

parts of the world. Nevertheless, it is a fact that, without declaration of war, a large area of what was indisputably Chinese territory has been forcibly seized and occupied by the armed forces of Japan and has, in consequence, been separated from and declared independent of the rest of China. The Japanese Government claims, moreover, that its act is consistent with its international obligations and also with the assurance given by its representative in Geneva. The Japanese Government justifies this claim by stating that all military operations have been legitimate acts of self-defence. Furthermore, the establishment of a new administration in Manchuria is justified on the ground that it was the act of the local population by a spontaneous assertion of their independence. Such genuine independence movements, it is claimed, are not prohibited by any international treaty. The Commission points out that it is this plea of justification which makes this particular conflict at once so complicated and so serious. The Commission has not thought it its function to argue the issue, but has tried to provide sufficient material to enable that League of Nations to settle the dispute consistently with the honour, dignity and national interests of both the contending parties. Criticism alone will not accomplish this; there must also be practical efforts toward conciliation.

A mere restoration of the status quo ante would be no solution. Since the present conflict arose out of the conditions prevailing before last September, to restore these conditions would merely be to invite a repetition of the trouble. It would be to treat the whole question theoretically, and to leave out of account the realities of the situation.

The maintenance and recognition of the present regime in Manchuria would be equally unsatisfactory. Such a solution does not appear to the Commission compatible with the fundamental principles of existing international obligations, nor with the good understanding between the two countries upon which peace in the Far East depends. It is opposed to the interests of China. It disregards the wishes of the people of Manchuria, and it is at least questionable whether it would ultimately serve the permanent interests of Japan.

About the feelings of the people of Manchuria towards the present regime there can really be no doubt; and China would not voluntarily accept as a lasting solution the complete

separation of her Three Eastern Provinces. The analogy of the distant province of Outer Mongolia is not an entirely pertinent one, as Outer Mongolia is bound to China by no strong economic or social ties, and is sparsely inhabited by a population which is mainly non-Chinese. The situation in Manchuria is radically different from that in Outer Mongolia. The millions of Chinese farmers now settled permanently on the land have made Manchuria in many respects a simple extension of China south of the Wall. The Three Eastern Provinces have become almost as Chinese in race, culture, and national sentiment as the neighbouring provinces of Hopei and Shantung, from whence most of the immigrants came.

Apart from this, past experience has shown that those who control Manchuria have exercised a considerable influence on the affairs of the rest of China—at least of North China—and possess unquestionable strategic and political advantages. To cut off these provinces from the rest of China, either legally or actually, would be to create for the future a serious irredentist problem which would endanger peace by keeping alive the hostility of China and rendering probable the continued boycott of Japanese goods.

The Commission received from the Japanese Government a clear and valuable statement of the vital interests of their country in Manchuria. Without exaggerating the economic dependence of Japan on Manchuria, beyond the limits ascribed to it in a previous chapter, and certainly without suggesting that economic relationship entitled Japan to control the economic, still less the political, development of these provinces, the Commission recognises the great importance of Manchuria in the economic development of Japan. Nor does it consider unreasonable her demand for the establishment of a stable government which would be capable of maintaining the order necessary for the economic development of the country. But such conditions can only be securely and effectively guaranteed by an administration which is in conformity with the wishes of the population, and which takes full account of their feelings and aspirations. And equally is it only in an atmosphere of external confidence and internal peace, very different from that now existing in the Far East, that the capital which is necessary for the rapid economic development of Manchuria will be forthcoming.

In spite of the pressure of increasing over-

population, the Japanese have not as yet fully utilized their existing facilities for emigration, and the Japanese Government has not hitherto contemplated a large emigration of their people to Manchuria. But the Japanese do look to further industrialization as a means to cope with the agrarian crisis and with the population problem. Such industrialization would require further economic outlets, and the only large and relatively sure markets that Japan can find are in Asia and particularly in China. Japan requires not only the Manchuria but the whole Chinese market, and the rise in the standard of living which will certainly follow the consolidation and modernization of China should stimulate trade and raise the purchasing power of the Chinese market.

This economic rapprochement between Japan and China, which is of vital interest to Japan, is of equal interest of China, for China would find that a closer economic and technical collaboration with Japan would assist her in her primary task of national reconstruction. China could assist this rapprochement by restraining the more intolerant tendencies of her nationalism and by giving effective guarantees that as soon as cordial relations were re-established the practice of organized boycotts would not be revived. Japan, on her side, could facilitate this rapprochement by renouncing any attempt to solve the Manchurian problem by isolating it from the problem of her relations with China as a whole, in such a way as to make impossible the friendship and collaboration of China.

It may, however, be less economic considerations than anxiety for her own security which has determined the actions and policy of Japan in Manchuria. It is especially in this connexion that her statesmen and military authorities are accustomed to speak of Manchuria as the "lifeline of Japan." One can sympathise with such anxieties and try to appreciate the actions and motives of those who have to bear the heavy responsibility of securing the defence of their country against all eventualities. While acknowledging the interest of Japan in preventing Manchuria from serving as a base of operations directed against her own territory, and even her wish to be able to take all appropriate military measures if in certain circumstances the frontiers of Manchuria should be crossed by the forces of a foreign Power, it may still be questioned whether the military occupation of Manchuria for an indefinite period, involving,

as it must, a heavy financial burden, is really the most effective way of ensuring against this external danger; and whether, in the event of aggression having to be resisted in this way, the Japanese troops in Manchuria would not be seriously embarrassed if they were surrounded by a restive or rebellious population backed by a hostile China. It is surely in the interest of Japan to consider also other possible solutions of the problem of security, which would be more in keeping with the principles on which rests the present peace organization of the world, and analogous to arrangements concluded by other Great Powers in various parts of the world. She might even find it possible, with the sympathy and good will of the rest of the world and at no cost to herself, to obtain better security than she will obtain by the costly method she is at present adopting.

Apart from China and Japan, other Powers of the world have also important interests to defend in this Sino-Japanese conflict. Any real and lasting solution by agreement must be compatible with the stipulations of the multilateral treaties on which is based the peace organization of the world. The considerations which actuated the representatives of the Powers at the Washington Conference are still valid. It is quite as much in the interests of the Powers now as it was in 1922 to assist the reconstruction of China and to maintain her sovereignty and her territorial and administrative integrity as indispensable to the maintenance of peace. Any disintegration of China might lead, perhaps rapidly, to serious international rivalries, which would become all the more bitter if they should happen to coincide with rivalries between divergent social systems. Finally, the interests of peace are the same the world over. Any loss of confidence in the application of the principles of the Covenant and of the Pact of Paris in any part of the world diminishes the value and efficacy of those principles everywhere.

The Commission states that it has not been able to obtain direct information as to the extent of the interests of the U.S.S.R. in Manchuria, nor to ascertain the view of the Government of the U.S.S.R. on the Manchurian question. But even without sources of direct information it cannot overlook the part played by Russia in Manchuria, nor the important interests which the U.S.S.R. have in that region as owners of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and of the territory beyond its north and north-east frontiers. It is clear that any solution of the problem of Manchuria which

ignored the important interests of the U.S.S.R. would risk a future breach of the peace and would not be permanent.

These considerations, according to the Commission, are sufficient to indicate the lines on which a solution might be reached if the Governments of China and Japan could recognise the identity of their chief interests and were willing to make them include the maintenance of peace and the establishment of cordial relations with each other. As already stated there is no question of returning to the conditions before September, 1931. A satisfactory regime for the future might be evolved out of the present one without any violent change. The general principles to which any satisfactory solution should conform would be the following:

If the present situation could be modified in such a way as to satisfy those conditions, and embody these ideas, China and Japan would have achieved a solution of their difficulties which might be made the starting point of a new era of close understanding and political cooperation between them. If such a rapprochement is not secured, no solution, whatever its terms, can really be fruitful.

The Commission wonders whether it is really impossible to contemplate such a new relationship even in this hour of crisis. Young Japan is clamorous for strong measures in China and a policy of thoroughness in Manchuria. Those who make these demands are tired of the delays and pinpricks of the pre-September period; they are impetuous, and impatient to gain their end. But even in Japan appropriate means must be found for the attainment of every end. After making the acquaintance of some of the more ardent exponents of this "positive" policy, and those especially who, with undoubted idealism and great personal devotion, have constituted themselves the pioneers of a delicate undertaking in the "Manchoukuo" regime, it is impossible not to realize that at the heart of the problem for Japan lies her anxiety concerning the political development of modern China, and the future to which it is tending. This anxiety has led to action with the object of controlling that development and steering its course in directions which will secure the economic interests of Japan and satisfy strategic requirements for the defence of her Empire.

Japanese opinion is nevertheless vaguely conscious that it is no longer practicable to

have two separate policies, one for Manchuria and one for the rest of China. Even with her Manchurian interests as a goal, therefore, Japan might recognize and welcome sympathetically the renaissance of Chinese national sentiment; might make friends with it, guide it in her direction, and offer it support, if only to ensure that it does not seek support elsewhere.

In China, too, as thoughtful men have come to recognize that the vital problem, the real national problem, for their country is the reconstruction and modernization of the State, they cannot fail to realize that this policy of reconstruction and modernization, already initiated with so much promise of success necessitates for its fulfilment the cultivation of friendly relations with all countries, and above all with that great nation which is their nearest neighbour. China needs, in political and economic matters, the cooperation of all the leading Powers, but especially valuable to her would be the friendly attitude of the Japanese Government and the economic cooperation of Japan in Manchuria. All the other claims of her newly awakened nationalism—legitimate and urgent though they may be—should be sub-ordinated to this one dominating need for the effective internal reconstruction of the State.

For the purpose of facilitating the final solution of the distinct causes of dispute between the two countries, the Commission presents in Chapter X some suggestions which are intended as an illustration of one way in which the conditions laid down in the preceding Chapter might be met.

CHAPTER X

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Commission observes in this connexion that even if the formal recognition of "Manchoukuo" by Japan should take place before its report is considered in Geneva—an eventuality which the Commission says it cannot ignore—it does not think that its work will be rendered valueless. The Commission believes that in any case the Council will find that the report contains suggestions which would be helpful for its decision or for its recommendations to the two great Powers concerned.

The Commission then goes on to explain that it is with this object, while bearing in mind the principles of the League of Nations, the spirit and letter of the treaties concern-

ing China and the general interests of peace, it has not overlooked existing realities and has taken account of the administrative machinery existing and in process of evolution in Manchuria.

It would be the function of the Council in the paramount interest of world peace, whatever may be the eventuality, to decide how the suggestions made in the Report may be extended and applied to events which are still developing from day to day, always with the object of securing a durable understanding between China and Japan by utilizing all the sound forces, whether in ideals or persons, whether in thought or action, which are at present fomenting in Manchuria.

It is then suggested that if China and Japan agree to discuss the solution of their dispute along the lines indicated in Chapter IX, an Advisory Conference might be summoned as soon as possible for the purpose of recommending detailed proposals for the constitution of a special regime for the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces. Such a conference, it is suggested, might be composed of a representative of the Chinese and Japanese Governments and of two delegations representing the local population, one selected in a manner to be prescribed by the Chinese Government and one selected in a manner to be prescribed by the Japanese Government. If agreed between the Parties, the assistance of neutral observers might be secured.

If the Conference were unable to reach an agreement on any particular point, it would submit to the Council the point of difference and the Council would then attempt to secure an agreed settlement on these points.

Simultaneously with the sitting of the Advisory Conference matters at issue between Japan and China relating to respective rights and interests should be discussed separately, in this case also, if so agreed, with the help of neutral observers.

Finally, the Commission suggests that the results of these discussions and negotiations should be embodied in four separate instruments:

1. A Declaration by the Government of China, constituting a special administration for the Three Eastern Provinces in the terms recommended by the Advisory Conference.
2. A Sino-Japanese treaty dealing with Japan's interests.

3. A Sino-Japanese treaty of conciliation and arbitration, non-aggression and mutual assistance.

4. A Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

It is also suggested that before the meeting of the Advisory Conference the broad outlines of the form of administration to be considered by that body should be agreed upon between the parties with the assistance of the Council.

When once these broad principles have been agreed upon beforehand, the fullest possible discretion as regard details would be left to the representatives of the parties at the Advisory Conference, or when making the treaties. Further reference to the Council of the League of Nations would only take place in the event of failure to agree.

After having explained the advantages claimed for this procedure, the Commission indicates the form in which the four instruments above mentioned might be put and the various points which might be settled by them. The Declaration would deal with such questions as the powers to be reserved to the Central Government of China in Manchuria; the organization of a gendarmerie; the appointment of foreign advisers for various branches of the Manchurian administration, etc.

It is suggested that the powers to be reserved to the Central Government should be the following:—

1. The control of general treaty and foreign relations not otherwise provided for; it being understood that the Central Government would not enter into any international engagements inconsistent with the terms of the Declaration.
2. The control of the Customs, the Post Office, and the Salt Gabelle, and possibly of the administration of the stamp duty and the tobacco and wine taxes. The equitable division, between the Central Government and the Three Eastern Provinces, of the net income from these revenues, would be determined by the Advisory Conference.
3. The power of appointment, at least in the first instance, of the Chief Executive of the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces in accordance with the procedure to be laid down in the Declaration. Vacancies would be filled in the same way, or by some system of selection in the Three Eastern Provinces, to

be agreed upon by the Advisory Conference and inserted in the Declaration.

4. The power of issuing to the Chief Executive of the Three Eastern Provinces such instructions as might be necessary to ensure the carrying out of the international engagements entered into by the Central Government of China in matters under the administration of the autonomous Government of the Three Eastern Provinces.
5. Any additional powers agreed upon by the Conference.

All other powers would be vested in the autonomous Government of the Three Eastern Provinces.

It is suggested that a special gendarmerie should be organized, with the collaboration of foreign instructors, which would be the only armed force within the Three Eastern Provinces. The organization of the gendarmerie should either be completed within a period to be specified in advance, or the time of its completion should be determined in accordance with a procedure to be laid down in the Declaration. As this special corps would be the only armed force in the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces, its organization, when completed, should be followed by the retirement from this territory of all other armed forces, including any special bodies of police or railway guards. The aims of this Treaty should be:—

The Sino-Japanese treaty dealing with Japanese interests would have to deal principally with certain economic rights of Japanese nationals and with railway questions. The aims of this Treaty should be:—

1. The free participation of Japan in the economic development of Manchuria, which would not carry with it a right to control the country either economically or politically;
2. The continuance in the Province of Jehol of such rights as Japan now enjoys there,
3. An extension to the whole of Manchuria of the right to settle and lease land.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL NATURE OF OBSERVATIONS

The Japanese Government express sincere appreciation of the endeavours made by the members of the Commission to make them-

coupled with some modification of the principle of extraterritoriality;

4. An agreement regarding the operation of the railways.

The Sino-Japanese treaty of conciliation and arbitration, non-aggression and mutual assistance would provide for a Board of Conciliation and an Arbitration Tribunal. Contracting parties should also agree that Manchuria should gradually become a demilitarized area. With this object it would be provided that after the organization of the gendarmerie had been effected any violation of the demilitarized territory by either of the parties or by a third party would constitute an act of aggression entitling the other party, or both parties in the case of third party attack, to take whatever measures might be deemed advisable to defend the demilitarized territory, without prejudice to the right of the Council of the League to take action under the Covenant. If the Government of the U.S.S.R. desired to participate in the latter agreement, the appropriate clauses could be embodied in separate, tripartite agreement.

The Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty would have as its object the establishment of conditions which would encourage as much as possible the exchange of goods between China and Japan, while safeguarding the existing treaty rights of other countries. This treaty should also contain an undertaking by the Chinese Government to take all measures within its power to forbid and repress organized boycott movements against Japanese trade, without prejudice to the individual rights of Chinese consumers.

These suggestions and considerations regarding the objects of the proposed Declaration and Treaties are submitted by the Commission for the consideration of the Council of the League. The Commission adds that, whatever may be the details of future agreements, the essential point is that negotiations should be begun as soon as possible and should be conducted in a spirit of mutual confidence. Japan's observations on Lytton Reports (official English summary) (Released on November 20, 1932, simultaneously at Geneva and Tokyo).

selves acquainted with the details of a very delicate and complicated situation which presents many unfamiliar and novel features. They indicate, however, that owing to the

shortness of the time available, the Commission could only acquire a superficial impression, and that in particular it is felt that if the Commission had visited other parts of the country, especially South China, their opinion regarding the Chinese situation would have been considerably modified. The Japanese Government disclaim any intention of entering into any meticulous criticism of details of the Report, which they recognize furnished a valuable compendium of events. They limit themselves to the formulation of certain observations on matters of capital importance.

EVIDENCE ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 18 AND NEW STATE NOT ADEQUATELY SIFTED

They have not the remotest intention of casting any reflection on the conscientious nature of the Report. But they feel that the comparative weight to be attached to evidence has been wrongly estimated. It is apparent on the face of the Report that its findings are based on newspaper articles, letters of casual correspondents and private conversations, as well as on authenticated official material; and the right of elucidating the degree of credit which attaches to this miscellaneous evidence must be reserved. It is used invariably against Japan, and this is particularly noticeable in the sections of the Report which deal with the Incident of September 18 and with the establishment of the Independent State of Manchoukuo. In the former case it leads to a complete misconstruction of the motive which actuated the Japanese armed forces, and in the latter case to the presentation of suggestions for the future government of Manchoukuo which are consistent neither with the tenor of the remainder of the Report nor with the realities of the situation.

JAPAN NOT HOSTILE TO CHINESE PEOPLE

After these preliminary remarks, the Introduction closes with a disclaimer of any such bitter feeling towards the Chinese people as a whole as is suggested by some passages of the Report. Japan looks forward to ages of prosperous and friendly cooperation between the two peoples.

CHAPTER I

CHINA—(A) GENERAL SURVEY EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM OF REPORT

The Japanese Government acknowledge that the Report contains many just conclusions, flowing for the most part from observed facts. But those observations and conclusions are enveloped in a mist of optimism the glamour of which is certain to be misleading to anyone who does not know the true facts.

CHINA NOT ORGANIZED STATE

The Commission appear to be surprised by such statements as that "China is not an organized State", (p. 17) and that "China is in a condition of complete chaos and incredible anarchy" (p. 17). They call attention to "an altogether different attitude that was taken at the time of the Washington Conference by all the participating Powers", when in fact conditions in China were very disturbed. But if conditions were bad then, they are worse now. That most of the many contending factions from which the National Government at Nanking secure no obedience may aim at the ideal of a United China, of which each thinks to be the master is possible enough;—but that does not make China united, as the Report seems to suppose.

EVENTS HAVE BELIED ASSUMPTIONS MADE AT WASHINGTON

At the time of the Washington Conference, it was possible to hope for an early restoration of unity and peace in China. Events have belied that hope. The struggles of rival militarists have become ingrained and endemic: the situation is wholly different from that of 1922.

REPORT ADMITS POWERLESSNESS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Japanese Government proceed to cite several passages in which the Report in emphatic and unqualified terms records the prevalence of violent upheavals and dissensions in China, forcing the Central Government to fight for its very existence, and culminating in the statement that "not even the semblance of unity could be preserved . . . when powerful War Lords concluded alliances amongst themselves and marched their armies against Nanking", in a contest which in their eyes was "never an act of rebellion", but "simply a struggle for supremacy . . ."

(p. 17). It is asked how these statements can be reconciled with others in the Report e.g. that "the central authority is not, at least openly, repudiated" (p. 17). The struggles between rival War Lords are very far from having come to an end—several actual examples of this are cited, including the strife between Liu Wen-hui and Liu-Hsiang in Szechwan, which no efforts on the part of the Central Government have been able to terminate. Further, there now exists the formidable communist movement, which the Report admits has "become an actual rival of the National Government," possessing "its own law, army and government, and its own territorial sphere of action" (pp. 22-3).

CONDITION WORSE SINCE 1922

Upon this rapid review of the "disruptive forces", the continually controlling character of which the Report duly recognizes, it is the conviction of the Japanese Government that, contrary to the view expressed in the Report that "considerable progress has in fact been made" since the date of the Washington Conference, an impartial examination will show that the condition of China is in fact much worse.

(B) ANTI-FOREIGN ACTIVITIES IN CHINA, ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA AND BOYCOTT TO BE CO-ORDINATED

The admission of the Report is quoted to the effect that the progress of China has been "hampered by the virulence of the anti-foreign propaganda which has been pursued" (p. 18). The Commission remark that this propaganda is especially notable in two directions—viz., in the matter of boycotts and anti-foreignism in the schools. As the detailed discussion of these two matters is dissevered in the Report, the Japanese Government show that it is necessary, in order to appreciate the situation properly, to co-ordinate them, and to exhibit them as manifestations of one underlying spirit of hostility.

The National Government, permitted by acute anti-foreign feeling, are working earnestly to instil a virulent hatred of foreigners into the minds of the younger generation. Fifty millions of young Chinese are growing up under the influence in violent ideals, constituting a terrific problem for the future. The Nanking Government are doing their best to foster the alarming process, as is evident from the Report, which observes that

"a perusal of the text-books used in the schools leaves the impression on the mind of a reader that their authors have sought to kindle patriotism with the flame of hatred, and to build up manliness upon a sense of injury" (p. 19)—and shows how the result has already been to induce the students to engage in violent activities.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOYCOTT

In the same way the Report recognizes that the Chinese boycotts have been the definite expression of a hostile attitude on the part of China towards Japan, and that they are consequently detrimental to friendly relations between those countries both from a psychological and from a material point of view. This confirms what the Japanese Government have always maintained, but they would add that the boycott has taken on the special feature in China of being employed as an instrument of national policy and as a lever by which to extort from other nations the abandonment of treaty rights. They concur with the Report in holding the Nationalist Party responsible for the boycotts, but they point out that it is not a mere political party in the Occidental sense, but a constitutional state organ, for whose acts the National Government must be responsible.

REVOLUTIONARY DIPLOMACY

Returning to the necessity for co-ordinating these quasi-hostile activities of educational propaganda and the boycott, the Japanese Government emphasize the fact not brought out in the Report, that they are only two phases of one underlying phenomenon, the anti-foreign policy of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. It is this avowed policy of theirs which has contributed to alarm foreign Powers and increased their reluctance to surrender the rights which constitute at the moment their only protection. The Report recognizes that the Kuomintang and its "demands" have introduced into the nationalism of China an additional and abnormal tinge of bitterness against all foreign influences" (p. 18). But this is to understate the case.

OFFICIAL THREATENING DECLARATION

The Kuomintang Party have time and again announced as their basic foreign policy the abolition of foreign rights and the unilateral denunciation of "unequal" treaties. They

have repeatedly pledged themselves to the public to carry out this policy. They have carried legislation putting their principles into practice. Their Law of December 28, 1929, provided for the abolition of extraterritorial rights as from January 1, 1930, and in 1931 they announced their intention of abolishing extraterritoriality by other than diplomatic means unless a satisfactory settlement could be immediately arrived at, and in fact regulations were then issued for the administration of justice in the case of foreigners. It will be apparent, therefore, that foreigners and their rights in China were faced with serious dangers prior to September 18, 1931. And, as the Report observes, "Japan has suffered more than any other Power from this lawless condition" (p. 23).

(C) ABNORMAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, ABNORMAL SYSTEM OF SELF-PROTECTION ADOPTED BY FOREIGN POWERS

The internal disintegration which lies at the very heart of the capital question of China, together with the state of constant insecurity to which the lives and property of foreigners are constantly exposed, the inculcation of hatred in the schools, and the anti-foreign propaganda among the adolescent; the perfected methods of boycott, to be applied to foreigners of one nationality or another; the unilateral denunciation of treaties, along with the rest of the measures derived from the theories of "revolutionary diplomacy"—all contribute to vest the problems which are presented by China, destitute as she is of a strong and united government, with an entirely special character, and prevent the application of usual methods of solution. Such anti-foreign characteristics as have been described—unparalleled elsewhere—have obliged foreign Powers to maintain a system for the protection of their rights and interests at their own hand. They not only have extraterritorial rights, but police and administer whole "concessions" in Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and other cities, and maintain the necessary troops and ships to protect their rights directly by force of arms. Nor is this an empty form. There have been many occasions on which these troops and vessels have been actively employed.

It is thus clear that the position of foreign Powers in China is an altogether exceptional one, without parallel in other parts of the world. The Report itself admits that until the discrepancy between China's aspirations

in the field of foreign relations and her ability to discharge the functions of a modern government in the sphere of domestic affairs has been removed—"the danger of international friction and of incidents, boycotts and armed interventions will continue" (p. 24).

CONSEQUENT INAPPLICABILITY OF NORMAL PEACE MACHINERY

The application of the "Peace Machinery" as constituted at present encounters insuperable obstacles in regard to such a country. The abnormal conditions prevailing in China, and the fact that the Powers refuse accordingly to modify the abnormal and extraordinary institutions above-mentioned, are sufficient proof of this.

CHAPTER II

MANCHURIA—(A) GENERAL SURVEY

MANCHURIA NOT NATURALLY AND NECESSARILY AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA

The Japanese Government remark on the failure of the Commission to realize that Manchuria is not naturally and necessarily a part of China. They observe that, on the contrary, its union with China has only been temporary and accidental, and they quote the published opinion of M. Escarra, an adviser to the Nanking Government, in 'La Chine et le Droit International,' (p. 240), to the effect that the bond between the two was a lien personnel, due to the fact that the Manchus occupied the Chinese throne, a bond whose basis disappeared with the fall of the Empire and which the Republic did little to strengthen. Even assuming that in this ambiguous post-Empire state of things, Manchuria must be pronounced to have been for the moment duly incorporated with China—a large assumption—the fall of the United Republic in 1916 signaled the break-up of all unity of government in China. None of the governments arising in that vast area had any title to supremacy over the rest, and the eventual establishment of a Government at Nanking, and its recognition as a legitimate Government by the Powers, could not invest it with authority over regions such as Manchuria, which had never been subject to its sway. In point of fact, Chang Tso-lin never took orders from any of the various parties who from time to time seized authority in Peking, though he may have consulted their inclinations when it suited him to do so. "He seems," says the Report, "to have looked upon

his relations with the Government in the sense of a personal alliance" (p. 28), and it gives many instances of his independence. The Report, indeed, argues that in adopting this attitude "he did not mean to be independent of China" (pp. 28-9)—but in his declaration of May, 1922, to the Foreign Ministers in Peking (printed in full in the Observations here summarized) Chang Tso-lin plainly states that the North-Eastern Provinces "are not recognized as territories of the Republic of China." His son, General Chang Hsueh-liang, has adopted essentially the same attitude. As the Report says, his "relationship with the Central Government depended in all affairs . . . on voluntary cooperation. Orders or instructions requiring unquestioning obedience would not have been tolerated. Appointments or dismissals against the wishes of the Manchurian authorities were unthinkable" (p. 30). The Report thus clearly demonstrates the entire independence of Manchuria under the Changs from subjection to, or interference by, any Chinese Government.

(B) MISGOVERNMENT UNDER THE CHANG DYNASTY

The Commission note, while they somewhat extenuate, the maladministration that prevailed under the Changs. Their statement is effective, even in its studiously moderate form, as showing how the Manchurian people laboured under an oppressive yoke of official and militarist victimization, and how unlikely it is that any artificial Japanese stimulus was necessary in order to induce them to break it when the opportunity came. "Military expenses are estimated to have amounted to 80 per cent of the total expenditure." "All power resided in the hands of a few military men." "Corruption and maladministration continued to be the unavoidable consequences." "The authorities further taxed the people by steadily depreciating the irredeemable provincial currencies." "Officials . . . used their power to gather wealth for themselves and their favorites" (p. 31).

(C) SPECIAL POSITION OF JAPAN

The "special position" of Japan in Manchuria, to which so much mystery is attached, is a very simple matter. It is nothing but the aggregate of Japan's exceptional treaty rights, plus the natural consequences of her propinquity, geographical situation and historical associations. Her interests there are exception-

al, intimate and vital, and justify measures of self-protection on the standard principle laid down in the Caroline case that every act of self-defence must depend for its justification on the importance of the interests to be defended, on the imminence of the danger and on the necessity of the act. This special position of Japan does not give her, nor is it asserted to give her, a general and vexatious right of intervention in the administration of the country. But it creates a position in which she must defend herself with uncommon energy against military attack.

NO CONFLICT WITH LOCAL SOVEREIGNTY

This special position—economic, strategic and historic—is fully admitted in the Report. It observes, however, that it "conflicts with the sovereignty of China". Such is not the case, for it is well established that rights granted by a sovereign state in the exercise of its sovereignty do not "conflict with", but on the contrary constitute an exhibition of that sovereign power. Nor can the special circumstances of fact which render Manchuria so important to Japan, possibly conflict with the local sovereignty. They only make it somewhat more liable than otherwise to the remote possibility of the occurrence of acts of self-defence—a liability to which the most powerful states must necessarily be subject, as is shown by the case of the Caroline.

JAPAN'S CIVILIZING ACHIEVEMENTS

The Report makes no acknowledgment of the civilizing work accomplished by the South Manchuria Railway under Japanese management and control. It lays stress on the development of Manchuria effected by the influx of an industrious Chinese multitude. But this influx was not due (as it suggests) to an official Chinese policy, but to the attractiveness of Manchuria, in remaining free, owing to the presence of Japan, from the scourge of war. The lies of this new population with their old abode are, as observed by the Report, "chiefly racial and social" (p. 125). It is difficult to understand the emphasis which the Report places on the political effectiveness of this non-political, non-economic bond.

(D) ATTACKS ON JAPAN'S POSITION

Although the Report says little concerning the enterprises and establishments of the Japanese in Manchuria, it is these that have been the objects of Chinese attack. The Report ex-

amines them (Chapter III) under the heads of:

1. Encircling Policy against the South Manchuria Railway.
2. Obstacles to Leasing Land and Exercise of Other Treaty Rights.
3. Oppression of Japanese Subjects, especially Koreans.
4. The Assassination of Captain Nakamura.

REPORT NEGLECTS ALL-IMPORTANT INTERFERENCE OF INTENTION TO ANNIHILATE JAPANESE RIGHTS

But it deals with these matters piecemeal, and fails to co-ordinate them into one whole, animated by one basic cause: A fixed intention to annihilate Japanese rights in Manchuria. This is an all-important matter as showing the genesis of the incident of September 18, 1931, and it is regretted that the telling summary of the various attacks upon Japan's position which is contained in Chapter II of the Report is left "in the air", and is not related, as it should have been, to the origin of the Incident which is given in Chapter IV.

BACKGROUND OF INCIDENT CUT ADRIFT

The summary in Chapter II shows that what the Report style "a forward policy" had already been adopted in Manchuria before the union with the Nationalists, and that after that event Manchuria "was opened to well organized and systematic Kuomintang propaganda", (p. 30) the serious effects of which the Commission describe in detail. Nothing of all this is mentioned in Chapter IV (September 18 Incident)—where the "forward policy" is indeed ascribed to the Japanese. The whole background of the Incident is cut adrift. All the evidence of an aggressive determination on the Chinese side is discarded. It is replaced by a collection of surmises why the Japanese might be supposed to have been prepared for resumption of a "positive policy". The result is put before the reader in Chapter IV: domestic discontent in Japan, instead of Chinese aggressiveness, as the cause of the Incident.

In fact, the Japanese Government were doing all in their power to lessen the tension and to diminish the likelihood of an appeal to force. Many instances can be given of the truculence and insolence prevailing in General Chang Hsueh-liang's army in Mukden, and it is instructive to notice that when the Japanese troops entered the North Barracks there

was found on its walls a placard exhorting the men in garrison to "look at the railway running along the west side of these barracks!" It is little wonder that at this very spot the explosion was engineered by those very men. The paramount necessity of avoiding the smallest act which might explode the inflammable atmosphere must be apparent to every one who realizes the growing aggressiveness of the Chinese.

CHAPTER III

THE INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 18 AND SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS

COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS UNSUPPORTED BY JAPANESE AND CHINESE ACCOUNTS

The account of the Japanese military authorities is upheld as entirely correct, and the Council are referred to it for certain details which are omitted from the summary of it contained in the Report. The conclusions advanced by the Report appear to follow neither from the Japanese nor the Chinese accounts, and seem to have been influenced by outside information. They recognize the fact of the explosion on the night of the 18th, but they add that the damage done was not of itself sufficient to justify military action.

But, as has been already observed, the Report fails to bring out and take account of the state of acute tension which it admits to have existed, and it also misinterprets the fact that the Japanese Army certainly had a plan to deal with such a situation as in fact arose. The former matter has just been dealt with. As respects the existence of "a carefully prepared plan to meet the case of possible hostilities" (p. 71), the Japanese Army undoubtedly had such a plan, and it would have been a gross dereliction of duty if it had not. It was faced by a numerically far superior force, outnumbering it by twenty to one, and possessed of a vast supply of material, including aeroplanes. To prevent itself from being overwhelmed it had to have a plan of which the execution when once the alarm arose, was almost automatic. It was in fact, "put into operation with swiftness and precision" (p. 71) and properly so.

ASSERTED PACIFIC TELEGRAM

The Report draws an unfavourable contrast between the preparation of this plan on the Japanese side, and the supposed absence of

plans on the part of the Chinese. It also refers to a telegram asserted to have been despatched on September 6 by General Chang Hsueh-liang instructing the troops to avoid having recourse to force. Such a telegram, if indeed it was actually sent and circulated, might have been cancelled or disobeyed, for Chinese discipline is notoriously bad. In point of fact, the Chinese did attack on that night and did continue to resist by force of arms. Indeed, the Report observes that there was no "concerted or authorized" Chinese attack, leaving it open to infer that there was an unofficial one. That, "concerted or authorized" or not, put the Japanese emergency plan automatically in motion.

The Report adds that "the military operations of the Japanese troops during this night . . . cannot be regarded as measures of legitimate self-defence." It is entirely impossible to accept this gratuitous opinion.

SELF-DEFENCE AUTHORIZED

The statements at the time of the negotiations which led to the signature of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty for the Outlawry of War, made by Mr. Kellogg himself, by the Senate of the United States, by the British Foreign Minister of the day, and by the French and German Governments, clearly reserve the right of self-defence, and none contradict the observation made by Mr. Kellogg that "every nation . . . is alone competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defence", which the British and French Notes expressly corroborate.

The right to pronounce on the legitimacy of the Japanese military measures therefore rests solely with the Japanese Government.

The right of self-defence demands, according to Daniel Webster's standard definition, a case of "necessity, instant and overwhelming, allowing no choice of means and no instant for deliberation." With these conditions the Incident of September 18 precisely complies. There was the danger constituted by an overt act by members of a vastly superior force, capable, if not nipped in the bud, of driving the Japanese into the sea. There was no choice of means, what else was to be done? There was no instant for deliberation—open attack was already launched. The interests at stake were no less than the whole position of Japan in the Far East.

UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-DEFENCE

It is as impossible as it would be unjust to make Japan responsible for further events which supervened on the Chinese resistance. There is no knowing how far resistance to measures of self-defence may develop, as was evidenced in the battle of Navarino, which was desired by no one, but which in the then state of tension, was precipitated by a chance shot, with the most momentous consequences.

CONCLUSION

In short, the whole series of operations were entailed by the putting into execution of a plan carefully prepared to meet the alarming eventuality of a Chinese attack. They had no relation to anything but self-defence, and the Japanese Government cannot allow either their necessity or their appropriateness to be the subject of discussion.

CHAPTER IV THE NEW STATE

UNSATISFACTORY NATURE OF EVIDENCE

It is first observed that the conclusion of the Report that "the maintenance and recognition of the present regime in Manchuria would be equally unsatisfactory" with the restoration of the former state of things, appears to have been reached with little reference to proved facts: and regret is expressed that the Commission, giving little weight to the solemn declarations of the Japanese Government and the documents presented by them, have apparently listened to the opinions of unidentified persons and accorded credence to letters and communications of doubtful or unknown antecedents. Accordingly the Japanese Government proceed to enlighten the Council more fully.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF MANCHOUKUO. MANCHURIAN INDEPENDENCE NO NEW THING

Exception is taken to the statement in the Report that nothing was ever heard of the independence of Manchuria before September, 1931. It is recalled that Manchuria has always constituted a special territory, geographically and historically distinct from China Proper. There was no power in the Republic to annex it to China Proper and its independence was at least twice proclaimed by Chang

Tso-lin. The expensive ambitions and adventures undertaken by him and his successor, with the misgovernment which that expense entailed, gave rise to a movement known as Paoching Anmin ("Preserve the Frontiers and Give Us Peace"). From such a movement to independence in name as well as in fact was a trivial step. This movement is a historic fact: the leaders were Mr. Wang Yung-chiang and Mr. Yu Chung-han, that same Mr. Yu who, after September 18, became the organizer of the "Self-Government Guide Board." It is surprising, therefore, that the Report should aver that independence movements had not been heard of. There was in existence this definite movement implying Manchurian independence of China Proper, and freedom from the misrule of the Changs.

DETAILS OF RECENT ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE

Coming to the actual establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo, the Report states categorically that its proclamation was inaugurated, organized and carried through by the Japanese: that the activities of the Japanese Headquarters Staff were marked, from September 18 onwards, by political motives; and that the General Staff in Tokyo lent the movement their assistance and gave directions to its organizers. The facts are otherwise.

When the creatures of General Chang Hsueh-liang disappeared, as they mainly did after the events of September 18, 1931, local leaders began in the different districts to carry on the machinery of daily life: and the Japanese Army, whose imperative duty it was to do no more damage than was necessary in the exercise of their measures of self-defence, welcomed this incipient organization and assisted it by all means. That eventually such nuclei of administration coalesced into district, provincial and national bodies was very natural and even serviceable. That they should have developed into a genuine State is no matter for astonishment, and offers no occasion for invoking an imaginary Japanese stimulus. The movement already existed to get rid of the Chang dynasty, and this easily slid into a movement for disclaiming connexion with China. It comported well, moreover, with another existing movement, viz., that which aimed at the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty. The Report itself admits that the movements in favour of local pro-

vincial or State independence were the work of highly-placed Chinese, Manchus or Mongols: we need only name Dr. Chao Hsin-oo, Mr. Yuan Chin-kai, Mr. Chang Yin-ching, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, Mr. Yu Chung-han, General Tsang Shih-yi, General Hsi Hsia and General Chang Chin-hui. Chinese, Manchus and Mongols alone composed the North-Eastern Administrative Council—the germ of the new State. An examination of the dates will show how impossible it is that any Japanese authorities should have organized and stimulated an independence movement which showed itself active by September 26—on which day the Fengtien Committee for Preservation of Order was already issuing declarations which contemplated the independence of Manchuria. Several other early declarations in a similar sense can be adduced. The correct inference is that the aspirations of the leading Chinese and Manchu inhabitants spontaneously and naturally found a sphere of action hitherto denied them on the disappearance of so objectionable an administration as that of the Chang dynasty.

JAPANESE ABSTENTION

Neither the Japanese Government nor the Japanese Headquarters Staff gave these wider ideas any encouragement. Baron Shidehara, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Minami, Minister of War, both issued instructions on September 26 strictly forbidding participation by the Japanese in various attempts to establish a new political authority in Manchuria: and in conformity with these instructions the Japanese, civil as well as military, uniformly abstained from interference. When the movement had finally established itself among the Chinese, Manchus and Mongols, of course the Japanese could no longer ignore it. The "Self-Government Guiding Board" was an institution not created until November 10, and was under the management of a Chinese. Yet the Report represents it as an organ of the Kwantung Army Headquarters. This is a mere repetition of the allegations in the Chinese Memorandum, corroborated, according to the Report, by "reliable" witnesses, who are left unidentified, and it is completely at variance with the facts.

ARGUMENT BASED ON PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS

It may probably be true, as the Report says, that such a movement in favour of a change

of government could not have been carried through but for the presence of the Japanese troops. But they were there merely in the exercise of a lawful right of self-defence—and if the independence movement took advantage of the conditions thus created, that altered in no wise the spontaneity of the movement. There are many instances in other continents where independence has been proclaimed in the presence of foreign forces, and where that independence has never been questioned.

ARGUMENT BASED ON "NINE POWER" TREATY

It is true, also, that the Nine Power Treaty of 1922 prevents the Signatory Powers from impairing the sovereignty of China. But it is irrelevant. If in the due fulfilment of her lawful rights, a Signatory Power finds herself in Chinese territory, she cannot be held responsible for the consequences. If these consequences impair Chinese sovereignty or integrity, it is not she who is to blame. Even supposing, therefore, that Manchuria under General Chang Hsueh-liang was really an integral part of China, still Japan cannot be answerable for the consequences of her proper necessary action.

CONCLUSION

To deny that the present regime is to be regarded as the outcome of a natural and spontaneous movement, is to admit that all the evidence presented by Manchoukuo has been disregarded, including the "Histoire de l'Independance du Manchoukuo" with its detailed and specific account of the many demonstrations which have set the seal of their approval upon the new Government. It is repeated confidently that the movement was a genuine, spontaneous, peculiar and natural one. The old Crown Domain installed the descendant of its ancient chiefs, to secure it alike from the oppressions of its quondam militarist tyrants and from the anarchy of China Proper. Why this rational and natural step should be ascribed to the machinations of Japan it is hard to imagine.

(B) ATTITUDE OF ITS INHABITANTS. EXCESSIVE AND DEFICIENT CREDIT ACCORDED

A striking feature of this part of the Report is the great credit attached to the 1,500 letters of unidentified Chinese, all but two of which

are said to be unfavorable to Manchoukuo and Japan—and little weight ascribed to official memoranda and to the petitions and declarations of responsible bodies which enumerate the grievances which the population had against the late administration, and give voice to its aspirations and its hopes.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS CLASSES AND RACES

Considering the vigour and activity of Chinese propaganda, it is really astonishing that only one in 20,000 of the inhabitants of Manchuria was moved to write against the new regime, and it is a fact that tells in favour of the latter. In the same sense stands the positive evidence afforded by assemblies and delegations, all strongly in favour of Manchoukuo. This is all dismissed by the Report as due to the Japanese machinations, but as has been already observed, it is surely intelligible that a people who had been systematically "squeezed," oppressed and defrauded by their rulers would not need the stimulus of Japanese threats and bribes to induce them to accept a government which at least offered them a chance of security for the products of their labour. The Report, indeed, systematically lays stress on every voice which is critical of Manchoukuo, and discounts or discredits every opinion—such as that of the Koreans and Mongols—which is favourable to the new regime.

Fortunately, the truth is more encouraging than the unfavourable picture drawn in the Report. It is unnecessary to enumerate the signal marks of acceptance which in spite of the efforts of the enemies of Manchoukuo, the population has continuously accorded to the new regime. It is a civil government, the first of this character that the people of the country have known since the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown, and this civil character stands out conspicuously in comparison with any of the autocratic militarist governments which at present bear rule in China.

(C) ITS ORGANIZATION AND PROSPECTS. REPORT'S COMMENT ON PROGRAMMES OF REFORM IN MANCHOUKUO AND IN CHINA PROPER

The Report thinks that, "after making every allowance," "there is no indication that the Government will in fact be able to carry out many of its projected reforms," and it

singles out the budget and currency reforms for special scepticism.

Contrast this critical attitude with that exhibited in Chapter I of the Report, where the attempts, mostly abortive, and programmes of Chinese reformers are appreciatively recorded. It will be noted that while China is given credit for having accomplished much, Manchoukuo is coldly frowned upon as not very likely ever to accomplish anything. And this, although she has already really put several of her contemplated reforms in actual execution.

Attention is especially drawn by the Japanese Government to two points: the restoration of peace and order in Manchoukuo, and the management of its finances.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER

The establishment of a new State is commonly attended by disturbances. In this case the disbandment of vast regular armies in the employ of the old regime has turned them adrift to become bandits. Manchoukuo is working hard to disperse the major hordes: the second stage will be the suppression of any minor groups which may remain by police methods. The rapid improvement of the means of communication, and the organization of a regular police force, are proved facts, which will contribute to this end. Meanwhile, the work of suppression of the major bands is successfully proceeding. The forces of General Ma have been destroyed. Those under Generals Ting Chao and Li Tu have been driven into the remote regions north of the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The strong bands of brigands which infested an area between the Mukden-Hailung Railway and the River Yalu, and which constituted the principal source of danger in South Manchuria, have been annihilated.

Meanwhile, it is significant that all these soldier-bandits are receiving material support from China Proper: and that the operations of minor bands are more and more tending to be directed against foreigners, with the evident aim of casting discredit upon Manchoukuo. The final extermination of banditry cannot be accomplished in a moment, but it is expected that the principal hordes will be dispersed within a reasonable period of time.

FINANCE

As regards the financial aspect: for the first four months of its existence (March 1—June

30, 1932) the receipts and expenditure of Manchoukuo were 9,300,000 yuan and 9,100,000 yuan respectively, showing a credit balance of 200,000 yuan. The budget for the fiscal year, July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933, shows an income of 101,000,000 yuan and an expenditure of 113,000,000 yuan: while this infers a deficit of 12,000,000 yuan, the budget allows for an emergency reserve fund of 15,000,000 yuan, so that the situation is very satisfactory. The Central Bank has a sufficient capital, has maintained its paper currency at par, and has stabilized the currency, the circulation of which is very normal. It may be remembered that this shows a signal contrast to the actual state of things under the Chang Dynasty. Having an excess of exports, Manchoukuo imports a large amount of silver, so that it can easily maintain the value of its currency.

OPINION OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON PROSPECTS OF MANCHOUKUO

The prospects of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government consider, are brilliant. With a great extent of territory and large population, it has the further advantage of possessing natural frontiers. Its Government have spontaneously declared that they intend to respect all international engagements made by China, so far as they are applicable to Manchuria, and that they will faithfully observe the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity. They entertain no anti-foreign sentiments. There is no communist peril, such as exists in China. Manchoukuo is still in its infancy, but would it not have been an act of justice on the part of the Commission, who have shown themselves, in spite of all discouragements, so sympathetic towards China, to exhibit some degree of patience with a State scarcely six months old?

The Japanese Government prefer not to dwell on the gratuitous suppositions contained in the Report, to the effect that all political and administrative power in Manchoukuo is in the hands of Japanese officials and advisers. These allegations can certainly not command the attention of the League of Nations. There are, and there have been, numerous States, universally acknowledged to be independent, which employ the services of many officials of one or more foreign nationalities, and others which have foreign troops stationed in their territory. The Members of the League have, only recently, admitted that the presence of such foreign troops is no obstacle to the ad-

mission of a state as a Member of that Society.

PROTOCOL OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

The difficulty mentioned in the Report of defining precise relations between Japan and Manchoukuo disappears in the light of the Protocol of September 15, 1932, which clearly defines the position. Nothing in this Protocol nor in the acts of Japan in cooperating with the new Government is inconsistent with any of the public engagements of this country.

NOT INCONSISTENT WITH ANY INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

By the Nine Power Treaty of Washington she joined in an undertaking to respect the sovereignty and the territorial and administrative integrity of China. That undertaking was never intended to deprive the people of China of the right of self-determination. From this it necessarily follows that the signatories cannot be disabled from recognizing such a fait accompli as required by the necessities of international intercourse. Again, the 10th Article of the Covenant of the League of Nations is an engagement to respect and preserve the territorial integrity of Members of the League "as against external aggression." But if it is by internal developments that the territorial integrity of a Member is impaired, there is nothing in the Covenant to interfere with the right and duty of Members to recognize that impairment. To hold otherwise would be to deny the basis on which many European and most American states subsist.

CHAPTER V JAPANESE PROPOSITION

The following propositions have now been advanced:—

CHINA ABNORMAL COUNTRY

1. That China has, since the Revolution of 1911, fallen into a condition of confusion bordering upon anarchy, and remains in the same condition at the present moment; that so long as such state of affairs persists, China may properly be considered as in a condition of national disintegration, and that at least under present circumstances it is entirely impossible to tell when China may come to have a strong and permanent Central Government, even if we grant the ultimate possibility of that event.

NO SECURITY FOR FOREIGN LIFE AND PROPERTY

2. That, because of the fact that such a state of affairs prevails in China, foreign lives and property cannot be afforded adequate protection, and that especially in recent years the situation has been aggravated as a result of the intensification of internal conflict and the operation of the so-called "revolutionary" foreign policy of the Kuomintang directed against foreign Powers.

CONSEQUENT SYSTEM OF CONSTANT SELF-PROTECTION

3. That consequently foreign Powers have continued to exercise exceptional powers and privileges in China of a character now without parallel elsewhere in the world, such as extra-territorial jurisdiction, settlements and concessions, the maintenance of garrisons and the permanent stationing of warships in inland waters.

SPECIAL DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY JAPAN

4. That while all foreign Powers having interests in China have suffered from the anarchical condition and anti-foreign policy of China, Japan has suffered by far the most severely.

JAPAN IN INTIMATE RELATION TO MANCHURIA

5. That Japan stands in the most intimate relation, geographically and historically, to Manchuria; that she possesses in that region important treaty rights besides vast economic interests, while great numbers of her people are settled there; that, moreover, the question of her own national security makes Japan vitally interested in Manchuria both from a political and a strategic point of view: in fine, that Japan's position in Manchuria is an altogether exceptional and special one, unparalleled in other parts of the world.

ENCROACHMENTS ON JAPAN'S RIGHTS

6. That of late years the former Manchurian authorities resorted to various intrigues with a view to undermining this special position, and that after the rapprochement of General Chang Hsueh-liang with the National Government the encroachments of the Manchurian authorities upon the rights and interests of Japan, despite Japan's earnest efforts to ame-

liorate the situation, became increasingly frequent and flagrant, producing an alarming state of tension.

PROPRIETY OF JAPAN'S MILITARY MEASURES

7. That it was in this strained atmosphere that the events of September 18 occurred; that none of the measures taken by the Japanese Army at the time of that incident, or subsequently exceeded the limits of the right of self-defence; and that Japan must on any impartial consideration be pronounced to have done precisely what any other Power would have done in similar circumstances.

MANCHURIA'S SEPARATE SITUATION: HER REJECTION OF CHANG TYRANNY AND ASSERTION OF SELF-DETERMINATION A SPONTANEOUS POPULAR ACT

8. That Manchuria has always occupied a separate position, historically as well as geographically, in relation to China Proper, and that its inhabitants bitterly resented the tyrannous rule of the Changs, and opposed the latter's policy which dragged Manchuria into the civil turmoil of China Proper; that from this geographic and historical circumstance, coupled with the popular opposition to the Chang family, there sprang the movement known as "Preserve the Frontiers and Give Us Peace!"; that the foundation of Manchoukuo was accomplished by the spontaneous action of the Manchurians, with this movement, coupled with the Manchu Restoration Movement, as its mainspring; that Manchoukuo is making steady progress, guided by sound policy, and has a highly promising future before it, and finally, that the attitude of Japan towards the establishment of Manchoukuo and her eventual formal recognition of that State do not violate any international engagement whatever.

NORMAL RULES INSUFFICIENT FOR THIS ABNORMAL SITUATION

The fact must be thrown into relief that the Chinese problem, and especially the Manchurian problem, are characterized by exceptional complexity and by abnormal features, which render it difficult to apply the formulae commonly employed in dealing with international questions under ordinary circumstances. Nor can the procedure employed in handling such an abnormal question, nor any solution that

may eventually be reached, establish precedents for ordinary cases of international dispute. To cite the Report, "This is not a case in which one country has declared war on another country without previously exhausting the opportunities for conciliation provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Neither is it a simple case of violation of the frontier of one country by the armed forces of a neighbouring country, because in Manchuria there are many features without an exact parallel in other parts of the world" (p. 126).

On the basis of this fundamental position, a few remarks may be made on some of the points contained in Chapters IX and X of the Report.

REPORT REJECTS MERE RESTORATION OF STATUS QUO ANTE

Rejecting the solution of the restoration of the status quo ante, as calculated merely to invite a repetition of the difficulty, the Report nevertheless considers the maintenance and recognition of the present regime an "equally unsatisfactory" solution. The Japanese Government, on the contrary, are firmly of opinion that such a solution would contravene none of the principles of international obligation, would satisfy the aspirations of the Manchurians, and would probably come to be realized as the only satisfactory basis of stable relations by China herself. The dissolution of the new State, which is making rapid and healthy progress, or even its international isolation, can never be a course adapted to "the realities of the situation," to use the language of the Report.

JAPAN SPECIALLY CONCERNED TO HAVE STABLE CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA

Japan cannot afford to leave her relations with Manchoukuo in a state of instability. She accordingly considers that the general recognition of Manchoukuo, and a general co-operation in its development, is the only means of stabilizing conditions in Manchuria and bringing peace to the Far East. It is believed that any other country placed in Japan's position would have come to the same conclusion and followed the same course as herself.

It was for these reasons that her Government signed the Protocol of September 15, which is based on the above essential conditions. A foundation has thus been laid for the protection of Japanese rights and interests,

for the preservation of the territorial integrity of Manchoukuo, and for the assurance of Manchurian safety against external and internal menaces.

DAILY DEVELOPMENT TO BE SUBJECT OF CLOSE ATTENTION

The Report, in a striking passage, alludes to the salient feature of the situation, that the position is not static. The "process of evolution" and the fact that "events . . . are still developing from day to day" (p. 163) indicate that it is the function of the League Council to take account of those developments. In studying the Report, with due regard to the view thus expressed by the Commission, the Council must necessarily desire to have full information regarding current events (which in point of fact will be found to exhibit continued confusion in China Proper and steady progress on the part of Manchoukuo). Such information the Japanese Government are always ready to supply within the limits of their power.

CRITICISM OF SUGGESTIONS MADE BY REPORT

As regards certain practical suggestions which are put forward in Chapter X, the remark of the Report that "it is not the function of the Commission to submit directly to the Governments of China and Japan recommendations for the solution of the present dispute", is approved as a proper one in view of the Commission's terms of reference. It is clear that the suggestions are merely intended as an illustration of one way in which the general principles advanced in Chapter IX might be applied. Besides this, it is apparent from the manner in which the Report deals with the possible eventualities of the early recognition of Manchoukuo by Japan that its authors considered that in such a case the importance of their suggestions would be considerably diminished, for they make only the vague observation that they "do not think their work would thereby have been rendered valueless," and that its suggestions might still be "helpful". On this view of the matter the following remarks may be ventured.

(a) As we shall see, Principle 10 laid down in Chapter IX of the Report would be liable to result in an international control of China Proper. In the same way, the present suggestions would amount in practice to a disguised international control of Manchuria, and

could not be acceptable either to Manchoukuo or to Japan.

(b) They appear also to be too refined and intricate, and not adaptable to the realities of the Far East. Such a plan as is advanced by the Commission calls for the minimum requirement that the different Parties shall each possess the sine qua non of a strong stable government. To attempt to apply these suggestions to the solution of the Manchurian question, which is one of unprecedented complexity, and one in which one Party does not possess a strong and reliable Central Government, is to make confusion worse confounded.

(c) Nor is it considered practical to demilitarize Manchuria, and maintain peace and order by an international gendarmerie. It is questionable whether even in Europe order could possibly be maintained throughout so vast a territory by such a system. It could never satisfy the Manchurians, and it would be a source of great anxiety to the Japanese Government, as it would foment unrest and disturbances in Manchuria, which is exactly what Japan desires to avoid. It would make matters worse than the restoration of the status quo ante which is rejected by the Report itself.

CRITICISM OF SUGGESTED TEN PRINCIPLES

So much for the concrete suggestions of Chapter X. As regards the more abstract principles of Chapter IX, on which these tentative suggestions are based, certain of these, to which Japan has no fundamental objection, have found concrete application in the Protocol signed by Japan and Manchoukuo. But, in any view of the matter it follows from the tenth and the last of these principles that the others (and especially those numbered 4-9 inclusive) cannot be applied "without a strong Central Government in China:" and therefore there can be no question of their application as long as the present anarchical state of things persists. Nor is any such strong Central Government at all likely to be formed without international cooperation, which is scarcely conceivable (apart from technical assistance) without some form of international control. In any case, no such reconstruction of China could be effected without a long delay which it is impossible for Japan to contemplate.

Any scheme which would tend to destroy

that condition of peace and order which is now in process of restoration will irresistibly usher in a new era of disputes and difficulties. Would it not, then, be better statesmanship to work at least for the stabilization of conditions in Manchuria? Should not the world which has manifested so much patience and sympathy for twenty years in the case of China, begin to entertain sentiments of understanding and hope concerning the new State of Manchoukuo? The settlement of the Manchurian question will pave the way for the settlement of the far greater question of China. It can hardly be doubtful that the advent of peace and a good and efficient administration in Manchuria will set an example for China's limitation, and divert her domestic and foreign policies into sane and moderate channels, not only bringing happiness to the Chinese people, but allowing other nations to share in the resultant benefits.

The League Assembly on February 24, adopted the Report and Recommendations of the Committee of 19 by a vote of 42 to 1, Japan alone recording a vote against it while the Siamese Delegate abstained from voting.

The Chinese delegate spoke in favour of the Report; Mr. Matsuoka, the chief Japanese Delegate, made a final appeal against its adoption. After the vote which was declared unanimous the Japanese Delegation withdrew.

The full text of the Report is as follows:

DRAFT REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY PREAMBLE

The Assembly,

In view of the failure of the efforts which under Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, it was its duty to make with a view to effecting a settlement of the dispute submitted for its consideration under paragraph 9 of the said Article, adopts in virtue of Paragraph 4 of that Article the following Report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

PART I. EVENTS IN THE FAR EAST

ADOPTION OF THE FIRST EIGHT CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

Plan of The Report

The underlying causes of the dispute between China and Japan are of considerable complexity. The Commission of Enquiry sent by the Council to study the situation on the spot expresses the view that the "issues involved in this conflict are not as simple as they are often represented to be. They are on the contrary exceedingly complicated and only an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as of their historical background should entitle anyone to express a definite opinion upon them."

The first eight Chapters of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry present a balanced, impartial and detailed statement of the historical background of the dispute and of the main facts in so far as they relate to events in Manchuria. It would be both impracticable and superfluous either to summarize or to recapitulate the Report of the Commission of Enquiry which has been published separately. After examining the observations communicated by the Chinese and Japanese Governments the Assembly adopts as part of its own Report the first eight Chapters of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry.

It is necessary, however, to complete the statement of the Commission of Enquiry by describing the measures taken by the Council and the Assembly in connexion with the various phases of the dispute as well as certain events which do not appear in the Report of the Commission, more particularly those relating to the origin of the hostilities which occurred at Shanghai at the beginning of 1932. In regard to these events the Assembly adopts as part of its own Report the reports addressed to it by the consular Commission of Enquiry. These reports have been published separately. The story of what happened in Manchuria since the beginning of September, 1932, must also be related since the Report of the Commission of Enquiry does not go beyond that date.

This brief historical summary of the development of the dispute will be found in Part II of the present Report. It should be read in connexion with the narrative of events given in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry.

Part III describes the chief characteristics of the dispute and the conclusions drawn by the Assembly from the essential facts.

Part IV contains the recommendations which the Assembly deems to be just and proper in regard to the dispute.

PART II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. Summary of the Development of the Dispute.

The decisions of the Council and of the Assembly in the long period which has elapsed since the dispute was first brought before the League of Nations were determined by the evolution of the conflict in the Far East.

At the outset the incidents with which the Council was called upon to deal when the dispute was submitted to it by China under Article 2 occurred at Mukden and in some other places in Manchuria. The Council received repeated assurances from Japan that she had no territorial designs in Manchuria and that she would withdraw her troops within the South Manchuria Railway Zone subject to the sole condition that the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals were assured. Such was the purport of the resolution of September 20 and of the Draft Resolution of October 24, 1932. The latter which was agreed to by all Members of the Council except Japan enabled the Council once again to secure pledges from the Japanese Delegation.

After the rejection of this Draft Resolution Japan's insistence on the need of a settlement of the fundamental questions which divided the two countries led the Council without prejudice to the execution of the undertaking embodied in the Resolution of September 20 to put forward measures with a view to a final and fundamental solution by the two Parties of the questions at issue between them. On December 10, 1931, the Council acting on a proposal made by Japan decided to appoint a commission of five Members with instructions to make an enquiry on the spot and report to the Council on "any circumstance which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb the peace between China and Japan or the good understanding between them upon which peace depends."

Between December and March, however, there was a considerable change for the worse in the situation in the Far East. Japanese troops completed the occupation of South Manchuria and began to occupy North Man-

churia. Outside Manchuria a severe conflict involving Chinese and Japanese regular forces was begun and carried on at Shanghai. At the same time the reorganization of the civil administration in those parts of Manchuria occupied by the Japanese troops resulted in the formation of an "independent State" styled "Manchoukuo" which did not recognize Chinese sovereignty. The Council was henceforth asked by China to deal with the dispute not only under Article 2 but also under Articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant. On February 19, 1932, as the result of a request by China submitted under the terms of Article 15, paragraph 9, the Council referred the dispute to the Assembly.

From January onwards, pending the receipt of the Reports of the Commission of Enquiry, without which the substance of the dispute could not be thoroughly examined, the chief concern of the Council and subsequently of the Assembly was to do everything in its power to stop hostilities and prevent an aggravation of the situation while preserving the rights of the Parties and the principles of the Covenant from suffering prejudice by reason of any fail accompli. The Assembly by its Resolution of March 11 defined the attitude of the League of Nations towards the dispute. It declared that pending a settlement in conformity with the Covenant it was incumbent upon the Members of the League not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to the Pact of Paris.

The hostilities at Shanghai were brought to an end but fighting continued in Manchuria between Japan forces or forces of the "Manchoukuo" Government and irregular Chinese forces. In September, 1932, some days after the signing at Peiping of the report of the Commission of Enquiry there was a further fundamental change in the situation as the Japanese Government recognized the "Manchoukuo" Government.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry could not reach Geneva before the end of September, namely, after the expiry of the time limit of six months laid down in the Covenant for the report of the Assembly under Article 15. The Assembly, therefore, with the assent of the Parties, decided on July 1 to extend the time limit for as long as might be strictly necessary on the understanding that such extension should not constitute a prece-

dent. The Commission of Enquiry was thus able to complete its Report on the spot; the Parties to submit their observations on the Report; and the Council and Assembly to examine all the material thus collected.

The examination of this material and the exchanges of views with the Parties continued from the middle of November, 1932, to the beginning of February, 1933. After the discussions by the Council, the Assembly endeavoured, but without success, to bring about a settlement of the dispute by negotiation between the Parties under paragraph 3 of Article 15 on the basis of the information and conclusions contained in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry. It has, therefore, adopted the present Report in conformity with paragraph 4 of that Article.

2. Origin of the dispute before the League of Nations. Events of September 18-19, 1931, in South Manchuria—first discussions of the Council—China's request to the Council arose out of the action taken by the Japanese troops in Manchuria on the night of September 18-19, 1931.

In consequence of an incident near Mukden in the South Manchuria Railway Zone which is guarded by Japanese troops, the Japanese command, on the ground that military precautions were necessary, sent troops outside the railway zone, more especially to the Chinese towns in the neighbourhood of the zone, and to the Chinese railway lines terminating at Mukden. The Chinese towns of Mukden, Chungchun, Antung, Yingkow and others were occupied and the Chinese troops dispersed or disarmed.

On September 21 China appealed under Article 2 of the Covenant and asked the Council to take immediate steps to prevent the further development of a situation endangering the peace of nations, to re-establish the status quo ante and to determine the amount and character of such reparations as might be found due to the Republic of China.

On September 22, the Council authorized its President (the representative of Spain, M. Lleroux) to address an urgent appeal to the two Governments to refrain from any act which might aggravate the situation or prejudice the peaceful settlement of the problem. The two countries might proceed immediately to the withdrawal of their respective troops without compromising the safety of the lives and property of their nationals.

On September 28, the President-in-Office of

the Council explaining the situation to the Assembly then in ordinary session on the basis of information supplied by the two Parties stated that "the withdrawal of the Japanese forces to within the South Manchuria Railway Zone was being carried out" and that on September 28 "the Japanese representative had announced to the Council that the withdrawal was proceeding. Outside the railway zone there only remained, apart from Kirin and Mukden, small detachments at Hsinmin and Chengchiatung for the protection of Japanese nationals against the attacks of Chinese soldiers and brigands which at the same time were ravaging those districts."

Such was the position when on September 30 the Council adopted the following resolution:

The Council,

(1) Notes the replies of the Chinese and Japanese Governments to the urgent appeal addressed to them by its President and the steps that have already been taken in response to that appeal;

(2) Recognizes the importance of the Japanese Government's statement that it has no territorial designs in Manchuria;

(3) Notes the Japanese representative's statement that his Government will continue, as rapidly as possible, the withdrawal of its troops, which has already been begun, into the railway zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and the property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured and that it hopes to carry out this intention in full as speedily as may be;

(4) Notes the Chinese representative's statement that his Government will assume responsibility for the safety of lives and property of Japanese nationals outside that zone as the withdrawal of the Japanese troops continues and the Chinese local authorities and police forces are re-established;

(5) Being convinced that both Governments are anxious to avoid taking any action which might disturb the peace and good understanding between the two nations, notes that the Chinese and Japanese representatives have given assurances that their respective Governments will take all necessary steps to prevent any extension of the scope of the incident or any aggravation of the situation;

(6) Requests both Parties to do all in their power to hasten the restoration of normal relations between them and for that purpose to continue and speedily complete the execu-

tion of the above mentioned undertakings;

(7) Requests both Parties to furnish the Council at frequent intervals with full information as to the development of the situation;

(8) Decides, in the absence of any unforeseen occurrence which might render an immediate meeting essential, to meet again at Geneva on Wednesday, October 14, 1931, to consider the situation as it then stands;

(9) Authorizes its President to cancel the meeting of the Council fixed for October 14 should he decide, after consulting his colleagues, and more particularly the representatives of the two Parties, that, in view of such information as he may have received from the Parties or from other members of the Council as to the development of the situation, the meeting is no longer necessary.

The hopes of the Council were not fulfilled. On October 9 the Chinese Delegation asked for an urgent meeting of the Council on the ground that Japanese troops had begun further "aggressive military operations." The reference was primarily to the aerial bombardment of Chinchow where, after the capture of Mukden, the provincial government had temporarily established itself.

The Council at its meeting in September had decided to forward to the Government of the United States of America the minutes of its meeting and the documents relating to the Sino-Japanese dispute and the Government of the United States had affirmed its whole-hearted sympathy with the attitude of the League of Nations.

On October 16, it was determined to continue to cooperate with the Government of the United States of America which was invited to send a representative to sit at the Council table. The Council was to consider the relationship between the provisions of the Pact of Paris and the present unfortunate situation in Manchuria and at the same time to follow the deliberations with regard to other aspects of the problem with which it is now confronted.

The United States Government sent a similar Note to the two Governments.

On October 22, the President of the Council (the representative of France, M. Briand) submitted a Draft Resolution upon which the Members of the Council other than the Parties had unanimously agreed.

The Draft Resolution, after referring to the undertakings entered into by the Governments

of China and Japan in the Resolution of September 30 and to the declaration of the Japanese representative that this country had no territorial designs in Manchuria, called upon the Japanese Government immediately to begin the withdrawal of its troops into the railway zone and proceed therewith so that the whole of the troops might be withdrawn before the next meeting of the Council. It called upon the Chinese Government to make such arrangements for taking over the territory thus evacuated as would ensure there the safety of the lives and property of Japanese subjects and indicated certain measures of detail to be adopted for this purpose.

Recommendations were also made to the two Governments that as soon as the evacuation was completed they should open direct negotiations on all the questions outstanding between them in particular in respect of those arising out of the recent incidents and of those relating to the difficulties caused by the railway situation in Manchuria. For this purpose the Council suggested that the two Parties should set up a conciliation committee or some such permanent machinery. Finally, it was proposed that the Council should meet again on November 16.

On October 23, the representative of China accepted the Draft Resolution as a "bare minimum".

The representative of Japan submitted a counter-draft and explained that his Government, in view of the tension in Manchuria and the state of disorder prevailing there, did not deem it possible to fix a definite date by which the evacuation could be completed. His Government regarded it as absolutely indispensable that a calmer frame of mind should be restored and, with this object in view had determined a number of fundamental points which should be the basis for normal relations between China and Japan. He was not authorized to set out these fundamental points in a resolution or to discuss their detail at the Council table; they could better be made the subject of direct negotiations between the Parties.

The Council considered that it was impossible to refer to "fundamental points" in a draft resolution without knowing what they were.

The Draft Resolution was not adopted, the Japanese representative voting against it (October 24, 1931). The Council after taking the votes adjourned until November 16.

The Chinese representative, after the meeting of October 24, made the following declaration to the President of the Council on behalf of his Government: "China like every Member of the League of Nations is bound by the Covenant to a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations. The Chinese Government for its part is determined loyally to fulfil all its obligations under the Covenant. It is prepared to give proofs of this intention by undertaking to settle all disputes with Japan as to treaty interpretation by arbitration or judicial settlement as provided in Article 13 of the Covenant. In pursuance of this purpose the Chinese Government is willing to conclude with Japan a treaty of arbitration similar to those recently concluded between China and the United States of America or to those concluded of recent years in increasing numbers between Members of the League."

3. Development of Japanese military operations in North Manchuria.

After the Council Meeting in October further Japanese military operations took place in Manchuria in the neighbourhood of the bridges carrying the Taonan-Angangki Railway over the river Nonni. These bridges had been destroyed in October by the Chinese troops of the President of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, General Ma Chan-shan, in order to stop the advance of General Chang Hai-peng who according to the Chinese had taken the offensive at the instigation of the Japanese. To justify intervention for the repair of these bridges the Tokyo Government had represented to the Chinese Government that the Taonan-Angangki Railway had been built by the South Manchuria Company under a contract, that the Chinese authorities had not yet paid their debt, that they had refused to convert that debt into a loan and that the railway might, therefore, be regarded as belonging to the South Manchuria Company which had a great interest in preserving the property and in maintaining traffic on the line.

On November 2, the Japanese Government stated that at the request of the South Manchuria and the Taonan-Angangki Railway administrations, a company of sappers had been sent on that day to repair the railway bridge under the protection of troops (infantry, artillery and air forces).

The Japanese troops came into contact with the Chinese forces which refused to retire and were driven back. In November, the Japanese troops reached and even crossed the Chi-

nese Eastern Railway and took Angangki and subsequently Tsitsihar (November 19).

4. Measures for the reorganization of the civil administration in Manchuria.

While military operations were thus spreading towards the north of Manchuria, progress was made with the reorganization of the civil administration. At Mukden in particular, after the disorganization caused by the incident of September 18, the administration of the municipality was first entrusted to the Japanese Colonel Doihara and later on October 20 to a Chinese mayor, Dr. Chao Hsin-po, doctor of law of the University of Tokyo. Efforts were also made to organize a Liaoning provincial administration in opposition to the former administration which had taken refuge at Chinchow. The "committee for the maintenance of peace and order" constituted on September 24 became in October the office of the autonomous government of the province of Liaoning. The latter in turn was converted on November 7 into an acting provincial government of Liaoning which announced that it was breaking off relations with the former North-Eastern Government and with the Nationalist Government at Nanking. At the same time a supreme advisory council was established whose duties included those of directing and supervising the provincial government and encouraging the development of local autonomy. All the new authorities, as also the banks of issue, had received Japanese advisers who were in many cases influential officials of the South Manchuria Railway.

The representative of China insisted that the Japanese army was responsible for setting up and maintaining at Mukden, Kirin and other points in its occupation, these new authorities who were the "puppets and creatures of the Japanese army command."

The representative of Japan replied that the "Japanese authorities had no alternative but to encourage the formation by the Chinese themselves of bodies responsible for the maintenance of order. The efficient performance of their duties by these bodies would make much easier the rapid withdrawal of troops which was desired by the Japanese Government as had been formally stated on several occasions."

Moreover several reports from Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue, were communicated to the Council in November, 1931, by the Chinese Delegation.

tion. These reports stated that the Japanese military authorities were forcibly seizing the salt revenues in the Manchurian towns. It was argued in a Japanese communication that the "action of the military authorities in intervening to transfer the surplus revenues of the Chinese salt tax office to another Chinese body (the local committee for the maintenance of order) could not be regarded as unjustifiable."

5. Session of the Council in November-December, 1931. Constitution of a Commission of the Enquiry.

Meanwhile the Council met in Paris on November 16, 1931, and, on November 21, a Japanese proposal for a Commission of Enquiry to be sent to the Far East was put forward, "the creation and despatch of the Commission in no way modifying the Japanese Government's sincere desire to withdraw its troops as quickly as possible within the South Manchuria Railway Zone in pursuance of the resolution of September 30."

This proposal was considered and on December 10 the Council adopted the following resolution:

The Council.

(1) Reaffirms the Resolution passed unanimously on September 30, whereby the two Parties declare that they are solemnly bound. It therefore calls upon the Chinese and Japanese Governments to take all steps necessary to assure its execution so that the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the railway zone may be effected as speedily as possible under the conditions set forth in the said Resolution;

(2) Considering that events have assumed an even more serious aspect since the Council meeting of October 24, notes that the two Parties undertake to adopt all measures necessary to avoid any further aggravation of the situation and to refrain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting and loss of life;

(3) Invites the two Parties to continue to keep the Council informed as to the development of the situation;

(4) Invites other members of the Council to furnish the Council with any information received from their representatives on the spot;

(5) Without prejudice to the carrying out of the above mentioned measures and desiring, in view of the special circumstances of the case, to contribute towards a final and fundamental solution by the two Governments of

the questions at issue between them, decides to appoint a Commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstances which, affecting international relations, threaten to disturb peace between China and Japan or the good understanding between them upon which peace depends. The Governments of China and Japan will each have the right to nominate one assessor to assist the Commission. The two Governments will afford the Commission all facilities to obtain on the spot whatever information it may require. It is understood that, should the two Parties initiate any negotiations, these would not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission, nor would it be within the competence of the Commission to interfere with the military arrangements of either party. The appointment and deliberations of the Commission shall not prejudice in any way the undertaking given by the Japanese Government in the Resolution of September 30 as regards the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the railway zone:

(6) Between now and its next ordinary session which will be held on January 25, 1932, the Council, which remains seized of the matter, invites the President to follow the question and to summon it afresh if necessary.

The President (the French representative, M. Briand) emphasized, when he submitted the Resolution, the great importance which the Council attached to its Resolution of September 30, 1931, and its conviction that the two Governments would carry out to the full the engagements which they had assumed under it. He further stated that it was indispensable and urgent that the two parties should abstain from any initiative which might lead to further fighting and from any other action likely to aggravate the situation.

The Government of the United States on the adoption of the Resolution of December 10 expressed its gratification that definite progress had been made.

6. Japanese operations against Chinchow. Disappearance of the last remains of Chinese authority in South Manchuria.

While the Council was drawing up the last of this Resolution the two Parties repeatedly called its attention to the danger of military operations spreading to South-West Manchuria and efforts were made to establish a neutral zone between the Japanese troops and those of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Chinchow.

These efforts were unsuccessful. The representative of Japan, referring, at the time of its adoption, to paragraph 2 of the Resolution of December 10th, stated that he accepted it "on the understanding that it was not intended to preclude the Japanese forces from taking such action as might be rendered necessary to provide directly for the protection of lives and property of Japanese subjects against the activities of bandits and lawless elements rampant in various parts of Manchuria. Such action was admittedly an exceptional measure called for by the special situation prevailing in Manchuria and its necessity would naturally be obviated when normal conditions should have been restored in that region."

On December 23, a Japanese offensive was launched in the direction of Chinchow which was occupied on January 3, 1932.

The Japanese forces then advanced as far as the Great Wall and established contact with Japanese troops stationed at Shanhaikwan to the south of the Wall. As the result of these operations Chinese constituted authority disappeared entirely from South Manchuria.

7. The Shanghai hostilities. Origin of the hostilities outside Manchuria from January, 1932, onwards.

In connexion with Shanghai the League received four reports on events from their beginning up to March 8 from the consular Commission which was set up on the spot early in February, 1932. Later events are described in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry which was constituted as already explained in January, 1932, and arrived at Shanghai on March 14.

