



TAIWAN'S IMPORTS OF MAIN COMMODITIES

	Textile, Cotton, & Silk		Ammonium Sulfate		Cigarettes		Hemp Sacks	
	Q. (ton)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)	Q. (ton)	V. (per 1,000)	Q. (T.W.\$1,000)	V. (in pieces)	Q. (T.W.\$1,000)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)
1934	—	17,259	135,510	13,168	890,217	1,840	18,457	6,469
1935	—	20,268	148,770	16,341	1,059,096	7,256	17,053	6,650
1936	—	19,328	174,355	18,300	984,432	6,681	15,681	5,857
1937	—	21,635	190,314	20,063	1,032,559	7,913	15,351	5,811
1938	—	23,361	226,109	25,817	848,764	6,896	22,691	11,462
1939	—	19,763	180,171	21,280	798,711	5,775	12,493	8,114
1940	—	16,713	137,698	16,293	749,701	6,358	—	14,028
1941	—	16,055	153,865	19,280	501,604	4,276	13,973	13,158
1942	—	41,097	165,122	19,599	332,442	3,306	9,861	10,672
1943	—	29,692	187,656	21,608	230,918	3,966	5,824	7,067

	Cast Iron		Timber		Automobiles, Spare Part & Accessories		Paper	
	Q. (ton)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)	Q. (1,000 Cu. M)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)	Q. (T.W.\$1,000)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)	Q. (T.W.\$1,000)	V. (T.W.\$1,000)
1934	69,924	12,302	9,626	7,390	—	3,646	—	4,516
1935	93,014	16,042	13,646	10,387	—	5,084	—	5,061
1936	—	16,796	17,126	12,591	—	5,471	—	5,414
1937	—	—	15,563	13,547	—	—	—	6,339
1938	—	—	13,681	15,228	—	—	—	7,178
1939	—	—	15,157	19,070	—	—	—	7,450
1940	—	—	10,292	20,045	—	7,572	—	10,081
1941	79,029	22,055	9,921	16,985	—	4,894	—	7,839
1942	34,775	10,771	2,706	5,473	—	5,096	—	5,822
1943	42,226	10,260	1,619	4,056	—	3,725	—	4,355

Bloodshed In Taiwan And Aftermath

Taiwan Chinese To Get Greater Share In Government
As More Natives To Be Given Higher Posts

By STANWAY CHENG

THE 6,300,000 people in Taiwan are going to get a greater responsibility in shaping out their destiny following the Central Government's decision to change the present special administrative setup to a regular provincial government to be staffed by "as many local personnel as there are available." The decision which was broadcast to the island on the arrival of Minister Pai Chung-hsi of National Defense from Nanking March 17 is expected to be the key to the solution of the so-called "February 28th Incident," in Taiwan.

Right after the "February 28th Incident," Governor Chen Yi set up two principles for a peaceful and broad settlement of the riot: that Taiwan must be an integral part of China and that Taiwan must be free from any Communist influence or plot. These principles were upheld by the Central Government

which, a few days later, decided to give the Taiwanese a bigger share in their civil administration. The Central Government was wise in dividing the power of garrisoning which is a national one, from that of the provincial government which is going to be largely locally-staffed. Henceforth, it is going to be mainly a show of the Taiwanese who have been clamoring for higher posts from the government. Time will tell whether they will prove the best masters.

For seventeen months, Governor Chen Yi and his aides have tried to make Taiwan a free, democratic and happy unit of China. The aged governor had his ideal of making Taiwan a model province. He was launching his five-year economic program promising well-being and prosperity for everyone when the anti-smuggling shooting dimmed his long cherished hopes. He was the

champion of a democratic administration and has encouraged the tenant farmers to possess their own land. Within six months of his arrival, he helped to inaugurate Taiwan's provincial people's political council at Taipei with *hsien* and municipal PPCs established all over the province. He argued and fought with the Central Government officials and mainland capitalists for protecting the Taiwanese economy by maintaining the Taiwan *yen* and by promulgating a number of restrictive measures in favor of the natives. He worked twelve hours a day, including Sundays and holidays, and exhorted his staff to do their utmost for Taiwan because Taiwan is part of China.

