





Bao-an Temple, Pan Chun-Lin



Mr. Shi Ming-Jiang

- I. The sweetness and bitterness of prosecution work
- II. Fullness of prosecution services
- III. Say less and do more, handle cases based on evidence
- IV. Worked with conscience, and handled cases with love

*A person with the virtue of tolerance that is destined to become a great person.
Just like a perfect pillar with no defect that can uphold great pressure.
A person of strong character and great aspiration that everyone admire.
To enforce the law with no prejudice and abide by law that the world applaud.*

I. The sweetness and bitterness of prosecution work

I had been working for judicial work for 47 years, besides as judge and presiding judge of the Taipei District Court, judge and presiding judge of the High Court, and judge and president of the Tainan District Court, the rest was prosecution work, from first instance to third instance, I had tried the sweetness and bitterness of prosecution work. As prosecutor did not have the independent trial right given by law, occasionally there were sensitive cases, crime investigation was the main duty of prosecutor. Especially first instance prosecutor was on the front line of handling criminal cases, whether by complaint, report, voluntary, surrender or came to know crime it should start an investigation. When there was major crime, offenders would cast cloud or die without

Mr. Shi Ming-Jiang is the ninth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: September 26, 1978~November 7, 1982), and the fourth Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: July 1, 1986~May 18, 1992). This article is excerpted from the Everyday New Judiciary Annual Vol.8 (July, 2008) pp.255~263.



testimony, or complicated crime, prosecutor should not stop by wind or rain, postmortem examination day and night, crossing mountain and water to do site inspection, you could imagine how tire it was. When you were on site, cool mind and thinking were important to make instant and right judgment. When collecting evidence, if there was any negligence, the timing would pass. It was impossible to request prosecutor to actively investigate every case, rather through the assistance of police, with the responsibility of crime investigation. As the two came under different administrative systems with no subordinate relationship. Even though increased the connection between prosecution and police, it was difficult to balance their attitude. The main point of police investigation was to discover the facts, and the investigation of prosecutor had to take into consideration the possibility and necessity of prosecution. A case with several offenders and an offender committed several crimes, the result of investigation with one part to be prosecuted and the other not prosecuted, or the prosecuted part had connection with one of the crimes on trial, or part of it was instituted only upon complaint, without legitimate complaint it should be dealt with separately. A case may indeed be handled several times, it was not as simple as "No accusation, no trial".

II. Fullness of prosecution services

In 1978 Minister Li Yuancu transferred me from the president of the Tainan District Court backed to prosecution as the chief prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office. At that time there were about fifty prosecutors, caseload was heavy and complicated, especially major corruption cases and intelligent crimes, due to the complexity the cases were difficult to conclude. However, the system only assigned one senior prosecutor to assist in document. The chief prosecutor was busy with administration, and could only select major cases to randomly review the cases already

reviewed by deputy chief prosecutor, supervision could not be completed. As such, it was planned to work in team, each team with six prosecutors, selected senior prosecutor with division chief judge qualification as the first document prosecutor to share the workload, and self handled a quarter of cases. The first reviewing prosecutor was responsible for reviewed the writing to see if there was any improper content within the team, which may revised and then sent to the deputy chief prosecutor for approval. For cases that had yet to complete investigation, or should be prosecuted or not prosecuted, may request the handling prosecutor for correction, so as to be responsible by each level to reduce error. This was reported to the Ministry of Justice for approval and execution. This was the beginning of head prosecutor or deputy chief prosecutor of each prosecutors office after the separation of trial and prosecution.

When I was the chief prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office, an example was set to return bail for case closed in the amount of more than NTD169 million. It was praised by the parties, and was summoned by the late President Chiang Chingkuo for encouragement which made me felt satisfaction

In 1982 I was promoted as the chief prosecutor of the High Court Prosecutors Office. At that time the country was still under marital law, internal disturbances and interference of diplomatic relationship were tried by martial court. The main duty of second trial prosecutor was handling of reconsideration cases, there was no psychological burden and mental stress. As I was responsible for all prosecution works islandwide, and it was not long since the separation of trail and prosecution, all rules were waiting to be established. After thinking I completed rules on documentation and file managements, and booty custody, management key points for trail waiting room and bail waiting room, criminal enforcement and record clerk handbook, review autopsy and transfer jurisdiction notice, enhanced the functions of second trial prosecutors, prevention policy of economic crimes and cracked down of violent crimes. Duty liaison centers, economic crime



investigation center, and duty supervision centers were set up in various prosecutors offices. These were submitted to the Ministry of Justice for approval and implementation. Externally increased the liaison between prosecution and police to facilitate investigation and arrest of major crimes.

In early time each prosecutors offices had their own offender criminal record cards to track offenders, these was by manual labor, error was hard to avoid, and the cards after use for a long time, became difficult to read and had to do it again. Over the years, the card cabinets increased and difficult to store. It was then planned to set up "criminal information electronic processing center" in the High Court Prosecutors Office, with the hope that through computer to enter one by one the criminal record database of offenders, including past different trial judgments, prosecuted or not prosecuted documents, arranged in chronological order, case number and by type to build offender criminal record database. But due to difficulty of fund, simple equipment and shortage of manpower, only new information was entered, such that the old information (from 1968 accumulated 2 million) still relied on manual labor to check criminal record cards, it was wasting time and being a dilemma! We sent officers to visit authorities using computer data processing and found that the National Police Agency had also built offender database, the difference was their information include minor offenses. As the National Police Agency had sufficient fund and equipment, it was proposed the two parties cooperated to build a national complete offender criminal record database. Agreement was reached after several meetings, minor offenses would be built separately by police, prosecution to provide complete information, and unified program and format. The parties by division of labor, digested all accumulated information over an year. Apart from the expenses of building separate system, it also shortened the arrest time of wanted offenders. This was praised by the computer service team of the Executive Yuan and was hailed as a first for cross authority work, other authorities were encouraged to follow the footsteps. The Executive Yuan even provided budget to change main frame computer to

facilitate islandwide connection operation, which completed the information network of all police and prosecution authorities. It was not only provided judicial authority with reference of investigation of repeated offenders, consideration of punishment and crime study, but also contributed to law and order on arrest of wanted criminals, filtered suspects, studied of offenders behavior, and the basic for fight against crimes.

In July 1986 I was promoted as the chief prosecutor of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office, in January 1990 restructured as the specially appointed prosecutor general. Investigation of central public servant election was then organized, supervised prosecutors islandwide to check election malpractice, election supervision report was ordered to establish and I was the convener, together with other members to supervise around the island. There were non-party people stirring up the masses to confront with police, and surrounded prosecutors office. Through repeated telephone communication with instruction on strategy without sleeping, the election work was successfully completed. Also, I instructed colleagues to divide the extraordinary appeal cases over the years into three categories of criminal law, criminal special law and criminal procedure law, then selected relevant precedents and compiled into three volumes as the reference for case handling of judicial personnel which earned good comments.

In order to strengthen the practical exchanges between Taiwan and the world's prosecution agencies and expanded the field of international law, I also actively promoted the annual meeting of the US National State Attorneys' Meeting and the Asia-Pacific Chief Prosecutor Meeting to participate in discussion of international affairs and academic issues. In the meantime, I also sought to send prosecutors to various states of the United States to study in order to expand the prosecutor's vision and ambition. Some of the above-mentioned prosecutorial systems continued to be promoted to date. During my tenure of the chief prosecutor (from 1987 to 1991), new petition cases for extraordinary appeal were 8676, among them 1491 cases were actively filed by me (17.18 % of the petition rate), judgment of supreme court was 1429 cases, 1267 cases were revoked (correctness was 88.66 %), I felt very comfortable about it.



III. Say less and do more, handle cases based on evidence

I was not good at speaking and short of words. I did not entertain people, I uphold conscience to handle judicial work without any shame. As such, I always thought that a judicial officer should "say less and do more". Once a case entered judicial procedure, it only left black and white, right or wrong, guilty or not guilty, law enforcers could only follow evidence and decide according to law. So the cases prosecuted by me, almost all of the offenders were sentenced to punishment. The cases that I presided as judge, when appealed to superior court almost all of them would not reverse the sentencing. The accuracy of case handling was very high indeed.

IV. Worked with conscience, handled cases with love

Despite the judicial system of Taiwan experienced several changes through decades, I kept on considering that a judicial officer should uphold one principle, that was "worked with conscience". A person if not influenced by desire, worked with conscience, handled cases with love, it was naturally that fair would prevail. When I was working as the chief prosecutor of the High Court Prosecutors Office, I had just one demand on prosecutors, decide cases with rigorous, decide punishment according to law, only sentence when there was evidence. Random prosecution not only affected a person, but also affected a family. The current prosecutorial system although I thought there was still a lot to improve, I always considered that system would change follow time, whether it was legal, rational and sensation, or sensation, rational and legal they should be used by judicial officers based on different time and different situation. There was no absolute right and wrong, and no true or false.