In this part, as in other parts of China, the serious anti-Chinese riots which had occurred in Korea, as described in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, led from July, 1931, onwards to a boycott of Japanese goods. The occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops intensified the boycott with, in certain cases, the active support of official organization and of the Chinese Government. Japanese trade suffered heavy losses. The tension between the nationals of the two countries became acute and serious incidents occurred as a result of which the Japanese residents in Shanghai requested the despatch of troops and warships to put down the anti-Japanese movement. The Japanese Consul-General then presented five

demands to the Chinese Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

The Mayor stated on January 21 that he had difficulty in complying with two of these demands (adequate control of the anti-Japanese movement, immediate dissolution of all anti-Japanese organizations engaged in fostering hostile feelings and anti-Japanese riots and agitation).

On the same day, the admiral in command of the Japanese naval forces publicly announced that if the reply of the Chinese Mayor were unsatisfactory he was determined to take such measures as might be necessary to protect Japanese rights and interests. On January 24 Japanese naval reinforcements arrived off Shanghai. Rumours were current that the Chinese troops in the Chinese quarter, Chapei, were also being reinforced. On January 27 the Japanese Consul-General asked for a satisfactory reply to his demands by 6 o'clock on the following morning. The Mayor, who had informed the representatives of the Powers of his intention to make all possible concessions to avoid a clash, succeeded in securing the closing down of the anti-Japanese boycott association and the Chinese police sealed various offices on the night of January 27-28. On the morning of January 28 the Japanese admiral notified the other foreign commanders of his intention to act on the following morning if the Chinese had not sent a satisfactory reply. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement met and decided that a state of emergency should be declared as from 4 p.m. on the same day. At 4 p.m. the Japanese Consul-General informed the Consular body that a Chinese reply accepting all the Japanese demands had been received, that this reply was entirely satisfactory and that for the moment no action would be taken.

Meanwhile the Defence Committee of the International Settlement carrying out the plans called for by a state of emergency assigned to the different foreign forces the sectors they would have to defend. The Japanese sector as fixed by the Defence Committee included not only a part of the Settlement but a salient extending beyond it bounded on the west by the Shanghai-Woosung railway. The Japanese naval headquarters are situated near the northern extremity of this salient and in normal times there are posts of Japanese Marines on the two roads, North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road which belong to the Shanghai Municipal

Council. At 11 p.m. the Japanese admiral referring to the state of emergency announced that the Imperial Navy, anxious as to the situation in Chapei where numerous Japanese nationals resided, had decided to send troops to this sector and hoped that the Chinese forces stationed at Chapei would be speedily withdrawn to the west of the railway.

One hour after Japanese marines and armed civilians proceeded towards the railway, the last detachment attempted to reach the station by the Honan Road gate leading out of the Settlement and the defence sector. It was stopped by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps who were guarding this sector and who had received strict orders based on the principle that the duty of defence forces was to defend and not to attack.

The Japanese troops sent to the Chapei sector in conformity with the plan of defence came into contact with the Chinese troops which, as the first report of the consular Commission notes, would not have had time to withdraw even had they wished to do so.

8. The Shanghai hostilities.

Discussions of the Council.

Reference to Article 10 of the Covenant. First discussions of the Assembly under Article 15.

Termination of the Shanghai hostilities.

This was the beginning of the battle of Shanghai which the Council, then in session at Geneva, and the Powers having special interests in Shanghai, repeatedly endeavoured to stop. It was immediately after the serious incidents described above that China on January 29 asked that the dispute should be dealt with under Articles 10 and 15.

On February 16, the Members of the Council other than China and Japan addressed to the Japanese Government an urgent appeal calling attention to Article 10 of the Covenant from which it appeared to them to follow that "no infringement of the territorial integrity and change in the political independence of any Member of the League brought about in disregard of that Article ought to be recognized as valid and effectual by Members of the League."

On February 19, the Council at the request of China referred the dispute to the Assembly. The Assembly was convened to meet on March 3.

The Council, before the Assembly met, made

a last effort to stop the fighting by proposing on February 29 that a round-table conference should be set up in Shanghai subject to the making of local arrangements for a cessation of hostilities.

The proposal of the Council was not carried into effect. As fighting continued the Assembly, after hearing the representatives of the two Parties on March 3, adopted the following Resolution on March 4, 1932.

The Assembly.

Recalling the suggestions made by the Council on February 29, and without prejudice to the other measures therein envisaged.

(1) Calls upon the Governments of China and Japan to take immediately the necessary measures to ensure that the orders which, as it has been informed, have been issued by the Military Commanders on both sides for the cessation of hostilities, shall be made effective;

(2) Requests the other Powers which have special interests in the Shanghai Settlements to inform the Assembly of the manner in which the invitation set out in the previous paragraph is executed;

(3) Recommends that negotiations be entered into by Chinese and Japanese Representatives with the assistance of the Military, Naval and Civilian authorities of the Powers mentioned above for the conclusion of arrangements which shall render definite the cessation of hostilities and regulate the withdrawal of the Japanese forces. The Assembly will be glad to be kept informed by the Powers mentioned above of the development of these negotiations.

On March 5, the Government of the United States of America intimated that the American military authorities at Shanghai had been instructed to cooperate.

The proposal negotiations began at Shanghai on March 14. On two occasions the Committee of 19 set up by the Assembly intervened at China's request to smooth away difficulties. An armistice was finally signed at Shanghai on May 5 and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops began on the 8th. By May 31 the divisions sent from Japan to Shanghai had been re-embarked, one of those divisions—the 14th—being sent to Manchuria. On July 1 the Assembly was informed that Japanese naval landing troops with very reduced effectives were still temporarily stationed in accordance with the agreement of May 15 in a small number of posts adjacent to the Settlement and to the extra-Set-

tlement roads. These detachments were afterwards withdrawn.

The Chinese consider that the Japanese intervention at Shanghai cost them 24,000 soldiers and civilians killed, wounded or missing and they estimate their material losses at about 1,500 million Mexican dollars.

9. Development of the Japanese occupation in Manchuria—Progress of administrative reorganization—The constitution of "Manchoukuo".

While the Shanghai affair was progressing the situation was also developing in Manchuria.

Harbin was occupied on February 5 by the Japanese army, which during the succeeding months continued its operations against the remnants of the former Chinese army, the "volunteers", the "brigands" and other "irregulars". Guerrilla warfare continued over a very large part of Manchuria.

Progress was also made with the administrative reorganization, the first stages of which have already been mentioned above.

On February 17, 1932, a supreme administrative council was constituted for the whole of Manchuria and on February 18 this council published a declaration of independence. On February 19, the Japanese representative explained at a meeting of the Council in Geneva that in Manchuria "Independence" was synonymous with "Autonomy", and that "Japan had favourably regarded the establishment of this independence." On March 9, the local administrations were amalgamated as an independent "State" under the name of "Manchoukuo". Mr. Henry Pu-yi, "the former Emperor Hsuan Tung", accepted the regency of this State.

The Chinese Government which had already on November 17, 1931, stated that "the ex-Emperor was kidnapped and escorted by the Japanese from the Japanese Concession in Tientsin to Mukden for the purpose of establishing a bogus Government with himself proclaimed as Emperor", repeatedly denounced the establishment of the so-called State "which from the very beginning, and at every subsequent stage, of its development had been created and maintained at the instigation and with the assistance of the Japanese military forces in Manchuria."

10. Discussion of the Assembly—Resolution of March 11th—Decisions regarding the

time-limit for the preparation of the Report under Article 15.

Meanwhile, the Assembly continuing its examination of the dispute at Geneva, adopted on March 11, 1932, after a full discussion, the following Resolutions.

1

The Assembly,

Considering that the provisions of the Covenant are entirely applicable to the present dispute, more particularly as regards:

- (1) the principle of a scrupulous respect for treaties;
- (2) the undertaking entered into by Members of the League of Nations to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the Members of the League;
- (3) their obligation to submit any dispute which may arise between them to procedures for peaceful settlement;

Adopting the principles laid down by the Acting President of the Council, M. Briand, infringement of the territorial integrity and no change in the political independence of any Member of the League brought about in disregard of Article 10 of the Covenant ought to be recognized as valid and effectual by Members of the League of Nations";

Considering that the principles governing international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes between Members of the League above referred to are in full harmony with the Pact of Paris, which is one of the corner-stones of the peace organization of the world and under Article 2 of which "the High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature and whatever origin they may be, ever nature and whatever origin they may be, sought except by pacific means";

Pending the steps which it may ultimately take for the settlement of the dispute which has been referred to it;

Proclaims the binding nature of the principles and provisions referred to above and declares that it is incumbent upon the Members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to the Pact of Paris.

II

The Assembly,

appeal to the Japanese Government on February Council again invoked those principles in their

Affirming that it is contrary to the spirit of

Recalling the fact that twelve Members of the the Covenant that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought under the stress of military pressure on the part of either Party;

Recalls the resolutions adopted by the Council on September 30 and on December 10, 1931, in agreement with the Parties;

Recalls also its own resolution of March 4, 1932, adopted in agreement with the Parties, with a view to the definitive cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese forces; notes that the Powers Members of the League of Nations having special interests in the Shanghai Settlements are prepared to give every assistance to this end, and requests those Powers, if necessary, to cooperate in maintaining order in the evacuated zone.

III

The Assembly,

In view of the request formulated on January 29 by the Chinese Government invoking the application to the dispute of the procedure provided for in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

In view of the request formulated on February 12 by the Chinese Government that the dispute should be referred to the Assembly in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 9, of the Covenant and in view of the Council's decision of February 19;

Considering that the whole of the dispute which forms the subject of the Chinese Government's request is referred to it and that it is under an obligation to apply the procedure of conciliation provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 15 of the Covenant and, if necessary, the procedure in regard to recommendations provided for in paragraph 4 of the same Article;

Decides to set up a Committee of 19 Members, namely, the President of the Assembly, who will act as Chairman of the Committee, the Members of the Council other than the Parties to the dispute and six other Members to be elected by secret ballot.

This Committee, exercising its functions on behalf of and under the supervision of the Assembly, shall be instructed:

1. To report as soon as possible on the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of arrangements which shall render definitive the said cessation and shall regulate the withdrawal of the Japanese forces in conformity with the Assembly resolution of March 4, 1932;

2. To follow the execution of the resolutions adopted by the Council on September 30 and December 10, 1931;

3. To endeavour to prepare the settlement of the dispute in agreement with the Parties, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, and to submit a statement to the Assembly;

4. To propose, if necessary, that the Assembly submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice a request for an advisory opinion;

5. To prepare, if need be, the draft of the Report provided for in Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant;

6. To propose any urgent measure which may appear necessary;

7. To submit a first progress Report to the Assembly as soon as possible and at latest on May 1, 1932.

The Assembly requests the Council to communicate to the Committee, together with any observation that it may think fit to transmit to the Assembly.

The Assembly shall remain in session and its President may convene it as soon as he may deem this necessary.

On March 12, the Government of the United States of America declared that the action of the Assembly would go far towards developing into terms of international law the principles of order and justice which underlay the Paris Pact and the League Covenant. The United States Government was especially gratified that the nations of the world were united on a policy not to recognize the validity of results attained in violation of the treaties in question and this was a distinct contribution to international law and offered a constructive basis for peace.

On July 1, 1932, having been informed that the Report of the Commission of Enquiry could not be completed before September, the Assembly, after obtaining the consent of the two Parties, decided to prolong, to the extent that might be strictly necessary, the time limit of six months laid down in the Covenant for the preparation of its Report.

In the letter addressed on June 24 to the

Representatives of China and Japan proposing an extension of the time limit laid down in the Covenant, the President of the Assembly said, "It is my duty to add that I have every confidence that the undertaking not to aggravate the situation entered into by the two Parties before the Council and recorded by the letter on September 30 and December 10, 1931, in resolutions which retain their full executory force, will be scrupulously observed. I am sure that you will agree with me that these resolutions will continue to be fully valid during the period for which the time limit of six months may be extended. I would also refer you to the Resolution which the Assembly adopted on March 11 and in which it recalled the two Resolutions."

After the adoption of the extension of the time limit, the President referred to this passage of his letter and added, "such being the case, the decision just taken by the Assembly authorizes me to declare that the Parties must abstain from any action that might compromise the success of the work of the Commission of Enquiry or of any efforts the League may make with a view to a settlement.

"I would remind you also that on March 11 the Assembly proclaimed that it is incumbent upon the Members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to the Pact of Paris."

11. The organization of "Manchoukuo".

Recognition of "Manchoukuo" by Japan.

Meanwhile, the process of organizing the Government of "Manchoukuo" continued. The Government created a central bank and undertook the administration of the salt revenue (declaring its willingness to continue "to pay an equitable proportion of the sums required for the service of the foreign loans secured on the receipts of the salt revenue"), making a similar declaration as regards the loans and indemnities secured on the Customs, revenue of the postal services etc.

A "Manchoukuo" army was created with the assistance of Japanese officers engaged as advisers. In a communication dated April 8, 1932, the Japanese Government announced that "the Japanese forces are at present providing the forces of the new Government in a friendly spirit with such assistance as they may need to restore and maintain order and tranquility."

According to the observations of the Japanese Government dated November 18, 1932, "the presence of the Japanese troops in the country would enable the principal bandit units to be wiped out within from two to three years."

The relations between Japan and the new State were defined after the dispatch to Changchun, the capital of "Manchoukuo", of General Muto, who on August 8 had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung army, and at the same time Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission, and Governor-General of Kwantung Leased Territory in order to control the Consular Service, the Government of the Leased Territory, and all the Japanese forces in Manchuria.

On September 15, General Muto signed with the Prime Minister of "Manchoukuo" a protocol containing the following provisions:

"Whereas Japan has recognized the fact that Manchoukuo, in accordance with the free will of its inhabitants, has organized and established itself as an independent State, and whereas Manchoukuo has declared its intention of abiding by all international engagements entered into by China in so far as they are applicable to "Manchoukuo", now the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo have for the purpose of establishing a perpetual relationship of good neighbourhood between Japan and Manchoukuo, each respecting the territorial rights of the other, and also in order to secure the peace of the Far East agreed as follows:

"(1) Manchoukuo shall confirm and respect in so far as no agreement to the contrary shall be made between Japan and Manchoukuo in the future, all rights and interests possessed by Japan of her subjects within the territory of Manchoukuo by virtue of Sino-Japanese treaties, agreements or other arrangements or of Sino-Japanese contracts private as well as public.

"(2) Japan and Manchoukuo recognizing that any threat to the territory or to the peace and order of the high contracting parties constitutes at the same time a threat to the safety and existence of the other, agree to cooperate in the maintenance of their national security, it being understood that such Japanese forces as may be necessary for this purpose shall be stationed in Manchoukuo.

"The present protocol shall come into effect from the date of its signature."

Manchoukuo was thus formally recognized by Japan. The Chinese Government protested

against this recognition. It represented that "following the precedent of her policy in Korea, Japan has established a virtual protectorate over Manchuria as a step towards annexation."

12. Consideration by the Council of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry, was signed at Peiping on September 4, 1932, and was communicated to the two Governments and to the Members of the League on October 1. The Japanese Government asked for a minimum period of six weeks in which to communicate its observations upon it to the Council, and the Council decided on September 24 to begin its consideration of the Report at the latest on November 21.

On this occasion the President of the Council (the representative of the Irish Free State, Mr. De Valera) expressed regret—with which the special Committee of the Assembly at its public meeting on October 1 associated itself—that before even the publication of the Commission's Report, Japan not only by recognizing, but also by signing a treaty with what was known as the "Manchoukuo" Government had taken steps which could not but be regarded as calculated to prejudice the settlement of the dispute. "For almost a year," Mr. De Valera said, "the Council in its collective capacity, and the individual Governments which composed it, had scrupulously refrained from uttering any word of judgment on the merits of this grave dispute on the ground that a Commission had been set up to investigate the dispute in all its bearings, and that until that Commission had reported, and its Report had been considered by the organs of the League, the whole question was still to be regarded as sub judice."

The Council at meetings held from November 21 to 28, 1932, considered the Report of the Commission and the observations of the Parties. In reply to a question by the President, Lord Lytton stated on behalf of the Commission of Enquiry that the latter did not wish to add anything to its Report.

As regards the recommendations contained in the Report, the Council noted that it was not able to find in the declarations of the Chinese and Japanese Representatives any measure of agreement between the parties, which would enable it usefully to engage in a discussion and to submit observations or suggestions

to the Assembly.

In these circumstances, the Council merely transmitted to the Assembly the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, the observations of the Parties, and the minutes of its meetings.

13. Discussion of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry by the Assembly. Attempt to negotiate a settlement.

The Assembly met on December 6, 1932. After a general discussion it adopted on December 9, the following Resolution: "The Assembly, having received the Report of the Commission of Enquiry set up under the Resolution adopted on December 10, 1932, by the Council, together with the observations of the Parties and the minutes of the Council meeting held from November 21-28, 1932, and in view of the discussion which took place at its meetings from December 6 to 9, 1932, requests the special Committee appointed under its Resolution of March 11, 1932, (1) to study the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, the observations of the Parties, and the opinions and suggestions expressed in the Assembly in whatever form they were submitted; (2) to draw up proposals with a view to the settlement of the dispute brought before it under the Council Resolution dated February 19, 1932; (3) to submit these proposals to the Assembly at the earliest possible moment."

The Special Committee of 19, drew up two Draft Resolutions and a statement of reasons, indicating generally the basis on which it thought it possible to continue its endeavours to effect a settlement of the dispute.

These texts were as follows:

Draft Resolution No. 1:

"The Assembly,

"Recognizing that according to the terms of Article 15 of the Covenant, its first duty is to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and that consequently it is not at present called upon to draw up a report stating the facts of the dispute and its recommendations in regard thereto,

"Considering that by its Resolution of March 11, 1932, it laid down the principles determining the attitude of the League of Nations in regard to the settlement of the dispute,

"Affirms that in such a settlement the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty must be respected,

"Decides to set up a Committee whose duty

will be to conduct in conjunction with the Parties the negotiations with a view to a settlement on the basis of the principles set out in Chapter 9 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry and having regard to the suggestions made in Chapter 10 of that Report.

"Appoints to form a Committee the Members of the League represented on the Special Committee of 19.

"Considering it desirable that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should consent to take part in the negotiations, entrusts to the above mentioned Committee the duty of inviting the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take part in these negotiations,

"Authorizes it to take such measures as it may deem necessary for the successful execution of its mission,

"Requests the Committee to report on its work before March 1, 1933.

"The Committee will have power to fix, in agreement with the two Parties, the time limit referred to in the Assembly Resolution of July 1, 1932, should the two Parties fail to agree on the duration of such a time limit, the Committee will simultaneously with the presentation of its Report, submit proposals to the Assembly on the subject,

"The Assembly shall remain in session and its President may convene it as soon as he may deem this necessary."

Draft Resolution No. 2:

"The Assembly thanks the Commission of Enquiry appointed in virtue of the Council's Resolution of December 10, 1931, for the valuable assistance it has afforded to the League of Nations and declares that its Report will stand as an example of conscientious and impartial work."

Statement of reasons:

"The Assembly in its resolution of December 9, 1932, requested its Special Committee, (1) to study the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, the observations of the Parties and the opinions and suggestions expressed in the Assembly in whatever form they were submitted, (2) to draw up proposals with a view to the settlement of the dispute brought before it under the Council Resolution dated February 19, 1932, (3) to submit these proposals to the Assembly at the earliest moment.

"If the Committee had had to lay before the Assembly a picture of events and an appre-

ciation of the general situation it would have found all the elements necessary for such a statement in the first eight Chapters of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry which in its opinion constitute a balanced, impartial and complete statement of the principal facts.

"But the time has not come for such a statement. In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Covenant the Assembly must first of all endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute by conciliation and if such effect be successful it shall publish a statement giving such facts as it may deem appropriate. If it fails, it is its duty, in virtue of paragraph 4 of the same Article, to make a statement of the facts of the dispute and recommendations in regard thereto.

"So long as the efforts on the basis of Article 15, paragraph 3, are continued, a sense of the responsibilities placed on the Assembly, in the various contingencies provided for in the Covenant, obliges it to maintain a particular reserve, hence the Committee has confined itself in the Draft Resolution which it is today submitting to the Assembly to making proposals with a view to conciliation.

"By the Assembly's Resolution of March 11, the Special Committee was instructed to endeavour to prepare the settlement of the dispute in agreement with the Parties. Since on the other hand it is desirable that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should join in the efforts made in collaboration with the representatives of the Parties it is proposed that the Governments of these two countries should be invited to take part in the negotiations.

"In order to avoid misunderstandings and to make it plain that what is contemplated at the present stage with the cooperation of the countries not Members of the League is solely the negotiation of a settlement by conciliation, the Special Committee suggests that it should be regarded for this purpose as a new committee responsible for conducting negotiations and should be authorized in this capacity to invite the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take part in its meetings.

"The negotiations committee will have all the powers necessary for the execution of its mission. In particular, it may consult experts. It may, if it thinks fit, delegate part of its powers to one or more sub-committees or to one or more particularly qualified persons.

"The Members of the negotiations committee will be guided, as regards matters of law, by parts 1 and 2 of the Assembly Resolution of March 11, 1932, and, as regards matters of fact, by the findings set out in the first eight Chapters of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry. As regards the solutions to be considered, they will seek them on the basis of the principles set out in Chapter 9 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, and having regard to the suggestions made in Chapter 10 of the said Report.

"In this connexion, the Committee of 19 considers that, in the special circumstances which characterize the dispute, a mere return to the conditions previous to September, 1931, would not suffice to ensure a durable settlement and that the maintenance and recognition of the present regime in Manchuria could not be regarded as a solution."

On December 15, the two Draft Resolutions and the statement of reasons were submitted to the Parties. The Chinese and Japanese delegations proposed amendments, and the President of the new Committee and the Secretary General were authorized to enter into conversations with them on December 20. The Committee decided to adjourn until January 16, 1933, at the latest in order to enable the conversations to continue.

14. Japanese military operations at Shanhaikwan.

Within the Great Wall early in January, 1933, occurred the serious incidents at Shanhaikwan. Situated at the extremity of the Great Wall halfway between Peiping and Mukden, this city has always been regarded as of great strategic importance. It is on the route followed by invaders who, coming from Manchuria, wish to penetrate into what is now the province of Hopei. Moreover, from Hopei is the earliest route into Jehol, a province which Japan regards as forming part of "Manchoukuo". It was from the north of Hopei, that, according to Japanese communications, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was sending considerable forces into Jehol, and that according to Chinese communications the Japanese army intended to begin large-scale operations in Jehol.

A Japanese communication of December 29, 1932, reported that during the last few days the mobilization of Chinese troops directed against Jehol was especially marked. The Japanese delegation further stated on January 4, 1933, that the Japanese authorities at

Peiping have vainly endeavoured to persuade Marshal Chang to stop this movement of forces and that in these circumstances of "tension and anxiety" an incident occurred at Shanhaikwan on the night of January 1-2.

Units of the Japanese army of Kwantung passed the Great Wall, and the town was attacked. It was occupied on January 3. The Chinese Government asserts that during this operation thousands of peaceful citizens were slaughtered. It addressed a protest on January 11 to the Powers signatories of the Protocol of 1931 against the unlawful advantage taken by Japan of a special privilege claimed under the protocol. It declared that it could not assume any responsibility for a situation resulting from the exercise by Chinese defensive forces of their legitimate right to resist the aggressive acts of the Japanese troops.

15. Failure of the procedure for negotiating a settlement.

The Committee of 19 met again on January 16, 1933. It noted that, though the conversations with the representatives of the Parties concerning the Draft Resolutions and the statement of reasons framed by it has continued, no new proposal had been received apart from the amendments submitted in December by the Chinese and Japanese delegations. The Japanese delegation, however, had stated that it was in communication with its Government regarding new proposals which would be submitted within forty-eight hours.

The Committee received these proposals on January 18. It noted that they differed in several fundamental points from those which it had communicated to the Parties on December 15. As however, the Japanese delegation, when submitting the new proposals of its Government, had specially emphasized that the latter attached great importance to the stipulation that the body to be appointed for the settlement of the dispute should include only Members of the League, the Committee of 19 felt that if this were the only objection raised by Japan to the texts which had been communicated, it should not be impossible to settle the question in consultation with the Parties. It, therefore, asked for supplementary information particularly on the point whether, if this difficulty were overcome, Japan would be prepared to accept the Draft Resolution No. 1 of December 15. The Committee thought it should await the Japanese reply on this point before continuing its conversations with the Chinese

delegation whose proposals did not differ so fundamentally as those of Japan from the texts communicated to the two Parties.

On January 21, the Committee noted that the effect of the statements made by the Japanese delegate to its Chairman and to the Secretary-General was that the Japanese Government was not prepared to accept Draft Resolution No. 1 even if the provision that non-Member States be invited to participate in the negotiations for a settlement were eliminated from the Draft.

The Japanese delegation in making these statements had submitted new proposals on behalf of its Government.

The Committee, after examining these proposals (Annex 1) together with the amendments submitted by the Chinese delegation to the Committee's texts of December 15 (Annex 2), could do no more than note that it was impossible to frame a Draft Resolution acceptable to the two Parties. The importance attached by the Chinese delegation and by the Committee itself to the participation of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the negotiation of a settlement made it impossible to eliminate at the sole request of Japan, the provision concerning the invitation to those States, if the Committee must at the same time modify the other provisions of Draft Resolution No. 1.

The Committee further noted that even if it agreed to transform the statement of reasons into a declaration made by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee to which the Parties would be free to submit reservations, the Japanese Government did not accept the text established by the Committee on December 25, but asked in its new proposals that important amendments to the text should be made which the Committee could not accept.

In view of this situation, the Committee of 19 noted that after endeavouring to prepare in accordance with the mission entrusted to it for the settlement of the dispute in agreement with the Parties, it appeared to it to be impossible to submit proposals to that effect to the Assembly. The Committee therefore, in execution of the task entrusted to it under part 3 (paragraph 5) of the Resolution of March 11, 1932, has prepared the present Draft Report as contemplated in Article 15 paragraph 4 of the Covenant.

In deciding to begin the preparation of this Draft Report, the Committee did not fail to point out that the Assembly was alone competent to apply, after the failure of the negotia-

tions, the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4. The Committee, therefore, remained at the disposal of the Parties for any further proposals they might desire to communicate to it. On February 8, the Japanese representative submitted to the Committee further amendments to the text prepared on December 15 (Annex 3). On February 9, the Committee after considering these amendments deemed it desirable to ask for further information in regard thereto, in particular whether the Japanese Government accepted as one of the bases for the contemplated conciliation principle 7 in Chapter 9 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry regarding the establishment in Manchuria of a large measure of autonomy consistent with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China. This question was submitted to the Japanese delegation in a letter of the same date (Annex 4).

The Japanese Government replied on February 14, that it was convinced that the maintenance and recognition of the independence of "Manchoukuo" were the only guarantee of peace in the Far East, and that the whole question would eventually be solved between Japan and China on that basis (Annex 5). In reply to this communication, the Committee to its deep regret felt bound to hold that the Japanese proposals put forward on February 8 did not afford an acceptable basis for conciliation. It added, that it was, of course, willing to examine up to the date of the final meeting of the Assembly any further proposals which the Japanese Government might wish to make, but that it was sure that the Japanese delegation would realize that any aggravation of the existing situation must render more difficult if not, indeed, frustrate further efforts at conciliation (Annex 6).

PART III. CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISPUTE

It will be seen from this review that for more than sixteen months the Council or Assembly has continuously tried to find a solution for the Sino-Japanese dispute. Numerous resolutions have been adopted based on various Articles of the Covenant and other international agreements. The complexity, to which reference has already been made, of the historical background of the events, the special legal situation of Manchuria where Japan as will be noted later exercised within Chinese territory extensive rights, and finally the involved and deli-

cate relations existing in fact between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in certain parts of Manchuria, justified and rendered necessary the prolonged efforts of negotiation and enquiry made by the League. However, the hopes entertained by the Council and the Assembly of an improvement in the situation arising from the declarations of the Parties and the Resolutions adopted with their participation were disappointed. The situation on the contrary tended to grow constantly worse. In Manchuria and other parts of the territory of a member of the League, military operations which the report of the Commission of Enquiry has described as "war in disguise" continued and still continue. Having considered the principal features of the dispute, the Assembly has reached, in particular, the following conclusions and noted the following facts:

(1) The dispute between China and Japan which is submitted to the Assembly originated in Manchuria, which China and foreign Powers have always regarded as an integral part of China under Chinese sovereignty. In its observations on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, the Japanese Government contests the argument that the rights conferred on Russia and subsequently acquired by Japan "in the extremely limited area known as the South Manchuria Railway Zone" conflict with Chinese sovereignty. "They were on the contrary derived from the sovereignty of China."

The rights conferred by China on Russia and subsequently on Japan derive from the sovereignty of China. Under the Treaty of Peking in 1905, "the Imperial Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan", under the Treaty of Portsmouth. In 1915, it was to China that Japan addressed demands for the extension of her rights in Manchuria, and it was with the Government of the Chinese Republic that, following on these demands the Treaty of May 25, 1915, was concluded concerning South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. At the Washington Conference, the Japanese delegation stated on February 2, 1922, that Japan renounced certain preferential rights in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and explained that "in coming to this decision Japan had been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's sovereign rights and the principle of Equal Opportunity." The Nine Power Treaty concluded at the Washington Conference applies to

Manchuria as to every other part of China. Finally, during the first phase of the present conflict, Japan never argued that Manchuria was not an integral part of China.

(2) Past experience shows that those who control Manchuria exercise a considerable influence on the affairs of the rest of China, at least of North China, and possess unquestionable strategic and political advantages. To cut off these provinces from the rest of China cannot but create a serious irredentist problem likely to endanger peace.

(3) The Assembly, in noting these facts, is not unmindful of the tradition of autonomy existing in Manchuria. That tradition, in one extreme case, and in a period of particular weakness on the part of the Central Government of China, made it possible, for instance, for the plenipotentiaries of Marshal Chang Tso-lin to conclude in the name of the "Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China" the agreement of September 20, 1924, with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, navigation, the delimitation of frontiers etc. It is obvious from the provisions of that agreement, however, that the Government of the autonomous Three Eastern Provinces did not regard itself as the Government of a State independent of China but believed that it might itself negotiate with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on questions affecting the interests of China in the Three Provinces, though the Central Government had a few months previously concluded an agreement on these questions with the self-same Power.

This autonomy of Manchuria was also shown by the fact that first Marshal Chang Tso-lin and later Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang were the heads both of the civil and military administration and exercised effective power in the three provinces through their armies and their officials. The independence proclaimed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin at different times never meant that either he or the people of Manchuria wished to be separated from China. His armies did not invade China as if it were a foreign country but merely as participants in the civil war. Through all its wars and periods of "independence" Manchuria remained an integral part of China. Further, since 1928 Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has recognized the authority of the Chinese National Government.

(4) During the quarter of a century ending

in September, 1931, the political and economic ties uniting Manchuria with the rest of China grew stronger, while at the same time the interests of Japan in Manchuria did not cease to develop. Under the Chinese Republic, the "Three Eastern Provinces" constituting Manchuria were thrown wide open to the immigration of Chinese from the other provinces, who, by taking possession of the land, have made Manchuria, in many respects a simple extension of China north of the Great Wall. In a population of about 30 millions, it is estimated that the Chinese or assimilated Manchus number 28 millions. Moreover, under the administration of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang, the Chinese population and Chinese interests have played a much more important part than formerly in the development and organization of the economic resources of Manchuria.

On the other hand, Japan had acquired or claimed in Manchuria rights, the effect of which was to restrict the exercise of sovereignty by China in a manner and to a degree quite exceptional. Japan government the Leased Territory of Kwantung, exercising therein what amounted in practice to full sovereignty. Through the medium of the South Manchuria Railway, she administered the railway zones including several towns and important parts of populous cities such as Mukden and Changchun. In these areas she had control of the police taxes, education and public utilities. She maintained forces in certain parts of the country: the army of Kwantung in the Leased Territory, railway guards in the railway zones, consular police in the various districts. Such a state of affairs might perhaps have continued without leading to complications and incessant disputes if it had been the expression and manifestation of well understood policy of close economic and political cooperation. But in the absence of such conditions it was bound to lead to mutual misunderstandings and conflicts. The interconnexion of respective rights; the uncertainty at times of the legal situation; the increasing opposition between the conception held by the Japanese of their "special position" in Manchuria and the claims of Chinese nationalism were a further source of numerous incidents and disputes.

(5) Before September 18, 1931, each of the two parties had legitimate grievances against the other in Manchuria, Japan taking advantage of rights open to question, and the Chinese

authorities putting obstacles in the way of the exercise of rights which could not be contested. During the period immediately preceding the events of September 18 various efforts were made to settle the questions outstanding between the two Parties by the normal method of diplomatic negotiations and pacific means, and these means had not been exhausted. Nevertheless, the tension between Chinese and Japanese in Manchuria increased and a movement of opinion in Japan advocated the settlement of all outstanding questions if necessary by force.

(6) The present period of transition and national reconstruction in China, despite the efforts of the Central Government and the considerable progress already achieved, necessarily involved political disturbances, social disorder and disruptive tendencies inseparable from a state of transition. It calls for the employment of a policy of international cooperation. One of the methods of that policy would be that the League would continue to afford China the technical assistance in modernizing her institutions which her Government might request with a view to enabling the Chinese people to reorganize and consolidate the Chinese State. The full application of the policy of international cooperation initiated at the Washington Conference, the principles of which are still valid, has been delayed chiefly by the violence of the anti-foreign propaganda carried on in China from time to time. In two respects—the use of the economic boycott and anti-foreign teaching in schools—this propaganda has been pushed to such lengths that it has contributed to creating the atmosphere in which the present dispute broke out.

(7) The use of the boycott by the Chinese previous to the events of September 18, 1931, to express their indignation at certain incidents or to support certain claims, could not fail to make a situation which was already tense still more tense.

The use of the boycott by China subsequent to the events of September 18, 1931, falls under the category of reprisals.

(8) The object of the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, regarding the settlement of disputes, is to prevent the tension between nations becoming such that a rupture appears to be inevitable. The Commission of Enquiry found that each of the issues between China and Japan was in itself

capable of settlement by arbitral procedure. It is precisely because the accumulation of these issues increased the tension between the two nations that it was incumbent on the nation which regarded itself as injured to draw the attention of the League of Nations to the situation when diplomatic negotiations were unduly protracted.

Article 12 of the Covenant provides:

"The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to rupture they will submit the matter either to judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the Report by the Council.

"In any case under this Article the award of the Arbitrators or the judicial decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the Report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

(9) Without excluding the possibility that on the night of September 18, 1931, the Japanese officers on the spot have believed that they were acting in self-defence, the Assembly cannot regard as measures of self-defence the military operations carried out on that night by the Japanese troops at Mukden and other places in Manchuria. Nor can the military measures of Japan as a whole developed in the course of the dispute, be regarded as measures of self-defence. Moreover, the adoption of measures of self-defence does not exempt a State from complying with the provisions of Article 12 of the Covenant.

(10) Since September 18, 1931, the activities of the Japanese military authorities in civil as well as in military matters have been marked. The progressive military occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces removed in succession all the important towns in Manchuria from the control of the Chinese authorities, and following each occupation the civil administration was reorganized. A group of Japanese civil and military officials conceived, organized and carried through the Manchurian independence movement as a solution to the situation in Manchuria as it existed after the events of September 18, and with this object made use of the names and actions of certain Chinese individuals and took advantage of certain

minorities and native communities that had grievances against the Chinese administration. This movement which rapidly received assistance and direction from the Japanese general staff was carried through owing to the presence of the Japanese troops. It cannot be considered as a spontaneous and genuine independence movement.

(11) The main political and administrative power in the "Government of Manchoukuo" the result of the movement described in the previous paragraph, rests in the hands of Japanese officials and advisers who are in a position actually to direct and control the administration. In general the Chinese in Manchuria who, as already mentioned, form the vast majority of the population, do not support this "Government," and regard it as an instrument of the Japanese. It should also be noted that after the Commission of Enquiry completed its Report and before the Report was considered by the Council and the Assembly, "Manchoukuo" was recognized by Japan. It has not been recognized by any other State. The Members of the League in particular being of the opinion that such recognition was incompatible with the spirit of the Resolution of March 11, 1932.

The situation which led up to the events of September 18, 1931, presents certain special features. It was subsequently aggravated by the development of the Japanese military operations, the creation of the "Manchoukuo Government" and the recognition of that "Government" by Japan. Undoubtedly, the present case is not that of a country which has declared war on another country without previously exhausting the opportunities for conciliation provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations, neither is it a simple case of the violation of the frontier of one country by the armed forces of a neighbouring country, because in Manchuria as shown by the circumstances noted above, there are many features without an exact parallel in other parts of the world. It is, however, indisputable that without any declaration of war a large part of Chinese territory has been forcibly seized and occupied by Japanese troops and that, in consequence of this operation, it has been separated from and declared independent of the rest of China.

The Council, in its Resolution of September 30, 1931, noted the declaration of the Japanese representative that his Government would continue as rapidly as possible the withdrawal of its troops, which had already been begun

into the railway zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals was effectively ensured, and that it hoped to carry out this intention in full as speedily as might be. Further, in its Resolution of December 10, 1931, the Council, reaffirming its Resolution of September 30, noted the undertaking of the two parties to adopt all measures necessary to avoid any further aggravation of the situation and to refrain from any initiative which might lead to further fighting and loss of life.

It should be pointed out in connexion with these events that under Article 10 of the Covenant the Members of the League undertake to respect the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League.

Lastly, under Article 12 of the Covenant the Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council.

While at the origin of the state of tension that existed before September 18, 1931, certain responsibilities would appear to lie on one side and the other, no question of Chinese responsibility can arise for the development of events since September 18, 1931.

PART IV. STATEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

This part sets forth the recommendations which the Assembly deems just and proper in regard to the dispute.

SECTION 1.

The recommendations of the Assembly take into account the very special circumstances of this case and are based on the following principles, conditions and considerations:

(A) The settlement of the dispute should observe the provisions of the Covenant of the League, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty of Washington.

Article 10 of the Covenant of the League provides that:

"The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League."

According to Article 2 of the Pact of Paris:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means."

According to Article 1 of the Nine Power Treaty of Washington "the contracting Powers other than China agree to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

(B) The settlement of the dispute should observe the provisions of Parts 1 and 2 of the Assembly Resolution of March 11, 1932.

In that Resolution which has already been quoted in this Report, the Assembly considered that the provisions of the Covenant were entirely applicable to the present dispute more particularly as regards (1) the principle of a scrupulous respect for treaties, (2) the undertaking entered into by Members of the League of Nations to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the Members of the League, and (3) their obligation to submit any dispute which may arise between them to procedures for peaceful settlement.

The assembly has adopted the principles laid down by the President-in-Office of the Council in his declaration of December 10, 1931, and has recalled the fact that twelve Members of the Council had again invoked those principles in their appeal to the Japanese Government on February 16, 1932, when they declared that no infringement of the territorial integrity and no change in the political independence of any Member of the League brought about in disregard of Article 10 of the Covenant ought to be recognized as valid and effectual by Members of the League.

The Assembly has stated its opinion that the principles governing international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes between Members of the League above referred to are in full harmony with the Pact of Paris. Pending the steps which it might ultimately take for the settlement of the dispute which had been referred to it, it has proclaimed the binding nature of the principles and provisions referred to above and declared that it was incumbent upon the Members of the League not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Na-

tions or to the Pact of Paris.

Lastly the Assembly has affirmed that it is contrary to the spirit of the Covenant that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought under the stress of military pressure on the part of either Party and has recalled the Resolutions adopted by the Council on September 30 and December 10, 1931, in agreement with the Parties.

(C) In order that a lasting understanding may be established between China and Japan on the basis of respect for the international undertakings mentioned above the settlement of the dispute must conform to the principles and conditions laid down by the Commission of Enquiry in the following terms:

1. Compatibility with the interests of both China and Japan. Both countries are Members of the League and each is entitled to claim the same consideration from the League. A solution from which both did not derive benefit would not be a gain to the cause of peace.

2. Consideration for the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To make peace between two of the neighbouring countries without regard for the interests of the third would be neither just nor wise nor in the interests of peace.

3. Conformity with existing multilateral treaties. Any solution should conform to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty of Washington.

4. Recognition of Japan's interests in Manchuria. The rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria are facts which cannot be ignored and any solution which failed to recognize them and to take into account also the historical associations of Japan with that country would not be satisfactory.

5. The establishment of new treaty relations between China and Japan. A statement of the respective rights, interests and responsibilities of both countries in Manchuria, in new treaties which shall be part of the settlement by agreement, is desirable if future friction is to be avoided and mutual confidence and cooperation are to be restored.

6. Effective provisions for the settlement of future disputes as a corollary to the above. It is necessary that provision should be made for facilitating the prompt settlement of minor disputes as they arise.

7. Manchurian autonomy. The Government

in Manchuria should be modified in such a way as to secure consistently with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China a large measure of autonomy designed to meet the local conditions and special characteristics of the three provinces. The new civil regime must be so constituted and conducted as to satisfy the essential requirements of good government.

8. Internal order and security against external aggression. The internal order of the country should be secured by an effective local gendarmerie force and security against external aggression should be provided by the withdrawal of all armed forces other than gendarmerie and by the conclusion of a treaty of non-aggression between the countries interested.

9. Encouragement of an economic rapprochement between China and Japan. For this purpose a new commercial treaty between the two countries is desirable. Such a treaty should aim at placing on an equitable basis the commercial relations between the two countries and bringing them into conformity with their improved political relations.

10. International cooperation in Chinese reconstruction. Since the present political instability in China is an obstacle to friendship with Japan and an anxiety to the rest of the world (as the maintenance of peace in the Far East is a matter of international concern) and since the conditions enumerated above cannot be fulfilled without a strong Central Government in China, the final requisite for a satisfactory solution is temporary international cooperation in the internal reconstruction of China as suggested by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

SECTION 2.

The provisions of this section constitute the recommendations of the Assembly under Article 15, paragraph 4 of the Covenant.

Having defined the principles, conditions and considerations applicable to the settlement of the dispute, the Assembly recommends as follows:

1. Whereas the sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China,

(A) Considering that the presence of Japanese troops outside the zone of the South Manchuria Railway and their operations outside this zone are incompatible with the legal principles which should govern the settlement of the dispute and that it is necessary to establish as soon as possible a situation consistent with

those principles, the Assembly recommends the evacuation of these troops. In view of the circumstances of the case the first object of the negotiations recommended hereinafter should be to organize this evacuation and to determine the methods, stages and time limits thereof.

(B) Having regard to the local conditions special to Manchuria, the particular rights and interests possessed by Japan therein and the rights and interests of third States, the Assembly recommends the establishment in Manchuria, within a reasonable period, of an organization under the sovereignty of and compatible with the administrative integrity of China. This organization should be provided with a wide measure of autonomy, should be in harmony with local conditions and should take account of the multilateral treaties in force, the particular rights and interests of Japan, the rights and interests of third States, and in general, the principles and conditions reproduced in Section 1 (C) above: the determination of the respective powers of and relations between the Chinese Central Government and the local authorities should be made the subject of a declaration by the Chinese Government, having the force of an international undertaking.

2. Whereas, in addition to the questions dealt with in the two recommendations (A) and (B) the Report of the Commission of Enquiry mentions in the principles and conditions for a settlement of the dispute set out in Section 1 (C) above certain other questions affecting the good understanding between China and Japan on which peace in the Far East depends, the Assembly recommends the Parties to settle these questions on the basis of the said principles and conditions.

3. Whereas, the negotiations necessary for giving effect to the foregoing recommendations should be carried on by means of a suitable organ, the Assembly recommends the opening of negotiations between the Parties in accordance with the method specified hereinafter. Each of the Parties is invited to inform the Secretary-General whether it accepts, so far as it is concerned, the recommendations of the Assembly subject to the sole condition that the other Party also accepts them. The negotiations between the Parties should take place with the assistance of a Committee set up by the Assembly as follows: the Assembly hereby invites the Governments of each to appoint a Member of the Committee as soon as the Secretary-General shall have informed them that the

two Parties accept the Assembly's recommendations. The Secretary-General shall also notify the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of this acceptance and invite each of them to appoint a member of the Committee, should it so desire. Within the month after having been informed of the acceptance of the two Parties, the Secretary-General shall take all suitable steps for the opening of negotiations.

In order to enable the Members of the League after the opening of negotiations to judge whether each of the Parties is acting in conformity with the Assembly's recommendations, (A) the Committee will, whenever it thinks fit, report on the state of the negotiations and particularly on the negotiations with regard to the carrying out of recommendations (A) and (B) above. As regards recommendation (A) the Committee will, in any case, report within three months of the opening of negotiations. These Reports shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the League and to non-Member States represented on the Committee, (B) the Committee may submit to the Assembly all questions relating to the interpretation of Section 2 of Part 4 of the present Report. The Assembly shall give this interpretation in the same conditions as those in which the present Report is adopted in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 10 of the Covenant.

SECTION 3.

In view of the special circumstances of the case, the recommendations made do not provide for a mere return to the *status quo* existing before September, 1931. They likewise exclude the maintenance and recognition of the existing regime in Manchuria, such maintenance and recognition being incompatible with the fundamental principles of existing international obligations and with the good understanding between the two countries on which peace in the Far East depends.

It follows that in adopting the present Report the Members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing regime in Manchuria, from any act which might prejudice or delay the carrying out of the recommendations of the said Report. They will continue not to recognize this regime either *de jure* or *de facto*. They intend to abstain from taking any isolated action with regard to

the situation in Manchuria and to continue to concert their action among themselves as well as with the interested States not Members of the League. As regards the Members of the League who are signatories of the Nine Power Treaty, it may be recalled that in accordance with the provisions of that treaty "whenever a situation arises which, in the opinion of any one of them, involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting Powers concerned."

In order to facilitate as far as possible the establishment in the Far East of a situation in conformity with recommendations of the present Report, the Secretary-General is instructed to communicate a copy of this Report to the States non-Members of the League who are signatories of the Pact of Paris or of the Nine Power Treaty, informing them of the Assembly's hope that they will associate themselves with views expressed in the Report and that they will, if necessary, concert their action and their attitude with the Members of the League.

At an evening session of the Assembly on February 24, the Japanese delegation being absent, the following Resolution was adopted:

Advisory Committee of 21 Appointed

"Whereas, by virtue of Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Covenant, the Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter affecting the peace of the world and, therefore, cannot regard with indifference the development of the Sino-Japanese dispute:

"Whereas, according to part 17, section 3, of the Report adopted by the Assembly by virtue of Article 15, Paragraph 4, Members of the League intend to abstain from taking isolated action in regard to the situation in Manchuria and to continue in concert action among themselves as well as with interested States non-Members of the League, and in order to facilitate as far as possible the establishment in the Far East of a situation in conformity with the recommendations of the present Report, the Secretary-General is instructed to communicate a copy of this Report to States non-Members of the League who are signatories or have acceded to the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty informing them of the Assembly's hope that they associate themselves with the views expressed in the Report and, if neces-

sary, concert their action and attitude with Members of the League.

"The Assembly decides to appoint an Advisory Committee to follow the situation and assist the Assembly in performing its duties under Article 3, Paragraph 3, and with the object to aid Members of the League in concerting their action with the attitude among themselves and with non-Member States.

"The Committee will consist of members of the Committee of 19 with representatives of Canada and the Netherlands.

"The Committee will invite the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to cooperate in its work and shall report and make proposals whenever they think fit and shall also communicate reports to the Governments of States non-members which are cooperating in its work. The Assembly shall remain in session and the President, after consulting the Committee, may convene it whenever they think fit."

Advisory Committee Meets

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee took place on February 25, at the conclusion of which the following communique was issued:

Geneva, February 25.—The Advisory Committee created by the Assembly yesterday to follow the Sino-Japanese dispute and assist the Assembly in the performance of its duties held its inaugural meeting this morning, the session beginning at 11 o'clock and lasting for 35 minutes.

The following communique was issued after the meeting:—

"The Advisory Committee created by the Assembly yesterday for the purpose of following the Sino-Japanese dispute and of assisting the Assembly to perform its duties met this morning under the presidency of M. Hymans.

"The Committee decided, in conformity with the Assembly's resolution, to invite the United States and the Union of Soviet to cooperate in its work.

"The Committee was also informed that the British Government had approached the other interested Governments in regard to the shipment of arms to the Far East. The Committee requested to be kept informed of developments, which must be of great interest in its work.

"M. Hymans, who presided, stated that he did so as President of the Assembly. The Com-

mittee decided, as a result of certain views expressed by him, to leave the question of a president in abeyance till the next meeting."—*Reuter*.

U.S. Reply

Geneva, February 26.—The following is the text of the letter sent by the United States Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations:—

"There has been communicated to me the text of your letter of February 24 transmitting to me a copy of the Report of the Committee of 19, as adopted by the Assembly this day. I note your request that I communicate to you as soon as possible the reply of the Government of the United States.

"In response to that request (that is, that the United States should participate in the task of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Assembly), I have the honour to state the views of the United States, as follows:

"In the situation which has developed from the controversy between China and Japan the purpose of the United States has coincided in general with that of the League, the common objective being the maintenance of peace and the settlement of international disputes by pacific means. In pursuance of that objective, while the League has been exercising jurisdiction over the controversy between two of its Members, the Government of the United States has endeavoured to give support, reserving to itself independence of judgment in regard to the method and scope, to the efforts of the League on behalf of peace.

"The findings of fact arrived at by the League and the understanding of facts derived by the American Government from reports made to it by its own representatives are in substantial accord. In the light of its findings of fact, the Assembly of the League has formulated a measured statement of conclusions: with those conclusions the American Government is in general accord. In their affirmations, respectively, of the principle of non-recognition and their attitude in regard thereto, the League and the United States are on common ground.

"The League has recommended the principles of a settlement. Insofar as appropriate under the treaties to which it is a party, the American Government expresses its general endorsement of the principles thus recommended.

"The American Government hopes that the two nations now engaged in controversy, both of which have long been in friendly relationship with our own and other peoples, may find it possible in the light of world opinion to conform their policies with the need and desire of the family of nations that disputes between nations shall be settled by none but pacific means."—*Reuter*.

Soviet Russia Declines League's Invitation

Moscow, March 7.—The Soviet Government's reply to the invitation to join the Consultative Committee set up by the Assembly of the League of Nations in terms of its resolution of February 24 to facilitate a settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict, has been published here. This reply, which rejects the League's invitation, is contained in a telegram addressed by M. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet commissar for foreign affairs, to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Soviet Government, says M. Litvinov, has carefully examined the proposals contained in the communications received from Sir Eric Drummond, has made a thorough study of the documents attached thereto, and has arrived at the following conclusion:

"The decisions of the League of Nations and the report and recommendations of the Committee of 19 are based upon the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Pact and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The U.S.S.R. is not a signatory to either the League Covenant or the Nine Power Pact, but did participate in the Kellogg-Briand Pact as a signatory.

"At its very origin, the Soviet Government proclaimed as a fundamental principle of its policy the right of all nations to self-determination under conditions of the free exercise of will and freedom from any outside pressure and resolutely expressed its opposition to annexations and indemnities flowing from conquests or the forcible seizures of territory.

"Absolute respect for the territorial inviolability and the social, political, economic and administrative independence of all States, the inadmissibility of any solution of international conflicts by other than peaceful means, and certainly the undertaking to observe strictly the international agreements embodying these principles, logically follow from the latter.

"The proposal of the Soviet Government for complete and universal disarmament aimed at rendering impossible the violation of these

principles, even by States which do not accord them recognition. Quite recently, the Soviet delegation placed before the Disarmament Conference a proposal for the international condemnation of all those pretexts under which the violation of international peaceful agreements and forcible usurpatory actions are usually justified. The Kellogg-Briand Pact and other similar instruments cover only a portion of the above mentioned principles and Proposals of the Soviet Government.

"Since the basic points in the decisions of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese conflict approach to a certain extent the principles embodied in the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, there is a certain coincidence of the named basic points with the views of the Soviet Government. The report of the Committee of 19 approved by the League Assembly, contains, however, recommendations to apply to the Sino-Japanese conflict League decisions which, I have noted, are not fully consistent with the basic points mentioned and which allow of a departure from them in a number of most serious questions.

"The consultative committee created by the decision of the League Assembly constitutes an organ of the League the one aim of which is to assist the Assembly to fulfil its obligations. It must make recommendations to the Assembly, but on the decisions of the latter the Soviet Union, being a non-Member of the League of Nations, will be unable to exert any influence.

"Another function of the consultative committee is to assist both Members and non-Members of the League to co-ordinate their actions. However, the majority of the States which are members or prospective members of the consultative committee, namely 13 out of 22, maintain no relations with the Soviet Union and consequently are hostile towards her. It would therefore seem that such a committee scarcely would be in a position to fulfil the task of co-ordinating actions with the Soviet Union, the latter being unable to enter into negotiations with the majority of the represented States or even separately with those whose interests may coincide mostly with her own.

"One may also doubt whether those States which maintain no relations with the Soviet Union could actually give consideration to the interests of the latter as is required in terms of the Committee of 19's recommendations which the Assembly adopted.

"In view of all the circumstances set out above, the Soviet Government finds it impossible to join in the decisions of the League or take part at the present time in the consultative committee. The Soviet Government, desirous from the very beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict to prevent the further extension of armed warfare and the possibility of it becoming the source of a fresh world conflagration, adopted a course of strict neutrality. In pursuit of this course and in conformity with its peaceful policy the Soviet Government will always be in solidarity with such actions and recommendations of international organizations and separate governments as are directed toward a just and speedy solution of the conflict and the securing of peace in the Far East."—*Tass*.

U.S.A. Accepts League's Invitation

Washington, March 13.—The United States Government has accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to cooperate upon the League Advisory Committee of 21 which is being set up to deal with the Sino-Japanese controversy.—*Reuter*.

Geneva, March 14.—A communiqué issued simultaneously in Washington and Geneva expresses the willingness of the United States Government to participate in the work of the Advisory Committee formed to assist the Assembly of the League of Nations in the performance of its duties in connexion with the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The communiqué begins by saying that the United States Government is glad to accept the invitation of the Advisory Committee to cooperate with it in the work assigned to it by the Assembly.

As a practical measure towards facilitating effective cooperation, the communiqué suggests that the representative of the United States be present at the deliberations of the Advisory Committee without the right to vote. This position will not give the American representative the position of membership, but of informative contact and it does not impair the right of independence of judgment and freedom of action by the United States.

The American representative cannot take action binding the United States, says the communiqué, which adds, "We believe that the importance of a problem which is of common concern for the League Powers and the Unit-

ed States of America calls for promptness and accuracy in the exchange of information and views, with free and frank discussion among the nations and the procedure thus suggested will contribute to these ends in the interest of both the United States of America and all the countries concerned."

In a covering letter to Sir Eric Drummond, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, says:—

"I am happy to communicate that the United States Government is prepared to cooperate with the Advisory Committee in such manner as may be found appropriate and feasible.

"As it is necessary that the American Government exercise independence of judgment in regard to the proposals which may be made and/or action the Committee may recommend, it would seem that the appointment by it of a representative to function as a member of the Committee would not be feasible.

"However, believing that participation by a representative of this Government in the deliberations of the Committee would be helpful, I am instructing the American Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Hugh Wilson, to be prepared to participate without the right of vote if such participation is desired."—*Reuter*.

Advisory Committee of 21 Meets

Geneva, March 15.—The Advisory Committee of 21 appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations to deal with the Sino-Japanese dispute, met this afternoon at 3.30. The meeting lasted for two hours and a quarter.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, the American delegate, was heartily welcomed by the other members of the Committee.

The question of the chairmanship of the Committee was then discussed at length, after which M. Lange (Norway) was elected.

The meeting then discussed the course which might be adopted regarding the association of the American delegate, who will not participate in any voting, in accordance with the decision to that effect reached by his Government.

On the suggestion of Captain Anthony Eden (Britain), an important sub-committee was appointed to explore this matter of the export of arms to the Far East. The mandate of this sub-committee was left very wide and indefinite, and, although the question of an arms embargo was touched upon, it was not pursued.

Then Mr. Lester (Ireland) suggested the de-

sirability of examining under the third paragraph of the recommendations drawn up by the Committee of 19 what action was desirable regarding questions arising in connexion with the non-recognition of Manchoukuo by the Powers.

Apparently applications have already been received from the Manchoukuo Government for membership of the postal, telegraphic and international radio-diffusion unions, and the question of passports and stamps is also likely to arise, as well as the status of consuls in Manchuria.

In order to watch over these and cognate questions, the Committee of 21 decided to appoint a second sub-committee, which will inform itself regarding all these matters and lay proposals before the main committee.

The first sub-committee is composed of the five big Powers (Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States) and Spain, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Holland, while the second sub-committee is composed of the five great Powers and Ireland, Turkey, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Mexico and Norway.—*Reuter*.

Russian Action Deplored

Geneva, March 18.—The secretariat of the League of Nations to-day issued the text of the replies sent to the United States and Soviet Russia by the Advisory Committee appointed to assist the League in the performance of its duties in connexion with the Sino-Japanese dispute.

In acknowledging the communication in which the Soviet declined to participate in the work of the Committee, that body says:—

"The Advisory Committee and the Assembly are convinced that it would be in the general interest if the Soviet Government would confer with members of the Committee and can therefore only regret that your Government does not feel it possible to take part at the present moment."

Acknowledging the acceptance of the United States, the Committee says:—

"The Committee expresses its sincere thanks and is happy to invite Mr. Wilson to take part in the deliberations under the conditions set forth."

These conditions were that Mr. Wilson should participate in the deliberations of the Committee but not as a member and that he would not

have the power to make any decisions binding upon his Government.—*Reuter*.

Japan Leaves the League

Tokyo, March 27.—The Privy Council this morning approved the notification of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, which later was cabled to Geneva.

The keynote of an Imperial rescript issued simultaneously with the publication of the text of the notification of Japan's withdrawal was that Japan will continue to cooperate with the League of Nations in all attempts to ensure peace, in spite of her secession.

The official notification of Japan's intention to withdraw from the League explains that, as the League appears "to have attached greater importance to upholding inapplicable formulae than to the real task of assuring peace, and a higher value to the vindication of academic theses than to the eradication of sources of future conflict", and because profound differences of opinion exist between Japan and the League in the interpretation of the Covenant of the League and other treaties, "the Japanese Government has been led to realize the existence of an irreconcilable divergence of views dividing Japan and the League on the policies of peace, and especially regarding the fundamental principles to be followed in the establishment of a durable peace in the Far East."

The notification then goes on to assert that

the Report drawn up by the League of Nations contained errors both of facts and conclusions and that both the Report and the recommendations passed by the League Assembly conflicted fundamentally with Japanese views regarding the best means of securing an enduring peace in the Far East.

The notification also emphasizes the Japanese Government's belief that "the national policy of Japan, which aims at ensuring peace in the Orient and thereby contributing to the cause of world peace, is identical in spirit with the mission of the League of Nations."

The Japanese Prime Minister, Admiral Viscount Saito, issued a statement this afternoon, reiterating the circumstances leading to his Government's decision to withdraw from the League. He expresses confidence that the Powers will come to realize that Japan all along has been following a policy aiming at ensuring peace. He also emphasizes the importance of bringing about cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and urges the Japanese nation to cooperation to the utmost in carrying out the policy set down by the throne.—*Reuter*.

Geneva, March 27.—The Japanese Government's notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations was received here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As the notice is dated from March 27, the withdrawal will, in conformity with the stipulations of the League's Covenant, become effective on March 27, 1935.—*Transocean*.

SUPPLEMENT I

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SUPPLEMENT I

ABSTRACTS FROM MANCHOUKUO GOVERNMENT BULLETINS

STATEMENT OF THE MANCHOUKUO DELEGATION

At the 6th formal session, N.M.R. Conference
Aug. 4, 1933.

BULLETIN No. 81. Aug. 15, 1933

The Government of the U.S.S.R. claim, according to the statement of the Soviet Delegation, the sole ownership of the North Manchuria Railway on the ground that the railway was constructed with the money and material obtained by the labour of the Russian people. It may be asked then what the Soviet Union proposes to do with the vast sacrifices made by China in various directions, in providing lands for the railway free of charge, in exempting provisions and construction material from all taxes and levies, or in paying for a partnership in the Russo-Chinese Bank. Again, what is to be done with the damages done to countless Manchurians in the territory of the Soviet Union, whose money and property have been confiscated or with the enormous amount of losses of the Manchurians whose paper roubles, earned during the construction of the railway and its operation under the Czarist regime, have been rendered valueless through the action of the Soviet Government? The Manchoukuo Delegation do not feel any more than the Soviet Delegation the need of entering into dispute on such points. In fact, we never considered it necessary to bring up these matters. It is only because that the proposal of the Soviet Delegation is based upon the claim to the sole ownership of the N.M.R. by the Soviet Union and the matter, of the Russian money and material is cited in support of that claim that we are constrained to refute their erroneous views. The Manchoukuo Delegation declare hereby once more that there is to be found neither fact nor document capable of sustaining the Soviet contention concerning the ownership of the N.M.R. whereas there exists irrefutable evidence showing that the railway belongs to the state of Manchoukuo.

By the successive "Karahana declarations" of

1919 and 1920, it was made clear that the Government of the U.S.S.R. abandoned the N.M.R. as well as all the rights and interests acquired by the former Russian Imperial government. The above relinquishment is naturally to be considered to have taken effect through the unilateral declaration without being confirmed by the other party. As a matter of fact, the only questions that remained to be settled between the Soviet Union and China were those pertaining to the manner of relinquishment and other technical matters involved therein. To contend that the declarations were invalidated merely because of the non-settlement of these technical questions, is a gross violation of the most elementary principle of international morality. It is evident on the face of logic as also in the light of the spirit of the Russian Revolution that by the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement of 1924 China conceded to the Soviet Union nothing more than a right to participate in the administration of the N.M.R. This is a point which is universally known and on which there is no room for further argument.

1. In the appraisal of the N.M.R. the Soviet Delegation are ever trying to find a basis in the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement, which are suited to its convenience. They contend, by citing the Declaration issued by Manchoukuo to foreign Powers, as though the latter were obligated to adhere to those instruments. As was made clear in the statement of the Manchoukuo Delegation made public under date of July 5, the Convention and Agreement above mentioned have been frequently ignored, or torn to pieces, unilaterally by the Soviet Union herself, while the erstwhile Mukden authorities on their part sought, though without success, to revert the N.M.R. to the status under the Karahan Declarations. It is by far too unreasonable on the part of the Soviet Union to lay wilfully aside these facts of history and to insist that Manchoukuo observe the oft-discarded instruments because that will be

to the Soviet interest when it comes to the evaluation of the N.M.R. It should be definitely stated here that Manchoukuo cannot acquiesce to all such points in those instruments as run counter to her sovereignty, as are incompatible with the status of the N.M.R. as a purely commercial enterprise, or unadapted to the present actual conditions of Manchoukuo, or any other points that do not stand to reason, and also that Manchoukuo has the liberty to exercise quite properly her sovereign rights with regard to the N.M.R. as a purely commercial organ, and to its employées. As for the basis of evaluation of the N.M.R., it is simply a matter of reason as well as of commercial usage that the actual value of the railway at present should be taken, as has been proposed by us again and again, and the price be determined accordingly and with due consideration of the future profits. The Manchoukuo Delegation reject, therefore, the Soviet proposal of finding the basis for the appraisal of the N.M.R. in Article I—Paragraph 1— of the Sino-Russian Convention.

2. The Manchoukuo Delegation have been requested by the Soviet Delegation to indicate the sources for the figure, which we have once quoted in order to indicate the inaccuracy of the one submitted by the Soviet Delegation according to their own formula of evaluation. We would rather ask the Soviet Delegation to show us first the precise and detailed grounds in the official documents and data, recognized by the Manchurian Authorities of the N.M.R., for the figure which they had submitted as the price of the railway prior to the submission of any figure by the Manchoukuo Delegation. It should be once more declared that the figure in question was submitted by the Manchoukuo Delegation solely for the sake of argument.

Manchoukuo has never accepted, nor will ever hereafter accept, the formula of appraisal proposed by the Soviet Delegation.

3. The Soviet Delegation have also requested that we give our basis for the appraisal of the auxiliary property of the N.M.R. Again we should like to ask them that they show us an authoritative basis on which they have arrived at the figure of 40,000,000 roubles in estimating the value of the said property. It seems that the Soviet Delegation desire the inclusion of the lands formerly attached to the railway in the auxiliary property of the

N.M.R. However, in the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement (Vid. Sino-Russian Convention, Art. IX, P.1, & Mukden Agreement, Art. 1, P.1) it is explicitly provided that matters relating to lands are to be taken charge of by China. Exceptions are made only of those lands necessary for the railway, which cover lands used for the tracks, stations, etc., indispensable for the operation of the railway, and which would naturally be included in the appraisal of the railway itself. Such action as was taken by the former Mukden authorities upon the lands outside the category were, therefore, not illegal, but meant merely the carrying out of the above mentioned stipulation. It is obvious, then, that to take those lands back as part of the auxiliary property to be appraised is wholly impermissible. Nor the Sungari River fleet and the telephone offices can, as has already been pointed out by the Manchoukuo Delegation, be included in the auxiliary property, both having had been taken over by the Mukden authorities acting upon the sovereign rights, the former in retaliation of the illegal and forceful seizure by the Soviet authorities of the Egelsheld Pier, and the latter as an establishment set up in disregard of China's sovereignty. The attempt on the part of the Soviet Delegation to include them in the N.M.R. auxiliary property is therefore absolutely futile.

It is a fact beyond dispute that the Egelsheld Pier was constructed with funds provided by the N.M.R., and is a property of the railway. The high-handed action of the Soviet authorities in seizing the property and in confiscating the deposit of the Commercial Agency in a foreign bank, cannot, no matter whether it occurred before, or after, the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement of 1924, ever be justified.

As for the telephone offices, they would be proper items for inclusion in the appraisal of the N.M.R., if their service were confined to the communications in connection with the operations of the railway, but the offices in question such as that of Harb has nothing to do with the railway, but is an ordinary telephone office serving the general public. The establishment and operation by the N.M.R. of telephone offices of such nature, being in violation of China's sovereignty, the Mukden authorities, in taking them over, were acting entirely within their rights.

If the Soviet contention with regard to the lands attached to railway and telephone offices were to be admitted, it might be argued, as a logical conclusion, that practically every piece of land and property in North Manchuria, being in one way or another connected with the N.M.R., should fall under the control of the railway. Manchoukuo cannot accept the claims of the Soviet Union in these matters.

4. The Soviet Delegation are constantly emphasizing the future possibilities and increases in value of the N.M.R. However, as is widely known, the government of Manchoukuo, realizing the difficulties of opening up the North Manchuria region by relying upon the N.M.R., alone, which was constructed all for the sake of Russia and with little regard for the interest of China (Manchoukuo at present), has planned a new and independent railway system, of which the more important parts have been, or are about to be completed. Since this programme of railway construction cannot be altered even if the right of the N.M.R. operation is fully recovered, both the significance and the value of the N.M.R. to Manchoukuo are exceedingly small—certainly less by far than what they are alleged to be by the Soviet Delegation. Even assuming that the railway is of a ponderable value to Manchoukuo, it has been admitted by Mr. Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in a memorandum addressed to Ambassador Ohta that the railway has become to be of little value to the Soviet Union. One cannot but doubt if the government of the Soviet Union are, in setting an extravagant price of 250,000,000 roubles on the rights in a railway little valued by themselves, really sincere in their desire for a smooth progress of the present negotiations. It is maintained by the Soviet Delegation that the N.M.R. is of great value for the reason that it constitutes part of an international communication system. Because a railway plays an important rôle in communication, it does not necessarily follow that it is an economically valuable one. As was pointed out in our statement of July 5, the mission and the economic value of a railway are entirely unrelated subjects that should not be confused.

The fundamental cause of various incidents that have occurred frequently of late in connection with the N.M.R. may be traced to

the fact that there is a conflict between the revolutionary ideal of the Soviet authorities and their programme of external expansion, and that arbitrary and unwarranted measures are resorted to in order to cover up that conflict. As long as the N.M.R. is left in the present circumstance difficulties will continue to multiply rather than decrease. Indeed, it is generally feared that even if the recurrence of untoward incidents should be checked, the completion of the Manchoukuo railway system will cause further dwindling of the profits of the N.M.R. and that in a year or two the railway will find it impossible to balance income with expenditures. It is obvious that the stoppage, referred to by the Soviet Delegation, of the N.M.R. subsidies to the administrative organs in the Special Administrative District of North Manchuria would not, even if realized, relieve the situation to any substantial degree.

The Soviet Delegation hold that the exemption of transportation fees extended to the railway guards is unjust. Since the status of the N.M.R. as a commercial institution under the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo is recognized by the Soviet Union, it is obvious that Manchoukuo is fully entitled to order the exemption of fees on the transportation of troops and military provisions that are indispensable to the protection of the railway, as it is both logical and customary that the N.M.R. should consent to such exemption.

It is also argued by the Soviet Delegation that the N.M.R. has not the obligation to pay for the expenses of the administrative organs within the Special Administrative District. We have already in our statement of July 5 pointed out that it is perfectly fair that the N.M.R. should render financial aid to the administrative organs within the region in which it is operated in view of the fact that it pays no taxes despite its conversion into a purely commercial enterprise. If it should be insisted that the N.M.R. has not the obligation to extend such service, Manchoukuo would be compelled, it may be declared at this juncture, to consider the other means of maintaining the administrative organs in the region traversed by the N.M.R., namely the collection of proper taxes on the profits of the railway.

5. Reference is made by the Soviet Delegation in their statement of July 14 to the negotiations between Japan and Russia that

were once conducted on the sale of the section of the railway between Kuanchengtsu and Laoshaokou. We do not know what price was offered by Japan on that occasion. If she had consented to purchase the railway at a price such as is quoted by the Soviet Delegation, we are inclined to suppose that Japan was then willing to pay an unduly high price by reason of her policy of attracting traffic to the South Manchuria Railway, or for some other special considerations. At any rate, today and in the entirely changed circumstance such an obsolete illustration will not serve to boost the value of the N.M.R.

6. The statement of the Soviet Delegation makes it appear as though the N.M.R. roads and tracks and all the auxiliary property, were in a splendid condition. On the contrary it is a universally acknowledged fact that the tracks, bridges, stations, and all have fallen into a state of delapidation, and impartial observers are agreed on the opinion that before the property could be made of a real use to Manchoukuo vast sums of money would have to be expended on the necessary repairs.

Viewed in the light of these undeniable facts that the N.M.R. per se had lost the greater part of its value, and none of its auxiliary property can be maintained save at a loss, the appraisals of the railway and of its auxiliary property, as submitted by the Soviet Delegation, are absolutely unacceptable. The Manchoukuo Delegation reiterate their stand that Manchoukuo is willing to purchase the rights of the Soviet Union in

the N.M.R. and its auxiliary property at the price of 50,000,000 Yen and on the condition that all the existing obligations of the N.M.R. to third parties are to be born by the government of the U.S.S.R. The payment of a higher price is impossible from the standpoint of the Manchoukuo's financial capacity as well as from that of the present intrinsic value of the N.M.R. itself. It is earnestly hoped that the Soviet Delegation will, upon a thorough appreciation of the facts and circumstances stated above, and through the acceptance of the terms proposed by Manchoukuo, make possible a successful conclusion of the present negotiations, which have a significant bearing upon the stabilization of the international situation in the Far East.

REGULATION GOVERNING THE AIR MAIL SERVICE

Promulgated October 26, 1933
BULLETIN No. 14. Nov. 5, 1932

TRANSLATION

Article I. Ordinary mail or parcels may be delivered by the Air Mail Service in accordance with the stipulations provided herein.

Article II. The routes for the Air Mail Service shall be announced by separate notification.

Article III. In addition to the ordinary postage stamps required, all mail matters for air delivery shall pay special air mail postage according to rates listed in the following (All in Manchoukuo national currency yuan):

Kinds of Mail	Weight	Within the Jurisdiction of Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory	Korea	Japan
Letters	For every 20 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	0.15	0.15	0.30
Post Cards	Single	0.07	0.07	0.15
	{ With Carte Repondée	0.07 (for each)	0.07 (for each)	0.15
Newspaper Series	For every 50 Centigrammes or fraction thereof.	0.25	0.25	0.50
		(but not exceeding 2 Kilogrammes).		
Books, Printed Matters, Commercial Papers.	Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
	Within 1 Kilogramme	2.40	2.40	5.00
	Within 2 Kilogrammes	4.80	4.80	10.00
	Within 3 Kilogrammes	7.20	7.20	15.00

(This weight is only applicable to books mailed by single volume).

Kinds of Mail	Weight	Within the Jurisdiction of Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory	Korea	Japan
Samples, Patterns Series	Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	Within 350 Centigrammes	0.80	0.80	1.75
	Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
Parcels	Within 1 Kilogramme	—	1.00	2.00
	For Over 1 Kilogramme, every 500 Centigrammes or fraction thereof.	—	0.50	1.00

Article IV. All mail matters for air delivery shall be marked "Air Mail" on the cover or envelope.

Article V. All mail matters for air delivery shall be taken to the Post Office, but ordinary unregistered matters may be posted into post-boxes.

Article VI. In case both the ordinary postage and the special air mail postage on mail matters for air delivery which are received in the post-boxes are underpaid, the Post Office may deliver them through ordinary Postal Service by cancelling the words "Air Mail" marked on the cover. But such mail matters bearing stamps sufficient to cover the special rate required shall be delivered by Air Service, and the amount of ordinary postage underpaid shall be charged "double shortage" upon delivery.

Article VII. In case the delivery by air route is likely to be delayed owing to special circumstances, air mail matters may be despatched through ordinary postal service.

Article VIII. Undelivered air mail matters shall be returned or redelivered from the destination Post Office through ordinary postal service.

Article IX. The sender may ask for the return of special air mail postage paid under either of the following conditions:

1. In case the air mail is delivered later than ordinary mail due to some fault on the part of the Post Office;
2. When mail for air delivery has been despatched through ordinary postal service.

The present Regulation shall come into force on the third day of November, First Year of Tatung.

Parcels post for air service within the territory of Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased

Routes	Post office	No. of Trips
Tsitsihar-Shingishu	Tsitsihar, Harbin, Hsinking, Mukden, Shingishu.	Between Mukden & Shingishu. 6 Round trips a week, between the other stations, one trip a day.
Hsinking-Lungtsing-tsun	Hsinking, Kirin, Tunghua, Lungtsingtsun.	3 Round trips in a week (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)

Territory shall not be accepted until further notice.

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT NOTICE NO. 4

Oct. 26, First Year of Tatung

Notice is hereby given that in celebration of the inauguration of the Air Mail Service, a Commemoration seal will be used at the Post Offices listed below on the following dates according to the provisions contained herein:

- I. Post Offices using the Commemoration seal:

Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Kirin, Tunhua, Lungtsingtsun, Antung, Chinchow, Yingkow.

- II. Dates and method for the use of the Commemoration seal: From November 3, First Year of Tatung, to November 9, of the same year, all air mail matters, letter, post cards, etc. with postage duly paid shall be cancelled with the Commemoration Seal instead of the ordinary post-marks.

During the aforementioned period and also for three days thereafter, all post cards with postage stamps and all postal matters with postage stamp of one Fen or more shall be marked with the Commemoration seal.

111. Form. (Drawing)

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT NOTICE NO. 5

Oct. 29, First Year of Tatung

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Article II of the Regulations governing Air Mail Service, Air Mail routes shall be opened as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF THE MONOPOLY
BUREAU

Ordinance No. 104

Promulgated Nov. 3, First Year of Tatung

BULLETIN No. 16. Nov. 7, 1933

TRANSLATION

Article I. The Monopoly Bureau shall come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance and shall take charge of matters pertaining to the monopoly of opium.

