694		

TEA COMPANY OF TAIWAN AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Black Tea	kg.	615,241	....	403,220	4,067,402
Tea, Pao-chu Chung	kg.	135,337	332,762	281,199
Tea, Wu-Lung	kg.	47,418	15,262	139,628
Green Tea	kg.	79,279	330,875	2,860,668

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TAIWAN PINEAPPLE CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Canned Pineapple					U.S.\$419,972
	Case	253,040	.....	128,692	H.K.\$ 62,560
					£. 101,553
					NT\$ 1,135,522

TAIWAN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Hide	Thin M ²	259,645	.....	-	-
	Thick kg.	67,340	.....	18,900	312,898
Flour	Sack (Net 22 kg.)	260,695	244,825	11,647,988
Milk	kg.	238,887	212,653	873,620
Bone Powder	"	134,183	79,826	65,754

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備考	56.92 55.429		

現品度領済
林野庁研究費及課
費月録

文書課 送日 昭和十七年五月九日

管主	文書課 送日	昭 和 十 七 年 五 月 九 日
受信人	林野庁 長官	昭 和 十 七 年 五 月 九 日
送付先	研究部 課長	昭 和 十 七 年 五 月 九 日
件名	台湾産種子送付に關する件	昭 和 十 七 年 五 月 九 日
備考	在台北在外事務所	昭 和 十 七 年 五 月 九 日

取寄に關し便宜供与方申出外ありたこと、みま

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TAIWAN FISHERY CORPORATION
(January - September, 1951)

Product	Unit	Production		Market Sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Fish	kg.	3,348,778	....	3,349,059	10,669,236
Ice	kg.	72,996,075	....	73,432,485	8,363,698
Refrige- rating	kg.	185,502,248	185,502,248	871,442
Liver Oil	kg.	4,809,570	3,558,080	1,600,580

RE'-0102

0046

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27.5.17

アジア局長

第二課長

謝長

二七 林野第六二八三号

昭和二十七年五月十四日

林野庁長官

外務省アジア局長 殿

台湾産種子送付に関する件
さきに宮崎県より、当庁を通じ便宜供与方御願ひ致しました標記の件については、種々御高配を頂き深謝致します。



記帳済

記帳済

公 信 案

外 務 省

種子は今回台北派送全权因外派速引持帰
つたが、^{林野庁長官}取の上宮崎県宛御送付等知るべく
御取計お成りなす。

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二七 林野第六二八五号

昭和二十七年五月十四日

林野厅长官

官崎県知事 殿

台湾産種子送付に関する件

さきに外務省に対し、便宜供与方斡旋依頼のありました標記種子については、今般台北派遣全権団が帰国の際持参され、その引取り送付方通知がありましたので、当庁研究普及課にて現物受領の上五月七日貴県林務部長宛送付致しましたから御受納願ひ度い。

農林省

アシア局 第二課長

台普第一三五号

昭和二十七年五月三十日

在台北日本政府在外事務

所長 木村 四郎

外務大臣

岡崎勝男殿

熱帯植物種子送付に関する件

七きに林野庁より亜細亞局より二課崎山事務官を

通じ依頼もつた熱帯植物種子左記の通り台北林産

管理局から送付越して来たので朝日新聞顧問喜江治

隆一氏に托送するから林野庁へ御轉送方お計らひ

願ひたい。

△課より別送
△のと思われ。
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種子送付伝票

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文書課
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日本政府在外事務所

記帳済

記帳済

主信	2	1	3
附甲			
附乙			
附丙			
附丁		5.6.0	2
備考	5.6.0 2		

懸念

公 信 案	隆 氏に記し 左記の如 り本件種 子を送付 し未	在 台北日本 政府在外 事務所長 朝日新聞 顧問加 治	名件 執 帯植物種 子送付に 関する件	先付送写 在の氏日本 政府在外 事務所	名 林 野 行 長 官 (特 殊 普 及 課 長)	主 管 ア ー 局 長	主 任 市 二 課 長	文 書 課 送 日 昭和二十 七年六月 貳日	文 書 課 長
	外 務 省							昭 和 二 七 年 六 月 貳 日 附 属	記帳済

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大五ヤシ。 記
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大王ヤレ、印度シマノキ、火焰木、

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アジア局長 第二課長

二七林野第七四一九号

昭和二十七年六月七日

林野庁長

外務省アジア局長 殿

熱帯植物種子受領の件

昭和二十七年六月二日付貴函二第一六三号に係る左記熱帯植物種子受領致しました。

尚本件については、種々御配慮を賜り深謝致します。

記

種子名

大王やし

Oreodoxa regia

印度じゆずのき

Ecaecocarpus Ganitrus

農林省

火焔木

Spathodea campanulata

銀合歡

Leucaena glauca

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以上

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台普第二〇三号

昭和二十七年七月一日

第五課長

國經五
27. 7. 24
受付印

別紙添付

224

外務大臣

岡崎勝男殿

台湾における本暦年度上半期の主要生産実績に関する件

七月十七日中央日報紙上に本年上半期の主要生産実績統計表が記者取材の形式で掲載されているが、出所は根拠ある筋と思われるので参考までに送附する。

右数字の示す通り最近の台湾における一般工業活動は順調であり、米は現在第一期作の収穫中であるが、天候と無病虫害に恵ま

在台北日本政府在外事務所
所長 木村 四郎七



日本
事務所

記帳済

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れ年間一六〇万屯中第一期予定量七五万七千屯の達成が見込まれており、塩は一六六月二二万七千屯であつて、全年計画の九〇%を達成している。

日本政府在外事務所

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Land Reform in Free China

日大(42)総字第2329号

28-6-19 付

口上書付部 5冊の成 2冊を

残し 他は 農林省に送付

1/2 西=第246号 28-5-24 付

Published by
The Free China Review
Taipei, Taiwan, China

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Land Reform in Free China

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CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD.....	i
ARTICLES:	
China's Land Reform.....	1
Steps in the Implementation of Land Reform in Taiwan.....	8
DOCUMENTS:	
The Land-to-the-Tiller Act	19
Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act in Taiwan.....	33
Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province.....	59
Regulations Governing the Transfer of Government Enterprises to Private Ownership....	63

RE'-0102

0057

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FOREWORD

This pamphlet includes two articles and four documents on the general subject of land reform in Free China. Part of the materials has appeared in the Free China Review for March 1953. But the article by Premier Chen Cheng and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act are published for the first time by this Review.

The wording of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act has been carefully checked against the Chinese original and revised by members of our editorial staff. The third and fourth documents are reprinted with fewer changes, while the second is entirely new. It should perhaps be added that all four are merely translations for the convenience of the English-reading public and do not claim to be official versions, for which the reader will have to consult the Chinese text.

The Editors
Free China Review

May 1, 1953.

- i -

RE'-0102

0058

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China's Land Reform*

By Chen Cheng

The Land-to-the-Tiller Act was passed by the Cabinet at a meeting on November 12, 1952 which happened to be the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In the drafting of this Act, extreme care was exercised by the Government in deciding what categories of cultivated land are to be purchased by the Government, what categories are to be retained by the landowners, and how the price of land is to be fixed. Every effort was made by the Government to make sure that its decisions should meet the actual needs of the situation and that they should serve the interests of all concerned.

One of the aims behind the Government's land-to-the-tiller program is to bring about land reform in such a way that it would improve the livelihood of the farmers, increase agricultural output and serve the economic interests of the majority, so that a just and fair social economic system may gradually be established. Another aim of the Government is to correct the sluggish economy of an agricultural society and to channel the wasteful investment in land into more productive investment in the industrial enterprises. It is our hope that a society which, for thousands of years, has been based on an agricultural economy may thus be transformed into a society based on an

* This statement was issued by Premier Chen Cheng on December 2, 1952 on the adoption of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act by the Executive Yuan.—Editors.

RE'-0102

0059

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industrial economy.

The land reform program that is being introduced in Taiwan may be divided into three main stages. In the initial stage, land rent was reduced to 37.5 per cent of the value of the main crop. As a result of the reduction of land rent, the income of tenant farmers has been increased by over 30 per cent. Farmers are better fed, better dressed, better housed and are able to enjoy a larger measure of well-being. With the fall in the price of land, about 32,000 farm families have been able to purchase a total of over 20,000 *chia* of cultivated land. Of special significance is the fact that due to the added incentive to work and the increased productive power of the farmers, the amount of food produced is not only sufficient to meet the needs of the civilians and the armed forces, but is rapidly increasing year by year.

The second stage in the land reform program is the sale of Government-owned land. In order to implement the land-to-the-tiller policy which is to be substituted for the private-ownership policy, the Government has decided to sell all the Government-owned cultivated land to the tillers. So far, 99,000 farm families have availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase Government-owned cultivated land totalling some 50,000 *chia*. Taking each family to consist of five persons, a total of nearly 500,000 people have been benefited. Instructions have been issued by the Government to the competent authorities to continue the sale of all Government-owned land that can be sold and to improve the purchasing procedure.

The third stage of the land reform program is the implementation of the land-to-the-tiller policy. The important preliminary work of census taking has already been completed. Other preparatory work is being actively undertaken. According to the Land-to-the-Tiller Act, all landowners, irrespective of whe-

- 2 -

ther or not they live on the land they own, are permitted to retain three *chia* of tenant-cultivated paddy field of the 7th to 12th grade. Any tenant-cultivated land over and above the prescribed amount is to be purchased by the Government at a price of two and half times the value of annual main crop produced by the tenant-cultivated land. Thirty per cent of the price is to be paid in stocks and shares of government enterprises and 70 per cent in land bonds in kind. With the implementation of the land-to-the-tiller policy, an additional 300,000 farm families will become owner-tillers and a large amount of capital invested in land will be diverted to the industrial enterprises. It is further estimated that ten years from now, the livelihood of farmers will have been improved by some 30 per cent.

In point of aim, method and result, the land-to-the-tiller policy pursued by the Government is fundamentally different from the so-called "land reform" of the Chinese Communists. In instituting the so-called "land reform," it is the purpose of the Chinese Communists first to pull the wool over the eyes of the farmers, to instigate class struggle, to sow seeds of dissension in society and to create a state of chaos so that they could better consolidate their political power. It is the present policy of the Chinese Communists to exercise strict control over food so that they may have a large supply of slave labor on the farm and cannon fodder on the battlefield. They are intensifying their reign of terror at home and speeding up their armed aggression abroad.

The aim behind the Government's land reform program, on the other hand, is to realize the land-to-the-tiller policy so that farmers may hold title to the land they till. It is the desire of the Government to enable the farmers to exercise full freedom in making use of the land they till and to reap

- 3 -

RE'-0102

0050

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the fruits of their labor. It is the intention of the Government that they should live in abundance in an atmosphere of freedom and progress, free from exploitation and want.

With regard to method, it is the practice of the Chinese Communists to liquidate landowners, confiscate their farms, instigate class struggle, and to purge all those opposed to their policy. Not only do they pay no compensation for the land expropriated, but they also confiscate the landowners' farms, properties, household furniture, clothes and other personal effects. In the end, the landowners are made to pay for their "crime" with their lives and the lives of their families.

Here in Taiwan, on the other hand, the Government employs peaceful means in gradually putting privately-owned land into the hands of the tillers. In addition to the payment of adequate compensation to the landowner for the loss of his land, the Government also assists him in putting his capital to good use by investing in the industries.

The "land reform" of the Chinese Communists has brought about class struggle, bloodshed and hunger, and has deprived many farmers of their homes. It has introduced an element of disharmony into society. Landowners have been separated from their families; many of them have lost their lives. Others are forced to work on collective farms, deprived of their self-respect, their freedom and the right to live like human beings. It is their lot to serve as slaves and cannon fodder.

The land reform carried out by the Government in Taiwan, on the other hand, has brought about not bloodshed, class struggle, hunger or broken homes, but a larger degree of social stability, an increase in food production, an improvement in the livelihood of the people, and an added impetus to industrial reconstruction. The success of the program is due to the soundness of the land-to-the-tiller policy laid down by

- 4 -

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the inspiring leadership taken and encouragement given by President Chiang Kai-shek, the support and cooperation on the part of the tillers and landlords, the tireless efforts of the various levels of government and the well-coordinated assistance furnished by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction.

The land reform program has brought to Free China a new hope for a brighter future, and has resulted in greater social stability and progress. The successful implementation of our land reform program has served not only to point up the monstrosity of the Communist armed rebellion, but to set an excellent example to the world in general and the Middle East and Asia in particular in how to solve the land problem.