But Chen Yi's administration also had its shortcomings. His fine ideals to carry out an overall planned economy in Taiwan were found not to be consistent with his preachings for democratic politics. On the one hand, he was regarded by many as exercising rigid control over the island's industry, mining and commerce, while on the other, he was pushing a free and democratic government. The two policies were hard to reconcile and tended to be conflicting. His controlled

economic program may be taken as in full accord with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's reconstruction plan, but in application it did not fulfill the desire of the people. He was placing too much hope on his monopoly and trade policies and these were the focus of attacks by the people.

In occupying and administering Taiwan, Chen Yi had a vast job on his hands. He did recruit some honest and experienced aides from the mainland, but they proved to be too few and very much underpaid. Most Chinese who have established themselves on the mainland refused to come to Taiwan, and those who have come have been working at a great personal loss.

During the early stages of his administration, he was too democratic in his policies, so democratic that the Taiwanese, who had been under the Japanese yoke for 50 years, were not used to such strange terms as democracy, freedom, people's rights and all their ramifications and confusions. They have not quite come to the realization that they are a free people. Democracy was given to a people before they were prepared for it. His liberal and lenient policies were, therefore, regarded by many as

soft and weak. This very easily made the people lose control of themselves and feel that they could do everything they pleased. They misconstrued the real meaning of freedom which to some of them meant lawlessness and anarchy. If democratic rule had been fed to the hitherto long-oppressed people gradually and sparingly, the people probably would value their otherwise hard-earned liberation more dearly. It is also true that you simply cannot talk democracy to the people if you do not have a powerful government to push it and guide it along proper channels.

Early in the spring of 1946, the administration's policy of purchasing rice from farmers and landowners for distribution over the island to help solve a serious food crisis met with the big landlord's opposition. So this was called off. In doing so, the government was democratic but lost some prestige. Then, later on, the aged governor good-naturally sent back the bulk of his garrison troops on the island, because he believed that "there was no need to maintain a big force in Taiwan."

Although everybody else foresaw the day that his

trade and monopoly policies were not going to be popular and effective, he gave dogged support to his twin pets. His control of most of Taiwan's industries, including a number of non-essential units, was responsible for hampering private initiative in the reconstruction of the province although it is Chen Yi's belief that nationalization of industries is for the well-being of the masses and is not to enrich a small privileged class.

The future holds the key to the destiny of Taiwan. It is only wise and fair that the Taiwan Chinese should get a greater share in administering themselves and in operating their own industries and commerce. The Central Government and the new provincial authorities must be both liberal and forceful in carrying out their policies. They must be always on the lookout that the bulk of the population in the island, who are docile and industrious although somewhat hot-headed and narrow-minded, is well protected from the abuse of a minority of Taiwanese who are mostly ambitious and ruthless. Furthermore, all administrative organs and policies which tend to create a special situation in Taiwan must be abolished so as to

make Taiwan harmonize in body and soul with the rest of China. Then the superiority complex of the mainlanders and the strong provincialism of the natives, which pulls them apart, must give way to genuine coopera-

tion and understanding. It is only through this that the recent bloodshed in Taiwan, costing hundreds of lives and indescribable misery to both the people and the government employees, could be a bitter but valuable lesson to both China and Taiwan.



An Unbendingly Patriotic Soul

DURING the Japanese domination over Taiwan, the governing power tried every means to assimilate the Chinese people. At first Chinese as a course in the classroom was limited to only a very few hours in a week. Later, it was entirely abolished. The Japanese language took its place and became a required and most important course for all the school children. The reading of old Chinese novels such as *San Kuo Yen I* (the Tale of Three Kingdoms), *Sui Hu Tsuan* (The Story of One Hundred and Eight Heroes), etc. was prohibited. The Japanese spies and plainclothes men always kept an eye on those who stuck to everything Chinese. A great number of innocent Chinese was arrested and punished for loyalty to the hereditary culture of their motherland.