Mr. Chen Han

I. The beginning of judicial career

II. Treat people with sincerity, good interaction between prosecution and police

III. Leading officer should always self-review yourself

I. The beginning of judicial career

In early 1972, I was assigned as the head of second section of civil affairs department of the Ministry of Justice Administration. Apart from the administrative duties of handling civil affairs and financial enforcement, also speedily drafted the revision draft of Compulsory Enforcement Act. When I was working with the criminal affairs department in 1977, besides concurrent as the executive secretary of criminal law study and revision committee, also by order of Yang Jianhua, the department head, studied over one hundred criminal law issues in doubt, and several dozens of juvenile law issues, drawn conclusion and compiled into a book for reference of judicial personnel, attorneys, law professors and other interested parties. In 1979 when I was the head of criminal affairs department, I was concurrent as the member of criminal law study and revision committee, for the criminal law revision could go on smoothly, I invited colleagues to draft revised articles and reasons every week for the committee to discuss. At that time there were outbursts of serious economic crimes and corruption for the first time, the Executive Yuan ordered to study and propose prevention and investigation solution for reference. Especially the unprecedented separation of trial and prosecution, relevant laws and regulations were in need of revision on time, then submitted to the Executive Yuan and forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for review.

Mr. Chen Han was the tenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: November 8, 1982~July 2, 1985), and the fifth Chief Prosecutor of the High Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 18, 1992~April 30, 1997). This article was excerpted from the Everyday New Judicial Annual Vol.7 (November 2006) pp.266~272.



When I was working in the Ministry of Justice Administration, I frequently went to the Legislative Yuan on behalf of the minister to report and answer questions, facing the questioning of legislative councilors or press reporters, I always insisted on the provisions of law to reply in easy to complete the mission. I had always maintained a consistent attitude, so reporters would jokingly said that I was a "smart guy" or "little Zhuge". However, in handling cases, it was very difficult compared with others. A journalist once asked me: "How did you feel when you had served in the judiciary for many years?" I sighed without thinking, "I was born with a busy life, everywhere I went, there were a lot of troubles or annoying cases. But in the face of these tasks, I was always not afraid of hardships, knowing what to do, and solving them one by one." I was going to illustrate with a few major examples:

A. In 1965 when I was judge of civil enforcement of the Taipei District Court, and from 1967 to 1969 as the presiding judge of civil enforcement of the same court, solved the "three difficult cases" one by one. The first one is a textile factory in Sanchong City was confiscated. The confiscated machines were flooded by typhoon, the seizure seals were damaged resulting in difference in confiscated quantity and confiscated record, auction was difficult. The second was transfer of house in Xinsheng South Road, the debtor had ordered active military personnel, disabled people and hooligans to occupy the house and use violence to resist enforcement, in which a large number of police and military police were mobilized to assist in the enforcement. The third was the auction of the "Public Inquiry Newspaper", as the boss of the newspaper, Li Wan Ju was a known political figure, the purchaser was subject to the qualification of newspaper operator and was very complicated.



B. In 1971 when I was served in the Ministry of Justice Administration, a China Airline was exploded over the sky of Penghu, all passengers of several dozens were died, including the Brazilian Ambassador, the body could not be salvaged. The family requested Penghu prosecutor to issue death certificate to proceed succession, cancellation of household registration and collection of insurance policy. The prosecutor refused to issue autopsy certificate as there was no autopsy. At that time Wang Renyuan, the minister of the Ministry of Justice Administration was very anxious, ordered both civil and criminal affairs departments to speedily study for solution. The criminal affairs department supported the opinion of Penghu prosecutor, and the civil affairs department considered that it should proceed according to absent person death declaration, which had to pass 10 years, even catastrophe occurred, three years the fastest, then applied by interested person, the court would then declare dead. Minister Wang submitted me to study. I tactfully explained that this was not my duty. Minister Wang in an urgent mood said: "I want you to study, then you have the authority." I then suggested to Minister Wang to resolve in administrative way. The Penghu Prosecutors Office sent letter to the Civil Aviation Administration of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications asking for passenger list of the accident airplane, then prosecutor issued death certificate to family to use. This provide convenience to family and also would not have the issue of forgery document. The problem was solved.

C. From 1982 to 1985 when I was the chief prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office, major crimes one happened after another in the jurisdiction, such as Chen Qili murdered Liu Yiliang (namely Jiangnan) in the United States, Tsai Chenzhou, legislative councilor, the Tenth Credit Society malpractice, Weng Daming fighting estate with his half brother and sister, robbery of Huanan Bank, Li Shike robbery of the Land Bank, robbery of cash truck of the United World Chinese Commercial Bank, stolen



remittance by assistant manager of the International Commercial Bank of China, and amputation of body in Taipei and Yilan highway, all of these were sensational crimes which arouse major attraction. There were also the murder of professor Chen Wencheng residing in the United States and the murder of the mother and daughter of Lin Yixiong, although not occurred during my tenure, but the subsequent investigation still required speedy handling after I was on board. These cases received major attention from the society and even international, if there was any negligence, the result would be serious. Luckily with the effort of the colleagues these cases were all concluded according to law without any error.

D. During 1986 to 1992 when I was the chief prosecutor of the High Court Prosecutors Office (reorganization into chief prosecutor of the Prosecutors Office later), the government announced the revocation of martial law, all rebellion cases were transferred from the Garrison Command to the High Court Prosecutors Office to proceed. Most of them were wanted criminals, after the Garrison Command revoked the wanted warrant, the High Court Prosecutors Office must issued wanted warrant at the same time to avoid lapsed of time. These wanted criminals were prominent political figures, how to increase collection of evidence, how to investigate as they smuggled back to Taiwan were all difficult issues. I could only dealt with with normal mind, handled them according to different situations and applicable law. They were solved one by one without adverse after effect.

My mind was uneasy without extraordinary appeal. In May 1992 I was assigned as the chief prosecutor of the Supreme Court by special assignment of the President. It was the time of judicial reformation with independent trial, the judgment of judge did not have to send to presiding judge and president for approval. If there was error, the



presiding judge and president could not correct it timely, resulting in greatly increased of criminal final judgments contrary to law, which needed extraordinary appeal for relief. After I reported to duty, this kind of cases increased rapidly, the burden of protecting the rights of citizens and cleared the innocent was on me. So during my tenure there was a large number of cases of extraordinary appeal. Among them three cases all filed three extraordinary appeals which was very impressive.

The first case was the offense of malfeasance in office of Lin Qinghua. Lin Qinghua was a civil servant, together with 11 people were allegedly in joint corruption, they were prosecuted by prosecutor, and were convicted by court. The defendants were not contented and all submitted appeal. Among them, only Lin Qinghua was represented by the original attorney Li in appeal, but Lin Qinghua was not listed as the appellant. So the High Court rebutted the appeal on the ground that the appeal did not comply with the legal formality. The other joint defendants after appeal to the Supreme Court, were ordered for re-trial and all were found not guilty. Attorney Li submitted appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court on the ground that the appeal to the High Court did not comply with the legal formality, and the High Court rebutted the appeal was not unreasonable. Appeal was rebutted and final. However, all other defendants in this case was considered not constituted crime on appeal, only Lin Qinghua was sentenced, this was not reasonable. The grounds of my three time appeal were:

The original trial court did not order to remedy the unlawful procedure which affected the right of defense of defendant, and whether constituted crime, no chance was given by the trial court to defendant for examination and the right of examination, these were obviously violation of law. The Supreme Court considered the extraordinary appeal was grounded, the final judgment was rebutted and ordered the High Court for re-trial, such that the defendant could remedy the appeal procedure and received fair trial.



The second case was the robbery and murder committed by Su Bingkun in Hsinchu. Su Bingkun and another accomplice robbed a goldsmith shop, and killed the owner. He was prosecuted by prosecutor, on first, second and third trials he was all convicted. Although extraordinary appeal was submitted, it was rebutted by the Supreme Court. Then the defendant was pardoned by the President, not only the sentence was pardoned, but also the crime. Later I did not know how the defendant obtained my home telephone number through Mayor Ma Yingjiu, saying he wished to send me a inscribed board for appreciation. I turned it down sternly.

The third case was the robbery and murder committed by Su Jianhe and two other defendants. After extraordinary appeal was submitted, it arouse public concern. As the crime committed by the defendants was very serious, not only robbery of property, but gang rape the woman, and finally killed the husband and wife. They were all convicted by court for death penalty. In fact I submitted three times extraordinary appeal for this case, it was not my considering the three defendants were absolutely innocence, but several trial procedures of court were in breach of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

I remembered before trial, they petitioned to court for on site inspection to prove that the room inside the house was too small to accommodate the three to gang rape. They requested calling witness Zhuang to prove that the 24 coins detained by police were not booty, and requested calling military public defender to prove that the defendant Wang in military court trial who stated that the crime was committed all by himself. However, the court pay no attention to the requests, and there was no mention of the ground of no need of investigation in the judgment, this was obviously violation of law. The case was petition by the defendants to the High Court for re-trial which was allowed for the chance of re-trial.

II. Treat people with sincerity, good interaction between prosecution and police

When I was first working as a prosecutor, despite many people received reception of police, I never received reception, at that time the medical examiner was not happy, so is the clerk, because we had to buy our own meal when we were on field trip. Then I told them no need to receive reception of police, police was helping us to handle cases, which offered lots help to us, it should be us who bought meal for police, so it is no need to fuss too much on eating. In principle I admired the hardship of police, we could mutually understand each other on work, but when I was working as prosecutor in the Hsinchu District Court Prosecutors Office, I was just working as a civil servant and I was young, some police officers were arrogance to me, once I really lost my temper. At that time there was a traffic accident in Yuanli, Miaoli, the victim was sent to a hospital in Taichung for emergency treatment, and died in the hospital. It was reported to prosecutor in Taichung for examination. The Taichung prosecutor considered that the traffic accident occurred in Miaoli (under the jurisdiction of the Hsinchu District Court Prosecutors Office), it should be reported by Miaoli police to Hsinchu prosecutor for postmortem examination. After receiving the request of Miaoli police for autopsy, I brought along medical examiner and clerk to go to Taichung by train.