As has been pointed out by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, social stability and progress can only result from the economic well-being of the majority of the people. It is therefore imperative that we should, instead of instigating class struggle like the Chinese Communists, look to the welfare of all of the people instead of the few. While we may take justifiable pride in the success of our land reform program, let us not forget the price in terms of blood paid by our compatriots on the mainland. Let us pledge ourselves to the completion of the land-to-the-tiller program with renewed effort and devotion.

The two major objectives which we are striving to achieve are land reform on the one hand and industrial reconstruction on the other. Now that the land reform program is nearing completion, let us henceforth intensify our efforts at industrial reconstruction, so that we may keep abreast with the times. It is important that in striving to achieve our objectives, due emphasis must be given to the various aspects of economic development of our country. Although in the economic development of a country, greater emphasis may be laid on agriculture

- 5 -

RE'-0102

0051

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or industry, the two are closely related and complementary to each other. It is for this reason that I have, on previous occasions, pointed out the need to develop our industries by improving our agriculture and to promote greater agricultural production by improving our industries.

A basic precondition to the process of industrialization lies in breaking away from the traditional outlook and the bonds of ingrained habits peculiar to an agricultural social fabric. It is necessary that we discard our passive and conservative concept on the one hand and to promote a creative and progressive spirit and greater incentive on the other. It is important that our people should acquire a new concept, a new motive, a new desire and a new sense of values with regard to industries. It is only thus that an impetus may be given to our industrialization program.

The program of industrialization requires not only Government leadership, but what is more important still, the enthusiastic support of the people. The Government has, on its part, formulated an industrialization program. Furthermore, it has taken steps to revise certain relevant acts and regulations in order to provide a larger measure of freedom to engage in industrial enterprises and to encourage the people to invest in the industries. The people, on their part, should discard, once and for all, the outmoded idea of reaping large profits without labor. They should, instead, seek to achieve success through unremitting effort on their own part in an atmosphere of free and legitimate competition.

We all know that national security and progress cannot be promoted in an atmosphere of complacency, but that it calls for continued effort on our part. By the same token, the livelihood and development of the people cannot be promoted in a slothful atmosphere. On the contrary, the people should

- 6 -

be determined to put their shoulders to the wheel and to overcome formidable obstacles. While it is the responsibility of the Government to work for the welfare of the people, it is not something which can be bestowed by the Government unless the people themselves actively work for it. In recent years, thanks to the effort made by the people, significant progress has been achieved. It is hoped that with greater effort on the part of each and everyone of us, further progress will be brought about in the years to come.

- 7 -

RE'-0102

0062

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Steps in the Implementation of Land Reform in Taiwan

By Hui-sun Tang
Chief of the Land Reform Division, JCRR

I. Achievements of the 37.5% Rent Limitation Program

Land reform in Taiwan is being carried out in three steps: the first is the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program; the second, the sale of public lands; the third, the establishment of owner-farmers. The ultimate goal is to realize the ideal of land-to-the-tiller. In carrying out this policy, the measures adopted are of a peaceful and gradual, not of a violent or radical nature. In other words, land reform in Taiwan is a natural outcome of social progress, and not the result of a social revolution through bloodshed.

Land reform in Taiwan began with the introduction of the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program in 1949. The benefits conferred by that program on the tenants at large are many and far-reaching. Here we need only mention the two most outstanding: reduction of the amount of rent and security of tenure.

1. Reduction of the Amount of Rent:
The 37.5 per cent rent limitation means the limitation of

- 8 -

the rental rate on leased farm to a maximum of 37.5 per cent of the total annual main crop yield. The total annual yield here does not mean the actual annual yield on the farm; it refers to the standard amount of yield fixed on the basis of the productivity grade of the land at the time of lease. Such standard amount was determined by the Rent Reduction Committee in the localities according to the actual conditions of the moment. As long as the lease remains in force, this standard amount is not subject to change. As a result of the reform, not only the customary amount of rent is reduced and the tenants are directly and substantially benefited, but also the increased product from the land resulting from the tenants' extra efforts (such as the increasing use of fertilizers, improvement in farming practice, etc.) is fully enjoyed by the tenants themselves, because the standard amount—the base for rent calculation—is fixed and not subject to change. In other words, the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program clearly sets up a standard for the division of the farm income between landlord and tenant. It defines a maximum legal amount of rent for the landlord and confers upon the tenant the right to enjoy the increased farm product resulting from his extra labor and investment. As a result of this, the tenants' interest in increasing production is greatly enhanced. During the past few years the increased agricultural production in Taiwan may be attributed to several factors, such as the increasing use of fertilizers, the improvement in farming practice, etc. But the strong impetus given by the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program should not be ignored. In fact, the tenants have benefited even more from the increase in production than from the mere limitation of rent.

2. Security of Tenure:
After the implementation of the 37.5 per cent rent

- 9 -

RE'-0102

0063

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limitation program, the tenants are protected against eviction and compulsory termination of lease. Eviction is the free ousting of the tenant by the landlord. Lease termination is the giving-up of the leased farm by the tenant under pressure exerted by the landlord. Since the landlord is given no chance to evict the tenant or to terminate the lease, the tenant's right to use the land during the tenure is adequately protected. To put it in another way: the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program has drawn a clear-cut line between the right of land ownership and the right of land use. The former belongs to the landlord and the latter to the tenant. In selling the land, the landlord can now only transfer his right of ownership, but not the right of use. Formerly, the right of land ownership was understood in its broader sense to include the right of use. Now it is confined to a narrower sense. As a result, the price of land on lease has declined throughout the Province.

In rural areas in Taiwan at present, there prevails apparently two different prices on farm land of the same grade: one for land under owner-cultivation and the other for land cultivated by tenants. The latter price often amounts to only 2/3 of the former. The price of owner-cultivated land is the price for land owned by an owner-farmer who enjoys the right to use it. In buying this kind of land, the purchaser at once obtains the right of use, so that the price must be higher. On the other hand, the land cultivated by a tenant can command only a lower price, because the right of use enjoyed by him is legally protected. As the purchaser cannot cultivate this kind of land when he has bought it, its price is naturally much lower. From this, it is clear that the right to use the land as legally vested in the hands of the tenant has become a part of the value of the land. It is a privilege enjoyed by the tenant as a result of the 37.5 per cent rent limitation

program.

The 37.5 per cent rent limitation program has frozen the landlord's returns from land investment through the fixing of a maximum of the rental rate and those landlords who have hitherto depended on rent for their living are no longer as much interested in owning land as formerly. Moreover, with the tenure of lease adequately protected and the right of ownership rigidly restricted, the price of lands under tenancy tends to decline progressively. This makes the landlord willing to give up his land. On the other hand, the reduction of rent and the increase in farm income have raised the tenant farmer's ability to purchase land. The increasing number of land purchases by tenant farmers in Tawan during the last few years is clear evidence of this trend. It is estimated that, during the period from 1949 to December 1952, there were 35,165 tenant farmers who purchased 20,106 chia of land under tenancy. Of this acreage, 773 chia were purchased in 1949, 3,355 chia in 1950, 5,885 chia in 1951, and 10,093 chia in 1952. These figures show how rapidly the tenants have acquired the ownership of land.

II. The Land-to-the-Tiller Program

The above developments following the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program in Taiwan have paved the way for launching further land reform, which consists in assisting the tenants to acquire their land. If this program were introduced before the limitation of rent, it would most probably result in failure. Because the price of land would then be high, the landlord would be reluctant to give up his land, and the tenant farmer would be too poor to purchase it. In this sense, the land reform in Taiwan—from rent limitation to land-to-the-tiller

stage—represents a logical and natural development. As to the sale of public land, it is only a prelude to the land-to-the-tiller program; it serves to demonstrate the Government's determination in land reform by itself setting an example through the sale of public land under tenancy to its present tenants.

The legislation relating to the last phase of land reform in Taiwan was first embodied in a bill for the establishment of owner-farmers, which was approved by the Taiwan Provincial Government on August 13, 1952. Its title was changed to the Land-to-the-Tiller Draft Act when the Executive Yuan approved it on November 12, 1952. After two months of debate in the Legislative Yuan, the draft was approved and enacted on January 20 of this year into "The Land-to-the-Tiller Act." The whole process has taken more than one year. On June 15, 1951, the Taiwan Provincial Government invited a number of land experts and others to discuss the land reform program. It was in that conference that a detailed study was made of the legislative principles of the program, such as the procedure of purchase, the amount of land the landowners are to be allowed to retain, the fixing of the purchase price, the method of payment, and the problem of re-sale. The general opinion then was that the sale of public land and the general classification of land ownership should be conducted and completed before the program was to be started. If these preliminary tasks were not successfully completed before-hand, it would be extremely difficult to initiate the program. To sell the public land and to classify the land holdings became the two major tasks to which the energy of the land workers was devoted during the past year.

Up to the present, two sales of public land have been completed. The first sale started in July 1951, and the second

in May, 1952. Up to the end of 1952, a total of 54,000 chia has been sold to 106,000 tenant purchasers. In other words, 106,000 owner-farmers or part-owners have been established through the sale of public land as a prelude to the land-to-the-tiller program.

With the technical and financial assistance of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, the classification of land ownership was started in September 1951. After eight months of hard work without the benefit of any precedent, the whole classification work was completed in April 1952. The number of land record cards and ownership record cards completed totalled more than 5,000,000. Two thousand eight hundred persons were employed for the task and approximately NT\$4,000,000 were expended on it. On the basis of the above data, the land-to-the-tiller bill was planned and drafted. It was submitted by the Provincial Land Bureau to the Provincial Government for consideration in May, 1952.

As stated above, the ultimate objective of land reform in Taiwan is the realization of the land-to-the-tiller policy, which is one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings. This policy has long been established as a plank in the platform of the Kuomintang. On July 24, 1952, after the publication of the draft bill, the Central Reform Committee of the Kuomintang convened a meeting presided over by President Chiang Kai-shek. In that meeting, it was decided that beginning from January 1953, the land-to-the-tiller policy should be carried out in Taiwan to realize Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching at an early date. This decision, while signifying the determination of the party in power, also obligated Kuomintang members in the Government and Legislature to give wholehearted support to the program and put it into effect. It represents a decisive step taken by the supreme organ of the Kuomintang in realizing

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Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Principle of People's Livelihood. Undoubtedly, this step will win both the unanimous approval of the Chinese people and the approbation of public opinion in other democratic countries.

III. Main Points of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act

The main points of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act are as follows:

1. Amount of Land to be Retained by the Landlord:

As the land reform measures adopted in Taiwan are of a peaceful and gradual nature, the Act allows landlords to retain a part of their tenanted land. The criteria of retention are as follows:

- (a) Each landlord may retain three chia of medium-grade paddy field or 6 chia of medium-grade dry land.
- (b) Joint landowners who are old and infirm, or orphans, widows, or disabled, and have to depend on incomes from land to support themselves; as well as individual landowners who become joint owners by act of succession who share the joint ownership with husband or wife, or brother(s), or sister(s), may also each retain, upon Government approval, 3 chia of medium-grade paddy field or 6 chia of medium-grade dry land.
- (c) The amount of land to be retained by ancestral worship bodies and religious institutions may be twice as much as that to be retained by the individual landlord.

In Taiwan, there are 670,000 chia of privately-cultivated land. Of this total, 414,000 chia are cultivated by owners and 256,000 chia by tenants. According to the criterion of Section (a) above, the total amount of land to be retained by landlords is estimated at 77,000 chia and land available for purchase

by the Government amounts to 179,000 chia or 70 per cent of the total tenanted land. As to the amount of land that may be retained by the landlords according to the criteria of Sections (b) and (c) above, the figures can hardly be estimated before applications are made by the owners concerned to the Government and before the latter takes action on it.

2. Purchase Price:

The purchase price is fixed at 250 per cent of the total annual main crop yield, which is, in turn, determined by the standard approved and adopted under the rent limitation program. The same criterion is also adopted by the Government in selling public land. According to data obtained from surveys, the price of land usually amounts to 7 times the annual rental, i. e. 7 times the 37.5 per cent of the total annual main crop yield, or 262.5 per cent of the same. That is why we say that the price of land is roughly two and a half times the total annual main crop yield.