Article II. The Monopoly Bureau shall have its office in Hsinking.

Article III. The personnel of the Monopoly Bureau shall consist of the following:—

One Director (Grade of Selected Appointment).

One Assistant Director (Grade of Selected or Recommended Appointment).

Eleven Secretaries (Grade of Recommended Appointment).

Two Technical Experts (Grade of Recommended Appointment; one may be of the Grade of Selected Appointment).

Forty-seven Subordinate Official (Grade of Delegated Appointment).

Nine Assistant Experts (Grade of Delegated Appointment).

Article IV. The Director shall superintend the affairs of the Bureau under the direction and supervision of the Bureau under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance.

Article V. The Director shall direct and supervise the officials of the Bureau. As to the appointment, reward and punishment of officials belonging to the Grade of Delegated Appointment and above, he shall submit the matter to the Minister of Finance.

Article VI. The Assistant Director shall assist the Director and shall act in his stead when he is unable to discharge his duties.

Article VII. The Secretaries shall take charge of office business by order of their superior officials.

Article VIII. The Technical Experts shall have charge of technical matters by order of their superior officials.

Article IX. The Subordinate Officials shall attend to the general office duties by order of their superior officials.

Article X. The Assistant-Experts shall en-

gage in technical duties under the direction of their superior officials.

Article XI. The Minister of Finance may establish branch Bureaux or Agencies in such localities as he shall deem necessary in order to facilitate the division of office duties of the monopoly business.

Each branch Bureau and Agency shall have its director the position of which shall be occupied by a Secretary or a Subordinate Official.

The director of a Branch Bureau shall conduct the affairs of his Bureau by order of his superior officials.

Agency by order of his superior officials.

Article XII. The regulations governing the sub-divisions of the Monopoly Bureau shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

Article XIII. The present Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

THE OPIUM LAW

Ordinance No. 111

Promulgated November 30, First Year of
Tatung

BULLETIN No. 21. Dec. 14, 1932

TRANSLATION

Article I. The term "opium" as used in the present Law shall include raw opium, prepared opium and opium for medical use.

Article II. No person shall be allowed to smoke opium. Special permission, however, may be given to persons of majority who have acquired the habit of opium-smoking who require the same for bodily treatment.

Article III. The official sale of opium and the manufacture of prepared opium and opium for medical use shall be executed by the Government. The manufacture of prepared opium under conditions stipulated, in items (2) and (3) of Article V, however, may be expected.

Article IV. Opium or instruments for opium-smoking shall be prohibited from importation except when falling within the purview of any one of the following conditions:

1. Importation or exportation of opium by the Government;
2. Exportation of opium for medical use by agents who are appointed in accordance with the provisions of orders concerned;
3. Importation of instruments for opium-

smoking by wholesale agents as provided for by orders concerned;

Article V. The manufacture, sale or purchase, transfer, ownership or possession of opium or instruments for opium-smoking shall be prohibited except when stipulated by order and coming within the purview of any one of the following:

1. When an opium wholesale agent manufactures instruments for opium-smoking, or buys and sells, transfers, owns, or possesses raw opium, prepared opium, or instruments for opium-smoking;
2. When an opium retail agent manufactures prepared opium, or buys and sells, transfers, owns or possesses raw opium, prepared opium, and instruments for opium-smoking;
3. When an opium smoker mentioned in the proviso of Article II manufactures prepared opium or obtains by transfer, owns or possesses raw opium, prepared opium, or instruments for opium-smoking;
4. When a person who has been permitted to cultivate poppy manufactures, transfers, owns, or possesses raw opium;
6. When a pharmacist obtains by transfer or owns or possesses opium for medical use;
7. When a physician (or surgeon), dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, apothecary or agent dealing in opium for medical use buys and sells, transfers, owns or possesses opium for medical use;
8. When a person obtains by transfer, owns or possesses opium for medical use with a written prescription obtained from a physician (or surgeon), dentist, or veterinarian;
9. When an inheritor or receiver of property transfer or possesses opium or instruments for opium-smoking as a result of the inability of the original person permitted to own or possess opium or the instruments for opium-smoking by virtue of any of the foregoing provisions.

Article VI. Opium wholesale agents or opium retail dealers shall not sell or transfer prepared opium bought from the Monopoly Bureau after working up or adding other mixtures to the same.

Article VII. No person shall be allowed to maintain opium smoking dens or provide facilities for the smoking of opium for others with

the object of making profit. Licenced opium retail dealers, however, may be permitted to do so when Government approval is secured.

Article VIII. No cultivation of poppy intended for the manufacturing of opium or its substitute shall be allowed without the approval of the Government.

Article IX. The sale or purchase and the transfer of poppy seeds intended for the object mentioned in the previous article shall be forbidden; the sale and transfer of the same to those cultivating poppy with Government approval, however, shall be excepted.

Article X. Any one cultivating poppy with Government approval shall deliver the raw opium produced to the Government; for the time being, however, such raw opium may be sold to opium purchasing agents designated by the Government.

The said opium purchasing agents shall deliver the raw opium so purchased to the Government.

Article XI. In order to correct the habit of opium-smoking, the Minister of Civil Affairs shall adopt necessary measure for the opium-smokers.

The expenditures required for the aforementioned measures shall be determined by the Minister of Civil Affairs.

Article XII. In case it shall deem necessary, the Government may order the persons mentioned in the different items listed in Article V to submit reports.

Article XIII. In case it shall deem necessary, the Government may cause its proper officials concerned to enter the factories, shops, or other premises belonging to persons mentioned in the different items listed in Article V, and to inspect their raw materials, products, machines, books, documents or other articles or to adopt any measure necessary for the control of opium.

Article XIV. Persons coming within the purview of either of the following shall be punished by penal servitude not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding five thousand yuan, or both:

1. Persons who have violated the provisions of Article IV or V with the object of selling opium;
2. Persons who have violated the provisions of Article VII or VIII.

Article XV. Persons coming within the purview of any of the following shall be punish-

ed by penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one thousand yuan:

1. Those who have violated the provisions of Article II;
2. Those who have violated the stipulations of Article IV or V pertaining to instruments for opium-smoking, done with the object of selling the same;
3. Those who have violated the provisions of Article VI or IX.

The Court may hand down a suspended sentence in case a minor violates the stipulation of item (1) of the present Article after taking into account the circumstances pertaining thereto, and apply the disposition mentioned in Article XI.

Article XVI. Attempted acts of crimes described in the two preceding Articles (Articles XIV or XV) shall be punishable.

Article XVII. Persons coming within the purview of either of the following be punished by confinement or a fine not exceeding two hundred yuan:

1. Opium-smokers described in the provision of Article II smoking opium other than that obtained through Government sale;
2. Persons who have violated the provisions of Articles IV or V, without the object of selling.

Article XVIII. Persons coming within the purview of either of the following shall be punished by confinement not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding one hundred yuan:

1. Persons disobeying the disposition provided for in Article XI;
2. Persons neglecting without adequate reasons to submit reports provided for in Article XII or submitting false reports;
3. Persons refusing, hindering or evading the official inspection provided for in Article XIII, or those refusing to reply to questions put to them or making false replies during the said inspection or disobeying the disposition by the proper authorities concerned.

Article XIX. In case a person violates the provisions of the present Law, the opium, poppy, or instruments for opium-smoking concerned shall be confiscated without regard to their

In case the said opium, poppy or instruments cannot be confiscated, a sum equivalent to the value of the same shall be collected.

Article XX. In case the representatives, the head or members of the family or the employees of the persons who are importing or exporting opium for medical use or instruments for opium-smoking described in items (2) or (3) of Article IV, or of persons mentioned in items (1), (2), or (4) or (7) of Article V, violate the provisions of the present Law or orders issues based upon the present Law, the persons so mentioned in the aforesaid Articles shall not evade punishments thereon on the ground that such violations had been committed without their direction.

Article XXI. In case the representatives of a juridical person, or its employees, or persons engaged in its service is found to have violated the provisions of the present Law, the representatives of such juridical person shall be punished.

Article XXII. The date of the enforcement of the present Law shall be decided by Ordinance.

REGULATION GOVERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE OPIUM LAW

Ordinance No. 112

Promulgated November 30, First Year of Tatung

BULLETIN No. 25. Dec. 27, 1932

TRANSLATION

Chapter I. The Smoking of Opium

Article I. All opium-smokers mentioned in the proviso of Article II of the Opium Law shall have in possession certificates issued by the respective chiefs of police within whose jurisdiction such persons reside.

Article II. No opium-smoker shall be allowed to buy opium or keep instruments for opium-smoking except upon the presentation of the certificate mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article III. An opium-smoker shall not obtain opium or instruments for opium-smoking from those other than the licensed retail dealers.

Chapter II. The Manufacture And Traffic Of Raw Opium, Prepared Opium And Instruments For Opium-Smoking

Article IV. All raw opium, prepared opium, and instruments for opium-smoking shall be

sold by the licensed wholesale agents to the opium-smokers through the licensed retail dealers.

The said wholesale agents shall not obtain opium from any source other than the Government Monopoly Bureau.

Article V. The wholesale agents shall be appointed by the Director of the Monopoly Bureau; the retail dealers shall be appointed by the respective Provincial Governors concerned.

Article VI. All wholesale agents or retail dealers shall not maintain their business outside of the location officially designated.

The establishment of any new sub-agency by a wholesale agent shall be subject to the approval of the Monopoly Bureau.

Article VII. When importing instruments for opium-smoking, the wholesale agent shall report to, and obtain the approval of, the Monopoly Bureau by submitting the name and address of the shipper, the quantity imported and the route taken.

No wholesale agent shall open the tin containing prepared opium and transfer the contents of the same.

Article IX. A retail dealer shall not transfer opium or instruments for opium-smoking to persons other than those presenting certificates mentioned in Article I.

Article X. In case a pharmacist requires raw opium for pharmaceutical purposes, he shall present an application for the purchase of such raw opium to the Director of the Monopoly Bureau or the Director of its Branch Bureau, together with the permit issued by the Minister of Civil Affairs.

Article XI. Wholesale agents and retail dealers shall record in their books on every occasion the kind, quantity, and price of the raw opium, prepared opium and instruments for opium-smoking received and sold, together with the date of each transaction, and the names and addresses of the parties with whom transactions are done.

Wholesale agents and retail dealers shall submit of their respective Governors concerned and the Director of the Monopoly Bureau before the tenth of each succeeding month monthly reports on the receipt and sale of raw opium, prepared opium and instruments for opium-smoking.

Chapter III. The Production And Delivery Of Raw Opium

Article XII. The location and area for the cultivation of poppy shall be determined annually by the Director of the Monopoly Bureau.

Article XIII. Any person who desires to cultivate poppy shall annually apply for a permit, submitting the following items to their respective Governors concerned. The same procedure shall be required in case of alteration or discontinuance of such cultivation.

1. Name; Address; Year and Date of Birth;
2. Location of the Field for Cultivation; Its Area.

Article XIV. A person who has obtained the aforementioned permit for cultivating poppy shall erect a wooden sign post in his field showing the area, name and address of the owner.

Article XV. A cultivator of poppy shall report to the respective Governor concerned and the Director of the Monopoly Bureau on the quantity of raw opium produced prior to the date designated by the respective Governor.

Article XVI. A cultivator of poppy shall deliver the raw opium produced to places designated by the Director of the Monopoly Bureau or sell it to the licensed opium purchaser.

Article XVII. The aforementioned opium purchasers shall be named by the Director of the Monopoly Bureau, who shall place a necessary restriction on the number of such persons.

Article XVIII. An opium purchaser shall hand over the raw opium purchased by him to the Monopoly Bureau.

Article XIX. The Director of the Monopoly Bureau shall examine the raw opium delivered by the opium purchasers and pay compensation for the same according to the quality of the goods.

Article XX. An opium purchaser and his employees shall have in possession certificates of identity as shown hereinafter.

An opium purchaser and his employees shall carry their certificates of identity when engaged in their business.

Chapter IV. The Sale of Opium for Medical Use

Article XXI. Opium for medical use shall be sold to physicians (or surgeons), dentists,

veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, pharmacists, and pharmacutists by the officially appointed agents.

Article XXII. The aforementioned agents shall be appointed from among the pharmacists of among the apothecaries by the respective Governors of the Provinces concerned.

Article XXIII. No sale or purchase or transfer of opium for medical use shall be allowed except when coming within the purview of any of the following conditions:

1. Opium transferred to apothecaries or pharmacists to physicians (or surgeons), dentists, veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, pharmacists, and pharmacutists;
2. Opium supplied by apothecaries to persons demanding the same for treatment according to the prescription of physicians (or surgeons), dentists, or veterinary surgeons;
3. Opium supplied by Physicians (or Surgeons) dentists, or veterinary surgeons to persons demanding the same for medical treatment.

Article XXIV. Any agent intending to export opium for medical use shall submit for approval to the Minister of Civil Affairs an application for the same, together with the note regarding the quantity of opium to be exported, and a Permit of Importation granted by the local authorities of the ports of destination.

Article XXV. All agents dealing in opium for medical use, apothecaries and pharmacists shall keep books containing records of every transaction in such opium, showing the quantity, use, and date of each, as well as the name and address of any person receiving or supplying the same. Opium used by apothecaries for the preparation of medicine shall, however, be excepted.

The persons mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall submit at the end of every January to the respective Governors of the Provinces concerned reports covering the transactions for the year preceding.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous

Article XXVI. An opium purchasing agent, whole agent or licensed retail dealers shall, when appointed or licensed, deposit a certain sum fixed by the respective Governors of the Provinces concerned or the Director of the

Monopoly Bureau.

Article XXVII. In the event a person who has been appointed or licensed in accordance with the present Regulation or an opium-smoker discontinues smoking or discontinues his business or dies, the said event shall be reported within thirty (30) days of its occurrence to the Director of the Monopoly Bureau or to the Director of the Branch Office of the Monopoly Bureau in the case of opium purchasing agents and opium wholesale agents, and to the respective Governors of the Provinces concerned in the case of others. Such reports shall be made by the person in question (principal) or his inheritor or the receiver of his property, who shall seek the advice of the authorities concerned with regard to the disposal of the opium, poppy, or instruments for opium-smoking in existence at the time of such event.

In case the principal or the inheritor desires to obtain the fund deposited with the authorities, in any of the events described in the foregoing paragraph, a request for the same shall be made to the Governor of the Province concerned or the Director of the Monopoly Bureau.

Article XXVIII. An opium retail dealer who intends to open a place for opium smoking shall apply for the same to the respective Governor concerned by submitting the following facts:

1. Name; Address; Year and Date of Birth.
2. Location and equipment of the opium-smoking place.

Article XXIX. All papers to be filed with the Minister of Civil Affairs as required by the present Regulation shall be submitted through the respective Police Offices concerned, and those to be filed with the director of the Monopoly Bureau through the nearest Branch of the Monopoly Bureau.

Chapter VI. Punishment

Article XXX. Any person who violates the provisions of Article VI or VIII shall be punished by confinement or a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) yuan.

Article XXXI. Any person who violates the provisions of Article XI or XIV or XXV shall be punished by confinement not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) yuan.

Article XXXII. In case any person dealing in instruments for opium-smoking in accord-

ance with the provisions of the present Regulation or any one permitted to cultivate poppy is found to have committed dishonest acts in connection with his business, he may be ordered to suspend his business, or he may have his appointment or permit cancelled, or may have his deposit money confiscated.

Supplementary

Article XXXIII. The term "Minister of Civil Affairs" as used in the present Regulation shall apply to the Minister of the General Administration Office or Hsingan Province, for the Hsingan Province; the term "Governor" shall apply to the Governor of Tungsheng Special Area for that Area; to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board for the city of Hsinking and Changchun District (Hsien); and to the Deputy-Governors of the Hsingan Province for the said Province.

Article XXIV. The present Regulation shall come into force on the date of enforcement of the Opium Law.

- a. Form of the "Certificate of Identity of an Opium Purchaser."
- b. Form of the "Certificate of Identity of an Employee of an Opium Purchaser."

LAW GOVERNING THE CONTROL OVER ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Ordinance No. 115

Promulgated December 20, First Year of Tatung

TRANSLATION

Article I. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall arrest any person deemed to have violated the provisions of the Opium Law, or shall seize the opium or instruments for opium-smoking concerned in accordance with the provisions of the present Law.

Officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall deliver the persons arrested or articles seized as described in the foregoing paragraph to the nearest Police Station.

Article II. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall seize opium or instruments for opium-smoking whose ownership or the whereabouts of their owners is unknown. The articles mentioned in the foregoing paragraph may be delivered to the nearest Police Station under special conditions when the spot where such

seizure took place is situated outside the premises of the Monopoly Bureau.

Article III. The articles mentioned in the preceding Article shall be notified to the public by the Director of the Monopoly Bureau or the Chief of Police to whom the said articles have been delivered. In case no person appears to claim the ownership of such articles within the period of the public notification, the said articles shall revert to the National Treasury.

The notification to be made to the public shall contain minute details regarding the name or designation, kind, quantity and form of the said articles, as well as the place and date of the seizure. The notice shall be posted on notice-boards nearby for fourteen (14) days.

Article IV. The Chief of Police shall deliver the confiscated opium or instruments for opium-smoking mentioned in the previous Article to the Director of the Monopoly Bureau.

The Chief of Police, in delivering the said articles mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, shall at the same time send a separate report in each case giving the kind, name, quantity and date of confiscation.

Article V. Should any person claim the ownership of the seized articles within the period of the aforementioned public notification, the Director of the Monopoly Bureau or the Chief of the Police Bureau concerned shall return the said articles to the rightful owner after careful examination.

Article VI. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau may undertake a search in case any person is suspected of having violated the provisions of the Opium Law, and may conduct an examination of any such person or a witness, in case it shall be deemed necessary.

Article VII. In conducting a search or inquiry or making an arrest or seizure, officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall each carry with them the "Certificate of Identity," and shall present the same to persons concerned upon demand.

The said "Certificate of Identity" shall be in accordance with the form shown hereinafter.

Article VIII. In case he shall deem necessary, the Director of the Monopoly Bureau may cause officials of the Monopoly Bureau to carry arms or weapons.

Article IX. In making a search, seizure or

arrest, officials of the Monopoly Bureau may request for the assistance of the police, detective corps or troops, in case of necessity.

Article X. In case opium or instruments for opium-smoking of unknown ownership or of that the whereabouts of whose owner is untraceable is discovered by the police officials, in the course of the execution of their duties, the provisions contained in Articles II to VI inclusive of the present Law shall be applicable.

Article XI. In case opium or instruments for opium-smoking of unknown ownership or of that the whereabouts of the owner is untraceable is discovered by officials of the Salt Gabelle Service or officials of the Maritime Customs Service, the provisions contained in Articles I to VI inclusive in the present Law shall be applicable.

Article XII. Except when otherwise provided for in the present Law, the stipulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to cases of search, seizure, and examination while those governing the Judicial Police of the Procurator's Office shall apply to cases of arrest.

Article XIII. The present Law shall come into force on the date of the enforcement of the Opium Law.

- a. Form of the "Certificate of Identity" of an official of the Monopoly Bureau.

N.B. After making all necessary preparations, the Government announced that THE OPIUM LAW would actually come into operation on and after January 11, 1933, Second Year of Tatung.

REGARDING SERVICES AT THE HARBIN TELEGRAPH OFFICE

BULLETIN No. 63. May 23, 1933

The Department of Communications of the Manchoukuo Government has furnished the following explanation regarding the alleged complaints against the services of the Harbin Telegraph Office, which appeared in a section of the English language press in China:

I. Regarding Alleged Complaints in connection with the Manchoukuo Telegraph Administration

1. The Telegraph Office in Harbin (on Vodprovodnaya Street) is owned and operated

by Manchoukuo. It handles domestic telegrams, telegrams to the Republic of China and other foreign countries, as well as telegrams in the Japanese language to Japan. Equal services are offered to all, no especial favour or convenience being extended to the Japanese or any other one racial group.

2. No discrimination is shown in the matter of transmitting telegrams, whether they be Japanese telegrams or other foreign telegrams. All telegrams are despatched in the following universally accepted order, viz.: (1) official telegrams, (2) urgent private telegrams, (3) private telegrams, (4) ordinary press telegrams, and (5) deferred press telegrams. Two or more telegrams standing in the same order according to the foregoing classification are sent according to the order of their acceptance.

3. Telegraphic communications are conducted day and night on the Harbin-Hsinking telegraph line, as well as between Harbin and other various points.

4. The Harbin-Hsinking telegraph line, which had been temporarily suspended owing to last year's flood in North Manchuria and banditry, has subsequently been repaired. Recently the line was improved by the addition of three circuits, and now telegrams can be sent more speedily than before.

During the period of interruption of the said line, messages were chiefly sent by wireless, but when the wireless conditions were not satisfactory, or when the line was extremely congested, they had to be forwarded by air mail.

5. As regards the wireless communications from Harbin to Peiping, Shanghai and Tientsin the Harbin Wireless Station now sends messages only at night, as it is impossible to do so during the day time because of atmospheric and other conditions. The authorities concerned have conducted trial transmissions during the day with these China cities, but the results so far have not been satisfactory.

6. The fees for the telegrams for Europe and America from Manchoukuo are not exceptionally high, if the facts regarding the exchange rates are properly considered. Formerly in Japan the rate of exchange for one gold franc was 40 sen in Japanese currency regardless of the rate fluctuations. Recently, however, the rate was raised to 60 sen in that country, and consequently an

equilibrium could be attained to some extent between Japanese and Manchoukuo fees. At present, in the telegraph offices in Manchoukuo one franc is exchanged at 9.5 chiao of the national currency (MY 0.95).

II. Regarding Alleged Complaints against Japanese Telegraph Operators in Harbin

1. Manchurians, Russians and Japanese are employed at the Telegraph Office in Harbin. This Office has been and is open to the general public, and has never been monopolized by the military since the establishment of the new regime.

2. The route for sending a foreign telegram is determined by the sender himself. No restriction has ever been placed by the Telegraph Office upon the sender in this matter, nor has the Office ever compelled the sender to despatch messages via Japan. The following figures show the numbers of messages sent from the Harbin Telegraph Office and their routes:

1933	via Mukden wireless	via Japan
February	115	21
March (1-17)	164	29

Furthermore, even those messages sent via Japan are also despatched by way of the Great Northern once out of Japan.

3. Direct communication between Harbin and the Chinese cities (Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping) is conducted by wireless. In addition, the Dairen-Chefoo line is employed for telegraphic services between Manchoukuo and the Republic of China. No obstacle, therefore, exists in this connection.

4. In the said Telegraph Office there are three employees who can speak English and one Russian, for which reason, the authorities are of the opinion that no inconvenience should be met in accepting foreign telegrams.

MANCHOUKUO CURRENCY FOR CUSTOMS DUTY PAYMENT

Department of Finance

BULLETIN No. 54. April 18, 1933

The Department of Finance of the Manchoukuo Government has announced that effective April 16, 1933, all payments relating to customs duties throughout Manchoukuo would be re-

quired in Manchoukuo national currency, this in view of the fact that the circulation and use of the new currency has now become universal in this State. The exchange rates of the Gold Unit and Haikwan Tael for the new currency have been fixed as follows:

One Gold Unit	MY 1.95
One Haikwan Tael	MY 1.56

Even after Manchoukuo had taken over the customs administration last year, the import duties at the various Manchoukuo customs stations were collected in Gold Units, and the export duties, transit and tonnage dues, as well as other miscellaneous fees in Haikwan Taels, as under the former regime. In order, however, to remove the inconvenience and difficulties caused by the exchange rate fluctuations, the new decision has been reached by the authorities of the Finance Department.

ACTIVITIES OF HSIEN (DISTRICT) GOVERNMENTS

BULLETIN No. 56. April 21, 1933

The Department of Civil Affairs has just received detail reports on the activities of the various Hsien (District) Governments of the Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang. The reports cover only 54 Hsien out of 143 for these Provinces, but the Department expects to receive similar reports from the remaining Districts, as well as from those of Jehol and Hsing-an Provinces in the near future.

Roughly classified, the activities mentioned in these reports may be grouped into the following: (1) Administrative Affairs; (2) Police; (3) Relief Measures to the Needy; (4) Educational Activities; (5) Economics and Finances; (6) Communication and Transportation. The following is a brief resume of work accomplished during last December and January:

(1) Administrative Affairs

- Calling of the District Assemblies and meeting of District Magistrates.
- Adoption of budgets.
- Stock-taking of State, Provincial and District properties.
- Taking of census.

(2) Police

- Readjustment and reorganization of local voluntary self-defence forces.
- Arrangement for cooperation with Japanese police. (Districts near the Kwan-

tung Leased Territory and the S.M.R. Zone.)

- c. Administration of medical treatment and plague fighting.
 - d. Payment of year-end bonus to police officers.
- (3) Relief Measures to the Needy.
- a. Distribution of food and clothing to refugees, the poor and other needy people.
- (4) Educational Activities
- a. Distribution of the Chief Executive's portraits to schools.
 - b. Distribution of books and other supplies to the needy pupils.
 - c. Holding of lecture meetings. (Over 60 per cent. of schools are now reopened.)
- (5) Economics and Finances
- a. Conducting of agricultural and industrial surveys.
 - b. Publication of agricultural and other industrial literature, including the price lists of agricultural implements.
 - c. Prohibition of spurious notes.
 - d. Reopening of tax offices.
 - e. Collection of taxes in Manchoukuo currency.
 - f. Filing of petitions to the Central Government for tax exemption (in destitute areas).
- (6) Communication and Transportation
- a. Installation of new telephone lines.
 - b. Building and repairing of roads and bridges.
 - c. Opening of motor-bus services.

REDUCTION AND EXEMPTION OF VARIOUS LOCAL TAXES

With the view to rationalizing further the tax system of the country and expanding the scope of material benefits of "Wangtao" or the "Way of Benevolent Rule", the Manchoukuo Department of Finance is now studying various concrete proposals in conjunction with the drafting of the national budget for the Second Fiscal Year of Tatung (beginning July 1, 1933). Some of the achievements already realized to relieve the people from their tax burden may be given as follows:

1. Total abolition of the surtax formerly imposed for policing Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces.

The surtax of four chiao for each picul of salt (the total amount being 640,000 yuan representing 1,600,000 piculs annually), which used to be levied in Kirin and Heilungkiang by the old regime on Government salt sold to the people, besides the general salt tax, has been totally abolished. This was designed to remove the unjust imposition which had remained only in the aforementioned two Provinces, and, at the same time, to lower the price of salt which constitutes the largest item of cash expenditure in the life of the people, as well as one of their important daily necessities.

2. Exemption of land taxes (Tien-fu) and business taxes in arrears

The payment of all land taxes (Tien-fu) and business taxes, national or local, which were to have paid in before June, 1932, and were still in arrears on November 1, 1932, has been exempted in order to mitigate the sufferings of the agrarian masses who were impoverished by the lootings and other actions of bandits. The total so exempted amounted to approximately 5,000,000 yuan, of which the national tax was 2,500,000 yuan, and the local tax over 2,100,000 yuan.

3. Reduction of the land tax (Tsi-tsu) by 50 percent.

It required considerable courage and determination on the part of the authorities to cut down by one-half the unreasonably high rate of the land tax under the former regime. The amount thus reduced reaches about 1,000,000 yuan inasmuch as its total estimate is put at 2,000,000 yuan in the Government budget for the First Fiscal Year of Tatung (1932).

Reduction or exemption of the aforementioned taxes is now in force by the Ordinances of the Chief Executive already promulgated. Moreover, because of the recent inundation in North Manchuria, the business and various other taxes were either exempted or reduced in the city of Harbin and other flood-stricken districts.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OF MANCHURIANS ABROAD

BULLETIN No. 58. April 22, 1933

By Departmental Order issued today and effective immediately, the Foreign Office of the Manchoukuo Government announces that instructions have been sent to its Representatives' Office in Tokyo and its consulates at Chita and Blagoveschensk in the U.S.S.R. territory relative to the provisional registration of all Manchurians resident in foreign countries.

Manchurian in Japan or U.S.S.R. will be required to register with the aforementioned diplomatic and consular establishments of Manchoukuo or others to be established later, thereby enabling the latter to provide necessary protection and aid or to extend the rights and privileges rightfully belonging to them as nationals of Manchoukuo. Provisions are also made for the registration of those Chinese who were born in Manchuria or these with domicile or subsistence in Manchuria and whom the Manchoukuo diplomatic or consular officials deem fit to become Manchoukuo nationals.

The registration here mentioned is a provisional measure pending the promulgation of Manchoukuo's Nationality Law.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING GRANTING OF PASSPORTS AND APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT VISES

BULLETIN No. 53. April 18, 1933

By the Department of Foreign Affairs Manchoukuo Government

A set of new regulations adopted by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo will be put into force beginning June 1, Second

Year of Tatung (1933). The contents of these regulations have been communicated by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, to the foreign diplomatic agents in Tokyo, through the Manchoukuo Representative stationed there.

As pointed out in the Foreign Minister's communication, foreigners entering or passing through Manchoukuo will find the new system quite simplified and more convenient, and at the same time less in amount of fees required, as compared to that formerly enforced in Manchuria by the authorities of the Republic of China.

COMMUNICATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES REGARDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF NEW REGULATION GOVERNING PASSPORT VISE

In view of the fact that under the old regime in Manchuria, passport visé was variously enforced locally without any uniformity, and is consequently inapplicable in many respects to the present situation caused by the establishment of the new State, the Government of Manchoukuo has recently drawn up a regulation governing passport visé in pursuance to its past declaration that the people in Manchoukuo shall receive equal treatment regardless of their nationalities, and that the principle of the Open Door shall be realized by granting full opportunity to the economic activities of foreign residents in this country. The new regulation shall be put into practice in all parts of Manchoukuo on and after the First day of June, Second Year of Tatung, (1933).

The following table shows the main differences which exist between the old regulation enforced under the Chinese administration and the new regulation.

Main Items	Old Regulation	New Regulation
(1) Visé on a passport for entry	Granted at a diplomatic or consular office abroad.	To be granted at a diplomatic or consular office abroad. Pending completion of such establishments, Visé Agencies shall be opened provisionally at the borders of Manchoukuo.
(2) Visé on a passport for transit	Non-existent. Visé on passport for entry uniformly applied.	This regulation has been newly provided for the convenience of travellers in transit at the cheaper fee of MY2.
(3) Certificate of Preconsent to a visé	Non-existent.	This has been newly provided to ensure a prompt and simple visé and for the convenience of travellers at their discretion.

Main Items	Old Regulation	New Regulation
(4) Visé fees for entering Manchoukuo	Collected according to the principle of reciprocity, to wit: (Fees vary according to exchange rates.) For British subject: about Fourteen (14) Yuan For American: about Fifty-one (51) Yuan For Frenchman: about Ten (10) Yuan	Ten (10) Manchoukuo Yuan shall be charged uniformly from every nationality.
(5) Visé fees for leaving the provincial of national border In North Manchuria	1. In the case of a national of a treaty-power For one way within a province: One (1) Yuan For a return trip within the province: Two (2) Yuan For one way outside a province: Two (2) Yuan For return trip outside the province: Four (4) Yuan When leaving Manchuria: Four (4) Yuan 2. In the case of a national of a non-treaty power or person without nationality For one way to the interior: Nine (9) Yuan For a return trip to and from the interior: Seventeen (17) Yuan When leaving Manchuria: Eight (8) Yuan	Abolished.
In South Manchuria	1. In the case of a national of a treaty-power For one way to the interior: Two (2) Yuan For a return trip to and from the interior: Four (4) Yuan For one way out of Manchuria: Four (4) Yuan For a return trip out of Manchuria: Eight (8) Yuan 2. In the case of a national of a non-treaty power or person without nationality (The collection of fees suspended temporarily since the Incident of September 18, 1931.) For one way to the interior: Two (2) Yuan For a return trip to and from the interior: Four (4) Yuan For one way out of Manchuria: Four (4) Yuan For a return trip of Manchuria: Eight (8) Yuan	Abolished

Note:

In all the above cases a certain period is designated for the validity of a visé, so even when a fee is charged for a visé in North Manchuria, it was collected again in South Manchuria in case certain restrictions were exceeded or at the expiration of the designated period of the visé

Main Items	Old Regulation	New Regulation
(6) Example: In case a British subject enters Manchuria through Manchouli and stays in Harbin, then goes to Mukden to live there, and then departs from Mukden for foreign country	Visé fees for entering Manchuria In London: Fourteen (14) Yuan For one way from Harbin to Mukden: One (1) Yuan For leaving the Country from Mukden: Four (4) Yuan The total fee for three visés: Nineteen (19) Yuan	Visé fees for entering Manchoukuo. At the border of Manchoukuo: Ten (10) Manchoukuo Yuan For a traveller passing through the country within 20 days: Two (2) Manchoukuo Yuan Thus, only one visé is needed for entry in Manchoukuo.

As indicated in the foregoing, the new system is greatly convenient, in time as well as in money, to foreign travellers to and from Manchoukuo, for it will be uniformly applied throughout the country and has been considerably simplified in contrast to the old, complicated system, while the fees under the new system are moderate and uniform, the former revenue-seeking policy being entirely discarded. Furthermore, the new system conforms to the spirit of "Wang-tao" (the Way of the Benevolent Rule) which aims at a just and fair treatment for all nationalities, in that it has simplified the procedures required for internal travel of a national of a non-treaty power or one without nationality resident in Manchoukuo.

Again, formerly the authorities of the Republic of China were generally unable to visé or examine passports of foreign travellers passing through the South Manchuria Railway Zones. The Manchoukuo Government, however, with the consent of the Japanese Government and with the understanding and assistance of the Kwantung Government, the Government-General of Chosen (Korea) and the South Manchuria Railway Company, will enforce these matters in a manner which will be convenient to such travellers. Moreover, this Government will not recognize and visé granted by a diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of China on the passport of a traveller entering or passing through this country, or any passport visé, pass (Hu-chiao) or identification card issued by the local authorities of the said Republic. It is self-evident, however, that the matter of permission for entry into a country or that of granting a passport visé should be reciprocal as between friendly nations, and for this reason, should any country be desirous of effecting a mutual abolition of passport visé, this Government hereby declares that it is prepared to discuss the matter willingly.

AN ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MANCHOUKUO

Regulation Governing Passports and Passport Visé of Foreigners Entering Manchoukuo

Article XIII. In the case of a person, for whose admission a visé is required in accordance with existing treaty provisions or by convention or usage, he shall be required before entering this country to obtain a visé of his passport at a Manchoukuo diplomatic or consular office. A person arriving from a country wherein no such establishment exists is required to obtain the visé at the time of entry from officials especially despatched by the Manchoukuo Department of Foreign Affairs.

Charges for visé on passports are as shown separately.

Detailed Regulation Relative to Granting of Passports and Application for Visé of Foreigners Entering Manchoukuo

Article III. Any person desirous of entering this country may apply to the Manchoukuo Minister for Foreign Affairs or to the Foreign Affairs Commissioner for North Manchuria in Harbin for a Certificate of Preconsent to a Visé through the diplomatic or consular office of his own country established in Manchoukuo, or, if no such establishment exist, by presenting a certified statement from any person of good reference resident in this country.

When a holder of the aforementioned Certificate applies for a visé by presenting the said Certificate and passport, the officials concerned shall grant the visé without delay, and, so far as no special circumstances exist, without fail.

Article IV. In case a person possesses upon entering this country a ticket, or certificate of consent to, the reservation of a cabin or compartment, or other documentary evidence verifying that it falls within the purview of the provisions of any one of the undermentioned paragraphs, and furthermore possesses a passport

visé by some competent officer of the country of destination or other document in place of such a passport, he may apply to the officials concerned for a visé for transit through this country by submitting the said documents.

- (1) In case a traveller touches at some port of Manchoukuo, by reason of the call of the ship in which he travels, and departs for a foreign country by continuing the voyage made by the same steamer;
- (2) In case a traveller leaves the steamer at some Manchoukuo port, but leaves the country within twenty days by another steamer or by railway or aircraft;
- (3) In case a traveller enters Manchoukuo by railway or aircraft, and leaves for a foreign country within twenty days.

In the above cases, if the departure takes place after the designated period, additional charges shall be collected for visé of passports upon departure from this country.

Article V. The visé of a passport for transit through this country shall be made on the face of the passport or its substitute document by entering the date of visé, the name of the place of entry and the date of entrance; on the left-hand side of these entries, the official position and name of the visé officer shall be affixed together with the official seal.

Article VI. Fees for visé of passports and the issue of Certificates of Preconsent to Visé shall be fixed as follows:

- (1) For each visé on a passport for entry: Manchoukuo Yuan Ten (M¥10);
- (2) For each visé on a passport for transit: Manchoukuo Yuan Two (M¥2);
- (3) Fees for the issue of the Certificate of Preconsent to a Visé:
 1. For a national of a country which has concluded a commercial treaty with Manchoukuo: Free of charge
 2. For others: Manchoukuo Yuan Two (M¥2)

In case the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall deem it necessary, he may exempt the payment of the aforementioned fees.

Article VII. The various fees fixed in the present Regulation shall be payable with revenue stamps (Yin-hua). In the case of the Manchoukuo diplomatic or consular establishment abroad, however, payment may be made with the currency of the country concerned at exchange rates to be fixed separately.

Article VIII. The present Regulation shall come into force on the First day of June, the Second Year of Tatung (1933).

The places where officials especially despatched from the Department of Foreign Affairs are to be stationed in accordance with Article XIII of the Regulation Governing Passports and Passport Visé of Foreign entering Manchoukuo shall be as under for the present.

1. A person entering the Special Area of the Eastern Provinces (Tung Sheng Special Area) shall obtain visé of his passport at the Agency at Manchouli or Suifenho;

2. A person entering Manchoukuo through Shanhaikuan shall obtain visé of his passport at the Agency of the said place, and those entering the country through Hulutao or Yingkow at the Yingkow Agency;

3. A person entering this country by way of the Kwantung Leased Territory shall obtain his visé at the Dairen Agency;

4. A person entering this country via Chosen (Korea) shall obtain visé of his passport at the Agency at Antung or Huimotung (or at Keijo or Rashin).

MANCHOUKUO PASSPORT OFFICES (AGENCIES) AT BORDER CITIES

BULLETIN No. 64. May 23, 1933

Effective June 1, 1933, the Manchoukuo Government will enforce its new regulations governing the granting of passports and passport visés of foreigners entering this country, as announced already (see our Bulletin No. 53, April 18, 1933). Pursuant to the stipulations of the said regulations, the Department of Foreign Affairs will despatch on May 25, 1933, Passport Officers to the undermentioned cities and towns who will assume their duties beginning the first of next month:

Place	Office	Chief of Agency
Antung	Within S.M.R. Office & Antung Ry. Station	Mr. Yuan Tao
Dairen	2nd floor, old customs station, Yamagata-dori	Mr. Yu Chun
Yingkow	Near customs station	Mr. Chen Tao
Suifenho	Former Soviet customs compound	Mr. Hsu Jui

The Manchoukuo Foreign Office already maintains an agency at Manchouli with passport officers, while there is a Manchoukuo Consulate at Chita which likewise grants visés to holders of passports desiring to enter this country. Passport Officers to Shanhaikuan and Huimotung (along Tumenkiang R.) will be despatched later.

REGULATION GOVERNING THE IMPORT AND/OR EXPORT OF ARMS AND AM- MUNITION BY FOREIGNERS

BULLETIN No. 65. May 30, 1933

The Department of Civil Affairs has issued a new Regulation, effective immediately, regarding the importation and/or exportation of arms and ammunitions by foreigners, the substance of which is as follows:

"HUCHAO" REGULATION GOVERNING IM- PORT AND/OR EXPORT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION BY FOREIGNERS

I. In case a foreigner desires to have a "huchao" duly issued for import and/or export of arms and ammunition, he is required to send in an application in accordance with the official form attached herewith through the provincial or local authorities to the Minister of Civil Affairs together with a permit duly issued by the Consul concerned locally stationed, which should correspond to the original, if in duplicate.

On the part of provincial or local authorities, they are directed to enquire into the personality and career of the applicant and send reports of their investigations together with their opinions or suggestions, if any, to the Department of Civil Affairs for the latter's approval.

It should be noted in this connection that if the cargo is for industrial or commercial purposes, the consignee's address and occupation should also be made clear.

II. The "huchao" shall be issued by the Minister of Civil Affairs through provincial or local authorities to the applicant.

III. The Minister of Civil Affairs is requested to inform the matter to the Minister of Finance, when the "huchao" is issued to the applicant.

IV. The "huchao" should be returned to the Minister of Civil Affairs through the provincial or local authorities, when the applicant

has completed his transactions.

V. The "huchao" fee shall be collected in accordance with the former rates and sent to the National Treasury.

VI. The provincial or local authorities mentioned in the present Regulation shall be in the case of the Metropolitan Police Office, Hsinking, the Superintendent of the said Office, and in the case of the Police Bureau, Harbin, the Chief of the said Bureau.

APPLICATION FORM

The Application Form for the issue of "huchao" for the import and/or export of arms and ammunition which is in the Chinese language shall contain inter alio the following and shall be addressed to the Minister of Civil Affairs:

Nationality and Native Place:

Present Address:

Occupation:

Full Name of Applicant:

When Born:

Classification of Cargo: In case of revolver and arms and ammunition, mention the form or style of the same and whether they are used for industrial or commercial purposes.

Quantity: Number and Weight.

Use: For wholesale or imported or exported for industrial or commercial purposes, and if for industrial or commercial purposes, what sort of industry?

Hong Name: Hong name and address of consignee.

Dates: Dates when import or export started and when import or export completed.

In accordance with the "Huchao" Application Form, we beg to request you that you would kindly issue us a "huchao" for the above, enclosing herewith a permit issued by _____ Consul of _____ at _____.

REGARDING RESIDENCE CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE ENTERED MANCHOUKUO PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1933.

BULLETIN No. 67. June 1, 1933

Officials of the Manchoukuo Department of Foreign Affairs in charge of passport matters announce that, for the convenience of foreigners already resident in Manchoukuo, or more specifically those who have entered this coun-

try prior to 1st June, 1933, when the new Manchoukuo Passport Regulation becomes effective, and who may wish to travel through the country, the Department will issue free of charge upon presentation of their passports certificate showing that the bearer "has entered Manchoukuo prior to the enforcement commencing 1st June, Second Year of Tatung, 1933, of the Regulation Governing Passport and Visés for Foreigners Entering Manchoukuo". A holder of such paper will be able to avoid possible trouble or misunderstanding in the future, especially if he should be questioned by any Passport Officer or the Police in the course of his travels.

The aforementioned certificate will be issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking (address to the Foreign Minister or the Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office) or by the Office of Manchoukuo Foreign Affairs Commissioner for North Manchuria, Harbin.

Those residing in distant or inconvenient places disabling them from presenting their passports in person to the authorities concerned, may apply by letter in duplicate, giving the following items, so that the authorities may have their names on record and issue the certificate:

Full name, nationality, age, native place, present address, profession or occupation, names and ages of children or relatives resident in Manchoukuo, if any, as well as the date of entry into Manchoukuo or Manchuria.

REGULATION GOVERNING THE PASSPORT VISE OF FOREIGNERS WHO ENTER OR LEAVE MANCHOUKUO ACROSS THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY FRONTIER AND OF FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE FIXED ABODE IN MANCHOUKUO

BULLETIN No. 68. June 6, 1933

I. In case a foreigner, who has his fixed place of subsistence within the Kwantung Leased Territory and who possesses his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office of the Kwantung Government, desires to make a journey within the South Manchuria Railway Zone across the Kwantung Leased Territory frontier, he shall be exempted from having his passport viséd.

In case the foreigner mentioned in the pre-

ceding paragraph desires to make a journey of short duration outside the South Manchuria Railway Zone or in case he desires to enter Manchoukuo via some place other than the Kwantung Leased Territory after having left the latter, he shall be permitted to enter this country as in the case of a transit passenger, provided he has secured in advance his passport visé at the Manchoukuo Passport Office at Dairen after having paid an amount equivalent to the transit visé fee.

It should be noted in this connection that if the said foreigner thus travelling is requested by the officials of the Passport Office or any other officials of the Manchoukuo Government to present his passport or any document serving as a substitute for his passport and his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office of the Kwantung Government, he shall be required to comply with such request.

II. A foreigner, who has his fixed place of subsistence in Manchoukuo and who possesses a travelling certificate duly issued by the Police Office concerned of the Manchoukuo Government, travelling between this country and the Kwantung Leased Territory across the latter frontier, shall be exempted from obtaining his passport visé.

In case the foreigner mentioned in the preceding paragraph desires to return to this country via some place other than the Kwantung Leased Territory after having left the latter, he shall be permitted to enter this country as in the case of a transit passenger, provided he has secured in advance his passport visé at the Manchoukuo Passport Office at Dairen after having paid an amount equivalent to the transit visé fee.

Furthermore, in case a foreigner, who is a subject or a citizen of a country which has a Commercial Treaty relation with Manchoukuo, possesses a document addressed to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Manchoukuo Government and duly certified by the Consul of his Government stationed or resident in this country to the effect that he has his fixed place of subsistence in this country, such document may serve as a substitute for the travelling certificate duly issued by the Police Office mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

III. In case a denationalized foreigner, who has his fixed place of subsistence within Manchoukuo and who possesses a travelling certificate duly issued by the Police Office concerned of the Manchoukuo Government or a pass-

port duly issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Manchoukuo Government, desires to return to Manchoukuo, he may be exempted from securing the regular entrance visé, it being only necessary to have his passport or travelling certificate stamped with the official seal of the Passport Office of the Manchoukuo Government.

REGULATION GOVERNING THE PASSPORT VISE OF FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE THEIR FIXED ABODES IN MANCHOUKUO, KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY AND SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE.

BULLETIN No. 72. June 15, 1933

N.B. The contents of Bulletin No. 68 made public on June 6, 1933, by the Bureau of Information and Publicity, Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking, have been slightly revised in phraseology and the completely revised version is given below.

I. In case a foreigner who has his fixed place of subsistence within the Kwantung Leased Territory and who possesses his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office of the Kwantung Government, desires

(a) to make a journey within the South Manchuria Railway Zone only, the passport visé shall not be necessary, whereas in case he desires

(b) to make a journey into the interior outside the S.M.R. Zone via the South Manchuria Railway Zone or enter this country via some place other than the Kwantung Leased Territory or the South Manchuria Railway Zone or enter this country by aeroplane, he shall be required to secure in advance the entrance visé of his passport after having paid an amount equivalent to the transit visé fee.

II. In case a foreigner who has his fixed place of subsistence within Manchoukuo and who possesses his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office of Manchoukuo concerned (in a case a foreigner who has his fixed place of subsistence within the South Manchuria Railway Zone and who possesses his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office of the Kwantung Government concerned) desires

(a) to enter the interior outside the S.M.R. Zone directly from the South Manchuria Railway Zone, he shall not be required to have his passport viséd, and in case he desires after having left it

(b) to return to this country via some place other than the Kwantung Leased Territory or the South Manchuria Railway Zone, he shall be required to secure the entrance visé of his passport after having paid an amount equivalent to the transit visé fee.

III. In case the passport officers or other officials of the Manchoukuo Government think it necessary, the traveller mentioned in the preceding paragraphs shall be required, to present his passport or a substitute paper for his passport and his residence certificate duly issued by the Police Office concerned, to the said officers or officials for their examination and may receive their official seals if occasion demands.

1184 MANCHOUKUO PASSPORT VISES GRANTED DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1933

BULLETIN No. 82. Aug. 16, 1933

Since the enforcement of the Passport Visé Regulations by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Manchoukuo Government beginning June 1, 1933, foreigners entering or passing through this country have generally been able to journey without any inconvenience or hindrance. The recent tendency, in fact, is that foreigners voluntarily apply to the passport offices for the visé of their passports, so that they can make their trips in this country without any trouble.

Statistics for June and July this year compiled by the passport offices at Dairen and other places reveal that the number of foreigners admitted with Manchoukuo passport visés totalled 594 in June and 587 in July, respectively, as shown in the following:

	June	July	Total
Dairen	357	414	771
Antung	105	80	185
Yingkow	123	76	199
Suifenhö.....	9	17	26
Total	594	587	1181

Classified according to nationalities, the figures show that Americans headed the list in June, excepting the denationalised travellers,

followed by Greeks and British subjects. Americans also ranked first in July, excepting the denationalised, followed by Britishers and Soviet citizens. By occupation, in the July figures we find that merchants stand first with 132 in number followed by those of various other occupations.

Foreigners by nationality are as follows:

	June	July	Total
Soviet	40	44	84
British	45	54	99
German	24	10	39
American	100	73	173
French	16	15	31
Canadian	4	2	6
Swiss	4	4	8
Polish	11	15	21
Czechoslovak	2	3	5
Danish	12	1	13
Austrian	—	4	4
Lithuanian	7	—	—
Greek	55	1	56
Hungarian	—	1	1
Rumanian	4	9	13
Latvian	2	—	2
Finish	—	1	1
Belgian	7	1	8
Italian	6	1	7
Yugo-Slavian	2	—	2
Turkish	—	1	1
Iraq	1	—	1
Swedish	1	1	2
Persian	1	3	4
Norwegian	1	—	1
Armenian	1	—	1
Denationalised	248	327	575
Others	—	16	16
Total	594	587	1181

REGULATION GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS INTO MANCHOUKUO

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 7

The Department of Civil Affairs June 17,
Second Year of Tatung

BULLETIN No. 74. June 22, 1933

Translation

Article I. The competent authorities mentioned separately hereinafter may forbid the entry of a foreigner seeking admission into Manchoukuo who comes within the purview of any one of the undermentioned groups.

A foreigner, however, for whose entry into

this country a passport visé is not required according to the treaty provisions or customary practices hitherto in force, shall not be forbidden entry on account of his not possessing a passport or certificate of nationality.

1. A person who does not possess any passport or certificate of nationality;
2. A person who, it is feared, will prejudice the interests of this country, disturb public peace, or corrupt good morals;
3. A person who is afflicted with any disease dangerous to public health;
4. A person who requires public or private support.

The passport or certificate of nationality mentioned in group 1 of the foregoing must bear attached thereto a photograph of the holder of such document, while the passport must bear a visé duly granted by the authorities concerned of this country.

Article II. The competent authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article may demand of the foreigner seeking admission into this country the presentation of one hundred (100) Yuan or more.

Article III. A foreigner seeking admission into this country shall produce, when requested by the Manchoukuo police, his passport or certificate of nationality, and shall make *bona fide* statements to inquiries made for the investigation of matters pertaining to any one of the groups mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article I, or any other related matters.

Article IV. In case a foreigner refuses to comply with the request of, or make *bona fide* statements to the inquiries made by, the Manchoukuo police officers as stipulated in the preceding Article, the said officers may forbid the entry of such foreigner into Manchoukuo, or may order his departure from this country.

Article V. In case a justifiable reason shall be deemed to exist, the provision of Article I, paragraph 1, group 1, may not be applied to a foreigner who is en route to Manchoukuo on the day the present Regulation shall come into force.

Article VI. The present Regulation shall take effect as from the 17th day of June, Second Year of Tatung (1933).

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 8

The Department of Civil Affairs

The competent authorities mentioned in Article I of the Departmental Order No. 7, "Re-

gulation Governing the Entry of Foreigners into Manchoukuo", issued by the Department of Civil Affairs shall be as follows:

1. Governors of the Provinces (Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol Provinces), Governor of the Tungsheng Special Area;
2. Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Chief of the Harbin Police Board;
3. Chiefs of the Frontier Police Garrisons (Antung, Shanhaikuan, Manchouli, Suifengho, Wafangtien),
Chief of the Yingkow Marine Police Corps.

PAYMENT OF FOREIGN AND OTHER CLAIMS EFFECTED BY MANCHOUKUO LIQUIDATION COMMISSION

BULLETIN No. 78. July 27 1933

In pursuance of the general policy regarding the Liquidation of foreign and other claims, the Commission for the Liquidation of Claims, after deliberate considerations with official representatives of foreign claimants, including Mr. A. G. Major, British Consul General, Mr. A. S. Chase, American Consul, Mr. A. L. Tigges, German Consul and Mr. T. Hachiya, Japanese Consul General, at Mukden and Mr. A. Jorgensen, Danish Consul, at Harbin, effected to date payment amounting to MY2,417,125.47 in cash to the creditors interested for the claims whose contracts were concluded since 1930 and wherein goods were duly delivered. The amount shared respectively by each creditor nation is as follows:

Creditors	Amount Paid
Japan	MY 889,114.74
Great Britain	188,937.32
Germany	305,154.82
U. S. A.	28,457.26
Manchoukuo and China	1,002,890.12
Denmark	2,091.56
Others	479.65
Total	MY 2,417,125.47

The claims for the contracts agreed upon prior to and including 1929, as well as those whose goods were not delivered, totalling some MY 4,000,000 are expected to be adjusted during August this year with 3%-bonds redeemable in twenty years, whose total face value will be equivalent to the sum to be paid.

PROVISIONAL REGULATION GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 3.

The Department of Education July 13,
2nd Year of Tatung

BULLETIN No. 80. Aug. 12, 1933

Translation

Article I. The present Regulation shall be applicable to any school which may be established by a private person or private juridical person.

Article II. For establishing a middle school or school of equivalent or higher grades, the founder shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Education, while in the case of a primary school or other educational institutions the approval of the Provincial Governor concerned, the Administrator of the North-Manchurian Special District or the Mayor of the Special Municipality shall be required.

Article III. The application for the necessary approval mentioned in the preceding article shall contain the following points in full:

1. Purpose;
2. Name;
3. Location;
4. School regulation;
5. Titles and authors of textbooks and other books for use and grades or classes for which they are intended;
6. Area and drawings of the campus and buildings;
7. Properties and expenditures, and the method of maintenance;
8. Name and curriculum vitae of both the founder and the principal or director of the school.

In case a revision is to be made in any of the aforementioned items, the approval of the authorities shall be obtained according to the stipulation of the preceding article.

Article IV. The school regulation shall provide for the following items:

1. Purpose;
2. Term or course of study, academic or school year, holidays and vacations;
3. Entrance, transfer, and leave or dismissal from school;
4. Capacity for enrolment and classes or grades;
5. Course of studies, curriculum, and weekly distribution of hours;

6. Tuition fees and method of collection;
7. Other important matters.

Article V. The government office concerned upon permitting the establishment of any private school without delay submit a report on the matter to the Minister of Education.

Article VI. Whenever a private school is to be abolished, the permission of the authorities shall be sought by submitting the following facts:

1. Reason;
2. Date of abolition;
3. Disposal of teachers (or other members of school staff) and students;
4. Adjustment of properties and expenditures.

Article VII. In case a principal or director or a teacher or any other staff member is to be employed, the permission of the authorities shall be sought by submitting a statement containing his curriculum vitae, subjects to be taught or duties in his charge, and treatment to be accorded him.

Article VIII. In case a principal (director) of any member of the school staff is deemed unfit, the permission granted in accordance with the preceding article may be cancelled.

Article IX. The resignation or dismissal of the principal (director) or any member of the school staff shall be reported without delay together with the reasons for the same.

Article X. A private school shall possess the following books or records:

1. An account of the general conditions and regulation of the school;
2. Curriculum vitae of each member of the school staff, attendance list, and chart of the distribution of duties;
3. Role of students, record of dismissed students, and record of graduates;
4. Record of students' attendance and chart of teaching hours;
5. Budget, statement of accounts, cash book and original statement of properties.

Article XI. A private school shall report on the following items within one month after the commencement of each school year:

1. Table showing the distribution of duties and treatment of the school staff members;
2. Number of classes and number of both male and female students in each;
3. Budget for expenditure of the new school year and balance sheet for the preceding school year;

4. Important matters executed during the preceding school year;
5. Statistics of attendance, entrance and dismissal during the preceding school year;
6. Condition of attendance of school staff members during the preceding year;
7. Number of graduates during the preceding school year and their conditions subsequent thereto.

Article XII. When a temporary closure of a private school extends over a month or more, official approval shall be sought by presenting reasons therefor. This shall also apply in case the period is to be further extended.

Article XIII. In case the equipment, management or the teaching method of a private school shall be deemed inadequate or inappropriate, the permit of its establishment may be cancelled.

Article XIV. All applications or reports as provided for in the present Regulation shall be addressed to the authorities mentioned in Article II and shall be forwarded by the founder or the trustee of the school through the district (hsien) magistrate or substitute provisional administrative office, or the Administrator of the North Manchuria Special District or the Mayor of the Special Municipality within whose jurisdiction the school is situated.

Article XV. The present Regulation shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

Article XVI. A private school in existence prior to the date of enforcement of the present Regulation shall be considered as having been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the present Regulation.

All private schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall prepare and submit full statements as provided for in Article III to the authorities concerned in accordance with the stipulations of Article II within three months from the date of enforcement of the present Regulation.

POPULATION OF MANCHOUKUO TOTALS 30,929,000

BULLETIN No. 83. Aug. 24, 1933

The population of Manchoukuo totals 30,929,000, according to the returns of the first census officially taken by the Statistics Bureau of the Government on the basis of investigations made by the provincial authorities at the end

of December, 1932. The census reveals that the population of Manchoukuo Proper in round numbers is 29,606,000, consisting of 16,332,000 males and 13,273,000 females. Arranged by nationalities, the number of Manchurians is put at 28,902,000, Japanese (Koreans included), 566,000 and other foreigners, 137,000, the Manchurians thus constituting 97.6 percent of the total population.

Provinces and Special Districts	No. of families	Males	Females	Total
Heilungkiang	2,270,418	8,228,698	6,914,722	15,143,420
Fengtien	1,167,049	3,928,605	3,206,937	7,135,542
Kirin	585,042	2,060,892	1,611,885	3,672,777
Jehol	518,252	1,119,113	935,192	2,054,305
Hsinking	23,420	77,197	49,112	126,309
Harbin	112,303	346,777	206,587	553,364
Hsingan	153,397	571,072	349,328	920,400
Total	4,829,881	16,332,354	13,273,763	29,606,117

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED MANCHURIA TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

BULLETIN No. 87. Sept. 7, 1933

1. Establishment

The Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co. was formerly established on August 31, 1933, at Hsinking by virtue of an agreement signed between the Manchoukuo and Japanese Governments on March 26, 1933 (refer to our Bulletin No. 51, issued April 15, 1933) the ratifications of which were exchanged on May 15 this year. On May 16 the Japanese Government named its representatives numbering 14 who were to confer with the Manchoukuo representatives regarding the organization of the new Company, while those of the Manchoukuo side numbering 15 were appointed on the 24th of the same month. On May 29 the representatives referred to in the foregoing held their first joint meeting in Hsinking for three days. Official permit for the establishment of the Company was granted by the two Governments on July 15. Messrs. Shizuo Yamanoichi and San Tow are, respectively, the President and Vice-President of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co., which opened its business on September 1.

By adding the population of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the number of Manchurians becomes 29,951,000, Japanese (Koreans included), 838,000 and other foreigners, 139,000, the total being estimated at 30,929,000.

The population of Manchoukuo Proper may be provincially analysed as follows:

2. Capitalization

The total capital of the new Company is fifty million Gold Yen (GY50,000,000) divided into a million shares of GY50 each, and is distributed as follows:

- a. GY 16,500,000 (330,000 shares) fully paid up, subscribed to by the Japanese Government (in kind).
- b. GY 6,000,000 (120,000 shares) fully paid up, subscribed to by the Manchoukuo Government (in kind).
- c. GY 27,500,000 (500,000 shares), one-fourth to be paid at once, subscribed to by the general public.

Total GY 50,000,000 (1,000,000 shares)

3. Business Enterprises

All forms of electric communication, including telegraphs, telephones, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, and radio broadcasting throughout Manchuria are now under the unified control and management of the M.T.T. Co. A five-year program for the improvement of the various means of communication is already under way, the program including the establishment of new bureaux and business offices, reduction of rates and fees, increase of

speed and general betterment of services.

In telegraphs, some 7,000 kilometres of new lines will be added to the present system. The services between Hsinking and Kirin, Hsinking and Harbin, Mukden and Tsitsihar, among other places, are to be vastly improved, according to the above-mentioned program. Telephone lines in the suburban districts also will be extended by about 7,000 kilometres.

As for wireless telegraphy, the new Company intends to expand and better its services by establishing in the near future two 20-kw. transmission stations for communications with European and American countries, one 10-kw. station for messages to Japan, and several 5-kw. stations for domestic purposes. Wireless telephone services between the principal Manchurian and Japanese cities will also be inaugurated in the not long distant future. Television is likewise included among the items of projected enterprises.

Radio broadcasting stations are at present situated at Hsinking, Mukden, Dairen, and Harbin. Before long, Tsitsihar will also have such a station, while the establishment of a powerful station, probably the largest in the Far East, is planned for Hsinking.

4. Offices

In general, the distribution of the business offices of the Company fall into three large zones, namely, the Dairen Administration Bureau, Mukden Administration Bureau and the Harbin Administration Bureau Areas.

The Head Office is in Hsinking. For the time being, however, general administrative and business affairs of the Company will be carried on in Dairen. As soon as the necessary building to house the Head Office is finished, the executive staff will move to Hsinking.

The Company is under the supervision of the Manchoukuo and Japanese Governments.

Supplementary

Agreement Concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Manchoukuo-Japanese Joint Undertaking in Manchuria.

Translation

The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan; Desirous of consolidating and of operating the equipments for electric communication belonging to the two Governments in the Kwantung Leased Territory, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the areas under the administrative jurisdiction of Manchoukuo; and

Recognizing the need of establishing for that purpose a joint-stock Company as a Manchoukuo-Japanese joint undertaking;

Have therefore agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1. The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan shall, in collaboration, cause a joint-stock Company to be established as a Manchoukuo-Japanese joint undertaking and shall cause it to conduct enterprises concerning electric communication both by wire and wireless in the Kwantung Leased Territory, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the areas under the administrative jurisdiction of Manchoukuo.

The enterprises concerning electric communication mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall not include any which are accessory to railway and aviation enterprises nor any which are exclusively for the use of Government offices or for police and military purposes.

Article 2. The capital of the Company shall be ¥50,000,000 in Japanese currency; provided, however, that the same may either be increased or decreased with the approval of the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan.

Article 3. The shares of the Company shall take the form of inscribed shares and shall be held only by the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan, by local governmental bodies in those countries, by their nationals or by juridical persons formed under the laws, ordinances and regulations of either country and in which the majority of votes are held by their nationals or by their juridical persons.

Article 4. The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan shall respectively contribute as capital such equipments for electric communication as at present belong to them in the Kwantung Leased Territory, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the area under the ad-

ministrative jurisdiction of Manchoukuo.

The equipments for electric communication mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall not include any which are accessory to railway and aviation enterprises nor any which are exclusively for the use of Government offices or for police and military purposes.

Nationals or juridical persons of Manchoukuo may contribute as capital such equipments for electric communication as belong to them.

Fully paid-up shares shall be allotted in respect of the contributions defined in the present Article.

The value of the contributions in kind defined in the present Article shall be assessed by equitable methods on the basis of the actual value of the equipments so contributed.

Article 5. The Directors and Auditors of the Company shall be either of Manchoukuo or Japanese nationality.

The total prescribed number of the Directors and Auditors of the Company shall be divided among nationals of each country in proportion to the total number of shares held in aggregate by the Government, nationals and juridical persons of their respective countries; provided, however, that the number of Directors and Auditors who are of the nationality of one country shall not be less than one-third of the number of those who are of the nationality of the other country.

Article 6. The dividend of profits of the Company shall not exceed a certain equitable rate.

Dividends of profits on the shares other than those held by the two Governments may, until they reach a certain rate, be distributed in preference to those held by the latter.

Article 7. In the case of the shares allotted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 hereof, to the Government, nationals or juridical persons of Manchoukuo, dividends of profits may be paid in Manchoukuo currency on the basis of the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the contribution of capital; and in the case of the shares held, at the time of the first payment on such shares, by nationals or juridical persons of Manchoukuo, on the basis

of the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of each payment on such shares.

Article 8. The property, income and business of the Company and every kind of registration effected by it as well as the articles necessary for its undertaking shall be exempt from taxes and from all other public charges in the Kwantung Leased Territory, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the areas under the administrative jurisdiction of Manchoukuo.

Article 9. The Company shall enjoy the same privileges as have hitherto been granted to Government undertakings in respect of the expropriation of lands, the laying of electric wires, the utilization of means of transport, the collection of fees and charges and all other matters necessary for the conduct of its undertaking.

Article 10. The articles forming part of the Company's equipment for electric communication or of the installations accessory to such equipment shall not be made the object of hypothec, attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition.

Article 11. The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan shall superintend the undertaking of the Company.

The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan may, in respect of the undertaking of the Company, issue such directions as may be necessary for the purpose of superintendence.

In cases where a resolution of the Company or the action of any of its officials is in contravention of the present Agreement, the laws, ordinances and regulations of the two countries or the Company's articles of association, or is injurious to the public welfare, as well as in cases where it is in contravention of the directions of the superintendent authorities, the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan may cancel such resolution or remove such official from his office as the case may be.

Article 12. The Company shall obtain the approval of the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan for every alteration of its articles of association, every appointment or removal of its Directors or Auditors, every issue of debentures, every fixation and alteration of its fees

and charges, every disposal of its profits, every resolution for the purpose of amalgamation or dissolution, every program of enterprises for each business year, every conclusion of business agreements concerning electric communication and every transfer of articles belonging to its equipment for electric communication or to the installations accessory to such equipment.

Article 13. The military authorities of Manchoukuo and Japan may, with reference to the enterprises of the Company, issue such directions as may be necessary for military purposes; and may, with reference to the equipment of the Company, take such measures as may be necessary for military purposes.

They shall make compensation for any loss that may be incurred by the Company in consequence of the said directions or measures.

Article 14. The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan may direct the Company to offer its equipment to be used for such communication as may be necessary for railway, aviation, police, military and other purposes.

Article 15. The Company may, when necessary for the conduct of its enterprises, apply to the superintendent authorities of the country concerned for sanction to use for its own purposes any equipment for electric communication accessory to railway and aviation enterprises or such as are used exclusively for police and military purposes.

Article 16. The Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan may, in case they consider that the Company is likely to go into liquidation, purchase at a reasonable price the equipment for electric communication belonging to the Company and the installations accessory to such equipment.

Article 17. The Company shall, in addition to the provisions of the present Agreement, be subject to further agreements to be entered into by the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan.

Article 18. The Company shall, with regard to matters concerning international electric communication, conform to the provisions of treaties and other international agreements.

Article 19. The Governments of Manchou-

kuo and Japan shall respectively appoint 15 members of an Organizing Committee and shall cause them to conduct, under the supervision of the two Governments, all affairs concerning the establishment of the Company.

Article 20. The Organizing Committee shall draw up the articles of association of the Company and, after obtaining the approval of the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan thereto, shall offer shares for subscription.

Article 21. The Organizing Committee shall, upon the completion of subscription to shares, apply to the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan for their sanction to establish the Company, submitting to them the letters of application for subscription.

The Organizing Committee shall, on obtaining the sanction mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, forthwith call for the first payment on each share, and shall, on the completion of such payment, forthwith convene an inaugural General Meeting of the shareholders.

Article 22. The Organizing Committee shall, on the termination of the inaugural General Meeting of the shareholders, hand over the affairs in their charge to the Company.

Article 23. The present Agreement shall be ratified by Manchoukuo and Japan in conformity with their respective formal modes of procedure and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Hsinking as soon as possible.

The present Agreement shall come into force from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The present Agreement has been drawn up in Chinese and Japanese, two identical copies being made in each language.

Should any difference arise in regard to interpretation between the Chinese and Japanese texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking this 26th day of the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Tatung, corresponding to the 26th day of the 3rd month of the 8th year of Showa.

(L.S.) Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Manchou-
kuo.

(L.S.) Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraor-
dinary and Plenipo-
tentiary.

NOTES EXCHANGED

March 26th, 8th Year of Showa.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that, with reference to Article 4 of the Agreement signed to-day concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Japanese-Manchoukuo joint undertaking in Manchuria, an understanding has been arrived at between Your Excellency and myself to the effect that the contribution of capital on the part of the Japanese Government shall not include the equipment for electric communication in the region of Chientao, the submarine cable between the Kwantung Leased Territory and Chefoo nor the submarine cable between Sasebo and the Kwantung Leased Territory; and that the value of the contribution in kind to be made by the Japanese Government shall be assessed at a sum not less than ¥15,000,000 and not more than ¥18,000,000 in Japanese currency, and the value of the contribution in kind to be made by the Manchoukuo Government shall be assessed at a sum not less than ¥4,000,000 and not more than ¥6,000,000 in Japanese currency.

I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraor-
dinary and Plenipo-
tentiary of Japan.

His Excellency Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Manchoukuo.

March 26th, 2nd Year of Tatung.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to state that, with reference to Article 4 of the Agreement signed to-day concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Japanese-Manchoukuo joint undertaking in Manchuria, an understanding has been arrived at between Your Excellency and myself to the effect that the contribution of capital on the part of the Japanese Government shall not include the equipment for electric communication in the region of Chientao, the submarine cable between the Kwantung Leased Territory and Chefoo nor the submarine cable between Sasebo and Kwantung Leased Territory; and that the value of the contribution in kind to be made by the Japanese Government shall be assessed at a sum not less than ¥15,000,000 and not more than ¥18,000,000 in Japanese currency, and the value of the contribution in kind to be made by the Manchoukuo Government shall be assessed at a sum not less than ¥4,000,000 and not more than ¥6,000,000 in Japanese currency.

"I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding."

I have the honour hereby to confirm the above-mentioned understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Manchoukuo.

His Excellency General Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan.

March 26th, 8th Year of Showa.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that, with reference to the Agreement signed to-day concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Japanese-Manchoukuo joint undertaking in Manchuria, an understanding has

been arrived at between Your Excellency and myself to the effect that all superintendence, directions, approvals and sanctions on the part of the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo with respect to the Company to be established under the present Agreement shall be exercised, issued or granted after consultation being held between the designated superintendent authorities of the two countries.

I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Manchoukuo.

March 26th, 2nd Year of Tatung.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

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"I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding."

I have the honour hereby to confirm the above-mentioned understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Af-
fairs of Manchoukuo.

His Excellency General Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan.

March 26th, 8th Year of Showa.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that, with reference to Article 17 of the Agreement signed to-day concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Japanese-Manchoukuo joint undertaking in Manchuria, an understanding has been arrived at between Your Excellency and myself to the effect that, in view of the fact that the provisions of the laws, ordinances and regulations of Manchoukuo concerning companies are essentially identical with those of the Commercial Code of Japan and the laws, ordinances and regulations supplementary thereto, the Commercial Code of Japan and the laws, ordinances and regulations supplementary thereto shall apply, as a matter of practical convenience, in regard to matters concerning the Company respecting which no provision is made in the above-mentioned Agreement.

I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of
Japan.

His Excellency Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Manchoukuo.

March 26th, 2nd Year of Tatung.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to state that, with reference to Article 17 of the Agreement signed

to-day concerning the Establishment of a Communications Company of Japanese-Manchoukuo joint undertaking in Manchuria, an understanding has been arrived at between Your Excellency and myself to the effect that, in view of the fact that the provisions of the laws, ordinances and regulations of Manchoukuo concerning companies are essentially identical with those of the Commercial Code of Japan and the laws, ordinances and regulations supplementary thereto, the Commercial Code of Japan and the laws, ordinances and regulations supplementary thereto shall apply, as a matter of practical convenience, in regard to matters concerning the Company respecting which no provision is made in the above-mentioned Agreement.

"I hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm this understanding."

I have the honour hereby to confirm the above-mentioned understanding.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Manchoukuo.

His Excellency General Nobuyoshi Muto,
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan.

NEW BUREAUX ADDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

BULLETIN No. 94 Oct. 5, 1933

By virtue of Ordinance No. 73, promulgated Sept. 13, 1933, the new Trade Mark Bureau has been organized to take charge of all matters relative to trade marks. This Bureau comes under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Minister of Industry, though its functions somewhat independently of the other Bureaux within the Department of Industry proper.

The staff of this Bureau consists of the Director (Grade of Selected Appointment), seven Shi-woo-kuan (Grade of Recommended Appointment), and 12 Shu-kuan (Grade of Delegated Appointment). Judges and Examiners

whose functions are stipulated in the Trade Mark Law (promulgated Sept. 21, 1933, Ordinance No. 77) are to be appointed by the Director of the Bureau from among the Shi-woo-kuan.

Other changes were also effected by Ordinance No. 80, promulgated on Sept. 30, 1933, in the organization of the Department of Industry. Instead of the three Bureaux originally created in this Department (Organization Law of the Departments of the State Council, Ordinance No. 50, Mar. 9, 1932), the Department proper now consist of four Bureaux, namely, Bureau of General Affairs, Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Mining, and Bureau of Industry and Commerce. Accordingly, certain portions of the original Organization Law have been revised to read as follows:

Article XXXIX shall be revised as follows:

"The Minister of Industry shall take charge of matters relating to agriculture, forestry, stock-farming (excluding horses), marine production, mining, commerce, industry, geology, weights and measures."

Article XI shall be revised as follows:

"The Department of Industry shall consist of the following four Bureaux:

- Bureau of General Affairs;
- Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry;
- Bureau of Mining;
- Bureau of Industry and Commerce."

The following clause shall be added to Article XLI:

"(5) Investigating and compiling statistics on industries"

Article XLII shall be revised as follows:

"The Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry shall take charge of the following matters:

- (1) Agriculture and Cultivation;
- (2) Cultivation of Untilled lands;
- (3) Forests and fields or plains;
- (4) Stock-farming and game-hunting;
- (5) Marine products."

The following article shall be inserted after Article XLII to be designated as Article XLII-b:

"Article XLII-b. The Bureau of Mining shall take charge of the following matters:

- (1) Mines and the refinement of mineral products;
- (2) Geology."

Article XLIII shall be revised as follows:
 "The Bureau of Industry and Commerce shall take charge of the following matters:
 (1) Industry (manufacturing enterprises);
 (2) Electrical and gas enterprises;
 (3) Commerce and trade;

- (4) Commercial corporations;
- (5) Weights and measures."

"Supplementary: The aforementioned revisions and amendments shall come into force on the day of promulgation."

N.B. The original version of the aforementioned articles can be found in the Manchoukuo Foreign Office Publication Series II, pp 26-27 (published November 1932).

SUPPLEMENT II

I

GENERAL ARAKI ON SITUATION IN MANCHOUKUO

In the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at the Palace early in August, 1933, General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, expounded conditions of Manchoukuo before and after the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931. The following is the resumé of his explanations which are based on investigations made by the authorities from the viewpoint of politics, economics, military operations, etc. and which were published in the Asahi of August 6, 1933:—

(1) INITIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF MANCHURIAN INCIDENT.

With the occurrence of what is known as the Manchurian Incident on the day above specified, in which the South Manchuria Railway was partially destroyed by a gang of Chinese soldiers at a point outside the city limits of Mukden, the Imperial Army started operations against the Chinese military authorities of Mukden which were responsible for the incident. Following successful operations of the Imperial Army in Manchoukuo, a declaration of independence of Manchoukuo as a new state was issued on March 1, 1932. On September 15 of that year, the Protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo whereby the Japanese Government recognized Manchoukuo was signed. In reviewing the proceedings of the subsequent operations on the Imperial Army in Hulunbuir and Jehol, as well as the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations, it may be safely argued that the Manchurian Incident is doubtless an unprecedentedly gigantic problem, the solution of which requires greater efforts and energies than the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. It should be noted that Japan has shown the world her determination not to shrink even an inch for the enhancement of her prestige on the basis of justice and uprightness, and that all classes of the Japanese people have united for the accomplishment of the object in

view. These facts are eloquent testimony proving that the Manchurian Incident has been accomplished in its initial stage.