At that time traffic was very inconvenience which must relied on police department to dispatch car to transport us to site. When we arrived at Taichung, there was not a single police officer there, the Miaoli police did not send any people after reported for examination, so we hurried to the first precinct of Taichung police department requesting them to dispatch police officers to site to assist postmortem examination and returned the body to victim family. The next day after return, I submitted report proposed to punish the precinct director and criminal section chief. Then the Miaoli police department



instructed the criminal division chief and criminal captain to request could the precinct disciplined themselves with two punishments for each of them, to avoid punishment in the name of chief prosecutor. I said I had no comment on how to discipline and who to render punishment, the point was I hope it would not happen again. However, after this punishment, the police departments of Miaoli, Hsinchu and Taoyuan all knew that I once punished police officers, thereafter every time when I went for postmortem examination, the police commissioner and chief of precinct would personally arrived on site. This was not what I wished for, I only requested that during postmortem examination, police would send officers to site to assist, there was no deliberately made things difficult for them or demanded the police commissioner or chief of precinct on site, only the criminal section chief to assist on site was okay.

I could understand the toil of police officers assisting prosecutor in handling cases, so I honestly wished to help them to resolve issues. I remembered during the martial law a non-party person Li after smuggled to Taiwan, on a certain day when stepped out of a church in Taipei was arrested by the Datong police department immediately, on completion of interrogation he was sent to the Shilin District Court Prosecutors Office. The non-party people protested that Li was neither a flagrante delicto nor wanted offender, what was the ground of arrest by police? Luo Zhang, the commissioner of the National Police Agency called me at night on how to resolve it. I suggested to him that as the offender already put in custody, he is not a flagrante delicto or applicable to urgent arrest, it could only supplement on the transfer statement as a "ready flagrante delicto" while in pursued with cries that he was an offender, so he was arrested. As such, Mr. Li was finally prosecuted and sentenced. So within the scope of law, I was very glad to help the police to resolve issues. As such, the interaction between prosecution and police was good at that time.

III. Leading officer should always self-review yourself

As a leading officer should always self-review yourself. If I or colleagues committed mistake it should review for improvement immediately and made an announcement timely. When I was the chief prosecutor of the High Court Prosecutors Office, there was a case submitted for handling from the Control Yuan which was about the speaker of the Nantou County Council. When the Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office submitted the investigation report of this case, by careless confused the case, all the crimes of speaker and councilors were the same, all were allegedly involved in gambling and bribery, and sent the investigation result to the Control Yuan. Upon knowing the investigation result the Nantou County Council was very discontented, protested by adjournment of council meeting. Then the handling prosecutor admitted mistake, I did not take any severe punishment, but studied with the handling prosecutor on how to handle subsequent issue urgently. I personally went to the Nantou County Council to meet with the speaker, explained to the speaker processing of the case which obtained understanding of the county council to resolve the adjournment issue. Some people said the chief prosecutor should not go to the council for apology, but I thought if there was mistake it should be improved immediately and announced timely. Also, when I served in the High Court Prosecutors Office, due to negligence of the personnel office, there was a typing error of personnel assignment letter, I asked about what went wrong with the director of the personnel office, the director admitted mistake, explained that it was caused by mistake of the handling clerk. The female handling clerk was very nervous after discovered the mistake, feared she would be punished. I told the director of the personnel office that it had to study whether to punish the handling clerk. What should be done immediately was to issue new assignment and canceled the original assignment. I thought as a leading officer, when I or subordinates made mistake, first was self review, tried to resolve the issue, then explored the reason of the issue to avoid repetition of mistake.



Mr. Lu Ren-Fa

Huang Pei-Yu

I. Foreword

II. Taking into account the legal position and national feelings

III. The importance of the principle of "single prosecutorial body"

I. Foreword

General Lu Renfa was the chief prosecutor of Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office from 1992 to 1996, Chief Lu recalled the first work meeting, "I remember clearly that one half of the prosecutors here were once my colleagues working together, most of the colleagues had also worked in other districts, if our colleagues try their best, based on the knowledge and ability of the colleagues, I believe we can execute any service", "but there are two issues that impress me, and understand that in handling cases, I should uphold the legal position and also taking into account national feelings".

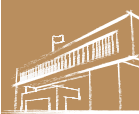
II. Taking into account of the legal position and national feelings

At that time a legislative councilor who was the owner of a company and chairman of a college allegedly involved in bribery, the Prosecutors Office commanded the Investigation Bureau to search and moved said legislative councilor to the prosecutors office for interrogation. As the Legislative Yuan was still in session, and legislative councilor could not be arrested or detained without the consent of the Legislative Yuan,

Mr. Lu Ren-Fa was the thirteenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 18, 1992~April 22, 1996), and the sixth General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 5, 1997~September 1, 2004). This article was by oral of Mr. Lu, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Huang Pei-Yu.

General Lu after discussion with the handling prosecutor decided to allow bail, but the legislative councilor refused bail for showing his innocence. The legislative councilor had four tough bodyguards, when the bailiffs brought the legislative councilor to bail-waiting room, there was body conflict with the bodyguards in which the bailiffs fell down. When General Lu learned, he sent the bailiffs to the NTU Hospital for treatment and reported to the then Minister of Justice, Ma Yingjiu. Minister Ma visited the bailiffs accompanied by the NTU Hospital president and vice president. General Lu said "We have detained certain evidences, but due to the identity of the offender which could not be arrested or detained, the offender knows about this, if release without bail, I am afraid the social opinion pressure will be very great, now the offender refuses to take bail, the two parties are at deadlock, how to deal with it?" As there was a conflict, the legislative councilor understood he was indefensible, through the coordination of the deputy commissioner of certain police department agreed to bail.

Another incident occurred on the noon of a certain day, General Lu received report that "an offender in the detention room suddenly fainted", who was urgently sent to Heping Hospital but was proclaimed death later. Upon inquiry and learned that the brother of deceased was a drug convict who was transferred from prison to court. The deceased rush forward and put some stuff to the younger brother. The bailiff discovered in the believe that someone was trying to break the offender from custody, the younger brother was first subdued to the ground, and then the bailiff called for back up. The deceased ran away, he was subdued by bailiffs when he ran to the other side of road of the prosecutors office, and escorted to detention room waiting for handling by internal duty prosecutor. However, for not long, face of the deceased turned black and fainted away. When asked the bailiff in detail, the bailiff said it seemed that the deceased when running, he swallowed the stuff taken from pocket.



Upon hearing, General Lu asked the experienced medical examiner Mei to examine the body in Heping Hospital, Mei judged that the death was caused by suffocation, so he hurriedly asked medical examiner Yang Risong to arrange autopsy on that evening, but could only contact Yang at midnight, so autopsy was arranged at 8 a.m. in the next morning, and asked Yang while autopsy the throat, did not use traditional “cross cut”, but proceed with “straight cut”, and full time recording. As predicted, morphine in plastic bag was found in the throat of deceased. At first, the deceased tried in vain to put the stuff to his younger brother, so he kept the stuff by himself. As he was being pursued, in order to avoid exposed and being seized, he swallowed it. After the fact was found, General Lu said “the deceased is the head of a gangster, there are over 20 gangsters, it should extinguish their capital source so as to completely crack down the gang”. I then asked the Zhongshan Precinct station to send officers to stand guard in the hotel at Xinsheng North Road every night, after over 40 days, the hotel finally collapsed and settled down quietly.

III. The importance of the principle of “single prosecutorial body”

Serving in the judicial administrative work for 26 years, General Lu considered that due to the nature of the jurisdiction, all kinds of elite were around there, with the rise of citizen rights, it should be careful and appropriate in dealing, as the chief prosecutor, the most important was to understand the characteristics of each prosecutor, to allow the prosecutors to adapt to their talents. General Lu also emphasized the principle of “single prosecutorial body”, he said “Some prosecutors may not identify with my thought, they would emphasize the autonomy of prosecutor. The autonomy of prosecutor is surely external, but internally if there is lack of thinking of prosecutor, the single prosecutorial body could remedy one another, to allow case handling more precisely”. Lastly, General Lu encouraged everyone that “There are rain and storm out there, but we are striving to have a clear conscience”.



Mr. Zeng Yong-Fu

Huang Pei-Yu

- I. Let art and culture entered prison
- II. Paid attention to the cultivation of talents, and emphasized the cooperation of prosecution, police and the Investigation Bureau
- III. The passion of judiciary had not diminished

The “Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office is number one”, Minister Zeng in good spirit and good physical strength, dressed in a suit gave us this opening after we sit down. It was a commonplace ridicule, but from the mouth of Minister Zeng, it had the assurance taste of a word speaks the truth.

I. Let art and culture entered prison

Minister Zeng was the chief prosecutor from 1997 to 1999, this was the age of social turmoil, so Minister Zeng paid special attention to correctional service, probational and rehabilitation service. “According to statistics, 60% of ex-convict committed crime again”, to improve the situation, Minister Zeng cooperated with the honorary probational officers and the After-Care Association, asked prosecutors and probational officers to teach honorary probational officers and volunteers how to counsel ex-convicts. It was planned to invite inheritance award prize winner pottery master Lu Shengnan to come from Chiayi to Taipei prison to teach the inmates, but master Lu said it was too far away, so he asked his student to come. This student was an inmate of Chiayi prison with talent, and master Lu carefully nourish him.