The price of tenanted land in Taiwan has been steadily declining since the rent limitation program was implemented. This downward trend has become more persistent after the publication of the draft bill. The current land price is generally below 250 per cent of the total annual main crop yield. However, since the purchase price is to be paid in 20 semi-annual instalments and the financial burden (including interest and land tax) on the part of tenant purchasers may not exceed that now borne by tenants under the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program, the criterion by which the purchase price is fixed under the Act seems to be just and reasonable.

3. Payment:

The purchase price is to be paid 70 per cent in land bonds in kind and 30 per cent in Government enterprise stockshares. With the total acreage to be purchased estimated at 179,000

chia, the purchase price would amount to NT\$2,000,000,000 according to the market price. That portion to be paid for in bonds, according to the Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind in Taiwan, is about NT\$1,400,000,000. The remaining NT\$600,000,000 is to be paid in Government enterprise stockshares.

The land bonds are expressed in terms of rice or sweet potato, to be redeemable in 10 years, bearing an interest of 4 per cent per annum. Being based on commodities, they are not influenced by changes in the value of the currency and their own value is always preserved. In this respect, the land reform in Taiwan differs from that in Japan. In the latter country, the payment was expressed and effected in bonds issued in Japanese yen. As a result, the Japanese landlords suffered great losses in consequence of monetary inflation. This particular provision of our Land-to-the-Tiller Act expressly aims at removing the landlord's fear of any possible inflation. Although we have every confidence in the value of the New Taiwan Currency, it is a praiseworthy provision in giving additional protection to the interests of the landlord.

The sale of Government enterprises as a means to pay for the land thus purchased from the landlord serves two purposes: to develop the spirit of free enterprise by encouraging the private operation of industry on the one hand, and to promote the policy of industrialization by transferring investment from land to industry on the other. It is understood that the Government will offer the following five corporations for sale: The Taiwan Agriculture and Forestry Development Corporation, the Taiwan Industrial & Mining Corporation, the Taiwan Fertilizer Company, the Taiwan Paper & Pulp Corporation, and the Taiwan Cement Company.

4. Payment of the Land Price by the Tenant-Purchasers:

- 16 -

The sales price of the land shall be the same as the purchase price, plus an interest of 4 per cent per annum. The price, together with interest, shall be paid in kind in 20 semi-annual equal instalments, beginning from the season in which the land is purchased. In principle, the annual aggregate burden to be borne by the tenant-purchasers (purchase price, land tax, etc.) shall not exceed that presently borne by a tenant under the 37.5 per cent rent limitation program. Actually, the annual instalment of the purchase price amounts to 25 per cent of the total annual main crop yield, the interest amounts to five per cent, and the land tax, surtax, water charge, and household tax amount to about 10 per cent (in the case of the 8th-grade paddy fields). Taken together, the annual aggregate burden borne by a tenant-purchaser amounts to 40 per cent of the total annual main crop yield of the land. This financial burden approximates to that presently borne by the tenant farmer in the case of medium-grade land where the 37.5 per cent rental plus the water charge and household tax usually amount to 40 per cent of the total annual main crop yield on the average.

5. Acreage Limitation of Purchases by Tenant-Purchasers:

In principle, the acreage under lease a tenant may purchase depends on his ability to till it. This means that there is to be no limitation on the size of land to be purchased if the purchaser has the ability to till it.

As to whether those landlords who have their land tilled by hired laborers are to be considered as owner-cultivators, the Act imposes certain restrictions. The Act provides that in the case of landlords who do not till the land themselves or who have the land tilled largely by hired laborers, their land, except that portion cultivated by themselves, shall be regarded as tenanted land and be purchased. This provision makes it

- 17 -

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impossible for any landlord to pose as an owner-cultivator under false pretenses on the one hand and to prevent the concentration of land ownership on the other.

Again, if a landowner who has, in addition to the land he has leased to others, other pieces of land owned and tilled by himself, shall there be any limitation on the amount of land he can retain out of what he has leased to others? According to the Act, if a landlord has, in addition to the land he leases to others, other pieces of land owned and tilled by himself, he can retain his tenanted land up to a point where the acreage under retention plus the acreage under his own cultivation is just equal to the maximum which a landlord is entitled to retain. However, if the acreage of land under his own cultivation exceeds that maximum, he shall not be allowed to retain any portion of the land he has leased to others.

- 18 -

The Land-to-the-Tiller Act

(Passed by the Legislative Yuan on January 20, 1953,
and promulgated by the President of the Republic of
China on January 26, 1953)

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. For the implementation of the land-to-the-tiller policy, this Act is hereby adopted.

Matters which are left unprovided for in this Act shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the Chinese Land Law and other related laws.

Article 2. The responsible organs for enforcing this Act shall be the Ministry of Interior for the Central Government, the Land Bureau of the Department of Civil Affairs for the Provincial Government, and the Hsien (or Municipal) Government for the Hsien (or Municipality).

Article 3. After this Act comes into effect, the present Farm Tenancy Committee in each Hsien (or Municipal) Government and in each Village, Township, and District Office shall assist in the enforcement of this Act.

Article 4. The term "present tillers" as used in this Act shall mean tenant farmers and farm hands.

Article 5. The term "cultivated land" as used in this Act

- 19 -

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0068

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shall mean privately-owned paddy field and privately-owned cultivated dry land.

Article 6. The term "landlord" as used in this Act shall mean a landowner who rents his land to another person or persons for cultivation. Any land which is not tilled by the owner himself or which, though he is engaged in tilling it, is tilled largely by his farm hands shall be deemed to be tenant land except that portion which is actually cultivated by himself. However, orchards, tea plantations, land used as the source of industrial materials, land under mechanical cultivation, and land under reclamation, though operated by farm hands, shall not be considered as tenant land.

Landowners or their family members who entrust their land to others for cultivation while they are in military service shall be considered as owner-cultivators during the period of service.

Article 7. The landlord from whom land shall be purchased by the Government and by whom part of his land may be retained in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be the landowner who has been registered as chief of his household in the Government cadastre as of the first day of April, 1952. Cultivated lands transferred by landlords after April 1, 1952, shall not be recognized as having been duly transferred except the following cases:

- (1) Land transferred by act of succession.
- (2) Land transferred as a result of a court decision made prior to the enforcement of this Act.
- (3) Land purchased by its present tiller or tillers.
- (4) Land expropriated by the Government in accordance with law.

Chapter II. Purchase of Cultivated Land by the Government

Article 8. Tenant cultivated land of the following descriptions shall be purchased by the Government for resale to the present tiller or tillers:

- (1) Land owned by the landlord in excess of the retention acreage prescribed in Article 10 of this Act.
- (2) Land under joint ownership.
- (3) The privately-owned portion of any land jointly owned by private individuals and the Government.
- (4) Land under Government trusteeship.
- (5) Land owned by private individuals or family clans and used for purposes of ancestral worship and land owned by religious institutions.
- (6) Land owned by the *Shenmin Hui** and other juridical persons and corporate bodies.
- (7) Land which the landlord does not wish to retain and which he requests the Government to purchase.

The land referred to in Sections (2) and (3) of the preceding paragraph may be retained, upon Government approval, by its lessor in accordance with the retention standards set forth in Article 10 of this Act, if the lessor is old and infirm, widowed, orphaned, or physically disabled and has to depend on the land for his or her livelihood; or if a joint ownership of the land formerly under individual ownership is created by an act of succession and the joint owners happen to be husband and wife or blood brothers and sisters.

The retention acreage for land used for purposes of ancestral worship and land owned by religious institutions referred to in

* The *Shenmin Hui* is a popular religious association in Taiwan.

Section (5), Paragraph one of this Article, shall be twice as much as the retention acreage for the individual landlord. However, the right to retain such land shall be accorded only to those ancestral worship bodies and religious institutions which have been established prior to the enforcement of this Act.

Article 9. Cultivated land of the following descriptions shall not be subject to purchase by the Government under this Act, when approved by the Provincial Government:

- (1) Tenant land lying within an area for which a city planning project has been announced.
- (2) Newly reclaimed land and land from which crop harvests cannot be expected.
- (3) Land used for purposes of experimentation, research, or agricultural extension.
- (4) Land needed by educational and charitable institutions.
- (5) Land required by public and private enterprises for the supply of raw materials.

The Provincial Government, in granting its approval according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall report all cases thus approved to the Executive Yuan to be put on the official record.

Article 10. After this Act comes into effect, the acreage of tenant cultivated land which a landlord may be permitted to retain shall be 3 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive. The acreage of paddy field and dry land of other grades that may be retained by the landlord shall be calculated according to the following standards of conversion:

- (1) Every $\frac{1}{3}$ chia of paddy field of the 1st to the 6th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (2) Every $1\frac{1}{4}$ chia of paddy field of the 13th to the 18th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (3) Every 2 chia of paddy field of the 19th to the 26th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (4) Every 1 chia of dry land of the 1st to the 6th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (5) Every 2 chia of dry land of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (6) Every 3 chia of dry land of the 13th to the 18th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

- (7) Every 4 chia of dry land of the 19th to the 26th grade, inclusive, shall be equivalent to 1 chia of paddy field of the 7th to the 12th grade, inclusive.

The land to be retained by the landlord shall be subject to investigation and consideration by the Village, Township, City (under the jurisdiction of the Hsien), or District Farm Tenancy Committee concerned, according to the above scales of retention, and the results thereof shall be reported to the Hsien (or Municipal) Farm Tenancy Committee for confirmation and submitted to the Hsien (or Municipal) Government for approval. The Farm Tenancy Committees, in making recommendations, may depart from the prescribed standards by a 10% margin or less either in excess or falling short of them, as may be necessitated by the configuration of the field(s) in question.

A landlord who does not wish to retain that part of the land he is entitled to retain may request the Government to

purchase it together with the other parts.

Article 11. In case a landlord's holdings consist of both land leased to tenants and land under his own cultivation, the retained portion of the land leased to tenants together with the acreage of land under his own cultivation shall not exceed the retention limit prescribed in the preceding Article. If the acreage of land under his own cultivation already exceeds the retention limit, no part of the land leased to tenants shall be retained by the landlord.

Article 12. One year after the date on which this Act comes into effect, the present tiller, if he wishes to purchase the land retained by the landlord according to the provisions of Article 10 of this Act, may request the Government for loans. Regulations governing such loans shall be drawn up by the Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval. When a landlord wishes to sell the land he has retained, the present tiller shall have the first priority of purchase. The purchase price of such land shall be agreed to by the parties concerned; if no agreement can be reached, the Farm Tenancy Committee may be requested to make an appraisal.

Article 13. Immovable fixtures such as houses, drying grounds, ponds, fruit trees, bamboo groves, and woods and the sites thereof which form part of the land to be purchased by the Government and which are being used by the present tenant farmer(s) shall be purchased together with the land.

The monetary value of the aforesaid immovable fixtures and their sites shall be appraised by the Village, Township, City (under the jurisdiction of the Hsien), or District Farm Tenancy Committee concerned, and the results thereof shall be reported to the Hsien (or Municipal) Farm Tenancy Committee for confirmation and, finally, submitted to the

Provincial Government for approval. This monetary value, as approved, shall be included in, and paid for together with, the purchase price of the land. Wherever local custom requires no additional compensation for such fixtures when the land is offered for sale, the local custom shall be observed.

Article 14. The price of the land to be purchased by the Government shall be calculated at two and half times the total amount of its annual main crop yield for the respective land grades.

The total amount of the annual main crop yield, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be calculated according to the standards set in the respective Hsien and Municipalities at the time when the 37.5% rent limitation program was being enforced.

Article 15. The purchase price of the land bought by the Government shall be paid seventy per cent in land bonds redeemable in kind and thirty per cent in Government enterprise stocks.

Article 16. Land bonds redeemable in kind shall be issued by the Provincial Government in accordance with law. They shall bear interest payable in kind at 4 per cent per annum and shall be redeemable in 10 equal installments including interest. Bond holders shall be exempt from paying stamp tax and income tax on the interest received therefrom. The issuance and redemption of the land bonds and the payment of interest thereon shall be handled by the Land Bank.

Article 17. The procedure for the Government purchase of cultivated land shall be as follows:

- (1) The Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall ascertain the lands subject to Government purchase, prepare a register thereof, and announce it publicly for a period of 30 days.
- (2) Should the owner and other interested parties of any

given piece of land listed in the public announcement object to its inclusion therein as erroneous and unjustified, they may, during the period of public announcement, file a request that the error be rectified.

(3) After the expiration of the period of public announcement, the Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall notify the landowner concerned to surrender, within a prescribed period, the title-deed and other relevant documents. If he fails to surrender them within the prescribed time limit, they shall be declared null and void.

