From the late 19th century to the almost first half of 20th century, Japan’s schools are known that they received Emperor and Empress’s official photos from the Ministry of Imperial House. The photos that called Goshin’ei were very strictly and carefully reserved, supervised by school staffs and made full use of for the school rituals. But recent research is making it clear that prudent and deliberate observation in accordance with the actual situation in those days are needed before settling into short paradigm like “Tenno-sei [Emperor System] Ideology”.

Based on understanding described above, this paper examined the social and educational role of the Japanese Emperor’s photos in colonized Taiwan through making use of school official documents, the materials in local office and population statistics in those days.

Taiwanese schools in Xinhua haven’t been selected as the school that could receive the Emperor’s photo, on the one hand. Taiwanese children were, however, involved in “education” by Goshin’ei, on the other. The reason for this is firstly because Taiwanese common school are placed next to the Japanese school and secondly because Xinhua normal elementary school, which had been established for children of Japanese residents in Xinhua area, received the photos.

This kind of intricate social structure cannot always be applied for all Taiwanese schools. However, the case in Xinhua shows one characteristic conformation in colonial education.

Key words: Goshin’ei, school rituals, Taiwan, Tainan, Colonial Education,