Mr. Zeng Yong-Fu was the fifteenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: July 8, 1997~February 10, 1999), and the eighteenth Minister of Justice (tenure: March 22, 2010~September 11, 2013). This article was by oral of Mr. Zeng, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Huang Pei-Yu.



After released from prison, he was invited to work. In Chaiyi there was a class for teachers, master Lu recommended him to teach and told him "You are now the teacher of teachers and you cannot be wrong again". Unfortunately he committed crime again and was sent to Chaiyi prison, when I heard about it, I asked the correctional department to send him to Taipei prison to teach there, and he was doing well...". Then Minister Zeng took out the lacquer pen holder to tell us how the lacquer was made. Lacquer had to remove the embryo, that is, first made the lacquer embryo, paint the lacquer without sending it to furnace. After reaching certain thickness, drain water to melt the embryo. "Let art and culture entered prison, which helped to turn the convicts reborn again". These attractive lacquers reflected the profound effort of Minister Zeng on correctional service.

II. Paid attention to the cultivation of talents, and emphasized the cooperation of prosecution, police and the Investigation Bureau


During his tenure, the emphasis was on training of talents, "Prosecutors should have wide experience, second to non-investigative authorities, went to other authorities to observe, such as understand about the services of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Financial Supervisory Commission, the eyesight would then be opened". On international, "The prosecutors office is a sister office of Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, California, US, and also signed mutual exchange program with Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, they are for encouragement of prosecutors to step out of Taiwan to widen their eyesight". Minister Zeng also mentioned the various cooperation with police and Investigation Bureau, "Police and Investigation Bureau are our helpful hands in case handling, police is insulted due to enforcement of service is

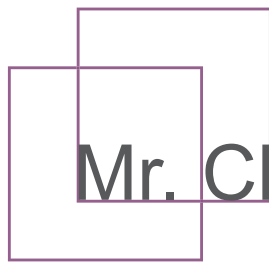


absolutely not allowed, police is enforcing public power, criminals are against public power, if prosecution authority does not support police, then who will enforce law strictly? So during my tenure I would call twice a year joint conference of prosecution and police”, it was not usual for Minister Zeng to tell us in severe tone and earnestness.

III. The passion of judiciary had not diminished

Minister Zeng after retirement hold the chairman position of the Taiwan Jurisprudence Navigation Society in which Minister Zeng was continued in relevant legal work. His passion of judiciary remained without diminishing, with sharp eyes, he considered that we should collect new types of crime, established crime prevention study team with the police, when there was new type of crime occurs, investigate without delay to achieve deterrent effect, “Now there are some professional people who prefer to earn remuneration by dispatch work rather than full time work, the change in society if evolves new type of crime, can our prosecution authority think in advance the method of investigation before crime occurs, just like the broken window theory, when the first window was broken, if you fix it immediately, then nothing will happen, but if you just put it aside, wait until crime develops from it, it will be too difficult”.





Mr. Chen Tsung-Ming

Chou Ching-Hua

- I. Uphold the fairness principle to enforce law
- II. Expectation of prosecution from the view of prosecution and defense
- III. Heritage of the experience of how to face press
- IV. Recommendation for judiciary

I. Uphold the fairness principle to enforce law

"Uphold the fairness principle to enforce law!", this was the principle uphold by Chen prosecutor general during his tenure of chief prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office from April 30, 1999 to June 26, 2000. "Prosecutors of the Prosecutors Office are very serious, compare with others like Kaohsiung, Taichung and Banqiao Prosecutors Offices, quantity of cases may not be more, but the quality is really complex." Explained General Chen. During his tenure, the most important job was handling of major cases, General Chen recalled, "The most impressive is the presidential general election in 2000", there was fierce competition between the three teams of candidate, Lien Chan, Song Chuyu and Chen Shuibian, the Zhongxing Bill Securities malpractice was also a major case during his tenure, different parties had different views, "My principle is uphold the fairness", to establish a model of not interfered by external influence of the prosecution.

Mr. Chen Tsung-Ming was the sixteenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: April 30, 1999~June 26, 2000), and the eighth Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: January 24, 2007~January 25, 2008). This article was by oral of Mr. Chen, interviewed and recorded by head prosecutor Chou Ching-Hua.

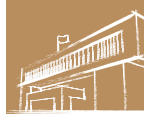


II. Expectation of prosecution from the view of prosecution and defense

General Chen was prosecutor, deputy chief prosecutor, and chief prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office, presiding judge of the Taipei District Court, and chief prosecutor of the Kaohsiung Branch, High Court Prosecutors Office, with rich experience in investigation and trial, after retirement he ran an attorney office. Chen prosecutor general from the view of prosecution and defense expressed his expectation of prosecution. From the view of prosecution, he considered that chief prosecutor or head prosecutor when reading documents of prosecutors, if it was a more complicated case, the whole file should be reviewed together to understand whether the identification of evidence and investigation method were proper. For those cases that were delayed to conclude, may provide guidance for prosecutors how to investigate. For those junior prosecutors, they maybe lack of knowledge of the society, this needs experience to improve. Prosecutors when investigated cases should avoid different treatment whether offenders were represented by attorney. On moral ethics, the judiciary had improved a lot over the last decade. The stereotype of the public needed media to promote to improve. From the view of defense, Chen prosecutor general wished prosecutors could allow the parties the chance of full explanation, and informed the possible development of case, to allow psychological balance of the parties, without feeling of unfair treatment.

III. Heritage of the experience of how to face press

The cases investigated by the prosecutors office were often the focus of press media, Chen chief prosecutor general shared his heritage of experience, "When the case happen, it is investigated by prosecution, sensitiveness over relevant news of the case is



high, after a while or conclusion of investigation in which the case is passed to court, heat of the news has faded away, the degree of social concern will be decreased”, based on this characteristics, the problem of prosecution was at the beginning of investigation, if the information was locked down too tight, the press report usually would deviated from the fact, even interfered with case handling of prosecutor. The talk shows often talked about the cases under investigation, explained and criticized, this would create a certain degree of troubled to prosecutor handling the case, the public would be even more confused. So on the scale of explanation of case, total locked down was not appropriate, on the fact that would not affect the right of the parties or affect the content of investigation, when not violated non-disclosure of investigation, such as unambiguous facts of social concern cases, maybe disclosed appropriately such as bribery cases or financial cases affecting the society. Before completion of investigation and the fact became clear, it should be careful in disclosing information externally to avoid affecting the reputation of the parties or causing social unrest.

IV. Recommendation for judiciary

Finally, Chen prosecutor general had his recommendation on judicial reform, he said since the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure to enhance public prosecutorial system in 2000, there was no review on the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of public prosecutorial system, there was also proposal of revision direction to adopt the indictment-only doctrine that was not adopted in the last revision. The adjustment of judicial system should study in depth about the concrete reasons of revision, on the system that had been practiced for long time or the system that was going to implement, it was suggested to invite the scholars and experts that had participated in the last revision to find out the better way, so as to build a better judicial system.



Mr. Shih Mao-Lin

Chen Shu-Yun

I. The formal beginning of public prosecutorial system

II. Trial of community treatment system

III. On prosecution services

IV. Towards “mobile management”

I. The formal beginning of public prosecutorial system

When asked about the system promoted in the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office, Minister Shi said without thinking was the “public prosecutorial system”. During his tenure of the chief prosecutor of Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office public prosecutorial system was started and initiated the public prosecution mode, at that time he invited Huang Dongxun, Tian Binglin, both head prosecutors and Zhang Xihuai prosecutor to get start, together to unleash the public prosecution effect. Media hosts were also invited to train prosecutors, to stimulate the strong intention of the colleagues as combat type public prosecutors. The role of prosecutors in the Code of Criminal Procedure was the party, after the implementation of public prosecutorial system, the interaction in court was different from the past, it opened a new page in the skills and response of prosecutors in court. Minister Shi had his own experience and contribution on the implementation of public prosecutorial system, by joint effort of the colleagues, completed three books on public prosecutorial system, namely “The new vision of public prosecution: lean, precise, and delicate (2003); Public prosecution language: point,

Mr. Shih Mao-Lin was the eighteenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: April 27, 2001~November 4, 2004), and the sixteenth Minister of Justice (tenure: February 1, 2005~May 20, 2008). This article was by oral of Mr. Shih, interviewed and recorded by head prosecutor Chen Shu-Yun.



line, and surface; Initiate interrogation of public prosecution, activate the efficiency of prosecution (2002)" for heritage of the important experience of public prosecution.

II. Trial of community treatment system

Further, Minister Shi also mentioned the effect of community treatment system on the saving of criminal procedure flow and improvement of criminal rehabilitation. In the operation of criminal system in democratic countries, it had already played a key role, in practice, the content of enforcement of community treatment system needs enhancement, there was a need of systematic planning, operation, analysis and study, as reference for future development of relevant system. The Prosecutors Office pioneered the trail of "community treatment system" which formed the foundation of the later "deferred prosecution" system. At that time adopted the consent of offenders to participate in community treatment, the later voluntary service was developed from this. After trial by the Prosecutors Office with good result, the Ministry of Justice felt confidence to develop the deferred prosecutorial system. On the effect of "community treatment", Minister Shi also published the book "The study of community treatment during investigation - the use of community treatment to enhance the mechanism of no punishment for minor offenses (Sept. 2003)" which left a perfect period for the trial of this system.