(4) The landowner, after surrendering the title-deed and other relevant documents, or after such title-deed and documents have been declared null and void, shall accept payment of the purchase price in accordance with this Act. If he fails to accept this payment within a prescribed period, the Government shall, according to law, deposit the money in the local court.

The purchase of immovable fixtures and their sites according to the provisions of Article 13 of this Act shall follow the same procedure as laid down in the preceding paragraph.

Article 18. Other rights originally created on the cultivated land shall be liquidated after its purchase by the Government in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Rights of servitude and superficies shall be transferred together with the land.

(2) Rights of perpetual lease, *dien**, and mortgage shall

* According to the provisions of the Chinese Civil Code, "dien" means the right to take possession of another person's real estate and to use it and to enjoy the incomes accruing therefrom by paying a price for it (Article 911), and the dien-holder acquires the ownership of the property in case its owner fails to redeem it within two years after the expiration of the contractual period (Article 923).

automatically lapse; but the monetary value of such rights shall be paid for to the holder thereof by the Hsien (or Municipal) Government on behalf of the landowner in stocks and land bonds from the amounts to be paid to that owner as the Government purchase price for the land, in the same ratio of stocks to land bonds as the landowner receives. However, the payment made in liquidation of such rights shall not exceed the total purchase price of the land in question.

Chapter III. Resale of Land Purchased by the Government

Article 19. Cultivated land purchased by the Government shall be resold to the present tiller. The same shall apply to the immovable fixtures and their sites purchased together with the land according to the provisions of Article 13 of this Act.

Article 20. The resale price of the land shall be computed according to the standards set up in Article 14 of this Act. The resale price, together with the price of immovable fixtures and their sites, shall bear interest payable in kind at 4 per cent per annum. Beginning from the season in which the land is purchased, the purchaser shall pay the price of the land plus interest in 10 equal annual installments, or in land bonds redeemable in kind falling due in the same period. The average annual burden to be borne by the purchaser shall not exceed the burden on the same grade of land presently borne by the tenant farmer under the 37.5% rent limitation program. The purchaser may pay a part or the whole of the price and interest in advance. Measures encouraging payments in advance shall be drawn up by the Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 21. The procedure for reselling the cultivated land

purchased by the Government shall be as follows:

(1) The Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall ascertain the names and status of the present tillers to whom the land is to be sold, and shall compile a roster of prospective purchasers thereof.

(2) The roster of prospective purchasers shall be considered by the Village, Township, City (under the jurisdiction of the Hsien), or District Farm Tenancy Committee concerned, and the results thereof shall be reported to the Hsien (or Municipal) Farm Tenancy Committee for confirmation, after which the Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall have the roster publicly announced for a period of 30 days.

(3) Should any prospective purchaser and other interested parties object to any item appearing on the roster for being erroneous, they may, during the period of public announcement, file a request that the error be rectified.

(4) The prospective purchaser shall submit a purchase application within 20 days after the expiration of the period of public announcement. The Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall, after approving the application, notify him to comply with the required procedure of purchase within a prescribed period and to pay the first installment of the purchase price.

(5) Any prospective purchaser who fails to observe the provisions of Section (4) of this Article shall forfeit his right of purchase.

Article 22. After the purchaser has completed the purchase procedure, the Hsien (or Municipal) Government shall forthwith register the transfer of the ownership title and issue him a title-deed.

In registering the transfer of the ownership title according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the land purchaser shall be exempt from the property transfer tax and

witness fees.

Article 23. The Government, after reselling the land to the present tillers, shall earmark a special sum of money as a production fund from which loans may be extended to them at low rates of interest in order to enable them to put the land to better use and to increase farm production.

Article 24. The Government, after reselling the land to the purchasers, shall encourage and assist them to operate it with modern techniques on a cooperative basis.

Article 25. The purchaser may request through the normal channels of official communication the Provincial Government to grant reductions in the amount, or permit the non-payment, of the unliquidated portion of the purchase price on the land he has purchased, if the land, owing to *force majeure*, cannot be utilized either in part or in whole.

The Provincial Government shall make an annual report of all such requests duly approved according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph to the Ministry of Interior for reference.

Article 26. In case of crop failure caused by natural forces, the purchaser may be permitted to postpone the payment of that particular installment of the purchase price, if the case is reported to the Government and, after due investigation, found to be true. But immediately after the expiration of the amortization period when the total purchase price should have been fully paid, the installment payment or payments thus postponed shall be duly made up one by one.

Article 27. Payments that fall due on the principal of the land bonds and interest thereon shall be paid to the bond holders through the Land Bank from the periodic payments of the purchase price and interest thereon, made by the land purchasers. However, they shall be paid from the Land Bond

Redemption Guaranty Fund, if either of the following conditions obtains:

(1) If the purchaser is permitted a reduction in the amount, or the non-payment, or a postponement in the payment, of the purchase price.

(2) If the purchaser defaults in the payment of the purchase price.

Regulations governing the establishment of the Guaranty Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up by the Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Chapter IV. Restrictions and Penalties

Article 28. Any purchaser who has acquired land under this Act shall not transfer the land to any other person before the purchase price has been fully paid. The transfer of land, after its purchase price has been fully paid, shall be permitted only when the transferee can till the land himself or can use it for industrial purposes.

Article 29. In the event that the purchaser cannot till the land himself before the purchase price has been fully paid, he may request the Government to re-purchase it for resale to another farmer. In such a case, the Government shall reimburse the purchaser in one lump sum the purchase price he has already paid.

Article 30. The Government shall take back the land from a purchaser and shall not refund that part of the purchase price he has already paid, if any one of the following conditions obtains:

(1) If the purchase of the land has been fraudulently effected under the assumed name of another person.

(2) If the purchaser leases the land to others after it has been purchased.

(3) If the purchaser fails to make any of the installment payments on the purchase price for over four months after it has fallen due.

Article 31. Any person committing any of the following acts shall be sentenced by a court of law to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years:

(1) Interference with the purchase of land by the Government under this Act, by violence, duress, or fraud.

(2) Interference with the resale of land under this Act, by violence, duress, or fraud.

(3) Damaging the land subject to Government purchase under this Act to such an extent as to render it unusable or less productive.

(4) Destroying or removing the immovable fixtures on lands subject to Government purchase under this Act.

Article 32. Any purchaser who fails to pay any installment that has fallen due shall be fined according to the following scales:

(1) A fine of 2% of the amount overdue for a delay of less than one month.

(2) A fine of 5% of the amount overdue for a delay of over one month but less than two months.

(3) A fine of 10% of the amount overdue for a delay of over two months but less than three months.

(4) A fine of 15% of the amount overdue for a delay of over three months.

If any purchaser fails to make any of the installment payments on the purchase price for over four months after it has fallen due, the case shall be referred to a court of law for enforcement and the provisions of Article 30 of this Act shall apply.

Chapter V. Supplementary Provisions

Article 33. Regulations governing the implementation of this Act shall be drawn up by the Provincial Government of the regions in which this Act is to be implemented and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 34. In the case of cultivated land located within the area of Municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan, the same procedures as laid down in this Act shall apply.

Article 35. The regions in which this Act is to be implemented shall be announced by the Executive Yuan by decree.

Article 36. This Act shall come into effect from the day of its promulgation.

- 32 -

Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act in Taiwan

(Promulgated by the Taiwan Provincial Government,
April 24, 1953)

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. The present Regulations are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act, which is hereinafter referred to as this Act.

Article 2. The term "tenant farmer", referred to in Article 4 of this Act, shall mean a farmer who has leased land for cultivation and has concluded the 37.5% lease contract as a lessee. Any farmer who has concluded no written lease contract but has leased land from a landlord in the capacity of a lessee shall also be taken as a tenant farmer. The term "farm hand" shall mean hired laborer employed in farm work.

Article 3. The terms "paddy field" and "dry land", referred to in Article 5 of this Act, shall mean those paddy fields and dry land that are registered in the Government cadastre. Land that was not originally registered as paddy field or dry land, but has been used as such since the registration, shall be dealt with as such in accordance with this Act.

- 33 -

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and the necessary changes in land categories shall be registered in the Government cadastre accordingly.

Article 4. The paddy field, referred to in Article 5 of this Act, which is alternately used, according to the original custom, one season for rice-growing and another for pisciculture by different persons, shall continue to be so used and shall not be subject to purchase and re-sale by the Government.

Article 5. The clause, "any land which is not tilled by the owner himself", referred to in Article 6 of this Act, shall cover all cases in which the whole or a part of the land is not tilled by the owner and his adult family members who always live with him in the same household. The clause "any land which is tilled largely by his (the owner's) farm hands" shall cover all cases in which the owner's farm hands are more numerous than the total number of his adult family members engaged in tilling, including the owner himself and others who always live with him in the same household.

Article 6. "The landlord from whom land shall be purchased by the Government and by whom part of his land may be retained in accordance with the provisions of this Act", referred to in Article 7 of this Act, shall include any landowner whose land is partly leased to others for cultivation and partly tilled by himself.

Article 7. The phrase "as of the first day of April, 1952", referred to in Article 7 of this Act, shall include the whole day of April 1, 1952. The phrase "after April 1, 1952" shall mean beginning from April 2, 1952. The effective date of land transfers shall be the day on which the documents relating to such transfers were received by the Hsien (or Municipal) Land Offices for registration.

Article 8. The retention and Government purchase of

those cultivated lands, which shall not be recognized as having been duly transferred according to Article 7 of this Act, shall be regulated according to the following provisions:

(1) If the acreage of the cultivated land which the landlord has not yet transferred comes up to the prescribed retention limit, all of his cultivated lands which are not recognized as having been duly transferred shall be purchased by the Government.

(2) If the acreage of the cultivated land which a landlord has not yet transferred does not come up to the prescribed retention limit, such untransferred land shall be retained by him and the difference, if any, between the retention limit and the untransferred land shall be made up for from the cultivated lands which he has transferred, up to the prescribed retention limit according to the order in which the transferees are registered, and the acreage of such transferred lands in excess of the retention limit shall be purchased by the Government.

(3) If the cultivated land which has been transferred to the transferee under the preceding section is within the original landlord's retention limit and the said transferee also possesses cultivated land of his own, the acreage of both kinds of land shall be computed together in fixing the retention acreage for him, and any acreage in excess of the prescribed retention limit shall be purchased by the Government with the first-choice falling on the land the landlord has transferred to him.

Article 9. All re-transfers of cultivated land that has been transferred after April 1, 1952, and to which any one of the provisions of Article 7 of this Act is applicable, shall be regulated according to the following provisions:

(1) All such cultivated lands shall be considered to be duly transferred, provided the last re-transfer comes under

either Section (2) or Section (3), or Section (4) of the said Article.

(2) If the last re-transfer comes under Section (1) of the said Article, the reasons of the successive transfers shall be carefully examined and the case shall be regulated according to the provisions of the preceding section.

Article 10. All cultivated lands which Government organizations have purchased by agreement in order to undertake the enterprises specified in Article 208 and 209 of the Land Law shall be regarded as having been expropriated under the provisions of Section (4), Article 7 of this Act.

Article 11. After the promulgation and enforcement of this Act, the smallest unit in terms of area for private cultivated land shall be 0.05 chia for paddy field and 0.10 chia for dry land. Any cultivated land which is smaller than this unit shall not be sub-divided.

Article 12. Any cultivated land of the same plot number under the separate cultivation of more than one individual before the promulgation and enforcement of this Act, whose area is smaller than the smallest unit prescribed in the preceding Article, shall be regulated, after its purchase by the Government and re-sale to a new owner, according to the provisions of Article 24 of this Act.

Chapter II. Government Purchase of Cultivated Land

Article 13. In the case of cultivated land under joint ownership, referred to in Sections (2) and (3), Paragraph one, Article 8 of this Act, its purchase by the Government shall be effected through that representative in whose name the joint ownership has been registered.

- 36 -

Article 14. All cultivated land which was originally leased to tenants and under individual ownership but has become jointly owned as a result of its sale, exchange, or donation, shall be purchased and resold by the Government.

Article 15. In case the lessee of any cultivated land under joint ownership happens to be one of its joint owners, the land shall be subject to purchase and re-sale by the Government just the same.