Despite the oppression, most of the people in Taiwan still strived on the opportunity of learning their own language. Chinese lessons were taught by fathers or grandfathers in the privacy of their rooms. Those who were too busy to school their children would send them to a pedagogue in the neighborhood. This was the way Mr. Chen, a young inn-keeper at Hsincho received his Chinese education.

Inflamed by patriotic zeal, he was too proud to care for any Japanese book. He refused to attend public school even in his infancy, and decided to run the risk of studying Chinese against governmental prohibition. He had been imprisoned once for several months, and severely flogged. But as soon as he was set free he continued his study in secrecy. He can't read a Japanese book. But Chinese he is able to read and write with ease. He is now father of two children, leading a simple and comfortable life. Besides, he is respected by all his friends and relatives. This may well be the proper reward for his unbendingly patriotic soul.

Agitation Quelled As Troops Moved In To Keep Order

TAIPEI, Mar. 22—At the moment when this is written, the bloody riot staged by the Taiwan Chinese in Taiwan has been quelled and the newly-arrived government troops are rounding up fleeing agitators and trouble-makers from the north and the south of the island. Martial law which was declared again on March 9 is still being enforced at night in Taiwan.

The trouble stated in the evening of Feb. 27 when the Taiwan Monopoly Bureau's (target of attacking the provincial administration by the people) anti-smuggling unit shot by mistake a man on the busy Yienping street of Taipei when the unit, while swooping down on illicit cigarette vendors, was surrounded by an excited crowd. The man who was killed happened to be the brother of a local underworld-leader. At about midnight, the mob, led by the underworld, was surrounding the police headquarters demanding that the anti-smuggling unit responsible for the shooting be

handed over to them "for punishment." While the police could not very well yield to the mob's demand, the mobsters got out of control. Crowds began to gather the next morning and were attacking the business office of the Taipei Monopoly Bureau. A few of the Mainland employees in the business office began to be beaten up by the mob who also moved the monopoly goods to the street to burn.

At about 1:45 p.m., the mob, numbering 3,000, was heading toward the Governor's Office for demonstration. As the few guards at the Governor's Office were not able to stop the demonstrators who were already beating up some of them in an attempt to seize their pistols, the guards, who had been ordered not to open fire, had to shoot, mostly skyward, in order to disperse the crowd. The crowd immediately retreated, leaving one killed and two wounded, one of whom was a guard.

The retreating crowd was, however, not frightened,

more mobs began to gather. Acts of violence on the Mainlanders which started in the morning were multiplied in the afternoon as the excitement of the mobsters intensified. This gave way to the communist agitators and other dissident element whose chief aim was to overthrow the government.

The provincial administration ordered emergency martial law at midnight. But due to insufficient garrison forces on hand, order could not be very well established. The city's police forces has broken down as most of the policemen, being largely Taiwanese, walked out to join the mobs. The next day, all local communication and transportation staff refused to work, while those from the Mainland were fleeing for their lives. The mob demonstration spread to other *hsien* and cities in Taiwan and violence and brutalities against the Mainlanders multiplied.

The situation has assumed an immense and serious proportion as the anti-smuggling shooting incident has turned out to be a bloody and rebellious plot against the National Government. Governor Chen Yi asked the so-called civilian leaders and five government officials to

form a "settlement committee" to make recommendations for giving relief to the wounded and compensation to the killed in this incident.

But the "settlement committee" was at once controlled by overwhelming people's representative with the government delegates making desperate efforts to appease and to calm down the mobs. The "committee" immediately changed its role to become the headquarters of the mobs and the underworld. Steered by ambitious Taiwanese leaders, most of whom worked under the Japanese, the "committee" has "devised" a number of "reform" measures, most of which aimed at giving the "committee" members and their arch supporters high governmental posts by driving out all Mainland influence.