III. On prosecution services

On prosecution services, Minister Shi said prosecutors were the core of prosecutors office, from the view of gaining experience, it should allocate according to the type and features of cases, no matter what type of cases, prosecutors should be good at handling with outstanding result, such as anti-narcotics, sexual abuse and domestic violence,

intellectual property, people livelihood and net crime, etc. We had to find out the way and system of handling, performance would then be showed, and could see our ability of case handling. The Prosecutors Office was the number one prosecutors office with many talented people, it should has the style of number one prosecutors office, case handling should be beautiful, every case should gather full evidence, the smooth final decision after prosecution was very importance. So every prosecutor should have great desire to perform the role of disclosure the dissimulated bad.

Minster Shi also said with feeling, now every prosecutor should realize the "single prosecutorial body", experience the spirit of single prosecutorial body, this would affect the attributes of judicial officers. The past authoritative prosecution was gone, it should build "reliable single prosecutorial body", the interaction would be more healthy. This was the part that every chief prosecutor should work, thought about how to build common professional entity, allow the maximum effect of case handling, the current "team case handling" was a display of the single prosecutorial body. Also, increase the reliability of the prosecutors office was a priority, survey on reliability of judicial prosecution authority falls year by year. System was executed by people, apart from working on judicial protection service, and expand to other services to have multiplier effect, each prosecutor should consider whether each investigation act would affect the view of the public. The service center established by the prosecutors office, if the service attitude of staff was not good, the public would exaggerate it and resulted in opposite effect. Minister Shi said the responsibility of the Prosecutors Office was heavy, the public had great expectation, whether prosecutors, prosecutor investigators or clerks, etc. They should remember four points: "good ethics", "fast", "good attitude" and "the result of handling meets with expectation".





IV. Towards “mobile management”

Lastly, Minister Shi emphasized that chief prosecutor should possess administrative management ability, management should be humane, during his tenure follows the method of “mobile management”, personally went to each office to understand the situation, for issue that could be solved at once, solved it without delay, would not accumulated issues. As such, in developing team effect, for different duties there were different departmental meetings and outside prosecutors office meetings. Different issues could be communicated easily with rich results.



P103 Figures II, Huang Zeng, Qing dynasty, Opendata section, the National Palace Museum



Mr. Yen Da-Ho

Hsu Hsiang-chen

I. Recall

II. Expectation

I. Recall

A. The period of serving as the deputy chief prosecutor in the Taipei District Prosecutors Office (1987 to 1990)

At that time Liu Jingyi, the chief prosecutor, was transferred from Kaohsiung to Taipei, he wanted me to be the deputy chief prosecutor in the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. I was the youngest among head prosecutors, and it seemed that only Kaohsiung and Taipei had deputy chief prosecutor. The Minister of Justice was Shi Qiyang, and Wang Hexiong, chief secretary, reflected to the Minister that the deputy and chief had trust relationship which was assured by the minister. So I took up the deputy chief prosecutor in the Taipei District Prosecutors Office.

Before I was the deputy of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, I served in the Taichung District Prosecutors Office in January 1978. In July 1982, Liu Jingyi, chief prosecutor, for the convenience of Nantou people, asked me to work in Nantou prosecutors office. I found 4 prosecutors, 5 clerks and 3 bailiffs to start the service in Nantou, so that Nantou people no longer went to the Taichung District Prosecutors Office. At that time traffic was totally inconvenient. From Nantou city to Taichung city, it took one hour drive. I served in Nantou from July 1982 to December 1985. I was the prosecutor who read files first, which

Mr. Yen was the nineteenth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: March 16, 2005~April 11, 2007), and the tenth General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 8, 2014~May 7, 2018). This article was by oral of Mr. Yen, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Hsu Hsiang-chen.



was now the role of deputy chief prosecutor. I worked in Nantou for over three and half years, with responsibility of judicial administration. Compared to other prosecutors, I was trained more in judicial administration field. Later, when chief prosecutor Liu Jingyi served in the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, he again asked to transfer me to Kaohsiung.

At that time the criminal enforcement cases in the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had accumulated unclosed cases to tens of thousands. After I went over there I did a fundamental solution to the enforcement section. Most of the staff of the section were clerks, prosecutors were only responsible for stamping. I used the three generation method of senior, middle and junior and divided the clerks of the enforcement section into three stages to adjust with other sections and offices. Handover for each adjustment; list and file check for handover. This method was used to divide three age groups of senior, middle and junior for handover. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office originally reported to the Minister of Justice that it took one year to handle, but I took just 10 months to completely cleared all cases. After completion of clearance, criminal punishment of the Negotiable Instrument Act was repealed in June, 1987. Some offenders serving sentencing in prison should be released and others decided according to the law.

In the first half of 1987, Liu Jinyi reported to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office as the chief; Mr. Zhong Yaotang came to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office as replacement. Zhong wanted me to stay, but Liu wanted me to go to Taipei. So I went to serve in the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office. As I served as head prosecutor in the Taichung and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Offices, I had handled many issues. It was easy and familiar for me to serve as deputy in the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. It was the time before the lifting of martial law and the political situation was chaotic. There were many massed campaigns and violent incidents, such as the Wenhua senior people

club, May 20 farmer movement in 1988, bomb explosion at the Taiwan Daily, Zheng Nanrong and Zhan Yihua burnt alive of themselves. Every weekend there were masses campaigns around Chiang Kaishek Memorial Hall. It was extremely busy without personal rest time.

The May 20 farmer movement in 1988, people went to protest near the Legislative Yuan and climbed over the wall into the Legislative Yuan which damaged the belongings inside. People then marched from the Legislative Yuan through police station to Zhongxiao West Road. At that time, the new Taipei Railway Station had not been built yet. People marched to Beimen, the post office and telephone booths along the way were damaged. The prosecutor still had the right of detention. I remembered we detained 96 persons. Another 100 to 200 people were all students. Probably from the nearby Nanyang Street where students took tuition courses. And after class, the students joints the march. Xie Yindang, captain of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Taipei Police Department and other officers of the Garrison Command came to my office to ask me how to deal with the students. After discussion, we reached consensus that if military training teachers of their schools and their parents were willing to pick them up, we would not send them to prosecutor Office.

Masses movement in the past was confrontation of police and the masses. After the May 20 incident of 1988, the Assembly and Parade Act was enacted in 1989. There was a buffer between police and the masses, unlike the confrontation in the past.

Prior to May 19, 1989, Zheng Nanrong burnt himself alive in his publishing house. I accompanied Liu Jingyi, chief prosecutor, to examine the place. A few days



later, the non-party people decided to hold a funeral parade for Zheng Nanrong from the scrapped river bank of Shilin carrying the coffin to the front of the Presidential Office (Jieshou Road). Police erected barrier because there was information that the parade would continue to the midnight. The parade continued to next day and it was anniversary of the May 20 farmer movement. Zhan Yihua, a citizen from Kaohsiung, wore a vest with several pockets and there was gas inside the pockets. He ignited fire to burn himself alive in the center of Jieshou Road close to the barrier. The movement passionated the masses. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office sent Peng Kunye prosecutor (now chief prosecutor of Taoyuan) to examine the corpse. The elder sister of Zhan Yihua yelled that her younger brother was the victim of the non-party people, causing him to burn alive to death. Because of that, such atmosphere was cool down, and the coffin parade did not continue to next day as revealed by information.

In 1990, I had been deputy chief prosecutor for three years and no holidays on weekend. The chief trusted me and I did my best. But my eyesight was not good. Since the Executive Yuan had an overseas study plan, I took the examination. One study topic was for six months and the other was for one year. After announcement of result, the application period for some American universities was exceeded. I applied for American University and Southern Methodist University and chose the latter which had a law school. I felt release after going abroad.

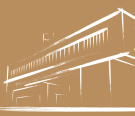
B. Served as prosecutor of High Prosecutors Office, second to the Ministry of Justice, and chief clerk of the High Prosecutors Office (1991 to 2000)

After returning to Taiwan in May 1991, I was assigned as prosecutor of High Prosecutors Office and was seconded to the Prosecutorial Affairs Department, the

Ministry of Justice. In February or March 1993, the number of staff of the Ministry of Justice had to adjust, there was a vacancy of adviser. So I was transferred from the Prosecutorial Affairs Department to be adviser for four months. At that time, Lin Huihuang, chief clerk of High Prosecutors Office, was sent to Penghu as chief prosecutor. Liu Jingyi, chief prosecutor, suggested me as the new chief clerk. Ma Yingjiu, Minister of Justice would not allow me go saying that adviser was grade 12 but chief clerk was a lower grade. Wang Hexiong, chief secretary of the Ministry of Justice, explained to Minister Ma that chief clerk of High Prosecutors Office was concurrent by prosecutor and prosecutors of High Prosecutors Office could reach grade 14. After hearing this, Minister Ma allowed me to go.