Article 16. The terms, "old and infirm, widowed, orphaned, or physically disabled", referred to in Paragraph two, Article 8 of this Act, shall mean that the lessor qualifies as any one of the following kinds of people:

- (1) Those over sixty years old with no sons and daughters who are of age.
- (2) Those under eighteen years old and fatherless.
- (3) Widows having the duty to care for their children.
- (4) Those suffering from incurable chronic diseases and incapacitated for work.
- (5) Those handicapped by the loss of the use of their senses and limbs and incapacitated for work.

Article 17. The clause "if the lessor has to depend on the land for his or her livelihood", referred to in Paragraph two, Article 8 of this Act, shall mean that the lessor qualifies under either of the following conditions:

- (1) If the household tax paid by the lessor in 1952 totals less than one hundred dollars.
- (2) If the lessor has no one to depend upon.

Article 18. Owners of cultivated land under joint ownership who are old and infirm, widowed, orphaned, or physically disabled, and have to depend upon the land for their livelihood, who are qualified to apply for the retention of their land under the provisions of Paragraph two, Article 8 of this Act,

- 37 -

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shall file their applications together with all relevant documents at the land office of the locality where they are domiciled, within the prescribed time limit.

The period for filing the above-mentioned applications shall be 30 days. Failure to file the application within the prescribed time limit shall mean the forfeiture of the right of retention.

Article 19. Any landlord who does not wish to retain the land which he is entitled to retain and requests the Government to purchase it, according to the provisions of Section (7), Paragraph one, Article 8 of this Act, shall file an application at the village, township, or district office of the locality where his land is situated. The said application, after being investigated by the village, township, or district office and found to be fit and proper, shall be sent to the hsien or municipal government concerned for final approval.

Article 20. If graves are located within the area of the cultivated land to be purchased by the Government under the provisions of Article 8 of this Act, they shall be investigated, marked off, and retained by the landowner and the change in land categories involved shall be forthwith registered in the Government cadastre.

In case the said graves do not belong to the owner of the land on which they are located, the matter shall be settled by agreement between the purchaser and the owner or owners of the graves.

Article 2. The phrase "religious institutions", referred to in Section (5), Paragraph one, Article 8 of this Act, shall mean Buddhist, Taoist, Mohammedan, Catholic, Christian, and other lawful religious institutions and organizations, which have been duly approved and registered before the promulgation and enforcement of this Act.

Article 22. The area for which a city planning project has been announced, referred to in Section (1), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall mean districts where construction has been carried out as part of such city planning. But all leased land under private ownership lying outside of the districts where construction has been carried out as part of such city planning shall be subject to purchase and re-sale by the Government according to the provisions of this Act.

The districts where construction has been carried out as part of such city planning, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be subject to investigation by the Department of Reconstruction and the Land Bureau in conjunction with the Hsien or Municipal Governments concerned and the results of the investigation shall be tabulated and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval.

Article 23. The cultivated land that shall not be subject to purchase by the Government, according to the provisions of Section (3), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall mean non-leased land that has been used, before the promulgation and enforcement of this Act, for purposes of experimentation, research, or agricultural extension by organizations that have been duly approved and registered before the promulgation of this Act.

Article 24. The cultivated land that shall not be subject to purchase by the Government, according to the provisions of Sections (2) and (3), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be investigated by the Hsien (or Municipal) Governments concerned and the results of the investigation shall be tabulated and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval.

Article 25. The educational institutions, referred to in Section (4), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall mean those that have been duly approved by the competent educa-

tional authorities before the promulgation and enforcement of this Act.

Article 26. The charitable institutions referred to in Section (4), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be limited to those that have been established and duly approved and registered before the promulgation of this Act.

Article 27. The public and private enterprises, referred to in Section (5), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be limited to those that have been established and duly approved and registered before the promulgation and enforcement of this Act.

Article 28. The cultivated land referred to in Section (5), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be limited to that which is mentioned in the last sentence of Paragraph one, Article 6 of this Act, and shall not include any land leased to tenants which shall be subject to Government purchase and resale, according to the provisions of this Act.

Article 29. Applications for exemption from Government purchase of cultivated lands coming within the scope of Sections (4) and (5), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be made within the prescribed time limit to the proper authorities concerned.

The above-mentioned applications shall be referred by the authorities concerned to the Land Bureau for consideration together with the Department of Education, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the Department of Reconstruction, and the results thereof shall be submitted to the Provincial Government for final approval.

Article 30. In calculating the acreage which a landlord is entitled to retain, such land as is exempt from Government purchase under the provisions of Sections (1) and (5), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, shall be considered together with

his other lands that are under his own cultivation and on lease. In case such land of his as is exempt from Government purchase under the provisions of Sections (1) and (5), Paragraph one, Article 9 of this Act, comes up to, or exceeds, the prescribed acreage which he is entitled to retain, all his lands on lease shall be purchased by the Government.

Article 31. In authorizing the retention of cultivated land according to the provisions of Article 10 of this Act, the criteria to be followed shall be the distance between the land in question and the landlord's place of residence, the economic condition of the tenants, the conditions by which the land in question is being utilized, etc. The order in which the cultivated lands are to be retained shall be as follows:

- (1) Cultivated land whose owner is resident in the township;
- (2) Cultivated land whose owner is resident in the *hsien* but non-resident in the township;
- (3) Cultivated land whose owner is non-resident in the *hsien*.

The order prescribed in the preceding paragraph may be changed to avoid the breaking up of cultivated land and preserve the integrity of the configuration of the field(s) in question.

Article 32. In recommending, according to the provisions of Paragraph two, Article 10 of this Act, any departure from the prescribed standards of retention by a 10% margin or less either in excess or falling short of them, as may be necessitated by the configuration of the field(s) in question, the following provisions shall be observed:

- (1) The result of the recommended departure from the prescribed standards of retention either way shall be as close to the standards as possible. In case the result works out exactly the same either way, the choice shall fall on that

figure which is lower than the prescribed standards of retention.

(2) In case the results of any departure from the prescribed standards of retention either way cannot achieve the purpose of preserving the configuration of the field(s) in question, the prescribed standards of retention shall be strictly followed and no departure either way is to be recommended or authorized.

Article 33. Before approving the retention of cultivated land, according to the provisions of Article 10 of this Act, the *Hsien* and Municipal Governments concerned shall make a preliminary calculation on the basis of all available land and of the prescribed standards of retention, and the results of this preliminary calculation shall be subject to another check before they are handed over for confirmation and approval.

Article 34. All cultivated lands on lease that are retained by the landlords according to the provisions of Article 10 of this Act, shall continue to be regulated by the provisions of the Farm Rent Reduction to 37.5% Act.

Article 35. The cultivated land under the landlord's own cultivation, referred to in Article 11 of this Act, shall be that whose acreage was duly registered on the Government cadastre on April 1, 1952, and any transfers thereof made after April 1, 1952, shall be regulated according to the provisions of Article 7 of this Act.

Article 36. In case the contractual relationship between the landlord and his tenant is terminated as a result of the Government purchase of his land, the house that the tenant has been using shall be disposed of according to the following provisions:

(1) In case the house has been subject to a house tax, it shall be purchased by the Government at a price to be deter-

mined by the Farm Tenancy Committee by capitalizing the annual house tax minus the investment of capital and the application of labor made by the tenant. But wherever local custom prescribes no additional payment for such houses when the land is offered for sale, the local custom shall prevail.

(2) In case the house has been subject to no house tax, it shall be acquired by the Government together with the land, on which it is situated, without any extra compensation.

(3) In case the use of the house has been shared by the landlord and the tenant in the past, its future disposal shall be regulated by agreement between the two parties.

In case the house referred to in the preceding paragraph has been used all along by the landlord for purposes of ancestral worship by his family and clan, it may be exempted from Government purchase along with the land, on which it is situated, upon the request of the landlord. But any part of the house concerned that has been used by the tenant all along shall continue to be disposed of according to the original arrangement.

Article 37. In case the contractual relationship between the landlord and his tenant continues to be in force after a part of his land is purchased by the Government, such immovable fixtures as houses, drying ground, ponds, fruit trees, bamboo groves, woods, etc. and sites thereof which have been used by the tenant all along shall continue to be so used according to the original arrangements and the landlord shall not refuse.

Article 38. Water sources, wells, channels and ditches, and other water conservancy facilities that have been used all along for the irrigation and drainage of those lands which are now purchased by the Government, shall continue to be so used

according to the original practice and the owners thereof shall not refuse.

Article 39. Water pumps and accessory equipments which have been used all along for the irrigation of those lands that are now purchased by the Government, and which are not the property of the prospective purchasers of the lands concerned, may be purchased by the Government together with the lands according to the provisions of Article 13 of this Act.

Measures governing the Government purchase, compensation, and administration of the articles, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be drawn up by the Water Conservancy Bureau and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval.

Article 40. The fruit trees, bamboo groves, and woods that are purchased by the Government along with the land to which they belong shall not be evaluated and compensated for, if they are not cultivated for the direct object of raising revenues therefrom.

Article 41. The provisions in Article 15 of this Act that "The purchase price for the land bought by the Government shall be paid seventy percent in land bonds redeemable in kind and thirty percent in Government enterprise stocks" shall refer to the total price of the land which each landowner is entitled to receive from the Government as compensation. But in making actual payments to each landowner, all odd sums out of the 70 percent payable in land bonds which are smaller than the smallest face value of the bonds shall be paid for in Government enterprise stocks. Similarly, all odd sums out of the purchase price payable in Government enterprise stocks which are smaller than the smallest face value of the stocks shall be paid for in cash.

The payment for the monetary value of such rights as are

to be compensated and paid for to the holders thereof by the Government on behalf of the landowner, as specified in Section (2), Article 18 of this Act, shall be regulated by the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 42. The issuance of the land bonds, referred to in Article 16 of this Act, shall be regulated by the Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province, together with the attached tables. In the case of payments that are to be made in yearly or half-yearly installments, only the principal, but no interest, shall be amortized in the first year or half year. All interest on the purchase price shall begin with the second year or the second installment of the respective bonds.

All interest on the resale price to be paid by the purchaser, according to the provisions of Article 20 of this Act, shall be regulated by the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 43. The compensation for all articles that are subject to Government purchase along with the land to which they belong shall be evaluated in terms of sweet potatoes and shall be paid for in land bonds redeemable in sweet potatoes.

Article 44. The price of three-year rotation fields shall be calculated in terms of rice and sweet potatoes according to the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total price of land} &= \text{price of rice-growing land} + \text{price of sweet potato-growing land} \\ &= \frac{2x(\text{standard yield of two crops of rice}) \times 2.5}{3} \\ &\quad + \frac{(\text{Standard yield of one crop of sweet potato}) \times 2.5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The price of sweet potato-growing land, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be estimated in terms of rice, according to the ratio between the current prices of rice and sweet potato on the local market in the respective Hsien or Municipality.

pality, and shall be paid with land bonds redeemable in rice.

Article 45. The price of single-crop paddy fields shall be estimated at 2.5 times the standard yield of one crop of rice plus the standard yield of one crop of sweet potato.

The price of sweet potato-growing land, referred in the preceding paragraph, shall be estimated according to the provisions of Paragraph two of the preceding Article.

Article 46. The price of paddy fields depending on weather and of the specially irrigated fields shall be estimated at 2.5 times the standard yield originally agreed upon between the parties concerned.

In case the standard yield originally agreed upon is expressed in terms of sweet potato, it shall be converted into terms of rice, according to the ratio between the current prices of rice and sweet potato on the local market in the respective Hsien or Municipality, and shall be paid for according to the provisions of Articles 4 and 11 of the Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province.

Article 47. The compensation for land under joint ownership that is purchased by the Government shall be paid to that representative in whose name the joint ownership has been registered.

Article 48. Compensation for the Government purchase of cultivated land not recognized as having been duly transferred shall be made to the transferee.

Article 49. The public announcement, referred to in Section (1), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, shall be made according to the following provisions:

(1) A register shall be prepared by the Hsien (or Municipal) Government concerned and shall be exposed to public view in the Village, Township, and District Office under whose jurisdiction the cultivated lands are situated.

(2) The register to be publicly announced shall include names of landlords, their addresses, particulars of the lands to be purchased by the Government, purchase price, other articles to be purchased by the Government along with the land, and other rights involved. Other articles to be purchased by the Government along with the land may, however, form the subject of a separate public announcement.

(3) Before the public announcement is made, a notice shall be posted for the general public, indicating when the public announcement will begin and when it will end.

Article 50. In filing a request for the rectification of any error in the public announcement during the prescribed period, according to the provisions Section (2), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, the landowner or other interested parties shall present a written application and submit it, together with all relevant documents, to the Village, Township, and District Office under whose jurisdiction the cultivated land is situated. Within three days on the receipt of this written application, the Village, Township, and District Office shall make a thorough investigation of the case and submit it to the Hsien (or Municipal) Government concerned for approval.