Governor Chen faced the situation calmly and manfully. He promised the people that a number of high provincial government posts is available to the best Taiwanese who can really represent them. He also advanced the date of electing their own magistrates and mayors to July 1, even before the enforcement of the National Constitution. He

took a lenient and peaceful attitude in settling the mob violence. He exhorted the Mainland employees to continue to work harmoniously with the Taiwanese.

While official statistics as to the losses in the riot were still lacking, it is my guess that the killed and the wounded have not exceeded 1,000, with two-thirds being the Mainlanders, in the entire island.

Peace and order have returned to Taipei since March 11 as all government offices

have returned to work while the military forces are protecting the population and the Mainlanders from disturbances and undue losses. Search for agitators and ringleaders has already netted many conspirators. Proclamations have been issued to the people to carry on their work peacefully. The government is considering steps for a greater share of respectable Taiwanese in government service, thus placing the heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the local people as well for building up a New Taiwan.



Haven of Peace

Termed by foreign observers as China's best test in her ability to administer Taiwan wisely and democratically, the island of Taiwan today stands between the mighty Pacific and the Asiatic mainland both as a haven of peace for war weary Chinese people and a paradise for adventurers.

If you come to Taiwan by plane, you may imagine that you are coming to an Alice in Wonderland country complete with such touches of Nature as lush flowers and tropical greens. The little cities and towns which dot the map of the island are interspersed with modern highways and efficient railways. When you take a bird's-eye-view of Taipei, the provincial capital, you think it is a toyland with wide streets and small houses. Everywhere you see towering palms and intricately-laid out gardens. There are no skyscrapers anywhere in the island and the highest building is but four-storeys high and these are very few.

Life in this capital city like all other cities in the island is unspectacular but inviting. To most of the war weary Chinese who went through years of privation and suffering and who are impatient with the present unsettled conditions on the Mainland, Taiwan is indeed a welcome land.

A Report Of Industry & Mining In Taiwan

Japan's Industrial Squeeze of Taiwan

UNDER Japanese rule, Taiwan's economy was of a colonial character. Agriculture was developed with the chief aim of exporting rice, sugar, tea and fruits, especially to Japan. Japan in return dumped fertilizers, textiles, and other manufactured products to the Taiwanese, comprising largely farmers.

The industries that became established in Taiwan were those that are geographically bound to their natural resources. Since sugar cane must be crushed, fruits must be canned and tea leaves must be processed while fresh from their fields, so such factories had to be erected near their plantations. However, Taiwan's industries never developed any further than the primary and crude stages of industrial processing. Thus although copper and gold ores were mined and concentrated near Keelung, their smelting and refining were done in Japan. Simi-

larly most of the crude sugar was sent to Japan for further processing into refined sugar. Until a few years before the war, Taiwan did not have any industry which required high technical skills. The standard of living of the labor class in the factories as well as on the farms was deliberately kept at a low level and the profit gained from surplus of production over consumption was shared by the big Japanese financiers and industrialists.

The erection of the larger hydro-electric power stations at Jitsugetsutan (Sun-Moon Lake) marked a great turn in the Japanese economic policy in Taiwan as Japan decided that Taiwan was to be the base for her southward expansion. Being centrally located from Japan, China, Malaya and the South Sea Islands, Taiwan was to become a new center for commerce and shipping. By utilizing the abundant water power

and cheap labor of the island, by obtaining the various raw materials from and by distributing the finished products to the above mentioned regions, Taiwan could also be turned into a manufacturing center. Institutions for the investigation and research of the resources in those regions within Taiwan's sphere of action were established. The Taiwan Development Co. with much of its activities in the South Seas and in South China* was founded. Kaohsiung was to be made into a good harbor.