(2) CONFIRMATION AND EXPANSION OF JAPAN'S RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Japan's special rights and interests in Manchoukuo before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident and the expansion of these interests are shown below. The question of parallel line with the South Manchuria Railway and another question of the proposed construction of the Kirin-Huining railway had been solved automatically consequent upon the establishment of Manchoukuo as a new State. The question of land concessions in Manchoukuo which was one of the outstanding problems between Japan and China had also been settled under the peaceful policy of the Manchoukuo Government. These facts are particularly noteworthy, illustrating the existence of the specially intimated relations between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Japanese Railway Guards and Maintenance of Peace.

The right of stationing railway guards (This right had been acquired and exercised by Japan under treaties).

The maintenance of peace and order in Manchoukuo (same as above).

The stationing of guards on Antung-Mukden Railway (though this right had not been acquired by treaties, yet guards had been, and are still, stationed practically).

The three items above mentioned are firmly guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo signed in 1932.

Railways.

The right of conducting the business of the Kirin-Hsinking Railway in trust (same as above).

The pledge not to lay parallel lines with the South Manchuria Railway (This treaty right had been ignored).

The pledge to lay a Kirin-Huining Railway (This treaty right had been ignored).

The four items above mentioned are fully guaranteed by virtue of the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo. All railways belonging to the Manchoukuo Government had been placed under the control and management of the South Manchuria Railway.

Mining Industry.

The right of working the Fushun and Yentai coal mines (This right had been acquired and exercised by Japan under treaties).

The right of working the Anshan and Pansifu iron mines conjointly with China (same as above).

The right of working mines which are guaranteed in the so-called Twenty-one Articles Treaty (This treaty right had been ignored).

The three items above mentioned are guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo. A Japan-Manchoukuo company is about to be organized for the purpose of working various mines.

Industries other than Mining.

The right of felling timbers on the Yalu River (This right had been acquired and exercised by Japan under treaties).

The preferential right for granting loans on forestry and mining in Kirin and Heilunkiang Provinces (same as above).

The right of conducting agricultural enterprises and industries connected therewith in Eastern Inner Mongolia conjointly with China (same as above).

The right of residence, travelling and trading in Manchoukuo (same as above).

Land concessions in South Manchoukuo (This treaty had been ignored).

The five items above mentioned are guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo. A land concession system for Japanese in Manchoukuo is now firmly established (A provisional land concession right registration was promulgated on June 14, 1933).

Administration and Judicial Rights.

Administration right over Kwantung Leased Territory (This right had been secured and exercised under treaties).

Administration right over zones along South Manchuria Railway (same as above).

Administration, maintenance and police authority over zones along Antung-Mukden Railway (Though not acquired by treaties, yet administrative and police authorities had been, and are still, exercised practically).

Judicial rights in Manchoukuo and Mongolia exercised in conjunction with the authorities there (This right had been acquired and exercised under treaties).

Consular police authority in Manchoukuo and Mongolia (Though not acquired by treaties, yet this right had been, and is still, exercised practically).

Employment and dismissal of Japanese officers and officials in Manchoukuo (Though this right was one of Japan's already acquired rights, yet it was relinquished at the time of the Washington Disarmament Conference).

The six items above mentioned are guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Aerial and other Lines of Communications.

Telegraph service under the Sino-Japanese Telegraph Convention (This right had been acquired and exercised under treaties).

Wireless telegraph service (Though not acquired by treaties, yet this right had been, and is still, exercised practically).

Communication right over zones of South Manchuria Railway (This right had been acquired and exercised under treaties).

The three items above mentioned are guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo. A Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company is about to be organized. Since November, 1932, the Manchurian Aviation Company has been established and started its operations under the joint efforts of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Other Items.

A pledge not to concede ports, gulfs and islands to other countries.

An agreement relating to neutral zone north of Kwantung Leased Territory.

A pledge to throw open various cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Protection of immovable property, etc. of the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo (including Chientao).

These items are guaranteed under the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo.

(3) EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE INTO MANCHOUKUO

Removal of Obstacles against Activities of Japanese.

With the establishment of Manchoukuo as a new State, various obstacles against activities of Japanese in Manchoukuo have been totally removed. This is one of the remarkable effects brought about by the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident.

Removal of Pressure by Chinese Authorities.

The pressure and obstacles hitherto brought to bear upon Japanese by the Chinese authorities whose headquarters were located at Mukden are now entirely removed consequent upon the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government. With the single exception of bandits, against whose outrages the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities are always providing for, there is no hindrance whatever to interrupt activities of Japanese and Manchoukuo subjects.

The following are examples of how Japanese residents in Manchoukuo were subjected to illegal treatment at the hands of the Chinese authorities before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident:—

On April 10, 1928, some 30 Chinese soldiers suddenly penetrated into the house of a Japanese residing at a point east of Changchun and took into custody five Chinese employees on the ground that the latter were anti-national subjects. The consequence was that the Japanese resident found it almost impossible to carry on his business.

On March 17, 1929, the Chinese Police authorities of Tunhua in Kirin Province suddenly forced a Japanese hotel at that place to close its doors without reason. The proprietors of the hotel was then arrested and imprisoned.

On April 10, 1929, a Japanese dealer and a Japanese hotel at Taonan were forced to discontinue their business by the Chinese authorities who unlawfully imprisoned the dealer and the hotel-keeper.

During a period from the latter part of April to the early part of May, 1929, the Chinese authorities brought pressure upon the Nishio rubber shoes store and two other Japanese dealers at Mukden.

The most remarkable was the Wanpaoshan affair of April, 1931, which was one of the

causes of the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident.

Besides the above mentioned affairs, more than 200 outstanding problems were automatically solved as a result of the establishment of Manchoukuo.

Land Concession System for Japanese.

In May, 1915, the so-called Twenty-one Articles Treaty was signed in order to enable Japanese to pursue their occupations safely through the acquisitions of land concessions in the interior of Manchoukuo. It provides among other things that Japanese subjects may lease tracts of land necessary for industrial and agricultural enterprises in South Manchuria for a period of 30 years and that upon the expiry of the period it may be extended still further. However this Japanese right was ignored by the Chinese Government which prohibited Japanese from leasing lands. On June 14, 1933, the Manchoukuo Government promulgated a Provisional Land Concession Right Registration Law providing for granting nationals of other countries having intimate relations with Manchoukuo (Japanese only at present) the right for leasing land throughout the length and breadth of Manchoukuo.

Unification of Currencies.

Before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, inconvertible paper notes were issued at random by the Chinese authorities in Manchoukuo. The consequence was that Japanese in that region suffered considerable losses on account of constant fluctuations in currencies. Upon the formation of Manchoukuo, the Central Bank was established and the unification of currencies was effected successfully. Japanese merchants in Manchoukuo are thus enabled to engage in various lines of business unmolested. Capital funds of Japan may be invested in Manchoukuo without any risks.

High Tariff Wall against Japanese Articles.

Prior to the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, the Nanking Government raised the tariff wall with the object of ousting Japanese articles from China and the results was that Japan's export trade with Manchoukuo was paralysed to a considerable extent. With the formation of the Manchoukuo Government, the commercial relations between Japan and Manchoukuo are now developing steadily as is tabulated elsewhere.

Japanese Troops in Manchoukuo.

By virtue of the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo, Japanese troops can be stationed everywhere in Manchoukuo. The lives and property of Japanese residents in Manchoukuo are thus protected more efficiently than before. Japanese residents in those districts where Japanese troops are stationed are gradually increasing in numbers. The day will not be far distant when all principal cities and towns of Manchoukuo will witness such activities as are now seen in cities and towns in the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

All Manchoukuo Railways under Management of South Manchuria Railway.

Now that all railways, including those already laid or to be laid in the future, belonging to Manchoukuo are placed under the direct control of the South Manchuria Railway, the number of the Japanese in the service of the South Manchuria Railway is rapidly on the increase. The following table shows an example of how employees of the South Manchuria Railway are steadily increasing year after year:—

Employment of graduates of Higher Special Schools belonging to South Manchuria Railway.

1931.....	67
1932.....	88
1933.....	183

Employment of Specialists and others of Department of Railways.

1932.....	101
1933.....	444

Other Matters.

With the progress of economic enterprises in Manchoukuo, Japan-Manchoukuo joint companies are being established in the interior of Manchoukuo and absorbing many Japanese from Japan proper. In the near future when the Manchoukuo Aviation Company and the Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company, now under organization, are established in Manchoukuo, there will arise a further demand for men and women because the area of operation of these companies will cover the whole of Manchoukuo. Under the Manchoukuo Administration, various important laws such as the commercial law, mining law, trade marks law, patent laws, etc. will be enacted on modern lines. Upon the promulgation of these

laws, the rights and interests of Japanese in Manchoukuo will be duly protected.

(4) GENERAL CONDITIONS IN MANCHOUKUO

Remarkable, as is the expansion of rights and interests of Japan in Manchoukuo from the view-point of politics and economics, the number of Japanese in Manchoukuo has shown, and is still showing, a steady increase since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident and the consequent establishment of the Manchoukuo Government. This is a proof testifying to the activities of Japanese in that region. The following table shows the increase of Japanese residents in Manchoukuo, excluding Kwantung Leased Territory:—

	Dec. 31, 1931	Mar. 31, 1933
Zones covered by land concessions	12,636	23,392
South Manchuria Railway zone	97,556	115,531
North Manchuria Railway zone	428	1,878
Other Districts	2,930	9,361
Total	113,550	150,162

This table was compiled by Japanese Consulates, under whose jurisdiction the above mentioned zones and districts are located, and does not include Japanese who are attached to Japanese troops in Manchoukuo.

The increase of Japanese in the above table is not due to the removal of Japanese from Kwantung Leased Territory to the interior of Manchoukuo. The following table shows an increase in the number of Japanese in Kwantung Leased Territory:—

December 31, 1931	119,770
December 31, 1933	125,935

In reviewing the movements of Japanese in Manchoukuo during the period from the Siberian Expedition of 1918 up to the present, it is seen that the number of Japanese in Manchoukuo increased by 43,000 during a short period since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931, up to the end of 1932. This figure is nearly equal to that of Japanese in Manchoukuo who increased during the eight years before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident. At the time of the Siberian Expedition, the number of Japanese in zones covered by land concessions and the interior of Manchoukuo showed an increase.

But their number diminished considerably after the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the continent and on account of pressure brought to bear upon them by the Chinese authorities. At present, Japanese residents in Manchoukuo are fast increasing as already mentioned. The following table shows an increase of Japanese in various districts under the jurisdiction of each and every Japanese Consulate in Manchoukuo:—

	Dec. 31, 1931	Mar. 31, 1933
Consulate-General of Mukden ...	47,567	61,235
" " " Hsinking ...	17,464	25,040
" " " Harbin	4,151	7,718
" " " Tsitsihar ...	368	2,975
" " " Chientao ...	2,436	4,418
" " " Chinchow...	—	1,465
" " " Kirin	948	2,626
Consulate of Antung.....	12,570	13,776
" " Chihfung	—	910
" " Tiehling	5,884	6,740
" " Newchwang	10,514	11,215
" " Changchiakow	262	750
" " Manchouli	174	484
" " Liaoyang	11,212	10,810

Manchurian Incident and its Effect on Chosen and the People of Chosen.

Investigations made by Japanese Consulates in Manchoukuo show that the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo at the end of 1931 numbered 630,000 altogether. Their number increased by 21,000 annually on an average in recent years. Since the beginning of 1932, the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo have returned home in large numbers, due to ravages wrought by Chinese bandits. With the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government, the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo have shown an increase and at the end of 1932 their number reached 595,000. In view of the fact that prior to the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo increased by 20,000 every year in spite of high-handed measures taken by the Chinese authorities, it is quite apparent that with the stability of domestic affairs the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo will increase with an alarming rapidity. A noteworthy feature is that the Manchurian Incident has had a favorable effect upon the administration of Chosen. Before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, a majority of the people of Chosen looked upon Japan and the Japanese with a feeling of disdain and disrespect since they were not aware of

Japan's real strength in arms and other spheres of activity. Upon seeing the issue of the Manchurian Incident and the subsequent development of the situation in Manchoukuo, the people of Chosen began to respect the Imperial House of Japan and the Japanese, and even went to entertain an idea that they are as superior as are the Japanese in world community. A practical example is that whereas the people of Chosen assumed an indifferent attitude toward Japanese troops in Chosen in past years, they are at present quite willing to place their houses at the disposal of Japanese troops when the latter are engaged in manoeuvres.

A remarkable fact is that since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, the contributions registered in Chosen for the sake of Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities comprised three aeroplanes, two automobiles, 32 high-angle machine guns, etc., besides pecuniary contributions amounting to about ¥500,000 altogether. The total number of contributors reached 800,000, of which some 500,000 were the people of Chosen. Influenced by the present extraordinary situation, national defense patriotic associations were formed in the principal cities and towns of Chosen by the joint efforts of Japanese and the people of Chosen. Among the youths of Chosen, there are not a few who have applied, and are still applying to the Japanese authorities for permission to enter the military service and who are petitioning for the enforcement of a conscription system in Chosen.

The majority of the people of Chosen are under the impression that the Wanpaoshan affair of 1932, in which a number of the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo were directly concerned, constituted one of the principal causes of the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident. The people of Chosen realize that the movements of Japanese troops in Manchoukuo are aimed at emancipation and protection of one million people of Chosen in Manchoukuo and are thus beginning to pay respects to, and place confidence in, Japanese troops. The independence movements for Chosen and its people are fast subsiding as are also the Communist movements in the peninsula.

Development of Japan's Trade with Manchoukuo.

The Manchurian Incident has had a remarkable effect upon the trade relations between

Japanese Troops in Manchoukuo.

By virtue of the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo, Japanese troops can be stationed everywhere in Manchoukuo. The lives and property of Japanese residents in Manchoukuo are thus protected more efficiently than before. Japanese residents in those districts where Japanese troops are stationed are gradually increasing in numbers. The day will not be far distant when all principal cities and towns of Manchoukuo will witness such activities as are now seen in cities and towns in the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

All Manchoukuo Railways under Management of South Manchuria Railway.

Now that all railways, including those already laid or to be laid in the future, belonging to Manchoukuo are placed under the direct control of the South Manchuria Railway, the number of the Japanese in the service of the South Manchuria Railway is rapidly on the increase. The following table shows an example of how employees of the South Manchuria Railway are steadily increasing year after year:—

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Employment of Specialists and others of Department of Railways.

1932.....	101
1933.....	444

Other Matters.

With the progress of economic enterprises in Manchoukuo, Japan-Manchoukuo joint companies are being established in the interior of Manchoukuo and absorbing many Japanese from Japan proper. In the near future when the Manchoukuo Aviation Company and the Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company, now under organization, are established in Manchoukuo, there will arise a further demand for men and women because the area of operation of these companies will cover the whole of Manchoukuo. Under the Manchoukuo Administration, various important laws such as the commercial law, mining law, trade marks law, patent laws, etc. will be enacted on modern lines. Upon the promulgation of these

laws, the rights and interests of Japanese in Manchoukuo will be duly protected.

(4) GENERAL CONDITIONS IN MANCHOUKUO

Remarkable, as is the expansion of rights and interests of Japan in Manchoukuo from the view-point of politics and economics, the number of Japanese in Manchoukuo has shown, and is still showing, a steady increase since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident and the consequent establishment of the Manchoukuo Government. This is a proof testifying to the activities of Japanese in that region. The following table shows the increase of Japanese residents in Manchoukuo, excluding Kwantung Leased Territory:—

	Dec. 31, 1931	Mar. 31, 1933
Zones covered by land concessions	12,636	23,392
South Manchuria Railway zone	97,556	115,531
North Manchuria Railway zone	428	1,878
Other Districts	2,930	9,361
Total	113,550	150,162

This table was compiled by Japanese Consulates, under whose jurisdiction the above mentioned zones and districts are located, and does not include Japanese who are attached to Japanese troops in Manchoukuo.

The increase of Japanese in the above table is not due to the removal of Japanese from Kwantung Leased Territory to the interior of Manchoukuo. The following table shows an increase in the number of Japanese in Kwantung Leased Territory:—

December 31, 1931	119,770
December 31, 1933	125,935

In reviewing the movements of Japanese in Manchoukuo during the period from the Siberian Expedition of 1918 up to the present, it is seen that the number of Japanese in Manchoukuo increased by 43,000 during a short period since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931, up to the end of 1932. This figure is nearly equal to that of Japanese in Manchoukuo who increased during the eight years before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident. At the time of the Siberian Expedition, the number of Japanese in zones covered by land concessions and the interior of Manchoukuo showed an increase.

But their number diminished considerably after the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the continent and on account of pressure brought to bear upon them by the Chinese authorities. At present, Japanese residents in Manchoukuo are fast increasing as already mentioned. The following table shows an increase of Japanese in various districts under the jurisdiction of each and every Japanese Consulate in Manchoukuo:—

	Dec. 31, 1931	Mar. 31, 1933
Consulate-General of Mukden ...	47,567	61,235
" " " Hsinking ...	17,464	25,040
" " " Harbin	4,151	7,718
" " " Tsitsihar ...	368	2,975
" " " Chientao ...	2,436	4,418
" " " Chinchow...	—	1,465
" " " Kirin	948	2,626
Consulate of Antung.....	12,570	13,776
" " Chihfung	—	910
" " Tiehling	5,884	6,740
" " Newchwang	10,514	11,215
" " Changchiakow	262	750
" " Manchouli	174	484
" " Liaoyang	11,212	10,810

Manchurian Incident and its Effect on Chosen and the People of Chosen.

Investigations made by Japanese Consulates in Manchoukuo show that the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo at the end of 1931 numbered 630,000 altogether. Their number increased by 21,000 annually on an average in recent years. Since the beginning of 1932, the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo have returned home in large numbers, due to ravages wrought by Chinese bandits. With the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government, the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo have shown an increase and at the end of 1932 their number reached 595,000. In view of the fact that prior to the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo increased by 20,000 every year in spite of high-handed measures taken by the Chinese authorities, it is quite apparent that with the stability of domestic affairs the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo will increase with an alarming rapidity. A noteworthy feature is that the Manchurian Incident has had a favorable effect upon the administration of Chosen. Before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, a majority of the people of Chosen looked upon Japan and the Japanese with a feeling of disdain and disrespect since they were not aware of

Japan's real strength in arms and other spheres of activity. Upon seeing the issue of the Manchurian Incident and the subsequent development of the situation in Manchoukuo, the people of Chosen began to respect the Imperial House of Japan and the Japanese, and even went to entertain an idea that they are as superior as are the Japanese in world community. A practical example is that whereas the people of Chosen assumed an indifferent attitude toward Japanese troops in Chosen in past years, they are at present quite willing to place their houses at the disposal of Japanese troops when the latter are engaged in manoeuvres.

A remarkable fact is that since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, the contributions registered in Chosen for the sake of Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities comprised three aeroplanes, two automobiles, 32 high-angle machine guns, etc., besides pecuniary contributions amounting to about ¥500,000 altogether. The total number of contributors reached 800,000, of which some 500,000 were the people of Chosen. Influenced by the present extraordinary situation, national defense patriotic associations were formed in the principal cities and towns of Chosen by the joint efforts of Japanese and the people of Chosen. Among the youths of Chosen, there are not a few who have applied, and are still applying to the Japanese authorities for permission to enter the military service and who are petitioning for the enforcement of a conscription system in Chosen.

The majority of the people of Chosen are under the impression that the Wanpaoshan affair of 1932, in which a number of the people of Chosen in Manchoukuo were directly concerned, constituted one of the principal causes of the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident. The people of Chosen realize that the movements of Japanese troops in Manchoukuo are aimed at emancipation and protection of one million people of Chosen in Manchoukuo and are thus beginning to pay respects to, and place confidence in, Japanese troops. The independence movements for Chosen and its people are fast subsiding as are also the Communist movements in the peninsula.

Development of Japan's Trade with Manchoukuo.

The Manchurian Incident has had a remarkable effect upon the trade relations between

Japan and Manchoukuo. The Manchoukuo Government is not yet provided with accurate statistics showing the export and import trade between Japan and Manchoukuo, the port of Dairen practically constitutes the center of the trade. The following table shows the trade relations between Japan and Manchoukuo with Dairen as its center (according to investigations made by the bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs):—

	1931	1932
Exports from Japan...	¥54,894,000	¥139,563,000
Imports to Japan	85,700,000	126,219,000

Of imports in the above table, bean cakes increased by ¥20,000,000., beans by ¥3,000,000., and small beans, Kaoliang millet and iron goods by ¥2,000,000. each. Of exports, the following are especially remarkable:—

	1931	1932
Cotton Fabrics	¥5,587,000	¥21,155,000
Raw Cotton	4,789,000	11,390,000
Building Materials.....	3,802,000	9,530,000
Flour	2,147,000	9,834,000
Sugar	2,690,000	7,959,000
Paper	1,948,000	3,693,000
Jute Bags	1,743,000	3,472,000

The favorable tendency in the trade relations between Japan and Manchoukuo as shown above is mainly due to a steady advance in the price of silver and a depreciation in the value of the yen. The fall in commerce between Manchoukuo and China proper, following the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, is also attributable to the favorable tendency in Japan-Manchoukuo trade. Prior to the Manchurian Incident, the Nanking Government had raised the Custom tariff with the object of ousting Japanese goods from China including Manchoukuo. This high tariff to Manchoukuo Government in July, 1933, was revised partly in Japan's favor.

Enterprises by Japanese in Manchoukuo.

Since the issue of the Manchurian Incident, various enterprises have been started by Japanese in Manchoukuo. Though not so remarkable at present, it is pretty certain that economic enterprises will attain a marvelous development in the future. The following table shows a general outline of Japanese enterprises in Kwantung Leased Territory and districts attached (according to investigations made by the South Manchuria Railway):—

	No. of Co.	Paid-up Capital
1930		
Agriculture	28	¥ 25,720,000
Marine Products Industry	7	1,007,100
Commerce.....	759	121,789,740
Industry.....	340	91,816,832
Mining	16	8,599,300
Transportation	93	351,684,820
1931		
Agriculture	28	25,483,500
Marine Products Industry	7	1,307,100
Commerce.....	806	117,842,849
Industry.....	356	91,036,632
Mining	16	8,599,300
Transportation.....	97	351,860,280
1932		
Agriculture	30	27,683,500
Marine Products Industry	8	1,307,100
Commerce.....	877	122,137,849
Industry.....	382	93,409,632
Mining	16	8,559,300
Transportation.....	97	352,041,280

Enterprises of South Manchuria Railway.

The favorable economic effects brought about by the Manchurian Incident are practically reflected on various enterprises on the South Manchuria Railway. In the 1931 fiscal year, the total expenditures of the railway exceeded the total revenue by ¥4,000,000. By bringing forward reserve funds, the management of the railway paid dividends to the Government and other shareholders at the rate of 2 and 6 percent per annum respectively. In the 1932 fiscal year, the railway obtained net profit of over ¥18,000,000 besides interests amounting to ¥42,000,000 received from other railways, etc. in Manchoukuo which were in arrears, making a total of ¥61,000,000. The management of the railway was thus able to pay dividends to the Government and other shareholders at the rate of 4.3 and 8 percent per annum respectively, and to lay aside ¥32,000,000 as special reserve. The following table shows a comparison of receipts obtained by the principal enterprises of the South Manchuria Railway in the 1931 and 1932 fiscal year, the figures being represented in a unit of ¥1,000:—

	1931		1932	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
Railways	85,476	31,478	103,846	33,466
Hotels	1,303	1,394	1,837	1,801
Ports.....	8,357	6,119	11,406	7,108
Mining	52,731	52,706	55,086	54,945
Oil Industry	3,360	3,070	4,191	3,653
Iron Industry.....	7,708	10,688	10,710	14,610

The business depression of the South Manchuria Railway during the 1931 fiscal year as shown in the above table was mainly due to the pressure brought to bear upon the railway by the Chinese authorities either directly or indirectly as well as the world depression and slump in the value of silver. In the 1932 fiscal year, the railway suffered from inundations in North Manchuria and ravages at the hands of bandits. With the gradual restoration of peace and order in Manchoukuo, it is quite plain that the South Manchuria Railway will realize more profits than now.

Now that the South Manchuria Railway is entrusted with the task of managing all railways in Manchoukuo, there is neither unfair competition nor pressure brought to bear by the Chinese authorities in Mukden, whose existence has now become a thing of the past. If the Manchurian Incident had not occurred, the South Manchuria Railway might not have been able to get redemption of old loans granted the former Mukden authorities for the construction of railways, etc. and interest thereon (amounting to about ¥110,000,000 including principal and interest). Under the new Manchoukuo Administration, the South Manchuria Railway is now in the position to obtain redemption of principal and interest without fail.

Activities of Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company (Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha) is an organization of special character which was established under Japanese laws for the purpose of developing important enterprises such as colonization, afforestation, etc. in Chosen. As a result of modifications of these laws in 1931, the sphere of activities of the Oriental Development Company was extended so far to Manchoukuo and Mongolia where the Company is now engaged in various enterprises including the investment of money. Before the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident, the Company's activities in Manchoukuo were paralysed on account of unlawful actions at the hands of the former Mukden authorities. Under the new Manchoukuo Administration, the Company is pushing forward with bright prospects for the future. To cite a few examples, the Company has invested ¥3,200,000 altogether in favor of the North Manchuria Electric Joint-Stock Company (Hokuman Denki Kabushiki Kaisha) which was established years ago with a capital of ¥1,200,000.

The Company's investments in the Eastern Province Industrial Joint-Stock Company (To-sho Jitsugyo Kabushiki Kaisha) have amounted to over ¥4,900,000. This joint-stock company has a capital of ¥1,750,000.

Financial aids extended by the Oriental Development Company to the Manchuria-Mongolia Woolen Cloth Joint-Stock Company have amounted to ¥3,600,000. This joint-stock company is patronized by the military and the civil administration authorities of Manchoukuo.

The Company's investments in the South Manchuria Enterprising Partnership Company (Minami Manshu Taiko Gomei Kaisha) have reached ¥6,000,000. This partnership company years ago constructed the Tienpaoshan-Tumenchiang light railway which was the forerunner of the Kirin-Huining railway and which was purchased by the Manchoukuo Government. As a result of this transaction, the obligations of this partnership company due to the Oriental Development Company are transferred to the South Manchuria Railway.

Activities of Bank of Chosen.

The Bank of Chosen which is one of the principal monetary organs in Manchoukuo has extended the sphere of its activities after the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident. Besides the opening of branches and agencies in various districts of Manchoukuo, the Bank of Chosen has assumed the agency for the sake of the Bank of Japan. Since January, 1932, the Bank of Chosen opened its branches and agencies at Tsitsihar, Harbin, Chinchow, Mukden, Chengteh, Chihfung, Hailar, etc.

On April 30, 1933, the total deposits in branches and agencies of the Bank of Chosen in Manchoukuo amounted to ¥126,000,000, the figures showing an increase of ¥74,000,000 as compared with those on October 31, 1931.

Advances granted by the Bank of Chosen's branches and agencies in Manchoukuo on April 30, 1933, were registered at ¥48,800,000, the figures showing an increase of ¥13,300,000 as compared with those on October 31, 1931.

Japan's Capital Funds in Manchoukuo.

The paid-up capital funds of Japanese companies in Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone at the end of 1932 showed an increase of about ¥5,000,000 as against those at the end of 1930. Since the beginning of 1933, the following large investments

are expected to be effected with the gradual economic development in Manchoukuo:—

(1) The sum of ¥22,500,000 in Manchoukuo Chemical Industry Joint-Stock Company.

(2) The sum of ¥22,500,000 in the Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Joint-Stock Company.

(3) The sum of ¥180,000,000 to the South Manchuria Railway as public subscription to its new shares. In May, 1932, ¥20,000,000 as public subscription to new bonds issued by the Manchoukuo Government. In January, 1933, ¥30,000,000 as public subscription to new bonds issued by the Manchoukuo Government for the up-growth of the new State.

(5) CONCLUDING REMARKS.

As stated above, the Manchurian Incident has had a far-reaching effects upon the Empire of Japan and its people who are now actively engaged in the field of commerce, economics, etc. in Manchoukuo. By virtue of the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo which was signed on September 15, 1932, the two States pledge themselves for common defense against future emergencies. A noteworthy fact is that the Japanese troops are now enabled to be stationed at any place in Manchoukuo. Another noteworthy fact is that the South Manchuria Railway is now entrusted with the task of managing all railways belonging to the Manchoukuo Government. Railways already laid measure as much as 3,300 kilometers against 1,100 kilometers of the South Manchuria Railway and its branch lines. Even the two facts above mentioned are quite sufficient to place Japan and Manchoukuo in an indivisible relation. It may therefore, be safely said that the two States stand firmly on the basis of mutual prosperity and existence. Thus the foundations of expansion of Japan's national strength are solidly established. General Araki expresses his belief that motive power, with which to en-

hance abroad the principles of justice and uprightness of the Yamato race with the Throne as the center, has been equipped in Manchoukuo.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the successful consummation of the Manchurian Incident was obviously due to the virtues of the spirits of the Ancestors of the Imperial House and of the present Emperor of Japan. Realizing that the achievement of the Manchurian Incident was also attributable to those officers and men who had sacrificed their lives in battles in Manchoukuo, Shanghai, and North China, it is the bounden duty of the subjects of the Reigning House to achieve a further success in all sphere of activity for the future. Herein lies the necessity for the Japanese people to proceed along the right path for the development of Manchoukuo from an economic standpoint.

In this connection, it may be noted that the expenditures the Imperial Army needed in connection with the Manchurian Incident up to the end of the 1933-34 amounted to 360,000,000, of which ¥210,000,000 were used in enhancing the economic interests of the Japanese people either directly or indirectly. Viewed from Japan's finances, the appropriation of the above-mentioned total is not a trifle matter but no one will deny that such a large appropriation is in no way useless when we consider what a far-reaching effect the Manchurian Incident will have upon the permanent existence of the Empire of Japan and its noble missions. The following table shows the budget estimates of, and actual expenditures spent by, the Imperial Army on account of the Manchurian Incident since the 1931-32 fiscal year:—

Fiscal year	Estimates	Expenditures needed.
1931-32.....	¥ 57,639,522	¥ 54,758,333
1932-33.....	193,517,911	177,582,580
1933-34.....	145,930,366	130,134,776
Total.....	397,147,799	363,475,689

II

OUTLINE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO'S ARTICLE ON THE ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION OF MANCHOUKUO

Japan's policy for the economic development of Manchoukuo:—

1. Unification and rationalization of the economic systems of Japan and Manchoukuo.
2. Consolidation of the positions of Japan and Manchoukuo in the world and protecting the lives of the two peoples in days of war and peace.
3. Utilization of the economic resources of the two countries as a means for improving their economic positions in the world.

The following measures are to be taken in order to realize the purposes mentioned above:—

- (1) The interest of the two nations at large should receive paramount consideration before that of any individual.
- (2) The economic systems of the two countries should be so arranged as to meet the need in time of war.
- (3) Consolidation of Japan's economic position in Manchoukuo before any of the world power starts economic activities in that country.
- (4) The kinds of industries to be started in given places are to be decided on with due consideration of the public interest of the two countries.
- (5) The investment of foreign capital in Manchoukuo is to be encouraged in order to show our respect for the open door policy and the principle of equal opportunity.

KINDS OF ENTERPRISE TO BE PLACED UNDER THE ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE AUTHORITIES

The following kinds of enterprise are to be controlled by the authorities concerned:—

- (1) Business of importance relating to traffic and communication.

- (2) Technical industries, mining, and any other kinds of basic industry with close relations with the national defence of the two countries.
- (3) Gold mining.
- (4) Electric industries.
- (5) Leading businesses pertaining to the banking business.
- (6) Industries closely connected with public interest.
- (7) Some of the special industries, which it is necessary to place under the economic control policy of the authorities.

These seven kinds of industry are to be placed under the economic control policy of the authorities by placing them under the direct management of government organs or of semi-official ones, or of allowing some of them to be managed by special people furnished with official licenses issued for the purposes in view.

A TABLE OF INDUSTRIES TO BE PLACED UNDER THE ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE AUTHORITIES

1. Industries to be placed under the direct management of government organs, public office, or semi-official offices, or to be carried on by virtue of special licenses:—

- (1) Special banking business
- (2) Savings banking business
- (3) Central banking business
- (4) The business of issuing lottery tickets, debentures with premium, etc.
- (5) Post service
- (6) Railway service (local and private railways, i.e. railways for private use, are excluded)
- (7) Telegraph and telephone service (Radio broadcasting business excluded)
- (8) Aviation service
- (9) Horse-racing business
- (10) Slaughtering business

- (11) Live-stock markets
- (12) Afforestation in state forests
- (13) Trade in opium and cocaine, and the manufacturing of these chemicals
- (14) Gold mining in the mining districts of state
- (15) The mining of iron, petroleum, ores of such light metals as are necessary for the national defence
- (16) Refining industry of light metals
- (17) Iron and steel manufacturing industries
- (18) Oil shale industry
- (19) Electric industry
- (20) Gunpowder manufacturing
- (21) Manufacturing of other kinds of war necessities
- (22) Manufacturing of weighing and measuring tools.

2. Kinds of industries to be carried on with the official permission.

- (1) Ordinary banking business
- (2) Insurance business
- (3) Local railways (All kinds of traffic service by means of track are included)
- (4) Railways for private
- (5) Automobile transportation
- (6) Small transportation business on rivers
- (7) Sea-transportation
- (8) Transportation business on small scale
- (9) Fishery to be conducted under Fishery rights given to fishing companies, associations, etc.
- (10) Fishery to be conducted by individuals by virtue of their membership in the fishing companies or associations with fishery right
- (11) Afforestation
- (12) Manufacturing of wool and cotton
- (13) Hunting
- (14) Cultivation of opium
- (15) Gold mining outside the state mining districts
- (16) Mining of coal and other useful ores other than mentioned in (15) of the industries itemized in 1
- (17) Oil refining (Petroleum)
- (18) Gas supply
- (19) Automobile production
- (20) Ammonium-Sulphate industry
- (21) Alcohol distillery
- (22) Sodium industry
- (23) Tobacco Manufacturing
- (24) Salt manufacturing

3. Kinds of industries to be started or carried on freely.

- (1) Farming and stock raising under private management
- (2) Manufacturing of agricultural and live-stock products (Woolen and Cotton manufacturing industries are excluded)
- (3) Fishery in general
- (4) Lumber industry
- (5) Trade in marine products
- (6) Trade in live-stock products
- (7) Trade in agricultural and forestry products
- (8) Trade in marine products (Salt excluded)
- (13) Provision manufacturing
- (14) Oil and Grease manufacturing
- (15) Cement producing
- (16) Spinning
- (17) Dyeing and weaving
- (18) Production of hides and skins
- (19) Pharmaceutical business at large
- (20) Machinery industry
- (21) Porcelain manufacturing.

INDUSTRIES CLOSELY RELATED TO NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Kwantung Army has been doing its best to accelerate the healthy development of various kinds of industry closely connected with national defence of the two countries with the valuable cooperation of the Tokyo Government in consideration of the earnest wishes on the part of the Manchoukuo Government. The present condition of these industries (except the traffic and communication industries) is as follows:—

1. Iron and Steel Industry.—With a view to establishing a complete system of Iron and Steel Industry in Manchoukuo, we have decided on the establishment of the Showa Steel Mill at Anshan in consideration of the capacity of the Anshan Iron Foundry, and we are already busy over various preparations required for the establishment of the mill. The Iron Mining Works at Kungchuling and the Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Works will be merged into the Showa Steel Mill in the future.

2. Coal Mining Company.—In order to place all the coal mining business in Manchoukuo under the control of the authorities concerned, we are making studies required for the establishment of a large coal mining company, which will be realized at no distant date.

3. The Shale oil industry in Manchoukuo is now producing a good deal of crude oil. We are now planning to make naphtha of the crude oil, and if the result be successful, the greater portion of the crude oil taken from the oil shale is to be refined into naphtha. We are also encouraging the production of some liquid fuels mixed with a alcohol in order to secure the supply of fuel for automobiles running in Manchoukuo.

4. We are now making preparations in order to establish an aluminum manufacturing company making use of the abundant supply of ores from various parts of Manchoukuo.

5. Magnesium Industry.—Rich supplies of magnesium ore from Tashihchiao district will before long lead to the establishment of a magnesium manufacturing company.

6. Sulphate Ammonium Manufacturing Company with an annual production of 18,000 tons will be established at no distant date with a view to meeting the demand for it, not only in Japan and Manchoukuo, but for the markets abroad.

7. Sodium Industry.—Manchoukuo has a bright future in this connection being rich in the supply of salt and fuel which are necessary for the production of electric power required for sodium manufacturing. The authorities are now making a special study in this connection.

8. The alluvial gold and gold mines of North Manchuria are noted for their rich supply. The plan of establishing a special company for the production of gold is now under serious study by a special party organized by the Government.

9. Electric Industry.—Most of the electric industries in Manchoukuo are under the management of the Japanese, very small number of electric works being carried on by the natives owing to their lack of technical knowledge and skill. The Manchuria Electric Association, an organ established by the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities, is now making studies about the regulations and system for the control of the electric industry of Manchoukuo.

10. Production of Ordnance.—The Joint Stock Company, Mukden Arms Works established by the Japanese capitalists availing themselves of the equipment of the Mukden Arsenal of Chang Tso-lin is now engaged in the production of various kinds of arms and ammunitions, besides measuring and weighing apparatus. The

amount of capital invested therein is not large at present. In case of necessity, however, it will be increased to meet any demand.

11. The authorities are now studying where to establish a works for the production of automobiles. Automobile manufacturing in Manchoukuo is intended for accelerating the growth of a similar industry in Japan proper.

12. The Manchoukuo Government are to abolish all the private works engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. The business will shortly be monopolized by the government.

13. Weights and Measures.—For the present, the Manchoukuo Government shall adopt the Shaku (foot) and Kin (pound) system, which later will be replaced by the metric system. The weighing and measuring tools of simpler nature will be manufactured by the Manchoukuo Government, while those of a more complex nature by the Mukden Arms Works or by companies appointed by the Commercial and Industrial Office of Japan.

14. In order to obtain goods of the standard quality, all kinds of products in Manchoukuo will in the future be subjected to the same kind of examination as is now being enforced in Japan proper. For this purpose, a special committee has been organized in the Commercial Department of the Manchoukuo Government.

15. In consideration of the defective nature of the present Mining Industry Regulations of Manchoukuo, it is planned to promulgate new and up-to-date regulations before long.

16. Investigations are going on among the authorities concerned in order to improve the physical condition of the native horses of Manchoukuo. According to the plan, the height of the improved Manchoukuo horses will be 1.45 meters, and the required number of the improved horses will be obtainable in 45 years.

17. The authorities are now studying how to improve and enlarge the Wool and Sheep-raising industry in Manchoukuo in consideration of its importance as one of the war materials during the cold season.

18. The authorities are recommending the cultivation of the upland cotton recommended by the S.M.R. experts. According to the government's plan the area of land under cultivation of cotton will be increased to 300,000 cho-bu (One cho is equal to 2.45 acres) in 20 years, which will yield 150,000,000 lbs. a year.

19. Meteorological Service System.—The completion of the meteorological service system is essential to the healthy growth and development of the traffic and transportation business. The authorities have already framed a plan in this connection, which will be enforced in about five years beginning the 1st year of Daido in consideration of the financial capacity of

the country.

20. The central banking organ, which is essential to the consolidation of the financial and economic basis of Manchoukuo will be established before long in view of the paramount necessity of Manchoukuo showing the common economic front with Japan in time of peace and war.

III

DIET SPEECH OF COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA VIS-A-VIS JAPAN'S MANCHURIA POLICY

On August 25, 1932, Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister of Japan at that time explained in detail Japan's policy in regard to Manchoukuo in his address delivered before the extra session of the Imperial Diet. His address was as follows:

"At the June Session of the Diet my predecessor took occasion to report upon and discuss the outstanding foreign relations of the country. Today, in view of the importance of the developments in Manchuria that have taken place since then, I desire to review the question of Manchuria and China proper and to describe in some detail the policy of the Japanese Government.

We are all gratified to note that Manchoukuo has entered upon a career of sturdy and healthy progress. The Japanese Government are convinced that the recognition of this new state is the only means of stabilizing conditions in Manchuria and of establishing a condition of permanent peace in the Far East. And it is with a view to the early extension of formal recognition to Manchoukuo that we are making various arrangements, upon the expected completion of which in the near future, our plan will be carried through.

"However, there are those in other countries who do not fully comprehend the attitude of Japan toward China nor the measures she has taken since the Incident of September 18 of last year, and who, in default of a correct conception of the advent of Manchoukuo, look upon any recognition of Manchoukuo by Japan as an illegitimate procedure. In view of such misunderstanding as still persists, I avail myself of this opportunity to clarify Japan's position and to expound to you the reasons why the Government consider the recognition of Manchoukuo to be the only means of solving the Manchuria problem, although in doing so I may have to repeat what has already been set forth in the successive declarations and statements issued in the past by the Japanese Government.

"It is an indisputable fact that the chaotic condition of China, and the so-called revolutionary policy carried on by China under the enth-

ralling influence of an extravagant political dogma, have been principally responsible for the unfortunate turn that international relations have taken of recent years in the Far East. Although Japan has been the chief victim of the abnormal state of affairs in China, other countries have also suffered intolerable indignities and incalculable material loss. At the same time it is admitted by those conversant with the actual conditions in China that no remedy can be effected by having recourse either to the Covenant of the League of Nations or of any other organ what may be termed the "machinery of peace." In fact, it has been the practice of the Powers, as has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions, to repair, or prevent, injuries to their important rights and interests in China by the direct application of force, without relying upon those instruments of peace.

"For over twenty years Japan continued to exercise the greatest patience and moderation, in the hope that some day China might soberly undertake the task of rehabilitating her fortunes any playing her proper role in the maintenance of peace in the Far East. China failed, however, to show incere desire to reciprocate our good will and kindly sentiments, but increased more than ever in her arrogance and intolerance. Our government took pains time and again to point out to China the danger she was running in trying too far the patience of the Japanese people. But China did not heed our warnings. The Incident of September 18 occurred in Manchuria, the very region regarded as the first bulwark of Japan, at the precise moment when the feeling of our people had been wrought up to the highest pitch by repeated provocations. We had no alternative other than to resort to measures of self-defence.

"There are those who argue as though the action of Japan were a violation of the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact. But a contention has no foundation in fact. As I have stated, Japan has been forced to adopt the necessary measures for the prevention of wanton attacks upon important rights and interests vital to her national

existence The Anti-War Pact does not put a restraint upon the exercise of the right of self-defence in such a case. The Pact does not prohibit a signatory Power from taking at its own discretion whatever steps it finds imperative in order to remove immediate menaces to its territory and its rights and interests of whatever kind. And obviously, the exercise of the right of self-defence may extend beyond the territory of the Power which exercise that right. Japan's action is essentially identical with the action that other Powers have taken elsewhere in similar circumstances.

"Following upon this action legitimately taken by Japan in the face of the Chinese attacks, the officials of the regime presided over by Chang Hsueh-liang either fled or resigned, as you know, with the result of the practical extinction of that regime. In the meantime, among the leading people of Manchuria, who had long resented the tyranny of the Changs and were opposed to plunging their land into the civil turmoil of Chinese proper, a project for political reform was already under way. It is in every way natural that these leaders should have taken, as they did, advantage of the opportunity afforded by the downfall of Chang to launch out upon an active movement. A "Peace Maintenance Committee" was accordingly organized in Mukden, in Harbin, and in other centers. In view of our responsibility in respect of the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria we extended the necessary co-operation to these committees. It was the Manchurian leaders connected with these committees who decided that the hour had struck for founding a new state. The establishment of Manchoukuo was an outcome of a separatist movement having for its background the geographic peculiarities of Manchuria as well as the psychological characteristics of the Manchurian people.

"Those who seek to place upon Japan the responsibility for the Manchurian revolution, by tracing the independence of Manchoukuo directly to our military operations, simply labour under an ignorance of the facts, and their opinions altogether miss the point. Again, as regards those who fancy they detect a secret connection of some sort on the part of Japan with the foundation of the new state, basing their suspicions on the fact that there are in fact a number of Japanese in the employ of the Manchoukuo Government, I need only point to the existence of many precedents for the enlistment by a young government or a newly founded state of services of foreigners. Our own government,

since the Meiji Restoration, have employed many foreigners as advisers or as regular officials; their number, for instance, in the year 1875 or thereabout exceeded 500. Those who misconstrue the presence of Japanese in the Manchoukuo Government in the fashion alluded to, are placing the responsibility where it does not belong.

"Manchoukuo has come into being, as I have already remarked, as a result of separatist movements within China herself. Consequently, the view expressed in certain quarters that the recognition by Japan of the new state, thus created, would constitute a violation of the stipulations of the Nine-Power Treaty, is in my opinion incomprehensible. The Nine-Power Treaty does not forbid all separatist movements in China, or debar the Chinese in any part of the country from setting up of their free will an independent state. Hence, should Japan extend recognition to the existing government of Manchoukuo, founded by the will of the people of Manchuria, she would not thereby, as a signatory Power to the Nine-Power Treaty, violate in any way the stipulations of that treaty. Of course it would be a different matter on the assumption that Japan was seeking to annex Manchuria or otherwise to satisfy a thirst for land. Only I hardly need to waste words in once more disclaiming at this juncture any territorial designs on our part in Manchuria or anywhere else.

"Thus far, I have elucidated the causes that the attitude maintained by Japan toward China, and especially the measures we have taken since the Incident of September 18, have been just and proper, that the independence of Manchoukuo has been achieved through the spontaneous will of the Manchurians, and should be regarded as a consequence of the fissiparous movement in China, and that recognition by Japan of the new state thus created cannot violate the stipulations of the Nine-Power Treaty. Now let me proceed further and dwell upon the reasons why the Japanese Government consider the recognition of Manchoukuo as the sole effective means of solving the Manchurian problem.

"With regard to the question of finding a solution for the Manchurian problem, the Japanese Government attach the greatest importance to the following two points:—First, that in seeking a satisfactory solution we should aim at the fulfilment of the legitimate aspiration of the Manchurian people, . . . at adequate guarantees for the rights and interests of Japan, . . . at the prevention, in order to make Manchuria a safe place to live in alike for Manchurians and fore-

igners, of any recrudescence of the erstwhile anti-foreign policy and movements, and finally at bringing not only stability to Manchuria but permanent peace to the Far East;—Secondly, that such a solution should be effected by rejecting all sentimental propositions and abstract theories and arrived at upon the solid basis of the realities of the situation. In view of the circumstance that led to the outbreak of last September and the immense sacrifice our country has been compelled to make in the past, the Japanese Government feel the imperious need of arriving at a fundamental solution of the Manchurian problem on the lines of these two propositions, and of eliminating for all the causes of the secular Sino-Japanese conflict.

"On the other hand, it appears that in certain quarters a plan is being considered to reach a solution by patching up matters for the moment by investing China proper in one form or another with authority over Manchuria. That such a plan would only serve to reproduce is only too plain to us who have been taught by bitter experience in the past. The people of Japan can never consent to a solution of that kind. Moreover, it is as clear as day that the investment of China proper with power over Manchuria, under whatever guise, is totally irreconcilable with the political creed enunciated in the declaration of Independence and other public statements of the Manchoukuo Government, and therefore that the scheme in question has no chance of being accepted by the Manchurians. The imposition upon Manchuria of such a plan would only serve to reproduce what is not wanted by Manchurians, would be as unjust, as ill-advised, in that it would only end by sowing the seeds of future trouble in that land. The plan to invest China Proper with authority over Manchuria, and all measures of the similar temporizing kind, will never fulfil the object of making Manchuria a safe and happy land for both natives and foreigners, nor do they accord with our principle of finding a solution upon the basis of the realities of the situation. Certainly it is not the way in which to bring stability to Manchuria or permanent peace to the Far East.

"Manchoukuo has set out upon an honest programme that is open and above-board. It has declared its intention to pursue a policy of justice, peace and friendship toward other countries, to take over the obligations of existing treaties according to international law and usage, to respect the vested rights and interests of foreigners, and to protect their lives and property, to

welcome all aliens and to accord them equal and equitable treatment irrespective of their racial origin, to adhere to the principle of the open door, to promote international trade, and to contribute to the economic development of the world; and Manchoukuo's sincerity of purpose has been definitely established. It is plain, therefore, that to extend to Manchoukuo formal recognition and assist its government to carry on their sound policy above referred to, will be a notable step toward making Manchuria a happy and peaceful land for natives and foreigners alike on the basis of the realities of the situation. And it is plain, too, that such is the only way to secure a permanent solution of the Manchurian problem.

"As long as Manchoukuo retains the sterling spirit in which it was founded and perseveres in its high purpose, it is assured of a future full of promise. Here and there we find persons entertaining an exaggerated fear of the perils of banditry in Manchuria or making a gloomy forecast regarding the finances of the country. But we refuse to join the company of these pessimists.

"Upheavals brought about by lawless elements are universal phenomena to be observed in newly established states anywhere in the world. Whereas in most of such cases it takes some considerable time to put the unrest down, it is only fair to say that in Manchuria the suppression of banditry is making comparatively rapid strides. As for the financial status of Manchoukuo, I have been told that it is good, really far better than was anticipated at first by the Manchurian authorities. In view of the vast territory, the thriving population, and the immense natural resources in its possessions, there can be no doubt that, Manchoukuo, given a good government, will emerge as a rich and prosperous country and come to be a great market for the world. It is my hope that the healthy development of Manchoukuo will not only bring happiness and prosperity to thirty million inhabitants of the country but will serve as a good example for the rehabilitation of China Proper.

"As regard the conditions prevailing in China Proper, I regret to say that the growing disturbance in her domestic administration, coupled with the rampant activities of the communist bandits throughout an extensive area in the Yangtze Valley and South China, is casting a gloomy shadow on the past of the National Government. Besides, as the anti-foreign, especially anti-Japanese, movement still continues unabated, further complications are likely to

arise in the foreign relations of China, which in turn will make her internal confusion worse confounded. Truly, our deep sympathy is due to the Chinese people, who have to suffer under these troubled conditions. To allow such conditions to persist as they are, I am firmly convinced, will not only be deplorable for China herself but will constitute a constant danger of bringing about a serious menace to the rights and interests of foreign Powers. On the contrary, the whole world will rejoice, should China realize the gravity of the situation, cast aside her ill-advised foreign policy and adopt in earnest a construction programme of devotion to the

task of internal readjustment. It goes without saying that Japan, always conscious of the general interests of the Far East, will spare no effort to afford all possible assistance to China. Indeed, it is my fervent hope that the day is not far distant when Japan, Manchoukuo and China, as three independent Powers closely linked together by the bond of cultural and racial affinities, will come to co-operate, hand in hand, for the maintenance and advancement of the peace and prosperity of the Far East as well as for the peace of the world and the civilization of mankind."

SUPPLEMENT III

Texts of Treaties, Agreements, Notes and Statutes of the Powers Concerning Manchuria

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SUPPLEMENT III

TEXTS OF TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, NOTES AND STATUTES OF THE POWERS CONCERNING MANCHURIA

Provision Relating to Cession of Liaotung Peninsula to Japan in Treaty of Shimonoseki—April 17, 1895

"ARTICLE II.—Cession of part of Fengtien Province.—China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the following territories, together with all fortifications, arsenals, and public property thereon:

"(a) The southern portion of the province of Fengtien, within the following boundaries:—

"The line of demarcation begins at the mouth of the River Yalu and ascends that stream to the mouth of the River An-ping; from thence the line runs to Feng-huang; from thence to Haicheng; from thence to Yingkou, forming a line which describes the southern portion of the territory. The places above named are included in the ceded territory. When the line reaches the River Liao at Yingkou, it follows the course of that stream to its mouth where it terminates. The mid-channel of the River Liao shall be taken as the line of demarcation.

"The cession also includes all islands appertaining or belonging to the province of Fengtien, situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liaotung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

"(b) The island of Formosa, together with all islands appertaining or belonging to said island of Formosa.

"(c) The Pescadores Group, that is to say, all islands lying between the 119th and 120th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich and the 23rd and 24th degrees of north latitude."

Notes of Russia, France and Germany Recommending Retrocession of Liaotung Peninsula—April 23, 1895

(a) Recommendation du Ministre de Russie à Tokyo.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, mon Auguste Maître, en examinant les conditions de paix que le Japon impose à la Chine, trouve que la possession de la presqu'île de Liaotung réclamée par le Japon, serait une menace con-

stante contre la capitale de la Chine, en même temps qu'elle rendrait illusoire l'indépendance de la Corée, que dès lors elle serait un perpétuel obstacle à une pacification durable de l'Extrême-Orient.

En conséquence le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, mon Auguste Maître, croit donner une nouvelle preuve de son amitié sincère au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon en Lui conseillant de renoncer à la possession définitive de la presqu'île de Liaotung.

(b) Recommendation du Ministre de France à Tokyo.

Le Gouvernement de la République Française estime que la possession de la presqu'île de Liaotung est une menace pour la capitale de la Chine qu'elle rendrait illusoire l'indépendance de la Corée, et serait un obstacle perpétuel à la pacification de l'Extrême-Orient. Désireux de donner au Gouvernement Impérial une nouvelle preuve des sentiments amicaux qui l'animent à l'égard du Japon, le Gouvernement de la République Française croit donc devoir donner au Gouvernement Impérial le Conseil amical de renoncer à la possession définitive de cette presqu'île.

Fait à Tokyo, le 23 avril 1895.

L'envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française au Japon.
Signé: J. Harmand.

(c) Empfehlungs-Note des Deutschen Gesandten in Tokio.

„Meine hohe Regierung hat mich angewiesen zu erklären:

„Die Prüfung der japanischen Friedensbedingungen drängt der deutschen Regierung die Ueberzeugung auf, dass die von Japan verlangte Besitznahme von Liaotung eine constante Bedrohung der Hauptstadt von China sein und gleichzeitig die Unabhängigkeit Korea's illusorisch machen würde, dass sie sich folglich als dauerndes Hinderniss für den Frieden Ostasiens darstellt. Deutschland rath daher, auf definitive Besitznahme der Halbinsel zu verzichten.“

„Ich bin beauftragt an vorstehende Erklärung folgende Bemerkungen zu knüpfen:

„Japan hat im Verlaufe des gegenwärtigen Krieges mehr als einen Beweis der freundschaftlichen Disposition Deutschlands erhalten. Die von England bereits unter dem 7 ten Oktober v. J. vorgeschlagene Einmischung der Grossmächte in den Japanisch-Chinesischen Streit hat Deutschland demals aus Freundschaft für Japan abgelehnt. Ferner hat die Regierung Seiner Majestät des Kaisers unter dem 8. März d. J. der japanischen Regierung Beschleunigung des Friedens und Mässigung in de Bedingungen empfohlen. Im Hinblick auf eine wahrscheinliche, durch China erbetene Intervention der Mächte hat Deutschland damals den unvermittelten Friedensschluss unter billigen Bedingungen als für Japan verhältnissmässig am vortheilhaftesten bezeichnet und dabei hervorgehoben, dass die Forderung einer Gebietsabtretung auf dem Festlande besonders geeignet seint würde, eine Intervention zu provoziren. Japan hat diese uneligenlitzigen Ratschläge nicht beherzigt.

Die jetzigen japanischen Friedensbedingungen sind übertrieben; sie verletzen Europäische, auch Deutsche Interessen, wenn schon letztere in gelingerm Masse.

Die Regierung Seiner Majestät de Kaisers ist daher jetzt herabgelassen mit zu protestieren und wird falls erforderlich, ihren Protest auch den nötigen Hochdruck zu geben wissen.

Japan kann daher nachgeben, der Kampf gegen drei Grossmächte aussichtslos.“

**Treaty of Alliance between China and Russia—
May, 1896**

ARTICLE I.—The High Contracting Parties engage to support each other reciprocally by all the land and sea force in any aggression directed by Japan against Russian territory in Eastern Asia, China or Korea.

ARTICLE II.—No treaty of peace with an adverse party can be concluded by either of them without the consent of the other.

ARTICLE III.—During military operations all Chinese ports shall be open to Russian vessels.

ARTICLE IV.—The Chinese Government consents to the construction of a railway cross the Provinces of Amur and Kirin in the direction of Vladivostok. The construction and exploitation of this railway shall be accorded to the Russo-Chinese Bank. The contract shall be concluded between the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg and the Russo-Chinese Bank.

ARTICLE V.—In time of war Russia shall have free use of the railway for the transport and provisioning of her troops. In time of peace Rus-

sia shall have the same right for the transit of her troops and provisions.

ARTICLE VI.—The present treaty shall come force from the day on which the contract stipulated in Article IV shall have been confirmed. It shall have force for fifteen years.

(CHINA AND RUSSIA)

**Contract for the Construction and Operation of
the Chinese Eastern Railway—
September 8, 1896**

Between the undersigned, His Excellency Shu King-chen, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, at St. Petersburg, acting by virtue of an Imperial Edict, dated Kuang Hsi, 22nd year, 7th month, 20th day (August 16/28, 1896), of the one part, and the Russo-Chinese Bank, of the other part, it has been agreed as follows:

The Chinese Government will pay the sum of five million Kuping taels (Kuping Tls. 5,000,000) to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and will participate in proportion to this payment in the profits and losses of the bank, on conditions set forth in a special contract.

The Chinese Government having decided upon the construction of a railway line, establishing direct communication between the city of Chita and the Russian South Ussuri Railway, entrusts the construction and operation of this railway to the Russo-Chinese Bank upon the following conditions:

1.—The Russo-Chinese Bank will establish for the construction and operation of this railway a company under the name of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

The seal which this Company will employ will be given to it by the Chinese Government. The statutes of this Company will be in conformity with the Russian usages in regard to railways. The shares of the Company can be acquired only by Chinese or Russian subjects. The president of this Company will be named by the Chinese Government, but paid by the Company. He may have his residence in Peking.

It will be the duty of the president to see particularly to the scrupulous fulfilment of the obligations of the Bank and of the Railway Company towards the Chinese Government; he will furthermore be responsible for the relations of the Bank and of the Railway Company with the Chinese Government and the central and local authorities.

The president of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company will likewise be responsible for examina-

ing all accounts of the Chinese Government with the Russo-Chinese Bank.

To facilitate local negotiations, the Russo-Chinese Bank will maintain an agent at Peking.

2.—The route of the line will be determined by the deputies of the president (named by the Chinese Government) of the Company, in mutual agreement with the engineers of the Company and the local authorities. In laying out this line, cemeteries and tombs, as also towns and villages, should so far as possible be avoided and passed by.

3.—The Company must commence the work within a period of twelve months from the day on which this contract shall be sanctioned by imperial decree, and must so carry it on that the whole line will be finished within a period of six years from the day on which the route of the line is definitely established and the lands necessary therefor are placed at the disposal of the Company. The gauge of the line should be the same as that of the Russian railways (5 Russian feet—about four feet, two and one-half inches, Chinese).

4.—The Chinese Government will give orders to the local authorities to assist the Company to the extent of their ability in obtaining, at current prices, the material necessary for the construction of the railway, as also labourers, means of transport by water and by land, the provisions necessary for the feeding of men and animals, etc.

The Chinese Government should, as needed, take measures to facilitate such transportation.

5.—The Chinese Government will take measures to assure the safety of the railway and of the persons in its service against any attack.

The Company will have the right to employ at will, as many foreigners or natives as it may find necessary for the purpose of administration, etc.

Criminal cases, lawsuits, etc., upon the territory of the railway, must be settled by the local authorities in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties.

6.—The lands actually necessary for the construction, operation, and protection of the line, as also the lands in the vicinity of the line necessary for procuring sand, stone, lime, etc., will be turned over to the Company freely, if these lands are the property of the State; if they belong to individuals, they will be turned over to the Company either upon a single payment or upon an annual rental to the proprietors, at current prices. The lands belonging to the Company will be exempt from all land taxes (impôt foncier).

The Company will have the absolute and exclusive right of administration of this land. (La

Société aura le droit absolu et exclusif de l'administration de ses terrains).

The Company will have the right to construct on these lands buildings of all sorts, and likewise to construct and operate the telegraph necessary for the needs of the line.

The income of the Company, all its receipts and the charges for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, telegraphs, etc., will likewise be exempt from any tax or duty. Exception is made, however, as to mines, for which there will be a special arrangement.

7.—All goods and materials for the construction, and repair of the line, will be exempt from any tax or customs duty and from any internal tax or duty.

8.—The Company is responsible that the Russian troops and war material, despatched in transit over the line, will be carried through directly from one Russian station to another, without for any pretext stopping on the way longer than is strictly necessary.

9.—Passengers who are not Chinese subjects, if they wish to leave the territory of the railway, should be supplied with Chinese passports. The Company is responsible that passengers, who are not Chinese subjects, should not leave the territory of the railway if they do not have Chinese passports.

10.—Passengers' baggage, as well as merchandise despatched in transit from one Russian station to another, will not be subject to customs duties; they will likewise be exempt from any internal tax or duty. The Company is bound to despatch such merchandise, except passengers' baggage, in special cars, which, on arrival at the Chinese frontier, will be sealed by the office of the Chinese Customs, and cannot leave Chinese territory until after the office of the Customs shall have satisfied itself that the seals are intact; should it be established that these cars have been opened on the way without authorization, the merchandise would be confiscated.

Merchandise imported from Russia into China by the railway, and likewise merchandise exported from China into Russia by the same route, will respectively pay the import and export duty of the Chinese Maritime Customs, less one-third.

If merchandise is transported into the interior it will pay in addition the transit duty—equivalent to a half of the import duty collected—which frees it from any further charges.

Merchandise not paying the transit tax will be subject to all the barrier and likin duties imposed in the interior.

The Chinese Government must install customs

offices at the two frontier points on the line.

11.—The charges for the transportation of passengers and of merchandise, as well as for the loading and unloading of merchandise, are to be fixed by the Company, but it is obliged to transport free of charge the Chinese official letter post, and, at half price, Chinese land or sea forces and also Chinese war materials.

12.—The Chinese Government transfers to the Company the complete and exclusive right to operate the line on its own account and risk, so that the Chinese Government will in no case be responsible for any deficit whatsoever of the Company, during the time allotted for the work and thereafter for a further eighty years from the day on which the line is finished and traffic is in operation. This period having elapsed, the line, with all its appurtenances, will pass free of charge to the Chinese Government.

At the expiration of thirty-six years from the day on which the entire line is finished and traffic is in operation, the Chinese Government will have the right to buy back this line upon repaying in full all the capital involved, as well as all the debts contracted for this line, plus accrued interest.

If—in case the profit realized exceeds the dividends allowed to the shareholders—a part of such capital is repaid, that part will be deducted from the price of repurchase. In no case may the Chinese Government enter into possession of this line before the appropriate sum is deposited in the Russian State Bank.

The day when the line is finished and traffic is in operation, the Company will make to the Chinese Government a payment of five million Kuping taels (Kupin Tls. 5,000,000).

Kuang Hsu, 22nd year,
8th month, 2nd day.

(Signed) Shu.

Berlin, August 27/September 8, 1896.

RUSO-CHINESE BANK.

(Signed) Rothstein.

(Signed) Prince Oukhtomsky.

**Statutes of Chinese Eastern Railway Company—
December 16, 1896**

Formation of the Company.—§ 1. On the strength of the Agreement concluded on the 27th August/8th September, 1896, by the Imperial Chinese Government with the Russo-Chinese Bank, a Company is formed under the name of the "Chinese Eastern Railway Company" for the construction and working of a railway within the confines of China from one of the points on the

western borders of the Province of Hellungkiang, to one of the points on the eastern borders of the Province of Kirin and for the connection of the railway with those branches which the Imperial Russian Government will construct to the Chinese frontier from Trans-Baikalla and the southern Ussuri lines. [Observation. The Company is empowered, subject to the sanction of the Chinese Government, to exploit, in connection with the railway or independently of it, coal mines, as also to exploit in China other enterprises—mining, industrial, and, commercial. For the working of these enterprises which may be independent of the railway, the Company shall keep accounts separate from those of the railway.]

The formation of the Company shall be undertaken by the Russo-Chinese Bank.

With the formation of the Company all rights and obligations are transferred to it in regard to the construction and working of the line ceded in virtue of the above-named Agreement of the 27th August/8th September, 1896.

The Company shall be recognized as formed on the presentation to the Minister of Finances of a warrant of the State Bank certifying the payment of the first instalment on the shares. In any case such payment must be made not later than two months from the day of confirmation of the present Statutes.

The succeeding instalments on the shares shall be paid in such orders of gradation that the shares shall be fully paid up at their nominal value not later than one year from the day of formation of the Company.

Owners of shares of the Company may only be Russian and Chinese subjects.

Term of Concession.—§ 2. In virtue of the Agreement with the Chinese Government, the Company shall retain possession of Chinese Eastern Railway during the course of eighty years from the day of the opening of traffic along the whole line.

Obligation towards the Russian Government.—§ 3. In recognition that the enterprise of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be realized only owing to the guarantee given by the Russian Government in regard to the revenue of the line for covering working expenses as well as for effecting the obligatory payments on the bonds (§§ 11, 15), the Company, on its part, binds itself to the Russian Government during the whole term of the Concession under the following obligations:—

(a) The Chinese Eastern Railway with all its appurtenances and rolling-stock must be always maintained in full order for satisfying all the requirements of the service of the line. In

regard to the safety, comfort, and uninterrupted conveyance of passengers and goods;

(b) The traffic on the Chinese Eastern line must be maintained conformably with the degree of traffic on the Russian railway lines adjoining the Chinese line;

(c) The trains of all descriptions running between the Russian Trans-Baikal and Ussuri lines shall be received by the Chinese Eastern Railway and dispatched to their destination in full complement without delay;

(d) All through trains, both passenger and goods, shall be dispatched by the Chinese Eastern Railway at rates of speed not lower than those which shall be adopted on the Siberian Railway;

(e) The Chinese Eastern Railway is bound to establish and maintain a telegraph along the whole extent of the line and to connect it with the telegraph-wire of the Russian adjoining railways, and to reserve and dispatch without delay through telegrams sent from one frontier station of the line to another, as also telegrams sent from Russia to China, and conversely;

(f) Should, with the development of traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway, its technical organization prove insufficient for satisfying the requirements of a regular and uninterrupted passenger and goods traffic, the Chinese Eastern Railway shall immediately, on receipt of a notification on the part of the Russian railways to augment its capacity to a corresponding degree, adopt the necessary measures for further developing its technical organization and the traffic on it. In the event of a difference of opinion arising between the above-mentioned railways, the Chinese Eastern Railway shall submit to the decision of the Russian Minister of Finances. If the means at the command of the Chinese Eastern Railway prove insufficient for carrying out the necessary work of its development, the Board of Management of the railway may at all time apply to the Russian Minister of Finances for pecuniary assistance on the part of the Russian Government;

(g) For all transit conveyance of passengers and goods, as also for the transmission of telegrams there will be established by agreement of the Company with the Russian Government for the whole term of duration of the Concession (§ 2), maximum tariffs, which cannot be raised without the consent of the Russian Government during the whole term above referred to. Within these limits the tariffs of direct communication both for railway carriage and telegrams will be fixed by the Board of Management of the Company on the strength of a mutual agreement with the Russian Minister of Finances;

(h) The Russian letter and parcels-post, as also the officials accompanying the same, shall be carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway free of charge.

For this purpose the company shall set apart in each ordinary passenger train a carriage compartment of 3 fathoms in length. The Russian postal authorities may, moreover, if they deem it necessary, place on the line postal carriages, constructed by them at their own cost; and the repair, maintenance (interior fittings excepted) as well as the running of such carriages with the trains shall be free of charge and at the cost of the railway.

The above-mentioned engagements, by which, as already stated, the grant of a guarantee by the Russian Government is conditioned and the consequent realization of the enterprise of the Chinese Eastern Railway, shall be binding on the railway until the same, after the expiration of the eighty years' term of the Concession, shall without payment become the property of the Chinese Government (§ 29). The redemption of the line from the Company before the above-mentioned term in accordance with § 30 of the present Statutes shall not in any way diminish the effect of the above specified engagements, and these latter, together with the railway, shall be transferred to its new proprietor.

In the same manner during the course of the whole eighty years' term of the Concession (§ 2) the following privileges granted to the railway by the Imperial Chinese Government shall remain in force:—

(a) Passengers' luggage, as also goods, carried in transit from one Russian station shall not be liable to any Chinese customs duties, and shall be exempt from all internal Chinese dues and taxes;

(b) The rates for the carriage of passengers and goods, for telegrams, &c., shall be free from all Chinese taxes and dues;

(c) Goods imported from Russia into China by rail and exported from China to Russia in the same manner shall pay respectively an import or export Chinese duty to the extent of one-third less as compared with the duty imposed at Chinese seaport customs-houses;

(d) If goods imported by the railway are destined for conveyance inland they shall in such case be subject to payment of transit duty to the extent of one-half of the import duty levied on them, and they shall then be exempted from any additional imposts. Goods which shall not have paid transit duty shall be liable to payment of all established internal barrier and likin dues.

Immunities of the Company in regard to Rus-

sian Customs Dues.—§ 4. In regard to the place of acquisition of materials for the requirements of the railway, the Company shall not be liable to any limitations.

If materials be obtained beyond the confines of Russia, they shall, on importation through Russian territory, be freed from payment of Russian customs duties.

Technical Conditions; Periods of Time for the Commencement and Termination of the Works.—§ 5. The breadth of the railway track must be the same as that of the Russian line (5 feet).

The Company must commence the work not later than the 16th August, 1897, and conduct it in such a manner that the whole line shall be completed not later than six years from the time when the direction of the line shall be finally determined and the necessary land assigned to the Company.

When tracing the line of the railway, cemeteries and graves, as also towns and villages, must as far as possible, be left aside of the railway.

When effecting the connection, in accordance with § 1 of these Statutes, of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Russian Trans-Baikal and South Ussuri lines the Company shall have the right, with a view to reduction of expenditure, of abstaining from building its own frontier stations and of utilizing the frontier stations of the above-named Russian lines. The conditions on which they shall be utilized shall be determined by agreement of the Board of the Company with the Boards of the respective railways.

Tariffs.—§ 6. The tariffs for the carriage of passengers and goods, as also for supplementary carriage rates, shall be determined by the Company itself, within the limits indicated in § 3.

Order of Examination of Legal Suits, and the Establishment of Rules for Railway Conveyance.—§ 7. Offences, litigation, &c., on the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be dealt with by local authorities, Chinese and Russian, on the basis of existing Treaties.

In regard to the carriage of passengers and goods, the responsibility for such conveyance, the lapse of time for claims, the order of recovering money from the railway when adjudged, and the relations of the railway to the public shall be defined in rules drawn up by the Company and established before the opening of the railway traffic; these rules shall be framed in accordance with those existing on Russian railways.

Maintenance of Security and Order on the Railway.—§ 8. The Chinese Government has undertaken to adopt measures for securing the safety of the railway and of all employed on it against any extraneous attacks.

The preservation of law and order on the lands assigned to the railway and its appurtenances shall be confided to police agents appointed by the Company.

The Company shall for this purpose draw up and establish police regulations.

Foundation Capital of the Company.—§ 9. The whole amount of the capital of the Company shall be determined according to the cost of construction calculated on the basis of estimates framed when the survey of the line was carried out. The foundation capital shall be charged with:—

(a) The payment of interest and amortization of the foundation capital during the construction of the railway:

(b) The purchase from the Russian Government of the results of the surveys of the direction of the railway to Manchuria, which were made by Russian engineers, the sum payable for these surveys being determined by agreement of the Russian Minister of Finances with the Company.

The capital of the Company shall be formed by the issue of shares and bonds.

Share Capital.—§ 10. The share capital of the Company shall be fixed at 5,000,000 nominal credit roubles, and divided into 1,000 shares at 5,000 nominal credit roubles.

The shares are to be issued at their nominal value.

The guarantee of the Russian Government does not extend to them.

Bond Capital; Guarantee of Russian Government on Bonds.—§ 11. The remaining portion of the capital of the Company will be formed by the issue of bonds. The bonds will be issued as required, and each time with the special sanction of the Minister of Finances. The nominal amount of each separate issue of bonds, the time and condition of the issue, as also the form of these bonds, shall be subject to the sanction of the Minister of Finances.

The Russian Government will guarantee the interest on and amortization of the bonds.

For the realization of these bonds the Company must have recourse to the Russo-Chinese Bank, but the Russian Government reserves to itself the right of appropriating the bond loan at a price which shall be determined between the Company and the Bank, and to pay the Company the agreed amount in ready money.

Guarantee of Realized Bond Capital.—§ 12. As payments are received for bonds guaranteed by the Russian Government, the Company shall be bound to keep such sums, or interest-bearing securities purchased with the same by permission of the Russian Minister of Finances, under the

special supervision of the Russian Ministry of Finances.

Out of the above receipts the Company shall have the right to make the following payments:—

(a) According to actual fulfilment of the work in progress, and execution of orders and at the time when various expenditures shall become necessary, such payments to be made on the scale and on the conditions specified in the working estimates;

(b) During the construction of the line, of interest, as it becomes due, on the bonds issued by the Company, subject to the conditions of their issue, and the Company shall pay the sums necessary for the above purpose within the limits of the amount realized by it in the issue of its bonds.

Shares.—§ 13. On the payment of the first allotment on the shares, the founders shall receive temporary certificates on which subsequently, when the Board of Management of the Company shall have been formed, the receipt of the further instalments on the shares will be inscribed.

When the shares shall be fully paid up the temporary certificates issued to the founders shall be replaced by shares.

The shares of the Company are issued to bearer, under the signature of not fewer than three members of the Board of Management. To the shares will be attached a coupon sheet for the receipt once yearly under them of any dividend that may be payable.

On the coupon sheets becoming exhausted new sheets will be issued.

A dividend on the shares out of the net profits of any year, supposing such accrue, shall be payable on the adoption by the general meeting of shareholders of the Annual Report for that year, and the dividend shall be payable at the offices of the Company, or at such places which it may indicate.

The Company shall notify for general information in the "Official Gazette" and in the "Finance Messenger," as also in one of the Chinese newspapers, the amount and place of payment of the dividend.

Reserve Capital.—§ 14. The reserve capital is destined—

(a) For the capital repair of the railway, its buildings and appurtenances;

(b) For defraying extraordinary expenditure of the Company in repairing the railway and its appurtenances.

The reserve capital of the Company is formed out of annual sums put aside from the net profits

of the working of the railway (§ 17).

The reserve capital must be kept in Russian State interest-bearing securities, or in railway bonds guaranteed by the Russian Government.

At the expiration of the term of possession of the railway by the Company, the reserve capital shall be first of all employed in the payment of the debts of the Company, including among them sums due to the Russian Government, if such exist; after the debts of the Company shall have been paid, the remainder of the reserve capital shall be divided among the shareholders. In the event of the redemption of the railway by the Chinese Government this reserve capital becomes the property of the shareholders.

Net Revenue.—§ 15. The net revenue of the Company shall be the remainder of the gross receipts, after deduction of working expenses.

Under these expenses are classed:—

(a) General outlays, including assignments toward pension and relief funds, if such be established on the line;

(b) Maintenance of the Staff of the Board of Management, and of all the services; as also the maintenance of employees and labourers not on the permanent list;

(c) Outlays for materials and articles used for the railways as also expenditure in the shape of remuneration for the use of buildings, rolling-stock, and other various requisites, for the purposes of the railway;

(d) Outlays for the maintenance, repair and renewal of the permanent way, works of construction, buildings, rolling-stock, and other appurtenances of the railway;

(e) Expenditure connected with the adoption of the measures and instructions of the Board of Management for insuring the safety and regularity of the railway service;

(f) Expenditure for the improvement and development of the railway, as also for creating and developing its resources.