As I served as chief clerk of High Prosecutors Office in August 1993, High Prosecutors Office was responsible for supervision of prosecutorial administration. Deputy chief prosecutor of High Prosecutors Office was responsible for reading documents. All documents of prosecutorial administration were sent to chief clerk before sent to chief prosecutor. Serving as chief clerk for three years made me more familiar with prosecutorial administration issues. At that time, High Prosecutors Office had detention section. All detention centers and juvenile detention houses were directly supervised by High Prosecutors Office and chief prosecutor of High Prosecutors Office had to concurrent as the president of After-Care Association and chief clerk as adviser. When internal documents of After-Care Association were sent forward, I was the adviser to make decision and stamp the seal. Since I had more chance to come across prosecutorial administration and prison service, I became more familiar with judicial protection service.

In Jan., 1996, I served as the chief prosecutor of Penghu District Prosecutors Office for one and half a year. In Aug., 1997, I served as the chief prosecutor of Pingtung



District Prosecutors Office for another one and half a year. Then, I was seconded to the Prosecutorial Affairs Department of Ministry of Justice as Director. It was the time that convened National Conference on Judicial Reform.

C. Served as the Standing Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Justice (2000 to 2005).

In 2000, the government changed hands. Minister Chen Dingnan asked me to be the Standing Deputy Minister, in charge of prosecutorial affairs department, correctional department, protection department and information management office. Their business were closely related to prosecution authority. I served as deputy until March 2005, and then as chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office.

D. Served as chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office (March 2005 to April 2007).

Due to my experience, it's easy for me to serve as chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office. At that time, there was no chief clerk and vacancy for two section heads. The chief clerk was important to Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Since Chiu Hsiuyue had worked in many different sections and familiar with administration, I chose her from among the section heads.

There were quite a lot of celebrities involved in litigation in 2006, among them were: judicial malpractice of Chen Zhenan, assistant secretary of the Presidential Office, insider trading of Zhao Jianming, corruption of Lin Zhongzheng, deputy chairman of the Financial Supervisory Commission and corruption of Guo Yaoqi. Also, at the end of 2006 and January 2007, newspaper reported that Wang Youceng had filed for bankruptcy.

When I read it, I made paper clip and opened the case. The case was opened on January 3, 2007 and I set up a task team, leading by Zhuang Zheng head prosecutor. The more we know, the worse situation was. It need many other ministries and agencies to help.

I expected the case should be concluded in two months after detaining the offender, but we did not have any information at that time. Someone reported Wang Youceng to the Taipei field office of the Investigation Bureau. But tracking the flow of a single fund would take a few weeks. Since Wang's company was so big, it would take a long time. After discussion, we decided that if we found any fund with problem, we went to the next level and stop. It's because the offender already committed crimes we don't need to track down indefinitely.

When the case was concluded, it was the time of dinner meeting of Taipei District Prosecutors Office and judicial reporters after spring festival. Because the pages of the indictment were over 900 pages, we found a printing company in Keelung. We kept it completely secret as we were worried that the photocopy could not make it in time since the offender had been in custody for almost two months, we should apply for extension of detention period or prosecutor the offender prior to the expiration of the period. On the dinner meeting of March 5 or 6, 2007, the reporters only eaten two or three dishes when I announced the case was concluded. Only a few reporters stayed. Most of them rushed to the news. This was what I emphasized confidentiality. Although so many people involved in handling and the press kept an eye on us, we were lip tight. Nobody would believe that we could prosecute in such a short



period of time.

It was the time of Chinese new year, and employees of that company were going to celebrate the Chinese new year with no salary and bonus. Although we seized a sum of money, I decided to return the money as the salary and bonus of employees. After the case, I was transferred to High Prosecutors Office as chief prosecutor.

Since many major cases were in Taipei District Prosecutors Office, there were many SNG vans of TV stations. The emission affected the health of pedestrians, colleagues and citizens. So I made certain improvements.

Besides, when I arrived at the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, I found that sanitation of restrooms need improvement. Since restrooms should be clean and bright, I decided to install large

mirror and wash basin in all restrooms. Besides, doors were also changed. After colleagues went to examination and site inspection, it smell bad. So was after doing exercise. A shower room with decoration and hairdryer would be ideal. In addition, I switched all the male and female restrooms. Female restrooms became larger, and the location of female restrooms also became appropriate.

Notice board was set up in bailiff office for informing the parties whether they were detained or on bail. It avoided citizens being cheated by people pretending to help. There was no personal storage space for bailiffs in the past. Now lockers were set up on first floor for each bailiff. Tables of duty rooms for bailiffs, prosecutors and clerks were all changed.

Floors were changed from plastic tile to marble because heavy files would

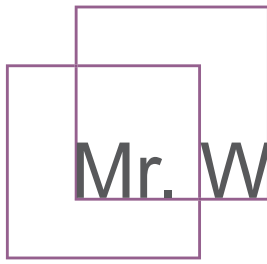
caused unevenness to floors. Electric roll door for the driveway of prisoner transport vehicles, internal investigation court on basement, wall tiles from first to third floors were either changed or improved. Besides, the front door was painted and elevators improved.

II. Expectation

1. I think prosecutors should deal with cases in the way they should. In the first week of head prosecutor meeting, I mentioned that prosecutors should have three elements, included demeanor, style, and character. These were the spirit of a judicial officer. If a judicial officer did not have these three elements, he/she did not deserve to be a judicial officer.

In some sensitive cases, I would not instructed prosecutor how to handle. I only joint discussion and respected the decision of prosecutor. If I could guide, I would told him or her. But it's not changing black to white, It's to explain how to deal with it to lesson social dispute. However, if the decision or presumption the prosecutor made had nothing wrong or didn't violate principles and precedents, I would not wipe off the decision of prosecutor. I would respect. If you were thought that you could be lobbied once, it would never end. When it comes to how to handle cases, it's very simple. Handled it in the way that you think it should be done. Don't think too much. Once the way the prosecutor handled cases was controversial , it would affect the whole Taipei District Prosecutors Office and than would affect the whole prosecution field.

2. If you don't look up on yourself, people look down on you; once you insult yourself, so do people. We handled many cases at that time, and concern from the superior was inevitable. But I absolutely would not give pressure to prosecutors. Once you were the chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, you got to understand this.



Mr. Wang Tian-Sheng

Hsu Hsiang-chen

I. Contributions to Taipei District Prosecutors Office

II. Encouragement to juniors

I. Contributions to Taipei District Prosecutors Office

A. Improvement of environment

1. On my first day afternoon, I found that the bailiff office was a mess. There were meal boxes and water bottles on tables. I ordered bailiffs to clean tables on that evening to make it clean. Taipei District Prosecutors Office was located in capital and handled public concern cases. The press would take photos of bailiff office. But the equipment of bailiff office were old, and there were yellow spots on the wall. So they were all dismantled and refurbished to improve the appearance and environment of Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
2. Increase investigation courts: Four large investigation courts were changed to seven investigation courts. All interior renovation followed the requirements of the Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Wang was the twentieth Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: April 12, 2007~July 31, 2008), and the Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 14, 2014 until now). This article was by oral of Mr. Wang, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Hsu Hsiang-chen.

3. Internal investigation courts: Restroom was at the back of investigation court at that time. If anyone went to restroom, one would hear noise. There were also many bugs. Many celebrities went to prosecutor office for the first time and found investigation court was old and broken. Improving internal investigation courts to look more solemn helped to improve the first impression of citizens over judiciary.
4. Detention rooms: Petition of the original detention rooms was not good. There were cables inside, and blind angle make it dark and cold. It was dismantled and renovated to look more bright and facilitated to patrol.
5. Wall of office: Because the original yellow tile looked very dull, I changed tiles of first to third floors to wide ceramic plates.
6. Conference room on fifth floor: The original look was not elegant and stylish because it looked like a classroom. A fund was applied from High Prosecutors Office to improve the projector, audio system, tables and chairs and made the conference room looked bright and refreshing. Meeting efficiency was improved after renovation, and many agencies would come to use it.
7. Seats outside investigation courts for the parties were old, replaced with airport style seats for comfortable.
8. New interrogation rooms for prosecutors investigators: The old diplomatic personnel institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on first and second floors of Central Century Building in Xinhai Road was allocated as prosecutors investigator office. The



interrogation rooms and prosecutor investigation courts were set up for special cases to avoid disturbance.

B. Handling of major cases

1. Several major cases were handled, such as Wang Youceng, Eastern group, and Wang Linglin, etc. The mode of these cases was similar.
2. Insider trading of Green Point Company, handled by Zhang Shuhua prosecutor.
3. Depletion of billion dollars of Cosmos Bank.
4. Enforcement of Huang Zonghong, Typhone Inc.: Huang Zonghong tried to escape from serving sentencing in prison. Police accidentally found Huang Zonghong in Badou Zi while investigating crime. At that time many economic crime offenders escaped to foreign countries, and public criticized. It was not easy to arrest Huang Zonghong. He refused to pay fine but had many artifacts to deduct fine. Both the National Palace Museum and the National Museum of Taiwan History claimed that they were unable to verify. After one month exhibition and deducting part of the fine, these artifacts were donated to the National Museum of Taiwan History, the National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts, and the Craft Institute.
5. Yang Zongwei: Yang Zongwei was allegedly involved in forgery of documents and received suspension of prosecution with serving 200 hours labor service. His labor service was used in promotion of law and order which pioneered artist received

suspension of prosecution and served labor service. He was asked to assist in anti-smuggling promotion in Ximen Ding where thousands of people gathered. It was a very good promotion.