Japan did not get very far with that plan when the war broke out. Taiwan's war mission was to serve as a naval, and especially as an air, base for southward aggression. Taiwan's industrial development was consequently geared to war purposes. Aluminum plants, petroleum refineries, metallurgical plants, plants for the manufacture of aviation fuel, carbide, ferro-alloys, rubber tire, etc. were established. The sugar factories laid more weight on the production of alcohol which was turned out in large quantities. However, the acute shortage of shipping facilities and the heavy bombings during the later

stages of the war brought much stagnation to industries in Taiwan. In fact, Taiwan's economy had been paralysed long before Japan's surrender.

The Taking-over and Present Conditions

The Department of Industry and Mining of the Taiwan Office Of The Governor comprises eight sections, viz, that of industry, mining, power, labor, raw material, statistical, secretariat and accounting. In addition, there is a committee on technical affairs. As its subordinate organization there is the civil engineering bureau which takes charge of the construction of highways and waterworks.

The production of coal has decreased in 1945 and it dropped abruptly at the time of the surrender. Most of the mines were at a standstill. The situation was so serious that a special organization was deemed necessary to take charge of the affair; that is the "Committee on the Adjustment of Coal Production and Distribution," directly under the Office Of The Governor, but intimately connected with the Department of Industry and Mining.

After the surrender, the Japanese-owned enterprises automatically went over to the Chinese Government. At first, the Government controlled them by various "supervisory committees." Later some factories were reorganized into new enterprises while others were being sold by the "Committee for the Disposal of Japanese Properties."

Although Taiwan is a small island, its industrial enterprises are numerous. The total number of units with a capital of more than 50,000 yen (pre-war yen) was over 1,000, most of them, especially the larger ones, were operated with Japanese capital. During the early stage of the taking-over, due to the limited transportation facilities between Taiwan and the mainland, only less than two thousand technical and administrative personnel from Chungking and Shanghai had arrived at Taiwan to take over the industrial enterprises. Taiwanese personnel in various organizations, being mostly only minor employees under the Japanese, could hardly be expected to assume heavy responsibilities immediately. Therefore there was no other possibility of accepting the control over the entire

industry than to adopt the "supervisory system," which meant that the Japanese enterprises were allowed to continue to be operated by the original personnel but they were put under the control of supervisors appointed by the Chinese Government. This system worked out very well and proved to be a wise step at that time.

Soon after the arrival of the Chinese Government, the Japanese police force was dismissed *in toto*. As competent replacement was not readily possible, stealing of materials and installations frequently occurred in factories. Fortunately the conditions were soon improved.

Most of the industrial plants suffered varying degrees of damage from bombings. The typhoon brought also much damage to the industrial plants on the east coast. There were two serious typhoons in 1946, the latter one in last September being the most serious in fourteen years.

Shortage of various kinds of materials is one important bottleneck delaying the rehabilitation of Taiwan industries. For example, due to the lack of roofing materials, the bombed factory

buildings cannot be repaired immediately and the installed machinery and equipment are weather exposed. Due to the shortage of piping and wiring materials, work in various plants cannot be resumed. The shortage of critical maintenance materials is most sorely felt. Sometimes the absence of a few tons or even a few pounds of these key materials limits the production seriously or even makes production impossible. There are, for instance, copper screen and felt for paper machines, liquid ammonia for refrigerating plant, electrodes for electric furnaces, detonators for coal mines, boiler tubes for locomotives, accelerators for rubber vulcanization, synthetic oils for perfume and essential oil industry etc. Most of the machinery in the plants were built by the Japanese, hence some of the damaged parts can only be replaced from Japan.

Some of the industries in Taiwan used imported materials such as phosphate rock from Indo-China for making fertilizers, jute from India for making gunny bags, bauxite from Bintan for making aluminum, etc. Unless continuous imports of these materials is forth-

coming, there can be no smooth operation of those industries. A service company for making interchanges of materials and equipment between the various industrial plants in Taiwan has been established. Efforts are also being made to get supplies from Shanghai, Japan, UNRRA and American war surplus.