Additional Payments by the Russian Government Under the Guarantee, and the Order of Settlement of Accounts between the Company and the Russian Government in Respect of these Additional Payments.—§ 16. Should the gross receipts of the railway prove insufficient for defraying the working expenses and for meeting the yearly payments due on the bonds, the Company will receive the deficient sum from the Russian Government through the Russian Minister of Finances. The payments referred to will be made to the Company as advances, at a rate of interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Sums paid in excess to the Company in consequence of its demands

and on account of the guarantee will be deducted from succeeding money payments.

On the presentation to the general meeting of shareholders of the annual report of the working of the railway for a given year, the Company shall at the same time submit to the general meeting, for confirmation, a detailed statement of the sums owing by the Company to the Russian Government, with the interest that has accrued thereon. On the confirmation of the statement by the general meeting, the Board of Management shall deliver to the Russian Government an acknowledgment of the Company's debt, to the full determined amount of the same, and this acknowledgment, until its substitution by another, shall bear annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

The acknowledgment above mentioned given by the Board of Management to the Russian Government shall not be subject to bill or deed stamp tax.

[Subjects of minor importance are dealt with in the following sections:—

§ 17. Distribution of net profits of the railway.

§ 18. Functions of Board of Management, the seals of which will be at Peking and St. Petersburg.

§ 19. Constitution of the Board, which is to consist of nine members elected by the shareholders. The Chairman is to be appointed by the Chinese Government; the Vice-Chairman is to be chosen by the members of the Board from among themselves.

§ 20. Order of transaction of the business of the Board.

§ 21. General meeting of shareholders and the subjects that shall come under their notice.

§ 22. Order of convening general meetings.

§ 23. Conditions under which general meetings shall be recognized as legally held.

§ 24. Participation of shareholders in proceedings of general meetings.

§ 25. Local management of works of construction.

§ 26. Local management of railway when in working order.

§ 27. Questions to be submitted for confirmation by Russian Minister of Finances.

§ 28. Committee of audit.]

Gratuitous Entrance into Possession of Railway by Chinese Government.—§ 29. In accordance with the Agreement concluded with the Chinese Government, the latter, after the expiration of eighty years of possession of the railway by the

Company, enters into possession of it and appurtenances.

The reserve and other funds belonging to the Company shall be employed in paying the money due to the Russian Government under the guarantee (§ 16) and in satisfaction of other debts of the Company, and the remainder shall be distributed among the shareholders.

Any money that may remain owing by the Company to the Russian Government at the expiration of eight years in respect of the guarantee shall be written off.

The Russo-Chinese Bank will incur no responsibility in respect of the same.

Right of the Chinese Government to Acquire the Railway on the Expiration of Thirty-six years.—§ 30. In accordance with the agreement concluded with the Chinese Government, on the expiration of thirty-six years from the time of completion of the whole line and its opening for traffic, the Chinese Government has the right of acquiring the line, on refunding to the Company in full all the outlays made on it, and on payment for everything done for the requirements of the railway, such payments to be made with accrued interest.

It follows as a matter of course that the portion of the share capital which has been amortized by drawing and the part of the debt owing to the Russian Government under the guarantee and repaid out of the net profits (§ 17) will not constitute part of the purchase money.

In no case can the Chinese Government enter into possession of the railway before it has lodged in the Russian State Bank the necessary purchase money.

The purchase money lodged by the Chinese Government shall be employed in paying the debt of the Company under its bonds and all sums, with interest, owing to the Russian Government, the remainder of the money being then at the disposal of the shareholders.

(CHINA AND RUSSIA)

Convention for the Lease of the Liaotung Peninsula —March 27, 1898

His Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of still further strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two Empires and mutually wishing to insure the means whereby to show reciprocal support, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, for the purpose of arriving at an agreement on this matter:

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia—M. Alexander Pavlov, Gentleman of the Court, and His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires accredited to the Government of H. M. the Emperor of China;

His Majesty the Emperor of China—Count Li, Chancellor, Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Senior Preceptor of the Heir to the Throne, and Chang, Assistant Minister of Finance, and Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Ministerial rank.

The above-named Plenipotentiaries, furnished with due powers, have decided upon the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I.—For the purpose of ensuring that the Russian naval forces shall possess an entirely secure base on the littoral of northern China, H. M. the Emperor of China agrees to place at the disposal of the Russian Government, on lease, Port Arthur (Liou-choun-kou) and Ta-lien-wan, together with the water areas contiguous to these ports. This act of lease, however, in no way violates the sovereign rights of H. M. the Emperor of China to the above-mentioned territory.

ARTICLE II.—The frontier of the territory leased on the above-specified basis, will extend northwards from the Bay of Ta-lien-wan for such distance as is necessary to secure the proper defence of this area on the land side. The precise line of demarcation and other details respecting the stipulations of the present Convention will be determined by a separate Protocol which shall be concluded at St. Petersburg with the dignitary Siou-tzin-ch'eng immediately after the signature of the present Convention. Upon the determination of this line of demarcation, the Russian Government will enter into complete and exclusive enjoyment of the whole area of the leased territory together with the water areas contiguous to it.

ARTICLE III.—The term of the lease shall be twenty-five years from the date of the signature of the present agreement and may be prolonged subsequently by mutual consent of both Governments.

ARTICLE IV.—During the above-specified period, on the territory leased by the Russian Government and its adjacent water area, the entire military command of the land and naval forces and equally the supreme civil administration will be entirely given over to the Russian authorities and will be concentrated in the hands of one person who, however, shall not have the title of Governor or Governor-General. No Chinese military land forces whatsoever will be allowed on the territory specified. Chinese inhabitants retain the right, as they may desire, either to remove beyond the limits of the territory leased

by Russia or to remain within such limits without restriction on the part of the Russian authorities. In the event of a Chinese subject committing any crime within the limits of the leased territory, the offender will be handed over to the nearest Chinese authorities for trial and punishment in accordance with Chinese laws, as laid down in Article VIII of the Treaty of Peking of 1896.

ARTICLE V.—A neutral zone shall be established north of the above-specified frontier of the leased territory. The frontiers of this zone will be fixed by the dignitary Siou-tzin-ch'eng and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg. Within this specified neutral zone the civil administration will be entirely in the hands of the Chinese authorities; Chinese troops will be admitted within this zone only with the consent of the Russian authorities.

ARTICLE VI.—Both the Governments agree that Port Arthur, as an exclusively military (naval) port, shall be used solely by Russian and Chinese vessels and shall be considered as a closed port to war-ships and merchant vessels of other States. As regards Ta-lien-wan, this port, with the exception of one of the inner bays which, like Port Arthur, shall be set apart exclusively for the use of the Russian and Chinese fleets, shall be considered open to foreign commerce and free entry to it will be granted to the merchant vessels of all nations.

ARTICLE VII.—The Russian Government takes upon itself at its own expense and with its own resources to erect all buildings necessary for its fleet and land forces on the area leased to it and especially in Port Arthur and the port of Ta-lien-wan, to erect fortifications, maintain garrisons in them and generally to take all necessary steps for the proper defence of the specified locality from hostile attack. Similarly the Russian Government binds itself at its own expense to erect and maintain light-houses and other precautionary signs requisite for the security of navigation.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Chinese Government agrees that the concessions granted by it in 1896 to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, from the date of the signature of the present agreement shall be extended to the connecting branch which is to be built from one of the stations of the main line to Ta-lien-wan, and also, if deemed necessary, from the same main line to another more convenient point on the littoral of the Liaotung Peninsula between the town of In-tzu and the estuary of the River Yalu. All the stipulations of the contract concluded by the Chinese Government with the Russo-Chinese Bank on August 27 (September 8), 1896, shall apply scrupulously to these

supplementary branches. The direction and points through which the above-mentioned lines shall pass will be determined upon by the dignitary Siou-tzin-ch'eng and the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Consent to the construction of the railway on the basis indicated shall never under any form serve as a pretext for the seizure of Chinese territory or for any encroachment on the sovereign rights of China.

ARTICLE IX.—The present Convention shall come into force from the date of exchange of copies thereof by the Plenipotentiaries of the two States.

The exchange of ratifications will take place in St. Petersburg with the least possible delay.

In virtue of which the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two parties have signed and affixed their seals to two copies of the present Convention in the Russian and Chinese languages. Of the two texts which, upon comparison, have been found to be in agreement, the Russian text shall be that used for the interpretation of the Convention.

Done in duplicate at Peking, this 15th day of March (March 27), 1898, and by the Chinese calendar the 6th day of the 3rd moon of the 24th year of the reign of Kuang-Hsu.

(Seal) (Signed) P. Pavlow.
(Seal) (Signed) Li-Chang.
(Seal of the Tsung-li-yamen)

(JAPAN AND RUSSIA)

Treaty of Portsmouth—September 5, 1905

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency Mr. Takahira Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias:

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of

the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles;

ARTICLE I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

ARTICLE II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

ARTICLE III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I. annexed to Treaty; and

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

ARTICLE IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

ARTICLE V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Tallen and adjacent territory and territorial water and

all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above-mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

ARTICLE VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Changchun (Kuancheng-tzu) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent to the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

ARTICLE VII.—Japan and Russia engaged to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

ARTICLE IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and

Tartary.

ARTICLE X.—It is reserved to the Russian subject, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to the country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese law and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, and inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

ARTICLE XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

ARTICLE XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

ARTICLE XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditure respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia en-

gages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

ARTICLE XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint Petersburg and from the date of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

ARTICLE XV.—The present treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August, (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed) Serge Witte. (L.S.)

(Signed) Rosen. (L.S.)

(Signed) Jutaro Komura. (L.S.)

(Signed) K. Takahira. (L.S.)

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

**Treaty of Peking Relating to Manchuria—
December 22, 1905**

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned.

ARTICLE II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engage that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia. In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature. It shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate in the Japanese and Chinese languages and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking, this twenty-second day of the twelfth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-sixth day of the eleventh moon of the thirty-first year of Kuang Hsü.

(Signed)

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

Additional Agreement to Treaty of Peking

The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to regulate, for their guidance, certain questions in which they are both interested in Manchuria, in addition to those provided for in the Treaty signed this day, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shengking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tangkangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Harbin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Aigun and Manchouli.

ARTICLE II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been reestablished in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ARTICLE III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, and villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese li from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ARTICLE IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ARTICLE V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ARTICLE VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 49th year of Kuang Hsü. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisalment of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the

railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ARTICLE VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and *likin*.

ARTICLE IX.—The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shengking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ARTICLE X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a jointstock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as organization of the company and all regulation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profit of the undertaking.

ARTICLE XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ARTICLE XII.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

The present Agreement shall take effect from the date of signature. When the Treaty signed

this day is ratified, this Agreement shall also be considered as approved.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate in the Japanese and Chinese languages and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking, this 22nd day of the 12th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 26th day of the 11th moon of the 31st year of Kuang Hsi.

(Signed)

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

Protocols Attached to the Treaty of Peking—
December 22, 1905

1.—The railway between Changchun and Kirin will be constructed by China with capital to be raised by herself. She, however, agrees to borrow from Japan the insufficient amount of capital, which amount being about one-half of the total sum required. The contract concerning the loan shall, in due time, be concluded, following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate. The term of the loan shall be twenty-five years, redeemable in yearly instalments.

2.—The military railway constructed by Japan between Mukden and Hsinmintun shall be sold to China at a price to be fairly determined in consultation by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the two Governments. China engages to reconstruct the line, making it her own railway, and to borrow from a Japanese corporation or corporations one half of the capital required for the portion of the line east of Liao-ho for a term of eighteen years repayable in yearly instalments, and a contract shall be concluded, for the purpose following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the Board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate.

All the other military railways in different localities shall be removed with the evacuation of the regions.

3. The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchuria Railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighborhood of and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway.

4.—China declares that she will adopt sufficient measures for securing Russia's faithful observance of the Russo-Chinese treaties with regard to the railways which Russia continues to possess in the northern part of Manchuria, and that it is her intention, in case Russia acts in contravention of such treaty stipulations, to approach her strongly with a view to have such action fully rectified.

5.—When in the future, negotiations are to be opened between Japan and Russia for regulation of the connecting railway service (Article VIII. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia), Japan shall give China previous notice. China shall communicate to Russia her desire to take part in the negotiations through Commissioners to be despatched by her on the occasion, and Russia consenting shall participate in such negotiations.

6.—With regard to the mines in the Province of Fengtien, appertaining to the railway, whether already worked or not, fair and detailed arrangements shall be agreed upon for mutual observance.

7.—The affairs relating to the connecting services as well as those of common concern in respect of the telegraph lines in the Province of Fengtien and the cables between Port Arthur and Yantai shall be arranged from time to time as necessity may arise in consultation between the two countries.

8.—The regulations respecting the places to be opened in Manchuria, shall be made by China herself, but the Japanese Minister at Peking must be previously consulted regarding the matter.

9.—If no objection be offered on the part of Russia respecting the navigation of the Sungari (by Japanese vessels), China shall consent to such navigation after negotiations.

10.—The Chinese Plenipotentiaries declare that immediately after the withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian troops from Manchuria, China will proceed to take, in virtue of her sovereign right, full administrative measures to guarantee peace in that region and endeavor, by the same right, to promote good and remove evil as well as steadily to restore order, so that the residents of that region, natives and foreigners, may equally enjoy the security of life and occupation under the perfect protection of the Chinese Government. As to the means of restoring order, the Chinese Government are to take by themselves all adequate measures.

11.—While relations of intimate friendship subsisted as at the present time between China and Japan, Japan and Russia had unfortunately engaged in war and fought in the territory of China. But peace has now been re-established and hostil-

ties in Manchuria have ceased. And while it is undeniable that Japanese troops, before their withdrawal, have the power of exercising the rights accruing from military occupation, the Chinese Government declare that certain Japanese subjects in Manchuria have recently been observed to sometimes interfere with the local Chinese administration and to inflict damage to public and private property of China.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries, considering that, should such interference and infliction of damage have been carried beyond military necessity, they are not proper acts, declare that they will communicate the purport of the above declaration of the Chinese Government to the Government of Japan, so that proper steps may be taken for controlling Japanese subjects in the Province of Fengtien and promote the friendly relations between the two nations, and also for preventing them in future, from interfering with the Chinese administration or inflicting damage to public or private property without military necessity.

12.—In regard to any public or private property of China which may have been purposely destroyed or used by Japanese subjects without any military necessity, the Governments of the two countries shall respectively make investigations and cause fair reparation to be made.

13.—When the Chinese local authorities intend to despatch troops for the purpose of subduing native bandits in the regions not yet completely evacuated by Japanese troops, they shall not fail to previously consult with the Commander of the Japanese troops stationed in those regions so that all misunderstandings may be avoided.

14.—The Japanese Plenipotentiaries declare that the Railway Guards stationed between Changchun and the boundary line of the leased territory of Port Arthur and Tallen, shall not be allowed, before their withdrawal, to unreasonably interfere with the local administration of China or to proceed without permission beyond the limits of the railway.

15.—Chinese local authorities, who are to reside at Yingkou, shall be allowed even before the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, to proceed to that place and transact their official business. The date of their departure is to be determined, as soon as possible after the definite conclusion of this Treaty, by the Japanese Minister to China in consultation with the Waiwupu. As there is still in that place a considerable number of Japanese troops, quarantine regulations as well as regulations for the prevention of contagious diseases, shall be established by the authorities of the two countries in consultation with each other

so that epidemics may be avoided.

16.—The revenue of the Maritime Customs at Yingkou shall be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank and delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation. As to the revenue of the native Customs at that place and the taxes and imposts at all other places, which are to be appropriated for local expenditures, a statement of receipts and expenditures shall be delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation.

Japanese Imperial Ordinance Sanctioning Organization of South Manchuria Railway Company
—June 7, 1906

(Amended several times)

ARTICLE I.—The Government shall cause the organization of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company for the purpose of engaging in railway traffic in Manchuria.

ARTICLE II.—The shares of the Company shall all be registered (signed) and may be owned only by the Japanese and Chinese Governments or by subjects of Japan and China.

ARTICLE III.—The Japanese Government may offer its Manchurian railways, and their appurtenances, and its coal-mines in Manchuria, as the capital to be furnished by the Government.

ARTICLE IV.—The company may divide the new shares to be raised into several issues to be floated at different times, but the amount of the first issue shall not be less than one-fifth of the whole amount.

ARTICLE V.—The first payment upon the shares need not exceed one-tenth of the value of the shares.

ARTICLE VI.—The company shall establish its head office at Dairen and a branch office at Tokyo (as amended March 6, 1907).

ARTICLE VII.—The company shall have a president, a vice-president, four or more directors and from three to five inspectors.

ARTICLE VIII.—The president shall represent the company and manage its affairs.

The vice-president shall perform the president's duties when the latter is prevented from discharging them, and shall act as president when the latter post is vacant.

When both the president and vice-president are prevented from discharging their duties the Government shall cause one of the directors to discharge the duties of the president (as amended April 12, 1919).

The vice-president and directors shall assist

the president in his duties and shall take charge of various departments of the company's business.

The inspectors shall examine the business of the company.

ARTICLE IX.—The Government, subject to the Imperial sanction, shall appoint the president and vice-president, whose terms of office shall be five years.

The Government shall appoint the directors from among those shareholders who own fifty or more shares. The term of office shall be four years.

The inspectors shall be elected from among the shareholders at a general meeting of the latter. The term of office shall be three years.

ARTICLE X.—The amount of compensation and allowances of the president, vice-president and directors shall be fixed by the Government.

ARTICLE XI.—The president, vice-president and directors of the company shall not engage in any other business or trade, under any name whatsoever, during their terms of office, except by special permission of the Government.

11 b. In case the company establishes one year as the business year, during the period in which the Government will meet deficits in the dividends, the company may once only at a definite time before the termination of that business year pay to shareholders other than the Japanese or Chinese Governments dividends equal to the amount paid up on shares multiplied by one-half the maximum rate of the grant (to meet deficits).

The account distributed in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall with reference to the accounts of the business year in question be deemed company property and shall be deducted from the amount distributed in dividends to shareholders other than the Japanese and Chinese Governments on the basis of these accounts irrespective of changes in the shareholders (added May 31, 1912 and amended August 31, 1917).

11 c. When the company issues debentures it may have payments made in a number of installments (added September 7, 1906). The total amount of debentures may reach an amount twice that of the paid-up shares, but the amount must not exceed the total capitalization (added January 21, 1910).

11 d. The issuance of company debentures and amendments to the articles of incorporation shall be decided when shareholders representing one-half or more of the total capital are present by a majority vote (added March 6, 1917).

ARTICLE XII.—The Government shall appoint supervisors for the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company to supervise the business of

the company.

The supervisors may at any time examine the company's business and inspect their safes, books, documents and any other articles belonging to the company.

The supervisors, whenever they may deem it necessary, may order the company to report on the various accounts and the condition of the company's business.

The supervisors may attend the general meetings of the shareholders of the company, or any other meetings, and express their opinions, but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Government may issue such orders as may be necessary to superintend the business of the company.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Garrison may issue necessary instructions regarding the company's business as it affects military matters (added April 12, 1919).

ARTICLE XIV.—In case the decisions of the company or the conduct of its officers are in violation of laws and regulations or of the object of the company, or are detrimental to the public welfare, or fail to carry out the orders of the Government office under whose jurisdiction the company is, the Government may cancel the said decisions or dismiss the officers concerned.

ARTICLE XV.—When the Government deems it necessary, it may apply to the company the provisions of the laws and regulations relating to railways in Japan.

In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph the Government shall inform the company in advance as to the laws and regulations to be so applied.

ARTICLE XVI.—When not otherwise provided for in this ordinance, the provisions of the Commercial Code and its Supplementary Laws and Regulations shall be applied.

ARTICLE XVII.—The provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 306, of 1900 (relating to the construction of railways in foreign countries by Japanese companies) shall not be applied to the company that is to be organized in accordance with this Ordinance.

Supplementary Rules

ARTICLE XVIII.—The Government shall appoint a commission to transact all business relating to the organization of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company.

ARTICLE XIX.—The organizing commission shall draw up the company's articles of associa-

tion, and after the said articles have been approved by the Government, shall open the subscription for the first issue of shares.

ARTICLE XX.—When the first issue of the company's shares has been subscribed, the commission shall present to the Government the subscription list and apply for permission to organize the company.

ARTICLE XXI.—When the permission referred to in the preceding Articles has been given, the organizing commission shall, without delay, call for the first instalment upon each share.

When the first instalment referred to in the preceding Article has been paid in, the commission shall, without delay, call a general meeting for organization.

ARTICLE XXII.—At the close of the first general meeting the organizing commission shall turn over its business to the President of the Manchurian Railway Joint Stock Company.

Japanese Government Order Regarding South Manchuria Railway Company— August 1, 1906

(Amended several times)

To Masatake Terauchi, Chairman of the Organizing Commission of the South Manchurian Railway Joint Stock Company, and eighty other members of the Commission:

The following orders are hereby given respecting the several matters relating to the organization of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company, all matters pertaining to the management of which have been entrusted to the Commission.

August 1, 1906.

Isaburo Yamagata,
Minister of Communications.
Yoshiro Sakataul, LL.D.,
Minister of Finance.
Viscount Tadasu Hayashi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE I.—In accordance with the Additional Agreement of the Japan-China Treaty relating to Manchuria, signed on December 22nd, 1905, the Company shall engage in the traffic of the following railways:

Dairen-Changchun.
Nankuanling-Port Arthur.
Tafangshen-Liushutun.
Tashihchiao-Yingkou.
Yentai-Yentai Coal Mine.
Suchiatun-Fushun.
Mukden-Antungshien.

ARTICLE II.—The railways mentioned in the preceding Article shall be changed to the 4 feet 8.5 inch gauge within three (3) years counting from the day on which the company commences its operations.

On the Dairen-Changchun Railway the tracks between Dairen and Suchiatun (near Mukden) shall be doubled.

ARTICLE III.—The company shall make the various arrangements necessary for the lodging and meals of the passengers, as well as for the storage of goods at the principal stations on the line.

ARTICLE IV.—For the convenience and the profit of the railway, the company may engage in the following accessory lines of business:

Mining, especially the operation of the coal-mines at Fushun and Yentai.
Water transportation.
Electrical enterprises.
Sale on commission of the principal goods carried by the railways.
Warehousing.
Business relating to the land and buildings on the land attached to the railways.
In addition, any business for which Government permission has been given.

ARTICLE V.—The company shall, subject to the permission of the Government, make the necessary arrangements for engineering works, education, sanitation, etc. within the area of lands used for the railways and the accessory lines of business.

ARTICLE VI.—To defray the expenses necessary for the arrangements mentioned in the preceding Article, the company may, subject to the permission of the Government, collect fees of those who live within the area of lands used for the railways and the accessory lines of business, or make any other assessments for necessary expenses.

ARTICLE VII.—The total amount of the company's capital stock shall be 440 million Yen, of which 200 million Yen shall be furnished by the Imperial (Japanese) Government. The amount of each share shall be 50 Yen.

ARTICLE VIII.—The capital to be furnished by the Government mentioned in the preceding Article shall consist of the following properties:
The existing railways.

All properties belonging to the railways, except those in the based territory specially designated by the Government.

The coal mines at Fushun and Yentai.
The Government shall subscribe company shares to the face value of 120,000,000 Yen on December

1, 1920, in accordance with Law No. 34 of 1920.

ARTICLE IX.—The rolling stock now being used by the Government, and the rails as well as the accessories of the Mukden-Antunghsien temporary railway, shall be sold to the company at a reasonable price.

ARTICLE X.—The shares not owned by the Government shall be open to subscription by Japanese and Chinese subjects. If the Chinese Government desires to subscribe shares, the company shall comply therewith.

ARTICLE XI.—When the dividend of the company for any business year is less than six (6) per cent. per annum on the paid amount for the shareholders other than the Governments of Japan and China (hereafter to be styled merely "the shareholders"), the Government shall supply the deficiency for a period of fifteen (15) years only (or for thirty (30) business years if the calendar year be divided into two business years), commencing from the day of the registration of the company's establishment. However, the amount of money to be furnished by the Government to supply the deficiency referred to shall, under no circumstances, exceed six (6) per cent. per annum on the capital paid in by the shareholders.

ARTICLE XII.—When the dividend of the company for any business year does not exceed six (6) per cent. per annum on the capital paid in by the shareholders, the dividend on the shares owned by the Government need not be paid.

The shares owned by the Chinese Government shall be dealt with in a similar way to those owned by the Imperial Government.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Government shall guarantee the payment of interest on the debentures which the company may issue for the reconstruction of the railways, or for the operation of the accessory business, and on those which the company may issue for consolidating or redeeming these debentures. The Government shall, if necessary, guarantee the repayment of the principal.

The amount of the face value of the debentures to be guaranteed by the Government shall not be greater than twice the paid-up capital or exceed the authorized capital.

The debentures mentioned in the first paragraph shall be redeemed within twenty-five (25) years counting from the year of their issuance.

ARTICLE XIV.—For the debentures issued in accordance with the provisions in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, the Government shall supply the amount corresponding to the interest on the debentures.

When the dividend on the capital paid up by the shareholders exceeds six (6) per cent. per

annum, the surplus shall first be applied to the payment of the interest on the debentures. However, in this case the amount of surplus shall be deducted.

ARTICLE XV.—When there is any surplus after paying the interest on the debentures, as mentioned in the preceding Article, out of the profits of the company's business, the said surplus shall be apportioned to the shares owned by the Governments of Japan and China until the rate is equal on the respective amounts paid up by all shareholders. Provided, however, that when the dividends on the shares owned by the Japanese and Chinese Governments reach 4.3 per cent. per annum, a second dividend may be paid not exceeding 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the shareholders. When the dividends on the shares owned by the Japanese and Chinese Governments shall happen to exceed 4.3 per cent. per annum, the second dividend may be increased to the extent of what exceeds 4.3 per cent., the additional dividend not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the shareholders.

ARTICLE XVI.—The money to be supplied by the Government, as provided for in Articles 11 and 14, shall bear interest at six (6) per cent. per annum. The interest shall be added annually to the principal, and the total shall be the company's indebtedness to the Government.

When the dividend for all the shares exceeds ten (10) per cent. per annum, the surplus shall be devoted to the redemption of the company's debt mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XVII.—Any surplus of funds raised by means of the debentures mentioned in Article 13 shall be deposited with the Division of Deposits in the Department of Finance.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The company shall determine estimates of the capital to be paid up and the debentures to be floated during each business year, their face value, issuing price, rate of interest, date of issuance et cetera, and shall receive the Government's approval.

ARTICLE XIX.—The company shall determine the regulations relating to its finances and business, and shall secure the Government's approval.

When the company desires to alter the regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph and the articles of incorporation, similar steps shall be taken.

ARTICLE XX.—The plans of the company's business, the estimate of the cost of operation, the budget of income and expenditures connected with the company's business, the settlement of the same and the rate of the dividend for each business year shall be submitted to the Government

for approval. When the company desires to alter the foregoing items, similar steps shall be taken.

ARTICLE XXI.—At the designation of the Government the company shall report on the following matters:

The present condition of the cost of operation as well as the income and expenditures connected with the company's business.

The actual condition of the company's work in general.

ARTICLE XXII.—Without the permission of the Government the company shall not dispose of its principal rights and properties; nor give the same for security.

ARTICLE XXIII.—When the Government deems it necessary, it may order the freight charges to be reduced, but only under special conditions.

ARTICLE XXIV.—The Government may, when it deems necessary, order the company to make new works arrangements or modify the existing ones.

ARTICLE XXV.—At the designation of the Government the company shall be under obligation at any time to place the railways, land and any other articles at the service of the Government.

ARTICLE XXVI.—The Articles and paragraphs relating to the funds to be supplied by the Government guarantees mentioned in the present order shall be confirmed upon the approval of the Imperial Diet.

Revised Articles of Association of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company

(Amended several times)

Chapter I.—General Provisions

ARTICLE I.—This company shall be called the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company and is established in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 142 of 1906 and in obedience to the order of the Imperial Japanese Government.

ARTICLE II.—The liability of the shareholders of this company is limited to the value of shares owned by them.

ARTICLE III.—This company shall establish its head office at Dairen and a branch office at Tokyo.

ARTICLE IV.—The objects of the company are as follows:

I. To engage in the transportation business of the following railways in Manchuria:

Dairen-Changchun Railway.

Nankuanling-Port Arthur Railway.

Tafangshen-Liushutun Railway.
Tashihchiao-Yingkow Railway.
Yentai-Yentai Coal Mine Railway.
Suchiatun-Fushun Railway.
Mukden-Antunghsien Railway.

II. To engage in the following lines of accessory business for the benefit of the railways:

Mining, especially the operation of the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai.

Water transportation.

Electrical Enterprises.

Warehousing.

Business relating to the land and buildings on the land attached to the railways.

Any other business for which the permission of the Government may be given.

ARTICLE V.—The capital of the company shall be 440,000,000 Yen. However, the amount of the first subscription of shares shall be Yen 20,000,000 not including the shares to be owned by the Imperial Japanese Government. The second and subsequent subscriptions shall be opened from time to time, as necessity may require, upon the resolution of a general meeting of the shareholders.

ARTICLE VI.—The public notices of the company shall be published in the newspapers in which official announcements of the Kwantung Government are published at the place where the company's head office is situated and in the newspapers in which are published the public notices of the court of law to whose jurisdiction the company's branch office is subject.

Chapter II.—Shares

ARTICLE VII.—The share certificates of this company shall all be registered, and each share shall be fifty (50) Yen.

ARTICLE VIII.—The certificates of shares of this company shall be of the following five denominations:

ARTICLE VIII.—The certificates of shares of this company shall be of the following five denomination:

One share certificates.

Ten share certificates.

One hundred share certificates.

One thousand share certificates.

Ten thousand share certificates.

ARTICLE IX.—The certificates of shares of this company shall bear the name of the company, the date of registration, the total amount of capital, the amount of each share, the amount paid up and the number of the certificate. They shall bear the signature and seal of the President.

ARTICLE X.—As regards payments upon the shares of second and subsequent issues, the president shall determine the amount to be paid up and the date as required by the (company's) business, and shall give notice thereof to each shareholder at least sixty days in advance.

ARTICLE XI.—If a shareholder fails to make payment by the day fixed for payment on the shares, delay interest shall be charged him at the rate of four sen per day per one hundred yen on the amount due.

ARTICLE XII.—If a shareholder fails to make payment within fifteen days from the date fixed for the first payment on the shares the company may demand that payment be made within thirty days: and if the money is not paid in by that time the company may notify him that his rights as a shareholder of this company shall be forfeited.

In the case mentioned in the previous paragraph, where rights are lost the application money previously paid shall not be refunded.

ARTICLE XIII.—If at the second and subsequent calls on the shares a shareholder fails to make payment within fifteen days after the date fixed for payment, the company may notify such shareholder that payment must be made within thirty days, and that, in the case of failure to comply, his rights as a shareholder of this company shall be forfeited.

When, in the case mentioned in the previous paragraph, a shareholder has forfeited his rights as such, the company shall notify each assignor (i.e. one who has previously held the shares) of shares that payment must be made within fifteen days, and the assignor who first pays the amount in arrears shall acquire the shares. If no assignor pays, the company shall sell the shares at auction. If the amount realized by the auction is not sufficient to cover the amount in arrears, the previous shareholder shall be required to make good the deficit. If the previous shareholder does not make good within fourteen days, the company shall demand performance of the assignors.

ARTICLE XIV.—The liability of the assignors mentioned in the preceding article is extinguished after two years from the time when the assignment was entered in the Register of Shareholders.

ARTICLE XV.—If a company or any other legal person, public or private, owns the shares of this company, it shall appoint its representative and have his name entered in the Register of Shareholders of this company. If shares are held by two or more persons in common, they are required to appoint one person to exercise their

rights as shareholder. Persons holding shares in common are jointly and severally liable to the company for the payment upon the shares.

ARTICLE XVI.—When shares are to be assigned, the parties concerned shall make a written statement in accordance with the form prescribed by this company and apply for the alteration of the certificates of shares. However, when a person inherits shares by virtue of succession, bequest or any decision rendered by a court of law, such person is required to attach to the statement referred to a certificate of the census official or other documents as evidence that the company may deem necessary.

The assignment of any share shall not be valid unless the name and domicile of the assignee are entered on the share certificate in question.

ARTICLE XVII.—Should any certificate of shares be destroyed, mutilated or lost, the shareholder may apply for a new certificate of shares by presenting to the company a statement giving the facts in the case and signed by two or more persons approved by the company as guarantors. However, in case of loss, a public notice to that effect shall be given at the expense of the applicant, and the new certificate of shares shall be issued only when no objection is raised within sixty days from the date of the said public notice.

ARTICLE XVIII.—If any shareholder wishes to change the denominations of his certificate of shares, the said certificate shall be presented to the company together with the application.

ARTICLE XIX.—For the registration of a change of an owner's name on a certificate of shares, the issue of a new certificate of shares or the alteration of the denomination of a certificate of shares, the prescribed fee of the company shall be collected from the applicant.

ARTICLE XX.—During a period not exceeding thirty days immediately preceding each ordinary general meeting of shareholders and during the sixteen days between November 25th and December 10th of each year, the company shall suspend the assignment of shares.

Chapter III.—Shareholders

ARTICLE XXI.—The shareholders of this company shall be limited to the Government of Japan and China, and the subjects of Japan and China.

ARTICLE XXII.—The Imperial Japanese Government shall furnish the following properties as capital, and the company shall deliver to the Government two million shares, amounting to Yen 100,000,000, which is the value of the said properties:

The existing railways (except the rolling stock

now actually in use, as well as the rails and accessories of the Mukden-Antunghsien temporary railway).

All properties within the leased territory as may be designated by the Government.

The coal-mines at Fushun and Yentai.

The Imperial Japanese Government in addition to the capital mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall subscribe on December 1, 1920, shares to the amount of 120,000,000 Yen in accordance with law No. 34 of 1920, in return for which the company shall issue to it 2,400,000 shares.

The Imperial Japanese Government on the date of subscribing the shares mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall accept the liability of paying the capital and interest of the sterling debentures issued by the company in London to the total face value of 12,000,000 pounds sterling in lieu of paying 117,150,000 Yen for the shares.

ARTICLE XXIII.—Each shareholder shall have the right to one vote for each share owned by him.

ARTICLE XXIV.—The shareholders and their legal representatives shall report to the company their domiciles, names and a copy of their legal seals, when they acquire shares. When any alteration in the above facts has taken place, similar measures shall be taken.

Shareholders and their legal representatives domiciled abroad may be required to designate provisional domiciles or representatives in Japan. In such cases provisional domiciles and the representatives shall be reported to the company, as well as any changes in the same.

Chapter IV.—General Meetings

ARTICLE XXV.—An ordinary general meeting shall be called by the president in June every year, and extraordinary general meetings when the president or the inspectors deem them necessary, or when shareholders owning at least one tenth or more of the total number of shares have presented a written request stating the objects and reasons for holding a general meeting. When the shareholders have requested a general meeting to be called, the president shall take steps for calling the same within fourteen days.

ARTICLE XXVI.—The discussion at general meeting shall be confined to the subjects previously announced.

ARTICLE XXVII.—The date, time and place of a general meeting shall be determined by the president, and a notice to that effect shall be sent out to the shareholders at least fourteen days in advance of such meeting.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—The president shall act as chairman of a general meeting.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The shareholders may appoint only shareholders of this company as their representatives, and their powers of attorney shall be presented to the company.

ARTICLE XXX.—The chairman of the general meeting shall be allowed to exercise his right to vote as a shareholder.

ARTICLE XXXI.—Resolutions of a general meeting shall be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present. In case of a tie, the chairman shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XXXII.—The issuance of company debentures or amendments to the articles of incorporation shall be decided when shareholders representing one half or more of the total capital are present by a majority vote (as amended April 16, 1907).

If, in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the necessary quorum is not present, a provisional decision may be made by a majority of the shareholders present. A notification giving the essential details of the said provisional decision shall be sent to each shareholder, and another general meeting shall be called in not less than one month.

At the second general meeting the said provisional decision shall be confirmed or rejected by a majority vote of the shareholders present.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The minutes of a general meeting shall be recorded in the proceedings of the general meetings, and the same shall bear the signatures and seals of the president and chief officers present.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The chairman of the general meeting may adjourn the meeting or change the place of meeting. The discussion at an adjourned meeting shall be confined to the subjects on which no decision was made at the preceding meeting.

Chapter V.—Chief Officers

ARTICLE XXXV.—The chief officers of this company shall be as follows:

President	1
Vice-President	1
Directors	4 or more
Inspectors	3 to 5

ARTICLE XXXVI.—The term of office of the president and vice-president shall be five years, and they shall be appointed by the Government subject to the Imperial sanction.

The term of office of the inspectors shall be four years and they shall be appointed by the

Government from among those who own one hundred shares or more.

The term of office of the inspectors shall be three years, and they are to be elected by the shareholders at a general meeting of the shareholders.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—The remunerations and allowances of the president, vice-president and directors shall be determined by the Government.

The remuneration of the inspectors shall be determined by a resolution of a general meeting of the shareholders.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—The directors are required, during their term of office, to deposit with the inspectors one hundred shares of the company owned by them. These shares shall not be returned to their owners even on their retirement from office until all affairs transacted during their term of office shall have been approved at a general meeting.

ARTICLE XXXIX.—In the event of the office of any inspector becoming vacant, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders shall be called for the purpose of a by-election, and the new inspector shall hold office during the remainder of the term of office of this predecessor.

However, a by-election may be postponed until the next general meeting of the shareholders, except when the number of inspectors has decreased to two or less.

ARTICLE XL.—The president shall represent the company and have general control of all its affairs.

The vice-president shall represent the president when he is prevented from discharging his official duties, and shall act as president when that office is left vacant.

When the president and vice-president are prevented from discharging their duties, the Government shall cause one of the directors to act for the president (added June 27, 1906). The vice-president and the directors shall assist the president, and each shall take charge of a part of the business of the company. The inspectors shall inspect the affairs of the company.

ARTICLE XLI.—During their respective terms of office the president, vice-president and directors shall not engage in any other occupations or business under any name whatever without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE XLII.—The president shall keep at the head-office as well as the branch office copies of the Articles of Incorporation and of the Record of Resolutions of the general meetings of shareholders. He shall also keep at the head office the

Register of Shareholders and the Ledger of Debentures.

ARTICLE XLIII.—The president shall submit the following documents to the inspectors seven days in advance of the date set for the ordinary general meeting of shareholders:

- (1) An inventory of the company's properties.
- (2) A balance sheet.
- (3) A report on the company's works.
- (4) An account of the profits and losses.
- (5) Proposals relating to the reserve funds and to the dividends.

ARTICLE XLIV.—The president shall have in readiness at the head office before the day of an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders the documents mentioned in the preceding articles and the inspector's report.

ARTICLE XLV.—The president shall submit to an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders the documents mentioned in Article 43 and obtain its approval.

The president shall publish the balance sheet when he has obtained the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XLVI.—The inspectors are required to examine the documents to be submitted by the president to a general meeting of shareholders and to report their views at the said meeting.

ARTICLE XLVII.—The inspectors may at any time demand the president to report on the business of the company, and may examine the management of its affairs and the condition of its properties.

Chapter VI.—Supervisors

ARTICLE XLVIII.—The supervisors of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company may at any time inspect the arrangements of the company's work, or examine the safes and books of the company, as well as the various documents and articles belonging to it.

The supervisors may, whenever they deem it necessary, order the company to report on the various business accounts and the condition of the company.

The supervisors may attend the general meetings of the shareholders or any other meetings and express their opinions, but they are not entitled to vote.

Chapter VII.—Accounts

ARTICLE XLIX.—The business year of this company shall commence on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year (as amended March 11, 1912).

ARTICLE L.—The company shall set aside as a reserve fund one-twentieth or more of the profits, whenever they are apportioned until the reserve funds amount to one-fourth of the capital.

Special reserve funds other than that provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by a resolution of the general meeting.

ARTICLE LI.—The dividends to the shareholders shall be paid according to the Register of Shareholders as it stands on June 1 (as amended March 11, 1912).

ARTICLE LII.—When the company is certain to be able to pay dividends for the business year, it may, before the termination of that year, pay once only to the shareholders other than the Japanese and Chinese Governments, dividends equal to the amount paid up on shares multiplied by one-half the estimated rate of dividend, the amount so paid not exceeding the amount brought forward from the preceding year.

The portional dividends paid in accordance with the provisions of the two foregoing paragraphs shall in respect to the accounts of the company for the business year in question be deemed to be company property, and the distribution of the profits at an ordinary general meeting shall be determined on the basis of such estimate; provided, however, that the payment of dividends to shareholders other than the Japanese and Chinese Governments shall irrespective of changes in shareholders in the meantime, be made by paying over the balance after deducting from the amount (of the declared dividend) the amount distributed in accordance with paragraph 1 (as amended August 25, 1917).

ARTICLE LIII.—When the dividend of the company does not exceed six per cent. per annum of the capital paid in by the shareholders, the dividend on the shares owned by the Government need not be paid.

The shares owned by the Chinese Government shall be dealt with in a similar way to those owned by the Imperial Japanese Government.

ARTICLE LIV.—The payment of interest on the debentures which the company may issue for the reconstruction of the railways or for the operation of the accessory business, and on those which the company may issue for consolidating or redeeming old debentures, shall be guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese Government. The reimbursement of the principal may also, if necessary, be guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese Government.

The total amount of debentures to be guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese Government shall be less than twice the paid up capital and shall not

exceed the authorized capital (as amended February 5, 1910).

ARTICLE LV.—For the debentures issued in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of the preceding Article, the Government shall supply the amount corresponding to the interest on the debentures.

When the dividend on the capital paid up by the shareholders exceeds six per cent. per annum, the surplus shall first be applied to the payment of the interest on the debentures. However, in this case the amount of surplus shall be deducted from the money to be supplied by the Government mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE LVI.—When there is any surplus after paying the interest on the debentures, as mentioned in the preceding article, out of the profits of the company's business, the said surplus shall be apportioned to the shares owned by the Governments of Japan and China until the rate equals the respective amounts paid up by all shareholders.

Provided, however, that when the dividends on the shares owned by the Japanese and Chinese Governments reach 4.3 per cent. per annum a second dividend may be paid not exceeding 4 per cent. on the paid up capital of the shareholders (added June 20, 1914, and amended September 11, 1920).

ARTICLE LVII.—The money to be supplied by the Imperial Japanese Government, as provided for in Article 55, shall bear interest at six per cent. per annum. The interest shall be added annually to the principal, and the total shall be the company's indebtedness to the Imperial Japanese Government.

When the dividend for shares shall exceed ten per cent. per annum, the surplus shall be devoted to the redemption of the company's debt mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Chapter VIII.—Expenses for Organizing the Company

ARTICLE LVIII.—The expenses for organizing the company shall not exceed 50,000 Yen.

Of the amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph that advanced by the Government shall be reimbursed by the company.

Supplementary Article

ARTICLE LIX.—Five hundred thousand shares representing 50,000,000 Yen included in the additional capitalization authorized by resolution of a special general meeting of the shareholders on April 16, 1920 shall be issued at above par; pro-

vided, that there shall be no objection to issuing it in instalments (as amended April 16, 1920).

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia—May 25, 1915

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, having resolved to conclude a Treaty with a view to developing their economic relations in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Lou Tseng-tsiang, Chung-ching, First Class Chia-ho and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Hioki Eki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.—The two High Contracting Parties agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and the terms of the South Manchuria Railway and Antung-Mukden Railway, shall be extended to 90 years.

ARTICLE II.—Japanese subjects in South Manchuria may, by negotiation, lease land necessary for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacture or for prosecuting agricultural enterprises.

ARTICLE III.—Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and to engage in business and manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.—In the event of Japanese and Chinese desiring jointly to undertake agricultural enterprises and industries incidental thereto, the Chinese Government may give its permission.

ARTICLE V.—The Japanese subjects referred to in the preceding three articles, besides being required to register with the local Authorities passports which they must procure under the existing regulations, shall also submit to the police laws and ordinances and taxation of China.

Civil and criminal cases in which the defendants are Japanese shall be tried and adjudicated by the Japanese Consul; those in which the defendants are Chinese shall be tried and adjudicated by Chinese Authorities. In either case an officer may be deputed to the court to attend the proceedings. But mixed civil cases between Chinese and Japanese relating to land shall be tried

and adjudicated by delegates of both nations conjointly in accordance with Chinese law and local usage.

When, in future, the judicial system in the said region is completely reformed, all civil and criminal cases concerning Japanese subjects shall be tried and adjudicated entirely by Chinese law courts.

ARTICLE VI.—The Chinese Government agrees, in the interest of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open by China herself, as soon as possible, certain suitable places in Eastern Inner Mongolia as Commercial Ports.

ARTICLE VII.—The Chinese Government agrees speedily to make a fundamental revision of the Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement, taking as a standard the provisions in railway loan agreements made heretofore between China and foreign financiers.

When in future, more advantageous terms than those in existing railway loan agreements are granted to foreign financiers in connection with railway loans, the above agreement shall again be revised in accordance with Japan's wishes.

ARTICLE VIII.—All existing treaties between China and Japan relating to Manchuria shall, except where otherwise provided for by his Treaty, remain in force.

ARTICLE IX.—The present Treaty shall come into force on the date of its signature. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have signed and sealed the present Treaty, two copies in the Chinese language and two in Japanese.

Done at Peking this twenty-fifth day of the fifth month of the fourth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the same day of the same month of the fourth year of Taisho.

Exchange of Notes Respecting Railways and Taxes in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia—April 5, 1915

Peking, the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of the Republic of China.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of my Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Government:

China will hereafter provide funds for building necessary railways in South Manchuria and East-

ern Inner Mongolia; if foreign capital is required China may negotiate for a loan with Japanese capitalists first; and further, the Chinese Government, when making a loan in future on the security of the taxes in the above-mentioned places (excluding the salt and customs revenue which have already been pledged by the Chinese Central Government) may negotiate for it with Japanese capitalists.

I avail, etc.,

(Signed) Lou Tseng-tsiang.

His Excellency,

Hioki Eki,

Japanese Minister.

Reply

Peking, the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of Taisho.

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this day's date respecting railways and taxes in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia in which you state:

China will hereafter provide funds for building necessary railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia; if foreign capital is required China may negotiate for a loan with Japanese capitalists first; and further, the Chinese Government, when making a loan in future on the security of taxes in the above-mentioned places (excluding the salt and customs revenue which has already been pledged by the Chinese Central Government) may negotiate for it with Japanese capitalists first.

In reply I beg to state that I have taken note of the same.

I avail, etc.,

(Signed) Hioki Eki.

His Excellency,

Lou Tseng-tsiang,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

**Preliminary Agreement for Loan for the Construction of Kirin-Hueining Railway
June 18, 1918**

For the purpose of constructing the railway from Kirin, in the Republic of China, to Hueining, through the Southern part of Yenchi (Chientao) and the Tumen River, the Government of the Republic of China (hereinafter called A) hereby enters into the present preliminary agreement with the three Japanese Banks, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan, represented by the Industrial Bank of Japan (hereinafter called B) as the basis of a

formal loan agreement for the same Railway:—

ARTICLE I.—A shall with due promptness outline the amount of funds required for the construction of the railway and other items of necessary expenditure and bring it to the notice of B for its consent.

In accordance with the amount of funds required as referred to above, B shall issue 5 per cent. public loan bonds of the Republican Government of China gold currency for A.

ARTICLE II.—The period for the redemption of the present loan shall be limited to forty years. Redemption of the loan shall begin from the 11th year calculating from the date of the issue of the bonds, and the method of yearly instalment redemption shall be followed.

ARTICLE III.—As soon as the formal agreement for the Kirin-Hueining Railway loan is signed, A shall begin to construct the line so as to hasten its completion.

ARTICLE IV.—A shall build the railway bridge over the Tumen River conjointly with the Railway Department of the Office of the Japanese Governor General for Korea and shall share half of the expense thereof.

Regarding through traffic between this railway and the railways in Korea, a separate agreement shall be entered into with a view to developing the traffic and securing the smooth co-operation of the two railways concerned.

ARTICLE V.—A shall pledge the following assets to B as security for payment of interest and redemption of the present loan bonds:

All the property owned by and the revenue due to the railway either at present or in the future.

Without the approval of B, A shall not offer either the property or the revenue of the railway to others as loan security.

ARTICLE VI.—The actual amount of funds to be received by A out of the issue of the present loan bonds shall be such as to be more profitable to A than what is stipulated in the Ssuningkai-Chengchiatun Railway Loan Agreement concluded on December 17 of the 4th year of the Republic.

The rate at which the present loan bonds are to be issued shall be fixed according to the circumstances under which they are issued.

ARTICLE VII.—Regarding the particulars which are not provided for under the foregoing articles, they shall be decided upon by A and B in accordance with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan Agreement signed on the 10th of the 12th moon of the 33rd Year of Kuanghsu.

ARTICLE VIII.—The present preliminary agreement shall be the basis of the formal agreement for the Kirin-Hueining Railway Loan, which

shall be concluded within six months after the conclusion of the present preliminary agreement.

ARTICLE IX.—Upon the conclusion of the present preliminary agreement, B shall pay to A an advance of \$10,000,000 in full without any deduction for commission.

ARTICLE X.—The advance referred to above shall bear 7½ per cent. interest per annum; that is, 7½ yen shall be paid for the yearly interest on every 100 yen.

ARTICLE XI.—The advance shall be paid to A in specie in exchange for the Treasury Notes by A.

ARTICLE XII.—The Treasury Notes mentioned in the foregoing article shall be subject to change every six months. At each occasion of their change for new ones, the interest due for the said period shall be paid to B.

ARTICLE XIII.—After the conclusion of the formal agreement for the Kirin-Hueining Railway Loan, the advance shall have the preferential right of being repaid with the proceeds from the issue of the loan bonds referred to above.

ARTICLE XIV.—The payment of the advance, its redemption and the payment of its interest and transactions in connection therewith shall be carried out at Tokio.

Two copies of the present preliminary agreement shall be written in the Chinese language and two copies in the Japanese language, and A and B shall each keep one copy written in each language. In case any dispute arises with regard to the interpretation of the agreement, the text of the one written in Japanese shall be considered as authoritative.

(JAPAN AND CHINA)

Preliminary Agreement for Loan for Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia—September 28, 1918

The following preliminary agreement has been concluded between the Government of the Chinese Republic (hereinafter called the Government) and the Industrial Bank of Japan, representing the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen (hereinafter called the Banks), with the object of concluding a loan contract for the purpose of building a railway between Jehol and Taonan, a railway between Changchun and Taonan, a railway between Kirin and Kaiyuan by way of Hailung, and a railway to a certain seaport (hereinafter called the Four Railways of Manchuria and Mongolia).

Banks to raise all the funds required for building the Jehol-Taonan, Changchun-Taonan, Kirin-Kaiyuan Railways, and the railway between a point on the Jehol-Taonan Railway to a certain seaport, by means of Chinese Government bonds of the Jehol-Taonan Railway, bonds of the Changchun-Taonan Railway, bonds of the Kirin-Kaiyuan Railway, and bonds of the . . . railway respectively (hereinafter called the gold bonds of the Four Manchuria and Mongolian Railways). Provided, however, that the route of the railway from a point on the Jehol-Taonan Railway to a certain seaport shall be decided upon by consultation

ARTICLE I.—The Government shall permit the between the Government and the Banks.

ARTICLE II.—The Government shall speedily determine the expense for constructing the Four Railways of Manchuria and Mongolia and all other expenses necessary, and shall obtain the approval of the Banks.

ARTICLE III.—The term of the gold loan of the Four Railways of Manchuria and Mongolia shall be forty years. The redemption of the principal, to be refunded by annual instalments, shall commence after eleven years, counting from the issue of the loan.

ARTICLE IV.—With the conclusion of the loan contract, the Government shall consult the Banks as to the plan of work to be started according to the plan agreed upon, with a view to speedy construction.

ARTICLE V.—The Government shall offer the following to the Banks as security for the payment of the principal and interest on the loans:—All the property and revenue of the Four Railways of Manchuria and Mongolia, at present and in the future.

The Government shall not offer the above-mentioned property and revenue of other parties unless the approval of the Banks is obtained.

ARTICLE VI.—The issue, interest, net amount to be received by the Government, and other conditions, shall be agreed upon between the parties in as favourable terms as possible to the Government when the loan is issued.

ARTICLE VII.—Matters which are not provided for in the foregoing Articles shall be agreed upon by consultation between the Government and the Banks.

ARTICLE VIII.—A formal loan contract shall be concluded within four months after the conclusion of the present preliminary agreement.

ARTICLE IX.—With the conclusion of the preliminary contract the Banks shall advance twenty million yen of Japanese currency to the Govern-

ment. The advance shall be delivered without charging any commission.

ARTICLE X.—Interest on the advance shall be paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum or Yen Eight per Yen 100.

ARTICLE XI.—The advance shall be delivered in the form of the discount of Treasury Bills issued by the Government.

ARTICLE XII.—The Treasury Bills mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be renewed every six months, and an amount shall be paid into the Banks equal to six months' interest.

ARTICLE XIII.—After the final agreement for the loan for the Four Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia has been effected, the Government shall repay previous advances preferentially and without delay from the funds obtained by the issue of a public loan.

ARTICLE XIV.—The collection, repayment, payments of the previous advances, shall be made at Tokyo, Japan.

Two sets each in Japanese of the preliminary agreement shall be prepared and signed, and the Government and the banks shall retain a copy of each.

In case a dispute should arise concerning the interpretation of this preliminary agreement, it shall be interpreted according to the Japanese text.

September 28, 7th Year of Taisho.

(Signed) Industrial Bank of Japan,
Eijiro Ono,

Vice-President.

Chang Tsung-hsiang.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of China.

Imperial Ordinance Respecting Organization of the Government of Kwantung— April 12, 1919

1.—The Kwantung Government shall be established in Kwantung Province.

2.—The Kwantung Government shall have a Governor (Chokan).

The Governor of Kwantung shall have jurisdiction over Kwantung Province, and shall exercise control over the policing of the railway lines in South Manchuria.

The Governor of Kwantung shall supervise the business of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

3.—The Governor of Kwantung shall be of Shinnin rank.

When a military officer is appointed as Governor of Kwantung he shall assume, in addition, the

command of the Kwantung army.

4.—The Governor of Kwantung shall carry on administrative business under the supervision of the Prime Minister; but with reference to international affairs he shall be under the supervision of the Foreign Minister.

5.—The Governor of Kwantung may in accordance with his administrative powers or with special delegation of authority issue orders, the infringement of which may be punished by him with imprisonment not to exceed one year or with a fine not to exceed one hundred yen.

6.—In case urgent measures are necessary for the preservation of peace and order, the Governor of Kwantung may issue orders attaching penalties exceeding the limitations of the foregoing article.

Orders which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be submitted for Imperial sanction immediately through the Prime Minister. If Imperial sanction is not obtained the Governor of Kwantung shall immediately give notice that the orders are in future invalid.

7.—When the Governor of Kwantung deems it necessary for the preservation of peace and order within the districts under his jurisdiction or for the protection of the railway lines, he may request the Commander of the Kwantung army for the use of military force.

8.—When the Governor of Kwantung deems that an order issued or a measure adopted by an office under his jurisdiction is contrary to the rules, injurious to public welfare or exceeds official authority, he may suspend or cancel the order or measure.

9.—The Governor of Kwantung shall assume control over all officials under his jurisdiction; the appointment or dismissal of officials of Sonin rank shall be submitted through the Prime Minister for Imperial sanction, and the appointment or dismissal of officials of Hannin rank shall be effected at his own discretion.

10.—The Governor of Kwantung shall submit through the Prime Minister for Imperial sanction the decoration of officials under him.

11.—The Governor of Kwantung shall be empowered to discipline the officials under him. He shall submit through the Prime Minister for Imperial sanction the dismissal of Chokunin and Sonin Officials.

12.—There shall be established in the Kwantung Government a Governor's Secretariat and sections of civil and foreign affairs. The Governor shall determine the apportioning of work in the Governor's Secretariat and the sections of civil and foreign affairs.

13.—The Kwantung Government shall be divided into two districts in each of which an office of civil affairs shall be established. The Governor of Kwantung shall determine their location, names and boundaries of jurisdiction.

14.—Branch civil offices shall be established at important points in order to distribute the work of civil offices. The Governor of Kwantung shall determine their location, names and boundaries of jurisdiction.

15.—In the Government of Kwantung the following officials shall be appointed:

Chief Secretary	Chokunin rank
Chief of Section of Civil Affairs	"
Chief of Section of Foreign Affairs	"
One Councillor	Sonin rank
Seven Secretaries (one of whom may be of Chokunin rank)	"
Police Officer, one	"
Private Secretary, one	"
Educational Officer, one	"
Nine Engineers	"
Nine Police Officers	"
Two Translators	"
Clerks	"
School Officers	"
Police Officers	"
Engineers' Assistance 173	Hannin rank
Translators' Assistants	"
Police Assistants 99	"

The position of Chief of the Section of Civil Affairs, Chief Secretary, and Chief of the Section of Foreign Affairs shall be filled by the Consul General at Mukden.

The positions of secretaries may be filled as additional posts by consuls in South Manchuria.

The Government of Kwantung shall have an adviser for communications. This position shall be filled by the President of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

(The remaining 24 articles deal with the duties of these various officials.)

Supplementary Rules.—This Ordinance shall be effective from the date of its promulgation.

The Organization of the Kwantung Government General is hereby abolished.

Exchange of Notes Relating to New Consortium Agreement—May 11, 1920

Tokyo, Japan, May 11, 1920.

N. Kajiwara, Esquire,
Tokio, Japan.

Dear Sir:

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt

of your communication of May 11th, 1920, informing us, in behalf of the Japanese Banking Group that, under the instructions of your Government, you have now withdrawn your letter dated June 18th, 1919, and have adopted, in association with the Banking Groups of America, Great Britain and France and on like terms with them, the agreement for the establishment of a New Consortium in respect to China.

We are happy to note that certain points that had hitherto been somewhat obscure to your Group and to your Government have now been made plain, and we trust with you that the way is clear for the Consortium to undertake operations.

Inasmuch as some questions have arisen during our discussions as to the status of specific railway enterprises contemplated or actually begun in Manchuria and Mongolia, we hereby confirm that we have agreed with you as follows:

- (1) That the South Manchuria Railway and its present branches, together with the mines which are subsidiary to the railway, do not come within the scope of the Consortium;
- (2) That the projected Taonanfu-Jehol Railway and the projected railway connecting a point on the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway with a seaport are to be included within the terms of the Consortium Agreement;
- (3) That the Kirin-Hueining, the Chengchiatun-Taonanfu, the Changchun-Taonanfu, the Kaiyuan-Kirin (via Hailung), the Kirin-Changchun, the Hsinminfu-Mukden the Ssipingkai-Chengchiatun Railways are outside the scope of the joint activities of the Consortium.

The foregoing letter of acknowledgment, although written in behalf of the American Banking Group, has, we are assured, the cordial approval of the British and French Banking Groups, also of the Government of the United States, of Great Britain and of France.

Pray be good enough to present our regards to your colleagues in the Japanese Banking Group and our best wishes for the success of the joint Four-Power Undertaking.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Thomas W. Lamont,

For and in behalf of the American Group.

New Consortium Agreement—October 15, 1920

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, having its office at 9 Gracechurch Street in

the City of London (hereinafter called "the Hongkong Bank") of the first part,

The Banque de L'Indo-Chine, having its office at 15 bis Rue Laflite, Paris (hereinafter called "the French Bank") of the second part,

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, having its office at Yokohama in Japan (hereinafter called "the Japanese Bank") of the third part, and,

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co., the National City Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago (hereinafter called "the American Managers") acting as to the United Kingdom by Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co., of 22 Old Broad Street in the City of London, and as to France by Messrs. Morgan, Marjes & Co., of Paris, of the fourth part.

Whereas the Hongkong Bank, the French Bank, the Japanese Bank and the American Managers are acting for the purposes of this Agreement as the representatives of the British, French, Japanese and American Groups respectively,

And whereas the British, French, Japanese and American Groups were formed with the object of negotiating and carrying out Chinese loan business;

And whereas their respective Governments have undertaken to give their complete support to their respective national groups the parties hereto in all operations undertaken pursuant to the agreement hereinafter contained, and have further undertaken that in the event of competition in the obtaining of any specific loan contract the collective support of the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the four Governments will be assured to the parties hereto for the purpose of obtaining such contract;

And whereas the said national groups are of the opinion that the interests of the Chinese people can in existing circumstances best be served by the cooperative action of the various banking groups representing the investment interests of their respective countries in procuring for the Chinese Government the capital necessary for a programme of economic reconstruction and improved communications;

And whereas with these objects in view the respective national groups are prepared to participate on equal terms in such undertakings as may be calculated to assist China in the establishment of her great public utilities and to these ends to welcome the co-operation of Chinese capital;

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1.—Each Group reserves to itself the right of increasing or reducing the number of its own members, but so that any member of a group dropping out shall remain bound by the restrictive provisions hereof and any member of a group coming in shall become subject to the restrictive provisions hereof, and so that no group shall (without the consent of the others) be entitled to admit into its group a new member who is not of its nationality and domiciled in its market. The admission of any new group shall be determined by the parties hereto subject to the approval of their respective Governments.

2.—This agreement relates to existing and future loan agreements which involve the issue for subscription by the public of loans to the Chinese Government or to Chinese Government Departments or to Provinces of China or to companies or corporations owned or controlled by or on behalf of the Chinese Government or any Chinese Provincial Government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese Provincial Government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese Government or Chinese Provincial Governments but does not relate to agreements for loans to be floated in China. Existing agreements relating to industrial undertakings upon which it can be shown that substantial progress has been made may be omitted from the scope of this agreement.

3.—The existing agreements and any future loan agreements to which this agreement relates and any business arising out of such agreements respectively shall be dealt with by the said groups in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

4.—This agreement is made on the principle of complete equality in every respect between the parties hereto and each of the parties hereto shall take an equal share in all operations and sign all contracts and shall bear an equal share of all charges in connection with any business (except stamp duties and any charges of and in connection with the realization by the parties hereto in their respective markets of their shares in the operations) and the parties hereto shall conclude all contracts with equal rights and obligations as between themselves and each party shall have the same rights, privileges, prerogatives, advantages, responsibilities and obligations of every sort and kind. Accordingly preliminary advances on account of or in connection with business to which this agreement relates shall be borne by each of the parties hereto in equal shares and each of the

parties hereto shall be entitled to participate equally in the existing agreements and will offer to the other parties hereto an equal participation with itself in any future loan business falling within the scope of this agreement. Should one or more of the parties hereto decline a participation in the existing agreements or any of them or in any such future loan business as aforesaid the party or parties accepting a participation in the existing agreements or any of them or in any such future loan business as aforesaid shall be free to undertake the same but shall issue on its or their markets only.

5.—All contracts shall so far as possible be made so as not to impose joint liability on the parties hereto but each of the parties hereto shall severally liquidate its own engagements or liabilities. The parties hereto will so far as possible come to an understanding with regard to the realization of the operations but so that such realization in whatever manner this may take place shall be for the separate benefit of each of the parties hereto as regards their respective participations therein and so that each of the parties hereto shall be entitled to realize its participation in the operations only in its own market it being understood that the issues in the respective markets are to be made at substantial parity.

6.—Any one or more of the parties hereto who shall have accepted its or their participation in any business hereunder shall be entitled by notice in writing to call upon the other or others of the parties hereto who propose to issue their own respective participations to issue for the account of the party or parties giving such notice or notices either all or one-half of the amount which may constitute the participation of the party or parties, giving such notice or notices and the parties so called upon shall issue the said amount or amounts (hereinafter called "the Residuary Participation") specified in such notice or notices upon and subject to the terms and conditions following, viz.:

- (1) Such notice or notices must be received by the other or others of the parties hereto before the execution of the final agreement for issue of the loan or (in the case of an issue of a part only of the loan) of so much thereof as the parties hereto may from time to time agree to issue.
- (2) The party or parties to whom such notice or notices shall have been given shall be entitled to decide among themselves and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to which one or more of them shall issue the Re-

siduary Participation but in default of any such decision they shall issue the same equally between them.

- (3) In issuing the Residuary Participation no distinction shall be made between the Residuary Participation and the amount or amounts issued on its or their own account by the party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation which shall in all respects be subject to the conditions of the respective Syndicates which may be formed for the purpose of effecting the issue.
- (4) Each of the parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall be entitled to decide for itself and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to what expenses shall be incurred in relation to the issue of the total amount issued by such party.
- (5) The party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall be entitled between them to charge the party or parties giving such notice or notices with a commission of not exceeding 1½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Residuary Participation and also with a pro rata share of expenses which the issuing party or parties may in their sole discretion incur in relation to the whole issue and being in the proportion which the Residuary Participation bears to the total nominal amount of the issue.
- (6) The party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall not by virtue of this Agreement incur any responsibility to subscribe for the Residuary Participation or to cause the same to be subscribed.
- (7) Each party issuing the Residuary Participation shall apply all subscriptions received by it pro rata between the Residuary Participation issued by it and the amount issued by such party on its own account.
- (8) Each of the parties issuing the Residuary Participation will apply for and use its best endeavours to obtain a quotation on its market for the total amount issued by it.
- (9) No issue of the Residuary Participation or any part thereof shall be made by the party or parties giving such notice or notices unless mutually agreed by the parties hereto.

7.—No participation shall be given by any one of the parties hereto outside its own market. Any participation given in its own market by any one

of the parties hereto shall be for its own market only or in the event of the issue including any of the Residuary Participation for the accounts pro rata of the issuing Bank and the party or parties giving such participation, the party giving the same shall use its best endeavours to secure that no part of such participation shall be transferred to parties outside the market of the party giving the same. Any other participation shall be given only with the consent of all parties hereto and shall be borne in equal shares by the parties hereto.

8.—This agreement shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date hereof provided nevertheless that a majority of the parties hereto may by twelve months' previous notice in writing addressed to the other parties hereto determine this agreement at any time.

In witness whereof the duly authorized representatives of the respective parties hereto have set their hands the day and year first above written.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

On behalf of the British Group:

C. S. Addis.

For the Banque de L'Indo-Chine,
On behalf of the French Group:

Th. De La Chaumé.

For the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

On behalf of the Japanese Group:

K. Takeuchi.

For and on behalf of the American Group:

J. P. Morgan & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The National City Bank of New York.

by J. A. Stillman, President.

The Guaranty Trust Company & Savings Bank,
Chicago.

by J. R. Swan, Vice-President.

Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings
Bank, Chicago.

by John Jay Abbot, Vice-President.

Chase National Bank, New York City.

by A. H. Wiggin, Chairman.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

**Statement of Japanese Delegation at Washington
Conference with Regard to Preferential Rights
in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner
Mongolia—February 2, 1922**

1. Japan is ready to throw open to the joint activity of the International Consortium recently organized, the right of option granted exclusively in favour of Japanese capital, with regard, first,

to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans to be secured on taxes in that region; it being understood that nothing in the present declaration shall be held to imply and modification of the notes and memoranda which were exchanged among the governments of the countries represented in the Consortium and also among the national financial groups composing the Consortium, in relation to the scope of the joint activity of that organization.

2. Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential right under the Sino-Japanese arrangements in question concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters in South Manchuria.

3. Japan is further ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that Group V of the original proposals of the Japanese Government would be postponed for future negotiations.

(WASHINGTON CONFERENCE)

Treaty Relating to Principles and Policies Concerning China—February 6, 1922

ARTICLE I.—The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

ARTICLE II.—The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or, individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

ARTICLE III.—With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or

equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking:—

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

ARTICLE IV.—The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

ARTICLE V.—China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese Railways.

The Contracting Powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control

in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.—The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

ARTICLE VII.—The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

ARTICLE VIII.—Powers not signatory to the present Treaty, which have Governments recognized by the Signatory Powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make the necessary communications to non-signatory Powers and will inform the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the proceedings of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at the City of Washington the Sixty day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of Questions between China and Soviet Russia—May 31, 1924

The Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desiring to re-establish normal relations with each other, have agreed to conclude an agreement on general principles for the settle-

ment of the questions between the two countries, and have to that end named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China:

Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the normal diplomatic and consular relations between the two Contracting Parties shall be re-established.

The Government of the Republic of China agrees to take the necessary steps to transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Legation and Consular buildings formerly belonging to the Tsarist Government.

ARTICLE II.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to hold, within one month after the signing of the present Agreement, a conference which shall conclude and carry out detailed arrangements relative to the questions in accordance with the principles as provided in the following Articles.

Such detailed arrangement shall be completed as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of the opening of the Conference as provided in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE III.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to annul at the Conference as provided in the preceding Article, all Conventions, Treaties, Agreements, Protocols, Contracts, et cetera, concluded between the Government of China and the Tsarist Government, and to replace them with new treaties, agreements, et cetera, on the basis of equality, reciprocity and justice, as well as the spirit of the Declarations of the Soviet Governments of the years of 1919 and 1920.

ARTICLE IV.—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with its policy and Declarations of 1919 and 1920, declares that all Treaties, Agreements, et cetera, concluded between the former Tsarist Government and any third party or parties effecting the sovereign rights or interests of China, are null and void.

The Governments of both Contracting Parties declare that in future neither Government will conclude any treaties or agreements which pre-

judice the sovereign rights or interests of either Contracting Party.

ARTICLE V.—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recognizes that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the Republic of China and respects China's sovereignty therein.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that as soon as the questions for the withdrawal of all the troops of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Outer Mongolia—namely, as to the time-limit of the withdrawal of such troops and the measures to be adopted in the interests of the safety of the frontiers—are agreed upon at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the present Agreement it will effect the complete withdrawal of all the troops of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Outer Mongolia.

ARTICLE VI.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually pledge themselves not to permit within their respective territories the existence and/or activities of any organizations or groups whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against the Governments of either Contracting Party.

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties further pledge themselves not to engage in propaganda directed against the political and social systems of either Contracting Party.

ARTICLE VII.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to redemarcate their national boundaries at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the present Agreement, and pending such redemarcation, to maintain the present boundaries.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to regulate at the aforementioned Conference the questions relating to the navigation of rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water which are common to their respective frontiers, on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

ARTICLE IX.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to settle at the aforementioned Conference the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway in conformity with the principles as hereinafter provided:

(1) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties declare that the Chinese Eastern Railway is a purely commercial enterprise.

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually declare that with the exception of matters pertaining to the business operations which are under the direct control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, all other matters affecting the right of the National and the Local Governments of the Republic of China—such as judicial matters, mat-

ters relating to civil administration, military administration, police, municipal government, taxation, and landed property (with the exception of lands required by the said Railway)—shall be administered by the Chinese Authorities.

(2) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to the redemption by the Government of the Republic of China, with Chinese Capital, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as all appurtenant properties, and to the transfer to China of all shares and bonds of the said Railway.

(3) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties shall settle at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the present Agreement the amount and conditions governing the redemption as well as the procedure for the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(4) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to be responsible for the entire claims of the shareholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway incurred prior to the Revolution of March 9th, 1916.

(5) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the exclusion of any third party or parties.

(6) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to draw up an arrangement for the provisional management of the Chinese Eastern Railway pending the settlement of the questions as provided under Section (3) of the present Article.

(7) Until the various questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway are settled at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the present Agreement, the rights of the two Governments arising out of the Contract of August 27th, September 8th, 1896, for the Construction and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which do not conflict with the present Agreement and the Agreement for the Provisional Management of the said Railway and which do not prejudice China's rights of sovereignty, shall be maintained.

ARTICLE X.—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to renounce the special rights and privileges relating to all concessions in any part of China acquired by the Tsarist Government under various Conventions, Treaties, Agreements, et cetera.

ARTICLE XI.—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to renounce the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity.

ARTICLE XII.—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to relinquish the rights of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to draw up simultaneously with the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the present Agreement, a Customs Tariff for the two Contracting Parties in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

ARTICLE XIV.—The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to discuss at the aforementioned Conference the questions relating to the claims for compensation of losses.

ARTICLE XV.—The present Agreement shall come into effect from the date of signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement in duplicate in the English language and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at the City of Peking this Thirty-first Day of the Fifth Month of the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of China, which is the Thirty-First Day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Four.

(Seal) V. K. Wellington Koo.

(Seal) L. M. Karakhan.

Agreement for the Provisional Management of the Chinese Eastern Railway—May 31, 1924

The Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mutually recognizing that, inasmuch as the Chinese Eastern Railway was built with capital furnished by the Russian Government and constructed entirely within Chinese territory, the said Railway is a purely commercial enterprise and that, excepting for matters appertaining to its own business operations, all other matters which affect the rights of the Chinese National and Local Governments shall be administered by the Chinese Authorities, have agreed to conclude an Agreement for the Provisional Management of the Railway with a view to carrying on jointly the management of the said Railway until its final settlement at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Republic of China and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics of May 31, 1924, and have to that end named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China:

Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—The Railway shall establish, for discussion and decision of all matters relative to the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Board of Directors to be composed of ten persons, of whom five shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic of China and five by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Government of the Republic of China shall appoint one of the Chinese Directors as President of the Board of Directors, who shall also be the Director-General.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall appoint one of the Russian Directors as Vice-President of the Board of Directors, who shall also be the Assistant Director-General.

Seven persons shall constitute a quorum, and all decisions of the Board of Directors shall have the consent of not less than six persons before they can be carried out.

The Director-General and Assistant Director-General shall jointly manage the affairs of the Board of Directors and they shall both sign all the documents of the Board.

In the absence of either the Director-General or the Assistant Director-General, their respective Governments may appoint another Director to officiate as the Director-General or the Assistant Director-General (in the case of the Director-General, by one of the Chinese Directors, and in that of the Assistant Director-General, by one of the Russian Directors).

ARTICLE II.—The Railway shall establish a Board of Auditors to be composed of five persons, namely, two Chinese Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic of China, and three Russian Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Chairman of the Board of Auditors shall be elected from among the Chinese Auditors.

ARTICLE III.—The Railway shall have a Manager, who shall be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and two Assistant Managers, one to be a national of the Republic of China and the other to be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The said officers shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and such appointments shall be confirmed by their respective Governments.

The rights and duties of the Manager and the

Assistant Managers shall be defined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.—The Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the various Departments of the Railway shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

If the Chief of Department is a national of the Republic of China, the Assistant Chief of Department shall be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and if the Chief of Department is a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assistant Chief of Department shall be a national of the Republic of China.

ARTICLE V.—The employment of persons in the various departments of the Railway shall be in accordance with the principle of equal representation between the nationals of the Republic of China and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE VI.—With the exception of the estimates and budgets, as provided in Article VII. of the present Agreement, all other matters on which the Board of Directors cannot reach an agreement shall be referred for settlement to the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VII.—The Board of Directors shall present the estimates and budgets of the Railway to a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors for consideration and approval.

ARTICLE VIII.—All the net profits of the Railway shall be held by the Board of Directors and shall not be used pending a final settlement of the question of the present Railway.

ARTICLE IX.—The Board of Directors shall revise as soon as possible the statutes of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, approved on December 4, 1896, by the Tsarist Government, in accordance with the present Agreement and the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of May 31, 1924, and in any case, not later than six months from the date of the constitution of the Board of Directors.

Pending their revision, the aforesaid statutes, insofar as they do not conflict with present Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and not prejudice the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of China, shall continue to be observed.

ARTICLE X.—The present Agreement shall cease to have effect as soon as the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway is finally settled at the Conference as provided in Article II. of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settle-

ment of the Questions between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of May 31, 1924.

ARTICLE XI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement in duplicate in the English language and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at the City of Peking this Thirty-First Day of the Fifth Month of the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of China, which is, the Thirty-First Day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Four.

(Seal) V. K. Wellington Koo.
(Seal) L. M. Karakhan.