Article 51. When the landowner has surrendered the title-deed and other relevant documents, according to the provisions of Section (3), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, the Land Office shall register the transfer of land ownership, accordingly. When any title-deed and relevant documents have been declared null and void, the transfer of the ownership of the land involved shall be registered forthwith.

The declaration that any title-deed and relevant documents are null and void, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be made in the form of a public notice by the Hsien (or Municipal) Government under whose jurisdiction the land

involved is situated.

Article 52. The Hsien and Municipal Governments shall require the landowners to surrender their title-deeds and other relevant documents, according to the provisions of Section (3), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, within ten days after the expiration of the prescribed period of public announcement.

Article 53. When the transfer of the ownership of any land purchased by the Government is duly registered, the Hsien or Municipal Government concerned shall notify, by means of a written notice, the former landowner to accept the purchase price at the Land Bank.

Article 54. In surrendering the title-deed and other relevant documents, according to the provisions of Section (3), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, the landowner shall submit the lease contract of the land purchased by the Government for revision or cancellation, as the case may require.

Article 55. In accepting the purchase price, according to the provisions of Section (4), Paragraph one, Article 17 of this Act, the landowner shall do so within one month, beginning from the day when such payments commence.

The date on which payments of the purchase price begin, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be publicly announced by the Land Bank.

Article 56. Other rights to be liquidated, according to the provisions of Article 18 of this Act, shall be those which are duly registered in the Government cadastre. In case any one of those rights has been changed or extinguished, the obligee shall, during the period of public announcement, make a joint application with the obligor at the Land Office of the locality where the cultivated land involved is situated and request that the change or the extinction be duly registered.

- 48 -

Article 57. In liquidating other rights, according to the provisions of Article 18 of this Act, the Hsien and Municipal Governments concerned shall record specific items of those rights in the register of the lands subject to Government purchase and shall have both publicly announced at one and the same time.

Article 58. Rights of servitude and superficies that are to be transferred together with the land, referred to in Section (1), Article 18 of this Act, shall be registered as having been duly transferred, immediately after the Government purchase of the land, by the Land Office which shall notify the obligee of this fact.

Article 59. In effecting payments for the liquidation of other rights, referred to in Section (2), Article 18 of this Act, the Hsien and Municipal Governments concerned shall, after the public announcement is made definitive, send a complete list to the Land Bank with the request that payments be made to the holders of those rights out of the amounts which the obligor receives from the Government as the purchase price for his land.

Article 60. In case disputes arise concerning the value of those rights to be paid for and liquidated, according to the provisions of Section (2), Article 18 of this Act, the obligee and the obligor may bring the case directly before a court of law and may, during the period of public announcement on the presentation of written evidence issued by the court that the case is *sub judice*, request the Land Bank to suspend payment on the purchase price of the land or on the value of the rights involved. If no such request is made before the expiration of the period of public announcement, the Land Bank shall proceed to make the payments according to the value of such rights publicly announced.

- 49 -

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Article 16. In effecting payments with land bonds redeemable in kind for the values of other rights expressed in monetary terms, the conversion shall be made, on the same basis as cases coming under the provisions of Article 12 of the Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province.

Article 62. In the case of land on which a pledge (dien) * has been created, the present tiller shall be the prospective buyer of the land.

Article 63. Any tenant whose rent payments are in arrears, owing to causes other than *force majeure*, shall sign, during the period of public announcement of the resale, a written agreement for the repayment of those arrears in installments. The original landowner may enforce payment for any defaults thereon, according to law.

Article 64. Any deposit money which the tenant has paid to the landlord as a guarantee may be paid back to him out of the purchase price which the landlord is entitled to receive from the Government, on the same basis as cases coming under the provisions of Section (2), Article 18. of this Act, if the tenant makes to the Government a due application to that effect. This provision shall not apply to cases in which the two parties concerned have already, before the Government purchase, entered into an agreement for the repayment of the deposit money.

* It should be pointed out that "pledge" is not an exact equivalent of the Chinese term "dien". According to the provisions of the Chinese Civil Code, "dien" means the right to take possession of another person's real estate and to use it and to enjoy the incomes accruing therefrom by paying a price for it (Article 911), and the dien-holder acquires the ownership of the property in case its owner fails to redeem it within two years after the expiration of the contractual period (Article 923).

Chapter III. Resale of Land Purchased by the Government

Article 65. In case there are two or more farm hands tilling the land to be resold by the Government, according to the provisions of this Act, the Village, Township, and District Farm Tenancy Committee concerned shall carefully choose one of them, on the basis of their ability to till the land, as the prospective purchaser and submit the choice to the Hsien or Municipal Government concerned for approval.

In case the farm hands, referred to in the preceding paragraph, happen to be transient or temporary in character, the land shall be resold by the Government to one of the farming families duly registered as would-be cultivators.

Article 66. The burden borne by the tenant farmer, referred to in Article 20 of this Act, shall be taken to mean the farm land tax, the household tax, the price of the land purchased from the Government, and interests thereon.

Article 67. The public announcement, referred to in Section (2), Article 21 of this Act, shall be made according to the following provisions:

(1) A roster of prospective purchasers shall be compiled by the Hsien (or Municipal) Government concerned and shall be exposed to public view in the Village, Township, and District Office under whose jurisdiction the cultivated lands are situated.

(2) The roster to be publicly announced shall include names of the prospective purchasers, their addresses, particulars of the lands to be resold by the Government, and other articles to be resold by the Government along with the land. Other articles to be resold by the Government along with the

land may, however, form the subject of a separate public announcement.

(3) The prospective purchaser shall, during the period when the list is exposed to public view, hand the original lease contract to the Village or Township Office for revision or cancellation, as the case may require.

(4) The public announcement for the resale of Government purchased land shall be made simultaneously with the public announcement for the Government purchase of the same.

Article 68. In filing a request for the rectification of any error in the public announcement during the prescribed period, according to the provisions of Section (3), Article 21 of this Act, the prospective purchaser or other interested parties shall present a written application and submit it, together with all relevant documents, to the Village, Township, and District Office under whose jurisdiction the cultivated land is situated. Within three days on the receipt of this written application, the Village, Township, and District Office shall make a thorough investigation of the case on the spot and submit it to the Hsien (or Municipal) Government concerned for approval.

Article 69. In case the land subject to Government purchase happens to be leased to two or more tenants, whose names all appear on the lease contract, it shall be resold to them, separately, by the Government. In case the lease contract, though signed by only one of the tenants, specifically states that there are, besides himself, a definite number of other tenants, and if the other tenants are found, upon investigation, to be actual tillers of the land, the same procedure shall also apply.

Article 70. Any cultivated land bought by its present

- 52 -

tenant-tiller in the name of his children or grandchildren shall be considered as having been bought by the tiller himself.

Article 71: All cultivated land jointly bought by the present tenant together with other person or persons after April 1, 1952, shall be regulated according to the following provisions:

(1) If such land is entirely cultivated by the purchasers themselves, it shall be retained by them without being subject to Government purchase.

(2) If the tenant-purchaser cultivates under lease part of the land which has been jointly bought by him and his associates, in addition to the part bought by himself, the entire land may be purchased by the Government and resold to the tenant-purchaser.

(3) If such land as has been jointly bought is partly cultivated by the tenant-purchaser and partly leased to others for cultivation, the entire land may be purchased by the Government and separately resold to the cultivators.

Article 72. After being notified by the Government that his application for the purchase of land has been duly approved, the purchaser shall go to the Land Bank and pay the purchase price by installments, as they fall due.

Article 73. The price of land resold by the Government and the interest thereon shall be paid in cash in terms of the current value of sweet potatoes, in the case of dry land and the immovable fixtures and sites thereof that are resold by the Government; and in rice, in the case of paddy fields. But in the case of one-crop paddy fields, paddy fields depending on weather, rotation fields (including the specially irrigated fields), etc., the installments due in years when no rice is planted shall be paid in cash calculated in terms of the current value of rice.

- 53 -

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Article 74. The current value of sweet potatoes and rice in terms of which cash payments are to be made, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall be fixed by the Hsien and Municipal Governments in the light of the average wholesale quotations on the markets of important centers of production in the villages and townships of the respective Hsien or Municipalities in the period lying between the twentieth and eleventh day, inclusive, before the date on which any given installment payment on the purchase price of land is due to begin in the respective Hsien and Municipalities.

Article 75. The purchaser of cultivated land resold by the Government, after having paid the first installment of the purchase price, shall show the receipt at the local Land Office and request it to register the transfer of land and to issue him a title-deed.

Article 76. In issuing the title-deed to the purchaser, the Land Office shall make the following notes thereon:

(1) Provisions of Article 30 of this Act.

(2) The purchaser, before the purchase price is fully paid up, shall not transfer the land to any other person, as provided for in Article 28 of this Act. When the purchase price is fully paid up, the Land Bank shall put a chop on the title-deed, stating that "The purchase price is paid in full".

Article 77. Measures for the implementation of the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 of this Act, concerning the better use of land and the encouragement of cooperative operations, respectively, shall be drawn up by the Land Bureau, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Finance, the Cooperatives Administration, the Land Bank, and other authorities concerned and shall be submitted to the Provincial Government for approval.

Article 78. Requests for reduction in the amount of, or

exemption of payment on, the unliquidated portion of the purchase price, as provided for in Article 25 of this Act, shall be regulated according to the following provisions:

(1) The purchaser shall, within ten days after the occurrence of the *force majeure*, make a written request to the Village, Township, and District Office, under whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

(2) Within three days on the receipt of this written request, the Village, Township, and District Office shall make a thorough investigation of the case and submit it, through the normal channels of official communication, to the Provincial Government for approval.

Article 79. Postponements in the payment of the purchase price and interest thereon in case of crop failure, as provided for in Article 26 of this Act, shall be regulated according to the following provisions:

(1) A 30% postponement in the payment shall be permitted in cases in which the crop failure is not less than 30%; a 50% postponement in cases in which the crop failure is not less than 40%; and a 100% postponement in cases in which the crop failure is over 50%.

(2) The percentage of crop failure shall be estimated by plots on the lands resold by the Government.

(3) Any crop failure on the land resold by the Government shall be reported by the purchaser, within ten days after its occurrence, to the Village, Township, and District Office, which shall proceed to make a thorough investigation of the case and report it to the Hsien and Municipal Government concerned for approval. The results of the said approval shall be notified to the Land Bank.

Chapter IV. Restrictions and Penalties

Article 80. The clause, "when the transferee can till the land himself", referred to in Article 28 of this Act, shall mean that at the time of the transfer the transferee is already engaged in tilling the land. The clause, "when the transferee can use it (the land) for industrial purposes", shall mean that the land is absolutely required for industrial installations.

The industries referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be limited to those which have been duly approved and registered by the Government.

Article 81. The clause, "in the event the purchaser cannot till the land himself", referred to in Article 29 of this Act, shall cover either one of the following cases:

(1) In the event of the death of the purchaser whose heir is incapable of tillage.

(2) In the event of the purchaser being incapacitated for tillage and all of his family members living with him in the same household being incapable of tillage.

Article 82. All cultivated land taken back by the Government, according to the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of this Act, shall be resold according to the procedure laid down in this Act. When such land is available for resale, the Village, Township, and District Office, under whose jurisdiction such land is situated, shall make recommendations from among the farmers in the localities concerned who need land and have the capacity to till it. The land shall be resold to the farmers thus recommended when the recommendations have been considered, confirmed, and approved.

Article 83. In the case of cultivated land lying within an area for which a city planning project has been publicly announced but where no construction has been done as part of

such city planning, all such lands that have been purchased and resold by the Government may be rebought by the Government at the original resale price and put to a different use, if any one of the following circumstances obtains after the purchase and resale:

(1) If the lands are required by the Government for the extension of urban reconstruction or for the use of public enterprises.

(2) If the land resold by the Government is, without Government permission, transferred to another person or persons or encumbered by the purchaser.

(3) If the land is used by the purchaser for purposes other than cultivation without the permission of the Hsien or Municipal Government concerned.

Even though the purchased land is used, with Government permission, for purposes other than cultivation, it shall be rebought by the Government at the original resale price, if its ownership is transferred.

Article 84. In the case of cultivated land taken back from the purchaser by the Government, according to the provisions of Article 30 of this Act, accessories thereon shall not be compensated for.