For the time being the cost of most industrial materials in Shanghai is prohibitive. The exchange between Taiwan and Shanghai is still operated on a restricted basis. Shipping freight is too expensive. The industrial materials ordered abroad can not be expected to arrive at a definite time. Sometimes it is the absence of sufficient demand which is curtailing the production. Industries which were making war productions before Japan's surrender belong to this category. In a word, the importation of industrial materials is still difficult.

As the factories taken over were not only mostly bombed and wrecked in wartime, but also handicapped by stealing and typhoons, so it is impossible to rehabilitate the industrial enterprises without a considerable amount of investment and an abundance of circulating

capital. At present most plants are under the difficulties of financial pressure. Because they are not in full swing and because they are partly damaged, the cost of production is naturally very high.

Of the 300,000 Japanese inhabitants in Taiwan nine-tenths have been repatriated. Remaining are technical and administrative personnel and their families. In industrial and mining enterprises about 300 Japanese experts are now working. Although some difficulty in carrying on the production was at first experienced with the repatriation of the Japanese, the Chinese replacements have been able to continue the work in the factories without serious trouble. In many cases, the Taiwanese Chinese were either promoted from lower positions or taken in through competitive examinations, while high positions of a technical and administrative nature were mostly held by men from the mainland. However, some important posts have been turned over to experienced Taiwanese engineers and managers. Most of these Taiwanese have been trained on the mainland or in Japan. It is now the practice that no

discrimination in rank or pay is set between the local and the mainland Chinese or even the Japanese. Senior technical staffs are still badly needed. It is regrettable that the provincial financial difficulties have not been able to pay sufficiently high salary to induce high technical specialists to come to this island.

Statistics of some government owned industrial plants show that the number of laborers increases from 37,000 in Nov. 1945 to 55,000 in March, 1947. The grand total of the workers in all Taiwan, including those in mines, and in civil engineering, agriculture and transportation is estimated to be 250,000. In comparison with the highest figure of 280,000 once reached under the Japanese regime, the difference is only 30,000. Up to last Feb. some 100,000 Taiwanese have returned from abroad. According to Japanese statistics, the Taiwanese enrolled by Japanese are mostly farmers and merchants, only 7% are industrial workers. Therefore the number of unemployed industrial workers in Taiwan is estimated to be below 40,000. In some cities employment agencies have

been set up, and public works have given many jobs to the unemployed.

According to the nature of industrial enterprises, Taiwan's industries were taken over by different governmental agencies. The Department of Industry and Mining took over major factories of electric power, sugar, metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, machinery and electrical engineering, while the Department of Agriculture and Forestry took over the food processing factories, lumber yards and saw mills. Tobacco factories, wine brewery, match factories, and camphor refineries were taken over by the Monopoly Bureau. Railway shops and transportation firms were administered by the Department of Communications. The Municipal government took over smaller factories of various kinds. The bigger ones of the 150 enterprises taken over by the Industry and Mining Department are listed below:

(1) Japanese Naval Petroleum Refineries, Takao and Sincho, 100 million gallons of oil products per year.

(2) Nitto Kogyo Kaisha (sugar), 15 sugar mills

and 5 alcohol Distilleries.

(3) Taiwan Seito Kaisha (sugar), 12 sugar mills and 2 alcohol distilleries.

(4) Meiji Seito Kaisha (sugar), 18 sugar mills and 6 alcohol distilleries.

(5) Ensuike Seito Kaisha (sugar), 7 sugar mills and 2 alcohol distilleries.

(6) Taiwan Electric Power Co., 320,000 kw. installed generating capacity.

(7) Taiwan Cement Co. Takao, 300,000 tons of cement per year.

(8) Kasei Cement Co. Suo, 150,000 tons of cement per year.

(9) Southern Cement Co. Chikuto, 100,000 tons of cement per year.

(10) Taiwan Fertilizer Co. Keelung and Takao plants, 42,000 tons of superphosphate per year.