6. During presidential general election, some legislative councilors went to check whether the election office of Xie Zhangting, presidential election candidate, had exceeded the area of lease. They were surrounded by the masses. The masses requested prosecutors to come so as to handover the legislative councilors. As it was closed to off working hours, the masses would gather more and more. If drag into evening, accidents could be happen. I instructed Prosecutor Huang Mouxin, and Zhang Jingwen to explain to the masses and requested Taipei City Police Department to secure the safety of prosecutors. After getting trust of the masses, the legislative councilors were released.
7. Removal of the inscribed board of "Dazhong Zhizheng": The place was renamed liberty square. The parties were in tug war. Both of them requested the prosecutors office to come. Since removal was an issue of interpretation of law, prosecutors office should avoid being trapped in social dispute. I did not ask prosecutors to handle, but ask prosecutor Huang Mouxin to understand the situation in plain cloth.

C. Others

1. The use of prosecutor investigators: There were 6 to 7 teams of prosecutor investigators. Each team must plan a case spontaneously every two weeks. They were of very high standard. We hope they could act like the investigators of the Investigation Bureau who could independently plan case, rather than passively under the instruction of prosecutors. Monkey see, monkey do. In this way, they did handle a few major cases.



2. Case allocation: Everyday cases disclosed in internet to make transparency of case allocation. Every prosecutor could see the case allocation of the day. None would doubt about black box operation of case allocation.
3. Legal aid: At that time, the Legal Aid Foundation was promoting offender could retain attorney. We supported the idea. Space was set up in detention room for attorney to meet offenders. Taipei District Prosecutors Office was the first to do it.

II. Encouragement to junior

Prosecution was a work of inheritance from one hand to another. Judicial reformation did not mean the old was bad, and creative and innovative ideas could bring progress of judiciary. Better prosecution work not only earns the trust of citizens but also increases credibility.



AiKuo East Road: Taipei City Wall-Small South Gate/Liang Danfeng/National Library



Ms. Lin Ling-Yu

Chen Shu-Yun, Chou Ching-Hua
Huang Pei-Yu, Hsu Hsiang-Chen

I. Recall the drip and drop of Taipei District Prosecutors Office

II. Through inheritance to build distinguished system

I. Recall the drip and drop of Taipei District Prosecutors Office

Lin, chief prosecutor, established major financial crime prosecution presentation team in September 2009. Lin considered that there was a lack of connection. Once investigation was concluded and sent to public prosecution section, public prosecution prosecutor did not understand the current situation. At files and evidence delivery stage, once attorney read files, it was the time to prove the ability and capability of evidence. But the prosecutor presented at court was not the original prosecutor of investigation, and quite often did not know where the key point was. Although in small cases reading files could help, it involved many financial jargon and knowledge in major financial crimes. To prosecute a financial crime, it needs team work to sort out large amounts of evidence and list them as evidence. At the stage of public prosecution, defendants certainly retain professional attorney. Prosecutor was at a big disadvantage. So when major financial crime was prosecuted, it needs to establish major financial crime prosecution presentation team. It was led by head prosecutor of public prosecution

Mrs. Lin was the twenty-first Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: August 1, 2008~July 27, 2010), and the sixth Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Kaohsiung Branch (tenure: July 28, 2010~January 5, 2015). This article was by oral of Mrs. Lin, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Chen Shu-Yun, Chou Ching-Hua, Huang Pei-Yu, Hsu Hsiang-Chen.



section, and he would decide the number of prosecutors presented at court depending on the situation.

In investigation, prosecutors all backed up by head prosecutor. Other non-handling prosecutors would unleashed their team spirit to actively joint in. It was the difference with other prosecutors offices. "I have been to many places, and the self-expectation of prosecutors of Taipei District Prosecutors Office are very high". Under this situation, they would not pass the buck, but would actively express their willingness to assist. This is what calls "the number one prosecutors office". Because there were too many elites, visible and invisible competition were always there. As the challenge we faced was different, the fighting power was also different.

Lin, chief prosecutor, considered there was another special of Taipei District Prosecutors Office. When a corpse case reported at any time prosecutor examined it immediately. It relied on the sense of mission of all prosecutors. When there was a major corpse case, head prosecutor would arrive on site to understand the situation. This was a distinguish tradition inherited in Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Besides, clerks were rotated. One third of clerk in enforcement section was transferred to records section. Through the rotation, we can clear old cases and also discovered malpractice. This helped to promote clerks learning of various businesses to increase administrative efficiency.

During her tenure, Lin considered tensive everyday, "There was challenge all the time because we do not know whether major issue happen today, no matter the issue is political, social or economic. Sometime the current issue would appear in talk show in the evening. This is the source of pressure. I think every chief prosecutor not only me is6 the same." There was something impressive other than case handling, Taipei District Prosecutors Office usually was the first pilot in implementing many ideas promoted by

Ministry of Justice. At the end of 2009 Ministry of Justice promoted monitor for parties in investigation courts. Through simulation drama, we wrote, we directed and we played, the public understand the operation situation. Yang Jihua, prosecutor, played the role of defendant, with good acting skills. We also made videos to deliver to other prosecutors offices. Lin was very impressive that prosecutors all versatile, which live up to the reputation of Taipei District Prosecutors Office as the number one prosecutors office. Prosecutor investigators, clerks and bailiffs were all doing their best as the assistant of prosecutors.

Lin that "Whether establishing major financial crime prosecution presentation team or implementing rotation of clerks, it's to build system". One system was built, it could last long, Even the chief was changed, the old system would continue. Every chief prosecutor has his or her point of view, which could make the system even better. "Excellent head prosecutors are the major help and the most important pivot". The solutions promoted in the prosecutors office are immediately delivered and put into practice by head prosecutors. The pivot drives the huge machine of prosecutors office to move smoothly. Head prosecutor as the first one to do would allow others to follow. Head prosecutors don't drawn conclusion, but point out problems and basis. This gets approval of prosecutors.

II. Through inheritance to build distinguished system

Lin, chief prosecutor, had very complete experience of trial and prosecution. For junior head prosecutors and prosecutors, she expressed heartily "The next is your!" "Today junior, tomorrow senior. Through inheritance of generations, distinguished prosecution system could be built." Pay attention to current high rise citizens' civil rights. Prosecutors in court should have clam attitude and respect citizens. This will win the respect of citizens.



Mr. Yang Jyh-Yeu

Chen Shu-Yun, Chou, Cing-Hua, Huang Pei-Yu

I. Three main tasks in Taipei District Prosecutors Office

II. Respect the rights of colleagues

III. Coordinate to improve facilities

IV. Share and expectation

Riding high speed rail all the way down to the south, we were greeted by warm sunlight and enthusiastic Yang Jyhyeu, chief prosecutor, which opened the screen for today interview with temperature.

Former chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, now served as the chief prosecutor of Kaohsiung Branch of High Prosecutors Office. He served in Taipei District Prosecutors Office for 4 years and 10 months. His tenure was the second longest after Lu Renfa chief prosecutor. At the beginning, Yang, chief prosecutor, said that before serving as the chief prosecutor in Taipei District Prosecutors Office, he was the deputy chief prosecutor. Therefore, he was familiar with the pace services. With this experience, although Taipei District Prosecutors Office was a complicated and sensitive prosecutors office, he was prepared and not stressed.

Mr. Yang was the twenty-second Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: July 28, 2010~May 6, 2015), and the Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Kaohsiung Branch (tenure: May, 2015 until now). This article was by oral of Mr. Yang, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Chen Shu-Yun, Chou, Cing-Hua, Huang Pei-Yu.

I. Three main tasks in Taipei District Prosecutors Office

Yang, chief prosecutor, then continued. The environment of Taipei District Prosecutors Office was special. It was located at the head position, so the characteristics of Taipei District Prosecutors Office should be magnified. Every move of Taipei District Prosecutors Office would have great effect on other prosecutors offices. As such, cases should be master precisely; stand firm on difficult cases; error was not allowed to happen. If there were errors, it was in vain even the case was in good handling.

From the beginning, he leaded prosecutors to handle cases on this principle, and stand on the front line with colleagues to bear the same pressure and responsibility. It must have 100% certainty to execute a case, and no sequel or negative feedback was allowed. Yang, chief prosecutor, emphasized that he had no regret for cases leaded by him. From 2009, the guilty rate of corruption cases of Taipei District Prosecutors Office has been number one or two. When handling a case, it must be impeccable and unquestionable.

Yang said the second task in Taipei District Prosecutors Office was to train talents. There are numerous talents in Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Every prosecutor had conscience and strong sense of mission. We not only treat equally, but absolutely selfless provide necessary assistance to every prosecutor. Through training it would drive the next generation even better. With inheritance, there was hope for prosecution service. It was a very important task to Yang.

Following the above topic, Yang spoke slowly. His third task was to provide a fair and clear environment to prosecutor. During his tenure, he did not do socializing. He took up all issues and not allow colleagues to face the public opinion by themselves. He did what



he should do and did not care about political parties. Therefore, the public would not have inappropriate critics to Taipei District Prosecutors Office.

II. Respect the rights of colleagues

Yang, chief prosecutor, specifically mentioned about the rights of clerks, bailiffs, assistants, etc. Most of the elementary staff were came from the south to work in Taipei. Living in Taipei was not easy because of expensive rent. He renovated the old dormitory for colleagues. At that time, though there was not too much fund, the material cost was borne by the authority and asked convicts with water or electricity license to serve social labor to conduct renovation. 40 to 50 colleagues had a comfortable living space. Yang, during his tenure, respected the value of every colleague, no matter what position was. If we could help them settle down, take care of the family, social problems will not occur. So, Yang often promoted among colleagues, if they had any work or personal problem, just raised it and solved together. He would not allow colleagues to face alone.