Chapter V. Supplementary Provisions

Article 85. Rules governing rewards and punishments for, and supervision over, the execution of this Act, shall be drawn up by the Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 86. All tables, literature, and forms to be used in the implementation of the land-to-the-tiller program shall be regulated by the Provincial Government by decree.

Article 87. These Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province

(Passed by the Legislative Yuan on January 20, 1953, and promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on January 26, 1953)

Article 1. For the purpose of implementing the Land-to-the-Tiller Program in Taiwan, the Central Government hereby authorizes the Taiwan Provincial Government to issue, in accordance with the present Regulations, bonds entitled "Land Bonds in Kind, Taiwan Province" (hereinafter referred to as the bonds) to be used for paying for the land to be purchased by the Government from landlords according to law.

Article 2. The bonds shall be issued with each Hsien (or Municipality) as one area; and the name of the Hsien (or Municipality) shall be stamped on the bonds for that area.

The Yangmingshan Administration shall be included in the Taipei Hsien area.

Article 3. The procedure for issuing the bonds, the amortization of principal and the payment of interest shall be entrusted by order of the Provincial Government to the Land Bank of Taiwan.

Article 4. The commodity that the bonds shall stand for shall be one of two kinds of food crops, namely, rice or sweet potatoes:

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- (1) Rice bonds shall be issued to the amount of 1,260,000,000 kilograms to be used for paying for paddy fields purchased by the Government, including two-crop land, one-crop land, "weather-depending" land, and "rotation" land (including the specially irrigated fields).
- (2) Sweet potato bonds shall be issued to the amount of 440,000,000 kilograms to be used for paying for dry land purchased by the Government.

The two kinds of bonds as referred to above shall be issued in 1953 at face value by the Provincial Government.

Article 5. The bonds shall be secured by proceeds from the re-sale to the tenants of Government purchased land in accordance with the Land-to-the-Tiller Act and shall be further guaranteed by the Provincial Treasury of Taiwan.

Article 6. The Provincial Government shall, in accordance with Article 27 of the Land-to-the-Tiller Act, set up a Land Bond Redemption Guaranty Fund for the bonds. The fund shall be kept in custody by the Land Bank of Taiwan and, with the approval of the Provincial Government, used for making payments to landlords in case there should be a delay in the payment of installments by the land purchasers or when they are exempted from making such payments for the land they have purchased due to crop failures or other causes.

The measures for setting up the Guaranty Fund shall be formulated by the Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 7. The face value of the rice and sweet potato bonds shall be of six denominations: 50 kilograms, 100 kilograms, 500 kilograms, 1,000 kilograms, 5,000 kilograms, and 10,000 kilograms for rice, and 100 kilograms, 500 kilograms, 1,000 kilograms, 5,000 kilograms, 10,000 kilograms, and 30,000 kilograms for sweet potatoes.

Article 8. The bonds shall be in the form of bearer bonds.
Article 9. The bonds shall bear interest in kind at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Article 10. The principal of the bonds together with interest shall be amortized in 10 years in 20 equal semi-annual installments, but for Penghu Hsien it shall be amortized in 10 annual installments. The schedule of amortization of principal and payment of interest is shown in the attached table.

Article 11. The principal and interest of the bonds shall be paid, upon maturity, to the bondholders as follows:

- (1) Rice bonds shall be paid in rice. However, rice bonds intended to pay for the Government purchased rotation land (including the specially irrigated field) shall be paid in cash by converting the rice into cash at the current market price of rice in the locality at the time of maturity of the installment.
- (2) Sweet potato bonds shall be paid in cash by converting the sweet potatoes into cash at the market price of sweet potatoes at the time of maturity of the installment.

The principal and interest in cash referred to above shall be paid through the local branches of the Land Bank of Taiwan and the principal and interest in rice shall be paid by the Provincial Food Bureau upon request of the Land Bank through local warehouses designated by the Bureau. The quality of rice to be paid for the rice bonds shall be in conformity with the standards as set up in the Regulations Governing the Inspection and Collection of Land Tax in Kind in Taiwan.

Article 12. The current price of rice and sweet potatoes referred to in the preceding article shall be decided by the Hsien (or Municipal) Government on the basis of average

wholesale quotations in important rice-producing townships in each Hsien (or Municipality) during a period of 10 days starting from the twentieth day prior to the beginning of the first day of collecting the installment purchase price paid by the land purchasers in that Hsien (or Municipality).

Article 13. The Land Bank of Taiwan shall make a public announcement of the date for the beginning of making installment payments on the principal and interest of the bonds one month before the date of maturity of the bonds for that period.

Article 14. The bondholders shall collect the principal and interest upon presenting the matured coupons within a period of three years. The principal and interest to be paid in rice shall be collected by the bondholders upon presenting in addition their Citizenship Certificates within six months after maturity. Failure to collect such rice within this period shall result in payment in cash according to Article 12 of the present Regulations.

Article 15. The bonds may be transferred and sold in the open market and may be used as guaranty for public obligations. The coupons on which principal and interest are due for any given installment may be used to pay for the corresponding installment of the purchase price of the land located in the Hsien (or Municipality) in whose name the bonds have been issued.

Article 16. Bond holders shall be exempt from paying stamp tax and interest income tax on the bonds.

Article 17. Any act of counterfeiting or tampering with the bonds shall be punished by the court according to law.

Article 18. The present Regulations shall come into effect from the day of their promulgation.

SCHEDULE OF AMORTIZATION OF PRINCIPAL AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST
Land Bond in Kind (Face Value in RICE), Taiwan Province
(Total Issue: 1,260,000,000 kilograms)

Year and Installment	Principal Outstanding	Installment No.	Details of Amortization		
			Principal	Interest	Total
1953	1st	1	75,600,000.00	0.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	2	51,912,000.00	23,688,000.00	75,600,000.00
1954	1st	3	52,950,240.00	22,649,760.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	4	54,009,900.00	21,590,100.00	75,600,000.00
1955	1st	5	55,089,720.00	20,510,280.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	6	56,190,960.00	19,409,040.00	75,600,000.00
1956	1st	7	57,314,880.00	18,285,120.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	8	58,461,430.00	17,138,520.00	75,600,000.00
1957	1st	9	59,630,760.00	15,969,240.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	10	60,822,720.00	14,777,280.00	75,600,000.00
1958	1st	11	62,039,830.00	13,560,120.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	12	63,280,930.00	12,319,020.00	75,600,000.00
1959	1st	13	64,546,020.00	11,053,980.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	14	65,837,520.00	9,762,480.00	75,600,000.00
1960	1st	15	67,154,220.00	8,445,780.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	16	68,487,380.00	7,102,620.00	75,600,000.00
1961	1st	17	69,867,000.00	5,733,000.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	18	71,264,340.00	4,335,660.00	75,600,000.00
1962	1st	19	72,689,400.00	2,910,600.00	75,600,000.00
	2nd	20	72,840,600.00	1,456,650.00	74,297,160.00
GRAND TOTAL		20	1,260,000,000.00	250,697,160.00	1,510,697,160.00

NOTE: 1. The first installment of amortization is due during the first year of issuance; no interest therefore accrues.
2. From the second to twentieth installments, amortization will be paid in equal amounts.

SCHEDULE OF AMORTIZATION OF PRINCIPAL AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST
 —Land Bond in Kind (Face Value in SWEET POTATO), Taiwan Province—
 (Total Issue: 44,000,000 kilograms)

Year and Installment	Principal Outstanding	Details of Amortization			
		Installment No.	Principal	Interest	Total
1953	440,000,000.00	1	26,400,000.00	0.00	26,400,000.00
	413,600,000.00	2	18,128,000.00	8,272,000.00	26,400,000.00
1954	395,472,000.00	3	18,490,560.00	7,909,440.00	26,400,000.00
	376,981,440.00	4	18,860,600.00	7,539,400.00	26,400,000.00
1955	358,120,840.00	5	19,237,680.00	7,162,320.00	26,400,000.00
	338,883,160.00	6	19,622,240.00	6,777,760.00	26,400,000.00
1956	319,260,920.00	7	20,014,720.00	6,385,280.00	26,400,000.00
	299,246,200.00	8	20,415,120.00	5,984,880.00	26,400,000.00
1957	278,831,080.00	9	20,823,440.00	5,576,560.00	26,400,000.00
	258,007,640.00	10	21,239,680.00	5,160,320.00	26,400,000.00
1958	236,767,960.00	11	21,664,720.00	4,735,280.00	26,400,000.00
	215,103,240.00	12	22,098,120.00	4,301,880.00	26,400,000.00
1959	193,005,120.00	13	22,539,880.00	3,860,120.00	26,400,000.00
	170,465,240.00	14	22,990,880.00	3,409,120.00	26,400,000.00
1960	147,474,360.00	15	23,450,680.00	2,949,320.00	26,400,000.00
	124,023,680.00	16	23,919,720.00	2,480,280.00	26,400,000.00
1961	100,103,960.00	17	24,398,000.00	2,002,000.00	26,400,000.00
	75,705,960.00	18	24,885,960.00	1,514,040.00	26,400,000.00
1962	50,820,000.00	19	25,383,600.00	1,016,400.00	26,400,000.00
	25,436,400.00	20	25,436,400.00	508,640.00	25,945,040.00
	GRAND TOTAL	20	440,000,000.00	87,545,040.00	527,545,040.00

- NOTE: 1. The first installment of amortization is due during the first year of issuance; no interest therefore accrues.
 2. From the second to 20th installments, amortization will be paid in equal amounts.
 3. Amortization of the land purchase price in Penghu Hsien where all land is in the dry land category and where only one crop can be harvested each year shall be made once every year. The issuance of bond and the amortization of principal and payment of interest shall also be made once every year.

Regulations Governing
 the Transfer of Government
 Enterprises to Private Ownership

(Passed by the Legislative Yuan on January 20, 1953, and promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on January 26, 1953)

Article 1. Transfer of Government enterprises to private ownership, unless otherwise provided for by law, shall be conducted according to provisions of the present Regulations.

Article 2. The term "Government enterprises" referred to in the present Regulations shall mean the following enterprises:

- (1) Enterprises solely financed and operated by the Government.
 - (2) Enterprises jointly financed and operated by Governments on various levels.
 - (3) Enterprises jointly invested in and operated by civilians and Governments in accordance with special laws establishing such enterprises.
 - (4) Enterprises jointly invested in and operated by civilians and Governments in accordance with the "Law of Corporation" where the Government capital exceeds 50 per cent of the total capital value of each of the enterprises.
- Article 3. Enterprises of the following categories shall be

operated only by the Government or Governments and shall not be transferred to private ownership under the present Regulations:

- (1) Enterprises directly affecting national defense and military security.
- (2) Government monopoly enterprises and enterprises of a monopolistic nature.
- (3) Enterprises for the large-scale operation of public utilities or for other specific purposes.

Article 4. The competent authorities of the Government to which those enterprises operated by Governments on various levels are responsible, shall, except for those enterprises provided for under Article 3 of the present Regulations, adopt either one of the following two formulas to work out plans and budget estimates for transferring such enterprises and shall submit the plans and estimates through proper channels to their superior organs for approval and action.

- (1) Sale of Government stocks in one operation or in installments:
 - (a) Any enterprise solely invested in and operated by the Government or jointly invested in and operated by Governments on various levels shall first re-assess its capital value and the Government stock invested in such an enterprise shall then be sold in one operation or in installments until all the stock has been sold. After sale, an enterprise which was not originally incorporated as a corporate body shall be reorganized according to the "Law of Corporation".
 - (b) Any enterprise jointly invested in and operated by the Government or Governments and civilians shall first re-assess its capital value and the Government stock invested in such an enterprise shall

then be sold to the public either in one operation or in installments until all the Government stock has been sold.

- (2) Sale of one or more factories or the entire enterprise by auction in accordance with law.