(11) Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Keelung, 25,000 tons of cyanamide per year.

(12) South Japan Chemical Co. Takao, 6,000 tons of caustic soda and

3,000 tons of bleaching powder per year.

- (13) Asahi Electro-chemical Co. Takao, 7,000 tons of caustic soda, 500 tons of hydrochloric acid, 80 tons of liquid chlorine, 400 tons of magnesium per year.
- (14) Kanegafuchi Soda Co. 6,000 tons of caustic soda per year.
- (15) Japan Aluminum Co. Takao, 12,000 tons of aluminum per year.
- (16) Taiwan Iron Work, Takao, ship repair and sugar refining machinery.
- (17) Keelung Shipyard, Keelung, 3 dry docks for 20,000, 10,000 and 50,000 tons vessels.
- (18) Kinkaseki Copper and Gold Mine, Keelung, 25 tons gold and 5,000 tons copper per year.
- (19) Taiwan Shingyo Kaisha, 15,000 tons of paper a year.
- (20) Taiwan Pulp Co., Taichung, 20,000 tons of pulp per year.
- (21) Ensuiko Pulp Co., Takao, 30,000 tons pulp per year.

The above figures were mostly projected figures, and were never actually accom-

plished by the Japanese.

The governmental operating enterprises are not aiming at making profits, but are thus run to meet the needs of the nation and the province. For example, the management and the direction of development are so guided that all products are speedily put into circulation instead of being stored up for higher profit. For the same reason, the cost of production is cut down by mass production and not by reduction of wages.

Those larger plants taken over by the Industry and Mining Department have been reorganized and merged into 22 groups. Those operated by the National Resources Commission:—

- (1) China Petroleum Co. Taiwan Branch.
 - (2) Aluminium Manufacture Co.
 - (3) Copper Mining Co.
- Those operated jointly by The National Resources Commission and the Taiwan Provincial Government and some private capital:—
- (4) Sugar Co.
 - (5) Electric Power Co.
 - (6) Chemical Fertilizers Co.
 - (7) Machine and Shipbuilding Co.
 - (8) Alkalies Co.
 - (9) Cement Co.

(10) Paper and Pulp Co.

Those handled by the Taiwan Industrial Enterprises Co., Ltd., a semi-official set-up:—

(11) Coal Co.

(12) Iron Works.

(13) Rubber Co.

(14) Oils and Fats Co.

(15) Textile Co.

(16) Brick and Tile Co.

(17) Electrical Manufacture Co.

(18) Glass Co.

(19) Chemical Products Co.
(perfume, essences, etc.)

(20) Printing & Paper Co.

(21) Building Construction Co.

(22) Industrial and Mining Supplies Co.

Aside from those 22 units, there are others relating to agriculture, forestry, fishery, wine, camphor and cigarette which are under the supervision of the different related departments. Smaller enterprises not incorporated in any of the above organizations will be sold or leased to private operators with the original Japanese shares sold to private owners.

The production of fertilizer was nil in August, 1945, now 600 tons are being produced monthly. Same is true of caustic soda which has now a monthly

production of 400 tons, while it was nil in August, 1945. Coal production was 15,000 tons in August, 1945, while that in March, 1947 was about 100,000 tons. The installed capacity of power plant is also increased from 70,000 kw. to 140,000 kw. at present even some plants which had never been fully installed by Japanese, such as the cement factory in Sincho have been put into operation by Chinese engineers.

Future Rehabilitation Plan

The future of Taiwan's industries may be operated along the following lines:

- (1) Industries the products of which are badly needed either in Taiwan or on the Mainland, such as coal, sugar, fertilizers, liquid fuel, paper, cement, etc.
- (2) Industries which can help rehabilitate other industries, such as transportation, power supply, machine shops, shipyards, railway shops etc.
- (3) Industries which can absorb much idle labor in order to release the pressure of unemployment upon economy, such as public works, building industry, min-