Agreement between the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mukden—September 20, 1924

The Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desiring to promote the friendly relations and regulate the questions affecting the interests of both Parties, have agreed to conclude an Agreement between the two Parties, and to that end named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China:

Cheng Tsi-an, Lui Yung-huan and
Chung Shih-ming.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Nikolai Kirillovich Kouznetzov.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The Chinese Eastern Railway

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to settle the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway as hereinafter provided:

(1) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties declare that the Chinese Eastern Railway is a purely commercial enterprise.

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually declare that with the exception of matters pertaining to the business operations which are under the direct control of the Chinese Eastern

Railway, all other matters affecting the rights of the National and the Local Governments of the Republic of China, such as judicial matters, matters relating to civil administration, military administration, police, municipal government, taxation and landed property (with the exception of lands required by the Chinese Eastern Railway itself) shall be administered by the Chinese Authorities.

(2) The time-limit as provided in Article XII. of the Contract for the Construction and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway of August 27th/September 8th, 1896, shall be reduced from eighty to sixty years, at the expiration of which the Government of China shall enter gratis into possession of the said Railway and its appurtenant properties.

Upon the consent of both Contracting Parties, the question of a further reduction of the said time-limit, that is, sixty years, may be discussed.

From the date of signing the present agreement, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that China has the right to redeem the Chinese Eastern Railway. At the time of redemption, the two Contracting Parties shall determine what the Chinese Railway had actually cost, and it shall be redeemed by China with Chinese capital at a fair price.

(3) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees in a Commission to be organized by the two Contracting Parties to settle the question of the obligations of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company in accordance with Section 4 of Article IX. of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Question between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China signed on May 31st, 1924, at Peking.

(4) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China to the exclusion of any third party or parties.

(5) The Contract for the Construction and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway of August 27th/September 8th, 1896, shall be completely revised, in accordance with the terms specified in this Agreement, by a Commission of the two Contracting Parties in four months from the date of signing the present Agreement. Pending the revision, the rights of the two Governments arising out of this Contract, which do not prejudice China's rights of sovereignty, shall be maintained.

(6) The Railway shall establish, for discussion and decision of all matters relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Board of Directors

to be composed of ten persons, of whom five shall be appointed by China and five by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

China shall appoint one of the Chinese Directors as President of the Board of Directors, who shall be ex-officio the Director-General.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall appoint one of the Russian Directors as Vice-President of the Board of Directors, who shall be ex-officio the Assistant Director-General.

Seven persons shall constitute a quorum, and all decisions of the Board of Directors shall have the consent of not less than six persons before they can be carried out.

The Director-General and the Assistant Director-General shall jointly manage the affairs of the Board of Directors, and they shall jointly sign all the documents of the Board.

In the absence of either the Director-General or the Assistant Director-General, their respective Governments may appoint another Director to officiate as the Director-General or the Assistant Director-General (in the case of the Director-General, by one of the Chinese Directors, and in that of the Assistant Director-General, by one of the Russian Directors).

(7) The Railway shall establish a Board of Auditors to be composed of five persons, namely, two Chinese Auditors, who shall be appointed by China, and three Russian Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Chairman of the Board of Auditors shall be elected from among the Chinese Auditors.

(8) The Railway shall have a Manager, who shall be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and two Assistant Managers, one to be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the other to be a national of the Republic of China.

The said officers shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and such appointments shall be confirmed by their respective Governments.

The rights and duties of the Manager and the Assistant Managers shall be defined by the Board of Directors.

(9) The Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of the various departments of the Railway shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

If the Chief of a department is a national of the Republic of China, the Assistant Chief of that department shall be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and if the Chief of a department is a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assistant Chief of that department shall be a national of the Republic of

China.

(10) The employment of persons in the various departments of the Railway shall be in accordance with the principle of equal representation between the nationals of the Republic of China and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(Note:—In carrying out the principle of equal representation, the normal course of life and activities of the Railway shall in no case be interrupted or injured, that is to say, the employment of the people of both nationalities shall be based in accordance with experience, personal qualifications and fitness of the applicants.)

(11) With the exception of the estimates and budgets as provided in Section XII. of Article I. of the present agreement, all other matters on which the Board of Directors cannot reach an agreement, shall be referred to the Governments of the Contracting Parties for a just and amicable settlement.

(12) The Board of Directors shall present the estimates and budgets of the Railway to a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors for consideration and approval.

(13) All the net profits of the Railway shall be held by the Board of Directors and shall not be used pending a final settlement, in a joint Commission, of the question of its distribution between the two Contracting Parties.

(14) The Board of Directors shall make a complete revision, as soon as possible, of the statutes of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company approved on December 4th, 1896, by the Tsarist Government in accordance with the present Agreement and not later than four months from the date of the constitution of the Board of Directors. Pending their revision, the aforesaid Statutes, insofar as they do not conflict with the present Agreement and do not prejudice the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of China, shall continue to be observed.

(15) As soon as the conditions of the redemption by China of the Chinese Eastern Railway are settled by both Contracting Parties, or soon as the Railway reverts to China upon the expiration of the time-limit as stipulated in Section II. of Article I. of the present Agreement, all parts of this Agreement concerning the same shall cease to have effect.

ARTICLE II

Navigation

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to settle, on the basis of equality, reciprocity

and the respect of each other's sovereignty, the question relating to the navigation of all kinds of their vessels on those parts of the rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water, which are common to their respective borders, the details of this question to be regulated in a Commission of the two Contracting Parties within two months from the date of signing the present Agreement.

In view of the extensive freight and passenger interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the River Sungari up to and including Harbin, and the extensive freight and passenger interests of China on the lower Amur River into the sea, both Contracting Parties agree, on the basis of equality and reciprocity, to take up the question of securing the said interests in the said Commission.

ARTICLE III

Boundaries

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to redemarcate their boundaries through a Commission to be organized by both Parties, and, pending such redemarcation, to maintain the present boundaries.

ARTICLE IV

Tariff and Trade Agreement

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to draw up a Customs Tariff and conclude a Commercial Treaty in a Commission to be organized by the said Parties on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

ARTICLE V

Propaganda

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually pledge themselves not to permit within their respective territories the existence and/or activities of any organizations or groups whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against Government of either Contracting Party.

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties further pledge themselves not to engage in propaganda directed against the political and social systems of either Contracting Party.

ARTICLE VI

Commissions

The Commissions as provided in the Articles of this Agreement shall commence their work within one month from the date of signing this

Agreement, and shall complete their work as soon as possible and not later than six months. This does not apply to those Commissions whose time-limits have been specified in the respective Articles of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

The present Agreement shall come into effect from the date of signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement in duplicate in the Chinese, Russian and English languages, and have affixed thereto their seals.

In case of dispute, the English text shall be accepted as the standard.

Done at the City of Mukden this Twentieth Day of the Nine Month of the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of China, which is the Twentieth Day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Four.

Signed:

Cheng Tsian	(Seal)
Lui Yung-huan	(Seal)
Chung Shih-ming	(Seal)
Kouzhnetsov	(Seal)

The Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928; in force July 24, 1929, for Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile (August 12), China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece (August 3), Honduras (August 5), Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg (August 24), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (September 5), Turkey, United States of America; Costa Rica, Haiti and Venezuela perfected adherence on August 1.

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this Treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present Treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

Having decided to conclude a Treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

(Here follows a list of the Plenipotentiaries) who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II.—The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it comes into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a power shall be deposited at Washington and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the power thus adhering and the other powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named

in the preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in the French and English languages both texts having equal force and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the twenty-seventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

(Signatures of the Plenipotentiaries)

DECLARATION

The Imperial Government declare that the phraseology "in the names of their respective peoples," appearing in Article 1 of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 27, 1928, viewed in the light of the provisions of the Constitution of the Empire, is understood to be inapplicable in so far as Japan is concerned.

June 27, 4 Showa (1929)

(RELATING TO DISPUTE ON THE C.E.R.)

The Sino-Soviet Agreement

On December 22, 1929 Simanovsky, representing the Moscow Foreign Office and Mr. Tsai, representing the Chinese Republic, signed the following protocol:

1.—Preliminary conditions of the Government of the U.S.S.R. understood by both parties in full conformity with the telegram of Mr. Litvinov of November 27 and the Nikolsk-Ussurisk protocol of December 3 as restoration of the situation existing prior to the conflict and based upon the Mukden and Peking agreements.

All outstanding questions which have arisen during the period of joint Soviet-Chinese management of the Railway are to be solved at the forthcoming conference. Accordingly the following measures are to be immediately carried out:

(a) Restoration, on basis of the old agreements, of the activity of the Management of the C.E.R. and resumption by Soviet members of the Management of their duties. Henceforth the Chinese Chairman of the Management and Soviet Vice-Chairman of the Management must act only jointly in conformity with article 6 of the Soviet-Mukden agreement.

(b) Restoration of the former proportion of offices held by Soviet and Chinese citizens and reinstatement (or immediate appointment of new candidates should such be recommended on the Soviet side) of Soviet citizens, chief officers and assistant chiefs of departments.

(c) Orders and instruction on the C.E.R. issued on behalf of Management and Administration of C.E.R. beginning on July 10, 1929 are considered invalid unless properly confirmed by the local management and administration of the road.

2.—All Soviet citizens without exception arrested by Chinese authorities after May 1, 1929 and in connection with the conflict immediately to be released without subdivision into any categories, including Soviet citizens arrested during the search of the Harbin Consulate on May 27, 1929.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. also immediately releases all Chinese citizens without exception arrested in connection with the conflict and interned Chinese soldiers and officers.

3.—All workers and employees of the C.E.R., citizens of the U.S.S.R. discharged or resigned, beginning July 10, to be given the right and opportunity immediately to return to positions held prior to discharge and to receive money owing them from C.E.R.

Those discharged and resigned, who fail to utilize this right must immediately be paid full wages, pension dues etc. owing to them.

Vacancies may be filled only by a proper order of the lawful management and administration of the C.E.R. and all former Russian citizens non-citizens of the U.S.S.R. employed by C.E.R. during conflict must be summarily and immediately discharged.

4.—Chinese authorities immediately to disarm the Russian White Guards detachments and deport from the Three Eastern Provinces their organizers and inspirers.

5.—Leaving open the question of resumption of full diplomatic and consular relations between U.S.S.R. and China until the Soviet-Chinese Conference, both parties consider possible and necessary the immediate restoration of Soviet Consulates in the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces and Chinese Consulates at respective points of the Soviet Far East. In view of the fact that the Union Government declared on May 21, 1929, that "since the Chinese Authorities have proved by all their actions their clear unwillingness and inability to reckon with the generally accepted principles of International Law and customs, it on its part does not henceforth regard itself bound by these principles in relation to Chinese repre-

sentation in Moscow and Chinese Consulates in Soviet Territory and that this representation and these Consulates will no longer enjoy the extra-territoriality to which International Law entitles them," and that both parties intend to restore consular relations between them on a basis conforming with the principles of International Law and customs, the Mukden Government declares that it undertakes to assure the Soviet Consulates on the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces full inviolability and all privileges to which international law and custom entitle them and will of course refrain from any action violating this inviolability and these privileges. On its part the Government of the U.S.S.R. discontinues the special regime established by it between May 21, 1929 and the rupture of relations for Chinese Consulates and grants these Consulates, which are to be restored by virtue of the first clause of this point, on the territory of the Soviet Far East, all privileges and the full inviolability to which International Law and custom entitle them.

6.—With restoration of Consulates, opportunity immediately is given for the resumption of normal activity of all Soviet business organizations existing before the conflict within the Three Eastern Provinces.

Similar opportunity is offered to restore Chinese commercial enterprises which existed within the U.S.S.R. and whose operations were discontinued in connection with the C.E.R. conflict.

The question of commercial relations between the two countries as a whole to be settled at the Soviet-Chinese Conference.

7.—The question of real guarantees of observance of agreements and the interests of both sides are to be solved at the forthcoming conference.

8.—The Soviet Chinese Conference to regulate all outstanding questions to be held at Moscow on January 25, 1930.

9.—The peaceful situation on the frontiers of China and the U.S.S.R. to be restored immediately with the subsequent withdrawal of troops by both sides.

10.—This protocol comes into force from moment of its signature.

December 22, 1929.

Agreement (Tariff) Concluded between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China

The Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China have, through their respective representatives, agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I

The Japanese and the Chinese Government agree that all matters relating to rates of duty on the import and export of articles, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in the territories of Japan and the territories of China shall be regulated exclusively by the laws of Japan and of China respectively.

ARTICLE II

The Governments of Japan and of China shall reciprocally grant to each other and to the nationals of the other country, in customs duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, applied to the import and export of articles, and in tonnage dues, as well as in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to its own nationals or to the Government and nationals of any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, in import duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in the same territories and exported to any other foreign country.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith vessels of Japan and of China shall each receive in the territories of the other treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to the vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE III

The stipulations contained in the foregoing Articles as well as in the exchanged Notes annexed to the present Agreement shall be incorporated in, and form part of, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to be negotiated and concluded as soon as possible between Empire of Japan and the Republic of China.

ARTICLE IV

The Japanese, Chinese and English texts of this Agreement have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

ARTICLE V

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date of the signature thereof.

Done in duplicate at the city of Nanking, this 6th day of the 5th month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu,
Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in China,
(Signed) Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
National Government of the
Republic of China.

ANNEX I

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to the Agreement which we signed to-day I have the honour to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain: for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates; and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National
Government of the Republic of China.

SCHEDULE

PART I

No. of Items	Description of Articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
1	Cotton goods...	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59.
2	Fishery and Sea Products	196 to 199, 202, 205, 206, 213, 216, 217, 218, 231.
3	Wheat Flour	280.
4	Miscellaneous Goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652 (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709 (f), 709 (g), 710, 715.

The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

- 652(b). Rubber Shoes and Boots, as also Foot-gear made wholly or partly of Rubber.
- 666(b). Clocks and Movements assembled as a Unit, Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.
- 677(c). Hats and Caps, of Felt made with other materials than Beaver or Hair, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
706. Thermostatic Containers and Parts thereof, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
- 709 (f). Electrical Machinery and Parts thereof.
710. Toys and Games.
715. Vehicles: Velocipedes (e.g., Bicycles, etc.), not otherwise enumerated, Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent. ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

PART II

No. of Items	Description of Articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Tariff in width excepted)
1	Grass Cloth ...	C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4.
2	Silk Piece Goods	303.3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered Tissues	... 308 (Hand-work only).

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent. less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

Communication from Chinese Government submitting Appeal on Manchurian Incident to the League Council under Article 11 of Covenant

Geneva, September 21, 1931.

I am instructed by the National Government of China to bring to your attention the facts stated below and to request that in virtue of Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations you forthwith summon a meeting of the Council of the League in order that it may take such action as it may deem wise and effectual so that the peace of nations may be safeguarded.

Through statements made to it at its meeting on September 19 by the Representative of China and Japan, the Council was advised of the fact that a serious situation had been created in Manchuria. In his statement at that meeting the Representative of China declared that the information which he then had indicated that the situation had been created through no fault upon the part of the Chinese. Since September 19 the undersigned has received from his Government information which discloses a situation of greater gravity than had appeared by the first report and which revealed that beginning from 10 o'clock on the night of September 18 regular troops of

Japanese soldiers without provocation of any kind opened rifle and artillery fire upon Chinese soldiers at or near the city of Mukden, bombarded the ammunition depot, disarmed the Chinese troops in Changchun, Kwanchengste and other places, and later took military occupation of the cities of Mukden and Antung and other places and of public buildings therein, and are now in such occupation. Lines of communication have also been seized by Japanese troops.

To these acts of violence the Chinese soldiers and populace, acting under instructions from the Chinese Government, have made no resistance and have refrained from conduct which might in any way aggravate the situation.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Republic of China, a member of the League of Nations, asserts that a situation has arisen which calls for action under the terms of Article 11 of the Covenant. I am therefore instructed by my Government to request that in pursuance of authority given to it by Article 11 of the Covenant the Council take immediate steps: To prevent the further development of a situation endangering the peace of nations; to reestablish the status quo ante; and to determine the amounts and character of such reparations as may be found due to the Republic of China.

I will add that the Government of China is fully prepared to act in conformity with whatever recommendations it may receive from the Council, and to abide by whatever decisions the League of Nations may adopt in the premises.

(Signed) SAO-KE ALFRED SZE.

First Statement of the Japanese Government on the Manchurian Incident—September 24, 1931

(1) The Japanese Government has constantly been exercising honest endeavours, in pursuance of its settled policy, to foster friendly relations between Japan and China and to promote the common prosperity and well-being of the two countries. Unfortunately, the conduct of officials and individuals of China for some years past has been such that our national sentiment has frequently been irritated. In particular, unpleasant incidents have taken place one after another in the regions of Manchuria and Mongolia in which Japan is interested in an especial degree, until the impression has gained strength in the minds of the Japanese people that Japan's fair and friendly attitude is not being reciprocated by China in a like spirit. Amidst an atmosphere of perturbation and anxiety thus created, a detachment of Chinese troops destroyed the tracks

of the South Manchuria Railway in the vicinity of Mukden and attacked our railway guards at midnight on September 18; a clash between the Japanese and Chinese troops then took place.

(2) The situation became critical, as the number of the Japanese guards stationed along the entire railway did not then exceed ten thousand four hundred, while there were in juxtaposition some two hundred and twenty thousand Chinese soldiers. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of Japanese residents were placed in jeopardy. In order to forestall an imminent disaster, the Japanese army had to act swiftly. Chinese soldiers garrisoned in the neighbouring localities were disarmed and the duty of maintaining peace and order was left in the hands of the local Chinese organisations under the supervision of Japanese troops.

(3) These measures having been taken, our soldiers were mostly withdrawn within the railway zone. There still remain some detachments in Mukden and Kirin and a small number of men in a few other places, but nowhere does a state of military occupation as such exist. The reports that Japanese authorities have seized the customs of the salt-gabelle office at Ying-Lou, or that they have taken control of the Chinese railways between Ssuningkai and Chengchiatun or between Mukden and Simmlintun are entirely untrue, nor has the story of our troops having ever been sent north of Changchun or into Chientao any foundation in fact.

(4) The Japanese Government, at the special cabinet meeting of September 19th, took the decision that all possible efforts should be made to prevent the aggravation of the situation, and instructions to that effect were given to the Commander of the Manchurian Garrison. It is true that a detachment was despatched from Changchun to Kirin on September 21st, but it was not with a view to military occupation but only for the purpose of removing a menace to the South Manchuria Railway on its flank. As soon as that object has been attained, the bulk of our detachment will be withdrawn. It may be added that while a mixed brigade of four thousand men was sent from Korea to join the Manchurian Garrison, the total number of men in the Garrison at present still remains within the limit set by treaty, and that fact cannot therefore be regarded as having in any way added to the seriousness of the international situation.

(5) It may be superfluous to repeat that the Japanese Government harbours no territorial designs in Manchuria. What we desire is that Japanese subjects shall be enabled safety to en-

gage in various peaceful pursuits and be given the opportunity of participating in the development of that land by means of capital and labour. It is the proper duty of a government to protect rights and interests legitimately enjoyed by the nation or individuals. The endeavours of the Japanese Government to guard the South Manchuria Railway against wanton attacks should be viewed in no other light. The Japanese Government, true to its established policy, is prepared to cooperate with the Chinese Government in order to prevent the present incident from developing into a disastrous situation between the two countries and to work out such constructive plans as will once for all eradicate causes for future friction. The Japanese Government would be more than gratified if the present difficulty could be brought to a solution which will give a new turn to the mutual relations of the two countries.

Identic Note of the United States to Japan and China—September 24, 1931

The Government and people of the United States observed with regret and with concern events of the past few days in Manchuria. In view of the sincere desire of the people of this country that principles and methods of peace shall prevail in international relations, and of the existence of treaties, to several of which the United States is a party, the provisions of which are intended to regulate the adjustment of controversies between nations without resort to use of force, the American Government feels warranted in expressing to the Chinese and the Japanese Governments its hope that they will cause their military forces to refrain from any further hostilities, will so dispose respectively of their armed forces as to satisfy the requirements of international law and international agreements, and will refrain from activities which may prejudice the attainment by amicable methods of an adjustment of their differences.

Reply of the Japanese Government to the United States—September 27, 1931

The Japanese Government is deeply sensible of the friendly concern and the fairness of attitude with which the American Government has observed the recent course of events in Manchuria. Sharing with the American Government the hope expressed in your note under acknowledgement, this Government has already caused the Japanese military forces in Manchuria to refrain from

any further acts of hostility, unless their own safety, as well as the security of the South Manchuria Railway and of Japanese lives and property within that Railway zone is jeopardized by the aggression of Chinese troops or armed bands. Every care has been, and will continue to be, exercised by the Japanese forces to observe all the requirements of international law and international agreements and to avoid any action that is calculated to prejudice an amicable settlement of the differences between Japan and China.

The Japanese Government is confident that by frank and unimpassioned discussions between the two parties in conflict, in the light of their true and lasting interests, an adjustment will be found to set at rest the existing situation of tension in Manchuria.

**League Council's First Resolution on Manchurian Incident unanimously approved—
September 30, 1931**

"The Council,

"1. Notes the replies of the Chinese and Japanese Governments to the urgent appeal addressed to them by its President and the steps that have already been taken in response to that appeal;

"2. Recognises the importance of the Japanese Government's statement that it has no territorial designs in Manchuria;

"3. Notes the Japanese representative's statement that his Government will continue, as rapidly as possible, the withdrawal of its troops, which has already been begun, into the railway zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured and that it hopes to carry out this intention in full as speedily as may be;

"4. Notes the Chinese representative's statement that his Government will assume responsibility for the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals outside that zone as the withdrawal of the Japanese troops continues and the Chinese local authorities and police forces are re-established;

"5. Being convinced that both Governments are anxious to avoid taking any action which might disturb the peace and good understanding between the two nations, notes that the Chinese and Japanese representatives have given assurances that their respective Governments will take all necessary steps to prevent any extension of the scope of the incident or any aggravation of the situation:

"6. Requests both parties to do all in their power to hasten the restoration of normal relations between them and for that purpose to continue and speedily complete the execution of the above-mentioned undertakings;

"7. Requests both parties to furnish the Council at frequent intervals with full information as to the development of the situation;

"8. Decides, in the absence of any unforeseen occurrence which might render an immediate meeting essential, to meet again at Geneva on Wednesday, October 14th, 1931, to consider the situation as it then stands;

"9. Authorises its President to cancel the meeting of the Council fixed for October 14th should he decide, after consulting his colleagues, and more particularly the representatives of the two parties, that, in view of such information as he may have received from the parties or from other members of the Council as to the development of the situation, the meeting is no longer necessary."

Second Statement of the Japanese Government issued soon after the League Council failed to obtain unanimous support for its draft resolution and the Japanese counter-resolution—October 26, 1931

1. On the 22nd of October, the Japanese Representative in the Council of the League of Nations proposed certain amendments to the Resolution then before the Council with regard to the two questions of (1) the withdrawal of the Japanese troops to the Railway Zone and (2) direct negotiations between China and Japan. However, these suggested amendments as well as the Resolution itself fell through, having failed to obtain the unanimous approval of the Council.

2. As has been repeatedly emphasized by the Japanese Government, the whole Manchurian affair was occasioned solely by the violent and provocative attack launched by the Chinese Army on the Railway Zone. Certain small contingents of Japanese soldiers still remaining at a few points outside that Zone are insistently demanded by the danger to which the large population of Japanese in that region are exposed in life and property. The presence of such a limited number of troops is quite incapable of being represented as a means of dictating to China Japan's terms for the settlement of the present difficulties. Nothing is farther from the thoughts

of Japan than to bring armed pressure to bear upon China in the course of these negotiations.

3. The Japanese Government have on various occasions given expression to their firm determination to suffer no abridgment or diminution of the rights and interests of Japan which are vital to her national existence, and which are woven into the complex fabric of her political and economic relations with China. Unfortunately, the so-called "recovery of rights" movements in China have recently attained extravagant developments, while feelings antagonistic to Japan have been openly encouraged in the text books used in various schools in China, and have become deeply seated in the Chinese mind. In defiance of treaties, and regardless of all history, a vigorous agitation has been carried on in China with the object of undermining the rights and interests of Japan, even the most vital. As things stand at present, the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops to the South Manchuria Railway Zone, under the mere assurance of the Chinese Government, would create an intolerable situation, exposing Japanese subjects to the gravest dangers. The risk of such dangers is clearly evidenced by past experience and by the conditions which actually obtain in China.

4. The Japanese Government are persuaded that in the present situation, the safety of Japanese subjects in Manchuria can hardly be ensured without provision being made to remove the national antipathies and suspicions existing in the mutual relations of the two Powers. With this end in view, they have already expressed, in the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of October 9 to the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government on certain basic principles that should regulate the normal inter-relationship between the two countries. That Note was communicated at the time to the Council of the League. Convinced that this method of procedure is alone calculated to open out a way to save the situation, the Japanese Government have consistently held to their proposals in that sense throughout the recent discussions at the Council of the League. The basic principles which they have had in mind relate to:

- (1) Mutual repudiation of aggressive policy and conduct.
- (2) Respect for China's territorial integrity.
- (3) Complete suppression of all organized movements interfering with freedom of trade and stirring up international hatred.
- (4) Effective protection throughout Man-

churia of all peaceful pursuits undertaken by Japanese subjects.

(5) Respect for the treaty rights of Japan in Manchuria.

The Japanese Government believe that all these points, being in entire accord with the aims and aspirations of the League of Nations and embodying the natural basis upon which peace in the Far East must depend, will commend themselves to the approval of the public opinion of the world. The refusal by the Japanese representative to lay these points on the table of the Council was due to the consideration that they should, in their nature, properly form the subject of negotiations between the parties directly involved.

5. With the future welfare of both nations in mind, the Japanese Government feel that the urgent need at the present moment is to arrive at a solution of the problem by the cooperation of the two countries, and thus to seek the path of common happiness and prosperity. Their willingness remains unaltered and unabated to open negotiations with the Chinese Government on the subject of the basic principles above formulated relating to normal relations between Japan and China, and on the subject of the withdrawal of Japanese troops to the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Statement of the President of the Council on the Japanese Statement—October 29, 1931

As President of the Council of the League of Nations, I have examined most carefully the Japanese Government's declaration dated October 26, which Your Excellency was good enough to communicate by telegram to me and to the other members of the Council through the Secretary-General.

I feel I must submit to you certain observations on this communication.

Since the last meeting of the Council, when the draft resolution on which my colleagues had asked me to report secured the approval of all the members of the Council except the Japanese Representative, the position in regard to the question submitted to us for consideration has become clear. It may be stated as follows:

Independently of the vote taken at the last Council meeting, which retains its full moral force, we still have before us, from the juridical standpoint, a valid resolution, namely, that which was unanimously adopted on September 30, and which retains its full executory force.

In that resolution the Council noted the statement made by the Japanese Representative that the Japanese Government:

"Will continue as rapidly as possible the withdrawal of its troops, which has already been begun, into the railway zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured and that it hopes to carry out this intention in full as speedily as may be."

No indication whatever was given at that time by the Japanese Representative that matters such as an agreement as to the treaty rights of Japan in Manchuria were in any way connected with the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals.

It is further to be noted that in the two draft resolutions submitted to the Council on the 24th of October, the first three paragraphs are exactly the same, Your Excellency having withdrawn the amendment to Paragraph 3 which you had submitted. It may therefore be assumed that these paragraphs express the will of the two parties. In their declaration of October 26, the Japanese Government further stated that, when it referred to certain fundamental principles it had in mind the following:

1. Mutual repudiation of aggressive policy and conduct—Paragraph 2 of the two drafts submitted on October 24 states that "the two Governments are bound not to resort any aggressive policy or action."

2. Respect for China's territorial integrity. Paragraph 3 of the two drafts records an undertaking to that effect.

3. Complete suppression of all organized movements interfering with freedom of trade and stirring up international hatred. Paragraph 2 of the two drafts declares that the two Governments "are bound to take measures to suppress hostile agitation."

4. Effective protection throughout Manchuria in order to allow Japanese nationals there to engage in any peaceful pursuits. Paragraph 1 of both drafts declares that the Chinese Government are pledged to the effective protection of Japanese subjects residing in Manchuria.

The fact that on the one hand the Chinese Representative accepted the terms of the resolution which I proposed on behalf of my colleagues and that on the other hand the counter-draft of the Japanese representative contained the three paragraphs to which I have referred show that the two Governments are in complete agreement on these four points.

There remains only the last point: "Respect for treaty rights of Japan in Manchuria."

With regard to this point I would call Your Excellency's attention to the letter addressed to me by the Chinese Representative on the 24th of October in which Dr. Sze declares that:

"China, like every member of the League of Nations, is bound by the Covenant to a 'scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations.'" The Chinese Government for its part is determined loyally to fulfill all its obligations under the Covenant. It is prepared to give proofs of this intention by undertaking to settle all disputes with Japan as to treaty interpretation by arbitration or judicial settlement, as provided in Article 13 of the Covenant."

It therefore appears to me, and I feel sure that my colleagues on the Council, including, I trust, Your Excellency, will agree that the Chinese Government have given to the Council of the League, on which Japan has a permanent representative, pledges which cover the various fundamental principles raised by the Japanese Government.

In these circumstances I feel confident that the Japanese Government, being desirous of fulfilling the undertaking which it solemnly contracted under the terms of the Resolution of September 30 and which, moreover, it repeatedly confirmed by its declarations during the last session of the Council, at the meetings of October 22, 23 and 24, will continue as rapidly as possible the withdrawal of its troops into the railway zone and that it will thus be able to carry out that intention to the full in the shortest possible time.

In view of the extreme importance which your Government attaches to the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals in the territories evacuated by its troops, I venture to call Your Excellency's attention to Paragraph 5 of the Resolution submitted to the Council on October 24, which recommends the two Governments:

"To appoint immediately representatives to settle the details relating to the carrying out of the evacuation and to the taking over of the evacuated territories, in order that these operations may be carried out in a regular manner and without delay."

League Council's Second Resolution on Manchurian Incident unanimously approved—

December 10, 1931

"The Council,

"(1) Reaffirms the resolution passed unanimously by it on September 30th, 1931, by which

the two parties declare that they are solemnly bound; it therefore calls upon the Chinese and Japanese Governments to take all steps necessary to assure its execution, so that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone may be effected as speedily as possible under the conditions set forth in the said resolution;

"(2) Considering that events have assumed an even more serious aspect since the Council meeting of October 24;

"Notes that the two parties undertake to adopt all measures necessary to avoid any further aggravation of the situation and to refrain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting and loss of life;

"(3) Invites the two parties to continue to keep the Council informed as to the development of the situation;

"(4) Invites the other Members of the Council to furnish the Council with any information received from their representatives on the spot;

"(5) Without prejudice to the carrying out of the above-mentioned measures,

"Desiring, in view of the special circumstances of the case, to contribute towards a final and fundamental solution by the two Governments of the question at issue between them:

"Decides to appoint a Commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstance which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them upon which peace depends;

"The Governments of China and of Japan will each have the right to nominate one assessor to assist the Commission.

"The two Governments will afford the Commission all facilities to obtain on the spot whatever information it may require;

"It is understood that, should the two parties initiate any negotiations, these would not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission, nor would it be within the competence of the Commission to interfere with the military arrangements of either party.

"The appointment and deliberations of the Commission shall not prejudice in any way the undertaking given by the Japanese Government in the resolution of September 30th as regards the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone.

"(6) Between now and its next ordinary session, which will be held on January 25, 1932, the Council, which retains charge of the matter, invites its President to follow the question and to summon it afresh if necessary."

**Third Statement of the Japanese Government
issued prior to Chinchow engagement—
December 27, 1931**

1. The maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria is a matter to which the Government of Japan have always attached the utmost importance. They have on various occasions taken every lawful step in order to secure it, and to prevent Manchuria from becoming the battle-ground of militarist factions. Only if peace and order prevail, can the country be safe either for the Chinese or for the foreigner; in the absence of peace and order it is futile to speak of the Open Door or of equal opportunity for the economic activities of all nations. But the events of September last have, in spite of her wishes, created a new responsibility and a wider sphere of action for Japan. Attacked by Chinese violence, her acts of necessary self-protection resulted, to her considerable embarrassment, in her having to assume the duty of maintaining public order and private rights throughout a wide area:

The local authorities might have been expected to co-operate in upholding law and order. But, in fact, they almost unanimously fled or resigned. It was Japan's clear duty to render her steps of self defence as little disturbing as possible to the peaceable inhabitants of the region. It would have been breach of that duty to have left the population a prey to anarchy—deprived of all the apparatus of civilized life. Therefore, the Japanese military have, at considerable sacrifice, expended much time and energy in securing the safety of persons and property in the districts where the native authorities had become ineffective. This is a responsibility which was thrust upon them by events, and one which they had as little desire to assume as to evade.

2. But further than that, not only did the existing machinery of justice and civilized existence break down, but the criminal activities of the bandits who infest the country were naturally stimulated. The prestige and efficiency of the Japanese troops were for some time sufficient to keep them in check, and to maintain order wherever they were stationed. Since the beginning of November, however, a sudden increase in the activities of the bandits has been noted in the vicinity of the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and especially to the west of the Main Line,—and it has been established by demonstration, by the examination of arrested individuals, by documents which have been seized, and from other sources of information, that their depredations are being carried on through the systematic intrigues of the Chinchow military authorities.

Reports have, indeed, been made by certain of the foreign military observers suggesting that they found no evidence of any preparations being made by the Chinese for an attack. But as a matter of fact the military authorities at Chinchow are maintaining large forces at various points, west of Tahushan, on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and in the adjacent territory. Reconnaissances conducted by the Japanese army have not only definitely confirmed the assurance that these forces are engaged in making preparations for war, but have also revealed the fact that their outposts are stationed along a line connecting Tienchuntai, Talian, Peichipao, and other points on the right bank of the River Liao, well advanced from Chinchow. It will readily be admitted that such a situation in itself constitutes a constant menace to the Japanese contingents disposed along the South Manchuria Railway and elsewhere, but the danger is even greater than it seems at first sight, if the fact is taken into consideration that the Peiping-Mukden Railway places the cities of Mukden, Yinkao and Hapel within a short journey of three or four hours from Tahushan and Kuopantsu (which are bases of the Chinese forces).

The bandit forces (which include a large number of officers and men discharged from the Chinese army), are daily gaining strength. For instance, the number of bandits on the western flank of the main line of the South Manchuria Railway was estimated early in November at 1,300, whereas investigations conducted in early December revealed the fact that they numbered over 30,000. Moreover, they are banded together in large groups comprising several hundreds, or even thousands, each equipped with machine guns and trench mortars; so that they can no longer be distinguished from regular troops. This points unmistakably to the existence of a state of things in which the so-called bandits are directed and provided with arms by the Chinchow military authorities. According to the statistics compiled in the Japanese Consulate-General at Mukden, the cases of bandit-raids in the vicinity of the Railway Zone numbered 278 during the first ten days of November, 341 during the second ten days, 438 during the final ten days of the month, and 472 during the first ten days of December, thus reaching the astounding total of 1,529 in forty days. It is the usual strategy of these bandits-troops, when attacked by our men, to fly westward, or to take refuge on the right bank of the River Liao; where our army, anxious to avoid any collision with the Chinese regulars, has made it a point to refrain from further pursuit.

3. On November 24, the Foreign Minister of China made an intimation to the Ministers at Nanking of the principal Powers to the effect that the Chinese Government, in order to avoid any collision between Chinese and Japanese forces, were prepared to withdraw their troops to points within the Great Wall. Upon a proposal to that effect being officially made on Nov. 26, this Government signified their readiness to accept it in principle,—at the same time instructing the Japanese Minister of Shanghai, and the Legation at Peiping, to open conversations on the matter with the Chinese Foreign Minister and with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang respectively.

The Japanese Minister in China had several conferences accordingly with the Chinese Foreign Minister between November 30 and December 3. In the midst of the conversations, the latter withdrew the overture, and declined further negotiation. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, with whom our representative at Peiping carried on negotiations from December 4 onwards, either directly or through the Marshal's subordinates, expressed on Dec. 7 his willingness to call in his Chinchow forces as a spontaneous move of withdrawal; and he has since given repeated assurances as to the speedy execution of his promise. In point of fact, however, there is no sign of any such withdrawal. On the contrary, the defences of Chinchow have since been strengthened.

4. Accordingly, at the present moment, now almost a month subsequent to the initiation of these negotiations for the withdrawal of the Chinchow troops, there appears no prospect of obtaining any tangible result, owing entirely to the want of good faith on the Chinese side. At the same time, the increased activity, above described, on the part of marauding bands, threatens to bring about a complete destruction of all peace and security throughout the whole extent of South Manchuria. In these circumstances, the Japanese forces have now begun a general movement with a view to a campaign against the bandits on a more extensive scale than hitherto. It is obvious, from what has been said above, that the Japanese army, if it is to achieve anything like adequate success, will have to advance to the points west of the River Liao where the bandits have their base. Certainly, the Japanese forces, in deference to the resolutions of the League Council adopted on September 30 and December 10, are not in the field against the regular Chinese forces; but in the present abnormal conditions prevailing in Manchuria, the necessities of the case compel them to continue their operations against lawless elements. This is a point on which the Represent-

tative of Japan at the recent session of the Council of the League held on the December 10 made a definite declaration. So long as the Chinchow military authorities, while simulating an unaggressive attitude, continue to instigate and manipulate the movements of bandit organizations against the Japanese army as well as Japanese and other peaceable inhabitants, and so long as the officers and men of the Chinchow army mingle in groups and so render it impossible to distinguish the latter from regular troops, so long must the responsibility for the consequences of any action which may be entailed upon the Japanese army in self-defence rest entirely with the Chinese.

5. During the course of the past month, in spite of the indignation aroused throughout the country by the behaviour of the Chinchow military authorities, and in accordance with the constant desire of the Japanese Government to abide scrupulously by the resolutions of the League Council, the operations of the army against the bandits have been restrained within comparatively narrow limits, and the Government have done everything in their power to devise means for forestalling a collision between the forces of the two countries in the course of an eventual anti-bandit campaign. The Japanese Government are confident that their prolonged forbearance and their desire strictly to adhere to the stipulations of international engagements will not fail to command recognition by the public opinion of the world.

**Identical Note of the United States Government to
Japan and China following the withdrawal —
of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops
from Chinchow—January 7, 1932**

With the recent military operations about Chinchow, the last remaining administrative authority of the Government of the Chinese Republic in South Manchuria, as it existed prior to September 18, 1931, has been destroyed. The American Government continues confident that the work of the neutral commission recently authorized by the Council of the League of Nations will facilitate an ultimate solution of the difficulties now existing between China and Japan. But in view of the present situation and of its own rights and obligations therein, the American Government deems it to be its duty to notify both the Government of the Chinese Republic and the Imperial Japanese Government that it can not admit the legality of any situation de facto nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of

the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open-door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the pact of Paris of August 27, 1928, to which treaty both China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties.

Reply of Japanese Government to the United States
—January 16, 1932

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note dated the 8th January, which has had the most careful attention of this Government.

The Government of Japan were well aware that the Government of the United States could always be relied upon to do everything in their power to support Japan's efforts to secure the full and complete fulfilment in every detail of the Treaties of Washington and the Kellogg Treaty for the Outlawry of War. They are glad to receive this additional assurance of the fact.

As regards the question which Your Excellency specifically mentions of the policy of the so-called "Open Door," the Japanese Government, as has so often been stated, regard that policy as a cardinal feature of the politics of the Far East, and only regrets that its effectiveness is so seriously diminished by the unsettled conditions which prevail throughout China. In so far as they can secure it, the policy of the Open Door will always be maintained in Manchuria, as in China proper.

They take note of the Statement by the Government of the United States that the latter can not admit the legality of matters which might impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens or which might be brought about by means contrary to the Treaty of August 27, 1928. It might be the subject of an academic doubt, whether in a given case the impropriety of means necessarily and always avoids the ends secured, but as Japan has no intention of adopting improper means, that question does not practically arise.

It may be added that the Treaties which relate to China must necessarily be applied with due regard to the state of affairs from time to time prevailing in that country, and that the present unsettled and distracted state of China is not what was in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties at the time of the Treaty of Washington.

It was certainly not satisfactory then; but it did not display that disunion and those antagonisms which it does to-day. This can not affect the binding character of the stipulations of Treaties; but it may in material respects modify their application, since they must necessarily be applied with reference to the state of facts as they exist.

My Government desire further to point out that any replacement which has occurred in the personnel of the administration of Manchuria has been the necessary act of the local population. Even in case of hostile occupation—which this was not—it is customary for the local officials to remain in the exercise of their functions. In the present case they for the most part fled or resigned; it was their own behaviour which was calculated to destroy the working of the apparatus of government. The Japanese Government can not think that the Chinese people, unlike all others, are destitute of the power of self-determination and of organizing themselves in order to secure civilized conditions when deserted by the existing officials.

While it need not be repeated that Japan entertains in Manchuria no territorial aims or ambitions, yet, as Your Excellency know, the welfare and safety of Manchuria and its accessibility for general trade are matters of the deepest interest and of quite extraordinary importance to the Japanese people. That the American Government are always alive to the exigencies of Far Eastern questions has already been made evident on more than one occasion. At the present juncture, when the very existence of our national policy is involved, it is agreeable to be assured that the American Government are devoting in a friendly spirit such sedulous care to the correct appreciation of the situation.

I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will transmit this communication to your Government, and I avail myself etc., etc.

Proclamation of the Establishment of Man-chu-kuo
by the Government of Manchuria

March 1st, 1932

(First Year of Tatung)

The territory of Manchuria and Mongolia is a region remote and isolated on the Continent of Asia. In the records of the past, it is noted that its history is long, and often the country experienced unifications and disruptions within its borders; that the soil of the land is fertile and the people had exhibited honesty and simplicity in their manners and customs. After, however, opening the country to intercourse with outside

countries the population increased in numbers and the products in volume, thus turning the country into a land of abundance and promise.

On the contrary, since the establishment of the Republic following the Revolution of 1911, the military factions of the Eastern Provinces, taking advantage of civil wars in China proper, usurped administrative power having the Three Eastern Provinces brought under their control. Twenty years will have been passed since the revolution, during which time warlords have sprung up in succession who completely disregarding the welfare of the people indulged themselves in greed, extravagance and dissipation. While they were bent upon the pursuit of self-interest and greed, the people, on the other hand, were subjected to extreme torture with burden of over-taxation at the will of the war-lords. As a result the currency system was completely ruined, and the business conditions of the country became stagnant and finally decayed.

At this critical time, again, the war-lords giving rein to sheer ambition, advanced their army south of the Great Wall, thus causing unnecessary strife and killing and wounding a large number of people. Although they met defeat many a time, never did they come to a realization of their own folly. They lost the faith and respect of the foreign powers. They engaged in wars with neighbouring countries. With utter disregard of the spirit of friendliness and cordiality of foreign countries, they encouraged anti-foreign movements.

Laxity in the police administration provoked disturbances in the country permitting ravages by thieves and bandits. The acts of looting, arson and massacre by these lawless elements drove the entire population to terror exposing them to hunger in all corners of the country. To leave these thirty million people of Manchuria and Mongolia in their hands means their exposure to atrocity and lawlessness and finally to their extinction. It is the peoples' desire to extricate themselves from this extreme danger and horror. Happily through the aid of the army of a neighbouring country, it was made possible to expel these corrupt elements from the area where they had built a stronghold for many years past. Thus the home of misrule and corruption is now put to a thorough cleaning. This we believe is a Heaven-sent opportunity to the people of Manchuria and Mongolia for their resurrection. We should rise to the occasion and strive for our regeneration and rebirth with courage and determination.

In turning our eyes to China proper we have noted the rival war-lords engaged in intermittent warfare ever since the revolution took place. In

late years despotic rule over the country was exercised by one party alone. Under the guise of the Three Principles of the People, the people are put to death in the name of Min-shen, their leaders are bent upon seeking only their self-interest and greed in the name of Min-chuan, and further in their eyes there is nothing but their own party, although they profess the principle of Min-tsu. In this manner, though they profess that the country is ruled with fairness and equality, the practice of the party leaders is in utter contradiction to what they profess, thus not only deceiving themselves but the people at the same time.

Of late years, internal strife has become frequent, rivals aiming to partition each other's territory. It is to be noted that even the existence of the party itself is now in danger. In these circumstances, it is impossible to expect from them any consideration for the national welfare. At this time the country is overrun by Communist bands whose venomous influence is fast eating into the flesh of the people and the very heart of the national government. Facing these deplorable conditions we are compelled to look back to the days of the Ching and Min dynasties and also of the Yao and Shun, and lament the fact how distantly we have departed from the golden age in our history. The fact should be noted that this feeling of ours is equally shared by friendly nations abroad.

The result of twenty long years' experiences has convincingly taught us that we must bravely face the realities and take the task upon ourselves to reform our national life and seek the revival of the old golden age. The fact must be borne in mind, however, that evil influences are still with us, and should we evade the issue at this time and fail to check the spread of Communism, it is too obvious that the destruction of the nation is inevitable. At this critical moment, unless the people of Manchuria and Mongolia awake to a realization of the heaven-given opportune call for their liberation from the most corrupt political state their extinction will be also inevitable.

After thorough deliberations for several months past at a number of meetings by the leaders of Feng-tien, Kirin, Heilung-kiang and Jehol Provinces, Harbin Special District and those under various banners of Mongolia, they have come to the conclusion by unanimity to adopt a practical application of good rule rather than a display of words in the administration of state affairs. Under whatever form of government, the primary duty of the state is to give assurance of peace and security to the people.

Manchuria and Mongolia had been in the past a separate state detached from China proper. By necessity of the present situation we are in a position to strive for national independence. With the will of the thirty million people, we hereby declare on this day that we sever our relations with the Republic of China and establish the State of Manchu-Kuo, and that we hereby make a public proclamation of the fundamental principles on which this new state is established.

It is believed that statecraft is founded upon the principle of Tao, or the Way, and Tao is founded upon Tien, or Heaven. The principle on which this new state is founded is to follow Tien, or Heaven, and the people shall have peace and security. The government must conform to the will of the people and no personal views permitted to prevail in the affairs of the state.

There shall be no discrimination among those people who now reside within the territory of the new state with respect to race and creed, including the races of the Hans, Manchus, Mongols, Japanese and Koreans; nationals of other countries may upon application as permanent residents acquire equal treatment with others and their rights shall be guaranteed thereby.

The internal policies shall be to reject the policies adopted in the dark days of the past, to revise laws and enforce local autonomy, to draft able men into the service of the government and elevate officers deserving promotion, to encourage industry, unify the currency system, open up the natural resources, maintain the standard of living, adjust and regulate the administration of the police, eliminate banditry, and to further promote and popularize education, to respect Li-chiao, the teachings of Confucianism and to apply to principle of Wan-tao Chi-i and practice its teachings. Thus it is designed to give the people enlightenment who live within the state and maintain the honour of perpetuating the peace of Eastern Asia, thus setting a model example of good government to the world.

The foreign policies of the new state shall be to seek and further promote cordial relations with foreign powers, winning their faith and respect, and to strictly observe international conventions. The debt obligations accruing within the territory of Manchuria by treaty stipulations with various countries prior to the establishment of the new state shall be acknowledged according to the usual international conventions. Foreign investments by all nationalities uniformly shall be acknowledged according to the usual international conventions. Foreign investments by all nationalities uniformly shall be welcomed for the furtherance

of trade and exploitation of natural resources, thus bringing the principles of the open door and equal opportunity and the like to a fuller realization.

The foregoing articles thus proclaimed are the fundamental principles concerning the establishment of the new state, and the government hereby declare on oath to the thirty million people, with sincerity and faith, that these shall be fulfilled.

**Note of Manchoukuo seeking Recognition
by Foreign Powers—March 12, 1932**

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that the Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol, the Tungsheng Special District and Mongolian Mengs (Leagues) under several Banners have united themselves to establish an independent government severing their relations with the Republic of China and have created "Man-Chu-Kuo" (State of Manchuria) on March 1, 1932.

It must be known to you that the old military authorities, headed by Chang Hsueh-liang, that administered the North-eastern Provinces, sought only their self-interest and failed to give adequate consideration of the welfare of the people; further, that the entire populace was subjected to extreme sufferings through outrageous exactions resulting from the corrupt discipline in official circles; and that the relations with foreign nations were greatly impaired through the enforcement of anti-foreign policies. Furthermore, in China proper there is to be found no unified and stable government, due to constant factional strife of murderous nature among various military leaders of their own race, and not a day of peace is to be seen by the people at large.

Thereupon, the people of Manchuria, at the opportune time when the old military power was overthrown, established a new State with unity of endeavour and a single purpose.

The Government of Manchuria proposes to perfect the institution of laws and to establish security for the life of the people and to exert all possible power for the promotion of their happiness and peace.

As regards the relations with foreign nations, it has been definitely decided that diplomatic intercourse shall conform to the several principles hereinafter stated:

1. That the Government shall conduct the affairs of the State according to the primary principle of faith and confidence and the spirit of harmony and friendship, and

pledges itself to maintain and promote international peace.

2. That the Government shall respect international justice in accordance with international laws and conventions.
3. That the Government shall succeed to those obligations incurred by the Republic of China by virtue of treaty stipulations with foreign countries in the light of the internal laws and conventions and that these obligations shall be faithfully discharged.
4. That the Government shall not infringe upon the acquired rights of the peoples of foreign countries within the limits of the State of Manchuria, and further that their persons and properties shall be given full protection.
5. That the Government welcomes the entry of the peoples of foreign nations into, and their residence in, Manchuria and that all races shall be accorded equal and equitable treatment.
6. That trade and commerce with foreign countries shall be facilitated thus contributing to the development of world economy.
7. That with regard to the economic activities of the peoples of foreign nations within the State of Manchuria, the principle of the Open Door shall be observed.

It is the earnest desire of this Government that your Government will fully understand the purport of the establishment of the State of Manchuria hereinbefore stated and that formal diplomatic relations be established between your Government and the State of Manchuria.

With the assurances of my highest esteem and distinguished consideration.

Respectfully,

(Signature)

HSIEH CHIEH-SHIIH

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

March Twelfth, First Year of Tatung.

**Preliminary Report submitted by the League Commission of Enquiry from Mukden—
April 30, 1932**

I

The Commission of Enquiry, appointed in conformity with Paragraph 5 of the Council Resolution of December 10th, arrived in Mukden on April 21st, and is now occupied with its investigations on the spot. Since its arrival in the Far East, the Commission has investigated the general conditions prevailing in Japan and China in so

far as these may affect its work. It visited Tokio, Osaka, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peiping, conferred with members of both Governments, and interviewed representatives of many interested groups and classes in both countries. In Peiping it met representatives of the authorities who had been in charge of the Three North-Eastern Provinces prior to September 19th. Since arriving in Mukden the Commission has interviewed, amongst others, the Acting Consul-General of Japan and General Honjo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria.

The declaration of the President of the Council with reference to the Resolution of December 10th, directed the Commission to submit to the Council as soon as possible after its arrival on the spot a Preliminary Report on the existing situation in so far as this affects the fulfilment or otherwise by the Governments of China and Japan of certain undertakings embodied in the Resolution of September 30th, and reiterated in the Resolution of December 10th. These undertakings are:

- (a) that the Japanese Government "will continue as rapidly as possible the withdrawal of its troops into the Railway Zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured."
- (b) that the Chinese Government "will assume responsibility for the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals outside that Zone as the withdrawal of the Japanese troops continues and the Chinese local authorities and police are re-established."
- (c) that both Governments "will take all necessary steps to prevent any extension of the scope of the incident or any aggravation of the situation."

The Commission is not yet in a position to submit full information on these three points. It must reserve for a later report the consideration of the undertaking of both parties "to prevent any extension of the scope of the incident or any aggravation of the situation," but as the Council is awaiting an early report on the existing situation in so far as it bears on the undertakings of Japan and China referred to above under (a) and (b), the following information is now transmitted.

II

ACTUAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

Information regarding the military situation in the Three North-Eastern Provinces has been pro-

vided by the Japanese military authorities. It is given under 5 heads, the first three relating to the Japanese troops and other forces co-operating with them, the last two relating to forces opposed to them. Information with regard to 4) has also been obtained from a Chinese source.

It will be noted that in the classification adopted a new feature appears which was not contemplated by the Council in September last. In the course of the events which are the subject of the present enquiry the local administration was transformed. "Committees for the Preservation of Peace and Order" were first established with Japanese help in the last month of 1931. These were subsequently superseded by an authority which was established on March 9, 1932, as the "Manchukuo Government." This explanation is necessary in order to account for the use of the expression "Manchukuo Army" by the Japanese military authorities.

1) Japanese Regular Forces.

On September 18th the number of Japanese troops in the South Manchuria Railway Zone is stated to have been 10,590.

The numbers given for the first part of December are: 4,000 inside and 8,900 outside the South Manchuria Railway Zone, making a total of 12,900.

For the latter part of April the numbers are given as 6,600 inside and 15,800 outside the South Manchuria Railway Zone in the regions of Tsitsihar, the Taonan-Liaoyuan Railway, the Mukden-Shanliakwan Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, making a total of 22,400.

2) "Manchukuo Army."

The troops designated by the Japanese military authorities as the "Manchukuo Army" are said to have been formed partly of Chinese regular troops stationed in Manchuria before September 19th and subsequently reorganised, and partly of freshly recruited soldiers. This force has been created with the help of the Japanese military authorities. Many Japanese officers, either retired or still belonging to the Japanese Army, have been engaged as military advisers and their number is increasing. Contracts with some of these officers have been made for one year. A Japanese staff officer has been appointed adviser to the "Department of Defence of the Manchukuo Government" at Changchun.

These troops are stationed or operating chiefly in the regions of Mukden, Changchun, Taonan, Tsitsihar, Tunhua, and along the Chinese Eastern Railway, particularly on the eastern branch, where they are engaged against forces not recognising the authority of the "Manchukuo Government." The total number of the "Manchukuo

Army" is stated to have been 85,000 men at the end of March.

The actual number is not reliable owing to the uncertainty of the information regarding these troops at the present time.

3) Local police force.

The number of this force is given as about 119,000 of whom 60,000 are local guards. This police force is stated to be in the main a continuation of that existing before September 19th. Its reorganization is taking place with the help of Japanese officials.

4) Forces opposed to the Japanese troops and the "Manchukuo Army."

The Commission was informed in Peiking by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that his forces outside the Great Wall on September 18, including the non-fighting element, numbered 60,000 for Fengtien Province, 80,000 for Kirin Province, and 50,000 for Heilunkiang, making a total of 190,000, of which about 50,000 from Fengtien Province were subsequently withdrawn inside the Wall. This would leave 140,000 outside the Wall.

The Japanese authorities give the number of troops now remaining outside the Wall as 110,000 of which they state that 60,000 joined the "Manchukuo Army", 30,000 remained in the north-east of Kirin in opposition to the Japanese troops and to the "Manchukuo Army" and about 20,000 may have joined the so-called Volunteer Corps. The situation is described by them as the following:

(a) Portions of the former Chinese Army not recognizing the authority of the "Manchukuo Government":

- (1) A force north-east of Harbin, estimated at 30,000 (stated officially by the Chinese to be composed of the Kirin Self-Defence Army under the command of General Li Tu and of the Chinese Eastern Railway guards under the command of General Ting Chiao);
- (2) A force under General Li Hai-cheng in the region north-west of Mukden, estimated at 10,000.
- (3) Remnants of the 9th Cavalry Brigade (on the north-eastern frontier of Jehol), estimated at 3,000;
- (b) Volunteers;
- (1) The so-called North-Eastern Army of anti-Japanese volunteers in the western parts of Fengtien Province, mainly south of Chinchow, estimated at between 15,000 and 25,000 men.
- (2) The so-called National Volunteer Army of the North-East, under the command of Wu Cha-hsin, mainly operating around Muk-

den. The present strength of this force, which has had several encounters with the Japanese troops, is unknown.

(3) The Volunteer Army of Jehol.

This comparatively well-disciplined body of some 3,000 men under the command of Tang Yu-lin, which comprises remnants of the cavalry of Chang Hsueh-liang's 1st and 2nd Army, is reported to be active on the border of Jehol and Fengtien Provinces;

(4) Several minor Volunteer Corps operating partly in the Shanhaikwan region, partly between Tunhua and Tienpaoshan, where they are in touch with regular forces hostile to the "Manchukuo Government."

The total strength of these irregular forces under Paragraphs (1) to (4) is said to be about 43,000 men.

5) Bandits.

The bandits, who are not organized primarily for political purposes, appear to have increased in number, due to the disturbed conditions. They are reported by the Japanese to be scattered throughout Manchuria, especially in the part south of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese estimate their total number as 40,000. In addition to these, a special bandit force of 12,000 north and east of the town of Kirin is said to be co-operating with the Chinese forces north-east of Harbin mentioned under 4) (a) (1).

Armed conflicts between these various forces are frequent. There are bandit raids; attempts of the Japanese soldiers and of the "Manchukuo" troops to suppress these; and fighting between the various military forces attempting to maintain the new regime and those opposed to it. The result is loss of life, destruction of property, and general sense of insecurity.

III

The Commission purposely refrains from commenting at this stage on the facts and figures above recorded. The Japanese Authorities maintain that they can not at present withdraw their troops without endangering "the safety of the lives and property of their nationals" outside the railway zone. They appear to consider that this withdrawal must depend on the progress of the reorganization of the troops described as the "Manchukuo Army." The Chinese Government does not now exercise authority in any parts of Manchuria, and as events have developed recently the practical question of the fulfilment of its responsibility has not arisen. The possible and equitable

measures which may restore peace and security and create a reasonable measure of goodwill throughout Manchuria will be considered by the Commission in its final report.

The Commission will visit Changchun next week, and will continue its investigation in other parts of Manchuria.

The Sino-Japanese Agreement Ending Hostilities at Shanghai Signed on May 5, 1932

ARTICLE I.—The Japanese and Chinese authorities having already ordered cease fire, it is agreed that the cessation of hostilities is rendered definite as from May 5th, 1932. The forces of the two sides will so far as lies in their control cease around Shanghai all and every form of hostile act. In the event of doubts arising in regard to the cessation of hostilities, the situation in this respect will be ascertained by the representatives of the participating friendly Powers.

ARTICLE II.—The Chinese troops will remain in their present positions pending later arrangements upon the reestablishment of normal conditions in the areas dealt with by this Agreement. The aforesaid positions are indicated in Annex I to this Agreement.

ARTICLE III.—The Japanese troops will withdraw to the International Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads in the Hongkew district as before the incident of January 28th, 1931. It is, however, understood that, in view of the numbers of Japanese troops to be accommodated some will have to be temporarily stationed in localities adjacent to the above mentioned areas. The aforesaid localities are indicated in Annex II to this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.—A Joint Commission, including members representing the participating friendly Powers, will be established to certify the mutual withdrawal. The Commission will also collaborate in arranging for the transfer from the evacuating Japanese forces to the incoming Chinese police, who will take over as soon as the Japanese forces withdraw. The constitution and procedure of this Commission will be as defined in Annex III to this Agreement.

ARTICLE V.—The present Agreement shall come into force on the day of signature thereof. The present Agreement is made in the Japanese and Chinese and English languages. In the event of there being any doubts as to the meaning of any differences of meaning between the Japanese and Chinese and English texts, the English text shall be authoritative.

Done at Shanghai, this fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-two. (Japanese and Chinese signatures)

In the presence of: (Signatures of Ministers of Great Britain, the United States of America, France, and Italy, in China)
Representatives of the friendly Powers assisting in the negotiations in accordance with the Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of March 4, 1932.

ANNEX I

The following are the positions of the Chinese troops as provided in Article II of this Agreement.

Reference, the attached Postal Map of the Shanghai District, scale 1/150,000.

From a point on the Soochow creek due south of Anting village north along the west bank of a creek immediately east of Anting village to Wang-hsien-ch'iao, thence north across a creek to a point four kilometres east of Shatow, and thence north-west up to and including Hu-pai-kou on the Yangtze River.

In the event of doubts arising in regard thereto, the positions in question will, upon the request of the Joint Commission, be ascertained by the representatives of the participating friendly Powers, members of the Joint Commission.

ANNEX II

The following are the localities as provided in Article III of this Agreement.

The aforesaid localities are outlined on the attached maps marked A, B, C, and D. They are referred to as areas 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Area 1 is shown on Map "A." It is agreed (1) that this area excludes Woosung Village; (2) that the Japanese will not interfere with the operation of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway or its workshops.

Area 2 is shown on Map "B." It is agreed that the Chinese cemetery about one mile more or less to the northeast of the International race track is excluded from the area to be used by the Japanese troops.

Area 4 is shown on Map "D." It is agreed that this area excludes the Chinese village T'sao Chia Chai and the Sanyu Cloth Factory.

Area 4 is shown on Map "D." It is agreed that the area to be used includes the Japanese cemetery and eastward approaches thereto.

In the event of doubts arising in regard thereto, the localities in question will, upon the request of the Joint Commission, be ascertained by the re-

presentatives of the participating friendly Powers, members of the Joint Commission.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops to the localities indicated above will be commenced within one week of the coming into force of the Agreement and will be completed in four weeks from the commencement of the withdrawal.

The Joint Commission to be established under Article IV will make any necessary arrangements for the care and subsequent evacuation of any invalids or injured animals that cannot be withdrawn at the time of the evacuation. These may be detained at their positions together with the necessary medical personnel. The Chinese authorities will give protection to the above.

ANNEX III

The Joint Commission will be composed of 12 members, namely one civilian and one military representative of each of the following; the Japanese and Chinese Governments, and the American, British, French and Italian Heads of Mission in China, being the representatives of the friendly Powers assisting in the negotiations in accordance with the Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of March 4th. The members of the Joint Commission will employ such numbers of assistants as they may from time to time find necessary in accordance with the decisions of the Commission. All matters of procedure will be left to the discretion of the Commission, whose decisions will be taken by majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote. The Chairman will be elected by the Commission from amongst the members representing the participating friendly Powers.

The Commission will in accordance with its decisions watch in such manner as it deems best the carrying out of Articles 1, 2 and 3 of this Agreement and is authorized to call attention to any of the three Articles mentioned above.

Address of the Premier (Viscount Saito) in his capacity of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet, relating to Shanghai Affairs, the Manchurian Incident, the League of Nations, Soviet Relations and other International Affairs—June 3, 1932

I have the privilege of reviewing on this occasion the latest developments in the foreign relations of this country.

We are all gratified to watch the rapid restoration of peaceful conditions in the Shanghai area, following the conclusion on May 5th of the Sino-

Japanese Agreement for the cessation of hostilities. I may say that in the course of the negotiations leading up to this Agreement we encountered not a few difficulties, and that the earnest labours of the British Minister to China and the representatives of other friendly Powers on the spot, as well as our own attitude of fairness and rectitude, largely contributed to the final happy outcome. And I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the officers and men of our army and navy who fought in the Shanghai area and rendered signal service to our fatherland. I also desire to express my profound sympathy with the victims of the bombing incident of April 29th, and particularly my infinite grief at the death of General Shirakawa, commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Force.

According to the terms of the Agreement the Chinese troops are to remain at a prescribed distance from Shanghai, and the Chinese forces are to cease as far as it lies within their power, all hostile actions in Shanghai and its vicinity. Should the action of the Chinese army give occasion for apprehension, the representatives of the four Powers, Great Britain, the U.S.A., France and Italy, are to ascertain the situation. As long as these terms of the Agreement are observed, there is little likelihood, for the present at least, that any fresh disturbances will be caused by Chinese soldiers in the Shanghai district. In these circumstances it has been decided to call home the whole of our military forces relying, as stated in the declaration by the Minister of War, published on May 11th, upon the operation of the Agreement and upon such action as the friendly Powers shall take in order to insure permanent peace at Shanghai. I am sure that the complete withdrawal of our troops will demonstrate, as nothing else could, the truth of the repeated declarations of our Government as to the absence of any political design in our recent expeditions. However, it is only the terms for ending hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese forces that have so far been arranged. No measures have yet been taken to establish permanent peace in the Shanghai district. It is absolutely necessary to take further steps in order to establish such conditions as will enable both Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai to live in safety and to pursue their business in peace if the prosperity of this great international metropolis built up by their peaceful labours for many decades is to be maintained. Indeed, if that city could be freed from the menace of such sporadic disturbances of various kinds as have

occurred time and again in the past, it would prove a boon not only to its residents Chinese and foreign, but also to China and all the Powers interested in China. I cannot therefore but look eagerly forward to an early opening and complete success of the Round Table Conference, which is desired by the Japanese Government and which was contemplated in the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations adopted with the concurrence of China on February 20th.

In Manchuria we note that the new state is making steady progress with fresh zeal and a resolute will. I am well aware of the great interest which is naturally manifested by our people in the future of Manchukuo, and I believe that it is no longer possible to ignore the existence of that state in any international readjustments which may be made with reference to the Manchurian Incident. I believe that it is of the utmost importance for the tranquilly of the Far East as well as for the restoration of peace and prosperity in Manchuria that the new state should attain a healthy growth. Only the new government has not yet reached the stage at which it can command sufficient resources for the restoration of order, while the activities of soldier bandits and other lawless elements, often instigated from outside, are extremely difficult to suppress. Consequently, our troops in Manchuria are compelled to extend functions of the new government and to guard against any eventualities that might endanger the lives and property of our countrymen or eventuate in general disturbances on a major scale. Our profound thanks are due to the military and police forces, serving in Manchuria in the face of constant danger day and night and at the risk of their lives.

Precedents can easily be drawn from the history of other countries to show that political changes such as have taken place in Manchuria are bound to be accompanied by activities on the part of malcontents and lawless elements, even where no external instigation comes into play, and it takes some time in such cases before the governmental machinery of the new state can be fully set in order. I am strongly opposed to any impatient and impetuous attitude toward the progress of events in Manchuria. It is essential to give it time, and to address oneself to effecting a sure solution of the problems with which we are confronted.

In the course of the present affair it became necessary for the Japanese army to operate against soldier bandits in North Manchuria for the protection of Japanese residents there. That we have always paid due respect to the legitimate

rights and interests of the Soviet Union in that region, and have taken scrupulous care not to infringe or injure them, is clearly proved by the conduct of our army. Moreover, the Japanese Government have repeatedly assured the Soviet Government as to the true motive of our advance to the North, which does not extend beyond the protection of Japanese life and property. I am certain that the Moscow Government fully appreciate our position. Nevertheless, there are some who talk as though there were danger of war between Japan and Russia as a sequel to the Manchurian Incident. I am sure I can appeal to the good sense and discernment of our people not to be misled by such rumours.

The League of Nations, as you know, maintained a close watch over developments at Shanghai. During a temporary deadlock in the negotiations for the cessation of hostilities, the action of China, who laid the matter before the League, produced various complications. Nevertheless, as the success of the negotiations became practically assured, the League decided to tide over the crisis by relying upon the progress of affairs on the spot. On April 30th an extraordinary session of the Assembly was convoked, at which a resolution inviting a speedy settlement of the Shanghai negotiations was adopted, and matters were brought to a close. The Japanese Government, as they had previously entered a protest with regard to the application to the Sino-Japanese disputes of Article XV of the Covenant, expounded the stand thus taken up and abstained from voting on the resolution.

As regards the commission of the League which is engaged in conducting an investigation on the spot, we are extending to it all possible facilities at our disposal in order to help its members to fulfil their mission. I sincerely hope that the commissioners will form a correct and fair conception of the actual conditions of China and of Manchuria.

The outstanding issue, besides the Sino-Japanese Affairs, in our foreign relations to-day, is the matter of international political and economic readjustment. The Disarmament Conference which has been in session since last February, is largely concerned with this problem. This being the first great conference ever convened to deal with the problem of disarmament in general, covering land, sea and air forces, it is expected that its deliberations will last for some

time. The Japanese Government intend to insist on their own points in accordance with their settled policy, and it is our sincere hope that the Conference will achieve the desired results in the interest of world economy and peace.

Finally, in regard to our economic relations with other countries, it cannot be denied that owing to the adoption by every country, in order to protect its own industries, of various measures without parallel in the past serious obstacles have been put in the way of all international trade. The Government of Japan have spared no efforts towards removing in as great a degree as possible the barriers to our foreign trade. I am happy to report that within the present year we have concluded a trade convention and a tariff agreement with Portugal and with French Indo-China respectively. Portugal is a country with which, since 1911, we have had no commercial treaty, and our trade with that country suffered accordingly, Japan being placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with other Powers. Arduous negotiations fructified at last in the trade convention of March this year, which has since come into actual operation. With French Indo-China, in spite of her being our very near neighbour, we had no agreement on customs tariffs—the most important key to trade—since as long ago as the year 1896. It was only in the course of last year that the various obstacles that had protracted the negotiations between the authorities concerned in Japan and France one by one began to be overcome, with the result that a convention was signed on May 13th this year which is calculated greatly to facilitate commerce between Japan and Indo-China and to strengthen the economic ties between the two countries. Both these conventions are to be hailed as signal contributions towards the promotion of international unity and friendship.

The world is suffering to-day from countless ills, of which economic depression is the most acute. Japan, undergoing the ordeal along with other Powers, faces many a problem which awaits an international solution. The future of our foreign relations is beset with grave difficulties, and national unity and solidarity are needed now more than ever before. In dealing with this difficult situation, let me plead for the support and co-operation of you all, and I shall do the best I can.

WHO'S WHO

List of Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this book.

A		D	
Adm.	Admiral	d.	Daughter
A.E. & P.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	D. Agr.	Doctor of Agriculture
Agr.	Agriculture	D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
Agrl.	Agricultural	D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
A.M. (or M.A.)	Master of Arts	Dec.	December
Apr.	April	D. Eng. (also Dr. Eng. or D.E.)	Doctor of Engineering
Apptd.	Appointed	D.L.	Doctor of Law
Arch.	Architect	Dept.	Department
Archtl.	Architectural	Dir.	Director
Assn.	Association	Disarm.	Disarmament
Asst.	Assistant	Div.	Division
Aud.	Auditor	D. Litt.	Doctor of Literature
Aug.	August	Dr.	Doctor
Av. (also Ave.)	Avenue	Dr. Com.	Doctor of Commerce
		D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
B		E	
b.	born	E.	East
B.C.	British Columbia	E. & P.	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	Econ.	Economical; Economy; Economics
Bk.	Bank	e.d.	Eldest daughter
B.L.	Bachelor of Laws	Ed. (or Educ.)	Education; Educational; Educated
Bldg.	Building	E.E. & M.P.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Brig.	Brigade	Elec.	Electric; Electricity; Electrical
Bro.	Brother	Emb.	Embassy
Bros.	Brothers	Eng.	English
		Engr.	Engineer
C		Engrg.	Engineering
Calif.	California	e.s.	Eldest son
Can.	Canada	Exam.	Examination
Capt.	Captain		
Chem.	Chemical	F	
c.o.	Care of	F.	Fellow
Col.	Colonel	Feb.	February
Coll.	College	Frisco	San Francisco
Com.	Commerce; Commercial		
Comdr.	Commander	G	
Commn.	Commission	Gen.	General
Commr.	Commissioner	Govt. (or Gov't)	Government
Conf.	Conference	Gov.	Governor
Corr.	Correspondent; Correspondence	Grad.,	Graduated from
Co. (and Cos.)	Company (and Companies)		
Cr.	Created		

H		N	
H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship	Nat.	National
Hon.	Honorary; Honorable	Nov.	November
		N.Y.	New York
I		O	
Imp.	Imperial	Org.	Organization
Inc.	Incorporated	Oct.	October
Ind.	Industry		
Inf.	Infantry	P	
Ins.	Insurance	Pa.	Pennsylvania
Int'l	International	Parl.	Parliament; Parliamentary
J		P.-G.	Post-Graduate
Jan.	January	Polit.	Politics; Political
Jr.	Junior	Prep.	Preparatory
K		Priv.	Private
K.R. & A.C.	Kobe Regatta & Athletic Club.	Pres.	President
K.K.	Kabushiki Kaisha (joint stock company)	Prof.	Professor
L		Prop.	Proprietor
Lab.	Labor	Prov.	Province
L.D.	Long Distance Telephone	Pro Tem.	Pro Tempore (for the time being)
Lit. (or Litt.)	Literary; Literature	Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws	Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Publication
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws		
Lieut.	Lieutenant	Q	
Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General	Que.	Quebec
M		R	
m.	Married	Rd.	Road
M.A. (or A.M.)	Master of Arts	Reg.	Regiment; Regimental
M. Agr.	Master of Agriculture	Rep. (or Repr.)	Representative, Representatives
Maj.	Major	Rev.	Reverend
Mar.	March	Ry.	Railway
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine	S	
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	s.	son
M. Dip.	Master of Diplomacy	S.	South
Mech.	Mechanical; Mechanics	S.A.	South America
Mem.	Member	Sc. D. (or D. Sc.)	Doctor of Science
Metall.	Metallurgical	Sch.	School
Meteorol.	Meteorological	Se. (or Sci.)	Science; Scientific
Mfg.	Manufacturing	S.E.	South East
Mfr.	Manufacturer	Sec.	Secretary
Mgr.	Manager	Soc.	Society
Mng.	Managing	Sq.	Square
Mil.	Military	Sr.	Senior
Mineral.	Mineralogical	St.	Street
Min.	Minister	Statist.	Statistical; Statistics
M. L. (or LL.M.)	Master of Laws	Supt.	Superintendent
M.M.E.	Master of Mechanical Engineer	S.W.	South West
M.P.	Member of Parliament		

T		W	
Tech.	Technical; Technology	W.	West
Technol.	Technological	Wash.	Washington
U		Y	
Univ. (and Univs.)	University (and Universities)	Y.C. & A.C.	Yokohama Country & Athletic Club.
U.S.	United States of America	Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
U.S.A.	United States Army	Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
U.S.N.	United States Navy	Yr. (and Yrs.)	Year (and Years)
U.S.R.	United States Reserves		
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
V		Z	
Vice-Pres.	Vice-president	Zool.	Zoological; Zoology
Vol. (and Vols.)	Volume (and Volumes)		

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APPENDIX I
WHO'S WHO

A

Abe, Fusajiro—Mem. of House of Peers; Pres., Toyo Spinning Co.; Yuho Spinning Co.; Showa Rayon Co.; Aud., Karafuto Industry Co.; Kosho Co.; b. Jan., 1868 in Shigaken. Career: grad., Keio Univ.; entered business; Chairman, Japan Spinning Federation; Mem., 3rd Health Ins. Judging Committee; Economic Consideration Committee; Temporary Industry Consideration Committee; Capital Inspection Committee; Int'l Sight Seeing Committee; Adviser, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: Tantanakabayashi, Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Isoh—M.P.; Pres., Shakai Taishuto (Socialist Party); b. Feb., 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Gonnojo Okamoto; later adopted by Abe family. Career: grad., Doshisha Univ.; went to Europe and America for study; after returning home, joined Christian movement in Okayama City; Teacher, Doshisha; Prof., Waseda Univ.; founded Shakai Minshuto, Japan's first proletarian political party, 1901, which was later dissolved; upon organization of Shakai Minshuto, apptd. Pres. of same, 1926; when Shakai Minshuto and Rodo Taishuto were merged into the new Shakai Taishuto July, 1932, apptd. present post. Address: 344 Takatamachi, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Abe, Kiichiro—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Physician; mine operator. b. Dec., 1880 in Gumma-ken; s. of late Sakutaro Abe. Career: studied Medical Science (especially Radiant Ray Remedy); went to Germany, Austria, France for study, 1923; on return, opened Abe Hospital and founded Cancer Research Institute. Address: 125 Haramachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Abe, Nobuyuki—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., Taiwan Army; b. Nov., 1875 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of late Nobumitsu Abe. Career: grad., Military Officer's School, 1897; entered military service; Instructor of Military Tactics, Military Academy; Military Attaché to Austria; Dir., Military Affairs Bureau; Chief Sec., Military Council; Army Vice-Minister; Acting Army Minister; Comdr., 4th Division; apptd. present post, 1932. Address: Official Residence, Kodamachi, Taihoku City.