III. Coordinate to improve facilities

Yang, chief prosecutor, visited the director of Social Welfare Bureau, the Taipei City Government to fight for reconstruction of autopsy room in the second funeral parlor of Taipei. He told the director that Taipei was the capital with high density of population and moving population was also very high. However, there was no professional and modernized standard autopsy room in funeral parlor. If an autopsy room could reconstruct, it would be not only helpful to prosecution service but safe and healthy to Taipei citizens. After communication and analysis, the director agreed to appropriation fund and paid all the expense. Therefore, we had the new autopsy room.

Since Ministry of National Defense had another plan to the procurement building, the officials of the Ministry of Justice, fought for a long period of time. When the Ministry

of National Defense knew about the need of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, they no longer insisted and agreed to appropriation. Procurement building was an issue of one rod after another. Each chief prosecutor handled different parts. The value of Taipei District Prosecutors Office was that it was not an undisciplined unit and excellent chief prosecutors led it from the past. Every chief prosecutor did their job perfectly and built up good system for the successor. It was under such environment that Yang did his job even better.

IV. Share and expectation

Yang, chief prosecutor, mentioned that when he served as a prosecutor, he mainly handled major corruption cases. The accumulated experience made him very sensitive when reviewing cases in Taipei District Prosecutors Office. When he got the case, he knew there were some defects to improve. He took it in stride for every case. For example, during one Chinese new year holidays, a man drove a car up the Presidential Office. On the result of disapproval of detention, prosecutors made interlocutory appeal five times, among them head prosecutor made three times. Because it was a suicidal attack, it may happened again. The guard of the Presidential Office was lucky and response quickly to avoid injury. From the point of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, we insisted on detention. The five interlocutory appeals were all accepted by High Court, but Taipei District revoked five times. Despite the result was not desirable, there would be no pressure if we insisted on right direction. As such, Yang repeatedly stated that no error was allowed in Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Every error would be magnified by the public. He always told colleagues that everyone should have team honor. Once one plays his role well, the sense of honor will appear.

Finally, Yang humbly said he was not qualified to encourage colleagues, but was grateful to all colleagues that he worked together. The colleagues in Taipei District Prosecutors Office had excellent knowledge and intelligence. Their identity to maintain honor and idea of Taipei District Prosecutors Office made his 4 years tenure smooth. He could carry out prosecution services and tackle every major case.



Ms. Tsai Pi-Yu

Chen Shu-Yun, Chou Cing-Hua, Hsu Hsiang-Chen

I. Improve office environment

II. Promote the system of "second deputy chief prosecutor"

III. The most impressive case

IV. Expectation and encouragement

Stepping into the presidential office of the Academy for the Judiciary, Christmas atmosphere welcome us which ejected a warm atmosphere to today interview.

I. Improve office environment

President Tsai served as the chief prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office from May 2015 to July 2016. In this not long period of tenure, she contributed to Taipei District Prosecutors Office quite a lot. President Tsai humbly said contribution was continuous. During her tenure, she understood the office space was narrow and old. She continually improved environment, such as changing all old curtains, renovating prosecutor study room, purchasing books, adding rest area of prosecutors, personally checking the equipment of all investigation courts, repainting the wall of investigation courts, and changing the seats for the parties. As Taipei District Prosecutors Office was the "number one prosecutors office", foreign guests came frequently. But the chief prosecutor office was old, humid and with wall cancer, there was once termite falling down from the ceiling. So she partially renovated the offices of chief prosecutor, deputy chief prosecutor and chief clerk.

Mrs. Tsai was the twenty-third Chief Prosecutor of the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office (tenure: May 7, 2015~July 17, 2016), and the President of Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice (tenure: July 18, 2016 until now). This article was by oral of Mr. Yang, interviewed and recorded by Head Prosecutor Chen Shu-Yun, Chou Cing-Hua, Hsu Hsiang-Chen.

There was no X-ray equipment at the front door of Taipei District Prosecutors Office to inspect personal belongings, which was a security risk. Upon understanding it was due to manpower and fund, she tried hard to striving for funding from High Prosecutors Office to add X-ray equipment. President Tsai said she would like to improve more, but it was hard to do more. During her tenure, the procurement building of the Ministry of National Defense had been appropriated to Taipei District Prosecutors Office. She strove for funding to refurbish the building as the offices for prosecutor investigators and prosecution prosecutors. Refurbishment was continually carried out by Xing chief prosecutor, which could greatly improve the office space of Taipei District Prosecutors Office. She felt grateful about it.

II. Promote the system of "second deputy chief prosecutor"

President Tsai sensationally recalled the first day to Taipei District Prosecutors Office. The table was full of files. She left the office at 11 p.m. Although the tenure was short, the pressure was so great that outsiders could not know about it. Since her personality was not easy to be nervous, she was not panicky. She could progressively move forward with prosecution business. President Tsai mentioned that when she was director of Prosecutorial Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice, she eagerly promoted prosecutors offices of the five metropolitans should add the system of "second deputy chief prosecutor". Because the deputy had to review cases of all prosecutors as well as the speaker of prosecutors office who had to interact with the press, the workload was heavy and working hour was long. It would not cover all the bases. When President Tsai was the chief prosecutor of New Taipei City Prosecutors Office, she already began trial. When she was transferred to Taipei, she repeated it. A second deputy shared the work of deputy. It could improve work efficiency.



III. The most impressive case

Apart from the corruption of Xu Zhijian deputy major of the New Taipei City, the most impressive case was the corruption of Lin Xishan, the chief secretary of the Legislative Yuan. At that time she was just transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office. After knowing the case was major and sensitive, she immediately requested Taipei field office of the Investigation Bureau to brief. These kinds of cases usually took long time to collect evidence. When it was matured action was taken. It was an extended case. In October 2015, Taipei field office wished to take earlier action for fear of missing the time to collect evidence because the suspects were withdrawn. However, presidential general election and legislative councilor election were to be held on January 16, 2016. Because the time and place was sensitive, it would provoke high political effect. It may cause the doubt that judiciary interfered with election. But, if action were taken after election, the new session of the Legislative Yuan would start on February 1. It's difficult to search during session. Facing the dilemma, it was decided to take action after election on January 19, 2016 in which the Legislative Yuan was still in recess.

Before search, even several plans had been made, there was still fear of unexpected issue causing the plan unable to execute. Before the search, unexpected event occurred. Though there were many turns in between, luckily the search was completed. The most impressive of this case was the informant was an employee of information management division of the Legislative Yuan. After search was completed, Lin Xishan, chief secretary, was escorted to the Investigation Bureau. So did the informant. According to investigator, the informant was so excited to drop tears because he did not expect investigators would dare to pin down on the chief secretary of the Legislative Yuan. When the investigator asked whether he wanted protection once again, the employee insisted to report in real

name without fear, which was really touching. Seeing the excited expression of informant no matter how difficult it was and how great the pressure was, it all deserved.

Because it's a tough and high-political case, she was glad there wasn't interference from superior or external. The case was in second instance now. Lin Xishan has never been released because of detection cancellation from investigation, first instance to second instance. After prosecution, someone let out information about the case to the press. Though it didn't violate the principle, "an investigation shall not be public," we clarified actively. Although we didn't know what's wrong for sure at last, it's a lesson.

As the interview continued, President Tsai took a deep sigh. She said there were many political sensitive cases in Taipei District Prosecutors Office. The society was confronted between the blue and green party, and full of atmosphere of mutual distrust. Prosecutors were often subject to non-grounded accusation. There was one issue that she could not put her heart at ease. Presidential general election was held in January 2016; new President would assumed office on May 20, 2016, and President Ma Yingjiu would step down on that day. She immediately requested all prosecutors to check President Ma's cases that were temporarily concluded due to criminal immunity. Since President Ma step down, it should be restarted according to procedure. During check, we did not know where the press heard about it. Without confirming with the prosecutors office, the press reported the untrue news on internet that about a hundred cases concerning Ma Yingjiu were all concluded. At that time, Tsai thought the report was too exaggerated, not to ask the press to clarify. However, on the evening, every talk show talked about the news. Public critics were unstoppable. Although press release was issued



the next morning urgently, we still missed the appropriate time. As result, the public attacked Taipei District Prosecutors Office had political stand cases, causing unjustifiable damage to us. Tsai thought she should be self-examination.

IV. Expectation and encouragement

At the end of interview, President Tsai said leaving the position of the chief prosecutor was natural. You had to insist on principle even you may lose your job. Luckily, investigating major prominent cases during her tenure, there was no pressure or interference from superior or external. She could concentrate to handle every difficult case without interference.

When we asked President Tsai to encourage prosecutors, President Tsai said with a smile on her face, she wrote a letter to prosecutors when she left Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Everything was in that letter. Also, she expected prosecutors of Taipei District Prosecutors Office should have higher degree to counter pressure, with courage to insist on principles, resisted interference, and maintained normal mind in handling cases. It was not easy but courage can help. Since status of a prosecutor was protected by law, if caring about promotion less a prosecutor could guard the prosecution spirit. Her own expectation was the view and standpoint should stand the test of legal professionals and history. This was a self-training. When handling major cases, she never watched talk show. Prosecutor could not please anybody but please "law". There should be a ruler in mind. Ask for nothing but to have a clear conscience".