Article 5. Before the auction of Government enterprises, a Re-assessment Committee shall be organized jointly by the competent authorities of the Government and other Government agencies concerned. The re-assessment shall be made on the basis of the following standards:

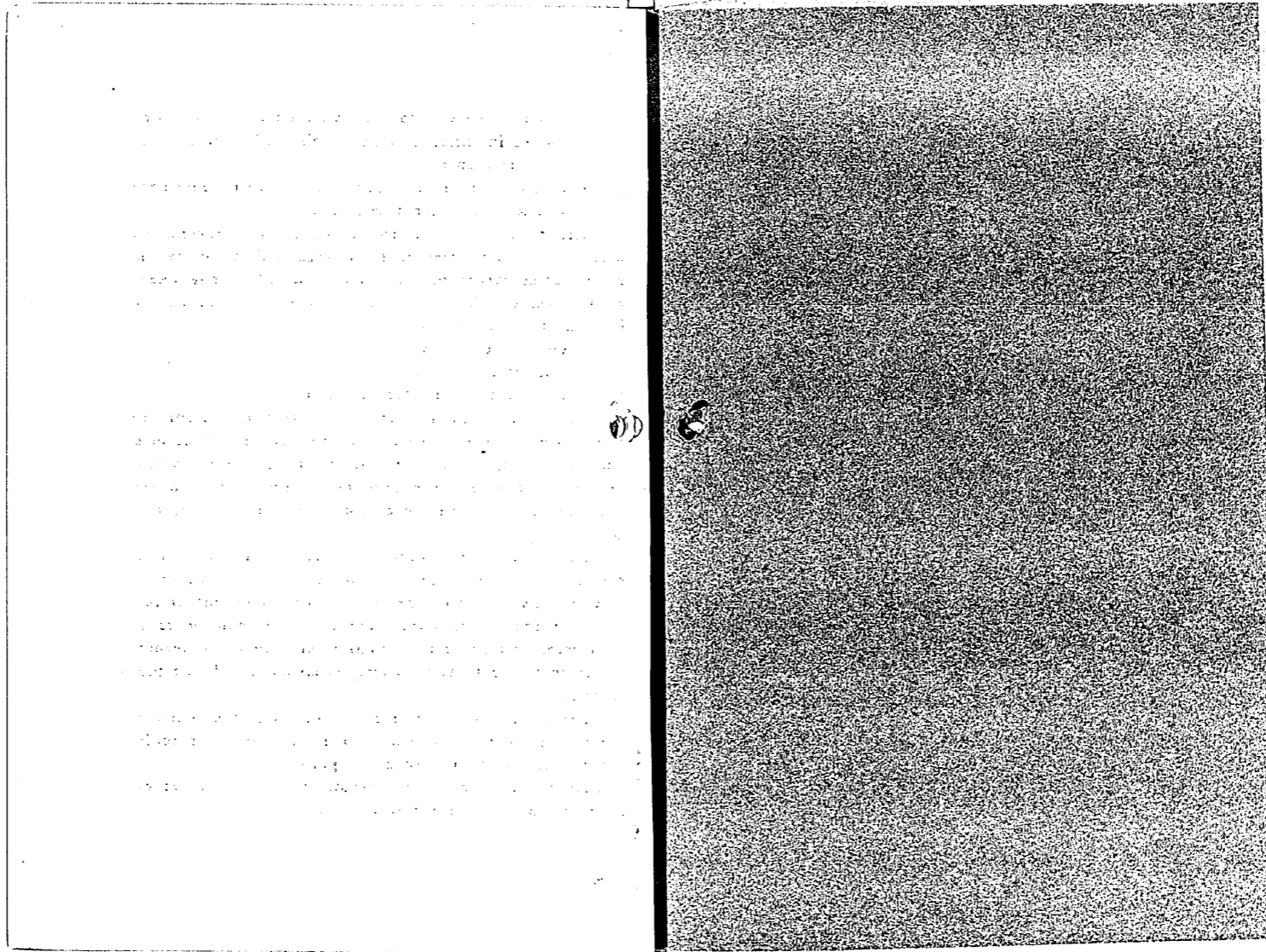
- (1) Original capital value.
- (2) Current capital value.
- (3) Possible profit returns in the future.

Article 6. The transfer of Government enterprises to private ownership shall be valid only when the transfer of such enterprises is made to Chinese citizens or overseas Chinese or foreigners who are citizens of the countries with which the Republic of China has concluded agreements for private investments.

Article 7. The Government stock in an enterprise sponsored and partially invested in by the Government or Governments and in other enterprises created by further investment by another Government enterprise or enterprises from their earnings may be sold and transferred to private ownership according to the provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, of the present Regulations.

Article 8. The sales proceeds of Government enterprises transferred to private ownership shall be used specifically for production and reconstruction purposes.

Article 9. The present Regulations shall come into effect from the day of their promulgation.



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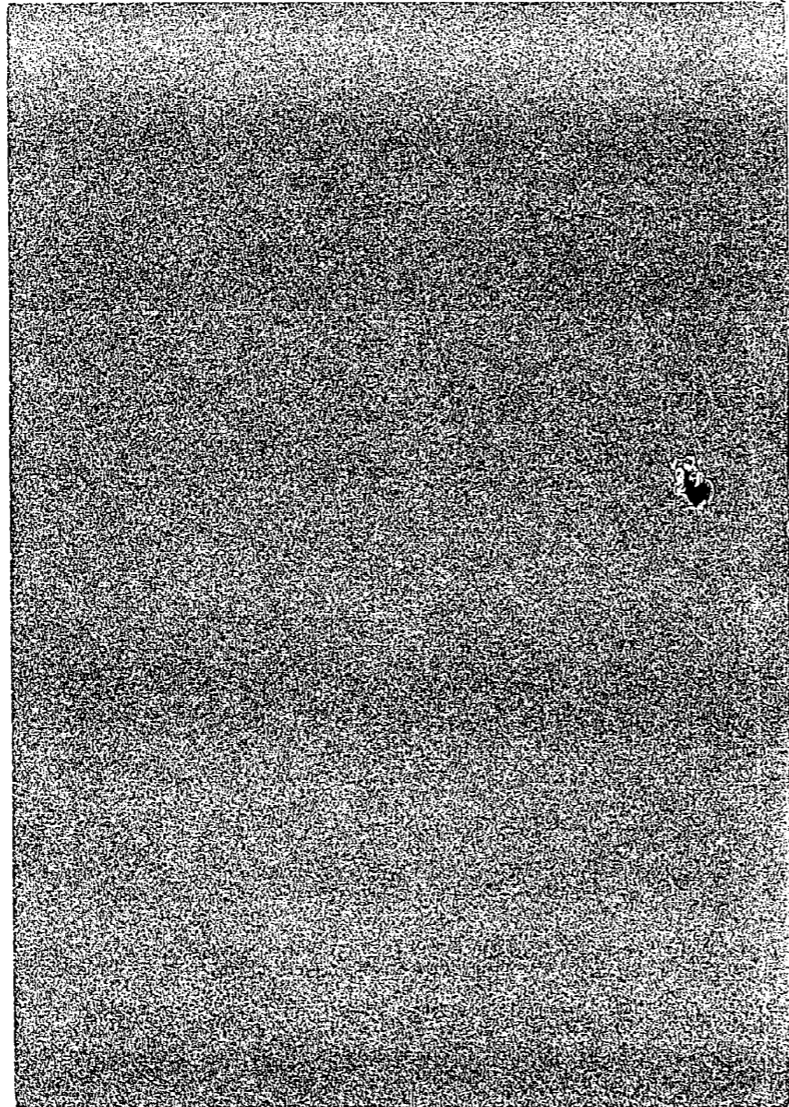
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十大工業製品の本年及び月標
 台湾経済自立的四年計画は一九五二年の第一期計画による
 台湾経済自立的四年計画による十大工業製品の本年
 及び月標は次の如くである。

	本年及び月標	昨年及び比
肥料	一五、三三三トン	二六、〇〇〇トン 袋 一〇〇万袋
電力	三、七三三、三三三KW	五、九六六、六六六KW 二、二三三、三三三トン
石灰	一九、〇〇〇トン	二〇、〇〇〇トン
綿糸	一、〇〇〇トン	九、〇〇〇トン
綿布	一、〇〇〇トン	九、〇〇〇トン
塩	三、三三三、三三三トン	三、三三三、三三三トン

外務省

自立的経済四年計画 本年及び月標

一月四日発表によると台湾経済自立的四年計画による本年及び月標は次のように策定されている。

米	八〇五、四〇〇	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	小麦	二、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	石灰	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
甘蔗	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	六、五〇〇、〇〇〇	花生	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	硫代鉄	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
食糖	五、〇〇〇	一、五〇〇、〇〇〇	大豆	二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	硫黄	四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
茶	四、〇〇〇	二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	麻	二、〇〇〇	二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	綿糸	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
パイナップル	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	甘藷	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	綿布	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
バナナ	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	タバコ	五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	麻袋	七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
柑橋	五、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	電力	三、七三三、三三三KW	五、九六六、六六六KW	塩	三、三三三、三三三
香水	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	肥料	一五、三三三、三三三	二六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	検査	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

輸出は一億四千万米ドルと前年比増一千五百万ドル。

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電信写

昭和二八 八五九二 平 台 北 八月二三日〇九四五發 経五
本省 二三日一、二五着

岡崎 大臣

芳沢 大使

第二四一号

(托送品に関する件)

往信台普第四八九号に關し
郵部産ホーシヨ一種子二〇リットルを二十四日朝貴地着のO.A.E
機にて經五宛機長托送した。

配布先 官房長、アジア局長、總、会、経五

(了)

記帳済

記帳済

記帳済

外務省

3.1.4

外口商社登録証明并協を判定

口商行政院は外口人外口協人の名簿支取等該協に
伊不登録商標登録等は各協に及ぼす公司商標商標
細則に基き該協を必要とする者を指定しその證明并協三枚を
左の通り判定した。
一、外口人等は外口人の口協証明並に該人登録証明書は本
口主催當局から該協を要す。
二、前次書類は確定に當該國商標登録し得ることを主張す
るため、当該口協に及ぼす協協の中国登録協又は該協の
證明を要す。
三、個別申請事項に關する他書類は当該口主催當局或は
口商人の署名を必要とする。
あして同署名を疑念を確認するため当該口協に及ぼす
は協協の中心大分等協又は該協の證明書を協が所す。

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局長 次 長 第五課長

台秘第一二二六號

昭和三十年十二月十二日

在中華民國日本國大使館

臨時代理大使 宮崎

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

中國における最近における石油採掘事業に
關する件

本件に關し中國政府の石油開發事業のアドヴァイサーとして
IGAより台湾に派遣せられておる本邦人徵体古生物学者大炊
御門経輝博士は、当初の契約期間一年を経過せるが更に向う一
年間契約更新せられ、この機會に今般約一ヶ月の休暇を得て、

在中華民國日本國大使館

30.12.15
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秘

近く帰日するが、帰日挨拶のため当館に來訪の際館員に対し最
近における中國政府の石油採掘事業に關し左記の如く語つた。
右談話は元來台湾地区は石油資源に同じく事業自体大なる期
待を持たないものと一般に思料せられていたにも不拘ず、中國
政府が石油資源の開發に努力しIGAも之に協力を吝まざる所
以のものは台湾をして速かに經濟自立體勢を確立せしめんとす
る米側の一貫せる政策を反映しおるものとして注目し値いする
が、台湾における石油資源の確保が極めて困難であることは、
右同人の報告による現状でも明である。
尙同人の立場もあり本件は外部に公表せざるよう願いたる。
記
現在台湾において採取中の油田、その採取量および採掘中の
油田、並びに天然ガス採取礦は左記の通り。

在中華民國日本國大使館

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

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(A) 採取中の油田

(1) 北部地方——出礦坑油田(苗栗県内)——
 (2) 南部地方——竹頭崎油田(台南県東部)——
 兩者を併せて日産一〇—
 二〇キロリットル

(B) 採掘中の油田

(1) バクワリ地区(前記出礦坑炭田の北東に位置す)——現在地
 下七〇〇米まで開鑿中(石油存在推定位置は地下一〇〇〇
 米)

(2) 山仔脚(台北県)——日産一キロリットルを採取しているが
 なお採掘中。

(C) 天然ガス採取中の礦区

(1) 北部地方——竹東、錦水(共に新竹県内)——
 (2) 南部地方——新營、竹頭崎(共に台南県東部)——
 兩者を併せたガス採取
 量は日産七万立方米

在中華民國日本國大使館

經濟部調查科長

經濟局長

長

長

第五課長

別紙添付

台普第六三八號

昭和三十一年六月五日

在中華民國日本國大使館

特命全權大使 堀内 謙

兼

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

台灣工業生産指数
台灣農業生産指数送付に關する件
台灣經濟建設概況

本件に關し当地經濟部編輯に係る台灣工業生産、農業生産
及び台灣建設概況各二部何ら御參考までに別添送付する。

在中華民國日本國大使館

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