Abe, Yoshimune—Pres., Aoyama Gakuin; Dean, Theological School, Aoyama Gakuin; b. Dec., 1886 in Hirosaki City. Career: grad., Aoyama Gakuin; Drew Theological Seminary (B. D.); New York Univ. (M. A.); Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. of Japan. Address: Aoyama Gakuin, Midorigaoka, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Abiru, Kenji—Ex-Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept., Manchoukuo; b. in Nagasaki-ken. Career:

grad. Political Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Abo, Kiyotane—Baron; Admiral; Supreme War Councillor; b. Oct., 1870 in Saga-ken; s. of Tane-tetsu Sawano; later adopted by late Baron Kiyoyasu Abo. Career: grad., Naval Coll.; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Captain, H. M. S. Akitsushima; Staff, 2nd Squadron; same, Naval General Staff; Chief, Naval Construction Dept.; Comdr., Kure Naval Station; same, Yokosuka Naval Station; served in Russo-Japanese War as Gunnery Officer on H. M. S. Mikasa; attended London Naval Conference as Adviser to Delegation, 1929; Navy Minister, 1930; present post since Dec., 1931. Address: 126 Ichigaya Tomihisacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, Kenzo—M. P.; Pres., Kokumiu Domei Party; b. Oct., 1864 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Nihei Adachi, samurai. Career: studied Chinese literature early; then came to Tokyo for further study of law and politics; founded Chosen Nippo and Kanjo Shimpō; elected M. P. 12 times since 1902; Minister of Communications, 1925; Acting Home Minister, 1926; Dir., Minseito; Adviser, same; Home Minister in Hamaguchi Cabinet, 1929; left Minseito, Dec., 1931; present post since July, 1932. Address: 2 Hiroocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Agata, Shinobu—Gov., Osaka-fu; b. June, 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Tsunetake, Agata. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; apptd. Gov., Yamagata-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Chiba-ken, Gumma-ken, Karafuto; present post since June, 1932. Address: Official Residence, Otetsuonomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

AI, Nai-fang—Dir., Chinese Eastern Ry. Co.; b. 1893 in Mukden Province. Career: served Engrg. Bureau, Kirin Hailun Ry.; became Dir., Supt. Bureau, 1931; apptd. Mem., North-Eastern Communication Committee after Manchuria Incident; present post since establishment of Manchoukuo. Address: Harbin.

Aihara, Hiizu—Lieut.-Col.; Mil. Officer resident in India; b. Dec., 1889 in Tokushima-ken; s. of Otozo Aihara, farmer. Career: grad., Military Academy and Staff Coll.; served Infantry 43rd Regiment; Infantry 79th Reg.; War Office; went to England and America; again served Infantry 79th Reg. and War Dept.; Japanese Legation Guard, Peiping; present post since 1933. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, Rikuji—Dir., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; b. Aug., 1874 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Gunta Shimoyama, and later adopted by Gorohachi Akaboshi.

Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; joined present firm after having served as Mgr., Koikai Farm, Estate Dept., etc., promoted to present post, Apr., 1932. Address: 17 Edogawacho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Akaki, Tomoharu—Governor, Fukushima-ken; b. Dec., 1883 in Okayama-ken; s. of Raitaro Akaki. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., same year; started official service as Police Supt., Yamanashi-ken; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, Home Office, 1929; apptd. present post, June, 1932. Address: Official Residence, Fukushima City.

Akama, Nobuyoshi—Dir., Tech. Education Bureau; b. Jan., 1889 in Toyama-ken; brother of Tokuhisa Akama. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; Sec., Yamanashi-ken; same, Dept. of Education; same, Foreign Office; Sec. to Education Minister; Dir., Business Education Bureau; apptd. present post, June, 1929. Address: 981 Komagome, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Akamatsu, Chijo—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Keijo Imp. Univ.; b. Dec., 1886 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shudo Akamatsu. Career: grad., Philosophy Course (specially studied religion), Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1910; Post-Graduate Course of same, 1923; received degree; apptd. Prof. Ryukoku Univ., then Koya-san Univ. Address: Wajodai, Keijo, Chosen.

Akashi, Teruo—Vice-Pres., Dai-ichi Ginco (First Bank); Dir., Shibusawa Dozoku Kaisha; Shibusawa Warehouse Co.; b. Mar., 1881 in Okayama-ken; s. of Seichiro Akashi. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; joined Mitsubishi Co., then present firm; gradually promoted present post. Address: 66 Myogadanimachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Akemine, Masao—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. Jan., 1876 in Nagoya; s. of Tadayoshi Yuasa, banker; adopted by Gen-an Akemine, priest. Career: grad., Sapporo Agril. Coll., 1899; apptd. Instructor, Ehime-ken Prefectural Agril. School, 1901; same, Kumamoto-ken Prefectural Agril. School, 1903; then Asst. Prof., Agril. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1907; Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1919; sent to Europe and America for study, 1919; returned home, 1921. Address: Minami-Rokujo, Nishi-Kyuehome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Akita, Kiyoshi—Speaker, House of Rep.; M. P.; Adviser, Seiyukai; b. Aug., 1881 in Tokushima-ken; s. of Eiji Akita. Career: grad., Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) and Nippon Horitsu Gakko (law school); passed Judicial Service Exam.; entered judicial service; Judge, Koichi District Court; opened law office on his account, 1905; M.P. since 1912; Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Communications, then same of Home Office in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927; apptd. present post, Mar., 1932. Address: 5 Uchisaiwaicho I-chome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Akita, Takichi—Dir., Taiwan Development Co., Ltd.; Prop., Akita Gum Cultivating Farm; Auditor,

Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Co.; b. Nov., 1873 in Tokyo; s. of late Tarobei Akita, merchant. Career: inherited family estate, 1921; visited Europe for inspection. Address: 14 Shin-Ogawamachi Itchome, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi—Mng.-Dir., Nihon Car Mfg. Co.; b. Nov., 1877 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Jun-ichi Akiyama, official. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; joined Nihon Ry. Co.; when the railway was nationalized, 1906, apptd. Official, Ry. Dept.; sent abroad for study, 1907-10; returning home, apptd. Head, Oi and Oniya Factories; Chief, Vehicles Section; Dir., Tech. Work Bureau till 1924; present post since then. Address: 31 Maruyamachi-Shichome, Nakaku, Nagoya.

Akiyama, Yasuke—Lawyer; b. June, 1868 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tamezo Akiyama, farmer; m. Shikako Kasama (dec'd.). Career: grad., Law Dept., Chuo Univ.; served as Prosecutor at Onomichi, Shimonoseki, Kure, Uwajima, and Aizu-Wakamatsu District Courts, and Hiroshima and Matsue Local Courts; apptd. same post, Supreme Court, 1924; resigned same on account of sickness; opened law office in Nagano City, 1925; removed to present address, 1929. Recreations: history, reading. Address: 2730 Kichijoji, Tokyo-shigai.

Akutagawa, Makoto—M. D.; Prof., Medical Director, Dept. of Justice; b. Mar., 1890 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tadakura Akutagawa. Career: grad., Kanazawa Medical Coll.; P.-G. Course, Bacteriological & Hygienical Laboratory, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst., Medicochemical & Pathological Laboratories, Kanazawa Medical Coll.; Medical Officer, Sugamo Penitentiary, Tokyo; present post since 1920; Japan's Delegate to Int'l Prison Commission, 1925; travelled Europe and America for observation of hygienical conditions; Pres., Prison Hygienical Assn. Address: 586 Kamiyama, Setagayaku, Tokyo.

Alonzo-Romero, Miguel—M. D.; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexican Legation in Japan; b. Sep., 1887 in Mexico; n. Mexican; s. of Crescencio Alonzo-Fuentes, Hacendado. Career: grad., Inst. Literario, Facultad de Medicina, Merida, Yucatan; apptd. Military Surgeon, 1914; Dir., Dept. of Health, State of Yucatan, 1915; Representative, Constitutional Congress, 1917; same, XXVII and XXIX Legislatures of Congress, 1917 and 1920; Pres., Chamber of Representatives, 1917 and 1920; Mayor and Alderman of Mexico City, 1922; Presidential Comm. in Europe, Asia and Africa; present post since Oct., 1929. Address: Mexican Legation, Nagaticho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Amagi, Tokuji—Chief, 1st Section, Information Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar., 1893 in Aomori-ken; s. of Masahiro Amagi, Official. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; diplomatic service since 1917 at Washington, Madrid, Brussels Berne and Moscow. Address: 34 Shiocho-Itchome, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Amanoya, Keikichi—b. June, 1882 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Toemon Amanoya. Career: grad., Law Coll.,

Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Office, 1907; Revenue Supt. Officer; Custom Officer; Sec., Finance Office; Chief, National Debt Dept.; then Mint-Master; resigned same, 1924; Dir., Industrial Bank of Japan; retired, 1930. Address: 552 Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.

Amau, Eiji—Rank: Sr. 5th; 3rd O. M.; Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, Tokyo; b. Aug., 1887 in Tokushima-ken; s. of Kumeya Amau, merchant; m. Miyo, d. of Isamu Kubo. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School; P.-G. Course of same, 1912; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., same year; Elève-Consul at Antung, Sydney, 1912-16; Attaché, Embassy, London, 1916; Sec. of same, 1918; attached to Delegation to Versailles Conference at Paris as Commr. to execute treaty, 1920; sent to Berlin as Commr., 1920; Sec., Legation, Berne, 1920; Sec., Foreign Office, Tokyo, 1921; attached to Delegation to Washington Conference, 1921; to Shangtung Settlement Conf. and Conf. for Abolition of Postal Agencies in China, 1922; Consul-General at Canton, 1923; same at Harbin, 1925; 1st Sec., Legation, Peking, 1927; Councillor, Embassy, Moscow, 1929; present post since May, 1933. Recreations: swimming, tennis. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo. Clubs: Canton, Harbin, Peking, Tokio and American Clubs.

Amemiya, Ikusaku—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Nat. Research Council; b. Nov. 1889 in Yamanashi-ken, s. of Kagemichi Amemiya. Career: grad., Agril. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; also studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh Univs. Address: 907 Kamimeguro, Meguroku, Tokyo.

Ando, Eizo—Permanent Mem., Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Acting Partner, Ando Shoten; Draper; b. Nov., 1876 in Shiga-ken; s. of Yasutaro Kugi; later adopted by late Eizo Ando. Career: inherited family estate, 1907. Address: Bukkoji-Agari, Karasumaru, Shimo-Kyoku, Kyoto.

Ando, Masazumi—M. P.; b. Sept., 1896 in Tokyo; s. of Takejyu Ando. Career: grad., Toyo Univ.; further studied at Waseda Univ. and Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo & Osaka Asahi Shimbun; elected M. P. 5 times since 1920; Parliamentary Councillor, Dept. of Education, 1927; Parl. Vice-Minister of same, 1931; went to Europe, America and China for inspection. Address: 1834 Sugamo-Shichichome, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu—Prof., Religious Science, and Dir., Library, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secretary, Imp. Academy; b. July, 1873 in Kyoto; s. of Masamori Anesaki, retainer of Prince Katsura. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Kiel Univ., 1901, etc.; apptd. Prof. of Japanese Litt. and Life, Harvard Univ., 1913-15; Haskell Lecturer, Univ. of Chicago, 1915; Michionis Lecturer, Coll. de France, 1919; Earl Lecturer, Pacific School of Religion and Univ. of Calif., 1921; Author of books on religions. Address: 117 Hakusan-Gotenecho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Arata—Minister to Spain; b. Feb., 1881 in

Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kenjiro Aoki. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; then entered diplomatic service; former Minister to Mexico; present post since 1932. Address: Japanese Legation, Madrid, Spain.

Aoki, Bunjiro—Mem., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Industry; Mng.-Dir., Fukuju Fire Ins. Co.; Dir., Nagoya China-ware Mfg. Works; Central Trust Co.; b. Apr., 1875 in Aichi-ken; s. of Shun Aoki. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1894. Address: 3 Chikaramachi-Sancho, Higashiku, Nagoya.

Aoki, Kikuo—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir., Asahi Glass Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Bank; Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.; Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha; Mitsubishi Trust Co.; Mitsubishi Warehouse Co.; Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co.; Kisha Seizo Kaisha; b. Mar., 1867 in Nara-ken; s. of Sakyo Aoki, Samurai of Koriyama Clan. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; joined Mitsubishi Co. and was gradually promoted present posts. Address: 3169 Oi-Kashimacho, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Nobumitsu—Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Tobu Ry. Co., Auditor, Jinju Life Ins. Co., Musashi Central Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept., 1869 in Tokyo; brother of Baron Nobusane Nakayama, and later adopted by the Shigeyoshi Aoki. Career: studied at Peers' School; Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); Mem., House of Peers since 1897; at present, Mng.-Dir. of Kenkyukai in the Upper House. Address: 10 Kawatacho, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Seichi—M. P.; b. Apr., 1883 in Gumma-ken; s. of Bunei Aoki. Career: grad., Theological Seminary; joined Nippon Dempo; then Osaka Shimpo; became Mgr., Tokyo Branch of same; Mgr., Polit. Dept., Chuo Shimbun; elected M. P. 4 times since 1924. Address: 1038 Kashiwagi, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Seichi—Lieut.-Colonel; Attache, Army Press Bureau; b. 1892 in Kanagawa-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1912, and Mil. Staff Coll., 1918. Instructor, Infantry Academy, 1929; present post since Apr., 1932. Address: c/o Army Press Bureau.

Aoki, Tamagoro—Mem., Shibaura Engrg. Works; b. June, 1889 in Gumma-ken; s. of Heigoro Aoki, silk merchant. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School; former Mem., Rotary Club, Tokyo. Address: 18 Momosonocho, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tokuzo—Hogakushi (LL. B.); Irregular Staff, Hochi Shimbun-Sha; b. June, 1885 in Akita-ken; s. of Teiken Aoki, Mayor of Sapporo. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Finance Minister, 1914-15; Chief, Common Bank Section, Finance Office, 1916; Financial Commr. residing in England and France, 1918-20; Gen. Sec., Japanese Delegation to Reparation Commission at Paris, 1920; Chief, National Debt Section, Finance Office,

- 1923-24; Chief, Taxation Supt. Office, 1927-29; Dir., Revenue Bureau, 1930. Address: 562 Sendagayamachi, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.
- Aoyama, Hidesaburo**—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar., 1894 in Fukui-ken; s. of Masayuki Aoyama. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof., 1919; went to Europe for study, 1928-30; returning home, received degree, and promoted present post. Address: 928 Totsukamachi 3-chome, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.
- Araga, Shotaro**—Ins. Agency; b. Aug., 1872 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Kazemon Araga, sericulturist. Career: grad., Kyoto Higher Sericultural School; Pres., Kobe and Osaka Branches of Chiyoda Life Ins. Co. Address: Nishitani, Imazucho, Nishinomiya City.
- Arai, Kentaro**—Privy Councillor; b. Aug., 1863 in Niigata-ken; s. of Naokiyo Arai, samurai. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Minister, Agr. and Com. in Tomosaburo Kato Cabinet; Mem., House of Peers, 1917-26. Address: 41 Otsukunakamachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.
- Arai, Shizuo**—Chief Sec., Privy Council, Manchoukuo. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsiinking.
- Arakawa, Bunroku**—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. Nov., 1878 in Yokohama; s. of Shogo Arakawa, officer. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Lecturer of same; promoted Asst. Prof., same, 1901; sent to Europe and America for study of elec. engineering, 1907; returned home, 1910; present post since 1911. Address: 73 Jigyonishimachi, Fukuoka.
- Araki, Masajiro**—Dir., Bank of Taiwan; b. May, 1881 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Masao Araki, samurai; m. Hisa, d. of Takeo Takamichi. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; joined present bank; gradually promoted present post. Address: 15 Nanmon-cho-Nichome, Taihoku. Club: Rotary Club.
- Araki, Sadao**—Gen.; War Minister; b. May, 1877 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Sadanosuke Araki, samurai. Career: grad., Military Coll., 1898; Military Staff Coll.; fought in Russo-Japanese War and World War; Military Attaché to Russia; Pres., Military Staff Coll.; Comdr., 6th Division, 1929; Inspector-Gen. of Military Education, 1931; present post since Dec., same year. Publication: "New Japan's Mission". Address: Official Residence, Nagutacho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.
- Araki, Toichiro**—M. S. (Ohio); Consulting Engineer; Mng.-Dir., Institute of Nat. Economics; b. Jan., 1892 in Tokyo. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Tech. Coll.; went to U. S. for study and received degree of M. S. at Ohio State Univ.; returned home and opened office, 1922. Address: 719 Hatsu-dai, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.
- Araki, Torasaburo**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Pres., Peers' School; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Oct., 1866 in Gumma-ken; s. of late Yasuji Araki. Career: grad., Medi-

- cal Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied physiology at Strassburg Univ., Germany; returning home, apptd. Prof., 3rd Higher School, 1895; received degree, 1897; Prof., Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1899; Dir. of same; then Pres. of same univ.; present post since 1929. Address: Official Residence, Takatamachi, Tokyo.
- Aramaki, Yoshikatsu**—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 9th Division; b. Aug., 1876 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Yoshiyuki Aramaki. Career: grad., Military Coll.; Military Staff Coll.; Comdr., Imp. Guard Artillery Regiment; Dir., Shimoshizu, Akeno and Tokorozawa Aviation Schools; Staff on Army Aviation Headquarters; present post since Aug., 1932. Address: Official Residence, Kanazawa City.
- Ariga, Mitsutoyo**—Pres., Chosen Shokusan Ginko; b. May, 1873 in Nagano-ken; s. of Mitsuhiko Ariga. Career: grad., Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1894; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1897; Financial Inspector, Gov.-Gen. of Chosen; Sec., same; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. of same; Dir. of present bank, 1918; promoted present post, 1919. Address: 49 Shokendomachi, Keijo.
- Ariga, Nagabumi**—Sr. Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Mitsui Life Ins. Co., Tropical Produce Co.; Auditor, Japan Steel Works; Watanabe Iron Mfg. Co., Toyo Iron Mfg. Co.; b. July, 1867 in Osaka; s. of Chorin Ariga. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; Asst. Councillor, Bureau of Legislation; Sec., House of Rep.; Councillor, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; entered Mitsui firm, 1902. Address: 3 Higurakutamachi, Azabuku, Tokyo.
- Arima, Hikokichi**—Pres., Arima & Co. (importers & exporters); b. Mar., 1875 in Kagoshima; s. of Shinnosuke Arima, business man. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1893; after having served Bank of Japan and Bank of Taiwan, founded present firm, 1902. Address: 5 Marunouchi Sancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.
- Arima, Rainei**—Counl. Mem., House of Peers; b. Dec., 1884 in Tokyo; s. of late Raiman Arima. Career: grad., Agrl. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; Prof. of Alma Mater; M. P., 1924; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry, 1932-23. Address: 85 Kami-Ogikubo, Iogimachi, Tokyo.
- Arisaka, Shozo**—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Ordnance Vice-Admiral (reserve); Prof. Emeritus, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Imp. Oxygen Co.; b. 1868 in Tokyo; s. of Senkichi Arisaka, architect. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in France for study of ordnance mfg. for 3 years; upon returning home, became Ordnance Sub-Lieut. and served as Staff, Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief, Arms Mfg. Dept.; Chief, Ordnance Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; Chief, Naval Arsenal; promoted Ordnance Vice-Admiral; served, Russo-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and World Wars; visited Europe and America 4 times. Address: 84 Sangenjaya, Setagayaku, Tokyo.
- Arisawa, Uruo**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Eye-specialist; b. Mar., 1881; s. of Mototsugu Arisawa.

- Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Doctor, Eye-clinic, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served for 6 years as assistant to late Prof. Axenfeld, Eye-Clinic, Freiburg Univ., Germany; founded Arisawa Eye-Hospital, 1914; Prof., Eye Dept., Osaka Medical Coll., Takatsuki. Address: Kitahama 2-chome, Osaka.
- Arishima, Kensuke**—Mng.-Dir., Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. and Meiji Confectionery Co., Ltd.; b. Aug., 1868 in Kagoshima; s. of late Kenichiro Arishima, M. D. Career: started life as Govt. official; apptd. Custom Commissioner, Formosan Govt.; resigning same, 1908, entered business; became Pres., Meiji Shoten, Ltd. and several other firms; prominent business man in Tokyo. Address: 27 Higashi Shinanomachi, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.
- Arita, Hachiro**—Envoy Extraordinary & Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Belgium; b. Sept., 1884 in Niigata-ken; brother of Ichiro Yamamoto, and later adopted by late Rin Arita. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; then started diplomatic service; attended Washington Disarm. Conf.; Dir., Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Office; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932-33; present post since Nov. 1933. Address: Japanese Embassy, Brussel, Belgium.
- Ariyoshi, Akira**—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; b. Apr., 1876 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Sanshichi Ariyoshi. Career: grad., Special Course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1898; passed Diplomatic & Proclatatory Service Exam., same year; Vice-Consul at Hankow, Jinsen, London; Consul at Fusan, Newchwang; Sec., Embassy, France; Consul-Gen., Shanghai; Minister to Swiss, 1920; Ambassador to Brazil, 1926; apptd. present post, Aug., 1932. Address: Japanese Legation, China.
- Ariyoshi, Chuichi**—Mem., House of Peers; b. May, 1873 in Kyoto-fu; s. of late Sanshichi Ariyoshi, samurai. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Councillor, Shitane-ken, Hyogo-ken, Home Office; sent to Europe, 1907; Gov., Chiba-ken, 1908; Supt., General Affairs Board, Residency-General of Chosen, 1910; Gov., Miyazaki-ken, Kanagawa-ken, Hyogo-ken; Chief, Administrative Board, Government-General of Chosen; Mayor of Yokohama, 1925; Advisor, Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry, till 1931. Address: 1050 Oyama, Yoyogi, Tokyo.
- Asabuki, Tsunekichi**—Pres., Teikoku Life Ins. Co.; Dir., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Japan Elec. Co., Miyako Hotel, Mitsukoshi Dept. Store; Councillor, Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd.; b. June, 1877 in Oita-ken; s. of Eiji Asabuki. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1896; studied economics at London Univ.; returning home, joined Bank of Japan, 1898; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1906, serving at its New York Branch; resigned from same, 1908; founded Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd. Address: 57 Shimo-Takanawa, Shibaku, Tokyo.
- Asada, Kotaro**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); b. Nov., 1888 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Yutaka Asada, doctor. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served, Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept. of same; Head Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept., Ehime Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross Society since 1920. Address: 27 Yanai-cho, Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.
- Asahi, Isoshi**—Vice-Consul at London; b. July, 1896 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Akizu Asahi, poet; Career: joined Japanese Consular Service in 1918 and served at Bombay, San Francisco, Shanghai; in London since Sept., 1929. Address: 45 Allington Road, Hendon Central, London, N. W. 4.
- Asai, Yoshiteru**—Average Adjuster; Honorary Consul for Uruguay; b. Oct., 1875 in Nagoya; s. of Yoshiaru Asai, Gov't official. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; apptd. Mgr. at Chemulpo, Hongkong and Bombay Branches, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1902-16; Mng.-Dir., Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co., 1916-24; same, Settsu Marine Ins. Co., 1919-24; established jointly with Mr. Ichikawa, Average Adjusting Office in Kobe. Address: 156 Saishoyamacho, Higashiku, Osaka.
- Asaka, Ijiro**—Lawyer; b. July, 1889 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Yarokuro Asaka, former Prof., Keio Univ. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; as Japan's delegate, attended Int'l Bar Assn. Conference at Manila, 1923; apptd. Vice-Pres., Tokyo Bar Assn., 1927; Hon. Dir., Japan Bar Assn. Address: 20 Hidamachi Shichome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.
- Asakawa, Masago**—Mgr., Keijo Branch, Daiichi Ginko; b. Nov., 1883 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tamanosuke Asakawa; m. Michi, sister of Shuichi Asano. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; joined present bank; gradually promoted present post. Recreations: Go-game, Uta. Address: 125 Honmachi Shichome, Keijo. Club: Rotary Club.
- Asano, Hachiro**—Mng.-Dir., Asano Cement Co., Ltd.; b. Aug., 1891, in Tokyo; s. of late Soichiro Asano, business man. Career: grad., Econ. Dept., Keio Univ.; upon graduation entered Asano Dockyard Co., 1917, and promoted Mng.-Dir. of same, 1919; went to Europe and America to inspect shipbuilding industry, 1923; Mng.-Dir., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co., Ltd., 1925; again visited America for inspecting hydro-electric industry, 1926-27; planned and established Saku Elec. Power Station, 1928; present post since 1929; besides, Dir., Asano Family Co.; Asano Bussan K. K.; Shokawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Nihon Casting Co.; Nambu Ry. Co., Ltd., etc. Address: 1 Nagasakacho, Azabuku, Tokyo.
- Asano, Jinshichi**—Mem. of chamber of Com. and Ind. Nagoya; Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods and Cotton Cloth; b. Feb., 1883 in Nagoya; s. of late Jinshichi Asano. Career: served in Russo-Japanese War; Permanent Mem., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Ishihara Dyeing Industry Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Taisho Industrial Co., Momi-jiya, Ltd. Address: 11 Teppocho 2-chome, Nakaku, Nagoya.
- Asano, Mitizo**—Dir., Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll.;

Yakugakuhakushu (Dr. of Pharmacology); b. Sept., 1894 in Chiba-ken. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Prof., Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll., 1925; received degree, 1926; sent to Germany as Research Fellow Abroad by Education Dept., 1927-29; promoted present post, 1931. Address: 3 Yamazakicho, Kanazawa.

Asano, Nagayuki—b. May, 1864 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Marquis Nagakoto Asano. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to England and France for study; apptd. Master of Ceremonies, Household Dept.; Dir., 15th Bank. Address: 3 Yayoi-cho, Hongoku, Tokyo.

Asano, Ryozo—Vice-pres., Asano Portland Cement Co., Tokyo; Bachelor of Arts; b. Aug., 1889 in Tokyo; s. of late Soichiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: completed Kaisei Middle School, Tokyo, 1907; grad., Harvard Univ., 1912; since 1908 made inspecting tour over Europe and America 6 times; Mng.-Dir., Toyo Kisen Kaisha since 1920; present post since 1930; Dir. and Aud. of 44 companies. Address: 10 Mita Tsunamachi, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro—Pres., Asano Cement Co., Kanto Transportation Co., Amagasaki Harbor Co., Japan Fume Tube Co., Underground Industry Co., Kanto Fuel Co., Japan Casting Co., Fushiki Board Paper Co., Japan Cement Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Asano Dozoku Kaisha, Asano Stone Material Industry Co., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co., Taiwan Real Estate & Bldg. Co., Asano Bussan Kaisha, Asano Kokura Steel Works, Dai Nippon Mining Co., Keihin Canal Co., Kanagawa Cokes Co., Tsurumi Mokko Kaisha, Tokyo-wan Reclamation Co., Kitsuju Water Works Co., Iwaki Colliery Co., Asano Uryu Colliery Co., Asano Dockyard Co., Chosen Iron Mines, Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Oki Elec. Co.; Dir. Sino-Japanese Colliery & Steamship Co., Central Iron Works, Asano Slate Co., Asahi Concrete Industry Co., Nambu Ry. Co., Shinetsu Timber Co., Showa Fire Ins. Co., Chiehibu Cement Co., Itsukalehi Ry. Co., Osaka Asbestos Industry Co., Kyokuto Concrete Co., Asano Block Mfg. Co.; Auditor, Ome Elec. Ry. Co., Sanki Ry. Co., Japan Art Paper Co.; b. July, 1884; s. of late Soichiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: grad., Waseda Univ.; often visited Europe and America to investigate industry; inherited family estate, 1931. Address: 16 Tamachi Gocho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi—Pres. & Editor, The Japan Times; Prof., Keio Univ.; M. P.; b. 1887 in Kyoto-fu. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; joined diplomatic service; attended 1st and 2nd Gen. Meeting, League of Nations at Geneva, 1920 and 21; apptd. Delegate to Econ. & Financial Conf. at Genoa, 1923; 2nd Section Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923; 1st Emb. Sec., Constantinople, 1925; Emb. Councillor, 1929; transferred to Belgium, 1930; retired and joined Japan Times, 1932. Address: 28 Nakanocho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Aso, Hisashi—Lawyer; Chief Sec., Shakai Taishuto

Party; b. May, 1891 in Oita-ken. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; became Dir., Federation of Japan Miners' Assns. which he organized; Central Executive Committee, Nippon Rodo Nominto (labor and farmer party), 1926; Pres., Nippon Taishuto, 1930; Chief Sec., Zenkoku Rono Taishuto; present post since Aug., 1932. Address: 224 Komagome Hayashicho, Hongoku, Tokyo.

Aso, Shozo—5th O. M.; former Pres., Japan Women's Coll.; b. Jan., 1864 in Oita-ken. Career: grad., Doshisha Univ., 1887; studied Philosophy at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Hokuetsu Eigakkan, Niigata Girls' School, Baika Girls' School, Doshisha Futsu Gakko, Shin-Gakko; founded Japan Women's Coll., 1894; Pres. of same, 1919; resigned from same, 1931; went to Europe and America to study women's education; long been connected with Imp. Educ. Assn., Secondary Educ. Society, League of Nations Assn., Int'l Educ. Assn., Romaji Promotion Society, and several other educational and scientific assns. Recreation: reading. Address: 274 Nishi Oehiai, Yodobashiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Oehiai Nagasaki 279.

Atsumi, Ikuro—Hon. Consul for Argentine; Mgr., Tokyo Branch, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Feb., 1881 in Kobe; s. of Toru Atsumi. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1902; upon grad. joined present firm. Address: 67 Sugamomachi Ichome, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Auriti, Giacinto—Diplomatist; Italian Ambassador to Tokyo; b. June, 1883 in Rome; s. of Francesco Auriti, magistrate. Career: grad., Rome Univ.; upon grad. entered diplomatic service; sent to Bern, Madrid, Bukarest and Vienna; Minister to Austria; present post since 1933. Address: Italian Embassy, Tokyo.

Azuma, Suehiko—Prof., Nihon Univ.; Lecturer, Agril. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Jan., 1886 in Nara-ken; s. of Takeshi Azuma, M. P. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. of same, 1917; Prof., Military Paymasters' School, 1917; Prof., Law & Litt. Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1924; present post since 1928 (Prof.), and 1929 (Lecturer). Address: 28 Shiroyamacho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Azuma Takeshi—M. P.; b. Apr., 1869 in Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitsugu Azuma. Career: grad., Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1890; emigrated to Hokkaido with his fellow villagers to engage in colonization work; founded Hokkai Jiji and Hokkai Times; elected M. P. 8 times; Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Agr. & Forestry in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927. Address: 73 Shirokane Sankocho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

B

Baba, Eiichi—Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Hypothec Bank of Japan; Prof., Chuo Univ.; b. Oct., 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Tokimitsu Yamamoto; later adopted by late Kane Baba. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.,

1903; Sec., Revenue Supt. Bureau; Custom Inspector; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Dir., Legislation Bureau; nominated Mem., House of Peers; present post since 1927. Address: 23 Nihon-eno-ki Nichome, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Baba, Tsunego—Author; Political Critic; Adviser, Shakai Taishuto; b. July, 1875 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kamesaburo Baba. Career: Studied at 2nd Higher School; Doshisha Univ.; Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ.; Editorial Staff, Japan Times for 10 years; same, Oriental Review in New York; returning home, joined Kokumin Shimbun; went to Paris Peace Conference as Corr.; participated in organizing proletarian parties. Address: 10 Minami-Teramachi, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

Babb, Glenn—Newspaper Corr. (Chief, Trans-Pacific Service, Associated Press of America); b. June, 1894, in Columbia, Missouri, U. S.; n. American; s. of Jeremiah G. Babb, educator. Career: grad., Univ. of Missouri, Bachelor of Arts, 1914, Bachelor of Journalism, 1915; Staff, Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, 1915-17 and 1920-23; foreign service, Associated Press of America, Tokyo, New York, San Francisco, Peiping, Shanghai, Manchuria since 1924; served U. S. Army, 1917-19. Address: c.o. Associated Press, Rengo Bldg., 9 Ginza-Nishi-Hatchome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

Barbanson, Albert—1st Secretary, Charge d'Affaires, Belgian Embassy, Tokyo; b. May, 1889 in Ixelles; n. Belgian; s. of Henri Barbanson. Career: grad., Brussels Univ., where conferred with degree "Dr. of Law"; appointed Secretary, Belgian Legation, Tanager, 1917-24; Belgian Consul, Casablanca, 1924-29; Belgian Consul-General, Hankow, 1930-32. Address: c. o. Belgian Embassy, Tokyo.

Baty, Thomas—Order of Sacred Treasure; D. C. L.; LL. D.; Legal Adviser, Japanese Foreign Office; b. Feb., 1869 in Cumberland, Great Britain; n. British; s. of William-Thomas Baty. Career: grad., Queen's Coll., Oxford, Trin. Coll., Cambridge; English Bar (Inner Temple), 1898; Fellow, Univ. Coll., Oxford, 1895-1902; Whewell Scholar, Univ. of Cambridge, 1893; Honorary Sec. Gen., Int'l Law Assn., 1905-1916; organized conferences at Christiania, Berlin, Portland (Me.), Budapest, London, Paris and Madrid; Associate, Institut de Droit Int'l.; former Examiner, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hongkong Univs. Publications: "Int'l Law", "Canons of Int'l Law", "Polarized Law", "Vicarious Liability", etc. Recreations: music, heraldry, the sea. Address: 9 Urakasumigasaki, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Ginza (57) 9515. Clubs: Tokyo Club, Union Society, Cambridge and Oxford.

Baumbach de Grithe-Fray, Carlos Augusto—1st Secretary, Mexican Legation, Tokyo; b. Aug., 1898 in Mexico City; n. Mexican; s. of Roberto Baumbach E. Robert, merchant. Career: grad., "Ernestinum," Coburg, Germany; German Sch. National Univ., Mexico City; apptd. Officer, Nat. Army; then Mil. Instructor; Aid-de-Camp to Governor of Coahuila, Mexico, 1919; Dir., Academy

of Scout-Officers, War Dept., 1921-22; Attaché, Mexican Legation, Berlin, 1922; same, Kristiana, 1923; and Sec., Mexican Embassy, Washington; same, Mexican Legation, Berlin; Staff, Protocol Dept., Foreign Affairs, Mexico, 1928-29; present post since 1929. Address: Mexican Legation, Nagatacho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Bayle, Enrique—Consul for Guatemala in Kobe; b. Feb., 1900 in Zaragoza, Spain; n. Spanish; s. of late Rafael Bayle, Lieut.-Col. Career: Consul for Peru, Kobe, 1923; Panama, Kobe, 1931; Delegate in Japan for Centro de Atraccion de Forasteros (Syndicat d'Initiative), Barcelona; same, Sindicato de Indiativa by Propaganda de Aragon, Zaragoza; same, Centro Internacional de Intercambio para el Fomento de la Industriary del Comercio, Barcelona. Address: 118 Nakamachi, Kobe. 20 Yamamoto-dori Shichome, Kobe.

Bennett, Walter George—British Consular Agent; b. July, 1867 in London; n. British; s. of Edmund Helyer Bennett. Career: grad., Aske's Hatcham Sch., Surrey, England; arrived at Nagasaki from London in 1887 and joined Holme, Ringer & Co. as Shipping Clerk; established Holme, Ringer & Co. at Jinsen, Chosen, in Oct., 1896 and remained as Mgr. until 1904; established Bennett & Co. in Jinsen, 1904. Address: British Consulate, Jinsen, Chosen.

Boku, Ei-ko—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, Board of Councillors, Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Pres., Keijo Spinning Co., Dir., Chosen Land Improvement Co.; b. June, 1861 in Bannan, Saigen District, Keiki-do. Career: held important position in political circles in Chosen since 1892; created Marquis, 1910; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1933. Address: 81 Suijin-do, Keijo.

Boku, Ei-tetsu—Pres., Chosen Com. Bank; Special Mem., Keijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Feb., 1879 in Zenshu; s. of Boku Ki-jun. Career: grad., Mil. Academy, 1903; Gov., Kogendo and Kita-Kankyodo; Inspector, Oriental Development Co.; Pres., Saman Bank, 1927; Vice-pres. of present bank, 1928; Pres., 1931. Address: 144 Shokakudo, Keijo.

Boku, Kei-shaku—Pres., Heijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. July, 1875 in Heijo. Career: studied Chinese Classics; Sec., Heijo Municipal Office; Vice-Pres., Heijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Councillor, Heian Nando Pref. Office; Mem., Prof. Central Council. Address: 66 Rikyori, Heijo.

Boku, Shun-kin—M. P.; Pres., Soai-kai; Mng.-Dir., Nissen Enterprise Co.; Prop., Nissen Kaikan; b. Apr., 1891 in Keicho Nando, Chosen. Career: grad., Mitsuyo Kanbun Shojuku (Chinese Classics Sch.); Nichigo Gakko (Japanese Language Sch.); founded Sokyū-kai (Mutual Relief Soc.), Soai-kai (Mutual Friendship Soc.); toured Manchuria and Mongolia to inspect living condition of Chosenese; elected to Diet from Tokyo City, Mar., 1932. Address: 571 Kitasenzokumachi, Omoriku, Tokyo.

Bose, Rash Behari—Journalist; Lecturer; Corr. of Indian Papers; b. Mar., 1886 in Bengal, India; n.

Indian; Naturalized as Japanese citizen, 1923; s. of Benode Behari Zose, official. Career: grad., Dupleix Coll., French Chandernagore; Morton Inst., Calcutta, India; worked as Chief Clerk, Forest Research Inst., Indian Gov't; joined Indian Independence Agitation and led revolutionary movement in India, 1911-15; fled from India as refugee after unsuccessful uprising 1915 to Japan, where he was ordered to be deported by Japanese Gov't, but rescued and protected by Mitsuru Toyama, late Premier Inukai and other Japanese political leaders, and naturalized as Japanese Citizen; is active in Japan for Indian Independence, Asiatic Renaissance and World Federation based on justice and love. Address: 79 Ouden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bowles, Gilbert—A. B.; M. A.; LL. D.; Missionary; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Friends Girls' Sch.; b. Oct. 16, 1869 in Stuart, Iowa; n. American; s. of Ephraim Bowles, agriculturist. Career: grad., Penn. Coll., Student Univ. of Chicago, graduate New York Sch. of Social Works; apptd. Teacher in Kansas Public Sch.; same, Indian Ind. Sch., Tunesassa, New York; same in Penn. Coll., Oskaloosa, Iowa; since Feb., 1901, Missionary, Society of Friends in Japan; actively interested in educational work, social service and int'l. peace. Address: 14 Mita-Daimachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bratton, Rufus S.—Major of Infantry, U. S. Army; Major Asst. Mil. Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Sept., 1892 in York, South Carolina; s. of Colonel T. S. Bratton U. S. Army (retired). Career: grad., U. S. Mil. Academy, 1914; Infantry Sch., 1922; Command and General Staff Sch., 1931; 2nd Year Course Japanese Army Staff Coll., 1932. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Brumbaugh, Thoburn Taylor—Methodist Missionary; b. Aug., 1896 in Agosta, Ohio; n. American; s. of Rev. E. G. Brumbaugh, Methodist minister. Career: grad., Oberlin Business Coll., Ohio, 1914; Army service, U. S. A. and in France 1917-19, discharged 2nd Lieut. Infantry; Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, 1920 (B. A.); School of Theology, Boston Univ., 1924 (S. T. B.); Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1930 (S. T. M.); Methodist Student Pastor, Harvard Univ., 1923-24; Asst. Pastor, Grace Methodist Church, Dayton, Ohio, 1922-23; Missionary in Japan since 1924 at Tokyo, Hiroasaki, Sapporo; in U. S. A., 1929-31; again Tokyo, since 1931. Address: 65 Miyashita-cho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Bruner, Glen Willard—B. S. (Colo. Agr. Col.); M. A. (Northwestern University); American Vice Consul; b. Aug. 1897, in Red Cloud, Neb., U. S.; n. American; s. of Chas. E. Bruner, U. S. Government postal employee; m. Edith Williams, at Boulder, Colorado, U. S. Career: U. S. Reclamation Service, 1917; U. S. Army, 1917-1919; Teacher of Science, Eaton High School, Colorado, 1919-1920; educational work in Japan, 1920-1931; appointed clerk, American Consulate, Nagasaki, Aug., 1931; Vice Consul at Nagasaki, October, 1931; Address: American Consulate, Nagasaki; Tel. Na-

gasaki, 1082. Clubs: Nagasaki International, Nagasaki Golf, Asiatic Society of Japan, etc.

Buma, Kyoichi—Hogakushi (LL. B.); Mng.-Dir. and Mgr., Osaka Branch, J. Osawa Co., Ltd.; b. June, 1889 in Kobe; s. of Ken Buma. Career: grad., 3rd Higher School; Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 1915; resigning from same, entered J. Osawa Co., Ltd., 1923. Address: Tanaka Sekideneho, Sakayoku, Kyoto.

Buttmann, Rudolf Heinrich Philipp—General Consul, Yokohama; b. Feb., 1879 in the Prussian province Saxony, Germany; s. of late Rudolf Buttmann, higher law court presiding judge. Career: studied law at Univ. of Tübingen and Berlin, 1899-1903; apptd. Student-Interpreter, German Embassy, Tokyo, 1906; Interpreter, German Consulate, Yokohama, 1909; Acting Consul, Nagasaki and Shimonoseki, 1912-13; went to the front in the World War, 1914-18; 2nd Sec., German Embassy, Tokyo, 1922; German Consul, Kobe 1923; T. ar. J., 1916 and 1922. Address: 35 Yamatecho, Yokohama.

C

Catto, Alexander Ross—Cable Corr. & Ins. Agent; b. Oct., 1867 in London; s. of John Catto; n. Scottish. Career: grad., St. Saviour's Coll., Ardingly; engaged in ins. business in London, Singapore, elsewhere in the East, Japan, 1893-94; returned to Japan, 1922; joined J. Russell Kennedy, 1927; established present business, 1928. Address: 13 Reinanzaku, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Cesare, Majoni Giovanni—Diplomatist; Doctor juris; Grand Cross of Corona d'Italia; Grand Cross of White Rose of Finland; Grand Cross of Polonia Restituta, etc.; b. Borgomanero, Italy in 1876; n. Italian; s. of Francesco, landowner. Career: grad., Turin Univ.; upon grad. entered diplomatic service; was sent to Egypt, Turkey, France, Austria, U. S. A., Russia, Germany; apptd. Minister to Finland, Poland; Ambassador to Japan. Address: Mita Ichome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Chang, Chin-hui—Pres., Privy Council, Manchoukuo; Minister of Defence Dept., Manchoukuo; b. 1871 in Taiian-Hsien, Mukden Prov. Career: apptd. War Minister in Ku Wei-chua Cabinet, 1927; Pres. Supreme War Council, Nationalist Govt.; during Manchurian Trouble, worked in co-operation with Japanese Army to preserve peace there; apptd. Gov., Heilungkiang Prov., 1932; present posts since establishment of Manchoukuo. Address: Hsinking.

Chang Hai-peng—Chief, Aide-de-Camp to Pu I; Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1867 in Kaiping-hsien, Mukden Prov. Career: appt. Comdr., 55th Brigade of 28th Division; Comdr., 4th North-East Cavalry Division and Tutelary Envoy in Taohao, 1927; present post since establishment of Manchoukou. Address: Hsinking.

Chang I-san—Dir., Mil. Supply Bureau, Defence Dept., Manchoukuo. Career: grad., Paoting Military Academy; Maj.-Gen., 1927; Chief, Pub. Peace

Office, Antung, 1931; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Chang, Shu-han—Councillor, Kirin Prov. Office; b. 1891 in Itsung-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad., Pei-Yang Univ., Tientsin; Magistrate, Changchun-hsien; Chief, Yenki Municipal Administrative Planning Office; Yenki Marine Custom Supt.; Adviser, Gov.'s Office, Kirin Prov.; Chief, Deed Tax Office, Kirin; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chang, Yen-ching—Minister, Dept. of Industry, Manchoukuo. Career: Sec., Kirin Provincial Office; after Manchurian Incident, apptd. Dir., Industry Bureau, Kirin Province; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chang, Wen-chu—Comdr., Heilungkiang Prov. Guards; b. 1900 in Noho, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad., Paoting Military Coll.; Chief, Infantry Garrison; Comdr., Cavalry Regiment; Gen. Staff, Heiho Tutelary Dept.; Comdr., Infantry 6th Div. of Heilungkiang; present post since 1932.

Chao, Hsin-po—Supt., Legislative Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1887 in Yuanping-hsien, Hopei. Career: grad., Meiji Univ., Tokyo; became Lecturer of Chinese Language, Mil. Coll. of Japan; given D. L. degree in Japan, 1925; Mem., Treaty Revision Committee, Foreign Affairs Bureau in Peking, 1927; Chairman, North-East Legislation Research Bureau, 1928; during Manchurian Trouble, worked in co-operation with Japanese Army to preserve peace in Mukden; Chancellor, Supreme Court; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chao, Ju-mei—Chief, Police Dept., Kirin Prov.; Chief, Kirin Prov. Local Protection Corps Administrative Office. Career: Magistrate, Changchun-hsien; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chao, Peng-ti—Chief, Civil Affairs Dept., Mukden Prov.; b. 1878 in Chinkiang-hsien, Kiangsu Prov. Career: Councillor, Mil. Gov.'s Office, Heilungkiang, 1918; Sec., Gov.'s Office, Mukden Prov.; Chief Sec., Gov.'s Office, and Chief, Finance Dept., Mukden Prov., 1931; present post since 1932. Address: Mukden.

Chen, Ko-cheng—Dir., Kirin High Court; b. 1872 in Linoyang-hsien, Mukden Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Law Coll.; Chief, Finance Dept., Kirin Prov.; Dir., Kirin High Court, 1921; Dir., Tung-sheng Special District High Court, 1923; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chen, Mao-ting—Dir., Religious & Social Works Bureau, Education Dept., Manchoukuo. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Cheng, Chih-yuan—Ex-Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1878 in Laiyang-hsien, Shantung Prov. Career: grad., Mil. Coll., Three Eastern Prov.; Comdr., 5th Brig., 17th Div., 1927; Vice-Comdr., Harbin & Manchouli Chinese Eastern Ry. Guards Corps, 1930; Comdr., 8th Brig. after Manchurian Incident; Gov., Heilungkiang Prov. & Comdr.-in-

Chief, Heilungkiang Guards Corps, 1932; Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo, same year; resigned post, 1933. Address: Tsitsihar.

Cheng, Hsiao-hsu—Premier and Ed. Min. of Manchoukuo; b. 1859 in Fuchow. Career: once was Consul at Kobe; Administrative Envoy, Hunan; Committee, Board of Commerce; became Dir., Shanghai Savings Bank; after Manchurian Incident, came to Manchoukuo with Pu I and made effort in founding of present State; present post since its establishment, 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Cheng Ko-chia—Mayor of Kirin; b. 1883 in Kirin Province. Career: grad., High Police Academy in Kirin; Dir., Gold Mining Bureau in Heiho; Pres., Kirin Chamber of Com.; Vice-Pres., Kirin Prov. Assembly; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chi, Hsing—Comdr., Kirin Province Guards; b. 1879 in Shenyang-hsien, Mukden Prov.; bro-in-law of Tsang Shib-i. Career: grad. Artillery Course of Mil. Academy in Japan; Chief, Antung Police Board; Gen. Staff, 27th Div., Head, Artillery Corps, Heilungkiang; Tutelary Envoy in Yenchi and Comdr., 13th North-East Brigade, 1936; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chiang, Hung-geh—Councillor, Chinese Legation, Tokyo; Bachelor of Law; b. Dec., 1876 in Anhui Province, China; n. Chinese. Career: grad., Meiji Univ., Tokyo, 1907; apptd. Vice-Counsel at Yokohama; 2nd and 1st Sec., Chinese Legation, Tokyo. Address: Chinese Legation, Tokyo.

Chiba, Saburo—Mng.-Dir., South America Development Co.; b. Jun., 1894 in Chiba-ken; s. of Yajima Chiba, physician. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at P.-G. Course, Princeton Univ., U. S.; M. P., 1924-30; made inspection tour to South America; present post since 1931. Address: 118 Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Chikushi, Kumashichi—Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. in Tokyo-fu. Career: grad., Mil. Academy, Tokyo; retired Lieut. Gen.; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pi-lo—Chief, General Administrative Office of Hsianan Prov.; b. 1869 in Inner Mongolia. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Chin, Hsien-li—Mayor of Tsitsihar; b. in Manchuria. Career: grad., Tung Wen Coll., Shanghai; studied in Tokyo; apptd. Foreign Affairs Sec., Heilungkiang Prov. Office upon establishment of Manchoukuo; present post since 1932. Address: Tsitsihar.

Chin, Pi-tung—Mayor of Hsinking; b. 1897 in Manchoukuo. Career: assisted in establishment of new State of Manchoukuo under Finance Min. Hsi Hsia; apptd. Chief, Administrative Board of Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Hailun, Kirin-Tonhua Ry.; Vice-pres., North-East Communications Committee; Comdr., Kirin Ry. Garrison; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Chin, Pin—Dir., Revenue Supt. Bureau, Kirin; b.

1887 in Shenyang-hsien, Mukden Prov. Career: grad., Waseda Univ., Tokyo; Magistrate, Chang-chun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; Adviser to Gov., Kirin Prov.; Chief, Yenki Municipal System Administrative Planning Office, Kirin after Manchuria Incident; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke—LL. D. (America); Dentist: Pres., Tokyo Dental Coll.; Japan Dental Assn.; b. Feb., 1870 in Chiba-ken; s. of Seinosuke Kato, farmer. Career: grad., Keio Univ.; studied at Takayama Dental Inst.; became Correspondent, Tokyo Shimpo; Teacher of English of middle school; Sec. and Lecturer, Takayama Dental Inst.; founded and became Dir. and Prof., Tokyo Dental Inst. (present Tokyo Dental Coll.), 1899; founded Japan Dental Assn., 1903; Pres. of same since 1919; author of books on dental science. Address: 496 3-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Chu, Chih-chang—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Dept., Manchoukuo. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Cording, Hans—Rep. Dir., Dai Nippon Kali Kaisha; n. German. Career: engaged in different kinds of business in London, Africa, Singapore, Java, China; in Japan since 1929. Address: (office) Teikoku Seimei Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Crane, William C.—Major; Military Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Mar., 1891 in Fort Bayard, New Mexico; s. of Charles J. Crane, U. S. Army Officer. Career: served in U. S. Army for years. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Curtis, L. John—A. B.; Supervisor, Japan and Manchoukuo Branches of The National City Bank of N. Y.; b. in Camden, Maine, U. S.; s. of John C. Curtis. Career: grad., Bowdoin College, 1911; Foreign Banking Service since 1911 with Int'l. Banking Corp. and The Nat. City Bk. of N. Y.; Mgr., Harbin Br., 1921-1930; Asst. Vice-pres., New York Office, 1931-32; present post since 1933. Address: c/o The National City Bank of New York, Tokyo.

D

Daeniker, Armin—LL. D.; Sec. of Legation; b. 1898 in Zurich, Switzerland; s. of Henri Daeniker. Career: studied law at Univs., Geneva, Berne, Zurich, Berlin, & London; Sec. at Swiss Foreign Office, 1926-1929; Sec., Legation at Berlin, 1929-1930; Asst. Consul, Shanghai, 1930-1933; Charge d'Affaires ad int. at Tokyo from Feb., 1933. Address: 23 Hirakawacho 6-chome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Danno, Reisuke—Dir., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Yubari Ry. Co.; b. Aug., 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Katsuji Danno, samurai. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Mitsui & Co., 1889; served at Yokohama, Singapore, Bangkok, Taihoku, Wakamatsu Branches; joined present firm, 1913, successively served as Head, Sapporo Branch and Com. Affairs Dept.; Sales Mgr., Coal Dept.; Pres., South Sea Trading Co.; Japan

Com. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Oil Mfg. Co., 1919; same, Russo-Japanese Fishery Ind. Co., 1920; Pres., Tokyo Marine Transportation Co.; Sibir-beshi Iron Works, 1920; Hokkaido Can. Mfg. Co., 1921; visited Europe and America; on way home attended Int'l. Rotarian Assembly at Denver as Japanese Delegate, 1926; elected to Diet, 1928; present post since 1931. Address: 89 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Davis, John Ker—American Consul-General, Keijo, Chosen; b. 1882 in China; n. American; s. of John Wright Davis. Career: grad., Wooster Univ., Wooster, Ohio; U. S. Foreign Service since 1910. Address: American Consul-General, 10 Teido, Keijo, Chosen.

Debuchi, Katsuji—A. E. & P., to U. S.; b. July, 1878 in Morioka, s. of Katsumasa Debuchi, official. Career: grad., P.-G. Course, Tokyo Higher Com. School; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., '02; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '07-10; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sec. Chief at head office, '11; 1st Sec. at Peking, '14; at Washington, '18; Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, '20; attended 2nd League of Nations Assembly and Washington Conference; attended as Commr., Shantung Settlement Conf., '22; Dir., Asia Bureau, '23; Vice-Min. Foreign Affairs, '24-28; present post since '28. Address: Japanese Embassy, 2514 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Devlin, William Ray—Merchant; b. Aug., 1880 in Calif.; s. of Wm. Devlin, machinist; m. Adelheid Glahn, 1905; n. American. Career: grad., Heald's Business Coll., San Francisco; arrived Japan, 1899 and joined American Trading Co., Yokohama; promoted Mgr., Tokyo Branch, 1914; left same to become Mng.-Dir., Brunner, Mond & Co. (Japan) Ltd., 1917; left them 1929; in 1931 opened office in Tokyo in connection with Swan, Culbertson & Fritze, Shanghai, to deal in Bonds and Shares on New York Market. Chairman, Eastern Asia Trading Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Importer of Borax 1932. Recreation: golf. Address: (Home) 98, Honmoku, Midoriga-oka Nakaku, Yokohama (Office) 615 Mitsubishi Soko, Yedobashi 1-chome, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 4121. Nihombashi (24) 3465. Clubs: Yokohama United Club, Tokyo Club, Kobe Club, Kojunsha, American Club.

Dickover, Erle Roy—1st Sec., American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Jan., 1888 in Long Beach, Calif. U. S. A.; n. American; s. of Dr. J. J. Dickover. Career: grad., Univs. of Stanford and Calif. (B. S., 1913); entered U. S. Foreign Service after examination; apptd. Student Interpreter, Tokyo, 1914; Vice-Consul, Dairen, 1916; same, Kobe, 1916; apptd. Consul Class 6th, 1921; 5th, 1923; present post since 1931. Address: 89 Aoyama-Minamicho-Rokuchome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Dirks, Menno Walter—Consul for Germany, Dairen; b. Nov., 1884 at Heiligenstadt, Germany; n. German; s. of Mamma Gerhard Dirks, owner of factory. Career: grad., Gymnasium and Univ., studied law; entered German Embassy, Tokyo, 1909; served at Consulate in Kobe, 1910-14; Consulate, Tsinanfu and Legation, Peking, till 1917; returned home to serve at Consulate in Prague for 2 yrs. and Foreign

Office in Berlin for 5 yrs.; present post since 1925. Address: German Consulate, 75 Yanagimachi, Dairen.

Doi, Keikichi—Mng.-Dir., Hotel New Grand, Fuji-sawa Golf Club; b. Feb., 1884 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Kusubei Doi. Career: grad., Kobe Higher Com. School, 1907; joined Toyo Kisen Kaisha; successively apptd. Mgr., Hongkong, San Francisco Branches, and Business Mgr. of its Head Office; resigned same, 1926; visited Europe and America to inspect hotel business. Address: 1598 Higashi-Teranomachi, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.

Doi, Shusaku—Dir., Union of Improving Living Mode; b. Feb., 1886 in Niigata-ken; s. of Shusuke Shinoda, physician. Career: joined Tokyo Hat Co., Ltd., founded by Viscount Shibuzawa, 1892; promoted to its Man. Dir.; resigned same, 1929. Address: 98 Takehayacho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Doi, Yoneichi—Dir., Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Assn. in China; b. Aug., 1884 in Wakayama; s. of Monkichi Doi, farmer. Career: grad., Toa Dobun Shoin (Tung-weng Coll.), 1906; joined Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., serving at its Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao and Tientsin Branches; resigned, 1930; present post since 1930. Address: Japanese Mill Owners' Assn. in China, Y. S. B. Bldg., 24 Bund, Shanghai.

Donovan, Howard—American Consul at Kobe; b. Nov., 1895 in Windsor, Illinois, U. S. A.; n. American. Career: grad., Yale Univ. (Ph. B.), 1920; apptd. Vice-Consul, London, 1922-24; same, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1924-26; Consul, Bahia, Brazil, 1925-29; Consul on detail at State Dept., Washington, 1929; Consul at Kobe, Japan, 1929 to date. Address: 47 Kitanocho-Nishome, Kobe. American Consulate, Kobe.

Dun, James—Pianist; b. Nov., 1899 in Tokyo; s. of late Edwin Dun, former American Minister to Japan. Career: grad., Keio Univ., Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno; studied music in Berlin, 1921-1924; apptd. Prof., Toyo School of Music; Seijogakuen; same, Arts Dept., Nippon Univ. Address: 3 Sadoharacho Sanehome, Ushigomoku, Tokyo.

E

Edahara, Yuriichi—Vice-Admiral; Comdr., Port Arthur Naval Port b. July, 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Eikiichi Edahara. Career: grad., Naval Coll., 1903; Naval Staff Coll.; Naval Gunnery School; apptd. Staff, 2nd Squadron; Instructor, Naval Gunnery Sch. Naval Attache to Russia; Gunnery Officer, H. M. S. Shikishima and Kasuka; Staff, Naval General Staff; Adjutant, Navy Dept.; Sec. to Navy Minister; Comdr., H. M. S. Chihaya, Oi, Iwate, Mutsu and other warships; Comdr., Kasumigaura Aviation Corps; Mem., Naval Tech. Assembly; Comdr., 1st Aviation Corps; attached to Naval Aviation Headquarters; after having served Yokosuka Naval Station, apptd. Chief, Naval Aviation Arsenal, Apr., 1932; present post since 1933. Fought in Russo-Japa-

nese and World Wars. Address: c/o Port Arthur Naval Port.

Eguchi, Teijo—Mem. of House of Peers; Pres., Taihei Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; Dir., Keihin Elec. Ry. Co., Ltd., b. Apr., 1865 in Kochi-ken; brother of Shojo Eguchi, samurai of Kochi Clan. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1887; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr., Nagasaki and Moji Branches; Vice-Chief, Mining Dept., Head Office; Chief, Business Dept. of same; Mng.-Dir. of same; retiring from the Mitsubishi Interests, apptd. Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Ry. Co., June, 1931; resigned same, Apr., 1932. Address: 36 Hommuracho, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

E. Le-chun—Gov., Eastern Sub-province of Hsینگan; b. 1879 inner Mongolia. Career: Gov., Eastern Putsch, Additionally Councillor, Gov.'s Office of Heilungkiang, 1925; present post since 1932. Address: Eastern Sub-province Office, Hsینگan, Manchoukuo.

Elked, Anthony—Exchange Broker; b. Oct., 1873 in Budapest, Hungary; n. Hungarian; s. of A. Elked. Career: grad., Com. Academy, Budapest; served as Officer, Royal Hungarian Cavalry; served Austrian Jute Spinning Works, Vienna; Credit Lyonnais, Paris, London, etc.; joined Russo-Asiatic Bank, St. Petersburg; Sub-Mgr., in China and Japan for 14 years; came to Japan, 1903; apptd. Adviser, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., Foreign Dept., 74th Bank; served as 1st class Office Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation in Tokyo, when, he established himself as Foreign Exchange Broker, 1921. Address: c. o. Elked & Gerds, 14 Marunouchi-Nichome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryukichi—Bungakukushi (D. Litt.); Educationalist; b. Oct., 1874 in Maebashi, Gunma-ken; s. of Senjiro Endo. Career: grad., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; served for years as Prof. of several universities; has devoted to establishment of Orientalism and stout Educationalism; founded Sociological Research Institute, Research Institute of Divination Art, and Cultural Festival; also Sugano Middle School, Sugano Com. Sch., Sugano Higher Com. Sch., Tokyo. Address: 2039 Nishi-Sugano, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryusaku—Secretary-General of Manchoukuo; b. Mar., 1886 in Saitama-ken; s. of Kogoro Endo. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec., Gov. Gen. of Chosen; Chief, Industry Dept., Tokyo-fu; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Chiba-ken; Governor, Aomori-ken and Mie-ken; M. P., 1928; opened law office; Pres., Musashino Ry. Co., Ltd.; Gov., Kumagawa-ken, Gov., Aichi-ken, July, 1932; present post since July, 1933. Address: Official Residence, Hsینگan.

Erdmannsdorff, Otto von—Councillor, German Embassy, Tokyo; b. Oct., 1888 in Dresden; n. German; s. of Hans von Erdmannsdorff, retired Lieut.-Col. Career: grad., Univs. of Grenoble, Muenchen, Kiel, Leipzig; Sec., Legation in Riga and Mexico, 1919-23; Councillor, Foreign Office, Berlin and Reichs-president Office, 1923-28; Councillor, Embassy in Peking, 1928-29; present post since 1929. Address:

German Embassy, Tokyo.

Esaki, Masumi—Pres., Meiji Bank, Ltd., Nagoya; b. Nov., 1878 in Fukuoka-ken; brother of Ichiro Esaki, D. E. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; apptd. Dir., Taiwan Bank, Ltd., 1920-25; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Meiji Bank, Nagoya.

Etzdorf, Hasso von—D. L.; Attache, German Embassy, Tokyo; b. Mar., 1900 in Elbing; n. German; s. of Ruediger von Etzdorf, Privy Councillor. Career: grad., Royal Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium, Berlin; studied Law, Economics, History at Univs. of Berlin, Goettingen, Halle; Officer in the Army, 1917-19; entered juridical service, 1921; Asst. Judge at Local Court, Koenigsberg, Prussia, 1925-28; entered diplomatic service, 1928; Attache in Foreign Office, Berlin, 1928-31; present post since July, 1931. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

F

Feng, Han-ching—Minister of Justice, Manchoukuo; b. 1892 in Peiping, Mukden Prov. Career: studied Law and Economy; Court Judge of several provinces; Administrative Chief, Peiping-Mukden Ry. Bureau; took part in maintaining order in Mukden, 1931; Chief, Ind. Dept., Mukden Prov.; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Fischbacher, George Alfred—French Com. Attache, Tokyo; Mining Engr.; b. 1873 in Paris. Career: Diplom. Engineer, Mining Sch., Paris. Address: 1822 Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fischer, Jacob—Prof., Niigata Higher School; b. Mar., 1900 in Ziemmer, near Trier Rheinland; n. German; s. of Peter Fischer, farmer. Career: grad., 1st Grade Classical Sch. in Germany; Univs. of Berlin, Frankfurt and Paris; served German East Asiatic Society, Tokyo; became teacher of German to officers in Army General Staffs; apptd. present post, Aug., 1932. Address: No. 2 official residence, Niigata Koto Gakko, Niigata City.

Fleisher, Benjamin W.—B. Ph.; Publisher, the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific; b. Jan., 1870 in Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.; n. American; s. of Simon B. Fleisher, manufacturer. Career: grad. Address: Onden, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Fleisher, Wilfrid—Journalist; b. Nov., 1897 in Philadelphia, Pa.; s. of B. W. Fleisher, publisher, The Japan Advertiser. Career: educated, Charterhouse, Godalming, England, 1911-1914; Columbia Univ., New York, 1919; Corr., United Press Assn. at Paris, 1921-1923; Business Mgr., Japan Advertiser and Corr., New York Times, 1923-1925; Washington Corr., N.Y. Times, 1925-1928; Mng. Editor, Japan Advertiser and Corr., N.Y. Herald Tribune since 1930. Address: c/o The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo.

Fratini, Enrico—Lieut.-Col.; Mil. Attache, Italian

Embassy, Tokyo; b. May, 1891 in Naples; n. Italian. Address: 2 Hirocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Frazer, Everett Welles—Business Man; Pres., Frazer Estate Co., Senior Partner Frazer & Co.; b. Aug., 1867 in Shanghai, China; s. of Everett Frazer, merchant. Career: grad., Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, U. S., 1890 with degree M. E.; Pupil of Thomas A. Edison, 1891; arrived at Yokohama, 1896. Address: c/o Frazer Estate Co., Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fujii, Keinosuke—Councillor, Embassy to Berlin; b. Mar., 1888 in Gumma-ken; s. of Naotaro Fujii. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., 1917; Chief, Translation Section, Telegraphic Section, Personal Affairs Section, Correspondence Section, Foreign Office, successively; 1st Sec., Embassy, London; Consul-General at Hamburg. Address: (Tokyo home) care Nishi, 4, Onden Nichome, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kiyomi—Composer; b. Feb., 1889 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Motoitsu Fujii, physician. Career: grad., Tokyo Academy of Music; appointed Teacher, Fukuoka-ken Pref. Kokura Higher Girls' Sch., 1918-21; served Osaka Civil House, 1921-23; after then specially engaged in composing work of music. Address: 677 Kiehiyaji, Musashino-machi, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Fujii, Masuki—Kogakuhakushi (D. E.); Civil Engineer, Home Office; b. Jan., 1889 in Miyazaki-ken; s. of Ujisumi Fujii. Career: grad., Civil Engrg. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; successively served as Civil Engineer, Hyogo-ken, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau, Earthquake Disaster Relief Office, etc.; served as Research Engineer in Research Bureau of Public Works, Home Office, and as Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent to America and Europe, 1930. Address: 382 Kami-Tozaki-machi, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Shin-ichi—Prof., Waseda and Hosei Univs.; Instructor, Nippon Univ.; M. A.; LL. D.; b. Aug., 1892 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Uhei Fujii. Career: grad., Waseda Univ.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Boston Univ.; Columbia Univ.; attended Washington Conference, 1922-23. Publications: "American Constitution", "Survey of American Political Parties", "Sociological Political Science", "The Fundamental Units of Politics" (in English), "Proportional Representation System", "Japan and the League of Nations", (in English), "Japanese Constitution", "English Constitution", "Science of Political Parties", "A Study of the Theory of State Co-ordination", etc. Recreations: baseball, clocation. Address: 11 Otsuka-Kubomachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo. Tel.: Koishikawa (85) 7153. Club: The National League of Japanese Univ. Profs., Tokyo.

Fujii, Shizuhide—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); b. July, 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Tozaemon Fujii. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; received degree, 1922; Dir., Aichi Medical Coll.; Dir., Attached Hospital to same; Dir., Na-

goya Medical Coll.; retired, Jan., 1932. Address: 10 Yoko-Daikanecho, Higashiku, Nagoya.

Fujine, Hisakichi—Min. of National Road Dept., Manchoukuo; b. Aug., 1876 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Denshichi Takarada, and later adopted by late Yoshimichi Fujine. Career: grad., Civil Engrg. Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Prof., 5th Higher Sch.; Engineer, Ry. Dept.; when South Manchuria Ry. Co. was founded, joined same; gradually promoted Dir. of same; apptd. Adviser, Ministry of Communication, Manchoukuo, July, 1932; present post since 1933. Address: Hsinking.

Fujino, Shichizo—Company Director; b. July, 1885 in Hiroshima. Career: Acting Partner, Fujino Gomei Kaisha, 1918; Mem., Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1921; Aud., Hiroshima Gas. & Elec. Ry. Co., 1921; Mng.-Dir. of same, 1923; Pres., Fujino Cotton Mfg. Co., 1928; Vice-Pres., Hiroshima Invention Assn. Address: 149 Kojin-machi, Hiroshima.

Fujinuma, Shohei—Metropolitan Police Chief; b. Feb., 1883 in Toehigi-ken; s. of Tomozo Wakatabe, and later adopted by Tomojiro Fujinuma. Career: grad., Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Chief, Police Dept., Nara-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu; Governor, Ibaragi-ken; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office; Governor, Niigata-ken; same, Tokyo-fu; apptd. present post, May, 1932. Address: (Office) 1 Hayabusacho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. (home) 500 Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Chikao—Author; Mem., Institute of Nat. Spiritual Culture; b. Sept., 1893 in Tokyo; s. of Rikitaro Fujisawa, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Official, Dept. of Agrl. & Com.; Mem., Permanent Secretariat, League of Nations; Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: 191, 6-chome, Gotandamachi, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke—Mem., House of Peers; b. July, 1859 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Kakeyoshi Fujisawa, samurai. Career: when young studied Chinese classics; learned law at Tokyo and became lawyer through examination, 1880; Mem., Councillor and Chairman, Sendai Municipal Assembly; Permanent Mem. and Pres., Miyagi-ken Pref. Assembly; elected to Diet 13 times; Councillor, Communications Dept.; same, Home Office; Com. & Industry Minister; Speaker, House of Representatives; Councillor, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau; Mem., Temporary Legislation Investigation Committee, etc. Address: 25 Uenoharamachi, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro—D. Ph. (Strassburg Univ.); Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc.); former Prof., Sc. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept., 1861 in Niigata-ken; s. of Chikayuki Fujisawa. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Univs. of Berlin and Strassburg; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887-21; Japan's Delegate, Int'l Congress of Mathematicians; Lecturer, Polit. Inst., Williamston, Mass., U. S.; Imp. Academy Rep. in Upper House. Address: 191 Gotanda Rokuchome, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Eisuke—Min. to Roumania; b. Apr., 1881 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Tokubei Fujita. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; Eleve-Consul at Antung and Nieuchang; 3rd Sec., Legation; Consul; 2nd Sec., Legation; Consul-General; Chief, 1st Section, Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Office; Consul-General at Tsinan and Tsiangtao; apptd. present post since, Feb., 1930. Address: Legation du Japon, 10 Strada General Angelescu, Bucuresti, Roumanie.

Fujita, Heitaro—Baron; Pres., Fujita-Gumi, Taisho Trust Co., Nantei Mining Co.; Dir., Fujita Bank and Fujita Mining Co.; b. Oct., 1868 in Osaka; s. of late Denzaburo Fujita. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; went to England for study, 1888; during 10 years' stay chiefly studied mines; Vice-Pres., Fujita-Gumi; Dir., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japan Fire Ins. Co., Kitahama Bank, Nikkan Gas Co., etc. Address: 41 Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Hisanori—Vice-Admiral; b. Oct., 1888 in Tokyo; brother of Sadakata Fujita. Career: grad., Naval Staff Coll.; apptd. Vice-Admiral, 1929; Comdr., H. M. S. Kirishima; Sec.-Gen., Naval Construction Dept.; Chief, Personnel and Protocol Section, Navy Dept.; Head, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Chief of Naval Technical Dept.; Navy Vice-Min., 1932. Address: Official Residence, 17 Reinzakamachi, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Kenichi—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nagato Kigyo Tanko Kaisha; Acting Partner, Fujita Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Akita Ry. Co., Fuji Minobu Ry. Co.; b. Jan. 1873 in Aomori-ken; s. of Eikichi Akashi, and later adopted by Shozaburo Fujita. Career: grad., Meiji Horitsu Gakko (law sch.); served Finance Office; entered business; Mgr., Iwaya Shokai; Pres., Chosen Inatsu K. K.; Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Engyo Kaisha; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1927; same, Japan Chamber of Capital Delegates. Address: 575 Shimomuradori, Shimo-Shimmeicho, Ebaraku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Shigel—Ballet Master; b. Mar., 1903 in Kobe. Career: founded Fujita-Sakai Studio of Dance Arts. Address: 101 Izumi-machi, Suginamiku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Shiro—Mem., House of Peers; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinkei Hall; Chairman, Board of Directors, Taiman Norin K. K.; Aud., Nangoku Saogyo K. K.; Councillor, Chuka Kigyo K. K.; b. June, 1861 in Toba Town, Miyo-ken; s. of Tatsuo Fujita, samurai. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1885; entered diplomatic service; attached to Legations in Austria and Germany; Sec. to Communications Min.; Councillor, Communications Office and Dept. of Agrl. & Com.; Dir., Patent Bureau; same, Agrl. Affairs Bureau; Vice-Min. of Agrl. & Com.; attended World Postal Conf. at Wien. Address: 5 Mita Koyamacho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Eisaburo—Vice-Admiral (Reserve); b.

Oct., 1872 in Saga-ken; s. of Eizo Fujiwara. Career: grad., Naval Coll., 1894; apptd. Sub-Lieut., 1895; Vice-Admiral, 1923; during the service, grad., Naval Staff Coll.; Sec. Gen., Naval Construction Dept.; Chief, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Head, Naval Munitions Bureau; Comdr., Makun Naval Port; enrolled on Reserve, 1926; at present, Pres., Sagami Transportation Co.; Dir., Yamashima Shokai, Ltd. Address: 23 Shirokane-Imazatocho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Ginjiro—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; same, S. Saghalien Ry. Co.; same, Kyodo Yoshi, Oyodogawa Hydro-Elec., Karafuto Elec., Kyoei Kogyo, Uryo Elec. Power, Kyushu Soden, Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Cos., Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K.; Dir., Kyodo Pulp, Hakodate Hydro-Elec., Miike Nitrogen Ind., Karafuto Ry. Co., Ltd.; Aud.; Fuji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Councillor, Nakai Yoshiten; b. June, 1869 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Mohei Fujiwara. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1891; founded Matsue Nippo; joined Mitsui Bank; transferred to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, serving as Mgr., Shanghai, Amoi, Taihoku Branches and as Mgr., Timber Dept. of same; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1929. Address: 16 Shin-Amicho Nichome, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Junpei—Trader; b. July, 1881 in Okayama-ken; s. of late Shinjiro Fujiwara. Career: Mem., Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir., America-Japan Society, Kobe. Address: Fujiwara Bros., 160 Sannomiyacho-Itchome, Kobe.

Fujiwara, Sakubei—Rigakuhakushi, (D. Sc.); Meteorologist Central Meteorological Observatory; Prof., Meteorology, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; b. Oct., 1884 in Naganoken; s. of Mitsuzo Fujiwara, county official. Career: Engaged in present profession since graduation. Address: Chuo Kishyodai, (The Central Meteorological Observatory) Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Yasuaki—Dir., Postal Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. Mar., 1889 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Chujiro Fujiwara. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Communications Office; sent to Europe and America for study; attended World Postal Conference, 1924; Chief, Foreign Mail Section; Dir., Telegraphic Affairs Bureau; Sec., Communications Office; apptd. present post, June, 1932. Address: 303 Ichinokuramachi, Omoriku, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Kazuo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Section, Supervisory Council, Manchoukuo; b. in Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad., Econ. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Fujiyama, Raita—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., Musashi Central Elec. Ry. Co.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Chiyoda Trust Co.; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co., Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Tokyo Printing Co., Imperial Theater, Japan Fire Ins. Co., Yasuda Trust Co., Dai Nippon Celluloid Co., Toyo Steel

Works, Dai San Bank, San-a Paper Mfg. Co., Shuseisha; Aud. 34th Bank; Councillor, Mitsu-koshi, Ltd., China-Japan Ind. Co., Kyodo Trust Co.; b. Aug., 1863 in Saga-ken; s. of Kakuzemon Fujiyama. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; Mem. and later Pres., Pref. Assembly; Pres., Shibaura Engrg. Works; Mng. Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; same, Tokyo Street Ry. Co.; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 14 Shirokane Imazatocho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Fukai, Eigo—Vice-Pres., Bank of Japan; b. Nov., 1871 in Gumma-ken. Career: grad., Doshisha Univ., 1891; entered present bank, gradually promoted present post; attended Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Washington Disarm. Conf. and Geneva Int'l Econ. Conf., 1921. Address: 51 Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Fukano, Kenichi—Dir. and Business Mgr., Japan Elec. Power Co.; b. Sept., 1889 in Tokyo; s. of late Hanzo Fukano, business man. Career: grad., German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 79 Kishinoshita, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Fukao, Ryutaro—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nisshin Steamship Co., Ltd.; b. Jan., 1877 in Osaka; s. of Motomu Fukao, clansman. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1899; Mng. Dir. of same, 1920; Vice-Pres., 1924; resigned from same, 1927. Address: 30 Ichigaya-Nakanoecho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fukasaku, Yasubumi—Bangakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept., 1874 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of late Tamegoro Fukasaku, clansman. Career: grad., Litt. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, 1912; sent abroad for study, 1916; received degree, 1912. Address: 902, 5-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Shinzo—Pres., Shiseido; Dir., Tateyama Hospital; Dir., Teikoku Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; Aud., Goto Fumdo; b. July, 1883 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Arinobu Fukuhara. Career: grad., Chiba Medical Coll.; 1907 studied at Columbia Univ., 1908; in U. S. 8 yrs. to study pharmacy and beauty treatment; returned home, via Europe, 1913; founded Shiseido which became Ofuna Garden City, K. K. 1914. Address: 278 Chojamaru Kami-Osaki, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Fukui, Genjiro—Dir., Sankyo Co., Ltd., same, Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Sales Co., Ltd.; same, Koto Trading Co., Ltd.; Aud., Torii & Co., Ltd.; b. Sept., 1874 in Yokohama; s. of late Genjiro Fukui, merchant. Career: grad., Yokohama Commercial Coll.; succeeded father's business in 1898; has been connected with Sankyo Co. since 1919; travelled abroad twice for studies and on business. Address: 14 Hikawamachi, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Fukukita, Yasunosuke—Mgr., Supplies Dept., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Dir., Japan Wire Netting Co., Ltd.; b. Mar., 1874 in Miye-ken; s. of Hedabō Fukukita. Career: grad., Higher Sch. Dept., Doshisha, 1898; Stanford Univ., 1904; Non-Official Staff, American Embassy in Tokyo, 1906; joined present firm, 1912; present post since 1918.

Address: 48 Hommuracho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Fukumoto, Junzaburo—Custom Dir., Dairen, Manchoukuo; b. July, 1892 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Kosaku Fukumoto, Dr. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1905; joined Chinese Customs Service, same year; present post since June, 1932. Address: 3 Iki-machi, Dairen.

Fukumoto, Sadaki—Mng. Dir., Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd.; b. Aug., 1888 in Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad., Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch. joined present firm, 1910; Dir., Yamashita Gomei Kaisha; Aud., Yamashita Mining Co.; Mng.-Dir., Hanshin Harbor Co., Ltd. Address: Kishimoto, Mihagemachi, Hyogo-ken.

Fukushima, Taimei—Pres., Boring Co.; Aud., Tokushima-gumi, Ltd.; b. June, 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kei Miyata. Career: grad., Keio Univ.; Head, Polit. Dept., Hoehi Shimbun; Pres., Tokyo Taisei Shimbun; same, Japan Steel Pipe & Shaft Co.; Dir., Tokyo Kogyo K. K., Taiwan Sulphur Co.; Auditor, Toa Shokufu K. K.; Pres., Kogyo-no-Nippon-Sha. Address: 548 Okusawa, Tamagawa, Setagayaku, Tokyo.

Fukuyama, Zenjiro—Mgr., Tokyo Branch, Sumitomo Trust Co., Ltd.; b. Oct., 1890 in Fukui-ken; s. of Kamezo Fukuyama, farmer. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; upon graduation joined Sumitomo Bank, 1916; Asst. Mgr., Shanghai Branch of same, 1927; Sub-Mgr., Business Dept., Head Office of same; Sub-Mgr., Sumitomo Trust Co., Ltd.; present post since 1931. Address: 10 Nishikatamachi, Hongoku, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Mitsunojo—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Daito Cultural Society; b. Feb., 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of late Baron Mamoru Funakoshi. Career: passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., 1894; Eleye-Consul; Consul at Pusan, San Francisco; Acting Ambassador, Germany; attached to Tsingtao Garrison Headquarters; Minister to Mexico. Address: 22 Ichigaya-Kagumachi Nichome, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Tatsuichiro—Dir.-Gen., Japanese Cotton Millowners' Assn., Shanghai; b. Aug., 1873 in Saga-ken; s. of Saikichi Funatsu, farmer. Career: in 1894, as Student Interpreter of Foreign Office; sent to Peiping, China; served in Russo-Japanese War; apptd. Chancellor, Foreign Office, serving at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yingkow, Chicago, New York; Vice-Consul at Nanking, 1905; Consul, Hongkong, 1908; same, Nanking; Sec., Legation at Peiping, 1914; Consul-General, Tientsin, 1919; same, Shanghai, 1923; resigning from same, apptd. present post 1926. Address: 610 Kinutamura, Tokyo-fu.

Furuta, Kiyosaburo—Mgr., Bank of Chosen, Dairen; b. 1875 in Okayama-ken; s. of Hiroshi Maruyama, Govt. Official. Career: Ex-official, Okayama-ken; Okayama Agricultural and Industrial Bank; Konoike Bank; later held posts as Mgr., Wonsang and Liaoyang Branches and Head Office; Chief, Adjustment Section, Keijo; present post since 1932. Address: 2, Yamashiro-cho, Dairen.

Furuta, Masatake—Dir., General Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept., Manchoukuo; b. in Gifu-ken. Career: grad., German Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; Procurator, Tokyo Local Court.; Sec., Justice Office; Procurator next in rank, Tokyo Local Court 1931; Procurator, Supreme Court 1932; Present post since Oct., 1933. Address: Hsinking.

Furutono, Motoi—Ins. Agent & Broker; Prop., Fuji Co.; b. Jan., 1881 in Oita-ken; s. of Yasujiro Furutono, farmer. Career: grad., Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1906; founded Fuji Co. Recreation; golf. Address: 36 Kami-Nibanecho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Kudan (33)-181. Marunouchi (23) 2291-3, 3094. Clubs: Japan Industrial Club, Marunouchi Club, Eiraku Club, Japan Trades Assn.

Furtwaengler, Arnold Robert Wilhelm—M. D.; Swiss and Japanese Diploma; Medical Practitioner; b. Mar., 1896 in Zurich, Switzerland; n. Swiss; s. of Robert Furtwaengler, business man; m. Margot Anne-Marie Beck, of Arnstadt, 1929. Career: studied at Univs. of Zurich, Lausanne and Munich; received degree, 1920; apptd. Asst., Clinics and Hospitals in Lucerne, Aarau, Winterthur (Switzerland) and Innsbruck (Austria); 1st Asst., Clinic of Surgery, Zurich Univ.; P. G. work in Vienna, London and Paris; in 1928, took over Dr. Paravicini's practice in Tokyo; Medical Officer, British Embassy in Tokyo; Surgeon, General Hospital, Yokohama; same, Kokusai Seibo Byoin, Tokyo. Recreations: walking, swimming, music. Address: 26 Ichibeicho-Nichome, Azabuku, Tokyo. Tel.: Akasaka (48) 1909. Clubs: Tokyo Club, German Asiatic Society, Tokyo; German Society of Surgery.

Futagami, Hyoji—Mem., House of Peers; Chief Sec., Privy Council; b. Feb., 1878 in Toyama-ken s. of Hyotaro Futagami. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; passed Higher Civil Exam., same year; Councillor, Communications Office; Sec., Communications Minister; Sec., Privy Council; Sec. to Pres., Privy Council; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; then present post; attended World Telegraphic Conference. Address: 253 Chojamaru, Kami-Osaki, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Futagami, Shunkichi—Pres., Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd., (since 1921); Nitto Sulphuric Fertilizer Co., Ltd.; Godo Yushi Co., Ltd.; Osaka Alkali Soil Co., Ltd., etc.; b. June, 1868 in Ehime-ken; s. of Shinzo Futagami, Pref. Assembly Member. Career: grad., English Law Dept., Chuo Univ., 1895; founded and became Mgr., Tokyo Mousseline-de-Laine Spinning Co., Ltd. 1897; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in 1901, successively served as Mgr., Nagoya and Moji Branches, Asst.-Mgr., Coal Dept.; Acting Pres., Super Phosphate Industry Assn., elected M. P. from Ehime-ken. 1928. Address: 41 Yaramachi, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

G

Garrels, Arthur—American Consul-General at To-

kyo; b. Jan., 1873 in St. Louis; s. William and Antonie (Wiebe) Garrels; m. Elinor McEwen Nordeet, Nov., 1923. Career: grad., Smith Acad., St. Louis, Missouri; employed in banking and mfg. business, 1890-98; connected with theatrical and amusement enterprises in U. S. and Far East, 1898-1903; in bond and stock brokerage business, 1903-08; apptd. Consul to Zanzibar, June, 1908; Consul at Catania, 1910-12. Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 1912-Dec. 1919; Consul-General, Near East and Africa, 1919-22; Mexico and West Indies, 1922-24; Athens, Greece, 1924-26; Melbourne, Austria, 1926-30; present post since 1930. Address: American Consulate-General, Tokyo, Japan.

Gasco, A.—Italian Consul-General at Kobe; b. Dec., 1867 in Florence; n. Italian. Career: grad., Rome Univ.; Interpreter to Italian Embassy; Consul at Yokohama; High Commr., Interallied Committee in Vladivostok, 1916-18; Chargé d'Affaires, Italian Embassy in Tokyo; present post since 1923. Address: 27 Yamamoto-ori Nichome, Kobe.

Gamo, Toshibumi—Mng.-Dir., Industrial Welfare Assn.; Commr., Social Welfare Bureau; Lecturer, Meiji Univ.; b. Apr., 1883 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Toshitaka Gamo, judge and later became lawyers. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; General Office Mgr., Tokyo Elec. Co., Ltd.; while in service promoted "Safety Movement" in Japan; leader of industrial safety movement in Japan and knowledge of new system of labor management; attended 12th Int'l Labor Conference and Annual Safety Congress, Chicago, 1929. Address: 9 Mabashi Ichome, Sugiyamiku, Tokyo.

Gealy, Fred Daniel—Teacher; b. 1894. Oil City, Pa., U. S. A.; n. American; s. of William Jefferson Gealy, Private Sec. to the Chambers' Trust Estate, Oil City, Pa. Career: grad., Allegheny College, A. B.; Boston Univ. School of Theology, S. T. B.; Graduate study in Harvard Univ.; Univ. of Basel, Univ. of Berlin; Union Theological Seminary, S. T. M., Boston University, Ph. D.; was Minister to Towanville, Pa., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1921-23; Prof., New Testament, Aoyama Gakuin, since 1923. Address: 3 Aoyama Gakuin, Midori-ga-oka, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Geary, John Richard—Financier and Executive; b. 1872 in Albany, New York; n. American; Career: Dir., Tokyo Elec. Co.; Nipponophone Co.; Columbia Gramophone Co.; Shibaura Engrg. Works; Japan Steel Products Co.; Corn Products Refining Co. Address: 3 Mitsui Bldg., Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Genda, Matsuzo—Chief, Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance, Manchoukuo; b. Oct., 1899 in Shimane-ken; s. of Harushichi Genda. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; entered Finance Office; Supt., Sapporo Revenue Office; Chief, Financial Section, Kwantung Govt.-General, 1927-1932; apptd. present post, Mar., 1932. Address: curre Ministry of Finance, Changchun, Manchoukuo.

Gerdt, Adolf—Exchange Broker; b. May, 1876 in Malmö, Sweden; n. Swedish. Career: grad., Malmö Högre Allmänna Läroverk; after 4 years' com.

training in Hamburg, Germany, came Japan and joined A. Meier & Co., 1896; Partner, same firm, 1910-17; Swedish Vice-Consul, Yokohama, 1906-16; Consul, Same, 1919; Dir., Winkel & Gedde, Ltd., Kobe & Yokohama, 1918-22. Address: c.o. Elked & Gerdt, 14 Marunouchi-Nichome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Godo, Takuo—Kogakuhakushi (D. E.); Ordnance Vice-Admiral; Pres., Showa Steel Works; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Gen. Mgr., Anshan Iron Works and Fushun Colliery Office; b. Oct., 1877 in Kanazawa; s. of late Takuji Godo. Career: grad., Engr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; entered naval service; Chief, Ordnance Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; same, Steel Mfg. Dept. of same; same, Ordnance Testing Dept. of same; Chief, Aviation Dept., Hiro Arsenal; sent to Europe and America 4 times; apptd. Chief, Kure Naval Arsenal, 1924; attached to Naval Construction Dept., 1927; retired, 1928. Address: 30 Kikuchi-cho, Ushigomoku, Tokyo.

Goh, Seinosuke—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; same, Japan Chamber of Com. & Industry; Chairman, Board of Directors, Tokyo Elec. Co.; Pres., Toyo Steel Works and Japan Lead Tube Mfg. Co.; Dir., 3rd Bank; Councillor, Chujitsu Jitsugyo K. K., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Int'l Transportation Co., Toyo Seisaku Boseki Kaisha; b. Jan., 1865 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Junzo Goh. Career: went to Germany for study of economics, 1884; received Ph. D. degree, 1890; entered business, 1895; Mem., House of Peers since 1911; high taxpayer in Tokyo-fu. Address: 28 Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Goko, Kiyoshi—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Aircraft Co.; Dir., Mitsubishi Ship Bld. & Engrg. Co.; b. Nov., 1880 in Iwate-ken; s. of Tamotsu Goko. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 2 Minamicho, Ushigomoku, Tokyo.

Goto, Akira—Rear-Adm.; Dir., Naval Education Bureau; b. Jan., 1881 in Miyazaki-ken; s. of Chujo Goto. Career: grad., Naval Academy, 1903; served Russo-Japanese War; Comdr., 1st Destroyer Flotilla; attached to Yokosuka Naval Station, then Naval General Staff Office; Comdr., H. M. S. Koko; same, Defence Corps, Yokosuka; Mem., Tech. Assembly, Naval Construction Dept.; Comdr., H. H. S. Haruna; Comdr., Makun Naval Station, Jan., 1932; present post, July, same year. Address: Navy Office, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

Goto, Fumio—Agr. & Forestry Minister; b. Mar., 1884 in Oita-ken; s. of late Yoshitomo Goto, official. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Dir., Police Bureau; Sec.-Gen., Taiwan Govt.; Pres., Japan Young Men's Assn.; toured Europe and America for inspection; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1930; upon formation of Saito Cabinet, apptd. present post, May, 1932. Address: 29 Konno, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Goto, Ichiro—Chief, Central Meteorological Observatory, Manchoukuo; b. in Gifu-ken. Career: grad.,

Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Chief, Chosen Govt. Observatory and Engr., Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo; present post since Oct., 1933. Address: Hsinking.

Goto, Keita—Mng.-Dir., Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co., Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres. Tamagawaen, Tokyo-Yokohama Bus & Taxi Co.; Vice-Pres., Bantan Ry. Co.; Dir., Osaka Elec. Ry. Co.; Auditor, Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Apr., 1882 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kikemon Kobayashi. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; resigned as Chief, Supervision Bureau, Ry. Dept., 1920, and entered business; Dir., Imp. Ry. Assn. and Tetsudo Doshikai. Address: 49 Hasedo, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Goto, Shunkichi—Former Dir., Post Office Ins. Bureau, Communication Dept.; former Mng.-Dir., Japan Wireless Telegram Co., Ltd.; b. Aug., 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Takatsugu Goto, official. Career: grad., Law Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; upon grad., entered Communication Dept.; apptd. Dir., Local Communication Bureau; same, Post Office Ins. Bureau; same, Mail Affairs Dept.; sent to Europe and America for inspection of communication business. Address: 127 Hakusan Gotenmachi, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Goto, Sugihisa—Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; Dir., Nippon Girls' Higher Com. School and Nippon Girls' Com. Sch.; b. Aug., 1889 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Mankichi Goto, rice-merchant. Career: grad., Polit. Dept., Hosei Univ.; Dir., of several concerns; for years engaged in fishing business and reclamation work. Address: 203 Mita, Meguroku, Tokyo.

Graham, John Leonard—Mng.-Dir., L. J. Healing & Co., Ltd., Tokyo; b. Feb., 1885 in Yokohama; n. British; s. of William Graham, engr. m. Mac Whymark. Career: studied at Winton House, Yokohama; entered present concern, 1901. Recreations: golf, swimming, tennis. Address: 13-F Reimanzaka, Akasakaku, Tokyo. Clubs: Tokyo Club, Yokohama United Club, Kobe Club.

Grew, Joseph Clark—Diplomat; American Ambassador to Japan; A. B. (Harvard Univ., 1902); LL. D. (George Washington Univ., 1926); b. May, 1880 in Boston; n. American; s. of Edward Sturgis Grew. Career: grad., Groton School, 1898; Harvard Univ., 1902; travelled extensively in Europe and the East; Clerk in Consulate-General, Cairo, 1904; Deputy Consul, Cairo, 1904-06; 3rd Secretary, American Embassy, Mexico City, 1906-07; St. Petersburg, 1907-08; 2nd Sec., Embassy, Berlin, 1908-11; Sec., Embassy, Vienna, 1911-12; Sec., Embassy, Berlin, 1912-16; Counselor of same, 1917; Counselor Embassy and Charge d'Affairs at time of break of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, Vienna, 1917; assigned to Dept. of State, Washington, May, 1917; Acting Chief, Western European Affairs Division, Mar., 1918; attended Pre-Armistice Negotiations, Versailles as Sec. American Delegation, Oct.-Nov., 1918; Sec.-Gen., Am. Commission to negotiate Peace, with rank of E. E. & M. P., Paris, Nov.,

1918; assigned as Am. Sec. on Int'l Secretariat of Peace Conference, Jan., 1919; apptd. E. E. & M. P. to Denmark, 1920; same to Switzerland, 1921; Am. Rep., Conference on Near Eastern Affairs, Lausanne, 1922-23; negotiated and signed Treaty with Turkey, 1923; Am. Unofficial Rep. with Temporary Mixed Comm. of League of Nations for control of Traffic in Arms, Geneva and Paris, 1924; Under Sec. of State, 1924-27; served as Chairman Personnel, Examining and School Boards of Foreign Service and as Mem., Central Comm. Am. Red Cross; Ambassador to Turkey, 1927-32; present post since Feb., 1932. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Gulick, Vernon Ayers—Accountant; b. June, 1888 in Hackettstown, New Jersey, U. S.; n. American. Career: grad., New York Univ., (B. C. S.); joined Standard Oil Co., New York; Socony-Vacuum Corporation. Address: 250 Bluff, Yokohama.

Gundert, Wilhelm—German Secretary, Japanese-German Cultural Institute; b. Apr., 1880 in Stuttgart; n. German; s. of D. Gundert, publisher. Career: grad., Univs., Tübingen, Halle and Hamburg; served German Lutheran Church, 1902-1906; Prof., Dai-ichi Koto Gakko, Tokyo, 1906-1909; engaged in missionary work in Tokyo-fu and Niigata-ken, 1909-15; Prof., Dai-go Koto Gakko, Kumamoto, 1915-20; research work in Germany, 1920-22; Prof., Mito Koto Gakko, Mito, 1922-27; appointed present post, 1927. Address: Nichidoku Bunka Kyokai, Shisei-Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

H

Hachisuka, Masauji—Marquis; Naturalist; b. Feb., 1903 in Tokyo; s. of Marquis Masaaki Hachisuka. Career: grad., Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; went on expeditions to Egypt, 1923-24; Arctic Region in Iceland, 1925; Coreica Island, 1925 & 1926; French North Africa, 1927; Philippine Island, 1929; Belgian Congo, Africa, 1931; etc. Address: 9 Mita-Tsunamachi, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Hamamoto, Sozaburo—Sub-Chief, Heilungkiang Revenue Supt. Office, Manchoukuo. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Tsitsihar.

Han, Yun-chieh—Chief, Industrial Dep't., Heilungkiang Province; same, Revenue Supt. Office, Lungkiang-fu; b. 1893 in Kin-chow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad., Nagoya Higher Technical Sch. in Japan, 1917; Pres., Eastern Asia Industrial Co.; Pres., Asia Flour Mill Co.; Pres., Harbin Clearing House; Pres. Harbin Trust Co.; exerted in reconciliation between Japanese Army and Han-Chen-Shan; Councillor, Heilungkiang in 1931; after rebellion of Ma, assisted Cheng Chih-yuan in maintaining order in Heilungkiang Prov., 1932. Address: Tsitsihar.

Hanajima, Koichi—Naval Officer; b. Mar., 1886; s. of Heizaemon Hanajima, farmer. Career: attached to Aviation Dept., Imp. Navy since 1914. Address: 127 Higashi-Chofu, Omoriku, Tokyo.

Hanaoka, Shiro—Ex-Diplomat; b. Feb., 1881 in Tokyo; s. of late Shinsetsu Hanaoka, educator. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was Consul General in Hamburg and Charge d'Affaires in Constantinople. Address: 1296 Chitosemura, Tokyo-fu.

Hanaoka, Toshio—Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Lawyer; b. Sept., 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Shinsetsu Hanaoka and adopted by Kichijiro Hanaoka. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; studied Int'l Com. Law in P.-G. Course of Univ.; joined Takeo Kikuchi's Office; opened his own office and received degree, 1918; Honorary Mem., Philippine Bar Assn. Address: 12 Minami-Konyacho-Ichichome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

Hanihara, Masanao—Former Ambassador to U. S.; b. July, 1876 in Yamana-shi-ken; s. of Ben-ichiro Hanihara. Career: grad., Polit. Dept., Tokyo Semmon Gakko, 1897; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., 1898; Dir., Communications Bureau; same, Polit. Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Delegate to Washington Disarm. Conf. Address: 10 Sakuradacho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Kunizo—Hogakushi (B. L.); Pres., Nippon Air Transportation Co.; Pres., Tokyo Savings Bank; b. June, 1883 in Osaka-fu; adopted s. of Rokuro Hara, business man in Tokyo. Career: grad., 3rd Higher School, 1904; Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Civil Service Exam., 1909; Pres., Aikoku Life Ins. Co., Tokyo Savings Bank; Japan Air Transport Co., Life Ins. Securities Co.; Dir., Yokohama Dock Yard Co., Tobu Ry. Co., Kawasaki Dai Hyaku Bank, Tropical Industries Co., Reconstruction Furtherance Co., Overseas Industrial Co., Nikko Securities Co., Tokyo Gas Co., Keihan Elect. Ry. Co.; Auditor, Kanto Gas Co., Meiji Sugar Refinery Co., etc.; attended Int'l Chamber of Conference in Washington as Japanese Delegate, 1931. Address: Gotenyama, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Hara, Ryuzaburo—Hogakuhakushi (D. E.); Prof., Engrg. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. July, 1888 in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Masanori Hara. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; apptd. Prof., Engrg. Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Asst. Prof., Science Coll., of same; went to Europe and America for study, 1910. Address: 43 Tsubogorocho, Sendai, Miyagi-ken.

Hara, Yoshimichi—Rank: Sr. 3rd; 2nd O. M.; Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Privy Councillor; Vice-Pres., Legislative Deliberation Committee; b. Feb., 1867 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kosaku Hara, clansman; m. Mits., sister of Dr. Teruhiko Okamura. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; Probationer and Councillor, Agrl. & Com. Dept.; admitted to bar, 1893; Lecturer, Tokyo Imperial University Waseda and Chuo Univs.; received degree, 1907; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co., 1924; Minister of Justice, 1927; present post since 1931. Recreations: travelling, reading. Address: 2, Fujimicho Ichome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Kudan (33) 0502.

Hara, Yuzo—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Asst. Prof.,

Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and Head Surgeon, Izumibashi Charity Hospital; b. Dec., 1888 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Tamiji Hara. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. of same, 1917-20; studied surgery in Germany and Swiss, 1920-22; received degree, 1924; Dir. and Head Surgeon, Otsuka Sanatorium, 1924-25; then present post. Address: 35 Fujimicho-Nichome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Harada, Kametaro—Pres., Harada Trading Co.; Auditor, Nippon Lace Co.; b. Mar., 1886 in Osaka; s. of Genjiro Harada. Career: inherited family estate, 1910; engaged in export and import business since then. Address: 37 Yurakueho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

Harima, Toshiharu—Chief, 1st Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Nov., 1893 in Aomori-ken; s. of Hanzemon Harima. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; attached to Legation in China and Embassy in France; Sec., Legation in Spain and Belgium; 1st Sec., Legation in Roumania; apptd. present post, Japan, 1932. Address: 17 Hikawacho, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Motokichi—Hogakushi (B. L.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple); Vice-Consul, Shanghai; b. Mar., 1888 in Shimane-ken; s. of late Fusao Hasegawa, Shinto-priest. Address: 50 Scott Road, Shanghai.

Hasegawa, Tetsutaro—Pres., Japan Telegraphic Wire Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.; Dir., Furukawa Elec. Industry Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Japan Copper Works, Ltd.; b. Jan., 1884 in Tokyo; s. of late Viscount Torao Yoneda, chief of court huntsmen; later adopted by Kiyo Hasegawa. Career: grad., Keio Univ.; Mass. Institute of Technology and Yale Univ. Address: 118 Aoyama-Minamicho-Rokuchome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Yujiro—Shinto Priest, Konkokyo; b. Dec., 1883 in Okayama-ken; s. of late Tamejiro Irie. Career: grad., Kokugakuin Univ., 1905; Juvenile Protector, Judicial Dept.; Committee, Religious Dept., League of Nations Assn.; Special Committee, Japan Juvenile Protection Assn.; Mgt., Shinto Promotion Assn.; Adviser, Konkokyo Young Men's Assn. in Kokugakuin and Nippon Univs. Address: 60 Saubaneho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Hashiguchi, Yukuro—Chief, Gen. Affairs Bureau, Hsinking Special Municipal Office. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Hashimoto, Denzaemon—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. July, 1887 in Suitama-ken; s. of Genshichi Hashimoto, official. Career: grad., Agrl. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; joined Hypothec Bank of Japan, 1910-19; received degree, 1920; went to Europe and America for study agrl. management; apptd. Lecturer, Agrl. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; present post since 1924. Address: 50 Kitashirakawa-Oguracho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Japan Oil Co.; Dir., Niigata Iron Works, North Sahalien Oil Co. and North Sahalien In-

dustrial Co.; Auditor, Japan Air Transport Co.; Councillor, Japan Brewery Industry Co., Iwaki Elec. Co., Ibikawa Elec. Co.; b. Sept., 1885 in Nagaoka City; s. of Yajuro Hashimoto. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; entered official service; Sec., Privy Council; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir., Consolidation Bureau, Finance Office; Dir., Accountant Bureau of same; Vice-Minister of Finance; same of Agrl. & Com.; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1912; entered business circle, same year: Pres., Hoden Oil Co., 1916. Address: 353 Nishi-Okubo, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kisaku—Pres., Osaka Harbor Land Co., Hamadera Land Co.; Auditor, Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co.; Councillor, Shochiku Theatre Co.; b. Feb., 1873; s. of Shigeji Hashimoto. Career: grad., Doshisha, Kyoto; joined Osaka Pref. Com. Museum; became its Laboratory Chief; joined Economical Dept., Osaka Mainichi Shinbun; went to China to research cotton industry; became Adviser, Nomura Tokushichi Shoten; Dir., Nomura Bank, Nomura Security Co., Nomura Gomei Kaisha; Councillor, Kashima Trust Co. after having taken part in founding of the firm. Address: Hamadera-Koen-Mae, Osaka-Shigai.

Hashimoto, Shigeyuki—Vice-Pres., Hyogo Daido Trust Co., Ltd.; b. Aug., 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kahei Hashimoto. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; joined Nippon Life Ins. Co., Ltd., 1895; studied Insurance Science at Göttingen Univ. for 3 years; coming home promoted to Mng.-Dir., Nippon Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; resigned same 1921; apptd. Dir., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; same, Nippon Mutual Savings Bank. Address: 1580 Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Shin-ichi—Dir., Kobe Shipping Exchange; Auditor, Oriental Hotel; Mgr., Kobe Branch, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Dec., 1882 in Osaka-fu; s. of Juichiro Hashimoto. Career: grad., Osaka Com. School, 1900; then Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1904; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Address: 1694 Nishinobo, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Tatsujiro—Mem., House of Peers; Chairman, Nagasaki Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. Nov., 1868 in Oita-ken; s. of Yuzo Hashimoto, business man. Career: grad., Senshu Univ.; Auditor, Japan Typewriter Co.; Pres., Nagasaki Iron Works; Dir., Fukagawa Dockyard Co.; same, Hashimoto Trading Co. Address: 1 Aburayacho, Nagasaki.

Hashimoto, Tetsukichi—Representative Partner, Hashimoto & Co.; Dir., Koriyama Godo Bank, Ltd.; Auditor, Taian Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; b. June, 1892 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Manyemon Hashimoto Mem., House of Peers. Career: specially studied banking business in Europe and America. Address: 747 Takinogawamachi, Takinogawaku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Toranosuke—Dir., Harmonization Society, Manchoukuo; b. Dec., 1883 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Yozaburo Hashimoto, Samurai. Career:

grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; apptd. Mgr., Kobe Branch, Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Chugai Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.; Dir., Showa Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.; present post since 1932. Address: 980 Koenji, Suginumiku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Utaro—Auditor, Tokyo Hat Co., Ltd.; Dir. and Mng.-Dir., Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.; b. Mar., 1869 in Okayama-ken; e. s. of Genzaburo Hashimoto, farmer. Career: grad., Mech. Course, Tokyo Higher Tech. School, 1894; apptd. Chief, Mech. Dept., Nippon Beer Brewery Co., Ltd.; in 1906, amalgamating 2 competing Beer Breweries of Sapporo and Osaka, became Chief, Tech. Dept. of new firm; present post since then; was Dir., Yokohama Glass Mfg. Co. and Nippon Glass Industrial Co. Address: 50 Kageoka, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Yoshio—Director, Osaka Mine Inspection Bureau; b. Sept., 1891 in Ibaraki-ken. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., entered Agrl. and Com. Dept.; served Special Industry Investigation Bureau; Com. Affairs Bureau; went to Europe and America for inspection, 1924-25; after returned, served Com. Affairs Bureau, Yawata Iron Works, Foreign Trade Bureau; present post since 1932. Address: 915 Kitarengo, Shukugawa, Nishinomiya-shi.

Hata, Momosaku—M. P.; b. July, 1896 in Gumma-ken; s. of Eitaro Hata. Career: grad., Tomioka Middle Sch.; elected Mem., Gumma-ken Assembly twice; Vice-Pres. of same; travelled South America, South Africa, Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia, Europe and America to investigate colonization policy of the countries, 1928; founded Japan Farmer Party; elected to Diet from Gumma-ken; 1932. Address: Tomioka, Gumma-ken.

Hata, Ryotaro—Lord-in-Waiting, Kinkai Hall; b. Feb., 1867 in Nagano-ken; s. of Narikuni Hata, Admiral. Career: grad., German Law Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Probationer, Foreign Dept., 1890; Sec., Foreign Minister, 1899; Councillor, Embassy at Berlin, 1909; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, 1912; Minister to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, 1920; resigned 1925. Address: 548 Kugabaracho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Hatai, Shikishi—Ph. D.; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Chief, Asamushi Sea-side Laboratory, Aomori-ken; b. 1876 in Aomori-ken; s. of Cho Hatai. Career: grad., Science Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; studied Zoology & Neurology in Chicago Univ.; Ph. D., 1903; studied Zoological Physiology in U. S., 1923; present post since 1923. Address: 53 Kakyoin-dori, Sendai.

Hatakeyama, Toshiyuki—Dir., Taiwan Elec. Power Co.; b. Dec., 1882 in Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitoshi Hatakeyama. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Communications Dept.; Nagoya Communications Bureau; same, Postal & Telegraphic Bureau; same, Telegraphic Affairs Bureau, etc. Address: 251 Hyakunincho, Okuboku, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Ichiro—M. P.; Education Minister; b.

Jan., 1883 in Tokyo; s. of late Kazuo Hatoyama. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; opened law office; Chairman, Tokyo Municipal Assembly; Chief Sec. of Tanaka Cabinet; Vice-Pres., Enthronement Commission; Education Minister in Inukai Cabinet; present post since May, 1932. Address: 10 Otowa Shichichome, Koishika-waku, Tokyo.

Hatta, Sokichi—M. P.; b. Oct., 1874 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Kichita Hatta. Career: apptd. Infantry Captain; Village Headman; Mem., Fukushima Pref. Assembly; Auditor, Aizu Elec. Power Co. and Fukushima-ken Agri. & Industrial Bank; Mem., Imp. Agri. Assn. and Cereals Committee; Parliamentary Councillor of War Dept.; attended World Parl. Com. Conf.; toured Europe and America. Address: Tokyo Station Hotel, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Hattori, Bunshiro—M. A.; Ph. D.; D. Econ.; Prof., Waseda Univ.; Honorary Consul, Guatemala; b. Jan., 1878 in Shigaken; s. of Matashichi Hattori, business man. Career: grad., Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1902; Princeton Univ.; Berlin Univ.; apptd. Chief Sec., Tokyo Chamber of Com.; Dir., Chamber of Com. of Japan; Pres., Japan Times; Delegate and Vice-Pres., Pan-Pacific Com. Conference, 1922; Commr., Ry. Dept. Address: 11 Waseda-Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Kintaro—Mem., House of Peer; Pres., Hattori Watch Co., Ltd.; Dir., Japan Industrial Club and Maison Franco-Japonaise; b. Oct., 1860 in Tokyo-fu; s. of late Kisaburo Hattori. Career: succeeded family estate, 1888; early engaged in dealing watches and clocks in Tokyo; removed his shop to Ginza, 1887; founded Seikosha (mfrs. of watches and clocks), 1892; nominated Mem., House of Peers for merit of his service, 1927. Address: 498 Shirokane Sankochō, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Havlicek, Frantisek S.—D. L.; Grand' Croix de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Belgique; Grand' Croix de l'Ordre de Chêne de Luxembourg; Commander of Order of Merit of Austria; Czechoslovakian Minister, Tokyo; b. 1886 in Kiew; s. of F. Havlicek, industrialist. Career: grad., Univ. in Prague and Vienna; apptd. Secretary of Legation in Vienna; Private Secretary of Prime Minister in Prague; Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin; Minister in Brussels; then present post. Recreation: golf. Address: 22 Kasumicho, Azabuku, Tokyo. Tel.: Aoyama (36) 7004. Club: Spoleccensky Klub, Prague.

Hayakawa, Naose—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Ueda Sericultural Coll.; b. Nov., 1885 in Gumma-ken; s. of Takitaro Hayakawa. Career: grad., Agri. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1912; apptd. present post, 1916; sent to Europe and America for study; received degree, 1922. Address: Shichiken-cho, Ueda City, Nagano-ken.

Hayashi, Gonsuke—Baron; Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. Mar., 1860. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; Chief, Commercial Affairs Bureau; Ambassador to Italy, Minister to China; Gov., Kwantung Govt.; Ambassador to Britain;

apptd. unattached Court Official, 1925; went to England as Counsellor of H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, 1925. Address: 23 Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotarō—Count; Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Mem., House of Peers; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Manchuria Ry. Co., Ltd.; b. Feb., 1874; grand-s. of late Count Yasuyuki Hayashi. Career: grad., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; sent to Europe, 1903; Prof., Peers' School, 1904; Master of Ceremonies, 1906; Prof., Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1909; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and received degree, 1919; Pres., S. Manchuria Ry. Co., Ltd., 1932. Address: 399 Fudoura, Hatagaya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Katsura—Dir., Mobilization Preparation Bureau, War Dept.; b. Nov., 1880 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Kazutarō Hayashi, samurai. Career: grad., Military Academy, 1901, and Military Staff Coll.; Staff, Military Inspection Board; sent to Denmark and Germany; Instructor, Military Infantry School; Prof., Tactics, Military Staff Coll.; Chief, Military Affairs Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Dept.; Chairman, Military Affairs Inquiry Committee; present post since 1930; Lieut.-Gen., 1932. Address: 9 Onden, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kimio—Dr. Econ.; Prof., Waseda Univ. and Chief Librarian; b. Sept., 1883 in Okayama-ken; s. of Tanejiro Fujii and adopted by Kumano Hayashi. Career: grad., Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1905; received Degree, 1927. Address: 210 Hata-guya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku—Rank: Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Ex-Pres., Keio Univ.; b. May, 1872 in Sagaken; s. of Seishiehiro Nakamura, and later adopted by Taki-saburo Hayashi. Career: grad., Litt. Dept., Keio Univ., 1895; studied in France, 1901-05; Prof., Keio Univ., 1905; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Com.; elected to Diet from Kagawa-ken 4 times; attended 3rd World Parl. Com. Congress, Belgium; Councillor, Foreign Office, 1921; attended Washington Disarm. Conf., 1921. Address: 99 Date, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kyujiro—Ambassador to Brazil; b. Oct., 1882 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Sunzamon Hayashi. Career: grad., Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1903; Consul at Tientsin, Tsinan; Sec., Civil Administrative Dept., Tsingtao Garrison; Sec., Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; Consul-Gen., Hankow; Minister to Siam; Consul-Gen., Mukden; present post since Jan., 1932. Address: Embaixada Do Japao, 82, Rua Voluntarios da Patria Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hayashi, Senjuro—Chief, Military Inspection Board; Supreme War Councillor; b. Feb., 1876 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Shishiro Hayashi, samurai. Career: grad., Military Academy, 1896 and Military Staff Coll., 1903; Lieut.-General, 1926; went to France as Military Commr.; attended League of Nations Assemblies; apptd., present post May, 1932. Address: 385 Amanuma, Suginamiku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Senshi—Comdr., Capital Guards; b. Jan., 1877 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kanehachi Hayashi.

Career: grad., Military Coll., 1908; Pres., Military Academy; Chief, Board of Military Instruction. Address: 1836 Nishiyama, Okura, Kinutamura, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Toshio—Gov., South Sea Mandate Islands; b. 1881 in Okayama-ken; s. of Genichi Hayashi. Career: grad., German Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Chief, Police Dept., Kagoshima-ken; same, Yamaguchi-ken; same, Hokkaido; Chief, Home Dept., Saitama-ken; Chief, Home Dept., Hokkaido; present post since 1933. Address: Gov.'s Office, South Sea Mandate Islands.

Hayashi, Yuko—President, Taisei Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; b. Mar., 1897; brother of Yūcho Hayashi; m. Fumiko, d. of Yasutaro Ishihara. Career: grad., Peers' School and Econ. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; apptd. present post, 1925; made inspection tour to Europe and America, 1929. Address: 4 Onarimachi Sancho, Taihoku City, Taiwan. (Tokyo home) 19, Shimorokubancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Tel.: Kudan (33) 2814. Club: Taihoku Rotary Club, Kojimaha.

Hazama, Kazuo—Trader; Prop., Farms and Mines; Shogakushi (B. Com.); b. Sept., 1899; s. of Fusataro Hazama. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; upon grad., was on 1 year voluntary service in Army; after then succeeded father's business. Address: 5 Nichome, Honcho, Fusan, Chosen.

Hedayat, Hassan Ali Khan Kamal—Persian Minister to Tokyo; b. 1878 in Teheran; n. Persian; s. of H. K. Hedayat, Minister. Career: began studies in Persia, then went to France for further education; after returning home entered diplomatic service. Address: Persian Legation, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Hergel, Hugo—LL. D.; Chargé d'Affaires for Denmark; b. Apr., 1891 in Denmark; n. Dane. Career: grad., Law Coll., Univ. of Copenhagen; served Foreign Office since 1916; present post in Tokyo since 1931. Address: 52 Hikkawacho, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Hidaka, Kisaburo—Mng.-Dir., Nada Educational Institute; b. Aug., 1870 in Miyazaki-ken; s. of Nobuzane Hidaka, Confucian scholar. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Com. School; served as Asst. Mgr., Passenger Dept., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Gen. Man., Yamaguchi Gendo Office; Dir. and Auditor, Osaka Elec. Light Co., Ltd.; Mgr., Osaka Hokko Co., Ltd.; Dir., Imp. Electrification, Oriental Electric, Urayama Celluloid Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Japan Illumination Co., Ltd. Address: Enomoto, Mikage, Mikagemachi, Mukoguu, Hyogo-ken.

Higashi, Sekigoro—Dr. of Com. Sc. (New York Univ.); Registered Accountant; b. July, 1864. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School. Address: 5054 Oi-Izurushimachi, Shinagawaku, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Kunito (Hinatsu, Konosuke)—Prof., Litt. Course, Waseda Univ.; b. Feb., 1890 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Tojiro Higuchi, banker. Career: grad., Litt. Course, Waseda Univ., 1914; started life as poet and scholar; author of books of poems and literary works; some of his poems have been

translated into Russian, Italian, and English; presides over several literary and poetical magazines. Address: 360 Mabashi, Suginamiku, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Noritsune—M. P.; Pres., Taiwan Agri. & Forestry Co.; Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Salt Mfg. Co.; b. Jan., 1868 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tsuneomon Higuchi. Career: grad., Law and Econ. Dept., Chuo Univ. Address: 51 Gochome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Hisakira—Pres., Bank of Japan; b. Sept., 1870 in Hokkaido; 2nd s. of Hisami Hijikata. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Bank of Japan; Business Mgr., Hokkaido Branch; sent to England and Belgium; apptd. Examiner, Investigator, Sec., Dir., National Debt Bureau and Mgr., Business Dept. of same bank; Pres., Japan Industrial Bank; Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Vice-Pres., Franco-Japanese Bank; Pres., Kyoritsu Mining Industry Co., Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Bank of Japan; present post since 1928. Address: 763 Sendagayamachi, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hikida, Yeikichi—M. P.; b. Apr., 1868 in Gifu-ken; s. of late Shigeaki Hikida. Career: grad., Polit. Econ. Dept., Waseda Univ.; Corr., Yomiuri Shim-bun; Editor, Toyama Nippo, Kyushu Nippo, Hoku-riku Times; Pres., Gifu Nichi Nichi Shim-bun-Sha; following 30 years' life as press-man, elected to Diet for 5 times; apptd. Sec. Gen., Seiyu-kai, 1929; made inspection tour to Europe and America as M. P., 1921. Address: 1035 Iriyama, Iriarui machi, Omoriku, Tokyo.

Hiramatsu, Totaro—Trader; Pres., Hiramatsu & Co., Inc.; (Fire Ins. Agents; Foreign Mfr.'s Agents for Japan); b. Jan., 1878 in Tokyo. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Tech. Address: 6 Kioicho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Hirano, Isamu—Surgeon Vice-Admiral (Reserve); b. Feb., 1870 in Tokyo; e. s. of Tokuro Hirano, samurai. Career: Staff, Naval Bureau of Medical Affairs; Dir., Sascho and Yokosuka Naval Hospital; Chief-Surgeon, Sascho and Yokosuka Naval Station; Dir., Bureau of Medical Affairs, Navy Dept.; Surgeon Vice-Admiral; Reserve since 1926. Address: 45, Gochome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Kiichiro—Baron; Hogakuhakushi (L. D.); Vice-Pres., Privy Council; Councillor; Mem., Legislative Deliberation Committee; Pres., Nihon Univ.; b. Sept., 1867 in Okayama-ken; s. of Shin Hiranuma, samurai. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; Probationary Councillor, Judicial Office, 1888; Probationary Judge, 1890; Judge, 1890; Judge, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Dir., Civil & Criminal Affairs Bureau, 1906; Minister of Justice, 1923; Mem., House of Peers, 1924; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Privy Councillor, 1924; Vice-Pres., Privy Council, 1926; created Baron, same year. Address: 429 Nishi-Okubo, YodoBashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ryoze—Chairman, Yokohama Municipal Assembly; Vice-Pres., Japan Physical Education Society and Tokyo Univs. Baseball League; Pres.,

Naushin Co., Japan Typewriter Co., Tsingtao Flour Milling Co.; Dir., Kirin Beer Brewery Co., Nanwa Co.; Auditor, Furukawa Elec. Industry Co., Imp. Theater, Hotel New Grand; b. Feb., 1879 in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Kyubei Hiranuma. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1898; elected to Diet twice; high-taxpayer in Kanagawa-ken. Address: 12 Nishi-Hiranumacho Nichome, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.

Hirao, Hachisaburo—Pres., Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; b. May, 1867 in Gifu-ken; s. of Tokunori Hirao, samurai. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same; Asst., Korean Custom, Jinsen; Dir., Kobe Com. School; Mgr., Osaka and Kobe Branches of present firm; present post since 30 years ago. Address: 53-1 Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirata, Johye—former Pres., Barristers' Assn., Osaka; Adviser, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. 1864 in Okayama-ken; e. s. of Kengoro Hirata. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; apptd. Lecturer and Councillor Waseda Univ., 1889; commenced practice in Tokyo, 1890; Lecturer, Law and Jurisprudence, Peers' School and Nippon Univ.; went to Europe for study, 1897; returning home, 1898, removed his main office from Tokyo to Osaka, 1899; opened branch office in Kobe. Address: 80 Hinoucho, Kitaku, Osaka.

Hiratsuka, Hiroyoshi—Sec.-Gen., Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; b. Sept., 1875 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Eijiro Hiratsuka. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; Gov., Tochigi, Nagasaki, Hyogo and Tokyo. Address: 124 Takehayacho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro—Mng.-Dir., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.; Acting Dir., Hakodate Refrigerator Co., Ltd.; Dir., Taihoku Fishery Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Russo-Japanese Industry Co., Ltd. and East-Saghalien Fishery Co., Ltd.; b. Nov. 1881; s. of Zenji Hiratsuka. Career: Dir., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.; present post since 1929. Address: 28 Saragaku, Shibuyaku, Tokyo. Yugawamura, Kamedagun, Hokkaido.

Hirose, Jusuke—Comdr., 10th Division; b. June, 1875 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Ryosaku, Hirose. Career: grad., Military Academy; Sub-Lieut., 1900; Lieut.-General, 1929; served in Russo-Japanese War. Address: 240 Nishizanya, Yoyogi, Shibuyaku Tokyo.

Hirose, Suketaro—Pres., Nippon Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; b. Dec., 1871 in Shiga-ken; s. of Sukesaburo Hirose, business man. Career: apptd. Sub-Mgr., Yamaguchi Bank, 1900; Dir., of present firm, 1908; Mng. Dir., 1919; present post since 1929; besides is connected with following firms as Pres., Life Assurance Cos. Assn.; Dir., Kansai Trust Co.; Dir., Nippon Wireless Telegram Co.; Nippon Seimei Saseikai; Nippon Tuberculosis Precaution Assn.; Auditor, Miyako Hotel; Yamaguchi Bank; Shin-Osaka Hotel, Ltd.; Life Assurance Companies Security Co., Ltd.; Adviser,

Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirota, Koki—Foreign Minister; b. Feb., 1878 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tokubei Hirota. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; Vice-Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Dir., European & American Bureau of same; Minister to Netherlands; Ambassador to USSR, 1930-32. Address: 28 Sakurayama, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Hirota, Ryutaro—Musician; b. June, 1892 in Kochi-ken; s. of Seiro Hirota, educator; m. Yuriko, d. of Sabyro Takayasu. Career: grad., Tokyo Academy of Music; apptd. Asst. Prof., same; was sent to Berlin for study of piano and composition of music, and on way home visited several cities in Europe; resigned from the post, 1929; author, many books on folk songs, solo songs, orchestral works; has taken active part for the music for dance and drama in Japan. Address: 8 of Ha, 3 Yayoicho, Mukogaoka, Hongoku, Tokyo. Tel.: Koishikawa (85) 5826.

Hishikari, Takashi—General; Ambassador to Manchoukuo; Gov., Kwantung Govt.; Comdr., Kwantung Army; b. Nov., 1871 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Hachirota Hishikari, samurai. Career: grad., Military Coll., 1894; Military Staff Coll., 1902; Comdr., 3rd and 26th Infantry Regiment; Staff-Officer, Taiwan Govt.; Comdr., 4th Infantry Regiment; Chief-Staff, 2nd Division; Dir., Toyama School; Commandant, Yura Fortress; Comdr., Taiwan Army, 1928; General, 1929; Comdr., Kwantung Army, 1930; Supreme War Councillor; present post since Aug., 1933. Address: Japanese Embassy, Hsinking.

Hoffmann, Herman—Pres., Joichi Daigaku (Sophia Univ.); b. June, 1863 in Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany; n. German. Career: entered Society of Jesus and studied philosophy and theology for 9 years; came to Japan as Prof. of Philosophy. Address: 7 Kioicho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Holmes, Ernest Hamilton C. M. G.—British Consul-General at Yokohama; b. July, 1876 in England; n. British; s. of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Holmes (retired). Career: studied at Wellington Coll., England; entered H. B. M. Consular Service in Japan, 1897; Vice-Consul, 1910; Consul, 1914; present post since 1920. Address: 169 Yamatecho, Yokohama.

Honda, Kumataro—Writer; b. Dec., 1874 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Uhei Honda. Career: grad., Tokyo Semmon Gakko and Chuo Hogakuin; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., 1898; Sec. to Foreign Minister; Sec. at Legation and Embassy; Chief, Corr. Dept., Foreign Office; Consul-Gen.; Councillor at Legation; Minister to Switzerland and Austria; Ambassador to Germany, 1923-26. Address: 1080 Kamimeguro-Shichichome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Honda, Masaji—Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc.); b. Jan. 1897 in Kumamoto; s. of Heiji Honda. Career: grad., 5th Higher School; Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same; Lecturer,

Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School. Address: 1718 Koganei, Koganeimura, Tokyo-fu.

Honda, Yugoro—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); b. June, 1877 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kunitoshi Honda. Career: passed Examination for Medical Practitioners; sent to Germany for study, 1909; inspection tour to U. S., 1931; Mem., Nippon Ishikai (Doctors' Society); Mgr., Tokyo-fu Ishikai; Vice-Pres., Kyobashi-ku Ishikai; Mgr., Doctors' Credit Assn. Address: 5 Nishigocho, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Honjo, Shigeru—General; Chief Aide-de-camp to the Emperor; b. May, 1876 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Tsunemon Honjo. Career: grad., Military Academy, 1897; Military Staff Coll., 1906; former Comdr., Kwintang Army; Adviser, Chang Tso-lin; directed military campaign during Manchurian Conflict; Supreme War Councillor; present post since Apr., 1933. Address: 8 Uyenoharamachi, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Honma, Masaharu—Rank: Jr. 5th; 4th O. M.; Colonel; Comdr. Infantry 1st. Regiment; b. Nov., 1888 in Niigata-ken; s. of Kenkichi Honma; m. Fujiko, d. of Naokitsu Takata. Career: grad., Military Academy, 1907 and Military Coll., 1915; stationed in London, 1918 and to India, 1922; Chief, Mil. Press Bureau; Present Post since Aug., 1933. Recreation: tennis. Address: 54 Aoyama-Minamicho Gochome, Akasakaku, Tokyo. Tel.: Aoyama (36) 736.

Hori, Bunpei—Pres., Meisei Spinning & Weaving Co.; b. Feb., 1882 in Okayama-ken; s. of Toshiro Hori. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1904; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha, same year; entered Fukushima Spinning & Weaving Co., 1907; Mng.-Dir., Meisei Spinning & Weaving Co., (former Osaka Hosiery Spinning & Weaving Co.), 1912; Pres., 1931. Address: Hiharigaoka, Konishimachi, Kuwahage-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hori, Keiji—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Sumitomo Bank; Auditor, Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Co., Nobeoka Ammonia Silk Industry Co.; Councillor, Asahi Silk Co.; b. Jan., 1867 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Gohei Hori, and later adopted by late Kusumi Hori. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893. Address: 660 Hirao, Minomomura, Osaka-fu.

Hori, Yoshiatsu—Minister to Mexico; b. Feb., 1889 in Kugoshima-ken; s. of Yukio Hori, samurai. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1908; entered diplomatic service since 1908; Private Sec. to Foreign Minister, 1919-22; Chief, Diplomatic Mission attached to Expeditionary Force to Siberia, 1922; Consul-General in London, 1923-25; Councillor, Embassies in Peiping and London, 1925-31; present post since 1931. Address: 1 Mita-Tanumachi, Shibuku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenbei—M. P.; Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Finance Office; b. May, 1882 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Ryohei Horikiri. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1903; went to U. S., England and Germany

to study finance and economics; apptd. Prof. of Alma Mater; joined Jiji Shimpou; Sec. to Finance Minister; Councillor Finance Office; Sec. to Prime Minister; Parl. Councillor, Dept. of Agrl. & Com.; attended World Parl. Conf.; visited Europe after World War; apptd. present post, June, 1932. Address: 5 Ichigaya-Tamachi-Nichome, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenjiro—Chief Sec., Cabinet; b. Sept., 1884 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Ryohei Horikiri. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; entered Home Office and served as Inspector, Councillor, Sec.; Dir. of City Planning Bureau; Dir. of Engrg. Bureau; Gov., Kanagawa-ken; Chief, Reconstruction Bureau; Mayor of Tokyo, 1929; Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs; Dir., Legislation Bureau, May 1932; present post since Dec., 1932. Address: 27 Takada-Oimatsucho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Jusuke—Pres., Japan Fire-Netting Co., Asahi Iron Works; Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Mgr., Miyakojima Works of same; Auditor, Toyo Paper Mfg. Co.; b. Jan., 1869 in Nagano-ken; s. of Yojuemon Horikoshi. Career: grad., Chemistry Dept., Tokyo Higher Tech. School, 1890; Chemistry Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; served at Patent Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Com. as Examiner; resigning from same, entered Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Address: 17 Sudoharacho-Sancho, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Tetsuzo—Dir., Bank of Japan. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; joined present bank; Inspector, London Branch of same; Chief, Inquiry Bureau of Head Office; then present post. Address: 830 Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Zenjiro—Prop., Horikoshi Shokai; b. May, 1863 in Tochigi-ken; brother of Hanjuro Horikoshi. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School; went to America and joined Mason and Co.; as Mgr., Japan Branch. Address: 23 Nishimachi, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Horino, Kyuzo—Brewer of Kiushi-Masamune Brand Sake; Prop., Horino Kyuzo Hoiten; b. Sept., 1879 in Kyoto; s. of late Kyuzo Horino, brewer. Career: grad., Kyoto First Com. School; since then engaged in present business. Address: Nijo-Kitairu Sakae-machi-dori, Nakakyoku, Kyoto.

Horiuchi, Kensuke—Consul-Gen. at New York; b. Mar., 1886 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Reijun Horiuchi, 1923. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; apptd. Attaché, Japanese Embassy in China, 1911, Sec., Embassy in London, 1915; Sec., Delegation to Paris Peace Conf.; Chief, 2nd Division of Europe & America Bureau; Consul-Gen. at Tsingtao, 1923; 1st Sec., Embassy in London; Delegate to Peace-Pact Concluding Conference at Paris; Councillor, Embassy; Chargé d'Affaires in China; Councillor, Embassy in Washington, 1933. Address: 983 Park Avenue, New York City, U. S.

Horiuchi, Ryohei—Pres., Japan Motor Bus Assn.; b. Nov., 1870 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Touemon

Horiuchi, farmer. Career: grad., Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); M. P.; Mem., Yamanashi-ken Pref. Assembly; Pres., Federation of Motorear Unions; Councillor, Tokyo Motor Bus Co. and Fuji-Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres., Fuji Sanroku Elec. Ry. Co. and Fuji Sanroku Land Co.; Auditor, Yahagi Elec. Power Co. Address: 308 Yoyogi, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Naoki—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Finance Dept., Manchoukuo; b. 1892 in Kanagawa-ken. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; entered Finance Dept., same year; Chief, Mng. Section, Revenue Supt. Bureau, Kumamoto; same, Osaka; Dir., Indirect Tax Bureau, Tokyo; entered Revenue Bureau, Finance Dept.; present post since 1932. Address: Tokiwa-cho, Hsinking.

Hoshino, Sho—Banker; b. Feb., 1876 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of late Teijiro Hoshino. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; Mgr., Osaka Branch, Bank of Japan; Pres., Kawasaki One Hundredth Bank; Auditor, Tokyo Enquiry Office; Dir., Tokyo Bankers' Club; Mem., Japan Economic Federation. Address: 481 Shirokane Sankochō, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, Moritatsu—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; b. Oct., 1883 in Kumamoto; s. of late Marquis Morishige Hosokawa. Career: grad., Higher Course, Peers' School; went to Europe and America for inspection; apptd. Mem., Tenancy System Investigation Committee, 1923; attended World Parliamentary Com. Congress at London; at present, Pres., National Treasure Preservation Society; Mem., Peers' Committee on Hereditary Property; Special Mem., Imp. Agrl. Assn., Int'l Sightseeing Committee, National Park Committee. Address: 76 Takata Omatsubo, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Hotta, Masaaki—Minister to Czechoslovakia; b. July, 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Masatada Hotta. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Chief, Personal Bureau; Europe and America Bureau, Foreign Office, 1926. Address: 4 Tangomachi, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Hotta, Masatsune—Count; Mem., House of Peers; Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Navy; b. Oct., 1887 in Tokyo; s. of Viscount Chokuju Nabeshima, and later adopted by Seirin Hotta. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; visited Europe and America for inspection, 1919; Parl. Councillor of Navy, 1921; Dir., Yubari Ry. Co. and Kawasaki Trust Co. Address: 5 Agechimachi, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Hotta, Soichi—Mng.-Dir., Shirahama Hot Spring Estate Co., Ltd.; b. Mar., 1874; s. of late Genya; m. Michi, d. of Toyomi 1904. Career: grad., Keio Univ., 1894; served Editorial Staff, Jiji Shimpo-Shu, 1897; Chief, Econ. Dept., Osaka Jiji Shimpo, 1905; Head, Editorial Dept., same, 1915; Asst. Mgr., Osaka Branch, Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Ltd., 1916; Head, Fukuoka Branch, of same, 1917; Mng. Dir., Osaka House Construction Co., Ltd., 1920; Aud., Naniwa Gas Co., Ltd., 1921; elected, Investigation Committee, Leased Land and House, Osaka District Court, 1930; Dir., Meiji

Motocar Road Co., Ltd. Recreations: Go-gomo, Haiku-poem, Utai (song). Address: 178 Senriyama, Mishimagun, Osaka-fu. Tel.: Suita 273. Clubs: Osaka Club, Seikosha, Kojunsha.

Hozumi, Shigeto—Baron; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., League of Nations Assn.; b. Apr., 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Baron Nobushige Hozumi. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; studied civil law and jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, Paris, London and Cambridge Univs., 1912-16; received degree, 1917; Mem., Administration Dept., Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee. Address: 9 Harai-katamachi, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Hsi, Hsia—Finance Minister and Governor of Kirin Province, Manchoukuo; Dir., Manchuria Cultural Society; Lieut.-General; b. Aug., 1884 in Mukden Province. Career: grad., Military Academy, Tokyo; apptd. Instructor, Military Coll., Tungshan Province; Dir. of same; Chief Staff, Kirin Army Office; Sec.-General of Kirin Province. Address: Tungtien Town, Kirin Province.

Hsieh, Chieh-shih—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manchoukuo; Chief Sec., Manchoukuo Hsiehshohui; b. 1878 in Shinchiku, Formosa, Japan. Career: grad., Shinchiku Public Sch.; Interpreter & Lecturer of Formosan Language, Oriental Society Sch.; grad., Meiji Univ., Tokyo, Japan; Chief Prof., Fukuin Law Sch.; Political Adviser, Kirin Prov. Office; Chief Sec. to Chang Hsua, 1917; Dir., International Relation Bureau, Kirin, 1931; came to Japan as Envoy, returning courtesies for recognition of Manchoukuo and was received as National Guest, 1932; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Hsin, Chang-yu—Metropolitan Police General, Manchoukuo; b. 1888 in Yingkou-Hsien, Mukden Prov. Career: Chief, Kirin Police Dept.; Chief, Kirin Local Protection Corps Office; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Hsu, Ju-fen—Vice-Minister, Education Dept., Manchoukuo. Career: present post since establishment of Manchoukuo. Address: Hsinking.

Hsu, Pao-heng—Sec., Chief Executive Office, Manchoukuo; b. 1876 in Cheliang Prov. Career: Chief Sec., Liaoning Prov. Office; Adviser, Heilungkiang Prov. Office; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Hsu, Shao-ching—Chief, Industrial Dept., Mukden Prov.; Mgr., Organization Dept., Manchoukuo, Hsiehshohui. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Mukden.

Hsu, Wei-hsin—Dir., Mukden High Procurator's Office. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Mukden.

Hu, Tzu-yuan—Chief Sec., Chief Executive Office, Manchoukuo; b. 1869 in Kweichow Prov. Career: Pres., Peiyang Law Coll., Tientsin; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Hultman, Johan Erik—Swedish Minister to Tokyo; Dr., Philology (Upsala); LL. D. (Upsala); b. 1876

in Sweden. Career: Administration, Consular & Diplomatic Service. Address: 63, Zaimokucho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Hutara, Yosinori—Count; Mem. of House of Peers; b. Oct., 1886; s. of Marquis Munée Daté. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1913; sent to Europe and America; apptd. Sec. and Councillor, Household Dept., 1924; Mem., House of Peers since 1925; Chief Director of Boy Scouts of Japan since 1922; International Committee of Boy Scouts International Bureau since 1931. Address: 12 Kasumigaoka, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

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Ichige, Kozo—Chargé d'Affaires of Legation at Vienna; b. July, 1894 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of late Saichi Ichige, landowner. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; Elève-Consul at Hongkong, same year; served at Paris, Tokyo, Brazil, Switzerland, Vienna. Address: Japanese Legation, Vienna, Austria.

Ichihara, Motome—b. July, 1892 in Tokyo; s. of late Motome Ichihara. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered his father's Co. (mfg. & sale fire pump) and after his father's death succeeded him; Auditor, Den-entoshi (Garden City) K. K. Address: 53 Takanawa-Minamicho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Fusaye—Author; b. May, 1893 in Aichi-ken; d. of Tokuro Ichikawa, farmer. Career: grad., Aichi-ken Pref. Girls' Normal School; became primary school teacher, journalist, then Clerk of Labor Union; with Raicho Hiratsuka, participating in organization of New Women's Assn., started Women's Suffrage movement in Japan 1919; went to America for study of women's and labor movements, 1921-23; entered Tokyo Office, Int'l Labor Office, serving for research of labor problems 4 years; organized Women's Suffrage League of Japan, 1924; attended First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference as Japan's Delegate, visiting America on way home, 1928. Address: 20 Nakacho-Sanchome, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sanki—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Feb., 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Sanken Ichikawa, Calligrapher. Career: grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; sent to England to study English Philology, 1912-16; apptd., Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; 1916; present post since 1920; received degree, 1922; elected Albert Kahn Traveling Fellowship, 1931-32, then travelled round world; Mem., High School Teachers Exam. Committee. Address: 25 Kitayamabushicho Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro—Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.; b. Jan., 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tadao Ichinomiya, samurai. Career: grad., Doitsu Kyokai Gakko; fought in Russo-Japanese War; joined Yokohama Specie Bank, 1896; Mgr., New York Branch; promoted Vice-Pres.; Mem., Yokohama

Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 152 Sankochō, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

Ida, Temohei—Toilet Goods Mfr., b. Mar., 1889; s. of Sadakichi Ida, official. Career: Mem., Honjo Urban District Assembly; Auditor, Tokyo Toilet Goods Traders' Assn. Address: 22 Hayashicho-Sanehome, Honjoku, Tokyo.

Ide, Kaoru—Architect, Formosan Govt.-Gen.; b. Feb., 1879 in Gifu-ken; s. of Imashige Ide. Career: grad., Archt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; joined Ninth Battalion of Engineers as one year volunteer; promoted to Sub-Lieutenant Engineer, 1908; served, Architecture Office, 1907-1910; apptd. Non-Official Staff to Formosan Govt.-Gen., 1910; made world tour for one year, 1919; present post since 1919. Address: 53 of 2, Taishomachi, Taihoku, Formosa.

Igarashi, Yasuji—Dir., Central Bank, Manchoukuo. Career: present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Iglehart, Edwin Taylor—A. B.; B. D.; S. T. D.; Missionary; b. Nov., 1878 in Greencastle, Indiana, U. S.; n. American; s. of Ferd. C. Iglehart, clergyman and editor. Career: grad., Columbia Coll., Drew Theol. Sem., New York Univ.; was Pastor in New York Conference, 1899-1904; came to Japan, 1904; appointed Teacher, Aoyama Gakuin; Acting Dean of the Coll.; Acting Pastor, Union Church; Chairman of Board, Japanese School of Language and Culture; Vice-Chairman, Christian Literature Society; same, American School in Japan; Executive Committee, American Assn. of Japan. Address: 6 Aoyama Gakuin, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Igura, Kazuo—Sec., Bank of Japan; b. Feb., 1886 in Miye-ken; s. of Zenjuro Igura. Career: grad., Economic Dept., Keio Univ., 1911; joined Bank of Japan; served Osaka Branch. Address: 8 Kogai-cho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Ihara Sotosuke—Kogakushi (B. E.); Pres., Bofu Elec. Co. and Hagi Elec. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Hiroshima Elec. Co.; b. Feb., 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: Hanayashiki, Kawauishimachi, Kawabeguu, Hyogo-ken.

Ihogi, Ryozo—Acting Partner, "Japan & Japanese" Pub. Co.; b. Dec., 1870 in Matsuyama, Ehime-ken; s. of late Sakubei Ihogi, business man. Career: studied by himself. Address: 11 Yakuojimachi, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Iida, Hafaro—Consul Honoraire, Délégué Commercial of Brazil in Japan; b. May, 1866 in Tokyo; s. of Tatsumi Iida, Dir., Bank of Japan. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; apptd. Chief Clerk, Bank of Japan; Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Chief Clerk, Yokohama Specie Bank; Gen. Mgr., New York Life Ins. Co.; Sec., Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Dir. of several com. cos.; went U. S., Europe, China, South America, Tahiti, etc.; wrote several literary and commercial books. Address: 19 Nishi-Edogawacho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.

Iida, Nobutaro—Pres., Yurin Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; South Manchuria Taiko G. K.; b. May, 1873 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Kyusuke Iida, farmer. Career: grad., Chuo Univ.; admitted to bar; served at Kado Hara's Law-Office; opened his own law-office. Address: 49 Kamirokubancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Iida, Shinshichi—Rank: Sr. 6th; 6th O. M.; Pres., Iida G. K.; Takashimaya & Co., Ltd.; b. Oct., 1859 in Kyoto; s. of Shinshichi Iida, draper; m. late Fumiko, 1881. Career: inherited family estate, 1888; established Takashimaya-Iida Co., Ltd. (present Takashimaya Department Store); Mng. Dir., Kyoto Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Kyoto Educational Assn.; Counsellor, Chamber of Com. & Industry, Kyoto and many other assns. and societies. Recreations: Utai, pictures and writing. Address: 1 Yakushimachicho, Karasumaru-dori-Matsuharaagaru, Shimo-Kyoku, Kyoto. Tel.: Shimo 679. Club: Com. & Industrial Club, Kyoto.

Iijima, Hanji—Acting Partner, Kaiyosha; Dir., Nippon Steamship Co.; Mng.-Dir., Osaka Iron Works; Dir., Mukojima Dockyard; Auditor, Nippon Kyodo Steamship Co.; b. May, 1888 in Osaka; adopted s. of Mitsugu Iijima. Career: grad., Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1913; Prof., Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; Mgr., Kuhara Trading Co. Address: 1326 Enomoto, Mikagemachicho, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Iitaka, Ichiro—Kogakuhakushi (D. E.); Research Staff, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.; b. May, 1893 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Jutaro Iitaka, landlord. Career: grad., Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 329 Kamikomagome, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Iizuka, Naohiko—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Prof., Kyoto Medical Coll.; Chief, Medical Dept., Attached Hospital; b. May, 1887 in Akita-ken; s. of Hiko-shiro Iizuka, landlord. Career: grad., Agrl. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1912; Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; apptd. Asst. Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1922; sent abroad to study at Collège de France and L'Institut Pasteur; present post since 1926. Address: Karasumaru-Higashiru, Kami-Goyomuedori, Kami-Kyoku, Kyoto.

Ijiri, Tatsunosuke—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Dir., Kitahama and Shimanouchi-Kayodo Hospital; b. Jan., 1885 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Sokichi Ijiri, druggist. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1910; upon graduation served as Asst. and Lecturer of same; apptd. Head Dermato-Urologist, Kaisei Hospital, Osaka, 1917; received degree, 1918; founded Kayodo Hospital, 1921; established present Hospital, 1924. Address: 466 Shimizudani-Higashinomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Ijuin, Kanekiyo—Lawyer; b. Oct., 1892 in Hokkaido; s. of Sokichi Ijuin, educator. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Office; served as Sec. and Head, Business Dept., Hokkaido Monopoly Bureau; transferred to Foreign Dept., 1921; Sec. in Treaty Bureau and Cultural Work Dept.; Sec., Imp. Embassy, Germany; Consul-Gen., Chengtu (China); resigned and opened law office, 1928. Address: 1 Nagasumicho, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Akira—Hogakushi (B. L.); Head Translator, Nippon Roche K. K. (Sole Agents, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., Basle, Switzerland); b. Oct., 1902 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Yonosuke Ikeda, civil engr. Career: grad., English Dept., Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, 1923; Law & Litt. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1927; served as English Editor Japan Tourist Bureau until Feb., 1931 and participated in making plans for overseas propaganda; present post since Mar., 1931. Address: 1088 Daita, Setagayaku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Hideo—Hogakushi (B. L.); M. P.; b. Feb., 1880; s. of Tetsu Ikeda, Teacher. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Staff, Asahi Shimbun, 1909; apptd. Official, Overseas Affairs Dept., 1910; Sec., same Dept., 1911; Councillor, Nagano-ken, Hiroshima-ken and Miyagi-ken; Chief, Police Dept., Gifu-ken, 1917; Sec. for Foreign and Home Affairs, 1918; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Miyagi-ken, 1922; same, Hiroshima-ken, 1922; Gov., Akita-ken, 1924; Dir., Industry Bureau of Chosen, 1924-28; Gov., Hokkaido, 1929-31; Pres., Keijo Nippo, 1931-32; elected to Diet from Saga-ken, 1932. Address: 2122 Kamimeguro, Meguroku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Kakichi—Mgr., Mikimoto Pearl Store; b. Dec., 1876 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Kotaro Ikeda. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; joined 1st Bank; shifted to Bank of Chosen, 1909; joined Mikimoto Pearl Store, 1911; present post since 1915; made inspection tour abroad 4 times. Address: 21 Oyamachicho, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Nagayasu—Mem., House of Peers; b. July, 1883 in Tokyo; s. of late Takamasa Chizaka, and later adopted by late Chojun Ikeda. Career: grad., Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1911. Address: 6 Aoyama Minamicho, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Seiin—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank; Rep. Dir., Mitsui Trust Co.; b. Oct., 1867; s. of Nariakira Ikeda, banker. Career: grad., Keio Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Staff Mem., Jiji Shimpō; joined Mitsui Bank, 1895. Address: 1 Nagasakachicho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Seiichi—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Medical Practitioner; b. June, 1883 in Osaka; s. of Taizo Ikeda, physician. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; served as house-doctor to Fusanosuke Kuhara, 1912-19; medical practice in Osaka since 1923. Address: 26 Azuchimachi-Nichome, Higashiku, Osaka.

Ikeda, Takao—Surgeon; Igakuhakushi (M. D.); b. Dec., 1884 in Chiba-ken; e. s. of Yoshiro Ikeda. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Asst. of same, 1912-15; Prof., Surgery, Nippon Univ. Medical School, 1915-29; Chief Surgeon, Reiganjima Hospital since 1929. Address: 17 Fujimicho Gochome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Ikegami, Goro—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Prof., Kamamoto Medical Coll.; b. Dec., 1883 in Mie-ken; s. of Enjiro Ikegami, doctor. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; served at Fusan Hospital, Chosen, 1913; Dir. of same, 1916; re-

ceived degree, 1922; present post since 1919. Address: 76 Higashi-kogaicho, Kumamoto.

Ikki, Kitokuro—Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Ex-Imperial Household Minister; b. Apr., 1867 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Ryoichiro Okada and later adopted by Kisashi Ikki. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; studied in Germany, 1890-93; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Sec., Home Office, 1893; Councillor, Home Office, 1899; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1900; Vice-Minister, Home Office, 1908; changed to Home Minister from Education Minister in 2nd Okuma Cabinet; Privy Councillor, 1917; Vice-Privy Council, 1917. Address: Ichibancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Imai, Bumpei—Dir., Okura & Co. (Trading) Ltd.; b. June, 1885 in Nagano-ken; e. s. of Kensuke Imai, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; then studied at P.-G. Course of same; entered Okura & Co., 1911; built Honkeiko Iron Works; appointed Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Mgr., New York Branch, Okura & Co., 1916; returned home via Europe, 1920; Dir., Okura Mining Co., Ltd., 1922. Address: 6 Shinryudocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Imai, Gosuke—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Matsunoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Dir., Sericultultural Society; Mem., Central Committee, Federation of Nagano-ken Raw-Silk Trade Unions; Pres., Katakura Life Ins. Co., Sino-Japanese Sericultultural Co., Chuo Elec. Co. and Shuano Ry. Co.; Vice-Pres., Katakura Spinning & Weaving Co.; Dir., Tokyo-Omiya Elec. Ry. Co., Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Sericultultural Warehouse Co. and S. America Land Co.; Adviser, Yokohama Exchange, Ltd. and Fukoku Fire Ins. Co.; b. Nov., 1859 in Nagano-ken; brother of Kentaro Katakura, company pres.; adopted s. of Taro Imai. Career: went to America, 1886; established Katakura-Gumi cooperating with his brother, 1890; apptd. its Vice-Pres., 1920. Address: 627 Yoyogi-Hatsudai-cho, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Imaida, Kiyonori—Civil Administrative Chief of Chosen; b. Feb., 1884 in Okayama-ken; s. of Yosaburo Kunishiro; adopted by Zenzuro Imaida. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1910; Chief, Kumamoto Communications Bureau; Chief, Post-Office Ins. Bureau; Chief, Elec. Bureau, Osaka City; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1929; went to Europe and America, 1914. Address: Official Residence, (Chosen Govt.) Keijo.

Imaizumi, Kaichiro—Kogakuhakushi (D. E.); Dir., Nippon Steel Tube Co., Ltd.; b. June, 1867 in Gunma-ken; s. of Tsuneko Imaizumi, doctor. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; served as Engr., Yawata Iron Works, 1896-1910; Mem., House of Peers, 1920-24; Hon. Consul-Gen., Luxemburg since 1923; sent to Europe and America 7 times, elected Life Mem., Iron & Steel Inst., England, 1903; Mem., Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute; Pres., Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily); present post since 1929. Ad-

dress: 4 Onden-Nichome, Shibuyaku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akimitsu—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Prof. and Chief, Internal Treatment, Tokyo Women's Medical Coll.; b. Feb., 1883 in Kagoshima; s. of late Akikiyo Imamura, samurai. Career: grad., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Councillor, Internal Treatment Inst. Address: 56 Yaraicho, Ushigomeku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Kusuo—Aud., Nippon Rayon Co.; Mng. Dir., Dai Nippon Spinning Co.; b. Dec. 1879 in Nara-ken; s. of Kinzo Imamura, Ex-M. P. Career: grad., Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Haverford Univ.; entered Settsu Spinning Co., Ltd. (present Dai Nippon Spinning Co.); Divisional Mgr., Nara-ken, of Seiyukai Party. Address: 746 Genge, Shikugawa, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo-ken.

Imamura, Shigezo—Pres., Imamura Bank; Dir., Kisha Seizo (Cars & Locomotives Mfg.) Co.; Dir., 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tropical Industry Co., and Taiwan Development & Tea Mfg. Co., Ltd.; b. Nov., 1877 in Tokyo; 2nd s. of Seinosuke Imamura. Career: studied at Trinity Coll. and Cambridge Univ. (M. A.). Address: 2808 Kokubunji, Tokyo.

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